

NAVOIY KON-METTALURGIYA KOMBINATI
NAVOIY DAVLAT KONCHILIK INSTITUTE
“OLIIY MATEMATIKA” KAFEDRASI

«Oliy matematika» fanidan

**“Tenglamaning haqiqiy ildizlarini taqribiy hisoblash”
mavzusida**

Tajriba ishini

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Reja

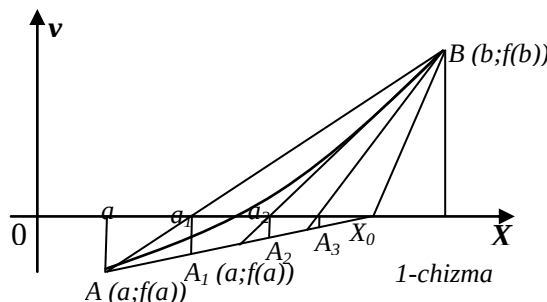
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Kirish

Ma'lumki tenglamalarning ildizlarini hamma vaqt ham aniq topib bo'lmaydi. Agar tenglama koefitsientlari berilgan bo'lsa, uning ildizlarini istagan darajada aniqlik bilan taqribiy hisoblash mumkin. Quyida tenglama ildizlarini taqribiy hisoblashning ba'zi usullarini bayon qilamiz.

Transtendent tenglamalarni taqribiy yechishning vatarlar usuli va unga doir misol

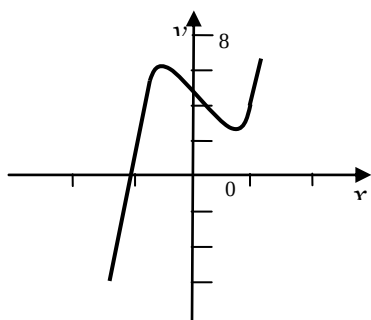
Ushbu $f(x) = 0$ (1) tenglama berilgan bo'lib $f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada uzluksiz va ikki marta differentsiallanuvchi bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning $[a, b]$ kesma chetlaridagi qiymatlari har xil ishorali bo'lsin, ya'ni $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$. Aniqlik uchun $f(a) < 0$ va $f(b) > 0$ deb faraz qilamiz. $y = f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgani uchun uning grafigi a va b nuqtalar orasidagi birorta nuqtada Ox o'qni kesadi. Bu nuqta absissasi $f(x) = 0$ tenglamaning ildizlari-dan biridir ana shu ildizni topamiz. Buning uchun esa AB vatarni o'tkazamiz. (1-chizma). Bu vatarning Ox o'qi bilan kesishgan nuqtasining absissasi ildizning taqribiy qiymati bo'ladi. AB vatar tenglamasini yozamiz:



$$\frac{y - f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} = \frac{x - a}{b - a}$$

$$x = a_1 \text{ bo'lganda, } y = 0 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } \frac{-f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} = \frac{a_1 - a}{b - a}$$

bundan $a_1 = a - f(a) \frac{b - a}{f(b) - f(a)}$ yoki $a_1 = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{f(b) - f(a)}$ (2) ekanligini topamiz.



Ildizning aniqroq qiymatini topish uchun $f(a_1)$ qiymatini aniqlaymiz. Agar $f(a_1) < 0$ bo'lsa, (2) formulani $[a, b]$ kesmaga qo'llanib, shu usulni takrorlaymiz. Agar $f(a_1) > 0$ bo'lsa, shu formulani $[a, a_1]$ kesmaga qo'llaymiz. Bu usulni bir necha marta takrorlab, ildizning yanada aniqroq a_2, a_3 va x.k. qiymatlarini topamiz.

Misol: $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 5 = 0$ tenglamaning

2- chizma

yechimi vatar usuli bilan topilsin.

Yechish: $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 5$ funksiyaning grafigi Ox o'qini $[-2, 5; -2]$ kesmada kesib o'tadi. (2-chizma). Bu erda

$$a = -2,5; b = -2; f(a) = f(-2,5) = -3,125 < 0; f(b) = f(-2) = 3 > 0$$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b) = f(-2,5) \cdot f(-2) < 0$$

2-formulaga asosan:

$$a_1 = -2,5 - \frac{[-2 - (-2,5)] \cdot (-3,125)}{3 - (-3,125)} = -2,5 + \frac{0,5 \cdot 3,125}{6,125} \approx -2,2449$$

Endi $f(a_1)$ ni hisoblaymiz.

$$f(a_1) = f(-2,2449) = (-2,2449)^3 - 3(-2,2449) + 5 = 0,4214 > 0$$

Demak, tenglamaning ildizi $[-2,5; -2,24]$ da yotadi, chunki

$$f(a) = f(-2,5) = -3,125 < 0$$

va

$$f(a_1) = f(-2,2449) = 0,4214 > 0$$

(2) formulaga asosan:

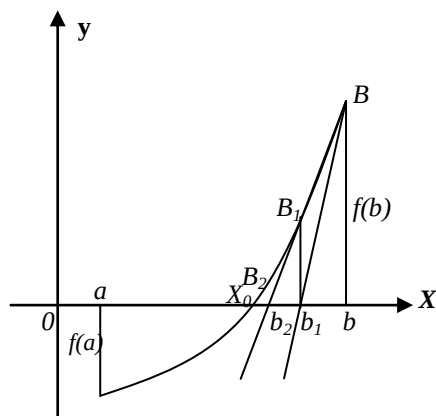
$$a_2 = -2,5 - \frac{[-2,2449 - (-2,5)] \cdot (-3,125)}{0,4214 - (-3,125)} = -2,5 + \frac{0,2551 \cdot 3,125}{3,5464} \approx -2,2752$$

Demak, tenglamaning ildizi deb

$x_0 \approx -2,2752$ sonni olsa bo'ladi.

Transtendent tenglamalarni taqribiy yechishning urunmalar usuli va unga doir misol

Bu erda ham vatar usuldagi kabi $f(a) < 0$, $f(b) > 0$ va $[a, b]$ kesmada birinchi hosilaning ishorasi o'zgarmaydi deb faraz qilamiz. Bu holda $[a, b]$ kesmada $f(x) = 0$ tenglama bitta ildizga ega bo'ladi. $[a, b]$ kesmani $f(x)$ funksiyaning ikkinchi hosilasi o'z ishorasini o'zgartirmaydigan darajada kichik qilib olsin, u vaqtda funksiya grafigi bu kesmada yo faqat



3-chizma

qavariq yo faqat
botiq bo'ladi.

Egri chiziqqa B nuqtada urinma o'tkazamiz (3-rasm). Urinmaning Ox o'q bilan kesishgan nuqtasining absissasini b_1 bilan belgilasak, u ildizning taqribiy qiymati bo'ladi. Shu absissasini topish uchun B nuqtadagi urinma tenglamasini yozamiz.

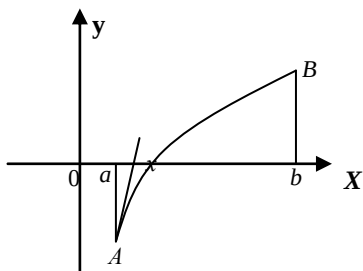
$$y - f(b) = f'(b)(x - b)$$

Agar $x = b_1$, desak $y = 0$ bo'ladi va

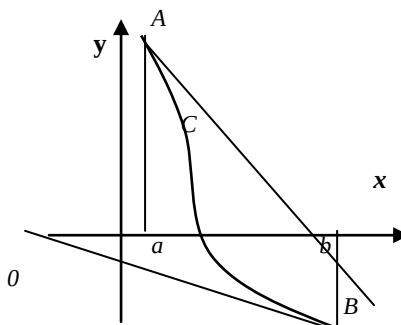
$$-f(b) = f'(b)(b_1 - b), \quad b_1 = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} \quad (3)$$

bo'ladi. So'ngra b_1 nuqtada Ox o'qiga perpendikulyar to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazib $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigi bilan uning kesishish nuqtasi B_1 ni topamiz. Endi b_2

nuqtada $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigiga urinma o'tkazib berilgan tenglama ildizining aniqroq qiymati b_2 ni topamiz. Bu usulni bir necha marta takrorlab, ildizning istalgan aniqlikdagi tarqibiy qiymatini topa olamiz. Rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki, yoyning qaysi chegara nuqtasida $f(x)$, $f'(x)$ va $f''(x)$ larning ishoralari bir xil bo'lsa, o'sha nuqtada $y = f(x)$ egri chiziqqa urinma o'tkazish kerak. Bunday nuqta hamma vaqt mavjuddir, chunki $f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesma



4- chizma



5- chizma

chekkalarida har xil ishorali qiymatlar qabul qiladi. $f''(x)$ esa o'z ishorasini o'zgartirmaydi. Bu qoida $f'(x) < 0$ bo'lganda ham o'z kuchini saqlaydi. Agar urinma intervalning chap chegarasidan o'tkazilsa, (3) formulada b o'rniga a ni qo'yish kerak: $a_1 = a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)}$ (3)

Agar (a, b) intervalda C burilish nuqtasi bo'lsa, urinmalar usuli ildizning (a, b) intervaldan tashqarida yotgan taqribiy qiymatini berishi mumkin (5-chizma).

Misol: $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 5 = 0$ tenglamaning yechimi urinma usuli bilan topilsin.

Yechish: 1-yoki 2-rasmdan foydalanib berilgan tenglamaning ildizi $[-2, 5; -2]$ kesmada yotishini aniqladik. Endi urinmani qaysi nuqtada o'tkazishni aniqlaylik:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 - 3, & f''(x) &= 6x \\ f'(2,5) &= -3,125 < 0 & \left. \begin{aligned} f'(2,5) &= -3,125 < 0 \\ f''(-2,5) &= 6(-2,5) = -15 < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow & f'(x) &< 0 \\ f''(-2,5) &= 6(-2,5) = -15 < 0 & & f''(x) < 0 \\ f'(-2) &= 3 > 0 & \left. \begin{aligned} f'(-2) &= 3 > 0 \\ f''(-2) &= 6(-2) = -12 < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow & f'(x) &> 0 \\ f''(-2) &= 6(-2) = -12 < 0 & & f''(x) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Urinmani $A(-2,5; -3,125)$ nuqtada o'tkazamiz, (3) formulaga asosan

$$b_1 = -2,5 - \frac{-3,125}{19,75} = -2,3016 \quad b_2 = b_1 - \frac{f(b_1)}{f'(b_1)}$$

larni hisoblaymiz. $f(b_1) = f(-2,3016) = (-2,3016)^3 - 3(-2,3016) + 5 = -0,267$

$$f'(b_1) = f'(-2,3016) = 3(-2,3016)^2 - 3 = 12,87; \quad b_2 = -2,3016 - \frac{-0,267}{12,87} = -2,3016 + 0,02074 = -2,2808$$

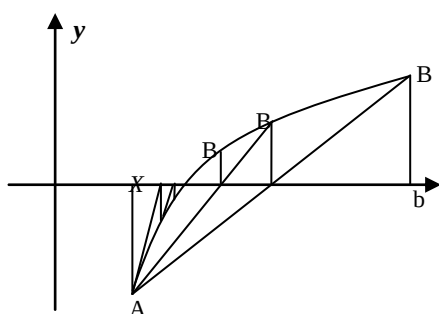
bo'lar ekan.

Birlashtirilgan usul va unga doir misol

Vatarlar usuli va urinmalar usulini $[x_1, x_2]$ kesmada bir vaqtda qo'llanib, izlangan x ildizning ikki tomonida yotgan a_1 va b_1 nuqtalarni topamiz (chunki

$f(a_1)$ va $f(b_1)$ ordinatalarning ishoralari har xil) (6-rasm). So'ngra $[a_1, b_1]$ kesmada yana vatarlar usulini va urinmalar usulini qo'llaymiz. Natijada ildizning qiymatiga yanada yaqinroq ikkita a_2 va b_2 sonlarni topamiz. Topilgan taqribiy qiymatlar orasidagi ayirma talab etilgan aniqlik darajasidan kichik bo'lguncha ishni shunday davom ettiramiz.

Birlashtirilgan usul bilan biz izlanayotgan ildizga bir vaqtda ikki tomondan yaqinlashamiz (ya'ni bir vaqtda ildizning haqiqiy qiymatidan ortiqroq va kamroq taqribiy qiymatlarni topamiz).



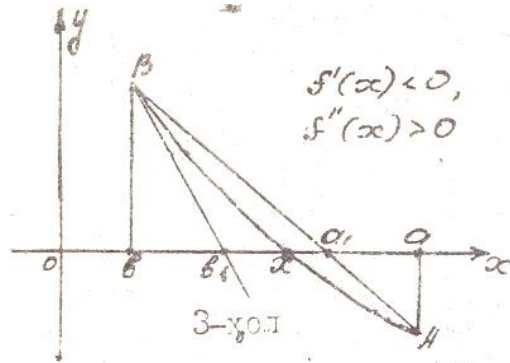
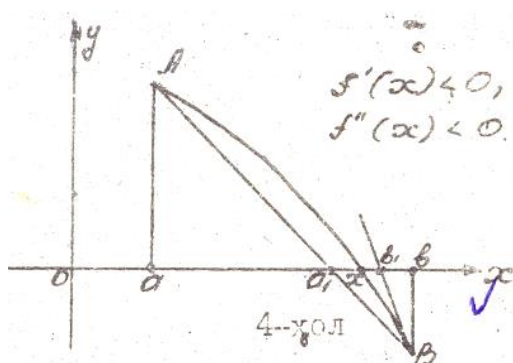
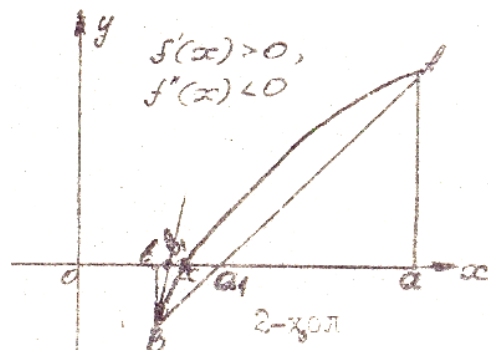
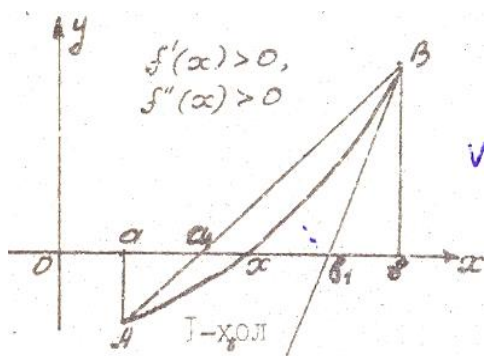
Vatarlar usuli va urinmalar usullarini berilgan aniqlikka ega bo'lmagancha biror n marta takrorlasak, (2) va (3) formulalarning ko'rinishi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$a_n = a_{n-1} - f(a_{n-1}) \frac{b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}}{f(b_{n-1}) - f(a_{n-1})} \quad (4)$$

$$b_n = b_{n-1} - \frac{f(b_{n-1})}{f'(b_{n-1})} \quad (5)$$

6-chizma

Agar $[a, b]$ kesmada $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ bo'lib, $f'(x)$ $f''(x)$ hosilalar o'z ishorasini saqlasa, quyidagi to'rt hol bo'lishi mumkin (1-hol, 2-hol, 3-hol, 4-hol deb nomerlangan shakllarga qarang). 1-hol, 2-hol, 3-hol, 4-hol



7 - chizma

1- va 4-hollarda (4) formulani chap chegaraviy nuqta uchun (5) formulani esa uning chegaraviy nuqta uchun qo'llaymiz.

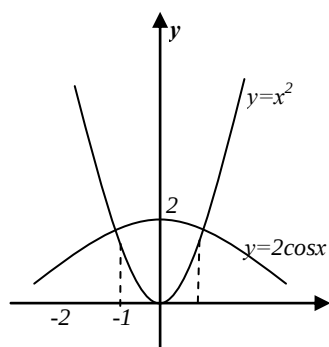
2- va 3-hollarda esa (4) formulani o'ng chegaraviy nuqta uchun, (5) formulani esa chap chegaraviy nuqta uchun qo'llaymiz.

Misol: $f(x) = x^2 - 2 \cos x = 0$ tenglama berilgan bo'lsin. Uning musbat ildizi 0,0001 aniqlikda topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan $x^2 - 2 \cos x = 0$ tenglamani ikki funksiyaning tengligi ko'rinishida yozamiz:

$$x^2 = 2 \cos x \text{ va } \varphi(x) = x^2, \psi(x) = 2 \cos x$$

deb belgilab olamiz. $\varphi(x) = x^2$ va $\psi(x) = 2 \cos x$ funksiyalarning grafiklarini chizib, ularning kesishish nuqtalari absissalarini belgilaymiz. Ikkita ildizga ega bo'lamiz: biri – musbat, ikkinchisi – manfiydir. (8-rasm).



8- chizma

Musbat ildiz $[1; 1,3]$ kesmada yotadi. Bu kesma uchun quyidagi hollarni qaraymiz.

1) $[1; 1,3]$ kesma uchlaridagi nuqtalarda $f(x)$ funksiyaning qiymatlari ishoralarini aniqlaymiz:

$$f(1) = 1^2 - 2 \cos 1 = 1 - 2 \cdot 0,5403 = -0,0806 < 0,$$

$$f(1,3) = 1,3^2 - 2 \cos 1,3 = 1,69 - 2 \cdot 0,2675 = 1,155 > 0$$

$f(1) \cdot f(1,3) < 0$ bo'lgani uchun $[1; 1,3]$ da $f(x) = 0$ tenglamaning ildizi bor.

2) $f(x) = x^2 - 2 \cos x$ funksiya $(-\infty; +\infty)$ da uzluksiz, hamda $[1; 1,3]$ da birinchi va ikkinchi hosilalarga ega. Ular $f'(x) = 2x + 2 \sin x$, $f''(x) = 2 + 2 \cos x$, ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

3) $x = 1$ va $x = 1,3$ da birinchi va ikkinchi hosilalarning ishoralarini aniqlaymiz.

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \sin 1 = 2 + 2 \cdot 0,8415 = 3,6830 > 0,$$

$$f'(1,3) = 2 \cdot 1,3 + 2 \sin 1,3 = 2,6 + 2 \cdot 0,9636 = 4,5272 > 0,$$

$$f''(1) = 2 + 2 \cos 1 = 2 + 2 \cdot 0,5403 = 3,0806 > 0,$$

$$f''(1,3) = 2 + 2 \cos 1,3 = 2 + 2 \cdot 0,2675 = 2,5350 > 0$$

Demak, $f'(x) > 0$, $f''(x) > 0$, bu esa 7-rasmdagi 1-hol bo'lib, $a = 1$ va $b = 1,3$ bo'lar ekan.

a_1 va b_1 larni (4) va (5) formulalar yordamida topimiz.

$$a_1 = a - f(a) \frac{b - a}{f(b) - f(a)} = 1 - f(1) \cdot \frac{1,3 - 1}{f(1,3) - f(1)} = 1 - (-0,0806) \frac{0,3}{1,155 - (-0,0806)} \approx 1,01957$$

$$b_1 = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} = 1,3 - \frac{f(1,3)}{f'(1,3)} = 1,3 - \frac{1,155}{4,5272} \approx 1,04488$$

Ammo

$$\Delta_1 = |a_1 - b_1| = |1,01957 - 1,04488| = 0,02531 > 0,0001$$

bo'lgani uchun bu topilgan qiymatlar izlanayotgan ildizning hali talab qilingan darajadagi aniqlikda topilmaganini ko'rsatadi.

Shuning uchun $f(a_1)$, $f(b_1)$ va $f'(b_1)$ larni hisoblaymiz.

$$f(a_1) = f(1,01957) = (1,01957)^2 - 2 \cdot \cos 1,01957 = 1,03952 - 2 \cdot 1,0474 \approx 0,00798$$

$$f(b_1) = f(1,04488) = (1,04488)^2 - 2 \cdot \cos 1,04488 \approx 0,087758,$$

$$f'(b_1) = f'(1,04488) = 2 \cdot 1,04488 + 2 \cdot \sin 1,04488 \approx 3,819488$$

topilgan $f(a_1), f(b_1), f'(b_1)$ **lardan foydalanib, a_2 va b_2 larni topamiz.**

$$a_2 = a_1 - f(a_1) \cdot \frac{b_1 - a_1}{f(b_1) - f(a_1)} = 1,01957 - (-0,007944) \cdot \frac{1,04488 - 1,01957}{0,087758 - (-0,007944)} = 1,01957 + \frac{0,007544 \cdot 0,02531}{0,095702} \approx 1,02167$$

$$b_2 = b_1 - \frac{f(b_1)}{f'(b_1)} = 1,04488 - \frac{0,087758}{3,819488} = 1,02190 \quad \Delta_2 = |a_2 - b_2| = |1,02167 - 1,02190| = 0,00023 > 0,0001$$

Talab qilingan aniqlik hosil bo'lmadi. Shuning uchun hisoblashlarni davom ettiramiz.

$$f(a_2) = f(1,02157) \approx -0,0020765, \quad f(b_2) = f(1,02190) \approx 0,000796, \quad f'(b_2) = f'(1,02190) \approx 3,750002$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - f(a_2) \cdot \frac{b_2 - a_2}{f(b_2) - f(a_2)} = 1,02167 - (-0,0020765) \cdot \frac{1,02190 - 1,02167}{0,000796 - (-0,0020765)} \approx 1,0218097$$

$$b_3 = b_2 - \frac{f(b_2)}{f'(b_2)} = 1,02190 - \frac{0,000796}{3,750002} \approx 1,0218074;$$

$$\Delta_3 = |a_3 - b_3| = |1,0218097 - 1,0218074| = 0,0000023 < 0,0001$$

Shunday qilib, tenglama ildizining 0,0001 aniqlikdagi taqribiy qiymati

$$x \approx \frac{1}{2}(1,0218074 + 1,0218097) = 1,0218085 \quad \text{ga teng bo'lar ekan.}$$

Tajriba ishi variantlari

Quyidagi tenglamalarning musbat ildizlari 10^{-3} aniqlikda topilsin.

1. $f(x) = 2x - \cos x$	16. $f(x) = x^3 - \cos \pi x$
2. $f(x) = 3(2 - x) - \lg x$	17. $f(x) = x^5 - x^2 - 0,5$
3. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \lg x - 3$	18. $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 - \cos x$
4. $f(x) = \sin \pi x - \frac{x}{3}$	19. $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 5x + 2$
5. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 x$	20. $f(x) = (x - 1) - e^{-x}$
6. $f(x) = e^{-x} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$	21. $f(x) = \lg x - \frac{1}{x^2}$
7. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - e^{-x}$	22. $f(x) = 2 - x - \operatorname{ctg} x$
8. $f(x) = \lg nx + \sqrt{x}$	23. $f(x) = 2x - \lg x$
9. $f(x) = x - 3 \cos^2 1,04 x$	24. $f(x) = 2 - x - 2 \lg x$
10. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \cos \pi x$	25. $f(x) = 3x - \lg \frac{\pi}{4} x$
11. $f(x) = x^2 - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{6}$	26. $f(x) = 1 - x - x\sqrt{x}$
12. $f(x) = 2 \lg x + x$	27. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}$
13. $f(x) = \frac{x}{3} - 2 - \lg x$	28. $f(x) = 1 - x - \sin x$
14. $f(x) = \lg x - \cos x$	29. $f(x) = 3 - x^2 - e^{\frac{x}{2}}$
15. $f(x) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} x - x^2$	30. $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

Birlashgan usulga tuzilgan dastur

```
uses crt;
const e=0.001;
var
  x,a,b:real;
  i:integer;
Function f(x:real):real;
begin
f:=sqrt(1.19)*0.6*exp(0.6*x)+(0.36-2*x*x*x/sqr(0.36+x*x*x));
end;
Function f1(x:real):real;
begin
f1:=sqrt(1.19)*0.6*exp(0.6*x)+(x/0.36+x*x*x);
end;
begin clrscr;
a:=-1;
b:=1;
i:=0;
Repeat
  a:=a-f(a)*(b-a)/(f(b)-f(a));
  b:=b-f(b)/f1(b);
  i:=i+1;
  writeln('a=',a:6:6,' b=',b:6:6,' i =',i);
Until abs(a-b)<e;
writeln;
Writeln('Natija = ',(a+b)/2:6:6,' i=',i);
readln
end.
```

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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