

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS  
TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI



URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
FIZIKA-MATEMATIKA FAKULTETI  
”FUNKSIYALAR NAZARIYASI” KAFEDRASI  
5130100-MATEMATIKA TA’LIM YO‘NALISHI  
302-GURUHI TALABASI  
ABDIKARIMOV ISLOMBEKNING  
*Garmonik funksiya va uning xossalari*  
mavzusida yozgan

## REFERAT

Topshirdi:

Qabul qildi:

Urganch 2015 yil

**Mavzu: Garmonik funksiya va uning xossalari.**

**REJA**

I. Kirish.

II. Asosiy qism.

1) Garmonik funksiya tushunchasi.

2) Qo'shma garmonik funksiyalar.

3) Garmonik funksiyalarning ayrim xossalari.

III. Xulosa.

IV. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

## Kirish

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida" gi Qonuni va "Qadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturi" mazmunida barkamol shaxs va malakali mutaxassisni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazish jarayonining har bir bosqichi o'zida ta'lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etish, uni yuqori bosqichlarga ko'tarish, shu bilan birga jaxon ta'limi darajasiga yetkazish borasida muayyan maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirish lozim.

Yuqoridagi vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda biz yoshlar yurtimizda yaratilayotgan katta imkoniyatlardan to'laonli foydalangan holda matematika sohasida qilingan yutuqlarni to'la o'zlashtirishimiz va ularni rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shmog'imiz zarur.

Kompleks analizda garmonik funksiyalar sinfi atroficha o'rganilgan.

Ma'lumki agar haqiqiy  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli uzluksiz xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'lib, Lapas tenglamasini qanoatantirsa,  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada garmonik funksiya deyiladi.

Garmonik funksiya uchun quyidagi teorema o'rinli:

**Teorema.** *Berilgan  $G$  sohada analitik bo'lgan  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  funksiyaning haqiqiy ba mavhum qismlari shu sohada garmonik funksiyalardir.*

# 1 Garmonik funksiya tushunchsi.

Faraz qilaylik,

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$$

funksiya  $G$  sohada analitik bo'lsin. U holda hosila olish formulasiga asosan:

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (1)$$

**Teorema.** *Koshi tipidagi integral bilan aniqlangan  $\Phi(z)$  funksiya  $\Gamma$  chiziqda yotmaydigan, har qanday chekli  $z$  nuqtada analitik bo'ladi. Shunday nuqtalarda funksiya barcha yuqori tartibli hosilalarga ega bo'lib, ular*

$$\Phi^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)d(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}}$$

formula orqali ifoda qilinadi.

Yuqoridagi teoremadan ma'lumki  $G$  sohada analitik bo'lgan  $f(z)$  funksiya barcha yuqori tartibli uzluksiz hosilalarga ega. (1) dan yana bir marta hosila olinsa,

$$f''(z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + i \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

kelib chiqadi. Ilgari aytilgan sababga muvofiq hamma tartibli

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \dots$$

xususiy hosilalar ham mavjud va uzluksizdir. (2) ning ikki tomonidagi kompleks miqdorlar o'zaro teng bo'lgani uchun ularning haqiqiy qismlari o'zaro va mavhum qismlari o'zaro teng bo'ladi:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad va \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

O'ng tomondagi hadlarni chapga o'tkazib quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0; \quad \Delta v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad (3)$$

Bularning ikkalasi ham bir tipdagi differensial tenglamalardan iborat bo'lgani uchun bittasini, masalan, (3) ni olsak kifoya. Demak,  $u(x, y)$  va  $v(x, y)$  funksiyalarining ikkalasi ham (3) tenglamani qanoatlantiradi. Yuqoridagi (3) xususiy hosilali ikkinchi tartibli differensial tenglama bo'lib, *Laplas tenglamasi*,  $\Delta$  ni esa *Laplasning differensial operatori* deb ataladi. Bayon etilgan mana shu fikrlarimizdan garmonik funksiya tushunchasi kelib chiqadi.

**Ta'rif.** Agar haqiqiy  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli uzluksiz xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'lib, (3) Lapas tenglamasini qanoatantirsa,  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada **garmonik funksiya** deyiladi.

Mana shu ta'rifdan va yuqoridagi mulohazalarimizdan ko'rinadiki, biz quyidagi teoremani isbot qildik.

**Teorema.** Berilgan  $G$  sohada analitik bo'lgan  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  funksiyaning haqiqiy ba mavhum qismlari shu sohada garmonik funksiyalardir.

**1-misol.**  $u = \varphi(ax + by)$  ko'rinishiga ega bo'lgan garmonik funksiya mavjudmi, agar mavjud bo'lsa, o'sha topilsin ( $a, b$ -haqiqiy o'zgarmas sonlar)

Dastlab  $z = ax + by$  deb belgilab olamiz. U holda:

$$u = \varphi(z); \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'_x(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a\varphi'(z);$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a\varphi''(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a^2\varphi''(z); \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = b\varphi'(z);$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = b\varphi''(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = b^2\varphi''(z),$$

chunki  $\varphi(z)$ -bir argumentli murakkab funksiya va

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(ax + by) = a, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(ax + by) = b.$$

Endi yuqoridagi ikkinchi tartibli xususiy hosilalarning qiymatlarini (3) Laplas tenglamasiga qo'yamiz. U holda

$$\Delta u \equiv (a^2 + b^2)\varphi''(z) = 0$$

bo'lib,  $a, b$  lar noldan farqli bo'lgani uchun  $\varphi''(z) = 0$  bo'ladi. So'nggi tenglamani yechsak,

$$\varphi'(z) = C, \quad \varphi(z) = Cz + B.$$

Endi,  $z$  o'rniga qiymati qo'yilsa,

$$\varphi(ax + by) = C(ax + by) + B$$

hosil bo'ladi. Demak, izlangan garmonik funksiyaning ko'rinishi shundan iborat ekan.

**2-misol.**  $u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  ko'rinishiga ega bo'lgan garmonik funksiya mavjud bo'lsa, o'sha topilsin.

$z = \frac{y}{x}$  bo'lsin, u holda  $u = \varphi(z)$ .

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2} \varphi'(z);$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2}{x^4} \varphi''(z) + \frac{2y}{x^3} \varphi'(z);$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \varphi'(z); \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \varphi''(z).$$

Bularni (3) ga qo'yamiz, u holda ba'zi soddalashtirishlardan keyin ushbu

$$(x^2 + y^2) \varphi''(z) + 2xy \varphi'(z) = 0$$

oddiy differensial tenglama hosil bo'ladi. Bu tenglamani yechish uchun  $\varphi'(z) = \psi(z)$  deb belgilab olamiz. Demak,

$$(x^2 + y^2) \psi'(z) + 2xy \psi(z) = 0$$

yoki

$$\frac{\psi'}{\psi} = -\frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{2 \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2};$$

$z = \frac{y}{x}$  bo'lgani sababli

$$\frac{d\psi}{\psi} = -2 \frac{z dz}{1 + z^2}.$$

Bundan

$$\ln \psi = -\ln(1 + z^2) + \ln C = \ln \frac{C}{1 + z^2},$$

ya'ni

$$\psi = \frac{C}{1 + z^2}.$$

Endi,

$$\psi = \varphi'(z) = \frac{C}{1 + z^2}$$

tenglamadan

$$\varphi(z) = C \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2} + B = C \cdot \operatorname{arctg} z + B$$

hosil bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, izlayotgan garmonik funksiya ushbu

$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = C \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} + B$$

ko'rinishga ega ekan, bunda  $C, B$  - ixriyoriy o'zgarmas haqiqiy sonlardir.

## 2 Qo'shma garmonik funksiyalar.

Faraz qilaylik  $u(x, y)$  va  $v(x, y)$  funksiyalar  $G$  sohada garmonik bo'lsa ham  $u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada analitik bo'lmay qolishi mumkin. Agar  $u(x, y)$  funksiya shu sohada garmonik bo'lsa,  $u+iv$  ni analitik funksiyaga aylantiradigan  $v(x, y)$  garmonik funksiyani topish uchun quyidagi

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Dalamber-Eyler shartlaridan foydalanish kerak. Mana shu shartlar bilan bog'langan  $u(x, y)$  va  $v(x, y)$  lar o'zaro **qo'shma garmonik funksiyalar** deyiladi.

Berilgan  $u(x, y)$  garmonik funksiyaga qo'shma garmonik funksiyani bir necha usul bilan topish mumkin.

**Birinchi usul.** Dalamber-Eyler shartidan:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy. \quad (4)$$

Matematik kursidan ma'lumki,

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

ifoda biror  $\Phi(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensialidan iborat bo'lishi uchun

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad (5)$$

tenglikning bajarilishi zarur va yetarlidir. Demak, (5) tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa,

$$d\Phi(x, y) = Mdx + Ndy. \quad (6)$$

Mana shunga asoslanib, (4) ning o'ng tomonini to'la differensial ekanligini tekshiraylik.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad va \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$u(x, y)$  funksiya garmonik bo'lgani uchun oxirgi ikki tenglikning o'ng tomonlari o'zaro tengdir. Shunga asosan (4) ni

$$dv(x, y) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

ko'rinishda yozish qonuniydir. Bundan ushbu

$$v(x, y) = \int -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

integralga ega bo‘lamiz. So‘ngi integral qiymati integrallash yo‘liga bog‘liq bo‘lmagani uchun uni bunday yozish mumkin:

$$v(x, y) = \int_{z_0}^z -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C, \quad (7)$$

bunda  $z_0$  berilgan  $G$  sohadagi qo‘zg‘almas,  $z = x + iy$  esa o‘zgaruvchi nuqta bo‘lib,  $C$ -ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas sonidir. So‘nggi tenglikda  $C$  ishtirok etayotgani uchun  $u(x, y)$  ga qo‘shma garmonik bo‘lgan  $v(x, y)$  funksiyalar cheksiz ko‘p bo‘lib, ular bir-biridan o‘zgarmas son bilan farq qiladi, degan xulosaga kelamiz.  $C$  ni aniqlab birgina  $v(x, y)$  funksiyani topish uchun masalada qo‘shimcha shart berilishi kerak.

Xuddi shu usulda, agar  $v(x, y)$  garmonik funksiya berilgan bo‘lsa, unga qo‘shma garmonik  $u(x, y)$  funksiyani quyidagicha topish mumkin:

$$u(x, y) = \int_{z_0}^z \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy + C. \quad (8)$$

Shunday qilib quyidagi teorema isbot qilindi.

**Teorema.** *Bir bog‘lamli  $G$  sohada garmonik bo‘lgan ixtiyoriy funksiya shu sohada analitik bo‘lgan funksiyaning haqiqiy yoki mavhum qismi deb qabul qilinishi mumkin.*

Agar  $G$  soha ko‘p bog‘lamli bo‘lsa (7) dagi funksiya va  $f(z) = u + iv$  lar bir qiymatli bo‘lmay qolishlari ham mumkin. Shu sababli teoremani isbot qilishda  $G$  sohani bir bog‘lamli deb faraz qilinadi. Misol ishlashda (7) va (8) larga e‘tibor qilsak,  $u(x, y)$  yoki  $v(x, y)$  ni topish uchun funksiyaning to‘la differensial bo‘yicha o‘zini topish metodini qo‘llash talab qilinishini ko‘ramiz.

**1-misol.**  $f(z) = e^z$  funksiya har qanday chekli  $G$  sohada analitik ekanligi ma‘lum. Bu funksiyaning haqiqiy va mavhum qismlari  $G$  sohada garmonik ekanligini tekshirish qiyin emas. Haqiqatdan ham,

$$f(z) = u + iv = e^z = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$$

bo‘lib,

$$u = e^x \cos y, \quad v = e^x \sin y.$$

Bulardan:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos y (e^x)'_x = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \cos y (e^x)'_x = e^x \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x (\cos y)'_y = -e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -e^x \cos y.$$



Mana shular (3) ga qo'yilsa, tenglamani qanoatlantiradi. Xuddi shu usulda

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -e^x \sin y$$

larni o'zaro qo'shsak, (3) ni qanoatlantirganini ko'ramiz.

**2-misol.** Shunday  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  analitik funksiya topilsinki, uning mavhum qismi

$$v(x, y) = x^4 - 8x^3y - 6x^2y^2 + 8xy^3 + y^4$$

dan iborat va  $f(0) = 0$  bo'lsin.

Buning uchun (8) formuladan foydalanamiz:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 24x^2y - 12xy^2 + 8y^3,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -8x^3 - 12x^2y + 24xy^2 + 4y^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} du(x, y) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy = \\ &= -(8x^3 + 12x^2y - 24xy^2 - 4y^3) dx - (4x^3 - 24x^2y - 12xy^2 + 8y^3) dy = \\ &= M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

undagi:

$$M = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

Endi  $u(x, y)$  ni quyidagicha izlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int M dx + \varphi(y) = - \int (8x^3 + 12x^2y - 24xy^2 - 4y^3) dx + \varphi(y) = \\ &= -(2x^4 + 4x^3y - 12x^2y^2 - 4xy^3) + \varphi(y). \end{aligned}$$

Hozircha bizga  $\varphi(y)$  nomalum funksiyadir.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -(4x^3 - 24x^2y - 12xy^2) + \varphi'(y) = N$$

$$N = -(4x^3 - 24x^2y - 12xy^2 + 8y^3).$$

Ikki tomondagi o'xshash hadlar o'zaro yo'qolib,

$$\varphi'(y) = -8y^3, \quad ya'ni \quad d\varphi(y) = -8y^3 dy$$

hosil bo'ladi. Bundan esa

$$\varphi(y) = -8 \int y^3 dy = -2y^4 + C$$

kelib chiqadi. Demak,

$$u(x, y) = -(2x^4 + 4x^3y - 12x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + 2y^4) + C,$$

$$f(z) = u + iv = -2(x^4 + 2x^3y - 6x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 + y^4) +$$

$$+i(x^4 - 8x^3y - 6x^2y^2 + 8xy^3 + y^4) + C.$$

Buni  $z$  orqali ifoda qilish maqsadida o'xshash hadlarni quyidagicha yig'ishtiramiz:

$$f(z) = x^4(-2 + i) + 4x^3y(-1 - 2i) - 6x^2y^2(-2 + i) -$$

$$-4xy^3(-1 - 2i) + y^4(-2 + i) + C.$$

Ammo

$$-1 - 2i = i^2 - 2i = i(-2 + i)$$

bo'lgani uchun

$$f(z) = (-2 + i)[x^4 + 4x^3(iy) + 6x^2(iy)^2 + 4x(iy)^3 + y^4] + C =$$

$$= (-2 + i)(x + iy)^4 + C = (-2 + i)z^4 + C.$$

Berilgan masaladagi  $f(0) = 0$  shartdan foydalansak,

$$0 = f(0) = (-2 + i) \cdot 0^4 + C,$$

ya'ni  $C = 0$  bo'ladi. Shunday qilib,

$$f(z) = (-2 + i)z^4.$$

**3-misol.** Yuqoridagi quyidagi shartlarda yechilsin:

$$v(x, y) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 1}, \quad f(1) = 0.$$

Buni ham oldingi usul bilan yechamiz.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{4(x+1)y}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} = N, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2[(x+1)^2 - y^2]}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} = M.$$

U holda

$$du(x, y) = Mdx + Ndy$$

dan  $u(x, y)$  ni topish oson:

$$u(x, y) = \int Ndy + \varphi(x) = \int \frac{4(x+1)y}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} dy + \varphi(x) =$$

$$= 4(x+1) \int \frac{ydy}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} + \varphi(x) = 4(x+1) \cdot I + \varphi(x).$$

Bu integral  $u$  bo'yicha olinayotgani uchun  $x$  ga bog'liq ko'paytuvchilarni integral belgisi tashqarisiga chiqaramiz, vaqtincha

$$x + 1 = a$$

bilan belgilab olsak

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{ydy}{(a^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int (a^2 + y^2)^{-2} d(a^2 + y^2) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (a^2 + y^2)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$u(x, y) = -\frac{2(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2} + \varphi(x).$$

Endi  $\varphi(x)$  ni topish maqsadida ikki tomonni  $x$  bo'yicha differensiallaymiz:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2[(x + 1)^2 - y^2]}{[(x + 1)^2 + y^2]^2} + \varphi'(x) = M = \frac{2[(x + 1)^2 - y^2]}{[(x + 1)^2 + y^2]^2}.$$

ikkala tomonidagi kasr o'zaro yo'qolib,

$$\varphi'(x) = 0 \quad \text{dan} \quad \varphi(x) = C$$

ekani kelib chiqadi. Demak,

$$u(x, y) = -\frac{2(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2} + C.$$

Masalada  $f(1) = 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  bo'ladi. Shu sababli

$$0 = u(1, 0) = -\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2^2} + C, \quad \text{ya'ni} \quad C = 1$$

hosil bo'ladi.

Demak,

$$f(z) = u + iv = 1 - \frac{2(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2} + \frac{2iy}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}.$$

O'ng tomonidagi kasrlarni umumiy mahrajga keltirib, so'ngra

$$(x + 1)^2 + y^2 = [(x + 1) - iy][(x + 1) + iy],$$

$$(x + 1) + iy = (x + iy) + 1 = z + 1$$

ekanligini e'tiborga olsak, quyidagi natijaga erishamiz:

$$f(z) = \frac{z - 1}{z + 1}.$$

**Ikkinchi usul.** Berilgan garmonik funksiyaga asoslanib unga qo'shma garmonik funksiyani topishning ikkinchi usuli bilan tanishaylik.

Agar (5) shart bajarilsa, matematik analiz kursidan bizga ma'lumki, (6) dagi noma'lum  $\Phi(x, y)$  funksiya quyidagi formulalar orqali topilar edi:

$$\Phi(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, y)dy + C \quad (9)$$

yoki

$$\Phi(x, y) = \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y)dy + \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0)dx + C. \quad (9')$$

Agar  $M(x, y)$  va  $N(x, y)$  funksiyalar butun tekislikda uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$  deb olish yana ham qulay bo'ladi.

Endi, agar  $u(x, y)$  garmonik funksiya berilgan bo'lsa, (9) va (9') formulalarga asoslanib, qo'shma garmonik  $v(x, y)$  funksiyani quyidagicha topamiz. Ma'lumki,

$$\begin{aligned} dv(x, y) &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dy = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dy = \\ &= -u'_y(x, y)dx + u'_x(x, y)dy = Mdx + Ndy. \end{aligned}$$

U holda (9) ga asosan

$$v(x, y) = -\int_{x_0}^x u'_y(x, y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y u'_x(x_0, y)dy + C \quad (10)$$

yoki (9') ga asosan

$$v(x, y) = \int_{y_0}^y u'_x(x, y)dy - \int_{x_0}^x u'_y(x, y_0)dx + C. \quad (10')$$

Aksincha, agar  $v(x, y)$  garmonik funksiya berilgan bo'lib, unga qo'shma  $u(x, y)$  garmonik funksiyani izlash kerak bo'lsa, xuddi shu usuldan foydalaniladi, ya'ni

$$\begin{aligned} du(x, y) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dx - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dy = \\ &= v'_y(x, y)dx - v'_x(x, y)dy = Mdx + Ndy \end{aligned}$$

ifodadan (9) va (9') larga asosan quyidagilar hosil qilinadi:

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x v'_y(x, y) dx - \int_{y_0}^y v'_x(x_0, y) dy + C, \quad (11)$$

yoki

$$u(x, y) = - \int_{y_0}^y v'_x(x, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^x v'_y(x, y_0) dx + C. \quad (11')$$

**4-misol.**  $u(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$  ga asoslanib unga qo'shma garmonik bo'lgan  $v(x, y)$  funksiya, demak,  $f(z) = u + iv$  analitik funksiya topilsin.

$$u'_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$u'_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

Endi, (10) ga muvofiq,  $x_0 = 0$  faraz etsak,

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_0^x \frac{2x dx}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{dy}{y^2} + C_1 = \\ &= y \int_0^x (x^2 + y^2)^{-2} d(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{y} \Big|_{y_0}^y + C_1 = \frac{y(x^2 + y^2)^{-1}}{-1} \Big|_0^x - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y_0} + C_1 = \\ &= -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y_0} + C = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + C, \quad C = C_1 + \frac{1}{y_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Shularga asosan

$$f(z) = u + iv = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{iy}{x^2 + y^2} + iC = \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2} + iC,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x + iy)(x - iy)$$

bo'lgani uchun

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{x + iy} + iC = \frac{1}{z} + iC.$$

Ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas  $C$  ni topish uchun qo'shimcha shart, masalan,  $f(i) = 0$  shart berilgan bo'lishi kerak. U vaqtda

$$0 = f(i) = \frac{1}{i} + iC; \quad \frac{1}{i} = -i$$

yoki

$$i(C - 1) = 0, \quad C = 1.$$

Demak,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} + i.$$

**Uchinchi usul.** Analitik funksiyani, uning haqiqiy  $u = (x, y)$  yoki mavhum  $v(x, y)$  qismiga asoslanib, topish uchun yana bitta usul bor. Uning uchun analitik funksiyaning quyidagi xossasidan foydalanish kerak bo'ladi. Agar

$$f(z) = f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$$

analitik funksiyada  $y = 0$  faraz etsak,

$$f(x) = u(x, 0) + iv(x, 0)$$

hosil bo'ladi. Endi, bu tenglikdagi  $x$  o'rniga  $z$  qo'ysak,

$$f(z) = u(z, 0) + iv(z, 0) \tag{12}$$

bo'lib, oldingi  $f(z)$  funksiyaning o'zi kelib chiqadi, faqat uning o'ng tomoni boshqa shakl oladi:  $u(z, 0)$  va  $v(z, 0)$ .

**5-misol.**  $f(z) = z^2 - 3z + 1$  bo'lsin. Buni

$$f(x + iy) = (x + iy)^2 - 3(x + iy) + 1 = (x^2 - y^2 - 3x + 1) + i(2xy - 3y)$$

ko'rinishida yozib,  $y = 0$  deb faraz etsak,

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

hosil bo'ladi. Endi  $x$  o'rniga  $z$  qo'ysak, berilgan

$$f(z) = z^2 - 3z + 1$$

funksiya kelib chiqadi.

Mana shu (12) tenglikdan foydalanib, (10) va (11) lardan quyidagilarni hosil qilish qiyin emas:

$$f(x) = u(x, 0) + iv(x, 0) = u(x, 0) - i \int u'_y(x, 0)dx + iC, \tag{13}$$

$$f(x) = \int v'_y(x, 0)dx + iv(x, 0) + C \tag{13'}$$

Agar  $u(x, y)$  funksiya berilgan bo'lib,  $f(x)$  ni topish lozim bo'lsa, (13) formuladan foydalanamiz. Agar  $v(x, y)$  berilgan bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  ni (13') orqali topishga to'g'ri keladi.

$f(x)$  funksiya aniqlangandan so'ng, (12) ga asosan,  $x$  o'rniga  $z$  ni qo'yish kifoya.

**6-misol.**  $u = (x, y) = e^x \cos y \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ga asosan  $f(z)$  analitik funksiya topilsin. (13) dan foydalanamiz:

$$u(x, 0) = e^x \cos 0 \cdot \ln \sqrt{x^2} = e^x \ln x.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u'_y(x, y) = e^x \left( -\sin y \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \cos y \cdot \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right),$$

bunda  $y = 0$  faraz etilsa,

$$u'_y(x, 0) = 0.$$

U holda, (13) dan:

$$f(x) = e^x \ln x + iC.$$

Endi  $x$  o'rniga  $z$  qo'yilsa, izlanayotgan funksiya

$$f(z) = e^z \ln z + iC$$

kelib chiqadi.

**7-misol.**  $v(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$  ga asosan  $f(z)$  analitik funksiya topilsin.

Buning uchun (13') dan foydalanamiz:

$$v'_y = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2; \quad v(x, 0) = 2 \ln x + x; \quad v'_y(x, 0) = -2.$$

U holda

$$f(x) = \int v'_y(x, 0) dx + i v(x, 0) + C = -2x + i(x + 2 \ln x) + C = 2i \ln x - (2 - i)x + C.$$

Endi  $x$  o'rniga  $z$  ni qo'ysak, biz izlagan analitik funksiya hosil bo'ladi:

$$f(z) = 2i \ln |z| - (2 - i)z + C.$$

### 3 Garmonik funksiyaning ayrim xossalari.

**Teorema (maksimum va minimum haqida).** Agar  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada garmonik bo'lib, aynan o'zgarmas songa teng bo'lmasa,  $u$  holda bu funksiya  $G$  ning ichki nuqtalarida maksimumga ham, minimumga ham ega bo'lmaydi.

Isbot. Teoremani maksimum uchun isbot qilinsa yetarli, chunki  $u(x, y)$  garmonik funksiyaning minimum nuqtasi -  $u(x, y)$  garmonik funksiya uchun maksimum nuqta bo'ladi.

Teorema shartlari bajarilganda  $u(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohaning biror  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  nuqtasida maksimum qiymatga erishsin deylik.  $K$  - markazi  $z_0$  nuqtada bo'lib,  $G$  sohada yotuvchi doira bo'lsin.  $K$  doirada  $u(x, y)$  ga qo'shma bo'lgan  $v(x, y)$  garmonik funksiya tuzamiz.

$K$  doira bir bog'lamli soha bo'lgani uchun  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  analitik funksiya  $K$  da bir qiymatli bo'ladi, buning uchun  $v(x, y)$  ifodasiga kirgan o'zgarmas sonni aniq qilib tanlab olish kerak (masalan,  $v(x_0, y_0) = 0$  shartning bajarilishini talab qilish mumkin).  $e^{f(z)}$  funksiya ham  $K$  da bir qiymatli va analitik funksiya bo'ladi va uning moduli  $|e^{u+iv} = e^u|$  farazimizga ko'ra ichki nuqtada maksimumga erishadi.

**1-natija.**  $G$  sohada garmonik va yopiq  $\overline{G}$  sohada uzluksiz bo'lgan  $u(x, y)$  funksiya o'zining eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlariga sohaning chegaraviy nuqtalarida erishadi. Bunga asosan, agar shunday funksiya  $G$  sohaning chegarasida o'z qiymatini o'zgartirmasa, u holda uning yopiq  $\overline{G}$  sohadagi barcha eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari bir hil bo'lib ustma-ust tushadi demak, bu funksiya  $G$  sohada o'zgarmas bo'ladi.

**2-natija.** Agar ikki  $u_1(x, y)$  va  $u_2(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  sohada garmonik va yopiq  $\overline{G}$  sohada uzluksiz bo'lib, ularning  $G$  sohaning barcha chegara nuqtalaridagi qiymatlari bir-biriga teng bo'lsa, u holda bu funksiyalar  $G$  sohada o'zaro teng bo'ladi.

Haqiqatan, bu funksiyalarning ayirmasi  $\overline{G}$  da uzluksiz hamda  $G$  da garmonik bo'lib, barcha chegara nuqtalarda nolga teng bo'ladi. Demak, 1-natijaga asosan, bu ayirma barcha  $G$  sohada nolga teng.

**Teorema.** Agar  $u(z)^1$  funksiya bir bog'lamli  $G$  sohada garmonik bo'lsa va qiymatlari  $G$  da yotuvchi  $z = \varphi(\zeta)$  funksiya biror  $D$  sohada analitik bo'lsa, u holda  $u[\varphi(\zeta)] = U(\zeta)$  murakkab funksiya  $D$  da garmonik funksiya bo'adi.

Isbot qilish uchun haqiqiy qismi  $G$  da  $u(z)$  ga teng bo'lgan  $f(z)$  (ko'p qiymatli bo'lishi ham mumkin) funksiya tuzamiz, ya'ni  $u(z) = \operatorname{Re} f(z)$ . Ravshanki,  $F(\zeta) = f[\varphi(\zeta)]$  funksiya  $D$  da analitik, demak,  $U(\zeta) = \operatorname{Re} f[\varphi(\zeta)]$   $D$  da garmonik funksiya bo'ladi.



## **Xulosa.**

Men kurs ishimni yozish davomida garmonik funksiyalar to'g'risida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'ldim. Garmonik funksiyalarning xossalarini o'rganib oldim. Dalamber-Eyler shartidan foydalanib, garmonik funksiyaga qo'shma bo'lgan garmonik funksiyani tuzishni o'rgandim. Garmonik funksiya haqidagi bir nechta teoremlar bilan tanishib chiqdim.

Men keyingi izlanishlarim davomida garmonik funksiyalar va ularning xossalarini chuqurroq o'rganishga qaror qildim.

## Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

1. Sh. Maksudov, M. Saloxiddinov, S. Sirojiddinov. "Kompleks o'zgaruvchining funksiyalari nazariyasi". Toshkent 1960.
2. S. Sirojiddinov, Sh. Maksudov, M. Saloxiddinov. "Kompleks o'zgaruvchining funksiyalari nazariyasi". o'qiyuvchi nashriyoti. Toshkent 1979 y.
3. A. Sadullayev, X. Mansurov, G. Xudoyberganov, A. Vorisov, R. G'ulom. "Matematik analiz kursidan misol va masalalar to'plami" III-tom. O'zbekiston nashriyoti, 1993.
4. M. A. Lavrentov va B. V. Shabat."Metodi teori funktsi kompleksnogo peremennogo", 1965.
5. E. Titchmarsh. Teoriya funktsiy, Gosizdat texniko-teoreticheskoy literaturi, 1951.
6. G. Xudoyberganov, A. Vorisov, X. Mansurov. Kompleks analiz (ma'ruzalar)-T. Universitet. 1998.
7. Maqsudov Sh. "Analitik funksiyalar nazariyasidan mashqlar". O'qituvchi. 1978.
8. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)