

RATSIONAL KASRLARNI ENG SODDA KASRLARGA YOYISH YO'LI BILAN INTEGRALLASH

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Annotatsiya: ratsional kasrlarni eng sodda kasrlarga yoyish yo'li bilan integrallash usullari haqida bayon qilingan. Amaliy masalalar yechishga ko'rsatmalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: funksiya, kasr-ratsional, integral, koeffitsiyent, integrallash jadvali, rekurent formula

Ma'lumki, $P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$ funksiya darajali ko'phad deyiladi. Bunda $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ ko'phadning koeffitsiyentlari, n - daraja ko'rsatkichi.

Ikki ko'phadning nisbati kasr-ratsional funksiya yoki ratsional kasr deyiladi:

$$R(x) = \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1}x + b_m}{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}$$

Agar $m < n$ bo'lsa, u holda ratsional kasr to'g'ri, agar $m \geq n$ bo'lsa, u holda ratsional kasr noto'g'ri kasr bo'ladi.

$R(x)$ - ratsional kasr noto'g'ri bo'lgan hollarda kasrning $Q_m(x)$ suratini $P_m(x)$ maxrajiga odatdagidek bo'lish yo'li bilan uning butun qismini ajratish kerak:

$$\frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{P_n(x)}{q(x)} + r(x)$$

$q(x)$ bo'linma va $r(x)$ qoldiq ko'phad bo'ladi, bunda $r(x)$ qoldiqning darajasi $P_n(x)$ bo'luvchining darajasidan kichikdir. $Q_m(x)$ bo'linuvchi $P_n(x)$ bo'luvchi hamda bo'linmaning ko'paytmasi bilan qoldiqning $r(x)$ yig'indisiga teng bo'lgani uchun

$$Q_m(x) = P_n(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x) \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{P_n(x)} \quad \text{ayniyatni hosil qilamiz.}$$

Bunda $q(x)$ - butun qismi; $\frac{r(x)}{P_n(x)}$ - esa to'g'ri kasr bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, noto'g'ri ratsional kasr bo'lgan holda, undan $q(x)$ butun qismni va $\frac{r(x)}{P_n(x)}$ to'g'ri kasrni ajratish mumkin. Demak, noto'g'ri ratsional kasrni integrallash ko'phadni va to'g'ri ratsional kasrni integrallashga keltiriladi.

Misol:
$$R(x) = \frac{2x^4 - 3x^3 + 1}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

noto'g'ri ratsional kasrni butun qismini ajrating.

Yechish : $R(x)$ - ratsional kasr noto'g'ri kasr, chunki suratning darajasi maxrajning darajasidan katta ($4 > 2$)

Ko'phadlarni bo'lish qoidasi bo'yicha suratni maxrajga bo'lamiz.

$$\begin{array}{r} \left. \begin{array}{l} 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 1 \\ 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x \end{array} \right| \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 9} \\ - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -5x^3 + 4x^2 + 1 \\ -5x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x \end{array} \right. \\ - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9x^2 - 10x + 1 \\ 9x^2 + 9x - 18 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline -19x + 19 \end{array}$$

Shunday qilib, $R(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 9 + \frac{-19x + 19}{x^2 + x - 2}$ ni hosil qilamiz.

Quyidagi ko'rinishdagi kasrlar eng sodda ratsional kasrlar deyiladi.

I $\frac{A}{x-a}$

II $\frac{A}{(x-a)^K}; (K \geq 2 \text{ va butunson})$

III $\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} (D < 0)$

IV $\frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^S} (S \geq 2 \text{ va butunsonlar, hamda } D < 0)$

Bunda A, B - haqiqiy koeffitsiyentlar, a, p, q lar ham haqiqiy sonlar.

Ushbu $R(x) = \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ to'g'ri ratsional kasrni qarab chiqamiz, bu kasrning $P_n(x)$

maxraji $(x-a)^K$, $(x^2+px+q)^S$ ko'rinishdagi chiziqli va kvadrat ko'paytuvchilarga yoyiladi, bunda $(x-a)^K$ ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchi K karralikdagi haqiqiy ildizga mos keladi.

$(x^2+px+q)^S$ ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchi S karralikdagi kompleks qo'shma ildizlarga mos keladi.

$$P_n(x) = a_1(x-\alpha_1)^{K_1} (x-\alpha_2)^{K_2} \dots (x-\alpha_t)^{K_t} \cdot (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{S_1} \cdot (x^2+p_2x+q_2)^{S_2} \dots (x^2+px+q)^{S_i} \quad (I)$$

Har qanday $R(x) = \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ ratsional kasrni *I, II, III, IV* turdagi oddiy kasrlarning yig'indisi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin. Bunda

a) (I) yoyilmaning $(x-\alpha)$ ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchisiga *I* turdagi bitta $\frac{A}{x-\alpha}$ kasr mos keladi.

b) (I) yoyilmaning $(x-\alpha)^K$ ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchisiga *I* va *II* turdagi K ta kasr mos keladi.

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-\alpha)^K} + \frac{A_2}{(x-\alpha)^{K-1}} + \frac{A_3}{(x-\alpha)^{K-2}} + \dots + \frac{A_q}{(x-\alpha)}$$

v) (I) yoyilmasining (x^2+px+q) ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchisiga *III* turdagi kasr mos keladi.

g) (I) yoyilmaning $(x^2+px+q)^S$ ko'rinishdagi ko'paytuvchisiga *III* va *IV* turdagi S ta kasr mos keladi.

$$\frac{A_1x+B_1}{(x^2+px+q)^{e_1}} + \frac{A_2x+B_2}{(x^2+px+q)^{e_2}} + \dots + \frac{A_ix+B_i}{x^2+px+q};$$

1-Misol . $R(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^3-x};$

$$R(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^3-x} = \frac{x+2}{x(x^2-1)} = \frac{x+2}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x^3-x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1}; \quad A, B, C = ?$$

I va *II* turdagi oddiy kasrlarni integrallash jadval integrallariga keltiriladi.

$$I. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$II. \int \frac{A dx}{(x-a)^K} = A \int (x-a)^{-K} d(x-a) = A \frac{(x-a)^{-K+1}}{-K+1} + C = \frac{A}{(1-K)(x-a)^{K-1}} + C;$$

III. Turdagi integrallarni ko'rib chiqamiz:

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx, \quad \Delta = B^2 - 4D = \frac{p^2}{4} - q < 0$$

Suratda kasrning maxrajidan olingan hosilani ajratamiz.

$$(x^2+px+q)' = 2x+p$$

$$III. \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p) - \frac{Ap}{2} + B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q};$$

Integrallardan birinchisi $\ln|x^2+px+q|$ ga teng. Ikkinchi integralni hisoblash uchun maxrajida to'liq kvadratni ajratamiz.

$$x^2 + px + q \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4};$$

Bunda $q - \frac{p^2}{4} > 0$, chunki shartga ko'ra $D = \frac{p^2}{4} - q < 0$

Demak, ikkinchi integral jadval integraliga keladi. Shunday qilib,

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + px + q} dx = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}} = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| +$$
$$+ \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}} + C$$

1-Misol . Integralni hisoblang.

$$J = \int \frac{3x + 8}{x^2 + 4x + 8} dx;$$

Yechish: suratda maxrajining hosilasini ajratamiz.

$$(x^2 + 4x + 8)' = 2x + 4$$

$$J = \int \frac{3x + 8}{x^2 + 4x + 8} dx = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2x + 4) - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 + 8}{x^2 + 4x + 8} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 8} dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 8}$$

Birinchi integral $\ln|x^2 + 4x + 8|$ ga teng. Ikkinchi integralning maxrajida to'liq kvadrat ajratamiz.

$$(x^2 + 4x + 8) = (x + 2)^2 - 4 + 8 = (x + 2)^2 + 2^2$$

Natijada quyidagini hosil qilamiz.

$$J = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4x + 8| + 2 \int \frac{d(x + 2)}{(x + 2)^2 + 2^2} = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4x + 8| + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + 2}{2} + C;$$

Endi IV turdagi integralni hisoblaymiz.

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx; \text{ bunda } D = \frac{p^2}{4} - q < 0$$

Bunda ham $x^2 + px + q$ uchxadning hosilasini ajratishdan boshlaymiz.

$$(x^2 + px + q)' = 2x + p$$

$$IV. \int \frac{(Ax + B)dx}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x + p) + B - \frac{Ap}{2}}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{(2x + p)dx}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}\right]^n}$$

Birinchi integralni hisoblasak bo'ladi:

$$\int \frac{(2x+p)dx}{(x^2+px+q)^n} = \int (x^2+px+q)^{-n} d(x^2+px+q) = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+px+q)^{n-1}}$$

Ikkinchi integralni hisoblaymiz:

$$\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right) = t; \quad dx = dt \text{ belgilashlarni kiritamiz. } 0 < q - \frac{p^2}{4} = a^2 \text{ deb olamiz.}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(t^2+a^2) - t^2}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n};$$

Oxirgi integralga bo'laklab integrallash formulasini qo'llaymiz:

$$U = t \quad dv = \frac{tdt}{(t^2+a^2)^n};$$

$$du = dt \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2+a^2)}{(t^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2(1-n)(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{t}{2(1-n)(t^2+a^2)^n} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

Agar $J_n = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n}$ deb belgilasak, quyidagini hosil qilamiz.

$$1) \quad J_n = \frac{t}{2(n-1)a^2 \cdot (t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} \cdot J_{n-1}$$

Bu jarayon quyidagi integralni hosil qilgunimizcha davom etadi.

$$J_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{a} + C$$

formula rekurent (qaytuvchan) formula deyiladi.

Xulosa:

Yuqorida bayon etilganlarning hammasidan, har qanday ratsional funksiyadan olingan integral ohirida elementar funksiyalar orqali ifoda etilishi mumkin ekanligi kelib chiqadi, jumladan

- 1) I tipdagi sodda kasrlar bo'lgan holda – logarifmlar bilan;
- 2) II tipdagi sodda kasrlar bo'lgan holda – ratsional funksiyalar bilan;
- 3) III tipdagi sodda kasrlar bo'lgan holda – logarifmlar va arktangenslar bilan;
- 4) IV tipdagi sodda kasrlar bo'lgan holda – ratsional funksiyalar va arktangenslar bilan chekli shaklda ifoda etiladi.

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