

**KLASSIK TENGSIZLIKLERDI DÁLILLEWDE TRANS  
TENSIZLIGIN QOLLAW**

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**Rezyume:** Ushbu maqolada , klassik tengsizlikni aniqlashda trans tengsizlikni aniqlashning bir nechta namunalari ko'rsatiladi.

**Резюме:** В этой статье мы покажем, как решать классические неравенства на нескольких примерах.

**Summary:** In this paper, we show how to solve classical inequalities using a few examples.

**Gilt so'zlar:** tengsizliklar, algebraik tengsizliklar, Kooshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizliklari, klassik tengsizliklar, Shebichev tengsizligi.

**Ключевые слова:** Неравенство, алгебраические неравенство, неравенство Коши-Буняковского, классические неравенства, неравенство Чебышева.

**Key words:** inequalities, algebraic inequalities, Koshi-Bunyakovskiy inequalities, classical inequalities, Chebishev inequality.

$$a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n \geq a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n \geq a_1b_n + a_2b_{n-1} + \dots + a_nb_1 \quad (1)$$

Barcha  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  sonlar uchun (1) tengsizlikning zarur hollari haqida keltirib o'tamiz

$$\frac{b_1}{a_1} + \frac{b_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{b_n}{a_n} \geq n \quad (2)$$

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \geq a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n \quad (3)$$

Bu holda  $n$ -ixtiyoriy natural son,  $(b_1, \dots, b_n) - a_1, \dots, a_n$  sonlarning ixtiyoriy o'rin almashtirilishi.

**1-misol** (Ortacha ma'nolar haqida Koshi tengsizligi.).

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ong sonlar uchun

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

tengsizlik o'rinli, shu bilan birga tenglik  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$  holda bajariladi.

**Yechimi.**  $G = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$  ,  $a_1 = \frac{x_1}{G}$  ,  $a_2 = \frac{x_1 x_2}{G^2}$  , ...  $a_n = \frac{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}{G^n} = 1$  bo'lsin.

(2) tengsizlikka ega bolamiz. Tenglik bajarilishi uchun  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$  yoki  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$  bolishi va yetarli.

**2-misol.** (Orta geometrik va garmonik ma'nolar orasidagi tengsizlik)  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ong sonlar uchun

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \geq \frac{n}{x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1} + \dots + x_n^{-1}}$$

tengsizlik orinli, shu bilan birga tenglik  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$  bo'lganida bajariladi.

**Yechimi.** Oldingi misoldagi  $G, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  sonlarin qaraymiz. (2) tengsizlikka ko'ra

$$\frac{n}{x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1} + \dots + x_n^{-1}} \leq G$$

tengsizlikka teng ekvivalent bolgani shu

$$n \leq \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{G}{x_1} + \frac{G}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{G}{x_n}$$

Tengsizlikka ega bolamiz.

Tenglik bajarilishi uchun  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$  yani  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$  bo'lishi zarur.

**3-misol.** (Orta kvadratik va Orta arifmetik ma'nolar orasidagi tengsizlik)

Ixtiyoriy  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  sonlar uchun

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}} \geq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

tenglik o'rinli, shu bilan birga tenglik  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$  bo'lganida bajariladi.

**Yechimi.**

(3) tengsizlikka qarata

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \geq x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + \dots + x_n x_1$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \geq x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_4 + \dots + x_n x_2$$

.....

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \geq x_1 x_n + x_2 x_1 + \dots + x_n x_{n-1}$$

ega bo'lamiz.

Ushbu tengsizliklarning barchasi

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \text{ tenglik bilan qoshib, natijada}$$

$$n(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^2 \text{ tengsizlikni paydo etamiz.}$$

**4-misol.** (Koshi-Bunyakovskiy-Shvarts tengsizlik)

$n$  sonni ko'rsatish ikki  $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bolsa. U holda

$$(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)$$

tengsizlik o'rinli. Tenglik hechqanday bir o'zgarmas  $k$  son uchun  $a_i = k b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , bo'lganida tenglik bajariladi.

**Yechich.** Agar  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$  yoki  $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_n = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglik bajariladi. Shuning uchun

$$P = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}, Q = \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2}$$

sonlar noldan fariqli dep hisoblaymiz.

Pastta  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ketma-ketlikni qaraymiz:

$$x_i = \frac{a_i}{P}, x_{n+1} = \frac{b_i}{Q}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

U holda

$$2 = \frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{P^2} + \frac{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2}{Q^2} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{2n}^2$$

ga ega.

(3) tenglikka kora

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{2n}^2 \\ & \geq x_1 x_{n+1} + x_2 x_{n+2} + \dots + x_n x_{2n} + x_{n+1} x_1 + x_{n+2} x_2 + \dots + x_{2n} x_n \\ & = \frac{2(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)}{PQ} \end{aligned}$$

ga egamiz. Natijjada

$$1 \geq \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n}{PQ}$$

tengsizlikni paydo etamiz.

**Eslatma**, tenglik  $x_i = \frac{P}{Q}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$  shart bajarilganda bo'ladi. Bu shart bo'lsa

$x_i = x_{n+1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  shartiga ekvivalent.

**5-misol.** (Chebishev tengsizligi).

$n$  sonnan iborat ikki  $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin. Tahminiy  $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_n$  shart bajarilsin.

U holda

$$a) \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \frac{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n}{n}$$

Agar  $b_1 \geq b_2 \geq \dots \geq b_n$

$$b) \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \frac{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n}{n} \geq \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n}{n}$$

Agar  $b_1 \leq b_2 \leq \dots \leq b_n$

**Da'lil.**

(5) tengsizlikka ko'ra

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n$$

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n \geq a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_3 + \dots + a_n b_1$$

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n \geq a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_4 + \dots + a_n b_2$$

.....

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n \geq a_1 b_n + a_2 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_{n-1}$$

shartga ega bo'lamiz, ularni qoship

$$n(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n) \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)(b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n)$$

yoki

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \frac{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n}{n}$$

ni paydo etamiz.

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