

**KVADRATIK STOXASTIK OPERATORLARNING  
YANA BIR TADBIQI HAQIDA**

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**Annotatsiya:** Bu maqolada kvadratik stoxaxastik operatoplarning yana bir tadbipi, statistik mexanikadagi Boltzman modeliga tadbipi qaraladi. Bu model ham kvadratik stoxostik operator orqali tasvirlab beriigan. Mazkur modeldan statistik mexanika va kvadratik stoxastik operatorlar nazariyasidan o`qiladigan ma`ruzalarda ularning tadbiqlari sifatida ham foydalanish mumkin.

**Kalit so`zlar:** Gaz, molekula, Boltzman modeli, kvadratik stoxostik operator. About another application of quadratic stochastic operators

**ABOUT ANOTHER APPLICATION OF QUADRATIC  
STOCHASTIC OPERATORS**

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**Annotation:** This article considers another application of quadratic stochastic operators, its application to the Boltzmann model in statistical mechanics. This model is also described by a quadratic stochastic operator. This model can be used as their application in lectures on the theory of statistical mechanics and quadratic stochastic operators.

**Keywords:** Gas, molecule, Boltzmann model, quadratic stochastic operator.

Kvadratik operatorlar biologiya, ximiya, mexanikaning ba'zi modellarini o'rGANISHDA muhim rol o'ynaydi.

$E=\{1,2, \dots, n\}$  bo`lsin.

1-ta`rif.  $S^{n-1} = \{ x=(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R^n : x_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \}$  to`plamga (n-1) o`lchamli simpleks deb aytildi.

Bunda har bir  $x \in S^{n-1}$  element E to`plamda ehtimollik o`lchovi bo`lib, uni n ta elementdan iborat qandaydir biologik(fizik) tizim kabi talqin qilish mumkin.

2-ta`rif. Kvadratik stoxastik operator deb,  $V: S^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$

$$V: x_k' = \sum_{i,j=1}^n p_{ij,k} x_i x_j,$$

ko`rinishdagi operatorga aytildi, bunda

$$p_{ij,k} \geq 0, \quad p_{ij,k} = p_{ji,k}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^n p_{ij,k} = 1.$$

Biz bu maqolada kvadratik stoxastik operatorlarning statistik mexanikaga tatbiqlaridan birini qarab chiqamiz.

Masalan, statistik mexanikadagi Boltzman modelini ham kvadratik stoxostik operatorlar orqali tasvirlab berish mumkin.

Qattiq mutlaqo elastik devorlar orasiga o`ralgan gazni qaraymiz, uning molekulalari radiuslari va massalari bir xil bo`lgan qat’iy absolyut elastik sharlardan iborat bo`lsin. Molekulalarning tezlik vektorlari to’plamini  $R^3$  ning elementlari sifatida qaraymiz.

$R^3$  ni  $n$  ta  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$  sohalarga shunday bo’lamizki,  $E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$  ( $i \neq j$ ) va  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i = R^3$  bo`lsin.

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  lar uchun

$$x_i(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \text{ momentda tezligi } E_i \text{ sohadasi} \\ \text{yotadigan molekulalarning ulushi} \end{array} \right\}$$

deb belgilab olamiz.

Bir qator tabiiy fizik farazlarda

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{birlik vaqt oraliq'ida} \\ l - m \text{ to'qnashuvlar} \\ \text{soni} \end{array} \right\} = \mu_{lm} x_l x_m, \quad \mu_{lm} > 0.$$

$p_{lm}^i$  bilan  $E_l$  dagi molekulalarning  $E_m$  dagi molekulalar bilan to’qnashganda  $E_i$  ga tarqaladigan qismini belgilaymiz.

$\sum_{i=1}^n p_{lm}^i = 1$  bo`lishliligiga osongina ishonch hosil qilish mumkin. Bu holda

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_l \text{ dagi molekulalarning birlik} \\ \text{vaqt oraliq'ida } l - m \text{ to'qnashuv} \\ \text{natijasida } E_i \text{ ga tarqaladiganlari} \\ \text{soni} \end{array} \right\} = p_{lm}^i \mu_{lm} x_l x_m,$$

qaysiki,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t+1) - x_i(t) &= \\ \sum_{lm} p_{lm}^i \mu_{lm} x_l x_m - \sum_{lm} p_{lm}^i \mu_{im} x_i x_m &= \\ = \sum_{l,m} a_{lm}^i x_l x_m, \end{aligned}$$

bu yerda  $a_{lm}^i = \frac{1}{2} [(p_{ml}^i + p_{ml}^i) - (\delta_{il} + \delta_{im})] \cdot \mu_{lm}$

va

$$\delta_{ij} - Kroneker belgisi: \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} i = j \text{ bo`lsa, 1} \\ i \neq j \text{ bo`lsa, 0} \end{cases}.$$

Oxirgi tenglikdan

$x_i(t+1) = \sum_{l,m=1}^n p_{ml,i} x_m(t) x_l(t)$ , i=1,2, . . . , n,

bunda  $p_{ml,i} = a_{lm}^i + \delta_{ml,i}$  va

$$\delta_{ml,i} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } m = l = i \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{agar } m \neq l \text{ va } m = i \text{ yoki } l = i \\ 0, & \text{qolgan hollarda} \end{cases}.$$

Qilingan farazlar va belgilashlarga asoslanib,  $p_{ml,i}$  koeffitsentlarning quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirishiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin:

- 1)  $p_{ml,i} \geq 0$  ;
- 2)  $p_{ml,i} = p_{lm,i}$  ;
- 3)  $\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ml,i} = 1$ .

Yuqoridagilardan ko`rinadiki, statistik mexanikadagi Boltzman modelini kvadratik stoxostik operatorlar orqali ta`riflash mumkin ekan.

Biz [1] da populyatsiya evolyutsiyasini tasodifiy jarayon deb qarab, autsom populyatsiyaning ozod populyatsiya holida populyatsiyaning evolyutsion operatopi kvadratik akslantirish bo`lishiga ishonch hosil qilgan edik. Shuni ta`kidlash lozimki, [1-7] va [8-13] larda qaralgan biologik va tibbiy modellarda vaqt diskret edi. Bu maqolada qaralgan statistik mexanikadagi Boltzman modelida esa vaqt uzluksiz bo`ladi.

## XULOSA

Yuqorida hamda [1-13] maqolalarda kvadratik va kubik stoxastik operatorlarga doir nazariy masalalar va ular orqali ta`riflash mumkin bo`lgan turli modellar o`rganilgan. Keltirilgan modellardan statistik mexanika, biologiya, differentsial tenglamalar va kvadratik stoxactik operatorlar nazariyasidan o`qiladigan ma`ruzalarda, ularning tadbiqlari sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Bu esa, o`tilgan nazariy materialni chuqurroq tushunush imkonini beradi.

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