



УДК 517.98

UCH O'LCHAMLI SIMPLEKSDA ANIQLANGAN BA'ZI BISTOXASTIK OPERATORLAR OILASINING DINAMIKASI

Istamov Jahongir Ziyodulla o'g'li

Qarshi davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi

jahongir.istamov97@mail.ru

Rizayeva Bahoroy Jahongir qizi

Qarshi davlat universiteti

Amaliy matematika yo'nalishi talabasi

Qisqacha sharh. Ushbu ishda uch o'lchamli simpleksda aniqlangan qat'iy musbat bistoxastik operatorlarning qo'zg'almas nuqtalari va ularning tipi o'rganilgan. Qat'iy musbat bistoxastik operatorlarning trayektoriyalari haqida teoremlar isbotlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'zg'almas nuqta, stoxastik operator, bistoxastik operator, simpleks.

Аннотация. В данной работе изучаются неподвижные точки и их типы положительно определенных бистохастических операторов, определенных в конечномерном симплексе. Доказаны теоремы о траекториях бистохастических операторов.

Ключевые слова: Неподвижная точка, стохастический оператор, бистохастический оператор, симплекс.

Abstract. In this work, fixed points and their type of fixed positive bistochastic operators defined in a finite-dimensional simplex are studied. Theorems about trajectories of positive definite bistochastic operators are proved.



Keywords: Fixed point, stochastic operator, bistochastic operator, simplex.

1. KIRISH

Nochiziqli tenglamalar zamonaviy matematik fizika, genetika va biologiyaning ko'plab masalalarida qo'llaniladi. O'z navbatida bunday masalalar uchun nochiziqli operatorlarning qo'zg'almas nuqtalari va ularning traektoriyasi alohida o'rin egallaydi. Hozirgi kunda katta qiziqish bilan o'rganilib kelinayotgan yo'nalishlardan biri bu, bevosita genetika masalalariga aloqador bo'lgan chekli o'lchamli simpleksdagi nochiziqli bistoxastik operatorlarning dinamikasiga doir masalalar hisoblanadi. Chekli o'lchamli simpleksda aniqlangan bistoxastik operatorlarning qo'zg'almas nuqtalarining xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha ko'plab nashrlar mavjud [3]-[5], [8], [11]. Ushbu ish chekli o'lchovli simpleksda bistoxastik operatorlarning traektoriyasini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bistoxastik operatorlarning qo'zg'almas nuqtalari tipi to'g'risida teoremlar isbotlangan.

2. ASOSIY TA'RIF VA TUSHUNCHALAR

Bizga $N_{\leq q} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, q\} \subset N$ (bu yerda $q \in \Gamma$) to'plam va berilgan bo'lsin.

$$S^{m-1} = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in R^m, \sum_{j=1}^m x_j = 1, x_j \geq 0, j \in N_{\leq m}\}$$

to'plamga R^m dagi $m-1$ o'lchamli simpleks deyiladi. $S_{>}^{m-1}$ orqali S^{m-1} simpleksning ichki nuqtalari to'plamini belgilaymiz, ya'ni

$$S_{>}^{m-1} = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in R^m, \sum_{j=1}^m x_j = 1, x_j > 0, j \in N_{\leq m}\}.$$



S^{m-1} simpleksning chegarasini ∂S^{m-1} orqali belgilaymiz. $e_k = (e_1^{(k)}, e_2^{(k)}, \dots, e_m^{(k)})$, ($k \in N_{\leq m}$) orqali S^{m-1} simpleksni uchini belgilaymiz, ya'ni $e_k^{(k)} = 1$ va $e_j^{(k)} = 0$ barcha $j \neq k$, $k \in N_{\leq m}$ uchun.

Elementlari haqiqiy sonlardan tashkil topgan $m \times m$ kvadrat matritsani $A = (a_{ij})$ orqali belgilaymiz. Agar A - $m \times m$ kvadrat matritsa elementlari uchun $a_{ij} \geq 0$, $\forall i, j \in N_{\leq m}$ va $\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} = 1$, $j \in N_{\leq m}$ tengliklar o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda A stoxastik matritsa deyiladi. S_n orqali $n \in N$ ta elementning o'rin almashtirishlari guruppasini belgilaymiz.

Tarif 1.1. Ixtiyoriy $\nu \in N$ uchun, quyidagi operator

$$S: x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in R^m \rightarrow \varphi(x) = (\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \dots, \varphi_m(x)) \in \check{Y}^m \quad (1.1)$$

ν -tartibli stoxastik operator deyiladi, agar $S \geq \theta$ va

$$\varphi_k(x) = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\nu=1}^m P_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_\nu, k} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_\nu}, \quad x \in R^m, \quad k \in N_{\leq m} \quad (1.1.1)$$

bu yerda

$$P_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_\nu, k} \geq 0, \quad i_j = \overline{1, m}, \quad j = \overline{1, \nu}, \quad k = \overline{1, m} \quad (1.1.2)$$

$$P_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_\nu, k} = P_{i_{\pi(1)} i_{\pi(2)} \dots i_{\pi(\nu)}, k}, \quad k = \overline{1, m} \quad (1.1.3)$$

ixtiyoriy $\pi \in S_m$ o'rin almashtirish uchun, va

$$\sum_{k=1}^m P_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_\nu, k} = 1, \quad i_j = \overline{1, m}, \quad j = \overline{1, \nu}. \quad (1.1.4)$$

Yuqoridagi (1.1.2) - (1.1.4) shartlardan



$$\sum_{k=1}^m \varphi_k(x) = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m)^\nu, x \in \check{Y}^m$$

bo`lishi kelib chiqadi. Ko`rinib turibdiki S operator S^{m-1} simpleksni o`zini o`ziga akslantiruvchi operatordir. $\nu=1$ bo`lganda S operator chiziqli stoxastik operator deyiladi, $\nu=2$ bo`lganda S operator kvadratik stoxastik operator deyiladi, $\nu=3$ bo`lganda S operator kubik stoxastik operator deyiladi va hokazo. $S^{[\nu]}$ orqali ν - tartibli stoxastik operatorni belgilaymiz.

Elementlari haqiqiy sonlardan tashkil topgan $m \times m$ kvadrat matritsani $A = (a_{ij})$ orqali belgilaymiz. Agar A - $m \times m$ kvadrat matritsa elementlari uchun $a_{ij} \geq 0$,

$$\forall i, j = \overline{1, m} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall i, j = \overline{1, m} \quad \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall i, j = \overline{1, m} \quad \text{tengliklar}$$

o`rinli bo`lsa, u holda A matritsa bistoxastik matritsa deyiladi. Ba`zan bistoxastik matritsa, \check{Y}^m dagi bistoxastik operator deb ham ataladi. Ko`rishimiz mumkinki chiziqli bistoxastik operator uchun $A(S^{m-1}) \subset S^{m-1}$ munosabat o`rinli bo`ladi.

Endi umumiy holda bistoxastik operator ta`rifini kiritaylik. Ixtiyoriy $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in R^m$ uchun quyidagi $x \downarrow = (x_{[1]}, x_{[2]}, \dots, x_{[m]})$ ga X ning qayta tartiblanishi deyiladi, bu yerda $x_{[1]} \geq x_{[2]} \geq \dots \geq x_{[m]}$.

Tarif 1.2. Faraz qilaylik $x, y \in S^{m-1}$ bo`lsin. Agar barcha $k = \overline{1, m-1}$ uchun $\sum_{i=1}^k x_{[i]} \leq \sum_{i=1}^k y_{[i]}$ tengsizlik o`rinli bo`lsa, u holda X element Y ga majorizatsiyalashgan (kattalashgan) deyiladi va $X \mathcal{P} Y$ ko`rinishida belgilanadi.

Tarif 1.3. Agar ν - tartibli stoxastik operator uchun $S^{[\nu]} x \mathcal{P} x, \forall x \in S^{m-1}$. munosabat o`rinli bo`lsa, ν - tartibli bistoxastik operator deyiladi.



ν -tartibli bistoxastik \mathbf{B} operatorni $\mathbf{B}^{[\nu]}$ ko`rinishida belgilaymiz.

3. S^3 SIMPLEKSDA BISTOXASTIK OPERATORLAR OILASI

Lemma 1. Ixtiyoriy $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in S^{m-1}$ va ixtiyoriy $\alpha_j \in (0;1)$, $j = \overline{1, m}$ uchun $\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_m x_m < 1$ tengsizlik o`rinli bo`ladi.

Lemma 2. Agar $|\lambda| < 1$ bo`lsa, u holda ixtiyoriy $h(x) = \lambda x + b$ va ixtiyoriy $x_0 \in R$ uchun $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h^{(n)}(x_0) = \frac{b}{1-\lambda}$ tenglik o`rinli bo`ladi.

Quyidagi $B_{\alpha^{[1]}}^{[1]} : S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ chiziqli bistoxastik operatorlar oilasini qaraylik

$$B_{\alpha^{[1]}}^{[1]} : \begin{cases} x_1' = x_1, \\ x_2' = x_2, \\ x_3' = \alpha^{[1]} x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[1]}) x_4, \\ x_4' = (1 - \alpha^{[1]}) x_3 + \alpha^{[1]} x_4. \end{cases}$$

bu yerda $\alpha^{[1]} \in (0,1)$.

Bizga 3 ta $B_{\alpha_1^{[1]}}^{[1]}, B_{\alpha_2^{[1]}}^{[1]}, B_{\alpha_3^{[1]}}^{[1]}$ chiziqli bistoxastik operatorlar oilasi berilgan bo`lsin.

Bu operatorlar yordamida quyidagi $B_{\alpha^{[2]}}^{[2]} = x_1 B_{\alpha_1^{[1]}}^{[1]} + x_2 B_{\alpha_2^{[1]}}^{[1]} + \dots + (x_3 + x_4) B_{\alpha_3^{[1]}}^{[1]}$

kvadratik stoxastik operatorni hosil qilamiz, ya`ni

$$B_{\alpha^{[2]}}^{[2]} : \begin{cases} x_1' = x_1(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4), \\ x_2' = x_2(x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_4), \\ x_3' = \alpha^{[2]} x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[2]}) x_4, \\ x_4' = (1 - \alpha^{[2]}) x_3 + \alpha^{[2]} x_4. \end{cases}$$



Bu yerda $\alpha^{[2]} = x_1\alpha_1^{[1]} + x_2\alpha_2^{[1]} + (x_3 + x_4)\alpha_3^{[1]}$ ga teng. $\alpha^{[2]}$ parameter $x \in S^3$ ning dastlabki 2 ta kordinatasiga bog'liq funksiya bo'lib, $B_{\alpha^{[2]}}^{[2]}$ operator dinamikasini o'rganayotganimizda o'zgarmas son vazifasini bajaradi, chunki $B_{\alpha^{[2]}}^{[2]}$ operatorning $x \in S^3$ ga ta'siri x ning dastlabki 2 ta kordinatasini qo'zg'almas qoldiradi. Lemma 1 ga ko'ra $|\alpha^{[2]}| < 1$.

Huddi shu metodni davom ettirish natijasida, V -tartibli bistoxastik $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]} = x_1B_{\alpha_1^{[v-1]}}^{[v-1]} + x_2B_{\alpha_2^{[v-1]}}^{[v-1]} + (x_3 + x_4)B_{\alpha_3^{[v-1]}}^{[v-1]}$ operatorni hosil qilamiz, ya'ni

$$B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]} : \begin{cases} x_1' = x_1(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^{v-1}, \\ x_2' = x_2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^{v-1}, \\ x_3' = \alpha^{[v]}x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[v]})x_4, \\ x_4' = (1 - \alpha^{[v]})x_3 + \alpha^{[v]}x_4 \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Bu yerda $\alpha^{[v]} = x_1\alpha_1^{[v-1]} + x_2\alpha_2^{[v-1]} + (x_3 + x_4)\alpha_3^{[v-1]}$ ga teng. $\alpha^{[v]}$ parametr $x \in S^3$ ning dastlabki 2 ta kordinatasiga bog'liq funksiya bo'lib, $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]}$ operator dinamikasini o'rganayotganimizda o'zgarmas son vazifasini bajaradi, chunki $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]}$ operatorning $x \in S^3$ ga ta'siri x ning dastlabki 2 ta kordinatasini qo'zg'almas qoldiradi. Lemma 1 ga ko'ra $|\alpha^{[v]}| < 1$.

Teorema 3.1. Ixtiyoriy $\mu \in [0;1]$ va $v \in N$ uchun,

$S_\mu = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in S^{m-1}, x_1 + x_2 = \mu\}$ to'plam, $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]}$ operatorning invariant to'plamdir.

2. $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]}$ operatorning S^3 simpleksdagi qo'zg'almas nuqtalari to'plami, uchlari e_1, e_2 va $u^{(0)} = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakdan iborat.



3. Ixtiyoriy $x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)}, x_4^{(0)}) \in S^3 \setminus \text{Fix}(B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]})$ uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v] (n)}(x^{(0)}) = \left(x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \frac{1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)}}{2}, \frac{1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)}}{2} \right)$$

tenglik o`rinli bo`ladi.

Isbot: 1) 3.1 – operatoridan ko`rishimiz mumkinki, $x_1' + x_2' = x_1 + x_2$ tenglik o`rinli. Bundan kelib chiqadiki S_μ to`plam, 3.1 operator uchun invariant to`plamdir.

2) 3.1 operatorning qo`zg`almas nuqtasi

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^{v-1}, \\ x_2 = x_2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^{v-1}, \\ x_3 = \alpha^{[v]}x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[v]})x_4, \\ x_4 = (1 - \alpha^{[v]})x_3 + \alpha^{[v]}x_4 \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

sistemaning yechimi demakdir. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$ va $\alpha^{[v]} \in (0, 1)$ ekanligini hisobga olsak, 3.2 sistemaning yechimi $x_3 = x_4$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi S^3 simpleksning nuqtalaridan iborat ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak $B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]}$ operatorning S^3 simpleksdagi qo`zg`almas nuqtalari to`plami, uchlari e_1, e_2 va $u^{(0)} = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ nuqtalarda bo`lgan uchburchakdan iborat.

3) Ko`rinib turibdiki Ixtiyoriy $x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)}, x_4^{(0)}) \in S^3 \setminus \text{Fix}(B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[v]})$ uchun,

$$x_1^{(n)} = x_1^{(0)}, \quad x_2^{(n)} = x_2^{(0)}$$

tenglik o`rinli. Operatorning keyingi kordinatasi uchun

$$x_3' = \alpha^{[v]}x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[v]})x_4 = (2\alpha^{[v]} - 1)x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[v]})(1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)})$$



tenglik o`rinli bo`ladi. $h(x_3) = (2\alpha^{[v]} - 1)x_3 + (1 - \alpha^{[v]})(1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)})$ deb belgilaylik.

$a^{[1]} \in (0;1) \Rightarrow |2\alpha^{[v]} - 1| < 1$ tengsizlik va lemma 2 ga ko`ra

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_3^{(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h^{(n)}(x_3) = \frac{1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)}}{2}.$$

Demak, ixtiyoriy $x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)}, x_4^{(0)}) \in S^3 \setminus \text{Fix}(B_{\alpha^{[v]}})$ uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_{\alpha^{[v]}}^{[n]}(x^{(0)}) = \left(x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \frac{1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)}}{2}, \frac{1 - x_1^{(0)} - x_2^{(0)}}{2} \right)$$

tenglik o`rinli bo`ladi. +

XULOSA

Ushbu ishda chekli o`lchamli simpleksda aniqlangan ayrim bistoxastik operatorlarning tuzilishi va dinamik xossalari o`rganildi. Qurilgan operatorlar oilasi uchun invariant to`plamlar aniqlandi, qo`zg`almas nuqtalarning joylashuvi esa simpleks uchlari orqali hosil bo`lgan uchburchak bilan tavsiflandi. Shuningdek, operator trayektoriyalarining chegaraviy xulqi uchun zarur tengsizliklar isbotlandi. Olingan natijalar bistoxastik operatorlar dinamikasini yanada chuqur o`rganish va ularni populyatsion matematika hamda boshqa qo`llanmalarda tatbiq etish uchun nazariy asos yaratadi.

ADABIYOTLAR

[1] Любич Ю.И. Математические структуры в популяционной Генетике, - Киев: Наук. Думка, 1983.-296 с.

[2] Розиков У.А., Хамроев А.Ю. О кубических операторах определенных в конечномерном симплексе, *Укр. мат. журн.* 2004. Т. 56. № 10. С. 1424-1433.



[3] Розиков У.А., Жамилов У.У. Вольтеровские квадратичные стохастические операторы двуполой Популяции, *Укр. мат. журн.* 2011. Т. 63. № 7. ISSN 1027-3190.

[4] Розиков У.А., Жамилов У.У. F-квадратичные стохастические операторы. *Матем. Заметки.*, 2008. том 83. выпуск 4, 606–612.

[5] Жамилов У.У., Розиков У.А. О динамике строго невольтеровских квадратичных стохастических операторов на двумерном симплексе. *Матем. сб.* 2009. том 200. номер 9, 81–94.

[6] Шахиди Ф.А. О биостохастических операторах, определенных в конечномерном симплексе, *Сибирский математический журнал*, Март-апрель, 2009. Том. 50, № 2. С. 463-468.

[7] Прасолов В.В.: Многочлены, *МЦНМО. 2-е-изд.*, **336** (2001).

[8] Ganikhodzhaev R., Mukhamedov F., Rozikov U. Quadratic stochastic operators and processes results and open problems, *Infinite Dimensional Analysis Quantum Probability and Related Topics*, **14**: 2 (2011) 279-335.

[9] Jamilov U.U., Khamraev A.Yu., Ladra M. On a Volterra Cubic Stochastic Operator, *Bull. Math. Biol.* **80**:2 (2018) 319-334.

[10] Mamurov B. J., Rozikov U. A. On cubic stochastic operators and processes, *Journal of Physics*, Conference Series 697 (2016) 012017.

[11] Mukhamedov F., Ganixodjaev N. Quantum quadratic operators and processes, *Lecture Notes in mathematics book*, 2133., Nov. 12. 2015.

[12] Nickalls, R.W.D. Vieta, Descartes and the cubic equation. *Mathematical Gazette.* **90**, (July 2006). 203-208.