

## TO‘LA DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMA, KLERO DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMASI VA LAGRANJ DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMASI

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### **Ta’rif.Agar**

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = \mathbf{0} \quad (*)$$

Tenglamada  $M(x, y)$ , va  $N(x, y)$  funksiyalar uzluksiz,differensiallanuvchi bo‘lib,bular uchun

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

munosabat bajarilsa, (\*) tenglama **to‘la differensial tenglama** deyiladi,  
bunda

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \text{ va } \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

funksiyalar biror sohada uzluksiz funksiyalardir.

**Misol .** Ushbu tenglama berilgan :

$$\frac{2x}{y^3} dx + \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4} dy = 0.$$

Bu tenglamaning to‘la differensial tenglama bo‘lish yoki bo‘lmasligini tekshiramiz.

Bu yerda

$$M = \frac{2x}{y^3}, \quad N = \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4}$$

deb olamiz ,bu holda

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -\frac{6x}{y^4}, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{6x}{y^4}$$

$y \neq 0$  bo‘lganida shart bajariladi . Demak berilgan tenglamaning chap tomoni biror noma’lum  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to‘la differensiali bo‘ladi.

Bu funksiyani topamiz .

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y^3}$$

bo‘lganligi sababli

$$u = \int \frac{2x}{y^3} dx + \varphi(y) = \frac{x^2}{y^3} + \varphi(y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N = \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4}$$

ekanligini e’tiborga olib ,

$$-\frac{3x^2}{y^4} + \varphi'(y) = \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4},$$

bo‘lishini topamiz. Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(y) &= \frac{1}{y^2}, & \varphi(y) &= -\frac{1}{y} + C_1 \\ u(x,y) &= \frac{x^2}{y^3} - \frac{1}{y} + C_1\end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib,dastlabki tenglamaning umumiy integralini topamiz.

### Lagranj differensial tenglamasi

**Ta’rif.**  $x$  va  $y$  ga nisbatan chiziqli bo‘lgan koeffitsiyentlari esa  $y'$  ning funksiyalari bo‘lgan ushbu

$$y = x \cdot \varphi(y') + \Phi(y')$$

differensial tenglamaga **Lagranj differensial tenglamasi** deyiladi.

Ushbu tenglamani yechish algoritmi quyidagicha:

1) Umumi yechimni topish uchun  $p = y'$  o‘zgaruvchi almashtiriladi.

Differensial tenglama quyidagicha ko‘rinishga keltiriladi:

$$y = x \cdot \varphi(p) + \Phi(p)$$

2) Ushbu tenglamani  $y' = p \Rightarrow dy = pdx$  ekanligini e’tiborga olib differensiallaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned}dy &= d(x \cdot \varphi(p) + \Phi(p)) \Rightarrow \\ pdx &= \varphi(p)dx + x \cdot \varphi'(p)dp + \Phi'(p)dp \\ \frac{dx}{dp} - \frac{\varphi'(p)}{p - \varphi(p)}x &= \frac{\Phi'(p)}{p - \varphi(p)}\end{aligned}$$

chiziqli differensial tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

Bu yerda  $p - \varphi(p) = 0$  yechim alohida aniqlanadi.

3)  $x$  ga nisbatan chiziqli bo‘lgan bu differensial tenglamaning yechimi  $x = F(p, c)$  bo‘lsa, u holda Lagranj differensial tenglamasining umumi yechimi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{cases} x = F(p, c) \\ y = x \cdot \varphi(p) + \Phi(p) = F(p, c) \cdot \varphi(p) + \Phi(p) \end{cases}$$

**Misol.**  $y = 2x(y)' - 4y'^3$

differensial tenglamaning umumi yechimini toping.

**Yechish.**  $y' = p \Rightarrow y = 2xp - 4p^3$  tenglikni differensiallasak,

$$y' = 2p + 2x \frac{dp}{dx} - 12p^2 \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$p = 2p + 2x \frac{dp}{dx} - 12p^2 \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$12p^2 \frac{dp}{dx} = p + 2x \frac{dp}{dx}$$

tenglikni ikkala tomonini  $\frac{dp}{dx}$  bo‘lamiz:

$$12p^2 = p \frac{dx}{dp} + 2x$$

$$p \frac{dx}{dp} + 2x = 12p^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2}{p}x = 12p.$$

Bu tenglamani integrallab,  $x = 3p^2 + \frac{C}{p^2}$  ni olamiz.

$$\text{Demak, } x = 3p^2 + \frac{C}{p^2}, \quad y = 2p^2 + 2\frac{C}{p}, \quad y = 0$$

integral chiziqlar sinfi Lagranj tenglamasini yechimini beradi.

### Klero differensial tenglamasi

**Ta’rif.**  $x$  va  $y$  ga nisbatan chiziqli bo‘lgan koeffitsiyentlari esa  $y'$  ning funksiyalari bo‘lgan quyidagi

$$y = x \cdot y' + \Phi(y')$$

differensial tenglamaga **Klero differensial tenglamasi** deyiladi.

Klero differensial tenglamasi Lagranj differensial tenglamasining xususiy holi hisoblanadi. Ushbu differensial tenglamani yechish algoritmi quyidagicha:

$$1) y' = p \Rightarrow y = x \cdot p + \Phi(p)$$

$$2) y' = p \Rightarrow dy = pdx \Rightarrow dy = d(x \cdot p + \Phi(p)) \Rightarrow$$

$$y' dx = pdx + x dp + \Phi'(p) dp \Rightarrow pdx = pdx + x dp + \Phi'(p) dp$$

Oxirgi ifodani  $dx$  ga bo‘lamiz

$$p = p + x \frac{dp}{dx} + \Phi'(p) \frac{dp}{dx} \Rightarrow (x + \Phi'(p)) \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$$

$$3) \begin{cases} x + \Phi'(p) = 0 \\ dp = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

Birinchi yechim:  $dp = 0 \Rightarrow p = C \Rightarrow y = C \cdot x + \Phi(C).$

Ikkinchi yechim esa:  $\begin{cases} y = x \cdot p + \Phi(p) \\ x + \Phi'(p) = 0 \end{cases}$  parametrik tenglamalar sistemasini yechish orqali hosil qilinadi. Hosil bo‘lgan  $F(x,y)=0$  ikkinchi yechim ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas sonni o‘z ichiga olmaydi va umumiylardan ham C ning biror bir qiymati orqali

hosil qilinmaydi, demak xususiy yechim emas. Bunday yechimlar **maxsus yechim** (integral) hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib Klero tenglamasining **maxsus yechimi** umumiy yechim (integral) bilan berilgan to‘g‘ri chiziqlar oilasining **egilish chizigini aniqlaydi**, boshqacha qilib aytganda maxsus yechimning ixtiyoriy nuqtasiga o‘tqazilgan urinma ham differensial tenglama yechimi bo‘ladi.

Klero differensial tenglamasi ko‘p hollarda analitik geometriyada 2-tartibli egri chiziqlarni qurish uchun ishlataladi.

Egri chiziqni uning urinmasiga qo‘yilgan xossalari bo‘yicha aniqlaydigan geometrik masalalar Klero tenglamasiga olib keladi. Ushbu xossa aynan urinmaga tegishli bo‘lib, urinadigan nuqtaga tegishli emas. Haqiqatdan ham urinma tenglamasi:

$$Y - y = y'(X - x) \quad yoki \quad Y = y'X + (y - xy')$$

Urinmaning har qanday xossasi ( $y - xy'$ ) va  $y'$  o‘rtasidagi munosabat bilan aniqlanadi:

$$F(y - xy', y') = 0$$

Ushbu tenglamani  $y - xy'$  ga nisbatan yechilsa, aynan

$$y = x \cdot y' + \Phi(y')$$

Klero tenglamasiga kelamiz.

**Misol.**  $y = x \cdot y' + (y')^2$  differensial tenglamani Klero usulida yeching.

$$1) y' = p \Rightarrow y = x \cdot p + p^2$$

$$2) y' = p \Rightarrow dy = pdx \Rightarrow dy = d(x \cdot p + p^2)$$

$$y' dx = pdx + xdp + 2pdः \Rightarrow pdx = pdx + xdp + 2pdः$$

Oxirgi ifodani  $dx$  ga bo‘lamiz

$p = p + x \frac{dp}{dx} + 2p \frac{dp}{dx} \Rightarrow (x + 2p) \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$  – ushbu tenglama mumkin bo‘lgan ikki xil yechimga ega.

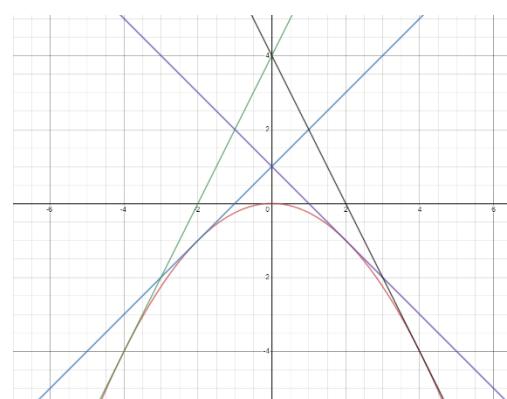
$$3) \begin{cases} x + 2p = 0 \\ dp = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

1-yechim:  $dp = 0 \Rightarrow p = C \Rightarrow y = C \cdot x + \varphi(C)$  Klero tenglamasining umumiyl integrali (yechimi) to‘g‘ri chiziqlar oilasini tashkil qiladi.

2-yechim: yechim parametrik ko‘rinishda tenglamalar sistemasidan topiladi:

$$\begin{cases} y = x \cdot p + p^2 \\ x + 2p = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

ushbu sistemadan  $p$  ni yo‘qotib ikkinchi yechimni topamiz



$$p = -\frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow y = x \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$

Ikkinchi yechim ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas sonni o‘z ichiga olmaydi va umumiylar yechimdan ham C ning biror bir qiymati orqali hosil qilinmaydi, demak xususiy yechim emas. Bunday yechimlar **maxsus yechim** (integral) hisoblanadi.

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