

MAXSUS FUNKSIYALAR

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada maxsus funksiyalar gamma va betta deb nomlanuvchi funksiyalar o‘rganiladi. Jumladan Gaussning gipergeometrik funksiyasi ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Gamma funksiya, beta funksiya, Gaussning gipergeometrik funksiyasi

SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

ABSTRACT

This article explores special function known as gamma and beta function. In particular, the hypergeometric function of Gauss is considered

Keywords: Gamma function, beta function, Gaussian hypergeometric function

Dunyo bo‘yicha ko‘pgina masalalar yechimini qurishda murakkab ko‘rinishdagi tengliklarga kelamiz. Bu tengliklarni yechimini aniqlashda maxsus funksiyalarga yuzlanmasak bo‘lmaydi. Bu funksiyalar yordamida turli murakkab darajadagi tengliklarni oson ko‘rinishga keltirishimiz va osonlikcha xal etishimiz mumkin.

Gamma funksiyasi. $\Gamma(z)$ gamma funksiyasi:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt, \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0) \quad (1.1)$$

Eylerning ikkinchi tur integrali yordamida aniqlanadi. (1.1) integralni ikki integral yig‘indisi orqali ifodalaymiz [2,38]:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^1 e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt = P(z) + Q(z). \quad (1.2)$$

$P(z)$ funksiyani $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ yarim tekislikda regulyar funksiya ekanligini ko‘rsatish qiyin emas, $Q(z)$ – butun funksiya (butun kompleks tekislikda golomorf). Shunday qilib, (1.1) formula $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ yarim tekislikda regulyar funksiyani aniqlaydi. $\Gamma(z)$ funksiyani butun kompleks tekislikka analitik davom ettirish mumkin. Haqiqatdan ham, e^{-t} funksiyani darajali qatorga yoyib, bu yoyilmani t^{z-1} ga ko‘paytirib va $[0,1]$ kesmada hadma-had integrallab, ushbu funksional qatorga kelamiz:

$$P(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{z+n}, \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0). \quad (1.3)$$

(1.3) qatorning hadlari $z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$ nuqtalardan tashqari barcha nuqtalarda regulyar funksiyalardir va (1.3) qator $|z+k| \geq \delta > 0$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$; $\delta > 0$ -ixtiyoriy kichik son) sohada tekis yaqinlashuvchi. Veyershtrass teoremasiga ko‘ra, (1.3) qator yig‘indisi meromorf funksiyadir, $z = -n$ nuqtalar bu funksianing oddiy qutblari bo‘lib, bu qutblardagi funksianing chegirmalari $\operatorname{res}(P(-n)) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ ga tengdir. (1.3) funksiya $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ yarim tekislikda $P(z)$ integral bilan ustma-ust tushadi. Demak, (1.3) qator $P(z)$ integralning analitik davomidan iboratdir. Shunday qilib, (1.2) dagi ikkinchi yig‘indi $Q(z)$ – butun funksiya bo‘lgani uchun, $\Gamma(z)$ funksiya $z = -n$ nuqtalarda oddiy qutblarga, hamda bu nuqtalarda mos ravishda $\frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ ga teng bo‘lgan chegirmalarga ega bo‘lgan meromorf funksiyadir. $\Gamma(z)$ uchun ushbu funksional munosabatlar o‘rinlidir:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(1+z) &= z\Gamma(z) \\
 \Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) &= \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \\
 \Gamma(2z) &= \frac{2^{2z-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z)\Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 \Gamma(z)\Gamma(-z) &= -\frac{\pi}{z \sin \pi z} \\
 \Gamma(1) = 1, \Gamma(n+1) = n!, \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \sqrt{\pi}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

$\Gamma(z)$ funksiya butun kompleks tekislikda nollarga ega emas, demak, $\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)}$ – butun funksiyadir.

Beta-funksiyasi. $B(p, q)$ beta-funksiya:

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt, \operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0 \tag{1.5}$$

Eylernerin birinchi tur integrali yordamida aniqlanadi. $B(p, q)$ funksiya $\Gamma(z)$ orqali

$$B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} \tag{1.6}$$

formula yordamida ifodalanadi.

Gaussning gipergeometrik funksiyasi

Gauss tenglamasi. Buziladigan giperbolik va elliptik tipdagi tenglamalar nazariyasida ushbu

$$z(1-z)\omega''(z) + [c - (a+b+1)z]\omega'(z) - ab\omega(z) = 0, \tag{1.7}$$

Gauss tenglamasining yechimlari fundamental ahamiyatga ega, bu yerda a, b, c – parametrlar bo‘lib, ular ixtiyorliy kompleks yoki haqiqiy sonlar bo‘lishi mumkin. (1.7) tenglama uchta: 0, 1, ∞ regulyar maxsus nuqtalarga ega.

O‘zgaruvchilarni maxsus almashtirish yordamida buziluvchan giperbolik va elliptik tipdagi tenglamalar (1.7) tenglamaga olib kelinishi mumkin va bu tenglamaning yechimlaridan mos ravishda Riman funksiyasini, Grin funksiyasini tuzishda fundamental ahamiyatga ega.

Dastlab, (1.7) tenglamaning yechimini $z = 0$ nuqta atrofida topamiz. Yechimni

$$\omega_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n, \quad (1.8)$$

darajali qator ko‘rinishida izlaymiz. Bu yerda c_n -hozircha noma’lum sonlar. (1.8) dan ushbu hosilalarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega'_1(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n z^{n-1} \\ \omega''_1(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) z^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) z^{n-2}.\end{aligned}$$

Endi bu hosilalarni (1.7) tenglamaga qo‘yib, quyidagi munosabatni hosil qilamiz:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [c_{n+1}(n+1)(n+c) - c_n(n+a)(n+b)] z^n = 0$$

bu yerdan z^n oldidagi umumiyo‘koeffitsientni nolga tenglashtirib, ushbu

$$c_{n+1} = \frac{(a+n)(b+n)}{(n+1)(c+n)} c_n, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; c \neq -n)$$

rekurrent formulaga kelamiz.

(1.7) tenglamaning bir jinsli ekanligidan foydalanib, umumiyatlikni buzmasdan $c_0 = 1$ deb qabul qilamiz va

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1(z) &= F(a, b, c; z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{n! (c)_n} z^n = \\ &= 1 + \frac{a \cdot b}{1 \cdot c} z + \frac{a \cdot (a+1)b(b+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot c(c+1)} z^2 + \dots,\end{aligned}\quad (1.9)$$

Gaussning gipergeometrik qatoriga kelamiz, bu yerda

$$(a)_0 = 1, \quad (a)_n = a(a+1)\cdots(a+n-1) = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)}$$

belgilashlar kiritilgan. Dalamber alomatiga ko‘ra, (1.9) darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi $R = 1$ ekanligini ko‘rsatish qiyin emas. Demak, (1.9) darajali qator $|z| \leq q < 1$ doirada absolyut va tekis yaqinlashadi. Raabe alomati yordamida (1.9) gipergeometrik qator uchun ushbu tasdiqlarni isbotlash qiyin emas;

Agar $\operatorname{Re}(c - a - b) > 0$ bo‘lsa, (1.9) qator $|z| = 1$ aylanada tekis

va absolyut yaqinlashadi;

Agar $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}(c - a - b) \leq 0$ bo‘lsa, (1.9) qator $|z| = 1$ aylananing

$|1-z| < \delta$ ($\delta > 0$) yetarli kichik son) doiradan tashqarida yotgan bo‘lagida tekis va absolyut yaqinlashadi;

Agar $\operatorname{Re}(c - a - b) < -1$ bo‘lsa, (1.9) qator $|z| = 1$ aylanada uzoqlashuvchi bo‘ladi.

Gipergeometrik funksiyalarning sodda xossalari keltiramiz, bu xossalari (1.9) darajali qatorning ko‘rinishidan bevosita kelib chiqadi.

1⁰. Agar $a = -n$ yoki $b = -n$ bo‘lsa, bu yerda $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, (1.9) darajali qator uzeladi, ya’ni $F(-n, b, c; z)$ yoki $F(a, -n, c; z)$ n -darajali ko‘phadga aylanadi;

2⁰. $F(a, b, c; z)$ gipergeometrik funksiya a va b parametrlarga nisbatan simmetrikdir, ya’ni

$$F(a, b, c; z) = F(b, a, c; z)$$

3⁰. $b = c$ bo‘lganda

$$F(a, b, b; z) = (1 - z)^{-a} \quad (1.10)$$

tenglikka ega bo‘lamiz.

(1.7) tenglamaning ikkinchi yechimini topish uchun $\omega(z)$ o‘rniga

$$\omega(z) = z^q u(z) \quad (1.11)$$

formula yordamida yangi funksiya kiritamiz, bu yerda q -hozircha ixtiyoriy noma'lum son. (1.11) tenglikni (1.7) tenglamaga qo'yib, ushbu tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz:

$$z(1-z)u'' + [2q + c - (2q + a + b + 1)z]u' - \left[\frac{q(q-1+c)}{z} + q(q+a+b) + ab \right]u = 0.$$

Bu tenglamada $q = 1 - c$ deb olsak, u holda oxirgi tenglama

$$z(1-z)u''(z) + [c_1 - (a_1 + b_1 + 1)z]u'(z) - a_1 b_1 u = 0$$

tenglamaga aylanadi, bu yerdagi parametrlar

$$a_1 = a + 1 - c,$$

$$b_1 = b + 1 - c,$$

$$c_1 = 2 - c$$

tengliklar bilan aniqlanadi .

Shunday qilib, (1.9) va (1.11) ga asosan (1.7) tenglananining ikkinchi yechimi

$$\omega_2(z) = z^{1-c} F(a+1-c, b+1-c, 2-c; z) \quad (1.12)$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi, bu yerda $2 - c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$

(1.7) tenglananining (1.9) yechimida $c \neq -n$ shart bajarilishi kerak edi. Endi biz (1.12) ga asosan (1.7) tenglananining yechimini $c = -n$ holida ham hosil qilishimiz mumkin;

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(z) &= z^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+n+1)_m (b+n+1)_m}{(2+n)_m m!} z^m = \\ &= z^{n+1} F(a+n+1, b+n+1, n+2; z) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

(1.7) tenglamaning topilgan $\omega_1(z)$ va $\omega_2(z)$ yechimlari chiziqli erkli, demak uning umumiy yechimi

$$\omega(z) = c_1 F(a, b, c; z) + c_2 z^{1-c} F(a+1-c, b+1-c, 2-c; z) \quad (1.14)$$

formula bilan beriladi, bu yerda c_1 va c_2 ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas sonlardir.

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