

## PARAMETRGA BOG‘LIQ XOSMAS INTEGRAL TUSHUNCHASI VA ULARNI YECHISH USULLARI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolda parametrga bog‘lik xosmas integrallarni ayrim muhim xossalariini nazariy o‘rganish hamda ular asosida uning yechish usullari qisqacha tushuntirib o‘tilgan. Maqoladagi asosiy mazmun parametrga bog‘liq xosmas integrallarni hisoblashdan iborat. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi parametrga bog‘liq xosmas integrallarni yechish asosida uning muhim nazariy xossalariini o‘rganishdan iborat.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** parametr, xosmas, integral, yaqinlashuvchi, xususiy hol, qiymatlar, o‘zgaruvchi, funksiya, almashtirish, chegara, limit, cheksiz.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье кратко объясняется теоретическое исследование некоторых важных свойств зависящих от параметра характеристических интегралов и методов их решения. Основное содержание статьи вычисление собственных интегралов в зависимости от параметра. Основная цель статьи исследование его важных теоретических свойств на основе решения характеристических интегралов, зависящих от параметра.

**Ключевые слова:** параметр, характеристика, интеграл, аппроксимация, частный случай, значения, переменная, функция, подстановка, предел, бесконечность.

### ABSTRACT

In this state, the theoretical study of some vain properties of parameter-dependent characteristic integrals and x-solution methods is briefly explained. The main content of the article is the calculation of proper integrals depending on the parameters. The main goal of the article is to study its most important theoretical properties based on solving characteristic integrals that depend on the parameter.

**Keywords:** parameter, characteristic, integral, approximation, special case, values, variable, function, substitution, limit, limit, infinity.

Faraz qilaylik,  $f(x, y)$  funksiya

$$M = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \in [a, +\infty), y \in E \subset R\}$$

to‘plamda berilgan bo‘lsin. Bu funksiya har bir tayin  $y \in E$  da  $x$  o‘zgaruvchining funksiyasi sifatida  $[a, +\infty)$  da integrallanuvchi, ya’ni

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi. Ravshanki, integralning qiymati  $y$  o‘zgaruvchiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi:

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx. \quad (1)$$

Masalan,  $y > 1$  bo‘lganda

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^y} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{dx}{x^y} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-y} (t^{1-y} - 1) = \frac{1}{y-1}$$

bo‘ladi. Demak, bu holda

$$F(y) = \frac{1}{y-1}$$

bo‘ladi.

(1) integral parametrga bog‘liq chegarasi cheksiz xosmas integral, y esa parametr deyiladi.

Xuddi shunga o‘xshash

$$F_1(y) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x, y) dx, \quad F_2(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

parametrga bog‘liq xosmas integrallar tushunchalari kiritiladi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x, y)$  funksiya

$$M = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \in [a, b], y \in E \subset R\}$$

to‘plamda berilgan bo‘lsin. Bu funksiya har bir tayin  $y \in E$  da  $x$  o‘zgaruvchining funksiyasi sifatida qaralganda uning uchun  $b$  maxsus nuqta bo‘lib, u  $[a, b)$  da integrallanuvchi, ya’ni

$$\int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$

xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo‘lsin. Ravshanki, bu holda ham integralning qiymati  $y$  o‘zgaruvchiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi:

$$\Phi(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx . \quad (2)$$

Masalan,  $0 < y < 1$  bo‘lganda

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(2-x)^y} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2-0} \int_1^t (2-x)^{-y} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{1}{y-1} [(2-t)^{1-y} - 1] = \frac{1}{1-y}$$

bo‘ladi. Demak, bu holda

$$\Phi(y) = \frac{1}{1-y}$$

bo‘ladi.

(2) integral parametrga bog‘liq, chegaralanmagan funksiyaning xosmas integrali,  $y$  esa parametr deyiladi.

Umumiyl holda, parametrga bog‘liq, chegaralanmagan funksiyaning chegarasi cheksiz integrali tushunchasi ham yuqoridagidek kiritiladi.

Parametrga bog‘liq xosmas integrallarning funksional xossalari (limiti, uzlusizligi, differensiallanishi integrallananishi)ni

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

integral uchun keltirish bilan kifoyalanamiz.

**2º. Integralning tekis yaqinlashishi.** Aytaylik,  $f(x, y)$  funksiya

$$M = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \in [a, +\infty), y \in E \subset R\}$$

to‘plamda berilgan bo‘lib, har bir tayin  $y \in E$  da

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo‘lsin. Ta’rifga binoan

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t f(x, y) dx \quad (a < t < \infty)$$

bo‘ladi.

Natijada berilgan  $f(x, y)$  funksiya yordamida

$$G(y, t) = \int_a^t f(x, y) dx, \quad (a < t < \infty)$$

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

funksiyalar yuzaga keladi va

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} G(y, t) = F(y) \quad (y \in E)$$

munosabat bajariladi.

Demak,  $G(y, t)$  funksiya  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  da limit funksiya  $F(y)$ ga ega bo‘ladi.

**1-ta’rif.** Agar  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $G(y, t)$  funksiya limit funksiya  $F(y)$  ga  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashsa,

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

integral  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

Integralning  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashuvchiligini quyidagicha anglash lozim:

1) har bir tayin  $y \in E$  da  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi;

2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  olinganda ham, shunday  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$  topiladiki,  $\forall t > \delta$  va  $\forall y \in E$

uchun

$$\left| \int_t^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligi bajariladi.

**1-misol.** Ushbu

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos xy dx$$

xosmas integralning  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  da tekis yaqinlashuvchi ekani ko‘rsatilsin.

◀ Har bir tayin  $y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  da qaralayotgan xosmas integralning yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi ravshan.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ga ko‘ra  $\delta = \ln \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$  deyilsa, unda  $\forall t > \delta$  va  $\forall y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  uchun

$$\left| \int_t^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos xy dx \right| \leq \int_t^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-t} \leq e^{-\delta} = e^{-\ln \frac{2}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$$

bo‘ladi. Demak, berilgan integral  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  da tekis yaqinlashuvchi. ►

**2-ta’rif.** Agar  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $G(y, t)$  funksiya limit funksiya  $F(y)$  ga  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashmasa,

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

integral  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashmaydi deyiladi.

Integralning  $E$  to‘plamda yaqinlashuvchi, ammo uning shu to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashmaydi degani quyidagini anglatadi:

1) har bir tayin  $y \in E$  da  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi;

2)  $\forall \delta > 0$  olinganda ham, shunday  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ ,  $y_0 \in E$  va  $t_1 > \delta$  bo‘lgan  $t_1 \in [a, +\infty)$  topiladiki,

$$\left| \int_{t_1}^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

bo‘ladi.

**2-misol.** Ushbu

$$\int_0^{+\infty} ye^{-xy} dx$$

xosmas integralning  $(0, +\infty)$  da tekis yaqinlashmasligi ko‘rsatilsin.

◀Ravshanki,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} ye^{-xy} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t ye^{-xy} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - e^{-ty} \right) = 1.$$

Demak, berilgan xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi. Aytay-lik,  $y \in E = (0, +\infty)$  bo‘lsin. Ixtiyoriy musbat  $\delta$  sonni olaylik. Agar  $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $t_0 > \delta$  va  $y_0 = \frac{1}{t_0}$  deb olsak,

u holda

$$\left| \int_{t_0}^{+\infty} y_0 e^{-xy_0} dx \right| = e^{-t_0 y_0} = e^{-1} > \frac{1}{3} = \varepsilon_0$$

bo‘ladi. Bu esa  $\int_0^{+\infty} ye^{-xy} dx$  integral  $E = (0, +\infty)$  da tekis yaqinlashmasligini

bildiradi.►

Yuqoridagi

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

parametrga bog‘liq xosmas integralning parametr  $y$  bo‘yicha  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashishini quyidagicha ham ta’riflasa bo‘ladi.

**3-ta’rif.** Agar

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left| F(y) - \int_a^t f(x, y) dx \right| = \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \int_t^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| = 0$$

$(a < t < +\infty)$  bo‘lsa,

$$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

xosmas integral  $E$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

**3-misol.** Ushbu

$$F(y) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^y}$$

xosmas integralninig  $E = [2, +\infty)$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashuvchi ekani ko‘rsatilsin.

◀ Ravshanki,  $1 < t < +\infty$  uchun

$$0 \leq \sup_{y \in [2, +\infty)} \left| \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^y} \right| = \sup_{y \in [2, +\infty)} \frac{1}{(y-1)t^{y-1}} \leq \frac{1}{t}$$

bo‘lib,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{y \in [2, +\infty)} \left| \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^y} \right| = 0$$

bo‘ladi. Demak, berilgan xosmas integral  $E = [2, +\infty)$  to‘plamda tekis yaqinlashuvchi. ►

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