

**KO`PHADLAR USTIDA AMALLARNI BAJARISHNING  
AYRIM JIHATLARI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ko`phadlar ustida amalga oshirish mumkin bo`lgan ayrim amallar ko`rib chiqiladi hamda muhokama etiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Ko`phad, algebra, matematika, misol, metod.

Ko`phadlarni qo’shish uchun ularning har bir hadini o’z ishoralari bilan yozib, hosil bo’lgan yig’indida o’xshash hadlarni ixchamlashtirish kerak.

**Misol.**  $P = 5x + 3y^2 - 5$  va  $Q = 5y^2 - 4x + 4y$  ko`phadlarning yig’indisini hisoblang.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish. } P + Q &= (5x + 3y^2 - 5) + (5y^2 - 4x + 4y) = \\ &= 5x + 3y^2 - 5 + 5y^2 - 4x + 4y = (5x - 4x) + (3y^2 + 5y^2) + 4y - 5 = x + 8y^2 + 4y - 5 \end{aligned}$$

Ko`phaddan yoki birhaddan ko`phadni ayirish uchun kamayuvchining yoniga ayriluvchining hamma hadlarini qarama-qarshi ishora bilan yozib, o’xshash hadlarni ihchamlashtirish kerak.

**Misol.**  $P = 5x + 3y^2 - 5$  va  $Q = 5y^2 - 4x + 4y$  ko`phadlarning ayirmasini hisoblang.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish. } P - Q &= (5x + 3y^2 - 5) - (5y^2 - 4x + 4y) = \\ &= 5x + 3y^2 - 5 - 5y^2 + 4x - 4y = 9x - 2y^2 - 4y - 5 \end{aligned}$$

Birhadni ko`phadga ko`paytirish uchun birhadni ko`phadning har bir hadiga ko`paytirib, hosil bo’lgan ko`paytmani qo’shish kerak.

**Misol.**  $P = (3a^2b)$  birhad va  $Q = (5a^3b - 3abc^2 + \frac{3}{5}ab^3)$  ko`phadni ko`paytiring.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish. } P * Q &= (3a^2b)(5a^3b - 3abc^2 + \frac{3}{5}ab^3) = \\ &= 3a^2b \cdot 5a^3b - 3a^2b \cdot 3abc^2 + 3a^2b \cdot \frac{3}{5}ab^3 = 15a^5b^2 - 9a^3b^2c^2 + \frac{9}{5}a^3b^4 \end{aligned}$$

Ko`phadni ko`phadga ko`paytirish uchun birinchi ko`phadning har bir hadini ikkinchi ko`phadning har bir hadiga ko`paytirib, hosil bo’lgan ko`paytmalarni qo’shish kerak.

Birhadni birhadga bo’lish uchun quyidagi ishlar bajariladi:

- Bo’linuvchining koeffisiyenti bo’luvchining koeffisiyentiga bo’linadi, hosil bo’lgan bo’linma yoniga bo’linuvchidagi har bir harfni bo’linuvchi va bo’luvchidagi shu harflar ko’rsatkichlarining ayirmasiga teng ko’rsatkich bilan yoziladi.

- Bo’linuvchining bo’luvchida qatnashmagan harflarini o’zgartirmasdan, bo’luvchining bo’linmada qatnashmagan harflari daraja ko’rsatkichini teskari ishorasi bilan yoziladi.

$$\text{Masalan: 1)} (8a^4b^3c^2):(3a^2bc) = \frac{8}{3}a^{4-2} \cdot b^{3-1} \cdot c^{2-1} = \frac{8}{3}a^2b^2c.$$

$$2) (12a^3b^4x^4c):(3a^2bc^3) = 4a^{3-2} \cdot b^{4-1} \cdot x^4 \cdot c^{1-3} = 4ab^3x^4c^{-2}$$

Ko’phadni birhadga bo’lish uchun ko’phadning har bir hadini shu birhadga bo’lib, hosil bo’lgan natijani qo’shish kerak.

### **Qisqa ko’paytirish formulalari va Nyuton binomi**

Quyidagi formulalarga qisqa ko’paytirish formulalari deyiladi.

1.  $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  -ikki had yig’indisining kvadrati;
2.  $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$  -ikki had ayirmasining kvadrati;
3.  $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$  -ikki had kvadratlarining ayirmasi;
4.  $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$  -ikki had kublarining yig’indisi;
5.  $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$  -ikki had kublarining ayirmasi;
6.  $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$  -ikki had yig’indisining kubi;
7.  $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$  -ikki had ayirmasining kubi.

Keltirilgan 1-7 formulalar ko’phadni ko’phadga ko’paytirish qoidasiga asosan oson isbotlanadi. Misol uchun 1;5;7 -formulalarning isbotini keltiramiz:

$$1. (a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b) = a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$5. (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 = a^3 - b^3$$

$$7. (a-b)^3 = (a-b)(a-b)^2 = (a-b)(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) =$$

$$a^3 - 2a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b + 2ab^2 - b^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

### **Misollar.**

1)  $49^2$  ni ko’paytirishni bajarmasdan hisoblash lozim bo’lsin.

$$49 = 50 - 1 \text{ bo’lganidan } 49^2 = (50-1)^2 = 50^2 - 2 \cdot 50 + 1^2 = 2500 - 100 + 1 = 2501 - 99 = 2401$$

2)  $51^2 - 49^2$  ko’paytirishni bajarmasdan hisoblansin. 3-formulaga asosan

$$51^2 - 49^2 = (51 - 49)(51 + 49) = 2 \cdot 100 = 200$$

3)Ushbu  $\frac{67^3 + 52^3}{119} - 67 \cdot 52$  sonli ifodani darajaga ko'tarish amalini bajarmasdan hisoblang.

$$67^3 + 52^3 = (67 + 52)(67^2 - 67 \cdot 52 + 52^2) \text{ bo'lganidan}$$

$$\frac{67^3 + 52^3}{119} - 67 \cdot 52 = \frac{119 \cdot (67^2 - 67 \cdot 52 + 52^2)}{119} - 67 \cdot 52 = \\ = 67^2 - 2 \cdot 67 \cdot 52 + 52^2 = (67^2 - 52^2) = 25^2 = 625$$

Qisqa ko'paytirish formulalari algebraik kasrlarni soddalashtirishda, kvadrat uchhadlarni to'liq kvadratini ajratishda keng tadbiqqa ega.

**Endi qisqa ko'paytirish formulalaridan 1 va 6 formulalarini tahlil qilamiz:**

**1.**  $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  bu formulaning o'ng tomoniga e'tibor bersak,

$a^2b^0, a^1b^1, a^0b^2$  hadlar hosil bo'lishida  $a$  ning darajasi pasayib,  $b$  ning darajasi oshib borayotganini ko'ramiz.

**2.**  $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$  3.

$$(a+b)^4 = (a+b)(a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) = \\ = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4, \text{ ya`ni } (a+b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$$

Xuddi shu usul bilan  $(a+b)^5; (a+b)^6; \dots; (a+b)^n$  uchun ikki had yig'indisini darajaga ko'tarish formulasini hosil qilish mumkin. Bunda koeffisiyentlar «Paskal uchburchagi» deb ataluvchi jadvaldan olinadi.

n	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0								
1								
2			1	2	1			
3			1	3	3	1		
4		1	4	6	4	1		
5	1	5	10	10	5	1		
6	1	6	15	20	15	6	1	
7	1	7	21	35	35	21	7	
	1							

**Misol.**  $(a+b)^6 = a^6 + 6a^5b + 15a^4b^2 + 20a^3b^3 + 15a^2b^4 + 6ab^5 + b^6$

Agar  $(a+b)^{100}$  ni ochib chiqish lozim bo'lsa, yoyilmada 101 ta had hosil bo'ladi va bu yoyilma koeffisiyentlarini Paskal jadvali buyicha hisoblash qiyin bo'ladi. Shu sababli  $(a+b)^n$  ni ko'phadga yoyganda hosil bo'ladigan  $a^k \cdot b^{n-k}$  had

oldidagi koeffisiyent  $C_n^k$ -dan, ya'ni  $n$  elementdan  $k$  tadan qilib tuzilgan gruppashlar sonidan iborat ekanligi isbotlangan, bu yerda

$$C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}, \quad n!=1\cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n.$$

**Misol.**  $C_5^2$ ;  $C_9^5$ ;  $C_{12}^7$  hisoblansin:

$$C_5^2 = \frac{5!}{2!(5-3)!} = \frac{2! \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{2! \cdot 2!} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{2} = 30; \quad C_9^5 = \frac{9!}{5! \cdot 4!} = \frac{5! \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{5! \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = 125$$

$$C_{12}^7 = \frac{12!}{7!(12-7)!} = \frac{7! \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{7! \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = 6 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 = 792$$

### ADABIYOTLAR RO`YXATI

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