

**TO'RAYEVA N.A, JO'RAYEVA N.O**

# **MATEMATIK PRAKTIKUM**

**o'quv qo'llanma  
(I qism)**

(Oliy o`quv yurtlari talabalari va umumta`lim maktablarning yuqori sinf  
o`quvchilari uchun)

**“Durdona” nashriyoti**

## Kirish

Tenglamalar va tengsizliklarni yechish hozirgi zamon matematikasining asosini tashkil etadi. Qo'lingizdagi mazkur qo'llanmada tenglama va tengsizliklar haqidagi asosiy ta'riflar, teoremlar va qoidalar bayon etilgan bo'lib, har bir mavzuga doir misollar yechish namunalari ko'rsatilgan.

O'quvchining olgan bilimni mustahkamlash maqsadida har bir paragrafda mustaqil yechish uchun misollar berilgan hamda qo'llanmaning oxirida bu misollarning javoblari keltirilgan. har bir mavzuga doir 30 ta dan test savollari tuzilgan bo'lib, qo'llanmaning oxirida bu test savollarining kalitlari ilova qilingan. O'quvchilar tenglama va tengsizliklar haqida olgan bilimlarni bu test savollari bilan tekshirishi mumkin.

Bu qo'llanmadan oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari, o'rta ta'lim maktab o'qituvchilari, litsey, matematika faniga ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab o'qituvchi va o'quvchilari, abituriyentlar hamda fizika-matematika fakulteti talabalari foydalanishi mumkin.

Mualliflar qo'llanmaning qo'lyozmasi bilan mufassal tanishib, o'zlarining foydali maslahatlarini berganlari uchun V.I.Romanovskiy nomidagi matematika instituti Buxoro bo'linmasi mudiri professori, fizika – matematika fanlari doktori D.Q.Durdiyevga va Buxoro Davlat Universiteti fizika –matematika fakulteti “Differensial tenglamalar” kafedrasida dotsenti, fizika –matematika fanlari nomzodi N.H.Mamatovaga o'z minnatdorchiliklarini bildiradi.

**I BOB**  
**ALGEBRAIK TENGLAMALAR TO'G'RISIDA**  
**BA'ZI MA'LUMOTLAR**

**1§. Ko'phadning bo'linishi**

$x$  ga nisbatan butun (agar ko'phadda  $x$  bo'luvchi bo'lib kelmasa, u ko'phad  $x$  ga nisbatan butun deyiladi) bo'lgan ko'phadning  $x-a$  ayirmaga bo'linishi.

**Bezu teoremasi** (Bezu – XVIII asrda o'tgan fransuz matematigi)  $x$  ga nisbatan butun:

$$M = Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

ko'phadni  $x-a$  ayirmaga bo'lganda (bundagi  $a$ -musbat yoki manfiy bo'lgan ixtiyoriy son):

$$R = Aa^m + Ba^{m-1} + Ca^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

qoldiqni beradi va bu qoldiq bo'luvchining  $x=a$  bo'lganda oladigan qiymatiga teng.

*Isbot:*  $x$  harfining kamayib boruvchi darajasiga ko'ra tartibli joylashtirilgan ko'phadning bo'linish jarayonidan, bunday ko'phadlini  $x-a$  ga bo'linishi qoldiq  $R$  ning yuqori hadida  $x$  harfi chiqmay qolguncha davom ettirish mumkinligi ko'rinadi. Masalan, bo'linma biror ko'phad  $Q$  bo'lsin. U holda shu tenglikni yoza olamiz:

$$M = (x-a)Q + R.$$

Bu tenglik ayniyatdan iborat, ya'ni  $y$ ,  $x$  harfining har qanday qiymatida ham to'g'ri, shunga ko'ra  $x=a$  bo'lganda ham to'g'ri bo'lishi kerak. Lekin, agar  $M'$  va  $Q'$  harflari bilan  $M$  va  $Q$  ko'phadlarning  $x=a$  bo'lganda olgan qiymatlarini belgilagan bo'lsak ( $R$  qoldiq, unda  $x$  bo'lmagani uchun,  $x$  o'rniga  $a$  qo'yish bilan o'zgarmaydi),  $x=a$  bo'lganda u quyidagini beradi:

$$M' = (a-a)Q' + R,$$

$a-a=0$  bo'lganligidan  $(a-a)Q'$  ko'paytma ham 0 ga teng, demak, oxirgi tenglik shuni beradi:  $M' = R$ , ya'ni isbot qilinishi kerak bo'lgan:

$$R = Aa^m + Ba^{m-1} + Ca^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

chiqadi.

*1-natija:*  $x+a = x-(-a)$  bo'lganligidan, isbot qilingan teoremani  $x+a$  yig'indiga ham tatbiq qilib, shuni topamiz:

**Ko'phad**

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

ni  $x+a$  yig'indiga bo'lganda qoldiqda

$$A(-a)^m + B(-a)^{m-1} + \dots + K,$$

ya'ni bo'luvchining  $x=-a$  bo'lgandagi qiymatiga teng bo'lgan son qoladi.

### Misollar:

1)  $x^5 - 3x^2 + 5x - 1$  ko'phadni  $x - 2$  ga bo'lganda

$$2^5 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2 - 1 = 29$$

ga teng bo'lgan qoldiqni beradi.

2)  $x^5 - 3x^2 + 5x - 1$  ko'phadni  $x + 2$  ga bo'lganda quyidagi qoldiqni beradi:

$$(-2)^5 - 3 \cdot (-2)^2 + 5 \cdot (-2) - 1 = -55.$$

### 2-natija. Ko'phad

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

ning  $x - a$  ayirmaga qoldiqsiz bo'linishi uchun  $x = a$  bo'lganda ko'phadning nolga aylanishi zarur va shuning o'zi yeratli.

Bu shart zarur, chunki agar shu ko'rsatilgan ko'phad,  $x - a$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linsa, u holda qoldiq nol bo'lishi kerak, bu qoldiq yuqorida isbot qilinganiga ko'ra, bo'luvchining  $x = a$  bo'lgandagi olgan qiymatidan iborat. Buning o'zi ham yetarli, chunki,  $x = a$  bo'lganda ko'phad nolga aylansa, u holda bu, shu ko'phadni  $x - a$  ga bo'lgandagi qoldiq nolga teng demakdir.

### 3-natija: Ko'phad

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + K$$

ning  $x + a$  yig'indiga qoldiqsiz bo'linishi uchun  $x = -a$  bo'lganda uning nolga aylanishi zarur va yetarli, chunki  $x + a$  yig'indi  $x - (-a)$  ayirmadan iborat.

### Misollar:

1)  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 9$  ko'phad albatta  $x - 3$  ga bo'linadi, chunki

$$3^3 - 4 \cdot 3^2 + 9 = 0.$$

2)  $2x^2 + x - 45$  ko'phad  $x + 5$  ga bo'linadi, chunki

$$2 \cdot (-5)^2 + (-5) - 45 = 0.$$

2.  $x^m \mp a^m$  ikkihadning  $x \mp a$  ga bo'linishi.

1) Ikki sonning bir xil darajalari ayirmasi shu sonlarning ayirmasiga bo'linadi, chunki  $x^m - a^m$  ni  $x - a$  ga bo'lganda beradigan qoldig'i  $a^m - a^m$  bo'lib, bu nolga teng.

2) Ikki sonning bir xil darajalari yig'indisi shu sonlar ayirmasiga bo'linmaydi, chunki  $x^m + a^m$  ni  $x - a$  ga bo'lganda qoldiq  $a^m + a^m = 2a^m$  bo'lib, bu nolga teng emas.

3) Ikki sonning bir xil juft darajalari ayirmasi, shu sonlarning yig'indisiga bo'linadi, toq darajalarining ayirmasi esa bo'linmaydi, chunki  $x^m - a^m$  ni  $x + a$  ga bo'lganda qoldiq  $(-a)^m = a^m$  ga teng bo'ladi, bu esa  $m$  juft son bo'lganda nolga teng,  $m$  toq bo'lganda  $-2a^m$  ga teng bo'ladi.

4) Ikki sonning bir xil toq darajalarining yig'indisi shu sonlarning yig'indisiga bo'linadi, juft darajalarining yig'indisi esa bo'linmaydi, chunki

$x^m + a^m$  yig'indi  $x+a$  ga bo'linganda qoldiq  $(-a)^m + a^m$  ga teng, bu esa  $m$  toq bo'lganda nolga teng,  $m$  juft bo'lganda  $2a^m$  ga teng bo'ladi.

Misollar.

1)  $x^1 + a^1$ ,  $x+a$  ga bo'linadi,  $x-a$  ga bo'linmaydi.

2)  $x^2 - a^2$ , ham  $x-a$  ga, ham  $x+a$  ga bo'linadi.

3)  $x^2 + a^2$ ,  $x-a$  ga ham,  $x+a$  ga ham bo'linmaydi.

4)  $x^3 - a^3$ ,  $x-a$  ga bo'linadi,  $x+a$  ga bo'linmaydi.

5)  $x^3 + a^3$ ,  $x+a$  ga bo'linadi,  $x-a$  ga bo'linmaydi.

**3.  $x^m \mp a^m$  ni  $x \mp a$  ga bo'lganda chiqadigan bo'linma.** Agar  $x^m - a^m$  ikkihadni  $x-a$  ikkihadga bolsak, bo'linmada shu ko'phadni hosil qilamiz:

$$x^{m-1} + ax^{m-2} + a^2x^{m-3} + \dots + a^{m-1}$$

(bu bo'linishda qoldiqlar quyidagi tartibda davom etib boradi; 1-qoldiq  $ax^{m-1} - a^m$ , 2-qoldiq  $a^2x^{m-2} - a^m$ , 3-qoldiq  $a^3x^{m-3} - a^m$ , ...,  $m$ -qoldiq  $a^m x^{m-m} - a^m = 0$ ).

Bundan shu narsa ko'rinadiki, bo'linmada hosil bo'lgan ko'phadda  $m$  had bo'lishi kerak; har bir haddagi  $a$  va  $x$  ning ko'rsatkichlari yig'indisi bir xil bo'lib,  $m-1$  ga teng;  $x$  ning ko'rsatkichlari  $m-1$  dan 0 gacha 1 tadan kamayib boradi,  $a$  ning ko'rsatkichlari 0 dan  $m-1$  gacha 1 tadan ortib boradi; har bir hadning koeffitsiyenti 1 ga teng; hamma ishoralar + bo'ladi; bo'linmadagi hadlarning soni  $m$ .

Buni inobatga olib to'g'ridan-to'g'ri quyidagilarni yoza olamiz:

$$x^3 - a^3 = (x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)$$

$$x^4 - a^4 = (x-a)(x^3 + ax^2 + a^2x + a^3)$$

$$x^5 - a^5 = (x-a)(x^4 + ax^3 + a^2x^2 + a^3x + a^4)$$

va h.k.

$m$  juft bo'lganda,  $x^m - a^m$  ni  $x+a$  ga bo'lishdan chiqadigan bo'linmani hosil qilish, yoki  $m$  toq bo'lganda  $x^m + a^m$  ni  $x+a$  ga bo'lishdan chiqadigan bo'linmani hosil qilish uchun, yuqorida olingan bo'linmadagi  $a$  ni  $-a$  bilan almashtirish kifoya. Shunday qilib:

$$x^3 + a^3 = (x+a)(x^2 - ax + a^2)$$

$$x^4 + a^4 = (x+a)(x^3 - ax^2 + a^2x - a^3)$$

$$x^5 + a^5 = (x+a)(x^4 - ax^3 + a^2x^2 - a^3x + a^4)$$

va h.k.

### Mashqlar.

1.  $x^4 - 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 20x - 8$  ko'phadni  $x-1$  ga;  $x+1$  ga;  $x-2$  ga;  $x+2$  ga;  $x-3$  ga;  $x+3$  ga bo'lishdan chiqadigan qoldiqni toping.

2.  $x^4 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 + ax + 11$  ko'p had  $x+1$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linishi uchun,  $a$  ning qiymati nimaga teng bo'lishi kerak.

**4. Algebraik tenglamalarning umumiy shakli.** Maxrajleri noma'lum son bo'lgan tenglamani butun shakliga keltirish mumkinligini yuqorida ko'rib o'tgan edik. Noma'lumi radikal ishorasi ostida bo'lgan tenglamani ratsional shaklga keltirish mumkinligini ham bilamiz. Buning natijasida shuni ayta olamizki, noma'lumi berilgan sonlarga oltita algebraik amal (qo'shish, ayirish, ko'paytirish, bo'lish, darajaga ko'tarish, ildiz chiqarish, (darajaga ko'tarishda va ildiz chiqarishda, noma'lum son daraja ko'rsatkichiga ham, ildiz ko'rsatkichiga ham kirmaydi deb faraz qilinadi)) vositasi bilan bog'langan har qanday tenglama quyidagi butun va ratsional shaklga keltirilishi mumkin:

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + Kx + L = 0,$$

bunda  $A, B, C, \dots, K$  va  $L$  o'zgarmas haqiqiy yoki kompleks sonlar,  $m$  esa tenglamaning daraja ko'rsatkichi.

Birinchi dan boshqa ba'zi bir koeffitsiyentlar xususiy hollarda nolga teng bo'lishi ham mumkin.

Bu shakldagi tenglama **algebraik tenglama** deb ataladi. Darajasi 2 dan yuqori bo'lgan algebraik tenglamalar yuqori darajali tenglamalar deb ataladi.

**5. Algebraik tenglamalarning ba'zi xossalari. Yuqori darajali tenglamalar oliy algebra kursining mavzusi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Elementar algebra esa bu tenglamalarning faqat ba'zi bir xususiy turlarini o'rgatadi.**

Oliy algebra kursi quyidagi muhim teoremani aniqlaydi:

Har qanday algebraik tenglamning haqiqiy yoki kompleks ildizi bor (Gauss teoremasi (Karl Fridrix Gauss – mashhur nemis matematigi (1777-1855)), 1799).

Bu haqiqiatni qabul qilib (elementar algebrada unng isboti qiyinlik qiladi), quyidagini ko'rsatish qiyin emas

Algebraik tenglama darajasining ko'rsatkichida qancha bir bo'lsa, uning shuncha haqiqiy yoki kompleks ildizlari bo'ladi.

Haqiqatan Gauss teoremasiga asosan, ushbu tenglama:

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + Ix^2 + Kx + L = 0 \quad (1)$$

haqiqiy yoki kompleks ildizga ega; bu ildiz  $\alpha$  bo'lsin. U holda (1) tenglamaning chap qismidagi ko'phad,  $x - \alpha$  ga bo'linishi kerak. Agar bo'lishni bajarsak, bo'linmada  $m-1$  darajali ko'phadni hosil qilamiz, uning birinchi koeffitsiyenti  $A$  bo'ladi. Bo'linmaning qolgan koeffitsiyentlarini  $B_1, C_1, \dots, K_1$  harflar bilan belgilab va bo'linuvchi bo'luvchi bilan bo'linmaning ko'paytmasiga teng ekanligini nazarda tutib, (1) tenglamani

$$(x - \alpha)(Ax^{m-1} + B_1x^{m-2} + C_1x^{m-3} + \dots + I_1x + K_1) = 0 \quad (2)$$

ko'rinishida yozib olamiz.

Ikkinchi qavs ichidagi ifodani nolga tenglashtirib, yangi bir tenglamani hosil qilamiz, u ham yuqoridagi tenglamaga asosan biror  $\beta$  ildizga ega bo'lishi kerak;

natijada tenglamaning chap qismi ikkinchi ko'paytuvchiga, ya'ni  $x - \beta$  ga va birinchi koeffitsiyenti oldindagidek  $A$  bo'lgan  $m-2$  darajali ko'phadga ajralishi mumkin. Shuning uchun (1) tenglamani

$$(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(Ax^{m-2} + B_2x^{m-3} + C_2x^{m-4} + \dots + I_2) = 0 \quad (3)$$

ko'rinishida ifolab olamiz.

Bu muhokamani davom ettirib, nihoyat shunga kelamizki, oxirgi qavs ichidagi ko'phad ikkinchi darajali bo'lib, uning birinchi koeffitsiyenti  $A$  ligicha qoladi. Bu uchhadni ham ko'paytuvchilarga ajratib, (1) tenglamani quyidagi shaklga keltiramiz:

$$A(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) \dots (x - \lambda) = 0, \quad (4)$$

bunda barcha  $x - \alpha, x - \beta, \dots$  ayirmalar  $m$  ta bo'ladi. Tenglama (4) esa  $x = \alpha, x = \beta, x = \gamma, \dots, x = \lambda$  qiymatlaridan har birida ayniyatga aylanadi va  $x$  ning boshqa hech bir qiymatida qanoatlantirmaydi (agar  $A \neq 0$ ); demak, (1) tenglamaning  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots, \lambda$  dan iborat  $m$  ta ildizi bor. Xususiyl hollarda ildizlardan ba'zilar va hatto hamma ildizlari ham bir turli bo'la oladi.

Yana oliy algebrada isbot qilinadigan quyidagi haqiqatlarni esda tutish foydali.

Har bir algebraik tenglama

$$Ax^m + Bx^{m-1} + Cx^{m-2} + \dots + Lx^2 + Kx + L = 0$$

ildizlarining yig'indisi  $-\frac{B}{A}$  ga teng, ildizlarining ko'paytmasi esa  $(-1)^m \cdot \frac{L}{A}$  ga teng (bunga kvadrat tenglama misol bo'la oladi).

Agar haqiqiy koeffitsiyentli algebraik tenglama kompleks ildizlarga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu ildizlarning soni juft bo'ladi (bunga bikvadrat tenglama misol bo'la oladi).

Agar koeffitsiyentlari haqiqiy bo'lgan algebraik tenglama  $p + qi$  shakldagi  $n$  ta ildizga ega bo'lsa, u tag'in  $p - qi$  shakldagi  $n$  ta ildizga ham ega bo'ladi (bunga kompleks ildizlari hamma vaqt qo'shma bo'lgan bikvadrat tenglama misol bo'la oladi) va

$$\begin{aligned} [x - (p + qi)][x - (p - qi)] &= [(x - p) - qi][(x - p) + qi] = \\ &= (x - p)^2 - q^2i^2 = (x - p)^2 + q^2 = x^2 - 2px + (p^2 + q^2) \end{aligned}$$

bo'lgani uchun, bu holda tenglamaning chap qismida  $ax^2 + bx + c$  shakldagi  $n$  ta haqiqiy ko'paytuvchi bo'ladi.

Koeffitsiyentlari haqiqiy bo'lgan toq darajali algebraic tenglamaning, eng kamida bitta haqiqiy ildizi bo'ladi.

To'rtinchi darajadan yuqori bo'lmagan, ixtiyoriy harfiy koeffitsiyentli tenglamalar algebraik usul bilan yechilgan, ya'ni bu tenglamalarning ildizlari

uchun tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlaridan algebraik amallar yordamida umumiy formulalar topilgan.

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, ixtiyoriy harfiy koeffitsiyentli to'rtinchi darajadan yuqori bo'lgan tenglamalar algebraik usul bilan yechib bo'lmaydi (Abel (XIX asr boshlarida yashagan norvegiyalik matematik (1802-1829)) teoremasi); ammo har qanday darajali tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlari sonlar bilan ifodalansa, uning barcha haqiqiy va mavhum ildizlarini istalgan aniqlikda hisoblash mumkin. Bunday hisoblash usullari oliy algebra kursida bayon etiladi.



## 2§. ANIQMAS TENGLAMALAR

**1. Dastlabki eslatmalar.** Biz birinchi darajali tenglamalarni o'rganishda, tenglamalarning soni noma'lumlarning sonidan kam bo'lgan holda bunday sistemaning sanoqsiz ko'p ildizlari bo'lishini ko'rib o'tgan edik. Bunday tenglamalar *aniqmas tenglamalar* deb ataladi.

Amalda ikki noma'lumli birinchi darajali tenglamalar juda ko'p uchraydi. Bunday tenglamalarni umumiy ko'rinishi:

$$ax + by = c$$

shaklda bo'lib, bunda  $x$  va  $y$ -noma'lumlar,  $a$ ,  $b$  va  $c$ -ma'lum koeffitsiyentlar.

Ko'pincha, masalaning shartlari shunday bo'ladiki, faqat *butun* sonlar bilan ifodalangan qiymatlargina, ba'zan esa faqat butun va shu bilan birga, *musbat* sonlar bilan ifodalangan qiymatlargina masalada qo'yilgan savolga to'g'ri javob bo'la oladi.

**Masala 1.** 118 ni shunday ikki bo'lakka ajratingki, ulardan biri 11 ga, ikkinchisi 17 ga qoldiqsiz bo'linsin.

Sonlardan birini  $11x$ , ikkinchisini  $17y$  bilan belgilasak:

$$11x + 17y = 118$$

tenglama hosil bo'ladi.

Masalada 118 ni ajratishdan hosil bo'ladigan sonlarning ishoralari to'g'risida hech narsa aytilmagani uchun manfiy ildizlar ham masala yechimi bo'lishi mumkin. Chunonchi, masalaning shartlarini ( $x=3$  va  $y=5$  bo'lganda) 33 va 85 dan iborat sonlar qanoatlantiradi, lekin 220 va -102 ham tenglamani qanoatlantiradi ( $x=20$  va  $y=-6$  bo'lganda).

**Masala 2.** Biriga 4 ta ikkinchisiga 7 ta sharbat qutisi sig'adigan ikki xil yashik bor. 41 ta sharbat qutisini joylash uchun har bir yashikdan nechta olish kerak?

Kichik yashiklar sonini  $x$  bilan, kattalarini sonini  $y$  bilan belgilab, quyidagi tenglamani tuzib olamiz:

$$4x + 7y = 41.$$

Masala shartidan tenglamaning ildizlari butun va shu bilan birga musbat ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi. Bu tenglama  $x=5$ ,  $y=3$  dan iborat faqat bir juft yechimga ega bo'la oladi.

Shunday qilib, aniqmas tenglamalarning butun sonlar bilan, butun va musbat sonlar bilan ifoda qilingan ildizlarini topa olishimiz zarur.

**2. Tenglamaning ildizlari butun son bo'lmasligining belgisi.** Quyidagi tenglama berilgan bo'lsin:

$$ax + by = c.$$

Agar  $a$ ,  $b$  va  $c$  koeffitsiyentlardan ba'zilari kasr bo'lsa, barcha koeffitsiyentlarni bir xil maxrajga keltirib, keyin maxrajni tashlab yuboramiz. U holda barcha koeffitsiyentlar butun son bo'ladi.

So'ngra,  $a$ ,  $b$  va  $c$  ning umumiy ko'paytuvchilari bo'lsa, tenglamani ikkala qismini unga qisqartirish mumkin.

Demak,  $a$ ,  $b$  va  $c$  koeffitsiyentlarni umumiy ko'paytuvchilari bo'lmagan butun sonlar deb faraz qilamiz.

Endi  $a$  va  $b$  birorta butun, lekin 1 ga teng bo'lmagan umumiy ko'paytuvchiga ega deb faraz qilamiz. Masalan:

$$a = ma_1; b = mb_1.$$

Bu holda tenglamamiz quyidagi shaklga keladi:

$$ma_1x + mb_1y = c.$$

Uning barcha hadlarini  $m$  ga bo'lsak:

$$a_1x + b_1y = \frac{c}{m}.$$

$x$  va  $y$  ning qiymatlari butun bo'lsa, tenglamaning chap tomoning butun, o'ng tomoni esa kasr son bo'ladi, chunki, yuqoridagi farazimizga muvofiq,  $c$  son  $m$  ga bo'linmaydi. Bunday tenglikning bo'lishi mumkin emas. Demak:

**Agar aniqmas tenglama noma'lumlarining koeffitsiyentlari umumiy ko'paytuvchiga ega bo'lib, ozod had unga bo'linmasa, tenglama butun ildizlarga ega bo'lmaydi.**

Shuning uchun bundan keyin barcha muhokamalarda  $a$  va  $b$  ni o'zaro tub son deb faraz qilamiz.

**3. Tenglamaning ildizlari mustab son bo'lmaslik belgisi.**  $ax + by = c$  tenglamada  $a$  va  $b$  koeffitsiyentlar musbat, ozod had  $c$ -manfiy bo'lsin. U holda  $x$  va  $y$  ning har qanday musbat qiymatlarida tenglamaning chap tomoni musbat, o'ng tomoni esa manfiylikcha qoladi. Bunday tenglik bo'lishi mumkin emas.

Agar  $a$  va  $b$  koeffitsiyentlar manfiy,  $c$  musbat bo'lsa, tenglamaning barcha hadlarini "-1" ga ko'paytirib, bu holni ham oldingi holga keltiramiz. Demak:

**Agar aniqmas tenglamada noma'lumlarning koeffitsiyentlari ozod had ishorasiga qarama-qarshi ishoralarga ega bo'lsa, tenglama musbat ildizga ega bo'lmaydi.**

**4. Aniqmas tenglama ildizlarining umumiy formulasi.** Biror usul bilan (masalan, bevosita sinash yo'li bilan)

$$ax + by = c$$

aniqmas tenglamaning butun sonlar bilan ifoda qilingan ildizlarini topgan bo'laylik.

Bu ildizlar  $x = \alpha$  va  $y = \beta$  bo'lsin, ularni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yib, quyidagi ayniyatni hosil qilamiz:

$$a\alpha + b\beta = c.$$

Bu ayniyatni berilgan tenglamadan hadlab ayirsak:

$$a(x - \alpha) + b(y - \beta) = c,$$

bundan:

$$ax = a\alpha - b(y - \beta), \text{ yoki } x = \alpha - \frac{b(y - \beta)}{a}.$$

$x$  ning butun son bo'lishi uchun  $\frac{b(y - \beta)}{a}$  ifoda butun son bo'lishi zarur va yetarli (chunki  $\alpha$ -butun son). Boshqacha aytganda,  $b(y - \beta)$  ifodaning  $a$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linishi zarur va yetarlidir. Lekin farazimizga muvofiq,  $b$  va  $a$  o'zaro tub son, demak,  $y - \beta$  ayirmaning  $a$  ga bo'lishdan chiqqan butun bo'linmani  $t$  bilan belgilab (u musbat ham, manfiy ham bo'lishi mumkin), shuni hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{y - \beta}{a} = t, \text{ bundan } y = \beta + at.$$

$x$  ni ifodalovchi formulada  $\frac{y - \beta}{a}$  kasr o'rniga  $t$  ni qo'ysak

$$x = \alpha - bt.$$

Shunday qilib, aniqmas tenglamaning ildizlari uchun quyidagi formulalarni hosil qildik:

$$x = \alpha - bt, y = \beta + at.$$

Bu formulada  $t$  ga ixtiyoriy butun musbat va manfiy qiymatlar berib, aniqmas tenglamaning sanoqsiz ko'p butun ildizlarini topamiz. Jumladan,  $t = 0$  bo'lganda, yuqorida o'zimiz hosil qilgan  $x = \alpha$  va  $y = \beta$  ildizni hosil qilamiz.

Topilgan formulalarga diqqat bilan razm solinsa, ularni quyidagi qoidaga binoan hosil qilinganligini anglash mumkin.

1. Formulaning birinchi hadi, berilgan noma'lumning topilgan xususiy qiymatidan iborat.

2. Formulalarning ikkinchi hadi, berilgan tenglamaning koeffitsiyenti bilan ixtiyoriy butun  $t$  sonning ko'paytmasidir, bunda  $x$  ni ifodalovchi formula uchun, berilgan tenglamadagi  $y$  oldidagi koeffitsiyent,  $y$  ni ifodalovchi formula uchun esa  $x$  oldidagi koeffitsiyent olinadi.

3. Koeffitsiyentlaridan biri teskari ishora bilan olinadi.

Koeffitsiyentlaridan qaysi birini tenglamada turgan ishorasi bilan va qaysi birini teskari ishora bilan olishimizning hech qanday ahamiyati yo'qligini ko'rish qiyin emas. Haqiqatan, ham

$$x = \alpha - bt, y = \beta + at \text{ va } x = \alpha + bt, y = \beta - at$$

formulalar xuddi bir turli ildizlarni beradi, faqat birinchi formulalar  $t$  ning musbat qiymatlarida berilgan yechimlarni, ikkinchi formulalar  $t$  ning absolyut miqdor jihatdan ularga teng bo'lgan manfiy qiymatlaridagi yechimlarini beradi.

**Misol.**  $3x+5y=26$  tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi  $(x; y)$  sonlar juftini toping.

O'rniga qo'yich usuli yordamida  $x=2$  va  $y=4$  sonlar jufti tenglamani qanoatlantirishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. U holda qolgan barcha ildizlar quyidagi formulalardan topiladi:

$$x=2+5t, y=4-3t, \text{ yoki } x=2-5t, y=4+3t.$$

Bu formulalarda  $t$  ga ixtiyoriy butun qiymat berib, tenglamaning butun sonlar bilan ifodalangan turli ildizlarini hosil qilamiz. Masalan, birinchi juft formulalarni olib quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	...
$x$	-8	-3	2	7	12	17	...
$y$	10	7	4	1	-2	-5	...

Agar, ikkinchi juft formulalarni olsak, u holda  $t$  ga ketma-ket: -3; -2; -1; 0; 1; 2 va shunga o'xshash qiymatlarni berib, xuddi yuqoridagi ildizlarni olishimiz mumkin.

Shunday qilib, aniqmas tenglamaning butun sonlar bilan ifodalangan ildizlarini topish masalasi qanday bo'lmasin bir juft ildizni topishga keltiriladi.

**5. O'rniga qo'yish usuli.** Aniqmas tenglamani bir juft ildizini topish uchun, quyidagi usuldan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. Masalan

$$ax+by=c$$

tenglama berilgan bo'lsin.

Noma'lumlarni birini ikkinchisi orqali ifodalaymiz (koeffitsiyenti kichik bo'lganini olish qulay). Masalan,  $a < b$  bo'lsin. U holda:

$$x = \frac{c-by}{a}.$$

$c-by$  ifoda  $a$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linguncha,  $y$  ga ketma-ket qiymatlar: 0; 1; 2; 3; ... berib,  $y=n$  bo'lganda,  $c-bn$  ifoda  $a$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linadi va  $m$  bo'linmani beradi deb faraz qilamiz. U holda:

$$x=m \text{ va } y=n$$

qiymatlar berilgan tenglamaning bir juft ildizini beradi. Haqiqatan, quyidagini olamiz:

$$m = \frac{c-bn}{a}, \text{ yoki: } c-bn = am, am+bn = c.$$

Oxirgi tenglik,  $m$  va  $n$  sonlar berilgan tenglamani qanoatlantirishini ko'rsatadi.

**Misol.**  $7x-4y=2$  tenglamani yeching.

Tenglamadan  $y$  ni topib olamiz,

$$4y = 7x - 2, y = \frac{7x - 2}{4}.$$

$x$  ga ketma-ket 0; 1; 2; 3; ... qiymatlarni berish bilan,  $x=2$  bo'lganda  $7x-2$  ifoda 4 ga bo'linib, bo'linmada 3 chiqishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. Demak, biz bir juft ildizni topdik:  $x=2, y=3$ . Ildizlarning qolgan juftlari umumiy formuladan topiladi:

$$x = 2 + 4t, y = 3 + 7t, \text{ yoki } x = 2 - 4t, y = 3 - 7t.$$

**Eslatma.** Sonlar nazariyasida, agar  $a$  va  $b$  o'zaro tub sonlar bo'lsa, 0; 1; 2; ...;  $(a-1)$  sonlar orasida har vaqt shunday bir  $y$  sonni topish mumkinki, unda  $c-by$  ifoda  $a$  ga qoldiqsiz bo'linishi isbot qilinadi. Shu bois ko'p marotaba sinashdan qutulish uchun  $a$  va  $b$  lardan kichigini bo'luvchi qilib tanlab olish tavsiya qilinadi.

**6. Aniqmas tenglamalarning xususiy shakli.** Agar aniqmas tenglamada noma'lumlardan birining koeffitsiyenti 1 ga teng bo'lsa, u holda umumiy holda osonlik bilan yechiladi. Masalan,  $x$  ning koeffitsiyenti 1 ga teng bo'lsin. U holda:

$$x + by = c.$$

$x$  ni topamiz:

$$x = c - by.$$

Bunda  $y$  ning butun son bilan ifodalangan istalgan qiymatiga  $x$  ning ham butun son bilan ifodalangan qiymatlari to'g'ri keladi.

**Misol.**  $5x + y = 18$  tenglamai qanoatlantiruvchi  $(x; y)$  sonlar juftini toping?

Bundan:

$$y = 18 - 5x.$$

$x$  ga ixtiyoriy butun qiymat berib,  $y$  ning qiymatlarini topamiz:

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	...
$y$	28	23	18	13	8	3	-2	...

**7. Aniqmas tenglamaning umumiy yechilishi.** Istalgan koeffitsiyentli aniqmas tenglamani yechish usulini misollar yordamida ko'rsatamiz. Bizga quyidagi tenglama berilgan bo'lsin:

$$23x + 53y = 109.$$

Bu tenglamadan, koeffitsiyenti kichik bo'lgan noma'lumni ya'ni  $x$  ni topib olamiz:

$$x = \frac{109 - 53y}{23},$$

yoki,

$$x = 4 - 2y + \frac{17 - 7y}{23}.$$

$y$  butun bo'lganda,  $x$  ning butun bo'lishi uchun  $\frac{17 - 7y}{23}$  ifodaning butun son bo'lishi zarur va yetarli. Bu ifodani  $t$  bilan belgilab shuni olamiz:

$$t = \frac{17 - 7y}{23}, \text{ yoki } 17 - 7y = 23t, 23t + 7y = 17.$$

Agar  $y$  va  $t$  uchun  $t = \frac{17 - 7y}{23}$  tenglamani, yoki shuning o'zidan hosil qilingan:  $23t + 7y = 17$  tenglamani qanoatlantiradigan butun qiymatlardan topib, bu orqali  $x$  ni tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlarini topgan bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib, berilgan tenglamani yechishni yanada soddaroq, *koeffitsiyentlari* berilgan tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlariga qaraganda kichik bo'lgan, ikkinchi bir tenglamaga keltirdik.

Yangi tenglamada ham shunday qilamiz. Undan  $y$  ni topib olamiz:

$$y = \frac{17 - 23t}{7} = 2 - 3t + \frac{3 - 2t}{7}.$$

$y$  ning qiymati butun son bo'lishi uchun  $\frac{3 - 2t}{7}$  ifoda butun son bo'lishi zarur va yetarli. Bu sonni  $t_1$  bilan belgilasak:

$$\frac{3 - 2t}{7} = t_1, \text{ yoki } 7t_1 + 2t = 3.$$

$t$  va  $t_1$  ning qiymatlari oxirgi tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi butun son bo'lganda  $x$  va  $y$  uchun berilgan tenglamani qanoatlantiradigan butun qiymatlar hosil bo'ladi. Demak, masalamiz, koeffitsiyentlari yana ham kichik bo'lgan oxirgi tenglamani yechishga keltiriladi. Bu tenglama uchun ham yuqoridagi kabi ish ko'ramiz:

$$t = \frac{3 - 7t_1}{2} = 1 - 3t_1 + \frac{1 - t_1}{2}.$$

$\frac{1 - t_1}{2}$  ifodani butun son  $t_2$  ga tenglashtirib:

$$\frac{1 - t_1}{2} = t_2, \text{ yoki } 2t_2 + t_1 = 1.$$

Noma'lumlaridan birining koeffitsiyenti birga teng bo'lgan tenglama hosil bo'ldi, bu ko'rinishidagi tenglamalarni yechishni oldingi mavzuda ko'rib chiqqan edik. Uni yechib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$t_1 = 1 - 2t_2.$$

Bu tenglamada  $t_2$  ga ixtiyoriy butun qiymatlar berib,  $t_1$  uchun butun qiymatlar hosil qilamiz.  $t_1$  va  $t_2$  ni topilgan butun qiymatlarini  $t$  uchun chiqarilgan:

$$t = 1 - 3t_1 + \frac{1-t_1}{2} = 1 - 3t_1 + t_2$$

ifodaga qo'yib,  $t$  uchun mos kelgan butun qiymatlarni topamiz.  $t$  va  $t_1$  ga mos kelgan qiymatlarni  $y$  uchun hosil qilingan:

$$y = 2 - 3t + \frac{3-2t}{7} = 2 - 3t + t_1$$

ifodaga qo'yib,  $y$  ni qanoatlantiruvchi butun qiymatlarni topamiz. Nihoyat,  $y$  va  $t$  uchun topilgan qiymatlarni  $x$  uchun hosil qilingan

$$x = 4 - 2y + \frac{17-7y}{23} = 4 - 2y + t$$

ifodaga qo'yib,  $x$  ni qanoatlantiruvchi butun qiymatlarni hosil qilamiz.

Ammo,  $x$  va  $y$  ni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri  $t_2$  orqali ham ifodalash mumkin. Buning uchun  $t$  ni ifodalovchi tenglikdagi  $t_1$  o'rniga  $t_2$  orqali belgilangan ifodani qo'yamiz:

$$t = 1 - 3t_1 + t_2 = 1 - 3(1 - 2t_2 + t_2),$$

yoki

$$t = -2 + 7t_2.$$

Endi  $y$  ni topish uchun hosil qilingan ifodaga  $t$  va  $t_1$  o'rniga ularning  $t_2$  orqali belgilangan ifodasini keltirib qo'yamiz:

$$y = 2 - 3t + t_1 = 2 - 3(-2 + 7t_2) + (1 - 2t_2),$$

yoki

$$y = 9 - 23t_2.$$

Nihoyat,  $y$  va  $t$  ning topilgan qiymatlarini  $x$  ni topish uchun hosil qilingan ifodaga qo'ysak:

$$x = 4 - 2y + t = 4 - 2(9 - 23t_2) + (-2 + 7t_2),$$

yoki

$$x = -16 + 53t_2.$$

Shunday qilib,  $x$  va  $y$  uchun quyidagi formulalarni hosil qildik:

$$x = -16 + 53t_2, \quad y = 9 - 23t_2.$$

Bu formulalarda  $t_2$  uchun ixtiyoriy butun musbat va manfiy qiymatlar berib, tenglamaning sanoqsiz ko'p ildizlarini hosil qilamiz, ulardan bir nechta quyidagi jadvalda berilgan:

$t_2$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	-122	-69	-16	37	90
$y$	55	32	9	-14	-37

Berilgan va undan keyingi tenglamalarning koeffitsiyentlari ustida bajarilgan amallarga diqqat bilan qilingan e'tibordan keyin, shunday xulosaga kelish mumkin.

1. Berilgan tenglamaning katta koeffitsiyenti 53 ni kichik koeffitsiyenti 23 ga bo'ldik, bo'linmada 2 va qoldiq 7 hosil bo'ldi.

2. Berilgan tenglamaning kichik koeffitsiyenti 23 ni qoldiq 7 ga bo'ldik, bo'linmada 3 va ikkinchi qoldiq 2 chiqdi.

3. Birinchi qoldiq 7 ni, ikkinchi qoldiq 2 ga bo'ldik, bo'linma 3 va uchinchi qoldiq 1 chiqdi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda, berilgan tenglama koeffitsiyentlarining eng katta umumiy bo'luvchisini topishga harakat qildik.

Ikkita o'zaro tub sonning eng katta umumiy bo'luvchisi 1 ekanligini bilamiz. Aniqmas tenglamada noma'lumning koeffitsiyentlarini hamma vaqt o'zaro tub sonlar deb faraz qilganimiz uchun, tenglama ustida yuqorida ko'rsatilgan ishlarni bajarib, har doim shunday tenglamani hosil qilamizki, *unda noma'lumlardan birining koeffitsiyenti birga teng bo'ladi*. Berilgan tenglamaning ildizlarini ham hosil qilingan oxirgi tenglama yordamida osongina topib olamiz. Bundan quyidagi natija kelib chiqadi:

Agar aniqmas tenglamada noma'lumlarning koeffitsiyentlari o'zaro tub sonlar bo'lsa, tenglamaning ildizlari hamma vaqt butun sonlar bo'ladi.

**8. Tenglamani yechishni soddalashtirish.** Ba'zan aniqmas tenglamani tezroq yechishga imkon beradigan ba'zi bir soddalashtirishlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

**1. Noma'lumlarning koeffitsiyentlaridan biri va ozod had umumiy ko'paytuvchiga ega bo'lganda, tegishli ravishda yangi noma'lum tanlab, tenglamaning ikkala tomonini umumiy ko'paytuvchiga qisqartirish mumkin.**

**Misol 1.**  $6x - 5y = 21$  tenglamani yeching.

Koeffitsiyent 6 va ozod had umumiy ko'paytuvchi 3 ga ega. Demak,  $5y$  had ham 3 ga bo'linishi, 5 ning o'zi 3ga bo'linmagani uchun  $y$  uchga bo'linishi kerak.  $y = 3t$  faraz qilib ( $t$ -butun son), quyidagi tenglamani olamiz:

$$6x - 15t = 21,$$

yoki 3 ga qisqartirilsa:

$$2x - 5t = 7.$$

Oxirgi tenglamani yechamiz:

$$x = \frac{7 + 5t}{2} = 3 + 2t + \frac{1 + t}{2} = 3 + 2t + t_1;$$

$$\frac{1 + t}{2} = t_1; 2t_1 - t = 1; t = -1 + 2t_1.$$



Topilgan qiymatlarni  $x$  va  $y$  ni ifodalovchi tengliklarga qo'ysak:

$$x = 3 + 2(-1 + 2t_1) + t_1 = 1 + 5t_1;$$

$$y = 3(-1 + 2t_1) = -3 + 6t_1.$$

**Misol 2.**  $9x + 14y = 105$  tenglamani yeching.

$y = 3t$  deb faraz qilib tenglamani har ikkala tomonini 3 ga qisqatiramiz:

$$3x + 14t = 35.$$

Bu tenglamada  $x = 7t_1$  deb faraz qilib, tenglamani har ikkala tomonini 7 ga qisqatiramiz:

$$3t_1 + 2t = 5.$$

Oxirgi tenglamani yechamiz:

$$t = \frac{5 - 3t_1}{2} = 2 - t_1 + \frac{1 - t_1}{2} = 2 - t_1 + t_2;$$

$$\frac{1 - t_1}{2} = t_2; 1 - t_1 = 2t_2; t_1 = 1 - 2t_2.$$

Hosil bo'lgan tengliklarni ketma-ket qo'yib,

$$t = 2 - (1 - 2t_2) + t_2 = 1 + 3t_2;$$

$$x = 7t_1 = 7(1 - 2t_2) = 7 - 14t_2;$$

$$y = 3t = 3(1 + 3t_2) = 3 + 9t_2.$$

**2. Agar butun songa tenglanuvchi ifodaning suratidagi hadlari umumiy ko'paytuvchiga ega bo'lsa, tenglamani yechishni soddalashtirish mumkin.**

**Misol 3.** Berilgan  $12x + 17y = 41$  tenglamani yeching.

Buni  $x$  ga nisbatan yechamiz:

$$x = \frac{4 - 17y}{12} = 3 - y + \frac{5 - 5y}{12} = 3 - y + 5 \cdot \frac{1 - y}{12}.$$

$5 \cdot \frac{1 - y}{12}$  ifoda butun son bo'lishi uchun,  $\frac{1 - y}{12}$  butun son bo'lishi zarur va yetari.

Bu ifodani butun son  $t$  bilan belgilab,

$$\frac{1 - y}{12} = t; 1 - y = 12t; y = 1 - 12t$$

ifodani hosil qilamiz.

Bundan  $x$  quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$x = 3 - (1 - 12t) + 5t = 2 + 17t.$$

**3. Agar butun qismni ajratib chiqarishda qoldiq bo'luvchining yarmidan ortiq bo'lsa, manfiy qoldiq kiritish qulay bo'ladi.**

**Misol 4.**  $11x - 20y = 49$  tenglamada  $x$  va  $y$  ni bir xil no'malum orqali ifodalang.

Buni  $x$  ga nisbatan yechamiz:

$$x = \frac{49 + 20y}{11} = 4 + 2y + \frac{5 - 2y}{11} = 4 + 2y + t;$$

$$\frac{5 - 2y}{11} = t; 5 - 2y = 11t; 11t + 2y = 5;$$

$$y = \frac{5 - 11t}{2} = 2 - 5t + \frac{1 - t}{2} = 2 - 5t + t_1;$$

$$\frac{1 - t}{2} = t_1; 1 - t = 2t_1; t = 1 - 2t_1.$$

Topilgan qiymatlarini o'rniga qo'yib,

$$y = 2 - 5(1 - 2t_1) + t_1 = -3 + 11t_1;$$

$$x = 4 + 2(-3 + 11t_1) + (1 - 2t_1) = -1 + 20t_1.$$

Berilgan tenglamani odatdagi usul bilan yechganimizda  $x$  ni topsak,

$$x = 4 + y + \frac{5 + 9y}{11}$$

ga teng va bundan keyingi tenglama

$$\frac{5 + 9y}{11} = t; 11t - 9y = 5.$$

Bu tenglama, manfiy qoldiq kiritish yordamida hosil qilingan

$$11y + 2y = 5$$

tenglamaga qaraganda murakkabroqdir.

Bu paragrafdagi misollarda keltirilgan tenglamalarni odatdagi yo'l bilan yechib ko'rib, ko'rsatilgan soddalashtirishlarni tatbiq qilmaganda, ularni har birini yechish uchun ko'p ish bajarish talab qilinganligini ko'rish juda oson.

**9. Musbat yechimlar.** Yuqorida aytilgani kabi, ko'pincha aniqmas tenglamalarning topilgan ildizlaridan, ayni vaqtda  $x$  va  $y$  uchun faqat musbat qiymatlar beradiganlarini umumiy formulalarni topib, ixtiyoriy ko'paytuvchining qanday qiymatlarida  $x$  va  $y$  uchun butun va musbat qiymatlar olinishini birdaniga aniqlash mumkin.

Haqiqatan, quyidagi formulalarni olaylik:

$$x = \alpha + bt; y = \beta - at.$$

$x$  va  $y$  ning musbat bo'lishi uchun  $t$  ga faqat shunday qiymatlar berish zarurki, u qiymatlarda

$$\alpha + bt > 0; \beta - at > 0$$

bo'lsin.

$a$  ni musbat son deb faraz qilamiz (bu farazni doimo o'rinli). U holda quyidagi uch hol bo'lishi mumkin.

*1. Ikkala tengsizlik ham bir xil ma'noda.* Bu hol  $b$  manfiy son bo'lgandagina sodir bo'ladi. Chindan ham tengsizliklarning xossalalaridan foydalanib, quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$bt > -\alpha; at < \beta;$$

$$t < -\frac{a}{b}; t < \frac{\beta}{\alpha}.$$

Bu holda tenglama sanoqsiz ko'p butun musbat ildizlariga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, quyidagi tengsizlikni olaylik:

$$t < \frac{7}{2}; t < -1\frac{3}{5}$$

$-1\frac{3}{5}$  dan kichik har bir son ikkala tengsizlikni qanoatlantirishi ko'rinib turibdi. Demak,  $t$  uchun  $-1$  dan kichik bo'lgan har qanday butun sonni olish mumkin.

Boshqa bir holni olaylik:

$$t > \frac{7}{15}; t > 3\frac{1}{3}.$$

$t$  uchun  $3\frac{1}{3}$  dan katta har qanday butun sonni olganda  $x$  va  $y$  uchun butun va musbat qiymatlar qabul qilishi ko'rinib turibdi.

**Misol 1.**  $3x - 5y = 11$ .

$$x = \frac{11+5y}{3} = 4+2y - \frac{1+y}{3} = 4+2y-t; \frac{1+y}{3} = t; 1+y = 3t;$$

$$y = -1+3t; x = 4+2(-1+3t)-t = 2+5t.$$

Musbat ildizlarni izlaymiz:

$$-1+3t > 0; 2+5t > 0,$$

$$t > \frac{1}{3}; t > -\frac{2}{5}.$$

$t$  uchun  $\frac{1}{3}$  dan katta istalgan butun sonni olsak,  $x$  va  $y$  ning berilgan tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi sanoqsiz ko'p musbat qiymatlarini topamiz.

**Misol 2.**  $8x - 3y = -13$ .

Tenglamani yechamiz:

$$y = \frac{13+8x}{3} = 4+3x + \frac{1-x}{3} = 4+3x+t;$$

$$\frac{1-x}{3} = t; 1-x = 3t; y = 7-8t.$$

Musbat ildizlarni izlaymiz:

$$1-3t > 0; 7-8t > 0 \text{ yoki, } t < \frac{1}{3}; t < \frac{7}{8}.$$

$t$  ning  $\frac{1}{3}$  dan kichik har bir butun (ya'ni  $0; -1; -2; \dots$ ) qiymatlari  $x$  va  $y$  uchun butun va musbat qiymatlarni beradi.

2. *Tengsizliklar qarama-qarshi ma'noda bo'lib, biri ikkinchisiga zid.*  
Masalan, quyidagi tengsizlikni olaylik:

$$t < \frac{7}{8}; t > 1\frac{1}{3}.$$

$t$  ni ayni bir vaqtda ikkala tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlarga ega emasligi ko'rinib turibdi. Bu holda *tenglama* musbat ildizga ega bo'lmaydi.

**Misol 3.**  $4x+5y=-7$  tenglamani yechamiz.

Bu tenglamadan

$$x = -3 + 5t, y = 1 - 4t$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bundan:

$$-3 + 5t > 0; 1 - 4t > 0, \text{ yoki } t > \frac{3}{5}; t < \frac{1}{4}.$$

Tengsizliklar bir-biriga zid, demak, tenglamaning musbat ildizlari yo'q.

3. *Tengsizliklar qarama-qarshi ma'noda bo'lib, lekin bir-biriga zid emas.*  
Masalan quyidagi tengsizlik berilgan bo'lsin:

$$t > 4\frac{1}{7}; t < 7\frac{3}{4}.$$

$t$  ning  $4\frac{1}{7}$  bilan  $7\frac{3}{4}$  orasidagi barcha butun qiymatlar, ya'ni, 5, 6 va 7 sonlar  $x$  va  $y$  uchun musbat ildizlar beradi. Shunday qilib, bu holda:

$t$  uchun topilgan chegaralar orasida qancha butun son bo'lsa, tenglamaning shuncha butun musbat ildizi bo'ladi.

Xususiyl holda bu yerda ham tenglamaning musbat ildizlari bo'lmasligi ham mumkin. Bu hol,  $t$  uchun topilgan chegaralar orasida hech bir butun son bo'lmaganda sodir bo'ladi. Masalan quyidagicha tengsizliklar hosil bo'lsa,

$$t > 1\frac{1}{4}; t < 1\frac{7}{8}.$$

Tengsizliklar bir biriga zid emas, ammo  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bilan  $1\frac{7}{8}$  orasida butun son topilmaydi. Demak, tenglamaning butun musbat ildizlari yo'q.

**Misol 4.**  $3x+7y=55$ .

Tenglamani yechamiz:

$$x = \frac{55+7y}{3} = 18 - 2y + \frac{1-y}{3} = 18 - 2y + t;$$

$$y = 1 - 3t; x = 16 + 7t.$$

Bundan:

$$1 - 3t > 0; 16 + 7t < 0,$$

yoki

$$t < \frac{1}{3}; t > -2\frac{2}{7}.$$

$t$  uchun faqat shu qiymatlarni olish mumkin: -2; -1; 0. Tenglamani uchta ildizini hosil qilamiz:

$t$	-2	-1	0
$x$	2	9	16
$y$	7	4	1

**Misol 5.**  $5x+4y=3$  tenglamani yechamiz.

Tenglamani yechib quyidagini olamiz:

$$x = -1 + 4t; y = 2 - 5t.$$

Bundan:

$$t > \frac{1}{4}; t < \frac{2}{5}$$

kelib chiqadi.

Demak, tengsizliklar biri-biriga zid emas, lekin  $\frac{1}{4}$  bilan  $\frac{2}{5}$  orasida butun son yo'q. bundan tenglama butun musbat yechimga ega emasligi kelib chiqadi

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

1. Tenglamani butun musbat sonlarda yeching:  $3x+2y=10$
2. Tenglamani butun musbat sonlarda yeching:  $7x+5y=157$
3. Tenglamani butun musbat sonlarda yeching:  $5x-11y=17$
4. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $8x+11y=13$
5. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $7x+9y=35$
6. Tenglamani butun musbat sonlarda yeching:  $15x+28y=185$ .
7. 100 sonni shunday ikkita musbat songa ajratirngki, ulardan biri 7 ga ikkinchisi 11 ga bo'linsin.
8. Eni 3 m bo'lgan polga taxta qoplash uchun, eni 11 sm lik va 13 sm lik taxtalar bor. Har qaysi o'lchovdagi taxtadan nechtdan olish kerak?
9. Bug'doy solish uchun ikki xil qop bor: birinchi qopga 60 kg va ikkinchi qopga 80 kg don ketadi. Hech bir qop to'lmay qolmaslik sharti bilan, 440 kg bug'doy solish uchun har qaysi qopdan nechtdan olish kerak?
10. 7 ga bo'lganda 3 qoldiq, 11 ga bo'lganda 4 qoldiq qoladigan sonlarning umumiy formulasini keltirib chiqaring?
11. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $3x+4y=13$
12. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $8x-13y=63$

13. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $39x - 22y = 10$
14. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $43x + 37y = 21$
15. Tenglamani butun sonlarda yeching:  $45x - 37y = 25$

### 3§. BIRLASHMALAR VA NYUTON BINOMI

**Ta'rif.** Har qanday narsalardan tuzilgan va bir-birlaridan yo shu narsalarning tartibi bilan, yoki shu narsalarning o'zlari bilan farq qiluvchi turli xil gruppalash umman *birlashmalar* deb ataladi.

Agar 10 xil raqam, 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9 dan har biridabir nechta raqamdan qilib gruppalar tuzsak, masalan: 123, 312; 8056, 5630, 42 va shunga o'xshash, turli birikmalar hosil qilamiz. Ulardan ba'zilari, masalan 123 va 312 faqat raqamlarning tartibi bilan farq qiladi, boshqalari esa, masalan, 8056 va 312 o'zlarigadi raqamlar bilan (hatto raqamlarning soni bilan ham) farq qiladi.

Birlashmalarni tuzishda qatnashgan narsalar *elementlar* deb ataladi. Elementlarni  $a, b, c, \dots$  harflar bilan belgilanadi.

Birlashmalar *uch xil* bo'lishi mumkin: o'rinlashtirish, o'rin almashtirish va gruppalash

**O'rinlashtirishlar.** Turli birlashmalardan tuzilgan narsalarining soni uchta (masalan, 3 karta) bo'lsin; bu narsalarni  $a, b$  va  $c$  bilan belgilaymiz. Ulardan quyidagi birlashmalarni tuzish mumkin; bittadan:

$$a, b, c$$

ikkitadan:

$$ab, ac, bc, ba, ca, cb$$

va uchtadan:

$$abc, acb, bac, bca, cab, cba$$

Bu birlashmalardan, 2 tadan tuzilgan birlashmalarni olaylik. Ular bir-birlaridan, yo elementlari bilan (masalan,  $ab$  va  $ac$ ) yoki elementlarning tartibi bilan (masalan,  $ab$  va  $ba$ ) farq qiladi, ammo ulardagi elementlarning soni bir xil. Bunday birlashmalar *uch elementna 2 tadan o'rinlashtirish* deb ataladi.  $m$  elementni  $n$  tadan o'rinlashtirish deb shunday, birlashmalarga aytiladiki, ularning har birida, berilgan  $m$  elementdan olingan  $n$  ta element bo'lib, ular bir-birlaridan yo elementlari bilan, yoki elementlarning tartibi bilan farq qiladi (demak,  $n \leq m$  deb faraz qilinadi). Masalan, yuqoridagi 3 tadan olingan birlashmalar uch elementdan tuzilgan 3 tadan o'rinlashtirishlar bo'ladi (faqat tartiblari bilan farq qiladi), 2 tadan olingan birlashmalar, uch elementdan 2 tadan o'rinlashtirish bo'ladi (yo elementlari bilan yoki ularning tartibi bilan farq qiladi).

Berilgan  $m$  elementdan tuzilgan o'rinlashtirishlar 1 tadan, 2 tadan, 3 tadan, ... va nihoyat,  $m$  tadan bo'lishlari mumkin.

$m$  ta elementdan tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlar sonini, ularning o'zlarini tuzmasdanoq aniqlay olamiz. Bu sonni  $A_m^n$  shaklida belgilash qabul qilingan (bundagi  $A$  — fransuzcha „arrangement“ degan so'zining bosh harfi bo'lib „o'rinlashtirish“ degan ma'noni bildiradi). Bu sonni topish uchun,

berilgan elementlardan mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlarni tuzishga imkon beradigan usulni ko'rib chiqamiz.

Bizga  $m$  ta element:  $a, b, c, \dots, k, l$  berilgan bo'lsin. Eng oldin ularni 1 tadan joylashtirib, barcha orinlashtirishlarni tuzamiz. Ma'lumki ular  $m$  ta bo'ladi. Demak:  $A_m^1 = m$ . Endi 2 tadan joylashtirib, barcha o'rinlashtirishlarni tuzamiz. Buning uchun oldingi 1 tadan tuzilgan o'rinlashtirishlarning har biri yoniga qolgan barcha  $m-1$  ta elementni 1 tadan ketma-ket qo'yib chiqamiz. Chunonchi,  $a$  element yoniga, qolgan,  $a, b, c, \dots, k, l$  elementlarning hammasini qo'yib chiqamiz,  $b$  elementga qolgan barcha  $a, b, c, \dots, k, l$  elementlarni qo'yib chiqamiz va shunga o'xshash. U holda quyidagicha 2 tadan tuzilgan o'rinlashtirishlarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ab, ac, ad, \dots, ak, al ; (m-1 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \\ ba, bc, bd, \dots, bk, bl ; (m-1 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \\ ca, cb, cd, \dots, ck, cl ; (m-1 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ la, lb, lc, \dots, lk ; (m-1 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \end{array} \right\} m \text{ qator}$$

Barcha elementlar  $m$  ta bo'lganidan har bir o'rinlashtirishdan bir elementdan olsak  $m-1$  ta 2 tadan o'rinlashtirish hosil bo'ladi, va 2 tadan o'rinlashtirishning umumiy soni  $(m-1)m$  bo'ladi. Bulardan boshqa 2 tadan o'rinlashtirishlar bo'lmasligi ko'rinib turibdi. Demak:

$$A_m^2 = (m-1)m.$$

Endi 3 tadan o'rinlashtirishlar tuzish uchun, hozirgina tuzilgan 2 tadan o'rinlashtirishlardan har birini olib, uning yoniga dolgan barcha  $m-2$  ta elementni bittadan qo'yib chidamiz. U holda quyidagi 3 tadan urinlashtirishlarni topamiz:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} abc, abd, \dots, abk, abl ; (m-2 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \\ acb, acb, \dots, ack, acl ; (m-2 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ lka, lkb, \dots ; (m-2 \text{ ta o'rinlashtirish}) \end{array} \right\} (m-1)m \text{ qator}$$

2 tadan o'rinlashtirishlarning hammasi  $(m-1)m$  ga teng va har biridan  $(m-2)$  ta 3 tadan o'rinlashtirish olingani uchun, bunday o'rinlashtirishlarning hammasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$(m-2)[m(m-1)] = m(m-1)(m-2).$$

Shunday qilib:

$$A_m^3 = m(m-1)(m-2).$$

Shunga o'xshash:

$$A_m^4 = m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3);$$

$$A_m^5 = m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)(m-4)$$



va umuman:

$$A_m^n = m(m-1)(m-2)\dots[m-(n-1)].$$

O'rinlashtirishlar sonining formulasi ana shunday; uni so'z bilan quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

**$m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olib tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlarning soni, eng kattasi  $m$  bo'lgan  $n$  ta ketma-ket butun sonlar ko'paytmasiga teng.**

Shunday silib:

$$A_4^2 = 4 \cdot 3 = 12; A_4^3 = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 24; A_8^4 = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 = 1680$$

va shunga o'xshash.

**Masalalar.** 1) Sinfda 10 fan o'qitiladi va har kuni 5 xil dars o'tiladi. Kunlik dars necha turli usul bilan dars jadvaliga qo'yilishi mumkin?

Darslarning barcha mumkin bo'lgan kunlik taqsimoti o'n elementdan 5 tadan olib tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlarga juda o'xshash ekanligi ravshan; shuning uchun taqsimot usullarining hammasi quyidagidan iborat bo'lishi kerak:

$$A_{10}^5 = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 30240.$$

2) Butun sonlarning har biri uchta har xil qiymatli raqam bilan ifoda qilinadigan bo'lsa, qancha butun son tuzish mumkin (Sonning "qiymatli raqamlari" deb, u sondagi noldan farq qiluvchi birinchi raqamdan chapda turgan nollardan boshqa barcha raqamlari aytiladi)?

Izlangan son 9 ta qiymatli raqamdan 3 tadan olib tuzilgan o'rinlashtirish sonidan iborat; demak, u:  $9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 504$ .

3) Har biri uchta turli raqam bilan ifoda qilinadigan bo'lsa, qancha butun son tuzish mumkin?

10 ta raqam: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 9 ni uchtdan joylashtirib  $10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 = 720$  o'rinlashtirish tuzish mumkin, lekin bu sondan 0 raqami bilan boshlangan 3 tadan o'rinlashtirishlarni chiqarib tashlash kerak. Bunday o'rinlashtirish soni 9 ta qiymatli raqamni 2 tadan qancha o'rinlashtirish tuzish mumkin bo'lsa shunchaga teng, ya'ni  $9 \cdot 8 = 72$ ; demak, izlangan son  $720 - 72 = 648$ .

**2. O'rin almashtirishlar.** Agar o'rinlashtirishlar  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olingan bo'lsa (ya'ni faqat elementlarining tartibi bilan farq qilsa) bunday o'rinlashtirishlar ***o'rin almashtirishlar*** deb ataladi. Masalan, ikki element  $a$  va  $b$  dan o'rin almashtirish 2 ni 2 tadan o'rinlashtirish bo'ladi, ya'ni  $ab$  va  $ba$  uch elementdan o'rin almashtirish 3 ni 3 tadan o'rinlashtirish bo'ladi, ya'ni  $abc$ ,  $acb$ ,  $bac$ ,  $bca$ ,  $cab$ ,  $cba$  va shular kabi  $m$  ta elementdan mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rin almashtirishlar soni  $P_m$  bilan belgilanadi (bunda  $P$  fransuzcha „permutation“ so'zining bosh harfi, uning ma'nosi „o'rin almashtirish“ demakdir).

$m$  ta elementdan o'rin almashtirishlar  $m$  ni  $m$  tadan o'rinlashtirish degan so'z bo'lgani uchun, o'rin almashtirishlar formulasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$P_m = A_m^m = m(m-1)(m-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (m-1)m = m!.$$

$m$  ta elementdan mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rin almashtirishlarning soni 1 dan  $m$  gacha natural sonlarning ko'paytmasiga teng.

**Masalalar.** 1. To'qqizta har xil qiymatli raqam bilan nechta to'qqiz xonali son yozish mumkin?

Izlangan son:

$$P_9 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 = 362880.$$

2. 12 kishilik ovqat hozirlangan stolga 12 kishini necha turli o'tqazish mumkin?

O'tqazish turlarining soni quyidagiga teng:

$$P_{12} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 = 49001600.$$

**Eslatma.** 1 dan  $m$  gacha natural sonlarning ko'paytmasi (qisqacha bunday belgilanadi:  $m!$ )  $m$  ning ortib borishi bilan juda tez o'sadi: chunonchi,  $m=12$  bo'lganda u 479 001 600,  $m=100$  bo'lganda u shunday son bilan ifoda qilinadiki, uni tasvirlash uchun 158 ta raqam yozish kerak bo'ladi.

**3. Gruppalash.** Agar  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlardan bir-birlaridan eng kamida bir element bilan farq qiladiganlarini tanlab olsak, u holda **gruppalar** deb aytilgan birlashmalarni hosil qilamiz.

Masalan, to'rt element  $a, b, c$  va  $d$  dan 3 tadan olib tuzilgan gruppalar bunday bo'ladi:

$$abc, abd, acd, bcd.$$

Agar bu gruppalarning har birida mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rin almashtirishlarni qilsak, to'rt elementdan 3 tadan mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlarni hosil qilamiz:

$abc$	$abd$	$acd$	$bcd$
$acb$	$adb$	$adc$	$bdc$
$bac$	$bad$	$cad$	$cbd$
$bca$	$bda$	$cda$	$cdb$
$cad$	$aab$	$dac$	$dbc$
$cba$	$dba$	$dca$	$dcb$

Bunday o'rinlashtirishlarning soni  $6 \cdot 4 = 24$  bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olib tuzilgan barcha o'rinlashtirishlar soni,  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olib tuzilgan barcha gruppalar soni bilan  $n$  ta elementdan tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rin almashtirishlar sonining ko'paytmasiga teng, ya'ni:

$$A_m^n = C_m^n P_n,$$

bunda  $C_m^n$  ifoda  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olib tuzilgan barcha gruppalar sonini belgilaydi ( $C_m^n$ -fransuzcha „combinaison” soʻzining bosh harfi, uning maʼnosi „gruppalash“ demakdir).

Bundan gruppalarning quyidagi formulasini chiqaramiz:

$$C_m^n = \frac{A_m^n}{P_n} = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)\dots[m-(n-1)]}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot n}.$$

Masalan:

$$C_4^2 = \frac{4\cdot 3}{1\cdot 2} = 6; C_4^3 = \frac{4\cdot 3\cdot 2}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = 4$$

va shunga uxshash.

### Misollar.

1. Bir vazifaga koʻrsatilgan 10 nomzoddan uch kishi saylanishi kerak. Saylovdagi turli ehtimollar qancha boʻlishi mumkin?

Izlangan son oʻn elementni 3 tadan joylashtirib tuzilishi mumkin boʻlgan barcha gruppalar sonini tashkil qiladi, yaʼni

$$C_{10}^3 = \frac{10\cdot 9\cdot 8}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = 120.$$

2. 52 xil kartadan iborat dastadan 13 kartani necha xil qilib olish mumkin?

Izlangan son, 52 ta kartadan 13 tadan olib tuzilgan gruppalar sonidan iborat, yaʼni:

$$C_{52}^{13} = \frac{52\cdot 51\cdot 50\cdot \dots\cdot 40}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot 13} = 635\ 013\ 559\ 600.$$

**4. Gruppalar soni formulasining boshqacha shakli.** Gruppalar soni formulasining surat va maxrajini ushbu  $1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-n)$  koʻpaytmaga koʻpaytirib, uni boshqacha shaklga keltirish mumkin; u holda suratda  $m(m-1)\dots[m-(n-1)]\cdot 1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-n)$  koʻpaytma chiqadi, bundan kupaytuvchilarning oʻrnini alishtirib shunday yozsak boʻladi:

$$1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-n)[m-(n-1)]\cdot \dots\cdot m.$$

Demak:

$$C_m^n = \frac{A_m^n}{P_n} = \frac{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-1)m}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot n\cdot 1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-n)} = \frac{P_m}{P_n\cdot P_{m-n}}.$$

**5. Gruppalashning xossasi.** Bu formulada  $n$  ni  $n-m$  bilan almashtirib, shuni chiqara olamiz:

$$C_m^{m-n} = \frac{A_m^n}{P_n} = \frac{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-1)m}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot (m-n)\cdot 1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot \dots\cdot n} = \frac{P_m}{P_{m-n}\cdot P_n}.$$

Bu formulani yuqorida keltirilgan formula bilan solishtirib, shuni topamiz:

$$C_m^n = C_m^{m-n}.$$

Quyidagi oddiy muhokama ham shu xulosaga keltiradi: agar  $m$  ta elementdan, bir gruppaga tuzish uchun qanday bo'lsin  $n$  ta elementni tanlab olsak, qolgan elementlarning hammasi  $m-n$  ta elementdan bir gruppaga tashkil qiladi. Shunday qilib,  $n$  ta elementdan tuzilgan har bir gruppaga  $m-n$  ta elementdan tuzilgan bir gruppaga to'g'ri keladi, va aksincha; demak:

$$C_m^n = C_m^{m-n}.$$

Bu munosabat, agar  $n > \frac{1}{2}m$  bulsa,  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan olib tuzilgan gruppalar sonini topishni soddalashtirishga imkon beradi. Masalan:

$$C_{100}^{97} = C_{100}^3 = \frac{100 \cdot 99 \cdot 98}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 161\,700.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

16. 5 o'quvchi bir skameykaga o'tirishlari kerak. Ular shu skameykaga necha xil tartib bilan o'tirishlari mumkin?

17. 3; 4; 5; 6; 0; 8 raqamlari yordamida hammasi bo'lib, raqamlar takrolanmasa, nechta uch xonali son yozish mumkin?

18. Bolalar archa bayramiga sovg'a tayyorlash uchun 5 xil meva berildi. U mevalardan 8 ta mevaning iborat necha xil sovg'a tayyorlash mumkin?

19. Bir kishi 32 xil bir dasta kartadan 4 ta karta olishi kerak. Bunda necha turli hol bo'lishi mumkin?

20. 12 ta oq atirgul va 13 ta qizil atirguldandan ikkita oq atirgul va uchta qizil atirguldandan iborat guldasta sovg'a qilmoqchi. Buni necha xil usul bilan amalga oshirish mumkin.

21. Aylanada yotuvchi 20 ta turli nuqta belgilangan. Uchlari belgilangan nuqtalarda yotuvchi uchburchaklar sonini aniqlang?

22. 0,1,2,3,5,8 raqamlari yordamida nechta 3 xonali toq son yozish mumkin?

23.  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5\}$  to'plamning elementlari yordamida 3 xonali turli raqamli va 5 ga bo'linadigan nechta son yozish mumkin?

24.  $A_n^3 + A_n^1 + 3A_n^2 = 64$  bo'lsa,  $n$  nechaga teng?

25.  $A_n^4 = 30A_n^2$  tenglamani yeching?

26. 4 ta qiz, 3 ta o'g'il bola qizlar oldinda o'tirgan, o'g'il bolalar orqada turgan holatda necha xil usulda rasm tushishi mumkin?

27. "MATEMATIK" so'zini harflari o'rnini almashtirib nechta 9 ta harfli "so'z" hosil qilish mumkin?

28. Maktabda 6 ta to`garakdan 2 tasi bir xil vaqtda bo`ladi. 3 ta to`garakka qatnashmoqchi bo`lgan o`quvchi necha xil usulda tanlashi mumkin?

29. Mehmonxonada 2 o`rinli bitta, uch o`rinli 2 ta xona bo`sh. 8 kishi bu xonalarga necha xil usul bilan joylashishi mumkin?

30. 4 ta qiz va 4 ta o`g`il bola bir xil jinsdan yonma-yon bo`lmaslik sharti bilan stolda necha xil usulda o`tirishi mumkin?

31. 7,7,6,6,3 raqamlari yordamida 7 bilan boshlanib 3 bilan tugaydigan nechta 5 xonali son yozish mumkin?

32. 7 ta turli kalit yumaloq va tumorsiz brelokka nechta usul bilan taqilishi mumkin?

33. 4 ta xat 5 ta pochta bo`limidan junatiladi. Har bir xat turli pochta bo`limidan junatilsa, bu 4 ta xat nechta turli usulda jo`natiladi?

34. 4 ta xat 5 ta pochta bo`limidan junatiladi. Xatlarning turli pochta bo`limlaridan jo`natilishi shart bo`lmasa, bu 4 ta xat nechta turli usulda jo`natiladi?

35. 4 ta ko`ylagi va 5 ta tuflisi bo`lgan kishi nechta turli usulda kiyinishi mumkin?

36. 12 kishilik sinfdan sardor va yordamchisi necha xil usul bilan tanlanadi?

37. Laylo, Shahlo, Lola, Go`zal va Guli 5 kishilik o`rindiqqa necha xil usul bilan o`tirishi mumkin?

38. Laylo, Shahlo, Lola, Go`zal va Guli 5 kishilik o`rindiqqa, Laylo bilan Lola yonma-yon bo`lish sharti bilan necha xil usulda o`tirishi mumkin?

39. O`quvchi 10 ta savollik imtihonda 6 ta savolga javob berishi kerak. Birinchi 4 ta savoldan eng kamida 3 tasiga javob berishi shart bo`lsa, bu o`quvchi necha xil usulda savollarga javob beradi?

40. a,b,c,d,e,f harflari bilan nechta biri unli ikkitasi undosh 3 ta turli harfli so`z yasash mumkin?

## 4§. NYUTON BINOMI

**1. Faqat ikkinchi hadlari bilan farq qiladigan binomlarning ko'paytmasi.** Odatdagicha ko'paytirish bilan shularni topamiz:

$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + ax + bx + ab = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab;$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x+a)(x+b)(x+c) &= [x^2 + (a+b)x + ab](x+c) = \\ &= x^3 + (a+b)x^2 + abx + cx^2 + (ac+bc)x + abc = \\ &= x^3 + (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+ac+bc)x + abc.\end{aligned}$$

Shunga o'xshash yana quyidagini topa olamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) &= x^4 + (a+b+c+d)x^3 + (ab+ac+ad+ \\ &+ bc+bd+cd)x^2 + (abc+abd+acd+bcd)x + abcd\end{aligned}$$

Ko'paytmalarga diqqat bilan qarasaq, ularning hammasi bir xil qonunga asoslanib tuzilganliklarini ko'ramiz, ya'ni;

Ko'paytma  $x$  ning darajalari kamayishiga qarab tartib bilan joylashgan ko'phadni tashkil kiladi.

Birinchi hadning ko'rsatkichi ko'paytuvchi binomlar soniga teng; keyingi hadlarda  $x$  ning ko'rsatkichlari 1 tadan kamayib boradi; oxirgi hadda  $x$  bo'lmaydi ( $x$  nolinch darajada bo'ladi).

Birinchi hadning koeffitsiyenta 1; ikkinchi hadning koeffitsiyenti ko'paytuvchi binomlarning ikkinchi hadlarining yig'indisi; uchinchi hadning koeffitsiyenta ikkinchi hadlarning ikkitalab olingan ko'paytmalarining yig'indisi to'rtinchi hadning koeffitsiyenta ikkinchi hadlarning uchtalab olingan ko'paytmalarining yig'indisi. Oxirgi had barcha ikkinchi hadlarning kupaytmasidan iborat.

Bu qonun har qanday sondagi binomlar ko'paytmasiga ham qo'llash mumkin ekanligini isbot qilamiz. Buning uchun oldin, agar u  $m$  ta binom ko'paytmasi:

$$(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)\cdot\dots\cdot(x+k)$$

uchun tugri bulsa, u holda  $(m+1)$  ta binom ko'paytmasi

$$(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)\cdot\dots\cdot(x+k)(x+l)$$

uchun ham to'g'ri bo'lishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

Demak, quyidagi tenglikni to'g'ri deb faraz qilamiz:

$$(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)\cdot\dots\cdot(x+k) = x^m + S_1x^{m-1} + S_2x^{m-2} + \dots + S_m$$

bunda qisqacha ifoda qilish uchun shunday faraz qilamiz:

$$S_1 = a + b + c + \dots + i + k;$$

$$S_2 = ab + ac + \dots + ik;$$

$$S_3 = abc + abd + \dots;$$

.....

$$S_m = abc \cdot \dots \cdot ik.$$

To'g'ri deb faraz qilingan tenglikning ikkala tomonini  $x+l$  binomga ko'paytiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} (x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) \cdot \dots \cdot (x+k)(x+l) &= (x^m + S_1x^{m-1} + S_2x^{m-2} + \dots + S_m)(x+l) = \\ &= x^{m+1} + S_1x^m + S_2x^{m-1} + \dots + S_mx + lx^m + lS_1x^{m-1} + \dots + lS_m = x_{m+1} + (S_1+l)x^m + \\ &\quad + (S_2+lS_1)x^{m-1} + \dots + (S_m+lS_{m-1})x + lS_m \end{aligned}$$

Bu yangi ko'paytmaga qarab, uning  $m$  ta binom uchun to'g'ri deb olingan qonunga bo'ysunishiga ishonch hosil qila olamiz. Haqiqatan, birinchidan,  $x$  ning ko'rsatkichlari shu qonunga bo'ysunadi; ikkinchidan, koeffitsiyentlar ham shunga bo'ysunadi, chunki ikkinchi sonning  $S_1+l$  koeffitsiyenti ko'paytuvchi binomlar ikkinchi hadlarining ( $l$  ham shunga kirgan holdagi) yig'indisi; uchinchi had koeffitsiyenti  $S_2+lS_1$ , barcha ikkinchi hadlarning (bunga  $l$  ham kirgan holda) ikkitalab olingan ko'paytmalarining yig'indisidan iborat va shunga o'xshash, nihoyat,  $lS_m$  barcha ikkinchi hadlarning  $abc \cdot \dots \cdot ik$  ko'paytmasidan iborat.

Bu qonun ikki, uch va to'rt binom uchun to'g'ri ekanini ko'rib o'tdik; demak, hozirgi isbot qilinganiga ko'ra, u  $4+1$ , ya'ni beshta binom ko'paytmasi uchun ham to'g'ri bo'lishi kerak; agar u beshta binom ko'paytmasi uchun to'g'ri bo'lsa,  $5+1$ , ya'ni oltita binom ko'paytmasi uchun ham to'g'ri bo'ladi va h.k.

**2. Nyuton binomining formulasi.** Biz isbot qilgan ushbu:

$$(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) \cdot \dots \cdot (x+k) = x^m + S_1x^{m-1} + S_2x^{m-2} + \dots + S_m$$

tenglikda binomning barcha ikkinchi hadlari bir xil, ya'ni  $a=b=c=\dots=k$  deb faraz qilamiz. U holda chap tomon binomning  $(x+a)^m$  darajasi bo'ladi.  $S_1, S_2, S_m$  koeffitsiyentlarning nimaga aylanishlarini qaraymiz.

$a+b+c+\dots+k$  ga teng bo'lgan  $S_1$  koeffitsiyent  $ma$  ga aylanadi.  $ab+ac+ad+\dots$  ga teng bo'lgan  $S_2$  koeffitsiyent,  $m$  ta elementdan 2 tadan qancha gruppaga tuzish mumkin bo'lsa, shuncha marta takrorlangan  $a^2$  soniga, ya'ni  $\frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a^2$  ga aylanadi,  $abc+abd+\dots$  ga teng bo'lgan  $S_3$  koeffitsiyent  $m$  ta elementda 3 tadan qancha gruppaga tuzish mumkin bo'lsa, shuncha marta takrorlangan  $a^3$  soniga, ya'ni  $\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} a^3$  ga aylanadi va shunga o'xshash.

Nihoyat,  $abc \cdot \dots \cdot k$  ga teng bo'lgan  $S_m$  koeffitsiyent  $a^m$  ga aylanadi. Shunday qilib, quyidagi tenglikni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} (x+a)^m &= x^m + max^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a^2 x^{m-2} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} a^3 x^{m-3} + \dots + \\ &\quad + \frac{m(m-1) \cdot \dots \cdot [m-(n-1)]}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n} a^n x^{m-n} + \dots + a^m. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglik Nyuton (**Isaak Nyuton** — mashhur ingliz, matematigidir (1642 — 1727). Binom formulasi faqat  $m$  butun musbat son uchungina emas, manfiy va kasr bo'lgan  $m$  uchun ham bajarilishi uning tomonidan 1665 yilda ko'rsatilgan. Uning qat'iy isbotini bergan emas. Butun musbat ko'rsatkichlar uchun bu formula birinchi marta **Yakov Bernulli** (1654— 1705) tomonidan, birlashmalar nazariyasi yordami bilan isbot qilingan) binomining formulasi ismi bilan ma'lum. Formulaning o'ng tomonida turuvchi ko'phad *binom yoyilmasi* deb ataladi. Bu ko'phadning xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

**3. Nyuton binomi formulasining xossalari.** Bu xossalardan 10 tasini ko'rsatamiz:

1)  $x$  harfining ko'rsatkichlari birinchi haddan oxirgi hadga qarab 1 tadan kamayib boradi, birinchi hadda  $x$  ning ko'rsatkichi binom darajasining ko'rsatkichiga teng, oxirgi hadda esa 0 dir; aksincha  $a$  harfining ko'rsatkichlari birinchi haddan oxirgi hadga qarab, 1 tadan ortib boradi, birinchi hadda  $a$  ning ko'rsatkichi 0, oxirgi hadda binom darajasining ko'rsatkichiga teng. Buning natijasida har qaysi hadda  $x$  bilan  $a$  dagi ko'rsatkichlar yig'indisi hamma vaqt bir xil bo'lib, binom darajasining ko'rsatkichiga tengdir.

2) Yoyilmaning hamma hadlari soni  $m+1$ , chunki yoyilmada  $a$  ning 0 dan  $m$  gacha barcha darajalari bor.

3) Koeffitsiyentlar quyidagilarga teng: birinchi hadda-birga, ikkinchi hadda-binom darajasining ko'rsatkichiga, uchinchi hadda  $m$  ta elementdan 2 tadan gruppalash soniga; to'rtinchi hadda  $m$  ta elementni 3 tadan gruppalash soniga, umuman  $(n+1)$ -had koeffitsiyenti  $m$  ta elementdan  $n$  tadan gruppalash soniga teng. Nihoyat, oxirgi had koeffitsiyenti  $m$  ta elementni  $m$  tadan gruppalash soniga, ya'ni 1 ga teng.

Bu koeffitsiyentlarning hammasi *binomial koeffitsiyentlar* deb ataladi.

4) Yoyilmaning har bir hadini, tagiga shu hadning yoyilmadagi o'rnining tartibini ko'rsatuvchi raqamlar qo'yilgan  $T$  harfi bilan belgilab, ya'ni birinchi hadi  $T_1$ , ikkinchi hadi  $T_2$  va h.k., shuni yoza olamiz:

$$T_{n+1} = C_m^n a^n x^{m-n} = \frac{m(m-1) \cdot \dots \cdot [m-(n-1)]}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n} a^n x^{m-n}.$$

Bu formula yoyilmaning umumiy hadini ifoda qiladi, chunki biz undan,  $n$  o'rniga 1, 2, 3, ...,  $n$  sonlarini qo'yib (birinchidan boshqa), barcha hadlarni hosil qila olamiz.

5) Yoyilmaning boshidan birinchi hadning koeffitsiyenti 1 ga teng; oxirdan birinchi had koeffitsiyenti ham 1 ga teng. Boshqa ikkinchi hadning koeffitsiyenti  $m$ , ya'ni  $C_m^1$  oxirdan ikkinchi had koeffitsiyenti  $C_m^{m-1}$  ammo  $C_m^1 = C_m^{m-1}$  bo'lgani uchun, bu koeffitsiyentlar ham bir xil bo'ladi. Boshdan uchinchi hadning



koeffitsiyenti  $C_m^2$  va oxirdan uchinchi hadniki  $C_m^{m-2}$ , ammo  $C_m^2 = C_m^{m-2}$  bo'lgani uchun bu koeffitsiyentlar ham bir xil bo'ladi va hokazo. Demak,

**Yoyilmaning chetlaridan teng uzoqlikda turgan hadlarning koeffitsiyentlari o'zaro teng.**

Quyidagi binomial koeffitsiyentlarga qarasak,

$$1, m, \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2}, \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}, \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, \dots$$

bir koeffitsiyentdan ikkinchisiga o'tishda surat borgan sari kamayadigan ( $m-1$  ga,  $m-2$  ga,  $m-3$  ga va hokazo) sonlarga ko'paytirilishini, maxraj esa borgan sari ortib boradigan (2 ga, 3 ga, 4 ga va hokazo) sonlarga ko'paytirilishini ko'ramiz. Buning natijasida koeffitsiyentlar oldin orta boradi (suratdagi ko'paytuvchilar maxrajdagi mos ko'paytuvchilardan katta bo'lgan vatqda), so'ngra kamaya boradi. Yoyilmaning chetlaridan teng uzoqlikda turgan koeffitsiyentlar teng bo'lganlikdan, eng katta koeffitsiyent yoyilmaning o'rtasida bo'lishi kerak. Shu bilan birga agar yoyilma barcha hadlarining soni toq bo'lsa (bu esa binom ko'rsatkichining juftligida bo'ladi), o'rtada eng katta koeffitsiyentli faqat bir had bo'ladi; agar barcha hadlar soni juft bo'lsa (bu esa binom ko'rsatkichining toqligida bo'ladi), o'rtada eng katta bir xil koeffitsiyentli ikki had bo'lishi kerak. Masalan:

$$(x+a)^4 = x^4 + 4ax^3 + 6a^2x^2 + 4a^3x + a^4;$$

$$(x+a)^5 = x^5 + 5ax^4 + 10a^2x^3 + 10a^3x^2 + 5a^4x + a^5$$

7) Yonma-yon turuvchi ikki hadni:

$$T_{n+1} = \frac{m(m-1) \cdot \dots \cdot [m-(n-1)]}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n} a^n x^{m-n};$$

$$T_{n+2} = \frac{m(m-1) \cdot \dots \cdot [m-(n-1)](m-n)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n(n+1)} a^{n+1} x^{m-n-1}$$

solishtirishdan shu natijaga kelamiz:

**Endigi had koeffitsiyentini topish uchun, undan oldingi had koeffitsiyentini shu haddagi  $x$  harfining ko'rsatkichiga ko'paytirish va shu aniqlanuvchi haddan oldingi hadlar soniga bo'lish kifoya.**

Bu xossadan foydalanib, binom yoyilmasini to'gridan-to'gri yozish mumkin, masalan:

$$(x+a)^7 = x^7 + 7ax^6 + \dots$$

Endi 7 ni olamiz, uni 6 ga ko'paytiramiz va 2 ga bo'lamiz; bundan 21 chiqadi:

$$(x+a)^7 = x^7 + 7ax^6 + 21a^2x^5 + \dots$$

Endi 21 ni olib, 5 ga ko'paytiramiz va 3 ga bo'lamiz, 35 chiqadi:

$$(x+a)^7 = x^7 + 7ax^6 + 21a^2x^5 + 35a^3x^4 + \dots$$

Hozir hadlar qatorning o'rtasigacha yozildi, qolganlarini beshinchi xossaga asosan topamiz:

$$(x+a)^7 = x^7 + 7ax^6 + 21a^2x^5 + 35a^3x^4 + 35a^4x^3 + 21a^5x^2 + 7a^6x + a^7.$$

8) Barcha binomial koeffitsiyentlarning yig'indisi  $2^m$  ga teng. Haqiqatan, binom formulasida  $x=a=1$  faraz qilib, shuni hosil qilamiz:

$$2^m = 1 + m + \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + 1.$$

Masalan  $(x+a)^7$  ning yoyilmasidagi koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisi mana shunga teng:

$$1 + 7 + 21 + 35 + 35 + 21 + 7 + 1 = 128 = 2^7.$$

9) Binom formulasida  $a$  ni  $-a$  ga almashtirsak, quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$(x-a)^m = x^m + m(-a)x^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2}(-a)^2x^{m-2} + \dots + (-a)^m.$$

yoki:

$$(x-a)^m = x^m - ma x^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2}a^2x^{m-2} + \dots + (-1)^m a^m,$$

demak, + va - ishoralar navbat bilan keladi.

10) Agar oxirgi tenglamada  $x=a=1$  deb faraz qilsak, u holda

$$0 = 1 - m + \frac{m(m-1)}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + (-1)^m$$

chiqadi.

**Toq o'rinda turuvchi binomial koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisi juft o'rinda turuvchi binomial koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisiga teng.**

**4. Binom formulasini ko'phadga tatbiq qilish.** Nyuton binomining formulasi ko'phadni darajaga ko'tarishga imkon beradi, chunonchi

$$(a+b+c)^4 = [(a+b)+c]^4 = (a+b)^4 + 4c(a+b)^3 + 6c^2(a+b)^2 + 4c^3(a+b) + c^4.$$

$(a+b)^4$ ,  $(a+b)^3$ ,  $(a+b)^2$  larni yoyib, oxirgi natijani yozib olamiz:

$$(a+b+c)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4 + 4a^3c + 12a^2bc + 12ab^2c + 4b^3c + 6a^2c^2 + 12abc^2 + 6b^2c^2 + 4ac^3 + 4bc^3 + c^4.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

Nyuton binomi formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang:

41. 1)  $(1+x)^6$ ;                      2)  $(x+3)^3$ ;

42. 1)  $(2-a)^8$ ;                      2)  $(3x+4y)^6$ ;

43. 1)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^5$ ;                      2)  $(x^2 + 2y^2)^4$ ;

44.  $(5x^2 - 6a^2)^{10}$  yoyilmaning 6-hadini toping.

45.  $(3a - 2)^{12}$  yoyilmaning 8-hadini toping.

Quyidagilarni hisoblang:

46.  $2,1^6 = \left(2 + \frac{1}{10}\right)^6 =$

47.  $1,03^5 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{100}\right)^5 =$

48.  $0,97^4 = \left(1 - \frac{3}{100}\right)^4 =$

49.  $29^5 = (30 - 1)^5 =$

50.  $99^3 = (100 - 1)^3$

51. 1)  $(4 + \sqrt{3})^6$ ;

52.  $(6 - 5\sqrt{2})^5$ .

53. 1)  $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^4$ ;

54.  $(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^3$ .

55. 1)  $(1 + \sqrt{3})^8$ ;

56.  $(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^6$ .

57.  $\left(x^2 - \frac{3}{x^3}\right)^{15}$  yoyilmaning  $x$  qatnashmagan hadini koeffitsiyenti hisoblang.

58.  $\left(2x^2 - \frac{a}{2x^3}\right)^{15}$  yoyilmaning  $x$  qatnashmagan hadini koeffitsiyenti hisoblang.

59. Nyuton binomi formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang:

1)  $(x-1)^7$ ;                      2)  $(1+x)^m$ .

60. Nyuton binomi formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang:  $(a^2 + b^2)^6$ .

61.  $(2x + y)^4$  ifodada qavsni oching?

62.  $(x - y)^5$  ifodani yoying.

63.  $(3x - 2y)^{20}$  binom yoyilmasida koeffitsiyentlar yig`indisi nechaga teng?

64.  $(2x^2 - x + 1)^4(3x - 2)^5$  ko`phadning koeffitsiyentlar yig`indisi nechaga teng?

65.  $(1 + 2x)^{10}$  binom yoyilmasida hadlarni  $x$  ning darajalarini kamayish tartibida joylashtirsak, boshidan to`rtinchi hadning koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

66.  $(2x - 1)^8$  yoyilmasida  $x^2$  li hadning koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

67.  $\left(2x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^8$  ifoda yoyilmasidagi  $x$  li hadning koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

68.  $\left(x^2 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^9$  yoyilmasidagi ozod had nechaga teng?

69.  $\left(\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)^6$  binom yoyilmasida o`rtadagi hadning koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

70.  $x + y$  ning qaysi darajadagi yoyilmasida 4- va 12-hadlarining koeffitsiyentlari bir-biriga teng bo`ladi?

## 5§. QO'SHIMCHALAR

### I. Uzlüksiz kasrlar

**1. Uzlüksiz kasrning ta'rifi.** *Uzlüksiz yoki zanjir kasr* deb:

$$a + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}}}}$$

shakldagi kasrga aytiladi, bunda butun son  $a$ , biror kasr bilan qo'shiladi, bu kasrning surati 1, maxraji esa butun son  $a_1$  ning yana bir kasr bilan qo'shilganidan iborat bo'lib, bu kasrning surati 1, maxraji esa butun son  $a_2$ , yana boshqa bir kasr bilan qo'shilgani, ..., va shunga o'xshash (barcha butun sonlar musbat deb faraz qilinadi).

$\frac{a}{1}, \frac{1}{a_1}, \frac{1}{a_2}, \frac{1}{a_3}$  va shunga o'xshash kasrlar, *tuzuvchi kasrlar yoki bo'g'inlar* deyiladi.

Yuqorida yozilgan uzlüksiz kasr qisqa ravishda bunday tasvirlanadi:

$$(a, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n).$$

Masalan, ushbu:

$$3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}}, \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{17}}}$$

kasrlar qisqacha bunday tasvirlanadi: (3, 2, 1, 3) va (0, 2, 1, 17),

**2. Uzlüksiz kasrni oddiy kasrga aylantirish.** Har qanday uzlüksiz kasrni oddiy kasrga aylantirish mumkin. Buning uchun uzlüksiz kasr tasvirida ko'rsatilgan hamma amallarni arifmetika qoidalariga binoan ishlab chiqish kifoya. Masalan, shunday uzlüksiz kasr berilgan bo'lsin:

$$(2, 3, 1, 4) = 2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

Ko'rsatilgan amallarni bajaramiz:

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}; 1 : \frac{5}{4} = \frac{4}{5}; 3 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{19}{5}; 1 : \frac{19}{5} = \frac{5}{19}; 2 + \frac{5}{19} = \frac{43}{19}.$$

Bu berilgan uzlüksiz kasrning aniq qiymatini ko'rsatuvchi oddiy kasrdir.

**3. Oddiy kasrni uzluksiz kasrga aylantirish. Har qanday oddiy kasrni uzluksiz kasrga aylantirish mumkin.** Masalan,  $\frac{A}{B}$  kasr berilgan bo'lsin. Undan butun sonni chiqarib, quyidagicha yoza olamiz:

$$\frac{A}{B} = a + \frac{r}{B},$$

bunda  $a$ -butun bo'linma,  $r$  esa  $A$  ni  $B$  ga bo'lishdan hosil bo'lgan qoldiq (agar  $\frac{A}{B}$  kasr to'g'ri bo'lsa,  $a=0$  va  $r=A$ ).

$\frac{r}{B}$  kasrni ikkala hadini  $r$  ga bo'lsak:

$$\frac{r}{B} = \frac{1}{B:r} = \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{r_1}{r}}$$

chiqadi, bunda  $a_1$ -butun bo'linma,  $r_1$  esa  $B$  ni  $r$  ga bo'lgandagi qoldiq.

$$\frac{r_1}{r} = \frac{1}{r:r_1} = \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$$

chiqadi, bunda  $a_2$ -butun bo'linma,  $r_2$  esa  $r$  ni  $r_1$  bo'lganda qoldiq. Bu usulni davom qildirib, quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{1}{r_1:r_2} = \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{r_3}{r_2}}; \frac{r_3}{r_2} = \frac{1}{r_2:r_3} = \frac{1}{a_4 + \frac{r_4}{r_3}} \text{ va h.k.}$$

$B > r > r_1 > r_2 > r_3, \dots$  bo'lganligidan, bu yo'lni yetarlicha davom ettirsak, 0 ga teng bo'lgan qoldiqqa borib yetamiz. Masalan,  $r_n = 0$ , ya'ni  $\frac{r_{n-1}}{r_{n-2}} = \frac{1}{a_n}$  bo'lsin.

U holda o'rniga qo'yish yo'li bilan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{A}{B} = a + \frac{r}{B} = a + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{r_1}{r}} = a + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{r_2}{r_1}}} = a + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}} + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

**Eslatma.** Bu qaralgan usuldan ma'lum bo'ladiki,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  lar  $A$  ni  $B$  ga, so'ngra  $B$  ni birinchi qoldiqqa, birinchi qoldiqni ikkinchiga va shu kabi ketma-ket bo'lishdan hosil bo'lgan butun bo'linmalardir, boshqacha aytganda,  $A$  bilan  $B$  ning eng katta umumiy bo'luvchisini ketma-ket bo'lish usuli bilan topishda hosil

bo'lgan butun bo'linmalardan iboratdir. Shuning uchun  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  sonlar uzluksiz kasrning bo'linmalari deb ataladi.

**Misollar.**

1)  $\frac{40}{17}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring:

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \overline{)17} \\ 17 \overline{)6} \quad 2 \\ \underline{65} \quad 2 \\ 5 \overline{)1} \\ 05 \end{array}$$

bo'lgani uchun,  $\frac{40}{17} = 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}}}$ .

2)  $\frac{7}{120}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring:

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)120} \\ 120 \overline{)7} \quad 0 \\ 7 \overline{)1} \quad 17 \\ 07 \end{array}$$

bo'lgani uchun,  $\frac{7}{120} = \frac{1}{17 + \frac{1}{7}}$ .

**Munosib kasrlar.** Agar uzluksiz kasrda boshdan bir necha bo'g'inni olib, qolganlarini tashlasak va ulardan tuzilgan uzluksiz kasrni oddiy kasrga aylantirsak, munosib kasr deb aytiladigan kasrni hosil qilamiz. Birgina birinchi bo'g'inni olganimizda, birinchi munosib kasr chiqadi; ikkita oldingi bo'g'inni olganimizda, ikkinchi munosib kasr chiqadi va shunga o'xshash. Shunday qilib, quyidagi uzluksiz kasr

$$3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

uchun,

birinchi munosib kasr:  $\frac{3}{1}$ ;

ikkinchi munosib kasr:  $3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ ;

$$\text{uchinchi munosib kasr: } 3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{10}{3}.$$

Bu misolda to'rtinchi munosib kasr  $\frac{27}{8}$  uzluksiz kasrning aniq miqdoridan iborat bo'ladi.

Uzluksiz kasrda butun son bo'lmaganda, birinchi munosib kasr 0 bo'ladi.

**4. Munosib kasrlar tuzish qonuni.** Uzluksiz kasr  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  uchun oldingi uchta munosib kasrni tuzaylik:

$$1) \frac{a}{1};$$

$$2) a + \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{aa_1 + 1}{a_1};$$

$$3) a + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2}} = a + \frac{1}{\frac{a_1 a_2 + 1}{a_2}} = a + \frac{a_2}{a_1 a_2 + 1} = \frac{aa_1 a_2 + a + a_2}{a_1 a_2 + 1} = \frac{(aa_1 + 1)a_2 + a}{a_1 a_2 + 1}.$$

Uchinchi munosib kasrni oldingi ikkitasi bilan solishtirib ko'raylik: agar ikkinchi munosib kasrning suratini mos bo'linmaga (ya'ni  $a_2$  ga) ko'paytirsak va olingan ko'paytmaga birinchi munosib kasrning suratini qo'shsak, uchinchi munosib kasrning surati chiqadi; uchinchi munosib kasrning maxraji ham oldingi ikki munosib kasrning maxrajlaridan xuddi shu yo'l bilan hosil qilinadi.

Bu qonun uchinchidan keyin keluvchi har qanday munosib kasrga tatbiq qilinishi mumkin ekanini isbot qilamiz: ya'ni umuman  $(n+1)$ -munosib kasrning surati  $n$ -munosib kasrning suratini mos bo'linmaga (ya'ni  $a_n$  ga) ko'paytirib, ko'paytmaga  $(n-1)$ -munosib kasrning suratini qo'shish bilan hosil qilinishini va shunday usul bilan  $(n+1)$ -munosib kasrning maxraji  $n$  va  $(n-1)$ -munosib kasrlarning maxrajlaridan olinishini isbot qilamiz.  $n$  dan  $(n-1)$  ga o'tish isbotini tatbiq qilamiz, ya'ni agar bu qonunni  $n$ -munosib kasrga tatbiq qilish to'g'ri bo'lsa, u holda  $(n+1)$ -munosib kasrga ham tatbiq qilish mumkin ekanini isbot qilamiz.

Birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi va keyingi munosib kasrlarni ketma-ket quyidagilar bilan belgilaylik:

$$\frac{P_1}{Q_1}, \frac{P_2}{Q_2}, \frac{P_3}{Q_3}, \dots, \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}, \frac{P_n}{Q_n}, \frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}}$$

va ularga mos kelgan bo'linmalar quyidagilar ekanini ko'ramiz:

$$a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n.$$

Quyidagi tengliklarni to'g'ri deb faraz qilaylik:

$$P_n = P_{n-1}a_{n-1} + P_{n-2}; \quad Q_n = Q_{n-1}a_{n-1} + Q_{n-2}, \quad (1)$$

va demak:



$$\frac{P_n}{Q_n} = \frac{P_{n-1}a_{n-1} + P_{n-2}}{Q_{n-1}a_{n-1} + Q_{n-2}}. \quad (2)$$

Bunday ekan quyidagi tenglikning ham to'g'riligini isbot qilish talab qilinadi:

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = \frac{P_n a_n + P_{n-1}}{Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}}. \quad (3)$$

Ikki munosib kasrni solishtirishdan:

$$\frac{P_n}{Q_n} = a + \frac{a}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{\ddots}{\ddots} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}}} \quad \text{va} \quad \frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = a + a + \frac{a}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{\ddots}{\ddots} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}}}}$$

bundan, agar  $n$ -kasrda  $a_{n-1}$  sonni  $a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}$  yig'indi bilan alishtirsak,  $(n+1)$ -munosib

kasrning  $n$ -munosib kasrdan hosil bo'lganini ko'ramiz.

Shuning uchun (2) tenglik:

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = \frac{P_{n-1} \left( a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) + P_{n-2}}{Q_{n-1} \left( a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) + Q_{n-2}}$$

ifodani beradi.

Qavslarni ochib, kasrning ikkala hadini  $a_n$  ga ko'paytirsak, quyidagi tenglikni hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = \frac{P_{n-1}a_{n-1}a_n + P_{n-1} + P_{n-2}a_n}{Q_{n-1}a_{n-1}a_n + Q_{n-1} + Q_{n-2}a_n} = \frac{(P_{n-1}a_{n-1} + P_{n-2})a_n + P_{n-1}}{(Q_{n-1}a_{n-1} + Q_{n-2})a_n + Q_{n-1}}.$$

(1) tenglikni e'tiborga olib, oxirgi natijani yoza olamiz:

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = \frac{P_n a_n + P_{n-1}}{Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}}.$$

Bu-isbot qilinishi talab qilingan (3) tenglikdir.

Shunday qilib, isbot qilingan qonun  $n$ -munosib kasr uchun to'g'ri bo'lsa, u holda  $(n+1)$ -munosib kasr uchun ham to'g'ri bo'ladi. Biz uning uchinchi munosib kasr uchun to'g'riligini bevosita ko'rdik; demak, isbot qilinganiga ko'ra, uni to'rtinchi munosib kasr uchun ham qo'llasa bo'ladi; uni to'rtinchi kasr uchun qo'llash mumkin bo'lar ekan, beshinchi kasr uchun ham qo'llash mumkin, va hokazo.

Bu qonundan foydalanib, quyidagi misol uchun barcha munosib kasrlarni tuzamiz:

$$x = 2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}}}}}} = (2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 5).$$

Hisoblashni shu tartibda qoldirilsa, juda noqulay bo'ladi:

		3	2	3	1	5
2	3	11	25	85	111	641
1	1	4	9	31	40	231

Oldingi ikki munosib kasrni bevosita topamiz, ular:  $\frac{2}{1}$  va  $\frac{3}{1}$ . Qolgan munosib kasrlarni, isbot qilingan qonunga asoslanib topamiz. Esda tutish uchun yuqorigi satrga uchinchi dan boshlab to oxirigacha bo'lgan butun bo'linmalarni joylashtiramiz.

**5. Teorema 1. Uzlüksiz kasrning aniq qiymati ketma-ket ikki munosib kasr orasida bo'lib, u oldingidan ko'ra keyingiga yaqinroq turadi.**

**Isbot.** Bizda quyidagicha uzlüksiz kasr berilgan bo'lsin:

$$(a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_s)$$

buning aniq qiymatini  $A$  bilan belgilaymiz. Istalgan uchta ketma-ket munosib kasrni olamiz:

$$\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}, \frac{P_n}{Q_n}, \frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}}.$$

Oldingi paragrafda isbot kilinganiga ko'ra:

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} = \frac{P_n a_n + P_{n-1}}{Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}}.$$

Agar bu tenglikning o'ng qismidagi  $a_n$  o'rniga  $y = (a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_s)$  qo'ysak, chap qismida uzlüksiz kasrning aniq miqdori  $A$  ning qiymatini topamiz:

$$A = \frac{P_n y + P_{n-1}}{Q_n y + Q_{n-1}},$$

bundan

$$AQ_n y + AQ_{n-1} = P_n y + P_{n-1}, \text{ yoki } AQ_n y - P_n y = P_{n-1} - AQ_{n-1}$$

va demak:

$$Q_n y \left( A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} \right) = Q_{n-1} \left( \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} - A \right).$$

So'nggi tenglikdan quyidagi ikki natijani chiqaramiz:

1)  $y, Q_n$  va  $Q_{n-1}$  musbat sonlar bo'lgani uchun, qavslar ichidagi ayirmalar ikkalasi ham musbat, yoki ikkalasi ham manfiy bo'lishi kerak, demak:

$$\begin{cases} A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} > 0, \\ \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} - A > 0, \end{cases} \text{ yoki } \begin{cases} A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} < 0, \\ \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} - A < 0, \end{cases}$$

ya'ni,

$$\begin{cases} A > \frac{P_n}{Q_n}, \\ \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} > A, \end{cases} \text{ yoki } \begin{cases} A < \frac{P_n}{Q_n}, \\ \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} < A, \end{cases}$$

bo'ladi.

Demak,  $A$  har qanday ikkita ketma-ket munosib kasr orasiga olingan.

2)  $y > 1$  va  $Q_n > Q_{n-1}$  bo'lib,  $Q_n$  va  $Q_{n-1}$  musbat sonlar bo'lgani sababli, o'sha tenglikdan shuni chiqaramiz  $\left( A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} \right)$  ning absolyut miqdori  $\left( \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}} - A \right)$  ning absolyut miqdoridan kichik ekanligi ma'lum bo'ladi.

Bundan,  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ning  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ga qaraganda  $A$  ga yaqin, ya'ni  $A$  dan farqi oz ekani chiqadi; shuni isbot qilish talab qilingan edi.

**Eslatma.**  $A > a$ , ya'ni  $A > \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$  ekanligidan,

$$A < \frac{P_2}{Q_2}, A > \frac{P_3}{Q_3}, A < \frac{P_4}{Q_4} \text{ va h.k}$$

**Uzluksiz kasrning aniq qiymati, munosib kasrlar qatorida toq o'rindagi har qanday munosib kasrdan katta va juft o'rindagi har qanday munosib kasrdan kichik.**

**6. Teorema 2.** Yonma-yon turuvchi ikki munosib kasr ayirmasi  $\pm 1$  ning shu munosib kasrlarning maxrajlariga bo'linganiga teng.

**Isbot:**

$$\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} = \frac{P_{n+1}Q_n + P_nQ_{n+1}}{Q_nQ_{n-1}}$$

bo'lganlikdan, bu ayirmaning maxraji teoremaning talabini qanoatlantiradi. Endi suratning  $\pm 1$  ga teng ekanini isbot qilish qoladi.

$$P_{n+1} = P_n a_n + P_{n-1} \text{ va } Q_{n+1} = Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}$$

Ekanligidan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n+1}Q_n - P_nQ_{n+1} &= (P_n a_n + P_{n-1})Q_n - P_n(Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}) = \\ &= P_n Q_n a_n + P_{n-1} Q_n - P_n Q_n a_n - P_n Q_{n-1} = -(P_n Q_{n-1} - P_{n-1} Q_n). \end{aligned}$$

Qavslar ichidagi ifoda  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  kasrdan  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ni ayirishdan hosil bo'lgan kasrning suratidir.

Demak,  $\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}}$  dan  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ni ayirishdan chiqqan kasr suratining absolyut miqdori,  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  dan  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ni ayirishdan chiqqan kasr suratining absolyut miqdoriga teng ekanini isbot qildik; boshqacha aytganda, yonma-yon turgan ikki munosib kasrning biridan ikkinchisini ayirishdan hosil qilingan kasrning surati, barcha munosib kasrlar uchun o'zgarmas miqdordir. Lekin, ikkinchi munosib kasr bilan birinchisi orasidagi ayirma quyidagichadir:

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a_1}\right) - a = \frac{1}{a_1}.$$

Demak, yonma-yon turgan har qanday ikki munosib kasr orasidagi ayirmaning surati absolyut miqdor jihatdan 1 ga teng.

Chunonchi, oldingi bobda keltirilganlarni inobatga olib, shuni topamiz:

$$\frac{3}{1} - \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{1}; \frac{11}{4} - \frac{3}{1} = -\frac{1}{4}; \frac{25}{9} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{1}{36}; \frac{86}{31} - \frac{25}{9} = -\frac{1}{279}.$$

**Natijalar 1.** Har qanday munosib kasr qisqarmas kasrdir. Haqiqatan ham agar  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  biror bo'luvchi  $m > 1$  ga qisqarishi mumkin bo'lsa, u holda  $P_n Q_{n-1} - P_{n-1} Q_n$  shu  $m$  ga bo'linar edi, bu esa mumkin emas, chunki bu ayirma  $\pm 1$  ga teng.

2. Agar uzluksiz kasrning aniq miqdori o'rniga  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  munosib kasrni olsak, u holda:

$$\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n+1}}; \frac{1}{Q_n(Q_n + Q_{n-1})}; \frac{1}{Q_n^2}$$

dan iborat uch sonning har biridan kichikroq xato qilgan bo'lamiz.

Haqiqatan agar uzluksiz kasrning aniq qiymati  $A$  bo'lsa,  $A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  miqdori, son jihatdan qaraganda absolyut miqdori, isbot qilganimizga asosan,  $\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n+1}}$  ga teng

bo'lgan  $\frac{P_{n+1}}{Q_{n+1}} - \frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ayirmasidan kichik. Ikkinchi tomondan,  $Q_{n+1} = Q_n a_n + Q_{n-1}$  (bunda  $a_n \geq 1$ ) bo'lganlikdan  $Q_{n+1} \geq Q_n + Q_{n-1}$ ,  $Q_n Q_{n+1} \geq Q_n(Q_n + Q_{n-1})$  va demak  $Q_n Q_{n+1}$ ,  $\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{Q_n(Q_n + Q_{n-1})}$  demak, shuning uchun ham  $A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ayirmaning absolyut miqdori  $\frac{1}{Q_n(Q_n + Q_{n-1})}$  dan kichik.

Nihoyat,  $Q_{n+1} > Q_n$  va  $Q_{n+1} Q_n > Q_n^2$  bo'lgani uchun:

$$\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{Q_n^2}.$$

Demak,  $A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  - ayirmaning absolyut miqdori  $\frac{1}{Q_n^2}$  ning absolyut miqdoridan kichik, ya'ni  $A - \frac{P_n}{Q_n} < \frac{1}{Q_n^2}$ .

Ko'rsatilgan uchta xatolik limitidan eng kichigi  $\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n+1}}$ , lekin uning hisoblanishi uchun, biz taqribiy deb qabul qilgan kasrdan keyingi munosib kasrning maxraji ma'lum bo'lishi lozim.  $\frac{1}{Q_n(Q_n - Q_{n-1})}$  limitini hisoblash, faqat oldingi munosib kasrning maxraji ma'lum bo'lgandagina mumkin. Bir munosib kasr  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ma'lum bo'lgan holda, xato limit  $\frac{1}{Q_n^2}$  nigina ko'rsatish mumkin.

Masalan, berilgan uzluksiz kasrning biror munosib kasri  $\frac{45}{17}$  ekanligini bilsak, u holda:  $\frac{45}{17}$  kasr  $\frac{1}{17^2} = \frac{1}{289}$  gacha aniqlikda deb aytish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, agar biz oldingi munosib kasrning maxrajini bilsak, masalan, u 8 bo'lsa, u holda:  $\frac{45}{17}$  kasri  $\frac{1}{17(17+8)} = \frac{1}{425}$  gacha aniqlikda deb aytish mumkin. Nihoyat, keyingi munosib kasrning maxrajini, masalan 37 ekanini bilganimiz holda,  $\frac{45}{17}$  uzluksiz kasrning aniq qiymatidan  $\frac{1}{17 \cdot 37} = \frac{1}{629}$  ga qaraganda oz farq qiladi, deb ayta olamiz.

**7. Teorema 3. Munosib kasr, kichik maxrajli har qanday kasrga qaraganda, uzluksiz kasrning aniq miqdoriga yaqinroqdir.**

**Isbot.** Uzluksiz kasrning aniq qiymati  $A$  dan  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  munosib kasrga qaraganda farqi oz bo'lgan  $\frac{a}{b}$  kasr bor va  $b < Q_n$  deb faraz qilamiz. Bu farazning qarama-qarshilikka olib borishini isbot qilamiz.  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ga qaraganda  $A$  ga yaqinroq va  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ga qaraganda  $A$  ga  $\frac{a}{b}$  yaqinroq bo'lgani sababli,  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ga qaraganda  $A$  ga  $\frac{a}{b}$  yaqin bo'lishi turgan gap; undan tashqari,  $A$  miqdori  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  bilan  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  orasida bo'lganligidan,  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n} - \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ayirmaning absolyut miqdori  $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  ayirmaning absolyut miqdoridan katta, demak, faqat absolyut miqdorlarini e'tiborga olib, shuni yoza olamiz:

$$\frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} > \left| \frac{aQ_{n-1} - bP_{n-1}}{bQ_{n-1}} \right|; Q_n Q_{n-1} > bQ_{n-1}.$$

Bu tengsizliklarni hadlab ko'paytirib, shuni hosil qilamiz:

$$1 > |aQ_{n-1} - bP_{n-1}|.$$

$aQ_{n-1}$  va  $bP_{n-1}$  butun sonlar bo'lgani uchun, bu tengsizlik faqat shu shartdagina mumkin:

$$aQ_{n-1} - bP_{n-1} = 0; \text{ bundan } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}.$$

Ammo bu tenglik mumkin emas, chunki qilingan farazga ko'ra,  $\frac{a}{b}$  ning miqdori  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  qaraganda  $A$  ga yaqin, holbuki isbot qilinganiga ko'ra,  $\frac{P_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}}$  kasri  $A$  dan  $\frac{P_n}{Q_n}$  ga qaraganda ko'proq farq qiladi. Hosil bo'lgan qarama-qarshilik teorema 3 ning to'g'riligini isbot qiladi.

**8. Berilgan arifmetik kasrning taqribiy qiymatlari.** Berilgan qisqarmas arifmetik kasrning surat va maxraji katta sonlar bilan ifoda qilingan holda, ko'pincha bu kasrni, taqribiy shaklda bo'lsa ham, soddaroq ifoda qilish zarur bo'ladi. Buning uchun, berilgan kasrni uzluksiz kasrga aylantirish va istalgan taqribiylik darajasiga qarab, munosib kasrni topish kifoya.

**Misol.**

Aylana uzunligining o'z diametriga nisbatini ko'rsatuvchi  $\pi$  soni shu ikki kasr: 3,141592653 va 3,141592654 orasida ekani ma'lum. Endi  $\pi$  ning soddaroq taqribiy qiymatini toping.

Ikkala kasrni uzluksiz kasrlarga aylantirib, yolg'iz umumiy chala bo'linmalarini olib, shuni topamiz:

$$\pi = (3, 7, 15, 1, \dots).$$

Munosib kasrlar quyidagilar bo'ladi:

		15	1
3	22	333	355
1	7	106	113

$\frac{22}{7}$  taqribiy qiymati Arximed tomonidan topilgan; u,  $\frac{1}{7 \cdot 106} = \frac{1}{742}$  gacha to'g'ri;

demak,  $\frac{1}{100}$  gacha albatta to'g'ri.  $\frac{355}{113}$  soni Adrian Metsiy tomonidan ko'rsatilgan;

bu sonni  $\pi$  o'rniga olsak,  $\frac{1}{113 \cdot 33102} = \frac{1}{3\,740\,526}$  dan kam holda milliondan birdan

ham kichik xato qilamiz. Arximed va Metsiyning taqribiy natijalari, juft tartibdagi, munosib kasr bo'lgani uchun,  $\pi$  dan kattadir.

**9. Kvadrat ildiz chiqarish.** Uzluksiz kasrlardan foydalanib  $\sqrt{41}$  ni topish talab qilingan bo'lsin. Shunday muhokama qilamiz:  $\sqrt{41}$  ichidagi eng katta butun son 6, shuning uchun:

$$\sqrt{41} = 6 + \frac{1}{x}$$

deb faraz qilsak bo'ladi, bundan:

$$\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{41} - 6; \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41} - 6} = \frac{\sqrt{41} + 6}{5} \quad (1)$$

$\sqrt{41} + 6$  ifoda 12 butunli kasrga teng bo'lgani uchun,  $\frac{\sqrt{41} + 6}{5}$  ichidagi eng katta butun son 2 bo'ladi; shuning uchun:

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{41} + 6}{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{y}$$

deb faraz qilish mumkin, bundan:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{\sqrt{41} + 6}{5} - 2 = \frac{\sqrt{41} - 4}{5}; \\ y &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{41} - 4} = \frac{5(\sqrt{41} + 4)}{25} = \frac{\sqrt{41} + 4}{5}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$\sqrt{41} + 4$  yig'indi 10 butunli kasrga teng bo'lgani uchun  $\frac{\sqrt{41} + 4}{5}$  ichidagi eng katta butun son 2 bo'ladi; shuning uchun

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{41} + 4}{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{z}, \quad (3)$$

deb faraz qilish mumkin, bundan:

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\sqrt{41} - 6}{5}; z = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41} - 6} = \frac{5(\sqrt{41} + 6)}{5} = \sqrt{41} + 6.$$

$\sqrt{41} + 6$  ichidagi eng katta butun son 12, shuning uchun:

$$z = \sqrt{41} + 6 = 12 + \frac{1}{g} \quad (4)$$

deb faraz qilsak, bundan:

$$\frac{1}{g} = \sqrt{41} - 6; g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41} - 6}.$$

$g$  ning formulasini  $x$  ning formulasi bilan solishtirib,  $g = x$  ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. (1), (2), (3) va (4) tengliklardan foydalanib, quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\sqrt{41} = 6 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{12 + \frac{1}{x}}}} = 6 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{12 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{12 + \dots}}}}}$$

Shunday qilib,  $\sqrt{41}$  davriy uzluksiz kasr bilan ifoda qilindi. Munosib kasrlarni topib,  $\sqrt{41}$  ning taqribiy qiymatlarini hosil qilamiz:

		2	12	2	2	...
6	13	35	397	826	2049	...
1	2	5	62	129	320	...

Quyidagilarni ham shunga o'xshash topa olamiz:

$$\sqrt{13} = (3; 1; 1; 1; 1; 6; 1; 1; \dots);$$

$$\sqrt{29} = (5; 2; 1; 1; 2; 10; \dots).$$

**10. Aniqmas tenglamalarning yechimini topish.** Uzluksiz kasrlar aniqmas tenglama  $ax + by = c$  ning yechimini topish uchun imkon beradi. Buni misollar yordamida ko'rsatamiz. Masalan, bizga quyidagi tenglama berilgan bo'lsin:

$$43x + 15y = 8$$

$\frac{43}{15}$  kasrini olamiz va uni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiramiz:

$$\frac{43}{15} = 2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{6 + \frac{1}{2}}}$$



Endi eng keyingisidan oldingi munosib kasrni topamiz, bu  $\frac{20}{7}$  bo'ladi. Eng keyingi munosib kasr, uzluksiz kasrning aniq qiymati, ya'ni  $\frac{43}{15}$  bo'lganlikdan,  $\frac{20}{7}$  esa toq tartibdagi munosib kasr bo'lganlikdan 5 bo'limdagi teorema (eslatmaga) asosan quyidagicha yoza olamiz:

$$\frac{43}{15} - \frac{20}{7} = \frac{1}{15 \cdot 7},$$

bundan:

$$43 \cdot 7 - 15 \cdot 20 = 1.$$

So'nggi ayniyatini berilgan tenglamaga o'xshatish uchun, uning barcha hadlarini 8 ga ko'paytiramiz va uni shunday yozamiz:

$$43 \cdot 56 + 15 \cdot (-160) = 8.$$

Bu ayniyatni tenglamamiz bilan solishtirib, shu tenglamada  $x$  uchun 56 ni,  $y$  uchun esa  $-160$  ni qabul qilish mumkinligini topamiz. U holda mumkin bo'lgan yechimlarning barchasi formulalar bilan ifoda qilinadi:

$$x = 56 - 15t; \quad y = -160 + 43t.$$

$t$  ni  $t+3$  bilan almashtirib ( $t$  ixtiyoriy son bo'lgani uchun buni qilish mumkin), bu formulalarni soddalashtirish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 56 - 15(t+3) = 11 - 15t; \\ y &= -160 + 43(t+3) = -31 + 43t. \end{aligned}$$

Yana bir misol olamiz:  $7x - 19y = 5$ .

$\frac{7}{19}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantirib, shuni topamiz:

$$\frac{7}{19} = 0 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}}}.$$

Eng keyingidan oldingi munosib kasr  $\frac{3}{8}$  bo'ladi. U juft tartibda bo'lgani uchun:

$$\frac{7}{19} - \frac{3}{8} = -\frac{1}{19 \cdot 8},$$

bundan:

$$7 \cdot 8 - 19 \cdot 3 = -1.$$

Bu tenglikning hamma hadlarini 5 ga ko'paytirib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$7 \cdot 40 - 19 \cdot 15 = -5, \text{ yoki } 7 \cdot (-40) - 19 \cdot (-15) = 5.$$

So'nggi ayniyatni berilgan tenglama bilan solishtirib, shu tenglamada  $x$  uchun  $-40$  ni,  $y$  uchun esa  $-15$  ni qabul qilishi mumkin ekanligini kelib chiqadi. U holda:

$$x = -40 + 19t; y = -15 + 7t.$$

$t$  ni  $t+2$  bilan almashtirib, bu formulalarni soddalashtirish mumkin:

$$x = -40 + 19(t+2) = -2 + 19t;$$

$$y = -15 + 7(t+2) = -1 + 7t.$$

**11. Logarifmni hisoblash.** Asosi  $10$  bo'lganda  $\lg 2$  ni hisoblash talab qilingan bo'lsin; boshqacha aytganda,  $10^x = 2$  tenglamani yechish talab qilinsin. Oldin  $x$  uchun eng yaqin bo'lgan butun sonni topamiz.  $10^0 = 1, 10^1 = 10$  bo'lgani uchun,  $x$  ning miqdori  $0$  bilan  $1$  orasida bo'ladi; demak,  $\frac{1}{z}$  deb faraz qilish

mumkin; u holda  $10^{\frac{1}{z}} = 2$ , yoki  $10 = 2^z$ . Buning  $z$  miqdori  $3$  bilan  $4$  orasida ekanini ko'rish qiyin emas; demak.  $z = 3 + \frac{1}{z_1}$  deb faraz qilish mumkin. U holda:

$$10 = 2^{3 + \frac{1}{z_1}} = 2^3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{z_1}} = 8 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{z_1}},$$

bundan:

$$2^{\frac{1}{z_1}} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}, \text{ ya'ni } 2 = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{z_1}.$$

$z_1$  ning  $3$  bilan  $4$  orasida ekanini tanlash bilan topamiz, buning uchun bunday faraz qilish mumkin:

$$z_1 = 3 + \frac{1}{z_2}; 2 = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{3 + \frac{1}{z_2}} = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{z_2}},$$

bundan

$$\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{z_2}} = 2 : \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{128}{125}, \text{ yoki } \left(\frac{128}{125}\right)^{z_2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Boshqatdan sinash bilan  $z_2$  ning qiymati  $9$  va  $10$  orasida ekanini topamiz. Bu usulni yana ham davom qildirish mumkin.

$z_2$  ning taqribiy qiymati bilan qanoatlanib,  $z_2 = 9$  deb faraz qilsak bo'ladi; demak:

$$z_1 = 3 + \frac{1}{9}; z = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{9}} \text{ va } x = \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{9}}}$$

Bu uzluksiz kasrni oddiy kasrga aylantirib, quyidagini topamiz:

$$x = \frac{28}{93} = 0,30107;$$

bu natija o'nli kasr xonalarining to'rtinchi raqamigacha to'g'ri, yanada aniqroq izlash natijasi:

$$x = 0,3\ 010\ 300.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

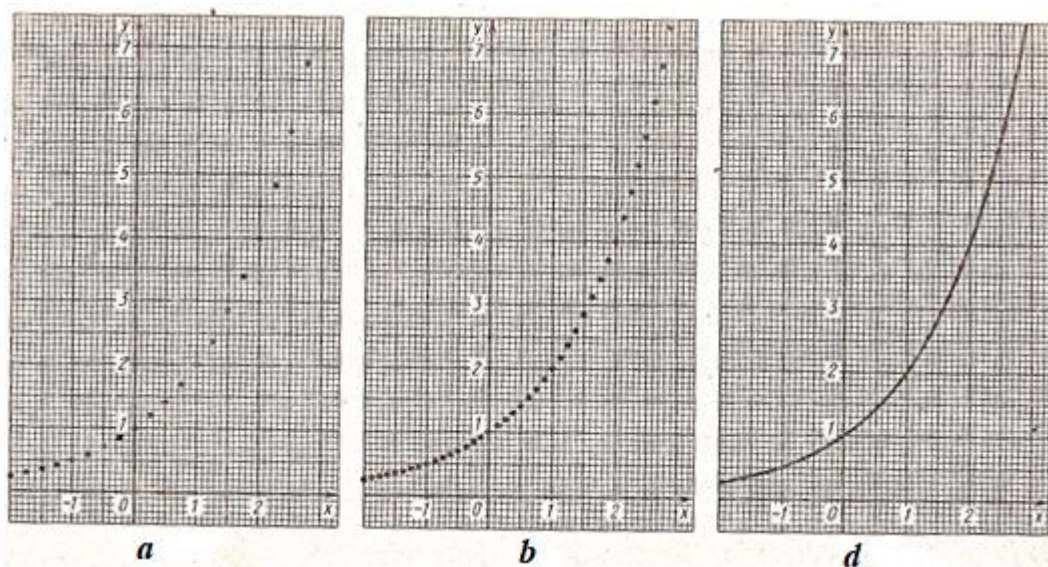
71.  $\frac{29}{37}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
72.  $\frac{64}{25}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
73.  $\frac{3587}{2743}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
74.  $\frac{163}{159}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
75.  $\frac{648}{385}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
76.  $\frac{571}{359}$  ni uzluksiz kasrga aylantiring.
77. Uzluksiz kasrlardan foydalanib  $\sqrt{45}$  ni hisoblang.
78. Uzluksiz kasrlardan foydalanib  $\sqrt{27}$  ni hisoblang.
79. Uzluksiz kasrlardan foydalanib  $\sqrt{15}$  ni hisoblang.
80.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2)$
81.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (1, 1, 2, 3, 4)$
82.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 3)$
83.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 5)$
84.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3)$
85.  $a$  va  $b$  ni toping:  $\frac{a}{b} = (1, 3, 5, 3, 2, 4)$

## Ko'rsatkichli va logarifmik funksiyalar

### 6§. Ko'rsatkichli funksiya

**1. Irratsional ko'rsatkichli daraja.**  $a$  musbat sonni tayinlaymiz va har bir  $\frac{m}{n}$  songa  $a^{\frac{m}{n}}$  sonni mos keltiramiz. Shu bilan  $Q$  ratsional sonlar to'plamida aniqlangan va 1-b. da sanab o'tilgan xossalarga ega bo'lgan  $f(x)=a^x$  sonli funksiyaga ega bo'lamiz.  $a=1$  da  $f(x)=a^x$  funksiya o'zgarmas, chunki har qanday ratsional  $x$  uchun  $1^x=1$ .

$2^x$  ning  $[-2; 3]$  oraliqdagi qiymatlarini  $\frac{1}{4}$  qadam bilan (1- a rasm), so'ngra  $\frac{1}{8}$  qadam bilan (1-b rasm) kalkulyator yordamida hisoblab,  $y=2^x$  funksiya grafigining bir nechta nuqtasini belgilaymiz. Shunday yasashlarni  $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}$  va hokazo qadamlar bilan fikran davom ettirib, hosil bo'lgan nuqtalarni uzluksiz egri chiziq bilan tutashtirish mumkinligini ko'ramiz. Bu egri chiziqni sonlar to'g'ri chizig'ida aniqlangan va o'suvchi hamda  $x=\frac{m}{n}$  ratsional nuqtalarda  $2^{\frac{m}{n}}$  qiymatlarni qabul qiluvchi biror funksiyaning grafigi deb hisoblash tabiiy (1-d rasm).  $y=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$  funksiya grafigining yetarlicha ko'p sondagi nuqtalarini yasab, bu funksiya ham  $2^x$  funksiya xossalariga ega ekanini ko'ramiz (farq shundaki,  $y=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$  funksiya  $R$  da kamayuvchi).



Bu kuzatishlar har bir  $\alpha$  irratsional son uchun  $2^\alpha$  va  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\alpha$  sonlarni shunday aniqlashga yo'l ko'rsatadiki,  $y=2^x$  va  $y=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$  formulalar bilan beriladigan

funksiyalar uzluksiz bo'ladi, shu bilan birga sonlar to'g'ri chizig'ida  $y = 2^x$  funksiya o'suvchi,  $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$  funksiya esa kamayuvchi bo'ladi.

$a > 1$  da irratsional  $\alpha$  sonlar uchun  $a^\alpha$  son qanday aniqlanishini umumiy tarzda tavsiflab o'tamiz. Biz  $y = a^x$  funksiya o'suvchi bo'lishiga erishmoqchimiz. U holda  $r_1 < \alpha < r_2$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi istalgan  $r_1$  va  $r_2$  ratsional sonlarda  $a^\alpha$  ning qiymati  $a^{r_1} < a^\alpha < a^{r_2}$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirishi kerak.  $r_1$  va  $r_2$  sonlarning  $x$  ga yaqinlashuvchi qiymatlarini tanlab,  $a^{r_1}$  va  $a^{r_2}$  larning mos qiymatlari ham juda kam farq qilishini ko'rish mumkin. Barcha ratsional  $r_1$  lar uchun  $a^{r_1}$  larning hammasidan katta va barcha ratsional  $r_2$  lar uchun  $a^{r_2}$  larning hammasidan kichik  $y$  son mavjudligini va uning yagona ekanini isbotlash mumkin. Shu  $y$  son ta'rifga ko'ra  $a^\alpha$  bo'ladi.

Masalan,  $2^x$  ning  $x_n$  va  $x'_n$  nuqtalardagi qiymatlarini kalkulyator yordamida hisoblab ( bunda  $x_n$  va  $x'_n$  sonlar  $x = \sqrt{3}$  sonining o'nli yaqinlashishlari),  $x_n$  va  $x'_n$  lar  $\sqrt{3}$  ga qancha yaqin bo'lsa,  $2^{x_n}$  va  $2^{x'_n}$  lar bir-biridan shuncha kam farq qilishini ko'ramiz.

$$1 < \sqrt{3} < 2 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } 2^1 = 2 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^2 = 4.$$

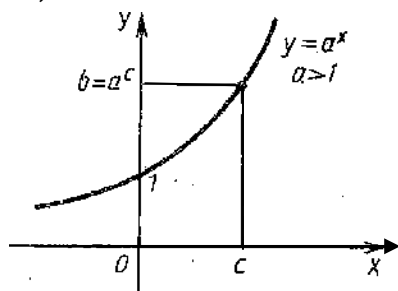
$$1,7 < \sqrt{3} < 1,8 \text{ va demak, } 2^{1,7} \approx 3,2490096 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,8} \approx 3,4822022.$$

Shunga o'xshash,  $\sqrt{3}$  ning ortig'I bilan va kami bilan olingan o'nli yaqinlashishlarini qarab, quyidagi munosabatlarga kelamiz:

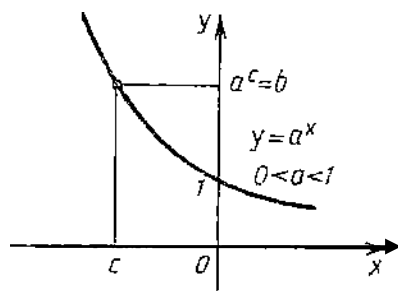
$$2^{1,73} \approx 3,3172782 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,74} \approx 3,3403517$$

$$2^{1,732} \approx 3,3218801 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,733} \approx 3,3241834$$

$$2^{1,7320} \approx 3,3218801 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,7321} \approx 3,3221104$$



2-rasm



3-rasm

$$2^{1,73205} \approx 3,3219952 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,73206} \approx 3,3220182$$

$$2^{1,7320500} \approx 3,3219952 < 2^{\sqrt{3}} < 2^{1,732051} \approx 3,3219975$$

$2^{\sqrt{3}}$  ning kalkulyatorida hisoblangan qiymati bunday:

$$2^{\sqrt{3}} \approx 3,321997$$

$0 < \alpha < 1$  uchun  $a^\alpha$  son shunga o'xshash aniqlanadi. Bundan tashqari, ixtiyoriy  $\alpha$  uchun  $1^\alpha = 1$  va  $0^\alpha = 0$  deb olinadi.

## 2. Ko'rsatkichli funktsiyaning xossalari

**Ta'rif:**  $y = a^x$  ( bunda  $a > 0$   $a \neq 1$ ) formula bilan berilgan funktsiya  $a$  asosli ko'rsatkichli funktsiya deyiladi.

Ko'rsatkichli funktsiyaning asosiy xossalarini sanab o'tamiz (bu xossalarning isboti maktab kursi doirasidan tashqariga chiqadi).

1.  $a^x$  funktsiyaning aniqlanish sohasi- haqiqiy sonlar to'plami  $\mathbf{R}$ .

2.  $a^x$  funktsiyaning qiymatlari sohasi – barcha musbat haqiqiy sonlar to'plami  $R_+$ .

3.  $a > 1$  da funktsiya sonlar to'g'ri chizig'ida o'sadi,  $0 < a < 1$  da funktsiya  $\mathbf{R}$  to'plamda kamayadi.

$a > 1$  va  $0 < a < 1$  hollar uchun ko'rsatkichli funktsiyalarning grafiklari 2-3-rasmlarda tasvirlangan.

4.  $x$  va  $y$  ning har qanday haqiqiy qiymatlarida

$$a^x a^y = a^{x+y};$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y};$$

$$(ab)^x = a^x b^x;$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}; \quad (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

tengliklar o'rinli.

Bu formulalar *darajaning asosiy xossalari* deyiladi.

3- va 4- xossalar sonlar tog'ri chizig'ida aniqlangan  $y = a^x$  funktsiya uchun uning oldin faqat ratsional  $x$  lar uchun aniqlangan xossalari o'rinli ekanini bildiradi.

## Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

86. Funktsiyaning xossalarini sanab chiqing va uning grafigini yasang:

a)  $y = 4^x$       b)  $y = 0,2^x$       c)  $y = 0,7^x$       d)  $y = 2,5^x$

87. Funktsiyaning qiymatlari sohasini toping:  $y = 5^x - 2$

88. Sonlarni taqqoslang:  $0,3^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}}$  va  $0,3^{\frac{1}{3}}$

89. Hisoblang:  $\left(3^{\sqrt[5]{8}}\right)^{\sqrt[5]{4}}$

90. Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $y^{\sqrt{2}} y^{1,3} : \sqrt[3]{y^{3\sqrt{2}}}$

91. Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $\sqrt{(x^\pi + y^\pi)^2 - \left(4^{\frac{1}{\pi}} xy\right)^\pi}$

92. Qiymatlarni (jadvallar yoki kalkulyatordan foydalanib) 0,1 gacha aniqlikda hisoblang:  $10^{2,23}$  va  $10^{2,24}$ ;

93.  $10^{\sqrt{2}}$  va  $10^{\sqrt{5}}$  ning qiymatlarini 0,2 gacha aniqlikda toping.

94. Berilgan funksiyalarning qaysilari  $R$  da o'suvchi, qaysilari kamayuvchi ekanligini ko'rsating:

a)  $y = (\sqrt{5} - 2)^x$  va  $y = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{7} - 2)^x}$ ;                      b)  $y = (\sqrt{2})^x$  va  $y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^x$ ;

c)  $y = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^x$  va  $y = \left(\frac{3}{\pi}\right)^x$ ;                      d)  $y = (3 - \sqrt{7})^x$  va  $y = \frac{1}{(3 - \sqrt{7})^x}$ ;

95. Funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasini toping:  $y = 4^{|x|}$ .

96. Funksiyaning  $R$  da eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlarini toping:  $y = 5 + 3^{|\cos x|}$

97. Funksiyaning  $R$  da eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlarini toping:  $y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{|\sin x|} - 2$

98. Tenglamani grafik usulda yeching:  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = x + 1$ .

99. Tenglamani grafik usulda yeching:  $4^x = 5 - x$ .

100. Tenglamani grafik usulda yeching:  $3^{-x} = -\frac{3}{x}$ .

## 7§. Ko'rsatkichli va logarifmik tenglamalar

Eng soda ko'rsatkichli tenglamalarni qaraymiz:

$$a^x = b \quad (1)$$

bunda  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ .  $y = a^x$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi musbat sonlar to'plami. Shu sababli  $b < 0$  yoki  $b = 0$  holda (1) tenglama yechimga ega emas.

$b > 0$  bo'lsin.  $y = a^x$  funksiya  $(-\infty; \infty)$  oraliqda  $a > 1$  da o'sadi ( $0 < a < 1$  da kamayadi) va hamma musbat qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. 1 dan farqli har qanday musbat  $a$  da va  $b > 0$  da (1) tenglama yagona ildizga ega bo'lishini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Uni topish uchun  $b$  ni  $b = a^c$  ko'rinishida tasvirlash kerak. Ravshanki,  $c$  soni  $a^x = a^c$  tenglamaning yechimi (3-rasm).

**1-misol.**  $7^{x-2} = \sqrt[3]{49}$  tenglamani yechamiz.

**Yechish.**  $49 = 7^2$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{49} = 7^{\frac{2}{3}}$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Shu bois berilgan tenglamani  $7^{x-2} = 7^{\frac{2}{3}}$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Demak, berilgan tenglama uchun  $x-2 = \frac{2}{3}$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  lar, ya'ni  $x = 2\frac{2}{3}$  songina ildiz bo'la oladi.

*Javob:*  $x = 2\frac{2}{3}$ .

**2-misol.**  $5^{x^2-2x-1} = 25$  tenglamani yechamiz.

**Yechish:** Bu tenglamani  $5^{x^2-2x-1} = 5^2$  ko'rinishida yozib olamiz.  $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 2$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlargina bu tenglamaning ildizlari bo'ladi. Ildizlari 3 va -1 bo'lgan kvadrat tenglamaga kelamiz.

*Javob:* 3 va -1

**3-misol.**  $6^{x+1} + 35 \cdot 6^{x-1} = 71$  tenglamani yechamiz.

**Yechish.**  $6^{x+1} = 36 \cdot 6^{x-1}$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Shu sababli berilgan tenglamani  $36 \cdot 6^{x-1} + 35 \cdot 6^{x-1} = 71$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin, ya'ni  $71 \cdot 6^{x-1} = 71$ , bundan  $6^{x-1} = 1$ ,  $x-1 = 0$  va  $x = 1$ .

**Javob:**  $x = 1$ .

**4-misol.**  $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz.

**Yechish.**  $t = 2^x$  almashtirish bajaramiz.  $4^x = (2^x)^2 = t^2$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Shu sababli berilgan tenglama  $t^2 - 5 \cdot t + 4 = 0$  ko'rinishni oladi. Bu kvadrat tenglamaning yechimlarini topamiz:  $t_1 = 1$  va  $t_2 = 4$  bundan belgilashga ko'ra,  $2^x = 1$  va  $2^x = 4$  tenglamalarni yechib,  $x = 0$  va  $x = 1$  ildizlarni topamiz.

**Javob:**  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 1$

### Tenglamalar sistemasi

**1-misol:** Ushbu



$$\begin{cases} 2^x + 2^y = 12 \\ 3^{2x-y} = 3 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasini yechamiz.

Sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamasidan  $2x - y = 1$  topamiz, bundan  $y=2x-1$ . Birinchi tenglamadan  $y$  o'rniga  $2x - 1$  ni qo'yib,  $2^x + 2^{2x-1} = 12$  tenglikka ega bo'lamiz., bundan

$$2^x + \frac{1}{2}2^{2x} = 12.$$

$2^x$  ni  $t$  bilan belgilab,  $t^2 + 2t - 24 = 0$  kvadrat tenglamaga kelamiz, bundan  $t_1 = -6$ ,  $t_2 = 4$ ,  $2^x = -6$  almashtirish tenglamasi yechimga ega emas.  $x = 2$  son  $2^x = 4$  tenglamaning ildizlaridir.  $y$  ning bunga mos qiymati 3 ga teng. Javob: (2;3)

### Logarifm va uning xossalari

**1. Logarifm.**  $a^x = b$  tenglamaga qaytamiz, bunda  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ . Oldingi bandeda ko'rsatilganidek, bu tenglama  $b \leq 0$  da yechimga ega emas va  $b > 0$  bo'lgan holda bittagina ildizga ega. Bu ildizni  $b$  ning  $a$  asosga ko'ra logarifmi deyiladi va  $\log_a b$  kko'rinishda belgilanadi, ya'ni

$$a^{\log_a b} = b$$

**Ta'rif:**  $b$  sonning  $a$  asos bo'yicha logarifmi deb  $b$  sonni hosil qilish uchun  $a$  sonni ko'tarish kerak bo'ladigan daraja ko'rsatkichiga aytiladi.

$a^{\log_a b} = b$  formula ( bunda  $b > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$  ) asosiy logarifmik ayniyat deyiladi.

**1-misol :** a)  $\log_2 32$  ; b)  $\log_5 0,04$  ning qiymatini topamiz.

a)  $32 = 2^5$  ekanini bilamiz, ya'ni 32 sonini hosil qilish uchun 2 ni beshinchi darajaga ko'tarish kerak. Demak,  $\log_2 32 = 5$

b)  $0,04 = \frac{1}{25} = 5^{-2}$  ekanini bilamiz, shuning uchun  $\log_5 0,04 = -2$

**2- misol:**  $\frac{1}{9}$  sonining  $\sqrt{3}$  asos bo'yicha logarifmini topamiz.

$(\sqrt{3})^{-4} = \frac{1}{9}$  shu sababli, logarifmning ta'rifiga binoan  $\log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{9} = -4$

**3- misol:**  $\log_8 x = \frac{1}{3}$  ; b)  $\log_x 8 = -\frac{3}{4}$  ni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ni topamiz.

Asosiy logarifmik ayniyatdan foydalanamiz:

a)  $x = 8^{\log_8 x} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$  ;

b)  $x^{\log_x 8} = 8$ , ya'ni  $x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 8$ , bundan  $x = 8^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{16}$ .

**2. Logarifmning asosiy xossalari:** Logarifm bilan ishlashda ularning, ko'rsatkichli funksiya xossalaridan kelib chiqadigan, quyidagi xossalaridan foydalaniladi:

*Har qanday  $a > 0$  ( $a \neq 1$ ) va har qanday musbat  $x$  va  $y$  larda istalgan haqiqiy  $p$  uchun quyidagi tengliklar bajariladi:*

$$1^\circ. \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$2^\circ. \log_a a = 1$$

$$3^\circ. \log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$4^\circ. \log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$5^\circ. \log_a x^p = p \log_a x$$

3° qoidani isbotlash uchun asosiy logarifmik ayniyatdan foydalanamiz:

$$x = a^{\log_a x}, \quad y = a^{\log_a y}. \quad (1)$$

Bu tengliklarni hadlab ko'paytiramiz:

$$xy = a^{\log_a x} \cdot a^{\log_a y} = a^{\log_a x + \log_a y}$$

ya'ni  $xy = a^{\log_a x + \log_a y}$ . Shunday qilib, logarifmning ta'rifiga ko'ra

$$\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

Qisqacha bunday deyiladi: *ko'paytmaning logarifmi logarifmlar yig'indisiga teng.*

4° qoidani yana (1) tenglik yordamida isbotlaymiz:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a^{\log_a x}}{a^{\log_a y}} = a^{\log_a x - \log_a y}$$

Demak, ta'rifga ko'ra  $\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$ .

*Bo'linmaning logarifmi logarifmlar ayirmasiga teng* deyiladi.

5° qoidani isbotlash uchun  $x = a^{\log_a x}$  ayniyatdan foydalanamiz, bundan

$$x^p = (a^{\log_a x})^p = a^{p \log_a x}.$$

Demak, ta'rifga ko'ra

$$\log_a x^p = p \log_a x$$

*Darajaning logarifmi daraja ko'rsatkichi bilan shu daraja asosining logarifmi ko'paytmasiga* teng deyiladi.

Logarifmlarning asosiy xossalaridan logarifmlarni o'z ichiga olgan ifodalarni almashtirishlarda keng foydalaniladi. Masalan, logarifmning bir asosdan boshqa asosga o'tish formulasini isbotlaymiz:

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a a}$$

(Bu formulaning ikkala qismi ma'noga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni  $x > 0$ ,  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ ,  $b > 0$  bo'lsa, u to'g'ri bo'ladi)

Darajani logarifmlash qoidasi va asosiy logarimik ayniyatga binoan:

$$\log_b x = \log_b (a^{\log_a x})$$

Bundan:

$$\log_b x = \log_a x \cdot \log_b a$$

topilgan tenglikning ikkala qismini  $\log_b a$  ga bo'lib, kerakli formulaga kelamiz.

O'tish formulasi yordamida qandaydir biror  $b$  asos uchun tuzilgan logarifmlar jadvallariga ega bo'lgani holda ixtiyoriy  $a$  asosli logarifm qiymatini toppish mumkin. O'nli va natural logarifmlar jadvallari eng ko'p ishlatiladigan jadvallardir (10 asosli logarifmlar *o'nli logarifmlar* deyiladi va  $lg$  deb belgilanadi, natural logarifmlar esa  $\ln$  bilan belgilanadi).

**4-misol:**  $\log_{0,3} 7$  ni topamiz.

Kalkulyatordan (yoki jadvallardan) foydalanib topamiz:

$lg 7 \approx 0,8451$ ,  $lg 0,3 \approx 0,4771 - 1 = -0,5229$ . Demak, o'tish formulasiga ko'ra

$$\log_{0,3} 7 \approx \frac{0,8451}{-0,5229} \approx -1,6162$$

**5-misol:**  $\log_2 5 = a$  va  $\log_2 3 = b$  ekani ma'lum,  $\log_2 300$  ni  $a$  va  $b$  bilan ifodalaymiz.

Logarifmning asosiy xossalaridan foydalanib, topamiz:

$$\log_2 300 = \log_2 (3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 2^2) = \log_2 3 \cdot 2\log_2 5 \cdot 2\log_2 2 = b + 2a + 2$$

**6-misol:**  $8a^3 \sqrt[7]{b^4}$  ifoda logarifmini  $\log_2 a$  va  $\log_2 b$  bilan ifodalaymiz. (qisqacha aytganda, berilgan ifodani 2 asos bo'yicha logarifmlaymiz)

Logarifmlarning asosiy xossalaridan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \log_2 (8a^3 \sqrt[7]{b^4}) &= \log_2 (2^3 a^3 b^{\frac{4}{7}}) = 3\log_2 2 + 3\log_2 a + \frac{4}{7}\log_2 b \\ &= 3 + 3\log_2 a + \frac{4}{7}\log_2 b \end{aligned}$$

**7- misol:** Agar  $\log_5 x = \log_5 7 + 2\log_5 3 - 3\log_5 2$  bo'lsa,  $x$  ni topamiz.

Oldin logarifmlarning xossasidan foydalanib, berilgan ifodaning o'ng qismini almashtiramiz:

$$\log_5 x = \log_5 7 + \log_5 3^2 - \log_5 2^3 = \log_5 \frac{7 \cdot 9}{8} = \log_5 \frac{63}{8},$$

ya'ni  $\log_5 x = \log_5 \frac{63}{8}$  va shu sababli  $x = \frac{63}{8} = 7,875$ .

**8 misol:**  $\frac{lg 72 - lg 9}{lg 28 - lg 7}$  ifoda qiymatini topamiz.

Logarifmlarning asosiy xossalaridan foydalanib, bu kasrning surat va maxrajini almashtiramiz:

$$\lg 72 - \lg 9 = \lg \frac{72}{9} = \lg 8 = 3\lg 2;$$

$$\lg 28 - \lg 7 = \lg \frac{28}{7} = \lg 4 = 2\lg 2.$$

Demak,  $\frac{\lg 72 - \lg 9}{\lg 28 - \lg 7} = \frac{3\lg 2}{2\lg 2} = \frac{3}{2}.$

### Logarifmik funksiya

$a$  1 ga teng bo'lmagan musbat son bo'lsin.

**Ta'rif.**

$$y = \log_a x \quad (1)$$

(1) formula bilan berilgan funksiya  $a$  asosli logarifmik funksiya deyiladi.

Logarifmik funksiyaning asosiy xossalarini keltiramiz.

1. Logarifmik funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi-barcha musbat sonlar tuplami  $R_+$ , ya'ni  $D(\log_a) = R_+$ .

Haqiqatan, oldingi bandda ta'riflanganidek, har bir  $x$  musbat son  $a$  asos bo'yicha logarifmga ega.

2. Logarifmik funksiyaning qiymatlari sohasi-barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami.

Haqiqatan ham, istalgan haqiqiy  $y$  ning logarifmi ta'rifi bo'yicha

$$\log_a (a^y) = y \quad (2)$$

tenglik o'rinli, ya'ni  $y = \log_a x$  funksiya  $x_0 = a^{y_0}$  nuqtada  $y_0$  qiymatni qabul qiladi.

3. Logarifmik funksiya butun aniqlanish sohasida o'sadi ( $a > 1$  da) yoki kamayadi ( $0 < a < 1$  da).

Masalan,  $a > 1$  da funksiya o'suvchi ekanini isbotlaymiz ( $0 < a < 1$  da shunga o'xshash mulohaza yuritiladi).

$x_1$  va  $x_2$ -ixtiyoriy musbat sonlar va  $x_2 > x_1$  bo'lsin.  $\log_a x_2 > \log_a x_1$  ekanini isbotlash kerak. Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni

$$\log_a x_2 \leq \log_a x_1 \quad (3)$$

bo'lsin.

$y = a^x$  ko'rsatkichli funksiya  $a > 1$  da o'suvchi bo'lgani uchun (3) tengsizlikdan

$$a^{\log_a x_2} \leq a^{\log_a x_1} \quad (4)$$

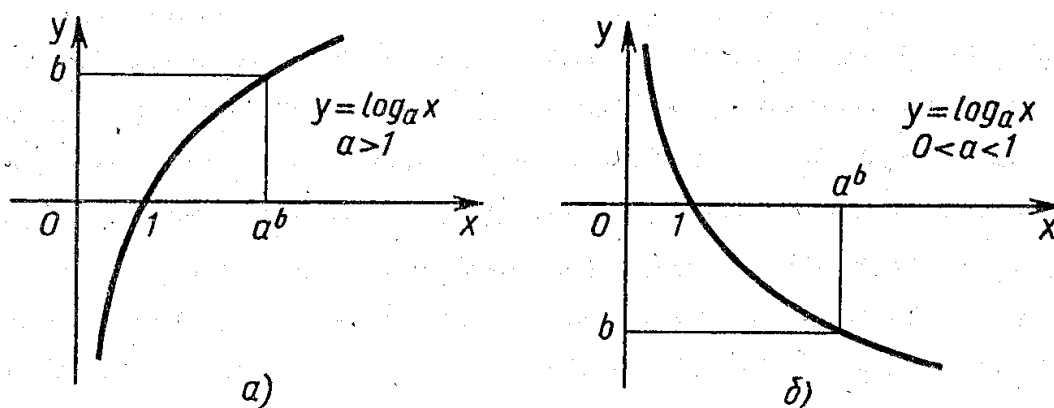
(4) ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Ammo,  $a^{\log_a x_2} = x_2$ ,  $a^{\log_a x_1} = x_1$  (logarifmning ta'rifiga ko'ra), ya'ni (4) tengsizlik  $x_2 \leq x_1$  ekanligini bildiradi. Bu  $x_2 > x_1$  deb qilingan farazga ziddik ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Grafikni yasash uchun logarifmik funksiya 0 qiymatni 1 nuqtada qabul qilishini ko'ramiz; har qanday  $a > 0$  da  $\log_a 1 = 0$ , chunki  $a^0 = 1$ .

$a > 1$  da funksiya o'suvchi bo'lganligidan,  $x > 1$  da logarifmik funksiya musbat qiymatlarni qabul qilishiga,  $0 < x < 1$  da esa manfiy qiymatlarni qabul qilishiga erishamiz.

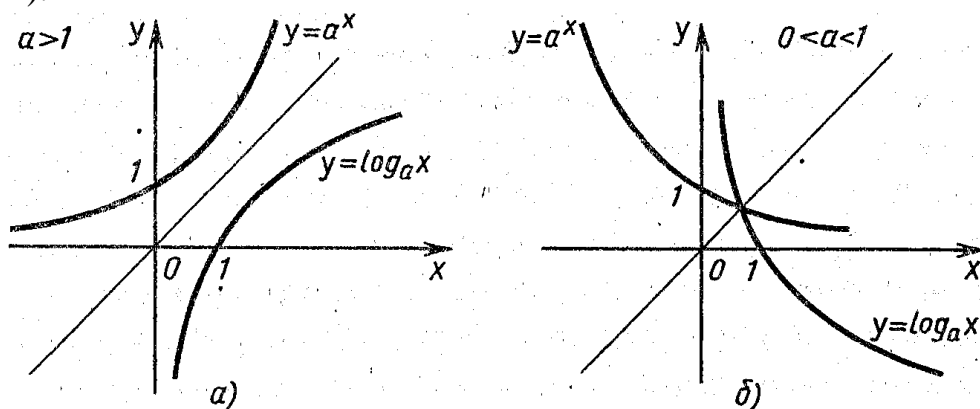
Agar  $0 < a < 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $y = \log_a x$  funksiya  $R_+$  da kamayadi, shu sababli  $0 < x < 1$  da  $\log_a x > 0$  va  $x > 1$  da  $\log_a x < 0$ .

Isbotlangan xossalarga asoslanib,  $y = \log_a x$  funksiya grafigini  $a > 1$  da (a rasm) va  $0 < a < 1$  da (b- rasm) yasash qiyin emas.



135- rasmi

Quyidagi tasdiq o'rinli: Bir xil asosga ega bo'lgan ko'rsatkichli va logarifmik funksiyalarning grafiklari  $y = x$  to'g'ri chiziqqa nisbatan simmetrik (136-rasm).



136- rasmi

Logarifmik funksiya xossalarning qo'llanishiga doir misollar qaraymiz.

**1-misol.** Ushbu

$$f(x) = \log_8(4 - 5x)$$

funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

**Yechish:** Logarifmik funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $R_+$  to'plam. Shu sababli funksiya  $4 - 5x > 0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  lar uchun aniqlangan, ya'ni  $x < 0,8$  lar uchun aniqlangan. Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; 0,8)$  intervaldan iborat.

**2-misol.**

$$f(x) = \log_2(x^2 - 3x - 4)$$

funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

**Yechish:** Yuqoridagi misoldagi kabi,  $f$  funksiya  $x$  ning  $x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlari uchungina aniqlangan. Bu kvadrat tengsizlikni yechib,  $D(f) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (4; +\infty)$  iborat ekanini topamiz.

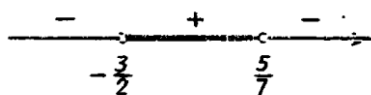
**3-misol.** Ushbu

$$f(x) = \log_7 \frac{2x+3}{5-7x}$$

funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

Yechish:  $\frac{2x+3}{5-7x} > 0$  tengsizlikni intervallar usuli bilan yechib,  $D(f) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{7}\right)$

ekanini topamiz.



**4-misol.** Sonlarni taqqoslang: a)  $\log_3 5$  va  $\log_3 7$ ; b)  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 5$  va  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 7$ ; v)

$\log_3 10$  va  $\log_4 12$

Yechish: a) Asosi 1 dan katta logarifmik funksiya sonlar to'g'ri chizig'ida o'suvchi  $7 > 5$ , shu sababli  $\log_3 7 > \log_3 5$ .

b) Bu holda logarifm asosi 1 dan kichik, shu sababli  $y = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x$  funksiya kamayadi va demak,  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 7 < \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 5$ .

v)  $10 > 9 = 3^2$  ekanini ko'ramiz, shu sababli  $\log_3 10 > 2$ , ikkinchi tomondan,  $12 < 16 = 4^2$  va demak,  $\log_4 12 < 2$ . Bundan kelib chiqadiki,  $\log_3 10 > \log_4 12$ .

**5- misol.** Qaysi biri katta:  $\log_2 3 + \log_2 7$  mi yoki  $\log_2(3+7)$  mi?

Yechish: Logarifmning asosiy xossasiga ko'ra  $\log_2 3 + \log_2 7 = \log_2 3 \cdot 7 = \log_2 21$ ,  $\log_2(3+7) = \log_2 10$  va  $10 < 21$ , logarifm asosi 2 esa 1 dan katta, shu sababli  $\log_2 21 > \log_2 10$ , demak,  $\log_2 3 + \log_2 7 > \log_2(3+7)$ .

### Logarifmik tenglamalar

Eng sodda

$$\log_a x = b$$

logarifmik tenglamani qaraylik.

Logarifmik funksiya  $(0; \infty)$  oraliqda o'sadi (yoki kamayadi) va shu oraliqda barcha haqiqiy qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. Bundan ildiz haqidagi teorema ko'ra har qanday  $b$  uchun berilgan tenglama ildizga egaligi va bu ildiz yagona ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Son logarifmining ta'rifiga ko'ra  $a^b$  ana shunday yechim ekanini darhol ko'ramiz.

**1-misol.**  $\log_2(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 3$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechish:** Berilgan tenglamani  $x$  ning  $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 2^3$  tenglikni bajaradigan qiymatlariga qanoatlantiradi. Biz tenglikni soddalashtirib,  $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$  kvadrat tenglamaga ega bo'ldik. 1 va -5 sonlari bu tenglamaning ildizlaridir. Binobarin, 1 va -5 sonlari berilgan logarifmik tenglamaning ham ildizlari bo'ladi.

**Javob:** 1 va -5

**2-misol.**  $\log_5(2x+3) = \log_5(x+1)$  tenglama yeching.

Yechish: Bu tenglama  $x$  ning  $2x+3 > 0$  va  $x+1 > 0$  tengsizliklar bajariladigan qiymatlaridagina aniqlangan. Bu  $x$  lar uchun berilgan tenglama  $2x+3 = x+1$  tenglamaga teng kuchlidir. Bundan esa  $x = -2$  kelib chiqadi. Ammo  $x = -2$  soni  $x+1 > 0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirmaydi. Binobarin, berilgan tenglamaning ildizlari mavjud emas.

Shu tenglamani boshqacha yechish ham mumkin. Berilgan tenglamaning  $2x+3=x+1$  natijasiga o'tib,  $x=-2$  ekanligini topamiz. Har doimgidek, tenglamalarni teng kuchli bo'lmagan almashtirishlarda topilgan qiymatini boshlang'ich tenglamaga qo'yib, tekshirib ko'rish kerak. Mazkur holda  $\log_5(2 \cdot (-2)+3) = \log_5(-2+1)$  tenglikning noto'g'riligini ko'rishimiz mumkin (u ma'noga ega emas)

Javob:  $\emptyset$

**3-misol.**  $\log_5^2 x - \log_{\sqrt{5}} x - 3 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechish:** Ikkinchi qo'shiluvchini ham 5 asosga o'tamiz va  $t = \log_5 x$  almashtirish bajaramiz, u holda

$$\log_{\sqrt{5}} x = \frac{\log_5 x}{\log_5 \sqrt{5}} = \frac{t}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2t.$$

Endi berilgan tenglama  $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$  ko'rinishga keladi. Bu kvadrat tenglamani ildizlari 3 va -1. Bundan,  $\log_5 x = 3$  va  $\log_5 x = -1$  almashtirish tenglamalarini yechib,  $x = 5^3 = 125$  va  $x = 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2$  ni topamiz.

**Javob:** 125 va 0,2.

**4-misol.** Tenglamalar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} \lg(y-x) = \lg 2, \\ \log_2 x - 4 = \log_2 3 - \log_2 y. \end{cases}$$

**Yechish:** Sistemaning birinchi tenglamasi  $y-x=2$  tenglamaga, ikkinchi tenglamasi esa  $\frac{x}{16} = \frac{3}{y}$  tenglamaga teng kuchli, bunda  $x > 0$  va  $y > 0$ .  $y-x=2$  ni

$\frac{x}{16} = \frac{3}{y}$  tenglamaga qo'yib:  $x(x+2) = 48$ , bundan  $x^2 + 2x - 48 = 0$ , ya'ni  $x = -8$  va  $x = 6$  ni topamiz. Ammo  $x > 0$ , shu sababli  $x = 6$  va bundan kelib chiqadiki,  $y = 8$ . Demak, berilgan tenglamalar sistemasini bitta yechimga ega:  $x = 6$ ,  $y = 8$

**Javob:** (6;8).

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

101. Tenglamani yeching:  $\sqrt{2^x} \cdot \sqrt{3^x} = 36$ .

102. Tenglamani yeching:  $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{3x+1} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{5x-3}$ .

103. Tenglamani yeching:  $2^{x^2+2x-0,5} = 4\sqrt{2}$

104. Tenglamani yeching:  $4^{x+1} + 4^x = 320$ .

105. Tenglamani yeching:  $3 \cdot 5^{x+3} + 2 \cdot 5^{x+1} = 77$ .

106. Tenglamalar sistemasini yeching: 
$$\begin{cases} 3^{2y-x} = \frac{1}{81}, \\ 3^{x-y+2} = 27. \end{cases}$$

107. Tenglamalar sistemasini yeching: 
$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{4x-y} = 25, \\ 7^{9x-y} = \sqrt{7}. \end{cases}$$

108. Tenglamani yeching: 
$$5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+1} = 162.$$

109. Tenglamani yeching: 
$$5 \cdot 9^x + 9^{x-2} = 406.$$

110. Tenglamani yeching: 
$$5^{x+1} = 8^{x+1}.$$

111. Tenglamani yeching: 
$$7^{x-2} = 4^{2-x}.$$

112. Tenglamalar sistemasini yeching: 
$$\begin{cases} 3^x + 3^y = 12, \\ 6^{x+y} = 216. \end{cases}$$

113. Tenglamalar sistemasini yeching: 
$$\begin{cases} 4^{x+y} = 128, \\ 5^{3x-2y-3} = 1. \end{cases}$$

114. Tenglamani yeching: 
$$\log_7 x = 2$$

115. Hisoblang: 
$$3^{2-\log_3 18}$$

116. Hisoblang: 
$$6^{-2\log_6 5}$$

117. 3 asos bo'yicha logarifmlang ( $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ): 
$$\frac{b^2}{27a^7}$$

118. 3 asos bo'yicha logarifmlang ( $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ): 
$$\frac{c^{\frac{7}{4}}}{10^7 a^{\frac{2}{3}} b^8}$$

119. Agar  $\lg x = 5 \lg m + \frac{2}{3} \lg n - \frac{1}{4} \lg p$  bo'lsa,  $x$  ni toping.

120.  $\log_5 2 = a$  va  $\log_5 3 = b$  ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa,  $\log_5 30$  ni  $a$  va  $b$  orqali ifodalang.



## II BOB. TENGSIZLIKLAR

### §1. Ratsional tengsizliklar

Biror  $f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikni olib qaraymiz. Bu tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasi deganda  $x$  ning shunday qiymatlar to'plami tushuniladiki, qaysikim bu qiymatlarda ham  $f(x)$  ifoda va ham  $g(x)$  ifoda aniqlangan bo'lsin. Yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda  $f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasi bu  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  ifodalar aniqlanish sohalarining kesishmasidir.

$f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikning xususiy yechimi deb shu tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatiga aytiladi. Hamma xususiy yechimlarining to'plamiga esa shu tengsizlikning yechimi deyiladi.

Bizga ikkita  $f_1(x) > g_1(x)$  va  $f_2(x) > g_2(x)$  tengsizliklar berilgan bo'lsin. Agar birinchi tengsizlikning yechimlari ikkinchi (va aksincha) yechimi bo'lsa, unda *bu tengsizliklar teng kuchli deyiladi*.

Ma'lumki, tengsizlikning ikkala tomoniga aniqlanish sohasi berilgan tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasi bilan mos kelgan biror ifodani qo'shish mumkin, ya'ni  $f(x) > g(x)$  va  $f(x) + \varphi(x) > g(x) + \varphi(x)$  tengsizliklar teng kuchli. Xuddi shunday tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini aniqlanish sohasi berilgan tengsizlik aniqlanish sohasi bilan mos hamda  $x$  ning hamma qabul qila oladigan qiymatlari uchun doimo musbat bo'lgan  $\varphi(x)$  ifodaga ko'paytirish yoki bo'lish mumkin, ya'ni  $f(x) > g(x)$  bilan  $f(x)\varphi(x) > g(x)\varphi(x)$  yoki  $\frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} > \frac{g(x)}{\varphi(x)}$  lar teng kuchli.

Bundan, tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini bir xil musbat songa ko'paytirsak yoki bo'lsak, tengsizlik o'z belgisini o'zgartirmaydi degan natija kelib chiqadi.

Agar tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini  $x$  ning hamma qabul qila oladigan qiymatlarida faqat manfiy qiymatlarni qabul qiladigan biror  $\varphi(x)$  ifodaga ko'paytirsak yoki bo'lsak unda tengsizlik o'z belgisini qarama-qarshiga o'zgartiradi, ya'ni  $\varphi(x) < 0$  uchun  $f(x) > g(x)$  va  $f(x)\varphi(x) < g(x)\varphi(x)$  (yoki  $\frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} < \frac{g(x)}{\varphi(x)}$ ) lar teng kuchli.

Bundan esa tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini bir xil manfiy songa ko'paytirsak yoki bo'lsak tengsizlik belgisini qarama-qarshisiga o'zgartiradi, degan natija kelib chiqadi.

Agar biror  $f(x) > g(x)$  ( $x > 0$  bo'lganda) tengsizlik berilgan bo'lsa, unda uning ikkala tomonini bir xil natural darajaga ko'tarish mumkin, ya'ni  $(f(x))^n > (g(x))^n$ , unda tengsizlik o'z ishorasini saqlaydi.

Biz ratsional tengsizliklarni yechish uchun eng qulay usul bo'lgan oraliqlar metodidan foydalanamiz. Buning uchun esa berilgan tengsizlikni  $F(x) \geq 0$  yoki ( $F(x) \leq 0$ ) ko'rinishga keltirib,  $f(x)$  ni chiziqli ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz. Hosil bo'lgan har bir ko'paytuvchi ifodalarni  $(ax \pm b)$  yoki  $(ax^2 + bx + c)$  holiga kelsin. Mabodo  $(b - ax)$  bo'lsa, unda minus ishorani qavsdan chiqaramiz va tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini "-1" ga ko'paytiramiz. Keyin har bir qavsni nolga aylantiruvchi  $x$  ning qiymatlarini topib, oraliqlar tuzamiz.

Agar ratsional ifoda  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  ko'rinishida bo'lsa, unda quyidagi teoremdan foydalanamiz va keyin yechamiz.

**Teorema:** Agar  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} > 0$  (yoki  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} < 0$ ) bo'lsa, unda  $P(x)Q(x) > 0$  (yoki  $P(x)Q(x) < 0$ ) bo'ladi.

Endi bir necha misollar keltiramiz :

**1 – misol:**  $(2x - 1)(x + 3)(\frac{1}{2}x - 5) > 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

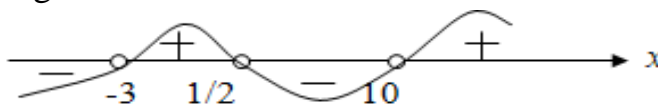
**Yechish:** Buning uchun  $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -3, x = 10$  qiymatlarni topamiz, chunki bu qiymatlar yuqoridagi qavslarni nollarga aylantiradi.

Endi quyidagi intervallarni tuzamiz.

$$(-\infty; -3), \left(-3; \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}; 10\right), (10; \infty)$$

Agar biror  $F(x)$  ko'phadni nolga aylantiruvchi sonlar  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$  bo'lsa va bu sonlar ichida eng kattasi  $k_n$  bo'lsa, unda  $F(x)$  ko'phad  $(k_n; +\infty)$  oraliqda doimo musbat bo'ladi, ya'ni  $F(x) > 0$ .

Mana shu aytgan fikrimizga asoslanib, yuqoridagi sonlarni sonlar o'qida joylashtiramiz va berilgan tengsizlikning chap tomonidagi ifoda  $(10; +\infty)$  oraliqda musbat ekanligini nazarda tutamiz.



1-chizma

Sonlar o'qida chiziqni doimo yuqoridan pastga qarab, o'ngdan chapga qarab olib boramiz. (1-chizma) Demak, tengsizlikning chap tomonida turgan ifoda  $(10; +\infty)$  oraliqda musbat,  $(1/2; 10)$  oraliqda manfiy,  $(-3; 1/2)$  oraliqda musbat va nihoyat

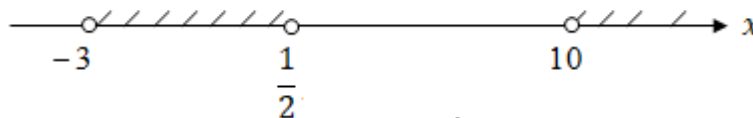
$(-\infty; -3)$  oraliqda manfiy bo'ladi.

Berilgan tengsizlikning o'zi noldan katta bo'lganligi sababli, musbat ishora turgan oraliqlarni olamiz, ya'ni  $(-3; 1/2)$  ba  $(10; +\infty)$ . Tengsizlikning yechimlari shu oraliqlarda bo'lgan sonlar bo'ladi.

Javobni quyidagi ikki xil usulda yozish mumkin:

$$1) (-3; \frac{1}{2}) \cup (10; +\infty) \qquad 2) -3 < x < \frac{1}{2}; \quad x > 10$$

Yechimlarni sonlar o'qida quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin. (2-chizma).



2-chizma.

**Izoh:**

Chetki nuqtalar oraliqqa tegishli emas, shuning uchun ichi bo'sh aylanachalarga olamiz, oraliqqa tegishli bo'lgan aylanachalarni ichini to'ldiramiz.

**2-misol:**  $(\frac{2}{5} - x)(3x - 2)(x - 4)(x + 1) \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

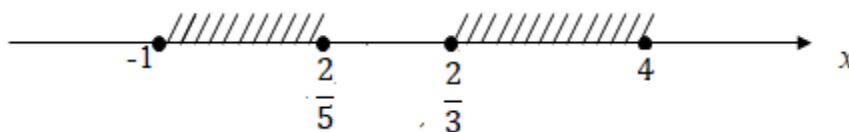
**Yechish:** Bu misol bilan oldingi misol farqi shundaki, bunda birinchi qavs  $(b - ax)$  ko'rinishida. Buning uchun yuqorida qayd qilganimizdek minus ishorani qavsdan chiqarib, tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini "-1" ga ko'paytiramiz, unda tengsizlik ishorasini qarama-qarshisiga o'zgartiradi va quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$(x - \frac{2}{5})(3x - 2)(x - 4)(x + 1) \leq 0$$

Endi bu tengsizlikni oldingi misolda ko'rsatilgandek yechamiz va quyidagi yechimlarni olamiz:

$$\left[-1; \frac{2}{5}\right] \cup \left[\frac{2}{3}; 4\right]$$

Bu yechimlarni sonlar o'qida quyidagicha tasvirlaymiz: (3-chizma)



3-chizma

**3-misol:**  $\frac{x^2(x-2)^5(x+3)^7}{(x-4)^3} > 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

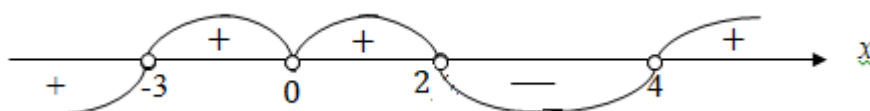
**Yechish:** Bu tengsizlikni biz yuqoridagi teorema ko'ra quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$x^2(x-2)^5(x+3)^7(x-4)^3 > 0$$

Chunki, bu tengsizlik bilan avvalgi tengsizlik teng kuchli.

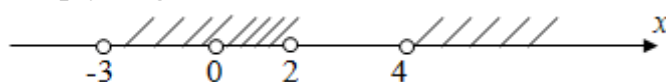
Bunda  $x$  ning darajasi juft bo'lib, qolgan qavslarning darajalari toq.  $x = 0, x = 2, x = -3$  nuqtalar tengsizlikning chap tomonini nolga aylantiradi va  $x = 4$  da esa uzilishga ega. Unda  $x = 2, x = -3, x = 4$  larga oddiy nuqtalar va  $x = 0$  ga esa **ikkilamchi nuqta** deyiladi.

Shuning uchun ham yechimlarni topish uchun avvalgi misollardan farqli sonlar o'qida quyidagicha tasvirlaymiz (4-chizma):



4-chizma

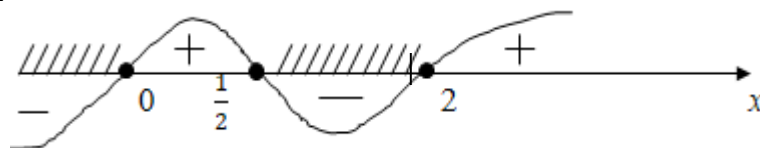
Demak,  $(-3; 0) \cup (0; 2) \cup (4; +\infty)$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi. Bu yechim sonlar o'qida quyidagicha tasvirlanadi.



5-chizma

**4-misol:**  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x \leq 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish:** Tengsizlikning chap tomonida turgan ifodani chiziqli ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz.  $x(2x^2 - 5x + 2) \leq 0$  yoki  $2x(x - 2)(x - \frac{1}{2}) \leq 0$   $x(x - 2)(x - \frac{1}{2}) \leq 0$  yechimini quyidagicha topamiz. (6-chizma)



6-chizma

Oxirgi tengsizlikni yoki berilgan tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning qiymatlari quyidagi oraliqlarda yotadi.

$$(-\infty; 0] \cup [\frac{1}{2}; 2]$$

**5-misol.**  $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{13x - x^2 - 40} \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz

**Yechish:** Tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini "-1" ga ko'paytirib

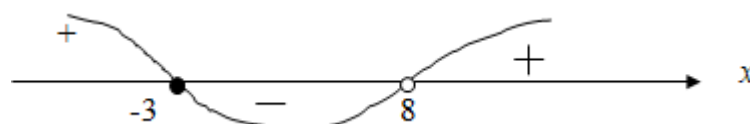
$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 - 13x + 40} \leq 0 \text{ yoki } \frac{(x-5)(x+3)}{(x-5)(x-8)} \leq 0$$

ni olamiz.

Tengsizlikning chap tomonidagi kasrni  $(x - 5) \neq 0$  ga qisqartirib

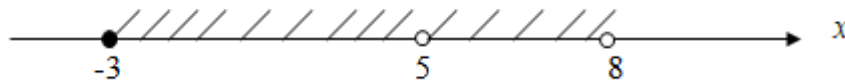
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x-8} = 0 \\ x \neq 5 \end{cases}$$

ega bo'lamiz va oraliqlar metodi bilan (7-chizma)  $[-3; 8)$  oraliqni olamiz.



7-chizma.

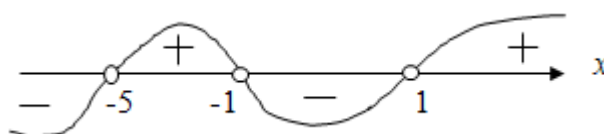
Ammo,  $x = 5$  qiymat berilgan tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasiga kirmaydi. Shuning uchun quyidagi yechimni olamiz.  $[-3;5) \cup (5;8)$ .  
 Sonlar o'qida quyidagicha tasvirlaymiz (8-chizma)



8-chizma

**6-misol.**  $\frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x^2-1} < 1$  tengsizlikni yechamiz

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikni o'ng tomonini chap tomonga o'tkazib  $\frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{x^2-1} - 1 < 0$  ni olamiz. Soddalashtirishlardan so'ng  $\frac{(x+5)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Oraliqlar metodi bilan (9-chizma)  $(-5; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$  yechimni olamiz.



9-chizma

**7-misol:**  $\frac{(x-1)^3(x+2)^4(x-3)^5(x+6)}{x^2(x-7)^3} \leq 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikning chap tomonidagi ifodani nolga aylantiruvchi nuqtalar 1; -2; 3; -6 va uzilishga ega nuqtalar 0 bilan 7 bo'lib hisoblanadi. Oraliqlar metodi bilan (10-chizma.) sonlar o'qida belgilasak, u shunday tasvirlanadi.

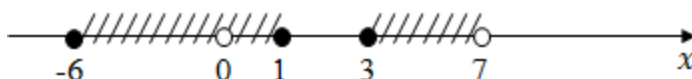


10-chizma

(bunda 0 va -2 nuqtalar ikkilamchi).

Demak, biz  $[-6; 0) \cup (0; 1] \cup [3; 7)$  yechimni olamiz.

Bu yechimning geometrik tasviri 11-chizmada ko'rsatilgan.



11-chizma

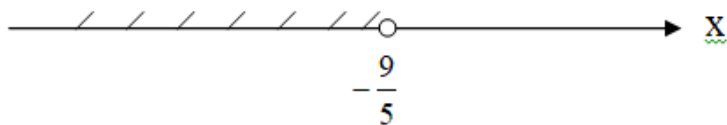
**8-misol:**  $\frac{x^2-2x+7}{5x+9} < 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Suratning diskriminanti  $d = 4 - 28 < 0$ .

Ammo bizga ma'lumki, agar  $ax^2 + bx + c$  kvadrat uch hadning (bunda  $a > 0$ ) diskriminanti manfiy bo'lsa, unda bu kvadrat uchhad  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida doimo musbat bo'ladi, ya'ni  $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ .

Shunday qilib, kasrning surati  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida musbat ekan, shuning uchun tengsizlikning har ikkala tomoni  $x^2 - 2x + 7$  ga bo'lamiz, unda  $\frac{1}{5x+9} < 0$  tengsizlikni olamiz.

Bu tengsizlik berilgan tengsizlikka teng kuchli bo'lganligi sababli, uning yechimi  $x < \frac{-9}{5}$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi. Demak yechimlar  $(-\infty; -\frac{9}{5})$  oraliqda yotar ekan. (12-chizma)



12-chizma

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

Tengsizlikni yeching

1.  $x(x-1)^2 > 0$
2.  $(2-x)(3x+1)(2x-3) > 0$
3.  $(3x-2)(x-3)^3(x+1)^3(x+2)^4 < 0$
4.  $x^2 - 25 < 0$
5.  $x^3 - 64x > 0$
6.  $x^2 + 10 \leq 7x$
7.  $-x^2 - 16 + 8x \geq 0$
8.  $x^2 + 5x + 8 > 0$
9.  $x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^2 \geq 0$
10.  $(x-1)(x^2 - 3x + 8) < 0$
11.  $(x-1)(x^2 - 1)(x^3 - 1)(x^4 - 1) \leq 0$ ;
12.  $\frac{(x-1)(3x-2)}{5-2x} > 0$ .
13.  $\frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}{(2x-1)(x+4)(3-x)} > 0$
14.  $(16 - x^2)(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x - 3) \leq 0$ .
15.  $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 35} > 0$
16.  $\frac{x^2 - 4x - 2}{9 - x^2} < 0$
17.  $\frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{9x^2 - 25} \geq 0$
18.  $\frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4x - 5} < 0$ .
19.  $\frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x + 8} \leq 0$
20.  $\frac{x^4 - 2x^2 - 8}{x^2 + x - 1} < 0$
21.  $\frac{3x-2}{2x+3} < 3$ .
22.  $\frac{7x-4}{x+2} \geq 1$ .
23.  $\frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{3}$
24.  $\frac{2x^2 + 18x - 4}{x^2 + 9x + 8} > 2$
25.  $\frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{2}{x+3} < \frac{3}{x+2}$
26.  $\frac{x+1}{x-2} > \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{1}{2}$
27.  $\frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} > 3$ .
28.  $\frac{1}{3x-2-x^2} > \frac{3}{7x-4-3x^2}$
29.  $\frac{3}{6x^2 - x - 12} < \frac{25x-47}{10x-15} - \frac{3}{3x+4}$ .
30.  $\frac{2-x}{x^3 + x^2} \geq (1 - 2x)(x^3 - 3x^2)$

## §2. Bir o'zgaruvchili ratsional tengsizliklar sistemasi.

Bir necha bir o'zgaruvchili tengsizliklarni birgalikda olsak, u tengsizliklar sistemasini tashkil etadi. Endi biz bir vaqtning o'zida berilgan tengsizliklarning har birini qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlarni topishni o'z oldimizga maqsad qilib qo'yamiz. Ya'ni tengsizliklar yechimlarining kesishmasi tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimi bo'ladi.

Agar  $f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlik  $f_1(x) > g_1(x)$  va  $f_2(x) > g_2(x)$  tengsizliklarning ikkalasining yoki birining natijasi bo'lsa, unda

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) > g_1(x) \\ f_2(x) > g_2(x) \end{cases}$$

Sistema

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) > g_1(x) \\ f_2(x) > g_2(x) \\ f(x) > g(x) \end{cases}$$

sistemaga teng kuchli bo'ladi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda, berilgan tengsizliklar sistemasiga ularning natijalaridan hosil bo'lgan tengsizlikni yozsak yoki berilgan sistemadan tashlab yuborsak, unda hosil bo'lgan sistema oldingi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli bo'ladi. Masalan, quyidagi sistemalar teng kuchli.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 7x > 5 \\ x^2 - 7x > 9 \\ \frac{2x-1}{x+2} < 3 \end{cases} \text{ va } \begin{cases} x^2 - 7x > 9 \\ \frac{2x-1}{x+2} < 3 \end{cases}$$

Birinchi sistemadan  $x^2 - 7x > 5$  tengsizlik tashlab yuboriladi, chunki u  $x^2 - 7x > 9$  ning natijasi bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Endi bir nechta tengsizliklar yechimlarining birlashmasini qarasak, unda bu birgalikda tengsizliklar majmuasini tashkil etadi. Agar tengsizliklar sistemasi figurali qavsga olinsa, majmuasi esa kvadrat qavsga olinadi, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) > g_1(x) \\ f_2(x) > g_2(x) \end{cases}$$

Qat'iy bo'lmagan tengsizlik unga mos bo'lgan qat'iy tengsizlik va tenglamaning majmuasiga teng kuchli.

Masalan:

$$f(x) \geq g(x) \text{ va } \begin{cases} f(x) > g(x) \\ f(x) = g(x) \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar teng kuchli.

Xuddi shunday istalgan  $f(x) \neq g(x)$  ham quyidagi qat'iy tengsizliklar majmuasi shaklida yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > g(x) \\ f(x) < g(x) \end{cases}$$

Agar bir necha tengsizliklar sistemasining majmuasi berilgan bo'lsa, unda uning yechimi tengsizliklar sistemasi yechimlarining birlashmasidan iborat bo'ladi.

**1-misol:**

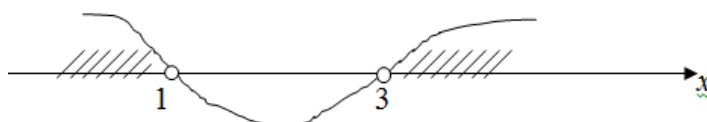
$$\begin{cases} \frac{(x+3)}{3-x} < 2 \\ x^3 < 16x \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar sistemasini yechamiz.

**Yechish:** Bu sistemadagi birinchi va ikkinchi tengsizliklar ustida tegishli almashtirishlar bajarib quyidagi sistemaga kelamiz.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x-3} > 0 \\ x(x-4)(x+4) < 0 \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi sistemaning har bir tengsizligini oraliqlar metodi bilan yechamiz. Birinchi tengsizlikning yechimi 13-chizmada tasvirlangan.



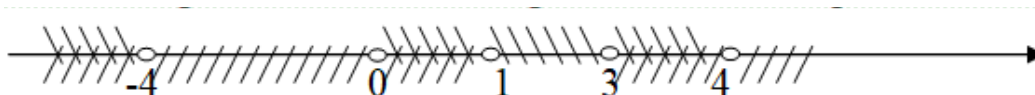
13-chizma

Ikkinchi tengsizlikning yechimi 14-chizmada tasvirlangan.



14-chizma

Agar ikkala tengsizlik yechimini bitta umumiy chizmada tushirsak (15-chizma), unda bu to'plamlar kesishgan qismi sistemaning yechimlari ekanligini ko'ramiz.



15-chizma

Demak, berilgan sistemani yechimlari  $(-\infty; -4) \cup (0; 1) \cup (3; 4)$  oraliqlar ekan.

**2-misol.**  $f(x) = \sqrt{(3x-6)/(x+2)} + \sqrt[4]{(x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2)(1-x^2)}$

funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini topamiz.

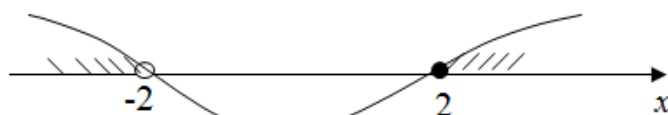


**Yechish:** Bu funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini topish quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasini yechishga keltiradi.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x-6}{x+2} \geq 0 \\ (x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2)(1-x^2) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Birinchi tengsizlik  $\frac{x-2}{x+2} \geq 0$  ko'rinishga keladi, buni yechib  $(-\infty; -2) \cup [2; \infty)$

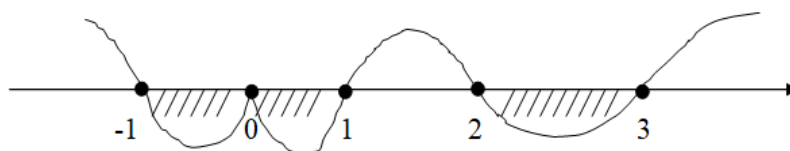
(16-chizma) yechimlarini olamiz.



16-chizma

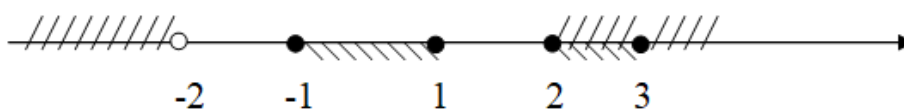
Ikkinchi tengsizlikda almashtirishlar bajargandan keyin:

$x^2(x-2)(x-3)(x-1)(x+1) \leq 0$  ko'rinishga keladi. Bu tengsizlikni yechib (17-chizma),  $[-1; 1] \cup [2; 3]$  yechimlarini olamiz.



17-chizma

Agar birinchi va ikkinchi tengsizliklar yechimlarini bitta sonlar o'qida tasvirlasak, kesishmada  $[2; 3]$  ni olamiz (17-chizma) shu sistemaning yechimi yoki berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi bo'ladi, ya'ni  $x \in [2; 3]$



18-chizma

**3-misol.**  $\begin{cases} x^5 \geq 100x^3 \\ \frac{(x+9)(5x-x^2+18)}{x^2-18x+45} \geq 0 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar majmuasini yechamiz.

**Yechish:** Birinchi tengsizlikni  $x^3(x-10)(x+10) \geq 0$  ko'rinishga keltiramiz. Bu tengsizlikni oraliqlar metodi bilan yechsak (18-chizma),  $[-10; 0] \cup [10; \infty)$  yechimlariga ega bo'ladi.



18-chizma

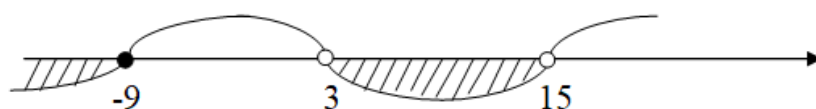
Ikkinchi tengsizlikni  $\frac{(x+9)(x^2-5x+18)}{(x-3)(x-15)} \leq 0$  ko'rinishga keltiramiz. Bunda

$x^2 - 5x + 18$  kvadrat uchhadning diskriminanti manfiy va bosh koefftsienti musbat bo'lganligi sababli  $x^2 - 5x + 18 > 0$  tengsizlik  $x$  o'zgaruvchining ixtiyoriy qiymatlarida bajariladi. Shuning uchun ham yuqoridagi tengsizlikning

ikkala tomonini  $x^2 - 5x + 18$  ga bo'lamiz, unda  $\frac{(x+9)}{(x-3)(x-15)} \leq 0$  tengsizlikni

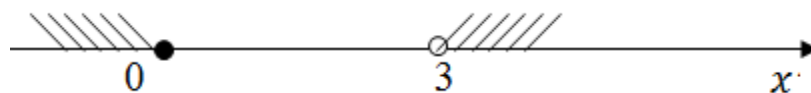
hosil qilamiz.

Bu tengsizlikni oraliqlar metodi bilan yechib (19-chizma),  $(-\infty; -9] \cup (3; 15)$  yechimlarini olamiz.



19-chizma

Hosil qilingan ikkala yechimlarning birlashmasini olsak (20-chizma),  $(-\infty; 0] \cup (3; \infty)$  yechimlar berilgan tengsizliklar majmuasining yechimlari bo'ladi.



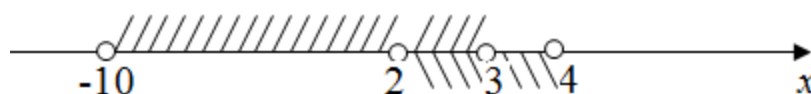
20-chizma

#### 4-misol.

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 < 16 \\ 3x - 9 < 0 \\ 100 \geq x^2 \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasini yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Birinchi sistemasini yechib  $(2; 4)$  oraliqni, 2-sistemani yechib,  $[-10; 3)$  oraliqni olamiz. Sonlar o'qida bu ikkala sistema yechimlarini birlashtirsak (21-chizma) unda berilgan tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasining yechimlari  $[-10; 4)$  ni olamiz.



21-chizma

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.

$$31. \begin{cases} \frac{3x+5}{7} + \frac{10-3x}{5} > \frac{2x+7}{3} - 7\frac{1}{21} \\ \frac{7x}{3} - \frac{11(x+1)}{6} > \frac{3x-1}{3} - \frac{13-x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$32. \begin{cases} \frac{2x-11}{4} + \frac{19-2x}{2} < 2x \\ \frac{2x+15}{9} > \frac{1}{5}(x-1) + \frac{x}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$33. \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3 < 0 \\ 2x - 4 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$34. \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2 < 5x \\ x^2 \geq x \end{cases} \quad 36. \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x-2} < 1 \\ \frac{2x+3}{3x-2} < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$35. \begin{cases} x^2 < 9 \\ x^2 > 7 \end{cases}$$

$$37. \begin{cases} (2x+3)(2x+1)(x-1) < 0 \\ (x+5)(x+1)(1-2x)(x-3) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$38. 4x - 2 < x^2 + 1 < 4x + 6$$

$$39. \begin{cases} (x^2 + 12x + 35)(2x+1)(3-2x) \geq 0 \\ (x^2 - 2x - 8)(2x-1) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$40. \begin{cases} \frac{(x+2)(x^2 - 3x + 8)}{x^2 - 9} \leq 0 \\ \frac{1 - x^2}{x^2 + 2x - 8} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Quyidagi funksiyalarning aniqlanish sohalari topilsin.

$$41. f(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2 - 6x - 16}{x^2 - 12x + 11}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 49}}$$

$$42. f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{3x - 7 - 8x^2}} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}$$

$$43. f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^3 - 1}} + \lg(x^2 - 4x + 4)$$

$$44. f(x) = \sqrt[6]{9 - \left(\frac{4x-22}{x-5}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\log_3(x-5)}$$

$$45. f(x) = \sqrt[12]{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3}} + \sqrt{3x - 5}$$

Quyidagi tengsizliklar va tengsizliklar sistemalari majmuasi yechilsin.

$$46. \begin{cases} (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) < 0 \\ x^2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$47. \begin{cases} \frac{3x-2}{x-3} > 0 \\ \frac{4x-1}{5x-2} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$48. \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 8 \leq 0 \\ x^2 - 3x + 6 > 0 \\ x^2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$49. \begin{cases} 5x - 20 \leq x^2 \leq 8x \\ 1 < \frac{3x^2 - 7x + 8}{x^2 + 1} < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$50. \begin{cases} \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \\ \frac{3x - 21}{x^2 + x + 4} < 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} 2x + 3 > 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} < 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 9x - 20}{11x - x^2 - 30} \leq -1 \\ x^2 + 18 > 5x \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

### §3. O'zgaruvchisi modul belgisi ostida bo'lgan tengsizliklar

O'zgaruvchisi modul belgisi ostida bo'lgan tengsizliklarni yechish uchun ba'zan §1 dagi aytilgan tengsizliklarning teng kuchliligi haqidagi mulohazadan foydalanamiz.

$|f(x)| > |G(x)|$  ko'rinishdagi tengsizlikni yechish kerak bo'lsin.

Bizlarga ma'lumki, agar  $p(x)$  ixtiyoriy funksiya bo'lsa, unda  $|\rho(\chi)| \geq 0$  va  $|p(x)|^2 = (p(x))^2$ .

Bundan kelib chiqadiki,  $|f(x)| > |g(x)|$  tengsizlik  $(f(x)^2) > (g(x)^2)$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli.

Ba'zi hollarda esa haqiqiy son moduli geometrik interpretatsiyasidan ham foydalanish mumkin. Gap shundaki geometrik ravishda  $|a|$  sonlar o'qida  $a$  nuqtadan koordinata boshigacha bo'lgan masofani bildiradi,  $|a - b|$  esa  $a$  va  $b$  nuqtalar orasidagi masofani bildiradi.

**1-misol.**  $|x - 3| < 2$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish. I-usul.** Tengsizlikning har ikkala tomoni  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida musbat bo'lganligi sababli kvadratga ko'targandan keyin avvalgi tengsizlikka teng kuchli bo'lgan  $(x - 3)^2 < 4$  tengsizlikka kelamiz. Bundan  $x^2 - 6x + 5 < 0$  tengsizlikni olib,  $(1; 5)$  yechimga ega bo'lamiz.

**2-usul.** Modul ta'rifiga ko'ra

$$|x - 3| = \begin{cases} x - 3, & \text{agar } x - 3 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 3), & \text{agar } x - 3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

bo'lgani uchun berilgan tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasiga teng kuchli bo'ladi.

$$\begin{cases} x - 3 \geq 0 \\ x - 3 < 2 \end{cases} \text{ va } \begin{cases} x - 3 < 0 \\ -(x - 3) < 2 \end{cases}$$

Birinchi sistemadan  $3 \leq x < 5$  ni 2-sistemadan esa  $1 < x < 3$  ni olamiz. Bu yechimlarning birlashtirsak berilgan tengsizlik yechimi  $(1; 5)$ ni olamiz. Sonlar o'qida bu yechimlarni o'zingiz ko'rsating.

**2-misol.**  $|2x - 1| < |4x + 1|$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikni ikkala tomonini kvadratga ko'targandan keyin  $(2x - 1)^2 < (4x + 1)^2$  ni olamiz. Buni davom ettirib  $x(x + 1) > 0$  ni hosil qilamiz. Oxirgi tengsizlikni yechib  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (0; \infty)$  yechimlarni olamiz.

**3-misol.**  $|2x - 1| < |4x + 1|$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

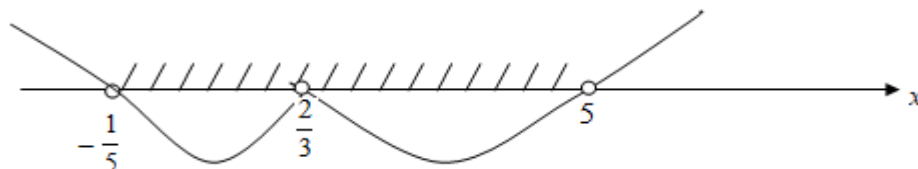
**Yechish:** Bu tengsizlik  $\frac{(2x+3)^2}{(3x-2)^2} < 1$  ga teng kuchli. Bundan

$$\frac{4x^2 + 12x + 9}{9x^2 - 12x + 4} - 1 > 0 \text{ yoki } \frac{-5x^2 + 24x + 5}{(3x-2)^2} > 0$$

Surat va maxrajida algebraik almashtirishlar bajarilgandan keyin

$$\frac{5(x + \frac{1}{5})(x - 5)}{9(x - \frac{2}{3})^2} < 0$$

ni olamiz. Oraliqlar metodi bilan yechib, oxirgi tengsizlikning  $(-\frac{1}{5}; \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; 5)$  yechimini topamiz. Bu esa berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi. (22-chizma).



22-chizma

**4-misol.**  $|x^2 - 3x + 2| \leq 2x - x^2$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasiga teng kuchli.

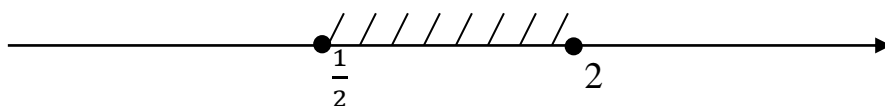
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 \leq 2x - x^2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 < 0 \\ -(x^2 - 3x + 2) \leq 2x - x^2 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemalarni yechib

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \\ (x-1/2)(x-2) \leq 0 \end{cases}; \begin{cases} (x-1)(x-2) < 0 \\ x-2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 1; x \geq 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} 1 < x < 2 \\ x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

bundan esa  $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$   $x = 2$ :  $1 < x < 2$  olamiz. Bu yechimlarning birlashmasini olsak  $[\frac{1}{2}; 2]$  oraliqni olamiz. Bu oraliq berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.



**5-misol:**  $|3x-1| + |2x-3| - |x+5| < 2$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bunday ko'rinishdagi tengsizliklarni yechish uchun, avval biz har bir modul ichini nolga aylantiruvchi  $x$  o'zgaruvchining qiymatlarini topamiz. Bizning misolimiz uchun bunday qiymatlar  $\frac{1}{3}$ ;  $\frac{3}{2}$  va  $-5$  lar.

Bu nuqtalar sonlar o'qini to'rtta oraliqqa:  $(-\infty; -5]$ ,  $[-5; \frac{1}{3}]$ ,  $[\frac{1}{3}; \frac{3}{2}]$  va  $[\frac{3}{2}; \infty]$  bo'ladi. Berilgan tengsizlikni ko'rsatilgan har bir oraliqda qaraymiz.

$$1) \begin{cases} x \leq -5 \\ -(3x-1) - (2x-3) + (x+5) < 2 \end{cases} \text{ bu sistemani yechsak}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq -5 \\ x > \frac{7}{4} \end{cases}$$

sistemaga kelimiz.

Ma'lumki bu oxirgi sistemaning yechimi bo'sh to'plam.

$$2) \begin{cases} -5 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ -(3x-1) - (2x-3) - (x+5) < 2 \end{cases} \text{ buni yechib,}$$

$$\begin{cases} -5 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

sistemaga kelimiz. Oxirgi sistemaning yechimi  $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq \frac{1}{3}$  bo'ladi.

$$3) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ (3x-1) - (2x-3)(x+5) < 2 \end{cases} \text{ sistemadan, } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 < 5 \end{cases}$$

sistemaga kelimiz. Bu oxirgi sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligi to'g'ri tengsizlik bo'lganligi, ya'ni  $0 < 5$  to'g'ri ekanligidan, birinchi tengsizlik  $\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}$  uchinchi sistemaning yechimi bo'ladi.

$$4) \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ (3x-1) + (2x-3) - (x+5) < 2 \end{cases} \text{ bu sistemani yechib } \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ x < \frac{11}{4} \end{cases} \text{ ga kelimiz. Bu}$$

$\frac{3}{2} \leq x < \frac{11}{4}$  ni beradi.

Berilgan holdagi yechimlarni birlashtirsak:  $(\frac{-1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}) \cup [\frac{1}{3}; \frac{3}{2}] \cup [\frac{3}{2}; \frac{11}{4}]$  ni yoki  $(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{11}{4})$  yechimni olamiz.

Demak berilgan tengsizlikning yechimlari  $(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{11}{4})$  oraliqda ekan.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

Quyidagi tengsizliklarni yeching.

$$51. |x+5| > 11. \quad 52. |2x-5| < 3. \quad 53. |3x-1| \geq 5.$$

$$54. |2x-4| \leq 1. \quad 55. |1-3x| - |2x+3| \geq 0$$

$$56. |-5/(x+2)| < |10/(x-1)|. \quad 57. |1-2x| > 3-x$$

$$58. |x+8| \leq 3x-1. \quad 59. |4-3x| \geq 2-x.$$

$$60. |2x-3| \geq 2x-3. \quad 61. |5x^2 - 2x + 1| < 1.$$

$$62. |6x^2 - 2x + 1| \leq 1. \quad 63. |-2x^2 + 3x + 5| > 2.$$

$$64. \left| \frac{x+2}{2x-3} \right| < 3 \quad 65. \left| \frac{2x-3}{x^2-1} \right| < 3$$

$$66. \left| \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2+3x+2} \right| > 1 \quad 67. \left| \frac{x^2-3x-1}{x^2+x+1} \right| \leq 3$$

$$68. \left| \frac{x^2-5x+4}{x^2-4} \right| \geq 1 \quad 69. x^2 + 2|x| - 3 \leq 0.$$

$$70. x^2 + 5|x| - 24 > 0. \quad 71. |x^2 - 3x - 15| < 2x^2 - x$$

$$72. |x^2 + x + 10| \leq 3x^2 + 7x + 2 \quad 73. |2x^2 + x + 11| > x^2 - 5x + 6.$$

$$74. |4x^2 - 9x + 6| > -x^2 + x - 3. \quad 75. |x-3|/(x^2 - 5x + 6) \geq 2.$$

$$76. |x-6| > |x^2 - 5x + 9|. \quad 77. \frac{x^2 - 7|x| + 10}{x^2 - 6x + 9} < 0.$$

$$78. \frac{x^2 - |x| - 12}{x-3} \geq 2x.$$

$$79. |x| + |x-1| < 5. \quad 80. |x+1| + |x-2| > 5.$$



## §4. Irratsional tengsizliklar

Irratsional tengsizliklarni yechishda irratsional tenglamalarni yechishdagi usullar qo'llaniladi. Ya'ni, ikkala tomonini bir xil darajaga ko'tarish, o'zgaruvchi kiritish yoki belgilab olish va hokazo. Ammo irratsional tengsizliklarni yechishning prinsipial farqi shundaki, agar irratsional tenglamalarni yechgandan keyin topilgan qiymatlarni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yib tekshirsak, irratsional tengsizliklarda buning iloji yo'q. Chunki irratsional tengsizliklar yechimlari cheksiz to'plam.

O'zgaruvchisi kvadrat ildiz ostida bo'lgan ixtiyoriy irratsional tengsizlik almashtirishlar bajarilgandan keyin  $\sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$  yoki  $\sqrt{f(x)} < g(x)$  ko'rinishga keladi.

Shuning uchun ham avval shu ko'rinishdagi tengsizliklarni yechish ustida to'xtalamiz.

$$\sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \quad (1)$$

tengsizlikni qarasak. Ma'lumki, bu tengsizlikning istalgan yechimi  $f(x) \geq 0$  tengsizlikning va  $g(x) > 0$  tengsizlikning ham yechimi bo'ladi. (chunki bunda  $g(x) > \sqrt{f(x)} \geq 0$ ).

Demak, (1) tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \end{cases}$$

bunda,  $f(x) \geq 0$  va  $g(x) > 0$

Bunda ko'rinib turibdiki, sistemadagi uchinchi tengsizlikning har ikkala tomoni ham manfiy bo'lmagan qiymatlarda aniqlangan, shuning uchun ham bu tengsizlikni ikkala tomonini kvadratga ko'tarsak, yana unga teng kuchli bo'lgan tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, (1) tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) < (g(x))^2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Xuddi shunday  $\sqrt{f(x)} \leq g(x)$  tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq (g(x))^2 \end{cases}$$

Endi  $\sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$  (2) ko'rinishidagi tengsizlikni qaraymiz. Bu tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli.

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} > g(x) \end{cases}$$

Ammo, bunda birinchi tengsizlikdan farqli holda  $g(x)$  manfiy bo'lmagan qiymatlar bilan birga manfiy qiymatlarni ham qabul qilishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ham (2) tengsizlikni har qaysi hol  $g(x) < 0$  va  $g(x) > 0$  uchun qaraymiz, unda bu sistemalar majmuasini hosil qilamiz.

$$\begin{cases} g(x) < 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} > g(x) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} > g(x) \end{cases}$$

Shu sistemaning birinchisidan uchinchi tengsizlik  $\sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$  ni tashlab yuborish mumkin, chunki bu tengsizlik oldingi ikkita tengsizlikning natijasi:

Ikkinchi sistemada esa uchinchi tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini kvadratga ko'tarish mumkin, chunki oldingi ikkita tengsizlikka ko'ra uchinchi tengsizlikning ikkala tomonlarining musbatlik shartlari mavjud.

Shunday qilib, (2) tengsizlik quyidagi ikkita tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} g(x) < 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) > (g(x))^2 \end{cases}$$

Ikkinchi sistemadan ko'rinib turibdiki, yechish davomida uning ikkinchi tengsizligini tashlab yuborish mumkin, chunki u oxirgi tengsizlikning natijasi.

**1-misol.**  $\sqrt{2x+10} < 3x-5$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Berilgan tengsizlik bu (1) ko'rinishdagi tengsizlik. Shuning uchun ham u quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} 2x+10 \geq 0 \\ 3x-5 > 0 \\ 2x+10 < (3x-5)^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{yoki} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -5 \\ x > \frac{5}{3} \\ 9(x-\frac{5}{9})(x-3) > 0 \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi sisteman yechib,  $(3; +\infty)$  oraliqni olamiz. Demak, berilgan tengsizlikning yechimlari  $(3; +\infty)$  oraliqda yotar ekan.

**2-misol.**  $\sqrt{(x-3)(x+1)} > 3(x+1)$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Berilgan tengsizlik (2) ko'rinishdagi tengsizlik bo'lganligi sababli, u quyidagi tengsizliklar majmuasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ 3(x+1) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-3)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ 3(x+1) \geq 0 \\ (x-3)(x+1) > (3(x+1))^2 \end{cases}$$

Birinchi sistemadan  $x < -1$  ni va 2-sistemadan  $(-\frac{3}{2}; -1)$  ni olamiz. Bu yechimlar birlashmasi  $(-\infty; -1)$  esa berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**3-misol.**  $\sqrt{3x} - \sqrt{2x+1} \geq 1$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlik quyidagi sistemaga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} 3x \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{3x} - \sqrt{2x+1} \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemaning oxirgi tengsizligini  $\sqrt{3x} \geq 1 + \sqrt{2x+1}$  ko'rinishida yozish qulay. Chunki ikkala tomoni ham manfiy bo'lmagan ifoda bo'ladi va shuning uchun ham tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini kvadratga ko'tarish mumkin, unda yana avvalgi tengsizlikka teng kuchli bo'lgan tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, oxirgi sistemadan quyidagi sistemaga kelamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ (\sqrt{3x})^2 \geq (1 + \sqrt{2x+1})^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{yoki} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+1} \leq \frac{x}{2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

Davom ettirib:

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} - 1 \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 \leq (\frac{x}{2} - 1)^2 \end{cases}$$

ga kelamiz.

Bundan  $[12; +\infty)$  yechimga ega bo'lamiz. Bu berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**4-misol.**  $\sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{x-1} > 8$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlik

$$\begin{cases} 2x+5 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{x-1} > 8 \end{cases}$$

sistemaga teng kuchli.

Sistemaning 3-tengsizligining har ikkala tomoni manfiy bo'lmagani ko'rinib turibdi, shuning uchun ham unga teng kuchli bo'lgan quyidagi sistemani yozishimiz mumkin.

$$\begin{cases} 2x+5 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ (\sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{x-1})^2 > 64 \end{cases} \quad \text{yoki} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 2\sqrt{2x^2+3x-5} > 60-3x \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi sistemaning 2-tengsizligi (2) ko'rinishdagi tengsizlik, shuning uchun ham u quyidagi sistemalar majmuasiga teng kuchli.

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0 \\ 60 - 3x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 372x + 3620 < 0 \end{cases} ; \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0 \\ 60 - 3x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Bu yerdan  $x \geq 1$  da  $2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$  bajarilishini ko'ramiz:

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \leq 20 \\ (x-10)(x-362) < 0 \end{cases} ; \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x > 20 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemalar majmuasini yechib,  $10 < x \leq 20$ ;  $x > 20$  yechimlarni olamiz. Bu yechimlarni birlashtirsak  $(10; +\infty)$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

**5-misol.**  $x^2 + 5x + 4 < 5\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28}$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish:** Biz  $\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28} = y$  bilan belgilab,  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = y^2 - 24$  ni olamiz. Unda berilgan tengsizlik

$$y^2 - 5y - 24 < 0$$

ko'rinishga keladi.

Buni yechsak  $-3 < y < 8$  ni olamiz. Biz quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga kelamiz.

$$-3 < \sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28} < 8$$

tengsizlikni yechish yetarli. Bu tengsizlik

$$0 \leq x^2 + 5x + 28 < 64$$

tengsizlikka teng kuchli.

$x^2 + 5x + 28$  kvadrat uchhadning diskriminanti manfiy bo'lganligi sababli  $x^2 + 5x + 8 \geq 0$  tengsizlik doimo bajariladi. Demak biz  $x^2 + 5x + 28 < 64$  ni yechishimiz yetarli.

$$x^2 + 5x - 36 < 0 \text{ yoki } (x + 9)(x - 4) < 0.$$

Bundan  $(-9; 4)$  yechimni olamiz, bu berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**6-misol.**  $\frac{1}{4} > x(\sqrt{1+x}-1)(\sqrt{1-x}+1)$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bunda  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + 1$  ifodani qaraymiz.  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatlari uchun  $\varphi(x) > 0$  bo'lganligi sababli, agar berilgan tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini  $\varphi(x)$  ga ko'paytirsak va tengsizlik ishorasini saqlab qolsak unda teng kuchli bo'lgan tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi:

$$\frac{1}{4}x(\sqrt{1+x}+1) > (\sqrt{1+x}-1)(\sqrt{1-x}+1)(\sqrt{1+x}+1)$$

Buni davom ettirib:

$$\frac{1}{4}x(\sqrt{1+x}+1) > ((\sqrt{1+x})^2 - 1)(\sqrt{1-x}+1),$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x(\sqrt{1+x}+1) > x(\sqrt{1-x}+1),$$

$$x(\sqrt{1+x}+1-4(\sqrt{1-x}+1)) > 0,$$

$$x(\sqrt{1+x}-4\sqrt{1-x}-3) > 0.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasiga teng kuchli

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x} > 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \\ x < 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x} < 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \end{cases}$$

Bu esa o'z navbatida quyidagi sistemalar majmuasiga teng kuchli.

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1+x \geq 0 \\ 1-x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x} > 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \end{cases} \text{ yoki } \begin{cases} 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{1+x} > 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \\ -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x} < 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi majmuaning birinchi sistemasi yechimga ega emas. Haqiqatan ham, agar  $0 < x \leq 1$  bo'lsa, unda  $\sqrt{1+x} \leq \sqrt{2}$ . U holda  $\sqrt{1+x} < 3$  va xususan  $\sqrt{1+x} < 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3$ . Bu esa sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligiga qarama-qarshi.

Majmuaning 2-sistemasi esa  $-1 \leq x < 0$  yechimga ega, chunki  $-1 \leq x < 0$  da  $\sqrt{1+x} < 1$  va nihoyat,  $\sqrt{1+x} < 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3$

Shunday qilib, berilgan tengsizlik  $(-1; 0)$  yechimga ega.

**7-misol:**  $\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{3-x} > \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{6-x}$  tengsizlikni yeching

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikni yechamiz. Bu tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 \\ 3-x \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ 6-x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{3-x} > \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{6-x} \end{cases}$$

yoki

$$\begin{cases} 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{3-x} > \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{6-x} \end{cases}$$

Bundan  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  bo'lganligi sababli  $x-1 \leq 2$  va shuning uchun  $\sqrt{x-1} \leq \sqrt{2}$ . Bundan tashqari  $x \leq 3$  ekanligidan  $x+3 \leq 6$  yoki  $6-x \geq 3$  kelib chiqadi, shuning uchun ham  $\sqrt{6-x} \geq \sqrt{3}$ . Demak,  $\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{6-x} \leq \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$  va xususan  $\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{6-x} < 0$  ammo  $\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{3-x} > 0$  tengsizlik  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy yo'l qo'yiladigan qiymatida bajariladi, natijada oxirgi sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligi  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qabul qiladigan qiymatida bajariladi. Demak, oxirgi sistema va u bilan birgalikda berilgan tengsizlik  $[2;3]$  yechimga ega.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

81.  $\sqrt{2x+1} < 5$       82.  $\sqrt{3x-2} > 1$       83.  $\sqrt{\frac{x+3}{4-x}} \geq 2$

84.  $\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{3x-2}} \leq 3$       85.  $\sqrt{2x+10} < 3x-5$       86.  $\sqrt{(x-3)(x+1)} > 3(x+1)$

87.  $\sqrt{(x+4)(2x-1)} < 2(x+4)$       88.  $\sqrt{(x+2)(x-5)} < 8-x$

89.  $\sqrt{x^2-x-12} < x$       90.  $\frac{\sqrt{17-15x-2x^2}}{x+3} > 0$

91.  $\sqrt{9x-20} < x$       92.  $\sqrt{x^2-4x} > x-3$       93.  $\sqrt{3x^2-22x} > 2x-7$

94.  $\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} \leq x + 4$
96.  $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-2} \leq 1$
98.  $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+2} \leq 1$
100.  $2\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 2\sqrt{x-3}$
102.  $\sqrt{17-4x} + \sqrt{x-5} \leq \sqrt{13x+1}$
104.  $\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x+3} - 2\sqrt{x} \geq 0$
105.  $\sqrt{2\sqrt{7+x}} - \sqrt{2\sqrt{7-x}} > \sqrt[4]{28}$
106.  $x^2 + \sqrt{x^2+11} < 31$
108.  $\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x+2}} < x-8$
109.  $\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x+2}} - \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{2x-1}} \geq 7/12$
111.  $\sqrt{x^2-3x+5} + x^2 \leq 3x+7$
113.  $\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{6x^2+1} < x+1$
115.  $\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 2 > \sqrt[3]{x-3}$
117.  $\sqrt[4]{x-2} + \sqrt[4]{6-x} \geq \sqrt{2}$
119.  $\sqrt{x^4-2x^2+1} > 1-x$
121.  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{2-x}} - \sqrt{2-x} < 2$
122.  $(x-3)\sqrt{x^2-4} \leq x^2-9$
124.  $\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{4-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}} > 1/x$
95.  $\sqrt{2x^2+7x+50} \geq x-3$
97.  $\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x-4} \geq 2$
99.  $\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{x-4} - \sqrt{4x+5} < 0$
101.  $\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{1-x} > \sqrt{8x-5}$
103.  $\sqrt{x+6} > \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{2x-5}$
107.  $2/x - 1/2 > \sqrt{4/x^2 - 3/4}$
110.  $(x+5)(x-2) + 3\sqrt{x(x+3)} > 0$
112.  $2x^2 - \sqrt{(x-3)(2x-7)} < 13x+9$
114.  $(1+x^2)\sqrt{x^2+1} > x^2-1$
116.  $\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} < 2 - \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}}$
118.  $\sqrt{4-4x^3+x^6} \geq x - \sqrt[3]{2}$
120.  $\sqrt{3x^2+5x+7} - \sqrt{3x^2+5x+2} > 1$
123.  $\frac{6x}{x-2} - \sqrt{\frac{12x}{x-2}} - 2\sqrt[4]{\frac{12x}{x-2}} > 0$
125.  $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{\sqrt{x-3}} + \sqrt{x-3} > \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-3}}$

## §5. Ko'rsatkichli tengsizliklar

Ko'rsatkichli tengsizliklar  $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)}$  ko'rinishda (yoki  $a^{f(x)} < a^{g(x)}$  ko'rinishda bo'lib, bunda  $a$ -birdan farqli musbat son).

Bunday ko'rinishdagi tengsizliklarni yechish quyidagi teoremlarga asoslanadi:

**1-teorema.** Agar  $a > 1$  bo'lsa, unda  $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)}$  tengsizlik  $f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $0 < a < 1$  bo'lsa, unda  $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)}$  tengsizlik  $f(x) < g(x)$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli bo'ladi.

**1-misol.**  $\sqrt[3]{2^{(3x-1)/(x-1)}} < 8^{(x-3)/(3x-7)}$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlikni quyidagicha almashtiramiz.

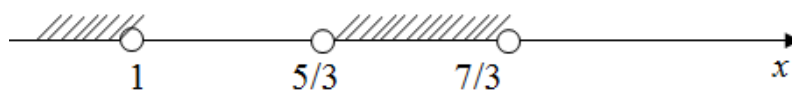
$$2^{\frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)}} < 2^{\frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7}}.$$

Bu tengsizlik 1-teoremaga ko'ra quyidagi tengsizlikka teng kuchli.

$$\frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)} < \frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7}, \quad \frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7} < 0$$

$$\frac{12x-20}{(3x-3)(3x-7)} < 0, \quad \frac{x-5/3}{(x-1)(x-1/7)} < 0.$$

Bu tengsizlikni oraliqlar metodi bilan yechib,  $(-\infty; 1) \cup (\frac{5}{3}; \frac{7}{3})$  yechimga ega bo'lamiz.



23-chizma

**2-misol.**  $(0,04)^{5x-x^2-8} < 625$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonida asoslari bir xilga keltirishimiz lozim.  $625 = (0,04)^{-2}$  bo'lgani uchun, berilgan tengsizlikni quyidagicha yozish mumkin.

$$(0,04)^{5x-x^2-8} < (0,04)^{-2}.$$

Bu tengsizlik ikkinchi teoremaga ko'ra quyidagi tengsizlikka teng kuchli.

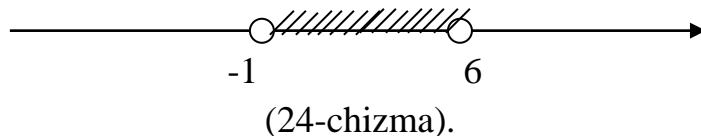
$$5x - x^2 - 8 > -2.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlikni yechamiz.

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 < 0, \quad (x+1)(x-6) < 0.$$

Bu tengsizlikni oraliqlar metodi bilan yechib  $(-1; 6)$  yechimga ega bo'lamiz. Shu yechim berilgan tengsizlikni yechimi bo'ladi.





**3-misol.**  $2^{x+2} - 2^{x+3} - 2^{x+4} > 5^{x+1} - 5^{x+2}$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Berilgan tengsizlikni yechish uchun quyidagi almashtirishlarni bajaramiz.

$$2^{x+2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x+2} - 2^2 \cdot 2^{x+2} > 5^{x+2}(5^{-1} - 1),$$

$$2^{x+2}(1 - 2 - 2^2) > 5^{x+2}\left(\frac{1}{5} - 1\right),$$

$$2^{x+2}(-5) > 5^{x+2}\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right).$$

$$\frac{2^{x+2}}{5^{x+2}} < \frac{4}{25} \text{ yoki } \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{x+2} < \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlik  $x + 2 > 2$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli, bundan  $(0; +\infty)$  yechimni olamiz. Bu berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**4-misol.**  $\frac{1}{(0,5)^x} - \frac{1}{1 - (0,5)^{x+1}} \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bunda  $y = (0,5)^x$  belgilash kiritamiz. Unda berilgan tengsizlik

$$\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{1-0,5y} \geq 0$$

ko'rinishni oladi. Unda yana almashtirish bajarsak:

$$\frac{y - \frac{4}{3}}{(y-1)(y-2)} \geq 0$$

tengsizlikka kelamiz.

Buni oraliqlar metodi bilan yechib,

$$1 \leq y \leq \frac{4}{3}; y > 2$$

ni topamiz.

Shunday qilib, biz quyidagi tengsizliklar majmuasini yechishga keldik.

$$\begin{cases} 1 < (0,5)^x \leq \frac{4}{3} \text{ yoki } \\ (0,5)^x > 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (0,5)^0 < (0,5)^x \leq (0,5)^{\log_{0,5} 4/3} \\ (0,5)^x > (0,5)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi tengsizliklar majmuasidan:  $(-\infty; -1) \cup [\log_{0,5} \frac{4}{3}; 0)$  yechimlarni olamiz.

**5-misol.**  $8^x - 18^x - 2 \cdot 27^x > 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlikni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$(2^x)^3 + 2^x \cdot 9^x - 2 \cdot 3^{3x} > 0$$

$$(2^x)^3 + 2^x \cdot (3^x)^2 - 2 \cdot (3^x)^3 > 0.$$

Bizga ma'lumki  $x$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida  $a^x > 0$ . Shuning uchun ham oxirgi tengsizlikning har ikkala tomonini  $2^{3x}$  yoki  $3^{3x}$  ga bo'lish mumkin.

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3x} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - 2 > 0,$$

bunda  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = v$  bilan belgilasak.

$$v^3 + v - 2 > 0$$

tengsizlikka kelamiz.

Bu tengsizlikning chap tomonini ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz.

$$(v-1)(v^2+v+2) > 0,$$

bundan  $v > 1$  ni olamiz.

Shunday qilib,  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > 1$  yoki  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0$ .

Oxirgi tengsizlikdan:  $(-\infty; 0)$  yechimni olamiz.

**6-misol.**  $(x^2 + x + 1)^x < 1$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bunda  $x^2 + x + 1$  kvadrat uchhadning diskriminanti manfiy va  $x^2$  oldidagi koeffitsient musbat bo'lganligi sababli  $x$  hamma haqiqiy qiymatlari uchun  $x^2 + x + 1 > 0$  tengsizlik doimo bajariladi.

Shuning uchun ham tengsizlikning o'ng tomonini  $(x^2 + x + 1)^0$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$(x^2 + x + 1)^x < (x^2 + x + 1)^0 \quad (*)$$

Endi bu tengsizlik uchun 1- va 2-teoremlarni qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Chunki  $x^2 + x + 1$  uchun ikkita hol bo'lishi mumkin.

$$x^2 + x + 1 > 1 \text{ yoki } 0 < x^2 + x + 1 < 1.$$

Agar  $x^2 + x + 1 > 1$  bo'lsa 1-teoremani va agar  $0 < x^2 + x + 1 < 1$  bo'lsa 2-teoremani qo'llaymiz.

Shunday qilib (\*) tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar majmuasiga teng kuchli.

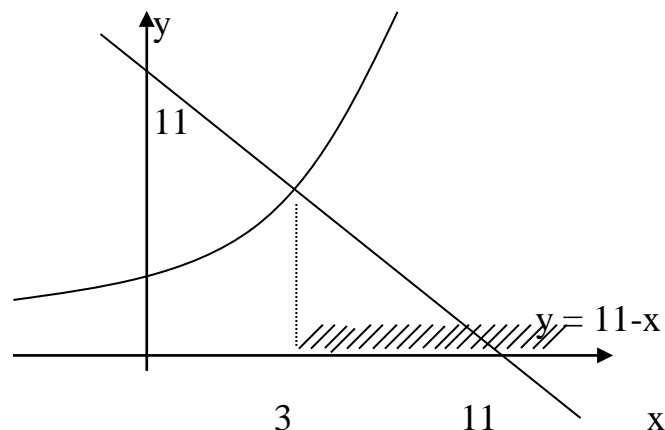
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x + 1 < 1 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right. \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} x(x+1) < 1 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x + 1 > 1 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} x(x+1) > 1 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Bunda birinchi sistema yechimga ega emas, 2-sistemadan esa  $(-\infty; 1)$  yechimni olamiz. Bu berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**7-misol.**  $2^x \geq 11 - x$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikning chap tomonida  $y = 2^x$  funksiya o'suvchi va o'ng tomonidagi  $y = 11 - x$  funksiya esa hamma sonlar o'qida kamayuvchi ekanligi ma'lum. (25-chizma).



25-chizma.

Bundan yaqqol ko'rinib turibdiki,  $x = 3$  qiymat  $11 - x = 2^x$  tenglamaning ildizi. Unda  $[3; \infty)$  soha berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.

126.  $6^{3-x} < 216$

127.  $(\lg 3)^{3x-7} > (\log_3 10)^{7x-3}$

128.  $2^x \cdot 5^x > 0,1(10^{x-1})^5$

129.  $2^{x^2-6x-2,5} > 16\sqrt{2}$

130.  $(\frac{1}{3})^{-[x+2]} \geq 81$

131.  $(0,5)^{x-2} > 6$

132.  $0,3^{2+4+\dots+2x} > 0,3^{72}$

133.  $(\frac{3}{5})^{13x^2} \leq (\frac{3}{5})^{x^4+36} < (\frac{25}{9})^{-6x^2}$

134.  $1 < 3^{[x^2-x]} < 9$

135.  $0,02^{1-1/2+1/4-1/8+\dots+(-1)^n \cdot 1/2^n+\dots} < \sqrt[3]{0,02^{3x^2+5x}} < 1$

136.  $\sqrt{3^{x-54}} - 7\sqrt{3^{x-58}} \leq 162$

137.  $8^{x+1} - 8^{2x-1} > 30$

138.  $2^{2+x} - 2^{2-x} > 15$

139.  $4^x - 2^{2(x-1)} + 8^{(2/3)(x-2)} > 52$

140.  $5^{2x+1} > 5^x + 4$

141.  $\frac{1}{3^x+5} < \frac{1}{3^{x+1}-1}$

142.  $5^{2\sqrt{x}} + 5 < 5^{\sqrt{x+1}} + 5^{\sqrt{x}}$

143.  $36^x - 2 \cdot 18^x - 8 \cdot 9^x > 0$

144.  $4^{2x+1} + 2^{2x+6} < 4 \cdot 8^{x+1}$

145.  $4^{x+1,5} + 9^x < 9^{x+1}$

146.  $2^{2x+2} + 6^x - 2 \cdot 3^{2x+2} > 0$

147.  $(\frac{3}{2})^{2x} + 3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^{x-1} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^{x-2} + 1,25 > 0$

148.  $2^{4x} - 2^{3x+1} - 2^{2x} - 2^{x+1} - 2 \leq 0$

149.  $0,008^x + 5^{1-3x} + 0,04^{3/2(x+1)} < 30,04$

150.  $\sqrt{9^x - 3^{x+2}} > 3^x - 9$

151.  $25 \cdot 2^x - 10^x + 5^x > 25$

$$152. |x-3|^{2x^2-7} > 1 \qquad 153. (4x^2+2x+1)^{x^2-x} > 1$$

$$154. \sqrt{2(5^x+24)} - \sqrt{5^x-7} \geq \sqrt{5^x+7}$$

$$155. \sqrt{13^x-5} \leq \sqrt{2(13^x+12)} - \sqrt{13^x+5}$$

$$156. \frac{6-3^{x+1}}{x} > \frac{10}{2x-1}$$

$$157. \frac{2^{x+1}-7}{x-1} < \frac{10}{3-2x}$$

## §6. Logarifmik tengsizliklar

Ixtiyoriy logarifmik tengsizlik almashtirishlar bajarish natijasida

$$\log_a f(x) > \log_a g(x) \quad (1)$$

yoki

$$\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x)$$

(2) ko'rinishga keladi. Endi bu tengsizliklarning birortasini yechimini topish ustida to'xtalamiz, chunki ikkinchisi analogik o'xshash ravishda yechiladi.

**1-teorema.** Agar  $a > 1$  bo'lsa, unda (1) tengsizlik

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) > g(x) \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $0 < a < 1$  bo'lsa, unda (1) tengsizlik

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) < g(x) \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli.

**Eslatma:** 1)  $a > 1$  bo'lgan holda (1) tengsizlik bilan 1-teoremadagi sistemaning uchinchi tengsizligi bir xil ma'noli bo'ladi.

$0 < a < 1$  bo'lgan holda (1) tengsizlik bilan 2-teoremadagi sistemaning uchinchi tengsizligi qarama-qarshi ma'noli bo'ladi.

2) Yuqoridagi ikkala sistemaning ham birinchi va ikkinchi tengsizliklari (1) tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasini bildiradi.

3) Birinchi teoremadagi sistemadan birinchi tengsizlikni tashlab yuborish mumkin, chunki u ikkinchi va uchinchi tengsizliklardan kelib chiqadi, xuddi shunday 2-teoremadagi sistemadan esa ikkinchi tengsizlikni tashlab yuborish mumkin.

**1-misol.**  $\log_{1/2} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{4x - 11} \leq -1$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi  $-1 = \log_{1/2} 2$  bo'lgani uchun, berilgan tenglamani quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{4x - 11} \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2$$

bunda logarifm asosi  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ , ya'ni  $0 < a < 1$ , bo'lganligi sababli, 2-teoremaga asosan oxirgi tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli bo'ladi:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{4x - 11} > 0 \\ \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{4x - 11} \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Hosil qilingan sistema  $\frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{4x - 11} \geq 2$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli. Bu tengsizlikni yechib  $[2; 2,75) \cup [4; +\infty)$  yechimga ega bo'lamiz va shu yechim berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**2-misol.**  $\log_2 \frac{4}{x+3} > \log_2(2-x)$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** 1-teoremaga ko'ra bu tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{x+3} > 0 \\ 2-x > 0 \\ \frac{4}{x+3} > 2-x \end{cases}$$

bundan

$$\begin{cases} -2 < x < 2 \\ \frac{(x+2)(x-1)4}{x+3} > 0 \end{cases}$$

ni olamiz.

Oxirgi sistemadagi har bir tengsizlikni yechib, bu yechimlar kesishmasini olsak,  $(-3; -2) \cup (1; 2)$  yechimni olamiz, bu berilgan tengsizlikning ham yechimi bo'ladi.

**3-misol.**  $\log_{0,2}(x^3 + 8) - 0,5 \log_{0,2}(x^2 + 4x + 4) \leq \log_{0,2}(x + 58)$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasiga teng kuchli:

$$\begin{cases} x^3 + 8 > 0 \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 > 0 \\ x + 58 > 0 \\ \log_{0,2}(x^3 + 8) - 0,5 \log_{0,2}(x + 2)^2 \leq \log_{0,2}(x + 58) \end{cases}$$

Endi sistemadagi har bir tengsizlikni yechamiz:

$$\begin{cases} (x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) > 0 \\ (x+2)^2 > 0 \\ x > -58 \\ \log_{0,2}(x^3 + 8) - \frac{1}{2} \log_{0,2} \sqrt{(x+2)^2} \leq \log_{0,2}(x + 58) \end{cases}$$

Bundan:

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x \neq -2 \\ x > -58 \\ \log_{0,2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)}{[x+2]} \leq \log_{0,2}(x+58) \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi sistemani yechishni davom ettirib

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ \log_{0,2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)}{[x+2]} \leq \log_{0,2}(x+58) \end{cases}$$

Ma'lumki,  $x > -2$ , unda  $[x+2] = x+2$

Demak,

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ \log_{0,2}(x^2-2x+4) \leq \log_{0,2}(x+58) \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemaga 2-teoremani qo'llab, quyidagi sistemaga kelamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ (x^2-2x+4) \geq (x+58) \end{cases}$$

yoki soddalashtirsak:

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x^2-3x-54 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sistemaga kelamiz.

Bundan

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ (x+6)(x-9) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi sistemaning yechimi  $[9; \infty)$  berilgan tengsizlikning ham yechimi.

**4-misol.**  $\log_{x-2}(2x-3) > \log_{x-2}(24-6x)$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlik oldingi tengsizliklardan farq qiladi, chunki buning asosida o'zgaruvchi  $x$  qatnashyapti. Shuning uchun ham biz na birinchi na ikkinchi teoremani bu yerda qo'llay olamiz. Negaki,  $(x-2)$  logarifm asosi birdan kattami yoki kichikmi biz bilmaymiz. Agar  $x-2 > 1$  bo'lsa, unda berilgan tengsizlikka 1-teoremani qo'llaymiz. Agar  $0 < x-2 < 1$  bo'lsa, unda berilgan tengsizlikka 2-teoremani qo'llab yechamiz. Shu sababli 2 ta holni qarashimizga to'g'ri keladi:

1)  $x-2 > 1$ ; 2)  $0 < x-2 < 1$ .

Shunday qilib berilgan tengsizlikni yechish uchun quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasini yechish kerak:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x-2 > 1 \\ 2x-3 > 0 \\ 24-6x > 0 \\ 2x-3 > 24-6x \end{array} \right. \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} x > 3 \\ x > 3/2 \\ x < 4 \\ x > 27/8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 0 < x-2 < 1 \\ 2x-3 > 0 \\ 24-6x > 0 \\ 2x-3 < 24-6x \end{array} \right. \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} 2 < x < 3 \\ x > 3/2 \\ x < 4 \\ x < 27/8 \end{array} \right.$$

Birinchi sistemadan  $\frac{27}{8} < x < 4$  ni olamiz va ikkinchi sistemadan  $2 < x < 3$  ni olamiz. Bu yechimlarning birlashmasi  $(2; 3) \cup (3; 4)$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**5-misol:**  $\log_{\frac{x+5}{2}} \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} < 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

Yechish. Bu tengsizlikning o'ng tomonini  $0 = \log_{\frac{x+5}{2}} 1$  bilan almashtiramiz:

$$\log_{\frac{x+5}{2}} \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} < \log_{\frac{x+5}{2}} 1$$

Oldingi 4-misolda yuritilgan mulohazalarni bu misol uchun ham qo'llab, quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasi majmuasini yechishga kelamiz:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x+5/2 > 1 \\ \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} > 0 \\ \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} < 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} x > -1,5 \\ x \neq 5; x \neq 1,5 \\ \frac{(x+2)(x-8/3)}{(2x-3)^2} > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 0 < x+5/2 < 1 \\ \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} > 0 \\ \frac{(x-5)^2}{(2x-3)^2} > 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ yoki } \left[ \begin{array}{l} -2,5 < x_4 - 1,5 \\ x \neq 5; x \neq 1,5 \\ \frac{(x+2)(x-8/3)}{(2x-3)^2} < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Bu majmuani yechib, o'z navbatida berilgan tengsizlikning ham yechimini olamiz, ya'ni  $(-1; -1,5) \cup (\frac{8}{3}; 5) \cup (5; +\infty)$ .

**6-misol.**  $\log_2^2(x-1)^2 - \log_{0,5}(x-1) > 5$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

Yechish. Bunda



$$\log_2(x-1)^2 = 2\log_2(x-1) \text{ va } \log_{0,5}(x-1) = \frac{\log_2(x-1)}{\log_2 0,5} = -\log_2(x-1)$$

bo'lgani uchun, berilgan tengsizlikni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$4\log_2^2(x-1) + \log_2(x-1) > 5$$

Endi  $\log_2(x-1) = y$  bilan belgilaymiz va  $x-1 > 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $|x-1| = x-1$  ekanligini nazarga olib, oxirgi tengsizlikni  $4y^2 + y - 5 > 0$  ko'rinishda yozamiz. Bu tengsizlikdan  $y < -\frac{5}{4}; y > 1$  ni olamiz.

Endi quyidagi tengsizliklar majmuasini yechishga kelamiz:

$$\begin{cases} \log_2(x-1) < -\frac{5}{4} \\ \log_2(x-1) > 1 \end{cases} \text{ yoki } \begin{cases} \log_2(x-1) < \log_2 2^{-5/4} \\ \log_2(x-1) > \log_2 2 \end{cases}$$

Bu majmuaning birinchi tengsizligini yechib,  $0 < x-1 < 2^{-5/4}$  ni va nihoyat  $1 < x < 1 + \frac{1}{2^{5/4}}$  ni olamiz.

Majmuaning ikkinchi tengsizligini yechib esa  $x-1 > 2$ , ya'ni  $x > 3$  ni oalamiz.

Olingan yechimlarning birlashmasi:  $\left(1; 1 + \frac{1}{2^{5/4}}\right) \cup (3; +\infty)$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**7-misol.**  $x^{\lg x} > 10$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlikni ko'rsatkichli logarifmik tengsizlik desak ham bo'ladi. Ma'lumki, ko'rsatkichli logarifmik tenglamalarni yechish uchun tenglamaning har ikkala tomonini bir xil asosga logarifmlash metodidan ham foydalanamiz. Shu metodni ko'rsatkichli – logarifmik tengsizliklarni yechish uchun ham qo'llaymiz. Bilamizki

$f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikdan  $\log_a f(x) > \log_a g(x)$  tengsizlikka o'tish faqatgina  $f(x) > 0, g(x) > 0$  va  $a > 1$  shart bajarilgandagina mumkin.

$f(x) > g(x)$  tengsizlikdan  $\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x)$  tengsizlikka o'tish esa faqatgina  $f(x) > 0, g(x) > 0$  va  $0 < a < 1$  shart bajarilganda mumkin.

Endi berilgan tengsizlikka qaytamiz. Uning har ikkala tomoni musbat qiymatlar oladi va bu tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini 10 asos bo'yicha logarifmlaymiz, unda  $\lg x^{\lg x} > \lg 10$  ni olamiz.

Oxirgi tengsizlikdan  $\lg x \lg x > 1$ , ya'ni  $\lg^2 x > 1$  ni olamiz. Bundan.

$$\begin{cases} \lg x < -1 \\ \lg x > 1 \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar majmuasini olamiz. Bu majmuaning birinchi tengsizligidan  $0 < x < 0,1$  va ikkinchisidan esa  $x > 10$  ni olamiz. Shunday qilib,  $(0;0,1) \cup (10;\infty)$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

**8-misol.**  $(8-x)^{\log_2^2(8-x)} \leq 2^{3x-4}$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

**Yechish.** Bu tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasi  $8-x > 0$  yoki  $x < 8$  bo'lgan hamma haqiqiy sonlar. Berilgan tengsizlikning ikkala tomonini 2 asos bo'yicha logarifmlaymiz. Unda:

$$\log_2(8-x)^{\log_2^2(8-x)} \leq \log_2 2^{3x-4}$$

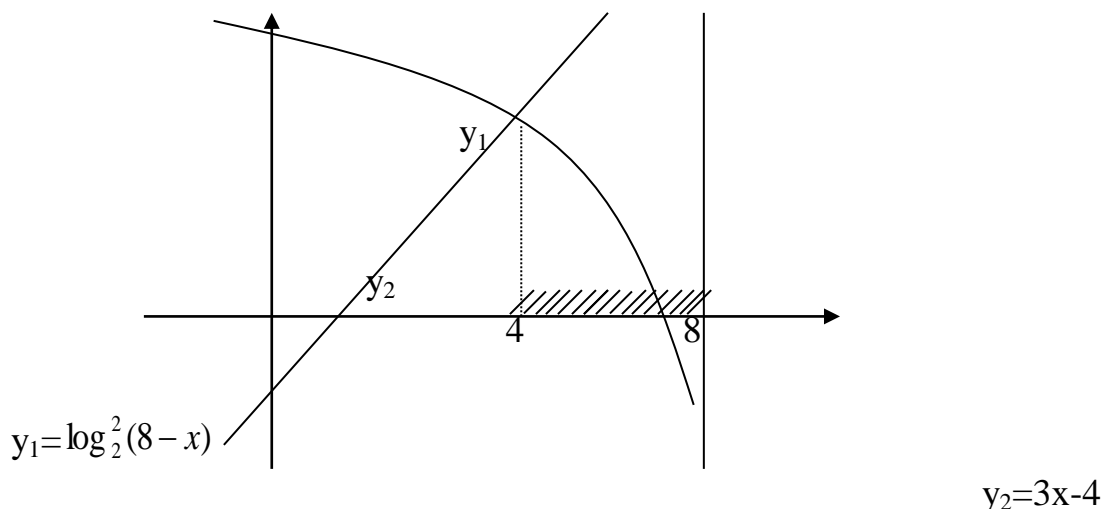
ni olamiz. Bu tengsizlik esa berilgan tengsizlikka teng kuchli bo'ladi.

Bunda almashtirish bajarsak:

$$\log_2^3(8-x) \leq 3x-4$$

ko'rinishga keladi.

Tengsizlikning aniqlanish sohasi  $x < 8$  da  $y = \log_2^3(8-x)$  funksiya kamayuvchi va  $y = 3x-4$  funksiya esa o'suvchi bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari,  $\log_2^3(8-x) = 3x-4$  tenglamaning ildizi  $x = 4$  ekanligini aniqlash qiyin emas. Demak, berilgan tengsizlik  $[4;8)$  yechimga ega. Buni biz 26-chizmada ko'rishimiz mumkin.



26-chizma.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

158.  $\log_3 \frac{3}{x-1} > \log_3(5-x)$

159.  $\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(2-x) > \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2}{x+1}$

160.  $\log_{0,5}(5+4x-x^2) > -3$     161.  $\log_{0,1}(x^2+75) - \log_{0,1}(x-4) \leq -2$   
 162.  $\log_{0,2}(2x+5) < \log_{1/5}(16-x^2) - 1$   
 163.  $\log_{\pi}(x+27) - \log_{\pi}(16-2x) < \log_{\pi}x$   
 164.  $\frac{\log_{0,3}(x+1)}{\log_{0,3}100 - \log_{0,3}9} < 1$   
 165.  $2 \log_8(x-2) - \log_8(x-3) > \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\log_{0,9}100 - \log_{0,9}9$   
 166.  $0,5 + \log_9x - \log_35x > \log_{1/3}(x+3)$     167.  $\log_{0,2}^2(x-1) > 4$   
 168.  $\log_2((x-3)(x+2)) + \log_{1/2}(x-3) < -\log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}3$   
 169.  $\log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{7-3x}{x+2} - \log_{1/\sqrt{2}}(x+2) > \log_{1/2}4$   
 170.  $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\log_{0,25}(x^2-5x+8)} \leq 2,5$   
 171.  $2,25^{\log_2(x^2-3x-10)} > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2+4x+4)}$   
 172.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{\log_1(x^2-3x+1)}{9}} < 1$     173.  $\log_x(x-1) \geq 2$   
 174.  $\log_x \sqrt{21-4x} > 1$     175.  $\log_x \frac{x+3}{x-1} > 1$   
 176.  $\log_x(16-6x-x^2) \leq 1$     177.  $\log_{x^2-3}729 > 3$   
 178.  $\log_{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+5}\right)}0,3 > 0$     179.  
 180.  $2^{\log_8(x^2-6x+9)} \leq 3^{2\log_x \sqrt{x-1}}$   
 181.  $\log_5 \sqrt{3x+4} \cdot \log_x 5 > 1$   
 182.  $\log_x(x^3+1) \log_{x+1}x > 2$   
 183.  $\log_x(x+1) < \log_{\frac{1}{x}}(2-x)$   
 184.  $\log_{|x-4|}(2x^2-9x+4) > 1$   
 185.  $\log_{|x+6|}2 \cdot \log_2(x^2-x-2) \geq 1$   
 186.  $\log_{0,5}^2x + \log_{0,5}x - 2 \leq 0$

187.  $\frac{1 - \log_4 x}{1 + \log_2 x} \leq \frac{1}{2}$
188.  $\log_2 (x+1)^2 + \log_2 \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} > 6$
189.  $(\log_2 x)^4 - \left(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^3}{8}\right)^2 + 9 \log_2 32/x^2 < 4 \left(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x\right)^2$
190.  $\log_{\frac{1}{5}} x + \log_4 x > 1$
191.  $\log_x 5\sqrt{5} - 1,25 > (\log_x \sqrt{5})^2$
192.  $\log_{\sqrt{2}} (5^x - 1) \log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5^x - 1} > 2$
193.  $2^{\log_{0,4} x \log_{0,4} 2,5x} > 1$
194.  $\sqrt{x^{\log_2 \sqrt{x}}} > 2$
195.  $0,2^{6 - \frac{3}{\log_4 x}} > \sqrt[3]{0,008^{2 \log_4 x - 1}}$
196.  $0,4^{\log_3 \frac{3}{x} \log_3 3x} > 6,25^{\log_3 x^2 + 2}$
197.  $2^{\log_{0,5}^2 x} + x^{\log_{0,5} x} > 2,5$
198.  $3^{\lg x + 2} < 3^{\lg x^2 + 5} - 2$
199.  $x^{\log_2 x} + 16x^{-\log_2 x} < 17$
200.  $\log_3 (4^x + 1) + \log_{4^x + 1} 3 > 2,5$
201.  $\log_3 (3^x - 1) \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (3^{x+2} - 9) > -3$
202.  $\log_7 x - \log_3 7 \cdot \log_3 x > \log_2 0,25$
203.  $x + \lg(1 + 2^x) > x \lg 5 + \lg 6$
204.  $\log_2 \left( 9^x + 3^{2x-1} - 2^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \right) < x + 3,5$
205.  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{1 - 4 \log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x} < 1$
206.  $\sqrt{1 - 9 \log_{\frac{1}{8}}^2 x} > 1 - 4 \log_{\frac{1}{8}} x$

207.  $\log_2(x-1) - \log_2(x+1) + \log_{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} 2 > 0$
208.  $\log_{\frac{x}{2}} 8 + \log_{\frac{x}{4}} 8 < \frac{\log_2 x^4}{\log_2 x^2 - 4}$
209.  $\log_x 2 \cdot \log_{2x} 2 \cdot \log_2 4x > 1$
210.  $\log_2 \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 2) < 1$
211.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_3 \log_{\frac{1}{5}}(x^2 - 4/5)} \leq 1$
212.  $0,3^{\log_1 \log_2 \frac{3x+6}{x^2+2}} > 1$
213.  $\log_3(\log_2(2 - \log_4 x) - 1) < 1$
214.  $\log_5 \log_3 \log_2(2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 10) > 0$
215.  $\log_2\left(1 + \log_{\frac{1}{9}} x - \log_9 x\right) < 1$
216.  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \log_2 \log_{x-1} 9 > 0$
217.  $\log_3 \log_{x^2} \log_{x^2} x^4 > 0$
218.  $\log_x \log_2(4^x - 12) \leq 1$
219.  $\frac{\log_5(x^2 + 3)}{4x^2 - 16x} < 0$
220.  $\frac{3x^2 - 16x + 21}{\log_{0,3}(x^2 + 4)} < 0$
221.  $\frac{(x - 0,5)(3 - x)}{\log_2|x - 1|} > 0$
222.  $\frac{\log_{0,3}|x - 2|}{x^2 - 4x} < 0$
223.  $\frac{\lg 7 - \lg(-8 - x^2)}{\lg(x + 3)} > 0$
224.  $\frac{\log_2(\sqrt{4x + 5} - 1)}{\log_2(\sqrt{4x + 5} + 11)} > \frac{1}{2}$

225.  $\frac{\log_{0,5}(\sqrt{x+3}-1)}{\log_{0,5}(\sqrt{x+3}+5)} < 1/2$
226.  $\frac{\lg \sqrt{x+7} - \lg 2}{\lg 8 - \lg(x-5)} < -1$
227.  $\frac{\lg(\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{\lg \sqrt[3]{x-40}} < 3$
228.  $\log_5(x+3) \geq \log_{x+3} 625$
229.  $\log_2 x \log_3 2x + \log_3 x \log_2 3x \geq 0$
230.  $\log_{0,5}(x+2) \log_2(x+1) + \log_{x+1}(x+2) > 0$
231.  $\log_{1/\sqrt{5}}(6^{x+1} - 36^x) \geq -2$
232.  $\log_{\sqrt{3}/3}(2^{x+2} - 4^x) \geq -2$
233.  $25^{\log_5^2 x} + x^{\log_5 x} \leq 30$
234.  $(2^x + 3 \cdot 2^{-x})^{2 \log_2 x - \log_2(x+6)} > 1$
235.  $\frac{1}{\log_{0,5} \sqrt{x+3}} \leq \frac{1}{\log_{0,5}(x+1)}$

## § 7. Trigonometrik tengsizliklar

Trigonometrik tengsizliklarni yechish qoidaga muvofiq sodda trigonometrik tengsizliklarni yechishga olib keladi, ya'ni

$\sin x > a, \sin x < a, \cos x > a, \cos x < a$  (bunda,  $|a| \leq 1$ ),  $tgx > a, tgx < a$   
 $ctgx > a, ctgx < a$ .

Yana trigonometrik tengsizliklarni yechimi sodda trigonometrik tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimiga olib keladi. Demak, biz trigonometrik tengsizliklarni yechish uchun avval sodda trigonometrik tengsizliklar va tengsizliklar sistemasini yechishni bilib olishimiz kerak. Odatda bunday tengsizliklarning yechimlari birlik doiralarda olib qaraladi.

Biz  $M_1M_2$  belgi bilan aylanadagi shunday yoyni belgilab olamizki, unda  $M_1$  – yoy boshi,  $M_2$  – yoy oxirining nuqtalari hamda musbat (soat strelkasiga qarshi) yo'nalish bo'yicha yozilgan bo'lsin.

Birlik doirada quyidagi yoylar:

1)  $Q_0Q_1$ ; 2)  $Q_1Q_3$ ; 3)  $Q_1Q_0$ ; 4)  $Q_2Q_1$ ; 5)  $Q_0M$ ; 6)  $MQ_0$ ; 7)  $Q_3M$  ni tengsizliklar yordamida yozish kerak bo'lsin, bunda M nuqta  $Q_1Q_2$  ning o'rtasi (27-chizma).

1)  $Q_0$  nuqta 0 soniga mos keladi,  $Q_1$  nuqta  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  songa. Shuning uchun  $Q_0Q_1$  yoyning nuqtalarini  $X$  deb olsak,  $0 \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  sonlar mos keladi. Ammo,  $X$  nuqta aylanaga tegishli bo'lganligi sababli, barcha  $X + 2\pi k$  uchun ham mos keladi (bunda  $k$ -butun son). Demak,  $Q_0Q_1$  yoyning  $X$  nuqtalari quyidagi tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi:

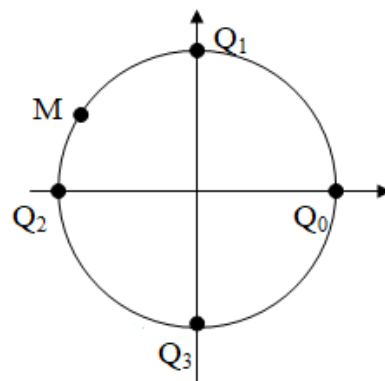
$$0 + 2\pi k \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \text{ yoki } 2\pi k \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

Bu–  $Q_0Q_1$  yoyning analitik yozuvi.

2)  $Q_1Q_3$  yoy uchun  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \leq X \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$  ni olamiz.

27-chizma.

3) Yuqorida qayd qilinganidek  $Q_1Q_0$  yozuv



$Q_1Q_2 \cdot Q_3Q_0$  yoyini bildiradi. Bunda  $Q_1$  nuqta -  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  songa va  $Q_0$  nuqta-  $2\pi$  songa mos keladi (0 soniga emas, chunki  $Q_1$  dan  $Q_0$  ga borish musbat yo'nalish bo'yicha bo'lyapti).

Demak,  $Q_1Q_0$  ning analitik yozuvi quyidagicha bo'ladi: 28-chizma

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq 2\pi + 2\pi\kappa$$

4)  $Q_2Q_1$  yoyini ikki xil usul bilan yozish mumkin:

$$-\pi + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi\kappa$$

yoki

$$\pi + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2\pi\kappa$$

$$5) Q_0M : 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi\kappa$$

$$6) MQ_0 : \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq 2\pi + 2\pi\kappa$$

$$7) Q_3M : -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi\kappa$$

Endi bir nechta misollar keltiramiz:

**1-misol.**  $\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

**Yechish.** Ta'rifga ko'ra  $\sin x$  - bu aylanadagi  $t$  nuqtaning  $x$  songa mos keluvchi ordinatasi bo'lib hisoblanadi.

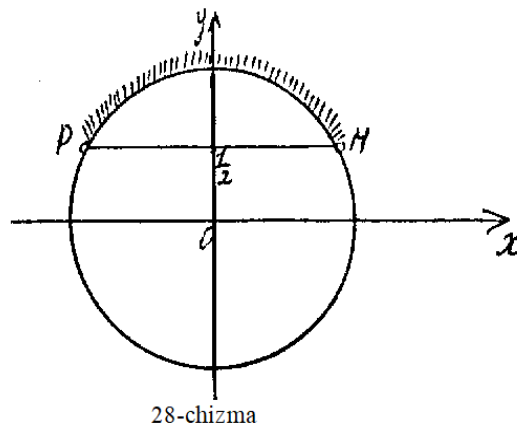
Birlik doirada ordinatasi  $\frac{1}{2}$  ga teng bo'lgan nuqtalarni  $M$  va  $R$  bilan

belgilaymiz. Endi berilgan tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi, ya'ni ordinatasi  $\frac{1}{2}$  dan katta bo'lgan nuqtalarni ko'rib chiqsak, ular  $MR$  yoyini tashkil etadi. Bu  $MR$  berilgan tengsizlik yechimlarining geometrik tasviri bo'lib hisoblanadi (28-chizma).

Endi  $MR$  yoyning analitik yozuvini tuzamiz:

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi\kappa \leq X \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi\kappa$$

Shu berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi.





**2-misol.**  $\cos x > \frac{1}{3}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

**Yechish.** Ta'rifga ko'ra  $\cos x$  - bu aylanadagi  $t$  nuqtaning  $x$  songa mos keluvchi absissasi.

Birlik doirada absissasi  $\frac{1}{3}$  ga mos keluvchi nuqtalarni  $N$  va  $E$  bilan belgilaymiz (29-chizma). Unda berilgan tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi, ya'ni absissasi  $\frac{1}{3}$  dan kichik bo'lgan nuqtalar  $NE$  yoyini tashkil etadi. Endi  $NE$  yoyning analitik yozuvini tuzamiz:

$$\arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi k < x < 2\pi - \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi k$$

**3-misol.**  $\operatorname{tg} x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

**Yechish.**  $\operatorname{tg} x$  funksiya  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$  da aniqlanmaganligi ma'lum. Bu sonlarga  $M_1$  va  $M_2$  nuqtalar mos keladi (30-chizma).

Ma'lumki, birlik doiraga urinma va ordinata o'qiga parallel chiziq - bu tangenslar chizig'i bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shu chiziqda  $-\frac{1}{2}$  nuqtani topib, doirani ikki nuqtada kesishguncha davom ettiramiz. Bu nuqtalarni  $M_3$  va  $M_4$  bilan belgilaymiz. Endi  $\operatorname{tg} x$  ning  $-\frac{1}{2}$  dan kichik yoki teng bo'lgan qiymatlariga mos keluvchi yoylarni ko'rsatamiz. Ular  $M_1M_3$  va  $M_2M_4$  yoylar bo'lib hisoblanadi. Bu yoylar berilgan tengsizlik yechimlarining geometrik tasviri. Analitik yozuvi esa quyidagicha:

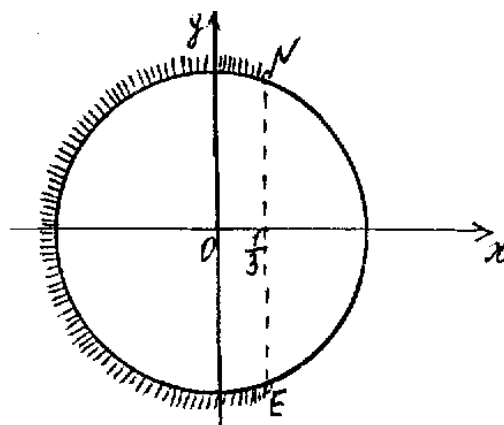
$M_1M_3$  uchun:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < X \leq \pi - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi k$$

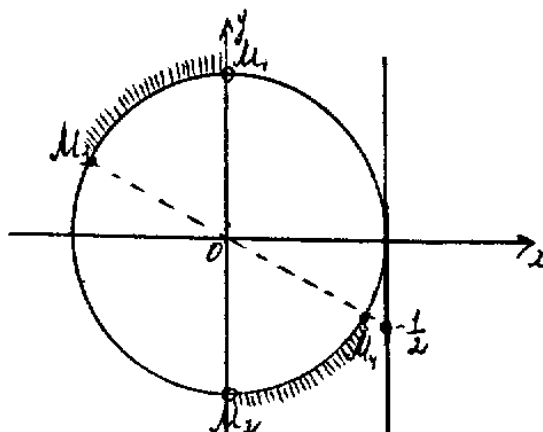
$M_2M_4$  uchun:

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < X \leq -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi k$$

Bu ikkita yechimlarini umumlashtirib,



29-chizma



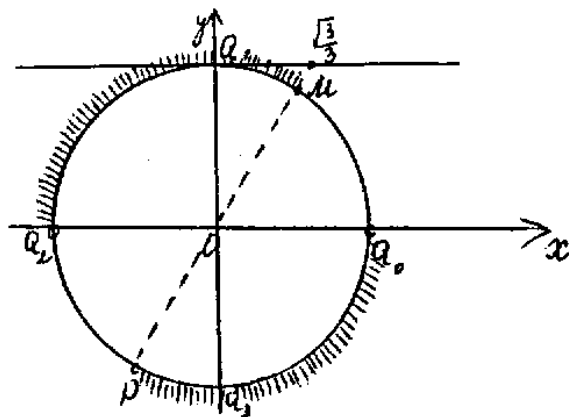
30-chizma

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < X \leq -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \pi n$$

yoziş mumkin.

**4-misol.**  $\operatorname{ctgx} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

**Yechish.** Ma'lumki,  $\operatorname{ctgx}$  funksiya  $x = \pi k$  da aniqlanmagan. Bu sonlarga 31-chizmadagi  $Q_0$  va  $\operatorname{tgx} \leq -\frac{1}{2}$   $Q_2$  nuqtalar mos keladi. Absissa o'qiga parallel va birlik doiraga urinma bo'lgan kotangenslar chizig'ini o'tkazamiz. Bu chiziqda  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  soniga mos nuqtani topib koordinata boshi bilan tutashtiramiz va birlik doirani ikkita nuqtada kesishguncha davom ettiramiz. Bu nuqtalarni  $M$  va  $R$  bilan belgilaymiz.



31-chizma

Endi  $\operatorname{ctgx}$  ning  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  dan kichik bo'lgan qiymatlariga mos keluvchi yoylarni ko'rsatamiz. Ular  $MQ_2$  va  $PQ_0$  yoylari bo'lib hisoblanadi. Bu yoylar berilgan tengsizlikning geometrik yechimi. Analitik yechimini quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$MQ_2 \text{ uchun: } \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < X < \pi + 2\pi k$$

$$PQ_0 \text{ uchun: } \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < X < 2\pi + 2\pi k$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < X < 2\pi + 2\pi k$$

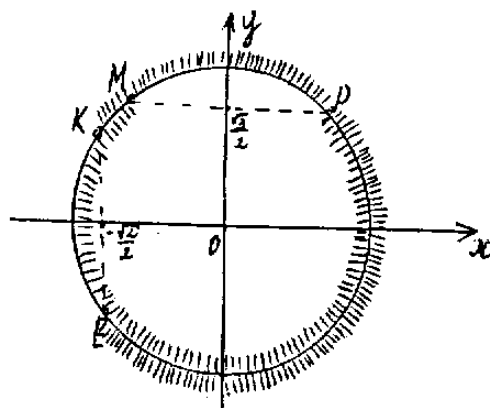
Bu yechimlarni umumlashtirsak, quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < X < \pi + \pi k$$

$$\mathbf{5-misol.} \quad \begin{cases} \sin x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos x > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ tengsizliklar}$$

sistemasini yeching.

**Yechish.** Birlik doirada  $\sin x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  tengsizlikning geometrik yechimini ko'rsatamiz (32-chizma), bu  $MP$  yoy bo'lsin. Shu birlik doiraning o'zida



32-chizma

$$\cos x > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

tengsizlikning geometrik yechimini ko'rsatamiz, bu  $EK$  yoy bo'lsin ( $MR$  yoyda chiziqchalar ichkaridan va  $EK$  yoyda esa tashqaridan chizilgan). Unda berilgan sistemaning geometrik yechimlari  $MR$  va  $EK$  yoylarining kesishmasidan hosil bo'lgan, ya'ni  $MR$  va  $ER$  yoylar bo'ladi. Endi bu yoylarning analitik yozuvini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\text{MK uchun: } \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < X < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

$$\text{EP uchun: } -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k < X < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

**6-misol.**  $2 \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x > 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

**Yechish.**  $1 - \cos 2\alpha = 2 \sin^2 \alpha$  formuladan foydalanib, yuqoridagi tengsizlikni:

$$1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x > 0$$

ko'rinishga keltiramiz.

Trigonometrik almashtirishlar bajaramiz:

$$-\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x > -1$$

$$\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x > -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

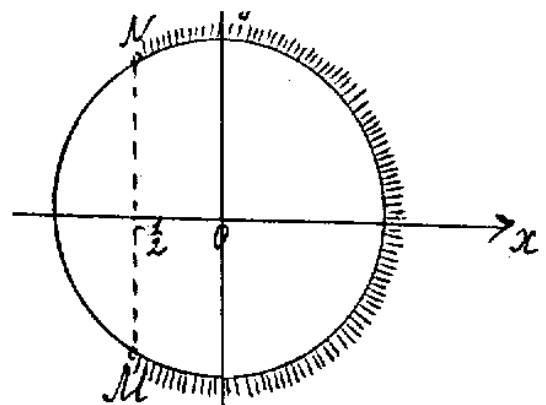
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin 2x + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos 2x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > -\frac{1}{2}$$

(\*)

Endi (\*) tengsizlikni yechamiz, bu tengsizlikning yechimi berilgan tengsizlikning ham yechimi bo'ladi.

$$t = 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{deb belgilaymiz va}$$



33-chizma

$\cos t > -\frac{1}{2}$  tengsizlikning geometrik yechimini (33-chizma) topamiz. Bu  $MN$  yoyni tashkil etadi va analitik esa:

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < t < \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

bo'ladi. Endi  $X$  o'zgaruvchiga qaytsak:

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k,$$

bundan  $-\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi k$  berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

### MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MISOLLAR

Sodda tengsizliklarni yeching.

236. 1)  $\sin x > -\frac{1}{2}$                       2)  $\cos x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
3)  $\operatorname{tg} x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$                       4)  $\operatorname{ctg} x \leq -1$
237. 1)  $\sin x < \frac{1}{5}$                               2)  $\cos x \geq -0,7$   
3)  $\operatorname{tg} x \leq 5$                               4)  $\operatorname{ctg} x > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

Quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.

238. 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
239. 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \operatorname{tg} x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$
240. 
$$\begin{cases} \cos x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \operatorname{ctg} x > -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$241. \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x < 1 \\ \operatorname{ctg} x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$242. \begin{cases} \sin x > \frac{1}{5} \\ \cos x < \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$243. \begin{cases} \cos x \geq -\frac{3}{5} \\ \operatorname{tg} x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$244. \begin{cases} \sin x < \frac{4}{7} \\ \operatorname{ctg} x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$245. \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x > 0,23 \\ \operatorname{ctg} x \leq 0,3 \end{cases}$$

Quyidagi tengsizliklarni yeching.

$$246. \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x < 1$$

$$247. \cos 3x + \sqrt{3} \sin 3x < -\sqrt{2}$$

$$248. \cos 2x + \cos x > 0$$

$$249. \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos 2x} < 0$$

$$250. \sin 3x > \cos 3x$$

$$251. \operatorname{tg} x + 3 \operatorname{ctg} x - 4 > 0$$

$$252. \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x - 3 \sin x + 2 < 0$$

$$253. 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos 2x < 0$$

$$254. \operatorname{tg}^3 x + 3 > 3 \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

$$255. \frac{\sin 3x - \cos 3x}{\sin 3x + \cos 3x} < 0$$

$$256. 5 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x \cos x - 36 \cos^2 x > 0$$

$$257. 2 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \cos x + 9 \cos^2 x > 0$$

$$258. \cos^2 x + 3 \sin^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x < 1$$

$$259. 3 \sin^2 x + \sin 2x - \cos^2 x \geq 2$$

$$260. \sqrt{3} \cos^{-2} x < 4 \operatorname{tg} x$$

261.  $\sin 4x + \cos 4x > 1$
262.  $2 + \operatorname{tg} 2x + \operatorname{ctg} 2x < 0$
263.  $2 \cos x (\cos x - \sqrt{8} \operatorname{tg} x) < 5$
264.  $\sin x + \cos x < \frac{1}{\cos x}$
265.  $\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x < \frac{7}{16}$
266.  $\operatorname{ctg} x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x - 2} \geq 0$
267.  $\cos^2 2x + \cos^2 x \leq 1$
268.  $8 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3 \sin x - 4 > 0$
269.  $\sin x + \cos x > \sqrt{2} \cos 2x$
270.  $\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} 2x + \operatorname{tg} 3x > 0$
271.  $\cos 2x \cos 5x < \cos 3x$
272.  $\sin 2x \sin 3x - \cos 2x \cos 3x > \sin 10x$
273.  $\operatorname{ctg} x + \operatorname{ctg} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + 2 \operatorname{ctg} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) > 0$
274.  $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x + \sin 3x < 1$
275.  $4 \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x > \sin 4x$

## Tengsizliklarga doir testlar

### 1-mavzu. Ratsional tengsizliklar

1. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\frac{5-4x}{3} + 1 < 2x - \frac{2x+1}{4}$ .
- A)  $(1\frac{1}{3}; \infty)$     B)  $(1\frac{1}{13}; \infty)$     C)  $(-\infty; \frac{1}{4})$     D)  $(1,1; \infty)$
2. Tengsizlikni yeching  $1 + \frac{17-3x}{2} > -1,5x$ .
- A)  $(-2,5;0)$     B)  $(-\infty;-2,5)$     C)  $(-\infty;0)$     D)  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
3. Ushbu  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-0,5x}}{3x+6}$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.
- A)  $(-\infty;8)$     B)  $(-\infty;8]$     C)  $(-\infty;-2) \cup (-2;8)$     D)  $(-\infty;-2) \cup (-2;8]$
4.  $\frac{4}{x+3} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{1}{x^2+5x+6}$  tenglamada  $x$  ning qabul qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlar to'plamini ko'rsating:
- A)  $(-3;-2) \cup (-2;\infty)$     B)  $(-3;-2)$     C)  $(-2;\infty)$     D)  $(-\infty;-2)$
5. Ushbu  $2 \leq \frac{x+3}{4} \leq 4$  tengsizlikning natural toq sonlardan iborat nechta yechimi bor?
- A) 6    B) 5    C) 4    D) 3
6.  $a$  ning qanday qiymatida  $27^{\frac{2}{3}}a - \sqrt[3]{(-27)^{-2}}$  ifoda manfiy bo'ladi?
- A)  $a > 1$     B)  $a > \frac{1}{81}$     C)  $a < \frac{1}{81}$     D)  $a > -\frac{1}{81}$
7. Quyida keltirilgan tengsizliklardan qaysi biri  $7x - a > b + 2x$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli emas?
- A)  $5x - a > b$     B)  $6x - 2a > 2b - 4x$     C)  $3x > -a - b + 8x$     D)  $5x > a + b$
8.  $(x+3)^2 > (x-4)^2$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng kichik tub sonni toping.
- A) 2    B) 11    C) 3    D) 5
9.  $8 + \frac{6x-8}{10} > \frac{x-2}{6} + \frac{1-5x}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng katta butun manfiy son nechiga teng?
- A) -6    B) -7    C) -1    D) -4
10.  $\frac{3x+7}{10} + \frac{x+1}{15} < 2 - \frac{x}{60}$  tengsizliklar butun sonlardan iborat yechimlaridan eng kattasini ko'rsating.
- A) -6    B) 3    C) -4    D) -2

11.  $\frac{3b+2}{x-1,5} = 2b$  tenglama  $b$  ning qanday qiymatlarida manfiy yechimga ega bo'ladi?

- A)  $(-\infty; 0)$       B)  $\left(-\infty; -\frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{3}; 0\right)$       C)  $\left(-\frac{1}{3}; 3\right)$       D)  $\left(-\frac{1}{3}; 0\right)$

12.  $a$  ning qanday qiymatida  $3(x+1) = 4 + ax$  tenglamaning ildizi  $-2$  dan katta bo'ladi?

- A)  $(-\infty; 0)$       B)  $(-\infty; 3) \cup (3; 5; \infty)$       C)  $(0; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; 3)$

13.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{16-2x} \leq 4$  tengsizlikning eng katta butun yechimini toping.

- A) 10      B) 6      C) 9      D) 11

14.  $3 < x < 218$  tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi, 21 ga karrali nechta natural son mavjud?

- A) 10      B) 8      C) 9      D) 12

15. Nechta tub son  $3 < \frac{7x-19}{3x-17} < 5$  tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi?

- A) 5      B) 7      C) 2      D) 3

16.  $x > 20 - \frac{324}{x+16}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(-16; 2) \cup (2; \infty)$       B)  $(-16; \infty)$       C)  $(-\infty; -16)$       D)  $(-\infty; -16) \cup (-16; 2)$

17.  $3x+12 < \frac{120}{x+1}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(-9; 3) \cup (3; \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; 3)$       C)  $(-\infty; -9) \cup (-1; 4)$       D)  $(3; \infty)$

18.  $x+27 < -\frac{256}{x-5}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(5; \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; -11) \cup (-11; 5)$       C)  $(-11; 5) \cup (5; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; 5)$

19. Nechta tub son  $2 < \frac{3x+13}{2x+1} < 4$  tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi?

- A) 3      B) 4      C) 7      D) 2

20.  $x + \frac{64}{x+11} > 5$  tengsizlikni yeching

- A)  $(-\infty; -11)$       B)  $(-11; -3) \cup (-3; \infty)$       C)  $(-11; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; -11) \cup (-11; -3)$

21.  $x+9 < \frac{16}{x+1}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(-\infty; -5) \cup (-5; -1)$       B)  $(-1; \infty)$       C)  $(-5; -1) \cup (-1; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; -1)$

22.  $x-14 > -\frac{196}{x+14}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(-14; \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; -14) \cup (-14; 0)$       C)  $(-\infty; -14)$       D)  $(-14; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$



23.  $x > -1 - \frac{16}{x+9}$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $(-\infty; -9)$       B)  $(-9; -5) \cup (-5; \infty)$       C)  $(-9; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; -9) \cup (-9; -5)$
24.  $x - 17 + \frac{256}{x+16} > 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $(-15; \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; -15) \cup (-15; 1)$       C)  $(-15; 1) \cup (1; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; -15)$
25.  $\frac{(x+3)(x-1)}{x+2} < 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $(-2; 1)$       B)  $(-\infty; -3) \cup [-2; 1]$       C)  $(\infty; -3) \cup (-2; 1)$       D)  $(-\infty; -3)$
26.  $(x-1)\sqrt{8-2x-x^2} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning yechimini ko'rsating.  
 A)  $[-2; 3]$       B)  $[-4; 1] \cup \{2\}$       C)  $[2; \infty)$       D)  $[-2; 1] \cup \{3\}$
27.  $4 > \sqrt{x-4}$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $[-5; 18]$       B)  $[4; 20)$       C)  $(-1; 43]$       D)  $[8; 19)$
28.  $x^2 \leq x + 15$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari yig'indisini toping.  
 A) 9      B) 4      C) 5      D) 7
29.  $3x^2 \leq 16x - 53$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari ko'paytmasini toping.  
 A) 120      B) 12      C) 24      D) 30
30.  $8^{43-3x} \leq 64^6$  tengsizlikning eng kichik 7 ga karrali butun yechimini toping.  
 A) 21      B) 7      C) 35      D) 14

## 2-mavzu. Ratsional tengsizliklar sistemasi

1. Tengsizliklar sistemasi nechta butun yechimga ega?  $\begin{cases} 6 - 5x \geq -4 \\ 6x + 3(x - 7) - 8 > -17 \end{cases}$
- A) 5                      B) 3                      C) 1                      D) 2
2.  $m$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{5m - 8}{3}$  kasrning qiymati  $(-1; 1)$  oraligqqa tegishli?
- A)  $(-2; 2)$                       B)  $(1; 2)$                       C)  $(-1; 1)$                       D)  $(-3; 0)$
3. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} 4x - 3(x + 6) > 10 - 6x \\ x(x + 6) - 44 \leq (x - 3)^2 + 7 \end{cases}$
- A)  $[2; 5)$                       B)  $(2; \infty)$                       C)  $[-5; 4)$                       D)  $(4; 5]$
4. Tengsizliklar sistemasi butun yechimlarining o'рта arifmetigini toping.
- $\begin{cases} -x + 5 \leq 2x + 101 \\ 20 + 5x \geq 6x - 12 \end{cases}$
- A) 3,5                      B) 0                      C) 4                      D) 3
5. Tengsizliklar sistemasining eng katta butun yechimini ko'rsating.
- $\begin{cases} -2x < 22 \\ x + 4 < 8 \end{cases}$
- A) 4                      B) 3                      C) -11                      D) -12
6. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} 2x(x - 2) + 45 > 2(x + 1)^2 + 3 \\ 3x - 4(x - 7) \geq 22 - 3x \end{cases}$
- A)  $[-3; 5)$                       B)  $(2; 4]$                       C)  $[-6; 6)$                       D) yechimga ega emas
7. Tengsizliklar sistemasi nechta butun yechimga ega?
- $\begin{cases} 2019 - 1004x > 11 \\ 4(x + 1,25) \leq 5x + 23 \end{cases}$
- A) 10                      B) 20                      C) 14                      D) 16
8. Tengsizliklar sistemasining barcha butun yechimlarini ko'paytmasini toping.
- $\begin{cases} -4y < 12 \\ y + 6 < 6 \end{cases}$
- A) 2                      B) 6                      C) -6                      D) -2
9. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} 4(x - 3) - 3 > 8x + 13 \\ 2 + x(x + 3) \leq (x + 2)^2 + 5 \end{cases}$
- A)  $(4; 7]$                       B)  $(-\infty; -7)$                       C)  $(-4; \infty)$                       D)  $\emptyset$
10. Tengsizliklar sistemasi butun yechimlarining o'рта arifmetigini toping.
- $\begin{cases} 2x - 1 \geq 3x - 4 \\ 8x + 7 > 5x + 4 \end{cases}$
- A) 2                      B) 2,5                      C) 1,5                      D) 0,75
11. Tengsizlikning barcha natural yechimlarini toping.
- 6798:  $103 < 54 + 6x < 9156$ : 109

- A) 2;3;4      B) 4;5;6      C) 3;4      D) 4;5

12. Qo'sh tengsizlikni yeching.

$$7 < 6x + 13 < 14,2$$

- A) (-1;0,2)    B) (-1;-0,2)    C) (-0,2;1)    D) (0,2;1)

13. Tengsizliklar sistemasining eng katta butun qiymatini toping.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6y-7}{2} < \frac{6y+1}{5} \\ \frac{4y+1}{2} < \frac{y-4}{3} \end{cases}$$

- A) - 2      B) - 5      C) 5      D) 2

14. Tengsizliklar sistemasining butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.

$$\begin{cases} x+1 < 2x-4 \\ 3x+1 < 2x+10 \end{cases}$$

- A) 9      B) 5      C) 20      D) 21

15. Tengsizliklar sistemasining butun yechimlarini

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{4} \leq \frac{x}{5} \\ \frac{x}{3} > \frac{x-4}{7} \end{cases}$$

ko'paytmasini toping.

- A) 12      B) 9      C) 0      D) 8

16. Ushbu  $1256:314 < 9x - 32 \leq 2976$  tengsizlikning barcha natural yechimlarini toping.

- A) 4;5;6      B) 4;5;6;7      C) 6;7;8      D) 7;8

17. Qo'sh tengsizlikni yeching.  $-4 < 2 - 4x < -2$

- A) (-1,5;-1)    B) (1;2)    C) (0;1)    D) (1;1,5)

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-4} - \sqrt{8-x}}$$

18. Ushbu  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-4} - \sqrt{8-x}}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasiga tegishli barcha butun sonlar yig'indisini toping.

- A) 24      B) 28      C) 32      D) 30

19. Ushbu  $y = \frac{\sqrt{6x-13} - \sqrt{15-5x}}{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasiga tegishli barcha butun sonlar nechta?

- A) 1      B) 2      C) 3      D)  $\emptyset$

20. Sistemaning eng katta butun va eng kichik butun yechimlari

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 11 < 17 \\ 4x + 6 > 8 \end{cases}$$

ko'paytmasini toping.

- A) 6      B) 11      C) 2      D) 9

21. Tengsizliklar sistemasi butun yechimlarining yig'indisini toping.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} < \frac{x+2}{3} \\ \frac{x+1}{2} \geq \frac{x}{5} \end{cases}$$

- A) 2            B) 3            C) 5            D) -3

22. Tengsizliklar sistemaning eng katta butun yechimini ko'rsating.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+5}{4} - 2x \geq 0 \\ x - \frac{2x-8}{5} \geq 2x \end{cases}$$

- A) -1            B) 1            C) 0            D) -2

23.  $\begin{cases} 2x(8x-5) \leq (1-4x)^2 \\ \frac{5x-3}{12} + \frac{7-2x}{8} \leq 1\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemaning yechimlari to'plamidan iborat kesmaning uzunligini toping.

- A) 3,75            B) 4,75            C) 3,25            D) 4,25

24.  $\begin{cases} x+3 < 4+2x \\ 5x-3 < 4x-1 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemaning natural sonlardan yechimlaridan iborat to'plamning qism-to'plamlari nechta?

- A) 1            B) 2            C) 3            D) 4

25.  $x$  ning quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemani qanotlantiruvchi eng katta qiymati 15

dan qancha kam?  $\begin{cases} 0,5(2x-5) > \frac{2-x}{2} + 1 \\ 0,2(3x-2) + 3 > \frac{4x}{3} - 0,5(x-1) \end{cases}$

- A) 10            B) 8            C) 7            D) 9

26.  $\begin{cases} bx \geq 7b+6 \\ bx \leq 4b+12 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasi  $b$  ning qanday qiymatlarida yechimga ega bo'lmaydi?

- A) (0;2)    B)  $(-\infty;0)$     C)  $(-\infty;0) \cup [2;\infty)$     D) (2; $\infty$ )

27.  $\begin{cases} x+3 < 4+2x \\ 5x-4 < 4x-1 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasining natural sonlardagi nechta yechimi bor?

- A) 3            B) 2            C) 1            D) 4

28.  $\begin{cases} 4(x-3)-3 < 8x+1 \\ 2+x(x+4) \leq (x+2)^2 + 5 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.

- A)  $(-4;\infty)$     B)  $\emptyset$     C) (4;7]    D) [-7;-4)

29.  $\begin{cases} -3+4x > 5 \\ 2+5(x-1) \leq 6x+5 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasining eng kichik qiymatini toping.

A) 4                      B) 3                      C) 1                      D) 6

30.  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3(x - 5) \geq 20 - 3x \\ x(x + 2) - 4 > (x - 1)^2 + 3 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.

A)  $[-3; 2)$                       B) echimga ega emas                      C)  $[2; 12,5)$                       D)  $[2,5; \infty)$

### 3-mavzu. O'zgaruvchisi modul belgisi ostida bo'lgan tengsizliklar

1. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $|5x-2|\geq 4$   
A)  $(-\infty; -0,4]$  B)  $[0; 1,2]$  C)  $(-\infty; -0,4] \cup [1,2; \infty)$  D)  $[1,2; 6]$
2. Tengsizlik nechta butun yechimga ega?  $|x+6|\leq 6,3$   
A) 14 B) 13 C) 12 D) 11
3. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $|x-1|\geq -2$   
A)  $[0; 2]$  B)  $(-\infty; \infty)$  C)  $[-2; 0]$  D)  $[0; 2]$
4. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $|x+1|\leq 2$   
A) yechimga ega emas B)  $(-\infty; -1] \cup [3; \infty)$  C)  $[-3; 1]$  D)  $[-1; 3]$
5. Tengsizlik nechta butun yechimga ega?  $|x+2|\leq 3$   
A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 4
6. Tengsizlikning eng katta natural yechimini toping.  $|4-x|< 6$   
A) 9 B) 10 C) 8 D) 11
7. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlari nechta?  $2|x+3|\leq |x-1|$   
A) cheksiz ko'p B) 5 C) 4 D) 6
8. Ushbu  $|-x-7|\leq 11$  tengsizlikning eng kichik natural yechimini toping.  
A) 4 B) 7 C) 8 D) 6
9. Tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi x ning eng kichik natural qiymatini toping.  
 $|x+1|+|x-2|> 7$   
A) 1 B) 3 C) 6 D) 5
10. Ushbu  $|3x+5|\leq 21$  tengsizlikning eng kichik va eng katta butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.  
A) -3 B) 3 C) -6 D) -6
11. Tengsizlikning eng katta va eng kichik musbat butun yechimlari ayirmasini toping.  $\frac{|x|-10}{2-|x|} \geq 0$   
A) 6 B) 8 C) 9 D) 7
12. Tengsizlik nechta butun yechimga ega?  $|x-1|\leq 3-x$   
A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) cheksiz ko'p
13. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlari ko'paytmasini toping.  $|x^2-3|< 1$   
A) 2 B) butun yechimga ega emas C) -2 D) 4
14. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlar yig'indisini aniqlang.  $|x-4|< 8$   
A) 58 B) 7 C) 60 D) 66
15. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $|1-2x|> 5$   
A)  $(-\infty; -2) \cup (3; \infty)$  B)  $(-2; 3)$  C)  $(-2; \infty)$  D)  $(-\infty; 3)$
16. a ning qanday qiymatlarida  $ax \leq |a|$  tengsizlikning yechimlari to'plami  $[-1; \infty)$  oraliqdan iborat bo'ladi?

A)  $a < 0$       B)  $a > 0$       C)  $a \in (-\infty; \infty)$       D)  $a = 0$

17.  $a$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $a^6 x \geq |a|^3$  tengsizlikning yechimlari  $x \geq 1/64$  bo'ladi?

A)  $\pm 4$       B)  $a \leq 0$       C)  $a \neq 0$       D)  $-2; 2$

18. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\frac{1}{|x-4|} \leq 1$

A)  $[-4; 4]$       B)  $(-\infty; -4] \cup [4; \infty)$       C)  $(-\infty; 3] \cup [5; \infty)$       D)  $[2; 6]$

19. Ushbu  $\left| \frac{3}{x-7} \right| > \frac{6}{7}$  tengsizlikning barcha butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.

A) 39      B) 45      C) 32      D) 42

20. Ushbu  $x^2 - |x| - 2 \leq 0$  tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi butun sonlarning yig'indisini toping.

A) 0      B) 2      C) 3      D) 1

21. Ushbu  $|2-5x| \leq 3$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.

A) 1      B) 5      C) 6      D) 3

22. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $-2|x-3| > -|x+2|$

A)  $(1, (3); 8)$       B)  $[-2, (6); -1]$       C)  $(-3; 8)$       D)  $(-3; 0)$

23.  $x^2 - 7x + 12 < |x-3|$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(3; 5)$       B)  $\emptyset$       C)  $(0; 2)$       D)  $(-5; -3)$

24.  $-1 < |x-2| < 3$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(-1; 1) \cup (3; 5)$       B)  $(-1; 1)$       C)  $(3; 5)$       D)  $(-1; 5)$

25. Agar  $m > n > k > 0$  bo'lsa,  $|n-m| - |n+k| - |m-k|$  ni soddalashtiring.

A)  $2k$       B)  $-2n$       C)  $2k-2m$       D)  $2m-2k$

26.  $2 \cdot |x+3| \leq |x-6|$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari nechta?

A) 5      B) 13      C) 10      D) 6

27.  $|x^2 - 3x| < 2x$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(0; 5)$       B)  $\emptyset$       C)  $[4, 5)$       D)  $(1; 5)$

28.  $\frac{x^2-6x+9}{x^2-10x+25} - \frac{|x-3|}{|5-x|} + 12 > 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(0, 5; 1) \cup (1; 1, 75)$       B)  $(-5; -3) \cup (3; 5)$       C)  $(1; 1, 75)$       D)  $(-\infty; 5) \cup (5; \infty)$

29.  $\frac{|x-2|}{x^2-5x+6} \geq 2$  tengsizlikning natural yechimlari nechta?

A) 2      B) yechimga ega emas      C) 1      D) 3

30. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $|3,245x - 4,563| \geq -0, (9)$

A)  $[-2; 6]$       B)  $(-\infty; \infty)$       C)  $[-1; 1]$       D)  $[3; 4]$

#### 4-mavzu.Irratsional tengsizliklar

1. Tengsizlikning yechimini ko'rsating.

$$(x+2)\sqrt{x^2-x-6} \geq 0$$

A)  $\{-2\} \cup [3; \infty)$  B)  $[-2; 3]$  C)  $[-3; 2]$  D)  $[3; \infty)$

2. Quyidagilardan qaysi biri  $(x-3)\sqrt{x^2-6x+9} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning yechimi?

A)  $(-\infty; 3]$  B)  $(-\infty; -2] \cup [1; 3]$  C)  $[-2; 3]$  D)  $[-1; 2] \cup [3; \infty)$

3.  $m$  raqamining qanday qiymatlarida  $\sqrt{3,4+3m}$  ning butun qismi 4 bo'ladi?

A) 6;7;8;9 B) 0;1;2 C) 1;2;3 D) 5;6;7

4. Tengsizlikning natural yechimlari o'rta arifmetigini toping.

$$(x-1)\sqrt{6+x-x^2} \geq 0$$

A) 5 B) 2 C) 6 D) 3

5.  $t$  raqamning qanday qiymatlarida  $\sqrt{3+5t}$  ning butun qismi 3 bo'ladi?

A) 1;2 B) 2 C) 3;4 D) hech qanday qiymatida

6. Ushbu  $\sqrt{2x-2} > x$  tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi butun sonlar nechta?

A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) yechimga ega emas

7. Tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi butun sonlar nechta?  $\sqrt{4x^2+4} > x-2$

A) 1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 2

8. Tengsizlik nechta butun yechimga ega?  $\sqrt{x^2-x+0,25} < 0,75$

A) 4 B) 1 C) 3 D) 2

9. Ushbu  $\sqrt{5x-3} \leq 4$  tengsizlikning yechimlari OX o'qida joylashtirilsa, qanday uzunlikdagi kesma hosil bo'ladi?

A) 4,3 B) 3,2 C) 4,5 D) 4,8

10. Tengsizlikning eng kichik musbat butun yechimini toping.  $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} < 1$

A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 4

11. Tengsizlikning eng kichik butun musbat va eng katta butun manfiy yechimlari

$$\frac{x^2 - 2021x - 2022}{\sqrt{2019x^2 + 2020}} > 0$$

ayirmasini toping.

A) 2023 B) 2025 C) 2024 D) 2022

12. Tengsizlikning eng katta butun va eng kichik butun yechimlari ayirmasini

toping.  $\sqrt{2x^2+52} < \sqrt{20x+52}$

A) -1 B) 1 C) 2 D) -2



13. Ushbu  $f(x) = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{x+2}}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasini toping.

A)  $[-2;1]$  B)  $[1;3]$  C)  $[-2;2]$  D)  $[-1;1]$

14.  $\sqrt{4x-2020} \cdot \sqrt{1674-3x} > 0$  tengsizlik nechta butun yechimga ega?

A) 43 ta B) 52 ta C) 49 ta D) 51 ta

15.  $\frac{(x-2)^2 \cdot (x+2)^3}{\sqrt{x+1}} \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $[-2;-1) \cup (-1;1]$  B)  $\{-1\} \cup [1;\infty)$  C)  $\{-2;3\} \cup (10;\infty)$  D)  $(-1;\infty)$

16.  $x - 3\sqrt{x} - 4 \leq 0$  tengsizlikning butun sondan iborat eng kichik va eng katta yechimlari ayirmasini toping.

A) -25 B) -16 C) -27 D) -5

17.  $\frac{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}}{x-2} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari ko'paytmasini toping.

A) -3 B) 4 C) -6 D) 2

18.  $\frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{x-5} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{2x+6}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $[-2;-1] \cup \{3\}$  B)  $[-2;1]$  C)  $[1;3]$  D) yechimga ega emas

19.  $\frac{4 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1} > 0$  tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi butun sonlar nechta?

A) 14 B) 13 C) 16 D) 15

20. Qanday eng kichik butun son  $\sqrt{45-3x} < 4$  tengsizlikni qanotlantiradi?

A) 8 B) 9 C) 10 D) 11

21.  $\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{x-4}} > -2022$  tengsizlikning eng kichik natural yechimini toping.

A) 6 B) 7 C) 2 D) 5

22.  $(x^2-16x+64) \cdot \sqrt{9-x^2} \geq 0$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari yig'indisini toping.

A) 15 B) 10 C) 8 D) 0

23.  $(\sqrt{4-x})^2 \leq \frac{21-x^2}{4}$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlaridan eng katta va eng kichikning yig'indisini toping.

A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2

24.  $\sqrt{x-12} - \sqrt{15-x} \geq -1$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari nechta?

A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3

25.  $\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \geq 0$  Tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi eng kichik natural sonni toping.  
A) 1                      B) 2                      C) 3                      D) 5

26.  $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2}{x}} \leq -1$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari nechta?  
A)  $\emptyset$                       B) 1                      C) 2                      D) 3

27.  $\sqrt{\frac{6 - 1,5x}{5x - 7,5}} \geq -2222$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
A)  $(-\infty; -1,2] \cup [2,5; \infty)$                       B)  $(-\infty; -1,4] \cup [1,5; \infty)$                       C)  $(1,5; 4]$   
D)  $(-\infty; -1,4) \cup [1,5; \infty)$

28.  $(x-1) \cdot (x^2 + 14x + 49) \cdot \sqrt{16 - x^2} \geq 0$   
Tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi barcha butun sonlarning yig'indisini toping.  
A) 6                      B) 3                      C) 2                      D) 10

29. Tengsizlikni qanotlantiruvchi eng kichik natural sonni toping.  
 $\sqrt{x^2 + 6x - 16} > 1 - x$   
A) 3                      B) 4                      C) 1                      D) 2

30. Tengsizlik nechta natural yechimga ega?  
 $\frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 3}{1 - \sqrt{x+4}} \geq 0.$   
A) 5                      B) 4                      C) 7                      D) 2

## 5-mavzu. Ko'rsatkichli tengsizliklar

1. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $0,04^x \geq 0,2^{4x-8}$   
 A)  $(-\infty; 4)$  B)  $(-\infty; 2]$  C)  $[2; \infty)$  D)  $[4; \infty)$
2. Tengsizlikni yeching.  
 $2^{\sqrt{9x-3}} \cdot (4x^2 - 4x + 1) > 0$   
 A)  $(1; \infty)$  B)  $[0; \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; \infty)$  C)  $[\frac{1}{2}; \infty)$  D)  $(-\infty; \infty)$
3. x ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y=5^x - 0,04$  funksiya musbat qiymatlar qabul qiladi?  
 A)  $x < 1$  B)  $x > 1$  C)  $x \geq -2$  D)  $x \leq 2$
4. Ushbu  $11 \leq 3^n < 344$  qo'sh tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi natural sonlar nechta?  
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 1 D) 4
5. Tengsizlikning eng kichik butun yechimi 10 dan qancha kam?  
 $0,3^{x^2} \cdot 0,5^{x^2} > 0,0225$   
 A) 10 B) 8 C) 11 D) 9
6. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $(0,998)^{x^2 - 2x + 1} \geq 1$   
 A)  $\{1\}$  B)  $[1; \infty)$  C)  $(-\infty; 1]$  D)  $\emptyset$
7. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $(\frac{1}{4})^{2x-1} > \frac{1}{256}$   
 A)  $(-\infty; 2,5)$  B)  $(2,5; \infty)$  C)  $(-\infty; 0) \cup (0; 2,5)$  D)  $(-2,5; \infty)$
8. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  
 $0,2^{x^2+1} + 0,2^{x^2-1} < 1,04$   
 A)  $(-\infty; -1)$  B)  $(1; \infty)$  C)  $(-\infty; -1] \cup [1; \infty)$  D)  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$
9. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlari nechta?  $3^{8x} - 4 \cdot 3^{4x} \leq -3$   
 A) 8 B) 3 C) 4 D) 1
10. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $4^{\frac{1}{x+1}} > 16$   
 A)  $(-1; 1)$  B)  $(-1; -\frac{1}{2})$  C)  $(-\frac{1}{2}; 1)$  D)  $(0; 1)$
11. Nechta natural son  $(0,35)^{2+4+\dots+2n} > (0,35)^{100}$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi?  
 A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 10
12. . Tengsizlikni yeching.  $9^{-x} - 28 \cdot 3^{-x-1} + 3 < 0$   
 A)  $(-2; 1)$  B)  $(-\infty; 2]$  C)  $[1; \infty)$  D)  $(-2; 0)$
13. Ushbu  $x^2 \cdot 6^x - 6^{2+x} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning tub sonlardan iborat yechimlari nechta?  
 A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
14. Tengsizlikning manfiy butun yechimlari nechta?  $(0,25)^{\sqrt{x+1}} \geq 0,5^{-2x}$   
 A) 1 ta B) butun yechimi yo'q C) 2 ta D) 3 ta
15. Ushbu  $11^{|x|-1} \leq 121$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.  
 A) -1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 0

16. Ushbu  $0,23^{x^2-3} > 0,23^{2x}$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari o'rtta arifmetigini toping.

A) 1,5      B) 2      C) 1      D) 3

17.  $3^{\frac{1}{x}} + 3^{\frac{1}{x+2}} > 30$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A) (0;1)      B) (0;3)      C)  $(0; \frac{3}{4})$       D) (1;2)

18.  $4^{\frac{1}{x}} - 4^{\frac{1}{x+3}} > -252$  . tengsizlikni yeching.

A) (0;1)      B)  $(-\infty; 0)$       C)  $(0;1) \cup (1;\infty)$       D)  $(1;\infty)$

19.  $f(x) = \sqrt{3^x - \frac{1}{9}} + 79\sqrt{-7x}$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli barcha butun sonlarning o'rtta arifmetigini toping.

A) -2      B) -1      C) 0      D) 1

20.  $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^{x+1} + 16 \leq 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(0;1) \cup (3;\infty)$       B) (1;3)      C) [1;3]      D)  $[0;1] \cup [3;\infty)$

21.  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^{x^2-3x-10} < \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^{x^2-3x-10}$

tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlaridan eng kichigini toping.

A) -2      B) -1      C) 3      D) 4

22.  $x^2 \cdot 4^x - 4^{x+1} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat eng katta va eng kichik yechimlari ko'paytmasini toping.

A) -4      B) -12      C) -9      D) -6

23.  $x^2 \cdot 3^x - 3^{x+2} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning butun sonlardan iborat yechimlari nechta?

A) 5      B) 6      C) 7      D) 3

24.  $f(x) = \sqrt{5,6^x - 6,5^x}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasini toping.

A)  $(-\infty; 0]$       B) (0;1)      C) [0;1)      D) [0;∞)

25.  $4^{3x-2} + 4^{3x+1} - 4^{3x} < 196$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $x > 1$       B)  $x < 1,5$       C)  $x < 1$       D)  $x > 2/3$

26.  $3^{x+2} + 3^{x+3} \leq 972$  tengsizlikning natural sonlardan iborat yechimlari ko'paytmasining ularning o'rtta geometrigiga nisbatini toping.

A) 24      B) 8,4      C) 4,8      D) 10

27.  $\frac{2 \cdot 7^x}{7^{2x} - 1} + \frac{1}{7^x + 1} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{7^x - 1}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(0;\infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; 0)$       C)  $(-\infty; 0]$       D) (-1;1)

28.  $\frac{256}{x+15} > 17 - x$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(-15;\infty)$       B)  $(-\infty; -15) \cup (-15; 1)$       C)  $(-15; 1) \cup (1; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; -15)$

29.  $9^{-x} - 28 \cdot 3^{-x-1} + 3 < 0$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari nechta?

A) 2 ta      B) 1 ta      C) 3 ta      D) 6 ta

30.  $36^x - 7 \cdot 6^x + 6 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlari yig'indisini toping.

- A) 2      B) 3      C) 1      D) 0

### 6-mavzu. Logorifmik tengsizliklar va tengsizliklar sistemasi

1. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\log_{56}(51-2x) \leq 1$

- A)  $(-\infty; 2,5)$     B)  $(0; 2,5)$     C)  $(-\infty; 2,5]$     D)  $[-2,5; 25,5)$

2.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y = 1 - \lg x$  funksiya musbat qiymatlar qabul qiladi?

- A)  $x > 100$     B)  $x > 10$     C)  $x \leq 100$     D)  $0 < x < 10$

3. Tengsizlikning yechimi bo'lgan kesma o'rtasining koordinatasini toping.

$$\log_{0,8}(6x^2 + 89) \geq \log_{0,8}(5x^2 + 114)$$

- A) -2      B) -1      C) 0      D) 1

4. Tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan tub sonlar nechta?

$$\log_5(34-3x) - \log_7 49 < 0$$

- A) 2      B) 3      C) 4      D) 5

5. Tengsizlikning butun yechimini toping.

$$\log_{x^2+4}(x^4 + 7x^2 + 17) > 2$$

- A) 1      B) 2      C) -1      D) 0

6. Tengsizlikning eng katta butun yechimini toping.

$$\log_3(7x-18) < 2$$

- A) 2      B) 3      C) 1      D) 4

7. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\log_7(4x-8) \leq \log_7(41-3x)$

- A)  $(-1; 5)$     B)  $(2; 7]$     C)  $(-1; 2) \cup (2; 5)$     D)  $(-\infty; 7]$

8. Tengsizlikning eng kichik yechimi qaysi natural sonning kvadrati ?

$$2^{\log_2(x-3)} + (x-3)^2 < 6$$

- A) 16      B) 9      C) 3      D) 2

9. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\log_{0,28}(x+17)^8 \leq \log_{0,28}(x+13)^8$

- A)  $(-15; -13) \cup (-13; \infty)$     B)  $[-15; -13) \cup (-13; \infty)$   
C)  $(-13; \infty)$     D)  $(-\infty; -17) \cup (-17; -13) \cup (-13; \infty)$

10. Ushbu  $y = \log_8 \log_{0,234} \sqrt{4x-x^2-2}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasini toping.

- A)  $(2-\sqrt{2}; 1) \cup (3; 2+\sqrt{2})$     B)  $(2-\sqrt{2}; 2+\sqrt{2})$     C)  $(1; 3)$     D)  $(-\infty; 1) \cup (3; \infty)$

11. Funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli songa teskari sonni toping.

$$y = \log_2 \log_{0,5} \sqrt{4x-4x^2}$$

- A) 0,5      B) 2      C) 4      D) 0,25

12. Nechta butun son  $\log_2(\log_3 \sqrt{4x-4x^2})$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli?

- A) 1 ta    B) 3 ta    C) 2 ta    D) bitta ham butun yechim yo'q

13. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\log_x 2345 > \log_x 5432$   
 A)  $(0; \frac{1}{2})$       B)  $(\frac{1}{2}; 1)$       C)  $(0; 1)$       D)  $(0; 2)$
14. Tengsizlikning barcha butun yechimlari yig'indisini toping.  $9^{\log_3 x} + x^2 < 19$   
 A) 6      B) 8      C) 9      D) 7
15. Tengsizlik x ning qanday qiymatlarida o'rinli?  
 $x^{\log_{0,3}(x^2 - 5x + 4)} < x^{\log_{0,3}(x-1)}$   
 A)  $\emptyset$       B)  $(4; \infty)$       C)  $(5; \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty; 1)$
16. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} \lg 3 > \lg(5 - 2x) \\ \log_2(4x + 3) \leq 0 \end{cases}$   
 A)  $(-1; 2)$       B)  $(0; 1)$       C)  $(1; 3)$       D) yechimga ega emas
17. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} \log_x 3 > \log_x 7 \\ \log_{1/2}(x - \frac{1}{3}) \leq 1 \end{cases}$   
 A)  $(0; 1)$       B)  $[\frac{1}{6}; 1)$       C)  $(1; \frac{5}{8})$       D)  $[\frac{5}{6}; 1)$
18. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching.  $\begin{cases} \lg(120 - 2x) > 2 \\ \lg x^2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$   
 A)  $(-10; 0) \cup (0; 10)$       B)  $[-10; 0) \cup (0; 10)$       C)  $(-10; 0)$       D)  $(0; 10)$
19. Nechta butun son  $\begin{cases} \log_2 x^2 \geq 2 \\ \log_5 x^2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$  tengsizliklar sistemasini qanoatlantiradi?  
 A) 6      B) 7      C) 9      D) 8
20. Ushbu  $|\log_2 x| \leq 3$  tengsizlikning yechimlaridan iborat bo'lgan tub sonlarning yig'indisini toping.  
 A) 26      B) 27      C) 17      D) 18
21.  $\log_2(x-1)^2 \leq 4$  tengsizlik nechta butun sonda o'rinli bo'ladi?  
 A) 7      B) 10      C) 9      D) 8
22.  $e^{\ln(2x^2-8)} \leq 42$  tengsizlik nechta butun sonda o'rinli bo'ladi?  
 A) 8      B) 9      C) 6      D) 4
23.  $|\log_4 x| - \log_4 x - 2 < 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $(0, 25; \infty)$       B)  $(0; 2)$       C)  $[0, 0625; \infty)$       D)  $(0; 4)$
24.  $(x+2)^{\log_2(x^2+1)} < (x+2)^{\log_2(2x+9)}$  tengsizlik x ning qanday qiymatlarida o'rinli?  
 A)  $(4; \infty)$       B)  $(-2; -1)$       C)  $(-4; 5; \infty)$       D)  $(-1; 4)$
25.  $\cos^2(x+1) \cdot \log_4(3-2x-x^2) \geq 1$  tengsizlikning nechta natural yechimi mavjud?  
 A) 3 ta      B) cheksiz ko'p      C) 1 ta      D) natural yechimga ega emas
26.  $\log_2 x - \log_2(x-2) > 2$  tengsizlikni yeching.  
 A)  $(2; \infty)$       B)  $(2; 8/3)$       C)  $(4; \infty)$       D)  $(2; 2,7) \cup (2,7; \infty)$
27.  $y = \sqrt{\lg^{2022}|2021x - 2020| \cdot (-x^2 + 9x - 20)}$  funksiyaning aniqlash sohasiga tegishli butun sonlarning yig'indisini toping.

A) 5      B) 14      C) 12      D) 9

28.  $(x^2 - 12x + 32) \sqrt{\log_3(x - 5)} \leq 0$  tengsizlikning butun yechimlari kvadratlari yig'indisini toping.

A) 149      B) 56      C) 36      D) 113

29.  $7^{\log_7(5-x)} < 2$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $x < 4$       B)  $4 < x < 6$       C)  $4 < x \leq 5$       D)  $3 < x < 5$

30.  $8^{\log_8(x-7)} \geq 4$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $7 < x \leq 11$       B)  $x \geq 11$       C)  $x > 11$       D)  $\{11\}$

## 7-mavzu. Trigonometrik tengsizliklar

1.  $\sin x \leq \frac{1}{3}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $(-1)^n \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n < x < \pi + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B)  $-\pi + \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + \pi n \leq x \leq \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C)  $-\pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D)  $-\pi - \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

2.  $\cos x > -\frac{1}{2}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B)  $-\frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi n < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C)  $-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D)  $-\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

3.  $\operatorname{tg} x \geq 1$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

4.  $\sin 3x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C)  $-\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi n}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi n}{3}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D)  $-\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi n}{3} < x < \frac{7\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi n}{3}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

5.  $\begin{cases} \sin x > \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$

B)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi n$

C)  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{3} + \pi n$



$$D) \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$$

6.  $ctgx \leq \frac{1}{3}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $arcctg \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n < x < \pi + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

B)  $-\pi + arcctg \frac{1}{3} + \pi n \leq x \leq arcctg \frac{1}{3} + \pi n, n \in Z$

C)  $-\pi - arcctg \frac{1}{3} + 2\pi n \leq x < \pi + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

D)  $arcctg \frac{1}{3} + \pi n \leq x < \pi + \pi n, n \in Z$

7.  $\begin{cases} \cos x < 0,5 \\ tgx > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right) \cup \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right), n \in Z$

B)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right), n \in Z$

C)  $\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right), n \in Z$

D)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n\right) \cup \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + \pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + \pi n\right), n \in Z$

8.  $\sin x > 2$  tengsizlikni yeching

A)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

B)  $\emptyset$

C)  $(-1)^n \arcsin 2 + 2\pi n < x < \pi + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

D)  $-\pi - \arcsin 2 < x < \pi + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

9.  $\begin{cases} tgx > \frac{1}{4} \\ ctgx > \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $arctg \frac{1}{4} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in Z$

B)  $arcctg \frac{1}{4} + \pi k < x < \pi + \pi k, k \in Z$

C)  $-arctg \frac{1}{4} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in Z$

D)  $arctg \frac{1}{4} + \pi k < x < arcctg \frac{1}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$

10.  $2\sin x - 1 \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

B)  $\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi n, n \in Z$

C)  $\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in Z$

$$D) \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

11.  $\sin x \cos x > 0,25$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{\pi}{12} - \pi n; \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B) \left( \frac{\pi}{12} - \pi n; \frac{5\pi}{12} - \pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) [2\pi n; \pi - 2\pi n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D) \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi n; \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

12.  $\sin 3x - 4\sin x < 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) (2\pi n; \pi + 2\pi n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B) \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) (-\pi + 2\pi n; 2\pi n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D) \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

13.  $\frac{\sin x - 2}{4\sin^2 x} > 2$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( 2\pi n - \pi; -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B) \left( 2\pi n - \frac{\pi}{6}; 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \arccos \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} - 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) \left( 2\pi n - \frac{\pi}{6}; 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \arccos \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} - 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \pi + \arccos \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D) \left( 2\pi n - \pi; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( 2\pi n - \frac{\pi}{6}; 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} - 2\pi n \right) \cup \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \pi + \arcsin \frac{1}{8} + 2\pi n \right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

14.  $2\cos 4x + 2\sqrt{3}\sin 4x < 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{11\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B) \left( -\frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D) \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

15.  $\sin 4x + \cos 4x \operatorname{ctg} 2x > 1$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B) \left( \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi k \right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D) \left( \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in Z$$

16.  $4\cos^2 x - 3 \geq 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left[ -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n \right], n \in Z$$

$$B) \left[ -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right], n \in Z$$

$$C) \left[ -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right], n \in Z$$

$$D) \left[ -\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n \right], n \in Z$$

17.  $2 + ctg 2x + tg 2x < 0$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \right) \cup \left( \frac{\pi k}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}; \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in Z$$

$$B) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi k; \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cup \left( \frac{\pi k}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}; \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in Z$$

$$C) \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \right) \cup \left( -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi k}{2} \right), k \in Z$$

$$D) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cup \left( \frac{\pi k}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right), k \in Z$$

18.  $\sin x \cos x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi n, n \in Z$$

$$B) -\frac{5\pi}{8} + \pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi n, n \in Z$$

$$C) \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi n \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{8} + \pi n, n \in Z$$

$$D) \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi n < x < \frac{3\pi}{8} + \pi n, n \in Z$$

19.  $(\sin x - \cos x)^2 < \sin 2x$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \right), k \in Z$$

$$B) \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi k; \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi k \right), k \in Z$$

$$C) \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \right), k \in Z$$

$$D) \left( \frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi k \right), k \in Z$$

20.  $\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) < \sin x$  tengsizlikni yeching.

$$A) \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; \frac{5\pi}{4} + \pi k \right), k \in Z$$

$$B) (2\pi k; \pi + 2\pi k), k \in Z$$

$$C) \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k \right), k \in Z$$

$$D) \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \right), k \in Z$$

21.  $1 - 2\sin 4x < \cos^2 4x$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi k}{2}\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 B)  $\left(\pi k; \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 C)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 D)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

22. Tengsizlikni yeching.  $\sqrt{3}\operatorname{tg}2x - 1 \geq 0$

- A)  $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}; \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$       B)  $\left[\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2}k; \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}k\right)$   
 C)  $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}; \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$       D)  $\left[\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k\right)$

23. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $1 - \cos 2x > \sin^2 2x$

- A)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \pi + \pi k\right)$       B)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k\right)$   
 C)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k\right)$       D)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

24. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 2\cos^2 x - 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

- A)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$       B)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{6}; \pi\right)$   
 C)  $\left[0; \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$       D)  $\left[\frac{2\pi}{3}; \pi\right]$

25.  $(\pi - e)^{\ln(-\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x)} \geq 1$  tengsizlikning  $[0; \pi]$  oraliqqa tegishli barcha yechimlarini aniqlang.

- A)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$       B)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi\right]$   
 C)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$       D)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

26. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $(\sin x - \cos x)^2 < \sin 2x$

- A)  $\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi n\right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$       B)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n\right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 C)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \pi n; \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi n\right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$       D)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n\right), n \in \mathbb{Z}$

27.  $\cos^2 x - \frac{5}{2}\cos x + 1 > 0$  tengsizlik  $x(x \in [0; 2\pi])$  ning qanday qiymatlarida o'rinli?

- A)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}; \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$       B)  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}; 2\pi\right]$   
 C)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$       D)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$

28.  $\cos\left(7x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \sin\left(7x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \geq \sqrt{2}$  tengsizlikning  $[0; \pi]$  kesmada nechta ildizi bor?

- A) 1      B) 3      C) 4      D) 5

29.  $1 \leq \frac{\operatorname{tg}x + \operatorname{tg}3x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}x \operatorname{tg}3x} \leq \sqrt{3}$  ( $\frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{13\pi}{16}$ ) tengsizlikning eng katta va eng kichik yechimlari yig'indisini toping.

A)  $\frac{8\pi}{7}$       B)  $\frac{11\pi}{12}$       C)  $\frac{47\pi}{48}$       D)  $\frac{43\pi}{48}$

30.  $|\sin x| \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  tengsizlikni yeching.

A)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi n}{2}; \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi n}{2}\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$



$$\sqrt{15} = 3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{6 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{6 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}}}}; \quad \mathbf{80.} \frac{64}{25}; \quad \mathbf{81.} \frac{73}{43}; \quad \mathbf{82.} \frac{4163}{1902}; \quad \mathbf{83.} \frac{2633}{1810}; \quad \mathbf{84.} \frac{1462}{1015}; \quad \mathbf{85.} \frac{687}{523};$$

**87.**  $(-2; \infty)$ ; **88.** Birinchisi kichik; **89.** 9; **90.**  $y^{3,9}$ ; **91.**  $|x^n - y^n|$ ; **92.** 169, 8; 173,8; **93.**

$10^{\sqrt{5}} \approx 172,4$ ; **94.** a) O'suvchi, kamayuvchi; **95.**  $[1; \infty)$ ; **96.** -1;  $-1\frac{2}{3}$ ; **97.** -1;  $-1\frac{2}{3}$ ; **98.**

0; **99.** 1; **100.** -1; **101.** 4; **102.**  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; **103.** -3; 1; **104.** 3; **105.** -1; **106.**  $(-2;-3)$ ; **107.**

$(\frac{1}{2}, 4)$ ; **108.** -2; **109.** 2; **110.** -1; **111.** 2; **112.** (1,2), (21); **113.** (2;15); **114.**  $\frac{1}{49}$ ; **115.**

$\frac{1}{2}$ ; **116.**  $\frac{1}{25}$ ; **117.**  $2\log_3 b - 3 - 7\log_3 a$ ; **118.**  $\frac{7}{4}\lg c - 7 - \frac{2}{3}\lg a - 8\lg b$ ; **119.**  $\frac{m^5 n^3}{p^4}$ ; **120.**

$1+a+b$ .

## II.BOB

**1.**  $(0;1) \cup (1;\infty)$ ; **2.**  $(-\infty; -\frac{1}{3} \cup \frac{2}{3}; 2)$ ; **3.**  $(-\infty;-2) \cup (-2;-1) (\frac{2}{3};3)$ ; **4.**  $(-5;5)$ ; **5.**  $(-\infty;-8) \cup$

$(0;8)$ ; **6.**  $[2;5]$ ; **7.** 4; **8.**  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ; **9.**  $(-\infty; -6) \cup [-2; \infty)$ ; **10.**  $(-\infty; 1)$ ; **11.**  $\{-1;1\}$ ; **12.**  $(-\infty;\frac{2}{3}) \sqcup (1;\frac{5}{2})$ ; **13.**  $(-4;-3) \sqcup (-2;-1) \sqcup (\frac{1}{2};3)$ ; **14.**  $(-\infty;-4] \cup [\frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}; \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}] \sqcup$

$[4; \infty)$ ; **15.**  $(-\infty;2) \sqcup (3;5) \sqcup (7; \infty)$ ; **16.**  $(-\infty;-3) \sqcup (2-\sqrt{6};3) \sqcup (2+\sqrt{6};\infty)$ ; **17.**

$(-\frac{5}{3};0] \sqcup (\frac{5}{3}; \infty)$ ; **18.**  $(-1;5)$ ; **19.**  $(-8;1]$ ; **20.**  $(-2; \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}/2) \sqcup (-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2};2)$ ; **21.**  $(-\infty;\frac{3}{2}) \sqcup (\frac{7}{3}; \infty)$ ; **22.**  $(-\infty;-2) \sqcup (1; \infty)$ ; **23.**  $(-\infty;0) \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **24.**  $(-\infty;-1)$ ; **25.**  $(-3;-2) \sqcup (-1;1)$ ; **26.**  $(-\infty;2) \sqcup (2; \infty)$ ; **27.**  $((1-\sqrt{73})-1) \cup (1; (1+\sqrt{73}))$ ; **28.**  $(-\infty;1) \sqcup$

$(\frac{4}{3};2)$ ; **29.**  $(-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}) \sqcup (-\frac{79}{75}; \frac{3}{2}) \sqcup (2; \infty)$ ; **30.**  $(-\infty; -7] \sqcup (-1;0) \sqcup (0;1] \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ;

**31.**  $(-\infty;5)$ ; **32.**  $(2,7;6)$ ; **33.**  $(1;2)$ ; **34.**  $[1;2)$ ; **35.**  $(-3;-\sqrt{7}) \cup (\sqrt{7};3)$ ; **36.**  $(-\infty;\frac{2}{3}) \sqcup$

$(\frac{7}{4};2)$ ; **37.**  $(-5;-\frac{3}{2}) \sqcup (\frac{1}{2};1)$ ; **38.**  $(-1;1) \sqcup (3;5)$ ; **39.**  $[\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}]$ ; **40.**  $(-4;-3) \sqcup [-2;-1] \sqcup$

$[1;2)$ ; **41.**  $(-\infty;-7) \sqcup (-7;-2) \sqcup (1;7) \sqcup (7;8) \sqcup (11; \infty)$ ; **42.**  $[-1;-\frac{1}{2}] \sqcup$

$[\frac{1}{2};1]$ ; **43.**  $(-\infty;1) \sqcup (1;2) \sqcup (2;\infty)$ ; **44.**  $[\frac{37}{7};6) \sqcup (6;7]$ ; **45.**  $[\frac{5}{3};2] \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **46.**

$(-\infty;1) \sqcup (2;3)$ ; **47.**  $(-\infty;\frac{2}{3}) \sqcup (3;\infty)$ ; **48.**  $(-1;1)$ ; **49.**  $[0;8]$ ; **50.**  $(-\infty;2) \sqcup [2,5;\infty)$ ;

**51.**  $(-\infty;-16) \sqcup (6;\infty)$ ; **52.**  $(1;4)$ ; **53.**  $(-\infty;-\frac{4}{3}] \sqcup [2;\infty)$ ; **54.**  $[1,5;2,5]$ ; **55.**  $(-\infty;-0,4]$

$\sqcup [4; \infty)$ ; **56.**  $(-\infty; -5) \sqcup (-1; 1) \sqcup (1; \infty)$ ; **57.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup (\frac{4}{3}; \infty)$ ; **58.**  $[4, 5; \infty)$ ; **59.**  $(-\infty; 1] \sqcup [1, 5; \infty)$ ; **60.**  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ; **61.**  $(0; 0, 4)$ ; **62.**  $[0; 1/3]$ ; **63.**  $(-\infty; \frac{(3-\sqrt{65})}{4}) \sqcup (\frac{(3-\sqrt{33})}{4})$ ; **64.**  $(\frac{(3+\sqrt{33})}{4}) \sqcup (\frac{(3+\sqrt{65})}{4}; \infty)$ ; **65.**  $(-\infty; 1) \sqcup (2, 2; \infty)$ ; **66.**  $[\frac{(-1-\sqrt{11})}{2}; -1) \sqcup (-1; 1) \sqcup (1; \frac{(-1+\sqrt{11})}{2}]$ ; **67.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup (-2; -1) \sqcup (-1; 0)$ ; **68.**  $(-\infty; -2] \sqcup [-1; \infty)$ ; **69.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup (-2; 0] \cap [1, 6; 2) \cap (2; 2, 5]$ ; **70.**  $[-1; 1]$ ; **71.**  $(-\infty; -3) \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **72.**  $(-\infty; -\frac{5}{3}) \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **73.**  $(-\infty; 4] \sqcup [1; \infty)$ ; **74.**  $(-\infty; -5) \sqcup (-1; \infty)$ ; **75.**  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ; **76.**  $[1, 5; 2)$ ; **77.**  $(1; 3)$ ; **78.**  $(-5; -2) \sqcup (2; 3) \sqcup (3; 5)$ ; **79.**  $(-\infty; 3)$ ; **80.**  $(-2; 3)$ ; **81.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **82.**  $[-0, 5; 12)$ ; **83.**  $(1; \infty)$ ; **84.**  $[2, 6; 4)$ ; **85.**  $(-\infty; 0, 5] \sqcup [0, 68; \infty)$ ; **86.**  $(3; \infty)$ ; **87.**  $(-\infty; -1)$ ; **88.**  $[0, 5; \infty)$ ; **89.**  $(-\infty; -2) \cup (5, 5\frac{9}{13})$ ; **90.**  $[4; \infty)$ ; **91.**  $(-3; 1)$ ; **92.**  $[\frac{20}{9}; 4) \sqcup (5; \infty)$ ; **93.**  $(-\infty; 0] \sqcup (4, 5; \infty)$ ; **94.**  $(-\infty; 0]$ ; **95.**  $[-\frac{10}{3}; 2) \sqcup [3; \infty)$ ; **96.**  $(-\infty; \infty)$ ; **97.**  $[3; \infty)$ ; **98.**  $[4; 4\frac{9}{16}]$ ; **99.**  $\emptyset$ ; **100.**  $[4; 5)$ ; **101.**  $[3; \frac{(15+16\sqrt{15})}{15}]$ ; **102.**  $\emptyset$ ; **103.**  $\emptyset$ ; **104.**  $[2, 5; \frac{(-5+\sqrt{149})}{2})$ ; **105.**  $\emptyset$ ; **106.**  $[\sqrt{21}; 2\sqrt{7}]$ ; **107.**  $(-5; 5)$ ; **108.**  $(2; \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}]$ ; **109.**  $(9; \infty)$ ; **110.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup [205, 5; \infty)$ ; **111.**  $(-\infty; -4) \sqcup (1; \infty)$ ; **112.**  $[-1; 4]$ ; **113.**  $(-1; 3] \sqcup [3, 5; 7, 5)$ ; **114.**  $(2; \infty)$ ; **115.**  $(-\infty; \infty)$ ; **116.**  $(-\infty; \infty)$ ; **117.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **118.**  $[2; 6]$ ; **119.**  $(-\infty; \sqrt[3]{2}) \cup (\sqrt[3]{2}; \infty)$ ; **120.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup (0; 1) \sqcup (1; \infty)$ ; **121.**  $(-2; -1] \sqcup [-\frac{2}{3}; \frac{1}{3}]$ ; **122.**  $(-\infty; -4+2\sqrt{5})$ ; **123.**  $(-\infty; -\frac{5}{6}] \sqcup [3; \infty)$ ; **124.**  $(2; 8)$ ; **125.**  $[-2; 0) \sqcup (0; 2]$ ; **126.**  $(5; \infty)$ ; **127.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **128.**  $(-\infty; 0, 4)$ ; **129.**  $(-\infty; 1, 5)$ ; **130.**  $(-\infty; -1) \sqcup (7; \infty)$ ; **131.**  $(-\infty; -6] \sqcup [2; \infty)$ ; **132.**  $(-\infty; 1-\log_2 3)$ ; **133.**  $1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7$ ; **134.**  $[-3; -\sqrt{6}) \sqcup (-\sqrt{6}; -2] \sqcup [2; \sqrt{6})$ ; **135.**  $(-1; 0) \sqcup (0; 1) \sqcup (1; 2)$ ; **136.**  $(-2; -\frac{5}{3}) \sqcup (0; \frac{1}{3})$ ; **137.**  $(-\infty; 66]$ ; **138.**  $(\frac{2}{3}; \log_8 60)$ ; **139.**  $(2; \infty)$ ; **140.**  $(3; \infty)$ ; **141.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **142.**  $(-1; 1)$ ; **143.**  $(0; 1)$ ; **144.**  $(2; \infty)$ ; **145.**  $\emptyset$ ; **146.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **147.**  $(-\infty; \log_{1,5} 0, 5)$ ; **148.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **149.**  $(-\infty; \log_2 (1+\sqrt{3}))$ ; **150.**  $(-1/3; \infty)$ ; **151.**  $(2; \infty)$ ; **152.**  $(0; 2)$ ; **153.**  $(-\infty; 0) \sqcup (2; 3, 5) \sqcup (4; \infty)$ ; **154.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **155.**  $[\log_5 7; 2]$ ; **156.**  $[\log_{13} 5; 1]$ ; **157.**  $(0; 0, 5)$ ; **158.**  $(1; 1, 5)$ ; **159.**  $(1; 2) \sqcup (4; 5)$ ; **160.**  $(-1; 0) \sqcup (1; 2)$ ; **161.**  $(-1; 1) \sqcup (3; 5)$ ; **162.**  $(4; 5) \sqcup (95; \infty)$ ; **163.**  $(1; 4)$ ; **164.**  $(3; 4, 5)$ ; **165.**  $(-1; 91/9)$ ; **166.**  $(3; 4) \sqcup (4; \infty)$ ; **167.**  $(0; \infty)$ ; **168.**  $(1; 1, 04) \sqcup (26; \infty)$ ; **169.**  $(3; 7)$ ; **170.**  $(-2; \frac{13}{6})$ ; **171.**  $[1; 4]$ ; **172.**  $(-\infty; -2) \sqcup$



- (6;∞); **173.**  $(0; \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}) \sqcup (\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}; 3)$ ; **174.**  $\emptyset$ ; **175.** (1;3); **176.** (1;3); **177.** (0;1)  $\sqcup (\frac{\sqrt{113}-7}{2}; 2)$ ; **178.**  $(-2\sqrt{3}; -2) \sqcup (2; 2\sqrt{3})$ ; **179.** (1; ∞); **180.** (0;0,75)  $\sqcup$  (1,25;2); **181.** [2;3)  $\sqcup$  (3;4]; **182.** (1;4); **183.** (2; ∞); **184.** (0;1)  $\sqcup$   $(1+\sqrt{5}; 2)$ ; **185.**  $(-\infty; 0) \sqcup (5; \infty)$ ; **186.**  $(-\infty; -7) \sqcup (-5; -2] \sqcup [4; \infty)$ ; **187.** [0,5;4]; **188.** (0;0,5)  $\sqcup$   $[2\sqrt{3}; \infty)$ ; **189.**  $(-\infty; -5) \sqcup (3; \infty)$ ; **190.** [1/8; 1/4)  $\sqcup$  (4;8); **191.**  $(4^{\log 0.8}{}^{0.2}; \infty)$ ; **192.**  $(\sqrt[5]{5}; 5)$ ; **193.**  $(\log_{\sqrt{5}}(\sqrt{2}+1); \log_5 3)$ ; **194.** (0; 0,4)  $\sqcup$  (1;∞); **195.** (0; 0,25)  $\sqcup$  (4;∞); **196.** (1;2)  $\sqcup$  (64;∞); **197.** (0; 1/3)  $\sqcup$  (243;∞); **198.** (0; 0,5)  $\sqcup$  (5;∞); **199.** (0,01;∞); **200.** (0,25;1)  $\sqcup$  (1;4); **201.**  $(-\infty; \log_4(-1+\sqrt{3})) \sqcup$  (1,5;∞); **202.**  $(\log_3 \frac{28}{27}; \log_3 4)$ ; **203.**  $(0; 3^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\log_7 - \log_3}}})$ ; **204.** (1; ∞); **205.**  $(-\infty; 1,5)$ ; **206.**  $[1/\sqrt{2}; 1/\sqrt[5]{4}) \sqcup (1; \sqrt{2})$ ; **207.** [0,5;1); **208.** (3;∞); **209.** (0;2)  $\sqcup$  (4;∞); **210.**  $(2^{-\sqrt{2}}; 1/2) \cup (1; 2^{\sqrt{2}})$ ; **211.**  $(-\sqrt{3}; -1,5) \sqcup (1,5; \sqrt{3})$ ; **212.**  $[-1; -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}) \sqcup$   $(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}; 1]$ ; **213.** (-0,5; 2); **214.**  $(\frac{1}{3}; 3)$ ; **215.**  $(2^{-28}; 1)$ ; **216.**  $(-\infty; 0) \sqcup (1; \infty)$ ; **217.** (4; 10); **218.**  $(-\sqrt{2}; -1) \sqcup (1; \sqrt{2})$ ; **219.**  $(\log_2 \sqrt{13}; 2]$ ; **220.** (0; 4); **221.**  $(-\infty; \frac{7}{3}) \sqcup$  (3;∞); **222.** (0; 0,5)  $\sqcup$  (2;3); **223.**  $(-\infty; 0) \sqcup (1; 2) \sqcup (2; 3) \sqcup (4; \infty)$ ; **224.**  $(-3; -2) \sqcup (-1; 0)$ ; **225.** (5; ∞); **226.** (-2; 13); **227.** (13;29); **228.** (40;41)  $\sqcup$  (48; ∞); **229.**  $(-3; 2,96] \sqcup [22; \infty)$ ; **230.**  $(0; 1/\sqrt{6}] \sqcup [1; \infty)$ ; **231.** (-1; -0,5)  $\sqcup$  (0;1); **232.**  $(-\infty; 0] \sqcup [\log_6 5; 1)$ ; **233.**  $(-\infty; 0] \sqcup [\log_2 3; 2)$ ; **234.** [0,2; 5]; **235.** (3; ∞); **236.** (-1;0)  $\sqcup$  [1;∞); **237.** 1)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$ ; 2)  $\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$ ; 3)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$ ; 4)  $\frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k \leq x < \pi + \pi k$ ; **238.** 1)  $\pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{5} + 2\pi k < x < 2\pi + \arcsin \frac{1}{5} + 2\pi k$ ; 2)  $-\arccos(-0,7) + 2\pi k \leq x \leq \arccos(-0,7) + 2\pi k$ ; 3)  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k < x \leq \arctg 5 + \pi k$ ; 4)  $\pi k < x < \arctg \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) + \pi k$ ; **239.**  $\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$ ;  $-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < x \leq 2\pi k$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x \leq \pi + 2\pi k$ ; **240.**  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \leq x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$ ;  $\pi + 2\pi k < x \leq \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$ ; **241.**  $\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$ ;

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k < x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{242.} \quad \arccos \frac{1}{5} + 2\pi k < x < \pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{5} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{243.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < \operatorname{arctg} 3 + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x \leq \arccos \left( -\frac{3}{5} \right) + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{244.}$$

$$\pi + \arccos \frac{3}{5} + 2\pi k \leq x < \pi + \operatorname{arctg} 3 + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{245.} \quad \operatorname{arctg} 2 + 2\pi k < x < \arcsin \frac{4}{7} + 2\pi k;$$

$$\pi - \arcsin \frac{4}{7} + 2\pi k < x < \pi + 2\pi k; \quad \pi + \operatorname{arctg} 2 + 2\pi k < x < 2\pi + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{246.}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} 0,3 + \pi k \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{247.} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \pi + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{248.}$$

$$\frac{13\pi}{36} + \frac{2\pi}{3} k < x < \frac{19\pi}{36} + \frac{2\pi}{3} k; \quad \mathbf{249.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{250.}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{251.} \quad \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3} k < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} k; \quad \mathbf{252.} \quad \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k;$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} 3 + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{253.} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{254.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{255.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k;$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{256.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} k < x < \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} k; \quad \mathbf{257.}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} + \pi k < x < \operatorname{arctg} \left( -\frac{5}{12} \right) + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{258.} \quad -\infty < x < \infty; \quad \mathbf{259.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \pi k; \quad \mathbf{260.}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k < x < \operatorname{arctg} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{261.} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{262.} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} k < x < \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} k;$$

$$\mathbf{263.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} k < x < -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} k; \quad \mathbf{264.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{265.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < 2\pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \pi + 2\pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{266.}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} k < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} k; \quad \mathbf{267.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \leq x < 2\pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \leq x < \pi + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{268.}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{269.} \quad 2\operatorname{arctg} 2 + 2\pi k < x < 2\operatorname{arctg} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{270.}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{17\pi}{12} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{271.}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + \pi k < x < -\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \quad \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; \quad \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k;$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{272.} \quad -\frac{\pi}{5} + 2\pi k < x < 2\pi k;$$

$$2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{5} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{3\pi}{5} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{4\pi}{5} + 2\pi k;$$

$$\frac{6\pi}{5} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{7\pi}{5} + 2\pi k; \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{8\pi}{5} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{273.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2\pi}{5}k < x < -\frac{\pi}{30} + \frac{2\pi}{5}k; \quad \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2\pi}{5}k < x < \frac{7\pi}{30} + \frac{2\pi}{5}k; \quad \mathbf{274.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k < x < -\frac{\pi}{9} + \pi k; \quad \pi k < x < \frac{2\pi}{9} + \pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{9} + \pi k; \quad \mathbf{274.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \quad \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad \mathbf{275.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{8} + \pi k < x < \pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k < x < \frac{5\pi}{8} + \pi k; \quad \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi k < x < \frac{3\pi}{8} + \pi k$$

## Test javoblari

1-mavzu	2-mavzu	3-mavzu	4-mavzu	5-mavzu	6-mavzu	7-mavzu
1.D	1.C	1.C	1.A	1.D	1.D	1.C
2.D	2.B	2.B	2.A	2.B	2.D	2.A
3.D	3.D	3.B	3.D	3.C	3.C	3.D
4.A	4.B	4.C	4.B	4.B	4.B	4.C
5.B	5.B	5.C	5.B	5.C	5.D	5.A
6.C	6.A	6.A	6.D	6.A	6.B	6.D
7.C	7.B	7.D	7.A	7.A	7.B	7.A
8.A	8.A	8.A	8.D	8.D	8.D	8.B
9.C	9.D	9.D	9.B	9.D	9.B	9.D
10.B	10.C	10.A	10.A	10.B	10.A	10.D
11.D	11.C	11.D	11.B	11.C	11.C	11.D
12.B	12.A	12.D	12.A	12. A	12.D	12.C
13.C	13.A	13.B	13.C	13.D	13.C	13.A
14.A	14.D	14.C	14.B	14.A	14.A	14.A
15.C	15.C	15.A	15.D	15.D	15.C	15.B
16.A	16.B	16.A	16.B	16.C	16.D	16.D
17.C	17.D	17.A	17.C	17.A	17.D	17.C
18.B	18.A	18.C	18.D	18.C	18.B	18.B
19.B	19.B	19.D	19.A	19.B	19.D	19.B
20.B	20.C	20.A	20.C	20.C	20.C	20.D
21.A	21.C	21.A	21.D	21.B	21.D	21.A
22.D	22.B	22.A	22.D	22.A	22.C	22.B
23.B	23.B	23.A	23.C	23.C	23.A	23.C
24.C	24.B	24.D	24.D	24.A	24.D	24.B
25.C	25.A	25.B	25.A	25.C	25.D	25.B
26.B	26.D	26.B	26.A	26.C	26.B	26.C
27.B	27.B	27.D	27.C	27.B	27.D	27.D
28.B	28.A	28.D	28.D	28.C	28.A	28.C
29.A	29.B	29.B	29.A	29.A	29.D	29.D
30.D	30.D	30.B	30.A	30.C	30.B	30.C

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