

# **Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”**

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## **O'QUVCHILAR QOBILIYATINI TENGLAMA VA TENGSIZLIKLARNI YECHISH ORQALI OSHIRISH**

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Ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish va oraliq usuli. Ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usuli tenglama va tengsizliklarni yechishning muhim usullaridan biridir. Ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usuli irratsional tenglama va tengsizliklarni yechishda ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Ushbu usulni qo'llash uchun barcha hadlarni bir tomona o'tkazish, ikkinchi tomonini esa nol yozib qoldirish kerak. Keyin ko'paytuvchilarga ajratiladi [1]. Ma'lumki, tenglama va tengsizliklarni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish uchun umumiyoq ko'paytuvchini qavsdan tashqariga chiqarish, guruhlash usuli va qisqa ko'paytirish formulalari qo'llaniladi. So'nggra quyidagi ifodadan foydalaniladi [2-4]:

$$f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x) \cdot \dots \cdot f_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f_1(x) = 0, \\ f_2(x) = 0, \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ f_n(x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

**1-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $9\sqrt[6]{4-x} = x^2\sqrt[6]{4-x}$ .

**Yechish:** Tenglamani barcha hadlarini bir tomona o'tkazib, umumiyoq ko'paytuvchini qavsdan tashqariga chiqaramiz. U holda berilgan tenglama

$$(9 - x^2)\sqrt[6]{4-x} = 0$$

tenglamaga teng kuchli ifodani hosil qilamiz va u o'z navbatida

$$\begin{cases} 9 - x^2 = 0, \\ 4 - x = 0, \\ \sqrt[6]{4-x} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 3, \\ x = 4, \\ x \leq 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 3, \\ x = 4. \end{cases}$$

sistemaga teng kuchli [5]. Demak, tenglananing yechimi:  $x = \pm 3, x = 4$ .

**2-misol.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-x-4} \geq 4x-8$ .

**Yechish:** Tengsizlikning barcha hadlarini chap tomonga o'tkazamiz:

$$(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-x-4} - (4x-8) \geq 0.$$

Ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

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$$(x - 2) \left( \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} - 4 \right) \geq 0.$$

Ohirgi tengsizlikni yechishga o'tamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - hol. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2 \geq 0, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} - 4 \geq 0; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} \geq 4; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2, \\ x^2 - x - 4 \geq 16; \end{array} \right. \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2, \\ x^2 - x - 20 \geq 0; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2, \\ [x \leq -4, \Leftrightarrow x \geq 5]. \end{array} \right. \\ 2 - hol. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2 \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} - 4 \leq 0; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 2, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} \leq 4; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 2, \\ x^2 - x - 4 \leq 16; \end{array} \right. \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 2, \\ x^2 - x - 20 \leq 0; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 2, \\ [x \geq -4, \Leftrightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 2]. \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, umumiy yechim:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 5, \\ -4 \leq x \leq 2. \end{array} \right.$$

Ba'zida irratsional tengsizlikning chap qismida ikkita funksiyaning ko'paytmasi ko'rinishida berilgan bo'ladi [6-9]. Ayniqsa,  $\sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) \geq 0, n \in N$  ko'rinishdagi hol qiziqarli. Bunday tengsizlikni sistemalar jamlanmasi yordamida yechish xatolar bilan bajariladi. Shuning uchun bunga to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Berilgan tengsizlikdagi noqat'iy ishora tengsizlikni unga teng kuchli:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) = 0, \\ \sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

tenglama bilan almashtirishga imkon beradi. (1) tenglamani yechishni

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0, \quad g(x) \text{ aniqlangan}; \\ g(x) = 0, \quad f(x) > 0. \end{array} \right.$$

ajratishlar qoidasi bilan amalga oshiramiz [10]. Birinchi ko'paytuvchining barcha  $x$  larda nomanfiyligidan (1) dagi tengsizlikni unga teng kuchli

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) > 0, \\ f(x) > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

sistema bilan almashtiramiz. (1) dagi tenglama yechimidagi ikkinchi Sistema va (1) dagi tengsizlikka teng kuchli sistema,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0, \\ f(x) > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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bitta sistemaga birlashtirish mumkin [11-13].

Shuning uchun berilgan tengsizlik quyidagi

$$\sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) \geq \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = 0, & g(x) \text{ aniqlangan;} \\ g(x) \geq 0, & f(x) > 0. \end{cases}$$

tenglamaga teng kuchli.

**3-misol.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $(x^2 - 3x - 40) \cdot \sqrt[8]{2x - 3} \geq 0$ .

**Yechish:** Berilgan tengsizlik:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - 3, \\ x^2 - 3x - 40 \geq 0, \\ 2x - 3; \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ (x - 8)(x + 5) \geq 0, \\ x > \frac{3}{2}; \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ x \geq 8, x \leq -5, \\ x > \frac{3}{2}; \end{array} \right. \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3}{2}, \\ x \geq 8. \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

tenglamaga teng kuchli. Demak, tengsizlikni yechimi:  $x = \frac{3}{2}, x \geq 8$ .

Irratsional tengsizliklarni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usuli bilan yechishda bir nechta ko'paytuvchini nol bilan taqqoslashga to'g'ri keladi. Bu holatda tengsizlikni yechishning ratsional usuli – oraliqlar usuli hisoblanadi. Uni turli xil tengsizliklarni yechishda qo'llash quyidagi teoremaga asoslanadi [14-16].

1-teorema. Agar biror oraliqda uzluksiz funksiya bu oraliqning birorta ham nuqtasida nolga aylanmasa, u holda funksiya bu oraliqda ishorasini saqlaydi [17-20].

Shunday qilib,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya berilgan bo'lsa, u holda son o'qi to'rtta to'plamga ajraladi:

- 1)  $f(x) > 0$  bo'lган nuqtalar to'plami;
- 2)  $f(x) = 0$  bo'lган nuqtalar to'plami;
- 3)  $f(x) < 0$  bo'lган nuqtalar to'plami;
- 4)  $f(x)$  aniqlanmagan nuqtalar to'plami.

Tengsizlikni yechish quyidagi bosqichlarga bo'linadi: dastlab 1), 2), 3) va 4) to'plamlarning chegara nuqtalari topiladi; topilgan nuqtalar son o'qini oraliqlarga ajratadi; har bir oraliq uchun qaysi to'engsizlikrtta to'plamdan biriga tegishli bo'lishi aniqlanadi; nihoyat, yechilayotgan tengsizlik ma'nosiga mos to'plamlar tanlanadi.

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Irratsional tengsizliklarning farqli xususiyati ularning aniqlanish sohasi chegaralanganligidir. Shuning uchun odatda, tengsizlikni yechishni aniqlanish sohasini topishdan boshlanadi, keyin  $f(x) = 0$  tenglama yechimlari topiladi va nihoyat funksiya aniqlangan har bir oraliqda funksiya ishorasi aniqlanadi [21-23].

**4 – misol.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{13 - x^2}} \geq x - 1$ .

**Yechish.** Oraliqlar usulidan foydalanib, tengsizlikni

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{13 - x^2}} \geq x - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x - 1)((x + 1) - \sqrt{13 - x^2})}{\sqrt{13 - x^2}} \geq 0$$

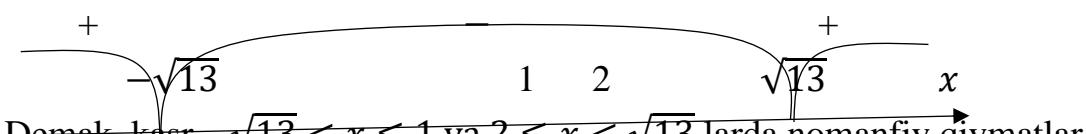
ko’rinishda yozib olamiz. Tengsizlikni aniqlanish sohasini topamiz:

$$13 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (-\sqrt{13}; \sqrt{13}).$$

Topilgan aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli shakl almashtirilgan tengsizlik chap qismida turgan funksiya nollarini topamiz. Buning uchun kasr suratining nollarini toppish yetarli, ya’ni

$$\begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x - 1 = 0, \\ x + 1 - \sqrt{13 - x^2}, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x = 1, \\ \sqrt{13 - x^2} = x + 1, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x = 1, \\ 13 - x^2 = (x + 1)^2, \\ x + 1 \geq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x = 1, \\ x^2 + x - 6 = 0, \\ x \geq -1, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x = 1, \\ x = 2, \\ x \geq -1, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{13} < x < \sqrt{13}, \\ x = 1, \\ x = 2, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ x = 2. \end{cases}$$

sistemani yechish lozim. Funksiya nollari aniqlanish sohasini uchta oraliqqa ajratadi. Har bir oraliqda funksiya ishorasini topamiz [24]:



Demak, kasr  $-\sqrt{13} < x \leq 1$  va  $2 \leq x < \sqrt{13}$  larda nomanfiy qiymatlar qabul qiladi.

Javob:  $-\sqrt{13} < x \leq 1$  va  $2 \leq x < \sqrt{13}$ .

- Yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritish. Yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritishda ifoda biror harf bilan belgilanadi va dastlab kiritilgan yangi o’zgaruvchiga nisbatan tenglama(tengsizlik) yechishga harakat qilinadi, keyin esa berilgan noma’lum qiymatlari topiladi. Ba’zi hollarda noma’lumi almashtirish masala yechimini

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soddalashtiradi; ba’zida esa tenglama(tengsizlik) almashtirishsiz umumanyechish mumkin emas.

O’zgaruvchini almashtirish agar uning natijasida tenglama(tengsizlik)ning yangi sifatiga erishilsagina juda foydali. Masalan, irratsional tenglama(tengsizlik) ratsional tenglama yoki tengsizlikka aylanadi. Bunday almashtirishlar ratsionallashtiruvchi almashtirishlar deb ataladi [26-28].

5-misol. Tenglamani yeching:  $2x^2 + 3x + \sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 9} = 33$ .

Yechish.  $y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 9}$ ,  $y \geq 0$  yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritamiz. Yangi o’zgaruvchi uchun tenglama quyidagi  $y^2 + y - 9 = 33$  ko’rinishda yoziladi. Uni yechib  $y_1 = 6$ ,  $y_2 = -7$  ildizlarni topamiz.  $y_2$  ildiz chet ildiz, chunki  $y \geq 0$  shartni qanoatlantirmaydi.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 9} = 6 &\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + 9 = 36 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3, x = -\frac{9}{2}\end{aligned}$$

tenglamani yechish qoladi.

Ratsionallashtiruvchi almashtirishlar irratsional tengsizliklarni yechishda ham samarali (bunday tengsizliklar misollarni qarab chiqilgan tenglamalar asosida tuzish mumkin), bunda noma'lumga nisbatan bir xil ifodaning takrorlanishi ham almashtirishdan foydalanishga ko'rsatma bo'ladi. Bunday ko'rsatma bo'lмаган, lekin ratsionallashtiruvchi almashtirish mumkin bo'lган misolni keltiramiz.

**6 – misol.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\frac{3-x}{\sqrt{15-x}} < 1$ .

**Yechish.** Yangi  $t$  o’zgaruvchini  $\sqrt{15-x} = t$ ,  $t > 0$  ratsionallashtiruvchi almashtirish yordamida kiritamiz. U holda  $x = 15 - t^2$ .

$$\frac{3-(15-t^2)}{t} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^2-t-12}{t} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(t+3)(t-4)}{t} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t < -3, \\ 0 < t < 4. \end{cases}$$

tengsizlikni olamiz.  $t > 0$  ekanligini hisobga olib,  $0 < t < 4$  ni olamiz. Keyin  $x$  o’zgaruvchiga nisbatan irratsional tengsizliklar sistemasini yechamiz:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{15-x} > 0, \\ \sqrt{15-x} < 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 0 < 15-x < 16 \Leftrightarrow -15 < -x < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 15.$$

Yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritish usulidan tashqari to’liq kvadrat ajratishda foydalilaniladigan tenglamalarni qaraymiz. Odatda ildiz ostidagi ifodalarda

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radikallar bo’lgan tenglamalar yechiladi, ichki va tashqi radikallarda turgan to’liq kvadratni ajratish uchun ko’phadlar darajalari ustma-ust tushishi lozim.

**7-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $\sqrt{x-1-2\sqrt{x-2}} + \sqrt{x+7-6\sqrt{x-2}} = 2$

**Yechish.**  $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ ,  $y \geq 0$  yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritamiz. U holda  $x = y^2 + 2$  va berilgan tenglama

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{y^2 - 2y + 1} + \sqrt{y^2 - 6y + 9} &= 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(y-1)^2} + \sqrt{(y-3)^2} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow |y-1| + |y-3| = 2 \end{aligned}$$

ko’rinishda yoziladi ( $\sqrt[2n]{a^{2n}} = |a|, n \in N, a \in R$  ayniyatdan foydalanildi). Modul qatnashgan tenglamani yechib,  $0 \leq y \leq 1; 1 < y \leq 3; y > 3$  oraliqdagi modullarni ketma-ket ochib,  $1 \leq y \leq 3$  ni topamiz.

Oxirgi bosqichda

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x-2} \geq 1, \\ \sqrt{x-2} \leq 3, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq x-2 \leq 9 \Leftrightarrow 3 \leq x \leq 11$$

irratsional tongsizliklar sistemasini yechamiz.

O’zgaruvchini almashtirish bilan yechiladigan tenglamalarning maxsus tipi bo’lib, bir jinsli tenglamalar hisoblanadi. Ko’proq ikkinchi darajali bir jinsli tenglamalar uchraydi. Eslatib o’tamiz  $p(x)$  va  $q(x)$  ifodalarga nisbatan bir jinsli ikkinchi darajali tenglama deb,

$$ap^2 + bpq + cq^2 = 0, \quad a \neq 0, \quad c \neq 0$$

ko’rinishdagi tenglamaga aytildi. Bir jinsli tenglamani yechish ikki bosqichga ajraladi.

- 1)  $\begin{cases} p(x) = 0, \\ q(x) = 0 \end{cases}$  sistema yechimlarga ega yoki ega emasligini tekshirish (u holda topilgan yechim berilgan tenglamani ildizi bo’ladi) [27];
- 2)  $p(x) \neq 0, q(x) \neq 0$  cheklovlarda tenglamai  $p(x)$  yoki  $q(x)$  ifodalardan birining yuqori darajasiga bo’lishni bajarish va tenglamani

$$y = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \text{ yoki } y = \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$$

yangi o’zgaruvchini kiritish bilan ratsional tenglamaga olib kelish.

Ixtiyorliy bir jinsli ikkinchi darajali tenglama kvadrat tenglamaga keltiriladi.

**8-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $6x^2 + 7x\sqrt{1+x} = 24(1+x)$ .

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**Yechish.**  $24(1+x)$  hadni tenglamaning chap qismiga o'tkazamiz,  $x$  va  $\sqrt{1+x}$  ifodalarga nisbatan bir jinsli ikkinchi darajali tenglamani olamiz:

$$6x^2 + 7x\sqrt{1+x} - 24(\sqrt{1+x})^2 = 0.$$

$x$  va  $\sqrt{1+x}$  ifodalar bir vaqtida nolga teng emas, shuning uchun tenglamani ifodalardan birining ikkinchi darajasiga bo'lish mumkin. Hadma-had  $(1+x)$  ga bo'lamic

$$6 \frac{x^2}{1+x} + 7 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} - 24 = 0 \text{ ni olamiz. } y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

yangi o'zgaruvchini kiritamiz, unga nisbatan  $6y^2 + 7y - 24 = 0$  kvadrat tenglamani olamiz, uning ildizlari:

$$y_1 = \frac{3}{2}; \quad y_2 = -\frac{8}{3}.$$

Irratsional tenglamalarni yechamiz, bunda  $x \neq 0, \sqrt{1+x} \neq 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{3}{2} &\Leftrightarrow 3\sqrt{1+x} = 2x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x \geq 0, \\ 9(1+x) = 4x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0, \\ 4x^2 - 9x - 9 = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} = -\frac{8}{3} \Leftrightarrow 8\sqrt{1+x} = -3x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3x \geq 0, \\ 64(1+x) = 9x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{8}{9}.$$

2. Funksiya xossalardan foydalanish.

**9-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $\sqrt[6]{5-x} - \sqrt[8]{7-x} + \sqrt[4]{2x-15} = 2$ .

**Yechish.** Tenglamaning aniqlanish sohasini topamiz:

$$\begin{cases} 5-x \geq 0, \\ 7-x \geq 0, \\ 2x-15 \geq 0. \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 5, \\ x \geq 7,5. \end{cases}$$

Oxirgi Sistema yechimiga ega emas. Demak, berilgan tenglama ham ildizga ega emas.

**10-misol.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\sqrt[8]{x^3 + 3x^2 - 16x + \sqrt{2}} - 1 \leq -1 - 2x^2$ .

**Yechish.** Tengsizlikning chap va o'ng qismlaridaturgan funksiyalar qiymatlar to'plamlarini tekshiramiz. Tengsizlikning chap qismi nomanfiy funksiya. O'ng qismi esa manfiy, chunki ixtiyoriy  $x$  uchun  $x^2 \geq 0$  tengsizlik o'rinni bo'lgani uchun,  $-2x^2 \leq 0$ . O'ng tomon  $x = 0$  da eng kata qiymatga ega,  $\sqrt[8]{\sqrt{2}-1} \leq -1$  kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib, tengsizlik yechimiga ega emas.

**11-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $\sqrt[3]{2x-1} + \sqrt[3]{x-1} = 1$ .

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**Yechish.** Tenglamaning  $x = 1$  ildizini tanlab topsa bo'ladi. Haqiqatdan,  $\sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 1 - 1} + \sqrt[3]{1 - 1} = 1 + 0 = 1$ . Tenglama boshqa ildizlarga ega emasligini isbotlaymiz. Tenglamaning chap qismi butun son o'qida aniqlangan ikkita  $y_1 = \sqrt[3]{2x - 1}$  va  $y_2 = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$  funksiyalar yig'indisidan iborat.  $y_1 = \sqrt[3]{2x - 1}$  funksiya esa ikkita funksiyalar kompozitsiyasidan iborat:  $y_1 = \sqrt[3]{t_1}$ ,  $t_1 = 2x - 1$ . Ko'rsatilgan funksiyalardan har biri o'sadi, shuning uchun  $y_1 = \sqrt[3]{2x - 1}$  funksiya ham butun son o'qida o'sadi. Shunda o'xshash  $y_2 = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$  funksiya ham butun son o'qida o'sadi. Demak,  $y_1 + y_2 = \sqrt[3]{2x - 1} + \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$  funsiya o'sadi, chunki chap qismida o'suvchi funksiya turibdi. Butun aniqlanish sohasida monoton funksiya o'zining har bir qiymatini faqat bir marta qabul qiladi, ya'ni  $x = 1$  berilgan tenglama uchun yagona ildiz bo'ladi.

Bunga o'xshash hollarda tenglamani yechish ikki bosqichda bo'ladi: 1) ildizni tanlab toppish; 2) uning yagonaligini isbotlash. Funksiyaning monotonlik xossasi tenglamani yechish jarayonini qisqartirishga olib keladi. Buning uchun asos bo'lib qat'iy monoton funksiyaning (monoton o'suvchi yoki monoton kamayuvchi) o'zining har bir qiymatini faqat bir marta (argumentning bitta qiymatida) qabul qilish xossasi hisoblanadi [28].

2-teorema. Agar  $f(x)$  – o'suvchi funksiya bo'lsa, u holda  $f(f(x)) = x$  va  $f(x) = x$  tenglamalar teng kuchli.

Isbot.  $x_0 - f(x) = x$  tenglamaning ildizi, ya'ni  $f(x_0) = x_0$  tenglik to'g'ri bo'lsin. Undan birinchi tenglamaga qo'yish uchun foydalanamiz.  $f(f(x_0)) = f(x_0) = x_0$ , ya'ni  $f(f(x_0)) = x_0$  to'g'ri tenglikoldik, demak,  $x_0 - f(f(x)) = x$  tenglamaning ildizi ekan. Aksincha,  $x_0 - f(f(x)) = x$  tenglamaning ildizi bo'lsin, ya'ni  $f(f(x_0)) = x_0$  tenglik to'g'ri.  $f(x)$  funksiyaning o'suvchiligidan  $f^{-1}(x)$  o'suvchi teskari funksiyaga ega,  $f^{-1}(x)$  funksiya bilan to'g'ri tenglikka ta'sir ko'rsatamiz  $f(x_0) = f^{-1}(x_0)$  to'g'ri tenglik olamiz. Ikkita o'zaro teskari funksiyalar teng qiymatlarni faqat  $x = f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$  da qabul qiladi, ya'ni  $x_0 = f(x_0)$  tenglik to'g'ri, bu esa,  $x_0 - f(x) = x$  tenglamaning ildizi ekanligini bildiradi [29].

**12-misol.** Tenglamani yeching:  $\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}} = x - 1$ .

**Yechish.** Tenglamani  $1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}} = x$  ko'rinishga keltiramiz.  $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x}$  funksiyani kiritamiz va u  $[0; +\infty)$  to'plamda o'zgarmas va o'suvchi funksiya

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yig'indisi sifatida o'sadi. U holda tenglama  $f(f(x)) = x$  ko'rinishni oladi va yechish uchun 2-teoremadan foydalanish mumkin. Teng kuchli  $f(x) = x$  yoki  $1 + \sqrt{x} = x$  tenglamaga o'tamiz. Oxirgi tenglama  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y \geq 0$  almashtirish bilan  $y^2 - y - 1 = 0$  kvadrat tenglamaga keladi. Uning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \left( y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

ulardan biri  $y \leq 0$  shartni qanoatlantirmaydi.

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

ni olamiz.

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