

## LAGRANJ FUNKSIYASIDAN FOYDALANIB BA'ZI MASALALARNI YECHISH HAQIDA

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Ushbu ishda murakkab ko' rinishga ega bo'lgan yoki bir o' zgaruvchini ikkinchisi orqali oshkor holda ifodalab bo' lmasa, u holda shartli ekstremum masalasi Lagranj funksiyasi yordamida shartli ekstremumni topish oddiy ekstremumni topishga keltirish haqida ba'zi masalalar keltirib o' tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** funksiyaning xususiy hosilasi, ekstremum, Lagranj funksiyasi, tenglamalar sistemasi.

Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturida qayt etilganidek, ta'lim sohasidagi davlat siyosati insonni intellektual va ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalash bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi orqali barkomol shaxsni shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi ana shu maqsadda biz quyida o' quvchilarda shartli ekstremum masalalarini oddiy ekstremum masalalariga keltirib yechishga doir ba'zi masalalar yechimlarini keltirib o' tamiz.

Lagranjning ko' paytuvchilar usuli bilan ekstremal nuqtalarini topish quyidagi hollarni o' z ichiga oladi:

- 1) Lagranj funksiyasini tuzish;
- 2) Lagranj funksiyasidan xususiy hosilalarni olib, ularni nolga teglashtirilib, funksiyaning ekstremumga ega bo' lishi mumkin bo' lgan nuqtalarni aniqlash;
- 3) ekstremumga ega bo' lgan nuqtalarni topib, funksiyaning bu nuqtadagi qiymati hisoblanadi

**Birinchi masala.** Berilgan  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtadan berilgan  $Ax + By + C = 0$  to' g' ri chiziqqacha bo' lgan eng qisqa masofani topish masalasini qaraymiz.

$L$  to' g' ri chiziqda qo' zg' aluvchi  $M(x, y)$  nuqta va  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtalar orasidagi  $d = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}$  masofani minimallashtiramiz

$$d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \rightarrow \min \quad (2)$$

Ko' p o' zgaruvchili funksiyani ekstremumini topish uchun Lagranj funksiyasini tuzamiz

$$F(x, y, \alpha) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + \alpha(Ax + By + C) \quad (3)$$

hosil bo' lgan funksiyadan birinchi tartibli xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \alpha A$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \alpha B.$$

Berilganlardan foydalanib quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz

$$\begin{cases} 2(x - x_0) + \alpha A = 0 \\ 2(y - y_0) + \alpha B = 0 \\ Ax + By + C = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

(4) tenglamalar sistemadagi birinchi va ikkinchi tenglamalardan  $x$  va  $y$  o' zgaruvchilarni  $x = \frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2}$  topib, ularni sistemadagi uchinchi tenglamaga keltirib qo' yamiz

$$A \cdot \frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2} + B \cdot \frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2} + C = 0 \quad (5)$$

(5) tenglamdan  $\alpha$  ni topamiz

$$\alpha = \frac{2Ax_0 + 2By_0 + 2C}{A^2 + B^2} = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + C)}{A^2 + B^2}.$$

Endi  $d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2$  tenglamadagi  $x$  va  $y$  lar o' rniga

$x = \frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2}$  ifodalarni qo' ysak,

$$d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = \left(\frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2} - x_0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2} - y_0\right)^2$$

$$d^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha A}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha B}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4} (A^2 + B^2) . \quad (6)$$

Tenglik hosil bo'ladi. Oxirgi tenglikdagi  $\alpha$  ning qiymati  $\alpha = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + C)}{A^2 + B^2}$  ekanligini hisobga olsak,

$$d^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4(Ax_0 + By_0 + C)^2}{(A^2 + B^2)^2} \cdot (A^2 + B^2)$$

$$d^2 = \frac{(Ax_0 + By_0 + C)^2}{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}.$$

Demak, berilgan  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtadan berilgan  $Ax + By + C = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa bo'lgan eng masofa

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

ga teng ekan.

**Ikkinchi masala:**  $Ax + By + C_1 = 0$  va  $Ax + By + C_2 = 0$  parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofani toping.

$(x_0; \frac{-Ax_0 - C_1}{B})$  nuqta birinchi to'g'ri chiziqdan tanlangan ixtiyoriy nuqta bo'lsin, u holda bu nuqtadan ikkinchi to'g'ri chiziqqa bo'lgan masofa yuqoridagi formulaga asosan

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 - B \cdot \frac{-Ax_0 - C_1}{B} + C_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{|Ax_0 - Ax_0 - C_1 + C_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{|C_2 - C_1|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

ekanligi onsongina kelib chiqadi.

**Uchinchi masala:**

Berilgan  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  nuqtadan  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tekislikka bo'lgan masofani toping. Bu yerda  $A, B, C$  va  $D$  lar berilgan haqiqiy sonlar.

Lagranj funksiyasi

$$F(x, y, z, \alpha) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 + \alpha(Ax + By + Cz + D)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \alpha A = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \alpha B = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - z_0) + \alpha C = 0 \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2(x - x_0) + \alpha A = 0 \\ 2(y - y_0) + \alpha B = 0 \\ 2(z - z_0) + \alpha C = 0 \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2} \\ y = \frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2} \\ z = \frac{2z_0 - \alpha C}{2} \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A \cdot \frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2} + B \cdot \frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2} + C \cdot \frac{2z_0 - \alpha C}{2} + D = 0$$

$$2x_0A - \alpha A^2 + 2y_0B - \alpha B^2 + 2z_0C - \alpha C^2 + 2D = 0$$

oxirgi tenglamadan  $\alpha$  ni topamiz

$$\alpha = \frac{2(x_0A + y_0B + z_0C + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \quad (7)$$

Shartga ko'ra

$$d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = \left(\frac{2x_0 - \alpha A}{2} - x_0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0 - \alpha B}{2} - y_0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2z_0 - \alpha C}{2} - z_0\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{4}(A^2 + B^2 + C^2)$$

$$d^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}(A^2 + B^2 + C^2).$$

Bundan  $d = \frac{|\alpha|}{2}\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}$  bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi  $\alpha$  ni o'rniga (7) ni keltirib qo'yamiz natijada

$$d = \frac{\left|\frac{2(x_0A + y_0B + z_0C + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}\right|}{2}\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} = \frac{|x_0A + y_0B + z_0C + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

hosil bo'ladi

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