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# **ALGEBRA**

**UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABLARINING  
8-SINFI UCHIUN DARSLIK**

**Qayta ishlangan 4-nashri**

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi vazirligi tomonidan  
nashriga tavsija etilgan*

**„O'QITUVCHI“ NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI  
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- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | – masalani yechish boshlandi   |  | – asosiy material bo'yicha bilimlarni tekshirish uchun mustaqil ish |
|  | – masalani yechish tugadi  |  | – sinov mashqlari – testlar   |
|  | – matematik tasdiqni asoslash yoki formulani keltirib chiqarish boshlandi                        |  | – tarixiy masalalar   |
|  | – asoslash yoki keltirib chiqarish tugadi  |  | – tarixiy ma'lumotlar   |
|  | – qiziqarli masalalar  |  | – amaliy-ta'sbiqiy va fanlararo bog'liq masalalar                   |
|  | 16, 18,...<br>– murakkabroq masalalar<br><br>– bilish muhim va cslab qolish foydali bo'lgan matn |  |   |

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## 7-SINF „ALGEBRA“ KURSINI TAKRORLASH

Aziz o‘quvchi! 7-sinf „Algebra“ kursidan olgan bilimlaringizni yodga solish maqsadida Sizga bir necha mashqlar taklif etamiz.

1. Ifodaning son qiymatini toping:

- 1)  $S = 2(ab + ac + bc)$ , bunda  $a=5$ ,  $b=4$ ,  $c=10$ ;
- 2)  $V = \frac{h}{3}(a^2 + b^2 + ab)$ , bunda  $h=12$ ,  $a=10$ ,  $b=8$ ;
- 3)  $S = \frac{(a-b)n}{2}$ , bunda  $a=10$ ,  $b=40$ ,  $n=16$ ;
- 4)  $V = \frac{1}{3}abh$ , bunda  $a=30$ ,  $b=20$ ,  $h=25$ .

2. Qavslarni oching va soddalashtiring:

- 1)  $7a - (5a + 4b)$ ;
- 2)  $9x - (7y - 4x)$ ;
- 3)  $-(2a - 3b) - (-a + 3b)$ ;
- 4)  $8x - (3y + 5x) - (-2y - x)$ .

3. Agar:

- |                |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) $v = 60$ ;  | 2) $v = 75$ ;   | 3) $v = 90$ ; |
| 4) $v = 100$ ; | 5) $v = 20,4$ ; | 6) $v = 28,5$ |

bo‘lsa,  $S = \frac{1}{5}v - \frac{1}{200}v^2$  ifodaning son qiymatini toping.

4. Har bir to‘g‘ri javob uchun: ona tili va adabiyotdan  $n$  ball, matematikadan  $k$  ball, ingliz tilidan  $m$  ball qo‘yiladi. Nodira ona tili va adabiyotdan  $c$  ta, matematikadan  $a$  ta, ingliz tilidan  $b$  ta savolga to‘g‘ri javob berdi.

- 1) Nodira to‘plagan jami ballni hisoblash uchun ifoda tuzing;
- 2) agar  $a=35$ ,  $b=34$ ,  $c=36$ ;  $k=3,1$ ;  $m=2,1$  va  $n=1,1$  bo‘lsa, u jami qancha ball to‘plagan?

5. Tenglamani yeching (5–6):

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) $2x + 15 = 3x - 11$ ;   | 2) $7 - 5x = x - 2$ ;       |
| 3) $2(x - 3) = 3(2 - x)$ ; | 4) $-3(4 - x) = 2(x - 5)$ . |
- 
- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. 1) $3,2x + 1,8x = 6x - 3,5$ ;   | 2) $7,5x - 2,5x = 7x - 10$ ;       |
| 3) $0,5(0,4x - 8) = 5(0,2x - 1)$ ; | 4) $2,4(5x - 3) = -0,8(10 - 5x)$ . |

7. Sayyoh 3 km va qolgan yo‘lning  $\frac{1}{3}$  qismini o‘tgach, hisoblab ko‘rsa, jami yo‘lning yarmiga yetishi uchun yana 1 km masofa qolibdi. Jami yo‘l necha kilometr ekan?
8. Uzunligi 9,9 m bo‘lgan simni ikki qismga bo‘lishdi. Agar:
- 1) bo‘laklardan biri ikkinchisidan 20% qisqa bo‘lsa;
  - 2) bo‘laklardan biri ikkinchisidan 20% uzun bo‘lsa, har bir bo‘lakning uzunligini toping.
9. 1) Bir son ikkinchi sonning 45% ini tashkil qiladi. Sonlardan biri ikkinchisidan 66 taga ko‘p bo‘lsa, shu sonlarni toping.  
 2) Bir son ikkinchi sonning 30% ini tashkil qiladi. Sonlardan biri ikkinchisidan 35 taga kam bo‘lsa, shu sonlarni toping.
10. Bir qishloqdan ikkinchi qishloqqa piyoda 4 km/h tezlik bilan yo‘lga chiqdi. Oradan 2 soat o‘tgach, piyodaning ketidan 10 km/h tezlik bilan velosipedchi yo‘lga chiqdi. U ikkinchi qishloqqa piyodadan 1 soat avval yetib keldi. Qishloqlar orasidagi masofani toping.

11. Hisoblang:

$$1) \frac{3 \cdot 4^{10} - 5 \cdot 2^{10}}{2^{15}}; \quad 2) \frac{2^3 \cdot (4 \cdot 3^{15} - 7 \cdot 3^{14})}{3^{16} + 5 \cdot 3^{15}}, \quad 3) \frac{2^{15} \cdot a^{16}}{4^7 \cdot a^{15}}.$$

12. Birhadni standart shaklda yozing va son qiymatini hisoblang:

$$1) ba + 8ac, \text{ bunda } a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -3, c = 2; \\ 2) \frac{4}{5}x \cdot 8y^2 \cdot \frac{5}{16}x^2y, \text{ bunda } x = 3, y = \frac{1}{9}.$$

13. Ko‘phadni standart shaklga keltiring:

$$1) 1,2ab + 0,8b^2 - 0,2ab + 2,2b^2 + 2ab; \\ 2) 3a^2 \cdot 2a^2 + 3b^2 \cdot 4a^2 - 2a^2 \cdot 5b^2 - 3a \cdot 2ab^2 - a^3 \cdot 2a.$$

14. Amallarni bajaring (14–15):

$$1) (3a^2 - 2ab - b^2) \cdot (2a^2 - 3ab - 2b^2); \\ 2) (7a^2 - 13ab + 10b^2) + (-3a^2 + 10ab - 7b^2);$$

$$3) (a^2 + 3ab - b^2) \cdot ab; \quad 4) abc \cdot (2a^2b - 3abc).$$

15. 1)  $(x+y)(a-b);$

2)  $(a-b+c)(a-c);$

3)  $(a^2 - b^2)(a+b);$

4)  $(a-3)(a-2) - (a-1)(a-4).$

16. Ifodani soddalashtiring:

1)  $4a^3 : a - (2a)^2 + a^4 : 3a^2;$

2)  $(5a^4 + \frac{1}{3}a^3) : a^2 - (4a^3) : (2a) + (2a)^2;$

3)  $(0,1b^4 - 2b^3 + 0,4b^2 + 0,02b) : (0,1b);$

4)  $\left(\frac{3}{8}a^3b^2 + \frac{9}{10}a^2b^3 - \frac{15}{16}ab^4\right) : \left(\frac{3}{4}ab^2\right).$

17. Ko‘paytuvchilarga ajruting (17–18):

1)  $5a^2 - 15a^4 + 10a^6; \quad 2) 9a^3 + 12a^2 - 6a;$

3)  $a(x+y) - b(x+y); \quad 4) (x-1) - a(1-x);$

5)  $4(a-3) + a(3-a); \quad 6) a^2(1-a) + 4(a-1).$

18. 1)  $ay + zy - 2ap - 2zp;$

2)  $5ac - 6bd + 5ad - 6bc;$

3)  $a(5a - 4b) - 10a + 8b;$

4)  $4ab - 6cd - 12ad + 2bc.$

19. Hisoblang:

1)  $49^2 + 51 \cdot 98 + 51^2;$

2)  $58^2 - 116 \cdot 33 + 33^2;$

3)  $\frac{19^2 + 38 \cdot 11 - 11^2}{19^2 - 11^2};$

4)  $\frac{53^2 - 53 \cdot 94 - 47^2}{53^2 - 47^2};$

5)  $\frac{183^3 - 93^3}{183^2 + 183 \cdot 93 + 93^2};$

6)  $\frac{43,73^2 - 43,73 \cdot 56,27 + 56,27^2}{43,73^3 + 56,27^3}.$

20. Tijoratechi ishlab chiqargan mahsulotining 1 kilogramini 19 800 so‘mdan sotsa, 162 800 so‘m foyda ko‘radi. Agar o‘sha mahsulotining 1 kilogramini 16 500 so‘mdan sotsa, 81 400 so‘m zarar qiladi. Mahsulot necha kilogramm ekan?

21. Sinovda o‘quvchiga 60 ta savol berildi. Har bir to‘g‘ri javob 5 ballga baholandi. 4 ta noto‘g‘ri javob uchun jarima sifatida bitta to‘g‘ri javob

bekor qilindi. Bu sinovda hamma savollarni belgilagan bir o‘quvchi 225 ball to‘plagan bo‘lsa, u nechta savolga to‘g‘ri javob bergan?

22. Uch xonali sonning raqamlari bittadan kamayib boradi. Shu sondan raqamlari unga teskari tartibda yozilgan sonni ayirish natijasida hosil qilingan son 2 ga, 9 ga, 11 ga bo‘linadi. Shuni isbotlang.
23. Avtomobil 60 km/h tezlik bilan 4 soat yurdi. Shu yo‘lga 1 soat kam vaqt sarflash uchun u tezligini necha protsentga oshirishi kerak?
24. Ikki qishloq orasidagi masofani bir sayyoh 2 soatda, ikkinchi sayyoh esa 3 soatda o‘tadi. Agar ular bu qishloqlardan bir-biriga qarab bir vaqtida yo‘lga chiqishsa, qancha vaqtdan so‘ng uchrashadilar?
25. Mahsulotning narxi  $a$  so‘m edi. Bu narx  $q\%$ ga arzonlashdi. Ma’lum vaqt o‘tgach, yangi narx  $p\%$ ga ko‘tarildi. Hozir o‘sha mahsulot necha so‘mdan sotilyapti?
26. To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning eni  $a$  ga, bo‘yi  $b$  ga teng. Uning eni  $p\%$ ga uzaytirildi, bo‘yi esa  $q\%$  ga kamaytirildi. Hosil bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning yuzini hisoblang.
27. Mashina  $v_1$  km/h tezlik bilan  $n$  soat,  $v_2$  km/h tezlik bilan  $m$  soat yo‘l yurdi.
  - 1) Mashina jami necha kilometr yo‘l yurgan?
  - 2) Uning o‘rtacha tezligi qanday bo‘lgan?
28. 5 tonna va 10 tonna yuk ko‘taradigan 50 ta mashina bilan 405 tonna yukni tashishdi. Yuk tashishda nechta 5 tonnalik va nechta 10 tonnalik mashinalar ishtirot etgan?

# I BOB | ALGEBRAIK KASRLAR VA ULAR USTIDA AMALLAR

## 1- §. ALGEBRAIK IFODALAR

Quyidagi masalani qaraymiz.

**1-masala.** Biror son o'ylang, uni 3 ga ko'paytiring, hosil bo'lgan natijaga 6 ni qo'shing, topilgan yig'indini 3 ga bo'ling va o'ylangan sonni ayiring. Qanday son hosil bo'ladi?

△ Aytaylik, o'ylangan son 8 bo'lsin. Barcha amallarni masala shartida ko'rsatilgan tartibda bajaramiz:

$$1) 8 \cdot 3 = 24; \quad 2) 24 + 6 = 30; \quad 3) 30 : 3 = 10; \quad 4) 10 - 8 = 2.$$

2 soni hosil bo'ldi.

Bu yechimni qiymati 2 ga teng bo'lgan  $(8 \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - 8$  sonli ifoda shaklida yozish mumkin.

Bordi-yu, agar 5 soni o'ylangan bo'lsa, u holda qiymati yana 2 ga teng bo'lgan  $(5 \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - 5$  sonli ifoda hosil qilingan bo'lar edi.

Biz qanday sonni o'ylamaylik, natijada 2 soni hosil bo'laverar ekan-da, degan faraz tug'iladi. Buni tekshirib ko'ramiz. O'ylangan sonni  $a$  harfi bilan belgilaymiz va amallarni yana masala shartida ko'rsatilgan tartibda yozamiz:

$$(a \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - a.$$

Arifmetik amallarning bizga ma'lum bo'lgan xossalardan foydalanib, bu ifodani soddalashtramiz:

$$(a \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - a = a + 2 - a = 2. \triangle$$

Masalani yechishda istalgan sonni bildiruvchi  $a$  harfi, 3 va 6 sonlari, amallar belgilari va qavslardan iborat  $(a \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - a$  ifoda hosil qilindi. Bu algebraik ifodaga misoldir va u masala shartini matematik tilga o'tkazish namunasidir.

Yana algebraik ifodalarga misollar keltiramiz:

$$2(m+n), \quad 3a+2ab-7, \quad (a+b)(a-b), \quad \frac{x+y}{a}.$$



*Algebraik ifoda sonlar va harflardan tuzilib, amallar belgilari bilan birlashtirilgan ifodadir.*

Agar algebraik ifodaga kirgan harflar o'rniغا biror son qo'yilsa va ko'rsatilgan amallar bajarilsa, natijada hosil qilingan son *berilgan algebraik ifodaning son qiymati* deyiladi.

Masalan,  $a=2$ ,  $b=3$  bo'lganda

$$3a+2b-7$$

algebraik ifodaning qiymati 5 ga teng, chunki  $3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 7 = 5$ ; shu algebraik ifodaning qiymati  $a=1$ ,  $b=0$  bo'lganda  $-4$  ga teng, chunki

$$3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 - 7 = -4.$$

$a$  ning istalgan qiymatida

$$(a \cdot 3 + 6) : 3 - a$$

algebraik ifodaning qiymati 2 ga teng.

**2-masala.**  $\frac{(3a+7)b}{a-b}$  ifodaning qiymatini  $a=10$ ,  $b=5$  bo'lganda toping.

$$\Delta \quad \frac{(3 \cdot 10 + 7) \cdot 5}{10 - 5} = \frac{37 \cdot 5}{5} = 37. \quad \blacktriangle$$



Qo'shish, ayirish va ko'paytirish belgilari yordamida birlashtirilgan bir nechta ko'phatlardan iborat algebraik ifoda *butun ifoda* deyiladi.

Ixtiyoriy butun ifoda standart ko'rinishdagi ko'phadga keltirilishi mumkin.

**Misol:**  $P(a,b)=30a^3b^2-(6a^2b+a)(5ab-2)$  butun ifodani standart ko'rinishdagi ko'phadga keltiring.

$$\Delta \quad P(a,b)=30a^3b^2-30a^2b \cdot ab-5ab \cdot a+12a^2b+2a= \\ = 30a^3b^2-30a^3b^2-5a^2b+12a^2b+2a=7a^2b-2a.$$

Javob:  $7a^2b+2a. \blacktriangle$

## Mashqlar

1. Algebraik ifodaning qiymatini toping:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) 3a - 2b, \text{ bunda } a = \frac{1}{3}, b = 1; & 3) 0,25a - 4c^2, \text{ bunda } a = 4, c = 3; \\ 2) 2a + 3b, \text{ bunda } a = 3, b = -2; & 4) \left(2a^2 - \frac{1}{3}b\right), \text{ bunda } a = 2, b = 9. \end{array}$$

2. Algebraik ifodaning qiymatini toping:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{7}y, \text{ bunda } x = 8, y = -14; \\ 2) \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{5}y, \text{ bunda } x = 9, y = -10; \\ 3) \frac{a-3b}{a+3b}, \text{ bunda } a = 4, b = -2; \\ 4) \frac{a+3c}{2a-c}, \text{ bunda } a = 3, c = -1. \end{array}$$

3. Neft quvuridan 1 soatda 7 t neft oqadi,  $m$  soatda quvurdan necha tonna neft oqib o'tadi? Bir sutkada-chi?

4. 1)  $m$  soatda; 2)  $p$  sekundda; 3)  $m$  soat / minut va  $p$  sekundda necha minut bor?

5.  $x$  va  $y$  sonlar ayirmasining uchlanganini yozing. Shu ifodaning:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) x = -0,37, y = -0,42; & 2) x = -2,98, y = -4,48; \\ 3) x = -\frac{5}{6}, y = -\frac{9}{4}; & 4) x = \frac{2}{15}, y = -0,7 \end{array}$$

bo'lgandagi son qiymatini toping.

6.  $x$  va  $y$  sonlar yig'indisi bilan ular ayirmasining ko'paytmasini yozing. Hosil bo'lgan algebraik ifodaning:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) x = -\frac{1}{8}, y = \frac{1}{4}; & 2) x = -\frac{5}{8}, y = \frac{3}{4}; \\ 3) x = 0,15, y = -0,75; & 4) x = 1,32, y = -1,28 \end{array}$$

bo'lgandagi son qiymatini toping.

Algebraik ifodalarning son qiymatini toping (7–8):

7. 1)  $\frac{2mn(n+k)}{n-k}$ , bunda  $m = k - \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $n = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

2)  $\frac{(3p+1)\cdot 2p}{p-l} + \frac{1}{3}$ , bunda  $p = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $l = 1$ .

8. 1)  $\frac{3(x-y)}{2p+q}$ , bunda  $x = 8,31$ ;  $y = 2,29$ ;  $p = 2,01$ ;  $q = 2$ ;

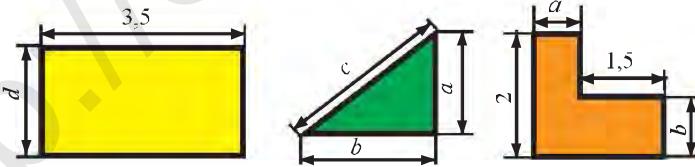
2)  $\frac{5(bc+m)}{2q+4\frac{1}{4}}$ , bunda  $b = \frac{2}{3}$ ;  $c = 6$ ;  $q = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $m = \frac{1}{5}$ .

9. Toq son formulasi  $n = 2k - 1$  dan foydalanib,  $k = 0$ ,  $k = 1$ ,  $k = 7$ ,  $k = 10$  bo‘lganda  $n$  ning qiymatini toping.

10. Algebraik ifoda shaklida yozing:

1) kichigi  $n$  ga teng bo‘lgan ikkita ketma-ket natural sonning yig‘indisi; 2) kattasi  $m$  ga teng bo‘lgan ikkita ketma-ket natural sonning ko‘paytmasi; 3) kichigi  $2k$  ga teng bo‘lgan uchta ketma-ket juft natural sonning yig‘indisi; 4) kichigi  $2p+1$  ga teng bo‘lgan uchta ketma-ket toq natural sonning ko‘paytmasi.

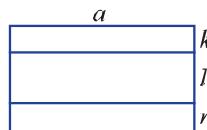
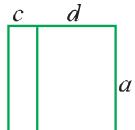
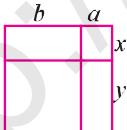
11. Shakllarning perimetri va yuzini algebraik ifoda ko‘rinishida yozing (1- rasm):



1- rasm.

12. Uyni isitish uchun  $p$  tonna ko‘mir g‘amlandi; shu zaxiradan  $q$  tonna sarf qilindi. Necha tonna ko‘mir qoldi? 1)  $p = 20$ ,  $q = 15$  bo‘lganda hisoblang; 2)  $q$  son  $p$  sondan katta bo‘lishi mumkinmi?  $p$  ga teng bo‘lishi-chi?

13. Kurash musobaqasini ko‘rish uchun har biri 400 so‘mdan  $n$  ta chipta va har biri 500 so‘mdan  $m$  ta chipta sotildi. Hamma chiptalardan qancha pul tushgan? Mos ifoda tuzing va uni  $n=200$ ,  $m=150$ ,  $n=100$ ,  $m=230$  bo‘lganda hisoblang.
14. Bitta albomning bahosi 200 so‘m, bitta daftarning bahosi 40 so‘m, bitta ruchkaning bahosi 60 so‘m.  $c$  ta albom,  $a$  ta daftar va  $b$  ta ruchkaning umumiy (so‘mlardagi) bahosini  $p$  harfi bilan belgilab, uni formula shaklida yozing. Agar  $c=9$ ,  $a=21$ ,  $b=4$  bo‘lsa, bu formula bo‘yicha  $p$  ni hisoblang.
15. Issiqlik uzatish stansiyasi uchun mo‘ljallangan gaz quvuri orqali har minutda  $26 \text{ m}^3$  gaz o‘tadi. 5 sutkada;  $m$  sutkada quvurdan necha kub metr gaz o‘tadi?
16. Geologlar o‘z yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha harakat qilib, otta soatiga  $c$  kilometr tezlik bilan 3 soat-u 10 minut yurishdi; oqimining tezligi soatiga  $a$  kilometr bo‘lgan daryoda oqim bo‘yicha 1 soat-u 40 minut solda suzishdi va soatiga  $b$  kilometr tezlik bilan 2 soat-u 30 minut piyoda yurishdi. Yo‘nalishning (km lardagi) uzunligini  $s$  harfi bilan belgilab, geologlar bosib o‘tgan yo‘l formulasini yozing. Agar  $a=3,3 \text{ km/h}$ ,  $b=5,7 \text{ km/h}$ ,  $c=10,5 \text{ km/h}$  bo‘lsa, yo‘nalishning uzunligini hisoblang.
17. Aralash son  $a + \frac{b}{c}$  ko‘rinishida yozilgan. Aralash sonni noto‘g‘ri kasrga aylantirish qoidasini harflar yordamida yozing.
18. 1) 2-rasmdagi shakl (to‘g‘ri to‘rburchak) yuzini va perimetrini hisoblash uchun formulalar tuzing:



2-rasm.

2) Shakl yordamida:

- $(a+b)(x+y)=ax - bx + ay + by;$
- $a(c+d)=ac - ad;$

$$d) a \cdot (k + l + n) = ak + al + an$$

tengliklarni isbotlang. Bu formulalar ma'nosini oching.

19. Ushbu tengliklarga olib keluvchi *hayotiy masalalar* tuzing:

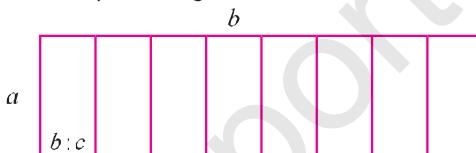
$$1) a - (b + c + d) - a - b - c - d;$$

$$2) a - (b - c) - a - b + c;$$

$$3) (ab)c - a(bc);$$

$$4) a - (b - c + d) - a - b + c - d.$$

20.  $(ab):c$   $a:(b:c)$  formulani isbotlang. Geometrik mulohazalardan va 3-rasmdagi shakldan foydalaning.



3- rasm.

## 2- §. ALGEBRAIK KASR. KASRLARNI QISQARTIRISH

**1- masala.** Katerning turg'un suvdagi tezligi soatiga  $a$  kilometrga, daryo oqimining tezligi soatiga  $b$  kilometrga teng. Katerning daryo oqimi bo'yicha harakat tezligi uning daryo oqimiga qarshi harakat tezligidan necha marta ortiq?

▲ Katerning daryo oqimi bo'yicha tezligi soatiga  $(a-b)$  kilometrga teng; oqimga qarshi tezligi soatiga  $(a-b)$  kilometrga teng. Shuning uchun daryo oqimi bo'yicha harakat tezligi oqimga qarshi harakat tezligidan

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

marta ortiq bo'ladi. ▲

$\frac{a+b}{a-b}$  ifoda *algebraik kasr* deyiladi. Bu kasrning surati  $a+b$ , maxraji esa  $a-b$ .

Umuman, surat va maxraji algebraik ifodalar bo'lgan kasr algebraik kasr deyiladi.

Algebraik kasrlarga doir yana bir necha misollar keltiramiz:

$$\frac{a}{b}; \quad \frac{2}{x+y}; \quad \frac{a-b}{c}; \quad \frac{x(b+c)}{y(a-c)}.$$

Agar algebraik kasrga kiruvchi harflar o'rniga biror sonlar qo'yilsa, u holda zarur hisoblashlar bajarilgandan keyin shu algebraik kasrning *son qiyomi* hosil bo'ladi.

Masalan,  $a=10$ ,  $b=8$  bo'lganda  $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$  algebraik kasrning son qiyomi  $\frac{10+8}{10-8} = \frac{18}{2} = 9$  ga teng bo'ladi.

$\frac{a+b}{a-b}$  algebraik kasrda  $a$  va  $b$  o'rniga o'zaro teng bo'lmayagan ( $a \neq b$ ) istalgan sonlarni qo'yish mumkin, chunki  $a=b$  bo'lganda kasrning maxraji nolga aylanadi, nolga bo'lish esa mumkin emas.

Bundan keyin algebraik kasrga kiruvchi harflar yo'l qo'yiladigan (joiz) qiyatlarnigina, ya'ni shu kasrning maxraji nolga teng bo'lmaydigan qiyatlarnigina qabul qiladi, deb shartlashamiz.

Masalan,  $\frac{a}{a(a-1)}$  kasr uchun joiz qiyatlari  $a$  ning  $a=0$  va  $a=1$  dan boshqa barcha qiyatlari bo'ladi.



Kasrning asosiy xossasini bunday yozish mumkin:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{ma}{mb},$$

bu yerda  $b \neq 0$ ,  $m \neq 0$ .

Bu xossa kasrning surat va maxraji bir xil algebraik ifodaga ko'paytirilisa yoki bo'linsa, unga teng kasr hosil bo'lishini bildiradi, masalan:

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{15}{20}, \quad \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{(a+b) \cdot c}{bc}.$$

Kasrning asosiy xossasidan foydalanib, algebraik kasrni uning surat va maxrajiga bir vaqtida kiruvchi umumiy ko‘paytuvchiga qisqartirish mumkin, masalan:

$$\frac{a(b+c)}{a(b-c)} = \frac{b+c}{b-c}, \quad \frac{(a+b)c}{(a+b)d} = \frac{c}{d}.$$

Kasrlarni soddalashtirish uchun avval ularning surat va maxrajining umumiy ko‘paytuvchisini ajratib olish kerak. Shunga doir misollar keltiramiz.

**2- masala.** Kasrlarni qisqartiring:

$$1) \frac{12a^2b}{4ab^2}; \quad 2) \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + mn}.$$

△ 1)  $12a^2b$  va  $4ab^2$  birhadlar  $4ab$  umumiy ko‘paytuvchiga ega. Kasrning surat va maxrajini  $4ab$  ga bo‘lamiz:

$$\frac{12a^2b}{4ab^2} = \frac{4ab \cdot 3a}{4ab \cdot b} = \frac{3a}{b}.$$

2)  $m^2 - n^2$  va  $m^2 + mn$  ko‘phadlar  $m + n$  umumiy ko‘paytuvchiga ega, chunki  $m^2 - n^2 = (m+n)(m-n)$ ,  $m^2 + mn = m(m-n)$ . Kasrning surat va maxrajini  $m + n$  ga bo‘lamiz:

$$\frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + mn} = \frac{(m+n)(m-n)}{m(m+n)} = \frac{m-n}{m}. \quad \blacktriangle$$



Kasrlarni qisqartirish uchun bu kasrlarning surat va maxrajini ularning umumiy ko‘paytuvchisiga bo‘lish kerak.

Agar  $\frac{a}{b}$  kasrning surat yoki maxrajidagi ishora qarama-qarshisiga o‘zgartirilsa, u holda berilgan kasrga qarama-qarshi kasr hosil bo‘lishini ta’kidlab o’tamiz.

$\frac{-a}{b}$  va  $\frac{a}{b}$ ;  $\frac{a}{b}$  va  $\frac{a}{b}$  – qarama-qarshi kasrlar. Shu bilan birga

$$\frac{-a}{b} = -\frac{a}{b}; \quad \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{a}{b}.$$

$$\text{Masalan, } \frac{-3}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}; \frac{-a}{1-a} = -\frac{a}{1-a} = \frac{a}{a-1}.$$

**3-masala.**  $\frac{3a(y-x)}{a^2(x-y)}$  kasrni qisqartiring:

$$\Delta \quad \frac{3a(y-x)}{a^2(x-y)} = \frac{-3a(x-y)}{a^2(x-y)} = \frac{-3}{a} = -\frac{3}{a}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

### Mashqalar

21. Surati  $x$  va  $y$  sonlarning ko‘paytmasiga, maxraji esa ularning yig‘indsiga teng algebraik kasrni yozing.
22. Surati  $p$  va  $q$  sonlarning ayirmasiga, maxraji esa ularning ko‘paytmasiga teng bo‘lgan algebraik kasrni yozing.
23. Surati  $a$  va  $b$  sonlar kvadratlarining ayirmasiga, maxraji esa shu sonlar ayirmsining kvadratiga teng bo‘lgan algebraik kasrni yozing.
24. Surati  $c$  va  $d$  sonlar kublarining yig‘indisiga, maxraji esa shu sonlar ko‘paytmasining ikkilanganiga teng bo‘lgan algebraik kasrni yozing.
25. Algebraik kasrning son qiymatini toping:

$$1) \frac{1}{a}, \text{ bunda } a = 2\frac{3}{5}; \quad 4) \frac{a-b}{a+2b}, \text{ bunda } a = 16, b = -3;$$

$$2) \frac{b+1}{b-1}, \text{ bunda } b = 1,5; \quad 5) \frac{5a+b^2}{a^2-5b}, \text{ bunda } a = 2, b = 8;$$

$$3) \frac{a^2+1}{2a}, \text{ bunda } a = -3; \quad 6) \frac{-7ab}{3b^2-a^3}, \text{ bunda } a = -3, b = 4.$$

26. 1)  $S = \pi r$  formuladan  $r$  ni;      2)  $p = \frac{m}{V}$  formuladan  $V$  ni;
- 3)  $C = 2\pi R$  formuladan  $R$  ni;      4)  $P = 2(a-b)$  formuladan  $a$  ni toping.
27. Har bir yuk mashinasiga  $a$  tonnadan kartoshka yuklash mumkin bo‘lsa, har birida  $p$  kilogrammdan kartoshka bo‘lgan  $n$  qop kartoshkani tashib ketish uchun nechta yuk mashinasi ( $x$ ) kerak bo‘ladi?  $x$  ni  $n=90, p=50, a=1,5$  bo‘lganda toping.

- 28.** Mashina soatiga o'rtacha  $c$  metr linoleum ishlab chiqaradi. Agar mashina kuniga  $n$  soatdan ishlasa, u  $a$  metr linoleumni necha kunda ishlab chiqaradi? Izlanayotgan vaqtini  $t$  bilan belgilab,  $t$  ni  $c=47$ ,  $a=11280$  va  $n=16$  bo'lganda toping.
- 29.** Berilgan ikkita kasrning tengligini ko'rsating:

$$1) \frac{6}{7} \text{ va } \frac{18}{21}; \quad 3) \frac{2}{3} \text{ va } \frac{2a}{3a}; \quad 5) \frac{m-n}{m+n} \text{ va } \frac{m^2-n^2}{(m+n)^2};$$

$$2) \frac{-3}{5} \text{ va } \frac{27}{-45}; \quad 4) \frac{2a}{7b} \text{ va } \frac{2a^2b}{7ab^2}; \quad 6) \frac{a+3b}{c} \text{ va } \frac{(a+3b)c}{c^2}.$$

Kasrni qisqartiring (**30–45**):

**30.** 1)  $\frac{48}{-56}$ ;      2)  $\frac{64}{-80}$ ;      3)  $\frac{121}{55}$ ;      4)  $\frac{28}{14}$ .

**31.** 1)  $\frac{12a}{20}$ ;      2)  $\frac{2c}{3c}$ ;      3)  $\frac{7b}{21b}$ ;

4)  $\frac{4ab}{8ac}$ ;      5)  $\frac{a^2}{2a}$ ;      6)  $\frac{5x}{x^3y}$ .

**32.** 1)  $\frac{a^2}{a^3}$ ;      2)  $\frac{b^3}{b^7}$ ;

3)  $\frac{a^5}{a^4}$ ;      4)  $\frac{b^6}{b^4}$ .

**33.** 1)  $\frac{6ab}{4a}$ ;      2)  $\frac{14c}{49c}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a^4b}{ab^3}$ ;

4)  $\frac{3a^2b}{9a^3}$ ;      5)  $\frac{12a^4b^2}{18a^3b^3}$ ;      6)  $\frac{25a^3bc^2}{125ac^3}$ .

**34.** 1)  $\frac{4(m+n)}{5(m+n)}$ ;      3)  $\frac{2b(m-n)}{8b(m-n)(m-n)}$ ;      5)  $\frac{2(a-b)}{b-a}$ ;

2)  $\frac{7a(a-b)}{5(a-b)}$ ;      4)  $\frac{3a(a+b)}{9a(a-b)(a-b)}$ ;      6)  $\frac{5(x-y)}{15(y-x)}$ .

**35.** 1)  $\frac{(a-b)^2}{a-b};$       3)  $\frac{m-n}{(n-m)^2};$       5)  $\frac{3m(1-x)^2}{9m^2(x-1)^2};$

2)  $\frac{m+n}{(m-n)^4};$       4)  $\frac{(2x-3y)^2}{3y-2x};$       6)  $\frac{8a^2b(a-b)}{4a^3b(b-a)^2}.$

**36.** 1)  $\frac{3x+3y}{6c};$       3)  $\frac{2a+2b}{4a-4b};$       5)  $\frac{ac-bc}{ac-bc};$

2)  $\frac{8a}{4m-4n};$       4)  $\frac{12a-3}{6a+9};$       6)  $\frac{a+ab}{a-ab}.$

**37.** 1)  $\frac{a^2}{a^2+ab};$       3)  $\frac{7a+14b}{3a-6b};$       5)  $\frac{3a-6b}{12b-6a};$

2)  $\frac{pq^3}{p^2q-pq^2};$       4)  $\frac{2m^2-mn}{2mn-n^2};$       6)  $\frac{x^2-2xy}{2y^2-xy}.$

**38.** 1)  $\frac{12x^2-30xy}{30x^2-12xy};$       2)  $\frac{36a^2+24ab}{24a^2+36ab};$       3)  $\frac{m^5-3m^2n}{3m^2n-3m^3};$       4)  $\frac{a^3-2a^2b}{2a^3b^2-a^4b}.$

**39.** 1)  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b};$       3)  $\frac{4c^2-9x^2}{2c-3x};$       5)  $\frac{3a(a-b)}{6a^2(b-a)};$

2)  $\frac{a-b}{a^2-b^2};$       4)  $\frac{25-x^2}{5-x};$       6)  $\frac{5a(c^2-4)}{10a^2(2-c)}.$

**40.** 1)  $\frac{8-3c}{9c^2-64};$       3)  $\frac{2y-10}{25-y^2};$       5)  $\frac{b^2-c^2}{b^4n-c^4n};$

2)  $\frac{100-49b^2}{7b+10};$       4)  $\frac{5y-y^2}{25-y^2};$       6)  $\frac{5a^3b+5ab^3}{a^4-b^4}.$

**41.** 1)  $\frac{d^2-6d+9}{d-3};$       2)  $\frac{b+7}{b^2+14b+49};$       3)  $\frac{9-6a+a^2}{3-a};$       4)  $\frac{1-2p}{1-4p+4p^2}.$

**42.** 1)  $\frac{4y^2-4y+1}{4y^2-1};$       3)  $\frac{3a^2-6ab+3b^2}{6a^2-6b^2};$

2)  $\frac{16a^2-1}{16a^2-8a+1};$       4)  $\frac{50m^2+100mn-50n^2}{15m^2-15n^2}.$

$$43. 1) \frac{1-a^2}{(a-1)^2}; \quad 2) \frac{(m-n)^2}{n-m}; \quad 3) \frac{4y^2-4y+1}{2-4y}; \quad 4) \frac{5-2x}{4x^2-20x+25}.$$

$$44. 1) \frac{9c^2-16}{16-24c-9c^2}; \quad 4) \frac{36c-c^3}{c^3+12c^2+36c};$$

$$2) \frac{16x^2-24xy+9y^2}{9y^2-16x^2}; \quad 5) \frac{25b-49b^3}{49b^3-70b^2+25b};$$

$$3) \frac{4x^2-4xy+y^2}{y^2-4x^2}; \quad 6) \frac{4b^2-12bc+9c^2}{-2ab+3ac}.$$

$$45. 1) \frac{2a^5-128a^2}{(2a^2-8a+32)(a^4-4a^3)}; \quad 3) \frac{3a^3+ab^2-6a^2b-2b^3}{9a^5-ab^4-18a^4b+2b^5};$$

$$2) \frac{2a^4+3a^3+2a+3}{(a^2-a+1)(2a+3)}; \quad 4) \frac{3ac^2+3bc^2-3ab^2-3b^3}{6ac^2-6bc^2-6ab^2-6b^3}.$$

### 3-§. KASRLARNI UMUMIY MAXRAJGA KELTIRISH

Oddiy kasrlarni qo'shishda avval kasrlar umumiy maxrajga keltirib olinadi. Masalan,  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{25}, \frac{7}{10}$  kasrlar uchun umumiy maxraj 100 soni bo'ladı, bu son 4, 25, 10 sonlarining eng kichik umumiy karralisisidir.



Algebraik kasrlarning umumiy maxraji shu kasrlar **maxrajlari**ning eng kichik umumiy karralisi. Kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirishda kasrning asosiy xossasidan foydalaniлади.

**1- masala.**  $\frac{m}{3a^2b}, \frac{n}{6ab^2}$  va  $\frac{p}{4ac}$  algebraik kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltiring.

△ Berilgan kasrlarning umumiy maxraji har bir kasrning maxrajiga bo'linishi kerak. Demak, u 3 ga, 6 ga, 4 ga, ya'ni 12 ga;  $a^2$  ga,  $a$  ga, ya'ni  $a^2$  ga;  $b$  ga va  $b^2$  ga, ya'ni  $b^2$  ga;  $c$  ga bo'linishi kerak.

Shunday qilib, kasrlarning umumiy maxraji  $12$ ,  $a^2$ ,  $b^2$  va  $c$  ko‘paytuvchilarni o‘z ichiga olishi kerak. Umumiy maxraj sifatida  $12a^2b^2c$  ko‘paytmani olish lozim bo‘ladi. Bu umumiy maxrajni birinchi kasrning maxrajiga bo‘lib, uning surat va maxrajini ko‘paytirish kerak bo‘lgan birhadni topamiz. Bu birhad berilgan *kasrning qo‘sishimcha ko‘paytuvchisi* deyiladi. Birinchi kasr uchun bunday birhad  $4bc$  ga teng. Xuddi shunday yo‘l bilan ikkinchi va uchinchi kasrlar uchun qo‘sishimcha ko‘paytuvchilarni topamiz:  $2ac$  va  $3ab^2$ .

Birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi kasrlarning surati va maxrajini, mos ravishda,  $4bc$ ,  $2ac$  va  $3ab^2$  ga ko‘paytirib, ularni  $12a^2b^2c$  umumiy maxrajga keltiramiz:

$$\frac{m}{3a^2b} = \frac{4mbc}{12a^2b^2c}, \quad \frac{n}{6ab^2} = \frac{2nac}{12a^2b^2c}, \quad \frac{p}{4ac} = \frac{3pab^2}{12a^2b^2c}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**2- masala.** Kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltiring:

$$\frac{a}{x^2 - y^2}; \quad \frac{b}{2x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2}; \quad \frac{c}{3x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2}.$$

$\Delta$  Kasrlarning maxrajini ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz. Umumiy maxraj berilgan kasrlarning har birining maxrajiga bo‘linishi kerak:

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y);$$

$$2x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2 = 2(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) = 2(x - y)^2;$$

$$3x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2 = 3(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 3(x + y)^2.$$

Umumiy maxraj birinchi kasrning maxrajiga bo‘linishi uchun uning tarkibida  $(x - y)$   $(x + y)$  ko‘paytma bo‘lishi kerak.

So‘ngra, umumiy maxraj ikkinchi kasrning maxrajiga bo‘linishi kerak va shuning uchun unda  $2(x - y)^2$  ko‘paytuvchi bo‘lishi kerak. Demak, birinchi kasr maxrajiga yana  $2(x - y)$  ko‘paytuvchini ham yozib qo‘yish kerak, ya’ni umumiy maxraj tarkibida

$$2(x - y)^2(x + y)$$

ko‘paytma bo‘lishi lozim.

Umumiy maxraj uchinchi kasrning  $3(x+y)^2$  maxrajiga bo'linishi uchun hosil qilingan ko'paytmaga  $3(x+y)$  ko'paytuvchini yozib qo'yish kerak. Demak, uchala kasrning umumiy maxrajni

$$6(x-y)^2(x+y)^2$$

ga teng bo'ladi.

Kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirish uchun ularning surat va maxrajini qo'shimcha ko'paytuvchilarga ko'paytirish kerak, ular esa umumiy maxrajni har bir kasrning maxrajiga bo'lish yo'li bilan topiladi; berilgan kasrlar uchun ular mos ravishda quyidagilarga teng:

$$6(x-y)(x+y), \quad 3(x+y)^2, \quad 2(x-y)^2.$$

Demak, berilgan kasrlarni bunday yozib olish mumkin:

$$\frac{a}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{6a(x-y)(x+y)}{6(x-y)^2(x+y)^2}; \quad \frac{b}{2x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2} = \frac{3b(x+y)^2}{6(x-y)^2(x-y)^2};$$

$$\frac{c}{3x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2} = \frac{2c(x-y)^2}{6(x-y)^2(x+y)^2}. \quad \blacktriangle$$



Algebraik kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirish uchun:

- 1) berilgan kasrlarning umumiy maxrajini topish;
- 2) har bir kasr uchun qo'shimcha ko'paytuvchini topish;
- 3) har bir kasrning suratini uning qo'shimcha ko'paytuvchisiga ko'paytirish;
- 4) har bir kasrni topilgan surat va umumiy maxraj bilan yozish kerak.

### Mashqlar

Quyidagi mashqlarda kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltiring (**46–53**):

- 46.** 1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  va  $\frac{2}{3}$ ;      3)  $\frac{5}{7}$  va  $\frac{3}{14}$ ;      5)  $\frac{x}{2y}$  va  $\frac{x}{3y}$ ;  
 2)  $\frac{1}{a}$  va  $\frac{2}{b}$ ;      4)  $\frac{a}{b}$  va  $\frac{a}{2b}$ ;      6)  $\frac{8}{15}$  va  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

$$47. \quad 1) \frac{3}{4a}, \frac{1}{5b} \text{ va } \frac{7}{20ab}; \quad | \quad 2) \frac{3x}{4y}, \frac{6}{xy} \text{ va } \frac{4y}{3x}; \quad | \quad 3) \frac{7}{a^2} \text{ va } \frac{8}{a^3}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{a}{2x} \text{ va } \frac{b}{4x^3}.$$

$$48. \quad 1) a \text{ va } \frac{b^2}{a}; \quad | \quad 2) 3b \text{ va } \frac{a^2}{2b}; \quad | \quad 3) a^2 \text{ va } \frac{c}{2ab}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{b}{3a}, \frac{3c}{2b} \text{ va } ab.$$

$$49. \quad 1) \frac{1}{2p^2}, \frac{1}{6pk} \text{ va } \frac{1}{3k^2}; \quad | \quad 3) \frac{2a}{b^2}, \frac{4}{15a^2b} \text{ va } \frac{3}{20a^3b^4};$$

$$2) \frac{1}{6b^2}, \frac{a^2 + b^2}{9a^2b^2} \text{ va } \frac{3-a^2}{18ab^2}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{7}{20x^4y}, \frac{31}{6xy^3} \text{ va } \frac{4}{3x^2y^4}.$$

$$50. \quad 1) \frac{3}{x+y} \text{ va } \frac{5}{x}; \quad | \quad 3) \frac{7x}{2(x-1)} \text{ va } \frac{5x}{x-1};$$

$$2) \frac{6}{a-1} \text{ va } \frac{2}{a}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{2a^2}{3(a-1)} \text{ va } \frac{5a^2}{4(a-1)}.$$

$$51. \quad 1) \frac{1}{x-y} \text{ va } \frac{1}{x-y}; \quad | \quad 3) \frac{5x}{2x-2} \text{ va } \frac{3}{4x-4}.$$

$$2) \frac{7a}{3x-y} \text{ va } \frac{6b}{3x+y}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{3x}{4x+4y} \text{ va } \frac{x}{8x+8y}.$$

$$52. \quad 1) \frac{3b}{b-2} \text{ va } \frac{4}{b^2-4}; \quad | \quad 3) \frac{1}{1-a}, \frac{2a}{1+a} \text{ va } \frac{a^2}{1-a^2};$$

$$2) \frac{7a}{x^2-9} \text{ va } \frac{a}{x+3}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{6x}{x-y}, \frac{7xy}{x+y} \text{ va } \frac{3}{x^2-y^2}.$$

$$53. \quad 1) \frac{m}{2m+2n}, \frac{n}{8m-8n} \text{ va } \frac{mn}{6m^2-6n^2}; \quad | \quad 2) \frac{2c}{5b-5c}, \frac{3a^2}{35b^2-35c^2} \text{ va } \frac{7b}{14b+14c};$$

$$3) \frac{1}{a^2-4b^2}, \frac{1}{3a^2+6ab} \text{ va } \frac{1}{2ab-a^2}; \quad | \quad 4) \frac{5}{4x-4}, \frac{4x}{1-x^2} \text{ va } \frac{1}{3x^2+3x}.$$



**№1**

Bir qurt yerdan daraxtning uchiga chiqmoqchi bo'libdi. Daraxt bo'ylab kechasi u 2 m balandlikka chiqqach, kunduzi esa 1 m pastga tushar ekan. 9-kechada u daraxtning uchiga chiqib olibdi. Daraxtning balandligi necha metr ekan?

## 4- §. ALGEBRAIK KASRLARNI QO'SHISH VA AYIRISH

Bir xil maxrajli kasrlarni qo'shish va ayirish qoidalarini bunday yozish mumkin:

$$\frac{a}{m} - \frac{b}{m} = \frac{a+b}{m};$$

$$\frac{a}{m} - \frac{b}{m} = \frac{a-b}{m}.$$

**1-masala.**  $\frac{a-b}{a+b}$ ,  $\frac{2a-b}{a+b}$  va  $\frac{a-2b}{a+b}$  kasrlarni qo'shing.

$$\Delta \frac{a-b}{a-b} + \frac{2a-b}{a-b} + \frac{a-2b}{a+b} = \frac{a-b+2a-b+a-2b}{a-b} = \frac{4a-4b}{a+b} = \frac{4(a-b)}{a+b}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**2-masala.**  $\frac{a^2}{a+b}$  va  $\frac{b^2}{a+b}$  kasrlarning ayirmasini toping.

$$\Delta \frac{\frac{a^2}{a-b}}{\frac{b^2}{a+b}} = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b} = \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{a+b} = a-b. \quad \blacktriangle$$



*Har xil maxrajli kasrlarni qo'shish yoki ayirish uchun bu kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirish va bir xil maxrajli kasrlarni qo'shish yoki ayirish qoidasidan foydalanish kerak.*

**3-masala.**  $\frac{1}{a^3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2a^2b}$  va  $\frac{1}{3ab^2}$  kasrlarni qo'shing.

$\Delta$  Berilgan kasrlarning umumiy maxraji  $6a^3b^2$  ko'paytma bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{2a^2b} + \frac{1}{3ab^2} = \frac{6b^2}{6a^3b^2} + \frac{3ab}{6a^3b^2} - \frac{2a^2}{6a^3b^2} = \frac{2a^2 + 3ab + 6b^2}{6a^3b^2}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**4-masala.**  $\frac{a}{3b^2c}$  va  $\frac{c}{15ab^2}$  kasrlarning ayirmasini toping.

$$\Delta \frac{a}{3b^2c} - \frac{c}{15ab^2} = \frac{5a^2}{15ab^2c} - \frac{c^2}{15ab^2c} = \frac{5a^2 - c^2}{15ab^2c}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**5-masala.**  $\frac{1}{x^2 - x}$  va  $\frac{3}{x^2 - 1}$  kasrlarni qo'shing.

△ Kasrlarning maxrajlarida turgan ko'phadlarni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$x^2 - x = x(x-1), x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1).$$

Kasrlarning umumiy maxraji  $x(x-1)(x+1)$  ko'paytma bo'ldi. Kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirib, topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2 - x} + \frac{3}{x^2 - 1} &= \frac{1}{x(x-1)} + \frac{3}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x+1}{x(x^2-1)} + \frac{3x}{x(x^2-1)} = \\ &= \frac{x+1+3x}{x(x^2-1)} = \frac{4x+1}{x(x^2-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

- ! Turli maxrajli kasrlarni qo'shish yoki ayirishni ushbu tartibda bajarish mumkin:
- 1) kasrlarning umumiy maxraji topiladi;
  - 2) kasrlar umumiy maxrajga keltiriladi;
  - 3) hosil bo'lgan kasrlar qo'shiladi;
  - 4) mumkin bo'lsa, natija soddalashtiriladi.

**6-masala.**  $\frac{1}{a^2 + 4a + 4} - \frac{4}{a^3 + 4a^3 + 4a^2} + \frac{4}{a^3 - 2a^2}$  ifodaning son qiymani  $a=0,5$  bo'lganda hisoblang.

△ Berilgan ifodani quyidagicha almashtirish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(a+2)^2} - \frac{4}{a^2(a^2 + 4a + 4)} + \frac{4}{a^2(a+2)} &= \frac{1}{(a+2)^2} - \frac{4}{a^2(a+2)^2} + \frac{4}{a^2(a-2)} = \\ &= \frac{a^2 - 4 - 4(a+2)}{a^2(a+2)^2} = \frac{a^2 + 4a + 4}{a^2(a+2)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, ifodaning izlanayotgan son qiymati:

$$\frac{1}{0,5^2} = \frac{1}{0,25} = \frac{100}{25} = 4.$$

## Mushqlar

Amallarni bajaring (54–60):

**54.** 1)  $\frac{p}{q^2} + \frac{3p}{q^2}$ ;      2)  $\frac{8a}{b^5} - \frac{3a}{b^3}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a}{a-b} + \frac{c}{a+b}$ ;      4)  $\frac{x}{n-a} - \frac{y}{n+a}$ .

**55.** 1)  $\frac{c+d}{2a} + \frac{2c-d}{2a}$ ;      2)  $\frac{a+2b}{3c^2} + \frac{5a-2b}{3c^2}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a+b}{2c} - \frac{a-b}{2c}$ ;  
 4)  $\frac{10a-b}{a^3} - \frac{3a-b}{a^3}$ ;      5)  $\frac{(1+b)^2}{5d} + \frac{(1-b)^2}{5d}$ ;      6)  $\frac{(2-a)^2}{a^2b} - \frac{(2-a)^2}{a^2b}$ .

**56.** 1)  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}$ ;      3)  $\frac{2}{3a} + \frac{1}{a}$ ;      5)  $\frac{c}{15a} + \frac{d}{3}$ ;  
 2)  $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{5}{28}$ ;      4)  $\frac{1}{b} - \frac{2}{5b}$ ;      6)  $\frac{a}{4} - \frac{b}{12d}$ .

**57.** 1)  $\frac{m}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$ ;      2)  $\frac{3}{a} + \frac{b}{5}$ ;      3)  $5 - \frac{1}{a}$ ;      4)  $\frac{2}{b} - 7$ .

**58.** 1)  $5 - \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{b^2}$ ;      2)  $\frac{2}{c} + 4 - \frac{3}{c^2}$ ;  
 3)  $d - \frac{c}{d} + \frac{c^2}{d^2}$ ;      4)  $\frac{m}{n} - k + \frac{m^2}{n^2}$ .

**59.** 1)  $\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a}{bc} - \frac{a}{bd}$ ;      5)  $\frac{3}{m^2} + \frac{4}{mn}$ ;  
 2)  $\frac{1}{mn} - \frac{1}{mk}$ ;      4)  $\frac{b}{ac} + \frac{b}{cd}$ ;      6)  $\frac{2}{mn} - \frac{3}{n^3}$ .

**60.** 1)  $\frac{3c}{4a^3b} + \frac{5d}{6ab^3}$ ;      3)  $\frac{2}{3y^3} - \frac{1}{6x^2y} + \frac{5}{12xy^2}$ ;      5)  $\frac{a}{b^2} + \frac{b}{c^2} + \frac{c}{a^2}$ ;  
 2)  $\frac{2a}{9b^4} - \frac{7c}{6a^3b}$ ;      4)  $\frac{5}{7x^2y} - \frac{3}{4xy^2} + \frac{11}{14x^2y^2}$ ;      6)  $\frac{b}{c} + \frac{b}{c^2d} + \frac{b}{cd^2}$ ;

Algebraik kasrlarni qo'shing va ayiring (**61–72**):

- 61.** 1)  $\frac{2x}{3(a-b)} + \frac{x}{a-b}$ ;      3)  $\frac{2a^2}{3(a+1)} + \frac{5a^2}{4(a+1)}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{7x}{2(x-1)} - \frac{5x}{x-1}$ ;      4)  $\frac{4y}{5(y-3)} - \frac{5x}{2(y-3)}$ .
- 62.** 1)  $\frac{5}{2x-2} + \frac{3}{4x-4}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a}{3a+3b} - \frac{2a}{6a+6b}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{7}{5b+5} - \frac{3}{10b-10}$ ;      4)  $\frac{3x}{4x+4y} - \frac{x}{8x-8y}$ .
- 63.** 1)  $\frac{3}{a^2+a} + \frac{5a}{ab+b}$ ;      3)  $\frac{y+a}{b^2+ba} - \frac{y-b}{ab+a^2}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{5b}{ax+ay} - \frac{2a}{bx+by}$ ;      4)  $\frac{y-b}{a^2-ab} - \frac{y-a}{ab-b^2}$ .
- 64.** 1)  $\frac{3}{x+y} - \frac{5}{x}$ ;      3)  $\frac{1}{x(x-3)} + \frac{1}{x(x+3)}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{6}{a} - \frac{10}{a-1}$ ;      4)  $\frac{4}{5(a-b)} - \frac{7}{8(a+b)}$ .
- 65.** 1)  $\frac{a}{1-b^2} + \frac{1}{1-b}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{2}{x^2-9} + \frac{1}{x+3}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{5+p^2}{p^2-36} - \frac{p}{6+p}$ ;
- 4)  $\frac{2x}{x-4} - \frac{5x-2}{x^2-16}$ .
- 66.** 1)  $\frac{2x}{x-4} - \frac{5x-2}{16-x^2}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{12n-5}{n^2-49} + \frac{6}{7-n}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{c^2-8}{2c+3} - \frac{16c-2c^3}{9-4c^2}$ ;
- 4)  $\frac{21y^2+1}{1-9y^2} - \frac{y}{3y-1}$ .
- 67.** 1)  $\frac{3}{a-2} + \frac{2a}{(a+2)^2}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{a}{(3a+1)^2} + \frac{4}{3a+1}$ .

- 68.** 1)  $\frac{2y-8}{y^2-4y-4} - \frac{7}{y-2}$ ; 4)  $\frac{4}{(m-n)^2} - \frac{7}{n-m}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{4-5x}{1+6x+9x^2} - \frac{2}{3x+1}$ ; 5)  $\frac{2a}{25-10a-a^2} + \frac{10}{a^2-25}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{7}{(a-b)^2} - \frac{5}{b-a}$ ; 6)  $\frac{1}{x^2-6x+9} - \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}$ .
- 69.** 1)  $a + \frac{a}{a-1}$ ; 2)  $b - \frac{b}{b-2}$ ;
- 3)  $c + 1 - \frac{c^2}{c-1}$ ; 4)  $\frac{a^2}{a+1} - a + 1$ .
- 70.** 1)  $\frac{7}{a+b} + \frac{8}{a-b} - \frac{16b}{a^2-a^2}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{6x}{x^2-y^2} - \frac{3}{x-y} - \frac{4}{x+y}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{3}{a+3} - \frac{2}{3-a} - \frac{6}{a^2-9}$ ;
- 4)  $\frac{3}{4a^2-9} - \frac{8}{2a+3} - \frac{7}{3-2a}$ .
- 71.** 1)  $\frac{a+b}{a} - \frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a^2-ab}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{5b-1}{3b^2-3} - \frac{b+2}{2b+2} - \frac{b+1}{b-1}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{6a}{9a^2-1} + \frac{3a+1}{3-9a} + \frac{3a-1}{6a+2}$ ;
- 4)  $\frac{7}{m} - \frac{4}{m-2n} - \frac{m-n}{4n^2-m^2}$ ;
- 5)  $x - \frac{xy}{x+y} - \frac{x^3}{x^2-y^2}$ ;
- 6)  $a - 2 + \frac{4a}{2+a} - \frac{a^3+b}{a^2+2a}$ .
- 72.** 1)  $\frac{a+1}{a^3-1} - \frac{1}{a^2+a+1}$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{a^2+4}{a^3+8} - \frac{1}{a+2}$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{a-b}{a^2-ab+b^2} - \frac{1}{a+b}$ ;
- 4)  $\frac{m^2-3m+9}{m^3-27} - \frac{1}{m-3}$ .

**73.** Ifodani soddalashtirib, son qiymatini toping:

$$1) \frac{8a^2}{a^3 - 1} + \frac{a+1}{a^2 + a + 1}, \text{ bunda } a = 2;$$

$$2) \frac{3c^2 - c + 3}{c^3 - 1} - \frac{c - 1}{c^2 + c - 1} + \frac{2}{1 - c}, \text{ bunda } c = 1 \frac{1}{2}.$$

### 5-§. ALGEBRAIK KASRLARNI KO‘PAYTIRISH VA BO‘LISH

Algebraik kasrlarni ko‘paytirish va bo‘lish ham oddiy kasrlarni ko‘paytirish va bo‘lish qoidalari bo‘yicha bajariladi:

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd};$$

$$\frac{a}{b} : \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bc}.$$

**1-masala.** Kasrlarni ko‘paytiring:

$$\frac{1}{2xy} \cdot \frac{4x^2y^3}{5z} \text{ va } \frac{10z^2}{3x^3}.$$

$$\Delta \frac{1}{2xy} \cdot \frac{4x^2y^3}{5z} \cdot \frac{10z^2}{3x^3} = \frac{1 \cdot 4x^2y^3 \cdot 10z^2}{2xy \cdot 5z \cdot 3x^3} = \frac{4y^2z}{3x^2}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**2-masala.**  $\frac{a-b}{a^2+ab}$  va  $\frac{b^2+ab}{(a-b)^2}$  kasrlarni ko‘paytiring.

$\Delta$  Ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratib, topamiz:

$$\frac{a-b}{a^2+ab} \cdot \frac{b^2+ab}{(a-b)^2} = \frac{(a-b)b(a+b)}{a(a+b)(a-b)^2} = \frac{b}{a(a-b)}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**3-masala.**  $\frac{m+n}{9m^2n^3}$  va  $\frac{m^2-n^2}{27mn^2}$  kasrlarni bo‘ling.

$$\Delta \frac{m+n}{9m^2n^3} \cdot \frac{m^2-n^2}{27mn^2} = \frac{(m+n) \cdot 27mn^2}{9m^2n^3(m^2-n^2)} = \frac{(m+n)3}{mn(m-n)(m+n)} = \frac{3}{mn(m-n)}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

Algebraik kasrni darajaga ko'tarishda ushbu  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$  formuladan foydalanilishini eslatib o'tamiz.

Masalan,

$$\left(\frac{4a^2}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{16a^4}{b^2}; \quad \left(\frac{a+b}{3c}\right)^3 = \frac{(a+b)^3}{27c^3}.$$

Kasrlarni ko'paytiring (74–75):

74. 1)  $\frac{85}{24} \cdot \frac{72}{17};$       2)  $\frac{256}{169} \cdot \frac{13}{64};$       3)  $50 \cdot \frac{7}{625};$       4)  $\frac{5}{26} \cdot 39.$

75. 1)  $\frac{a^3 b}{c} \cdot \frac{c^2}{a^4};$       3)  $\frac{6a}{5b} \cdot \frac{15c}{2d};$       5)  $\frac{2a}{3b} \cdot 3c;$

2)  $\frac{m^2 n^2}{k} \cdot \frac{k^3}{m^3 n^3};$       4)  $\frac{4m}{9n} \cdot \frac{27k}{16d};$       6)  $14a^2 \cdot \frac{b^2}{7c^3}.$

76. Kasrlarni bo'ling:

1)  $\frac{3}{5} : \frac{3}{7};$       3)  $\frac{a}{8} : \frac{1}{3};$       5)  $\frac{2}{a} : \frac{6}{7};$

2)  $\frac{11}{12} : \frac{2}{5};$       4)  $\frac{6}{c} : \frac{m}{13};$       6)  $\frac{9}{35} : \frac{b}{5}.$

77. Kasrlarni bo'ling:

1)  $\frac{8}{17} : \frac{8}{17};$       3)  $\frac{3a}{7b} : \frac{a}{b};$       5)  $\frac{2a}{3b} : \frac{a^2}{bc};$

2)  $\frac{a}{b} : \frac{a}{b};$       4)  $\frac{c}{2d} : \frac{4c^2}{5d};$       6)  $\frac{5m}{n^2} : \frac{10m^3}{n}.$

78. Kasrlarni bo'ling:

1)  $\frac{17}{12} : \frac{34}{39};$       3)  $\frac{4}{13} : 5;$       5)  $12 : \frac{8}{9};$

2)  $\frac{54}{25} : \frac{81}{75};$       4)  $\frac{a}{b} : c;$       6)  $a : \frac{b}{c}.$

**79.** Kasrlarni bo‘ling:

$$1) \frac{a^2 b}{c} : \frac{a^4}{c^2};$$

$$3) \frac{4a}{5b} : \frac{12c}{25d};$$

$$5) \frac{6a}{5b} : (5c);$$

$$2) \frac{mn}{k} : \frac{m^2 n^2}{k^3};$$

$$4) \frac{8m}{9n} : \frac{16k}{27d};$$

$$6) 12a^2 : \frac{4d}{5c^2}.$$

Ko‘rsatilgan amallarni bajaring (**80–86**):

$$80. 1) \left( \frac{5a}{7b} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{14b^2}{25a^3};$$

$$2) \left( \frac{3a}{2b} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{16b^3}{21a^4};$$

$$3) \frac{2a^2}{5b^2} : \frac{12a^2}{15b^2};$$

$$4) \frac{3a^3}{7b} : \frac{9a^4}{21b};$$

$$5) \left( \frac{ab}{cd} \right)^2 \cdot acd;$$

$$6) abc^2 \cdot \left( \frac{ab}{cd} \right)^2.$$

$$81. 1) \frac{8a^2 b}{9c} \cdot \frac{36c^5}{5a^3 b};$$

$$3) \frac{16x^2 y}{7z} : \frac{20xy^3}{21z^2};$$

$$5) \frac{18m^5 n^5}{7k} : (9n^2);$$

$$2) \frac{7b^4}{9c^5 y} : \frac{35b^4 c^2}{18c^4 y^2};$$

$$4) \frac{46d^5 c}{15a} : \frac{23dc^2}{5a^3};$$

$$6) 24k^2 : \frac{12m^4 k^2}{11p^3 n}.$$

$$82. 1) \frac{3x^2 y}{4a^2 b} \cdot 4a^2 b;$$

$$3) 15xy : \frac{30xy}{7a^2 b};$$

$$2) \frac{5a^2 b}{7xy^2} \cdot 14xy^2;$$

$$4) \frac{7x^2 y}{2a^2 b} : (14x^2 y).$$

$$83. 1) \frac{7-x}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a-b}{7-x};$$

$$3) \frac{c+d}{c-d} : \frac{c}{c-d};$$

$$5) \frac{a^2 - ab}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a};$$

$$2) \frac{x-y}{2a} \cdot \frac{4b}{x-y};$$

$$4) \frac{a-b}{2b} : \frac{a-b}{6b^2};$$

$$6) \frac{a^2 - ab}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a}.$$

$$84. 1) \frac{a+1}{b} \cdot \frac{4b^2}{a^2 - 1};$$

$$4) \frac{5m}{m^2 - n^2} : \frac{15m^3}{m-n};$$

$$2) \frac{1-a}{3b^2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{1-a^2};$$

$$5) \frac{3(x+y)}{4y^2(x^2 + y^2)} \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2};$$

$$3) \frac{a^2 - b^2}{9b^2} : \frac{a-b}{3b};$$

$$6) \frac{5(a-b)}{3(a^2 + b^2)} : \frac{(a-b)^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

**85.** 1)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{3a + 3b} \cdot \frac{3a^2}{5b - 5a};$       4)  $\frac{3n^2 - 3m^2}{n^2 + np} \cdot \frac{6m - 6n}{n + p};$

2)  $\frac{5x^2 - 5y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{3x^2}{10y - 10x};$       5)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{x^3 + x^2 y} \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{a^4 - b^4};$

3)  $\frac{a^2 - 25}{a^2 - 3a} : \frac{a + 5}{9 - a^2};$       6)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - ab} : \frac{a^4 b - b^5}{a^2 b - ab^2}.$

**86.** 1)  $\frac{a - 5}{a^2 + 6a + 9} \cdot \frac{(a+3)^2}{a^2 - 25};$       3)  $\frac{a^2 - 49}{a^2 + 2ab + b^2} \cdot \frac{a+b}{a-7};$   
 2)  $\frac{b^2 - 8b - 16}{b-3} : \frac{(b-4)^2}{b^2 - 9};$       4)  $\frac{a^2 - 2a + 1}{2a + 1} : \frac{a-1}{4a^2 - 1}.$

## 6-§ KASR-RATSIONAL IFODALARINI AYNIY ALMASHTIRISH



Arifmetik amallar belgilari bilan birlashtirilgan bir nechta algebraik kasrlardan tuzilgan ifoda *kasr-ratsional* ifoda deyiladi. Kasr-ratsional ifodaning maxrajidagi ko'phad nolga teng bo'lmasiligi lozim.

Kasr-ratsional ifodalarni algebraik kasrlar bo'y sunadigan qoidalardan foydalanib soddalashtirish, ular ustida *ayniy almashtirishlar* bajarish mumkin.

**1-masala.** Kasr-ratsional ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$R(x, y) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{6}{x} - \frac{6}{xy} + \frac{12}{y}} - \frac{\frac{xy}{6}}{2x + y + 1}, \quad x \neq 0, y \neq 0.$$

**△** Algebraik kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirish va qo'shish qoidalariiga muvofiq:

$$R(x, y) = \frac{\frac{x+1}{x}}{\frac{6y-12x+6}{xy}} - \frac{\frac{xy}{6}}{\frac{2x-y+1}{xy}} =$$

Algebraik kasrlarni bo'lish qoidasiga ko'ra:

$$= \frac{(x+1)xy}{x(12x+6y+6)} - \frac{xy}{6(2x-y+1)} -$$

Noldan farqli ( $x \neq 0$ ) songa qisqartiramiz va qavslarni ochaniz:

$$= \frac{(x+1)y}{12x+6y+6} - \frac{xy}{12x-6y+6} =$$

Algebraik kasrlarni ayirish qoidasiga ko'ra:

$$= \frac{xy+y-xy}{12x+6y-6} =$$

O'xshash hadlarni ixchamlaymiz va maxrajdagi umumiy ko'paytuvchini qavsdan tashqariga chiqaramiz:

$$= \frac{y}{12x+6y+6} = \frac{y}{6(2x+y+1)}.$$

**Javob:**  $R(x, y) = \frac{y}{6(2x+y+1)}$ . 

**2- masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $\left( \frac{a+1}{2a-2} - \frac{1}{2a^2-2} \right) \cdot \frac{2a+2}{a+2}$ .

 Qavs ichidagi ifodalarni soddalashtiraylik:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a+1}{2a-2} - \frac{1}{2a^2-2} &= \frac{a+1}{2(a-1)} - \frac{1}{2(a^2-1)} = \frac{(a+1)^2-1}{2(a^2-1)} = \\ &= \frac{(a+1-1)(a-1+1)}{2(a^2-1)} = \frac{a(a+2)}{2(a+1)(a-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Ko‘paytmani topamiz:

$$\frac{a(a+2)}{2(a+1)(a-1)} \cdot \frac{2a+2}{a+2} = \frac{a(a+2)2(a-1)}{2(a-1)(a-1)(a+2)} = \frac{a}{a-1}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**3- masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan amallarni bajaring:

$$\left( \frac{a-b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right) : \left( \frac{a-b}{a-b} - 1 \right).$$

$\Delta$  Birinchi qavs ichidagi amalni bajaramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a-b} - \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{(a-b)(a+b)} - \frac{(a+b+a-b)(a+b-a+b)}{a^2-b^2} - \\ = \frac{2a \cdot 2b}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{4ab}{a^2-b^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Ikkinci qavs ichidagi amalni bajaramiz:

$$\frac{a-b}{a-b} - 1 - \frac{a+b-a+b}{a-b} - \frac{2b}{a-b}.$$

Bo‘lamiz:

$$\frac{4ab}{a^2-b^2} : \frac{2b}{a-b} = \frac{4ab(a-b)}{(a^2-b^2)2b} = \frac{2a}{a+b}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**4- masala.** Hovuz birinchi quvur orqali  $a$  soatda, ikkinchisi orqali  $b$  soatda to‘ladi. Agar bir vaqtda ikkala quvur ochib qo‘yilsa, hovuz necha soatda to‘ladi?

$\Delta$  Hovuzning hajmi  $V$  bo‘lsin, deylik. Bir soatda birinchi quvur  $\frac{V}{a}$  ga teng hajmni, ikkinchisi  $\frac{V}{b}$  ga teng hajmni to‘ldiradi, ikkala quvur esa bir soatda  $\frac{V}{a} + \frac{V}{b}$  ga teng hajmni to‘ldiradi. Qidirilayotgan vaqt  $t$  bo‘lsin  $t$  soatda ikkala quvur hovuzni butunlay to‘ldirishi kerak, ya’ni

$$\left( \frac{V}{a} + \frac{V}{b} \right) t = V.$$

Tenglikning ikkala qismini  $V$  ga bo'lib,

$$\left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) t = 1$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Qavs ichida turgan kasrlarning yig'indisi  $\frac{a+b}{ab}$  ga teng.

Shuning uchun  $\frac{a+b}{ab}t = 1$ , bundan  $t = \frac{ab}{a+b}$ . ▲

### Mashqlar

Ko'rsatilgan amallarni bajaring (87–92):

87. 1)  $\left( \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{3} \right) : \frac{1}{a^2}$ ;      3)  $\frac{a-b}{a+b} \left( \frac{a}{5} - \frac{b}{5} \right)$ ;      5)  $1 : \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a} \right)$ ;

2)  $\frac{a^2}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{a^2} \right)$ ;      4)  $\frac{ab}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$ ;      6)  $b : \left( b + \frac{1}{b} \right)$ .

88. 1)  $\left( 1 + \frac{1}{a} \right) : \left( 1 - \frac{1}{a} \right)$ ;      3)  $\left( \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} - 2 \right) : \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$ ;  
 2)  $\left( a + \frac{a}{b} \right) \left( a - \frac{a}{b} \right)$ ;      4)  $\left( \frac{m}{n} + \frac{n}{m} + 2 \right) \left( 1 + \frac{m-n}{m+n} \right)$ .

89. 1)  $\left( 1 - \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{2b}{a-b} \right)$ ;      3)  $\left( \frac{6}{a-b} - \frac{5}{a+b} \right) \cdot \frac{a-b}{a+11b}$ ;  
 2)  $\left( 1 + \frac{a+b}{a-b} \right) \left( 2 - \frac{2a}{a+b} \right)$ ;      4)  $\left( \frac{3}{c} + \frac{3}{c-d} \right) \cdot \frac{c}{18(2c+d)}$ .

90. 1)  $\left( \frac{2m+1}{2m-1} - \frac{2m-1}{2m-1} \right) : \frac{4m}{10m-5}$ ;      3)  $\frac{y-1}{y} : \left( \frac{y^2+1}{y^2+2y} - \frac{2}{y+2} \right)$ ;  
 2)  $\left( \frac{z+6}{3z+9} - \frac{1}{z-3} \right) : \frac{z+2}{27z}$ ;      4)  $\frac{m-2}{m-5} : \left( \frac{m^2+24}{m^2-25} - \frac{4}{m-5} \right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 91. \quad & 1) \frac{a^2 + ab}{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b} \right); \quad 3) \left( \frac{c+d}{c} - \frac{2c}{c-d} \right) \cdot \frac{d-c}{c^2 - d^2}; \\
 & 2) \frac{ab - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{a-b} + \frac{b}{a-b} \right); \quad 4) \left( \frac{2c}{c+d} + \frac{d-c}{c} \right) \cdot \frac{c-d}{c^2 + d^2}. \\
 92. \quad & 1) \left( \frac{a+1}{2a-1} + \frac{6}{2a^2-2} - \frac{a+3}{2a+2} \right) \cdot \frac{4a^2-4}{3}; \\
 & 2) \left( \frac{b}{a^2+ab} + \frac{2}{a+b} + \frac{a}{b^2+ab} \right) : \frac{a^2-b^2}{4ab}; \\
 & 3) \frac{a^2-c^2}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a^2-b^2}{ac-c^2} \cdot \left( a + \frac{ac}{a-c} \right); \\
 & 4) \frac{c^2-ac}{a^2-b^2} \cdot \frac{a-b}{c^2-a^2} : \left( c - \frac{ac}{a+c} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

93. Hajmi  $V$  bo'lgan muz bo'lagining massasi  $p$  kilogrammga teng. Hajmi  $V_1$  bo'lgan bo'lakning massasi nimaga teng?
94. Avtomobil soatiga  $v$  kilometr tezlik bilan harakat qilib,  $s$  kilometr yo'l bosib o'tdi. Agar mototsiklchining tezligi soatiga  $u$  kilometr bo'lsa, shu vaqt ichida u qancha yo'l bosib o'tadi?
95. Motorli qayiqning turg'un suvdagi tezligi soatiga  $v$  kilometr, daryo oqimining tezligi esa  $v_1$  kilometr. Qayiq oqim bo'yicha harakat qilib,  $s$  kilometr o'tdi. Motorli qayiq oqimga qarshi shu vaqt ichida qancha masofani bosib o'tadi?
96. (*Abu Rayhon Beruniy masalasi.*) Ikki buyumdan birining 10 tasi bir dinor (pul birligi) va ikkinchisining 15 tasi bir dinor. Bir dinorga ikkala buyumdan bir xil miqdorda necha donadan sotib olish mumkin?

### 7- §. $y = \frac{k}{x}$ FUNKSIYA. XOSSALARI, GRAFIGI

**1-masala.**  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigini yasang.

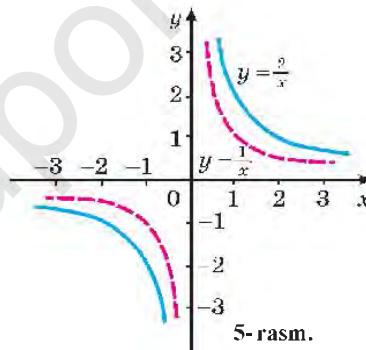
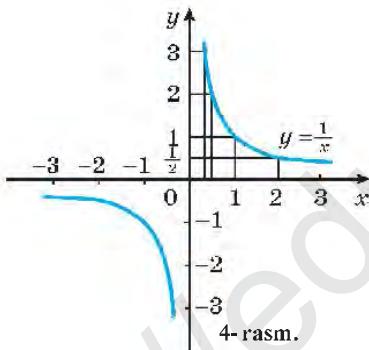
- Δ 1) aniqlanish sohasi – noldan boshqa barcha haqiqiy sonlar;  
 2) funksiya – toq, chunki  $x \neq 0$  bo'lganda  $\frac{1}{-x} = -\frac{1}{x}$ ;

3) funksiya  $x > 0$  oraliqda manfiy ko'rsatkichli darajali funksiyaning xossasiga ko'ra kamayadi, chunki  $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$ ;

4)  $x > 0$  bo'lganda funksiya musbat qiymatlarni qabul qiladi;

5) grafikka tegishli bir nechta, masalan,  $(\frac{1}{3}; 3)$ ,  $(\frac{1}{2}; 2)$ ,  $(1; 1)$ ,  $(2; \frac{1}{2})$  nuqtalarni topib,  $x > 0$  ning qiymatlari uchun grafikning bir qismini yasaymiz va so'ngra simmetriya yordamida  $x < 0$  uchun qolgan qismini yasaymiz (4-rasm).

$y = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigi *giperhola* deyiladi. U *tarmoqlar* deb ataluvchi ikki qismdan tuzilgan. Tarmoqlardan biri birinchi chorakda, ikkinchisi esa uchinchi chorakda joylashgan.



**2 - masala.**  $k = 2$  va  $k = -2$  bo'lganda  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigini yasang.

Argumentning ayni bir xil qiymatlarida  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiyaning qiymatlari  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiya qiymatlarini 2 ga ko'paytirish bilan hosil qilinishini eslatamiz. Bu esa  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigi  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiya grafigini abssissalar o'qidan ordinatalar o'qi bo'ylab ikki baravar cho'zish bilan hosil qilinadi, demakdir (5-rasm).

$y = -\frac{2}{x}$  funksiyaning qiymatlari  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiya qiymatlaridan faqat ishorasi bilan farq qiladi. Demak,  $y = -\frac{2}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigi  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiya grafigiga abssissalar o‘qiga nisbatan simmetrik (6-rasm). ▲

Istalgan  $k \neq 0$  da  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigi ham *giperbola* deyiladi. *Giperbola ikkita tarmoqqa ega*. Ular, agar  $k > 0$  bo‘lsa, birinchi va uchinchi choraklarda, agar  $k < 0$  bo‘lsa, ikkinchi va to‘rtinchi choraklarda yotadi.

- !  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  (bunda  $k > 0$ ) funksiya  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning barcha xossalariiga ega, chunonchi, bu funksiya:
- 1)  $x \neq 0$  bo‘lganda aniqlangan;
  - 2) noldan boshqa barcha haqiqiy qiymatlarni qabul qiladi;
  - 3) tog;
  - 4)  $x > 0$  bo‘lganda *musbat* qiymatlarni va  $x < 0$  bo‘lganda *manfiy* qiymatlarni qabul qiladi;
  - 5)  $x < 0$  va  $x > 0$  oraliqlarda *kamayadi*.

Agar  $k < 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  funksiya 1–3-xossalarga ega bo‘ladi; 4–5- xossalara esa bunday ifodalanadi:

- 4')  $x < 0$  bo‘lganda *musbat* qiymatlarni va  $x > 0$  bo‘lganda *manfiy* qiymatlarni qabul qiladi;
- 5')  $x < 0$  va  $x > 0$  oraliqlarda *o’sadi*.

$y = \frac{k}{x}$  funksiya  $k > 0$  bo‘lganda  $x$  va  $y$  lar orasidagi *teskari proporsional bog‘lanishni* ifoda qiladi, deyiladi. Miqdorlar orasidagi bunday bog‘lanishlar ko‘pincha fizika, texnika va boshqa sohalarda uchraydi. Masalan, v o‘zgarmas tezlik bilan aylana bo‘ylab tekis harakat qilayotganda jism  $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$  ga teng (bu yerda  $r$  – aylana radiusi) markazga intilma tezlanish bilan harakatlanadi, ya’ni bu holda tezlanish aylana radiusiga teskari proporsional.

**3 -masala.** Oy Yerdan  $3,84 \cdot 10^8$  m masofada. Oy 27,3 sutka davomida Yer atrofini bir marta aylanib chiqadi. Oyning markazga intilma tczlanishini hisoblang.

△  $a$  tezlanishni  $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$  formula bilan hisoblaymiz, bunda  $v = \frac{C}{t}$ ,  $C = 2\pi r$ ,  $t = 27,3 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600$  s,  $r = 3,84 \cdot 10^8$ .

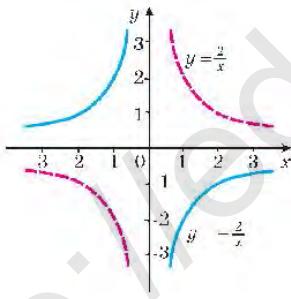
U holda:

$$a = \frac{4\pi^2 \cdot 3,84 \cdot 10^8}{(27,3 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600)^2} \approx 2,72 \cdot 10^{-3}.$$

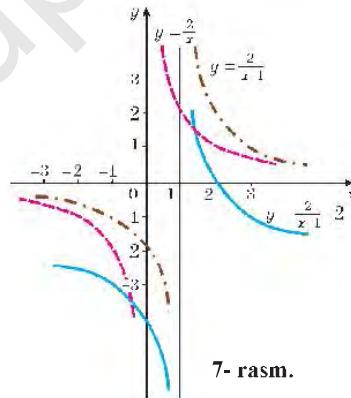
**Javob:**  $2,72 \cdot 10^{-3}$  m/s<sup>2</sup>. ▲

**4 -masala.**  $y = \frac{2}{x-1} - 2$  funksiya grafigini yasang.

△  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiya grafigini (6-rasm) Ox o‘q bo‘ylab o‘ngga bir birlik va Oy o‘q bo‘ylab ikki birlik pastga surish bilan  $y = \frac{2}{x-1} - 2$  funksiyaning grafigini hosil qilish mumkin (7- rasm). ▲



6-rasm.



7- rasm.

### Mashqlar

97.  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  funksiya grafigini yasang.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida:

- 1)  $y(x) = 4$ ;      2)  $y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ;      3)  $y(x) > 4$ ;      4)  $y(x) \leq 1$

bo‘lishini aniqlang.

- 98.** Bitta koordinatalar tekisligida  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  va  $y = x$  funksiyalar grafiklarini yasang.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida:
- bu funksiyalarning grafiklari kesishishini aniqlang;
  - birinchi funksiyaning grafigi ikkinchi funksiya grafigidan yuqorida (pastda) yotishini aniqlang.
- 99.** Funksiyalarning grafiklarini yasamasdan, ularning kesishish nuqtalarini toping:
- $y = \frac{12}{x}$ ,  $y = 3x$ ;
  - $y = -\frac{8}{x}$ ,  $y = -2x$ ;
  - $y = \frac{2}{x}$ ,  $y = x - 1$ ;
  - $y = \frac{6}{x+1}$ ,  $y = x + 2$ .
- 100.** Funksiyalarning grafiklarini yasab, ularning kesishish nuqtalarini taqriban toping:
- $y = \frac{3}{x}$ ,  $y = x + 1$ ;
  - $y = -\frac{3}{x}$ ,  $y = 1 - x$ ;
  - $y = \frac{2}{x}$ ,  $y = x^2 + 2$ ;
  - $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y = x^2 + 4x$ .
- 101.** Silindrda porshen ostida gaz o‘zgarmas temperaturada turibdi. Gazning  $V$  (litrlarda) hajmi  $p$  (atmosfera) bosimida  $V = \frac{12}{p}$  formula bo‘yicha hisoblanadi.
- Bosim 4 atm; 5 atm; 10 atm bo‘lganda gaz egallagan hajmni toping;
  - qanday bosimda gaz 3 l; 5 l; 15 l hajmni egallashini hisoblang;
  - gazning hajmi uning bosimiga bog‘liqligi grafigini yasang.
- 102.** Reostatdagi  $I$  tok kuchi (amperlarda)  $I = \frac{U}{R}$  formula bilan o‘lchanadi, bunda  $U$  – kuchlanish (voltlarda),  $R$  – qarshilik (omlarda).
- $U = 6$  bo‘lganda  $I(R)$  bog‘lanishning grafigini yasang.
  - Grafik bo‘yicha taqriban toping: a)  $R$  qarshilik 6, 12, 20  $\Omega$  bo‘lganda tok kuchini; b) tok kuchi 10, 5, 1,2 A bo‘lganda reostatning qarshiligini.
- 103.** Avtomobil yo‘lning radiusi 150 m bo‘lgan aylanma qismi bo‘yicha 60 km/h tezlik bilan harakat qilmoqda. Avtomobilning markazga intilma tezlanishini toping. Agar avtomobilning tezligi avvalgicha qolib, yo‘l-

ning aylanma qismi radiusi ortsas, markazga intilma tezlanish ortadimi yoki kamayadimi?

104. Funksiyaning grafigini yasang:

$$1) y = \frac{3}{x} - 2; \quad 2) y = \frac{2}{x} + 1; \quad 3) y = \frac{2}{x-2} - 1; \quad 4) y = \frac{3}{1-x} + 1.$$

## 8- §. NATURAL KO'RSATKICHLI DARAJANING ARIFMETIK ILDIZI VA UNING XOSSALARI

O'rta osiyolik atoqli matematik va astronom **Jamshid ibn Ma'sud ibn Mahmud G'iyo'siddin al-Koshiy** (taxminan 1430- yilda vafot etgan) sonlardan istalgan  $n$ -darajali ildiz chiqarish amalini kashf qildi. Uning „Arifmetika kaliti“ nomli asarining beshinchchi bobida bu haqda fikr yuritiladi.

Quyidagi masalani qaraylik.

**1-masala.** Tenglamani yeching:  $x^4 = 81$ .

▲ Tenglamani  $x^4 - 81 = 0$  yoki  $(x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 9) = 0$  ko'rinishida yozib olamiz.

$x^2 + 9 \neq 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $x^2 - 9 = 0$  bo'ladi, bundan esa

$$x^2 - 9 = (x-3)(x+3) = 0, x_1 = 3, x_2 = -3. \blacktriangle$$

Shunday qilib,  $x^4 = 81$  tenglama ikkita haqiqiy ildizga ega:  $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -3$ . Ular 81 sonining 4- darajali ildizlari, musbat ildiz (3 soni) esa 81 sonining 4-darajali arifmetik ildizi deyiladi va bunday belgilanadi:  $\sqrt[4]{81}$ . Shunday qilib,  $\sqrt[4]{81} = 3$ .

$x^n = a$  tenglama (bunda  $n$  – natural son,  $a$  – nomanifiy son) yagona nomanifiy ildizga cga ekanligini isbotlash mumkin. Bu ildizni  $a$  sonning  $n$ -darajali arifmetik ildizi deyiladi.

**!** Ta'rif.  $a$  nomanifiy sonning  $n \geq 2$  natural ko'rsatkichli arifmetik ildizi deb,  $n$ - darajasi  $a$  ga teng bo'lgan nomanifiy soniga aytiladi.

$a$  sonning  $n$ -darajali arifmetik ildizi bunday belgilanadi:  $\sqrt[n]{a}$ .  $a$  son ildiz ostidagi ifoda deyiladi. Agar  $n=2$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\sqrt{a}$  o'rнига  $\sqrt{a}$  yoziladi.

Ikkinci darajali arifmetik ildiz *kvadrat ildiz* ham deyiladi, 3- darajali ildiz *esa kub ildiz* deyiladi.

So'z  $n$ -darajali arifmetik ildiz haqida yuritilayotgani aniq bo'lgan holarda qisqacha „ $n$ - darajali ildiz“ deyiladi.



*Ta'rifdan foydalanan,  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  ning b ga tengligini isbotlash uchun: 1)  $b \geq 0$ ; 2)  $b^n = a$  ekanligini ko'rsatish kerak.*

Masalan,  $\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$ , chunki  $4 > 0$  va  $4^3 = 64$ .



*Arifmetik ildizning ta'rifidan, agar  $a \geq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $(\sqrt[n]{a})^n = a$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.*

Masalan,  $(\sqrt[3]{7})^3 = 7$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{13^0} = 13$ .

$n$ - darajali ildiz izlanayotgan amal  $n$ - darajali ildiz chiqarish amali deyiladi. U  $n$ - darajaga ko'tarish amaliga teskari amaldir.

**2-masala.**  $x^3 = -8$  tenglamani yeching.

△ Bu tenglamani  $-x^3 = 8$  yoki  $(-x)^3 = 8$  kabi yozish mumkin.  $-x = y$  deb belgilaymiz, u holda  $y^3 = 8$  bo'ladi.

Bu tenglama bitta ildizga ega:  $y = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ .  $y^3 = 8$  tenglama manfiy ildizga ega emas, chunki  $y < 0$  bo'lganda  $y^3 < 0$  bo'ladi.  $y = 0$  soni ham bu tenglamaning ildizi bo'la olmaydi.

Shunday qilib,  $y^3 = 8$  tenglama faqat bitta  $y = 2$  ildizga ega, demak,  $x^3 = -8$  tenglama ham faqat bitta ildizga ega:  $x = -y = -2$ .

**Javob:**  $x = -2$ . ▲

$x^3 = -8$  tenglamaning yechimini qisqacha bunday yozish mumkin:

$$x = -\sqrt[3]{8} = -2.$$



Umuman, istalgan toq  $2k-1$  natural son uchun  $a < 0$  bo'lganda  $x^{2k-1} = a$  tenglama faqat bitta manfiy ildizga ega. Bu ildiz xuddi arifmetik ildiz kabi bunday belgilanadi:  $\sqrt[2k-1]{a}$ . U manfiy sonning toq darajali ildizi deyiladi.

Masalan,  $\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$ ,  $\sqrt[5]{-32} = -2$ .

Manfiy  $a$  sonning toq darajali ildizi bilan  $-a - |a|$  sonning arifmetik ildizi orasida ushbu tenglik mavjud:

$${}^{2k} \sqrt[k]{a} = -{}^{2k} \sqrt[k]{-a} = -{}^{2k} \sqrt[k]{|a|}.$$

Masalan,  $\sqrt[5]{-243} = -\sqrt[5]{243} = -3$ .

### Mashqlar

- 105.** (Og‘zaki.) 1) Sonning arifmetik kvadrat ildizini toping:

$$1; \quad 0; \quad 16; \quad 0,81; \quad 169; \quad \frac{16}{121}; \quad \frac{49}{144}.$$

- 2) Sonning arifmetik kub ildizini toping:

$$1; \quad 0; \quad 5; \quad \frac{1}{27}; \quad 0,027; \quad 0,064; \quad 0,729; \quad \frac{1}{343}.$$

- 3) Sonning to‘rtinchı darajali arifmetik ildizini toping:

$$0; \quad 1; \quad 16; \quad \frac{16}{81}; \quad \frac{256}{625}; \quad 0,0016; \quad \frac{625}{1296}.$$

Ilisoblang (106–108):

**106.** 1)  $\sqrt[6]{36^3}$ ;    2)  $\sqrt[12]{64^2}$ ;    3)  $\sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^2}$ ;    4)  $\sqrt[8]{225^4}$ ;    5)  $\sqrt[5]{2 \cdot 4^5}$ .

**107.** 1)  $\sqrt[3]{10^6}$ ;    2)  $\sqrt[3]{3^{12}}$ ;    3)  $\sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12}}$ ;    4)  $\sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{16}}$ ;    5)  $\sqrt[5]{32^2}$ .

**108.** 1)  $\sqrt[3]{-8}$ ;    2)  $\sqrt[15]{-1}$ ;    3)  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27}}$ ;  
4)  $\sqrt[5]{-1024}$ ;    5)  $\sqrt[3]{-34^3}$ ;    6)  $\sqrt[7]{-8^7}$ .

- 109.** Tenglamani yeching:

1)  $x^4 = 81$ ;    2)  $x^5 = -\frac{1}{32}$ ;    3)  $5x^5 = -160$ ;    4)  $2x^6 = 128$ .

- 110.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarda ifoda ma’noga ega bo‘ladi:

1)  $\sqrt[3]{2x-3}$ ;    2)  $\sqrt[3]{x+3}$ ;    3)  $\sqrt[3]{2x^2-x-1}$ ;    4)  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{2-3x}{2x-4}}$ ?

Hisoblang (111–112):

111. 1)  $\sqrt[3]{-125} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt[4]{64};$

2)  $\sqrt[5]{32} - 0,5\sqrt[3]{-216};$

3)  $-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[4]{81} + \sqrt[4]{625};$

4)  $\sqrt[3]{-1000} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[4]{256};$

5)  $\sqrt[4]{0,0001} - 2\sqrt{0,25} + \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{32}};$

6)  $\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{243}} - \sqrt[3]{-0,001} - \sqrt[4]{0,0016}.$

112. 1)  $\sqrt{9 + \sqrt{17}} \cdot \sqrt{9 - \sqrt{17}};$

2)  $(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}})^2;$

3)  $(\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{21}})^2;$

4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}.$

113. 1) a)  $x \geq 2$ ; b)  $x < 2$  bo‘lganda  $\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^3}$  ni soddalashtiring;

2) a)  $x \leq 3$ ; b)  $x > 3$  bo‘lganda  $\sqrt{(3-x)^6}$  ni soddalashtiring.

114.  $1987 < \sqrt{n} < 1988$  bo‘ladigan nechta natural son  $n$  bor?

## 9-§. RATSIONAL KO‘RSATKICHLI DARAJA VA UNING XOS SALARI

**1-masala.** Hisoblang:  $\sqrt[4]{5^{12}}$ .

△  $5^{12} = (5^3)^4$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\sqrt[4]{5^{12}} = \sqrt[4]{(5^3)^4} = 5^3 = 125$ . ▲

Shunday qilib,  $\sqrt[4]{5^{12}} = 5^{\frac{12}{4}}$ .

Shunga o‘xshash,  $\sqrt[5]{7^{-15}} = 7^{\frac{-15}{5}}$  ekanligini ko‘rsatish mumkin.



Umuman, agar  $n$  – natural son,  $n > 2$ ,  $m$  – butun son va  $\frac{m}{n}$  butun son bo‘lsa, u holda  $a > 0$  bo‘lganda quyidagi tenglik to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi:

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}.$$

(1)

○ Shartga ko‘ra  $\frac{m}{n}$  – butun son, ya’ni  $m$  ni  $n$  ga bo‘lishda  $k$  butun son hosil bo‘ladi. Bu holda  $\frac{m}{n} = k$  tenglikdan  $m = kn$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Darajaning va arifmetik ildizning xossalari qo‘llab, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = \sqrt[n]{a^{kn}} = \sqrt[n]{(a^k)^n} = a^k = a^{\frac{m}{n}}.$$

! Bordi-yu, agar  $\frac{m}{n}$  butun son bo‘lmasa, u holda  $\frac{m}{a^n}$  (bunda  $a > 0$ ) daraja (1) formula to‘g‘riligicha qoladigan qilib ta’riflanadi, ya’ni bu holda

$$\frac{m}{a^n} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} \quad (2)$$

deb hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, (2) formula istalgan butun  $m$  va istalgan natural  $n \geq 2$  va  $a > 0$  son uchun to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi. Masalan,

$$16^{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{16^3} = \sqrt[4]{2^{12}} = 2^3 = 8; \quad 7^{\frac{5}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{7^5} = \sqrt[4]{7^4 \cdot 7} = 7\sqrt[4]{7};$$

$$27^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{27^2} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27^2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{3^6}} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$r$  ratsional son – bu  $\frac{m}{n}$  ko‘rinishidagi son ekanligini, bunda  $m$  – butun son,  $n$  – natural son, ya’ni  $r = \frac{m}{n}$  bo‘lishini eslatib o‘tamiz. Bu holda (2) formula bo‘yicha  $a^r = a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$  ni hosil qilamiz. Shunday qilib, daraja istalgan ratsional ko‘rsatkich va istalgan musbat asos uchun aniqlandi. Agar  $r = \frac{m}{n} > 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\sqrt[n]{a^m}$  ifoda faqat  $a > 0$  bo‘lgandagina emas, balki  $a = 0$  bo‘lganda ham ma’noga ega bo‘ladi.  $a = 0$  bo‘lsa,  $\sqrt[n]{0^m} = 0$ . Shuning uchun  $r > 0$  bo‘lganda  $0^r = 0$  tenglik o‘rinli deb hisoblanadi.

(1) va (2) formulalardan foydalaniб, ratsional ko‘rsatkichli darajani ildiz shaklida, va aksincha, tasvirlash mumkin.



(2) formuladan va ildizning xossalaridan

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = a^{\frac{mk}{nk}}$$

tenglik kelib chiqishini ta’kidlaymiz, bunda  $a > 0$ ,  $m$  – butun son va  $n$ ,  $k$  – natural sonlar.

Masalan,  $7^{\frac{3}{4}} - 7^{\frac{6}{8}} - 7^{\frac{9}{12}}$ .



Natural ko‘rsatkichli darajaning barcha xossaları istalgan ratsional ko‘rsatkichli va nusbat asosli darajalar uchun to‘g‘ri bo‘lishini ko‘rsatish mumkin. Chunonchi, istalgan ratsional  $p$  va  $q$  sonlar va istalgan  $a > 0$  va  $b > 0$  uchun quyidagi tengliklar to‘g‘ri bo‘лади:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}; & 4) (ab)^p = a^p b^p; \\ 2) a^p : a^q = a^{p-q}; & 5) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^p = \frac{a^p}{b^p}. \\ 3) (a^p)^q = a^{pq}; & \end{array}$$

Bu xossalar ildizlarning xossalaridan kelib chiqadi. Masalan,  $a^p \cdot a^q - a^{p+q}$  xossani isbotlaylik.

○ Aytaylik,  $p = \frac{m}{n}$ ,  $q = \frac{k}{l}$  (bunda  $n$  va  $l$  – natural sonlar,  $m$  va  $k$  – butun sonlar) bo‘lsin.

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot a^{\frac{k}{l}} = a^{\frac{m}{n} + \frac{k}{l}} \quad (3)$$

ekanligini isbotlash kerak.

$\frac{m}{n}$  va  $\frac{k}{l}$  kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltirib, (3) tenglikning chap qismini

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot a^{\frac{k}{l}} = a^{\frac{ml}{nl}} \cdot a^{\frac{kn}{nl}}$$

ko‘rinishida yozamiz.

Ratsional ko'rsatkichli darajaning ta'rifidan, ildizning va butun ko'rsatkichli darajaning xossalardan foydalanib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot a^{\frac{k}{l}} &= a^{\frac{ml}{nl}} \cdot a^{\frac{kn}{nl}} = \sqrt[nl]{a^{ml}} \cdot \sqrt[nl]{a^{kn}} = \\ &= \sqrt[n]{a^{ml} \cdot a^{kn}} = \sqrt[n]{a^{ml+kn}} = a^{\frac{ml+kn}{nl}} = a^{\frac{m}{n} + \frac{k}{l}}. \end{aligned}$$

Ratsional ko'rsatkichli darajaning qolgan xossalari ham shunga o'xshash isbot qilinadi.

Darajaning xossalarni qo'llashga misollar keltiramiz.

$$1) \quad 7^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 7^{\frac{3}{4}} = 7^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 7; \quad 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 5^{\frac{2}{3}} = 5^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = 5^1 = 5;$$

$$2) \quad 9^{\frac{2}{3}} : 9^{\frac{1}{6}} = 9^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6}} = 9^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3; \quad 8^{\frac{2}{3}} : 8 = 8^{\frac{2}{3} - 1} = 8^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$3) \quad \left(16^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{9}{4}} = 16^{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = 16^{\frac{3}{4}} = (2^4)^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2^{4 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = 2^3 = 8;$$

$$4) \quad 24^{\frac{2}{3}} = (2^3 \cdot 3)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4\sqrt[3]{3^2} = 4\sqrt[3]{9};$$

$$5) \quad \left(\frac{8}{27}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{8^{\frac{1}{3}}}{27^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{(2^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad \left(\frac{16}{81}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left(\frac{2^4}{3^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

**2- masala.** Hisoblang:  $25^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot 125^{\frac{1}{5}}$ .

$$\Delta \quad 25^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot 125^{\frac{1}{5}} = (25 \cdot 125)^{\frac{1}{5}} = (5^5)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 5. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**3- masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}b - ab^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}}$ .

$$\Delta \quad \frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}b + ab^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}} = \frac{ab\left(a^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}} = ab. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**4-masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $\frac{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{7}{a^3}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{4}{a^3}} - \frac{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{5}{a^3}}{\frac{2}{a^3} - a^{-\frac{1}{3}}} =$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \quad & \frac{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{7}{a^3}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{4}{a^3}} - \frac{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{5}{a^3}}{\frac{2}{a^3} + a^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a^3}(1-a^2)}{a^3(1-a)} - \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(1-a^2)}{a^{-\frac{1}{3}}(1-a)} = \\ & = 1 - a - (1-a) = 2a. \quad \blacktriangle\end{aligned}$$

$3^{\sqrt{2}}$  misolida *irratsional ko'rsatkichli darajani* qanday kiritish mumkinligini ko'rsatamiz.  $\sqrt{2}$  ning taqribiy qiymatlarini 0,1; 0,01; 0,001; ... gacha aniqlik bilan ketma-ket yozib chiqamiz. U holda quyidagi ketma-ketlik hosil bo'ladi:

$$1,4; 1,41; 1,414; 1,4142; \dots$$

3 sonining daraja ko'rsatkichlari ketma-ketligini shu ratsional ko'rsatkichlar bilan yozib chiqamiz:

$$3^{1,4}, 3^{1,41}, 3^{1,414}, 3^{1,4142}, \dots$$

Bu darajalar  $3^{\sqrt{2}}$  kabi belgilanadigan biror haqiqiy sonning ketma-ket taqribiy qiymatlari ekanini ko'rsatish mumkin:

$$3^{1,4} = \underline{4, 6555355},$$

$$3^{1,41} = \underline{4, 7069644},$$

$$3^{1,414} = \underline{4, 7276942},$$

$$3^{1,4142} = \underline{4, 7287329},$$

$$3^{\sqrt{2}} \approx \underline{4, 7288033}.$$

Musbat  $a$  asosli va istalgan irratsional ko'rsatkichli  $a^b$  daraja shunga o'xshash ta'riflanadi. Shunday qilib, endi musbat asosli daraja istalgan haqiqiy ko'rsatkich uchun ta'riflandi. Haqiqiy ko'rsatkichli darajaning xossalari ratsional ko'rsatkichli darajaning xossalari kabidir.

## Mashqilar

**115.** (Og'zaki.) Ratsional ko'rsatkichli daraja shaklida tasvirlang:

$$1) \sqrt{x^3}; \quad 2) \sqrt[3]{a^4}; \quad 3) \sqrt[4]{b^3}; \quad 4) \sqrt[5]{x^{-1}}; \quad 5) \sqrt[8]{a}; \quad 6) \sqrt[7]{b^{-3}}.$$

**116.** (Og'zaki). Butun ko'rsatkichli darajaning ildizi shaklida tasvirlang:

$$1) x^{\frac{1}{4}}; \quad 2) y^{\frac{2}{5}}; \quad 3) a^{-\frac{5}{6}}; \quad 4) b^{-\frac{1}{3}}; \quad 5) (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad 6) (3b)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

Hisoblang (**117–120**):

$$117. 1) 64^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad 2) 27^{\frac{1}{3}}; \quad 3) 8^{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$4) 81^{\frac{3}{4}}; \quad 5) 16^{-0.75}; \quad 6) 9^{1.5}.$$

$$118. 1) 2^{\frac{4}{5}} \cdot 2^{\frac{11}{5}}; \quad 2) 5^{\frac{2}{7}} \cdot 5^{\frac{5}{7}}; \quad 3) 9^{\frac{2}{3}} : 9^{\frac{1}{6}}; \quad 4) 4^{\frac{1}{3}} : 4^{\frac{5}{6}};$$

$$5) (7^{-3})^{\frac{2}{3}}; \quad 6) \left(8^{\frac{1}{12}}\right)^4; \quad 7) 8^{\frac{4}{5}} : 8^{\frac{7}{15}}; \quad 8) (5^{-4})^{\frac{3}{4}}.$$

$$119. 1) 9^{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot 27^{\frac{2}{5}}; \quad 2) 7^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 49^{\frac{2}{3}}; \quad 3) 144^{\frac{3}{4}} : 9^{\frac{3}{4}}; \quad 4) 150^{\frac{3}{2}} : 6^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$120. 1) \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{-0.75} + \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}; \quad 2) (0,04)^{1.5} - (0,125)^{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$3) 8^{\frac{9}{7}} : 8^{\frac{2}{7}} - 3^{\frac{6}{5}} \cdot 3^{\frac{4}{5}}; \quad 4) \left(5^{\frac{2}{5}}\right)^5 + \left((0,2)^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)^4.$$

**121.** Hisoblang:

$$1) a=0,09 \text{ bo'lganda } \sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt[4]{a} \text{ ning qiymatini;}$$

$$2) b=27 \text{ bo'lganda } \sqrt{b} : \sqrt[3]{b} \text{ ning qiymatini;}$$

$$3) b=1,3 \text{ bo'lganda } \frac{\sqrt{b} \cdot \sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt[4]{b}} \text{ ning qiymatini;}$$

$$4) a=2,7 \text{ bo'lganda } \sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt[4]{a} \cdot \sqrt[12]{a^5} \text{ ning qiymatini.}$$

**122.** Ratsional ko'rsatkichli daraja shaklida tasvirlang:

$$1) \ a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{a}; \quad 2) \ b^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{b}; \quad 3) \ \sqrt[3]{b} : b^{\frac{1}{6}};$$

$$4) \ a^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a}; \quad 5) \ x^{1.7} \cdot x^{2.8} : \sqrt{x^5}; \quad 6) \ y^{-3.8} : y^{-2.3} \cdot \sqrt{y^3}.$$

Ifodani soddalashtiring (**123–124**):

$$\text{123. } 1) \ (a^4)^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \left(b^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{-6}; \quad 2) \ \left(\left(\frac{a^6}{b^3}\right)^4\right)^{\frac{1}{12}}; \quad 3) \ (a^{-7})^{\frac{5}{7}} \cdot \left(b^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)^{-4}.$$

$$\text{124. } 1) \ \frac{\frac{4}{3}(a^{-\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}})}{a^4(a^{\frac{3}{4}} + a^{-\frac{1}{4}})}; \quad 2) \ \frac{\frac{1}{5}(\sqrt[5]{b^4} - \sqrt[5]{b^{-1}})}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}(\sqrt[3]{b} - \sqrt[3]{b^{-2}})}; \quad 3) \ \frac{\frac{5}{3}b^{-1} - ab^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2} - \sqrt[3]{b^2}};$$

$$4) \ \frac{\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{b} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}; \quad 5) \ \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{3}}(a^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{4}{3}})}{a^{\frac{2}{5}}(a^{\frac{8}{5}} - a^{-\frac{2}{5}})}; \quad 6) \ \frac{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}.$$

**125.** Hisoblang:

$$1) \ \left(2^{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) \cdot \sqrt[3]{6}; \quad 2) \ \left(5^{\frac{1}{4}} : 2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 2^{\frac{1}{4}} : 5^{\frac{3}{4}}\right) \cdot \sqrt[4]{1000}.$$

**126.** Ifodalarni soddalashtiring:

$$1) \ a^{\frac{1}{9}} \sqrt[9]{a^3\sqrt{a}}; \quad 2) \ b^{\frac{1}{12}} \sqrt[3]{b^4\sqrt{b}}; \quad 3) \ (\sqrt[3]{ab^{-2}} + (ab)^{\frac{1}{6}}) \sqrt[6]{ab^4};$$

$$4) \ (\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b})(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt[3]{ab}); \quad 5) \ \frac{x-y}{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}}; \quad 6) \ \frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{\frac{1}{a^4-b^4}};$$

$$7) \ \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}+n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m-2\sqrt{mn}-n}; \quad 8) \ \frac{c-2c^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}{\sqrt{c}-1}; \quad 9) \ (\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b})(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt[3]{ab} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}).$$

Ifodani soddalashtiring (**127–129**):

$$\text{127. } 1) \ \left(1 - 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} + \frac{b}{a}\right) : \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2; \quad 2) \ \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{1}{b^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right) : \left(2 + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}}\right);$$

$$3) \frac{\frac{1}{a^4} - \frac{9}{a^4}}{\frac{1}{a^4} - \frac{5}{a^4}} - \frac{b^{-\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{-\frac{1}{2}}};$$

$$4) \frac{\sqrt{a} - a^{\frac{1}{2}}b}{1 - \sqrt{a^{-1}b}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2} - a^{\frac{1}{3}}b}{\sqrt[3]{a} + a^{-\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{b}}.$$

$$128. 1) \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} - \frac{ab^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}} - \frac{2a^2 - 4ab}{a - b};$$

$$2) \frac{3xy - y^2}{x - y} - \frac{y\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}} - \frac{y\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}};$$

$$3) \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{ab} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}}};$$

$$4) \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2} - \sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}} - \frac{a - b}{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{ab} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}}}.$$

$$129. 1) \frac{a-b}{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}} - \frac{a+b}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}};$$

$$2) \frac{a+b}{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{1}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}} - \frac{a-b}{a^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}};$$

$$3) \frac{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{2}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{a-b} - \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}};$$

$$4) \frac{\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{1}{b^{\frac{1}{3}}}}{a+b} - \frac{1}{a^{\frac{2}{3}} - a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

## 10- §. RATSIONAL KO'RSATKICHILI DARAJA QATNASHGAN ALGEBRAIK IFODALARНИ SODDALASHTIRISH

Bu mavzuga oid mashqlarni bajarishda algebraik kasrlar va ular ustida amallar, qisqa ko'paytirish formulalari va ratsional ko'rsatkichli darajaning xossalaridan foydalaniladi.

**1- masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$\left[ \frac{\frac{1}{(x^4+y^4)^2} + \frac{1}{(x^4-y^4)^2}}{\frac{1}{x+(xy)^2}} \right]^5 \cdot x^3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x\sqrt{x}}, \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0.$$

$$\Delta 1) \sqrt[3]{x\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x^3}} = \sqrt[6]{x^3} = \sqrt{x};$$

2) kvadrat qavslar ichidagi ifodaning suratini kvadratga oshiramiz va

$\frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{x}$  ekanidan foydalanamiz:

$$\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt[4]{xy} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[4]{xy} + \sqrt{y} = 2(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y});$$

3) o'sha ifodaning maxrajida  $\sqrt{x}$  ni qavsdan tashqariga chiqaramiz:

$$x + \sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y});$$

$$4) u holda \frac{2(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}};$$

$$5) \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^5 \cdot x^3 \sqrt{x} = \frac{32}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} \cdot x^3 \sqrt{x} = 32 \cdot x$$

**Javob:**  $32 \cdot x$ . ▲

**2- masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring va uning  $x = 0,16$ ,  $y = 25$  bo'lganagi son qiymatini toping:

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3}y - \sqrt[4]{xy^3}}{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt[4]{xy}} \right)^2 \cdot \left( 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0.$$

$$\Delta 1) \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3}y - \sqrt[4]{xy^3}}{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{xy} \cdot (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})}{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}} = -\sqrt[4]{xy};$$

$$2) -\sqrt[4]{xy} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt[4]{xy}} = \frac{-\sqrt{xy} + 1 + \sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt[4]{xy}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{xy}};$$

$$3) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{xy}} \right)^{-2} = \sqrt{xy};$$

$$4) \left[ 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[ \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}};$$

$$5) \sqrt{xy} \cdot \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \right) = \sqrt{xy} + y.$$

Agar  $x = 0,16$  va  $y = 25$  bo'lsa,  $\sqrt{0,16 \cdot 25} + 25 = \sqrt{4} + 25 = 27$ .

**Javob:**  $\sqrt{xy} + y$ ; 27. ▲

**3- masala.** Ifodani soddalashtiring va uning  $a = 25$ ,  $b = 0,6561$  bo‘lgandagi son qiymatini toping:

$$\frac{(\sqrt[8]{a} - \sqrt[8]{b})^2 + (\sqrt[8]{a} - \sqrt[8]{b})^2}{a \sqrt[4]{ab}} : \frac{(\sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{ab} + \sqrt[4]{b})(\sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{ab} + \sqrt[4]{b})}{\sqrt[4]{a^3 b} \cdot b}.$$

▲ 1) 1-kasrning suratini kvadratga oshiramiz, maxrajida  $\sqrt{a}$  ni qavsdan tashqariga chiqaramiz. Soddalashtirishdan so‘ng 1-kasr  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b})}$  ga teng bo‘ladi;

2) 2-kasrning surati qisqa ko‘paytirish formulalaridan foydalanib qavslarni ochgach  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[4]{ab} + \sqrt{b}$  ifodaga keladi;

3) maxrajida esa  $\sqrt[4]{b}$  qavsdan tashqariga chiqariladi va  $(x^3 - y^3)$  ning yoyilmasidan foydalaniladi. 2-kasr shunda  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{b}(\sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b})}$  ga teng bo‘ladi;

4) nihoyat, 1-kasrni 2-kasrga bo‘lish natijasi  $\frac{2\sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt{a}}$  ifodaga teng bo‘ladi.

$a = 25$ ,  $b = 0,6561$  bo‘lsa, bu ifoda  $\frac{2\sqrt[4]{0,6561}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0,9 = 0,36$  ga teng.

**J a v o b :**  $\frac{2\sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt{a}}$ ; 0,36. ▲

### Mashqlar

Ifodani soddalashtiring (**130–146**):

$$130. \left[ \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + 5b^2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + 2b^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{a^2} - 2b^2 \right) \right] : \left( 2a + 3a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} \right).$$

$$131. \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{a}-1)^2 - \frac{a-\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{a}+1)^3 - a\sqrt{a}+2} \right]^{-3}.$$

$$132. \left[ \frac{\frac{4a-9a}{1}}{\frac{1}{2a^2}-3a^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{\frac{a-4+3a}{1}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}-a^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \right]^2.$$

$$133. \left[ (a-b) \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a-b}} + a-b \right] \left[ (a-b) \left( \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} - 1 \right) \right].$$

$$134. \left( \sqrt{ab} - \frac{ab}{a-\sqrt{ab}} \right) : \frac{\sqrt[4]{ab}-\sqrt{b}}{a-b}.$$

$$135. \left( a + b^{\frac{3}{2}} : \sqrt{a} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$136. \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4x}} + \frac{\frac{2\sqrt[3]{x}}{x\sqrt[3]{x}-4\sqrt[3]{x}}}{1} \right]^{-2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 16}.$$

$$137. \left( \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{ax^3}}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{4\sqrt{a^3x}}{x\sqrt[3]{x}-4\sqrt[3]{x}}}{1} - \frac{1+\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt[4]{ax}} \right)^2 \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}+\frac{a}{x}}}.$$

$$138. \frac{(a-b^2)\sqrt{3}-b\sqrt{3}\sqrt[3]{-8b^3}}{\sqrt{2(a-b^2)^2+(2b\sqrt{2a})^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2a}-\sqrt{2c}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{a}}-\sqrt{\frac{3}{c}}}.$$

$$139. \left[ \left( \sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a} \right)^{-1} + \left( \sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{a} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-2} : \frac{x-a}{4\sqrt{x}-4\sqrt{a}}.$$

$$140. \frac{\left( \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} \right)^3 + 2a\sqrt{a}+b\sqrt{b}}{3a^2+3b\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a\sqrt{a}-b\sqrt{a}} \cdot$$

$$141. \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})^3 + 2a^2:\sqrt{a}+b\sqrt{b}}{a\sqrt{a}+b\sqrt{b}} + \frac{3\sqrt{ab}-3b}{a-b}.$$

$$142. \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}{a^2 + b^2} \right)^{-2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\frac{3}{a^2} - \frac{3}{b^2}} \right)^{-1} \right) (ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$143. \left[ \left( \frac{a^2 - b\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}} + a\sqrt[3]{b} \right) : \left( a + \sqrt[3]{a^3 b^2} \right) - \sqrt[3]{b} \right]^2.$$

$$144. \left[ \frac{a^2 \sqrt[4]{x-x\sqrt{a}}}{a\sqrt[4]{x+\sqrt{ax}}} - \sqrt{a^2 + x + 2a\sqrt{x}} \right]^4.$$

$$145. \left[ \frac{x\sqrt{x}-x}{\left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1} - \sqrt{x} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3}+1}{\sqrt[4]{x}+1} - \sqrt{x} \right)} \right]^3.$$

$$146. \frac{\frac{a-x}{\sqrt[3]{a^2-\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax^2}-\sqrt[3]{a^2x}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2-2\sqrt[3]{ax}+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} }{\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{x}} - \sqrt[3]{x}.$$

### I bobga doir mashqlar

Kasrlarni umumiy maxrajga keltiring:

$$147. \text{ 1) } \frac{5a}{a^3 - 27}, \frac{a - 3}{a^2 + 3a + 9} \text{ va } \frac{1}{a - 3}; \quad \text{ 2) } \frac{3}{x + 2}, \frac{x + 1}{x^3 + 8} \text{ va } \frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 4}.$$

Amallarni bajaring (148–149):

$$148. \text{ 1) } \frac{a+3}{5} + \frac{7-a}{10} + \frac{a-3}{2}; \quad 3) \quad \frac{a-2}{45} - \frac{a+5}{15} - \frac{a-9}{9};$$

$$2) \quad \frac{b-7}{4} + \frac{5b-2}{3} + \frac{3b-1}{8}; \quad 4) \quad \frac{b}{12} - \frac{3b+1}{9} - \frac{2b-1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{149.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & \frac{y}{n-2} + \frac{z}{2-n}; \\
 2) & \frac{p+2q}{3p-q} - \frac{5q-2p}{q-3p}; 
 \end{aligned} \\
 & \begin{aligned} 
 3) & \frac{2m}{3-5n} - 1 + \frac{7n-4}{5n-3}; \\
 4) & 4 - \frac{3a}{5-2b} + \frac{5(a-10)}{2b-5}. 
 \end{aligned}
 \end{array}$$

Ko'rsatilgan amallarni bajaring (150–152):

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{150.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2} : \frac{8a - 8b}{a^3 + b^3}; \\
 2) & \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{a^2 + ab + b^2} \cdot \frac{a^3 - b^3}{7a - 7b}. 
 \end{aligned} \\
 \text{151.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & \frac{64x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4} \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{x^2 - 4} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{8x-1}; \\
 2) & \frac{x-6}{x^2 + 6x + 9} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4x - 4}{(x^2 - 2)(x-2)} \cdot \frac{x^3 - 9x}{(x-6)(x+2)}; \\
 3) & \frac{am^2 - an^2}{m^2 + 2mn - n^2} : \frac{am^2 + 2amn + an^2}{3m + 3n}; \\
 4) & \frac{ab - 4b - 2a + 8}{2a - 8 - ab - 4b} : \frac{2a - 8 - ab + 4b}{ab + 4b - 2a - 8}. 
 \end{aligned}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{152.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & (x^2 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{1-x} + 1 \right); \\
 2) & \left( 1 + a - \frac{a^2 - 3}{a+1} \right) (1 - a^2); 
 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 
 3) & \left( \frac{x-y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right) : \left( \frac{x-y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y} \right); \\
 4) & \left( \frac{2-a}{2+a} - \frac{a+2}{a-2} \right) : \left( \frac{2+a}{2-a} + \frac{a-2}{a-2} \right). 
 \end{aligned}
 \end{array}$$

Hisoblang (153–154):

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{153.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & (0,175)^0 + (0,36)^2 - 1^{\frac{4}{3}}; \\
 3) & \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{27} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4 \cdot 379^0; 
 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 
 2) & 1^{-0,43} - (0,008)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (15,1)^0; \\
 4) & (0,125)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 - (1,85)^0. 
 \end{aligned} \\
 \text{154.} & \begin{aligned} 
 1) & 9,3 \cdot 10^{-6} : (3,1 \cdot 10^{-5}); \\
 3) & 8,1 \cdot 10^{16} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-14}; 
 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 
 2) & 1,7 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^7; \\
 4) & 6,4 \cdot 10^5 : (1,6 \cdot 10^7); 
 \end{aligned}
 \end{array}$$

$$5) 2 \cdot 10^{-1} + \left(6^0 - \frac{1}{6}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1};$$

$$6) 3 \cdot 10^{-1} - \left(8^0 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{-1}.$$

**155.** Ifodaning qiymatini toping:

$$1) \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot x^6}{\frac{1}{x^6}}\right)^2, \text{ bunda } x = \frac{7}{9}; \quad 2) \left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{9}}}{a^{-\frac{2}{9}}}\right)^3, \text{ bunda } a = 0,1.$$

**156.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$1) (\sqrt[3]{125x} - \sqrt[3]{8x}) - (\sqrt[3]{27x} - \sqrt[3]{64x}); \quad 3) \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{1+a}} + \sqrt{1-a}\right) : \frac{3+\sqrt{1+a}}{\sqrt{1-a}};$$

$$2) (\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{16x}) + (\sqrt[4]{81x} - \sqrt[4]{625x}); \quad 4) \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}\right) : (\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} - x).$$

**157.** Hisoblang:

$$1) \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{0.75} + 10000^{0.25} - \left(7\frac{19}{32}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}; \quad 2) (0,001)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2^{-2} \cdot 64^{\frac{2}{3}} - 8^{-\frac{1}{3}};$$

$$3) 27^{\frac{2}{3}} - (-2)^2 - \left(3\frac{3}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}; \quad 4) (-0,5)^4 - 625 \left(2\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

**158.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarda ifoda ma'noga ega bo'ldi:

$$1) \sqrt[4]{x^2 - 4}; \quad 2) \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 5x + 6}; \quad 3) \sqrt[6]{\frac{x-2}{x+3}};$$

$$4) \sqrt[4]{x^2 - 5x + 6}; \quad 5) \sqrt[8]{x^3 - x}; \quad 6) \sqrt[6]{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}?$$

**159.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$1) \frac{\frac{1}{a^4} - a^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\frac{1}{a^4} - a^{-\frac{3}{4}}};$$

$$2) \frac{\frac{4}{a^3} - a^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - a^{-\frac{2}{3}}};$$

$$3) \frac{\frac{5}{b^4} + 2b^{\frac{1}{4}} + b^{\frac{3}{4}}}{b^{\frac{3}{4}} - b^{-\frac{1}{4}}};$$

$$4) \frac{a^{-\frac{4}{3}}b^{-2} - a^{-2}b^{-\frac{4}{3}}}{a^{-\frac{5}{3}}b^{-2} - b^{-\frac{5}{3}}a^{-2}};$$

$$5) \frac{\sqrt{a^3b^{-1}} - \sqrt{a^{-1}b^3}}{\sqrt{ab^{-1}} - \sqrt{a^{-1}b}};$$

$$6) \frac{\frac{3}{a^4}b^{\frac{1}{4}} - a^{-\frac{1}{4}}b^{\frac{3}{4}}}{a^{\frac{1}{4}}b^{\frac{1}{4}} - a^{-\frac{1}{4}}b^{\frac{1}{4}}}.$$

- 160.** 1) Berilgan o‘lchamlar bo‘yicha bo‘yalgan yuzni hisoblash formulasini chiqaring (8 - rasm);

2)  $2bc + 2c(a - 2c) = 2ac + 2c(b - 2c)$  tenglikning to‘g‘riligini shakl yordamida ko‘rsating;

3) shtrixlangan yuzni ikkita to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak yuzlarining ayirmasi sifatida tasvirlang. Bundan foydalanib,  $ab - (b - 2c)(a - 2c) = 2ac + 2c \cdot (b - 2c)$  tenglikni isbotlang.

- 161.** Tengliklarning to‘g‘riligini tekshiring, ularga geometrik sharh bering. Mos shakllar chizing:

$$1) (a+b)(c+d) - ac + bc + ad + bd ;$$

$$2) (a+b)(c-d) = ac + bc - ad - bd ;$$

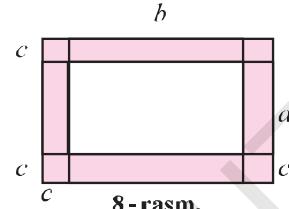
$$3) (a+b+c)(d+l) = ad + bd + cd + al + bl + cl .$$

- 162.** 1) Tengliklarning to‘g‘riligini isbotlang:

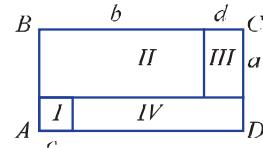
$$c^2 + b(a-c) + (b+d-c)c + d(a-c) = a(b+d).$$

2)  $ABCD$  to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak yuzini hisoblash uchun ikkita ifoda tuzing (9 - rasm).

$ABCD$  to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning yuzi I, II, III, IV to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchaklar yuzlari yig‘indisiga tengligidan foydalaning va 1-tenglikka geometrik talqin bering.



**8 - rasm.**



**9 - rasm.**



**N<sub>o</sub>2**

*N sonning raqamlari yig‘indisi 2006 ga teng. N sonni ikkita o‘zaro teng sonlar ko‘paytmasi ko‘rinishida tasvirlash mumkinmi?*

## O'ZINGIZNI TEKSHIRIB KO'RING!

1. Harflarning kasr ma'noga ega bo'ladigan qiymatlarini toping:

$$\frac{a}{b}; \frac{3}{c-1}; \frac{k}{d+2}.$$

2. Amallarni bajaring:

1)  $4a + \frac{1-4a^2}{a};$

2)  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b};$

3)  $\frac{2a-4}{3b} \cdot \frac{6b}{a-2};$

4)  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{b^2} : \frac{a-b}{b}.$

3. Ifodani soddalashtiring va uning  $x = 2\frac{2}{3}$  bo'lgandagi son qiymatini toping:

$$\frac{1+2x}{x-3} - \frac{x^2+3x}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{x^2-9}.$$

4. Hisoblang:

1)  $3^5 : 3^7 - 2^2 \cdot 2^4 - \left( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^1 \right)^3;$

2)  $\sqrt[3]{3^{10} \cdot 32} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{48}}{\sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3}};$

3)  $25^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 25^{-1} + (5^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} : 5^3 - 48^{\frac{2}{3}} : 6^{\frac{2}{3}};$

4)  $4^7 : 4^{10} - 3^{-2} \cdot 3^5 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-2}.$

5. Ifodalarni soddalashtiring:

1)  $\frac{3x^{-9} \cdot 2x^5}{x^{-4}};$

2)  $(x^{-1} + y^{-1}) \left( \frac{1}{xy} \right)^2;$

3)  $\frac{2a^{-8} \cdot 4a^3}{16 \cdot a^{-5}}.$

6.  $\frac{a^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{a^5} \cdot a^{\frac{3}{4}}}$  ifodani soddalashtiring va  $a=81$  bo'lganda uning son qiymatini toping.



## I bobga doir sinov mashqlari – testlar

1. Kasrni qisqartiring:  $\frac{27a^2 - 36ab + 12b^2}{9a^2 - 4b^2}$ .

A)  $\frac{3(3a - 2b)}{3a - 2b}$ ;      B)  $\frac{3a - 2b}{3a + 2b}$ ;      C)  $\frac{39 - 36ab}{5}$ ;      D)  $\frac{3a^2 - 36ab + 3b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$ .

2. Kasrni qisqartiring:  $\frac{7a^2(ab^2 - 9a)}{3a(21a - 7ab)}$ .

A)  $\frac{7a(ab^2 - 9a)}{3(21a - 7ab)}$ ;      B)  $\frac{-a(b+3)}{3}$ ;      C)  $\frac{7(ab^2 - 9a)}{3(21 - 7b)}$ ;      D)  $\frac{a(b-3)}{3}$ .

3. Amallarni bajaring:  $\frac{4}{a-b} + \frac{5}{a-b} - \frac{10b}{a^2-b^2}$ .

A)  $\frac{9}{a-b}$ ;      B)  $\frac{9}{a+b}$ ;      C)  $\frac{-9}{a+b}$ ;      D)  $\frac{9(a+b)}{a-b}$ .

4. Kasrdan kasrni ayiring:  $\frac{a^2+9}{a^3 - 27} - \frac{1}{a + 3}$ .

A)  $\frac{1}{a^2+9}$ ;      B)  $\frac{3}{a^2+9}$ ;      C)  $\frac{a}{a^3-9}$ ;      D)  $\frac{3a}{a^3+27}$ .

5. Kasrlarni ko‘paytiring:  $\frac{9a^2 - 16b^2}{6a - 8b} \cdot \frac{6a^2}{12b - 9a}$ .

A)  $a^2$ ;      B)  $-a^2$ ;      C)  $\frac{a^2}{3a - 4b}$ ;      D)  $\frac{6}{3a + 4b}$ .

6. Kasrlarni bo‘ling:  $\frac{4a^2 - 20ab + 25b^2}{5b + 4} : \frac{(2a - 5b)^2}{25b^2 - 16}$ .

A)  $\frac{5b + 4}{2a - 5b}$ ;      B)  $\frac{2a - 5b}{5b - 4}$ ;      C)  $5b - 4$ ;      D)  $5b + 4$ .

7. Kasrni qisqartiring:  $\frac{8a^2 - 22ab + 15b^2}{16a^2 - 25b^2}$ .
- A)  $\frac{2a-3b}{4a+5b}$ ;      B)  $\frac{2a+3b}{4a-5b}$ ;      C)  $\frac{4a-5b}{4a+5b}$ ;      D)  $\frac{4a-3b}{2a-5b}$ .
8. Kasrlarni ayiring:  $\frac{9x^2+16}{27x^3+64} - \frac{1}{3x+4}$ .
- A)  $\frac{9x^2+16}{3x-4}$ ;      B)  $\frac{-12x}{27x^3+64}$ ;      C)  $\frac{12x}{27x^3+64}$ ;      D)  $\frac{9x^2+4}{27x^3-64}$ .
9. Amallarni bajaring:  $\frac{4}{3a+2b} - \frac{2}{2b-3a} + \frac{8b}{4b^2-9a^2}$ .
- A)  $\frac{6}{3a-2b}$ ;      B)  $\frac{6}{3a+2b}$ ;      C)  $\frac{12a}{9a^2-4b^2}$ ;      D)  $\frac{12b}{2b-3a}$ .
10. Hisoblang:  $(-8)^2 - (-5)^3 - (12)^{-1}$ .
- A)  $188\frac{11}{12}$ ;      B)  $-61\frac{1}{12}$ ;      C)  $189\frac{1}{12}$ ;      D)  $61\frac{1}{12}$ .
11. Hisoblang:  $(-0,2)^{-3} + (0,2)^{-2} - (-2)^{-2}$ .
- A)  $-150\frac{1}{4}$ ;      B)  $-100\frac{1}{4}$ ;      C)  $99\frac{1}{4}$ ;      D)  $11,25$ .
12. Hisoblang:  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{-16} - \sqrt[3]{54} + \sqrt[3]{128}}{\sqrt[3]{-250}}$ .
- A)  $\sqrt[3]{2}$ ;      B) 1;      C) -1;      D)  $\frac{9}{5}$ .
13. Hisoblang:  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{(4,15)^3 - (1,61)^3}{2,54} + 4,15 \cdot 1,61}$ .
- A) 3,4;      B) 5,76;      C) 24;      D) 2,4.
14. Hisoblang:  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{(2,08)^3 + (2,016)^3}{4,096} - 2,08 \cdot 2,016}$ .
- A) 0,16;      B) 4,096;      C) 1,6;      D) 0,8.

**15.** Hisoblang:  $\sqrt{2\sqrt{2+1}\cdot\sqrt[4]{9-4\sqrt{2}}}$ . Ko'rsatma:  $\sqrt{a}\cdot\sqrt[4]{b}=\sqrt[4]{a^2\cdot b}$ .

- A)  $\sqrt{7}$ ;      B)  $2\sqrt{15}$ ;      C)  $3-2\sqrt{2}$ ;      D) 7.

**16.** Hisoblang:  $\sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}}\cdot\sqrt[3]{7+4\sqrt{3}}$ . Ko'rsatma:  $\sqrt[3]{a}\cdot\sqrt[3]{b}=\sqrt[3]{a^2\cdot b}$ .

- A) -1;      B) 1;      C)  $3+2\sqrt{3}$ ;      D)  $5+3\sqrt{3}$ .

**17.** Hisoblang:  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{45-29\sqrt{2}}\cdot(3-\sqrt{2})}{11-6\sqrt{2}}$ . Ko'rsatma:  $\sqrt[3]{a}\cdot b=\sqrt[3]{a\cdot b^3}$ .

- A)  $5-\sqrt{2}$ ;      B)  $5\sqrt{2}$ ;      C) -1;      D) 1.

**18.** Hisoblang:  $\sqrt[3]{64}$ .

- A) 2;      B)  $\sqrt{2}$ ;      C)  $2\sqrt{2}$ ;      D) -2.

**19.** Hisoblang:  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{98}\cdot\sqrt[3]{-112}}{\sqrt[3]{500}}$ .

- A)  $-\sqrt[3]{4}$ ;      B) 2,84;      C) -2,8;      D) -1,4.

**20.**  $a=125$  bo'lganda  $\sqrt[6]{a}:\sqrt[6]{a}$  ifodaning son qiymatini toping:

- A) -25;      B) 15;      C) -5;      D) 5.

**21.**  $a=0,04$  bo'lganda  $\sqrt[3]{a}\cdot\sqrt[3]{a}$  ifodaning son qiymatini toping:

- A) 0,2;      B)  $\sqrt[3]{0,4}$ ;      C) 0,4;      D) -0,2.

**22.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:  $(\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{b})\cdot\left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+\sqrt[3]{ab}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$ .

- A)  $a+b$ ;      B)  $a-b$ ;      C)  $a^3+b^3$ ;      D)  $a^3-b^3$ .



## Tarixiy ma'lumotlar

Qisqa ko'paytirish formulalari, algebraik kasrlarga oid ma'lumot qadimgi risolalarda uchraydi. Masalan, **al-Karajining** „Al-Faxri“, Misr olimi **Abu Komil** (850—930) ning „Kitab al-jabr val-muqobala“ asarlarida ham algebraik kasrlar o'rjanilgan. Abu Komil al-Xorazmiydan keyin algebraga doir kitob yozgan birinchi olimdir. Abu Komil o'z asarida

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot b - a, \quad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{a^2}{ab}, \quad \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a} - 1, \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}$$

kabi sodda munosabatlarga ham e'tibor qaratadi.

Algebraik kasrlarga I. Nyutonning „Umumiy arifmetika“ kitobida ham yetarlicha o'rinn berilgan. „ $\frac{a}{b}$  kasr  $a$  ni  $b$  ga bo'lish natijasida hosil bo'lgan kattalikdir. Xuddi shuningdek,  $\frac{aa - bb}{a + x}$  kattalik  $ab - bb$  ni  $a - x$  ga bo'lish natijasida hosil bo'ladи, – deydi Nyuton.

Ratsional ko'rsatkichli daraja **I. Nyuton** (1643–1727) tomonidan kiritilgan. Ixtiyoriy  $\alpha$  haqiqiy son uchun  $a^n$ ,  $a > 0$ , daraja tushunchasi **L. Eyler** (1707–1783)ning „Analizga kirish“ asarida berilgan.

Abu Rayhon Beruniy o'zining mashhur „Qonuni Ma'sudiy“ asarida „aylana uzunligining uning diametriga nisbati irratsional son“ ekanligini aytadi. Qadimgi Yunonistonda „agar kvadratning tomoni o'Ichov birligi qilib olinsa, uning diagonalini ratsional son bilan ifodalab bo'lmashligi“ isbotlangan. Miloddan avvalgi V–IV asrlardayoq qadimgi yunon olimlari to'la kvadrat bo'lmagan istalgan  $n$  natural son uchun  $\sqrt[n]{n}$  sonning irratsional ekanini isbotlashgan.

G'iyosiddin Jamshid al-Koshiyning „Arifmetika kaliti“ asarida natural sondan ildiz chiqarishning umumiy usuli bayon qilinadi.  $\sqrt[n]{a^n + r}$  ildizni al-Koshiy taqriban  $\sqrt[n]{a^n + r} \approx a + \frac{r}{(a+1)^n - a^n}$  ko'rinishida ifodalaydi, bunda  $a$  – natural son va  $r < (a+1)^n - a^n$ .

Al-Koshiy ildizni aniqroq hisoblash uchun ildiz ostidagi sonni 10 ning mos darajasiga ko‘paytirishni taklif etadi:  $\sqrt[n]{N} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{10^m \cdot N}}{10^m}$ . Kasrdan ildiz chiqarishda esa ushbu qoidadan soydalanadi:  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{M}{N}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{M \cdot N^{n-1}}}{N}$ .

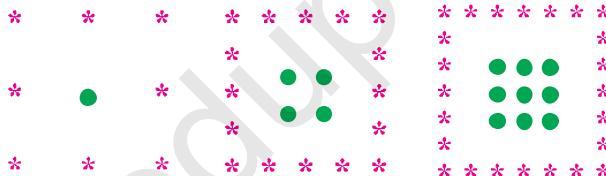
Shu bilan birga, al-Koshiy ildizlar ko‘paytmasini umumiy ko‘rsatkichga keltirish qoidasini bayon etgan:

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[k]{b} = \sqrt[nk]{a^k \cdot b^n} = \sqrt[nk]{a^k \cdot b^n}.$$



### Amaliy-tatbiqiy va fanlararo bog‘liq masalalar

- 163.** Rasmdagi yashil nuqtalar bilan noyob navli mevali daraxtlar (masalan, noyob navli nok) belgilangan. Noklar o‘lchamlari  $n \times n$  ( $m^2$ ) bo‘lgan kvadratlarga ekilgan. Qizil yulduzchalar (\*) orqali esa ihota daraxtlari belgilangan.



Nokzor atrofidagi ihota daraxtlari kvadrat tomonlari bo‘ylab ekilgan.

#### Savollarga javob bering:

- 1)  $20 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}$ ; 2)  $25 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ m}$  o‘lchamli kvadratga ekilgan noklarni „o‘rab“ turuvchi ihota daraxtlari soni nechta?
  - 3) Noklar soni bilan ularni „o‘rab“ turuvchi ihota daraxtlari soni orasida qanday bog‘lanish bor?
- 164.** Yuqoridagi masala shartlarida  $n$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $n$ -kvadrat-dagi noklar soni ularni „o‘rab“ turuvchi daraxtlar soniga:
- 1) teng;
  - 2) katta;
  - 3) kichik bo‘ladi?

4) Jadvalni to‘ldiring va tahlil qiling. Xulosa chiqaring.

Kvadrat tomonining uzunligi (m)	Noklar soni	Thota daraxtlari soni
1	1	8
2	4	16
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
10	...	...

165. Avtomobillar reytingini aniqlashda quyidagilar hisobga olinadi: xavfsizligi ( $S$ ), qulayligi ( $C$ ), turli xil vazifalarni bajara olishi ( $F$ ), sifati ( $Q$ ) va dizayni ( $D$ ). Bu ko‘rsatkichlarning har biri baholanadi (masalan, ball beriladi). Avtomobil reytingi ushbu formula bo‘yicha hisoblanadi:

$$R = \frac{3S + 2C + 2F + 2Q + D}{50}.$$

Jadvalda avtomobillarning 3 xil rusumi (shartli ravishda  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$  rusumlar) uchun har xil ko‘rsatkichning bahosi keltirilgan.

Avtomobil rusumi	Xavfsizlik $S$	Qulaylik $C$	Turli vazifalarni bajarish $F$	Sifat $Q$	Dizayn $D$
$A$	3	3	5	5	3
$B$	4	5	3	4	3
$D$	4	4	3	3	4

- 1) Qaysi rusumdagagi avtomobil eng katta reytingga ega?
  - 2) Avtomobil rusumlarini reytingining kamayib borishi tartibida joylashtiring.
  - 3) Siz uchun qaysi ko‘rsatkich muhim? Nega?
  - 4) Siz qanday reytingli avtomobilni tanlar edingiz? Nega?
166. Nafas olish, ovqatni hazm qilish, qon aylanishi uchun zarur energiya-asosiy almashinuv intensivligi (tezligi)dir.

Asosiy almashinuv intensivligini (AAI) deb belgilaylik. AAI kaloriyalarda o'chanadi, bunda kishi temperaturasi  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  bo'lgan xonada xotirjam va tinch holatda yotgan bo'lishi lozim. Ayollarda AAI quyidagi formula asosida hisoblanadi:

$$\text{AAI} = 9,74M + 172,9P - 4,737B + 667,051, \quad (*)$$

bunda  $M$  – ayolning massasi,  $P$  – bo'yining uzunligi (metrlarda),  $B$  – yoshi (yillarda).

- 1) Agar  $M = 60\text{ kg}$ ,  $P = 1,7\text{ m}$ ,  $B = 35$  yil bo'lsa, AAI ni hisoblang (eng yaqin butun songacha yaxlitlang);
- 2) (\*) formuladan ayolning massasi, bo'yisi va yoshi AAI ga qanday ta'sir qilishini bilib olish mumkin.

### *Savollarga javob bering:*

- a) Yosh ortgan sari AAI ham ortadimi?
  - b) Bo'yining baland-pastligi AAI ga qanday ta'sir qiladi?
  - c) 667,051 soni ayolning yoshiga, bo'yiga, massasiga bog'liqmi?
  - d) Agar ayolning massasi kamaysa (u ozsa), AAI bu ayolda o'zgaradimi?
- 3) Bir shifokor „Agar ikkita ayolning massasi, yoshi bir xil bo'lib, bo'yalarining farqi  $10\text{ cm}$  bo'lsa, ularning AAI orasidagi farq  $17,29$  kilokaloriya bo'ladi“, degan xulosaga keldi. Bu xulosa to'g'rimi? Uni (\*) formula yordamida tekshirib ko'ring.
- 167.** Bir dona buyumni tayyorlash vaqt bilan bir soatda tayyorlanadigan buyumlar soni orasidagi bog'lanish teskari proporsional bog'lanish bo'ladi. Jadvalni to'ldiring va tahlil qiling. Xulosa chiqaring.

Bitta buyumni tayyorlashga sarflangan vaqt (minut)	2	3		5	6		10	12	
Bir soatda ishlab chiqarilgan buyumlar soni (dona)	30		15			8	6		4

- 168.** Daryoning ayrim joylaridagi ko'ndalang kesim yuzi bilan shu joylarga mos o'rtacha oqim tezligi teskari proporsional miqdorlardir. Jadvalni to'ldiring. Qanday xulosaga keldingiz?

Ko'ndalang kesim yuzi (kv.m)	40	45		54	60		
Oqim tezligi (m/s)	0,9	0,8	0,75			0,5	0,4

- 169.** Ikki metr uzunlikdagi xodalarni arrakashlar 4,5 soatda 0,5 m li g'o'larga arralab bitirdilar. Agar o'sha xodalarni 40 cm li g'o'laga qilib arralasalar, ularni qancha vaqtida arralab bo'lardilar? Bu holda ish hajmi qanday nisbatda o'zgargan bo'lardi?
- 170.** 1) Ikkita shkiv qayish bilan birlashtirilgan. Birinchi shkivning diametri 28 cm, ikkinchi shkivniki esa 42 cm. Birinchi shkiv minutiga 600 marta aylanadigan bo'lsa, ikkinchi shkiv minutiga necha marta aylanadi?
- 2) Ikkita shkiv qayish bilan birlashtirilgan. Birinchi shkiv minutiga 560 marta, ikkinchisi esa 240 marta aylanadi. Birinchi shkivning aylanasi 0,36 m bo'lsa, ikkinchi shkivning aylanasi uzeligini toping.
- 171.**  $A$  va  $B$  shahrlar orasidagi masofa 360 km. Bu masofani yengil mashina 4 soatda, yuk mashinasi esa 6 soatda bosib o'tadi.  $A$  dan  $B$  ga qarab yuk mashinasi yo'lga chiqdi. Xuddi shu vaqtida  $B$  dan  $A$  ga qarab yengil mashina yo'lga chiqdi. Ular  $A$  dan necha kilometr narida uchrashadilar?

▲ Yengil va yuk mashinalarining tezliklari turlicha bo'lgani uchun to'g'ri proporsional bog'lanish yo'q, binobarin, 360 km masofani 4 va 6 sonlariga to'g'ri proporsional bo'lish bilan masalani hal qilib bo'lmaydi.

*Boshqa usulni qo'llaymiz:*

1 soatda yengil mashina  $AB$  masofaning  $\frac{1}{4}$  qismini o'tadi, yuk mashinasi esa  $\frac{1}{6}$  qismini o'tadi. Demak, uchrashish joyini aniqlash uchun 360 km masofani  $\frac{1}{4}$  va  $\frac{1}{6}$  sonlariga proporsional qilib bo'lish kerak.

$$\text{Ammo } \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{12} : \frac{2}{12} = 3 : 2.$$

Bundan  $3+2=5$ . Mashinalar  $A$  dan  $x$  km narida uchrashadilar desak,

$$x = \frac{360}{5} \cdot 2 = 144 \text{ (km)}.$$

**Javob:**  $A$  dan 144 km narida. Masalada 360, 4, 6 sonlari berilgan. Masalani hal qilish jarayonida  $\frac{1}{4}$  va  $\frac{1}{6}$  sonlarini (4 va 6 ga teskari sonlarni) kiritdik. Demak, bu toifadagi masalani hal qilish uchun 360 ni 4 va 6 sonlariga teskari ( $\frac{1}{4}$  va  $\frac{1}{6}$  sonlariga to‘g‘ri) proporsional qilib bo‘lish kerak ekan. Bundan shunday qoidaga kelamiz:  
*Sonni berilgan sonlarga teskari proporsional qilib bo‘lish uchun shu sonni berilgan sonlarga teskari bo‘lgan sonlarga to‘g‘ri proporsional qilib bo‘lish kerak.* ▲

172. 195 sonini 2, 3, 4 sonlariga teskari proporsional qilib uch qismga ajratish.

▲ 1) 2, 3, 4 sonlariga teskari sonlar, mos ravishda,  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ . Bino-barin, 195 ni  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$  sonlariga to‘g‘ri proporsional qilib uch qismga ajratish kerak. Ammo  $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} : \frac{4}{12} : \frac{3}{12} = 6 : 4 : 3$ . Birinchi sonni  $a_1$ , ikkinchi sonni  $a_2$ , uchinchi sonni  $a_3$  desak, u holda

$$a_1 = \frac{195 \cdot 6}{6+4+3} = \frac{195 \cdot 6}{13} = 15 \cdot 6 = 90; \quad a_2 = \frac{195 \cdot 4}{13} = 15 \cdot 4 = 60;$$

$$a_3 = \frac{195 \cdot 3}{13} = 15 \cdot 3 = 45.$$

**Javob:** 90, 60, 45.

**Tekshirish:** 1)  $90 + 60 + 45 = 195$ .

2)  $90 : 60 : 45 = 6 : 4 : 3 = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$  (nisbatning hadlarini avval 15 ga, so‘ng 12 ga bo‘ldik). ▲

- 173.** 1) 4480 sonini: a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  va  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; b)  $\frac{3}{4}$  va  $\frac{2}{9}$  sonlariga teskari proporsional qilib ikki qismga ajraring.  
2) 987 sonini: a) 0,6 va 0,3; b) 0,4 va 0,(3) sonlariga teskari proporsional qilib ikki qismga ajraring.
- 174.** 1) 2040 sonini  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  va  $\frac{5}{6}$  sonlariga teskari proporsional bo'lgan 3 ta qismga ajraring.  
2) 4530 sonini  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 0,7 va  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sonlariga teskari proporsional bo'lgan 3 ta qismga ajraring.
- 175.** 1)  $A$  va  $B$  shaharlar orasidagi masofa 465 km. Bu masofani yo'lovchi poyezdi 10,5 soatda, yuk poyezdi esa 12 soatda o'tadi. Poyezdlar  $A$  va  $B$  shaharlardan bir vaqtida bir-biriga qarab yo'lga chiqsa, ularning har biri uchrashguncha necha kilometr yo'l bosadi?  
2) Birinchi sportchi 100 m masofani 12 s da, ikkinchisi esa 13 s da chopib o'tadi. Ular bir-biridan 200 m masofada turib bir vaqtida bir-birlariga qarab yugura boshlashdi. Uchrashguncha ularning har biri necha metr masofani bosib o'tadi?
- 176.** 1) 36 tishli shesterna (moslama) 18 tishli shesterna bilan tishlash-tirilgan. 18 tishli shesterna 60 marta aylansa, 36 tishli shesterna necha marta aylanadi? 18 tishli shesterna 24 marta aylanadigan bo'lsa-chi?  
2) Velosipedning pedallari biriktirilgan oldingi (yetaklovchi) shesternada 48 ta tish, orqa g'ildirakka biriktirilgan shesternada 16 ta tish bor. Agar velosipedning pedalli shesternasi minutiga 40 marta aylansa, orqadagi g'ildirak necha marta aylanadi? Pedalli shesterna 45 marta; 60 marta aylansa-chi? Agar velosiped g'ildiragining diametri 70 cm bo'lsa, yuqoridagi har qaysi hol uchun velosipedning tezligini toping.
- 177.** 1) *Abu Rayhon Beruniy masalasi.* G'ishtning o'lchamlari 5, 4, 3 uzunlik birligiga teng. Bunday g'isht 30 donasining narxi 60 dirham (pul birligi). O'lchamlari 8, 6, 2 uzunlik birligiga teng 20 dona g'ishtning narxi necha dirham bo'ladi?  
2) G'ishtning bo'yи, eni va balandligi 4:2:1 kabi nisbatda, deylik. Bo'yи bilan 6 ta g'isht qo'yish mumkin bo'lgan joyga eni bilan nechta va balandligi bilan nechta g'isht qo'yish mumkin?

## II BOB

## TENGSIZLIKLAR

### 11- §. SONLI TENGSIZLIKLAR

Sonlarni taqqoslash amaliyotda keng qo'llaniladi. Masalan, iqtisodchi rejada ko'zda tutilgan ko'rsatkichlarni amaldagi ko'rsatkichlar bilan taqqoslaydi, shifokor bermorning haroratini sog'lom kishining harorati bilan taqqoslaydi, chilangar yo'nayotgan buyumining o'lchamlarini andaza bilan taqqoslaydi.

Bu uchala holda qandaydir sonlar o'zaro taqqoslanadi. Sonlarni taqqoslash natijasida sonli tengsizliklar hosil bo'ladi.

Masalan,  $\frac{4}{5}$  va  $\frac{3}{4}$  sonlarini taqqoslaylik. Buning uchun ularning ayirmasini topamiz:

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{16-15}{20} = \frac{1}{20}.$$

Demak,  $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{20}$ , ya'ni  $\frac{4}{5}$  soni  $\frac{3}{4}$  soniga  $\frac{1}{20}$  musbat sonni qo'shish natijasida hosil qilinadi. Bu esa  $\frac{4}{5}$  soni  $\frac{3}{4}$  sonidan  $\frac{1}{20}$  ga ortiq ekanini bildiradi. Shunday qilib,  $\frac{4}{5}$  soni  $\frac{3}{4}$  dan katta, chunki ularning ayirmasi musbat.



*Ta'tif. Agar  $a-b$  ayirma mushbat bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  son  $b$  sondan katta bo'ladi. Agar  $a-b$  ayirma manfiy bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  son  $b$  sondan kichik bo'ladi.*

Agar  $a$  son  $b$  sondan katta bo'lsa, bu  $a > b$  kabi; agar  $a$  son  $b$  sondan kichik bo'lsa, bu  $a < b$  kabi yoziladi.



*Shunday qilib,  $a > b$  tengsizlik  $a-b$  ayirma musbat, ya'ni  $a-b > 0$  ekanini bildiradi,  $a < b$  tengsizlik esa  $a-b < 0$  ekanini bildiradi.*

**1- masala.** Agar  $a > b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $b < a$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

△  $a > b$  tengsizlik  $a - b$  musbat son ekanini bildiradi. U holda  $b - a = -(a - b)$  — manfiy son, ya'ni  $b < a$ . ▲

Ixtiyoriy ikkita  $a$  va  $b$  son uchun quyidagi uchta munosabatdan faqat bittasi to'g'ri bo'ladi:

$$a > b, \quad a = b, \quad a < b.$$

Masalan,  $-5$  va  $-3$  sonlari uchun  $-5 < -3$  tengsizlik to'g'ri bo'ladi,  $-5 = -3$  va  $-5 > -3$  munosabatlari esa to'g'ri bo'lmaydi.



*a va b sonlarni taqqoslash*, ular orasiga  $>$ , — yoki  $<$  ishoralaridan qaysinisi qo'yilsa to'g'ri munosabat hosil bo'lishini topish demakdir. Buni  $a - b$  ayirmanning ishorasini aniqlash bilan bajarish mumkin.

**2- masala.**  $0,79$  va  $\frac{4}{5}$  sonlarini taqqoslang.

△ Ularning ayirmasini topamiz:

$$0,79 - \frac{4}{5} = 0,79 - 0,8 = -0,01.$$

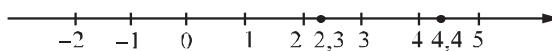
$$0,79 - \frac{4}{5} < 0 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } 0,79 < \frac{4}{5}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

$a > b$  tengsizlik *geometrik nuqtayi nazaridan*  $a$  nuqta son o'qida  $b$  nuqtadan o'ngda yotishini bildiradi (10- rasm).



10- rasm.

Masalan,  $\frac{4}{5}$  nuqta  $0,79$  nuqtadan o'ngda yotadi, chunki  $\frac{4}{5} > 0,79$ ;  $2,3$  nuqta  $4,4$  nuqtadan chapda yotadi, chunki  $2,3 < 4,4$  (11- rasm).



11- rasm.

**3- masala.** Agar  $a \neq b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a^2 + b^2 > 2ab$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

△  $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$  ayirma musbat ekanini isbotlaymiz. Chindan ham,  $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab - (a-b)^2 > 0$ , chunki  $a \neq b$ . ▲

**4- masala.** Agar  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a + \frac{1}{a} > 2$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

△  $a + \frac{1}{a} - 2$  ayirma musbat ekanini isbotlaymiz. Chindan ham,

$$a + \frac{1}{a} - 2 = \frac{a^2 + 1 - 2a}{a} = \frac{(a-1)^2}{a} > 0,$$

chunki  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ . ▲

**5- masala.** Agar  $\frac{n}{m}$  to'g'ri kasr bo'lsa, u holda  $\frac{n}{m} < \frac{n-1}{m-1}$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

△  $\frac{n}{m}$  kasr  $n < m$  bo'lganda ( $n$  va  $m$  – natural sonlar) to'g'ri kasr deb atalishini eslatib o'tamiz.

Ushbu  $\frac{n}{m} - \frac{n+1}{m+1} = \frac{n(m-1) - m(n+1)}{m(m-1)} = \frac{n-m}{m(m+1)}$  ayirma noldan kichik, chunki

$n-m < 0$ ,  $m > 0$ ,  $m+1 > 0$ . Binobarin,  $\frac{n}{m} < \frac{n+1}{m+1}$ . ▲

### Mashqlar

**178.** Sonli tengsizlik ta'rifidan foydalanib, quyidagi sonlarni taqqoslang:

1)  $0,3$  va  $\frac{1}{5}$ ;      2)  $\frac{1}{3}$  va  $0,3$ ;      3)  $\frac{13}{40}$  va  $0,35$ ;

4)  $-\frac{5}{8}$  va  $-0,7$ ;      5)  $\frac{22}{7}$  va  $3,14$ ;      6)  $\frac{4}{9}$  va  $0,44$ .

**179.** Agar:

1)  $b - a = -1,3$ ;      2)  $b - a = 0,01$ ;      3)  $a - b = (-5)^4$ ;

4)  $a - b = -5^4$ ;      5)  $a - b = 0,8$ ;      6)  $b - a = (-2)^3$

bo'lsa,  $a$  va  $b$  sonlarni taqqoslang.

**180.**  $a$  ning istalgan qiymatida:

- 1)  $a^2 > (a+1)(a-1)$ ; 2)  $(a-2)(a+4) > (a+1)(a+5)$   
tengsizlikning to‘g‘riligini isbotlang.

**181.**  $a$  ning istalgan qiymatida quyidagi tengsizlik to‘g‘ri bo‘lishini isbotlang:

- 1)  $a^3 < (a+1)(a^2 - a + 1)$ ; 2)  $(a+7)(a+1) < (a+2)(a-6)$ ;  
3)  $1 + (3a-1)^2 > (1+2a)(1+4a)$ ; 4)  $(3a-2)(a+2) < (1+2a)^2$ .

**182.**  $a$  va  $b$  ning istalgan qiymatida quyidagi tengsizlik to‘g‘ri bo‘lishini isbotlang:

- 1)  $a(a+b) > ab - 2$ ; 2)  $2ab - 1 < b(2a+b)$ ;  
3)  $3ab - 2 < a(3b+a)$ ; 4)  $b(a+2b) > ab - 3$ .

**183.** Ikki bola bir xil miqdorda daftar sotib oldi. Birinchisi olgan daftarlarning hammasi 150 so‘mdan, ikkinchisi olgan daftarlarning yarmi 130 so‘mdan, qolganlari esa 160 so‘mdan xarid qilindi. Qaysi bola ko‘proq pul sarflagan?

## 12-§. SONLI TENGSIKLILARNING ASOSIY XOSSALARI

Bu paragrafda sonli tengsizliklarning odatda *asosiy* deb ataladigan *xossalari* qaraladi, chunki ularidan tengsizliklarning boshqa xossalari isbotlashda va ko‘pgina masalalarni yechishda foydalaniлади.



**1-torecmə.** Agar  $a > b$  va  $b > c$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $a > c$  bo‘ladi.

○ Shartga ko‘ra  $a > b$  va  $b > c$ . Bu  $a-b > 0$  va  $b-c > 0$  ekanini bildiradi.  $a-b$  va  $b-c$  musbat sonlarni qo‘shib,  $(a-b)+(b-c) > 0$  ni hosil qilamiz, ya’ni  $a-c > 0$ .

Demak,  $a > c$ .

1-toremaning *geometrik talqini*: agar son o‘qida  $a$  nuqta  $b$  nuqtadan o‘ngda yotsa va  $b$  nuqta  $c$  nuqtadan o‘ngda yotsa, u holda  $a$  nuqta  $c$  nuqtadan o‘ngda yotadi (12-rasm).



12- rasm.



**2-teorema.** Agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismiga ayni bir son qo'shilsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi o'zgarmaydi.

- $a > b$  bo'lsin. Bu holda ixtiyoriy  $c$  son uchun

$$a+c > b+c$$

tengsizlikning bajarilishini isbotlash talab qilinadi.

Ushbu

$$(a-c) - (b+c) = a + c - b - c = a - b$$

ayirmani qaraymiz. Bu ayirma musbat, chunki masalaning shartiga ko'ra  $a > b$ . Demak,  $a+c > b+c$ .



**Natija.** Istalgan qo'shiluvchini tengsizlikning bir qismidan ikkinchi qismiga shu qo'shiluvchining ishorasini qarama-qarshisiga almashtirgan holda ko'chirish mumkin.

- $a > b+c$  bo'lsin. Bu tengsizlikning ikkala qismiga  $-c$  sonni qo'shib,  $a-c > b+c-c$  ni hosil qilamiz, ya'ni  $a-c > b$ .



**3-teorema.** Agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismi ayni bir musbat songa ko'paytirilsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi o'zgarmaydi. Agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismi ayni bir manfiy songa ko'paytirilsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi qarama-qarshisiga o'zgaradi.

- 1)  $a > b$  va  $c > 0$  bo'lsin.  $ac > bc$  ekanini isbotlaymiz.

Shartga ko'ra  $a-b > 0$  va  $c > 0$ . Shuning uchun  $(a-b)c > 0$ , ya'ni  $ac-bc > 0$ . Demak,  $ac > bc$ .

- 2)  $a > b$  va  $c < 0$  bo'lsin.  $ac < bc$  ekanini isbotlaymiz.

Shartga ko'ra  $a-b > 0$  va  $c < 0$ . Shuning uchun  $(a-b)c < 0$ , ya'ni  $ac-bc < 0$ . Demak,  $ac < bc$ .

Masalan,  $\frac{1}{5} < 0,21$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini 3 ga ko'paytirib,  $\frac{3}{5} < 0,63$

ni hosil qilamiz,  $\frac{1}{5} < 0,21$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini  $-4$  ga ko'paytirib esa  $-\frac{4}{5} > -0,84$  tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.

Agar  $c \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $c$  va  $\frac{1}{c}$  sonlar bir xil ishoraga ega bo'lishini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.  $c$  ga bo'lishni  $\frac{1}{c}$  ga ko'paytirish bilan almashtirish mumkin bo'lgani uchun 3- teoremadan quyidagi tasdiq kelib chiqadi.



*Natija. Agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismi ayni bir musbat songa bo'linsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi o'zgarmaydi. Agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismi ayni bir manfiy songa bo'linsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi qarara-qarshisiga o'zgaradi.*

Masalan,  $0,99 < 1$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini 3 ga bo'lib,  $0,33 < \frac{1}{3}$  ni hosil qilamiz,  $0,99 < 1$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini  $-9$  ga bo'lib esa  $-0,11 > -\frac{1}{9}$  ni hosil qilamiz.

**1- masala.** Agar  $a > b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $-a < -b$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

$\Delta$   $a > b$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini  $-1$  manfiy songa ko'paytirib,  $-a < -b$  ni hosil qilamiz.  $\blacktriangle$

Masalan,  $1,9 < 2,01$  tengsizlikdan  $-1,9 > -2,01$  tengsizlik kelib chiqadi,  $0,63 < \frac{3}{5}$  tengsizlikdan  $-0,63 < -\frac{3}{5}$  tengsizlik kelib chiqadi.

**2- masala.** Agar  $a$  va  $b$  – musbat sonlar va  $a > b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

$\Delta$   $b < a$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismini  $ab$  musbat songa bo'lib,  $\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$  tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.  $\blacktriangle$

Tengsizliklarning mazkur paragrafda qaralgan barcha xossalari  $>$  (katta) ishorali tengsizlik uchun isbotlanganini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.

Ular  $<$  (kichik) ishorali tengsizliklar uchun ham aynan shunday isbotlanadi.

Mashqlar

- 184.** Quyidagi tasdiqlarni isbotlang:

  - 1) agar  $a-2 < b$  va  $b < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a-2 =$  manfiy son;
  - 2) agar  $a^2-5 > a$  va  $a > 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a^2-5 > 1$ .

**185.** Agar:

  - 1)  $a > b$  va  $b > 1$ ;
  - 2)  $a < b$  va  $b < -2$ ;
  - 3)  $a-1 < b$  va  $b < -1$ ;
  - 4)  $a+1 > b$  va  $b > 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  musbat son bo'ladimi yoki manfiy son bo'ladimi?

**186.**  $-2 < 4$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismiga: 1) 5; 2)  $-7$  sonini qo'shish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan tengsizlikni yozing.

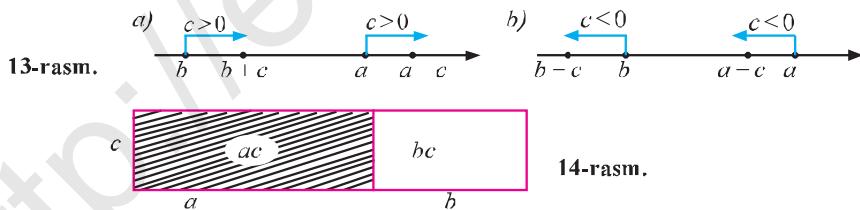
**187.**  $2a+3b > a-2b$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismiga: 1)  $2b$ ; 2)  $-a$  sonni qo'shish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan tengsizlikni yozing.

**188.**  $3 > 1$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismidan: 1) 1; 2)  $-5$  sonini ayirish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan tengsizlikni yozing.

**189.**  $a-2b < 3a+b$  tengsizlikning ikkala qismidan: 1)  $a$ ; 2)  $b$  sonni ayirish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan tengsizlikni yozing.

**190.**  $a < b$  bo'lsin. Quyidagi sonlarni taqqoslang:

  - 1)  $a+x$  va  $b+x$ ;
  - 2)  $a-5$  va  $b-5$ .
  - 3) 13 va 14-rasmarda sonli tengsizlikning qanday xossalari ifodalanganini ayting.



Berilgan tengsizlikning ikkala qismini ko'rsatilgan songa ko'paytiriling (**191-192**):

- 191.** 1)  $3,35 < 4,5$  ni 4 ga;      2)  $3,8 > 2,4$  ni 5 ga;  
 3)  $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{2}{3}$  ni - 12 ga;      4)  $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{7}{8}$  ni - 16 ga

- 192.** 1)  $2a > 1$  ni  $0,5$  ga;      2)  $4a < -1$  ni  $0,25$  ga;  
 3)  $-4a < -3$  ni  $0,25$  ga;      4)  $-2a > -4$  ni  $-0,5$  ga.

Berilgan tengsizlikning ikkala qismini ko'rsatilgan songa bo'ling (**193–194**):

- 193.** 1)  $-2 < 5$  ni  $2$  ga;      2)  $4,5 > -10$  ni  $5$  ga;  
 3)  $-25 > -30$  ni  $-5$  ga;      4)  $-20 < -12$  ni  $-4$  ga.
- 194.** 1)  $1,2a < 4,8$  ni  $1,2$  ga;      2)  $2,3a < -4,6$  ni  $2,3$  ga;  
 3)  $-\frac{2}{3}x < -\frac{1}{4}$  ni  $\frac{2}{3}$  ga;      4)  $-\frac{3}{4}x > \frac{1}{3}$  ni  $-\frac{3}{4}$  ga.

### 13-§. TENGSIZLIKLARNI QO'SHISH VA KO'PAYTIRISH

Turli masalalarni yechish davomida ko'pincha tengsizliklarni qo'shish yoki ko'paytirishga, ya'ni tengsizliklarning chap qismlarini alohida va o'ng qismlarini alohida qo'shish yoki ko'paytirishga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday hollarda ba'zan tengsizliklar hadlab qo'shilyapti yoki hadlab ko'paytirilyapti, deyiladi.

Masalan, agar sayyoh birinchi kuni  $20$  km dan ko'proq, ikkinchi kuni esa  $25$  km dan ko'proq yo'lni bosib o'tgan bo'lsa, u holda u ikki kun ichida  $45$  km dan ko'proq yo'l bosib o'tdi, deb aytish mumkin.

Xuddi shunday, agar to'g'ri to'rtburchakning bo'yisi  $13$  cm dan kam, eni  $5$  cm dan kam bo'lsa, u holda shu to'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzi  $65$   $cm^2$  dan kam, deb aytish mumkin.

Bu misollarni qarashda *tengsizliklarni qo'shish va ko'paytirish haqidagi quyidagi teoremlar* qo'llanildi.



**1-teorema.** Bir xil ishorali tengsizliklarni qo'shishda xudi shu ishorali tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi: agar  $a > b$  va  $c > d$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a+c > b+d$  bo'ladi.

- Shartga ko'ra  $a-b > 0$  va  $c-d > 0$ . Ushbu ayirmani qaraymiz:

$$(a+c)-(b+d) = a+c-b-d = (a-b)+(c-d).$$

Musbat sonlarning yig'indisi musbat bo'lgani uchun  $(a + c) (b + d) > 0$ , ya'ni  $a + c > b + d$ .

**Misollar:**

$$1) \quad 3 > 2,5$$

$$\underline{5 > 4}$$

$$8 > 6,5$$

$$2) \quad 1,2 < 1,3$$

$$\underline{-3 < -2}$$

$$-1,8 < -0,7$$

$$3) \quad 4,8 > 2,3$$

$$\underline{-1,2 > -1,3}$$

$$3,6 > 1$$



**2-teorema.** *Chap va o'ng qismlari musbat bo'lgan bir xil ishorali tengsizliklarni ko'paytirish natijasida xuddi shu ishorali tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi: agar  $a > b$ ,  $c > d$  va  $a, b, c, d$  – musbat sonlar bo'lsa, u holda  $ac > bd$  bo'ladi.*

Ushbu ayirmani qaraymiz:

$$ac - bd = ac - bc + bc - bd = c(a - b) + b(c - d).$$

Shartga ko'ra  $a - b > 0, c - d > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ . Shuning uchun  $c(a - b) + b(c - d) > 0$ , ya'ni  $ac - bd > 0$ , bundan  $ac > bd$ .

**Misollar:**

$$1) \quad \cancel{3,2} > \cancel{3,1}$$

$$\underline{3 > 2}$$

$$9,6 > 6,2$$

$$2) \quad \cancel{1,8} < \cancel{2,1}$$

$$\underline{4 < 5}$$

$$7,2 < 10,5$$

$$3) \quad \cancel{2,4} < \cancel{3,5}$$

$$\underline{3 < 4}$$

$$7,2 < 14$$

**1-masala.** Agar  $a, b$  – musbat sonlar va  $a > b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a^2 > b^2$  bo'ladi.

$\Delta$   $a > b$  tengsizlikni o'z-o'ziga ko'paytirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:  $a^2 > b^2$ .  $\Delta$

Shunga o'xshash,  $a, b$  – musbat sonlar va  $a > b$  bo'lsa, u holda istalgan natural  $n$  uchun  $a^n > b^n$  ekanligini isbotlash mumkin.

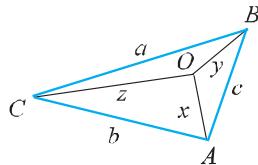
Masalan,  $5 > 3$  tengsizlikidan  $5^5 > 3^5, 5^7 > 3^7$  kabi tengsizliklar kelib chiqadi.

**2-masala.** Uchburchak ichida yotuvchi istalgan nuqtadan uning uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar yig'indisi shu uchburchak yarim perimetridan katta ekanini isbotlang.

$\Delta$  15-rasmni qaraymiz.  $x, y, z$  –  $ABC$  uchburchakning ichki  $O$  nuqtasidan uning uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar bo'lsin.

$AOB, AOC, BOC$  uchburchaklardan uchburchak ikki tomonining yig'indisi haqidagi teoremagaga ko'ra:

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &> c, \\x + z &> b, \\y + z &> a.\end{aligned}$$



15- rasm.

Bu tengsizliklarni hadlab qo'shib,  $2x+2y+2z>a+b+c$  ni hosil qilamiz, bundan

$$x + y + z > \frac{a+b+c}{2}. \blacktriangle$$

### Mashqlar

**195.** (Og'zaki.) To'g'rimi:

- 1) agar  $x > 7$  va  $y > 4$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x+y > 11$ ;
- 2) agar  $x > 5$  va  $y > 8$  bo'lsa, u holda  $xy < 40$ ;
- 3) agar  $x < -7$  va  $y < 7$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x+y < 0$ ;
- 4) agar  $x < 2$  va  $y < 5$  bo'lsa, u holda  $xy < 10$ ?

**196.** Tengsizliklarni qo'shing:

- 1)  $5 > -8$  va  $8 > 5$ ;
- 2)  $-8 < 2$  va  $3 < 5$ ;
- 3)  $3x+y < 2x+1$  va  $3y-2x < 14-2x$ ;
- 4)  $3x^2+2y > 4x-2$  va  $5y-3x^2 > 3-4x$ .

**197.** Tengsizliklarni ko'paytiring:

- 1)  $2\frac{2}{3} > 1\frac{1}{3}$  va  $12 > 6$ ;
- 2)  $6\frac{1}{4} < 9\frac{2}{3}$  va  $4 < 6$ ;
- 3)  $x-2 > 1$  va  $x+2 > 4$ ;
- 4)  $4 < 2x-1$  va  $3 < 2x-1$ .

**198.** Agar  $a > 2$  va  $b > 5$  bo'lsa, u holda

- 1)  $3a+2b > 16$ ;
  - 2)  $ab-1 > 9$ ;
  - 3)  $a^2+b^2 > 29$ ;
  - 4)  $a^3+b^3 > 133$ ;
  - 5)  $(a+b)^2 > 35$ ;
  - 6)  $(a+b)^3 > 340$ ;
  - 7)  $2a+3b > 19$ ;
  - 8)  $6ab-5 > 55$ ;
  - 9)  $ab(a+b) > 70$
- bo'lishini isbotlang.

- 199.** Uchburchakning tomonlari, mos ravishda, 73 cm, 1 m 15 cm va 1 m 11 cm dan kam. Uning perimetri 3 m dan kam ekanini isbotlang.
- 200.** 4 ta umumiy daftar va 8 ta yon daftar sotib olindi. Umumiy daftarning narxi 200 so‘mdan kam, yon daftarniki esa 150 so‘mdan kam. Barcha xarid 2000 so‘mdan kamligini ko‘rsating.
- 201.** To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning bir tomoni 7 cm dan uzun, ikkinchi tomoni birinchisidan 3 marta uzun. To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning perimetri 56 cm dan uzun ekanini isbotlang.
- 202.** To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak shaklidagi polizning bo‘yi enidan 5 marta uzun, eni esa 4 m dan uzun. Polizning yuzi  $80 \text{ m}^2$  dan katta ekanini isbotlang.
- 203.** To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak ichida yotgan ixtiyoriy nuqtadan uning uchlari gacha bo‘lgan masofalar yig‘indisi shu to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning yarim perimetridan katta ekanini isbotlang.

*Qat’iy va noqat’iy tengsizliklar.*  $>$  (katta) va  $<$  (kichik) ishorali tengsizliklar *qat’iy tengsizliklar* deyiladi. Masalan,  $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4} < 1$ ,  $a > b$ ,  $c < d$  – *qat’iy tengsizliklar*.

*Qat’iy tengsizliklarning*  $>$  va  $<$  ishoralari bilan bir qatorda  $\geq$  (katta yoki teng) va  $\leq$  (kichik yoki teng) ishorali tengsizliklardan ham foydalaniladi. Ular *noqat’iy tengsizliklar* deyiladi.

$a \leq b$  tengsizlik  $a < b$  yoki  $a = b$  ekanini, ya’ni  $a$  son  $b$  dan katta emasligini bildiradi.

Masalan, agar samolyotdagi joylar soni 134 ta bo‘lsa, u holda  $a$  yo‘lovchilar soni 134 tadan kam yoki unga teng bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu holda  $a \leq 134$  kabi yoziladi.

Shunga o‘xshash,  $a \geq b$  tengsizlik  $a$  son  $b$  dan katta yoki unga teng ekanini, ya’ni  $a$  son  $b$  dan kichik emasligini bildiradi.

$\geq$  ishorasi yoki  $\leq$  ishorasi qatnashgan tengsizliklar *noqat’iy tengsizliklar* deyiladi. Masalan,  $18 \geq 12$ ,  $11 \leq 12$ ,  $7 \geq 7$ ,  $4 \leq 4$ ,  $a \geq b$ ,  $c \leq d$  – *noqat’iy tengsizliklar*.

Qat’iy tengsizliklarning 12–13-§ larda ifodalangan barcha xossalari noqat’iy tengsizliklar uchun ham o‘rinli. Bunda, agar qat’iy tengsizliklar uchun  $>$  va  $<$  ishoralar qarama-qarshi ishoralar deb hisoblangan bo‘lsa, noqat’iy tengsizliklar uchun  $\geq$  va  $\leq$  ishoralari qarama-qarshi ishoralar deb hisoblanadi.

Masalan, 12-§ dagi 2-teoremani noqat'iy tengsizliklar uchun bunday ifodalash mumkin: agar  $a \geq b$  bo'lsa, u holda istalgan  $c$  son uchun  $a - c \geq b - c$  bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham,  $a > b$  bo'lgan hol uchun bu teorema 12-§ da isbotlangan,  $a = b$  uchun esa bu tasdiq tenglikning bizga ma'lum bo'lgan xossasini ifodalaydi.

**Masala.** Ixtiyoriy  $a$  va  $b$  lar uchun

$$a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab \quad (1)$$

tengsizlikning to'g'ri ekanini isbotlang.

△  $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$  ayirma ixtiyoriy  $a$  va  $b$  lar uchun noldan kichik emasligini isbotlaymiz. Haqiqatan ham,  $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = (a - b)^2 \geq 0$ . Binobarin, (1) tengsizlik  $a$  va  $b$  larning ixtiyoriy qiymatlarida to'g'ri bo'ladi, shu bilan birga tenglik belgisi faqat  $a = b$  bo'lgandagina o'rinnlidir. ▲

### Mashqlar

- 204.**  $n$  sonning tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng katta butun qiymatini toping:
- 1)  $n \leq -2$ ;
  - 2)  $n \leq 3$ ;
  - 3)  $n < 4$ ;
  - 4)  $n < -5$ ;
  - 5)  $n \leq 0,2$ ;
  - 6)  $n \leq -0,3$ ;
  - 7)  $n < -\pi$ ;
  - 8)  $n < \pi$ .
- 205.**  $n$  sonning tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng kichik butun qiymatini toping:
- 1)  $n \geq -3$ ;
  - 2)  $n \geq 6$ ;
  - 3)  $n \geq -6$ ;
  - 4)  $n > -4$ ;
  - 5)  $n > -4,21$ ;
  - 6)  $n \geq 3,24$ ;
  - 7)  $n \geq \pi - 1$ ;
  - 8)  $n \geq -\pi + 1$ .
- 206.**  $x$  sonning tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng katta butun qiymatini toping:
- 1)  $\frac{x}{6} \leq 1$ ;
  - 2)  $\frac{x}{4} < -2$ ;
  - 3)  $\frac{x}{10} \leq -3,14$ ;
  - 4)  $\frac{x}{7} \leq 0,15$ .
- 207.** Tengsizlik belgilariidan foydalanib, yozing:
- 1) Bugun Farg'ona vodiysida ( $t$  °C) temperatura 20°C dan yuqori emas.
  - 2) Suv 5 m dan kam bo'lmagan ( $h$  m) balandlikka ko'tarildi.
  - 3) Normal bosimdagи suvning suyuq holatdagи ( $t$  °C) temperaturasi 0 °C dan kam emas; 100 °C dan ortiq emas.

4) Shaharda avtomobil transportining ( $v$  km/h) harakat tezligi 70 km/h dan katta cmas.

**208.**  $a \leq b$  bo'lsin. Tengsizlik to'g'rimi:

- 1)  $a - 3 \leq b - 3$ ;      2)  $5a \leq 5b$ ;      3)  $a + 2,5 < b + 2,5$ ;  
4)  $a - 4 > b - 4$ ;      5)  $a - 4 \leq b + 1$ ;      6)  $a - 3,1 \leq b + 0,1$ ?

**209.**  $a \geq b$  bo'lsin. Tengsizlik to'g'rimi:

- 1)  $-2a > -2b$ ;      2)  $-3a \leq -3b$ ;      3)  $\frac{a}{12} \geq \frac{b}{12}$ ;  
4)  $\frac{a}{15} < \frac{b}{15}$ ;      5)  $0,5a \geq 0,4b$ ;      6)  $-2a \leq -b$ ?

#### 14- §. SONLI TENGSIZLIKLARNI DARAJAGA KO'TARISH

11-§ da chap va o'ng qismlari musbat bo'lgan bir xil belgili tengsizliklarni hadlab ko'paytirilganda shu belgili tengsizlik hosil bo'lishi ko'rsatilgan edi.



**Bundan, agar  $a > b > 0$  va  $n$  natural son bo'lsa, u holda  $a^n > b^n$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.**

○ Shartga ko'ra  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ .  $n$  ta bir xil  $a > b$  tengsizlikni hadlab ko'paytirib, hosil qilamiz:  $a^n > b^n$ .

**1-masala.**  $(0,43)^5$  va  $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^5$  sonlarini taqqoslang.

△ 0,001 gacha aniqlik bilan  $\frac{3}{7} \approx 0,428$  bo'lgani uchun  $0,43 > \frac{3}{7}$  bo'ladidi. Shuning uchun  $(0,43)^5 > \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^5$ . ▲



Chap va o'ng qismlari musbat bo'lgan tengsizlikni istalgan ratsional darajaga ko'tarish mumkin:

agar  $a > b > 0$ ,  $r > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$a^r > b^r$$

(1)



bo‘ladi;

agar  $a > b > 0$ ,  $r < 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda

$$a^r < b^r$$

(2)

bo‘ladi.

1- xossani isbotlaymiz.

○ Avval (1) xossanining  $r = \frac{1}{n}$  bo‘lganda to‘g‘riligini, keyin esa umumiy

hol uchun,  $r = \frac{m}{n}$  bo‘lganda to‘g‘riligini isbotlaymiz.

a) Aytaylik,  $r = \frac{1}{n}$  bo‘lsin, bunda  $n$  – birdan katta natural son,  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ .

Shartga ko‘ra  $a > b$ .  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} > b^{\frac{1}{n}}$  ekanligini isbotlash kerak. Faraz qilaylik, bu noto‘g‘ri, ya’ni  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq b^{\frac{1}{n}}$  bo‘lsin. U holda bu tengsizlikni  $n$  natural darajaga ko‘tarib,  $a < b$  ni hosil qilamiz, bu esa  $a > b$  shartga zid. Demak,  $a > b > 0$  dan  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} > b^{\frac{1}{n}}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

b) Aytaylik,  $r = \frac{m}{n}$  bo‘lsin, bunda  $m$  va  $n$  – natural sonlar. U holda  $a > b > 0$  shartdan, isbot qilganimizga ko‘ra  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} > b^{\frac{1}{n}}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlikni  $m$  natural darajaga ko‘tarib, hosil qilamiz:

$$\left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m > \left(b^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m, \text{ ya’ni } a^{\frac{m}{n}} > b^{\frac{m}{n}}.$$

Masalan,  $5^{\frac{2}{7}} > 3^{\frac{2}{7}}$ , chunki  $5 > 3$ ;  $2^{\frac{3}{4}} < 4^{\frac{3}{4}}$ , chunki  $2 < 4$ ;  $\sqrt[5]{7^2} > \sqrt[5]{6^2}$ , chunki  $7 > 6$ .

Endi (2) xossani isbotlaymiz.

○ Agar  $r < 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $-r > 0$  bo‘ladi. (1) xossaga ko‘ra  $a > b > 0$  shartdan  $a^{-r} > b^{-r}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlikning ikkala qismini musbat  $a^r b^r$  songa ko‘paytirib,  $b^r > a^r$  ni hosil qilamiz, ya’ni  $a^r < b^r$ .

Masalan,  $(0,7)^{-8} < (0,6)^{-8}$ , chunki  $0,7 > 0,6$ ;  $13^{-0,6} > 15^{-0,6}$ , chunki  $13 < 15$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{8^{-3}} < \sqrt[4]{7^{-3}}$ , chunki  $8 > 7$ .

Oliy matematika kursida (1) xossa istalgan musbat  $r$  haqiqiy son uchun, (2) xossa esa istalgan manfiy  $r$  haqiqiy son uchun to‘g‘ri ekanligi isbotlanadi. Masalan,

$$\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^{\sqrt{2}} > \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ chunki } \frac{8}{9} > \frac{7}{8}; \quad \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{\sqrt{3}} < \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ chunki } \frac{7}{8} > \frac{6}{7}.$$

Qat’iy tengsizliklarni ( $>$  yoki  $<$  belgili) darajaga ko‘tarishning qarab o‘tilgan xossalari noqat’iy tengsizliklar ( $\geq$  yoki  $\leq$  belgili) uchun ham to‘g‘ri bo‘lishini ta’kidlab o‘tamiz.



**Shunday qilib, agar tengsizlikning ikkala qismi musbat bo‘lsa, u holda uni musbat darajaga ko‘targanda tengsizlik belgisi saqlanadi, manfiy darajaga ko‘targanda esa tengsizlik belgisi qarama-qarshisiga o‘zgaradi.**

Qat’iy tengsizliklar uchun  $>$  va  $<$  belgilari, noqat’iy tengsizliklar uchun esa  $>$  va  $<$  belgilari qarama-qarshi belgilar bo‘lishini eslatib o‘tamiz.

**2-masala.** Sonlarni taqqoslang:

$$1) \left(\frac{17}{18}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \text{ va } \left(\frac{18}{17}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad 2) \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ va } (0,86)^{\sqrt{2}}.$$

△ 1)  $\frac{17}{18} < 1$  va  $\frac{18}{17} > 1$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\frac{17}{18} < \frac{18}{17}$  bo‘ladi.

Bu tengsizlikni manfiy  $\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$  darajaga ko‘tarib, hosil qilamiz:  $\left(\frac{17}{18}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} > \left(\frac{18}{17}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

2) Darajalarning asoslarini taqqoslasmiz.  $\frac{6}{7} = 0,857\dots$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\frac{6}{7} < 0,86$  bo‘ladi. Bu tengsizlikni musbat  $\sqrt{2}$  darajaga ko‘tarib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{\sqrt{2}} < 0,86^{\sqrt{2}}. \blacktriangle$$

**3-masala.** Tenglamani yeching:  $10^x = 1$ .

△  $x = 0$  son bu tenglamaning ildizi bo‘ladi, chunki  $10^0 = 1$ . Boshqa ildizlari yo‘qligini ko‘rsatamiz.

Berilgan tenglamani  $10^x = 1^x$  ko'rinishida yozamiz.

Agar  $x > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $10^x > 1^x$  va, demak, tenglama musbat ildizlarga ega emas.

Agar  $x < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $10^x < 1^x$  va, demak, tenglama manfiy ildizlarga ega emas.

Shunday qilib,  $x = 0$  berilgan  $10^x = 1$  tenglamaning yagona ildizi ekan. 

Shunga o'xshash,  $a^x = 1$  ( $a > 0$ ,  $a \neq 1$ ) tenglama yagona  $x = 0$  ildizga ega bo'lishi isbotlanadi. Bundan,

$$a^x = a^0 \quad (3)$$

tenglik  $x = y$  bo'lgandagina to'g'ri bo'lishi kelib chiqadi, bu yerda  $a > 0$ ,  $a \neq 1$ .

 (3) tenglikni  $a^{x-y}$  ga ko'paytirib,  $a^{x-y} - 1$  ni hosil qilamiz, bundan  $x = y$ . 

**4-masala.**  $3^{2x-1} = 9$  tenglamani yeching.

  $3^{2x-1} = 3^2$ , bundan  $2x - 1 = 2$ ,  $x = 1,5$ . 

$a^x = b$  tenglamani qaraymiz, bunda  $a > 0$ ,  $a \neq 1$ ,  $b > 0$ .

Bu tenglama yagona  $x_0$  ildizga ega ekanligini isbotlash mumkin.  $x_0$  son  $a$  asos bo'yicha  $b$  sonning logarifmi deyiladi va  $\log_a b$  kabi belgilanadi. Masalan,

$3^x = 9$  tenglamaning ildizi 2 soni bo'ladi, ya'ni  $\log_3 9 = 2$ . Xuddi shunday,

$\log_2 16 = 4$ , chunki  $2^4 = 16$ ;  $\log_5 \frac{1}{5} = -1$ , chunki  $5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$ ;  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 27 = -3$ ,

chunki  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} = 27$ .

$b$  sonning 10 asosga ko'ra logarifmi o'nli logarifm deyiladi va  $\lg b$  kabi belgilanadi. Masalan,  $\lg 100 = 2$ , chunki  $10^2 = 100$ ;  $\lg 0,001 = -3$ , chunki  $10^{-3} = 0,001$ .

### Mashqlar

**210.** (Og'zaki.) Sonlarni taqqoslang:

$$1) 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ va } 3^{\frac{1}{3}}; \quad 2) 5^{\frac{4}{5}} \text{ va } 3^{\frac{4}{5}}; \quad 3) 5^{\sqrt{3}} \text{ va } 7^{\sqrt{3}}; \quad 4) 21^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ va } 31^{\sqrt{2}}.$$

**211.** Sonlarni taqqoslang:

1)  $(0,88)^{\frac{1}{6}}$  va  $\left(\frac{6}{11}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ ;

2)  $\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$  va  $(0,41)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ;

3)  $(4,09)^{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}$  va  $\left(4\frac{3}{25}\right)^{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ ;

4)  $\left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^{-\sqrt{5}}$  va  $\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{-\sqrt{5}}$ .

**212.** Tenglamalarni yeching:

1)  $6^{2x} = 6^{\frac{1}{5}}$ ;

2)  $3^x - 27 =$

3)  $7^{1-3x} - 7^{10} =$

4)  $2^{2x+1} = 32$ ;

5)  $4^{2+3x} = 1$ ;

6)  $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{4x-3} = 5$ .

**213.** Sonlarni taqqoslang:

1)  $\sqrt[7]{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$  va  $\sqrt[7]{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2}$ ;

2)  $\sqrt[5]{\left(1\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{5}\right)^3}$  va  $\sqrt[5]{\left(1\frac{1}{6} - 1\frac{1}{7}\right)^3}$ .

Tenglamani yeching (214–216):

**214.** 1)  $3^{2-y} = 27$ ;

2)  $3^{5-2x} = 1$ ;

3)  $9^{\frac{1}{2}x-1} - 3 = 0$ ;

4)  $27^{\frac{3}{3}y} - 81 = 0$ .

**215.** 1)  $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{2x-5} = 3^{5x-8}$ ;

2)  $2^{4x-9} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-4}$ ;

3)  $8^x 4^{x+13} = \frac{1}{16}$ ;

4)  $\frac{25^{x-2}}{\sqrt{5}} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x-7,5}$ ;

5)  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x-4} = 2^{x-2}$ ;

6)  $3^x \cdot 9^{x-1} = \frac{1}{27}$ .

**216.** 1)  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2x-1} = (3\sqrt{3})^x$ ;

2)  $(\sqrt[3]{2})^{x-1} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right)^{2x}$ ;

3)  $9^{3x-4} \sqrt{3} = \frac{27^{x-1}}{\sqrt{3}}$ ;

4)  $\frac{8}{(\sqrt{2})^x} = 4^{3x-2} \sqrt{2}$ .

**217.** Hisoblang:

1)  $\log_7 49$ ;

2)  $\log_2 64$ ;

3)  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4$ ;

4)  $\log_3 \frac{1}{27}$ ;

5)  $\log_7 \frac{1}{7}$ .

**218.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$1) 7^{5x-1} = 49; \quad 2) (0,2)^{1-x} = 0,04; \quad 3) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3x+3} = 3^{2x};$$

$$4) 3^{5x-7} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x}; \quad 5) (0,3)^{2-3x} = 0,027; \quad 6) \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2x-3} = 6^x.$$

## 15-§. BIR NOMA'LUMLI TENGSIZLIKLER

**1-masala.** Ikki shahardan bir vaqtida bir-birlariga qarab ikki poyezd bir xil o'zgarmas tezlik bilan jo'nadi. Harakat boshlanganidan 2 soat keyin ular bosib o'tgan masofalar yig'indisi 200 km dan kam bo'lmasligi uchun poyezdlar qanday tezlik bilan harakat qilishlari kerak?

△ Soatiga  $x$  km – poyezdlar harakatining izlanayotgan tezligi bo'lsin. Ikki soatda poyezdlardan har biri  $2x$  kilometr yo'l bosib o'tadi. Masalaning shartiga ko'ra poyezdlarning 2 soatda bosib o'tgan masofalari yig'indisi 200 km dan kam bo'lmasligi kerak:

$$2x + 2x \geq 200.$$

$$\text{Bundan } 4x > 200, x > 50.$$

**Javob:** har bir poyezdnинг harakatlanish tezligi 50 km/h dan kam bo'lmasligi kerak. ▲

$4x \geq 200$  tengsizlikda  $x$  harfi bilan noma'lum son belgilangan. Bu *bir noma'lumli chiziqli tengsizlikka misoldir*.

Ushbu

$$ax > b, ax < b, ax \geq b, ax \leq b$$

tengsizliklar bir noma'lumli chiziqli tengsizliklar deyiladi, bunda  $a$  va  $b$  – berilgan sonlar,  $x$  esa noma'lum.

Ko'pgina, masalan,

$$4(3-x) > 5 + 2x, \quad \frac{x-3}{2} \leq \frac{x-2}{3}, \quad 1 - \frac{x}{2} < 3(x+4)$$

kabi tengsizliklar bir noma'lumli chiziqli tengsizliklarga keltiriladi.

Tengsizlik ishorasining chap va o'ng tomonlarida turgan ifodalar *tengsizlikning chap va o'ng qismlari* deyiladi. Tengsizlikning chap va o'ng qismlaridagi har bir qo'shiluvchi *tengsizlikning hadi* deyiladi.

Masalan,  $2x - 5 \geq 4 + 3x$  tengsizlikda  $2x - 5$  – chap qism,  $4 + 3x$  – o‘ng qism,  $2x, -5, 4$  va  $3x$  – tengsizlikning hadlari.

Agar masalada hosil qilingan  $2x + 2x \geq 200$  tengsizlikka  $x = 50, x = 51, x = 60$  ni qo‘ysak, u holda to‘g‘ri sonli tengsizliklar hosil bo‘ladi:

$$2 \cdot 50 + 2 \cdot 50 \geq 200; 2 \cdot 51 + 2 \cdot 51 \geq 200;$$

$$2 \cdot 60 + 2 \cdot 60 \geq 200.$$

50, 51, 60 sonlarining har biri  $2x + 2x \geq 200$  tengsizlikning yechimi deyiladi.



*Bir noma'lumli tengsizlikning yechimi deb, noma'lumning shu tengsizlikni to‘g‘ri sonli tengsizlikka aylantiradigan qiymatiga aytildi.*

*Tengsizlikni yechish uning hamma yechimlarini topish yoki ularning yo‘qligini aniqlash demakdir.*

Tengsizlikdagi noma'lum son istalgan harf bilan belgilanishi mumkin. Masalan, ushbu

$$3(y-5) < 2(4-y), \quad 2t-1 \geq 4(t+3), \quad 5 - \frac{z}{2} > \frac{z}{3} - 4$$

tengsizliklarda noma'lumlar, mos ravishda,  $y, t, z$  harflari bilan belgilangan.

Tengsizliklarni yechishga misollar keltiramiz.

**2- masala.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$x+1 > 7-2x.$$

$\Delta$   $x$  son berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi, ya’ni  $x$  son  $x+1 > 7-2x$  tengsizlikni to‘g‘ri tengsizlikka aylantiradi, deb faraz qilamiz.

$-2x$  hadni tengsizlikning o‘ng qismidan chap qismiga uning ishorasini qarama-qarshisiga o‘zgartirган holda o‘tkazamiz, 1 sonini esa tengsizlikning o‘ng qismiga „–“ ishorasi bilan o‘tkazamiz.

Natijada ushbu

$$x+2x > 7-1$$

to‘g‘ri tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.

Bu tengsizlikning ikkala qismida o‘xshash hadlarini ixchamlaymiz:

$$3x > 6.$$

Endi tengsizlikning ikkala qismini 3 ga bo'lib,

$$x > 2$$

ekanini topamiz.

Shunday qilib,  $x$  ni berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi, deb faraz qilib, biz  $x > 2$  ni hosil qildik.  $x$  ning 2 dan katta istalgan qiymati tengsizlikning yechimi bo'lishiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun barcha mulohazalarni teskari tartibda olib borish yetarli.

Aytaylik,  $x > 2$  bo'lsin. To'g'ri sonli tengsizliklarning xossalarni qo'llab, ketma-ket quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}3x &> 6, \\x + 2x &> 7 - 1, \\x + 1 &> 7 - 2x.\end{aligned}$$

Binobarin, 2 dan katta istalgan  $x$  son berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladidi.

**Javob:**  $x > 2$ . 

Tengsizlikning yechilishini yozishda izohlarni bat afsil keltirish shart emas. Masalan, 1- masalaning yechilishini bunday yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned}x + 1 &> 7 - 2x, \\3x &> 6, \\x &> 2.\end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib, tengsizlikni yechishda uning quyidagi *asosiy xossalardan* foydalilanadi:



1- xossa. *Tengsizlikning istalgan hadini uning bir qismidan ikkinchi qismiga, shu hadning ishorasini qarama-qarshisiga o'zgartirgan holda o'tkazish mumkin, bunda tengsizlik ishorasi o'zgarmaydi.*



2- xossa. *Tengsizlikning ikkala qismini nolga teng bo'lmagan ayni bir songa ko'paytirish yoki bo'lish mumkin; agar bu son mushat bo'lsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi o'zgarmaydi, agar bu son manfiy bo'lsa, u holda tengsizlik ishorasi qarama-qarshisiga o'zgaradi.*

Bu xossalardan berilgan tengsizlikni boshqa, xuddi shunday yechimlarga ega bo'lgan tengsizlik bilan almashtirishga imkon beradi.

Chiziqli tengsizlikka keltiriladigan bir noma'lumli tengsizliklarni yechish uchun:

1) noma'lum qatnashgan hadlarni chap tomonga, noma'lum qatnashmagan (ozod) hadlarni esa o'ng tomonga o'tkazish (1-xossa),

2) o'xshash hadlarni ixchamlab, tengsizlikning ikkala qismini noma'lum oldidagi koefitsiyentga (agar u nolga teng bo'lmasa) bo'lish (2-xossa) kerak.

**3- masala.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$3(x-2)-4(x+1) < 2(x-3)-2.$$

△ Tengsizlikning chap va o'ng qismlarini soddalashtiramiz. Qavslarni ochamiz:

$$3x-6-4x-4 < 2x-6-2.$$

Noma'lum qatnashgan hadlarni tengsizlikning chap qismiga, noma'lum qatnashmagan (ozod) hadlarni esa o'ng qismiga olib o'tamiz (1-xossa):

$$3x-4x-2x < 6+4-6-2.$$

O'xshash hadlarni ixchamlaymiz:

$$-3x < 2$$

va tengsizlikning ikkala qismini  $-3$  ga bo'lamiz (2- xossa):

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}.$$

**Javob:**  $x > -\frac{2}{3}$ . ▲

Bu yechilishni qisqacha bunday yozish mumkin:

$$3(x-2)-4(x+1) < 2(x-3)-2,$$

$$3x-6-4x-4 < 2x-6-2,$$

$$-x-10 < 2x-8,$$

$$-3x < 2,$$

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$x > -\frac{2}{3}$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to‘plami son o‘qida *nur* bilan tasvirlanadi (16- rasm).  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$  nuqta bu nurga tegishli emas, 16- rasmida u *oq doiracha* bilan, nur esa qiya chiziqchalar bilan hoshiyalangan.

$x$  sonlarning, masalan,  $x \geq 2$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi to‘plami ham *nur* deyiladi.  $x = 2$  nuqta shu nurga tegishli. 17- rasmida bu nuqta *qora doiracha* bilan tasvirlangan.

**4-masala.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$\frac{x-5}{6} + 1 \geq \frac{5x}{2} - \frac{x-3}{3}.$$

△ Tengsizlikning ikkala qismini 6 ga ko‘paytiramiz:

$$6 \cdot \frac{x-5}{6} + 6 \cdot 1 \geq 6 \cdot \frac{5x}{2} - 6 \cdot \frac{x-3}{3}, \\ (x-5) + 6 \geq 15x - 2(x-3).$$

Qavslarni ochamiz va o‘xshash hadlarni ixchamlaymiz:



16- rasm.



17- rasm.

$$x - 5 + 6 \geq 15x - 2x + 6,$$

$$x + 1 \geq 13x + 6,$$

bundan

$$-12x \geq 5, x \leq -\frac{5}{12}. \blacktriangle$$

Bu tengsizlikning yechimlari to‘plami, ya’ni  $x \leq -\frac{5}{12}$  sonlar to‘plami 18-rasmida tasvirlangan.



18- rasm.

Qaralgan misollarda tengsizliklar soddalashtirilgandan keyin noma'lum oldida turgan koefitsiyent nolga teng bo'lmagan chiziqli tengsizlikka keltirildi. Ayrim hollarda bu koefitsiyent nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin.

Shunday tengsizliklarga misollar keltiramiz.

#### 5- masala. Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$2(x+1) + 5 > 3 - (1 - 2x).$$

△ Tengsizlikning ikkala qismini soddalashtiramiz:

$$2x + 2 + 5 > 3 - 1 + 2x,$$

$$2x + 7 > 2 + 2x,$$

bundan

$$2x - 2x > 2 - 7,$$

$$0 \cdot x > -5.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlik  $x$  ning istalgan qiymatida to'g'ri bo'ladi, chunki uning chap qismi istalgan  $x$  da nolga teng hamda  $0 > -5$ . Demak,  $x$  ning istalgan qiymati berilgan tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladi.

Javob:  $x$  – istalgan son. ▲

#### 6- masala. Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$3(2-x) - 2 > 5 - 3x.$$

△ Tengsizlikning chap qismini soddalashtiramiz:

$$6 - 3x - 2 > 5 - 3x,$$

$$4 - 3x > 5 - 3x,$$

bundan

$$-3x + 3x > 5 - 4,$$

$$0 \cdot x > 1.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlik yechimiga ega emas, chunki tengsizlikning chap qismi  $x$  ning istalgan qiymatida nolga teng hamda  $0 > 1$  tengsizlik noto'g'ri. Demak, berilgan tengsizlik yechimiga ega emas.

Javob: yechimlari yo'q. ▲

## Mashqlar

**219.** Tasdiqni tengsizlik ko‘rinishida yozing:

- 1)  $x$  va 17 sonlarining yig‘indisi 18 dan katta;
- 2) 13 va  $x$  sonlarining ayirmasi 2 dan kichik;
- 3) 17 va  $x$  sonlarining ko‘paytmasi 3 dan kichik emas;
- 4)  $x$  va  $-3$  sonlari yig‘indisining ikkilangani 2 dan katta emas;
- 5)  $x$  va 3 sonlari yig‘indisining yarmi ularning ko‘paytmasidan katta emas;
- 6)  $x$  va  $-4$  sonlari ko‘paytmasining ikkilangani ular ayirmasidan kichik emas.

**220.**  $10, \frac{1}{2}, 0, -1$  sonlaridan qaysilari tengsizlikning yechimi bo‘ladi:

- 1)  $3x + 4 > 2$ ;
- 2)  $3x + 4 \leq x$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{1}{2}x - 3 > \leq 1 - x$ ;
- 4)  $3 - x \geq \frac{1}{2}x$ ;
- 5)  $0,8x + 5 > 7$ ;
- 6)  $0,2x - 4 \leq -2$ ?

**221.**  $y$  ning qanday qiymatlarida tengsizlik to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi:

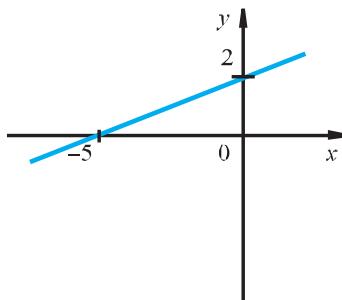
- 1)  $2y > 0$ ;
- 2)  $3y < 0$ ;
- 3)  $y^2 - 1 \geq 0$ ;
- 4)  $2y^2 + 3 \leq 0$ ;
- 5)  $(y - 1)^2 \leq 0$ ;
- 6)  $(y + 2)^2 \geq 0$ ?

**222.** 19- rasmida  $y = kx + b$  chiziqli funksiyaning grafigi tasvirlangan.

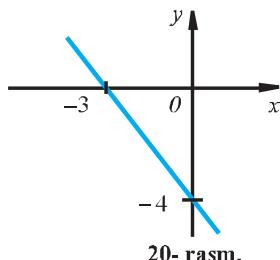
- 1)  $x \geq 0$ ;
- 2)  $x < 0$ ;
- 3)  $x > -5$ ;
- 4)  $x \leq -5$

bo‘lganda  $y$  qanday qiymatlar qabul qilishini tengsizlik yordamida yozing.

**223.** 20- rasmida  $y = kx + b$  chiziqli funksiyaning grafigi tasvirlangan.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y$  funksiyaning qiymatlari:  
 1) musbat; 2) nomanif; 3) manfiy;  
 4)  $-4$  dan kichik; 5)  $-4$  dan kichikmas;  
 6)  $-4$  dan katta bo‘lishini tengsizlik yordamida yozing.



19- rasm.



20- rasm.

**224.** Funksiyaning grafigini yasang va grafik bo'yicha  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida funksiya:

- 1) musbat;
- 2) manfiy;
- 3) nolga teng;
- 4) 1 dan katta;
- 5) 1 dan kichik qiymatlar qabul qilishini toping.

- 1)  $y = 2x + 4$ ;
- 2)  $y = 3x - 9$ ;
- 3)  $y = -2x - 8$ ;
- 4)  $y = -3x + 6$ .

Tengsizlikni yeching (225–226):

- 225.** 1)  $x + 2 \geq 15$ ;      2)  $x - 6 < 8$ ;      3)  $3 \leq y + 6$ ;  
 4)  $4 > 5 - y$ ;      5)  $2z \geq z - 7$ ;      6)  $3z \leq 2z + 4$ .

- 226.** 1)  $12x > -36$ ;      2)  $-7x \leq 56$ ;      3)  $\frac{y}{4} \leq 7$ ;  
 4)  $-5 < \frac{z}{3}$ ;      5)  $7,2z > -27$ ;      6)  $-4,5x \geq 9$ .

Tengsizlikni yeching va uning yechimlari to'plamini son o'qida tasvirlang (227–228):

- 227.** 1)  $2x - 16 > 0$ ;      2)  $18 - 3x > 0$ ;      3)  $3x - 15 < 0$ ;  
 4)  $25 - 5x < 0$ ;      5)  $9 - 3x \geq 0$ ;      6)  $2x + 4 \leq 0$ ;  
 7)  $6 - 2x \leq 0$ ;      8)  $1,8 + 3x \geq 0$ ;      9)  $4x + 2 \leq 0$ .

- 228.** 1)  $3(x + 1) \leq x + 5$ ;      2)  $4(x - 1) \geq 5 + x$ ;  
 3)  $2(x - 3) + 4 < x - 2$ ;      4)  $x + 2 < 3(x + 2) - 4$ ;  
 5)  $\frac{x-1}{3} \geq \frac{3x-3}{5}$ ;      6)  $\frac{3x-2}{4} \geq \frac{2x-1}{3}$ .

**229.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida ifoda musbat bo'lishini aniqlang:

- 1)  $\frac{3}{8}x + 4$ ;
- 2)  $\frac{5}{2} - 4x$ ;
- 3)  $2(x + 3) + 3x$ ;
- 4)  $3(x - 5) - 8x$ ;
- 5)  $\frac{1}{3} - 2(x + 4)$ ;
- 6)  $\frac{1}{2} - 3(x - 5)$ .

**230.**  $y$  ning qanday qiymatlarida ifoda manfiy bo'lishini aniqlang:

- 1)  $5 - \frac{2}{3}y$ ;      2)  $\frac{3}{4} - 2y$ ;      3)  $\frac{y-2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ ;  
4)  $\frac{8y-3}{5} - \frac{2}{5}$ ;      5)  $\frac{3y-5}{2} - \frac{y}{2}$ ;      6)  $\frac{4-5y}{6} - \frac{y}{6}$ .

**231.** Tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladigan eng kichik butun sonni toping:

- 1)  $4(y-1) < 2 + 7y$ ;  
2)  $4y - 9 \geq 3(y-2)$ ;  
3)  $3(x-2) - 2x < 4x + 1$ ;  
4)  $6x + 1 \geq 2(x-1) - 3x$ .

**232.** Tengsizlikning yechimi bo'ladigan eng katta butun sonni toping:

- 1)  $5 - 2x > 0$ ;      2)  $6x + 5 \leq 0$ ;  
3)  $3(1-x) > 2(2-x)$ ;      4)  $4(2-x) < 5(1-x)$ .

**233.** 1)  $a$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{a}{3}$  kasr  $\frac{a+1}{4}$  kasrdan katta bo'ladi?

- 2)  $b$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{b+3}{2}$  kasr  $\frac{b-1}{5}$  kasrdan kichik bo'ladi?  
3)  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{3x-5}{6}$  kasr  $\frac{6x-7}{15}$  va  $\frac{3-x}{9}$  kasrlar ayirmasidan katta bo'ladi?  
4)  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{2-5x}{4}$  va  $\frac{7x-3}{6}$  kasrlar yig'indisi  $\frac{2x+5}{18}$  kasrdan kichik bo'ladi?

Tengsizlikni yeching (234–236):

- 234.** 1)  $3(x-2) + x < 4x + 1$ ;      2)  $5(x+2) - x > 3(x-1) + x$ ;  
3)  $\frac{3x-6}{4} - \frac{x}{4} > \frac{x+2}{2}$ ;      4)  $\frac{2x-1}{5} - 4 < x - \frac{3x+1}{5}$ .

- 235.** 1)  $5(x+2) + 2(x-3) < 3(x-1) + 4x$ ;  
 2)  $3(2x-1) + 3(x-1) > 5(x+2) + 2(2x-3)$ ;  
 3)  $\frac{5x+3}{2} - 1 \geq 3x - \frac{x-7}{2}$ ;      5)  $\frac{3x+2}{4} - 1 \leq 2x + \frac{x-5}{2}$ ;  
 4)  $2 - \frac{x-4}{3} \leq 2x - \frac{7x-4}{3}$ ;      6)  $3 - \frac{x-1}{2} \geq 3x - \frac{5x-3}{3}$ .
- 236.** 1)  $\frac{2}{3x+6} < 0$ ;      2)  $\frac{3}{2x-4} > 0$ ;      3)  $\frac{1,7}{0,5x-2} > 0$ ;  
 4)  $\frac{-2,3}{0,4x+8} < 0$ ;      5)  $\frac{-1,7}{2,1+6,3x} < 0$ ;      6)  $\frac{-3,8}{3,2-6,4x} > 0$ .
- 237.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y=2,5x-4$  funksiyaning qiymati: 1) musbat; 2) manfiy; 3) 1 dan katta; 4) -4 dan kichik?
- 238.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y=3,5-0,5x$  funksiyaning qiymati: 1) musbat; 2) nomanfiy; 3) 3,5 dan katta emas; 4) 1 dan kichik emas?
- 239.**  $y=3-2x$  funksiyaning grafigini yasang. Grafsik yordamida  $x$  ning grafsikning nuqtalari: 1) abssissalar o‘qidan yuqorida; 2)  $y=2$  to‘g‘ri chiziqdan yuqorida; 3) abssissalar o‘qidan pastda; 4)  $y=4$  to‘g‘ri chiziqdan pastda jöylashgan qiymatlarni toping.  
 Natijalarni tegishli tengsizliklarni yechish bilan tekshiring.
- 240.** Ustalar reja bo‘yicha 40 ta beshik tayyorlashlari kerak. Ular rejani 10% dan ko‘proq oshirib bajarishlari uchun nechta beshik tayyorlashlari kerak?

## 16- §. BIR NOMA'LUMLI TENGSIZLIKLER SISTEMALARI. SONLI ORALIQLAR

### 1. Tengsizliklar sistemalari.

**Masala.** Sig‘imi 4000 l bo‘lgan bo‘sh hovuz suv bilan to‘ldirila boshlandi. Hovuzning 4 soatdan keyin yarmidan ko‘prog‘i to‘lishi va 5 soatdan keyin u batamom to‘lib-toshib ketmasligi uchun hovuzga soatiga necha litrdan suv quyish kerak?

△  $x$  litr — hovuzga 1 soat ichida quyiladigan suv miqdori bo'lsin. Masala shartiga ko'ra  $4x > 2000$ ,  $5x \leq 4000$ .

Birinchi tengsizlikdan  $x > 500$ , ikkinchi tengsizlikdan esa  $x \leq 800$  kelib chiqadi.

**Javob:** hovuzga soatiga 500 l dan ko'p, lekin 800 l dan ko'p bo'lmagan hajmda suv quyish kerak. ▲

$4x > 2000$  va  $5x \leq 4000$  tengsizliklardagi noma'lum son ayni bir xil x sonidir. Shuning uchun bu tengsizliklar birligida qaraladi va ular *tengsizliklar sistemasini* tashkil qildi, deyildi:

$$\begin{cases} 4x > 2000, \\ 5x \leq 4000. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Katta qavs  $x$  ning (1) sistemaning ikkala tengsizligini ham to'g'ri sonli tengsizlikka aylantiruvchi qiymatlarini topish kerakligini bildiradi.

(1) sistema *bir noma'lumli chiziqli tengsizliklar sistemasiga* misoldir.

Yana chiziqli tengsizliklar sistemasiga keltiriladigan bir noma'lumli tengsizliklar sistemalariga misollar keltiramiz:

$$\begin{cases} 3(x+1) > 5, \\ 4(x-1) > x-2; \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x-1 \geq 3x, \\ 5(x-1) \leq 8, \\ x-1 > 5. \end{cases}$$



*Bir noma'lumli tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimi deb, noma'lumning sistema tengsizliklarining barchasini to'g'ri sonli tengsizliklarga aylantiruvchi qiymatiga aytiladi.*

*Tengsizliklar sistemasini yechish — uning barcha yechimlarini topish yoki ularning yo'qligini aniqlash demakdir.*

Masalan,  $x=1$  ushbu

$$\begin{cases} 2x \geq -4, \\ 3x \leq 9 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

sistemaning yechimi bo'ladi, chunki  $x=1$  bo'lganda (2) sistemaning ikkala tengsizligi ham to'g'ri bo'ladi:

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 1 \geq -4, \\ 3 \cdot 1 \leq 9. \end{cases}$$

(2) sistema birinchi tengsizligining ikkala qismini 2 ga, ikkinchi tengsizligining ikkala qismini esa 3 ga bo'lib,

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2, \\ x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Demak, (2) sistemaning yechimlari  $x$  ning  $-2$  dan kichik bo'limgan va  $3$  dan katta bo'limgan barcha qiymatlaridan iborat bo'ladi.

$x \geq -2$  va  $x \leq 3$  tengsizliklarni *qo'sh tengsizlik* ko'rinishida yozish mumkin:

$$-2 \leq x \leq 3.$$

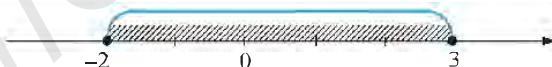
## 2. Sonli oraliqlar.

Bir noma'lumli tengsizliklar sistemalarining yechimlari har xil sonli to'plamlar bo'ladi. Bu to'plamlar o'zlarining nomlariga ega.



*Agar  $a < b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a \leq x \leq b$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami kesma deyiladi va /a; b/ kabi belgilanadi.*

Masalan, son o'qida  $x$  ning  $-2 \leq x \leq 3$  bo'ladigan son qiymatlari to'plami oxirlari  $-2$  va  $3$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan kesma bilan tasvirlanadi (21- rasm).



21- rasm.

Shuning uchun  $-2 \leq x \leq 3$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami kesma deb ataladi va  $[-2; 3]$  kabi belgilanadi.

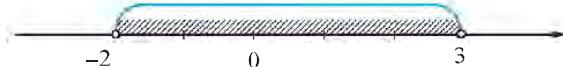
Masalan,  $[4; 7]$  kesma – ushbu  $4 \leq x \leq 7$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami.

$2 < x < 7$ ,  $-1 \leq x < 2$ ,  $4 < x \leq 7$  ko'rinishdagi tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi sonlar to'plami uchun ham alohida atamalar kiritiladi.



Agar  $a < b$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a < x < b$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami **interval** deyiladi va  $(a; b)$  kabi belgilanadi.

Masalan,  $(-2; 3)$  interval — ushbu  $-2 < x < 3$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami (22- rasm).



22- rasm.



$a \leq x < b$  yoki  $a < x \leq b$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami **yarimintervallar** deyiladi va mos ravishda  $[a; b)$  va  $(a; b]$  kabi belgilanadi.

Masalan,  $[-1; 2)$  yariminterval — ushbu  $-1 \leq x < 2$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami;  $(4; 7]$  yariminterval — ushbu  $4 < x \leq 7$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plami (23- rasm).



23- rasm.

Kesmalar, intervallar, yarimintervallar va nurlar *sonli oraliqlar* deyiladi. Shunday qilib, sonli oraliqlarni tengsizliklar ko'rinishida berish mumkin. *Tengsizliklar sistemalarini yechishga* doir misollar qaraymiz.

**1- masala.** Tengsizliklar sistemasi yeching:

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 1 > 3(x + 1), \\ 2(x + 4) > x + 5. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

△ Birinchi tengsizlikni yechamiz:

$$5x - 1 > 3x + 3,$$

$$2x > 4, \quad x > 2.$$

Shunday qilib, birinchi tengsizlik  $x > 2$  bo'lganda bajariladi.

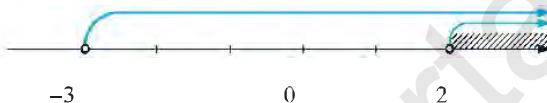
Ikkinci tengsizlikni yechamiz:

$$2x + 8 > x + 5, \quad x > -3.$$

Shunday qilib, (1) sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligi  $x > -3$  bo'lganda bajariladi.

Son o'qida (1) sistemaning birinchi va ikkinchi tengsizliklarining yechimlari to'plamlarini tasvirlaymiz.

Birinchi tengsizlikning yechimlari  $x > 2$  nuring barcha nuqtalari, ikkinchi tengsizlikning yechimlari  $x > -3$  nuring barcha nuqtalari bo'ladi (24-rasm).



24- rasm.

(1) sistemaning yechimlari  $x$  ning ikkala nurga bir vaqtda tegishli bo'lgan qiymatlari bo'ladi. Rasmdan ko'rinish turibdiki, bu nurlarning barcha umumiy nuqtalari to'plami  $x > 2$  surʼu bo'ladi.

**Javob:**  $x > 2$ . ▲

**2- masala.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} 3(x-1) \leq 2x+4, \\ 4x-3 \geq 13. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

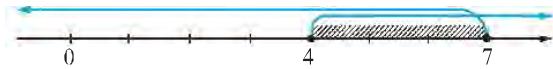
△ Birinchi tengsizlikni yechamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x-3 &\leq 2x+4, \\ x &\leq 7. \end{aligned}$$

(2) sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligini yechamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x &\geq 16, \\ x &\geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

Son o'qida (2) sistemaning birinchi va ikkinchi tengsizliklarining yechimlari to'plamlarini tasvirlaymiz. Birinchi tengsizlikning yechimlari  $x \leq 7$  surʼu, ikkinchi tengsizlikning yechimlari  $x \geq 4$  surʼu bo'ladi (25-rasm).



**25- rasm.**

Rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, bu nurlarning umumiy nuqtalari to‘plami  $[4; 7]$  kesma bo‘ladi.

**Javob:**  $4 \leq x \leq 7$ .  $\blacktriangle$

**3- masala.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5x}{12} + \frac{4}{3} \geq \frac{x+1}{3}, \\ 2 - \frac{5x}{14} < \frac{2-x}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$\blacktriangle$  (3) sistemaning birinchi tengsizligini yechamiz:

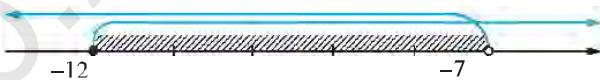
$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 16 &\geq 4x + 4, \\ x &\geq -12. \end{aligned}$$

Ikkinchi tengsizlikni yechamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 28 - 5x &< 14 - 7x, \\ 2x &< -14, \\ x &< -7. \end{aligned}$$

Son o‘qida  $x \geq -12$  va  $x < -7$  nurlarni tasvirlaymiz (26- rasm). Rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, bu nurlarning umumiy nuqtalari to‘plami  $[-12; -7)$  yarim-interval bo‘ladi.

**Javob:**  $-12 \leq x < -7$ .  $\blacktriangle$



**26- rasm.**

**4- masala.** Ushbu

$$\begin{cases} 2(1-x) < 4 - 3x, \\ 10 - 3x < 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

tengsizliklar sistemasi yechimga ega emasligini ko'rsating.

△ Birinchi tengsizlikni yechamiz:

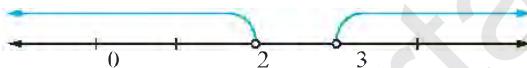
$$2 - 2x < 4 - 3x, \quad x < 2.$$

(4) sistemaning ikkinchi tengsizligini yechamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} -3x &< -9, \\ x &> 3. \end{aligned}$$

Son o'qida  $x < 2$  va  $x > 3$  nurlarni tasvirlaymiz (27-rasm).

Rasmdan ko'rinish turibdiki, bu nurlar umumiy nuqtalarga ega emas. Demak, (4) sistema yechimiga ega emas. ▲



27- rasm.

### Mashqlar

241.  $-3; 0; 5$  sonlaridan qaysilari tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimlari bo'ldi:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1) \begin{cases} 5 - x \leq 9, \\ 2 - 3x > -4; \end{cases} & 2) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x - 2 > 1, \\ 5 - 2x > -25; \end{cases} & 3) \begin{cases} 0,5x + 3 > 4, \\ 7 - x > 1? \end{cases} \end{array}$$

242.  $-2; 0; 1$  sonlaridan qaysilari tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimlari bo'ldi:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) \begin{cases} 12x - 1 < 11, \\ -3 - x \leq 0; \end{cases} & 2) \begin{cases} 4x - 1 \geq 4 - x, \\ x + 6 > 2? \end{cases} \end{array}$$

243. Tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimi bo'la oladigan barcha butun sonlarni toping:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1) \begin{cases} x > 2, \\ x < 7; \end{cases} & 2) \begin{cases} x \leq 3, \\ x > -1; \end{cases} & 3) \begin{cases} x \leq 2, 7, \\ x \geq 0; \end{cases} \quad 4) \begin{cases} x > -5, 1, \\ x < 5, 1. \end{cases} \end{array}$$

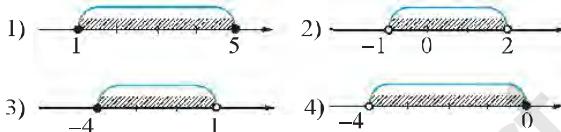
244. Berilgan qo'sh tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  sonlar to'plamini sonli oraliqning belgilanishlari yordamida yozing:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1) 1 \leq x \leq 5; & 2) -1 \leq x \leq 3; & 3) -1 < x < 4; \\ 4) 1 < x < 2; & 5) -3 \leq x < 1; & 6) -4 < x \leq -2. \end{array}$$

**245.** Berilgan sonli oraliqqa tegishli  $x$  sonlar to‘plamini qo‘sh tengsizlik ko‘rinishida yozing va uni son o‘qida tasvirlang:

- 1)  $[-4; 0]$ ;      2)  $[-3; -1]$ ;      3)  $(-4; -2)$ ;
- 4)  $(0; 3)$ ;      5)  $(-1; 4)$ ;      6)  $[-2; 2]$ .

**246.** 28-rasmida tasvirlangan  $x$  sonlar to‘plamini qo‘sh tengsizlik ko‘rinishida, shuningdek, sonli oraliqning belgilanishlari yordamida yozing:

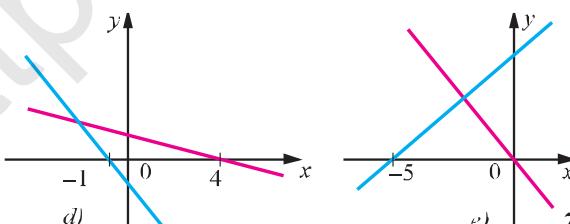
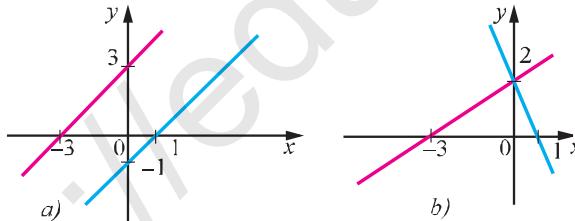


28- rasm.

**247.**  $[2; 3]$  kesma  $(1; 4)$  oraliqqa tegishlimi?

**248.**  $[2; 4]$  va  $[3; 5]$  kesmalar umumiy nuqtalarga egami?

**249.** Bir koordinata tekisligida ikkita chiziqli funksiyaning grafiklari tasvirlangan (29-rasm).  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida bu ikkala funksiyaning qiymati bir vaqtida musbat bo‘ladi? Qanday qiymatlarida esa bir vaqtida manfiy bo‘ladi?



29- rasm.



*To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning tomonlari natural sonlar bilan ifoda qilinadi. To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak perimetringi qiymati uning yuzining qiyamatiga teng bo‘lishi uchun ular qanday sonlarga teng bo‘lishi kerak?*

**№ 3**

- 250.** Bir koordinata tekisligida  $y = -2x - 2$  va  $y = 2 - \frac{x}{2}$  funksiyalarning grafiklarini yasang. Abssissalar o‘qida  $x$  ning ikkala funksiyaning qiyatlari: 1) musbat; 2) manfiy bo‘ladigan qiyatlari to‘plamini belgilang.
- 251.** Tengsizlikni yeching:
- 1)  $(x - 3)(2x - 3) + 6x^2 \geq 2(2x - 3)^2$ ;
  - 2)  $(5 - 6x)(1 + 3x) + (1 - 3x)^2 \leq (1 + 3x)(1 - 3x)$ ;
  - 3)  $(2x + 1)(4x^2 - 2x + 1) - 8x^3 \geq -2(x + 3)$ ;
  - 4)  $(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4) \leq x(x^2 + 2) + 1$ .

Tengsizliklar sistemasining barcha yechimlarini bitta tengsizlik bilan yozing va yechimlar to‘plamini son o‘qida tasvirlang (**252–253**):

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>252.</b> 1) $\begin{cases} x > 2, \\ x > 5; \end{cases}$    | 2) $\begin{cases} x > 0, \\ x > -1; \end{cases}$ | 3) $\begin{cases} x > 2, \\ x \geq -3; \end{cases}$ | 4) $\begin{cases} x \geq -2, \\ x \geq -4. \end{cases}$ |
| <b>253.</b> 1) $\begin{cases} x \leq 1, \\ x < 5; \end{cases}$ | 2) $\begin{cases} x < 0, \\ x < -1; \end{cases}$ | 3) $\begin{cases} x < -2, \\ x < -5; \end{cases}$   | 4) $\begin{cases} x \leq 1, \\ x \leq 0. \end{cases}$   |

Tengsizliklar sistemasining barcha yechimlarini qo‘sh tengsizlik ko‘rinishida yozing va bu to‘plamni son o‘qida tasvirlang (**254–255**):

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>254.</b> 1) $\begin{cases} x > 2, \\ x < 5; \end{cases}$ | 2) $\begin{cases} x > 3, \\ x < 6; \end{cases}$ | 3) $\begin{cases} x < 0, \\ x \geq -2; \end{cases}$ | 4) $\begin{cases} x \geq 0, \\ x < \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$ |
|---|---|---|--|

- 255.** 1)  $\begin{cases} x \leq -2, \\ x \geq -7,5; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} x < 1,5, \\ x \geq -1,5; \end{cases}$       3)  $\begin{cases} x \geq 0,8, \\ x < 2,2; \end{cases}$   
 4)  $\begin{cases} x \leq 7,5, \\ x \geq -0,5; \end{cases}$       5)  $\begin{cases} x \geq -2, \\ x \leq 2; \end{cases}$       6)  $\begin{cases} x < 3,5, \\ x > 0. \end{cases}$

Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching (256–259):

- 256.** 1)  $\begin{cases} 3x - 18 > 0, \\ 4x > 12; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 7x - 14 \geq 0, \\ 2x \geq 8; \end{cases}$       3)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 5 > 0, \\ 3x + 6 \geq 0; \end{cases}$   
 4)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 7 \geq 0, \\ 5x + 15 > 0; \end{cases}$       5)  $\begin{cases} 5x + 10 > 0, \\ 3x \leq 9; \end{cases}$       6)  $\begin{cases} 4x - 7 < 0, \\ 2x + 1 \geq 0. \end{cases}$
- 257.** 1)  $\begin{cases} 3 - 2x \geq 0, \\ 4x + 8 < 0; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 4 \leq 0, \\ 4 - 3x > 0; \end{cases}$       3)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 3 \leq 0, \\ 3x + 9 \leq 0; \end{cases}$   
 4)  $\begin{cases} 2x - 9 < 0, \\ 12 > 3x; \end{cases}$       5)  $\begin{cases} 24 < 6x, \\ 3x \geq 2; \end{cases}$       6)  $\begin{cases} 7x + 14 > 0, \\ 3x - 6 \leq 0. \end{cases}$
- 258.** 1)  $\begin{cases} 7 - 2x \geq 0, \\ 5x - 20 < 0; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 5 \leq 0, \\ 9x + 18 \leq 0; \end{cases}$       3)  $\begin{cases} 6 - 2x > 0, \\ 3x - 6 > 0; \end{cases}$   
 4)  $\begin{cases} 10 - 2x \geq 0, \\ 4x - 8 \geq 0; \end{cases}$       5)  $\begin{cases} 5x - 12 \geq 0, \\ 15 - 3x \leq 0; \end{cases}$       6)  $\begin{cases} 6 - 4x \leq 0, \\ 3x + 9 > 0. \end{cases}$
- 259.** 1)  $\begin{cases} 3x + 3 \leq 2x + 1, \\ 3x - 2 \leq 4x + 2; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 4x + 2 \geq 5x + 3, \\ 2 - 3x < 7 - 2x; \end{cases}$   
 3)  $\begin{cases} 5(x + 1) - x > 2x + 2, \\ 4(x + 1) - 2 < 2(2x - 1) - x; \end{cases}$   
 4)  $\begin{cases} 2(x - 1) - 3 < 5(2x - 1) - 7x, \\ 3(x + 1) - 2 \leq 6(1 - x) + 7. \end{cases}$

**260.** Tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimlari bo'lgan barcha butun sonlarni toping:

1)  $\begin{cases} 0,2x > -1, \\ -\frac{x}{3} \geq 1; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 1 - 0,5x \geq 0, \\ -\frac{x+5}{5} < -1; \end{cases}$       3)  $\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} < \frac{x}{3}, \\ \frac{x-1}{2} \geq \frac{x}{5}; \end{cases}$

4)  $\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{4} \leq \frac{x}{5}, \\ \frac{x}{3} > \frac{x+4}{7}, \end{cases}$       5)  $\begin{cases} 0,4x > -2, \\ 0,3x < 1; \end{cases}$       6)  $\begin{cases} 1 + 0,2x \geq 0, \\ 0,5x - 1 < 0. \end{cases}$

**261.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y=0,5x+2$  va  $y=3-3x$  funksiyalarning qiymatlari bir vaqtda: 1) musbat; 2) manfiy; 3) 3 dan katta; 4) 3 dan kichik bo'ladi?

**262.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y=x-2$  va  $y=0,5x+1$  funksiyalarning qiymatlari bir vaqtda: 1) nomanfiy; 2) nomusbat; 3) 4 dan kichik emas; 4) 4 dan katta emas bo'ladi?

**263.** Uchburchakning bir tomoni 5 m, ikkinchi tomoni esa 8 m. Agar uchburchakning perimetri: 1) 22 m dan kam; 2) 17 m dan ortiq bo'lsa, uning uchinchi tomoni qanday bo'lishi mumkin?

**264.** Agar butun sonning  $\frac{3}{2}$  qismidan uning  $\frac{1}{4}$  qismi ayrilsa, u holda 29 dan katta son hosil bo'ladi, agar xuddi shu sonning  $\frac{3}{2}$  qismidan uning  $\frac{1}{3}$  qismi ayrilsa, u holda 29 dan kichik son hosil bo'ladi. Shu butun sonni toping.

**265.** Agar butun sonning ikkilanganiga uning yarmi qo'shilsa, u holda 92 dan kichik son hosil bo'ladi, agar xuddi shu butun sonning ikkilanganidan uning yarmi ayrilsa, u holda 53 dan katta son hosil bo'ladi. Shu butun sonni toping.

## 17- §. SONNING MODULI. MODUL QATNASHGAN TENGLAMA VA TENGSIZLIKLAR

### 1. Sonning moduli.

Sonning moduli tushunchasini eslatib o'tamiz:

- 1) *Musbat sonning moduli shu sonning o'ziga teng.*

Masalan,  $|3|=3$ ,  $\left|\frac{2}{7}\right|=\frac{2}{7}$ ,  $|2,4|=2,4$ .

- 2) *Manfiy sonning moduli umga qarama-qarshi songa teng.*

Masalan,  $|-2|=-(-2)=2$ ,  $\left|-\frac{5}{6}\right|=-\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)=\frac{5}{6}$ ,  $|-1,5|=-(-1,5)=1,5$ .

- 3) *Nolning moduli nolga teng:  $|0|=0$ .*

Shunday qilib, son modulining ta'rifi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$|a|=a, \text{ agar } a \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa};$$

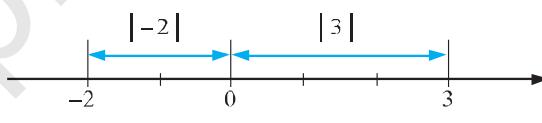
$$|a|=-a, \text{ agar } a < 0 \text{ bo'lsa}.$$

Bu ta'rif formula yordamida qisqacha shunday yoziladi:

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a, & \text{agar } a \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa;} \\ -a, & \text{agar } a < 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

*Son modulining geometrik ma'nosini qaraymiz.*

Son o'qida, masalan, 3 va -2 nuqtalarni tasvirlaymiz (30-rasm). Rasmdan ko'rinish turibdiki,  $|3|=3$  – bu 0 nuqtadan 3 nuqtagacha bo'lgan masofa,  $|-2|=2$  – bu 0 nuqtadan -2 nuqtagacha bo'lgan masofa.



30- rasm.

*Shunday qilib,  $|a| = a$  sonning moduli, geometrik nuqtayi nazardan, 0 nuqtadan a sonni tasvirlovchi nuqtagacha bo'lgan masofadir.*

## 2. Noma'lum modul belgisi ostida qatnashgan tenglamalar.

**1-masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$|x| = 7.$$

△ 1)  $|x| \geq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda modulning ta'rifiga ko'ra  $|x| = x$  va tenglama bunday ko'rinishni oladi:

$$x = 7,$$

ya'ni  $x = 7$  — berilgan tenglamaning ildizi;

2)  $|x| < 0$  bo'lsin. U holda modulning ta'rifiga ko'ra  $|x| = -x$  va tenglama bunday ko'rinishni oladi:

$$-x = 7,$$

bundan  $x = -7$  — berilgan tenglamaning ildizi.

**Javob:**  $x_1 = 7, x_2 = -7$ . ▲

**2- masala.**  $|3x - 2| = 1$  tenglamani yeching.

△ 1)  $3x - 2 \geq 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $3x - 2 = 1, 3x = 1, x = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

2)  $3x - 2 < 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $3x - 2 = -1, 3x = -1, x = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

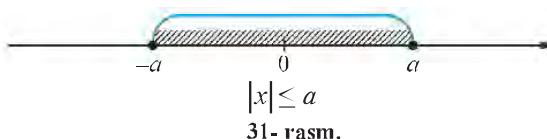
**Javob:**  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ . ▲

**3. Noma'lum modul belgisi ostida qatnashgan tongsizliklar.**  
Ushbu

$$|x| \leq a, \text{ bunda } a > 0$$

tongsizlikni qaraymiz.

Bu tongsizlikni 0 nuqtadan  $a$  dan katta bo'lmagan masofada yotuvchi barsha  $x$  nuqtalar, ya'ni  $[-a; a]$  kesmaning nuqtalari qanoatlantiradi (31-rasm).



31- rasm.

$[-a; a]$  kesma — ushbu  $-a \leq x \leq a$  tengsizlikni qanoatlaniruvchi  $x$  sonlar to‘plami.



Demak,  $|x| \leq a$  tengsizlik  $-a \leq x \leq a$  qo‘sish tengsizlikning ayni o‘zini bildiradi, bunda  $a > 0$ .

Masalan,  $|x| \leq 2,5$  tengsizlik  $-2,5 \leq x \leq 2,5$  ni bildiradi;  $|x| < 3$  tengsizlik  $-3 < x < 3$  ni bildiradi.

**3- masala.**  $|5 - 3x| < 8$  tengsizlikni yeching.

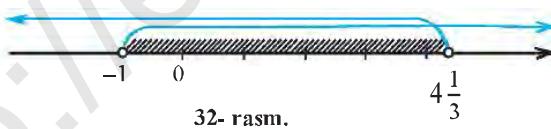
△ Berilgan tengsizlikni bunday ko‘rinishda yozib olamiz:

$$-8 < 5 - 3x < 8.$$

Bu qo‘sish tengsizlik quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasining xuddi o‘zini bildiradi:

$$\begin{cases} 5 - 3x < 8, \\ 5 - 3x > -8. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib,  $-1 < x < 4\frac{1}{3}$  ekanini topamiz (32-rasm). ▲



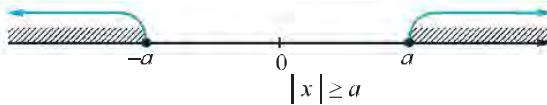
32- rasm.

Ushbu

$$|x| > a, \text{ bunda } a > 0$$

tengsizlikni qaraymiz.

Bu tengsizlikni 0 nuqtadan  $a$  dan kichik bo‘limgan masofada yotuvchi barcha  $x$  nuqtalar to‘plami, ya’ni  $x \geq a$  va  $x \leq -a$  nurlarning nuqtalari qanoatlantiradi (33-rasm).



33-rasm.

**4- masala.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $|x - 1| \geq 2$ .

△ 1)  $x - 1 \geq 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $x - 1 \geq 2$ . Quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x - 1 \geq 0, \\ x - 1 \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib,  $x \geq 3$  ni topamiz.

2)  $x - 1 < 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $-(x - 1) \geq 2$  yoki  $x - 1 \leq -2$ .

Quyidagi tengsizliklar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

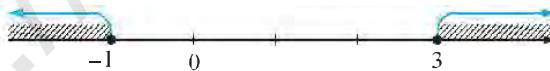
$$\begin{cases} x - 1 < 0, \\ x - 1 \leq -2. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib,  $x \leq -1$  ni topamiz.

Shunday qilib,  $|x - 1| \geq 2$  tengsizlikning yechimlari, birinchidan,  $x \geq 3$  sonlar, ikkinchidan esa  $x \leq -1$  sonlar bo'ladi.

**J a v o b :**  $x \leq -1, x \geq 3$ . ▲

$|x - 1| \geq 2$  tengsizlikning yechimlari 34- rasmida tasvirlangan.



34-rasm.

Agar

$$|x| \leq a$$

tengsizlikda  $a$  son nolga teng bo'lsa, u holda tengsizlik  $x=0$  dan iborat birligina (yagona) yechimga ega bo'ladi; bordi-yu, agar  $a < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tengsizlik yechimlarga ega bo'lmaydi.

Agar

$$|x| \geq \alpha$$

tengsizlikda  $\alpha$  son noldan kichik yoki unga teng bo'lsa, u holda istalgan son uning yechimi bo'ladi.

### Mashqlar

**266.** (Og'zaki.) Sonning moduli nimaga teng:

$$1) |23|; \quad 2) |4,7|; \quad 3) \left|\frac{2}{7}\right|; \quad 4) |-47|; \quad 5) |-2,1|; \quad 6) \left|-\frac{3}{8}\right|?$$

Tenglamani yeching (267-270):

**267.** 1)  $|x|=2,5$ ;      2)  $|x|=1,5$ ;      3)  $|x-1|=2$ ;

4)  $|x+3|=3$ ;      5)  $|x+4|=4$ ;      6)  $|x-4|=4$ .

**268.** 1)  $|x+4|=0$ ;      2)  $|x-2|=0$ ;      3)  $|2x-3|=0$ ;

4)  $|3-4x|=0$ ;      5)  $|7+3x|=0$ ;      6)  $|2x+5|=0$ .

**269.** 1)  $|3x-5|=5$ ;      2)  $|4x+3|=2$ ;      3)  $\left|\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}\right| = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

4)  $\left|\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}\right| = \frac{1}{4}$ ;      5)  $|7x-10|=4$ ;      6)  $|0,5-2x|=2,5$ .

**270.** 1)  $|-x|=3,4$ ;      2)  $|-x|=2,1$ ;      3)  $|5-x|=5$ ;

4)  $|3-x|=8$ ;      5)  $|x-7|=1$ ;      6)  $|5-x|=2$ .

**271.** Tengsizlikning yechimlari to'plamini son o'qida tasvirlang:

1)  $|x|<5$ ;      2)  $|x|\leq 4$ ;      3)  $|x|\leq 4$ ;      4)  $|x|>2$ .

**272.** Modulli tengsizlikni qo'sh tengsizlik shaklida yozing:

1)  $|x|\geq 3$ ;      2)  $|x|<2$ ;      3)  $|x|<3,5$ ;      4)  $|x|\leq 2,4$ .

**273.** Qo'sh tengsizlikni bitta modulli tengsizlik shaklida yozing:

1)  $-3,1 < x < 3,1$ ; 2)  $-0,3 \leq x \leq 0,3$ ; 3)  $-4,8 < x < 4,8$ .

Tengsizlikni yeching (**274–277**):

**274.** 1)  $|1+x| \leq 0,3$ ; 2)  $|2+x| < 0,2$ ; 3)  $|3-x| \leq \frac{2}{3}$ ;

4)  $|1-x| < \frac{3}{4}$ ; 5)  $|x-1| \leq 1$ ; 6)  $|x-4| \leq 2$ .

**275.** 1)  $|3x-4| < 5$ ; 2)  $|2x+3| < 3$ ; 3)  $|2-3x| \leq 2$ ;

4)  $|5-4x| \leq 1$ ; 5)  $|4x-1| < 7$ ; 6)  $|3-2x| \leq 3$ .

**276.** 1)  $|x-1| > 1,3$ ; 2)  $|x-2| \geq 1,1$ ; 3)  $|1-x| \geq \frac{1}{2}$ ;

4)  $|3-x| > \frac{2}{3}$ ; 5)  $|x-1| > 3,8$ ; 6)  $|5-4x| \leq 1$ .

**277.** 1)  $|4x-3| \geq 3$ ; 2)  $|3x-2| > 1$ ; 3)  $|3x-2| > 4$ ;

4)  $|4-5x| \geq 4$ ; 5)  $|6x-1| \leq 2$ ; 6)  $|3-5x| \geq 2$ .

**278.**  $x$  ning quyidagi tengsizlik bajariladigan barcha butun qiymatlarini toping:

1)  $|5x-2| < 8$ ; 2)  $|5x+3| < 7$ ; 3)  $|5-3x| \leq 1$ ;

4)  $|3-4x| \leq 3$ ; 5)  $|2x-5| < 1$ ; 6)  $|3-4x| \leq 6$ .

**279.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

1)  $|2x-3| > 5$ ; 2)  $|3x-1| \leq 4$ ; 3)  $|1-3x| \leq 1$ ;

4)  $|3-2x| \geq 3$ ; 5)  $|1,5x-2| \leq 1$ ; 6)  $|4-3x| > 2$ .

## 18- §. TAQRIBIY HISOBLASHLAR. MIQDORLARNING TAQRIBIY QIYMATLARI. YAQINLASHISH XATOLIGI

Amaliy masalalarni yechishda ko‘pincha *turli miqdorlarning taqribiy qiymatlari* bilan ish ko‘rishga to‘g‘ri keldi. Taqrifiy qiymatlar, odatda, ko‘p miqdordagi narsalarni, masalan, o‘rmondag‘i daraxtlar sonini sanashda; asboblar yordamida turli kattaliklarni, masalan, uzunlik, massa, temperaturani o‘lchashda; sonlarni yaxlitlashda hosil qilinadi.

Bir necha misollar qaraymiz:

- 1) Mustaqil O‘zbekistonning birinchi pochta markasi o‘zbek shoirasi Mollaroyim Nodiraga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, 2 million nusxada muomalaga chiqarildi;
  - 2) sinfda 36 nafar o‘quvchi bor;
  - 3) O‘zbekistonda 10 000 ga yaqin umumta’lim maktablari bor;
  - 4) Navoiy – Nukus temiryo‘lining uzunligi 342 km;
  - 5) ishchi cassadan 70 600 so‘m pul oldi;
  - 6) so‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda g‘alla ekini maydonlari 300 ming gek-targa ko‘paydi;
  - 7) Toshkentdan Buxorogacha bo‘lgan masofa 500 km;
  - 8) bir kilogramm bug‘doya 30 000 dona bug‘doy doni bor;
  - 9) Yerdan Quyoshgacha bo‘lgan masofa  $1,5 \cdot 10^8$  km;
  - 10) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat bayrog‘ida 12 ta yulduz bor.
- 2, 5, 10-misollarda miqdorlarning qiymatlari aniq, qolgan hollarda esa taqrifiy.

**1-masala.** O‘quvchilardan biri mакtabda nechta o‘quvchi o‘qishi haqidagi savolga „1000 ta“ deb javob berdi, ikkinchi o‘quvchi esa aynan shu savolga „950 ta“ deb javob berdi. Agar mакtabda 986 nafar o‘quvchi o‘qisa, kimning javobi aniqroq?

△ Birinchi o‘quvchi 14 taga, ikkinchisi esa 36 taga adashdi. Demak, birinchi o‘quvchining javobi aniqroq. ▲

Shuni ta’kidlaymizki, birinchi holda o‘quvchilar sonining aniq va taqrifiy qiymatlari orasidagi farq (ayirma) manfiy:

$$986 - 1000 = -14,$$

ikkinchi holda esa musbat:

$$986 - 950 = 36.$$

Amaliy jihatdan taqribiy qiymatning aniq qiymatdan u yoki bu tomonga chetlashishini, ya’ni aniq qiymat bilan taqribiy qiymat orasidagi ayirmaning modulini (absolut qiymatini) bilish muhimdir.



Miqdorning aniq qiymalı bilan uning taqribiy qiymalı orasidagi ayirmaning moduli *yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligi* deyiladi.

Shunday qilib, agar  $a$  – aniq qiymati  $x$  ga teng bo‘lgan miqdorning taqribiy qiymati bo‘lsa, u holda absolut xatolik

$$|x-a|$$

ga teng bo‘ladi.

Yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligi ko‘pincha oddiygina qilib *xatolik* deyiladi.

**2-masala.** Uchburchak burchaklari yig‘indisini transportir yordamida topishda  $182^\circ$  natija hosil qilindi. Bu yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligi qanday?

△ Uchburchak burchaklari yig‘indisining aniq qiymati  $180^\circ$  ga teng, taqribiy qiymati  $182^\circ$  ga teng. Shuning uchun absolut xatolik

$$|180^\circ - 182^\circ| = |-2^\circ| = 2^\circ$$

ga teng. ▲

**3-masala.**  $\frac{3}{7}$  sonining  $0,43$  o‘nli kasrga yaqinlashish xatoligini toping.

$$\Delta \left| \frac{3}{7} - 0,43 \right| = \left| \frac{3}{7} - \frac{43}{100} \right| = \left| \frac{300 - 301}{700} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{700} \right| = \frac{1}{700}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

### Mashqlar

- 280.** Misollarda keltirilgan sonlardan qaysilari miqdorlarning aniq qiymatlari, qaysilari esa taqribiy qiymatlari bo‘ladi;
- 1) bitta obinon 500 so‘m turadi;
  - 2) 12 varaqli daftar 60 so‘m turadi va qalinligi 3 mm;
  - 3) bir yilda avtomobil zavodi 200 mingta avtomobil ishlab chiqaradi?

- 281.** O‘quvchi kitob enini mashtabli chizg‘ich bilan o‘lchashda 16,2 cm dan 16,4 cm gacha oraliqdagi natijani hosil qildi.
- 1) Kitob enining aniq qiymatini aytish mumkinmi?
  - 2) Kitob enining bir nechta taqrifiy qiymatini ko‘rsating.
- 282.**  $\frac{4}{9}$  sonining:
- 1)  $\frac{6}{13}$ ;    2)  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;    3) 0,3;    4) 0,44;    5) 0,43;    6) 0,45
- soniga yaqinlashishining absolut xatoligini toping.
- 283.** Quyidagi sonlarning yaqinlashish xatoligini toping:
- 1) 0,1975 sonining 0,198 soni bilan;
  - 2) -3,254 sonining -3,25 soni bilan;
  - 3)  $-\frac{8}{17}$  sonining  $-\frac{1}{2}$  soni bilan;
  - 4)  $\frac{22}{7}$  sonining 3,14 soni bilan.
- 284.**  $a$  son  $x$  sonning taqrifiy qiymati bo‘lsin. Agar
- 1)  $x = 5,346$ ,  $a = 5,3$ ;
  - 2)  $x = 4,82$ ,  $a = 4,9$ ;
  - 3)  $x = 15,9$ ,  $a = 16$ ;
  - 4)  $x = 25,08$ ,  $a = 25$
- bo‘lsa, yaqinlashish xatoligini toping.
- 285.** To‘rburchak ichki burchaklarining yig‘indisi  $360^\circ$  ga tengligi ma’lum. To‘rburchak ichki burchaklarining yig‘indisini transportir yordami bilan topishda  $363^\circ$  natija hosil qilindi. Shu yaqinlashishning xatoligi nimaga teng?
- 286.**  $y = 7x + 9$  va  $y = 1$  to‘g‘ri chiziqlar grafiklari yordamida bu to‘g‘ri chiziqlar abssissasi  $-1$  ga teng bo‘lgan nuqtada kesishishi aniqlandi. Shu yaqinlashishning xatoligi nimaga teng?
- 287.** 0,33 o‘nli kasr  $\frac{1}{3}$  sonining absolut xatoligi 0,01 dan kichik taqrifiy qiymati bo‘lishi to‘g‘rimi?

## 19-§. XATOLIKNI BAHOLASH

Ko'pgina hollarda miqdorlarning aniq qiymatlari noma'lum bo'ladi, shuning uchun yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligini topish mumkin bo'lmaydi. Shunday bo'lsa-da, ko'pincha, agar ortig'i bilan va kami bilan yaqinlashishlar ma'lum bo'lsa, *absolut xatolikni baholash* mumkin bo'ladi.

**1- masala.** Xona termometrida suyuqlik ustunchasining yuqori oxiri  $21$  bilan  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  belgilari orasida turibdi. Temperaturaning taqribiyligi qiymati sifatida  $21,5$  soni olindi. Yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligini baholang.

△ *t* temperaturaning aniq qiymati noma'lum, biroq

$$21 \leq t \leq 22$$

deb tasdiqlash mumkin.

Temperaturaning aniq qiymati bilan taqribiyligi orasidagi ayirmani, ya'ni  $t - 21,5$  ayirmani baholash uchun bu qo'sh tengsizlikning har bir qisimidan  $21,5$  sonini ayiramiz.

$-0,5 \leq t - 21,5 \leq 0,5$  ni, ya'ni  $|t - 21,5| \leq 0,5$  ni hosil qilamiz. Shunday qilib, absolut xatolik  $0,5$  dan katta emas. ▲

Bu holda temperatura  $0,5$  gacha aniqlikda o'lchangan deyiladi va bunday yoziladi:

$$t = 21,5 \pm 0,5.$$

Umuman, agar  $a$  son  $x$  sonning taqribiyligi qiymati va  $|x - a| \leq h$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  son  $a$  songa  $h$  gacha aniqlik bilan teng deyiladi va bunday yoziladi:

$$x - a + h. \quad (1)$$

$$|x - a| \leq h \text{ tengsizlik}$$

$$a - h \leq x \leq a + h \quad (2)$$

qo'sh tengsizlikning xuddi o'zini anglatishini eslatib o'tamiz.

Masalan,  $x = 2,43 \pm 0,01$  yozuv  $x$  son  $2,43$  ga  $0,01$  gacha aniqlikda tengligini, ya'ni  $2,43 - 0,01 \leq x \leq 2,43 + 0,01$  yoki  $2,42 \leq x \leq 2,44$  ekanini bildiradi.

$2,42$  va  $2,44$  sonlari  $x$  sonning, mos ravishda, kami bilan va ortig'i bilan olinigan taqribiyligi qiymatlari bo'ladi.

Odatda, 1- masalada qaralgan temperaturani o'lchashda, temperaturaning taqribiyligi qiymati sifatida  $21$  yoki  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  olinadi. Bu holda har bir yaqinla-

shishning absolut xatoligi  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan oshmaydi. Shuning uchun, odatda, bo'limlari oralig'i  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan bo'lgan termometr yordamida temperatura o'lchanganda o'lchash  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  gacha aniqlik bilan olib boriladi, deb hisoblanadi.

Shunga o'xshash boshqa o'lchov asboblari uchun ham o'lchash aniqligi, odatda, asbobning eng kichik bo'limi bo'yicha hisoblanadi. Masalan, uzunlik mikrometr bilan 0,01 mm gacha aniqlikda o'lchanadi, temperatura tibbiyot termometri bilan  $0,1^{\circ}\text{C}$  gacha aniqlikda o'lchanadi, sekund mili bo'lgan qo'il soati vaqtini 1 sekundgacha aniqlikda ko'rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, o'lchash xatoligi miqdor qanday asbob bilan o'lchanayotganiga bog'liq. Yaqinlashish xatoligi qancha kichik bo'lsa, o'lchov asbobi shuncha aniq bo'ladi.

Taqribiy qiymatlardan ko'pincha oddiy kasrlarni o'nli kasrlarga almashtirishda foydalilanadi.

**2- masala.** 0,43 soni  $\frac{13}{30}$  kasrning 0,01 gacha aniqlikdagi taqribiy qiymati ekanini isbotlang.

△ Bunda

$$\left| \frac{13}{30} - 0,43 \right| \leq 0,01$$

ekanini isbotlash talab etiladi. Ayirmani hisoblaymiz:

$$\frac{13}{30} - 0,43 = \frac{13}{30} - \frac{43}{100} = \frac{130-129}{300} = \frac{1}{300}.$$

Demak,  $\left| \frac{13}{30} - 0,43 \right| = \frac{1}{300}; \frac{1}{300} \leq 0,01$  bo'lgani uchun  $\left| \frac{13}{30} - 0,43 \right| \leq 0,01$

bo'ladi. ▲

### Mashqlar

**188.** Quyidagi yozuv nimani anglatadi:

$$1) x = 3,9 + 0,2; \quad 2) x = 0,4 - 0,15; \quad 3) x = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{1}{10};$$

$$4) x = 0,73 \pm 0,01; \quad 5) x = -135 \pm 1; \quad 6) x = -2\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10};$$

$$7) x = -1 \pm 0,1; \quad 8) x = 9,5 \pm 0,2; \quad 9) x = -3,2 \pm 0,01?$$

- 289.** Qo'sh tengsizlik ko'rnishida yozing:
- 1)  $x = 11 \pm 0,5$ ;    2)  $m = 142 \pm 1$ ;    3)  $l = 3,7 \pm 0,1$ ;  
4)  $v = 900 \pm 5$ ;    5)  $x - a \pm h$ ;    6)  $y = m \pm n$ .
- 290.** 1)  $x = 4 \pm 0,1$ ;    2)  $x = 2,7 \pm 0,1$ ;  
3)  $x = -0,6 \pm 0,12$ ;    4)  $x = -5,9 \pm 0,2$
- ekani ma'lum  $x$  sonning kami bilan va ortig'i bilan olingan taqribiy qiymatlarini toping.
- 291.**  $x = 5,8 = 0,2$  bo'lsin. Aniq qiyomat quyidagiga teng bo'lishi mumkinmi:  
1) 5,9;    2) 6,001;    3) 6;    4) 5,81;    5) 5,75;    6) 5,6?
- 292.**  $x = 8,7 \pm 0,4$  bo'lsin.  $x$  son quyidagiga teng bo'lishi mumkinmi:  
1) 8,222;    2) 8,4;    3) 9;    4) 9,5;    5) 9,3?
- 293.**  $x$  sonning uning kami bilan va ortig'i bilan yaqinlashishlarining o'rta arifmetigiga teng taqribiy qiyamatini ko'rsating:  
1)  $20 \leq x \leq 22$ ;    2)  $5 \leq x \leq 6$ ;    3)  $4,5 \leq x \leq 4,8$ ;  
4)  $3,7 \leq x \leq 4,1$ ;    5)  $2,81 \leq x \leq 2,83$ ;    6)  $0,55 \leq x \leq 0,6$ .
- 294.** Isbotlang:  
1) 2,7 soni 2,7356 sonining 0,5 gacha aniqlikdagi taqribiy qiymati;  
2) 0,27 soni  $\frac{11}{40}$  kasrning 0,01 gacha aniqlikdagi taqribiy qiymati.
- 295.** 4 soni 4,3 kasrning 0,5 gacha aniqlikda olingan taqribiy qiymati bo'ladimi? 0,1 gacha aniqlikdagi-chi?
- 296.** Optik va radiolokatsion o'lchashlarga ko'ra Merkuriyning diametri ( $4880 \pm 2$ ) km ga, Veneraning radiusi ( $6050 \pm 5$ ) km ga teng. O'lhash natijalarini qo'sh tengsizlik ko'rnishida yozing.
- 297.** Ishchi silindrning diametrini o'lhash uchun 10,00; 10,04; 10,08 mm va hokazo 10,56 mm gacha diametrlri tirqishlarga ega bo'lgan moslamadan foydalanadi. Bunda o'lhashlar aniqligi qanday?
- 298.** Texnik nazorat bo'limida silindr diametri 0,1 mm gacha aniqlikda o'lchanadi. Ko'rsatma bo'yicha silindr diametri  $167,8 \leq d \leq 168,2$  oraliqda bo'lsa, u yaroqli hisoblanadi. Agar o'lhash natijasida silindr diametri 168,1 mm ga teng bo'lsa, texnik nazorat bo'limi uni yaroqsiz deb topadimi?

## 20-§. SONLARNI YAXLITLASH

Sonlarni yaxlitlashdan fizika, matematika, texnikaning ko‘pgina amaliy masalalarida har xil kattalik (miqdor)larning taqribiy qiymatlari bilan ish ko‘rishda foydalaniladi.

Masalan, dengiz sathida va  $45^{\circ}$  kenglikda jismalarning erkin tushish tezlanishi  $9,80665 \text{ m/s}^2$  ga teng. Odatda, bu son o‘ndan birgacha yaxlitlanadi:  $9,8$ . U bunday yoziladi:  $g \approx 9,8$  (o‘qiladi:  $g$  taqriban  $9,8$  ga teng).

**!**  $x \approx a$  yozuv  $a$  son  $x$  sonning taqribiy qiymati ekanini anglatadi.

**1- m a s a l a .** To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak shaklidagi yer maydonining yuzi  $25 \text{ m}^2$  ga, uning bo‘yi  $8 \text{ m}$  ga teng. Maydonning enini toping.

△ Maydonning eni 1 metr bo‘lsin, bu holda

$$1 - 25 : 8 = 3,125.$$

**Javob:**  $3,125 \text{ m}$ . ▲

Amalda bunday natija, odatda, o‘ndan birgacha yaxlitlanadi, ya’ni  $1 \approx 3,1$  deb hisoblanadi.

Sonlarni yaxlitlash qoidasini quyidagi misolda qaraymiz.  $3,647$  sonini yuzdan birgacha yaxlitlash talab etilsin. Kami bilan yaxlitlash uchun oxirgi  $7$  raqamini tushirib qoldiramiz, natijada  $3,64$  ni hosil qilamiz. Ortig‘i bilan yaxlitlash uchun oxirgi  $7$  raqamini tushirib qoldirib, undan oldingi raqamni bir birlikka ortiramiz. Natijada  $3,65$  ni hosil qilamiz.

Birinchi holda yaxlitlashning absolut xatoligi

$$|3,647 - 3,64| = 0,007$$

ga, ikkinchi holda

$$|3,647 - 3,65| = 0,003$$

ga teng.

Ikkinci holdagi yaqinlashish xatoligi birinchi holdagidan kam. Demak, qaralayotgan misolda ortig‘i bilan yaxlitlash ma’qul sanaladi.

Yaqinlashishning absolut xatoligi eng kam bo‘lishi uchun musbat sonlarni yaxlitlashda quyidagi qoidadan foydalaniladi.

**!** Agar birinchi tushirib qoldiriladigan raqam 5 dan kichik bolsa, u holda kami bilan yaxlitlash kerak, agar bu raqam 5 dan katta yokiunga teng bo‘lsa, u holda ortig‘i bilan yaxlitlash kerak.

Masalan, o‘ndan birgacha yaxlitlashda

$$3,647 \approx 3,6, \quad 2,658 \approx 2,7$$

ni hosil qilamiz; yuzdan birgacha yaxlitlashda

$$0,6532 \approx 0,65, \quad 9,0374 \approx 9,04$$

ni hosil qilamiz.

**2- m a s a 1 a.**  $\frac{2}{7}$  sonini shu songa 0,01 gacha aniqlikda teng bo‘lgan o‘nli kasr bilan almashtiring.

▲ 2 ni 7 ga bo‘lish natijasini verguldan keyin uchta raqamli o‘nli kasr ko‘rinishida yozamiz:

$$\frac{2}{7} = 0,285\dots$$

Bu sonni yuzdan birgacha yaxlitlab,  $\frac{2}{7} \approx 0,29$  ni hosil qilamiz. ▲

Bu masalani yechish uchun  $\frac{2}{7}$  ning 0,01 gacha aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiyamatini topishda uning verguldan keyin uchta raqamini topish kerak bo‘ldi. Agar  $\frac{2}{7}$  sonining 0,001 gacha aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiyamatini topish talab qilinganda edi, u holda to‘rtta o‘nli raqamni topish kerak bo‘lar edi.

### Mashqlar

- 299.** Sonlarni navbatli bilan 0,001, 0,01, 0,1 gacha, birlikkargacha, o‘nliklarga-cha, yuzliklarga-cha, mingliklarga-cha yaxlitlang: 3285,05384; 6377,00753; 1234,5336.
- 300.** 15,75 va 317,25 sonlarini birlikkargacha kami va ortig‘i bilan yaxlitlang. Har bir yaxlitlashning absolut xatoligini toping.
- 301.** Sonni 0,1 gacha aniqlikda o‘nli kasr ko‘rinishida tasvirlang:

$$1) \frac{13}{8}; \quad 2) \frac{17}{25}; \quad 3) \frac{39}{129}; \quad 4) \frac{11}{3}; \quad 5) \frac{5}{7}; \quad 6) \frac{19}{11}.$$

**302.** Sonni 0,01 gacha aniqlikda o‘nli kasr ko‘rinishida tasvirlang:

$$1) \frac{3}{7}; \quad 2) \frac{7}{99}; \quad 3) \frac{5}{19}; \quad 4) 1\frac{2}{3}; \quad 5) 2\frac{3}{11}; \quad 6) 5\frac{1}{14}.$$

**303.** Sonni 0,001 gacha aniqlikda o‘nli kasr ko‘rinishida tasvirlang:

$$1) \frac{2}{7}; \quad 2) \frac{5}{13}; \quad 3) 2\frac{3}{11}; \quad 4) 7\frac{9}{14}; \quad 5) 3\frac{1}{7}; \quad 6) 1\frac{18}{19}.$$

**304.** 0°C da vodorod molekulasingin o‘rtacha harakat tezligi 1693 m/s ga teng. Bir o‘quvchi bu sonni 1690 m/s qilib, ikkinchisi esa 1700 m/s qilib yaxlitladi. Har bir yaxlitlashning absolut xatoligini toping. Qaysi holda yaqinlashish xatoligi kichik?

## 21- §. NISBIY XATOLIK

Ayni bir miqdorning turli yaqinlashishlari aniqligini taqqoslash uchun absolut xatolikdan foydalaniladi. Agar turli miqdorlarning yaqinlashishlari taqqoslansa, u holda absolut xatolik yetarli emas.

Masalan, Toshkentdan Samarcandgacha bo‘lgan masofa  $(300 \pm 1)$  km ga teng. Qalamning uzunligi  $(21,3 \pm 0,1)$  cm ga teng. Birinchi holda absolut xatolik 1 km dan ortiq emas, ikkinchi holda 1 mm dan ortiq emas. Xo‘sish, qalamning uzunligi Toshkentdan Samarcandgacha bo‘lgan masofaga qaraganda aniqroq o‘lchanayotgan deyish mumkinmi?

Toshkentdan Samarcandgacha bo‘lgan masofani o‘lchashda 300 km ga 1 km dan ortiq bo‘lmagan absolut xatolikka yo‘l qo‘yilgan. Demak, xatolik o‘lchanayotgan kattalikning  $\frac{1}{300} \cdot 100\% \approx 0,33\%$  ini tashkil etadi.

Qalamning uzunligini o‘lchashda 21,3 cm ga 0,1 cm dan ortiq bo‘lmagan absolut xatolikka yo‘l qo‘yilgan. Demak, bu holda xatolik o‘lchanayotgan kattalikning  $\frac{0,1}{21,3} \cdot 100\% \approx 0,47\%$  ini tashkil etadi.

Shunday qilib, shaharlar orasidagi masofa qalamning uzunligiga qaraganda aniqroq o‘lchanayotgan.

Yaqinlashish sifatini baholash uchun nisbiy xatolik tushunchasi kiritiladi.



*Nishiy xatolik deb miqdorning absolut xatoligining uning taqribiy qiymati moduliga nishbatiga aytildi.*

Shunday qilib, agar  $a$  son  $x$  ning taqribiy qiymati bo'lsa, u holda absolut xatolik  $|x-a|$  ga teng, nisbiy xatolik esa  $\frac{|x-a|}{|a|}$  ga teng. Nisbiy xatolik odatda protsent (foiz)larda ifodalanadi.

**M a s a 1 a.** Yer massasining taqribiy qiymati  $(5,98 \pm 0,01) \cdot 10^{21}$  kg ga teng. Ov miltig'i o'qining massasi  $(9 \pm 1)$  g ga teng. Qaysi o'lchash aniqroq?

△ Har bir o'lchashning nisbiy xatoligini baholaymiz:

$$1) \frac{0,01 \cdot 10^{21}}{5,98 \cdot 10^{21}} \cdot 100\% \approx 0,2\%; \quad 2) \frac{1}{9} \cdot 100\% \approx 11\%.$$

Yer massasi aniqroq o'lchangan. ▲

### *Mashqilar*

- 305.** Sonni birlklargacha yaxlitlang hamda yaxlitlashning absolut va nisbiy xatoliklarini toping:
- 1) 3,45;    2) 10,59;    3) 23,263;    4) 0,892;    5) 1,947.
- 306.** 1)  $\frac{1}{3}$  sonining 0,33 soni bilan; 2)  $\frac{1}{7}$  sonining 0,14 soni bilan yaqinlashshining nisbiy xatoligini toping.
- 307.** Qaysi o'lchash aniqroq:
- 1)  $a = (750 \pm 1)$  m mi yoki  $b = (1,25 \pm 0,01)$  m mi;
- 2)  $p = (10,6 \pm 0,1)$  s mi yoki  $q = (1,25 \pm 0,01)$  s mi?
- 308.** Ihar xil asboblar bilan bir vaqtida bug' temperaturasi o'lchandi va birinchi holda  $t = (104 \pm 1)$  °C, ikkinchi holda  $t = (103,8 - 0,1)$  °C, uchinchi holda  $t = (103,86 \pm 0,01)$  °C natijalar olindi. Ihar bir o'lchashning nisbiy xatoligini baholang.

- 309.** Ikki o‘quvchi uzunliklarni o‘lchashga doir amaliy ishlarni bajarishda  $(203 \pm 1)$  mm va  $(120 \pm 1)$  cm natijani hosil qildi. O‘quvchilardan qaysi biri ishni sifatli bajargan?
- 310.** 1)  $x$  sonning taqribiyligi  $a$  ga teng. Yaqinlashishning nisbiy xatoligi  $0,01$  ga teng, ya’ni  $1\%$ . Agar  $a = 2,71$  bo‘lsa, absolut xatolikni toping.  
 2)  $x$  sonning taqribiyligi  $b$  ga teng. Yaqinlashishning nisbiy xatoligi  $0,001$  ga teng, ya’ni  $0,1\%$ . Agar  $b = 0,398$  bo‘lsa, absolut xatolikni toping.
- 311.** Quyoshning massasi  $(2 \cdot 10^{33} \pm 0,1 \cdot 10^{33})$  g. Bolalar koptogining massasi  $(2,5 \pm 0,1) \cdot 10^2$  g. Qaysi o‘lchash aniqroq?

### *II bobga doir mashqlar*

Tenglamani yeching (**312–313**):

**312.** 1)  $x(2x + 5) = 0$ ;      2)  $x(3x - 4) = 0$ ;  
 3)  $(x - 5)(3x + 1) = 0$ ;      4)  $(x + 4)(2x - 1) = 0$ .

**313.** 1)  $\frac{2x+3}{3x-1} = 0$ ;      2)  $\frac{1-2x}{2x+5} = 0$ ;      3)  $\frac{(2x+1)(x+2)}{x-3} = 0$ ;      4)  $\frac{(x-3)(2x+4)}{x+1} = 0$ .

**314.** Son o‘qida  $a$  nuqta  $b$  nuqtadan chapda yotadi. Quyidagi son musbatmi yoki manfiymi:  
 1)  $b-a$ ;      2)  $2+b-a$ ;      3)  $a-b$ ;      4)  $a-3-b$ ?

**315.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

1)  $x + 9 > 8 - 4x$ ;      2)  $3(y - 4) \geq 4 - (1 - 3y)$ ;  
 3)  $5(0,2 + y) - 1,8 \geq 4,3 + 5y$ ;      4)  $3(x - 5) + 9 > 15$ .

**316.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

1)  $\begin{cases} 0,5(x + 3) - 0,8 < 0,4(x + 2) - 0,3, \\ 0,7(2 - x) + 1,3 < 0,6(1 - x) + 2,2; \end{cases}$   
 2)  $\begin{cases} 1,5(x - 2) - 2,1 < 1,3(x - 1) + 2,5, \\ 1,3(x + 3) + 1,7 > 1,6(x + 2) + 1,8. \end{cases}$

**317.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1) |x - 1| = 3, 4; & 2) |1 - x| = 2, 4; & 3) |1 - 2x| = 5; \\ 4) |3x - 2| = 1; & 5) |4x - 1| = 3; & 6) |2x + 7| = 9. \end{array}$$

**318.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1) |x - 1| \leq 3, 4; & 2) |x - 1| \geq 3, 4; & 3) |x - 1| < 3, 4; \\ 4) |2x + 1| \geq 3; & 5) |3 + 2x| \leq 1; & 6) |1 - 3x| \geq 4. \end{array}$$

### **O'ZINGIZNI TEKSHIRIB KO'RING!**

**1.**  $x$  ning istalgan qiymatida

$$\frac{1}{2}x(2x - 4) \geq (x - 2)x$$

tengsizlikning to'g'riligini isbotlang.

**2.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

$$1) 12 - 5x > 0; \quad 2) 3x - 7 \leq 4(x + 2); \quad 3) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3-x}{4} < 2.$$

**3.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$1) \begin{cases} 3x - 13 > 0, \\ 25 - 4x > 0; \end{cases} \quad 2) \begin{cases} 4x - 13 \geq 3x - 10, \\ 11 - 4x \leq 12 - 3x; \end{cases}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} 5x + 3 < 3x - 7, \\ 1 - 2x > x + 4; \end{cases} \quad 4) \begin{cases} 5x - 7 \leq 2 - 4x, \\ 7 - 3x \geq 1 - 5x. \end{cases}$$

**319.**  $a < 2b$  bo'lsin. Isbotlang:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) 4a - 2b < a + 4b; & 2) 3a - 2b < a + 2b; \\ 3) a + 2b > 3a - 2b; & 4) a + b > 4a - 5b. \end{array}$$

**320.** Uchburghakning bir tomoni 4 cm dan uzun, ikkinchi tomoni birinchisidan 1,5 marta uzun, uchinchi tomoni ikkinchisidan 1,5 marta uzun. Uchburghakning perimetri 19 cm dan uzun ekanini isbotlang.

- 321.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $y = -x + 1$  va  $y = x - 2$  funksiyalarning qiymatlari bir vaqtida: 1) musbat; 2) manfiy; 3) 1 dan katta; 4) 2 dan katta bo‘ladi?
- 322.** Juft sonning undan keyin keluvchi juft sonning uchlangani bilan yig‘indisi 134 dan katta, ayni shu juft sonning undan oldin keluvchi juft sonning ikkilangani bilan yig‘indisi 104 dan kichik. Shu sonni toping.
- 323.** Toq sonning undan keyin keluvchi toq sonning ikkilangani bilan yig‘indisi 151 dan kichik, ayni shu toq sonning undan oldin keluvchi toq sonning uchlangani bilan yig‘indisi 174 dan katta. Shu sonni toping.
- 324.** Qo‘sh tengsizlik ko‘rinishida yozing:  
 1)  $x = 12 \pm 0,3$ ;      2)  $y = 23 \pm 1$ ;      3)  $x = a \pm 1$ ;  
 4)  $y - m \pm 0,1$ ;      5)  $z = 1,8 \pm 0,01$ ;      6)  $z = b \pm 0,2$ .
- 325.** Quyidagi sonni 0,01 gacha aniqlikda o‘nli kasr ko‘rinishida tasvirlang:  
 1)  $\frac{5}{11}$ ;      2)  $\frac{3}{22}$ ;      3)  $\frac{3}{13}$ ;      4)  $\frac{2}{7}$ ;      5)  $\frac{17}{24}$ ;      6)  $\frac{5}{12}$ .
- 326.** Uzunligi  $l = 0,25$  m, ko‘ndalang kesimining yuzi  $S \approx 1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mm<sup>2</sup>, solishtirma qarshiligi  $\rho \approx 0,017 \Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$  bo‘lgan mis tayoqchaning qarshilagini hisoblang  $\left( R = \frac{\rho l}{S} \right)$ .
- 327.** Agar  $m = 7,6$  kg,  $v = 4,2$  m/s bo‘lsa, jismning kinetik energiyasini formula bo‘yicha hisoblang.
- $$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$
- 328.** 20 cm li kesmani o‘lchashda 0,5 mm xatolikka yo‘l qo‘yildi, 1000 km masofani o‘lchashda esa xatolik 200 m ni tashkil qiladi. Qaysi o‘lhash aniqroq?
- 329.** Aholisi 57 100 kishidan iborat bo‘lgan shaharda har bir qon guruhiiga mansub kishilar qanchadan uchrashini aniqlash maqsadida tibbiy tadqiqot o‘tkazildi. Qoni I guruhga to‘g‘ri keladigan kishilar 32,9% ni, II guruhdagilar 35,8% ni, III guruhdagilar 23,2% ni va IV guruhdagilar 8,1% ni tashkil etishi aniqlandi. Har bir qon guruhidagi kishilardan shaharda nechtadan yashaydi?



## II bobga doir sinov mashqlari – testlar

1. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $5(x-3) + 2x < 4x + 3$ .  
A)  $x < 6$ ;      B)  $x < -6$ ;      C)  $x > 6$ ;      D)  $x > -6$ .
2. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $4(x-1) + 5(x+1) < 6(x+2) + 7(x-1)$ .  
A)  $x < -1$ ;      B)  $x > -1$ ;      C)  $x < 1$ ;      D)  $x > 1$ .
3. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\frac{2x-3}{4} > \frac{x+1}{6} - \frac{4x+3}{3}$ .  
A)  $x > 1$ ;      B)  $x \leq 1$ ;      C)  $x > -0,05$ ;      D)  $x < 2$ .
4.  $7x + 5 \geq 3(x-1) - 4x$  tengsizlikning yechimi bo‘ladigan eng kichik butun sonni toping:  
A)  $x = 2$ ;      B)  $x = -2$ ;      C)  $x = 3$ ;      D)  $x = -1$ .
5.  $7(1-x) > 5(3-x)$  tengsizlikning yechimi bo‘ladigan eng katta butun sonni toping:  
A)  $x = -5$ ;      B)  $x = -3$ ;      C)  $x = 2$ ;      D)  $x = -2$ .
6.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{3x-6}{5}$  kasr  $\frac{4x-5}{15}$  va  $\frac{4-x}{3}$  kasrlar yig‘indi-  
sidan kichik bo‘ladi?  
A)  $x < 3,3$ ;      B)  $x > 2,3$ ;      C)  $x \leq -2,3$ ;      D)  $x > 4,5$ .
7.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\frac{3-5x}{4}$  va  $\frac{7x+3}{6}$  kasrlar ayirmasi  $\frac{3x+5}{12}$  kasrdan  
katta bo‘ladi?  
A)  $x < \frac{1}{16}$ ;      B)  $x < -\frac{1}{16}$ ;      C)  $x > \frac{1}{16}$ ;      D)  $x > -\frac{1}{16}$ .
8. Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:  
$$\begin{cases} 3(1-x) > 5 - 4x, \\ 13 - 4x < 1. \end{cases}$$
  
A)  $x > \frac{1}{2}$ ;      B)  $\frac{1}{2} < x < 3$ ;      C)  $x > 3$ ;      D)  $x > -3$ .

**9.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-3}{3} \leq \frac{x+2}{2}, \\ \frac{x-4}{5} \geq \frac{x-5}{4}. \end{cases}$$

- A)  $1 \leq x \leq 9$ ;    B)  $-12 \leq x$ ;    C)  $x \geq 9$ ;    D)  $-12 \leq x \leq 9$ .

**10.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

$$\begin{cases} (x+3)(x+2) \leq (x+4)(x-1) + 5, \\ 2(5x-1) \geq 3(3x-2). \end{cases}$$

- A)  $-4 \leq x \leq -2,5$ ;    B)  $-4 \leq x \leq 2,5$ ;    C)  $4 \leq x \leq 2,5$ ;    D)  $0 \leq x \leq 2,5$ .

**11.** Tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimi bo‘ladigan eng kichik butun sonni toping:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} > 1, \\ 3x - 2 > x + 2. \end{cases}$$

- A)  $x=7$ ;    B)  $x=-7$ ;    C)  $x=6$ ;    D)  $x=3$ .

**12.** Tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimi bo‘ladigan eng katta butun sonni toping:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} < 1, \\ \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} < \frac{1}{6}. \end{cases}$$

- A)  $x=-2$ ;    B)  $x=1$ ;    C)  $x=2$ ;    D)  $x=0$ .

**13.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $|4x-5| \leq 3$ .

- A)  $x \geq -2$ ;    B)  $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$ ;    C)  $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ ;    D)  $-2 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ .

**14.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $|1-3x| \leq 2$ .

- A)  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$ ;    B)  $-1 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$ ;    C)  $\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1$ ;    D)  $-\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1$ .

- 15.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  $|3 - 2x| \geq 1$ .
- A)  $x \leq 1, x \geq 2$ ;    B)  $x \leq -1, x \geq -2$ ;    C)  $x \leq 2, x \geq 3$ ;    D)  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ .
- 16.** Sonning aniq qiymati 1,483, taqribiy qiymati 1,48 bo'lsa, yaqinlashish xatoligini toping.
- A) 0,003;    B) 0,435;    C) 1,335;    D) 0,445.
- 17.** Sonning aniq qiymati  $\frac{8}{17}$ , taqribiy qiymati  $\frac{1}{2}$  bo'lsa, yaqinlashish xatoligini toping:
- A)  $\frac{1}{33}$ ;    B)  $\frac{1}{34}$ ;    C)  $\frac{1}{35}$ ;    D)  $\frac{7}{15}$ .
- 18.** Qo'sh tengsizlik ko'rinishida yozing:  $a = -1,8 \pm 0,2$ .
- A)  $-2 < a < -1,6$ ;    C)  $-2 \leq a \leq -1,6$ ;
- B)  $-1,6 \leq a \leq -2$ ;    D)  $2 \leq a \leq 1,82$ .
- 19.** Qo'sh tengsizlik ko'rinishida yozing:  $a = 2,71 \pm 0,01$ .
- A)  $2,7 < a < 2,72$ ;    C)  $2,7 \leq a < 2,711$ ;
- B)  $-1,6 \leq a \leq -2$ ;    D)  $2,7 \leq a \leq 2,72$ .
- 20.**  $\frac{8}{15}$  ni 0,01 gacha aniqlikda o'nli kasr ko'rinishida yozing:
- A) 0,53;    B) 0,05;    C) 0,61;    D) 0,54.
- 21.**  $\frac{5}{14}$  ni 0,001 gacha aniqlikda o'nli kasr ko'rinishida yozing:
- A) 0,357;    B) 0,353;    C) 0,456;    D) 0,361.
- 22.** Xonaning uzunligi  $(5 \pm 0,02)$  m ga teng. O'lchashning nisbiy xatoligini aniqlang:
- A) 4%;    B) 0,4%;    C) 0,02%;    D) 0,05%.

- 23.** Ikki qishloq orasidagi masofa ( $100 \pm 1$ ) km ga teng. O'lchashning nisbiy xatoligini aniqlang:
- A) 2%;      B) 0,5%;      C) 1%;      D) 1,5%.
- 24.** Sonni yuzdan birgacha yaxlitlang. Yaxlitlashning nisbiy xatoligini toping: 5,7635.
- A) 5,76; 0,8%;      C) 5,77; 0,08%;  
 B) 5,76; 0,9%;      D) 5,76; 0,06%.
- 25.** Sonni o'ndan birgacha yaxlitlang. Yaxlitlashning nisbiy xatoligini toping: 2,2941.
- A) 2,3; 0,26%;      C) 2,3; 0,3%;  
 B) 2,2; 2,5%;      D) 2,3; 0,4%.



### Tarixiy masalalar

1. *Evklid masalasi.* Agar  $a, b, c, d$  — musbat sonlar,  $a$  — ularning eng kattasi va  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a+d > b+c$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

2. *Aleksandriyalik Papp masalasi.* Agar  $a, b, c, d$  musbat sonlar va  $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $ad > bc$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

3. *Bernulli tengsizligi.* Agar  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > -1$  va  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  sonlarning hammasi bir xil ishorali bo'lsa,  $(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_n) \geq 1+x_1+\dots+x_n$  bo'ladи.

Bernulli tengsizligini  $n=2, 3$  bo'lgan hol uchun isbotlang.

4.  $(1+a)^2 \approx 1+2a$  taqribiyl formuladan foydalaniб, hisoblang va xatolikni baholang:

$$1) (1,01)^2; \quad 2) (1,001)^2; \quad 3) (0,99)^2; \quad 4) (0,999)^2.$$

5. Vakuumda yorug'lik tezligini o'lchash  $299796 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}$  natijani berdi, bunda o'lchash aniqligi  $4 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}$  bo'ldi. Nisbiy xatolikni toping.

6. Kishining soch tolasi yo'g'onligi  $(0,15 \pm 0,005)$  mm ga teng. Yerdan Oygacha bo'lgan masofa esa  $(380\ 000 \pm 500)$  km ga teng. Qaysi o'lchash aniqroq bajarilgan?

7. *Akmim papirusida*: „Uzunligi  $r=5$  va  $R=10$  radiusli aylanalar uzunliklari ning o'rta arifmetigiga teng doira yuzi shu radiusli doiralar yuzlarining o'rta arifmetigiga teng“, deyilgan ekan. Bundagi absolut va nisbiy xatoliklarni toping.

## Tarixiy ma'lumotlar

$>$  (katta) va  $<$  (kichik) belgilar – qat'iy tengsizlik belgilari birinchi bor ingliz olimi T. Garriotning 1631- yilda chop etilgan risolasida keltirilgan.  $\geq$  (katta yoki teng) va  $\leq$  (kichik yoki teng) belgilar – noqat'iy tengsizlik belgilari esa 1734- yilda fransuz matematigi P. Buge kiritgan.

$x$  sonning modulini  $|x|$  kabi belgilashni mashhur nemis matematigi K. Veyershtras 1841-yilda taklif etgan.

Qadimgi Misr va Bobilda topilgan matematik bitiklar kishilar juda qadim zamonlardan taqrifiy hisoblashlarning ba'zi usullari bilan tanish okanliklarini ko'rsatadi. 4000 yil oldinoq Bobil olimlari sonlarni ko'paytirish, kvadratga ko'tarish, teskarri sonlar jadvallarini tuzish bilan bir qatorda, sonlardan kvadrat ildiz chiqarish jadvallarini ham tuzishgan. Ular natural sonlarning kvadrat ildizlari taqrifiy qiyamatlarini topa olganlar.

2-, 3- darajali tenglama ildizlarini taqrifiy hisoblash usullarini Qadimgi Xitoy, O'rta Osiyo olimlari topishgan.

Mirzo Ulug'bek ilmiy maktabining olimlari astronomik jadvallar („Zij“lar) ni aniqroq tuzish uchun taqrifiy hisoblashning yangi usullarini yaratganlar. Mirzo Ulug'bek akademiyasining yetakchi olimlaridan biri G'iyosiddin Jamshid al-Koshiy esa „Aylana haqidagi risola“ sida  $\pi$  sonining verguldan keyingi 17 xonasini aniq hisoblagan.

## Amaliy-tatbiqiy va fanlararo bog'liq masalalar

Tengsizliklarni, tengsizliklar sistemasini yechishga olib keladigan bir nechta masala ko'raylik.

330. 4 ta qurut va 5 ta xo'rozqand birgalikda 225 so'mdan arzon. 3 ta qurut va 2 ta xo'rozqand birgalikda 120 so'mdan qimmat.

Nima arzon: 13 ta qurutmi yoki 10 ta xo'rozqandmi?

△ 1 ta qurutning narxini  $x$  so'm, 1 ta xo'rozqandning narxini  $y$  so'm, deylik. U holda masala shartiga muvofiq keladigan ushbu tengsizliklar sistemasiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y < 225, \\ 3x + 2y > 120. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Bundan

$$\begin{cases} 32x + 40y < 1800, \\ 45x + 30y > 1800, \end{cases}$$

ya'ni  $45x + 30y > 32x + 40y$ ,  $13x - 10y > 0$ .

Demak,  $13x > 10y$ .

**Javob:** 10 ta xo'rozqand 13 ta qurutdan arzon.

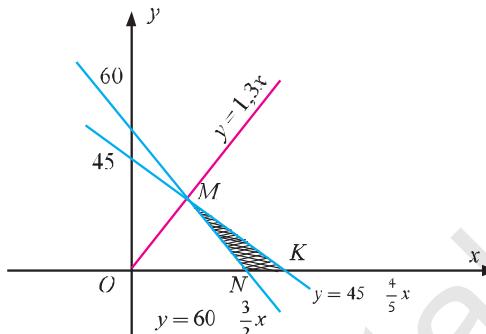
Masalaning geometrik talqini bilan tanishaylik.

Tekislikda qanday soha (1) tengsizliklar sistemasi bilan tasvirlanadi?

(1) sistemaning 1-tengsizligi  $4x + 5y = 225$ , ya'ni  $y = 45 - \frac{4}{5}x$  to'g'ri chiziqdan *pastda* yotuvchi barcha nuqtalarni ifodalaydi; 2-tengsizlik esa  $3x + 2y = 120$ , ya'ni  $y = 60 - \frac{3}{2}x$  to'g'ri chiziqdan *yuqorida* yotuvchi barcha nuqtalarni ifodalaydi (35- rasmga qarang).

Bu ikkala yarimtekislikning kesishmasi,  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ , ekani hisobga olinsa,  $\triangle MNK$  ni beradi. Qurut va xo'rozqandning aniq narxini bilmaymiz, bu narxni ifodalovchi ( $x$ ;  $y$ ) nuqta  $MNK$  uchburchak ichidagi ixtiyoriy nuqta bo'lishi mumkin. Bu uchburchak esa  $13x = 10y$ , ya'ni  $y = 1,3x$  to'g'ri chiziqdan *pastda* joylashgan.

Demak,  $y < 1,3x$ , ya'ni  $13x > 10y$ . ▲



35-rasm.

- 331.** Imtihonda o‘quvchilarning  $\frac{1}{6}$  qismi „qoniqarli“,  $56\%$  i „yaxshi“ va 14 tasi „a’lo“ baholar oldi. „A’lo“ olganlar jami o‘quvchilarning  $4\%$ idan ko‘p, ammo  $5\%$ idan kam bo‘lsa, jami o‘quvchilar sonini toping.

△ Jami o‘quvchilar sonini  $x$  deylik. U holda  $\frac{x}{6}$  – „qoniqarli“ baho,  $\frac{56x}{100} = \frac{14}{25}x$  – „yaxshi“ baho olgan o‘quvchilar soni bo‘ladi.

Jami o‘quvchilar soni 6 ga ham, 25 ga ham bo‘linadi, demak,  $x = 6 \cdot 25 \cdot n = 150 \cdot n$ ,  $n$  – natural son. Shartga ko‘ra, „a’lo“ baho olgan o‘quvchilar soni  $0,04x < 14 < 0,05x$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi.

Bunga,  $x = 150 \cdot n$  ni qo‘yib,  $6n < 14 < 7,5 \cdot n$ , ya’ni  $n = 2$  ekanini topamiz.

**Javob:** 300 o‘quvchi. ▲

- 332.** Ikkita idishdagagi bir xil buyumlar soni birgalikda 29 tadan ko‘p. 1-idishdan 2 ta buyum olinganda, unda qolgan buyumlar 2-idishdagidan 3 baravardan-da ko‘proq bo‘ladi. 1-idishdagagi buyumlarning 3 baravari bilan 2-idishdagagi buyumlarning 2 baravari farqi 60 dan kam. Harr bir idishda qanchadan buyum bor?

△ 1-idishdagagi buyumlar sonini  $x$  bilan, 2-idishdagagi buyumlar sonini  $y$  bilan belgilaylik. U holda masala shartlariga mos ushbu tengsizliklar sistemasiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x - y > 29, \\ x - 2 > 3y, \\ 3x - 2y < 60. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani quyidagicha yozib olamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x > 29 - y, \\ x > 3y + 2, \\ 20 + \frac{2}{3}y > x. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Bundan esa

$$20 - \frac{2}{3}y > 29 - y, \quad (2)$$

$$20 - \frac{2}{3}y > 3y + 2 \quad (3)$$

tengsizliklarning to‘g‘riliги келиб чиқади. (2) dan  $y > \frac{27}{5}$ , (3) dan esa  $y < \frac{54}{7}$  tengsizlikni оламиз.

Demak,  $\frac{27}{5} < y < \frac{54}{7}$  yoki  $5\frac{2}{5} < y < 7\frac{5}{7}$ .  $y$  – natural son bo‘lgани учун у 6 ga yoki 7 ga teng bo‘ла олади. Agar  $y = 6$  bo‘lsa, u holda (1) sistemani

$$\begin{cases} x > 23, \\ x > 20, \\ x < 24 \end{cases}$$

ко‘ринишда yozib olish mumkin. Ammo bu sistemani qanoatlantiruvchi natural son  $x$  mayjud emas. Demak,  $y = 7$  ekan. U holda (1) dan

$$\begin{cases} x > 22, \\ x > 23, \\ x < 24\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

sistemaga kelamiz. Bu sistemanı qanoatlantiruvchi yagona natural son  $x = 24$  ekani ravshan.

**Javob:** 1-idishda 24 ta, 2-idishda 7 ta buyum bor. ▲

- 333.** Ikkita idishdagı buyumlar soni birgalikda 27 tadan ko‘p. 2-idishdan 12 ta buyum olinganda, 1-idishdagı buyumlar soni 2-idishdagidan 2 martadan-da ko‘proq bo‘ladi. 1-idishdan 10 ta buyum olinganda, 2-idishdagı buyumlar soni 1-idishdagidan 9 martadan-da ko‘proq bo‘ladi. Har bir idishda qanchadan buyum bor?
- 334.** 1-zavod 1 kunda 950 tadan ortiq bo‘lmagan miqdorda mahsulot ishlab chiqaradi. 2-zavod avval 1-zavod chiqargan mahsulotning 95% ini chiqarar edi. Qo‘srimcha stanoklar o‘rnatilgach, 2-zavod ishlab chiqarishni 1-zavodga qaraganda 23% ga oshirdi va 1 kunda 1000 tadan ko‘p mahsulot bera boshladi. 2-zavod qo‘srimcha stanoklar olingunga qadar, har bir zavod qancha mahsulot ishlab chiqarar edi? (Mahsulotlar soni natural sonlarda ifodalananadi.)

▲ 1-zavod 1 kunda ishlab chiqargan mahsulotlar soni  $x$  ta bo‘lsin.

U holda 2-zavod avval  $\frac{95x}{100}$ , qo‘srimcha stanoklar o‘rnatilgach esa

$\left(\frac{95x}{100} + \frac{23x}{100}\right)$  ta mahsulot bergen. Masala mazmuniga mos tengsizliklar sistemasi shunday bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 950, \\ \frac{95x}{100} + \frac{23x}{100} > 1000. \end{cases}$$

Bundan

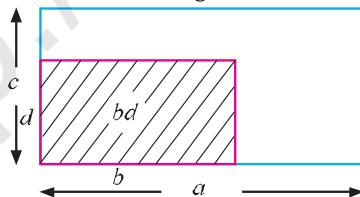
$$847\frac{27}{59} < x \leq 950. \quad (1)$$

Ammo  $\frac{95x}{100}$  va  $\frac{23x}{100}$  sonlari natural son bo‘lishi lozim, ya’ni  $x = 100$  ga bo‘linishi kerak. (1) oraliqda 100 ga bo‘linadigan son 900. Demak,

1-zavod 1 kunda 900 ta mahsulot ishlab chiqargan. 2-zavod esa qo'shimcha stanok o'rnatilguncha  $\frac{95}{100} \cdot 900 = 855$  dona mahsulot ishlab chiqargan.

**Javob:** 900 dona, 855 dona.▲

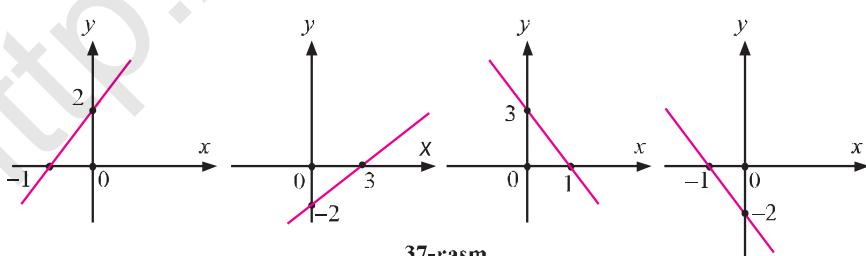
- 335.** 1-idishda yashil, 2-idishda esa oq sharlar bor. Yashil sharlar soni oq sharlar sonining  $\frac{15}{19}$  qismini tashkil qiladi. Yashil sharlarning  $\frac{3}{7}$  qismi, oq sharlarning  $\frac{2}{5}$  qismi idishlardan olingach, 1-idishda 1000 donadan kam, 2-idishda 1150 donadan ko'p shar qoldi. Dastlab har bir idishda qanchadan shar bo'lgan?
- 336.** 80 t, 60 t, 50 t yuk sig'adigan vagonlar bor. Agar yuk 80 t li vagonlarga ortilsa, vagonlardan 1 tasi to'liq yuklanmay qoladi. Agar yuk 60 t li vagonlarga ortilsa, 8 ta ko'p vagon kerak bo'ladi va 1 ta vagon to'liq yuklanmay qoladi. Agar yuk 50 t li vagonlarga ortilsa, yana 5 ta vagon kerak bo'ladi va bu holda yuklar ham vagonlarning hammasini to'ldiradi. Yuk necha tonna bo'lgan?
- 337.** O'quvchilar har qatorda 8 nafardan bo'lib saf tortishsa, qatorlardan bittasi to'liq bo'lmay qoladi. Agar har qatorda 7 nafardan bo'lishsa, qatorlar to'liq bo'ladi, ammo qatorlar soni 2 taga ortadi. Agar har qatorda 5 nafardan bo'lishsa, qatorlar soni yana 7 taga ortadi, ammo 1 ta qator to'liq bo'lmaydi. O'quvchilar sonini aniqlang.
- 338.** 1)  $a, b, c, d$  – musbat sonlar va  $a > b, c > d$  bo'lsa, u holda  $ac > bd$  bo'lishi darsligingizda isbotlangan. Bu tengsizlikka geometrik talqin beriring va 36-rasmni izohlang:



36-rasm.

- 2) Qavariq ko'pburchak ichida yotuvchi ixtiyoriy nuqtadan uning uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar yig'indisi shu ko'pburchak yarimperimetridan katta ekanini isbotlang.

- 339.** Hajmi 8 l bo'lgan eritmada 60% kislota bor edi. Unga kislotasi 20% bo'lgan eritmadan quya boshlandi. Aralashmadagi kislota 40% dan ko'p bo'lmasisiga, lekin 30% dan kam bo'lmasisiga uchun ikkinchi eritmadan birinchisiga qancha quyish mumkin?
- 340.** 1) Ishchilar jamoasi 5 kunda 300 tadan kam, 10 kunda esa 500 tadan ortiq mahsulot tayyorladi. Agar jamoada 8 nafar kishi ishlab, ularning mehnat unumdarliklari bir xil bo'lsa, har bir ishchi bir kunda nechta mahsulot tayyorlagan?
- 2) Avtobus 8 marta qatnashda 185 nafardan ko'p yo'lovchi, 15 marta qatnashda esa 370 nafardan kam yo'lovchi tashidi. Agar avtobus har safar unda nechta o'rin bo'lsa, ayni shunchadan yo'lovchini tashigan bo'lsa, avtobusda nechta o'rin bor?
- 341.** Funksiyaning grafigini yasang va grafik bo'yicha  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarda funksiya: musbat; nolga teng; 2 dan katta; -1 dan kichik qiymatlar qabul qilishini toping:
- 1)  $y = 5x + 2$ ;
  - 2)  $y = 2x - 6$ ;
  - 3)  $y = -4x + 5$ ;
  - 4)  $y = -3x - 1$ .
- 342.** 37-rasmida  $y = kx + b$  chiziqli funksiyaning grafigi tasvirlangan.
- 1)  $k$  va  $b$  ni toping; 2)  $x \geq 0$ ; 3)  $x < 0$ ; 4)  $x \geq 3$  5);  $7 \leq -2x$  bo'lganda  $y$  funksiya qanday qiymatlar qabul qilishini tengsizlik belgisi yordamida yozing va hosil qilingan tengsizlikni yeching. Yechimni son o'qida tasvirlang.



37-rasm.

## 22-§. KVADRAT TENGLAMA VA UNING ILDIZLARI

**1- masala.** To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning asosi balandligidan 10 cm ortiq, uning yuzi esa  $24 \text{ cm}^2$  ga teng. To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning balandligini toping.

△ To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning balandligi  $x$  santimetr bo‘lsin, u holda uning asosi  $(x+10)$  santimetrga teng. Shu to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning yuzi  $x(x+10) \text{ cm}^2$  ga teng. Masalaning shartiga ko‘ra,  $x(x+10) = 24$ .

Qavslarni olib va 24 sonini qarama-qarshi ishora bilan tenglamaning chap qismiga o‘tkazib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0.$$

Tenglamaning chap qismini guruhash usuli bilan ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 10x - 24 &= x^2 + 12x - 2x - 24 = \\ &= x(x+12) - 2(x+12) = (x-12)(x+2). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, tenglamani bunday yozish mumkin:

$$(x+12)(x-2) = 0.$$

Bu tenglama  $x_1 = -12$  va  $x_2 = 2$  ildizlarga ega.

Kesma uzunligi manfiy son bo‘la olmasligi sababli izlanayotgan balandlik 2 cm ga teng bo‘ladi. ▲

Bu masalani yechishda kvadrat tenglama deb ataluvchi tenglama hosil qilindi.



**Kvadrat tenglama deb**

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad (1)$$

*ko‘rinishdagi tenglamaga aytildi, bunda  $a, b, c$  — berilgan sonlar,  $a \neq 0$ ,  $x$  esa noma’lum.*

Kvadrat tenglamaning  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  koeffitsiyentlari odatda bunday ataladi:  $a$ -birinchi yoki bosh koeffitsiyent,  $b$ -ikkinchi koeffitsiyent,  $c$  – ozod had.

Masalan,  $3x^2 - x - 2 = 0$  tenglamada bosh koeffitsiyent 3, ikkinchi koeffitsiyent – 1, ozod had 2.

Matematika, fizika va texnikaning ko‘pgina masalalarini yechish kvadrat tenglamani yechishga keltiriladi.

Kvadrat tenglamaga yana misollar keltiramiz:

$$2x^2 + x - 1 = 0, \quad 5t^2 - 10t + 3 = 0, \\ x^2 - 25 = 0, \quad 2x^2 = 0.$$

Ko‘pgina masalalarni yechishda algebraik shakl almashtirishlar yordamida kvadrat tenglamaga keltiriladigan tenglamalar hosil bo‘ladi.

Masalan,

$$2x^2 + 3x - x^2 - 2x - 2$$

tenglama uning barcha hadlarini chap qismiga olib o‘tgandan va o‘xshash hadlarini ixchamlagandan keyin ushu

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

kvadrat tenglamaga keladi.

**2- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$x^2 = 64.$$

△ 64 ni chap qismga olib o‘tamiz va kvadrat tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$x^2 - 64 = 0.$$

Chap qismni ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$(x - 8)(x + 8) = 0.$$

Demak, tenglama ikkita ildizga ega:  $x_1 = 8$ ,  $x_2 = -8$ . ▲

$x^2 = 64$  tenglamaning birinchi ildizi 64 sonining arifmetik ildizi, ikkinchisi esa unga qarama-qarshi son ekanini ta’kidlaymiz:

$$x_1 = \sqrt{64}, x_2 = -\sqrt{64}.$$

Odatda, bu ikki formula birlashtirib yoziladi:

$$x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{64}.$$

2-masalaga javobni  $x_{1,2} = \pm 8$  kabi yozish mumkin.

$x^2=64$  tenglama  $x^2=d$  tenglamaning xususiy holidir. Har qanday kvadrat tenglama esa  $x^2-d$  tenglamaga keltirilishi mumkin.



**Teorema.**  $x^2=d$  tenglama, bunda  $d>0$ , ikkita ildizga ega:

$$x_1 = \sqrt{d}, \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{d}.$$

- $d$  ni tenglamaning chap qismiga olib o'tamiz:

$$x^2-d=0.$$

$d>0$  bo'lgani uchun arifmetik kvadrat ildizning ta'rifiga ko'ra  $d-(\sqrt{d})^2$ . Shuning uchun tenglamani bunday yozish mumkin:

$$x^2 - (\sqrt{d})^2 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamaning chap qismini ko'paytuvchilarga ajratib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$(x-\sqrt{d})(x+\sqrt{d})=0,$$

bundan,  $x_1 = \sqrt{d}$ ,  $x_2 = -\sqrt{d}$ .

Masalan,  $x^2 = \frac{4}{9}$  tenglama  $x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \pm \frac{2}{3}$  ildizlarga ega;  $x^2=3$  tenglama  $x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{3}$  ildizlarga ega;  $x^2=8$  tenglama  $x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{8} = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$  ildizlarga ega.

Agar  $x^2=d$  tenglamaning o'ng qismi nolga teng bo'lsa, u holda  $x^2=0$  tenglama bitta ildizga ega:  $x=0$ .  $x^2=0$  tenglamani  $x \cdot x=0$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin bo'lgani uchun ba'zan  $x^2=0$  tenglama ikkita o'zaro teng ildizga ega deyiladi:  $x_{1,2}=0$ .

Agar  $d<0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x^2-d$  tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega bo'lmaydi, chunki haqiqiy sonning kvadrati manfiy son bo'lishi mumkin emas. Masalan,  $x^2=-25$  tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas.

## Mashqlar

- 343.** (O‘g‘zaki.) Quyida ko‘rsatilgan tenglamalardan qaysilari kvadrat tenglama bo‘ladi:
- 1)  $5x^2 - 14x + 17 = 0$ ;      2)  $\frac{2}{3}x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;  
3)  $-7x^2 - 13x + 8 = 0$ ;      4)  $17x + 24 = 0$ ;  
5)  $-13x^4 - 26 = 0$ ;      6)  $x^2 - x = 0$ ?
- 344.** (O‘g‘zaki.) Kvadrat tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlarini va ozod hadini ayting:
- 1)  $5x^2 - 14x - 17 = 0$ ;      2)  $-7x^2 - 13x + 8 = 0$ ;  
3)  $\frac{2}{3}x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;      4)  $x^2 + 25x = 0$ ,  
5)  $-x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$ ;      6)  $-x^2 - x = 0$ .
- 345.** Agar  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kvadrat tenglamaning koeffitsiyentlari ma’lum bo‘lsa, shu kvadrat tenglamani yozing:
- 1)  $a = 2, b = 3, c = 4$ ;      2)  $a = -1, b = 0, c = 9$ ;  
3)  $a = 1, b = -5, c = 0$ ;      4)  $a = 1, b = 0, c = 0$ .
- 346.** Berilgan tenglamani kvadrat tenglamaga keltiring:
- 1)  $x(x - 3) = 4$ ;      2)  $(x - 3)(x - 1) = 12$ ;  
3)  $3x(x - 5) = x(x + 1) - x^2$ ;      4)  $7(x^2 - 1) - 2(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$ .
- 347.**  $-3, -2, 0, 1$  sonlaridan qaysilari tenglamaning ildizlari bo‘ladi:
- 1)  $x^2 - 9 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 - x = 0$ ;  
3)  $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ ;      4)  $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ ;  
5)  $(x - 1)(x + 2) = 0$ ;      6)  $(x + 1)(x - 3) = x^2$ ?
- 348.** (O‘g‘zaki.)  $x^2 = 36$  tenglama nechta ildizga ega? Ularni toping. Ulardan qaysinisi 36 ning arifmetik ildizi bo‘ladi?

**349.** (Og‘zaki.) Tenglamani yeching:

- 1)  $x^2 = 1$ ;      2)  $x^2 = 9$ ;      3)  $x^2 - 16 = 0$ ;      4)  $x^2 - 25 = 0$ ;  
5)  $x^2 = 100$ ;      6)  $x^2 = 0$ ;      7)  $x^2 = 49$ ;      8)  $x^2 = 64$ .

**350.** Tenglamaning ildizlarini toping:

- 1)  $x^2 = \frac{9}{16}$ ;      2)  $x^2 = \frac{16}{49}$ ;      3)  $x^2 = 1\frac{7}{9}$ ;      4)  $x^2 = 2\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
5)  $x^2 = 5$ ;      6)  $x^2 = 13$ ;      7)  $x^2 = \frac{25}{49}$ ;      8)  $x^2 = 10$ .

**351.** Tenglamani yeching:

- 1)  $x^2 - 49 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 - 121 = 0$ ;      3)  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 = 0$ ;  
4)  $\frac{x^2}{5} = 0$ ;      5)  $x^2 + 9 = 0$ ;      6)  $x^2 + 12 = 0$ .

**352.** Kvadrat tenglamani, uning chap qismini ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratib, yeching:

- 1)  $x^2 - x = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 + 2x = 0$ ;      3)  $3x^2 + 5x = 0$ ;  
4)  $5x^2 - 3x = 0$ ;      5)  $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$ ;      6)  $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$ .

### 23-§. CHALA KVADRAT TENGLAMALAR VA ULARNI YECHISH

Agar  $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$  kvadrat tenglamada  $b$  yoki  $c$  koeffitsiyentlardan kamida bittasi nolga teng bo‘lsa, u holda bu tenglama *chala kvadrat tenglama* deyiladi.

Demak, chala kvadrat tenglama quyidagi tenglamalardan biri ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi:

$$ax^2 = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$ax^2 + c = 0, c \neq 0, \quad (2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx = 0, b \neq 0. \quad (3)$$

(1), (2), (3) tenglamalarda  $a$  koeffitsiyent nolga teng emasligini eslatib o’tamiz.

Chala kvadrat tenglamalar qanday yechilishini ko'rsatamiz.

**1- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$5x^2 - 0.$$

△ Bu tenglamaning ikkala qismini 5 ga bo'lib,

$$x^2 = 0$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz, bundan  $x=0$ . ▲

**2- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$3x^2 - 27 = 0.$$

△ Tenglamaning ikkala qismini 3 ga bo'lamiz:

$$x^2 - 9 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamani quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$x^2 = 9,$$

bundan  $x_{1,2} = \pm 3$ . ▲

**3- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$2x^2 + 7 = 0.$$

△ Tenglamani bunday yozish mumkin:

$$x^2 = -\frac{7}{2}.$$

Bu tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas, chunki  $x$  ning istalgan haqiqiy qiymatlarida  $x^2 \geq 0$  bo'ladi. ▲

**4- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$-3x^2 + 5x = 0.$$

△ Tenglamaning chap qismini ko'paytuvchilarga ajratib,

$$x(-3x+5)=0$$

ekanini hosil qilamiz, bundan:  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{5}{3}$ .

**Javob:**  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{5}{3}$ . ▲

## Mashqilar

Tenglamani yeching (353–357):

353. 1)  $x^2 = 0$ ; 2)  $3x^2 = 0$ ; 3)  $5x^2 = 125$ ;

4)  $9x^2 = 81$ ; 5)  $4x^2 - 64 = 0$ ; 6)  $x^2 - 27 = 0$ ;

7)  $4x^2 = 81$ ; 8)  $0,01x^2 = 4$ ; 9)  $0,04x^2 - 16 = 0$ .

354. 1)  $x^2 - 7x = 0$ ; 2)  $x^2 + 5x = 0$ ; 3)  $5x^2 = 3x$ ;

4)  $4x^2 = 0,16x$ ; 5)  $9x^2 - x = 0$ ; 6)  $9x^2 + 1 = 0$ ;

7)  $x^2 - 3x = 0$ ; 8)  $0,1x^2 - x = 0$ ; 9)  $16x^2 + 3 = 0$ .

355. 1)  $4x^2 - 169 = 0$ ; 2)  $25 - 16x^2 = 0$ ; 3)  $2x^2 - 16 = 0$ ;

4)  $3x^2 = 15$ ; 5)  $2x^2 = \frac{1}{8}$ ; 6)  $3x^2 = 5\frac{1}{3}$ ;

7)  $3x^2 = 27$ ; 8)  $4x^2 = 64$ ; 9)  $1\frac{9}{16}x^2 = 4$ .

356. 1)  $\frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = 5$ ; 2)  $\frac{9 - x^2}{5} = 1$ ; 3)  $4 = \frac{x^2 - 5}{5}$ ;

4)  $3 = \frac{9x^2 - 4}{4}$ ; 5)  $\frac{16 - x^2}{4} = 3$ ; 6)  $5 = \frac{x^2 - 6}{2}$ .

357. 1)  $3x^2 + 6x = 8x^2 - 15x$ ; 2)  $17x^2 - 5x = 14x^2 + 7x$ ;

3)  $10x + 7x^2 = 2x^2 + 8x$ ; 4)  $15x + 9x^2 - 7x^2 + 10x$ .

358.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida berilgan kasrlar bir-biriga teng bo‘ladi:

1)  $\frac{4x^2 - 3x}{3}$  va  $\frac{x^2 + 5x}{2}$ ; 2)  $\frac{3x^2 + 7x}{4}$  va  $\frac{7x^2 - 5x}{3}$ ?

### 24-§. KVADRAT TENGLAMANING ILDIZLARINI TOPISH FORMULALARI, DISKRIMINANT

Kvadrat tenglamalarni yechish uchun *to‘la kvadratni ajratish usuli* qo‘llaniladi. Bu usulni misollarda ko‘raylik.

**1- masala.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0.$$

△ Bu tenglamaning shaklini quyidagicha almashtiramiz:

$$x^2 + 2x = 3,$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 3 + 1,$$

$$(x + 1)^2 = 4.$$

Demak,  $x + 1 = 2$  yoki  $x + 1 = -2$ , bundan  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -3$ . ▲

Biz,  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$  tenglamani yechar ekanmiz, uning shaklini shunday almashtirdikki, chap qismida ikkihadning kvadrati  $(x+1)^2$  hosil bo'ldi va o'ng qismida noma'lum qatnashmadi.

**2- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0.$$

△ Bu tenglamani shunday almashtiramizki, uning chap qismi ikkihadning kvadratiga aylansin:

$$x^2 + 6x = 7,$$

$$x^2 + 2 \cdot 3x = 7,$$

$$x^2 + 2 \cdot 3x + 3^2 = 7 - 3^2,$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = 16.$$

Bu shakl almashtirishlarni izohlaymiz.  $x^2 + 6x$  ifodada birinchi qo'shiluvchi  $x$  sonning kvadrati, ikkinchisi esa  $x$  va 3 ning ikkilangan ko'paytmasi. Shuning uchun tenglamaning chap qismida ikkihadning kvadratini hosil qilish uchun tenglamaning ikkala qismiga  $3^2$  ni qo'shish kerak.

$(x+3)^2=16$  tenglamani yechib,  $x+3=4$  yoki  $x+3=-4$  ni hosil qilamiz, bundan  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -7$ . ▲

**3- masala.**  $4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

$$\triangle 4x^2 - 8x = -3,$$

$$(2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2x = -3, (2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2x + 4 = -3 + 4,$$

$$(2x - 2)^2 - 1, 2x - 2 = -1$$
 yoki  $2x - 2 = -1,$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \triangle$$

**4- masala.**  $x^2 + 5x - 14 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

$$\Delta \quad x^2 + 5x = 14, \quad x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{25}{4} = 14 + \frac{25}{4},$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{81}{4}, \quad x + \frac{5}{2} = \pm \frac{9}{2},$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 2, \quad x_2 = -\frac{9}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -7. \quad \blacktriangle$$

Yuqorida kvadrat tenglamalarni to‘la kvadratni ajratish usuli bilan yechish qaralgan edi. Shu usulni umumiy ko‘rinishdagi kvadrat tenglamani yechish formulasini keltirib chiqarish uchun qo‘llaymiz.

Umumiy ko‘rinishdagi kvadrat tenglamani qaraymiz:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \quad \text{bunda } a \neq 0.$$

Tenglamaning ikkala qismini  $a$  ga bo‘lib,

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

kvadrat tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

Bu tenglamaning shaklini shunday almashtiramizki, uning chap qismida *ikkihadning to‘la kvadrati* hosil bo‘lsin:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x &= -\frac{c}{a}, & x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{2a} \cdot x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2, \\ \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Agar  $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\right)^2.$$

Bundan

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \quad x_{1,2} = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

yoki

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}. \quad (2)$$

(2) formula umumiy ko‘rinishdagi kvadrat tenglama ildizlari formulasi deyiladi.

$D=b^2-4ac$  ifoda  $ax^2+bx+c=0$  kvadrat tenglamaning diskriminanti deyiladi. (2) formuladan ko‘rinadiki, kvadrat tenglama:

- 1)  $D > 0$  bo‘lsa,  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  – ikkita turli ildizga ega,  $x_1 \neq x_2$ ;
- 2)  $D = 0$  bo‘lsa,  $x_1 = x_2$  – bitta ildizga ega;
- 3)  $D < 0$  bo‘lsa, haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas.

**1- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$6x^2 - x - 2 = 0.$$

△ Bu yerda  $a=6$ ,  $b=-1$ ,  $c=-2$  va  $D > 0$ , ya’ni tenglama ikkita ildizga ega. (2) formula bo‘yicha quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-2)}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{12} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{12},$$

bundan

$$x_1 = \frac{-1+7}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-1-7}{12} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{Javob: } x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

**2- masala.**  $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

△ Bu yerda  $a=4$ ,  $b=-4$ ,  $c=1$  va  $D=0$ , ya’ni tenglama bitta ildizga ega. (2) formula bo‘yicha quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{4 \pm 0}{8} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Javob: } x = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

Agar (1) tenglikning o‘ng qismida mansiy son tursa, ya’ni  $D - b^2 - 4ac < 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda (1) tenglik  $x$  ning hech qanday haqiqiy qiymatida to‘g‘ri

bo‘lmaydi, chunki uning chap qismi nomanfiy. Shuning uchun, agar  $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$  bo‘lsa,

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega bo‘lmaydi.

**3- masala.**  $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$  tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emasligini isbotlang.

△ Bu yerda  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -4$ ,  $c = -5$ ,

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = -4 < 0.$$

Demak, berilgan tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas. ▲

**4- masala.**  $2x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

△ (2) formula bo‘yicha quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}}{4}.$$

Ildiz belgisi ostida turgan son manfiy:

$$9 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 9 - 32 < 0.$$

**Javob:** tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas. ▲

Bu misolda  $D = b^2 - 4ac = -23 < 0$ : haqiqiy ildizlar yo‘qligiga diskriminantni hisoblab ishonch hosil qilish ham mumkin edi.

Chala kvadrat tenglamalarni ham (2) formula bo‘yicha yechish mumkin, biroq ularni yechishda 23-§ da qaralgan usullardan foydalanish qulayroq.

### Mashqlar

**359.** Shunday musbat  $m$  sonni topingki, natijada berilgan ifoda yig‘indi yoki ayirmaning kvadrati bo‘lsin:

- |                      |                     |                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) $x^2 + 4x + m$ ;  | 2) $x^2 - 6x + m$ ; | 3) $x^2 - 14x + m$ ; |
| 4) $x^2 + 16x + m$ ; | 5) $x^2 + mx + 4$ ; | 6) $x^2 - mx + 9$ .  |

**360.** Tenglamani to‘la kvadratni ajratish usuli bilan yeching:

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ ;  | 2) $x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$ ;  |
| 3) $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$ ; | 4) $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$ ; |
| 5) $x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$ ;  | 6) $x^2 + 8x - 7 = 0$ .   |

Tenglamani yeching (361–363):

361. 1)  $9x^2 - 6x - 8 = 0$ ;

2)  $25x^2 - 10x - 3 = 0$ .

362. 1)  $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ ;

2)  $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ .

363. 1)  $2x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$ ;

2)  $5x^2 - 7x - 6 = 0$ .

364.  $D = b^2 - 4ac$  ifodanining qiymatini hisoblang, bunda:

1)  $a = 3, b = 1, c = -4$ ;

2)  $a = 3, b = -0,2, c = -0,01$ ;

3)  $a = 7, b = -6, c = -45$ ;

4)  $a = -1, b = 5, c = 1800$ .

365. Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:

1)  $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$ ;

2)  $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ ;

3)  $2x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$ ;

4)  $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$ ;

5)  $3x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$ ;

6)  $4x^2 - 11x + 6 = 0$ .

366.  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida ifodanining qiymati nolga aylanadi:

1)  $2x^2 + 5x - 3$ ;

2)  $2x^2 - 7x - 4$ ;

3)  $3x^2 + x - 4$ ;

4)  $3x^2 + 2x - 1$ ;

5)  $x^2 + 4x - 3$ ;

6)  $3x^2 + 12x + 10$ ;

7)  $-2x^2 - x + 1$ ;

8)  $-3x^2 - x + 4$ ;

9)  $6x^2 - 5x + 1$ ?

Kvadrat tenglamani yeching (367–368):

367. 1)  $9x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$ ;

2)  $16x^2 - 8x + 1 = 0$ ;

3)  $49x^2 + 28x + 4 = 0$ ;

4)  $36x^2 + 12x + 1 = 0$ .

368. 1)  $2x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ ;

2)  $3x^2 - x + 2 = 0$ ;

3)  $5x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ ;

4)  $x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$ .

369. Quyidagi tenglamalarni yechmasdan, ularning nechta ildizga ega bo‘lishini aniqlang:

1)  $2x^2 + 5x - 7 = 0$ ;

2)  $3x^2 - 7x - 8 = 0$ ;

3)  $4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$ ;

4)  $9x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$ .

Tenglamani yeching (370–372):

370. 1)  $7x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$ ;      2)  $3x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ ;  
      3)  $9x^2 + 12x + 4 = 0$ ;      4)  $4x^2 - 20x + 25 = 0$ ;  
      5)  $4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$ ;      6)  $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$ .
371. 1)  $6x^2 = 5x + 1$ ;      2)  $5x^2 + 1 = 6x$ ;  
      3)  $x(x - 1) = 72$ ;      4)  $x(x + 1) = 56$ ;  
      5)  $2x(x + 2) = 8x + 3$ ;      6)  $3x(x - 2) - 1 = x - 0,5(8 + x^2)$ .

372. 1)  $\frac{x^2 + 3x}{2} = \frac{x + 7}{4}$ ;      2)  $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{7} + x = 11$ ;  
      3)  $\frac{2x^2 + x}{3} - \frac{2 - 3x}{4} = \frac{x^2 - 6}{6}$ ;      4)  $\frac{x^2 + x}{4} - \frac{3 - 7x}{20} = 0,3$ .

373. Tenglamani yeching:

- 1)  $5x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$ ;      2)  $4x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$ ;  
      3)  $8x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$ ;      4)  $5x^2 - 26x + 5 = 0$ .

374. Tenglamani to‘la kvadratni ajratish usuli bilan yeching:

- 1)  $x^2 - 16x + 48 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 - 7x - 18 = 0$ ;  
      3)  $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$ ;      4)  $x^2 + 12x + 27 = 0$ ;  
      5)  $x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0$ ;      6)  $x^2 - 11x + 18 = 0$ ;  
      7)  $x^2 + 10x - 21 = 0$ ;      8)  $2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$ ;  
      9)  $x^2 - 21x + 20 = 0$ ;      10)  $x^2 - 6x - 55 = 0$ ;  
      11)  $3x^2 - x - 70 = 0$ ;      12)  $x^2 - 100x + 99 = 0$ .

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  tenglamaning har ikkala qismini  $4a$  ga ko‘paytirib ham  
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  uchhaddan to‘la kvadrat ajratish mumkin:

$$4a^2x^2 + 4abx - 4ac = 0,$$

$$(2ax)^2 + 2 \cdot 2ax \cdot b + b^2 + 4ac - b^2 = 0,$$

$$(2ax + b)^2 = b^2 - 4ac, \text{ bundan, } 2ax + b = \pm\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}.$$

U holda,  $x_{1,2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ .

**Misol.** To'la kvadratni yuqoridagi usul bilan ajratib,  $10x^2 + 13x - 3 = 0$  tenglamani yeching:

$$\Delta 10x^2 + 13x - 3 = 0, 40 \cdot 10x^2 + 40 \cdot 13x - 3 \cdot 40 = 0,$$

$$(20x)^2 + 2 \cdot 20x \cdot 13 + 13^2 - 13^2 - 3 \cdot 40 = 0,$$

$$(20x + 13)^2 = 169 + 120, (20x - 13)^2 = (17)^2; 20x + 13 = \pm 17;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{17 - 13}{20} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}; \quad x_2 = \frac{-17 - 13}{20} = \frac{-30}{20} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

**Javob:**  $x = \frac{1}{5}, x = -\frac{3}{2}$ . ▲

**375.** Tenglamani ko'rsatilgan usul bilan yechib ko'ring:

1)  $12x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$ ;

2)  $6x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$ ;

3)  $8x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0$ ;

4)  $\frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{1}{12}x - 1 = 0$ .



*Qirrasining uzunligi 3 cm bo'lgan kub qizil rangga bo'yalgan. U qirrasi 1 cm li kubchalarga bo'lindi. Nechta kub uchta qizil yoqqa ega? Ikkita qizil yoqqa ega? Bitta qizil yoqqa ega? Bitta ham qizil yoqqa ega emas?*

**Nº 4**

## 25- §. VIYET TEOREMASI. KVADRAT UCHHADNI CHIZIQLI KO'PAYTUVCHILARGA AJRATISH



*Ushbu*

$$x^2 + px + q = 0 \quad (1)$$

*ko'rinishdagi kvadrat tenglama keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama deyiladi.*

Bu tenglamada bosh koefitsiyent birga teng. Masalan,

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

tenglama keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamadir.



*Har qanday*

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

*kvadrat tenglamani uning ikkala qismini  $a \neq 0$  ga bo'lib, (1) ko'rinishga keltirish mumkin.*

Masalan,  $4x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$  tenglamani 4 ga bo'lib, quyidagi shaklga keltiriladi:

$$x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4} = 0.$$

(1) keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlarini topamiz. Buning uchun umumiy ko'rinishdagi  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kvadrat tenglama ildizlari formulasidan, ya'ni

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (2)$$

formuladan foydalanamiz. Umumiy ko'rinishdagi tenglamada  $a=1$ ,  $b=p$ ,  $c=q$  bo'lsa, keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

hosil bo'ladi. Shu sababli keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama uchun (2) formula

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$$

yoki

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q} \quad (3)$$

ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi.

(3) formula *keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama ildizlari formulasi* deyiladi.

(3) formuladan, ayniqsa,  $p$  juft son bo‘lganda foydalanish qulay.

Masalan,  $x^2 - 14x - 15 = 0$  tenglamani yechaylik.

△ (3) formula bo‘yicha quyidagini topamiz:

$$x_{1,2} = 7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 15} = 7 \pm 8.$$

**Javob:**  $x_1 = 15$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ . ▲

Keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama uchun quyidagi teorema o‘rinli:



Viyet teoremasi. Agar  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  lar

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

tenglamaning ildizlari bo‘lsa, u holda

$$x_1 + x_2 = -p,$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = q$$

formulalar o‘rinli, ya’ni keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama ildizlarining yig‘indisi qarama-qarshi ishora bilan olingan ikkinchi koeffitsiyentga, ildizlarining ko‘paytmasi esa ozod hadga teng.

○ (3) formula bo‘yicha:

$$x_1 = -\frac{p}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q},$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{p}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}.$$

Bu tengliklarni hadlab qo'shsak,  $x_1 + x_2 = -p$  bo'ladi. Bu tengliklarni ko'paytirib, kvadratlar ayirmasi formulasini bo'yicha quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \left(-\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q = q.$$

Masalan,  $x^2 - 13x - 30 = 0$  tenglama  $x_1 = 10$ ,  $x_2 = 3$  ildizlarga ega; uning ildizlari yig'indisi  $x_1 + x_2 = 13$ , ularning ko'paytmasi esa  $x_1 \cdot x_2 = 30$ .

Viyet teoremasi kvadrat tenglama ikkita teng  $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{p}{2}$  ildizlarga ega bo'lgan holda ham to'g'ri bo'lishini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.

Masalan,  $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$  tenglama ikkita teng  $x_1 = x_2 = 3$  ildizlarga ega; ularning yig'indisi  $x_1 + x_2 = 6$ , ko'paytmasi  $x_1 \cdot x_2 = 9$ .

**1- masala.**  $x^2 + px - 12 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlaridan biri  $x_1 = 4$ . Shu tenglamaning  $p$  koeffitsiyentini va ikkinchi ildizi  $x_2$  ni toping.

△ Viyet teoremasiga ko'ra:

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = -12, x_1 - x_2 = -p.$$

$$x_1 = 4 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } 4x_2 = -12, \text{ bundan } x_2 = -3,$$

$$p = -(x_1 + x_2) = -(4 - 3) = -1.$$

**Javob:**  $x_2 = -3$ ,  $p = -1$ . ▲

**2- masala.** Ildizlari  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = 4$  bo'lgan keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama tuzing.

△  $x_1 = 3$ ;  $x_2 = 4$  sonlari  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlari bo'lgani uchun Viyet teoremasiga ko'ra  $p = -(x_1 + x_2) = -7$ ,  $q = x_1 \cdot x_2 = 12$ .

**Javob:**  $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ . ▲

**3- masala.**  $3x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlaridan biri musbat. Tenglamani yechmasdan, ikkinchi ildizning ishorasini aniqlang.

△ Tenglamaning ikkala qismini 3 ga bo'lib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} = 0.$$

Viyet teoremasiga ko‘ra  $x_1x_2 = -\frac{4}{3} < 0$ . Shartga ko‘ra  $x_1 > 0$ , demak,  $x_2 < 0$ . 

Ba’zi masalalarni yechishda Viyet teoremasiga teskari bo‘lgan quyidagi teorema qo‘llaniladi.

 **Agar  $p, q, x_1, x_2$  sonlar uchun**

$$x_1 + x_2 = -p, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = q \quad (4)$$

**munosabatlar bajarilsa, u holda  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  sonlar**

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

**tenglamaning ildizlari bo‘ladi.**

 Chap qismdagi

$$x^2 - px - q$$

isodada  $p$  ning o‘rniga  $-(x_1 - x_2)$ ni,  $q$  ning o‘rniga esa  $x_1 \cdot x_2$  ko‘paytmani qo‘yamiz. Natijada quyidagi isoda hosil bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + px + q &= x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 = \\ &= x^2 - x_1x - x_2x + x_1x_2 = x(x - x_1) - x_2(x - x_1) = \\ &= (x - x_1)(x - x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib, agar  $p, q, x_1$  va  $x_2$  sonlar (4) munosabatlar bilan bog‘langan bo‘lsa, u holda  $x$  ning har qanday qiymatida

$$x^2 + px + q = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

tenglik bajariladi, bundan esa  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  lar  $x^2 - px + q = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlari ekani kelib chiqadi. 

Viyet teoremasiga teskari teoremadan foydalanib, kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlarini ba’zan *tanlash usuli* bilan topish mumkin.

**4- masala.** Tanlash usuli bilan

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

tenglamaning ildizlarini toping.

△ Bu yerda  $p = -5$ ,  $q = 6$ . Ikkita  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  sonni

$$x_1 + x_2 = 5, \quad x_1 x_2 = 6$$

bo‘ladigan qilib tanlaymiz.

$6 = 2 \cdot 3$  va  $2 + 3 = 5$  ekanini e’tiborga olib, Viyet teoremasiga teskari teorema bo‘yicha  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = 3$  ga, ya’ni  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlariga ega bo‘lamiz. ▲

**5- masala.**  $\frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x + 3}$  kasrni qisqartiring.

△ Kasrning suratini ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - x - 12 &= x^2 - 4x + 3x - 12 = \\ &= x(x - 4) + 3(x - 4) = (x - 4)(x + 3). \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x + 3} = \frac{(x - 4)(x + 3)}{x + 3} = x - 4. \quad \blacktriangle$$

$ax^2 - bx - c$  ko‘phad kvadrat uchhad deyiladi, bunda  $a \neq 0$ .

5- masalani yechishda  $x^2 - x - 12$  kvadrat uchhad guruhlash usuli bilan ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratildi. Uni quyidagi teoremadan foydalanim ham ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratish mumkin edi.



**Teorema.** Agar  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  lar  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kvadrat tenglamining ildizlari bo‘lsa, u holda barcha x uchun quyidagi tenglik o‘rinli bo‘ladi:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2). \quad (5)$$

○ (5) tenglikning o‘ng qismida turgan ifodaning shaklini almashtiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) &= ax^2 - ax \cdot x_1 - ax \cdot x_2 + ax_1 x_2 = \\ &= ax^2 - a(x_1 + x_2)x + ax_1 x_2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$x_1$  va  $x_2$  lar  $ax^2 - bx - c = 0$  tenglamaning, ya’ni  $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$  tenglamining ildizlari bo‘lgani uchun Viyet teoremasiga ko‘ra,

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a},$$

bundan  $a(x_1 + x_2) = -b$ ,  $ax_1 x_2 = c$ .

Bu ifodalarni (6) tenglikka qo‘yib, (5) formulani hosil qilamiz.

(5) formula  $ax^2 + bx + c$  kvadrat uchhad chiziqli ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratilganini ifodalaydi.

**6- masala.**  $\frac{2x^2 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - x - 12}$  ifodani soddalashtiring.

△ Kasrning surat va maxrajini ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz.

1)  $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$  tenglama ikkita ildizga ega:

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = -3.$$

Isbot qilingan teoremagaga ko‘ra

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

2)  $x^2 - x - 12 = 0$  tenglama  $x_1 = -3$ ,  $x_2 = 4$  ildizlarga ega. Isbot qilingan teoremagaga ko‘ra  $x^2 - x - 12 = (x + 3)(x - 4)$ .

Shunday qilib,

$$\frac{2x^2 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - x - 12} = \frac{(2x - 1)(x + 3)}{(x + 3)(x - 4)} = \frac{2x - 1}{x - 4}. \quad \blacktriangle$$

### Mashqlar

**376.** Keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamani yeching:

1)  $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ ;

2)  $x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0$ ;

3)  $x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$ ;

4)  $x^2 + 6x - 40 = 0$ ;

5)  $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ ;

6)  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ .

**377.** (Og‘zaki.) Keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama ildizlarining yig‘indisi va ko‘paytmasini aytинг:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ ;  | 2) $x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$ ; |
| 3) $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$ ; | 4) $x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$ ; |
| 5) $x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0$ ; | 6) $x^2 + 9x - 6 = 0$ . |

**378.** (Og‘zaki.)  $x^2 - 19x + 18 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlaridan biri 1 ga teng. Uning ikkinchi ildizini toping.

**379.** (Og‘zaki.)  $28x^2 + 23x - 5 = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlaridan biri 1 ga teng. Uning ikkinchi ildizini toping.

**380.** (Og‘zaki.) Tenglamani yechmasdan, uning ildizlari ishoralarini aniqlang:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ ; | 2) $x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$ ; |
| 3) $x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ ; | 4) $x^2 - 8x - 7 = 0$ . |

**381.** Ildizlari  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  bo‘lgan keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamani yozing:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) $x_1 = 3$ , $x_2 = -1$ ;  | 2) $x_1 = 2$ , $x_2 = 3$ ;  |
| 3) $x_1 = -4$ , $x_2 = -5$ ; | 4) $x_1 = -3$ , $x_2 = 6$ . |

**382.** Tanlash yo‘li bilan tenglamaning ildizlarini toping:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$ ;  | 2) $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ ; |
| 3) $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ ;  | 4) $x^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$ ;  |
| 5) $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$ ; | 6) $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$ . |

**383.** Kvadrat uchhadni ko‘paytuvchilarga ajrating:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) $x^2 - 5x + 6$ ;   | 2) $x^2 + 4x - 5$ ;   |
| 3) $x^2 + 5x - 24$ ;  | 4) $x^2 + x - 42$ ;   |
| 5) $2x^2 - x - 1$ ;   | 6) $8x^2 + 10x + 3$ ; |
| 7) $-6x^2 + 7x - 2$ ; | 8) $-4x^2 - 7x + 2$ . |

**384.** Kasrni qisqartiring:

$$1) \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x-1};$$

$$2) \frac{x^2 + 4x - 12}{x - 2};$$

$$3) \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 6x - 27};$$

$$4) \frac{x-8}{x^2 - x - 56};$$

$$5) \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{4x^2 - 1};$$

$$6) \frac{3x^2 + 8x - 3}{9x^2 - 1}.$$

**385.** Keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamani yeching:

$$1) x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x - 1 = 0;$$

$$2) x^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x + 1 = 0;$$

$$3) x^2 + \sqrt{2}x - 4 = 0;$$

$$4) x^2 - 4\sqrt{7}x - 4 = 0.$$

**386.** Ko‘paytuvchilarga ajrating:

$$1) x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x;$$

$$2) x^3 + 4x^2 - 21x;$$

$$3) x^3 + 5x^2 - 24x;$$

$$4) x^3 - 9x^2 - 22x;$$

$$5) x^3 - 8x^2 + 7x;$$

$$6) x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x.$$

**387.** Kasrni qisqartiring:

$$1) \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{x^2 - 7x + 6}; \quad 2) \frac{x^2 - 8x - 9}{x^2 + 9x + 8}; \quad 3) \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{-x^2 + 5x - 6}; \quad 4) \frac{36 + 5x - x^2}{x^2 - x - 20}.$$

**388.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$1) \frac{1}{x^2 - 7x + 12} + \frac{1}{x-3};$$

$$2) \frac{3}{x^2 + 6x + 9} - \frac{1}{x-3};$$

$$3) \frac{7}{5x^2 - 3x - 2} - \frac{5}{5x-2};$$

$$4) \frac{5x+1}{x^2 + 9x - 10} : \frac{5x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 1}.$$

## 26- §. BIKVADRAT TENGLAMA. KVADRAT TENGLAMAGA KELTIRILADIGAN TENGLAMALAR

**1- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$x^4 - 7x^2 + 12 = 0.$$

△  $x^2 = t$  deb belgilaymiz. Bu holda tenglama quyidagi ko‘rinishni oladi:

$$t^2 - 7t + 12 = 0.$$

Bu kvadrat tenglamani yechamiz:

$$t_1=4, t_2=3.$$

$x^2=t$  bo‘lgani uchun berilgan tenglamani yechish quyidagi ikkita tenglamani yechishga keltiriladi:

$$x^2=4, x^2=3,$$

bundan:

$$x_{1,2}=\pm 2, x_{3,4}=\pm\sqrt{3}.$$

**Javob:**  $x_{1,2}=\pm 2, x_{3,4}=\pm\sqrt{3}$ . ▲



### Ushbu

$$ax^4+bx^2+c=0$$

*ko‘rinishdagi tenglama bikvadrat tenglama deyiladi, bunda  $a\neq 0$ .*

$x^2=t$  belgilash bilan bu tenglama kvadrat tenglamaga keltiriladi.

**2- masala.** Bikvadrat tenglamani yeching:

$$9x^4+5x^2-4=0.$$

△  $x^2=t$  deb belgilaymiz. U holda

$$9t^2+5t-4=0.$$

Bu kvadrat tenglamani yechib, topamiz:

$$t_1=\frac{4}{9}, t_2=-1.$$

$x^2=\frac{4}{9}$  tenglama  $x_{1,2}=\pm\frac{2}{3}$  ildizlarga ega,  $x^2=-1$  tenglama esa haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas.

**Javob:**  $x_{1,2}=+\frac{2}{3}$ . ▲

**3- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$\frac{3}{x+2}-\frac{4}{x-3}=3.$$

△ Tenglamadagi kasrlarning umumiy maxraji  $(x+2)(x-3)$  ga teng. Agar  $x+2 \neq 0$  va  $x-3 \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglamaning ikkala qismini  $(x+2)(x-3)$  ga ko'paytirib, hosil qilamiz:

$$3(x-3) - 4(x+2) - 3(x+2)(x-3).$$

Bu tenglamaning shaklini almashtiramiz:

$$3x - 9 - 4x - 8 = 3(x^2 - x - 6),$$

$$-x - 17 = 3x^2 - 3x - 18,$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0.$$

Hosil bo'lgan kvadrat tenglamani yechib, uning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$x_1 = 1; x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$x=1$  va  $x=-\frac{1}{3}$  bo'lganda berilgan kasrlarning maxrajlari nolga aylanmaganligi uchun 1 va  $-\frac{1}{3}$  sonlari shu tenglamaning ildizlari bo'ladi.

**Javob:**  $x_1 = 1; x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ . ▲

**4- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} + \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{3-x}{x-2}, \quad x \neq 1, x \neq 2. \quad (1)$$

△ Shartga ko'ra  $(x-1)(x-2) \neq 0$ . Tenglamaning ikkala qismini  $(x-1)(x-2)$  ga ko'paytirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$1 + 3(x-2) = (3-x)(x-1).$$

Bu tenglamaning shaklini almashtiramiz:

$$1 + 3x - 6 = -x^2 + 4x - 3,$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0.$$

Hosil bo'lgan kvadrat tenglamani yechib, uning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2.$$

$x = -1$  bo‘lganda berilgan tenglamadagi maxrajlar nolga aylanmaydi. Demak,  $-1$  soni – berilgan tenglamaning ildizi.  $x = 2$  bo‘lganda berilgan tenglamadagi ikkita kasrning maxraji nolga teng. Shuning uchun 2 soni berilgan tenglamaning ildizi bo‘lmaydi.

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

4-masalada berilgan (1) tenglama ikkita ildizga ega bo‘lgan (2) kvadrat tenglamaga keltirildi. Ulardan biri, ya’ni  $x_1 = -1$  (1) tenglamaning ildizi bo‘ladi. Ikkinci  $x_2 = 2$  ildiz (1) tenglamaning ildizi bo‘lmaydi. Bu holda u chet ildiz deyiladi.

Shunday qilib, tenglamani noma’lum ishtirok etgan ifodaga ko‘paytirganda chet ildizlar paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun noma’lum kasr maxrajida qatnashgan tenglamalarni yechganda tekshirish o‘tkazish zarur.

**5- masala.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$\frac{x+7}{x+4} - \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x^2+7x+12} = 0.$$

Bu kabi tenglamalar *kasr-ratsional tenglamalarga* misol bo‘ladi.

$\Delta$   $x^2 + 7x + 12$  kvadrat uchhadni ko‘paytuvchilarga ajratamiz.  $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$  tenglamani yechib, uning  $x_1 = -3$ ,  $x_2 = -4$  ildizlarini topamiz. Shuning uchun

$$x^2 + 7x + 12 = (x + 3)(x + 4).$$

Tenglamaning ikkala qismini kasrlarning umumiy maxrajiga, ya’ni  $(x+3)(x+4)$  ga ko‘paytiramiz. Natijada quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$(x + 7)(x + 3) - (x + 4) + 1 = 0.$$

Tenglamaning shaklini almashtiramiz:

$$x^2 + 10x + 21 - x - 4 + 1 = 0,$$

$$x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamani yechib, uning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$x_1 = -3, x_2 = -6.$$

Endi ildizlarni tekshiramiz.  $x = -3$  bo‘lganda berilgan tenglama ikkinchi va uchinchi kasrlarining maxrajlari nolga aylanadi. Shuning uchun  $x_1 = -3$  –

chet ildiz  $x = -6$  bo‘lganda berilgan tenglama kasrlarining maxrajlari nolga teng emas.  $x = -6$  ni berilgan tenglamaga qo‘yib, bu son tenglamaning ildizi bo‘lishiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin.

**Javob:**  $x = -6$ . 

### Mashqlar

Tenglamani yeching (389–392):

**389.** 1)  $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$ ;

3)  $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0$ ;

2)  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;

4)  $x^4 - 50x^2 + 49 = 0$ .

**390.** 1)  $x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0$ ;

3)  $x^4 + x^2 - 20 = 0$ ;

2)  $x^4 + 3x^2 - 4 = 0$ ;

4)  $x^4 - 4x^2 - 5 = 0$ .

**391.** 1)  $\frac{10}{x-3} - \frac{8}{x} = 1$ ;

3)  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{3}{20} =$

5)  $\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{5}{8}$ ;

2)  $\frac{2}{x-5} + \frac{14}{x} = 3$ ;

4)  $\frac{40}{x-20} - \frac{40}{x} = 1$ ;

6)  $\frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x+2} = 1,5$ .

**392.** 1)  $\frac{3x+4}{x-6} = \frac{x-2}{4x+3}$ ;

3)  $\frac{x+5}{x+2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ;

5)  $\frac{x^2}{x-3} - \frac{x}{-3-x} = \frac{6}{x-3}$ ;

2)  $\frac{x+2}{x-2} + \frac{x-2}{x-2} = \frac{13}{6}$ ;

4)  $\frac{x^2-2x-5}{(x-3)(x-1)} - \frac{1}{x-3} = 1$ ;

6)  $\frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{3}{x-1}$ .

**393.** Tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga egami:

1)  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 7 = 0$ ;

2)  $x^4 + 3x^2 + 2 = 0$ ?

**394.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida ifodalarning qiymatlari bir-biriga teng:

1)  $\frac{6}{x^2-1} + \frac{2}{1-x}$  va  $2 - \frac{x-4}{x+1}$ ;

2)  $\frac{6}{x+2} - \frac{3}{x-2}$  va  $\frac{14}{4-x^2} + 1$ ?

Mos *belgilash kiritib*, tenglamani yeching (395–399):

- 395.** 1)  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^4 - 8x^2 - 9 = 0$ ;  
 3)  $9x^4 + 23x^2 - 12 = 0$ ;      4)  $16x^4 - 409x^2 + 225 = 0$ ;  
 5)  $4x^4 - 5x^2 + 1 = 0$ ;      6)  $4x^4 - 17x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;  
 7)  $4x^4 - 9x^2 + 2 = 0$ ;      8)  $6x^4 - 5x^2 + 1 = 0$ .

- 396.** 1)  $(x+3)^4 - 13(x+3)^2 + 36 = 0$ ;      *Belgilash:*  $(x+3)^2 = t$   
 2)  $(2x-1)^4 - 13(2x-1)^2 - 12 = 0$ ;       $(2x-1)^2 = t$   
 3)  $(x-1)^4 - x^2 + 2x - 73 = 0$ ;       $(x-1)^2 = t$   
 4)  $(x-2)^4 - 2x^2 - 8x - 16 = 0$ ;       $(x+2)^2 = t$   
 5)  $(x^2 + 6x)^2 + 8(x^2 + 6x) - 9 = 0$ ;       $(x^2 + 6x) = t$   
 6)  $(x^2 - 16x)^2 - 2(x^2 - 16x) - 63 = 0$ .       $(x^2 - 16x) = t$

- 397.** 1)  $(x-1)^2 \cdot (x^2 + 2x) = 12$ ;  
 2)  $(x-2)^2 \cdot (x^2 - 4x) + 3 = 0$ ;  
 3)  $(x^2 + 3x + 1)(x^2 + 3x + 3) + 1 = 0$ ;  
 4)  $(x^2 - 5x + 2)(x^2 - 5x - 1) = 28$ ;  
 5)  $x(x+1)(x+2)(x-3) = 0,5625$ ;  
 6)  $(x-2)(x-3)(x+2)(x-7) + 36 = 0$ .

- 398.** 1)  $\frac{x+4}{x-4} - \frac{x-4}{x-4} = 3\frac{1}{3}$ ;      2)  $\frac{x^2 - 2x}{4x-3} - 5 = \frac{16x-12}{2x-x^2}$ ;  
 3)  $\frac{x^2 + 4x}{7x-2} - \frac{12-42x}{x^2 + 4x} = 7$ ;      4)  $\left(\frac{4x-5}{3x+2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3x-2}{5-4x}\right)^2 = 4,25$ ;  
 5)  $\left(\frac{5x+1}{2x-3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3-2x}{5x-1}\right)^2 = \frac{82}{9}$ ;      6)  $\left(\frac{5x-2}{2x+1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2x+3}{2-5x}\right)^2 = 3\frac{31}{225}$ ;  
 7)  $\frac{x^2+1}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2+1} = -2,5$ .

**399.** 1)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 = 0$ ; *Belgilash:*  $(x + \frac{1}{x}) = t$ .

2)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 4 = 0$ ;

3)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 5\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 6 = 0$ ;

4)  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 4\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 5 = 0$ ;

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

6)  $(x^2 - 5x + 4)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 120$ .

- 400.** Quyidagi tenglamalarning har biri uchun: 1) barcha ildizlari yig'indisini; 2) barcha ildizlari ko'paytmasini; 3) manfiy ildizlari yig'indisini; 4) musbat ildizlari ko'paytmasini; 5) eng katta va eng kichik ildizlari ayirmasini; 6) eng katta musbat ildizining eng kichik musbat ildiziga nisbatini toping.

1)  $x^4 - 26x^2 + 25 = 0$ ; 2)  $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0$ ;

3)  $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$ ; 4)  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0$ ;

5)  $x^4 - 19x^2 + 90 = 0$ ; 6)  $x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0$ .

- 401.** Tenglamani yeching:

1)  $(x^2 - 8)^2 + 4(x^2 - 8) = 5$ ;

2)  $x^4 - 2x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x + 24 = 0$ ;

3)  $(x + 5)^4 - 13(x + 5)^2 \cdot x^2 + 36x^4 = 0$ ;

4)  $5x^4 + 20x^3 - 40x - 17 = 0$ ;

5)  $x^2 + \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)x^2 - 8$ .

## 27-§. KVADRAT TENGLAMALAR YORDAMIDA MASALALAR YECHISH

Kvadrat tenglamalar yordamida bir nechta masala yechamiz.

**1- masala.** Shaxtaga tosh tashlandi va uning shaxta tubiga urilganda chiqqargan ovozi 9 sekunddan keyin eshitildi. Tovush tezligini  $320 \text{ m/s}$ , og'irlik kuchining tezlanishini esa  $g=10 \text{ m/s}^2$  deb hisoblab, shaxtaning chuqurligini aniqlang.

△ Shaxtaning chuqurligini topish uchun toshning shaxta tubiga tushish vaqtini  $t$  ni aniqlash yetarli, chunki shaxtaning chuqurligi erkin tushish qonuniga ko'ra  $\frac{gt^2}{2}$  metrga teng.

Shart bo'yicha  $g=10 \text{ m/s}^2$ . Shuning uchun shaxtaning chuqurligi  $5t^2$  metrga teng.

Ikkinchini tomonidan, shaxtaning chuqurligini tovush tezligi  $320 \text{ m/s}$  ni toshning shaxta tubiga borib tekkan ondan to zarba ovozi eshitilguncha o'tgan vaqtga, ya'ni  $(9-t)$  sekundga ko'paytirib topish mumkin. Demak, shaxtaning chuqurligi  $320(9-t)$  metrga teng.

Shaxtaning chuqurligini aniqlash uchun topilgan ikki ifodani tenglashtirib,  $5t^2=320(9-t)$  tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglamani yechamiz:

$$t^2 - 64(9-t) = 0,$$

$$t^2 + 64t - 64 \cdot 9 = 0.$$

Hosil qilingan kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{1,2} - -32 &= \sqrt{32^2 + 64 \cdot 9} - -32 \pm \sqrt{32(32+18)} - \\ &= -32 + \sqrt{32 \cdot 50} = -32 - \sqrt{16 \cdot 100} = -32 + 40, \\ t_1 &= 8, \quad t_2 = -72. \end{aligned}$$

Toshning tushish vaqtini musbat bo'lgani uchun  $t=8 \text{ s}$  bo'ladi.

Demak, shaxtaning chuqurligi quyidagiaga teng:

$$5t^2 = 5 \cdot 8^2 = 320(\text{m}).$$

**Javob:** 320 m. ▲

**2-masala.** Tezyurar avtobus avtovokzaldan 40 km uzoqlikdagi aeroportga qarab jo'nadi. Oradan 10 minut o'tgandan keyin avtobusning ketidan taksida yo'lovchi jo'nadi. Taksining tezligi avtobus tezligidan 20 km/h ortiq. Agar ular aeroportga bir vaqtga yetib kelgan bo'lsin, taksi bilan avtobusning tezligini toping.

△ Avtobusning tezligi  $x$  km/h bo'lsin, bu holda taksining tezligi  $(x + 20)$  km/h bo'ladi. Avtobusning harakat vaqtı  $\frac{40}{x}$  soat, taksining harakat vaqtı esa  $\frac{40}{x+20}$  soat bo'ladi. Masalaning shartiga ko'ra, avtobus bilan taksi harakatlari vaqtı orasidagi farq 10 min ga teng, ya'ni  $\frac{1}{6}$  soat. Demak,

$$\frac{40}{x} - \frac{40}{x+20} = \frac{1}{6}. \quad (1)$$

Hosil bo'lgan tenglamani yechamiz. Tenglamaning ikkala qismini  $6x(x+20)$  ga ko'paytirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 40 \cdot 6 \cdot (x + 20) - 40 \cdot 6x &= x(x + 20), \\ 240x + 4800 - 240x &= x^2 + 20x, \\ x^2 + 20x - 4800 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamaning ildizlari:

$$x_1 = 60, \quad x_2 = -80.$$

$x$  ning bu qiymallarida (1) tenglamaga kiruvchi kasrlarning maxrajlari nolga teng emas. Shuning uchun  $x_1 = 60$  va  $x_2 = -80$  (1) tenglamaning ildizlari bo'ladi.

Avtobusning tezligi musbat bo'lgani uchun, masalaning shartini faqal bitta ildiz qanoatlantiradi:  $x = 60$ . Shuning uchun taksining tezligi 80 km/h ga teng.

**Javob:** avtobusning tezligi 60 km/h, taksining tezligi 80 km/h. ▲

**3-masala.** Qo'lyozmani ko'chirish uchun birinchi operator ikkinchisiga qaraganda 3 soat kam vaqt sarflaydi. Ular birgalikda ishlab hamma qo'lyozmani 6 soat-u 40 minutda ko'chirib bo'lishdi. Hamma qo'lyozmani ko'chirish uchun ularning har biriga qanchadan vaqt talab qilinadi?

△ Hamma qo'lyozmani ko'chirish ishini bir birlik, deb qabul qilamiz. Birinchi operator qo'lyozmani ko'chirish uchun  $x$  soat sarflagan bo'lsin. U

holda ikkinchi operatorga bu ish uchun  $(x+3)$  soat talab qilinadi. Birinchi operator bir soatda ishning  $\frac{1}{x}$  qismini, ikkinchisi esa  $\frac{1}{x+3}$  qismini bajaradi. Ular birgalikda ishlab, bir soatda hamma ishning  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+3}$  qismini bajarishadi, 6 soat-u 40 minutda, ya'ni  $6\frac{2}{3}$  soatda esa ular hamma ishni bajarishadi. Shuning uchun

$$6\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+3}\right) = 1.$$

Bu tenglamani quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{3}{20}. \quad (2)$$

Uning ikkala qismini  $20x(x-30)$  ga ko'paytirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 20(x+3) + 20x &= 3x(x+3), \\ 40x + 60 &= 3x^2 + 9x, \\ 3x^2 - 31x - 60 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamaning ildizlari:

$$x_1 = 12, \quad x_2 = -\frac{5}{3}.$$

$x$  ning bu qiymatlarida (2) tenglamaga kiruvchi kasrlarning maxrajlari nolga teng emas. Shuning uchun  $x_1 = 12$  va  $x_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$  (2) tenglamaning ildizlari.

Masalaning ma'nosiga ko'ra  $x > 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $x = 12$ . Demak, birinchi operator ishga 12 soat, ikkinchisi esa 12 soat + 3 soat = 15 soat sarflaydi.

**Javob:** 12 soat va 15 soat. 

### Mashqilar

402. Ko'paytmasi: 1) 156; 2) 210; 3) 342; 4) 600 ga teng bo'lgan ikkita ketma-ket kelgan natural sonni toping.

- 403.** Ko‘paytmasi: 1) 255; 2) 399 ga teng bo‘lgan ikkita ketma-ket kelgan toq sonni toping.
- 404.** To‘g‘ri to‘rburchakning perimetri 1 m, yuzi esa  $4 \text{ dm}^2$ . Uning tomonlarining uzunligini toping.
- 405.** Yuzi 2,45 ga bo‘lgan bog‘ 630 m uzunlikdagi devor bilan o‘rab olin-gan. Agar bog‘ to‘g‘ri to‘rburchak shaklida bo‘lsa, uning bo‘yi va enini toping.
- 406.** 400 km masofani tezyurar poyezd yuk poyezdiga qaraganda 1 soat tezroq o‘tdi. Agar yuk poyezdining tezligi tezyurar poyezdnikidan 20 km/h kam bo‘lsa, har bir poyezdning tezligi qanday?
- 407.** Kema daryo oqimi bo‘yicha  $A$  bekatdan  $B$  bekatga bordi. Kema yarim soat to‘xtaganidan keyin orqasiga jo‘nadi va  $A$  dan chiqqanidan 8 soat keyin yana  $A$  bekatga qaytib keldi.  $A$  va  $B$  bekatlar orasidagi masofa 36 km, daryo oqimining tezligi esa 2 km/h bo‘lsa, kemaning turg‘un suvdagi tezligini toping.
- 408.** Ikki guruh mutaxassislar birgalikda ishlab qishloqda yangi qurilgan shi-foxonani zamonaviy tibbiyat asbob-uskunalar bilan jihozlash va ularni sozlash ishlarini 12 kunda tamomlashdi. Agar guruhlardan biri bu ishni ikkinchisiga qaraganda 10 kun kam vaqtida uddalay olsa, har bir guruh alohida ishlab uni necha kunda bajara oladi?
- 409.** Kvadrat shaklidagi tunukadan 6 cm kenglikdagi tunuka qirqib olindi. Qolgan qismining yuzi  $135 \text{ cm}^2$  ga teng. Kvadratning daslabki o‘lcham-larini toping.
- 410.** To‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchakning yuzi  $180 \text{ cm}^2$ . Agar katetlaridan biri ikkinchisidan 31 cm katta bo‘lsa, shu uchburchakning katellarini toping.
- 411.** 30 km li masofani velosipedchilardan biri ikkinchisiga qaraganda 20 min tezroq bosib o‘tdi. Birinchi velosipedchining tezligi ikkinchisiniidan 3 km/h ortiq edi. Har bir velosipedchining tezligi qanday?
- 412.** Ikkita qurilish guruhi birgalikda ishlab, qo‘ylar uchun 6 kunda qo‘ton (qo‘ra) qurdi. Agar bu ishni bajarish uchun birinchi guruhga ikkinchisiga qaraganda 5 kun ortiq talab qilinsa, har bir guruh alohida ishlab, shunday qo‘tonni necha kunda qurib bitkazadi?



**No 5**

$x^4 - 2006x^2 + 2005x - 2006$   
ko‘phadni ko‘paytuvchilarga ajrating.

*III bo‘lgan doir mashqlar*

Tenglamani yeching (413–415):

413. 1)  $x^2 - 12 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 - 50 = 0$ ;      3)  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x = 0$ ;

4)  $3x - \frac{2}{5}x^2 = 0$ ;      5)  $x^2 - 48 = 0$ ;      6)  $2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0$ .

414. 1)  $x^2 + 4x - 45 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^2 - 9x - 52 = 0$ ;  
3)  $3x^2 - 7x - 40 = 0$ ;      4)  $5x^2 + 17x - 126 = 0$ .

415. 1)  $4x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ ;      2)  $9x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$ ;  
3)  $4x^2 - 8x - 1 = 0$ ;      4)  $3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$ .

416. Tenglamani yechmasdan, u nechta haqiqiy ildizga ega ekanini aniqlang:  
1)  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ ;      2)  $5x^2 + 7x - 8 = 0$ ;  
3)  $25x^2 - 10x - 1 = 0$ ;      4)  $9x^2 + 30x + 25 = 0$ .

417. Kvadrat uchhadni ko‘paytuvchilarga ajrating:

1)  $x^2 - 12x + 30$ ;      2)  $x^2 - 10x + 16$ ;      3)  $2x^2 + x - 1$ ;  
4)  $2x^2 - 3x - 2$ ;      5)  $x^2 + 8x + 7$ ;      6)  $2x^2 - 3x + 1$ .

418. Kasrni qisqartiring:

1)  $\frac{x^2 - 9}{x+3}$ ;      2)  $\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x}{x+2}$ ;      3)  $\frac{16x^2 - 24x + 9}{4x^2 + 5x - 6}$ ;  
4)  $\frac{25x^2 + 10x - 1}{5x^2 - 14x - 3}$ ;      5)  $\frac{x^2 - 25}{x-5}$ ;      6)  $\frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x+3}$ .

Tenglamani yeching (419–420):

419. 1)  $x^4 - 9x^2 + 20 = 0$ ;      2)  $x^4 - 11x^2 + 18 = 0$ ;  
      3)  $2x^4 - 5x^2 + 2 = 0$ ;      4)  $5x^4 - 16x^2 + 3 = 0$ .

420. 1)  $\frac{x}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x-2}$ ;      2)  $\frac{x^2}{x^2+3x} + \frac{2+x}{x+3} = \frac{5-x}{x}$ ;  
      3)  $\frac{y+3}{y^2-y} + \frac{6-y}{1-y^2} = \frac{y+5}{y+y}$ ;      4)  $\frac{y+4}{y-4} + \frac{y}{4-y} = -\frac{4}{y+2}$ .

421. Mi-6 vertolyotining havoga nisbatan tezligi 300 km/h. U 224 km masofani ikki marta uchib o'tdi: birinchi marta shamol yo'nalishi bo'yicha, ikkinchi marta shamol yo'nalishiga qarshi. Agar vertolyot shamolga qarshi uchganda shamol yo'nalishi bo'yicha uchgandagiga qaraganda 6 min ko'p vaqt sarflagan bo'lsa, shamolning tezligini aniqlang.
422. Velosipedchining yo'lning birinchi yarmidagi tezligi uning ikkinchi yarmidagi tezeligidan 3 km/h ortiq bo'ldi. Agar velosipedchi 90 km li barsha yo'lni 5,5 soatda bosib o'tgan bo'lsa, u yo'lning ikkinchi yarmini qanday tezlik bilan bosib o'tgan?
423. Daraxt o'tqazishda ikki guruh ishladi. Birinchi guruh har kuni ikkinchisiga qaraganda 400 tup ortiq daraxt o'tqazib, hammasi bo'lib 2700 tup daraxt o'tqazdi. Ikkinci guruh 2 kun ortiq ishladi va 2500 tup daraxt o'tqazdi. Har bir guruh daraxt o'tqazishda necha kundan ishlagan?

### O'ZINGIZNI TEKSHIRIB KO'RING!

1. Tenglamani yeching:

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) $3x^2 = 0$ ;          | 2) $(x+1)(x-2) = 0$ ;     |
| 3) $4x^2 - 1 = 0$ ;      | 4) $3x^2 = 5x$ ;          |
| 5) $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ ; | 6) $x^2 - 16x - 17 = 0$ ; |
| 7) $3x^2 + 5x = 2$ ;     | 8) $x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ .   |

**2.** Ko‘paytuvchilarga ajrating:

1)  $x^2+x-6$ ;      2)  $2x^2-x-3$ ;      3)  $x^2-6x+9$ .

**3.** Masalani yeching.

Qishloqlar orasidagi 36 km masofani bir velosipedchi ikkinchisidan 1 soat tezroq bosib o‘tadi. Agar velosipedchilardan birining tezligi ikkinchisinikidan 3 km/h ortiq ekani ma’lum bo‘lsa, har bir velosipedchining tezligini toping.

Tenglamani yeching (424–426):

**424.** 1)  $3x(x-2)=x-4$ ;      2)  $\frac{x^2-2}{6}-\frac{1-x}{2}=\frac{x-5}{6}$ .

**425.** 1)  $2x(x-2)=(x+1)^2-9$ ;      2)  $5x(x-4)=(x-8)^2-65$ ;

3)  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{3}-\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}=1$ ;      4)  $\frac{(x-1)^2}{4}-\frac{(x-2)^2}{5}=4$ .

**426.** 1)  $(x-5)(x-6)=30$ ;      2)  $(x+2)(x+3)=6$ ;

3)  $(x-1)(x-4)-3x$ ;      4)  $(x-2)(x+8)=6x$ .

**427.**  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarda  $x^2+3x-88$  ifodaning qiymati: 1) 0 ga; 2) 20 ga; 3) -18 ga; 4) -70 ga teng bo‘ladi?

**428.** Agar:

1)  $a=3, b=1, c=-4$ ;      2)  $a=5, b=2, c=3$ ;

3)  $a=25, b=-10, c=1$ ;      4)  $a=1, b=0, c=-25$

bo‘lsa,  $ax^2+bx+c=0$  kvadrat tenglama nechta haqiqiy ildizga ega bo‘ladidi?

**429.** Tenglamani yeching:

1)  $\frac{12x+4}{x^2+2x-3}=\frac{3x-2}{x-1}-\frac{2x+3}{x+3}$ ;

2)  $\frac{5}{x^2-4}-\frac{8}{x^2-1}=\frac{2}{x^2-3x+2}-\frac{20}{x^2+3x+2}$ ;

3)  $\frac{x+34}{x^2-8x+7}-\frac{2x-3}{x-7}-\frac{x+5}{x-1}$ .

- 430.** Firma ma'lum muddatda 5 400 juft poyabzal tayyorlashi kerak. Aslida u kuniga mo'ljaldagidan 30 juft ortiq mahsulot tayyorladi va buyurtmani muddatidan 9 kun oldin bajardi. Buyurtma necha kunda bajarilgan?
- 431.** Ikki sayyoh velosipedlarida  $A$  qishloqdan  $B$  qishloqqa qarab har xil yo'ldan jo'nadi. Birinchisi 30 km, ikkinchisi esa 20 km yurishi kerak edi. Birinchi sayyohning tezligi ikkinchisiniidan 3 km/h ortiq. Biroq ikkinchi sayyoh  $B$  ga birinchiga qaraganda 20 min oldin yetib keldi. Har bir sayyoh yo'lda qancha vaqt bo'lgan?
- 432.** Ishchilarning ikki guruhi yo'lni ta'mirlashni 4 soatda tugatdilar. Agar avval birinchi guruhi yo'lning yarmini, so'ngra esa ikkinchisi qolgan qismini ta'mirlaganida edi, barcha ta'mirlash ishlari 9 soatda tugallangan bo'lar edi. Yo'lni har bir guruhi alohida-alohida qancha vaqtida ta'mirlaydi?



### III bobga doir sinov mashqlari – testlar

- Tenglamani yeching:  $x^2=64$ .  
 A)  $x_{1,2}=\pm 8$ ;      C)  $x=-8$ ;  
 B)  $x=8$ ;      D)  $x=32$ .
- Tenglamani yeching:  $x^2-11=0$ .  
 A)  $x=\sqrt{11}$ ;      C)  $x=-\sqrt{11}$ ;  
 B)  $x_{1,2}=\pm\sqrt{11}$ ;      D)  $x=\frac{11}{2}$ .
- Tenglamani yeching:  $3x^2=48$ .  
 A)  $x=4$ ;      C)  $x_{1,2}=+4$ ;  
 B)  $x=-4$ ;      D)  $x=8$ .
- Tenglamani yeching:  $x^2=5x$ .  
 A)  $\emptyset$ ;      C)  $x=0$ ;  
 B)  $x=2,5$ ;      D)  $x_1=0, x_2=5$ .
- Tenglamani yeching:  $x^2+9x=0$ .  
 A)  $x_1=0, x_2=-9$ ;      C)  $x_{1,2}=9$ ;  
 B)  $x_{1,2}=\pm 3$ ;      D)  $x_1=9, x_2=0$ .

**6.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = -3, x_2 = 2$ ;      C)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 6$ ;  
B)  $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$ ;      D)  $x_1 = -2, x_2 = -3$ .

**7.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1$ ;      C)  $x_1 = -7, x_2 = -6$ ;  
B)  $x_1 = -6, x_2 = -1$ ;      D)  $x_1 = -1, x_2 = -5$ .

**8.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ ;      C)  $\emptyset$ ;  
B)  $x_{1,2} = \frac{\sqrt{-3}}{2}$ ;      D)  $x_{1,2} = +\sqrt{-3}$ .

**9.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 2$ ;      C)  $x_1 = 5, x_2 = 1$ ;  
B)  $x_1 = -5, x_2 = 2$ ;      D)  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 5$ .

**10.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ;      C)  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ ;  
B)  $x = \frac{1}{6}$ ;      D)  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

**11.** Kvadrat tenglamani yeching:  $12x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ;      C)  $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
B)  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$ ;      D)  $x = \frac{1}{7}$ .

**12.** Tenglamani yeching:  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$ .

- A)  $x_{1,2} = -4, x_{3,4} = 1$ ;      C)  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4$ ;  
B)  $x_{1,2} = -1, x_{3,4} = \pm 2$ ;      D)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1$ .

**13.** Tenglamani yeching:  $x^4 - 4x^2 - 5 = 0$ .

A)  $x_{1,2} = -\sqrt{5}$ ,  $x_{3,4} = 1$ ;      B)  $x_{1,2} = 5$ ;      C)  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{5}$ ;      D)  $\emptyset$ .

**14.** 60 km masofani bir velosipedchi ikkinchisiga qaraganda 1 soat tezroq bosib o'tdi. Agar birinchi velosipedchining tezligi ikkinchisining tezligidan 5 km/h kam bo'lsa, har bir velosipedchining tezligini toping.

- A) 20 km/h, 25 km/h;      B) 10 km/h, 15 km/h;  
C) 15 km/h, 20 km/h;      D) 12 km/h, 17 km/h.

## Tarixiy masalalar

*Al-Xorazmiyning „Al-jabr val-muqobala“ asaridan olingan tenglamalarni yeching (1—31):*

**1.**  $x^2 - 10x = 39$ .

**2.**  $x^2 + 5x = 24$ .

**3.**  $x^2 + 10x = 56$ .

**4.**  $x^2 + (10-x)^2 = 58$ .

**5.**  $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 1\right)\left(\frac{x}{4} + 1\right) = 20$ .

**6.**  $4x(10-x) = x^2$ .

**7.**  $\frac{25}{9}x^2 = 100$ .

**8.**  $x^2 + 21 = 10x$ .

**9.**  $3x - 4 = x^2$ .

**10.**  $\frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{4} - x + 24$ .

**11.**  $\frac{10-x}{x} + \frac{x}{10-x} = 2\frac{1}{6}$ .

**12.**  $100 + x^2 - 20x = 81x$ .

**13.**  $30x = 100 + x^2$ .

**14.**  $4x \cdot 5x = 2x^2 + 36$ .

**15.**  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{6}$ .

**16.**  $\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x = 2$ .

**17.**  $13^2 - x^2 - 15^2 - (14-x)^2$ .

**18.**  $(10-x)^2 - x^2 - 40$ .

**19.**  $(10-x)^2 - x^2 + (10-x) - x = 54$ .

**20.**  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5x}{10-x} + 5x = 50$ .

**21.**  $x^2 + 20 = 12x$ .

**22.**  $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 1\right)\left(\frac{x}{4} + 2\right) = x + 13$ .

**23.**  $x^2 + x = \frac{3}{4}$ .

- 24.**  $\left(x - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} - 4\right)^2 = x + 12.$
- 25.**  $\left(x - \left(\frac{x}{3} + 3\right)\right)^2 - x.$
- 26.**  $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x.$
- 27.**  $\frac{x^2 - 4x}{3} = 4x.$
- 28.**  $(x^2 - 3x)^2 = x^2.$
- 29.**  $\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^2 - \frac{4}{5}x.$
- 30.**  $10x - (10 - x)^2.$
- 31.**  $\begin{cases} x + y = 10, \\ xy = 21. \end{cases}$

*Abu Komil masalasi.* Tenglamani yeching:

$$\frac{x}{10-x} - \frac{10-x}{x} = \sqrt{5}.$$

*Evklid masalasi.*  $(1-x):x=x:1$  tenglamani yeching.

*Bobil bitiklaridagi masala:*

Ikkita kvadratning yuzlari yig'indisi  $25\frac{5}{12}$  ga teng. Ikkinchchi kvadrat tomoni

birinchi kvadrat tomonining  $\frac{2}{3}$  qismidan 5 birlik ortiq. Kvadrat tomonlarini toping.

*Umar Xayyom (1048–1131) masalasi.*

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ tenglamani yeching.}$$

*Kvadrat tenglamani yechishning al-Xorazmiy usuli.*

Al-Xorazmiyning „Al-jabr val-muqobala“ asaridan olingan ushbu masalani ko‘raylik: „Agar biror kvadratga uning o‘nta ildiziga teng narsani qo’shsang, o‘ttiz to‘qqiz hosil bo‘ladi“. Bu masalani yechish (hozirgi belgilashlarda  $x^2 + 10x = 39$  tenglamani yechish demakdir). Al-Xorazmiy shu tenglamani yechish qoidasini quyidagicha tushuntiradi: „1) ildizlar sonini ikkiga bo‘l, bu masalada besh hosil bo‘ladi ( $10 : 2 = 5$ ); 2) uni o‘ziga teng (son)ga ko‘paytir, yigirma besh bo‘ladi ( $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ ); 3) uni o‘ttiz to‘qqizga qo’sh, oltmishto‘rt bo‘ladi ( $25 - 39 = 64$ ); 4) undan kvadrat ildiz chiqar, sakkiz bo‘ladi ( $\sqrt{64} = 8$ ) ;

5) undan ildizlar sonining yarmini, ya'ni beshni ayir, uch qoladi ( $8 - 5 = 3$ ). Mana shu son sen izlagan kvadrat ildiz bo'ladii.

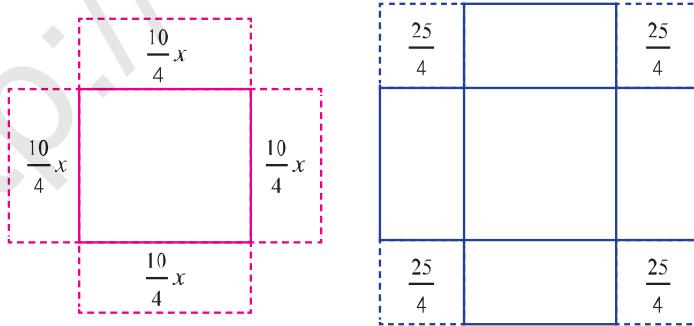
Hozirgi yozuvda al-Xorazmiyning bu yechimi qisqacha bunday ko'tinishni oladi:

$$x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 + 39} - \frac{10}{2} = \sqrt{25 + 39} - 5 = \sqrt{64} - 5 = 8 - 5 = 3.$$

**Javob:**  $x = 3$ .

(Al-Xorazmiy ikkinchi ildiz  $x = -13$  ni qaramaydi.)

„Al-jabr val-muqobala“ asarida xuddi shu tenglamani geometrik usulidagi yechimi ham beriladi (38-rasm). Bu usul quyidagicha: tomoni  $x$  (yuzi  $x^2$ ) ga teng kvadrat qaraladi. Uning tomonlarida eni  $\frac{10}{4}$  ga teng 4 ta to'g'ri to'rtbur-chak yasaladi. Hossal bo'lgan shakl  $x^2 + 10x$  ifodaga mos keladi. Bu shakl tomoni  $(x - 5)$  ga teng bo'lgan kvadratgacha „to'ldiriladi“, ya'ni shaklning „uchlari“ga tomoni  $\frac{10}{4}$  ga teng bo'lgan 4 ta kvadrat „qoshiladi“. Hossal qilingan shakl  $x^2 + 10x + 25 = (x + 5)^2$  ifodaga mosdir. Ammo, shartga ko'ra,  $x^2 + 10x + 39$  bo'lgani uchun hossal bo'lgan katta kvadratning yuzi  $39 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^2 = 64$ . Shunday qilib,  $(x - 5)^2 = 64$ , bundan  $x + 5 = 8$  va  $x = 3$ . Demak, al-Xorazmiy kvadrat tenglamani yechishda to'la kvadratni ajratishning geometrik usulini beradi.  $x^2 + px + q$  tenglama uchun al-Xorazmiyning bu usuli quyidagicha yoziladi:



38-rasm.

$$x^2 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{4}\right)x + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{4}\right)^2 - q + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{4}\right)^2; \quad \left(x + 2 \cdot \frac{p}{4}\right)^2 - q + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{4}\right)^2,$$

$$x_{1,2} = 2 \cdot \frac{p}{4} \pm \sqrt{q + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{4}\right)^2},$$

bundan  $x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{4}\right)^2 - q}$ .



## Tarixiy ma'lumotlar

Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Muso al-Xorazmiy (783—850) xalqimizning buyuk olimlaridan biri. U o'zining „Al-kitob al-muxtasar fi hisob al-jabr val-muqobala“ (qisqacha: „Al-jabr val-muqobala“) asari bilan algebra faniga asos soldi. Asarning 1342- yili ko'chirilgan arabcha nusxasi Oksford universitetining Bodleyan kutubxonasida saqlanadi. Al-Xorazmiy kitobni yozishdan maqsadini shunday bayon etadi: „... Men arifmetikaning oddiy va murakkab masalalarini o'z ichiga oluvchi „Al-jabr val-muqobala“ hisobi haqida qisqacha kitob“ni ta'lif qildim, chunki meros taqsim qilishda, vasiyatnomha tuzishda, mol taqsimlashda, adliya ishlarda, savdoda va har qanday bitimlarda, shuningdek, yer o'lhashda, ariqlar o'tkazishda, muhandislikda va boshqa shunga o'xshash turilicha ishlarda kishilar uchun bu zarurdir“. Algebrada „uch xil son (miqdor) bilan ish ko'rilib“, deydi al-Xorazmiy. Ular: ildiz (tenglamadagi noma'lum son  $x$ ), kvadrat ( $x^2$ ) va oddiy sonlar (tenglamadagi ozod hadlar).

Al-Xorazmiy shu uchta miqdorlar orasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganadi. U tenglamalarni quyidagi sinflarga ajratadi:

- 1)  $ax^2 = bx$  — kvadratlar ildizlarga teng;
- 2)  $ax^2 - c = kvadratlar$  songa teng;
- 3)  $bx = c$  — ildizlar songa teng;
- 4)  $ax^2 - bx = c$  — kvadratlar va ildizlar songa teng;
- 5)  $ax^2 - c = bx$  — kvadratlar va son ildizlarga teng;
- 6)  $bx + c = ax^2$  — ildizlar va son kvadratlarga teng.

Al-Xorazmiy „Al-jabr val-muqobala“ asarida 4-, 5-, 6- tenglamalarni yechishning geometrik usullarini beradi. Olim al-jabr va al-muqobala amallari (almashtirishlari) yordamida har qanday kvadrat tenglama yuqoridagi 6 ta ko'rinishdan biriga keltirilishini isbotlaydi.



## Amaliy-tatbiqiy va fanlararo bog'liq masalalar

433. 1) Quduqqa tosh tashlandi. Tosh quduq tubiga urilganda chiqqan tovush kuzatuvchiga tosh tashlangandan 4 sekunddan keyin eshitildi. Tovushning tezligi sekundiga 330 metr, erkin tushayotgan jismning  $t$  sekundda o'tgan yo'lini  $s = \frac{gt^2}{2}$ .  $g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$  deb olib, quduqning chuqurligini toping.
- 2) Sekundiga 300 metr tezlik bilan otilgan o'q necha sekunddan keyin yerdan 2500 metr balandlikda bo'ladi? (Ilavoning qarshiligi hisobga olinmasin.)

△ 1) Tosh  $t$  minutda quduq ostiga tushgan va  $s = \frac{gt^2}{2}$  masofani o'tgan. Tovush quduq ostidan  $(4-t)$  sekundda  $330(4-t)$  m masofani o'tib chiqqan.  $\frac{gt^2}{2} = 330(4-t)$ . Bu tenglamadan  $t \approx 3,78 \text{ s}$ ;  $4-t \approx 0,22 \text{ s}$ ;  $s \approx 330 \cdot 0,22 = 72,6 \text{ (m)}$ . **Javob:**  $\approx 72,6 \text{ m}$ .

2)  $t$  sekunddan keyin jism yerdan 300  $t$  m balandlikda bo'lgan.  $300t - \frac{10t^2}{2} = 2500$  yoki  $t^2 - 60t + 500 = 0$ , bunda  $t=10$  yoki  $t=50$ .

**Javob:** 10 s va 50 s. ▲

434. Har birining sig'imi 30 litrdan bo'lgan ikki idishda birqalikda 30 litr spirt bor edi. 1-idishga to'lgunicha suv quyilib, bu aralashmadan 2-idishga to'lgunicha quyildi. Keyin 2-idishdan 1-idishga 12 litr aralashma olib quyildi. Shundan so'ng 2-idishdagi spirt 1-idishdagiga qaraganda 2 litr kam bo'ldi. Dastlab har qaysi idishda qanchadan spirt bo'lgan?

△ Dastlab 1-idishda  $x$  l, 2-idishda  $(30-x)$  l spirt bo'lgan deylik. 1-idishga suv quyilgach, 1 litr aralashmada  $\frac{x}{30}$  l spirt bo'lidi. Bu aralashmadan 2-idishga  $x$  l qo'shilsa (chunki 2-idishda  $x$  l „bo'sh joy“ bor), 2-idishdagi aralashma tarkibida  $\frac{x}{30} \cdot x = \frac{x^2}{30}$  litr spirt bo'ladidi va 2-idishdagi  $(30-x)$  l bilan birga  $\left(30-x+\frac{x^2}{30}\right)$  litr spirt bo'la-

di. 2-idishdagi aralashma tarkibida  $\left(30 - x + \frac{x^2}{30}\right) : 30 = 1 - \frac{x}{30} + \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2$

litr spirt bo‘ladi. 2-idishdan 1-siga 12 l olib quyilsa, bu aralashmada  $12 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} - \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right)$  litr spirt bo‘lib, 1-idishdagi  $\left(x - \frac{x^2}{30}\right)$  litr spirt bilan birga  $\left(x - \frac{x^2}{30}\right) + 12 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} + \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right)$  litr bo‘ladi. 2-idishdan 12 l aralashmani 1-siga quyilgach, unda 18 l aralashma qoldi, bu aralashma tarkibida  $18 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} - \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right)$  litr spirt bor. Masala shartiga ko‘ra, bu miqdor 1-idishdagi spirtdan 2 litr kam. Demak, shunday tenglamaga kelamiz:

$$18 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} + \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right) + 2 = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{30}\right) + 12 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} + \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right), \text{ bundan}$$

$$6 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{30} + \left(\frac{x}{30}\right)^2\right) + 2 = x - \frac{x^2}{30}, \text{ nihoyat, } x^2 - 30x + 200 = 0.$$

**Javob:** 20 l va 10 l. ▲

- 435.** Shunday to‘rt xonali son topingki, uning minglar xonasidagi va o‘nlar xonasidagi raqamlari o‘zaro teng bo‘lsin, yuzlar xonasidagi raqam birlar xonasidagi raqamdan bitta ortiq bo‘lsin va izlanayotgan son butun sonning kvadrati bo‘lsin.

(Ko‘rsatma:  $x^2 = 1010a + 101b + 100$  tenglamaga keling, bunda  $x^2$  – izlanayotgan son,  $a$  – minglar,  $b$  – birlar xonasidagi raqam).

- 436.** Kislota bilan to‘la idish bor. Bu idishdan 2 l kislota olindi va idishga 2 l suv quyildi. Aralashmadan 2 l olindi va yana 2 l suv qo‘shildi. Bu aralashmadan 2 l olindi va yana 2 l suv quyildi. Natijada idishdagi suv hajmi kislota hajmidan 3 l ko‘p bo‘lib qoldi. Hozir idishda necha l kislota va necha l suv bor?

▲ Idishning hajmi  $v$  litr deylik. Idishdan 2 l kislota olib, idishga 2 l suv quyilgach, kislota idishning  $\frac{v-2}{v}$  qismini egallaydi. Aralashmadan

2 l olingach, idishda  $(v-2) \cdot \frac{v-2}{v}$  litr kislota qoldi, unga 2 l suv quyilgach, kislota idishning  $\frac{(v-2)^2}{v^2}$  qismini egallaydi. 3-gal (yana 2 l aralashma olinib, idishga 2 l suv quyilgach) kislota idishning  $\left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3$  qismini egallaydi. Shunday qilib, idishdagi kislota miqdori  $v \cdot \left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3$  ga, suv miqdori esa  $v \cdot \left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3 - 3$  ga teng.

U holda shunday tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz:

$$v \cdot \left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3 - v \cdot \left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3 + 3 = v, \text{ bundan}$$

$$v^3 - 9v^2 + 24v - 16 = 0, \quad (v-1)(v-4)^2 = 0.$$

Shartga ko'ra,  $v > 2$  bo'lgani uchun,  $v = 4$ .

$$U holda v \cdot \left(\frac{v-2}{v}\right)^3 - 4 \cdot \left(\frac{4-2}{4}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{2} (l),$$

**Javob:** 0,5 l kislota va 3,5 l suv. ▲

- 437.** A qishloqdan B qishloqqa qarab yuk mashinasi yo'lga chiqdi. 1 soatdan so'ng A dan o'sha yo'nalishda yengil mashina yo'lga chiqdi va B ga yuk mashinasi bilan bir vaqtida yetib keldi. Agar bu mashinalar A va B qishloqlardan bir vaqtida bir-birlariga qarab yo'lga chiqqanlarida edi, ular yo'lga chiqqan vaqtidan 1 soat-u 12 minut o'tgach uchrashar edilar. Yuk mashinasi A dan B ga kelish uchun qancha vaqt sarfladi?

- 438.** Vagondan yukni ishchilarning ikkita guruhi tushiradigan bo'ldi. Yukni 1-guruhning yolg'iz o'zi tushiradigan vaqt bilan o'sha yukni 2-guruhning yolg'iz o'zi tushiradigan vaqt yig'indisi 12 soatga teng. Bu vaqtlar ayirmasi ikkala guruh bирgalikda ishlab yukni tushiradigan vaqtning 45% iga teng. 1-guruh yolg'iz o'zi va 2-guruh yolg'iz o'zi ishlab yukni qancha vaqtida tushiradi?

▲ 1-guruh yukni yolg'iz o'zi x soatda, 2-guruh esa y soatda tushiradi, deylik. Masala shartiga ko'ra,  $x + y = 12$  (soat). 1-guruh 1 soatda jami

ishning  $\frac{1}{x}$  qismini, 2-guruh esa  $\frac{1}{y}$  qismini bajaradi. Ular birgalikda ishlab 1 soatda jami ishning  $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)$  qismini bajaradi. Birgalikda ishlab ular jami ishni bajarish uchun  $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}$  soat sarflaydi. Aniqlik uchun, masalan, 1-guruh sekinroq ishlaydi, ya'ni  $x > y$  deylik. U holda shartga ko'ra  $(x - y)$  soat  $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}$  soatning 45% ini tashkil qiladi:

$$x - y = \frac{45}{100} \cdot \frac{xy}{x+y}.$$

Bu tenglamadagi  $y$  o'rniga  $y=12-x$  ni qo'yib,  $x$  ga nisbatan kvadrat tenglama hosil qilamiz:

$$x - 12 + x = \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{x(12-x)}{12},$$

$$\text{bundan } 3x^2 + 124x - 960 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamaning ildizlari  $x_1 = -48$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{20}{3}$ . Masala mazmuniga ko'ra  $x > 0$ . Demak,

$$x = \frac{20}{3} = 6\frac{2}{3} \text{ (soat)},$$

$$y = 12 - x = 12 - 6\frac{2}{3} = 5\frac{1}{3} \text{ (soat)}.$$

**Javob:**  $6\frac{2}{3}$  soat,  $5\frac{1}{3}$  soat. ▲

- 439.** Ikkita paxta terish mashinasi birgalikda maydondagi paxtani faqat birinchi mashinanining yolg'iz o'zidan 8 kun tezroq terib bo'lishi mumkin va faqat ikkinchi mashinanining yolg'iz o'zidan 2 kun tez terib tugatishi mumkin. Har bir mashina maydondagi paxtani necha kunda terib olishi mumkin?

- 440.** Ikki usta bir buyumni yasash uchun buyurtma oldi. Avval birinchi usta 1 soat ishladi, keyin ikkala usta 4 soat birga ishladi; shunda buyurtmaning 40% i bajarildi. Agar buyurtmani birinchi ustanning yolg'iz o'zi bajarishi uchun ikkinchisiga qaraganda 5 soat ortiq vaqt kerak bo'lsa, har bir usta buyurtmani necha soatda bajarishi mumkin?
- 441.** Poyezd  $A$  va  $B$  shaharlar orasidagi yo'l o'rutasida 20 minut to'xtab qoldi. Mashinist  $B$  ga jadvalga muvofiq yetib kelish uchun poyezdning dastlabki tezligini  $12 \text{ km/h}$  ga oshirdi.  $A$  va  $B$  shaharlar orasidagi masofa  $240 \text{ km}$  bo'lsa, poyezdning dastlabki tezligini toping.
- 442.** Har xil quvvatga ega bo'lgan ikki traktor 3 kun birgalikda ishlab, dalaning  $\frac{5}{8}$  qismini haydadi. Agar birinchi traktor bilan butun dalani ikkinchisiga qaraganda 4 kun tezroq haydash mumkin bo'lsa, butun dalani har bir traktor alohida-alohida necha kunda hayday oladi?
- 443.** Poyezd  $840 \text{ km}$  yo'l bosishi kerak edi. Yo'Ining yarmida 30 minut to'xtab qoldi. Kechikmaslik uchun tezligini soatiga  $2 \text{ km}$  oshirdi. Poyezd butun yo'lga qancha vaqt sarf qilgan?
- △ *1-usul.* Poyezd butun yo'lni  $x$  soatda bosishi kerak edi; yo'l yarmini soatiga  $\frac{840}{x}$  km tezlikda yurgan; keyin soatiga  $\left(\frac{840}{x} + 2\right)$  km tezlik bilan yo'lning yarmini  $\frac{420}{\frac{840}{x} - 2} = \frac{210x}{420+x}$  soatda o'tadi. Yo'Ining birinchi yarmini  $\frac{x}{2}$  soatda yurgan edi. Shunga ko'ra:  $\frac{210x}{420+x} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . Tenglamani yechsak,  $x = 21$  soat ekanini topamiz.
- 2-usul.* Poyezdning oldingi tezligi soatiga  $x \text{ km}$ , keyingi tezligi soatiga  $(x+2) \text{ km}$ ,  $420 \text{ km}$  ni  $\frac{420}{x}$  soatda, qolgan  $420 \text{ km}$  ni  $\frac{420}{x+2}$  soatda yuradi. Shunga ko'ra:  $\frac{420}{x} - \frac{420}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . Tenglamani yechsak,  $x=40 \text{ km/h}$ ; poyezd hamma yo'lni yurish uchun  $\frac{840}{40} = 21$  soat sarf qilgan.

3-usul. Poyezd yo‘lning birinchi yarmini  $x$  soatda, ikkinchi yarmini

$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$  soatda yurgan. Poyezdning yo‘lning birinchi yarmidagi tezligi

soatiga  $\frac{420}{x}$  km, ikkinchi yarmidagi tezligi soatiga  $\frac{420}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{840}{2x - 1}$  km,

$\frac{840}{2x - 1} - \frac{420}{x} = 2$ . Tenglamani yechib,  $x = 10,5$  h,  $2x = 21$  h ekani aniqlanadi.

**Javob:** 21 soat. ▲

444. Bir son uchta ketma-ket butun sonlar ko‘paytmasidan iborat. Bu sonni berilgan ketma-ket uchala sonning har biriga bo‘lishdan hosil bo‘lgan bo‘limmalar yig‘indisi 74 ga teng. Shu sonni toping.

445. Qavariq ko‘pburchakning tomonlari soni bilan diagonallari sonining yig‘indisi 15 ga teng. Ko‘pburchak tomonlarining sonini toping.

446. To‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchak tomonlarining uzunliklari: a) ketma-ket natural sonlar bilan; b) ketma-ket juft natural sonlar bilan; d) ketma-ket toq natural sonlar bilan ifodalanishi mumkinmi?

△a) Tomonlari ketma-ket butun sonlar:  $x, x + 1, x + 2$  bo‘lsin. U holda  $x$  va  $x + 1$  katetlar,  $(x + 2)$  esa gipotenuza bo‘ladi,  $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$ ; bundan  $x = 3$  yoki  $x = -1$  ( $x = -1 < 0$  masalaga javob bo‘la olmaydi).  $x = 3; x + 1 = 4; x + 2 = 5$ . Tomonlari ketma-ket butun sonlar 3, 4, 5 bilan ifodalangan to‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchak bo‘ladi; b) tomonlari ketma-ket juft sonlar:  $2x, 2x - 2, 2x + 4$  bo‘lsin. U holda:  $(2x)^2 - (2x - 2)^2 = (2x + 4)^2; x = 3; 2x = 6; 2x + 2 = 8; 2x + 4 = 10$ . Tomonlari kema-ket juft sonlar 6, 8, 10 bilan ifodalangan to‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchak bo‘ladi;

d) tomonlari ketma-ket toq sonlar:  $2x - 1, 2x - 3, 2x - 5$  bilan ifodalansin.  $(2x - 1)^2 + (2x - 3)^2 = (2x - 5)^2; x = \frac{5}{2}$  yoki  $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ . Ammo  $x$  natural son bo‘lib chiqmadi. Demak, tomonlari ketma-ket toq sonlar bilan ifodalananigan to‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchak mavjud emas.▲

- 447.** Ikki xil eritmaning birida 800 g, ikkinchisida 600 g tuz bor. Ikkala eritmada 10 kg li yangi eritma hosil qilindi. Birinchi eritmada tuzning protsent miqdori ikkinchi eritmada tuzning protsent miqdoridan 10 taga ortiq bo'lsa, aralashmada har qaysi eritmada necha kilogramm bor?

△ Birinchi eritma  $x$  kg bo'lsa, ikkinchisi  $(10-x)$  kg bo'ladi. Birinchi

$$\text{eritmada tuz } \frac{0,8 \cdot 100}{x} = \frac{80}{x} \text{ protsent, ikkinchi eritmada esa } \frac{0,6 \cdot 100}{10-x} = \frac{60}{10-x}$$

protsent bo'ladi. Masalaning shartiga binoan:

$$\frac{80}{x} - \frac{60}{10-x} = 10.$$

Buni yechamiz:  $x = 20$  yoki  $x = 4$ . Masala shartiga ko'ra  $x < 10$  bo'lgani uchun  $x = 20$  ildiz yaramaydi.  $10 - x = 10 - 4 = 6$ .

**Javob:** birinchi eritmaning massasi 4 kg, ikkinchi eritmaning massasi esa 6 kg ekan.

*Javobni tekshirish:* 800 g tuz 4 kg li eritmaning  $\frac{0,8 \cdot 100\%}{4} = 20\%$  ini, 600 g tuz 6 kg li eritmaning  $\frac{0,6 \cdot 100\%}{6} = 10\%$  ini tashkil etadi:  $20\% - 10\% = 10\%$ . ▲

- 448.** Ikkita metall parchasidan birining massasi 880 g, ikkinchisining massasi 858 g. 1-parchanening hajmi 2-sining hajmidan  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  kam. 1-metall parchasining solishtirma og'irligi 2-sinikidan  $1 \text{ g/cm}^3$  ortiq bo'lsa, har qaysi metall parchasining solishtirma og'irligini toping.

△ Ikkinci metall parchasining solishtirma og'irligi  $d \text{ g/cm}^3$ , birinchi metall parchasining solishtirma og'irligi  $(d+1) \text{ g/cm}^3$ . Birinchi metall parchasining hajmi  $\frac{880}{d+1} \text{ cm}^3$ , ikkinchi metall parchasining hajmi  $\frac{858}{d} \text{ cm}^3$ . Masala shartiga ko'ra:

$$\frac{880}{d+1} - 10 = \frac{858}{d} \text{ yoki } 5d^2 - 16d - 429 = 0,$$

$d = 7,8$  yoki  $d = -11$  ( $d = -11 < 0$ ) bo'lgani uchun masalaga javob bo'la olmaydi).

**Javob:** ikkinchi parchanining solishtirma og'irligi  $7,8 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , birinchisini ki esa  $7,8 + 1 = 8,8 \text{ (g/cm}^3)$ .

*Javobni tekshirish.* Birinchi metallning hajmi  $\frac{880}{8,8} = 110 \text{ (cm}^3)$ , ikkinchisini ki  $\frac{858}{7,8} = 110 \text{ (cm}^3)$ ;  $110 \text{ cm}^3 - 100 \text{ cm}^3 = 10 \text{ cm}^3$ . ▲

449. Ikkita idishda bir-biridan  $1\text{kg}$  ga farq qiluvchi suv bor. Idishlardagi suvga 88 kaloriya issiqlik berildi. Massasi ko'p bo'lgan suv massasi kam bo'lgan suvga qaraganda  $\frac{4}{5}$  gradus kamroq isigani ma'lum bo'lsa, har qaysi idishdagi suv massasini aniqlang.

△1) Suv massasi  $x \text{ kg}$  va  $(x+1) \text{ kg}$  detylik Massasi kam bo'lgan suv  $\frac{88}{x}$  gradusga, massasi ko'p bo'lgan suv  $\frac{88}{x+1}$  gradusga isigan. Massalari har xil bo'lgan ikki idishdagi suv temperaturalari orasidagi ayirma  $\frac{4}{5}$  gradusga teng bo'lgani uchun quyidagi tenglamani tuza olamiz:

$$\frac{88}{x} - \frac{88}{x+1} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

Hosil bo'lgan tenglamani yechsak:  $x = 10$  yoki  $x = -11$ .  $x = -11 < 0$  masalaga javob bo'la olmaydi.

**Javob:**  $10 \text{ kg}$  va  $11 \text{ kg}$ .

*Javobni tekshirish.*  $10 \text{ kg}$  suv 88 kaloriya issiqlikdan  $\frac{88}{10} = 8,8$  gradusga isigan,  $11 \text{ kg}$  suv esa 88 kaloriya issiqlikdan  $\frac{88}{11} = 8$  gradusga isigan.

$$8,8 - 8 = 0,8 = \frac{4}{5} \text{ (gradus).} \quad \blacktriangle$$

- 450.** A va B shaharlar orasidagi masofa temiryo'l bilan 66 km, suv yo'li bilan esa 80,5 km. Poyezd kema qaraganda 4 soat keyin yo'lga chiqib, B ga kema dan 15 minut oldin yetib keldi. Agar poyezdning tezligi kema ning tezligidan soatiga 30 km ortiq bo'lsa, ularning tezliklarini toping.

▲ Poyezdning tezligi soatiga  $x$  km, kemaning tezligi soatiga  $(x-30)$  km.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poyezd } \frac{66}{x} \text{ soat, kema esa } \frac{80,5}{x-30} \text{ soat yo'l yurgan. 4 soat } + 15 \text{ minut} = \\ = 4\frac{1}{4} \text{ soat} = \frac{17}{4} \text{ soat. Masala shartiga ko'ra tenglama tuzamiz:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{80,5}{x-30} - \frac{66}{x} = \frac{17}{4}.$$

Bu tenglamani yechsak, ushbu javob chiqadi: poyezdning tezligi soatiga 44 km, kemaniki soatiga 14 km.

*Javobni tekshirish.* Kema 80,5 km ni  $\frac{80,5}{14} = 5\frac{3}{4}$  soatda, poyezd esa

$$66 \text{ km ni } \frac{66}{44} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ soatda o'tadi. } 5\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{1}{4} \text{ soat bo'ladi. } \blacktriangle$$

- 451.** Ekin maydonining  $\frac{2}{3}$  qismini turli quvvatli ikkita traktor birligida 4 kunda haydaydi. Agar yerni 1-traktoring yolg'iz o'zi 2-traktoring yolg'iz o'zidan 5 kun tez haydab bo'lishi ma'lum bo'lsa, ekin maydonini har bir traktoring yolg'iz o'zi necha kunda haydab bo'ladi?

▲ 1-usul. Ishni bir birlik deb qabul qilamiz. Butun yerni ikkinchi traktoring o'zi  $x$  kunda haydasin, deylik. U holda birinchisining yolg'iz o'zi  $x-5$  kunda haydab tamomlaydi. Birinchi traktor bir kunda butun

yerning  $\frac{1}{x-5}$  qismini, ikkinchisi esa  $\frac{1}{x}$  qismini, ikkala traktor birligida  $\frac{2}{3} : 4 = \frac{1}{6}$  qismini haydaydi.

Ikkala traktor bir kunda ekin maydonining  $\frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{x}$  yoki  $\frac{1}{6}$  qismini haydaydi. Demak:

$$\frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

Bu tenglamaning ildizlari  $x=15$  yoki  $x=2$ . Masala mazmuniga ko'ra  $x>5$  bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun  $x_2=2$  masalaga javob bo'la olmaydi.

**2-usul.** Ikkala traktor birqalikda butun yerni  $4 : \frac{2}{3} = 6$  kunda haydaydi.

Ikkinci traktoring yolg'iz o'zi butun yerni  $x$  kunda haydasa, 1 kunda  $\frac{1}{x}$  qismini, 6 kunda  $\frac{6}{x}$  qismini haydaydi. Birinchi traktoring yolg'iz o'zi butun yerni  $x-5$  kunda haydasa, 1 kunda  $\frac{1}{x-5}$  qismini, 6 kunda esa  $\frac{6}{x-5}$  qismini haydaydi. Har ikki traktor 6 kunda ekin maydonini haydab bo'ladi, ya'ni:

$$\frac{6}{x} + \frac{6}{x-5} = 1.$$

**Javob:** birinchi traktoring yolg'iz o'zi bilan 10 kunda, ikkinchisining yolg'iz o'zi bilan 15 kunda haydab bo'ladi.

**Javobni tekshirish.** 1) Ekin maydonini birinchi traktoring yolg'iz o'zi ikkinchi traktoring yolg'iz o'zidan  $15 - 10 = 5$  kun tez haydab bo'ladi.

2) Birinchi traktor 1 kunda yerning  $\frac{1}{10}$  qismini, 4 kunda  $\frac{4}{10}$  qismini, ikkinchisi 1 kunda  $\frac{1}{15}$  qismini, 4 kunda  $\frac{4}{15}$  qismini haydaydi. Ikkala traktor birqalikda 4 kunda yerning  $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{4}{15} - \frac{20}{30} - \frac{2}{3}$  qismini haydaydi. ▲

- 452.** Rejadagi ishni bajarish uchun 1-guruh 3,5 kun ishladi. Qolgan ishni 2-guruh 6 kunda tamomladi. Rejadagi ishni 2- guruhning yolg'iz o'zi 1- guruhning yolg'iz o'ziga qaraganda 5 kun keyin tamomlaydi. Har qaysi guruhning yolg'iz o'zi rejadagi ishni necha kunda tamomlaydi?

- 453.** Kema daryo oqimi bo'yicha 69 km masofaga borib, 34 km orqasiga qaytish uchun 5 soat vaqt sarfladi. Oqim tezligi soatiga 3 km bo'lsa, kemaning turg'un suvdagi tezligini toping.
- 454.** A qishloqdan daryo oqimi bo'yicha sol oqizildi. Sol oqizilgandan 4 soat o'tgach, shu qishloqdan daryo oqimi bo'yicha motorli qayiq yo'lga chiqib, 15 km yurgach solga yetib oldi. Motorli qayiq soldan soatiga 12 km ortiq yursa, solning (daryo oqiminining) tezligini toping.
- 455.** Fermer xo'jaligi 200 ha yerga ma'lum muddatda kartoshka ekib bo'lishi kerak edi. Ammo xo'jalik har kuni rejadagidan 5 ha ortiq yerga kartoshka ekib, ishni muddatidan 2 kun oldin tugatdi. Kartoshka ekish necha kun davom etgan?
- 456.** O'nliklar raqami birlikkaldan 4 ta kam bo'lgan ikki xonali son bilan shu sonning raqamlarining o'rinalarini almashtirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan sondan 2 birlik kichik bo'lgan sonning ko'paytmasi 2627 ga teng. Shu ikki xonali sonni toping.
- 457.** Ikki xonali sonning o'nliklar raqami birlikkaldan 4 marta ortiq. Shu sondan 2 ni ayirib, raqamlari izlanayotgan son raqamlarining teskari tartibda yozilishidan hosil bo'lgan songa 2 ni qo'shsak va natijalarni ko'paytirsak, 2400 chiqadi. Shu ikki xonali sonni toping.
- 458.** Uch guruh ishchilar binoni birligida ma'lum muddatda ta'mirladi. Ta'mirlashni faqat 1- guruh bajarsa, bu muddatdan 10 kun ortiq kerak bo'ladi. Agar ishni faqat 2- guruh bajarsa, 20 kun ortiq, faqat 3- guruh bajarsa, muddatdan 6 marta ko'p vaqt kerak bo'ladi. Har qaysi guruh yolg'iz o'zi ishlasa, binoni necha kunda ta'mirlab bo'ladi?
- 459.** Hovuzga uchta quvur o'tkazilgan. Bo'sh hovuzni ikkinchi quvurning yolg'iz o'zi birinchi quvurning yolg'iz o'ziga qaraganda 3 soat kech to'ldiradi. Uchinchi quvurning yolg'iz o'zi esa to'la hovuzni bo'shatish uchun, 1- quvur hovuzni to'latishga sarf qilgan vaqtidan 3 soat kam vaqt sarf qiladi. Agar quvurlarning ikkitasidan suv kirib, 3- sidan chiqib tursa, bo'sh hovuz 36 soatda to'ladi. 1- quvurning yolg'iz o'zi va 2- quvurning yolg'iz o'zi bo'sh hovuzni necha soatda to'ldiradi? 3- quvurning yolg'iz o'zi to'la hovuzni qancha vaqtida bo'shatadi?
- 460.** Buyumning narxi 12 000 so'm edi. Bu narx ketma-ket ikki marta bir xil protsentga arzonlashtirilgandan so'ng buyumning narxi 9 720 so'm bo'lgan. Har gal buyumning narxi necha protsentga arzonlashgan?

- 461.** Ikki yil ichida shahar aholisi 2 million kishidan 2 million 205 ming kishiga yetdi. Bu shahar aholisining yillik o‘rtacha ko‘payish protsentini toping.
- 462.** Ikki yo‘lovchi *A* va *B* qishloqlardan bir-biriga qarab kelmoqda. Ular uchrashganda biri ikkinchisidan 2 km ortiq yurgani ma’lum bo‘ldi. Uchrashgandan keyin yurishni davom ettirib, 40 minutdan keyin 1- yo‘lochi *B* ga keldi. 1,5 soatdan keyin esa 2- yo‘lovchi *A* ga keldi. *AB* masofani toping.
- 463.** Shaxmat musobaqasida qatnashuvchilarning har biri qolganlari bilan bir martadan o‘ynadi. Hammasi bo‘lib 120 ta o‘yin o‘ynalgan bo‘lsa, musobaqada necha nafar kishi qatnashgan?
- 464.** 11-sinfni bitiruvchi o‘quvchilar bir-birlari bilan rasmlarini almashtirdilar. Agar 1190 ta rasm almashtirilgan bo‘lsa, shu sinfda necha nafar o‘quvchi bo‘lgan?
- 465.** Oralaridagi masofa 900 km bo‘lgan ikki shahardan bir-biriga qarab ikki poyezd yo‘lga chiqdi. Poyezdlar yo‘lning o‘rtasida uchrashishdi. Agar 1-poyezd 2-sidan 1,5 soat kech yo‘lga chiqqan bo‘lsa va unga qaraganda tezligi soatiga 10 km ortiq bo‘lsa, har qaysi poyezdning tezligini toping.
- 466.** Poyezd 220 km yo‘lni ma’lum vaqtida bosib o‘tishi kerak edi. U 2 soat yurganidan keyin 10 minut to‘xtab qoldi; keyin tezligini soatiga 5 km ga oshirdi va manzilga mo‘ljallangan vaqtida yetib keldi. Poyezdning boshlang‘ich tezligini toping.

### 28-§. MA'LUMOTLAR TAHLILI. MA'LUMOTLARNI TASVIRLASH

Turli firmalar, kompaniyalar ishlab chiqarayotgan mahsulotlarning sifat va miqdoriy *belgilari*, ko'rsatkichlari (tarkibi, massasi, o'lchamlari, rangi, ta'mi, ...) qabul qilingan me'yordarga (standartlarga) mos kelishi (yoki kelmasligi)ni qanday bilamiz? Qanday nazorat qilamiz, sinaymiz?

Tayyorlangan mahsulotlarning (masalan: sut, don, go'sht mahsulotlari; turli ichimliklar, kiyim-kechaklar; dori-darmonlar; elektr asbob-uskunalari va h.k.) miqdori juda ko'p bo'lsa, ularning hammasini bittadan sinovdan, nazoratdan o'tkazish iqtisodiy jihatdan ham maqbul emas. Bunday hollarda jami mahsulotlar to'plamidan bir nechta mahsulot *tasodify ravishda*, tavakkaliga tanlab olinadi va shularning o'zigina birma-bir sinovdan o'tkaziladi.



Sinalishi kerak bo'lgan barcha obyektlar to'plami *bosh to'plam* deylidi. Bosh to'plamdan tanlab olingan obyektlar *tanlanma to'plam* (qisqacha: *tanlanma*) deb ataladi. Obyekt deganda nimalarni sinash kerak bo'lsa, shular tushuniladi.

**1-masala.** Firma lampochkalar (uy yoritgichlari) ishlab chiqaradi, deylik. Ularning necha protsenti (foizi) yaroqsiz (yonmaydi)? Buni qanday tekshirasiz?

△ Firma chiqarayotgan yuz minglab lampochkalarning yonish-yonmasligini bittalab sinab chiqishning imkoniyati yo'q. Shuning uchun bunday hollarda lampochkalarning bir nechasi tasodifiy ravishda (tavakkaliga) tanlab olinadi. Tanlangan hamma lampochkalar sinovdan o'tkaziladi. Sinov natijasiga ko'ra firma chiqarayotgan mahsulot haqida ma'lum bir xulosaga kelinadi.

Masalan, 1000 dona lampochka sinovdan o'tkazilgan bo'lib, ulardan 10 tasi yaroqsiz bo'lsa (yonmasa), u holda jami lampochkalarning ham  $\frac{10}{1000} = 0,01$  qismi (ya'ni 1% i) yaroqsiz degan xulosaga kelinadi. ▲

Bu misolda firma ishlab chiqargan jami lampochkalar *bosh to'plamdir*. Sinash uchun tasodify ravishda tanlab olingan 1000 ta lampochka *tanlanma to'plamni* tashkil etadi.

**2-masala.** Paxtazorda ochilgan ko'saklarning o'rtacha massasini aniqlang.

Δ Ochilgan ko'saklarning hammasini yig'ib olib, ularning massasini bittama-bitta aniqlash ma'noga ega emas. Ko'sakning o'rtacha massasini bilish uchun, ularning bir nechtasini dalaning turli joylaridan tasodify ravishda tanlangan g'o'za tuplaridan uzib olinadi. Hosil bo'lgan tanlanmadagi ko'saklarning massalari o'lchanadi va ularning o'rta arifmetigi hisoblanadi. Bu o'rta arifmetik qiymat paxtazorda ochilgan ko'saklarning o'rtacha massasi sifatida qabul qilinadi. ▲

Bu misolda bosh to'plam – paxtazordagi barcha ko'saklar; tanlanma to'plam esa massasini o'lhash uchun dalaning turli joylaridan uzib olin-gan ko'saklardir.



Tasodify ravishda tanlab olingan  $n$  dona obyektning sinash (o'lhash, kuzatish) natijalari  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  deylik.  $n$  son *tanlanmaning hajmi* deyiladi. Tanlanmaning hadlari, odatda, *variantalar* deyiladi. Variantalarni ortib borish tartibida yozib chiqaylik:

$$x_1^* \leq x_2^* \leq x_3^* \leq \dots \leq x_n^*. \quad (1)$$

(1) munosabat *variatsion qator* deyiladi.

**3-masala.** Pilla uzunligini o'lhashda shunday qiymatlar (santimetr-larda) olindi:

3,40; 3,34; 3,24; 3,40; 3,62; 3,45; 3,43; 3,35; 3,50; 3,56.

Shu qiymatlarga mos variatsion qator tuzing.

△ Bu qiymatlarning eng kichigi 3,24; eng kattasi 3,62. Sonlarni o'sish tartibida joylashtirib, ushbu variatsion qatorni hosil qilamiz:

3,24; 3,34; 3,35; 3,40; 3,40; 3,43; 3,45; 3,50; 3,56; 3,62. ▲

**4-masala.** Tasodify ravishda 10 tup g'o'za tanlandi. Ulardagi g'un-chalar soni sanaldi va shunday natijalar olindi: 15, 11, 10, 15, 17, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18. Shu qiymatlarga mos variatsion qator tuzing.

△ Berilgan sonlarning eng kichigi 10, eng kattasi 18. Sonlarni o'sish tartibida yozib, ushbu variatsion qatorni hosil qilamiz:

10; 11; 15; 15; 15; 16; 16; 16; 17; 17; 18. ▲

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  tanlanmada  $x_1$  varianta  $n_1$  marta...,  $x_k$  varianta  $n_k$  marta takrorlangan (kuzatilgan), deylik.  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$  sonlar *chastotalar* deyiladi. Ravshanki,  $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = n$ .

$W_1 = \frac{n_1}{n}, W_2 = \frac{n_2}{n}, \dots, W_k = \frac{n_k}{n}$  nisbatlar *nisbiy chastotalar* deyiladi.

Ravshanki,  $W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_k = 1$ . Shunday jadvallar tuzaylik (1- va 2-jadvallar):

1-jadval

Sinash natijalari	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_k$
Chastota	$n_1$	$n_2$	...	$n_k$

2-jadval

Sinash natijalari	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_k$
Nisbiy chastota	$W_1$	$W_2$	...	$W_k$

1- va 2-jadvallarni  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  tanlanmaning, mos ravishda, chastotalar bo'yicha hamda nisbiy chastotalar bo'yicha *taqsimoti* deymiz.

4-masala uchun chastotalar jadvali va nisbiy chastotalar jadvali quyida berilgan (mos ravishda, 3- va 4-jadvallar).

3-jadval

Sinash natijalari	10	11	15	16	17	18
Chastota	1	1	3	2	2	1

4-jadval

Sinash natijalari	10	11	15	16	17	18
Nisbiy chastota	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

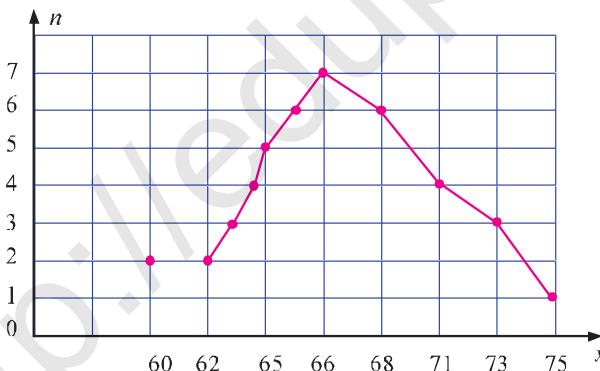
**5-masala.** „Harakat xavfsizligi“ oyligida DAN xodimi 30 ta avtomobilning tezligini o‘lchadi. Ma’lumotlar chastotalar jadvalida keltirilgan:

O‘lchash natijalari (km/h)	60	62	65	66	68	71	73	75
Chastotalar	2	2	5	7	6	4	3	1

Shu ma’lumotlarni tekislikda tasvirlang.

△ Koordinata tekisligida koordinatalari  $(60; 2), (62; 2), (65; 5), (66; 7), (68; 6), (71; 4), (73; 3), (75; 1)$  bo‘lgan nuqtalarni tasvirlaymiz va ularni kesmalar bilan ketma-ket tutash-tiramiz (39-rasm).

Hosil bo‘lgan siniq chiziq *chastotalar poligoni* deyiladi. ▲



39-rasm.

Agar tanlanmaning hajmi katta bo‘lsa, uning chastotalar bo‘yicha taqsimotini topish uchun tanlanma *sinfarga* ajratiladi. Sinfarning o‘lchami (kattaligi, uzunligi,...) bir xil bo‘lishi kerak.

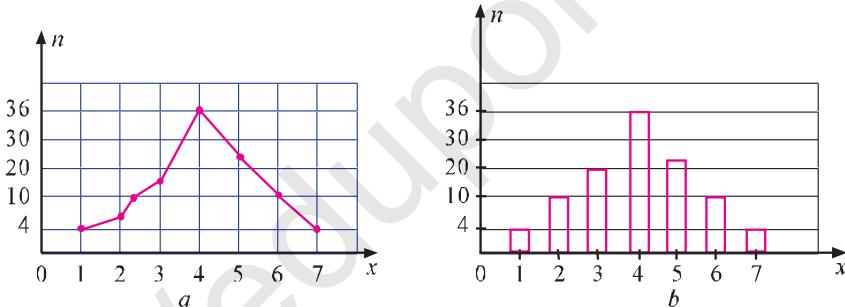
**Misol.** DAN xodimlari „Harakat xavfsizligi“ oyida 100 ta avtomobilni texnik ko‘rikdan o‘tkazish jarayonida ularning o’tgan 6 oy mobaynida

necha kilometr yo‘l yurganini ham aniqlashdi. Bu ma’lumotlarning chas-tolar bo‘yicha taqsimoti quyidagi jadvalda berilgan. Tanlanmalar 7 ta sinfga bo‘lingan. Sinflarning o‘lchamini (uzunligi) bir xil.

Sinflar	8001–9000	9001–10000	10001–11000	11001–12000	12001–13000	13001–14000	14001–15000
Sinf tartib raqami	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chastotalar	4	6	18	36	22	10	4

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 + n_6 - n_7 = 100 \text{ ekan} \text{ ravshan.}$$

Jadvaldagagi ma’lumotlarni chastotalar poligoni yoki ustunli diagramma ko‘rinishida tasvirlash mumkin (40-a, b rasmlar).



40- rasm.

### Mashqlar

467. Tasodifiy ravishda tanlangan 30 tup g‘o‘za o‘simligidagi g‘unchalar soni quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

15	17	15	10	18	11	15	17	16	16
17	10	14	15	16	15	14	13	15	13
16	17	16	14	12	14	15	14	17	13

(Ma’lumotlar M.Sultonovaning „Variatsion statistika“ qo‘llanmasidan olinigan. „O‘qituvchi“ nashriyoti, T., 1977.)

- Tanlanmaning chastotalar jadvalini tuzing.
  - Tanlanmaning chastotalar poligonini yasang.
- 468.** Sinf rahbari sinfdagi 30 nafar o‘quvchidan dam olish kuni har bir o‘quvchi necha soat televizor ko‘rgani haqida ma’lumot oldi. Ular jadvalda aks etgan:

3	2	5	4	5	3	6	0	2	1	3	3	4	3	3
3	1	3	4	4	2	4	3	2	5	2	4	2	0	4

Ma’lumotlar asosida: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 469.** Iharbiy xizmatga chaqirilgan yigitlardan 100 nafarining oyoq kiyimlari o‘lchami quyidagi chastotalar jadvalida berilgan:

O‘lchami	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Chastota	4	4	19	27	23	14	6	3

Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra: 1) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 3) nisbiy chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 470.** 8-sinflarning 50 nafar o‘quvchi qizlarining oyoq kiyimlari o‘lchamlari jadvalda berilgan:

O‘lchami	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Chastota	5	7	10	15	7	4	2

Ma’lumotlar asosida: 1) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 3) nisbiy chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 471.** 8-sinf o‘quvchilaridan 20 nafarining kiyimlari (pidjak-shim) o‘lchamlari jadvalda berilgan:

38	42	40	44	40	48	46	42	44	46
48	46	44	50	46	44	48	44	48	44

Ma’lumotlar asosida: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 3) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 4) nisbiy chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 472.** Testda 10 ta topshiriq bor edi. Sinfdag'i 30 nafar o'quvchining test natijalari (to'g'ri javoblar soni) jadvalda berilgan:

5	8	2	6	5	9	7	6	10	9	8	7	9	3	7
7	3	7	8	9	10	5	7	7	5	5	7	5	4	5

Ma'lumotlarga muvosiq: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 473.** Sport guruhida qatnashayotgan 150 nafar yigitning 1 minut-u 30 sekund mobaynida necha marta „o'tirib-turishi“ kuzatildi. „O'tirib-turish“lar soni 40 tadan 74 tagacha bo'ldi: [40;74]. Bu kesma har birining uzunligi 5 ga teng bo'lgan oraliqlarga bo'lindi. Har bir oraliqqa tushgan kuzatishlar soni hisoblandi va ushbu chastotalar jadvali tuzildi:

„O'tirib - turish“lar soni	Chastotasi
40 dan 44 gacha	11
45 dan 49 gacha	20
50 dan 54 gacha	28
55 dan 59 gacha	36
60 dan 64 gacha	24
65 dan 69 gacha	19
70 dan 74 gacha	12
Jami	150

Ma'lumotlarga mos: 1) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 2) ustunli diagramma yasang.

## 29- §. O'RTA QIYMAT. MODA. MEDIANA

*O'rta qiymat* tushunchasi bilan tanishsiz. Agar variantalar  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  bo'lsa, tanlanmaning *o'rta qiymati* deb

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

songa aytildi.

Agar tanlanmada  $x_1$  varianta  $n_1$  marta,  $x_2$  varianta  $n_2$  marta, ...,  $x_k$  varianta  $n_k$  marta takrorlangan (kuzatilgan) bo'lsa,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{n_1 x_1 + \dots + n_k x_k}{n_1 \dots n_k}$$

son tanlanmaning vaznli o'rta qiymati deyiladi.  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$  sonlar mos variantalarning chastotalari ekanini eslatib o'tamiz.

**1-masala.** Xo'jalik 100 ha yerga chigit ekib, ma'lum bir nav paxtadan gektar boshiga 33 sr dan hosil ko'tardi. 50 ha boshqa yerga ekilgan o'sha nav paxtadan esa 30 sr dan hosil oldi. Xo'jalik 1 gektar yerdan o'rtacha qancha hosil olgan?

△ Bu yerda  $x_1 = 33$ ,  $n_1 = 100$ ;  $x_2 = 30$ ,  $n_2 = 50$ .

$$\bar{x} = \frac{100 \cdot 33 + 50 \cdot 30}{100 + 50} = \frac{3300 + 1500}{150} = \frac{4800}{150} = 32 \text{ (sr)}.$$

**Javob:** 32(sr). ▲

**2-masala.** Sportchi balandlikka 7 marta sakradi va shunday natijalarni ko'rsatdi (metr hisobida) :

2,1; 1,97; 2,44; 1,85; 1,97; 1,96; 2,06.

Sportchi o'rtacha necha metr balandlikka sakragan?

△ Bu yerda 1,97 varianta ikki marta, qolgan variantalar bir marta qayd etilgan. Bundan

$$\bar{x} = (2,1 + 2 \cdot 1,97 + 2,44 + 1,85 + 1,96 + 2,06) : 7 = 14,35 : 7 = 2,05 \text{ (m)}.$$

**Javob:** 2,05 metr. ▲

O'rta qiymat ma'lumotlar qatorining *markazini* ifodalaydigan son deyish mumkin.

*Moda.* Moda tushunchasiga olib keluvchi masala ko'raylik.

**3-masala.** Maktab hamshirasi 8-sinf o'quvchilaridan 10 nafarining bo'yini o'chab, quyidagi natijalarni oldi (santimetr hisobida):

166; 168; 170; 165; 164; 168; 169; 163; 168; 162.

Tanlamada qaysi varianta eng ko'p takrorlangan?

△ Variatsion qator tuzaylik:

162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 168; 168; 168; 169; 170.

Bu variatsion qatorda o‘rganilayotgan belgi – o‘quvchi bo‘yining balandligi – 168 cm eng ko‘p – 3 marta qayd etilgan, boshqa variantalar esa 1 yoki 2 marta. Bu variatsion qator uchun 168 soni *moda* bo‘ladi. ▲



Berilgan variatsion qatorda o‘rganilayotgan belgining eng ko‘p uchraydigan qiymati *moda* deyiladi va  $M_0$  kabi belgilanadi.

Moda va o‘rta qiymat o‘zaro teng bo‘lmasligi ham, teng bo‘lishi ham mumkin. Shu masalada o‘quvchilarning o‘rtacha balandligi  $\bar{x} = (2 \cdot 163 + 164 + 165 + 166 - 3 \cdot 168 + 169 + 170) : 10 = 1664 : 10 = 166,4$  (cm) bo‘ladi.

Bu masalada moda va o‘rta qiymat o‘zaro teng bo‘lmadi:  $168 \neq 166,4$ .

**4-masala.** Alining „Algebra“ fanidan jurnaldagi baholari: 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5.

Shu tanlanmaning modasi va o‘rta qiymatini toping.

▲  $M_0 = 4$  ekani ravshan, chunki 4 varianta tanlanmada eng ko‘p uchraydi:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 5}{2+3+2} = \frac{28}{7} = 4.$$

Bu masalada  $M_0 = \bar{x} = 4$ .

Tanlanmaning modasi bo‘lmasligi ham mumkin. Masalan, polizdan uzilgan 5 ta qovunning massasi o‘lchanganda (kg larda) 3,8; 4; 4,5; 5,2; 4,9 natijalar olindi. Bu tanlanmaning modasi yoq. ▲

*Mediana.*



Variatsion qator hadlarining soni toq bo‘lsa, bu qator o‘rtasida joylashgan had *mediana* deyiladi va  $M_e$  kabi belgilanadi.

Masalan, 20,23,24,27,29,31,34 qator uchun mediana 27 bo‘ladi, chunki 27 soni bu variatsion qatorning o‘rtasida joylashgan. Undan chap tomonda ham, o‘ng tomonda ham qatorning 3 tadan hadi bor. Variantalar soni juft bo‘lgan holni qaraylik.



12, 14, 17, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37 qatorda 8 ta had bor, bunday holda variatsion qatorning medianasi o‘rtada turgan ikkita sonning o‘rta arifmetigi kabi ta’riflanadi:

$$M_e = \frac{21+23}{2} = \frac{44}{2} = 22.$$

*Kenglik.*



Variatsion qatorning eng katta hadi  $x_n^*$  bilan eng kichik hadi  $x_1^*$  orasidagi farq (ayirma), ya’ni  $x_n^* - x_1^*$  son  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  tanlanmaning *kengligi* deyiladi.

U, odatda,  $r$  harfi bilan belgilanadi.

Tanlanmaning kengligi  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  sonlar qanchalik tarqoq ekanini bilsiruvchi o‘lchovlardan biridir. Masalan,

$$5, 6, 8, 16, 18, 19 \quad (1)$$

qator uchun kenglik  $r = 19 - 5 = 14$  ga teng.

$$10, 10, 12, 13, 13, 14 \quad (2)$$

qator uchun esa kenglik  $r = 14 - 10 = 4$  ga teng. Holbuki, har ikkala qatordagi hadlar soni 6 tadan, o‘rta qiymatlari esa o‘zaro teng ( $\bar{x} = 12$ ).

$14 > 4$  tengsizlik (1) qatordagi hadlar (2) qatordagi hadlarga qaraganda o‘rta qiymatga nisbatan tarqoq joylashganini, (1) qatorda *o‘zgaruvchanlik* katta ekanini bildiradi.

### Mashqlar

**474.** 10 ta o‘yinda mактаб futbol jamoasining raqib darvozasiga kiritgan то‘plarining chastotalar jadvali quyidagicha bo‘ldi:

$x - \text{to‘plar soni}$	0	1	2	3
$n - \text{chastota}$	4	2	3	1

Shu ma'lumotlarga ko'ra: 1) variatsion qator tuzing; 2) tanlanmaning o'rta qiymatini; modasini; medianasini; kengligini toping; 3) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 4) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 5) nisbiy chastota jadvaliga mos diagramma yasang.

Tanlanmalarning: 1) o'rta qiymati; 2) modasi; 3) medianasi; 4) kengligini toping (**475–477**):

**475.** 1) 12, 14, 9, 13, 15;                            3) 15, 13, 13, 14, 16, 14;

2) 16, 14, 13, 17;                                    4) 5, 8, 13, 12, 12.

**476.** 1) 6, 8, 10, 11, 10;                            3) 8, 10, 12, 11, 14;

2) 3, 6, 8, 4, 9;                                    4) 6, 3, 2, 7, 5, 7.

**477.** 1) -3, 4, 5, -4, 1, 2, 4, -3, -2, 3, -3, 2;

2) -3, -3, 4, 4, 6, 6, -3, -2, 4, 5, -4.

**478.** To'qqiz kishidan iborat hakamlar hay'ati 10 balli shkalada ikkita raqqosaning raqsini baholadi. Kuzatish natijalari jadvalda keltirilgan:

Raqqosaning tartib raqami	Hakamlarning tartib raqamlari va natijalari								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	8,8	9,6	8,9	9,2	8,7	8,9	8,9	8,8	8,7
2	9,1	8,2	9,0	8,9	9,0	9,1	9,0	9,1	9,0

Har bir raqqosa uchun qo'yilgan baholarning: 1) o'rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini; 4) kengligini toping.

**479.** Maktabdagi 40 nafar o'qituvchining ish stoji haqidagi ma'lumotlar quyidagi chastotalar jadvalida keltirilgan:

Ish stoji	1	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	15	18	20	22	23	25
O'qituvchilar soni	3	1	4	3	4	2	3	1	2	6	3	3	3	2

Shu tanlanmaning: 1) o'rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini; 4) kengligini toping; 5) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 480.** Kuzatish kameralarini tekshirayotib, tasodify ravishda 50 ta avtomobil tanlandi va har birining tezligi (km/h larda) aniqlandi. Natijalar jadvalda keltirilgan:

62	54	56	73	78	63	68	70	66	54
58	65	55	57	69	67	61	64	53	56
58	76	57	48	57	68	82	78	72	75
65	67	64	54	58	62	67	80	87	69
74	78	70	76	46	60	63	68	74	67

Shu tanlanmaning;

- 1) kengligini aniqlang;
- 2) oraliq uzunligini 5 deb olib, tanlanmani sinflarga (guruhlarga) ajrating (45–49; 50–54; 55–59; ...) va chastotalar jadvalini tuzing;
- 3) tanlanmaning o'rta qiymatini; modasini; medianasini hisoblang;
- 4) chastotalar poligonini yasang;
- 5) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing;
- 6) nisbiy chastotalar jadvaliga mos diagramma yasang;
- 7) necha protsent avtomobilning tezligi 70 km/h dan ortiq ekan?

- 481.** Nayza (kopyo) otish bo'yicha musobaqada qatnashgan 40 nafar kishining ko'rsatgan natijalari (1 metr aniqligida) quyidagi jadvalda berilgan:

28	31	31	38	43	38	34	52	36	38
35	48	34	45	41	35	42	42	42	41
27	32	29	33	49	37	48	40	47	39
26	25	37	40	28	37	37	44	44	43

- ma'lumotlarni sinflarga (guruhlarga) ajrating (25–29; 30–34; ...)  
va chastotalar jadvalini tuzing;
- chastotalar poligonini yasang;
- tanlanmaning: o'rta qiymatini, modasini; medianasini toping.

### 30-§. TANLASH USULI BILAN KOMBINATORIK MASALALARINI YECHISH

Ko'pgina hayotiy masalalarning yechimi bir nechta bo'lishi mumkin. Yechimlar ichidan o'zimizga eng maqbulini olishimiz tabiiy. Yechimlar sonini hisoblashda hamma variantlar (usullar, imkoniyatlar) dan birortasi ham „qolib ketmasligi“, „yo'qolmasligi“ uchun *tanlash* (sanab chiqish) usulidan foydalanishadi. Bu usulning mohiyati misollar yechish jarayonida ochiladi.

**1- masala.** 2, 3, 5 raqamlari yordamida nechta ikki xonalni son tuzish mumkin?

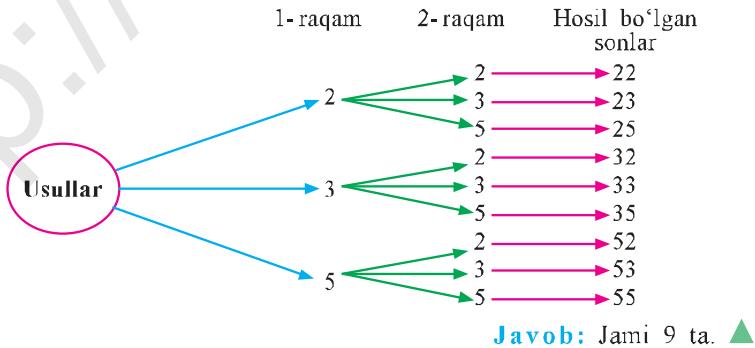
△ Javoblardan birortasini tushirib qoldirmaslik, ularni takror yozib qo'symaslik uchun sonlarni, masalan, o'sish tartibida yozib chiqamiz: avval 2 raqami bilan, so'ngra 3 raqami bilan, keyin 5 raqami bilan boshlanadigan sonlardan masalaga mosini *tanlab* yozamiz:

22, 23, 25; 32, 33; 35, 52, 53, 55.

**Javob:** 9 ta ikki xonalni son tuzish mumkin. ▲

1-masalani yechishning yana bir usulini ko'raylik.

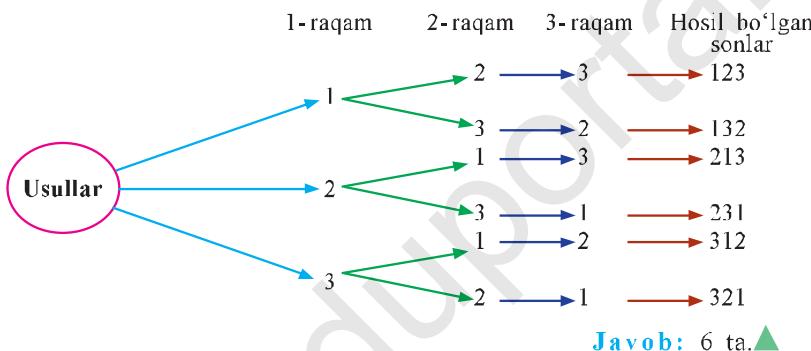
△ Ushbu chizmani yasaymiz:



Bu chizma daraxtga o'xshaydi, shuning uchun ham bunday chizmalar mumkin bo'lgan *variantlar* (usullar, tanlashlar) *daraxti* deyiladi. Berilgan 2, 3, 5 raqamlaridan ikki xonali son tuzish uchun avval 1-raqam tanlanadi, buning esa 3 ta usuli bor, shuning uchun daraxtdagi „ildiz“ – usullardan 3 ta shox chiqqan. Keyin 2-raqam tanlanadi, buning ham 3 ta usuli bor, shuning uchun 1-raqam bo'lishiga da'vogar 3 ta raqamning har biridan 3 tadan shoxcha chiqqan. Natijada 9 ta turli ikki xonali son hosil qilinadi.

**2-masala.** 1, 2, 3 raqamlaridan, ularni takrorlamay, jami nechta turli 3 xonali son tuzish mumkin?

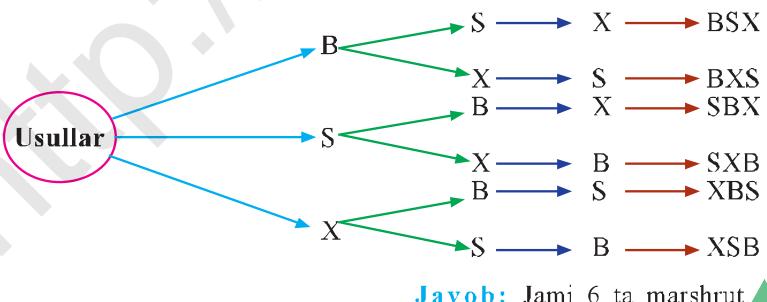
△ Variantlar daraxtini tuzamiz:



**3-masala.** Sayyoqlik firmasi Buxoro, Samarqand, Xiva shaharlariga sayohat uyuştirmoqchi. Bunday marshrutning jami nechta turli varianti (usullari) bor?

△ Belgilashlar kiritamiz: Buxoro – B, Samarqand – S, Xiva – X.

Variantlar daraxtini tuzamiz:



**4- masala.** 1) 1, 2 va 3; 2) 0, 1, 2 va 3 raqamlaridan foydalanib, mumkin bo'lgan barcha ikki xonali sonlarni yozing. Ularning soni  $N$  nechaga teng ekan?

△ Kombinatorik masalalarni yechish vositalaridan biri *variantlar jadvali*dir. Bunday vosita yordamida hisoblashda elementlar kombinatsiyasining „yo'qolib“ qolishi bo'lmaydi. Masalani variantlar jadvali yordamida yechib ko'raylik. Shunday jadvallar tuzamiz:

1-raqam	2-raqam		
	1	2	3
1	11	12	13
2	21	22	23
3	31	32	33

$$N = 3 \cdot 3 = 9.$$

**Javob:** 1)  $N = 9$ .

1-raqam	2-raqam			
	0	1	2	3
1	10	11	12	13
2	20	21	22	23
3	30	31	32	33

$$N = 3 \cdot 4 = 12.$$

**Javob:** 2)  $N = 12$ . ▲

### Mashqlar

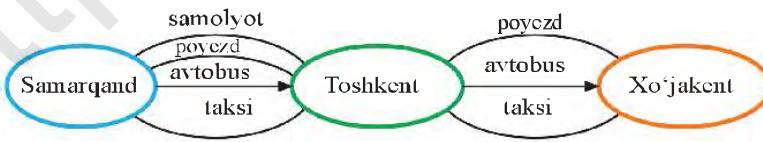
482. Alisher, Bahrom, Salim futbol o'yinini ko'trish uchun 3 ta chipta sotib olishdi. Chiptaga ko'ra ular 1-qatorning 1; 2; 3- o'rinnlarini egallashlari kerak. Ular bu 3 ta o'rinni necha usulda egallashlari mumkin? Masalaga mos variantlar daraxtini chizing.
483. 0, 4, 5 raqamlaridan, raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lsa, jami nechta 3 xonali turli son tuzish mumkin? Masalaga mos variantlar daraxtini chizing.
484. 4, 5, 8 raqamlaridan, raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lsa, nechta 3 xonali son tuzish mumkin?
485. Do'konda olma, nok, uzum bor. Iroda va Nasiba xolalar bu mewvalardan bittasini tanlashmoqchi. Bunday tanlashning jami nechta varianti bor? Variantlar daraxtini chizing.
486. 2, 4, 6, 8 raqamlaridan turli to'rt xonali sonlarni tuzing. Raqamlar takrorlanmaydi. Bu sonlarning nechasi: 1) 4 ga; 2) 8 ga bo'linadi?

- 487.** A'zamxon onasi va singlisiga berish uchun ikkita guldasta olmoqchi. Gul do'konida oq atirgul, qizil atirgul, chinni gullardan iborat guldastalar bor ekan. A'zamxon ikkita guldastani necha xil usulda tanlashi mumkin? Variantlar daraxtini chizing.
- 488.** Alijon quyoniga sabzi, karam, lavlagi beradi. U shu sabzavotlardan ikkitasini tanlashi kerak. Alijon buni necha xil usulda amalga oshira oladi?
- 489.** Seyfning shifrida 3 ta – *A*, *B*, *C* harflar bor. Shu harflar yordamida jami nechta shifr tuzish mumkin? Ikki holni qarang: 1) harflar takrorlanmaydi; 2) harflar takrorlanadi.
- 490.** Taqsimchada 2 ta olma, 2 ta nok, 2 ta shaftoli bor. Nodira va Nozima bu mevalardan 3 tasini tanlashmoqchi. Tanlashning nechta usuli (varianti) bor?
- 491.** Oltita bola 3 ta ikki o'rinli qayiqda sayr qilishmoqchi. Bolalarni bu qayiqlarga necha xil usulda taqsimlash mumkin? Variantlar daraxtini yasang.

### 31- §. KOMBINATORIKANING ASOSIY QOIDASI VA UNI MASALALAR YECHISHDA QO'LLASH

Aziz o'quvchi! Siz 6-sinfda kombinatorikaning qo'shish va ko'paytirish qoidalariiga oid dastlabki tushunchalar bilan tanishgansiz.

**1 - masala.** Samarqanddan Toshkentga 4 xil yo'l bilan kelish mumkin: samolyot, poyezd, avtobus va yengil mashina (taksi). Toshkentdan Xo'jakentga 3 xil transport vositasi olib boradi: poyezd, avtobus, taxi. Samarqanddan Xo'jakentga necha xil usulda kelish mumkin (41-rasm)?



**41- rasm.**

△ Samarqanddan Toshkentga kelishning jami 4 ta yo‘li bor. Mavjud 4 ta yo‘idan bittasini tanlab, Toshkentga keldik, deylik. Endi Xo‘jakentga borishning 3 ta yo‘li – imkoniyati bor. Shunday qilib, Samarqanddan Toshkent orqali Xo‘jakentga borishning jami  $4 \cdot 3 = 12$  xil usuli bor.

Bu usullarni yozib ham chiqish mumkin. Belgilash kiritaylik: samolyot (s), poyezd (p), avtobus (a), taksi (t). Masalan, sp yozuv Samarqanddan Toshkentga samolyotda kelish va Toshkentdan Xo‘jakentga poyezdda borishni bildiradi. Bu belgilashlar yordamida Samarqanddan Toshkent orqali Xo‘jakentga borishning jami usullari (variantlari, yo‘llari, imkoniyatlari) quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

sp	pp	ap	tp
sa	pa	aa	ta
st	pt	at	tt

Jami usullar soni:  $4 \cdot 3 = 12$  ta.

**Javob:** 12 xil. ▲



Umuman, *A* shahardan *B* shaharga kelishning *m* ta **usuli bo‘lsa va har bir usul uchun** *B* dan *C* shaharga kelishning *n* ta usuli bo‘lsa, u holda *A* dan *C* ga kelishning jami  $m \cdot n$  ta usuli bor, ya’ni *A* dan *C* ga  $m \cdot n$  xil usul bilan kelish mumkin.

Bu qoida *ko‘paytirish qoidasidir* va u kombinatorikaning asosiy qoidasi hisoblanadi.

**2-masala.** „Makro“ supermarketining „Hammasi uy uchun“ bo‘limida 5 xil piyola, 6 xil taqsimcha, 4 xil choy qoshiq bor. Nargiza xola turli nomdagagi ikkita buyum sotib olmoqchi. U buni necha xil usulda amalga oshirishi mumkin?

△ 1) Piyolani tanlashning 5 ta usuli bor. Taqsimchani tanlashning 6 ta usuli bor. Piyola tanlashning har bir usuliga taqsimcha tanlashning 6 ta usuli mavjud. Demak, ko‘paytirish qoidasiga muvofiq piyola va taqsimcha juftligini tanlashning  $5 \cdot 6 = 30$  ta usuli bor. Xuddi shunday mulohaza yuritib: 2) piyola va qoshiqnı  $5 \cdot 4 = 20$  usulda; 3) taqsimcha va qoshiqnı  $6 \cdot 4 = 24$  xil usulda tanlab olish mumkinligini topamiz. Demak, turli nomdagagi ikkita buyumni  $30 + 20 + 24 = 74$  xil usulda tanlab olish mumkin ekan.

**Javob:** 74 xil usulda. ▲

**3-masala.** Nechta uch xonali sonda faqatgina bitta 7 raqami bor?

△ 7 raqami 1-, 2-, 3-o'rinda (yuzlar, o'nlar, birlar xonasida) bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar 7 raqami 1-o'rinda turgan bo'lsa, 2- va 3-o'rirlarni 9 ta raqam ( $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9$ ) yordamida  $9 \cdot 9 = 81$  usulda to'ldirish mumkin.

Agar 7 raqami 2-o'rinda bo'lsa, u holda 1-o'rinda 0 va 7 raqamlaridan boshqa ixtiyoriy raqam turishi mumkin. 1-o'rinni egallashning  $10 - 2 = 8$  ta imkoniyati bor. Bu holda 3-o'rinda 7raqamidan boshqa ixtiyoriy raqam tura oladi; demak, imkoniyatlar soni  $8 \cdot 9 = 72$  ta.

Agar 7 raqami 3-o'rinda tursa, u holda 1-o'rinni olish uchun 8 ta, 2-o'rinni olish uchun esa 9 ta imkoniyat bor. Shunday qilib, o'qli yozuvida faqatgina bitta 7 raqami bor uch xonali sonlar jami  $81 + 72 + 72 = 225$  ta ekan.

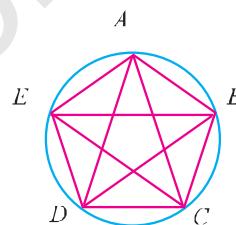
**Javob:** 225 ta. ▲

**4-masala.** Aylanada olingan 5 ta nuqta  $A, B, C, D, E$  harflari bilan belgilangan. Har bir nuqta qolgan har bir nuqta bilan tutashtirilsa, nechta kesma hosil bo'ladi (42-rasm)?

△ **1-usul.** Nuqtalar soni kam bo'lgani uchun, masalaga mos shaklni chizib, kesmalar sonini bevosita sanab chiqish mumkin, ular 10 ta. Ammo aylanada olingan nuqtalar soni ko'p bo'lsa (masalan, 100 ta, ...), mos shakl chizish va undagi kesmalarni bevosita sanash qiyinlashadi. Bu holda boshqa yo'l tutish kerak.

**2-usul.** Aylanada olingan 5 ta nuqtaning har biridan 4 tadan kesma o'tkaziladi. Bunday kesmalar soni  $5 \cdot 4 = 20$  ta, ammo kesmalar sonini hisoblashda har bir kesma ikki marta sanalgan. Demak, biz 20 ni 2 ga bo'lishimiz kerak:  $20 : 2 = 10$ .

**3-usul.** A nuqtani qolgan 4 ta nuqta bilan tutashtirsak, 4 ta kesma hosil qilamiz:  $AB, AC, AD, AE$ . B nuqtadan ham 4 ta kesma o'tkazish mumkin, ammo B dan o'tkazilgan bitta kesma ( $B\cdot A = AB$ ) ni biz sanadik. Demak, B nuqtadan 3 ta yangi (avval hisoblanmagan, sanalmagan) kesma o'tkaziladi. Shunga o'xshash, C dan 2 ta, D dan esa 1 ta yangi kesma o'tkazish mumkin. E nuqtadan o'tkaziladigan 4 ta kesmaning hammasi avval hisoblangan ( $E\cdot A = AE; EB = BE; EC = CE; ED = DE$ ). Demak,



42-rasm.

aylanada belgilangan 5 ta nuqtani tutashtiruvchi jami kesmalar soni  $4 + 3 + 2 - 1 + 0 = 10$  ta. ▲

**5- masala.** 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 raqamlari yordamida hammasi bo'lib:  
1) raqamlar takrorlanmasa; 2) raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lsa, nechta uch xonali son tuzish mumkin?

▲ 1) Berilgan raqamlar 6 ta. Ularning xohlagan bittasi 3 xonali sonning birinchi raqami bo'lishi mumkin. Demak, 3 xonali sonning birinchi raqamini *tanlash imkoniyati* 6 ta bo'ladi. U holda 2-raqam qolgan 5 ta raqamning ixtiyoriy bittasi bo'lishi mumkin, ya'ni 2-raqamni tanlash imkoniyatlarimiz 5 ta. Shunga o'xshash, 3-raqamni tanlash imkoniyatlarimiz 4 ta.

Demak, raqamlar takrorlanmasa, jami uch xonali sonlar soni  $6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 120$  ta bo'lar ekan.

**Javob:** 120 ta. ▲

▲ 2) Raqamlar takrorlanadigan bo'lsa, uch xonali sonning 1-, 2-, 3-xonalariga yoziladigan raqamni *tanlash imkoniyatlari* 6 tadan bo'ladi, chunki berilgan raqamlar soni 6 ta. Bu holda jami 3 xonali sonlar soni  $6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 - 6^3 = 216$  ta bo'ladi.

**Javob:** 216 ta. ▲

### Mashqlar

492. Onasi Nargizaga „Korzinka. Uz“ supermarketidan 3 xil meva xarid qilishni aytdi. „Korzinka. Uz“ da 6 xil olma, 4 xil nok, 5 xil uzum bor. Nargiza mevalarning har bir xilidan 1 kg dan olib, nechta turli to'plam tuza oladi?
493. Nechta 4 xonali sonda faqatgina bitta 5 raqami bor?
494. Aylanada: a) 10 ta; b) 100 ta; d)  $n$  ta nuqta belgilangan. Har bir nuqta qolgan har bir nuqta bilan tutashtirilsa, har bir holda jami nechta kesma hosil bo'ladi?
495. 1) 3, 2) 4; 3) 5, 4) 6, 5) 8, 6) 15 nafar do'stlar o'zaro qo'l berib ko'rishishdi. Har bir holda qo'l berishlar soni nechta bo'lgan?
496. 10 nafar o'rtoq o'zaro shaxmat turniri o'tkazishmoqchi. Bunda har bir bola qolgan har bir bola bilan bir partiya shaxmat o'ynaydi. Bu turnirda jami nechta partiya o'ynaladi?

*Ayting-chi, 494–496-masalalarning o'xshashligi nimada?*

- 497.** 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 raqamlari yordamida hammasi bo‘lib:  
 1) raqamlar takrorlanmasa; 2) raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo‘lsa,  
 nechta uch xonali son tuzish mumkin?
- 498.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 raqamlari yordamida nechta: a) ikki xonali; b) uch  
 xonali; d) to‘rt xonali sonlar yozish mumkin?  
 Raqamlar: takrorlanmaydigan; takrorlanadigan hollarni alohida  
 ko‘ring.
- 499.** Futbol bo‘yicha jahon championatida oltin, kumush, bronza medallari  
 uchun bo‘ladigan o‘yinlarda 16 ta jamoa qatnashmoqda. Medallar  
 jamoalar orasida necha xil usul bilan taqsimlanishi mumkin?
- 500.** Bir mamlakatda 4 ta shahar bor ekan: A, B, C va D. A shahardan  
 B ga 6 ta yo‘l, B shahardan C ga 4 ta yo‘l olib borarkan. A dan  
 D ga 2 ta yo‘l, D dan C ga 3 ta yo‘l bilan borish mumkin ekan.  
 A shahardan C shaharga necha xil yo‘l bilan borish mumkin?
- 501.** Agar natural sonning yozuvida faqat toq sonlar qatnashsa, bunday  
 sonni „yoqimtoy“ son deymiz. Nечта: 1) 3 xonali; 2) 4 xonali  
 „yoqimtoy“ son mavjud?
- 502.** Yozuvida hech bo‘limganda bitta juft raqam qatnashgan 6 xonali  
 sonlar nechta?
- Ko‘rsatma:* Yozuvida faqat toq sonlar qatnashgan 6 xonali sonlar soni  
 $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 - 5^6 = 15\,625$  ta. Jami 6 xonali sonlar esa 900 000  
 ta. Masala shartini qanoatlantiradigan 6 xonali sonlar soni  
 $900\,000 - 15\,625 = 884\,375$  ta.
- 503.** 4 ta turli xatni 4 ta turli konvertga necha xil usulda joylash mumkin?
- 504.** 5 nafar o‘quvchidan 2 nafarini „Bilimlar bellashivi“ da qatnashish  
 uchun tanlab olish kerak. Buni necha xil usulda bajarish mumkin?
- 505.** Doskada 12 ta ot, 8 ta fe‘l va 7 ta sifat yozilgan.  
 Gap tuzish uchun har bir so‘z turkumidan  
 bittadan olish kerak. Buni necha xil usul bilan  
 amalga oshirish mumkin?
- 506.** Shaxmat taxtasida oq va qora ruxni bir-birini  
 ololmaydigan („ura olmaydigan“) qilib necha  
 xil usulda joylashtirish mumkin (43-rasm)?



43-rasm.

- 507.** Shaxmat taxtasiga oq va qora farzinlarni, ular bir-birini „ura olmaydigan“ qilib necha xil usulda joylashtirish mumkin?
- 508.** Shaxmat taxtasiga oq va qora shohlarni, o‘yin qoidalarini buzmagan holda, necha xil usulda qo‘yish mumkin?
- Ko‘rsatma:* 3 ta holni qarang:  
1) oq shoh burchakda turibdi;  
2) oq shoh taxtaning chetida (lekin burchakda emas) turibdi;  
3) oq shoh taxtaning chetida emas.
- 509.** Maktab oshxonasida oq non, qora non va uch xil kolbasa bor. Ulardan necha xil buterbrod tayyorlash mumkin? Barcha variantlarni yozib chiqing.
- 510.** Ba’zi mamlakatlarning bayroqlari turli rangdagi 3 ta gorizontal yoki 3 ta vertikal „yo‘l“ lardan iborat. Oq, yashil, ko‘k rangli matolar yordamida shunday bayroqlardan necha xilini tikish mumkin?
- 511.** Bo‘sh joylarga 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 raqamlaridan birini yozish mumkin bo‘lsa,  $\bigcirc + \square + \triangle = 10$  „tenglama“ nechta yechimga ega bo‘ladi? Raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin. Ikki holni qarang (masalan: 1) 1, 1, 8; 1, 8, 1; 8, 1, 1 turli yechim; 2) bitta yechim deb qaraladigan hollar).
- 512.** Nodirning chamadoni kod bilan ochiladi. Bu kod uchta turli raqamdan iborat bo‘lib, har bir raqam 3 dan katta emas. Kodda 13 soni qatnashmaydi (masalan, kodlar ro‘yxatida 0, 13, 213... kodlar yo‘q). Nodir kodni unutib qo‘ygan bo‘lsa, kodni topish uchun u ko‘pi bilan necha marta „urinishi“ lozim bo‘ladi?
- 513.** Ko‘p qavatli uyda yo‘lak eshidagi qulf kod bilan ochiladi. Kod 0 va 1 raqamlaridan tuzilgan 4 xonali son (0000 va 1111 sonlar kod emas deb hisoblangan). Qulf kodini unutgan bo‘lsangiz, eshikni eng ko‘pi bilan nechta urinishda ocha olasiz?
- Ko‘rsatma:* Avval bitta 1 qatnashgan kodlarni, keyin ikkita 1 bo‘lgan kodlarni va nihoyat, uchta 1 bo‘lgan kodlarni sinash kerak.
- 514.** 20 kg guruchni 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg li toshlar yordamida pallali tarozida necha xil usulda tortish mumkin?
- $\Delta$  Bu ishni quyidagicha bajarish mumkin:  
1) faqat 1 kg li tosh yordamida 1 ta usul;

- 2) faqat 2 kg li tosh yordamida 1 ta usul;  
 3) faqat 5 kg li tosh yordamida 1 ta usul;  
 4) 1 kg va 2 kg li toshlar yordamida 9 ta usul bilan:

1 kg li tosh	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
2 kg li tosh	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- 5) 1 kg va 5 kg li toshlar yordamida 3 ta usul bilan:

1 kg li tosh	15	10	5
5 kg li tosh	1	2	3

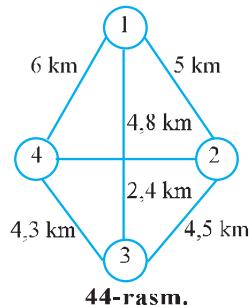
- 6) 2 va 5 kg li tosh yordamida 1 ta usul; 5 ta 2 kg va 2 ta 5 kg;  
 7) 1 kg, 2 kg va 5 kg li toshlar yordamida 13 ta usul bilan:

	Usullar soni												
Toshlar, kg	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 kg	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	8	6	4	2	3	1
2 kg	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	2
5 kg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

Demak, jami  $1+1+1+9+3+1+13=29$  ta usul.

**Javob:** 29 ta usul. ▲

- 515.** Firmaga 4 ta do'kon tegishli. Inkassator (do'kondagi pullarni yig'ib bankka topshiruvchi xodim) 1-do'kondan boshlab hamma do'konlarni aylanib chiqadi va yana 1-do'konga qaytib keladi. Mumkin bo'lgan marshrutlardan eng qisqasini toping (44-rasm). *Ko'rsatma:* Har bir marshrut uchun 5 ta raqamli kod tuzing. Kodning birinchi va oxirgi raqami 1 bo'lsin. Masalan, 12431 marshrutning uzunligi:  $5+2,4+4,3+4,8=16,5$  (km).



#### IV bobga doir mashqlar

- 516.** Quyidagi tanlanma berilgan:

18, 19, 17, 18, 14, 13, 17, 19, 18, 18, 20, 22, 19, 15, 24,

14, 18, 15, 13, 17, 20, 22, 21, 19, 18, 16, 13, 13, 15, 14.

Tanlanmaning: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) o‘rta qiymatini; 3) modasini; 4) medianasini; 5) kengligini toping; 6) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 517.** Tanlanmaning: 1) variatsion qatorini tuzing; 2) o‘rta qiymatini; 3) modasini; 4) medianasini; 5) kengligini toping:  
-5, -4, -3, -2, 0, 3, 6, 6, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8, 6, 7.

- 518.** Jadvaldagagi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra tanlanmaning: 1) o‘rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini; 4) kengligini toping; 5) chastotalar poligonini chizing; 6) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing va unga mos diagramma yasang:

Kuzatish natijalari	7	8	9	10	12	14	15
Chastota	6	7	8	9	10	6	4

- 519.** 100 metrli masofaga yugurishda 8-sinfning 20 nafar o‘quvchisi shunday natijalarni ko‘rsatdi (sekundlarda):

14,3	16,1	14,7	16,9	24,1	22,4	19,8	14,2	17,4	14,5
20,8	19,9	15,4	18,4	20,2	18,3	20,1	18,4	18,3	16,2

Tanlanmaning: 1) variatsion qatorini; 2) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 3) o‘rta qiymatini; 4) modasini; 5) medianasini; 6) kengligini hisoblang; 7) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 520.** 8-sinfdagagi bir o‘quvchining „Algebra“ fanidan ikki chorak davomida olgan baholari quyidagicha ekan:

4, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4.

Tanlanmaning: 1) o‘rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini toping; 4) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 6) chastotalar poligonini chizing.

## O'ZINGIZNI TEKSHIRIB KO'RING!

1. Futbol championatida 18 ta jamoa qatnashyapti. Agar har bir jamoa boshqa jamoa bilan o'z maydonida va raqib maydonida o'ynaydigan bo'lsa, championatda jami qancha o'yin o'ynaladi?
2. 8-sinfda 12 ta fandan dars o'tiladi. Dushanba kuni jadval bo'yicha 5 soat dars bo'lib, har bir soatda har xil dars o'tiladi. Dushanba kungi jadvalni necha xil usulda tuzish mumkin?
3. 5 ta stulga 3 nafar o'quvchini necha xil usulda o'tqazish mumkin?
4. Matematikaga oid 5 ta turli kitobni javondagi 5 ta o'ringa necha xil usulda qo'ysa bo'ladi?
5. Tanlanmaning: 1) o'rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini; 4) kengligini toping; 5) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 6) chastotalar poligonini chizing:  
-3, -5, -3, -6, 1, 4, 7, 4, 9, 4.
6. Tanlanmaning chastotalar jadvali berilgan:

Kuzatish natijaları	2	1	5	4	0	-2	3	-1
Chastota	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	2

Tanlanmaning: 1) o'rta qiymatini; 2) modasini; 3) medianasini toping; 4) chastotalar poligonini chizing; 5) nisbiy chastotalar jadvalini tuzing.

521. Agar: 1)raqamlar takrorlanmasa; 2) raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lsa, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 raqamlaridan jami nechta 4 xonali son tuzsa bo'ladi?
522. 0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 raqamlaridan jami nechta 4 xonali toq son tuzish mumkin?

- 523.** Odatda, uchburchakning uchlari lotin alifbosining katta harflari bilan belgilanadi. Lotin alifbosida 26 ta harf bor. Uchburchakning uchlarni necha xil usulda belgilash mumkin?
- 524.** 8 ta stulga 3 nafar o‘quvchini necha xil usulda o‘tqazsa bo‘ladi?
- 525.** Mijozning uy telefoni 7 raqamli bo‘lib, 218 dan boshlanadi. Mijoz a’zo bo‘lgan bu telefon stansiyasi nechta mijozga xizmat ko‘rsata oladi?
- 526.** Necha xil usulda 5 nafar qilichbozdan 2 tasini musobaqada qatnashish uchun tanlab olish mumkin?
- Alining yechimi:* 5 nafar qilichbozdan bittasini tanlash imkoniyati 5 ta. 4 nafar qilichboz qoladi. Ulardan bittasini 4 usulda tanlasa bo‘ladi. Demak,  $5 \cdot 4 = 20$ .
- Javob:** 5·4=20 xil usul bor.
- Nozimaning yechimi:* 5 nafar qilichbozni „nomerlab“ chiqamiz va ulardan 2 kishilik guruhlari tuzamiz: 12; 13; 14; 15; 23; 24; 25; 34; 35; 45.
- Javob:** 10 xil usulda tanlash mumkin.
- Mubinabonuning yechimi:*
- 
- 4 ta juftlik: 12; 13; 14; 15;  
 3 ta juftlik: 23; 24; 25;  
 2 ta juftlik: 34; 35;  
 1 ta juftlik: 45.
- Jami  $4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10$ .      **Javob:** 10 xil usulda.
- Kimning yechimi to‘g‘ri? Kimning yechimi sizga yoqdi? Nimasi bilan yoqdi?
- 527.** Sizning tengdoshingiz bo‘lgan bir bola: „Hozircha men bir havaskor bolaman, katta bo‘lsam katta shoir bo‘laman“, deb yaxshi niyat qilib she’r yozib yurarkan. She’rlarining biriga „Lola“ deb sarlavha qo‘yibdi. Bu she’rning 1-qatori „Navbahorda qirda ochildi lola“ ekan. Qolgan qatorlar 1-qatordagagi so‘zlarning o‘rnini almashtirish natijasida hosil bo‘lgan. Bu „she’r“da eng ko‘pi bilan nechta qator bor?

- 528.** To‘g‘ri chiziqda: 1) 4 ta; 2) 6 ta nuqta belgilandi. Har bir holda nechta kesma hosil bo‘ladi?
- 529.** „Rayhon“ kafesining taomnomasida 3 xil somsa, 4 xil 1-taom, 5 xil 2-taom bor ekan. 3 xil turdag‘i taomga buyurtmani nechta usulda berish mumkin?
- 530.** 2 ta olma, 2 ta nok, 2 ta shaftoli bor. 3 nafar o‘rtoq mevalarni har biri 2 ta turli meva oladigan qilib bo‘lib olishmoqchi. Buni jami nechta usulda bajarsa bo‘ladi?



#### IV bobga doir sinov mashqlari – testlar

- Tanlanmaning o‘rta qiymatini toping:  $-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 6$ .  
 A) 2,5;      B) 11;      C)  $2\frac{7}{9}$ ;      D) aniqlab bo‘lmaydi.
- Tanlanmaning medianasini toping:  $-1, 0, 2, 6, 6, 5, 10$ .  
 A) 6;      B) 5;      C) 5,5;      D) 4,5.
- Tanlanmaning medianasini toping:  $10, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9$ .  
 A)      B) 7;      C) 6,5;      D) 6,25.
- Tanlanmaning kengligini toping: 120, 100, 140, 170, 95.  
 A) 120;      B) 312,5;      C) 70;      D) 75.
- Tanlanmaning modasini toping:  $-1, 0, 2, 2, 4, 5, 5, 7$ .  
 A) 2 va 5;      B) 2      C) 5;      D) 3.
- Jadvaldagi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra tanlamaning o‘rta qiymatini toping:

Kuzatish natijalari	5	6	11	7	13	12
Chastota	3	4	3	5	3	2

- A) 9,5;      B) 8,5;      C) 10;      D) 7.

7.  $5 \cdot 10^4$  ga bo'linadigan 6 xonali sonlar nechta?  
A)  $18 \cdot 10^4$ ;      B)  $9 \cdot 10^4$ ;      C)  $5 \cdot 6$ ;      D)  $6 + 5^4$ .
8. Raqamlar takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lsa, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 raqamlaridan nechta 5 xonali son tuzish mumkin?  
A)  $8^5$ ;      B)  $5^8$ ;      C)  $8^2 \cdot 5^3$ ;      D)  $5^4 + 8$ .
9. Ikkita parallel to'g'ri chiziq berilgan bo'lib, ularning birida 4 ta, ikkinchisida 3 ta nuqta belgilangan. Uchlari shu nuqtalarda bo'lgan nechta uchburchak bor?  
A) 30;      B) 33;      C) 40;      D) 32.
10. 3 nafar o'quvchini 6 ta stulga necha xil usulda o'tqazish mumkin?  
A) 120;      B) 130;      C) 100;      D) 480.
11. Futbol jamoasidagi 11 kishi orasidan jamoa sardori va uning yordamchisini necha xil usulda tanlab olish mumkin?  
A) 110;      B) 55;      C) 22;      D) 121.
12. Bog'iston qishlog'idan Toshkentga 2 ta yo'l bilan, Toshkentdan Urganchga 4 ta yo'l bilan borish mumkin. Bog'istondan Urganchgacha borish yo'llari soni nechta?  
A) 8;      B) 10;      C) 6;      D) 12.
13. Bir o'quvchida qiziqarli matematikaga oid 7 ta kitob, ikkinchi o'quvchida esa 9 ta badiiy kitob bor. Ular necha xil usul bilan birining bitta kitobini ikkinchisining bitta kitobiga ayirboshlashi mumkin?  
A) 63;      B) 49;      C) 81;      D) 126.
14. Otabekning tug'ilgan kuniga uni tabriklash uchun 9 nafar do'sti keldi. Otabek ularning hammasi bilan, do'stlari ham o'zaro qo'l berib ko'rishishdi. Jami qo'l berib ko'rishishlar soni nechta?  
A) 45;      B) 90;      C) 10;      D) 50.



## Amaliy-tatbiqiy va fanlararo bog'liq masalalar

- 531.** Harbiy xizmatga chaqirilayotgan yigitlardan 50 nafarining bo'yini santimetrlarda o'lchashdi. O'lchash natijalari jadvalda keltirilgan:

159	156	160	154	155	154	158	163	158	180
156	157	155	158	159	158	159	154	167	158
158	156	175	156	164	162	168	157	159	162
164	169	158	167	172	166	175	177	183	182
172	170	172	166	171	174	162	167	169	173

1) ma'lumotlarni sinflarga ajrating (guruuhlang): 154–158, 159–163, 164–168, 169–173, 174–178, 179–183.

IIar bir sinfga ma'lumotlardan nechtasi tegishli ekanini aniqlang;

2) ustunli diagramma yasang;

3) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 532.** Tasodify ravishda tanlangan 30 tup g'o'za o'simligida ochilgan ko'saklar soni jadvalda berilgan:

7	4	7	6	4	4	4	4	3	5	7	4	3	3	4
3	6	5	4	7	6	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	5

Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra:

1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing;

2) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 533.** O'zbek yozuvchisining o'zbek tilidagi biror asarini tanlang. (Masalan: X. To'xtaboyevning „Sariq devni minib“; A. Qodiriyning „O'tkan kunlar“ asarlari.) Asarning tasodify ravishda tanlangan, masalan, 2 betidagi harflarni sanang. O'zbek alifbosidagi har bir harf siz tanlangan betlarda necha martadan uchradi? Harflarning: 1) chastotalar bo'yicha; 2) nisbiy chastotalar bo'yicha taqsimotini tuzing; 3) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 534.** 8-sinf o'quvchilari orasida Alisher Navoiy g'azallarini yoddan ifodahaytish bo'yicha musobaqa bo'lib o'tdi. Unda 10 nafar qiz bo'la va 9 nafar o'g'il bola qatnashdi.

$x$  – qiz bolalar yodlagan g'azallar soni,

$y$  – o'g'il bolalar yodlagan g'azallar soni bo'lsin.  $x$  va  $y$  sonlarining chastotalar bo'yicha taqsimoti quyidagi jadvallarda berilgan:

$x$ – g'azallar soni	4	5	6	8	12
$n$ – chastota	3	2	3	1	1

$y$ – g'azallar soni	4	5	6	8	9
$n$ – chastota	2	4	1	1	1

Jadvalga ko'ra  $x$  va  $y$  miqdorlarning:

1) modalarini; 2) medianalarini toping; 3) jadvallarga mos chastotalar poligonini yasang

Δ  $x$  va  $y$  miqdorlarning jadval ko'rinishida berilgan taqsimotini variantalarning quyidagi qatori ko'rinishida yozish ham mumkin:

$$x: 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 12 \quad (1)$$

$$y: 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9 \quad (2)$$

(1) tanlanmada 2 ta moda bor:  $M_{0_1} = 4$  va  $M_{0_2} = 6$ . (2) tanla-

mada esa moda bitta:  $M_0 = 5$ .

(1) qatorda 10 ta (juft sondagi) had bor. Bu holda mediana markazdagi ikkita hadning o'rta arifmetigiga teng:

$$M_e = \frac{5+6}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5,5$$

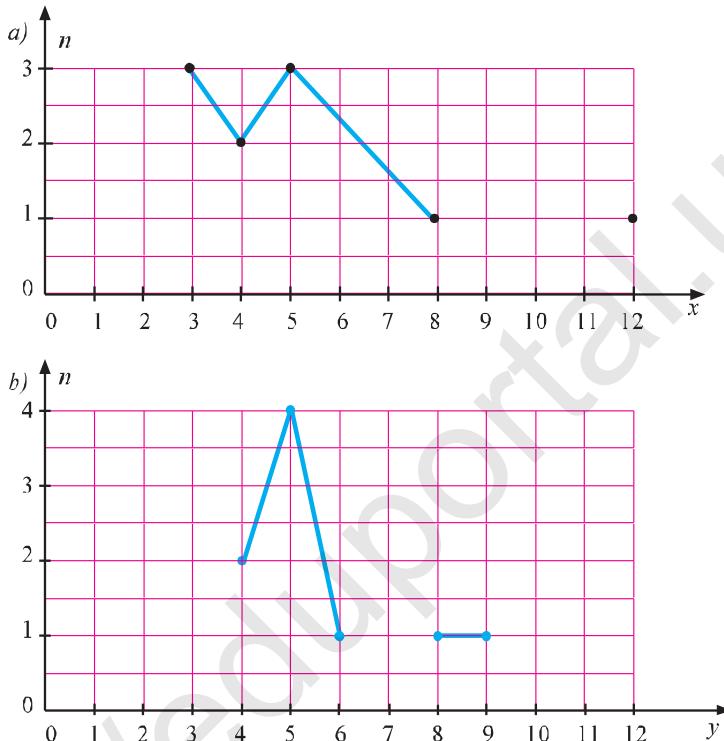
(2) qatorda 9 ta (toq sondagi) had bor. Bu holda mediananing qiy-mati markazdagi hadga teng:  $M_e = 5$ .

Mediana variatsion qatorni teng ikkiga bo'ladi: medianadan chap tomonda ham, o'ng tomonda ham variatsion qatorning elementlari soni bir xil, o'zaro teng bo'ladi.

**Javob:** 1) (1) qator uchun  $M_{0_1} = 4$ ;  $M_{0_2} = 6$ ; (2) qator uchun  $M_0 = 5$ ;

2) (1) qator uchun  $M_e = 5,5$ ; (2) qator uchun  $M_e = 5$ ;

3)  $x$  va  $y$  miqdorlarning chastotalar poligoni 45- a, b rasm-larda berilgan. ▲



45-rasm.

- 535.** Har bir 8-sinf uchun, masalan, I va II choraklar natijalariga mos: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) chastotalar poligonini yasang; 3) poligonlarni taqqoslang va xulosa chiqaring. Ma'lumotlarni sinf jurnallaridan o'qituvchilaringiz yordamida oling. Masalani qanday hal qilishingizni bayon qiling.
- 536.** Maktabingizning: 1) 5-; 2) 8-; 3) 11- sinflari o'quvchilarining har bir sinflar uchun: a) bo'yularining o'rtacha uzunliklarini; b) o'rtacha massalarini toping. Ma'lumotlarni mакtab hamshirasidan olasiz. Mos chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 537.** Kuzatishingiz natijalari asosida maktabingizda 1 kunda o‘rtacha necha gramm bo‘r ishlatilishini aniqlang. 1 kunda, 1 oyda respublikamiz maktablarida necha tonna bo‘r ishlatilishini chamlang. Respublikamiza oliv o‘quv yurtlari, litseylar va maktablar soni birqalikda (hisoblappingiz oson bo‘lishi uchun) 10000 ta deb oling.
- 538.** 3 hektar yerga qovun ekilgan. Ular yetilib qoldi. 1 hektar yerdan o‘rtacha necha tonna hosil olinishini baholang. Bu ishni qanday amalga oshirishingizni qadam-baqadam bayon qiling.
- 539.** Avtomashinalarni davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazishda 3 ta raqam, 3 ta harfdan va shahar yoki viloyat uchun belgilangan koddan foydalaniladi. Masalan, avtomashina nomeridagi 01 kod-mashina Toshkentdan ro‘yxatga o‘tganini bildiradi. Nima deb o‘ylaysiz, Toshkentda eng ko‘pi bilan nechta avtomashina ro‘yxatdan o‘tishi mumkin?  
▲ Nomerlashda 24 ta harf qatnashadi, deylik. Nomer 6 ta „joy“ ni egallaydi. 1-„joy“ da 10 ta raqamdan ixtiyoriy biri bo‘lishi mumkin. 2-„joy“ ni 10 ta raqamdan biri egallaydi. 3-„joy“ da 9 ta raqamdan ixtiyoriy biri bo‘ladi. (3 ta bir xil raqamli nomer berilmaydi, bunday nomerlar auksionda sotiladi.) Nomerdagagi 1-harf ham, 2- harf ham, 3-harf ham 24 ta harfning ixtiyoriy biri bo‘lishi mumkin. Demak, Toshkentda ro‘yxatdan o‘tishi mumkin bo‘lgan jami avtomashinalar soni  $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 24 \cdot 24 \cdot 24 - 24^3 \cdot 900 = 12\ 441\ 600$  ta.  
Bu hisoblappingda harflarning nomeridagi 3 xonali sondan „bitta harf – 3 xonali son – 2 ta harf“ yoki „3 xonali son – 3 ta harf“ ko‘rinishida bo‘lishining farqi yo‘q.  
**Javob:** 12 441 600 ta.▲
- 540.** 2, 4, 7, 9 raqamlaridan ularni takrorlamasdan nechta 4 xonali son tuzish mumkin? Ularning nechtasi: 2 ga, 4 ga, 11 ga bo‘linadi?
- 541.** Tug‘ilgan kuningizga taklif etilgan 4 ta do‘stingizni 4 ta stulga necha xil usulda o‘tkaza olasiz?
- 542.** Taqsimchada 8 ta yong‘oq bor edi. Abbas ixtiyoriy 3 tasini olmoqchi bo‘ldi. Buni u necha xil usulda amalga oshirishi mumkin?
- 543.** Zalda 2 ta bo‘sh joy bor. 3 nafar kishidan 2 tasini shu joyga necha xil usulda o‘tqazish mumkin?

**544.** Hisoblang:

$$1) \frac{27}{32} \cdot \frac{8}{162} \cdot \frac{72}{69};$$

$$2) \frac{38}{147} \cdot \frac{91}{152} : \frac{65}{264};$$

$$3) \left( \frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{12} \right) \cdot \left( 3\frac{23}{58} - 2\frac{9}{58} \right);$$

$$4) \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{9} \right) \cdot \left( 2\frac{23}{56} - 3\frac{15}{56} \right);$$

$$5) 34,17 : 1,7 + (2\frac{3}{4} + 0,15) : \frac{4}{5} - 23\frac{3}{8};$$

$$6) 5,86 - 3\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{15}{23} - \frac{15}{28} : 4\frac{2}{7};$$

$$7) \frac{12\frac{4}{5} \cdot 3\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{4}{11} \cdot 4\frac{1}{8}}{11\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\frac{4}{7}};$$

$$8) \frac{5\frac{1}{7} \cdot 5\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{5}{8} \cdot 3\frac{1}{5}}{10\frac{5}{13} : 1\frac{1}{26}}.$$

**545.** Iffi sondan biri  $a$  ga teng, ikkinchisi undan 7 ta ortiq. Shu sonlar ko‘paytmasining ikkilanganini toping. Shu ko‘paytmaning qiymatini  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 bo‘lganda hisoblang.

**546.** Iffi sonning yig‘indisi 30 ga teng. Sonlardan biri  $a$ . Shu sonlar ning ikkilangan ko‘paytmasini yozing. Shu ko‘paytmaning qiymatini  $a = -2$  bo‘lganda hisoblang.

**547.**  $a$  ta yuzlik,  $b$  ta o‘nlik va  $c$  ta birlikdan tuzilgan natural sonda nechta birlik borligini ko‘rsatuvchi formula tuzing. Xuddi shu raqamlar yordamida, lekin teskari tartibda yozilgan sonda nechta birlik bor?

**548.**  $a$  kilogramm va  $c$  gramm necha grammi tashkil qiladi? Grammlar sonini  $x$  harfi bilan belgilab, javobni formula bilan yozing.

Amallarni bajaring (549–552):

**549.** 1)  $\left( \frac{c-d}{c^2+dc} - \frac{c}{d^2-cd} \right) : \left( \frac{d^2}{c^3-cd^2} + \frac{1}{c+d} \right);$   
 2)  $\left( \frac{2n}{k+2n} - \frac{4n^2}{k^2+4nk+4n^2} \right) : \left( \frac{2n}{k^2+4n^2} + \frac{1}{2n-k} \right);$   
 3)  $\left( \frac{b^2}{b+x} - \frac{b^3}{b^2-x^2+2bx} \right) : \left( \frac{b}{b+x} - \frac{b^2}{b^2-x^2} \right);$   
 4)  $\left( \frac{2q}{2q+m} - \frac{4q^2}{4q^2+4mq+m^2} \right) : \left( \frac{2q}{4q^2-m^2} + \frac{1}{m-2q} \right).$

**550.** 1)  $1+a-\frac{a-1}{a}+\frac{a-1}{2a}-\frac{3a}{2};$   
 2)  $\frac{m-1}{m^2+m-1}-\frac{2}{1-m}+\frac{3m^2+2m+4}{1-m^3};$   
 3)  $\frac{m+n}{3}-m+2n;$   
 4)  $m-n-\frac{2m-n}{5}-\frac{m+n}{2}.$

**551.** 1)  $\frac{a^3-2a^2}{a^2-1} \cdot \frac{(a+1)^3(a-1)}{a^2(a-2)}; \quad 2) \frac{(a^2+ab)^2}{a^2-b^2} : \frac{(a+b)^2}{(ab-b^2)^2}.$

**552.** 1)  $1,5 \cdot \left( 2b - \frac{3b}{7} \right) - 1 \frac{5}{7} \cdot (3b-5) + \frac{9b^2-16}{4-3b};$   
 2)  $\frac{x+3a}{x+a} - \frac{x}{x-a} + \frac{2a^2-ax+x^2}{a^2x^2} : \frac{x^2-a^2}{a^2x^2}.$

**553.** Agar  $x > \frac{1}{2}$  va  $y > 4$  bo'lsa, u holda  
 1)  $4x+3y > 14;$       2)  $2xy-3 > 1;$       3)  $x^2y > 1;$       4)  $x^3+y^2 > 16$   
 ekanini isbotlang.

**554.** (Og‘zaki.) Tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng katta butun sonni toping:

1)  $n \leq -7$ ;      2)  $n < -3,6$ ;      3)  $n \leq 4,8$ ;      4)  $n \leq -5,6$ .

**555.** (Og‘zaki.) Tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng kichik butun sonni toping:

1)  $n > -12$ ;      2)  $n > -5,2$ ;      3)  $n > 8,1$ ;      4)  $n > -8,1$ .

**556.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

1)  $x + 4 > 3 - 2x$ ;      2)  $5(y+2) \geq 8 - (2-3y)$ ;

3)  $2(0,4+x) - 2,8 \geq 2,3 + 3x$ ;      4)  $7(x + 5) + 10 > 17$ ;

5)  $\frac{3-x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} > 7$ ;      6)  $\frac{x}{6} - \frac{2-x}{3} \leq 5$ .

**557.** Agar

1)  $0 \leq x \leq 7,2$ ;      2)  $-5\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 0$ ;      3)  $4 < \frac{1}{3}x < 5$ ;

4)  $11 < 3x < 13$ ;      5)  $-3,1 < x \leq 4$ ;      6)  $12 < 5x < 21$

bo‘lsa,  $x$  qanday butun qiymatlarni qabul qila oladi?

**558.** Tengsizliklar sistemasini yeching:

1)  $\begin{cases} 5x - 2 \geq 6x - 1, \\ 4 - 3x > 2x - 6; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} 7(x + 1) - 2x > 9 - 4x, \\ 3(5 - 2x) - 1 \geq 4 - 5x; \end{cases}$

3)  $\begin{cases} 12x - 3(x + 2) \geq 7x - 5, \\ 13x + 6 \leq (x - 5) \cdot 2 + 3; \end{cases}$       4)  $\begin{cases} \frac{4x - 5}{7} < \frac{3x - 8}{4}, \\ \frac{6 - x}{5} - 1 < \frac{14x - 3}{2}. \end{cases}$

**559.** Tengsizliklar sistemasining yechimlari bo‘lgan butun sonlarni toping:

1)  $\begin{cases} \frac{2x-5}{4} - 2 \leq \frac{3-x}{4}, \\ \frac{5x+1}{5} > \frac{4-x}{4}; \end{cases}$       2)  $\begin{cases} \frac{10x-1}{3} - \frac{2-5x}{4} < \frac{5-3x}{6}, \\ \frac{2x+1}{2} \geq \frac{3-7x}{4} - \frac{5-4x}{5}. \end{cases}$

**560.** Tenglamani yeching:

1)  $|x - 2| = 3,4$ ;      2)  $|3 - x| = 5,1$ ;      3)  $|2x + 1| = 5$ ;  
4)  $|1 - 2x| = 7$ ;      5)  $|3x + 2| = 5$ ;      6)  $|7x - 3| = 3$ .

**561.** Tengsizlikni yeching:

- 1)  $|x-2| \leq 5,4$ ;      2)  $|x-2| \geq 5,4$ ;      3)  $|2-x| < 5,4$ ;  
4)  $|3x-2| \geq 5$ ;      5)  $|2x+3| < 5$ ;      6)  $|3x-2,8| \geq 3$ .

**562.** Ildizdan chiqaring:

- 1)  $\sqrt[5]{7\frac{19}{32}}$ ;      2)  $\sqrt[4]{5\frac{4}{9}}$ ;      3)  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8b^6}{343a^2}}$ ,  $a \neq 0$ ;      4)  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{16x^8}{81y^4}}$ ,  $y \geq 0$ .

**563.** Soddalashtiring:

- 1)  $(3\sqrt{20} + 7\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{5}) : \sqrt{5}$ ;      2)  $(\sqrt[3]{7} - \sqrt[3]{14} + \sqrt[3]{56}) : \sqrt[3]{7}$ ;  
3)  $2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ;      4)  $7\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} - \sqrt{7} + 0,5\sqrt{343}$ .

**564.** Ifodalarning qiymatlarini taqqoslang:

- 1)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^{-1/3}$  va  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^{-1/2}$ ;      2)  $(2\sqrt{0,5})^{0,3}$  va  $(2\sqrt{0,5})^{0,37}$ .

**565.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

- 1)  $\frac{\sqrt[6]{a^2\sqrt{a^{-1}}}}{a^{\frac{2}{9}}}$ ;      2)  $\frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3}\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ ;      3)  $(16a^{-4})^{\frac{3}{4}}$ ;      4)  $(27b^{-6})^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .

**566.** Ko‘paytuvchini ildiz belgisi ostidan chiqaring:

- 1)  $\sqrt{9a^2b}$ , bunda  $a < 0$ ;      2)  $\sqrt{25a^2b^3}$ , bunda  $a > 0, b > 0$ ;  
3)  $\sqrt{8a^3b^5}$ , bunda  $a < 0, b < 0$ ;      4)  $\sqrt{12a^3b^3}$ , bunda  $a < 0, b < 0$ .

**567.** Ko‘paytuvchini ildiz belgisi ostiga kirititing:

- 1)  $x\sqrt{5}$ , bunda  $x \geq 0$ ;      2)  $x\sqrt{3}$ , bunda  $x < 0$ ;  
3)  $-a\sqrt{3}$ , bunda  $a \geq 0$ ;      4)  $-a\sqrt{5}$ , bunda  $a < 0$ .

**568.** Hisoblang:

$$1) \sqrt[3]{1000} \cdot (0,0001)^{0,25} + (0,027)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 7,1^0 - \left(\frac{10}{13}\right)^1;$$

$$2) \left(2\frac{10}{27}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{9}}} + (6,25)^{\frac{1}{2}} : (-4)^{-1};$$

$$3) \left(\frac{61}{64}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (0,008)^{\frac{1}{3}} : (-2)^{-2}.$$

**569.** Ifodaning qiymatini toping:

$$1) \left( \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a - b} \right) \cdot \frac{a - 2a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + b}{a}, \text{ bunda } a = 3, b = 12;$$

$$2) \frac{m + 2\sqrt{mn} + n}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{mn} + n}{m - n} - \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n}}, \text{ bunda } m = 5, n = 20.$$

**570.** Tenglamani yeching:

$$1) x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2; \quad 2) x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3; \quad 3) x^{-3} = 8; \quad 4) x^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0; \quad 5) x^{\frac{1}{3}} = 27.$$

**571.**  $y = -\frac{25}{x}$  funksiyaning grafigiga:

$$1) A(\sqrt{5}; -5\sqrt{5}); \quad 2) B(-5\sqrt{2}; 5\sqrt{2}); \quad 3) C(0,1; 250)$$

nuqta tegishli bo'lish yoki bo'imasligini aniqlang.

**572.** Funksiyaning grafigini yasang:

$$1) y = \frac{4}{x}; \quad 2) y = -\frac{6}{x}.$$

Funksiyaning qaysi oraliqlarda o'sishi, kamayishini grafik bo'yicha aniqlang; funksiyaning juft yoki toqligini aniqlang.

**573.** Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$1) \frac{\sqrt{ab}\sqrt[4]{a}}{(a-2)\sqrt[4]{a^{-1}b^2}} - \frac{a^2-4}{a^2-4};$$

$$2) \left( \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b+\sqrt{ab}} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b-\sqrt{ab}} \right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2\sqrt{ab}};$$

$$3) \left( \frac{a-b}{a^{\frac{3}{4}}-a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{4}}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}-a^{\frac{1}{4}}} \right) \cdot \frac{a^{\frac{1}{4}}+b^{\frac{1}{4}}}{(a^{-1}b)^{\frac{1}{2}}};$$

$$4) \left( \frac{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{a-b}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \cdot \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{ab}}.$$

Ifodani soddalashtiring (**574–575**):

$$574. \quad 1) \sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}}; \quad 2) \sqrt{4+\sqrt{7}}; \quad 3) \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{6}}; \quad 4) \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}}.$$

$$575. \quad 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ 4(a+1) + (\sqrt[3]{a\sqrt{a}} - 1)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{ab^2} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}} + \sqrt[3]{a} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ bunda } 0 < a \leq 1;$$

$$2) \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{2}{3}}-a^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{5}{3}}b^{\frac{2}{3}}-b^{\frac{5}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}}}-a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}};$$

$$3) \frac{a^{\frac{2}{9}} \cdot b^{\frac{3}{9}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot b^{\frac{2}{9}}}{a^{\frac{9}{2}} \cdot b^{\frac{11}{2}} - a^{\frac{11}{2}} \cdot b^{\frac{9}{2}}}.$$

Tenglamani yeching (**576–577**):

$$576. \quad 1) x^2=7; \quad 2) x^2=11; \quad 3) x^2+6x=0; \\ 4) x^2-5x=0; \quad 5) x^2=8x; \quad 6) x^2=12x.$$

$$577. \quad 1) 1,5x-4x^2=6,3x-x^2; \quad 2) 11y-15=(y-5)(y-3); \\ 3) 3x(x+2)=2x(x-2); \quad 4) \frac{1}{4}(3x^2-1)-\frac{40x+3}{6}=\frac{x-3}{12}; \\ 5) \frac{y^2-5}{4}-\frac{15-y^2}{5}=\frac{y^2-4}{3}; \quad 6) \frac{2x^2-1}{4}=\frac{1+1,5x^2}{5}.$$

**578.** Agar

$$1) (y-3)^2 > (3+y)(y-3) \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } y < 3 \text{ bo'lishini;} \\ 2) (3a+b)^2 < (3a-b)^2 \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } ab < 0 \text{ bo'lishini isbotlang.}$$

$$579. \quad \text{Agar } x < \frac{a+b}{2}, y < \frac{a+c}{2}, z < \frac{b+c}{2} \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } x+y+z < a+b+c \text{ bo'lishini isbotlang.}$$

- 580.** To‘g‘ri burchakli parallelepipedning balandligi 15 cm dan ortiq, eni 2 cm dan, bo‘yi esa 0,3 m dan ortiq. Uning hajmi 0,9 dm<sup>3</sup> dan katta ekanini isbotlang.

**581.**  $y$  ning istalgan qiymatida  
1)  $(y-3)(y-1)+5$ ; 2)  $(y-4)(y-6)+3$   
ifoda musbat bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**582.**  $k$  ning  $4y^2-3y+k=0$  tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega bo‘lmagan qiymatlari to‘plamini toping.

**583.**  $k$  ning qanday qiymatlarida -2 soni  $(k-2)x^2-7x-2k^2=0$  tenglamaning ildizi bo‘ladi?

**584.** Tenglamani yeching:  
1)  $3x^2+8x+5=0$ ;                            2)  $5x^2+4x-12=0$ ;  
3)  $\frac{6}{4x^2-1} - \frac{x}{2x-1} = \frac{5}{2x+1}$ ;                            4)  $\frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{3x-3}{2x-2} = \frac{2x^2+8}{x^2-1}$ ;  
5)  $\frac{30}{x^2-1} - \frac{13}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{7+18x}{x^3-1}$ ;                            6)  $\frac{2}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x-1}{x^3+1}$ .

**585.** Tengsizlikni yeching:  
1)  $(x+2)^2 < (x-3)^2 - 8(x-5)$ ;  
2)  $\frac{2+x}{9} - x \leq \frac{2x-5}{3} - (4-x)$ ;  
3)  $\frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{4} - \frac{(x-7)}{3} > \frac{(x-6)^2}{4} + x$ ;  
4)  $6x + \frac{(3+x)^2}{2} > \frac{8-2x}{5} + \frac{(x+3)(x+7)}{2}$ .

**586.** Yaqinlashish xatoligini toping:  
1) 0,2781 ning 0,278 bilan;                            2) -2,154 ning -2,15 bilan;  
3)  $-\frac{7}{18}$  ning  $-\frac{1}{3}$  bilan;                            4)  $\frac{3}{11}$  ning 0,272 bilan.

**587.** 3,5 soni 3,5478 sonining 0,05 gacha aniqlik bilan olingan taqribiyligi qiymati ekanini isbotlang.

- 588.**  $\frac{7}{9}$  sonining 0,777 soni bilan yaqinlashishining nisbiy xatoligini toping.
- 589.** Tasodifiy ravishda tanlangan 60 tup g‘o‘za o‘simgilining asosiy po-yasidagi bo‘g‘inlar soni quyidagi jadvalda berilgan:

10	11	10	10	10	9	9	11	9	9
11	11	11	7	9	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	10
9	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10
10	10	10	10	11	9	11	9	9	12
9	10	8	11	10	10	9	10	10	11

Tanlanmaning: 1) chastotalar jadvalini tuzing; 2) o‘rtal qiymatini; 3) modasini; 4) medianasini; 5) kengligini hisoblang; 6) chastotalar poligonini yasang.

- 590.** Nechta 4 xonali sonda faqat bitta 0 raqami bor?
- 591.** 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 raqamlaridan ularni takrorlamasdan jami nechta 3 xonali son tuwsa bo‘ladi?
- 592.** 6 nafar mehmonni 6 ta stulga necha xil usulda o‘tqazish mumkin?
- 593.** Adabiyot kitobingizdagi biror matnni tanlang. Uning ikki betidagi hamma harflarni sanang. Unli harflarning matnda uchrash chastotasini aniqlang. Chastotalar jadvalini tuzing. Chastotalar poligonini yasang. Xulosa chiqaring va uni daftaringizga yozib qo‘ying.

## MASHQLARGA JAVOBLAR

### I bob

1. 2) 0; 4) 5. **2.** 2)  $-2$ ; 4) 0. **3.**  $(7m)t$ ; 168 t. **4.** 1)  $(60m)$  min; 2)  $\frac{p}{60}$  min;  
 3)  $\left(60m + l + \frac{p}{60}\right)$  min. **5.**  $3(x - y)$ ; 2) 4,5; 4) 2,5. **6.**  $(x - y)$   $(x - y)$ ; 2)  $-\frac{11}{64}$ ;  
 4) 0,104. **7.** 2)  $1\frac{2}{3}$ . **8.** 2) 4. **9.** 1, 3, 15, 21. **10.** 2)  $(m - 1)m$ ; 4)  $(2p + 1) \times$   
 $\times (2p + 3)(2p + 5)$ . **12.**  $(p - q)t$ ; 1) 5t; 2)  $q$  son  $p$  dan katta bo'lmaydi;  $q$  son  $p$   
 ga teng bo'lishi mumkin. **13.**  $400n + 500m$ ; 155000; 155000. **15.**  $187200 \text{ m}^3$ ,  
 $(37440m) \text{ m}^3$ . **16.**  $s = 3\frac{1}{6}c + 1\frac{2}{3}a + 2\frac{1}{2}b$ , 53 km. **23.**  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{(a - b)^2}$ . **25.** 2) 5; 4) 1,9; 6)  
 -4. **26.** 2)  $V = \frac{m}{p}$ ; 4)  $a = \frac{p}{2} - b$ . **27.**  $x = \frac{np}{1000a}$ ,  $x = 3$ . **28.**  $t = \frac{a}{cn}$ ,  $t = 15$ .  
**30.** 2)  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; 4)  $-2$ . **31.** 2)  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 4)  $\frac{b}{2c}$ . **32.** 2)  $\frac{1}{b^4}$ ; 4)  $b^2$ . **33.** 2)  $\frac{2}{7}$ ; 4)  
 $\frac{b}{3a}$ ; 6)  $\frac{a^2b}{5c}$ . **34.** 2)  $\frac{7a}{5}$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{3(a - b)}$ ; 6)  $-\frac{1}{3}$ . **35.** 2)  $\frac{1}{(m + n)^3}$ ; 4)  $3y - 2x$ ; 6)  
 $\frac{2}{a(a - b)}$ . **36.** 2)  $\frac{2a}{m - n}$ ; 4)  $\frac{4a - 1}{2a + 3}$ ; 6)  $\frac{1 + h}{1 - b}$ . **37.** 2)  $\frac{q^2}{p - q}$ ; 4)  $\frac{m}{n}$ ; 6)  $-\frac{x}{y}$ . **38.**  
 2)  $\frac{3a + 2b}{2a + 3b}$ ; 4)  $-\frac{1}{ab}$ . **39.** 2)  $\frac{1}{a + b}$ ; 4)  $5 + x$ ; 6)  $-\frac{c + 2}{2a}$ . **40.** 2)  $10 - 7b$ ; 4)  
 $\frac{y}{5 + y}$ ; 6)  $\frac{5ab}{a^2 - b^2}$ . **41.** 2)  $\frac{1}{b + 7}$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{1 - 2p}$ . **42.** 2)  $\frac{4a - 1}{4a - 1}$ ; 4)  $\frac{10(m + n)}{3(m - n)}$ . **43.** 2)  
 $n - m$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{5 - 2x}$ . **44.** 2)  $\frac{3y - 4x}{3y + 4x}$ ; 4)  $\frac{6 - c}{6 - c}$ ; 6)  $\frac{3c - 2b}{a}$ . **45.** 2)  $a - 1$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{2}$ . **46.**  
 2)  $\frac{b}{ab}$  va  $\frac{2a}{ab}$ ; 4)  $\frac{2a}{2b}$  va  $\frac{a}{2b}$ ; 6)  $\frac{32}{60}$  va  $\frac{25}{60}$ . **47.** 2)  $\frac{9x^2}{12xy}$ ,  $\frac{72}{12xy}$  va  $\frac{16y^2}{12xy}$ ; 4)

$$\frac{2ax^2}{4x^3} \text{ va } \frac{b}{4x^3}. \quad \mathbf{48.} \quad 2) \frac{6b^2}{2b} \text{ va } \frac{a^2}{2b}; \quad 4) \frac{2b^2}{6ab}, \frac{9ac}{6ab}, \frac{6a^2b^2}{6ab}. \quad \mathbf{49.} \quad 2) \frac{3a^2}{18a^2b^2}, \quad \frac{2(a^2+b^2)}{18a^2b^2}$$

$$\text{va } \frac{a(3-a^2)}{18a^2b^2}; \quad 4) \frac{21y^3}{60x^4y^4}, \quad \frac{310x^3y}{60x^4y^4} \text{ va } \frac{80x^2}{60x^4y^4}. \quad \mathbf{50.} \quad 2) \frac{6a}{(a-1)a} \text{ va } \frac{2(a-1)}{(a-1)a}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{8a^2}{12(a+1)} \text{ va } \frac{15a^2}{12(a+1)}. \quad \mathbf{51.} \quad 2) \frac{7a(3x-y)}{9x^2-y^2} \text{ va } \frac{6b(3x-y)}{9x^2-y^2}; \quad 4) \frac{6x}{8x+8y} \text{ va } \frac{x}{8x+8y}. \quad \mathbf{52.}$$

$$2) \frac{7a}{x^2-9} \text{ va } \frac{a(x-3)}{x^2-9}; \quad 4) \frac{6x(x+y)}{x^2-y^2}, \quad \frac{7xy(x-y)}{x^2-y^2} \text{ va } \frac{3}{x^2-y^2}. \quad \mathbf{53.} \quad 2) \frac{28c(b+c)}{70(b^2-c^2)},$$

$$\frac{6a^2}{70(b^2-c^2)} \text{ va } \frac{35b(b+c)}{70(b^2-c^2)}; \quad 4) \frac{15x(x-1)}{12x(x^2-1)}, \quad \frac{-48x^2}{12x(x^2-1)} \text{ va } \frac{4(x-1)}{12x(x^2-1)}. \quad \mathbf{54.} \quad 2) \frac{5a}{b^3}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{x-y}{n+a}. \quad \mathbf{55.} \quad 2) \frac{2a}{c^2}; \quad 4) \frac{7}{a^2}; \quad 6) \frac{8}{ab}. \quad \mathbf{56.} \quad 2) \frac{11}{28}; \quad 4) \frac{3}{5b}; \quad 6) \frac{3ad-b}{12d}. \quad \mathbf{57.} \frac{15-ab}{5a}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{2+7b}{b}. \quad \mathbf{58.} \quad 2) \frac{2c+4c^2-3}{c^2}; \quad 4) \frac{mn-kn^2+m^2}{n^2}. \quad \mathbf{59.} \quad 2) \frac{k-n}{mnk}; \quad 4) \frac{bd+ba}{acd}; \quad 6) \frac{2n^2-3m}{mn^3}.$$

$$\mathbf{60.} \quad 2) \frac{4a^2-21cb^3}{18a^3b^4}; \quad 4) \frac{20y-21x+22}{28x^2y^2}; \quad 6) \frac{b(cd^2+d+c)}{(cd)^2}. \quad \mathbf{61.} \quad 2) \frac{3x}{2(1-x)}; \quad 4) \frac{8y-25x}{10(y-3)}.$$

$$\mathbf{62.} \quad 2) \frac{11}{10(b+1)}; \quad 4) \frac{5x}{8(x+y)}. \quad \mathbf{63.} \quad 2) \frac{5b^2-2a^2}{ab(x-y)}; \quad 4) \frac{a-b-y}{ab}. \quad \mathbf{64.} \quad 2) \frac{2(2a+3)}{a(1-a)}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{67b}{40(a^2-b^2)}, \frac{3a}{x^2-9}. \quad \mathbf{65.} \quad 2) \frac{x-1}{x^2-9}; \quad 4) \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{x^2-16}. \quad \mathbf{66.} \quad 2) \frac{6n-47}{n^2-49}; \quad 4) \frac{24y^2+y+1}{1-9y^2}. \quad \mathbf{67.} \quad 2)$$

$$\frac{13a+4}{(3a+1)^2}. \quad \mathbf{68.} \quad 2) \frac{2-11x}{(3x-1)^2}; \quad 4) \frac{4-7n+7m}{(n-m)^2}; \quad 6) \frac{2x^2+18}{(x^2-9)^2}. \quad \mathbf{69.} \quad 2) \frac{b^2-3b}{b-2}; \quad 4) \frac{1}{a-1}. \quad \mathbf{70.}$$

$$2) -\frac{1}{x+y}; \quad 4) \frac{2(24-a)}{4a^2-9}. \quad \mathbf{71.} \quad 2) \frac{b-3b^2-14}{6(b^2-1)}; \quad 4) \frac{28n^2-4m^2-9mn}{m(4n^2-m^2)}; \quad 6) \frac{4a^2-4a-b}{a^2+2a}$$

$$2) \frac{2a}{a^3-8}; \quad 4) -\frac{6m}{m^3-27}. \quad \mathbf{73.} \quad 2) -\frac{12}{19}. \quad \mathbf{74.} \quad 2) \frac{4}{13}; \quad 4) \frac{15}{2}. \quad \mathbf{75.} \quad 2) \frac{k^2}{mn}; \quad 4) \frac{3mk}{4nd}; \quad 6)$$

$$\frac{2a^2b^2}{c^3}. \quad \mathbf{78.} \quad 2) 2; \quad 4) \frac{a}{bc}; \quad 6) \frac{ac}{b}. \quad \mathbf{79.} \quad 2) \frac{k^2}{mn}; \quad 4) \frac{3md}{2nk}; \quad 6) \frac{15a^2c^2}{d}. \quad \mathbf{80.} \quad 2) \frac{18a^2}{7}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{1}{a}; \quad 6) \frac{a^3 b^3}{d^2}. \quad 81. \quad 2) \frac{2y}{5c^3}; \quad 4) \frac{2d^2 a^2}{3c}; \quad 6) \frac{22p^3 n}{m^2}. \quad 82. \quad 2) 10a^2 b; \quad 4) \frac{1}{4a^2 b}. \quad 83. \quad 2) \frac{2b}{a};$$

$$4) 3b; \quad 6) a - b. \quad 84. \quad 2) \frac{b}{3(1+a)}; \quad 4) \frac{1}{3m^2(m+n)}; \quad 6) \frac{5}{3(a-b)}. \quad 85. \quad 2) \frac{-3x^2(x+y)}{2(x^2+y^2)}; \quad 4)$$

$$\frac{-18(n-m)^2(n+m)}{n(n+p)^2}; \quad 6) \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2}. \quad 86. \quad 2) b-3; \quad 4) (a-1)(2a-1). \quad 87. \quad 2) \frac{2(a+1)}{3}; \quad 4) 1;$$

$$6) \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 1}. \quad 88. \quad 2) \frac{a^2(b^2 - 1)}{b^2}; \quad 4) \frac{2(m+n)}{n}. \quad 89. \quad 2) \frac{4ab}{a^2 - b^2}; \quad 4) \frac{1}{6(c+d)}. \quad 90. \quad 2)$$

$$\frac{9z}{z-2}; \quad 4) \frac{m+5}{m-2}. \quad 91. \quad 2) \frac{b}{a-b}; \quad 4) \frac{1}{c}. \quad 92. \quad 2) \frac{4}{a-b}; \quad 4) \frac{1}{c(a-b)}. \quad 95. \quad \frac{v-v_1}{v+v_1} s \text{ km.}$$

$$96. \quad 6 \text{ donadan.} \quad 97. \quad 2) x = -4 \text{ da } y = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad 4) x < 0 \text{ va } x \geq 2 \text{ da } y \leq 1.$$

$$99. \quad 2) (-2;4) \text{ va } (2;-4); \quad 4) (-4; -2) \text{ va } (1;3). \quad 106. \quad 2) 2; \quad 4) 15. \quad 107. \quad 2) 81;$$

$$4) \frac{1}{81}. \quad 108. \quad 2) -1; \quad 4) -4; \quad 6) -8. \quad 109. \quad 2) x = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad 4) x_1 = -2; \quad x_2 = 2. \quad 110.$$

$$2) x - \text{istalgan son}; \quad 4) \frac{2}{3} \leq x < 2. \quad 111. \quad 2) 5; \quad 4) -11; \quad 6) \frac{1}{30}. \quad 112. \quad 2) 2; \quad 4)$$

$$4\sqrt{6} \cdot 113. \quad 1) x-2; \quad 2) (3-x)^3, \quad x \leq 3 \text{ da}, \quad (x-3)^3, \quad x > 3 \text{ da}. \quad 114. \quad 3974. \quad 117.$$

$$2) 3; \quad 4) 27; \quad 6) \frac{1}{27}. \quad 118. \quad 2) 5; \quad 4) \frac{1}{2}; \quad 6) \frac{1}{2}. \quad 119. \quad 2) 49; \quad 4) 125. \quad 120. \quad 2) 121;$$

$$4) 150. \quad 121. \quad 2) 3; \quad 4) 2,7. \quad 122. \quad 2) b; \quad 4) a; \quad 6) 1. \quad 123. \quad 2) a^2 b. \quad 124. \quad 2) 1.$$

$$125. \quad 2) 3. \quad 126. \quad 2) b^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad 4) a+b; \quad 6) a^{\frac{1}{4}} + b^{\frac{1}{4}}; \quad 8) \sqrt{c} - 1. \quad 127. \quad 2) \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}}; \quad 4)$$

$$2\sqrt{b}. \quad 128. \quad 2) 2y; \quad 4) 2\sqrt[3]{b}. \quad 129. \quad 2) 2\sqrt[3]{b}; \quad 4) \frac{2\sqrt[3]{a}}{a+b}. \quad 130. \quad 3) \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}}. \quad 131. \quad 27$$

$$132. \quad 9a. \quad 133. \quad 2b(a-b). \quad 135. \quad \sqrt[3]{(a-b)^2}. \quad 136. \quad -4\sqrt{x}. \quad 137. \quad \sqrt{a} \cdot (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}).$$

$$138. \quad -\sqrt{ab}. \quad 139. \quad \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}}. \quad 140. \quad 0. \quad 141. \quad 3. \quad 142. \quad 1. \quad 143. \quad a. \quad 144. \quad a^2 x. \quad 145.$$

- $x^3$ . **146.**  $\sqrt[6]{a}$ . **147.** 2)  $\frac{3(x^2-2x+4)}{x^3+8}$ ,  $\frac{x+1}{x^3-8}$  va  $\frac{(x+2)^2}{x^3+8}$ . **148.** 2)  $\frac{55b-61}{24}$ ; 4)  $\frac{5-27b}{36}$ . **149.** 2)  $\frac{7q-p}{3p-q}$ ; 4)  $\frac{8a+8b-70}{2b-5}$ . **150.** 2)  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{7}$ . **151.** 2)  $\frac{x(x+2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x+3)(x^2+2)}$ ; 4) 1. **152.** 2)  $-2(a-1)^2$ ; 4)  $\frac{a^2+4}{4a}$ . **153.** 2) 1,8; 4)  $\frac{1}{16}$ . **154.** 2) 51; 4) 0,04; 6) -0,1. **155.** 2) 1000. **156.** 2)  $\sqrt[4]{x}$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-y^2}}$ . **157.** 2)  $\frac{95}{16}$ ; 4)  $-609\frac{8}{27}$ . **158.** 2)  $x = \text{istalgan son}$ ; 4)  $x \leq 2, x \geq 3$ ; 6)  $0 \leq x \leq 2, x \geq 3$ . **159.** 2)  $a+1$ ; 4)  $a^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ; 6)  $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

## II. b o b

- 178.** 2)  $\frac{1}{3} > 0,3$ ; 4)  $-\frac{5}{8} > -0,7$ . **179.** 2)  $b > a$ ; 4)  $a < b$ . **183.** Birinchisi. **185.** 2)  $a < 0$ ; 4)  $a > 0$ . **186.**  $-9 < -3$ . **187.** 2)  $a+3b < -2b$ . **188.** 2)  $8 > 6$ . **189.** 2)  $a-3b < 3a$ . **190.** 2)  $a-5 < b-5$ . **191.** 2)  $19 > 12$ ; 4)  $-12 > -14$ . **192.** 2)  $a < -0,25$ ; 4)  $a < 2$ . **193.** 2)  $0,9 > -2$ ; 4)  $5 > 3$ . **194.** 2)  $a < -2$ ; 4)  $x < -\frac{4}{9}$ . **196.** 2)  $-5 < 7$ ; 4)  $7y > 1$ . **197.** 2)  $25 < 58$ ; 4)  $12 < 4x^2 - 1$ . **204.** 2)  $n = 3$ ; 4)  $n = -6$ ; 6)  $n = -1$ . **205.** 2)  $n = 6$ ; 4)  $n = -3$ ; 6)  $n = 4$ . **206.** 2)  $x = -9$ . **207.** 2)  $h \geq 5$ ; 4)  $v \leq 70$ . **208.** 2) To‘g‘ri; 4) noto‘g‘ri. **209.** 2) To‘g‘ri; 4) noto‘g‘ri. **211.** 2)  $\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} < (0,41)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ; 4)  $\left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^{-\sqrt{5}} > \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{-\sqrt{5}}$ . **212.** 2)  $x = 3$ ; 4)  $x = 2$ ; 6)  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ . **213.**  $\sqrt{\left(1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{5}\right)^3} > \sqrt{\left(1\frac{1}{6}-1\frac{1}{7}\right)^3}$ . **214.** 2)  $x = \frac{5}{2}$ ; 4)  $y = 5$ . **215.** 2)  $x = 2,6$ ; 4)  $x = 4$ . **216.** 2)  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ ; 4)  $x = 1$ . **217.**

- 2) 6; 4) -3. **218.** 2)  $x = -1$ ; 4)  $x = 1$ . **219.** 2)  $13 - x < 2$ ; 4)  $2(x - 3) \leq 2$ ,  
6)  $2x(-4) \geq x - (-4)$ . **220.** 2) Berilgan sonlardan birortasi ham yechim  
bo‘lmaydi; 4)  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 0; -1. **221.** 2)  $y > 0$ ; 4) hech qanday qiymatida; 6)  
 $y \neq -2$ . **222.** 2)  $y < 2$ ; 4)  $y \leq 0$ . **223.** 2)  $x \leq -3$ ; 4)  $x > 0$ ; 6)  $x < 0$ . **225.**  
2)  $x < 14$ ; 4)  $y > 9$ ; 6)  $z \leq 4$ . **226.** 2)  $x \geq -8$ ; 4)  $z > -15$ ; 6)  $x \leq -2$ . **227.**  
2)  $x < 6$ ; 4)  $x > 5$ ; 6)  $x \leq -2$ . **228.** 2)  $x \geq 3$ ; 4)  $x > 0$ ; 6)  $x \geq 2$ . **229.** 2)  
 $x < \frac{5}{8}$ ; 4)  $x < -3$ ; 6)  $x < 5\frac{1}{6}$ . **230.** 2)  $y > \frac{3}{8}$ ; 4)  $y < \frac{5}{8}$ ; 6)  $y > \frac{2}{3}$ . **231.** 2)  
 $y - 3$ ; 4)  $x = 0$ . **232.** 2)  $x = -1$ ; 4)  $x = -4$ . **233.** 2)  $b < -5\frac{2}{3}$ ; 4)  $x > -1\frac{3}{7}$ .  
**234.** 2)  $x$  - istalgan son; 4)  $x$  - istalgan son. **235.** 2) Yechimlari yo‘q; 4)  
yechimlari yo‘q. **236.** 2)  $x > 2$ ; 4)  $x > -20$ ; 6)  $x > 0,5$ . **237.** 2)  $x < 1,6$ ; 4)  
 $x < 0$ . **238.** 2)  $x \leq 7$ ; 4)  $x \leq 5$ . **239.** 2)  $x < 0,5$ ; 4)  $x > -0,5$ . **240.** 45 tadan  
kam emas. **241.** 2) Berilgan sonlardan hech biri yechim bo‘lmaydi. **242.**  
2) 1. **243.** 2) 0; 1; 2; 3; 4) -5; -4; -3; -2; -1; 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5. **244.**  
2) [-1; 3]; 4) (1;2); 6) (-4; -2]. **245.** 2)  $-3 \leq x \leq -1$ ; 4)  $0 < x < 3$ ; 6)  
 $-2 \leq x < 2$ . **246.** 2)  $-1 < x < 2$ ; (1;2); 4)  $-4 < x \leq 0$ ; (-4; 0]. **247.** Ha. **248.**  
Ha. **249.** b)  $-3 < x < 1$ ; hech qanday qiymatida; e)  $-5 < x < 0$ ; hech qanday  
qiymatida. **251.** 1)  $x \geq 0,6$ ; 2)  $x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$ ; 3)  $x \geq -3,5$ ; 4)  $x \geq -4,5$ . **252.** 2)  $x > 0$ ,  
4)  $x \geq -2$ . **253.** 2)  $x < -1$ ; 4)  $x \leq 0$ . **254.** 2)  $3 < x < 6$ ; 4)  $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}$ . **255.** 2)  
 $-1,5 \leq x < 1,5$ ; 4)  $-0,5 \leq x \leq 7,5$ . **256.** 2)  $x \geq 4$ ; 4)  $x > -3$ . **257.** 2)  $x \leq -2$ ; 4)  
 $x < 4$ . **258.** 2)  $x \leq -2,5$ ; 4)  $2 \leq x \leq 5$ . **259.** 2)  $-5 < x \leq -1$ ; 4)  $0 < x \leq \frac{4}{3}$ . **260.**  
2) 1; 2; 4) 4; 5. **261.** 2) Hech qanday  $x$  da; 4)  $0 < x < 2$ . **262.** 2)  $x \leq -2$ ;  
4)  $x < 6$ . **263.** 2) 4 m dan katta, lekin 13 m dan kichik. **264.** 24. **265.**  
36. **267.** 2)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1,5$ ; 4)  $x = 0$ ,  $x_2 = -6$ . **268.** 2)  $x = 2$ ; 4)  $x = \frac{3}{4}$ . **269.** 2)

$$x_1 = -0,25, \quad x_2 = -1,25; \quad 4) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{3}. \quad \mathbf{270.} \quad 2) \quad x_{1,2} = \pm 2,1; \quad 4) \quad x_1 = -5, \quad x_2 = 11.$$

$$\mathbf{272.} \quad 2) \quad -2 < x < 2. \quad \mathbf{273.} \quad 2) \quad |x| \leq 0,3. \quad \mathbf{274.} \quad 2) \quad -2,2 < x < -1,8; \quad 4) \quad \frac{1}{4} < x < 1\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\mathbf{275.} \quad 2) \quad -3 < x < 0; \quad 4) \quad 1 \leq x < 1,5. \quad \mathbf{276.} \quad 2) \quad x \leq 0,9, \quad x \geq 3,1; \quad 4) \quad x < 2\frac{3}{4}, \quad x > 3\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\mathbf{277.} \quad 2) \quad x < -1, \quad x > -\frac{1}{3}; \quad 4) \quad x \leq 0, \quad x \geq 1,6. \quad \mathbf{278.} \quad 2) \quad -1; \quad 0; \quad 4) \quad 0; \quad 1. \quad \mathbf{279.} \quad 2)$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1\frac{2}{3}; \quad 4) \quad x \leq 0, \quad x \geq 3. \quad \mathbf{282.} \quad 2) \quad \frac{1}{18}; \quad 4) \quad \frac{1}{225}. \quad \mathbf{283.} \quad 2) \quad 0,004; \quad 4) \quad \frac{1}{350}.$$

$$\mathbf{284.} \quad 2) \quad 0,08; \quad 4) \quad 0,08. \quad \mathbf{285.} \quad 3^{\circ}. \quad \mathbf{286.} \quad \frac{1}{7}. \quad \mathbf{287.} \quad \text{To'g'ri}. \quad \mathbf{289.} \quad 2) \quad 141 \leq x \leq 143;$$

$$4) \quad 895 \leq v \leq 905; \quad 6) \quad m-n \leq y \leq m+n. \quad \mathbf{290.} \quad 2) \quad 2,6 \text{ va } 2,8; \quad 4) \quad -6,1 \text{ va } -5,7.$$

$$\mathbf{291.} \quad 2) \quad \text{Yo'q}; \quad 4) \quad \text{ha}. \quad \mathbf{292.} \quad 2) \quad \text{Ha}; \quad 4) \quad \text{yo'q}. \quad \mathbf{293.} \quad 2) \quad 5,5; \quad 4) \quad 3,9; \quad 6) \quad 0,575.$$

$$\mathbf{298.} \quad \text{Yo'q}. \quad \mathbf{301.} \quad 2) \quad 0,7; \quad 4) \quad 3,7. \quad \mathbf{302.} \quad 2) \quad 0,07; \quad 4) \quad 1,67; \quad 6) \quad 5,07. \quad \mathbf{303.} \quad 2)$$

$$0,385; \quad 4) \quad 7,643. \quad \mathbf{304.} \quad 3 \text{ va } 7. \quad \mathbf{305.} \quad 2) \quad 0,41; \approx 3,7\%; \quad 4) \quad 0,108; \quad 10,8\%. \quad \mathbf{306.}$$

$$2) \approx 2\%. \quad \mathbf{307.} \quad 2) \quad \text{Ikkinchisi}. \quad \mathbf{308.} \quad \approx 1\%; \quad 0,1\%; \quad 0,01\%. \quad \mathbf{309.} \quad \text{Birinchisi}. \quad \mathbf{310.}$$

$$2) \quad 0,000398. \quad \mathbf{311.} \quad \text{Ikkinchisi}. \quad \mathbf{312.} \quad 2) \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 1\frac{1}{3}; \quad 4) \quad x_1 = -4, \quad x_2 = 0,5.$$

$$\mathbf{313.} \quad 2) \quad x = 0,5; \quad 4) \quad x_1 = 3, \quad x_2 = -2. \quad \mathbf{314.} \quad 2) \quad 2 - b - a > 0; \quad 4) \quad a - 3 - b < 0. \quad \mathbf{315.} \quad 2)$$

$$y - \text{istalgan son}; \quad 4) \quad x > 7. \quad \mathbf{316.} \quad 2) \quad x < 2. \quad \mathbf{317.} \quad 2) \quad x_1 = 3,4, \quad x_1 = -1,4; \quad 4) \quad x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{3}. \quad \mathbf{318.} \quad 2) \quad x \leq -2,4, \quad x \geq 4,4; \quad 4) \quad x \leq -2, \quad x \geq 1. \quad \mathbf{321.} \quad 2) \quad \text{Hech bir qiyamatida};$$

$$4) \quad \text{hech bir qiyamatida}. \quad \mathbf{322.} \quad 34. \quad \mathbf{323.} \quad 47. \quad \mathbf{326.} \quad 3,5416 \cdot 10^{-5}\Omega. \quad \mathbf{327.} \quad 67J. \quad \mathbf{329.}$$

$$18800; \quad 20400; \quad 13200; \quad 4600.$$

### III боб

$$\mathbf{345.} \quad 2) \quad -x^2 + 9 = 0; \quad 4) \quad x^2 = 0. \quad \mathbf{346.} \quad 2) \quad x^2 - 4x - 9 = 0; \quad 4) \quad 5x^2 + 1 = 0. \quad \mathbf{347.} \quad 2) \quad 0;$$

$$1; \quad 4) \quad 1; \quad 6) \quad \text{berilgan sonlardan birortasi ildiz bo'lolmaydi}. \quad \mathbf{350.} \quad 2) \quad x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{4}{7};$$

- 4)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1,5$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = -\sqrt{13}$ . **351.** 2)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 11$ ; 4)  $x = 0$ ; 6) haqiqiy ildizlari yo‘q. **352.** 2)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0,6$ ; 6)  $x = -3$ . **353.** 2)  $x = 0$ ; 4)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 3$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$ ; 8)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 20$ . **354.** 2)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = -5$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0,04$ ; 6) ildizlar yo‘q. **355.** 2)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$ ; 4)  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{5}$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1\frac{1}{3}$ . **356.**  $x_{1,2} = \pm 2$ ; 4)  $x_{1,2} = -1\frac{1}{3}$ . **357.** 2)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 4$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = -2,5$ . **358.** 2)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 2\frac{3}{19}$ . **359.** 2)  $m = 9$ ; 4)  $m = 64$ ; 6)  $m = 6$ . **360.** 2)  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = -6$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 8$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = -4 \pm \sqrt{23}$ . **361.**  $x_1 = \frac{3}{5}$ ;  $x_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$ . **362.** 1)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 4$ ; 2)  $x_1 = 5$ ,  $x_2 = -2$ . **363.** 1)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -2,5$ ; 2)  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = -\frac{3}{5}$ . **364.** 2) 0,4; 4) 85. **365.** 2)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 0,5$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = 0,5$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$ . **366.** 2)  $x_1 = 4$ ,  $x_2 = -0,5$ ; 4)  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ ; 6)  $\frac{-6 + \sqrt{6}}{3}$ ; 8)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -\frac{4}{3}$ . **367.** 2)  $x = \frac{1}{4}$ ; 4)  $x = -\frac{1}{6}$ . **368.** 1), 2), 3), 4) haqiqiy ildizlar yo‘q. **369.** 2) Ikkita; 4) bitta ham yo‘q. **370.** Haqiqiy ildizlar yo‘q; 4)  $x = 2,5$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 4$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ . **371.** 2)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 0,2$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 7$ ,  $x_2 = -8$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = \frac{7 + \sqrt{7}}{7}$ . **372.** 2)  $x_1 = 7$ ,  $x_2 = -11$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0,6$ ,  $x_2 = -3$ . **373.** 2)  $x_1 = 0,5$ ,  $x_2 = -1,5$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 5$ ,  $x_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$ . **376.** 2)  $x_1 = 7$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 4$ ,  $x_2 = -10$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ . **381.** 2)  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ ; 4)  $x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$ . **382.** 2)  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = 4$ ; 4)  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = -7$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = -5$ . **383.** 2)  $(x-1)(x+5)$ ; 4)  $(x+7)(x-6)$ ; 6)  $(2x+1)(4x+3)$ ; 8)  $(x+2)(1-4x)$ . **384.** 2)  $x = 6$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{x+7}$ ; 6)  $\frac{x+3}{3x+1}$ . **385.** 2)  $x_{1,2} = \sqrt{5} \pm 2$ ; 4)

$$x_{1,2} = 2(\sqrt{7} \pm \sqrt{6}). \quad \mathbf{386.} \quad 2) \ x(x+7)(x-3); \quad 4) \ x(x-11)(x+2). \quad \mathbf{387.} \quad 2) \ \frac{x-9}{x+8};$$

$$4) \ \frac{9-x}{x-5}. \quad \mathbf{388.} \quad 2) \ -\frac{x}{(x+3)^2}; \quad 4) \ \frac{x-1}{x(x+10)}. \quad \mathbf{389.} \quad 2) \ x_{1,2} = \pm 1, \ x_{3,4} = \pm 2; \quad 4)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 1, \ x_3 = \pm 7. \quad \mathbf{390.} \quad 2) \ x_{1,2} = \pm 1; \quad 4) \ x_{1,2} = \mp \sqrt{5}. \quad \mathbf{391.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 7, \ x_2 = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$4) \ x_1 = 40, \ x_2 = -20, \ 6) \ x_1 = 6, \ x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}. \quad \mathbf{392.} \quad 2) \ x_{1,2} = \pm 10; \quad 4) \ \text{ildizlari yo'q};$$

$$6) \ x = -3. \quad \mathbf{393.} \quad 2) \ \text{Yo'q}. \quad \mathbf{402.} \quad 2) \ 14 \ \text{va} \ 15. \quad \mathbf{403.} \quad 2) \ 19 \ \text{va} \ 21. \quad \mathbf{404.}$$

$$10 \ \text{cm}, \ 40 \ \text{cm}. \quad \mathbf{405.} \quad 140 \ \text{m}, \ 175 \ \text{m}. \quad \mathbf{406.} \quad 100 \ \text{km/h}, \ 80 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{407.}$$

$$10 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{408.} \quad 20 \ \text{kun}, \ 30 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{409.} \quad \text{Kvadratning tomoni} \ 15 \ \text{cm}.$$

$$\mathbf{410.} \quad 9 \ \text{cm}, \ 40 \ \text{cm}. \quad \mathbf{411.} \quad 18 \ \text{km/h}, \ 15 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{412.} \quad 15 \ \text{kun}, \ 10 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{413.} \quad 2)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 5\sqrt{2}; \quad 4) \ x_1 = 0, \ x_2 = 7,5. \quad \mathbf{414.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 13, \ x_2 = -4; \quad 4) \ x_1 = 3,6, \ x_2 = -7.$$

$$\mathbf{415.} \quad 2) \ x_{1,2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{6}; \quad 4) \ x_{1,2} = \frac{-2-\sqrt{7}}{3}. \quad \mathbf{416.} \quad 2) \ \text{Illi}; \quad 4) \ \text{bir}. \quad \mathbf{417.} \quad 2) \ (x-8)$$

$$(x-2); \quad 4) \ (x-2)(2x+1). \quad \mathbf{418.} \quad 2) \ x(x+2); \quad 4) \ \frac{5x+1}{x-3}. \quad \mathbf{419.} \quad 2) \ x_{1,2} = \pm 3, \ x_{3,4} = \pm 2;$$

$$4) \ x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{3}, \ x_{3,4} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}. \quad \mathbf{420.} \quad 2) \ x_2 = \pm \sqrt{5}; \quad 4) \ y = 1. \quad \mathbf{421.} \quad 20 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{422.}$$

$$15 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{423.} \quad 3 \ \text{kun}, \ 5 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{424.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 0, \ x_2 = 2. \quad \mathbf{425.} \quad 2) \ x_2 = 0,5; \quad 4)$$

$$x_1 = 7, \ x_2 = -13. \quad \mathbf{426.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 0, \ x_2 = -5; \quad 4) \ x_{1,2} = \pm 4. \quad \mathbf{427.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 9, \ x_2 = -12;$$

$$4) \ x_1 = 3, \ x_2 = -6. \quad \mathbf{428.} \quad 2) \ \text{Bitta ham yo'q}; \quad 4) \ \text{ikkita}. \quad \mathbf{429.} \quad 2) \ x_1 = 3, \ x_2 = 1,4.$$

$$\mathbf{430.} \quad 36 \ \text{kunda}. \quad \mathbf{431.} \quad 1 \ \text{soat} \ 40 \ \text{min} \ \text{va} \ 1 \ \text{soat} \ 20 \ \text{min} \ \text{yoki} \ 2 \ \text{soat} \ \text{va} \ 1 \ \text{soat}$$

$$40 \ \text{min}. \quad \mathbf{432.} \quad 12 \ \text{soat}, \ 6 \ \text{soat}. \quad \mathbf{437.} \quad 3 \ \text{soat}. \quad \mathbf{439.} \quad 12 \ \text{kun}, \ 8 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{440.} \quad 25$$

$$\text{soat}, \ 20 \ \text{soat}. \quad \mathbf{441.} \quad 60 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{442.} \quad 8 \ \text{kun}, \ 12 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{444.} \quad 120; -120. \quad \mathbf{445.} \quad 6.$$

$$\mathbf{452.} \quad 7 \ \text{kunda}. \quad \mathbf{453.} \quad 20 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{454.} \quad 3 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{455.} \quad 8 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{456.} \quad 37. \quad \mathbf{457.} \quad 82.$$

$$\mathbf{458.} \quad 20 \ \text{kun}, \ 30 \ \text{kun}, \ 60 \ \text{kun}. \quad \mathbf{459.} \quad 9 \ \text{soat}. \quad \mathbf{460.} \quad 10\%. \quad \mathbf{461.} \quad 5\%. \quad \mathbf{462.} \quad 10$$

$$\text{km}. \quad \mathbf{463.} \quad 16 \ \text{nafar}. \quad \mathbf{464.} \quad 35 \ \text{nafar}. \quad \mathbf{465.} \quad 60 \ \text{km/h}, \ 50 \ \text{km/h}. \quad \mathbf{466.} \quad 55 \ \text{km/h}.$$

## IV b o b

$$\mathbf{482.} \quad 6 \ \text{ta}. \quad \mathbf{483.} \quad 18 \ \text{ta}. \quad \mathbf{484.} \quad 27 \ \text{ta}. \quad \mathbf{485.} \quad 9 \ \text{ta}. \quad \mathbf{487.} \quad 9 \ \text{ta}. \quad \mathbf{491.} \quad 15 \ \text{ta} \quad \mathbf{492.}$$

$$120. \quad \mathbf{494.} \quad d) \ n(n-1):2. \quad \mathbf{496.} \quad 45. \quad \mathbf{497.} \quad 2) \ 900. \quad \mathbf{499.} \quad 16 \cdot 15 \cdot 14 = 3360.$$

- 500.** 30. **501.** 1) 125; 2) 625. **503.** 24. **504.** 10. **505.**  $12 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 672$ . **506.**  $64 \cdot 49 = 3136$ . **508.** 1)  $4 \cdot 60$ ; 2)  $24 \cdot 58$ ; 3)  $36 \cdot 55$ ; jami 3612 usul. **509.** 6. **510.** 12. **512.** 20. **513.** 14. **521.** 1)  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 300$ ; 2)  $5 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 1080$ . **522.**  $5 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 = 540$ . **523.**  $26 \cdot 25 \cdot 24 = 15600$ . **524.**  $8 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 = 280$ . **525.** 10000. **527.** 24 ta. **528.** 1) 6; 2) 15; 3) 45; 4)  $n \cdot (n-1) : 2$ . **529.**  $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 - 60$ . **530.** 4.

### V b o b

- 544.** 2)  $\frac{22}{35}$ ; 4)  $-\frac{5}{6}$ ; 6) 3,485. **545.**  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; 36. **546.**  $2a(30-a)$ ; -128. **547.**  $a \cdot 100 + b \cdot 10 + c$ ,  $c \cdot 100 + b \cdot 10 - a$  ta. **548.**  $x = 1000a + c$ . **549.** 2)  $\frac{2n(2n-k)}{2n-k}$ ; 4)  $\frac{2q(m-2q)}{m+2q}$ . **550.** 4)  $\frac{m+7n}{10}$ . **552.** 1). **556.** 2)  $y \geq -2$ ; 4)  $x > -4$ ; 6)  $x \leq 11\frac{1}{3}$ . **557.** 2) -5; -4; -3; -2; -1; 0; 4). **558.** 2)  $\frac{2}{9} < x \leq 32$ ; 4)  $x > 7,2$ . **559.** 2) -15; -14; ...; -1; 0. **560.** 2)  $x_1 = 8,1$ ,  $x_2 = -2,1$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 4$ ,  $x_2 = -3$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{6}{7}$ . **561.** 2)  $x \leq -3,4$ ;  $x \geq 7,4$ ; 4)  $x \leq -2\frac{1}{3}$ ;  $x \geq 1$ . **562.** 2)  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ; 4)  $\frac{2x^2}{3y}$ . **563.** 2)  $3 - \sqrt[3]{2}$ ; 4)  $6\sqrt{7}$ . **564.** 2)  $2(\sqrt{0,5})^{0,3} < (2\sqrt{0,5})^{0,37}$ . **565.** 2)  $\sqrt{x}$ ; 4)  $9b^{-1}$ . **566.** 2)  $5ab\sqrt{b}$ . **567.** 2)  $-\sqrt{3x^2}$ ; 4)  $\sqrt{5a^2}$ . **568.** 2)  $-8\frac{1}{8}$ . **569.** 2)  $-4\frac{5}{6}$ . **570.** 2)  $x = \frac{1}{9}$ ; 4)  $x = 0$ . **571.** 2) Yo'q. **573.** 2)  $-\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$ ; 4)  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ . **574.** 1)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}}$ ; 2)  $\frac{1 - \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}}$ . **575.** 2)  $a^{\frac{2}{5}} + b^{\frac{2}{5}}$ . **576.** 2)  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{11}$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = -5$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 12$ . **577.** 2)  $y_1 = 0$ ,  $y_2 = 9$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 9$ ; 6)  $x_{1,2} = \pm 1,5$ . **582.**  $k > \frac{9}{16}$ . **583.**  $k_1 = 3$ ,  $k_2 = -1$ . **584.** 2)  $x_1 = 1,2$ ,  $x_2 = -2$ ; 4)  $x = 3$ ; 6)  $x = 2$ . **586.** 2) 0,004; 4)  $\frac{1}{1375}$ . **588.**  $\approx 0,1\%$ .

## „O‘zingizni tekshirib koring“ topshiriqlariga javoblar

**I bob.** **1.**  $b \neq 0$ ,  $c \neq 1$ ,  $d \neq -2$ . **2.** 1)  $\frac{1}{a}$ ; 2)  $\frac{4ab}{a^2 - b^2}$ ; 3) 4; 4)  $\frac{a-b}{b}$ . **3.**  $\frac{1}{x-3}$ ; -3. **4.** 1)  $8\frac{3}{8}$ ; 2) 16. **5.** 1) 6; 2)  $(y+x)xy$ . **6.**  $a^{\frac{3}{4}}$ ; 27.

**II bob.** **2.** 1)  $x < 2,4$ ; 2)  $x > -15$ ; 3)  $x < 5$ . **3.** 1)  $4\frac{1}{3} < x < 6\frac{1}{4}$ ; 2)  $x > 3$ ; 3)  $x < -5$ .

**III bob.** **1.** 1)  $x = 0$ ; 2)  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ ; 3)  $x_{1,2} = \pm\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4)  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 1\frac{2}{3}$ ; 5)  $x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 6)  $x_1 = 17$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ; 7)  $x_1 = -2$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ ; 8) yechim yo‘q. **2.**

1)  $(x-2)(x+3)$ ; 2)  $(x+1)(2x-3)$ . **3.** 9 km/h; 12 km/h.

**IV. bob.** **1.**  $18 \cdot 17 = 306$ . **2.**  $12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 = 87480$ . **3.**  $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$ . **4.**  $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 120$ . **5.** 1) 1,2; 2) 4; 3) 2,5; 4) 15.

## Qiziqarli masalalarga javoblar

**1.** 10 metr. **2.** Mumkin emas. **3.** Tomonlari 3 va 6 birlik bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak yoki tomoni 4 birlik bo‘lgan kvadrat. **4.** Mos ravishda 8; 12; 6; -1. **5.**  $(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x - 2006)$ .

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### Ijaraga beriladigan darslik holatini ko'rsatuvchi jadval

T/r	O'quvchining ismi va familiyasi	O'quv yili	Darslikning olingandagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi	Darslikning topshirilgandagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Darslik ijara berilib, o'quv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqorida jadval sinf rahbari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan to'ldiriladi:

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, ko'chmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yo'q.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta'mirlangan. Ko'chgan varaqlari qayta ta'mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qoniqarsiz	Muqovaga chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo'q. qoniqarsiz ta'mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo'yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo'lmaydi.