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G. GAYMNAZAROV, O. GAIMNAZAROV

ALGEBRA VA SONLAR NAZARIYASIDAN MASALALAR YECHISH

$$Ax = y$$

$$x \in R_n, \quad y \in R_n$$



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TOSHKENT

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

G.G'AYMNAZAROV, O.GAIMNAZAROV

**ALGEBRA VA SONLAR
NAZARIYASIDAN MASALALAR
YECHISH**

(chiziqli fazo, chiziqli operatorlar va guruhlар)

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rtalim maxsus vazirligi
tomonidan universitetlarning 5130100-matematika, 5130200-amaliy
matematika va informatika ta'limgan yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'quv
qo'llanma sifatida nashrga ruxsat etilgan*

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma universitetlarning matematika ta'limga yo'nalishdag'i «Algebra va sonlar nazariyası» fani dasturi asosida tayyorlangan bo'lib, undan amaliy matematika va informatika, mexanika ta'limga yo'nalishida va pedagogika oliv ta'limga muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar foydalanimishlari mumkin.

O'quv qo'llanmada chiziqli fazolar, Evklid fazosi, chiziqli operatorlar, Evklid fazosida chiziqli operatorlar, kvadratik formalar, matriksali ko'phadlar, Jordan matriksalari, guruhlarga doir masalalarning yechimlari to'la bayon etilgan. Mustaqil topshiriq masalalar (javoblari va ko'rsatmalari bilan), nazorat savollari va test savollari berilgan. Har bir bobga doir masalalarni yechish uchun zarur bo'lgan nazariy ma'lumotlar va mos adabiyotlar berilgan.

В учебном пособии изложены решения задач по главам: линейные пространства. Евклидовы пространства, линейные операторы, линейные операторы в евклидовом пространстве, квадратичные формы, полиномиальные матрицы, Жорданова матрицы и группы. По каждой главе даны самостоятельные работы для решения задач (с ответами и указаниями) и контрольные вопросы, а также тесты. В каждой главе для решения задач приведены необходимые теоретические материалы и указана соответствующая литература.

Decisions of the problem are stated in scholastic allowance on chapter: linear space, Evklid space, linear operators, linear operators in Evklidum space, square-law forms, polynomial matrixes. Jordan matrixes and groups. Independent work are given on each chapter for decision of the problems (with answer and instructions) and checking questions, as well as tests. In each chapter for decision of the problems are given necessary theoretical material and is specified corresponding to literature.

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*Mehribon onamiz Xudoyberdi
qizi Bahorning yorqin xotirasiga
bag‘ishlaymiz*

SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma universitetlarning 5130100-matematika, 5130200-amaliy matematika va informatika, 5140300-mexanika, 5110100-matematika o‘qitish metodikasi ta’lim yo‘nalishidagi talabalar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Bakalavriyat talabalarining bu ta’lim yo‘nalishidagilar uchun o‘zbek tilida «Algebra va sonlar nazariyasi» fanidan amaliy mashg‘ulotlar (misol-masalalar yechish) uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma mavjud emasligi e’tiborga olinib ushbu qo‘llanma yaratildi.

O‘quv qo‘llanma universitetlarda amaldagi dastur asosida yozildi.

Bu o‘quv qo‘llanmada «Algebra va sonlar nazariyasi» fanidagi nisbatan murakkab bo‘lgan mavzularga doir masalalarning yechimini berish maqsad qilib olindi. Bunday mavzular quyidagilardan iborat: chiziqli fazolar, Evklid fazosi, chiziqli operatorlar, kvadratik formalar, matriksali ko‘phadlar, Jordan matriksalari, guruqlar, ixtiyoriy vektor fazolarda chiziqli operatorlar.

Bu mavzularni o‘zlashtirishda ko‘pchilik talabalar qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi, ba’zi hollarda xato va kamchiliklarga yo‘l qo‘yadi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan bu yerda yuqorida qayd etilgan mavzularga doir masalalarning yechimi ko‘rsatildi. Mavzularni o‘zlashtirish uchun mustaqil topshiriq masalalari (javoblari va ko‘rsatimalari bilan), nazorat savollar berildi. Har bir bobga doir masalalarni yechish uchun zarur bo‘lgan nazariy ma’lumotlar va ularga mos adabiyotlar ro‘yxati berildi. Kitob oxirida test savollari ham berildi. Masalalarni tanlashda I.V.Proskuryakovning «Сборник задач по линейной алгебре» (Москва, 1978), X.D.Ikromovning «Задачи по линейной алгебре» (Москва, 1975), A.I.Kostrikin va boshqalarning «Сборник задач по алгебре» (Москва, 1986, 2001) kitoblaridan foydalanildi.

Mazkur qo‘llanma mualliflarning ko‘p yillar davomida universitetda o‘qigan ma’ruzalari va olib borgan amaliy mashg‘ulotlari asosida yaratildi.

Qo'llanmani qo'lyozma holatida o'qib, undagi kamchiliklarni tuzatishda o'z maslahatlarini bergan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining Matematika va informatzion texnologiyalar instituting xodimi dotsent, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi A.Mamatovga, Guliston davlat universiteti dotsenti, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi X.Norjigitovga va katta o'qituvchi E.Inatovga samimiy minnatdorchiligidan bildiramiz.

Qo'llanmaning sifatini oshirirshda fikr-mulohazalar bergan hamkasb ekspertlarga samimiy minnatdorchiligidan bildiramiz.

Ushbu qo'llanma o'zbek tilida birinchi marta yaratilganligi uchun ba'zi bir kamchiliklar bo'lishi mumkin. Kelajakda uning sifatini yanada yaxshilash maqsadida fikr-mulohazalar bildirgan hamkasblarga mualiflar avvaldan o'z minnatdorchiliklarini bildiradilar.

Mualliflar

I bob. CHIZIQLI FAZO

§ 1.1. Asosiy tushunchalar, ta'riflar va teoremlar

Bizga analitik geometriya kursidan geometrik vektorlarni qo'shish va vektorni songa ko'paytirish amallari ma'lum. Biz bu yerda ixtiyoriy to'plam elementlari ustida ana shunday amallarni biror usul (biror qoida) bilan qabul qilamiz. Bu to'plamda qabul qilingan amallar xuddi geometrik vektorlar ustidagi amallarning misollari kabi xossalarga ega.

Ixtiyoriy elementlardan (matriksalardan, geometrik ma'nodagi vektorlardan, ko'phadlardan, funksiyalardan va boshqalardan) tuzilgan R-to'plam berilgan bo'lsin. Bu R to'plamning elementlarini

$$x, y, z, \dots, u, v, w, \dots$$

deb belgilaylik va

$$R = \{x, y, z, \dots, u, v, w, \dots\}$$

deb yozaylik .

R to'plamning ixtiyoriy ikkita x va y elementlari ustida biror qonun qoida bilan qo'shish amalini qabul qilaylik va uni $x+y$ deb belgilaylik.

Endi R to'plam bilan birga biror P sonlar maydonini olaylik. P ning elementlari

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots$$

ya'ni

$$P = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots\}$$

bo'lsin.

P ning ixtiyoriy (masalan, α sonini) elementini R ning ixtiyoriy (masalan x elementiga) elementiga ko'paytirish amalini biror qonun qoida bilan qabul qilib va uni $\alpha \cdot x$ yoki $x \cdot \alpha$ deb belgilaylik.

1-ta'rif. Agar R to'plamning elementlari ustida qabul qilingan $x+y$ yig'indisi va $\alpha \cdot x$ ko'paytmalar yana shu R to'plamda mavjud bo'lib uning elementlari quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa, u holda R to'plam P maydon ustida chiziqli fazo deyiladi:

1. $x+y=y+x$ (kommutativlik);
2. $(x+y)+z=x+(y+z)$ (assotsiativlik);
3. Shunday $0 \in R$ element mavjud bo'lib, har qanday x element uchun $x+0=x$ bo'lsin. 0 element nol element deyiladi;

4. Har qanday x element uchun shunday x' mavjud bo'lib $x+x'=0$ bo'lsin. $x'=-x$ element x ga qarama-qarshi element deyiladi ($-x \in R$);
5. $\alpha(\beta x)=(\alpha\beta)x$, $\alpha, \beta \in P$;
6. $(\alpha+\beta)x=\alpha x+\beta x$ (distributivlik);
7. $\alpha(x+y)=\alpha x+\alpha y$;
8. $1 \cdot x=x$, $1 \in P$;

Izoh. Ixtiyoriy chiziqli fazo elementlarini **vektorlar** deb olish (aytish) qabul qilingan. Ba'zan «vektor» termini juda tor ma'noda tushuniladi. Bunday holatda tushunmovchilikka olib kelmasdan, aksincha ixtiyoriy chiziqli fazoni geometrik tasviri bilan izohlashga imkon beradi.

R chiziqli fazoning elementlarini «vektorlar» deb atalganda R vektorlar fazosi ham deyiladi.

Umuman R fazo biror P maydonda qaraladi. Biz bu R fazoni haqiqiy sonlar maydonida qarab o'tamiz. Agar qaralayotgan fazoda maydon qayd etilmasa, demak, fazo haqiqiy sonlar maydonida qaraladi, boshqa hollarda maydon qayd etiladi.

2-ta'rif. Agar R fazoning

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \quad (1.1)$$

vektorlari uchun hech bo'lmasa bittasi noldan farqli bo'lgan

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n \quad (1.2)$$

sonlar mavjud bo'lib

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

tenglik bajarilsa, u holda (1.1) vektorlar sistemasi **chiziqli bog'langan** deyiladi. Agar (1.3) tenglik faqat

$$\alpha_1=0, \alpha_2=0, \dots, \alpha_n=0 \quad (1.4)$$

bo'lgandagina bajarilsa, u holda (1.1) vektorlar sistemasi **chiziqli bog'lanmagan (yoki chiziqli erkli)** deyiladi.

3-ta'rif. Agar R chiziqli fazoda n ta vektorlardan iborat chiziqli bog'lanmagan vektorlar sistemasi mavjud bo'lib, har bir $(n+1)$ ta vektorlar sistemasi chiziqli bog'langan bo'lsa, u holda R fazo n o'chovli fazo deyiladi va u R_n deb belgilanadi.

4-ta'rif. R_n fazoning n ta chiziqli bog'lanmagan har bir

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \quad (1.5)$$

vektorlar sistemasi R_n fazoning bazisi deyiladi.

1-teorema. n o'chovli R_n fazoning ixtiyoriy x vektorini uning bazisi orqali faqat birgina

$$x = \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2 + \dots + \xi_n e_n \quad (1.6)$$

ko'rinishda ifodalash mumkin, bunda

$$\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n \quad (1.7)$$

sonlar bo‘lib, x vektorning

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \quad (1.8)$$

bazisdagи koordinatalari deyiladi.

5-ta’rif. Agar R_1 to‘plam R fazoning vektorlaridan tuzilgan bo‘lib R fazoda aniqlangan amallarga nisbatan chiziqli fazoni tashkil etsa, u holda R_1 to‘plam R fazoning qism fazosi deyiladi.

Agar R fazoning

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \quad (1.9)$$

vektorlari uchun ixtiyoriy

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$$

sonlar sistemasidan

$$\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_k x_k \quad (1.10)$$

yig‘indisi tuzilsa, u holda (1.10) yig‘indi (1.9) vektorlar sistemasining chiziqli kombinatsiyasi deyiladi.

R ning (1.9) vektorlar sistemasidan tuzilgan chiziqli kombinatsiyalar to‘plamini L deb belgilaylik.

Bunday L -to‘plam (1.9) sistemaning chiziqli qobig‘i deyiladi va u R ning qism fazosidan iboratdir.

Faraz qilaylik R' va R'' lar R fazoning qism fazolari bo‘lsin. R' va R'' qism fazolar vektorlaridan ($x_1 \in R', x_2 \in R''$ vektorlardan) hosil qilingan $x = x_1 + x_2$, $x \in R$ vektorlar to‘plamini S bilan belgilaymiz. Bu S to‘plam R' va R'' qism fazolarning yig‘indisi deyiladi va $S = R' + R''$ deb belgilanadi. Agar S qism fazoning har bir x vektori yagona ravishda $x = x_1 + x_2$ shaklida ifodalansa va $R' \cap R'' = \{0\}$, ya’ni R' va R'' faqat bitta umumiy nol elementga ega bo‘lsa, u holda S to‘plam to‘g‘ri yig‘indi deyiladi va $S = R' \oplus R''$ deb yoziladi.

R' va R'' qism fazolarning umumiy elementlaridan tuzilgan D to‘plam ularning kesishmasi deyiladi va $D = R' \cap R''$ deb belgilanadi.

Agar R fazoning o‘lchovi n bo‘lsa, u holda $\dim R = n$ (dimision – o‘lchov) va qisqacha R_n deb yozamiz.

Ushbu

$$\dim S \leq \dim R, \quad \dim L \leq \dim R \quad (1.11)$$

$$\dim(R' \cap R'') = \dim R' + \dim R'' - \dim(R' + R'') \quad (1.12)$$

munosabatlar o‘rinlidir.

Faraz qilaylik U to‘plam n o‘lchovli R fazoning qism fazosi va $x_0 \in R$ bo‘lsin. U qism fazoning ixtiyoriy y vektori uchun $z = x_0 + y$ ko‘rinishdagi vektorlar to‘plamini H deb belgilaymiz.

6-ta'rif. $z=x_0+y$ yig'indi y vektorni x_0 vektorga siljitish deyiladi va x_0+U to'plam U qism fazoning x_0 vektorga siljitimdan hosil bo'lgan chiziqli ko'pxillik deyiladi.

Chiziqli ko'pxillik

$$H = x_0 + U, \quad x_0 \in R, \quad U \subseteq R$$

2-teorema. H ko'pxillik R ning qism fazosi bo'lishi uchun $x_0 \in U$ bo'lishi zarur va kifoya.

Misol. R_3 fazoda to'g'ri chiziq bir o'lchovli chiziqli ko'pxillik, tekislik ikki o'lchovli chiziqli ko'pxillik.

Izoh. Chiziqli ko'pxillik hamma vaqt qism fazo bo'lavermaydi.

(2-teoremaga qarang).

Faraz qilaylik n -o'lchovli R_n fazoda

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \quad (1.13)$$

va

$$e'_1, e'_2, \dots, e'_n \quad (1.14)$$

bazislar berilgan bo'lsin.

Bu (1.14) bazis vektorlarning har biri (1.13) bazis orqali

$$e'_i = \sum_{k=1}^n \eta_{ik} e_k, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1.15)$$

ko'rinishda ifoda etiladi.

Bu (1.15) dan tuzilgan ushbu

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{11} & \eta_{12} & \dots & \eta_{1n} \\ \eta_{21} & \eta_{22} & \dots & \eta_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \eta_{n1} & \eta_{n2} & \dots & \eta_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa (1.13) bazisdan (1.14) bazisga o'tish matritsasi deyiladi.

Yuqoridagi (1.13), (1.14) bazislar va T matritsalar orasidagi bog'lanish

$$e^i = T e \quad (1.16)$$

yoki

$$\begin{pmatrix} e'_1 \\ e'_2 \\ e'_3 \\ \vdots \\ e'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{11} & \eta_{12} & \eta_{13} & \dots & \eta_{1n} \\ \eta_{21} & \eta_{22} & \eta_{23} & \dots & \eta_{2n} \\ \eta_{31} & \eta_{32} & \eta_{33} & \dots & \eta_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \eta_{n1} & \eta_{n2} & \eta_{n3} & \dots & \eta_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi.

Agar biror x vektor (1.13) va (1.14) orqali mos ravishda

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i ,$$

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha'_k e'_k$$

deb ifodalansa, u holda α vektorning (1.13) va (1.14) bazisdag'i kordinatalari orasidagi bog'lanish

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_n)^T$$

matritsa ko'rinishida ifoda etiladi.

§ 1.2. Chiziqli fazo ta'rifiga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Darajasi n dan oshmaydigan haqiqiy koeffitsientli ko'phadlar to'plami P haqiqiy sonlar maydonida chiziqli fazodan iborat bo'ladimi?

Yechish: Haqiqiy koeffitsientli darajasi n dan oshmaydigan ko'phadlar to'plamini $R[t]$ deb belgilaymiz, ya'ni

$$x(t) = a_n t^n + a_{n-1} t^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 t + a_0$$

ko'rinishdagi ko'phadlar to'plami, bunda $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0$ haqiqiy sonlar.

Agar biz

$$y(t) = b_m t^m + b_{m-1} t^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 t + b_0 \quad (m \leq n)$$

deb olsak, u holda

$$x(t) + y(t) = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)t + \dots + (a_m + b_m)t^m + a_{m+1}t^{m+1} + \dots + a_n t^n$$

yig'indi yana $R[t]$ to'plam elementidan iborat bo'ladı.

$R[t]$ to'planing ixtiyori $x(t)$ elementini α ($\alpha \in P$) songa ko'paytmasi

$$\alpha x(t) = (\alpha a_n)x^n + \dots + (\alpha a_1)x + \alpha a_0$$

dan iborat. Demak, $\alpha x(t)$ ko'paytma $R[t]$ to'plam elementidan iborat.

Endi 1-ta'rifdagi hamma shartlarning bajarilishini tekshirib ko'rish qiyin emas. Bunda 3-shartni ko'rsatishni nol ko'phadni

$$0 = 0x^n + 0x^{n-1} + \dots + 0$$

deb tasvirlaymiz. 4-shartni ko'rsatishda $x' = -x(t)$ deb olish kifoya.

Demak, $R[t]$ to'plam P maydonda chiziqli fazodan iborat.

2-masala. Darajasi 3 ga teng bo'lgan haqiqiy koeffitsientli ko'phadlar to'plami P haqiqiy sonlar maydonida chiziqli fazodan iborat bo'ladimi?

Yechish: Masala shartidagi ko'phadlar to'plamini $\{f_j(t)\}$ deb belgilaylik. Bu to'plamda qo'shish amalini va elementini α songa ko'paytirish amalini 1-masaladagidek qabul qilaylik. $\{f_j(t)\}$ to'plamda 3-

darajali ikkita ko'phad yig'indisi hamma vaqt 3-darajali ko'phad bo'lavermasligini ko'ramiz.

Masalan:

$$x(t) = 2t^3 + t^2 - 2t + 5$$

$$y(t) = -2t^3 - t^2 + t + 3$$

Decak, u holda

$$x(t) + y(t) = -x + 8$$

yig'indi birinchi darajali ko'phad bo'lib $\{f_3(t)\}$ to'plamga kirmaydi.

Demak, $\{f_3(t)\}$ to'plam chiziqli fazo bo'lmaydi, ya'ni 3-darajali ko'phadlar to'plami chiziqli fazo bo'lmaydi.

3-masala. A to'plam haqiqiy sonlardan tuzilgan 2-tartibli kvadrat matritsalar to'plami bo'lzin.

A -to'plam chiziqli fazo bo'ladimi?

Yechish. A to'plamda x va y element yig'indisi

$$x + y = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

deb olamiz, x elementni α ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}(-\infty, \infty)$) songa ko'paytmasi

$$\alpha x = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

deb qabul qilamiz.

Endi $x+y$ va αx lar A to'plamning elementi ekanligi ko'rinish turibdi.

1-ta'rifdagagi hamma shartlar bajariladi. Bunda 3), 4) shartlar uchun

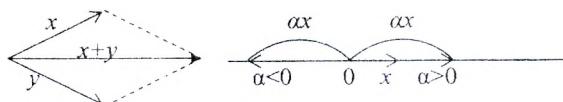
$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x' = -x = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

deb olish kifoya.

Demak, A to'plam chiziqli fazodan iborat.

4-masala. M to'plam XOY tekislikda yotuvchi geometrik vektorlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lzin. Bu M to'plam chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadimi?

Yechish: Geometrik vektorlarni qo'shish va songa ko'paytirishni geometriya fanidagidek qabul qilamiz, ya'ni quydagicha



Bunday amallarga nisbatan 1-ta'rif shartlari bajariladi, bunda nuqta nol vektor sifatida qaraladi va x' vektorni x ning qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan vektori deb olinadi ya'ni $x' = -x$ deb olinadi.

Demak, XOY tekislikda yotuvchi geometrik vektorlar to'plami chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadi.

5-masala. $[a,b]$ kesmada uzlusiz bo'lgan funksiyalar to'plami chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadimi?

Yechish: Masala shartidagi to'plamni $C[a,b]$ deb belgilaymiz. Bu $C[a,b]$ da $x(t)$, $y(t)$ funksiyalar ustida amallarni oddiy ma'noda $x(t)+y(t)$, $a \cdot x(t)$ deb qabul qilamiz. Matematik analiz fanidagi tasdiqlarga asosan bu yig'indi va ko'paytma $C[a,b]$ ning elementlaridan iborat. 1-ta'rifdagi hamma shartlarning bajarilishini tekshirib ko'rish qiyin emas.

Demak, $[a,b]$ kesmadagi uzlusiz funksiyalar to'plami, $C[a,b]$ to'plam chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadi.

§ 1.3. Chiziqli bog'langanlik va bog'lanmaganlikka doir masalalar yechish

6-masala. $a_1=(5; 4; 3)$, $a_2=(3; 3; 2)$, $a_3=(8; 1; 3)$ vektorlar chiziqli bog'langanligini yoki bog'lanmaganligini tekshiring.

Yechish: 2-ta'rif bo'yicha ushbu

$$\lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \lambda_3 a_3 = 0 \quad (1.17)$$

tenglamani tuzamiz va bundan λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 - noma'lum sonlarni topish uchun

$(5\lambda_1+3\lambda_2+8\lambda_3, \quad 4\lambda_1+3\lambda_2+\lambda_3, \quad 3\lambda_1+2\lambda_2+3\lambda_3)=(0; 0; 0)$ tenglikdan

$$\begin{cases} 5\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + 8\lambda_3 = 0 \\ 4\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.18)$$

sistemani tuzamiz. Bu (1.18) sistemaning matritsasini pog'onali ko'rinishiga keltiramiz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & -27 \\ 0 & 2 & -18 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demak, (1.18) sistema

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 7\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 - 9\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.19)$$

sistemaga teng kuchlidir va bunda $\lambda_3=1$ deb olib, $\lambda_1=-7$, $\lambda_2=9$ larni topamiz.

Shunday qilib, (1.17) tenglik $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ lar noldan farqli bo'lsa ham o'rinali. U holda 2-ta'rif bo'yicha berilgan a_1, a_2, a_3 vektorlar chiziqli bog'langan.

7-masala. Darajasi 2 dan katta bo'limgan ko'phadlar fazosida

$$f_1(x) = 3 + x + 2x^2, \quad f_2(x) = -2 + x - x^2$$

ko'phadlar vektorlar chiziqli bog'langanmi?

Yechish: Masalani 6-masala kabi yechamiz.

$$\lambda_1 f_1(x) + \lambda_2 f_2(x) = 0 \quad (1.20)$$

tenglikdan λ_1, λ_2 larni aniqlaymiz, bunda 0 vector

$$0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2$$

ko'rinishidagi ko'phaddan iborat (1.20) tenglikdan

$$(3\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2) + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x + (2\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x^2 = 0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2$$

tenglikni va bundan

$$\begin{cases} 3\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.21)$$

sistemani hosil qilamiz.

(1.21) sistemaning matritsasini pog'onali ko'rinishiga keltiramiz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demak, (1.21) sistema

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -5\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemaga teng kuchli. Bundan $\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=0$ yechimni topamiz.

Shunday qilib (1.20) tenglik faqat $\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=0$ bo'lganda o'rinali. Demak, 2-ta'rif bo'yicha berilgan $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ ko'phadlar sistemasi chiziqli bog'lanmagan.

8-masala. Ushbu

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar chiziqli bog'langanmi?

Yechish:

$$k_1 A_1 + k_2 A_2 + k_3 A_3 = 0 \quad (1.22)$$

tenglikdan k_1, k_2, k_3 - noma'lum sonlarni aniqlaymiz, bunda 0 matritsani

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ko‘rinishda olamiz. (1.22) dan

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2k_2 & 3k_3 \\ k_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2k_3 & 3k_3 \\ 2k_3 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_1 + 2k_2 - 2k_3 & 3k_2 + 3k_3 \\ k_2 + 2k_3 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz va bundan

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 - 2k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemani hosil qilamiz. Oxirgi sistema faqat $k_3 = 0$, $k_2 = 0$, $k_1 = 0$ yechimiga ega. Shunday qilib, (1.22) tenglik $k_3 = 0$, $k_2 = 0$, $k_1 = 0$ bo‘lgan-dagina o‘rinli va bu esa 2-ta’rif bo‘yicha berilgan A_1 , A_2 , A_3 matritsalarining chiziqli bog‘lanmaganligini ko‘rsatadi.

§ 1.4. Bazis va o‘lchovga doir masalalar yechish

9-masala. Darajasi n dan oshmaydigan $\{F_n(x)\}$ ko‘phadlar fazosida

$$1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n \quad (1.23)$$

vektorlar bazisni tashkil etadimi? Fazoning o‘lchovi nimaga teng?

Yechish: Berilgan vektorlar sistemasi chiziqli bog‘lanmagan.

Haqiqatan ham

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 x^2 + \dots + \lambda_n x^n = 0 \quad (1.24)$$

tenglik, ya’ni

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 x^2 + \dots + \lambda_n x^n = 0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + \dots + 0 \cdot x^n$$

tenglik x ning har qanday qiymatida o‘rinli bo‘lishi uchun faqat x ning mos koeffisientlari teng bo‘lishi shart (ikki ko‘phadning teng bo‘lish shartiga asosan), ya’ni oxirgi tenglik

$$\lambda_0 = 0, \lambda_1 = 0, \dots, \lambda_n = 0 \quad (1.25)$$

bo‘lgandagina bajariladi. Bundan tashqari ixtiyoriy

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_m x^m, \quad m \leq n \quad (1.26)$$

element ($f(x) \in \{F_n(x)\}$)

$$1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$$

vektorlar orqali chiziqli ifoda etiladi, ya’ni

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_m x^m + 0 \cdot x^{m+1} + 0 \cdot x^{m+2} + \dots + 0 \cdot x^n. \quad (1.27)$$

Hosil qilingan muhokama va bazis ta’rifiga asosan $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ vektorlar sistemasi $R = \{F_n(x)\}$ fazoning bazisidan iboratdir.

Bu bazis $n+1$ ta vektordan iborat bo'lgani uchun R fazoning o'lchovni $n+1$ ga teng, ya'ni $\dim R = n+1$.

10-masala. Uch o'lchovli R_3 fazoda $e_1=(1;1;1)$, $e_2=(1;1;2)$, $e_3=(1;2;3)$ vektorlar sistemasi bazis tashkil etishligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan vektorlardan

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani tuzamiz va uning rangini aniqlaymiz.

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demak, $\text{rang } A = 3$. Bu esa e_1 , e_2 , e_3 vektorlarning chiziqli bog'lanmaganligini ko'rsatadi, ya'ni bazisni tashkil etishligini ko'rsatadi.

11-masala. R_3 fazoda

$$a_1=(0; 1; \lambda), a_2=(\lambda; 0; 1), a_3=(\lambda; 1; \lambda)$$

vektorlar λ parametrning qanday qiymatlarida bazisni tashkil etadi?

Yechish: Fazoning o'lchovni $\dim R_3 = 3$ bo'lganidan berilgan 3 ta vektorning bazisidan iborat bo'lishi uchun

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaning rangi 3 ga teng bo'lish shartidan, ya'ni $\text{rang } B = 3$ yoki $\det B \neq 0$ shartidan foydalanamiz.

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda \neq 0$$

Demak, $\lambda \neq 0$ ixtiyoriy son bo'lganda berilgan a_1 , a_2 , a_3 sistema bazisni tashkil etadi.

12-masala. $n+1$ o'lchovli $\{F_n(t)\}$ ko'phadlar fazosida

$$e_0=1, e_1=(x-\alpha), e_2=(x-\alpha)^2, \dots, e_n=(x-\alpha)^n$$

vektorlar sistemasi bazis tashkil etishligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan vektorlarning chiziqli bog'lanmaganligini ko'rshatish kifoya. Buning uchun

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1(x-\alpha) + \lambda_2(x-\alpha)^2 + \dots + \lambda_n(x-\alpha)^n = 0 \quad (1.28)$$

tenglikdan $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ larni topish kerak. Oxiri tenglikka $x=\alpha$ qo'yib $\lambda_0=0$ ni topamiz. Endi (A) tenglikdan x ga nisbatan hosila olamiz. U holda

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2(x-\alpha) + \dots + n\lambda_n(x-\alpha)^{n-1} = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

bo'ladi. $x=a$ deb olib $\lambda_1=0$ ni topamiz. So'ngra (B) dan hosila olib $x=a$ deb $\lambda_2=0$ ni topamiz. Bu jarayonni davom ettirib $\lambda_n=0$ ni topamiz. Demak, berilgan vektorlar sistemasi chiziqli bog'lanmagan, ya'ni bazisni tashkil etadi.

§ 1.5. Vektorning bazisdagi koordinatalariga doir masalalar yechish

✓ **13-masala.** R_3 fazoda $x=(6; 9; 14)$ vektorning
 $e_1=(1; 1; 1)$, $e_2=(1; 1; 2)$, $e_3=(1; 2; 3)$
 bazisdagi koordinatalarini toping.

Yechish: Masalani 1-teorema asosida yechamiz.

$$x = \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2 + \xi_3 e_3$$

yoki

$$x = (6; 9; 14) = (\xi_1, \xi_1, \xi_1) + (\xi_2, \xi_2, 2\xi_2) + (\xi_3, 2\xi_3, 3\xi_3)$$

tenglikdan

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 = 6 \\ \xi_1 + \xi_2 + 2\xi_3 = 9 \\ \xi_1 + 2\xi_2 + 3\xi_3 = 14 \end{cases}$$

sistemani hosil qilamiz. Bu sistemani yechib $\xi_1=1$, $\xi_2=2$, $\xi_3=3$ larni topamiz.

Demak, x vektorning e_1 , e_2 , e_3 bazisdagi koordinatalari $(1; 2; 3)$, ya'ni

$$x = e_1 + 2e_2 + 3e_3$$

14-masala. $n+1$ o'lchovli $\{F_n(x)\}$ ko'phadlar fazosida

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

ko'phadning (vektorning)

$$1, (x-\alpha), (x-\alpha)^2, \dots, (x-\alpha)^n \quad (1.30)$$

bazisdagi koordinatalarini toping.

Yechish. $f(x)$ ko'phadni bazis orqali ifodalaymiz (1-teoremaga qarang)

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n = t_0 + t_1(x-\alpha) + \dots + t_n(x-\alpha)^n \quad (1.31)$$

Bunda t_0 , t_1 , t_2 , ..., t_n (1.30) bazisdagi koordinatalar hisoblanadi. (1.31) ga $x=\alpha$ qiymat qo'yib,

$$t_0 = f(\alpha) = a_0 + a_1 \alpha + a_2 \alpha^2 + \dots + a_n \alpha^n$$

topamiz. Endi (1.31) dan x ga nisbatan hosila olamiz.

$$f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + \dots + n a_n x^{n-1} = t_1 + 2t_2(x-\alpha) + \dots + nt_n(x-\alpha)^{n-1} \quad (1.32)$$

Bunga $x = \alpha$ qo'yib $t_1 = f'(\alpha)$ ni topamiz. Yana (1.32) dan hosila olib, $x = \alpha$ qo'yib $t_2 = \frac{f''(\alpha)}{2!}$ ni topamiz va bu jarayonni davom ettirib, nihoyat

$$t_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(\alpha)}{n!}$$

topamiz.

Shunday qilib, $f(x)$ ko'phadning (1.30) bazisdagi koordinatalari

$$f(\alpha), \frac{f'(\alpha)}{1!}, \frac{f''(\alpha)}{2!}, \dots, \frac{f^{(n)}(\alpha)}{n!}$$

sonlardan iborat bo'ladi.

§ 1.6. Qism fazolarga doir masalalar yechish

15-masala. n o'lchovli R_n fazoda koordinatalari toq sonli o'rinda turuvchilari nollardan iborat bo'lgan L vektorlar to'plamini R_n ning qism fazosi ekanligini ko'rsating va uning bazisini hamda o'lchovini toping.

Yechish. Bu L vektorlar to'plamining qism fazosini tashkil etishligini tekshirib ko'rish qiyin emas, chunki uning vektorlari $x = (0, \alpha_1, 0, \alpha_2, 0, \dots)$ ko'rinishdan iborat. L qism fazosining ($L \subset R_n$) bazisini topish uchun R_n fazoning ushbu

$$e_1 = (1; 0; 0; \dots; 0),$$

$$e_2 = (0; 1; 0; \dots; 0),$$

.....

$$e_n = (0; 0; 0; \dots; 1)$$

bazisini olaylik. Bu sistemadan L qism fazoga e_2, e_4, \dots vektorlar kirishi ko'rinish turibdi, ya'ni juft raqamli o'rinda turuvchi vektorlar kiradi. Ular L qism fazoning bazisini tashkil etadi, chunki ixtiyoriy $x \in L$ vektor $x = (0, \alpha_2, 0, \alpha_4, \dots)$ koordinatalarga ega. Shuning uchun uni

$$x = \alpha_2 e_2 + \alpha_4 e_4 + \dots$$

ko'rinishda ifodalash mumkin.

L qism fazoning o'lchovini R_n fazoning o'lchoviga bog'liq ravishda

$$\dim L = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2}, & n - juft bo'lganda, \\ \frac{n-1}{2}, & n - toq bol'ganda \end{cases}$$

deb aniqlanadi.

16-masala. Yuqorida 3-masalada A fazodan

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishdagi matritsalardan tuzilgan L qism to'plam A fazoning qism fazosi ekanligi va bunda

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.33)$$

vektorlar sistemasi qism fazoning bazisi ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish. L to'plamdan

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

elementlarni olaylik. U holda

$$x + y = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 + b_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha x = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x + y \in L$, $\alpha x \in L$ bo'lib, L to'plam fazo shartlarini qanoatlantiradi (tekshirish qiyin emas).

Demak, L to'plam A ning qism fazosidan iborat (1.33) vektorlar sistemasi fazoning bazisi bo'lgan

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.34)$$

vektorlar sistemasining bir qismidir. Shuning uchun (1.33) chiziqli bog'lanmagan, chunki chiziqli bog'lanmagan vektorlar sistemasining bir qismi yana chiziqli bog'lanmagan sistemadan iborat. Shu bilan birga ixtiyoriy a va b sonlar uchun

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = ae_1 + be,$$

deb yoza olamiz. Bu esa e_1 va e_2 vektorlar L qism fazosining bazisidan iborat ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

17-masala. R_4 fazoda elementlari $x = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$ ko'rinishda bo'lgan

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.35)$$

bir jinsli tenglamalar sistemasining yechimlar to'plami L shu R_4 fazoning qism fazosi ekanligi ko'rsatilsin va uning bazisi hamda o'chovani aniqlansin.

Yechish. Berilgan (1.35) sistemaning matritsasini tuzib shakl o'zgartirishlar bajaramiz

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Shunday qilib, (1.35) sistema

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ -3x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.36)$$

sistemaga teng kuchli. Bu (1.36) sistemada $x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0$ deb $x_2 = \frac{2}{3}, x_1 = \frac{-1}{3}$ larni hamda $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$ deb $x_2 = \frac{-2}{3}, x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ larni topamiz.

Shunday qilib, biz

$$x_1 = \frac{-1}{3}, x_2 = \frac{2}{3}, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0$$

va

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = \frac{-2}{3}, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$$

yechimni topamiz. Bu yechimlarni

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{-1}{3}; \frac{2}{3}; 1; 0 \right), \quad \beta = \left(\frac{1}{3}; \frac{-2}{3}; 0; 1 \right)$$

deb belgilab ularni fundamental (chiziqli bog'lanmagan) yechimlardan iborat ekanligini aniqlaymiz. L dagi ixtiyoriy x vektor

$$x = k_1\alpha + k_2\beta, \quad (k_1, k_2 - sonlar; \alpha, \beta \in L)$$

ko'rinishda ifoda etiladi, ya'ni α, β bazisdan iborat.

Shu bilan birga

$$\dim L = 2$$

Demak, L to'plam R_4 fazoning qism fazosi (5-ta'rifga qarang) bo'lib, bazisi

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{-1}{3}; \frac{2}{3}; 1; 0 \right), \quad \beta = \left(\frac{1}{3}; \frac{-2}{3}; 0; 1 \right)$$

va o'lchovi $\dim L = 2$ dan iborat.

18-masala. $a_1 = (1; 3; -1; 2), a_2 = (-2; 2; 4; 0)$ vektorlarga tortilgan L_1 qism fazo bilan $b_1 = (2; -2; 1; -1), b_2 = (1; -9; 4; 1)$ vektorlarga tortilgan L_2 qism fazolar yig'indisi va kesishmasining o'lchovini toping.

Yechish. Avvalo L_1 va L_2 qism fazolarning o'lchovini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun mos ravishda

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -9 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalarning rangini topish kifoya.

$$\text{rang } A = 2, \text{ rang } B = 2$$

Demak,

$$\dim L_1 = 2, \dim L_2 = 2$$

$L_1 + L_2$ o'lchovi a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 vektorlardan tuzilgan matritsaning rangiga tengdir, ya'ni

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -9 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -8 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -12 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -12 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } C = 3.$$

$$\dim(L_1 + L_2) = 3$$

Endi $L_1 \cap L_2$ kesishmaning o'lchovini (1.12) formula bilan topamiz.

$$\dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$$

19-masala. L_1 va L_2 qism fazolar quyidagi vektorlarga tortilgan:

$$L_1 : \begin{cases} a_1 = (1; 1; -1) \\ a_2 = (-2; 1; 2) \\ a_3 = (-1; 2; 1) \end{cases} \quad L_2 : \begin{cases} b_1 = (3; 2; 1) \\ b_2 = (2; 1; 3) \\ b_3 = (1; -1; -2) \end{cases}$$

L_1 va L_2 lar yig'indisining va kesishmasining bazislari topilsin.

Yechish. L_1 va L_2 qism fazolar o'lchovini mos ravishda

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar ranglari bilan aniqlaymiz.

$$\text{rang } A = \dim L_1 = 2, \quad \text{rang } B = \dim L_2 = 2$$

Demak, L_1 ning bazisi a_1, a_2 vektorlardan iborat bo'lib, L_2 ning bazisi b_1, b_2 vektorlardan iborat.

Endi $L_1 + L_2$ ning bazisi a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 vektorlardan tuzilgan

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa orqali aniqlanadi.

C da chiziqli bog'lanmagan qatorlarni aniqlaymiz.

$$C \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bundan ko‘rinadiki, a_1, a_2, b_1 vektorlar $L_1 + L_2$ qism fazoning bazisini tashkil etadi va o‘lchovi

$$\dim(L_1 + L_2) = 3$$

U holda $L_1 \cap L_2$ kesishmaning o‘lchovini (1.12) formulaga asosan

$$\dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$$

kesishmasining bazisini topish uchun $L_1 \cap L_2$ da yotuvchi α vektorning a_1, a_2 bazisdagi va b_1, b_2 bazisdagi koordinatalarini topish kifoya.

Buning uchun

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2$$

yoki

$$\alpha = \beta_1 b_1 + \beta_2 b_2$$

deb olib $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2)$ lar norma'lum)

$$\alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 - \beta_1 b_1 - \beta_2 b_2 = 0$$

tenglikdan

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 3\beta_1 - 2\beta_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\beta_1 - \beta_2 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \beta_1 - 3\beta_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemani tuzamiz.

Yuqorida a_1, a_2, b_1 vektorlarning chiziqli bog‘lanmaganligini qayd qilgan edik (chunki ular bazis edi). Shuning uchun β_2 ni o‘zgaruvchi (parametr) deb qarab oxirgi sistemani yechamiz.

Bunday holda sistema cheksiz ko‘p yechimiga egadir. U yechimlardan biri

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2)$$

bo‘lsin. Endi

$$\dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = 1$$

bo‘lgani uchun

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2$$

yoki

$$\alpha = \beta_1 b_1 + \beta_2 b_2$$

vektor kesishmaning bazisidan iborat bo‘ladi.

§ 1.7. Bir bazisdan boshqa bazisga o'tishga doir masalalar yechish

20-masala. R_3 fazoda

$$e_1 = (1; 2; 1), e_2 = (2; 3; 3), e_3 = (3; 7; 1)$$

bazisdan

$$e'_1 = (3; 1; 4), e'_2 = (5; 2; 1), e'_3 = (1; 1; -6)$$

bazisga o'tish matritsasini toping.

Yechish: Bir bazisdan boshqa bazisga o'tish uchun ikkinchi bazisdagи vektorni birinchi bazis vektorlari orqali ifodalaymiz:

$$e'_1 = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2 + a_{31}e_3$$

$$e'_2 = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2 + a_{32}e_3$$

$$e'_3 = a_{13}e_1 + a_{23}e_2 + a_{33}e_3$$

Bu tengliklardan

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} + 2a_{21} + 3a_{31} = 3 \\ 2a_{11} + 3a_{21} + 7a_{31} = 1 \\ a_{11} + 3a_{21} + a_{31} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{12} + 2a_{22} + 3a_{32} = 5 \\ 2a_{12} + 3a_{22} + 7a_{32} = 2 \\ a_{12} + 3a_{22} + a_{32} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{13} + 2a_{23} + 3a_{33} = 1 \\ 2a_{13} + 3a_{23} + 7a_{33} = 1 \\ a_{13} + 3a_{23} + a_{33} = -6 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz. Bu 3 ta sistemani bir vaqtda Gauss usuli bilan yechish mumkin.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -4 & -7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -12 & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -9 & -31 & -23 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -9 & -20 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -12 & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 12 & 8 \end{array} \right).$$

Demak,

$$e'_1 = -27e_1 + 9e_2 + 4e_3,$$

$$e'_2 = -71e_1 + 20e_2 + 12e_3,$$

$$e'_3 = -41e_1 + 9e_2 + 8e_3.$$

Endi e_1, e_2, e_3 bazisidan e'_1, e'_2, e'_3 bazisga o'tish matritsasi (yuqoridagi (1.15) tenglikdan T matritsani tuzishga qarang)

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsadan iborat.

Agar biz T matritsaga teskari bo‘lgan T^{-1} matritsani aniqlasak, u holda e'_1, e'_2, e'_3 bazisdan e_1, e_2, e_3 bazisga o‘tish matritsasini aniqlagan bo‘lamiz.

21-masala. Darajasi 3 dan oshmaydigan ko‘phadlarning $\{F_i(x)\}$ fazosida

- a) $1, x, x^2, x^3$
- b) $1, (x+1), (x+1)^2, (x+1)^3$

bazis berilgan.

Berilgan a) bazisdan b) bazisga o‘tish matritsasi tuzilsin.

Yechish.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3, \\ x+1 &= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3, \\ (x+1)^2 &= 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3, \\ (x+1)^3 &= 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot x^3. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, o‘tish matritsasi (yuqoridagi (1.15) tenglikdan T matritsani tuzishga qarang).

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

22-masala. Ikkinchitartibli kvadrat matritsalarning M_2 fazosida

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bazis berilgan. Bu bazis yordamida boshqa bazisni toping.

Yechish. M_2 fazosining o‘lchovini

$$\dim M_2 = 4$$

bo‘lganidan yangi

$$e'_1, e'_2, e'_3, e'_4$$

bazisni topish uchun o‘tish matritsasini aniqlash kerak. Bu yerda o‘tish matritsasi sifatida determinanti noldan farqli bo‘lgan biror matritsani olish mumkin. Masalan, o‘tish matritsasini

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

deb olaylik.

$$(det T = 2 \neq 0)$$

Endi yuqoridagi (1.16) tenglikka asosan

$$(e'_1, e'_2, e'_3, e'_4) = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \cdot T$$

deb yozib, bundan

$$e'_1 = 1 \cdot e_1 + 2 \cdot e_2 + 1 \cdot e_3 + 1 \cdot e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e'_2 = 2 \cdot e_1 + 3 \cdot e_2 + 2 \cdot e_3 + 3 \cdot e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e'_3 = -1 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 1 \cdot e_3 - 1 \cdot e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e'_4 = -2 \cdot e_1 - 1 \cdot e_2 + 4 \cdot e_3 + 0 \cdot e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalarini hosil qilamiz va bu matritsalar yangi bazisdir.

§ 1.8. I bobga doir mustaqil topshiriqlar

1. XOY tekislikda koordinata boshidan chiquvchi geometrik vektorlar to‘plami chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadimi?

2. R_n fazoda koordinatalari n ta butun sondan iborat bo‘lgan vektorlar to‘plami chiziqli fazo bo‘ladimi?

3. Determinanti noldan farqli bo‘lgan ikkinchi tartibli matritsalar to‘plami chiziqli fazo bo‘ladimi?

4. segmentda haqiqiy musbat funksiyalar to‘plamida amallar

$$f \oplus g = f \cdot g, \quad \lambda \otimes f = f^2, \quad f = f(x), \quad g = g(x)$$

deb aniqlangan. Bunday funksiyalar to‘plami chiziqli fazo bo‘ladimi?

5. Darajasi n ga teng bo‘lgan ko‘phadlar to‘plami chiziqli fazo bo‘ladimi? ($\S 1.2$. 2-masalaga qarang)

$$6. \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

vektorlar chiziqli bog‘langanmi?

7. $f_1(x) = 1, \quad f_2(x) = x, \quad f_3(x) = x^3, \quad f_4(x) = 1 + x + x^2$ chiziqli bog‘langanmi?

8. R_4 fazoda

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= (1; 2; -1; -2) \\x_2 &= (2; 3; 0; -1) \\x_3 &= (1; 2; 1; 3) \\x_4 &= (1; 3; -1; 0)\end{aligned}$$

vektorlar sistemasi bazis yoki bazis emasligini aniqlang.

9. Darajasi 2 dan katta bo‘lmagan ko‘phadlar fazosida

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 2 + 3x - 2x^2 \\ f_2 = -1 + 2x + x^2 \\ f_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

vektorlar sistemasi bazis yoki bazis emasligini aniqlang.

10. Ikkinchি tartibli kvadrat matritsalar fazosi M_2 da

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

vektorlar chiziqli bog‘langan yoki bog‘lanmaganligini aniqlang.

11. λ ning qanday qiymatlarida

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= (1; 2; -1; 1), \\x_2 &= (5; 1; 2; 1), \\x_3 &= (4; -1; \lambda; 0), \\x_4 &= (3; \lambda; 4; -1)\end{aligned}$$

vektorlar R_4 fazoda bazis bo‘ladi?

12. R_3 fazoda $a = (6; 0; -5)$ vektorning

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= (1; -1; 0), \\a_2 &= (1; 2; 3), \\a_3 &= (0; 1; -1)\end{aligned}$$

bazisdagi koordinatalarini toping.

13. Ikkinchি tartibli kvadrat matritsalar fazosi M_2 dagi

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

vektorning

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

bazisdagi koordinatalarini toping.

14. Uchinchi tartibli kvadrat matritsalar fazosi M_3 da birorta bazisni aniqlang va bu bazisda

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{ij} \neq 0$$

matritsaning koordinatalarini toping.

15. Darajasi 5 dan katta bo‘limgan ko‘phadlar fazosida

$$f(t) = t^5 - t^4 + t^3 - t + 1$$

ko‘phadning

$$e_1 = 1, e_2 = t + 1, e_3 = t^2 + 1, e_4 = t^4 + 1, e_5 = t^5 + 1$$

bazisdagи koordinatalarini toping.

16. L_1 qism fazo

$$x_1 = (0; 1; 1; 1),$$

$$x_2 = (1; 1; 1; 2),$$

$$x_3 = (-2; 0; 1; 1)$$

vektorlarga tortilgan va L_2 qism fazo

$$y_1 = (-1; 3; 2; -1),$$

$$y_2 = (1; 1; 0; -1)$$

vektorlarga tortilgan. Bu L_1 va L_2 qism fazolarning yig‘indisi va kesishmasining bazisi hamda o‘lchovi topilsin.

17. L_1 qism fazo

$$x_1 = (2; 1; 0),$$

$$x_2 = (1; 2; 3),$$

$$x_3 = (-5; -2; 1)$$

vektorlarga tortilgan va L_2 qism fazo

$$y_1 = (1; 1; 2),$$

$$y_2 = (-1; 3; 0),$$

$$y_3 = (2; 0; 3)$$

vektorlarga tortilgan. Bu L_1 va L_2 qism fazolarning yig‘indisi va kesishmasining bazisi hamda o‘lchovi topilsin.

$$18. \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -6 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

vektorlarga tortilgan qism fazoning bazisi va o‘lchovi topilsin.

19. $f_1 = 2x + x^2, \quad f_2 = -2 + x - x^2, \quad f_3 = 4 + 3x^2$ vektorlarga tortilgan qism fazoning bazisi va o‘lchovi topilsin

20. R_3 fazoda

$$e_1 = (1; 0; 0), e_2 = (0; 1; 0), e_3 = (0; 0; 1)$$

bazisdan

$$e'_1 = (1; 1; 0),$$

$$e'_2 = (0; 1; 1),$$

$$e'_3 = (1; 0; 1)$$

bazisga o‘tish matritsasi tuzilsin.

21. Darajasi 2 dan katta bo‘limgan ko‘phadlar fazosida

$$e_1 = 1, \quad e_2 = x, \quad e_3 = x^2$$

bazisdan

$$e'_1 = 1 - x + 2x^2, \quad e'_2 = -1 + \frac{3}{2}x - 3x^2, \quad e'_3 = x$$

bazisga o'tish matritsasi tuzilsin.

22. Ikkinchli tartibli kvadrat matritsalar fazosi M_2 da

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bazisdan

$$e'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bazisga o'tish matritsasi tuzilsin.

23. a_1, a_2, a_3 bazisdagи b_1, b_2, b_3 bazisga o'tish matritsasi

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

berilgan.

$$a = 3a_1 - a_2 + 2a_3$$

vektorning b_1, b_2, b_3 bazisdagи koordinatalar topilsin.

24. n -tartibli kvadrat matritsalarining qo'shish amaliga va songa ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan chiziqli fazoni tashkil etishligi ko'rsatilsin va bu fazoning o'lchovni topilsin.

§ 1.9. I bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Chiziqli fazo deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Chiziqli fazoga misollar keltiring.
3. Vektorlarning chiziqli bog'langanligi va chiziqli bog'lanmaganligini tushuntiring.
4. Chiziqli fazoning o'lchovni deb nimaga aytildi?
5. Chiziqli fazoning bazisi deb nimaga aytildi?
6. Chekli o'lchovli va cheksiz o'lchovli chiziqli fazoga misollar keltiring.
7. Vektorning bazisdagи koordinatalari deb nimaga aytildi?
8. O'tish matritsasi deb nimaga aytildi?
9. Chiziqli fazoning qism fazosi nima?
10. Qism fazolarga misollar keltiring.
11. Berilgan vektorlarga tortilgan qism fazo deb nimaga aytildi?
12. Qism fazoning bazisi va o'lchovni asosiy fazo bilan qanday munosabatda bo'ladi.

13. Ikkitan qism fazoning yig‘indisi va kesishmasi nimadan iborat? Ularning bazisi va o‘lchovlari qanday bo‘ladi?

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§ 1.10. I bobga doir mustaqil topshiriqlar javoblari

1. Ha. Chiziqli fazoni tashkil etadi.
2. Yo‘q. Chiziqli fazo bo‘lmaydi.
3. Ha.
4. Bo‘ladi.
5. Yo‘q. Bo‘lmaydi.
6. Chiziqli bog‘langan.
7. Chiziqli bog‘langan. 3 tasi chiziqli bog‘lanmagan.
8. Bazisni tashkil etadi.
9. Bazisni tashkil etadi.
10. Vektorlar chiziqli bog‘langan.
11. $\lambda \neq \pm 3$.

$$12. \alpha = \frac{35}{6}(1; -1; 0) + \frac{1}{6}(1; 2; 3) + \frac{11}{2}(0; 1; -1) = \left(\frac{35}{6}; \frac{1}{6}; \frac{11}{2} \right).$$

$$13. \alpha = (2; 0; 3; -1)$$

$$14. \text{Ko'rsatma } e_1 = (1; 0; 0), e_2 = (0; 1; 0), e_3 = (0; 0; 1) \text{ bazisini oling.}$$

$$15. 2, -1, -1, 1, -1, 1.$$

$$16. L_2 \subset L_1. \text{ Bunda } x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ vektorlar chiziqli bog'langan.}$$

$$17. \text{Qism fazolar yig'indisining bazisi } x_1, x_2, y_1 \text{ vektorlar bo'la oladi. Kesishmasining bazisi } z = (3; 5; 7) \text{ vektordan iborat.}$$

$$18. a_1, a_2 \text{ vektorlar bazisni tashkil etadi. O'lchovi 2 bo'ldi.}$$

$$19. f_1, f_2 \text{ vektorlar bazisni tashkil etadi. O'lchovi 2 bo'ldi.}$$

$$20. T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$21. T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$22. T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$23. \alpha = -2b_1 - 3b_2 + 5b_3, b = 7a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3.$$

$$24. n^2$$

II bob. EVKLID FAZOSI

§ 2.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

1-ta’rif. Haqiqiy sonlar maydonida n -o‘lchovli R_n fazoda ixtiyoriy ikki x, y vektorga biror qonun yoki qoida bilan ularning skalyar ko‘paytmasi deb ataluvchi $\lambda = \langle x, y \rangle$ haqiqiy son mos keltirilgan bo‘lib, bu skalyar ko‘paytma quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa, u holda bunday R_n fazo n -o‘lchovli Evklid fazosi deyiladi:

- 1) $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$;
- 2) $\langle x + y, z \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$;
- 3) $\langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle$;
- 4) $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ (*faqat* $x = 0$ da $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$).

Evklid fazosida

$$\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$$

son x vektorning uzunligi yoki normasi deyiladi va $\|x\|$ deb belgilanadi.

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \quad (2.1)$$

Ikkita x va y vektorlar orasidagi burchak

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|} \quad (2.2)$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

Agar

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 0, x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \quad (2.3)$$

bo‘lsa, u holda x va y vektorlar o‘zaro ortogonal deyiladi.

Evklid fazosida ixtiyoriy x va y vektorlar uchun

$$\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\| \quad (2.4)$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle \leq \|x\| \|y\| \quad (2.5)$$

tengsizliklar o‘rinli. Bunda (2.5) Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi deyiladi.

Agar R_n Evklid fazosida

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \quad (2.6)$$

bazis uchun

$$\langle e_i, e_k \rangle = 0 \quad (k \neq i), \quad \langle e_k, e_j \rangle = 1 \quad (2.7)$$

tengliklar bajarilsa, u holda (2.6) ortonormal bazis deyiladi.

Teorema. Haqiqiy n -o‘lchovli Evklid fazosida ortonormallashgan bazis mavjud.

Biz quyida masalalar yechishda biror ko'rsatma berilmagan bo'lsa, $x=(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ vektorning koordinatalarini ortonormallashgan bazisda deb qaraymiz.

Agar Evklid fazosida

$$x=a_1e_1+a_2e_2+\dots+a_ne_n,$$

$$y=b_1e_1+b_2e_2+\dots+b_ne_n$$

vektorlar berilgan bo'lsa, u holda

$$(x,y)=a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\dots+a_nb_n \quad (2.8)$$

$$(x,x)=a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_n^2 \quad (2.9)$$

tengliklar o'rinnlidir.

§ 2.2. Evklid fazosiga doir doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Darajasi ($n-1$) dan oshmaydigan ko'phadlar fazosi Evklid fazosini tashkil etishligini ko'rsating.

Yechish. Ixtiyoriy a va b sonlarni olib $f(t)$ va $g(t)$ ko'phadning skalyar ko'paytmasini

$$\alpha = (f, g) = \int_a^b f(t)g(t)dt \quad (2.10)$$

deb aniqlaymiz.

Ta'rif bo'yicha shartlirning bajarilishini tekshiramiz:

$$1) (f, g) = \int_a^b f(t)g(t)dt = \int_a^b g(t)f(t)dt = (g, f);$$

$$2) (f + \varphi, g) = \int_a^b [f(t) + \varphi(t)]g(t)dt = \int_a^b f(t)g(t)dt + \int_a^b \varphi(t)g(t)dt = (f, g) + (\varphi, g);$$

$$3) (\lambda f, g) = \int_a^b \lambda f(t)g(t)dt = \lambda \int_a^b f(t)g(t)dt = \lambda(f, g);$$

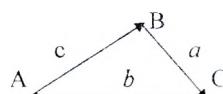
$$4) (f, f) = \int_a^b f(t)f(t)dt = \int_a^b [f(t)]^2 dt \geq 0;$$

Demak, darajasi ($n-1$) dan oshmaydigan ko'phadlar fazosi (2.10) skalyar ko'paytma bo'yicha Evklid fazosini tashkil etadi.

2-masala. n-o'lchovli Evklid fazosi R_n da kosinuslar teoremasi o'rinnli ekanligini ko'rsating.

Yechish. Faraz qilaylik R_n Evklid fazosida a, b, c vektorlar uchlari A, B, C nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakni hosil qilsin.

U holda vektorning uzunlik ta'rifiga asosan ((2.1) tenglikka qarang)



$$\begin{aligned}|AB| &= \|a - b\| = \sqrt{(a - b, a - b)}, \\ |AC| &= \|a - c\| = \sqrt{(a - c, a - c)}, \\ |BC| &= \|b - c\| = \sqrt{(b - c, b - c)}.\end{aligned}$$

Endi $b-a$ va $c-a$ vektorlar orasidagi burchakni φ deb olib (2.2) formulaga asosan

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(b - c, c - a)}{|AB| \cdot |AC|}$$

deb yozamiz. Yuqoridagi 4 ta shartlarga asosan

$$\begin{aligned}|AB|^2 + |AC|^2 - 2|AB| \cdot |AC| \cos \varphi &= (a-b, a-b) + (a-c, a-c) - 2|AB| \cdot |AC| \cdot \frac{(b-c, c-a)}{|AB| \cdot |AC|} \\ &= (a, a) - 2(a, b) + (b, b) + (a, a) - 2(a, c) + (c, c) - 2(b, c) + 2(a, c) + 2(a, b) - 2(a, a) \\ &= (b, b) - 2(b, c) + (c, c) = (b-c, b-c) = |BC|^2.\end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib,

$$|BC|^2 = |AB|^2 + |AC|^2 - 2|AB| \cdot |AC| \cos \varphi.$$

Oxirgi tenglik ixtiyoriy uchburchak uchun kosinuslar teoremasidan iborat.

§ 2.3. Ortogonal vektorlar va ortogonallashtirishga doir masalalar yechish

3-masala. Evklid fazosida $a_1=(1;-2;1;3)$ va $a_2=(2;1;-3;1)$ vektorlar ortogonal bo'ladimi?

Yechish. (2.8) tenglikka asosan (2.3) ni tekshiramiz

$$(a_1, a_2) = 1 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-3) + 3 \cdot 1 = 2 - 2 - 3 + 3 = 0$$

Demak, berilgan a_1, a_2 lar ortogonal vektorlar.

4-masala. R₃ Evklid fazosida ortogonallashtirish jarayonini (processini) tatbiqlab $f_1=(1;-2;1)$, $f_2=(0;-2;-1)$, $f_3=(0;0;-1)$ bazisni ortogonallashtiring.

Yechish. Ortogonal bo'ladigan

$$e_1, e_2, e_3$$

bazisni quyidagicha tuzamiz.

$$e_1 = f_1 = (1;-2;1)$$

deb olamiz. Endi

$$e_2 = f_2 + b e_1, \quad (e_1, e_2) = 0$$

deb olib

$$b = -\frac{(f_2, e_1)}{(e_1, e_1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

topamiz. U holda

$$e_2 = (0; -2; -1) - \frac{1}{2}(1; -2; 1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}; -1; -\frac{3}{2}\right).$$

Endi e_3 vektorni

$$e_3 = f_3 + b_1 e_1 + b_2 e_2$$

deb olib, bunda b_1, b_2 sonlarni $(e_3, e_1) = 0, (e_3, e_2) = 0$ bo'lganidan

$$b_1 = -\frac{(f_3, e_1)}{(e_1, e_1)} = -\frac{1}{6},$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{(f_3, e_2)}{(e_2, e_2)} = -\frac{3}{7}$$

ekanini aniqlaymiz. Demak,

$$e_3 = \left(\frac{32}{84}; \frac{2}{21}; -\frac{16}{84} \right)$$

bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, berilgan vektorlar yordamida ortogonal bo'lgan e_1, e_2, e_3 vektorlar topildi. Bu ortogonal vektorlarni

$$a_1 = e_1 = f_1 = (1; -2; 1),$$

$$a_2 = -2e_2 = (1; 2; 3),$$

$$a_3 = \frac{21}{2}e_3 = (4; 1; -2)$$

vektorlarga almashtirish ham mumkin , chunki

$$(a_1, a_2) = (a_1, a_3) = (a_2, a_3) = 0.$$

§ 2.4. Qism fazo va vektorning ortogonal proeksiyasiga doir masalalar yechish

5-masala. Ushbu

$$a_1 = (1; 1; 1; 1),$$

$$a_2 = (1; 2; 2; -1),$$

$$a_3 = (1; 0; 0; 3)$$

vektorlarga tortilgan L qism fazoda $x = (4; -1; -3; 4)$ vektorning ortogonal proeksiyasi bo'lgan y vektor va x vektorning ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo'lgan z vektorlar topilsin.

Yechish. Avvalo, L qism fazoning bazisini topamiz. Buning uchun berilgan vektorlardan

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa tuzib rang A=2 ni aniqlaymiz. Demak, L qism fazo bazisi a_1, a_2 vektordan iborat deb olamiz. Ortogonal y vektorni

$$y = y_1 a_1 + y_2 a_2$$

ko'rinishda izlaymiz, bunda y_1 va y_2 sonlarni

$$(a_1, y) = y_1(a_1, a_1) + y_2(a_2, a_1), \\ (a_2, y) = y_1(a_1, a_2) + y_2(a_2, a_2)$$

sistemadan $(a_1, y) = (a_1, x)$ va $(a_2, y) = (a_2, x)$ tengliklarga asosan aniqlaymiz. Bularga asosan

$$4y_1 + 4y_2 = 4, \\ 4y_1 + 10y_2 = -8.$$

Bundan $y_1 = 3$, $y_2 = -2$. Demak, x vektorning proeksiyasi bo'lgan vektor $y = 3a_1 - 2a_2 = (1; -1; -1; 5)$.

Ortogonal proeksiyadan iborat bo'lgan y vektorni

$$y = \text{pr}L_x = \frac{(x, e_1)}{(e_1, e_1)} \cdot e_1 + \frac{(x, e_2)}{(e_2, e_2)} \cdot e_2$$

formula bilan ham topish mumkin. Bunda e_1, e_2 vektorlar a_1, a_2 bazisga ortogonal bo'lgan bazis vektorlardan iborat, ya'ni

$$e_1 = a_1 = (1; 1; 1; 1) \\ e_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, e_1)}{(e_1, e_1)} \cdot e_1 = a_2 - \frac{4}{4} e_1 = a_2 - e_1 = (0; 1; 1; -1).$$

Shunday qilib,

$$y = \text{pr}L_x = \frac{4}{4} e_1 - \frac{12}{6} e_2 = (1; -1; -1; 5).$$

Endi x vektorning ortogonal tashkil etuvchisini topamiz:

$$z = x - y = (3; 0; -2; -1).$$

§ 2.5. Qism fazoning ortogonal to'ldiruvchisiga doir masalalar yechish

6-masala. L qism-fazo (R_n -fazoda)

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

tenglamalar sistemasi bilan berilgan. Uning ortogonal to'ldiruvchisini L^* hosil qiluvchi tenglamalar sistemasi topilsin.

Yechish. L qism-fazoning bazisdagi iborat bo'lgan (2.11) siste- maning fundamental yechimlarini aniqlaymiz. Bu sistemaning umumiy yechimi

$$x = \left(-\frac{1}{5}x_3 + \frac{1}{5}x_4, \frac{3}{5}x_3 - \frac{3}{5}x_4, x_3, x_4 \right).$$

Bundan

$$a_1 = (-1; 3; 5; 0), \quad a_2 = (1; -3; 0; 5)$$

fundamental yechimni hosil qilamiz.

Agar

$$(x, a_1) = 0, \quad (x, a_2) = 0$$

bo'lsa, u holda R_4 fazodagi $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ vektor L^* ortogonal to'ldiruvchiga tegishli bo'ladi, ya'ni uning koordinatalari

$$\begin{cases} (x, a_1) = x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ (x, a_2) = x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasini qanoatlantirishi zarur. Oxirgi sistema masalaning yechimidir.

§ 2.6. Evklid fazosida masofaga doir masalalar yechish

7-masala. Agar $P=L+x_0$ ko'pxillik

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasi bilan berilgan bo'lsa, $a=(2;4;-4;2)$ vektor bilan berilgan nuqtadan P chiziqli ko'pxillikgacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Yechish. L qism fazo

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasi bilan berilgan. Bu sistemaning fundamental yechimlarini topamiz. Umumiy yechimi

$$x=(-x_3-x_4, 2x_4, x_3, x_4), \quad x \in L$$

ko'rinishdan iborat (x_3, x_4 -lar ixtiyoriy tanlanadi).

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= 1, x_4 = 0 \text{ va } x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1 \text{ deb olib} \\ a_1 &= (-1; 0; 1; 0), \quad a_2 = (-3; 2; 0; 1) \end{aligned}$$

fundamental yechimlarni aniqlaymiz. Berilgan sistemani yechib P ko'pxillikka tegishli bo'lgan vektorning koordinatalarini topamiz. Berilgan sistemaning umumiy yechimi

$$y=(-1-x_3-3x_4, 1+2x_4, x_3, x_4), \quad y \in P$$

ko'rinishdan iborat.

L qism-fazodan topilgan x_0 vektor

$$x_0=y-x=(-1; 1; 0; 0)$$

bo'lib P ko'pxillikni aniqlaydi.

Endi berilgan a vektordan P ko'pxillikkagacha bo'lgan masofani aniqlaymiz. Bu

$$b=a-x_0=(3;3;-4;2)$$

vektorning ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo'lgan z vektorning uzunligidan iborat (L qism-fazoga nisbatan). Bu vektorning ortogonal proeksiyasini aniqlash uchun

$$\begin{cases} (a_1, y) = (a_1, a_1)y_1 + (a_1, a_2)y_2 \\ (a_2, y) = (a_2, a_1)y_1 + (a_2, a_2)y_2 \end{cases}$$

sistemani tuzamiz, bunda

$$y=y_1a_1+y_1a_2.$$

Yuqoridagilarga asosan

$$\begin{cases} 2y_1 + 3y_2 = -7 \\ 3y_1 + 14y_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

Bundan $y_1=-5, y_2=1$. U holda

$$b=-5(-1;0;1;0)+(-3;2;0;1)=(2;2;-5;1).$$

Bu b vektoring ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo'lgan z vektor

$$z=b-y=(3;3;-4;2)-(2;2;-5;1)=(1;1;1;1)$$

dan iborat. U holda

$$|z|=\sqrt{1+1+1+1}=2.$$

Shunday qilib, a vektor bilan aniqlangan nuqtadan P chiziqli ko'pxillikgacha bo'lgan masofa 2 ga teng.

§ 2.7. II bobga doir mustaqil topshiriqlar

1. $a=(3;2;1;1;1), b=(-5;0; \sqrt{3}; -2\sqrt{3})$ vektoring uzunliklarini toping.
2. $x=(5;7;5;7;2), y=(6;4;4;4;6)$ nuqtalar orasidagi masofa topilsin.
3. $a=(2;1;3;2), b=(1;2;-2;1)$ vektorlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.
4. Uchburchakning A,B,C uchlari $a=(3;-1;3;-1), b=(4;0;2;0), c=(3;1;3;1)$

vektorlar bilan berilgan. Uchburchak tomonlari, ichki burchaklari topilsin.

5. a va b vektorlar Evklid fazosida berilgan $|a+b|^2+|a-b|^2=2(|a|^2+|b|^2)$ o'rinni bo'ladimi?
6. Evklid fazosida $|a|=|b|$ bo'lgan vektorlar uchun $(a-b, a+b)$ nimaga teng?
7. Evklid fazosida $|a+b|^2=|a|^2+|b|^2$ bo'ladimi?
8. Evklid fazosida ixtiyoriy x va y vektorlar uchun
 - 1) $|x|-|y| \leq |x+y| \leq |x|+|y|;$
 - 2) $|x|-|y| \leq |x-y|$
 tengsizliklar o'rinni ekanligini isbotlang.
9. Darajasi ≤ 2 bo'lgan ko'phadlar fazosida skalyar ko'paytma

$$(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

formula bilan aniqlangan bo'lsa, $f_1(x)=1, f_2(x)=x, f_3(x)=x^2-\frac{1}{3}$ vektorlar o'zaro ortogonal bo'ladimi? Bular bazisni tashkil etadimi?

10. $a_1=\{3;2;1\}$, $a_2=\{1;0;2\}$, $a_3=\{1;1;3\}$ vektorlarni orthognalshtiring.

11. Evklid fazosida $[-\pi, \pi]$ kesmada berilgan uzlusiz funksiyalarning skalyar ko‘paytmasi

$$(f, g) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x)dx$$

formula bilan aniqlangan bo‘lsa,

$1, \sin\alpha, \cos\alpha, \sin 2\alpha, \cos 2\alpha, \dots, \sin n\alpha, \cos n\alpha$ vektorlardan ixtiyoriy ikkitasi o‘zaro ortogonal bo‘ladimi?

12. R₄ Evklid fazosida ortogonal bo‘lgan $a_1=(1;-2;2;3)$, $a_2=(2;-3;2;4)$ vektorlarni ortogonal bazisgacha to‘ldiring.

13. R₄ Evklid fazosida

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ -6x_1 + 3x_2 + 9x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemaning yechimlari bo‘lgan L qism fazoning ortogonal bazisini tuzing.

14. Ushbu

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 + 7x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - x_2 + 7x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistema yechimlari uchun ortonormallashgan fundamental sistemani toping.

15. C kompleks sonlar fazosida

$$z_1=a_1+b_1i, z_2=a_2+b_2i$$

vektor uchun skalyar ko‘paytma

$$(z_1, z_2)=a_1a_2+b_1b_2$$

formula bilan aniqlangan bo‘lsa,

$$u_1=-3+4i, u_2=2+3i$$

vektorlar sistemasini ortogonallashtiring.

16. R₃ fazoda λ ning qanday qiymatlarida

$$a_1=(0; 1; \lambda), \quad a_2=(1; -1; 1), \quad a_3=(-2; -1; \lambda)$$

vektorlar ortogonal bazisni tashkil etadi?

17. $a_1=(2; 1; -4)$, $a_2=(3; 5; 7)$, $a_3=(4; -5; -6)$ vektorlar bilan hosil qilingan L qism fazodagi $u=(-12; 9; -12)$ vektorning ortogonal proaksiyasi bo‘lgan a vektorni toping va uning ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo‘lgan b vektorni toping.

18. R₄ fazoda

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 9x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasi bilan aniqlangan L qism fazosiga nisbatan $y=(5; 2;-2;2)$ vektorning ortogonal proeksiyasi bo‘lgan a vektorni va ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo‘lgan b vektorni toping.

19. Kompleks sonlar fazosi C da $z_0=2+i$ vektor bilan hosil qilingan L qism fazosiga nisbatan $z=3+4i$ vektorning ortogonal proeksiyasi bo‘lgan a vektorni va ortogonal tashkil etuvchisi bo‘lgan b vektorni toping.

20. Kompleks sonlar fazosi C da $z=4+12i$ nuqtadan $M=z_0+L$ ko‘pxillikgacha bo‘lgan masofani toping. Bunda $z_0=3+4i$ bo‘lib L qism fazo $y=2+i$ vektor bilan hosil qilingan.

§ 2.8. II bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Evklid fazosi nima?
2. Vektor uzunligi qanday topiladi?
3. Ikki vektor orasidagi burchak qanday topiladi?
4. Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi nimadan iborat?
5. Ikki vektorning ortogonalligi nimadan iborat?
6. Ortogonal sistema nima?
7. Ortonormal sistema nima?
8. Ortogonal sistema chiziqli bog‘langanmi?
9. Ortogonal bazis nima?
10. Bazisni ortogonallashtirish nimadan iborat?
11. Ortogonal to‘ldiruvchi nima?
12. Fundamental sistema nima?
13. Ortogonal proeksiya nima?
14. Ko‘phadlar Evklid fazosini tashkil etadimi?
15. Uzluksiz funksiyalar Evklid fazosini tashkil etadimi?
16. Kompleks sonlar to‘plami Evklid fazosini tashkil etadimi?
17. Evklid fazosida skalyar ko‘paytma faqat bir xil aniqlanadimi?

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§ 2.9. II bobga doir mustaqil topshiriqlar javoblari

5. Bo‘ladi.
6. Nolga teng.
7. Bo‘ladi.
9. Ortogonal bo‘ladi. Bazisni tashkil etadi.
10. Berilgan vektorlar ortoogonal emas.
11. Ha, o‘zaro ortogonal.
12. Ko‘rsatma: $\begin{cases} (a_1, x) = 0 \\ (a_2, x) = 0 \end{cases}$ sistemaning fundamental yechimidan birini ortogonallashtiring. Masalan; $a_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$, $a_4 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$
13. $a_1 = (1; 0; 2; 6)$, $a_2 = (20; 41; -1; -3)$ deb olish mumkin.
14. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1; 2; 0; 0)$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{570}}(16; -8; -15; 5)$.
15. $b_1 = -3 + 4i$, $b_2 = 68 + 51i$
16. $\lambda + 1$ qiymatda.
17. $a = (1; 11; -5)$, $b = (-13; -2; -7)$.
18. $a = (5; -5; -2; -1)$, $b = (2; 1; 1; 3)$.
19. $a = 4 + 2i$, $b = -1 + 2i$.
20. $3\sqrt{5}$

III bob. CHIZIQLI OPERATOR

§ 3.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

Faraz qilaylik V va W lar mos ravishda n va m o'lchovli ixtiyoriy chiziqli fazolar bo'lsin. Biror A akslantirish V fazoni W fazoga akslantirsin; ya'ni A akslantirish V fazoning har bir x elementiga W fazoning biror y elementini mos keltirsin. Shunday qilib, A akslantirish V ni W ga akslantiradi. Biz buni $y = A(x)$ yoki $y = Ax$ deb belgilaymiz va bu A akslantiruvchini **operator** deb ataymiz va $A: V \rightarrow W$ deb yozamiz.

1-ta'rif. Agar V ni W ga akslantiruvchi A operator, $x_1, x_2 \in V$ elementlar va ixtiyoriy λ son uchun:

$$1) \quad A(x_1 + x_2) = Ax_1 + Ax_2;$$

$$2) \quad A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax$$

shartlar bajarilsa, u holda A operator **chiziqli operator** deyiladi.

1-eslatma: Agar W fazo V fazo bilan mos tushsa (ya'ni A operator V ni W ga akslantirsa), u holda bunday A operator **chiziqli almashtirish** deyiladi.

2-eslatma: Agar A operator ixtiyoriy V fazoni haqiqiy sonlar fazoni W ga akslantirsa, u holda bunday chiziqli operator **chiziqli funksional** deyiladi.

V ni W ga akslantirishda V to'plam A operatoring aniqlanish sohasi deyiladi.

$$y = Ax \tag{3.1}$$

munosabat bilan aniqlangan y element x elementning **tasviri (obrazi)** deyiladi, x element esa tasvirning **asli** deyiladi, ya'ni y elementning **asli** deyiladi.

Tasvirlar to'plami, ya'ni y elementlar to'plami A operatoring **qiyamatlar to'plami** deyiladi.

Operator qaralayotgan fazolarga nisbatan: tasvirlash, almashtirish, amaliyat, akslantirish deb qaraladi.

Biz quyida umumiy termin operator terminini ishlatalamiz.

Faraz qilaylik R_n chiziqli fazoning x vektorini A operator y vektoriga akslantirsin va $y \in R_n$ bo'lsin. R_n fazoning ba'zisi

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$$

$$(3.2)$$

vektorlardan iborat bo'lsin. (3.2) vektorga A operatorini tafbiqlab hosil bo'lgan vektorlarni (3.2) bazis orqali ifodalaymiz. U holda

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ae_1 = a_{11}e_1 + a_{12}e_2 + \dots + a_{1n}e_n \\ Ae_2 = a_{21}e_1 + a_{22}e_2 + \dots + a_{2n}e_n \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ Ae_n = a_{n1}e_1 + a_{n2}e_2 + \dots + a_{nn}e_n \end{array} \right. \quad (3.3)$$

tengliklarni hosil qilamiz.

(3.3) dan tuzilgan

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

matritsa A operatorining (3.2) bazisdagi matritsasi deyiladi.

Agar A operatorning

$$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \quad (3.5)$$

bazisdagi matritsasini

$$A(f) = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} & \dots & b_{n1} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{1n} & b_{2n} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

desak, u holda $A(f)$ va $A(e)$ matritsalar

$$A(f) = C^{-1}A(e)C \quad (3.6)$$

munosabat bilan aniqlanadi, bunda C-matritsa R_n fazoda (3.2) bazisdan (3.5) bazisga o'tish matritsasidan iborat.

R_n fazoda A chiziqli operator tufayli nol vektorga akslanuvchi x vektorlar to'plami A operatorning yadrosi deyiladi, ya'ni

$$Ax = \theta \quad (\theta - \text{nol vektor})$$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi x vektorlar to'plami A operatorning **yadrosi** deyiladi va **kernA** deb belgilanadi.

A chiziqli almashtirishning tasviri qism fazoni tashkil etadi va bu qism fazoning o'lchovi A operatorning **rangi** deyiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda A ning tasvirini T_A deb belgilasak, u holda T_A qism fazo bo'lib uning o'lchovi $\dim(T_A) = r_A$ son A chiziqli almashtirishning **rangi** deyiladi ($\dim - o'lchov$).

A chiziqli almashtirishning yadrosi qism fazoni tashkil etadi va uning o'lchovi $\dim(\text{kernA})$ A almashtirishning **defekti** deyiladi.

Rang va defekt orasida quyidagi munosabat o'rni

$$n - r_A = k,$$

bunda n chiziqli fazoning o‘lchovi, r_A chiziqli almashtirishning rangi, k defekti.

2-ta’rif: Agar A operator uchun

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

tenglik bajarilsa u holda x vektor A operatorining xos (maxsus) vektori, λ son esa unga mos keluvchi xos (maxsus) son deyiladi.

1-teorema: n o‘lchovi R_n fazodagi ixtiyoriy A chiziqli operatorning xos vektori mavjud.

Agar A operatorning matritsasi ((3.4)) ga qarang

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

dan iborat bo‘lsa, u holda

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

tenglama λ ga nisbatan A operatorining xarakteristik tenglamasi deyiladi va $D(\lambda)$ ko‘phad xarakteristik ko‘phad deyiladi.

§ 3.2. Chiziqli operatorlarga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Haqiqiy R chiziqli fazoni o‘zini o‘ziga akslantiruvchi $Ax=2x$ operator chiziqli bo‘ladimi?

Yechish: Masala shartiga asosan $x, y \in R$ vektorlar uchun

$$1. A(x + y) = 2(x + y) = 2x + 2y = Ax + Ay;$$

$$2. A(\lambda x) = 2(\lambda x) = \lambda(2x) = \lambda Ax$$

tengliklarni hosil qilamiz. Demak qaralayotgan A operator chiziqli operatorordan iborat.

2-masala. A operator R_3 fazodagi $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni $y = (x_1 - k, x_2 + k, x_3 - k)$ vektorga akslantiradi. Bunda k ixtiyoriy haqiqiy son. A operator chiziqli bo‘ladimi?

Yechish: Chiziqli operator shartlarini tekshiramiz.

$$Ax = y, \quad A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + k, x_2 - k, x_3 - k)$$

bo‘lganda

$$A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax$$

shartni tekshiraylik.

$$A(\lambda x) = A(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3) = (\lambda x_1 + k, \lambda x_2 + k, \lambda x_3 - k)$$

$$\lambda Ax = \lambda y = (\lambda x_1 + \lambda k, \lambda x_2 + \lambda k, \lambda x_3 - \lambda k)$$

endi

$$A(\lambda x) \neq \lambda Ax$$

ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi. Demak, bunday A operator chiziqli emas.

§ 3.3. Operatorning matritsasi va boshqa bazisga o'tish matritsasiga doir masalalar yechish

3-masala. R₃ fazoda A operator $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni $y = (4x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_2, 3x_1 + x_3)$ vektorga akslantiradi. A operatorning

$$e_1 = (1; 0; 0),$$

$$e_2 = (0; 1; 0),$$

$$e_3 = (0; 0; 1)$$

bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

Yechish: Masala shartiga asosan

$$Ax = y$$

endi Ae_1, Ae_2, Ae_3 vektorlarni aniqlaymiz. Berilganlarga asosan

$$Ae_1 = (4 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0; 1 + 0; 3 \cdot 1 - 0) = (4; 1; 3),$$

$$Ae_2 = (4 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0; 0 + 1; 3 \cdot 0 - 0) = (-3; 1; 0),$$

$$Ae_3 = (4 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1; 0 + 0; 3 \cdot 0 - 1) = (2; 0; -1)$$

yoki

$$Ae_1 = 4 \cdot e_1 + e_2 + 3 \cdot e_3,$$

$$Ae_2 = -3 \cdot e_1 + e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3,$$

$$Ae_3 = 2 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 - e_3$$

demak A operatorning berilgan e_1, e_2, e_3 bazisdagi matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4-masala. R₃ fazodagi A operatorinng

$$e_1 = (8; -6; 7),$$

$$e_2 = (-16; 7; -13),$$

$$e_3 = (9; -3; 7)$$

bazisdagi matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -18 & 15 \\ -1 & -22 & 20 \\ 1 & -25 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

shu operatorning

$$\begin{aligned}f_1 &= (1; -2; 1), \\f_2 &= (3; -1; -2), \\f_3 &= (2; 1; 2)\end{aligned}$$

bazisdag'i matritsasi topilsin.

Yechish: Avvalo, e bazasidagi $\{f\}$ bazisga o'tish matritsasini aniqlaymiz.

Bizga ma'lum bo'lgan

$$(f_1, f_2, f_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \cdot C$$

yoki

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 & 9 \\ -6 & 7 & -3 \\ 7 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \cdot C$$

munosabatdan

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 & 9 \\ -6 & 7 & -3 \\ 7 & -13 & 7 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani hosil qilamiz. Bu matritsa e bazisdan f bazisga o'tish matritsalaridan iborat.

Endi f bazisdag'i operatorning matritsasini

$$A(f) = C^{-1} \cdot A(e) \cdot C \quad (3.8)$$

formula bilan topamiz. Buning uchun C matritsaga teskari bo'lgan C⁻¹ matritsani aniqlaymiz:

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

u holda (3.8) formulaga asosan

$$A(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani topamiz.

5-masala. R₃ fazodagi A operator $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni $y = (4x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_2, 3x_1 + x_3)$ vektorga o'tkazadi. Shu operatorning $b_1 = (3; 2; 3)$, $b_2 = (-4; -3; -5)$, $b_3 = (5; 1; -1)$ bazisdag'i matritsasi topilsin.

Yechish: A operatorning tabiiy $e_1 = (1; 0; 0)$, $e_2 = (0; 1; 0)$, $e_3 = (0; 0; 1)$ bazisdag'i matritsa (3-masalaga qarang).

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Endi A operatorining b bazisdagi matritsasini

$$A(b) = C^{-1} \cdot A(e) \cdot C \quad (3.9)$$

formula bilan aniqlaymiz. Bunda, C matritsa e - bazisidan b - bazisga o'tish matritsadan iborat.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

U holda C^{-1} teskari bo'lgan matritsa

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 29 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Endi formula bo'yicha

$$A(b) = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 29 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & 10 & -122 \\ 21 & -36 & -24 \\ 3 & -7 & 13 \end{pmatrix},$$

bu topish kerak bo'lgan matritsadan iborat.

6-masala. Chiziqli R₃ fazoda $a_1=(0;0;1)$, $a_2=(0;1;1)$, $a_3=(1;1;1)$ va $b_1=(2;3;5)$, $b_2=(1;1;0)$, $b_3=(0;1;-1)$ vektorlarning koordinatalari tabiiy $e_1=(0;0;1)$, $e_2=(0;1;0)$, $e_3=(0;0;1)$ bazisda berilgan. Bu bazisda a_1 , a_2 , a_3 vektorlarni mos ravishda b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , vektorlarga akslantiruvchi A operaturning matritsasi topilsin.

Yechish: e_1 , e_2 , e_3 vektorlarni a_1 , a_2 , a_3 vektorlar orqali ifodalaymiz.

$$a_1 = e_3, \quad A(a_1) = b_1 = 2e_1 + 3e_2 + 5e_3,$$

$$a_2 = e_2 + e_3, \quad A(a_2) = b_2 = e_1,$$

$$a_3 = e_1 + e_2 + e_3, \quad A(a_3) = b_3 = e_2 - e_3,$$

bo'lganidan

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= -a_2 + a_3, \\ e_2 &= -a_1 + a_2, \\ e_3 &= a_1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

tengliklarni hosil qilamiz. A operator chiziqli bo'lganligidan (3.10) asosan

$$A(e_1) = A(-a_2 + a_3) = -A(a_2) + A(a_3) = -b_2 + b_3 = -e_1 + (e_2 - e_3) = -e_1 + e_2 - e_3,$$

$$A(e_2) = A(-a_1 + a_2) = -A(a_1) + A(a_2) = -b_1 + b_2 = -(2e_1 + 3e_2 + 5e_3) + e_1 = -e_1 + 3e_2 - 5e_3,$$

$$A(e_3) = A(a_1) = b_1 = 2e_1 + 3e_2 + 5e_3.$$

Bu tenglikdan

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa hosil kilamiz. Oxirgi matritsa izlangan matritsadan iborat.

§ 3.4. Operatorning yadrosi, defekti, vektor tasviriga doir masalalar yechish

7-masala. R₄ fazodagi A operatorning e₁=(1;0;0;0), e₂=(0;1;0;0), e₃=(0;0;1;0), e₄=(0;0;0;1) bazisdagи matritsasi

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

dan iborat. Bu operatorning yadrosi va defekti topilsin.

Yechish. Operator yadrosi ta’rifiga asosan

$$Ax = 0$$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi x vektorlar to’plami yadro yoki *kernA* dan iborat. Demak, x=(x₁, x₂, x₃, x₄) vektor koordinatalari (e₁, e₂, e₃, e₄ bazisda)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

shartni qanoatlantiradi. Bu esa

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

tenglamalar sistemasiga mos keladi. Demak, operator yadrosi (3.11) sistemaning yechimlar to’plamidan iborat. Bu to’plam R₄ ning qism fazosi bo’lib, ikki o’lchovli R₂ fazodan iborat. Buni quyidagi A matritsa rangidan ko’rish mumkin. A matritsa uchun

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

shakl o’zgarish qila olamiz. Bundan

$$rang A = 2$$

ekanligini topamiz.

Demak, operator defekti quyidagiga teng.

$$k = n - rang A = 4 - 2 = 2$$

8-masala. Ikkinci tartibli M_2 matritsalar fazosida A operatorning

$$l_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad l_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad l_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad l_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.12)$$

bazisdag'i

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 13 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

matritsasi berilgan. Bu operatorning qiymatlar sohasi va yadrosi topilsin. Shu bilan birga

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} -22 & -4 \\ 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

vektorning M_2 ning qism fazosi $kern A$ ga tegishli ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: A operatorning qiymatlar sohasi M_2 fazoning tasviri bo'lgan $A(M_2)$ qism fazodan iborat. Bu qism fazo vektorlari Ae_1, Ae_2, Ae_3, Ae_4 vektorlar bilan ifodalanadi. $A(e)$ matritsaning rangini topamiz.

$$A(e) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & -10 & -14 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.14)$$

Demak, $rang A(e) = 2$. Bu esa $A(M_2)$ qism fazoning bazis vektorlari ikkita vektordan iborat ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bu bazis vektorlarni $A(e)$ matritsaning dastlabki ikki ustun elementlari yordamida

$$\begin{aligned} A(e_1) &= e_1 + 2e_2 + 4e_3 + 3e_4 \\ A(e_2) &= 3e_1 + e_2 + 7e_3 - e_4 \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

deb olish mumkin.

Endi (3.11) ga asosan (3.14) ni

$$A(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.16)$$

deb yozamiz.

U holda

$$A(M_2) = \left\{ x = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

λ_1, λ_2 -lar ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonlar.

Shunday qilib, (3.17) to‘plam A operatorning qiymatlar sohasi bo‘lib M_2 fazoning qism fazosidan iborat. A operatorning yadrosi (3.14) ga asosan

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ -5x_2 - 7x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemaning fundamental yechimlari yordamida, ya’ni

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= (-4; -7; 5; 0) = -4e_1 - 7e_2 + 5e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \\ a_2 &= (-2; -1; 0; 5) = -2e_1 - e_2 + 5e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

vektorlar yordamida aniqlanadi.

Shunday qilib A operatorning yadrosi

$$\text{ker } A = \left\{ x = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

λ_1, λ_2 -lar ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonlar.

Endi $y \in \text{ker } A$ ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz. Buning uchun

$$y = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 \quad (3.19)$$

tenglik $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ yoki $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ bo‘lganda o‘rinli ekanligini ko‘rsatish kifoya. (3.19) va (3.18) larga asosan

$$\begin{pmatrix} -22 & -4 \\ 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 & -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 & 5\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bundan

$$\begin{cases} -11\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 = -22 \\ -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = -4 \\ \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 2 \\ 5\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 = 10 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib $\alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = 0$ larni topamiz.

Demak, $y \in \text{ker } A$.

9-masala. M_2 kvadrat matritsalar fazosidagi

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bazisda A operatorning matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 13 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

M_2 fazoda $x_0 = -e_1 + 2e_2 + 4e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $x_0 = (-1; 2; 0; 4)$ vektoring $y_0 = Ax_0$

tasviri topilsin va y_0 vektoring to‘la asli topilsin.

Yechish: y_0 vektorning y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 13 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 22 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ya'ni

$$y_0 = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) = (9; 4; 22; -1)$$

u holda

$$Ax_0 = y_0 = 9e_1 + 4e_2 + 22e_3 - e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 26 \\ 30 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

bu x_0 vektorning tasviridan iborat. Endi uning to'la aslini topamiz. Koordinatalari x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 bo'lgan y_0 vektorning ixtiyoriy asli

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 13 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 22 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.20)$$

tenglamani qanoatlantiradi. Shuning uchun y_0 vektorning to'la asli (3.20) sistemaga mos bo'lgan birjinsli tenglamalar sistemasining yechimlari ko'pxilligiga mos tushadi.

Demak,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 13 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

bir jinsli sistemaning umumiy yechimi A operatorning yadrosidan iborat. Endi y_0 vektorning to'la asli

$$x_0 + kern A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \left\{ x = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

vektordan iborat bo'ladi, bunda λ_1, λ_2 lar ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonlardan iborat.

§ 3.5. Operatorning xos sonlari va xos vektorlariga doir masalalar yechish

10-masala. R₄ fazoda A operatorning tabiiy bazisdag'i matritsasi

$$A(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Bu operatorning xos sonlari va xos vektorlari topilsin.

Yechish. Xarakteristik tenglamani tuzamiz.

$$f(\lambda) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -5-\lambda & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

bundan

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 - \lambda & -3 \\ 1 + \lambda & 3 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 \cdot (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0$$

Demak,

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2, \lambda_4 = -2$$

tenglamaning ildizlari bo'lib A operatorning xos sonlari 2 va -2 dan iborat. Har bir xos songa mos keluvchi xos vektorlarni aniqlaymiz.

$\lambda = 2$ bo'lganda $A - \lambda E = A - 2E$ matritsa

$$A - 2\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -7 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishdan iborat. U holda xos vektorlarning koordinatalari

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 7x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasining yechimlaridan iborat bo'ladi. Bu oxirgi sistemaning yechimlari bitta vektordan iborat. Masalan: $a = (8; 8; -3; 15)$ vektorni olish mumkin. Shuning uchun xos vektorlar $x = \lambda a = (8\lambda; 8\lambda; -3\lambda; 15\lambda)$ ko'rinishdan iborat, bunda λ -ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonlar.

Endi $\lambda = -2$ bo'lganda xos vektorlarni ainqlaymiz. Bu holda

$$A - \lambda E = A + 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Shuning uchun xos vektorlarning koordinatalari

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasidan aniqlanadi. Oxirgi sistemaning fundamental yechimlari bitta vektordan iborat. Masalan; $b=(0;0;-1;1)$ vektorni olish mumkin. Shuning uchun $\lambda = -2$ xos songa mos keluvchi xos vektorlar

$$x = \beta = (0;0;-1;1) = (0;0,-\beta;\beta)$$

ko'inishdan iborat, bunda $\beta \neq 0$ ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonlardan iborat.

11-masala. Ushbu

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa bilan berilgan A operatorning matritsasi diagonal matritsa ko'inishda bo'ladigan bazis topilsin.

Yechish: xarakteristik tenglamani tuzamiz.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

Xos sonlar $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = -1$.

Demak, A operator uchta har xil xos sonlarga ega. Operator uch o'lchovli R^3 fazoda qaralgani uchun bu xos sonlarga mos keluvchi vektorlar chiziqli bog'lanmagan bo'ladi, ya'ni ular bazisni tashkil etadi.

Shuning uchun operator matritsasini

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'inishga keltirish mumkin. Bazis vektorlarni topish uchun

$\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = -1$ sonlar va

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa asosida quyidagi birjinsli tenglamalar sistemasini tuzamiz.

$$1. \lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \lambda = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} -3x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. \lambda = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Har bir holatdagи sistemaning fundamental yechimlari bittadan vektorga ega.

Masalan: 1. $a_1=(0;1;0)$ 2. $a_2=(2;-1;3)$ 3. $a_3=(2;-1;0)$.

Bu vektorlarning koordinatalari A operator aniqlangan bazisda aniqlangan. A operator matritsasi qaysi bazisda bo'lsa, oxirgi vektorlar shu bazisda aniqlangan bo'lib izlangan bazis vektorlardan iborat. Masalan, tabiiy bazisni olish mumkin: ya'ni, $e_1=(1;0;0)$, $e_2=(0;1;0)$, $e_3=(0;0;1)$

Eslatma: Agar xos vektorlar fazo o'lchoviga teng bo'lsa operator matritsasini diagonal ko'rinishga keltirish mumkin. Agar xos vektorlar soni fazo o'lchoviga teng bo'lmasa diagonal ko'rinishga keltirib bo'lmaydi.

§ 3.6. III bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. R_3 fazoda $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni $y=(x_1-x_2+x_3, x_3, x_2)$ vektorga o'tkazuvchi A operator chiziqli bo'ladimi?

2. $[a,b]$ kesmada aniqlangan va uzuksiz $f(t)$ funksiyalarni $\varphi(x)$ funksiyaga tasvirlovchi

$$Af = \varphi(x) = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

operator chiziqli bo'lishini ko'rsating.

3. R₃ fazoda $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni $y=(x_2+x_3, 2x_1+x_3, 3x_1-x_2+x_3)$ vektorga tasvirlovchi A operatorning $e_1=(1;0;0)$, $e_2=(0;1;0)$, $e_3=(0;0;1)$ tabiiy bazisdagi matritsasini toping.

4. $a_1=(2;0;3)$, $a_2=(4;1;5)$, $a_3=(3;1;2)$ vektorlarni mos ravishda $b_1=(1;2;-1)$, $b_2=(4;5;-2)$, $b_3=(1;-1;1)$ vektorlarga akslantiruvchi A operatorning tabiiy bazisdagi matritsasini tuzing.

5. M₂ kvadrat matritsalar fazosida $X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ matritsa berilgan. Bu fazoda $A(X) = X_0 \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot X$ deb aniqlangan A operatorning $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ bazisdagi matritsasini toping.

6. R₃ Evklid fazosida $a=(1;2;3)$, $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorlar A operator $Ax = (x, a)a = (x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3)\bar{a}$ deb berilgan. Bu operatorning $f_1=(1;0;1)$, $f_2=(2;1;-1)$, $f_3=(1;1;0)$ bazisdagi matritsasi tuzilsin.

7. A operator e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 tabiiy bazisdagi matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

berilgan. Bu operatorning $f_1=e_1$, $f_2=e_1+e_2$, $f_3=e_2+e_3$, $f_4=e_3+e_4$ bazisdagi matritsasi tuzilsin.

8. A differensiallash operator darajasi 3 dan oshmaydigan R₃(t) ko‘phadlar fazosida berilgan. Bu operatorning $e_1=1$, $e_2=t$, $e_3=t^2$, $e_4=t^3$ bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

9. R₃ fazoda $Ax=2x$ formula bilan berilgan operatorning yadrosi va qiymatlar sohasi topilsin.

10. R₃ fazoda A operatorning tabiiy bazisdagi matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

berilgan. Operator defekti topilsin.

11. A operatorning $a_1=(0;0;1)$, $a_2=(0;1;1)$, $a_3=(1;1;1)$ bazisdagi matritsasi

$$A(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo‘lsa A⁻¹ operator mavjudmi? Agar mavjud bo‘lsa bu bazisdagi matritsa qanday bo‘ladi?

12. A operator 11-masaladagidek berilgan. $y = -a_1 + 2a_3$ vektoring to'la aslini toping.

13. A operatorning matritsasi $A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ uning xos sonlari

va xos vektorlari topilsin.

14. Darjasi n dan oshmaydigan $f(x)$ ko'phadlar uchun A operator $Af=f'(x)$ deb aniqlangan. Uning xos sonlari va xos vektorlari topilsin.

15. A operator matritsasi

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

berilgan. Buni diagonal ko'rinishga keltirilib bo'ladimi? Diagonal ko'rinishga keltiriladigan bazisni toping.

16. Uchburchakli matritsaning maxsus (xos) sonlari uning diagonallaridagi elementlardan iborat ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

17. A kvadrat matritsaning maxsus (xos) sonlari noldan farqli bo'lishi uchun uning teskari matritsasi mavjud bo'ligi zarur va kifoya ekanligi isbotlansin.

18. R_3 fazoda A operatorning matritsasi $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ berilgan. A^{-1} operatorning xos sonlari topilsin.

19. R_2 fazoda A operatorning biror bazisdagi matritsasi $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ berilgan. Bu operatorning xos vektorlari mavjud emasligi ko'rsatilsin.

20. R_2 fazoda A operator matritsasi $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ berilgan. Bu operator uchun R_2 ning har bir vektori xos vektor ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

21. A operatorning $a_1 = (1; 2)$, $a_2 = (2; 3)$ bazisdagi matritsasi

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

B operatorning $b_1 = (3; 1)$, $b_2 = (4; 2)$ bazisdagi matritsasi

$$M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A+B$ operatorning b_1 , b_2 bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

22. A operatorning $a_1 = (-3; 7)$, $a_2 = (1; -7)$ bazisdagi matritsasi

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

B operatorning $b_1 = (6; -7)$, $b_2 = (-5; 6)$ bazisdagi matritsasi

$$M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B$ operatorning a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 vektorlarning berilgan bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

23. A chiziqli operatorning e_1, e_2, e_3 bazisdagi matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bu operatorning minimal ko'phadini toping.

§ 3.7. III bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Chiziqli operator nima?
2. Chiziqli operatorning tasviri nima?
3. Chiziqli operatorning qiymatlar sohasi.
4. Chiziqli operator yadrosi.
5. Chiziqli operator matritsasi.
6. Bazis o'zgarganda matritsa o'zgarishi.
7. Teskari operator.
8. Operatorning maxsus (xos) soni va vektorlari.
9. Operator defekti.
10. Vektorning tasviri va to'la asli.

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§ 3.8. III bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalar javoblari

1. Ha bo’ladi.

2. Isbotlanadi.

3. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4. $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 11 & 5 \\ -12 & 13 & 10 \\ 6 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

5. $\begin{pmatrix} a & c & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & d \end{pmatrix}$

6. $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{20}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 5 \\ -\frac{16}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & -4 \\ 8 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

7. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

8. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

9. $\text{kern } A = \{0\}$, $A(R_3) = R_3$.

10. $\text{rang } A = 3$, $d = 3 \cdot 3 = 0$, $\text{kern } A = \{0\}$.

11. Ha mavjud. $A^{-1}(P) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

12. $A^{-1}(y) = \frac{3}{8}a_1 + \frac{5}{4}a_2 + \frac{7}{8}a_3$.

13. $\lambda = -1, x = \{\beta, \beta, -\beta\}$.

14. $\lambda = 0$. Xos vektorlar nol darajali ko'phadlar to'plami, ya'ni o'zgarmas sonlardan iborat.

15. Ha keltirib bo'ladi. Uning ko'rinishi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lib, bazis $f_1 = (1; 1; 0; 0)$, $f_2 = (1; 0; 1; 0)$, $f_3 = (1; 0; 0; 1)$, $f_4 = (1; -1; -1; 1)$.

21. $\begin{pmatrix} 44 & 44 \\ -29 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -25 & \end{pmatrix}$

22. $\begin{pmatrix} 109 & 93 \\ 34 & 29 \end{pmatrix}$

23. $P_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$

IV bob. EVKLID FAZOSIDA CHIZIQLI OPERATORLAR

§ 4.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

Biz chiziqli operatorlarni (almashtirishlarni) R_n chekli Evklid fazosida (haqiqiy va kompleks) ko'rib o'tamiz.

1-Ta'rif. Agar R_n fazoda berilgan A operator uchun $x, y \in R_n$, bo'lganda

$$(Ax, y) = (x, A^* y) \quad (4.1)$$

tenglik bajarilsa, u holda A^* operator berilgan A operatororga **qo'shma operator** deyiladi. Bunda (x, y) simvol x va y vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasidan iborat.

Odatda kompleks Evklid fazosi **unitar fazo** deyiladi, umuman Evklid fazosi deb haqiqiy (kompleks) fazolar tushuniladi.

Agar A operatorning R_n fazodagi ortogonal bazisidagi matritsa

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lsa, u holda A^* operatorning shu bazisidagi matritsasi

$$M^* = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_{11}} & \overline{a_{21}} & \dots & \overline{a_{n1}} \\ \overline{a_{12}} & \overline{a_{22}} & \dots & \overline{a_{n2}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \overline{a_{1n}} & \overline{a_{2n}} & \dots & \overline{a_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

dan iborat bo'ladi. Bunda $\overline{a_{ij}}$ sonlar a_{ij} sonlarga qo'shma kompleks sonlardan iborat, ya'ni $a = \alpha + \beta i$ bo'lsa, $\overline{a} = \alpha - \beta i$

1-Teorema. Ixtiyoriy A chiziqli operator birgina A^* qo'shma operatororga ega.

Qo'shma operatorlar quyidagi xossalarga ega.

$$1. (A + B)^* = A^* + B^*$$

$$2. (\lambda A)^* = \bar{\lambda} A^*$$

$$3. (A^*)^* = A$$

$$4. (AB)^* = B^* A^*$$

2-Ta'rif Agar A operator uchun

$$A = A^* \quad (4.2)$$

tenglik bajarilsa u holda A operator o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma deyiladi.

3- Ta’rif. M va M^* matritsalarning elementlari uchun

$$a_{ij} = \overline{a_{ji}} \quad (4.3)$$

tenglik bajarilsa u holda M matritsa Ermit matritsasi deyiladi va unga mos keluvchi A operator **Ermit operatori** (almashtirishi) deyiladi. Ba‘zan buni simmetrik operator ham deb ataydi.

2- Teorema. Ixtiyoriy A chiziqli operatorni $A = A_1 + iA_2$ ko‘rinishda tasvirlash mumkin, bunda A_1 va A_2 lar o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma operatorlardir.

3-Teorema. Agar A va B lar o‘z o‘ziga qo‘shma chiziqli operatorlar bo‘lsa, u holda $C = AB$ operator o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma bo‘lishi uchun

$$AB = BA \quad (4.4)$$

tenglikning bajarilishi zarur va kifoya.

4-Teorema. Agar A operator o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma bo‘lsa, u holda $(Ax, x), x \in R_n$

skalyar ko‘paytma haqiqiy sondan iborat.

5-Teorema. O‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma operatorning xos qiymatlari haqiqiy sonlardan iborat.

6- Teorema. Agar A operator o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma operator bo‘lsa, u holda uning har xil xos (maxsus) sonlarga mos keluvchi xos (maxsus) vektorlari o‘zaro ortogonaldir.

4-Tarif. Agar R_n fazoda U operator uchun

$$UU^* = U^*U = E \quad (4.6)$$

tenglik bajarilsa, bunday U operator **unitar operator** deyiladi, bunda E birlik operatordan iborat.

7-Teorema. U operator R_n fazoda unitar operator bo‘lishi uchun

$$(Ux, Uy) = (x, y) \quad (4.7)$$

shartning bajarilishi zarur va kifoya.

8-Teorema. Unitar operatorning xos (maxsus) sonlarining moduli 1 ga teng.

9-Teorema U operator Evklid fazoda unitary bo‘lishi uchun bu operator ortogonal bazisni yana ortogonal bazisga o‘tkazishi zarur va kifoya.

5-Ta’rif Agar chiziqli A operator uchun

$$AA^* = A^*A \quad (4.8)$$

shart bajarilsa, u holda bunday A operator **normal operator** deyiladi.

10-Teorema. A chiziqli operatorni matritsasini diagonal shaklga keltiradigan ortogonal bazisning mavjud bo'lishi uchun A normal operator bo'lishi zarur va kifoya.

11-Teorema. Agar A normal operator bo'lsa, u holda A va A^* operatorning umumiy xos (maxsus) vektoriga mos keluvchi xos (maxsus) kompleks sonlari o'zaro qo'shma bo'ladi.

12-Teorema. Agar A normal operator bo'lsa, u holda uning ixtiyoriy ortonormal bo'lgan xos (maxsus) vektorlar sistemasi A^* operatorning ham ortonormal bo'lgan xos (maxsus) vektorlar sistemasidan iborat bo'ladi.

6-Ta'rif. Haqiqiy Evklid fazosining A chiziqli operatori uchun

$$AA^* = E$$

shart bajarilsa, u holda bu operator **ortogonal operator** deyiladi.

13-Teorema. A simmetrik opratorning xos sonlari haqiqiyidir.

14-Teorema. Simmetrik opratorning har xil xos sonlariga mos keluvchi xos vektorlari o'zaro ortogonaldir.

15-Teorema. Haqiqiy Evklid fazosining A operatori ortogonal operator bo'lishi uchun

$$(Ax, Ay) = (x, y) \quad (4.9)$$

tenglik bajarilishi zarur va kifoya.

16-Teorema. Ortogonal A operatorning haqiqiy λ xos sonlari uchun

$$|\lambda| = 1.$$

§ 4.2. Qo'shma unitar operatorlar va matritsalarga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Agar R_3 fazoda A operatorning biror ortogonal bazis-dagi matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2i & 3 \\ 2+i & -4 & -8i \\ 1 & 5+2i & i \end{pmatrix} = M$$

ko'rinishida bo'lsa A^* operatorning shu bazisdagi matritsasini yozing.

Yechish. Masala shartiga ko'ra M^* matritsani tuzish kifoya.

$$M^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 2-i & 1 \\ -2i & -4 & 5-2i \\ 3 & 8i & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

2-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2i & 3 \\ 2+i & -4 & -8i \\ 1 & 5+2i & i \end{pmatrix} = M$$

matritsa bilan aniqlanib o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma bo‘lgan operatorning ortonormal bazisdagi matritsasini yozing.

Yechish: Operatorlar $A=A^*$ bo‘lganidan ularning matritsalari uchun

$$a_{ij} = \bar{a}_{ji} \quad (4.10)$$

tenglik kelib chiqadi. Jumladan, R_3 fazodagi $A=A^*$ operatorning ortonormal bazisning matritsasini

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1+i & 1-3i \\ 1-i & -5 & -7i \\ 1+3i & 7i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

deb yozish mumkin.

3-masala. Ushbu

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaning unitar ekanligi ko‘rsatilsin.

Yechish. Masalani yechish uchun

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{sk} \bar{a}_{sk} = \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{sk}|^2 = 1, \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (4.11)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{sj} \bar{a}_{jk} = 0, \quad (s \neq j)$$

chartlarni tekshirib ko‘ramiz. Bizning masalamizda $n = 2$, $s = 1, 2$, $j = 1, 2$.

$$\left| \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1,$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + \left| -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1,$$

$$\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{i}{2} + \frac{i}{2} = 0.$$

Demak A unitar matritsa

4-masala. R_3 unitar fazoning e_1, e_2, e_3 ortogonal bazisda A chiziqli operatori

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaga ega. Bu matritsaning unitar ekanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechish. Masalani yechish uchun (4.11) shartlarni tekshirish kerak. Bizning masalamizda $n=3$; $s=1,2,3$; $j=1,2,3$ shuning uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \left| -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 1, \\ \left| \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 1, \\ \left| \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 1, \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) &= 0, \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) &= 0, \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

Demak, qaralayotgan matritsa unitar. Shu sababli A unitar operator. Uning qo'shmasi bo'lgan A^* operatorning matritsasi (qo'shma matritsa tuzish qoidasiga asosan)

$$M_1^* = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishdan iborat. Buni tekshirib ko'rib

$$M \cdot M^* = E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

§ 4.3. Ortogonal operatorlarga doir masalalar yechish

5-masala. R_3 unitar fazoning e_1, e_2, e_3 ortogonal bazisi orqali

$$x = e_1 + ie_2 - ie_3,$$

$$y = ie_1 - e_2 + ie_3$$

vektor va A operatorning shu bazisidagi M_1 (4 masalaga qarang) matritsasi berilgan.

$$(Ax, Ay) = (x, y)$$

tenglikning bajarilishi tekshirilib ko'rilsin.

Yechish: Masala shartiga asosan (x, y) skalyar ko'paytma (kompleks Evklid fazosida).

$$(x, y) = 1 \cdot \bar{i} + i \cdot (-\bar{1}) - i \cdot \bar{i} = -i - i - 1 = -1 - 2i$$

M_1 matritsa berilishiga asosan quyidagilarni yozamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} Ae_1 &= -\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \\ Ae_2 &= \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \\ Ae_3 &= \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 - \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

u holda

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= Ae_1 + iAe_2 - iAe_3 = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{2+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \\ Ay &= iAe_1 - Ae_2 + iAe_3 = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 - \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + -\frac{3+2i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3. \end{aligned}$$

Endi

$$(Ax, Ay) = \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \left(\frac{2+i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3+2i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{-3i - 1 - 4 - 7i}{5} = -1 - 2i.$$

Demak,

$$(Ax, Ay) = (x, y)$$

6-masala. Yuqoridagi 4-5 masalalardagi M_1 va M_1^* matritsalarga mos keluvchi A va A^* operatorlar va x, y vektorlar uchun

$$(Ax, y) = (x, A^*y)$$

tenglikning bajarilishi tekshirilsin.

Yechish. A^* operatorning matritsasi M_1^* bo'lgani uchun

$$\begin{aligned} A^*e_1 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \\ A^*e_2 &= \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \\ A^*e_3 &= \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3, \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

deb yozamiz.

Endi A va A^* operatorlar chiziqli bo'lgani uchun

$$Ax = Ae_1 + iAe_2 - iAe_3$$

$$A^*y = iA^*e_1 - A^*e_2 + iA^*e_3.$$

Endi (12) va (13) larni (14) ga qo'yamiz. U holda

$$Ax = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{2i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3,$$

$$A^*y = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{3i}{\sqrt{5}}e_2 + \frac{1+2i}{\sqrt{5}}e_3,$$

hosil bo'ladi.

Endi

$$(Ax, y) = \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot i + \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot (-i) + \frac{2+i}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

va

$$(x, A^*y) = 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + i \cdot \left(\frac{3i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + (-i) \cdot \left(\frac{1+2i}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

tengliklardan

$$(Ax, y) = (x, A^*y)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz, ya'ni A va A^* operatorlar bir-biriga qo'shmadir.

§ 4.4. Simmetrik, ortogonal operatorlarning xos sonlari, operatorlarga doir masalalar yechish

7-masala. Matritsasi

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lgan A simmetrik operatorning xos sonlari topilsin.

Yechish: Xarakteristik tenglamani tuzamiz.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

bundan

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda = 0, \quad \lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) = 0$$

Demak, $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = -1$, ya'ni simmetrik operatorning xos sonlari haqiqiy sonlardan iborat.

8-masala. Matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lgan ortogonal A operatorning xos sonlari topilsin.

Yechish. Xarakteristik tenglama tuzamiz

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{5} - \lambda & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Bundan

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0, \quad \lambda^2 = 1, \quad |\lambda| = 1, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = -1.$$

9-masala. Matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lgan A ortogonal operatorning xos sonlari topilsin.

Yechish: Xarakteristik tenglama tuzamiz.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{5} - \lambda & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Bundan

$$5\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3+4i}{5}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{3-4i}{5}.$$

bu xos sonlarning modulini hisoblaymiz:

$$|\lambda_1| = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 1 \quad |\lambda_2| = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 1 \quad |\lambda| = 1, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = -1.$$

§ 4.5. IV bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. \mathbb{R}_3 unitar fazoning e_1, e_2, e_3 ortonormal bazisida A operator matritsasi

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} i & -1 & 2i \\ 1 & -i & 1+i \\ 1-i & 1 & 2i \end{pmatrix}$$

va

$$x = e_1 - ie_2 + e_3,$$

$$y = ie_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

vektorlari berilgan.

$$(Ax, y) = (x, A^*y)$$

tenglikning bajarilishini tekshiring.

2. R_3 unitar fazoning e_1, e_2, e_3 ortogonal bazisida o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma A operatorning matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & 2-i \\ -i & -1 & 3i \\ 2+i & -3i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

va

$$x = (1+i)e_1 - e_2 + ie_3,$$

$$y = (1-i)e_1 + e_2 + ie_3,$$

vektorlari berilgan.

$$(Ax, y) = (x, Ay)$$

tenglikning berilishini tekshiring.

3. R_3 unitar fazoning A operatori

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1+i \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaga ega. A operator normal ekanligi ko‘rsatilsin.

4. R_3 haqiqiy Evklid fazoning ortonormal bazisida A simmetrik operator

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{8}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaga ega. Bu operatorning xos vektorlari o‘zaro ortogonal ekanligi tekshirilsin.

5. R_3 haqiqiy Evklid fazoning ortonormal bazisi

$$e_1 = \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right],$$

$$e_2 = \left[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right],$$

$$e_3 = \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

va $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_3 + x_1)$ chiziqli operator berilgan. Bu operatorning shu bazisdagи matritsasi tuzilsin.

6. Barcha n tartibli kompleks kvadrat matritsalarni qo‘sish va uni ixtiyoriy songa ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan n^2 o‘lchovli fazosini olib qaraymiz. Bu fazoga

$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad \text{va} \quad B = (b_{ij})$$

matritsalarinig skalyar ko‘paytmasini

$$(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{b}_{ij}$$

deb qabul qilamiz. Uni unitar fazoga aylantiramiz. Bu matritsalarni chapdan bir xil C matritsaga ko'paytirish chiziqli fazoni tashkil etishligi isbotlansin.

7. 6-masala shartidagi unitar matritsaning uzunligi \sqrt{n} dan iborat ekanligini ko'rsating.

8. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani simmetrik matritsa bilan ortogonal matritsa ko'paytmasi ko'rinishda ifodalang.

9. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani simmetrik matritsa bilan ortogonal matritsa ko'paytmasi ko'rinishda ifodalang.

10. Agar A va B operatorlarning har biri o'z-o'ziga qo'shma bo'lib A musbat aniqlangan bo'lsa, u holda AB operatorning xos (maxsus) sonlari haqiqiy ekanligi isbotlansin.

§ 4.6. IV bobga doir nazorat savollari va adabiyotlar

1. Qo'shma operator nima?
2. Qo'shma operatorlar xossasini aytинг.
3. Ermit operatorini aytинг.
4. $A=A_1+iA_2$ tenglikni tushuntiring.
5. O'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator xossalariни aytинг.
6. Unitar operator deb nimaga aytildi?
7. Operatorning unitar bo'lish belgisini aytинг.
8. Unitar operator xossalariни aytинг.
9. Normal operator nima?
10. Unitar va normal operatorlarni qiyoslang.
11. Normal operator xossasini aytинг.
12. Normal operatorning xos sonlari va xos vektorlari haqida aytинг.
13. Ortogonal operator nima?
14. Ortogonal operatorning xos xonlari va xos vektorlarini aytинг.
15. Operatorning ortogonal bo'lish belgisini aytинг.

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§ 4.7. IV bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalar javoblari

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{8}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{9}{9} & \frac{9}{9} & \frac{9}{9} \\ -\frac{7}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{17}{9} \\ \frac{9}{9} & \frac{9}{9} & \frac{9}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

10. Ko‘rsatma: $C^2 = A$ bo‘ladigan ($\det C \neq 0$) C matritsani toping va $C^{-1}ABC$ operator o‘z-o‘ziga qo‘shma ekanligini ko‘rsating.

V bob. KVADRATIK FORMALAR

§ 5.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

1-ta'rif. Agar R chiziqli fazoda har bir x vektorga $\alpha=f(x)$ son mos keltirilgan bo'lsa va shu bilan bu moslikda:

- 1) $f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y)$;
- 2) $f(\lambda x)=\lambda f(x)$, λ – o'zgarmas son;

shartlar bajarilsa, u holda **f chiziqli funksiya** yoki **chiziqli forma** deyiladi.

2-ta'rif. Agar x va y vektorlarning ikki argumentli $A(x,y)$ funksiyasi:

1) y ning tayin qiymatida $A(x,y)$ funksiya x ning chiziqli funksiyasi bo'lsa,

2) x ning tayin qiymatida $A(x,y)$ funksiya y ning chiziqli funksiyasi bo'lsa, u holda $A(x,y)$ ni x va y vektorlarning bichiziqli funksiyasi (bichiziqli formasi) deyiladi.

Agar R_n fazoda x va y vektorlar

$$e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_n \quad (5.1)$$

bazis orqali

$$x = \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2 + \dots + \xi_n e_n,$$

$$y = \eta_1 e_1 + \eta_2 e_2 + \dots + \eta_n e_n$$

ko'rinishda ifodalansa, u holda

$$A(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A(e_i, e_k) \xi_i \eta_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \xi_i \eta_k$$

ko'rinishda ifoda etiladi va bunda

$$a_{ik} = A(e_i, e_k). \quad (5.2)$$

Bu (5.2) sonlardan tuzilgan

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa $A(x,y)$ bichiziqli formaning (5.1) bazisdagi matritsasi deyiladi.

R_n fazoda $A(x,y)$ bichiziqli formani qaraymiz, bunda $x, y \in R_n$. Bu $A(x,y)$ ni R_n da $x = y$ deb,

$$A(x, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \xi_i \xi_k \quad (5.3)$$

ko‘rinishda tasvirlaymiz. Bu yerda e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n bazis bo‘lib,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ik} &= A(e_i, e_k), \quad a_{ik} = a_{ki} \\ x &= \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2 + \dots + \xi_n e_n \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Yuqoridagi (5.3) ning o‘ng tomoni kvadratik forma deyiladi. Ushbu:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa (5.3) kvadratik formaning matritsasi deyiladi va uning rangi kvadratik forma rangi deyiladi.

Agar (5.3) kvadratik forma biror maxsusmas T chiziqli almashtirish (operator) tufayli

$$F = \lambda_1 \phi_1^2 + \lambda_2 \phi_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n \phi_n^2 \quad (5.5)$$

ko‘rinishga keltirilsa, u holda (5.5) ifoda (5.3) ning sodda ko‘rinishi (kanonik shakli) deyiladi. Bu (5.5) da λ_i sonlar bo‘lib ϕ_i lar yangi o‘zgaruvchilar.

1-teorema: (asosiy, Logranj usuli). Ixtiyoriy (5.3) ko‘rinishdagi kvadratik formani maxsusmas chiziqli operator yordamida (5.5) sodda ko‘rinishga keltirish mumkin.

Bu teorema bilan birga yana bunday teoremani keltiramiz.

2-teorema: R_n fazoda $A(x, x)$ kvadratik formani (5.5) ko‘rinishga keltiruvchi f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n bazisni e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n bazis orqali topish mumkin.

Endi (5.3) ni (5.5) ko‘rinishga kestiruvchi har xil bazislar mavjud ekanligini qayd qilish zarur. Buni e’tiborga olib quyidagi teoremani keltiramiz.

3-teorema: (inersiya qonuni) Agar $A(x, x)$ kvadratik forma ikkita boshqa-boshqa bazisda (5.5) ko‘rinishga keltirilgan bo‘lsa, u holda har ikkala holda (usulda) ham musbat koeffisientlar soni va manfiy koeffisientlar soni bir xil bo‘ladi.

Bu teorema kvadratik formaning inersiya qonuni deyiladi.

Endi (5.3) ko‘rinishdagi $A(x, x)$ kvadratik formaning (5.5) ko‘rinishga keltirishni umumiy nuqtai nazarda ko‘rib o‘taylik. Buning uchun ikki xolni ko‘rib o‘tish kifoya.

Birinchi holda $A(x, x)$ ning $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ koeffisientlardan hech bo‘lmasa bittasi noldan farqli bo‘lsin.

Aytaylik $a_{11} \neq 0$, ushbu

$$a_{11}^{-1}(a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n)^2$$

ifoda kvadratik formadan iborat bo'lib, uning ξ_1 o'zgaruvchili hadlari $A(x,x)$ formaning xuddi shunday hadlariga teng.

Shu sababli

$$A(x,x) - a_{11}^{-1}(a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n)^2 = g$$

ayirmaga ξ_1 kirmaydi va bu ayirma $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ o'zgaruvchilarga nisbatan kvadratik formani ifodalaydi va u

$$A(x,x) = a_{11}^{-1}(a_{11}\xi + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n)^2 + g \quad (5.6)$$

shaklda yoziladi.

Endi quydagi operatorni olamiz (chiziqli almashtirishni)

$$T_\xi = y \quad (5.7)$$

$$\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots, \xi_n), \quad y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

ya'ni

$$T : \begin{bmatrix} y_1 = a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n \\ y_2 = \xi_2 \\ y_3 = \xi_3 \\ \dots \\ y_n = \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (5.8)$$

Bu T operator mahsusmasdir, chunki uning determinanti

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \neq 0 \quad (5.9)$$

Endi (5.8) ga teskari almashtirish (ya'ni T operatororga teskari T^{-1} operator mavjud)

$$T^{-1} : \begin{bmatrix} \beta\xi_1 = \frac{1}{a_{11}}y_1 - \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}y_2 - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}y_n \\ \xi_2 = y_2 \\ \xi_3 = y_3 \\ \dots \\ \xi_n = y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (5.10)$$

ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, bu ham maxsusmasdir. Bu T^{-1} operatorlarni (5.6) ga tatbiqlab

$$B = a_{11}^{-1}y_1^2 + \eta \quad (5.11)$$

ifodani hosil qilamiz, bunda η ning ifodasini $\xi_2, \xi_3, \dots, \xi_n$ lar o'rniga y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n larni mos ravishda qo'yish orqali topamiz. Boshqacha qilib aytganda (5.11) ni hosil qilish uchun (5.8) ni (5.6) ga qo'shish kifoya.

Ikkinci hol. $A(x, x)$ kvadratik formaning $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ koeffisientlari nolga teng. Lekin qolgan koeffisientlardan hyech bo‘lmasa bittasi noldan farqli bo‘lsin. Masalan, $a_{12} \neq 0$ deylik.

Ushbu

$$S: \begin{cases} \xi_1 = z_1 - z_2 \\ \xi_2 = z_1 + z_2 \\ \xi_3 = z_3 \\ \xi_4 = z_4 \\ \dots \\ \xi_n = z_n \end{cases} \quad (5.12)$$

chiziqli almashtirishni (S operatorlarni) olaylik ($a_{ij} \neq 0$ bo‘lganda, $\xi_i = z_i - z_j$, $\xi_j = z_i + z_j$ qolganlarni $\xi_k = z_k$ deb almashtiramiz). Bu S operator maxsusmas, chunki uning determinanti

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

S operatorini $A(x, x)$ kvadratik formani tatbiq etishda (ikkinci holda), $2a_{12}\xi_1\xi_2$ had ($a_{12} = a_{21}$ ni eslang)

$$2a_{12}\xi_1\xi_2 = 2a_{12}(z_1 - z_2)(z_1 + z_2) = 2a_{12}z_1^2 - 2a_{12}z_2^2$$

ko‘rinishni oladi.

Demak, $A(x, y)$ kvadratik formaning yangi $\Phi(z)$ shaklida birdaniga ikkita o‘zgaruvchining kvadratlari paydo bo‘ladi (kvadratik formada bularga o‘xhash hadlar bo‘lmagani uchun bular boshqa hyech qaysi hadlar bilan o‘zarlo yo‘qotilmaydi).

Shunday qilib, bu ikkinchi holatda bitta S operator (chiziqli almashtirishlar) yordamida birinchi holatga keltiriladi.

Endi, birinchi holatdagi mulohazani $\Phi(z)$ kvadratik formaga nisbatan takrorlab, bu formani (5.11) ga o‘xhash

$$W = b_{11}^{-1} y_1^2 + \psi \quad (5.13)$$

shaklga keltiramiz, bunda $b_{11} = 2a_{12}$. Ikkala holda ham φ va ψ qo‘shiluvchilar ($n-1$) ta y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n o‘zgaruvchilarga nisbatan kvadratik formani bildiradi.

3-ta’rif: Agar kvadratik formaning kanonik ko‘rinishida λ , koeffisientlar ± 1 yoki 0 dan iborat bo‘lsa, u holda kvadratik forma **normal ko‘rinishda** deyiladi.

4-ta’rif: Agar ikkita kvadratik formadan bittasini boshqasiga akslantiruvchi (o’tkazuvchi) maxsusmas chiziqli almashtirish mayjud bo’lsa, u holda bunday ikkita kvadratik formalar **ekvivalent formalar** deyiladi.

Kvadratik formaning kanonik ko‘rinishidagi musbat (manfiy) hadlar soni kvadratik formaning musbat (manfiy) **indeksi** deyiladi.

4-teorema. Ikkita kvadratik formalarning bir – biriga ekvivalent bo‘lishi uchun ularning ranglari va musbat (manfiy) indekslari teng bo‘lishi zarur va kifoya.

§ 5.2. Kvadartik formaning matritsasiga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. R_3 fazoning biror bazisda $A(x, y)$ bichiziqli forma

$$A(x, y)=\xi_1\eta_1+2\xi_2\eta_2+3\xi_3\eta_3$$

ko‘rinishda berilgan bo‘lsa, uning
 $f_1=(1; 1; 1), \quad f_2=(1; 1; -1), \quad f_3=(1; -1; -1)$
bazisdagi matritsasi tuzilsin.

Yechish. $A(x, y)$ bichiziqli formaning bu bazisdagi matritsasini (5.2) formula bilan tuzamiz, bunda $A(x, y)=A(y, x)$ simmetriklikni e’tiborga olamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 6, \\ a_{12} = a_{21} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 0, \\ a_{22} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 6, \\ a_{13} = a_{31} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = -4, \\ a_{23} = a_{32} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2, \\ a_{33} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 6. \end{aligned}$$

Bularga asosan

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2-masala. Yuqoridagi 1-masalada tuzilgan matritsadan foydalanib $A(x, y)$ formani x, y larning f_1, f_2, f_3 bazisdagi koordinatalar bo‘yicha yozing.

Yechish. $x=\alpha_1f_1+\alpha_2f_2+\alpha_3f_3, \quad y=\beta_1f_1+\beta_2f_2+\beta_3f_3$ desak, u holda M matritsaga asosan

$A(x, y)=6\alpha_1\beta_1-4\alpha_1\beta_3+6\alpha_2\beta_2+2\alpha_2\beta_3-4\alpha_3\beta_1+2\alpha_3\beta_2+6\alpha_3\beta_3$ deb yozamiz. Bu masala yechimidir.

§ 5.3. Kvadratik formani sodda (kanonik) shaklga keltirishga doir masalalar yechish

3-masala. $f=2\xi_1\xi_2+2\xi_1\xi_3-6\xi_2\xi_3$ kvadratik formani sodda shaklga keltiring.

Yechish. Bu formada o‘zgaruvchilarning kvadratlari bo‘lmagani uchun (ikkinchini holni tatbiqlaymiz) avval

$$S : \begin{cases} \xi_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ \xi_2 = y_1 + y_2 \\ \xi_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

operatorni tatbiqlaymiz. Buning natijasida f forma

$$F = 2y_1^2 - 4y_1y_3 - 2y_3^2 - 8y_2y_3$$

ko‘rinishga keladi.

Endi birinchi holni tatbiqlaymiz. (5.8) ga asosan

$$a_{11}=0, \quad a_{12}=0, \quad a_{13}=-2, \quad \text{bo‘lgani uchun}$$

$$T : \begin{cases} z_1 = 2y_1 - 2y_3 \\ z_2 = y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

operatoroga teskari bo‘lgan

$$T^{-1} : \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{1}{2}z_1 + z_3 \\ y_2 = z_2 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

operatorni F ga tatbiq etib

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 - 2z_2^2 - 2z_3^2 - 8z_2z_3$$

ifodani hosil qilamiz. Bu so‘ngi formani (5.11) yoki (5.13) bilan taqqoslab

$$\varphi = -2z_2^2 - 2z_3^2 - 8z_2z_3$$

ekanini ko‘ramiz chunki φ ga z_1^2 kirmaydi. Bu yerda, φ faqat z_2, z_3 larga nisbatan kvadratik formadir. Bunda z_2^2 ning koefitsienti nol bo‘lmagani uchun, birinchi holni yana takrorlab ushbu

$$U : \begin{cases} t_1 = z_1 \\ t_2 = -2z_2 - 4z_3 \\ t_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

operatorni (almash tirishni) olamiz. Bunga teskari bo‘lgan

$$U^{-1} : \begin{cases} z_1 = t_1 \\ z_2 = -\frac{1}{2}t_2 - 2t_3 \\ z_3 = t_3 \end{cases}$$

operatoriga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi U^{-1} va F operatorlarni ko'paytiramiz (ularni ketma-ket bajaramiz, ya'ni tatbiqlaymiz). U holda Φ ning ifodasi

$$W = \frac{1}{2}t_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}t_2^2 + 6t_3^2$$

kanonik (sodda) ko'rinishga keladi.

Bu yerda operatorlar uchun

$$\Phi U^{-1} = W$$

ko'paytirish amali bajarildi. Boshqacha U^{-1} ifodalar Φ ifodalarga qo'yildi. Agar biz C , T , U^{-1} operatorlarning·

$$M(S) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(T) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(U^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalarini ko'paytirsak masalada berilgan f ni bordaniga W kanonik (sodda) ko'rinishga keltiradigan va matritsasi

$$M(s) \cdot M(t) \cdot M(U^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lgan

$$\nabla: \begin{cases} \xi_1 = \frac{1}{2}t_1 + \frac{1}{2}t_2 + 3t_3 \\ \xi_2 = \frac{1}{2}t_1 - \frac{1}{2}t_2 - t_3 \\ \xi_3 = t_3 \end{cases}$$

maxsusmas chiziqli operatormi (almashtirishni) hosil qilamiz.

4-masala.

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3 \quad (5.14)$$

kvadratik forma kanonik ko‘rinishga keltirilsin.

Yechish. Kvadratik formaning matritsasi.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a_{11}=2\neq 0$ bo‘lgani uchun birinchi o‘zgaruvchining to‘la kvadratini ajratamiz. Buning uchun

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.15)$$

deb olamiz. Bu (5.15) chiziqli almashtirish maxsusmas, chunki uning matritsasi maxsusmas, ya’ni

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

Endi f formadan

$$\frac{1}{a_{11}} y_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$$

ifodani ayirib

$$f - \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 = x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$$

ekanini topamiz. (5.15) ni e’tiborga olib

$$f = \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 4y_2y_3 \quad (5.16)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Endi (5.16) formaning matritsasini yozamiz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bunda $a'_{22} = 1 \neq 0$ bo‘lishi uchun

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 \\ z_2 = y_2 + 2y_3 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.17)$$

almashtirish bajaramiz. (5.17) almashtirish maxsusmas, chunki

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

Endi (5.16) formadan

$$\frac{1}{a'_{22}} z_2^2 = z_2^2 = y_2^2 + 4y_2y_3 + 4y_3^2$$

ifodani ayiramiz va (5.17) ni e'tiborga olamiz. U holda f formaning

$$f = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 + z_2^2 \quad (5.18)$$

kanonik ko'rinishini hosil qilamiz. Endi berilgan (5.14) formani (5.18) kanonik ko'rinishga keltiruvchi chiziqli almashtirishni topamiz. Buning uchun (5.15) va (5.17) almashtirishlarga teskari almashtirishlarni aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.19)$$

va

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 \\ y_2 = z_2 - 2z_3 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.20)$$

Bu (5.20) ni (5.19) ga qo'yib

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}z_1 + z_2 - z_3 \\ x_2 = z_2 - 2z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.21)$$

almashtirini topamiz. Bu (5.21) izlangan chiziqli almashtirish bo'lib uning matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishdan iborat.

5-masala.

$$f = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \quad (5.22)$$

kvadratik formani kanonik ko'rinishga keltiring.

Yechish. Berilgan forma uchun $a_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$, shuning uchun

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.23)$$

maxsusmas chiziqli almashtirishni bajaramiz. (5.23) ni (5.22) ga qo'yib

$$f = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_1y_3 \quad (5.24)$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz. y_1^2 ning koeffisienti noldan farqli bo'lgani uchun (5.24) formada birinchi o'zgaruvchining kvadratik ajratish mumkin. Buning uchun

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 + y_3 \\ z_2 = y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.25)$$

deb olamiz.

Endi xuddi 1- masaladagidek muhokama yuritib (5.24) ni

$$f = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + z_3^2 \quad (5.26)$$

kanonik ko'rinishga keltiramiz.

Endi (5.21) formani (5.26) ko'rinishga keltiruvchi chiziqli almashtirishni aniqlaymiz. Uning matritsasi (5.23) chiziqli almashtirish matritsasi bilan (5.25) ning chiziqli almashtirish matritsasining teskari matritsasiga ko'paytmasidan iborat, ya'ni

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Shunday qilib, izlangan chiziqli almashtirish

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 - z_2 - z_3 \\ x_2 = z_1 + z_2 - z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \quad (5.27)$$

ko'rinishdan iborat.

§ 5.4. Musbat (manfiy) kvadratik formalarga doir masalalar yechish

6-masala. $f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2$ kvadratik formani

$$S = \{x_1 = z_1 - z_2 + 2z_3, x_2 = z_2 - 2z_3, x_3 = z_3\}$$

xosmas almashtirish yordamida musbat yoki manfiy indeksligi tekshirilsin.

Yechish. Matrisalarni tuzib hisoblashlar olib boramiz. U holda

$$F = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2$$

ko'rinishga keltiramiz. Demak, berilgan kvadratik forma musbat indeksli, ya'ni musbat aniq forma.

7-masala. $f = 2x_1x_2 - 5x_1^2 - 2x_2^2$ kvadratik formani

$$S = \left\{ x_1 = \frac{1}{3}z_1 + \frac{1}{3}z_2, x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}z_1 + \frac{2}{3}z_3 \right\}$$

almashtirish yordamida tekshirilsin.

Yechish. Matrisalar tuzib hisoblashlar bajaramiz. U holda

$$F = -z_1^2 - z_2^2$$

ko‘rinishni hosil qilamiz. Demak, manfiy indeksli, ya’ni manfiy aniq forma.

8-masala. Ikkita

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 \quad \text{va} \quad \varphi = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_2x_3 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

kvadratik formalar mos ravishda

$s = \{x_1 = z_1 - z_2 - z_3, x_2 = z_2 + z_3, x_3 = z_3\}$, $u = \{x_1 = z_1 + z_3, x_2 = z_2 + z_3, x_3 = z_3\}$ maxsusmas almashtirishlar yordami bilan tekshirilsin.

Yechish. Har ikala s va u almashtirish yordamida berilgan f va φ kvadratik formalar

$$\Phi = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$$

ko‘rinishga keltiriladi. Demak, berilgan kvadratik formalar normal ko‘rinishga keltirilgan bo‘lib, aniqmas formadir, ya’ni musbat ham emas, manfiy ham emas.

§ 5.5. Kvadratik forma va chiziqli almashtirishga doir masalalar yechish

9-masala. Berilgan 8-masala shartlari bo‘yicha f kvadratik formani φ kvadratik formaga o‘tkazuvchi chiziqli almashtirish (chiziqli operator) topilsin.

Yechish. Avvalo s va u larning matritsalarini tuzamiz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Endi B ning teskari matritsasini topamiz

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demak, f ni φ ga o‘tkazuvchi almashtirishning (operatorning) matritsasi

$$AB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Operatorning (almashtirishning) o‘zi esa

$$W = su^{-1} = \{x_1 = y_1 - y_2 - y_3, x_2 = y_2, x_3 = y_3\}.$$

Agar bu operatorni f ga tatbiqlasak

$$y_1^2 - 2y_1y_2 - 2y_2y_3 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = \varphi$$

formani hosil qilamiz. Demak, izlangan operator

$$W = su^{-1}$$

dan iborat.

§ 5.6. V bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. $f = x_1^2 - 3x_1x_2 + \sqrt{2}x_2^2 + 4\sqrt{3}x_1x_2$ formaga

$$S : \begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 - y_2 + \sqrt{2}y_3 \\ x_2 = -y_1 + 3y_2 - y_3 \\ x_3 = \sqrt{2}y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3 \end{cases}$$

chiziqli operatorni tatbiqlang.

2. $\varphi = 4t_1^2 - t_2^2$ formaga

$$U : \begin{cases} t_1 = u_1 - u_2 \\ t_2 = u_2 + u_3 \\ x_3 = u_1 - u_3 \end{cases}$$

chiziqli operatorni tatbiqlang.

3. $\psi = iy_1y_2 + (1-i)y_2^2 + 2iy_2y_3$ formaga

$$W : \begin{cases} y_1 = iz_1 + (2-i)z_2 - z_3 \\ y_2 = 2iz_1 + iz_3 \\ y_3 = -(1+i)z_2 + z_3 \end{cases}$$

chiziqli operatorni tatbiqlang.

4. $f = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 3x_2x_3$ kvadratik formani kanonik ko‘rinishga keltiring.

5. $f = 3x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 3x_1x_3 - x_2x_3$ kvadratik formani kanonik ko‘rinishga keltiring.

6. $f = (1+i)x_1^2 - 6ix_1x_2 + (1-2i)x_3^2$ kvadratik formani kanonik ko‘rinishga keltiring.

Quyidagi kvadratik formalarni normal ko‘rinishga keltiring va normal ko‘rinishga keltiruvchi chiziqli almashtirishlarni aniqlang.

7. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$

8. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 4x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 3x_2x_3$

9. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_4x_1$

10. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$

§ 5.7. V bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Kvadratik forma deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Kvadratik forma umumiy ko‘rinishda qanday yoziladi?
3. Kvadratik forma matritsasi
4. Bir o‘zgaruvchidan boshqa o‘zgaruvchiga o‘tish matritsasi qanday?

5.Kvadratik formaning kanonik ko‘rinishi.

6.Kvadratik formani kanonik ko‘rinishning asosiy usuli nimadan iborat?

7.Kvadratik formaning normal shakli nimadan iborat?

8.Kvadratik formalar ekvivalent bo‘lish sharti nimadan iborat?

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§ 5.8. V bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalarining javoblari

$$1. F = (10 + \sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{6})y_1^2 - (25 + 6\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{6})y_1y_2 + (10 + 9\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{3})y_2^2 - (3 + 17\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{6})y_2y_3 + (2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{6})y_3^2$$

$$2. \Phi = 4u_1^2 - 8u_1u_2 - 3u_2^2 - 2u_2u_3 - u_3^2$$

$$3. \psi = (-4 + 2i)z_1^2 - (8 + 2i)z_1z_2 + (2 + 3i)z_1z_2 - (4 + i)z_1z_3 + (2 + i)z_2^2$$

$$4. F = 2y_1^2 + 10y_2^2 + 190y_3^2$$

$$5. F = 3y_1^2 - 30y_2^2 + 530y_3^2$$

$$6. F = \frac{1-i}{2}y_1^2 + \frac{15(1-i)}{2}y_2^2 + (1-2i)y_3^2$$

$$7. f = y_1^3 + y_2^3 - y_3^3, \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - \frac{1}{2}y_2 + \frac{5}{6}y_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2}y_3 \end{cases}$$

8. $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$, $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_2 + y_3 \\ x_3 = -y_2 + y_3 \end{cases}$

9. $f = y_1^2 - y_2^2$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 + y_2 - y_4 \\ x_3 = y_3 \\ x_4 = y_4 \end{cases}$

10. $F = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + z_3^2$, $\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 - z_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}z_3 \\ x_2 = -z_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}z_3 \\ x_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}z_3 \end{cases}$

VI bob. MATRITSALI KO'PHADLAR (λ -matritsalar)

§ 6.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

Elementlari λ ga bog'liq bo'lgan $a_{ij}(\lambda)$ ko'phadlardan iborat bo'lgan n tartibli

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(\lambda) & a_{12}(\lambda) & \dots & a_{1n}(\lambda) \\ a_{21}(\lambda) & a_{22}(\lambda) & \dots & a_{2n}(\lambda) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}(\lambda) & a_{n2}(\lambda) & \dots & a_{nn}(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} = F(\lambda) \quad (6.1)$$

kvadrat matritsa ko'phadli matritsa yoki λ -matritsa deb ataladi.

$a_{ij}(\lambda)$ -larning eng yuqori darajasi λ -matritsaning darajasi deyiladi.

Agar $F(\lambda)$ matritsa m darajali λ -matritsa bo'lsa, u holda uni

$$F(\lambda) = A_0 \lambda^m + A_1 \lambda^{m-1} + \dots + A_{m-1} \lambda + A_m \quad (6.2)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Bunda, A_i ($i=0,1,2,\dots,m$) biror b_{ij} sonlardan tuzilgan n -tartibli matritsalardan iborat bo'lib, u λ ga bog'liq emas. λ -matritsalarining xususiyati bizga operatorning maxsus vektori va maxsus sonini topishdan ma'lum. Unda biz $A - \lambda E$ ko'rinishdagi matritsani ko'rib o'tgan edik. Bu (6.2) ko'phad matritsali ko'phad deyiladi. Biz hamma vaqt (6.1) dan (6.2) ni va (6.2) dan (6.1) hosil qilamiz.

1-ta'rif. Quyidagilar λ -matritsalarida elementar almashtirish deyiladi:

- 1) Qatorlarni mos ustunlariga almashtirish,
- 2) Ikkita qatorni (ustunni) o'zarlo almashtirish,
- 3) Qator yoki ustunni biror songa ko'paytirish,
- 4) Biror qator elementni $\varphi(\lambda)$ ko'phadga ko'paytirib, boshqasiga qo'shish.

λ -matritsalar matematikaning differensial tenglamalar sohasida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, o'zgarmas koeffisientli chiziqli bir jinsli birinchi tartibli

$$\frac{dy_k}{dx} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_k, (i=1,2,\dots,n), \quad y_i = y_i(x) \quad (6.3)$$

differensial tenglamalar sistemasining yechimi

$$y_k = C_k e^{\lambda x} \quad (6.4)$$

ko'rinishda izlanadi. Bunda, λ va C_k o'zgarmas sonlar. Bu (D2) yechimlarini aniqlash uchun uni (6.3) sistemaga qo'yib, chiziqli tenglamalar (C_i -larga nisbatan)

$$\lambda C_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} C_k, i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

sistemasi hosil qilinadi. Bu sistemaning matritsasi $A - \lambda E$ bo'lib, bunda, A matritsa a_{ik} koeffisientlardan tuzilgandir. Shunday qilib, (6.3) differential tenglamalar sistemasini o'rganish λ ga nisbatan birinchi darajali $A - \lambda E$ matritsa bilan uzviy bog'langan. $A - \lambda E$ matritsa o'z navbatida R_n fazodagi biror operatorini bildiradi.

Birinchi tartiblidan yuqori tartibli bo'lgan differential tenglamalar sistemasini tekshirish yuqori darajali λ -matritsalarini tekshirishga olib keladi.

Masalan,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \frac{d^2 y_k}{dx^k} + \sum_{k=1}^n b_{ik} \frac{dy_k}{dx} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ik} y_k = 0$$

tenglamalar sistemasini tekshirish

$$A\lambda^2 + B\lambda + C$$

ko'rinishdagi λ -matritsalarini tekshirishga keltiriladi. Bunda, A , B , C matritsalar mos ravishda a_{ik} , b_{ik} , c_{ik} koeffisientlardan tuzilgan.

Yuqoridagi (6.3) sistemani differential tenglamalar nazariyasida **avtonom sistema** deb yuritiladi

Avtonom sistemalarning fizika va texnika masalalaridan kelib chiqish ma'nosiga qarab, erkli o'zgaruvchi sifatida t-vaqt olinadi. Bunday holatda (D1) sistema **dinamik sistema** deb ataladi. Juda ko'p amaliy masalalarni yechish avtonom sistemani o'rganishga olib keladi.

2-ta'rif. Agar $F(\lambda)$ matritsadan elementar almashtirish bilan boshqa $\Phi(\lambda)$ matritsa hosil qilinsa, u holda $\Phi(\lambda)$ matritsa $F(\lambda)$ matritsaga ekvivalent deyiladi va

$$F(\lambda) \sim \Phi(\lambda)$$

deb belgilanadi.

Ekvivalentlik quyidagi xossalarga ega:

- 1) $F(\lambda) \sim F(\lambda)$,
- 2) $(F(\lambda) \sim \Phi(\lambda)) \rightarrow (\Phi(\lambda) \sim F(\lambda))$ simmetriklik xossa,
- 3) $(F(\lambda) \sim \Phi(\lambda)), (\Phi(\lambda) \sim \Psi(\lambda)) \rightarrow (F(\lambda) \sim \Psi(\lambda))$ tranzitivlik xossa.

3-ta'rif. Agar λ matritsa

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_1(\lambda) & 0 & 0 \dots & 0 \\ 0 & E_2(\lambda) & 0 \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \dots & E_n(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal shaklga ega bo'lib, $E_i(\lambda)$ ko'phadning bosh koeffisienti 1 ga teng bo'lsa va $E_{i+1}(\lambda)$ bo'lsa, $E_{i+1}(\lambda)$ ko'phad $E_i(\lambda)$ ko'phadga qoldiqsiz

bo‘linsa, u holda bunday λ -matritsa **normal diagonal** shaklda deyiladi yoki **kanonik matritsa** deyiladi.

Normal shakldan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

1) Agar

$$E_i(\lambda) = 0$$

bo‘lsa, u holda

$$E_{i+1}(\lambda) = 0, E_{i+2}(\lambda) = 0, \dots, E_n(\lambda) = 0$$

bo‘ladi.

2) Agar

$$E_i(\lambda) = 1$$

bo‘lsa, u holda

$$E_{i-1}(\lambda) = 1, E_{i-2}(\lambda) = 1, \dots, E_1(\lambda) = 1$$

bo‘ladi.

1-teorema. Ixtiyoriy $F(\lambda)$ matritsanı elementar almashtirish yordamida normal diagonal shaklga keltirish mumkin.

3-ta’rif. Agar

$$F(\lambda) \cdot \Phi(\lambda) = E \quad (E - \text{birlik matritsa})$$

bo‘lsa, $\Phi(\lambda)$ matritsa $F(\lambda)$ matritsaga teskari matritsa deyiladi va

$$\Phi(\lambda) = F^{-1}(\lambda)$$

deb belgilanadi.

2-teorema. $F^{-1}(\lambda)$ mavjud bo‘lishi uchun, $\det F(\lambda) \neq 0$ bo‘lishi zarur va kifoya.

$F(\lambda)$ -matritsada elementar almashtirish bajarish uchun uni qandaydir teskarilanuvchi λ -matritsaga o‘ngdan yoki chapdan ko‘paytirish kifoya. Bunday matritsalar **unimodulyar** matritsalar (yoki elementar almashtirish matritsalar) deyiladi.

3-teorema. Har bir teskarilanuvchi matritsa unimodulyar matritsalar ko‘paytmasiga teng.

4-ta’rif. Agar A va B matritsalar uchun

$$B = C^{-1}AC$$

tenglik bajariladigan C-matritsa mavjud bo‘lsa, u holda A va B **matritsalar o‘xshash** deyiladi.

4-teorema. A va B matritsalar o‘xshash bo‘lishi uchun

$$A - \lambda E \sim B - \lambda A$$

bo‘lishi zarur va kifoya.

Bunda, $A - \lambda E$ matritsa A matritsaning xarakteristik matritsasi deyiladi.

Endi

$$P_k(\lambda) = f(\lambda) = a_0\lambda^k + a_1\lambda^{k-1} + \dots + a_{k-1}\lambda + a_k$$

ko'phadni ko'rib o'taylik. Bunda, $\lambda = A$ kvadrat matritsan olib
 $P_k(\lambda) = f(\lambda) = a_0 A^k + a_1 A^{k-1} + \dots + a_{k-1} A + a_k$
matritsali ko'phadni hosil qilamiz.

5-teorema. $F(\lambda)$ matritsada elementar almashtirishlar

$$D_m(\lambda) = E_1(\lambda)E_2(\lambda)\dots E_n(\lambda)$$

ko'phadlarni o'zgartirmaydi va yana, agar

$$E(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} E_1(\lambda) & 0 & 0 \dots & 0 \\ 0 & E_2(\lambda) & 0 \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \dots & E_n(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lsa, u holda

$$D_m(\lambda) = E_1(\lambda)E_2(\lambda)\dots E_m(\lambda), m=1, 2, \dots, n$$

bo'ldi va shu bilan birga

$$E_m(\lambda) = \frac{D_m(\lambda)}{D_{m-1}(\lambda)}$$

deb topiladi.

7-ta'rif. Ushbu

$$E_1(\lambda), E_2(\lambda), \dots, E_n(\lambda)$$

ko'phadlar $F(\lambda)$ matritsaning **invariant ko'paytuvchilari** deyiladi.

§ 6.2. Normal diagonal shaklga keltirishga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - b \end{pmatrix}$$

λ matritsa normal diagonal shaklga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Bu matritsa diagonal shaklga ega bo'lsa ham, lekin normal emas. Chunki $(\lambda - b)$ ko'phad $(\lambda - a)$ ga bo'linmaydi. Endi ikkinchi qatorni birinchi qatorga qo'shamiz, u holda

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a & \lambda - b \\ 0 & \lambda - b \end{pmatrix}$$

Bunda,

$$\lambda - b = (\lambda - a) + (a - b) = (\lambda - a) + c, \quad c = a - b$$

ni e'tiborga olib, birinchi ustunni ikkinchi ustundan ayiramiz, u holda

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a & c \\ 0 & \lambda - b \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa hosil bo'ladi. Bu matritsada birinchi ustun bilan ikkinchi ustunni almashtirib, so'ngra birinchi qatorni $\frac{1}{c}$ ga va ikkinchi ustunni c ga ko'paytiramiz, u holda

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda-a \\ \lambda-a & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Endi birinchi ustunni $(\lambda-a)$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchi ustunidan ayiramiz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda-b & (\lambda-a)(\lambda-b) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Endi birinchi qatorni $(\lambda-b)$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchi qatordan ayiramiz

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -(\lambda-a)(\lambda-b) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Nihoyat ikkinchi ustunni (-1) ga ko'paytirsak, berilgan λ -matritsa normal diagonal shaklga keladi:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda-a)(\lambda-b) \end{pmatrix}.$$

2-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

λ matritsa normal diagonal shaklga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Birinchi va ikkinchi ustunlarni ayiramiz, so'ngra birinchi qatorni $(\lambda-2)$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchi qatorga qo'shamiz. Undan so'ngr birinchi ustunni ham $(\lambda-2)$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchi ustunga qo'shamiz, u holda

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda-2)^2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ikkinci va uchinchi ustunlarni almashtiramiz; ikkinchi ustunni $(\lambda-2)^2$ ga ko'paytirib, uchinchi ustunga qo'shamiz; so'ngra ikkinchi qatorga ko'paytirib, uchinchi qatorga qo'shamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-2)^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Endi birinchi va ikkinchi ustunlarni (-1) ga ko'paytiramiz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-2)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

3-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

λ -matritsa normal diagonal shakliga keltirilsin.

Yechish: bu λ -matritsanı birinchi va ikkinchi ustunlarnı undan keyin birinchi va ikkinchi qatorlarnı almashtiramız. Uchinchi qatorni birinchi qatorga qo'shamiz va

$$(\lambda+1)^2 = \lambda(\lambda+2)+1$$

ni hosil qilamız. So'ngra birinchi ustunni $(\lambda+2)$ ga ko'paytirib uchinchi ustundan ayiramız; ikkinchi va uchinchi ustunlarnı almashtiramız; birinchi ustunni λ ga ko'paytirib, uchinchi ustundan ayiramız; undan so'ng birinchi qatorni $(\lambda+1)^2$ ga ko'paytirib, uchinchi qatordan ayiramız. Nihoyat uchinchi qatorni (-1) ga ko'paytiramız.

Natijada,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa hosil qilinadi.

§ 6.3. λ matritsaning invariant ko'paytuvchilarga doir masalalar yechish

4-masala. Ushbu

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

λ -matritsa normal diagonal shakliga keltirilsin.

Yechish: $F(\lambda)$ matritsaning determinantini hisoblaymiz

$$\det F(\lambda) = |F(\lambda)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^3$$

Demak,

$$D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^3.$$

Ikkinci tartibli minorlar orasida

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ \lambda-2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

minor mavjud.

Shu sababli $D_2(\lambda)=1$, ya'ni barcha ikkinchi tartibli minorlarning eng katta umumiy bo'luvchisidir.

Birinchi tartibli minorlar (ayrim elementlar) orasida (-1) mavjud va shuning uchun

$$D_1(\lambda)=1.$$

Endi aniqlangan $D_3(\lambda)$, $D_2(\lambda)$, $D_1(\lambda)$ larga asosan

$$E_1(\lambda)=D_1(\lambda)=1$$

$$E_2(\lambda)=\frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)}=1$$

$$E_3(\lambda)=\frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)}=(\lambda-2)^3.$$

Demak, berilgan λ -matritsanining normal diagonal shakli (yuqoriga E(λ) tuzilishiga qarang)

$$E(\lambda)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-2)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

5-masala. Ushbu

$$F(\lambda)=\begin{pmatrix} \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

λ -matritsanining $D_m(\lambda)$ ko'phadlari topilsin va bular yordamida matritsa normal diagonal shaklga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Xuddi 4-masala kabi echamiz.

$$D_3(\lambda)=|F(\lambda)|=\begin{vmatrix} \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)^2 \end{vmatrix}=\lambda^2(\lambda+1)^3$$

ikkinchi tartibli minorlar orasida noldan farqli bo'lganlari

$$\lambda^2(\lambda+1), \quad \lambda(\lambda+1)^2, \quad \lambda(\lambda+1)^3.$$

Bular uchun eng katta umumiy bo'luvchi $\lambda(\lambda+1)$ dir.

Demak,

$$D_2(\lambda)=\lambda(\lambda+1).$$

Birinchi tartibli λ va $(\lambda+1)^2$ minorlar o'zaro tub. Shu sababli,

$$D_1(\lambda)=1.$$

Endi aniqlangan $D_1(\lambda)$, $D_2(\lambda)$, $D_3(\lambda)$ larga asosan

$$E_1(\lambda)=D_1(\lambda)=1,$$

$$E_2(\lambda)=\frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)}=\lambda(\lambda+1),$$

$$E_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)} = \lambda(\lambda+1)^2.$$

Demak, berilgan λ -matritsaning normal diagonal shakli

$$E(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

§ 6.4. VI bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. Ushbu λ -matritsalarni ko'phadlar shaklida yozing.

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 - 5 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 7 \\ \lambda^3 + 7 & \lambda^2 - 8 & 0 \\ 3\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 1 & 4 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Berilgan λ -matritsani normal diagonal shaklga keltiring.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Berilgan λ -matritsani normal diagonal shaklga keltiring.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda(\lambda+2) & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Berilgan λ -matritsani normal diagonal shaklga keltiring.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda - 2 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

λ -matritsani $D_m(\lambda)$ matritsalar yordamida normal diagonal shaklga keltiring.

6. Ushbu

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda + 1 & \lambda & 4\lambda - 1 \\ 1 - \lambda^2 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda + 2 & \lambda & \lambda^2 + 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & \lambda - 2 & \lambda^2 - 2\lambda \\ 2\lambda & 2\lambda - 3 & \lambda^2 - 2\lambda \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar o'zaro ekvivalentmi?

7. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 + 2 & \lambda^3 + 1 \\ 2\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 3 & 2\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaning elementar bo‘luvchilarini aniqlang.

8.Ushbu

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 \\ 2 & 6 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 20 & -34 \\ 3 & 32 & -51 \\ 4 & 20 & -32 \end{pmatrix}.$$

matritsalar o‘xshashmi?

9. Quyidagi A, B, C matritsalardan qaysi birlari bir-biriga o‘xhash?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & -15 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -34 \\ -2 & -6 & -51 \\ -2 & -4 & -32 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -70 & 119 \\ -4 & -19 & 34 \\ -4 & -20 & 35 \end{pmatrix}$$

10. Ushbu

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 - 5 & 4 + \lambda & 1 + \lambda \\ 2 + \lambda & 5 + \lambda & 2 + \lambda \\ \lambda & 3 + \lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaning teskarilanuvchi matritsa ekanligi tekshirilsin.

§ 6.5. VI bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. λ matritsa deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Matritsali ko‘phad deb nimaga aytildi?
3. λ matritsalarda elementar almashtirish deb nimaga aytildi?
4. λ matritsalar tatbiqlanishining biror sohasini aytинг.
5. Ekvivalent matritsalar deb nimaga aytildi?
6. λ matritsaning normal diagonal (kanonik) shakli qanday bo‘ladi?
7. Teskarilanuvchi λ matritsa uchun teoremani keltiring.
8. Unimodulyar matritsalar nima?
9. O‘xhash matritsalar nima?
10. O‘xhash matritsani va ularning o‘xhashlik haqidagi teoremani aytинг.
11. Invariant ko‘paytuvchilar nimadan iborat?

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§ 6.6. VI bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalarining javoblari

$$1. F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda^3 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda^2 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \lambda + \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

6. Ha, ekvivalent bo'ladi.

7. $(\lambda+1)$, $(\lambda-1)^2$.

8. Ha, o'xshash bo'ladi.

9. A va C matritsalar o'xshash, lekin A va B matritsalar o'xshash emas.

10. $\det F(\lambda) = |F(\lambda)| = -6$.

VII bob. JORDAN MATRITSALARI

§ 7.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

Agar R_n fazodagi A chiziqli operatorning chiziqli bog'liq bo'l-magan xos (maxsus) vektorlari soni n ta bo'lsa, u holda A operatorining matritsasini diagonal ko'rinishda keltirish mumkin. A operatorning xos sonlari har xil bo'lsa, u holda ularga mos keluvchi vektorlar chiziqli bog'lanmagan bo'lishini eslatib o'tamiz. Agar operatorning xos sonlar miqdori fazo o'chovi n dan kam bo'lsa (xarakteristik tenglama karrali ildizga ega bo'lsa), u holda ularga mos keluvchi vektorlar soni ham n dan kam bo'lishi mumkin. Bu holatda A operatorining matritsasini qaralayotgan bazisda diagonal (sodda) ko'rinishga keltirilishi ham mumkin, keltirilmasligi ham mumkin. Bunday oxirgi holatda biz R_n fazoda A operatorning matritsasi sodda bo'ladigan bazisni topishimiz mumkin. Topilgan bazisdagi matritsa Jordan matritsasi yoki Jordan normal formasi deb ataladi.

Operatorning chiziqli bog'lanmagan xos vektorlar soni fazo o'choviga teng bo'lган holda Jordan normal formasi diagonal shaklning o'zi bo'ladi.

Normal shaklga keltirish differensial tenglamalar nazariyasida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ta'rif: R_n fazoda A chiziqli operator berilgan bo'lsin. A ning $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ xos (maxsus) sonlariga ($k \leq n$) mos chiziqli bog'lanmagan

e_1, f_1, \dots, h_1 (bular k ta) yoki $e^{(1)}, f^{(1)}, \dots, h^{(1)}$ (bular ham k ta) vektorlar mavjud deb faraz kilaylik. Bu holda k guruh (seriya)

$$\underbrace{e_1^{(1)}, e_2^{(1)}, \dots, e_p^{(1)}}_{1-nchi}; \underbrace{f_1^{(1)}, f_2^{(1)}, \dots, f_q^{(1)}}_{2-nchi}; \dots; \underbrace{h_1^{(1)}, h_2^{(1)}, \dots, h_s^{(1)}}_{k-nchi}, \quad p + q + \dots + s = n$$

vektorlardan iborat bazis mavjud bo'lib A operator

$$Ae_1 = \lambda_1 e_1, \quad Ae_2 = e_1 + \lambda_1 e_2, \quad Ae_3 = e_2 + \lambda_1 e_3, \quad \dots, \quad Ae_p = e_{p-1} + \lambda_1 e_p \\ Af_1 = \lambda_2 f_1, \quad Af_2 = e_1 + \lambda_2 f_2, \quad Af_3 = f_2 + \lambda_2 f_3, \quad \dots, \quad Af_q = f_{q-1} + \lambda_2 f_q$$

Ah₁=λ_kh₁, Ah₂=h₁+λ_kh₂, Ah₃=h₂+λ_kh₃, ..., Ah_s=h_{s-1}+λ_kh_s ko'rinishida bo'ladi. Bunday operatorning matritsasi

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_k & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_k & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_k & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_k \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishda bo'lishini aniqlaymiz. Bunda, 1-matritsa p tartibli, 2-matritsa q tartibli va hokazo k-nchi matritsa s tartibli kvadrat matritsalardan iborat. Yuqoridagi matritsalarni

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_i & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix} = A_i, \quad i=1,2,\dots,k$$

deb belgilab,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A_k \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishda yozamiz. A matritsa n tartibli matritsa bo'lib Jordanning normal shakldagi matritsasi deyiladi. A_i lar Jordan kataklari deyiladi.

Endi

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 - \lambda E_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 - \lambda E_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A_k - \lambda E_k \end{pmatrix}$$

matsritsa Jordan matritsasining xarakteristikasi deyiladi. Bunda, $A_i - \lambda E_i$, da E_i birlik matritsa bo'lib, tartibi A_i ning tartibi bilan bir xil Izox: Agar

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lsa, u holda xarakteristik matritsa

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

deb yozilar edi.

Ushbu

$$A_1 - \lambda E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 - \lambda & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

p – tartibli matritsa, Jordan katagining xarakteristik matritsasi deyiladi.

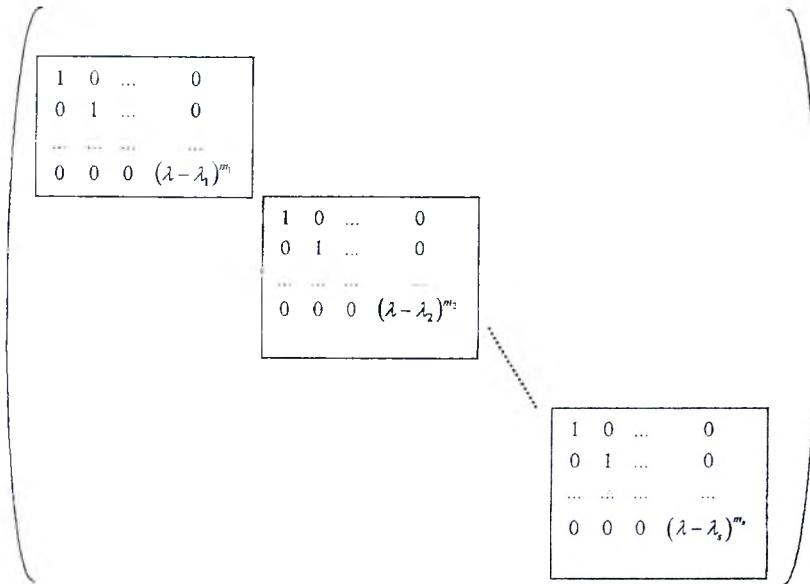
$$\text{Endi } A_0 - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 - \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 - \lambda & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_0 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_0 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

n tartibli matritsada shakl o'zgartirishlar qilib

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & (\lambda - \lambda_0)^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (a)$$

ko'rinishga keltirish mumkin ekanligini qayd qilib o'tamiz.

Endi buni e'tiborga olib Jordan xarakteristik matritsasini



ko‘rinishga keltirish mumkin. Bunda, m_i – sonlar λ_i - sonlarga mos keluvchi A_i – kataklarining tartibidan iborat, shu bilan birga

$$m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_r = n$$

Endi oxirgi matritsadan quyidagi jadvalni tuzamiz.

$$\begin{array}{c} (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k}, (\lambda - \lambda_{k-1})^{m_{k-1}}, \dots, (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \\ (\lambda - \lambda_r)^{m_{r+1}}, (\lambda - \lambda_{r+2})^{m_{r+2}}, \dots, (\lambda - \lambda_t)^{m_t} \\ \dots \\ (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_{s+1}}, (\lambda - \lambda_{s+2})^{m_{s+2}}, \dots, (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \end{array}, \quad (7.1)$$

bunda:

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &\geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_k, \\ m_{k+1} &\geq m_{k+2} \geq \dots \geq m_l, \\ &\dots \\ m_{r+1} &\geq m_{r+2} \geq \dots \geq m_s, \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k$$

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_{k+2} = \dots = \lambda_l$$

$$\lambda_{r+1} = \lambda_{r+2} = \dots = \lambda_s$$

Yuqoridagi (7.1) jadvaldan quyidagi ko‘paytmalarni tuzamiz va belgilash qilamiz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k} \cdot (\lambda - \lambda_l)^{m_{k+1}} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_{r+1}} &= E_n(\lambda) \\ (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k} \cdot (\lambda - \lambda_l)^{m_{k+1}} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_{r+1}} &= E_{n-1}(\lambda) \\ \cdots \\ (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k} \cdot (\lambda - \lambda_l)^{m_{k+1}} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_r} &= E_{n-k+1}(\lambda) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7.3)$$

Bu (7.3) dagi har qaysi ko'paytma (7.2) ga asosan o'zidan keyingisiga qoldiqsiz bo'linishini qayd etamiz. Endi bu mulohazalar asosida oxirgi matritsada shakl almashtirishlarni bajarib uni

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & E_{n-k+1}(\lambda) \\ & & \cdots & \\ & & & E_{n-1}(\lambda) \\ & & & E_n(\lambda) \end{array} \right)$$

ko'rinishga keltiramiz. Bu matritsa Jordan matritsasining **normal diagonal shakli** deyiladi.

§ 7.2. Jordan katagi va matritsasiga doir masalalar yechish

1 – misol.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa $\lambda = 2$ songa mos bo'lgan ($\lambda = 2$ ga oid) 4 – tartibli Jordan katagidan iborat.

2 – misol.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa $\lambda = -3$ songa mos b o'lgan 2 – tartibli Jordan katagidan iborat.

3 – misol. Ushbu 6-tartibli

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Jordan matritsasi: $\lambda_1 = 2$ ga mos bo'lgan 2-tartibli, $\lambda_1 = -1$ ga mos bo'lgan 3-tartibli, $\lambda_1 = 8$ ga mos bo'lgan 1-tartibli kataklardan iborat. Bu yuqoridagi misollarda 1 – 2 misol $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_1 = -1$ ga mos bo'lgan bitta katakdan tuzilgan Jordan matritsasi deyiladi. 3 misolda 3 ta katakdan tuzilgan Jordan matritsasi deyiladi.

§ 7.3. Jordan xarakteristik matritsasiga doir masalalar yechish

4 – misol. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

6-tartibli Jordan matritsasining xarakteristik matritsasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsadan iborat.

5-misol. Quyidagi 15-tartibli Jordanning xarakteristik matritsasi normal diagonal shaklga keltrilsin.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2-\lambda & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 5-\lambda & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 5-\lambda & 1 & 0 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 2-\lambda & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ -3-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Yechish: Normal diagonal matritsani hosil qilish uchun (1) jadvalni tuzamiz. Berilgan matritsa kataklarining 2 ga mos bo'lganlar ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Bu kataklar 3, 2, 1-tartibli. Undan keyingi o'rinda 5 ga mos kataklar turadi, ular 3, 2 tartibli. Nihoyat (-3) ga mos bitta katak 4 tartiblidir. Demak, bu matritsa uchun (1) jadval ushbu ko'rinishga ega

$$(\lambda - 2)^3, (\lambda - 2)^2, (\lambda - 2)$$

$$(\lambda - 5)^3, (\lambda - 5)^2$$

$$(\lambda + 3)^4.$$

Ustunlar buyicha keltirib, (3) ko'paytmalarni tuzamiz.

$$E_n(\lambda) = E_{15}(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^3 (\lambda - 5)^3 (\lambda + 3)^4,$$

$$E_{n-1}(\lambda) = E_{14}(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 5)^2,$$

$$E_{n-2}(\lambda) = E_{13}(\lambda) = \lambda - 2.$$

Bunda, $n=15$, $k=3$, bo'lgani uchun oxirgi ko'paytma $E_{n-k+1}(\lambda) E_{n-2}(\lambda) = E_{13}(\lambda)$.

Shunday qilib, 15 – tartibli normal diagonal matritsa quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & E_{13}(\lambda) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & E_{14}(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & E_{15}(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

§ 7.4. Ixtiyoriy matritsani Jordan matritsasiga keltirishga doir masalalar yechish

6-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa Jordan matritsasiga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Xarakteristik ko'phad tuzamiz.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda) - 1 + (1-\lambda) - (2-\lambda) = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)$$

Demak,

$$D_1(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2(2 - \lambda)^n$$

ikkinchı tartibli matritsalar tuzamız.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - \lambda \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda - 1$$

Bu minorlar o'zaro tub bo'lgani uchun $D_2(\lambda) = 1$. U holda $D_1(\lambda) = 1$.

Aniqlangan $D_1(\lambda)$, $D_2(\lambda)$, $D_3(\lambda)$ larga asosan

$$E_1(\lambda) = \frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2),$$

$$E_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)} = 1,$$

$$E_1(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1.$$

Bularga asosan

$$\begin{matrix} (\lambda - 1)^2, \\ (\lambda - 2) \end{matrix}$$

jadvalni tuzamiz.

Demak, $A - \lambda E$ matritsa 1 ga mos bo'lgan 2 tartibli va 2 ga mos bo'lgan 1-tartibli kataklardan tuziladi. Shuning uchun A matritsaning Jordan shakli

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'ladi.

7-masala. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -12 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa Jordan matritsasiga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Xarakteristik ko'phad tuzamiz

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 - \lambda & 3 \\ 6 & -12 & 7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$$

Demak. $D_3 = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$

Ikkinchı tartibli minorlar:

$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 4); 12(\lambda - 1); 6(\lambda - 1); 3(\lambda - 1); (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 8); -3(\lambda - 1); (\lambda - 1); 2(\lambda - 1); (\lambda - 1)^2$ lar bo'lib, bunda $D_2(\lambda) = \lambda - 1$ birinchi tartibli minorlar uchun $D_1(\lambda) = 1$.

Shunday qilib.

$$E_1(\lambda) = \frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2),$$

$$E_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)} = \lambda - 1,$$

$$E_1(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1.$$

Endi

$$\begin{matrix} (\lambda-1), & (\lambda-1) \\ & (\lambda-2) \end{matrix}$$

jadval tuzib

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsanı hosil qilamiz. Bu esa Jordan matritsasidir.

§ 7.5. VII bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. Invariant ko‘payuvchilar

$$E_1(\lambda) = E_2(\lambda) = 1,$$

$$E_3(\lambda) = E_4(\lambda) = \lambda - 1,$$

$$E_5(\lambda) = E_6(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)$$

bo‘lgan A Jordan matritsasining A, shakllarda yozing.

(A - λE)-xarakteristik matritssi.

2. Invariant ko‘paytuvchilar

$$E_1(\lambda) = E_2(\lambda) = E_3(\lambda) = 1,$$

$$E_4(\lambda) = \lambda + 1,$$

$$E_5(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^2,$$

$$E_6(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$$

bo‘lgan A Jordan matritsasini A, shakllarda yozing. Bunda A - λE xarakteristik matritsa.

Quyidagi matritsalarni Jordan matritsasiga keltiring:

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -15 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 & -2 \\ 18 & -12 & -3 \\ 18 & -9 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7. \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -6 & -2 \\ 18 & -9 & -3 \\ 18 & -9 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. Tartibi n bo'lgan

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsaning Jordan shakli topilsin.

10. Ushbu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani Jordan shakliga keltiring.

§ 7.6. VII bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Operatorning xos sonlari va xos vektorlari deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Jordan kataklari nimalardan iborat?
3. Jordan matritsasi qaysi ko'rinishda bo'ladi?
4. Jordan matritsasining xarakteristik matritsasi deb nimaga aytildi?
5. Xarakteristik ko'phad qanday tuziladi?
6. Invariant ko'paytuvchilar nima?

7. Normal diagonal matritsa ko‘rinishi qanday bo‘ladi?

8. $D_n(\lambda)$ determinantlar qanday aniqlanadi?

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§ 7.7. VII bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalarining javoblari

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

VIII bob. GURUHLAR

§ 8.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

To‘plam elementlari deb ataluvchi qandaydir narsalar yoki obyektlardan tashkil topgan M to‘plam berilgan bo‘lsin. M to‘plamning ixtiyoriy a, b elementlar jufti uchun biror qonunga asosan M to‘plamga tegishli bo‘lgan uchinchi c element bir qiyamatli ravishda mos qo‘yilgan bo‘lsa, u holda bu to‘plamda **algebraik amal** aniqlangan deyiladi. Bu algebraik amalni T yoki boshqa harflar (yoki belgililar) bilan belgilaymiz.

M to‘plamda ikkita a va b elementlar ustida biror algebraik T amal bajarilib to‘plamning c elementi hosil qilinsa, u holda a va b elementlar orasida bajarilgan algebralik T amal **binar amal** deyiladi va

$$aTb=c \text{ yoki } a \circ b = c, \quad a, b, c \in M$$

deb yoziladi.

Binar amallar \circ ; \otimes ; \oplus ; \cdot , $+$ ko‘rinishda belgilanishi mumkin. Biz quyida a va b elementlar uchun binar amalni \circ deb olamiz, ya’ni $a \circ b$.

1-ta’rif. Agar M to‘plam elementlari \circ binar amalga nisbatan quyidagi to‘rtta shartni (aksiomani) qanoatlantirsa, u holda bunday M to‘plam **guruh** (yoki **gruppa**) deyiladi:

- 1) $a \circ b = c$, $a, b, c \in M$ bo‘lsin;
- 2) $(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$ bo‘lsin (assotsiativlik);
- 3) M to‘plamda shunday e element mavjud bo‘lib, $\forall a \in M$ uchun $a \circ e = e \circ a = a$ bo‘lsin. Bunday e element birlik (neytral) element deyiladi.
- 4) M to‘plamdagи har bir a element uchun unga teskari element deb ataluvchi $a^{-1} \in M$ element mavjud bo‘lib, $a^{-1} \circ a = a \circ a^{-1} = e$ bo‘lsin.

Agar \circ amal qo‘sishish (+) bo‘lib M to‘plam bu qo‘sishish amaliga nisbatan guruhni tashkil etsa, u holda M to‘plam **additiv guruh** deyiladi.

Agar \circ amal ko‘paytirish (\cdot) bo‘lib M guruhni tashkil etsa, u holda M to‘plam **muliplikativ guruh** deyiladi.

M guruhda umuman $a \circ b \neq b \circ a$. Agar $a \circ b = b \circ a$ shart bajarilsa, u holda M guruh **kommutativ guruh** yoki **Abel guruh** deyiladi.

2-ta’rif. Agar P guruhning elementlaridan tuzilgan H to‘plamning o‘zi shu P da qabul qilingan guruh amaliga nisbatan guruh tashkil etsa, u holda bu H to‘plam P ning **qism-guruhi** yoki **bo‘luvchisi** deyiladi.

P guruhning a elementini olamiz. Shu a elementning darajalarini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz.

$$a^0=e, \quad a \circ a = a^2, \quad a \circ a \circ a = a^3, \quad a \circ a \circ \dots \circ a = a^n.$$

Endi

$$a^m \circ a^n = a^{m+n}, \quad (a \circ b)^n \neq a^n \circ b^n, \quad (a^{-l})^n = a^{-n}$$

ekanini qayd etamiz. Bu yerda umuman olganda $a \circ b \neq b \circ a$ ekanligini eslatib o'tamiz. Agar

$$a^r = e$$

bo'lsa, u holda bu tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi eng kichik r natural son a elementining tartibi deyiladi.

Endi P guruhning ixtiyoriy a elementini olib, bu elementning musbat, nol, manfiy darajalaridan

$$Q = \{..., a^{-2}, a^{-1}, a^0, a^1, a^2, ...\}$$

to'plamni tuzamiz. Bu $\forall a \in P$ uchun qism guruhi bo'ladi va Q to'plam siklik guruhi deyiladi.

Agar P guruhda n ta har xil elementlar bo'lsa, u holda P chekli guruhi deyiladi va uning tartibi n -ga teng deyiladi. Bu yerda P guruh elementining tartibi bilan P guruh tartibini farqlash kerak.

P guruhning (\circ amalga nisbatan) qism guruhi $H = \{h_1, h_2, \dots\}$ bo'lsa, u holda $H \circ a$ to'plamni

$$H \circ a = \{h_1 \circ a, h_2 \circ a, \dots\}$$

deb aniqlaymiz.

1-teorema: P guruhning ixtiyoriy H qism guruhi uchun

$$P = H + H \circ a + H \circ b + \dots \quad (8.1)$$

yoyirma o'rinni, bunda $H, H \circ a, H \circ b, \dots$ to'plamlardan ixtiyoriy ikkitasi umumiyl elementga ega emas va yig'indi to'plamlarning to'g'ri yig'indisi ma'nosida qaraladi (ya'ni A va B to'plamlar berilgan bo'lsa, u holda $A+B$ to'plam A va B to'plamdag'i barcha elementlardan tuziladi).

Yuqoridagi (8.1) tenglik

$$P = H \cup H \circ a \cup H \circ b \cup \dots \quad (8.2)$$

ko'rinishda ham yoziladi.

Guruh yoyilmasidagi qo'shiluvchilari **qo'shni sistemalar** yoki **qo'shni sinflar** deyiladi.

Agar (8.1) yoyilma chekli bo'lib

$$P = H + H \circ a_1 + H \circ a_2 + \dots + H \circ a_{m-1}$$

ko'rinishda bo'lsa, u holda bundagi

$$\underbrace{H, H \circ a_1, H \circ a_2, \dots, H \circ a_{m-1}}_{m \text{ ta}}$$

to'plamlar soni m shu P guruhning ikdeksi deyiladi.

2-teorema (Lagranj): Chekli P guruhning tartibi shu guruhdagi har bir H qism-guruh tartibi bilan indeksining ko‘paytmasiga teng.

3-ta’rif. P guruhning H qism guruhi uchun

$$H \circ g = g \circ H, \quad \forall g \in P$$

bo‘lsa, u holda H qism-guruh P guruhning **normal bo‘luvchisi** yoki **invariant qism guruhi** deyiladi.

3-teorema. Agar P guruh bo‘lib H qism guruh uning normal bo‘luvchisi bo‘lsa, u holda (8.1) ning qo‘shuvchilardan tuzilgan

$$\{H, H \circ a, H \circ b, \dots\} = P/H$$

to‘plam P dagi o‘amalga nisbatan guruhni tashkil etadi ($a, b, \dots \in P$, $H \subset P$).

4-ta’rif. P/H guruh P ning **faktor-guruhi** deyiladi.

5-ta’rif. P_1 guruhning ixtiyoriy a elementiga P_2 guruhning bir qiymatli aniqlangan b elementini mos qo‘yuvchi ϕ akslantirish ($\phi: a \rightarrow b$ yoki $a = a_\phi = b$) berilgan bo‘lib, bu akslanishda P_2 ning ixtiyoriy b elementiga P_1 ning biror elementining obrazni bo‘lsa va P_1 guruhning ixtiyoriy a_i , a_j elementlari uchun $(a_i \circ a_j)_\phi = (a_i)_\phi \circ (a_j)_\phi$ bo‘lsa, u holda ϕ akslantirish P_1 ning P_2 ga gomomorf akslantirishi yoki gomomorfizmi deyiladi. Bu yerda o‘amal P_1 guruh amali bo‘lib, \circ amal P_2 guruh amalidan iborat.

6-ta’rif. Agar P_1 guruh va P_2 guruh elementlari o‘zaro bir qiymatli akslanishida bo‘lib, bu akslanish ulardagi amallarga nisbatan ham o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda P_1 va P_2 guruhlar bir-biriga **izomorf** akslanadi deyiladi.

7-ta’rif. P_1 va P_2 guruhlar gomomorf moslikda bo‘lganda P_1 guruhning P_2 dagi birlik e elementiga akslanuvchi P_1 ning elementlar to‘plami **gomomorfizm yadrosi** deyiladi va uni H deb belgilaymiz.

4-teorema. P_1 guruh P_2 guruh ustiga gomomorf akslansa, u holda P_1/H faktor-guruh P_2 guruhga izomorf akslanadi, bunda H gomomorfizm yadrosi.

5-teorema. P_1 va P_2 guruhlar gomomorfizmining yadrosi bo‘lgan H to‘plam P_1 guruhning normal bo‘luvchisidan iborat.

§ 8.2. Guruh tushunchasi va uning xossalariiga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. P haqiqiy sonlar to‘plamida ikki a va b element uchun amal

$$a \circ b = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

deb aniqlangan. Bu amalga nisbatan P guruh bo‘ladimi?

Yechish: Guruh shartlarining bajarilishini tekshiramiz. Guruhning birinchi sharti bajariladi, ya'ni P da aniqlangan amal bo'yicha hosil qilingan element yana shu P da mavjud. Ikkinci shartni tekshirish uchun a, b, c elementlarni olib

$$(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$$

tenglikni tekshiramiz. Aniqlangan amalga asosan

$$(a \circ b) \circ c = \frac{\frac{a+b}{2} + c}{2} = \frac{a+b+2c}{4}$$

$$a \circ (b \circ c) = \frac{a + \frac{b+c}{2}}{2} = \frac{2a+b+c}{4}$$

Demak, ikkinchi shart bajarilmaydi, ya'ni assotsiativlik qonuni o'rinali emas.

Shunday qilib P to'plam qabul qilingan amalga nisbatan guruh emas.

2-masala. M to'plam determinanti noldan farqli bo'lgan $n \times n$ tartibli matritsalar to'plami bo'lsin, ya'ni xosmas matritsalar to'plami. Bunday to'plamning matritsalarni ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh ekanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechish: Bu yerda, \circ amal sifatida matritsalarni ko'paytirish olinadi. Matritsalar ustida amallarga asosan ikki matritsa ko'paytmasi yana matritsadan iborat va matritsalarni ko'paytirish assotsiativlik qonuniga bo'yasinadi. Demak, guruh ta'rifidagi birinchi va ikkinchi shartlar bajariladi. Bu yerda, A va B (kvadrat) matritsalar uchun $\det A \cdot \det B = \det(A \cdot B) \neq 0$ ekanligi e'tiborga olinadi.

M to'plamda

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishdagi birlik matritsa mavjud va $\det E = 1$. Shu bilan birga ixtiyoriy A matritsa uchun

$$A \cdot E = A$$

bo'lganidan guruhning uchinchi sharti bajarilishini ko'ramiz.

Endi guruhning to'rtinchi shartini tekshiramiz. M dagi ixtiyoriy A matritsa uchun $\det A \neq 0$ bo'lgani uchun unga teskari A^{-1} matritsa mavjud, ya'ni

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E.$$

Shu bilan birga

$$\det(A \cdot A^{-1}) = \det E \neq 0, \det A^{-1} \neq 0, A^{-1} \in M.$$

Demak, bunday matritsalar to‘plami ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruhni tashkil etadi.

Lekin bu yerda matritsalar uchun umuman olganda

$$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$$

bo‘lganidan qaralayotgan M to‘plam **komutativ guruh** bo‘lmaydi.

Eslatma: Agar A va B matritsalar uchun $AB=BA$ bo‘lsa, u holda bunday matritsalar to‘plami ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan **komutativ guruh** deyiladi.

Bu masalada ko‘rib o‘tilgan matritsalar guruhi multiplikativ guruh bo‘ladi.

3-masala. Ushbu

$$P = \{\varphi_1(x) = x, \varphi_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \varphi_3(x) = 1-x, \varphi_4(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \varphi_5(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}, \varphi_6(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}\}$$

funksiyalar to‘plamini olaylik. Bu funksiyalar ustida *o* amal deb birinchi funksiya ni ikkinchi funksiya ning argumenti o‘rniga qo‘yishini qabul qilamiz, (bu esa funksiyalar superpozitsiyasi deyiladi), ya’ni

$$[\varphi_4(x)] \circ [\varphi_5(x)] = \varphi_5(\varphi_4(x))$$

P to‘plamning guruh ekanligini ko‘rsating.

Yechish: Qabul qilingan amalga nisbatan guruhning birinchi shartining bajarilishini tekshirib ko‘rish mumkin. Jumladan:

$$[\varphi_2(x)] \circ [\varphi_3(x)] = 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x-1}{x} = \varphi_6(x),$$

$$[\varphi_4(x)] \circ [\varphi_5(x)] = \varphi_2(x)$$

Xuddi shunday boshqa funksiyalarni ko‘rish mumkin. Guruhning ikkinchi sharti assotsiativlikni tekshirib ko‘ramiz. Qabul qilingan amalga asosan ixtiyoriy m, n, k lar uchun ($m, n, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 6$)

$$[\varphi_m(x) \circ \varphi_n(x)] \circ \varphi_k(x) = [\varphi_m(\varphi_n(x))] \circ \varphi_k(x) = \varphi_k[\varphi_m(\varphi_n(x))]$$

Xuddi shunday

$$\varphi_m(x) \circ [\varphi_n(x) \circ \varphi_k(x)] = \varphi_m(x) \circ \varphi_k(\varphi_n(x)) = \varphi_k(\varphi_n(\varphi_m(x)))$$

Demak, assotsiativlik bajariladi.

Guruhning uchinchi sharti uchun birlik element sifatida $e = \varphi_1(x) = x$ ni olamiz, chunki ixtiyoriy $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ uchun

$$\varphi_i(x) \circ \varphi_1(x) = \varphi_i(x)$$

bo‘ladi.

To‘rtinchi shartning bajarilishini ko‘ramiz.

$$\varphi_1(x) = x, \varphi_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \varphi_3(x) = 1-x, \varphi_5(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}.$$

elementlarning har qaysisi o‘z-o‘ziga teskari, ya’ni

$$\varphi_k(x) \circ \varphi_k(x) = \varphi_k(\varphi_k(x)) = x = \varphi_1(x) = e,$$

bunda $k = 1, 2, 3, 5$.

$$\varphi_4(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{va} \quad \varphi_6(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

bir-biriga teskari, ya'ni

$$\varphi_4(x) \circ \varphi_6(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{1-x}-1}{\frac{1}{1-x}} = x = \varphi_1(x) = e$$

Demak, qaralayotgan P to'plam qabul qilingan amalga nisbatan (funksiyalar superpozitsiyasiga nisbatan) guruhni tashkil qiladi.

P guruhda hammasi bo'lib 6 ta har xil element mayjud. Shuning uchun bu guruh tartibi 6 ga teng deyiladi.

§ 8.3. Qism guruhlar, element tartibi, siklik guruhlarga doir masalalar yechish

4-masala. Determinanti noldan farqli bo'lgan ikkinchi tartibli

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishidagi matritsalarning G multiplikativ guruhiga (2-masalaga qarang) berilgan bo'lsin. Elementlari

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad a \neq 0, \quad a \in \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$$

ko'rinishidagi M matritsalar to'plami G ga qism-guruh ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: M matritsalar to'plamidagi

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa uchun $\det A = a^2 \neq 0$. Shunday qilib, $M \subset G$ birinchi shartni tekshirish uchun M dan yana

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad b \neq 0$$

matritsani olamiz va

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} ab & 0 \\ 0 & ab \end{pmatrix},$$

ya'ni $AB \in M$, shu bilan birga $\det(AB) = (ab)^2 \neq 0$.

Ikkinci shart bajariladi (2-masalani qarang). Uchinchi shart uchun

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

birlik matritsani olamiz.

Endi guruhning to'rtinchi shartini bajarilishini tekshiramiz.

A-matritsa uchun teskari matritsa

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'ladi. $\det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \neq 0$, $A^{-1} \in M$. M to'plam uchun guruhning hamma shartlari bajariladi.

Demak, M to'plam G multiplikativ guruhning qism-guruhidan iborat.

5-masala. $C=\{1; -1; i; -i\}$, $i^2=-1$ to'plam sonlarni ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan 4-tartibli chekli guruhdan iborat. Uning $a=i$ elementining tartibini toping va shu element yordamida siklik guruh tuzing.

Yechish: $a=i$ ning musbat darajalarini hisoblaymiz.

$$i^0=1, \quad a=i, \quad a^2=i^2=-1, \quad a^3=i^3=-i, \quad a^4=i^4=1, \quad a^5=i^5=-i, \quad a^6=i^6=-1, \quad \dots$$

$$a^{-1}=i^{-1}=\frac{1}{i}=-i, \quad a^{-2}=i^{-2}=\frac{1}{i^2}=-1$$

Demak, $a=i$ elementning tartibi 4 ga teng. Uning yordamida tuzilgan $\{1; i; -1; -i\}$

to'plam siklik guruhdan iborat bo'ladi.

6-masala. Quyidagi to'plam guruhni tashkil etadimi?

$$F = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

to'plamda berilgan elementlarni mos ravishda $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$ deb belgilaymiz. Bunda ikkita o'rniga qo'yish orasidagi o amal bunday aniqlangan: Birinchi o'rniga qo'yishda i element k elementga almashadi (akslanadi), ikkinchi o'rniga qo'yishda shu k element s elementga akslanadi, demak, natijada i element s elementga akslanadi. Bularni $i \rightarrow k \rightarrow s$ deb yozamiz.

Masalan: $a_3 \circ a_4$ ni ko'raylik.

$$a_3 \circ a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

bunda, $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$, demak, natijada $1 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 3, 3 \rightarrow 2$.

Shu qabul qilingan ◦ amalga nisbatan F to'plam guruhni tashkil etishligi tekshirlilsin.

Yechish: a_3 da $1 \rightarrow 2$ akslanadi, a_4 da $2 \rightarrow 1$ akslanadi. Natijada o amal tufayli $1 \rightarrow 1$ akslanadi. Buni $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ deb yozamiz. Xuddi shunday $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3, 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$. Bunday amalga nisbatan F to'plam guruhni

tashkil qilishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. Bunda birlik element a_1 bo‘lib har bir elementga teskarisi mavjud. Masalan, a_3 ga teskarisi a_5 , chunki

$$a_3 \circ a_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = a_1,$$

ba‘zilari o‘ziga o‘zi teskari bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu F guruh o‘rniga qo‘yishlar guruh deyiladi va C_3 deb belgilanadi (3 ta elementdan tuzilgan).

§ 8.4. Guruh yoyilmasi, normal bo‘luvchiga doir masalalar yechish

7-masala. Yuqoridagi 6-masaladagi o‘rniga qo‘shishlar guruhi F ning

$$\Phi = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

qism guruh bo‘yicha yoyilsin va F ning indeksini aniqlang.

Yechish: F ning Φ ga kirmagan elementi a_2 ni olamiz. $\Phi \circ a_2$ to‘plamni tuzamiz.

$$\Phi \circ a_2 = \{a_1 \circ a_2, a_3 \circ a_2, a_5 \circ a_2\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \quad (8.3)$$

Agar biz Φ va $\Phi \circ a_2$ to‘plamlarning to‘g‘ri yig‘indisi (bu yerda birlashmasini) olsak, u holda F to‘plamni hosil qilgan bo‘lamiz, ya’ni

$$\Phi + \Phi \circ a_2 = \{a_1, a_3, a_5\} + \{a_2, a_6, a_4\} = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\} = F.$$

Shunday qilib,

$$F = \Phi + \Phi \circ a_2 = \Phi + \Phi \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

tenglik F guruhning Φ qism-guruh bo‘yicha yoyilmasidan iborat. Yoyilmada qo‘shiluvchilar 2 ta, shuning uchun indeksi 2 ga F ning tartibi 6 ga Φ ning tartibi 3 ga teng.

8-masala. Yuqoridagi 7-masaladagi Φ qism-guruh F guruhning normal bo‘luvchisi ekanligini ko‘rsating.

Yechish: Φ qism guruhining normal bo‘luvchi ekanligini ko‘rsatish uchun

$$\Phi \circ a_2 = a_2 \circ \Phi \quad (8.4)$$

tenglikni tekshirish kifoya (yuqorida §8.1 dagi 3-ta‘rifga qarang). Shuning uchun $a_2 \circ \Phi$ to‘plamni tuzamiz.

$$a_2 \circ \Phi = \{a_2 \circ a_1, a_2 \circ a_3, a_2 \circ a_5\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}_{a_1}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{a_3}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{a_5} \right\}. \quad (8.5)$$

Endi (8.3) va (8.5) larda (8.4) ning bajarilishini ko‘ramiz.

§ 8.5. Faktor guruh, izomorfizm, gomomorfizmga doir masalalr yechish

9-masala. Hamma $a+bi \neq 0$ ko'rinishdagi kompleks sonlar to'plamni $Z = \{a+bi \neq 0\}$ ning ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruhnini tashkil etishligi tekshirilsin va bu $Z = \{a+bi \neq 0\}$ to'plamni uning

$$C = \{1; -1; i; -i\}, \quad \sqrt{-1} = i$$

qism guruhi bo'yicha faktor guruhi tuzilsin.

Yechish. $Z = \{a+bi \neq 0\}$ kompleks sonlar to'plamining va $C = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ to'plamining ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh tashkil etishligini ko'rsatishni o'quvchiga topshiramiz. Bunda C qism guruhi P ning qisim guruhi yoki bo'lvchisi deyiladi ($\S 8.1$ dagi 2-ta'rifga qarang).

Endi ictiyoriy $\frac{p_i}{q_i}$ ko'rinishdagi haqiqiy sonlarni olib

$$Z = C + \frac{p_1}{q_1}C + \frac{p_2}{q_2}C + \dots + \frac{p_k}{q_k}C + \dots, \quad \frac{p_i}{q_i} \neq \frac{p_j}{q_j} \neq 0 \quad (8.6)$$

to'g'ri yig'indini yoki

$$Z = C \cup \frac{p_1}{q_1}C \cup \frac{p_2}{q_2}C \cup \dots \cup \frac{p_k}{q_k}C \cup \dots \quad (8.7)$$

to'plamlarni birlashmasini tuzamiz, bunda

$$\frac{p_i}{q_j}C = \frac{p_i}{q_j}\{1, -1, i, -i\} = \left\{ \frac{p_i}{q_j}, -\frac{p_i}{q_j}, i \frac{p_i}{q_j}, -i \frac{p_i}{q_j} \right\}$$

deb tushuniladi. U holda (8.6) to'g'ri yig'indi yoki (8.7) to'plamlar birlashmasi barcha $a+bi \neq 0$ ko'rinishdagi kompleks sonlar to'plamidan iboratdir. Demak, biz $Z = \{a+bi \neq 0\}$ noldan farqli kompleks sonlar to'plamini (8.6) yoki (8.7) ko'rinishda, yoyilma ko'rinishda ifodaladik.

$C = \{1; -1; i; -i\}$ chekli to'plam noldan farqli Z kompleks sonlar to'plamining qism to'plamidir, ya'ni $C \subset Z$.

Endi

$$\frac{Z}{C} = \left\{ C, \frac{p_1}{q_1}C, \frac{p_2}{q_2}C, \dots, \frac{p_k}{q_k}C, \dots \right\} \quad (8.8)$$

to'plamni tuzamiz. Bu to'plam ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruhnini tashkil etishligini ko'rsatamiz.

Ushbu

$$\frac{p_i}{q_i}C = C \frac{p_i}{q_i},$$

$$C \cdot C = \{1, -1, i, -i\} \cdot \{1, -1, i, -i\} = \{1, -1, i, -i\} = C,$$

$$\frac{p_i}{q_i}C \cdot \frac{p_j}{q_j}C = \frac{p_i}{q_i} \cdot \frac{p_j}{q_j}C \cdot C = \frac{p_k}{q_k} \cdot C$$

tengliklarning bajarilishi ravshan. Demak, guruh ta`rifidagi (§8.1 dagi 1-ta`rifga qarang) 1), 2) shartlarning bajarilishi ko`rinib turibdi. Guruhning 3) sharti uchun qaralayotgan (8.8) to`plamda birlik element sifatida $C=\{1; -1; i; -i\}$ to`plam olinadi, chunki

$$\left(\frac{p_i}{q_i}C\right) \cdot C = \frac{p_i}{q_i}(C \cdot C) = \frac{p_i}{q_i} \cdot C.$$

Guruhning 4) shartini tekshiramiz. Bu (8.8) to`plamda $\frac{p_i}{q_i}C$ elementiga teskari element $\frac{q_i}{p_i}C$ elementdan iboratdir, chunki

$$\frac{p_i}{q_i}C \cdot \frac{q_i}{p_i}C = \left(\frac{p_i}{q_i} \cdot \frac{q_i}{p_i}\right)(C \cdot C) = 1 \cdot C = C$$

Demak, (γ) to`plam ko`paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruhni tashkil qiladi (3-teoremaga qarang).

Ushbu

$$\frac{p_i}{q_i}C = C \frac{p_i}{q_i}$$

tenglik bajarilganligi uchun 3-ta`rifga asosan C qism guruh normal bo`luvchidir.

Demak, (§8.1 dagi 4-ta`rifga qarang) $Z/C = \left\{C, \frac{p_1}{q_1}C, \frac{p_2}{q_2}C, \dots, \frac{p_k}{q_k}C, \dots\right\}$ guruh P guruhning faktor-guruhibidan iborat.

10-masala. Yuqoridaq 3-masaladagi

$$P = \{\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x), \varphi_4(x), \varphi_5(x), \varphi_6(x)\}$$

funksiyalarning guruhi bilan 6-masaladagi

$$S = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6\}$$

o`rniga qo`yishlar (podstanovkalar) guruhlar izomorf moslikda ekanini ko`rsating.

Yechish. P va S guruhlarda 6 tadan element bo`lgani uchun ularning elementlari o`zaro bir qiyamatli moslikda, ya`ni

$$\varphi_k(x) \leftrightarrow a_k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6;$$

Endi bu moslikning ularda aniqlangan amallarga nisbatan o`rinli ekanligini ko`rsatamiz, masalan,

$$a_3 \circ a_5 \leftrightarrow \varphi_3(x) \oplus \varphi_5(x)$$

o`zaro bir qiyamatli moslikni ko`rsatamiz, bunda o amal S dagi o`rniga qo`yishlar amali qabul qilinib \oplus amal P dagi funksiyalarning superpozitsiyasi amali qabul qilindi.

Qabul qilingan amallarni bajaramiz.

$$a_3 \circ a_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = a_6,$$

va

$$\varphi_3(x) \oplus \varphi_5(x) = \varphi_3(\varphi_3(x)) = \frac{1-x}{1-x-1} = \frac{1-x}{-x} = \frac{x-1}{x} = \varphi_6(x)$$

Endi $\varphi_6(x) \leftrightarrow a_6$ (o'zaro bir qiyatli moslik) bo'lganidan

$a_3 \circ a_5 \leftrightarrow \varphi_3(x) \oplus \varphi_5(x)$ o'zaro bir qiyatli moslikda ekanini ko'ramiz.

11-masala. Determinanti noldan farqli bo'lgan $n \times n$ kvadart matritsalar guruhi M ning (2-masalaga qarang) noldan boshqa ($R/\{0\}$) haqiqiy sonlarning multiplikativ guruhiga gomomorf akslantiring va gomomorfizm yadrosini aniqlang.

Yechish. Matritsalarning multiplikativ M guruhidan A matritsa olib unga $f(A)=\det A$ qoida bo'yicha determinanti $\det A=\alpha \neq 0$ bo'lgan haqiqiy sonni ($\alpha \in R/\{0\}$) mos keltiramiz. Shunday qilib, har bir $\alpha \neq 0$ haqiqiy songa bir nechta (cheksiz ko'p) matritsalar mos keladi. Demak, bunday akslantirishda $R/\{0\}$ guruhning ixtiyoriy elementi bo'sh bo'lgan to'la asliga ega (cheksiz to'plam). U holda bunday f akslantirish M guruhni $R/\{0\}$ guruh ustiga akslantiradi. Shu bilan birga $\det(A \cdot B)=(\det A) \cdot (\det B)=\alpha \cdot \beta \neq 0$ tenglikka asosan:

$$f(A \cdot B)=f(A) \cdot f(B)$$

deb yozish kerak. Demak, M guruh $R/\{0\}$ guruh ustiga bo'lgan $f(A)=\det A$ akslantirish guruhlardagi amallarga nisbatan ham o'rini bo'lib, bu gomomorf akslantirishdan iborat. Determinanti 1 ga teng bo'lgan M dagi N matritsalar to'plami gomomorfizm yadrosidan iborat, chunki 1 son $R/\{0\}$ to'plamning birlik (neytral) elementidan iborat.

§ 8.6. VIII bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalari

1. p tartibli kvadrat matritsalar to'plami qo'shish va ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh bo'ladimi?

2. $G=\{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ to'plam elementlari $P_0=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

$P_1=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_2=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_3=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ o'rniga qo'yishlardan iborat. G to'plam o'rniga qo'yiglarni ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

3. $\sqrt[p]{1}$ sonlar ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh bo'ladimi?

4. Ko'paytirishga nisbatan musbat haqiqiy sonlar guruhi bilan qo'shishga nisbatan haqiqiy sonlar guruhi izomorf bo'ladimi?

5. Ko‘paytirishga nisbatan musbat ratsional sonlar guruhi bilan qo‘sishga nisbatan hamma ratsional sonlar guruhi izomorf bo‘ladimi?

6. Berilgan p natural songa karralı bo‘lgan to‘plam butun sonlarning qo‘sishga nisbatan guruhi V ga qism guruh ekanligi ko‘rsatilsin.

7. Ikkinchisi tartibli maxsusmas matritsalarining ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruhida $a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ elementlarning tartibini toping.

$$8. G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

guruh uchun

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

to‘plam, normal bo‘luvchi bo‘ladimi?

9. Ushbu $A = \{e, a, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5, a^6, a^7\}$ guruhni $B = \{e, a^2, a^4, a^6\}$ qism guruh bo‘yicha yoying.

10. Ushbu $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $a \neq 0$ ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan matritsalar guruhini $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ qism guruh bo‘yicha yoying.

11. Yuqoridagi 9-masaladagiga asoslanib A/B faktor guruhni tuzing.

§ 8.7. VIII bobga doir nazorat savollar va adabiyotlar

1. Algebraik amal, binar amal nima?

2. Guruh ta‘rifini aying. Qism guruhni aiting. Misollar keltiring.

3. Guruhning a elementi tartibi nima?

4. Siklik guruh qanday tuziladi?

5. Chekli guruh yoyilmasini yozing va uni izohlang.

6. Lagranj teoremasini aying.

7. Guruhning normal bo‘luvhisi deb nimaga aytildi?

8. Faktor guruh nima?

9. Gomomorf moslik deb nimaga aytildi?

10. Gomomorfizm yadrosi nima?

11. Guruhlarning izomorfizmini aiting.

12. Guruhlardagi izomorfizm haqidagi teoremani aiting.

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§ 8.8. VIII bobga doir mustaqil topshiriq masalalarining javoblari

1. Qo'shish amaliga nisbatan guruh bo'ladi. Ko'paytirish amaliga nisbatan guruh bo'lmaydi.
3. Guruh bo'ladi
4. Izomorf bo'ladi.
5. Izomorf bo'lmaydi.
7. Tartiblari mos ravishda 2, ∞ , 4.
8. Ha, bo'ladi.
9. $A=B+B \circ \alpha$
10. $A=B+B \circ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}+B \circ \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}+\dots$
11. $A/B = \{B, B \circ \alpha\}$.

IX bob. IXTIYORIY FAZODA CHIZIQLI OPERATORLAR

§ 9.1. Asosiy tushunchalar va teoremlar

Agar har bir $a \in V$ vektorga bir qiymatli aniqlangan $b = \varphi(a)$ vektor mos qo'yilsa va quyidagi shartlar bajarilsa, V vektor fazoda chiziqli operator aniqlangan deyiladi.

1. $\varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y), \quad \forall x, y \in V$
2. $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda \varphi(x), \quad \forall x \in V, \forall \lambda \in R = (-\infty, \infty)$

Agar, A_φ matritsa ustunlarining elementlari, $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ bazis-dagi $e'_1 = \varphi(e_1), e'_2 = \varphi(e_2), \dots, e'_n = \varphi(e_n)$ bazis vektor obrazlarining (tasvir) koordinatalaridan tuzilgan bo'lsa, u holda A_φ matritsa φ chiziqli operatorning $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ bazisdagи matritsasi deyiladi.

Agar V fazoda ikkita $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ va $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ bazislar berilgan bo'lib, φ chiziqli operatorning bu bazislardagi matritsalar A $_\varphi$ va B $_\varphi$ bo'lsa, u holda bu matritsalar quyidagi formula bilan bog'lanadi.

$$B_\varphi = C^{-1} \cdot A_\varphi \cdot C$$

Bu yerda C matritsa $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ bazisdan $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ bazisga o'tuvchi matritsa. V fazodagi ikkita φ va Ψ chiziqli operatorlarning $\varphi + \psi$ yig'indisi, $\varphi \cdot \psi$ ko'paytmasi va $\alpha \cdot \varphi$ α sonining φ chiziqli operatoroga ko'paytmasi mos ravishda quyidagi tengliklar bilan ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi + \psi)(x) &= \varphi(x) + \psi(x), \\ (\varphi \cdot \psi)(x) &= \varphi(\psi(x)), \\ (\alpha \cdot \varphi)(x) &= \alpha(\varphi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Agar, λ son mavjud bo'lib, x nolmas vektor uchun $\varphi(x) = \lambda x$ shart bajarilsa, x vektor V vektor fazodagi φ chiziqli operatorning maxsus vektori deyiladi. λ son – x vektorga mos keluvchi maxsus son deyiladi.

Endi cheksiz o'lchovli fazolarni qaraylik. Faraz qilaylik R fazo ixtiyoriy cheksiz o'lchovli Evklid fazosi bo'lsin.

R cheksiz o'lchovli fazoda bazis tushunchasi quyidagicha kiritiladi.

Ta'rif: Agar R cheksiz o'lchovli fazodagi

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n, \dots \quad (9.1)$$

vektorlarning birortasi ham shu sistemaning chekli miqdordagi boshqa vektorlarining chiziqli ifodasi bo'lnasa, u holda bunday (9.1) vektorlar sistemasi chiziqli bog'lanmagan deyiladi va R dagi har qanday chiziqli bog'lanmagan vektorlar sistemasi shu fazoning bazisi deyiladi.

Endi biror cheksiz o'lchovli fazoning (masalan, l_2 ning) bazisi

$$e^{(1)}, e^{(2)}, \dots, e^{(n)}, \dots \quad (9.2)$$

berilgan bo'lsin. Bu yerda, l_2 – fazoning elementlari $x = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \dots)$ bo'lib

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k^2$$

qator yaqinlashuvchidir. Bu sistemadan olingan chekli miqdordagi ixtiyoriy vektorlarning chiziqli

$$x = \lambda_1 e^{(n_1)} + \lambda_2 e^{(n_2)} + \dots + \lambda_m e^{(n_m)} \quad (9.3)$$

$$(\lambda_k - sonlar, k=1,2,\dots,m)$$

ifodalarning to'plamini M deb belgilaylik. Bu M to'plam

$$e^{(n_1)}, e^{(n_2)}, \dots, e^{(n_m)} \quad (9.4)$$

sistemaning chiziqli qobig'i deyiladi.

M chiziqli qobig'ning yopig'i L to'plam (9.2) sistemaning vektorlari hosil qilgan fazoning (masalan, l_2 ning) qism fazosi deyiladi. Demak, L to'plamga (9.3) ko'rinishdagi vektorlar va bunday vektorlar ketma-ketliklarining limitlari kiradi.

Ta'rif: Agar (9.2) sistema bazisdan bo'lib ixtiyoriy ikkita har xil vektorlarning skalalar ko'paytmasi

$$(e^{(i)}, e^{(j)}) = 0, \quad i \neq j \quad (9.5)$$

bo'lsa, uholda (9.2) ortogonal bazis deyiladi va

$$(e^{(i)}, e^{(i)}) = 1$$

bo'lsa ortonormal bazis deyiladi.

Ortogonal sistema uchun quyidagi xossalarni keltiramiz.

Teorema 1. L qism fazo quyidagi ixtiyoriy vektorlar sistemai

$$y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(m)}, \dots \quad (9.6)$$

dan hosil qilingan bo'lib, z vektor ($z \in l_2$) (6) dagi vektorlarning har biri bilan ortogonal bo'lgan bo'lsa, u holda z vektor L dagi ixtiyoriy x vektorga ham ortogonal bo'ladi.

Teorema 2. l_2 dagi x vektor L fazoda yotishi uchun uning

$$x = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m y^{(m)}$$

ko'rinishda ifodalanishi zarur va kifoyadir. Bunda

$$y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(m)}, \dots$$

vektorlar L qism fazoning ortonormal bazisidan iborat va

$$d_m = (x, y^{(m)}), \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

§ 9.2. Chiziqli operator va uning matritsasiga doir masalalar yechish

1-masala. Ushbu $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni

$$\varphi(x) = (4x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_2, 3x_1 - x_3)$$

formula bilan almashtirish berilgan. Uning chiziqli operator ekanligini ko'rsating va

$$b_1 = (3; 2; 3),$$

$$b_2 = (-4; -3; -5),$$

$$b_3 = (5; 1; -1)$$

bazisda shu operatorning matritsasini toping.

Yechish. Chiziqlilik shartlarini tekshiraylik.

$$\begin{aligned} a. \quad & \varphi(x+y) = (4x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 4y_1 - 3y_2 + 2y_3, x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2, 3x_1 - x_3 + 3y_1 - y_3) = \\ & = (4x_1 + 4y_1 - 3x_2 - 3y_2 + 2x_3 + 2y_3, x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2, 3x_1 + 3y_1 - x_3 - y_3) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$b. \quad \varphi(\lambda \cdot x) = (\lambda \cdot 4x_1 - \lambda \cdot 3x_2 + \lambda \cdot 2x_3, \lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2, \lambda \cdot 3x_1 - \lambda \cdot x_3) = \lambda \varphi(x)$$

φ operatorning (e_1, e_2, e_3) bazisidagi A_φ matritsasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega

$$A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

φ operatorning $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ bazisidagi matritsasini

$$B_\varphi = C^{-1} \cdot A_\varphi \cdot C \quad (9.7)$$

fomula bilan aniqlaymiz, bu yerda

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

C matritsaga teskari matritsani aniqlab quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 29 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

U holda

$$B_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 29 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & 10 & -122 \\ -12 & 8 & 79 \\ 3 & -3 & 13 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2-masala.

$$A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa φ operatorning

$$a_1 = (-1, 1),$$

$$a_2 = (1, 2)$$

bazisdagi matritsasi,

$$B_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsa esa ψ opearatorning

$$b_1 = (1, -1),$$

$$b_2 = (1, 2)$$

bazisdagi matritsasi bo'lsin.

$\varphi \cdot \psi$ chiziqli operatorning $\{e_1, e_2\}$ bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

Yechish. C_1 va C_2 matritsalar $\{e_1, e_2\}$ bazisdan mos ravishda $\{a_1, a_2\}$ va $\{b_1, b_2\}$ bazislarga o'tuvchi matritsalardir. C_1 va C_2 matritsalarga teskari matritsalar quyidagicha bo'ladi

$$C_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Bu yerdan C_1 va C_2 larni aniqlash mumkin

$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

φ va ψ operatorlarning $\{e_1, e_2\}$ bazisdagi matritsalarini E_φ va E_ψ deb belgilaymiz. U holda yuqoridagi (9.7) formulaga asosan

$$E_\varphi = C_1^{-1} \cdot A_\varphi \cdot C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$E_\psi = C_2^{-1} \cdot B_\varphi \cdot C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bulardan

$$E_\varphi \cdot E_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{31}{6} & -\frac{31}{6} \\ \frac{41}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 31 & -33 \\ 41 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

§ 9.3. Maxsus sonlar va maxsus vektorlarga doir masalalar yechish

3-masala. Quyida matritsa ko'rinishda berilgan φ chiziqli operatorning maxsus vektori va maxsus sonini toping,

$$A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Yechish. Xarakteristik tenglama orqali maxsus sonni topamiz.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 6 = 0$$

Bu tenglama quyidagi ildizlarga ega

$$\lambda_1=1, \lambda_2=2, \lambda_3=3$$

Har bir maxsus son uchun tenglamlar sistemasi tuziladi.

$$1. \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. \quad \begin{cases} x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemalarni yechib, ularning umumiy yechimini hosil qilamiz:

$x=\alpha(0;-1;1)$, $y=\beta(1;1;-2)$, $z=\gamma(-1;-1;1)$ ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq 0$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$)
 x, y, z vektorlar berilgan chiziqli operatorning maxsus vektorlaridir.

§ 9.4. Cheksiz o‘lchamli vektor fazo (qism fazo)ga doir masalalar yechish

4-masala . L_2 fazodagi x vektorning L qism fazoda yotish sharti nimadan iborat?

Yechish. Ortonormal bazis sifatida quyidagini olamiz

$$\begin{aligned} \{y^{(m)}\} &= \{e_{2m}\}, \quad m=1,2,3,\dots \\ y^{(1)} &= e_2 = (0; 1; 0; 0; 0; \dots), \\ y^{(2)} &= e_4 = (0; 0; 0; 1; 0; 0; \dots), \end{aligned}$$

.....

Bunday bazisdan hosil bo‘lgan L qism fazo

$$x = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m} e_{2m} = (0, a_2, 0, a_4, \dots)$$

ko‘rinishdagi vektorlardan iborat, ya’ni bu vektorlarning toq raqamli koordinatalari nolga teng bo‘lib

$$d_m = (x, y^{(m)}) = (x, e_{2m}) = a_{2m}.$$

Endi $x \in L$ vektorlar uchun ($x \in L_2$) bizning xulosamizga asosan

$$(x, x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m}^2$$

ekanligini qayd qilamiz.

Agar $x \in L$, vektor L da yotmasa, u holda α_{2i-1} larning birortasi al-batta noldan farqli bo'lib

$$(x, x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m}^2 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m-1}^2 > \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m}^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m^2$$

bo'ladi.

Demak, $x \in l_2$ dagi x vektor L qism fazoda yotishi uchun

$$(x, x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m^2 < \infty$$

bo‘lishi shartdir.

5-masala. $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in l_2$ vektor uchun $Ax = y$ operator quyi-dagi tenglamalar sistemasini ifodalasin

bunda

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} x_k < \infty, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Qanday shart bajarilganda

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_{ik} x_k| \quad t = 1, 2, \dots$$

qatorlar yaqinlashuvchi bo‘ladi.

Yechish. Masala shartiga ko'ra

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k \leq A \quad (x \in I_2)$$

A o'zgarmas son.

Endi

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}^2 \leq C, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

deb faraz qilsak, u holda Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligiga asosan

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{nk}x_k| \leq \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C^{\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} = (CA)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Demak, agar (9.8) sistemaning koeffisientlaridan tuzilgan

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}^2, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k}^2,$$

qatorlar yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{nk} x_k| < \infty \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

qatorlar yaqinlashuvchi bo‘ladi, shu bilan birga

$$y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots)$$

uchun

$$|y_n| \leq K, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

tengsizlik bajariladi va y vektor t fazoning vektoridan iborat, $y \in t$. Bu yerda m fazo elementlari $x=\{x_k\}$ bo‘lib $|x_k| \leq \alpha$ shartni qanoatlantiradi ($k=1, 2, \dots$), ya’ni m fazo hamma chegaralangan haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketligidan iborat.

§ 9.5. IX bobga doir mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

1. $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ vektorni

$$\varphi(x) = (3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_2 - x_3, 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3)$$

formula bilan almashtirish chiziqli operator ekanligini isbotlang va

$$b_1 = (1; 2; -3),$$

$$b_2 = (-1; 0; 1),$$

$$b_3 = (0; 2; 3)$$

bazisda shu operatorning matritsasini toping.

2. $A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matritsa φ operatorning $a_1 = (-3; 1)$, $a_2 = (1; 1)$ bazisdagi matritsasi, $B_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matritsa esa ψ operatorning $b_1 = (3; -2)$, $b_2 = (1; 2)$ bazisdagi matritsasi bo‘lsin. $\psi \cdot \varphi$ chiziqli operatorning $\{e_1, e_2\}$ bazisdagi matritsasi topilsin.

3. Matrisa ko‘rinishda berilgan chiziqli operatorning maxsus vektori va maxsus sonini toping,

$$A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. Ortogonal bazisni

$$\{y^{(m)}\} = \{e_{2m-1}\} \quad m=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

deb tanlaganda L_2 dagi x vektor L qism fazoda yotadimi?

5. $Ax=y$ ($x \in L_2$) operator cheksiz o‘lchovli fazoda berilib

$$y_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} x_k, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

tenglamalar sistemaini ifodalasın va bunda

$x=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$, $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots)$
bo‘lsa, bu operatorning chiziqli ekanligi tekshirilsin.

§ 9.6. IX bobga doir nazorat savollari va adabiyotlar

1. Cheksiz o'lchovli fazoda bazis deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Chiziqli qobiq deb nimaga aytildi?
3. l_2 fazoni tushuntiring.
4. Ortogonal bazis nima?
5. l_2 fazoda x vektor L qism fazoda yotish sharti nimadan iborat?

Adabiyotlar

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TEST SAVOLLARI

1. Quyida berilgan to‘plamlardan qaysi biri berilgan amallarda guruhni tashkil etadi?

- A) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$
- B) $(\mathbb{Z}_0, +)$
- C) $(\mathbb{Z}, -)$
- D) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)

2. Berilgan guruhnинг ко‘рсатилган элементга тескари элементни топинг: $(Q\sqrt{3}, \cdot)$ ($Q\sqrt{3} = \{a+b\sqrt{3} | a, b \in Q\}$) гурuhnинг $1+\sqrt{3}/2$ элементига:

- A) $2-\sqrt{3}/2$
- B) $4-2\sqrt{3}$
- C) $3-\sqrt{3}$
- D) $\frac{1}{2}-3\sqrt{3}$

3. Quyida berilgan to‘plamlardan qaysi biri berilgan amallarda monoid ташкил этиди, лекин гурух эмас?

- A) $(C \setminus 0, +)$
- B) $(C, +)$
- C) $(Q, +)$
- D) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)

4. Quyida berilgan to‘plamlardan qaysi biri berilgan amallarda yarimguruh ташкил этиди, лекин monoid эмас?

- A) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$
- B) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)
- C) $(5N, \cdot)$
- D) $(C, +)$

5. Quyida berilgan to‘plamlardan qaysi biri berilgan amallarda gruppoид bo‘лади, лекин yarimguruh эмас?

- A) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)
- B) (R, \cdot)
- C) (R_0, \cdot) -манfiymas haqiqiy sonlar to‘plami
- D) (N, \cdot)

6. Evklid fazosining x va y vektorlari ortogonal deyiladi , agar:

- A) $(x, x) = 0$ bo‘lsa

B) $(x, y) > 0$ bo'lsa

C) ular orasidagi burchak 180° bo'lsa

D) $(x, y) = 0$ bo'lsa

7. *L chiziqli fazoning L_1 va L_2 qism fazolari o'chovlari uchun to'g'ri tenglikni ko'rsating:*

A) $\dim(L_1 + L_2) + \dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = \dim L_1$

B) $\dim(L_1 + L_2) + \dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = \dim L_1 + \dim L_2$

C) $\dim(L_1 + L_2) + \dim L_1 - L_2 + \dim(L_1 \cap L_2)$

D) $\dim(L_1 + L_2) = \dim(L_1 + L_2) - \dim L_1 - \dim L_2$

8. *A chiziqli operator deyiladi, agar*

A) $A(x_1 + x_2) = Ax_1 + Ax_2$ va $A(cx) = cAx$ bo'lsa

B) $A(x_1 + x_2) = A(x_1) + A(x_2)$ bo'lsa

C) $A(x_1 x_2) = A(x_1) + A(x_2)$ bo'lsa

D) $A(cx) = CAx$ bo'lsa

9. *O'xshash matritsalar quyidagi xossalardan qaysi biriga ega?*

A) har xil xarakteristik ildizlarga

B) bir xil xarakteristik ildizlarga

C) qo'shma xarakteristik ildizlarga

D) bosh diagonallarida bir xil elementlarga

10. *Chiziqli fazoning noldan farqli x vektori A chiziqli operatorning xos vektori deyiladi, agar*

A) $Ax = -x$ bo'lsa

B) $Ax = \lambda x$ bo'lsa

C) $Ax = x$ bo'lsa

D) $Ax = \lambda + x$ bo'lsa

11. *Evklid fazosida vektorning uzunligi qaysi tenglik bilan aniqlanishini toping:*

A) $|x| = x\sqrt{x}$

B) $|x| = 2(x, x)$

C) $|x| = \sqrt{(x, x)}$

D) $|x| = (x, x)$

12. *Agar vektorlar sistemasi chiziqli erkli bo'lsa, u holda uning ixtiyoriy qism sistemasi:*

A) ortogonal bo'ladi

B) maksimal bo'ladi

C) chiziqli erkli bo'ladi

D) trivial bo'ladi

13. Har qanday chiziqli operator chiziqli bog‘langan vektorlar sistemasini

- A) ortonormal vektorlar sistemasiga o‘tkazadi
- B) chiziqli bog‘lanmagan vektorlar sistemasiga o‘tkazadi
- C) ortogonal vektorlar sistemasiga o‘tkazadi
- D) yana chiziqli bog‘langan vektorlar sistemasiga o‘tkazadi

14. Chiziqli operatorning haqiqiy xos qiymatlari

- A) xarakteristik ko‘phadning koeffitsientlaridan iborat
- B) operator matritsasi xarakteristik ko‘phadining ildizlaridan iborat
- C) operator matritsasining diagonalidagi elementlaridan iborat
- D) operator matritsasining tub sonlaridan iborat

15. Haqiqiy kvadratik formaning normal shakli deb, koefitsientlari quyidagicha bo‘lgan o‘zgaruvchilar kvadratlarining yig‘indisiga aytildi:

- A) $+1$ va -1
- B) -1
- C) toq sonlar
- D) $+1$

16. A - chiziqli operator va $f_i = Ae_i = a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \dots + a_{in}e_n$ bo‘lsin, u holda bu operatorning matritsasining ko‘rinishi

- A) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ bo‘ladi
- B) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} \end{pmatrix}$ bo‘ladi
- C) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ bo‘ladi
- D) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ bo‘ladi

17. Har qanday bazisda chiziqli operatorlar ko‘paytmasining matritsasi

- A) matritsalar yig‘indisiga teng
- B) har doim diagonal matritsaga teng
- C) nol matritsaga teng

D) shu bazisdagi chiziqli opertorlar matritsalarining ko'paytmasiga teng

18. Chiziqli operatorning bitta xos qiymatiga mos keladigan barcha xos vektorlari to'plami

- A) butunlik halqasi tashkil etadi
- B) chiziqli qism fazo tashkil qiladi
- C) multiplikativ guruh tashkil etadi
- D) maydon tashkil etadi

19. Matritsasi $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ga teng bo'lgan chiziqli operatorning xos qiymatlarini toping:

- A) -1; -1
- B) 1; 1
- C) 1; -1
- D) 2; 1

**20. A_1 va A_2 chiziqli operatorlarning ko'paytmasi quyida-
gicha aniqlanadi:**

- A) $(A_1 A_2)x = A_1(A_2x)$
- B) $(A_1 A_2)x = A_2x(A_1x)$
- C) $(A_1 A_2)x = A_1x + A_2x$
- D) $(A_1 A_2)x = A_1x + A_2x$

**21. L chiziqli fazoning har qanday R qism fazosi uchun to'g'ri
munosabatni ko'rsating:**

- A) $\dim L = \dim P$
- B) $\dim P \leq \dim L$
- C) $\dim P > \dim L$
- D) $\dim P < \dim L$

**22. Agar kvadratik forma kanonik shaklga ega bo'lsa, u holda
uning matritsasi**

- A) no'l matritsa bo'ladi
- B) uchburchak shaklda bo'ladi
- C) ortogonal bo'ladi
- D) diagonal shaklda bo'ladi

**23. Haqiqiy kvadratik forma inertsiyasining musbat indeksi
deb**

- A) uning normal shaklidagi manfiy kvadratlar soniga aytildi
- B) uning musbat koeffitsientlariga aytildi
- C) uning normal shaklidagi musbat kvadratlar soniga aytildi

D) uning o'zaro tub koeffitsientlariga aytildi

24. p o'zgaruvchili kvadratik forma musbat aniqlangan bo'la-di, agar

A) uning barcha koeffitsientlari manfiy bo'lsa

B) uning barcha koeffitsientlari musbat bo'lsa

C) uning matritsasining determinanti musbat bo'lsa

D) u p ta musbat kvadratlarning yig'indisidan iborat normal shaklga ega bo'lsa

25. Kompleks sonlar maydoni ustida quyidagi kvadratik formalaridan qaysilari ekvivalent bo'ladi:

$$f_1 = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 7x_1x_2; \quad f_2 = 2x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 4,5x_2^2; \quad f_3 = x_1^2 - 11x_2^2 + 5x_1x_2?$$

A) f_1 ea f_3

B) f_1, f_2 ea f_3

C) f_1 ea f_2

D) f_2 ea f_3

26. $x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2$ kvadratik formaning signaturasini toping:

A) 3

B) 0

C) 1

D) 5

27. Agar kvadratik formaga xosmas chiziqli almashtirishni qo'llansa, u holda uning rangi

A) kamaymaydi

B) o'zgarmaydi

C) kamayadi

D) oshmaydi

28. Juft-jufti bilan ortogonal bo'lgan nolmas vektorlar

A) proporsional bo'ladi

B) maksimal sistema bo'ladi

C) chiziqli erkli bo'ladi

D) trivial sistemani tashkil etadi

29. Agar A - kvadratik formaning matritsasi, $X = o'zgaruvchilar ustuni dan iborat bo'lsa, kvadratik formaning matritsaviy shakli quyidagicha bo'ladi:$

A) $f = X^T AX$

B) $f = X^{-1}AX$

C) $f = X^T A X^T$

D) $f = XAX^{-1}$

30. Agar rangi r ga teng bo‘lgan p o‘zgaruvchili kvadratik formaning normal shakli $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_k^2 - z_{k+1}^2 - \dots - z_r^2$ bo‘lsa, u holda

- A) $0 \leq k \leq r, t = r$
- B) $0 \leq k \leq n, t = n - r$
- C) $0 \leq k \leq n, t = n$
- D) $0 \leq k \leq r, t < r$

31. Haqiqiy kvadratik formaning signaturasi deb,

A) uning inersiyasining musbat indekslari soni bilan va manfiy indekslari sonining ayirmasiga aytildi

- B) har xil o‘zgaruvchilari ko‘paytmalarining soniga aytildi
- C) musbat va manfiy koeffitsientlarining ayirmasiga aytildi
- D) tub koeffitsientlari soniga aytildi

32. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ matritsaning xos qiyatlaridan biri quyidagiga

teng:

- A) 1
- B) -3
- C) 2
- D) 4

33. Agar rangi r ga teng bo‘lgan n o‘zgaruvchili kvadratik formaning normal shakli $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_k^2 - z_{k+1}^2 - \dots - z_r^2$ bo‘lsa, uning manfiy indeksini aniqlang:

- A) k
- B) $k + r$
- C) $r - k$
- D) $n - k$

34. $(-5, \sqrt{2}, 3)$ vektorning uzunligini toping:

- A) 1
- B) 36
- C) 6
- D) 3

35. Quyidagi vektorlardan qaysilari o‘zaro ortogonal:

$$a_1 = (1, 1, 1, -2); \quad a_2 = (1, 2, 3, 3), \quad a_3 = (1, -2, 2, -3)?$$

- A) $a_2 \neq a_3$
- B) $a_1 \neq a_2$
- C) ortogonallari yo‘q
- D) hammasi juft-juft bilan ortogonal

36. $f = x_1^2 - 4x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2$ kvadratik formaning manfiy indeksini toping:

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 0
- D) -1

37. Chiziqli operator e_1, e_2, e_3 bazisda $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matritsaga ega.

Uning $e_1 + e_2, e_2, e_3$ bazisdagi matritsasini toping:

A) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

B) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

C) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

D) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

38. $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matritsaning xos qiymatlarini toping:

- A) 1; 1
- B) 1;-1
- C) 1; 0
- D) -1; 0

39. Uchlari A(2; 4; 2; 4; 2), B(6; 4; 4; 4; 6), C(5; 7; 5; 7; 2) nuqtalarda bo'lgan ABC uchburchakning AC tomonining uzunligini va ichki C burchakning qiymatini toping:

- A) $|AC| = 6, C = 60^\circ$
- B) $|AC| = 3, C = 30^\circ$
- C) $|AC| = 36, C = 90^\circ$
- D) $|AC| = 1, A = 90^\circ$

40. Quyidagi almamashtirishlardan qaysisi chiziqli bo‘ladi?

- A) $AX = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3; x_3 + 2; x_2)$
B) $AX = (x_1^2 + 1; x_2; x_3)$
C) $AX = (x_3 + x_2; x_1 - x_2; x_3)$
D) $AX = (x_1^2 - 1; x_3; x_1)$

41. $f = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3$ kvadartik formaning ikkinchi koeffitsientining kvadrati hosil bo‘lishi uchun qanday almashtirishni bajarish kerak?

- A) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = i\sqrt{2} y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$
B) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$
C) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_3 + y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$
D) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$

42. $a_1 = (1,0,0)$, $a_2 = (2,1,1)$, $a_3 = (1,1,1)$ vektorlarga tortilgan qism fazoining biror bazisini toping:

- A) a_1, a_2, a_3
B) a_2
C) a_3
D) a_1

43. $e_1 = (1,1,-1)$, $e_2 = (-1,0,1)$, $e_3 = (0,1,1)$ vektorlar Evklid fazosining bazisi bo‘lsa, u holda bu bazisning Gram matritsasining ko‘rinishini toping:

- A) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
B) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
C) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$D) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

44. Mos ravishda $a_1 = (1, 2, 0, 1)$, $a_2 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$ va $b_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0)$, $b_2 = (1, 3, 0, 1)$ vektlarga tortilgan L_1 va L_2 qism fazolar kesishmasi $L_1 \cap L_2$ ning o'lcovini toping:

- A) 1
- B) -1
- C) 4
- D) 2

45. Agar R – ortogonal matritsa bo'lsa, $PP^T = E$ shart quyidagilardan qaysiga teng kuchli?

- A) $P^T = P^{-1}$
- B) $P = P^T$
- C) R – ning satrlari o'zaro ortogonal;
- D) R – ning satrlari musbat;

46. Q matritsa unitar matritsa deyiladi, agar:

- A) $Q^*Q^{-1} = E$ bo'lsa
- B) $Q^* = Q$, bo'lsa
- C) $QQ^{-1} = Q$ bo'lsa
- D) $QQ^* = E$ bo'lsa

47. Har qanday haqiqiy kvadratik formani quyidagi almashtirishlarning qaysi biri bilan kanonik shaklga keltirish mumkin?

- A) xos
- B) ortogonal
- C) simmetrik
- D) skalar

48. Qism fazolarning $P+Q$ yig'indisi to'g'ri yig'indi bo'lishi uchun qaysi shartning bajarilishi zarur va etarlidir?

- A) $P+Q = P$
- B) $P \cap Q = \{0\}$
- C) $P \wedge Q = Q$
- D) $P+Q = Q$

49. Ortogonal matritsaning satr va ustunlari uchun qanday shart o'rinnli?

- A) satrlari mos ustunlariga ortogonal
- B) ular kompleks bo'lishi kerak

- C) nolmas bo‘lishi kerak
- D) butun

50. Simmetrik matritsaning barcha xos qiymatlari qanday bo‘ladi?

- A) teng bo‘ladi
- B) manfiy bo‘ladi
- C) haqiqiy bo‘ladi
- D) musbat bo‘ladi

51. Matritsaning izi deb nimaga aytildi?

- A) Bosh diagonal elementlarining yig‘indisiga
- B) Yordamchi diagonal elementlarining yig‘indisiga
- C) Barcha elementlarining yig‘indisiga
- D) Musbat elementlarining yig‘indisiga

52. Haqiqiy matritsa ortogonal bo‘lishi uchun qanday shart bajarilishi kerak?

- A) teskari matritsa transponirlangan matritsaga teng bo‘lmasligi kerak
- B) teskari matritsa transponirlangan matritsaga teng bo‘lishi kerak
- C) satrlari juft-jufti bilan ortogonal bo‘lishi kerak
- D) ustunlari juft-jufti bilan ortogonal bo‘lishi kerak

53. Ikkita haqiqiy satrlar ortogonal deyiladi, agar...

- A) mos komponentalar ko‘paytmasining yig‘inidisi musbat bo‘lishi kerak
- B) mos komponentalar ko‘paytmasining yig‘inidisi nolga teng bo‘lishi kerak
- C) mos komponentalar ko‘paytmasining yig‘inidisi manfiy bo‘lishi kerak
- D) mos komponentalar ko‘paytmasining yig‘inidisi birga teng bo‘lishi kerak

54. Chiziqli fazonining bazisi deb qanday sistemaga aytildi?

- A) shu fazoning maksimal miqdordagi chiziqli bog‘lanmagan vektorlar sistemasiga
- B) har qanday chiziqli erkli vektorlar sistemasiga
- C) har qanday vektorlar sistemasiga
- D) maksimal chiziqli vektorlar sistemasiga

Test javoblari

1-A	11-C	21-D	31-A	41-B	51-A
2-B	12-C	22-D	32-D	42-A	52-B
3-D	13-D	23-C	33-C	43-C	53-B
4-C	14-B	24-D	34-C	44-D	54-A
5-C	15-A	25-A	35-B	45-A	
6-D	16-A	26-B	36-A	46-D	
7-B	17-D	27-B	37-D	47-B	
8-A	18-B	28-C	38-B	48-B	
9-B	19-C	29-A	39-A	49-A	
10-B	20-A	30-A	40-C	50-C	

IZOHLAR (GLOSSARIY)

$x \in A$ - x element A to‘plamga tegishli yoki qarashli.

$A \oplus B$ - A va B to‘plamlarning to‘g’ri yig’indisi.

$\dim R$ – R fazoning o‘lchovi, dimision – o‘lchov.

R_n – n o‘lchobli chiziqli fazo.

$A \cup B$ - A va B to‘plamlarning birlashmasi.

$A \setminus B$ - A to‘plamdan B to‘plamning ayirmasi.

$A \cap B$ - A va B to‘plamlarning kesishmasi.

$A \subset B$ - A to‘plam b to‘plamning qism to‘plami.

\emptyset – bo‘sh to‘plam.

$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$ (!-faktorial)

Rang A – A matritsaning rangi.

$\det A$ – A matritsaning determinanti.

Evklid – eramizdan avval (taxminan 356-300 yillar) yashagan grek olimi.

$(x, y) = x$ va y vektorlarning skalyar ko‘paytmasi.

$|x| = \|x\|$ - x vektorning uzunligi (normasi).

$|AB|$ - A va B nuqtalar orasidagi masofa (AB – kesma uzunligi).

$\pi \rho \alpha x - a$ vektorning OX o‘qdagi proeksiyasi.

C – kompleks sonlar fazosi.

A^{-1} matritsa (yoki operator) A matritsaga (operatoriga) teskari matritsa (operator).

Θ – nol vektor.

r_A – A operatorning (almashtirishning) o‘lchovi.

$\ker A$ – A operatorning yadrosi.

$|\mathcal{A}| = \det A$ – A matritsaning determinanti.

A^* - A operatoroga qo‘shma operator.

\bar{a} - a kompleks sonning qo‘shmasi.

Ermit Sh. – fransuz matematigi (1822-1901).

$|\lambda|$ - λ kompleks sonning moduli.

Lagranj J.L. – fransuz matematigi (1736-1813).

$T: x \rightarrow y$ – T operator x vektorni y vektorga akslantiradi.

$A \sim B$ – A va B to‘plamlar ekvivalent.

$A \rightarrow B$ – A xossaladan B xossa kelib chiqadi.

Jordan K. – fransuz matematigi (1838-1922).

aTb – a va b elementlarda T amal bajarildi.

$a \circ b$ - a va b elementlarda \circ amal bajarildi.

\circ, \otimes, \oplus - binar amallar.

$i \rightarrow k \rightarrow s$ – i element k elementga, k element s elementga akslanadi.

\mathcal{Z}_C^* - Z guruhning C qism guruh bo'yicha yoyilmasi.

$\varphi_i(x) \leftrightarrow a_k$ - $\varphi_i(x)$ va a_k elementlar o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikda qaraladi.

\forall - umumiylilik kvantori.

$\forall x$ – barcha x elementlar uchun.

Koshi O. (1789-1857) fransuz matematigi.

Bunyakovskiy (1804-1889) rus matematigi.

* – testdagi shu javob to'g'ri.

N – natural sonlar to'plami.

Z – butun sonlar to'plami.

Q – ratsional sonlar to'plami.

R – haqiqiy sonlar to'plami.

Gamilton U. – ingliz matematigi (1809-1865).

Keli A. – ingliz matematigi (1821-1895).

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