



TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASI UCHUN NYUTON METODI.

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Anotatsiya : Mazkur maqolada noaniq va murakkab tenglamalar sistemalarini yechish muammosi hamda ularni sonli usullar orqali yechish yo'llari ko'rib chiqilgan. Jumladan, Nyuton metodi asosiy e'tiborga olingan bo'lib, uning matematik asoslari, algoritmik tuzilishi va amaliy qo'llanish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Metodning tez konvergentligi, aniqligi va algoritmik soddaligi uni zamonaviy hisoblash matematikasida muhim o'rin egallashiga sabab bo'ladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, Nyuton metodining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari tahlil qilinib, uning samarali ishlashi uchun zarur bo'lgan shartlar ko'rsatilgan. Misollar orqali usulning amaliy jihatlari yoritilib, sonli hisoblashda tutgan o'rni asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yakobi matritsasi, vektor funksiya, Teylor qator, Gorner sxemasi, Nyuton usuli, determinant.

Annotation : This article explores the problem of solving nonlinear systems of equations and the application of numerical methods for finding approximate solutions. Special attention is given to the Newton method, including its mathematical foundation, algorithmic structure, and practical applications. The method's rapid convergence, high accuracy, and algorithmic simplicity make it a key tool in modern computational mathematics. The article also analyzes the advantages and limitations of the method and outlines the necessary conditions for its effective implementation. Practical examples are provided to demonstrate the application and significance of the method in solving nonlinear systems.

Key words: Jacobi matrix, vector function, Taylor series, Gorner scheme, Newton's method, determinant.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается задача решения нелинейных систем уравнений и применение численных методов для нахождения приближённых решений. Особое внимание уделено методу Ньютона, включая его математические основы, алгоритмическую структуру и практическое применение. Быстрая сходимость, высокая точность и





(2)

$$\bar{X}^{(1)} = \bar{X}^{(0)} + \mathcal{E}^{(0)} = (X_1^{(0)} + \mathcal{E}_1^{(0)}, \dots, X_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{E}_n^{(0)}).$$

Qulaylik uchun Yakobi matritsani kiritamiz:

(3)

$$\overline{f_x}(\overline{x}^{(0)})\overline{\mathcal{E}}^{(0)} = -\overline{f}(\overline{x}^{(0)}).$$
$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)} = -\overline{f}_x^{-1}(\overline{x}^{(0)}) \overline{f}(\overline{x}^{(0)})$$
$$\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{X}^{(0)} = -\bar{f}_v^{-1}(\bar{X}^{(0)}) \bar{f}(\bar{X}^{(0)}).$$
$$\bar{x}^{-(k+1)} = \bar{x}^{-(k)} - \bar{f}_x^{-1}(\bar{x}^{-(k)}) \bar{f}(\bar{x}^{-(k)}) \quad (4)$$


tenglikni topamiz. Bu $\bar{x}^{(k)}$ ketma ket yaqinlashishlarni topish uchun Nyuton qoidasidir. Bu qoidaning amalga oshishi uchun $\bar{x}^{(k)} (k=0,1,2,...)$ lar $\bar{f}(\bar{x})$ ning aniqlanish sohasida yotishi va $\bar{f}_x(\bar{x}^{(k)})$ matritsalar maxsusmas bo'lishi kerak.

Biz hozir L.V.Kantarovichning $|z_k - \zeta| < q^{2^k-1} |z_0 - \zeta|$. Nyuton jarayonining yaqinlashishi haqidagi teoremasini isbotsiz keltiramiz.

Teorema. Agar $\bar{f}(\bar{x})$ vektor- funksiya va dastlabki yaqinlashish vektori $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa:

1) $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ nuqtada $\bar{f}_x(\bar{x}^{(0)})$ Yakobi matritsasining determinanti $\Delta = \Delta(\bar{f}_x(\bar{x}^{(0)})(\bar{x}^{(0)}))$ noldan farqli va $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_k}$ elementning algebraik to'ldiruvchisi Δ_{jk} bo'lib va

$$\frac{1}{|\Delta|} \sum_{j=1}^n |\Delta_{jk}| \leq B \quad (k = \overline{1, n});$$

baho o'rinli bo'lsa;

$$2) \left| f_i(\bar{x}^{(0)}) \right| \leq \eta \quad (i = \overline{1, n});$$

3) $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ ning

$$\left| x_i - x_i^{(0)} \right| \leq 2B\eta \quad (i = \overline{1, n});$$

atrofidagi nuqtalar uchun

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 f_i(x)}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \right| \leq L \quad (i = \overline{1, n});$$

tengsizliklar bajarilsa;

4) B, η, L miqdorlar

$$h = B^2 \eta L \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ nuqtaning

$$\left| x_i - x_i^{(0)} \right| \leq \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2h}}{h} B\eta \quad (i = \overline{1, n});$$

atrofida (1) Sistema yagona $\bar{\xi} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, ..., \xi_n)$ yechimga ega bo'lib, (4) bilan aniqlangan $\bar{x}^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, ..., x_n^{(k)})$ Nyuton ketma- ketligi yaqinlashadi va shu bilan birga, yaqinlashish tezligi

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| x_i^{(k)} - \xi_i \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} (2h)^{2^k-1} B\eta$$

tengsizlik bilan baholanadi. Shunga o'xshash teoremani Nyutonning modifikatsiyalangan metodi uchun ta'riflash va isbot qilish mumkin. Shuni ham ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, (2) sistemadatenglamalar soni ikkita bo'lganda bu sistemani determinantlar yordamida yechish kerak. Tenglamalarning soni ikkitadan ko'p bo'lsa, bunday sistemalarni keyingi bobda keltiriladigan metodlarning birortasi bilan yechish ma'quldur. Agar bizga ikkita

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) = 0, \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda (4) qoida quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \left(\frac{g_y f - f_y g}{f_x g_y - f_y g_x} \right) \Big|_{x=x_k, y=y_k} \\ (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$y_{k+1} = y_k - \left(\frac{f_y g - g_y f}{f_x g_y - f_y g_x} \right) \Big|_{x=x_k, y=y_k}$$

Misol:

Berilgan:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 31g x_1 - x_2^2 = 0 \\ 2x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 - 5x_1 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Yakobi matritsasi

$$W(X) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} + 1 & -2x_2 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 5 & -x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Datlabki baholash

$$X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3,4 \\ 2,2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1) \quad W(X(0)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1,882 & -4,4 \\ 6,4 & -3,4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta = 21,761$$

$$2) \quad W^{-1}(X(0)) = \begin{bmatrix} -0,156 & 0,202 \\ -0,294 & 0,086 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) \quad F(X(0)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0,154 \\ -0,36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 3,4 \\ 2,2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -0,156 & 0,202 \\ -0,294 & 0,086 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,154 \\ -0,36 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3,4 \\ 2,2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -0,097 \\ -0,076 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3,497 \\ 2,276 \end{bmatrix}$$

va hokazo

Takrorlash natijalarini jadvalga umumlashtiramiz.

$\max(|\Delta x_1|, |\Delta x_2|) \leq \varepsilon$ aniqlikda hisoblashni to'xtatamiz.

0	3.4	0.097	2.2	0.076
1	3.497		2.276	

Misol:

$P(x)$ Ko'phadni $(x-a)$ ga bo'lganligida (bu Gorner sxemasi orqali amalga oshiriladi) quyidagi shartlar bajarilsin:

$$b_0 = a_0 > 0, b_i > 0 \quad (i = \overline{1, n})$$

Talab qilinadi: $P(x)$ ning barcha ildizlari α dan kichik ekanligini ko'rsating.

-Teoremaning mazmuni: Agar $P(x)$ ko'phadni $x - \alpha$ ga bo'lganda Gorner sxemasidagi barcha koefitsientlar musbat bo'lsa, u holda:

- Ko'phadning barcha haqiqiy ildizlari α dan kichik bo'ladi.

Bu- Shturm yoki Rouce-Descartes teoremlarining xos shaklidir.

Gorner sxemasi haqida aytaylik:

$$P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \quad P(\alpha) > 0 \text{ ni hisoblashda:}$$

$$b_0 = a_0$$

$$b_1 = b_0\alpha + a_1$$

$$b_2 = b_1\alpha + a_2$$

...

$$b_n = b_{n-1}\alpha + a_n$$

Shart: Hamma $b_i > 0$ bo'lsin

Isboti: Faraz qilaylik, $P(x)$ ning hech bo'lmaganda bitta ildizi bo'lsin, $\varepsilon \geq \alpha$ bo'lsin,

Lekin $x = \alpha$ nuqtasida Gorener sxemasi orqali har bir oraliq qiymat $b_i > 0$ bo'lmoqda. Bu esa shuni anglatadiki: $P(\alpha) > 0$, Bundan tashqari, ko'phadning qiymati va hosilalari hasm musbat bo'lishi mumkin.

Bu esa shuni ko'rsatadi: $x = \alpha$ va undan kata nuqtalarda ko'phad 0 bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun, barcha ildizlar α dan kichik bo'lishi kerak.

$$\text{Aytaylik : } P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

Bu ko'phadning ildizlari aslida $x=1$ bo'yicha uch karrali ildizga ega(ya'ni) $(x-1)^3$

Tekshirib ko'ramiz, masalan $\alpha = 2$ deb olaylik va Gorner sxemasi qilamiz:

$$\alpha_0 = 1, \alpha_1 = -3, \alpha_2 = 3, \alpha_3 = -1$$

$$\alpha = 2$$

Hisoblaymiz:


$$b_0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = b_0\alpha + a_1 = 1 \cdot 2 + (-3) = -1 \quad \text{-Bu manfiy, demak bu } \alpha = 1 \text{ qiymati mos emas.}$$

Endi $\alpha = 0.5$ deb olaylik:

$$b_0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = 1 \cdot 1 + (-3) = -2 \quad \text{- hamon manfiy}$$

Faqat $\alpha = 1$ da:

$$b_0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = 1 \cdot 1 + (-3) = -2 \quad \text{-Bu ham manfiy. Shunday qilib, Bu ko'phadda}$$

Gorner sxemasi orqali barcha $b_i > 0$ bo'ladigan α yo'q, bu esa uning ildizi α dan kichik emasligini bildiradi. Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak agar $\alpha > 0$ topilib, Gorner sxemasida barcha $b_i > 0$ bo'lsa, demak:

$P(x)$ ning barcha ildizlari dan α kichik.

Xulosa

Tenglamalar sistemasini yechishda Nyuton usuli — yuqori aniqlikka ega, tez konvergent hisoblash usuli sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Bu usul iteratsion jarayon orqali har bir qadamda yechimga yaqinlashib boradi va, ayniqsa, boshlang'ich nuqta yetarlicha aniq tanlanganda, tezda natijaga erishiladi. Metod asosida funksiyaning Taylor qatoridan foydalanish yotadi va har bir iteratsiyada Jakobi matritsasining hisoblanishi talab etiladi. Bu esa Nyuton usulini kuchli va noaniqlikni kamaytiruvchi vosita sifatida tavsiflaydi. Shu bilan birga, usulning konvergensiyasi har doim ham kafolatlanmaganligi sababli, boshlang'ich taxmin va funksiyaning xossalari alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur bo'ladi. Umuman olganda, Nyuton metodi — murakkab va noaniq tenglamalar sistemasining sonli yechimini topishda samarali, matematik asoslangan va amaliy jihatdan qulay yechimlardan biri bo'lib, ilmiy va texnik sohalarda keng tatbiq etiladi.

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