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NDKTU akademik litseyi o'qituvchilari

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada sonining n – darajali arifmetik ildizi, ildiz belgisining kelib chiqishi, allomalarimizning ildiz belgisi borasidagi fikrlari, taqribiy hisoblashlar;

Kalit so'zlar: daraja, ildiz, jadhira, jim, surd, asamm, surdus, taqribiy, hisob, irratsional;

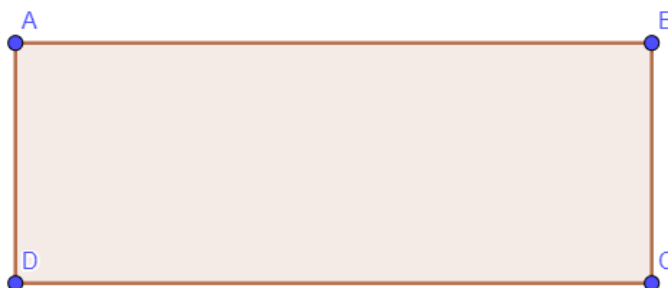
→ x sonining n – darajali arifmetik ildizi – n – darajasi x ga teng bo'lgan har qanday son r ga aytiladi, ya'ni $r^n = x$. Bu yerda n ildizning darajasidir.

→ Ildiz belgisining ($\sqrt[n]{x}$) kelib chiqishi noma'lum. Ba'zi manbalarga ko'ra, bu belgini arab matematiklari ishlatishgan. Afsonga ko'ra bu belgi arabcha „جذر“ (*jadhira* – „ildiz“) so'zining birinchi harfi bo'lmish „ج“ (*jim*) harfidan olingan.

→ Inglizchada ishlatiladigan „surd“ (irratsional son) atamasi Al Xorazmiyga borib taqaladi. U ratsional sonlarni *eshitsa bo'ladigan*, irratsional sonlarni bo'lsa *eshitsa bo'lmaydigan* deb atagan. Bu arab tilidagi irratsional son uchun ishlatilgan „أصم“ (*asamm* – „kar“ yoki „soqov“) so'zining lotinchaga „surdus“ („kar“ yoki „soqov“) deb tarjima qilinishiga olib kelgan. Gerard of Cremona (taxminan 1150), Fibonacci (1202) va keyin Robert Recorde (1551) barchasi yechilmaydigan irratsional ildizlarni „surdus“ deb atagan.

→ Tomonlari a va b ga teng to'g'ri to'rtburchak yuzasiga teng kavadrat tomonini topish. [bu usul bilan $x = \sqrt{ab}$ ni taqribiy hisoblash mumkin, yasash ishlari sirkul va chizg'ich yordamida amalga oshiriladi]

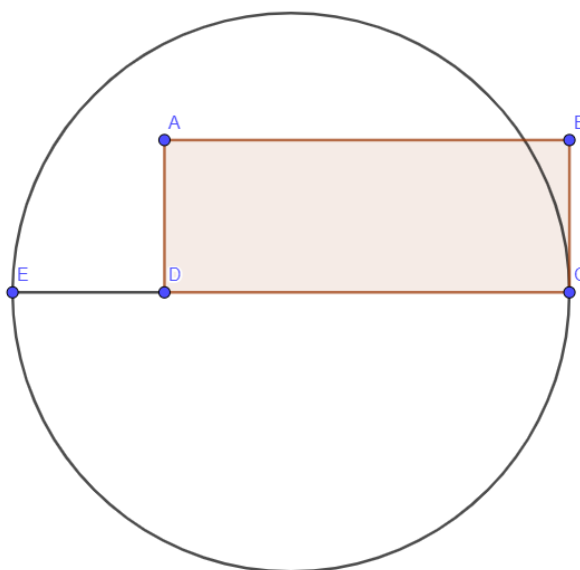
1) ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchak yasab olamiz:



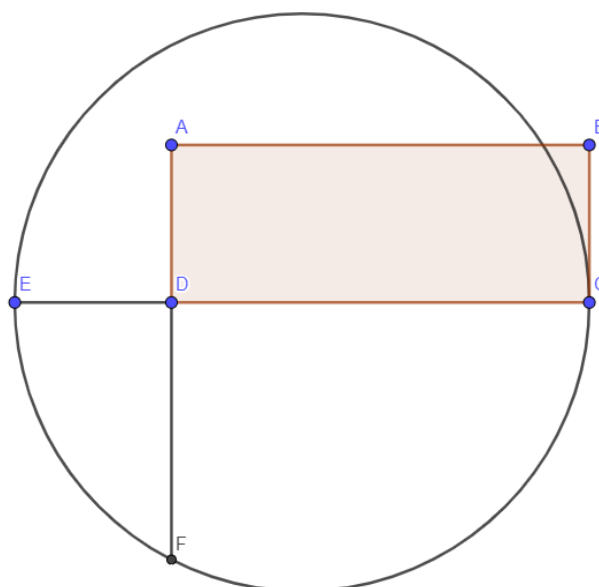
2) CD kesmaning davomida $DE = DA$ kesma yasaymiz:



3) Diametri EC bo'lgan aylana chizamiz:



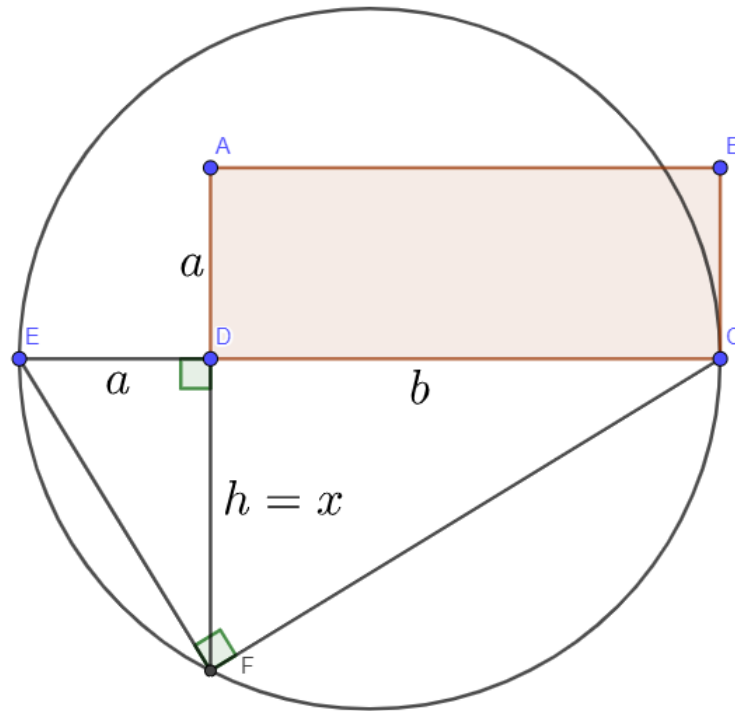
4) AD kesmani aylana bilan kesishguncha davom ettiramiz:



Biz izlagan kesma $x=DF$ bo'ladi.

Isboti: EFC - to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdir, bu yerda EC – gipotenuza, EF – katet, FC – katet, FD – gipotenuzaga tushirilgan balandlik, ED va DC uzunliklari mos ravishda a va b ga teng proyeksiyalar.

Masala shartiga ko'ra $x^2 = ab \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{ab}$ bo'lishi kerak.



To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakka ko'ra $h = \sqrt{ab}$ demak izlanyotgan kesma uchburchak balandligiga teng. (yasashga doir ko'plab masalalar "Geometrik yasash metodlari" R.K.Otajonov kitobida)

→ Kvadrat ildizni taqribiy hisoblash:

$$1) \sqrt{x} = 1 + \frac{x-1}{2 + \frac{x-1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{5}{12} = 1,41(6)$$

Natija aniqligi uchun ko'proq amallar bajarish kerak!

$$2) \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a^n + b} = a + \frac{b}{n \cdot a^{n-1}} \text{ [bu yerda } (a - \sqrt[n]{x}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ va } b = x - a^n]$$

$$\sqrt{37} = 6 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 6} = 6,08(3)$$

$$3) \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a^n + b} = a + \frac{b}{n \cdot a^{n-1}} - \frac{(n-1) \cdot b^2}{2n^2 \cdot a^{2n-1}} \dots \text{ [bu yerda } (a - \sqrt[n]{x}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ va } b = x - a^n]$$

$$\sqrt{37} = 6 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 6} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6^3} = 6,08275463 \dots$$

Natija aniqligi uchun ko'proq amallar bajarish kerak!

$$4) \sqrt[n]{x} \approx \sqrt[n]{t} + \frac{x-t}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{t^{n-1}}}$$

$$t_1 = (1,4)^2 = 1,96; \sqrt{2} \approx 1,4 + \frac{2-1,96}{2 \cdot 1,4} = 1,41428571 \dots$$

$$t_2 = (1,41)^2 = 1,9881; \sqrt{2} \approx 1,41 + \frac{2-1,9881}{2 \cdot 1,41} = 1,414219860 \dots$$

$$t_3 = (1,414)^2 = 1,999396; \sqrt{2} \approx 1,414 + \frac{2 - 1,999396}{2 \cdot 1,414} = 1,41421358 \dots$$

∴

$$5) \sqrt{A \pm \sqrt{B}} = x \pm \sqrt{y}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{A + \sqrt{A^2 - B}}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\frac{A - \sqrt{A^2 - B}}{2}}$$

$$6) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{x - y} \text{ [maxrajni irratsionallikdan qutqarish uchun surat va maxrajni}$$

$\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$ ga ko'paytirish kerak, ya'ni $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$ ning qo'shmasiga]

$$7) \frac{c}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} = a\sqrt{x} + b\sqrt{y}$$

$$c = ax + by + (a + b)\sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ a + b = 0 \end{cases} \text{ [ayniyat usuli]}$$

$$a = \frac{c}{x - y}; b = \frac{c}{y - x}$$

$$8) \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{xy} + \sqrt[3]{y^2}}{x + y} \text{ [maxrajni irratsionallikdan qutqarish uchun surat va}$$

maxrajni $\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{xy} + \sqrt[3]{y^2}$ ga ko'paytirish kerak, ya'ni $\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}$ ning qo'shmasiga]

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