

**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRISH  
INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI  
VOLUME-2, ISSUE-5  
ALGEBRAIK KO'PHADLAR UCHUN LOBACHEVSKIY USULI  
TENGLAMALARNI TAQRIBIY ILDIZLARINI ANIQLASHDA  
DASTURLASH TILLARIDAN FOYDALANISH**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada algebraik tenglamalarning taqribiy ildizlarini aniqlashda qo'llaniladigan **Lobachevskiy usulining** mohiyati va amaliy qo'llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy e'tibor bu usulning algoritmini ishlab chiqish va uni zamonaviy dasturlash tillari, xususan **Python, C++ yoki MATLAB** asosida dasturlash orqali kompyuterda real masalalarga qo'llash imkoniyatlariga qaratilgan. Ish davomida turli darajadagi ko'phadlar uchun tajriba o'tkazilib, natijalar grafik tarzda aks ettiriladi. Shuningdek, Lobachevskiy usulining aniqlik darajasi, konvergenksiya shartlari va boshqa sonli metodlar bilan taqqoslanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari talabalar, dasturchilar va matematik modelchilar uchun algebraik tenglamalarni samarali yechishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

**Abstract**

This scientific article analyzes the essence and practical application of the Lobachevsky method used to determine the approximate roots of algebraic equations. The main attention is paid to the development of an algorithm for this method and its application to real problems on a computer using modern programming languages, in particular, Python, C++ or MATLAB. During the work, experiments are conducted for polynomials of different degrees, and the results are displayed graphically. Also, the accuracy of the Lobachevsky method, convergence conditions, and comparison with other numerical methods are discussed. The results of the research can be useful for students, programmers, and mathematical modelers in effectively solving algebraic equations.

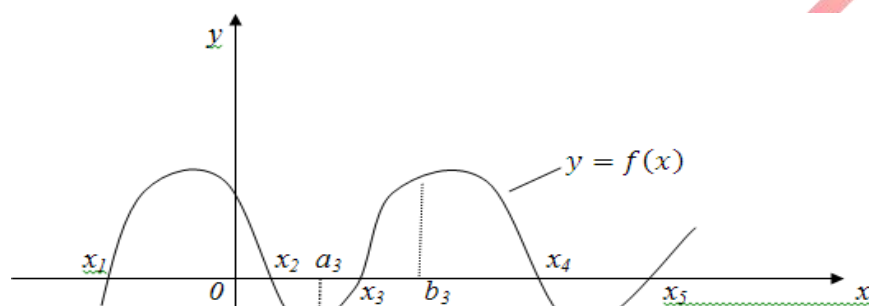
**Аннотация**

В данной научной статье анализируется сущность и практическое применение метода Лобачевского, который используется для определения приближенных корней алгебраических уравнений. Основное внимание уделяется разработке алгоритма для этого метода и его применению к решению

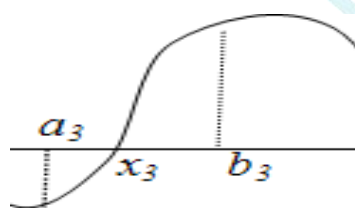
## FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI VOLUME-2, ISSUE-5

реальных задач на компьютере посредством программирования на современных языках программирования, в частности Python, C++ или MATLAB. В ходе работы проводятся эксперименты для полиномов разных степеней, а результаты отображаются графически. Обсуждаются также уровень точности, условия сходимости и сравнение метода Лобачевского с другими численными методами. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны студентам, программистам и специалистам по математическому моделированию для эффективного решения алгебраических уравнений.

Tenglamaning ildizi mavjudligi sharti, agar biror  $[a,b]$  oraliqda  $y = f(x)$  funksiya uzluksiz bo'lib,  $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$  bo'lsa, shu oraliqda  $f(x)=0$  tenglamaning kamida bitta ildizi mavjud bo'ladi.



Agar biror  $[a,b]$  oraliqda  $y=f(x)$  funksiya uzluksiz bo'lib, birinchi tartibli uzluksiz xosilaga ega bo'lsa va  $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ ,  $f'(x)$  ( $[a,b]$  da ishorasi o'zgarmasa) shartlar bajarilsa,  $f(x)=0$  tenglama shu oraliqda yagona xaqiqiy ildizga ega bo'ladi.



Lobachevskiy usuli boyicha  $P_n(x)=0$  tenglamaning taqribiy ildizlarini topish:

Bizga quyidagi tenglama berilgan

$$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = 0 \quad \text{Va}$$

Bu

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tenglamanning  $n$  ta ildizi mavjud bo'lsa. Unung taqribiy ildizlarini **Lobachevskiy usuli** bo'yicha quyidagi **algoritm** bilan topish mumkin:

1) Quyidagi ifoda yordamida uning koeffitsentlarini hisoblash formulasini

$$a_k^{(s)} = (-1)^k \left( \left( a_k^{(s-1)} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i 2 a_{k-i}^{(s-1)} a_{k+i}^{(s-1)} \right) \text{aniqlash:}$$

*(S – usul qadami, k = 0,1,2, ..., n.)*

Odatda, yuqoridagi ifodadan  $a_k^{(s)}$  larni hisoblash formulasi quyidagi ko'rinishda davom etadi:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0^{(s)} &= \left( a_0^{(s-1)} \right)^2 \\ a_1^{(s)} &= - \left( a_1^{(s-1)} \right)^2 + 2 a_0^{(s-1)} a_2^{(s-1)}; \\ a_2^{(s)} &= \left( a_2^{(s-1)} \right)^2 - 2 a_1^{(s-1)} a_3^{(s-1)} + 2 a_0^{(s-1)} 2 a_4^{(s-1)}; \\ a_n^{(s)} &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

2) Har doim  $S$  qadam 1 raqamidan boshlanadi. 0-qadamda ( $S=0$  bo'lganda  $a_k^{(0)}$  lar sifatida berilgan tenglamaning koeffitsentlarini o'zini olamiz:

$$a_k^{(0)} = a_k \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

3)  $S$  ning keyingi qadami uchun yuqorida aniqlangan  $a_k^{(s)}$  larni hisoblash formulasi yordamida lardan foydalanib, ularning qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz.

4) Topilgan yangi koeffitsentlardan foydalanib, tenglamaning ildizlarini topishda ishlatiladigan quyidagi umumiy formula yordamida

$$a_k^{(s)} = \sqrt[2^s]{-a_k^{(s)} / a_{k-1}^{(s)}}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

unung taqribiy ildizlarini

topamiz;

1) Shu zaylda 3 va 4-bandlarni bir necha bor takroran bajarib, taqribiy ildizlarning yaqinlashish dinamikasini ko'ramiz.

2) nihoyat, topilgan natijalarni tahlil qilib, tenglamaning taqribiy ildizlarini aniqlaymiz. Ko'phadlarni aniqlashda dastur kodidan foydalanish.

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```
#include<iostrea
m>
#include<math.h
> using
namespace std;
double a[101][101],x[101][101];
double f(int s,int k){
    float s1=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=k;i++)s1+=pow(-1,i)*2.0+a[s-1][k-i]*a[s-1][k+i]; //
    koefitsiyentlar yig'indisini hisoblab olish
    return s1;
}
int
main(){
float n;
    cin>>" TALABANING TARTIB RAQAMI ">>n;
    a[0][0]=n*3.2; //
    koefitsiyentlarni hisoblash
    a[0][1]=-n*2.5;
    a[0][2]=n*6.5;
    a[0][3]=-n*3.3;
    a[0][4]=6.7;
    cout<<0<<"-
    qadam"<<endl;
    for(int
    k=0;k<5;k++){
        cout<<"a"<<k<< '='<<a[0][k]<<' ';
    }
    cout<<endl;
    for(int k=1;k<6;k++){
```

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```
x[0][k]=pow(-a[0][k]*1./a[0][k-1],1.0/pow(2,0));// hisoblash formulasi
cout<<"x"<<k<<'"'<<x[0][k]<<' ';
```

```
}
```

```
cout<<en
```

```
dl; for(int
```

```
s=1;s<6;s+
```

```
++){
```

```
    cout<<s<<"-
```

```
qadam"<<endl; for(int
```

```
k=0;k<6;k++){
```

```
    a[s][k]=pow(-1,k)*(pow(a[s-1][k],2)+f(s,k));
```

```
    cout<<"a"<<k<<'"'<<';
```

```
    cout<<a[s][k]<<' ';
```

```
}
```

```
cout<<endl;
```

```
for(int k=1;k<6;k++){
```

```
    x[s][k]=pow(-a[s][k]*1./a[s][k-1],1.0/pow(2,s));
```

```
    cout<<"x"<<k<<'"'<<x[s][k]<<' ';
```

```
}
```

```
cout<<endl;
```

```
}
```

```
cout<<"\n\n\n Begimov O'ktam Ibrogimovich ";
```

```
}
```

```
3
0-qadam
a0=9.6 a1=-7.5 a2=19.5 a3=-9.9 a4=6.7
x1=0.78125 x2=2.6 x3=0.507692 x4=0.676768 x5=0
1-qadam
a0=92.16 a1=-241.45 a2=518.82 a3=-226.66 a4=44.89 a5=2
x1=1.61861 x2=1.46587 x3=0.660966 x4=0.445028 x5=NaN
2-qadam
a0=8493.47 a1=-106111 a2=328038 a3=-74179.7 a4=1561.79 a5=-2
x1=1.88005 x2=1.32599 x3=0.689589 x4=0.380921 x5=0.18917
3-qadam
a0=7.2139e+07 a1=-1.40456e+10 a2=1.15494e+11 a3=-6.01517e+09 a4=2.58755e+06 a5=-2
x1=1.93273 x2=1.3013 x3=0.691172 x4=0.379494 x5=0.172194
4-qadam
a0=5.20403e+15 a1=-2.05611e+20 a2=1.34233e+22 a3=-3.64811e+19 a4=6.70747e+12 a5=-2
x1=1.93773 x2=1.29845 x3=0.691255 x4=0.379342 x5=0.164875
5-qadam
a0=2.70819e+31 a1=-4.23459e+40 a2=Infinity a3=-1.33096e+39 a4=4.49902e+25 a5=-2
x1=1.93783 x2=Infinity x3=0 x4=0.379341 x5=0.161342
```

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Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, sonli usullar va dasturlash fanlarining barcha mavzulari bo'yicha taqribiy ildizlarini aniqlashda dasturlash tillarining o'rni bo'lak xisoblanadi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda dasturlash tillari yordamida juda kichik bo'lgan xatoliklarni aniqlashning imkoniyati mavjud. Bu mavzumizda Lobachevskiy usuli algebraik ko'phadlarni taqribiy qiymatlarini aniqlashda Code:Blocks dasturlash tilidan foydalandek. Demak, talabalar taqribiy qiymatlarni xisoblashda dasturlash tillarini mukammal bilishlari ta'lab qilinadi, shu asosda darslarni olib borish ham vaqtdan ham unumdorligi bilan ajralib turadi.

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