

EGRI CHIZIQLI TRAPETSIYA YUZI. ANIQ INTEGRAL

Mengniyozova O`gilshod Qodirovna

Termiz Muhandislik va Agrotexnologiyalar Universiteti akademik

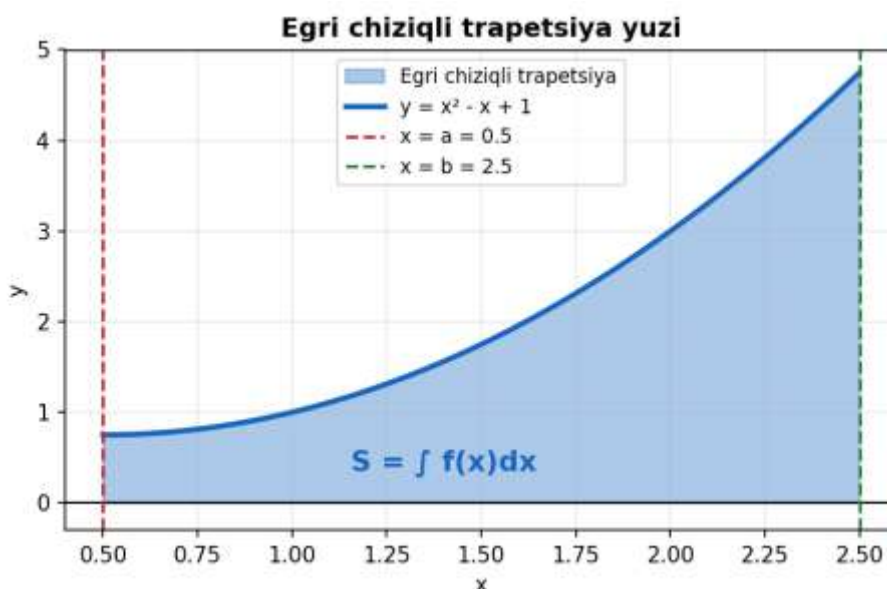
litseyi matematika fani o`qituvchisi

Telefon raqami: +99891 978 07 10

1. Egri Chizikli Trapetsiya

Egri chizikli trapetsiya — bu quyidagi chegaralar bilan o'ralgan tekis figura:

- yuqoridan: $y = f(x)$ egri chizig'i ($f(x) \geq 0$ bo'lganda)
- pastdan: x o'qi ($y = 0$)
- chapdan: $x = a$ to'g'ri chizig'i
- o'ngdan: $x = b$ to'g'ri chizig'i



Ushbu figuraning yuzini hisoblash — aniq integral tushunchasining asosiy geometrik ma'nosini tashkil etadi. Matematikada bu yuz:

$$S = \int [a \text{ to } b] f(x) dx$$

deb belgilanadi va aniq integral orqali hisoblanadi.

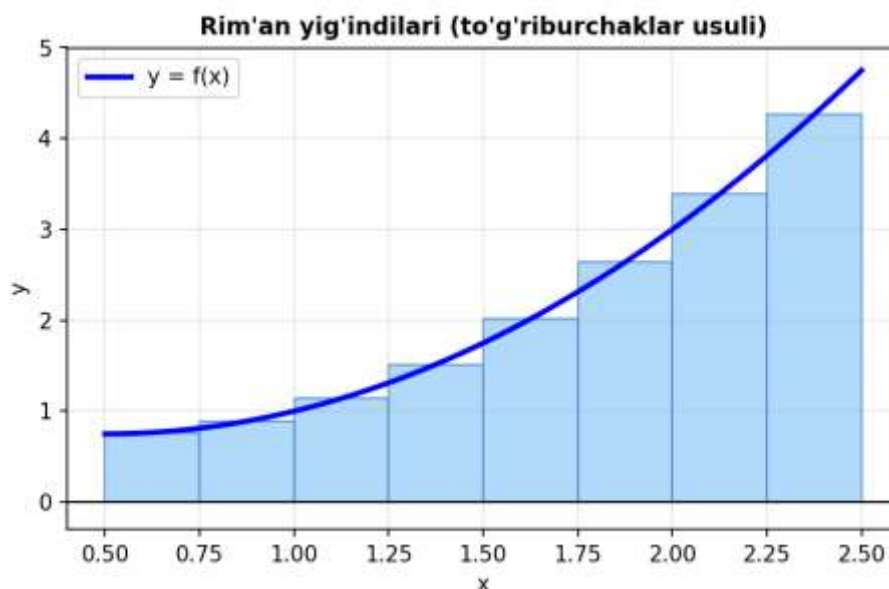
2. Aniq Integral

2.1 Aniq integralning ta'rifi

Aniq integral — funksiyaning biror kesmadagi integrali bo'lib, quyidagi chegaraviy o'tish orqali aniqlanadi:

$$\int [a \text{ to } b] f(x) dx = \lim_{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \sum f(x_i) \cdot \Delta x_i$$

Bu yerda $[a, b]$ kesmasi n ta kichik qismga bo'linadi, har bir kichik kesmada funksiyaning qiymati olinadi va to'g'riburchaklar yuzlari yig'iladi.



Grafik ko'rsatganidek, to'g'riburchaklar soni ortgan sari ularning yig'indisi egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuziga yaqinlashadi.

2.2 Nyuton-Leybnits formulasi

Aniq integralni hisoblashning asosiy usuli — Nyuton-Leybnits formulasi:

$$\int [a \text{ to } b] f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Bu yerda $F(x)$ — $f(x)$ funksiyaning noaniq integrali, ya'ni $F'(x) = f(x)$. $F(b) - F(a)$ ni qisqacha $[F(x)]_a^b$ deb yoziladi.

Misol: Hisoblang: $\int [1 \text{ to } 3] x^2 dx$

$$F(x) = x^3/3$$

$$\int [1 \text{ to } 3] x^2 dx = [x^3/3]_1^3 = 3^3/3 - 1^3/3 = 9 - 1/3 = 26/3 \approx 8.67$$

3. Aniq Integral Xossalari

3.1 Asosiy xossalari

- Chiziqlilik: $\int [a, b] [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int [a, b] f(x) dx + \beta \int [a, b] g(x) dx$
- Kesmani bo'lish: $\int [a, b] f(x) dx = \int [a, c] f(x) dx + \int [c, b] f(x) dx$
- Chegaralarni almashtirish: $\int [a, b] f(x) dx = -\int [b, a] f(x) dx$
- Teng chegaralar: $\int [a, a] f(x) dx = 0$
- Modulni baholash: $|\int [a, b] f(x) dx| \leq \int [a, b] |f(x)| dx$

3.2 Noaniq integral formulalari

Aniq integralni hisoblash uchun noaniq integral formulalarini bilish zarur:

$$\int x^n dx = x^{n+1}/(n+1) + C \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int (1/x) \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int b^x \, dx = b^x / \ln b + C$$

3.3 Amaliy masalalar

1-masala: $y = \sqrt{x}$ funksiyasi, $x=0$ va $x=4$ orasidagi egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzini toping:

$$S = \int_{[0 \text{ to } 4]} \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int_{[0 \text{ to } 4]} x^{(1/2)} \, dx = [2x^{(3/2)}/3]_0^4$$

$$S = 2 \cdot 4^{(3/2)}/3 - 0 = 2 \cdot 8/3 = 16/3 \approx 5.33 \text{ kv.birlik}$$

2-masala: $y = \sin x$ funksiyasining 0 dan π gacha bo'lgan yuzini hisoblang:

$$S = \int_{[0 \text{ to } \pi]} \sin x \, dx = [-\cos x]_0^\pi = -\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Xulosa: Aniq integral — matematika tahlilining asosiy tushunchalaridan biri bo'lib, u geometriya, fizika (ish, harakat), iqtisodiyot va boshqa sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi. Nyuton-Leybnits formulasi bu hisob-kitoblarni sezilarli darajada soddalashtiradi.

