

SKALYAR VA VEKTOR MAYDON, SKALYAR MAYDON GRADIYENTI, SATH SIRTLARI

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Annotasiya: vector maydonidagi ikkinchi tartibli amallar ya’ni Gamilton operatorining vector maydon elemenlariga tatbiqi o’rganildi. Gamilton operatori yordamida matematik analiz, funksional analiz, vector analiz, maydonlar nazariyasi, differensial geometriyaning, mexanika va fizikaning bir qator masalalariga natbiq qilishda foydalaniladi

Kalit so’zlar: Maydonlar nazariyasi, gradiyent, divergensiya, rotor hamda operatorlar va ularning xossalari o’rganish kiradi, bulardan foydalanish jarayonida turli xil ta’rif, tushuncha va tasdiqlardan foydalanildi.

Fizikada, mexanikadagi ko’pgina masalalarda skalyar va vektor kattaliklar bilan ish ko’rishga to’g’ri keladi. Skalyar kattalik o’zining son qiymati bilan to’la ifodalanadi (masalan: hajm, massa, zichlik, va hokozolar)

1.1.1- Ta’rif. Fazoning biror qismi (yoki butun fazoning) har bir M nuqtasida biror u skalyar miqdorning son qiymati aniqlangan aniqlangan bo’lsa, bu maydonning skalyar maydoni berilgan deyiladi. Masalan, harakat maydoni, bir jinslimas muhitda zichlik maydoni, kuch maydon patensiali.

Agar u kattalik t vaqtga bog’liq bo’lmasa, bu kattalik statsionar (yoki barqaror) kattalik deyiladi. Aks holda maydon nostatsionar (yoki barqaror bo’lmagan) maydon deyiladi. Biz faqat statsionar maydonlarni qarab chiqamiz. Shunday qilib, u skalyar kattalik t vaqtga bog’liq bo’lmasdan, balki faqat M nuqtaning fazodagi o’rniga bog’liq bo’ladi, ya’ni u kattalik M nuqtaning funksiyasi sifatida qaraladi va $u = u(M)$ ko’rinishda belgilanadi. Bu funksiyani maydon funksiyasi deb ataymiz.

Agar fazoda $OXYZ$ koordinatalar sistemasini kirlitsak, u holda har bir M nuqta ma’lum x, y, z koordinatalariga ega bo’ladi va u skalyar funksiya shu koordinatalarning funksiyasi bo’ladi: $u = u(x, y, z)$ Shunday qilib, biz uch o’zgaruvchili funksiyaning fizik talqiniga keldik.

Tekislikning qismidan (yoki butun tekislikda) aniqlanadigan skalyar maydonni ham qarab chiqish mumkin, uning har bir M nuqtasiga u skalyar kattalikning son qiymati mos keladi, ya’ni $u = u(M)$.

Agar tekislikning OXY koordinatalar sistemasi kiritilsa, u holda har bir M nuqta ma’lum x, y koordinatalarga ega bo’ladi va u skalyar funksiya shu koordinatalarning funksiyasi bo’ladi: $u = u(x, y)$ Skalyar maydonlarning xossalari sath sirtlari yoki sath chiziqlari yordamida o’rganish mumkin, ular shu maydonlarning geometric tasviri hisoblanadi.

Sath sirtlari.

1.1.2-Ta’rif: Skalyar maydonning sath sirti deb fazoning shunday nuqtalari to’plamiga aytildiki unda maydon funksiyasi $u = u(x, y, z)$ o’zgarmas qiymatga ega bo’ladi.

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Bu sirtlar $u(x, y, z) = C$ tenglama bilan aniqlanishi ravshan, bunda C -o'zgarmas son.

C ga turli qiymatlar berib, sath sirtlari oilasini hosil qilamiz. Bu sirtlarda skalyar funksiya o'zgarmas bo'lib qoladi. Agar, masalan, maydon

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

funksiya bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa, u holda markazi koordinatalar boshida bo'lган

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = C \quad (C > 0)$$

sfera sath sirti vazifasini bajaradi.

Yassi skalyar maydon geometric jihatdan sath chiziqlari yordamida tasvirlanadi.

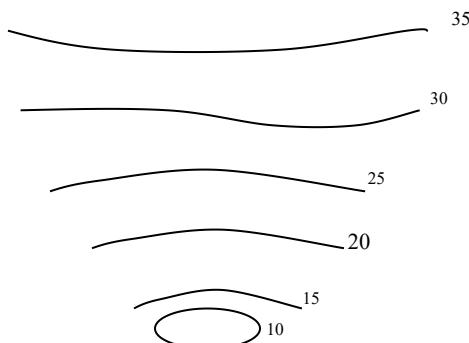
1.1.3- Ta'rif: yassi skalyar maydonning sath chizig'i deb tekislikning shunday nuqtalari to'plamiga aytildiği, unda $u = u(x, y)$ maydon funksiyasi o'zgarmas qiymatga ega bo'ladi.

Bu chiziqlar

$$u(x, y) = C$$

tenglama bilan aniqlanadi, bunda C -o'zgarmas son C ga turli qiymatlar berib, sath chiziqlari oilasini hosil qilamiz. Bu chiziqlarda skalyar funksiya doimiy bo'lib qoladi. Shaklda sath chiziqlarining bir-biridan teng oraliqlardan keyin keladigan u ning ma/lum qiymatlariga moslarini chizish qabul qilingan, masalan,

$u = 10, u = 15, u = 20, u = 25, u = 30, u = 35$. (1.1.1 – chizma)



1.1.1- chizma chiziqlar oilasi.

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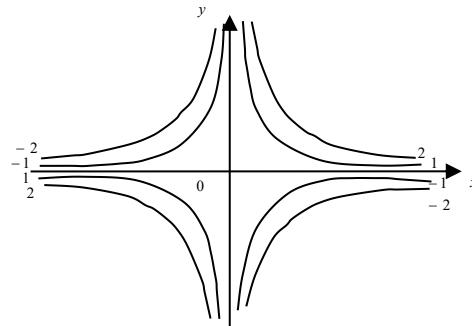
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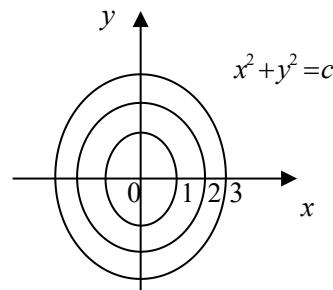
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Sath chiziqlari bir-biriga qanchalik yaqin qilib chizilgan bo'lsa, u shunchalik tez o'sib boradi.

Agar, masalan, skalyar maydonlar $u = xy$ yoki $u = x^2 + y^2$ funksiyalar bilan berilgan bo'lsa, ular uchun sath chiziqlari vazifasini mos ravishda giperbolalar va konsentrik aylanalar oilasi bajaradi. (1.1.2-chizma) va (1.1.3-chizma) ular quyidagi tartibda tasvirlanadi.



1.1.2-chizma giperbolalar.



1.1.3-chizma. Konsentrik aylanalar.

Berilgan yo'naliш bo'yicha hosila.

Skalyar maydonning muhim tushunchasi berilgan yo'naliш yo'naliш bo'yicha hosiladir. Faraz qilaylik, skalyar maydonning differensialuvchi funksiyasi $u = u(x, y, z)$ berilgan bo'lsin.

Bu maydondagi biror $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtani va shu nuqtadan chiquvchi biror \vec{l} nuring Ox, Oy, Oz o'qlari bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklarini α, β, γ orqali belgilaymiz.

Agar \vec{l}_0 birlik vektor bu nur bo'yicha yo'naligan bo'lsa, u holda quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

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$$\vec{l}_0 = \vec{i} \cos \alpha + \vec{j} \cos \beta + \vec{k} \cos \gamma$$

Faraz qilaylik, biror $M_1(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z)$ nuqta shu nurda yotgan bo'lsi. M va M_1 nuqtalar orasidagi masofani Δl bilan belgilaymiz. $\Delta l = |\overrightarrow{MM_1}|$. Skalyar maydon funksiyasi qiymatlari ayirmasini shu funksianing \vec{l}_0 va $\Delta_l u$ bilan belgilaymiz. U holda bu nuqtalardagi orttirmasini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz.

$$\Delta_l u = u(M_1) - u(M) \text{ Yoki } \Delta_l u = u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z) - u(x, y, z)$$

1.1.4-Ta'rif. $u = u(x, y, z)$ funksiyalarning \vec{l} yo'naliш bo'yicha $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtadagi hosilasi deb $\lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_l u}{\Delta l}$ limitga aytildi, bu limit $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}$ tarzida belgilanadi. Shunday qilib, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_l u}{\Delta l}$

Agar M nuqta tayinlangan bo'lsa, u holda hosilaning kattaligi faqat \vec{l} nuring yo'naliшигагина bog'liq bo'ladi.

\vec{l} yo'naliш bo'yicha hosila xususiy hosilalarga o'xshash u funksianing mazkur yo'naliшдаги o'zgarish tezligini xarakterlaydi. Hosilaning \vec{l} yo'naliш bo'yicha absalyut miqdori $\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|$ tezlikning kattaligini aniqlaydi, hosilaning ishorasi esa u funksiya o'zgarishining xarakterini aniqlaydi: agar $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} < 0$ bo'lsa kamayadi.

Berilgan yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilani hisoblash quyidagi 1.1.1.teorema yordamida amalgam oshiriladi.

1.1.1- Teorema. Agar $u(x, y, z)$ funksiya differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda uning ixtiyoriy \vec{l} yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilasi mavjud va quyidagiga teng:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

Bunda $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma - \vec{l}$ vektoring yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslari.

1.1.1.Isboti: u funksiya teoremaning shartiga ko'ra differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda uning $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtadagi Δu orttirmasini

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Delta z + \varepsilon \quad (1.1.1)$$

Ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, bunda ε kattalik $p = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$ ga nisbatan yuqori tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor, $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon}{p} = 0$

Agar funksiya orttirmasi \vec{l} vector yo'nalishidagi nur bo'ylab qaralsa, u holda

$$\Delta u = \Delta_1 u, \quad p = \Delta l,$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta l \cos \alpha, \quad \Delta y = \Delta l \cos \beta, \quad \Delta z = \Delta l \cos \gamma,$$

bo'lishi ravshan, u holda (1.1.1) tenglik bunday ko'rinishni oladi.

$$\Delta_1 u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta l \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta l \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Delta l \cos \gamma + \varepsilon$$

Tenglikning ikkala qismini Δl ga bo'lamiz va $\Delta l \rightarrow 0$ da limitga o'tamiz. natijada

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \quad (1.1.2)$$

chunki

$$\lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon}{\Delta l} = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon}{p} = 0.$$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ xususiy hosilalar va yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslar Δl ga bog'liq bo'lmaydi.

Shunday qilib, teorema isbotlandi. (1.1.2) formulada agar $\Delta \vec{l}$ yo'nalish koordinatalar o'qining yo'nalishlaridan biri bilan bir xil bo'lsa, u holda bu yo'nalish bo'yicha hosila tegishli xususiy hosilaga teng, masalan, agar $\vec{l} = \vec{i}$ bo'lsa, u holda $\alpha = 0, \beta = \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$ bo'ladi, shuning uchun $\cos \alpha = 1, \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = 0$ va binobarin,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

(1.1.2) formuladan ko'rindaniki, \vec{l} yo'nalishga qarama-qarshi \vec{l}' yo'nalish bo'yicha hosila tegishli xususiy \vec{l} yo'nalish bo'yicha teskari ishora bilan olingan hosilasiga teng.

Haqiqatdan bunda, α, β, γ burchaklar π ga o'zgarishi kerak, natijada quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\pi + \alpha) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\pi + \beta) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\pi + \gamma) = \\ &= -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \end{aligned}$$

Bu yo'nalish qarama-qarshisiga o'zgarganda u funksiyaning o'zgarish tezligining absolyut miqdori o'zgarmaydi, uning faqat yo'nalishi o'zgaradi xolos.

Agar, masalan, \vec{l} yo'nalishda funksiya o'ssa, u hoda qarama-qarshi \vec{l} yo'nalishda u kamayadi, va aksincha.

Agar maydon tekis bo'lsa, u holda \vec{l} nurning yo'nalishi uning absissalar o'qiga og'ish burchagi α bilan to'la aniqlanadi. \vec{l} yo'nalish bo'yicha hosila uchun formulani tekis maydon holida (1.1.2) formuladan olish mumkin, bunda

$$B = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha, \quad \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

deb olinadi. U holda

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

1.1.1-misol. $u = xyz$ funksiyaning $M(-1,2,4)$ nuqtada, shu nuqtadan $M_1(-3,4,3)$ nuqtaga tomon yo'nalishdagi hosilasini toping.

Yechish. \overrightarrow{MM}_1 ni topamiz:

$$\overrightarrow{MM}_1 = (-3+1)\vec{i} + (4-2)\vec{j} + (5-4)\vec{k} = -2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

Va unga mos birlik vektorni topamiz:

$$\vec{l}_0 = \frac{\overrightarrow{MM}_1}{|\overrightarrow{MM}_1|} = \frac{-2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} = -\frac{2}{3}\vec{i} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{j} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{k}$$

Shunday qilib, \vec{l}_0 vector quyidagi yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslarga ega.

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{3}$$

Endi $u = xyz$ funksiyaning xususiy hosilalarini topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy$$

va ularni $M(-1,2,4)$ nuqtada hisoblaymiz:

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_M = 8, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_M = -4, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_M = -2$$

Xususiy hosilalarning va yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslarning topilgan qiymatlarini (1.1.2) formulaga qo'yamiz:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 8\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}(-8 - 4 - 1) = -\frac{26}{3}$$

“ - ” ishora berilgan yo'nalishda $u = xyz$ funksiya kamayishini ko'rsatadi.

1.1.2 Skalyar maydon gradienti. Gradientni invariant aniqlash.

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1.1.5-Ta’rif. $u = u(x, y, z)$ differensiallanuvchi funksiya bilan berilgan skalyar maydonning $M(x, y, z)$ nauqtadagi gradienti deb, $\vec{grad}u$ bilan belgilanuvchi vektorga aytilib, uning proyeksiyalari vazifasini shu funksiyaning xususiy hosilalari qiymatlari bajaradi, ya’ni

$$\vec{grad}u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} \quad (1.1.3)$$

Gradientning proyeksiyalari $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtani tanlashga bog’liq bo’ladi va shu nuqtaning koordinatalari o’zgarishi bilan o’zgaradi. Binobarin, $u(x, y, z)$ funksiya bilan berilgan skalyar maydonning har bir nuqtasiga ma’lum bir vectorga shu funksiyaning gradienti mos qo’yiladi.

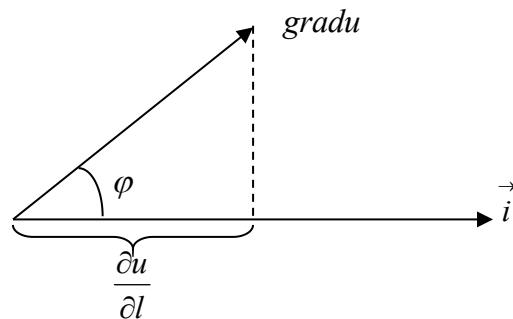
Gradientning ta’rifidan foydalanib, \vec{l} yo’nalish bo’yicha hosilani ifodalovchi (1.1.2) formulani quyidagi ko’rinishda yozish mumkin.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\vec{grad}u| |\vec{l}_0| \cos \varphi \quad (1.1.4)$$

bunda $\vec{l}_0 = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k} - \vec{l}$ yo’nalishdagi birlik vector. Demak, berilgan \vec{l} yo’nalish bo’yicha hosila funksiya gradienti bilan shu u yo’nalishning \vec{l}_0 birlik vektori ko’paytmasiga teng. Skalyar ko’paytma ta’rifidan foydalanib, (1.1.4)formulani

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\vec{grad}u| |\vec{l}_0| \cos \varphi$$

Ko’rinishda ifodalash mumkin, bunda φ -birlik vector \vec{l}_0 bilan gradient orasidagi burchak (1.1.5-chizma).



1.1.5 chizma gradient va nur orasidagi burchak.

$$|\vec{l}_0| = 1 \text{ bo’lgani uchun}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\vec{grad}u| \cos \varphi \quad (1.1.5)$$

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bo'ladi. Bunday yo'naliish bo'yicha hosila $\cos\varphi = 1$ bo'lganda, ya'ni $\varphi = 0$ da eng katta qiymatga erishadi. Shu bilan birga bu eng katta qiymat $gradu$ gat eng, ya'ni bu holda

$$\max\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\right) = |gradu| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2} \quad (1.1.6)$$

Shunday qilib, $|gradu|$ kattalik $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}$ hosilaning M nuqtadagi mumkin bo'lgan eng katta qiymat bo'ladi, $gradu$ ning yo'naliishi bilan mos tushadiki, u bo'ylab funksiya hammasidan ko'ra tezroq o'zgaradi, ya'ni gradientning yo'naliishi funksianing eng tez oshishidagi yo'naliishidir.

Bu yuqorida keltirilgan gradientning koordinatala sistemasini tanlashga bog'liq bo'lмаган invariant ta'rifini berishga imkon beradi.

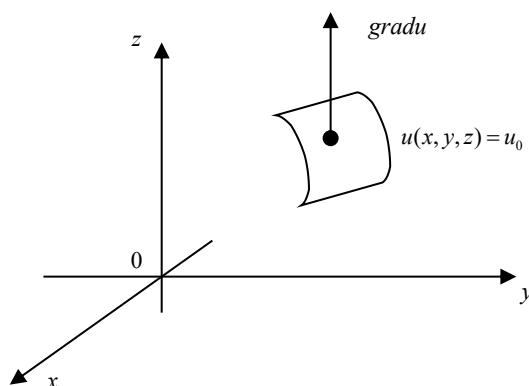
1.1.6-Ta'rif. $u(x, y, z)$ skalyar maydonning gradienti deb bu maydon o'zgarishining eng katta tezligini ifodalovchi vektorga aytildi.

Agar $\cos\varphi = -1$ ($\varphi = \pi$) bo'lsa, u holda yo'naliish bo'yicha hosila $|gradu|$ ga teng eng kichik qiymat bo'ladi. Bu yo'naliishda (qarama-qarshi yo'naliishda) u funksiya hammasidan tezroq kamayadi.

Agar $\cos\varphi = 0$ ($\varphi = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$) bo'lsa, yo'naliish bo'yicha hosila nolga teng. Endi skalyar maydonning gradienti yo'naliishi bilan sath sirtlari orasidagi bog'lanishni o'rganamiz.

$u(x, y, z)$ funksianing maydonning har bir nuqtasidagi gradientning yo'naliishi shu nuqtadan o'tuvchi skalyar maydonning sath tekisligiga o'tkazilgan normalning yo'naliishi bilan mos tushishini isbotlaymiz.

Buning uchun ixtiyoriy $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ nuqtani tanlab olamiz. (1.1.6-chizma)



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1.1.6- chizma. Sath sirti.

Bu nuqtadan o'tuvchi sath sirti tenglamasi

$$u(x, y, z) = u_0$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi, bunda $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ nuqtadan shu tekislikka o'tkazilgan normalning tenglamasini tuzamiz:

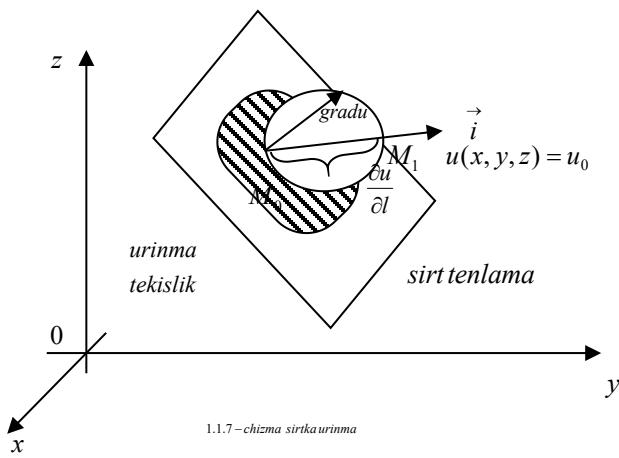
$$-\frac{x - x_0}{\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0}} = -\frac{y - y_0}{\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0}} = \frac{z - z_0}{\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0}}$$

Bundan,

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0}, \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0}, \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0}$$

proyeksiyalarga ega bo'lgan normalning yo'naltiruvchi vektori $u(x, y, z)$ funksiyaning $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ nuqtadagi gradienti bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, har bir nuqtadagi gradient berilgan nuqtadan o'tuvchi sath sirtiga o'tkazilgan urinma tekislikka proyeksiyasi nolga teng. Demak, berilgan nuqtadan o'tuvchi sath sirtiga urinma bo'lgan istalgan yo'nalish bo'yicha hosila nolga teng. Yaqqollik uchun olingan natijani geometrik jihatdan tasvirlaymiz. (1.1.7-chizma)



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Buning uchun $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ nuqtada $\text{grad } u$ vektorni va bu vektor diametr bo'ladigan sferani yasaymiz M_0 nuqta - $u(x, y, z) = u_0$ sath sirti bilan urinish nuqtasi. Quyidagilar ravshan:

$$\varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ bo'lganda } \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\text{grad } u| \cos \varphi = |\overrightarrow{M_0 M_1}|$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ bo'lganda } \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 0,$$

chunki bu holda \vec{l} yo'naliш sath sirtga o'tkazilgan urinmaning yo'naliши bilan mos tushadi:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\text{grad } u|, \text{ bunda } \varphi = 0,$$

chunki bu holda \vec{l} yo'naliш normalning yoki sath sirtiga o'tkazilgan $\text{grad } u$ ning yo'naliшига mos keladi.

Funksiya gradientining ba'zi xossalari ko'rsatamiz.

1.1.10 $\text{grad } Cu = C \text{grad } u$, bunda C - o'zgarmas kattalik.

1.1.20 $\text{grad}(u_1 + u_2) = \text{grad } u_1 + \text{grad } u_2$

1.1.30 $\text{grad } u_1 \cdot u_2 = u_1 \text{grad } u_2 + u_2 \text{grad } u_1$

1.1.40 $\text{grad } f(u) = f'(u) \text{grad } u$

Bu xossalalar funksiyaning hosilasini topish qoidalari bilan mos tushishi ravshan.

1.1.2-misol. $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ funksiyaning $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtasidagi gradientini hisoblang.

1.1.3-misol: $z = x^2 y^2 - xy^3 - 3y - 1$ funksiyaning $M(2,1)$ nuqtada shu nuqtadan koordinata boshiga qarab yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilani

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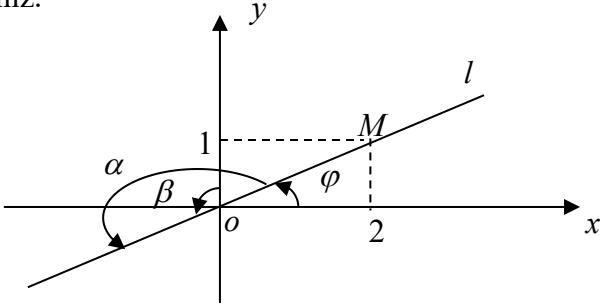
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$$\frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial y} \cos \beta \quad (*)$$

formula yordamida hisoblaymiz. $M(2,1)$ nuqta va koordinata boshini tutashtirib l tog'ri chiziqni hosil qilamiz.



1.1.7 – chizma.L to'g'ri chiziq

chizmadan: $|OM| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$,

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(\pi + \varphi) = -\cos \varphi = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi\right) = -\sin \varphi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

ekanligini topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial x} = (2xy^2 - y^3)|_{x=2, y=1} = 3, \quad \frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial y} = (2x^2y - 3xy^2 - 3)|_{x=2, y=1} = -1$$

Topilgan qiymatlarni yuqoridagi (*) formulaga olib borib qo'yamiz:

$$\frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial l} = 3 \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = -\sqrt{5}$$

1.1.4. Misol: $z = x^2 - xy - 2y^2$ funksiyaning $A(1;2)$ nuqtada Ox o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan 60° burchak tashkil qilgan yo'nalish bo'yicha hosilani va o'zgarish tezligini toping.

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Yechish: Yo'nalish bo'yicha hosilani

$$\frac{\partial f(A_0)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \cos \beta$$

formuladan topamiz. funksiya $A(1;2)$ nuqtada differensiallanuvchi.

Agar l chiziq Ox o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bo'yicha 60° burchak tashkil qilsa Oy bilan 30° bo'lgan burchak tashkilqiladi. ($\beta = 30^\circ$)

Quyudagini hisoblashimiz kerak.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z(1;2)}{\partial l} &= \frac{\partial z(1;2)}{\partial x} \cos 60^\circ + \frac{\partial z(1;2)}{\partial y} \cos 30^\circ \\ \frac{\partial z(1;2)}{\partial x} &= (2x - y) \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z(1;2)}{\partial y} = -(4y + x) \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = -9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Demak, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} - 9 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

1.1.5 Misol: $z = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + x + y$ funksiyaning $P(2;0)$ nuqtada shu nuqtadan Ox o'qi bilan 120° burchak tashkil qilgan yo'nalish bo'yicha hosilasi, vector 101 101 va eng katta o'zgarish tezligi topilsin.

Yechish: Xususiy hosilalari va ularni $P(2;0)$ nuqtadagi qiymatini topamiz:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 6x + 1 \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{P(2;0)} = 6 \cdot 2 + 1 = 13$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -6y + 1 \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{P(2;0)} = 6 \cdot 0 + 1 = 1$$

Agar yo'nalish Ox o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan 120° burchak tashkil qilgan bo'lsa ($\alpha = 120^\circ$), Oy o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan 30° burchak tashkil qildi. Demak, $\beta = 30^\circ$.

Bulardan, $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ bo'lib

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \beta = 13 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-13 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$grad u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

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formuladan

$$\text{grad}z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} = 13\vec{i} + \vec{j}$$

Funksiyalarning $P(2;0)$ nuqtadagi o'zgarish tezligi

$$|\text{grad}z| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2} \Big|_{P(2;0)} = \sqrt{13^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{169 + 1} = \sqrt{170} .$$

1.1.6-Misol. $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + x + y + z$ funksiyaning $A(1,1,1)$ nuqtada shu nuqtadan $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ vector yo'naliishi bo'yicha hosilasi hisoblansin.

Yechish: yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslarini topamiz. Buning uchun oldin \vec{a} modulini va yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslarni topamiz.

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\text{Natijada, } \frac{\partial f(A_0)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

Formuladan ixtiyoriy nuqtadagi hosilasini topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

xususiy hosilalarni $A(1,1,1)$ nuqtada hisoblaymiz.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = (2x + 1) \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = 3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = (2y + 1) \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = 3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = (2z + 1) \Big|_{A(1,1,1)} = 3,$$

Natijada berilgan nuqtadagi yo'naliish bo'yicha hosila quyidagiga teng bo'ladi.

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}(1+2+3) = \frac{18}{\sqrt{14}}$$

1.1.7. Misol. $z = x^2 + y^2$ funksiyaning sath chizig'iga perpendikulyar va $A(3;4)$ nuqtadan o'tgan \vec{l} yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilasini topilsin.

Yechish: $grad z$ vector A nuqtada $C = x^2 + y^2$ sath chizig'iga orthogonal bo'lgani uchun, shu A nuqtadan o'tgan \vec{l} vector yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslari $grad z$ vektorning A nuqtadagi yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslariga teng, ya'ni agar,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial x}}{\left| grad z(A) \right|}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial y}}{\left| grad z(A) \right|}$$

$$\text{Agar, } \frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial x} = 2x \Big|_{(3,4)} = 6 \quad \frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial y} = 2y \Big|_{(3,4)} = 8$$

$$\left| grad z \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial y} \right)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$\text{larni hisobga olsak, } \cos \alpha = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

natijada,

$$\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial y} \cos \beta = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 8 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 10$$

Izoh: Funksiya biror nuqtada differensiallanuvchi bo'lmasa ham u shu nuqtada biror yo'naliш bo'yicha hosilaga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

Yechish: Avval hosilalarni hisoblaymiz.

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{u};$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{u};$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{u};$$

(1.1.3) formulaga muvofiq ixtiyoriy $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtadagi gradiyentning ifodasi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$\text{grad } u = \frac{x}{u} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{u} \vec{j} + \frac{z}{u} \vec{k}$$

Skalyar maydonning sath sirlari kontsentrik sferalardan iborat bo'lgani uchun $\text{grad } u$ uning radiusi bo'ylab yo'nalgan bo'ladi, shu bilan birga

$$|\text{grad } u| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{u^2} + \frac{y^2}{u^2} + \frac{z^2}{u^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{u^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}{u} = 1,$$

Ya'ni u funksiya o'sishining eng katta tezligi 1 ga teng.

1.2. Vektor maydon divergensiysi:

1.2.1. Vektor maydoni.

Ko'pgina masalalarini yechishda skalyar kattaliklardan tashqari vector kattaliklarga ham murojaat qilishga to'g'ri keladi. Agar skalyar kattalik o'zining son qiymati bilan to'la ifodalansa, vector kattalik uchun bu yetarli bo'lmaydi. Uni ifodalash uchun yana bu kattalikning yonalishini ham (masalan, tezlik, kuch) bilish zarur. Skalyar maydon tushunchasiga o'xshash vector maydon tushunchasi ham kiritiladi.

1.2.1. Ta'rif: har bir M nuqtasiga biror \vec{a} vector mos qo'yilgan fazoning biror bir qismi (yoki butun fazo) vector maydon deyiladi.

Kuch maydoni (og'irlik kuchi maydoni), elektr maydoni, elektromagnit maydon, oqayotgan suyuqlikning tezliklari maydoni vector maydonga misol bo'la oladi. Biz \vec{a} vector faqat M nuqtaning vaziyatiga bog'liq bo'ladigan $\vec{a} = \vec{a}(M)$ statsivnar maydonlarni qarab chiqamiz.

Agar fazoda $Oxyz$ koordinatalar sistemasi kiritilsa, u holda har bir M nuqta ma'lum x, y, z koordinatalarga funksiyasi bo'ladi, ya'ni $\vec{a} = \vec{a}(x, y, z)$ \vec{a} vektoring koordinatalar o'qidagi proyeksiylarini P, Q, R bilan belgilaymiz. Ular ham koordinatalarning funksiyalari hisoblanadi, ya'ni

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$$P = P(x, y, z), \quad Q = Q(x, y, z), \quad R = R(x, y, z),$$

Shunday qilib, bunday yozish mumkin:

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}(M) = \vec{a}(x, y, z) = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$$

Agar P, Q, R -o'zgarmas kattaliklar bo'lsa, u holda \vec{a} vector o'zgarmas bo'ladi, bunday vector maydon bir jinsli deyiladi, maydon, og'irlik kuchi maydoni bir jinslidir.

Agar maydon tekislikda berilgan bo'lsa, ya'ni uning proyeksiyalaridan biri nolga teng bo'lib, qolgan proyeksiyalari esa tegishli koordinataga bog'liq bo'lmasa, u holda tekis (yassi) maydonni hosil qilamiz, masalan,

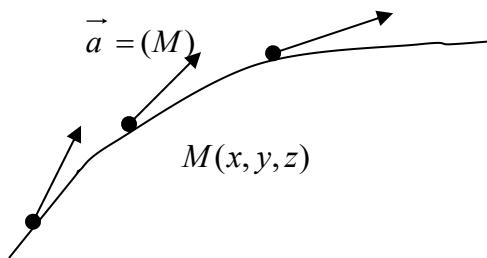
$$\vec{a}(x, y) = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$$

Vektor chiziqlar. Vektor naychalari

1.2.2. Ta'rif. $\vec{a} = (M)$ vector maydonning chizig'I deb shunday chiziqqa aytiladiki, uning har bir nuqtasida urinmaning yo'naliishi shu nuqtaga mos kelgan $\vec{a} = (M)$ vektorning yo'naliishi bilan bir xil bo'ladi.

Aniq maydonlarda vector chiziqlar ma'lum fizik ma'noga ega bo'ladi. Agar $\vec{a} = (M)$ oqayotgan suyuqlikning tezliklari maydoni bo'lsa, u holda vector chiziqlar suyuqlikning oqish chiziqlari bo'ladi, ya'ni suyuqlikning zarrachalari harakatlanayotgan chiziqlar bo'ladi.

Agar $\vec{a} = (M)$ vector maydon bo'lsa, u holda vector chiziqlar bu maydonning kuch chiziqlari bo'ladi. (1.2.1-chizma)



1.2.1-chizma. Suyuqlikning oqish chiziqlari.

σ sirt bo'lagining nuqtalari orqali o'tuvchi hamma vector chiziqlar to'plami vector naychalari deyiladi.

Vektor chiziqlar tenglamasini keltirib chiqaramiz.

Faraz qilaylik, vector maydon

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}(M) = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$$

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Funksiya bilan aniqlangan bo'lsin, bunda P, Q, R lar x, y, z koordinatalarning funksiyalari. Agar vector chiziq ushbu $x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$, $z = z(t)$ vector 106106ic tenglamaga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu chiziqqa o'tkazilgan urinmaning yo'naltiruvchi vektori proyeksiyalari $x'(t)$, $y'(t)$, $z'(t)$ hosilalarga yoki dx, dy, dz differensiallarga propartsional bo'ladi.

$\vec{a} = (M)$ vektoring va vector chiziqqa urinma qilib yo'naltirilgan vektoring koleniarlik shartini yozib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial x}{P} = \frac{\partial y}{Q} = \frac{\partial z}{R} \quad (1.2.1)$$

(1.2.1) tenglamalar sistemasi $\vec{a} = (M)$ maydonning vector chiziqlari oilasi differnsiali tenglamalari sistemasini ifodalaydi.

Shunday qilib, $\vec{a} = (M)$ maydonning vector chiziqlarini vector 106 haqidagi masala (1.2.1) sistemadagi integral egri chiziqlarni topishga teng kuchli

(1.2.1) tenglamalar $\vec{a} = (M)$ maydonning vector chiziqlari differnsial tenglamalari deyiladi.

1.2.1 Misol. Maydonning vector chiziqlarini toping.

Yechish. Vektor chiziqlarining differnsial tenglamalari bunday ko'rinishga ega:

$$\frac{\partial x}{x} = \frac{\partial y}{y} = \frac{\partial z}{z}$$

Yoki

$$\frac{\partial x}{x} = \frac{\partial y}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{x} = \frac{\partial z}{z}$$

Bu sistemani integrallab, hosil qilamiz:

$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + \ln C_1$$

$$\ln|z| = \ln|x| + \ln C_2$$

bundan:

$$y = C_1 x, \quad z = C_2 x$$

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bunda C_1, C_2 -ixtiyoriy doimiydir.

Koordinatalar boshidan chiqayotgan nurlar vector chiziqlari bo'lishi ravshan. Bu chiziqlarning kanonik tenglamalari bunday ko'inishga ega

$$x = \frac{y}{C_1} = \frac{z}{C_2}.$$

1.2.2. Sirt orqali o'tadigan vector maydon oqimi. Uning tezliklar maydonidagi fizik ma'nosi.

Faraz qilaylik, $Oxyz$ fazoning V sohasida

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

vector maydon berilgan bo'lsin, bunda $P(x, y, z)$, $Q(x, y, z)$, $R(x, y, z)$, -shu sohada uzlusiz bo'lgan funksiyalardir.

Bu sohada oientirlangan σ sirtni olamiz, uning har bir nuqtasida normalning musbat yo'nalishi.

$$\vec{n}_0 = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}$$

birlik vector orqali aniqlansi, bunda α, β, γ -normal \vec{n}_0 ning koordinatalar o'qlari bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklari.

1.2.3 Ta'rif. $\vec{a} = (M)$ vektorning σ sirt orqali o'tuvchi Π oqimi deb quyidagi ikkinchi tur sirt integraliga aytildi:

$$\Pi = \int_{\sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy. \quad (1.2.2)$$

1.2.2 formulani

$$\Pi = \int_{\sigma} [P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma] d\sigma$$

ko'inishda yoki yanada soddarоq

$$\Pi = \int_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 dv \quad (1.2.3)$$

ko'inishda yozish mumkin, chunki $P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0$. Bu yerda dv ifoda σ sirt yuzining elementi. (1.2.3) formula \vec{a} vektorning Π oqimini vector yozuvida ifodalaydi.

Vector maydon oqimining fizik ma'nosini aniqlaymiz.

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Faraz qilaylik, $\vec{a}(M)$ vector oqayotgan suyuqlikning tezliklari maydonini σ sirt orqali aniqlasini. Bu tezlik vektori har bir M nuqtada suyuqlik zarrachasi intilayotgan yo'nalish, vector chiziqlari esa suyuqlikning oqim chiziqlari bo'ladi.

σ sirt orqali vaqt birligi ichida o'tadigan suyuqlik miqdorini hisoblaymiz. Buning uchun sirtda M nuqtani va sirtning dv elementini qayd qilamiz.

Vaqt birligida bu element orqali oqib o'tgan suyuqlik miqdori asosi dv va yasovchisi \vec{a} bo'lgan silindrning hajmi bilananiqlanadi. Bu silindrning balandligi uning yasovchisini \vec{n}_0 normal birlik vektoriga proyeksiyalash yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi. Shuning uchun silindrning hajmi

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \cdot dv$$

kattalikka teng bo'ladi. Vaqt birligi ichida butun σ sirt bo'yicha oqib o'tgansuyuqlikning to'liq hajmi yoki suyuqlik miqdori σ bo'yicha integrallash natijasida hosil bo'ladi:

$$\int_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \cdot dv$$

Bu natijani (1.2.3) formula bilan taqqoslab, bunday xulosa qilamiz: σ sirt orqali o'tayotgan \vec{a} tezlik vektori Π oqimi shu sirt orqali vaqt birligi ichida sirt orintatsiyalangan yo'nalishda oqib o'tgan suyuqlik miqdoridir. Vektorlar oqimining fizik ma'nosi ana shundan iborat. σ sirt fazoning biror sohasini chegaralovchi yopiq sirt bo'lganda ayniqsa katta qiziqish uyg'otadi bu holda \vec{n}_0 normal normal vektorini doim fazoning tashqi qismida yo'naltirishga shartlashib olamiz.

Normal tomoniga qarab harakat sirtning tegishli joyida suyuqlik ω sohadan oqib chiqishini anglatadi, normalning qarama-qarshi tomoniga qarab harakat esa suyuqlik sirtning tegishli joyida shu sohaga oqib kirishini anglatadi. σ yopiq sirt bo'yicha olingan integralning o'zi esa

$$\Pi = \int_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \cdot dv$$

ko'rinishda belgilanadi va ω sirtdan oqib chiqayotgan suyuqlik bilan unga oqib kirayotgan suyuqlik orasidagi farqni beradi. Bunda, agar $\Pi = 0$ bo'lsa, ω sohaga undan qancha suyuqlik oqib chiqib ketsa, shuncha suyuqlik oqib kiradi.

Agar $\Pi > 0$ bo'lsa, u holda ω sohadan unga oqib kiradigan suyuqlikdan ko'proq suyuqlik oqib chiqadi.

Agar $\Pi < 0$ bo'lsa, bu hol qurdum (stok) lar borligini ko'rsatadi, ya'ni suyuqlik oqimdan uzoqlashadigan joylar borligini ko'rsatadi (masalan bug'lanadi).

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Shunday qilib $\int_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 dv$ integral manbalarning va qurdumlarning umumiy quvvatini beradi.

1.2.3 Vektor maydonning yopiq sirt bo'yicha oqimini hajm bo'yicha olingan integral orqali ifodalashhaqidagi Ostragradskiy teoremasi.

Yopiq sirt bo'yicha olingan sirt integrali (vector maydon oqimi) hamda shu sirt bilan chegaralangan fazoviy soha bo'yicha olingan uch karrali integral orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlaymiz.

1.2.1 Teorema. Agar

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

vector maydon proyeksiyalari ω sohada o'zining birinchi tartibli xususiy hosilasi bilan birga uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda σ yopiq sirt orqali \vec{a} vector oqimini shu sirt bilan chegaralangan ω hajm bo'yicha uch karrali integralni quyidagi formula bo'yicha shakl almashtirish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dx dz + R(x, y, z) dx dy = \\ & = \int_{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.4)$$

bu yerda integrallash σ sirtning tashqi tomoni bo'yicha amalgam oshiriladi (sirtga o'tkazilgan normal fazoning tashqi qismiga yo'nalgan).

(1.2.4) formula Ostragradskiy formulasi deyiladi.

Isboti: Faraz qilaylik. D soha - σ sirtning (va ω sohaning) Oxy sirdagi proyeksiyasi bo'lsin $z = z_1(x, y)$ va $z = z_2(x, y)$ esa shu sirtning σ_1 pastki va σ_2 yuqoridagi qismlarining tenglamasi bo'lsin. (1.2.4-chizma).

Ushbu

$$\int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

ya'ni, uch karrali integralni sirt integraliga almashtiramiz.

Buning uchun uni ikki karrali karrali integralga keltiramiz va z bo'yicha integrallaymiz. Bundan:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \int_D \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz dx dy = \int_D \left(R(x, y, z) \Big|_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} \right) dx dy = \\ & = \int_D R(x, y, z_2(x, y)) dx dy - \int_D R(x, y, z_1(x, y)) dx dy. \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.5)$$

D soha ham σ_1 sirtning Oxy tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bo'lgani uchun (1.2.5) formuladagi ikki karrali integrallarni ularga teng bo'lган

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$$\int_D R(x, y, z) dx dy = \int_{\sigma_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$$

sirt integrallari bilan almashtirish mumkin natijada quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \int_{\sigma_2} R(x, y, z) dx dy - \int_{\sigma_1} R(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

Ikkinchi qo'shiluvchida σ_1 sirtning tashqi tomonini ichkisiga almashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz

$$\int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \int_{\sigma_2} R(x, y, z) dx dy - \int_{\sigma_1} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \int_{\sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy \quad (1.2.6)$$

bu yerda σ yopiq sirtning tashqi tomoni olinadi.

Quyidagi formulalar ham xuddi shunga o'xshash hosil qilinadi:

$$\int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \int_{\sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz \quad (1.2.7)$$

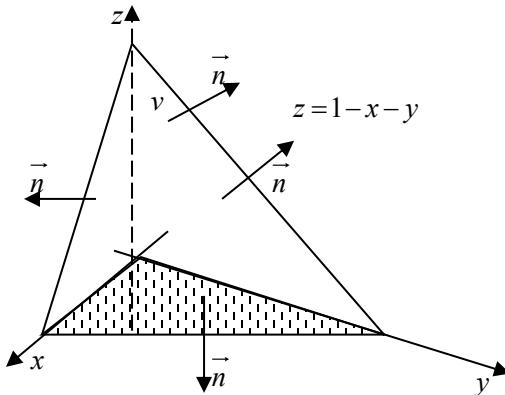
$$\int_{\omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} dx dy dz = \int_{\sigma} Q(x, y, z) dx dz \quad (1.2.8)$$

(1.2.6),(1.2.7),(1.2.8) tengliklarni hadma-had qo'shib, Ostragradskiyning (1.2.4) formulasiga kelamiz, shuni isbotlash talab etilgan edi. Bu formula teoremaning shartini qanoatlantiruvchi sohalarga bo'lislum mumkin bo'lgan istalgan ω fazoviy soha uchun to'g'ri. Bu formula yordamida yopiq sirtlar bo'yicha sirt integrallarni hisoblash qulay bo'ladi.

1.2.2-misol. Quyidagi integralni hisoblang.

$$\int_{\sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy ,$$

bunda σ quyidaigi $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1$ tekisliklar bilan chegaralangan piramidaning tashqi tomoni. (1.2.5-chizma).



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Yechish. Ostragradskiy formulasidan foydalanib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{\sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{\omega} (1+1+1) dx dy dz = 3 \iint_{\omega} dx dy dz = 3 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} dz = \\
 & = 3 \int_0^1 dx \left[z \right]_0^{1-x-y} dy = 3 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy = 3 \int_0^1 \left(y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} dx = \\
 & = 3 \int_0^1 \left(1-x - x(1-x) - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right) dx = 3 \int_0^1 \left(1-x^2 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right) dx = \\
 & = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = -\frac{3}{2} \left. \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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