

## Tengsizliklarni yechishning noodatiy usuli

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola minimum va maksimum tengsizliklarni, Koshi Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi hamda o'rta arifmetik va o'rta geometrik miqdorlar orasidagi munosabatlardan foydalanib isbotlash haqida.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Koshi Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi, o'rta arifmetik miqdorlar, o'rta geometrik miqdorlar

## An unusual way to solve inequalities

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**Abstract:** This paper is about proofs of minimum and maximum inequalities, Cauchy's Buniakovsky inequality, and relationships between arithmetic means and geometric means.

**Keywords:** Cauchy Buniakovsky inequality, mean arithmetic quantities, mean geometric quantities

Dar haqiqat shuni aytib o'tishimiz joizki, isbotlanishi talab etiladigan tengsizliklarning juda ham ko'plab turlari mavjud. Men ushbu maqola orqali sizlarga minimum va maksimum tengsizliklarni isbotlashning bir necha usullarini taqdim etmoqchiman.

1. Keling, biz bir ixtiyoriy tengsizlik olaylik. Aytaylik, shu tengsizlik quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lsin.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx \geq \max\left\{\frac{3(x-y)^2}{4}; \frac{3(y-z)^2}{4}; \frac{3(z-x)^2}{4}\right\} \quad (1)$$

va bu yerdagi  $x, y, z$  lar haqiqiy sonlar deb qarab, ushbu tengsizlikning o'rinli ekanligini isbotlasak.

**ISBOT:** Umumiylikka zarar yetkazmasdan  $x \geq y \geq z$  deb olishimiz ham mumkin.

Bundan esa,  $\text{Max} \left\{ \frac{3(x-y)^2}{4}; \frac{3(y-z)^2}{4}; \frac{3(z-x)^2}{4} \right\}$  ekanligi osongina kelib chiqadi.

Demak, (1) tengsizlik, aynan  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx \geq \frac{3(z-x)^2}{4}$  tengsizlikka teng kuchli ekan. Endi ushbu tengsizliklarning chap tomonini ikkiga ko'paytirib, soddalashtiramiz.

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2zx = x^2 + x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + z^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2zx = (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + (y^2 - 2yz + z^2) + (z^2 - 2zx + x^2) = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2$$

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx = \frac{(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2}{2}$$

Ayniyatdan foydalansak,  $\frac{(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2}{2} \geq \frac{3(z-x)^2}{4}$

$$(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 \geq \frac{3}{2}(z-x)^2 \quad (2)$$

shu tengsizlikni isbotlash yetarli.

Agar  $a=x-y$ ,  $b=y-z$  deb belgilash kiritib olsak, (2) tengsizlikning ko'rinishi

o'zgaradi. ( $z=y-b$ ,  $x=y+a$ )  $a^2 + b^2 + (y-b-y-a)^2 \geq \frac{3}{2}(-a+b)^2$

$$a^2 + b^2 + (a+b)^2 \geq \frac{3}{2}(a+b)^2 \quad 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) \geq 3(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2a^2 + 4ab + 2b^2 \geq 3a^2 + 6ab + 3b^2 \quad a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \geq 0 \quad (a-b)^2 \geq 0$$

Ko'rinishga keldi, albatta bu ifoda musbat. Isbotlandi.

2. Agar  $a, b, c, d$  musbat sonlar uchun  $abcd=1$  tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq \max\left\{a+b+c+d; \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d}\right\} \text{ tengsizlikni isbotlang.}$$

**ISBOT:** Bu tengsizlikni isbotlash uchun

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq a + b + c + d \quad (3)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} \quad (4)$$

tengsizliklarning har ikkalasini ham isbotlash zarur va yetarlidir.

Avval (3) tengsizlikni isbotlaymiz.  $S=a+b+c+d$  bo'lsin. O'rta arifmetik va o'rta geometrik miqdorlar orasidagi munosabatlarga ko'ra,

$$\frac{a+b+c+d}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{abcd} \quad a+b+c+d \geq 4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{abcd} \quad abcd=1 \text{ ekanidan } S = a+b+c+d \geq 4$$

<sup>1</sup> Курбон Останов, Ойбек Улашевич Пулатов, Джумаев Максуд, «Обучение умениям доказывать при изучении курса алгебры,» *Достижения науки и образования*, т. 2 (24), № 24, pp. 52-53, 2018.

shu tengsizlik ya'ni  $S \geq 4$  o'rinli. Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligiga ko'ra,

$$(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3) \cdot (1+1+1+1) \cdot (1+1+1+1) \geq (a+b+c+d)^3 \quad (5)$$

Ya'ni, Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi quydagi ko'rinishga ega :

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \cdot (b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n) \cdot \dots \cdot (c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n) \geq (\sqrt[k]{a_1 b_1 \cdot \dots \cdot c_1} + \sqrt[k]{a_2 b_2 \cdot \dots \cdot c_2} + \dots + \sqrt[k]{a_n b_n \cdot \dots \cdot c_n})^k$$

Bu yerda,  $a_i, b_i, \dots, c_i \geq 0; i = \overline{1, n}$  Shu asosida (5) tengsizlikni hosil qildik.

$$(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3) \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \geq (a+b+c+d)^3 \quad a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq \frac{S^3}{16}$$

tenglik o'rinli.  $S \geq 4$  dan foydalansak,  $\frac{S^3}{16} \geq \frac{S \cdot 16}{16} = S$  ga ya'ni  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq S$  ga

ega bo'lamiz.  $a = \frac{1}{bcd}; b = \frac{1}{acd}; c = \frac{1}{abd}; d = \frac{1}{abc^2}$

Larni topib olamiz va (4) tenglikka olib borib qo'yamiz.

$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq bcd + acd + abd + abc$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. O'rta arifmetik va o'rta geometrik miqdorlar orasidagi munosabatdan foydalansak,

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq 3abc$$

$$b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq 3bcd$$

$$c^3 + d^3 + a^3 \geq 3cda$$

$$d^3 + a^3 + b^3 \geq 3dab$$

ga ega bo'lamiz. Bularni qo'shib yuborsak,  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 \geq abc + bcd + cda + dab$  kelib chiqadi. Isbotlandi.

1) Musbat a,b,c sonlar berilgan. Agar  $x = \max\{a,b,c\}$  va  $y = \min\{a,b,c\}$  bo'lsa,

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \geq \frac{18abc}{(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2)} \text{ ni isbotlang.}$$

ISBOT: Umumiylikkka zarar yetkazmagan holda  $a \geq b \geq c$  deb olamiz. Bundan  $x=a, y=c$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Endi,  $(a-c)^2 \geq 0$  deb olib,  $a^2 - 2ac + c^2 \geq 0$

$a^2 + c^2 \geq 2ac$  ekanligini keltirib chiqaramiz. Yoki, o'rta arifmetik va o'rta

geometrik miqdorlar orasidagi munosabatlarga ko'ra,  $\frac{a^2 + c^2}{2} \geq ac \Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 \geq 2ac$  va

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc} \Rightarrow (a+b+c)^3 \geq 27abc \text{ tengliklar o'rinli. Bulardan foydalansak,}$$

<sup>2</sup> Курбон Останов, Ойбек Улашевич Пулатов, Алижон Ахмадович Азимов, «Вопросы науки и образования,» *Использование нестандартных исследовательских задач в процессе обучения геометрии*, т. 1, № 13, pp. 120-121, 2018.

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a^2 + c^2}{ac} = \frac{(a^2 + c^2)b}{abc} \geq \frac{2abc}{(a+b+c)^3} = \frac{54abc}{(a+b+c)^3}$$

ko‘rinishga keladi. Endi

biz,  $\frac{54abc}{(a+b+c)^3} \geq \frac{18abc}{(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2)}$  ni isbotlasak yetarli bo‘ladi. Bu esa,

$3(a^2+b^2+c^2) \geq (a+b+c)^2$  ga teng. Bu tenglikni soddalashtiramiz:

$$3a^2 + 3b^2 + 3c^2 \geq ((a+b)+c)^2 \quad 3a^2 + 3b^2 + 3c^2 \geq (a+b)^2 + 2(a+b)c + c^2$$

$$3a^2 + 3b^2 + 3c^2 \geq a^2 + 2ab + b^2 + 2ac + 2bc + c^2 \quad 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 \geq 2ab + 2bc + 2ac$$

$$(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) + (b^2 - 2bc + c^2) + (c^2 - 2ac + a^2) \geq 0 \quad (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$$

ga ega bo‘lamiz. Isbotlandi.

2) Musbat  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  sonlar berilgan, bunda  $n \geq 2, n \in N$  va

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \left( \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) \leq \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

shartlar o‘rinli bo‘lsa,

$\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\} \leq 4 \cdot \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  ni isbotlang.

ISBOT: Umumiylikka zarar yetkazmasdan,

$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1} \leq a_n$  ;  $m = a_1$  ;  $M = a_n$  deb olishimiz mumkin. Koshi-

Bunyakovskiy tengsizligidan foydalanib,

$$\left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \left( \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) = (m + a_2 + \dots + M) \left( \frac{1}{M} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \right) \geq$$

$$\geq \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 + \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}} \right)^2 \quad \text{ni, ya'ni} \quad \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} + n - 2 + \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}} \right)^2 \leq \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Buni soddalashtirib,

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} + n - 2 + \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}} \leq n + \frac{1}{2} \quad \sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} + \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}} \leq \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{m}{M} + 2 + \frac{M}{m} \leq \frac{25}{4} \quad \frac{m}{M} + \frac{M}{m} \leq \frac{17}{4}$$

$$4m^2 - 17mM + 4M^2 \leq 0 \quad (4M - m)(M - 4m) \leq 0 \quad \text{ga ega bo‘lamiz. } M \geq m \text{ dan}$$

ekanligidan,  $4M - m \geq 0$  bo‘lib,  $M - 4m \leq 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu esa  $M \leq 4m$  demakdir. Isbotlandi.

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