

## MURAKKAB TRIGONOMETRIK TENGLAMALARNI YECHISH USULLARINI O'RGATISH

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu ilmiy maqolada akademik litseylarning chuqurlashtirilgan guruh o'quvchilari, mustaqil o'rganuvchilar uchun murakkab trigonometrik tenglamalarni yechish usullari haqida to'xtab o'tilgan*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *trigonometrik tenglama, uning aniqlanish sohasi, tenglamaning yechimi*

Yangi O'zbekiston va Uchunchi Renessans poydevorini qurishning tarkibiy qismi sifatida uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish yo'lini davom ettirish, o'rta ta'limni mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga muvofiq moslashtirish maqsadida ta'lim sifatini oshirish biz o'qituvchilar zimmasida ekan, hurmatli prezidentimiz Sh. Mirziyoyevning "Maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish buyuk umummilliy maqsadga, umumxalq harakatiga aylanishi zarur" degan ta'kidlariga o'z hissamizni qo'shamiz.

Ushbu maqola yoshlar uchun sifatli ta'limni ta'minlashda, iqtidorli yoshlar qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda, ijodkor, ijtimoiy faol, kreativ, ma'naviy boy shaxsni shakllantirishda, hamda, yuqori malakali raqobatchi kadrlar tayyorlashda yordam beradi degan umiddamiz.

Maqola umumta'lim maktablari, akademik litseylarda faoliyat yuritayotgan aniq fanlar metodbirlashmalarida o'rganib chiqilib, darslarda foydalanilsa, albatta, ta'lim sifati oshishida o'z hissamizni qo'shganimizdan baxtiyormiz.

**Murakkab trigonometrik tenglamalarni yechishda:**

- aniqlanish sohasi topiladi;
- uning aniqlanish sohasida shakl almashtirishlar orqali teng kuchli tenglamalarga keltiriladi;
- bu sodda tenglamalar yechilib, topilgan yechimlar ichidan berilgan tenglamaning yechimi aniqlanadi.

Tenglamalarni yechishga doir ba'zi misollarni tahlil qilamiz.

**1-misol.**  $2\sin^2x + \sin x - 6 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:** Bu tenglamani yechishda  $\sin x = t$  deb belgilash kiritamiz,

u holda tenglama  $2t^2 + t - 6 = 0$  ko'rinishdagi kvadrat tenglamaga keladi. Uning ildizlari  $t_1 = -2$ ;  $t_2 = 1,5$ . Demak, dastlabki tenglamani yechish eng sodda  $\sin x = -2$  va  $\sin x = 1,5$  tenglamalarni yechishga keltiriladi. Bu tenglamalarda  $|-2| > 1$  va  $1,5 > 1$  bo'lganligi uchun tenglama yechimga ega emas.

**Javob:** tenglama yechimga ega emas.

**2-misol.**  $4\sin^2x - \cos x - 1 = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:**  $\sin^2x = 1 - \cos^2x$  formuladan foydalanamiz. U holda berilgan tenglama  $4(1 - \cos^2x) - \cos x - 1 = 0$  ko`rinishni oladi.

Bundan  $4\cos^2x + \cos x - 3 = 0$ ,  $\cos x = t$  deb belgilash kiritamiz:

$$4t^2 + t - 3 = 0 \text{ Uning ildizlari } t_1 = -1; t_2 = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Shunday qilib,  $\cos x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pi + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , hamda

$\cos x = \frac{3}{4}$  tenglamadan  $x = \pm \arccos \frac{3}{4} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizlarga ega bo`lamiz.

**Javob:**  $x = \pi + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $x = \pm \arccos \frac{3}{4} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

**3-misol.**  $3\cos 2x + \sin^2x + 5\sin x \cos x = 0$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:**  $\cos 2x = \cos^2x - \sin^2x$  formuladan foydalanamiz. U holda dastlabki tenglama  $3(\cos^2x - \sin^2x) + \sin^2x + 5\sin x \cos x = 0$  ko`rinishga ega bo`ladi. Bundan  $2\sin^2x - 5\sin x \cos x - 3\cos^2x = 0$ . Endi tenglikning har ikki tomonini  $\cos^2x$  ( $\cos x \neq 0$ ) ga bo`lamiz, natijada  $2tg^2x - 5tgx - 3 = 0$  tenglama hosil bo`ladi.  $tgx = y$  deb belgilash kiritib,  $2y^2 - 5y - 3 = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz. Uning ildizlari  $y_1 = 3$ ;  $y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

Demak,  $tgx = 3$  tenglamadan  $x = \arctg 3 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , hamda

$tgx = -\frac{1}{2}$  tenglamadan  $x = -\arctg \frac{1}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizlarga ega bo`lamiz.

**Javob:**  $x = \arctg 3 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $x = -\arctg \frac{1}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

**4-misol.**  $\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x = \sin^2x$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:**  $\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x - \sin^2x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x(\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x) = 0$

$\sin x = 0$  tenglamadan  $x = \arctg 3 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizga,

$$\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}\cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\sin x\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ yoki } x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ ildizga ega bo`lamiz.}$$

**Javob:**  $x = \arctg 3 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

**5-misol.**  $\sin 2x + 4(\sin x + \cos x) = -4$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:**  $\sin 2x + 4(\sin x + \cos x) + 4 = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz.

$$1 + \sin 2x + 4(\sin x + \cos x) + 3 = 0.$$

Endi  $\sin^2x + \cos^2x = 1$  ayniyatdan foydalanamiz:

$$(\sin^2x + \cos^2x + 2\sin x \cos x) + 4(\sin x + \cos x) + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin x + \cos x) + 3 = 0$ . Bundan  $\sin x + \cos x = y$  deb olsak,  $y^2 + 4y + 3 = 0$  tenglama hosil bo`ladi. Uning ildizlari  $y_1 = -1$ ;  $y_2 = -3$ .  $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  tenglikka asosan  $\sqrt{2}\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$  tenglamani yechamiz.

Bundan  $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Shunday qilib, 1)  $x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = \pi + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$$2) x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ ildizlarga ega bo`lamiz}$$

$$\text{Javob: } x = \pi + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}. x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**6-misol.**  $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x = \cos^2 3x + \cos^2 4x$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechilishi:** Tenglamani yechish algoritmini kiritamiz:

$$\cos^2 x - \cos^2 3x = \cos^2 4x - \cos^2 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$(\cos x - \cos 3x) \cdot (\cos x + \cos 3x) = (\cos 4x - \cos 2x) \cdot (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) \Rightarrow$$

$$-2\sin 2x \sin(-x) \cdot 2\cos 2x \cos(-x) = -2\sin 3x \sin x \cdot 2\cos 3x \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin 4x \sin 2x = -\sin 6x \sin 2x \Rightarrow \sin 4x \sin 2x + \sin 6x \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin 2x (\sin 4x + \sin 6x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \quad \text{va} \quad \sin 4x + \sin 6x = 0$$

tenglamalarni yechamiz.  $\sin 2x = 0$  tenglamadan  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizlarga;

$\sin 4x + \sin 6x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 4x = -\sin 6x \Rightarrow 4x = (-1)^n \cdot 6x + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Bundan

$n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  juft son bo`lganda  $4x = 6x + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  yoki  $x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizlarga;

$n = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  toq son bo`lganda  $4x = -6x + \pi(2k + 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$  yoki

$x = \frac{\pi}{10}(2k + 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ildizlarga ega bo`lamiz. Topilgan yechimlarni umumlashtirib,

berilgan tenglamaning ildizlari  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = \frac{\pi}{10}(2k + 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

$$\text{Javob: } x = \frac{\pi}{2} k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = \frac{\pi}{10}(2k + 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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