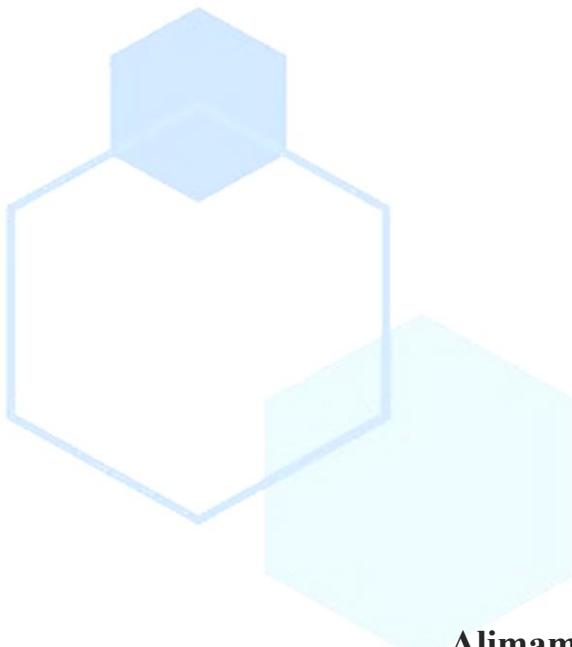


FUNKTSIYALARINI INTERPOLYATSIALASH

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Maqola funktsiyalarini interpolyatsialash masalasiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu jarayonning matematik asoslari va amaliy qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Interpolyatsiya funktsiyaning berilgan nuqtalaridagi qiymatlariga asoslangan holda uni yaqinlashtirish uchun ko'pxadni topishdan iborat. Maqolada chekli ayirmalar tushunchasi, ularning xossalari va N'yutonning birinchi va ikkinchi interpolyatsion formulalari batafsil yoritilgan. Formulalar oldinga va orqaga qarab interpolyatsialash uchun qo'llaniladi, shuningdek, koldik xadlarning hisoblanishi va xatolikni baholash usullari keltirilgan. Misollar orqali logarifmik funktsiya uchun interpolyatsiya jarayoni ko'rsatilgan. Maqola matematik hisoblashlarda funktsiyalarini soddalashtirish va aniq qiymatlarni topishda interpolyatsiyaning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Interpolyatsiyalar, ayirma, chekli ayirma, yig'indi, n-tartibli ayirma, N'yutonning interpolyatsion formulalari, interpolyatsiya tugun, interpolyatsiya kadami, chiziqli, parabolik, analitik ko`rinish, koldik xad, orkaga qarab interpolyatsiyalash.

Kirish

MASALANING QO`YILISHI

Aksariyat hisoblash usullari masalaning qo`yilishida katnashadigan funktsiyalarni unga biror muayyan ma`noda yaqin va tuzilishi soddarok bo`lgan funktsiyalarga almashtirish goyasiga asoslangan. Bu bobda funktsiyalarni yaqinlashtirish masalasining eng sodda va juda keng qo`llaniladigan qismi — funktsiyalarni interpolyatsiyalash ma-salasi kurib chikiladi.

Interpolyatsiya masalasining moxiyati quyidagidan iborat. Faraz kilaylik $u=f(x)$ funktsiya jadval ko`rinishida berilgan bo`lsin:

$$Y_0 = f(x_0), y_1 = f(x_1), \dots, y_n = f(x_n)$$

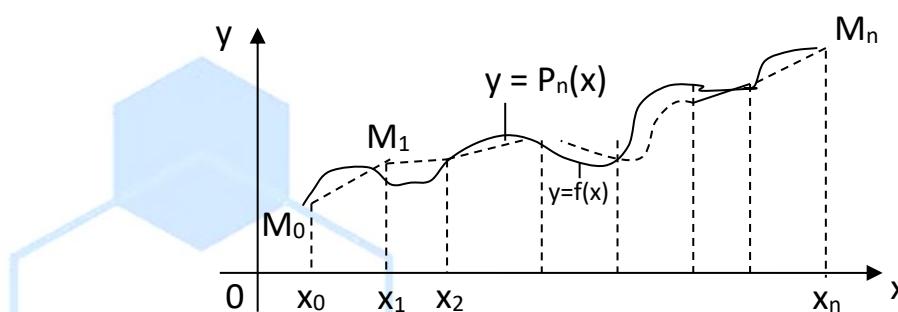
Odatda interpolyatsiyalash masalasi quyidagicha ko`rinishda qo`yiladi: Shundai n-tartiblidan oshmagan $R(x) = R_n(x)$ ko`pxad topish kerakki, $P(x_i)$ berilgan $x_i (i=0,1,1,\dots,n)$ nuqtalarda $f(x)$ bilan bir xil qiymatlarni qabul kilsin, ya`ni $P(x_i) = y_i$.

Bu masalaning geometrik ma`nosi quyidagidan iborat:

darajasi p dan ortmaydigan shunday

$$y = P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n \quad (1)$$

ko`pxad kurilsinki, uning grafigi berilgan $M_i (x_i, u_i)$ ($i = 0,1, \dots, n$) nuqtalardan utsin (9-rasm). Bu erdagи $x_i (i=0,1,2,\dots,n)$ nuqtalar interpolyatsiya tugun nuqtalari yoki tugunlar deyiladi. $R(x)$ esa interpolyatsiyalovchi funktsiya deyiladi.



9- rasm

Amalda topilgan $R(x)$ interpolatsion formula $f(x)$ funktsiyaning berilgan x argumentning (interpolatsiya tugunlaridan farqli) qiymatlarini hisoblash uchun qo'llaniladi. Ushbu operatsiya funksiyanini interpolatsiyalash deyiladi. (Agar $x \in (a,b)$ bo'lsa interpolatsiyalash $x \in (a,b)$ bo'lsa, ekstrapolyatsiyalash deyiladi).

CHEKLI AYIRMALAR VA ULARNING XOS SALARI

Faraz kilaylik argumentning o'zaro teng o'zoklikda joylashgan $x_i = x_0 + ih$, $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i = h = \text{const}$ (h -jadval kadami) qiymatlarida $f(x)$ funktsiyaning moc ravishdagi $y_i = f(x_i)$ qiymatlari berilgan bo'lsin.

Birinchi tartibli chekli ayirmalar deb

$$\Delta y_i = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) = y_{i+1} - y_i \quad (2)$$

ifodaga ikkinchi tartibli chekli ayirmalar deb

$$\Delta^2 y_i = \Delta(\Delta y_i) = \Delta y_{i+1} - \Delta y_i = y_{i+2} - 2y_{i+1} + y_i \quad (3)$$

ifodaga va xokazo n -tartibli chekli ayirmalar deb

$$\Delta^n y_i = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} y_i) = \Delta^{n-1} y_{i+1} - \Delta^{n-1} y_i \quad (4)$$

ifodaga aytildi. CHekli ayirmalarni quyidagi 1- jadval ko'rinishida kam olish mumkin.

1-jadval

x_i	y_i	Δy_i	$\Delta^2 y_i$	$\Delta^3 y_i$	$\Delta^4 y_i$...
x_0	y_0	Δy_0	$\Delta^2 y_0$	$\Delta^3 y_0$	$\Delta^4 y_0$	
x_1	y_1	Δy_1	$\Delta^2 y_1$	$\Delta^3 y_0$		
x_2	y_2	Δy_2	$\Delta^2 y_2$			
x_3	y_3	Δy_3				
x_4	y_4					
...						

(2) dan quyidagiga egamiz

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta y_i = (1 + \Delta) y_i \quad (5)$$

Bu erdan ketma-ket quyidagilarni keltirib chikaramiz:

$$y_{i+2} = (1 + \Delta) y_{i+1} = (1 + \Delta)^2 y_i,$$

$$y_{i+3} = (1 + \Delta) y_{i+2} = (1 + \Delta)^3 y_i$$

.....

$$y_{i+n} = (1 + \Delta)^n y_i$$

N'yuton binomi formulasidan foydalanib, quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$y_{i+n} = y_i + C_n^1 \Delta y_i + \dots + \Delta^n y_i$$

Bundan esa:

$$\Delta^n y_i = [(1 + \Delta) - 1]^n y_i = (1 + \Delta)^n y_i - C_n^1 (1 + \Delta)^{n-1} y_i + C_n^2 (1 + \Delta)^{n-2} y_i - \dots + (-1)^n y_i$$

yoki



$$\Delta^n y_i = y_{i+1} - C_n^1 y_{n+i-1} + C_n^2 y_{n+i-2} - \dots + (-1)^n y_i \quad (6)$$

Masalan, (4.6) dan

$$\Delta^2 y_i = y_{i+2} - 2y_{i+1} + y_i,$$

$$\Delta^3 y_i = y_{i+3} - 3y_{i+2} + 3y_{i+1} - y_i$$

va x.k.

CHekli ayirmalar quyidagi xossalariga ega.

1. Funktsiyalar yig'indisining (ayirmasining) chekli ayirmasi funktsiyalarning chekli anirmalari yig'indisiga (ayirmasiga) teng:

$$\Delta^n(f(x) \pm \varphi(x)) = \Delta^n f(x) \pm \Delta^n \varphi(x).$$

2. Funktsiya o`zgarmas songa ko`paytirilsa, uning chekli ayirmasi usha songa ko`payadi:

$$\Delta^n(k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot \Delta^n f(x).$$

3. n-tartibli chekli ayirmaning /p-tartibli chekli ayirmasi (p+t)-tartibli chekli ayirmaga teng:

$$\Delta^m(\Delta^n y) = \Delta^{m+n} y.$$

4. n-tartibli ko`padding p-tartibli chekli ayirmasi o`zgarmas songa, n+1-tartibli chekli ayirmasi esa nolga teng.

Misol. Jadval kadamini $h=1$ va dastlabki qiymatni $x_0=0$ deb xisoblab, $u = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 1$ ko`pxadning ayirmalar jadvali to`zilsin.

Echish. u ning $x_0=0, x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=3$ nuqtalardagi qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz:
 $y_0 = -1, y_1 = 2, y_2 = 13, y_3 = 44$. Bundan esa quyidagilar kelib chikadi: $\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0 = 3, \Delta y_1 = y_2 - y_1 = 11, \Delta^2 y_0 = \Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0 = 8$. Bu qiymatlarni 2-jadvalga joylashtiramiz:

2-jadval

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$
0	-1	8		
1	2	11	8	12
2	13	31	20	12
3	44	63	32	12
4	107	107	44	
5	214			
...

Berilgan funktsiya Z- darajali kundad bo`lganligi sa-babli uning 3-tartibli ayirmasi o`zgarmas son bo`lib, $\Delta^3 y=12$ bo`ladi. Jadvalning kolgan ustunlari

$$\Delta^2 y_{i+1} = \Delta^2 y_i + 12, \quad (i=0,1,2,\dots);$$

$$\Delta y_{i+1} = \Delta y_i + \Delta^2 y_i \quad (i=1,2,\dots);$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta y_i \quad (i=2,3,\dots)$$

formulalar yordamida to`ldiriladi.

N'YUTONNING 1- INTERPOLYATSION FORMULASI

Faraz kilaylik $y=f(x)$ funktsiya uchun $y_1=f(x)$ qiymatlar berilgan va interpolyatsiya tugunlari teng o`zoklikda joylashgan bo`lsin, ya`ni $x_1=x_0+ih$ ($I=0,1,2,\dots,h$) (h – interpolyatsiya kadami). Argumentning moc qiymatlarida darajasi h dan oshmaydigan moc qiymatlar oladigan ko`pxad tuzish lozim bo`lsin va bu ko`pxad kuiidagi ko`rinishga ega bo`lsin:

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1}). \quad (7)$$



Bu n-tartibli ko`pxad. Interpolyatsiya masalasidagi shartga ko`ra $R(x)$ ko`pxad x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n interpolyatsiya tugunlarida $P_n(x_0)=y_0, P_n(x_1)=y_1, P_n(x_2)=y_2, \dots, P_n(x_n)=y_n$ qiymatlarni qabul kiladi. $x=x_0$ deb tasavvur etsak, (7) formuladan $y_0=P_n(x_0)=a_0$, ya`ni $a_0=y_0$. So`ngra x ga x_1 va x_2 larning qiymatlarini berib, ketma-ket quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$y_1=P_n(x_1)=a_0+a_1(x_1-x_0), \text{ bundan } a_1=\frac{\Delta y_0}{h}$$

$$y_2=P_n(x_2)=a_0+a_1(x_2-x_0)+a_2(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1),$$

$$\text{ya`ni} \quad y_2 - 2\Delta y_0 - y_0 = 2h^2 a_2$$

$$\text{yoki} \quad y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0 = 2h^2 a_2, \text{ bundan } a_2 = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}$$

Bu jarayonni davom ettirib, $x=x_n$ uchun kuiidagi ifodani hosil kilamiz:

$$a_n = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

Topilgan $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ koeffitsientlarning qiymatlarini (7) formulaga kuysak,

$$P_n(x) = y_0 + \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h}(x-x_0) + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1}) \quad (4.8)$$

—ko`rinishga ega bo`lamiz. Bu formulada $\frac{x-x_0}{h}=q$, ya`ni $x=x_0+hq$ belgilash kiritilsa, u xolda

$$\frac{x-x_1}{h} = \frac{x-x_0-h}{h} = q-1,$$

$$\frac{x-x_2}{h} = \frac{x-x_0-2h}{h} = q-2, \text{ va x.k.}$$

Natijada N'yutonning 1- interpolatsion formulasiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = P_n(x_0 + qh) &= y_0 + q\Delta y_0 + \frac{q(q-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \dots \\ &+ \frac{q(q-1)\dots(q-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n y_0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

N'yutonning 1-interpolatsion formulasini $[a, b]$ ning boshlangich nuqtalarida qo`llash qulay.

Agar $p=1$ bo`lsa, u xolda $P_1(x)=y_0+q\Delta y_0$ ko`rinishdagi chiziqli interpolatsion formulaga, $p=2$ bo`lganda esa

$$P_2(x) = y_0 + q\Delta y_0 + \frac{q(q-1)}{2} \Delta^2 y_0$$

ko`rinishdagi parabolik interpolatsion formulaga ega bo`lamiz.

N'yutonning 1-formulasini oldinga qarab interpolatsiyalash formusasi ham deyiladi.

(9) formulaning koldik, xadi

$$P_n(x) = h^{n+1} \frac{q(q-1)\dots(q-n)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \quad (10)$$

bu erda $\xi \in [x_0, x_n]$

Funktsiyaning analitik ko`rinishi har doim ham ma`lum bulavermaydi. Bundai xollarda chekli ayirmalar to`zilib,

$$f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \approx \frac{\Delta^{n+1} y_0}{h^{n+1}}$$

deb olinadi. U xolda N'yutonning birinchi interpolatsion formusasi uchun xatolik

$$P_n(x) \approx \frac{q(q-1)\dots(q-n)}{(n+1)!} \Delta^{n+1} y_0 \quad (11)$$

formula orqali topiladi.

Misol. $u = \lg x$ funktsiyaning 4.3-jadvalda berilgan qiymatlaridan foydalanib, uning $x=1001$ bo`lgan xoldagi qiymatini toping.

4.3-jadval

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$
1000	3,0000000	43214	- 426	8
1010	3,0043214	42788	- 418	9
1020	3,0086002	42370	- 409	8
1030	3,0128372	41961	- 401	
1040	3,0170333	41560		
1050	3,0211893			

Y e c h i s h . Chekli aiirmalar jadvalini to`zamiz. 3- jadvaldan ko`rinib turibdiki, 3-tartibli chekli ayirma o`zgarmas, shu sababli (9) formula uchun $n=3$ olish etarli:

$$y(x) = P_3(x) = y_0 + q\Delta y_0 + \frac{q(q-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{q(q-1)(q-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0$$

$x=1001$ uchun $q = 0,1$ ($h=10$). Shuning uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \lg 1001 &= 3,0000000 + 0,1 \cdot 0,0043214 + \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,9}{2} \times \\ &\times 0,0000426 + \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 1,9}{6} \cdot 0,0000008 = 3,0004341 \end{aligned}$$

Endi koldik xadni baxolaymiz. (10) formulaga asosan $n=3$ bo`lganda quyidagiga egamiz:



$$R_3(x) = \frac{h^4 \cdot q(q-1)(q-2)(q-3)}{4!} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

bu erda $1000 < \xi < 1030$.

$f(x) = \lg x$ bo`lgani sababli $f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{3!}{x^4} \lg e$; shuning uchun

$$|f^{(4)}(\xi)| < \frac{3!}{(1000)^4} \lg e.$$

$h=10$ va $q=0,1$ uchun quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$|R_3(1001)| = \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 1,9 \cdot 2,9 \cdot 10^4 \lg e}{4 \cdot (1000)^4} \approx 0,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

Shunday kilib, koldik xad $R_3(1001) \approx 0,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ ekan.

N'YUTONNING 2 - INTERPOLYATSION FORMULASI

N'yutonning birinchi interpolyatsion formulasi jadvalning boshida va ikkinchi formulasi esa jadvalning oxirida interpolyatsiyalash uchun muljallangan. N'yutonning ikkinchi interpolyatsion formula-sini keltirib chikaramiz.

Faraz kilaylik $y=f(x)$ funktsiyaning $n+1$ ta qiymati ma`lum bo`lsin; ya`ni argumentning $n=1$ ta $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ qiymatlarida funktsiyaning qiymatlar $y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ bo`lsin. Tugunlar orasidagi masofa h o`zgarmas bo`lsin. Quyidagi ko`rinishdagi interpolyatsion ko`pxadni ko`ramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = & a_0 + a_1(x-x_n) + a_2(x-x_n)(x-x_{n-1}) + a_3(x-x_n)(x-x_{n-1})(x-x_{n-2}) + \dots + \\ & + a_n(x-x_n)(x-x_{n-1}) \dots (x-x_1) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Bunda katnashayotgan a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n noma`lum koeffitsientlarni topishni $x=x_n$ bo`lgan xoldan boshlash kerak. So`ngra argumentga x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots qiymatlar berib, kolgan koeffitsientlar animanadi.

Yuqorida kirlgan muloxazalarni (12) formula uchun ham qo'llasak, u xolda noma'lum koeffitsientlar $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ larni topish uchun quyidagilarni hosil kilamiz:

$$a_0 = y_n, \quad a_1 = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h}, \quad a_2 = \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2}, \quad \dots, a_n = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

Topilgan koeffitsientlarning qiymatlarini (12) formulaga kuysak,

$$P_n(x) = y_n + \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h}(x - x_n) + \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2}(x - x_n)(x - x_{(n-1)}) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}(x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})\dots(x - x_1)$$

(13)

ko'rinishdagi N'yutonning ikkinchi interpolatsion formularasi kelib chikadi. Bu formulada $q=(x-x_n)/h$ belgilash kirtsak,

$$P_n(x) = y_n + q\Delta y_{n-1} + \frac{q(q+1)}{2!}\Delta^2 y_{n-2} + \dots + \frac{q(q+1)\dots(q+n-1)}{n!}\Delta^n y_0 \quad (14)$$

hosil bo'ladi. Ba'zan bu formulani orkaga qarab interpolatsiyalash formularsi ham deyiladi. (14) formuladan $[a,b]$ kesmaning oxirgi nuqtalarida foydalanish qulayrokdir.

N'yutonning ikkinchi interpolatsion formulasining koldik xadini baxolash formularsi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$P_n(x) = h^{n+1} \frac{q(q+1)\dots(q+n)}{(n+1)!} F^{(n+1)}(\xi)$$

bu erda $q=(x-x_n)/h$, $\xi \in [x_0, x_n]$

Agar funktsiyaning analitik ko'rinishi ma'lum bo'lmasa, u xolda chekli ayirmalar to`zilib,

$$f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \approx \frac{\Delta^{n+1} y_0}{h^{n+1}}$$

deb olinadi. Shuning uchun N'yutonning ikkinchi interpolatsion formularsi uchun xatolik formularsi

$$P_n(x) \approx \frac{q(q+1)\dots(q+n)}{(n+1)!} \Delta^{(n+1)} y_n$$

bo`ladi.

Misol. $u = \lg x$ funktsiyaning 4-jadvalda bermlgan qiymatlaridan foydalanib, uning $x=1044$ dagi qiymatini hisoblang ($h=10$).

4- jadval

X	y
1000	3,0000000
1010	3,0043214
1020	3,0086002
1030	3,0128372
1040	3,0170333
1050	3,0211893

Y e c h i s h . CHekli ayirmalar jadvalini to`zamiz:

5.-jadval

x	U	Δu	$\Delta^2 u$	$\Delta^3 u$
1000	3,0000000	73214	- 426	8
1010	3,0043214	42788	- 418	9
1020	3,0086002	42370	- 409	8
1030	3,0128372	41961	<u>- 401</u>	
1040	3,0170333	<u>41560</u>		

<u>1050</u>	3,0211893			
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$x_n = 1050$ bo`lsin, u xolda

$$q = \frac{x - x_n}{h} = \frac{1044 - 1050}{10} = -0.6$$

5- jadvalagi tagiga chizilgan ayirmalardan foydalangan xolda (14) formulaga asosan quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lg 1044 &= 3,0211893 + (-0,6) \cdot 0,0041560 + \frac{(-0,6) \cdot (-0,6+1)}{2} \times \\ &\times 0,0000401 + \frac{(-0,6) \cdot (-0,6+1) \cdot (-0,6+2)}{6} \cdot 0,0000008 = 3,0187005 \end{aligned}$$

Xulosa

Maqola funktsiyalarni interpolyatsiyalashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini yoritadi. Interpolyatsiya masalasi funktsiyaning berilgan nuqtalaridagi qiymatlariga asoslanib, uni ko'pxad orqali yaqinlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Chekli ayirmalar va ularning xossalari interpolyatsion formulalarni tuzishda asosiy vosita sifatida ishlataladi. N'yutonning birinchi va ikkinchi interpolyatsion formulalari mos ravishda jadvalning boshida va oxirida qo'llaniladi, bu esa turli xollarda qulaylik yaratadi. Koldik xadlar va xatolikni baholash formulalari natijalarning aniqligini ta'minlaydi. Misollar orqali ushbu usullarning amaliy qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan. Interpolyatsiya matematik modellashtirish, injeneriya va boshqa sohalarda funktsiyalarni soddallashtirish va hisoblashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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