



KOSHI YADROLI SINGULYAR INTEGRALNI TAQRIBIY HISOBLASH UCHUN OPTIMAL FORMULA QURISH

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ABSTRACT

Ushbu maqolada Aniq integral yordamida yuza yoki hajmlarni hisoblash ularni tadbiiq etishning eng sodda sohalaridan biridir. Bundan tashqari aniq integral turli texnikaviy va hayotiy masalalarni yechishga ham tadbiiq etiladi. Lekin integrallarning juda kam ko'rinishlarinigina aniq hisoblash mumkin. Bunday integrallarni katta aniqlikda taqribiy hisoblash usullarini ishlab chiqish hisoblash matematikasining dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Integrallarni taqribiy hisoblashning universal usuli kvadratur va kubatur formulalardan foydalanishdir.

Aniq integral yordamida yuza yoki hajmlarni hisoblash ularni tadbiiq etishning eng sodda sohalaridan biridir. Bundan tashqari aniq integral turli texnikaviy va hayotiy masalalarni yechishga ham tadbiiq etiladi.

Fan va texnikaning ko'plab masalalari integral va differensial tenglamalar yoki ularning sistemalariga keltiriladi. Ko'p hollarda bunday tenglamalarni yechish uchun aniq integralni hisoblashga to'g'ri keladi. Lekin integrallarning juda kam ko'rinishlarinigina aniq hisoblash mumkin. Bunday integrallarni katta aniqlikda taqribiy hisoblash usullarini ishlab chiqish hisoblash matematikasining dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Integrallarni taqribiy hisoblashning universal usuli kvadratur va kubatur formulalardan foydalanishdir. Sobolev fazosida eksponentsial vaznli integrallarni taqribiy hisoblash uchun optimal kvadratur formulalar qurishga bag'ishlangan. Hozirgi kunda kvadratur va kubatur formulalar qurish nazariyasida quyidagi asosiy yondoshuvlar mavjud: *algebraik, ehtimollar nazariyasi, nazariy-sonli va funksional*. Funksional analiz usullariga asoslangan holda kvadratur formulalar qurish dastlab A.Sard [1] va S.M.Nikolskiyning [2],[3] ishlarida bajarilgan. Kvadratur formulalarni optimallashtirish masalasini integral va kvadratur formulalarning ayirmasini eng kichik bo'ladigan qilib izlash deb talqin qilish mumkin.

Dunyo miqyosida olib borilgan ko'plab ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlar natijasida paydo bo'lgan muammolarni hal qilish singulyar integral tenglamalarga olib keladi. Singulyar integral tenglamalar nazariyasi o'tgan asrning yigirmanchi yillarida paydo bo'ldi. Shu bilan birga bir qator matematik va mexaniklarning say harakatlari singulyar integral tenglamalar yechishning taqribiy usullarini ishlab chiqishga

yo'naltirildi. Bu usullar kubatura va interpolyatsion formulalar qurilishiga asoslangan Singulyar integral tenglamalarni sonli usullar bilan qurishda olimlar quyidagi muammolarga duch kelishdi. Singulyar integral oddiy ma'noda uzoqlashuvchi bo'lib Koshining bosh qiymati ma'nosida izohlanadi. Shuning uchun bunday tenglamalarni taqribiy yechish usullari samarali hisoblanadi. Funktsiyalarning turli sinflarida singulyar integral tenglamalarni taqribiy hisoblashni qurishning yangi algoritmlarini ishlab chiqish hamda ularning xatoliklarni baholash hisoblash matematikasining muhim vazifalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Hozirgi kunda dunyoda hisoblash matematikasining muhim masalalaridan biri differensiallanuvchi funksiyalarning turli fazolarida Koshi va Gilbert yadroli singulyar integrallarni taqribiy hisoblash uchun optimal kvadratur formulalarni qurishdan iboratdir. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bu masala xarakteristik singulyar integral tenglamani taqribiy analitik yechimlari bilan bog'liqdir. Shu munosabatda : singulyar integral tenglamalarni taqribiy hisoblash uchun asimptotik jihatdan maqbul, tartibi optimal va optimal kvadratur formulalar qurish, ularning xatoliklarini Gilbert va Banax fazolarida baholash tadqiqotning maqsadi hisoblanadi.

Klassik kvadratur formulalar

$[a, b]$ oraliqda berilgan $f(x)$ funksiya uchun I Riman integrali $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ning qiymatini topish talab qilinsin. Yaxshi ma'lumki, $[a, b]$ oraliqda aniqlangan chekli sondagi birinchi tur uzilishga ega bo'lgan funksiya uchun bunday qiymat mavjud, yagona va u quyidagicha ifodalanishi mumkin.

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad (2.1)$$

Bu yerda $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$ qiymatlar $[a, b]$ oraliqdan olingan tartiblangan nuqtalar. Bunda $\max\{x_0 - a, x_i - x_{i-1}, b - x_n\} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$ va ξ_i lar $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ oraliqdan olingan ixtiyoriy qiymatlar.

Matematik analizda analitik usulda integralni mashhur Nyuton-Leybnis

$$I = F(b) - F(a) \quad (2.2)$$

formulasi yordamida hisoblash mumkin. Bunda $F(x)$ funksiya $f(x)$ funksiyaning boshlang'ichi. Lekin bu usul yordamida I integralni hisoblashda ancha jiddiy muammolar mavjud. Bularning eng asosiysi ko'pchilik $f(x)$ funksiyalarning boshlang'ichi mavjud emasligidir. Misol uchun quyidagi integrallarni bu usul yordamida hisoblashning imkoni yo'q.

$$\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \int_a^b \frac{dx}{\ln x}, \int_a^b e^{-x^2} dx$$

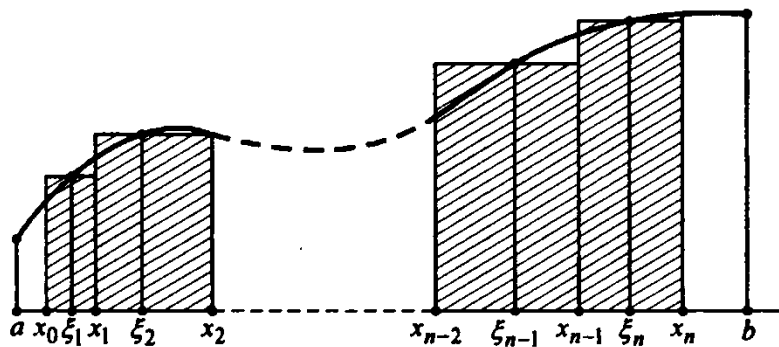
Agar $f(x)$ funsiyaning boshlang'ichi $F(x)$ ma'lum bo'lsa ham, ko'pchilik hollarda $F(a)$ va $F(b)$ larning aniq qiymatini hisoblash mumkin bo'lmaydi va integralning yaqinlashuvchi yechimi olinadi. Lekin integralni taqribiy hisoblashning boshqa aniqroq natija beruvchi usullari ham mavjud. Bu usullar integral ostidagi ifodani maxsus formulalar bilan almashtirishga asoslanadi. Aniq integralni hisoblash uchun bunday maxsus yaqinlashuvchi formulalar kvadratur formulalar yoki sonli integrallash formulalari deb ataladi. Bu atamalarning birinchisini integralning geometrik ma'nosi bilan bog'lash mumkin:

$I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$ ($f(x) \geq 0$) integralni hisoblash quyidan $[a, b]$ oraliq, yuqoridan $f(x)$ funksiya bilan chegaralangan shakl yuziga teng bo'lgan kvadrat yasash bilan teng kuchli.

Oddiy kvadratur formulalar (2.1) integralning aniqlanishidan keltirib chiqarilishi mumkin. (2.1) tenglikda $n \geq 1$ sonini chegaralaymiz va quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$I \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad (2.3)$$

Bu yaqinlashuvchi tenglik umumiy to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasi deb ataladi. Bunda egri chiziqli trapetsiya asosi $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ kesma uzunligiga, bo'yi $f(\xi_i)$ ning qiymatiga teng bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar bilan almashtiriladi. (2.1-rasm)



2.1-rasm.
Umumiy to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar

formulasidan integralni yaqinlashuvchi yechimlarini olish qoidalarini hosil qilish uchun x_i va ξ_i larning erkin tanlab olinishi mumkinligidan foydalanamiz.

Keyingi ko'rib chiqiladigan usullar uchun $[a, b]$ kesmani $[a, b]$ ta teng bo'lakka $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ qadam bilan bo'lishga kelishib olamiz. Bunda x_i lar orasidagi masofa teng va ular quyidagicha joylashgan bo'ladi:

$$x_0 = a, x_i = x_{i-1} + h, i = (1, 2, \dots, n-1), x_n = b \quad (2.4)$$

U holda (2.3) formulani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozib olishimiz mumkin.

$$I \approx h \sum_{i=0}^n f(\xi_i), \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad (2.5)$$

Endi ish ξ_i larni tanlab olishda qoladi. Uch xil holatni qaraymiz:

1) $\xi_i = x_{i-1}$ deb joylashtiramiz. U holda (2.5) formuladan quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

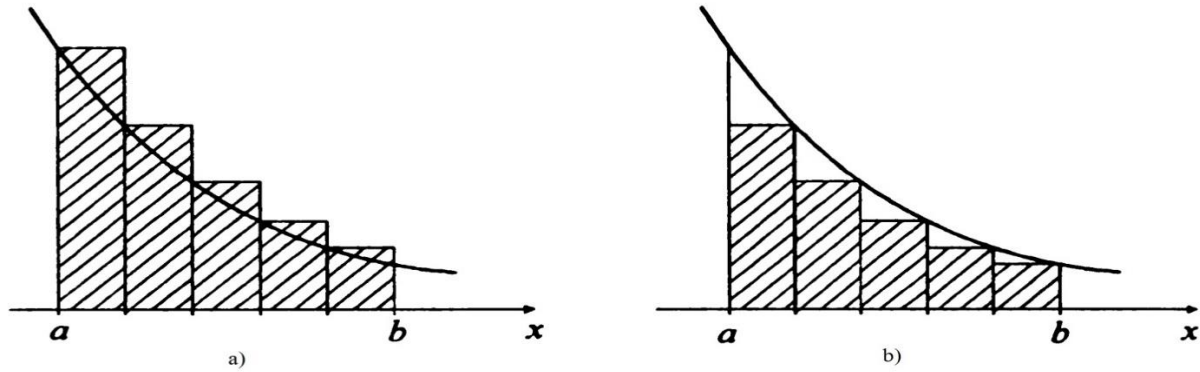
$$I \approx I^{T^-} = h \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_{i-1}) \quad (2.6)$$

2) $\xi_i = x_i$ deb joylashtiramiz. U holda

$$I \approx I^{T^+} = h \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \quad (2.7)$$

formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

(2.6) va (2.7) formulalar mos ravishda chap va o'ng to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar kvadratur formulalari deb ataladi. I^{T^-} va I^{T^+} ifodalar monoton $f(x)$ funksiyaning I integraliga ikki tomondan yaqinlashuvchi yechimlarni beradi.



1.2-rasm.

Monoton funksiya integralini geometrik baholash: a) I^{T-} , b) I^{T+} .

Agar ξ_i sonini $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ oraliqdan tanlab olsak I integralning qiymatini kattaroq aniqlikda topishimiz mumkin.

3) Bu holatda $\xi_i = \frac{1}{2}(x_i - x_{i-1}) (= x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{2} = x_i - \frac{h}{2})$ qilib joylashtiramiz va o'rta to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar uchun kvadratur formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

$$I \approx I^T = h \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{2}\right) = h \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(x_i - \frac{h}{2}\right) \quad (2.8)$$

Bu formula ko'pincha, to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasi deb ataladi.

Optimal kvadratur formulalar nazariyasi

Quyidagi kvadratur formulani qaraymiz

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) dx \cong \sum_{k=1}^N C_k \varphi(x^{(k)}). \quad (2.22)$$

Bu kvadratur formula uchun xatolik funksionali quyidagicha bo'ladi

$$\ell(x) = \varepsilon_{\Omega}(x) - \sum_{k=1}^N C_k \delta(x - x^{(k)}). \quad (2.23)$$

Bu yerda, x - n o'lchamli koordinata vektori, Ω - yetarlicha silliq chegaraga ega maydon, φ - Banax fazosi B elementi, C_k - koeffitsiyentlar va $x^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})$ - (2.22) formulaning tugun nuqtalari, $\varepsilon_{\Omega}(x)$ - Ω maydonning xarakteristik funksiyasi, $\delta(x)$ - Dirakning delta funksiyasi.

Banax fazosi B uzluksiz funksiyalar fazosi C da yotadi $B \rightarrow C(\Omega)$. Bu chiziqli funksional B fazodagi barcha funksiyalar uchun aniqlangan bo'lishi uchun yetarlidir.

Quyidagi ayirma

$$(\ell, \varphi) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^N C_k \varphi(x^{(k)}) = \int_{R^n} \ell(x) \varphi(x) dx \quad (2.24)$$

(2.22) kvadratur formulaning xatoligi deyiladi.

Agar (2.23) ayirma nolga teng bo'lsa, (2.22) kvadratur formula φ funksiyaga aniq deyiladi. Kvadratur formulaga aniq bo'lgan funksiyalar xatolik funksionali ℓ ning yadrosini tashkil qiladi.

Koshi-Shvarts tengsizligidan

$$|(\ell, \varphi)| \leq \|\ell\|_{B^*} \cdot \|\varphi\|_B$$

ko'rinadiki, (2.24) xatolikning absolyut qiymati (2.23) xatolik funksionalining normasi

$$\|\ell\|_{B^*} = \sup_{\|\varphi\|_B=1} |(\ell, \varphi)| \quad (2.25)$$

yordamida baholanadi. Bu yerda B^* - B ga qo'shma fazo.

Shuning uchun, B funksiyalar fazosida (2.22) kvadratur formulaning xatoligini topish masalasini B^* qo'shma fazoda (2.23) xatolik funksionali normasini hisoblash masalasiga olib kelamiz.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, (2.23) xatolik funksionali normasi C_k koeffitsiyentlarga va $x^{(k)}$ tugun nuqtalarga bo'g'liq. Xatolik funksionali ℓ ning normasining minimumini C_k koeffitsiyentlar va $x^{(k)}$ tugun nuqtalarga bog'liq ravishda topish masalasi *Nikolskiy masalasi* deyiladi va bu usulda olingan formula *Nikolskiy ma'nosidagi optimal formula* deb ataladi. Xatolik funksionali ℓ ning normasining minimumini $x^{(k)}$ tugun nuqtalarni fiksirlab qo'yan holda, C_k koeffitsiyentlarga bog'liq ravishda topish masalasi *Sard masalasi deyiladi* va bu usulda olingan formula *Sard ma'nosidagi optimal formula* deb ataladi.

U holda B fazoda Nikolskiy ma'nosidagi optimal formula qurish uchun

$$\|\ell\|_{B^*} = \inf_{C_k, x^{(k)}} \|\ell\|_{B^*} \quad (2.26)$$

kattalikni, shuningdek, (2.26) ni aniq quyi chegaraga (agar mavjud bo'lsa) erishtiradigan C_k koeffitsiyentlar va $x^{(k)}$ tugun nuqtalarni topish talab qilinadi. Buning uchun quyidagi masalalarni yechishimiz kerak:

2.1-masala. B fazoda (2.22) kvadratur formulaning ℓ xatolik funksionali normasini hisoblash.

2.2-masala. (2.26) tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi C_k koeffitsiyentlar va $x^{(k)}$ tugun nuqtalarni topish.

Sard ma'nosidagi kvadratur formula olish uchun ham shu masalalarni yechishimiz kerak bo'ladi. Faqat bu yerda formula C_k koeffitsiyentlargagina bog'liq bo'ladi.

S.L.Sobolev ishlarida, $L_2^{(m)*}(R^n)$ fazoda $n \geq 1$ hol uchun xatolik funksionali normasining kvadrati quyidagichi ifodalanishi ko'rsatilgan

$$\|\ell_N\|_{L_2^{(m)*}(R^n)}^2 = (\ell_N, u_\ell). \quad (2.27)$$

Bu yerda,

$$u_\ell(x) = (-1)^m \ell_N(x) * G_{hH}^{(m)}(x) + P_{m-1}(x) \quad (2.28)$$

kabi aniqlanadi va $L_2^{(m)}(R^n)$ fazoda kvadratur formulalar uchun *eksterimal funksiya* deb ataladi. Bu yerda $G_{hH}^{(m)}(x)$ poligarmonik tenglamaning fundamental yechimi.

$$\Delta^m u = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} \right)^m u(x) = \delta(x).$$

Poligarmonik tenglamalarning fundamental yechimi quyidagicha funksiya sifatida aniqlanadi

$$G_{hH}^{(m)}(x) = \begin{cases} \kappa_{m,n} |x|^{2m-n}, & n \text{ toq yoki } n \text{ juft va } 2m < n, \\ \kappa_{m,n} |x|^{2m-n} \ln |x|, & n \text{ juft va } 2m \geq n, \end{cases}$$

bu yerda

$$\kappa_{m,n}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^m \Gamma(n/2 - m)}{\Gamma(m) 2^{2m} \pi^{n/2}}, \\ \frac{(-1)^{n/2-1}}{\Gamma(m) \Gamma(m - n/2 + 1) 2^{2m-1} \pi^{n/2}}, \end{cases}$$

bunda $\Gamma(x)$ - Eylerning gamma funksiyasi.

S.L.Sobolev ishlarida $D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]$ operatorning bir qator xossalari isbotlangan.

a) $D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]$ ning $G_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]$ funksiya bilan svyortkasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi

$$h^n D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta] * G_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta] = \delta_a[\beta], \quad (2.29)$$

bu yerda

$$\delta_a[\beta] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } \beta \neq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 1, & \text{agar } \beta = 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

b) $|\beta| \rightarrow \infty$ da $D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]$ funksiya eksponentsial ravishda kamayadi

$$|D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]| \leq A \exp(-\eta |\beta|);$$

c) $D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta]$ ning darajasi $2m$ dan kichik har qanday ko'phad bilan svertkasi nolga teng:

$$D_{hH}^{(m)}[\beta] * [\beta]^\alpha = 0, \quad |\alpha| < 2m. \quad (2.30)$$

B^* fazoda ℓ xatolik funksionalning oshkor ko'rinishini aniqlash uchun quyidagi tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi ψ_ℓ ekstremal funksiyadan foydalaniladi

$$(\ell, \psi_\ell) = \|\ell\|_{B^*} \cdot \|\psi_\ell\|_B.$$

Bu holat, ayniqsa, Gilbert fazolari uchun qulay hisoblanadi. Bu fazolarda ekstremal funksiya chiziqli funksionalning umumiy ko'rinishi haqidagi Riss teoremasi yordamida, berilgan funksional orqali ifodalanadi. B^* fazosi elementining skalyar ko'paytmasi, masalan, ℓ funksionalning $\varphi \in B$ funksiyaga ko'paytmasi quyidagi formula yordamida ifodalanadi

$$(\ell, \varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ell(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

C++ dasturlash tilida optimal kvadratur formulalarni topish uchun dastur tuzilgan:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
int main () {
int a,b,N;
double h,c0,cN,t=0.0015 ,c[100],kf1,q0,q[100],qN,kf2,k0,kN,k[100],z,kf3;
cout<< "a=";
cin>> a;
```

```

cout<<"b=";
cin>>b;
cout<<"N=";
cin>>N;
h= static_cast <double> (fabs(b-a)/N);
c0=static_cast <double> ((1/h)*((h-t)*log(fabs(h-t)/t)-h));
cout<<"c0[0]="<<c0<<"\n";
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
    { c[i]=static_cast <double > ((1/h)*((h*(i+1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))+(h*(i-1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))));
      cout<<"c0["<<i<<"]="<<c[i]<<"\n" ; }

cN=static_cast<double>((1/h)*((t-h*(N-1))*log((1-t)/fabs(h*(N-1)-t))+h));
cout<<"c0["<<N<<"]="<<cN<<"\n";
kf1=pow(0,4)*c0;
cout<<"c0[0]*f(0)="<<kf1<<"\n";
kf1=kf1+cN*pow(N*h,4);
cout<<"c0[0]*f(0)+c0[N]*f(N)="<<kf1<<"\n";
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
    { c[i]=static_cast <double > ((1/h)*((h*(i+1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))+(h*(i-1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))));
      kf1=kf1+pow((h*i),4)*c[i];}
cout<<"formula1="<<kf1<<"\n";
q0=static_cast<double>(1/(2*h)*(t*(h-t)*log(fabs(h-t)/t)+(h/2)*(h-2*t)));
cout<<"c1[0]="<<q0<<"\n";
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
    { q[i]=static_cast <double >(1/(2*h)*(h*(h*(i+1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-h*(h*(i-1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-pow((h*(i+1)-t),2)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-pow((h*(i-1)-t),2)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))+pow(h,2)))
      ; cout<<"c1["<<i<<"]="<<q[i]<<"\n" ;
      }
qN=static_cast<double>((1/(2*h))*((t-1)*(t-1+h)*log((1-t)/fabs(1-h-t))+0.5*(pow(h,2)-2*h*(1-t))));
cout<<"c1["<<N<<"]="<<qN<<"\n";
kf2=q0*6*pow(0,5)+4*qN*pow(N*h,3);
cout<<"c1[0]*f(0)+c1[N]*f(N)="<<kf2<<"\n";
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
    { q[i]=static_cast <double >(1/(2*h)*(h*(h*(i+1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-h*(h*(i-1)-t)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-pow((h*(i+1)-t),2)*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))-pow((h*(i-1)-t),2)*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)/fabs(h*i-t))+pow(h,2))) ; kf2=kf2+4*pow(h*i,3)*q[i];
    }
cout<<"formula2="<<kf2<<"\n";
k0=static_cast<double>((1/(12*h))*((-1)*(pow(h,3)/6)+2*h*t*(h-t)-t*(h-t)*(2*t-h)*log(fabs(h-t)/t)));

```

```

cout<<"c2[0]="<<k0<<"\n';
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
{ k[i]=static_cast <double >((1/(6*h))*(2*pow(h,2)*(t-h*i)+(2*pow((t-h*i),3)+pow(h,2)*(t-
h*i))*log(fabs(t-h*i))
-(pow(t-h*(i+1),3)+(pow(h,2)/2)*(t-h*(i+1)))+(3*h/2)*pow(t-
h*(i+1),2))*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t))
-(pow(t-h*(i-1),3)+(pow(h,2)/2)*(t-h*(i-1))-(3*h/2)*pow(t-h*(i-
1),2))*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)))));
cout<<"c2["<<i<<"]="<<k[i]<<"\n' ;}
kN=static_cast<double>((1/(12*h))*((pow(h,3)/6)-
2*pow(h,2)+2*h+2*pow(h,2)*t+2*h*pow(t,2)-4*h*t+(t-1)*(t-1+h)*(2*(t-1)+h)*log((1-
t)/fabs(1-h-t))))
;cout<<"c2["<<N<<"]="<<kN<<"\n';
kf3=k0*30*pow(0,4)+kN*12*pow(N*h,2);
cout<<"c2[0]*f(0)+c[N]*f(N*h)="<<kf3<<"\n';
for (int i=1;i<N;i++)
{ k[i]=static_cast <double >((1/(6*h))*(2*pow(h,2)*(t-h*i)+(2*pow((t-h*i),3)+pow(h,2)*(t-
h*i))*log(fabs(t-h*i))
-(pow(t-h*(i+1),3)+(pow(h,2)/2)*(t-h*(i+1)))+(3*h/2)*pow(t-
h*(i+1),2))*log(fabs(h*(i+1)-t))
-(pow(t-h*(i-1),3)+(pow(h,2)/2)*(t-h*(i-1))-(3*h/2)*pow(t-h*(i-
1),2))*log(fabs(h*(i-1)-t)))));
kf3=kf3+k[i]*12*pow(h*i,2) ;}
cout<<"formula3="<<kf3<<"\n';
z=kf1+kf2+kf3;
cout<<"yechim="<<z;
return 0;}
C++ dasturlash tili yordamida tuzilgan dastur ishlashi natijasida qora ekranga quyidagi
natijalar chiqadi.

```



```
C:\Users\User\Desktop\Durdon\diplom\d1\main.exe
a=0
b=1
N=10
c0[0]=-0.450694
c0[1]=-1.64792
c0[2]=1.64792
c0[3]=-0.727758
c0[4]=0.411414
c0[5]=0.289734
c0[6]=-0.224088
c0[7]=-0.182833
c0[8]=0.154459
c0[9]=-0.133731
c0[10]=0.0612764
c0[0]*f(0)=-0
c0[0]*f(0)+c0[N]*f(N)=0.0612764
formula1=0.322231
c1[0]=-0.00880204
c1[1]=0.00880204
c1[2]=0.00880204
c1[3]=-0.00458184
c1[4]=-0.0014268
c1[5]=-0.000703509
c1[6]=-0.000419873
c1[7]=-0.000279191
c1[8]=-0.00019913
c1[9]=-0.000149212
c1[10]=-0.00104248
c1[0]*f(0)+c1[N]*f(N)=-0.00416993
formula2=-0.00665365
c2[0]=-0.00276215
c2[1]=0.000293401
c2[2]=-0.000293401
c2[3]=1.20549e-005
c2[4]=-2.00672e-006
c2[5]=6.87951e-007
c2[6]=3.1597e-007
c2[7]=1.70995e-007
c2[8]=1.02887e-007
c2[9]=6.66903e-008
c2[10]=2.17378e-007
c2[0]*f(0)+c2[N]*f(N)=2.60854e-006
formula3=-8.0271e-005
yechim=0.315497
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 2.771 s
Press any key to continue.
```

xulosa

Klassik kvadratur formulalar haqida ma'lumotlar berildi. Ularni keltirib chiqarishning bazi usullari o'rganildi. Shuningdek optimal kvadratur formulalar nazariyasiga oid tushunchalar berildi. Asosan aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblash haqida nazariyani o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblash masalasini ko'pchilik olim va tadqiqotchilar tomonidan turli jihatlardan o'rganilgan, shuningdek yana tadqiq etilishi lozim bo'lgan tomonlari ko'p ekanligini anglashimiz mumkin. Maqola yozishim davomida singulyar integrallarni taqribiy hisoblash, Gilbert yadroli singulyar integrallarni taqribiy hisoblash kabi ko'plab tushunchalarga ega bo'ldim. Umumlashgan kvadratur formulalarni ham o'rgandim.

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