



KOMBINATORIKANI GEOMETRIYA FANIGA TADBIQLARI

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I. To'g'ri chiziqda n ta nuqta berilgan bo'lsin. Bu nuqtalar orqali nechta turli kesma hosil qilish mumkin?



Yechilishi: Kesma hosil qilish uchun bizga ikkita nuqta kerak bo'ladi. Shuning uchun n ta nuqtadan ikkitasini guruhab jami kesmalar sonini topishimiz mumkin:

$$C_n^2 = \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{(n-2)!(n-1)\cdot n}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

II. Tekislikda n ta nuqta shunday joylashganki, ulardan xech qaysi uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydi. Shu nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib nechta **to'g'ri chiziqlar** o'tadi?

Yechilishi. Masala shartini qanoatlantiradigan nuqtalarni A_1, \dots, A_n deb belgilaymiz. Bunday nuqtalar mavjud, misol tariqasida bitta aylanada yotgan n ta nuqtani olishimiz mumkin. A_1 nuqtani qolgan nuqtalar bilan n-1 ta to'g'ri chiziq bilan tutashtirishimiz mumkin. Jami nuqtalar n ta bo'lgani sababli, masala shartini qanoatlantiradigan to'g'ri chiziqlar soni $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ta bo'lishi kerak. Ammo bunday sanashda biz har bir to'g'ri chiziqni ikki marta sanab chiqqanimiz bois n ta nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ta to'g'ri chiziq o'tishini hosil qilamiz.

III. n ta to'g'ri chiziq eng ko'pi bilan $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ta nuqtada kesishadi.

ABSTRACT

Ushbu maqolada matematikaning tadbiqi va matematika o'qitishning zamонавиyy muammolari hozirgi kunda dolzarb bo'lgan masalalarning yechimlari keltirilgan bo'lib, kombinatorikani geometriya faniga tadbiqlari keltirilgan.



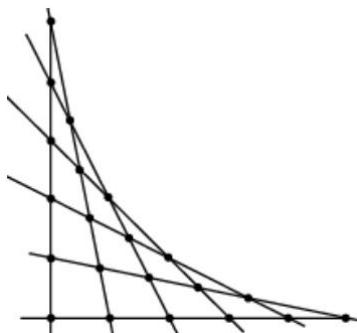
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Yechilishi: Ravshanki, n ta to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari soni eng katta bo'lishi uchun quyidagi holat bo'lishi kerak (rasmga qarang).



- 1) Har bir to'g'ri chiziq qolgan to'g'ri chiziqlardan har biri bilan kesishadi.
- 2) Xech qanday uchta to'g'ri chiziq bitta umumiy nuqtaga ega emas.

Ikkita to'g'ri chiziq **bitta nuqtada** kesishadi. Shuning uchun n ta to'g'ri chiziqdan ikkitasini guruhlab jami kesishish nuqtalari sonini topishimiz mumkin:

$$C_n^2 = \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{(n-2)!(n-1)\cdot n}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

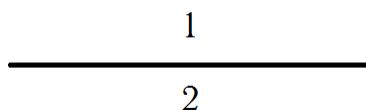
IV. Hech qaysi uchtasi umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lmaydigan va o'zaro kesishadigan n ta to'g'ri

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$$

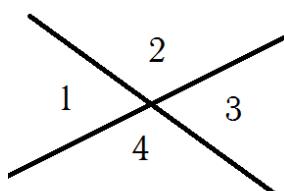
chiziq tekislikni eng ko'pi bilan ta qismga ajratadi.

Yechilishi: Bir nechta berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar qo'shsak tekislik qismlari nechtaga ko'payishini aniqlaymiz.

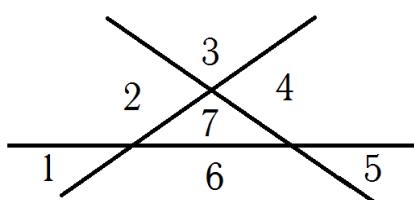
Masalan: Bitta to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni 2 ta qismga ajratadi.



Ikkita to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni 4 ta qismga ajratadi.



Uchta to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni 7 ta qismga ajratadi.



Ikkita o'zaro kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziqlar uchinchi to'g'ri chiziqlar qo'shsak, mavjud to'rtta tekislik qismlardan uchtasi yangi to'g'ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Demak, hosil bo'lgan tekislik qismlari soni 7 = 4 + 3 ga teng bo'ladi.



Xulosa: Umumiy holda, $n-1$ ta to'g'ri chiziqqa n-chi to'g'ri chiziqni qo'shsak, mavjud tekislik qismlaridan $n-1$ tasi yangi to'g'ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Shuning uchun yangi hosil bo'lgan tekisliklar qismlari soni n ga ko'payadi. Demak, n ta o'zaro kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziqlardan xech qaysi uchtasi umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lmasa tekislikni

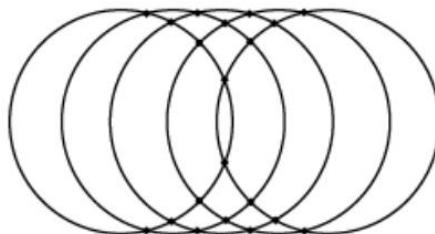
$$2+2+3+4+5+\dots+n=1+(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+n)=1+\frac{1+n}{2}\cdot n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}+1 \text{ ta qismga ajratadi.}$$

V. Bitta nuqtada kesishadigan n ta to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni nechta qismga ajratadi?

Yechilishi. Bitta to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni ikki qismga ajratganligi sababli n ta to'g'ri chiziq tekislikni $2n$ ta qismga ajratadi: $N=2n$.

VI. n ta aylana eng ko'pi bilan $n(n-1)$ ta nuqtada kesishadi.

Yechilishi: Ravshanki, n ta aylanalarning kesishish nuqtalari soni eng katta bo'lshi uchun quyidagi holat bo'lishi kerak (rasmga qarang).



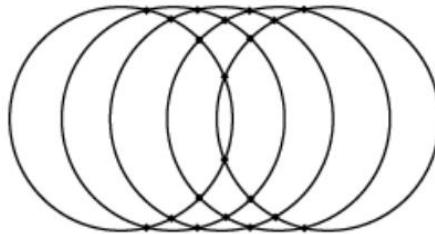
1) Har bir aylana qolgan aylanalardan har biri bilan kesishadi.

2) Xech qanday uchta aylana bitta umumiy nuqtaga ega emas.

Bu holatda har bir aylana qolgan aylanalar bilan $2(n-1)$ ta kesishish uqtadaga ega. Demak, jami bo'lib $n(n-1)$ ta nuqtaga ega bo'lamiz.

VII. n ta aylana tekislikni eng ko'pi bilan $n(n-1)+2$ ta qismga ajratadi.

Yechilishi: Bir nechta berilgan aylanaga bittasini qo'shsak tekislik qismlari nechtaga ko'payishini aniqlaymiz.



Masalan: Ikkita o'zaro kesishadigan aylanaga uchinchi aylanani qo'shsak, mavjud to'rtta tekislik qismlari yangi aylana bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Demak, hosil bo'lgan tekislik qismlari soni $8 = 4 + 4$ ga teng bo'ladi. Endi shu uchta aylanaga to'rtinchisini qo'shsak mavjud oltita tekislik qismlari yangi aylana bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Demak, hosil bo'lgan tekislik qismlari soni $14 = 8 + 6$ ga teng bo'ladi.

XULOSA

Umumiy holda, $n-1$ ta aylanaga n-chi aylanani qo'shsak, mavjud tekislik qismlaridan $n-1$ tasi yangi aylana bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Shuning uchun yangi hosil bo'lgan tekisliklar



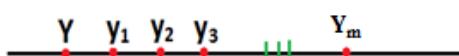
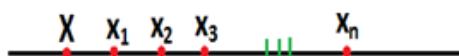
qismlari soni $2(n-1)$ ga ko'payadi. Demak, n ta o'zaro kesishadigan aylanalardan xech qaysi uchtasi umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lmasa, tekislikni

1) 2; 2) $4=2+2$; 3) $8=4+4$; 4) $14=8+6$; 5) $22=14+8$; 6) $32=22+10 \dots$

$$2+2+4+6+\dots+2(n-1)=2[1+(1+2+3+\dots+(n-1))]=n(n-1)+2$$

ta qismga ajratadi.

VIII.Tekislikda X va Y to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro kesishmaydi. X to'g'ri chiziqda n ta Y to'g'ri chiziqda m ta nuqta belgilangan. Belgilangan nuqtalar bir-biri bilan tutashtirilganda quyidagi shakllar hosil bo'ladi:



1. Keskalar soni , $N_{\text{---}} = C_n^1 \cdot C_m^1 = n \cdot m$

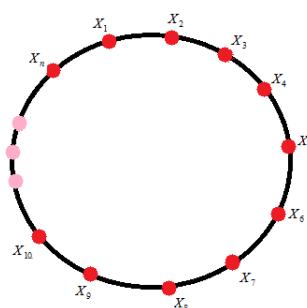
2. Vektorlar soni , $N_{\leftrightarrow} = 2 \cdot C_n^1 \cdot C_m^1 = 2 \cdot n \cdot m$

3.Uchburchaklar soni

$$\triangle N_{\Delta} = C_n^1 \cdot C_m^2 + C_m^1 \cdot C_n^2 = n \cdot C_m^2 + m \cdot C_n^2 = n \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + m \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$4. \text{ To'rburchaklar soni } \square N_{\square} = C_n^2 \cdot C_m^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

IX. Aylanada n ta nuqta berilgan bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqtalarni tutashtirib quyidagi shakllarni hosil qilsa bo'ladi.



1. Vatarlar soni , $N_{\text{---}} = C_n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, n \geq 2, n \in N$

2.Vektorlar soni , $N_{\leftrightarrow} = 2C_n^2 = n(n-1), n \geq 2, n \in N$

3.Uchburchaklar soni , $N_{\Delta} = C_n^3, n \geq 3, n \in N$

4.To'rburchaklar soni , $N_{\square} = C_n^4, n \geq 4, n \in N$

5.Ko'pburchaklar soni , $N_k = C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}; n \geq k \geq 5; n, k \in N$



X. Tekislikda n ta nuqta berilgan bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqtalarni tutashtirib quyidagi shakllarni hosil qilsa bo'ladi:

1). Tekislikda n ta nuqta shunday joylashganki, ulardan xech qaysi uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydi. Shu nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib nechta **kesma** hosil qilsa bo'ladi?

$$N_{\text{kesma}} = C_n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, \quad n \geq 2, \quad n \in N$$

2) Tekislikda n ta nuqta shunday joylashganki, ulardan xech qaysi uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydi. Shu nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib nechta **vatar** hosil qilsa bo'ladi?

$$N_{\text{vatar}} = 2C_n^2 = n(n-1), \quad n \geq 2, \quad n \in N$$

3) Tekislikda ixtiyoriy uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan n ta nuqta berilgan. Uchlari berilgan nuqtalarda bo'lgan jami nechta **uchburchak** hosil qilsa bo'ladi?

$$N_{\Delta} = C_n^3 = \frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!} = \frac{(n-3)!(n-2)(n-1)n}{3!(n-3)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}$$

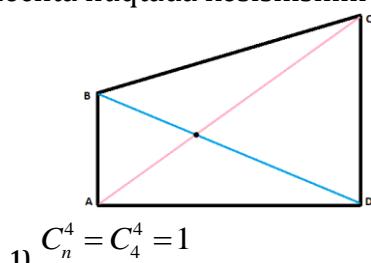
4) Tekislikda ixtiyoriy uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan n ta nuqta berilgan. Uchlari berilgan nuqtalarda bo'lgan jami nechta **to'rtburchak** hosil qilsa bo'ladi?

$$N_{\square} = C_n^4 = \frac{n!}{4!(n-4)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-3) \cdot (n-4)!}{4!(n-4)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-3)}{24}, \quad n \geq 4, \quad n \in N$$

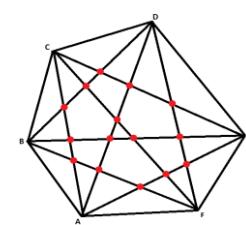
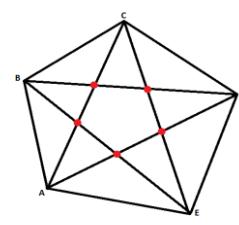
5) Tekislikda ixtiyoriy uchtasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan n ta nuqta berilgan. Uchlari berilgan nuqtalarda bo'lgan jami nechta **ko'pburchak** hosil qilsa bo'ladi?

$$N_k = C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}; \quad n \geq k \geq 5; \quad n, k \in N$$

XI. Hech qaysi ucta diogonal bir nuqtada kesishmaydigan ko'pburchaklarning diagonallari nechta nuqtada kesishishini topish.



$2) \quad C_n^4 = C_5^4 = 5$



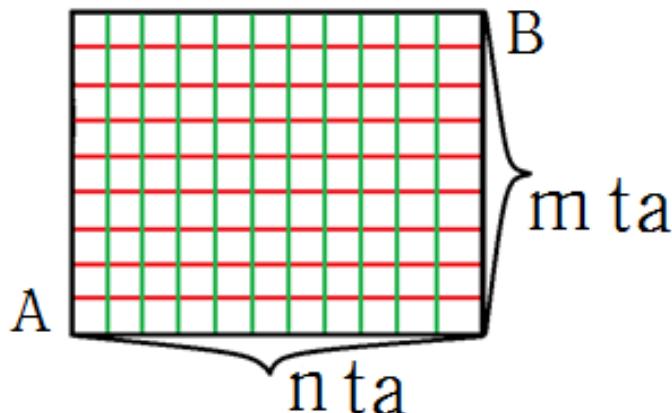
$$N_d = C_n^4 = \frac{n!}{4!(n-4)!}; \quad n \geq 4; \quad n \in N$$

XII. A dan B ga olib boruvchi eng qisqa yo'llar sonini topish?



Agar to'g'ri to'rtburchakning o'lchamlari $x \times y$ bo'lsa, u $x \cdot y$ ta kvadratchalarga ajratilgan bo'lsa, u holda A dan B ga olib boruvchi eng qisqa yo'llar soni quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$N_{A \rightarrow B} = C_{m+n-2}^{n-1} = C_{m+n-2}^{m-1}$$



Yechilishi:

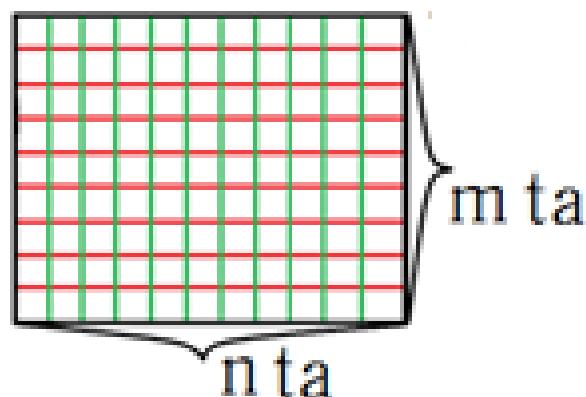
$$N_g = y + 1 = m \text{ ta} - \text{Gorizontal parallel chiziqlari soni}$$

$$N_v = x + 1 = n \text{ ta} - \text{Vertikal parallel chiziqlar soni}$$

$$N_{A \rightarrow B} = C_{m-1+n-1}^{n-1} = C_{m-1+n-1}^{m-1} = C_{m+n-2}^{n-1} = C_{m+n-2}^{m-1}$$

XIII. To'g'ri to'rtburchaklar sonini topish.

Agar to'g'ri to'rtburchakning o'lchamlari $x \times y$ bo'lsa, u $x \cdot y$ ta kvadratchalarga ajratilgan bo'lsa, u holda jami to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar soni quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:



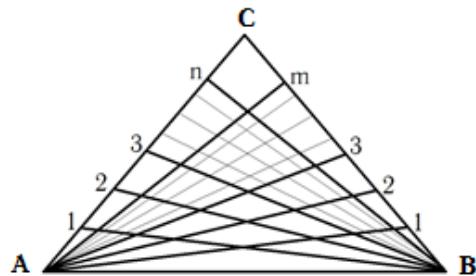
$$N_g = y + 1 = m \text{ ta} - \text{Gorizontal parallel chiziqlari soni}$$

$$N_v = x + 1 = n \text{ ta} - \text{Vertikal parallel chiziqlar soni}$$

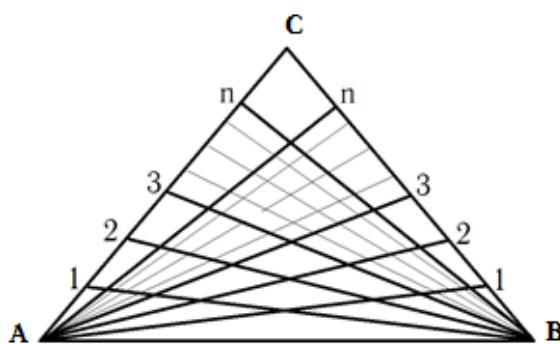
$$N_{\square} = C_n^2 \cdot C_m^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{m(m-1)}{2} - \text{To'g'ri to'rtburchaklar soni}$$

XIV. Uchburchaklar sonini topish

Agar ABC uchburchakda A uchidan BC tomon ichiga m ta, B uchidan AC tomon ichiga n ta kesmalar chiqarilgan bo'lsa, jami hosil bo'lgan **uchburchaklar** sonini topish.



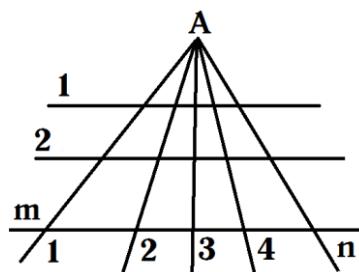
1. Agar $m \neq n$ bo'lsa, u holda jami uchburchaklar soni $N_{\Delta} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)}{2}(m+n+2)$ ta bo'ladi.



2. Agar $m=n$ bo'lsa, u holda jami uchburchaklar soni $N_{\Delta} = (n+1)^3$ ta bo'ladi.

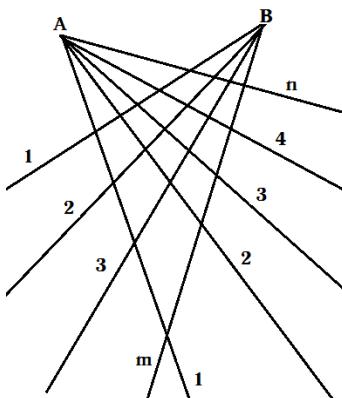
$$N_{\Delta} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)}{2}(m+n+2) = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)}{2}(n+n+2) = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)(2n+2)}{2} = \\ = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)2(n+1)}{2} = (n+1)^3$$

1. Agar **A** nuqtadan **n** ta nur chiqqan bo'lib, bu nurlarni kesib o'tuvchi **m** ta to'g'ri chiziqo'tkazilgan bo'lsa, u holda jami nechta turli **uchburchak** hosil bo'ladi:



$$N_{\Delta} = C_m^1 \cdot C_n^2 = m \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

2. Agar **A** nuqtadan **n** ta va **B** nuqtadan **m** ta nur chiqqan bo'lib, bu nurlarni bir-birlari bilan kesishishidan jami nechta turli **uchburchak** hosil bo'ladi:



$$N_{\Delta} = C_m^1 \cdot C_n^2 + C_n^1 \cdot C_m^2 = m \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + n \cdot \frac{m(m-1)}{2}.$$

XV. Aylanalar va sharlar urunishlari sonini topish formulalari.

1. n ta bir xil **aylana** ko'pi bilan nechta nuqtada urinadi: $2n-3; n \geq 2, n \in N$
2. n ta har xil **aylana** ko'pi bilan nechta nuqtada urinadi: $3(n-2); n \geq 3, n \in N$
3. n ta bir xil **shar** ko'pi bilan nechta nuqtada urinadi: $3(n-2); n \geq 3, n \in N$
4. n ta har xil **shar** ko'pi bilan nechta nuqtada urinadi: $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}; n \in N$

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