

## MUSBAT ANIQLANGAN MATRITSALAR VA ULAR ORQALI QURILGAN AYRIM TENGSIZLIKLAR

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada musbat aniqlangan matritsasi haqida tushuncha, uning qo'llanilishi hamda ayrim xossalari va ular orqali qurilgan tengsizliklarga oid misollar berilgan. Musbat matritsalarining xossalari keltirilgan. "Bumerang" interfaol metodini qo'llash va u yordamida musbat matritsalarini o'rganish usullari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Gilber fazosi, ermit, argument, kompleks, vektor, matritsa, transponerlash, musbat matritsa, funksiya, simmetrik.

Bizga  $C^n$  fazodan  $n$  –o'lchamli  $H$  gilbert fazosi berilgan bo'lsin. Ikki  $x$  va  $y$  vektorlar vektor ko'paytmasini  $\langle x, y \rangle$  yoki  $x * y$  ko'rinishida ifodalaymiz. Barcha chiziqli operatorlar fazosi  $H$  ni  $L(H)$  orqali belgilaymiz va  $n \times n$  kompleks matritsalarini  $M_n(C)$  yoki  $M_n$  fazo orqali belgilaymiz.  $L(H)$  fazoning har bir elementi  $A$ ,  $C^n$  ning standart bazisi  $\{e_j\}$  matritsani aniqlanadi.  $A$  orqali biron matritsani belgilaymiz.

**1.1-ta'rif.** Agarda  $A$  matritsa uchun quyudagi shart bajarilsa  
 $\langle x, Ax \rangle \geq 0$  barcha  $x \in H$  (1.1)

U holda  $A$  matritsa musbat aniqlangan matritsa deyiladi.

**1.2-ta'rif.** Agarda  $A$  matritsa uchun quyudagi shart bajarilsa  
 $\langle x, Ax \rangle > 0$  barcha  $x \neq 0$  (1.2)

U holda  $A$  matritsa qat'iy musbat aniqlangan matritsa deyiladi.

$A$  qat'iy musbat aniqlangan matritsa, musbat aniqlangan deyiladi faqat va faqat  $A$ ning teskari mavjud bo'lsa.

Qisqacha qilib, qat'iy musbat aniqlangan yoki musbat aniqlangan matritsalarini bir nom bilan musbat matritsa termini ishlatiladi. Bazida, agar musbat aniqlangan matritsaga urg'u qaratilsa, bu qat'iy musbat bo'ladi.  $A$  musbat matritsani bildirishi uchun,  $A \geq 0$  ni belgilash ishlatiladi va  $A > 0$  qat'iy musbatligini bildiradi.

$A$  musbat matritsalarini juda xam ko'p xossalari mavjud. Misol uchun:

(i)  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladi agarda Hermitian ( $A = A^*$ ) va barcha xos qiymatlari nomanfiy bo'lsa.  $A$  qat'iy musbat matritsa deyiladi agarda uning barcha xos qiymatlari musbat bo'lsa.

(ii)  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladi agarda Hermitian va barcha bosh minorlari nomanfiy bo'lsa.  $A$  qat'iy musbat matritsa deyiladi agarda uning barcha bosh minorlari musbat bo'lsa

(iii)  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladi agarda ba'zi  $B$  matritsalar uchun  $A = BB^*$ ,  $A$  qat'iy musbat matritsa deyiladi agarda  $B$  yagona bo'lmasa.

(iv)  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladi agarda  $A = TT^*$  ba'zin  $T$  yuqori uchburchakli matritsa uchun

(v)  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladiganda  $A = B^2$  ba'zi  $B$  musbat matritsalar uchun. Bunda  $B$  yagona. Biz  $B = A^{\frac{1}{2}}$  deb yozib va  $A$  ning kvadrat ildizi

(vi) deyamiz.  $A$  qat'iy musbat matritsa deyiladi agarda  $B$  qat'iy musbat matritsa bo'lsa.  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'ladiganda  $H$  ning  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  lari mavjud bo'lsa,

$$a_{ij} = \langle x_i, x_j \rangle. \quad (1.3)$$

$A$  qat'iy musbat matritsa deyiladi agarda  $x_j; 1 \leq j \leq n$  vektorlar chiziqli erkli bo'lsa. Musbat matritsalarini tavsiflovchi bir qator tasdiqlar mavjud. Qulaylik uchun quyida biz ulardan ba'zilarini isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**1.1-tasdiq.**  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'lishi uchun u ermit matritsa bo'lib, barcha xos qiymatlari nomanfiy bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.  $A$  qat'iy musbat bo'lishi uchun esa barcha xos qiymatlari musbat bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.

**1.1-misol** Bizga  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & i \\ -i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Ermit matritsasi berilgan bo'lsin.  $A$  matritsani musbatlikka tekshiring.

Demak  $A$  matritsamiz Ermit, xos qiymatlarini topsak, ya'ni  $A - \lambda I = 0$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & i \\ -i & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 5 = 0; \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$\lambda_{1,2} > 0$ . Bundan,  $A$  matritsa qat'iy musbat.

**1.2-tasdiq.**  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'lishi uchun u ermit matritsa bo'lib, barcha bosh minorlarining determinanti nomanfiy bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.  $A$  qat'iy musbat bo'lishi uchun esa barcha bosh minorlarining determinanti musbat bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.

**1.2-misol** Bizga  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2-i & i \\ 2+i & 2 & 5 \\ -i & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  Ermit matritsasi berilgan bo'lsin.  $A$  matritsani musbatlikka tekshiring.

$A$  matritsani bosh minorlarining determinantini topamiz

$$|A_1| = |1| = 1; \quad |A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2-i \\ 2+i & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$|A_3| = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2-i & i \\ 2+i & 2 & 5 \\ -i & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -46$$

Demak  $A$  matritsaning barcha bosh minorlari musbat emasligidan,  $A$  matritsa musbat aniqlanmagan.

**1.3-tasdiq.**  $A$  musbat matritsa bo'lishi uchun shunday  $B$  matritsa topilib,  $A = B^* \cdot B$  bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.  $A$  qat'iy musbat bo'lishi uchun esa  $B$  singulyar bo'lmagan matritsa bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir.

**1.3-misol** Bizga  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5-i & i+1 \\ 5-i & 6 & 4+i \\ i+1 & 4+i & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsa berilgan bo'lsin.  $A$  matritsani musbatlikka tekshiring

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -i \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ i & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsani tanlab olib unga qo'shma  $B^*$  quyudagicha

$B^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & i \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -i & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  bo'ladi.  $A = B^* \cdot B$  shartga tekshirib ko'ramiz

$$B^* \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -i \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ i & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & i \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -i & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5-i & i+1 \\ 5-i & 6 & 4+i \\ i+1 & 4+i & 4 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

Haqiqatdan o'rinli. Demak,  $A$  Ermit matritsa musbat aniqlangan matritsa.

**1.1-teorema.**  $A$  ixtiyoriy matritsa bo'lsin. U holda ushbu

$$\|S_A\| \leq \inf\{\|X\|_c \|Y\|_c : A = X^*Y\} \quad (1.4)$$

Tengsizlik o'rinli

Isbot.  $A = X^*Y$  berilgan bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{bmatrix} X^*X & A \\ A^* & Y^*Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X^* & 0 \\ Y^* & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (1.5)$$

Endi agar  $Z$   $\|Z\| \leq 1$  bo'lgan har qanday matritsa bo'lsa, u holda  $\begin{bmatrix} I & Z \\ Z^* & I \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$ . Shunday qilib, Shur ko'paytmasi uning 1.4) musbat matritsi bilan musbat bo'ladi; ya'ni,

$$\begin{bmatrix} (X^*X) \cdot I & A \cdot Z \\ (A \cdot Z)^* & (Y^*Y) \cdot I \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$$

Demak,

$$\|A \cdot Z\| \leq \|X^*X\| \cdot I^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(Y^*Y) \cdot I\|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|X\|_c \|Y\|_c \quad (1.6)$$

Bundan  $\|S_A\| \leq \|X\|_c \|Y\|_c$ .

**Monotonlik va qavarilik.**  $\mathcal{L}_{s.a.}(\mathcal{H})$   $\mathcal{H}$  dagi o'z-o'ziga qo'shma (Ermitian) operatorlar fazosi bo'lsin.

Bu haqiqiy vektor maydoni. Musbat operatorlarning  $\mathcal{L}_+(\mathcal{H})$  to'plami bu fazoda qavariq konus. Qa'tiy musbat operatorlar to'plami  $\mathcal{L}_{++}(\mathcal{H})$  bilan belgilanadi. Ochiq  $\mathcal{L}_{s.a.}(\mathcal{H})$  to'plam qavariq konus bo'ladi.

**1.2-teorema** Agar  $f$  o'z ichiga  $\mathcal{L}_{s.a.}(\mathcal{H})$  maydon bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  ga qavariq deb aytamiz

$$f((1-\alpha)A + \alpha B) \leq (1-\alpha)f(A) + \alpha f(B) \quad (1.7)$$

barcha  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_{s.a.}(\mathcal{H})$  va  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  uchun. Agar  $f$  uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  qavariq bo'ladi, faqatgina

$$f\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \leq \frac{f(A) + f(B)}{2} \quad (1.8)$$

Barcha  $A, B$  lar uchun

Agar  $f(A) \geq f(B)$  har doim  $A \geq B$  bo'lsa,  $f$  monoton deymiz.

$A, B > 0$  berilgan bo'lsin.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & I \\ I & A^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad \text{va} \quad \begin{bmatrix} B & I \\ I & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (1.9)$$

Bundan

$$\begin{bmatrix} A+B & 2I \\ 2I & A^{-1} + B^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0.$$

1.2-teoremaga ko'ra bu shuni anglatadi

$$A^{-1} + B^{-1} \geq 4(A+B)^{-1}$$

yoki

$$\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)^{-1} \leq \frac{A^{-1} + B^{-1}}{2} \quad (1.10)$$

Shunday qilib  $A \rightarrow A^{-1}$  sohasi musbat matritsalar to'plamida qavariq bo'ladi.

Ikki blokli matritsining Schur ko'paytmasini (2.1.11) olamiz

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \cdot B & I \\ I & A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$$

Shunday qilib, 1.1 teorema bo'yicha

$$A \cdot B \geq (A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1})^{-1} \quad (1.11)$$

$B=A^{-1}$  deb olsak bundan quyudagi keladi:

$$A \cdot A^{-1} \geq (A^{-1} \cdot A)^{-1} = (A \cdot A^{-1})^{-1}$$

Ammo musbat matritsaga nisbatan kattaroq va faqat kattaroq bo'lsa  $I$  ga nisbatan. Shunday qilib, biz quyudagi tengsizlikka egamiz

$$A \cdot A^{-1} \geq I \quad (1.12)$$

Bu Fiedlarning tengsizligi sifatida tanilgan.

**1.4-misol.** 1.2 teoremasidan foydalanib  $\mathcal{L}_{++}(\mathcal{H}) \times \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}) \times \mathcal{L}_{+}(\mathcal{H})$  orqali bo'g'in qavariq bo'ladigan,  $(B, X) \rightarrow XB^{-1}X^*$  soha orqali ko'rsatamiz, ya'ni,

$$\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{B_1 + B_2}{2}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}\right)^* \leq \frac{X_1 B_1^{-1} X_1^* + X_2 B_2^{-1} X_2^*}{2}$$

Xususan, bu  $\mathcal{L}_{++}(\mathcal{H})$  bo'yicha qavariq  $B \rightarrow B^{-1}$  sohasi ekanligini bildiradi

va soha  $X \rightarrow X^2 \mathcal{L}_{s.a.}(\mathcal{H})$  qavariq. So'ngi bayonotni bevosita isbotlash mumkin: Barcha  $A$  va  $B$  Ermit matritsalar quyudagi tengsizlikka ega

$$\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{A^2 + B^2}{2}$$

**1.4-xulosa.**  $(A, B, X) \rightarrow A - XB^{-1}X^*$  soha  $\mathcal{L}_{+}(\mathcal{H}) \times \mathcal{L}_{++}(\mathcal{H}) \times \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$  da bo'ylab botiq bo'ladi.  $A, B$  o'zgaruvchilarda monoton ortib boradi.

Xususan,  $B \rightarrow B^{-1}$  soha  $\mathcal{L}_{++}(\mathcal{H})$  da monoton (fakt biz ilgari 2.1.4-mashqda isbotladik).

**1.5-xossa.**  $B > 0$  va  $X$  ixtiyoriy matritsa berilgan bo'lsin. Keyin

$$XB^{-1}X^* = \min \left\{ A: \begin{bmatrix} A & X \\ X^* & B \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \right\}. \quad (1.12)$$

bo'ladi

**1.6-xulosa.**  $A, B$  musbat matritsalar,  $X$  esa ixtiyoriy matritsa bo'lsin. Keyin

$$A - XB^{-1}X^* = \max \left\{ Y: \begin{bmatrix} A & X \\ X^* & B \end{bmatrix} \geq \begin{bmatrix} Y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}. \quad (1.13)$$

Isbot. 1.2. xossadan foydalanamiz

Ko'pincha (1.12) va (1.13) kabi ekstremal ko'rinishlardan matritsali tengsizliklarni olishda foydalaniladi. Ko'pincha bu haqida bayonotlarda muayyan sohlarning qavariqligi ko'rsatiladi. Shur ko'paytuvchisi matritsalar nazariyasi va statistikada ko'p ishlatiladigan tushuncha.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  blok matritsasi berilgan bo'lsin  $A$  matritsada  $A_{22}$  ning Shur ko'paytuvchisi berilgan bo'lsin, u holda

$$\tilde{A}_{22} = A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21} \quad (1.14)$$

$A_{11}$  Shur to'ldiruvchisi 1 va 2 indeksleri o'zaro almashish natijasida olingan.

**1.7-misol.** Agar  $A$  teskari bo'lsa, u holda blok matritsaning yuqori chap burchagi  $A^{-1} (\tilde{A}_{11})^{-1}$  deb hisoblanadi ya'ni;

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{A}_{11})^{-1} & (\tilde{A}_{12})^{-1} \\ (\tilde{A}_{21})^{-1} & (\tilde{A}_{22})^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Xulosa musbat matritsalar to'plamida (blokning parchalanishi) Shur to'ldiruvchisi botiq funksiyadir.

$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2$   $\mathcal{H}$  ning parchalanishi ortogonal bo'lsin.  $\mathcal{H}$  dagi har bir  $A$  operatori  $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  shaklida yozilishi mumkin bu parchalanishga nisbatan.  $P(A) = \tilde{A}_{22}$  bo'lsin. Keyin  $A$  va  $B$  barcha qat'iy musbat operatorlar uchun

$$P(A + B) \geq P(A) + P(B).$$

Sohada  $A \rightarrow P(A)$  musbat bir jinsli; ya'ni  $P(\alpha A) = \alpha P(A)$   $\alpha$  barcha musbat sonlar uchun. Bu  $A$  da ham monoton bo'ladi.

$f(A) = A^2$  musbat matritsalar fazosida qavariq funksiyasi bo'lganda ko'rdik,  $f(A) = A^3$  funksiyaemas; va shu bilan birga  $f(A) = A^{\frac{1}{2}}$  funksiya musbat matritsalar to'plamida monoton,  $f(A) = A^2$  funksiya emas.

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