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**FUNKSIONAL ANALIZDAN**  
**MISOL VA MASALALAR**

O‘quv qo‘llanma

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Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan bakalavriat talabalarini funktsional analizning asosiy tushunchalari (to‘plamlar nazariyasi, o‘lchovlar va Lebeg integrali, metrik fazo, chiziqli, normalangan, Hilbert fazolari, ularda aniqlangan operator va funktsionallarning xossalari va ularning integral tenglamalarga tatbiqlari) bilan tanishtirishga mo‘ljallangan.

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## K I R I SH

Funksional analiz fani XX asrning boshlarida matematik analiz, algebra, geometriya fanlaridagi tushuncha va metodlarni umumlashtirish natijasida paydo bo'lib, hozirgi zamon matematikasining eng ahamiyatli bo'limlarining biri hisoblanadi. Bu fanning paydo bo'lish va rivojlanishi dunyoga taniqli olimlar bo'lgan D. Hilbert, F. Riss, S. Banax, M. Freshe, A.N. Kolmogorov, S.L. Sobolev, A.N. Tixonov, S.M. Nikolskiy kabilarning nomlari bilan bog'liq.

Funksional analiz nazariyasi metodlaridan matematikaning xoxlagan yo'nalishini o'rganishda foydalanish mumkin. Shu sababli, taklif etilayotgan o'quv qo'llanmaning zamonaviy matematikani chuqur o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan universitetlar, pedagogika institutlari talabalariga hamda matematika faniga qiziquvchi boshqa o'quvchilarga ham foydasi katta deb o'ylaymiz.

Funksional analiz fani bo'yicha rus, ingliz va boshqa tillarda juda yaxshi yozilgan adabiyotlar ko'p. O'quvchilarga o'zbek tilida taqdim etilayotgan bu o'quv qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlari "Matematika" va "Amaliy matematika va informatika" ta'lim yonalishlari uchun funksional analiz fani bo'yicha o'quv dasturiga mos yozildi.

Qo'llanma 7 bobdan iborat bo'lib, funksional analiz fani bo'yicha misol va masalalar berilgan. Birinchi bob to'plamlar nazariyasi elementlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, to'plam tushunchasi, to'plamlar ustida amallar, akslantirishlar, o'zaro bir qiymatli mosliklar, ekvivalent va sanoqli to'plamlarga misollar berilgan.

Ikkinchi bob o'lchovlar nazariyasi elementlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, o'lchov tushunchasi, o'lchovli funksiyalar va Lebeg integrallariga misollar berilgan.

Uchinchi bob metrik fazolarga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, metrik fazolar, metrik fazolarda kompakt to'plamlar va qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipi va uning tatbiqlariga misollar berilgan.

To'rtinchi bobda normalangan fazolar, chiziqli fazolar va chiziqli funkcionallar, normalangan fazolar, Evklid va Hilbert fazolariga misollar berilgan.

Beshinchi bobda topologik fazolar, topologik fazolarda kompaktlik va chiziqli topologik fazolarga misollar berilgan.

Oltinchi bobda chiziqli operatorlar, uzluksiz chiziqli funkcionallar, qo'shma fazolar, kuchsiz topologiya va kuchsiz yaqinlashishlarga misollar berilgan.

Yettinchi bobda chiziqli operatorlar fazosi, chiziqli operatorlar spektri, kompakt operatorlar, integral operatorlar va tenglamalarga misollar berilgan.

O'quv qollanmani tayorlashda katta hissa qo'shgan Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti funksional analiz kafedrası o'qituvchilari f.-m.f.n. S.J. Tleumuratov, A.J. Arziev, J. Seypullaev va T.S. Kalandarovlarga mualliflar o'zlarining chuqur minnatdorchiligini bildiradi.

O'quv qollanmaning taqrizchlari prof. V.I. Chilinga, dotsent R. Turgunbaevlarga qimmatli maslahatlari uchun mualliflar o'zlarining chuqur minnatdorchiligini bildiradi.

## I BOB

### To‘plamlar nazariyasi elementlari

#### 1.1. To‘plam tushunchasi. To‘plamlar ustida amallar

Matematikada har xil to‘plamlar uchraydi. Masalan, tekislikdagi barcha nuqtalar to‘plami, barcha ratsional sonlar to‘plami, barcha juft sonlar to‘plami va hokazo. To‘plam tushunchasi juda keng ma’nodagi tushuncha bo‘lgani uchun uning ta’rifini berish juda qiyin. Shuning uchun bu tushuncha odatda ta’rifsiz qabul qilinadi.

To‘plamlar lotin alifbosining bosh  $A, B, C, \dots$  harflari bilan, to‘plamning elementlari esa kichik  $a, b, c, \dots$  harflari bilan belgilanadi. Biror  $a$  buyumning  $A$  to‘plamining elementi ekanligi  $a \in A$  ko‘rinishda,  $a$  buyumning  $A$  to‘plamiga tegishli emasligini  $a \notin A$  kabi yoziladi. Masalan,  $A$  to‘plam sifatida barcha natural sonlar to‘plamini olsak, u holda  $2 \in A$  va  $-2 \notin A$ . Birorta ham elementi bo‘lmagan to‘plam *bo‘sh to‘plam* deyiladi va u  $\emptyset$  ko‘rinishida belgilanadi. Bo‘sh to‘plamga  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  tenglamaning haqiqiy yechimlari to‘plami misol bo‘ladi.

Agar  $A$  to‘plamning har bir elementi  $B$  to‘plamning ham elementi bo‘lsa, u holda  $A$  to‘plami  $B$  to‘plamning *qism to‘plami* deyiladi va  $A \subset B$  ko‘rinishida belgilanadi.  $A$  va  $\emptyset$  to‘plamlar  $A$  to‘plamining *xosmas qism to‘plamlari* deyilib,  $A$  to‘plamining boshqa qism to‘plamlari uning *xos qism to‘plamlari* deb ataladi.

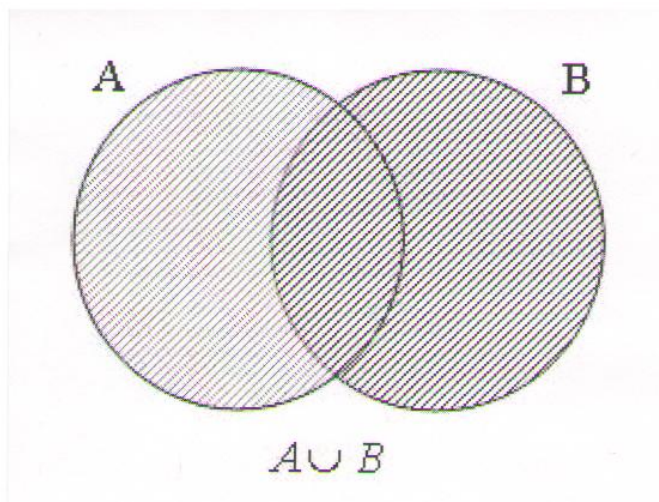
**1.**  $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$  va  $B = \{-1, 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $A$  to‘plami  $B$  to‘plamining xos qism to‘plami bo‘ladi.

**2.**  $A = \{1, 3, 6, 9\}$  va  $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  to‘plamlarning hech biri ikkinchisining qism to‘plami emas.

**3.** Barcha butun sonlar to‘plami barcha ratsional sonlar to‘plamining xos qism to‘plami bo‘ladi.

Agar  $A \subset B$  va  $B \subset A$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlari o‘zaro *teng* deyiladi va  $A = B$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi.  $A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlarining o‘zaro teng emasligini  $A \neq B$  ko‘rinishda belgilaymiz.

$A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlarning kamida bittasiga tegishli bo‘lgan barcha elementlardan iborat to‘plam  $A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlarining *birlashmasi* deb ataladi va  $A \cup B$  ko‘rinishida belgilanadi.



1-rasm

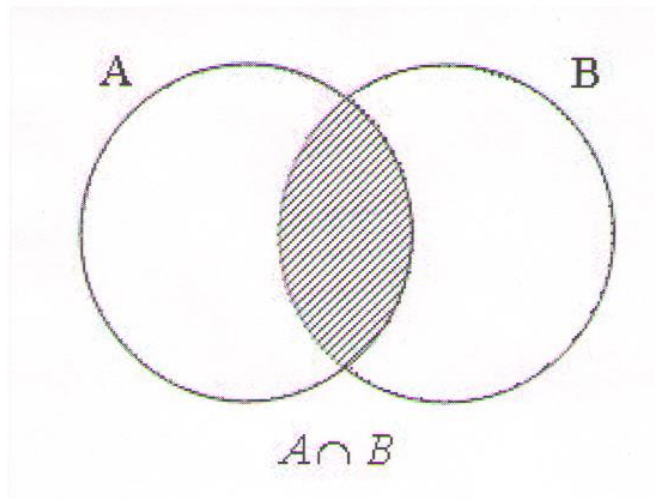
4.  $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$  va  $B = \{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\}$  bo'lsin. U holda  $A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\}$  bo'ladi.

5. Agar  $A$  barcha juft sonlar to'plami,  $B$  barcha toq sonlar to'plami bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cup B$  barcha butun sonlar to'plamidan iborat bo'ladi.

Biror  $X$  to'plami berilgan bo'lib, uning har bir  $x$  elementiga ba'zi  $A_x$  to'plami mos qo'yilgan bo'lsin. Elementlari  $A_x$  to'plamlardan iborat  $\mathcal{N}$  to'plamni *to'plamlar sistemasi* deb ataymiz va uni  $\mathcal{N} = \{A_x : x \in X\}$  ko'rinishida yozamiz.

$\mathcal{N}$  to'plamlar sistemasining birlashmasi deb  $A_x$  to'plamlarning kamida bittasiga tegishli bo'lgan barcha elementlardan iborat to'plamga aytiladi va bu to'plam  $\bigcup_x A_x$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

$A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning ikkalasiga ham tegishli barcha elementlardan iborat to'plamga bu to'plamlarning *kesishmasi* deyiladi va bu to'plam  $A \cap B$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.



2-rasm



**6.**  $A = \{6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$  va  $B = \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17\}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cap B = \{12, 14\}$ .

**7.**  $A$  to'plami 3 ga karrali sonlardan,  $B$  to'plami esa 4 ga karrali sonlardan iborat bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cap B$  to'plami 3 va 4 sonlariga umumiy karrali sonlardan iborat bo'ladi.

$\mathcal{H} = \{A_x\}$ ,  $x \in X$  to'plamlar sistemasining kesishmasi deb har bir  $A_x$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lgan barcha elementlardan iborat to'plamga aytiladi va bu to'plam  $\bigcap_x A_x$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

Agar  $A \cap B = \emptyset$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlari *o'zaro kesishmaydigan* to'plamlar deb ataladi. Misol uchun, barcha ratsional sonlar to'plami bilan barcha irratsional sonlar to'plami o'zaro kesishmaydigan to'plamlar bo'ladi.

$A$  to'plamning  $B$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lmagan barcha elementlaridan iborat to'plam  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning *ayirmasi* deb ataladi va  $A \setminus B$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

**8.**  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  va  $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \setminus B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ .

**9.** Barcha haqiqiy sonlar va barcha ratsional sonlar to'plamlarining ayirmasi barcha irratsional sonlar to'plamidan iborat bo'ladi.

$A \setminus B$  va  $B \setminus A$  to'plamlarning birlashmasiga  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarining *simmetrik ayirmasi* deyiladi va bu ayirma  $A \Delta B$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi:

$$A \Delta B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A).$$

**10.**  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$  va  $B = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$A \Delta B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12\}.$$

**11.** Barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami bilan barcha ratsional sonlar to'plamining simmetrik ayirmasi barcha irratsional sonlar to'plamidan iborat bo'ladi.

Birinchi elementi  $A$  to'plamga, ikkinchi elementi esa  $B$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lgan barcha  $(a, b)$  juftliklar to'plami  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning *dekart (to'g'ri) ko'paytmasi* deb ataladi va bu ko'paytma  $A \times B$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

**12.**  $\mathbb{R}$  barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  tekislikdagi barcha nuqtalardan iborat bo'ladi.

**13.**  $\mathbb{Q}$  orqali to'g'ri chiziqdagi barcha ratsional sonlar to'plamini belgilaylik. U holda  $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$  tekislikdagi koordinatalari ratsional sonlardan iborat barcha nuqtalar to'plamidan iborat bo'ladi.

Ba'zida qaralayotgan barcha to'plamlar biror  $X$  to'plamning qism to'plamlari bo'lsa, u holda  $X$  fazo deb ataladi.

$X \setminus E$  ayirma (bu erda  $E \subset X$ )  $E$  to'plamning  $X$  to'plamiga nisbatan to'ldiruvchisi deb ataladi va  $\mathbf{C}E$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

14.  $X = [-1, 2]$  va  $E = (0, 1)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathbf{C}E = [-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$ .

15.  $\mathbb{R}$  barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami,  $\mathbb{Q}$  barcha ratsional sonlar to'plami bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathbf{C}\mathbb{Q}$  barcha irratsional sonlar to'plami bo'ladi.

## Masalalar

### 1.1.1. *Isbotlang:*

a)  $(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap D) \subset (A \cup B) \cap (C \cup D)$ ;

b)  $(B \setminus C) \setminus (B \setminus A) \subset A \setminus C$ ;

c)  $A \setminus C \subset (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C)$ .

**Yechimi.** a)  $\forall x \in (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap D) \Rightarrow x \in A \cap C$  yoki  $x \in B \cap D \Rightarrow (x \in A \text{ va } x \in C)$  yoki  $(x \in B \text{ va } x \in D) \Rightarrow (x \in A \text{ yoki } x \in B) \text{ va } (x \in C \text{ yoki } x \in D) \Rightarrow x \in A \cup B \text{ va } x \in C \cup D \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \cap (C \cup D) \Rightarrow (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap D) \subset (A \cup B) \cap (C \cup D)$ .

b)  $\forall x \in (B \setminus C) \setminus (B \setminus A) \Rightarrow x \in B \setminus C$  va  $x \notin B \setminus A \Rightarrow (x \in B \text{ hamda } x \notin C)$  va  $(x \in B \text{ hamda } x \in A) \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus C \Rightarrow (B \setminus C) \setminus (B \setminus A) \subset A \setminus C$ .

c)  $\forall x \in A \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A$  va  $x \notin C \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B$  yoki  $x \in B \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C) \Rightarrow A \setminus C \subset (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C)$ .

1.1.2.  $A \setminus B = C$  tengligidan  $A = B \cup C$  tengligi kelib chiqadimi?

**Yechimi.** Kelib chiqmaydi. Misol uchun  $A = [0; 2]$ ,  $B = [1; 4]$  bo'lganda  $A \setminus B = [0; 1)$  bo'lib,  $B \cup C = [0; 4]$  bo'ladi.

1.1.3.  $A = B \cup C$  tengligining o'rinli bo'lishidan,  $A \setminus B = C$  tengligi kelib chiqadimi?

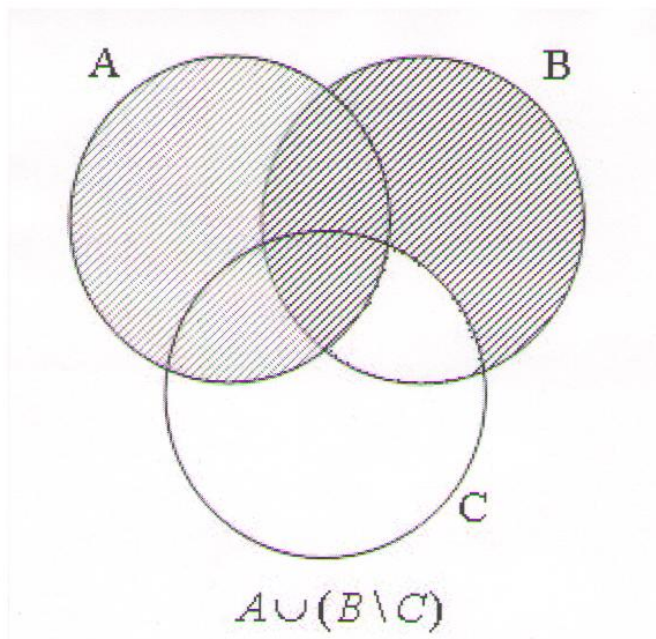
**Yechimi.** Umuman aytganda kelib chiqmaydi. Misol uchun  $B = C \neq \emptyset$  bo'lganda  $(B \cup C) \setminus B = \emptyset \neq C$ .

1.1.4.  $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$  tengligini isbotlang.

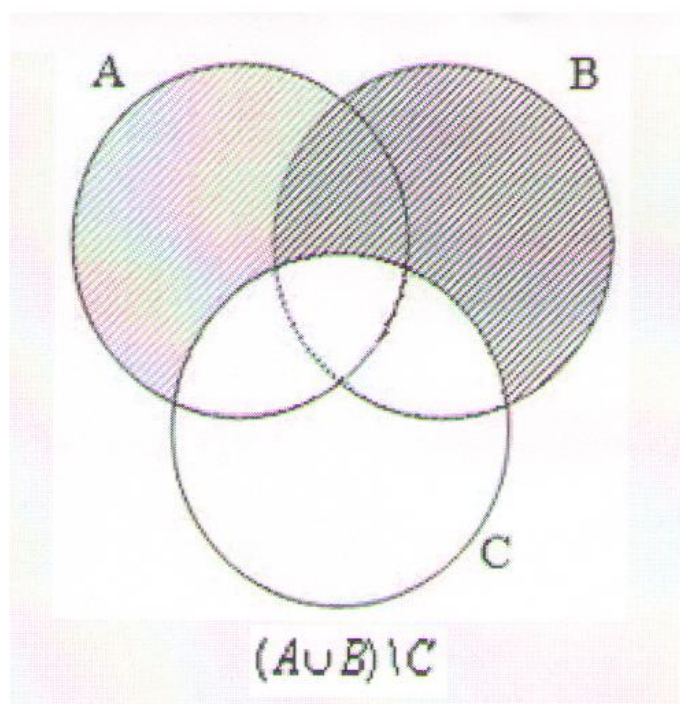
**Yechimi.**  $\forall x \in A \setminus (B \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in A$  va  $x \notin B \cup C$ . Natijada  $x \in A \setminus B$  va  $x \notin C$  bo'lganligidan,  $x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C$ , ya'ni  $A \setminus (B \cup C) \subset (A \setminus B) \setminus C$  munosabati o'rinli. Aksincha  $\forall x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C$  bo'lsin. U holda  $x \in A \setminus B$  va  $x \notin C$ . Natijada  $x \in A$ ,  $x \notin B \cup C$  bo'lgani uchun  $x \in A \setminus (B \cup C)$ , ya'ni  $A \setminus (B \cup C) \supset (A \setminus B) \setminus C$ . Natijada berilgan tenglikning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

1.1.5.  $A \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cup B) \setminus C$  tengligi o'rinlimi?

**Yechimi.** Umumiy holda bu tenglikning o'rinli emas ekanligini quyidagi rasmlarda ko'rishga bo'ladi.



3-rasm



4-rasm

### 1.1.6. Tenglikni isbotlang

$$A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B).$$

**Yechimi.**  $\forall x \in A \Delta B \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B$  yoki  $x \in B \setminus A \Rightarrow (x \in A$  va  $x \notin B)$  yoki  $(x \in B$  va  $x \notin A) \Rightarrow (x \in A$  yoki  $x \in B)$  va  $(x \notin A$  va  $x \notin B) \Rightarrow x \in A \cup B$  va  $x \notin A \cap B \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \Rightarrow$

$$A \Delta B \subset (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B).$$

$\forall x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \in A \cup B$  va  $x \notin A \cap B \Rightarrow (x \in A$  yoki  $x \in B)$  va  $(x \notin A$  yoki  $x \notin B) \Rightarrow (x \in A$  va  $x \notin B)$  yoki  $(x \in B$  va  $x \notin A) \Rightarrow x \in A \Delta B \Rightarrow$

$$(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \subset A \Delta B.$$

Demak,  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$  tengligi o'rinli.

**1.1.7.  $C$  to'plami bo'sh bo'lishi uchun ixtiyoriy  $A$  to'plami berilganda  $A \Delta C = A$  tengligining o'rinli bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Etarlilik.  $A \Delta C = A$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lsin. U holda  $(A \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus A) = A$ . Bundan  $C \setminus A$  to'plamning bo'sh ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga,  $A \setminus C = A$  bo'lgani uchun  $A \cap C = \emptyset$  tengligi o'rinli. Demak,  $C = \emptyset$ .

Zarurligi.  $C = \emptyset$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$A \Delta C = (A \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus A) = (A \setminus \emptyset) \cup (\emptyset \setminus A) = A \cup \emptyset = A.$$

**1.1.8. To'plamlar nazariyasidagi eng bir ahamiyatli tushunchalardan biri bo'lgan ikkilanganlik prinsipi quyidagi ikki tenglikka asoslangan. Shu tengliklarni isbotlang:**

$$a) \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) = \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha};$$

$$b) \mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) = \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}.$$

**Yechimi.** a) Dastlab  $\mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \subset \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}$  munosabatini isbotlaymiz

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) &\Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \forall \alpha, x \notin A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \subset \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \subset \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha})$  munosabatining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} &\Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow x \notin A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \subset \mathbf{C}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Natijada berilgan tenglikning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

b) Dastlab  $\mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}$  munosabatini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) &\Rightarrow x \notin \bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \exists \alpha', x \notin A_{\alpha'} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha'} \Rightarrow x \in \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \supset \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha}$  munosabatning o'rinli ekanligini qaraylik:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} &\Rightarrow \exists \alpha', x \in \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha'} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x \notin A_{\alpha'} \Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbf{C}A_{\alpha} \subset \mathbf{C}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Natijada berilgan tenglikning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

### 1.1.9. *Ikkilanganlik prinsipidan foydalanib*

$$\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}(X \cup Y) \cap (\mathbf{C}X \cup \mathbf{C}Y))$$

*ifodani soddalashtiring.*

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}(X \cup Y) \cap (\mathbf{C}X \cup \mathbf{C}Y)) = \\ &= \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}(X \cup Y)) \cup \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}X \cup \mathbf{C}Y) = \\ &= (X \cup Y) \cup (\mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}X \cap \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}Y) = \\ &= (X \cup Y) \cup (X \cap Y) = X \cup Y. \end{aligned}$$

### 1.1.10. *Quyidagi tengliklarni isbotlang:*

- $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \setminus B) = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}B \setminus A)$ ;
- $\mathbf{C}A \Delta \mathbf{C}B = A \Delta B$ ;
- $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \Delta \mathbf{C}B) = \mathbf{C}A \Delta B$ ;
- $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \Delta B) = (B \setminus A) \cup (\mathbf{C}B \setminus \mathbf{C}A)$ .

**Yechimi.** a) Dastlab  $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \setminus B) \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}B \setminus A)$  munosabatni ko'rsatamiz.

$\forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \setminus B) \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}A \setminus B \Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A, x \in B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A \Rightarrow x \notin A, x \notin \mathbf{C}B$  yoki  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}B \setminus A \Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}B \setminus A)$ ;

Endi esa  $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}B \setminus A) \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \setminus B)$  munosabatni ko'rsatamiz.

$\forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}B \setminus A) \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}B \setminus A \Rightarrow x \in A, x \in \mathbf{C}B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}B \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \notin B$  yoki  $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \setminus B)$ .

Natijada berilgan tenglik kelib chiqadi.

b)  $\forall x \in \mathbf{C}A \Delta \mathbf{C}B \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A, x \notin \mathbf{C}B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \in \mathbf{C}B \Leftrightarrow x \notin A, x \in B$  yoki  $x \in A, x \notin B \Leftrightarrow x \in A \Delta B$ .

c)  $\forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \Delta \mathbf{C}B) \Leftrightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}A \Delta \mathbf{C}B \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A, x \in \mathbf{C}B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \notin \mathbf{C}B \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A, x \notin B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \in B \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A \Delta B$ .

d)  $\forall x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \Delta B) \Leftrightarrow x \notin \mathbf{C}A \Delta B \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbf{C}A, x \in B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \notin B \Leftrightarrow x \notin A, x \in B$  yoki  $x \notin \mathbf{C}A, x \in \mathbf{C}B \Leftrightarrow x \in B \setminus A$  yoki  $x \in \mathbf{C}B \setminus \mathbf{C}A \Leftrightarrow x \in (B \setminus A) \cup (\mathbf{C}B \setminus \mathbf{C}A)$ .

**1.1.11.** *Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  soni uchun  $A_n$  orqali  $\frac{1}{n}$  sonidan katta bo'lmagan barcha musbat ratsional sonlar to'plamini belgilaymiz. U holda  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$  kesishmaning bo'sh to'plam ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $a$  musbat sonini olamiz. U holda shunday  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  natural soni topiladiki,  $\frac{1}{m} < a$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi, ya'ni  $a \notin (0, \frac{1}{m})$ . Bundan  $a \notin \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} (0, \frac{1}{k})$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$  to'plam bo'sh to'plam bo'ladi.

**1.1.12.** *Absolyut qiymati  $\frac{n+1}{n}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) sonidan katta bo'lmagan barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plamini  $A_n$  orqali belgilaymiz.  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$  kesishmasining  $[-1, 1]$  segmentiga teng ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $\forall a \in [1, 1]$  sonini olamiz, u holda

$$-\frac{n+1}{n} < -1 \leq a \leq 1 < \frac{n+1}{n}$$

tengsizliklaridan  $a \in A_n = \left[-\frac{n+1}{n}, \frac{n+1}{n}\right]$  ekanligi ko'rinadi.

Endi  $|a| > 1$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi ixtiyoriy  $a$  sonini olamiz. U holda shunday  $m$  soni topiladiki,  $\frac{m+1}{m} = 1 + \frac{1}{m} < |a|$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi, ya'ni  $a \notin A_m$ . Demak,  $a \notin \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ . Natijada  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k = [-1, 1]$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

**1.1.13.**  *$A, B, C$  va  $D$  to'plamlari uchun*

$$(A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$$

*tengligi o'rinli bo'lishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $\forall z = (x, y) \in (A \times B) \cap (C \times D)$  element olamiz. U holda  $z \in A \times B$  va  $z \in C \times D$  bo'ladi. Bundan  $x \in A$ ,  $x \in C$  hamda  $y \in B$ ,  $y \in D$ . Demak,  $x \in A \cap C$ ,  $y \in B \cap D$ . Bu munosabatlardan

$$z = (x, y) \in (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$$

ekanligi ko'rinadi. Demak,

$$(A \times B) \cap (C \times D) \subset (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D).$$

Endi  $(A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $z = (x, y)$  element olamiz. U holda  $x \in A \cap C$ ,  $y \in B \cap D$ . Bundan  $x \in A$ ,  $x \in C$ ,  $y \in B$ ,  $y \in D$  munosabatlari kelib chiqadi. Bu munosabatlardan esa  $z \in$

$A \times B$  va  $z \in C \times D$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda  $z \in (A \times B) \cap (C \times D)$ . Demak,

$$(A \cap C) \times (B \cap D) \subset (A \times B) \cap (C \times D).$$

#### 1.1.14. $A, B$ va $C$ to‘plamlari uchun

$$(A \setminus B) \times C = (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$$

**tengligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $(A \setminus B) \times C$  to‘plamdan ixtiyoriy  $z = (x, y)$  element olamiz. U holda  $x \in A \setminus B$ ,  $y \in C$ . Bundan  $x \in A$ ,  $x \notin B$ ,  $y \in C$ . Bu esa  $z \in A \times C$ ,  $z \notin (B \times C)$  ekanligini ko‘rsatadi, ya’ni  $z \in (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$ .

Endi  $z = (x, y) \in (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$  bo‘lsin. U holda  $z \in (A \times C)$ ,  $z \notin B \times C$ . Bundan esa,  $x \in A$ ,  $x \notin B$ ,  $y \in C$ . Demak,  $x \in A \setminus B$ ,  $y \in C$ , ya’ni  $z \in (A \setminus B) \times C$ .

Natijada  $(A \setminus B) \times C \subset (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$  va  $(A \setminus B) \times C \supset (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$  munosabatlaridan berilgan tenglik kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Isbotlang:

a)  $(X \setminus C) \setminus (X \setminus A) \subset A \setminus C$ ;

b)  $A \Delta (A \Delta B) = B$ .

2. Tengliklarni isbotlang:

a)  $(A \cup B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$ ;

b)  $(A \cap B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C)$ .

3.  $A \setminus B \subset C$  va  $A \subset B \cup C$  munosabatlarining teng kuchli ekanligi isbotlang.

4.  $A \supset C$  bo‘lganda  $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \cup C$  tengligining o‘rinli bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

5. Quyidagi munosabatlarning teng kuchli ekanligini isbotlang:

a)  $A \subset B$ ;

b)  $CB \subset CA$ ;

c)  $A \cup B = B$ .

6. Tengliklarni isbotlang:

a)  $\mathbf{C}(A \setminus B) = \mathbf{C}A \cup B$ ;

b)  $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C}A \cup B) \cup (A \cup \mathbf{C}B)) = B \setminus A$ ;

c)  $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap \mathbf{C}B) \cup (\mathbf{C}A \cap B) = A \cup B$ ;

7. Ixtiyoriy  $E, F, G$  to‘plamlar uchun quyidagi tengliklarning o‘rinli ekanligini isbotlang:

- a)  $E \times (F \cup G) = (E \times F) \cup (E \times G)$ ;  
 b)  $(F \cup G) \times E = (F \times E) \cup (G \times E)$ ;  
 c)  $E \times (F \cap G) = (E \times F) \cap (E \times G)$ ;  
 d)  $(F \cap G) \times E = (F \times E) \cap (G \times E)$ .

## 1.2. Akslantirishlar. O'zaro bir qiymatli moslik

$X$  va  $Y$  ixtiyoriy to'plamlar bo'lsin. Agar ma'lum bir  $f$  qoida bo'yicha  $X$  to'plamning har bir elementiga  $Y$  to'plamning faqat bir elementi mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda bu moslikka  $X$  to'plamda aniqlanib, qiymatlari  $Y$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'lgan *akslantirish* deyiladi va u  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  ko'rinishda yoziladi.

**Misollar. 1.** Har bir haqiqiy songa o'zining kvadratini mos qo'ysak, bu moslik akslantirish bo'ladi. Sababi, ixtiyoriy haqiqiy sonning kvadrati faqat bitta bo'ladi.

**2.**  $(0, +\infty)$  to'plamga tegishli har bir haqiqiy songa uning logarifmini mos qo'ysak, bu moslik akslantirish bo'ladi.

**3.**  $C[a, b]$  orqali  $[a, b]$  segmentdagi barcha uzluksiz funksiyalar to'plamini belgilasak, u holda

$$f(x) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

moslik  $C[a, b]$  ni  $\mathbb{R}$  ga o'tkazuvchi akslantirish bo'ladi.

$f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirishda  $x$  elementga mos keluvchi  $y$  elementi  $f(x)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi va  $y$  elementi  $x$  elementning *obrazi* deb ataladi. Obrazi  $y$  bo'ladigan  $X$  to'plamning barcha elementlari to'plamiga  $y$  elementning *proobrazi* deyiladi va u  $f^{-1}(y)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi, ya'ni

$$f^{-1}(y) = \{x \in X : f(x) = y\}.$$

$A$  to'plami  $X$  to'plamning biror qism to'plami bo'lsin.  $f(a)$  ko'rinishidagi (bu erda  $a \in A$ ) barcha elementlardan iborat  $\{f(a) : a \in A\}$  to'plami  $A$  to'plamning obrazi deb ataladi va  $f(A)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi:

$$f(A) = \{f(a) : a \in A\}.$$

$B$  to'plami  $Y$  to'plamning ba'zi qism to'plami bo'lsin.  $X$  to'plamning obrazi  $B$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lgan barcha elementlari  $\{a \in X : f(a) \in B\}$  to'plamiga  $B$  to'plamning proobrazi deyiladi va  $f^{-1}(B)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.



Agar  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirishda  $f(X) = Y$  bo'lsa, u holda  $X$  to'plami  $Y$  to'plamining *ustiga* akslanadi deyiladi. Shu bilan birga, bu akslantirishni *syureksiya* deb ham ataymiz. Umumiy holda, ya'ni  $f(X) \subset Y$  bo'lganda,  $f$  funksiyasi  $X$  ni  $Y$  ning *ichiga* akslantiradi deyiladi.

**Misollar. 4.**  $y = x^2$  funksiyasi  $\mathbb{R}$  ni  $\mathbb{R}_+$  to'plamining ustiga akslantiradi.

**5.**  $y = 2x$  funksiya  $[0, 1]$  segmentni  $[0, 2]$  segmentning ustiga akslantiradi.

**6.** Tekislikdagi barcha vektorlar to'plamini  $G$  bilan belgilab, har bir vektorga o'zining modulini mos qo'yaylik. Bu moslik  $G$  to'plamni  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plamining ichiga akslantiradi.

$f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirishda o'zaro teng bo'lmagan ixtiyoriy  $x_1, x_2 \in X$  elementlar uchun  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  *ineksiya* deb ataladi.

**Misollar. 7.**  $y = x^3$  funksiya  $\mathbb{R}$  ni  $\mathbb{R}$  ga o'tkazuvchi ineksiya bo'ladi.

**8.**  $y = x^2$  funksiyasi ineksiya bo'la olmaydi. Chunki  $-2 \neq 2$ , lekin ularning obrazlari teng, ya'ni  $f(-2) = f(2)$  tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi.

Bir vaqtning o'zida syureksiya va ineksiya bo'lgan  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirish *bieksiya*, yoki  $X$  va  $Y$  to'plamlar orasida *o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik* deb ataladi.

**Misollar. 9.** Har bir natural  $n$  soniga  $2n - 1$  sonini mos qo'ysak, u holda u barcha natural sonlar va barcha toq natural sonlar to'plamlari orasidagi o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik bo'ladi.

**10.**  $y = \text{ctg}\pi x$  funksiya  $(0, 1)$  interval va  $\mathbb{R}$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatadi.

## Masalalar

**1.2.1. Ikki to'plam birlashmasining proobrazi shu to'plamlar proobrazlarining birlashmasiga teng ekanligini isbotlang:**

$$f^{-1}(A \cup B) = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B).$$

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $x$  element  $f^{-1}(A \cup B)$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'lsin. U holda  $f(x) \in A \cup B$ . Bundan  $f(x) \in A$  yoki  $f(x) \in B$  munosabatlarning kamida bittasi o'rinlidir, ya'ni  $x \in f^{-1}(A)$  yoki  $x \in f^{-1}(B)$ . U holda  $x \in f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$ . Natijada,  $f^{-1}(A \cup B) \subset f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$  munosabatning o'rinli bo'lishi ko'rinadi.

Aksincha,  $x \in f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$  ixtiyoriy element bo'lsin. U holda  $x \in f^{-1}(A)$  yoki  $x \in f^{-1}(B)$  munosabatlarning kamida bittasi o'rinlidir, ya'ni  $f(x) \in A$  yoki  $f(x) \in B$ . Natijada  $f(x) \in A \cup B$ . U holda  $x \in f^{-1}(A \cup B)$ . Shuning uchun  $f^{-1}(A \cup B) \supset f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$ . Natijada berilgan tenglikning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.2.2. Ikki to'plam kesishmasining proobrazi shu to'plamlar proobrazlarining kesishmasiga teng ekanligini isbotlang.**

$$f^{-1}(A \cap B) = f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B).$$

**Yechimi.**  $x$  element  $f^{-1}(A \cap B)$  to'plamning ixtiyoriy elementi bo'lsin. U holda  $f(x) \in A \cap B$ . Bundan  $f(x) \in A$  va  $f(x) \in B$  munosabatlarning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu munosabatlardan esa  $x \in f^{-1}(A)$  va  $x \in f^{-1}(B)$  munosabatlarning o'rinli bo'lishi ko'rinadi. Natijada  $x \in f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$ . U holda

$$f^{-1}(A \cap B) \subset f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B).$$

Aksincha,  $x \in f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$  ixtiyoriy element bo'lsin. U holda  $f(x) \in A$  va  $f(x) \in B$ . Bundan  $f(x) \in A \cap B$  ekanligi ko'rinadi. Natijada  $x \in f^{-1}(A \cap B)$ . Demak,

$$f^{-1}(A \cap B) \supset f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B).$$

**1.2.3. Ikki to'plam birlashmasining obrazi shu to'plamlar obrazlarining birlashmasiga tengligini isbotlang:**

$$f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B).$$

**Yechimi.**  $y \in f(A \cup B)$  ixtiyoriy element bo'lsin. U holda  $A \cup B$  to'plamda  $y = f(x)$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  element mavjud. Bu  $x$  element  $A$  yoki  $B$  to'plamning birortasiga tegishli bo'lgani uchun  $y \in f(A) \cup f(B)$ . Shuning uchun

$$f(A \cup B) \subset f(A) \cup f(B).$$

Aksincha,  $f(A) \cup f(B)$  to'plamga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $y$  element olaylik. U holda  $A \cup B$  to'plamda  $y = f(x)$  tenglikni qanoatlantiradigan  $x$  element mavjud bo'ladi. Budan  $y \in f(A \cup B)$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shuning uchun

$$f(A \cup B) \supset f(A) \cup f(B).$$

**1.2.4. Agar  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya**

$$f(x) = 3 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

**formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $f([0, 2\pi])$  ni toping.**

**Yechimi.** Bu funksiya'ning  $[0, 2\pi]$  dagi eng kichik va eng katta qiymatlari:

$$\min_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} f(x) = -5, \quad \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} f(x) = 5.$$

$f$  uzluksiz bo'lganligi uchun, oraliq qiymat haqidagi Boltsano – Veyershtrass teoremasidan, bu funksiya  $[-5, 5]$  oraliqdagi barcha qiymatlarni qabul etadi. Demak,  $f([0, 2\pi]) = [-5, 5]$ .

**1.2.5. Agar  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya**

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x$$

**formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $f^{-1}([0, 4])$  ni toping.**

**Yechimi.** Funksiya'ning hosilasi  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3 > 0$  bo'lganligidan, bu funksiya monoton o'suvchidir. Demak,

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 4$$

tengliklardan,  $f$  uzluksizligi va oraliq qiymat haqidagi Boltsano – Veyershtrass teoremasidan, bu funksiya  $[0, 1]$  oraliqni  $[0, 4]$  oraliqqa o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantiradi. Bundan  $f$  funksiya  $[0, 4]$  dagi barcha qiymatlarni qabul etadi. Demak,  $f^{-1}([0, 4]) = [0, 1]$ .

**1.2.6. Natural sonlar va barcha musbat juft sonlar to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $n$  natural songa  $2n$  juft sonini mos qo'yamiz. Bu moslik berilgan to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli bo'ladi.

**1.2.7. Natural sonlar va barcha nomanfiy ratsional sonlar to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** Nomanfiy ratsional sonlar to'plamini  $\mathbb{Q}^+$  orqali belgilab, har bir  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$  sonni qisqarmas kasr ko'rinishida yozib olamiz va bu kasrning surati bilan maxrajining yig'indisini  $r$  ning balandligi deb ataymiz. Balandligi berilgan songa teng bo'lgan nomanfiy ratsional sonlar cheklidir. Endi barcha nomanfiy ratsional sonlarni balandliklarining o'sish tartibi bilan yozamiz:

$$0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{3}, 3, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, 4, \frac{1}{5}, 5, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots \quad (1.1)$$

Har bir  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$  soniga (1.1) ketma-ketlikda turgan nomerini mos qo'yamiz. Bu moslik  $\mathbb{Q}^+$  va barcha natural sonlar to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli bo'ladi.

**1.2.8.  $[0, 1]$  segmentni  $[a, b]$  segmentiga akslantiruvchi o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikni toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $y = (b - a)t + a$  funksiya  $[0, 1]$  segmentni  $[a, b]$  segmentga o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantiradi.

**1.2.9. Berilgan to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli  $f$  moslikni toping:**

a)  $f : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R};$

**b)**  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow (0; 1)$ ;

**c)**  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

**Yechimi.** a)  $y = \text{ctg}\pi x$  funksiya  $(0, 1)$  intervalni  $\mathbb{R}$  ga o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantiradi;

b) Barcha hadlari  $(0, 1)$  intervalda joylashgan  $\{x_n : x_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\}$  ketma-ketlikni olib, segmentning 0 nuqtasiga intervalning  $x_1$  nuqtasini; 1 nuqtaga  $x_2 \in (0, 1)$  nuqtani;  $x_1 \in [0, 1]$  nuqtaga  $x_3 \in (0, 1)$  nuqtani;  $x_2 \in [0, 1]$  nuqtaga  $x_4 \in (0, 1)$  nuqtani; umuman  $x_n \in [0, 1]$  nuqtaga  $x_{n+2} \in (0, 1)$  nuqtani mos qo'yib, boshqa  $x \in [0, 1]$  nuqtalarga shu nuqtaning o'zini mos qo'yamiz. Bu moslik bieksiya bo'ladi.

c) Biz yuqorida o'zaro bir qiymatli  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow (0, 1)$  va  $g : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  mosliklarning mavjudligini ko'rsatdik. U holda  $g \circ f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik bo'ladi.

**1.2.10. Tekislikda koordinatalari  $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$  va  $y < 1$  shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha nuqtalar to'plamini  $A$  orqali belgilaymiz. Barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{R}$  hamda  $A$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** Bu ikki to'plam orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikni geometrik yo'l bilan o'rnatamiz. Ravshanki  $A$  to'plami markazi  $(0, 1)$  nuqtada radiusu  $r = 1$  bo'lgan aylananing  $y = 1$  chiziqdan pastda joylashgan qismi.  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plami sifatida absitsa o'qini olamiz. Aylana markazidan absitsa oqidagi  $b$  nuqtaga kesma o'tkazsak yarim aylanani biror  $c$  nuqtada kesib o'tadi. Bu  $c$  nuqtani  $b$  nuqtaga mos qo'yamiz. Aylana markazini absitsa oqining har bir nuqtasi bilan tutashtirib, kesmaning absitsadagi uchiga aylananing kesma kesib o'tgan nuqtasini mos qo'yamiz. Natijada bu moslik o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik bo'ladi.

**1.2.11.  $[0, 3]$  va  $[0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$  to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.**  $[0, 3]$  to'planning  $[0, 1)$  qism to'plamining har bir elementini o'ziga mos qo'yamiz.  $[1, 3]$  to'plamdan olingan har bir  $x$  elementini  $\frac{x}{2} + 1,5$  elementga mos qo'yamiz. Natijada

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{agar } x \in [0, 1), \\ \frac{x}{2} + 1,5 & \text{agar } x \in [1, 3] \end{cases}$$

ko'rinishidagi funksiya orqali  $[0, 3]$  va  $[0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$  to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikka ega bo'lamiz.

**1.2.12  $[0, 5]$  va  $[0, 1) \cup [2, 3] \cup [4, 5]$  to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** Quyidagi funksiya'ni qaraylik:

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{agar } x \in [0, 1), \\ x, & \text{agar } x \in [2, 3], \\ 2x - 5, & \text{agar } x \in [4, 5]. \end{cases}$$

Bu funksiya orqali  $[0; 1)$  ni  $[0; 2)$  ga,  $[2; 3]$  ni o'ziga,  $(4; 5]$  ni esa  $(3; 5]$  ga o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantiradi. Demak,  $[0; 5]$  va  $[0; 1) \cup [2; 3] \cup (4; 5]$  to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikka ega bo'lamiz.

**1.2.13. Tekislikda**

$$A = \{(x, y) : 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

va

$$B = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 > 1\}$$

**to'plamlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** Quyidagi akslantirishni qaraylik:

$$(x, y) \in A \mapsto \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \in B.$$

Bu akslantirish  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatadi. Bu akslantirish inversiya deb ataladi.

**1.2.14. Tekislikda**

$$\Pi = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$$

**ochiq to'rtburchak va  $\mathbb{R}^2$  tekislik orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirish o'rnating.**

**Yechimi.** 1.2.9 a)-misolga ko'ra  $y = \text{ctg}\pi x$  funksiya  $(0, 1)$  va  $\mathbb{R}$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirishdir. Bundan

$$(x, y) \in \Pi \mapsto (\text{ctg}\pi x, \text{ctg}\pi y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

akslantirish  $\Pi$  ochiq to'rtburchak va  $\mathbb{R}^2$  tekislik orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirishdir.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Tengliklarni isbotlang:

a)  $f^{-1}(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) = \bigcup_{\alpha} f^{-1}(A_{\alpha}).$

b)  $f^{-1}(\bigcap_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) = \bigcap_{\alpha} f^{-1}(A_{\alpha}).$

c)  $f(\bigcup_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}) = \bigcup_{\alpha} f(A_{\alpha}).$

2. Ikki to'plam kesishmasining obrazi shu to'plamlar obrazlarining kesishmasiga hamma vaqt teng bo'ladimi?

3.  $f(\mathbf{C}A) = \mathbf{C}f(A)$  tengligi hamma vaqt o'rinli bo'ladimi?

4. Guruhdagi studentlar to'plamini  $A$  bilan, ular ta'lim olayotgan auditoriyadagi stullar to'plamini  $B$  bilan belgilaylik. Har studentga o'zining o'tirgan stulini mos qo'yayliq. Bu moslik qanday hollarda

a) akslantirish; b) syureksiya; c) ineksiya; d) bieksiya bo'ladi?

5. Chekli  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar orasida qanday hollarda o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatish mumkin?

6. Barcha natural sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{N}$  va barcha juft sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{J}$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.

7. Barcha natural sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{N}$  va barcha ratsional sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{Q}$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.

8. Aylana va to'g'ri chiziq orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.

9.  $\mathbb{R}^3$  fazosidagi bir nuqtasi olib tashlangan sfera bilan tekislik orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.

10. Tekislikdagi ikki koordinatasi ham ratsional sonlar bo'lgan barcha nuqtalar to'plami bilan  $\mathbb{Q}$  orasidagi bieksiya'ni toping.

11.  $[a, b]$  segmentni  $\mathbb{R}$  ga o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantiruvchi funksiya mavjudmi?

12.  $(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$  va  $(0, 1)$  to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnating.

13. Tekislikda

$$\left\{ (x, y) : -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

ochiq to'rtburchak va  $\mathbb{R}^2$  tekislik orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirish o'rnating.

### 1.3. To'plamning quvvati tushunchasi

**Ta'rif.** Agar ikki to'plam orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda bu to'plamlar ekvivalent deb ataladi.  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarining ekvivalentligi  $A \sim B$  kabi belgilanadi.

Agar ikkita chekli to'plam ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda ularning elementlari soni teng bo'ladi. Cheksiz to'plamlar haqida bunday deb ayta olmaymiz. Sababi cheksiz to'plamning elementlari soni haqida tushuncha berish mumkin emas. Ixtiyoriy tabiatli ikki to'plam ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda bu to'plamlarning quvvati teng deyiladi. Shunday

qilib, quvvat – chekli to'plamlarning elementlari soni tushunchasining cheksiz to'plamlar uchun umumlashtirilishi ekan.

$A$  to'planning quvvatini  $m(A)$  ko'rinishida belgilaymiz. Demak,  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda  $m(A) = m(B)$  bo'ladi. Agar bu to'plamlar ekvivalent bo'lmasa, u holda  $m(A) \neq m(B)$ .

Agar  $B$  to'plami  $A$  to'plamining biror qism to'plamiga ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda  $B$  to'plamining quvvati  $A$  to'plamining quvvatidan katta emas deyiladi va bu  $m(B) \leq m(A)$  yoki  $m(A) \geq m(B)$  ko'rinishlarda belgilanadi.

Agar  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlari ekvivalent bo'lmasdan,  $A$  to'plam  $B$  to'planning qandaydir bir qism to'plamiga ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda  $B$  to'plam  $A$  to'plamga nisbatan quvvatliroq deyiladi va u  $m(B) > m(A)$  yoki  $m(A) < m(B)$  ko'rinishlarda belgilanadi.

**Misollar. 1.**  $\mathbb{N} \sim \mathbb{Q}$  bo'lgani uchun  $m(\mathbb{N}) = m(\mathbb{Q})$ .  $m(\mathbb{N})$  odatda  $\aleph_0$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

**2.**  $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Shuning uchun  $m(\mathbb{Q}) \leq m(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Ta'rif.** *Barcha natural sonlar to'plamiga ekvivalent bo'lgan to'plam sanoqli to'plam deb ataladi.*

Misol uchun barcha butun sonlar to'plami, barcha toq sonlar to'plami sanoqli bo'ladi.

Sanoqli bo'lmagan cheksiz to'plam *sanoqsiz* to'plam deyiladi.

$[0, 1]$  segmentiga ekvivalent bo'lgan to'plam *kontinuum* quvvatga ega deyiladi. Kontinuum quvvatni  $c$  ko'rinishida belgilaymiz. Quvvati kontinuum quvvatdan ham katta to'planning mavjudligini quyidagi teorema yordamida ko'rsatish mumkin.

**Teorema.** *Biror  $M$  to'planning barcha qism to'plamlari sistemasini  $2^M$  ko'rinishda belgilasak, u holda  $m(2^M) > m(M)$  munosabati o'rinli bo'ladi.*

Agar  $M$  to'plam chekli bo'lib, uning quvvati  $n$  ga teng bo'lsa, u holda  $2^M$  ning quvvati  $2^n$  ga teng bo'lishini ko'rish qiyin emas. Shuni hisobga olib  $m$  quvvatli ixtiyoriy  $M$  to'plam uchun  $2^M$  ning quvvatini  $2^m$  ko'rinishda belgilaymiz.

Quvvati  $2^c$  bo'lgan to'plam *giperkontinuum* quvvatga ega to'plam deb ataladi. Misol uchun  $[0, 1]$  segmentning barcha qism to'plamlari to'plami giperkontinuum quvvatga ega.

## Masalalar

**1.3.1.  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plami va  $(0, 1)$  intervali bilan ekvivalent ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $y = \arctg x$  funksiyasi monoton o'suvchi, aniqlanish sohasi  $\mathbb{R}$  va qiymatlar sohasi  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  bo'lganligidan,  $y = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctg x + \frac{1}{2}$  funksiyasi  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plami va  $(0, 1)$  intervali orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirish bo'ladi. Bundan  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plami  $(0, 1)$  intervaliga ekvivalent ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.2. Sanoqli to'plamlarning sanoqli sondagi birlashmasi sanoqli to'plam bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$  sanoqli to'plamlar berilgan bo'lsin.  $A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$  to'plamning sanoqli ekanligini ko'rsatishimiz kerak. Sodda-lik uchun  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, i \neq j$  deb olaylik. Chunki, bu shart bajarilmagan holda  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$  to'plamlar o'rniga

$$B_1 = A_1, B_2 = A_2 \setminus A_1, \dots, B_n = A_n \setminus \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k \right), \dots$$

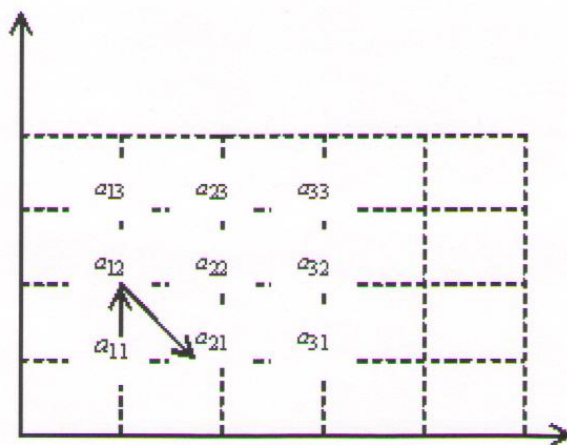
to'plamlarni qaraymiz.  $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset, i \neq j$  va  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$  ekanligi ravshan.

$A_k$  to'plamlar sanoqli bo'lgani uchun ularning elementlarini nomerlab chiqamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &: a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}, \dots \\ A_2 &: a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ A_k &: a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{kn}, \dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

$a_{kn}$  elementlari bilan tekislikning koordinatalari  $(k, n)$  bo'lgan nuqtalari orasidagi o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatamiz:  $a_{kn} \leftrightarrow (k, n)$ .  $a_{kn}$  elementlarni tekislikda sxematik ravishda chizmadagidek qilib ko'rsatish mumkin (5-rasm).  $A_k$  ning elementlariga I chorakning ab-sitsasi  $k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ) ga, ordinatalari  $1, 2, \dots$  bo'lgan nuqtalar mos keladi.





5-rasm

Jadvaldagi elementlarni:  $a_{11}$  ni 1-chi element,  $a_{12}$  ni 2-chi element,  $a_{21}$  ni 3-chi element va h.k. chizmada ko'rsatilgandek qilib nomerlab chiqish mumkin. Shunday qilib,  $A$  ning har bir elementi ma'lum bir nomerga ega bo'ladi.

**1.3.3. Butun sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{Z}$ , ratsional sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{Q}$  sanoqli to'plamlar ekanligini ko'sating.**

**Yechimi.**  $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_+ \cup \mathbb{Z}_-$  deylik, bunda  $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{m : m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \geq 0\}$  va  $\mathbb{Z}_- = \{m : m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \leq 0\}$ .  $\mathbb{Z}_+$  va  $\mathbb{Z}_-$  to'plamlar har biri natural sonlar to'plamiga ekvivalentligidan, ular sanoqli bo'ladi. 1.3.2-misoldan ikkita sanoqli to'plamning birlashmasi bo'lgan  $\mathbb{Z}$  to'plami ham sanoqlidir.

Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$\mathbb{Q}_n = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} : m \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

bo'lsin. Har bir  $\mathbb{Q}_n$  to'plam sanoqli bo'lgan  $\mathbb{Z}$  to'plamiga ekvivalent. 1.3.2-misoldan sanoqli to'plamlar birlashmasi bo'lgan  $\mathbb{Q}$  to'plami ham sanoqlidir.

**1.3.4. Barcha irratsional sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{I}$  bilan barcha haqiqiy sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{R}$  ekvivalent ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Bu to'plamlar orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslikni quyidagicha o'rnatishga bo'ladi.  $n\sqrt{2}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  ko'rinishidagi sonlar to'plamini  $L$  orqali,  $\mathbb{I}$  ning  $n\sqrt{2}$  ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin bo'lmagan barcha elementlari to'plamini  $C$  orqali belgilaylik. U holda

$$\mathbb{I} = C \cup L, \quad \mathbb{R} = C \cup (L \cup \mathbb{Q}).$$

1.3.3-misolga asosan,  $\mathbb{Q}$  sanoqli to'plam.  $L$  sanoqli ekanligidan, 1.3.2-misoldan  $L \cup \mathbb{Q}$  ham sanoqlidir. Demak,  $L$  va  $L \cup \mathbb{Q}$  to'plamlar orasida

o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirish mavjud.  $C$  to'plamning har bir elementiga esa shu elementning o'zini mos qo'yamiz. Natijada  $\mathbb{I}$  va  $\mathbb{R}$  orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatiladi.

**1.3.5. *Chekli sondagi sanoqli to'plamlarning Dekart ko'paytmasi sanoqlidir.***

**Yechimi.** Ko'paytuvchilar soni ikkita bo'lgan holni qarash etarlidir.

$$A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots\}$$

va

$$B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n, \dots\}$$

sanoqli to'plamlar bo'lsin.

$$A \times B = \{(a_i, b_j) : a_i \in A, b_j \in B\}$$

ning sanoqli ekanini ko'satamiz. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$D_n = \{(a_n, b_j) : b_j \in B\}$$

to'plamlarni qaraylik.  $D_n \sim B$  bo'lganligidan, har bir  $D_n$  sanoqli to'plam.  $A \times B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n$  ekanligi va 1.3.2-misoldan  $A \times B$  to'plam ham sanoqli bo'ladi.

**1.3.6. *Koeffitsientlari ratsional sonlar bo'lgan barcha ko'phadlar to'plami  $P[X]$  ning sanoqli ekanligini ko'rsating.***

**Yechimi.** Koeffitsientlari ratsional sonlar bo'lib, darajasi  $n$  ga teng barcha ko'phadlar to'plamini  $P_n[X]$  orqali belgilaylik, bunda  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .  $P[X] = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} P_n[X]$  bo'lganligidan, har bir  $P_n[X]$  to'plamning sanoqli ekanini ko'rsatish etarli. Buning uchun  $P_n[X] \sim \mathbb{Q}^{n+1}$  ni asoslash etarlidir. Bu esa

$$p(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots + a_n t^n \rightarrow (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^{n+1}$$

moslikdan kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.7. *Ixtiyoriy cheksiz  $A$  to'plamning sanoqli to'plamga ekvivalent bo'lgan qism to'plami mavjudligini isbotlang.***

**Yechimi.**  $A$  dan olingan biror nuqtani  $a_1$  deb belgilaylik.  $A$  cheksiz to'plam bo'lganligi uchun  $A \setminus \{a_1\}$  bo'sh emas.  $A \setminus \{a_1\}$  dan biror element olib, uni  $a_2$  orqali belgilaymiz.  $(A \setminus \{a_1\}) \setminus \{a_2\}$  to'plam bo'sh emas, undan olingan elementni  $a_3$  orqali belgilaymiz va h.k.  $A$  cheksiz to'plam bo'lgani uchun bu jarayonni cheksiz davom ettirish mumkin. Natijada, turli elementlardan iborat sanoqli  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots\}$  to'plam hosil bo'ladi.

**1.3.8.**  $[0, 1]$  kesmaning sanoqsiz ekanligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik  $[0, 1]$  kesma sanoqli bo'lsin. U holda bu to'plam elementlarini nomerlab chiqish mumkin:

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots$$

Bu sonlar 0 bilan 1 orasida joylashgani uchun ularni quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0, a_{11}a_{12}a_{13} \dots a_{1n} \dots \\ x_2 &= 0, a_{21}a_{22}a_{23} \dots a_{2n} \dots \\ x_3 &= 0, a_{31}a_{32}a_{33} \dots a_{3n} \dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ x_n &= 0, a_{n1}a_{n2}a_{n3} \dots a_{nn} \dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots, \end{aligned}$$

bu erda  $a_{ik}$  —  $x_i$  sonining  $k$ -o'nlik raqami. Endi

$$b = 0, b_1b_2b_3 \dots b_n \dots$$

sonini quyidagicha tuzaylik:

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{agar } a_{nn} = 1, \\ 1, & \text{agar } a_{nn} \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

Natijada  $b_n \neq a_{nn}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . U holda  $b \in [0, 1]$  soni

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots$$

sonlarning birortasiga ham teng emas. Bu esa

$$[0, 1] = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$$

ga ziddir. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $[0, 1]$  kesmaning sanoqsiz ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.9.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda aniqlangan monoton funksiya'ning uzulish nuqtalari to'plami chekli yoki sanoqli bo'lishini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda monoton o'suvchi  $f(x)$  funksiya berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0$  uning berilgan segmentga tegishli ixtiyoriy uzulish nuqtasi bo'lsin.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, x_0)$  va  $(x_0, b]$  yarim intervallarda monoton va chegaralangan bo'lgani uchun

$$f(x-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x) \quad \text{va} \quad f(x+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x)$$

limitlar mavjud. Shuning uchun uzulish nuqtasi  $f(x)$  funksiya'ning 1-tur uzulish nuqtasi bo'ladi.  $f(x_0 + 0) - f(x_0 - 0)$  ayirmaga  $f(x)$  funksiya'ning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi sakrashi deyiladi. Berilgan funksiya monoton o'sivchi bo'lgani uchun har bir uzulish nuqtadagi sakrashi musbat sondan iborat. Berilgan funksiya'ning sakrashi biror  $\alpha$  sonidan katta bo'lgan uzulish nuqtalari soni chekli  $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\alpha}$  sonidan katta emas. Haqiqatan, agar berilgan funksiya  $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\alpha}$  sonidan katta  $n$  sondagi uzulish nuqtalarda  $\alpha$  dan katta sakrashlarga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu sakrashlarning barchasining yig'indisi  $f(b) - f(a)$  ayirmadan katta bo'lardi. Bunday bo'lishi mumkin emas. Funksiya'ning sakrashi  $\frac{1}{k}$  sonidan katta bo'lgan uzulish nuqtalari to'plamini  $E_k$  orqali belgilaylik. Barcha uzulish nuqtalari to'plami  $E$  quyidagidan iborat bo'ladi:

$$E = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_k \cup \dots$$

$E_k$  to'plamlarning har biri chekli bo'lganligidan,  $E$  to'plami ko'pi bilan sanoqli bo'ladi.

**1.3.10.** *Agar ixtiyoriy  $A \subset X$  sanoqli to'plami uchun  $|X \setminus A| = |X|$  munosabati o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $X$  sanoqsiz to'plam ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Aksinchasini faraz qilaylik, Aytaylik,  $X$  sanoqli to'plam bo'lsin, ya'ni

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots\}.$$

Uning  $A = \{x_5, x_6, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$  sanoqli qism to'plamini olsak, u holda  $X \setminus A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$  va  $|X \setminus A| = 4$ . Natijada  $|X \setminus A| \neq |X|$  kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.11.** *Uchlarining koordinatalari ratsional bo'lgan tekislikdagi barcha uchburchaklar to'plamining quvvati nimaga teng?*

**Yechimi.** Tekislikdagi har bir uchburchak uchlarining koordinatalari orqali bir qiymatli aniqlanadi. U holda berilgan to'plamning har bir uchburchakiga  $M = \mathbb{Q}^2 \times \mathbb{Q}^2 \times \mathbb{Q}^2$  to'plamning elementlari mos keladi va aksincha. Sanoqli to'plamlarning chekli sondagi Dekart ko'paytmasida sanoqli to'plam bo'lganligidan,  $M$  sanoqli to'plam bo'ladi. Demak, bunday uchburchaklar to'plami sanoqli bo'ladi.

**1.3.12.** *Agar  $|A \setminus B| = |B \setminus A|$  bo'lsa, u holda  $|A| = |B|$ .*

**Yechimi.** Teng quvvatli to'plamlar ekvivalent to'plamlar bo'lganligi uchun, agar  $A \setminus B \sim B \setminus A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \sim B$  munosabatini o'rinligini isbotlash etarli.  $A = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B)$  va  $B = (B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B)$  tengliklarini qaraylik. Bundan  $A \setminus B$ ,  $A \cap B$  va  $B \setminus A$ ,  $A \cap B$  to'plamlari

umumiy nuqtalarga ega emas. Shart bo'yicha  $A \setminus B \sim B \setminus A$  va  $A \cap B \sim A \cap B$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \sim B$ .

**1.3.13.** *Agar  $A \subset B$  va  $|A| = |A \cup C|$  bo'lsa, u holda  $|B| = |B \cup C|$ .*

**Yechimi.** 1.3.12-misolga o'xshash, agar  $A \subset B$  va  $A \sim A \cup C$  bo'lsa, u holda  $B \sim B \cup C$  munosabatini isbotlaymiz.

Quyidagi munosabatlar o'rinli:

$$B = A \cup (B \setminus A) \quad (1.2)$$

$$B \cup C = (A \cup (C \setminus B)) \cup (B \setminus A) \quad (1.3)$$

(1.2) va (1.3) tengliklarning o'ng tomanlaridagi birlashmadagi to'plamlar umumiy nuqtalarga ega emas. Bundan  $A$  va  $A \cup (C \setminus B)$  to'plamlari ekvivalent, chunki  $A \subset A \cup (C \setminus B) \subset A \cup C$  shart bo'yicha  $A \sim A \cup C$ . Demak,  $A \sim A \cup (C \setminus B)$  va (1.2), (1.3) tengliklarini hisobga olsak,  $B \sim B \cup C$  kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.14.** *Chekli sondagi barcha haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketliklari to'plaming quvvati nimaga teng?*

**Yechimi.** Chekli sondagi barcha haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketliklari to'plami  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  bo'lib, bu erda  $A_n$  uzunligi  $n$ -ga teng bo'lgan ketma-ketliklar to'plami, ya'ni  $A_n = \underbrace{\mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}}_n$ , bunda  $\mathbb{R}$  haqiqiy sonlar to'plami.  $\mathbb{R} \sim (0, 1]$  dan  $A_n \sim (0, 1] \times \dots \times (0, 1]$ . Oxirgi to'plam  $(0, 1]$  ga ekvivalent. Natijada  $A_n \sim (n-1, n]$ . U holda  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  to'plami  $(0, 1] \cup (1, 2] \cup \dots = (0, +\infty)$  ga ekvivalent. Demak, kontinuum quvvatiga ega ekan.

**1.3.15.** *To'g'ri chiziqda o'zaro kesishmaydigan barcha intervallar to'plaming quvvati nima teng.*

**Yechimi.** To'g'ri chiziqda  $\mathcal{F} = \{U_\alpha : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta = \emptyset, \alpha \neq \beta\}$  o'zaro kesishmaydigan intervallar to'plamini qaraymiz. Har bir  $U_\alpha$  intervalga tegishli  $x_\alpha$  ratsional sonini bu intervalga mos qo'yamiz.  $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta = \emptyset$  bo'lganligidan,  $\alpha \neq \beta$  da  $x_\alpha \neq x_\beta$  o'rinlidir. Ratsional sonlar to'plami sanoqliligidan,  $\mathcal{F}$  ham sanoqli to'plam.

**1.3.16.** *Agar  $M$  sanoqsiz to'plam va  $A$  uning chekli yoki sanoqli qism to'plami bo'lsa, u holda  $M$  va  $M \setminus A$  to'plamlar o'zaro ekvivalent ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $M \setminus A$  to'plam sanoqsiz bo'ladi, aks holda  $M = A \cup (M \setminus A)$  tengligidan  $M$  to'plami chekli yoki sanoqli bo'lib qoladi.  $M \setminus A$

to'plamidan sanoqli  $A_1$  to'plamini olib, qolgan qismini  $N$  orqali belgilaymiz. U holda

$$M \setminus A = A_1 \cup N, \quad M = (A \cup A_1) \cup N$$

munosabatlariga egamiz. Sanoqli  $A_1$  va  $A \cup A_1$  to'plamlari orasida bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatamiz,  $N$  to'plamining har bir elementini o'ziga mos qo'yamiz. Natijada  $M \setminus A$  va  $M$  to'plamlari orasida bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatamiz.

**1.3.17. Ixtiyoriy cheksiz  $A$  to'plami bilan chekli yoki sanoqli  $B$  to'plamining birlashmasi  $A$  to'plamiga ekvivalent bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Agar  $A$  sanoqli bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cup B$  to'plam sanoqli bo'lib,  $A$  to'plamiga ekvivalent ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Agar  $A$  sanoqsiz bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cup B$  to'plami ham sanoqsiz bo'ladi. Sanoqsiz to'plam undan chekli yoki sanoqli to'plamni olib tashlashdan paydo bo'lgan qism to'plamiga ekvivalent bo'lishidan  $A \cup B$  to'plami  $A = (A \cup B) \setminus (B \setminus A)$  to'plamiga ekvivalent ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.18. Natural sonlarning barcha juftliklari to'plami  $P$  sanoqli bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $(p, q)$  natural sonlar juftligining balandligi deb  $p+q$  sonini aytamiz. Ravshanki balandligi  $n$  ga teng bo'lgan natural sonlar juftliklari  $n-1$  ta bo'ladi.  $P_n$  orqali balandligi  $n$  ga teng juftliklar to'plamini belgilaymiz.

$$P_n = \{(1, n-1), (2, n-2), \dots, (n-1, 1)\}$$

hamda  $P = \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} P_n$  bo'lishidan  $P$  to'plamning sanoqli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.19. Agar  $D$  sanoqli to'plam bo'lsa, u holda uning elementlaridan tuzilgan barcha chekli ketma-ketliklar to'plami  $S$  sanoqli to'plam bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $n$  ta natural sondan iborat bo'lgan barcha to'plamlar birlasmasini  $P_n$  orqali belgilaymiz. Chekli to'plamlarning sanoqli birlasmasi sanoqli to'plam bo'lishidan  $P_n$  to'plamining sanoqli ekanligi ravshan. Bundan esa  $S = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n$  to'plamining ham sanoqli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**1.3.20.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoning ratsional koordinatali barcha nuqtalari to'plami  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  sanoqli bo'lishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $\mathbb{Q}$  sanoqli to'plam bo'lganligidan,  $n$  sondagi sanoqli to'plamlarning Dekart ko'paytmasi bo'lgan  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  to'plami, 1.3.5-misolga asosan sanoqli to'plam bo'ladi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Isbotlang:
  - a) agar  $A \subset B$  va  $A \sim A \cup C$  bo'lsa, u holda  $B \sim B \cup C$ ;
  - b) agar  $A \supset C, B \supset D$  va  $C \cup B \sim C$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cup D \sim A$ .
2. Chekli  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning elementlari sonini mos ravishda  $n(A)$  va  $n(B)$  ko'rishlarda belgilaylik. Quyidagi tenglikni isbotlang:

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B).$$

3. Tekislikda uchlarining koordinatalari ratsional sonlardan iborat bo'lgan barcha to'rtburchaklar to'plamining quvvatini toping.

4. Sanoqli to'planning ixtiyoriy qism to'plami chekli yoki sanoqli bo'lishini ko'rsating.

5. Fazodagi ratsional koordinatali barcha nuqtalar to'plamining sanoqli ekanligini isbotlang.

6. Tekislikda markazining koordinatalari ratsional sonlar bo'lib, radiusi ham ratsional son bo'lgan barcha aylanalar to'plamining sanoqli ekanligini isbotlang.

7. Ixtiyoriy cheksiz to'planning sanoqli qism to'plami mavjudmi?

8. Musbat sonlar to'plamining ba'zi sanoqsiz to'plamini  $E$  bilan belgilaylik.  $E \cap (\xi, +\infty)$  to'plami sanoqsiz bo'ladigan  $\xi > 0$  sonining mavjudligini isbotlang.

9. Sonlar o'qida berilgan  $E$  to'planning ixtiyoriy ikki elementi orasidagi oraliq birdan katta bo'lsa, u holda bu to'planning chekli yoki sanoqli bo'lishini ko'rsating.

10. Sanoqli to'planning barcha chekli qism to'plamlarining to'plami sanoqli ekanligini isbotlang.

11. Natural sonlarning qat'iy o'suvchi barcha ketma-ketliklari to'plamining quvvatini toping.

12. Natural sonlarning 10 sonini o'z ichiga olmaydigan barcha ketma-ketliklari to'plamining quvvatini toping.

13. Ratsional sonlarning mumkin bo'lgan barcha ketma ketliklari to'plamining quvvatini toping.

14. Tekislikda o'zaro kesishmaygan doiralar to'plami berilgan. Shu to'plam sanoqsiz bo'lishi mumkinmi?

15.  $[a, b]$  segmentda aniqlangan barcha sonli funksiyalar to'plami giperkontinuum quvvatga ega ekanligini isbotlang.

**16.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz bo'lgan barcha funksiyalar to'plami kontinuum quvvatli ekanligini isbotlang.

**17.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda monoton bo'lgan barcha funksiyalar to'plamining quvvati qanday?



## II BOB

# O'lchovlar nazariyasi elementlari

### 2.1. O'lchov tushunchasi

Bo'sh bo'lmagan  $X$  to'plam uchun  $P(X)$  orqali  $X$  to'plamning barcha qism to'plamlari sistemasini belgilaymiz.

Bo'sh bo'lmagan  $\mathcal{R} \subset P(X)$  sistema birlashma va ayirma amallariga nisbatan yopiq bo'lsa, ya'ni  $A, B \in \mathcal{R}$  ekanligidan,  $A \cup B \in \mathcal{R}$ ,  $A \setminus B \in \mathcal{R}$  kelib chiqsa, u holda  $\mathcal{R}$  halqa deyiladi.

Agar  $\mathcal{R}$  halqa bo'lsa, u holda  $A \cap B = A \setminus (A \setminus B)$  tengligidan  $A \cap B \in \mathcal{R}$  kelib chiqadi. Bundan tashqari  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$  tengligidan  $A \Delta B \in \mathcal{R}$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $\mathcal{R}$  kesishma va simmetrik ayirma amallariga nisbatan yopiqdir.

Bo'sh bo'lmagan  $\mathcal{S} \subset P(X)$  sistemaning har bir  $A, B \in \mathcal{S}$  elementlari uchun shunday o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $C_1, \dots, C_n \in \mathcal{S}$  mavjud bo'lib,  $A \setminus B = \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$  tengligi bajarilsa u holda  $\mathcal{S}$  yarim halqa deyiladi.

**Misollar. 1.**  $X$  ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan to'plam bo'lsa, u holda  $S = P(X)$  yarim halqa bo'ladi.

**2.**  $S = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$  yarim halqa bo'ladi.

**3.**  $S = \{[a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  yarimintervallar sistemasi yarim halqa bo'ladi.

**4.**  $S = \{[a, b) \times [c, d) : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$  to'rtburchaklar sistemasi yarim halqa bo'ladi.

Agar  $\mathcal{R} \subset P(X)$  halqa uchun  $X \in \mathcal{R}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{R}$  algebra deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots \in \mathcal{R}$  uchun  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{R}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{R}$  –  $\sigma$ -halqa deyiladi.

Agar  $\mathcal{R}$  bir vaqtda algebra va  $\sigma$ -halqa bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{R}$  –  $\sigma$ -algebra deyiladi.

Yuqoridagi misollardan, 1, 2 misollardagi yarim halqalar  $\sigma$ -algebra bo'lib, 3, 4 misollardagi yarim halqalar  $\sigma$ -algebra bo'lmaydi.

$\mathcal{S} \subset P(X)$  biror yarim halqa bo'lsin.  $\mu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  nomanfiy funksiyasi ixtiyoriy o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ , bunda

$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \in \mathcal{S}$ , to'plamlar uchun

$$\mu \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(A_i)$$

tengligini qanoatlantirsa u holda  $\mu$  o'lchov deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots \in \mathcal{S}$ , bunda  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{S}$ , to'plamlar uchun

$$\mu \left( \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n)$$

tengligi bajarilsa, u holda  $\mu$  sanoqli-additiv (yoki  $\sigma$ -additiv) deyiladi.

**Misollar. 1.**  $S = \{[a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  yarim intervallar yarim halqasida

$$\mu([a, b)) = b - a$$

sanoqli-additiv o'lchov bo'ladi.

**2.**  $S = \{[a, b) \times [c, d) : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$  yarim halqada

$$\mu([a, b) \times [c, d)) = (b - a)(d - c)$$

sanoqli-additiv o'lchov bo'ladi.

**3.**  $X$  ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan to'plam,  $x \in X$  va  $S = P(X)$  da

$$\mu(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in A, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \notin A \end{cases}$$

sanoqli-additiv o'lchov bo'ladi.

**4.** Agar  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  o'lchovlar,  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  musbat sonlar bo'lsa, u holda  $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \mu_i$  ham o'lchov bo'ladi. Hususan,  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$  uchun

$$\mu(A) = \sum_{x_i \in A} 1$$

o'lchov bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $X$  biror to'plam,  $\mathcal{S} \subset P(X)$  yarim halqa,  $\mu$  esa o'lchov bo'lsin. Har bir  $A \in \mathcal{S}$  to'plam uchun  $\mu^*(A)$  tashqi o'lchovni

$$\mu^*(A) = \inf \left\{ \sum_k \mu(A_k) : A \subset \bigcup_k A_k, A_k \in \mathcal{S} \right\}$$

kabi aniqlaymiz. Agar  $A \in P(X)$  to'plami va  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun shunday  $B \in \mathcal{S}$  to'plami topilib,  $\mu^*(A \Delta B) < \varepsilon$  bajarilsa, u holda  $A$  to'plami Lebeg ma'nosida o'lchovli deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**2.1.1.**  *$X$  to'plamning ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan qism to'plamlari oilasi  $S$  uchun,  $S$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi shunday yagona  $R(S)$  halqa mavjudki, u  $S$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi ixtiyoriy halqada yotadi.*

**Yechimi.**  $R_0 = \bigcap_{\alpha} R_{\alpha}$  kesishmani qaraymiz, bunda  $R_{\alpha} - S$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi  $X$  ning qism to'plamlaridan iborat halqa.  $S$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi  $P(X)$  halqa bo'ladi, shu sababdan  $R_0 \neq \emptyset$ .

Endi  $A, B \in R_0$  bo'lganligidan,  $\forall \alpha$  uchun  $A, B \in R_{\alpha}$ . Ta'rifga ko'ra  $A \cup B \in R_{\alpha}$  va  $A \setminus B \in R_{\alpha}$  munosabati o'rinli.  $\alpha$  ixtiyoriy ekanligidan,  $A \cup B \in R_0$  va  $A \setminus B \in R_0$ . Demak,  $R_0$  halqa bo'ladi.

Har bir  $\alpha$  uchun  $S \subset R_{\alpha}$  bo'ganligidan,  $S \subset R_0$  kelib chiqadi.  $S$  ni o'ziga oluvchi  $X$  to'plamning qism to'plamlarining ixtiyoriy halqasi biror  $R_{\alpha}$  ga tengdir, bundan u  $R_0$  halqani o'z ichiga oladi.

**2.1.2.** *Agar  $S \subset P(X)$  yarim halqa bo'lsa, u holda  $R(S)$  minimal halqa shunday  $A$  to'plamlardan iborat bo'ladiki, bunda*

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i, \quad A_i \in S, \quad A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset,$$

$i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Yechimi.**  $L$  orqali  $X$  ning shunday qism to'plamlarini belgilaymizki, bu qism to'plamlar  $S$  ga tegishli to'plamlarning chekli yoyilmasiga ega bo'lsin.  $L$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi har bir halqa chekli birlashmalarga nisbatan yopiqdir. Tasdiqni isbotlash uchun  $L$  halqa ekanligini ko'rsatish etarlidir.

$A, B \in L$  lar uchun  $A \cup B \in L$  va  $A \setminus B \in L$  munosabatini ko'rsatish kerak.

Aytaylik,

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i, \quad B = \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i,$$

bunda  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$  va  $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset, \quad i \neq j$ . Dastlab  $A \cup B_1 \in L$  ni isbotlaymiz.

Quyidagi tenglik o'rinlidir:

$$A \cup B_1 = (A \setminus B_1) \cup B_1 = \left( \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right) \setminus B_1 \right) \cup B_1 = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n (A_i \setminus B_1) \right) \cup B_1.$$

Endi  $S$  yarim halqa bo'lganligidan, har bir  $A_i \setminus B_1$  to'plam  $S$  ga tegishli to'plamlarning chekli yoyilmasiga egaligidan barcha  $A \cup B_1$  yig'indilar

shunday yoyilmaga ega bo'ladi.  $A \cup B_1$  ga ketma-ket  $B_2, B_3, \dots, B_n$  to'plamlarni birlashtirsak, biz har bir qadamda  $L$  ning to'plamiga ega bo'lamiz, bundan  $A \cup B \in L$  o'rinli.

Quyidagini yozamiz:

$$A \setminus B_1 = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right) \setminus B_1 = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n (A_i \setminus B_1) \right)$$

Bundan  $A \setminus B_1 \in L$ . Endi

$$A \setminus (B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_m) = (((A \setminus B_1) \setminus B_2) \setminus \dots \setminus B_m)$$

dan  $A \setminus B \in L$ .

**2.1.3. Agar  $B \subset A$  o'lchovli to'plamlar bo'lsa, u holda**

$$\mu(A \setminus B) = \mu(A) - \mu(B)$$

*tengligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $B \subset A$  bo'lganligidan,  $A = (A \setminus B) \cup B$  bo'lib,  $A \setminus B$  va  $B$  to'plamlar o'zaro kesishmaydi. U holda

$$\mu(A) = \mu((A \setminus B) \cup B) = \mu(A \setminus B) + \mu(B).$$

Bundan

$$\mu(A \setminus B) = \mu(A) - \mu(B)$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz.

**2.1.4.  $A, B$  o'lchovli to'plamlar. Agar  $E, F$  o'lchovli to'plamlar uchun**

$$A \triangle E = B \triangle F, \quad \mu(E) = \mu(F) = 0$$

**bo'lsa, u holda  $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $A \triangle E = (A \setminus E) \cup (E \setminus A)$  va  $B \triangle F = (B \setminus F) \cup (F \setminus B)$  ekanligidan,

$$(A \setminus E) \cup (E \setminus A) = (B \setminus F) \cup (F \setminus B)$$

ya'ni

$$\mu((A \setminus E) \cup (E \setminus A)) = \mu((B \setminus F) \cup (F \setminus B))$$

Bundan

$$\mu(A \setminus E) + \mu(E \setminus A) = \mu(B \setminus F) + \mu(F \setminus B).$$

U holda  $\mu(E) = \mu(F) = 0$  ekanligidan,  $\mu(E \setminus A) = \mu(F \setminus B) = 0$ . Demak,  $\mu(A \setminus E) = \mu(B \setminus F)$ .

Endi

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A) &= \mu((A \setminus E) \cup E) = \mu(A \setminus E) + \mu(E) = \mu(A \setminus E) = \\ &= \mu(B \setminus F) = \mu(B \setminus F) + \mu(F) = \mu((B \setminus F) \cup F) = \mu(B),\end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$ .

**2.1.5. Tenglikni isbotlang:**

$$\mu(A) + \mu(B) = \mu(A \cup B) + \mu(A \cap B).$$

**Yechimi.**  $A, B$  to'plamlar o'lchovli bo'lsa  $A \cup B, A \cap B, A \setminus (A \cap B), B \setminus (A \cap B)$  to'plamlari ham o'lchovli ekanligi ma'lum va  $A \cap B, A \setminus (A \cap B), B \setminus (A \cap B)$  to'plamlar o'zaro kesishmaydi. U holda

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A \cup B) &= \mu((A \setminus (A \cap B)) \cup (B \setminus (A \cap B)) \cup (A \cap B)) = \\ &= \mu(A \setminus (A \cap B)) + \mu(B \setminus (A \cap B)) + \mu(A \cap B) = \\ &= \mu(A) - \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(B) - \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(A \cap B) = \\ &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) - \mu(A \cap B).\end{aligned}$$

Bundan  $\mu(A) + \mu(B) = \mu(A \cup B) + \mu(A \cap B)$ .

**2.1.6. Tenglikni isbotlang:**

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A \cup B \cup C) &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \mu(C) - \\ &- \mu(A \cap B) - \mu(B \cap C) - \mu(C \cap A) + \mu(A \cap B \cap C).\end{aligned}$$

**Yechimi.** 2.1.5-misoldan foydalansak,

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A \cup B \cup C) &= \mu((A \cup B) \cup C) = \\ &= \mu(A \cup B) + \mu(C) - \mu((A \cup B) \cap C) = \\ &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) - \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(C) - \mu((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)) = \\ &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \mu(C) - \mu(A \cap B) - \mu((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)) = \\ &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \mu(C) - \mu(A \cap B) - \\ &- [\mu((A \cap C) + \mu(B \cap C) - \mu((A \cap C) \cap (B \cap C)))] = \\ &= \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \mu(C) - \\ &- \mu(A \cap B) - \mu(B \cap C) - \mu(C \cap A) + \mu(A \cap B \cap C).\end{aligned}$$

**2.1.7. Agar**

$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq \dots$$

**o'chovli to'plamlar va  $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mu(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n)$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) &= \mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \\ &= \mu(A_1 \cup (A_2 \setminus A_1) \cup \dots \cup (A_n \setminus A_{n-1}) \cup \dots) = \\ &= [\mu - \text{sanoqli-additiv}] = \\ &= \mu(A_1) + \mu(A_2 \setminus A_1) + \dots + \mu(A_n \setminus A_{n-1}) + \dots = \\ &= \mu(A_1) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\mu(A_k) - \mu(A_{k-1})) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n). \end{aligned}$$

### 2.1.8. Agar

$$A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n \supseteq \dots$$

**o'chovli to'plamlar va  $A = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mu(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n)$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** 2.1.7-misoldan

$$\mu\left(A_1 \setminus \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_1 \setminus A_n)\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(A_1) - \mu(A_n)).$$

Bundan

$$\mu(A_1) - \mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(A_1) - \mu(A_n)),$$

ya'ni  $\mu(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n)$ .

**2.1.9. O'nli kasr yozuvida 7 raqami qatnashmagan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plamining Lebeg o'lchovini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $E$  o'nli kasr yozuvida 7 raqami qatnashmagan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plami bo'lsin.

Bu to'plamni quyidagicha qurish mumkin. Birinchi qadamda  $[0, 1]$  kesma teng 10 kesmaga bo'linadi va  $[0.7, 0.8)$  yarim intervali chiqarib tashlanadi, chunki bu oraliqqa tegishli sonlarning o'nli kasr yozuvida verguldan keyingi birinchi raqami 7 ga tengdir.

Ikkinchi qadamda qolgan

$$\begin{aligned} &[0, 0.1], [0.1, 0.2], [0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.4], [0.4, 0.5], \\ &[0.5, 0.6], [0.6, 0.7), [0.8, 0.9], [0.9, 1] \end{aligned}$$

kesmalar ham teng 10 kesmaga bo'linib, har bir 7-chi kesma chiqarib tashlanadi, ya'ni  $[0, 0.1]$  dan  $[0.07, 0.08]$ ,  $[0.1, 0.2]$  dan  $[0.17, 0.28]$  va hokazo.

Keyin qolgan barcha kesmalar ham shu tarzda bo'linib, har bir 7-chi kesma chiqarib tashlanadi. Bu jarayon cheksiz davom ettirilsa, qolgan nuqtalar to'plami  $E$  to'plamini beradi.

Endi  $[0, 1] \setminus E$  ning o'lchovini hisoblaymiz. Bu to'plam uzunligi  $\frac{1}{10}$  bo'lgan bitta  $[0.7, 0.8]$  kesma, uzunligi  $\frac{1}{10^2}$  bo'lgan 9-ta kesma, umuman uzunligi  $\frac{1}{10^{k+1}}$  bo'lgan  $9^k$ -ta kesma va hokazo kesmalardan iborat. Bundan

$$\mu([0, 1] \setminus E) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{10^2} + \frac{9^2}{10^3} + \dots + \frac{9^k}{10^{k+1}} + \dots = 1$$

Demak,  $\mu(E) = 0$ .

**2.1.10. O'nli kasr yozuvda 1 va 2 raqamlari qatnashmagan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plamining Lebeg o'lchovini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Bu to'plamni  $E$  orqali belgilaymiz hamda quyidagicha quramiz.

Birinchi qadamda  $[0, 1]$  kesmadan  $[0.1, 0.3)$  yarim intervalni chiqarib tashlab, qolgan  $[0.3, 1]$  kesmani qoldiramiz. Chunki  $[0.1, 0.3)$  oraliqdagi ixtiyoriy sonning o'nli kasr yozuvi  $0.1 \dots$  yoki  $0.2 \dots$  ko'rinishida bo'ladi:

Ikkinchi qadamda har bir  $[0.3, 0.4]$ ,  $[0.4, 0.5]$ , ...,  $[0.9, 1]$  kesmalar uchun ham dastlabki  $\frac{2}{5}$  qismidan iborat yarim intervallarni olib tashlaymiz.

Shu jarayonni cheksiz davom ettirsak o'lchovlari

$$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2 \cdot 3}{25}, \frac{2 \cdot 9}{125}, \dots, \frac{2 \cdot 3^k}{5 \cdot 5^k}, \dots$$

sonlar ketma-ketligiga mos oraliqlar olib tashlanadi. Bu oraliqlar  $[0, 1] \setminus E$  dan iborat bo'ladi. U holda

$$\mu([0, 1] \setminus E) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \dots = 1$$

Demak,  $\mu(E) = 0$ .

**2.1.11.  $\mathbb{R}$  da ixtiyoriy musbat o'lchovga ega to'plam kontinuum quvvatga egaligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  to'plami uchun  $\mu(A) = \varepsilon > 0$  bo'lsin.  $\mathbb{R}$  da Lebeg o'lchovi xossasidan shunday  $G \subset A$  oshiq to'plam mavjud bo'lib,  $\mu(A \setminus G) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . Bundan

$$\mu(G) = \mu(A) - \mu(A \setminus G) > \varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

ya'ni  $G$  musbat o'lchovga ega. Demak,  $G$  bo'sh bo'lmagan ochiq to'plam. U holda shunday  $a \neq b$  sonlari topilib,  $(a, b) \subset G$ , ya'ni  $(a, b) \subset A$ . Endi  $(a, b)$  to'plam kontinuum quvvatga ega ekanligidan,  $A$  ham kontinuum quvvatga egaligi kelib chiqadi.

**2.1.12. Agar  $[0, 4]$  kesmaning  $A$  va  $B$  qism to'plamlari uchun  $\mu(A) + \mu(B) > 4$  bo'lsa  $\mu(A \cap B) > 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $4 < \mu(A) + \mu(B) = \mu(A \cup B) + \mu(A \cap B)$ , u holda

$$\mu(A \cap B) > 4 - \mu(A \cup B) \geq 4 - 4 = 0,$$

bundan esa  $\mu(A \cap B) > 0$ .

**2.1.13. Haqiqiy sonlar to'plamidagi  $A$  o'lchovli to'plam orqali aniqlangan**

$$f(t) = \mu([a, t] \cap A), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

**funksiyasining uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $t_0 \in [a, b]$  soni berilgan bo'lsin. Dastlab  $[a, b]$  kesmadan ixtiyoriy  $t_n \downarrow t_0$  bo'lgan ketma-ketlik olamiz. U holda  $A_n = [a, t_n] \cap A$  ichma-ich joylashgan kamayuvchi to'plamlar ketma-ketligini tuzadi, hamda 2.1.8-misoldan foydalansak,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu([a, t_n] \cap A) = \\ &= \mu\left(\bigcap_n ([a, t_n] \cap A)\right) = \mu([a, t_0] \cap A) = f(t_0) \end{aligned}$$

munosabatiga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi  $[a, b]$  kesmadan ixtiyoriy  $t_n \uparrow t_0$  bo'lgan ketma-ketlik olamiz. U holda

$$A_n = [a, t_n] \cap A$$

ichma-ich joylashgan o'suvchi to'plamlar ketma-ketligi bo'lib o'lchovning uzluksizligidan,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu([a, t_n] \cap A) = \\ &= \mu\left(\bigcap_n ([a, t_n] \cap A)\right) = \mu([a, t_0] \cap A) = f(t_0) \end{aligned}$$

munosabatga ega bo'lamiz. Demak,  $f(t)$  funksiya uzluksiz.

**2.1.14. Haqiqiy sonlar to'plamida chegaralangan, o'lchovi 4 ga teng  $A$  to'plamining o'lchovi 2 ga teng  $B$  qism to'plami mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating.**



**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mu(A) = 4$  to'plami berilgan bo'lsin.  $A$  to'plami chegaralangan bo'lganligidan,  $A$  to'plamini o'z ichiga oluvchi shunday  $[a, b]$  oraliq mavjud bo'lib,  $\mu([a, b] \cap A) = 4$  tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Ushbu

$$f(t) = \mu([a, t] \cap A), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

funksiyasini qaraymiz. Bu funksiya uchun

$$f(a) = 0; \quad f(b) = 4$$

ekanligi ravshan. Yuqoridagi misolda esa bu funksiya'ning uzluksizligi ko'rsatilgan edi. Bundan oraliq qiymat haqidagi Boltsano – Koshi teoremasiga ko'ra shunday  $t_0 \in [a, b]$  topilib,

$$f(t_0) = 2$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi. U holda  $B = [a, t_0] \cap A$  deb belgilasak,  $B \subset A$  va  $\mu(B) = 2$  munosabatlarini qanoatlantiruvchi to'plamga ega bo'lamiz.

**2.1.15.  $\mathbb{R}$  da Lebeg o'lchovi orqali aniqlangan**

$$f(t) = \mu([0, t] \cap A), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 4$$

**funksiya'ni aniqlang va uning grafigini chizing, bu erda  $A = [1, 2] \cup [3, 4]$ .**

**Yechimi.** Agar  $t \in [0, 1)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $[0, t] \cap A = \emptyset$ . Bundan

$$f(t) = \mu([0, t] \cap A) = \mu(\emptyset) = 0.$$

Agar  $t \in [1, 2)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $[0, t] \cap A = [1, t]$ . Bundan

$$f(t) = \mu([0, t] \cap A) = \mu([1, t]) = t - 1.$$

Agar  $t \in [2, 3)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $[0, t] \cap A = [1, 2]$ . Bundan

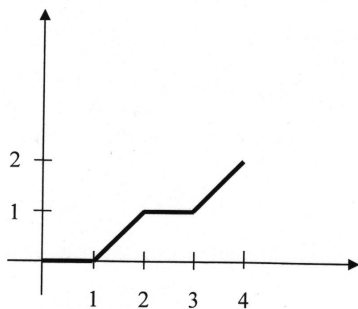
$$f(t) = \mu([0, t] \cap A) = \mu([1, 2]) = 1.$$

Agar  $t \in [3, 4]$  bo'lsa, u holda  $[0, t] \cap A = [1, 2] \cup [3, t]$ . Bundan

$$f(t) = \mu([0, t] \cap A) = \mu([1, 2] \cup [3, t]) = t - 2.$$

Demak,

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } t \in [0, 1), \\ t - 1, & \text{agar } t \in [1, 2), \\ 1, & \text{agar } t \in [2, 3), \\ t - 2, & \text{agar } t \in [3, 4]. \end{cases}$$



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**2.1.16.**  $\mathbb{R}$  da kontinuum quvvatga ega va o'lchovi nol bo'lgan to'plamga misol keltiring.

**Yechimi.**  $F_0 = [0, 1]$  bo'lsin. Bu to'plamdan  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  oraliqni chiqarib tashlaymiz va qolgan to'plamni  $F_1$  bilan belgilaymiz. Endi  $F_1$  to'plamdan  $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9})$  va  $(\frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9})$  oraliqlarni chiqarib tashlaymiz va qolgan to'plamni  $F_2$  bilan belgilaymiz.  $F_2$  to'plami 4 ta kesmadan iborat bo'lib, keyingi qadamda har bir kesmadan uzunligi  $(\frac{1}{3})^3$  ga teng o'rta oraliqni chiqarib tashlaymiz va qolgan to'plamni  $F_3$  bilan belgilaymiz va h.k.. Bu jarayonni davom ettirib ichma-ich joylashgan  $F_n$  yopiq to'plamlar ketma-ketligiga ega bo'lamiz.  $D = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n$  deb belgilaymiz.

$D$  to'plamning tuzilishini qaraylik. Bu to'plamga

$$0, 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \dots$$

nuqtalari tegishlidir. Lekin  $D$  to'plamda bu nuqtalardan boshqa nuqtalar ham mavjud.  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi sonlarni uchlik sanoq sistemasida yozamiz:

$$x = \frac{a_1}{3} + \frac{a_2}{3^2} + \frac{a_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{3^3} + \dots, \quad (2.1)$$

bunda  $a_n = 0, 1, 2$ . O'nli kasrdagidek, bunda ham ba'zi sonlar (2.1) shaklda ikkita usulda yozish mumkin. Masalan,

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{0}{3^n} + \dots = \frac{0}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{2}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{2}{3^n} + \dots$$

$x \in [0, 1]$  soni  $D$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lishi uchun uning (2.1) ko'rinishdagi biror yozuvida 1 raqami qatnashmasligi zarur va etarlidir.

Demak, har bir  $x \in D$  soniga

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots, \quad (2.2)$$

bunda  $a_n = 0, 2$ , ketma-ketligi mos keladi. Bunday ketma-ketliklar to'plami quvvati kontinuumdir. Buning uchun, (2.2) ko'rinishdagi har bir ketma-ketlikka

$$b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, \dots, \quad (2.3)$$

ni mos qo'yamiz, bunda  $b_n = 0$  agar  $a_n = 0$  da,  $b_n = 1$  agar  $a_n = 2$ .

Endi (2.3) korinishdagi ketma-ketlikni  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi sonning ikkilik yozuvi deb qarajak, u holda (2.3) ko'rinishdagi sonlar to'liq  $[0, 1]$  ni beradi. Bundan  $D$  kontinuum quvvatli to'plam.

$D$  to'plam o'lchovini topaylik.  $D$  to'plam to'ldiruvchisining o'lchovi

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{27} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}}{3^n} + \dots = 1.$$

Bundan  $\mu(D) = 0$ .

$D$  to'plami *Kantor to'plami* deyiladi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. O'nli kasr yozuvida kamida bitta 3 raqami qatnashgan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plamining Lebeg o'lchovini toping.

2. Biror to'g'ri chiziqda yotuvchi tekislikdagi ixtiyoriy  $A$  to'plamning yassi o'lchovi nol ekanligini ko'rsating.

3. Haqiqiy sonlar to'plamida chegaralangan, o'lchovi 5 ga teng  $A$  to'plamining o'lchovi 3 ga teng  $B$  qism to'plami mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating.

4. Kamida bitta ichki nuqtasi bo'lgan to'plamning o'lchovi nol bo'lishi mumkinmi?

5. O'nli kasr yozuvida birorta ham 1 raqami qatnashmagan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plamining Lebeg o'lchovini toping.

6. O'nli kasr yozuvida kamida bitta 1 raqami qatnashgan  $[0, 1]$  kesmadagi barcha sonlar to'plamining Lebeg o'lchovini toping.

7.  $E \subset [0, 1]$  o'lchovsiz to'plam va  $A$  shunday to'plamki,  $\mu([0, 1] \setminus E) = 0$ .  $E \cap A$  to'plami ham o'lchovsiz ekanligini ko'rsating.

8. O'suvchi chekli o'lchovli  $A_n$  to'plamlarning birlashmasining o'lchovi har doim chekli bo'ladimi?

9. Haqiqiy sonlar to'plamida chegaralangan, o'lchovi 3 ga teng  $A$  to'plamining o'lchovi 1 ga teng  $B$  qism to'plami mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating.

**10.** Ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan ochiq  $A$  to'plami uchun  $\mu(A) > 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.

**11.** Agar  $A \subset [a, b]$  musbat o'lchovli to'plam bo'lsa, u holda bu to'plamda shunday  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalar mavjud bo'lib, ular orasidagi masofa ratsional son bo'lishini ko'rsating.

## 2.2. O'lchovli funksiyalar

$\Omega$  ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan to'plam,  $\Sigma$  bu to'plamning qism to'plamlaridan tuzilgan biror  $\sigma$ -algebra,  $\mu$  esa  $\Sigma$  da aniqlangan chekli sanoqli-additiv o'lchov bo'lsin.  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  uchligiga o'lchovli fazo deyiladi.

Biror  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$f^{-1}((-\infty, c)) = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  funksiya *o'lchovli funksiya* deyiladi.

$\Omega$  o'lchovli to'plamda  $f$  va  $g$  o'lchovli funksiyalar uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \neq g(x)\}$$

to'plami o'lchovi nolga teng bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  va  $g$  funksiyalar *ekvivalent* deyiladi va  $f \sim g$  kabi belgilanadi.

Agar  $\Omega$  to'plamda aniqlangan  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksiyalar ketma-ketligi uchun  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$  tengligi bajarilmaydigan nuqtalar to'plami o'lchovi nolga teng bo'lsa,  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksional ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  funksiyaga *deyarli yaqinlashadi* deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\{x \in \Omega : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$$

bo'lsa, u holda  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksional ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  funksiyaga *o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi* deyiladi.

Deyarli yaqinlashish  $f_n \xrightarrow{d} f$  kabi, o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashish esa  $f_n \xrightarrow{\mu} f$  kabi belgilanadi.

### Masalalar

**2.2.1.**  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  o'lchovli fazo va  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya berilgan bo'lsin. U holda quyidagilar o'zaro teng kuchli ekanligini ko'rsating:

a)  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  o'lchovli funksiya;

b)  $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$  **uchun**  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq c\}$  **o'lchovli to'plam;**

c)  $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$  **uchun**  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > c\}$  **o'lchovli to'plam;**

d)  $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$  **uchun**  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \leq c\}$  **o'lchovli to'plam;**

**Yechimi.** a)  $\Rightarrow$  b). Aytaylik,  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  o'lchovli funksiya bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli bo'ladi.

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq c\} = \Omega \setminus \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\}$$

tengligidan  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq c\}$  to'plamining o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

b)  $\Rightarrow$  c). Aytaylik, har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli bo'lsin. U holda

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > c\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq c + \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

tengligidan va o'lchovli to'plamlarning sanoqli birlashmasi yana o'lchovli bo'lishidan  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > c\}$  to'plamning o'lchovli ekanligiga ega bo'lamiz.

c)  $\Rightarrow$  d). Aytaylik, har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli bo'lsin.

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \leq c\} = \Omega \setminus \{x \in \Omega : f(x) > c\}$$

tengligidan  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \leq c\}$  to'plamining o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

d)  $\Rightarrow$  a). Aytaylik, har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \leq c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli bo'lsin. U holda

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in \Omega : f(x) \leq c + \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

tengligidan va o'lchovli to'plamlarning sanoqli kesishmasi yana o'lchovli bo'lishidan  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\}$  to'plamning o'lchovli ekanligiga ega bo'lamiz. Demak,  $f$  o'lchovli funksiya bo'ladi.

**2.2.2.  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  o'lchovli funksiyalar bo'lsa,  $u$  holda**

a)  $f(x) \pm g(x)$ ;

b)  $f(x)g(x)$ ;

c)  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ , ( $g(x) \neq 0, x \in \Omega$ ) **funksiyalari ham o'lchovli bo'lishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  o'lchovli funksiyalar va  $k, a \in \mathbb{R}$  bo'lsin.

$$\{x \in \Omega : (f + a)(x) < c\} = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c - a\}$$

tengligidan  $f + a$  funksiya'ning o'lchovli ekanligi,

$$\{x \in \Omega : (kf)(x) < c\} = \begin{cases} \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < k^{-1}c\}, & \text{agar } k > 0, \\ \{x \in \Omega : f(x) > k^{-1}c\}, & \text{agar } k < 0 \end{cases}$$

tengligidan esa  $kf$  funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

a) Avvalo

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > g(x)\}$$

to'plamning o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Haqiqatan,

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > g(x)\} = \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} (\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > r\} \cap \{x \in \Omega : g(x) < r\})$$

tengligidan  $\{x \in \Omega : f(x) > g(x)\}$  to'plamning o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bundan

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \pm g(x) > c\} = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) > \mp g(x) + c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli ekanligiga ega bo'lamiz. Demak, o'lchovli funksiyalarning yig'indisi va ayirmasi o'lchovli bo'ladi.

b) Oldin  $f^2$  funksiya'ning o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Bu

$$\{x \in \Omega : f^2(x) < c\} = \begin{cases} \{x \in \Omega : -\sqrt{c} < f(x) < \sqrt{c}\}, & \text{agar } c > 0, \\ \emptyset, & \text{agar } c \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

tengligidan kelib chiqadi.

O'lchovli funksiyalarning ko'paytmasi o'lchovli bo'lishini ko'rsatish uchun quyidagi ayniyatdan foydalanamiz:

$$fg = \frac{1}{4}[(f + g)^2 - (f - g)^2].$$

Tenglikning o'ng tomoni o'lchovli funksiya bo'ladi, chunki ikki o'lchovli funksiya'ning yig'indisi, ayirmasi va kvadrati ham o'lchovli funksiya. Demak,  $fg$  funksiyasi ham o'lchovli.

c) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiyasi o'lchovli va  $f(x) \neq 0$ ,  $x \in \Omega$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\frac{1}{f(x)}$  ham o'lchovli bo'lishini ko'rsataylik.

Agar  $c > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\{x \in \Omega : 1/f(x) < c\} = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) > 1/c\} \cup \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < 0\},$$

agar  $c < 0$  bo'lsa

$$\{x \in \Omega : 1/f(x) < c\} = \{x \in \Omega : 0 > f(x) > 1/c\},$$

agar  $c = 0$  bo'lsa

$$\{x \in \Omega : 1/f(x) < c\} = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < c\}.$$

Yuqoridagi tengliklarning o'ng tomoni har doim o'lchovli to'plam bo'ladi. Demak,  $\frac{1}{f(x)}$  ham o'lchovli bo'ladi. Endi

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = f(x) \frac{1}{g(x)}$$

tengligi hamda  $f(x)$  va  $\frac{1}{g(x)}$  o'lchovliligidan  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**2.2.3. Agar  $f$  funksiya  $A$  to'plamda o'lchovli bo'lsa, u holda quyidagi funksiyalarning o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsating:**

- a)  $|f(x)|$ ;
- b)  $f_+ = \max\{f(x), 0\}$ ;
- c)  $f_- = -\min\{f(x), 0\}$ .

**Yechimi.** a)  $|f(x)|$  funksiyasi o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Buning uchun

$$\{x \in A : |f(x)| < c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatish zarur.

$$\{x \in A : |f(x)| < c\} = \{x \in A : f(x) < c\} \cap \{x \in A : f(x) > -c\}$$

tengligini ko'rib o'taylik.  $f(x)$  funksiyasi o'lchovli ekanligidan,  $\{x \in A : f(x) < c\}$  va  $\{x \in A : f(x) > -c\}$  to'plamlari o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi to'plamlarning kesishmasi o'lchovliligidan  $\{x \in A : |f(x)| < c\}$  to'plamning o'lchovliligiga ega bo'lamiz. Demak,  $|f(x)|$  funksiyasi o'lchovli.

b, c)  $f_+$ ,  $f_-$  funksiyalarning o'lchovli ekanligi a) banddan va quyidagi tengliklardan kelib chiqadi:

$$f_+ = \max\{f(x), 0\} = \frac{|f(x)| + f(x)}{2},$$

$$f_- = -\min\{f(x), 0\} = \frac{|f(x)| - f(x)}{2}.$$

**2.2.4.**  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  **uzluksiz funksiyasi berilgan bo'lsin. Ixtiyoriy haqiqiy  $c$  soni uchun  $f^{-1}((-\infty; c))$  to'plami ochiq bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy haqiqiy  $c$  sonini olaylik.  $x_0 \in f^{-1}((-\infty; c))$  bo'lsin, ya'ni  $f(x_0) < c$ .  $f$  funksiyasi  $x_0$  nuqtada uzluksizligidan musbat  $\varepsilon < c - f(x_0)$  soni uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  soni topilib,  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  bo'lganida  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi bajariladi. Demak,  $x_0$  nuqtaning  $\delta$ -atrofidagi har bir  $x$  uchun

$$f(x) < f(x_0) + \varepsilon < f(x_0) + c - f(x_0) = c.$$

Shuning uchun  $x_0$  nuqtaning  $\delta$ -atrofidagi barcha  $x$  nuqtalar  $f^{-1}((-\infty; c))$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'ladi. Demak,  $f^{-1}((-\infty; c))$  ochiq to'plam bo'ladi.

**2.2.5.** Agar  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\{x \in A : f(x) < c\}$$

to'plami o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. 2.2.4-misoldan bu to'planning ochiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bundan bu to'plam o'lchovli va  $f$  funksiyasi o'lchovli bo'ladi.

**2.2.6.**  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  **o'lchovli funksiya va  $z = \varphi(y)$  funksiya  $\mathbb{R}$  da uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $z = \varphi(f(x))$  funksiya  $\Omega$  da o'lchovli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** 2.2.4-misolga binoan  $z = \varphi(y)$  uzluksizligidan, ixtiyoriy haqiqiy  $c$  soni uchun  $\varphi^{-1}((-\infty; c))$  to'plami  $\mathbb{R}$  da ochiq to'plam bo'ladi.  $\mathbb{R}$  da ochiq to'plam esa sanoqlikcha intervallarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$\varphi^{-1}((-\infty; c)) = \bigcup_k (\alpha_k, \beta_k).$$

U holda  $\varphi(f)$  murakkab funksiyasi uchun

$$\{x \in \Omega : \varphi(f(x)) < c\} = \bigcup_k f^{-1}((\alpha_k, \beta_k)) = \bigcup_k \{x \in \Omega : \alpha_k < f(x) < \beta_k\} =$$



$$\bigcup_k \left( \{x \in \Omega : f(x) < \beta_k\} \setminus \bigcap_k \{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq \alpha_k\} \right)$$

o'rinli. Bundan

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) < \beta_k\}, \{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq \alpha_k\}$$

to'plamlarining o'lchovliligini va  $\Omega$  to'plamida  $f(x)$  funksiyasining o'lchovliligini hisobga olsak, har bir  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun  $\{x \in \Omega : \varphi(f(x)) < c\}$  to'plamining o'lchovli ekanligiga ega bo'lamiz. Demak,  $z = \varphi(f(x))$  funksiyasi  $\Omega$  da o'lchovli.

**2.2.7.**  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  o'lchovli fazo va  $f, g : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiyalari o'lchovli bo'sin. U holda

$$\frac{f(x)}{\ln(1 + |g(x)|)}$$

funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** 2.2.2 va 2.2.3-misollardan  $1 + |g(x)|$  o'lchovli funksiya, u holda 2.2.6-misoldan  $\ln(1 + |g(x)|)$  o'lchovli bo'ladi.  $\frac{f(x)}{\ln(1 + |g(x)|)}$  funksiyasi esa 2.2.2-misolga binoan o'lchovli.

**2.2.8.** Quyidagicha aniqlangan Dirixle funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsating.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I}. \end{cases}$$

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$f^{-1}((-\infty, c)) = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & \text{agar } c \leq 0, \\ \mathbb{I}, & \text{agar } 0 < c \leq 1, \\ \mathbb{R}, & \text{agar } c > 1 \end{cases}$$

munosabatdan  $f$  funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligiga ega bo'lamiz.

**2.2.9.** Agar  $\{f_n(x)\}$  o'lchovli funksiyalar ketma-ketligi  $\Omega$  o'lchovli to'plamda  $f(x)$  funksiyasiga deyarli yaqinlashsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiyasi ham o'lchovli ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  ni qanoatlantirmaydigan nuqtalar o'lchovi nol ekanligidan, bu to'plamni bo'sh deb qarashimiz mumkin. Dastlab

$$\{x : f(x) < c\} = \bigcup_k \bigcup_n \bigcup_{m>n} \left\{ x : f_m(x) < c - \frac{1}{k} \right\}. \quad (2.4)$$

tengligi o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

Aytaylik,  $x$  nuqtasi (2.4) tenglikning chap tomoniga tegishli bo'lsin, ya'ni  $f(x) < c$ . U holda shunday  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  mavjud bo'lib,  $f(x) < c - 2/k$ . Endi  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  dan shunday  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  mavjud bo'lib, barcha  $m \geq n$  uchun

$$f_m(x) < c - \frac{1}{k}.$$

Bu esa  $x$  ning (2.4) tenglikning o'ng tomoniga tegishli ekanligini anlatadi.

Aksincha,  $x$  nuqta (2.4) tenglikning o'ng tomoniga tegishli bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  mavjud bo'lib, etarlicha katta  $m$  larda

$$f_m(x) < c - \frac{1}{k}$$

bajariladi. Bundan  $f(x) < c$ , ya'ni  $x$  nuqtasi (2.4) ning chap tomoniga tegishli.

Endi (2.4) ning chap tomonidagi to'planning o'lchovli ekanligidan,  $f$  funksiya'ning o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**2.2.10. (Egorov teoremasi).**  *$E$  chekli o'lchovli to'plam,  $\{f_n(x)\}$  o'lchovli funksiyalar ketma-ketligi  $E$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaga deyarli yaqinlashadi. U holda ixtiyoriy  $\delta > 0$  soni uchun  $E_\delta \subset E$  o'lchovli to'plam mavjud bo'lib,*

1)  $\mu(E \setminus E_\delta) < \delta;$

2)  $E_\delta$  to'plamda  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  funksiyaga tekis yaqinlashadi.

**Yechimi.** 2.2.9-misolga ko'ra  $f(x)$  o'lchovli funksiyadir. Har bir  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$E_n^m = \bigcap_{i \geq n} \{x : |f_i(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{m}\}$$

va

$$E^m = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} E_n^m$$

bo'lsin. Ravshanki,

$$E_1^m \subseteq E_2^m \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n^m \subseteq \dots$$

2.1.7-misolga asosan, har bir  $m$  va har bir  $\delta > 0$  uchun  $n_0(m)$  nomeri topilib,

$$\mu(E^m \setminus E_{n_0(m)}^m) < \frac{\delta}{2^m}.$$

Endi

$$E_\delta = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} E_{n_0(m)}^m$$

to'plami uchun 1), 2) shartlar bajarilishini ko'rsatamiz.

Avval  $\mu(E \setminus E^m) = 0$  ekanligini tekshiraylik.  $x_0 \in E \setminus E^m$  bo'lsin. U holda etarlicha katta  $i$  lar uchun

$$|f_i(x_0) - f(x_0)| \geq \frac{1}{m},$$

ya'ni bu nuqtada  $f_n(x)$  ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  ga yaqinlashmaydi.  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik  $E$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaga deyarli yaqinlashganligidan,  $\mu(E \setminus E^m) = 0$ . Bundan

$$\mu(E \setminus E_{n_0(m)}^m) = \mu(E^m \setminus E_{n_0(m)}^m) < \frac{\delta}{2^m}.$$

Demak,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E \setminus E_\delta) &= \mu\left(E \setminus \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} E_{n_0(m)}^m\right) = \mu\left(\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} E \setminus E_{n_0(m)}^m\right) \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu(E \setminus E_{n_0(m)}^m) < \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\delta}{2^m} = \delta, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\mu(E \setminus E_\delta) < \delta$ .

Endi  $E_\delta$  to'plamda  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  funksiyaga tekis yaqinlashishini ko'rsatamiz.  $x \in E_\delta$  bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $m$  uchun  $i > n_0(m)$  bo'lganda,

$$|f_i(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{m},$$

bu tekis yaqinlashishni anglatadi.

**2.2.11. (Lebeg teoremasi).**  ***$E$  chekli o'lchovli to'plam. Agar  $\{f_n(x)\}$  o'lchovli funksiyalar ketma-ketligi  $E$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaga deyarli yaqinlashsa, u holda bu ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  ga o'lchov bo'yicha ham yaqinlashadi.***

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,

$$A = \{x \in E : f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)\}$$

va  $E = A \setminus B$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik  $E$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaga deyarli yaqinlashgani uchun  $\mu(B) = 0$ . Har bir  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun

$$R_n(\varepsilon) = \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} E(|f_k - f| \geq \varepsilon), \quad M = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(\varepsilon)$$

deylik.

$M \subseteq B$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $x \notin B$  bo'lsin. U holda  $x \in A$ , ya'ni  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ . Bundan etarlicha katta  $k$  lar uchun  $|f_k(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ , ya'ni  $x \notin R_n(\varepsilon)$ , va bundan  $x \notin M$ .

Demak,

$$M = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(\varepsilon) \subset B.$$

Bundan  $\mu(M) = 0$ . Endi

$$R_1(\varepsilon) \supset R_2(\varepsilon) \supset \dots$$

dan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(R_n(\varepsilon)) = \mu(M) = 0.$$

Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E(|f_n - f| \geq \varepsilon)) = 0,$$

ya'ni  $f_n(x)$  ketma-ketlik  $f(x)$  ga o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashadi.

**2.2.12. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun**

$$f_n(x) = e^{-|x-n|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

**bo'lsin.  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksional ketma-ketligi nol funksiyasiga deyarli yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib, o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi emasligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-|x-n|} = 0$$

bo'lganligidan,  $f_n \xrightarrow{d} 0$ .

Endi  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |f_n(x) - 0| \geq \varepsilon\} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |e^{-|x-n|}| \geq \varepsilon\} = \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : e^{|x-n|} \leq \varepsilon^{-1}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x-n| \leq \ln \varepsilon^{-1}\} = \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : n + \ln \varepsilon \leq x \leq n - \ln \varepsilon\} = (n + \ln \varepsilon; n - \ln \varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |f_n(x) - 0| \geq \varepsilon\} = (n + \ln \varepsilon; n - \ln \varepsilon).$$

Bundan

$$\mu\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon\} = [n - \ln \varepsilon] - [n + \ln \varepsilon] = -2 \ln \varepsilon.$$

Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |f_n(t)| \geq \varepsilon\} = -2 \ln \varepsilon \neq 0.$$

Bundan  $f_n \xrightarrow{\mu} 0$  o'rinli emas.

**2.2.13.**  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  *funksiya*

$$f_n(x) = \cos^n \pi x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

*kabi aniqlangan bo'lsa, u holda  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksional ketma-ketlikning nol funksiyasiga deyarli yaqinlashishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Haqiqiy  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  soni uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } a = 1, \\ 0, & \text{agar } |a| < 1, \\ \text{mavjud emas,} & \text{agar } a = -1 \end{cases}$$

ekanligidan,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos^n \pi x = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \\ \text{mavjud emas,} & \text{agar } x = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

kelib chiqadi. Demak,

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos^n \pi x \neq 0\} = \mathbb{Z}.$$

$\mathbb{Z}$  sanoqli to'plam ekanligidan, uning Lebeg o'lchovi nolga teng. Bundan  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksional ketma-ketlikning nol funksiyasiga deyarli yaqinlashishadi.

**2.2.14.**  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  *funksiyasi*

$$f_n(x) = \chi_{(\sqrt{n}, \sqrt{n+1})}(x)$$

*formula bilan aniqlangan bo'lsa,  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketligi nol funksiyaga o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Ta'rif bo'yicha  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatish etarli.

$0 < \varepsilon < 1$  bo'lsin.

$$A_n(\varepsilon) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |\chi_{(\sqrt{n}, \sqrt{n+1})}(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}$$

to'plamni aniqlaymiz. Bu to'plam  $A_n(\varepsilon) = (\sqrt{n}, \sqrt{n+1})$  ga teng. Bundan

$$\mu(A_n(\varepsilon)) = \mu((\sqrt{n}, \sqrt{n+1})) = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}.$$

Endi  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

ekanligidan,  $\mu(A_n(\varepsilon)) \rightarrow 0$ .

**2.2.15.** *Quyidagi  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiyasining o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + [x]^4}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Yechimi.** Dastlab  $\cos nx$  va  $\sqrt[3]{n^4 + [x]^4}$  funksiyalari  $\mathbb{R}$  da uzluksiz ekanligini aytib o'taylik. Bu funksiyalarning uzluksizligidan 2.2.5-misolga ko'ra ularning o'lchovli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. 2.2.2-misoldan o'lchovli funksiyalarning nisbati o'lchovli ekanligidan,

$$\frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + [x]^4}}$$

funksional ketma-ketlikning har bir hadi o'lchovli. Quyidagi baholashlarni ko'rib o'taylik:

$$|\cos nx| \leq 1, \quad \sqrt[3]{n^4 + [x]^4} \leq \sqrt[3]{n^4} = n^{4/3}.$$

Endi

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-4/3}$$

sonli qatori yaqinlashuvshu ekanligidan,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + [x]^4}}$$

qatorining tekis yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi. 2.2.9-misoldan o'lchovli funksiyalar ketma-ketligining limit funksiyasi ham o'lchovli bo'lishidan  $f(x)$  funksiyasi o'lchovli bo'ladi.

**2.2.16.**

$$f(x, y) = \text{sign} \cos \pi(x^2 + y^2), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

*funksiyasi  $\mathbb{R}^2$  da o'lchovli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\text{sign}x$  funksiyasi ta'rifiga ko'ra

$$\text{sign}x = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0, \\ -1, & \text{agar } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Demak,  $\text{sign} \cos \pi(x^2 + y^2)$  oddiy funksiya bo'lib, u 1, 0, -1 qiymatlarni mos ravishda quyidagi to'plamlarda qabul qiladi:

$$\cos \pi(x^2 + y^2) > 0, \quad \cos \pi(x^2 + y^2) = 0, \quad \cos \pi(x^2 + y^2) < 0.$$

Demak, funksiya 1 qiymatni

$$A_1 = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2k - \frac{1}{2} < x^2 + y^2 < 2k + \frac{1}{2} \right\},$$

0 qiymatni

$$A_0 = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = k + \frac{1}{2} \right\},$$

-1 qiymatni esa

$$A_{-1} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2k + \frac{1}{2} < x^2 + y^2 < 2k + \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

to'plamlarida qabul qilar ekan.

$A_1$ ,  $A_{-1}$  to'plamlari sanoqli sondagi ochiq xalqalarning birlashmasi ko'rinishidagi ochiq to'plam bo'lganligidan, o'lchovli bo'ladi. Har bir  $k = 0, 1, \dots$  uchun

$$\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = k + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

yopiq va u sanoqli sondagi o'lchovli to'plamlarning birlashmasi sifatida o'lchovli bo'ladi. Uzluksiz funksiya'ning ta'rifidan qiymatlarini o'lchovli  $A_1, A_0$  va  $A_{-1}$  to'plamlarida qabul qiluvchi  $f(x, y)$  o'lchovli bo'ladi.

**2.2.17.**  $\{f_n(x)\}$  va  $\{g_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketliklari  $\Omega$  to'plamda o'lchov bo'yicha  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalariga yaqinlashsin. U holda  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f_n(x) + g_n(x)) \stackrel{\mu}{=} f(x) + g(x)$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** O'lchovli funksiyalarning o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashishining ta'rifiga muvoffiq ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu \{x \in \Omega : |f_n(x) + g_n(x) - f(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon\} = 0$$

ekanligini ko'rsatish zarur.

Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritaylik:

$$A_n(f, \varepsilon) = \{x \in \Omega : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon\},$$

$$A_n(g, \varepsilon) = \{x \in \Omega : |g_n(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon\},$$

$$A_n(f + g, \varepsilon) = \{x \in \Omega : |f_n(x) + g_n(x) - f(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}.$$

$$A_n(f + g, \varepsilon) \subseteq A_n\left(f_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \cup A_n\left(g_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $x \in A_n(f + g, \varepsilon)$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$|f_n(x) + g_n(x) - f(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon.$$

Endi

$$|f_n(x) + g_n(x) - f(x) - g(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |g_n(x) - g(x)|$$

tengsizligidan

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| + |g_n(x) - g(x)| \geq \varepsilon.$$

Bundan

$$|f_n - f| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad |g_n - g| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

tengsizliklardan kamida bittasi o'rinlidir, ya'ni

$$x \in A_n\left(f_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \cup A_n\left(g_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right).$$

Endi  $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\mu} f(x)$  va  $g_n(x) \xrightarrow{\mu} g(x)$  bo'lgani uchun  $\mu(A_n(f_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})) \rightarrow 0$  va  $\mu(A_n(g_n, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})) \rightarrow 0$ . Bundan  $\mu(A_n(f + g, \varepsilon)) \rightarrow 0$  ya'ni

$$f_n(x) + g_n(x) \xrightarrow{\mu} f(x) + g(x).$$

### 2.2.18. Egorov teoremasini

$$f_n(x) = x^n, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

**funksional ketma-ketligiga qo'llang.**  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $f(x) \equiv 0$  funksiyasiga tekis yaqinlashadigan  $[0, 1]$  segmentning to'ldiruvchisi nol o'lchovli to'plami mavjud emasligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $0 < \delta < 1$  soni uchun  $A_\delta = [0, 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}]$  ni olamiz. U holda

$$\mu(A_\delta) = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2} > \mu(A) - \delta = 1 - \delta$$

va

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}]} |x^n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{2}\right)^n = 0.$$



Endi  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $\mathbf{CA}$  da  $f(x) \equiv 0$  funksiyaga tekis yaqinlashadigan  $A \subset [0, 1]$  nol o'lchovli to'planning mavjud emasligini isbotlaymiz.

Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni shunday  $A$  to'plami mavjud bo'lsin. U holda etarlicha kichik  $\delta > 0$  uchun  $\mathbf{CA} \cap [1 - \delta, 1]$  kesishmasi bo'sh emas, aks holda  $\mu(\mathbf{CA}) \neq 1$ . Shuning uchun  $\mathbf{CA}$  to'plaming nuqtalaridan tuzilgan va  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = 1$  bo'ladigan  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketligi mavjud.  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketligi  $\mathbf{CA}$  to'plamda  $f(x) = 0$  ga tekis yaqinlashishidan har bir  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  topiladiki, barcha  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  va  $x \in \mathbf{CA}$  uchun  $x^n < \varepsilon$ . Bundan  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketligi uchun  $\varepsilon < 1$  deb olsak, u holda ixtiyoriy  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  va  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  sonlari uchun  $x_k^n < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Oxirgi tengsizlikda  $k \rightarrow \infty$  deb olsak, u holda  $1 \leq \varepsilon$  bo'ladi. Bu esa  $\varepsilon < 1$  ga zid. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $\mathbf{CA}$  da  $f(x) = 0$  funksiyaga tekis yaqinlashadigan  $A \subset [0, 1]$  nol o'lchovli to'plam mavjud emas.

**2.2.19. Agar  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraligida uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda**

$$A = \{x \in [a, b] : f(x) = 0\}$$

**to'planning yopiq ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $[a, b] \setminus A$  to'planning ochiq ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $x_0 \notin A$  bo'lsin. Aniqlik uchun  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) > 0$  deylik.  $f$  ning uzluksizligidan shunday  $\delta > 0$  topilib,  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap [a, b]$  da  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$  o'rinlidir. Bundan  $f(x) > f(x_0) - \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon - \varepsilon > 0$ . Demak,

$$(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap [a, b] \subset [a, b] \setminus A.$$

Bundan  $[a, b] \setminus A$  to'plam ochiq ekanligini ko'rinadi.

**2.2.20. Agar  $f$  va  $g$  uzluksiz funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  oraligida ekvivalent bo'lsa, u holda bu oraligida  $f \equiv g$  ni isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $f$  va  $g$  uzluksiz funksiyalar bo'lganligidan, 2.2.9-misolga ko'ra

$$B = \{x \in [a, b] : (f - g)(x) \neq 0\}$$

to'plami ochiq bo'ladi.  $f \sim g$  ekanligidan,  $B$  to'plam o'lchovi nolga tengdir. Demak,  $B$  o'lchovi nolga teng bo'lgan ochiq to'plam. Bundan  $B = \emptyset$ , ya'ni  $f \equiv g$ .

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Quyidagi  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiyalar  $\mathbb{R}$  da o'lchovli bo'lishini ko'rsating.

$$\text{a) } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{|x| + n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n[x]^4)}{n\sqrt{n}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

2 – 8 misollarda  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksional ketma-ketlikni deyarli yaqinlashishga tekshiring.

$$2. f_n(x) = \sin^n \pi x.$$

$$3. f_n(x) = \frac{n^2 |\sin \pi x|}{1 + n^2 |\sin \pi x|}.$$

$$4. f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1 + x^n} \chi_{(0,1]}(x).$$

$$5. f_n(x) = (x^n - x^{2n}) \chi_{[0,1]}(x).$$

$$6. f_n(x) = \frac{2nx}{1 + n^2 x^2} \chi_{[0,1]}(x).$$

$$7. f_n(x) = e^{n(x-2)} \chi_{[0,2]}(x).$$

$$8. f_n(x) = (x^n - x^{n^2}) \chi_{[0,1]}(x).$$

9 – 13 misollarda  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksional ketma-ketlikni o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashishga tekshiring.

$$9. f_n(x) = \chi_{(\sqrt[n]{n}, \sqrt[n]{n+1})}(x).$$

$$10. f_n(x) = 2 - \chi_{[\ln n, \ln(n+1)]}(x).$$

$$11. f_n(x) = \sin^n x \chi_{[2\pi n, 2\pi(n+1)]}(x).$$

$$12. f_n(x) = \cos x + |x| \chi_{[\sqrt[n]{n}, \sqrt[n]{n+5})}(x).$$

$$13. f_n(x) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \chi_{[k, k + \frac{1}{k^2}]}(x).$$

14.  $\mathbb{R}$  da aniqlangan har bir monoton funksiya o'lchovli bolishini isbotlang.

15.  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  o'lchovli fazo bo'lib,  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $\Omega$  to'plamda o'lchov bo'yicha  $f(x)$  funksiyasiga yaqinlashsin. U holda  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f_n^2(x) d\mu = 0$  ekanligini isbotlang.

16. Agar  $f, g$  funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  oraliqda uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda

$$\{x \in [a, b] : f(x) = g(x)\}$$

to'plamning yopiq ekanligini ko'rsating.

17. Agar  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda ixtiyoriy  $c$  soni uchun

$$\{x \in [a, b] : f(x) = c\}$$

to'plamning yopiq ekanligini ko'rsating.

**18.** Agar  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda ixtiyoriy  $c$  soni uchun

$$\{x \in [a, b] : f(x) \geq c\}$$

to'planning yopiq ekanligini ko'rsating.

### 2.3. Lebeg integrali

$(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  o'lchovli fazo bo'lsin.  $E \subset \Omega$  chekli o'lchovli to'plam, bu to'plamda aniqlangan  $f(x)$  o'lchovli funksiya uchun

$$A < f(x) < B$$

bo'lsin.  $[A, B]$  oraliqni  $A = y_0 < y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_n = B$  bilan bo'lamiz va har bir yarim segmentga

$$E_k = \{x \in E : y_k \leq f(x) < y_{k+1}\}, \quad k = \overline{0, n-1}$$

to'plamlarni mos qo'yamiz. Lebegning quyi va yuqori yig'indilari deb ataluvchi

$$s = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E_k)$$

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_{k+1} \mu(E_k)$$

yig'indilarni qaraymiz. Agar  $\lambda = \max(y_{k+1} - y_k)$  deb olsak, u holda

$$0 \leq S - s \leq \lambda \mu(E). \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6) tengsizlikda  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda  $\{S\}$  va  $\{s\}$  yig'indilar biror songa intiladi va bu son  $f(x)$  funksiya'ning  $E$  to'plam bo'yicha *Lebeg integrali* deyiladi. Lebeg integrali  $(L) \int_E f(x) d\mu(x)$  kabi belgilanadi.

Chekli o'lchovli  $E$  to'plamida chegaralanmagan  $f(x)$  o'lchovli funksiya uchun Lebeg integrali quyidagicha kiritiladi. Dastlab  $f(x)$  funksiya  $E$  to'plamida nomanfiy bo'lsin. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $f_n(x)$  funksiya'ni quyidagicha aniqlaylik:

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{agar } f(x) \leq n, \\ n, & \text{agar } f(x) > n. \end{cases}$$

U holda har bir  $f_n(x)$  funksiya  $E$  da chegaralangan bo'ladi. Demak, har bir  $f(x)$  funksiya  $E$  to'plamida integrallanuvchi. Bu ketma-ketlik kamayuvchi emas, ya'ni har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x), \quad x \in A.$$

Bu  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n(x) d\mu(x)$$

limit chekli bo'lsa u holda nomanfiy  $f(x)$  funksiya *integrallanuvchi* deyiladi.

Endi chekli o'lchovli  $E$  to'plamda ixtiyoriy chegaralanmagan o'lchovli  $f(x)$  funksiya'ni olaylik. Bu funksiya'ni misbat va manfiy  $f = f_+ + f_-$  qismlarga ajratamiz.  $f(x)$  funksiya'ning Lebeg integralini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu(x) = \int_E f_+(x) d\mu(x) + \int_E f_-(x) d\mu(x).$$

$f$  funksiya'ning  $(a; b)$  oraliqdagi tebranishi deb

$$\omega(a; b) = \sup_{a < x < b} f(x) - \inf_{a < x < b} f(x)$$

soniga aytiladi.  $f$  funksiya'ning  $x$  nuqtadagi *tebranishi* deb

$$\omega(x) = \sup\{\omega(a; b) : a < x < b\}$$

soniga aytiladi. Ta'rifdan bevosita ko'rinadiki,  $f$  funksiya'ning  $x$  nuqda uzluksizligi  $\omega(x) = 0$  ga teng kuchlidir.

## Masalalar

**2.3.1.**  $f(x)$  chegaralangan o'lchovli funksiya  $E$  o'lchovli to'plamda  $a \leq f(x) \leq b$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, u holda

$$a\mu(E) \leq \int_E f(x) d\mu \leq b\mu(E)$$

*o'rinlidir.*

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonini olib  $A = a - \varepsilon$ ,  $B = b - \varepsilon$  deylik. U holda  $A < f(x) < B$ . Bundan Lebeg yig'indilarini  $[A, B]$  oraliqni bo'laklab yozishimiz mumkin:

$$A \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_k) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E_k) \leq B \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_k).$$

Bunda  $\mu(E) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_k)$  ni hisobga olsak, u holda

$$A\mu(E) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E_k) \leq B\mu(E).$$

Bu tengsizlik ixtiyoriy bo‘laklashda o‘rinli ekanligidan,

$$(a - \varepsilon)\mu(E) \leq \int_E f(x) d\mu \leq (b + \varepsilon)\mu(E).$$

$\varepsilon$  soni ixtiyoriyligidan

$$a\mu(E) \leq \int_E f(x) d\mu \leq b\mu(E).$$

**2.3.2.**  *$E$  o‘lchovli to‘plamda  $f(x) \equiv c$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\int_E f(x) d\mu = c\mu(E)$  o‘rinlidir.*

**Yechimi.**  $E$  to‘plamda  $c \leq f(x) \leq c$  bo‘lganligidan, 2.3.1-misolga ko‘ra

$$c\mu(E) \leq \int_E f(x) d\mu \leq c\mu(E),$$

ya’ni  $\int_E f(x) dx = c\mu(E)$ .

**2.3.3.**  *$f(x)$  o‘lchovli funksiya  $E$  o‘lchovli to‘plamda  $f(x) \geq 0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $\int_E f(x) d\mu \geq 0$  o‘rinlidir.*

**Yechimi.**  $E$  to‘plamda  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo‘lganligidan, 2.3.1-misolga ko‘ra

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu \geq 0\mu(E),$$

ya’ni  $\int_E f(x) d\mu \geq 0$ .

**2.3.4.** *Agar  $E_i \in \Sigma$ ,  $E_i \cap E_j \neq \emptyset$ ,  $i \neq j$ ,  $E = \bigcup_i E_i$  bo‘lsa, u holda*

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu = \sum_k \int_{E_k} f(x) d\mu. \quad (2.7)$$

**Yechimi.** Avvalo ikkita qo‘shiluvchi bo‘lgan holni qaraylik, ya’ni  $E = E' \cup E''$ .  $y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n$  bo‘laklash nuqtalari bo‘lsin. Har bir  $k = \overline{0, n-1}$  uchun

$$E_k = \{x \in E : y_k \leq f(x) < y_{k+1}\},$$

$$E'_k = \{x \in E' : y_k \leq f(x) < y_{k+1}\},$$

$$E''_k = \{x \in E'' : y_k \leq f(x) < y_{k+1}\}$$

deylik. Ravshanki,  $E_k = E'_k \cup E''_k$ ,  $E'_k \cap E''_k = \emptyset$ . Bundan

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E_k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E'_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \mu(E''_k).$$

Bunda  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  desak, u holda

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu = \int_{E'} f(x) d\mu + \int_{E''} f(x) d\mu.$$

Induksiya bo'yicha (2.7) tenglik chekli qo'shuluvchi uchun ham o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $E = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$  holni qaraylik. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $R_n = \bigcup_{k=n+1}^{\infty} E_k$  deylik.  $\mu(E) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k)$  dan

$$\mu(R_n) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k) \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.8)$$

munosabatiga ega bo'lamiz. (2.7) tenglik chekli qo'shiluvchi uchun ham o'rinli ekanligidan,

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{E_k} f(x) d\mu + \int_{R_n} f(x) d\mu.$$

2.3.1-misoldan

$$A\mu(R_n) \leq \int_{R_n} f(x) d\mu \leq B\mu(R_n).$$

(2.8) ni hisobga olsak, u holda  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$\int_{R_n} f(x) d\mu \rightarrow 0.$$

Bundan (2.7) tenglik kelib chiqadi.

**2.3.5. Agar  $\mu(E) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_E f(x) d\mu = 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Har bir bo'laklash to'plami  $E_k = \{x \in E : y_k \leq f(x) < y_{k+1}\}$  uchun  $E_k \subset E$  bo'lganligidan,  $\mu(E_k) = 0$  bo'ladi. Bundan

$$\int_E f(x) d\mu = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_k) = 0.$$

**2.3.6. Agar  $f \sim g$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_E f(x) d\mu(x) = \int_E g(x) d\mu(x)$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $E_1 = \{x \in E : f(x) \neq g(x)\}$  bo'lsin. U holda  $f \sim g$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\mu(E_1) = 0$$

va

$$f(x) = g(x), x \in E \setminus E_1$$

o'rinlidir. 2.3.5-misoldan  $\int_{E_1} f(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{E_1} g(x) d\mu(x) = 0$ . Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E f(x) d\mu(x) &= \int_{E \setminus E_1} f(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{E_1} f(x) d\mu(x) = \\ &= \int_{E \setminus E_1} g(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{E_1} g(x) d\mu(x) = \int_E g(x) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.7. Agar  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda uning uzulish nuqtalari to'plami  $D$  nol o'lchoviga ega.**

**Yechimi.**  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi bo'lganligidan, u chegaralangandir. Har bir  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$D_k = \left\{x \in [a, b] : \omega(x) \geq \frac{1}{k}\right\}$$

deylik. U holda

$$D_1 \subset D_2 \subset \dots \subset D_k \subset \dots$$

$D = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} D_k$  bu  $f$  ning uzulish nuqtalari to'plamidir. Ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni olamiz. Quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

nuqtalarni olaylik:

$$m_i = \inf_{x_{i-1} < x < x_i} f(x), M_i = \sup_{x_{i-1} < x < x_i} f(x),$$

Darbu yig'indilari

$$s = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i(x_{i+1} - x_i), \quad S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i(x_{i+1} - x_i),$$

va

$$S - s < \varepsilon.$$

$F = \{i \in \overline{0, n-1} : M_i - m_i \geq 1/k\}$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$D_k \subset \bigcup_{j \in F} [x_{j-1}, x_j],$$

bundan

$$\mu(D_k) \leq \sum_{j \in F} (x_j - x_{j-1}).$$

Endi

$$\begin{aligned} S - s &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (M_i - m_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) \geq \\ &\geq \sum_{j \in F} (M_j - m_j)(x_{j+1} - x_j) \geq \sum_{j \in F} \frac{1}{k}(x_{j+1} - x_j) \geq \frac{1}{k} \mu(D_k). \end{aligned}$$

$S - s < \varepsilon$  dan  $\mu(D_k) \leq \varepsilon k$ .  $\varepsilon$  ning ixtiyoriyligidan,  $\mu(D_k) = 0$  kelib chiqadi. U holda  $\mu(D) \leq \sum_{k \geq 1} \mu(D_k) = 0$ , ya'ni  $\mu(D) = 0$ .

**2.3.8. Agar  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda Lebeg ma'nosida ham integrallanuvchi bo'ladi va**

$$(L) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu(x) = (R) \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

**Yechimi.**  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  oraliqda Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi bo'lganligidan, u chegaralangandir va uzulish nuqtalari to'plami  $D$  uchun, 2.3.7-misolga ko'ra  $\mu(D) = 0$ . Nol o'lchovli to'plamda ixtiyoriy funksiya o'lchovli ekanligidan,  $f$  ning  $E = [a, b] \setminus D$  to'plamda o'lchovli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$c \in \mathbb{R}$  sonini olamiz.  $x \in E(f > c)$ , ya'ni  $f(x) > c$  bo'lsin.  $\varepsilon_x = c - f(x)$  deylik.  $E$  to'plamda  $f$  uzluksizligidan shunday  $\delta_x > 0$  topilib,  $x' \in E$ ,  $|x - x'| < \delta_x$  uchun  $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon_x$  o'rindir. Bundan  $f(x') < f(x) + \varepsilon_x = c$ , ya'ni  $f(x') < c$ .

$$G = \bigcup \{(x - \delta_x, x + \delta_x) : x \in E(f > c)\}$$



ochiq to‘plamdir, Demak, o‘lchovli va bundan  $E \cap G$  o‘lchovlidir.

$E(f > c) = E \cap G$  ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz. Haqiqatan,  $x \in E(f > c)$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $x \in E$  va  $f(x) > c$ . Bundan  $x \in (x - \delta_x, x + \delta_x) \subset G$ , ya‘ni  $x \in E \cap G$ . Aksincha,  $x \in E \cap G$  bo‘lsin. U holda  $x \in E$  va biror  $x_0 \in E(f > c)$  uchun  $x \in (x_0 - \delta_x, x_0 + \delta_x)$ . Bundan  $f(x) > c$ , ya‘ni  $x \in E(f > c)$ . Demak,  $E(f > c)$  o‘lchovli to‘plam.  $f$  chegaralangan va o‘lchovli ekanligidan, u Lebeg ma‘nosida integrallanuvchidir.

Endi integrallarning tengligini ko‘rsatamiz.  $[a, b]$  oraliqni  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  oraliqlarga bo‘lamiz va har bir oraliqda 2.3.1-misolga asosan, Lebeg integralini baholaymiz:

$$m_i \Delta_i \leq (L) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x) d\mu(x) \leq M_i \Delta_i.$$

Barcha  $i$  lar bo‘yicha yig‘indi olsak, u holda

$$s \leq (L) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu(x) \leq S.$$

$\lambda = \max \Delta_i \rightarrow 0$  da  $s$  va  $S$  Darbu yig‘indilari Riman integraliga intiladi. Demak,

$$(L) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu(x) = (R) \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

**2.3.9.**  $\mu$  to‘g‘ri chiziqdagi Lebeg o‘lchovi bo‘lsin.  $\mathbb{Q}$  rational sonlar to‘plami bo‘lsa, u holda

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu(x)$$

*integralni hisoblang.*

**Yechimi.** Lebeg integrali additivligidan,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{Q}} \chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu(x) = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{Q}} 1 \cdot d\mu(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} 0 \cdot d\mu(x) = 1 \cdot \mu(\mathbb{Q}) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

ya‘ni  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu(x) = 0$ .

**2.3.10.** Agar  $f(x) = (-1)^{[x]}$  va  $A = [-3, 2)$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\int_A f(x) d\mu(x), \int_A |f(x)| d\mu(x), \int_A f_+(x) d\mu(x), \int_A f_-(x) d\mu(x)$$

*integrallarni hisoblang.*

**Yechimi.**  $[-3, 2)$  oraliqni

$$[-3, 2) = [-3, -2) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [-1, 0) \cup [0, 1) \cup [1, 2) = \bigcup_{k=-3}^1 [k, k+1)$$

ko'rinishda yozsak, u holda har bir  $x \in [k, k+1)$ ,  $k \in \overline{-3, 1}$  uchun

$$f(x) = (-1)^k,$$

ya'ni

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=-3}^1 (-1)^k \chi_{[k, k+1)}(x)$$

ko'rinishdagi oddiy funksiya ekanligi ko'rinadi. Lebeg integrali ta'rifidan,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A f(x) d\mu(x) &= \sum_{k=-3}^1 (-1)^k \mu([k, k+1)) = \sum_{k=-3}^1 (-1)^k [(k+1) - k] = \\ &= \sum_{k=-3}^1 (-1)^k = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 = -1, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\int_A f(x) d\mu(x) = -1$ .

$$\int_A |f(x)| d\mu(x) = \sum_{k=-3}^1 |(-1)^k| \mu([k, k+1)) = \sum_{k=-3}^1 1 = 5,$$

ya'ni  $\int_A |f(x)| d\mu(x) = 5$ . Endi

$$f_+(x) = \frac{|f(x)| + f(x)}{2} \quad \text{va} \quad f_-(x) = \frac{|f(x)| - f(x)}{2}$$

tengliklaridan

$$\int_A f_+(x) d\mu(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_A |f(x)| d\mu(t) + \int_A f(t) d\mu(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2}(5 - 1) = 2$$

va

$$\int_A f_-(x) d\mu(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_A |f(x)| d\mu(x) - \int_A f(x) d\mu(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2}(5 + 1) = 3.$$

### 2.3.11. $f(x)$ funksiya

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}, \\ \sin x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

*kabi aniqlangan. Bu funksiya  $[0, 1]$  segmentida Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchimi? Lebeg ma'nosidachi? Agar integrallanuvchi bo'lsa uning integralini hisoblang.*

**Yechimi.** Bu funksiya Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi emas. Aytaylik,  $\{\Delta x_k, k = \overline{1, n}\}$  –  $[0, 1]$  segmentning biror bo'linmasi bo'lsin.

Agar  $\xi_k \in \Delta x_k$  sonlar ratsional bo'lsa, u holda Darbu yig'indisi

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \sin(\xi_k) \Delta x_k.$$

Bu holda Darbu yig'indilari  $\int_0^1 \sin(x) dx = -\cos 1 - 1$  soniga yaqinlashadi.

Endi  $\xi_k \in \Delta x_k$  sonlar irratsional bo'lsa, u holda Darbu yig'indisi

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\xi_k} \Delta x_k.$$

Bu holda Darbu yig'indilari  $\int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$  soniga yaqinlashadi.

$-\cos 1 - 1 \neq \frac{1}{\ln 2}$  bo'lganligidan,  $f(x)$  funksiya Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi emas.

Endi  $A_1$  orqali  $[0, 1]$  toiplamida joylashgan barcha irratsional sonlar to'plamini,  $A_2$  orqali esa shu segmentdagi barcha ratsional sonlar to'plamini belgilaymiz, ya'ni  $A = [0, 1]$  va  $A = A_1 \cup A_2$ . Ratsional sonlar to'plami sanoqli bo'lganligidan, uning o'lchovi 0 ga teng, ya'ni  $\mu(A_2) = 0$ . U holda funksiya'ning Lebeg integrali

$$\int_A f(x) d\mu = \int_{A_1} 2^x d\mu + \int_{A_2} \sin x d\mu = \int_0^1 2^x dx = 1/\ln 2.$$

Demak, funksiya Lebeg ma'nosida integrallanuvchi.

**2.3.12. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}, \\ \frac{1}{x-1}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

**ko'rinishida berilgan bo'lsa,  $\int_{[0,1]} f(x)d\mu$  ni hisoblang, bu erda  $\mu$  haqiqiy sonlar to'plamidagi Lebeg o'lchovi.**

**Yechimi.**  $f(x)$  funksiyasi  $\mathbb{R}$  da deyarli barcha joyda  $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  funksiyasiga ekvivalent. U holda Lebeg integralining hossasiga ko'ra

$$\int_{[0,1]} f(x)d\mu = \int_{[0,1]} g(x)d\mu = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx = 2.$$

**2.3.13. Tengsizlikni isbotlang.**

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_{[-1,1]} e^{x^2+x} \chi_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}}(x) d\mu \leq 2e^2,$$

**bu erda  $\mu$  haqiqiy sonlar to'plamidagi Lebeg o'lchovi.**

**Yechimi.** Dastlab  $\mathbb{R}$  ning deyarli hamma joyida  $\chi_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}}(x) = 1$  ekanligini aytib o'taylik. Shuning uchun

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_{[-1,1]} e^{x^2+x} d\mu \leq 2e^2$$

tengsizligini isbotlash kifoya.

$[-1, 1]$  oralig'ida  $e^{-1/4} \leq e^{x^2+x} \leq e^2$  ekanligi ravshan.  $A = [-1, 1]$  to'plamining o'lchovi  $\mu(A) = 1 - (-1) = 2$  ekanligidan, va 2.3.1-misoldan

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_{[-1,1]} e^{x^2+x} d\mu \leq 2e^2$$

munosabatiga ega bo'lamiz.

**2.3.14.  $A = (0, 1]$  to'plamida  $f$  funksiya berilgan bo'lib, u  $A_k = \left(\frac{1}{k+1}, \frac{1}{k}\right]$  yarum intervalida  $\frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  qiymatini qabul qilsin.  $\alpha$  ning qanday qiymatlarida bu funksiya  $(0; 1]$  kesmada Lebeg ma'nosida integrallanuvchi bo'ladi?**

**Yechimi.**  $f$  funksiya oddiy funksiya bo'lib, u sanoqli  $\frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  qiymatlarini qabul qiladi.  $A_k$  to'plamlari o'lchovli bo'lgani uchun  $f(x)$

funksiyasi ham o'lchovli bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha} \mu(A_k)$$

qatori yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiyasi  $A$  da integrallanuvchi bo'ladi. Endi

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha} \mu(A_k) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^\alpha} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{\alpha+1}(k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

ekanligidan, qator  $\alpha > -1$  bolgandagina yaqinlashishini ko'rsa bo'ladi.

### 2.3.15. Hisoblang:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} n \sin \frac{|x|}{n} (1+x^4)^{-1} d\mu.$$

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $f_n(x) = n \sin \frac{|x|}{n} (1+x^4)^{-1}$  funksiya'ni qaraylik. Ixtiyoriy  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin \frac{|x|}{n}}{1+x^4} = \frac{|x|}{1+x^4} = f(x).$$

Bundan tashqari ixtiyoriy  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{|x|}{1+x^4} = g(x).$$

Nomanfiy  $g(x)$  funksiya  $\mathbb{R}$  da integrallanuvchi. Bundan  $f$  ham  $\mathbb{R}$  da Lebeg ma'nosida integrallanuvchi va

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} n \sin \frac{|x|}{n} (1+x^4)^{-1} d\mu = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{|x|}{1+x^4} d\mu = \arctg x^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

**2.3.16. Aytaylik,  $\{f_n(x)\}$  funksiya  $A = [0, 1]$  da o'lchovli, nomanfiy, chegaralangan funksiyalar ketma-ketligi uchun  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n(x) d\mu \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsin. U holda  $A$  to'plamida  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadimi?**

**Yechimi.** Umuman aytganda, kelib chiqmaydi. Buni quyidagi misoldan ko'rsa bo'ladi.

Ixtiyoriy natural  $n$  soni yagona ravishda

$$n = 2^k + i, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad 0 \leq i < 2^{k-1}$$

ko'rinishiga ega ekanligini eslatib o'taylik. Endi shunday  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligini olaylik, ixtiyoriy  $n = 2^k + i$  uchun

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in [\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}, \frac{1}{2^k}], \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \notin [\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}, \frac{1}{2^k}]. \end{cases}$$

U holda  $\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$ .  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $k$  ham cheksizlikka intilganidan,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = 0.$$

Lekin  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $A = [0, 1]$  to'plamining hech bir nuqtasida nolga intilmaydi.

**2.3.17.**  $\int_{(0,1)} f(x) d\mu$  *Lebeg integralini hisoblang, bunda*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2}, & \text{agar } x \in (0, 1) \setminus Q, \\ 6x + 7, & \text{agar } x \in (0, 1) \cap Q. \end{cases}$$

**Yechimi.**  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  funksiyasini qaraymiz. Funksiya aniqlanishiga ko'ra  $f(x) \sim g(x)$ . U holda

$$\int_{(0,1)} f(x) d\mu = \int_{(0,1)} g(x) d\mu$$

bo'ladi. Endi  $g(x)$  funksiyasining integralini hisoblaymiz.  $g(x)$  funksiya  $(0, 1)$  da musbat va chegaralanmagan.  $g(x)$  funksiyasi orqali quyidagi funksiyalarni tuzamiz:

$$[g(x)]_n = \begin{cases} n, & \text{agar } \frac{1}{x^2} > n, \\ \frac{1}{x^2}, & \text{agar } \frac{1}{x^2} \leq n \end{cases}$$

ya'ni

$$[g(x)]_n = \begin{cases} n, & \text{agar } 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \\ \frac{1}{x^2}, & \text{agar } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x < 1. \end{cases}$$

$[g(x)]_n$  funksiya'ning integralini hisoblaymiz.  $[g(x)]_n$  funksiyasi  $(0, 1)$  da uzluksiz, u holda Riman ma'nosida integrallanuvchi:

$$(L) \int_{(0,1)} [g(x)]_n d\mu = (R) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} n dx + (R) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 2\sqrt{n} - 1$$

Ta'rif bo'yicha

$$\int_{(0,1)} g(x) d\mu(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt{n} - 1) = \infty.$$

Demak,  $g(x)$  funksiya Lebeg ma'noda integrallanuvchi emas, bundan esa unga ekvivalent funksiya  $f(x)$  ham Lebeg ma'noda integrallanuvchi emasligi kelib chiqadi.

**2.3.18.**  $(0, \infty)$  oraliqda  $f(t) = e^{-[t]}$  funksiya'ning Lebeg integralini hisoblang.

**Yechimi.**  $n \leq t < n + 1$  da  $[t] = n$  bo'lganligidan, bu oraliqda  $f(t) = e^{-n}$ . Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0, \infty)} f(t) dt &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} e^{-n} dt = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n} = \frac{e}{e-1}. \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.19.**  $(0, \infty)$  oraliqda

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{[t+1][t+2]}$$

funksiya'ning Lebeg integralini hisoblang.

**Yechimi.**  $n \leq t < n + 1$  da

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

Bundan

$$\int_{(0, \infty)} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1.$$

**2.3.20.**  $(0, \infty)$  *oraligda*

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{[t]!}$$

*funksiya'ning Lebeg integralini hisoblang.*

**Yechimi.**  $n \leq t < n+1$  da

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{n!}.$$

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0, \infty)} f(t) dt &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!} dt = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1 – 9 misollarda  $\int_E f(x) dx$  Lebeg integralini hisoblang.

**1.**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt[4]{x}}}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [\frac{1}{16}, 1], \\ \frac{4}{x}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [1, \frac{5}{4}], \\ \sin^2(x), & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [\frac{1}{16}, \frac{5}{4}]$ .

**2.**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(x+1)^3}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, 1], \\ 7x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, 1]$ .

**3.**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, 4], \\ \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+8}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [4, 5], \\ \sin(3+x^2), & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, 5]$ .



4.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos^2 x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, \pi], \\ x \sin^2 x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, \pi]$ .

5.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, 1], \\ \sin x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, 1]$ .

6.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}], \\ \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 1}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}], \\ 7, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, \sqrt{3}]$ .

7.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{1 + x^2}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, \sqrt{3}], \\ -\frac{1}{x + 2}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [\sqrt{3}, 2], \\ \cos^2 x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, 2]$ .

8.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}}, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, \frac{\pi}{4}], \\ 8x^2 + 4, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ .

9.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin^2 x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, \pi], \\ x \cos^2 x, & \text{agar } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $E = [0, \pi]$ .

### III BOB

## Metrik fazolar

### 3.1. Metrik fazolar

Haqiqiy sonlar orasidagi masofa tushunchasini umumlashtirilish natijasida, zamonaviy matematikaning eng muhim tushunchalaridan biri bo'lgan metrik fazo tushunchasi fransuz matematigi M. Freshe tomonidan 1906 yilda kiritilgan. Quyida biz metrik fazolardagi asosiy tushunchalar bilan tanishamiz.

**Ta'rif.**  $X$  to'plamning har bir  $x$  va  $y$  elementlari juftligiga nomanfiy  $\rho(x, y)$  haqiqiy soni mos qo'yilgan bo'lib, quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $\rho$  funksiyaga metrika deyiladi:

1.  $\rho(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$  (ayniylik aksiomasi);
2.  $\rho(x, y) = \rho(y, x)$  (simmetriklik aksiomasi);
3.  $\rho(x, y) \leq \rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y)$  (uchburchak aksiomasi).

$(X, \rho)$  juftligiga metrik fazo deyiladi.

1. Haqiqiy sonlar o'qida  $x$  va  $y$  sonlar orasidagi masofani  $\rho(x, y) = |x - y|$  ko'rinishda aniqlasak, u holda  $\rho$  metrika bo'ladi.

2.  $n$  sondagi haqiqiy sonlarning  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  tartiblangan guruhlari to'plamida metrikani  $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - y_k)^2}$  kabi kiritish mumkin. Bu to'plam  $n$ -o'lchovli arifmetik Evklid fazosi deyiladi va  $\mathbb{R}^n$  orqali belgilanadi.

3.  $\ell_2$  fazosi. Elementlari haqiqiy sonlarning  $x = \{x_n\}$  ketma-ketliklaridan iborat bo'lib, bu ketma-ketliklarning hadlari  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2 < \infty$  shartini qanoatlantiruvchi to'plamda metrikani  $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - y_n)^2}$  ko'rinishda kiritish mumkin. Bu metrik fazo  $\ell_2$  orqali belgilanadi.

4.  $[a, b]$  segmentda aniqlangan barcha haqiqiy uzluksiz funksiyalar to'plamida metrikani

$$\rho(f, g) = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |g(t) - f(t)|$$

ko‘rinishda kiritish mumkin. Bu metrik fazo  $C[a, b]$  orqali belgilanadi.

**5.  $m$  fazosi.** Hadlari chegaralangan haqiqiy sonlarning cheksiz  $x = \{x_n\}$  ketma-ketliklari to‘plamida masofani

$$\rho(x, y) = \sup_n |x_n - y_n|$$

ko‘rinishda kiritsak, u holda bu to‘plam metrik fazo bo‘ladi. Bu metrik fazo  $m$  orqali belgilanadi.

$(X, \rho)$  metrik fazoda biror  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n(\varepsilon)$  nomer topilib,  $n > n(\varepsilon)$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n$  lar uchun  $\rho(x_n, x) < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi  $x \in X$  elementiga *yaqinlashuvchi* deyiladi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$  yoki  $x_n \rightarrow x$  kabi belgilanadi.  $x$  nuqta  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligining *limiti* deb ataladi.

Agar  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik limit nuqtaga ega bo‘lsa, u holda u yagona bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan, agar  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x'$  bo‘lsa, u holda

$$\rho(x, x') \leq \rho(x, x_n) + \rho(x_n, x').$$

Bu tengsizlikning o‘ng tomoni  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da nolga intiladi. Bundan  $\rho(x, x') = 0$ , ya‘ni  $x = x'$ .

**Ta‘rif.**  $X$  metrik fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  son uchun  $n(\varepsilon)$  nomer topilib,  $n, m > n(\varepsilon)$  tengsizliklarini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n, m$  natural sonlari uchun  $\rho(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental deb ataladi.

**Ta‘rif.** Agar metrik fazoning ixtiyoriy fundamental ketma-ketligi shu fazoga tegishli limitga ega bo‘lsa, u holda u to‘la metrik fazo deb ataladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan haqiqiy sonlar to‘plami, Evklid fazosi to‘la metrik fazoga misol bo‘ladi. Ratsional sonlar to‘plami esa, to‘la emas metrik fazoga misol bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,  $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  bo‘lganda,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental, ammo uning limiti irratsional  $e$  soniga teng.

$(X, \rho_1)$  va  $(Y, \rho_2)$  metrik fazolar bo‘lsin.  $X$  va  $Y$  fazolar orasida o‘zaro bir qiymatli  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  moslik o‘rnatilgan bo‘lib, ixtiyoriy  $x_1, x_2 \in X$  elementlari uchun  $\rho_1(x_1, x_2) = \rho_2(f(x_1), f(x_2))$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda bu metrik fazolar o‘zaro *izometrik* deb ataladi.

$(X, \rho_1)$  va  $(Y, \rho_2)$  metrik fazolar berilganda,  $X$  va  $Y$  fazolar orasida yaqinlashuvchilikni saqlaydigan o‘zaro bir qiymatli  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  moslik o‘rnatilgan bo‘lsa (ya‘ni  $\rho_1(x_n, a) \rightarrow 0$  dan  $\rho_2(f(x_n), f(a)) \rightarrow 0$  kelib

chiqsa va aksincha), u holda bu metrik fazolar o'zaro *gomeomorf* deyiladi.

$X$  fazoda  $\rho_1$  va  $\rho_2$  metrikalar berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $X$  fazoda ketma-ketlikning  $\rho_1$  metrika bo'yicha yaqinlashishidan  $\rho_2$  metrika bo'yicha yaqinlashishi va aksincha  $\rho_2$  metrika bo'yicha yaqinlashishidan  $\rho_1$  metrika bo'yicha yaqinlashishi kelib chiqsa, u holda bu metrikalar o'zaro *ekvivalent* deb ataladi.

$X$  metrik fazoda markazi  $a$  nuqtada, radiusi  $r > 0$  bo'lgan  $B(a, r)$  ochiq shar deb,  $\rho(a, x) < r$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x \in X$  elementlar to'plamiga aytiladi.  $B[a, r]$  yopiq shar  $\rho(a, x) \leq r$  tengsizligi yordamida aniqlanadi.  $a$  nuqtaning  $\varepsilon$ -atrofi deb  $B(a, \varepsilon)$  ochiq sharga aytamiz.

$X$  metrik fazoning biror  $E$  qism to'plami berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $x_0 \in X$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida  $E$  to'plamning kamida bir elementi mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $x_0$  nuqta  $E$  to'plamning *urinish* nuqtasi deb ataladi.  $E$  to'plamning barcha urinish nuqtalari to'plami  $E$  ning *yopilmasi* deb ataladi va  $[E]$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

**6.** Sonlar o'qida  $(a, b)$  intervalning yopilmasi  $[a, b]$  segmentdan iborat.

**7.** Ratsional sonlar to'plami  $\mathbb{Q}$  uchun  $[\mathbb{Q}] = \mathbb{R}$  bo'ladi.

Agar  $x_0 \in X$  nuqta o'zining biror atrofi bilan butunlay  $E$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqta  $E$  ning *ichki nuqtasi* deb ataladi.  $E$  to'plamning barcha ichki nuqtalari to'plamning *ichi* deb ataladi va  $\text{int}(E)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi. Quyidagi munosabat o'rinalidir:  $\text{int}(E) \subset E \subset [E]$ .

Agar  $x_0 \in X$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida o'zidan boshqa  $E$  to'plamning kamida bitta elementi mavjud bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqta  $E$  ning *limit* nuqtasi deb ataladi.  $E$  to'plamning barcha limit nuqtalari uning *hosila* to'plami deyiladi va  $E'$  orqali belgilanadi.  $E'$  ning hosila to'plamini  $E''$  orqali belgilaymiz. Shunday qilib,  $E$  to'plamning yuqori tartibli hosila to'plamlari aniqlanadi. ( $n$ -tartibli hosila to'plami  $E^{(n)}$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi).

$x_0 \in E$  nuqtaning o'zidan tashqari  $E$  to'plamning birorta ham elementi bo'lmagan atrofi mavjud bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqta  $E$  ning *yakkalangan* nuqtasi deb ataladi.

Agar  $x_0 \in X$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida  $E$  to'plamga tegishli bo'lgan ham, tegishli bo'lmagan ham nuqtalar mavjud bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqta  $E$  to'plamning *chegaraviy* nuqtasi deb ataladi.  $E$  to'plamning barcha chegaraviy nuqtalari to'plami uning *chegarasi* deb ataladi va  $\partial E$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

**Ta’rif.** Agar  $E = [E]$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $E$  yopiq to‘plam deyiladi.

Agar to‘plam yopiq bo‘lsa va yakkalangan nuqtaga ega bo‘lmasa, u holda u *mukammal* deb ataladi.

**Ta’rif.** Agar  $E = \text{int}(E)$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $E$  ochiq to‘plam deyiladi.

Ochiq to‘plamlarning quyidagi ayrim asosiy xossalarini keltiramiz:

1) chekli sondagi ochiq to‘plamlarning kesishmasi ochiq to‘plam bo‘ladi;

2) ixtiyoriy sondagi ochiq to‘plamlarning birlashmasi ochiq to‘plam bo‘ladi.

Yopiq va ochiq to‘plamlar orasida quyidagi bog‘lanishlar mavjud:

1) ixtiyoriy ochiq to‘planning to‘liqtiruvchisi yopiq to‘plam bo‘ladi;

2) ixtiyoriy yopiq to‘planning to‘liqtiruvchisi ochiq to‘plam bo‘ladi.

Agar  $E \subset X$  to‘planning har qanday nuqtasining ixtiyoriy atrofida  $A$  to‘plamga tegishli nuqta topilsa, u holda  $E$  to‘plami  $A$  to‘plamda *zich* deb ataladi, ya’ni  $E$  to‘plam  $A$  to‘plamda zich bo‘lishi uchun  $A \subset [E]$  bo‘lishi kerak. Agar  $[E] = X$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $E$  *hamma erda zich* deyiladi. Agar fazoning hamma erda zich sanoqli qism to‘plami mavjud bo‘lsa, u holda bu fazo *separabel* deb ataladi.

Agar  $X$  fazodagi ixtiyoriy ochiq shar  $E \subset X$  to‘plamga tegishli birorta ham elementi bo‘lmagan boshqa bir ochiq sharni o‘z ichiga oladigan bo‘lsa, u holda  $E$  to‘plam *hech bir erda zich emas* deb ataladi.  $E$  to‘planning hech bir erda zich emasligi  $\text{int}[E] = \emptyset$  tengligini anglatadi. Agar  $E$  to‘plami sanoqlicha hech bir erda zich emas to‘plamlarning birlashasida yotsa, u holda bu to‘plam *birinchi kategoriyali* to‘plam deyiladi, ya’ni  $E \subset \bigcup_n E_n$ ,  $\text{int}[E_n] = \emptyset$ . Birinchi kategoriyali bo‘lmagan to‘plamga *ikkinchi kategoriyali* to‘plam deyiladi. Ixtiyoriy bo‘sh bo‘lmagan ochiq to‘plamostisi ikkinchi kategoriyali to‘plam bo‘lgan metrik fazoga *Ber* fazosi deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**3.1.1.** *Elementlari*  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n| < \infty$  *shartni qanoatlantiruvchi haqiqiy sonlarning*  $x = \{x_n\}$  *ketma-ketliklaridan iborat to‘plamda masofani*

$$\rho(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - y_n|$$

**ko‘rinishda kiritsak, metrika aksiomalarining o‘rinli bo‘lishini tekshiring.**

**Yechimi.** 1)  $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - y_n| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_n - y_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots) \Leftrightarrow x = y;$

2)  $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - y_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |y_n - x_n| = \rho(y, x);$

3)  $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - y_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - z_n + z_n - y_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - z_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n - y_n| = \rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y).$

Demak, metrikaning uch aksiomasi ham o‘rinli. Bu metrik fazo  $\ell_1$  orqali belgilanadi.

**3.1.2. Elementlari  $x = \{x_n\}$  ixtiyoriy cheksiz ketma-ketliklardan iborat bo‘lgan to‘plamda metrikaning**

$$\rho(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|}$$

**ko‘rinishda kiritish mumkinligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|}$  qator yaqinlashuvchi, chunki  $n$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida

$$\frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|} < \frac{1}{2^n}$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli.

Uchburchak aksiomasini tekshirishdan avval, bir yordamchi tengsizlikni isbotlaymiz. Nomanfiy sonlar to‘plamida aniqlangan

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{1+t}, \quad (f'(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} > 0, \forall t > 0)$$

funksiya monoton o‘svuchi funksiya bo‘lgani uchun,  $a \leq b$  bo‘lganda

$$\frac{a}{1+a} \leq \frac{b}{1+b}$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Bundan ixtiyoriy  $x = \{x_n\}$ ,  $y = \{y_n\}$  va  $z = \{z_n\}$  elementlari uchun  $|x_n - y_n| \leq |x_n - z_n| + |z_n - y_n|$ , ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ) bo‘lganligidan,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|} &\leq \frac{|x_n - z_n| + |z_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - z_n| + |z_n - y_n|} = \\ &= \frac{|x_n - z_n|}{1 + |x_n - z_n| + |z_n - y_n|} + \frac{|z_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - z_n| + |z_n - y_n|} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{|x_n - z_n|}{1 + |x_n - z_n|} + \frac{|z_n - y_n|}{1 + |z_n - y_n|}$$

tengsizligiga ega bo‘lamiz. Bu tengsizliklarni  $\frac{1}{2^n}$  ga ko‘paytirib, barcha  $n$  lar bo‘yicha qo‘shsaq, uchburchak tengsizligiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\rho(x, y) \leq \rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y).$$

Bu metrik fazo  $s$  orqali belgilanadi.

**3.1.3. Agar  $x$  va  $y$  haqiqiy sonlar orasida masofani  $\rho(x, y) = \sin^2(x-y)$  ko‘rinishda aniqlasak, u holda barcha haqiqiy sonlar to‘plami metrik fazo bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Aniqlangan masofa metrikaning birinchi shartini qanoatlantirmaydi. Haqiqatan,  $x \neq y$  bo‘lganda  $\sin^2(x-y) = 0$  bo‘lishi mumkin.

**3.1.4. Agar haqiqiy sonlar orasida masofani  $\rho(x, y) = |x-y|$  ko‘rinishda aniqlasak, u holda bu oraliq metrika bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Metrika bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,

- 1)  $\rho(x, y) = |x-y| \geq 0$ ;  $\rho(x, y) = |x-y| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-y=0 \Leftrightarrow x=y$ ;
- 2)  $\rho(x, y) = |x-y| = |-(y-x)| = |-1||y-x| = |y-x| = \rho(y, x)$ ;
- 3)  $\rho(x, y) = |x-y| = |x-z+z-y| \leq |x-z|+|z-y| = \rho(x, z)+\rho(z, y)$ .

**3.1.5. Agar haqiqiy sonlar orasidagi masofani  $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{|x-y|}$  ko‘rinishda aniqlasak, u holda bu masofa metrika bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Metrika bo‘ladi.

- 1)  $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{|x-y|} \geq 0$   
 $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{|x-y|} = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-y| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-y=0 \Leftrightarrow x=y$ ;
- 2)  $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{|x-y|} = \sqrt{|y-x|} = \rho(y, x)$ ;
- 3) Ixtiyoriy musbat  $a$  va  $b$  haqiqiy sonlar uchun  $\sqrt{a+b} \leq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘lgani uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x, y) &= \sqrt{|x-y|} = \sqrt{|x-z+z-y|} \leq \sqrt{|x-z|+|z-y|} \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt{|x-z|} + \sqrt{|z-y|} = \rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y). \end{aligned}$$

**3.1.6.  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz bo‘lgan barcha funksiyalar to‘plamida masofani**

$$\rho(\varphi, \psi) = \sqrt{\int_a^b (\varphi(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt}$$

**ko‘rinishda aniqlasak, u holda bu masofa metrika bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Metrikaning 1) va 2) aksiomalari o‘rinli. 3) aksiomaning o‘rinli ekanligini ko‘rsatishda Koshi — Bunyakovskiy tengsizligining integral shakli deb ataluvchi

$$\int_a^b \varphi(t)\psi(t) dt \leq \sqrt{\int_a^b (\varphi(t))^2 dt \int_a^b (\psi(t))^2 dt}$$

tengsizlikdan foydalanamiz. Berilgan to‘plamda ixtiyoriy  $\varphi, \psi$  funksiyalar uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2(\varphi, \psi) &= \int_a^b (\varphi(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt = \int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t) + f(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt = \\ &= \int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t))^2 dt + 2 \int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t))(f(t) - \psi(t)) dt + \int_a^b (f(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt \leq \\ &\leq \int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t))^2 dt + 2 \sqrt{\int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t))^2 dt \int_a^b (f(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt} + \\ &+ \int_a^b (f(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt = \left( \sqrt{\int_a^b (\varphi(t) - f(t))^2 dt} + \sqrt{\int_a^b (f(t) - \psi(t))^2 dt} \right)^2 = \\ &= (\rho(\varphi, f) + \rho(f, \psi))^2. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\rho(\varphi, \psi) \leq \rho(\varphi, f) + \rho(f, \psi).$$

**3.1.7.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz bo‘lgan funksiyalarning barcha juftliklaridan iborat  $F[a, b]$  to‘plamida  $(f_1, g_1)$  va  $(f_2, g_2)$  juftliklari orasida masofani

$$\rho((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} (|f_1(t) - f_2(t)| + |g_1(t) - g_2(t)|)$$

**ko‘rinishda aniqlasak, u holda  $F[a, b]$  metrik fazo bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Metrikaning birinchi va ikkinchi aksiomalari o‘rinli. Uchinchi aksiomaning o‘rinli ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz:

$$\rho((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} (|f_1(t) - f_2(t)| + |g_1(t) - g_2(t)|) \leq$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sup_{t \in [a,b]} (|f_1(t) - f_3(t)| + |f_3(t) - f_2(t)| + |g_1(t) - g_3(t)| + |g_3(t) - g_2(t)|) \leq \\
&\leq \sup_{t \in [a,b]} (|f_1(t) - f_3(t)| + |g_1(t) - g_3(t)|) + \sup_{t \in [a,b]} (|f_3(t) - f_2(t)| + |g_3(t) - g_2(t)|) = \\
&= \rho((f_1, g_1), (f_3, g_3)) + \rho((f_3, g_3), (f_2, g_2)).
\end{aligned}$$

**3.1.8.** *X metrik fazo to'la bo'lishi uchun, bu fazoda ixtiyoriy ichma-ich joylashgan va radiuslari nolga intiluvchi yopiq sharlar ketma-ketligi bo'sh bo'lmagan kesishmaga ega bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $X$  to'la metrik fazo va

$$B_1 \supset \dots \supset B_n \supset \dots$$

ichma-ich joylashgan sharlar ketma-ketligi bo'lsin.  $B_n$  sharning radiusi va markazi mos ravishda  $r_n$  va  $a_n$  bo'lsin.  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $r_n \rightarrow 0$  bo'lib,  $m > n$  bo'lganda  $\rho(a_n, a_m) < r_n$  bo'lgani uchun  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental, u holda  $X$  ning to'laligidan, uning yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$  bo'lsin, u holda  $a \in [B_n]$ . Shunday qilib,  $a$  har bir  $B_n$  sharning urinish nuqtasi bo'ladi. Bundan  $B_n$  yopiq shar bo'lganligi uchun  $a \in B_n$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ).

Etarliligi.  $X$  da ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $n_1$  nomer topilib,  $n \geq n_1$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n$  lar uchun  $\rho(x_n, x_{n_1}) < \frac{1}{2}$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Markazi  $x_{n_1}$  nuqtada bo'lib, radiusi 1 ga teng yopiq sharni olib, bu sharni  $B_1$  orqali belgilaylik. Endi shunday  $n_2$  nomerni  $n \geq n_2$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n$  lar uchun  $\rho(x_n, x_{n_2}) < \frac{1}{2^2}$  tengsizlik o'rinlanadigan qilib tanlab olamiz.  $x_{n_2}$  nuqtani radiusi  $1/2$  ga teng sharning markazi qilib olamiz va bu sharni  $B_2$  orqali belgilaymiz. Shu jarayonni davom ettirsak ichma-ich joylashgan  $B_k$  yopiq sharlar ketma-ketligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bunda  $B_k$  sharning radiusi  $1/2^{k-1}$  ga teng bo'ladi. Bu sharlar ketma-ketligi shartga muvofiq umumiy nuqtaga ega. Uni  $x$  orqali belgilaylik. Ushbu  $x$  nuqta  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  ketma-ketlikning limit nuqtasi bo'ladi. Agar fundamental ketma-ketlik  $x$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketlikka ega bo'lsa, u holda uning o'zi ham  $x$  ga yaqinlashadi.

**3.1.9.** *X to'plamda metrikani*

$$\rho(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \neq y, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = y \end{cases}$$

*ko'rinishida aniqlasak, u holda  $(X, \rho)$  to'la metrik fazo bo'ladimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $X$  fazoda ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin. U holda ixtiyoriy  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  soni uchun, shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni topilib,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha natural sonlar uchun  $\rho(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli. Bundan berilgan ketma-ketlikning  $n_\varepsilon$  hadidan keyingi barcha hadlari o'zaro teng bo'ladi. Shuning uchun  $\{x_n\}$  yaqinlashuvchi. Demak,  $(X, \rho)$  to'la metrik fazo.

**3.1.10.  $\ell_1$  metrik fazoning to'la ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_1$  fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $x_n = (x_1^{(n)}, x_2^{(n)}, \dots, x_k^{(n)}, \dots)$ . Fundamental ketma-ketlikning ta'rifidan,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni topilib,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $n, m$  natural sonlari

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i^{(n)} - x_i^{(m)}| < \varepsilon \quad (3.1)$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi. Ixtiyoriy  $j$  uchun

$$|x_j^{(n)} - x_j^{(m)}| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i^{(n)} - x_i^{(m)}| < \varepsilon$$

bo'lgani uchun, har bir  $j$  da  $\{x_j^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  sonli ketma-ketlik fundamental, ya'ni yaqinlashuvchi.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_j^{(n)} = a_j$  bo'lsin.  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots) \in \ell_1$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

(3.1) tengsizlikdan ixtiyoriy  $k$  soni va  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  natural sonlari uchun

$$\sum_{i=1}^k |x_i^{(n)} - x_i^{(m)}| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligining o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlikda dastlab  $m \rightarrow \infty$  da, keyin  $k \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tib  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  bo'lganda

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i^{(n)} - a_i| \leq \varepsilon \quad (3.2)$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.  $|a_i| \leq |x_i^{(n)} - a_i| + |x_i^{(n)}|$  bo'lgani uchun (3.2) tengsizlikdan va  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i^{(n)}|$  qatorning yaqinlashuvchiligidan  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_i|$  qatorning yaqinlashuvchiligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $a \in \ell_1$ . (3.2) tengsizlikdan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**3.1.11. (Ber teoremasi).**  $X$  to'la metrik fazoni hech qayerda zich bolmagan to'plamlarning sanoqli sondagi birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin emas. Isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n$  bo'lsin, bunda har bir  $M_n$  hech qaerda zich emas.

$S_0$  orqali radiusi 1 ga teng biror yopiq sharni belgilaylik.  $M_1$  to'plami hech qaerda zich bolmaganligidan, u  $S_0$  to'plamida ham zich emas. Shuning uchun radiusi  $\frac{1}{2}$  dan kichik  $S_1$  yopiq shar topilib,  $S_1 \subset S_0$  va  $S_1 \cap M_1 = \emptyset$  munosabatlar orinli boladi.  $M_2$  to'plami  $S_1$  to'plamida zich bolmaganligidan  $S_1$  to'plamning ichida yotuvchi radiusi  $\frac{1}{3}$  dan kichik  $S_2$  to'plami topilib,  $S_2 \cap M_2 = \emptyset$  tengligi o'rinli boladi va hokazo. Ushbu jarayonni davom ettirsak ichma-ich joylashgan va radiuslari  $n \rightarrow \infty$  bolganda nolga intiluvchi  $\{S_n\}$  yopiq sharlar ketma-ketligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bunda  $S_n \cap M_n = \emptyset$  munosabati o'rinlidir. 3.1.8-misolda ko'rganimizdek  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n$  kesishmaga qandaydir  $x$  nuqta tegishli bo'ladi. Bu nuqta  $M_n$  to'plamlarning birortasiga tegishli emas. Demak,  $x \notin \bigcup_n M_n$ , ya'ni  $X \neq \bigcup_n M_n$  ko'rinishdagi ziddiyatga kelamiz.

**3.1.12. Metrik fazoda ixtiyoriy sondagi yopiq to'plamlarning kesishmasi yopiq to'plam bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $F_\alpha, \alpha \in I$  ( $I$  indekslar to'plami) yopiq to'plam bo'lsin.

$$F = \bigcap_{\alpha} F_\alpha$$

to'plamning yopiq ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

Aytaylik,  $x$  nuqta  $F$  to'plamning urinish nuqtasi bo'lsin. U holda bu nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofida  $F$  to'plamning kamida bitta elementi mavjuddir.  $F = \bigcap_{\alpha} F_\alpha$  bo'lganligidan,  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  sharda har bir  $F_\alpha$  to'plamning ham kamida bitta elementi mavjuddir. Bundan  $x$  har bir  $F_\alpha$  to'plamning urinish nuqtasi bo'ladi va  $F_\alpha$  to'plamlar yopiq bo'lgani uchun  $x \in F_\alpha$ . Demak,  $x \in F$ , ya'ni  $F$  yopiq to'plam.

**3.1.13. Metrik fazoda**

$$\mathbf{C}(\text{int}(E)) = [\mathbf{C}E]$$

**tengligi o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $x \in \mathbf{C}(\text{int}(E))$  nuqta uchun  $x \notin \text{int}(E)$  o'rinlidir. Bundan  $x$  elementning ixtiyoriy atrofi  $E$  to'plamida to'liq yotmasligi kelib chiqadi. U holda bu atroflarning har birida  $\mathbf{C}(E)$  to'plamning kamida bitta elementi mavjud. Shuning uchun  $x \in [\mathbf{C}(E)]$ , ya'ni  $\mathbf{C}(\text{int}(E)) \subset [\mathbf{C}E]$ .  $\text{int}(E) \subseteq E$  bo'lganligidan,  $[\mathbf{C}E] \subseteq \mathbf{C}(\text{int}(E))$  munosabatning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $\mathbf{C}(\text{int}(E)) = [\mathbf{C}E]$ .

### 3.1.14. $\ell_2$ metrik fazoning to'raligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazodan olingan  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $x_n = (x_1^{(n)}, x_2^{(n)}, \dots, x_k^{(n)}, \dots)$ .

Fundamental ketma-ketlikning ta'rifidan, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni topilib,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $n, m$  natural sonlari uchun

$$\rho^2(x_n, x_m) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon \quad (3.3)$$

tengsizlik o'rinli. Bundan har bir  $i$  soni uchun

$$|x_i^{(n)} - x_i^{(m)}|^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon,$$

bo'lganligidan, har bir  $i$  uchun  $\{x_i^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  sonli ketma-ketlik fundamental. Bundan u yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Bu ketma-ketlikning limitini  $a_i$  bilan belgilab,  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i, \dots)$  elementni hosil qilamiz.

Agar  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_i|^2 < \infty$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$  munosabatlarning o'rinliliigi ko'rsatilsa,  $\ell_2$  fazoning to'raligi isbot etilgan bo'ladi.

(3.3) tengsizlikni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^p |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon,$$

bu erda  $p$  ixtiyoriy natural son. Bundan ixtiyoriy  $p$  uchun

$$\sum_{k=1}^p |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon,$$

yoki  $p$  bilan  $m$  ni tayinlab,  $n$  bo'yicha limitga o'tilsa, ushbu

$$\sum_{k=1}^p |a_k - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlik ixtiyoriy  $p$  uchun o'rinli; shuning uchun bunda  $p$  bo'yicha limitga o'tish mumkin, u holda

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k - x_k^{(m)}|^2 < \varepsilon. \quad (3.4)$$

Bundan va  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)}|^2 < \infty$  munosabatdan quyidagi tengsizlik kelib chiqadi:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 < \infty.$$

Demak,  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots) \in \ell_2$ . So'ngra  $\varepsilon > 0$  ixtiyoriy bo'lganligi uchun (3.4) dan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$ .

### 3.1.15. $m$ metrik fazoning to'raligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $m$  fazodan olingan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental bo'lsin, bunda  $x_n = (x_1^{(n)}, x_2^{(n)}, \dots, x_k^{(n)}, \dots)$ .  $x_n \in m$  bo'lganligi tufayli shunday  $c_n$  ketma-ketligi mavjudki, uning uchun  $|x_k^{(n)}| \leq c_n$  ( $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) o'rinli. Fundamental ketma-ketlikning ta'rifidan, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni topilib,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $n, m$  natural sonlari uchun

$$\rho(x_n, x_p) = \sup_k |x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(p)}| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik o'rinli. Bundan

$$|x_k^{(n)} - x_k^{(p)}| < \varepsilon \quad (3.5)$$

munosabatning  $k$  ga nisbatan tekis bajarilishi kelib chiqadi. Demak, ixtiyoriy  $k$  uchun  $\{x_k^{(n)}\}$  sonli ketma-ketlik fundamental va yaqinlashuvchi. Bu ketma-ketlikning limitini  $a_k$  bilan belgilab,  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, \dots)$  elementni hosil qilamiz. Endi ushbu  $a \in m$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$  munosabatlarni isbotlaymiz.

(3.5) da  $p$  ga nisbatan limitga o'tilsa, barcha  $k$  lar uchun  $n > n_\varepsilon$  bo'lganda o'rinli bo'lgan

$$|x_k^{(n)} - a_k| \leq \varepsilon \quad (3.6)$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Bundan

$$|a_k| \leq |x_k^{(n_\varepsilon+1)} - a_k| + |x_k^{(n_\varepsilon+1)}| < \varepsilon + c_{n_\varepsilon+1}$$

tengsizlikni barcha  $k$  lar uchun hosil qilish mumkin, ya'ni  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, \dots) \in m$  munosabat kelib chiqadi. (3.5) dan  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  uchun

$$\rho(x_n, x) = \sup_k |x_{n_k} - x_k| < \varepsilon.$$

$\varepsilon$  ixtiyoriy bo'lgani uchun, (3.6) dan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$  munosabat kelib chiqadi.

**3.1.16. Metrik fazoda ixtiyoriy yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik fundamentalligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x$  nuqtaga yaqinlashsin. U holda ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni topilib, barcha  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  uchun  $\rho(x_n, x) < \varepsilon/2$  tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Demak,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $n, m$  natural sonlari uchun

$$\rho(x_n, x_m) \leq \rho(x_n, x) + \rho(x, x_m) < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$$

munosabat o‘rinli. Bu esa  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning fundamentalligini ko‘rsatadi.

**3.1.17.  $X$  metrik fazoda ixtiyoriy  $M$  va  $N$  to‘plamlar uchun**

$$\mathit{int}(M \cap N) = \mathit{int}(M) \cap \mathit{int}(N)$$

**munosabatning o‘rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Ixtiyoriy  $x \in \mathit{int}(M \cap N)$  nuqtani olaylik. U holda  $x$  nuqtaning  $M \cap N$  to‘plamda butunlay joylashgan  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofi mavjud, ya’ni  $B(x, \varepsilon) \subset M \cap N$ . Ravshanki  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrof  $M$  va  $N$  to‘plamlarning har birida butunlay joylashgan. Bundan  $x \in \mathit{int}(M)$  va  $x \in \mathit{int}(N)$ , ya’ni  $x \in \mathit{int}(M) \cap \mathit{int}(N)$ . Demak,  $\mathit{int}(M \cap N) \subset \mathit{int}(M) \cap \mathit{int}(N)$ .

Agar  $x \in \mathit{int}(M) \cap \mathit{int}(N)$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $x \in \mathit{int}(M)$  va  $x \in \mathit{int}(N)$ , ya’ni  $x$  nuqtaning  $M$  to‘plamda butunlay joylashgan  $B(x, \varepsilon_1)$  va  $N$  to‘plamda butunlay joylashgan  $B(x, \varepsilon_2)$  atroflari mavjud. Endi  $\varepsilon$  sonini  $\varepsilon = \min(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$  kabi olsak, u holda  $x$  nuqtaning  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofi  $M \cap N$  to‘plamda butunlay joylashgan bo‘ladi, ya’ni  $x \in \mathit{int}(M \cap N)$ . Demak,  $\mathit{int}(M) \cap \mathit{int}(N) \subset \mathit{int}(M \cap N)$ .

**3.1.18.  $\ell_1$  metrik fazodan olingan  $x_n = (x_1^{(n)}, x_2^{(n)}, \dots, x_k^{(n)}, \dots)$  ketma-ketlik va  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, \dots)$  element uchun  $a_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_k^{(n)}$  bo‘lsa, har doim  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$  munosabat o‘rinlimi?**

**Yechimi.** Har doim o‘rinli emas. Misol uchun,

$$a = (0, 0, 0, \dots)$$

va

$$x_n = (\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_n, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^k}, \dots)$$

bo‘lsa, u holda  $n > k$  soni uchun  $|x_k^{(n)} - a_k| = 0$ . Bundan ixtiyoriy  $k$  uchun  $a_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_k^{(n)}$  munosabat kelib chiqadi. Ammo ixtiyoriy  $n$  uchun

$$\rho(x_n, a) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k^{(n)} - 0| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = 1,$$

ya'ni  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, a) = 0$  munosabat o'rinli emas.

**3.1.19. Quyidagi tasdiqlar teng kuchlidir:**

(1)  $X$  Ber fazosi;

(2)  $X$  ning sanoqli birinchi kategoriyali to'plamlari birlashmasi ichki nuqtaga ega emas;

(3)  $X$  ning ochiq zich to'plamlari sanoqli kesishmasi zich;

(4)  $X$  da birinchi kategoriyali to'plamning to'ldiruvchisi zichdir.

**Yechimi.** (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) Aytaylik,  $E = \bigcup_n E_n$ , bunda  $E_n = [E_n]$ ,  $\text{int}E_n = \emptyset$  bo'lsin. U holda  $E$  birinchi kategoriyali to'plamdir. Bundan  $\text{int}E \subset E$ ,  $\text{int}E$  ochiq va birinchi kategoriyali to'plamdir.  $X$  Ber fazosi bo'lganligidan,  $\text{int}E$  bo'sh to'plamdir.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3) Aytaylik,  $E = \bigcap_n G_n$ , bunda  $G_n$  ochiq to'plam va  $[G_n] = X$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$X \setminus E = X \setminus \bigcap_n G_n = \bigcup_n (X \setminus G_n).$$

Shu bilan birga,  $X \setminus G_n$  yopiq to'plam va  $\text{int}(X \setminus G_n) = \emptyset$ , chunki  $[G_n] = X$ . Bundan  $\text{int}(X \setminus E) = \emptyset$ . Oxirgi tenglik  $E$  to'plam to'ldiruvchisi ichi bo'sh to'plam, ya'ni  $E$  zich to'plam ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (4) Aytaylik,  $E$  birinchi kategoriyali to'plam bo'lsin, ya'ni  $E = \bigcup_n E_n$ , bunda  $\text{int}[E_n] = \emptyset$ .  $E_n = [E_n]$  deb hisoblashimiz mumkin. U holda  $G_n = X \setminus E_n$  ochiq va zich to'plamdir. Shartga ko'ra

$$\bigcap_n G_n = \bigcup_n (X \setminus E_n)$$

zich to'plamdir. Endi

$$X \setminus E = X \setminus \bigcup_n E_n = \bigcap_n X \setminus E_n = \bigcap_n G_n$$

ekanligidan,  $X \setminus E$  ham zich to'plamdir.

(4) $\Rightarrow$ (1) Agar  $E$  to'plami ochiq va  $X$  da zich bo'lsa, u holda  $X \setminus E$  zich to'plam emas. Bundan shartga ko'ra  $E$  ikkinchi kategoriyali to'plam bo'la olmaydi, Demak,  $E$  birinchi kategoriyali to'plam.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Haqiqiy sonlar to'plamida metrikani  $\rho(x, y) = \arctg|x - y|$  ko'rinishda aniqlash mumkinligini ko'rsating.

**2.** Ixtiyoriy to‘plamda metrikani

$$\rho(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } x = y, \\ 1, & \text{agar } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

ko‘rinishda aniqlash mumkin ekanligini isbotlang.

**3.** Faraz qilaylik  $(X, \rho)$  metrik fazo bo‘lsin. Agar  $\forall x, y \in X$  uchun

$$\rho_1(x, y) = \rho(x, y)/[1 + \rho(x, y)],$$

$$\rho_2(x, y) = \ln[1 + \rho(x, y)]$$

bo‘lsa, u holda  $(X, \rho_1)$  va  $(X, \rho_2)$  metrik fazolar ekanligini ko‘rsating.

**4.**  $n$  sondagi haqiqiy sonlarning  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  tartiblangan guruhlar to‘plamida metrikani

$$a) \rho(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - y_k|;$$

$$b) \rho(x, y) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |y_k - x_k|$$

ko‘rinishlarda kiritishga bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

**5.** Haqiqiy sonlarning  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \dots)$  chegaralangan ketma-ketliklari to‘plamida masofani  $\rho(x, y) = \sup |y_k - x_k|$  ko‘rinishda kirit-sak, bu to‘plamning metrik fazo bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

**6.** Agar  $x_n \rightarrow x, y_n \rightarrow y$  bo‘lsa,  $\rho(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow \rho(x, y)$  ekanligini isbotlang.

**7.** Natural sonlar to‘plamida metrikani quyidagicha aniqlaylik

$$\rho(m, n) = \frac{|m - n|}{mn}, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$(\mathbb{N}, \rho)$  to‘la bo‘lmagan metrik fazo ekanligini isbotlang.

**8.** Agar haqiqiy sonlar to‘plami  $\mathbb{R}$  da  $x, y$  sonlari orasidagi masofani  $\rho(x, y) = |x^3 - y^3|$  formulasi orqali kiritsak, u holda u to‘la metrik fazo tashkil qilishini isbotlang.

**9.**  $X$  to‘plamda o‘zaro ekvivalent bo‘lgan  $\rho_1$  va  $\rho_2$  metrikalar berilgan.  $(X, \rho_1)$  fazoning to‘la bo‘lishidan  $(X, \rho_2)$  fazoning to‘la bo‘lishi kelib chiqadimi?

**10.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz hosilaga ega bo‘lgan barcha funksiyalar to‘plamida metrikani

$$\rho(f, g) = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t) - g'(t)|$$

ko‘rinishda kiritish mumkinmi?

**11.** Tengliklarni isbotlang:



- a)  $\partial E = [E] \setminus \text{int}(E)$ ;  
 b)  $[[E]] = [E]$ ;  
 c)  $[E_1 \cup E_2] = [E_1] \cup [E_2]$ .

**12.** Tekislikda chegaraviy nuqtalarga ega bo‘lmagan to‘plamga misol keltiring.

**13.** Ixtiyoriy to‘plamning hosila to‘plami yopiq to‘plam bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**14.** Ixtiyoriy to‘plamning chegarasi yopiq to‘plam bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

**15.** Ixtiyoriy to‘plamning ichi ochiq to‘plam bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

**16.** Barcha nuqtalari yakkalangan sanoqsiz to‘plamga misol keltiring.

**17.**  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $C[a, b]$ ,  $\ell_2$  fazolarning separabel fazo bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.

**18.**  $m$  fazosining separabel fazo emasligini isbotlang.

**19.**  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $C[a, b]$  fazolarning to‘laligini isbotlang.

**20.** To‘la  $X$  fazoda zich bo‘lgan ochiq to‘plamlarning sanoqli sondagi kesishmasi  $X$  to‘plamda zich to‘plam bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**21.** Hech qaerda zich emas to‘plamning yopilmasi ham hech qaerda zich emas to‘plam bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**22.** Barcha ko‘phadlar to‘plamining  $C[0, 1]$  da zich ekanligini ko‘rsating.

### 3.2. Metrik fazolarda kompakt to‘plamlar

$X$  metrik fazodagi  $K$  to‘plamning elementlaridan tuzilgan ixtiyoriy ketma-ketlikdan biror  $x \in X$  elementga yaqinlashuvchi qism ketma-ketlik ajratib olish mumkin bo‘lsa,  $K$  to‘plam  $X$  da *nisbiy kompakt* deyiladi.

$X$  metrik fazodagi yopiq nisbiy kompakt bo‘lgan  $K$  to‘plam *kompakt* deyiladi.  $X$  metrik fazodagi  $K$  to‘plamning *diametri*

$$\text{diam}K = \sup_{x, y \in K} \rho(x, y)$$

chekli son bo‘lsa, u holda  $K$  *chegaralangan* deb ataladi.

$K$  va  $M$  to‘plamlar  $(X, \rho)$  metrik fazodan olingan va  $\varepsilon > 0$  biror son bo‘lsin. Agar  $K$  to‘plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy  $x$  element uchun  $M$  to‘plamda  $\rho(x, y) < \varepsilon$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $y$  elementi mavjud bo‘lsa, u holda  $M$  to‘plam  $K$  to‘plamiga nisbatan  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r deb ataladi. Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $K$  to‘plam chekli  $\varepsilon$ -to‘rga ega bo‘lsa, u holda  $K$  *to‘liq chegaralangan* deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**3.2.1. Har bir  $K$  kompakt metrik fazo to‘liq chegaralangan bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik  $K$  to‘liq chegaralangan bo‘lmasin. Bundan  $K$  da biror  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun chekli  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r topilmasligi kelib chiqadi.  $K$  dan ixtiyoriy  $a_1$  nuqta olamiz. U holda shunday  $a_2 \in K$  nuqta topiladiki,  $\rho(a_1, a_2) > \varepsilon$  bo‘ladi, aks holda  $\{a_1\}$  to‘plam  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r bo‘lardi.  $K$  da shunday  $a_3$  nuqta topiladiki,

$$\rho(a_1, a_3) > \varepsilon, \quad \rho(a_2, a_3) > \varepsilon$$

bo‘ladi, aks holda  $\{a_1, a_2\}$  to‘plam  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r bo‘lardi.

Shunga o‘xshash  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  nuqtalar uchun  $a_{k+1} \in K$  topilib,  $\rho(a_i, a_{k+1}) > \varepsilon$ ,  $i = \overline{1, k}$  bo‘ladi.

Bu tanlab olingan nuqtalar limit nuqtaga ega bo‘lmagan  $\{a_n\}$  cheksiz ketma-ketlikni beradi, chunki  $\rho(a_i, a_j) > \varepsilon$ ,  $i \neq j$ . Bu esa  $K$  ning kompakt ekanligiga zid.

**3.2.2. Ixtiyoriy kompakt to‘plamning to‘la fazo bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Bizga  $E$  kompakt to‘plamda  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik berilgan bo‘lsin.  $E$  kompakt bo‘lgani uchun  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $E$  da yaqinlashuvchi  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketlikka ega.  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  ketma-ketlikning limitini  $a$  bilan belgilaylik.  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental va  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi bo‘lgani uchun ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $\exists n_\varepsilon$  soni topilib,  $n, k > n_\varepsilon$  (Demak,  $n_k > n_\varepsilon$ ) bo‘lganda  $\rho(x_n, x_{n_k}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  va  $\rho(x_{n_k}, a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  tengsizliklari bajariladi. Natijada

$$\rho(x_n, a) \leq \rho(x_n, x_{n_k}) + \rho(x_{n_k}, a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

Bundan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqib,  $E$  to‘plamning to‘la ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

**3.2.3. (Hausdorff teoremasi).  $R$  metrik fazo kompakt bo‘lishi uchun uning to‘la va to‘liq chegaralangan bo‘lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $R$  kompakt bo‘lsin. U holda to‘liq chegaralanganlikning zaruriyligi 3.2.1-misoldan kelib chiqadi. To‘la bo‘lishi esa 3.2.2-misoldan ko‘rinadi.

Endi  $R$  to‘la va to‘liq chegaralangan bo‘lsin. Kompaktligini ko‘rsatish uchun har bir  $\{x_n\} \subset R$  ketma-ketlik hech bo‘lmaganda bitta limit nuqtaga ega bo‘lishini ko‘rsatish etarli.

$R$  da 1-to‘r hosil etuvchi nuqtalarning har biri atrofida radiusi 1 bo‘lgan yopiq shar quramiz. Bu sharlar  $R$  ni to‘liq qoplaydi hamda ularning soni chekli boladi, u holda ularning hech bo‘lmaganda bittasi  $\{x_n\}$  ning biror  $x_1^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(1)}, \dots$  qisman ketma-ketligini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu sharni  $B_1$  orqali belgilaymiz.

$B_1$  sharda ham  $\frac{1}{2}$ -to‘r hosil etuvchi nuqtalar atrofida radiusi  $\frac{1}{2}$  bo‘lgan yopiq sharlarni qursak, ularning hech bo‘lmaganda bittasi  $\{x_n^{(1)}\}$  ketma-ketlikning  $\{x_n^{(2)}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu sharni  $B_2$  orqali belgilaymiz. Shu kabi markazi  $B_2$  da radiusi  $\frac{1}{4}$  bo‘lib,  $\{x_n^{(3)}\} \subset \{x_n^{(2)}\}$  ketma-ketlikni o‘z ichiga oluvchi  $B_3$  sharini olamiz va hokazo.

Endi markazi  $B_n$  sharning markazida, radiusi esa ikki marta katta bo‘lgan  $A_n$  yopiq sharlarni qaraymiz. Ravshanki  $A_n$  sharlar ichma-ich joylashgan.  $R$  ning to‘laligidan  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  kesishma bo‘sh emas va u yagona  $x_0$  nuqtadan iborat. Bu nuqta  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik uchun limit nuqta bo‘ladi, hamda uning atrofi biror  $B_k$  sharni o‘z ichiga oladi, ya‘ni  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning cheksiz  $\{x_n^{(k)}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bundan  $R$  kompaktidir.

**3.2.4. Ixtiyoriy nisbiy kompakt to‘plam chegaralangan bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Agar  $\text{diam}K = +\infty$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\forall x_0 \in K$  nuqta uchun

$$\sup_{x \in K} \rho(x_0, x) = +\infty$$

bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan, agar  $\forall x \in K$  uchun  $\rho(x_0, x) \leq M$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\forall x, y \in K$  nuqtalari uchun

$$\rho(x, y) \leq \rho(x, x_0) + \rho(x_0, y) \leq 2M$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘lardir. Demak,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_0, x_n) = +\infty$  bo‘ladigan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligini topish mumkin. Natijada  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning ixtiyoriy  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligi uchun ham  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_0, x_{n_k}) = +\infty$  bo‘ladi. U holda  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  fundamental bo‘lmaydi, Demak, yaqinlashuvchi emas. Bundan  $K$  ning nisbiy kompakt emas ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Hosil bo‘lgan ziddiyatdan  $K$  ning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**3.2.5. To‘plamning chegaralanganligidan, uning nisbiy kompakt bo‘lishi kelib chiqadimi?**

**Yechimi.** Umuman aytganda kelib chiqmaydi. Masalan  $\ell_2$  fazoda quyidagi

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots), \quad e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots) \quad e_3 = (0, 0, 1, \dots), \dots$$

elementlardan iborat chegaralangan to'plamni olaylik. Bu to'planning ixtiyoriy  $e_n$  va  $e_m$  elementlari orasidagi masofa  $\rho(e_m, e_n) = \sqrt{2}$  ( $m \neq n$ ). Demak, bu ketma-ketlikning ixtiyoriy qisman ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi emas. Shuning uchun qaralayotgan to'plam nisbiy kompakt emas.

**3.2.6  $X$  metrik fazoda bo'sh emas  $A_1 \supset A_2 \supset \dots \supset A_n \supset \dots$  kompakt to'plamlari berilgan bo'lsin.  $U$  holda  $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n$  kesishmasi bo'sh emasligini, Shu bilan birga, agar  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam} A_n = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n$  kesishmaning yagona nuqtadan iborat bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $A_n$  to'plamdan  $a_n$  nuqtasini olaylik. Bu nuqtalarning barchasi  $A_1$  ga tegishli bo'ladi.  $A_1$  kompakt to'plam bo'lgani uchun  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikdan biror  $a \in A_1$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi  $\{a_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligini ajratib olish mumkin.  $\{a_{n_k}\}$  ketma-ketlikning dastlabki  $k - 1$  ta hadini olib tashlasak,  $a_{n_k}, a_{n_{k+1}}, a_{n_{k+2}}, \dots$  ketma-ketligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu ketma-ketlikning har bir hadi  $A_{n_k}$  to'plamga tegishli. Shu bilan birga, bu ketma-ketlik ham  $a$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.  $A_{n_k}$  yopiq bo'lgani uchun ixtiyoriy  $k$  uchun  $a \in A_{n_k}$ , Demak,  $a \in \bigcap_{k \geq 1} A_{n_k} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n$ . Natijada  $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n \neq \emptyset$ .

Agar  $\text{diam} A_n \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsa, u holda har qanday boshqa  $b \in \bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n$  nuqtani olsak  $\rho(a, b) \leq \text{diam} A_n$  tengsizligi barcha  $n$  lar uchun o'rinli. Shuning uchun ham  $\rho(a, b) = 0$ , ya'ni  $a = b$ .

**3.2.7.  $C[0, 1]$  fazoga tegishli,  $|f(x)| \leq A$  (bu erda  $A$  tayinlangan musbat son) tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha funksiyalar to'plamini  $E$  bilan belgilaylik.  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda chegaralangan va yopiq bo'lgan  $E$  to'plami kompakt emasligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $C[0, 1]$  to'plamga tegishli

$$f_n(x) = A \sin 2^n \pi x \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

funksiyalar ketma-ketligini olaylik. Bu ketma-ketlikning har bir hadi  $E$  to'plamga tegishli. Haqiqatan,

$$|f_n(x)| = |A \sin 2^n \pi x| = A |\sin 2^n \pi x| \leq A.$$

Bu ketma-ketlikning ixtiyoriy  $f_n$  va  $f_m$  (bu erda  $n < m$ ) hadlari orasidagi oraliqni baholaymiz:

$$\rho(f_n, f_m) = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \geq \left| f_n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right) - f_m \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right) \right| =$$

$$= \left| A \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - A \sin 2^{m-n-1} \pi \right| = A,$$

ya'ni  $\rho(f_n, f_m) \geq A$ . Bu tengsizlikdan ko‘rinadiki, qaralayotgan ketma-ketlikning ixtiyoriy qisman ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi bo‘la olmaydi. Shuning uchun  $E$  to‘plam  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda kompakt emas.

**3.2.8.  $\ell_2$  fazosida yopiq va chegaralangan, ammo kompakt bo‘lmagan to‘plamga misol keltiring.**

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazosiga tegishli

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

$$e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

.....

nuqtalardan iborat sanoqli  $E$  to‘plamni olaylik. Bu to‘plam chegaralangan va yopiq. Shu bilan birga, bu to‘plamning ixtiyoriy har xil nuqtalari orasidagi masofa  $\sqrt{2}$  ga teng. Shuning uchun  $\{e_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning birorta ham qisman ketma-ketligi fundamental bo‘la olmaydi. Fundamental bo‘lmagan ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun  $E$  to‘plam kompakt emas.

**3.2.9. Kompakt to‘plamlarning chekli sondagi birlashmasi kompakt to‘plam bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Bizga  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  kompakt to‘plamlar berilgan bo‘lsin. Hadlari  $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i$  to‘plamidan olingan ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligini qaraymiz. Bu ketma-ketlik hadlari soni cheksiz bo‘lgani uchun  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  to‘plamlarning kamida bittasi uning cheksiz sondagi hadlaridan iborat  $\{x_{n_p}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligini o‘z ichiga oladi. U holda  $\{x_{n_p}\}$  ketma-ketlik  $A$  to‘plamda yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketlikka ega. Bu qism ketma-ketlik  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi uchun ham qisman bo‘ladi. Bundan  $\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i$  to‘plamning kompaktligi kelib chiqadi.

**3.2.10. (Boltsano — Veyershtrass teoremasi).  $\mathbb{R}^n$  evklid fazosida ixtiyoriy chegaralangan to‘plam nisbiy kompakt bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $E$  chegaralangan to‘plam bo‘lsa, u holda bu to‘plam biror

$$[a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]$$

parallelepipedning ichida yotadi. Ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonini olib har bir  $[a_i, b_i]$  segmentni  $a_i = x_i^{(1)} < x_i^{(2)} < \dots < x_i^{(p_i-1)} < x_i^{(p_i)} = b_i$  nuqtalar

yordamida shunday bo‘laklarga bo‘laylikki, natijada ikki qo‘shni nuqtalar orasidagi masofa  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{n}}$  sonidan kichik bo‘lsin.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoda quyidagi to‘plamni olamiz:

$$M = \{x = (x_1^{(s_1)}, x_2^{(s_2)}, \dots, x_n^{(s_n)}) : s_1 = 1, 2, \dots, p_1; \dots, s_n = 1, 2, \dots, p_n\}$$

bu erda  $s_k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) lar bir-biriga bog‘liq emas. Shu to‘plamning  $E$  to‘plam uchun chekli  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r bo‘lishini ko‘rsatamiz.  $E$  to‘plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x' = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  nuqta olaylik.  $E$  to‘plam

$$[a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]$$

parallelepipedda joylashganligi uchun  $x'$  nuqta

$$[x_1^{(k_1)}, x_1^{(k_1+1)}] \times [x_2^{(k_2)}, x_2^{(k_2+1)}] \times \dots \times [x_n^{(k_n)}, x_n^{(k_n+1)}]$$

parallelepipedlarning biriga tegishli bo‘ladi, bu erda  $k_j \in \{1, 2, \dots, p_j - 1\}$ ,  $j = \overline{1, n}$ . Bu parallelepipedlarning uchlari  $M$  to‘plamning elementlaridan iborat bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun  $s_k$  ( $k = \overline{1, n}$ ) nomerlar ichidan  $s_k^0$  ( $k = \overline{1, n}$ ) nomerlar topilib,

$$\rho(x, x') = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k^{s_k^0} - x_k)^2} < \sqrt{\underbrace{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{n} + \dots + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{n}}_n} = \varepsilon$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Demak,  $M$  to‘plam  $E$  uchun  $\varepsilon$ -to‘r bo‘ladi. U holda  $E$  to‘liq chegaralangan. Natijada  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoning to‘laligi va Xausdorff teoremasi bo‘yicha  $E$  to‘plam nisbiy kompakt bo‘ladi.

**3.2.11.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  evklid fazosida ixtiyoriy yopiq chegaralangan to‘plam kompakt bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Yuqorida isbotlangan Boltsano — Veyershtrass teoremasi bo‘yicha  $\mathbb{R}^n$  evklid fazosida chegaralangan to‘plam nisbiy kompakt bo‘ladi. Nisbiy kompakt va yopiq bo‘lgan to‘plam ta’rif bo‘yicha kompakt bo‘ladi.

**3.2.12.  $K$  kompakt to‘plamni o‘ziga o‘tkazuvchi  $f : K \rightarrow K$  akslantirish ixtiyoriy o‘zaro teng bo‘lmagan  $x, y \in K$  elementlar uchun  $\rho(f(x), f(y)) < \rho(x, y)$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsin. U holda  $f(x) = x$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x \in K$  elementning mavjudligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $F(x) = \rho(x, f(x))$  ko‘rinishda aniqlanuvchi  $F : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funksiya’ni olaylik.  $x \in K$  element  $f(x) = x$  tengligini qanoatlantirishi uchun  $F(x) = 0$  tengligining bajarilishi zarur va etarli. Aksincha faraz qilaylik, ya’ni  $F(x) > 0$  bo‘lsin.  $K$  to‘plam kompakt bo‘lgani uchun

$F(x)$  funksiya'ning aniq quyi chegarasi musbat son bo'lib, unga biror  $x_0 \in K$  nuqtada erishadi. Masalaning sharti bo'yicha quyidagi munosabat o'rinli  $F(f(x_0)) = \rho(f(x_0), f(f(x_0))) < \rho(x_0, f(x_0)) = F(x_0)$ . Bu ziddiyat bizning farazimizning noto'g'ri ekanligini anglatadi. U holda  $f(x) = x$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x \in K$  nuqta mavjud.

**3.2.13. Kompakt metrik fazoni metrik fazoga uzluksiz akslantirish tekis uzluksiz bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $K$  metrik kompakt,  $M$  metrik fazo bo'lib,  $F : K \rightarrow M$  akslantirishi uzluksiz, lekin tekis uzluksiz emas deb faraz qilaylik. U holda biror  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni va har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  soni uchun  $K$  da  $x_n$  va  $x'_n$  nuqtalari topilib,  $\rho_1(x_n, x'_n) < \frac{1}{n}$  va  $\rho_2(F(x_n), F(x'_n)) \geq \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinlidir, bunda  $\rho_1 - K$  da oraliq,  $\rho_2 - M$  da oraliq.  $K$  ning kompaktligidan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligidan biror  $x \in K$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligini olamiz. U holda  $\{x'_{n_k}\}$  ketma-ketligi ham  $x$  ga yaqinlashadi, lekin har bir  $k$  uchun quyidagi tengsizliklarning biri bajariladi

$$\rho_2(F(x), F(x_{n_k})) \geq \varepsilon, \quad \rho_2(F(x), F(x'_{n_k})) \geq \varepsilon,$$

bu esa  $F$  akslantirishning  $x$  nuqtada uzluksizligiga ziddir.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Agar  $E$  to'plam to'liq chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda  $[E]$  to'plami ham to'liq chegaralangan bo'lishini isbotlang.

2. Tekislikda koordinatalari butun sonlardan iborat nuqtalar to'plami qanday to'r hosil qiladi.

3.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoda har qanday chegaralangan to'plam to'liq chegaralangan bo'lishini isbotlang.

4.  $\ell_2$  fazosidan olingan, quyida keltirilgan to'plamning to'liq chegaralanganligini isbotlang.

$$A = \{x = (a_1, a_2, \dots) : |a_1| \leq 1, |a_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \dots, |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}, \dots\}.$$

5. Agar  $X$  metrik fazo sanoqli-kompakt bo'lsa, u holda u to'liq chegaralangan bo'lishini isbotlang.

6.  $[0, 1]$  segmentda joylashgan barcha ratsional sonlar to'plami to'liq chegaralangan bo'lib, kompakt emasligini isbotlang.

7. Kompakt to'plamning ixtiyoriy yopiq qism to'plami kompakt ekanligini isbotlang.

**8.**  $X$  metrik fazoda nisbiy kompakt  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar berilgan bo'lsin.  $\rho(x, y)$  sonlar (bunda  $x \in A, y \in B$ ) chegaralangan sonli to'plam bo'lishini isbotlang.

**9.** Sanoqli sondagi kompaktlarning birlashmasi kompakt bo'ladimi?

**10.** Chekli sondagi nisbiy kompaktlarning birlashmasi nisbiy kompakt bo'lishini isbotlang.

**11.** Ixtiyoriy sondagi kompaktlarning kesiishmasi kompakt bo'lishini isbotlang.

**12.** Ixtiyoriy sondagi nisbiy kompaktlarning kesishmasi nisbiy kompakt bo'lishini isbotlang.

**13.** Ixtiyoriy kompakt to'liq fazo bo'lishini isbotlang.

**14.**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  evklid fazosida ixtiyoriy yopiq chegaralangan to'plam kompakt bo'lishini isbotlang.

**16.**  $\ell_2$  fazodagi ixtiyoriy nisbiy kompakt to'plam shu fazoning hech qayerida zich emasligini isbotlang.

**17.** Sanoqli kompakt

$$E = \{0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots\}$$

to'plami berilgan. Bu to'plamni

$$(1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon), \left(\frac{1-\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1-\varepsilon}{4}, \frac{1+\varepsilon}{4}\right), \dots, \left(\frac{1-\varepsilon}{2^n}, \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2^n}\right), \dots$$

va  $(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$  intervallar sistemasi qoplaydi (bu erda  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ ). Bu sistemadan  $E$  ni qoplaydigan chekli sistema ajrating.

### 3.3. Qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipi va uning tatbiqlari

$A$  akslantirish  $X$  metrik fazoni o'ziga o'tkazsin:  $A : X \rightarrow X$ . Agar  $Ax_0 = x_0$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $x_0$  nuqta  $A$  akslantirishning qo'zg'almas nuqtasi deb ataladi.

**Ta'rif.**  $(X, \rho)$  metrik fazo va  $A : X \rightarrow X$  biror akslantirish bo'lsin. Agar shunday  $\alpha$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$  soni mavjud bo'lib, ixtiyoriy  $x, y \in X$  nuqtalar uchun

$$\rho(Ax, Ay) \leq \alpha \rho(x, y) \quad (3.7)$$

tengsizligini bajarilsa, u holda  $A$  akslantirishni qisqartirib akslantirish deyiladi.



### Masalalar

**3.3.1. (Qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipi).**  $X$  to‘la metrik fazoning har bir  $A$  qisqartirib akslantirishi yagona qo‘zg‘almas nuqtaga ega.

**Yechimi.**  $X$  metrik fazodan ixtiyoriy  $u_0$  nuqtani olib, quyidagi

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= Au_0, \\ u_2 &= Au_1 = A^2u_0, \\ u_3 &= Au_2 = A^3u_0, \\ &\dots\dots \\ u_k &= Au_{k-1} = A^ku_0, \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

ketma-ketlikni tuzamiz. U holda

$$\rho(u_k, u_{k+1}) = \rho(A^k u_0, A^{k+1} u_0) \leq \alpha \rho(A^{k-1} u_0, A^k u_0) \leq \dots \leq \alpha^k \rho(u_0, u_1)$$

bo‘lgani uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(u_n, u_{n+p}) &\leq \rho(u_n, u_{n+1}) + \rho(u_{n+1}, u_{n+2}) + \dots + \rho(u_{n+p-1}, u_{n+p}) \leq \\ &\leq \alpha^n \rho(u_0, u_1) + \alpha^{n+1} \rho(u_0, u_1) + \dots + \alpha^{n+p-1} \rho(u_0, u_1) \leq \frac{\alpha^n}{1-\alpha} \rho(u_0, u_1). \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha^n = 0$  ekanligidan, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $n_0$  natural son topilib,  $n > n_0$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiradigan barcha  $n$  lar uchun

$$\frac{\alpha^n}{1-\alpha} \rho(u_0, u_1) < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Demak,  $\{u_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik.  $X$  to‘la bo‘lgani uchun shunday  $u \in X$  nuqta mavjud bo‘lib  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $u_n \rightarrow u$ , ya‘ni  $\rho(u_n, u) \rightarrow 0$  bo‘ladi. Bu  $u$  nuqta akslantirishning qo‘zg‘almas nuqtasi ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz. Haqiqatan,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  bo‘lganda

$$\rho(Au, u_n) = \rho(Au, Au_{n-1}) \leq \alpha \rho(u, u_{n-1}) \rightarrow 0,$$

ya‘ni  $Au$  element  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti. Ketma-ketlikning limiti yagona bo‘lgani uchun  $u = Au$ .

Endi  $u$  qo‘zg‘almas nuqtaning yagonaligini isbotlaymiz. Haqiqatan,  $u$  va  $v$  lar qo‘zg‘almas nuqtalar bo‘lsa, u holda

$$\rho(u, v) = \rho(Au, Av) \leq \alpha \rho(u, v)$$

ya'ni

$$\rho(u, v)(1 - \alpha) \leq 0.$$

Bu tengsizlikdan  $\rho(u, v) = 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $u = v$ .

**3.3.2.**  *$f(x)$  sonlar o'qida aniqlangan funksiya bo'lib, har bir  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  nuqtada hosilaga ega va  $|f'(x)| \leq k$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsin (bunda  $k$  birdan kichik tayinlangan son). U holda  $x = f(x)$  tenglama yagona echimga ega ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Matematik analiz kursidagi Lagranj teoremasiga asosan har bir  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  nuqtalar uchun

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f'(c)(x_1 - x_2)$$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $c \in (x_1, x_2)$  soni mavjud bo'ladi. U holda  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq k|x_1 - x_2|$  tengsizligi o'rinli,  $0 < k < 1$  bo'lgani uchun  $f$  qisqartirib akslantirish bo'ladi. U holda qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipiga asosan  $x = f(x)$  tenglama yagona echimga ega.

**3.3.3.**

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \tag{3.8}$$

*boshlang'ich shart bilan*

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \tag{3.9}$$

*differentensial tenglama berilgan. Tenglamaning o'ng tomonidagi  $f(x, y)$  funksiya tekislikdagi  $(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olgan ba'zi  $G$  sohada aniqlangan, uzluksiz va*

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq k|y_1 - y_2|$$

*Lipshits shartini qanoatlantirsin, ( $k = \text{const}$ ). (3.9) tenglama ba'zi  $[x_0 - c, x_0 + c]$  segmentda (3.8) boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yagona  $y = \psi(x)$  echimga ega ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** (3.9) tenglamani (3.8) sharti bajarilganda quyidagi integral tenglama ko'rinishida yozish mumkin :

$$\psi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \psi(t))dt. \tag{3.10}$$

$f(x, y)$  funksiya  $G$  da uzluksiz bo'lgani uchun  $(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olgan biror  $G' \subset G$  sohada chegaralangan bo'ladi, ya'ni  $|f(x, y)| \leq d$ .

Endi  $c$  sonini quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiradigan etib saylab olamiz:

- a) agar  $|x_0 - x| \leq c$ ,  $|y - y_0| \leq c \cdot d$  bo'lsa, u holda  $(x, y) \in G'$ .  
 b)  $kc < 1$ .

$[x_0 - c, x_0 + c]$  segmentda aniqlangan va  $|\psi(x) - y_0| \leq cd$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $\{\psi\}$  uzluksiz funksiyalar sistemasini  $F$  bilan belgilaymiz va bu sistemada metrikani

$$\rho(\psi_1, \psi_2) = \max_{x_0 - c \leq x \leq x_0 + c} |\psi_1(x) - \psi_2(x)|$$

ko'rinishda kiritamiz.  $F$  metrik fazo  $C[x_0 - c, x_0 + c]$  to'la fazoning yopiq qism fazosi bo'lgani uchun u ham to'la bo'ladi.

$$\psi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \varphi(t)) dt \quad (3.11)$$

tengligi bilan aniqlangan  $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$  akslantirishida  $x \in [x_0 - c, x_0 + c]$  bo'lsin. U holda bu akslantirish  $F$  ni o'ziga qisqartirib akslantiradi. Haqiqatan,  $\varphi \in F$  va  $x \in [x_0 - c, x_0 + c]$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$|\psi(x) - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \varphi(t)) dt \right| \leq cd$$

munosabati o'rinli bo'ladi. Demak, (3.11) akslantirish  $F$  fazoni o'ziga akslantiradi. Shu bilan birga,

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1(x) - \psi_2(x)| &\leq \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, \varphi_1(t)) - f(t, \varphi_2(t))| dt \geq \\ &\geq kc \max_{x_0 - c \leq t \leq x_0 + c} |\varphi_1(t) - \varphi_2(t)| = kc\rho(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \end{aligned}$$

Bu erda  $0 < kc < 1$  bo'lgani uchun (3.10) akslantirishning qisqartirib akslantirish ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak, qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipiga asosan (3.9) tenglama  $F$  fazoda (3.8) boshlang'ich shartini qanoatlantiruvchi yagona echimga ega.

**3.3.4  $f(x) = 4x - 4x^2$  funksiya  $[0; 1]$  kesmani o'ziga akslantirishini tekshiring. Bu akslantirish qisqartiruvchi boladimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $f(x) = 4x(1-x)$  bolganligidan  $x$  element  $[0; 1]$  segmentga tegishli bo'lganda  $f(x) \geq 0$  tengsizligi,  $f(x) - 1 = -(2x - 1)^2 \leq 0$  bo'lganligidan, esa  $f(x) \leq 1$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Demak,  $f$  funksiyasi  $[0; 1]$  segmentni o'ziga akslantiradi.

$x_1 = 0$  va  $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$  nuqtalarda  $f(x_1) = 0$ ,  $f(x_2) = 1$  tengliklari o'rinlidir. Bundan

$$\rho(f(x_1), f(x_2)) = 1 > \frac{1}{2} = \rho(x_1, x_2).$$

Bu esa  $f$  akslantirish qisqartiruvchi emasligini bildiradi.

**3.3.5**  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$  **akslantirish**  $[1; \infty[$  **nurda qisqartiruvchi boladimi?**

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(f(x_1), f(x_2)) &= |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = \\ &= |(x_1 - x_2) + (\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2})| = |x_1 - x_2| \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}). \end{aligned}$$

tengligi va  $x_1 x_2 \geq 1$  tengsizligidan

$$\rho(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \leq \rho(x_1, x_2)$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu tengsizlik berilgan akslantirish qisqartiruvchi ekanligini anglatmaydi. Qisqartiruvchi akslantirish bo'lishi uchun  $\rho(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \leq \alpha \rho(x_1, x_2)$  tengsizligi o'rinli bolishi kerak, bunda  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Bizning holda  $\alpha$  sonini saylab olish mumkin emas, chunki  $1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$  ifodasi  $x_1 x_2$  ko'paytmaning eterlicha katta qiymatlarida birga xohlagancha yaqin bo'ladi.

**3.3.6**  $X$  to'la metrik fazosida  $A$  va  $B$  qisqartiruvchi akslantirishlar berilgan bo'lsin:

$$\rho(Ax, Ay) \leq \alpha_A \rho(x, y), \quad \rho(Bx, By) \leq \alpha_B \rho(x, y).$$

**Agar barcha  $x \in X$  elementlar uchun  $\rho(Ax, Bx) < \varepsilon$  (bunday  $A$  va  $B$  akslantirishlar  $\varepsilon$ -yaqin deyiladi) tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda bu akslantirishlar qo'zg'almas nuqtalari orasidagi masofa  $\frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \alpha}$  sonidan katta emasligini isbotlang, bunda  $\alpha = \max(\alpha_A, \alpha_B) < 1$ .**

**Yechimi.**  $x'$  nuqta  $A$  ning qo'zg'almas nuqtasi bo'lsin.  $B$  qisqartiruvchi akslantirishning  $y'$  qo'zg'almas nuqtasini  $y_k = B^k x'$ , ( $k = 0, 1, \dots$ ) ketma-ketlikning limiti sifatida qaraymiz. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x', y_k) &\leq \rho(x', y_1) + \rho(y_1, y_2) + \dots + \rho(y_{k-1}, y_k) \leq \\ &\leq \rho(x', Bx')(1 + \alpha_B + \dots + \alpha_B^{k-1}) \leq \frac{\rho(x', Bx')}{1 - \alpha_B}, \end{aligned}$$

bundan  $k \rightarrow \infty$  bo'lganda

$$\rho(x', y') \leq \frac{\rho(x', Bx')}{1 - \alpha_B} = \frac{\rho(Ax', Bx')}{1 - \alpha_B} < \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \alpha}.$$

**3.3.7.**  $2, 2 + \frac{1}{2}, 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}, \dots$  kabi aniqlangan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligining yaqinlashuvchi ekanlagini isbotlang va uning limitini toping.

**Yechimi.**  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikni  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_n = 2 + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) ko‘rinishda rekurent aniqlash mumkin bo‘lganligidan,

$$x_n = 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{x_{n-2}}} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

tengligi va  $x_1 \leq \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $x_2 \leq \frac{5}{2}$  tengsizliklaridan  $x_n \leq \frac{5}{2}$  ( $\forall n \geq 1$ ) munosabatining o‘rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga,  $x_n \geq 2$  ( $n \geq 1$ ).  $[2; \frac{5}{2}]$  segmentni o‘ziga o‘tkazadigan  $f(t) = 2 + \frac{1}{t}$  akslantirishini qaraymiz.

$$\rho(f(x), f(y)) = |f(y) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} |x - y| = \frac{1}{4} \rho(x, y)$$

ifodadan  $f$  akslantirish qisqartiruvchi ekanligi ko‘rinadi. U holda uning yagona  $x'$  qo‘zg‘almas niqtasi mavjud bolib,  $x' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  bo‘ladi, bunda  $x_n = f(x_{n-1}) = 2 + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ),  $x_1 = 2$ .  $x' = 2 + \frac{1}{x'}$  tenglamani yechib,  $x' = 1 + \sqrt{2}$  sonini topamiz. Bu berilgan ketma-ketlikning limiti bo‘ladi.

**3.3.8.**  $x_i = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im} x_m + a_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ) **cheksiz chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini qaraylik. Quyidalarni tekshiring:**

**a)**  $\alpha = \sup_i \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_{im}| < 1$  va  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_i| < +\infty$  **shartlari bajarilganda, u yagona  $x' = (x'_1, x'_2, \dots)$  yechimga ega bo‘ladi, bunda  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x'_i| < +\infty$ ;**

**b)** **agar  $\beta = \sup_i \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_{im}| < 1$  va  $\sup_i |a_i| < +\infty$  bo‘lsa, u holda berilgan sistemaning  $x' = (x'_1, x'_2, \dots)$  yagona yechimi bo‘lib,  $\sup_i |x'_i| < +\infty$  bajariladi.**

**Yechimi.** a)  $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i - y_i|$ , bunda  $x = (x_i)$ ,  $y = (y_i)$  metrika bilan berilgan  $\ell_1$  fazosida  $Ax = y = (y_i)$  operatorini qaraymiz, bunda  $y_i = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im} x_m + a_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ).

U holda har bir  $z = (z_i) \in \ell_1$  uchun

$$\rho(Ax, Az) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im} x_m + a_i - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im} z_m - a_i \right| =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im}(x_m - z_m) \right| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_{im}| |x_m - z_m| \leq \alpha \rho(x, z),$$

ya'ni  $A$  operatori  $\ell_1$  fazosini o'ziga qisqartirib akslantiradi. Endi qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipini qo'llansak, qo'yilgan savolga javob bo'ladi.

b)  $\rho(x, y) = \sup_i |x_i - y_i|$  metrika bilan berilgan barcha chegaralangan ketma-ketliklarning  $m$  fazosida  $Ax = y = (y_i)$  operatorini qaraymiz, bunda  $y_i = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im}x_m + a_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ). U holda

$$\rho(Ax, Az) = \sup_i \left| \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im}x_m - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{im}z_m \right| \leq \beta \rho(x, y),$$

ya'ni  $A$  operatori  $m$  fazosini o'ziga qisqartirib akslantiradi. Endi qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipini qo'llansak, qo'yilgan savolga javob bo'ladi.

**3.2.9.**  $A : f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xt f(t) dt + \frac{5}{6}x$  **akslantirishning**  $C[0, 1]$  **fazosida qisqartiruvchi ekanligini ko'rsating va uning qo'zg'almas  $f^*$  nuqtasini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Berilgan akslantirish qisqartiruvchi ekanligi quyidagi baholashdan kelib chiqadi:

$$|Af_1 - Af_2| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^1 xt [f_1(t) - f_2(t)] dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |f_1(t) - f_2(t)| = \frac{1}{2} \rho(f_1, f_2).$$

$f_0(x) = 0$  deb olamiz. U holda

$$f_1(x) = Af_0(x) = \frac{5}{6}x;$$

$$f_2(x) = Af_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xt \cdot \frac{5}{6}t dt + \frac{5}{6}x = \left( \frac{5}{6^2} + \frac{5}{6} \right) x;$$

$$f_3(x) = Af_2(x) = \left( \frac{5}{6^3} + \frac{5}{6^2} + \frac{5}{6} \right) x;$$

.....

$$f_n(x) = Af_{n-1}(x) = \left( \frac{5}{6^n} + \frac{5}{6^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{5}{6^2} + \frac{5}{6} \right) x;$$

.....

Shuning uchun  $f^*(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = x$ , ya'ni bu funksiya  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xtf(t)dt + \frac{5}{6}x$  integral tenglamaning yagona yechimi bo'ladi.

**3.3.10. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya haqiqiy sonlar o'qida uzluksiz differensiallanuvchi bo'lib, ushbu**

$$0 < c \leq f'(x) \leq d < \infty$$

**sharti o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x) = 0$  tenglama yagona yechimga egaligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $Ax = x - \frac{1}{d}f(x)$  akslantirishning sonlar o'qini o'ziga qisqartirib o'tkazishini ko'rsataylik:  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x < y$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} |Ax - Ay| &= \left| x - y - \frac{1}{d}(f(x) - f(y)) \right| = \\ &= \left| 1 - \frac{1}{d} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| |x - y| = \left| 1 - \frac{f'(\xi)}{d} \right| |x - y| \leq \\ &\leq \left| 1 - \frac{c}{d} \right| |x - y|, \end{aligned}$$

bu erda  $\xi \in (x, y)$ . Demak,

$$|Ax - Ay| \leq \left| 1 - \frac{c}{d} \right| |x - y|.$$

$0 \leq \left| 1 - \frac{c}{d} \right| < 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $y = Ax$  qisqartirib akslantirish bo'ladi. U holda

$$x_0 - \frac{1}{d}f(x_0) = x_0$$

tenglikni, ya'ni  $f(x_0) = 0$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi yagona  $x_0$  mavjuddir.

**3.3.11. Aytaylik,  $f(x, y)$  funksiya  $G = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, -\infty < y < +\infty\}$  sohada  $x$  bo'yicha uzluksiz va  $y$  bo'yicha musbat, chegaralangan hosilaga ega bo'lsin:  $0 < m \leq f'_y \leq M$ . U holda  $f(x, y) = 0$  tenglama  $[a, b]$  kesmada yagona uzluksiz yechimga ega.**

**Yechimi.**  $C[a, b]$  fazoni o'z-o'ziga aks ettiruvchi  $Ay = y - \frac{1}{M}f(x, y)$  akslantirishni qaraymiz. Bu akslantirishning qisqartirib akslantirish ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Agar  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar  $C[a, b]$  fazoning elementlari bo'lsa, u holda

$$|Ay_1 - Ay_2| = \left| \left( y_1 - \frac{1}{M}f(x, y_1) \right) - \left( y_2 - \frac{1}{M}f(x, y_2) \right) \right| =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left| (y_2 - y_1) - \frac{1}{M} f'_y(x, y_1 + \theta(y_1 - y_2))(y_1 - y_2) \right| \leq \\
&\leq \left| 1 - \frac{1}{M} \right| |y_1 - y_2| = \alpha |y_1 - y_2|,
\end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\rho(Ay_1, Ay_2) \leq \alpha \rho(y_1, y_2),$$

bunda  $0 < \alpha < 1$ .

Demak, qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipidan, ixyiyoriy  $y_0 \in C[a, b]$  uchun

$$y_1 = Ay_0, y_2 = Ay_1, \dots$$

ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$  funksiya  $f(x, y) = 0$  tenglamaning yagona uzluksiz yechimi bo'ladi.

**3.3.12.  $\mathbb{R}$  da**

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + x - \operatorname{arctg} x$$

**qisqartirib akslantirish bo'ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \alpha |x - y|$$

bo'lsin. U holda

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |(x - y) - (\operatorname{arctg} x - \operatorname{arctg} y)| \leq \alpha |x - y|.$$

Bu tengsizlikda  $y = x + 1$  deb olsak, u holda

$$|1 + \operatorname{arctg}(x + 1) - \operatorname{arctg} x| \leq \alpha.$$

Endi  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $\operatorname{arctg}(x + 1) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{arctg} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  ekanligidan,  $1 \leq \alpha$ . Demak, bu akslantirish qisqartirib akslantirish emas.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

**1.**  $X$  to'la metrik fazo bo'lib,  $T : X \rightarrow X$  uzluksiz akslantirishning biror  $T^m$  darajasi qisqartirib akslantirish bo'lsin, ya'ni:

$$\rho(T^m x, T^m y) \leq \alpha \rho(x, y), \quad 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

U holda  $T$  yagona qo'zg'almas nuqtaga ega bo'lishini ko'rsating.

**2.**  $f$  —  $[0, 1]$  segmentni  $[0, 1]$  segmentiga o'zaro bir qiymatli uzluksiz akslantirish bo'lsin. U holda  $f$  ning kamida bitta qo'zg'almas nuqtasi mavjudligini isbotlang.



**3.** Cheksiz tenglamalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin:

$$y_i = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{ik} x_k + b_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots),$$

bu erda  $\sum_{i,k} c_{ik}^2 < 1$ ,  $\sum_i b_i^2 < +\infty$ . Bu sistemaning  $\ell_2$  fazosida yagona yechimga ega ekanligini isbotlang.

**4.**  $[1, \infty)$  yarim intervalda  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$  funksiya'ni qaraylik. Ixtiyoriy  $x_1 \in [1; +\infty)$ ,  $x_2 \in [1; +\infty)$  nuqtalari uchun

$$|f(x_2) - f(x_1)| = |f'(c)(x_2 - x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x_2 - x_1|$$

tengsizligi o'rinlidir (bu erda  $c \in (x_1, x_2)$ ). Ammo bu funksiya qo'zg'almas nuqtaga ega emas. Bundan qisqartirib akslantirish prinsipiga ziddiyat kelib chiqmaydimi?

**5.** Aytaylik,  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$y + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + f(x) = 0$$

tenglama yagona  $y = y(x) \in C[a, b]$  yechimga egaligini isbotlang.

**6.** Aytaylik,  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$y + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + f(x) = 0$$

tenglama yagona  $y = y(x) \in C[a, b]$  yechimga egaligini isbotlang.

## IV BOB

### Normalangan fazolar

#### 4.1. Chiziqli fazolar va chiziqli funkcionallar

Biror  $M$  to'plami berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $M \times M$  to'plamining ixtiyoriy  $R_\varphi$  qism to'plamini olsak, u holda  $M$  to'plamida  $\varphi$  binar munosabat berilgan deb ataladi. Boshqacha aytganda, agar  $(a, b)$  juftlik  $R_\varphi$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  element  $b$  elementga binar munosabatda deb ataladi va  $a\varphi b$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

1. Ayniylik munosabati  $\varepsilon$  binar munosabatga misol bo'ladi. Haqiqatan, agar  $a\varepsilon b \Leftrightarrow a = b$  deb olsak, u holda

$$R_\varepsilon = \{(a, a) : a \in M\} \subset M \times M.$$

$R_\varepsilon$  to'plamini odatda  $M \times M$  to'plamining *diagonali* deyiladi hamda  $\Delta$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

2.  $M$  to'plamida berilgan har bir  $\varphi$  ekvivalentlik munosabati binar munosabat bo'ladi. Boshqacha aytganda, ekvivalentlik munosabati reflektivlik, simmetriya va tranzitivlik shartlarini qanoatlantiruvchi binar munosabat.

Biror  $E$  to'plamida  $E \times E$  to'plamning har bir  $(x, y)$  elementiga  $E$  to'plamda  $x$  va  $y$  elementlarning yig'indisi deb ataluvchi va  $x + y$  ko'rinishida belgilanuvchi  $E$  to'plamning elementini mos qo'yuvchi binar munosabat berilgan bo'lib, bu munosabat quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin:

$\forall x, y, z \in E$  uchun

1.  $x + y = y + x$  (yig'indining kommutativligi);
2.  $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$  (yig'indining assotsiativligi);
3.  $E$  to'plamida shunday  $\theta$  element mavjud bo'lib,  $\forall x \in E$  uchun  $x + \theta = x$  tengligi o'rinli ( $\theta$  nol deb ataladi);
4. ixtiyoriy  $x \in E$  uchun shunday  $-x \in E$  element mavjud bo'lib  $x + (-x) = \theta$  tengligi o'rinli ( $-x$  element  $x$  ga qarama-qarshi element deb ataladi).

Shu bilan birga,  $\mathbb{K}$  maydondan olingan ixtiyoriy  $\alpha$  son va ixtiyoriy  $x \in E$  element uchun  $\alpha x \in E$  ( $x$  elementning  $\alpha$  songa ko'paytmasi) element aniqlangan bo'lib, quyidagi shartlar bajarilsin:

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in K$  va  $\forall x, y \in E$  uchun:

5.  $\alpha(\beta x) = (\alpha\beta)x$ ;
6.  $\alpha(x + y) = \alpha x + \alpha y$ ;
7.  $(\alpha + \beta)x = \alpha x + \beta x$ ;
8.  $1 \cdot x = x$ .

Ushbu shartlarning barchasini qanoatlantruvchi  $E$  to'plami  $\mathbb{K}$  maydon ustida *chiziqli* yoki *vektor fazo* deb ataladi. Chiziqli fazo elementlarini vektorlar yoki nuqtalar deb ataymiz. Agar  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$  ( $\mathbb{R}$  barcha haqiqiy sonlar maydoni) yoki  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$  ( $\mathbb{C}$  barcha kompleks sonlar maydoni) bo'lsa, u holda  $E$ , mos ravishda, *haqiqiy* yoki *kompleks* chiziqli fazo deb ataladi.

**3.**  $\mathbb{R}$  to'plami sonlarni qo'shish va ko'paytirish amallariga nisbatan chiziqli fazo bo'ladi.

**4.**  $n$  sondagi haqiqiy sonlarning barcha  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  majmulari to'plamida qo'shish va songa ko'paytirish amallarini

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) &= (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n) \\ \alpha(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \dots, \alpha x_n)\end{aligned}$$

ko'rinishida aniqlasak, bu to'plam chiziqli fazo bo'ladi. Bu fazo *n-o'lchamli arifmetik fazo* deyiladi va  $\mathbb{R}^n$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

**Ta'rif.**  $X$  va  $Y$  lar  $\mathbb{K}$  ustida chiziqli fazolar bo'lsin. O'zaro bir qiymatli  $\Phi : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirish

$$\Phi(x + y) = \Phi(x) + \Phi(y), \quad x, y \in X;$$

$$\Phi(\alpha x) = \alpha \Phi(x), \quad x, y \in X, \alpha \in \mathbb{K}$$

shartlarni qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $X$  va  $Y$  fazolar o'zaro izomorf fazolar deyiladi.

Misol uchun,  $n$  o'lchamli  $\mathbb{R}^n$  haqiqiy arifmetik fazosi bilan darajalari  $n-1$  dan katta bo'lmagan barcha haqiqiy koeffitsientli ko'phadlar fazosi izomorf fazolar bo'ladi, bunda izomorfizm

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_1 + a_2 t + \dots + a_n t^{n-1}$$

qoida orqali o'rnatilishi mumkin.

$L$  chiziqli fazoning  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlari berilganda, kamida bitasi noldan farqli bo'lgan  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  sonlari mavjud bo'lib,

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  lar *chiziqli bog'liq elementlar* deyiladi. Agar  $\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$  tengligidan  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots =$

$\alpha_n = 0$  tengligi kelib chiqsa, u holda  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlar *chiziqli erkli elementlar* deb ataladi.

$L$  chiziqli fazo elementlarining  $x, y, \dots$  cheksiz sistemasining ixtiyoriy chekli qism sistemasi chiziqli erkli bo'lsa, u holda berilgan sistema *chiziqli erkli* deb ataladi.

Agar  $L$  fazosida  $n$  sondagi chiziqli erkli elementlar topilib,  $n + 1$  sondagi ixtiyoriy elementlari chiziqli bog'liq bo'lsa, u holda  $L$  fazosi *n-o'lchamli* deyiladi. Agar  $L$  da ixtiyoriy sondagi chiziqli erkli elementlarni topish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda  $L$  *cheksiz o'lchamli* fazo deb ataladi. *n-o'lchamli*  $L$  fazoning  $n$  sondagi ixtiyoriy chiziqli erkli elementlarining sistemasini, bu fazoning *bazisi* deb ataladi.

$L'$  to'plam  $L$  chiziqli fazoning qism to'plami bo'lsin. Agar ixtiyoriy  $x, y \in L'$  va ixtiyoriy  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{K}$  sonlar uchun  $\alpha x + \beta y \in L'$  bo'lsa, u holda  $L'$  to'plam  $L$  ning *qism fazosi* deb ataladi.

$L$  chiziqli fazo bo'lib,  $\theta$  uning nol elementi bo'lsin. Faqat nol elementdan iborat  $\{\theta\}$  to'plam  $L$  ning eng kichik qism fazosi bo'ladi. Bu fazoni *nol qism fazo* deb ataymiz. Shu bilan birga,  $L$  ni ham o'zining qism fazosi sifatida qarash mumkin. Bu ikki qism fazolar  $L$  ning *xosmas* qism fazolari deyiladi, boshqa qism fazolar *xos* deb ataladi.

Qism fazolarning xohlagan sistemasining kesishmasi qism fazo bo'ladi. Haqiqatan,  $\{A_\gamma : \gamma \in I\}$  ( $I$  ixtiyoriy to'plam) sistema  $L$  chiziqli fazosining qism fazolari sistemasi bo'lsin. Ixtiyoriy  $x, y \in \bigcap_{\gamma} A_\gamma$  elementlar va ixtiyoriy  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlar uchun  $\alpha x + \beta y \in A_\gamma, \forall \gamma \in I$  munosabati o'rinli. U holda  $\alpha x + \beta y \in \bigcap_{\gamma} A_\gamma$  munosabati ham o'rinli, ya'ni  $\bigcap_{\gamma} A_\gamma$  to'plam qism fazo bo'ladi.

$L$  chiziqli fazoda biror bo'sh bo'lmagan  $S$  to'plam berilgan bo'lsin.  $S$  to'plamni o'z ichiga olgan eng kichik qism fazo,  $S$  to'plamning *chiziqli qobig'i* deyiladi va u odatda  $\mathcal{L}(S)$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.  $\mathcal{L}(S)$  fazosi  $S$  ni o'z ichiga oluvchi barcha qism fazolarning kesishmasidan iborat bo'ladi. Boshqacha aytganda,  $\mathcal{L}(S)$  fazosi quyidagi ko'rinishdagi elementlardan iborat:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_i,$$

bunda  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{K}, a_i \in S, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**5.**  $L$  chiziqli fazo bo'lib,  $x$  uning noldan farqli elementi bo'lsin.  $\{\lambda x : \lambda \in \mathbb{K}\}$  elementlar to'plami bir o'lchamli qism fazo bo'ladi. Agar  $L$  ning o'lchami birdan katta bo'lsa, u holda  $\{\lambda x : \lambda \in \mathbb{K}\} \neq L$ .

**6.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda aniqlangan barcha ko'phadlar to'plamini  $P[a, b]$

ko‘rinishida belgilasak, u holda bu to‘plam  $C[a, b]$  ning qism fazosi bo‘ladi.

7.  $\ell_2, c_0, c, m, \mathbb{R}^\infty$  to‘plamlarning barchasi chiziqli fazo bo‘lib, har biri o‘zidan keyingisining qism fazosi bo‘ladi.

$L$  chiziqli fazo bo‘lib,  $L'$  uning biror qism fazosi bo‘lsin. Agar  $x, y \in L$  elementlarning ayirmasi  $L'$  fazosiga tegishli bo‘lsa, u holda bu elementlarni *ekvivalent* deb ataymiz. Ekvivalentlik munosabat refleksiv, simmetrik va tranzitiv bo‘lgani uchun, u  $L$  ni o‘zaro kesishmaydigan sinflarga ajratadi. Bunday sinflar to‘plami  $L$  ning  $L'$  bo‘yicha *faktor fazosi* deb ataladi va  $L/L'$  ko‘rinishida belgilanadi.  $\xi$  va  $\eta$  sinflar  $L/L'$  faktor fazoning elementlari, hamda  $x \in \xi$  va  $y \in \eta$  bo‘lsin.  $\xi$  va  $\eta$  sinflarning yig‘indisi deb,  $x + y$  elementini o‘z ichiga oluvchi  $\nu$  sinfga aytiladi;  $\xi$  sinf va  $\alpha$  son ko‘paytmasi deb,  $\alpha x$  elementini o‘z ichiga oluvchi sinfga aytamiz. Bu amallar natijasi  $x$  va  $y$  lar o‘rniga xohlagan boshqa  $x' \in \xi$  va  $y' \in \eta$  elementlarni olganda ham o‘zgarmaydi. Shunday qilib,  $L/L'$  faktor fazosida qo‘shish va skalyar songa ko‘paytirish amallari aniqlanadi. Bu amallar chiziqli fazo tarifidagi barcha shartlarni qanoatlantiradi. Shu sababli, har bir  $L/L'$  faktor fazo chiziqli fazo bo‘ladi.

Agar  $L$  chiziqli fazo  $n$ -o‘lchamli bo‘lib, uning  $L'$  qism fazosi  $k$ -o‘lchamli bo‘lsa, u holda  $L/L'$  faktor fazosining o‘lchami  $n - k$  ga teng.

$L$  chiziqli fazo bo‘lib,  $L'$  uning biror qism fazosi bo‘lsin.  $L/L'$  faktor fazoning o‘lchami  $L'$  fazoning  $L$  fazodagi *koo‘lchami* deb ataladi.

Agar  $L' \subset L$  fazo chekli koo‘lchamga ega bo‘lsa, u holda  $L$  da shunday  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlarni saylab olish mumkin bo‘lib, ixtiyoriy  $x \in L$  elementni yagona usulda

$$x = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n + y$$

ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin, bunda  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}, y \in L'$ . Haqiqatan, Aytaylik,  $L/L'$  faktor fazoning o‘lchami  $n$  ga teng bo‘lsin. Bu faktor fazodan  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  bazis olib, har bir  $\xi_k$  sinfdan  $x_k$  element olamiz.  $x$  nuqta  $L$  ning ixtiyoriy elementi bo‘lib, bu elementni o‘z ichiga oluvchi sinfni  $\xi$  orqali belgilaylik. U holda

$$\xi = \alpha_1 \xi_1 + \alpha_2 \xi_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \xi_n.$$

$x \in \xi$  bo‘lganligi sababli  $x - (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) \in L'$ . U holda  $L'$  ning shunday  $y$  elementi mavjud bo‘lib,

$$x - (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) = y$$

tengligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Natijada

$$x = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n + y$$

tengligi kelib chiqadi. Bu yozuvning yagonaligi  $L'$  qism fazoning  $L/L'$  faktor fazosi uchun nol element bo‘lishidan kelib chiqadi.

$L$  chiziqli fazoda aniqlangan  $g$  sonli funksiya funksional deb ataladi. Agar barcha  $x, y \in L$  elementlar uchun  $g(x + y) = g(x) + g(y)$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $g$  *additiv* deyiladi. Xohlagan  $\alpha$  son va barcha  $x \in L$  uchun  $g(\alpha x) = \alpha g(x)$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $g$  ni *bir jinsli* deb ataymiz.

Kompleks chiziqli fazoda aniqlangan  $g$  funksional xohlagan  $\alpha$  son uchun  $g(\alpha x) = \bar{\alpha} g(x)$  tenglikni qanoatlantirsa, u holda *qo‘shma bir jinsli* deb ataladi.

Additiv va bir jinsli funksionalni *chiziqli* deb ataladi. Boshqacha aytganda,  $L$  chiziqli fazoda aniqlangan  $g(x)$  funksional xohlagan  $x, y \in L$  elementlar va  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlar uchun  $g(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha g(x) + \beta g(y)$  tengligini qanoatlantirsa, u holda chiziqli deb ataladi.

**8.**  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  tayinlangan vektor bo‘lsa, u holda

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

ko‘rinishida aniqlangan akslantirish  $\mathbb{R}^n$  da chiziqli funksional bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan, xohlagan

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

elementlar va xohlagan  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlar uchun

$$f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (\alpha x_i + \beta y_i) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y).$$

**9.**  $C[a, b]$  fazosida chiziqli funksional sifatida

$$f(x) = \int_a^b x(t) dt$$

integralini qarash mumkin. Bu funksionalning chiziqli ekanligi integralning xossalaridan kelib chiqadi.

**10.**  $k$  tayinlangan natural son bo‘lsin.  $\ell_2$  har bir  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$  elementi uchun  $f_k(x) = x_k$  deb olsak, bu funksional chiziqli bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan, xohlagan

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots), \quad y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots) \in \ell_2$$

elementlar va xohlagan  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlar uchun

$$f_k(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha x_k + \beta y_k = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

tengligi o‘rinli.

$L$  chiziqli fazoning  $H$  xos qism fazosi uchun shunday  $x_0 \in L$  element topilib,  $L = \mathcal{L}(H, x_0)$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, bunda  $\mathcal{L}(H, x_0) - H$  to‘plam va  $x_0$  elementning chiziqli qobig‘i, u holda  $H$  *giperqism fazo* deb ataladi.  $L$  chiziqli fazodagi

$$x + H \quad (x \in L, \quad H - \text{qism fazo})$$

ko‘rinishdagi to‘plamga *gipertekislik* deb ataymiz.

$H = g^{-1}(0)$  giperqism fazo  $g$  funksionalning yadrosi deb ataladi va ker  $g$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi.

$L$  haqiqiy chiziqli fazoning biror  $L_0$  qism fazosida  $f_0$  chiziqli funksionali berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $L$  fazosida aniqlangan  $f$  funksionali uchun  $x \in L_0$  bo‘lganda  $f(x) = f_0(x)$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $f$  funksionali  $f_0$  funksionalning davomi deb ataladi.

$L$  chiziqli fazosida aniqlangan  $p$  funksional berilgan bo‘lib, barcha  $x, y \in L$  elementlar va barcha  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  sonlari uchun

$$p(\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y) \leq \alpha p(x) + (1 - \alpha)p(y)$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa  $p$  funksionali *qavariq* deb ataladi. Agar xohlagan  $x \in L$  elementlar va barcha  $\alpha > 0$  sonlari uchun  $p(\alpha x) = \alpha p(x)$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsa,  $p$  funksional *musbat bir jinsli* deyiladi. Musbat bir jinsli qavariq funksionalni *bir jinsli qavariq* deb ataymiz.

$L$  chiziqli fazo,  $A \subset E$  qavariq to‘plam va  $x \in A$  bo‘lsin. Agar  $x = \frac{1}{2}(y + z)$ ,  $y, z \in A$  tengligidan,  $x = y = z$  kelib chiqsa, u holda  $x$  nuqta  $A$  to‘plamning *ekstremal nuqtasi* deyiladi.  $A$  to‘plamning barcha ekstremal nuqtalari to‘plami  $\text{ext}A$  kabi belgilanadi va u to‘plamning *ekstremal chegarasi* deyiladi. Masalan,  $[0, 1]$  kesma uchun  $\text{ext}[0, 1] = \{0, 1\}$ .

## Masalalar

**4.1.1. Ixtiyoriy  $L$  chiziqli fazoning nol elementi yagona ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $L$  chiziqli fazoning ikkita  $\theta_1$  va  $\theta_2$  nol elementlari mavjud bo‘lsin. U holda nol element ta’rifi va qo‘shish amalining kommutativligidan

$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta_2 + \theta_1 = \theta_2.$$

Demak,  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ , ya'ni nol elementi yagona bo'ladi.

**4.1.2. Ixtiyoriy  $L$  chiziqli fazoda har bir elementga qarama-qarshi element yagona ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $x'$  va  $x''$  elementlar  $x$  elementga qarama-qarshi elementlar bo'lsin. U holda

$$x' = x' + 0 = x' + (x + x'') = (x' + x) + x'' = 0 + x'' = x'',$$

ya'ni  $x' = x''$ .

**4.1.3. Agar  $L$  chiziqli fazoning noldan farqli  $x$  elementi uchun  $\lambda x = \mu x$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda$  va  $\mu$  sonlarining o'zaro teng ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda x = \mu x$  tengligining ikki tomoniga  $-\mu x$  elementini qo'shsak  $(\lambda - \mu)x = 0$  tengligi kelib chiqadi. Agar  $\lambda \neq \mu$  bo'lsa, u holda chiziqli fazo ta'rifida 5-aksiomadan  $x = (\lambda - \mu)^{-1}[(\lambda - \mu)x] = 0$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu ziddiyatdan  $\lambda = \mu$  tengligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.1.4. Agar  $L$  chiziqli fazoning  $x, y$  elementlari va noldan farqli  $\lambda$  soni uchun  $\lambda x = \lambda y$  tengligi o'rili bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  va  $y$  elementlarning o'zaro teng bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda x = \lambda y$  tengligining ikki tomoniga  $-\lambda y$  elementini qo'shsak  $\lambda(x - y) = 0$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.  $\lambda \neq 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $x - y = \lambda^{-1}[\lambda(x - y)] = 0$ , ya'ni  $x = y$ .

**4.1.5. Barcha haqiqiy koeffisientli ko'phadlar fazosi  $P[X]$  da**

$$1, t, t^2, \dots, t^n, \dots$$

**sistema chiziqli erkli ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$  sonlari uchun har bir  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  da

$$a_0t + a_1t + \dots + a_nt^n = 0$$

bo'lsin. Oxirgi tenglikdan  $n$  marta hosila olsak, u holda  $n!a_n = 0$ , ya'ni  $a_n = 0$  kelib chiqadi. Bundan

$$a_0t + a_1t + \dots + a_{n-1}t^{n-1} = 0.$$

Xuddi shunday bu tenglikdan  $n - 1$  marta hosila olsak, u holda  $(n - 1)!a_{n-1} = 0$ , ya'ni  $a_{n-1} = 0$  kelib chiqadi. Bu jarayonni davom ettirsak,  $a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_1 = a_0 = 0$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Bundan

$$1, t, t^2, \dots, t^n, \dots$$

sistema chiziqli erkli ekanligini ko'rinadi.



**4.1.6. Agar**  $E = C[0, 1]$  **va**  $F = \{f \in C[0, 1] : f(0) = 0\}$  **bo'lsa,**  
**u holda**  $E/F$  **faktor fazoni toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $\mathbf{1}(t) = 1, t \in [0, 1]$  birlik funksiya'ni olaylik. U holda  $f \in C[0, 1]$  uchun  $g = f - c\mathbf{1} \in F$  bo'ladi, bunda  $c = f(0)$ . Bundan har bir  $f \in C[0, 1]$  yagona ravishda

$$f = g + c\mathbf{1}, g \in F, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi. Bundan  $E/F$  faktor fazo  $\{c\mathbf{1} : c \in \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}$  fazoga izomorfdir.

**4.1.7. Haqiqiy sonlar maydonida aniqlangan va  $t$  o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq barcha ko'phadlar chiziqli fazosida  $t^2 + 1, t^2 + t, 1$  vektorlar sistemasining chiziqli qobig'i qanday bo'ladi?**

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  haqiqiy sonlari uchun

$$\alpha(t^2 + 1) + \beta(t^2 + t) + \gamma = (\alpha + \beta)t^2 + \beta t + \alpha + \gamma$$

tenligi o'rinli bo'lgani uchun berilgan sistemaning chiziqli qobig'i haqiqiy koeffitsientli barcha kvadrat uchhadlarning chiziqli fazosidan iborat bo'ladi.

**4.1.8.  $H$  to'plam  $\mathbb{K}$  maydon ustidagi  $L$  chiziqli fazoning giperqism fazosi bo'lib,  $x_1 \in L/H$  bo'lsin. U holda  $L$  ning xohlagan  $x$  elementi**

$$x = \lambda x_1 + h, \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{K}, h \in H)$$

**ko'rinishda yagona usulda yozilishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $H$  giperqism fazo bo'lgani uchun  $\mathcal{L}(H, x_0) = L$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x_0 \in L$  elementi mavjud. Shu sababli  $x_1 \in L/H$  elementni

$$x_1 = \lambda_0 x_0 + \lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2 + \dots + \lambda_n h_n, \quad (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n \in H)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin.  $\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2 + \dots + \lambda_n h_n = h_0$  belgilashni kiritamiz. U holda  $x_1 = \lambda_0 x_0 + h_0$ . Bu tenglikdan  $x_0$  ni topamiz:

$$x_0 = \frac{x_1 - h_0}{\lambda_0}.$$

$x_1 \notin H$  bo'lgani uchun  $x_0 \neq 0$ .

Xohlagan  $x \in L$  element uchun shunday  $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$  soni va  $h_1 \in H$  elementi topilib,  $x = \alpha x_0 + h_1$  tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Bu tenglikni almashtiramiz:

$$x = \alpha x_0 + h = \alpha \frac{x_1 - h_0}{\lambda_0} + h = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0} x_1 + (h_1 - \frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0} h_0).$$

$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0} = \lambda$  va  $h_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0}h_0 = h$  belgilashlarini kiritamiz. U holda

$$x = \lambda x_1 + h \quad (4.1)$$

Endi  $x$  elementni (4.1) ko'rinishda yagona ravishda yozish mumkin ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Aytaylik,  $x = \alpha x_1 + h = \beta x_1 + g$  ( $h, g \in H$ ) bo'lsin. U holda  $(\alpha - \beta)x_1 = g - h$ .  $g - h \in H$  bo'lgani uchun  $(\alpha - \beta)x_1 \in H$ . Bu munosabat faqat  $\alpha = \beta$  bo'lgandagina o'rinli, chunki  $x_1 \notin H$ . Natijada  $g = h$  tengligiga ham ega bo'lamiz.

**4.1.9.  $L$  chiziqli fazoda  $g$  chiziqli funksional berilgan bo'lib,  $g \neq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda quyidagilarni isbotlang:**

1)  $H = f^{-1}(0)$  to'plami giper qism fazo bo'ladi;

2) xohlagan  $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$  soni uchun  $f^{-1}(\lambda) = x_\lambda + H$  tengligi o'rinli, bunda  $f(x_\lambda) = \lambda$ .

**Yechimi.** 1)  $f \neq 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  bo'ladigan  $x_0 \in L$  elementi mavjud.  $f(x_0) = \lambda_0$  bo'lsin.  $L$  dan xohlagan  $x$  element olib, uni ushbu

$$x = \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0 + \left(x - \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0\right)$$

ko'rinishda yozib olaylik.

$$f\left(x - \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0\right) = f(x) - f(x)\frac{f(x_0)}{\lambda_0} = 0$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'lgani uchun  $x - \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0 \in H$  bo'ladi. Bu elementni  $h$  orqali belgilaymiz:

$$h = x - \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0.$$

U holda

$$x = \frac{f(x)}{\lambda_0}x_0 + h.$$

Bu tenglikdan  $H$  ning giper qism fazo ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

2) Agar  $x_\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}x_0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$f(x_\lambda) = f\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}x_0\right) = \lambda \frac{f(x_0)}{\lambda_0} = \lambda,$$

ya'ni  $f(x_\lambda) = \lambda$  tengligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $x_\lambda$  elementlari mavjud ekan. Aytaylik,  $x_\lambda$  element  $f(x_\lambda) = \lambda$  tengligini qanoatlantiruvchi ixtiyoriy element bo'lsin. Agar  $y \in f^{-1}(\lambda)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(y) = \lambda$  bo'ladi.  $y$  elementni  $y = x_\lambda + (y - x_\lambda)$  ko'rinishida yozib olsak,  $f(y - x_\lambda) = 0$  bo'lishidan,  $y - x_\lambda \in H$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu sababli  $y \in x_\lambda + H$ .

Aksincha, agar  $z \in x_\lambda + H$  bo'lsa, u holda  $z = x_\lambda + h$  ( $h \in H$ ). Bundan  $f(z) = \lambda$  va  $z \in f^{-1}(\lambda)$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $f^{-1}(\lambda) = x_\lambda + H$ .

**4.1.10. (Xan — Banax teoremasi).**  *$L$  chiziqli fazosida aniqlangan bir jinsli qavariq  $p$  funksionali va  $L$  ning  $L_0$  qism fazosi berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $L_0$  fazosida aniqlangan  $f_0$  funksionali uchun*

$$f_0(x) \leq p(x) \quad (\forall x \in L_0) \quad (4.2)$$

*tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $f_0$  funksionalni barcha  $L$  da  $f(x) \leq p(x)$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $f$  funksionaligacha davom ettirish mumkinligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $L_0 \neq L$  bo'lsin.  $L \setminus L_0$  to'plamidan biror  $z$  nuqtasini olib,

$$L' = \{tz + x : t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in L_0\}$$

qism fazosini qaraylik.  $L$  ning bu chiziqli qism fazosi  $L_0$  fazosining elementar kengaymasi deb ataladi.  $f_0$  funksionalni (4.2) shartni buzmaganda holda  $L_0$  fazosidan  $L'$  fazosiga davom ettirish mumkinligini ko'rsatamiz.

Agar izlanayotgan  $f_0$  funksionalning  $L'$  dagi davomi  $f'$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$f'(tz + x) = tf'(z) + f_0(x)$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $f'(z) = c$  belgilashni kiritamiz. U holda

$$f'(tz + x) = tc + f_0(x).$$

Endi  $c$  sonini (4.2) shart o'rinli bo'ladigan qilib saylab olamiz, ya'ni  $x \in L_0$  elementi va barcha  $t$  haqiqiy sonlar uchun  $f_0(x) + tc \leq p(x + tz)$  tengsizligi o'rinli. Bu tengsizlik  $t > 0$  bo'lganda

$$f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) + c \leq p\left(\frac{x}{t} + z\right)$$

yoki

$$c \leq p\left(\frac{x}{t} + z\right) - f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)$$

tengsizligiga,  $t < 0$  bo'lganda esa

$$f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) + c \geq -p\left(-\frac{x}{t} - z\right),$$

yoki

$$c \geq -p\left(-\frac{x}{t} - z\right) - f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)$$

tengsizligiga teng kuchli. Bu tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiradigan  $c$  soni mavjud ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $L_0$  fazosidan ixtiyoriy  $y', y''$  elementlar olamiz.  $y'' - y' \in L_0$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(y'') - f_0(y') &= f_0(y'' - y') \leq p(y'' - y') = \\ &= p((y'' + z) - (y' + z)) \leq p(y'' + z) + p(-y' - z), \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$p(y'' + z) - f_0(y'') \geq -p(-y' - z) - f_0(y')$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.  $y', y''$  nuqtalar  $L_0$  fazosidan olingan ixtiyoriy elementlar bo'lganligidan,

$$c'' = \inf_{y''} (f_0(y'') + p(y'' + z)) \geq \sup_{y'} (f_0(y') - p(-y' - z)) = c'.$$

$c'' \geq c \geq c'$  qo'sh tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan  $c$  sonini tanlab,  $L'$  fazosida  $f'(tz + x) = tc + f_0(x)$  ko'rinishida  $f'$  funksionalni aniqlaymiz. Bu funksional chiziqli va  $f_0$  ning  $L'$  dagi davomi. Endi  $L'$  da (4.2) munosabatining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $t > 0$  bo'lganda

$$\begin{aligned} f'(tz + x) &= tc + f_0(x) \leq tc'' + f_0(x) \leq \\ &\leq t \left( -f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) + p\left(z + \frac{x}{t}\right) \right) + f_0(x) = \\ &= -f_0(x) + p(tz + x) + f_0(x) = p(tz + x). \end{aligned}$$

$t < 0$  bo'lganda

$$\begin{aligned} f'(tz + x) &= tc + f_0(x) \leq tc' + f_0(x) \leq \\ &\leq t \left( -f_0\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) - p\left(-z - \frac{x}{t}\right) \right) + f_0(x) = \\ &= -f_0(x) + p(tz + x) + f_0(x) = p(tz + x). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, agar  $f_0$  funksional  $L_0 \subset L$  qism fazoda aniqlangan va (4.2) shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda shu shartni qanoatlantirgan holda  $L_0$  fazoning  $L'$  elementar kengaymasiga davom ettirish mumkin ekanligini ko'rsatdik.

Agar  $L$  fazosida chiziqli qobig'i shu fazoning o'ziga teng sanoqli  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$  to'plamini tanlab olish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda yuqoridagi usul bilan  $f_0$  funksionalni (4.2) shartni saqlagan holda quyidagi fazolarga ketma-ket davom ettiramiz:

$$L^{(1)} = \{L_0, x_1\}, \quad L^{(2)} = \{L^{(1)}, x_2\}, \dots,$$

bu erda  $L^{(k+1)}$  to'plami  $L$  ning  $L^{(k)}$  fazo va  $x_{k+1}$  elementni o'z ichiga oluvchi eng kichik qism fazosidan iborat. Natijada,  $L$  ning har bir elementi biror  $L^{(k)}$  fazosiga tegishli bo'lishidan, berilgan  $f_0$  funksional  $L_0$  dan  $L$  ga (4.2) shartni buzmaganda davom ettiriladi.

Endi yuqorida aytilgan sanoqli to'plamni tanlab olish mumkin bo'lmagan, ya'ni umumiy holda qaraymiz. Berilgan  $f_0$  funksionalning (4.2) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha davomlari to'plamini  $\mathcal{F}$  orqali belgilaylik.

Agar  $f_1$  va  $f_2$  funkcionallar  $\mathcal{F}$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'lib,  $f_1$  aniqlangan qism fazo  $f_2$  aniqlangan qism fazoda yotsa va  $f_2$  funksional  $f_1$  funksionalning (4.2) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi davomi bo'lsa, u holda  $f_1 \leq f_2$  munosabatini yozamiz. Bu munosabat  $\mathcal{F}$  to'plamida qisman tartibni aniqlaydi.  $\mathcal{F}_0$  orqali  $\mathcal{F}$  to'plamining ixtiyoriy chiziqli tartiblangan qism fazosini belgilaymiz.  $\mathcal{F}_0$  to'plamiga tegishli barcha funkcionallar aniqlanish sohasining birlashmasida aniqlangan va bu funkcionallarning har biri bilan shu funkcionallarning aniqlanish sohasida ustma-ust tushadigan funksional  $\mathcal{F}_0$  to'plamining yuqori chegarasi bo'ladi. Demak,  $\mathcal{F}$  to'plamining ixtiyoriy chiziqli tartiblangan qism to'plami yuqori chegaraga ega. U holda Sorn lemmasi bo'yicha  $\mathcal{F}$  to'plamida maksimal  $f$  element mavjud bo'ladi. Shu  $f$  funksional biz izlayotgan funksional bo'ladi. Haqiqatan, bu funksional  $f_0$  funksionalning (4.2) shartni qanoatlantiradigan davomi va uning aniqlanish sohasi  $L$  fazosidan iborat. Sababi, agar  $f$  funksionalning aniqlanish sohasi  $L$  fazosining biror  $L_1$  xos qism fazosidan iborat bo'lsa, u holda uni yuqorida aytilgan usul bilan  $L_2 \subset L$  fazosiga davom ettirish mumkin bo'ladi. Bu  $f$  funksionalning maksimal ekanligiga ziddir.

**4.1.11.**  $\alpha$  ning qanday qiymatida  $x = (1, 2, 3)$ ,  $y = (1, 1, 0)$  va  $z = (\alpha, 1, 1)$  vektorlar chiziqli bog'liq bo'ladi?

**Yechimi.**  $a, b, c$  sonlari uchun  $ax + by + cz = 0$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c\alpha = 0 \\ 2a + b + c = 0 \\ 3a + c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + c(1 - \alpha) = 0 \\ 3a + c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = -3a \\ a - 3a(1 - \alpha) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a(3\alpha - 2) = 0.$$

Chiziqli bog'liq bo'lganligi uchun  $a \neq 0$  deylik. U holda

$$3\alpha - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{3}.$$

**4.1.12.**  $C[0, \pi]$  **fazoda**  $1, \cos t, \cos^2 t$  **funksiyalar chiziqli erkli,  $1, \cos 2t, \cos^2 t$  funksiyalari esa chiziqli bog‘liq ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** 1)  $1, \cos t, \cos^2 t$  funksiyalar chiziqli erkli bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,

$$\alpha + \beta \cos t + \gamma \cos^2 t = 0$$

bo‘lsin. Agar  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\alpha = 0$  kelib chiqadi, va  $\beta \cos t + \gamma \cos^2 t = 0$  bo‘lib,  $\beta + \gamma \cos t = 0$  tengligiga ega bo‘lamiz. Yana  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  qiymatida  $\beta = 0$  kelib chiqib,  $\gamma \cos t = 0$ , bundan  $\gamma = 0$  kelib shiqadi. Natijada

$$\alpha + \beta \cos t + \gamma \cos^2 t = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0.$$

2)  $1, \cos 2t, \cos^2 t$  funksiyalari chiziqli bog‘liq, chunki bu

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2t)$$

munosabatidan kelib chiqadi.

**4.1.13.**  $E$  **chiziqli fazo va  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  chiziqli funksional bo‘lsin. U holda bu funksionalning yadrosi**

$$\ker f = \{x \in E : f(x) = 0\}$$

**to‘plami  $E$  ning qism fazosi ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $x, y \in \ker f$  bo‘lsin. U holda

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) = 0 + 0 = 0,$$

ya’ni  $\ker f$  qo‘shish amaliga nisbatan yopiq.

Endi  $x \in \ker f, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$  bo‘lsin. U holda

$$f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) = \lambda 0 = 0,$$

ya’ni  $\ker f$  songa ko‘paytirish amaliga nisbatan ham yopiq. Demak,  $\ker f$  qism fazo ekan.

**4.1.14.**  $c_0$  **fazoning birlik sharining ekstremal nuqtalari mavjud emasligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $A = \{x = (x_n) \in c_0 : \|x\| \leq 1\}$  bu fazoning birlik shari va  $x \in A$  bo‘lsin. U holda  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ , bundan shunday  $m$  soni topilib,  $|x_m| < 1/3$ .

$$y_n = \begin{cases} x_n, & \text{agar } n \neq m, \\ x_n - \frac{1}{3}, & \text{agar } n = m \end{cases}$$

va

$$z_n = \begin{cases} x_n, & \text{agar } n \neq m, \\ x_n + \frac{1}{3}, & \text{agar } n = m \end{cases}$$

nuqtalar uchun

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(y + z), \quad y \neq z$$

bo'lganligidan,  $x$  ekstremal nuqta emas.

**4.1.15.  $c$  fazoning birlik sharining ekstremal nuqtalarini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $A = \{x = (x_n) \in c : \|x\| \leq 1\}$  bu fazoning birlik shari va  $x \in A$  bo'lsin. Faraz qilaylik, shunday  $m$  soni topilib,  $|x_m| < 1$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni mavjudki,  $-1 + \varepsilon < x_m < 1 - \varepsilon$ .

$$y_n = \begin{cases} x_n, & \text{agar } n \neq m, \\ x_n - \varepsilon, & \text{agar } n = m \end{cases}$$

va

$$z_n = \begin{cases} x_n, & \text{agar } n \neq m, \\ x_n + \varepsilon, & \text{agar } n = m \end{cases}$$

nuqtalar uchun

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(y + z), \quad y \neq z$$

bo'lganligidan,  $x$  ekstremal nuqta emas. Demak, agar  $x \in A$  ekstremal nuqta bo'lsa, u holda barcha  $n$  sonlari uchun  $|x_n| = 1$ , ya'ni  $x_n = \pm 1$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  mavjud bo'lganligidan, biror  $k$  nomerdan boshlab,

$$x_n = 1 \quad \text{yoki} \quad x_n = -1. \quad (5.3)$$

Endi bu shartni qanoatlantiruvchi har bir nuqta ekstremal nuqta ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

Aytaylik,  $x \in A$  nuqtasi (5.3) shartni qanoatlantiradi va biror  $y, z \in A$  uchun

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(y + z).$$

U holda so'ngi tenglikdan  $y_n + z_n = \pm 2$  kelib chiqadi. Endi  $|y_n|, |z_n| \leq 1$  ekanligini e'tiborga olsak, u holda  $y_n = z_n = \pm 1$ . Bundan  $x = y = z$ .

Demak,  $c$  fazoning birlik sharining ekstremal nuqtalari quyidagi ko'rinishdagi nuqtalardir:  $x = (x_n) \in A$ ,

$$x_n = \begin{cases} \pm 1, & \text{agar } n < k, \\ 1, & \text{agar } n \geq k \end{cases}$$

va

$$x_n = \begin{cases} \pm 1, & \text{agar } n < k, \\ -1, & \text{agar } n \geq k, \end{cases}$$

bunda  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $L$  chiziqli fazoning biror  $x$  va  $y$  elementlaridan iborat qism to'plamning chiziqli qobig'i qanday bo'ladi?

2. Qanday chiziqli fazoda har qanday chiziqli qobiq fazoning o'zi bilan ustma-ust tushadi?

3. Agar chiziqli fazoning biror elementini shu fazoning  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  elementlarining chiziqli kombinatsiyasi orqali yagona usulda ifodalash mumkin bo'lsa, u holda  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  vektorlar chiziqli erkli bo'lishini isbotlang.

4. Agar  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  vektorlar chiziqli erkli bo'lsa, u holda bu sistemaning chiziqli qobig'iga tegishli ixtiyoriy elementni  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  vektorlarning chiziqli kombinatsiyasi orqali yagona usulda yozish mumkin ekanligini isbotlang.

5. Har qanday chekli o'lchamli chiziqli fazo o'zining chekli sondagi vektorlarining chiziqli qobig'idan iborat ekanligini isbotlang.

6. Agar  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  vektorlar sistemasi  $\mathbb{K}$  maydon ustidagi  $L$  chiziqli fazoning bazisi bo'lsa, u holda  $L$  ning xohlagan  $x$  elementini

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k e_k, \quad \alpha_k \in \mathbb{K}, \quad k = \overline{1, n}$$

ko'rinishida yozish yagona bo'lishini isbotlang.

7. Haqiqiy sonlar maydoni ustidagi haqiqiy koeffitsientli barcha ko'phadlar fazosi cheksiz o'lchamli chiziqli fazo ekanligini isbotlang.

8. Ratsional sonlar maydoni ustida ratsional sonlar chiziqli fazosining o'lchami qanday?

9. Ratsional sonlar maydoni ustida kompleks sonlar chiziqli fazosida chiziqli erkli vektorlar sistemasini tuzing.

10.  $n$ -o'lchamli kompleks chiziqli fazoni haqiqiy chiziqli fazo sifatida qarasa, uning o'lchami qanday bo'ladi?

11.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  chiziqli fazoda ushbu

$$S = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) : a_1 = a_2\}$$

to'plamning qism fazo ekanligini isbotlang. Bu fazoning o'lchamini toping.

12.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoda birinchi koordinatasi nolga teng bo'lgan nuqtalardan iborat qism fazoni  $S_0$  orqali belgilasak,  $\mathbb{R}^n/S_0$  faktor fazosini toping.



**13.**  $C[-1, 1]$  fazoda berilgan quyidagi funkcionallarning chiziqli ekanligini sbotlang. Bu funkcionallarning yadrosi haqida qanday fikrdasiz?

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x(-1) + x(1));$

b)  $f(x) = 2(x(1) - x(0));$

c)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k x(t_k)$ , bunda  $\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $k = \overline{1, n}$  va  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \in [-1, 1];$

d)  $f_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}[x(\varepsilon) + x(-\varepsilon) - 2x(0)], \quad \varepsilon \in [-1, 1];$

e)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 x(t) dt;$

f)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 x(t) dt - x(0);$

g)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^0 x(t) dt - \int_0^1 x(t) dt$

h)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 x(t) dt - \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k=-n}^n x\left(\frac{k}{n}\right).$

**14.** Quyidagi funkcionallarning chiziqli ekanligini isbotlang:

a)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 tx(x) dt, \quad x \in C[-1, 1];$

b)  $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 tx(t) dt, \quad x \in C_2[-1, 1];$

c)  $f(x) = \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{1}{3}} x(t) dt, \quad x \in C_2[0, 1];$

d)  $f(x) = x_1 + x_2 \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in \ell_2;$

e)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k}{k}, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in \ell_2;$

f)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) x_k, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in \ell_1;$

g)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-k+1} x_k, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in c_0;$

h)  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in c.$

**15.**  $L$  chiziqli fazoning  $H$  giperqism fazosi berilgan bo'lsin.  $x_0 \notin H$  element va  $\lambda \neq 0$  son uchun quyidagi ikki shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yagona  $g$  funksionali mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating:

1)  $\ker g = H;$

2)  $g(x_0) = \lambda.$

**16.**  $L$  chiziqli fazoda  $h$  va  $g$  chiziqli funkcionallar berilgan bo'lib,  $\ker h = \ker g$  bo'lsa, u holda  $g = \alpha h$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$

soni mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating.

**17.**  $L$  chiziqli fazoda aniqlangan  $g$  chiziqli funksional berilgan bo'lsin.  $L/\ker g$  faktor fazoning o'lchamini toping.

**18.**  $L$  chiziqli fazoda  $f, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  chiziqli funksionallar berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $f_1(x) = f_2(x) = \dots = f_n(x) = 0$  bo'lishidan  $f(x) = 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqsa, u holda  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  sonlari topilib, barcha  $x \in L$  uchun  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k f_k(x)$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.

## 4.2. Normalangan fazolar

$\mathbb{K}$  maydon ustidagi  $X$  chiziqli fazoning har bir  $x$  elementiga nomanfiy  $\|x\|$  haqiqiy soni mos qo'yilgan bo'lib, bu moslik quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin:

1.  $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ;
2.  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$ ,  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K}, x \in X$ ;
3.  $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ ,  $x, y \in X$ .

U holda  $X$  fazoni *normalangan fazo* deb ataymiz.  $\|x\|$  soni esa  $x$  elementning *normasi* deb ataladi.

Agar  $\rho(x, y)$  bilan  $\|x - y\|$  sonini belgilasak, u holda  $\rho(x, y)$  metrika boladi. Haqiqatan,

- 1)  $\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$ ;
- 2)  $\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\| = \|(-1)(y - x)\| = |-1| \|y - x\| = \|y - x\| = \rho(y, x)$ ;
- 3)  $\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\| = \|x - z + z - y\| \leq \|x - z\| + \|z - y\| = \rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y)$ .

Demak, ixtiyoriy normalangan fazo metrik fazo bo'ladi. Shuning uchun metrik fazolarda kiritilgan tushunchalarga normalangan fazolarda ham ta'rif berishga bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $X$  normalangan fazo va  $x_0 \in X$  bo'lsin. Metrik fazolardagi kabi markazi  $x_0$  nuqtada va radiusi  $r > 0$  ga teng ochiq (yopiq) shar deb

$$B(x_0, r) = \{x \in X : \|x - x_0\| < r\} \quad (B[x_0, r] = \{x \in X : \|x - x_0\| \leq r\})$$

to'plamga, markazi  $x_0$  nuqtada va radiusi  $r > 0$  ga teng *sfera* deb  $S(x_0, r) = \{x \in X : \|x - x_0\| = r\}$  to'plamga aytiladi.

$x_0$  nuqtaning  $\varepsilon > 0$  *atrofi* deb  $B(x_0, \varepsilon)$  ochiq sharga aytamiz va uni  $O_\varepsilon(x_0)$  kabi belgilaymiz. Atrof tushunchasi kiritilgandan keyin urinish, limit, yakkalangan nuqtalar; ketma-ketlikning yaqinlashuvchiligi, fundamental ketma-ketlik, to'plamning yopilmasi, to'plamning ichi, ochiq

to‘plam, yopiq to‘plam tushunchalariga metrik fazolardagi kabi ta‘rif beriladi.

To‘la normalangan fazo *Banax fazosi* deb ataladi.

**Ta‘rif.**  $X$  Banax fazosi va  $Y \subset X$  bo‘lsin. Agar  $[Y] = X$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $X$  fazo  $Y$  fazoning to‘ldiruvchisi deb ataladi.

$L$  normalangan fazoning  $L_0$  chiziqli qism fazosi yopiq bo‘lsa, u holda  $L_0$  to‘plamni  $L$  fazoning *qism fazosi* deb ataymiz.

$\{x_\alpha\}$  sistemani o‘z ichiga oluvchi eng kichik yopiq qism fazo, shu sistemaning *chiziqli qobig‘i* deb ataladi va  $\mathcal{L}(\{x_\alpha\})$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi. Agar  $\mathcal{L}(\{x_\alpha\}) = L$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{x_\alpha\}$  sistema *to‘la* deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**4.2.1.**  $\mathbb{R}$  haqiqiy sonlar fazosida normani  $\|x\| = |x|$  ko‘rinishda kiritish mumkinligini ko‘rsating.

**Yechimi.** Norma aksiomalarini tekshiramiz.

- 1)  $\|x\| = |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ;
- 2)  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda x| = |\lambda||x| = |\lambda|\|x\|$ ;
- 3)  $\|x + y\| = |x + y| \leq |x| + |y| = \|x\| + \|y\|$ .

**4.2.2.**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazoda normani

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2}, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

ko‘rinishda kiritish mumkinligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**

$$1) \|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

$$2) \|\lambda x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (\lambda x_k)^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda^2 x_k^2} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} = |\lambda| \|x\|;$$

3 Ixtiyoriy  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$  elementlar uchun

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k \right)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n (x_k y_i - y_k x_i)^2$$

tengligi o‘rinli. Bu tenglikdan Koshi — Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi kelib chiqadi:

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k \right)^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2.$$

Bu tengsizlikdan foydalansak,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x + y\|^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k + y_k)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k + \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 \leq \\
&\leq \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + 2 \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 = \\
&= \left( \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2} \right)^2 = (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2
\end{aligned}$$

munosabatiga ega bo'lamiz. Natijada,

$$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|.$$

#### 4.2.3. $C[a, b]$ fazosida normani

$$\|f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)|$$

*ko'rinishda kiritib, norma aksiomalarining bajarilshini tekshiring.*

**Yechimi.**

- 1)  $\|f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \equiv 0$ ;
- 2)  $\|\lambda f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |\lambda f(t)| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} \{|\lambda| |f(t)|\} = |\lambda| \|f\|$ ;
- 3) Ixtiyoriy  $f, g \in C[a, b]$  funksiyalar uchun

$$\begin{aligned}
|(f + g)(t)| &= |f(t) + g(t)| \leq |f(t)| + |g(t)| \leq \\
&\leq \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)| + \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |g(t)| = \|f\| + \|g\|
\end{aligned}$$

Natijada,  $\|f + g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$  tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz.

**4.2.4.  $X$  normalangan fazo bo'lib,  $M$  uning bo'sh bo'lmagan qism fazosi bo'lsin.  $P = X/M$  faktor fazoda normani**

$$\|\xi\| = \inf_{x \in \xi} \|x\|$$

*ko'rinishda kiritish mumkinligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** 1) Agar  $\xi_0 = M$  (ya'ni  $\xi_0 - P$  ning nol elementi) bo'lsa, u holda  $0 \in \xi_0$  (bu erda  $0 - X$  ning nol elementi). Shuning uchun  $\|\xi_0\| = 0$ . Aksincha, agar  $\|\xi\| = \inf_{x \in \xi} \|x\| = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\xi$  sinfda  $0$  soniga yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik mavjud bo'ladi.  $M$  yopiq bo'lgani uchun  $\xi$  sinf yopiq. Shuning uchun  $0 \in \xi$ , ya'ni  $\xi = M$ .

- 2) Ixtiyoriy  $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|x\|$$

tengligi o‘rinli. Bu tenglikning ikki tomonidan ham  $x \in \xi$  bo‘yicha quyidagi chegaraga olib, quyidagi tenglikka ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\|\alpha\xi\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|\xi\|$$

3)  $\xi, \eta \in P$  bo‘lib,  $x \in \xi$  va  $y \in \eta$  bo‘lsin. U holda

$$\|\xi + \eta\| \leq \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

tengsizligi bajariladi. Bu tengsizlikning o‘ng tomonidan  $x \in \xi$ ,  $y \in \eta$  bo‘yicha quyidagi chegaraga olib,

$$\|\xi + \eta\| \leq \|\xi\| + \|\eta\|$$

munosabatiga ega bo‘lamiz.

**4.2.5.**  $B(x_0, r)$  *ochiq sharning ochiq to‘plam ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $B(x_0, r)$  ochiq shardan ixtiyoriy  $x'$  nuqta olib,  $B(x', \varepsilon) \subset B(x_0, r)$  munosabatni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonning mavjudligini ko‘rsatamiz.  $\varepsilon = r - \|x' - x_0\|$  bo‘lsin.  $x' \in B(x_0, r)$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\|x' - x_0\| < r$ . Shuning uchun  $\varepsilon = r - \|x' - x_0\| > 0$ .  $B(x', \varepsilon)$  atrofidan ixtiyoriy  $x''$  nuqta olaylik. U holda

$$\|x'' - x'\| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \|x'' - x'\| < r - \|x' - x_0\| \Rightarrow \|x' - x_0\| + \|x'' - x'\| < r.$$

Bundan

$$\|x'' - x_0\| = \|x'' - x' + x' - x_0\| \leq \|x'' - x'\| + \|x' - x_0\| < r,$$

ya‘ni

$$x'' \in B(x_0, r) \Rightarrow B(x', \varepsilon) \subset B(x_0, r).$$

**4.2.6.**  $B[x_0, r]$  *yopiq sharning yopiq to‘plam ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya‘ni  $B[x_0, r]$  yopiq shar yopiq to‘plam bo‘lmasin. U holda

$$[B[x_0, r]] \neq B[x_0, r] \Rightarrow [B[x_0, r]] \setminus B[x_0, r] \neq \emptyset.$$

$[B[x_0, r]] \setminus B[x_0, r]$  to‘plamning ixtiyoriy  $x'$  nuqtasini olamiz.  $x' \notin B[x_0, r]$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\|x' - x_0\| > r$  tengsizligi o‘rinli.  $\varepsilon = \|x' - x_0\| - r$  bo‘lgan  $x'$  nuqtaning  $B(x', \varepsilon)$  atrofidan ixtiyoriy  $x''$  nuqta olamiz. U holda

$$\|x'' - x'\| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \|x'' - x'\| < \|x' - x_0\| - r \Rightarrow \|x' - x_0\| - \|x'' - x'\| > r \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow r < \|x' - x_0\| - \|x'' - x'\| \leq \|x'' - x_0\| \Rightarrow x'' \notin B[x_0, r] \Rightarrow x' \notin [B[x_0, r]]$ .

Bu ziddiyat farazimizning noto'g'riligini anglatadi. Demak,  $B[x_0, r]$  yoiq shar yopiq to'plam bo'ladi.

**4.2.7. Agar  $B[a, r] \subset B[b, R] \subset X$ ,  $X \neq \{0\}$ , bo'lsa, u holda  $\|a - b\| \leq R - r$  tengsizligining o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** 1-hol.  $a = b$  bo'lsin.  $X \neq \{0\}$  ekanligidan, shunday  $x_0 \in X$  mavjudki,  $\|x_0 - a\| = r$  bo'ladi. U holda  $B[a, r] \subset B[a, R]$  bo'lgani uchun  $\|x_0 - a\| \leq R$  tengsizligi o'rinli. Bundan

$$r = \|x_0 - a\| = \|x_0 - a\| \leq R,$$

ya'ni  $R - r \geq 0 = \|a - b\|$ .

2-hol.  $a \neq b$  bo'lsin.  $X$  fazoda

$$x = \frac{\|a - b\| + r}{\|a - b\|}a - \frac{r}{\|a - b\|}b$$

ko'rinishdagi elementini olsak,  $\|x - a\| = r$  tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Haqiqatan,

$$\|x - a\| = \left\| \frac{\|a - b\| + r}{\|a - b\|}a - \frac{r}{\|a - b\|}b - a \right\| = \frac{r}{\|a - b\|} \|a - b\| = r.$$

Bundan  $x \in B[b, R]$ . Demak,  $\|x - b\| \leq R$ , ya'ni

$$\begin{aligned} R \geq \|x - b\| &= \left\| \frac{\|a - b\| + r}{\|a - b\|}a - \frac{r}{\|a - b\|}b - b \right\| = \\ &= \frac{\|a - b\| + r}{\|a - b\|} \|a - b\| = \|a - b\| + r. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $R - r \geq \|a - b\|$ .

**4.2.8.  $X$  normalangan fazoning ixtiyoriy  $x$  va  $y$  elementlari uchun  $\|x\| \leq \max\{\|x + y\|, \|x - y\|\}$  tengsizlikning o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\| &\leq \|x\| + \frac{\| \|x - y\| - \|x + y\| \|}{2} = \\ &= \frac{\|2x\| + \| \|x - y\| - \|x + y\| \|}{2} = \\ &= \frac{\|x + y + x - y\| + \| \|x - y\| - \|x + y\| \|}{2} \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\|x + y\| + \|x - y\| + \| \|x - y\| - \|x + y\| \|}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \max\{\|x + y\|, \|x - y\|\}.$$

**4.2.9.  $X$  normalangan fazo bo‘lib,  $x_n, x, y_n, y \in X, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , bo‘lsa, quyidagilarni isbotlang:**

**a) agar  $x_n \rightarrow x, \lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda$  ( $\lambda_n, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ ) bo‘lsa, u holda  $\lambda_n x_n \rightarrow \lambda x$ ;**

**b) agar  $x_n \rightarrow x$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$ ;**

**c) agar  $x_n \rightarrow x$  va  $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $y_n \rightarrow x$ ;**

**d) agar  $x_n \rightarrow x$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\|x_n - y\| \rightarrow \|x - y\|$ ;**

**e) agar  $x_n \rightarrow x, y_n \rightarrow y$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow \|x - y\|$ .**

**Yechimi.** a)

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_n x_n - \lambda x\| &= \|\lambda_n x_n - \lambda x_n + \lambda x_n - \lambda x\| \leq \\ &\leq \|\lambda_n x_n - \lambda x_n\| + \|\lambda x_n - \lambda x\| = \\ &= |\lambda_n - \lambda| \|x_n\| + |\lambda| \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\|\lambda_n x_n - \lambda x\| \rightarrow 0$ , shuning uchun  $\lambda_n x_n \rightarrow \lambda x$ .

b) Normaning kossalaridan foydalanib quyidagi tengsizliklarni yoza olamiz:

$$\|x_n\| - \|x\| \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

va

$$\|x\| - \|x_n\| \leq \|x - x_n\| = \|x_n - x\|.$$

Bu tengsizliklardan esa

$$-\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n\| - \|x\| \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

qo‘sh tengsizliklariga ega bo‘lamiz. Natijada

$$\| \|x_n\| - \|x\| \| \leq \|x_n - x\|.$$

$\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$  bo‘lgani uchun  $\| \|x_n\| - \|x\| \| \rightarrow 0$ , ya‘ni  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$ .

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - x\| &= \|y_n - x_n + x_n - x\| \leq \\ &\leq \|y_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Shuning uchun  $\|y_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$ , ya‘ni  $y_n \rightarrow x$ .

d) Normaning kossalaridan quyidagi tengsizliklar kelib chiqadi:

$$\|x_n - y\| - \|x - y\| \leq \|x_n - y - x + y\| = \|x_n - x\|$$

va

$$\|x - y\| - \|x_n - y\| \leq \|x - y - x_n + y\| = \|x - x_n\| = \|x_n - x\|.$$

Natijada

$$-\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - y\| - \|x - y\| \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

qo'sh tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz, ya'ni

$$\| \|x_n - y\| - \|x - y\| \| \leq \|x_n - x\|.$$

$\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $\| \|x_n - y\| - \|x - y\| \| \rightarrow 0$ . Bundan esa  $\|x_n - y\| \rightarrow \|x - y\|$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

e) Normaning xossalaridan quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\|x_n - y_n\| - \|x - y\| \leq \|x_n - y_n - x + y\| \leq \|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|$$

va

$$\|x - y\| - \|x_n - y_n\| \leq \|x - y - x_n + y_n\| \leq \|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|.$$

Natijada

$$-(\|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|) \leq \|x_n - y_n\| - \|x - y\| \leq \|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|$$

qo'sh tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz, ya'ni

$$\| \|x_n - y_n\| - \|x - y\| \| \leq \|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|.$$

$\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$  va  $\|y_n - y\| \rightarrow 0$  bo'lgani uchun,  $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow \|x - y\|$ . ■

**4.2.10.** *X normalangan fazoning A qism to'plami chegaralangan bo'lishi uchun  $\text{diam}A < \infty$  bo'lishi zarur va etarliligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi. A to'plam chegaralangan bo'lsa,  $A \subset B(a, r)$  munosabati o'rinli bo'ladigan  $B(a, r)$  shar mavjud bo'ladi. U holda

$$\text{diam}A = \sup_{x, y \in A} \|x - y\| \leq \sup_{x, y \in B(a, r)} \|x - y\| = 2r,$$

ya'ni  $\text{diam}A < \infty$ .

Etarliligi.  $\text{diam}A = R < \infty$  bo'lsin. U holda ixtiyoriy  $x \in A$  va tayinlangan  $a \in A$  elementlari uchun  $\|x - a\| \leq R$ . Shuning uchun  $A \subset B[a, R]$  munosabati o'rinli bo'ladi.

**4.2.11.** *A  $\subset X$  to'plamning barcha limit nuqtalari to'plamini A' orqali belgilaymiz. A' to'plamning yopiq ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $A' \subset [A']$  ekanligi limit nuqta ta'rifidan bevosita kelib chiqadi.  $[A'] \subset A'$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $x \in [A']$  bo'lsin. U holda x nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofida A' to'plamning kamida bitta y



nuqtasi mavjud bo'ladi. Endi  $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon - \|x' - y\|$  bo'lsin.  $y$  nuqtaning  $B(y, \varepsilon_1)$  atrofi  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofning ichida yotadi. Haqiqatan,  $z \in B(y, \varepsilon_1)$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\|z - y\| < \varepsilon - \|y - x\|$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Natijada

$$\|z - x\| = \|z - y + y - x\| \leq \|z - y\| + \|y - x\| < \varepsilon,$$

ya'ni  $z \in B(x, \varepsilon)$ .

$$B(y, \varepsilon_1) \subset B(x, r), \quad y \in A'$$

bo'lgani uchun, bu nuqtaning  $B(y, \varepsilon_1)$  atrofida  $A$  to'plamning cheksiz ko'p elementlari topiladi. U holda  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  atrofda  $A$  to'plamning cheksiz ko'p elementlari mavjud, ya'ni  $x \in A'$ . Shuning uchun  $[A'] \subset A'$ . Natijada  $A' = [A']$  tengligi o'rili.

**4.2.12. Quyidagi hollarda norma aksiomalari bajarilishini tekshiring:**

**a)  $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^m$  ( $x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ) qatorlar fazosi  $\mathbb{R}^m$  da**

$$\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k|.$$

**Bu fazo  $\mathbb{R}_\infty^m$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.**

**b)  $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^m$  qatorlar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|.$$

**Bu fazo  $\mathbb{R}_1^m$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi;**

**c)  $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^m$  ( $x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ) ustunlar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad (p > 1).$$

**Bu fazo  $\mathbb{R}_p^m$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.**

**d)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k| < \infty$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$**

**ketma-ketliklar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|.$$

**Bu fazo  $\ell_1$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi;**

**e)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^2 < \infty$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x =$**

**$(x_1, x_2, \dots)$  ( $x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ) ketma-ketliklar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

**Bu fazo  $\ell_2$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi;**

**f)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p < \infty$ , ( $p > 1$ ) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ , ( $x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ) ketma-ketliklar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

**Bu fazo  $\ell_p$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi;**

**g)  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ , ( $x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ ) chegaralangan ketma-ketliklar fazosida**

$$\|x\| = \sup_k |x_k|.$$

**Bu fazo  $m$  ko‘rinishda belgilanadi;**

**Yechimi.**

a) 1)  $\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k| \geq 0$ ,

$$\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_m| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

2)

$$\|\lambda x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |\lambda x_k| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} \{|\lambda| |x_k|\} = |\lambda| \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k| = |\lambda| \|x\|.$$

3) Ixtiyoriy  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  uchun  $|x_k + y_k| \leq |x_k| + |y_k|$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘lganligidan, quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\|x + y\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k + y_k| \leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} (|x_k| + |y_k|) \leq$$

$$\leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |x_k| + \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |y_k| = \|x\| + \|y\|$$

b) 1)  $\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k| \geq 0$ ;

$$\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_m| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

2)

$$\|\lambda x\| = \sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda x_k| = |\lambda| \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k| = |\lambda| \|x\|.$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned}\|x + y\| &= \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k + y_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m (|x_k| + |y_k|) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k| + \sum_{k=1}^m |y_k| = \|x\| + \|y\|.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) 1) } \|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq 0;$$

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1|^p = |x_2|^p = \dots = |x_m|^p = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_m| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}\|\lambda x\| &= \left[ \sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = \sum_{k=1}^m (|\lambda|^p |x_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \\ &= (|\lambda|^p \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = |\lambda| \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |x_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = |\lambda| \|x\|.\end{aligned}$$

3) Uchinchi shartni tekshirishda Helder tengsizligidan foydalanamiz:

$$\sum_{k=1}^m |a_k b_k| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |a_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |b_k|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (4.3)$$

bu erda  $p > 1$  va  $q > 1$  sonlari quyidagi shartni qanoatlantiradi:

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1. \quad (4.4)$$

Endi ushbu tengsizlikning isbotini keltiramiz.

Agar (4.3) tengsizligi  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$  va  $b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  elementlari uchun bajarilsa, u holda u  $\alpha a$  va  $\beta b$  elementlari uchun ham o'rinli bo'ladi (bu erda  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  lar ixtiyoriy sonlar), ya'ni bu tengsizlik bir jinsli. Shuning uchun ham uni

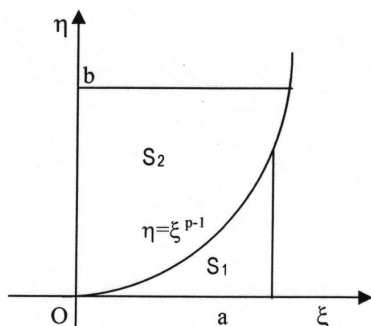
$$\sum_{k=1}^m |a_k|^p = \sum_{k=1}^m |b_k|^q = 1 \quad (4.5)$$

bo'lgan holda isbotlash etarli. Natijada

$$\sum_{k=1}^m |a_k b_k| \leq 1 \quad (4.6)$$

tengsizlikni isbotlash lozim bo'ladi.

$(\xi, \eta)$  tekisligida  $\eta = \xi^{p-1}$  ( $\xi > 0$ ), yoki bu tenglamaning o'zgacha shakli bo'lgan  $\xi = \eta^{q-1}$  tenglama bilan berilgan egri chiziqni olamiz: (7-rasm).



7-rasm

Rasmdan ko'rinib turganidek,  $a$  va  $b$  larning ixtiyoriy musbat qiymatlarida  $S_1 + S_2 \geq ab$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Aniq integraldan foydalanib,  $S_1$  va  $S_2$  yuzalarni hisoblaylik:

$$S_1 = \int_0^a \xi^{p-1} d\xi = \frac{a^p}{p},$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^b \eta^{q-1} d\eta = \frac{b^q}{q}.$$

Natijada  $ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu tengsizlikdagi  $a$  ning o'rniga  $|a_k|$  ni,  $b$  ning o'rniga  $|b_k|$  ni qo'yamiz:

$$|a_k b_k| \leq \frac{|a_k|^p}{p} + \frac{|b_k|^q}{q} \quad (k = \overline{1, m}).$$

So‘nggi tengsizliklarni hadma-had qo‘shib, ya‘ni  $k$  bo‘yicha yig‘sak, quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\sum_{k=1}^m |a_k b_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{|a_k|^p}{p} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{|b_k|^q}{q}.$$

Natijada, (4.4) va (4.5) munosabatlardan

$$\sum_{k=1}^m |a_k b_k| \leq 1$$

tengsizlikning o‘rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan (4.3) tengsizligi isbotlandi.

Endi normaning uchinchi shartini tekshiramiz. Buning uchun quyidagi tenglikni qaraymiz:

$$(|a| + |b|)^p = (|a| + |b|)^{p-1}|a| + (|a| + |b|)^{p-1}|b|.$$

Bu tenglikda  $a$  ni  $a_k$  bilan,  $b$  ni  $b_k$  bilan almashtirib,  $k$  soni 1 dan  $m$  gacha o‘zgarganda hadma-had qo‘shib,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^p &= \sum_{k=1}^m ((|a_k| + |b_k|)^{p-1}(|a_k| + |b_k|)) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{p-1}|a_k| + \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{p-1}|b_k| \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

tengligiga ega bo‘lamiz. Helder tengsizligidan foydalanib,

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{p-1}|a_k| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{(p-1)q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |a_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

va

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{p-1}|b_k| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^{(p-1)q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |b_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

tengsizliklarni yozamiz. Natijada,  $(p-1)q = p$  tengligi va (4.7) dan

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^p \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |a_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |b_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlikning ikki tomonini ham

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

ifodaga bo'lsak:

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^m (|a_k| + |b_k|)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |a_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m |b_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz, ya'ni

$$\|a + b\| \leq \|a\| + \|b\|.$$

**d) 1)**  $\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k| \geq 0,$

$$\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_n| = \dots = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

2)

$$\|\lambda x\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda x_k| = |\lambda| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k| = |\lambda| \|x\|;$$

3)  $|x_k + y_k| \leq |x_k| + |y_k|$  tengsizligi,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|$  va  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k|$  qatorlarning yaqinlashishiidan  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k + y_k|$  qatorning yaqinlashuvchiligi kelib chiqadi.

Natijada,

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n + y_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|x_n| + |y_n|) = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |y_n| = \|x\| + \|y\|. \end{aligned}$$

**e) 1)**  $\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 0,$

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

$$2) \|\lambda x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda x_k)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\lambda| \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\lambda| \|x\|;$$

$$3) (x_k + y_k)^2 \leq 2(x_k^2 + y_k^2) \text{ tengsizligi hamda } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \text{ va } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y_k^2 \text{ qator-}$$

larning yaqinlashishidan  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x_k + y_k)^2$  qatorning ham yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga, ixtiyoriy  $n$  uchun

$$\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k + y_k)^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2}$$

tengsizligi o'rinli. Bu tengsizlikning ikki tomonidan ham  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tib quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\|x + y\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x_k + y_k)^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y_k^2} = \|x\| + \|y\|.$$

$$\text{f) 1) } \|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq 0,$$

$$\|x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

2)

$$\|\lambda x\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = |\lambda| \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = |\lambda| \|x\|.$$

3) Ixtiyoriy  $n$  uchun

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |y_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Minkovskiy tengsizligi o'rinli.  $\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p$  va  $\sum_{k=1}^n |y_k|^p$  qatorlarning yaqinlashuvchiligidan hamda yuqoridagi Minkovskiy tengsizligining ikki tomonidan  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limit olib topamiz:

$$\|x + y\| = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k + y_k|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \|x\| + \|y\|.$$

$$\text{g) 1) } \|x\| = \sup_k |x_k| \geq 0,$$

$$\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| = \dots |x_n| = \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

$$2) \|\lambda x\| = \sup_k \|\lambda x_k\| = |\lambda| \sup_k |x_k| = |\lambda| \|x\|;$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\| &= \sup_k |x_k + y_k| \leq \sup_k (|x_k| + |y_k|) \leq \\ &\leq \sup_k |x_k| + \sup_k |y_k| = \|x\| + \|y\|. \end{aligned}$$

**4.2.13.**  $C[0, 1]$  **fazosida**  $x_n(t) = \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{t^{n+2}}{n+2}$  **ketma-ketligining yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $x_n(t)$  funksiya  $[0, 1]$  segmentda eng katta qiymatiga  $t=1$  da erishadi:

$$\max_{a \leq t \leq b} x_n(t) = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)},$$

ya'ni

$$\|x_n(t)\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |x_n(t)| = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

Natijada,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n(t)\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 0.$$

Demak, berilgan ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi.

**4.2.14.**  $m$  va  $\ell_1$  **fazolarga tegishli bo'lib,  $m$  da yaqinlashuvchi va  $\ell_1$  da uzoqlashuvchi bo'lgan**

$$x^{(n)} = (x_1^{(n)}, x_2^{(n)}, \dots)$$

**ketma-ketlikka misol keltiring.**

**Yechimi.**

$$x^{(n)} = \left( \underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{2^n}, \frac{1}{2^n + 1}, \frac{1}{2^n + 2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^n + 2^n}, 0, 0, \dots \right)$$

ketma-ketlikni qaraylik.  $\sup_m |x_m^{(n)}| = \frac{1}{2^n + 1} < 1 < \infty$ . Demak,  $x^{(n)} \in m$ .

Shuningdek,

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |x_m^{(n)}| = \frac{1}{2^n + 1} + \frac{1}{2^n + 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n + 2^n} <$$



$$< \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} = 1.$$

Demak,  $x^{(n)} \in \ell_1$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^{(n)}\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_m |x_m^{(n)}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 1} = 0,$$

ya'ni, qaralayotgan ketma-ketlik  $m$  da 0 ga yaqinlashuvchi. Lekin bu ketma-ketlikning  $\ell_1$  da yaqinlashuvchi emas, chunki

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |x_m^{(n)}| \geq \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} = 1.$$

**4.2.15.** *A va B  $A < B$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi sonlar bo'lsin. U holda*

$$E = \{f(x) : f(x) \in C[0, 1], \quad A < f(x) < B\}$$

*to'plamning  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida ochiq ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $E$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $\varphi$  element olaylik. Segmentda uzluksiz funksiya'ning xossasi bo'yicha  $\varphi$  funksiya  $[0, 1]$  segmentda o'zining eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlariga erishadi:

$$\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \varphi(x) = \beta = \varphi(x'), \quad \inf_{x \in [0, 1]} \varphi(x) = \alpha = \varphi(x''),$$

bunda  $x', x'' \in [0, 1]$ .

Shartga ko'ra ixtiyoriy  $x \in [0, 1]$  uchun  $A < \varphi(x) < B$  bo'ladi va  $\alpha > A$  va  $\beta < B$  tengsizliklari o'rinli.  $\alpha - A$  va  $\beta - B$  sonlarning kichigini  $\varepsilon$  orqali belgilaymiz. U holda barcha  $x \in [0, 1]$  sonlar uchun  $|\varphi(x) - \alpha| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\psi(x)$  funksiyalar  $E$  to'plamga tegishli bo'ladi. Shuningdek  $\varphi - \psi$  funksiya'ning uzluksizligidan  $\|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu esa  $\psi(x)$  funksiyalar  $\varphi(x)$  funksiya'ning  $\varepsilon$  atrofni tashkil etishini ko'rsatadi. Natijada,  $\varphi$  funksiya  $E$  dan olingan ixtiyoriy element bo'lgani uchun,  $E$  ning ochiq to'plam ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.2.16.** *Normalangan fazoda qavariq to'plamning yopilmasi ham qavariq bo'lishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $X$  normalangan fazoda qavariq  $M$  to'plam berilsin.  $[M]$  to'plamidan ixtiyoriy  $x, y$  nuqtalarni olganda, barcha  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  sonlar uchun  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in [M]$  ekanligini ko'rsatishimiz kerak.  $x, y \in M$  bo'lganligidan, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun  $\|x - u\| < \varepsilon$  va  $\|y - v\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $u, v \in M$  elementlar mavjud bo'ladi.

$M$  qavariq to‘plam bo‘lganligidan, har bir  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  uchun  $\alpha u + (1 - \alpha)v \in M$ . Natijada,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y - (\alpha u + (1 - \alpha)v)\| \leq \\ & \leq \alpha\|x - u\| + (1 - \alpha)\|y - v\| < \alpha\varepsilon + (1 - \alpha)\varepsilon = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon$  atrofida  $M$  to‘plamning kamida bir elementi mavjud ekan. Shuning uchun  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in [M]$ , ya’ni  $[M]$  qavariq to‘plam.

**4.2.17. Normalangan fazoda  $B(x_0, r)$  sharning qavariq ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $B(x_0, r)$  shardan ixtiyoriy  $x, y$  elementlarni olaylik. U holda  $\|x - x_0\| < r$  va  $\|y - x_0\| < r$  tengsizliklari o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Natijada har bir  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y - x_0\| &= \|\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y - \alpha x_0 - (1 - \alpha)x_0\| \leq \\ &\leq \alpha\|x - x_0\| + (1 - \alpha)\|y - x_0\| < \alpha r + (1 - \alpha)r = r. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in B(x_0, r)$ , ya’ni  $B(x_0, r)$  qavariq to‘plam.

**4.2.18. Normalangan fazoda  $B[x_0, r]$  sharning qavariq ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $B[x_0, r]$  shardan ixtiyoriy  $x, y$  elementlarni olaylik. U holda  $\|x - x_0\| \leq r$  va  $\|y - x_0\| \leq r$  tengsizliklari o‘rinli. Natijada har bir  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y - x_0\| &= \|\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y - \alpha x_0 - (1 - \alpha)x_0\| \leq \\ &\leq \alpha\|x - x_0\| + (1 - \alpha)\|y - x_0\| \leq \alpha r + (1 - \alpha)r = r. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in B[x_0, r]$ , ya’ni  $B[x_0, r]$  qavariq to‘plam.

**4.2.19. Normalangan fazoda  $S(x_0, r)$  sfera qavariq to‘plam bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $S(x_0, r)$  sferadan ixtiyoriy  $x$  element olamiz. U holda  $y = 2x_0 - x$  nuqta ham shu sferaga tegishli bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,

$$\|x_0 - (2x_0 - x)\| = \|x_0 - x\| = r.$$

Endi  $x$  va  $y$  elementlarni tutashtiruvchi segmentdan  $\frac{1}{2}(x + y)$  nuqtani olamiz. Natijada

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}(2x_0 - x) = x_0$$

va

$$\|x_0 - x_0\| = 0 < r$$

bo'lgani uchun quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y \notin S(x_0, r).$$

Demak,  $S(x_0, r)$  sfera qavariq to'plam emas.

**4.2.20.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda darajasi  $k$  ga teng barcha ko'phadlarning  $P_k[0, 1]$  to'plami qavariq bo'ladimi?

**Yechimi.**

$$P_k(x) = a_k x^k + a_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \dots + a_0$$

va

$$Q_k(x) = -a_k x^k + b_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \dots + b_0$$

ko'phadlarni olaylik.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}P_k(x) + \frac{1}{2}Q_k(x) = \\ & = \frac{1}{2}(a_{k-1} + b_{k-1})x^{k-1} + \frac{1}{2}(a_{k-2} + b_{k-2})x^{k-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2}(a_0 + b_0) \end{aligned}$$

ko'phadning darajasi  $k - 1$  ga teng, ya'ni  $P[0, 1]$  qavariq to'plam emas.

**4.2.21.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida  $\int_0^1 |x(t)| dt \leq 1$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $C$  uzluksiz funksiyalar to'plami qavariq bo'ladimi?

**Yechimi.**  $C$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x(t)$  va  $y(t)$  funksiyalarni olaylik. U holda barcha  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  sonlari uchun quyidagi munosabat o'rinli:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 |\alpha x(t) + (1 - \alpha)y(t)| dt \leq \int_0^1 (|x(t)| + (1 - \alpha)|y(t)|) dt = \\ & = \alpha \int_0^1 |x(t)| dt + (1 - \alpha) \int_0^1 |y(t)| dt \leq \alpha + 1 - \alpha = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $C$  qavariq to'plam.

**4.2.22.**  $\ell_2$  fazosida

$$A = \{x \in \ell_2 : x = (x_1, x_2, \dots), |x_n| < 2^{-n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

parallelepipedning qavariq to'plam ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $A$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x, y$  elementlar olaylik. U holda har bir  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  uchun

$$|\alpha x_n + (1 - \alpha)y_n| \leq \alpha|x_n| + (1 - \alpha)|y_n| < \alpha 2^{-n+1} + (1 - \alpha)2^{-n+1} = 2^{-n+1}$$

bo'ladi va shuning uchun  $\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \in A$ . Demak,  $A$  qavariq to'plam.

**4.2.23.**  $C[a, b]$  fazosining separabel fazo ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $C[a, b]$  fazosida zich bo'lgan sanoqli qism to'plam mavjudligini ko'rsatamiz.

Har bir  $n$  natural soni uchun  $[a, b]$  kesmani

$$x_0^{(n)} = a, \quad x_1^{(n)} = a + \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad x_2^{(n)} = a + 2\frac{b-a}{n}, \dots, \quad x_n^{(n)} = b$$

nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  bo'laklarga bo'lamiz. Ixtiyoriy

$$a_0^{(n)}, a_1^{(n)}, \dots, a_n^{(n)}$$

ratsional sonlar uchun

$$\varphi(x) = a_{i-1}^{(n)} + \frac{x - x_{i-1}^{(n)}}{x_i^{(n)} - x_{i-1}^{(n)}}(a_i^{(n)} - a_{i-1}^{(n)}), \quad x \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}], \quad i = \overline{1, n} \quad (4.8)$$

bo'lakli-chiziqli funksiya'ni quramiz. Har bir  $n$  uchun (4.8) ko'rinishdagi barcha funksiyalar to'plamini  $A_n$  orqali belgilaymiz. Har bir  $A_n$  sanoqli ekanligidan,  $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  birlashmasi ham sanoqlidir.

Bu  $A$  to'plamining  $C[a, b]$  da zich ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $C[a, b]$  ga tegishli har bir  $f$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da tekis uzluksiz bo'lganligi uchun  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $\exists \delta > 0$  soni topilib,  $|x' - x''| < \delta$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x', x'' \in [a, b]$  nuqtalarda

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Har bir  $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  uchun

$$|f(x_i^{(n)}) - a_i^{(n)}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi

$$a_0^{(n)}, a_1^{(n)}, \dots, a_n^{(n)}$$

ratsional sonlar olib, (4.8) ko'rinishdagi  $\varphi$  funksiyasini qaraylik. Ixtiyoriy  $x \in [a, b]$  uchun shunday  $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  topilib,  $x \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$  bo'ladi. U holda quyidagilar o'rinli:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| &\leq |\varphi(x_i^{(n)}) - \varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| \leq \\ &\leq |\varphi(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_i^{(n)}) + f(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) + f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) - \varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq |\varphi(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_i^{(n)})| + |f(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| + |f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) - \varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| = \\
&= |a_i^{(n)} - f(x_i^{(n)})| + |f(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| + |f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) - a_{i-1}^{(n)}| < \\
&< \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \frac{3\varepsilon}{5}.
\end{aligned}$$

Natijada,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\varphi(x) - f(x)| &\leq |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| + \\
&+ |\varphi(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) - f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})| + |f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) - f(x)| < \frac{3\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib,  $\|\varphi - f\| < \varepsilon$ , ya'ni  $f$  funksiya'ning ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  atrofida  $A$  to'planning kamida bitta  $\varphi$  elementi mavjud.  $f$  funksiya  $C[a, b]$  ga tegishli bo'lgan ixtiyoriy element bo'lgani uchun  $[A] = C[a, b]$  bo'ladi. Yuqorida aytganimizdek  $A$  sanoqli to'plam. Shuning uchun  $C[a, b]$  fazosi separabel bo'ladi.

**4.2.24.**  *$X$  normalangan fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketligining biror  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligining yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\{x_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik bo'lgani sababli, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n'_\varepsilon$  soni topilib,  $n, n_k \geq n'_\varepsilon$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi natural sonlari uchun  $\|x_n - x_{n_k}\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Shartga muvofiq  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  qisman ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = a$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n''_\varepsilon$  natural soni mavjud bo'lib,  $n_k \geq n''_\varepsilon$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha natural sonlar uchun  $\|x_{n_k} - a\| < \varepsilon/2$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $\max(n'_\varepsilon, n''_\varepsilon) = n_\varepsilon$  bo'lsin. U holda  $n, n_k \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi natural sonlar uchun quyidagi munosabat o'rinli

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_n - a\| &= \|x_n - x_{n_k} + x_{n_k} - a\| \leq \\
&\leq \|x_n - x_{n_k}\| + \|x_{n_k} - a\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .

**4.2.25.**  *$X$  normalangan fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi uchun  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|$  qatori yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning fundamental ketma-ketlik ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|$  qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lganligi sababli, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  natural soni mavjud bo'lib,  $n > n_\varepsilon$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha natural sonlari va ixtiyoriy  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  soni uchun quyidagi tengsizlik o'rinli

$$\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}\| + \dots + \|x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1}\| < \varepsilon.$$

Bundan esa,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|x_{n+p} - x_n\| = \\ & = \|x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1} + x_{n+p-1} - x_{n+p-2} + x_{n+p-2} - \dots - x_n\| \leq \\ & \leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}\| + \dots + \|x_{n+p} - x_{n+p-1}\| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak, berilgan ketma-ketlik fundamental.

**4.2.26.**  $\{x_n\}$  va  $\{y_n\}$   $X$  normalangan fazoda fundamental ketma-ketliklar bo'lsin. U holda  $\lambda_n = \|x_n - y_n\|$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  ketma-ketlikning yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $\{x_n\}$  va  $\{y_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketliklar bo'lganligi sababli, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  soni mavjud bo'lib  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n$  natural sonlar va ixtiyoriy  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  soni uchun  $\|x_{n+p} - x_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  va  $\|y_{n+p} - y_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  tengsizliklari o'rinli. Natijada quyidagi tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda_{n+p} - \lambda_n| & = \left| \|x_{n+p} - y_{n+p}\| - \|x_n - y_n\| \right| \leq \\ & \leq \|x_{n+p} - y_{n+p} - x_n + y_n\| \leq \|x_{n+p} - x_n\| + \|y_{n+p} - y_n\| < \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\{\lambda_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik.  $\mathbb{R}$  haqiqiy sonlar to'plami to'laligidan  $\{\lambda_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.2.27.**  $\mathbb{R}$  da norma aksiomalarini tekshiring  $\|x\| = |\arctg x|$ .

**Yechimi.** Normaning ikkinchi aksiomasi o'rinli emas. Haqiqatan, agar  $x = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\|\lambda x\| = \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

lekin

$$|\lambda| \|x\| = \frac{1}{3} \arctg \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{9},$$

ya'ni  $\|\lambda x\| \neq |\lambda| \|x\|$ .

**4.2.28.**  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , fazosida  $\|x\|_p = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p}$ ,  $0 < p < 1$  bo'lsa, normaning shartini bajarilmasligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Normaning uchinchi sharti o‘rinli emas. Haqiqatan,  $x = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0\right) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  va  $y = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0\right) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  vektorlarni olaylik.  $x \neq y$  bo‘lgani bilan, lekin ixtiyoriy  $0 < p < 1$  va  $\|x\|_p + \|y\|_p = 1$  uchun  $\|x\|_p = \|y\|_p = \frac{1}{2}$ . Lekin

$$\|x + y\|_p = \left\| \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0 \right) \right\|_p = \left( \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = 2^{\frac{1}{p}-1}.$$

Natijada  $\|x + y\|_p > \|x\|_p + \|y\|_p$ .

**4.2.29.**  $C[a, b]$  **fazoda norma aksiomalarini tekshiring, bunda**

$$\|x\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq \frac{a+b}{2}} |x(t)|.$$

**Yechimi.** Normaning birinchi sharti bajarilmaydi. Haqiqatan,

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } t \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}], \\ t - \frac{a+b}{2}, & \text{agar } t \in [\frac{a+b}{2}, b] \end{cases}$$

elementi uchun  $\|x\| = 0$ , lekin  $x \neq 0$ .

**4.2.30.** **Normalangan  $L_1[0, 1]$  fazoda**

$$x_n(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{t}{n}}, & \text{agar } t \in \mathbb{I} \cap [0, 1], \\ 0, & \text{agar } t \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

**ketma-ketligining yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - 1\| &= \int_0^1 |x_n(t) - 1| dt = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{n}}) dt = \\ &= 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{t}{n}} dt = 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{n}} - 1}{-\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

**1.**  $X$  normalangan fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar shunday  $c$  soni mavjud bo‘lib, barcha  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $\|x_n\| \leq c$  tengsizligi bajarilsa, u holda  $\|x_n\|$  ketma-ketlik chegaralangan deb ataladi.  $X$  fazoda ixtiyoriy yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlikning chegaralanganligini isbotlang.

**2.**  $\forall x, y \in X$  elementlari uchun quyidagilarni isbotlang:

- $\|x + y\| \geq \|x\| - \|y\|$ ;
- $\|x\| \leq \max\{\|x + y\|, \|x - y\|\}$ .

**3.** Norma aksiomalarini tekshiring:  $[a, b]$  segmentda barcha chegaralangan funksiyalar fazosi  $M[a, b]$  da

$$\|x\| = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |x(t)|.$$

**4.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida quyidagi ketma-ketliklarni yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshiring:

a)  $x_n(t) = t^n - t^{n+1};$

b)  $y_n(t) = t^n - t^{in}.$

**5.**  $M$  biror  $L$  normalangan fazoning qism fazosi bo'lsin. Agar  $L$  to'la bo'lsa,  $P = L/M$  faktor fazoning ham to'la bo'lishini isbotlang.

**6.**  $X$  chiziqli fazosida  $\|\cdot\|_1$  va  $\|\cdot\|_2$  normalar berilgan bo'lsin. Agar shunday  $a, b > 0$  sonlar mavjud bo'lib, ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  uchun

$$a\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq b\|x\|_1$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $\|\cdot\|_1$  va  $\|\cdot\|_2$  normalar ekvivalent deb ataladi. Chekli o'lchamli  $X$  fazodagi ixtiyoriy ikki norma ekvivalent bo'lishini isbotlang.

**7.**  $X$  normalangan fazoda  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  elementlar uchun  $\|x + y\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$  tenglik faqatgina  $y = \lambda x$  ( $\lambda > 0$ ) bo'lgan holda o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $X$  qat'iy normalangan fazo deb ataladi.  $\ell_1, \ell_2, m, C[0, 1]$  fazolarning qaysi biri qat'iy normalangan fazo bo'ladi.

**8.** Agar  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar  $X$  fazosining qavariq qism to'plamlari bo'lsa  $A \cap B$  va

$$A + B = \{x : x = y + z, y \in A, z \in B\}$$

to'plamlari ham qavariq to'plam bo'lishini isbotlang.

**9.** Normalangan fazoda ixtiyoriy fundamental ketma-ketlikning chegaralanganligini isbotlang.

**10.**  $\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}_\infty^m, \mathbb{R}_1^m, \mathbb{R}_p^m, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_p, m, c_0, c$  fazolarning orasida Banax fazosi bormi?

**12.** Ixtiyoriy chekli o'lchamli normalangan fazoning Banax fazosi bo'lishini isbotlang.

**13.** Banax fazosining qism fazosi Banax fazosi bo'lishini isbotlang.

**14.** Ixtiyoriy normalangan fazo yagona to'ldiruvchiga ega ekanligini isbotlang.

### 4.3. Evklid va Hilbert fazolari

Haqiqiy  $L$  chiziqli fazosining  $\{x, y\}$  juft elementlarida aniqlangan,  $\langle x, y \rangle$  ko'rinishida belgilanuvchi va quyidagi to'rt shartlarni (aksioma-



larni) qanoatlantiruvchi funksiya *skalyar ko'paytma* deb ataladi:

- 1)  $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ ;
- 2)  $\langle x_1 + x_2, y \rangle = \langle x_1, y \rangle + \langle x_2, y \rangle$ ;
- 3)  $\langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ;
- 4)  $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ ;  $\langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ .

Skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan chiziqli fazoda normani

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$$

ko'rinishida kiritish mumkin. Bu normalangan fazo *Evklid fazosi* deyiladi. Norma aksiomalarini tekshiramiz:

$$1) \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0;$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda x\| &= \sqrt{\langle \lambda x, \lambda x \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda \langle x, \lambda x \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda \langle \lambda x, x \rangle} = \\ &= \sqrt{\lambda^2 \langle x, x \rangle} = |\lambda| \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = |\lambda| \|x\|; \end{aligned}$$

3) Xohlagan  $\lambda$  son uchun

$$\langle \lambda x + y, \lambda x + y \rangle \geq 0.$$

Bundan

$$\lambda^2 \langle x, x \rangle + 2\lambda \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle \geq 0.$$

Demak, kvadrat uchhadning determinanti manfiydir:

$$D = 4\langle x, y \rangle^2 - 4\langle x, x \rangle \langle y, y \rangle \leq 0,$$

ya'ni  $\langle x, y \rangle^2 \leq \langle x, x \rangle \langle y, y \rangle$ , yoki

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|.$$

Oxirgi tengsizlik Koshi — Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi deb ataladi. Bu tengsizlikdan foydalanib, ushbu

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 &= \langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle + 2\langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle \leq \\ &\leq \|x\|^2 + 2\|x\| \|y\| + \|y\|^2 = (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2 \end{aligned}$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Natijada

$$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|.$$

Evklid fazosida skalyar ko'paytma yordamida  $x$  va  $y$  vektorlar orasida burchak tushunchasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|}. \quad (4.9)$$

$\langle x, y \rangle \leq \|x\| \|y\|$  bo'lgani uchun,  $\frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|} \leq 1$ . Demak, (4.9) formula nolga teng bo'lmagan  $x$  va  $y$  vektorlar orasidagi  $\varphi$  ( $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ ) burchakni aniqlaydi.

Agar  $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  va  $y$  vektorlar *ortogonal* deb ataladi va  $x \perp y$  ko'rinishida yoziladi. Bu holda (4.9) dan  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

$L$  evklid fazosida noldan farqli vektorlarning  $\{x_\alpha\}$  sistemasi berilgan bo'lib,  $\alpha \neq \beta$  bo'lganda  $\langle x_\alpha, x_\beta \rangle = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\{x_\alpha\}$  *ortogonal sistema* deb ataladi.

Agar  $\{x_\alpha\}$  ortogonal sistema to'la bo'lsa, u holda u *ortogonal bazis* deyiladi.

Agar  $\{x_\alpha\}$  sistema uchun

$$\langle x_\alpha, x_\beta \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } \alpha \neq \beta, \\ 1, & \text{agar } \alpha = \beta \end{cases}$$

sharti o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda u *ortonormal sistema* deb ataladi.

**Ta'rif.** *To'la evklid fazosi Hilbert fazosi deb ataladi va u odatda  $H$  bilan belgilanadi.*

$H$  Hilbert fazosida  $\{x_\alpha\}$  ortonormal sistema berilgan bo'lsin.  $x \in H$  elementi uchun

$$c_\alpha = \langle x, x_\alpha \rangle$$

sonlar, berilgan ortonormal sistema bo'yicha *Fure koeffitsientlari* deb ataladi. Ushbu  $\sum_{\alpha} c_\alpha x_\alpha$  qator bo'lsa,  $x$  elementning *Fure qatori* deyiladi.

## Masalalar

### 4.3.1. $\ell_2$ fazosida skalyar ko'paytmani

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k y_k$$

*ko'rinishida kiritish mumkin ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k y_k$  qatorning yaqinlashishi

$$2x_k y_k \leq x_k^2 + y_k^2$$

tengsizligidan kelib chiqadi.

Skalyar ko'paytma aksiomalarini tekshiramiz.

$$1) \langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y_k x_k = \langle y, x \rangle;$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x' + x'', y \rangle &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x'_k + x''_k) y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x'_k y_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x''_k y_k = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x'_k y_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x''_k y_k = \langle x', y \rangle + \langle x'', y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda x_k y_k = \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k y_k = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle;$

4)  $\langle x, x \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \geq 0,$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n \dots = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

**4.3.2.  $\ell_2$  Evklid fazosida**

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= (1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ e_2 &= (0, 1, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ e_n &= (0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots), \\ &\dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

**ortonormal bazisning to‘la ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in \ell_2$  xohlagan element va

$$x^{(n)} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, 0, 0, \dots)$$

bo‘lsin. U holda  $x^{(n)}$  element  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  vektorlarning chiziqli qo‘big‘iga tegishli va  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $\|x - x^{(n)}\| \rightarrow 0$ , ya‘ni  $x \in [\mathcal{L}(\{e_n\})]$ . Demak,  $[\mathcal{L}(\{e_n\})] = \ell_2$ .

**4.3.3.  $[a, b]$  segmentda barcha uzluksiz funksiyalar fazosida skalyar ko‘paytmani**

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt \tag{4.10}$$

**ko‘rinishida kiritish mumkin ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Skalyar ko‘paytma aksiomalarini tekshiramiz.

1)  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt = \int_a^b g(t)f(t) dt = \langle g, f \rangle;$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle f_1 + f_2, g \rangle &= \int_a^b (f_1(t) + f_2(t))g(t) dt = \\ &= \int_a^b f_1(t)g(t) dt + \int_a^b f_2(t)g(t) dt = \langle f_1, g \rangle + \langle f_2, g \rangle;\end{aligned}$$

$$3) \langle \lambda f, g \rangle = \int_a^b \lambda f(t)g(t) dt = \lambda \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt = \lambda \langle f, g \rangle;$$

$$4) \langle f, f \rangle = \int_a^b f^2(t) dt \geq 0, \quad \langle f, f \rangle = \int_a^b f^2(t) dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \equiv 0.$$

Bu fazo  $C_2[a, b]$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

#### 4.3.4. $C_2[a, b]$ *Evklid fazosida*

$$\frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a}, \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

*funksiyalardan iborat sistema ortogonal sistema ekanligini tekshiring.*

**Yechimi.** Mumkin bo'lgan barcha hollarni tekshirib ko'ramiz:

1)

$$\begin{aligned}\left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \right\rangle &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} dt = \frac{1}{4} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \Big|_a^b = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \cos \frac{2\pi n(a+b)}{b-a} \sin \pi n = 0;\end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}\left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \right\rangle &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \Big|_a^b = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi n(a+b)}{b-a} \sin \pi n = 0;\end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\left\langle \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a}, \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \right\rangle = \int_a^b \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \sin \frac{4\pi nt}{b-a} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \cos \frac{4\pi n t}{b-a} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{4} \frac{b-a}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n(a+b)}{b-a} \sin 2\pi n = 0;$$

4)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a}, \cos \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} \right\rangle &= \int_a^b \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a} \cos \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \cos \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a} dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

5)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a}, \sin \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} \right\rangle &= \int_a^b \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a} \sin \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \sin \frac{2\pi t(n+k)}{b-a} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \sin \frac{2\pi k t}{b-a} dt = 0; \end{aligned}$$

6)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \sin \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a}, \sin \frac{2\pi(n+k)t}{b-a} \right\rangle &= \int_a^b \sin \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a} \sin \frac{2\pi(n+k)t}{b-a} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{b-a}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{k} \sin \frac{2\pi k t}{b-a} - \frac{1}{2n+k} \sin \frac{2\pi t(2n+k)}{b-a} \right) \Big|_a^b = 0; \end{aligned}$$

7)

$$\left\langle \sin \frac{2\pi n t}{b-a}, \cos \frac{2\pi(n+k)}{b-a} \right\rangle = 0.$$

Demak, qaralayotgan sistema ortogonal bo'lar ekan.

#### 4.3.5. *L* evklid fazosida

$$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n, \dots \quad (4.11)$$

*chiziqli erkli sistema berilgan bo'lsin. U holda quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi*

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n \dots \quad (4.12)$$

*sistema mavjudligini isbotlang:*

1) (4.12) sistema ortonormal;

2) har bir  $\varphi_n$  element  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n, \dots$  elementlarning chiziqli kombinatsiyasidan iborat, ya'ni

$$\varphi_n = a_{n1}f_1 + a_{n2}f_2 + \dots + a_{nn}f_n;$$

3) har bir  $f_n$  element  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n, \dots$  elementlarning chiziqli kombinatsiyasidan iborat, ya'ni

$$f_n = b_{n1}\varphi_1 + b_{n2}\varphi_2 + \dots + b_{nn}\varphi_n$$

va  $b_{nn} \neq 0$ . (4.12) sistemaning har bir elementi 1) - 3) shartlar bilan bir qiymatli aniqlanadi ( $\pm 1$  koeffitsientlarini hisobga olmaganda).

**Yechimi.**  $\varphi_1$  elementni  $\varphi_1 = a_{11}f_1$  ko'rinishida izlaymiz. Bunda  $a_{11}$  quyidagi shart bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\langle \varphi_1, \varphi_1 \rangle = \|\varphi_1\|^2 = a_{11}^2 \langle f_1, f_1 \rangle = 1.$$

Bundan

$$a_{11} = \frac{1}{b_{11}} = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle}}, \quad \varphi_1 = \frac{\pm f_1}{\sqrt{\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle}}.$$

Shunday qilib,  $\varphi_1$  elementning ishorasi hisobga olinmasa, u bir qiymatli aniqlanadi. Endi 1) - 3) shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$  elementlar topiladi deb faraz qilamiz. U holda  $f_n$  elementni ushbu

$$f_n = b_{n1}\varphi_1 + b_{n2}\varphi_2 + \dots + b_{nn-1}\varphi_{n-1} + h_n$$

ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Bu erda  $k < n$  bo'lganda

$$\langle h_n, \varphi_k \rangle = 0.$$

Haqiqatan,  $b_{nk}$  koeffitsientlar. Demak,  $h_n$  element ham quyidagi shartlar bilan bir qiymatli aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h_n, \varphi_k \rangle &= \langle f_n - b_{n1}\varphi_1 - \dots - b_{nn-1}\varphi_{n-1}, \varphi_k \rangle = \\ &= \langle f_n, \varphi_k \rangle - b_{nk} \langle \varphi_k, \varphi_k \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\langle h_n, h_n \rangle > 0$  ekanligi ravshan ( $\langle h_n, h_n \rangle = 0$  tengligi (4.1) sistemaning chiziqli erkliligiga zid bo'lar edi). Endi  $\varphi_n$  elementni quyidagicha olamiz:

$$\varphi_n = \frac{h_n}{\sqrt{\langle h_n, h_n \rangle}}.$$

Natijada  $h_n$  va  $\varphi_n$  elementlar induksiya yordamida  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  elementlar orqali ifodalanadi:

$$\varphi_n = a_{n1}f_1 + a_{n2}f_2 + \dots + a_{nn}f_n,$$

bu erda  $a_{nn} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle h_n, h_n \rangle}}$ . Shu bilan birga,

$$\langle \varphi_n, \varphi_n \rangle = 1, \quad \langle \varphi_n, \varphi_k \rangle = 0,$$

$$f_n = b_{n1}\varphi_1 + b_{n2}\varphi_2 + \dots + b_{nn}\varphi_n, \quad b_{nn} = \sqrt{\langle h_n, h_n \rangle} \neq 0.$$

(4.11) sistemadan (4.12) sistemaga o'tish ortogonallashtirish jarayoni deb ataladi.

**4.3.6. *L Evklid fazosida  $\{x_n\}$  va  $\{y_n\}$  ketma-ketliklari berilgan bo'lib,  $x_n \rightarrow x$  va  $y_n \rightarrow y$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\langle x_n, y_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$  ekanligini isbotlang.***

**Yechimi.** Koshi — Bunyakovski tengsizligiga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle x, y \rangle - \langle x_n, y_n \rangle| &= |\langle x, y \rangle - \langle x, y_n \rangle + \langle x, y_n \rangle - \langle x_n, y_n \rangle| \leq \\ &\leq |\langle x, y \rangle - \langle x, y_n \rangle| + |\langle x, y_n \rangle - \langle x_n, y_n \rangle| = \\ &= |\langle x, y - y_n \rangle| + |\langle x - x_n, y_n \rangle| \leq \\ &\leq \|x\| \|y - y_n\| + \|x - x_n\| \|y_n\|. \end{aligned}$$

Yaqinlashuvchi  $\{y_n\}$  ketma-ketlik chegaralangan bo'lgani uchun, tengsizlikning o'ng tomoni  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da nolga intiladi. Shu sababli,  $\langle x_n, y_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$ . Bundan skalyar ko'paytmaning uzluksizligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.3.7. *L Evklid fazosining xohlagan  $x$  va  $y$  elementlari uchun parallelogramm tengligi deb ataluvchi***

$$\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$$

**tengligining o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Norma ta'rifiga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 &= \langle x + y, x + y \rangle + \langle x - y, x - y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle - \langle x, y \rangle - \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle = \\ &= 2\langle x, x \rangle + 2\langle y, y \rangle = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

**4.3.8. *Skalyar ko'paytmaning to'rtinchi aksiomasini quyidagi aksioma bilan almashtirish mumkin ekanligini isbotlang:***

$$\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

**Yechimi.**  $x = 0$  bo'lsin. U holda xohlagan  $\lambda$  soni uchun

$$\langle 0, 0 \rangle = \langle \lambda 0, 0 \rangle = \lambda \langle 0, 0 \rangle$$

tengligini yoza olamiz. Natijada  $\langle 0, 0 \rangle = 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.3.9. Skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan fazoning xohlagan  $x, y, z$  elementlari uchun Apolloniy ayniyati deb ataluvchi**

$$\|z - x\|^2 + \|z - y\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\|x - y\|^2 + 2\left\|z - \frac{x + y}{2}\right\|^2$$

**tengligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Berilgan tenglikning ikki tomonini ham almashtiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \|z - x\|^2 + \|z - y\|^2 &= \langle z - x, z - x \rangle + \langle z - y, z - y \rangle = \\ &= \langle z, z \rangle - \langle x, z \rangle - \langle z, x \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle + \\ &\quad + \langle z, z \rangle - \langle y, z \rangle - \langle z, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle = \\ &= 2(\langle z, z \rangle - \langle x, z \rangle - \langle z, y \rangle) + \langle x, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle. \\ \frac{1}{2}\|x - y\|^2 + 2\left\|z - \frac{x + y}{2}\right\|^2 &= \frac{1}{2}\langle x - y, x - y \rangle + \\ &\quad + 2\left\langle z - \frac{x + y}{2}, z - \frac{x + y}{2} \right\rangle = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\langle x, x \rangle - \langle y, x \rangle - \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle) + \\ &\quad + 2\langle z, z \rangle - \langle x + y, z \rangle - \langle z, x + y \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \\ &= 2(\langle z, z \rangle - \langle x, z \rangle - \langle z, y \rangle) + \langle x, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, berilgan tenglik o'rinli.

**4.3.10. Evklid fazosida  $x$  va  $y$  elementlarning ortogonal bo'lishi uchun**

$$\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 = \|x + y\|^2$$

**tengligining zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $x \perp y$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 &= \langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle + 2\langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Etarliligi.  $\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 = \|x + y\|^2$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa,  $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$  tengligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $x \perp y$ .



**4.3.11.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$  va  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots)$  elementlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n y_n$$

ko'inishda, norma  $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$  ko'inishida kiritiladi.  $\ell_2$  ning to'la ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda metrika

$$\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\| = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - y_n)^2}$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi. Demak, 3.1.14-misolga ko'ra  $\ell_2$  ning to'la ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.3.12.**  $K$  to'plam  $H$  ning qism fazosi bo'lsa, u holda xohlagan  $f \in H$  elementni

$$f = g + h \quad g \in K, \quad h \in K^{\perp}, \quad (4.13)$$

ko'inishda yagona usulda yozish mumkin ekanligini va  $g$  elementning

$$\|f - g\| = \rho(f, K) \quad (4.14)$$

tenglikni qanoatlantirishini isbotlang. Bunda  $\rho(f, K)$  miqdor  $f$  nuqtadan  $K$  fazogacha masofa:

$$\rho(f, K) = \inf_{x \in K} \|f - x\|.$$

**Yechimi.**  $\rho(f, K) = d$  belgilashini kiritib,  $K$  dan

$$\|f - f_n\|^2 < d^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.15)$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketligini olamiz. Parallelogramm tengligiga ko'ra

$$\|f_n - f_m\|^2 + \|(f - f_n) + (f - f_m)\|^2 = 2[\|f - f_n\|^2 + \|f - f_m\|^2] \quad (4.16)$$

tengligiga ega bo'lamiz. Shu bilan birga,  $\frac{f_m + f_n}{2} \in K$  bolganligidan, ushbu

$$\|(f - f_n) + (f - f_m)\|^2 = 4 \left\| f - \frac{f_n + f_m}{2} \right\|^2 \geq 4d^2 \quad (4.17)$$

tengsizligi o'rinli. Natijada (4.15), (4.16) va (4.17) lardan

$$\|f_n - f_m\|^2 \leq 2 \left[ d^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} + d^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} \right] - 4d^2 = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{2}{m^2}.$$

Bu tengsizlikdan  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning fundamental ekanligi ko'rinadi. Shu sababli,  $H$  to'la bo'lgani uchun, u yaqinlashuvchi.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = g$  bo'lsin.  $K$  yopiq bo'lgani uchun  $g \in K$ .

Endi (4.15) da  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tsak  $\|f - g\| \leq d$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.  $d$  ning ta'rifidan  $\|f - g\| \geq d$  tengsizligi ham o'rinli. Natijada,  $\|f - g\| = d$  tengligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $f - g = h$  elementning  $H^\perp$  fazosiga tegishli ekanligini isbotlaymiz.

$K$  to'plamda noldan farqli xohlagan  $\varphi$  element olaylik. Har bir  $\lambda$  son uchun  $g + \lambda\varphi \in K$ , u holda

$$\|h - \lambda\varphi\|^2 = \|f - (g + \lambda\varphi)\|^2 \geq d^2.$$

Bu tengsizlikni skalyar ko'paytmaning xossasidan va  $\|f - g\| = d$  tengligidan foydalanib

$$-\lambda\langle h, \varphi \rangle - \lambda\langle \varphi, h \rangle + |\lambda|^2\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle \geq 0$$

ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Natijada  $\lambda = \frac{\langle h, \varphi \rangle}{\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle}$  bo'lgan xususiy holda

$$-\frac{|\langle h, \varphi \rangle|^2}{\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle} - \frac{|\langle h, \varphi \rangle|^2}{\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle} + \frac{|\langle h, \varphi \rangle|^2}{\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle} \geq 0$$

tengsizligi, ya'ni  $|\langle h, \varphi \rangle|^2 \leq 0$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizlik faqat  $h \perp \varphi$  bo'lgan holda o'rinli. Demak,  $\varphi$  element  $K$  ning xohlagan elementi bo'lganligidan,  $h \perp K$ , ya'ni  $h \in K^\perp$ .

Shunday qilib  $f$  ning (4.13) ko'rinishida ifodalanishi va uning (4.14) tenglikni qanoatlantirilishi isbotlandi.

Endi  $f$  ni (4.13) ko'rinishida ifodalash yagonaligini ko'rsatamiz. Agar

$$f = g + h = g' + h', \quad g, g' \in K, \quad h, h' \in K^\perp$$

bo'lsa, u holda  $g - g' = h' - h$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu tenglikning chap tomonidagi element  $K$  ga, o'ng tomonidagi element  $K^\perp$  fazosiga tegishli. Shu sababli  $g - g' \perp h' - h$ . Bundan  $g - g' = h' - h = 0$  munosabatiga ega bo'lamiz.

**4.3.13.**  $x$  element Fure qatorining  $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k$  qismi,  $x$  elementning  $H_n = \mathcal{L}(\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\})$  qism fazodagi proektsiyasidan iborat ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $x = s_n + (x - s_n)$  bo'lib,  $s_n \in H_n$  bo'lganligi uchun  $x - s_n \perp H_n$  ekanligini ko'rsatish etarli.

$$\langle x - s_n, x_k \rangle = \langle x, x_k \rangle - \langle s_n, x_k \rangle = a_k - a_k = 0,$$

ya'ni

$$x - s_n \perp x_k, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

bo'lgani uchun  $x - s_n \perp H_n$  ekanligi skalyar ko'paytmaning xossalaridan kelib chiqadi.

#### 4.3.14. Hilbert fazosida Bessel tengsizligi deb ataluvchi

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

*tengsizligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n\|^2 + \|x - s_n\|^2 &= \langle s_n, s_n \rangle + \langle x - s_n, x - s_n \rangle = \\ &= \langle s_n, s_n \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle - \langle x, s_n \rangle = \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k \right\rangle + \langle x, x \rangle - \left\langle x, \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k \right\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \langle x, x \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 = \langle x, x \rangle = \|x\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

tengligidan  $\|x\|^2 \geq \|s_n\|^2$  tengsizligi, ya'ni  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \leq \|x\|^2$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi. Bu tengsizligida  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tsak

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.

**4.3.15. (Riss — Fisher teoremasi)**  $H$  Hilbert fazosida xohlagan  $\{\varphi_n\}$  ortonormal sistema va  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k^2 < \infty$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\{c_n\}$  sonlar ketma-ketligi berilgan bo'lsin.  $U$  holda ushbu

$$c_k = \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle;$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k^2 = \langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

**tengliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $f \in H$  element mavjudligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $f_n = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k$  deb olaylik, u holda

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_{n+p} - f_n\|^2 &= \|c_{n+1}\varphi_{n+1} + \dots + c_{n+p}\varphi_{n+p}\|^2 = \\ &= \langle c_{n+1}\varphi_{n+1} + \dots + c_{n+p}\varphi_{n+p}, c_{n+1}\varphi_{n+1} + \dots + c_{n+p}\varphi_{n+p} \rangle = \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} c_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

Natijada  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k^2 < \infty$  bo'lgani uchun  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental, Demak, yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$  bo'lsin. Endi  $\langle f, \varphi_i \rangle$  ni quyidagicha almashtiramiz:

$$\langle f, \varphi_i \rangle = \langle f_n, \varphi_i \rangle + \langle f - f_n, \varphi_i \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k, \varphi_i \right\rangle + \langle f - f_n, \varphi_i \rangle.$$

$n \geq i$  bo'lganda,  $\left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k, \varphi_i \right\rangle = c_i$  bo'lgani uchun,

$$\langle f, \varphi_i \rangle = c_i + \langle f - f_n, \varphi_i \rangle. \quad (4.18)$$

Endi

$$\langle f - f_n, \varphi_i \rangle \leq \|f - f_n\| \cdot \|\varphi_i\|$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lganligi uchun  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $\langle f - f_n, \varphi_i \rangle \rightarrow 0$ . (4.18) ning chap tomoni  $n$  ga bog'liq emas. Shu sababli, bu tenglikda  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tsak  $\langle f, \varphi_i \rangle = c_i$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$\left\langle f - \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k, f - \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k \right\rangle = \langle f, f \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^n c_k^2$$

tengligini tekshirish qiyin emas.  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $\|f - f_n\| \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganligidan, bu tenglikdan

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k^2 = \langle f, f \rangle$$

tengligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.3.16.  $H$  separabel Hilbert fazosida har qanday ortonormal sistema ko'pi bilan sanoqli bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $H$  separabel Hilbert fazosida  $\{\varphi_\alpha\}$  ortonormal sistema berilgan bo'lsin. U holda ixtiyoriy  $\varphi_\alpha$  va  $\varphi_\beta$  har xil elementlari uchun

$\|\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_\beta\| = \sqrt{2}$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun  $B(\varphi_\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$  sharlari o‘zaro kesishmaydi. Agar sanoqli  $\{\psi_n\}$  to‘plami  $H$  da zich bo‘lsa, u holda  $B(\varphi_\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$  sharning har birida bu to‘planning kamida bir elementi mavjud bo‘ladi. Shu sababli  $B(\varphi_\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$  sharlar sistemasi ko‘pi bilan sanoqli. Natijada  $\{\varphi_\alpha\}$  ortonormal sistemaning sanoqli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**4.3.17.**  *$H$  Hilbert fazosida  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ortogonal sistema berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $x = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \|x_k\|^2$  tengligining o‘rinli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\|^2 &= \langle x, x \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right\rangle = \\ &= \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle + \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle + \dots + \langle x_n, x_n \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n \|x_k\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

**4.3.18.**  *$H$  Hilbert fazosining  $x$  elementi  $L \subset H$  qism fazoga ortogonal bo‘lishi uchun xohlagan  $y \in L$  uchun  $\|x\| \leq \|x - y\|$  tengsizlikning o‘rinli bo‘lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $x \perp L$  bo‘lsin. U holda xohlagan  $y \in L$  uchun  $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$  tengligi o‘rinli. Shuning uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - y\|^2 &= \langle x - y, x - y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - 2\langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 \geq \|x\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Etarliligi.  $\|x\| \leq \|x - y\|$  tengsizligidan  $2\langle x, y \rangle \leq \langle y, y \rangle$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi.  $x$  elementni  $x = h + h'$  ko‘rinishida yozib olamiz, bunda  $h \in L$ ,  $h' \in L^\perp$ . Natijada

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \langle h + h', y \rangle = \langle h, y \rangle + \langle h', y \rangle = \langle h, y \rangle.$$

Shu sababli  $2\langle h, y \rangle \leq \langle y, y \rangle$  tengsizligini yoza olamiz. Bu tengsizlik barcha  $y \in L$  uchun o‘rinli bo‘lganligi uchun  $y = h$  bo‘lganda ham o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Shunday qilib  $2\langle h, h \rangle \leq \langle h, h \rangle$  tengsizligiga ega bo‘lamiz. Bu tengsizlik  $\langle h, h \rangle = 0$  bo‘lgandagina o‘rinli. U holda  $x = h'$ , ya‘ni  $x \in L^\perp$ . Demak,  $x \perp L$ .

**4.3.19.**  *$H$  Hilbert fazosida xohlagan  $M$  qism to‘plami uchun  $M \subset (M^\perp)^\perp$  munosabatining o‘rinli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $M$  to'plamidan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtani olamiz. U holda  $x \perp M^\perp$ , ya'ni  $x \in (M^\perp)^\perp$ . Demak,  $M \subset (M^\perp)^\perp$ .

**4.3.20.  $H$  Hilbert fazosida  $M, N$  to'plamlari uchun  $M \subset N$  bo'lsa,  $M^\perp \supset N^\perp$  munosabatining o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $N^\perp$  to'plamidan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtani olamiz. U holda  $x \perp N$ .  $M \subset N$  bo'lganligidan,  $x \perp M$ , ya'ni  $x \in M^\perp$ . Demak,  $N^\perp \subset M^\perp$ .

**4.3.21. Hilbert fazoda polyarlashtirish tengligining o'rinli ekanligi isbotlang:**

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2}{4} + i \frac{\|x + iy\|^2 - \|x - iy\|^2}{4}.$$

**Yechimi.** 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 &= \langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x + y \rangle + \langle y, x + y \rangle = \overline{\langle x + y, x \rangle} + \overline{\langle x + y, y \rangle} \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle + \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} + \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle + \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - y\|^2 &= \langle x - y, x - y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x - y \rangle - \langle y, x - y \rangle = \overline{\langle x - y, x \rangle} - \overline{\langle x - y, y \rangle} = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} - \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - \langle x, y \rangle - \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

1) va 2) tengliklardan quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2}{4} &= \frac{2\langle x, y \rangle + 2\overline{\langle x, y \rangle}}{4} = \\ &= \frac{2[\langle x, y \rangle + \overline{\langle x, y \rangle}]}{4} = \operatorname{Re}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + iy\|^2 &= \langle x + iy, x + iy \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x + iy \rangle + i\langle y, x + iy \rangle = \\ &= \overline{\langle x + iy, x \rangle} + i\overline{\langle x + iy, y \rangle} = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - i\overline{\langle y, x \rangle} + i\overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - i\langle x, y \rangle + i\overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

4)

$$\|x - iy\|^2 = \langle x - iy, x - iy \rangle =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \langle x, x - iy \rangle - i \langle y, x - iy \rangle \overline{\langle x - iy, x \rangle} - i \overline{\langle x - iy, y \rangle} = \\
&= \langle x, x \rangle + i \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} - i \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle = \\
&= \langle x, x \rangle + i \langle x, y \rangle - i \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + \langle y, y \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

3) va 4) tengliklardan quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
i \frac{\|x + iy\|^2 - \|x - iy\|^2}{4} &= \frac{i[-2i \langle x, y \rangle + 2i \overline{\langle x, y \rangle}]}{4} = \\
&= \frac{2[\langle x, y \rangle - \overline{\langle x, y \rangle}]}{4} = iIm(x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

Natijada

$$Re(x, y) + iIm(x, y) = (x, y)$$

munosabati o‘rinli.

**4.3.22. Quyidagi normalangan fazolarning Evklid fazosi bo‘lmashligini isbotlang:**

a)  $\ell_p$ , ( $p \geq 1$ ,  $p \neq 2$ ) fazosi;

b)  $C[0, 1]$  fazosi.

**Yechimi.** a)  $\ell_p$  ( $p \geq 1$ ,  $p \neq 2$ ) fazosida  $x = (1, 1, 0, \dots)$ ,  $y = (1, -1, 0, \dots)$  vektorlarni qaraymiz. U holda

$$x + y = (2, 0, \dots), \quad x - y = (0, 2, 0, \dots)$$

va

$$\|x\| = \|y\| = 2^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \|x - y\| = \|x + y\| = 2$$

bo‘lganligi sababli

$$\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$$

parallelogramm tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lmaydi.

b)  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida  $x(t) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y(t) = \frac{1}{2}t$  elementlarni qaraymiz. Ushbu

$$\|x\| = \|y\| = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \|x - y\| = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \|x + y\| = 1$$

munasobatlardan parallelogramm tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lmaydi.

**4.3.23. Hilbert fazosida  $\|x\| = \|y\|$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $x - y \perp x + y$  (romb diagonallari perpendikulyar) bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.**

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle x + y, x - y \rangle &= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle - \langle x, y \rangle - \langle y, y \rangle = \\
&= \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \|x\|^2 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

## Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $C_2[a, b]$  fazosida

$$\frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a}, \sin \frac{2\pi nt}{b-a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

ortogonal sistemaning to'la ekanligini isbotlang.

2. Separabel bo'lmagan Evklid fazosiga misol keltiring.

3. Har qanday cheksiz o'lchamli separabel evklid fazosida sanoqli ortonormal bazisning mavjud ekanligini isbotlang.

4. Birorta ham ortogonal bazisga ega emas separabel bo'lmagan evklid fazosiga misol keltiring.

5. To'la Evklid fazosida ortonormal bazisning mavjud ekanligini isbotlang.

6. Evklid fazosida xohlagan  $x, y, z, t$  elementlar uchun ushbu

$$\|x - z\| \cdot \|y - t\| \leq \|x - y\| \cdot \|z - t\| + \|y - z\| \cdot \|x - t\|$$

tengsizligining o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

7. Haqiqiy  $L$  normalangan fazosining xohlagan  $x, y$  elementlari uchun ushbu

$$\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$$

parallelogramm tengligi o'rinli bo'lsin. Unda

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2)$$

formula  $\langle x, x \rangle = \|x\|^2$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi skalyar ko'paytmani aniqlashini isbotlang.

8.  $C[0, 1]$  da  $\langle x, x \rangle = \|x\|^2$  tenglikni qanoatlantiradigan skalyar ko'paytma aniqlash mumkin emas ekanligini isbotlang.

9.  $L$  Evklid fazosi bo'lib  $x, y_1, y_2 \in L$  elementlar uchun  $x \perp y_1$  va  $x \perp y_2$  munosabatlar o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda xohlagan  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  sonlar uchun  $x \perp (\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)$  munosabatning o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

10.  $L$  Evklid fazoning  $x$  elementi  $A \subset L$  to'plamning har bir elementiga ortogonal bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  element  $A$  to'plamiga ortogonal deyiladi va  $x \perp A$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi. Agar  $x \perp A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x \perp [\mathcal{L}(A)]$  ekanligini isbotlang.

11.  $L$  Evklid fazosidagi  $A$  qism to'plamining har bir elementiga ortogonal bo'lgan barcha elementlar to'plamini  $A$  ning ortogonal to'ldiruvchisi dep ataymiz va  $A^\perp$  orqali belgilaymiz.  $A^\perp$  to'plam  $L$  ning qism fazosi bo'lishini isbotlang.



**12.** Evklid fazosining to‘ldiruvchisi ham Evklid fazosi bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**13.** Hilbert fazosining qa‘tiy normalangan fazo ekanligini isbotlang.

**14.**  $M$  va  $N$  lar  $H$  Hilbert fazosining qism fazolari bo‘lib,  $M \perp N$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $M + N$  to‘plamining ham qism fazo bo‘lishini isbotlang.

**15.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda shunday  $M$  to‘plamiga misol keltiringki,  $M + M^\perp$  to‘plami  $\ell_2$  bilan teng bo‘lmasin.

**16.**  $\ell_2$  da berilgan ushbu

$$x_k = \left( 1, \frac{1}{2^k}, \frac{1}{2^{2k}}, \frac{1}{2^{3k}}, \dots \right), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

ketma-ketlikning chiziqli qobig‘i  $\ell_2$  ning h‘amma erida zich ekanligini isbotlang.

**17.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosida yopiq qavariq  $M$  to‘plami berilgan bo‘lsin.  $M$  to‘plamda eng kichik normag‘a ega elementning bor ekanligini isbotlang.

**18.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda normasi eng kichik normaga teng elementi bo‘lmagan yopiq to‘plam tuzing.

**19.**  $[a, b]$  segmentda barcha uzluksiz differentsiallanuvchi funksiyalar  $\overline{H}_1[a, b]$  fazosida skalyar ko‘paytmani

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \int_a^b [x(t)y(t) + x'(t)y'(t)] dt$$

ko‘rinishida aniqlaymiz.  $\overline{H}_1[a, b]$  Hilbert fazosi bo‘ladimi?

# V BOB

## Topologik fazolar

### 5.1. Topologik fazolar

Metrik fazolarda metrika yordamida ochiq shar, atrof tushunchalariga ta'riflar berilib, ular yordamida ochiq to'plam aniqlanadi. Boshqa fundamental tushunchalar asosida ochiq to'plam tushunchasi yotadi. Ochiq to'plamni metrika yordamida emas, aksiomalar orqali aniqlash g'oyasi natijasida topologik fazolar nazariyasi paydo bo'lgan.

**Ta'rif.** Aytaylik,  $X$  to'plamning qism to'plamlaridan iborat  $\tau$  sistema quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin:

- 1)  $\emptyset \in \tau, X \in \tau$ ;
- 2)  $\tau$  sistemasiga tegishli  $G_\alpha, \alpha \in I$  ( $I$  indekslar to'plami) to'plamlarning birlashmasi  $\bigcup_{\alpha} G_\alpha$  va chekli sondagi  $\bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k$  kesishmasi yana  $\tau$  sistemasiga tegishli.

$U$  holda  $\tau$  sistemasi  $X$  to'plamda berilgan topologiya deyiladi.

$(X, \tau)$  juftlikga *topologik fazo* deyiladi.

$\tau$  sistemaning elementlarini *ochiq* to'plamlar deb, ochiq to'plamlarning to'ldiruvchilarini *yopiq* to'plamlar deb ataymiz. Topologik fazoning elementlari uning *nuqtalari* deb ham ataladi.

Topologik fazolardagi boshlang'ich fundamental tushunchalar ro'yxatini keltiramiz:

- $x \in X$  nuqtaning *atrofi* — shu nuqtani o'z ichiga oluvchi ixtiyoriy ochiq to'plam;
- $X \supset M$  to'plamning *urinish nuqtasi* — ixtiyoriy atrofida  $M$  to'plamning kamida bitta elementi mavjud bo'lgan nuqta;
- $X \supset M$  to'plamning *yopilmasi*  $[M]$  —  $M$  ning barcha urinish nuqtalari to'plami;
- $X \supset M$  to'plamning *limit nuqtasi* — ixtiyoriy atrofida o'zidan boshqa  $M$  to'plamning kamida bitta nuqtasi mavjud bo'lgan nuqta;
- $X \supset M$  to'plamning *hosila to'plami*  $M'$  —  $M$  ning barcha limit nuqtalari to'plami;
- $M$  to'plamning *ichi*  $\text{int}(M)$  —  $M$  to'plamdagi barcha ochiq qism to'plamlar birlashmasi;

- $X$  fazoning *hamma erida zich* to‘plam — yopilmasi  $X$  fazoga teng bo‘lgan to‘plam;
- *Separabel* fazo — hamma erida zich sanoqli qism to‘plamga ega fazo.

Berilgan  $X$  to‘plamning qism to‘plamlaridan iborat turli sistemalar topologiya shartlarini qanoatlantirishi, ya’ni  $X$  to‘plamda turli topologiyalar kiritilishi mumkin. Bunda turli topologik fazolar hosil bo‘ladi.

$X$  to‘plamda  $\tau_1, \tau_2$  topologiyalar berilgan bo‘lib,  $\tau_1 \subset \tau_2$  munosabat o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $\tau_2$  topologiya  $\tau_1$  topologiyaga nisbatan *kuchliroq* topologiya deyiladi va  $\tau_1 \leq \tau_2$  ko‘rinishda yoziladi. Bu holda  $\tau_1$  topologiya’ni  $\tau_2$  topologiyaga nisbatan *kuchsizroq (sustroq)* ham deyiladi.

$X$  topologik fazoda ochiq to‘plamlardan iborat  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $X$  fazodagi har bir ochiq to‘plamni  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning birlashmasi ko‘rinishida ifodalash mumkin bo‘lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemani  $X$  fazodagi *topologiya’ning bazasi* deb ataladi. Sanoqli bazaga ega bo‘lgan topologik fazoga *sanoqli bazaga ega fazo* yoki *sanoqlilikning ikkinchi aksiomasini qanoatlantiruvchi fazo* deyiladi.

$x \in X$  nuqtaning biror atroflaridan iborat sistemasini  $\mathcal{B}_x$  orqali belgilaylik. Agar  $x$  nuqtani o‘z ichiga oluvchi ixtiyoriy  $U$  ochiq to‘plam uchun, shunday  $V \in \mathcal{B}$  to‘plam topilib,  $V \subset U$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{B}_x$  sistema  $x$  nuqta atroflarining *aniqlovchi sistemasi* deb ataladi. Agar sanoqli  $\mathcal{B}_x$  sistema mavjud bo‘lsa, u holda  $x$  nuqtada *sanoqlilikning birinchi aksiomasi* bajarilgan deyiladi. Agar  $X$  fazoning har bir nuqtasida sanoqlilikning birinchi aksiomasi bajarilsa, u holda  $X$  ni *sanoqlilikning birinchi aksiomasiga ega fazo* deb ataymiz.

$\{M_\alpha\}$  to‘plamlar sistemasi va  $A$  to‘plam uchun  $A \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} M_\alpha$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{M_\alpha\}$  sistema  $A$  to‘plamning *qoplamasi* deb ataladi. Agar  $\{M_\alpha\}$  qoplamaning biror  $\{M_{\alpha_i}\}$  qismi ham  $A$  uchun qoplama bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{M_{\alpha_i}\}$  sistema  $\{M_\alpha\}$  qoplamaning *qism qoplamasi* deyiladi. Agar  $\{M_\alpha\}$  qoplamaga tegishli har bir to‘plam ochiq (yopiq) bo‘lsa, u holda  $\{M_\alpha\}$  sistemani *ochiq (yopiq) qoplama* deb ataymiz.

$X$  topologik fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $x$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U$  atrofi uchun, shunday  $n_0$  soni topilib,  $n \geq n_0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $n$  natural sonlar uchun  $x_n \in U$  munosabat o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $x$  nuqta  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning *limiti* deyiladi.

$X$  va  $Y$  topologik fazolar,  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirish bo‘lib,  $x \in X$

nuqta berilgan akslantirishning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'lsin. Agar  $y = f(x)$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U_y$  atrofi uchun,  $x$  nuqtaning shunday  $V_x$  atrofi mavjud bo'lib,  $f(V_x) \subset U_y$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  akslantirish  $x$  nuqtada *uzluksiz* deb ataladi.  $X$  fazoning barcha nuqtasida uzluksiz bo'lgan akslantirishga  $X$  fazoda *uzluksiz* akslantirish deyiladi.

Quyida *ajratish aksiomalari* deb ataluvchi shartlarni keltiramiz.

$T_0$  – aksiomasi:  $X$  topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy ikkita har xil  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalari uchun bu nuqtalarning kamida bittasining ikkinchisini o'z ichiga olmaydigan atrofi mavjud.

$T_1$  – aksiomasi (ajratishning birinchi aksiomasi):  $X$  topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy ikkita har xil  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalari uchun,  $x$  ning  $y$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olmaydigan  $O_x$  atrofi,  $y$  ning  $x$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olmaydigan  $O_y$  atrofi mavjud.

$T_2$  – aksiomasi (ajratishning ikkinchi yoki xausdorf aksiomasi):  $X$  topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy ikkita har xil  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalari o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $O_x$  va  $O_y$  atroflarga ega.

Topologik fazoda berilgan *to'plamning atrofi* deb, shu to'plamni o'z ichiga oluvchi ixtiyoriy ochiq to'plamga aytiladi.

$T_3$  – aksiomasi (ajratishning uchinchi aksiomasi):  $X$  topologik fazoda ixtiyoriy nuqta va bu nuqta tegishli bo'lmagan ixtiyoriy yopiq to'plam o'zaro kesishmaydigan atroflarga ega.

$T_0$  ( $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ ) aksiomasini qanoatlantiruvchi topologik fazoni  $T_i$  — fazo deb ataymiz.

$T_1$  va  $T_3$  aksiomalarni qanoatlantiruvchi topologik fazo *regulyar* deyiladi.

$T_4$  aksiomasi (normallik aksiomasi).  $T_1$ -fazoda ixtiyoriy ikkita o'zaro kesishmaydigan yopiq to'plamlar o'zaro kesishmaydigan atroflarga ega.

$T_4$  aksiomasini qanoatlantiruvchi fazo *normal* deb ataladi.

## Masalalar

**5.1.1. Ikki elementdan iborat  $X = \{a, b\}$  to'plamda  $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{b\}, X\}$  sistemaning topologiya bo'lishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Topologiya aksiomalarinig bajarilishin tekshiramiz:

1)  $\tau$  sistemaning berilishiga ko'ra  $\emptyset, X \in \tau$ ;

2)

$$\emptyset \cup \{b\} = \{b\} \in \tau,$$

$$\emptyset \cup X = \{b\} \cup X = X \in \tau,$$

$$\emptyset \cap \{b\} = \emptyset \cap X = \emptyset \in \tau,$$

$$\{b\} \cap X = \{b\} \in \tau.$$

**5.1.2.** *X metrik fazoda barcha ochiq to‘plamlardan iborat  $\tau$  sistemaning topologiya bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $\tau$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning ixtiyoriy birlashmasi  $G = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} G_\alpha$  va chekli sondagi  $S = \bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k$  kesishmasining ochiq to‘plam bo‘lishini ko‘rsatamiz.

$G$  to‘plamga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta olaylik. U holda bu nuqta  $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} G_\alpha$  birlashmadagi to‘plamlarning kamida bittasiga, Aytaylik,  $G_{\alpha_0}$  to‘plamga tegishli bo‘ladi.  $G_{\alpha_0}$  to‘plam ochiq bo‘lganligidan,  $x$  nuqtaning bu to‘plamda yotadigan  $V_x$  atrofi mavjud. Natijada  $V_x \subset G_{\alpha_0} \subset G$  munosabatni yoza olamiz. Bu munosabatdan  $G$  to‘plamning ochiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $S = \bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k$  to‘plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta olaylik. Bu nuqta  $G_k$ ,  $k = \overline{1, n}$  to‘plamlarning har biriga tegishli bo‘ladi.  $x$  nuqtaning  $G_k$  to‘plamda yotadigan  $V_{\varepsilon_k} = B(x, \varepsilon_k)$  atrofni olamiz. Bundan  $x$  nuqtaning  $\varepsilon = \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}$  atrofi uchun  $V_\varepsilon \subset V_{\varepsilon_k}$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n$  munosabatni yoza olamiz. U holda  $V_\varepsilon \subset S$ , ya’ni  $S$  ochiq to‘plam.

**5.1.3.** *X to‘plamda berilgan topologiyalarning ixtiyoriy sondagi kesishmasi shu to‘plamda topologiya bo‘lishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $X$  to‘plamda berilgan har bir  $\tau_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha \in I$  topologiya uchun  $X, \emptyset \in \tau_\alpha$  bo‘lganligidan,  $X, \emptyset \in \bigcap_{\alpha} \tau_\alpha$ .

$\bigcap_{\alpha} \tau_\alpha$  kesishmadan olingan ixtiyoriy  $G_\gamma$  to‘plam har bir  $\tau_\alpha$  sistemaga tegishli bo‘ladi. Bundan  $\tau_\alpha$  sistema topologiya bo‘lganligi sababli  $\bigcup_{\gamma} G_\gamma \in \tau_\alpha$  va  $\bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k \in \tau_\alpha$  munosabatlar o‘rinli. U holda

$$\bigcup_{\gamma} G_\gamma \in \bigcap_{\alpha} \tau_\alpha$$

va

$$\bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k \in \bigcap_{\alpha} \tau_\alpha,$$

ya’ni  $\bigcap_{\alpha} \tau_\alpha$  kesishma topologiya bo‘ladi.

**5.1.4.** *X to‘plamning biror qism to‘plamlaridan iborat  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemani o‘z ichiga oluvchi minimal topologiya mavjud bo‘ladi (uni  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema paydo etgan topologiya deb ataymiz va  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  ko‘rinishida belgilaymiz). Isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemani o'z ichiga oluvchi topologiyalar mavjud (misol uchun  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema  $X$  ning barcha qism to'plamlaridan iborat topologiya'ning ichida yotadi). Bu topologiyalarning kesishmasi (5.1.3-misolga qarang)  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemani o'z ichiga oluvchi minimal topologiya bo'ladi.

**5.1.5.**  $(X, \tau)$  *topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy  $\mathcal{B}$  bazasi quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirishini isbotlang:*

1) *Ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  nuqta kamida bitta  $G \in \mathcal{B}$  to'plamga tegishli bo'ladi;*

2) *Agar  $x \in X$  nuqta  $\mathcal{B}$  bazaga tegishli  $G_1$  va  $G_2$  to'plamlarning kesishmasiga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda shunday  $G_3 \in \mathcal{B}$  to'plam mavjud bo'lib,  $x \in G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2$  munosabati o'rinli bo'ladi.*

**Yechimi.** 1)  $X$  ochiq to'plam bo'lganligidan, uni  $\mathcal{B}$  bazaga tegishli to'plamlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin. Shuning uchun  $X$  ning har bir nuqtasi  $\mathcal{B}$  bazaga tegishli to'plamlarning biriga tegishli bo'ladi.

2)  $G_1 \cap G_2$  kesishma ochiq to'plam bo'lganligidan, uni  $\mathcal{B}$  bazaga tegishli to'plamlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin. Birlashmadagi to'plamlarning kamida bittasiga  $x$  nuqta tegishli bo'ladi. Ushbu to'plamni  $G_3$  orqali belgilasak,

$$x \in G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2$$

munosabat o'rinli bo'ladi.

**5.1.6.**  *$X$  to'plamning qism to'plamlaridan iborat  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin:*

1) *Ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  element kamida bitta  $G \in \mathcal{B}$  to'plamga tegishli;*

2) *Agar  $x \in X$  nuqta  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli  $G_1$  va  $G_2$  to'plamlarning kesishmasiga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda shunday  $G_3 \in \mathcal{B}$  to'plam mavjud bo'lib,  $x \in G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2$  munosabati o'rinli bo'ladi.*

*U holda  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to'plamlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalanadigan barcha to'plamlardan iborat  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistema  $X$  to'plamda topologiya hosil etishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** 1) shart bo'yicha ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  element  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaning kamida bitta to'plamga tegishli. Bu to'plamlarning birlashmasi  $X$  to'plamni beradi, ya'ni  $X \in \tau(\mathcal{B})$ .

$\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli har bir to'plamga bo'sh to'plam qism to'plam bo'ladi. Bu bo'sh to'plam  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga ham tegishli bo'ladi.

$\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning ixtiyoriy sondagi  $\bigcup_{\alpha} G_{\alpha}$  birlashmasini qaraylik. Bu birlashmadagi har bir to‘plam o‘rniga, uning  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema to‘plamlarining birlashmasi ko‘rinishidagi ifodasini qo‘ysak, natijada  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning birlashmasi hosil bo‘ladi. Bundan  $\bigcup_{\alpha} G_{\alpha}$  birlashmaning  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga tegishli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning chekli sondagi kesishmasi ham shu sistemaga tegishli bo‘lishini ko‘rsatamiz.  $A, B \in \tau(\mathcal{B})$  bo‘lib,  $A = \bigcup_{\alpha} G_{\alpha}$  va  $B = \bigcup_{\beta} G_{\beta}$  bo‘lsin, bunda  $G_{\alpha}, G_{\beta} \in \mathcal{B}$ . U holda

$$A \cap B = \bigcup_{\alpha, \beta} (G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta})$$

tengligini yoza olamiz. 2) shart bo‘yicha  $G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta}$  kesishmaga tegishli har bir  $x$  nuqta uchun  $x \in G' \subset G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta}$  munosabatni qanoatlantiradigan  $G' \in \mathcal{B}$  to‘plam topiladi. Ularning barchasining birlashmasi  $G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta}$  to‘plamni beradi, ya‘ni  $G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta}$  kesishma  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga tegishli. Ularning  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning birlashmasi ko‘rinishidagi ifodalarini  $\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta} (G_{\alpha} \cap G_{\beta})$  ifodaga qo‘ysak  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning birlashmasi hosil bo‘ladi. Bundan  $A \cap B$  kesishmaning  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistemaga tegishli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Demak,  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  sistema topologiya‘ning barcha shartlarini qanoatlantirar ekan.

**5.1.7.**  $(X, \tau)$  topologik fazoda  $\mathcal{B} \subset \tau$  sistemasi  $\tau$  topologiya‘ning bazasi bo‘lishi uchun quyidagi shartlarning bajarilishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang:

1) Ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  element kamida bitta  $G \in \mathcal{B}$  to‘plamga tegishli;

2) Agar  $x \in X$  nuqta  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli  $G_1$  va  $G_2$  to‘plamlarning kesishmasiga tegishli bo‘lsa, u holda shunday  $G_3 \in \mathcal{B}$  to‘plam mavjud bo‘lib,  $x \in G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2$  munosabati o‘rinli bo‘ladi;

3) Ixtiyoriy  $G \in \tau$  to‘plam va har bir  $x \in G$  nuqta uchun  $x \in G_x \subset G$  munosabatni qanoatlantiruvchi  $G_x \in \mathcal{B}$  to‘plam mavjud.

**Yechimi.** 1) va 2) shartlar bajarilganda  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema  $X$  topologik fazoning bazasi bo‘lishi 5.1.6-misolda ko‘rsatilgan.

3) shartning bajarilishidan ixtiyoriy  $G \in \tau$  to‘plamni  $G = \bigcup_x G_x$

ko‘rinishda ifodalash mumkin ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema  $\tau$  topologiya‘ning bazasi bo‘ladi.

Aksincha,  $\mathcal{B}$  sistema  $\tau$  topologiya‘ning bazasi bo‘lsa 1) va 2) shartlarning bajarilishi 5.1.5-misolda ko‘rsatilgan.

3) shartning bajarilishini isbotlaymiz. Ixtiyoriy  $G \in \tau$  to‘plamni  $\mathcal{B}$  sistemaga tegishli to‘plamlarning birlashmasi ko‘rinishida yozish mumkin. Har bir  $x \in G$  element birlashmadagi to‘plamlarning kamida bittasiga tegishli bo‘ladi. Shu to‘plamni  $G_x$  ko‘rinishda belgilaymiz.  $x \in G_x \subset G$  munosabat o‘rinli bo‘lganligidan, 3) shartning bajarilishi kelib chiqadi.

**5.1.8.  $X$  topologik fazoda yopiq to‘plamning to‘ldiruvchisi ochiq bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  fazoda berilgan ixtiyoriy  $F$  yopiq to‘plam biror  $G \in X$  ochiq to‘plamning to‘ldiruvchisi bo‘ladi, ya‘ni  $F = X \setminus G$ . Bundan  $X \setminus F = X \setminus (X \setminus G) = G$ , ya‘ni  $X \setminus F$  ochiq to‘plam.

**5.1.9.  $X$  topologik fazoda  $A$  ochiq,  $B$  yopiq to‘plamlar bo‘lsa,  $u$  holda  $A \setminus B$  ayirmaning ochiq to‘plam bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** 5.1.8-misolga ko‘ra  $X \setminus B$  ochiq to‘plam. Bundan

$$A \setminus B = A \cap (X \setminus B)$$

tengligi va topologiya‘ning 2-chi aksiomasiga ko‘ra  $A \setminus B$  to‘plam ochiq bo‘ladi.

**5.1.10.  $X$  topologik fazoda yopiq to‘plamlarning chekli sonidagi birlashmasi yopiq to‘plam bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  fazoda yopiq  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n$  to‘plamlar berilgan bo‘lib,  $F_i = X \setminus G_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) bo‘lsin, bunda  $G_i$  ochiq to‘plam.  $U$  holda

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (X \setminus G_i) = X \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^n G_i$$

tengligi va  $\bigcap_{i=1}^n G_i$  kesishmaning ochiq ekanligidan,  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_i$  to‘plamning yopiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**5.1.11.  $X$  topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy  $M$  qism to‘plami uchun**

$$X \setminus [M] = \text{int}(X \setminus M)$$

**tenglikning o‘rinli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X \setminus [M]$  to‘plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x$  element olaylik.  $x \notin [M]$  bo‘lganligidan, uning  $M$  to‘plam bilan kesishmaydigan, ya‘ni  $X \setminus M$



to‘plam ichida yotadigan  $V_x$  atrofi mavjud. Bundan  $x \in \text{int}(X \setminus M)$ , ya’ni  $X \setminus [M] \subset \text{int}(X \setminus M)$  munosabatning o‘rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $x \in \text{int}(X \setminus M)$  bo‘lsin.  $\text{int}(X \setminus M)$  ochiq bo‘lganligidan, uni  $x$  nuqtaning atrofi sifatida olish mumkin.  $\text{int}(X \setminus M) \subset X \setminus M$  munosabat o‘rinli bo‘lganligidan,  $\text{int}(X \setminus M) \cap M = \emptyset$ . Bundan  $x \notin [M]$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi, ya’ni  $x \in X \setminus [M]$ . Demak,  $X \setminus [M] \supset \text{int}(X \setminus M)$ . Shunday qilib berilgan tenglikning to‘g‘ri ekanligi isbotlandi.

**5.1.12.**  *$X$  topologik fazoda  $M$  to‘plamning yopiq bo‘lishi uchun  $[M] = M$  tengligining bajarilishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $M$  yopiq to‘plam bo‘lsin. Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya’ni  $[M] \neq M$ . U holda  $[M] \setminus M$  ayirma bo‘sh emas. Bu ayirmadan biror  $x$  nuqtani olaylik.  $x \notin M$  bo‘lganligidan,  $x \in X \setminus M$ .  $M$  yopiq bo‘lganligidan,  $X \setminus M$  to‘plam ochiq bo‘ladi. U holda  $X \setminus M$  to‘plam  $x$  nuqtaning atrofi bo‘lib, bu atrof  $M$  to‘plam bilan kesishmaydi. U holda  $x \notin [M]$ . Bunday bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Demak, farazimiz noto‘g‘ri, ya’ni  $[M] = M$ .

Etarliligi. 5.1.11-misolda isbotlangan  $X \setminus [M] = \text{int}(X \setminus M)$  tengligidan  $[M]$  to‘plamning yopiq ekanligi ko‘rinadi.  $[M] = M$  tengligidan esa  $M$  ning yopiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**5.1.13.** *Ixtiyoriy xos qism to‘plami yopiq bo‘lmagan topologik fazoga misol keltiring.*

**Yechimi.** Elementlari soni bittadan ko‘p ixtiyoriy  $X$  to‘plamda trivial  $\tau = \{\emptyset, X\}$  topologiya’ni aniqlasak, paydo bo‘lgan topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy bo‘sh bo‘lmagan qism to‘plami yopilmasi  $X$  to‘plamdan iborat bo‘ladi. Demak, bu fazoda faqat bo‘sh to‘plam va  $X$  to‘plami yopiq bo‘lib, boshqa qism to‘plamlar yopiq bo‘lmaydi.

**5.1.14.** *Ixtiyoriy bir nuqtali qism to‘plami yopiq bo‘lmagan  $T_0$ -fazoga misol keltiring.*

**Yechimi.**  $X = \mathbb{Z}$  barcha butun sonlar to‘plamini olaylik. Har bir  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  uchun

$$N_k = \{m \in \mathbb{Z} : m \geq k\}$$

to‘plamni olamiz.

$$\tau = \{\emptyset, \mathbb{Z}, N_k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

to‘plamlar sistemasi topologiya hosil qiladi.

Har bir  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $m < n$  uchun,  $U \in \tau$  to‘plami  $m$  nuqtaning atrofi bo‘lishidan  $n \in N_m \subset U$  munosabatlar o‘rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $m$  nuqtaning xohlagan atrofiga  $n$  nuqtasi tegishli, ya’ni  $m \in [n]$ . Bundan  $\{n\}$  to‘plamning, Demak, bir nuqtali xohlagan

qism to'planning yopiq emasligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga,  $m \notin N_n$  bo'lganligidan, qaralayotgan topologik fazosi  $T_0$ -fazo bo'ladi.

**5.1.15.  $X$  topologik fazoda to'plam yopilmasi quyidagi xossalarga ega ekanligini isbotlang:**

- a)  $M \subset [M]$ ;
- b) agar  $M_1 \subset M_2$  bo'lsa, u holda  $[M_1] \subset [M_2]$ ;
- c)  $[M_1 \cup M_2] = [M_1] \cup [M_2]$ ;
- d)  $[[M]] = [M]$ .

**Yechimi.** a)  $M$  to'planning xohlagan nuqtasi shu to'planning o'ziga urinish nuqta bo'lganligidan,  $M \subset [M]$ ;

b)  $[M_1]$  to'plamga tegishli xohlagan  $x$  nuqtaning har bir atrofida  $M_1$  to'planning, Demak,  $M_2$  to'planning kamida bir elementi mavjud bo'lgani uchun  $x \in [M_2]$ , ya'ni  $[M_1] \subset [M_2]$ ;

c)  $M_1 \subset M_1 \cup M_2$ ,  $M_2 \subset M_1 \cup M_2$  munosabatlar va b) xossadan  $[M_1 \cup M_2] \supset [M_1] \cup [M_2]$  munosabat kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $[M_1 \cup M_2]$  to'plamdan xohlagan  $x$  nuqta olib  $x \notin [M_1] \cup [M_2]$  deb faraz qilamiz. U holda  $x$  nuqtaning  $M_1$  va  $M_2$  to'plamlar bilan kesishmaydigan  $U_x$  atrofi mavjud bo'ladi. Bundan

$$U_x \cap (M_1 \cup M_2) = \emptyset,$$

ya'ni  $x \notin [M_1 \cup M_2]$ . Bu ziddiyatdan  $[M_1 \cup M_2] \subset [M_1] \cup [M_2]$  munosabatining o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

d) a) xossadan  $[M] \subset [[M]]$  munosabati o'rinli.

$[[M]]$  to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtaning har bir  $U_x$  atrofiga  $[M]$  to'planning kamida bitta  $x'$  nuqtasi yotadi.  $U_x$  to'plam  $x'$  nuqta uchun ham atrof bo'ladi, Demak, bu atrofda  $M$  to'planning kamida bir nuqtasi bor, ya'ni  $x \in [M]$ . Demak,  $[M] \supset [[M]]$ .

**5.1.16. Sanoqli bazaga ega  $X$  topologik fazoning separabeligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\{G_n\}$  sistema  $X$  fazoning biror sanoqli bazasi bo'lsin. Bu bazaning har bir  $G_n$  elementidan ixtiyoriy  $x_n$  nuqta olaylik.  $T = \{x_n\}$  sanoqli to'plam  $X$  fazoning hamma erida zich ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni  $X \neq [T]$  bo'lsin. U holda  $G = X \setminus [T]$  bo'sh bo'lmagan ochiq to'plam bo'lganligidan, uni  $\{G_n\}$  bazaga tegishli biror  $G_k$  to'plamlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin.  $x_k \in G_k$  bo'lganligidan,  $x_k \in G$  munosabat o'rinli bo'lishi kerak. Bunday bo'lishi mumkin emas, chunki  $G \cap T = \emptyset$ . Demak,  $X = [T]$ .

**5.1.17. Agar  $X$  sanoqli bazaga ega topologik fazo bo'lsa, u holda uning ixtiyoriy ochiq qoplamasidan sanoqlicha qism qoplama ajratib olish mumkin ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $\{O_\alpha\}$  sistema  $X$  topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy ochiq qoplamasi bo'lsin. U holda  $X$  fazoning har bir  $x$  nuqtasi kamida bitta  $O_\alpha$  to'plamga tegishli bo'ladi. Agar  $\{G_n\}$  sistema  $X$  topologik fazoning sanoqli bazasi bo'lsa, bu sistemadan  $x \in G_n(x) \subset O_\alpha$  munosabatni qanoatlantiradigan  $G_n(x)$  to'plam topiladi. Shunday usul bilan tanlangan  $G_n(x)$  to'plamlar sistemasi sanoqlicha bo'lib,  $X$  fazoning qoplamasi bo'ladi. Har bir  $G_n(x)$  to'plam uchun, uni o'z ichiga oluvchi  $O_\alpha$  to'plamlarning bittasini tanlaymiz. Bunday usul bilan tanlangan to'plamlar sistemasi ham sanoqlicha bo'lib,  $\{O_\alpha\}$  qoplamaning qism qoplamasi bo'ladi.

**5.1.18.**  $(X, \tau)$  topologik fazoda  $M \subset X$  to'plam berilgan bo'lsin.  $x$  nuqtaning  $M$  to'plamga urinish nuqta bo'lishidan,  $M$  to'plamda  $x$  ga yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlikning mavjud bo'lishi kelib chiqadimi?

**Yechimi.** Umuman olganda, kelib chiqmasligi quyidagi misoldan ko'rinadi.  $X = [0, 1]$  bo'lib,  $\tau$  topologiya  $X$  va bo'sh to'plam bilan birga  $[0, 1]$  segmentdan chekli yoki sanoqli sondagi nuqtalarni olib tashlashdan hosil bo'lgan to'plamlardan iborat bo'lsin.

Bu fazoda faqat statsionar ketma-ketliklar, ya'ni biror hadidan boshlab barcha hadlari o'zaro teng bo'lgan ketma-ketliklar yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.

Haqiqatan,  $\{x_n\}$  statsionar ketma-ketlik bo'lib, biror  $n$  natural son uchun  $x_n = x_{n+1} = x_{n+2} = \dots$  bo'lganda  $x = x_n$  nuqta  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti bo'ladi. Sababi uning ixtiyoriy atrofida berilgan ketma-ketlikning  $n$  hadidan boshlab barcha hadi joylashgan.

Endi  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik statsionar bo'lmagan holni ko'ramiz. Teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni berilgan ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib,  $x$  nuqta uning limiti bo'lsin.  $[0, 1]$  segmentdan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning barcha hadlarini (agar  $x$  berilgan ketma-ketlikning biror hadiga teng bo'lgan holda, bu hadidan boshqa barcha hadlarini) olib tashlashdan hosil bo'lgan to'plam ochiq bo'lib,  $x$  ning atrofi bo'ladi. Ravshanki,  $x$  nuqtaning bu atrofida  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning ko'pi bilan chekli hadlari joylashgan bo'ladi. Demak,  $x$  nuqta berilgan ketma-ketlikning limit nuqtasi bo'lolmaydi.

Shuning uchun, agar  $M$  sifatida  $(0, 1]$  yarim intervalni olsak, u holda  $M$  to'plamda  $0 \in X$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik mavjud emas. Shu bilan birga,  $\tau$  topologiya'ning bo'sh to'plamdan boshqa barcha elementlari cheksiz to'plamlardan iborat bo'lganligidan,  $0$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida  $M$  ning kamida bitta elementi mavjud bo'ladi, ya'ni  $0 \in [M]$ .

**5.1.19.**  *$X$  sanoqlilikning birinchi aksiomasini qanoatlantiruvchi topologik fazo bo'lib,  $M \subset X$  bo'lsin. Agar  $x \in [M]$  bo'lsa,  $u$  holda  $M$  to'plamda  $x$  nuqtaga yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlikning mavjud bo'lishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Sanoqli  $\{O_n\}$  sistema  $x \in [M]$  nuqta atroflarining aniqlovchi sistemasi bo'lsin.  $O_{n+1} \subset O_n$  munosabat o'rinli deb olish mumkin (aks holda  $O_n$  o'rniga  $\bigcap_{k=1}^n O_k$  kesishmani olar edik).  $x \in [M]$  bo'lganligidan,  $O_k$  ga tegishli  $x_k \in M$  nuqta mavjud bo'ladi. Natijada,  $x$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofning ichida yotadigan  $\{O_n\}$  sistema elementi mavjud bo'lganligidan,  $x$  nuqta  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti bo'ladi.

**5.1.20.**  *$X$  va  $Y$  topologik fazolar bo'lsin.  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirish uzluksiz bo'lishi uchun  $Y$  fazodagi har bir  $A$  ochiq to'plamning  $X$  fazodagi  $f^{-1}(A)$  asli ochiq bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  uzluksiz akslantirish va  $A \subset Y$  biror ochiq to'plam bo'lsin.  $B = f^{-1}(A)$  to'plamning  $X$  da ochiq ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $B$  to'plamga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtani olaylik.  $U$  holda  $A$  to'plam  $f(x) = y$  nuqtaga atrof bo'ladi. Bundan  $f$  akslantirish uzluksiz bo'lganligidan,  $x$  nuqtaning biror  $V_x$  atrofi  $f(V_x) \subset A$  munosabatni qanoatlantiradi. Demak,  $V_x \subset B$  munosabat o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $B$  ochiq bo'ladi.

Etarliligi.  $Y$  fazoning har bir  $A$  ochiq to'plamining  $f^{-1}(A)$  asli ochiq to'plam bo'lsin.  $X$  fazoning ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtasini va  $y = f(x)$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U_y$  atrofni qaraylik.  $U_y$  ochiq to'plam bo'lgani uchun  $f^{-1}(U_y)$  ochiq bo'lib, bu to'plam  $x$  nuqtaning atrofi bo'ladi.  $f(f^{-1}(U_y)) \subset U_y$  munosabatdan  $f$  akslantirishning  $x$  nuqtada uzluksiz ekanligi kelib chiqadi.  $x$  nuqta  $X$  fazodan ixtiyoriy tanlab olinganligi uchun  $f$  akslantirish  $X$  fazoda uzluksiz bo'ladi.

**5.1.21.**  *$(X, \tau_1)$  va  $(Y, \tau_2)$  topologik fazolar bo'lib,  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirish  $X$  ni  $Y$  ning ichiga o'tkazsin.*

$$f^{-1}(\tau_2) = \{f^{-1}(G) : G \in \tau_2\}$$

*sistemaning  $X$  to'plamda topologiya bo'lishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $f^{-1}(\tau_2)$  sistemaning topologiya aksiomalarini qanoatlantirishini tekshiramiz:

1)  $f(X) \subset Y$  munosabat o'rinli bo'lib,  $Y \in \tau_2$  bo'lganligidan,  $X = f^{-1}(Y) \in f^{-1}(\tau_2)$ . Shu bilan birga,  $\emptyset = f^{-1}(\emptyset) \in f^{-1}(\tau_2)$ .

2)  $f^{-1}(\tau_2)$  sistemaga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $O_\alpha$  to'plamlarni olaylik.  $U$

holda

$$O_\alpha = f^{-1}(G_\alpha), \quad G_\alpha \in \tau_2.$$

Bundan

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} O_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha} f^{-1}(G_\alpha) = f^{-1} \left( \bigcup_{\alpha} G_\alpha \right).$$

Endi  $\bigcup_{\alpha} G_\alpha \in \tau_2$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} O_\alpha \in f^{-1}(\tau_2).$$

Shu bilan birga,

$$\bigcap_{k=1}^n O_k = \bigcap_{k=1}^n f^{-1}(G_k) = f^{-1} \left( \bigcap_{k=1}^n G_k \right) \in f^{-1}(\tau_2).$$

Demak,  $f^{-1}(\tau_2)$  sistema topologiya'ning barcha aksiomalarini qanoatlantirar ekan.

**5.1.22.**  *$T_1$ -fazo bo'lmaydigan topologik fazoga misol keltir-  
ing.*

**Yechimi.** 5.1.1-misolda qaralgan  $X = \{a, b\}$  topologik fazoda  $a$  nuqtaning  $b$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olmaydigan atrofi yo'q. Shuning uchun bu fazo  $T_1$ -fazo bo'lmaydi.

**5.1.23.**  *$T_1$ -fazoda bitta nuqtali to'plam yopiq bo'lishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $T_1$ -fazodan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta olaylik. Agar  $x \neq y$  bo'lsa, u holda  $y$  nuqtaning  $x$  nuqtani o'z ichiga olmaydigan  $O_y$  atrofi mavjud, ya'ni  $y \notin [x]$ . Demak,  $x = [x]$ .

**5.1.24.**  *$T_1$ -fazoda chekli to'plamning yopiq bo'lishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $T_1$ -fazoda chekli  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  to'plam berilgan bo'lsin. U holda

$$A = \bigcup_{k=1}^n \{a_k\}$$

tengligini yoza olamiz. 5.1.23-misolda  $T_1$ -fazoda bitta nuqtadan iborat to'plamning yopiq to'plam bo'lishi, 5.1.10-misolda esa topologik fazoda yopiq to'plamlarining chekli sondagi birlashmasi yopiq to'plam bo'lishi ko'rsatilgan. Demak,  $A$  yopiq to'plam.

**5.1.25.**  *$T_1$ -aksiomasini qanoatlantirmaydigan topologik fazoda chekli to'plam ham limit nuqtaga ega bo'lishi mumkin ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $X = \{a, b\}$  to'plamda  $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$  topologiya'ni qarasaq,  $a$  nuqta  $\{b\}$  to'plam uchun limit nuqta bo'ladi.

**5.1.26.**  $x$  nuqtaning  $T_1$ -fazodagi  $M$  to'plamga limit nuqta bo'lishi uchun, bu nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U$  atrofiga  $M$  to'plamning cheksiz ko'p elementi tegishli bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $x$  nuqta  $M$  to'plamning limit nuqtasi bo'lsin. Teskarisidan faraz qilaylik, ya'ni  $x$  nuqtaning shunday  $U$  atrofi mavjud bo'lib, bu atrofda  $M$  to'plamning (agar  $x \in M$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  dan boshqa) faqat chekli  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  nuqtalarigina joylashgan bo'lsin. 5.1.24-misoldan  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  to'plamning yopiq ekanligi, 5.1.9-misoldan esa  $V = U \setminus \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  to'plamning ochiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.  $x \in V$  bo'lganligidan,  $V$  to'plam  $x$  nuqtaning atrofi bo'lib,  $V \cap M \setminus \{x\} = \emptyset$  tenglik o'rinli. Bu ziddiyatdan bizning farazimizning noto'g'ri ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Etarliligi. To'plamning limit nuqtasi ta'rifidan bevosita kelib chiqadi.

**5.1.27.**  $T_1$ -fazo bo'lib,  $T_2$ -fazo bo'lmagan topologik fazoga misol keltiring.

**Yechimi.**  $X = [0, 1]$  bo'lib,  $\tau$  topologiya bo'sh to'plam bilan birga  $[0, 1]$  segmentdan chekli yoki sanoqli sondagi nuqtalarni olib tashlashdan hosil bo'lgan to'plamlardan iborat bo'lsin. Bu topologik fazo  $T_1$ -fazo bo'ladi. Haqiqatan, o'zaro teng bo'lmagan ixtiyoriy  $x, y \in X$  nuqtalar uchun atroflarni, mos ravishda,  $O_x = X \setminus \{y\}$  va  $O_y = X \setminus \{x\}$  ko'rinishlarda aniqlasak, u holda  $x \notin O_y$  va  $y \notin O_x$ .

Endi  $x, y \in X$  nuqtalarning o'zaro kesishmaydigan atroflari yo'q ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $G_x$  va  $G_y$  to'plamlar, mos ravishda,  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalarning ixtiyoriy atroflari bo'lsin. U holda  $G_x = X \setminus A$  va  $G_y = X \setminus B$ , bunda  $A$  va  $B$  lar  $[0, 1]$  segmentning ko'pi bilan sanoqli qism to'plamlaridir. Natijada

$$G_x \cap G_y = (X \setminus A) \cap (X \setminus B) = X \setminus (A \cup B).$$

$A \cup B$  to'plam ko'pi bilan sanoqli bo'lganligidan,  $X \setminus (A \cup B) \neq \emptyset$ .

**5.1.28.**  $(X, \tau)$  Hausdorf topologik fazoning xohlagan  $(M, \tau_M)$  qism fazosi Hausdorf fazo bo'lishini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $X$  Hausdorf fazo bo'lganligidan,  $M$  to'plamga tegishli xohlagan  $x, y$  nuqtalarning o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $O_x, O_y$  atroflari mavjud bo'ladi.  $O_x \cap M$  va  $O_y \cap M$  to'plamlar  $x$  va  $y$  nuqtalarning  $M$  fazodagi o'zaro kesishmaydigan atroflari bo'ladi, ya'ni  $(M, \tau_M)$  Hausdorf fazosi bo'ladi.

**5.1.29. Quyidagi tasdiqlarning o‘zaro ekvivalent ekanligini isbotlang:**

1)  $T_3$ -aksiomasi;

2)  $X$  topologik fazodagi har bir  $x$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofi uchun, shu atrofda yopilmasi bilan birga yotadigan  $x$  nuqtaning biror atrofi mavjud.

**Yechimi.**  $X$  topologik fazoda  $T_3$ -aksiomasi o‘rinli bo‘lsin.  $x \in X$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $O_x$  atrofini olaylik.  $T_3$ -aksiomasiga ko‘ra  $X \setminus O_x$  yopiq to‘planning va  $x$  nuqtaning o‘zaro kesishmaydigan, mos ravishda,  $U$  va  $G_x$  atroflari mavjud. Natijada

$$G_x \subset X \setminus U \subset X \setminus (X \setminus O_x) = O_x.$$

Shu bilan birga,  $X \setminus U$  to‘plam yopiq bo‘lganligidan,  $[G_x] \subset X \setminus U$ , ya’ni  $[G_x] \subset O_x$ .

Endi 2) tasdiq o‘rinli bo‘lsin.  $X$  fazodan ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta va bu nuqta tegishli bo‘lmagan ixtiyoriy  $M$  yopiq to‘plamni qaraylik. 2) tasdiqqa ko‘ra  $X \setminus M$  to‘plamda yopilmasi bilan birga to‘liq yotadigan  $x$  nuqtaning  $G$  atrofi mavjud.  $X \setminus [G]$  to‘plam  $M$  to‘planning atrofi bo‘lib,

$$G \cap (X \setminus [G]) \subset G \cap (X \setminus G) = \emptyset,$$

ya’ni  $T_3$  aksiomasi bajariladi.

**5.1.30. Ixtiyoriy regulyar  $X$  topologik fazoning  $T_2$ -fazo bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x, y \in X$  bo‘lib,  $x \neq y$  bo‘lsin.  $T_1$ -aksiomasiga ko‘ra  $x$  nuqtaning  $y$  nuqtani o‘z ichiga olmaydigan  $O_x$  atrofi mavjud.  $T_3$ -aksiomasiga ko‘ra  $x$  nuqta va  $X \setminus O_x$  yopiq to‘planning o‘zaro kesishmaydigan atroflari mavjud.  $X \setminus O_x$  to‘planning atrofi  $y$  nuqta uchun ham atrof bo‘ladi. Demak,  $T_2$  aksioma bajariladi.

**5.1.31. Ixtiyoriy  $X$  metrik fazoning normal topologik fazo bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  metrik fazoda o‘zaro kesishmaydigan yopiq  $A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlar berilgan bo‘lsin.  $X \setminus B$  ochiq to‘plam bo‘lib,  $A \subset X \setminus B$  bo‘lganligidan,  $A$  to‘plamga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtaning  $B$  to‘plam bilan kesishmaydigan  $O_x$  atrofi mavjud. Natijada,  $x$  nuqta  $B$  to‘plamdan musbat  $\rho_x$  masofada joylashgan bo‘ladi. Xuddi shunday,  $B$  to‘planning ixtiyoriy  $y$  nuqtasi  $A$  to‘plamdan musbat  $\rho_y$  masofada joylashadi.  $A$  va  $B$  to‘plamlarning, mos ravishda,  $U = \bigcup_{x \in A} S(x, \frac{\rho_x}{2})$  va  $V = \bigcup_{y \in B} S(y, \frac{\rho_y}{2})$  atroflarini aniqlab, ularning o‘zaro kesishmasligini ko‘rsatamiz. Teskarisini faraz qilamiz, ya’ni shunday  $z$  element mavjud

bo'lib,  $z \in U \cap V$  bo'lsin. U holda  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlardan, mos ravishda, shunday  $x_0$  va  $y_0$  nuqtalar topilib,  $\rho(x_0, z) < \frac{\rho_{x_0}}{2}$  va  $\rho(y_0, z) < \frac{\rho_{y_0}}{2}$  tengsizliklari o'rinli bo'ladi. Aniqlik uchun  $\rho_x \leq \rho_y$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\rho(x_0, y_0) \leq \rho(x_0, z) + \rho(z, y_0) < \frac{\rho_{x_0}}{2} + \frac{\rho_{y_0}}{2} \leq \frac{\rho_{y_0}}{2} + \frac{\rho_{y_0}}{2} = \rho_{y_0},$$

ya'ni  $x_0 \in S(y_0, \rho_{y_0})$ . Bu esa  $\rho_{y_0}$  ning aniqlanishiga zid. Demak,  $U \cap V = \emptyset$ , ya'ni  $X$  fazo normaldir.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $X$  topologik fazoning  $M$  qism to'plami uchun quyidagi tenglikni isbotlang:

$$[M] = \bigcap \{P : M \subset P = [P] \subset X\}.$$

2.  $X$  topologik fazosida o'zaro kesishmaydigan ochiq  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar uchun  $[A] \cap [B] = \emptyset$ ,  $\text{int}[A] \cap \text{int}[B] = \emptyset$  tengliklari o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

3.  $X$  topologik fazosida  $\tau_1$  va  $\tau_2$  topologiyalar aniqlangan bo'lib,  $\tau_1 \leq \tau_2$  munosabati o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda har bir  $A \subset X$  to'plam uchun  $[A]_{\tau_2} \subset [A]_{\tau_1}$  munosabatining o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.

4.  $X$  fazosida ochiq  $P$  to'plam va xohlagan  $Q$  qism to'plami uchun

$$\text{int}([P \cap Q]) = \text{int}[P] \cap \text{int}[Q]$$

tengligi o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

5.  $X$  fazosidagi xohlagan ochiq  $G$  to'plam uchun  $F = [G] \setminus G$  to'plam  $X$  fazosining hech qayerida zich emasligini isbotlang.

6.  $X$  fazosining hech qayerida zich bo'lmagan  $A \subset X$  to'plamning yopilmasi ham  $X$  ning hech qayerida zich bo'lmasligini isbotlang.

7.  $X$  fazoning hech qayerida zich bo'lmagan ochiq to'plam bo'sh bo'lishini isbotlang.

8.  $X$  fazoning hamma erida zich  $A$  qism to'plam va  $X$  da ochiq xohlagan  $U$  to'plam uchun  $[U] = [A \cap U]$  tengligining o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.

9. Normal fazoning yopiq qism to'plami normal bo'lishini isbotlang.

10. Yakkalangan nuqtalarga ega bo'lmagan  $T_1$  - fazoning hamma erida zich bo'lgan qism fazosi ham yakkalangan nuqtalarga ega bo'lmasligini isbotlang.

11. Regular bo'lmagan sanoqli xausdorf fazoga misol keltiring.



## 5.2. Topologik fazolarda kompaktlik

$X$  topologik fazo bo'lib,  $Y$  uning biror qism fazosi bo'lsin. Ochiq to'plamlarning  $\{G_\alpha : \alpha \in A\}$  sistemasi uchun  $Y \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} G_\alpha$  bo'lsa, u holda bu sistema  $Y$  to'plamning *ochiq qoplamasi* deb ataladi.

Agar ochiq qoplama chekli elementlardan iborat bo'lsa, u holda u *chekli ochiq qoplama* deyiladi.

Agar topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy ochiq qoplamasidan chekli qism qoplama ajratib olish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda bu topologik fazo *kompaktli* deyiladi.

$T_2$  aksiomasini qanoatlantiruvchi kompaktli topologik fazoni *kompakt* deb ataymiz.

$M$  to'plamning qism to'plamlaridan iborat  $\{A\}$  sistemadan xohlagancha olingan chekli sondagi to'plamlarning kesishmasi bo'sh bo'lmasa, u holda  $\{A\}$  sistema *markazlashgan* deb ataladi.

Agar  $X$  topologik fazoning har bir cheksiz qism to'plami kamida bir limit nuqtaga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu fazo sanoqli-kompaktli deyiladi.

### Masalalar

#### 5.2.1. *Ixtiyoriy $[a, b]$ kesma kompakt to'plamdir.*

**Yechimi.**  $[a, b]$  kesmaning intervallar bilan qoplamasidan chekli qoplama ajratib olish mumkinligini ko'rsatish etarlidir.

Aytaylik,  $\mathcal{F} = \{I_\alpha\}$  intervallar sistemasi uchun  $[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} I_\alpha$  bo'lsin.  $C$  orqali  $[a, b]$  kesmaning shunday  $x$  nuqtalarini belgilaymizki, bunda  $[a, x]$  kesma  $\mathcal{F}$  sistemaning chekli intervallari bilan qoplangan bo'lsin.  $C$  bo'sh bo'lmagan to'plamdir. Haqiqatan,  $a$  soni biror  $I_\alpha$  intervalga tegishliligidan,  $[a, a] \subset I_\alpha$ , ya'ni  $a \in C$ .

$x_0 = \sup C$  bo'lsin. Shunday  $I_\alpha = (x', x'') \in \mathcal{F}$  mavjudki,  $x' < x_0 < x''$ . Aniq quyi chegara ta'rifidan shunday  $x \in C$  mavjudki  $x' < x < x_0$ .  $[a, x]$  kesma  $\mathcal{F}$  sistemaning chekli intervallari bilan qoplangani uchun  $[a, x_0]$  ham bu sistemaning chekli intervallari bilan qoplanadi. Bundan  $x_0 \in C$ .

Agar  $x_0 < b$  desak, u holda  $(x_0, x'')$  oraliqda  $C$  to'plamning nuqtasi topiladi, bu esa  $x_0$  ning aniq quyi chegara ekenligiga ziddir. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $x_0 = b$  kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $[a, x]$  kesmani  $\mathcal{F}$  sistemaning chekli intervallari bilan qoplash mumkin.

**5.2.2.**  *$X$  topologik fazo kompaktli bo'lishi uchun uning yopiq to'plamlardan iborat har bir markazlashgan sis-*

**temasining kesishmasi bo'sh bo'lmaligi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Zaruligi.  $X$  kompakt topologik fazoning biror yopiq to'plamlaridan iborat markazlashgan  $\{F_\alpha\}$  sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin.  $G_\alpha = X \setminus F_\alpha$  to'plamlardan iborat  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaga tegishli chekli sondagi  $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n$  to'plamlar uchun

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n G_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (X \setminus G_i) = X \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_i$$

tengligidan va  $\{F_\alpha\}$  sistemaning markazlashgan ekanligidan,  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n G_i \neq X$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaning hech bir chekli qismi  $X$  fazo uchun qoplama bo'la olmaydi. U holda  $X$  kompaktli bo'lgani uchun,  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaning o'zi ham  $X$  fazoning qoplamasi emas, ya'ni  $\bigcup_{\alpha} G_\alpha \neq X$ . Bundan

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} (X \setminus F_\alpha) = X \setminus \bigcap_{\alpha} F_\alpha \neq X.$$

Bemak,  $\bigcap_{\alpha} F_\alpha \neq \emptyset$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Etarliligi.  $X$  topologik fazoning biror  $\{G_\alpha\}$  ochiq qoplamasi berilgan bo'lsin.  $F_\alpha = X \setminus G_\alpha$  yopiq to'plamlarning  $\{F_\alpha\}$  sistemasi uchun

$$\bigcap_{\alpha} F_\alpha = \bigcap_{\alpha} (X \setminus G_\alpha) = X \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha} G_\alpha = \emptyset.$$

Masala sharti bo'yicha,  $X$  fazodagi yopiq to'plamlarning xohlagan markazlashgan sistemasi bo'sh bo'lmagan kesishmaga ega. Shu sababli  $\{F_\alpha\}$  sistema markazlashgan bo'la olmaydi. U holda bu sistemada kesishmasi bo'sh bo'lgan chekli sondagi  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m$  to'plamlar mavjud. Bundan

$$X = X \setminus \left( \bigcap_{k=1}^m F_k \right) = \bigcup_{k=1}^m (X \setminus F_k) = \bigcup_{k=1}^m G_k.$$

Demak, xohlagan  $\{G_\alpha\}$  ochiq qoplamadan chekli qoplama ajratib olish mumkin ekan, ya'ni  $X$  kompaktli.

**5.2.3. Kompaktli  $X$  topologik fazoning xohlagan cheksiz qism to'plami kamida bir limit nuqtaga ega bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Aksinchasini faraz qilamiz, ya'ni bironta ham limit nuqtaga ega bo'lmagan cheksiz  $M \subset X$  to'plam mavjud bo'lsin. U

holda  $M$  to'plamidan bitta ham limit nuqtaga ega bo'lmagan sanoqli  $M_1 = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$  to'plam ajratib olish mumkin. Natijada yopiq  $M_n = \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\}$  to'plamlar kesishmasi bo'sh bo'lgan markazlashgan sistema hosil etadi. Bu  $X$  fazoning kompaktli bo'lishiga zid, ya'ni farazimiz noto'g'ri.

**5.2.4. Kompaktli  $X$  topologik fazoning xohlagan yopiq  $F$  qism to'plami kompaktli bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $F$  qism fazoning yopiq qism to'plamlaridan iborat xohlagan  $\{F_\alpha\}$  markazlashgan sistemani olamiz. Bu sistemaga tegishli har bir  $F_\alpha$  to'plam  $X$  fazosida yopiq bo'ladi.  $X$  kompaktli bo'lganligidan,  $\bigcap_\alpha F_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ . Demak, 5.2.2-misol bo'yicha,  $F$  kompaktli bo'ladi.

**5.2.5. Kompaktning yopiq qism to'plami kompakt bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** 5.1.28-misolda Hausdorff fazoning xohlagan qism fazozi Hausdorff bo'lishi, 5.2.4-misolda esa, kompaktli topologik fazoning yopiq qism to'plamining kompaktli bo'lishi ko'rsatilgan. Natijada kompaktning yopiq qism to'plami kompakt bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

**5.2.6.  $X$  Hausdorff fazoning xohlagan kompakt  $K$  qism to'plami yopiq bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  Hausdorff fazo bo'lgani uchun, xohlagan  $x \in K$  va xohlagan  $y \notin K$  nuqtalarning o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $U_x$  va  $V_y^x$  atroflari topiladi.  $\{U_x : x \in K\}$  sistema  $K$  uchun ochiq qoplama bo'ladi.  $K$  kompakt bo'lgani uchun  $\{U_x : x \in K\}$  qoplamaning chekli  $U_{x_1}, U_{x_2}, \dots, U_{x_n}$  qism qoplamasi mavjud. Bu qism qoplamadagi hech bir to'plam bilan  $y$  nuqtaning

$$V_y = V_y^{x_1} \cap V_y^{x_2} \cap \dots \cap V_y^{x_n}$$

atrofi kesishmaydi, ya'ni

$$V_y \cap (U_{x_1} \cup U_{x_2} \cup \dots \cup U_{x_n}) = \emptyset.$$

$K \subset U_{x_1} \cup U_{x_2} \cup \dots \cup U_{x_n}$  munosabati o'rinli bo'lgani uchun  $y \notin [K]$ . Bundan  $K$  to'plamning yopiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**5.2.7. Har bir kompakt normal fazo bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar  $K$  kompaktning o'zaro kesishmaydigan yopiq qism to'plamlari bo'lsin. 5.2.5-misoldan  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar kompakt ekanligi kelib chiqadi. 5.2.6-misoldan  $A$  to'plam va har bir  $y \in B$  nuqtaning o'zaro kesishmaydigan  $U_y$  va  $V_y$  atroflarining mavjud ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $K$  kompakt regulyar fazo bo'lar ekan.  $B$  to'plamning  $\{V_y : y \in B\}$  ochiq qoplamasidan chekli  $\{V_{y_1}, V_{y_2}, \dots, V_{y_n}\}$

qism qoplama ajratib olamiz. U holda

$$A \subset U_A = U_{y_1} \cap U_{y_2} \cap \dots \cap U_{y_n},$$

$$B \subset V_B = V_{y_1} \cup V_{y_2} \cup \dots \cup V_{y_n}$$

va

$$U_A \cap V_B = \emptyset$$

munosabatlar o'rinli. Demak,  $K$  kompakt normal fazo bo'ladi.

**5.2.8. Kompaktli fazoning uzluksiz akslantirishdagi obrazi kompaktli fazo bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  kompaktli topologik fazo,  $f$  esa  $X$  ni biror  $Y$  topologik fazoga uzluksiz akslantirish bo'lsin.  $f(X)$  fazoning xohlagan  $\{V_\alpha\}$  ochiq qoplamasini qaraymiz.  $f$  akslantirish uzluksiz bo'lganligi sababli  $f^{-1}(V_\alpha)$  to'plamlar ochiq bo'lib,  $\{f^{-1}(V_\alpha)\}$  sistema  $X$  fazoning ochiq qoplama bo'ladi.  $X$  fazo kompaktli bo'lgani uchun chekli

$$\{f^{-1}(V_1), f^{-1}(V_2), \dots, f^{-1}(V_n)\}$$

qism qoplama mavjud bo'ladi, ya'ni  $X \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^n f^{-1}(V_k)$ . Bundan

$$f(X) \subset f\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n f^{-1}(V_k)\right) = \bigcup_{k=1}^n f(f^{-1}(V_k)) = \bigcup_{k=1}^n V_k.$$

Demak,  $f(X)$  fazo kompaktli.

**5.2.9.  $X$  kompaktni  $Y$  Hausdorff fazosiga o'zaro bir qiymatli uzluksiz  $\varphi$  akslantirish gomeomorfizm bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $X$  fazosidan xohlagan yopiq  $F$  to'plamini olamiz.  $F$  kompakt (5.2.5-misolga qarang) bo'lgani uchun,  $G = \varphi(F)$  to'plam (5.2.8-misolga qarang) kompakt bo'ladi. Natijada 5.2.6-misol bo'yicha  $G$  to'plam yopiq. Demak,  $\varphi^{-1}$  akslantirishda xohlagan yopiq  $F \subset X$  to'planning proobrazi yopiq. Bundan  $\varphi^{-1}$  akslantirishning uzluksiz ekanligi, Demak,  $\varphi$  ning gomeomorfizm ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**5.2.10. Quyidagi shartlarning o'zaro ekvivalent ekanligini isbotlang:**

*i)  $X$  fazosining har bir sanoqli ochiq qoplama chekli qism qoplama ega;*

*ii)  $X$  fazosining yopiq qism to'plamlaridan iborat har bir sanoqli markazlashgan sistemasi bo'sh bo'lmagan kesishmaga ega.*

**Yechimi.** i) shart o‘rinli bo‘lib, yopiq to‘plamlarning sanoqli  $\{F_n\}$  markazlashgan sistemasi berilgan bo‘lsin. Agar  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n = \emptyset$  deb faraz qilsak, u holda

$$\{G_n : G_n = X \setminus F_n\}$$

ochiq to‘plamlar sistemasi  $X$  fazosi uchun ochiq qoplama bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \setminus F_n) = X \setminus \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n = X.$$

i) shart bo‘yicha  $\{G_n\}$  qoplamaning chekli  $G_{n_1}, G_{n_2}, \dots, G_{n_k}$  qism qoplamasi mavjud. U holda

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^k F_{n_i} = \bigcap_{i=1}^k (X \setminus G_{n_i}) = X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k G_{n_i} = \emptyset.$$

Bu  $\{F_n\}$  sistemaning markazlashgan ekanligiga zid.

Endi ii) shart o‘rinli bo‘lib,  $X$  topologik fazoning sanoqli  $\{G_n\}$  ochiq qoplamasi berilgan bo‘lsin.  $F_n = X \setminus G_n$  yopiq to‘plamlarning  $\{F_n\}$  sistemasi uchun

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \setminus G_n) = X \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n = \emptyset.$$

Masala sharti bo‘yicha,  $X$  fazosidagi yopiq to‘plamlarning xohlagan sanoqli markazlashgan sistemasi bo‘sh bo‘lmagan kesishmaga ega. Shu sababli  $\{F_n\}$  sistema markazlashgan bo‘la olmaydi. U holda bu sistemada kesishmasi bo‘sh bo‘lgan chekli sondagi  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m$  to‘plamlar mavjud. Bundan

$$X = X \setminus \left( \bigcap_{k=1}^m F_k \right) = \bigcup_{k=1}^m (X \setminus F_k) = \bigcup_{k=1}^m G_k.$$

Demak,  $\{G_n\}$  ochiq qoplamadan chekli qoplama ajratib olish mumkin ekan, ya‘ni i) shart o‘rinli.

**5.2.11.**  *$X$  topologik fazo sanoqli-kompakt bo‘lishi uchun yopiq qism to‘plamlardan iborat har bir sanoqli markazlashgan sistemasi bo‘sh bo‘lmagan kesishmaga ega bo‘lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi. Sanoqli-kompakt  $X$  fazoning yopiq to‘plamlaridan iborat sanoqli  $\{F_n\}$  markazlashgan sistema berilgan

bo'lsin.  $\Phi_n = \bigcap_{k=1}^n F_k$  bo'lsin.  $\{F_n\}$  markazlashgan sistema bo'ganligidan va yopiq to'plamlarning kesishmasi yopiq bo'lganligidan, har bir  $\Phi_n$  to'plam bo'sh bo'lmagan yopiq to'plam bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga,

$$\Phi_1 \supset \Phi_2 \supset \dots \supset \Phi_n \supset \dots$$

munosabat, Demak,  $\bigcap_n \Phi_n = \bigcap_n F_n$  tengligi o'rinli. Natijada quyidagi ikki hol bo'lishi mumkin:

1 – hol. Biror  $n_0$  natural sonidan boshlab

$$\Phi_{n_0} = \Phi_{n_0+1} = \dots$$

tengliklari o'rinli. U holda

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \Phi_n = \Phi_{n_0} \neq \emptyset.$$

2 – hol.  $\Phi_n$  to'plamlar orasida cheksiz sondagi o'zaro har xil to'plamlar mavjud. Bu holda barcha  $\Phi_n$  lar o'zaro har xil bo'lgan holni qarash etarli.  $x_n \in \Phi_n \setminus \Phi_{n+1}$  nuqtalardan iborat  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $X$  fazoning cheksiz qism to'plami bo'ladi.  $X$  sanoqli-kompakt bo'lganligidan,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik kamida bitta  $x_0$  limit nuqtaga ega.  $x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots$  nuqtalar  $\Phi_n$  to'plamiga tegishli bo'lganligidan,  $x_0$  nuqta  $\Phi_n$  uchun ham limit nuqta bo'ladi,  $\Phi_n$  to'plamning yopiqligidan  $x_0 \in \Phi_n$ . Bundan  $x_0 \in \bigcap_n \Phi_n$ , ya'ni  $\bigcap_n \Phi_n \neq \emptyset$ .

Etarliligi esa 5.2.2 va 5.2.10-misollardan kelib chiqadi.

**5.2.12. Metrik fazodan olingan  $E$  to'plamning kompakt bo'lishi uchun uning sanoqli-kompakt bo'lishi zarur va etarli.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $E$  to'plam kompakt bo'lsin.  $E$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikni olamiz. Bu ketma-ketlikning birorta ham qisman ketma-ketligi  $E$  da yaqinlashuvchi emas deb faraz qilaylik. U holda  $E$  to'plamning har bir  $z$  elementi berilgan ketma-ketlikning faqat chekli hadlarinigina o'z ichiga oluvchi  $V(z)$  atrofga ega bo'ladi. Bu atroflar  $E$  uchun ochiq qoplama hosil qiladi.  $E$  kompakt bo'lgani uchun chekli sondagi  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k \in E$  elementlar mavjud bo'lib,

$$E \subset V(z_1) \cup V(z_2) \cup \dots \cup V(z_k)$$

munosabat o'rinli bo'ladi. Ammo bu munosabatning o'rinli bo'lishi mumkin emas, sababi  $V(z_1) \cup V(z_2) \cup \dots \cup V(z_k)$  to'plamlarga  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligining faqat chekli sondagi hadlari tegishli,  $E$  to'plamga esa barcha hadlari tegishli. Bu ziddiyatdan farazimizning noto'g'ri ekanligi

kelib chiqadi. U holda  $E$  dan olingan ixtiyoriy ketma-ketlik  $E$  da yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketlikka ega ekan. Bundan esa  $E$  to'plamning sanoqli-kompakt ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Etarliligi.  $E$  sanoqli-kompakt to'plam bo'lsin. Faraz qilaylik  $E$  kompakt bo'lmasin. U holda  $E$  to'plamdan chekli qism qoplama ajratib olish mumkin bo'lmagan  $\{G_\alpha\}$  ochiq qoplama mavjud bo'ladi. Nolg'a intiluvchi kamayuvchi  $\{\varepsilon_n\}$  sonli ketma-ketlik olamiz.  $E$  uchun chekli  $\varepsilon$ -to'rt tuzib (Hausdorff teoremasi bo'yicha chekli  $\varepsilon$ -to'rt tuzish mumkin), bu to'rtning har bir elementi atrofida radiusi  $\varepsilon_1$  bo'lgan shar hosil qilamiz. Sanoqli-kompakt to'plamning yopiq qism to'plami sanoqli-kompakt bo'lgani uchun hosil qilingan har bir shar yopilmasining  $E$  to'plam bilan kesishmasi sanoqli-kompakt bo'ladi. Bu kesishmalardan hosil bo'lgan to'plamlarning diametrlari  $2\varepsilon_1$  sonidan katta emas. Natijada  $E$  to'plam diametrlari  $2\varepsilon_1$  sonidan katta bo'lmagan chekli sondagi sanoqli-kompakt to'plamlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalanadi. Farazimiz bo'yicha  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaning chekli qism qoplama mavjud emas. U holda birlashmadagi sanoqli-kompaktlarning hech biri ham chekli ochiq qoplama ega emas. Bu sanoqli-kompaktni  $E_1$  orqali belgilaymiz.

Endi  $E_1$  to'plam uchun chekli  $\varepsilon_2$ -to'rt tuzamiz va bu to'rtning har bir elementi atrofida radiusi  $\varepsilon_2$  ga teng shar hosil qilib,  $E_1$  to'plamni, yuqoridagiday qilib, diametrlari  $2\varepsilon_2$  sonidan katta bo'lmagan chekli sondagi sanoqli-kompaktlarning birlashmasi ko'rinishida ifodalaymiz. Bu birlashmadagi  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaning chekli sondagi to'plamlari bilan qoplanmaydigan kompakt to'plamni  $E_2$  orqali belgilaymiz.

Bu jarayonni cheksiz davom ettirsak sanoqli-kompaktlarning kamayuvchi

$$E \supset E_1 \supset E_2 \supset \dots$$

ketma-ketligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bu ketma-ketlikdagi hech bir sanoqli-kompakt  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaning chekli sondagi to'plamlari bilan qoplanmaydi va  $\text{diam}E_n \rightarrow 0$ .  $\xi$  element bu kompaktlarga tegishli umumiy nuqta bo'lsin (5.2.10-misolga qarang).  $\xi \in E$  bo'lgani uchun  $\{G_\alpha\}$  sistemaga tegishli  $G_{\alpha_0}$  to'plam topilib,  $\xi \in G_{\alpha_0}$  bo'ladi va  $2\varepsilon_{n_0} < \delta$  bo'lsin. U holda  $E_{n_0} \subset G_{\alpha_0}$ . Bu farazimizga zid. Demak,  $E$  to'plam kompakt.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Sanoqli bazaga ega topologik fazoning xohlagan ochiq qoplama sanoqli qism qoplama ega ekanligini isbotlang .

2. Kompaktli topologik fazoda aniqlangan ixtiyoriy uzluksiz sonli funksiya shu fazoda chegaralangan bo'lib, o'zining aniq quyi va aniq yuqori chegarasiga ega bo'lishini isbotlang.

3.  $T_1$ -fazo sanoqli kompakt bo'lishi uchun uning nuqtalaridan iborat xohlagan ketma-ketlik kamida bir limit nuqtaga ega bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.

4. Sanoqli bazaga ega topologik fazoda kompakt va sanoqli kompaktilikning o'zaro teng kuchli ekanligini isbotlang.

5. Sanoqli-kompaktli topologik fazoning xohlagan yopiq qism to'plami sanoqli-kompaktli fazo bo'lishini isbotlang.

6.  $[0, 1)$  yarim intervalning kompakt emasligini ko'rsating.

7.  $s$  barcha haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketliklar fazosida

$$\{x = (x_n) : |x_n| \leq 1\}$$

to'plamning kompaktiligini ko'rsating.

8. Agar topologik fazoda aniqlangan har bir uzluksiz funksiya chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda bu topologik fazo kompakt bo'ladimi?

9. Kantor to'plaminig kompakt ekanligini ko'rsating.

### 5.3. Chiziqli topologik fazolar

$E$  to'plam quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $E$  *chiziqli topologik fazo* deyiladi:

a)  $E$  chiziqli fazo;

b)  $E$  topologik fazo;

c)  $E$  da qo'shish va songa ko'paytirish amallari uzluksiz.

Qo'shish va songa ko'paytirish amallarining uzluksizligi quyidagini anglatadi:

1) agar  $z_0 = x_0 + y_0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $z_0$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U$  atrofi uchun  $x_0$  va  $y_0$  nuqtalarning mos ravishda  $V$  va  $W$  atroflari topilib, ixtiyoriy  $x \in V, y \in W$  nuqtalar uchun  $x + y \in U$  sharti bajariladi;

2) agar  $y_0 = \lambda_0 x_0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $y_0$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $U$  atrofi uchun  $x_0$  nuqtaning  $V$  atrofi va  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni topilib, ixtiyoriy  $x \in V$  va  $|\lambda - \lambda_0| < \varepsilon$  lar uchun  $\lambda x \in U$  sharti bajariladi.

$E$  chiziqli topologik fazo va  $A \subset E$  bo'lsin .

Agar  $\forall x \in A, \forall \alpha, |\alpha| \leq 1$  uchun  $\alpha x \in A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  *muvozanatlashgan* to'plam deyiladi.

Agar  $\forall x \in E$  uchun shunday  $\alpha > 0$  topilib,  $\alpha^{-1}x \in A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  *yutuvchi* to'plam deyiladi.



Agar  $\forall x, y \in A, \forall \alpha, \beta, |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq 1$  uchun  $\alpha x + \beta y \in A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  *absolyut qavariq* to'plam deyiladi.

Agar nolning har bir  $U$  atrofi uchun shunday  $\lambda_0 > 0$  soni topilib, barcha  $\lambda > \lambda_0$  uchun  $A \subseteq \lambda U$  munosabati bajarilsa, u holda  $A$  *chegaralangan* to'plam deyiladi.

Chiziqli topologik fazoning ixtiyoriy bo'sh bo'lmagan ochiq to'plami bo'sh bo'lmagan qavariq ochiq qism to'plamga ega bo'ssa, u holda bu fazo *lokal qavariq* deyiladi.

Chiziqli fazolarda topologiya kiritishning asosiy usullaridan biri bu yarim normalar sistemasi orqali aniqlangan topologiyadir.

$E$  chiziqli fazo va  $\mathcal{P} = \{p_\alpha \mid p_\alpha : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \alpha \in A\}$  yarim normalar sistemasi bo'lsin.

Ushbu

$$U(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \varepsilon) = \{x \in E : p_i(x) < \varepsilon, i = \overline{1, n}\},$$

bunda  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}, \varepsilon > 0$ , to'plamlar sistemasi  $E$  fazo nolining atroflarini tashkil etadi.

Agar har bir  $x \in E, x \neq 0$ , uchun shunday  $p_\alpha \in A$  topilib,  $p_\alpha(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mathcal{P}$  yarim normalar sistemasi *ajratuvchi* deyiladi.

$E$  chiziqli fazo,  $\mathcal{P}$  yarim normalar sistemasi va  $M \subset E$  bo'lsin. Agar  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  uchun shunday  $c_p$  soni topilib, barcha  $x \in M$  uchun  $p(x) \leq c_p$  tengsizligi bajarilsa,  $M$  to'plam  $p$  yarim norma bo'yicha *chegaralangan* deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**5.3.1. Chiziqli topologik fazoning  $U$  ochiq to'plami qavariq bo'lishi uchun  $U + U = 2U$  tengligi bajarilishi zarur va etarli.**

**Yechimi.**  $U$  ochiq qavariq to'plam bo'lsin.  $U + U = 2U$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$z \in U + U$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x, y \in U$  nuqtalar topilib,  $z = x + y$  tengligi o'rinli.  $U$  qavariq bo'lganligidan,  $\frac{1}{2}(x + y) \in U$ . Bundan

$$z = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y \right) \in 2U,$$

ya'ni  $U + U \subseteq 2U$ .

Endi  $z \in 2U$  bo'lsa, u holda  $z = 2x, x \in U$ . Bundan  $z = x + x \in U + U$ , ya'ni  $2U \subseteq U + U$ . Demak,  $U + U = 2U$ .

Endi  $U + U = 2U$  bo'lsin.  $x, y \in U$  nuqtalarni olamiz.  $U$  holda  $x+y \in U+U$ .  $U+U = 2U$  ekanligidan,  $x+y \in 2U$ . Bundan  $\frac{1}{2}(x+y) \in U$ . Bundan

$$\frac{m}{2^n}x + \left(1 - \frac{m}{2^n}y\right) \in U,$$

bu erda  $0 < \frac{m}{2^n} < 1$ . Endi  $U$  ochiq to'plam ekanligidan, ixtiyoriy  $0 < t < 1$  uchun  $tx + (1-t)y \in U$ , ya'ni  $U$  qavariq to'plam.

**5.3.2. A absolyut qavariq to'plam bo'lishi uchun uning muvozanatlashgan va qavariqligi zarur va etarlidir.**

**Yechimi.** Absolyut qavariq to'plamning muvozanatlashgan va qavariqligi bevosita ta'rifdan kelib chiqadi.

Aksincha  $A$  muvozanatlashgan va qavariq,  $x, y \in A$  va  $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq 1$  bo'lsin. Agar  $\alpha = 0$  yoki  $\beta = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\alpha x + \beta y \in A$  ekanligi ravshan.

$\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$  deylik. U holda  $A$  muvozanatlashgan ekanligidan,

$$\frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}x \in A, \frac{\beta}{|\beta|} \in A.$$

Endi  $A$  ning qavariqligi va

$$\frac{|\alpha|}{|\alpha| + |\beta|} + \frac{|\beta|}{|\alpha| + |\beta|} = 1$$

tengligidan

$$\alpha x + \beta y = (|\alpha| + |\beta|) \left( \frac{|\alpha|}{|\alpha| + |\beta|} \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}x + \frac{|\beta|}{|\alpha| + |\beta|} \frac{\beta}{|\beta|}y \right) \in A.$$

**5.3.3. Chiziqli topologik fazoda  $T_3$ -aksioma bajarilishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aniqlik uchun  $x = 0$  nuqtani va bu nuqtani o'z ichiga olmagan  $F$  yopiq to'plamning o'zaro kesishmaydigan atroflari mavjudligini ko'rsatamiz.

$U = E \setminus F$  bo'lsin. Ayirish amalining uzluksizligidan nolning  $W$  atrofi to'pilib,  $W - W \in U$  munosabati bajariladi.

$[W] \subseteq U$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $y \in [W]$  bo'lsin. U holda  $y$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofi, jumladan  $y + W$  atrofi  $W$  to'plam bilan keshishadi, ya'ni  $z \in (y + W) \cap W$  nuqta mavjud. U holda  $z - y \in W$ . Bundan

$$y = z - (z - y) \in W - W \subseteq U,$$

ya'ni  $[W] \subseteq U$ .

Endi  $W$  va  $E \setminus [W]$  ochiq to'plamlar  $0$  nuqta va  $F$  to'plamlarning o'zaro keshishmaydigan atroflari bo'ladi.

**5.3.4.  $s$  barcha haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketligi fazosida**

$$p_n((x_k)) = |x_n|, \quad (x_k) \in s, \quad (5.1)$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$ , **yarim normalar sistemasi ajratuvchi ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $x = (x_k) \in s$ ,  $x \neq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  topilib,  $x_n \neq 0$ . Demak,  $p_n(x) = |x_n| \neq 0$ , ya'ni,  $\{p_n\}$  yarim normalar sistemasi ajratuvchi bo'ladi.

**5.3.5.  $s$  fazoda (5.1) formula orqali aniqlangan topologiya**

$$\rho((x_n), (y_n)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|}, \quad (x_n), (y_n) \in s \quad (5.2)$$

**metrika orqali aniqlangan topologiya bilan ustma-ust tushishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,

$$U(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \varepsilon) = \{x \in s : p_i(x) < \varepsilon, i = \overline{1, n}\}$$

yarim normalar hosil etgan nolning atrofi bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $1 \leq i \leq n$  uchun  $|x_i| < \varepsilon$ . Bundan (5.2) ga asosan,  $\rho(0, x) < \varepsilon$ , ya'ni  $x$  nuqta  $\rho$  metrika bo'yicha nolning  $\varepsilon$ -atrofiga tegishlidir.

Aytaylik,  $x$  nuqta  $\rho$  metrika bo'yicha nolning  $\varepsilon$ -atrofiga tegishli, ya'ni  $\rho(0, x) < \varepsilon$  bo'lsin.  $\varepsilon > \frac{1}{2^n}$  bo'lgan  $n$  sonini olamiz. U holda

$$x \in U(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \varepsilon).$$

Demak, bu topologiyalar ustma-ust tushadi.

**5.3.6.  $E$  chiziqli fazo va  $\mathcal{P}$  yarim normalar sistemasi bo'lsin.  $M \subset E$  to'plam chegaralangan bo'lishi uchun bu to'plam har bir  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  yarim norma bo'yicha chegaralangan bo'lishi zarur va etarli.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $M \subset E$  to'plam chegaralangan bo'lsin. Har bir  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  uchun

$$U(p, 1) = \{x \in E : p(x) < 1\}$$

ochiq to'plamni qaraylik.

$M$  to'plami chegaralangan ekanligidan, shunday  $\lambda_0 > 0$  soni topilib, barcha  $\lambda > \lambda_0$  uchun  $M \subseteq \lambda U(p, 1)$  munosabati bajariladi. Demak, barcha  $x \in M$  uchun  $p(x) \leq \lambda_0$  tengsizligi bajariladi.

Etarliligi. Endi  $M$  to'plam har bir  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  yarim norma bo'yicha chegaralangan bo'lsin, ya'ni har bir  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  uchun shunday  $c_p$  soni topilib, barcha  $x \in M$  uchun  $p(x) \leq c_p$  tengsizligi bajariladi.

$U$  nolning biror atrofi bo'lsin.  $U$  holda Sunday  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , topilib,

$$U(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \varepsilon) \subset U$$

bajariladi.  $\lambda_0 = \varepsilon^{-1} \max\{c_{p_1}, \dots, c_{p_n}\}$  bo'lsin.  $U$  holda har bir  $x \in M$  uchun  $p_i(x) \leq c_{p_i}$  ekanligidan,  $p_i(x) \leq \lambda_0 \varepsilon$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $x \in \lambda_0 U(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \varepsilon)$ , ya'ni  $M \subset \lambda_0 U$ .

**5.3.7.**  $C(0, 1) - (0, 1)$  *intervalda aniqlangan barcha haqiqiy uzluksiz funksiyalar fazosi bo'lsin.  $C(0, 1)$  fazoda  $f$  funksiya atroflari sistemasi*

$$V(f, \varepsilon) = \{g \in C(0, 1) : |f(t) - g(t)| < \varepsilon, \forall t \in (0, 1)\}$$

*ko'rinishdagi to'plamlardan iborat bo'lsin. Bu topologiyada qo'shish amali uzluksiz bo'lib, songa ko'paytirish amali uzluksiz emasligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $g, h \in C(0, 1)$ ,  $f = g + h$  bo'lsin.

$$V(g, \varepsilon) + V(h, \varepsilon) \subset V(f, 2\varepsilon)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$g_1 \in V(g, \varepsilon)$ ,  $h_1 \in V(h, \varepsilon)$ ,  $f_1 = g_1 + h_1$  bo'lsin.  $U$  holda  $\forall t \in (0, 1)$  uchun  $|g(t) - g_1(t)| < \varepsilon$  va  $|h(t) - h_1(t)| < \varepsilon$  tengsizliklar o'rinli. Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t) - f_1(t)| &= |g(t) - g_1(t) + h(t) - h_1(t)| \leq \\ &\leq |g(t) - g_1(t)| + |h(t) - h_1(t)| < 2\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $f_1 \in V(f, 2\varepsilon)$ . Demak,  $C(0, 1)$  fazoda qo'shish amali uzluksiz bo'ladi.

Faraz qilaylik songa ko'paytirish amali ham uzluksiz bo'lsin.  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$  funksiyasini olaylik.  $U$  holda shunday  $\delta > 0$  soni topilib,  $|\lambda| < \delta$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  sonlari uchun

$$\lambda V(f, \delta) \subset V(0, 1)$$

munosabati bajariladi. Bundan  $\lambda = \frac{\delta}{2}$  uchun

$$\frac{\delta}{2}|f| < 1,$$

ya'ni  $\forall t \in (0, 1)$  uchun

$$\frac{\delta}{2} < t$$

tensizligi bajariladi. Bundan  $\delta \leq 0$ . Bu esa  $\delta > 0$  ekanligiga zid. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $C(0, 1)$  fazoda songa ko'paytirish amali uzluksiz emasligi kelib chiqadi.

**5.3.8.**  $L^0(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu) - (\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  o'lchovli fazoda aniqlangan barcha haqiqiy o'lcovli funksiyalar fazosida

$$U(\varepsilon, \delta) = \{f \in L^0(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu) : \exists A \in \Sigma, \mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta, |f\chi_A| < \varepsilon\}$$

to'plamlarni qaraylik, bunda  $\varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0$ . Quyidagilarni isbotlang:

1)  $\lambda U(\varepsilon, \delta) = U(|\lambda|\varepsilon, \delta)$ , bunda  $\lambda \neq 0$ ;

2)  $U(\varepsilon, \delta) + U(\varepsilon, \delta) \subset U(2\varepsilon, 2\delta)$ ;

3)  $\bigcap \{U(\varepsilon, \delta) : \varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0\} = \{0\}$ .

**Yechimi.** 1) Faraz qilaylik  $f \in \lambda U(\varepsilon, \delta)$ ,  $\lambda \neq 0$ . U holda shunday  $g \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  topilib,  $f = \lambda g$ . Endi  $g \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\exists A \in \Sigma, \Rightarrow \mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta, |g\chi_A| < \varepsilon.$$

Bundan

$$|f\chi_A| = |\lambda g\chi_A| < |\lambda|\varepsilon.$$

Demak,  $f \in U(|\lambda|\varepsilon, \delta)$ .

Endi  $f \in U(|\lambda|\varepsilon, \delta)$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\exists A \in \Sigma, \mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta, |f\chi_A| < |\lambda|\varepsilon.$$

Bundan  $\left| \frac{f}{\lambda}\chi_A \right| < \varepsilon$ . Demak,  $\frac{f}{\lambda}\chi_A \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$ , ya'ni  $f \in \lambda U(\varepsilon, \delta)$ .

2)  $f, g \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $A, B \in \Sigma$  mavjud bo'lib,

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta, |f\chi_A| < \varepsilon$$

va

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus B) < \delta, |g\chi_B| < \varepsilon.$$

$C = A \cap B$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\Omega \setminus C) &= \mu(\Omega \setminus (A \cap B)) = \mu((\Omega \setminus A) \cup (\Omega \setminus B)) \leq \\ &\leq \mu(\Omega \setminus A) + \mu(\Omega \setminus B) < \delta + \delta = 2\delta, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus C) < 2\delta.$$

$$|f + g|\chi_C \leq |f\chi_C| + |g\chi_C| \leq |f\chi_A| + |g\chi_B| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon,$$

ya'ni

$$|f + g|\chi_C < 2\varepsilon.$$

Demak,  $f + g \in U(2\varepsilon, 2\delta)$ , ya'ni  $U(\varepsilon, \delta) + U(\varepsilon, \delta) \subset U(2\varepsilon, 2\delta)$ .

3) Aytaylik, barcha  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\delta > 0$  uchun  $f \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  bo'lsin. Faraz qilaylik,  $f \neq 0$ . U holda shunday  $\lambda > 0$  soni topilib,

$$E = \{t \in \Omega : |f(t)| \geq \lambda\}$$

to'plami musbat o'lchovga ega bo'ladi, hamda  $\chi_E|f| \geq \lambda\chi_E$ .

Endi  $\delta < \mu(E)$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\delta > 0$  sonini olaylik. Faraz qilaylik,  $f \in U\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}, \delta\right)$ . U holda

$$\exists A \in \Sigma, \Rightarrow \mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta, |f\chi_A| < \frac{\lambda}{2}.$$

Quyidagi

$$\chi_E|f| \geq \lambda\chi_E,$$

$$|f\chi_A| < \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

tengsizliklardan  $E \cap A = \emptyset$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $E \subset \Omega \setminus A$  va  $\mu(E) \leq \mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta$ , ya'ni  $\mu(E) < \delta$ . Bu esa  $\delta < \mu(E)$  tengsizligiga zid. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $f = 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $\bigcap\{U(\varepsilon, \delta) : \varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0\} = \{0\}$ .

**5.3.9. Agar  $A_n \in \Sigma$  va  $\chi_{A_n} \xrightarrow{\mu} 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\mu(A_n) \rightarrow 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $A_n \in \Sigma$  va  $\chi_{A_n} \xrightarrow{\mu} 0$  bo'lsin. Ixtiyoriy  $\delta > 0$ ,  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  sonlarini olaylik.  $\chi_{A_n} \xrightarrow{\mu} 0$  bo'lganligidan, shunday  $n_0$  nomeri topilib, barcha  $n \geq n_0$  nomerlari uchun  $\chi_{A_n} \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  bajariladi. Bundan  $\forall n \geq n_0$  uchun shunday  $B_n \in \Sigma$  topilib,

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus B_n) < \delta, |\chi_{A_n}\chi_{B_n}| < \varepsilon < 1.$$

Bundan  $\chi_{A_n}\chi_{B_n} = 0$ , ya'ni  $A_n \cap B_n = \emptyset$ . Demak,  $A_n \subset \Omega \setminus B_n$  va

$$\mu(A_n) \leq \mu(\Omega \setminus B_n) < \delta,$$

ya'ni  $\mu(A_n) \rightarrow 0$ .

**5.3.10. Agar  $\mu(\Omega) < +\infty$  bo'lsa,  $L^0(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  fazoda o'lchov bo'yicha yaqinlashish topologiyasi**

$$\rho(f, g) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{|f(t) - g(t)|}{1 + |f(t) - g(t)|} d\mu(t)$$

**metrika hosil etgan topologiya bilan ustma-ust tushishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\varepsilon > 0$  va  $f \in U(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $A \in \Sigma$  to'plam topilib,

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \varepsilon, \quad |f\chi_A| < \varepsilon.$$

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(f, 0) &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{|f(t)|}{1 + |f(t)|} d\mu(t) = \\ &= \int_{\Omega \setminus A} \frac{|f(t)|}{1 + |f(t)|} d\mu(t) + \int_A \frac{|f(t)|}{1 + |f(t)|} d\mu(t) \leq \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega \setminus A} 1 d\mu(t) + \int_A \varepsilon d\mu(t) = \mu(\Omega \setminus A) + \varepsilon\mu(A) < \varepsilon + \varepsilon\mu(A), \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\rho(f, 0) < \varepsilon(1 + \mu(\Omega)).$$

Demak,  $U(\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \subset B(0, r)$ , bu erda  $r = \varepsilon(1 + \mu(\Omega))$ .

Endi ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$  sonlar uchun shunday  $r > 0$  topilib,

$$B(0, r) \subset U(\varepsilon, \delta)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$r = \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} \text{ bo'lsin.}$$

$$A = \{t \in \Omega : |f(t)| < \varepsilon\}$$

to'plamni olamiz. U holda  $f \in B(0, r)$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} r > \rho(f, 0) &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{|f(t)|}{1 + |f(t)|} d\mu(t) \geq \int_{\Omega \setminus A} \frac{|f(t)|}{1 + |f(t)|} d\mu(t) \geq \\ &\geq \int_{\Omega \setminus A} \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} d\mu(t) = \mu(\Omega \setminus A) \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus A) < r \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} \cdot \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \delta,$$

ya'ni  $\mu(\Omega \setminus A) < \delta$ . Hamda  $|f\chi_A| < \varepsilon$ . Demak,  $f \in U(\varepsilon, \delta)$ . Bundan  $B(0, r) \subset U(\varepsilon, \delta)$  munosabatga ega bo'lamiz.

**5.3.11. *E* chiziqli topologik fazo.  $A \subset E$  chegaralangan bo'lishi uchun ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\} \subset A$  va  $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$  uchun  $\lambda_n x_n \rightarrow 0$  bajarilishi zarur va etarli.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $\{x_n\} \subset A$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsin.  $V$  nolning muvozonatlashtirilgan atrofi bo'lsa, u holda shunday  $\lambda > 0$  topilib,  $A \subset \lambda V$ . Jumladan,  $x_n \in \lambda V$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Endi  $|\lambda_n| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}$  bo'lgan  $n$  lar uchun  $\lambda_n x_n \in \lambda_n \lambda V \subset V$ , ya'ni  $\lambda_n x_n \rightarrow 0$ .

Etarliligi. Faraz qilaylik,  $A$  chegaralanmagan to'plam. U holda nolning shunday  $V$  atrofi topilib, barcha  $\lambda$  uchun  $A \setminus \lambda V \neq \emptyset$ .  $\lambda = 1, 2, \dots$  qiymatlarida

$$x_n \in A \setminus nV, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

nuqtalarini olamiz.  $\{x_n\} \subset A$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  dan  $\frac{1}{n} x_n \rightarrow 0$ . Lekin bu barcha  $n$  lar uchun  $\frac{1}{n} x_n \notin V$  ekanligiga ziddir.

**5.3.12. Agar  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlar chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda**

$$A + B = \{x : x = y + z, y \in A, z \in B\}$$

**to'plam ham chegaralanganligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $\{x_n\} \subset A + B$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $y_n \in A$ ,  $z_n \in B$  topilib,  $x_n = y_n + z_n$ .  $A$  va  $B$  chegaralanganligidan, 5.3.11-misolga ko'ra  $\lambda_n y_n \rightarrow 0$  va  $\lambda_n z_n \rightarrow 0$ . Bundan  $\lambda_n x_n = \lambda_n y_n + \lambda_n z_n \rightarrow 0$ . Yana 5.3.11-misoldan  $A + B$  chegaralanganidir.

**5.3.13. *E* chiziqli topologik fazo,  $A \subset E$  qavariq, muvozanatlashgan, yutuvchi to'plam bo'lsin. *E* fazoda**

$$p_A(x) = \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in A\}$$

**funksionalni qaraylik. Bu funksional Minkovskiy funksionali deyiladi va u quyidagi xossalarga ega:**

- a)  $p_A(\alpha x) = |\alpha| p_A(x)$ ;
- b)  $p_A(x + y) \leq p_A(x) + p_A(y)$ .

**Yechimi.** a) Avval  $\alpha \geq 0$  holni qaraymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} p_A(\alpha x) &= \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}\alpha x \in A\} = \inf\{\alpha t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in A\} = \\ &= \alpha \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in A\} = |\alpha| p_A(x). \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $p_A(-x) = p_A(x)$  tengligini ko'rsatamiz.  $A$  muvozanatlashgan to'plam ekanligidan,  $A = -A$ . Bundan

$$p_A(-x) = \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}(-x) \in A\} = \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in -A\} =$$



$$= \inf\{t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in A\} = p_A(x).$$

Endi  $\alpha < 0$  holni qaraymiz.

$$p_A(\alpha x) = p_A((- \alpha)(-x)) = -\alpha p_A(-x) = -\alpha p_A(x) = |\alpha| p_A(x).$$

b) Aytaylik,  $p_A(x) < s$ ,  $p_A(y) < t$  va  $u = s + t$  bo'lsin. U holda  $s^{-1}x \in A$ ,  $t^{-1}y \in A$  va  $A$  ning qavariqligidan,

$$u^{-1}(x + y) = \frac{s}{u}(s^{-1}x) + \frac{t}{u}(t^{-1}y) \in A.$$

Bundan  $p_A(x + y) \leq u$ , ya'ni  $p_A(x + y) \leq p_A(x) + p_A(y)$ .

### 5.3.14. $\mathbb{R}^n$ fazoda

$$V = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x_i| \leq a_i, i = \overline{1, n}\},$$

*bunda  $a_i > 0$ ,  $i = \overline{1, n}$ , to'plamning Minkovskiy funksionalini toping.*

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_i) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} t^{-1}x \in V &\Leftrightarrow |t^{-1}x_i| \leq a_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow t \geq \frac{|x_i|}{a_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n, \Leftrightarrow t \geq \max \left\{ \frac{|x_i|}{a_i} : 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$t^{-1}x \in V \Leftrightarrow t \geq \max \left\{ \frac{|x_i|}{a_i} : 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}.$$

Bundan

$$p_V(x) = \sup\{t > 0 : t^{-1}x \in V\} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{|x_i|}{a_i}.$$

Demak,

$$p_V(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{|x_i|}{a_i}.$$

**5.3.15.  $X$  Hausdorff chiziqli topologik fazosi bo'lsin.  $X$  normalangan bo'lishi uchun bu fazoda nolning chegaralangan qavariq  $V$  atrofining mavjudligi zarur va etarlidir.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $X$  normalangan fazo bo'lsa, u holda uning birlik shari  $V = \{x \in X : \|x\| \leq 1\}$  nolning chegaralangan qavariq atrofi bo'ladi.

Etarliligi. Aytaylik,  $V$  nolning chegaralangan qavariq atrofi bo'lsin.  $V$  ning o'rniga  $[V] \cap (-[V])$  ni olib, biz  $V$  ni absolyut qavariq deb olishimiz mumkin. Har bir  $x \in X$  uchun

$$\|x\| = p_V(x)$$

deylik, bunda  $p_V - V$  ning Minkovskiy funksionali.

$x \in X$  uchun  $\|x\| = 0$  ekanligidan,  $x = 0$  kelib chiqishini ko'rsatamiz.  $X$  Hausdorff fazosi ekanligidan, nolning shunday  $U$  atrofi topilib,  $x \notin U$  o'rinli bo'ladi.  $V$  chegaralangan ekanligidan, shunday  $\lambda > 0$  soni mavjudki,  $V \subset \lambda U$ . U holda  $\lambda x \notin V$ . Bundan

$$\|x\| = p_V(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} p_V(\lambda x) > \frac{1}{\lambda},$$

ya'ni  $\|x\| \neq 0$ . Demak,  $\|\cdot\|$  funksiya  $X$  fazoda norma bo'ladi.

Endi bu norma hosil etgan topologiya  $X$  ning asl topologiyasi bilan ustma-ust tushushini ko'rsatamiz. Aytaylik,  $U$  nolning biror atrofi bo'lsin.  $V$  ning chegaralanganligidan,  $\lambda > 0$  topilib,  $\lambda V \subset U$ . Bundan

$$\{\lambda V : \lambda > 0\}$$

sistema nolning atroflari sistemasi ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa ikkala topologiya'ning ayniyligini anglatadi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Agar  $A$  va  $B$  qavariq to'plamlar bo'lsa, u holda ixtiyoriy  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlari uchun  $\alpha A + \beta B$  qavariq to'plam ekanligini ko'rsating.
2.  $\lambda A + \mu A = (\lambda + \mu)A$  tengligi har doim o'rinlimi?
3. Agar  $\lambda, \mu \geq 0$  va  $A$  qavariq to'plam bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda A + \mu A = (\lambda + \mu)A$  ekanligini isbotlang.
4. Agar  $A$  va  $B$  muvozanatlashgan to'plamlar bo'lsa, u holda  $A + B$  muvozanatlashgan to'plam ekanligini ko'rsating.
5. Agar  $A$  va  $B$  yopiq to'plamlar bo'lsa, u holda  $A + B$  ham yopiq to'plam bo'ladimi?
6. Agar  $A$  yopiq to'plam va  $B$  kompakt to'plam bo'lsa, u holda  $A + B$  ham yopiq to'plam ekanligini isbotlang.
7.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  da markazi koordinatalar boshida bo'lgan doira uchun Minkovskiy funksionalini toping.
8.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  da markazi koordinatalar boshida va tomonlari koordinatalar o'qlariga parallel bo'lgan kvadrat uchun Minkovskiy funksionalini toping.
9.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  da markazi koordinatalar boshida va diagonallari koordinatalar o'qlarida yotgan kvadrat uchun Minkovskiy funksionalini toping.
10. Chiziqli topologik fazoda chekli sondagi chegaralangan to'plamlarning birlashmasi ham chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsating.
11. Chiziqli topologik fazoda qavariq to'planning ichi ham qavariq ekanligini ko'rsating.

**12.** Diskret topologiyali chiziqli fazo chiziqli topologik fazo tashkil etmasligini ko'rsating.

**13.** Agar  $A$  va  $B$  kompakt to'plamlar bo'lsa, u holda  $A + B$  kompakt to'plam ekanligini ko'rsating.

**14.** Chiziqli topologik fazoda quyidagi to'plamlarning chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsating:

- a) bir nuqtali to'plam;
- b) chekli to'plam;
- c) yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik;
- d) kompakt to'plam.

## VI BOB

### Chiziqli operatorlar

#### 6.1. Chiziqli operatorlar

Agar  $X$  va  $Y$  chiziqli fazolar bo'lsa, u holda  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  akslantirishga *operator* deyiladi. Agar bu operatorning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $x, y$  elementlar va ixtiyoriy  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlari uchun

$$A(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha A(x) + \beta A(y)$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  *chiziqli operator* deb ataladi.  $A$  operatorning aniqlanish va qiymatlar sohalarini mos ravishda  $D(A)$  va  $R(A)$  ko'rinishlarda belgilaymiz.

$X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operator bo'lsin. Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  soni topilib,  $\|x_1 - x_2\| < \delta$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x_1, x_2 \in D(A)$  elementlar uchun  $\|Ax_1 - Ax_2\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  operatori *uzluksiz* deyiladi.

Agar  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operatori  $X$  fazosining har bir chegaralangan to'plamini  $Y$  fazosining chegaralangan to'plamiga akslantirsa, u holda  $A$  *chegaralangan* operator deb ataladi.

$X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar va  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operator bo'lsin. Agar shunday  $C > 0$  soni topilib, barcha  $x \in D(A)$  elementlar uchun  $\|Ax\| \leq C\|x\|$  tengsizligi bajarilsa, u holda  $A$  operatori chegaralangan bo'ladi. Bu tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi sonlar to'plamining quyi chegarasi  $A$  operatorning *normasi* deb ataladi, ya'ni

$$\|A\| = \inf\{C > 0 : \forall x \in D(A), \|Ax\| \leq C\|x\|\}.$$

#### Masalalar

**6.1.1.**  *$X$  va  $Y$  chiziqli fazolar va  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operator bo'lsin. Agar  $A$  operatorning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlar chiziqli bog'liq bo'lsa, u holda  $Ax_1, Ax_2, \dots, Ax_n$  elementlar ham chiziqli bog'liq ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlar chiziqli bog‘liq bo‘lganligidan, kamida bittasi noldan farqli  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  sonlari topilib,

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$$

tengligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Chiziqli operatorning noldagi qiymati nol bo‘lganligidan,  $A(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) = 0$  tengligini yoza olamiz. Demak,  $\alpha_1 A x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n A x_n = 0$  tengligi,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  sonlarning hech bo‘lmaganda bittasi noldan farqli bo‘lganda o‘rinli. Bundan  $A x_1, A x_2, \dots, A x_n$  elementlarning chiziqli bog‘liq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.2.  $X$  va  $Y$  chiziqli fazolar bo‘lib,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operatorning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlar chiziqli erkli bo‘lsa, u holda  $A x_1, A x_2, \dots, A x_n$  elementlar ham chiziqli erkli bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.** Umuman aytganda,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  elementlar chiziqli erkli bo‘lsada,  $A x_1, A x_2, \dots, A x_n$  elementlar chiziqli bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan,  $A$  operatorning yadrosi  $\ker A$  noldan farqli bo‘lib, uning noldan farqli  $x$  elementi uchun  $x = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘lsin.  $x \neq 0$  bo‘lganligidan,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  sonlarning kamida bittasi noldan farqli. Shu bilan birga,

$$\alpha_1 A x_1 + \alpha_2 A x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n A x_n = A(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) = A x = 0.$$

Bundan  $A x_1, A x_2, \dots, A x_n$  elementlarning chiziqli bog‘liq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.3.  $X$  va  $Y$  chiziqli fazolar va  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operatorning aniqlanish sohasi  $D(A)$  bo‘lsin. Har bir  $G \subset D(A)$  qavariq to‘plam uchun  $A(G)$  to‘plam qavariq bo‘lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $A(G)$  to‘plamiga tegishli ixtiyoriy  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  nuqtalarini olamiz. U holda  $G$  to‘plamida shunday  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  nuqtalari mavjud bo‘lib,  $y_1 = A x_1$  va  $y_2 = A x_2$  tengliklari o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Bundan  $[0, 1]$  segmentiga tegishli xohlagan  $\alpha$  soni uchun

$$\alpha y_1 + (1 - \alpha) y_2 = \alpha A x_1 + (1 - \alpha) A x_2 = A(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha) x_2).$$

$G$  to‘plami qavariq bo‘lganligidan,  $\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha) x_2 \in G$ . Shu sababli

$$\alpha y_1 + (1 - \alpha) y_2 \in A(G),$$

ya’ni  $A(G)$  to‘plami qavariq.

**6.1.4.  $X$  va  $Y$  chiziqli fazolar va  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operator bo‘lsin. Agar  $B \subset R(A)$  to‘plami qavariq bo‘lsa,  $G = \{x \in D(A) : Ax \in B\}$  to‘plami qavariq bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $G$  to‘plamidan xohlagan  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  nuqtalrini olamiz.  $B$  to‘plami qavariq bo‘lganligidan, barcha  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  sonlari uchun

$$A(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) = \alpha Ax_1 + (1 - \alpha)Ax_2 \in B,$$

ya’ni  $\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2 \in G$ . Bundan  $G$  to‘plamining qavariq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.5.**  $X$  chiziqli fazosida ikki  $\|\cdot\|_1$  va  $\|\cdot\|_2$  ekvivalent normalar berilgan bo‘lib,  $A : X \rightarrow X$  chiziqli operator bo‘lsin. Agar  $A$  operator berilgan normalarning biri bo‘yicha chegaralangan bo‘lsa, u holda u ikkinchi norma bo‘yicha ham chegaralangan ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Berilgan operator  $\|\cdot\|_1$  norma bo‘yicha chegaralangan bo‘lsin.  $\|\cdot\|_1$  va  $\|\cdot\|_2$  normalar ekvivalent bo‘lganligi sababli shunday  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$  sonlar topilib, xohlagan  $x \in X$  uchun

$$\alpha\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \beta\|x\|_1$$

munosabati o‘rinli. Shu bilan birga,  $A$  operator  $\|\cdot\|_1$  norma bo‘yicha chegaralangan bo‘lgani uchun shunday o‘zgarmas  $C$  soni topilib,

$$\|Ax\|_1 \leq C\|x\|_1$$

tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Natijada,

$$\|Ax\|_2 \leq \beta\|Ax\|_1 \leq \beta C\|x\|_1 \leq \frac{\beta C}{\alpha}\|x\|_2.$$

Demak,  $A$  operator  $\|\cdot\|_2$  norma bo‘yicha ham chegaralangan.

**6.1.6.**  $X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator bo‘lib,  $D(A) = X$  bo‘lsin.  $U$  holda

$$\|A\| = \sup_{x \in X, x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$$

tengligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $\alpha = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\|$  ko‘rinishida belgilash kiritamiz.  $A$  operator chiziqli bo‘lganligidan,

$$\alpha = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$$

tengligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Shu sababli xohlagan  $x$  uchun

$$\frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \leq \alpha,$$

ya'ni

$$\|Ax\| \leq |\alpha| \|x\|.$$

$A$  operatorning normasi  $\|Ax\| \leq C\|x\|$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $C$  sonlarning eng kichigi bo'lishidan  $\|A\| \leq \alpha$  tengsizligini yoza olamiz.

Shu bilan birga, aniq yuqori chegara tarifi bo'yicha xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $x_\varepsilon \neq 0$  elementi topilib,

$$\alpha - \varepsilon \leq \frac{\|Ax_\varepsilon\|}{\|x_\varepsilon\|}$$

yoki

$$(\alpha - \varepsilon)\|x_\varepsilon\| \leq \|Ax_\varepsilon\| \leq C\|x_\varepsilon\|$$

munosabatlari o'rinli. Oxirgi qo'sh tengsizlikdan  $\alpha - \varepsilon \leq C$  tengsizligini yoza olamiz va  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonining ixtiyoriyligidan,  $\alpha \leq \|A\|$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Natijada,  $\|A\| = \alpha$  tengligining o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.7. Quyida berilgan operatorlarning chiziqli, chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsating va normalarinini toping:**

- a)  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = \int_0^t x(s) ds$ ;  
 b)  $A : C[-1, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = x(t)$ ;  
 c)  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = t^2 x(0)$ ;  
 d)  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = x(t^2)$ ;  
 e)  $A : C^1[a, b] \rightarrow C[a, b]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = x(t)$ ;  
 f)  $A : C^1[a, b] \rightarrow C[a, b]$ , bunda  $Ax(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .
- Yechimi.** a)

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \int_0^t (\alpha x(s) + \beta y(s)) ds = \\ &= \alpha \int_0^t x(s) ds + \beta \int_0^t y(s) ds = \alpha Ax + \beta Ay. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $A$  chiziqli operator. Endi bu operatorning chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$\|Ax\| = \left\| \int_0^t x(s) ds \right\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \int_0^t x(s) ds \right| \leq \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \int_0^t |x(s)| ds \leq$$

$$\leq \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^t \max_{s \in [0,1]} |x(s)| ds = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^t \|x\| ds = \|x\| \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^t ds = \|x\|.$$

Demak,  $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$ . Bu tengsizlikdan  $A$  operatorning chegaralangan ekanligi ko'rinadi.

Shu bilan birga,  $\|A\| = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \|Ax(t)\| \leq 1$  va  $x(s) = 1$  uchun  $Ax(1) = 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $\|A\| = 1$  tengligining o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

b)

$$A(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha x(t) + \beta y(t) = \alpha Ax + \beta Ay.$$

Bundan  $A$  operatorning chiziqli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Chegaralangan ekanligini quyidagicha ko'rsatamiz:

$$\|Ax\|_{C[0,1]} = \|x(t)\|_{C[0,1]} = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t)| \leq \max_{t \in [-1,1]} |x(t)| = \|x(t)\|_{C[-1,1]}.$$

Shu bilan birga,  $[0, 1]$  segmentda  $x(t) = 1$  funksiya uchun  $\|Ax(t)\| = 1$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax(t)\| = 1$$

tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

c) Berilgan operatorning chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) &= t^2(\alpha x(0) + \beta y(0)) = \\ &= \alpha t^2 x(0) + \beta t^2 y(0) = \alpha Ax(t) + \beta Ay(t). \end{aligned}$$

Endi chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax(t)\| &= \|t^2 x(0)\| = |x(0)| \|t^2\| = \\ &= |x(0)| \max_{t \in [0,1]} t^2 = |x(0)| \leq \max_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t)| = \|x(t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

$x(0) = 1$  bo'lgan funksiya uchun  $\|Ax(0)\| = 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $\|A\| = 1$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

d)  $A(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) = \alpha x(t^2) + \beta y(t^2) = \alpha Ax(t) + \beta Ay(t)$ . Demak,  $A$  operator chiziqli.  $[0, 1]$  segmentda

$$\max |x(t)| = \max |x(t^2)|$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'lganligidan,

$$\|Ax(t)\| = \|x(t^2)\| = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t^2)| = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t)| = \|x(t)\|.$$



Demak,  $\|Ax\| = \|x\|$ . Bu tenglikdan  $A$  operatorning chegaralangan va normasining birga teng ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

e) Berilgan operatorning chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$A(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) = \alpha x(t) + \beta y(t) = \alpha Ax(t) + \beta Ay(t).$$

Endi chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax(t)\|_{C[a,b]} &= \|x(t)\|_{C[a,b]} = \max_{t \in [a,b]} |x(t)| \leq \\ &\leq \max_{t \in [a,b]} \{|x^{(k)}(t)| : k = 0, 1\} = \|x(t)\|_{C^1[a,b]}. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, berilgan operator chegaralangan, Shu bilan birga,  $[a, b]$  segmentda  $x(t) = 1$  funksiya uchun  $\|Ax\| = 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $\|A\| = 1$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

f)

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) &= \frac{d}{dt}(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) = \\ &= \alpha \frac{dx}{dt} + \beta \frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha Ax(t) + \beta Ay(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$\|Ax(t)\|_{C[a,b]} = \|x'(t)\|_{C[a,b]} = \max_{t \in [a,b]} |x'(t)| \leq \max_{t \in [a,b], 0 \leq k \leq 1} \|x(t)\|_{C^1[a,b]}.$$

Demak, berilgan operator chiziqli va chegaralangan. Shu bilan birga,  $x(t) = \frac{1}{e^b} e^t$  funksiya uchun

$$\|Ax(t)\|_{C[a,b]} = \|x'(t)\|_{C[a,b]} = 1$$

bo'lganligidan,  $\|A\| = 1$  tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

**6.1.8. Shunday  $X$  normalangan fazoga va shunday  $A, B$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatorlarga misol keltiringki,**

$$AB \neq BA$$

**munosabat o'rinli bo'lsin.**

**Yechimi.**  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$  bo'lib,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lsa,  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  va  $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  bo'ladi, ya'ni  $AB \neq BA$ .  $X$  chekli o'lchamli bo'lganligidan,  $A$  va  $B$  operatorlar uzluksiz, shu sababli chegaralangan.

**6.1.9.** *Noldan farqli  $A, B$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatorlari uchun  $R(A) \cap R(B) = 0$  munosabati o‘rinli bo‘lsa,  $A$  va  $B$  operatorlarining chiziqli erkli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik,  $A$  va  $B$  operatorlar chiziqli bog‘liq bo‘lsin. U holda shunday  $\alpha \neq 0$  soni mavjud bo‘lib,  $A = \alpha B$  tengligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi.  $B \neq 0$  bo‘lganligidan,  $Bx \neq 0$  bo‘ladigan  $x \in X$  nuqta topiladi.  $y = Bx$  bo‘lsin. U holda

$$A(\alpha^{-1}x) = \alpha^{-1}Ax = \alpha^{-1}\alpha Bx = y.$$

Natijada,  $y \in R(A) \cap R(B)$ . Bu masala shartiga zid. Demak,  $A$  va  $B$  operatorlar chiziqli erkli.

**6.1.10.**  *$X$  normalangan fazoni  $Y$  normalangan fazoga akslantiruvchi  $A$  chiziqli operatorning uzluksiz bo‘lishi uchun uning chegaralanganligi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $A$  uzluksiz chiziqli operator bo‘lsin.

$$C_0 = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A(x)\| < \infty$$

ekanligini ko‘rsatishimiz kerak. Agar  $C_0 = \infty$  bo‘lsa, u holda shunday  $\{x_n\} \subset X$ ,  $\|x_n\| = 1$  ketma-ketligi topilib,

$$\lambda_n = \|A(x_n)\| \rightarrow \infty$$

bo‘ladi.  $y_n = \lambda_n^{-1}x_n$  ketma-ketligini qaraylik.  $y_n \rightarrow 0$  ekanligi ravshan.

U holda  $A$  uzluksiz bo‘lganligidan,  $A(y_n) \rightarrow 0$  kelib chiqadi. Biroq

$$\|A(y_n)\| = \|A(\lambda_n^{-1}x_n)\| = \frac{\|A(x_n)\|}{\|A(x_n)\|} = 1.$$

Bu ziddiyatdan  $A$  operatorning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Etarliligi.  $A$  operator chegaralangan bo‘lsin. U holda shunday  $C$  soni mavjud bo‘lib, xohlagan  $x \in X$  uchun

$$\|A(x)\| \leq C\|x\|$$

tengsizligi bajariladi. Bundan xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{C}$  deb olsak, u holda  $\|x\| < \delta$  bo‘lganda  $\|A(x)\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Bundan  $A$  operatorning 0 nuqtada, Demak,  $X$  da uzluksiz ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.11.**  *$X$  normalangan fazo,  $A$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator va  $N_k = \ker A^k$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots$ , bo‘lsa, u holda*

$$N_0 \subset N \subset \dots N_k \subset \dots$$

***munosabatini isbotlang.***

**Yechimi.** Agar  $x_1 \in \ker A$  bo'lsa, u holda  $Ax_1 = 0$ . Shu sababli

$$A^2x_1 = AAx_1 = A0 = 0,$$

ya'ni  $x_1 \in N_2$ . Agar  $x_2 \in N_2$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A^2x_2 = 0$ . Shu sababli

$$A^3x_2 = AA^2x_2 = 0.$$

Shunday davom ettirsak,

$$N_0 \subset N_1 \subset \dots \subset N_n \subset \dots$$

munosabatga ega bo'lamiz.

**6.1.12.  $C[a, b]$  fazosida**

$$f(x) = \int_a^b \varphi(t)x(t)dt$$

***funksionali berilgan, bunda  $\varphi(t)$  uzluksiz funksiya. Bu funksionalning normasi***

$$\|f\| = \int_a^b |\varphi(t)|dt$$

***soniga tengligini ko'rsating.***

**Yechimi.**  $x \in C[a, b]$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| \int_a^b \varphi(t)x(t)dt \right| \leq \int_a^b |\varphi(t)||x(t)|dt \leq \\ &\leq \int_a^b |\varphi(t)| \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |x(t)|dt = \|x\| \int_a^b |\varphi(t)|dt, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\|f\| \leq \int_a^b |\varphi(t)|dt.$$

Endi ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonini olib,  $[a, b]$  segmentni

$$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$$

nuqtalar orqali shunday  $n$  bo'laklarga bo'lamizki, natijada har bir  $[t_k, t_{k+1}]$  segmentda  $\varphi$  funksiya'ning tebranishi  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonidan kichik bo'lsin. Barcha bo'laklarni ikki guruhga ajratamiz. Birinchi guruhga  $\varphi$  funksiya'ning qiymatlari ishoralari har bir bo'lakda o'zgarmaydigan barcha  $\sigma'_1, \sigma'_2, \dots, \sigma'_r$  segmentlarni ( $\varphi$  funksiya qiymatlari ishorasi bu segmentlarning biridan ikkinchisiga o'tganda o'zgarishi mumkin), ikkinchi guruhga qolgan barcha  $\sigma''_1, \sigma''_2, \dots, \sigma''_p$  segmentlarni kiritamiz. Natijada  $\varphi$  uzluksiz va uning qiymatlari  $\sigma''_k$  ( $k = \overline{1, p}$ ) segmentda har xil ishorali bo'lganligidan,  $\sigma''_k$  segmentda  $\varphi$  funksiya'ning qiymati nolga teng bo'ladigan nuqta topiladi. Shunga ko'ra

$$|\varphi(t)| < \varepsilon \quad (t \in \sigma''_k, k = \overline{1, p})$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi  $C[a, b]$  fazosidan  $\tilde{x}(t)$  funksiya'ni quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \text{sign } \varphi(t) \quad (t \in \sigma'_j, j = \overline{1, r}).$$

$[a, b]$  segmentning boshqa nuqtalarida  $\tilde{x}(t)$  funksiya'ni chiziqli deb olamiz. Bunda, agar  $a$  (yoki  $b$ ) ikkinchi guruhga tegishli segmentning uchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\tilde{x}(a) = 0$  (mos ravishda  $\tilde{x}(b) = 0$ ) tengligi o'rinli deb hisoblaymiz.  $f(\tilde{x})$  miqdorni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$f(\tilde{x}) = \int_a^b \varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t)dt = \sum_{j=1}^r \int_{\sigma'_j} \varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t)dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_k} \varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t)dt.$$

Natijada  $\sigma'_j$ ,  $i = \overline{1, r}$  segmentlarda  $\varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t) = |\varphi(t)|$  bo'lganligidan, va

$$\sum_{j=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_j} \varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t)dt \leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_k} \varphi(t)\tilde{x}(t)dt \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_k} |\varphi(t)|dt$$

tengsizligidan (bunda  $[a, b]$  segmentda  $|\tilde{x}(t)| \leq 1$  ekanligidan, foydalandik)

$$\begin{aligned} f(\tilde{x}) &\geq \sum_{j=1}^r \int_{\sigma'_j} |\varphi(t)|dt - \sum_{k=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_k} |\varphi(t)|dt = \\ &= \int_a^b |\varphi(t)|dt - 2 \sum_{k=1}^p \int_{\sigma''_k} |\varphi(t)|dt > \int_a^b |\varphi(t)|dt - 2\varepsilon(b-a). \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\|\tilde{x}\| \leq 1$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\|f\| \geq f(\tilde{x}) > \int_a^b |\varphi(t)| dt - 2\varepsilon(b-a).$$

U holda  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda  $\|f\| \geq \int_a^b |\varphi(t)| dt$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.

Natijada

$$\|f\| = \int_a^b |\varphi(t)| dt$$

tengligining o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.13.**  $C[a, b]$  fazosida

$$Ax(s) = \int_a^b k(s, t)x(t) dt$$

*operatori berilgan, bunda  $k(s, t)$  uzluksiz funksiya. Bu operatorning uzluksiz chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsating va normasini toping.*

**Yechimi.** Dastlab chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha x(s) + \beta y(s)) &= \int_a^b k(s, t)(\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) dt = \\ &= \alpha \int_a^b k(s, t)x(t) dt + \beta \int_a^b k(s, t)y(t) dt = \alpha Ax(s) + \beta Ay(s). \end{aligned}$$

Endi uzluksizligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax\| &= \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \left| \int_a^b k(s, t)x(t) dt \right| \leq \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \int_a^b |k(s, t)||x(t)| dt \leq \\ &\leq \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \int_a^b |k(s, t)| \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |x(t)| dt \leq \|x\| \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \int_a^b |k(s, t)| dt = M\|x\|, \end{aligned}$$

bunda  $M = \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \int_a^b |k(s, t)| dt$ . Demak, berilgan operator chegaralangan, Demak, uzluksiz. Shu bilan birga,  $\|A\| \leq M$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.

$\int_a^b |k(s, t)| dt$  integral  $[a, b]$  segmentda  $s$  argument bo'yicha uzluksiz funksiya bo'lganligidan, shunday  $s_0 \in [a, b]$  nuqta mavjud bo'lib,

$$M = \int_a^b |k(s_0, t)| dt$$

tengligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $C[a, b]$  fazosida aniqlangan

$$f(x) = \int_a^b k(s_0, t) x(t) dt$$

funksionalni qaraylik. 6.1.12-misoldan

$$\|f\| = \int_a^b |k(s_0, t)| dt$$

tengligi o'rinlidir.

Uzluksiz chiziqli funksional normasining tarifi bo'yicha

$$\|f\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)|$$

bo'lganligidan, xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $x_\varepsilon \in C[a, b]$ ,  $\|x_\varepsilon\| \leq 1$  funksiya topilib,

$$f(x_\varepsilon) \geq \|f\| - \varepsilon = \int_a^b |k(s_0, t)| dt - \varepsilon = M - \varepsilon.$$

Natijada

$$\|A\| \geq \|Ax_\varepsilon\| \geq \int_a^b k(s_0, t)x_\varepsilon(t) dt = f(x_\varepsilon) \geq M - \varepsilon.$$

Endi  $\varepsilon > 0$  ixtiyoriy son bo'lganligidan,  $\|A\| \geq M$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz.

Yuqorida  $\|A\| \leq M$  tengsizligining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rgan edik. Demak,  $\|A\| = M$ , ya'ni

$$\|A\| = \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \int_a^b |k(s, t)| dt.$$

**6.1.14.**  *$X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar bolib,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  va  $B : X \rightarrow Y$  operatorlari chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda  $A + B$  operatori ham chegaralangan ekanligini va  $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$  tengsizligi o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $x$  element uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|(A+B)x\| &= \|Ax + Bx\| \leq \|Ax\| + \|Bx\| \leq \\ &\leq \|A\| \|x\| + \|B\| \|x\| = (\|A\| + \|B\|) \|x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tengsizliklardan  $A + B$  operatorning chegaralangan ekanligi va  $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.15.**  *$X, Y$  va  $Z$  normalangan fazolar bo'lib,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  va  $B : Y \rightarrow Z$  operatorlari chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda  $AB$  operatori ham chegaralangan ekanligini va  $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$  tengsizligi o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $x \in X$  elementi uchun

$$\|(AB)(x)\| = \|B(Ax)\| \leq \|B\| \|Ax\| \leq \|B\| \|A\| \|x\|.$$

Bu tengsizlikdan  $AB$  operatorning chegaralangan ekanligi va  $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.1.16.**  *$A$  chiziqli operatoriga teskari  $A^{-1}$  operatori chiziqli bo'ladi.*

**Yechimi.** Birinchi navbatda  $A$  operator obrazi  $R(A)$  to'plamining, ya'ni  $D(A^{-1})$  to'plamining chiziqli fazo ekanini ko'rsatamiz.

$y_1, y_2 \in R(A)$  bo'lsin.  $A^{-1}(\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) = \alpha_1 A^{-1} y_1 + \alpha_2 A^{-1} y_2$  tengligining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatishimiz kerak. Aytaylik,  $Ax_1 = y_1$  va  $Ax_2 = y_2$  bo'lsin.  $A$  operatorining chiziqli ekanligidan,

$$A(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) = \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 \quad (6.1)$$

tengligini yoza olamiz. Teskari operator ta'rifidan:  $A^{-1} y_1 = x_1$ ,  $A^{-1} y_2 = x_2$ . Bu tengliklarning ikki tomonini mos ravishda  $\alpha_1$  va  $\alpha_2$  sonlariga ko'paytirib o'zaro qo'shsak,

$$\alpha_1 A^{-1} y_1 + \alpha_2 A^{-1} y_2 = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$$

tengligiga ega bo'lamiz.

Ikkinchi tomondan, (6.1) ifoda va teskari operator tarifidan

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = A^{-1}(\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2)$$

tengligini yoza olamiz, Demak,

$$A^{-1}(\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) = \alpha_1 A^{-1} y_1 + \alpha_2 A^{-1} y_2.$$

**6.1.17.** *E Banax fazosida zich bo'lgan  $M$  to'plami berilgan bo'lsin. U holda noldan farqli ixtiyoriy  $y \in E$  elementni*

$$y = y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n + \dots,$$

*bunda  $y_k \in M$ ,  $\|y_k\| \leq 3\|y\|/2^k$ , ko'rinishida qatorga yoyish mumkin ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $y_k$  elementlarni ketma-ket tuzamiz:  $y_1$  elementni

$$\|y - y_1\| \leq \|y\| / 2 \quad (6.2)$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan etib saylab olish mumkin, chunki  $M$  to'plami  $E$  to'plamida zich bo'lganligidan, (6.2) tengsizlik bilan aniqlangan radiusi  $\|y\| / 2$  va markazi  $y$  nuqtada bo'lgan sharda  $M$  to'planning elementi topiladi.  $y_2 \in M$  elementni

$$\|y - y_1 - y_2\| \leq \|y\| / 4$$

tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladigan,  $y_3$  elementni

$$\|y - y_1 - y_2 - y_3\| \leq \|y\| / 8$$

tengsizligi o'rinli boladigan, umuman  $y_n$  elementni

$$\|y - y_1 - y_2 - \dots - y_n\| \leq \|y\| / 2^n$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradan etib saylab olamiz. Natijada  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$\|y - \sum_{k=1}^n y_k\| \rightarrow 0,$$

ya'ni  $\sum_{k=1}^n y_k$  qator  $y$  elementga yaqinlashuvchidir. Endi  $y_k$  elementlarining normalarini baholaymiz:

$$\|y_1\| = \|y_1 - y + y\| \leq \|y_1 - y\| + \|y\| \leq 3\|y\| / 2,$$

$$\|y_2\| = \|y_2 + y_1 - y + y - y_1\| \leq \|y - y_1 - y_2\| + \|y - y_1\| \leq 3\|y\| / 4.$$

Ushbu jarayonni davom ettirsak,

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n\| &= \|y_n + y_{n-1} + \dots + y_1 - y + y - y_1 - \dots - y_{n-1}\| \leq \\ &\leq \|y - y_1 - \dots - y_n\| + \|y - y_1 - \dots - y_{n-1}\| \leq 3\|y\| / 2^n. \end{aligned}$$



**6.1.18. (Teskari operator haqida Banax teoremasi).**  $X$  va  $Y$  Banax fazolari bo‘lib,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatori berilgan fazolarni o‘zaro bir qiymatli akslantirsa, u holda teskari  $A^{-1}$  operatori chegaralangan ekanligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**  $Y$  fazosida  $\|A^{-1}y\| \leq k\|y\|$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $y$  elementlardan iborat  $M_k$  to‘plamni qaraylik.  $Y$  fazosining har bir elementi biror  $M_k$  to‘plamiga tegishli bo‘ladi, ya’ni

$$Y = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} M_k.$$

3.1.11-misolda ko‘rilgan Ber teoremasi bo‘yicha  $M_k$  to‘plamlarning kamida bittasi, Aytaylik,  $M_n$  to‘plami biror  $B$  sharda zich bo‘ladi.  $B$  sharidan markazi  $M_n$  to‘plamida bo‘lgan  $P$  shar qatlamini olamiz:  $P$  qatlam  $\beta < \|z - y_0\| < \alpha$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $z$  elementlardan iborat, bunda  $0 < \beta < \alpha$ ,  $y_0 \in M_n$ .

$P$  qatlamni markazi koordinatalar boshida boladigan etib ko‘chirsak,

$$P_0 = \{z : 0 < \beta < \|z\| < \alpha\}$$

shar qatlamiga ega bo‘lamiz.

Biror  $M_N$  to‘plamining  $P_0$  da zich ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz.  $z \in P \cap M_n$  bo‘lsin, u holda  $z - y_0 \in P_0$  va

$$\begin{aligned} \|A^{-1}(z - y_0)\| &\leq \|A^{-1}z\| + \|A^{-1}y_0\| \leq \\ &\leq n(\|z\| + \|y_0\|) \leq n(\|z - y_0\| + 2\|y_0\|) = \\ &= n\|z - y_0\| \left(1 + \frac{2\|y_0\|}{\|z - y_0\|}\right) \leq n\|z - y_0\| (1 + 2\|y_0\|/\beta). \end{aligned}$$

$$\|A^{-1}(z - y_0)\| \leq n\|z - y_0\| (1 + 2\|y_0\|/\beta). \quad (6.3)$$

$n(1 + 2\|y_0\|/\beta)$  soni  $z$  ga bog‘liq emas.  $N = 1 + n[1 + 2\|y_0\|/\beta]$  bo‘lsin, u holda (6.3) dan  $z - y_0 \in M_N$  bo‘ladi,  $M_n$  to‘plamining  $P$  da zich ekanligidan, esa  $M_N$  to‘plamining  $P_0$  da zich ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

$Y$  to‘plamidan noldan farqli biror  $y$  elementini olaylik.  $\beta < \|\lambda y\| < \alpha$  tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘ladigan  $\lambda$  sonni saylab olishimiz mumkin, ya’ni  $\lambda y \in P_0$ .  $M_N$  to‘plami  $P_0$  shar qatlamda zich bo‘lganligidan,  $\lambda y$  elementga yaqinlashuvchi  $y_k \in M_N$  ketma-ketlikni tuza olamiz. U holda  $\{\lambda^{-1}y_k\}$  ketma-ketligi  $y$  elementga yaqinlashadi. Agar  $y_k \in M_N$  o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda har bir  $\lambda \neq 0$  uchun  $\lambda^{-1}y_k \in M_N$  munosabati o‘rinli; natijada  $M_N$  to‘plami  $Y \setminus \{0\}$  to‘plamda zich, Demak,  $Y$  da zich bo‘ladi.

Noldan farqli  $y \in Y$  elementni qaraylik; 6.1.17-misolda uni  $M_N$  to'plamining elementlaridan iborat qatorga yoyish mumkin ekanligi ko'rsatilgan:

$$y = y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_k + \dots,$$

bunda  $\|y_k\| < \|y\| / 2^k$ .

$X$  fazoda  $y_k$  elementlarining proobrazlaridan tuzilgan qatorni qaraylik, ya'ni  $x_k = A^{-1}y_k$ .

$$\|x_k\| = \|A^{-1}y_k\| \leq N \|y_k\| < 3N \|y\| / 2^k$$

tengsizligidan  $\{x_k\}$  qatorning biror  $x$  elementga yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga,

$$\|x\| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|x_k\| \leq 3N \|y\| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = 3N \|y\|.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  qatorning yaqinlashuvchi va  $A$  operatorining uzluksizligidan,

$$Ax = Ax_1 + Ax_2 + \dots = y_1 + y_2 + \dots = y$$

tengligiga ega bo'lamiz, bundan  $x = A^{-1}y$ . Shu bilan birga,

$$\|A^{-1}y\| = \|x\| \leq 3N\|y\|$$

tengsizligi va bu ifodaning har bir  $y \neq 0$  uchun o'rinli ekanligini hisobga olsak, u holda  $A^{-1}$  operatori chegaralangan bo'ladi.

**6.1.19.**  *$X$  Banax fazosini  $Y$  normalangan fazoga akslantiruvchi uzluksiz chiziqli operatorlarning  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketligi ushbu*

$$\sup_n \|A_n(x)\| < +\infty \quad (x \in X) \quad (6.4)$$

*tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa (ya'ni har bir  $x \in X$  nuqtada chegaralangan bo'lsa), u holda shunday chekli  $M$  soni mavjud bo'lib,  $\forall n$  uchun*

$$\|A_n\| \leq M$$

*tengsizligi o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $A$  chiziqli operatorning  $B[x_0, \delta]$  shardagi qiymatlarining chegarasi ma'lum bo'lsin:

$$\|A(x)\| \leq B \quad (x \in B[x_0, \delta]).$$

U holda

$$\|A\| \leq \frac{2B}{\delta}.$$

Haqiqatan, normasi birdan kichik ixtiyoriy  $x'$  nuqta olsak, quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$x = x_0 + \delta x' \in B[x_0, \delta].$$

Natijada,

$$\|A(x)\| = \|A(x_0) + \delta A(x')\| \leq B.$$

U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x')\| &= \frac{1}{\delta} \|A(\delta x')\| = \frac{1}{\delta} \|A(x_0) + A(\delta x') - A(x_0)\| \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\delta} (\|A(x_0) + \delta A(x')\| + \|A(x_0)\|) \leq \frac{1}{\delta} (B + B) = \frac{2B}{\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

bundan esa  $\|A\| \leq \frac{2B}{\delta}$  tengsizligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $\|A_n\| \leq M$  ( $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) tengsizligini isbotlash uchun teskarisini faraz qilaylik, ya'ni  $\{\|A_n\|\}$  ketma-ketlik chegaralanmagan bo'lsin. Ushbu

$$p(x) = \sup_n \|A_n(x)\|$$

funksionalni qaraylik. Bu funksional har bir  $B[x_0, \delta]$  sharda chegaralanmagan, chunki  $p(x) \leq B$  bo'lganda, ixtiyoriy  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $\|A_n\| \leq \frac{2B}{\delta}$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lar edi.

Natilada, har bir  $B[x_0, \delta]$  sharda ixtiyoriy  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $p(x) > k$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladigan  $x \in X$  nuqta topiladi. U holda

$$E_k = \{x \in X : p(x) > k\}$$

to'plami  $X$  fazoda zich bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, bu to'plam ochiqdir. Haqiqatan,  $E_k$  to'plamdan ixtiyoriy  $x_0$  nuqta olsak, ya'ni  $p(x_0) > k$  bo'lsa, u holda biror  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $\|A_{n_0}\| > k$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $\|A_{n_0}(x_0)\|$  akslantirishning uzluksizligidan esa  $x_0$  nuqtaga etarlicha yaqin  $x$  nuqtalar uchun  $\|A_{n_0}(x)\| > k$  tengsizligi bajariladi. Natijada  $E_k$  to'planning ochiq ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

3.1.18-misolda ko'rganimizdek,  $X$  fazoda ochiq va zich  $E_k$  to'plamlarning  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$  kesishmasi zich bo'ladi. Demak,  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k \neq \emptyset$ .

$x_0 \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$  bo'lsin, u holda

$$\sup_n \|A_n(x_0)\| = \infty.$$

Bu farazimizga ziddir.

**6.1.20.** *X Banax fazosida berilgan uzluksiz chiziqli operatorlarning  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketligi X fazoning har bir nuqtasida A operatoriga yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda A operator ham uzluksiz bo'lib, ushbu*

$$\|A\| \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n\| \quad (6.5)$$

*tengsizligi bajarilishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** A operatorining chiziqli ekanligi quyida yaqqol ko'rinadi:

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A(\alpha x + \beta y) = \\ &= \alpha \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(x) + \beta \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(y) = \alpha A(x) + \beta A(y). \end{aligned}$$

Endi uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n(x)\| = \|A(x)\| < \infty$$

bo'lganligidan,

$$\sup_n \|A_n(x)\| < \infty$$

tengsizligi, natijada, 6.1.19-misoldan,  $\{\|A_n\|\}$  ketma-ketlikning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda

$$\|A(x)\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n(x)\| \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n\| \|x\|.$$

Natijada, A operatorning uzluksiz va (6.5) tengsizlikning o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

**1.** *H Hilbert fazosi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator uchun  $D(A) = H$  bo'lsa, u holda*

$$\|A\| = \sup_{x \neq 0, y \neq 0} \frac{|\langle Ax, y \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$

tengligini isbotlang.

**2.** *Quyidagi operatorlarning chegaralangan chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsating va normasini toping.*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } A : L_2[0, 1] &\rightarrow L_2[0, 1], & Ax(t) &= t \int_0^1 x(s) ds; \\ \text{b) } A : L_2[0, 1] &\rightarrow L_2[0, 1], & Ax(t) &= \int_0^t x(s) ds; \end{aligned}$$

- c)  $A : H^1[0, 1] \rightarrow L_2[0, 1]$ ,  $Ax(t) = x(t)$ ;  
 d)  $A : H^1[0, 1] \rightarrow H^1[0, 1]$ ,  $Ax(t) = tx(t)$ .

**3.**  $X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar bo'lib,  $X$  chekli o'lchamli bo'lsin. Aniqlanish sohasi  $X$  fazosidan iborat bo'lgan har bir  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chiziqli operatorning chegaralangan ekanligini va  $\|Ax\| = \|A\| \|x\|$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x \in X$ ,  $x \neq 0$  nuqtaning mavjud ekanligini isbotlang.

**4.**  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatorning yadrosi  $X$  fazoning qism fazosi bo'lishini isbotlang.

**5.**  $X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar bo'lib,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  yadrosi  $X$  fazoning yopiq qism fazosi bo'lgan chiziqli operator bo'lsin. Bundan  $A$  operatorning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadimi?

**6.**  $\{e_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  sistema  $H$  Hilbert fazosining ortonormal bazisi bo'lib,  $\lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) bo'lsin. Agar  $\{\lambda_n\}$  ketma-ketligi chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda

$$Ae_n = \lambda_n e_n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

tengligi chegaralangan chiziqli  $A : H \rightarrow H$  operatorini aniqlab,  $D(A) = H$  va  $\|A\| = \sup_n |\lambda_n|$  tengliklarining o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.

**7.** Qanday  $\varphi(t)$  funksiyalar uchun

$$Ax(t) = \varphi(t)x(t)$$

operatori  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda chegaralangan bo'ladi?

**8.** Qanday  $\varphi(t)$  funksiyalar uchun

$$Ax(t) = \varphi(t)x(t)$$

operatori  $L_2[0, 1]$  fazoda chegaralangan bo'ladi?

**9.** Qanday  $\alpha$  sonlari uchun

$$Ax(t) = x(t^\alpha)$$

operatori  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda chegaralangan bo'ladi?

**10.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda

$$Ax(t) = t^2 x(t)$$

operatorining normasini toping.

**11.**  $L_2[0, 1]$  fazoda

$$Ax(t) = t^3 x(t)$$

operatorining normasini toping.

**12.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda

$$Ax(t) = x(\sqrt{t})$$

operatorining normasini toping.

## 6.2. Uzlüksiz chiziqli funkcionallar

Bizga  $E$  chiziqli topologik fazosi berilgan bo'lsin. Agar har bir  $x \in E$  elementga biror  $f(x)$  (haqiqiy yoki kompleks) son mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda  $E$  fazosida *funksional* aniqlangan deyiladi. Bu funksional uchun

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y), \quad x, y \in E \quad (\text{additivlik})$$

va

$$f(\alpha x) = \alpha f(x), \quad (x \in E; \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ yoki } \alpha \in \mathbb{C}) \quad (\text{birjinslilik})$$

tengliklari o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda u *chiziqli funksional* deb ataladi.

$E$  fazosiga tegishli  $x_0$  nuqta olinganda, xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $x_0$  nuqtaning shunday  $U$  atrofi mavjud bo'lib, bu atrofdan olingan barcha  $x$  nuqtalar uchun

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \quad (6.6)$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  funksional  $x_0$  nuqtada *uzlüksiz* deyiladi.

Agar  $f$  funksional  $E$  fazosining har bir nuqtasida uzlüksiz bo'lsa, u holda u  $E$  fazosida *uzlüksiz* deyiladi.

Agar shunday o'zgarmas soni mavjud bo'lib, barcha  $x \in E$  elementlar uchun

$$|f(x)| \leq C\|x\| \quad (6.7)$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $f$  funksional  $E$  fazosida *chegaralangan* deyiladi.

Normalangan fazoda funksionalning *normasi* uchun quyidagi tengliklar o'rinli:

$$\|f\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{|f(x)|}{\|x\|} = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(x)|.$$

### Masalalar

**6.2.1. Agar  $f$  funksional  $E$  chiziqli topologik fazoning biror  $x$  nuqtasida uzlüksiz bo'lsa, u holda u  $E$  fazosida uzlüksiz bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $E$  fazosidan xohlagan  $y$  element va xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonini olib,  $x$  nuqtaning (6.6) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $U$  atrofni olaylik.  $U - x$  to'plami  $0$  ning atrofi bo'lganligidan,  $V = U + (y - x)$  to'plami  $y$  nuqtaning atrofi bo'ladi. Bu atrofdan xohlagan  $z$  nuqtani olamiz.  $U$  holda

$$|f(z) - f(y)| = |f(z - y + x - x)| = |f(z - y + x) - f(x)|$$

tengligidan va  $z - y + x$  elementning  $U$  to‘plamiga tegishli ekanligidan,

$$|f(z) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligining o‘rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $V$  to‘plami  $y$  uchun (6.6) shartni qanoatlantiradi.

**6.2.2.  $f$  funksionalning  $E$  fazosida uzluksiz bo‘lishi uchun  $f$  funksional nol nuqtaning biror atrofida chegaralanganligi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $f$  funksional 0 nuqtada uzluksiz bo‘lsa, u holda xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun 0 nuqtaning  $|f(x)| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘ladigan atrofi topiladi.

Etarliligi. 0 nuqtaning  $U$  atrofida  $f$  funksional chegaralangan bo‘lsin. U holda shunday  $C$  soni mavjud bo‘lib,  $U$  atrofdan olingan xohlagan  $x$  element uchun  $|f(x)| < C$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Natijada xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun 0 nuqtaning  $\frac{\varepsilon}{C}U$  atrofida  $|f(x)| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o‘rinli bo‘ladi.

**6.2.3.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  fazosida aniqlangan  $z = ax + by$  funksionali  $\mathbb{R}$  maydonida chiziqli bo‘ladimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $z = f(t)$  bo‘lsin, bunda  $t = (x, y)$ . Xohlagan  $t_1 = (x_1, y_1)$  va  $t_2 = (x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalar uchun

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha t_1 + \beta t_2) &= a(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) + b(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) = \\ &= \alpha(ax_1 + by_1) + \beta(ax_2 + by_2) = \alpha f(t_1) + \beta f(t_2). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, berilgan funksional haqiqiy sonlar maydonida chiziqli bo‘lar ekan.

**6.2.4.  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida berilgan quyidagi funkcionallarni additivlikka tekshiring:**

a)  $F(f) = |f(\frac{1}{2})|;$

b)  $F(f) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} f(t);$

c)  $F(f) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(\frac{1}{3}) + f(\frac{1}{4}).$

**Yechimi.** a)  $C[0, 1]$  fazodan  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$  va  $g(\frac{1}{2}) = -1$  bo‘lgan funksionalarni olamiz. U holda

$$F(f + g) = |(f + g)(\frac{1}{2})| = |f(\frac{1}{2}) + g(\frac{1}{2})| = |1 - 1| = 0,$$

$$F(f) + F(g) = |f(\frac{1}{2})| + |g(\frac{1}{2})| = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

Bundan

$$F(f) + F(g) \neq F(f + g).$$

Demak, bu funksional additiv emas.

b)  $C[0, 1]$  fazodan  $f(t) = t^2$  va  $g(t) = 1 - t^2$  funksiyaalarni olamiz. U holda

$$F(f + g) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (f(t) + g(t)) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (t^2 + 1 - t^2) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(f) + F(g) &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} f(t) + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} g(t) = \\ &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} t^2 + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (1 - t^2) = 1 + 1 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$F(f) + F(g) \neq F(f + g).$$

Demak, bu funksional additiv emas.

c)

$$\begin{aligned} F(f + g) &= (f + g) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + (f + g) \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + (f + g) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) = \\ &= f \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + f \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + f \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) + g \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + g \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + g \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) = F(f) + F(g). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, bu funksional additiv.

### 6.2.5. Xohlagan additiv funksional uchun

$$F(\theta) = 0, \quad F(-x) = -F(x)$$

*tenglklarining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**

$$F(\theta) = F(\theta + \theta) = F(\theta) + F(\theta) = 2F(\theta),$$

ya'ni  $F(\theta) = 0$ .

$$0 = F(\theta) = F(x - x) = F(x) + F(-x).$$

Natijada  $F(-x) = -F(x)$ .

**6.2.6. Xohlagan additiv funksional uchun  $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$  tengligining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating, bunda  $\lambda$  ratsional son.**

**Yechimi.**  $n$  natural soni uchun

$$f(nx) = f(\underbrace{x + x + \dots + x}_n) = \underbrace{f(x) + f(x) + \dots + f(x)}_n = nf(x).$$



Natijada,  $\lambda = \frac{m}{n}$  ( $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) bo'lganda

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda x) &= f\left(\frac{m}{n}x\right) = f\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{n}x + \frac{1}{n}x + \dots + \frac{1}{n}x}_m\right) = mf\left(\frac{1}{n}x\right) = \\ &= \frac{m}{n}nf\left(\frac{1}{n}x\right) = \frac{m}{n}f\left(n\frac{1}{n}x\right) = \frac{m}{n}f(x) = \lambda f(x). \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda < 0$  bo'lganda 6.2.5-misolda qaralgan  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  tengligidan foydalanamiz, ya'ni  $f(\lambda x) = f(-(-\lambda x)) = -f(-\lambda x) = -(-\lambda)f(x) = \lambda f(x)$ .

**6.2.7.  $f$  funksional  $X$  normalangan fazoda uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda har bir  $x \in X$  element uchun  $|f(x)| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|x\|$  tengsizligining o'rinli bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \neq 0$  bo'lganda  $\frac{x}{\|x\|}$  element birlik sharga tegishli bo'ladi. Shu sababli

$$\frac{|f(x)|}{\|x\|} = \left| f\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right) \right| \leq \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)| = \|f\|,$$

ya'ni

$$|f(x)| \leq \|f\| \|x\|.$$

$x = 0$  bo'lganda  $|f(x)| \leq \|f\| \|x\|$  tengsizlikning ikki tomoni ham nol bo'ladi.

**6.2.8.  $X$  normalangan fazoda berilgan  $f$  funksionalning uzluksiz bo'lishi uchun, uning chegaralangan bo'lishi zarur va etarli ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Zarurligi.  $f$  funksional uzluksiz bo'lsin.  $C_0 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(x)|$  miqdorning chekli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Aksincha faraz qilamiz, ya'ni  $C_0 = \infty$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $\{x_n\} \subset X$ ,  $\|x_n\| = 1$  ketma-ketligi topilib,  $\lambda_n = |f(x_n)| \rightarrow \infty$  bo'ladi.  $\{x'_n\}$  ( $x'_n = \lambda_n^{-1}x_n$ ) ketma-ketligini qaraymiz.  $\|x_n\| = 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $\{x'_n\}$  ketma-ketligi nolga yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.  $f$  funksional uzluksiz bo'lganligidan,  $f(x'_n) \rightarrow 0$  bo'lishi kerak. Biroq

$$|f(x'_n)| = \left| f\left(\frac{x_n}{\lambda_n}\right) \right| = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} |f(x_n)| = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \lambda_n = 1.$$

Bu ziddiyatdan farazimiz noto'g'ri ekanligi ko'rinadi. Demak,  $C_0 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(x)| < \infty$ .

$X$  fazosidan noldan farqli xohlagan  $x$  element olamiz.  $x' = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$  elementining normasi birga teng bo'lganligidan,  $|f(x')| \leq C_0$  tengsizligi o'rinli, shu sababli

$$\frac{1}{\|x\|} |f(x)| = \left| f\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right) \right| = |f(x')| \leq C_0.$$

Natijada  $|f(x)| \leq C_0 \|x\|$ . Demak,  $f$  funksional chegaralangan.

Etarliligi.  $f$  chegaralangan funksional o'rinli bo'lsin. Xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{C}$  sonini olsak,  $\|x\| < \delta$  bo'lganda

$$|f(x)| \leq C \|x\| < C\delta = C \frac{\varepsilon}{C} = \varepsilon.$$

Natijada  $f$  funksional nol nuqtada, Demak,  $X$  fazosida uzluksiz bo'ladi.

**6.2.9.**  *$X$  normalangan fazosida uzluksiz chiziqli  $f$  funksionali berilgan bo'lsin.  $C_0 = \|f\|$  soni  $|f(x)| \leq C \|x\|$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan sonlarning eng kichigi ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\|x\| = 1$  bo'lganda  $|f(x)| \leq C$  tengsizligi o'rinli.  $C_0 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(x)|$  bo'lganligidan,  $C_0 \leq C$ .

Ikkinchi tomondan  $C_0$  soni  $|f(x)| \leq C_0 \|x\|$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi.

**6.2.10.**  *$C[a, b]$  fazosida aniqlangan*

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x(t_k)$$

*funktionalning chiziqli, uzluksiz ekanligini isbotlang va normasini toping, bunda  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \in [a, b]$ ;  $c_k \in \mathbb{R}$  ( $k = \overline{1, n}$ ).*

**Yechimi.** Dastlab chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) &= \sum_{k=1}^n c_k [\alpha x_1(t_k) + \beta x_2(t_k)] = \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_1(t_k) + \beta \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_2(t_k) = \alpha f(x_1) + \beta f(x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatish uchun uning chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$|f(x)| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x(t_k) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k| |x(t_k)| \leq$$

$$\leq \max_{t \in [a, b]} |x(t)| \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k| \|x\|,$$

ya'ni  $\|f\| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k|$ .

Endi  $[a, b]$  segmentida quyidagicha  $\tilde{x}(t)$  bo'lakli-chiziqli funksiya'ni aniqlaymiz:  $\tilde{x}(t)$  funksiya  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$  nuqtalarda  $\tilde{x}(t_k) = \text{sign } c_k$  qiymatlarni qabul qiladi,  $[t_k, t_{k+1}]$  segmentlarda chiziqli,  $[a, t_1]$  va  $[t_n, b]$  segmentlarda o'zgarmas. Bu funksiya'ning qiymatlari to'plami  $[-1, 1]$  kesmasida joylashgan. Shu sababli

$$\|\tilde{x}\| = \max_{t \in [a, b]} |\tilde{x}(t)| \leq 1.$$

Natijada

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\| &= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)| \geq |f(\tilde{x})| = \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \tilde{x}(t_k) \right| = \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k \text{sign } c_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k|. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\|f\| = \sum_{k=1}^n |c_k|$ .

### 6.2.11. $\ell_2$ fazosida aniqlangan

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_k + \xi_{k+1}}{2^k} \quad (x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots))$$

**funksionalning chiziqli, uzluksiz ekanligini isbotlang va normasini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots)$ ,  $y = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$  elementlari va  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  sonlari uchun

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha \xi_k + \beta \omega_k) + (\alpha \xi_{k+1} + \beta \omega_{k+1})}{2^k} = \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_k + \xi_{k+1}}{2^k} + \beta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\omega_k + \omega_{k+1}}{2^k} = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y). \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $f$  chiziqli.

Endi birlik sharda chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k^2} = 1$$

bo'lganda  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \xi_k^2 = 1 - \xi_1^2$  tengligini yoza olamiz.  $|\xi_1| \leq 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $|\xi_1| = \sin \omega_0$  belgilashini kirita olamiz. Natijada

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_k + \xi_{k+1}}{2^k} \right| = \left| \frac{\xi_1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^{k+1}} \xi_{k+1} \right| \leq \\ &\leq \frac{|\xi_1|}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^{k+1}} |\xi_{k+1}| \leq \\ &\leq \frac{|\xi_1|}{2} + 3 \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right)^2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_{k+1}^2} = \\ &= \frac{|\xi_1|}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \xi_k^2} = \frac{|\xi_1|}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega_0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \omega_0 = \sin \left( \omega_0 + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Endi

$$x_0 = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2^2}, \frac{3}{2^3}, \dots \right)$$

nuqtasini qaraylik. Bu nuqta  $\ell_2$  fazoga tegishli. Haqiqatan,

$$\sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{2^k} \right)^2} = 1.$$

Shu bilan birga,

$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{2^{k+1}} \right)^2 = 1.$$

Demak,  $\|f\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(x)| = 1$ .

### 6.2.12

$$F(y) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 y(x) dx$$

*funksionalning  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsating va uning normasini toping.*

**Yechimi.** Funktsionalning chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

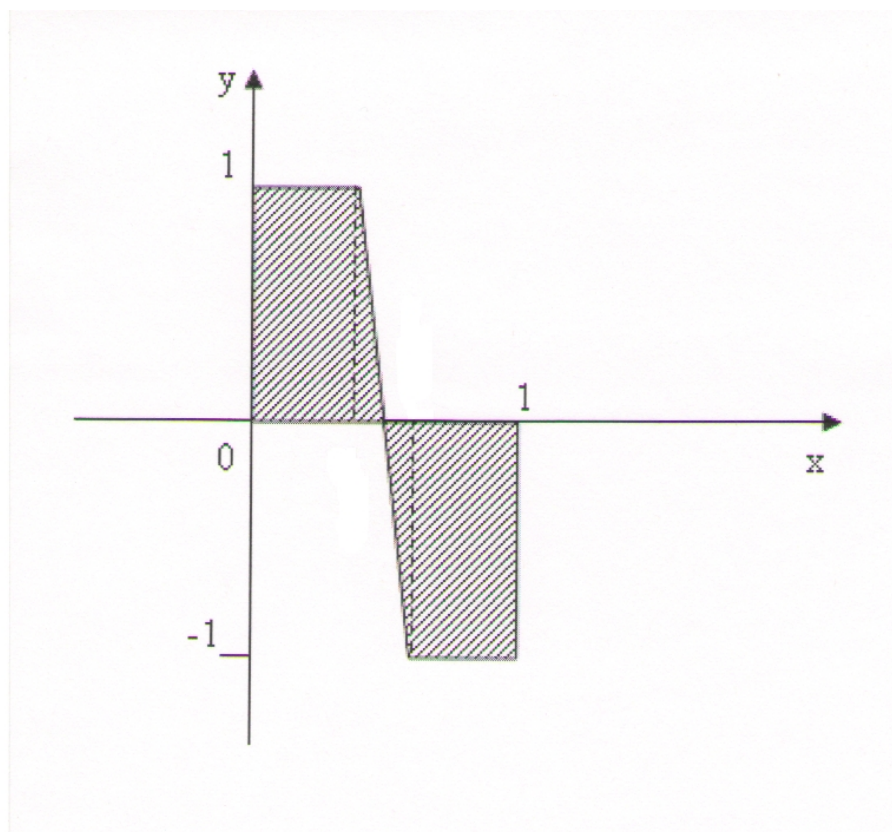
$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\alpha y + \beta z) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\alpha y + \beta z)(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (\alpha y + \beta z)(x) dx = \\
 &= \alpha \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 y(x) dx \right) + \beta \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z(x) dx \right) = \\
 &= \alpha F(y) + \beta F(z).
 \end{aligned}$$

Endi uzluksiz ekanligini aniqlaylik. Ixtiyoriy  $y(x) \in C[0, 1]$  uchun:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F(y)| &= \left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 y(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 y(x) dx \right| \leq \\
 &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |y(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |y(x)| dx \leq \\
 &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}} |y(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \max_{\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| dx = \\
 &= \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}} |y(x)| \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \max_{\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}} |y(x)| + \frac{1}{2} \max_{\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| \leq \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| + \frac{1}{2} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |y(x)| = \|y\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Bu munosabat funktsionalning chegaralangan, Demak, uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Biz  $\|F\| \leq 1$  ekanligini aniqladik. Endi  $\|F\| = 1$  tenglikni isbotlaymiz. Buning uchun  $\{y_n\}$  funksiyalar ketma-ketligini  $\|y_n\| = 1$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n) = 1$  tengliklarni qanoatlantiradigan etib tuzaylik.  $y_n(x)$  sifatida grafigi 8-rasmda ko'rsatilgan funksiya'ni olamiz.



8-rasm

Bu rasmdan ko‘rinib turganidek,  $F(y_n) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$  (shtrixlangan figuraning yuzasi), Shu bilan birga,  $\|y_n\| = 1$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n) = 1$  bo‘lganligidan,  $\|F\| = 1$  tengligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.2.13  $C[a, b]$  fazosida har bir funksionalni**

$$F(y) = \int_a^b p(x)y(x)dx \quad (6.8)$$

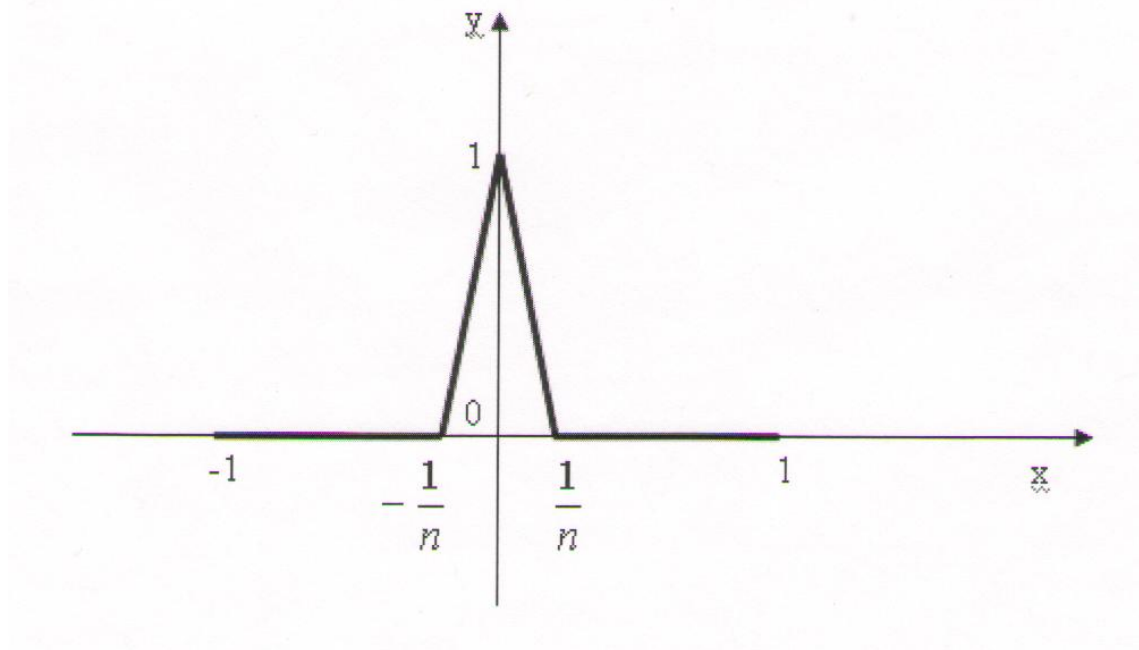
**ko‘rinishida ifodalash mumkin emas ekanligini ko‘rsating, bunda  $p(x)$  –  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz funksiya.**

**Yechimi.** Oddiylik uchun  $a = -1$ ,  $b = 1$  bo‘lsin.  $C[-1, 1]$  fazosida  $\delta(y) = y(0)$  funksionalni qaraylik. Uni (6.8) ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin deb olaylik, ya’ni  $[-1, 1]$  da uzluksiz  $f$  funksiya’ni topish mumkin bo‘lib, har bir  $y(x) \in C[-1, 1]$  uchun  $\delta$  funksionalning qiymati

$$\delta(y) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)y(x)dx \quad (6.9)$$

formula bilan hisoblash mumkin bo‘lsin.

Grafi 9-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan  $y_n(x)$  funksiya’ni qaraymiz.



9-rasm

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{-1}^1 y_n(x) f(x) dx \right| &= \left| \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} y_n(x) f(x) dx \right| \leq \\ &\leq \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} |y_n(x)| |f(x)| dx \leq \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{2\|f\|}{n} \end{aligned}$$

munosabatidan va  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $\frac{2\|f\|}{n} \rightarrow 0$  ekanligidan, biror  $n = N$  uchun  $\frac{2\|f\|}{n} < \frac{1}{2}$  tengsizligini yoza olamiz. Natijada,

$$\left| \int_{-1}^1 y_N(x) f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Shu bilan birga,  $\delta(y_N) = y_N(0) = 1$ , bundan  $y = y_N$  bo'lganda (6.9) formuladan  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 y_N(x) f(x) dx \right| = 1$  tengligiga kelamiz. Bu ziddiyat farazimiz no'tog'ri ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

**6.2.14. Absolyut yaqinlashuvchi  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k$  qator va  $[a, b]$  segmentidan olingan xohlagan  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketligi berilgan bo'lsa,  $C[a, b]$  fazosida**

$$F(y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y(x_k)$$

**funksionalining chiziqli, uzluksiz ekanligini isbotlang va normasini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Dastlab chiziqli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} F(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k [\alpha y_1(x_k) + \beta y_2(x_k)] = \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y_1(x_k) + \beta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y_2(x_k) = \alpha F(y_1) + \beta F(y_2). \end{aligned}$$

Uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatish uchun uning chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} |F(y)| &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y(x_k) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k| |y(x_k)| \leq \\ &\leq \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |y(x)| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k = \|y\| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|. \end{aligned}$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k$  qator absolyut yaqinlashuvchi bo'lganligidan,  $F(y)$  funksional chegaralangan. Shu bilan birga,  $\|F\| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|$ .

Endi  $\|F\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|$  tengligining o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

Xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun shunday  $m$  soni topilib,  $\sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $C[a, b]$  fazosida  $|y(x)| \leq 1$  tengsizlikni va  $1 \leq k \leq m$  bo'lganda  $y(x_k) = \text{sign } \lambda_k$  tengliklarni qanoatlantiruvchi funksiya'ni  $y_m(x)$  orqali belgilaymiz. Natijada,

$$\begin{aligned} F(y_m) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y_m(x_k) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k y(x_k) + \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y(x_k) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k| + \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y(x_k). \end{aligned}$$

$|y(x)| \leq 1$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \lambda_k y(x_k) \right| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k| < \varepsilon.$$



U holda

$$F(y_m) \geq \sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k| - \varepsilon \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k| - 2\varepsilon.$$

Demak,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k| - 2\varepsilon \leq F(y_m) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|.$$

Endi  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni ixtiyoriyligidan  $\|F\| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|$  tengligini yoza olamiz.

**6.2.15. Hilbert fazosida uzluksiz chiziqli funktsionalning umumiy ko‘rinishini toping.**

**Yechimi.** Hilbert fazosidan xohlagan  $x_0$  nuqtasini tayinlab,

$$f(x) = \langle x, x_0 \rangle \quad (6.10)$$

funksionalini qaraymiz. Ixtiyoriy  $\alpha, \beta$  sonlari va  $x, y$  elementlar uchun

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \langle \alpha x + \beta y, x_0 \rangle = \\ &= \alpha \langle x, x_0 \rangle + \beta \langle y, x_0 \rangle = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y), \end{aligned}$$

ya’ni  $f$  chiziqli funktsional. Koshi – Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi bo‘yicha:

$$|f(x)| = |\langle x, x_0 \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|x_0\|. \quad (6.11)$$

Demak,  $f$  uzluksiz.

Endi Hilbert fazosida aniqlangan har bir uzluksiz chiziqli funktsional (6.10) ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lishini ko‘rsatamiz. Boshqacha aytqanda, Hilbert fazosida aniqlangan xohlagan uzluksiz chiziqli  $f$  funktsionali uchun (6.11) tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi yagona  $x_0$  nuqtasining mavjud ekanligini isbotlaymiz.

$H_0$  orqali  $\{x \in H : f(x) = 0\}$  to‘plamini belgilaymiz.  $f$  chiziqli va uzluksiz bo‘lganligidan, bu to‘plam yopiq qism fazo bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan,  $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ ,  $x_n \in H_0$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  bo‘lganda

$$f(x) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 0,$$

ya’ni  $x \in H_0$ .

Agar  $H_0 = H$  bo‘lsa,  $x_0$  sifatida nol elementini olish mumkin.  $H_0 \neq H$  bo‘lgan holni qaraylik.  $H \setminus H_0$  to‘plamidan biror  $y_0$  element olib, uni

$$y_0 = y' + y'' \quad (y' \in H_0, y'' \perp H_0)$$

ko‘rinishida yozamiz (4.3.12-misolga qarang).  $y'' \neq 0$  va  $f(y'') \neq 0$  bo‘lganligidan,  $f(y'') = 1$  tengligi o‘rinli deb olish mumkin. Xohlagan

$x \in H$  elementni olib  $f(x) = \alpha$  belgilash kiritamiz.  $x' = x - \alpha y''$  elementi uchun

$$f(x') = f(x) - \alpha f(y'') = \alpha - \alpha = 0$$

bo'lganligidan,  $x' \in H_0$  munosabatga ega bo'lamiz. U holda

$$\langle x, y'' \rangle = \langle x' + \alpha y'', y'' \rangle = \langle x', y'' \rangle + \alpha \langle y'', y'' \rangle = \alpha \langle y'', y'' \rangle.$$

Natijada

$$f(x) = \alpha = \left\langle x, \frac{y''}{\langle y'', y'' \rangle} \right\rangle.$$

Demak,  $x_0$  sifatida  $\frac{y''}{\langle y'', y'' \rangle}$  elementini olish mumkin.

Endi yagona ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Agar barcha  $x \in H$  elementlar uchun  $\langle x, x_0 \rangle = \langle x, x'_0 \rangle$  tengligi o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $\langle x, x_0 - x'_0 \rangle = 0$  bo'ladi. Natijada  $x_0 - x'_0 \perp H$ . Bu faqat  $x_0 = x'_0$  bo'lganda o'rinli.

**6.2.16.** *E normalangan fazoda noldan farqli uzluksiz chiziqli f funksionali va  $M = \{x \in E : f(x) = 1\}$  to'plami berilgan bo'lsin. U holda*

$$\frac{1}{\|f\|} = \inf_{x \in M} \|x\|$$

*tengligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $x \in E$  element uchun  $|f(x)| \leq \|f\| \|x\|$  tengsizligi o'rinli bo'lganligidan,  $x \in M$  elementi uchun  $1 \leq \|f\| \|x\|$ , ya'ni  $\frac{1}{\|f\|} \leq \|x\|$  tengsizligini yoza olamiz. Shu sababli  $\frac{1}{\|f\|} \leq \inf_{x \in M} \|x\|$ .

$\|f\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)|$  bo'lganligidan, xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $y_\varepsilon$  elementi topilib,

$$|f(y_\varepsilon)| > (\|f\| - \varepsilon) \|y_\varepsilon\| \quad (\|f\| > \varepsilon)$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi.  $\frac{y_\varepsilon}{f(y_\varepsilon)}$  nuqtani  $x_\varepsilon$  orqali belgilaymiz. U holda

$x_\varepsilon \in M$  va  $\|x_\varepsilon\| < \frac{1}{\|f\| - \varepsilon}$ . Demak,  $\inf_{x \in M} \|x\| < \frac{1}{\|f\| - \varepsilon}$  tengsizligi ham

o'rinli. Bu tengsizlikda  $\varepsilon$  ixtiyoriy bo'lganligidan,  $\inf_{x \in M} \|x\| \leq \frac{1}{\|f\|}$  teng-

sizligini yoza olamiz. Yuqorida  $\frac{1}{\|f\|} \leq \inf_{x \in M} \|x\|$  tengsizligining o'rinli

ekanligi ko'rsatilgan edi. Natijada,  $\frac{1}{\|f\|} = \inf_{x \in M} \|x\|$ .

**6.2.17.**  $\mathbb{F}^n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  *fazoda har bir chiziqli funksional f uchun shunday  $a = (a_i) \in \mathbb{F}^n$  topilib,*

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_i, \quad x = (x_i) \in \mathbb{F}^n$$

**bo‘lishini ko‘rsating, bunda  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$  yoki  $\mathbb{C}$ .**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  sistema  $\mathbb{F}^n$  fazoning bazisi va  $f : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  chiziqli funksional bo‘lsin. Agar  $x = (x_i) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  bo‘lsa, u holda

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i,$$

va  $f$  ning chiziqli ekanligidan,

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(e_i).$$

Demak,  $f$  funksional  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  bazisdagi qiymatlari orqali to‘la aniqlanadi.  $f(e_i) = a_i$  deb belgilaylik. U holda

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_i.$$

### 6.2.18. $L_2[0, \pi]$ fazoda

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\pi} x(t) \sin t \, dt, \quad x \in L_2[0, \pi]$$

**funksionalning normasini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \in L_2[0, \pi]$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)|^2 &= \left( \int_0^{\pi} x(t) \sin t \, dt \right)^2 \leq \int_0^{\pi} |x(t)|^2 \, dt \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt = \\ &= \|x\|^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt = \|x\|^2 \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

ya’ni  $\|f\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ . Endi  $x(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin t$  da  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$  bo‘lganligidan,

$$\|f\| = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

### 6.2.19. $C[0, \pi]$ fazoda

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\pi} x(t) \cos t \, dt, \quad x \in L_2[0, \pi]$$

**funksionalning normasini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \in C[0, \pi]$  uchun

$$|f(x)| = \left| \int_0^{\pi} x(t) \sin t \, dt \right| \leq \|x\| \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \, dt = 2\|x\|,$$

ya'ni  $\|f\| \leq 2$ . Endi  $x(t) = 1$  da  $f(x) = 2$  bo'lganligidan,  $\|f\| = 2$ .

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

**1 - 10** - misollarda  $C[0, 1]$  fazodagi funkcionallarni chiziqli, uzluksizlikka tekshiring va normasini toping:

1.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 x(t) \sin t \, dt$ ;
2.  $f(x) = x(\frac{1}{2})$ ;
3.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 x(t) \operatorname{sign}(t - \frac{1}{2}) \, dt$ ;
4.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} x(t^2) \, dt$ ;
5.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{t} x(t) \, dt$ ;
6.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 x(t^2) \, dt$ ;
7.  $f(x) = x'(t_0)$ ;
8.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 |x(t)| \, dt$ ;
9.  $f(x) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} x(t)$ ;
10.  $f(x) = \int_0^1 x^2(t) \, dt$ .

**11.**  $c_0$  fazoda quyidagi funkcionallarning normasini toping,  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in c_0$ :

- a)  $f(x) = x_1$ ;
- b)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$ ;
- c)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} x_k$ ;
- d)  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} x_k$ .

### 6.3. Qo'shma fazolar

$E$  fazosida aniqlangan  $f_1$  va  $f_2$  chiziqli funksionallarning *yig'indisi* deb

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x), \quad x \in E$$

ko'rinishida aniqlangan  $f$  funksionalga aytiladi va  $f_1 + f_2$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

$f$  chiziqli funksionalning  $\alpha$  songa *ko'paytmasi* deb

$$g(x) = \alpha f(x), \quad x \in E$$

ko'rinishida aniqlangan  $g$  funksionalga aytamiz va  $\alpha f$  ko'rinishida belgilaymiz.

Chiziqli funksionallarning yig'indisi va songa ko'paytmasi chiziqli funksional bo'lishi ravshan. Shu bilan birga,  $E$  chiziqli topologik fazosida aniqlangan barcha uzluksiz chiziqli funksionallar to'plami qo'shish va songa ko'paytirish amallariga nisbatan chiziqli fazo bo'lishini tekshirish qiyin emas. Bu chiziqli fazo  $E$  fazoga *qo'shma fazo* deyiladi va  $E^*$  ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

#### Masalalar

**6.3.1.**  $E$  normalangan fazoning  $(E^*, \|\cdot\|)$  *qo'shma fazosi to'la ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $E^*$  fazosida  $\{f_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketligi berilgan bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  soni topilib,  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  bo'lganda  $\|f_n - f_m\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli. Demak, ixtiyoriy  $x \in E$  uchun

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| = |(f_n - f_m)(x)| \leq \|f_n - f_m\| \cdot \|x\| < \varepsilon \|x\|,$$

ya'ni  $\{f_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi. Bu ketma-ketlikning limitini  $f(x)$  orqali belgilaymiz.  $f(x)$  funksional chiziqlidir:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(\alpha x + \beta y) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha f_n(x) + \beta f_n(y)) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y). \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $f(x)$  funksionalning uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon \|x\|$$

tengsizligida  $m \rightarrow \infty$  bo'lganda limitga o'tamiz:

$$|f(x) - f_n(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|.$$

Bundan  $f - f_n$  funksionalning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda  $f = f_n + (f - f_n)$  funksional ham chegaralangan, Demak, uzluksiz. Shu bilan birga, barcha  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  sonlari uchun  $\|f - f_n\| < \varepsilon$  tengsizligi o'rinli, ya'ni  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$ .

### 6.3.2. Agar $\mathbb{R}^n$ fazosida norma

$$\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |x_k|$$

formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning qo'shma fazosida norma

$$\|f\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| \quad (6.12)$$

kabi aniqlanishini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \cong (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f_i \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| |x_i| \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |x_k| = \|x\| \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i|, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$|f(x)| \leq \|x\| \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i|. \quad (6.13)$$

Koordinatalari  $x_i = \text{sign}(f_i)$ ,  $i = \overline{1, n}$  bo'lgan  $x$  nuqtani olaylik. U holda

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \text{sign}(f_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i = |f(x)|,$$

ya'ni

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| \geq \|f\|. \quad (6.14)$$

Endi (6.13) va (6.14) tengsizliklardan, (6.12) tenglik kelib chiqadi.

### 6.3.3. Agar $\mathbb{R}^n$ fazosida norma

$$\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning qo'shma fazosida norma

$$\|f\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k| \quad (6.15)$$

**kabi aniqlanishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \cong (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f_i \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| |x_i| \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k| = \|x\| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k|, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$|f(x)| \leq \|x\| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k|. \quad (6.16)$$

Aytaylik,  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k| = |f_j|$  bo'lsin. Koordinatalari  $x_i = (\text{sign } f_i) \delta_{ij}$ ,  $i = \overline{1, n}$  bo'lgan  $x$  nuqtani olaylik. U holda

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k| = f_j = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i (\text{sign } f_i) \delta_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i = |f(x)|,$$

ya'ni

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |f_k| \geq \|f\|. \quad (6.17)$$

Endi (6.16) va (6.17) tengsizliklardan, (6.15) tenglik kelib chiqadi.

#### 6.3.4. Agar $\mathbb{R}^3$ fazosida norma

$$\|x\| = |x_1| + \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

**formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning qo'shma fazosida norma**

$$\|f\| = \max\{|f_1|, \sqrt{f_2^2 + f_3^2}\} \quad (6.18)$$

**kabi aniqlanishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f = (f_1, f_2, f_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \cong (\mathbb{R}^3)^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$|f(x)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i f_i \right| \leq |f_1| |x_1| + |f_2 x_2 + f_3 x_3| \leq$$

$$\leq |f_1| |x_1| + \sqrt{f_2^2 + f_3^2} \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2} \leq \max\{|f_1|, \sqrt{f_2^2 + f_3^2}\} (|x_1| + \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}),$$

ya'ni

$$|f(x)| \leq \|x\| \max\{|f_1|, \sqrt{f_2^2 + f_3^2}\}. \quad (6.19)$$

Agar  $f = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda (6.18) tenglik ravshan. Aks holda, quyidagi hollarni qaraymiz.

a)  $\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2} > |f_1|$ . Koordinatalari

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{f_2}{\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}}, x_3 = \frac{f_3}{\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}}$$

bo'lgan  $x$  nuqta olaylik.

U holda

$$|f(x)| = f_2 \frac{f_2}{\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}} + f_3 \frac{f_3}{\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}} = \sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2},$$

ya'ni

$$\|f\| \geq \max\{|f_1|, \sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}\}. \quad (6.20)$$

b)  $\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2} \leq |f_1|$ . Koordinatalari

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$$

bo'lgan  $x$  nuqta olaylik.

U holda

$$|f(x)| = |f_1|,$$

ya'ni

$$\|f\| \geq \max\{|f_1|, \sqrt{f_1^2 + f_3^2}\}. \quad (6.21)$$

Endi (6.19) (6.20) va (6.21) tengsizliklardan, (6.18) tenglik kelib chiqadi.

**6.3.5.  $c$  fazoning qo'shma fazosi  $\ell_1$  fazosiga izomorfligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $c$  fazosida quyidagi vektorlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$e_0 = (1, 1, \dots, 1, \dots),$$

$$e_k = (\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{k-1}, 1, 0, \dots), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Natijada har bir  $x = (\xi_n) \in c$  elementni

$$x = \xi_0 e_0 + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^k (\xi_n - \xi_0) e_n$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, bunda  $\xi_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \xi_n$ .



Aytaylik,  $f \in c^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \xi_0 f(e_0) + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^k (\xi_n - \xi_0) f(e_n) = \\ &= \xi_0 \eta_0 + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^k (\xi_n - \xi_0) \eta_n, \end{aligned}$$

bunda  $\eta_0 = f(e_0)$  va  $\eta_n = f(e_n)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Endi  $f(x)$  sonini boshqa ko'rinishda ham yozish mumkin ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Buning uchun  $\varepsilon_n$  sonlarni  $\varepsilon_n = \text{sign } \eta_n$  ko'rinishda aniqlaymiz. Har bir  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  sonini tayinlab,  $x^{(m)} = (\tilde{\xi}_n) \in c$  nuqtani quyidagicha saylab olamiz:  $n \leq m$  bo'lganda  $\tilde{\xi}_n = \varepsilon_n$ ,  $n > m$  bo'lganda  $\tilde{\xi}_n = 0$ . U holda  $\|x^{(m)}\| \leq 1$ . Natijada

$$|f(x^{(m)})| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha \tilde{\xi}_n \eta_n \right| = \sum_{n=1}^m |\eta_n| \leq \|f\|.$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$  ning ixtiyoriyligidan,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\eta_n| < +\infty$  kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $(\eta_n) \in \ell_1$ . Demak, har bir  $x = (\xi_n) \in c$  elementi uchun  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \xi_n \eta_n$  qator absolyut yaqinlashuvchi va

$$f(x) = \xi_0 \eta_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \xi_n \eta_n. \quad (6.22)$$

Demak, agar  $f \in c^*$  bo'lsa, u holda ixtiyoriy  $x = (\xi_n) \in c$  uchun (6.22) o'rinli, bunda  $\xi_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \xi_n$ ,  $\eta_0 = \text{const}$  va  $(\eta_n) \in \ell_1$ . Yuqoridagidek,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  sonini tayinlab  $x_m = (\xi_n) \in c$  nuqtani saylab olamiz:  $n \leq m$  bo'lganda  $\xi_n = \varepsilon_n$ ,  $n > m$  bo'lganda  $\xi_n = \varepsilon_0 = \text{sign } \eta_0$  ( $\varepsilon_n$  sonlari yuqorida aniqlandi). U holda  $\|x_m\| \leq 1$ ,  $\xi_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \xi_n = \varepsilon_0$  va

$$f(x_m) = |\eta_0| + \sum_{n=1}^m |\eta_n| + \varepsilon_0 \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \eta_n.$$

Bundan

$$\|f\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |f(x)| \geq |f(x_m)|$$

va  $m \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$|\eta_0| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\eta_n| \leq \|f\|.$$

Har bir  $y = (\eta_n) \in \ell_1$  element (6.22) formula yordamida  $c$  fazosida biror uzluksiz chiziqli  $f$  funksionalni aniqlaydi, Shu bilan birga,

$$\|f\| = |\eta_0| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\eta_n|.$$

Demak,  $c^* \cong \ell_1$ .

**6.3.6.  $\ell_1$  fazoning qo'shma fazosi  $m$  fazosiga izomorf ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n, \dots) \in m$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \xi_i, \quad x = (x_i) \in \ell_1 \quad (6.23)$$

formula  $\ell_1$  fazoda chiziqli funksionalni aniqlaydi.

$f$  ning uzluksizligi

$$|f(x)| \leq \sup_k |\xi_k| \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i| = \|\xi\|_m \|x\|_{\ell_1},$$

ya'ni

$$\|f\| \leq \|\xi\|_m \quad (6.24)$$

tensizligidan kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $\ell_1$  fazoda har bir uzluksiz chiziqli funksional (6.23) ko'inishda ekanligini isbotlaymiz.

$\ell_1$  fazosida quyidagi vektorlarni qaraylik:

$$e_n = (\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-1}, 1, 0, \dots), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

U holda  $x = (x_n) \in \ell_1$  elementni

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i e_i$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin va  $x^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$  uchun

$$\|x^{(n)} - x\| = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |x_j| \rightarrow 0.$$

$f \in \ell_1^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i e_i\right) = f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i f(e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xi_i,$$

bunda

$$\xi_i = f(e_i), i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$|\xi_i| = |f(e_i)| \leq \|f\|$$

dan  $(\xi_i) \in m$ . Demak,

$$\|\xi\|_m = \sup_k |\xi_k| \leq \|f\|. \quad (6.25)$$

(6.24) va (6.25) dan  $\|f\| = \|\xi\|$  kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $\ell_1^* \cong m$ .

### 6.3.7. $m^*$ fazoning $\ell_1$ fazoga izomorf emasligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Ravshanki,  $c$  yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketliklar fazosi  $m$  ning qism fazosidir.  $c$  qism fazoda

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, x = (x_n) \in c \quad (6.26)$$

ifoda chegaralangan chiziqli funksionalni aniqlaydi.

$x_0 = (1, 1, \dots, 1, \dots) \in c$  nuqtada  $f(x_0) = 1$  dan  $\|f\| = 1$  kelib chiqadi. Xan-Banax teoremasidan bu funksionalni normasini saqlagan holda  $m$  fazosiga davom ettirish mumkin.

Faraz qilaylik, bu funksional  $\ell_1$  fazo elementi orqali aniqlansin, ya'ni shunday  $\xi = (\xi_n) \in \ell_1$  topilib,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \xi_n, (x_n) \in m. \quad (6.27)$$

$e_n = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  elementlarni qaraylik. (6.27) dan  $f(e_n) = 0$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  kelib chiqadi.

Ikkinchi tomondan, (6.27) ga ko'ra

$$f(e_n) = \xi_n, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Bundan  $\xi_n = 0$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . (6.27) dan esa

$$f(x) = 0, \forall x \in m.$$

Demak,  $f \equiv 0$ . Bu esa  $\|f\| = 1$  ekanligiga zid. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan,  $m^*$  fazoning  $\ell_1$  fazoga izomorf emasligini kelib chiqadi.

### 6.3.8. $C[a, b]$ fazoning reflektiv emasligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Teskarisini faraz qilaylik. U holda chekli variatsiyali funksiyalar fazosi  $V$  da aniqlangan har bir uzluksiz chiziqli  $F(f)$  funksional  $C[a, b]$  fazosidagi biror  $x(t)$  funksiya orqali aniqlanishi kerak, ya'ni

$$F(f) = F_x(f) = f(x).$$

Demak,

$$F_x(f) = \int_a^b x(t) df(t),$$

bunda  $f(t) \in C[a; b]^*$  da  $f(x)$  funksionalga mos keluvchi chekli variatsiyali funksiya.

Quyidagi funksionalni qaraylik:

$$F_0(f) = f(t_0 + 0) - f(t_0 - 0) \quad (t_0 \in [a, b]).$$

Bu funksionalning chiziqli ekanligi ravshan, uzluksizligi quyidagi baholashdan kelib chiqadi:

$$|F_0(f)| \leq |f(t_0 + 0) - f(t_0 - 0)| \leq V_a^b(f) = \|f\|.$$

Bundan tashqari  $F_0(f) \neq 0$ , shuning uchun  $[a, b]$  da uzluksiz  $x_0(t) \neq 0$  funksiya mavjud bo'lib,  $F_0(f) = \int_a^b x_0(t) df(t)$  tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.

Endi  $f(t) = \int_a^t x_0(s) ds$  funksiya'ni qaraylik. Bu funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzluksiz bo'lganligidan,  $F_0(f_0) = 0$ . Biroq ikkinchi tomondan,

$$F_0(f) = \int_a^b x_0(t) df(t) = \int_a^b x_0^2(t) dt > 0.$$

Bu ziddiyatdan  $C[a, b]$  fazoning reflektiv emasligi ko'rinadi.

### 6.3.9. $L^0(0, 1)^* = \{0\}$ ekanligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik,  $f \in L^0(0, 1)^*$ ,  $f \neq 0$  mavjud bo'lsin. Yarim intervallarning xarakteristik funksiyalari chiziqli kombinatsiyalari  $L^0(0, 1)$  fazoda zich bo'lganligidan, shunday  $\Delta_1 \subseteq [0, 1]$  yarim interval topilib,  $f(\chi_{\Delta_1}) = \delta_1 \neq 0$  o'rinlidir.  $\Delta_1$  ni teng ikkita dizyunkt  $\Delta'_1, \Delta''_1$  yarim intervallarga ajrataylik.  $\chi_{\Delta_1} = \chi_{\Delta'_1} + \chi_{\Delta''_1}$  bo'lganligidan,

$$f(\chi_{\Delta'_1}) + f(\chi_{\Delta''_1}) = f(\chi_{\Delta_1}) \neq 0$$

kelib chiqadi. Bundan  $f(\chi_{\Delta'_1}) \neq 0$  yoki  $f(\chi_{\Delta''_1}) \neq 0$ . Bu sonlarning noldan farqlisiga mos keluvchi yarim intervalni  $\Delta_2$  deb belgilaylik, ya'ni  $f(\chi_{\Delta_2}) = \delta_2 \neq 0$ , bunda  $\mu(\Delta_2) \leq 1/2$ .

Bu jarayonni davom ettirib,

a)  $\mu(\Delta_n) \leq 1/2^n$ ;

b)  $f(\chi_{\Delta_n}) = \delta_n \neq 0$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\{\Delta_n\}$  yarim intervallarga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi  $x_n = \delta_n^{-1} \chi_{\Delta_n}$  deylik. U holda  $\mu(\Delta_n) \leq 1/2^n$  dan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik o'lchov bo'yicha nolga intiladi, ya'ni  $x_n \xrightarrow{\mu} 0$ .  $f$  ning uzluksizligidan,  $f(x_n) \rightarrow 0$ .

Lekin

$$f(x_n) = f(\delta_n^{-1} \chi_{\Delta_n}) = \delta_n^{-1} \delta_n = 1.$$

Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $f \equiv 0$ , ya'ni  $L^0(0, 1)^* = \{0\}$  ekanligini kelib chiqadi.

**6.3.10.**  *$E$  normalangan fazo va  $x_0 \in E$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $f \in E^*$  mavjudki,*

$$\|f\| = 1$$

va

$$f(x_0) = \|x_0\|$$

tengliklari o'rinlidir.

**Yechimi.**  $x_0$  elementning chiziqli qobig'i  $\mathcal{L}(x_0)$  da

$$f(\alpha x_0) = \alpha \|x_0\|$$

formula bilan aniqlangan funksionalni qaraylik.

$$|f(\alpha x_0)| = |\alpha \|x_0\|| = \|\alpha x_0\|$$

dan va normaning bir-jinsli qavariq funksionalligidan, Xan – Banax teoremasiga asosan, bu funksionalni  $E$  fazosigacha davom ettiramiz. U holda

$$\|f\| = 1$$

va

$$f(x_0) = \|x_0\|$$

tengliklari o'rinlidir.

**6.3.11.**  *$E$  normalangan fazo va  $x_0 \in E$  bo'lsin. U holda*

$$\psi_{x_0}(f) = f(x_0), f \in E^*$$

*orqali aniqlangan funksional  $E^*$  da chegaralangan ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $f_1, f_2 \in E^*$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{x_0}(\alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2) &= (\alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2)(x_0) = \\ &= \alpha_1 f_1(x_0) + \alpha_2 f_2(x_0) = \alpha_1 \psi_{x_0}(f_1) + \alpha_2 \psi_{x_0}(f_2). \end{aligned}$$

Bundan  $\psi_{x_0}$  chiziqli funksional. Endi

$$|\psi_{x_0}(f)| = |f(x_0)| \leq \|f\| \|x_0\|$$

ekanligidan,  $\psi_{x_0}$  chegaralangan funksional va  $\|\psi_{x_0}\| \leq \|x_0\|$ .

**6.3.12.  $E$  normalangan fazo bo'lsin. U holda**

$$x \in E \mapsto \psi_x \in E^{**}$$

**orqali aniqlangan akslantirish izometriya ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** 6.3.10-misoldan har bir  $x \in E$  uchun  $\|\psi_{x_0}\| \leq \|x_0\|$  tengsizligi o'rinli.

6.3.10-misolga asosan, har bir  $x \in E$  uchun shunday  $f \in E^*$  topiladiki,  $|f(x)| = \|f\| \|x\|$ . Bundan

$$\|\psi_x\| = \sup_{f \in E^*} \frac{|f(x)|}{\|f\|} \geq \|x\|,$$

ya'ni  $\|\psi_x\| \geq \|x\|$ . Demak,

$$\|\psi_x\| = \|x\|.$$

**6.3.13.  $X$  Banax fazosi,  $f_n \in X^*$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  va ixtiyoriy  $x \in X$  uchun**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x, f_n \rangle = \langle x, f \rangle$$

**tengligi o'rinli bo'lsin. U holda  $f \in X^*$  bo'lishini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** 6.1.20-misolda  $A_n$  operatorini  $f_n$  funksional bilan almashtirsak, misolning yechimi kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $c_0$  fazoning reflektiv emasligini ko'rsating.
2.  $\ell_1$  fazoning reflektiv emasligini ko'rsating.
3.  $\ell_p^*$  fazoning  $\ell_q$  fazoga izomorf ekanligini ko'rsating, bunda  $1 < p < \infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ .
4. Agar  $f$  chiziqli funksional  $c_0 \subset m$  fazoda chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda bu funksionalni normasini saqlab,  $m$  fazosiga yagona usulda davom ettirish mumkinligini isbotlang.
5. Agar  $X$  cheksiz o'lchamli normalangan fazo bo'lsa, u holda  $X^*$  fazo ham cheksiz o'lchamli ekanligini isbotlang.
6.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin. Har bir  $M \subset X$  to'plam uchun

$$M^* = \{f \in X^* : |f(x)| \leq 1, \forall x \in M\}$$

to'planning yopiq va qavariq ekanligini ko'rsating.

7.  $X$  va  $Y$  normalangan fazolar,  $Z = X \oplus Y$  ularning to'g'ri yig'indisi bo'lsin. U holda  $Z$  fazodagi har bir uzluksiz chiziqli funksional  $f$  yagona usulda

$$f((x, y)) = h(x) + g(y)$$

ko'rinishda tasvirlanishini isbotlang, bunda  $h \in X^*$ ,  $g \in Y^*$ .

8.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin. Agar  $X^*$  separabel bo'lsa, u holda  $X$  ham separabel ekanligini ko'rsating.

9.  $X$  separabel bo'lib,  $X^*$  separabel bo'lmagan  $X$  Banax fazosiga misol keltiring.

10. Qo'shma fazosi  $c$  fazosiga izomorf bo'lgan Banax fazosi mavjud emasligini ko'rsating.

11.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin. Ixtiyoriy chiziqli erkli  $\{x_n\} \subset X$  ketma-ketligi uchun shunday  $\{f_n\} \subset X^*$  ketma-ketligi mavjud bo'lib,

$$\|f_n\| = 1 \quad \text{va} \quad f_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

o'rinalidir.

## 6.4. Kuchsiz topologiya va kuchsiz yaqinlashish

$E$  chiziqli topologik fazosida aniqlangan barcha uzluksiz funkcionallar to'plamidan chekli sondagi  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  funkcionallarni olamiz. Agar  $\varepsilon$  musbat son bo'lsa, u holda

$$\{x : |f_i(x)| < \varepsilon, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad (6.27)$$

to'plami  $E$  fazosida ochiq bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, bunday to'plamlar nol nuqtasini o'z ichiga oladi. Shuning uchun u nol nuqtaning biror atrofi. Bunday atroflar sistemasi nol nuqta atroflarining aniqlovchi sistemasi bo'ladi.  $E$  fazoda (6.27) ko'rinishdagi to'plamlar sistemasi hosil etgan topologiya *kuchsiz topologiya* deyiladi.

Kuchsiz topologiya bo'yicha yaqinlashishga *kuzsiz yaqinlashish* deyiladi. (6.27) ko'rinishdagi to'plamlar aniqlanishidan,  $\{x_n\} \subset E$  ketma-ketligi  $x \in E$  elementiga yaqinlashishi quyidagiga teng kuchlidir:

$$f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x), \quad f \in E^*.$$

Kuchsiz yaqinlashish  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  kabi belgilanadi.

$E^*$  fazodagi normaga mos keluvchi topologiyaga shu fazodagi *kuchli topologiya* deyiladi.

$E$  chiziqli topologik fazosida  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  nuqtalarni olamiz.  $\varepsilon > 0$  bo'lsin.

$$\{f \in E^* : |f(x_i)| < \varepsilon, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad (6.28)$$

to'plami  $E^*$  fazosida ochiq bo'ladi. Bu atroflar sistemasi nol nuqta atroflarining aniqlovchi sistemasi bo'ladi.  $E^*$  fazoda (6.28) ko'rinishdagi to'plamlar sistaemasi hosil etgan topologiya *\*-kuchsiz topologiya* deyiladi.

*\*-Kuchsiz topologiya bo'yicha yaqinlashishga \*-kuzsiz yaqinlashish* deyiladi. (6.28) ko'rinishdagi to'plamlar aniqlanishidan,  $\{f_n\} \subset E^*$  ketma-ketligi  $f \in E^*$  funksionaliga yaqinlashishi quyidagiga teng kuchlidir:

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), x \in E.$$

*\*-Kuchsiz yaqinlashish*  $f_n \xrightarrow{*w} f$  kabi belgilanadi.

## Masalalar

**6.4.1.**  *$E$  Banax fazosida  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik kuchli yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu ketma-ketlikning kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x$  elementga kuchli yaqinlashsin, ya'ni  $\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$ . Ixtiyoriy  $f \in E^*$  uchun

$$|f(x_n) - f(x)| = |f(x_n - x)| \leq \|f\| \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$$

ekanligidan,  $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$ . Bundan  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$ .

**6.4.2.**  *$E^*$  fazosida  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik kuchli yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu ketma-ketlikning *\*-kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $f$  funksionalga kuchli yaqinlashsin, ya'ni  $\|f_n - f\| \rightarrow 0$ . Ixtiyoriy  $x \in E$  uchun

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = |(f_n - f)(x)| \leq \|x\| \|f_n - f\| \rightarrow 0$$

ekanligidan,  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ . Bundan  $f_n \xrightarrow{*w} f$ .

**6.4.3.**  *$E$  chiziqli topologik fazoda kuchsiz yaqinlashishga quyidagicha ta'rif berish mumkin ekanligini isbotlang:  $x_0$  nuqtasi va  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi berilganda har bir  $\varphi \in E^*$  funksional uchun  $\{\varphi(x_n)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $\varphi(x_0)$  soniga yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi  $x_0$  nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.*



**Yechimi.** Oddiylik uchun  $x_0 = 0$  va har bir  $\varphi \in E^*$  uchun  $\varphi(x_n) \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsin. Nol nuqtaning ixtiyoriy

$$U = \{x : |\varphi_i(x)| < \varepsilon, i = 1, \dots, k\}$$

kuchsiz atrofini olaylik. U holda har bir  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) soni topilib,  $n \geq n_i$  bo'lganda  $|\varphi_i(x)| < \varepsilon$  o'rinli bo'ladi.  $n_\varepsilon = \max n_i$  deb olsak,  $n \geq n_\varepsilon$  bo'lganda  $x_n \in U$  ni yoza olamiz.

Teskarisi, agar nol nuqtaning har bir kuchsiz  $U$  atrofi uchun shunday  $n_0$  soni topilib,  $n \geq n_0$  bo'lganda  $x_n \in U$  o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da har bir  $\varphi \in E^*$  uchun  $\varphi(x_n) \rightarrow 0$  ekanligi ko'rinadi.

**6.4.4. Normalangan fazoda berilgan har bir  $\{x_n\}$  kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlikning chegaralangan ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $E^*$  fazosida

$$A_{kn} = \{f : |f(x_n)| \leq k\}, k, n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (6.29)$$

to'plamlarini qaraylik.

Tayinlangan  $x_n$  da  $f$  o'zgaruvchidan olingan  $\langle f, x_n \rangle$  funksiya uzluksiz bo'lganligidan, (6.29) to'plamlari yopiq bo'ladi. Yopiq to'plamlarning kesishmasi yopiq bo'lganligidan,  $A_k = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{kn}$  to'plami ham yopiq bo'ladi.  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lganligidan, har bir  $f \in E^*$  uchun  $f(x_n)$  sonli ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi, Demak, chegaralangan. Boshqacha aytganda,  $E^*$  fazosidan olingan ixtiyoriy  $f$  element  $A_k$  to'plamlarining bittasiga tegishli bo'ladi. Shuning uchun

$$E^* = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

tengligini yoza olamiz.  $E^*$  fazosi to'liq bo'lganligidan, Ber teoremasi (3.1.11-misolga qarang) bo'yicha  $A_k$  to'plamlarning bittasi, Aytaylik,  $A_m$  to'plami biror  $B[f_0, \varepsilon]$  sharda zich bo'ladi.  $A_m$  yopiq bo'lganligidan,  $B[f_0, \varepsilon] \subset A_m$  o'rinli. Natijada  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $B[f_0, \varepsilon]$  sharida, Demak,  $E^*$  fazosida har bir sharda chegaralangan bo'ladi. Jumladan, birlik sharda ham chegaralangan. Boshqacha aytganda,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik hadlari  $E^{**}$  fazo elementlari sifatida chegaralangan.  $E \subset E^{**}$  munosabatidan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning  $E$  fazosida ham chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**6.4.5.  $E$  normalangan fazoda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketligi va  $x \in E$  element berilgan bo'lib, quyidagi ikki shart o'rinli bo'lsin:**



ya'ni  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x$  elementga koordinata bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi. Natijada,

$$\|x - x_k\| = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (x_k^{(i)} - x^{(i)})^2 \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 0,$$

ya'ni  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x$  ga kushli yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.

**6.4.7.  $C[0, 2\pi]$  fazosida kuchli va kuchsiz yaqinlashishlar o'zaro teng kuchlimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $C[0, 2\pi]$  fazosida

$$a_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) \cos nt \, dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

formula orqali aniqlangan uzluksiz chiziqli funksionallar ketma-ketligini qaraylik.

Matematik analiz kursidan ma'lumki,  $[0, 2\pi]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgan har bir  $x(t)$  funksiya uchun uning Fure qatoriga yoyilmasi koeffitsientlaridan tuzilgan  $\{a_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlik nolga yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi ( $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n(x) = 0$ ), ya'ni  $\{a_n(x)\}$  funksionallar ketma-ketligi nol funksionalga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.

Shu bilan birga,  $a_n(x)$  funksionallarni

$$a_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) d \left( \int_0^t \cos nu \, du \right)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, bundan tashqari

$$\text{Var}_{t \in [0, 2\pi]} \left( \int_0^t \cos nu \, du \right) = \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos nu| \, du,$$

ya'ni

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_n\| &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos nt| \, dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{2k\pi}{n}}^{\frac{(k+1)2\pi}{n}} |\cos nt| \, dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos z| \, dz = \frac{4}{\pi}, \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}). \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $C[0, 2\pi]$  fazosida qaralayotgan uzluksiz chiziqli funksionallarning  $\{a_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib, kushli yaqinlashuvchi emas.

**6.4.8.**  $C[a, b]$  *fazoda*  $\sin(nt)$  *ketma-ketligi kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $x_n(t) = \sin nt$  ketma-ketlik hadlarida

$$f(x_n) = x_n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

ko'rinishida aniqlangan  $f$  funksionalni qaraylik.

$$\{f(x_n)\} = \{1, 0, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$$

bo'lganligidan, bu ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi emas. Demak,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlili kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi emas.

**6.4.9.** (*Shur teoremasi*)  $\ell_1$  *fazoda berilgan ketma-ketlikning kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchiligidan, uning norma bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi kelib chiqishini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_1$  fazosida  $\{y_n\}$  ketma-ketligi  $y_0$  nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsin. U holda  $\{x_n : x_n = y_n - y_0\}$  ketma-ketligi 0 nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Biz  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow 0$  bo'lishini ko'rsatishimiz kerak. Teskarisini faraz qilaylik. Ushbu

$$\lim \|x_{n_m}\| = l > 0$$

munosabatni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\|x_{n_m}\|$  qism ketma-ketligi mavjud bo'lsin. Zarur bo'lsa  $x_{n_m}$  elementlarni  $\frac{x_{n_m}}{\|x_{n_m}\|}$  ko'rinishdagi elementlar bilan almashtirib, nolga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi va har bir hadi normasi 1 ga teng ketma-ketlikka ega bo'lamiz.

Demak, berilgan  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiradi deyishimiz mumkin:

$$x_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (6.30)$$

va

$$\|x_n\| = 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (6.31)$$

bo'lsin. Endi  $f_k$  funksionalni quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$f_k(x) = \xi_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots).$$

(6.30) munosabatdan  $\{f_k(x_n) : n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  ketma-ketlikning nolga yaqinlashuvchi ekanligi, ya'ni

$$\xi_k^{(n)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (6.32)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.  $n_1 = 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \xi_k^{(n_1)} \right| = \|x_{n_1}\| = 1.$$

Natijada

$$\sum_{k=1}^{p_1} \left| \xi_k^{(n_1)} \right| > \frac{3}{4}$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $p_1 > 0$  soni mavjud bo'ladi.

Aytaylik, quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$1 = n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_j$$

va

$$0 = p_0 < p_1 < \dots < p_j$$

butun sonlari tanlangan bo'lsin:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{p_{s-1}} \left| \xi_k^{(n_s)} \right| < \frac{1}{4} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, j) \quad (6.33)$$

va

$$\sum_{k=p_{s-1}+1}^{P_s} \left| \xi_k^{(n_s)} \right| > \frac{1}{4} \quad (s = 1, 2, \dots, j). \quad (6.34)$$

U holda (6.33) munosabatga ko'ra shunday  $n_{j+1} > n_j$  soni topiladiki, natijada ushbu

$$\sum_{k=1}^{p_j} \left| \xi_k^{(n_{j+1})} \right| < \frac{1}{4}$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Bu tengsizlik va (6.33) munosabatdan:

$$\sum_{k=p_j+1}^{\infty} \left| \xi_k^{(n_{j+1})} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \xi_k^{(n_{j+1})} \right| - \sum_{k=1}^{p_j} \left| \xi_k^{(n_{j+1})} \right| > \frac{3}{4}.$$

U holda quyidagi tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $p_{j+1} > p_j$  nomerini tanlash mumkin:

$$\sum_{k=p_j+1}^{p_{j+1}} \left| \xi_k^{(n_{j+1})} \right| > \frac{3}{4}$$

Shu taxlitda fikrlashni davom ettirsak, (6.33) va (6.34) tengsizliklar h'ar bir  $s = 1, 2, \dots$  uchun o'rinli bo'ladigan ikkita  $1 < n_1 < n_2 < \dots$  va

$0 = p_0 < p_1 < \dots < p_j < \dots$  butun sonlar ketma-ketliklarning mavjud ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu

$$\eta_k = \text{sign} \xi_k^{(n_s)} \quad (p_{s-1} < k \leq p_s; \quad k, s = 1, 2, \dots)$$

ko'rinishda belgilash kiritamiz.  $\{\eta_k\} \in \ell_\infty$  bo'lganligidan,  $\ell_1$  fazosida quyidagicha  $f_0$  funksionalni qaraymiz:

$$f_0(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \eta_k \xi_k \quad (x = \{\xi_k\}).$$

$f_0(x_{n_s})$  kattalikni quyidan baholaymiz.  $|\eta_1| \leq 1$  ekanligini e'tiborga olsak,

$$\begin{aligned} |f_0(x_{n_s})| &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \eta_k \xi_k^{(n_s)} \right| \geq \\ &\geq \left| \sum_{k=p_{s-1}+1}^{p_s} \eta_k \xi_k^{(n_s)} \right| - \sum_{k=1}^{p_{s-1}} |\eta_k \xi_k^{(n_s)}| - \sum_{k=p_{s-1}}^{\infty} |\eta_k \xi_k^{(n_s)}| \geq \\ &\geq \sum_{k=p_{s-1}+1}^{p_s} |\eta_k \xi_k^{(n_s)}| - \sum_{k=1}^{p_{s-1}} |\xi_k^{(n_s)}| - \sum_{k=p_{s-1}+1}^{\infty} |\xi_k^{(n_s)}| = \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=p_{s-1}+1}^{p_s} |\xi_k^{(n_s)}| - \|x_{n_s}\|. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, (6.31) va (6.34) bo'yicha

$$f_0(x_{n_s}) > \frac{1}{2}$$

tengsizligini yoza olamiz. Bu esa  $\|x_{n_s}\| = 1$  shartiga zid. Demak,  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow 0$ .

**6.4.10.  $H$  Hilbert fazosi,  $\{x_n\} \subset H$ . Agar  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x_0 \in H$  nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashib,  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x_0\|$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x_0$  ga kuchli yaqinlashishini ko'sating.**

**Yechimi.**  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x_0 \in H$  nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashishidan, har bir  $y \in H$  uchun

$$\langle x_n, y \rangle \rightarrow \langle x_0, y \rangle$$

o'rinlidir.  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x_0\|$  bo'lganligidan,

$$\langle x_n, x_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x_0, x_0 \rangle.$$

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - x_0\|^2 &= \langle x_n - x_0, x_n - x_0 \rangle = \\ &= \langle x_n, x_n \rangle + \langle x_0, x_0 \rangle - \langle x_n, x_0 \rangle - \overline{\langle x_n, x_0 \rangle} = \\ &= [\langle x_n, x_n \rangle - \langle x_0, x_0 \rangle] - [\langle x_n, x_0 \rangle - \overline{\langle x_n, x_0 \rangle}] \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\|x_n - x_0\| \rightarrow 0$ .

**6.4.11.**  $\ell_2$  fazo birlik sferasining kuchsiz yaqinlashish ma'nosida yopig'ini toping.

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazo birlik sharidan ixtiyoriy  $x_0 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \dots)$  nuqta olib, ushbu

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= (\alpha_1, \sqrt{1 - \alpha_1^2}, 0, 0, \dots), \\ x_2 &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \sqrt{1 - \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_i^2}, 0, 0, \dots), \\ &\dots\dots \\ x_n &= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \sqrt{1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2}, 0, 0, \dots) \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

ketma-ketlikni qaraymiz. Bu ketma-ketlikning barcha hadlari birlik sferaga tegishli va  $x_0$  nuqtaga kuchsiz yaqinlashadi. Demak,  $\ell_2$  fazo birlik sferasining kuchsiz yaqinlashish ma'nosida yopig'i birlik shardan iborat.

**6.4.12.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi,  $x_n, x, y_n, y \in H$  bo'lsin. Agar  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  va  $y_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} y$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\langle x_n, y_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$$

ekanligini ko'rsating.

**Yechimi.** Quyidagini yozaylik:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_n, y_n \rangle &= \langle x_n - x, y_n - y \rangle + \\ &+ \langle x_n - x, y \rangle + \langle x, y_n - y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  ekanligidan,  $\|x_n\| \leq M, \|x\| \leq M$ , bunda  $M > 0$ . Bundan

$$|\langle x_n - x, y_n - y \rangle| \leq \|x_n - x\| \|y_n - y\| \leq 2M \|y_n - y\| \rightarrow 0,$$

$$|\langle x, y_n - y \rangle| \leq M \|y_n - y\| \rightarrow 0,$$

va

$$|\langle x_n - x, y \rangle| \rightarrow 0.$$

Demak,

$$\langle x_n, y_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle.$$

**6.4.13.**  *$\ell_2$  da chegaralangan ketma-ketlik koordinatalar bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu ketma-ketlik kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.*

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda chegaralangan  $\{x_k\}$  ketma-ketlik  $x$  elementiga kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi uchun

$$\langle x_k, e_i \rangle = x_k^{(i)} \rightarrow x^{(i)} = \langle x, e_i \rangle, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

bu erda  $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots)$ , ... bajarilishi etarlidir.

Haqiqatan,  $e_i$  elementlarning chiziqli kombinatsiyasi  $\ell_2$  fazoda zich.

Demak,  $\ell_2$  da  $\{x_k\}$  chegaralangan ketma-ketlik kuchsiz yaqinlashuvshiligi, ushbu vektorning  $x_k^{(i)}$  koordinatalar bo'yicha sonli ketma-ketliklarning har bir  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  uchun yaqinlashuvchi ekanligiga teng kuchli.

**6.4.14.**  *$\ell_2$  fazoda kuchsiz yaqinlashish kuchli yaqinlashish bilan ustma-ust tushadimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $\ell_2$  fazoda  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n, \dots$  ketma-ketliklar nolga kuchsiz yaqinlashishini ko'rsatamiz.

$\ell_2$  da ixtiyoriy chiziqli  $f$  funksionalni skalyar ko'paytma ko'rinishida yozamiz:  $f(x) = \langle x, a \rangle$ ,  $x \in \ell_2$  tayinlangan vektor. Bundan  $f(e_n) = a_n$  va  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , u holda

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(e_n) = 0.$$

$\|e_n\| = 1$  dan  $\{e_n\}$  ketma-ketligi nolga kuchli yaqinlashuvchi emas.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $C[0, 1]$  fazosida kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib, norma bo'yicha uzoqlashuvchi ketma-ketlikka misol keltiring.

2. Ixtiyoriy Hilbert fazosi kuchsiz topologiyada to'la bo'ladimi?

3.  $f_n(t) = \sin t$ ,  $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$  funksional ketma-ketlik  $L_2[-\pi, \pi]$  kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib, norma bo'yicha uzoqlashuvchi ekanligini isbotlang.

4.  $X$  Banach fazosi,  $\{x_n\} \subset X$ ,  $\|x_n\| \leq 1$ . Agar  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\|x\| \leq 1$  ekanligini ko'rsating.



**5.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi,  $x_n, x, y_n, y \in H$  bo'lsin. Agar  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  va  $y_n \xrightarrow{w} y$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\langle x_n, y_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$$

o'rinlimi?

**6.**  $\{x_n\} \subset C[0, 1]$  ketma-ketligi  $[0, 1]$  ning har bir nuqtasida yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu ketma-ketlik kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladimi?

**7.**  $C[a, b]$  fazoda  $\cos(nt)$  ketma-ketligi kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladimi?

**8.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazosi kuchsiz to'la bo'ladimi?

**9.** Aytaylik,  $\{x_n\}$   $H$  Hilbert fazosida ortogonal sistema bo'lsin.

Quyidagi tasdiqlarning o'zaro teng kuchli ekanligini ko'rsating:

a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  qator yaqinlashuvchi;

b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  qator kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi;

c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_n\|^2$  qator yaqinlashuvchi.

**10.** Banax fazosidagi kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik kuchsiz fundamentalligini ko'rsating.

**11.**  $\ell_2$  fazoning birlik shari kuchsiz topologiyada kompakt ekanligini isbotlang.

## VII BOB

### Chiziqli operatorlar fazosi

#### 7.1. Chiziqli operatorlar fazosi

$X$  normalangan fazoni  $Y$  normalangan fazoga akslantiruvchi barcha chegaralangan chiziqli operatorlar to'plamini  $B(X, Y)$  kabi belgilaymiz. Agar  $X = Y$  bo'lsa, u holda  $B(X)$  kabi belgilanadi.

$T, S \in B(X, Y)$  operatorlar uchun ularning yig'indisi  $T + S$  deb

$$(T + S)(x) = T(x) + S(x), x \in X$$

formula orqali aniqlangan operatorga aytiladi.

$T \in B(X, Y)$  operatori va  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni ko'paytmasi  $\lambda T$  deb

$$(\lambda T)(x) = \lambda T(x), x \in X$$

formula orqali aniqlangan operatorga aytiladi. Ravshanki,  $T + S$ ,  $\lambda T$  operatorlar ham chiziqli operatorlar bo'ladi.

Uzluksiz chiziqli operatorlarning yig'indisi va uzluksiz chiziqli operatorning songa ko'paytmasi, uzluksiz operator bo'lishi normalangan fazolarda amallarning uzluksizligidan kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $B(X, Y)$  chiziqli fazo bo'ladi.

Eslatib o'tamiz,  $T \in B(X, Y)$  operator normasi

$$\|T\| = \sup\{\|T(x)\| : x \in X, \|x\| \leq 1\}$$

formula orqali aniqlanadi.

Qo'shish, songa ko'paytirish va normaga nisbatan  $B(X, Y)$  normalangan fazo bo'ladi.

$H$  Hilbert fazosi bo'lsin.  $B(H)$  fazoda har bir  $x, y \in H$  uchun

$$A \in B(H) \rightarrow |\langle A(x), y \rangle| \quad (7.1)$$

formula yarim normani aniqlaydi. (7.1) korinishdagi yarim normalar  $B(H)$  fazoda hosil etgan lokal qavariq topologiyaga *kuchsiz topologiya* ( $w$ -topologiya) deyiladi. Bu topologiyada yaqinlashishga kuchsiz yaqinlashish deyiladi va u  $A_n \xrightarrow{w} A$  kabi belgilanadi. Kuchsiz topologiya ta'rifidan,

$$A_n \xrightarrow{w} A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle A_n(x), y \rangle = \langle A(x), y \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H$$

ekanligi bevosita ko‘rinadi.

$B(H)$  fazoda har bir  $x \in X$  uchun

$$A \in B(H) \rightarrow \|A(x)\| \quad (7.2)$$

formula yarim normani aniqlaydi. (7.2) korinishdagi yarim normalar  $B(H)$  fazoda hosil etgan lokal qavariq topologiyaga *kuchli topologiya* (*s-topologiya*) deyiladi.

Bu topologiyada yaqinlashishga kuchli yaqinlashish deyiladi va u  $A_n \xrightarrow{s} A$  kabi belgilanadi. Kuchli topologiya ta‘rifidan,

$$A_n \xrightarrow{s} A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(x) = A(x), \quad \forall x, \in H$$

ekanligi bevosita ko‘rinadi.

$B(H)$  fazoda

$$A \in B(H) \rightarrow \|A\| \quad (7.3)$$

formula normani aniqlaydi. (7.3) korinishdagi norma  $B(H)$  fazoda hosil etgan lokal qavariq topologiyaga *tekis topologiya* (*r-topologiya*) deyiladi.

Bu topologiyada yaqinlashishga tekis yaqinlashish deyiladi va u  $A_n \Rightarrow A$  kabi belgilanadi. Tekis topologiya ta‘rifidan,

$$A_n \Rightarrow A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n - A\| \rightarrow 0$$

ekanligi bevosita ko‘rinadi.

Aytaylik,  $L$  biror  $H$  Hilbert fazosining qism fazosi bo‘lsin.  $H = L \oplus L^\perp$  tengligidan har bir  $x \in H$  vektori yagona ravishda  $x = y + z$  ko‘rinishda yoziladi, bunda  $y \in L$ ,  $z \in L^\perp$ .  $P : H \rightarrow H$  operatori har bir  $x \in H$  vektoriga uning  $L$  qism fazosiga proeksiyasi bo‘lgan  $y$  vektorini mos qo‘ysin. Bu chiziqli operator  $L$  qism fazoga *proektor* deyiladi.

$P_1, P_2$  proektorlar uchun  $P_1 P_2 = 0$  bo‘lsa,  $P_1$  va  $P_2$  proektorlar *ortogonal* deyiladi va  $P_1 \perp P_2$  kabi yoziladi.

## Masalalar

**7.1.1.** *Agar  $X$  normalangan fazo,  $Y$  esa Banax fazosi bo‘lsa, u holda  $B(X, Y)$  Banax fazosi ekanligini ko‘rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{T_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} - B(X, Y)$  fazosining xohlagan fundamental ketma-ketligi bo‘lsin. U holda ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun shunday  $n_\varepsilon$  soni topilib, barcha  $n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$  sonlar uchun

$$\|T_m - T_n\| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligi o'rinli bo'ladi. Natijada,  $X$  fazosining xohlagan  $x$  nuqtasi uchun

$$\|T_m(x) - T_n(x)\| \leq \|T_m - T_n\| \|x\| < \varepsilon \|x\|,$$

ya'ni

$$\|T_m(x) - T_n(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|, \quad (7.4)$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Bundan  $\{T_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketlikning  $Y$  fazoda fundamental ekanligi kelib chiqadi.  $Y$  to'la bo'lganligidan,  $\{T_n(x)\}$  bu fazoda yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Aytaylik,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(x) = T(x)$$

bo'lsin. Har bir  $x_1, x_2 \in X$ ,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} T(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_1 T_n(x_1) + \lambda_2 T_n(x_2)) = \lambda_1 T(x_1) + \lambda_2 T(x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $T$  chiziqli operator bo'ladi.

Endi (7.4) tengsizligida  $m \rightarrow \infty$  bo'yicha limitga o'tsak,

$$\|T(x) - T_n(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$$

tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Natijada,  $T - T_n$  operatorning  $B(X, Y)$  fazosiga tegishli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda  $T = (T - T_n) + T_n$  operatori ham  $B(X, Y)$  fazosiga tegishli. Shu bilan birga,

$$\|T(x) - T_n(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$$

ekanligidan,  $\|T - T_n\| \leq \varepsilon$  tengsizligiga ega bo'lamiz. Shu sababli  $T_n \rightarrow T$ . Demak,  $B(X, Y)$  Banax fazosi bo'ladi.

**7.1.2.  $\mathbb{F}^n$  fazoni  $\mathbb{F}^m$  fazoga akslantiruvchi chiziqli operatorlarning umumiy ko'rinishini toping, bunda  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$  yoki  $\mathbb{C}$ .**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  sistema  $\mathbb{F}^n$  fazoning bazisi,  $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$  esa  $\mathbb{F}^m$  fazoning bazisi va  $A : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$  chiziqli operator bo'lsin. Agar  $x = (x_j) \in \mathbb{F}^n$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j e_j$$

va  $A$  operatorning chiziqli ekanligidan,

$$A(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j A(e_j).$$

Demak,  $A$  operatori  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  bazisdagi qiymatlari orqali to'liq aniqlanadi. Har bir  $A(e_j)$  vektorning  $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$  bazisi bo'yicha

$$A(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} f_i$$

yoyilmasini olamiz. Bundan

$$A(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} f_i,$$

ya'ni

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j f_i.$$

Demak,  $A$  operatori  $(a_{ji})$  matrisa orqali to'liq aniqlanadi.

Bunda  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  vektor qiymati quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} x_i \\ \cdot \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi} x_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

**7.1.3.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fazosida  $\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |x_k|$  normasi qaralib,  $A : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  operatori  $\{a_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$  matrisa bilan aniqlansa, u holda**

$$\|A\| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \quad (7.5)$$

**ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $y = A(x)$ ,  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$  bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $i \in \overline{1, n}$  uchun

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j.$$

Demak,

$$|y_i| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |x_j| \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |x_k| = \|x\| \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|,$$

ya'ni

$$\|y\| \leq \|x\| \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|. \quad (7.6)$$

Faraz qilaylik,  $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$  ifoda maksimumga  $i = i_0$  da erishsin.

Koordinatalari  $x_j = \text{sign}(a_{i_0,j})$  bo'lgan  $x$  nuqtani olaylik. U holda  $y = A(x)$  uchun

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| = \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{i_0j}| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i_0j} x_j = y_{i_0} = |y_{i_0}| \leq \|y\|,$$

ya'ni

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq \|y\|. \quad (7.7)$$

Endi (7.6) va (7.7) tengsizliklardan, (7.5) tenglik kelib chiqadi.

**7.1.4. *E* Banax fazosi va  $T \in B(E)$  bo'lsin. Agar  $\|T\| < 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $(I - T)^{-1} \in B(E)$  va**

$$(I - T)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n$$

**ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \in E$  bo'lsin.  $\|T\| < 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n T^k$  uchun  $m > n$  da

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_m(x) - S_n(x)\| &= \left\| \sum_{k=0}^n T^k(x) - \sum_{k=0}^m T^k(x) \right\| = \\ &= \left\| \sum_{k=n+1}^m T^k(x) \right\| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m \|T^k(x)\| \leq \left( \sum_{k=n+1}^m \|T\|^k \right) \|x\| \leq \\ &\leq \left( \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \|T\|^k \right) \|x\| = \frac{\|T\|^{n+1}}{1 - \|T\|} \|x\| \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\{S_n(x)\}$  ketma-ketligi  $E$  fazoda fundamental,  $y = A(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x)$  deylik. U holda

$$\|A(x) - S_n(x)\| \leq \frac{\|T\|^{n+1}}{1 - \|T\|} \|x\|$$

ekanligidan,  $A - S_n \in B(E)$ . Endi  $\|A - S_n\| \leq \frac{\|T\|^{n+1}}{1 - \|T\|}$  ekanligidan,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  bo'lganda,  $\sum_{k=0}^n T^k \Rightarrow A$  kelib chiqadi.

Endi  $A = (I - T)^{-1}$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Har bir  $x \in E$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} ((I - T)A)(x) &= (I - T) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((I - T)(I + T + T^2 + \dots + T^n))(x) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I - T^{n+1})(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x - T^{n+1}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\|T^{n+1}(x)\| \leq \|T\|^{n+1}\|x\| \rightarrow 0$  ekanligidan,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^{n+1}(x) \rightarrow 0$ , Bundan  $((I - T)A)(x) = x$ . Xuddi shunday,  $(A(I - T))(x) = x$ . Demak,  $A = (I - T)^{-1}$ .

**7.1.5.  $E$  Banax fazosida aniqlangan  $A, B$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatorlar uchun**

$$(A + B)^* = A^* + B^*$$

*tenglik o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in E, g \in E^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (A + B)^*(g), x \rangle &= \langle g, A(x) + B(x) \rangle = \langle g, A(x) \rangle + \langle g, B(x) \rangle = \\ &= \langle A^*(g), x \rangle + \langle B^*(g), x \rangle = \langle A^*(g) + B^*(g), x \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\langle (A + B)^*(g), x \rangle = \langle A^*(g) + B^*(g), x \rangle.$$

Bu tenglik barcha  $x \in E$  uchun o'rinli ekanligidan,

$$(A + B)^*(g) = A^*(g) + B^*(g),$$

ya'ni

$$(A + B)^* = A^* + B^*.$$

**7.1.6.  $E$  Banax fazosida aniqlangan  $A$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator va  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni uchun**

$$(\lambda A)^* = \bar{\lambda} A^*$$

*tenglik o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in E, g \in E^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\langle (\lambda A)^*(g), x \rangle = \langle g, \lambda A(x) \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle g, A(x) \rangle =$$

$$= \bar{\lambda} \langle A^*(g), x \rangle = \langle \bar{\lambda} A^*(g), x \rangle,$$

ya'ni

$$\langle (\lambda A)^*(g), x \rangle = \langle \bar{\lambda} A^*(g), x \rangle.$$

Bu tenglik barcha  $x \in E$  uchun o'rinli ekanligidan,

$$(\lambda A)^*(g) = \bar{\lambda} A^*(g),$$

ya'ni

$$(\lambda A)^* = \bar{\lambda} A^*.$$

**7.1.7.  $E, F$  Banax fazolari va  $A : E \rightarrow F$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator bo'lsa, u holda  $\|A^*\| = \|A\|$  tenglik o'rinli ekanligini ko'sating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \in E, g \in F^*$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$|\langle A^*(g), x \rangle| = |\langle g, A(x) \rangle| \leq \|g\| \|A(x)\| \leq \|g\| \|A\| \|x\|,$$

ya'ni

$$|\langle A^*(g), x \rangle| \leq \|g\| \|A\| \|x\|.$$

Demak,  $\|A^*(g)\| \leq \|g\| \|A\|$ , ya'ni  $\|A^*\| \leq \|A\|$ .

Endi  $x \in E$  va  $A(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsin.  $y_0 = \frac{A(x)}{\|A(x)\|}$  deylik. U holda  $\|y_0\| = 1$ . 6.3.10-misoldan shunday  $g \in F^*$  mavjud bo'lib,  $\|g\| = 1$  va  $g(y_0) = 1$ , ya'ni  $\langle g, A(x) \rangle = \|A(x)\|$ . Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x)\| &= \langle g, A(x) \rangle = \langle A^*(g), x \rangle \leq \\ &\leq \|A^*(g)\| \|x\| \leq \|A^*\| \|g\| \|x\| = \|A^*\| \|x\|, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\|A(x)\| \leq \|A^*\| \|x\|$ . Demak,  $\|A\| \leq \|A^*\|$  va  $\|A\| = \|A^*\|$ .

**7.1.8. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  operatori**

$$A_n(x) = \left( \frac{\xi_1}{n}, \frac{\xi_2}{n}, \dots, \frac{\xi_n}{n}, 0, 0, \dots \right), \quad x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$$

**formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning nol operatoriga tekis yaqinlashishini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $x \in \ell_2$  uchun

$$\|A_n(x)\|^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n |\xi_k|^2 \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \|x\|^2$$

ekanligidan,

$$\|A_n\| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0.$$



Bundan  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlik nol operatoriga tekis yaqinlashadi.

**7.1.9. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$(A_n(x))(t) = t^n(1-t)x(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning nol operatoriga tekis yaqinlashishini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in C[0, 1]$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_n(x)\| &= \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |t^n(1-t)x(t)| \leq \\ &\leq \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |t^n(1-t)| \|x\| = \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \|x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$\|A_n\| \leq \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0.$$

Bundan  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlik nol operatoriga tekis yaqinlashadi.

**7.1.10. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  operatori**

$$A_n(x) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n, 0, 0, \dots), \quad x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning birlik operatoriga kuchli yaqinlashib, tekis yaqinlashuvchi emasligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$  uchun

$$\|A_n(x) - x\|^2 = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 \rightarrow 0$$

ekanligidan,

$$A_n \xrightarrow{s} I.$$

Endi har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $e_{n+1} = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_n, 1, 0, \dots) \in \ell_2$  vektorini olsak,

u holda  $\|e_{n+1}\| = 1$ . Bundan

$$\|A_n(e_{n+1}) - e_{n+1}\| = \|0 - e_{n+1}\| = 1.$$

Demak,

$$\|A_n - I\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A_n(x) - x\| \geq \|A_n(e_{n+1}) - e_{n+1}\| = 1$$

bo'lganligidan,  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketligi birlik operatoriga tekis yaqinlashuvchi emas.

**7.1.11. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  operatori**

$$A_n(x) = (0, 0, \dots, \xi_{n+1}, \xi_{n+2}, \dots), \quad x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $A_n \xrightarrow{s} 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$  uchun

$$\|A_n(x)\|^2 = \|(0, 0, \dots, \xi_{n+1}, \xi_{n+2}, \dots)\|^2 = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2.$$

$x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$  ekanligidan,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 < \infty$ , bundan  $\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 \rightarrow 0$ .

Demak,

$$\|A_n(x)\|^2 = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 \rightarrow 0,$$

ya'ni  $A_n \xrightarrow{s} 0$ .

**7.1.12. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  operatori**

$$A_n(x) = (0, 0, \dots, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots), \quad x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $A_n \xrightarrow{w} 0$  ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x = (\xi_k), y = (t_k) \in \ell_2$  uchun

$$\langle A_n(x), y \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_{k+n} t_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_{k+n}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} t_k^2.$$

$x = (\xi_k) \in \ell_2$  ekanligidan,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 < \infty$ , bundan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_{k+n}|^2 \rightarrow 0$ .

Demak,

$$\langle A_n(x), y \rangle \rightarrow 0,$$

ya'ni  $A_n \xrightarrow{w} 0$ .

**7.1.13. Har bir  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun  $A_n : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$(A_n(x))(t) = n \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} x(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning birlik operatoriga kuchli yaqinlashib, tekis yaqinlashuvchi emasligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in C[0, 1]$  uchun  $\Phi$  boshlang'ich funksiya bo'lsa, u holda

$$n \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} x(s) ds = \Phi(s) \Big|_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\Phi(t+\frac{1}{n}) - \Phi(t)}{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \Phi'(t) = x(t),$$

ya'ni

$$A_n(x) \rightarrow x.$$

Bundan  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning birlik operatoriga kuchli yaqinlashadi.

Endi  $x_n(t) = t^{n-1}$ ,  $n \geq 2$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\|x_n\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |t^{n-1}| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} t^{n-1} = 1,$$

ya'ni  $\|x_n\| = 1$ .

Endi

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_n(x_n) - x_n\| &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| n \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} s^{n-1} ds - s^{n-1} \right| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |s^n \Big|_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} - s^{n-1}| = \\ &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \left( t + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n - t^n - t^{n-1} \right| = \\ &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| t^n + t^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2n^2} t^{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} - t^n - t^{n-1} \right| \geq \\ &\geq \frac{n(n-1)}{2n^2} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |t^{n-2}| = \frac{n(n-1)}{2n^2} \geq \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\|A_n - I\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A_n(x) - x\| \geq \|A_n(x_n) - x_n\| \geq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Bundan  $\{A_n\}$  ketma-ketligi birlik operatoriga tekis yaqinlashuvchi emas.

**7.1.14.**  $\varphi \in C[0, 1]$  bo'lsin.  $T_\varphi : L^2[0, 1] \rightarrow L^2[0, 1]$  operatori

$$T_\varphi(f)(t) = \varphi(t)f(t), \quad f \in L^2[0, 1]$$

**formula bilan aniqlanadi.**  $T_\varphi^* = T_{\overline{\varphi}}$  tengligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.** Har bir  $f, g \in L^2[0, 1]$  uchun

$$\langle f, T_\varphi^*(g) \rangle = \langle T_\varphi(f), g \rangle = \int_0^1 \varphi(t)f(t)\overline{g(t)} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(t) \overline{\varphi(t)g(t)} dt = \langle f, \overline{\varphi}g \rangle = \langle f, T_{\overline{\varphi}}(g) \rangle,$$

ya'ni

$$\langle f, T_{\varphi}^*(g) \rangle = \langle f, T_{\overline{\varphi}}(g) \rangle.$$

Bundan  $T_{\varphi}^*(g) = T_{\overline{\varphi}}(g)$ , ya'ni  $T_{\varphi}^* = T_{\overline{\varphi}}$ .

**7.1.15.** *H Hilbert fazosi va  $T \in B(H)$  bo'lsin. U holda*

$$\ker T^* = R(T)^{\perp}$$

*tengligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $x \in \ker T^*$  bo'lsin, ya'ni  $T^*(x) = 0$ . Ixtiyoriy  $z \in R(T)^{\perp}$  nuqtani olaylik. U holda shunday  $y \in H$  topiladiki,  $T(y) = z$ . Bundan

$$\langle z, x \rangle = \langle T(y), x \rangle = \langle y, T^*(x) \rangle = \langle y, 0 \rangle = 0,$$

ya'ni ixtiyoriy  $z \in R(T)^{\perp}$  uchun  $\langle z, x \rangle = 0$ . Demak,  $x \in R(T)^{\perp}$ , ya'ni  $\ker T^* \subset R(T)^{\perp}$ .

Endi  $z \in R(T)^{\perp}$  bo'lsin, ya'ni ixtiyoriy  $y \in H$  uchun  $\langle z, T(y) \rangle = 0$ . Bundan

$$\langle T^*(z), y \rangle = \langle z, T(y) \rangle = 0,$$

ya'ni  $T^*(z) \perp y$ . Bundan  $T^*(z) = 0$ , ya'ni  $z \in \ker T^*$ . Demak,  $\ker T^* = R(T)^{\perp}$ .

**7.1.16.**  *$P : H \rightarrow H$  proektor chegaralangan operator bo'lib,  $P \neq 0$  bo'lganda  $\|P\| = 1$  ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $P : H \rightarrow H$  biror  $L$  qism fazoga proektor va  $x \in H$  bo'lsin. U holda  $x = y + z$ , bunda  $y \in L$ ,  $z \in L^{\perp}$ . Pifagor teoremasidan,  $\|x\|^2 = \|y\|^2 + \|z\|^2$ , ya'ni  $\|y\| \leq \|x\|$ . Bundan  $\|P(x)\| = \|y\| \leq \|x\|$ , ya'ni  $\|P\| \leq 1$ .

Agar  $P \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $0 \neq x \in L$  uchun  $\|P(x)\| = \|x\|$ . Bundan  $\|P\| = 1$ .

**7.1.17.**  *$P \in B(H)$  proektor bo'lishi uchun  $P^2 = P^* = P$  bajarilishi zarur va etarli.*

**Yechimi.**  $P : H \rightarrow H$  biror  $L$  qism fazoga proektor va  $x \in H$  bo'lsin. U holda  $x = y + z$ , bunda  $y \in L$ ,  $z \in L^{\perp}$ .

$$P^2(x) = P(P(x)) = P(y) = y = P(x),$$

ya'ni  $P^2 = P$ . Bundan  $\|P(x)\| = \|y\| \leq \|x\|$ , ya'ni  $\|P\| \leq 1$ .

Endi  $x_1 = y_1 + z_1$ ,  $y_1 \in L$ ,  $z_1 \in L^\perp$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x, P^*(x_1) \rangle &= \langle P(x), x_1 \rangle = \langle y, y_1 + z_1 \rangle = \langle y, y_1 \rangle + \langle y, z_1 \rangle = \\ &= \langle y, y_1 \rangle = \langle y, y_1 \rangle + \langle z, x_1 \rangle = \langle y + z, x_1 \rangle = \langle x, P(x_1) \rangle,\end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\langle x, P^*(x_1) \rangle = \langle x, P(x_1) \rangle$ . Bundan  $P^* = P$ .

Aksincha,  $P^2 = P^* = P$  bo'lsin.  $L = \{P(x) : x \in H\}$  yopiq qism fazodir. Haqiqatan,  $x_n \in L$ ,  $x_n \rightarrow x$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(x_n) = P(x),$$

ya'ni  $x \in L$ .  $P$  operatorining  $L$  qism fazoga proektor ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $x = P(x) + (I - P)(x)$ ,  $P(x) \in L$  bo'lganligidan,  $(I - P)(x) \in L^\perp$  ekanligini ko'rsatish etarli.  $y \in L$  vektori uchun

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (I - P)(x), y \rangle &= \langle (I - P)(x), P(y) \rangle = \\ &= \langle P^*((I - P)(x)), y \rangle = \langle P((I - P)(x)), y \rangle = \langle 0, y \rangle = 0,\end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $(I - P)(x) \in L^\perp$ .

**7.1.18.**  $\Phi : B(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\Phi(A) = \|A\|$  **akslantirishning uzluksiz ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.** Xohlagan  $\varepsilon > 0$  son olaylik. Agar  $B(X, Y)$  fazosiga tegishli  $A', A''$  operatorlar uchun  $\|A' - A''\| < \varepsilon$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$|\Phi(A') - \Phi(A'')| = |||A'| - \|A''||| \leq \|A' - A''\| < \varepsilon.$$

Bundan berilgan akslantirishning  $B(X, Y)$  da uzluksiz ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1. Har bir  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in \ell_2$  uchun

$$T(x) = (0, 2x_1, x_2, 2x_3, x_4, \dots)$$

deylik. U holda

- har bir  $x \in \ell_2$  uchun  $T(x) \in \ell_2$  ekanligini ko'rsating;
- $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  chegaralangan operator ekanligini ko'rsating;
- $\|T\|$  normasini toping;
- har bir  $x \in \ell_2$  uchun  $T(x)^2$  ni toping;
- $\|T^2\|$  ni  $\|T\|^2$  bilan taqqoslang.

2.  $X$  chiziqli fazo va  $A : X \rightarrow X$  chiziqli operator uchun shunday  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$  sonlari topilib,  $I + \lambda_1 A + \lambda_2 A^2 + \dots + \lambda_n A^n = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A^{-1}$  mavjud ekanligini ko'rsating.

3.  $P$  va  $Q$  proektorlar bo'lsin.  $P - Q$  proektor bo'lishi uchun  $PQ = QP = Q$  tengligi bajarilishi zarur va etarliligini isbotlang.

4.  $P$  va  $Q$  proektorlar bo'lsin.  $P + Q$  proektor bo'lishi uchun  $PQ = QP = 0$  tengligi bajarilishi zarur va etarliligini isbotlang.

5.  $P$  va  $Q$  proektorlar bo'lsin. Agar  $PQ = QP$  bo'lsa, u holda  $P + Q - PQ$  proektor ekanligini isbotlang.

6.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin.  $TS - ST = I$  tengligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $T, S \in B(X)$  mavjud emasligini ko'rsating.

7.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin. Agar  $T \in B(X)$  izometriya bo'lsa, u holda  $T^*$  izometriya ekanligini korsating.

8.  $X$  Banax fazosi bo'lsin.  $\|AB\| < \|A\|\|B\|$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $A, B \in B(X)$  operatorlarga misol keltiring.

9. Agar  $P$  va  $Q$  Hilbert fazosidagi proektorlar bo'lsa,  $\|P - Q\| \leq 1$  ekanligini isbotlang.

10.  $X$  Banax fazosi,  $A, B$  esa  $Y$  Banax fazosi qism fazolari bo'lib,  $Y = A \oplus B$ . U holda  $B(X, Y) = B(X, A) \oplus B(X, B)$  ekanligini isbotlang.

## 7.2. Chiziqli operatorlar spektri

$E$  Banax fazosi,  $T \in B(E)$  va  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\lambda I - T$  operatorning yadrosi uchun quyidagi hollar o'rinli:

a) agar  $\lambda I - T$  operatorning yadrosi noldan farqli bo'lsa, ya'ni  $T(x) = \lambda x$  tenglama noldan farqli  $x_0$  yechimga ega bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda$  soni  $T$  operatorining *xos soni*,  $x_0$  vektori esa *xos vektori* deyiladi.

$\lambda I - T$  operatorning yadrosi nol bo'lsa, u holda  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$  mavjud va bu hol ikkitaga ajraladi:

b)  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$  operatori aniqlangan, lekin chegaralanmagan;

c)  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$  operatorining aniqlanish sohasi butun  $E$  fazosiga teng. Bu holda teskari operator haqida Banax teoremasidan,  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$  operatori chegaralangandir.

Agar  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  uchun a) yoki b) shartlar bajarilsa, ya'ni  $\lambda I - T$  teskari chegaralangan operator mavjud bo'lmasa, u holda  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni  $T$  operatorining *spektriga* tegishli deyiladi. Spektr  $sp(T)$  kabi belgilanadi.

Agar  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  uchun c) sharti bajarilsa, ya'ni  $\lambda I - T$  teskari chegaralangan operator mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni  $T$  operatorining *resolventasiga* tegishli deyiladi. Resolventa  $res(T)$  kabi belgilanadi.

## Masalalar

**7.2.1.**  *$E$  Banax fazosi va  $T : E \rightarrow E$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator bo'lsa, u holda*

$$sp(T) \subset \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \leq \|T\|\}$$

*ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $|\lambda| > \|T\|$  bo'lsin.

$$\lambda I - T = \lambda \left( I - \frac{T}{\lambda} \right),$$

$$\left\| \frac{T}{\lambda} \right\| < 1$$

tensizliklardan va 7.1.4-misoldan  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1} \in B(E)$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bundan  $\lambda \in res(T)$ . Demak,

$$sp(T) \subset \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \leq \|T\|\}.$$

**7.2.2.**  *$E$  Banax fazosi va  $T : E \rightarrow E$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator bo'lsa, u holda  $sp(T)$  yopiq to'plam ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $res(T) = \mathbb{C} \setminus sp(T)$  to'plamning ochiq to'plam ekanligini isbotlash etarli. Aytaylik,  $\lambda \in res(T)$  va  $|\xi - \lambda| < \|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\|$  bo'lsin.

$$\|(\xi - \lambda)(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\| = |\xi - \lambda| \|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\| < 1$$

tensizlikdan va

$$\xi I - T = (\lambda I - T)[I + (\xi - \lambda)(\lambda I - T)^{-1}]$$

munosabatdan  $\xi \in res(T)$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $res(T)$  to'plamning har bir  $\lambda$  nuqtasi o'zining  $\|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\|$  atrofi bilan birga  $res(T)$  to'plamga tegishli bo'ladi. Bundan  $res(T)$  ochiq to'plamdir.

**7.2.3.**  *$E$  Banax fazosi va  $T : E \rightarrow E$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator bo'lsa, u holda  $sp(T)$  bo'sh bo'lmagan kompakt to'plam ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.** 7.2.1-misoldan  $sp(T)$  chegaralangan to'plam, 7.2.2-misolga ko'ra  $\mathbb{C}$  da yopiq to'plam. Demak,  $sp(T)$  kompakt to'plam bo'ladi.

Endi  $sp(T)$  to'plamning bo'sh emasligini ko'rsatamiz.

Faraz qilaylik,  $sp(T) = \emptyset$ , ya'ni  $res(T) = \mathbb{C}$  bo'lsin. U holda  $|\lambda| > \|T\|$  uchun

$$\|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\| = \left\| \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( I - \frac{T}{\lambda} \right)^{-1} \right\| = \left\| \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{T^k}{\lambda^k} \right\| = \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \left( I - \frac{\|T\|}{|\lambda|} \right)^{-1}$$

bo'lganligidan,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\| = 0$$

kelib chiqadi. U holda har bir  $f \in E^*$  uchun  $f((\lambda I - T)^{-1}) = 0$  o'rinli. Xan – Banax teoremasidan  $(\lambda I - T)^{-1} = 0$ . Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan  $sp(T) \neq \emptyset$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**7.2.4. Agar  $A : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$  operatori**

$$A(x, y) = (x + 2y, 2x - y)$$

*formula orqali aniqlansa, u holda bu operatorning xos sonlarini toping.*

**Yechimi.**  $A$  operatori ikki o'lchovli fazoda aniqlangan va uning matritsasi  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Operator xos sonlar unga mos matritsa xos sonlariga teng bo'lib, u

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

tenglama ildizlaridan iborat. Bundan  $\lambda^2 - 5 = 0$ , ya'ni  $\lambda = \pm\sqrt{5}$ .

**7.2.5.  $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatori**

$$T(x) = (0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$$

*formula bilan aniqlanadi.*

*a)  $T$  operator normasini toping;*

*b)  $T$  operatorining xos soni mavjud emasligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** a) Har bir  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$  uchun  $T(x) = (0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$  ekanligidan,

$$\|T(x)\| = \sqrt{0^2 + |x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + |x_3|^2 + \dots} = \|x\|,$$

ya'ni  $\|T(x)\| = \|x\|$ . Bundan  $\|T\| = 1$ .

b) Faraz qilaylik,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni  $T$  operatorning xos soni bo'lsin. U holda noldan farqli  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$  vektori topilib,  $T(x) = \lambda x$  tengligi, ya'ni

$$(0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4, \dots)$$



tengligi bajariladi. Bundan  $\lambda x_1 = 0$  va  $i > 1$  bo'lganda  $\lambda x_i = x_{i-1}$ . Agar  $\lambda = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\lambda x_i = x_{i-1}$  tengligidan  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = 0$  kelib chiqadi. Agar  $\lambda \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $\lambda x_1 = 0$  va  $\lambda x_i = x_{i-1}$  tengliklardan  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = 0$  kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $x = 0$ . Bu esa  $x \neq 0$  ekanligiga zid. Demak, farazimiz noto'g'ri va  $T$  operatorining xos soni mavjud emas.

**7.2.6.**  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  *chiziqli operatori*

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^t x(s) ds, \quad x \in C[0, 1]$$

*formula bilan aniqlanadi. Uning spektrini toping.*

**Yechimi.**  $A^n$  operator darajasini bo'laklab integrallash orqali topamiz:

$$(A^n x)(t) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-1} x(s) ds.$$

Bundan  $\|A^n\| \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!}$ . Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$$

bo'lganligidan,  $A$  operatori spektral radiusi

$$r(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0.$$

Demak,  $sp(A) = \{0\}$ .

**7.2.7.** Agar  $A, B \in B(E)$  *bo'lsa,*

$$sp(AB) \cup \{0\} = sp(BA) \cup \{0\}$$

*tengligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $\lambda \notin sp(AB) \cup \{0\}$  bo'lsin. U holda shunday  $C \in B(E)$  mavjud bo'lib,

$$C(\lambda I - AB) = (\lambda I - BA)C = I.$$

Bundan

$$(I + BCA)(\lambda I - BA) = (\lambda I - BA)(I + BCA) = \lambda I.$$

Demak,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda}(I + CBA)^{-1} = \lambda I - BA.$$

Bundan  $\lambda \notin sp(BA) \cup \{0\}$ .

**7.2.8.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda erkli o'zgaruvchiga ko'paytirish operatori berilgan:  $Ax(t) = tx(t)$ ,  $x \in C[0, 1]$ .  $A$  ning spektrini toping.

**Yechimi.**

$$(\lambda I - A)x(t) = (\lambda - t)x(t)$$

bo'lganligidan,  $|\lambda| > 1$  uchun

$$(\lambda I - A)^{-1}x(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda - t}x(t),$$

ya'ni  $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}$  chegaralangan operator bo'ladi.

$|\lambda| \leq 1$  da  $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}$  chegaralanmagan operator. Bundan  $sp(A) = [0, 1]$ .

**7.2.9.**  $A$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator.  $\alpha, \beta \in res(A)$  uchun

$$R_\alpha - R_\beta = (\alpha - \beta)R_\beta R_\alpha$$

tengligini isbotlang.

**Yechimi.**

$$A - \alpha I = A - \beta I + (\beta - \alpha)I$$

tengligidan

$$R_\alpha^{-1} = R_\beta^{-1} + (\beta - \alpha)I.$$

Bu tenglikni chapdan  $R_\beta$  ga ko'paytirsak, u holda

$$R_\beta R_\alpha^{-1} = I + (\beta - \alpha)R_\beta.$$

Oxirgi tenglikni o'ngdan  $R_\alpha$  ga ko'paytirsak, u holda

$$R_\beta = R_\alpha + (\beta - \alpha)R_\beta R_\alpha.$$

**7.2.10.** Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori

$$Ax(t) = \int_0^1 s^2 tx(t) dt$$

kabi aniqlansa, uning noldan farqli xos sonlarini toping.

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda \neq 0$  operatorning xos soni bo'lsin. U holda biror  $x \neq 0$  uchun  $Ax(t) = \lambda x(t)$ . Bundan

$$\int_0^1 s^2 tx(s) ds = \lambda x(t).$$

Agar  $c = \int_0^1 s^2 x(s) ds$  deb belgilasak, u holda

$$x(t) = \frac{c}{\lambda} t.$$

Bundan

$$c = \int_0^1 s^2 \frac{c}{\lambda} s ds = \frac{c}{\lambda} \int_0^1 s^3 ds = \frac{c}{4\lambda}.$$

Ya'ni  $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$  kelib chiqadi.

**7.2.11.**  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  *operatori*

$$Ax(t) = x(0) + tx(1)$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning spektrini toping.*

**Yechimi.** Avval operatorning xos sonlarini topamiz:

$$x(0) + tx(1) = \lambda x(t). \quad (7.8)$$

Bundan

$$x(t) = \alpha + \beta t$$

ko'rinishga ega. Bu ifodani (7.8) ga qo'ysak, u holda

$$\alpha + (\alpha + \beta) = \lambda\alpha + \lambda\beta t, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

Endi 1 va  $t$  funksiyalarning chiziqli erkli ekanligidan,

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \lambda)\alpha = 0, \\ \alpha + (1 - \lambda)\beta = 0. \end{cases}$$

$x(t)$  noldan farqli xos vektor. Demak,  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  lar bir vaqtda nol bo'la olmaydi. Bundan  $\lambda = 1$  xos son ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

$\lambda = 0$  ham xos son ekanini ko'rsatamiz. Bu esa noldan farqli  $x(0) = x(1) = 0$  bo'lgan har bir funksiya

$$Ax(t) = 0$$

tenglamani qanoatlantiradi, ya'ni  $\lambda = 0$  soni xos sonidir.

Endi har bir  $\lambda \neq 0, 1$  soni  $A$  operatorning resolventasiga tegishli ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

$y(t) \in C[0, 1]$  uchun

$$(Ax)(t) - \lambda x(t) = y(t) \quad (7.9)$$

tenglamani qaraymiz.  $t = 0$  va  $t = 1$  qiymatlarda

$$x(0) = \frac{y(0)}{1-\lambda}, \quad x(1) = \frac{y(1)}{1-\lambda} - \frac{y(0)}{(1-\lambda)^2}.$$

Bu qiymatlarni (7.9) ga qo'ysak,

$$x(t) = -\frac{y(t)}{\lambda} + \frac{y(0)}{\lambda(1-\lambda)} + \frac{ty(1)}{\lambda(1-\lambda)} - \frac{ty(0)}{(1-\lambda)^2}.$$

Bundan  $\lambda \neq 0, 1$  sonlari  $A - \lambda I$  operatoriga teskari operator

$$((A - \lambda I)^{-1}y)(t) = -\frac{y(t)}{\lambda} + \frac{y(0)}{\lambda(1-\lambda)} + \frac{ty(1)}{\lambda(1-\lambda)} - \frac{ty(0)}{(1-\lambda)^2}$$

kabi aniqlanadi va chegaralangandir.

Demak,  $A$  operator spektri  $\lambda = 0, 1$  sonlardan iborat.

**7.2.12.**  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  **operatori**

$$Ax(t) = x(-t)$$

**formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning xos sonlarini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $A$  operatorining xos sonlari

$$Ax = \lambda x, \quad x(-t) = \lambda x(t) \quad (7.10)$$

tenglama noldan farqli  $x(t)$  yechimga ega barcha  $\lambda$  sonlardan iboratdir.

Ravshanki,  $\lambda = 1$  bo'lsa, u holda har bir juft funksiya,  $\lambda = -1$  bo'lsa, u holda har bir toq funksiya (7.10) tenglama yechimi bo'ladi, ya'ni  $\lambda = \pm 1$  operatorning xos sonlaridir.

$A$  operatorining  $\pm 1$  dan boshqa xos sonlari mavjud emasligini ko'rsatamiz.

Faraz qilaylik,  $\lambda_0 \neq \pm 1$  uchun  $x_0(t)$  funksiya (7.10) ning yechimi bo'lsin, ya'ni

$$x_0(-t) = \lambda_0 x_0(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (7.11)$$

Bu tenglikda  $t$  ni  $-t$  ga almashtirsak, u holda

$$x_0(t) = \lambda_0 x_0(-t), \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (7.12)$$

Endi (7.11) va (7.12) tengliklardan,

$$x_0(t) = \lambda_0^2 x_0(t), \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

$\lambda_0^2 \neq 1$  bo'lganligidan,  $x_0 \equiv 0$ , ya'ni  $\lambda \neq \pm 1$  bo'lgan sonlar operatorning xos sonlari bo'la olmaydi. Demak, xos sonlar  $\lambda = \pm 1$  dan iborat.

**7.2.13.**  $A : C[-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow C[-\pi, \pi]$  *operatori*

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(t+s)x(s) ds$$

*formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning noldan farqli xos sonlarini toping.*

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda \neq 0$  soni operatorning xos soni bo'lishi uchun

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(t+s)x(s) ds = \lambda x(t)$$

tenglama noldan farqli  $x(t)$  yechimga ega bo'lishi kerak. Bundan

$$\sin t \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos s x(s) ds - \cos t \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin s x(s) ds = \lambda x(t), \quad (7.13)$$

ya'ni

$$x(t) = \alpha \sin t + \beta \cos t.$$

Bu tenglikni (7.13) ga qo'ysak, u holda

$$\lambda \alpha \sin t + \lambda \beta \cos t = \pi \alpha \sin t + \pi \beta \cos t.$$

$\sin t$  va  $\cos t$  funksiyalarning chiziqli erkli ekanligidan,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \lambda - \beta \pi = 0, \\ \alpha \pi - \beta \lambda = 0. \end{cases}$$

$x(t) \neq 0$  dan  $\alpha \neq 0$  yoki  $\beta \neq 0$ . Bundan

$$\lambda_1 = \pi, \quad \lambda_2 = -\pi$$

operatorning noldan farqli xos sonlaridir.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $\{c_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  kompleks sonlar ketma-ketligi bo'lsin. Agar  $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  operator

$$T(x) = (c_1 x_1, c_2 x_2, c_3 x_3, \dots), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$$

formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda

a)  $T$  chegaralangan chiziqli operator ekanligini ko'rsating va uning normasini toping;

b) operator spektri  $sp(T) = \overline{\{c_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$  ga tengligini isbotlang.

2.  $E$  Banax fazosi va  $T \in B(E)$  bo'lsin.

$$(\lambda I - T)(\lambda I + T) = \lambda^2 I - T^2$$

ayniyat yordamida  $sp(T^2) = \{\lambda^2 : \lambda \in sp(T)\}$  ekanligini isbotlang.

3.  $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  chegaralangan operator

$$T(x) = (0, x_1, 0, x_3, 0, \dots), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

a) 0 soni  $T$  operatorning xos soni ekanligini ko'rsating;

b)  $T^2$  ni toping va bu orqali  $sp(T) = \{0\}$  ekanligini ko'rsating.

4.  $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatori

$$T(x) = (0, 0, x_2, x_3, \dots), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

a)  $T$  operator normasini toping;

b)  $T$  operatorning xos soni mavjud emasligini isbotlang.

5.  $T \in B(X)$  operatori uchun  $T^2 = 0$  bo'lsa, bu operatorning noldan farqli xos sonlari mavjudmi?

6.  $A : C[-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow C[-\pi, \pi]$  operatori

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(t+s)x(s) ds$$

formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning noldan farqli xos sonlarini toping.

7.  $A : C[0, \pi] \rightarrow C[0, \pi]$  operatori

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(t-s)x(s) ds$$

formula bilan aniqlansa, u holda uning noldan farqli xos sonlarini toping.

8. Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori

$$Ax(t) = \int_0^1 s^2 t^2 x(s) ds$$

kabi aniqlansa, uning noldan farqli xos sonlarini toping.

9.  $T \in B(X)$  bo'lsin. Agar  $\lambda \in sp(T)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda^n \in sp(T^n)$  ekanligini ko'rsating.

10.  $T \in B(X)$  bo'lsin. Agar  $T^{-1} \in B(X)$  va  $\lambda \in sp(T)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda^{-1} \in sp(T^{-1})$  ekanligini ko'rsating.

### 7.3. Kompakt operatorlar

Oldingi bo‘limlarda ko‘rganimizdek, chekli o‘lchamli fazolarda chiziqli operatorlar matritsalar orqali to‘liq aniqlanadi. Lekin cheksiz o‘lchamli fazolarda chegaralangan chiziqli operatorlarni har doim ham bunday tafsiflash mumkin emas. Chekli o‘lchamli fazolardagi operatorlar sinfiga yaqin bo‘lgan operatorlar bu kompakt operatorlardir. Kompakt operatorlar funksional analizning juda ko‘p tadbirlarida qo‘llaniladi, asosiy navbatda, integral tenglamalar nazariyasida keng qo‘llaniladi.

**Ta’rif.** Agar  $X$  Banax fazosidagi chiziqli operator har bir chegaralangan to‘plamni nisbiy kompakt to‘plamga akslantirsa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator deyiladi.

Chekli o‘lchamli fazolarda har bir chiziqli operator kompakt operatoridir. Chunki bu fazolarda chiziqli operator chegaralangan to‘plamni chegaralangan to‘plamga akslantiradi va har bir chegaralangan to‘plam nisbiy kompaktdir.

Agar  $X$  Banax fazosidagi  $A$  chiziqli operatorning qiymatlari to‘plami  $R(A)$  chekli o‘lchamli bo‘lsa, u holda  $A$  chekli o‘lchamli operator deyiladi.

#### Masalalar

**7.3.1.** Agar  $A$  kompakt operator,  $B$  chegaralangan operator bo‘lsa, u holda  $AB$  va  $BA$  ham kompakt operator bo‘ladi.

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $S \subset X$  chegaralangan to‘plam bo‘lsin.  $A$  kompakt ekanligidan,  $A(S)$  nisbiy kompakt to‘plamdir. Nisbiy kompakt to‘planning uzluksiz akslantirishdagi obrazi nisbiy kompaktligi va  $B$  operatorining uzluksizligidan,  $(AB)(S) = B(A(S))$  to‘plam ham nisbiy kompaktdir. Demak,  $AB$  kompakt operator bo‘ladi. Xuddi shunday  $BA$  kompakt ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

**7.3.2.** Agar  $\{A_n\}$  Banax fazosidagi kompakt operatorlar ketma-ketligi  $A$  operatoriga norma bo‘yicha yaqinlashsa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator bo‘ladi.

**Yechimi.**  $A$  operatorining kompaktligini isbotlash uchun  $X$  fazosidagi ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  chegaralangan ketma-ketlik olinganda,  $\{Ax_n\}$  ning yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketligi mavjudligini ko‘rsatamiz.

$A_1$  kompakt operator bo‘lganligidan,  $\{A_1x_n\}$  ning yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketligi mavjud. Aytaylik,

$$x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(1)}, \dots$$

shunday qisman ketma-ketlikni,  $\{A_1 x_n^{(1)}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi. Endi  $\{A_2 x_n^{(1)}\}$  ketma-ketlikni qaraylik. Bu ketma-ketlikdan ham yaqinlashuvchi qisman ketma-ketlik ajratish mumkin. Aytaylik,

$$x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_n^{(2)}, \dots$$

shunday qisman ketma-ketlikni,  $\{A_2 x_n^{(2)}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi. Shu tarzda mulohaza yuritib,

$$x_1^{(3)}, x_2^{(3)}, \dots, x_n^{(3)}, \dots$$

qisman ketma-ketlikka ega bo'lamizki,  $\{A_3 x_n^{(3)}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi. Bu jarayonni davom ettiramiz va diagonal ketma-ketlikni qaraylik:

$$x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_n^{(n)}, \dots$$

Har bir  $A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$  operatorlar bu ketma-ketlikni yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketliklarga o'tkazadi.

Endi  $\{A x_n^{(n)}\}$  ham yaqinlashuvchi ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $X$  to'la bo'lganligidan, bu ketma-ketlikning fundamentalligini ko'rsatish etarli. Quyidagi o'rinli:

$$\begin{aligned} \|A x_n^{(n)} - A x_m^{(m)}\| &\leq \|A x_n^{(n)} - A_k x_n^{(n)}\| + \\ &+ \|A_k x_n^{(n)} - A_k x_m^{(m)}\| + \|A_k x_m^{(m)} - A x_m^{(m)}\|. \end{aligned}$$

Aytaylik,  $\|x_n\| \leq C$  bo'lsin. Oldin shunday  $k$  sonini olamizki,

$$\|A - A_k\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3C}$$

bo'lsin. Endi shunday  $n_0$  sonini olamizki,  $n, m > n_0$  sonlari uchun

$$\|A_k x_n^{(n)} - A_k x_m^{(m)}\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

bo'lsin ( $\{A_k x_n^{(n)}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi ekanligidan, bunday son mavjud).

Bundan

$$\|A x_n^{(n)} - A x_m^{(m)}\| < C \frac{\varepsilon}{3C} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + C \frac{\varepsilon}{3C} = \varepsilon.$$

Demak,  $\{A x_n^{(n)}\}$  fundamental, bundan esa  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladi.

**7.3.3. Cheksiz o'lchamli  $X$  Banax fazosida birlik operator kompakt operator emasligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik, cheksiz o'lchamli  $X$  Banax fazosida birlik operator kompakt operator bo'lsin. U holda  $X$  fazoning birlik shari kompakt to'plam bo'ladi. Lekin cheksiz o'lchamli fazoda uning birlik



shari kompakt to‘plam emas. Demak, cheksiz o‘lchamli Banax fazosida birlik operator kompakt operator emas ekan.

**7.3.4. Cheksiz o‘lchamli  $X$  Banax fazosida kompakt operatorning chegaralangan teskari operatori mavjud emas.**

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik, cheksiz o‘lchamli  $X$  Banax fazosida  $T$  kompakt operatorning chegaralangan teskari operatori  $T^{-1}$  mavjud bo‘lsin. U holda 7.3.1-misoldan  $I = TT^{-1}$  kompakt operator bo‘ladi. Lekin 7.3.3-misolga ko‘ra  $I$  kompakt operator emas. Hosil bo‘lgan ziddiyatdan, cheksiz o‘lchamli Banax fazosida kompakt operatorning chegaralangan teskari operatori mavjud emas kelib chiqadi.

**7.3.5.  $X$  Banax fazosida chegaralangan chekli o‘lchamli operatorning kompakt operator bo‘lishini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $A : X \rightarrow X$  chegaralangan chekli o‘lchamli operator bo‘lsin. U holda

$$\{A(x) : \|x\| \leq 1\}$$

chekli o‘lchamli  $R(A)$  fazoda chegaralangan to‘plam. 3.2.10-misoldagi Boltsano – Veyershtross teoremasidan, bu to‘plam nisbiy kompaktdir. Demak,  $A$  kompakt operator.

**7.3.6.  $H$  Hilbert fazosi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  kompakt operator bo‘lsa, u holda  $T = I - A$  operatori qiymatlari sohasi  $R(T)$  yopiq ekanligini ko‘rsating.**

**Yechimi.** Aytaylik,  $y_n \in R(T)$  va  $y_n \rightarrow y \in H$  bo‘lsin. U holda shunday  $x_n \in H$  vektori topilib,

$$y_n = T(x_n) = x_n - T(x_n) \quad (7.14)$$

tengligi bajariladi. Har bir  $x_n$  vektoridan uning  $\ker T$  qism fazoga proe-siyasini ayirib,  $x_n$  vektorini  $\ker T$  ga ortogonal etib olish mumkin. Endi  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning chegaralangan ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz. Faraz qilaylik,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik chegaralanmagan bo‘lsin. U holda qisman ketma-ketlikka o‘tib,  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \infty$  deb olish mumkin. Endi (7.14) tenglikdan

$$\frac{x_n}{\|x_n\|} - A\left(\frac{x_n}{\|x_n\|}\right) \rightarrow 0. \quad (7.15)$$

$A$  operatori kompakt ekanligidan, yana qisman ketma-ketlikka o‘tib,  $\left\{A\left(\frac{x_n}{\|x_n\|}\right)\right\}$  yaqinlashuvchi deb olishimiz mumkin. U holda  $\left\{\frac{x_n}{\|x_n\|}\right\}$  ketma-ketlik ham birlik normal biror  $z \in H$  vektoriga yaqinlashadi. (7.15) formuladan,  $T(z) = 0$ , ya’ni  $z \in \ker T$ . Endi  $x_n \perp \ker T$  ekanligidan,  $z \perp \ker T$ . Demak,  $z \in \ker T^\perp$  va  $z \in \ker T$ . Bundan  $z = 0$ .

Bu esa  $\|z\| = 1$  tengligiga zid. Hosil bo'lgan ziddiyatdan,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning chegaralangan ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Yana qisman ketma-ketlikka o'tib,  $\{A(x_n)\}$  yaqinlashuvchi deb olishimiz mumkin. U holda (7.14) dan  $\{x_n\}$  yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Aytaylik,  $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  bo'lsin. Yana (7.14) tenlikdan  $y = T(x)$  kelib chiqadi. Bundan  $y \in R(T)$ , ya'ni  $R(T)$  yopiq qism fazo.

**7.3.7. Hilbert fazosidagi o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operatorning barcha xos qiymatlari haqiqiydir.**

**Yechimi.**  $A = A^*$  va  $A(x) = \lambda x$ ,  $x \neq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \langle x, x \rangle &= \langle \lambda x, x \rangle = \langle A(x), x \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, A^*(x) \rangle = \langle x, A(x) \rangle = \langle x, \lambda x \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, x \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $\lambda \langle x, x \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, x \rangle$ , yoki  $\lambda \|x\|^2 = \bar{\lambda} \|x\|^2$ . Endi  $\|x\| \neq 0$  ekanligidan,  $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$ , ya'ni  $\lambda$  haqiqiy son.

**7.3.8. O'z-o'ziga qo'shma operatorning har xil xos qiymatlariga mos xos vektorlari ortogonaldir.**

**Yechimi.**  $A$  o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator,  $\lambda \neq \mu$  bu operatorning xos qiymatlari bo'lsin.  $x, y$  mos ravishda  $\lambda, \mu$  sonlarga mos xos vektorlar, ya'ni  $A(x) = \lambda x$ ,  $A(y) = \mu y$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \langle x, y \rangle &= \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \langle A(x), y \rangle = \langle x, A^*(y) \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, A(y) \rangle = \langle x, \mu y \rangle = \bar{\mu} \langle x, y \rangle = \mu \langle x, y \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $(\lambda - \mu) \langle x, y \rangle = 0$ . Bundan  $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ , ya'ni  $x \perp y$ .

**7.3.9.  $\ell_2$  fazosida  $T$  operatori quyidagi**

$$T((x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}) = \left( 0, x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \dots, \frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1}, \dots \right)$$

**formula orqali aniqlanadi. U holda**

**a)  $T$  operatorning kompakt ekanligini ko'rsating;**

**b)  $T$  operatorning birorta xos soni yoqligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.** a)  $x \in \ell_2$  va  $y = T(x)$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots)$  bo'lsin. Har bir  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$  uchun  $T(x) = \left( 0, x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \dots, \frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1}, \dots \right)$  ekanligidan,  $y_n = \frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1}$ ,  $n > 1$ . Agar  $\|x\| \leq 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $|x_n| \leq 1$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Bundan  $|y_n| = \left| \frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$ ,  $n > 1$ . Demak,  $y$  nuqta asosiy parallelepipedda joylashgan va asosiy parallelepipedning kompaktligidan birlik shar obrazi nisbiy kompakt bo'ladi. Bundan  $T$  kompakt operator.

b) Faraz qilaylik,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  soni  $T$  operatorning xos soni bo'lsin. U holda noldan farqli  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \in \ell_2$  vektori topilib,  $T(x) = \lambda x$  tengligi, ya'ni

$$\left(0, x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \dots, \frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1}, \dots\right) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4, \dots)$$

tengligi bajariladi. Bundan  $\lambda x_1 = 0$  va  $i > 1$  bo'lganda  $\lambda x_i = \frac{1}{i-1} x_{i-1}$ . Agar  $\lambda = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\lambda x_i = \frac{1}{i-1} x_{i-1}$  tengligidan  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = 0$  kelib chiqadi. Agar  $\lambda \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $\lambda x_1 = 0$  va  $\lambda x_i = \frac{1}{i-1} x_{i-1}$  tengliklardan  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = 0$  kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $x = 0$ . Bu esa  $x \neq 0$  ekanligiga zid. Demak, farazimiz noto'g'ri va  $T$  operatorining xos soni mavjud emas.

**7.3.10.**  $A : L_2[0, 1] \rightarrow L_2[0, 1]$  *operatori*

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^1 st(1-st)x(s) ds$$

*formula orqali aniqlansa, u holda A kompakt operatori ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $A$  operatorini quyidagi shaklda ifodalaymiz:

$$(Ax)(t) = t \int_0^1 sx(s) ds - t^2 \int_0^1 s^2 x(s) ds = tc_1 - t^2 c_2,$$

bunda  $c_1 = \int_0^1 sx(s) ds$ ,  $c_2 = \int_0^1 s^2 x(s) ds$ . Bundan  $A$  chekli o'lchamli operator va demak, kompakt operator bo'ladi.

**7.3.11.** *Hilbert fazosidagi har bir kompakt operator chekli o'lchamli operatorlar ketma-ketligining tekis limiti ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.** Faraz qilaylik,  $\{\lambda_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $A$  kompakt operatorning modullari bo'yicha kamayish tartibida yozilgan xos sonlari,  $\{e_n\}$  xos vektorlardan iborat ortonormal bazis bo'lsin. U holda har bir  $x \in H$  uchun

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$$

tengligi o'rinlidir. Har bir  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  uchun

$$A_m(x) = \sum_{n=1}^m \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$$

operatorini aniqlaymiz. Bunda  $A_m$  chekli o'lchamli operatorlardir. Endi  $x \in H$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x) - A_m(x)\|^2 &= \langle A(x) - A_m(x), A(x) - A_m(x) \rangle = \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n, \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n \right\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \langle \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n, \lambda_k \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k \rangle = \\ &= \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \langle \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n, \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n \rangle = \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |\lambda_n|^2 |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 \leq |\lambda_m|^2 \|x\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$\|A - A_m\| \leq |\lambda_m| \rightarrow 0.$$

**7.3.12.** *H Hilbert fazosi,  $\{e_n\}$  bu fazoda ortonormal bazis,  $\{\lambda_n\}$  nolga monoton kamayuvchi sonlar ketma-ketligi bo'lsin. Har bir  $x \in H$  uchun*

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n.$$

*A chegaralangan operator va har bir  $\lambda_n$  uning xos sonlari ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in H$  uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x)\|^2 &= \langle A(x), A(x) \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n \right\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^2 |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 \leq \lambda_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 = \lambda_1^2 \|x\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\|A(x)\| \leq \lambda_1 \|x\|.$$

Endi  $x = e_1$  vektori uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(e_1)\|^2 &= \langle A(e_1), A(e_1) \rangle = \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle e_1, e_n \rangle e_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle e_1, e_n \rangle e_n \right\rangle = \langle \lambda_1 e_1, \lambda_1 e_1 \rangle = \lambda_1^2 \|e_1\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$\|A(e_1)\| = \lambda_1 \|e_1\|.$$

Bundan

$$\|A\| = \lambda_1.$$

Endi

$$A(e_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i \langle e_m, e_i \rangle e_i = \lambda_n e_n$$

ekanligidan, har bir  $\lambda_n$  operatorning xos sonidir.

**7.3.13.**  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  **operatori**

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^1 K(s, t)x(t) dt$$

**formula orqali aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operatori ekanligini isbotlang.**

**Yechimi.**  $M = \sup_{0 \leq s, t \leq 1} |K(s, t)|$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\{(s, t) : 0 \leq s, t \leq 1\}$  to'planning kompaktligidan,  $K(s, t)$  funksiya bu kvadratda tekis uzluksiz bo'ladi, ya'ni  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $\exists \delta > 0$  topilib,

$$|s_1 - s_2| + |t_1 - t_2| < \delta$$

bo'lganda

$$|K(s_1, t_1) - K(s_2, t_2)| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizligi bajariladi. Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} |y(s_1) - y(s_2)| &= \left| \int_0^1 (K(s_1, t) - K(s_2, t)) x(t) dt \right| \leq \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |K(s_1, t) - K(s_2, t)| |x(t)| dt \leq \int_0^1 \varepsilon \|x\| dt = \varepsilon \|x\|, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$|y(s_1) - y(s_2)| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|. \quad (7.16)$$

(7.16) tengsizlikdan  $y(s)$  funksiya'ning uzluksizligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $y \in C[0, 1]$ .

Endi  $F = \{x : x \in C[0, 1]\}$  chegaralangan to'plam bo'lsa, u holda (7.16) tengsizlikdan  $\{A(x) : x \in F\}$  to'planning tekis darajali uzluksizligi kelib chiqadi.

Agar  $\|x\| \leq c$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\|y\| = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq 1} |y(s)| \leq \int_0^1 |K(s, t)| |x(t)| dt \leq M \|x\|,$$

ya'ni

$$\|y\| \leq Mc.$$

Demak,  $A$  operatori har bir chegaralangan to'plamini tekis chegaralangan va tekis darajali uzluksiz to'plamga, ya'ni nisbiy kompakt to'plamga o'tkazadi. Bundan  $A$  operatori kompakt bo'ladi.

**7.3.14.**  $A : L_2[0, \pi] \rightarrow C[0, \pi]$  **operatori**

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(t+s)x(s) ds$$

*formula orqali aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operatori ekanligini isbotlang.*

**Yechimi.**  $x \in L_2[0, \pi]$  va  $\|x\| \leq 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

a)

$$\begin{aligned} |A(x)(t)| &= \left| \int_0^{\pi} \sin(t+s)x(s) ds \right| \leq \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2(t+s) ds} \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} |x(s)|^2 ds} = \\ &\leq \left( \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} 1 ds} \right) \|x\| \leq \sqrt{\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $|A(x)(t)| \leq \sqrt{\pi}$ .

b)

$$\begin{aligned} |A(x)(t_1) - A(x)(t_2)| &= \left| \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(t_1+s) - \sin(t_2+s)]x(s) ds \right| = \\ &= 2 \left| \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{t_1-t_2}{2} \cos\left(s + \frac{t_1+t_2}{2}\right)x(s) ds \right| = \\ &\leq \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} \left[\sin \frac{t_1-t_2}{2} \cos\left(s + \frac{t_1+t_2}{2}\right)\right]^2 ds} \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} |x(s)|^2 ds} \leq \\ &\leq |t_1 - t_2| \sqrt{\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni  $|A(x)(t_1) - A(x)(t_2)| \leq |t_1 - t_2| \sqrt{\pi}$ .

Bundan  $A$  operatori  $L_2[0, \pi]$  fazo birlik sharini tekis chegaralangan va tekis darajali uzluksiz to'plamga o'tkazadi. Demak,  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladi.

**7.3.15. Agar  $T : H \rightarrow H$  ermit kompakt operatori bo'lsa, u holda  $\pm \|T\|$  sonlardan kamida bittasi  $T$  operatorining xos sonlari ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $T = 0$  operatori uchun ravshan bo'lganligidan,  $T \neq 0$  holni qaraymiz.  $T$  ermit operatori bo'lganligidan,

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |\langle T(x), x \rangle|$$

tenligi o'rinli. Bundan  $H$  fazoda shunday  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik mavjud bo'lib,  $\|x_n\| = 1$  va  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $|\langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle| \rightarrow \|T\|$ . Yana  $T$  ermit operatori bo'lganligidan,

$$\langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle = \langle x_n, T^* x_n \rangle = \langle x_n, T(x_n) \rangle = \overline{\langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle},$$

ya'ni  $\langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle$  haqiqiy son. Qisman ketma-ketlikka almashtirib,

$$\langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle \rightarrow \lambda,$$

bunda  $\lambda = \|T\|$  yoki  $\lambda = -\|T\|$  deb olamiz. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(x_n) - \lambda x_n\|^2 &= \langle T(x_n) - \lambda x_n, T(x_n) - \lambda x_n \rangle = \\ &= \|T(x_n)\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle + \lambda^2 \|x_n\|^2 \leq \\ &\leq \|T\|^2 \|x_n\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle + \lambda^2 \|x_n\|^2 = \\ &= 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda \langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

ya'ni

$$0 \leq \|T(x_n) - \lambda x_n\|^2 \leq 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda \langle T(x_n), x_n \rangle \rightarrow 0.$$

Bundan

$$T(x_n) - \lambda x_n \rightarrow 0.$$

Endi  $T$  operatorining kompaktligidan,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning shunday  $\{x_{n_p}\}$  qisman ketma-ketmaligi mavjud bo'lib,  $\{T(x_{n_p})\}$  ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.  $T(x_{n_p}) \rightarrow y$  bo'lsin. U holda  $\lambda x_{n_p} \rightarrow y$  va  $\lambda T(x_{n_p}) \rightarrow T(y)$ . Bundan  $T(y) = \lambda y$ . Nihoyat

$$\|y\| = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|\lambda x_{n_p}\| = |\lambda| = \|T\| \neq 0$$

ekanligidan,  $\lambda$  soni  $T$  operatorining xos soni bo'ladi.

**7.3.16. Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$Ax(t) = tx(t)$$

*kabi aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda quyidagi funksiyalarni qaraylik:

$$x_n(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } t \in [0, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}), \\ 2^{n+1}t - 2^n - 1, & \text{agar } t \in [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^n}), \\ 1, & \text{agar } t \in [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^n}, 1]. \end{cases}$$

U holda  $\|x_n\| = 1$  va  $t_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^n}$  uchun  $x_n(t_n) = 1$ ,  $x_m(t_n) = 0$ ,  $n > m$ . Bundan

$$\|Ax_n - Ax_m\| \geq |t_n x_n(t_n) - t_n x_m(t_n)| \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

ya'ni

$$\|Ax_n - Ax_m\| \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Bundan  $\{Ax_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning birorta ham qisman ketma-ketligi yaqinlashuvchi emas. Demak,  $A$  kompakt operator emas.

**7.3.17. Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$Ax(t) = x(t^2)$$

*kabi aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $x_n$  va  $t_n$  lar oldingi masaladagi funksiya va nuqtalar bo'lsin. Har bir  $n$  uchun  $y_n = x_n(\sqrt{t})$  deylik. U holda

$$\|Ay_n - Ay_m\| \geq |x_n(t_n) - x_m(t_n)| \geq 1,$$

ya'ni

$$\|Ax_n - Ax_m\| \geq 1.$$

Demak,  $A$  kompakt operator emas.

**7.3.18. Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$Ax(t) = \int_0^1 e^{ts} x(s) ds$$

*kabi aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladimi?*

**Yechimi.**  $x_n \in C[0, 1]$ ,  $\|x_n\| = 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$Ax_n(t) = \int_0^1 e^{ts} x_n(s) ds = e^t \int_0^1 e^s x_n(s) ds.$$



Agar

$$a_n = \int_0^1 e^s x_n(s) ds$$

deb belgilasak, u holda

$$|a_n| = \left| \int_0^1 e^s x_n(s) ds \right| \leq e,$$

ya'ni  $\{a_n\}$  chegaralangan sonli ketma-ketlik. Demak, uning yaqinlashuvchi qisimiy ketma-ketligi mavjud. U holda

$$Ax_n(t) = a_n e^t$$

ham yaqinlashuvchi qisimiy ketma-ketligiga ega. Demak,  $A$  kompakt operator ekan.

**7.3.19. Agar  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori**

$$Ax(t) = x(0) + tx(1)$$

**kabi aniqlansa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator bo'ladimi?**

**Yechimi.**  $x_n \in C[0, 1]$ ,  $\|x_n\| = 1$  bo'lsin. Agar

$$a_n = x_n(0), b_n = x_n(1)$$

deb belgilasak, u holda

$$|a_n| \leq 1, |b_n| \leq 1,$$

ya'ni  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  chegaralangan sonli ketma-ketliklar. Demak,  $\{a_{n_k}\}$ ,  $\{b_{n_k}\}$  yaqinlashuvchi qisimiy ketma-ketliklar mavjud. U holda

$$Ax_n(t) = a_{n_k} + tb_{n_k}$$

ham  $C[0, 1]$  da norma bo'yicha yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Bundan  $A$  kompakt operator ekan.

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1.  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori

$$(Af)(t) = \int_0^1 K(t, s)f(s) ds + \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi_k(t)f(t_k)$$

formula orqali aniqlansa, bunda  $K(t, s) - 0 \leq t, s \leq 1$  kvadratda uzluksiz,  $\varphi_k(t) \in C[0, 1]$ ,  $t_k \in [0, 1]$ ,  $k = \overline{1, n}$ .  $A$  kompakt operatori ekanligini isbotlang.

**2.** Hilbert fazosidagi har bir chegaralangan chiziqli operator kompakt operatorlar ketma-ketligining kuchli limiti ekanligini isbotlang.

**3.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi,  $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  ortonormal bazisi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  chegaralangan operator. Agar  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A(e_n)\|^2$  qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  kompakt operator ekanligini isbotlang.

**4.** Kompakt operator qiymatlar sohasi separabelligini isbotlang.

**5.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi,  $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  ortonormal bazisi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  kompakt operatori bo'lsa, u holda  $\|A(e_n)\| \rightarrow 0$  ekanligini isbotlang.

**6.** Har bir  $A : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_1$  chegaralangan chiziqli operatori kompakt ekanligini isbotlang.

**7.**  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  operatori

$$(Af)(t) = \int_0^1 K(t, s)f(s) ds$$

formula orqali aniqlansa, bunda  $K(t, s) - 0 \leq t, s \leq 1$  kvadratda uzluksiz, u holda  $A$  chegaralangan teskari operatorga ega bo'lishi mumkinmi?

8 - 12 misollarda  $A : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  kompakt operator bo'ladimi?

**8.**  $Ax(t) = \int_0^t x(s) ds;$

**9.**  $Ax(t) = \int_0^1 x(s)|t - s|^{-1} ds;$

**10.**  $Ax(t) = \int_0^1 x(s)(t - s)^{-1} ds;$

**11.**  $Ax(t) = \int_0^1 x(s)(t - s)^{-\alpha} ds;$

**12.**  $Ax(t) = \int_0^1 x(s) \tan(|t - s|^{-1/2}) ds.$

**13.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  kompakt operator bo'lsin. Agar  $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\|Ax_n - Ax\| \rightarrow 0$  ekanligini isbotlang.

**14.**  $H$  Hilbert fazosi va  $A : H \rightarrow H$  kompakt operator bo'lsin. Agar  $\{e_n\} \subset H$  ortonormal sistema bo'lsa, u holda  $Ae_n \rightarrow 0$  ekanligini isbotlang.

### 7.4. Integral operatorlar va tenglamalar

Agar funksional tenglamada noma'lum funksiya integral ishorasi ostida qatnashsa, u holda bu tenglama integral tenglama deb ataladi. Integral tenglamadagi ifoda noma'lum funksiyaga nisbatan chiziqli bo'lsa, u holda tenglama chiziqli integral tenglama deb ataladi. Endi chiziqli integral tenglamalarning ahamiyatli sinflaridan birini qaraymiz:

$$\varphi(t) = \lambda \int_a^b K(t, s) f(s) ds + f(t) \quad (7.17)$$

ko'rinishidagi tenglama *II-tur Fredholm integral* tenglamasi deyiladi. Bunda  $\varphi(t)$  noma'lum funksiya,  $f(t)$  va  $K(t, s)$  berilgan funksiyalar,  $\lambda$  sonli parametr.  $K(t, s)$  funksiyasi  $0 \leq t, s \leq 1$  kvadratda aniqlangan va u integral tenglamaning yadrosi deb ataladi. Agar  $K(t, s)$  funksiyasi

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b K(t, s) ds dt < \infty$$

shartini qanoatlantirsa, u *Hilbert – Shmidt yadrosi* deb ataladi.

$$\int_a^b K(t, s) f(s) ds = f(t) \quad (7.18)$$

tenglamasi *I-tur Fredholm tenglamasi* deyiladi. Agar  $K(t, s)$  funksiyasi  $s > t$  qiymatlarda  $K(t, s) = 0$  tengligini qanoatlantirsa, u holda (7.17) va (7.18) tenglamalar mos

$$\varphi(t) = \lambda \int_a^t K(t, s) f(s) ds + f(t), \quad (7.19)$$

$$\int_a^t K(t, s) f(s) ds = f(t) \quad (7.20)$$

ko'rinishlarga keladi. Bunday tenglamalar *I va II Volterra tenglamalari* deb ataladi.

Agar yuqoridagi tenglamalarda  $K(t, s) = K(s, t)$  bo'lsa, u holda ular *simmetrik* integral tenglamalar deyiladi.

Integral tenglama yadrosi

$$K(t, s) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(t)b_i(s)$$

ko‘rinishda bo‘lsa, u holda u *aynigan yadro* deyiladi. Faraz qilaylik, (7.17) tenglama aynigan yadroga ega bo‘lsin. U holda

$$\varphi(t) = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(t) \int_a^b b_i(s)f(s) ds + f(t) \quad (7.21)$$

tenglamasiga ega bo‘lamiz. Bu tenglama yechimi  $\varphi = \varphi(t)$  funksiyasi bo‘lsin. Agar

$$c_i = \int_a^b \varphi(s)b_i(s) ds, \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

deb belgilasak, u holda (7.21) tenglamang yechimi quyidagi ko‘rinishga keladi:

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i(t). \quad (7.22)$$

Bu tenglikni  $b_i(t), i = \overline{1, n}$  funksiyasiga ko‘paytirib,  $[a, b]$  segmentda  $t$  o‘zgaruvchisi bo‘yicha integrallaymiz:

$$\int_a^b \varphi(t)b_i(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t)b_i(t) dt + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \int_a^b a_j(t)b_i(t) dt, \quad i = \overline{1, n}. \quad (7.23)$$

Tenglikning o‘ng tomonidagi integrallar o‘zgarmas sonlar bo‘lib, ularni quyidagicha belgilaymiz:

$$\int_a^b a_j(t)b_i(t) dt = k_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, n},$$

$$\int_a^b f(t)b_i(t) dt = f_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n}.$$

U holda (7.23) tenglama

$$c_i - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n k_{ij}c_j = f_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n} \quad (7.24)$$

ko'rinishga keladi. Bu tenglamalar sistemasining  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  yechimlarini (7.22) ga qoyib, (7.21) integral tenglama yechimiga ega bo'lamiz. Agar (7.24) tenglamalar sistemasi yechimga ega bo'lmasa, u holda (7.21) integral tenglama ham yechimga ega bo'lmaydi.

Integral tenglamalarni yechimini ketma-ket yaqinlashtirish usuli bilan topish mumkin. Faraz qilaylik,  $M = \max_{a \leq t, s \leq b} |K(t, s)|$  bo'lsin. Agar  $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{M(b-a)}$  bo'lsa, u holda (7.21) tenglama echimi uchun

$$\varphi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(t)$$

tengligi bajariladi, bunda

$$\varphi_{n+1}(t) = \lambda \int_a^b K(t, s) \varphi_n(s) ds + f(t), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (7.25)$$

$\varphi_0(t)$  funksiyasi sifatida  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksiz ixtiyoriy funksiya'ni olish mumkin.

Agar (7.17), (7.18), (7.19) va (7.20) tenglamalarda  $f(t) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda bir jinsli integral tenglama, aksincha,  $f(t) \neq 0$  bo'lsa, bir jinsli bo'lmagan integral tenglamalar deyiladi. Xususiyl holda,

$$f(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\varphi(s)}{(t-s)^\alpha} ds, \quad (0 < \alpha < 1, f(0) = 0)$$

tenglama Abel tenglamasi deyiladi.

## Masalalar

**7.4.1. Agar  $A$  Hilbert – Shmidt operatorining yadrosi  $K(s, t)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A^*$  qo'shma operatori  $\overline{K(t, s)}$  yadrosi Hilbert – Shmidt operatori ekanligini ko'rsating.**

**Yechimi.**  $f, g \in L_2[a, b]$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, A^*g \rangle &= \langle Af, g \rangle = \int_a^b \left\{ \int_a^b K(s, t) f(t) dt \right\} \overline{g(s)} ds = \\ &= \int_a^b \int_a^b K(s, t) f(t) \overline{g(s)} dt ds = \int_a^b \left\{ \int_a^b K(s, t) \overline{g(s)} ds \right\} f(t) dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_a^b f(t) \left\{ \int_a^b \overline{K(s,t)} g(s) ds \right\} dt = \int_a^b f(s) \left\{ \int_a^b \overline{K(t,s)} g(t) dt \right\} ds,$$

ya'ni

$$\langle f, A^*g \rangle = \int_a^b f(s) \left\{ \int_a^b \overline{K(t,s)} g(t) dt \right\} ds.$$

Bundan

$$A^*g(s) = \int_a^b \overline{K(t,s)} g(t) dt.$$

Demak,  $A^*$  qo'shma operatori  $\overline{K(t,s)}$  yadroli Hilbert – Shmidt operatori bo'ladi.

#### 7.4.2. $C[a, b]$ fazosida

$$Af(t) = \lambda \int_a^t K(t,s) f(s) ds + \varphi(t)$$

*operatorning biror darajasi qisqartirib akslantirish ekanligini ko'rsating.*

**Yechimi.**  $f, g \in C[a, b]$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} |Af(t) - Ag(t)| &= |\lambda| \left| \int_a^t K(t,s) [f(s) - g(s)] ds \right| \leq \\ &\leq |\lambda| M(t-a) \max_{a \leq s \leq b} |f(s) - g(s)|, \end{aligned}$$

bunda  $M = \max_{a \leq t, s \leq b} |K(t,s)|$ . Bundan

$$|A^2 f(t) - A^2 g(t)| \leq |\lambda|^2 M^2 \frac{(t-a)^2}{2} m,$$

bunda  $m = \max_{a \leq s \leq b} |f(s) - g(s)|$ . Umuman,

$$|A^n f(t) - A^n g(t)| \leq |\lambda|^n M^n \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} m.$$

Demak,

$$|\lambda|^n M^n \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} < 1$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan  $n$  soni uchun  $A^n$  qisqartirib akslantirish bo‘ladi.

**7.4.3.**

$$\varphi(t) = 2 \int_0^1 (1 + ts)\varphi(s) ds + t^2$$

*aynigan yadroli tenglamani yeching.*

**Yechimi.** Berilgan tenglamani

$$\varphi(t) = 2 \int_0^1 \varphi(s) ds + 2t \int_0^1 s\varphi(s) ds + t^2$$

ko‘rinishda yozib,

$$c_1 = \int_0^1 \varphi(s) ds$$

va

$$c_2 = \int_0^1 s\varphi(s) ds$$

deb belgilasak, u holda  $\varphi(t) = 2c_1 + 2c_2t + t^2$ .

Endi  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  noma'lumlarni topamiz:

$$c_1 = \int_0^1 \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^1 (2c_1 + 2c_2t + t^2) dt = 2c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{3},$$

ya'ni  $c_1 + c_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ . Xuddi shunday

$$c_2 = \int_0^1 t\varphi(t) dt = \int_0^1 (2c_1t + 2c_2t^2 + t^3) dt = c_1 + \frac{2}{3}c_2 + \frac{1}{4},$$

ya'ni  $c_1 - \frac{1}{3}c_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$ . Demak, biz quyidagi chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo‘ldik:

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = -\frac{1}{3}, \\ c_1 - \frac{1}{3}c_2 = -\frac{1}{4}. \end{cases}$$

Bu tenglama echimlari:  $c_1 = -\frac{13}{48}$ ,  $c_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$ . U holda integral tenglama yechimi

$$\varphi(t) = t^2 - \frac{1}{8}t - \frac{13}{24}$$

funksiyasi bo'ladi.

**7.4.4.**

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos s \varphi(s) ds + \sin t$$

*aynigan yadroli tenglamani yeching.*

**Yechimi.** Berilgan tenglamani

$$\varphi(t) = \sin t \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s \varphi(s) ds + \sin t$$

ko'rinishda yozib,

$$c = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s \varphi(s) ds$$

deb belgilasak, u holda  $\varphi(t) = (1 + c) \sin t$ .

Endi  $c$  noma'lumni topamiz:

$$c = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + c) \cos t \sin t \varphi(t) dt = \frac{1 + c}{2},$$

ya'ni  $c = \frac{1 + c}{2}$ . Bundan  $c = 1$ . U holda integral tenglama yechimi

$$\varphi(t) = 2 \sin t$$

funksiyasi bo'ladi.

**7.4.5.**

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cos s \varphi(s) ds + \sin t$$

*aynigan yadroli tenglamani yeching.*

**Yechimi.** Berilgan tenglamani

$$\varphi(t) = \sin t \int_0^{\pi} \cos s \varphi(s) ds + \sin t$$

ko'rinishda yozib,

$$c = \int_0^{\pi} \cos s \varphi(s) ds$$



deb belgilasak, u holda  $\varphi(t) = (1 + c) \sin t$ .

Endi  $c$  noma'lumni topamiz:

$$c = \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + c) \cos t \sin t \varphi(t) dt = 0,$$

ya'ni  $c = 0$ . U holda integral tenglama yechimi

$$\varphi(t) = \sin t$$

funksiyasi bo'ladi.

#### 7.4.6.

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 ts\varphi(s) ds + \frac{3t}{4}$$

**tenglamani ketma-ket yaqinlashtirish usuli yordamida yeching.**

**Yechimi.**  $\varphi_0(t) = 0$  deb olib, (7.25) formula bo'yicha quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\varphi_1(t) = \frac{t}{2} \int_0^1 s\varphi_0(s) ds + \frac{3t}{4} = \frac{3t}{4},$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \frac{t}{2} \int_0^1 s \frac{3s}{4} ds + \frac{3t}{4} = \frac{3t}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6}\right),$$

$$\varphi_3(t) = \frac{t}{2} \int_0^1 s \frac{3s}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6}\right) ds + \frac{3t}{4} = \frac{3t}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2}\right),$$

.....

$$\varphi_n(t) = \frac{3t}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{6^{n-1}}\right) = \frac{9t}{10} \left(1 - \frac{1}{6^n}\right).$$

U holda

$$\varphi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9t}{10} \left(1 - \frac{1}{6^n}\right),$$

ya'ni  $\varphi(t) = \frac{9t}{10}$ .

#### 7.4.7.

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^t (s - t)\varphi(s) ds + t$$

**II-tur Volterra tenglamasini yeching.**

**Yechimi.** Berilgan tenglama yechimini quyidagi

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0(t) + \varphi_1(t) + \dots + \varphi_n(t) + \dots$$

funksional qator ko‘rinishida izlaymiz. No‘malum  $\varphi_0(t), \varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t), \dots$  funksiyalarni aniqlaylik:

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0(t) + \varphi_1(t) + \dots + \varphi_n(t) + \dots = \quad (7.26)$$

$$= t + \int_0^t (s-t)\varphi_0(s) ds + \int_0^t (s-t)\varphi_1(s) ds + \dots + \int_0^t (s-t)\varphi_n(s) ds + \dots .$$

Bundan

$$\varphi_0(t) = t,$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = \int_0^t (s-t)s ds = -\frac{t^3}{3!},$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \int_0^t (s-t)\left(-\frac{s^3}{3!}\right) ds = \frac{t^5}{5!},$$

$$\varphi_3(t) = \int_0^t (s-t)\frac{s^5}{5!} ds = -\frac{t^7}{7!},$$

.....

Bu tengliklarni (7.26) qatorga qoyib, berilgan integral tenglamaning yechimiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\varphi(t) = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \frac{t^7}{7!} + \dots .$$

Bundan  $\varphi(t) = \sin t$ .

**7.4.8.  $C[0, 1]$  fazoda**

$$f(s) = \lambda \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(s-t)f(t) dt$$

**integral tenglama  $\lambda$  parametrning qanday qiymatlarida noldan farqli yechimga ega bo‘ladi?**

**Yechimi.**  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$  dan

$$f(s) = \lambda \cos s \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t f(t) dt + \lambda \sin s \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t f(t) dt. \quad (7.27)$$

Demak, bu tenglama yechimlari

$$f(t) = \lambda(a \cos t + b \sin t)$$

shaklga ega. Bu ifodani (7.27) ga qo'ysak,

$$a = \lambda \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t (a \cos t + b \sin t) dt,$$

$$b = \lambda \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t (a \cos t + b \sin t) dt$$

tengliklarga ega bo'lamiz. Bundan

$$a = \lambda \left( \frac{a\pi}{4} + \frac{b}{2} \right),$$

$$b = \lambda \left( \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b\pi}{4} \right)$$

sistemaga ega bo'lamiz. Bu sistema va bundan integral tenglama ham,

$$\lambda = \frac{4}{\pi \pm 2}$$

qiymatda noldan farqli yechimga ega bo'ladi.

#### 7.4.9. $C[0, \pi]$ fazosidagi

$$Ax(t) = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(t+s)x(s) ds$$

**operatorining xos sonlarini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda$  operatorning xos soni bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos(t+s)x(s) ds = \lambda x(t),$$

bunda  $x(t)$  funksiyasi  $\lambda$  ga mos xos vektor. Bundan

$$\cos t \int_0^{\pi} \cos s x(s) ds - \sin t \int_0^{\pi} \sin s x(s) ds = \lambda x(t), \quad (7.28)$$

ya'ni

$$x(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t, \quad (7.29)$$

bunda

$$c_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos s x(s) ds, \quad c_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin s x(s) ds.$$

(7.29) formuladagi  $x(t)$  ni (7.28) ga qo'ysak, u holda

$$\lambda(c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) = \int_0^{\pi} [\cos t \cos s - \sin t \sin s](c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) ds.$$

Endi

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 s ds = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \cos s \sin s ds = 0, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 s ds = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

tengliklaridan,

$$\lambda(c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) = c_1 \frac{\pi}{2} \cos t - c_2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t.$$

$\cos t$  va  $\sin t$  funksiyalarning chiziqli erkli ekanligidan,

$$\lambda c_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} c_1, \quad \lambda c_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} c_2.$$

(7.28) dagi  $x(t)$  xos vektor bo'lsa, u holda u noldan farqli, ya'ni  $c_1 \neq 0$  yoki  $c_2 \neq 0$ . Bundan

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

operatorning xos sonlaridir.

#### 7.4.10. $C[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ fazosidagi

$$Ax(t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t+s)x(s) ds$$

**operatorining xos sonlarini toping.**

**Yechimi.**  $\lambda$  operatorning xos soni bo'lsin. 7.4.9-misoldagidek,  $x(t)$  xos vektor uchun

$$x(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t,$$

bunda

$$c_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s x(s) ds, \quad c_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s x(s) ds$$

va

$$\lambda(c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos t \cos s - \sin t \sin s](c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) ds.$$

Endi

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 s ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 s ds = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s \sin s ds = \frac{1}{2}$$

tengliklaridan,

$$\lambda(c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t) = c_1 \frac{\pi}{4} \cos t - \frac{c_1}{2} \sin t + \frac{c_2}{2} \cos t - c_2 \frac{\pi}{4} \sin t.$$

$\cos t$  va  $\sin t$  funksiyalarning chiziqli erkli ekanligidan,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4}c_1 + \frac{1}{2}c_2 = \lambda c_1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}c_1 - \frac{\pi}{4}c_2 = \lambda c_2. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemadan,

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{4}}, \quad \lambda_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

operatorning xos sonlaridir.

#### 7.4.11. Integral tenglamani yeching:

$$x(t) - \int_0^1 (st - s^2 t^2)x(s) ds = t^2.$$

**Yechimi.** Bu tenglama yechimini

$$x(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2$$

ko'rishda izlaymiz. Bu ifodani tenglamaga qo'ysak, u holda

$$c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 = t \int_0^1 s(c_0 + c_1 s + c_2 s^2) ds - t^2 \int_0^1 s^2(c_0 + c_1 s + c_2 s^2) ds + t^2.$$

Bundan

$$c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 = t \left( \frac{c_0}{2} + \frac{c_1}{3} + \frac{c_2}{4} \right) + t^2 \left( 1 + \frac{c_0}{3} + \frac{c_1}{4} + \frac{c_2}{5} \right).$$

Demak,

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= 0, \\ c_1 &= \frac{c_1}{3} + \frac{c_2}{4}, \\ c_2 &= 1 + \frac{c_1}{4} + \frac{c_2}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$c_0 = 0, \quad c_1 = \frac{60}{113}, \quad c_2 = \frac{160}{113},$$

ya'ni, tenglama yechimi:

$$x(t) = \frac{60}{113}t + \frac{160}{113}t^2.$$

### Mustaqil ish uchun masalalar

1 – 4 misollarda II-tur Fredholm aynigan yadroli integral tenglamalarni yeching:

$$1. \quad \varphi(t) = 2 \int_0^1 (1 + 3ts) \varphi(s) ds + t^2.$$

$$2. \quad \varphi(t) = 2 \int_0^\pi \cos s \cos t \varphi(s) ds + 1.$$

$$3. \quad \varphi(t) = 3 \int_0^\pi (1 + \sin t \sin s) \varphi(s) ds + t.$$

$$4. \quad \varphi(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 (1 + t + s) \varphi(s) ds + t.$$

5 – 8 masalalarda tenglamalarni ketma-ket yaqinlashish usuli bilan yeching:

$$5. \quad \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \varphi(s) ds + e^t - \frac{1-e}{2}.$$

$$6. \quad \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ts \varphi(s) ds + \frac{1-e}{2}.$$

$$7. \quad \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 s \varphi(s) ds + \frac{3}{2}e^t - \frac{1}{2}te^t - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$8. \quad \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 ts \varphi(s) ds + \sin t - \frac{t}{4}.$$

9 – 12 masalalarda Volterra tenglamalarini yeching:

$$9. \quad \varphi(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds + 1.$$

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**10.**  $\varphi(t) = \int_0^t (s - t)\varphi(s) ds + 1.$

**11.**  $\varphi(t) = 4 \int_0^t (s - t)\varphi(s) ds + t.$

**12.**  $\varphi(t) = \int_0^t (6t - 6s + 5)\varphi(s) ds + 6t + 29.$

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