

**Türkmenistanyň Goranmak ministrliginiň  
Beýik Saparmyrat Türkmenbaşy adyndaky  
Harby instituty**

# **ELEMENTAR MATEMATIKA – II**

**(Okuw-usuly gollanma)**

**Aşgabat – 2018**

Bu okuw-usuly gollanma matematikanyň “Elementer matematika” boýunça taýýarlanyldy. Okuw-usuly gollanmada orta mekdep derejesindäki temalara seredildi, ýagny kwadrat funksiýalar, deňlemeler we deňlemeler sistemasy, progressiýa, trigonometrik we ters trigonometrik funksiýalaryň üstünde geçirilýän amallar, rasional görkezijili dereje, görkezijili we logarifmik funksiýalar barada düşünje berildi hem-de olara degişli mysallar çözülip görkezildi. Mundan başga-da harby talyplaryň özbaşdak çözmekleri üçin mysallar jogaplary bilen berildi. Bu okuw-usuly gollanma harby talyplaryň bilimlerini barlamak we bahalandyrmak üçin niýetlenendir.

**Taýýarlanlar:** Harby institutyň Fizika-matematika kafedrasynyň uly mugallymy G.G.Durdyýewa we mugallym M.K.Ataýew.

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## GIRIŞ

Adamzat taryhyna nazar salmagymyz bize adamyň öz gündelik durmuşyny dolandyrmakda ýerine ýetirýän islendik hereketiniň dürli häsiýetli meseleleri çözmegi bilen baglydygyny görkezýär. Şeýle meseleleri çözmekde matematikanyň giňden ulanyandygy düşnükli. Bu diýildigi matematikany öwrenilende ilki bilen başlangyç düşüňjeleri yzygiderlikde öwrenmekligi talap edýär. Matematikany öwrenmek adamda logiki oýlanmalaryň takyk bolmagyny, çylşyrymly hadysalary ýönekeýleşdirmegi, her bir meselä çuňňur düşünmek başarnyklaryny kämilleşdirýär. Häzirki zaman talyplary diňe bir matematikanyň esaslaryny bilmek bilen çäklenmän, olary öz işleriniň çäklerinde ulanmagy, mümkin bolan ylmy gözleglerinde täze matematika usullardan ýeterlik peýdalanmagy başarmalydyrlar. Şol sebäpli bu okuw-usuly gollanmamyz matematikanyň mekdep derejesinde taýýarlanyp, aşakdaky temalara seredildi, ýagny kwadrat funksiýalar, deňlemeler we deňlemeler sistemasy, progressiýa, trigonometrik we ters trigonometrik funksiýalaryň üstünde geçirilýän amallar, rasional görkezijili dereje, görkezijili we logarifmik funksiýalar barada düşüňje berildi hem-de olara degişli mysallar işlenilip görkezildi. Mundan başga-da harby talyplarymyzyň alan bilimlerini düýpli özleşdirmekleri üçin ýumuşlaryň toplumy hödürlenýär. Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallaryň ýerine ýetirilişiniň dogrulygyny barlamak üçin, olaryň jogaplary hem berilýär. Okuw-usuly gollanmany “Ýokary matematika” dersini okatmakda ulanylýan edebiýatlara goşmaça hökmünde ulanmak maslahat berilýär.

# I BAP. KWADRAT FUNKSIÝA

## Funksiýa barada düşünje

Bir üýtgeýän ululygyň beýleki bir üýtgeýän ululygyň ýeke-täk bahasyna gabat gelyän bolsa, onda oňa *funksional baglylyk* ýa-da *funksiýa* diýilýär we  $y = f(x)$  ýaly belgilenýär. Bagly däl üýtgeýän ululyga başgaça argument diýip atlandyrylýar we adatça  $x$  bilen belgileýärler, bagly üýtgeýän ululyga bolsa argumentiň funksiýasy diýip atlandyrylarlar we  $y$  bilen belgileýärler. Funksional baglylykda bagly däl  $x$  ululygyň her bir bahasyna bagly bolan  $y$  ululygyň ýeke-täk bahasy gabat gelyär. Bagly üýtgeýän  $y$  ululygyň bahalaryna funksiýanyň bahalary diýýärler.

Bagly däl üýtgeýän  $x$  ululygyň alyp bilýän ähli bahalary *funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyny* emele getirýär, ol  $D(f)$  görnüşde belgilenýär. Bagly üýtgeýän ululygyň alyp bilýän ähli bahalary *funksiýanyň bahalarynyň ýaýlasyny* emele getirýär, ol  $E(f)$  görnüşde belgilenýär.

*Funksiýanyň grafigi* – koordinata tekizliginde  $E(f)$  nokatlaryň köplügidir. Nokatlaryň absissalary argumentiň bahalaryna, ordinatalary bolsa funksiýanyň degişli bahalaryna deňdir.

## Funksiýanyň artmagy we kemelmegi

**Kesgitleme.** Eger berlen aralykdaky argumentiň uly bahasyna funksiýanyň uly bahasy degişli bolsa, onda ol funksiýa şol aralykda *artýan funksiýa* diýilýär.

Bu kesgitlemäni başgaça ýazalyň:

Eger  $x_2 > x_1$  şerti kanagatlандырýan käbir aralykdaky islendik  $x_1, x_2$  üçin  $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda şol aralykda  $f(x)$  funksiýa artýan funksiýa diýilýär.

**Kesgitleme.** Eger berlen aralykdaky argumentiň uly bahasyna funksiýanyň kiçi bahasy degişli bolsa, onda ol funksiýa şol aralykda *kemelýän funksiýa* diýilýär.

Bu kesgitlemäni başgaça ýazalyň:

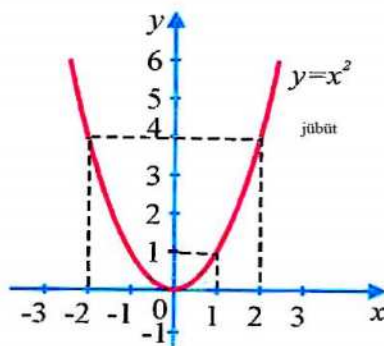
Eger  $x_2 > x_1$  şerti kanagatlandyryan käbir aralykdaky islendik  $x_1, x_2$  üçin  $f(x_2) < f(x_1)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda şol aralykda  $f(x)$  funksiýa kemelýän funksiýa diýilýär.

### Jübüt we täk funksiýalar

**Kesgitleme.** Eger  $y = f(x)$  funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna degişli bolan islendik  $x$  üçin  $-x$ -iň bahasy hem şol kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna degişli bolsa we  $f(-x) = f(x)$  deňlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa *jübüt funksiýa* diýilýär.

Jübüt funksiýanyň grafigi ordinata okuna görä simmetrikdir.

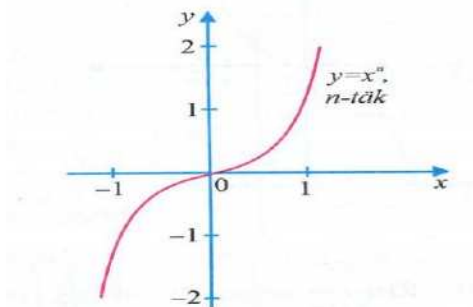
Meselem,  $y = 3$ ,  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = |x|$  jübüt funksiýalardyr.



**Kesgitleme.** Eger  $y = f(x)$  funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna degişli bolan islendik  $x$  üçin  $-x$ -iň bahasy hem şol kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna degişli bolsa we  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  deňlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa *täk funksiýa* diýilýär.

Täk funksiýanyň grafigi koordinata başlangyjyna görä simmetrikdir.

Meselem,  $y = x$ ,  $y = x^3$ ,  $y = \frac{2}{x}$  täk funksiýalardyr.



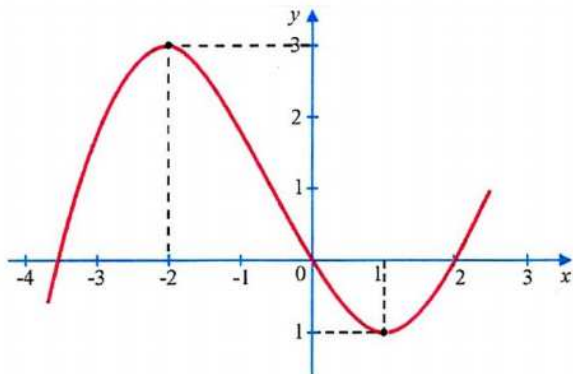
**Kesgitleme.** Eger  $y = f(x)$  funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna deňişli bolan islendik  $x$  üçin  $-x$ -iň bahasy hem şol kesgitleniş ýaýlasyna deňişli bolsa we  $f(-x) = f(x)$  hem-de  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  deňlikler ýerine ýetmeýän bolsa, onda  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa täk funksiýa hem däl, jübüt funksiýa hem däl.

Meselem,  $y = x^2 - 2x$ ,  $y = x^2 + x^3$  funksiýalar ne-de jübüt, ne-de täkdirler.

### Funksiýanyň iň uly we iň kiçi bahalary

Eger  $x = a$  nokadyň töweregindäki ähli nokatlar üçin  $f(x) < f(a)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa onda  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa  $x = a$  nokatda *maksimuma* eýedir.

Eger  $x = a$  nokadyň töweregindäki ähli nokatlar üçin  $f(x) > f(a)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän bolsa onda  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa  $x = a$  nokatda *minumima* eýedir.



Eger  $[a, b]$  kesime deňişli bolan we şol kesimdäki ähli  $x$  – ler üçin  $f(x) \leq f(c)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän  $c$  nokat bar bolsa, onda  $[a, b]$  kesimde kesgitlenen  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa şol kesimde özüniň iň uly bahasyna eýe bolýar.

Eger  $[a, b]$  kesime deňişli bolan we şol kesimdäki ähli  $x$  – ler üçin  $f(x) \geq f(c)$  deňsizlik ýerine ýetýän  $c$  nokat bar bolsa, onda  $[a, b]$  kesimde kesgitlenen  $y = f(x)$  funksiýa şol kesimde özüniň iň kiçi bahasyna eýe bolýar.

### Funksiýanyň nollary, alamatynyň hemişelik aralyklary

$y = f(x)$  funksiýanyň nola deň bolýan  $x$  – iň bahalaryna *funksiýanyň nollary* diýilýär.

#### Mysallar:

1.  $f(x) = 4,5x - 18$  funksiýanyň nollaryny we alamatynyň hemişelik aralyklaryny tapmaly.

**Çözülişi:**  $4,5x - 18 = 0$

$$4,5x = 18$$

$$x = 18 : 4,5$$

berlen deňlemäniň köki  $x = 4$ , onda

$4,5x - 18 > 0$  we  $4,5x - 18 < 0$  deňsizlikleri çözmek

bilen, berlen funksiýanyň  $x > 4$  bolanda diňe položitel

bahalara,  $x < 4$  bolanda diňe otrisatel bahalara eýe

bolýandygyny alarys. Diýmek,  $f(4) = 0$ ,  $(4; +\infty)$  bolanda

$f(x) > 0$ ,  $(-\infty; 4)$  bolanda bolsa  $f(x) < 0$ .

2.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$  funksiýanyň nollaryny tapyň.

**Çözülişi:** Funksiýanyň nollaryny tapmak üçin  $f(x) = 0$  deňlemäni çözelň.

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2-4}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{2+4}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

### Ters funksiýa barada düşünje

Biz şu wagta çenli funksiýalary öwrenenimizde argumentiň  $x_0$  bahasy boýunça funksiýanyň  $y_0$  bahasynyň tapylyşyna seredipdik. Käte ters meselä, funksiýanyň  $y_0$  bahasy boýunça argumentiň  $x_0$  bahasynyň tapylyşyna hem seretmeli bolýar.

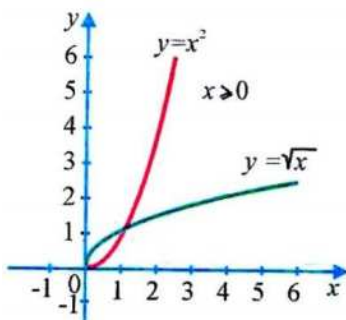
Goý,  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$  funksiýa berlin bolsun.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$  deňlikde  $x$  üýtgeýän ululygy  $y$  arkaly aňlatsak,  $x = 2y - 2$  bolar. Bu formula bolsa  $y$  funksiýanyň her bir bahasyna  $x$  argumentiň diňe bir bahasy degişlidir. Şunuň ýaly ters baglanyşygy funksional baglylyk bolan funksiýalara *öwrülişikli funksiýalar* diýilýär.

**Mysal:**  $x \geq 0$  bolanda  $y = x^2$  funksiýanyň ters funksiýasyny tapalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $[0; \infty)$  san aralygynda bu funksiýa artýar, diýmek ters funksiýasy bardyr.  $y = x^2$  deňlikden  $x = \sqrt{y}$ ,  $x$  bilen  $y$ -iň ýerlerini çalyşsak  $y = \sqrt{x}$  bolar.

$y = \sqrt{x}$  funksiýa  $[0; \infty)$  aralykda  $y = x^2$  funksiýanyň ters funksiýasydyr.





**Teorema.** Özara ters funksiýalaryň grafikleri  $y = x$  göni çyzyga görä simmetrikdir.

Eger  $(x_0; y_0)$  nokat  $y = f(x)$  funksiýanyň grafigine deňişli bolsa, onda  $(y_0; x_0)$  nokat  $y = g(x)$  ters funksiýanyň grafigine deňişlidir.

$y = x^2$  we  $y = \sqrt{x}$  nokatlar bolsa  $y = x$  göni çyzyga görä simmetrikdir.

### Kwadrat üçagza we onuň kökleri

**Kesgitleme.**  $ax^2 + bx + c$  görnüşli köpagza (bu ýerde  $x$  – üýtgeýän ululyk,  $a, b, c$  – käbir sanlar, özem  $a \neq 0$ ) *kwadrat üçagza* diýilýär.

Meselem,  $2x^2 - 3x + 4$ ,  $3x^2 + 0,7x$ ,  $2x^2 - 3$ ,  $0,8x^2$  - aňlatmalar kwadrat üçagzalarydyr.

Kwadrat üçagzanyň köki diýip üýtgeýän ululygyň bu üçagzanyň bahasyny nola deň edýän bahasyna aýdylýar.

$ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagzanyň köklerini tapmak üçin  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kwadrat deňlemäni çözmek gerek.

**Mysal:**  $2x^2 + 3x - 5$  kwadrat üçagzanyň köklerini tapalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $2x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-5) = 49$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-3 + 7}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-3 - 7}{4} = \frac{-10}{4} = -2\frac{1}{2}$$

$ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagza hem  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kwadrat deňlemäniň köklerine eýe bolany üçin, ol edil kwadrat deňlemäniňki ýaly iki köke, bir köke eýe bolup biler ýa-da onuň köki bolman hem biler. Ol kwadrat deňlemäniň

$D = b^2 - 4ac$  diskriminantynyň alamatyna baglydyr we oňa kwadrat üçagzanyň hem diskriminanty diýilýär.

Eger  $D > 0$  bolsa, kwadrat üçagzanyň iki köki bar.

Eger  $D = 0$  bolsa, kwadrat üçagzanyň bir köki bar.

Eger  $D < 0$  bolsa, kwadrat üçagzanyň köki ýok.

$ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagzany  $a(x - m)^2 + n$  aňlatma görnüşine getirmek amatly bolýar (bu ýerde  $m$  we  $n$  käbir sanlar). Bu özgertmä kwadrat üçagzadan kwadrat iki agzany bölüp çykarmak diýilýär.

**Mysal:**  $2x^2 - 12x + 36$  üçagzany doly kwadraty bölüp çykarmak arkaly özgerdeliň:

**Çözülişi:**

$$2x^2 - 12x + 36 = 2(x^2 - 6x + 18) = 2(x^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3^2 - 3^2 + 18) = 2((x - 3)^2 + 9) = 2(x - 3)^2 + 18$$

$$2x^2 - 12x + 36 = 2(x - 3)^2 + 18$$

## Kwadrat üçagzany köpeldijilere dagytmak

**Teorema.** Eger  $x_1$  we  $x_2$  sanlar  $ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagzanyň kökleri bolsa, onda ony

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

görnüşde aňlatmak bolar.

**Subudy.**  $ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagzany  $a - ny$  ýaýyň daşyna çykarmak arkaly özgerdeliň. Onda alarys:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$ax^2 + bx + c$  kwadrat üçagzanyň kökleriniň

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  kwadrat deňlemäniň hem kökleri bolýandygy üçin, Wiýetiň teoremasyny ulanyp alarys:

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

Ýaýyň içindäki äňlatma garalyň:

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 \cdot x_2 = x^2 - x_1x -$$

$$-x_2x + x_1x_2 = x(x - x_1) - x_2(x - x_1) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

Şeýlelikde,

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

**Mysal:**  $3x^2 + 7x - 10$  kwadrat üçagzany köpeldijilere dargatmaly.

**Çözülişi:**

$$3x^2 + 7x - 10 = 0$$

$$D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-10) = 169$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-7 + 13}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{6}{6} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{-7 - 13}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-20}{6} = -3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x^2 + 7x - 10 = 3(x - 1)\left(x + 3\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$3x^2 + 7x - 10 = (x - 1)(3x + 10)$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Aşadaky funksiýalaryň haýsylary artýan, haýsylary kemelýän?**

1.  $y = 6x + 5$

2.  $y = 2x + 1$

3.  $y = 35x - 13$

4.  $y = x + 10$

5.  $y = 12 - x$

6.  $y = 1,5x - 4,5$

**Funksiýanyň nollaryny tapyň:**

7.  $y = -0,7x + 14$

8.  $y = (3x - 18)(x + 7)$

9.  $y = \frac{6+3x}{x^2+1}$

10.  $y = \frac{3}{(x-1)(x+2)}$

11.  $y = 4(x^2 + 9)$

$$12. y = 2x(x + 3)$$

**Kwadrat üçagzanyň köklerini tapyň:**

$$13. x^2 - x - 12$$

$$14. -2x^2 - x - 0,125$$

$$15. 9x^2 - 9x + 2$$

$$16. -0,5x^2 + 3,5x$$

$$17. 10x^2 + 5x - 5$$

$$18. x^2 - 2x - 8$$

$$19. -4x^2 + 24x - 36$$

$$20. 4x^2 - 4$$

**Kwadrat üçagzany köpeldijilere dargadyň:**

$$21. x^2 - 4x - 45$$

$$22. x^2 + 10x - 11$$

$$23. 3x^2 - 7x + 4$$

$$24. 5x^2 - 8x + 3$$

$$25. 2x^2 - 5x + 3$$

$$26. 3x^2 - 13x + 14$$

**Droby gysgaldyň:**

$$27. \frac{3x+3}{4x^2+3x-1}$$

$$28. \frac{4x^2-3x-52}{3x-12}$$

$$29. \frac{9-b^2}{b^2-b-6}$$

$$30. \frac{2y^2-9y+4}{y^2-16}$$

**Jogaplary:**

$$7. 20, 8. (-7; 1), 9. \pm\sqrt{-1}, 10. (-2; 1), 11. \pm 3, 12. \pm\sqrt{3},$$

$$13. -3; 4, 14. -\frac{1}{4}, 15. \frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{3}, 16. 0; 7, 17. -1; \frac{1}{2}, 18. -2; 4$$

$$19. -\frac{5}{8}, 20. -1; 1, 21. (x-9)(x+5),$$

$$22. (x-1)(x+11), 23. 3(x-1)\left(x-\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$24. 5(x-1)\left(x-\frac{3}{5}\right), 25. 2(x-1)\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right),$$

$$26. 3(x-1)\left(x-\frac{7}{3}\right), 27. \frac{12}{4x-1}, 28. \frac{24}{8x+12}, 29. \frac{b+3}{b+2},$$

$$30. \frac{2y-1}{2(y+4)}.$$

## II BAP. DEŇLEMELER WE DEŇLEMELER SISTEMASY

### Bitin deňleme we onuň kökleri

Goşmak, aýyrmak, köpeltmek we noldan tapawutly sana bölmek amallarynyň kömegi bilen düzülen aňlatmalara *bitin aňlatmalar* diýilýär.

Biragzalar, köpagzalar bitin aňlatmlardyr.

$$(4x - y)(x^3 - xy - 6y^3), \quad a^5 - (a + b)(a^3 - 7b),$$

$$5a - \frac{b+3c}{7}, \quad 9m^2:5$$

Çep we sag bölekleri bitin aňlatmalar bolan deňlemelere *bitin aňlatmalar* diýilýär.

$$\text{Meselem, } 3(x^2 + 2)(x - 2) = 7x - (x + 9) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{y^5-1}{6} - \frac{y^2+1}{3} = 2y^2 \quad (2)$$

deňlemeler bitin deňlemelerdir.

(1) deňlemede ýaýlary açalyň, agzalarynyň hemmesini çep bölege geçireliň we meňzeş agzalary toplalyň.

$$3x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x - 12 = 7x - x - 9$$

$$3x^3 - 6x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

(2) deňlemäniniň çep we sag böleklerini 6 – ä köpeldip, bu deňlemäni ýokarky deňlemä ýaly özgerdeliň:

$$y^5 - 1 - 2(y^2 + 1) = 12y^2$$

$$y^5 - 1 - 2y^2 - 2 = 12y^2$$

$$y^5 - 14y^2 - 3 = 0$$

### Bir näbellili üçinji derejeli deňlemeleriň çözülişi

$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$  görnüşli deňlemä bir näbellili üçinji derejeli deňleme diýilýär (bu ýerde  $a, b, c, d$  – käbir san, özem  $a \neq 0$ ).

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad (1)$$

görnüşli üçinji derejeli deňlemä seredeliň.

Eger  $b, c, d$  – koeffisiýentler bitin sanlar bolsa, onda (1) deňlemäniň bitin köklerini  $d$  – erkin agzanyň bölüjileriniň arasyndan gözlemeli. Haçanda  $x_1$  bitin kök tapylan bolsa,  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$  köpagzany  $(x - x_1)$  – e bölýäris. Bölünmekden emele gelen paý – ikinji derejeli köpagzadyr. Ony nola deňläp, kwadrat deňlemäni alarys.

**Mysal:**  $x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

**Çözülişi:** Deňlemäniň bitin köklerini  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6$  sanlaryň arasyndan gözläliň, sebäbi olar azat agzanyň bölüjileri bolup durýärlar. Bu sanlary barlap,  $x = 2$  köki tapýarys.

$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12$  köpagzany  $x - 2$  ikiagza bölýäris we paýda  $x^2 + x - 6$  köpagzany alarys.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12 & x - 2 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x^2 & x^2 - x - 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 8x \\ \hline x^2 - 2x \\ \hline -6x + 12 \\ 6x + 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12 &= (x - 2)(x^2 - x - 6) = \\ &= (x - 2)(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 2 = 0, \quad x - 3 = 0, \quad x + 2 = 0$$

Köpagzanyň kökleri:  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = -2$ .

## Bir näbellili dördünji derejeli deňlemeleriň çözülişi

**1.  $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$  görnüşli deňleme.**

$ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$  görnüşli deňlemä *bikwadrat deňleme* diýilýär. (bu ýerde  $a \neq 0$ ).

Bikwadrat deňlemä dördünji derejeli deňlemäniň hususy halydyr.  $x^2 = y$  ornuna goýmany geçirip, bikwadrat deňleme  $ay^2 + by + c = 0$  görnüşli kwadrat deňlemä getirilýär.

$ay^2 + by + c = 0$  deňlemäniň  $y_1, y_2$  köklerine baglylykda aşakdaky ýagdaýlaryň bölmagy mümkin:

1).  $y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0$  bolanda bikwadrat deňlemäniň dört sany

hakyky köki bar:  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{y_1}, x_{3,4} = \pm\sqrt{y_2}$

2).  $y_1 \geq 0, y_2 < 0$  bolanda bikwadrat deňlemäniň iki sany

hakyky köki bar:  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{y_1}$

$y_1 < 0, y_2 \geq 0$  bolanda hem edil şonuň ýalydyr.

3).  $y_1 < 0, y_2 < 0$  bolanda bikwadrat deňlemäniň hakyky kökleri ýokdur.

### Mysallar:

1.  $4x^4 - 5x^2 + 1 = 0$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

#### Çözülişi:

$$x^2 = y$$

$$4y^2 - 5y + 1 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{5 + 3}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{8}{8} = 1,$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{5 - 3}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$x^2 = 1 \text{ deňlemäniň kökleri: } x = -1, x = 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ deňlemäniň kökleri: } x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Jogaby:**  $-1; 1; -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; .$

2.  $x^4 - 8x^2 - 9 = 0$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

#### Çözülişi:

$$x^2 = y$$

$$y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot (-9) \cdot 1 = 64 + 36 = 100$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{8 + 10}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9,$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{8 - 10}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1.$$

$x^2 = 9$  deňlemäniň kökleri:  $x = -3, x = 3$

$x^2 = -1$  deňlemäniň kökleri ýokdur.

**Jogaby:**  $-3; 3$

## 2. $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0$ görnüşli deňleme.

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0 \quad (1)$$

Deňlemäniň rasional köklerini tapmak üçin dürli usullar ulanylýar (bu ýerde  $a_0, a_1, a_3, \dots, a_n$  – bitin sanlar). Olaryň biri (1) deňlemäniň iki bölegini hem  $a_0^{n-1}$  – e köpeltmekden, soňra bolsa  $a_0x = t$  belgilemäni girizmekden ybaratdyr.

Beýleki usul (1) deňlemäniň rasional köklerini  $\frac{p}{q}$  görnüşde gözlemekden ybaratdyr (bu ýerde  $p$  san  $a_n$  – iň bölüjisi;  $q$  san bolsa  $a_0$  – n bölüjisidir we  $p$  bilen  $q$  sanlar özara ýönekeý sanlardyr).

### **Mysallar:**

1.  $4x^4 + 8x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

**Çözülişi:** Deňlemäniň iki bölegini hem 4 – e köpeldip we  $2x = t$  ornuna goýmany geçirip alarys:

$$(2x)^4 + 4(2x)^3 + (2x)^2 - 6(2x) - 4 = 0$$

$$t^4 + 4t^3 + t^2 - 6t - 4 = 0$$

Azat agzanyň bölüjisi  $-1$  deňlemäniň köküdür. Onda

$$t = -1, t^3 + 3t^2 - 2t - 4 = 0$$

Bu deňlemäniň bir köki  $-1$ . Onda

$$t = -1, t^2 + 2t - 4 = 0$$

$$t = -1, t = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}, x = -0,5, x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

**Jogaby:**  $-0,5, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

Deňlemäni başga usul bilen çözelin:

$$4x^4 + 2x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$



$\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{4}$  – azat agzanyň bölüjileridir. Bu sanlary barlap,  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  taparys.  $4x^4 + 2x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$  köpagzany  $x + \frac{1}{2}$  bölup, paýda  $x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$  köpagzany alarys. Bu köpagzanyň kökini hem ýokarky ýaly taparys:  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Ondan soňra alarys:  $x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ ,  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ ;  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

**Jogaby:**  $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Deňlemäni çözüň.**

- $4(x + 3) - 3(x + 2) - 2(x + 1) + x = 0$
- $(x - 1) + 2(x - 2) + 3(x - 3) = 6\left(x - 2\frac{1}{3}\right)$
- $((3x - 54) \cdot 8 - 159) : 21 = 21$
- $\frac{1}{3}(3x - 6) = \frac{2}{7}(7x - 21) + 9$
- $\frac{(2x+1)^2}{4} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{x(x+3)}{2} = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{6}$
- $\frac{x(2-x)}{6} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{2} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{(4-x)^2}{3}$
- $x = \frac{(3-x)^2}{9} - \frac{x(x-12)}{18} + \frac{(3-x)(x-12)}{36}$
- $2(1 - x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{3} + \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{6}$
- $(4x - 1)^2 + 38 = (2x - 3)(8x - 1)$
- $20\frac{2}{3} + (25x - 2)(1 + 3x) = \frac{(15x+1)(15x-1)}{3}$
- $0,5x^3 - 7 = 0,5x(x - 3)(x + 1)$
- $x(x - 11) + 36 = (6 - x)(x + 6)$

**Deňlemäniň bitin we hakyky köklerini tapyň:**

- $x^3 - 5x + 4 = 0$
- $2x^3 + x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$
- $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0$
- $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

17.  $x^3 - 7x - 6 = 0$
18.  $x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x - 21 = 0$
19.  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$
20.  $x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$

**Deñlemeleri täze näbellini girizmek usuly bilen çözüň:**

21.  $(x^2 + 6x)^2 - (x^2 + 6x) = 14$
22.  $(2x^2 + 3)^2 - 7(2x^2 + 3) + 10 = 0$
23.  $(3x^2 + 4)^2 - 10(3x^2 + 4) + 21 = 0$
24.  $(x^2 + 5x)^2 - 4(x^2 + 5x) - 12 = 0$
25.  $(x^2 + 4x)^2 - 3(x^2 + 4x) = 10$
26.  $(x^2 - 4x)^2 - 2(x^2 - 2x) - 15 = 0$
27.  $(x^2 + 8x)^2(x^2 + 6x - 6) = 280$
28.  $(x^2 - 9x)^2(x^2 - 9x - 12) = 160$
29.  $(x^2 + 4x - 1)(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 12$
30.  $(x^2 - 3x - 5)(x^2 - 3x + 1) = -5$

**Jogaplary:**

1. ýok, 2. tükeniksiz, 3. 43, 4. -5, 5.  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ,
6.  $(0; 2)$ , 7.  $(0; 21)$ , 8.  $(-6; 1)$ , 9. -2, 10. -1,
11.  $(-3, 5)$ , 12. 0, 13.  $x = 1$ , 14.  $x = 2, x = -3$ ,
15.  $x = 1$ , 16.  $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -1, x = 2$ , 17.  $x = -2, x = -1, x = 3$ ,
18.  $x = -7, x = -3, x = 1$ , 19.  $x = 1, x = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$ ,
20.  $x = -1, x = -3 \pm \sqrt{11}$ , 21. 1; -7;  $-3 \pm \sqrt{17}$ ,
22.  $(1; -1)$ , 23.  $(1; -1)$ , 24.  $\left(-6; 1; \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}\right)$ ,
25.  $(1; -5; -2 \pm \sqrt{2})$ , 26.  $(-1; 1; 3; 5)$ ,
27.  $(-10; 2; -4 \pm \sqrt{2})$ , 28.  $(1; 8; 9 \pm \sqrt{161})$ ,
29.  $(-2 \pm \sqrt{7})$ , 30.  $(1; 4; 0; 3)$ .

## **İki năbellili deňlemeler sistemasynyň çözüwler köplüginı koordinata tekizliginde şekillendirmek**

Eger göni çyzyklar kesişýän bolsalar, onda olaryň bir sany umumy nokady bardyr. Onda berlen deňlemeler sistemasynyň diňe bir çözüwi bardyr.

Eger göni çyzyklar parallel bolsalar, onda olaryň umymy nokatlary ýokdur. Onda berlen deňlemeler sistemasynyň çözüwi ýokdur.

Eger göni çyzyklar biri-birine gabat gelýän bolsalar, onda berlen deňlemeler sistemasynyň tükeniksiz köp çözüwi bardyr.

### **Mysallar:**

1. Deňlemeler sistemasyny çözmeli.

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 3y = 12 \\ 3x + y = 6 \end{cases}$$

**Çözülişi:** Her deňlemede  $y$  – i  $x$  – iň üsti bilen aňladyp, berlen deňlemeler sistemasyna deňgüçli sistemany alarys:

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 4 & (I) \\ y = -3x + 6 & (II) \end{cases}$$

$y = 2x - 4$  deňlemeden taparys: eger  $x = 4$  bolsa,  $y = 4$  bolar, eger  $x = 0$  bolsa, onda  $y = -4$  bolar. Diýmek, (I) deňlemäniň grafigi  $(4; 4)$  we  $(0; -4)$  nokatlardan geçýän göni çyzykdyr.

$y = -3x + 6$  deňlemeden taparys: eger  $x = 0$  bolsa,  $y = 6$  bolar, eger  $x = 3$  bolsa, onda  $y = -3$  bolar. Diýmek, (II) deňlemäniň grafigi  $(0; 6)$  we  $(3; -3)$  nokatlardan geçýän göni çyzykdyr.

Göni çyzyklar  $(2; 0)$  nokatda kesişýärler. Diýmek, deňlemeler sistemasy ýeke-täk  $x = 2$  we  $y = 0$  çözüwe eýedir.

2. Berlen deňlemeler sistemasynyň näçe çözüwiniň bardygyny anyklamaly:

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 5y = 2 \\ 4x - 2y = 10 \end{cases}$$

**Çözülüşi:** Deñlemelerin ikisinde hem  $y$  – i  $x$  – iň üsti bilen aňladyp, berlen deñlemeler sistemasyna deňgüýçli sistemany alarys:

$$\begin{cases} -5y = -6x + 2 \\ -2y = -4x + 10 \end{cases}, \text{ ýa-da } \begin{cases} y = 1,2x - 0,4 \\ y = 2x - 5 \end{cases}$$

Birinji deñlemäniň burç koeffisienti  $1,2$  – ä, ikinjiňki bolsa  $2$  – ä deň. Görşümüz ýaly, olar dürli-dürli. Diýmek, bu göni çyzyklar kesişýärler. Onda deñlemer sistemasynyň ýeke-täk çözüwi bardyr.

3. Deñlemeler sistemasynyň näçe çözüwi bar:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 11 & (I) \\ 8x + 4y = 20 & (II) \end{cases}$$

**Çözülüşi:** Deñlemelerin ikisinde hem  $y$  – i  $x$  – iň üsti bilen aňladyp, berlen deñlemeler sistemasyna deňgüýçli sistemany alarys:

$$\begin{cases} y = -2x + 11 \\ 4y = -8x + 20 \end{cases}, \text{ ýa-da } \begin{cases} y = -2x + 11 \\ y = -2x + 5 \end{cases}$$

Deñlemelerin burç koeffisiýentleri deň, emma olar deňgüýçli deñlemeler däldirler. Diýmek bu deñlemelerin grafikleri paralleldirler, bu deñlemeler sistemasynyň çözüwi ýokdyr.

4. Deñlemeler sistemasynyň näçe çözüwi bar:

$$\begin{cases} 12x + 6y = 18 & (I) \\ 14x + 7y = 21 & (II) \end{cases}$$

**Çözülüşi:** Deñlemelerin ikisinde hem  $y$  – i  $x$  – iň üsti bilen aňladyp, berlen deñlemeler sistemasyna deňgüýçli sistemany alarys:

$$\begin{cases} 6y = -12x + 18 \\ 7y = -14x + 21 \end{cases}, \text{ ýa-da } \begin{cases} y = -2x + 3 \\ y = -2x + 3 \end{cases}$$

funksiýanyň grafikleri biri-birine gabat gelýärler, sebäbi bu deñlemeler deňgüýçlidirler. Munuň özi sistemasynyň tükeniksiz köp çözüwiniň bardygyny aňladýar.

## **Biri birinji, beýlekisi ikinji derejeli üýtgeýän iki ululykly iki deňlemeler sistemasyny çözmek**

Üýtgeýän iki ululykly deňlemeler sistemasyny çözmek – sistemanyň deňlemeleriniň her birini dogry deňlige öwürýän üýtgeýän ululyklaryň bahalar jübütini tapmak diýmekdir. Başgaça aýdylanda, deňlemeler sistemasyny çözmek şu sistema girýän deňlemeleriň çözüwler köplükleriniň kesişmesini tapmak diýmekdir. Deňlemeler sistemasyny ornuna goýmak usulyny peýdalanyp çözüp bolýar. Munuň üçin birinji derejeli deňlemeden üýtgeýän bir ululygy beýleki bir üýtgeýän ululyk arkaly aňladýarlar we tapylan aňlatmany ikinji derejeli deňlemede goýýarlar. Derejesi ikiden ýokary bolmadyk üýtgeýän bir ululykly deňlemäni alýarlar. Ony çözüp, şol üýtgeýän ululygyň bahasyny tapýarlar, soňra bolsa beýleki üýtgeýän ululygyň bahalaryny tapýarlar.

**Mysal:** Deňlemeler ulgamyny çözeliň:

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ x^2 - 3xy - 2y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

**Çözülişi:** Birinji deňlemeden üýtgeýän  $x$  ululygy  $y$  arkaly aňladalyň:  $x = 1 - 2y$ , ikinji deňlemede  $x$  – aňlatma derek  $1 - 2y$  aňlatmany goýup, üýtgeýän ululykly deňlemäni alarys:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - 2y)^2 - 3(1 - 2y)y - 2y^2 &= 2 \\ 1 - 4y + 4y^2 - 3y + 6y^2 - 2y^2 &= 2 \\ 8y^2 - 7y - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{1}{8}, \quad y_2 = 1$$

Tapylan  $y$  - iň bahasyny birinji deňlemede goýup,  $x$  - iň bahasyny tapalyň.  $x_1 = 1 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = 1\frac{1}{4}$

$$x_2 = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = -1$$

**Jogaby:**  $\left(1\frac{1}{4}; -\frac{1}{8}\right), (-1; 1)$

## Iki näbellili ikinji derejeli iki deňlemeli sistemanyň çözülişi

Eger sistema üýtgeýän iki ululykly ikinji derejeli iki deňlemeden düzülen bolsa, onda onuň çözüwini tapmak, adatça, kyn bolýar. Ornuna goýmak usulyny ýa-da deňlemeleri goşmak usulyny peýdalanyp, aýry-aýry hallarda şolar ýaly sistemany çözmek bolar.

**Mysal:**  $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 5 \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$  deňlemeler sistemasyny çözelin.

**Çözülişi:** Ornuna goýmak usulyny ulanyp alarys:  $y = \frac{6}{x}$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{6}{x}\right)^2 = 5$$
$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -3, & x_2 &= 3 \\ y_1 &= -2, & y_2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Jogaby:**  $(-3; -2), (3; 2)$

2.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 313 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$

**Çözülişi:** Deňlemelerini agzama-agza goşup alarys:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 &= 338, & x^2 &= 169 \\ x_1 &= -13, & x_2 &= 13 \\ y_1 &= -12, & y_2 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

**Jogaby:**  $(-13; -12), (13; 12)$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Deňlemeler sistemasyny grafiki usulda çözüň:**

1.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ x - y = -6 \end{cases}$

2.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 20 \\ xy = -8 \end{cases}$

3.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ x + y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$
4.  $\begin{cases} xy = 8 \\ x + y + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$
5.  $\begin{cases} x - y = 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$
6.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ y = x^2 + 1 \end{cases}$
7.  $\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$
8.  $\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$
9.  $\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ x^2 + y = 3 \end{cases}$
10.  $\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 2y^2 = 4 \\ 4x + 3y = 2 \end{cases}$
11.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y = 1 \\ x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$
12.  $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 3 \\ ((x - 2)(y + 2) = x^2 + 2xy \end{cases}$
13.  $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{2y} = 1 \end{cases}$
14.  $\begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ \frac{4}{x+2} - \frac{1}{y-2} = 1 \end{cases}$
15.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy = 10 \\ y^2 + xy = 15 \end{cases}$
16.  $\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 = 35 \\ xy(x + y) = 30 \end{cases}$

**Deňlemeler sistemasyny usullary ulanyp çözüň:**

$$17. \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 12 \\ xy = -6 \end{cases}$$

18.  $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 9 \\ xy = 20 \end{cases}$
19.  $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 7 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$
20.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 228 \\ 3x^2 - 2y^2 = 172 \end{cases}$
21.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 18 \\ xy = 9 \end{cases}$
22.  $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 11 \\ xy = 30 \end{cases}$
23.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 61 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 11 \end{cases}$
24.  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 2y^2 = 14 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 18 \end{cases}$
25.  $\begin{cases} xy + 3x - 4y = 12 \\ xy + 2x - 2y = 9 \end{cases}$
26.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3x - 4y = 20 \\ x^2 - 2x + y = -5 \end{cases}$
27.  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3xy + 4y = 0 \\ x + 3xy - 3y = 1 \end{cases}$
28.  $\begin{cases} y^2 + 3x - y = 1 \\ y^2 + 6x - 2y = 1 \end{cases}$
29.  $\begin{cases} xy + x = 56 \\ xy + y = 54 \end{cases}$
30.  $\begin{cases} 3x - xy = 10 \\ y + xy = 6 \end{cases}$

**Jogaplary:**

1.  $(4; -2), (-4; 2), (2; -4), (-2; 4),$
5.  $(2; 0), (0; -2),$  6.  $(\sqrt{-3}; -2), (-\sqrt{3}; 4),$
7.  $(1; 0), (-2; 4),$  8.  $(0; 0), (2; 4),$  9.  $(-3; -6), (1; 2),$
10.  $(2; -2), (4; 4), (-5; 2),$  11.  $(1; 0), (4; -2),$
12.  $(1; -1), \left(\frac{2}{3}; -1\frac{1}{6}\right),$



13.  $(2; 2), (0,75; 4,5),$  14.  $(0; 3), (4; -1),$   
 15.  $(-2; -3), (2; 3),$  16.  $(2; 3), (3; 2),$   
 17.  $\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}}; -\sqrt{6}\right), \left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}}; \sqrt{6}\right),$   
 18.  $(\pm 4\sqrt{-1}; \pm 5\sqrt{-1}), (\pm 5; \pm 4),$   
 19.  $(4; 3), (-4; -3),$  20.  $(10; 8), (-10; -8),$   
 21.  $(3; 1), (-3; 1),$  22.  $(5; 6), (-5; -6),$   
 23.  $(6; 5), (-6; -5),$   
 24.  $(4; 1), (-4; -1),$  25.  $\left(4; \frac{1}{2}\right), (-3; -3),$   
 26.  $(1; -4), (0; -5),$  27.  $(1; -2), \left(\frac{8}{18}; -\frac{1}{3}\right)$   
 28.  $\left(\frac{1}{3}; 1\right), \left(-\frac{1}{3}; -1\right),$  29.  $(8; 6), (-7; -9),$   
 30.  $(5; 1), \left(-\frac{2}{3}; 18\right).$

### III BAP. PROGRESSIÝALAR

#### Arifmetiki progressiýanyň $n$ – nji agzasynyň formulasy

Ikinji agzadan başlap her bir agzasy öň ýanyndaky agzanyň üstüne şol bir sanyň goşulmagy bilen alnan yzygierlige *arifmetik progressiýa* diýilýär.

Başgaça aýdylanda, eger islendik  $n$  natural san üçin  $a_{n+1} = a_n + d$  (bu ýerde  $d$  – haýsydyr bir san) şert ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda  $(a_n)$  yzygiderlige arifmetik progressiýa diýilýär.

Meselem,  $a_6 = a_5 + d$ ;  $a_{100} = a_{99} + d > 0$  bolanda arifmetik progressiýa artýar,  $d < 0$  bolanda kemelýär.

Ikinjiden başlap, onuň islendik agzasy bilen, öň ýanyndaky agzanyň tapawudynyň  $d$  deňligi, arifmetik progressiýanyň kesgitlemesinden gelip çykýar, ýagny islendik  $n$  natural san üçin

$$d = a_{n+1} - a_n$$

deňlik dogrudyr

#### **Mysallar:**

1. Yzygiderligiň artýandygyny ýa – da kemelýändigini kesgitlemeli

$$-3, -5, -7, -9, -11, \dots$$

#### **Çözülişi:**

$-3, -5, -7, -9, -11, \dots$  yzygiderlik  $a_1 = -3$   $d = -2$  bolan arifmetik progressiýadyr we ol kemelýändir, sebäbi

$$-3 > -5, -5 > -7, \quad -7 > -9, -9 > -11$$

2. Goý,  $a_1 = -3$ ,  $d = 0,5$  berlen bolsun. Arifmetik progressiýany ýazmaly.

#### **Çözülişi:** Agzalary

$$a_2 = a_1 + d = -3 + 0,5 = 2,5$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + d = -2,5 + 0,5 = -2$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + d = -2 + 0,5 = -1,5$$

$$a_5 = a_4 + d = -1,5 + 0,5 = -1$$

$$a_6 = a_5 + d = -1 + 0,5 = -0,5$$

$$a_7 = a_6 + d = -0,5 + 0,5 = 0$$

$$a_8 = a_7 + d = 0 + 0,5 = 0,5$$

bolan arifmetik progressiýa berilýär. Onda şeýle arifmetik progressiýany ýazarsy:

$$-3; -2,5; -2; -1,5; -1; -0,5; 0; 0,5; \dots$$

Kä halatda arifmetik progressiýada tutuş yzygiderlige däl-de onuň ilkinji birnäçe agzalaryna seredilýär. Bu ýagdaýda tükenikli arifmetik progressiýa barada gürrüň edilýär.

Arifmetik progressiýanyň kesgitlemesi boýunça alarys:

$$a_2 = a_1 + d$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + d = (a_1 + d) + d = a_1 + 2d$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + d = (a_1 + 2d) + d = a_1 + 3d$$

$$a_5 = a_4 + d = (a_1 + 3d) + d = a_1 + 4d$$

$$a_6 = a_5 + d = (a_1 + 4d) + d = a_1 + 5d$$

Edil şonuň ýaly  $a_7 = a_1 + 6d$  alarys we, umuman,  $n - nji$  agzany ( $a_n$ ) tapmak üçin ( $a_1$ ) birinji agzanyň üstüne  $(n - 1)d$  aňlatmany goşmaly, ýagny

$$a_n = a_1 + d(n - 1)$$

Biz arifmetik progressiýanyň  $n - nji$  agzasynyň formulasyny aldyk.

Bu formulany ulanyp, mesele çözmegiň mysallaryny getireliň.

3. Progressiýanyň 51 – nji agzasyny tapmaly:

75; 73; 5; 72; ...

Çözülişi: Onuň tapawudy  $d = 73,5 - 75 = -1,5$ ; şonuň üçin

$$a_{51} = 75 + (-1,5) \cdot (51 - 1) = 0.$$

**Arifmetik progressiýanyň esasy häsiýeti:**

Yzygiderlik birinjiden ( eger tükenikli arifmetik progressiýa bolsa, iň soňkudan) başga her bir agzasy, onuň öňündäki we yzyndaky agzalaryň orta arifmetiki bahasyna deň bolan ýagdaýynda we diňe şol ýagdaýda arifmetik progressiýadyr:

$$a_n = \frac{a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}}{2}$$

## Arifmetik progressiýanyň ilkinji $n$ agzalarynyň jeminiň formulasy

Ilki bilen arifmetik progressiýanyň başyndan we ahyryndan deň daşlaşan islendik iki agzasynyň jeminiň birinji we iň soňky agzalarynyň jemine, ýagny

$$a_2 + a_{n-1} = (a_1 + d) + (a_n - d) = a_1 + a_n,$$

$$a_3 + a_{n-2} = (a_2 + d) + (a_{n-1} - d) = a_2 + a_{n-1} = a_1 + a_n,$$

$$a_4 + a_{n-3} = (a_3 + d) + (a_{n-2} - d) = a_3 + a_{n-2} = a_1 + a_n,$$

we ş.m

Indi jemiň ähli goşulyjylaryny täzeden, artýan tertipde:

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} + a_{n-1} + a_n$$

we kemelýän tertipde

$$S = a_n + a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + \dots + a_3 + a_2 + a_1$$

täzeden ýazalyň hem – de iki deňligi – de agzama – agza goşalyň. Onda alarys:

$$2S_n = (a_1 + a_n) + (a_2 + a_{n-1}) + (a_3 + a_{n-2}) + \dots$$

$$+ (a_{n-2} + a_3) + (a_{n-1} + a_2) + (a_n + a_1)$$

Deňligiň sag böleginde sanlaryň  $n$  sany jübüdi özara goşulýarlar we olaryň her biri  $a_1 + a_n$  jeme deňdir. Şonuň üçin

$$2S_n = (a_1 + a_n) \cdot n.$$

Soňky deňligiň iki bölegini – de 2 – ä bölüp, arifmetik progressiýanyň birinji  $n$  agzasynyň jeminiň formulasyny alarys:

$$S_n = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \cdot n}{2}.$$

### Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar

$a_n$  yzygiderlik arifmetik progressiýadyr. Eger:

$a_1 = 10$   $d = 3$  bolsa,  $a_6$  – ny

1.  $a_1 = 6,8$   $d = -1,5$  bolsa,  $a_{22}$  – ni

2.  $a_1 = -2,3$   $d = 1,7$  bolsa,  $a_{31}$  – ni

3.  $a_1 = 9,1$   $d = 2$  bolsa,  $a_{17}$  – ni

4.  $a_1 = 3,5$   $d = -0,7$  bolsa,  $a_{39} - y$
5.  $a_1 = -4,1$   $d = 4$  bolsa,  $a_{50} - ni$  tapyň

**$a_n$  yzygiderlik arifmetik progressiýadyr. Eger:**

6.  $c_1 = -2$   $d = 0,3$  bolsa,  $c_{12} - ni$
7.  $c_1 = 17$   $d = 0,5$  bolsa,  $c_{36} - ny$
8.  $c_1 = -3,2$   $d = 1,5$  bolsa,  $c_{23} - i$
9.  $c_1 = -3,2$   $d = -1,5$  bolsa,  $c_{23} - i$
10.  $c_1 = 5,7$   $d = -2,9$  bolsa,  $c_{49} - y$

**Arifmetik progressiýanyň birinji on agzasynyň jemini tapyň:**

11. 4; 8; 12; 16; ...;
12.  $\frac{2}{3}; \frac{3}{4}; \dots;$
13. 5; 2; -1; -4; ...;
14. 3; 7; 11; 15; ...;

**Hasaplamaly:**

15. 1 – den 99 – a çenli ähli täk sanlaryň jemini tapyň
16. 2 – den 100 – e çenli ähli jübüt sanlaryň jemini tapyň

**Hataryň  $n$  agzalarynyň jemini hasaplaň:**

17.  $1 - 3 + 5 - 7 + \dots;$
18.  $1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \dots;$

**Eger**

19.  $a_2 - a_6 + a_4 = -$  we  $a_8 - a_7 = 2a_4;$
20.  $S_4 - S_6 + 2a_5 + a_3 = 0$  we  $S_2 + S_3 = 2;$
21.  $S_3 = -3, S_5 = 10, S_7 = 35$

**bolsa, arifmetik progressiýany tapyň.**

**Eger**

22.  $a_1 = 1$  we  $S_5 = \frac{1}{4}(S_{10} - S_5)$
23.  $a_1 a_2 a_3 = 120, a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 15$

**bolsa, arifmetik progressiýany tapyň.**

**Jogaplary:**

1.  $a_6 = 25$ , 2.  $a_{22} = -24,7$ , 3.  $a_{31} = 48,7$ , 4.  $a_{17} = 41,1$
5.  $a_{39} = -23,1$ , 6.  $a_{50} = 191,9$ , 7.  $c_{12} = 1,3$ , 8.  $c_{36} = 34,5$ , 9.  $c_{23} = 29,8$ , 10.  $c_{23} = -37,7$ , 11.  $s_{10} = 220$ ,
12.  $S_{10} = 220$ , 13.  $S_{10} = \frac{125}{12}$ , 14.  $S_{10} = -85$ ,
15.  $S_{10} = 210$

### **Geometrik progressiýanyň $n$ - nji agzasynyň formulasy**

**Kesgitleme.** Ikinjiden başlap her bir agzasy öň ýanyndaky agzanyň şol bir sana köpeldilmegi netijesinde alnan, her biri noldan tapawtly bolan sanlaryň yzygierligine *geometrik progressiýa* diýilýär.

Başgaça aýdylanda, eger, islendik natural  $n$  üçin  $b_n \neq 0$  we  $b_{n+1} = b_n \cdot q$  şert ýerine ýetýän bolsa, onda  $b_n$  yzygiderlik geometrik progressiýadyr.

Geometrik progressiýanyň kesgitlemesinden, onuň ikinjiden başlap islendik agzasynyň öň ýanyndaky agza bolan gatnaşygy  $q$  deňligi, ýagny islendik natural  $n$  – de  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = q$  deňligiň dogrudygyny gelip çykýar.

$q$  sana geometrik progressiýanyň maýdalawjysy diýilýär.

Eger  $q$  progressiýanyň maýdalawjysy 1 – den uly bolsa, onda  $b_1 > 0$  bolanda progressiýa artýan,  $b_1 < 0$  bolanda kemelýändir. Eger  $q = 1$  bolsa, ona geometrik progressiýanyň ähli agzalary özara deňdirler. Geometrik progressiýany bermek üçin onuň birinji agzasyny we maýdalawjysyny görkezmek ýeterlikdir.

Meselem, eger  $b_1 = 432$  we  $q = \frac{1}{3}$  bolsa,

$$432; 144; 48; 16; 5\frac{1}{3}; \dots$$

geometrik progressiýany alarys.

$b_n = 7 + 5\sqrt{2}$  we  $q = \sqrt{2} - 1$  şertler bilen  
 $7 + 5\sqrt{2}; 3 + 2\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2} + 1; 1; \sqrt{2} - 1; \dots$

Geometrik progressiýa berilýär.

Eger  $b_1 = -3$  we  $q = -1$  bolsa,  $-3; +3; -3; +3; -3; \dots$   
 geometrik progressiýany alarys.

Eger  $b_1 = 6$  we  $q = 1$  bolsa,  $6; 6; 6; 6; 6; \dots$  geometrik  
 progressiýany alarys.

Geometrik progressiýanyň birinji agzasyny we  
 maýdalawjysyny bilip, yzygiderli ikinji, üçünji we umuman,  
 islendik agzasyny tapmak mümkin:

$$b_2 = b_1 q$$

$$b_3 = b_2 q = (b_1 q) q = b_1 q^2$$

$$b_4 = b_3 q = (b_1 q^2) q = b_1 q^3$$

$$b_5 = b_4 q = (b_1 q^3) q = b_1 q^4$$

Edil şonuň ýaly  $b_6 = b_1 q^5$ ,  $b_7 = b_1 q^6$  birnäçe agzalary  
 tapylýar. Umuman  $b_n$  – i tapmak üçin biz  $b_1$  – i,  $q^{n-1}$  – e  
 köpeltmeli bolarys, ýagny

$$b_n = b_1 q^{n-1}$$

Biz geometrik progressiýanyň  $n$  – nji agzasynyň formulasyny  
 aldyk.

### **Mysallar:**

1. Geometrik progressiýanyň  $b_1 = 1$  we  $q = 3$  bolsa, onda  
 $b_8$  – i tapmaly.

**Çözülişi:** Geometrik progressiýanyň  $n$  – nji agzasynyň  
 formulasy boýunça taparys:

$$b_8 = 1 \cdot 3^7 = 2187.$$

2. Eger  $b_1 = 2$  we  $b_3 = 1$  bolsa,  $(b_n)$  geometrik  
 progressiýanyň 10-njy agzasyny tapyň.

**Çözülişi:** Geometrik progressiýanyň birinji we üçünji  
 agzalaryny bilip onuň maýdalawjysyny tapyp bolýar.

$b_3 = b_1 q^2$  bolany üçin  $q^2 = \frac{b_3}{b_1} = \frac{1}{2}$   $q^2 = \frac{1}{2}$  deňlemäni çözüp  
 taparys:

$$q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{ýa} - \text{da } q = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Şeýlelikde, meseläniň şertini kanagatlandyryňan iki progressiýa

Eder  $q = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  bolsa, onda,  $b_{10} = b_1$

$$q^9 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^9 = 2 \cdot \frac{2^4 \sqrt{2}}{2^9} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}.$$

Meseläniň iki çözüwi bar:  $b_{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$  ýa – da  $b_{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$ .

Goý,  $b_{n-1}, b_n, b_{n+1}$  geometrik progressiýanyň üç zyzygider agzasy bolsun, bu ýerde  $n$  san 1 – den uly bolan islendik natural san. Onda alarys:

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n-1}} = \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n};$$

Bu gatnaşyklaryň her biri progressiýanyň  $q$  maýdalawjysyna deňdir. Proporsiýanyň häsiýeti boýunça alarys:

$$b_n^2 = b_{n-1} b_{n+1}.$$

Kwadratly berlen sanlaryň köpeltmek hasylyna deň bolan sana olaryň *orta geometrik bahasy* diýilýär.

Meselem, 6 san 4 we 9 sanlaryň orta geometrik bahasydyr, sebäbi  $6^2 = 4 \cdot 9$ .

Şeýlelikde, *geometrik progressiýanyň ikinjiden başlap islendik agzasy onuň bilen goňşy agzalaryň orta geometrik bahasyna deňdir.*

### **Geometrik progressiýanyň ilkinji $n$ agzalarynyň jeminiň formulasy**

Goý ( $b_n$ ) geometrik progressiýa berlen bolsun. Geometrik progressiýanyň birinji  $n$  agzasynyň jemini  $S_n$  bilen belgiläliň:

$$S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_{n-1} + b_n \quad (1)$$

(1) deňligiň iki bölegini – de  $q$  köpeldeliň

$$S_n q = b_1 q + b_2 q + b_3 q + \dots + b_{n-1} q + b_n q$$



aşakdakylary göz önünde tutup alarys,

$$b_1q = b_2, b_2q = b_3, b_3q = b_4, \dots, b_{n-1}q = b_n$$

onda

$$S_nq = b_2 + b_3 + b_4 + \dots + b_n + b_nq \quad (2)$$

(2) deňlikden (1) deňligi aýyralyň:

$$S_nq - S_n = (b_2 + b_3 + b_4 + \dots + b_n + b_nq) - \\ -(b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_{n-1} + b_n) = b_nq - b_1$$

$$S_n(q - 1) = b_nq - b_1.$$

bu ýerden  $q \neq 1$  bolanda

$$S_n = \frac{b_nq - b_1}{q - 1} \quad (I)$$

gelip çykýar.

Biz geometrik progressiýanyň ilkinji  $n$  agzalarynyň jeminiň formulasyny aldyk. Bu ýerde

$q \neq 1$ . Eger  $q = 1$  bolsa, onda progressiýanyň ähli agzalary birinji agza deňdir we  $S_n = nb_1$ .

Jemiň formulasynda  $b_n$  agzany,  $b_1q^{n-1}$  bilen çalyşsak, ony başga görnüşde ýazyp bolar:

$$S_n = \frac{b_nq^{n-1}q - b_1}{q - 1} = \frac{b_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1};$$

$$S_n = \frac{b_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} \quad \text{eger } q \neq 1 \quad (II)$$

**Mysal:**  $b_1 = 1$  we  $q = 2$  bolan ( $b_n$ ) geometrik progressiýanyň birinji otuz agzasynyň jemini tapmaly.

**Çözülişi:** Progressiýanyň birinji agzasynyň we maýdalawjysynyň belli bolany üçin (II) formuladan peýdalanmak amatly bolar.

Alarys:

$$S_{32} = \frac{b_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} = \frac{1 \cdot (2^{32} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^{32} - 1 \\ = 4294967295.$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçib mysallar:**

**Aşakdaky geometrik progressiýanyň  $n$  – nji agzalarynyň formulalaryny tapyň:**

1. 81; 54; 36; ...;
1.  $-256; -192; -144; \dots$ ;
2.  $-\sqrt{2}; 1; -0,5\sqrt{2}; \dots$ ;
3.  $2 - \sqrt{3}; 7 - 4\sqrt{3}; 26 - 15\sqrt{3}; \dots$ ;
4.  $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} + 3); \sqrt{5} + 1; 4; \dots$ ;
5.  $5; -5; 5; -5; \dots$ ;

**Geometrik progressiýanyň 7–nji agzasny hasaplaň:**

6.  $5; 10; 20; \dots$ ;
7.  $1100; 110; 11; \dots$ ;
8.  $6; 3; 1,5; \dots$ ;
9.  $5\frac{5}{8}; -3\frac{3}{4}; 2\frac{1}{2}; \dots$ ;

**Geometrik progressiýada:**

10.  $b_1 = 76\frac{4}{5}, n = 6, b_6 = -\frac{12}{5}$
11.  $b_1 = -20\frac{1}{4}, n = 5, b_5 = -\frac{1}{4}$

**bolsa, onuň maýdalawjysyny we agzalarynyň jemini tapyň.**

**Geometrik progressiýada:**

12.  $q = 4, n = 8, b_8 = 49152$
13.  $q = 2\frac{1}{2}, n = 6, b_6 = -3125$

**bolsa, onuň birinji agzasyny we agzalarynyň jemini kesgitläň.**

**Geometrik progressiýada:**

$$14. q = 2, n = 9, S_9 = 1533$$

$$15. q = \frac{1}{2}, n = 5, S_5 = 3\frac{7}{8}$$

**bolsa, onuň birinji we iň soňky agzasyny tapyň.**

**Geometrik progressiýada:**

$$16. b_1 = 1, b_n = -512, S_n = -341$$

$$17. b_1 = \frac{3}{2}, b_n = \frac{1}{1458}, S_n = 1\frac{91}{792}$$

**bolsa, onuň agzalarynyň sanyny kesgitleň.**

**Jogaplary:**

$$1. b_n = 3^{3+n} \cdot 2^{n-1}, \quad 2. b_n = 2^{10-2} \cdot 3^{n-1},$$

$$3. b_n = \sqrt{2}^n - \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1}, \quad 4. b_n = (2 - \sqrt{3})^n,$$

$$5. b_n = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} + 3)(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}, \quad 6. b_n = 5(-1)^{n-1},$$

$$7. b_7 = 640, \quad 8. b_7 = 11 \cdot 10^3, \quad 9. b_7 = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1},$$

$$10. S_6 = \frac{45}{8} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}, \quad 11. S_6 = -896, g = -2,$$

$$12. S_5 = -30, g = \frac{1}{3}, \quad 13. S_8 = 65535, b_1 = 3,$$

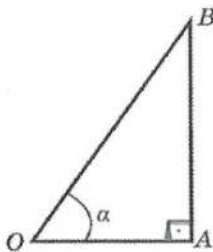
$$14. S_6 = 5187, b_1 = -32, \quad 15. b_1 = 3, b_9 = 768.$$

## IV BAP. TRIGONIMETRIK AŇLATMALAR WE FUNKSIÝALAR

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \frac{y}{r}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}, \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{y}{x}, \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{x}{y} \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}, \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

### Erkin burçuň sinusy, kosinusy, tangensi we kotangensi

$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň sinusy diýip, üçburçlugyň  $\alpha$  burçuň garşysynda ýatan katetiniň gipotenuzasyna bolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:  $\sin \alpha = \frac{AB}{BO}$



$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň kosinusy diýip, üçburçlugyň  $\alpha$  burça seplesýän katetiniň gipotenuzasyna bolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{OA}{BO}$$

$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň tangensi diýip, üçburçlugyň  $\alpha$  burçuň garşysynda ýatan katetiniň ol burça seplesýän katete bolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{AB}{OA}$

$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň kotangensi diýip, üçburçlugyň  $\alpha$  burça seplesýän katetiniň onuň garşysynda ýatan katete bolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{OA}{AB}$

$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň sekansy diýip, gipotenuzanyň bu burça seplesýän katete bolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:  $\sec \alpha = \frac{BO}{OA}$

$\alpha$  ýiti burçuň kosekansy diýip, gipotenuzanyň bu burçuň garşysyndaky katetebolan gatnaşygyna aýdylýar:  $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{OB}{AB}$

formulalar arkaly kesgitlenýändigini bellidir. Özünem olar diňe şol burçuň ululygyna bagly bolup, üçburçlugyň taraplarynyň ululygyna bagly däl. Başgaça aýdylanda bolsa, burçuň sinusy, kosinusy we tangensi burçuň funksiýalarydyr. Olara *trigonometrik funksiýalar* diýilýär. Bu funksiýalaryň ters ululyklaryda trigonometrik funksiýalar bolup, olaryň ýörite atlary hem bardyr:

$\sin \alpha$  – nyň ters ululygy *kosekans* diýlip atlandyrylýar.  
 $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$

$\cos \alpha$  – nyň ters ululygy  $\sec \alpha$  ýaly belgilenip, sekans diýilip atlandyrylýar:  $\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$  – nyň ters ululygy  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$  ýaly belgilänip, kotangens diýip atlandyrylýar:  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

### Sinusiň, kosinusyň, tangensiň we kotangensiň häsiýetleri

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

Meselem, eger  $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$  bolsa, onda  $\sin(-30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$  bolar.

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

Meselem, eger  $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  bolsa, onda  $\cos(-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  bolar.

$$\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg}(\alpha)$$

Meselem, eger  $\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$  bolsa, onda  $\operatorname{tg}(-45^\circ) = -1$  bolar.

$$\operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha)$$

Meselem, eger  $\operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  bolsa, onda  $\operatorname{ctg}(-60^\circ) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  bolar.

Şol bir argumentiň sinusynyň we kosinusynyň kwadratlarynyň jemi bire deňdir.

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad (1)$$

Meselem,  $\alpha = 30^0$  burç üçin formula boýunça alarys:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 30^0 + \cos^2 30^0 &= 1 \\ \sin 30^0 &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos 30^0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = -30^0$  burç üçin hem formula boýunça alarys:

$$\sin^2(-30^0) + \cos^2(-30^0) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Tangensiň we kotangensiň kesgitlemesinden ugur alyp,

$$tg\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \quad \text{we} \quad ctg\alpha = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} \quad (2)$$

Bu formulalara hem trigonometrik funksiýalar diýilýär.

Meselem,  $\alpha = 60^0$  burç üçin (2) formula boýunça alarys:

$$tg60^0 = \frac{\sin60^0}{\cos60^0}, \quad ctg60^0 = \frac{\cos60^0}{\sin60^0}$$

$$\sin60^0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos60^0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$tg60^0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$ctg60^0 = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$tg(-60^0) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$ctg(-60^0) = \frac{1}{2} : \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

### **Aňlatmalary özgertmekde trigonometrik toždestwolaryň ulanylyşy**

$$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2\alpha = 1 - \cos^2\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
tg^2\alpha &= \frac{1 - \cos^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} \\
tg^2\alpha \cdot \cos^2\alpha &= 1 - \cos^2\alpha \\
tg^2\alpha \cdot \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha &= 1 \\
\cos^2\alpha \cdot (tg^2\alpha + 1) &= 1 \\
\cos^2\alpha &= \frac{1}{1 + tg^2\alpha} \\
\cos\alpha &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + tg^2\alpha}}
\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha$  – ýiti burçdur.

**Mysallar:**

1.  $tg\alpha = 1$  bolýandygyny bilip, ýiti burç üçin  $\cos\alpha$  – ny hasaplalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Dogrudan hem, tablisa boýunça  $tg45^0 = 1$  we  $\cos45^0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

**Jogaby:**  $\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

2. Eger  $tg\alpha = \sqrt{3}$  we  $0 < \alpha < 90^0$  bolsa,  $2\cos^2\alpha - 3\cos\alpha$  aňlatmanyň bahasyny tapalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{3})^2}} \right)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{3})^2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{3})^2} -$   
 $- 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = -1$

**Jogaby:**  $-1$ .

## Getirme formulalary

### Mysallar we olaryň çözülişi:

1.  $\sin 120^\circ$  bahany tapmaly.

$$\sin 120^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Jogaby: } \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2.  $\operatorname{tg} 1110^\circ$  bahany tapmaly.

$$\operatorname{tg} 1110^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(3 \cdot 360^\circ + 30^\circ) = \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{Jogaby: } \operatorname{tg} 1110^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

3.  $\cos^2(270^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 2(90^\circ - \alpha)$  aňlatmany ýönekeýleşdirmeli.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2(270^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 2(90^\circ - \alpha) &= (-\sin \alpha)^2 \cdot (-\operatorname{ctg} \alpha)^2 = \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jogaby: } \cos^2 \alpha$$

### Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:

#### Aňlatmalary ýönekeýleşdiriň:

1.  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$

2.  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$

3.  $\frac{\cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha} + \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

4.  $\frac{\sin^3 \alpha + \cos^3 \alpha}{1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

5.  $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}$

6.  $\frac{1 + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$

7.  $(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2 + (1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2$

8.  $(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$

9.  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}(-\alpha)$

10.  $\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2(-\alpha) - 1$



11.  $\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$
12.  $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos(-\alpha)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}(-\alpha)}$
13.  $\sin(\alpha - 270^\circ)$
14.  $\cos(\alpha - 90^\circ)$
15.  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - 180^\circ)$
16.  $\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - 360^\circ)$
17.  $\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) + \operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ - \alpha) + \operatorname{tg}(360^\circ + \alpha)$
18.  $\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) + \sin(270^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(450^\circ - \alpha)$
19.  $\frac{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \sin(-\alpha)}{\cos(-\alpha) \cdot \cos(180^\circ + \alpha)}$
20.  $\frac{\sin(-\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha)}{\operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha - 180^\circ)}$
21.  $\frac{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \cos(360^\circ - \alpha)}{\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos(270^\circ + \alpha)}$
22.  $\frac{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \cos(360^\circ + \alpha)}{\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \cos(270^\circ + \alpha)}$

**Toždestwolary subut ediň:**

23.  $\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$
24.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} \beta}$
25.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha} = -\operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha$
26.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \sin^2 \alpha$
27.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}$
28.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \cos \alpha$
29.  $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha$
30.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}$

**Jogaplary:**

1.  $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$ , 2.  $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$ , 3.  $\frac{2}{\cos \alpha}$ , 4.  $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2$ , 5.  $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$ ,
6.  $\frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}$ , 7.  $2 \sec^2 \alpha$ , 8.  $-\cos 2\alpha$ , 9. 0, 10.  $-\sin^2 \alpha - 1$ ,

11.  $-1$ , 12.  $\cos \alpha$ , 18.  $-\cos \alpha$ , 19.  $-\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ , 20.  $-\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ , 21.  $\cos \alpha$ , 22.  $-\cos \alpha$ .

### Burçuň radian ölçegi

Islendik burça şöhläniň öz başlangyç nokadynyň daşynda aýlanmagyndan emele gelýän figura hökmünde garmak bolar. Şunlukda şöhläniň sagat diliniň aýlanýan ugruna garşylykly ugur boýunça aýlanmagyndan emele gelen burçlara položitel burçlar, şöhläniň sagat diliniň aýlanýan ugry boýunça aýlanmagyndan emele gelen burçlara bolsa otrisatel burçlar diýilmeklik kabul edilendir. Bize burçlaryň graduslarda, minutlarda we sekuntlarda ölçenilýändigini mälimdir. Bu ölçegleriň arasynda aşakdaky ýaly gatnaşyklar bar:

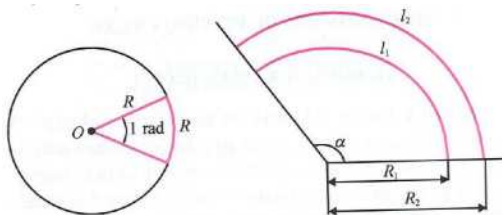
$$1^{\circ} = 60', \quad 1' = 60'', \quad 1'' = \left(\frac{1}{60}\right)^{\circ}, \quad 1'' = \left(\frac{1}{60}\right)'$$

Uzaklygy hemişe santimetr, wagty sekunt, massany gramda we ş.m. bilen ölçemeklik amatly bolmaýşy ýaly, burçlary hem hemişe graduslarda ölçemeklik amatly däldir. Praktikada burçlary ölçemegiň başga bir ölçeg birligi – radian ýygýygýdan ulanylýar. “Radian” sözi “radius” diýen latyn sözünden gelip çykandyr.

**Kesgitleme.** Merkezi burçuň daýanýan dugasynyň ululygynyň radiusyň ululygyna bolan gatnaşygyna ( $l, R$ ) burçuň *radian ölçegi* diýilýär.

Merkezi burçuň radian ölçegini  $\varphi$  harpy bilen belgiläp, kesgitlemä laýyklykda  $\varphi = \frac{l}{R}$  formulany alarys.

$l = R$  bolan halda  $\varphi = 1$  bolýandygy sebäpli, daýanýan dygasynyň uzynlygy töweregiň radiusyna deň bolan merkezi burça 1 *radianlyk burç* diýilýär.



$\alpha^0$  merkezi burçuň daýanýan dugasynyň uzynlygynyň  $l = \frac{\pi R \alpha^0}{180^0}$  bolýandygy mälimdir. Onda şol burçuň radian ölçegi

$$\varphi = \frac{l}{R} = \frac{\pi \alpha^0}{180^0} \text{ bolar.}$$

$R$  radiusly töweregiň uzynlygy  $2\pi R$  – e deň. Ony  $R$  – e bölüp, doly töwerekde  $2\pi$  radianyň barlygyny anyklarys. Gradus hasabynda doly töwerekde  $360^0$  bar.

Onda  $2\pi = 360^0$ ,  $\pi = 180^0$  ýerden

$$1^0 = \frac{\pi}{180^0} \approx 0,017 \text{ rad}, \quad 1 \text{ rad} = \frac{180^0}{\pi} \approx 57^0 17' 45''$$

Şeýlelik bilen, şol bir burçuň gradus we radian ölçegleriniň arasyndaky baglanyşygy

$\varphi = \frac{\pi \alpha^0}{180^0}$  ýa-da  $\alpha^0 = \frac{180^0 \varphi}{\pi}$  formula arkaly aňladylýar. Bu formulalaryň kömegi bilen graduslarda berlen burçy radian ölçeginde, radianlarda berlen bolsa gradus ölçeglerinde aňladyp bolar.

**Mysal üçin,**

1.  $\alpha^0 = 90^0$  bolsa, bu burçuň radian ölçegi

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi \cdot 90^0}{180^0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad bolar.}$$

2.  $\alpha^0 = 120^0$  bolsa, bu burçuň radian ölçegi

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi \cdot 120^0}{180^0} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad bolar.}$$

3.  $\varphi = 2\pi$  bolsa, onda  $\alpha^0 = \frac{180^0 \cdot 2\pi}{\pi} = 360^0$  bolar.

4.  $\varphi = 1$  bolsa, onda  $\alpha^0 = \frac{180^0 \cdot 1}{\pi} \approx \frac{180^0}{3,14} \approx 57,3^0$  bolar.

*Sinus* funksiýanyň alamaty 1-nji we 2-nji çäryekde položiteldir, 3-nji we 4-nji çäryekde bolsa otrisateldir.

*Kosinus* funksiýanyň alamaty 1-nji we 4-nji çäryekde položiteldir, 2-nji we 3-nji çäryekde bolsa otrisateldir.

*Tangens* we *kotangens* funksiýalaryň alamaty 1-nji we 3-nji çäryekde položiteldir, 2-nji we 4-nji çäryekde bolsa otrisateldir.

### Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:

#### Radianlarda berlen burçlaryň gradus ölçegini tapyň:

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. $\varphi = 2$              | 2. $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{15}$  |
| 3. $\varphi = \frac{7\pi}{9}$ | 4. $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{2}$  |
| 5. $\varphi = \frac{3}{4}$    | 6. $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{12}$  |
| 7. $\varphi = 1,5\pi$         | 8. $\varphi = \frac{11\pi}{4}$ |
| 9. $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{9}$  | 10. $\varphi = \frac{7\pi}{3}$ |

#### Graduslarda berlen burçlaryň radian ölçegini tapyň:

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. $\alpha^0 = 18^0$     | 12. $\alpha^0 = 30^0$     |
| 13. $\alpha^0 = 135^0$    | 14. $\alpha^0 = 450^0$    |
| 15. $\alpha^0 = 900^0$    | 16. $\alpha^0 = 1000^0$   |
| 17. $\alpha^0 = 67^0 30'$ | 18. $\alpha^0 = 15^0$     |
| 19. $\alpha^0 = 11^0 15'$ | 20. $\alpha^0 = 75^0 15'$ |

#### Aşakdaky haýsy çäryegin burçlary:

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 21. $\varphi = 4$               | 22. $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{7}$    |
| 23. $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{3}$  | 24. $\varphi = \frac{21\pi}{4}$  |
| 25. $\varphi = \frac{4\pi}{5}$  | 26. $\varphi = -3,25$            |
| 27. $\varphi = \frac{13\pi}{6}$ | 28. $\varphi = \frac{29\pi}{15}$ |
| 29. $\varphi = -\frac{4\pi}{9}$ | 30. $\varphi = 6$                |

#### Jogaplary:

1.  $\approx 114^0 35'$ , 2.  $12^0$ , 3.  $140^0$ , 4.  $150^0$ , 5.  $\approx 42^0 58'$ ,

6.  $15^0$ , 7.  $270^0$ , 8.  $495^0$ , 9.  $20^0$ , 10.  $420^0$ , 11.  $\frac{\pi}{10}$ ,  
 12.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ , 13.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ , 14.  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ , 15.  $5\pi$ , 16.  $\frac{50\pi}{9}$ ,  
 17.  $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ , 18.  $\frac{\pi}{12}$ , 19.  $\frac{\pi}{16}$ ,

**San argumentli trogonometrik funksiýalaryň bahalarynyň tablisasy**

$\alpha$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$
	$0^0$	$30^0$	$45^0$	$60^0$	$90^0$	$120^0$	$135^0$	$150^0$	$180^0$
$\sin\alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos\alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	-

$\alpha$	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	$2\pi$
	$210^0$	$225^0$	$240^0$	$270^0$	$300^0$	$315^0$	$330^0$	$360^0$
$\sin\alpha$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos\alpha$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	-

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Aňlatmanyň bahalaryny tapyň:**

1.  $5\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\cos\pi + 3\operatorname{tg}0$
2.  $2\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + 3\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} - 3\cos\pi$
3.  $4\sin\pi - 2\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} - \operatorname{tg}\pi$
4.  $6\cos0 - \sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{ctg}\frac{3\pi}{2}$
5.  $3\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - 4\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} + 8\operatorname{tg}\pi$
6.  $2\cos\pi + 6\operatorname{ctg}\frac{\pi}{2} - 5\sin2\pi$
7.  $7\operatorname{tg}2\pi + \sin0 - \cos\frac{3\pi}{2}$
8.  $a^2\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + b^2\cos0 + 2ab\cos\pi$
9.  $\sin\pi + \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin^2\frac{\pi}{4}$
10.  $3\sin\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\cos\pi + \operatorname{ctg}^2\frac{\pi}{6}$
11.  $6\sin\frac{5\pi}{6} - 2\cos2\pi + \operatorname{tg}^2\frac{\pi}{3}$
12.  $3\operatorname{tg}\frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2\frac{\pi}{3} + \operatorname{ctg}^2\frac{\pi}{4}$
13.  $\sin^2\frac{\pi}{4} + 3\cos\frac{\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg}\frac{3\pi}{4}$
14.  $2\sin\frac{\pi}{6} - \cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + \operatorname{ctg}\frac{\pi}{4}$
15.  $4\sin^2\frac{\pi}{3} - \operatorname{ctg}\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\cos^2\frac{\pi}{4}$
16.  $\sin\frac{7\pi}{6} + \cos^2\frac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{tg}\frac{\pi}{6}$

**Aňlatmany ýönekeýleşdiriň:**

17.  $\cos^4\alpha(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha) + \sin^2\alpha$
18.  $\left(\frac{1}{\sin\alpha} + \operatorname{ctg}\alpha\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin\alpha} - \operatorname{ctg}\alpha\right)$
19.  $\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha} - 1\right)\operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha$
20.  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sin^2\alpha}\right)\operatorname{tg}^2\alpha$
21.  $\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2\alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha}{1+\operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha}$

22.  $\frac{1}{1+tg^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{1+ctg^2\alpha}$
23.  $\frac{cosatga}{sin^2\alpha} - ctg\alpha cosa$
24.  $sin\alpha - cosa(tg\alpha + ctg\alpha)$
25.  $\frac{tg^2\alpha - sin^2\alpha}{ctg^2\alpha - cos^2\alpha}$
26.  $\frac{cos^2\alpha - sin^2\beta}{sin^2\alpha sin^2\beta} - ctg^2\alpha ctg^2\beta$
27.  $tg\alpha + \frac{cosa}{1+sin\alpha}$
28.  $ctg\alpha - \frac{cosa}{1+sin\alpha}$

**Toždestwolary sübüt etmeli:**

29.  $\frac{cosa}{1-sin\alpha} = \frac{1+sin\alpha}{cosa}$
30.  $1 - 2sin^2\alpha = 2cos^2\alpha - 1$

**Jogaplary:**

1. 7, 2. 0, 3. 0, 4. 5, 5. 4, 6. -2, 7. 0, 8.  $(a-b)^2$ ,
9. 1, 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 11. 4, 12.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 13. 3, 14.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 15.  $2 + \sqrt{2}$
16.  $\frac{4-\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}}$ , 17. 1, 18. 1, 19. 1, 20. -1, 21. 0, 22.  $cos2\alpha$
23.  $sin\alpha$ , 24.  $-\frac{cos^2\alpha}{sin\alpha}$ , 25.  $tg^6\alpha$ , 26. -1, 27.  $\frac{1}{cosa}$ ,
28.  $\frac{cosa}{sin\alpha(1+sin\alpha)}$

**Iki burcyn jeminiň we tapawudynyň sinusy, kosinusy,  
tangensi we kotangensi**

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$tg(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{tg\alpha + tg\beta}{1 - tg\alpha tg\beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha - \operatorname{tg}\beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg}\alpha \operatorname{tg}\beta} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha \operatorname{ctg}\beta - 1}{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha + \operatorname{ctg}\beta} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha \operatorname{ctg}\beta + 1}{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha - \operatorname{ctg}\beta} \end{aligned}$$

**Mysal:**  $\sin 15^\circ$  we  $\cos 75^\circ$  hasaplamaly.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 15^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 75^\circ &= \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{12} &= \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \\ &= \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - 3} = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = -2 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Formulalary ulanyp hasaplaň:**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. $\cos 15^\circ$              | 2. $\sin 75^\circ$                     |
| 3. $\sin 105^\circ$             | 4. $\cos 105^\circ$                    |
| 5. $\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ$ | 6. $\operatorname{ctg} 105^\circ$      |
| 7. $\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ$ | 8. $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{12}$ |

**Aňlatmany ýönekeýleşdiriň:**

- $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin \alpha \cos \beta$
- $\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos \alpha \cos \beta$
- $\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos(\alpha + \beta)$
- $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$

**Amatly usul bilen hasaplaň:**



$$13. \cos 29^0 \cos 31^0 - \sin 29^0 \sin 31^0$$

$$14. \sin 35^0 \cos 25^0 + \cos 35^0 \sin 25^0$$

$$15. \cos 49^0 \cos 4^0 + \sin 49^0 \sin 4^0$$

$$16. \sin 148^0 \cos 58^0 - \cos 148^0 \sin 58^0$$

$$17. \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$18. \cos \frac{7\pi}{40} \cos \frac{3\pi}{40} - \sin \frac{7\pi}{40} \sin \frac{3\pi}{40}$$

$$19. \cos \frac{7\pi}{10} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{10} \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$20. \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$21. \frac{\operatorname{tg} 27^0 + \operatorname{tg} 18^0}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 27^0 \operatorname{tg} 18^0}$$

$$22. \frac{\operatorname{ctg} 14^0 \operatorname{ctg} 16^0 - 1}{\operatorname{ctg} 14^0 + \operatorname{ctg} 16^0}$$

$$23. \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{3\pi}{7} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{21}}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \frac{3\pi}{7} \operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{21}}$$

$$24. \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{3\pi}{5} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{10} + 1}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{3\pi}{5} - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{10}}$$

**Ýönekeýleşdiriş:**

$$25. \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$26. \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$27. \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$28. \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)}$$

**Toždestwolary subut ediş:**

$$29. \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$30. \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$$

**Jogaplary:**

1.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3}-1)$ , 2.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ , 3.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$  4.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(1-\sqrt{3})$ , 5.  
 $2-\sqrt{3}$ , 6.  $\sqrt{3}-2$ , 7.  $2+\sqrt{3}$ , 8.  $-2+\sqrt{3}$ , 9.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 10.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  11.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  12. 1 13. 1 14.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 15.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 16. 1, 17.  
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 18.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 19. 0, 20. 0, 21. 1, 22.  $\sqrt{3}$ , 23.  $\sqrt{3}$ , 24. 0,  
 25.  $tgactg\beta$ , 26.  $-tgatg\beta$ ,  
 27.  $tgatg\beta$ , 28.  $tga$ .

### Ikeldilen burçuň trigonometrik funksiýalary

Goşmak formulalary trogonometrik funksiýalary baglanyşdyrýan esasy formulalaryň biri hasaplanylýar. Olardan dürli argumentli trigonometrik funksiýalary baglanyşdyrýan bir näçe formulalar getirilip çykarylýar.

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta \quad (2)$$

$$tg(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{tg\alpha+tg\beta}{1-tgatg\beta} \quad (3)$$

$$ctg(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{ctgactg\beta-1}{ctg\alpha+ctg\beta} \quad (4)$$

Formulalarda  $\beta = \alpha$  diýip, ikeldilen burçuň trigonometrik funksiýalaryny alarys.

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha \quad (6)$$

$$tg 2\alpha = \frac{2tg\alpha}{1-tg^2\alpha} \quad (7)$$

$$ctg 2\alpha = \frac{ctg^2\alpha-1}{2ctg\alpha} \quad (8)$$

(6) formulada  $\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$  -nyň ýerine  $1 - \sin^2\alpha$  -ny ýa-da  $\sin^2\alpha$  -nyň ýerine  $1 - \cos^2\alpha$  -ny goýsak, ýene-de iki sany formula alnar.

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \quad (9)$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 \quad (10)$$

**Mysal:**  $4\sin\alpha\cos^5\alpha - 4\sin^5\alpha\cos\alpha$  aňlatmany  
ýönekeýleşdirmeli.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\begin{aligned} 4\sin\alpha\cos^5\alpha - 4\sin^5\alpha\cos\alpha &= 4\sin\alpha\cos\alpha(\cos^4\alpha - \sin^4\alpha) = \\ 2 \cdot 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)(\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha) &= \\ 2\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\alpha \cdot 1 &= \sin 4\alpha \end{aligned}$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Aňlatmalary ýönekeýleşdiriň:**

1.  $\frac{(\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)^2}{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$
2.  $\frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{(\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha)^2}$
3.  $\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha}$
4.  $\frac{\cos 2\alpha - \cos^2\alpha}{1 - \cos^2\alpha}$
5.  $2\cos^2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha$
6.  $1 - 8\sin^2\alpha\cos^2\alpha$
7.  $1 - 2\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{8}$
8.  $2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{6} - 1$
9.  $\sin 2\alpha \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1$
10.  $\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{tg} \alpha \sin 2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha$
11.  $(\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha)\sin 2\alpha$
12.  $(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha)\cos^2\alpha$
13.  $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sin\alpha} - \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$
14.  $\frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$
15.  $\frac{2\operatorname{tg}\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}$
16.  $\frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha}$
17.  $4\sin\alpha\cos\alpha(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)$
18.  $\cos^4\alpha - 6\cos^2\alpha\sin^2\alpha + \sin^4\alpha$
19.  $\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha}$

$$20. \frac{\cos^2 2\alpha - 4\cos^2 \alpha + 3}{\cos^2 2\alpha + 4\cos^2 \alpha - 1}$$

$$21. \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{1 - \cos 2\alpha}$$

$$22. \frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$$

$$23. \frac{1 - \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$24. \frac{\sin 2\alpha - \sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$25. 1 + \cos 4\alpha$$

$$26. 1 - \cos 4\alpha$$

$$27. \operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 + \cos 2\alpha)$$

$$28. \frac{2\sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha}{2\sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}$$

**Toždestwolary subut ediň:**

$$29. (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 + \sin 2\alpha$$

$$30. (\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) \sin 2\alpha = 2$$

**Jogaplary:**

$$1. 1, \quad 2. 1, \quad 3. \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha, \quad 4. -1, \quad 5. 1, \quad 6. \cos^2 4\alpha,$$

$$7. \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{4}, \quad 8. \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{3}, \quad 9. \cos 2\alpha, \quad 10. \sin^2 \alpha, \quad 11. 2,$$

$$12. \cos 2\alpha, \quad 13. \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}, \quad 14. \frac{2}{\sin 2\alpha}, \quad 15. -\operatorname{tg} \alpha,$$

$$16. \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha, \quad 17. \sin 4\alpha, \quad 18. \cos 4\alpha, \quad 19. \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad 20.$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha, \quad 21. \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha, \quad 22. \operatorname{tg}^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right), \quad 23. \operatorname{ctg} \alpha, \quad 24. \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

$$25. 26. 27. \sin 2\alpha, \quad 28. \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

## Ýarym burçuň trigonometrik funksiýalary

Ikeldilen burçuň

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha,$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

formulalaryndan

$$2\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos 2\alpha$$

$$2\cos^2\alpha = 1 + \cos 2\alpha$$

deňlikler alynýar. Soňky deňliklerden  $\sin^2\alpha$  – ny we  $\cos^2\alpha$  – ny tapalyň.

$$\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{2}, \quad \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

Bu formulalarda  $\alpha$  –ny  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  bilen çalyşsak we kök alynsa, onda

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}} \quad (2)$$

bolar. (1) deňligi (2) deňlige agzama-agza bölsek,  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$  – ny hasaplamak üçin formula alarys:

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} \quad (3)$$

(1)-(3) formulalarda kök belgisiniň öňündäki alamatlar  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  burçuň haýsy çärykde gutarýanlygyna baglylykda, şol çärykde  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$  –nyň alamatlary nähili bolsa, şol alamat alynýar.

**Mysallar:**

1.  $\sin 15^\circ$  – ny hasaplalyň.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\sin 15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

2.  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{12}$  – ny hasaplalyň.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{6}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2}} =$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

### Trigonometrik funksiýalary ýarym burçuň tangensi arkaly aňlatmak

Käbir meseleler çözülide trigonometrik funksiýalaryň ählisini olaryň haýsy hem bolsa biri arkaly aňlatmak zerur bolýar. Şeýle funksiýa hökmünde tangensi almak amatlydyr.  $\alpha$  argumentiň ähli trigonometrik funksiýalaryny  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  burçuň tangensi arkaly kwadrat köksüz aňladyp bolýar. Ol formulalary getirip çykaralyň.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\left(2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) : \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) : \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1} \\ \cos \alpha &= \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) : \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) : \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Diýmek,  $\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1} \quad (4)$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad (5)$$

Bu formulalar  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \neq 0$ , ýagny  $\alpha \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in Z$  bolanda dogrudyr.  $\alpha$  – ny  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  bilen çalşyp, hem-de  $ctg\alpha = \frac{1}{tg\alpha}$  deňlikden peýdalanyp alarys:

$$tg\alpha = \frac{2tg\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1-tg^2\frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad (6)$$

$$ctg\alpha = \frac{1-tg^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2tg\frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad (7)$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Toždestwolary subut ediň:**

1.  $1 + \sin\alpha = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$
2.  $1 - \sin\alpha = 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$
3.  $1 + 2\cos 2\alpha + \cos 4\alpha = 4\cos^2\alpha \cos 2\alpha$
4.  $1 - 2\cos 3\alpha + \cos 6\alpha = -4\sin^2\frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos 3\alpha$
5.  $tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$
6.  $tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$
7.  $\frac{1+\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = tg\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$
8.  $\frac{2\sin\alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2\sin\alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = tg^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$
9.  $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1+\cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos\alpha}{1+\cos 2\alpha} = tg\frac{\alpha}{2}$
10.  $ctg\frac{\alpha}{2} - tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = 2ctg\alpha$
11.  $\sin\alpha - tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \cos\alpha \cdot tg\frac{\alpha}{2}$
12.  $\frac{\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} - tg\alpha$

**Aňlatmalary ýönekeýleşdirň:**

13.  $\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\frac{\alpha}{4}}{2}}$
14.  $\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 4\alpha}{2}}$

$$15. 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \alpha$$

$$16. 2\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \alpha$$

$$17. \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}}$$

$$18. \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$19. \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} \cdot \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$20. \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} - \operatorname{tg}^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

**Jogaplary:**

$$13. \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, 14. \cos 2\alpha, 15. 1, 16. 1, 17. \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{8}, 18.$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha, 19. \cos^2 \alpha, 20. 0.$$

### Sinuslaryň we kosinuslaryň jemini hem tapawudyny köpeltmek hasylyna öwürmek

Sinuslaryň we kosinuslaryň jemini hem tapawudyny trigonometrik funksiýalaryň köpeltmek hasyly görnüşinde ýazyp bolýar.  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta$  aňlatmany köpeltmek hasyly görnüşinde ýazalyň. Onuň üçin  $\alpha$  we  $\beta$  burçlary

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

diýip belgiläp, jemiň sinusynyň formulasyndan peýdalanylýalarys:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) + \\ &+ \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \\ &+ \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \\ &- \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$-\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

Diýmek,  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$

Aşakdaky üç formula hem şu usulda getirilip çykarylýar:

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

### **Trigonometrik funksiýalaryň köpeltmek hasylyny jeme öwürmek**

Sinuslar üçin goşmak formulalaryny

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \quad \text{we}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \quad \text{goşup alarys:}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\text{Soňky deňlikden } \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

Biz bir burçuň sinusynyň beýleki burçuň kosinusyna köpeltmek hasylyny jeme öwürmegiň formulasyny aldyk.

Kosinuslar üçin goşmak formulalaryny ýazalyň.

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

Olary goşup we aýyryp alarys:

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

Soňky deňliklerden:

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta))$$

**Mysallar we olaryň çözülişleri:**

$$1. \sin 75^0 - \sin 15^0 = 2 \sin \frac{75^0 - 15^0}{2} \cos \frac{75^0 + 15^0}{2} =$$

$$= 2 \sin 30^0 \cos 45^0 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2. \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 \cos \frac{\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3. 1 + \sin \alpha = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha}{2} =$$

$$= 2 \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = 2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar.****Aňlatmalary köpeltmek hasyly görnüşinde ýazyň:**

$$1. \sin 3\alpha + \sin \alpha$$

$$2. \sin 4\beta - \sin 6\beta$$

$$3. \cos x + \cos 5x$$

$$4. \cos 2y - \cos 3y$$

$$5. \cos 56^0 + \cos 24^0$$

$$6. \sin 7^0 + \sin 19^0$$

$$7. \sin 28^0 - \cos 36^0$$

$$8. \cos 31^0 - \sin 62^0$$

$$9. \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$10. \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$11. \sin \frac{\pi}{10} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$12. \cos \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$13. \sin \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$14. \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$15. \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$16. \sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

**Añlatmanyň bahasyny tapyň:**

$$17. \sin 15^\circ - \sin 105^\circ$$

$$18. \cos 105^\circ + \cos 75^\circ$$

$$19. \sin 15^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$$

$$20. \cos 75^\circ - \sin 75^\circ$$

$$21. \operatorname{tg} 22^\circ 30' + \operatorname{tg} 67^\circ 30'$$

$$22. \operatorname{tg} 22^\circ 30' - \operatorname{tg} 67^\circ 30'$$

$$23. \operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{12} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$24. \operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{12} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$25. \sin 52^\circ 30' \sin 7^\circ 30'$$

$$26. \cos 105^\circ \cos 75^\circ$$

**Toždestwolary subut ediň:**

$$27. \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$$

$$28. \frac{\sin \alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha + 2\cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$$

$$29. \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha + \sin 5\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 3\alpha$$

$$30. \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)} = \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

**Jogaplary:**

$$1. 2\sin \alpha \cos 5\alpha, \quad 2. -2\sin \beta \cos 5\beta, \quad 3. 2\cos 3x \cos 2x,$$

$$4. 2\sin \frac{5y}{2} \sin \frac{y}{2}, \quad 5. 2\cos 40^\circ \cos 16^\circ, \quad 6. 2\sin 13^\circ \cos 6^\circ,$$

$$7. 2\cos 40^\circ \cos 16^\circ, \quad 8. 2\sin 13^\circ \cos 6^\circ, \quad 9. 0,3631,$$

$$10. \frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}}{2}, \quad 13. 1, \quad 14. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad 15. -\sqrt{3}, \quad 16. -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$17. -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad 18. 0, \quad 19. \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \quad 20. -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad 21. 2\sqrt{2}, \quad 22. -2,$$

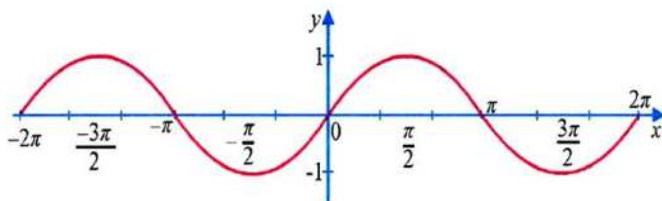
$$23. 2\sqrt{3}, \quad 24. -4$$

$$25. \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{4}, \quad 26. \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{4}$$

## Trigonometrik funksiýalaryň häsiýetleri we grafikleri

### **$y = \sin x$ funksiýanyň häsiýetleri we grafigi.**

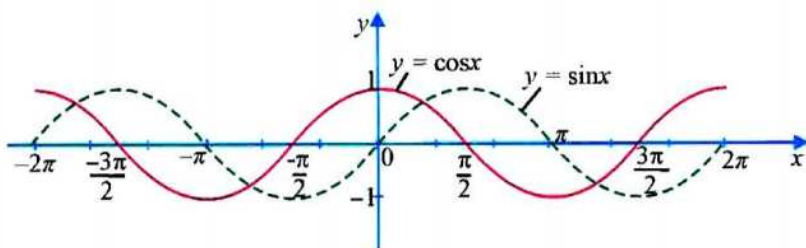
1. Funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasy:  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ;
2. Funksiýanyň üýtgeýiş ýaýlasy:  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq +1$ ;
3. Funksiýanyň periody  $2\pi$ :  $\sin(x + 2\pi n) = \sin x$ ;
4. Funksiýa täk:  $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ ;
5. Funksiýanyň nullary, ýagny absissa okuny kesýän nokatlary:  
 $x = \pi n$ ;
6.  $2\pi n < x < \pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda  $\sin x > 0$  we  
 $\pi + 2\pi n < x < 2\pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda  $\sin x < 0$ ;
7.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa artýar we  
 $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa kemelýär;
8.  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa maksimuma eýedir we  
 $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa minimuma eýedir;
9.  $2\pi n < x < \pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa güberçekdir we  
 $\pi + 2\pi n < x < 2\pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiýa oýukdyr;
10.  $y = \sin x$  funksiýanyň grafigi;



### **$y = \cos x$ funksiýanyň häsiýetleri we grafigi.**

1. Funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasy:  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ;
2. Funksiýanyň üýtgeýiş ýaýlasy:  $-1 \leq \cos x \leq +1$ ;
3. Funksiýanyň periody  $2\pi$ :  $\cos(x + 2\pi n) = \cos x$ ;
4. Funksiýa jübüt:  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ ;
5. Funksiýanyň nullary  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  nokatlardyr;

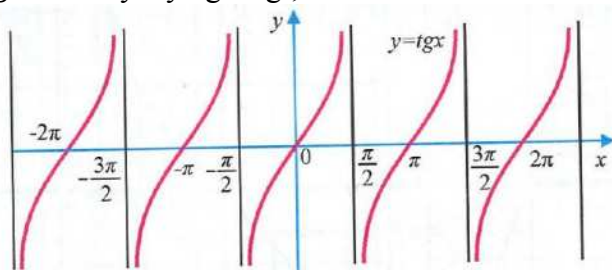
6.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda  $\cos x > 0$  we  
 $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda  $\cos x < 0$ ;
7.  $\pi + 2\pi n < x < 2\pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya artýar we  
 $2\pi < x < \pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya kemelýär;
8.  $x = 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya maksimuma eýedir we  
 $x = \pi + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya minumima eýedir;
9.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya güberçekdir we  
 $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$  bolanda funksiya oýukdyr;
10.  $y = \cos x$  funksiýanyň grafigi;



### **$y = \tan x$ funksiýanyň häsiýetleri we grafigi.**

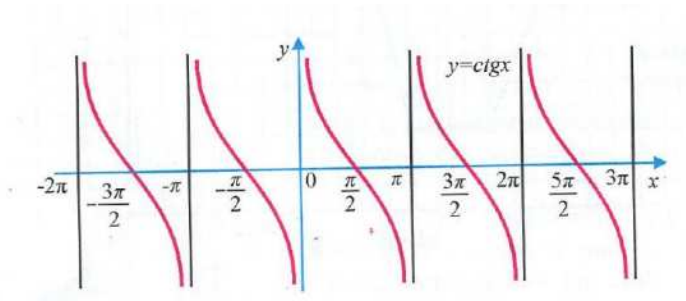
1.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  aralykda funksiya üznüksizdir we kesgitlenendir.  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  nokatlarda funksiya kesgitsizdir;
2. Funksiýanyň üýtgeýiş ýaýlasy:  $-\infty < \tan x < +\infty$  we çäksizdir;
3. Funksiýanyň periody  $\pi$ :  $\tan(x + \pi) = \tan x$ ;
4. Funksiya täk:  $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$ ;
5. Funksiýanyň nullary  $\tan x > 0$  nokatlardyr;
6.  $\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  bolanda  $\tan x > 0$  we  
 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < x < 2\pi n$  bolanda  $\tan x < 0$ ;
7. Funksiya hemme aralykda artýandyr;
8. Funksiýanyň maksimumam we minumimam ýokdyr;

9.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < x < \pi n$  bolanda funksiýa güberçekdir we  
 $\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  bolanda funksiýa oýukdyr;
10.  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$  funksiýanyň grafigi;



**$y = \operatorname{ctg} x$  funksiýanyň häsiýetleri we grafigi.**

- $\pi n < x < \pi + \pi n$  aralykda funksiýa üznüksizdir we kesgitlenendir.  $x = \pi n$  nokatlarda funksiýa kesgitsizdir;
- Funksiýanyň üýtgeýiş ýaýlasy:  $-\infty < \operatorname{ctg} x < +\infty$  we çäksizdir;
- Funksiýanyň peridy  $\pi$ :  $\operatorname{ctg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{ctg} x$ ;
- Funksiýa täk:  $\operatorname{ctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{ctg} x$ ;
- Funksiýanyň nullary  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  nokatlardyr;
- $\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  bolanda  $\operatorname{ctg} x > 0$  we  
 $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < x < \pi + \pi n$  bolanda  $\operatorname{ctg} x < 0$ ;
- Funksiýa hemme aralykda kemelýändir;
- Funksiýanyň maksimumam we minumimam ýokdyr;
- $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n < x < \pi + \pi n$  bolanda funksiýa güberçekdir we  
 $\pi n < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  bolanda funksiýa oýukdyr;
- $y = \operatorname{ctg} x$  funksiýanyň grafigi;



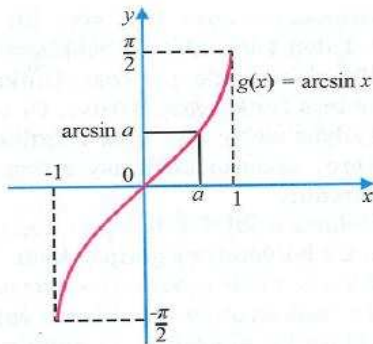
## Ters trigonometrik funksiýalar

**Arksinus.**  $y = \sin x$  funksiýa  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  aralykda artýar we  $-1$  – den  $1$  – e çenli ähli bahalary kabul edýär. Diýmek  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  aralykda  $y = \sin x$  funksiýanyň ters funksiýasy bardyr. Oňa *arksinus* diýilýär we  $\arcsin$  bilen belgilenýär (arçus latyn sözi bolup duga diýmekdir,  $\arcsin a$  sinusy  $a$  deň bolan dugany aňladýar).

**Kesgitleme.**  $\arcsin a$  sinusy  $a$  deň bolan  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  aralykdaky burçdur.

**Mysal:**  $\arcsin \frac{1}{2}$  tapalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , çünki  $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$  we  $\frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

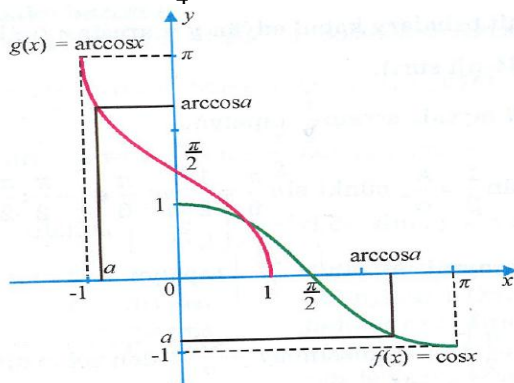


**Arkcosinus.**  $y = \cos x$  funksiýa  $[0; \pi]$  aralykda kemelýär we  $-1$  – den  $1$  – e çenli ähli bahalary kabul edýär. Diýmek  $[0; \pi]$  aralykda  $y = \cos x$  funksiýanyň ters funksiýasy bardyr. Ol funksiýa *arkkosinus* diýilýär we  $\arccos$  bilen belgilenýär.

**Kesgitleme.**  $\arccos a$  kosinusy  $a$  deň bolan  $[0; \pi]$  aralykdaky burçdur.

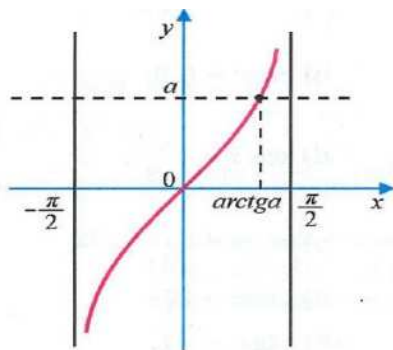
**Mysal:**  $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$  tapalyň.

**Çözülişi:**  $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , sebäbi  $[0; \pi]$  aralykda kosinusy  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  – ä deň bolan burç  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  – e deňdir.



**Arktangens.**  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$  funksiýa  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  aralykda artýar we  $-\infty$  - den  $+\infty$  - e çenli ähli bahalary kabul edýär. Şonuň üçin onuň ters funksiýasy bardyr. Oňa *arktangens* diýilýär we  $\operatorname{arctg}$  diýlip belgilenýär.

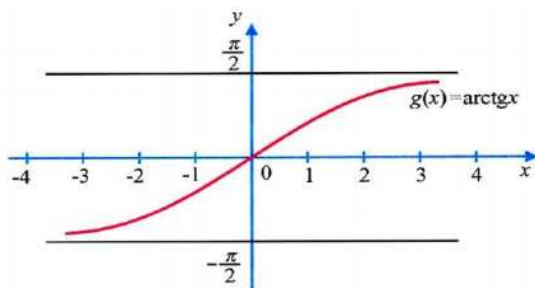




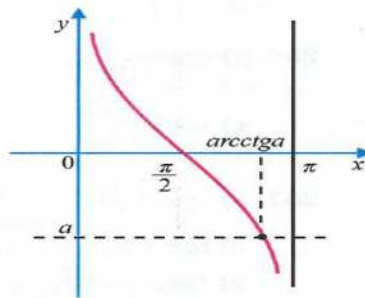
**Kesgitleme.**  $\arctg a$  tangensi  $a$  deň bolan  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  aralykdaky burçdur.

**Mysal:**  $\arctg 1$  bahasyny hasaplaň.

**Çözülişi:**  $\tg \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$  we  $\frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  bolanlygyna görä,  $\arctg 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .



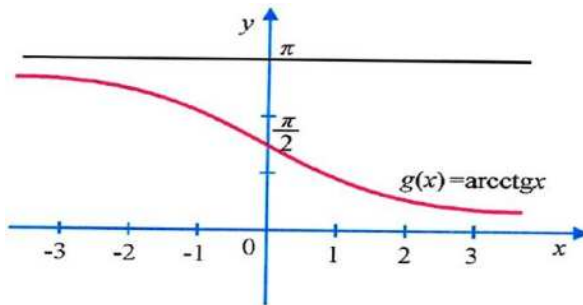
**Arkkotangens.**  $y = \operatorname{ctg} x$  funksiýa  $[0; \pi]$  aralykda artýar we  $-\infty$  - den  $+\infty$  - e çenli ähli bahalary kabul edýär. Şonuň üçin onuň ters funksiýasy bardyr. Oňa *arkkotangens* diýilýär we  $\operatorname{arcctg}$  diýlip belgilenýär.



**Kesgitleme.**  $\text{arcctg} a$  kotangensi  $a$  deň bolan  $[0; \pi]$  aralykdaky burçdur.

**Mysal:**  $\text{arcctg} \sqrt{3}$  bahasyny hasaplaň.

**Çözülişi:**  $\text{arcctg} \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , çünki  $\text{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$  we  $\frac{\pi}{6} \in [0; \pi]$



### Ýönekeý trigonometrik deňlemeleriň çözülişi

Trigonometrik funksiýalary özünde saklaýan deňlemelere *trigonometrik deňlemeler* diýilýär.

Trigonometrik deňlemeleriň çözülişi trigonometrik funksiýalaryň deňişli bahasy boýunça argumentiň bahasy boýunça argumentiň bahasyny gözlemeklige syrykdrylýar. Şonuň üçin hem biz ilki bilen

$$\sin x = a, \quad \cos x = a, \quad \text{tg} x = a, \quad \text{ctg} x = a$$

Görnüşli deňlemelerden  $x$  – i tapmaklygy öwreneliň.

**1.  $\sin x = a$  deňleme.**

$|a| > 1$  bolanda  $\sin x = a$  görnüşli deňlemäniň çözüwi ýokdur.

Sebäbi  $x$  – iň islendik bahasynda  $|\sin x| \leq 1$

$$x = (-1)^k \arcsin a + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**Mysallar:****Çözülişleri:**

1.  $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  deňlemäni çözelin.

$$x = (-1)^k \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2.  $5\sin 3x + 2 = 0$  deňlemäni çözüň.

$$5\sin 3x = -2, \quad \sin 3x = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$3x = (-1)^k \arcsin \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{(-1)^k}{3} \arcsin \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{\pi k}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**2.  $\cos x = a$  deňleme.**

$|a| > 1$  bolanda  $\cos x = a$  görnüşli deňlemäniň çözüwi ýokdur.

Sebäbi  $x$  – iň islendik bahasynda  $|\cos x| \leq 1$

$$x = \pm \arccos a + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**Mysallar:****Çözülişleri:**

1.  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

$$x = \pm \arccos \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2.  $\cos \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \pm \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{6} \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k,$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{12} \pm \frac{\pi}{8} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$$

### 3. $tgx = a$ deňleme.

$a$  – nyň islendik bahasynda uzynlygy  $\pi$  – e deň bolan  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  aralykda  $tgx = a$  deňlemäniň diňe bir köki bardyr. Ol kök  $arctga$  deňdir. Onuň üstüne tangensiň periodyny goşup,  $tgx = a$  deňlemäniň ähli köklerini alarys:

$$x = arctga + \pi k, k \in Z$$

**Mysal:**  $tgx = -1$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

**Çözülişi:**  $x = arctg(-1) + \pi k, k \in Z$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$$

### 4. $ctgx = a$ deňleme.

$ctgx = a$  deňlemäniň  $(0; \pi)$  aralykda diňe bir köki bardyr. Ol kök  $arcctga$  deňdir. Onuň üstüne kotangensiň periodyny goşmak arkaly alynýar, ýagny

$$x = arcctga + \pi k, k \in Z$$

**Mysal:**  $ctgx = -\sqrt{3}$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

**Çözülişi:**  $x = arcctg(-\sqrt{3}) + \pi k, k \in Z$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in Z$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Hasaplaň:**

1.  $\arcsin 0$

2.  $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3.  $\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

4.  $\arccos(-1)$

5.  $arctg\sqrt{3}$

6.  $arctg 0$

7.  $arcctg(-1)$

8.  $arcctg(-\sqrt{3})$

9.  $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 4\arcsin \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
10.  $2\arccos 0 - \arccos(1)$
11.  $6\arctg \sqrt{3} - \arccotg 1$
12.  $2\arctg(-\sqrt{3}) + \arccotg \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

**Deñlemeleri çözüň:**

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | 14. $2\sin x - 1 = 0$            |
| 15. $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 16. $3\cos x - 2 = 0$            |
| 17. $\tg x = \sqrt{3}$            | 18. $\tg x + \sqrt{3} = 0$       |
| 19. $\ctg x = -1$                 | 20. $\sqrt{3}\ctg x + 1 = 0$     |
| 21. $2\sin x - \cos x \sin x = 0$ | 22. $\sin x + \sin 2x = 0$       |
| 23. $\cos x = \sin 2x \cos x$     | 24. $\cos 2x - \sin 4x = 0$      |
| 25. $2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 1 = 0$ | 26. $2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$ |
| 27. $9\cos^2 x = 7\cos x$         | 28. $6\tg^2 x + \tg x - 1 = 0$   |
| 29. $2\tg x - 3\ctg x - 1 = 0$    | 30. $\tg x = \ctg x$             |

**Jogaplary:**

1. 0, 2.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 3.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ , 4.  $-\pi$ , 5.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ , 6. 0, 7.  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ , 8.  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ,
9.  $-\frac{13\pi}{12}$ , 10. 0, 11.  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ , 12.  $2\pi$ , 13.  $(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$ ,
14.  $(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in Z$ , 15.  $\pm \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ ,
16.  $\pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ , 17.  $\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in Z$ , 18.  $\frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in Z$ ,
19.  $\frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$ , 20.  $\frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k, k \in Z$ , 21.
22.  $\pi k, \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ , 23.  $\pm \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, \frac{(-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in Z$
25.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in Z$
26.  $2\pi k, \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$
29.  $-\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$ , 30.  $-\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z, \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in Z$ .

## V BAP. RASIONAL GÖRKEZIJILI DEREJE

### ***n*-nji derejeli kökün kesgitlenişi**

**Kesgitleme:** *n* – nji derejesi *a* deň bolan sana *a* sandan alnan *n* – nji derejeli kök diýilýär.

Meselem, 8 sandan alnan üçünji derejeli kök, ýagny kub kök  $2$  – ä deňdir,  $2^3 = 8$ ,  $5$  we  $-5$  sanlaryň her biri  $625$  sanyň dördünji derejeli kökleridir, çünki  $5^4 = 625$  we  $(-5)^4 = 625$ .

Indi  $y = x^n$  funksi garalyň, bu ýerde  $x$  özbaşdak üýtgeýän ululyk, *n* – natural san. Bu funksiýa *natural görkezijili derejeli funksiýa* diýilýär.

**Kesgitleme:** *n* – nji derejesi *a* bolan otrisatel däl sana *a* sandan alnan *n* – nji derejeli arifmetik kök diýilýär.

Meselem,  $\sqrt[3]{343} = 7$ , sebäbi  $7^3 = 343$  we  $7 > 0$

$$\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{64}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ sebäbi } \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 = \frac{1}{64} \text{ we } \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

*n* – ták san bolanda islendik *a* sanyň *n* – nji derejeli köki bardyr we ol ýeke-täkdir.  $\sqrt[n]{-a} = -\sqrt[n]{a}$ , hakykatdan-da,  $(-\sqrt[n]{a})^n = (-1)^n (\sqrt[n]{a})^n = -1 \cdot a = -a$ ,

ýagny  $-\sqrt[n]{a}$  san  $-a$  sanyň *n* – nji derejeli köküdür. Şeýle kök *n* ták bolanda ýeke-täkdir. Diýmek,  $\sqrt[n]{-a} = -\sqrt[n]{a}$ . Bu deňlik (*n* ták bolanda) otrisatel sanyň ták derejeli kökünü şol derejeli arifmetik kökün üsti bilen aňlatmaga mümkinçilik berýär.

Meselem,  $\sqrt[3]{-64} = -\sqrt[3]{64} = -4$

Şeýlelikde, *n* jübüt bolanda islendik položitel sanyň *n* – nji derejeli iki köki bardyr,

nol sanyň *n* – nji derejeli köki  $0$  – deňdir, otrisatel sanyň jübüt derejeli köki ýokdur.

## **$n$ – nji derejeli arifmetiki kökűň häsiýetleri**

1.  $\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$
2.  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$
3.  $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$
4.  $(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$
5.  $(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[nk]{a^{mk}}$
6.  $\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[nm]{a}, \quad a \geq 0$

### **Mysallar we olaryň çözülişi:**

1.  $\sqrt[4]{16 \cdot 625} = \sqrt[4]{16} \cdot \sqrt[4]{625} = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$
2.  $\sqrt{\frac{36}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{36}}{\sqrt{81}} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$
3.  $\sqrt[3]{2^6} = 2^2 = 4$
4.  $(\sqrt[4]{2})^3 = \sqrt[4]{2^3} = \sqrt[4]{8}$
5.  $\sqrt[3]{7^2} = \sqrt[9]{7^6}$
6.  $\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{3}} = \sqrt[6]{3}$

### **Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

#### **Aňlatmanyň bahasyny tapyň:**

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. $\sqrt[4]{16}$            | 2. $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{8}}$                 |
| 3. $\sqrt[4]{5\frac{1}{16}}$ | 4. $\sqrt[4]{0,0625}$                       |
| 5. $\sqrt[9]{512}$           | 6. $\sqrt[5]{7\frac{19}{32}}$               |
| 7. $\sqrt[5]{-32}$           | 8. $\sqrt[4]{625} - \sqrt[3]{-125}$         |
| 9. $12 - 6\sqrt[3]{0,125}$   | 10. $\sqrt[3]{-3\frac{3}{8}} + \sqrt{2,25}$ |

$$11. \sqrt[4]{16 \cdot 0,0001}$$

$$13. \sqrt[5]{0,2^{10} \cdot 10^{10}}$$

$$15. \sqrt[3]{\frac{0,125}{2^6}}$$

$$17. \sqrt[5]{2^5 \cdot 7^2} \cdot \sqrt[5]{7^3}$$

**Añlatmany ýönekeýleşdiriň:**

$$19. \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$21. \sqrt{\sqrt[4]{4}}$$

$$23. (3 + 2\sqrt{6})^2 + (3 - 2\sqrt{6})^2$$

$$24. \left( \sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{10}} \cdot \sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{10}} \right)^2$$

**Sanlary deňeşdiriň:**

$$25. \sqrt[4]{8} \text{ we } \sqrt{3}$$

**Deňlemeleri çözüň:**

$$27. x^6 - 64 = 0$$

$$29. 0,02x^6 - 1,28 = 0$$

$$12. \sqrt[6]{64 \cdot \frac{1}{729}}$$

$$14. \sqrt[3]{\frac{5^6}{2^9}}$$

$$16. \sqrt[5]{48 \cdot 162}$$

$$18. \sqrt[6]{5^{10}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{2^{12} \cdot 5^2}$$

$$20. \sqrt[3]{m^3 \sqrt{m^2}}$$

$$22. \sqrt[4]{4 \sqrt[3]{4}}$$

$$26. \sqrt{2} \text{ we } \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$28. 16x^4 - 1 = 0$$

$$30. 0,01x^3 + 10 = 0$$

**Jogaplary:**

$$1. 2, 2. -\frac{1}{2}, 3. \frac{3}{2}, 4. 0,5, 5. 2, 6. \frac{3}{2}, 7. -2, 8. 10,$$

$$9. 9, 10. 0, 11. 0,4, 12. \frac{2}{3}, 13. 4, 14. \frac{25}{8}, 15. \frac{0,5}{4}, 16.$$

$$17. 14, 18. 100, 19. \sqrt[6]{2}, 20. \sqrt[3]{m}, 21. \sqrt[4]{2}, 22. \sqrt[3]{4},$$

$$23. 24\sqrt{6}, 24. 81, 25. \sqrt[4]{8} < \sqrt{3}, 26. \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}},$$

$$27. 2, 28. \frac{1}{2}, 29. 2, 30. -10$$



**Rasional görkezijili dereje we onuň häsiýetleri.  
Kökli we drob görkezijili derejeli aňlatmalary  
tözdestwolaýyn özgertmek**

1. Eger  $m$  – bitin,  $n$  – natural san ( $n \geq 2$ ) bolsa, onda islendik položitel  $a$  sanyň  $\frac{m}{n}$  derejesi  $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$  deňlik arkalyk kesgitlenýär.

2. Birmeňzeş esasly iki derejäni biri-birine köpeltmek üçin esasyny öňküligine galdyryp, dereje görkezijilerini goşmak ýeterlikdir:  $a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}$

$p$  we  $q$  rasional sanlary deň maýdalawjyly droblar görnüşinde aňladalyň:  $p = \frac{k}{n}, q = \frac{m}{n} (k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} a^p \cdot a^q &= a^{\frac{k}{n}} \cdot a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^k} \cdot \sqrt[n]{a^m} = \sqrt[n]{a^k \cdot a^m} = \sqrt[n]{a^{k+m}} \\ &= a^{\frac{k+m}{n}} = a^{\frac{k}{n} + \frac{m}{n}} = a^{p+q} \end{aligned}$$

3. Birmeňzeş esasly bir derejäni beýleki derejä bölmek üçin esasyny öňküligine galdyryp, sanawjynyň dereje görkezijisinden maýdalawjynyň dereje görkezijisini aýyrmak ýeterlikdir:  $\frac{a^p}{a^q} = a^{p-q}$

$p$  we  $q$  rasional sanlary deň maýdalawjyly droblar görnüşinde aňladalyň:  $p = \frac{k}{n}, q = \frac{m}{n} (k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N})$ .

$$\frac{a^p}{a^q} = \frac{a^{\frac{k}{n}}}{a^{\frac{m}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a^k}}{\sqrt[n]{a^m}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^k}{a^m}} = \sqrt[n]{a^{k-m}} = a^{\frac{k-m}{n}} = a^{\frac{k}{n} - \frac{m}{n}} = a^{p-q}$$

4. Derejäni derejä götermek üçin esasyny öňküligine galdyryp, dereje görkezijilerini köpeltmek ýeterlikdir:  $(a^p)^q = a^{pq}$

$p$  we  $q$  rasional sanlary deň maýdalawjyly droblar görnüşinde aňladalyň:  $p = \frac{k}{n}, q = \frac{m}{n} (k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N})$ .

$$(a^p)^q = \left(a^{\frac{k}{n}}\right)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{\left(a^{\frac{k}{n}}\right)^m} = \sqrt[n]{\left(\sqrt[n]{a^k}\right)^m} = \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[n]{a^{km}}} = \sqrt[n^2]{a^{km}}$$

$$= a^{\frac{km}{n^2}} = a^{\frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{m}{n}} = a^{pq}$$

5. Köpeltmek hasylyny derejä götermek üçin köpeldijilerin her birini şol derejä göterip, soň olary köpeltmek ýeterlikdir:

$$(ab)^p = a^p b^p$$

$p$  rasional sany drob görnüşinde aňladalyň:  $p = \frac{k}{n}$

( $k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ).

$$(ab)^p = (ab)^{\frac{k}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{(ab)^k} = \sqrt[n]{a^k} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b^k} = a^{\frac{k}{n}} \cdot b^{\frac{k}{n}} = a^p b^p$$

6. Paýy derejä götermek üçin bölünijiniň şol derejesini

bölünijiniň şol derejesine bölmek ýeterlikdir:  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^p = \frac{a^p}{b^p}$

$p$  rasional sany drob görnüşinde aňladalyň:  $p = \frac{k}{n}$

( $k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ).

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^p = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{k}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^k} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a^k}}{\sqrt[n]{b^k}} = \frac{a^{\frac{k}{n}}}{b^{\frac{k}{n}}} = \frac{a^p}{b^p}$$

**Mysal:**  $\frac{6}{1+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}}$  drobuň maýdalawjysyny köklerden boşatmaly.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\frac{6}{1+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6[(1+\sqrt{5})+\sqrt{2}]}{[(1+\sqrt{5})-\sqrt{2}][(1+\sqrt{5})+\sqrt{2}]} = \frac{6(1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{(1+\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{6(1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{(6+2\sqrt{5})-2} = \frac{6(1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{4+2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3(1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{2+\sqrt{5}}$$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Hasaplaň:**

1.  $64^{\frac{2}{3}}$

2.  $125^{\frac{5}{6}} : 5$

3.  $9^{2\frac{1}{2}}$

4.  $\left(3\frac{3}{8}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$

5.  $4^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{1\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 8^{-\frac{1}{9}}$

6.  $8^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 16^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}$

$$7. 2^{1,3} \cdot 2^{-0,7} \cdot 2^{1,4}$$

$$8. 7^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot 7^{\frac{1}{12}} \cdot 7^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$9. \left[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^0 \right]^{-0,5} - 7,5 \cdot 4^{-\frac{3}{2}} - (-2)^{-4} + 81^{0,5}$$

$$10. \left( \frac{9}{16} \right)^{-\frac{1}{10}} : \left( \frac{25}{36} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \left[ \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{-\frac{2}{5}} \cdot \left( \frac{6}{5} \right)^{-3}$$

$$11. \left( 9^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - \left( 25^{\frac{5}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{10}} + \left[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{9} \right)^{\frac{6}{7}} \right]^0 : (36)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$12. 0,027^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right)^{-2} + 256^{0,75} - 3^{-1} + (5,5)^0$$

**Sanlary deňeşdirin:**

$$13. (\sqrt{3})^{\frac{5}{6}} \text{ we } \sqrt[3]{3^{-1} \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$14. \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-\frac{5}{7}} \text{ we } \sqrt{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{14}}$$

$$15. 3^{600} \text{ we } 5^{400}$$

$$16. 7^{30} \text{ we } 4^{10}$$

**Aňlatmalary ýönekeýleşdirin:**

$$17. \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{x^{\frac{3}{5}}}$$

$$18. \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt[5]{b^2}}{a^{\frac{1}{8}} \sqrt[5]{b^3}}$$

$$19. \frac{8^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt[3]{9}}{5^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{2}}$$

$$20. \frac{16^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt[5]{25}}{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 5^{-1,6}}$$

**Jem görnüşinde ýazyň:**

$$21. b^{\frac{1}{3}} c^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{3}{4}} \right)$$

$$22. x^{0,5} y^{0,5} (x^{-0,5} - y^{1,5})$$

$$23. \left( x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) \left( x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

$$24. \left( a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \left( a + a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} + b \right)$$

**Droblary gysgaldyň:**

$$25. \frac{4 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{3^2-3}}$$

$$27. \frac{3+3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$29. \frac{a-b}{\frac{1}{a^2-b^2}} - \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}-b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a-b}$$

$$26. \frac{\frac{1}{2^4-2}}{5 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$28. \frac{10}{10-10^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$30. \frac{\frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}-b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^2+b^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2+b^2}} \cdot \frac{a-b}{a+a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 2a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

### Jogaplary:

$$1. 16, 2. \sqrt[3]{5^2}, 3. 243, 4. \frac{81}{16}, 5. 4, 6. 2, 7. 4, 8. \frac{1}{49},$$

$$9. 0, 10. 2^3 \sqrt[5]{\frac{5}{6}} \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{3}}, 11. -\frac{19}{3}, 12. 32, 13. (\sqrt{3})^{\frac{5}{6}} > \sqrt[3]{3^{-1} 4^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$14. \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{5}{7}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{14}}, 15. 3^{600} > 5^{400}, 16. 7^{30} > 4^{10},$$

$$17. x^{\frac{2}{5}}, 18. \frac{a^{\frac{3}{8}}}{b^{\frac{3}{5}}}, 19. \frac{2}{3}, 20. 50, 21. bc^{\frac{1}{4}} + b^{\frac{1}{4}}c,$$

$$22. y^{0,5} - x^{0,5}y^2, 23. x + y, 24. a^{\frac{3}{2}} - b^{\frac{3}{2}}, 25. -2 - 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$26. \frac{\sqrt[8]{8}}{20} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, 27. 3\sqrt{3} + 3, 28. \frac{10}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{9},$$

### Irrasional deňlemeler we deňsizlikler

Üýtgeýän ululygy kök belgisiniň aşagynda saklaýan deňlemelere *irrasional deňlemeler* diýilýär.

**Mysal:**  $\sqrt{1+3x} = 1-x$  deňlemäni çözelň.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\sqrt{1+3x} = 1-x$$

$$1+3x = 1-2x+x^2$$

$$x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 5$$

Irrasional deňsizlikler çözülide berlen deňsizlik oňa deňgüýçli rasional deňsizlikleriniň ulgamyna ýa-da şeýle ulgamlaryň toplumyna getirilýär.

Irrasional deňsizlikler çözülide ýalňyşlyk göýbermezlik üçin, berlen deňsizligiň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyny anyklamalydyr, soňra kesgitleniş ýaýlada ýa-da onuň böleklerinde deňgüýçli özgertmeler geçirmelidir.

### **Mysallar:**

1.  $(x - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} \geq 0$  deňsizligi çözelin.

**Çözülişi:**  $x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$ ,  $x \leq -1$ ,  $x \geq 2$ .

Şeýlelikde deňsizligiň ähli çözüwleriniň köplügi  $x = -1$ ,  $x \geq 2$  aralykdan ybaratdyr.

2.  $\sqrt{x + 2} > \sqrt{8 - x^2}$  deňsizligi çözelin.

**Çözülişi:** 
$$\begin{cases} 8 - x^2 \geq 0 \\ x + 2 > 8 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

Bu ulgamyň birinji deňsizliginiň çözüwi  $[-2\sqrt{2}; 2\sqrt{2}]$  kesim bolar.  $x + 2 > 8 - x^2$ , ýagny  $x^2 + x - 6 > 0$  deňsizligiň çözüwi bolsa  $(-\infty; -3)$ ,  $(2; +\infty)$  aralykdyr. Şunlukda, berlen deňsizligiň çözüwi  $2; 2\sqrt{2}$  aralykdyr.

### **Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

#### **Deňlemeleri çözüň:**

1.  $\sqrt{x + 6} = 3$
2.  $\sqrt{x^4 + 19} = 10$
3.  $\sqrt{4 - x} = x + 2$
4.  $\sqrt{5x - 1} = \sqrt{3x + 7}$
5.  $\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 28} = 2$
6.  $\sqrt{(2x - 1)(3x + 1)} = x + 1$
7.  $\sqrt{x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{10x - 5} = x - 3$
8.  $x + \sqrt{2x + 3} = 6$
9.  $\sqrt{2x + 1} = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}$
10.  $\sqrt{6 - 4x - x^2} = x + 4$

11.  $\frac{x+6}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \sqrt{3x+2}$
12.  $\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = \sqrt{x-1}$
13.  $2 + \sqrt{10-x} = \sqrt{22-x}$
14.  $\sqrt{x}\sqrt{2-x} = 2x$
15.  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{6+x} - 3\sqrt{3y+4} = -10 \\ 4\sqrt{3y+4} - 5\sqrt{6+x} = 6 \end{cases}$
16.  $\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{5y+1} = 8 \\ 3\sqrt{x-2} - 2\sqrt{5y+1} = -2 \end{cases}$
17.  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = 8 \\ x - y = 16 \end{cases}$
18.  $\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = 5 \\ \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} = 3 \end{cases}$
19.  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = 4 \\ x - y = 32 \end{cases}$
20.  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{y} = 10 \\ \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} = 8 \end{cases}$

**Deñsizlikleri çözmeli:**

21.  $\sqrt{x-3} < 5$
22.  $\sqrt{x^2-x} > \sqrt{2}$
23.  $\sqrt{x^2-10x} < 3$
24.  $\sqrt{4x-x^2} \leq 2$
25.  $\sqrt{6x-x^2} \geq 3$
26.  $\sqrt{x^2+1} > \sqrt{x-1}$
27.  $\sqrt{1-x} \leq \sqrt{x+1}$
28.  $\sqrt{x^2-55x+250} < x-14$
29.  $\sqrt{x+78} < x+6$
30.  $\sqrt{x^2-3x+2} > 2-x$

**Jogaplary:**

1. 2. 9, 3. (0; -5), 4. 4, 5. (-6; 6), 6. 0, 7. 4,
8. (3; 11), 9. (1; 3), 10. (1; -5), 11. (2; -10), 12. (0; 5),
13. 6, 14.  $0; \frac{2}{5}$ , 15. (-2; 4), 16. (6; 3), 17. (25; 9), 18.
- (9; 1), 19. (36; 4), 20. (16; 4), 21.  $[-\infty; 8]$ , 22.

### Irrasional görkezijili dereje

Eger  $a > 0$  we  $\alpha$  položitel irrational san bolsa, onda

$$a^{-\alpha} = \frac{1}{a^{\alpha}}$$

Meselem,  $5^{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{5^{\sqrt{3}}}$ ,  $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{\sqrt{3}}}.$

Esasy  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$  bolanda, görkezijileri  $x, y$  islendik hakyky sanlar bolan derejeleriň aşakdaky ýaly esasy häsiýetleri bardyr:

1.  $a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$
2.  $\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$
3.  $(ab)^x = a^x b^x$
4.  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$
5.  $(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$

### Mysallaryň çözülişlerine seredeliň:

1.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\sqrt{5}} = (2^{-1})^{-\sqrt{5}} = 2^{\sqrt{5}}$
2.  $3^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{0,5\sqrt{3}-1} = 3^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot (3^{-2})^{0,5\sqrt{3}-1} = 3^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 3^{-\sqrt{3}+2} =$   
 $3^{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}+2} = 9$
3.  $\frac{3^{\sqrt{12}}}{3^{\sqrt{3}}} = 3^{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}} = 3^{\sqrt{3}}$
4.  $(2^{\sqrt{3}})^{\sqrt{27}} = 2^{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{27}} = 2^{\sqrt{81}} = 2^9 = 512$

## Görkezijili deňlemelerin we deňsizliklerin çözülişi

Dereje görkezijisinde üýtgeýän ululygy saklaýan deňlemelere *görkezijili deňlemeler* diýilýär.

**Mysal:**  $5^x + 3 \cdot 5^{x-2} = 140$  deňlemäni çözmeli.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\begin{aligned}5^x + 3 \cdot 5^{x-2} &= 140 \\5^x + 3 \cdot 5^{-2} \cdot 5^x &= 140 \\5^x \left(1 + \frac{3}{25}\right) &= 140 \\5^x \cdot \frac{28}{25} &= 140 \\5^x &= 140 : \frac{28}{25} \\5^x &= 125 \\5^x &= 5^3 \\x &= 3\end{aligned}$$

Görkezijili deňsizlikler çözülende  $y = a^x$  funksiýanyň  $a > 1$  bolanda artýandygyny,  $0 < a < 1$  bolanda bolsa kemelýändigini göz önünde tutmak zerurdyr.

**Mysal:**  $3^x > 27$  deňsizligi çözmeli.

**Çözülişi:**

$$\begin{aligned}3^x &> 27 \\3^x &> 3^3 \\x &> 3\end{aligned}$$

$a = 3 > 1$  bolany üçin  $y = 3^x$  funksiýaý artýan funksiýadyr. Şoňa görä-de bu deňsizligiň çözüwi  $x > 3$  bolar.

**Jogaby:**  $(3; \infty)$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Aňlatmalary ýönekeýleşdirin:**

1.  $\left((\sqrt[3]{3})^{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\sqrt{3}}$

2.  $5^{1-2\sqrt{7}} \cdot 25^{1+\sqrt{7}}$

3.  $27^{\sqrt{3}} : 3^{3\sqrt{3}}$

4.  $\left(2^{\sqrt[3]{9}}\right)^{3\sqrt{3}}$



$$5. a^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\sqrt{3}-2}$$

$$6. a^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{a^2 : a^{4\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$7. a^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot a^{2,7} : \sqrt[3]{a^{3\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$8. (a^{\sqrt{3}})^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$9. \frac{a^{2\sqrt{2}} - b^{2\sqrt{3}}}{(a^{\sqrt{2}} - b^{\sqrt{3}})^2} + 1$$

$$10. \sqrt{(x^{\sqrt{2}} + y^{\sqrt{2}})^2 - \left(4^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}xy\right)^{\sqrt{2}}}$$

**Denlemeleri çözün:**

$$11. 27^x = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$12. 25^{-x} = \frac{1}{125}$$

$$13. 3^x + 3^{x+1} = 108$$

$$14. 7^{x+2} + 4 \cdot 7^{x-1} = 347$$

$$15. 5^{x+1} - 5^{x-1} = 24$$

$$16. 5^{x+1} + 3 \cdot 5^{x-1} - 65^x + 10 = 0$$

$$17. 2^{5-x} = 2^{3x-3}$$

$$18. \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{3x-7} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{7x-3}$$

$$19. 9^x - 3^x - 6 = 0$$

$$20. 3^x + 9^{x-1} - 810 = 0$$

$$21. \begin{cases} 3 \cdot 2^x + 23^y = \frac{11}{4} \\ 2^x - 3^y = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$22. \begin{cases} 5^x - 5^y = 100 \\ 5^{x-1} + 5^{y-1} = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$23. \begin{cases} 2^x 3^y = 648 \\ 3^x 2^y = 432 \end{cases}$$

$$24. \begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ 4^x + 4^y = 80 \end{cases}$$

**Deñsizlikleri çözün:**

$$25. 2^x > \frac{1}{8}$$

26.  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x^2-x} > \frac{1}{16}$   
 27.  $\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{3x-7} \geq 20\frac{1}{4}$   
 28.  $\sqrt{8^{x-1}} \geq \sqrt[3]{4^{2-x}}$   
 29.  $6^{-3}(6^{3-x})^2 > 2^x \cdot 3^x$   
 30.  $2^x \cdot 3^{x-1} < 6^{2-x} \cdot 3^{-1}$

### Jogaplary:

1. 3, 2. 125, 3. 1, 4. 8, 5.  $a^2$ , 6.  $\sqrt{a}$ , 7.  $a^{2,7}$ , 8.  $a^3$ ,  
 9.  $\frac{2a^{\sqrt{2}}}{a^{\sqrt{2}-b\sqrt{3}}}$ , 10.  $x^{\sqrt{2}} - y^{\sqrt{2}}$ , 11.  $-\frac{2}{3}$ , 12. 1,5, 13. 3,  
 14. 1, 15. 1, 16. 2, 17. 2, 18. 1, 19. 1, 20. 4,  
 21.  $(-2; 0)$ , 22.  $(3; 2)$ , 23.  $(3; 4)$ , 24.  $(-\log_2 9; \log_3 8)$ ,  
 25.  $x > -3$ , 26.  $(-1; 2)$ , 27.  $x \leq \frac{5}{3}$ , 28.  $x \geq \frac{17}{18}$ ,  
 29.  $x < 1$ , 30.  $x < 1$ .

## Logarifmler

$a$  esasa görä  $b$  sanyň *logarifmi* diýip,  $b$  sany almak üçin  $a$  esasyň görkezijisine aýdylýar.

$$a^{\log_a b} = b$$

formula esasy logarifmik toždestwo diýilýär. (by ýerde  $b > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$ ).

### Mysallaryň çözülişlerine seredeliň:

1.  $2^4 = 16$  bolany üçin  $\log_2 16 = 4$  bolar.  
 2.  $3^{-3} = \frac{1}{27}$  bolany üçin  $\log_3 \frac{1}{27} = -3$  bolar.  
 3.  $5^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{5^2} = \sqrt[3]{25}$  bolany üçin  $\log_5 \sqrt[3]{25} = \log_5 \sqrt[3]{5^2} = \log_5 5^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$  bolar.  
 4.  $10^0 = 1$  bolany üçin  $\log_{10} 1 = 0$  bolar.

Logarifmleriň esasy edip, köplenç, 10 sany kabul edýärler. Sanlaryň 10 esasa görä alnan logarifmlerine *onluk logarifmler*

diýýärler. Onluk logarifmleri belgilemek üçin, adaty,  $\log$  belgini däl-de,  $lg$  belgini peýdalanýarlar, şonda esasy görkezýän 10 sany ýazmaýarlar. Meselem,  $\log_{10}105$  deregine ýöne  $lg105$  ýazýarlar.

Esasy  $e \approx 2,718281828459045 \dots$  bolan logarifmlere *natural logarifmler* diýilýär we olar  $\ln$  görnüşde belgilenilýär. Meselem,  $\log_e 3$  deregine  $\ln 3$  ýazýarlar we ş.m.

### **Köpeltmek hasylynyň, paýynyň, derejäniň we kökün logarifmi**

1.  $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$
2.  $\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$
3.  $\log_a x^k = k \log_a x$
4.  $\log_a \sqrt[n]{x} = \frac{1}{n} \log_a x$
5.  $\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$ ,  $\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$

**Mysallaryň çözülişlerine seredeliň:**

1.  $\log_5 35 = \log_5 (7 \cdot 5) = \log_5 7 + \log_5 5 = \log_5 7 + 1$
2.  $\log_3 \frac{9}{16} = \log_3 9 - \log_3 16 = 2 - \log_3 16$
3.  $\log_4 27 = \log_4 3^3 = 3 \log_4 3$
4.  $\log_2 \sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 10$
5.  $\log_{64} 4 = \frac{\log_2 4}{\log_2 64} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\log_{625} \sqrt{5} = \frac{\log_5 \sqrt{5}}{\log_5 625} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$

### **Logarifmik deňlemeleriň we deňsizlikleriň çözülişi**

Çylşyrymly logarifmik deňlemeler köp halatlarda käbir özgertmeler arkaly ýönekeý deňlemä getirilip çözülýär. Eger  $a > 0$  we  $a \neq 1$  bolsa, onda şeýle deňlemäniň  $x = a^b$  ýeke-täk köki bardyr.

**Mysal:**  $\log_x(x^2 - 4x + 12) = 2$

**Çözülüşi:** 
$$x^2 = x^2 - 4x + 12$$
$$x = 3$$

**Barlagy:**  $x = 3$  bolanda

$$\log_x(x^2 - 4x + 12) = \log_3(3^2 - 4 \cdot 3 + 12) = \log_3 9 = 2$$

Logarifmik deňsizlikler çözülende hem  $y = \log_a x$  funksiýanyň  $a > 1$  bolanda artýandygyny,  $0 < a < 1$  bolanda bolsa kemelýändigini göz önünde tutmak zerurdyr.

**Mysallar:**

1.  $\log_2(2x + 3) < 1$

**Çözülüşi:**  $\log_2 2 = 1$  göz önünde tutup, alarys:

$$\log_2(2x + 3) < \log_2 2$$

$y = \log_2 x$  funksiýa artýan funksiýadyr. Şonuň üçin

$$2x + 3 < 2$$

$$x < -0,5$$

Logarifmik funksiýanyň kesgitleniş ýaýlasyny, ýagny

$2x + 3 > 0$  şerti hem göz önünde tutmalydyrys. Bu deňsizligi çözüp  $x > -1,5$  alarys: Diýmek, berlen deňsizligiň çözüwi:  $-1,5 < x < -0,5$ .

**Jogaby:**  $(-1,5; -0,5)$

2.  $\log_2^2 x + \log_2 x - 2 \leq 0$

**Çözülüşi:**  $\log_2 x = t$

$$t^2 + t - 2 \leq 0$$

$$t_1 = -2, \quad t_2 = 1$$

$$-2 \leq \log_2 x \leq 1, \quad \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 2, \quad x > 0 \text{ şert ýerine ýetýär.}$$

**Jogaby:**  $\left[\frac{1}{4}; 2\right]$

**Özbaşdak işlemek üçin mysallar:**

**Hasaplamaly:**

1.  $\log_2(\sin \frac{\pi}{6})$

2.  $\log_3(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3})$

3.  $\log_2(\cos \frac{\pi}{4})$
4.  $\log_3(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3})$
5.  $\log_x 81 = 4$
6.  $\log_x 27 = 3$
7.  $\log_x \sqrt{2} = -4$
8.  $\log_x 0,64 = -2$
9.  $\log_8 2 + \log_8 4$
10.  $\log_{12} 4 + \log_{12} 36$
11.  $\log_2 3 + \log_2 5 \frac{1}{3}$
12.  $\log_5 100 - \log_5 4$

**Denlemeleri çözmeli:**

13.  $\log_6(x+1) + \log_6(2x+1) = 1$
14.  $\log_3(3-x) + \log_3(4-x) = 1 + \log_3 4$
15.  $\log_{0,5}(x+2) + \log_{0,5}(x+3) = \log_{0,5} 3 - 1$
16.  $\log_3 \sqrt{x+8} - 1 = \log_3 2 - \log_3 \sqrt{x-8}$
17.  $\log_2 \sqrt{x+1} - 1 = \log_2 3 - \log_2 \sqrt{2x+3}$
18.  $\log_2 x + \log_2(x-2) = 2 \log_2 \sqrt{3}$
19.  $\log_3(3^x + 8) = 2 - x$
20.  $\log_{x-1}(x^2 - 7x + 6) = 1$
21.  $\log_{1-x}(x^2 + 3x - 4) = 1$
22.  $x^2 + 7 = 6x \cdot \log_8 x \cdot \log_x 16$
23.  $x^2 \cdot \log_x 27 \cdot \log_9 x = x + 14$
24.  $\log_3(2^x - 1) + \log_3(2^x - 3) = 1$

**Deñsizlikleri çözmeli:**

25.  $\log_4(x-2) < 2$
26.  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(3-2x) > -1$
27.  $\log_5(3x+1) > 2$
28.  $\log_{\frac{1}{7}}(4x+1) < -2$
29.  $\log_2(x^2 - 5x + 4) < 2$
30.  $\log_2(x-1) - \log_2(2x-4) > 0$

**Jogaplary:**

1.  $-1$ , 2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3.  $-\frac{1}{2}$ , 4.  $-\frac{1}{2}$ , 5. 3, 6. 3, 7.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{2}}$ , 8.  $\frac{5}{4}$ ,  
9. 1, 10. 3, 11. 2, 12. 2, 13. 1, 14. 0, 15. 0, 16. 10,  
17. 3, 18. 3, 19. 0, 20. 7, 21.  $-5$ , 22. 7, 23. 2, 24. 2,  
25.  $(2; 18)$ , 26.  $(0; 1,5)$ , 27.  $8; +\infty)$ , 28.  $12; +\infty)$ ,  
29.  $(0; 1) \cup (4; 5)$ , 30.  $(1; +\infty)$

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