

# INTEGRAL BILAN XARAKTERLANUVCHI BA'ZI BIR FUNKSIYA SINFLARI HAQIDA.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kompleks sonlar maydonida ba'zi bir funksiyalar sinifining integral bilan xarakterlanishi ko'rib chiqilgan.

## ANNOTATION

This article considers the characterization of some class of functions with an integral over the field of complex numbers.

## Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается характеристика некоторого класса функций интегралом в пространстве комплексных чисел.

### Integral bilan xarakterlanuvchi ba'zi bir funksiyalar.

**1-ta'rif.**  $(0, l_0)$  da aniqlangan va uzluksiz musbat  $\psi(\delta) > 0$ ,  $\psi(\delta) \in \Psi$  yotadi

deyiladi, agarda: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int_0^{\infty} \psi(u) du = +\infty (1) \\ \int_0^{\infty} u\psi(u) du < \infty (2) \end{array} \right\} = \Psi \text{ bo'lsa.}$$

**2-ta'rif.**  $\psi(\delta) \in \Psi$  bo'lsin.  $f \in I_\psi$  deyiladi, agarda 
$$I_\psi = \left\{ \psi(\delta) : \psi(\delta) \in \Psi, \int_0^{\infty} \omega(f, \delta) \psi(\delta) d\delta < \infty \right\}$$
 bo'lsin,  $I_\psi - \text{li}$  sinfning ta'rifidan  $\Rightarrow \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(f, \delta) = 0 \Rightarrow f \in C_\Gamma \Rightarrow I_\psi \subset C_\Gamma$ .

$f \in H$  yotadi deyiladi, agarda  $\exists C_f, \omega(f, \delta) \leq C_f H$  bo'lsa. bundan ko'rinadiki  $H \subseteq I_\psi$ .

$I_\psi - \text{li}$  sinfi kompleks sonlar maydonida chiziqli sistemani tashkil etadi.

$H \subset I_\psi$  bo'lgani uchun  $I_\psi - \text{li}$  cheksiz o'lchovli fazo bo'ladi, chunki  $H - \text{li}$  cheksiz o'lchovli fazo.

$I_\psi$  va normani quydagicha kiritamiz:

$$\|f\|_{I_\psi} = \|f\|_{C_\Gamma} + \int_0^{l_0} \omega(f, t) \psi(t) dt (1)$$

Normaning hamma shartlari bajariladi.

**Teorema.**  $I_\psi$  fazo (1) norma bo'yicha to'liq fazo bo'ladi.

**Isbot.**  $\{f_n(x)\} \in I_\psi$  va fundamental ketma-ketlik bo'lsin.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n, m \in \mathbb{N} \ n > n_0, m > n_0 \|f_n - f_m\|_{I_\psi} < \varepsilon$  (1) dan  $\|f_n - f_m\|_{C_r} < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow$  ya'ni  $\{f_n\}$  fundamental ketma-ketlik  $C_r$  da fundamental ketma-ketlik bo'ladi.

$C_r$  to'liq fazo bo'lgani uchun  $\exists f_0 \in C_r$  tekis  $f_0$ .

$\{f_n\} \subset I_\psi \|f_n\|_{I_\psi} \leq r > 0$  bo'ladi. (1) dan  $\forall n$  uchun  $\int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_n, t) \psi(t) dt \leq r$

$\forall 0 < \eta < l_0$  uchun  $\int_\eta^{l_0} \omega(f_n, t) \psi(t) dt \leq r(1 - \eta)$

$\|f_n - f_0\|_{C_r} \rightarrow 0$  (2)  $\Rightarrow \omega(f_n, t) \rightarrow \omega(f_0, t)$  uchun (1) da integral ostida limitga o'tish

mumkin.  $\forall 0 < \eta < l_0 \int_\eta^{l_0} \omega(f_0, t) \psi(t) dt \leq r$  bunda  $\eta \rightarrow 0$  da limitga o'tamiz.

$\int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_0, t) \psi(t) dt \leq r \Rightarrow f_0 \in I_\psi$ . Endi  $\|f_n - f_0\|_{I_\psi} \rightarrow 0$  ko'rsatamiz.

Buning uchun (2) ni e'tiborga olsak  $\int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_n - f_0, t) \psi(t) dt \rightarrow 0$  ko'rsatish yetarli.

$f_n \in I_\psi$  uchun  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0(\varepsilon), n > n_0, m > n_0$  uchun  $\|f_n - f_m\|_{I_\psi} < \varepsilon$ . Bundan

$\int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_n - f_m, t) \psi(t) dt < \varepsilon, \forall 0 < \eta < l_0$  uchun

$\int_\eta^{l_0} \omega(f_n - f_m, t) \psi(t) dt < \varepsilon$ , bunda  $m \rightarrow \infty$  da limiti  $\int_\eta^{l_0} \omega(f_n - f_0, t) \psi(t) dt < \varepsilon \quad \eta \rightarrow 0$

$\int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_n - f_0, t) \psi(t) dt \rightarrow 0$ .

**1-lemma.**  $I_\psi$  ning  $C_r$  da yotishi to'la uzluksiz.

**Isbot.** Avvalo  $I_\psi$  ni  $C_r$  ning to'g'ri qismi ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

(1) dan  $\|f\|_{C_r} \leq \|f\|_{I_\psi}$ . Bu tengsizlik  $I_\psi$  ning  $C_r$  da yotishining uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Endi  $I_\psi$  ning  $C_r$  da yotishining kompakt ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $I_\psi$  da chegaralangan to'plam bo'lsin, ya'ni  $\forall n$  lar uchun  $\|f_n\|_{I_\psi} \leq r < +\infty$ . Bu tengsizlikni e'tiborga olgan holda, (1) dan  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $C_r$  da tekis chegaralanganligi kelib chiqadi. Endi  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik  $C_r$  da tekis

darajali uzluksiz ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Buning uchun quydagi funktsiyani kiritamiz:

$$\omega(\delta) = \int_n \omega(f_n, \delta)$$

$\omega(\delta)$  ga  $\{f_n\}$  ketma-ketlik uchun Artsel xarakteristikasi deyiladi.  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(\delta) = 0$  ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.

Faraz qilaylik  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(\delta) \neq 0$  bo'lsin.  $\omega(\delta)$  manfiy emas  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(\delta) \neq 0$  uchun  $\exists d > 0, \omega(\delta) > d. \forall 0 < \delta < l_0$  uchun  $\delta_k = \frac{1}{k}$  ( $k$ -istalgancha katta).  $\delta_k$  ni shunday tanlaymizki  $\omega(\delta_k) > d$  bo'lsin. U vaqtda  $\exists n_k$  topiladiki  $\omega(f_{n_k}, \delta_k) > d$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n\|_{L_\psi} \leq r, r &\geq \int_n \omega(f_n, t) \psi(t) dt \geq k \int_0^{l_0} \omega(f_{n_k}, t) \psi(t) dt \geq \\ &\geq k \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^{l_0} \omega(f_{n_k}, t) \psi(t) dt \geq k \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^{l_0} \omega\left(f_{n_k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) \psi(t) dt > d k \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^{l_0} \psi(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerdan,

$$\int_{\frac{1}{k}}^{l_0} \psi(t) dt < \frac{r}{d} \Rightarrow \int_0^{l_0} \psi(t) dt < \frac{r}{d} < \infty$$

lemma isbot bo'ladi.

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