



Ko'phadni ko'phadga qoldiqli bo'lishda Gorner sxemasi

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada akademik litseylarning algebra va analiz asoslari darsida ko'phadni ko'phadga qoldiqli bo'lishda Gorner sxemasidan foydalanish haqida nazariy bilim va bu bilimni mustahkamlashda mustaqil yechish uchun mashqlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Gorner sxemasi.

Ushbu maqola yoshlar uchun sifatli ta'limni ta'minlashda, iqtidorli yoshlar qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda, shuningdek, kreativ fikrlaydigan, raqobatbardosh shaxslarni shakllantirishda samarali yordam beradi degan umiddamiz.

Ko'phadni ko'phadga qoldiqli bo'lishda Gorner sxemasi

$$P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n$$

$P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n$ ko'phadni $x - \alpha$ ikkihadga bo'lishdagi qoldiqni hisoblashning Gorner (Xorner Uilyam(1786-1837) – ingliz matematigi) sxemasi deb ataluvchi usulni o'rganamiz.

$P(x)$ ko'phadni $x - \alpha$ ikkihadga qoldiqli bo'lish ko'rinishda yozilishi

$$P(x) = Q(x) \cdot (x - \alpha) + r \quad (1) \text{ bo'lsin.}$$

$$\text{Bunda } Q(x) = b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}$$

$$(x) = b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1} \text{ bo'lib,}$$

$$P(x) = (b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}) \cdot (x - \alpha)$$

$$P(x) = (b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}) \cdot (x - \alpha) + r \quad \text{yoki}$$

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = (b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}) \cdot (x - \alpha)$$

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = (b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}) \cdot (x - \alpha) + r$$

Bundan x ning bir xil n-darajalari oldidagi koeffitsiyentlarini tenglashtirib,

$a_0 = b_0$ ekanini anglaymiz. Va qolganlarini quyidagi jadvalga joylashtiramiz:



	a_0	a_1	a_2	$\dots$	a_{n-1}	a_n
α	$b_0 = a_0$	$b_1 = \alpha \cdot b_0 + a_1$	$b_2 = \alpha \cdot b_1 + a_2$		$b_{n-1} = \alpha \cdot b_{n-2} + a_{n-1}$	$b_n = r$

1-misol. $x^3 - x^2 + 2$ ko'phadni Gorner sxemasidan foydalanib,
 $x - 1$ ga bo'ling.

Yechish. Bizga ma'lumki, $x^3 - x^2 + 2 = x^3 - x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 2$
 $x^3 - x^2 + 2 = x^3 - x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 2$ ga teng. Gorner sxemasiga ko'ra jadval tuzamiz:

	1	-1	0	2
1	1	0	0	2

Javob: $x^3 - x^2 + 2 = (x - 1) \cdot x^2 + 2$

2-misol. $x^6 - 7x^3 + 3x^2 - 3$ ko'phadni Gorner sxemasidan foydalanib,
 $x - 3$ ga bo'lgandagi qoldiqli toping.

Yechish. Berilgan ko'phadni
 $x^6 - 7x^3 + 3x^2 - 3 =$
 $x^6 + 0 \cdot x^5 + 0 \cdot x^4 - 7x^3 + 3x^2 - 3$
 $x^6 + 0 \cdot x^5 + 0 \cdot x^4 - 7x^3 + 3x^2 - 3$ ko'rinishda yozib olamiz. Gorner sxemasi jadvalini tuzamiz:

	1	0	0	-7	3	-3
3	1	3	9	20	63	186 = r

Javob: $r = 186$

3-misol. $P(x)$ ko'phad $D(x)$ ko'phadga bo'linadimi?

- a) $P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2$,
 $D(x) = x - 1$;
- b) $P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2$,
 $D(x) = x^2 - 1$.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } P(x) &= x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2, \\ D(x) &= 2x^2 - 1 \quad D(x) = 2x^2 - 1; \end{aligned}$$

Yechish. Yuqoridagi sxemada $r = 0$ $r = 0$ bo'lsa, ko'phad ko'phadga qoldiqsiz bo'linadi. Ammo, bunday yuqori darajali ko'phadni ko'phadga bo'lishda Gerner sxemasidan foydalanish noqulaylikka olib keladi. Bu misolni Bezu teoremasi yordamida yechish qulay:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } D(x) &= x - 1 = 0, \quad D(x) = x - 1 = 0, \quad \text{bundan } x = 1, x = 1. \\ P(1) &= 1^{100} - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 = 0 \quad P(1) = 1^{100} - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 = 0. \quad \text{Demak,} \\ P(x) &= x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad \text{ko'phad } D(x) = x - 1 \\ D(x) &= x - 1 \quad \text{ikkihadga qoldiqsiz bo'linadi.} \end{aligned}$$

Javob: bo'linadi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } D(x) &= x^2 - 1 \quad D(x) = x^2 - 1 = 0, \quad \text{bundan } x = 1, x = 1, x = -1, x = -1. \\ P(1) &= 1^{100} - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 = 0 \quad P(1) = 1^{100} - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 = 0 \quad \text{va} \\ P(-1) &= (-1)^{100} - 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 = 0 \\ P(-1) &= (-1)^{100} - 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Demak, } P(x) &= x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad \text{ko'phad} \\ D(x) &= x^2 - 1 \quad D(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad \text{ko'phadga qoldiqsiz bo'linadi.} \end{aligned}$$

Javob: bo'linadi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } D(x) &= 2x^2 - 1 \quad D(x) = 2x^2 - 1 = 0, \quad \text{bundan } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ x &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{100} - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2 \neq 0 \quad \text{va}$$

$$P\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{100} - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Demak, } P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad P(x) = x^{100} - 3x^2 + 2 \quad \text{ko'phad}$$



$D(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ ko'phadga qoldiqsiz bo'linmaydi.

Javob: bo'linmaydi.

Mustaqil yechish uchun mashqlar

1. Gerner sxemasi yordamida $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^2 - 5x + 2$
 $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^2 - 5x + 2$ ko'phadni $D(x) = x + 1$ ikkihadga bo'ling.
2. Gerner sxemasi yordamida $P(x) = 3x^5 - 4x^3 - x + 1$
 $P(x) = 3x^5 - 4x^3 - x + 1$ ko'phadni $D(x) = x + 3$ ikkihadga bo'lgandagi qoldiqni toping.
3. Gerner sxemasi yordamida $P(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 42$
 $P(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 42$ ko'phadni $D(x) = x + 2$ ikkihadga bo'ling.
4. Gerner sxemasidan foydalanib, $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^2 - 5x + 2$
 $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^2 - 5x + 2$ ko'phadni $D(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$
 $D(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ ko'phadga bo'linishi yoki bo'linmasligini ko'rsating.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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