



MATRITSAVIY RIKATTI DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALARNI KETMA-KET ALMASHTIRISHLAR YORDAMIDA BERNULLI HAMDA BIR JINSLI BO'LMAGAN CHIZIQLI DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALARGA KELTIRIB YECHISH.

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ABSTRACT

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Ushbu maqolada matritsaviy Rikkati differensial tenglamasini yechish masalasi o'rganiladi. Dastlab tenglama mos almashtirishlar yordamida Bernulli turidagi matritsaviy differensial tenglamaga keltiriladi. So'ngra Bernulli tenglamasini chiziqlashtirish natijasida bir jinsli bo'lmagan chiziqli matritsaviy differensial tenglama hosil qilinadi. Olingan tenglamaning yechish usuli bosqichma-bosqich bayon qilinib, matritsaviy Rikkati tenglamasining umumiy yechimini qurish algoritmi keltiriladi

Kirish. Matritsaviy Rikkati tenglamasi nolinear xarakterga ega bo'lgani sababli uning aniq yechimini topish ko'pincha murakkab hisoblanadi. Shu bois tenglamani Bernulli yoki chiziqli matritsaviy differensial tenglamalarga keltirishga asoslangan usullar katta nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Bunday yondashuvlar yechimni qurish jarayonini soddalashtirib, optimal boshqaruv va matematik modellashirish masalalarida samarali algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi.

Bizga quyidagi

$$X'(t) = A(t)X(t) + X(t)B(t) + X(t)R(t)X(t) + Q(t) \quad (1)$$

ko'rinishgi rikatti matritsaviy tenglamasi berilgan bo'lsin. Bu yerda $A(t)$, $B(t)$, $R(t)$ va $Q(t)$ lar $n \times n$ o'lchamli matritsalaridir.

1-bosqich: (1) tenglamani yechimini topish uchun avval uning bitta xususiy yechimini topishimiz kerak. Shundan keyin $X(t)=Y(t)+X_1(t)$ almashtirish orqali uni Bernulli matritsaviy differensial tenglamasiga keltiramiz.

$X_1(t)$ yechim:

$$A(t)X(t) + X(t)B(t) + X(t)R(t)X(t) + Q(t) = 0$$

tenglamani yechish orqali topiladi. Endi almashtirishni bajaramiz.

$$X(t) = Y(t) + X_1(t) \Rightarrow X'(t) = Y'(t) + X'_1(t)$$

$$Y'(t) + X'_1(t) = A(t)Y(t) + A(t)X_1(t) + Y(t)B(t) + X_1(t)B(t) + Y(t)R(t)Y(t) + X_1(t)R(t)Y(t) + Y(t)R(t)X_1(t) + X_1(t)R(t)X_1(t) + Q(t)$$

Bu yerda:

$$X'_1(t) = A(t)X_1(t) + X_1(t)B(t) + X_1(t)R(t)X_1(t) + Q(t) \quad (2)$$

o'rinli ekanligidan tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishga keladi:

$$Y'(t) = (A(t) + X_1(t)R(t))Y(t) + Y(t)(B(t) + R(t)X_1(t)) + Y(t)R(t)Y(t)$$

$$1) A(t) + X_1(t)R(t) = A_1(t)$$

2) $B(t) + R(t)X_1(t) = B_1(t)$ belgilashlar kiritamiz. Natijada, (2) tenglamamiz Bernulli matritsaviy differensial tenglamasiga o'tadi.

$$Y'(t) = A_1(t)Y(t) + Y(t)B_1(t) + Y(t)R(t)Y(t) \quad (3)$$

2-bosqich: Biz bu bosqichda matritsaviy Bernulli tenglamasidan bir jinsli bo'lmagan tenglamaga keltirishni ko'rib chiqamiz. Buning uchun o'ng tarafdin va chap tarafdin Y^{-1} ga ko'paytiramiz. Bundan

$$Y^{-1} Y'(t) Y^{-1} = Y^{-1} A_1(t) Y(t) Y^{-1} + Y^{-1} Y(t) B_1(t) Y^{-1} + Y^{-1} Y(t) R(t) Y(t) Y^{-1}$$

$Y^{-1} Y = E$ ekanligidan tenglama quyidagicha ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi.

$$Y^{-1} Y'(t) Y^{-1} = Y^{-1} A_1(t) + B_1(t) Y^{-1} + R(t) \quad (4)$$

Endi, $Y^{-1} = U$ deb belgilash kiritsak,

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{dY^{-1}Y}{dx} = Y^{-1}Y' + Y'^{-1}Y = 0$$

$Y'^{-1} = -Y^{-1}Y'Y^{-1}$ kelib chiqadi. Bu esa U' ga ham tengdir. Demak, (4) ifodani quyidagicha yozishimiz mumkin ekan:

$$-U' = UA_1(t) + B_1(t)U + R(t)$$

Mos almashtirishlar orqali

$$A_2 = -A_1(t);$$

$$B_2 = -B_1(t)$$

$$R_2 = -R(t)$$

$$U' = A_2(t)U + UB_2(t) + R_2(t) \quad (5)$$

bir jinsli bo'lmagan matritsaviy differensial tenglama hosil bo'ladi.

3-bosqich: Biz bu bosqichda (5) bir jinsli bo'lmagan matritsaviy differensial tenglamani yechishni ko'rib chiqamiz.

$$U' = A_2(t)U + UB_2(t) + R_2(t)$$

mazkur tenglamaning yechimi uning bir jinsli qismining va bitta xususiy yechimi yig'indisidan iborat. Ya'ni:

$$U(t) = U_{bir.jinsli}(t) + U_{xususiy}$$

Bir jinsli qismining yechimini izlash:

Matritsaviy tenglamaning yechimini $U(t)=Y(t)Z(t)$ ko'rinishida izlash (faktorizatsiya usuli) orqali tenglamani ikkita chiziqli matritsaviy differensial tenglamaga ajratamiz.

$$U' = A_2(t)U + UB_2(t)$$

$$Y'(t) = A_2(t)Y(t) \text{ va } Z'(t) = Z(t)B_2(t) \quad (6)$$

(6) tenglamalarni yechib, yechimlardagi chiziqli erkli yechimlarni ajratib olib, $Y(t)$ va $Z(t)$ matritsalar tuzamiz. Quyida 2×2 matritsa uchun ko'rib chiqamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ y'_2 \end{pmatrix} = A_2(t) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y'_1 = A_2 y_1 \quad y'_2 = A_2 y_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1 = y' C_1$$

$$y_2 = y'' C_2$$

Endi chiziqli erkli yechimlarni ajratib, $Y(t)$ matritsa tuzsak,

$$Y(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y' & 0 \\ 0 & y'' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z'(t) = Z(t)B_2(t)$$

$Z'^T = B_2(t)Z^T$ $Z^T = U$ deb belgilash kiritsak, $U' = B_2(t)U$ hosil bo'ladi. Buni ham xuddi tepada keltirilganidek, yechsak, $U(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$Z(t) = U^T = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 \end{pmatrix}$ hosil bo'ladi.

Demak, tenglamamizning bir jinsli qismining yechimi: $U(t) = Y(t)CZ(t)$ (7)

4-bosqich: (5) tenglamamizning xususiy yechimini topish. Buning uchun topilgan (7) yechimdan o'zgarmaning variatsiyalash usulidan foydalanamiz.

$$U(t) = Y(t)C(t)Z(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U'(t) &= Y'(t)C(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C'(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C(t)Z'(t) \\ &= A(t)Y(t)C(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C'(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C(t)Z(t)B(t) + R(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y'(t) = A(t)Y(t) \text{ va } Z'(t) = Z(t)B(t) \text{ ekanligidan}$$

$$Y'(t)C(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C'(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C(t)Z'(t) = Y'(t)C(t)Z(t) + Y(t)C'(t)Z(t) + R(t) \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

Natijada, $Y(t)C'(t)Z(t) = R(t)$

$$C(t) = \int Y^{-1}(s)R(t)Z^{-1}(t) dx$$

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, xususiy yechim:

$$U_{xususiy}(t) = Y(t) \left(\int Y^{-1}(s) R(t) Z^{-1}(t) dx \right) Z(t).$$

Demak, (5) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi:

$$U_{umumiy} = Y(t)CZ(t) + Y(t) \left(\int Y^{-1}(s) R(t) Z^{-1}(t) dx \right) Z(t)$$

5-bosqich: Endi Koshi matritsalarini orqali yechimni ifodalashni ko'rib chiqamiz.

$$W(t, s) = Y(t)Y^{-1}(s) \text{ va } V(t, s) = Z(t)Z^{-1}(s).$$

$$U_{umumiy} = Y(t)CZ(t) + \int Y(t)Y^{-1}(s) R(t) Z^{-1}(t) Z(t) dx$$

$$U(t) = Y(t)CZ(t) + \left(\int Y(t)Y^{-1}(s) R(t) Z^{-1}(t) Z(t) dx \right)$$

$$U(t) = Y(t)C(t)Z(t) + \left(\int W(t, s) R(t)V(t, s) dx \right)$$

6-bosqich: (1) tenglama uchun (ya'ni biz qarayotgan matritsaviy Rikatti differensial tenglamasi uchun) umumiy yechimni topamiz:

$$X(t) = Y(t)C(t)Z(t) + \left(\int W(t, s) R(t)V(t, s) dx \right)^{-1} X_1(t) \quad (8)$$

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