

Lecture 18-19

Ma'ruza 18-19

The equation of a plane.

Фазода иккинчи тартибли
сиртлар ва уларни
тенгламалари

*(Adabiyot: Introduction to Calculus, Volume I, by
J.H. Heinbockel Emeritus Professor of
Mathematics Old Dominion University p.p 99-
102)*

DARSNING REJASI VA MAQSADI

1. Aylanma sirt ta`rifi va tenglamasi.
2. Ellipsoid ta'rifi va tenglamasi.
3. Giperboloidning kanonik tenglamasi.
4. Giperboloid tenglamasini tekshirish.
5. Paraboloid ta`rifi va kanonik tenglamasi.

Maqsadi : Ikkinchi tartibli sirtlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berish, bilimlar hosil qilish.

Asosiy tushunchalar:

Ellipsoid, giperboloid, bir pallali giperboloid, ikki pallali giperboloid, paraboloid, elliptik paraboloid, giperbolik paraboloid, «egarsimon» sirt



Б/БХ/Б ЖАДВАЛИ

Б/БХ/Б ЖАДВАЛИ-
Биламан/ Билишни
хоҳлайман/ Билиб олдим.
Мавзу, матн, бўлим
бўйича изланувчиликни
олиб бориш имконини
беради.
Тизимли фикрлаш,
тузилмага келтириш, таҳлил
қилиш кўникмаларини
ривожлантиради.

Жадвални тузиш қоидаси билан
танишадилар. Алоҳида /кичик гуруҳларда
жадвални расмийлаштирадилар.

“Мавзу бўйича нималарни биласиз” ва
“Нимани билишни хоҳлайсиз” деган
саволларга жавоб берадилар (олдиндаги иш
учун йўналтирувчи асос яратилади).
Жадвалнинг 1 ва 2 бўлимларини тўлдирадилар.

Маърузани тинглайдилар, мустақил
ўқийдилар.

Мустақил/кичик гуруҳларда
жадвалнинг 3 бўлимини тўлдирадилар

BBB JADVALI

		Биламан «+»	Қисман биламан «?»	Билмайман «-»			
№	Тушунчалар	Бобга киришда			Бобдан чиқишда		
		«+»	«?»	«-»	«+»	«?»	«-»
1	Эллипсоид						
2	Гиперболоид						
3	Параболоид						
4	Цилиндрик сирт						
5	Конус сирт						
6	Иккинчи тартибли сиртнинг тўғри чизиқли ясовчилари						
7	Эллиптик цилиндр						
8	Гиперболик цилиндр						
9	Бир паллали гиперболоид						
10	Икки паллали гиперболоид						
11	Иккинчи тартибли сиртнинг умумий тенгламаси						

Ellipsoid

Markazi (x_0, y_0, z_0) nuqtada bo'lgan ellipsoid tenglamasi quidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Agar

Bo'lsa siqilgan sferoid deyiladi

$a = b > c$ $a = b < c$ bo'lsa cho'zilgan sferoid deyiladi

$a = b = c$ bo'lsa radiusi a ga teng bo'lgan sfera deyiladi.

The Ellipsoid

The ellipsoid centered at the point (x_0, y_0, z_0) is represented by the equation

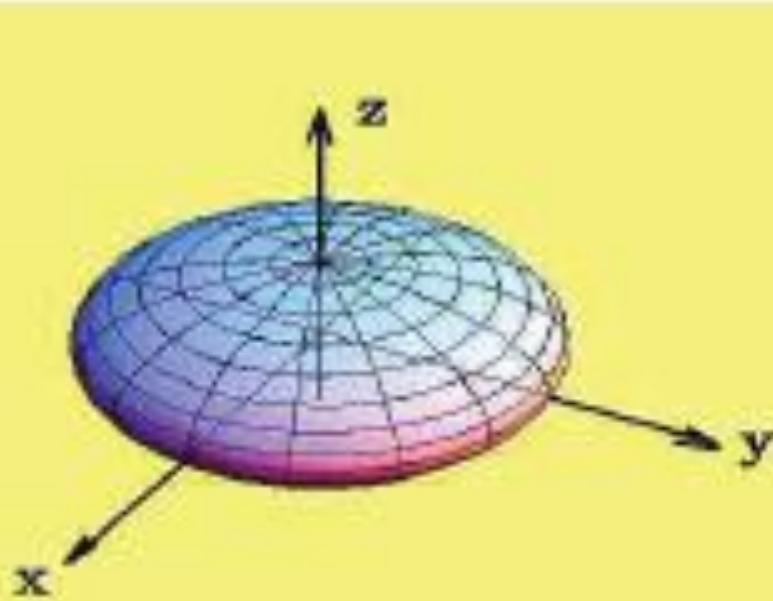
$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (7.29)$$

and if

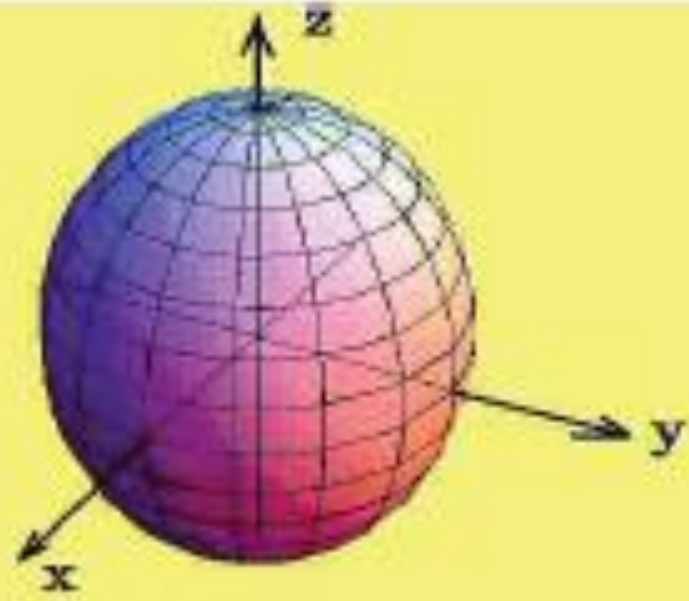
$a = b > c$ it is called an oblate spheroid.

$a = b < c$ it is called a prolate spheroid.

$a = b = c$ it is called a sphere of radius a .



Oblate spheroid



Prolate spheroid

Figure 7-5. Oblate and prolate spheroids.

Ellipsoid parametric tenglamasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$x - x_0 = a \cos \theta \cos \phi, \quad y - y_0 = b \cos \theta \sin \phi, \quad z - z_0 = c \sin \theta$$

bunda $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ va $-\pi \leq \phi \leq \pi$.

The ellipsoid can also be represented by the parametric equations

$$x - x_0 = a \cos \theta \cos \phi, \quad y - y_0 = b \cos \theta \sin \phi, \quad z - z_0 = c \sin \theta \quad (7.30)$$

where $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $-\pi \leq \phi \leq \pi$. The figure 7-5 illustrates the oblate and prolate spheroids centered at the origin.

Giperboloidlar

Giperboloid sirtlar ikki xil bo‘ladi. Bir pallali va ikki pallali giperboloidlar. To‘g‘ri burchakli dekart koordinatalar sistemasi berilgan bo‘lsin.

Ta’rif. Koordinatalari

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (34.1)$$

tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi fazodagi barcha nuqtalarning geometrik o‘rni bir pallali giperboloid deyiladi. (34.1) tenglamani bir pallali giperboloidning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.

Bu sirtning shaklini va xossalarini aniqlaylik.

1°. Bir pallali giperboloid sirt ikkinchi tartibli sirtdir.

2°. Koordinatalar tekisligiga, koordinatalar o‘qlariga (sirt o‘qi) va koordinatalar boshiga (sirt markazi) nisbatan simmetrik joylashgan.

3°. Sirtning koordinata o‘qlari bilan kesishishini tekshiraylik.

a) ox o‘q ($y=0, z=0$) bilan kesishishini tekshiraylik:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm a \quad A_1(a, 0, 0) \text{ va } A_2(-a, 0, 0)$$

demak, ox o‘qi bilan ikkita A_1 va A_2 nuqtalarda kesishadi.

b) Shuning singari oy o'q bilan ikkita $B_1(0,b,0)$ va $B_2(0,-b,0)$ nuqtalarda kesishadi.

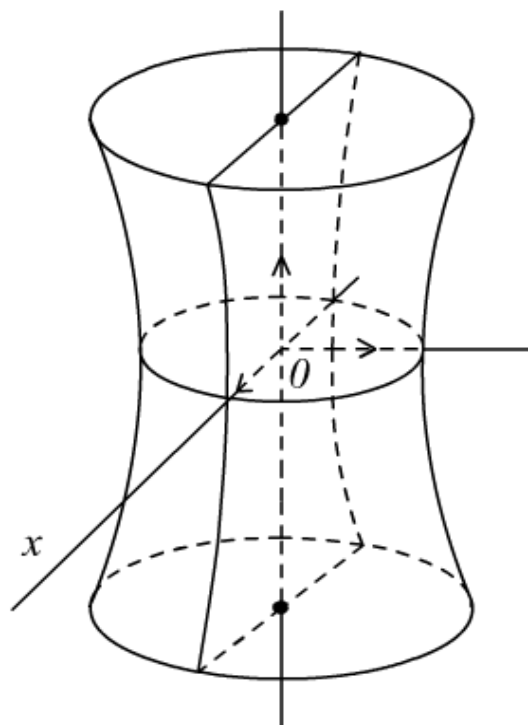
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm b \quad B_1(0,b,0) \text{ va } B_2(0,-b,0)$$

v) oz o'qi bilan $(x=0, y=0)$ kesishmaydi. Haqiqatan,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow -\frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow z^2 = -c^2$$

Haqiqiy sonlar sohasida bu tenglikning o'rinli bo'lishi mumkin emas. Shuning uchun oz o'qni bir pallali giperboloidning mavhum o'qi deyiladi. ox , oy o'qlarni bir pallali giperboloidning haqiqiy o'qlari deyiladi. Yuqorida hosil qilingan A_1 , A_2 va B_1 , B_2 nuqtalarni bir pallali giperboloidning uchlari deyiladi.

Bir pallali giperboloidning barcha xossalari bu sirtning qanday sirt ekanligini ko'z oldimizda namoyon qiladi (168-chizma).



168-chizma

Agar $a=b$ bo'lsa, (34.1) tenglama

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

ko'rinishga keladi, bu tenglama $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ giperbolani oz o'qi atrofida aylanishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma giperboloid sirt tenglamasi.

Quyidagi

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (34.3)$$

yoki

$$-\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (34.4)$$

tenglamalar ham bir pallali giperboloidlar tenglamalari bo'lib, ular mavhum o'qlari bilangina farq qiladi. (34.3) da mavhum o'q oy , (34.4) da mavhum o'q ox dir.

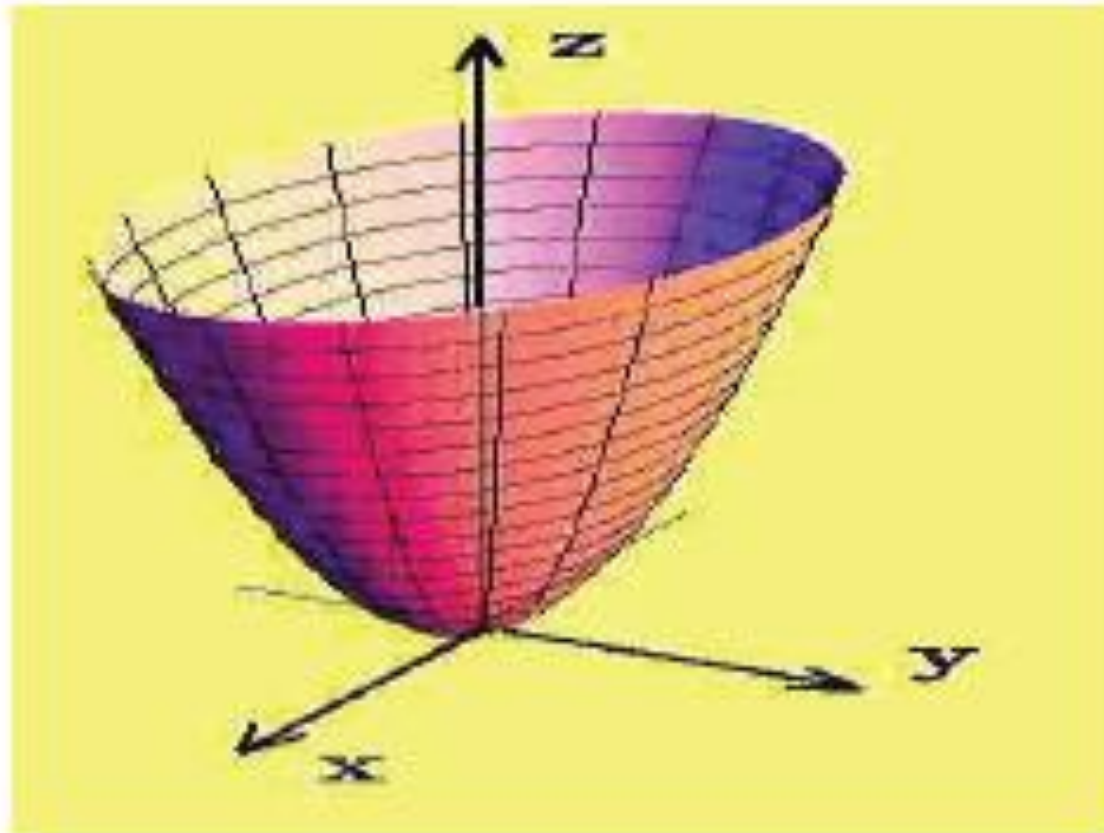


Figure 7-6. Elliptic paraboloid

Elliptik paraboloidning parametric tenglamasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$x - x_0 = a\sqrt{u} \cos v, \quad y - y_0 = b\sqrt{u} \sin v, \quad z - z_0 = cu$$

Bunda $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ va $0 \leq u \leq h$.

Uchi (x_0, y_0, z_0) nuqtada bo'lgan elliptik konus tenglamasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2}$$

Elliptik konusning parametric tenglamasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$x - x_0 = au \cos v, \quad y - y_0 = bu \sin v, \quad z - z_0 = cu$$

Bunda $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ va $-h \leq u \leq h$.

The Elliptic Paraboloid

The elliptic paraboloid centered at the point (x_0, y_0, z_0) is described by the equation

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = \frac{z - z_0}{c} \quad (7.31)$$

It can also be represented by the parametric equations

$$x - x_0 = a\sqrt{u} \cos v, \quad y - y_0 = b\sqrt{u} \sin v, \quad z - z_0 = cu \quad (7.32)$$

where $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ and $0 \leq u \leq h$. The elliptic paraboloid centered at the origin is illustrated in the figure 7-6.

The Elliptic Cone

The elliptic cone centered at the point (x_0, y_0, z_0) is represented by an equation having the form

$$\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{b^2} = \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{c^2} \quad (7.33)$$

A parametric representation for the elliptic cone is given by

$$x - x_0 = au \cos v, \quad y - y_0 = bu \sin v, \quad z - z_0 = cu$$

for $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ and $-h \leq u \leq h$. The elliptic cone centered at the origin is illustrated in the figure 7-7.

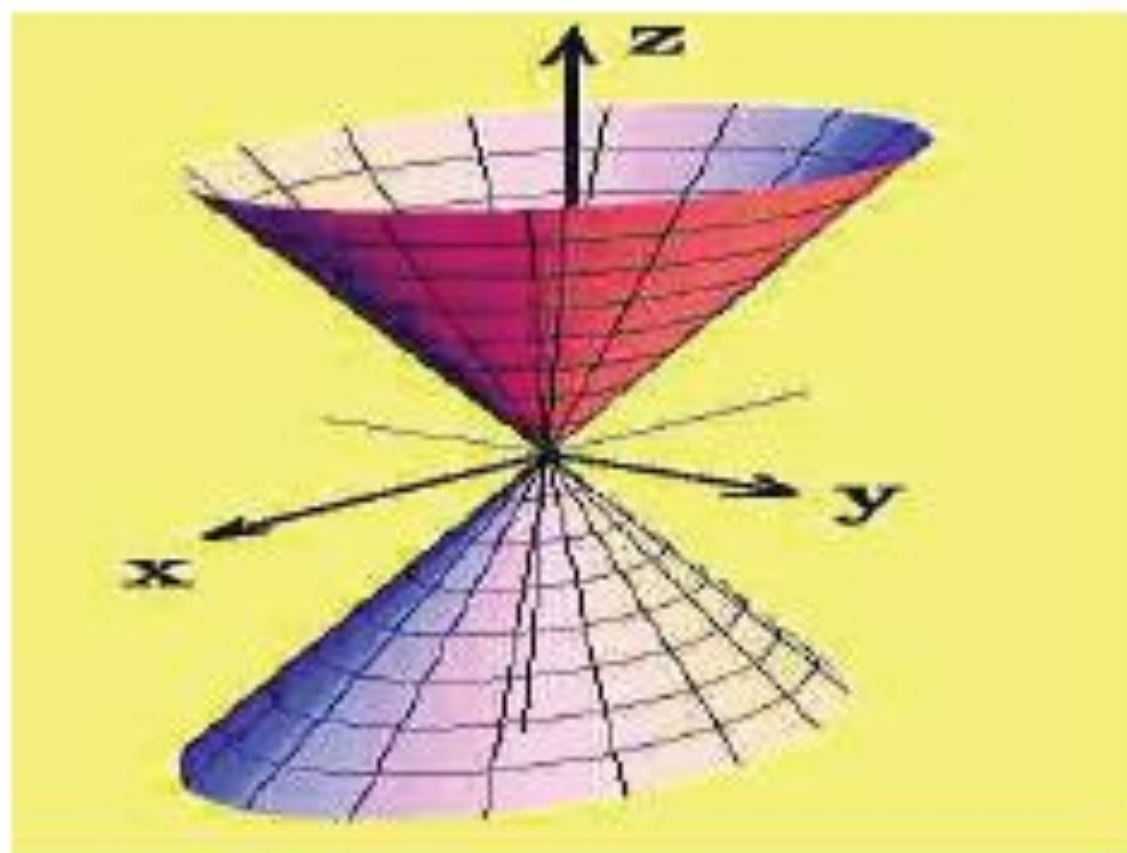


Figure 7-7. Elliptic cone



Golden bridge



Mountains Parabola



Library Norveg



Gorge Parabola



Gorge Parabola



DICTIONARY

Function - funksiya

General unraveling - Umumiy yechim

Question – Masala

Theorem – Teorema

Definition - Ta'rif

Integral calculus – integralni hisoblash