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Discussing mathematical terms

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada matematik terminlar, terminologiya va shunga bagishlangan muhim ma`lumotlar va olimlarning fikrlari tahlil qilingan. Bundan tashqari Deduksiya haqida ham ma`lumotlar berib o'tilgan. Termin aniq, konkret tushunchalarni anglatuvchi, ekspressiv-stilistik ma`nolaridan holi bo`lgan leksika bilan almashtirib bo`lmaydigon tushuncha ekanligi, ayni soha tezaurasini bir tarmoq terminlari tizimida sinonimiya yoki dubletning qo`llanilishiga yo`l qo`ymasligi xaqida ham gap ketadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Termin, terminologiya, atama, professionolizm, unifikatsiya, semantik va pragmatik prinsiplar

Abstract: In this article, the term mathematician, terminology and analysis of data and thoughts from this except it important pieces of scientists dedicated that's Deduktion giving information about passed out . Thesaurus language that was completed the morning of the information content of this field depends songs songs being perfect accord terminology of science and the basi body reach the lexicon of meaningful information giver keyboard unit specific concepts and connections is the first of extralinguistic system is also discussed . Term clear , concrete concepts me technique, expressive-stylistic lexicon that happen from the meanings won't replace was the case with the concept of field with one of the same term in the thesaurus or the network system used to be the road not to put double the synonymy is also discussed .

Key words : term, terminology, term, professionalism, unification, semantic and pragmatic principles.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются математические термины, терминология и сопутствующая им важная информация и мнения ученых. Кроме того, была предоставлена информация о Дедукция. Также говорится, что термин – это понятие, которое не может быть заменено лексикой, свободной от экспрессивных и стилистических значений, не допускающей использования синонимии или дублета в системе терминов одной и той же области.

Key words : term, terminology, term, professionalism, unification, semantics and pragmatic principles

Ключевые слова: Термин, терминология, профессионолизм, унификация, семантический

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и прагматический принципи

Access. The most ancient sciences mathematics has passed and along with it the long development history of the area, "how is mathematics a science? What does it teach?" the answer to that question also change, let go of enhancement. Primarily “Mathematics” science we will put the question of what it teaches. This is a very complex question, different people have different answers they will give him the level of education. For example, the primary mathematics grade students to list the things that teach the rules, and that this will not be respond to the wrong answer. This is because the essence of the mathematical technique of arifmetika it to be an important part of make up and in the historical period that includes the first full mathematics. O‘mathematics to answer this central graders strips, figura, the body, also I will add that teaches namely geometric objects. While both apps are high that teach graders math functions.

Literature review and methodology. Students in higher education institutions of mathematics, differential equations, probability theory and mathematical statistics from students to answer their responses will be like new and therefore learn new and fuller wider than it is. But all the answers are one-sided character, if he or mathematical technique that represents the directions. Matematiklar a lot to answer this question in the general case, philosophers who have tried. The most satisfactory answer to this question now great matematigi a. n. Kolmogorov in the twentieth century (1903-1987) are listed as follows and is characterized by: “true fandir quantitative and spatial relations on the form of mathematics of the universe”. The same but different from mathematics and other natural sciences, it is the real world, the physical objects around us learns and processes and therefore have the general character of its results without abstraktlashtirilgan. For example, living biology, cognitive science, linguistics, physics or the applied methods and has a private character, then this method will not be applied. In the same way, the thoughts of physics, chemy, I can say for geology and other sciences. However arifmetika of the law-the rules also with the objects of the biology of physical-ximik studies, also also in solving economic issues in agriculture, also can be applied with the same success. For this reason, also of the xix century the great Gauss matematigi VI "Arifmetika - mathematical technique that is the king of is king of all sciences is mathematics", that I did not avail. Currently conventionally separated parts of mathematics and physics fundamental to higher mathematics like. Its structure is as follows: fundamental of mathematical physics: arifmetika, physics, algebra, geometry fundamental forces of physics (and planimetriya stereometriya), physics of the fundamental elements of function theory and analysis. Higher mathematics: mathematical analysis, algebra, analytic geometry, linear algebra and geometry, eigenvalues expansions for discrete mathematics, mathematical logic, differential equations, differential geometry, topologiya, functional analysis and integral equations, theory of functions, probability theory, mathematical statistics, optimization methods and variatsion account, the number of methods, number theory. Fundamental of physics and the mathematical technique of the initial facilities sanoq often to him, "the science about the settlements" are viewed as (but not in today's mathematical calculation, even the actions plays a very small role on the formula). Higher mathematics (sometimes called “Modern mathematics” is called)as the starting point of the sixteenth century - the century of mathematical analysis were adopted to appear. At this time,

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came into being simvolik of analytic geometry and algebra. Come to the end of the sixteenth century i. newton, G. temporal modal logic, and their new mathematical apparatus by o'tmishdoshi - differential and integrated account has been created. This hardware is worth the basis of mathematical analysis and lsa ta'bir toe, or even in general is the basis of modern mathematical tabiatshunos. Mathematics during this period of "quantitative and spatial relationships about the form of science" are described in the content. Mathematical culture — culture is a universal component. Dear friends, as you know, increases the growth of the human mind, mathematics, develop his attention, the ultimate (local development) at the determination and will to achieve the goal in itself will ensure discipline and most importantly bringing it up in the way an algorithm is the expansion of his thought. Mathematics of the universe, know the world is the basis of tevarak-specific events in events and reveal the importance of qonuniyat around us is very great.

Explained. In mathematics being, basically, without using mathematical models ideallashgan perception. Ideallashtirish have to rely on empirical knowledge about the objects available for operation in case, sometimes not really exist, and may also be available, but similar objects in a certain relationship to form concepts about the real subject 7 is available. In the event the survey process when expressed in a compact form using the mathematical symbols and the new qonuniyat, their mathematical model is built and studied. Mathematical modeling is an effective method to predict and manage the outside world to know. Thought - realities, knowing a high form of mental activity which is thicker. The thought of doing mathematics on the basis of the logical laws is carried out. Mathematical thinking logical link when mutual understanding complex actions: the mathematics of sign language work with the system; spatial to take a picture; as well as "special cases detected in the synthesis of qonuniyat; proof of induktiv; on which of proof; or in certain cases on the basis of the mathematical concepts they find such a case, see" (D. Stem). To say that it is tayanmaydi taffakur only logical mathematical practice. To evaluate the issue and its solution to be put on mathematical intuitsiya choose plays an important role. Description pre— known concept that serves to introduce a new concept based on a mathematical sentence.

Addressing the main challenges in the formulation, the following will help:

1) Tfor the sake of which reflect the subject's vital signs displays;

2) Tfor the expression of the word (the terms of) meaning reveals;

3) Tsee also: land allows us to ensure. Generally in the definition of “called” (or “called”, “called” and so on.k.) this is the part of the word. Proof — review, judgment, theory chinligi define (base). Through the proof that leads to the logical type and objective methods of human feelings, ok based mental confidence to lead to the types that are there. From the aspect of a logical proof of the structure of abstracts (you need proof, or the toe thoughts present) basis (cited evidence for the proof of the thesis) from the proof of it. At times in the science and practice of thinking which is a method of proof applies. Deduktiv induktiv called mathematical review and running in two important ways. Induktiv in — the logical conclusions and some thoughts in general the method used in research discuss. Xususiylik he studied know in common

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it is. Will be in close contact with common objects and events. Induktiv founded in knowledge, in opening qonuniyat concepts to the field in the production process, fueled hypothesis in science is important. Deduktiv in — k of the rules of logic'ora concluded. Originally from formal mantiqda xususiylik common, some discussion was called in maintaining the side deduktiv. In modern science "deduktiv" being used in the broad sense of the term, from the particular judgment is understood to be concluded on the basis of the laws of logic. You stand in the judgment is obtained and the real deduktiv to comply with the law, if it has been used out of the conclusion will also be true. Clarity of self, there is no obvious reason for a condition that is accepted without proof, confirmation, aksioma o mention that the idea called'tamiz. Deduktiv methods in various forms, in particular aksiomatik methods, as well as gipotetik — deduktiv occurs in the form of methods. Available materials way faktik complex with the theory of creation, which is the basis deduktiv thoughts (aksioma and others), selected them on the basis of the logic of the law and other form of knowledge.

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