

## A METHOD OF FACTORING A POLYNOMIAL WITH UNCERTAIN COEFFICIENTS AND INTRODUCING A NEW VARIABLE

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**Abstract:** This article provides information on methods of factoring a polynomial with uncertain coefficients and introducing a new variable. Example solutions for each method are provided.

**Key words:** polynomial, root, coefficient, method, unknown, variable, multiplier.

$x$  ga bog'liq ko'phad deb

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

ko'rinishidagi ko'phadga aytiladi. Bu yerda  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  – ko'phadning koeffitsientlari deyiladi.  $c$  – biror haqiqiy son bo'lsin.  $x = c$  dagi ko'phadning qiymati deb  $x$  o'rniga  $c$  larni qo'yib va ko'rsatilgan amallarni bajarish natijasida hosil bo'lgan songa aytiladi.

Bu usulda berilgan ko'phadni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratganimizda hosil bo'ladigan ko'phadlar ko'rinishi faraz qilinadi. Bu usulning mohiyati quyidagicha

- 1) ikkita ko'phad aynan teng bo'lishi uchun  $x$  ning bir xil darajalari oldindagi koeffitsientlari teng bo'lishi kerak;
- 2) ixtiyoriy uchinchi darajali ko'phad chiziqli va kvadrat ko'paytuvchilarga ajraladi;
- 3) ixtiyoriy to'rtinchi darajali ko'phad ikkita ikkinchi darajali ko'phadlar ko'paytmisiga ajratiladi.

1-misol. Ushbu

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3$$

ko'phadni ko'paytuvchilarga ajrating.

Yechish.  $x - \alpha$  va  $\beta_1x^2 + \beta_2x + \beta_3$  ko'phadlarni izlaymiz. Bunda quyidagi tenglik o'rinli

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3 = (x - \alpha)(\beta_1x^2 + \beta_2x + \beta_3) \quad (*)$$

Tenglikning o'ng qismini quyidagi ko'rinishda yozib olamiz.

$$\beta_1x^3 + (\beta_2 - \alpha\beta_1)x^2 + (\beta_3 - \alpha\beta_2)x - \alpha\beta_3$$

(\*) ayniyatdagi  $x$  ning teng darajalari oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglaymiz va quyidagi sistemani hosil qilamiz.

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= 1, \\ \beta_2 - \alpha\beta_1 &= -5, \\ \beta_3 - \alpha\beta_2 &= 7, \\ \alpha\beta_3 &= 3.\end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamalarni  $\beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = -2, \beta_3 = 1, \alpha = 3$  sonlar qanoatlantiradi. Bundan

$x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3$  ko'phad  $x - 3$  va  $x^2 - 2x + 1$  ko'paytuvchilarga ajratiladi.

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3 = (x - 3)(x^2 - 2x + 1).$$

Yangi o'zgaruvchi kiritish usuli.

Ba'zi hollarda  $P_n(x)$  ko'phad tarkibiga kirgan  $f(x)$  ifodani  $y$  orqali belgilab,  $y$  ga nisbatan ko'paytuvchilarga oson ajraladigan ko'phadni hosil qilamiz. So'ngra  $y$  ni  $f(x)$  bilan almashtirib  $P_n(x)$  ko'phadning ko'paytuvchilarga ajralgan shaklini hosil qilamiz.

2-misol. Ushbu

$$(x - 4)^4 + (x + 2)^4$$

ko'phadni ko'paytuvchilarga ajrating.

Yechish.  $\frac{x - 4 + x + 2}{2} = x - 1, x - 1 = y$  deb belgilash kiritamiz. U holda

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 4)^4 + (x + 2)^4 &= (y - 3)^4 + (y + 3)^4 = y^4 + 12y^3 + 54y^2 - 108y + 81 + y^4 + 12y^3 + 54y^2 + 108y + \\ &+ 81 = 2y^4 + 108y^2 + 162 = 2(y^4 + 54y^2 + 81) = 2((y^2 + 27)^2 - 648) = 2(y^2 + 27 - \sqrt{648})(y^2 + 27 + \sqrt{648}) = \\ &= 2((x - 1)^2 + 27 - 18\sqrt{2})((x - 1)^2 + 27 + 18\sqrt{2}) = 2(x^2 - 2x + 28 - 18\sqrt{2})(x^2 - 2x + 28 + 18\sqrt{2}).\end{aligned}$$

3-misol. Agar  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  va  $f(a) = a^4 + 6a^3 + 11a^2 + 6a$  bo'lsa,  $f(a):24$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

Isbot:  $6a^3$  va  $11a^2$  larni quyidagicha yozib olamiz.

$$6a^3 = a^3 + 5a^3; \quad 11a^2 = 5a^2 + 6a^2$$

U holda

$$\begin{aligned}f(a) &= a^4 + (a^3 + 5a^3) + (5a^2 + 6a^2) + 6a = \\ &= (a^4 + a^3) + (5a^3 + 5a^2) + (6a^2 + 6a) = a^3(a + 1) + 5a^2(a + 1) + \\ &+ 6a(a + 1) = a(a + 1)(a^2 + 5a + 6) = a(a + 1)(a + 2)(a + 3)\end{aligned}$$

To'rtta ketma-ket kelgan sonlardan bittasi albatta 3 ga bo'linadi, 2 tasi albatta juft son. Bu juft sonlardan biri albatta 4 ga bo'linadi. Demak, bu 4 ta son kopaytmasi  $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4$  ga bo'linadi.

Shunday qilib,  $f(a):24$ .

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