

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA  
O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**QARSHI MUHANDISLIK-IQTISODIYOT INSTITUTI**

**“Oliy matematika” kafedrası**

**Mavzu: Aniq integralning asosiy xossalari va aniq  
integrallarni hisoblash.**

# **Mustaqil ish**

**Bajardi: NGI-109 guruh talabasi**

**Egamov F.**

**Qabul qildi: f.-m.f.n. K.N.Xolov**

## **Reja:**

- 1. Aniq integralning asosiy xossalari**
- 2. Integralning yuqori chegarasi bo'yicha hosilasi**
- 3. Aniq integralni hisoblash. Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi**
- 4. Aniq integralda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish**
- 5. Aniq integralni bo'laklab integrallash**
- 6. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati**

## 1. Aniq integralning asosiy xossalari

**1-xossa.** O'zgarmas ko'paytuvchini aniq integral belgisidan tashqariga chiqarish mumkin, ya'ni  $A=const$  bo'lsa

$$\int_a^b Af(x)dx = A \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

bo'ladi, bunda  $f(x)$  integrallanuvchi funksiya.

**Isboti.**

$$\int_a^b Af(x)dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n Af(z_k)\Delta x_k = A \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k)\Delta x_k = A \int_a^b f(x)dx.$$

**2-xossa.** Bir nechta integrallashuvchi funksiyalarning algebraik yig'indisining aniq integrali qo'shiluvchilar integrallarining yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni

$$\int_a^b [f(x) \pm \varphi(x)]dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \pm \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx.$$

**Isboti.**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [f(x) \pm \varphi(x)]dx &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n [f(z_k) \pm \varphi(z_k)]\Delta x_k = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k)\Delta x_k \pm \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi(z_k)\Delta x_k \right] = \\ &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k)\Delta x_k \pm \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi(z_k)\Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x)dx \pm \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

**3-xossa.** Agar quyidagi uch integralning har biri mavjud bo'lsa, u holda har qanday uchta  $a, b, c$  sonlar uchun

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx \quad (1)$$

tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.

**Isboti.** Dastlab  $a < c < b$  deb faraz qilib  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $[a, b]$  kesmada integral yig'indi  $\sigma_n$  ni tuzamiz. Integral yig'indining limiti  $[a, b]$  kesmani bo'laklarga bo'lish usuliga bog'liq bo'lmagani uchun  $[a, b]$  kesmani mayda kesmachalarga shunday bo'lamizki,  $c$  nuqta bo'lish nuqtasi bo'lsin.

Agar, masalan,  $c = x_m$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\sigma_n$  integral yig'indini ikkita yig'indiga ajratamiz:

$$\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^m f(z_k) \Delta x_k + \sum_{k=m+1}^n f(z_k) \Delta x_k.$$

Ushbu tenglikda  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da limitga o'tsak isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan (1) kelib chiqadi.

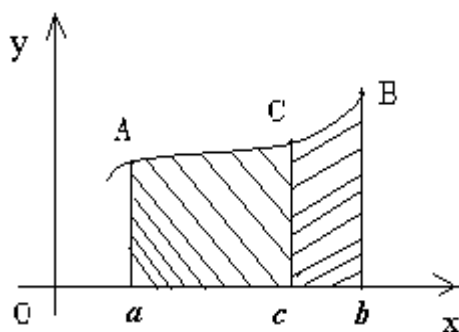
$a < b < c$  bo'lsin. U holda isbotlanganga muvofiq

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Bundan

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx,$$

ya'ni (1) ga ega bo'ldik.



1-chizma.

141-chizmada  $f(x) > 0$  va  $a < c < b$  bo'lgan hol uchun 3-xossaning geometrik tasviri berilgan:  $a A B b$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzi  $a A C c$  va  $c C B b$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyalar yuzlarini yig'indisiga teng.

**4-xossa.** Agar  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $f(x)$  funksiya integrallanuvchi va  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

bo'ladi.

**Isboti.** Istalgan  $k$  uchun  $f(x_k) \geq 0$ ,  $\Delta x_k > 0$  bo'lgani sababli  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k \geq 0$

bo'ladi. Bunda  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da limitga o'tsak isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.

Shuningdek  $[a,b]$  kesmada  $f(x) \leq 0$  bo'lganda  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \leq 0$  bo'lishini

ko'rsatish qiyin emas.

**5-xossa.** Agar  $[a,b]$  ( $a < b$ ) kesmada ikkita integrallanuvchi  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiya  $f(x) \geq \varphi(x)$  shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx$$

tengsizlik o'rinli.

**Isboti.**  $[a,b]$  da  $f(x) - \varphi(x) \geq 0$  bo'lgani uchun 4-xossaga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - \varphi(x)]dx \geq 0 \text{ bo'ladi. Bundan 2-xossasiga binoan}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx \geq 0 \quad \text{yoki} \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx$$

kelib chiqadi.

**6-xossa.** Agar  $f(x)$  va  $|f(x)|$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)|dx \quad (2)$$

tengsizlik o'rinli.

**Isboti.**  $-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$  ga 5-xossani qo'llasak

$$-\int_a^b |f(x)|dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)|dx$$

yoki

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)|dx$$

tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi.

**Natija.** Agar  $[a,b]$  kesmada  $f(x)$  va  $|f(x)|$  funksiya integrallanuvchi bo'lib, shu kesmada  $|f(x)| \leq k$  ( $k = \text{const}$ ) bo'lsa, u holda

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq k(b-a) \quad (3)$$

tengsizlik o'rinli.

Haqiqatan,  $|f(x)| \leq k$  bo'lgani uchun 6-5 va 1-xossaga asosan

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq k \int_a^b dx$$

bo'ladi. Bunda

$$\int_a^b dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \cdot \Delta x_k = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 + \dots + \Delta x_n = b - a$$

ekanini hisobga olsak (39.3) tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz.

**7- xossa.** (Aniq integralni baholash). Agar  $m$  va  $M$  sonlar  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning eng kichik va eng katta qiymati bo'lsa, u holda

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a) \quad (4)$$

tengsizlik o'rinli.

**Isboti.** Shartga binoan  $[a, b]$  kesmada barcha  $x$  lar uchun  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ .

Bunga 5- xossani qo'llasak

$$m \int_a^b dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b dx \quad \text{yoki} \quad \int_a^b dx = b - a \quad \text{ekanini hisobga olsak oxirgi}$$

tengsizliklardan (4) ga ega bo'lamiz

**8- xossa.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lib  $m$  va  $M$  uning shu kesmadagi eng kichik va eng katta qiymati bo'lsa, u holda shunday o'zgarmas  $\mu$

( $m \leq \mu \leq M$ ) son mavjudki

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \mu \cdot (b - a) \quad (5)$$

tenglik o'rinli.

**Isboti.** (39.4) ni  $b - a$  ga bo'lsak  $m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$  bo'ladi.

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \mu$$

belgisini kiritamiz. U holda oxirgi tenglikni  $b-a$  ga ko'paytirib isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan (5) tenglikka ega bo'lamiz.

**Natija** (o'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema). Agar  $f(x)$   $[a,b]$  kesmada uzluksiz funksiya bo'lsa, u holda kesmada shunday  $x=c$  nuqta topiladiki, bu nuqtada

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a) \quad (6)$$

tenglik o'rinli.

**Haqiqatan.**  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lganligi tufayli u shu kesmada o'zining eng kichik  $m$  va eng katta  $M$  qiymatini qabul qiladi. Uzluksiz funksiya  $[m,M]$  kesmadagi barcha qiymatlarni qabul qilganligi sababli u

$\mu = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$  qiymatni ham qabul qiladi, ya'ni  $[a,b]$  kesmada shunday  $x=c$  nuqta mavjud bo'lib  $f(c) = \mu$  bo'ladi. (5) tenglikka  $\mu$  o'rniga  $f(c)$  ni qo'yib isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan (6) tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx \quad \text{qiymat } f(x) \text{ funksiyaning } [a,b] \text{ kesmadagi } \mathbf{o'rtacha}$$

**qiymati** deb ataladi

Bu natijaga quyidagicha geometrik izoh berish mumkin.  $[a,b]$  kesmada  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lganda aniq integralning qiymati asosi  $b-a$  va balandligi  $f(c)$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuziga teng bo'lar ekan.

Agar  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a,b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda ularning ko'paytmasi  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$  ham shu kesmada integrallashuvchi bo'lishini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.

## 2. Integralning yuqori chegarasi bo'yicha hosilasi

Agar aniq integralda integrallashning quyi chegarasi  $a$  ni aniq qilib belgilansa va yuqori chegarasi  $x$  esa o'zgaruvchi bo'lsa, u holda integralning qiymati ham  $x$  o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi bo'ladi.

Quyi chegarsi  $a$  o'zgarmas bo'lib yuqori chegarasi  $x$  o'zgaruvchi bo'lgan

$\int_a^x f(t)dt$  ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) integralni qaraymiz. Bu integral yuqori chegara  $x$  ning funksiyasi

bo'lganligi sababli uni  $\phi(x)$  orqali belgilaymiz, ya'ni

$$\phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

va uni yuqori chegarsi o'zgaruvchi integral deb ataymiz.

**1-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda

$$\phi'(x) = \left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$$

tenglik o'rinli.

**Isboti.**  $[a, b]$  ga tegishli istalgan  $x$  ni olib unga shunday  $\Delta x \neq 0$  ortirma beramizki  $x + \Delta x$  ham  $[a, b]$  ga tegishli bo'lsin. U holda  $\phi(x)$  funksiya

$$\phi(x + \Delta x) = \int_a^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt$$

yangi qiymatni qabul qilinadi. Aniq integralning 3-xossasiga ko'ra

$$\phi(x + \Delta x) = \int_a^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt = \phi(x) + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt$$

bo'ladi. Demak,  $\phi(x)$  funksiyaning orttirmasi

$$\Delta \phi(x) = \phi(x + \Delta x) - \phi(x) = \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt$$

bo'ladi.

Oxirgi tenglikka o'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremani qo'llasak

$$\Delta \phi(x) = f(c)(x + \Delta x - x) = f(c) \Delta x$$

hosil bo'ladi, bunda  $c$   $x$  bilan  $x + \Delta x$  orasidagi son. Tenglikni har ikkala tomonini

$$\Delta x \text{ ga bo'lamiz: } \frac{\Delta \phi(x)}{\Delta x} = f(c)$$

Agar  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  ga intilsa  $c$   $x$  ga intiladi va  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksizligidan  $f(c)$  ning  $f(x)$  ga intilishi kelib chiqadi.

Shuning uchun oxirgi tenglikda  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da limitga o'tib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \phi(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x + \Delta x) - \phi(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(c) = \lim_{c \rightarrow x} f(c) = f(x)$$



Bu teoremaga binoan  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksiz  $f(x)$  funksiya boshlang'ich funksiyaga ega ekanligi va  $\phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  shu funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyalaridan biri bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Agar  $f(x)$  ning boshqa boshlang'ich funksiyalari uning  $\phi(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiyasidan faqatgina o'zgarimas  $C$  songa farq qilishini hisobga olsak, aniqmas va aniq integrallar orasida bog'lanish o'rnatuvchi

$$\int f(x)dx = \int_a^x f(t)dt + C$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz.

### 3. Aniq integralni hisoblash. Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi

Aniq integrallarni integral yig'indining limiti sifatida bevosita hisoblash ko'p hollarda juda qiyin, uzoq hisoblashlarni talab qiladi va amalda juda kam qo'llaniladi. Aniq integralni hisoblash uchun Nyuton-Leybnis formulasini kashf etilishi aniq integralni qo'llanish ko'lamini kengayishiga asosiy sabab bo'ldi.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $F(x)$  funksiya uzluksiz  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, b]$  kesmadagi boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^x f(x)dx$  aniq integral boshlang'ich funksiyaning integrallash oraligidagi orttirmasiga teng, ya'ni

$$\int_a^b f(x)dt = F(b) - F(a) \quad (7)$$

(7) tenglik aniq integralni hisoblashning **asosiy formulasi** yoki **Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi** deyiladi.

**Isboti.** Shartga ko'ra  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning biror boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsin.  $\phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  funksiya ham  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lganligi

uchun  $\phi(x) = F(x) + C$  yoki  $\int_a^x f(t)dt = F(x) + C$ .  $x=a$  desak  $\int_a^x f(t)dt = F(a) + C$ ,

$0 = F(a) + C$ ,  $C = -F(a)$ .

Demak,  $\int_a^x f(t)dt = F(x) - F(a)$ .

Endi  $x=b$  desak, Nyuton-Leybnis formulasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = F(b) - F(a).$$

$F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^b$  belgilash kiritilsa Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b \quad (8)$$

ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi.

**1-misol.** Integralni hisoblang:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$ .

**Yechish.**  $(-\cos x)' = \sin x$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0\right) = -(0 - 1) = 1.$$

**2-misol.**  $\int_a^b x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^{\alpha+1} - a^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$

**3-misol.**  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\left(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -(1 - \sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} - 1$

Shunday qilib  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksiz  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$

bo'lganda  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x) + C = F(x) \Big|_a^b$  bo'lar ekan.

#### 4. Aniq integralda o'zgaruvchini almashtiris

$\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralni hisoblash talab etilsin, bunda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada

uzluksiz.  $x=\varphi(t)$  almashtirish olamiz, bunda  $\varphi(t)$   $[\alpha, \beta]$  kesmada uzluksiz va

uzluksiz  $\varphi'(t)$  hosilaga ega hamda  $\varphi(\alpha)=a$ ,  $\varphi(\beta)=b$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$$

formula o'rinli bo'ladi.

Haqiqatan ham, agar  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsa, u holda  $F(\varphi(t))$  funksiya  $f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)$  funksiya uchun boshlang'ich funksiya bo'lishi isbotlangan edi. Nyuton-Leybnis formulasiga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a);$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt = F(\varphi(t)) \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} = F(\varphi(\beta)) - F(\varphi(\alpha)) = F(b) - F(a)$$

**4-misol.**  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  hisoblansin.

**Yechish.**  $x=\sin t$  deb almashtirsak,  $dx=\cos t dt$ ,  $1-x^2=\cos^2 t$  bo'ladi.

$x=0$  da  $\sin t=0$ ,  $t=0$ ,  $x=1$  da  $\sin t=1$ ,  $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left( t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin \pi}{2} - \left( 0 + \frac{\sin 0}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Aniq integralni bo'laklab integrallash

Faraz qilaylik,  $u(x)$  va  $v(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a,b]$  kesmada differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar bo'lsin. U holda

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

bo'ladi, buni  $a$  dan  $b$  gacha integrallasak

$$\int_a^b (uv)' dx = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx \quad \text{yoki} \quad \int_a^b d(uv) = \int_a^b v du + \int_a^b u dv, \quad (uv) \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b v du + \int_a^b u dv,$$

bundan  $\int_a^b u dv = (uv) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$ .

Bu formula aniq integralni **bo'laklab integrallash** formulasi deyiladi.

**5- misol.**  $\int_1^e \ln x dx$  hisoblansin.

**Yechish.**

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x, dv = dx \\ du = (\ln x)' dx = \frac{1}{x} dx, v = x \end{array} \right| = \ln x \cdot x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \frac{dx}{x} = \ln e \cdot e - \ln 1 \cdot 1 - x \Big|_1^e = e - (e - 1) = e - e + 1 = 1$$

**6-misol.**  $\int_0^2 x e^{-x} dx \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x, dv = e^{-x} dx \\ du = dx, v = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| = x \cdot (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^2 + \int_0^2 e^{-x} dx =$

$$-(2e^{-2} - 0 \cdot e^{-0}) - e^{-x} \Big|_0^2 = -\frac{2}{e^2} - (e^{-2} - e^{-0}) = \frac{2}{e^2} - \frac{1}{e^2} + 1 = 1 - \frac{3}{e^2}.$$

**7-misol.**

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x, dv = \cos x dx \\ du = dx, v = \int \cos x dx = \sin x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \cdot \sin 0 + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

**8-misol.**

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x dx}{\sin^2 x} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x, dv = \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \\ du = dx, v = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -ctgx \end{array} \right| = x \cdot (-ctgx) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (-ctgx) dx = -\left( \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot ctg \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ctg \frac{\pi}{4} \right) +$$

$$+ \ln \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\left( \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1 \right) + \ln \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{9} + \ln \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{9\pi - 4\sqrt{3}\pi}{36} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}.$$

## ADABIYOTLAR

1. Т.Азларов, Ҳ.Мансуров. Математик анализ. 1-қисм. Тошкент «Ўқитувчи», 1986.
2. Г.Н.Берман. Сборник задач по курсу математического анализа. Москва, «Наука», 1985.
3. Я.С.Бугров, С.М.Никольский. Элементы линейной алгебры и аналитической геометрии. Москва, «Наука», 1980.
4. А.А.Гусак. Высшая математика. 1-том. Минск, 2001.
5. Т.Жўраев, Ҳ.Мансуров ва бошқ. Олий математика асослари. 1-қисм. Тошкент «Ўқитувчи», 1999.
6. И.А.Зайцев. Высшая математика. Москва, «Наука», 1991.
7. Д.В.Клетеник. Сборник задач по аналитической геометрии. Москва, «Наука», 1986.
8. Х.Р.Латипов, Ш.Таджиев. Аналитик геометрия ва чизиқли алгебра. Тошкент «Ўқитувчи», 1995.
9. В.П.Минорский. Сборник задач по высшей математике. Москва, «Наука», 2000.
10. Н.С.Пискунов. Дифференциал ва интеграл ҳисоб. 1-том, Тошкент, «Ўқитувчи», 1972.
11. Д.Т.Письменный. Конспект лекций по высшей математике. Часть-1. Москва, «Наука», 2000.
12. Ё.У.Соатов. Олий математика 1-жилд. Тошкент, «Ўқитувчи», 1992й.