

SUYUQLIKNING BOSIM KUCHINI HISOBLASHDA ANIQ INTEGRALNI QO'LLANILISHI

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada aniq integralning fizikaviy masalalarga tatbiqi qaralgan bo'lib, aniq integral yordamida suyuqlikning bosim kuchini hisoblash doir masalalar qisqa va sodda usullar yordamida bayon qilingan hamda ishlab ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: vaqt, tezlik, zichlik, erkin tushish tezlanishi, yig'indi, limit, integral.

**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО ИНТЕГРАЛА ПРИ ИЗМЕРЕНИИ СИЛЫ ДАВЛЕНИЯ
ЖИДКОСТИ**

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Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматривается применение определенного интеграла к физическим задачам, а также описываются и демонстрируются проблемы измерения силы давления жидкости с использованием определенного интеграла с использованием коротких и простых методов.

Ключевые слова: время, скорость, плотность, ускорение свободного падения, сумма, предел, интеграл.

APPLICATION OF A CERTAIN INTEGRAL IN MEASURING THE FORCE OF LIQUID PRESSURE

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Abstract:

This article discusses the application of the definite integral to physical problems and describes and demonstrates the problems of measuring the fluid pressure force using the definite integral using short and simple methods.

Keywords: time, velocity, density, acceleration due to free fall, sum, limit, integral.

Suyuqlikning bosim kuchini hisoblash uchun Paskal qonunidan foydalaniladi, unga ko'ra cho'kish (botish) chuqurligi h - bo'lgan S yuzga suyuqlikning bosim kuchi

$$P = \rho ghS$$

ga teng, bu yerda ρ -suyuqlikning zichligi, $g \approx 9,807$ erkin tushish tezlanishi.

1-misol. Vertikal to'g'on asosi 20 m va balandligi 5 m bo'lgan

to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklida (suvning sathi to'g'onning yuqori asisi bilan barobar), suvning butun to'g'onga bosim kuchini toping (1- chizma).

Yechish. Paskal qonuniga muvofiq:

$$P = \rho ghS = 9807hS \text{ (N) (suv uchun)}$$

$\rho g = 1000 \cdot 9,807 \text{ N/m}^3$ ya'ni bosim kuchi h - chuqurlikning birorta $P(h)$ -funksiyasidan iborat. Eni juda kichik dh - ga teng shtrixlanagan to'g'ri to'rtburchakni olib uni h chuqurlikda gorizontall joylashgan deb faraz qilamiz. U holda bu bo'lakchaga bo'lgan bosim kuchi

$$dh = 9807h \cdot 20dh = 9807 \cdot 20hdh$$

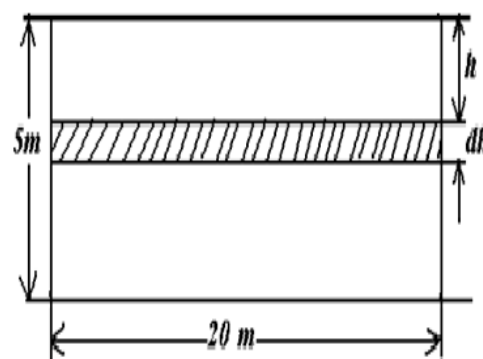
bo'ladi. Buni 0 dan 5 gacha integrallab suvning butun to'g'onga bosim kuchini topamiz:

$$P = 9807 \cdot 20 \int_0^5 h dh = 9807 \cdot 10h^2 \Big|_0^5 = 9807 \cdot 250(N) = 2451750(N) = 2,45(MN).$$

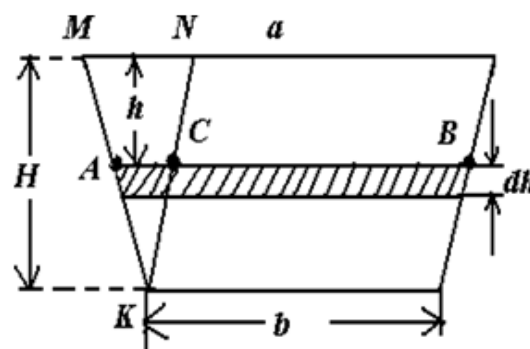
2-misol. Vertikal to'g'on teng yonli trapetsiya shaklida bo'lib, yuqori asosi $a = 6,4\text{ m}$, pastki asosi $b = 4,8\text{ m}$, balanligi esa $H = 3\text{ m}$. Suvning butun to'g'onga bosim kuchini toping (2-chizma).

Yechish. Trapetsiyaning shtrixlangan bo'lakchasi h chuqurlikda gorizontall joylashgan va u tomonlari AB va dh bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat deb faraz qilamiz. U holda bu bo'lakka bo'lgan suvning bosimi.

$$dP = 9807h |AB| dh = 9807h |AC + CB| dh = 9807h |AC + b| dh (N)$$



1-chizma



2-chizma

bo'ladi. AC ni KAC va KMN uchburchaklarning o'xshashligidan topamiz:

$$\frac{AC}{MN} = \frac{H-h}{H}, \quad \frac{AC}{a-b} = \frac{H-h}{H} \quad \text{yoki} \quad AC = (a-b) \frac{H-h}{H}$$

Bu ifodani h bo'yicha 0 dan H gacha integrallab, butun to'g'onga ta'sir etayotgan bosim kuchini topamiz:

$$P = 9807 \frac{1}{H} \int_0^H h |AC + b| dh = 9807 \frac{1}{H} \int_0^H h |(a-b)(H-h) + b| dh =$$

$$= 9807 \frac{1}{H} \int_0^H (aHh - (a-b)h^2 + b(1-H)) dh =$$

$$= 9807 \frac{1}{H} \left(\frac{aH}{2} h^2 - \frac{a-b}{3} h^3 + b(1-H)h \right) \Big|_0^H =$$

$$= 9807 \frac{1}{H} \left(\frac{aH^3}{2} - \frac{a-b}{3} H^3 + b(1-H)H \right) =$$

$$= 9807 \frac{1}{6} (a+2b) H^2 + 9807(b-bH)$$

Bunga $a = 6,4 \text{ m}$, $b = 4,8 \text{ m}$, $H = 3 \text{ m}$ qiymatlarni qo'yib, topamiz:

$$P = 9807 \frac{1}{6} (a+2b) H^2 + 9807(b-bH) =$$

$$= 9807 \frac{1}{6} (6,4 + 2 \cdot 4,8) 9 + 9807(4,8 - 4,8 \cdot 3) =$$

$$= 9807 \cdot 24 - 9807 \cdot 9,6 = 141220,8$$

Massasi m - ga, tezligi v -ga teng bo'lgan moddiy nuqtaning kinetik energiyasi deb $k = \frac{mv^2}{2}$

kattalikka aytiladi. Massalari $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$, tezliklari mos ravishda $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$, larga teng bo'lgan n ta moddiy nuqtalar sistemasining kinetik energiyasi

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_i v_i^2}{2}$$

ga tengdir.

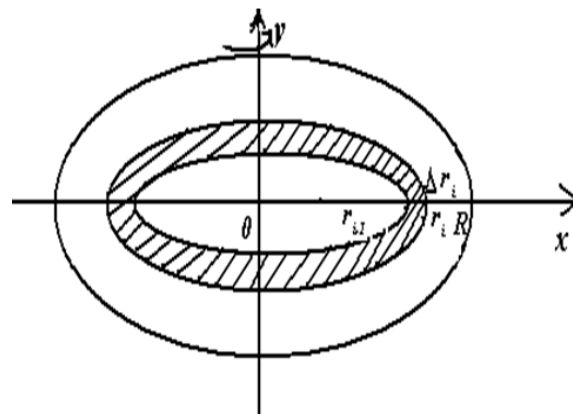
Moddiy jism (figura)ning kinetik energiysini ham yuqorida qaralgan masalalarni yechishda foydalanilgan usuldan foydalanib topamiz, ya'ni berilgan jismni n ta kichik (elementar) qismlarga ajratib ularni moddiy nuqtalar sistemasi deb qaraymiz va ularni kinetik energiyalarini jamlab qandaydir funksiyaning integral yig'indisiga ega bo'lamiz. Unda limitga o'tib, qiymati jismning izlanayotgan kinetik energiyasiga teng bo'lgan aniq integralni hosil qilamiz.

1- misol. Massasi M va radiusi R bo'lgan disk uning markazidan disk tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lib o'tgan o'q atrofida ω burchak tezlik bilan aylanyapti. Uning kinetik energiyasini hisoblang.

Yechish. Diskni radiuslari

$0 < r_1 < r_2 < r_3 < \dots < r_{i-1} < r_i < \dots < r_n = R$ bo'lgan aylanalar yordamida n ta ixtiyoriy halqalarga ajratamiz. Qalinligi

(kengligi) $\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1}$ ($i = \overline{1, n}$) bo'lgan halqani qaraymiz. Bu halqaning massasi



3-chizma

$$\Delta m_i = \rho \Delta S_i = \rho \pi (r_i^2 - r_{i-1}^2) = \rho \pi (r_i + r_{i-1})(r_i - r_{i-1}) = \\ = 2\rho \pi \frac{(r_i + r_{i-1})}{2} \Delta r_i = 2\rho \pi r_i \Delta r_i$$

Bunda $\rho = \frac{M}{\pi R^2}$ -diskning zichligi, r_i esa $[r_i; r_{i-1}]$ kesmaning o'rtasi. U holda

$$\Delta m_i = 2 \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \pi r_i \Delta r_i = \frac{2Mr_i}{R^2} \Delta r_i$$

Δm_i massaning chiziqli tezligi $v_i = r_i \omega$ ga teng. Demak elementar kinetik energiya quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\Delta K_i = \frac{\Delta m_i v_i^2}{2} = \frac{(r_i \omega)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2Mr_i}{R^2} \Delta r_i = \frac{\omega^2 M}{R^2} r_i^3 \Delta r_i$$

Barcha elementar kinetik energiyalarni jamlab

$$K \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\omega^2 M}{R^2} r_i^3 \Delta r_i = \frac{\omega^2 M}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n r_i^3 \Delta r_i$$

ga ega bo'lamiz. Bunda $\max \Delta r_i \rightarrow 0$ da limitga o'tsak

$$K = \frac{\omega^2 M}{R^2} \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{\omega^2 M}{R^2} \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^R = \frac{\omega^2 M R^2}{4} \quad \text{hosil bo'ladi.}$$

Xulosa

o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, aniq integrallar matematik hisoblashlarda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Bu atrofimizdagi dunyoga hech qanday aloqasi bo'lmagan mavhum matematika emas. Ko'pgina haqiqiy tabiiy jarayonlar aniq integrallar yordamida hisoblangan [1-24]. Aniq integrallar biologiya, kimyo, iqtisod va boshqa ko'plab fanlarda ham keng qo'llaniladi.

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