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## FIXED POINTS OF WHEN LINEAR OPERATORS MAPS

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## FIXED POINTS OF WHEN LINEAR OPERATORS MAPS

Cover Page Footnote

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Erratum

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## CHIZIQLI OPERATOR $I_3 \rightarrow I_3$ AKSLANTIRGANDA $I_3$ NING QO'ZG'ALMAS NUQTALARI

Karimova Shalola Musaevna  
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**Аннотация:** *Idempotent matematika asosida oddiy arifmetik amallarni bazaviy amallarning (maksimum yoki minimum kabi) yangi to'plami bilan almashtirish yotadi, bunda sonlar maydoni idempotent yarim xalqalar va yarim maydonlar bilan almashadi.*

**Калит sozlar:** *Maks-plus  $R_{\max}$  va min-plus  $R_{\min}$  algebralar tipik misollar bo'ladi.  $R$  – haqiqiy sonlar maydoni bo'lsin. Unda  $R_{\max} = R \cup \{-\infty\}$  dagi amallar:*

$$x \oplus y = \max\{x, y\} \text{ va } x \otimes y = x + y.$$

Shu kabi  $R_{\min} = R \cup \{+\infty\}$  dagi amallar:  $\oplus = \min$ ,  $\otimes = +$ .

Yangi qo'shish amali idempotent bo'ladi, ya'ni barcha  $x$  lar uchun  $x \oplus x = x$ .

Yuqorida berilgan idempotent qo'shish va ko'paytirish amalli  $R_{\max} = R \cup \{-\infty\}$  ni qaraymiz.  $(n-1)$ -o'lchovli idempotent o'lchovlar simpleksini quyidagi tarzda aniqlaymiz:

$$I_n = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n = 1 \right\}.$$

Quyidagi teorema  $I_n$  simpleksni o'zini-o'ziga akslantiradigan  $A$  chiziqli operatorlarning ko'rinishini bayon etadi. Ushbu teoremani isbotsiz keltiramiz.

## В ОБРАЖЁННОМ ЛИНЕЙНОМ $I_3 \rightarrow I_3$ ОПЕРАТОРЕ НЕИЗМЕННЫЕ ТОЧКИ $I_3$ Karimova SHalola Musaevna (NamMQI)

**Аннотация:** *Идемпотентная математика получается заменой простых арифметических операций для нового множества основными операциями (как максимум или минимум), в этом случае происходит обмен полями чисел с идентифицированными полукольцами и полутелами.*

**Ключеве слово:** *В качестве типичных примеров можно взять алгебры Макс-плюс и Мини-плюс.*

Пусть  $R$  – поле действительных чисел. Тогда операции в  $R_{\max} = R \cup \{-\infty\}$  определяются следующим образом:

$$x \oplus y = \max\{x, y\} \text{ and } x \otimes y = x + y.$$

Аналогично определяются операции идемпотентного сложения и умножения в  $R_{\min} = R \cup \{+\infty\}$ ,  $\oplus = \min$ ,  $\otimes = +$

Определим симплекс идемпотентной меры с размерностью  $(n-1)$  – в следующем случае:

$$I_n = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n = 1 \right\}.$$

Следующая теорема показывает форму операций, которые отображаются на себя. Мы даем эту теорему без доказательства.

**FIXED POINTS OF  $I_3$  WHEN LINEAR OPERATORS MAPS  $I_3 \rightarrow I_3$**

Karimova SHalola Musaevna (NamMQI)

**Abstract:** Idempotent mathematics consists of changing simple arithmetic operations for a new set of main operations (as maximum or minimum), in this case a field of numbers exchange with idempotent semirings and semifields.

**Abstract:** As typical examples we can take algebras Max-plus  $R_{\max}$  and min-plus  $R_{\min}$ .

Let  $R$  – be a field of real numbers. Then The operations in  $R_{\max} = R \cup \{-\infty\}$  are in the following:

$$x \oplus y = \max\{x, y\} \text{ and } x \otimes y = x + y.$$

Similarly, The operations in  $R_{\min} = R \cup \{+\infty\}$  are in the following:

$$\oplus = \min, \otimes = +$$

We consider with  $R_{\max} = R \cup \{-\infty\}$  idempotent addition and multiplication operations .

We define a simplex of idempotent measures with  $(n-1)$  – dimension in the following case:

$$I_n = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R_{\max}^n : x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n = 1 \right\}.$$

The following theorem show the form of the operations which maps of  $I_n$  to itself.

We give this theorem without the proof.

**Teorema1.**  $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1,n}$  chiziqli operator  $I_n$  ni o'zini-o'ziga akslantirishi uchun

quyidagi shartlardan birini qanoatlantirishi zarur va yetarli:

1)  $a_{ij} \geq 0$  va  $A$  matritsada hech bo'lmaganda 1 ta nol satr mavjud;

2)  $a_{ij} \geq 0$  va  $A$  matritsaning barcha satr va ustunlarida bittadan ortiq bo'lmagan

nolmas element mavjud. [10]

**CHiziqli operator teoremani 2-shartini qanoatlantirganda  $I_3$  ning qo'zg'almas nuqtalari.**

**1-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, 3, i \neq j$  bo'lsin, u holda  $x_3 = 0$  va  $Ax = x$  dan quyidagiga egamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 63 \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 = x_1, \\ a_{22}x_2 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Bu tenglamaning yechimlari  $a_{11} = 1$  va  $a_{22} = 1$ . Demak 1-holda  $a_{11} = a_{22} = 1$  bo'lganda ixtiyoriy nuqta qo'zg'almas nuqta bo'ladi

**2-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{12} \neq 0, a_{21} \neq 0, a_{33} \neq 0$ , qolgan  $a_{ij} = 0$  bo'lsin, u holda  $x_3 = 0$  va  $Ax = x$  dan quyidagiga egamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{12}x_2 = x_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Bu tenglamani yechsak  $\begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{x_2} = a_{12}, \\ \frac{x_2}{x_1} = a_{12}. \end{cases}$  yechimlar va  $(0,0,0)$

qo'zg'almas nuqtalar bo'ladi.

**3-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{13} \neq 0, a_{21} \neq 0, a_{32} \neq 0$ , qolgan  $a_{ij} = 0$  bo'lsin, u holda  $x_3 = 0$  va  $Ax = x$  dan quyidagiga egamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{13}x_3 = x_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

tenglamada  $x_1 \neq 0$

va  $x_3 = 0$  bo'lgani uchun (3) tenglama yechimga ega emas. Demak 3-holda  $(0,0,0)$  dan boshqa qo'zg'almas nuqta mavjud emas.

**4-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{13} \neq 0, a_{22} \neq 0, a_{31} \neq 0$ , qolgan  $a_{ij} = 0$  bo'lsin, u holda  $x_3 = 0$  va  $Ax = x$  dan quyidagiga egamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{13}x_3 = x_1, \\ a_{22}x_2 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

(4)

tenglamada  $x_1 \neq 0$  va  $x_3 = 0$  bo'lgani uchun (4) tenglama yechimga ega emas. Demak 4-holda  $(0,0,0)$  dan boshqa qo'zg'almas nuqta mavjud emas.

**5-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{11} \neq 0, a_{23} \neq 0, a_{32} \neq 0$ , qolgan  $a_{ij} = 0$  bo'lsin, u holda  $x_3 = 0$  va  $Ax = x$  dan quyidagiga egamiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 = x_1, \\ a_{23}x_3 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(5) tenglamada  $x_2 \neq 0$  va  $x_3 = 0$

bo'lgani uchun (5) tenglama yechimga ega emas. Demak 5-holda (0,0,0) dan boshqa qo'zg'almas nuqta mavjud emas.

**6-hol.** Faraz qilaylik,  $a_{12} \neq 0$ ,  $a_{23} \neq 0$ ,  $a_{31} \neq 0$ , qolgan  $a_{ij} = 0$  bo'lsin, u holda

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{12}x_2 = x_1, \\ a_{23}x_3 = x_2. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

tenglamada

$x_2 \neq 0$  va  $x_3 = 0$  bo'lgani uchun (6) tenglama yechimga ega emas. Demak 6-holda (0,0,0) dan boshqa qo'zg'almas nuqta mavjud emas.

**Teorema 2.** Agar  $A$  – chiziqli operator teoremani 2-shartini qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $Ax = x$  tenglama yechimlari to'plami  $(x_1, x_2, 0)$  bo'lganda  $Fix(A)$  quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$Fix(A) = \begin{cases} (x_1, x_2, 0) & \text{agar } a_{11} = 1 \text{ va } a_{22} = 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ (x_1, x_2, 0), & \text{agar } a_{12} = \frac{x_1}{x_2}, \quad a_{21} = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ (0, 0, 0), & \text{qolgan barcha hollarda.} \end{cases}$$

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