



## KIMYODAN MASALALAR YECHISHNING TA'LIMIY AHAMIYATI, HISOBBLASHGA OID MASALALARING YESHISH USULLARI.

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FarDU kimyo, yo'nalishi 3-bosqich talabalari

**Annotatsiya:** maqolada kimyodan masala yechishning ta'limiyligi, bitta masalani har xil usullarda yechish yo'llari bayon etilgan.

**Аннотация:** В статье излагается образовательная значимость решения задачи по химии, способы решения одной задачи разными способами.

**Annotation:** the article describes the educational significance of solving a problem from chemistry, ways to solve one issue in different ways.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ta'limiyligi, algebraik usul, diagonal usul, aralashma, eritma, konsentratsiya, proporsiya, normal sharoitda.

**Ключевые слова:** образовательная ценность, алгебраический метод, диагональный метод, смесь, решение, концентрация, пропорция, в нормальных условиях.

**Keywords:** educational significance, algebraic method, diagonal method, mixture, solution, concentration, proportion, under normal conditions.

Kimyodan masalalar yecha bilish bu fanni ijodiy o'zlashtirishning asosiy mezonini tashkil qiladi. Afsuski masalalar yechishga hamma vaqt ham yetarli darajada e'tibor berilavermaydi. Kimyo darslarida nazariy materiallarni o'rgatish bilan birga doimo parallel ravishda eksperimental va hisoblashga oid masalalarni yechishni o'rgatish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Odatda, kimyodan barcha masalalar o'zining mazmuni bilan birinchi navbatda nazariya, qonun, jarayon, moddalarning xossalari va kimyoviy reaksiyalarning borish shart-sharoitlari hamda kimyoviy tenglama formulalarini tuzishni ko'zda tutadi. Masalalarni muntazam yechib borish kimyodan va yondosh fanlardan olingan bilimlarni amalda o'xshash va yangi sharoitlarda qo'llashga imkon beradi. Bularning barchasi yuqori darajada mulohaza qilish bilan mantiqiy fikrlashni talab etadi.

Kimyo darslarida matematikadan avval egallangan bilimlardan keng foydalanish uchun o'quv materialini ongli ravishda tushunib olish va uni amalda qo'llash shuningdek o'quvchilarga kimyoviy masalalar echishni o'rganishda muhimdir.[1]

O'quvchilarni kimyo fanidan olgan nazariy bilimlarini mustaxkamlash uchun masala va mashqlarni mustaqil ishlay olishlari muxim axamiyatga ega.[2]

Kimyodan barcha hisoblanadigan masalalarni shartli ravishda 2 ta asosiy guruhgaga bo'lish mumkin: kimyoviy formulalar bo'yicha yechish hamda reaksiya tenglamalari





asosida hisoblashlar. Lekin masalalarning shart va mazmunlari juda ham turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Keyingi yillarda nostandard masalalarga oid test topshiriqlari ko'p e'lon qilinmoqda va test sinovlarida qo'llanilmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan bunday masalalarni yechish alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Kimyodan masalalar yecha bilish bu o'quvchi va talabalarni ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kimyodan hisoblashga oid masalalarni yechishda o'quvchi va talabalar faqat kimyoviy bilimlardan foydalanibgina qolmasdan balki biologiya, fizika, matematika fanlaridan olgan bilimlaridan ham foydalanadilar. Bu esa o'z navbatida o'quvchi va talabalarni ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiribgina qolmasdan, boshqa fanlarni ham chuqr o'rganishga yo'naltiradi. Ayniqsa, o'quvchi va talabalarni ijodiy qobiliyatlarini kimyoviy masalalar yechish orqali rivojlantirishda kimyoviy hisoblashga oid masalalarni yechish usullari alohida ahamiyatga egadir. Quyida biz bitta masalani har xil usullarda yechish yo'llariga oid masalalardan namunalar keltirib, yechish usullarini tavsiya etamiz:

**1-masala.** 100 g 25 % li eritmani C % ini 20 % ga tenglash uchun necha gramm suv qo'shish kerak.

1 – usul. *Proporsiya usuli.*

1). Dastlab eritma tarkibidagi erigan moddaning massasini aniqlab olamiz.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 100 \text{ g} & \cdots & 100 \% \\ X \text{ g} & \cdots & 25 \% \end{array} \quad | \quad X=25 \text{ g}$$

2). Shu 25 g erigan modda keyingi eritmani tarkibida 20 % bo'lsa , keyingi eritmani massasini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 25 \text{ g} & \cdots & 20 \% \\ X & \cdots & 100 \% \end{array} \quad | \quad X=125 \text{ g}$$

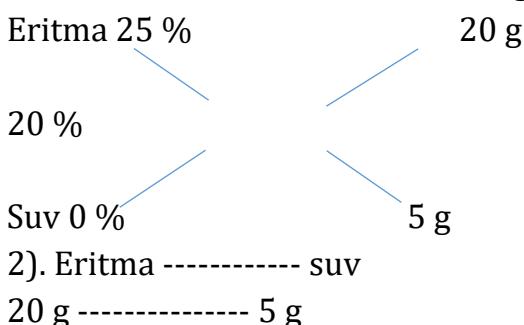
3) Keyingi hosil bo'lgan eritmadan dastlabki eritma massasini airamiz. Natijada qo'shilishi kerak bo'lgan suv massasi kelib chiqadi.

$$125 \text{ g} - 100 \text{ g} = 25 \text{ g}$$

Javob : 25 g

2 – usul. *Diagonal usuli.*

1). O'rta ga tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan eritmaning C % i ikki tarafga esa dastlabki eritmaning C% konsentratsiyasi qo'yiladi. Natijada suv va dastlabki eritmaning bir – biriga aralashtirish uchun kerak bo'ladigan massasi kelib chiqadi.





100 g ----- x = 25 g

Javob : 25 g.

3 – usul. Bir noma'lumli ya'ni "X" usulida.

1). Dastlab erigan modda massasini topamiz.

100 g ----- 100 %

X ----- 25 %

X=25 g

2). Suv qo'shganimizda keyingi eritmadan shu 25 g erigan moddaning C % i

20 % ga teng bo'lishi kerak bunda biz qo'shilishi kerak bo'lgan suvni " X " deb olamiz.

$$\frac{25}{x+100} = 0,2$$

$$0,2x + 20 \text{ g} = 25 \text{ g}$$

$$0,2x = 25 \text{ g} - 20 \text{ g}$$

$$0,2x = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$X = 25 \text{ g}$$

Javob : 25 g

**2 – masala.** 56 l propanni yondirish uchun tarkibida hajm bo'yicha 50 % ozon bo'lgan ozon - kislorod aralashmasidan necha litr n.sh. kerak bo'ladi ?

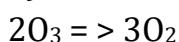
1-usul (ozondan kislorodga o'tib ishlash)

1). O<sub>2</sub>                    O<sub>3</sub>                    Teng hajmda olingan

50 %                    50 %

22.4 l                    22.4 l                    umumiy 44.8 l

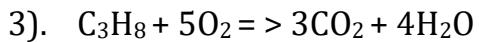
2).



$$44.8 \text{ l} ----- 67.2 \text{ l} \quad x = \frac{22.4 * 67.2}{44.8} = 33.6 \text{ l}$$

$$22.2 \text{ l} ----- x$$

Demak 22.4 l ozondan 33.6 l (n.sh) da kislorod olinadi. Shunda jami hajm 56 l O<sub>2</sub> bor.



$$22.4 \text{ l} ----- 112 \text{ l} \quad | \quad x = 280 \text{ l}$$

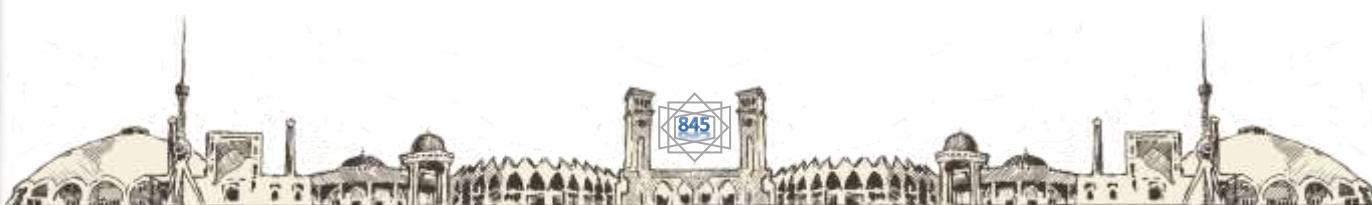
$$56 \text{ l} ----- x$$



$$56 \text{ l} ----- 44.8 \text{ l} \quad | \quad x = 224 \text{ l}$$

$$280 \text{ l} ----- x$$

Javob : 224 l ozon kislorod aralashmasi sarflanadi.



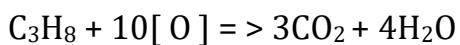


2 -usul (*Nisbat usuli*).

1).

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{O}_3 & & \text{O}_2 \\ 22.4 \text{ l} & & 22.4 \text{ l} \\ \underline{48 \text{ gr}} & & \underline{32 \text{ gr}} \\ \hline 80 \text{ gr} & \text{-----} & 44.8 \text{ l} \end{array}$$

2).



$$22.4 \text{ l} \text{-----} 160 \text{ gr}$$

$$56 \text{ l} \text{-----} x =$$

$$X = \frac{56 * 160}{22.4} = 400 \text{ gr}$$

Demak bizga 400 gr [O] kerak bo'lar ekan

$$3). \quad 80 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 44.8 \text{ l} \quad X = \frac{400 * 44.8}{80} = 224 \text{ l}$$

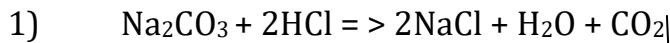
$$400 \text{ gr} \text{-----} x =$$

Javob : 224 l O<sub>3</sub> O<sub>2</sub> aralashmasi sarflanadi.

**3 - masala.** 42.8 g Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> \* nH<sub>2</sub>O HCl da eritilganda 4.48 l CO<sub>2</sub> ajraldi n ning qiymatini toping.

1-usul. *Proporsiya usuli*.

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> bilan HCl ni reaksiya natijasida ajralgan H<sub>2</sub> hajmi bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan g Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> massasini topamiz .



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 106 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 22.4 \text{ l} \\ X & \text{-----} & 4.48 \text{ l} \end{array}$$

$$X = 21.2 \text{ g}$$

2) Kiristalogidratning massasidan tuz massasini ayiramiz.

$$42.8 \text{ g} - 21.2 \text{ g} = 21.6 \text{ g}$$

3) Suvni molini ayiramiz.

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 18 \text{ gr}$$

$$X \text{-----} 21.6 \text{ gr}$$

$$X = 1.2 \text{ mol}$$

4) 1 mol Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> bilan (yoki massada 106 g ) necha mol suv birikkanligini aniqlaymiz

$$21.2 \text{ g} \text{-----} 1.2 \text{ mol}$$

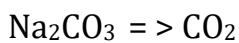
$$106 \text{ g} \text{-----} x .$$

$$x = 6 \text{ mol.}$$

Javob : n = 6

2-usul. CO<sub>2</sub> hajmidan ketib ishslash .

1) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> va HCl reaksiyasida CO<sub>2</sub> Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> tarkibidan ajralishini bilgan holda quyidagi amalni bajaramiz.



$$106 \text{ g} \text{-----} 22.4 \text{ l}$$

$$X \text{-----} 4.48 \text{ l}$$

$$X = 21.2 \text{ g}$$





2) Kristallogidrat massasindan tuz massasini ayiramiz.

$$42.8 \text{ g} - 21.2 \text{ g} = 21.6 \text{ g}$$

3) Suvni molini topamiz.

$$1 \text{ mol} \cdots \cdots \cdots 18 \text{ gr}$$

$$X \cdots \cdots \cdots 21.6 \text{ gr}$$

$$X = 1.2 \text{ mol}$$

4) 1 mol  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  bilan (yoki massada 106 g ) necha mol suv birikkanligini aniqlaymiz

$$21.2 \text{ g} \cdots \cdots \cdots 1.2 \text{ mol}$$

$$106 \text{ g} \cdots \cdots \cdots x$$

$$x = 6 \text{ mol.}$$

Javob : n = 6

### ADABIYOTLAR:

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