

BARQAROR TARAQQIYOT VA BARQAROR TA'LIMDA KIMYO FANIDAN MASALALAR YECHISH AHAMIYATI VA ROLI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqaloda o`quvchi va talabalarning barqaror taraqqiyot haqidagi dunyoqarashini rivojlantirish uchun kimyo va matematika fanlarining integratsiyasidan foydalanilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: massa ulush, ikki noma'lumli tenglama, qo`shish usuli, bir noma'lumli tenglama, grafik usuli, o`rniga qo`yish usuli, modda miqdori.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the integration of chemistry and mathematics is used to develop the worldview of pupils and students about sustainable development.

Keywords: mass fraction, equation with two unknowns, addition method, equation with one unknown, graphic method, substitution method, amount of substance.

KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda o`rta maktab va oliy ta'limda tajribalar olib borish, yoki ularning nazariy bilimlarini mustahkamlash uchun turli mazmundagi masalar to`plamlari mavjud. Bir tipdagi masalani bo`ljak pedagoglar bir necha usulda ishlay olishi va o`quvchilar uchun tushunarli bo`lishi lozim. Har bir talaba yoki o`quvchi o`ziga xos dunyoqarash, tasavvur va bilim mavjud, agar bir necha usulda masalani pedagog ishlab ko`rsatsa qaysidir usulni talab yoki o`quvchuvchi tanlab o`ziga keraklicha o`zlashtirib oladi. Masala ishlash o`quvchilarning tasavvurni rivojlantiradi, dunyoqarashini oshiradi va kimyoviy jarayonlarda sodir bo`ladigan jarayonlar va miqdorlarni taxminiy oldindan hisoblash usullarini o`rganadi. Matematika va kimyoni birgalikda o`rganish o`quvchilarni matematik modellashtirish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Bunday qobiliyat nafaqat fanning kelajakda rivojlanish jarayonini tezlashtirmasdan, atrof-muhitdagi o`zgarishlarni anglash va tasavvur qilishiga imkon yaratadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Masala yechish orqali fanlararo bog'liqlikdan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kimyodan masalalar yechishda kimyodan olingan nazariy bilimlardan tashqari matematika fanidan o'zlashtirilgan amaliy ishlar ham o'z o'rniga ega.

1 Temir va aluminiylar 11g aralashmasiga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda 8,96 l gaz (n.sh da) ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushini toping.

Berilgan

$$m(\text{Fe,Al})=11\text{g}$$

$$Mr(\text{Fe})=56 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$V=8,96 \text{ l}$$

$$Mr(\text{Al})=27 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$W(\text{Fe})=?$$

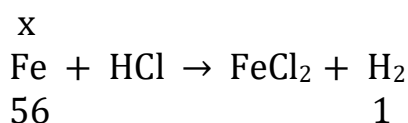
$$W(\text{Al})=?$$

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

I-usul

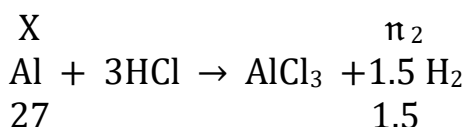
Bir nomalumli algebraik tenglamalar tuzish. Qotishmadagi m(Fe)ni x va m(Al) ni 11-x bilan belgilanadi.

Temirning kislota eritmasi bilan reaksiya tenglamasi yoziladi va proporsional bog'liqlik belgilanadi.



$$n = \frac{1 \times x}{56}$$

Aluminiy bilan kislotalik eritmasining o'zaro ta'siri tenglamasi yoziladi.



$$n = \frac{1.5 \times x}{27}$$

Bir noma'lumli algebraik tenglama tuziladi.

$$\frac{x}{24} = \frac{25-x}{65} = 0.065 \text{ mol}$$

$$65x + 24(25-x) = 0.063 \times 24 \times 65$$

$$41x = 32,28$$

$$x = 0.94$$

0.74 g magniyning massasi ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi, umumiy massadan foydalanib ruxning ham massasini topamiz.

$$25 - 0,94 = 1,56 \text{ g}$$

$$\omega_{\text{Zn}} = \frac{1,56}{25} \times 100\% = 62,4\%$$

$$\omega_{\text{Mg}} = \frac{0,94}{25} \times 100\% = 37,6\%$$

II usul

Ikki noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini tuzish va uni algebraik qo'shish usulida yechish. Birinchi usulda qo'llagan uslubdan foydalanamiz

1 Noma'lumlar belgilanadi va birinchi algebraik tenglama tuziladi.

m(Mg)-x deb belgilab olamiz

$$x + y = 25$$

m(Zn)-y deb belgilab olamiz

$$\begin{cases} -18x - 18y = -19 \\ 18x + 56y = 403.2 \end{cases}$$

$$31y = 205.2$$

$$Y = 5.4$$

$$x + y = 11 \quad x + 5.4 = 11 \quad x = 5.6$$

$$\text{Javob Fe} = 5.6 \text{ g} \quad \text{Al} = 5.4 \text{ g}$$

III usul

Ikki noma'lumli tenglamalar sistemasini o'rniga qo'yish usulida ishlash

II usulda ko'rsatilganidek tenglamalar sistemasini tuzamiz

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 11 \\ \frac{x}{56} + \frac{y}{18} = 0.4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x + y = 11 \\ 18x + 56y = 403.2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 11 - y$$

$$18(11 - y) + 56y = 403.2$$

$$y = 5.4$$

$$x = 5.6$$

$$\text{Javob: Fe} = 5.6 \text{ g} \quad y = 5.4 \text{ g}$$

IV usul

Ikki noma'lumli tenglamalar sistemasini grafik usulda ishlash

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 11 \\ \frac{x}{56} + \frac{y}{18} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ umumiy maxraj beramiz} \quad \begin{cases} x + y = 11 \\ 18x + 56y = 403.2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 11 - y$$

$$y = 11 - x$$

$$18x = 403.2 - 56y$$

$$56y = 403.2 - 18x$$

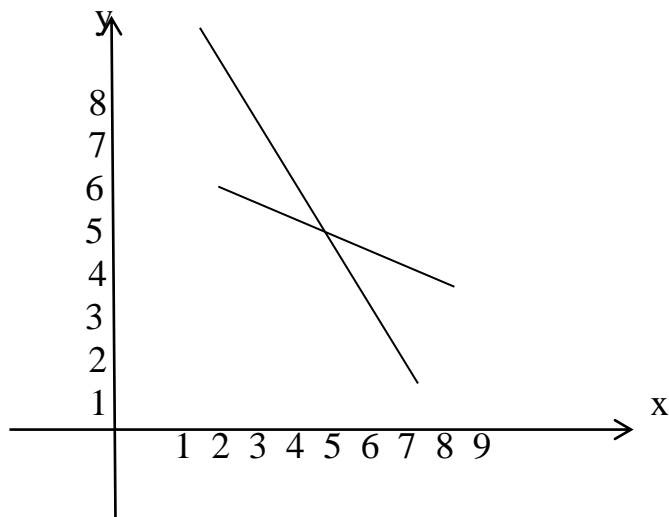
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrr} x & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \\ \hline y & 10 & 9 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} x & 2 & 4 & 6 & \\ \hline y & 6.6 & 6 & 5.3 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$y = \frac{403.2 - 18x}{56}$$

Endi grafik chiziladi. Har ikkala grafik o'qlari bitta kordinatsion tekislikda joylashtiramiz



(1) $y = 11 - x$ $y = 5.4$ g

(2) $y = \frac{403.2 - 18x}{56}$ $x = 5.6$

Bunda grafik o'qlar kesishgan joyini y deb belgilaymiz. Bundan foydalanib x ni topib olamiz .

V usul

Ikki noma'lumli tenglamalar sistemasini determinant usulida ishlash.

Olingi uslublarda ko'rsatilgan tenglamalar sistemasidan foydalanamiz.

$$x + y = 18 \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot b - a \cdot b$$

$$18x + 56y = 403.2 \quad D \neq 0$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 18 & 56 \end{vmatrix} = 56 - 18 = 38$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = c_1 b_1 - c_2 b_2 \quad x = \frac{D_x}{D}$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 1 \\ 403.2 & 56 \end{vmatrix} = 616 - 403.2 = 212.8 \quad x = 5.6$$

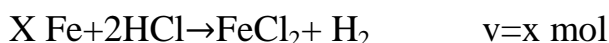
$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1 \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D}$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 11 \\ 18 & 403.2 \end{vmatrix} = 403.2 - 198 = 205.2 \quad y = 5.4$$

Javob: x bu Temirning massasi y esa Alyuminiyning massasi

VI usul

Bir noma'lumli tenglama usulida miqdor asosida hisoblash



inson qalbida, ongida barqaror taraqqiyot uchun hissa qo`shish g`oyalari mavjud bo`lsa bu butun dunyo muammolariga yechim bo`ladi.

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