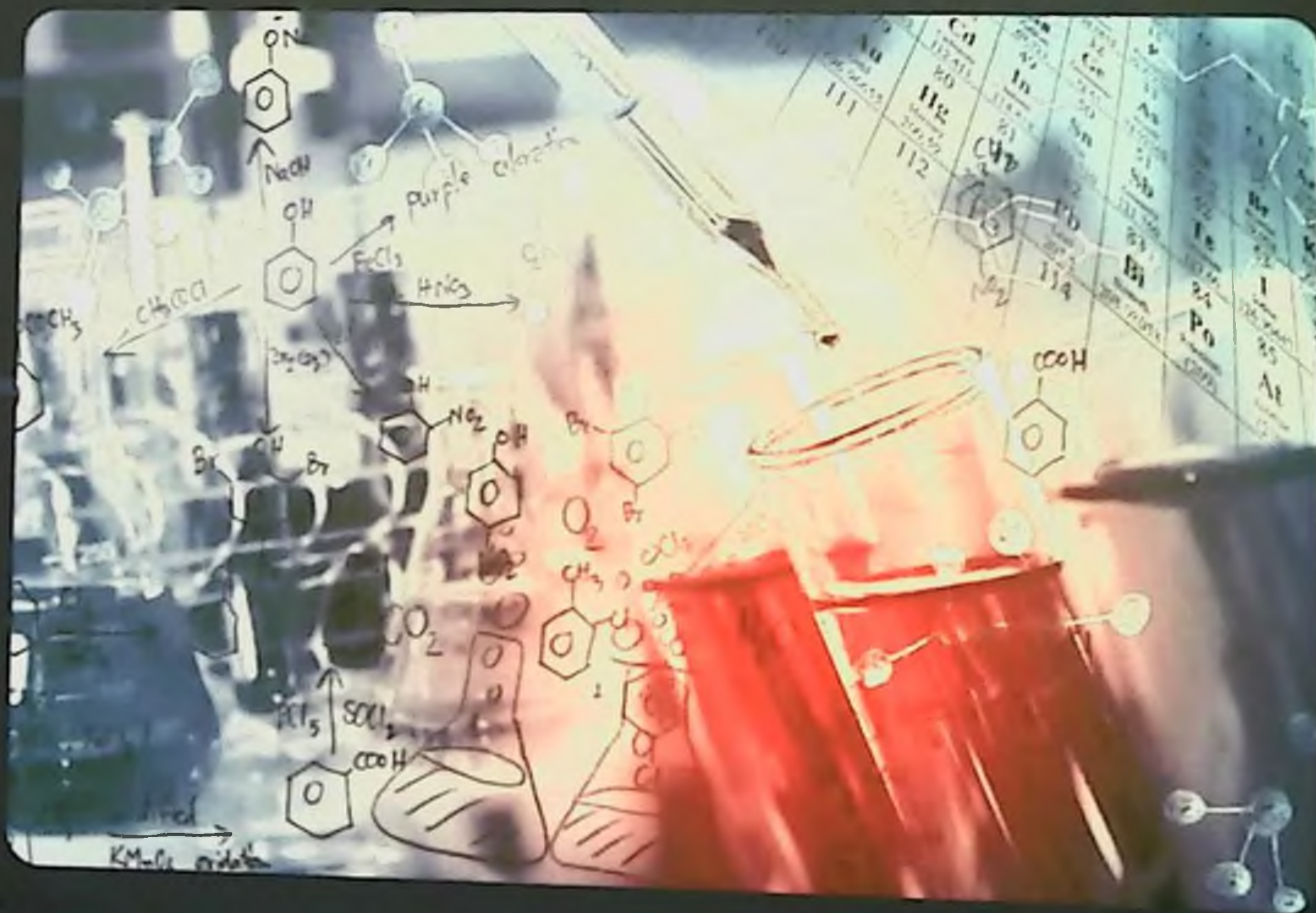


D. Q. Xolmurodova, L.B. Islomov, D.Sh. Kiyamova

KIMYO FANIDAN MASHQ VA MASALALAR YECHISH USULLARI

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmadan akademik litsey va maktab o'quvchilari, kasb-hunar kolleji talabalari, kimyo fani o'qituvchilari, oliy o'quv yurtlariga kiruvchi abiturentlar va kimyoni mustaqil o'rganuvchilar foydalanishi mumkin.



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AKADEMIK LITSEYI**

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha ta'lim berilayotgan akademik litseylar o'quv dasturi asosida tuzildi.

Ushbu "Kimyo fanidan mashq va masalalar yechish usullari" nomli qo'llanmadan o'quvchilar ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad dasturda berilgan quyidagi; kimyoning asosiy qonunlari: moddalar massasining saqlanish qonuni, tarkibning doimiylik qonuni, gaz qonunlar, yadro reaksiyalari, kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi, kimyoviy muvozanat, eritmalar, ba'zi moddalarning suvda eruvchanligining temperaturaga bog'liqligi, foiz konsentratsiyali eritmalar tayyorlash, normal, molyar va titr konsentratsiyali eritmalar tayyorlash, reaksiya borishiga muhitning ta'siri, elektrolitik dissotsilanish, indikatorlar yordamida eritmaning muhitini aniqlash, kabi mavzularni o'zlashtirish hamda o'quv jarayonida olingan nazariy bilimlarni amalda bajarish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lish, laboratoriya ishlarini bajarilish jarayon o'rganish nazarda tutilgan.

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Kirish so'zi

KIMYODA ASOSIY NARSA KITOBDAGI FIKRLAR EMAS, BALKI TABIATNING XAZINAVIY SIRLARINI OCHIB BERISHDIR.

M.V. LOMONOSOV.

Akademik litseylarda o'quv-tarbiya jarayonlarini davr talablari darajasida tashkil etish uchun yangi o'quv metodik komplekslari va pedagogik texnologiyadan samarali foydalanish lozim. Kimyo fanini o'qitishda talablarga muvofiq ravishda nazariya va amaliyotning uyg'unligini ta'minlash muhim masala hisoblanadi.

Akademik litseylarning talabalari fanni chuqur o'zlashtirishlari uchun turli kimyoviy masala va mashqlarni mustaqil echa bilishlari kerak. Talabalarda hisoblashga doir masalalarni yechish ko'nikmasining shakllanishi, ularni ijodiy fikrlash, kimyoviy jarayonlarni har tomonlama talqin qilish, ularning mohiyatini chuqur tushunishga olib keladi. Bularning barchasi dasturni to'liq qamrab olgan masala va mashqlar to'plamlarining yaratilishi bilan bog'liq.

Hozirgi vaqtda nashr etilgan ko'plab masala va mashqlar to'plamlari yangi davlat standartlari asosida yaratilgan o'quv dasturlariga mos kelmaydi. Mazkur to'plam shu sohada kamchiliklarni qisman bo'lsada barham berishga qaratilgan. Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma 148 sahifadan iborat bo'lib, bu uslubiy qo'llanma asosan kimyoning asosiy qonunlari: moddalar massasining saqlanish qonuni, tarkibning doimiylik qonuni, gaz qonunlar, yadro reaksiyalari, kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi, kimyoviy muvozanat, eritmalar, ba'zi moddalarning suvda eruvchanligining temperaturaga bog'liqligi, foiz konsentrsiyali eritmalar tayyorlash, normal, molyar va titr konsentrsiyali eritmalar tayyorlash, reaksiya borishiga muhitning ta'siri, elektrolitik dissotsilanish, indikatorlar yordamida eritmaning muhitini aniqlash kabi mavzulariga doir misol va masalalar, murakkablashgan masalalar va variantlardan masalalar va ularni turli usullar bilan ishlash usullar yoritilgan.

To'plamga kiritilgan masalalar oddiydan murakkabga tomon yo'naltirilgan holda joylashtirilgan. Hisoblashga doir kimyoviy masalalarni bir necha usullar yordamida yechish mumkin. Mazkur to'plamda masalalarni yechishning eng qisqa yo'llari bilan bir qatorda matematik mushohada yuritishga undaydigan yechim usullari ham keltirildi. Kimyo fani matematika va fizika fanlari yutuqlariga tayanadigan fan bo'lganligi uchun kimyoni yaxshi o'zlashtirish bu fanlarni ham chuqur bilishni talab etadi. Shu bois to'plamga matematik mushohadani talab etuvchi masalalar va yechimlarning kiritilishi o'zini oqlaydi, deb hisoblaymiz.

Har bir mavzuningning boshida qisqacha nazariy ma'lumot, formulalar, ularning izohlari keltirilgan bo'lib, bu materiallar tavsiya qilinayotgan masala va mashqlarni yechishda talabalarga yordam beradi. Tavsiya qilinayotgan masalalarning namunaviy yechimlaridan keyin mustaqil yechishga mo'ljallangan masala va mashqlar javoblari bilan keltirilgan. To'plam oxirida murakkablashtirilgan va olimpiada masalalari namunalari yechimlari bilan keltirilgan.

To'plam akademik litseylar, kasb-hunar kollejlari talabalari va o'rta umumta'lim maktablarining yuqori sinf o'quvchilari, shuningdek, kimyoni mustaqil o'rganuvchilar, hamda oliy o'quv yurtlariga kiruvchilarga mo'ljallangan.

O'QUVCHILAR ONGIGA MASALA YECHISHNING MOHIYATINI YETKAZIB BERISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH.

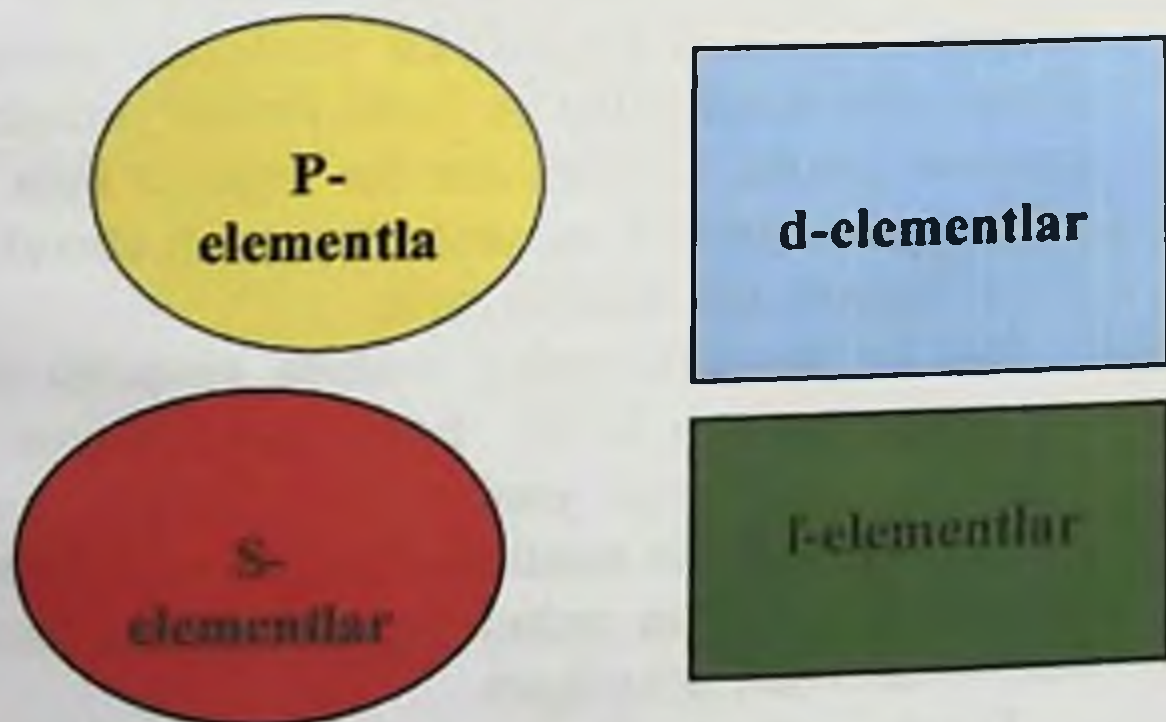
Masalalar yechishda didaktik materiallardan foydalanish.

Ta'lim jarayoni rivojlanib borayotgan davrda o'quvchilarni fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida turli xil usul va metodlardan foydalangan holda o'qituvchi darsni o'tish va o'tilgan darsdan yaxshi natijani olish uchun harakat qiladi. O'quvchilarni kimyo fanidan nazariy bilimlarini oshirish uchun turli ko'rgazmalar, slaydlar, tarqatma materiallar va boshqa o'quv qurollaridan foydalanadi, lekin Masalalar yechish darslarida faqat darslik yoki qo'shimcha adabiyotlardan masalalar yechish usulidan foydalalandi.

Masalalar yechish darslarida turli xil didaktik materiallar orqali o'quvchilarning ham nazariy, ham masalalar yechish usullari orqali o'quvchilarni darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish mumkin. Bu usullardan bir nechtasini mazkur dissertatsiya mavzuidagi o'qituvchilarga masalalar yechish darslarida qo'llash uchun tavsiya etaman. Bunda davriy jadvaldagi qizil, sariq, ko'k va yashil rangdagi elementlar rangiga mos qilib qattiq karton qog'ozdan turli xil aylana, to'rtburchak, uchburchak shaklda tarqatmalar kesib olinadi. Tarqatmaga masalalar yoziladi. Masalalarning javoblari shunday son chiqsinki-ki bu son sariq kartochka bo'lsa p-oila elementlari, qizil kartochka bo'lsa s-oila elementi, ko'k rangli kartochka bo'lsa d-oila elementi va yashil kartochka bo'lsa f-oila elementining massasiga to'g'ri keladigan son chiqishi kerak. O'quvchi bu sonni keltirib chiqarganda qaysi elementning massasi ekanligini o'rganadi, oxirida shu element haqida ma'lumot beradi.

O'qituvchi darsni nazorat qilib boradi va o'quvchilarni baholaydi.

Bundan tashqari testlar, tarqatmalar tayyorlab o'quvchilarni dars davomida bilimlarini baholash mumkin.



Olimpiada masalalari va ularni yechishda ilmiy-ommabop usullardan foydalanish.

Respublikamizda ko'p yillar davomida kimyo fanidan o'tkaziladigan olimpiadalar bir necha taraqqiyot bosqichini bosib o'tdi, hozir o'quvchi yoshlarning kimyo faniga bo'lgan qiziqishini uyg'otish va kuchaytirish vazifasini muvoffaqiyatli bajarib kelmoqda. Uzoq yillar davomida olimpiadalarda yaxshi natijalarga erishgan o'quvchilar o'z faoliyatini shu fan bilan bog'ladilar, ulardan ko'plari kimyo fanlari nomzodi va fan doktorlari bo'lib yetishdilar. Kimyo fani asoslarini faqat o'quv kitoblari yordamida o'zlashtirish mumkin deb o'ylasa noto'g'ri bo'ladi, chunki bu ko'p qirrali fanni chuqur o'zlashtirish uchun o'quv kitoblari yetarli bo'libgina qolmay, balki darsdan tashqari o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar qatori ommaviy tus olgan aktab, shahar, viloyat, respublika, butunittifoq va xalqaro bosqichlarda o'tkaziladigan kimyo olimpiadalari ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Kelajak kasbini to'g'ri tanlash borasida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan kimyo olimpiadalari yosh avlod bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish, kimyoviy jarayonlar mohiyatini oydinlashtirish, ulardagi sodir bo'ladigan holatlarni, kimyoviy qonuniyatlarga asoslangan holda sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan holatlarini tahlil qilish natijasida kimyoviy mantiqqa asoslangan mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini uyg'otadi, mustahkamlaydi va rivojlantiradi. Olimpiadalar o'tkazishdagi ko'p yillik tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki taklif etiladigan masalalarning murakkabligi o'quvchilardan sezilarli darajada laboratoriya ishlarini bajarish jarayonida mohir ko'nikmalar talab qiladi. Bu talablardan birinchisi bo'yicha o'quvchilarga tavsiya etish imkoniyatimiz anchagina chegaralangan bo'lishi o'quvchi va o'qiyuvchilarga sezilarli qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Shu borada tavsiya etilayotgan to'plam qiyinchiliklarni bir oz bo'lsada kamaytiradi, degan umiddamiz. Tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, kimyoviy masalalarni yechish borasida kuzatiladigan qiyinchiliklar tegishli moddalarning konkret fizik va kimyoviy xossalarini bilmaslikdangina kelib chiqmay, balki masalada esga olingan ayrim holat va hodisalarni bir-biri bilan mantiqiy bog'lashdagi ko'nikmalar kamligidan yoki yo'qligidan kelib chiqadi.

Olimpiada masalalari bunday talablarni ko'plab amalga oshirishni, ko'tarilgan masalaga chuqur yondoshishni o'quvchi yoshlar uchun odat bo'lib qolishni amalga oshirishni ta'minlovchi muhim uchun odat bo'lib qolishni amalga oshirishni ta'minlovchi muhim vositadir. Anorganik kimyoga tegishli masalarni yechish uchun moddalarning fizikaviy va kimyoviy xossalarini, eritmada kation hamda anionlarni sifat jihatdan aniqlashga xos reaksiyalarni, aralshma tarkibiga kiruvchi moddalarni bir-birini ajratish usullarini topish, oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining muhit sharoitiga qarab yo'nalishlarning o'zgarishini kimyoviy qonuniyatlar va umuman aytganda masala sharti talab etishi mumkin bo'lgan hamma jarayonlar o'quvchiga ayon yoki oson tiklanadigan bo'lishi kerak. Kimyoviy masalalarning xili juda ko'p bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligi hisoblashga doir masalalardir. Bu masalar umumiy kimyoning asosiy qismiga taalluqli bo'lib, nazariy hamda tavsifiy ma'lumotlarni o'rganish bilan uzviy bog'liqdir.

Kimyoviy masalalarni yechish kimyo fanini ilmiy nazariy bilim asoslarini egallashning muhim omilidir. U yoshlarda mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini o'stirishda ularning nazariy bilim va tushunchalarini mustahkamlashda hamda bu bilimlarni amalda tatbiq etishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Masalalar yechish o'quvchi va talabalarda mehnatsevarlik, qat'iylik, ma'suliyatni his etish, mustaqillik, mantiqan fikrlash, iroda va

xarakter hamda qo'yilgan maqsadga yetishga erishish kabi xislatlarni tarbiyalaydi. Kimyo fanining rivojlanish tarixi. XIX asrda ma'danli konlar metallurgiyaga xos jarayonlar shisha chinni, kislota, asos va tuzlar ishlab chiqarishga doir tahliliy tadqiqotlar asosida rivoj topgan. O'sha zamonda soda tayyorlash, sulfat kislotani katalizatir ishtirokida ishlab chiqarish, maxsus po'latlar yaratish, metallshunoslik sohasidagi jarayonlarni o'zlarining birinchi o'rindagi muvaffaqiyatli deb bilishar edilar.

Kimyodan masalalar yechishda AKT dan foydalanish

Axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalari (AKT) biznes, iqtisodiyot, sayohat, nashriyot, ta'limning asosiy sohalarida tubdan o'zgarishlarga olib keldi. AKT globallashtiruvchi ta'sir etadigan, butun dunyoni yagona yaxlit qiladigan kuch va imkoniyatlarga ega. AKT ni o'quv jarayoniga integratsiyasi yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi hamda o'qituvchilar oldida yangi vazifalar qo'yadi. Biz bo'r va sinf taxtasidan foydalanish usulini proektorlar, yanada dinamik texnologiyalar, axborotni izlash va u bilan ishlash, axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanishga almashtirishimiz kerak.

Kimyo- fan sifatida yuqori darajadagi abstrakt mazmunga ega. Kimyoda biz kimyoviy voqealarni "makro-darajada" kuzatamiz "mikro-darajada" talqin qilamiz va tushuntiramiz va keyin "ramziy darajada" (formula, tenglama, grafik tuzulishi, masalalar yechish va boshqalar asosida) taqdim etamiz.



Haqiqatanam ham o'quvchi uchun bilimlar va mazmunning uch darajasini muvofiqlashtirish juda murakkab. Bugungi kunda veb- va interaktiv o'qitish. Animasiya, modellashtirish va boshqalardan foydalanish imkonini berayotgan AKT sohasida erishilgan taraqqiyot kimyoni tushunishni yengillashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Biz Internet resurslaridan onlayn rejimida ochiq axborotlardan foydalanishimiz zarur. O'quvchilarga grafik tasvirlar ko'rsatilishi zarur, molekulalar tuzilishini uch o'lchamli shaklda ko'rishiga imkon berilishi kerak. Xuddi shunday laboratoriya eksperimentlarini modellashtirish o'quvchilarimizga real maktab laboratoriyasida o'tkazilishi muammo bo'ladigan murakkab eksperimentlarni boshqarish imkonini beradi. Biz AKTdan o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilar o'rtasidagi kimyoning dunyoviy muammolari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan munozara yig'ilishlardagi aloqalarga ko'maklashish maqsadida foydalanishimiz kerak. Biz o'quvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyati va fanning yanada rivojlanishini ta'minlashimiz kerak.

AKT o'quvchilarga axborotni ko'zga ko'rinadigan qilib qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Kimyoda qiyin atom-molekulyar jarayonlarni abstraksiya orqali tushunishga harakat qilishimiz misollari ko'p. Masalan elektron bulut va elektronlar qo'zg'alishi, struktur izomeriya, molekulyar konfiguratsiya doirasidagi o'zgarishlar, gibrid orbitallar va h.k., ro'yxatni davom ettirish mumkin. Siz ko'proq misollar keltirishingiz mumkin (ularni sanab ko'ring).

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki animasiya va modellashtirish harakatning molekulyar shakllarini konseptual tushunchalarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Dasturiy ta'minotning

molekulyar vizualizatsiyasi dinamik tasvir tushunchasini yaratadi bu esa boshqa yo'l bilan yaratish qiyin bo'lgan jarayonlar konseptuallashtirishning kuchli va muhim ko'makini ta'minlaydi. Shunday qilib, vizual ko'nikmalar va fikrlash sezilarli darajada animatsiyalar va dasturiy ta'minotni modellashtirish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Animatsiya va simulyatsiya

Kompyuter animatsiyasi va modellashtirish kimyoviy tuzilmalar va jarayonlarni tushunish uchun universal asbob bo'ladi. Animatsiyalarda ketma ket diagrammalar, ramziy tasvirlar, strukturalar va b. hamda kimyoviy reaksiyalar paytida sodir bo'ladigan turli jarayonlar namoyish etiladi. Simulyatsiya kompleks vaziyatlarni qabul qilish uchun ajoyib vaziyat yaratadi hamda dasturiy ta'minot yordamida tasvirni va reaksiyaning ma'lum parametrlarini o'zgartirish imkonini beradi.

Animatsiyaning bir necha misollari o'qitish simulyatsiyasi:

1. Laboratoriyalarda virtual eksperimentlarni tashkil qilish kamroq vaqt talab qiladi va jihozlardan foydalanish hamda natijalar bilan ishlashda xatoliklarga yo'l qo'ymaydi.
2. Kimyoviy reaksiyalar jarayonlarini ishlash.
3. Atomlardan molekullar qurish.
4. Titrlash bilan bog'liq eksperimentlarni simulyatsiya qilish.

Kimyo o'qituvchilari uchun real muammo - o'quvchilar kimyoni ko'rinadigan (makro), molekulyar / atom (mikro) va ramziy darajalarda tushunishini osonlashtirishdan iborat.

Shuning uchun animatsiyadan foydalanish o'quvchilar tushunishini yengillashtiradi, ko'pchilik kimyoviy jarayonlarni ko'rinadigan qilib ifodalaydi.

Animatsiya yaratish, rasm chizish, saytlarni yaratish uchun odatda foydalanadigan dasturiy ta'minot: FLASH, FreeXand, Dreamweaver va Feyerverklar (Fireworks).

Java dasturlash tili interaktiv xususiyatlarga ega Java-appletlar yaratish uchun qo'llaniladi.

Virtual kimyoviy laboratoriya

Dastur animatsiya tenglama va boshqalar shaklida foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan reaksiyalar bazasi va laboratoriya jihozlari hamda kimyoviy moddalar to'plamiga ega. Virtual laboratoriya dasturi turli moddalar bilan eksperimentlarni vizual (ko'z bilan ko'rsa bo'ladigan qilib) o'tkazish imkonini beradi.

Turli dasturlar - virtual laboratoriyaning dasturiy ta'minoti qo'shimcha o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Dastur bilan ishlashni osonlashtirish uchun "assistent" tushunchasi, hisob-kitoblar asosida tuzilgan o'zgartirgichlar majmui, eksperimentlarni qayd qilish uchun laboratoriya jumali mavjud.

Kimyodan AKT resurslar

Virtual laboratoriya bo'yicha dasturiy ta'minot - bu o'quvchilar eksperimentlar o'tkazishi mumkin bo'lgan, kimyoviy moddalar va ularning miqdori, idish, jihozlar va boshqa narsalarni tanloviga nisbatan qaror qabul qilish imkonini beradigan dasturdir.

Bunday dasturlarni yuqori darajadagi moslashuvchanlik va nazorat darajasi tavsiflaydi. Virtual laboratoriya yana bir qancha afzalliklarga ega, ular yordamida o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar qo'yilgan maqsadlar, jihozlar, kimyoviy moddalar va reaksiyalar hamda sharoitlar mavjudligini hisobga olgan holda eng samarali eksperimentlarni tanlashlari mumkin. Bunday rejalashtirish mustaqil o'rganish orqali potensial qobiliyatlarni rivojlantiradi. Aslida virtual eksperimentlar - bu amalda o'tkaziladigan laboratoriya mashg'ulotlariga qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlardir.

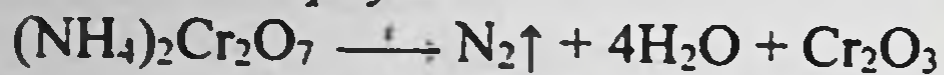
Atomlar va molekulalar soni b'oyicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping.

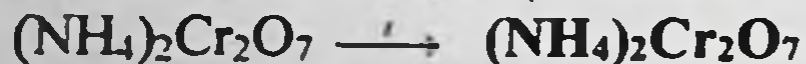
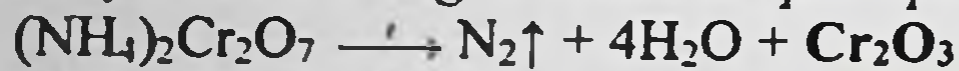
A) 66,6 B) 79,1 S) 87 D) 55

Yechish:

Masalani shartiga diqqat bilan e'tobor berilsa, bu erda hosil bo'lgan moddalar tarkibida qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng deyilgan. Bundan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadi. Reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz va birinchi o'rinda qattiq moddalarni aniqlaymiz.



Bu yerda qattiq modda Cr_2O_3 , boshqa qattiq modda yo'q. Masalani shartiga diqqat bilan qarasak reaksiya unumi so'ralgan. Bundan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki ammoniy dixromatning ma'lum bir qismi parchalanmagan.



Parchalanmagan moddani bir mol deb tasavvur qilamiz va undagi atomlar sonini hisoblaymiz. Demak bir mol ammoniy dixromatda 19 ta atom bor. Parchalangan ammoniy dixromatdan hosil bo'lgan Cr_2O_3 da ham 19 ta atom bo'lgan.

Cr_2O_3 1 molida -----5 ta atom

X molida-----19 ta atom

$$X = 3,8 \text{ mol } \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ kelib chiqdi.}$$

Demak yuqorida parchalangan ammoniy dixromat 3,8 mol bo'lgan.

Parchalanmagan ammoniy dixromat esa 1 mol bo'lgan. Bundan shuni topish mumkin.

$$1 + 3,8 = 4,8 \text{ mol dastlabki ammoniy dixromat}$$

4,8 mol-----100%

3,8 mol ----- x %

$$x = 79,1 \% \text{ to'g'ri javob B}$$

Mustaqil ishlash uchun misol va masalalar

1. $\text{CuCO}_3 * \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping.

A) 75 B) 66,6 C) 71,4 D) 92

2. $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping.

A) 75 B) 66,6 C) 81,8 D) 93

3. AgNO_3 qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping.

A) 75 B) 66,6 C) 83,3 D) 94,5

4. NaHCO_3 qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping.

A) 55 B) 66,6 S) 83,3 D) 45

5. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan ikki xil qattiq moddalarning atomlar soni o'zaro teng. Reaksiyaning unumini (%) toping. (ohakni parchalanishini hisobga olmang)

A) 75 B) 68,75 S) 84,5 D) 42

Yadro reaksiyalari mavzusiga doir misol va masalalar yechish

1. $^{232}\text{Th} + x\alpha \rightarrow E + 2\beta + 4n$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida 46,4 mg Th parchalangan bo'lsa, necha mg E hosil bo'lgan? (Th va E o'zaro izoton)
Ushbu masalani yechishga quydagicha yondashish mumkin.

Tenglamali usul

I. Noma'lum elementning massasini A, zaryadini esa Z deb olsak, o'ng va chap tomonlarning ham massalari, ham zaryadlarining tengligi inobatga olingan holda quyidagi tenglamalar kelib chiqadi:

$$232 + 4x = A + 4 \text{ bundan}$$

$$A = 232 + 4x - 4 = 228 + 4x$$

$$90 + 2x = Z - 2 \text{ bundan}$$

$$Z = 90 + 2x + 2 = 92 + 2x$$

II. Toriyning neytronlar soni $232 - 90 = 142$ chiqadi, ulaming izotonligiga ko'ra noma'lum elementda ham shuncha neytron bo'ladi. Endi A elementining neytronlar soni bo'yicha tenglama tuzamiz:

$$A - Z = 142$$

III. A va Z ning o'miga avvalroq topilgan qiymatlarni qo'yib chiqamiz va tenglamani yechamiz:

$$(228 + 4x) - (92 + 2x) = 142$$

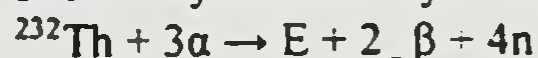
$$228 + 4x - 92 - 2x = 136 + 2x = 142$$

$$142 - 136 = 2x$$

$$6 = 2x$$

$$x = 3$$

IV. Endi yadro reaksiyasi tenglamasini to'liq holga keltirsak ham bo'ladi:



bundan E ning zaryadi $90 + 6 + 2 = 98$, massasi esa $232 + 12 - 4 = 240$ demak,
 $E = ^{240}\text{Cf}$.

V. Tayyor tenglamadan proporsiya usuli orqali kaliforniy massasini toping.

232 mg Th ----- 240 mg Cf hosil bo'ladi

46,4 mg Th ----- x

$$x = 46,4 \cdot 240 / 232 = 48 \text{ mg To'g'ri javob: V}$$

2 usulda esa quydagicha ya'ni tenglamasiz usuli

Reaksiyaning har ikki tarafida neytronlar soni teng bo'lishi kerakligi va Th va E izotonligini inobatga olgan holda, ulardagi neytronlarni qisqartirib yuborsak, chap tomondagi α - zarrachalardagi neytronlar soni o'ng tomondagilarga teng bo'lishi kerak. Elektron erkin holda yadroda bo'lolmaydi, shuning uchun u protonga birikib (proton musbat zaryadli bolganligidan yadroga yaqinlashgan manfiy zaryadli elektron unga qo'shib ketadi) neytron hosil qiladi. Demak, 2 ta elektron 2 ta protonni neytronga aylantirib yuboradi va ajralgan 4 ta neytron bilan umuman 6 ta neytron bo'lib qoladi. Unga mos kelishi uchun chap tomonda har biri ikkitadan neytron tutgan 3 ta a-zarracha kerak bo'ladi. Qolgan amallar avvalgi usulning 4 va 5- bandlaridek bo'ladi.

2. Yadro reaksiyalarining yana bir ko'rinishi

1. Quyidagi yadro reaksiyasida 9,44 mg uran reaksiyaga qatnashib $12,04 \cdot 10^{19}$ ta neytron ajralsa, hosil bo'lgan izotopni ko'rsating. $^{236}\text{U} + ^{17}\text{O} \rightarrow A + x_0^1n + 7h\nu$

A) eynshteniy-249 B) fermiy-248

C) berkliy-248 D) fermiy-257

Yechish:

9,44 mg U ----- $1,204 \cdot 10^{20}$ dona neytron

236 mg U ----- $x = 30,1 \cdot 10^{20}$

$$n = \frac{30,1 \cdot 10^{20}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{20}} = 5 \text{ dona neytron ajraladi.}$$

$^{236}\text{U} + ^{17}\text{O} \rightarrow A + 5_0^1n + 7h\nu$ bo'ladi.

$^{236}\text{U} + ^{17}\text{O} \rightarrow ^{248}\text{A} + 5_0^1n + 7h\nu$

To'g'ri javob ^{248}A kelib chiqdi.

3. $Md + 2\alpha \rightarrow {}^{257}_{103}Lr + x\beta + y{}_0^1n$. Ushbu yadro reaksiyasi asosida 10,28 mg lorenziy va $16,85 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona neytron hosil bo'ldi. Md izotopining nisbiy atom massasini toping.

A) 257 B) 256 C) 258 D) 254

Yechish:

10,28 mg Lr ----- $1,685 \cdot 10^{20}$ dona neytron

257 mg Lr ----- $x = 42,125 \cdot 10^{20}$ dona neytron

$$n = \frac{42,125 \cdot 10^{20}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{20}} = 7 \text{ dona neytron ajraladi.}$$

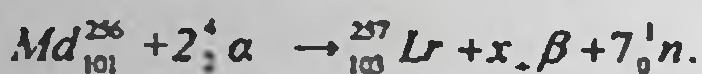


Yuqoridagi tenglamaga binoan Lr²⁵⁷ va neytron massalar yig'indisi tenglamaning chap tomonidagi Md va α zarrachalarning massalar yig'indisiga teng bo'lishi kerak. Demak chap tomonga

$$257 + 7 = 2 \cdot 4 + x$$

$$x = 264 - 8$$

$$x = 256$$



Endi zaryadlarni tenglashtiramiz. Tenglamani chap tomonida $101 + 4 = 105$ ga teng. Tenglamani o'ng tomoni ham 105 bo'ladi. Demak $105 - 103 = 2$



4. ${}^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow x\alpha + y\beta + {}^{218}_{86}Rn + 10h\nu$. Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida 952 mg uran emirilgan bo'lsa, necha dona elektron hosil bo'ladi?

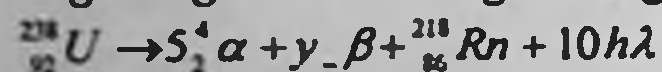
A) $45,43 \cdot 10^{16}$ B) $36,12 \cdot 10^{20}$

C) $10,53 \cdot 10^{22}$ D) $96,32 \cdot 10^{20}$

Yechish: Bu yerda oldin reaksiya tenglamasining chap va o'ng tomonlari tenglashtiriladi.



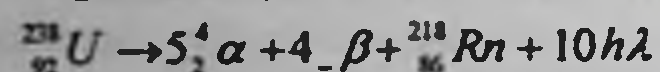
tenglamaga binoan o'ng tomonga α zarracha oldiga 5 quyiladi. ya'ni $238 - 218 = 20/4 = 5$



Zaryadlar yig'indisini ko'rib chiqsak chap tomon

4 taga kam. Qoidaga binoan β zarracha tenglamaning qaysi tomonida bo'lsa uning son qiymati

tenglamaning qarama-qarshi tomoniga qo'shiladi. demak 4 β kelib chiqadi.



238 mg U dan ----- $4 \cdot 6,0210^{20}$

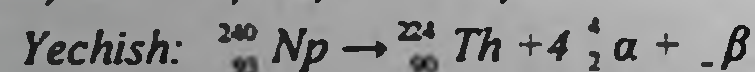
952 mg U dan ----- $x = 96,32 \cdot 10^{20}$ dona

electron hosil bo'ladi. To'g'ri javob D

5. Neptuniy-240 izotopi radioaktiv emirilishida toriy-224 yadrosiga aylanadi. Bu parchalanishda hosil bo'lgan α va β - zarrachalar miqdorini aniqlang.

A) 2 α va 3 β B) 3 α va 4 β

C) 5 α va 4 β D) 4 α va 5 β



Reaksiya tenglamasining chap va o'ng tomonlar massalarini tenglashtirsak $240 - 224 = 20$ kelib chiqadi.

Demak tenglamaning o'ng tomonida 4 ta α zarracha bo'ladi. Endi zaryadlarga e'tibor bersak chap

tomon 93 ga, o'ng tomon esa $90 + 8 = 98$ ga teng. Tenglamadan ko'rinib to'ribdiki chap tomonga 5

ta zaryad yetmayapti. Qoidaga binoan β zarracha tenglamaning qaysi tomonida bo'lsa uning son

qiymati tenglamaning qarama-qarshi tomoniga qo'shiladi. Endi tenglamaning o'ng tomoniga 5 β

quyish kerak

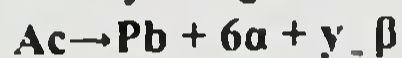


To'g'ri javob D 4 α va 5 β

6. $Ac \rightarrow Pb + x\alpha + y\beta$ Aktiniy izotopi parchalanganda 41,6-mg qo'rg'oshin va $6,02 \cdot 10^{20}$ dona elektron hosil boldi. Reaksiyaga qatnashgan aktiniy izotopining neytronlar sonini ko'rsating. (Aktiniy atomida neytronlar soni qo'rg'oshinnikidan 17 ta ko'p)
 A) 141 B) 135 C) 139 D) 143

Yechish:

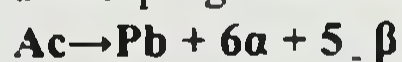
I. Aktiniy tarkibidagi neytronlar qo'rg'oshin nikidan 17 taga ko'p ekan, bundan tashqari aktiniyning yadro zaryadi 89 bo'lib qo'rg'oshinnikidan (82) 7 taga katta. Demak, ulardagi protonlar farqi 7 ga teng. Proton va neytron farqlari yig'indisi ($17 + 7 = 24$) esa massa farqini beradi. Ajralib chiqayotgan elektronning massaga ta'siri yo'qligini va har bir α -zarrachaning massasi 4 m.a.b. ekanligini bilgan holda reaksiya tenglamasida 6 ta α -zarracha qatnashishini aniqlaymiz.



II. Tenglamadagi zaryad farqlaridari foydalanib elektronlar sonini topamiz:

Chap tomonda 89, o'ng tomonda esa $82 + 12 = 94$. Zaryad farqi 5 bo'lib u elektronlar soniga teng.

III. Endi tenglamani to'liq holda yozib olamiz va masalada berilgan kattaliklar orqali proporsiya usulida avval qo'rg'oshinning massasini aniqlaymiz:



41,6 mg Pb ----- $6,02 \cdot 10^{20}$ ta elektron

x g Pb ----- $30,1 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta elektron

$$x = 30,1 \cdot 41,6 / 6,02 = 208 \text{ g}$$

IV. Keyinchalik esa aktiniyning massasi va neytronlar sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$208 \text{ m.a.b. Pb} + 6 \cdot 4 \text{ m.a.b.} = 232 \text{ m.a.b.}$$

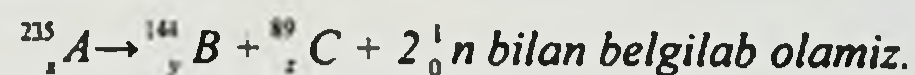
$$232 - 89 = 143 \text{ ta neytron.}$$

To'g'ri javob: D

7. ${}^{235}_{92}\text{A} \rightarrow {}^{144}_{56}\text{B} + {}^{89}_{36}\text{C} + 2\text{}^1_0\text{n}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida A element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni B element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 55 taga ko'p. B element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni C element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 35 taga ko'p. A element yadro zaryadini toping.

A) 36 B) 56 C) 92 D) 89

Yechish:



Zaryadlar quydagicha bo'ladi. Ya'ni B va C ning zaryadlar yig'indisi A nikiga teng bo'ladi.

$$x = y + z$$

$$235 - x = 144 - y + 55$$

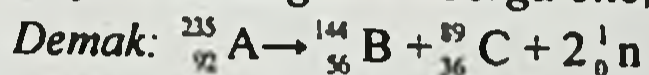
$$144 - y = 89 - z + 35$$

Bu tenglamani ishlansa, $z = 36$ kelib chiqadi. Undan ikkinchi tenglamani ya'ni y ni topamiz.

$$235 - y = 89 - 36 + 35$$

$$y = 56$$

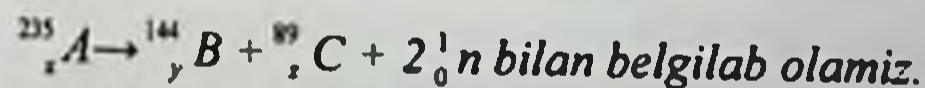
$x = y + z$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, $z = 36$ va $y = 56$ $x = 92$ kelib chiqadi. ($36 + 56 = 92$)



8. ${}^{235}_{92}\text{A} \rightarrow {}^{144}_{56}\text{B} + {}^{89}_{36}\text{C} + 2\text{}^1_0\text{n}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida A element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni C element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 90 taga ko'p. B element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 55 taga ko'p. A va B element neytronlar nisbatini toping.

A) 1,66 B) 1,625 C) 2,6981 D) 0,615

Yechish:



Zaryadlar quydagicha bo'ladi. Ya'ni B va C ning zaryadlar yig'indisi A nikiga teng bo'ladi.

$$x = y + z$$

$$235 - x = 89 - z + 90$$

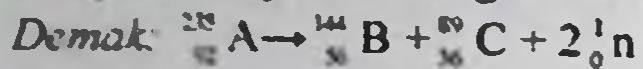
$$235 - x = 144 - y + 55$$

Bu tenglamani ishlansa, $y = 56$ kelib chiqadi. Undan ikkinchi tenglamani ya'ni y ni topamiz.

$$235-x = 144-56+55$$

$$x = 92$$

$z = x - y$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, $x = 92$ va $y = 56$ $z = 36$ kelib chiqadi. ($36 + 56 = 92$)



$$N = Ar - P \quad 235 - 92 = 143$$

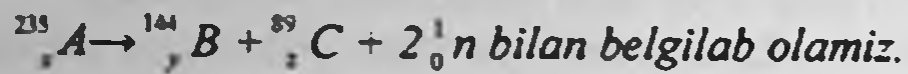
$$N = Ar - P \quad 144 - 56 = 88$$

nisbatlar topilsa $143/88 = 1,625$ B

9. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{A} \rightarrow {}_{86}^{144}\text{B} + {}_{89}^{89}\text{C} + 2{}_0^1\text{n}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida A element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni C element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 90 taga ko'p. B element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 55 taga ko'p. A va C element neytronlar nisbatini toping.

A) 1,66 B) 1,625 C) 2,7 D) 0,615

Yechish:



Zaryadlar quydagicha bo'ladi. Ya'ni B va C ning zaryadlar yig'indisi A nikiga teng bo'ladi.

$$x = y + z$$

$$235 - x = 89 - z + 90$$

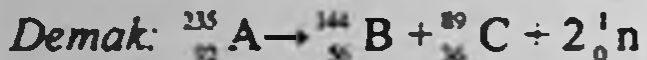
$$235 - x = 144 - y + 55$$

Bu tenglam ishlansa, $y = 56$ kelib chiqadi. Undan ikkinchi tenglamani ya'ni y ni topamiz.

$$235 - x = 144 - 56 + 55$$

$$x = 92$$

$z = x - y$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, $x = 92$ va $y = 56$ $z = 36$ kelib chiqadi. ($36 + 56 = 92$)



$$N = Ar - P \quad 235 - 92 = 143$$

$$N = Ar - P \quad 89 - 36 = 53 \text{ to'g'ri javob C}$$

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{E} + x{}_2^4\alpha \rightarrow {}_{100}^A\text{Fm} + 6{}_0^1\text{n} + 2{}_0^0\beta$ ushbu yadro reaksiyasida E va Fm o'zaro izoton bo'lsa, E tarkibidagi zarrachalarning necha % ni neytronlar tashkil etadi.

A) 44 B) 44,7 C) 45,6 D) 42,6

2. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{E} + x{}_2^4\alpha \rightarrow {}_{100}^A\text{Fm} + 6{}_0^1\text{n} + 2{}_0^0\beta$ ushbu yadro reaksiyasida E va Fm o'zaro izoton bo'lsa, Fm tarkibidagi neytronlar sonini toping.

A) 154 B) 152 C) 148 D) 124

3. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{E} + x{}_2^4\alpha \rightarrow {}_{100}^A\text{Fm} + 6{}_0^1\text{n} + 2{}_0^0\beta$ ushbu yadro reaksiyasida E va Fm o'zaro izoton bo'lsa, Fm tarkibidagi elektronlar va neytronlar yig'indisini toping.

A) 254 B) 245 C) 252 D) 244

4. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{E} + x{}_2^4\alpha \rightarrow {}_{100}^A\text{Fm} + 6{}_0^1\text{n} + 2{}_0^0\beta$ ushbu yadro reaksiyasida E va Fm o'zaro izoton bo'lsa, Fm tarkibidagi zarrachalarning necha % ni elektronlar tashkil etadi.

A) 28,2 B) 22,7 C) 27,6 D) 24,8

5. ${}_{92}^{235}\text{E} + x{}_2^4\alpha \rightarrow {}_{100}^A\text{Fm} + 6{}_0^1\text{n} + 2{}_0^0\beta$ ushbu yadro reaksiyasida E va Fm o'zaro izoton bo'lsa, Fm tarkibidagi zarrachalarning necha % ni neytronlar tashkil etadi.

A) 43,5 B) 45,3 C) 44,6 D) 42,6

6. ${}_{100}^{257}\text{Fm} \rightarrow \text{Bk} + x\text{He} + y_0^- \beta$ 20,56 mg Fm parchalanganda $2,408 \cdot 10^{20}$ ta elektron hosil bo'lsa Vk izotopining massasini aniqlang.

A) 245 B) 247 C) 241 D) 243

7. ${}^{242}_{94}\text{Pu} + {}^{22}_{10}\text{Ne} \rightarrow A + x {}^1_0\text{n} + 5h\nu$. Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida 7,26 mg plutoniy izotopi reaksiyaga qatnashib $72,24 \cdot 10^{18}$ ta neytron ajrala, hosil bo'lgan izotopni aniqlang.

- A) nilsboriy-260 B) lourensiy-250
C) kurchatoviy-261 D) kurchatoviy-260

8. ${}^{238}_{98}\text{Cm} + 3\alpha \rightarrow x {}^0_{-1}\beta + y {}^1_1\text{H} + {}^{232}_{92}\text{Np}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida 675 g kyuriy reaksiyaga kirishgan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan pozitron (${}^0_{-1}\beta$) miqdorini hisoblang.

- A) 20 B) 16 C) 12 D) 4

9. ${}^{250}_{98}\text{Cf} \rightarrow x\alpha + y {}^0_{-1}\beta + 5\gamma + {}^{238}_{98}\text{Cm}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida $72,28 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona elektron ajrala, reaksiyaga kirishgan kaliforniy izotopining miqdorini (mg) hisoblang.

- A) 62 B) 98 C) 75 D) 87

10. ${}_{90}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}_{82}\text{Pb} + x\alpha + y\beta^-$

Th izotopi parchalanganda 41,6 mg Pb va $48,16 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona elektron hosil bo'ladi. Th izotopidagi neytronlar sonini toping. (Th atomida neytronlar soni Pb nikidan 16 taga ko'p).

- A) 142 B) 232 C) 208 D) 126

11. ${}_{94}\text{Pu} \rightarrow {}_{82}\text{Pb} + x\alpha + y\beta^-$

24,4 mg Pu izotopi parchalanganda $36,12 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona elektron hosil bo'ladi. Pu izotopidagi neytronlar sonini toping. (Pu atomida neytronlar soni Pb nikidan 24 taga ko'p).

- A) 150 B) 244 C) 208 D) 126

12. ${}_{96}\text{Cm} \rightarrow {}_{82}\text{Pb} + x\alpha + y\beta^-$

Cm izotopi parchalanganda 62,4 mg Pb va $108,36 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona elektron hosil bo'ladi. Cm izotopidagi neytronlar sonini toping. (Cm atomida neytronlar soni Pb nikidan 26 taga ko'p).

- A) 152 B) 248 C) 208 D) 126

13. ${}_{100}\text{Fm} \rightarrow {}_{82}\text{Pb} + x\alpha + y\beta^-$

38,4 mg Fm izotopi parchalanganda $54,18 \cdot 10^{19}$ dona elektron hosil bo'ladi. Fm izotopidagi neytronlar sonini toping. (Fm atomida neytronlar soni Pb nikidan 30 taga ko'p).

- A) 156 B) 256 C) 204 D) 126

14. ${}^{235}\text{A} \rightarrow {}^{144}\text{B} + {}^{89}\text{C} + 2 {}^1_0\text{n}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida A element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni B element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 55 taga ko'p. B element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni C element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 35 taga ko'p. A va B element yadro zaryadlar yig'indisini toping.

- A) 143 B) 148 C) 128 D) 92

15. ${}^{235}\text{A} \rightarrow {}^{144}\text{B} + {}^{89}\text{C} + 2 {}^1_0\text{n}$ Ushbu yadro reaksiyasida A element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni B element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 55 taga ko'p. B element tarkibidagi neytronlar soni C element tarkibidagi neytronlar sonidan 35 taga ko'p. A va C element yadro zaryadlar yig'indisini toping.

- A) 143 B) 148 C) 128 D) 92

Yadro reaksiyalariga oid yangi tipdagi masalalar va ularning yechimlari.

1-misol. Quyidagi yadro reaksiyasida 9,44 mg uran reaksiyaga qatnashib $12,04 \cdot 10^{19}$ ta neytron ajrala, hosil bo'lgan izotopni ko'rsating.

Yechish: 1) Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 1 mol urandan necha dona neytron hosil bo'lishini aniqlaymiz;

9,44 mg urandan ——— 12,04 · 10¹⁹ dona neytron hosil bo'ladi

236000 mg urandan ——— x dona neytron hosil bo'ladi

$$x = 301000 \cdot 10^{19} = 30,1 \cdot 10^{23}$$

2) hosil bo'lgan neytron miqdoridan foydalanib, izotopni aniqlaymiz; $n({}_0^1n) = \frac{30,1 \cdot 10^{23}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}} = 5$

hundan, ${}_{92}^{236}U + {}_8^{17}O \rightarrow {}_{100}^{248}A + 5{}_0^1n + 7h\nu$

2-masala. Element izotopining massasi $1,8438 \cdot 10^{-25}$ kg ga teng. Izotopning nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang? (Uning yadrosidagi protonlar soni 47 ta)

Yechimi: Izotoplarning nisbiy atom massasi quyidagi formula bilan topiladi:

$$Ar = Ab \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$$

Buning uchun izotop massasini kg dan g ga o'tkazamiz:

$$1,8438 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ kg} = 1,8438 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

So'ngra yuqorida ko'rsatilgan formulaga qo'yamiz:

$$Ar = Ab \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,8438 \cdot 10^{-22} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 111$$

3-masala. Izotop yadrosining tarkibidagi elementar zarrachalar umumiy yigindisi (p+n+e) ga nisbatan 30,6 % ni proton tashkil etsa, izotopning nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang? (Izotop yadrosida 33 ta neytron bor deb hisoblang)

Yechimi: Neytral atomda proton soni elektron soniga teng bo'ladi. Izotop yadrosining 30,6 % ni proton tashkil etsa, 30,6 % ni elektron tashkil etadi. Agar $p + n + e = 100\%$ bo'lsa, unda $n = 100 - (p + e)$ bo'ladi. $n = 100 - (30,6 + 30,6) = 38,8\%$ demak izotop yadrosining 38,8 % ni neytron tashkil etadi.

$$30,6\% \text{ p} \quad \text{---} \quad 38,8\% \text{ n}$$

$$x \text{ ta p} \quad \text{---} \quad 33n$$

$$x = \frac{33 \cdot 30,6}{38,8} = 26 \quad \text{ta proton}$$

Izotopning nisbiy atom massasi: $Ar = P + N = 26 + 33 = 59$ ga teng. ${}_{26}^{59}Fe$

4-masala. Izotop yadrosi 82 ta neytron va 40,58 % protondan iborat. Izotopning nisbiy atom massasini toping?

Yechimi: Atomdagi proton va neytronlar 100 foizni tashkil etadi.

$$R\% + N\% = 100\%$$

$$N\% = 100\% - P\% = 100 - 40,58 = 59,42\%$$

Izotop yadrosida 82 ta neytron borligi masala shartidan ma'lum, shundan foydalanib izotop yadrosidagi protonlar sonini aniqlab olamiz. Izotop yadrosining 40,58 % proton tashkil etsa, 59,42 % ni esa neytron tashkil etadi.

$$40,58\% \text{ proton} \quad \text{---} \quad 59,42\% \text{ neytron}$$

$$x \text{ ta proton} \quad \text{---} \quad 82 \text{ ta neytron}$$

$$x = \frac{40,58 \cdot 82}{59,42} = 56$$

Izotop yadrosida 56 ta proton borligi ma'lum bo'lsa, uning nisbiy atom massasi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$Ar = P + N = 56 + 82 = 138 \text{ ya'ni } {}_{56}^{138}Ba$$

Nomalum metallni aniqlash: Kristallogidratlar mavzusi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish. Kristallogidratlar.

1. $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 3 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Me_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 40,4% li eritma olindi Me ni toping?

Yechimi: Kristallogidratni 100 g deb olsak 300 g suv qushilgan bo'ladi $100+300=400$ g eritma. 400 ni yarmicha yani 200 g tuz qushildi $400+200=600$ g. $600 \times 0,404 = 242,4$ gr tuz. $242,4 - 200 = 42,4$ gr kristallogidrat tarkibidagi tuz

- 1) $100 - 42,4 = 57,6$ g suv
 2) $57,6 \times 8 = 460,8$
 $8 \times 18 = 144$ g suv
 $460,8 - 144 = 316,8$ g Me_2CO_3
 3) $106 - 60 = 46$
 4) $46/2 = 23$ Na

2. Atomlar soni o'zaro teng bo'lgan CuSO_4 va $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan iborat aralashma suvda eritilganda 256 g 25% li CuSO_4 eritmasi olindi. Eritma tayyorlash uchun olingan suv massasini toping.

- A) 193 B) 190,2 C) 200 D) 184,8

Yechimi:

$256 \times 0,25 = 64$ g CuSO_4
 $n = 64/160 = 0,4$ mol
 CuSO_4 ni x mol $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0,4-x) mol
 Atomlar tengligiga qarab
 $6x = (0,4-x) \times 24$

$X = 0,32$ mol CuSO_4
 $0,08$ mol $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $0,08 \times 90 = 7,2$ gr suv bor
 Eritmani tayyorlash uchun
 $256 - 64 - 7,2 = 184,8$ gr suv kerak ekan

3. 33°C dagi MgSO_4 ning to'yingan eritmasiga MgSO_4 qo'shib qizdirilganda 325 gr 44% li eritma hosil boldi. Eritma boshlangich sh.ga keltirilganda 140 gr $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat cho'kmaga tushdi. Dastlabki eritmadagi tuz massasini gr aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$325 \times 0,44 = 143$ gr tuz
 $325 - 143 = 182$ gr suv

$143 - 87,5 = 55,5$ g tuz
 $182 - 52,5 = 129,5$ g suv

$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{MgSO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 192 g ----- 120 g tuz ---- 72 g
 140 g ----- $x = 87,5$ ----- $x = 52,5$ g

$129,5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ ----- $55,5$ g tuz
 182 gr ----- $x = 78$ g tuz
J: 78 gr

4. Tarkibida 64% tuz bo'lgan kristallogidrat va suv qanday massa nisbatta aralashtirilganda 40% li eritma hosil bo'ladi.

- A) 1:2,5 B) 1:0,6 C) 1:0,8 D) 1:1,2

Yechimi:

100 gr eritmada 64 g tuz

$160 - 100 = 60$ g suv

40% ----- 64 g
 100% ----- $x = 160$ g

100:60
 1:0,6
J: B

5. 3 mol $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ni necha mol suvga aralashtirilsa, olingan eritmadagi H atomlarining massa ulushi 9×10^{-2} bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

$3\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $42 + 2x$

$834 + 18x$

$0,09 = \frac{42+2x}{834+18x}$

$x = 87$
J: 87

6. Tarkibida 64% tuz bo'lgan kristallogidrat va H_2O qanday massa nisbatda aralashtirilganda 40% li eritma hosil bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

64% 40

40:24

· \ /
 · 40%
 · / \

1:0,6

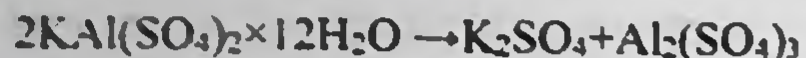
J: 1:0,6

0% H_2O 24

7. $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ tarkibli qo'sh tuzning 0,1 moli 30,7 mol suvda eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzlarning massa ulushlarini (%) toping.

Yechimi:

$KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ $M_r=474$ g/mol



2 mol-----174 g K_2SO_4

0,1 mol-----x=8,7 g

2 mol-----342 g $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

0,1 mol-----x=17,1 gr

Kristalg(m) $474 \cdot 0,1=47,4$ g

H_2O (m) $30,7 \cdot 18=552,6$ g

Em $47,4+552,6=600$ g

K_2SO_4 $\omega\%$ $8,7/600 \cdot 100=1,45\%$

$Al_2(SO_4)_3$ $\omega\%$ $17,1/600 \cdot 100=2,85\%$

J:1,45; 2,85

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. $Me_2CO_3 \cdot 8H_2O$ o'zining massasidan 5 marta ko'p suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Me_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 38,04 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?

A) Na B) K C) Sc D) Cs

2. $CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 5 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda $CuSO_4$ tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 40,44% li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 5 B) 6 C) 4 D) 3

3. $CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda $CuSO_4$ tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 44% li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 5 B) 6 C) 4 D) 3

4. $CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda $CuSO_4$ tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 39,2% li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 8 B) 6 C) 7 D) 9

5. $CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda $CuSO_4$ tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 42,1 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 8 B) 6 C) 7 D) 9

6. $Na_2CO_3 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 5 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Na_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 38,8 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8

7. $Na_2CO_3 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Na_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 41,6 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8

8. $Na_2CO_3 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 5 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Na_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 38,04 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 10 B) 9 C) 7 D) 8

9. $Na_2CO_3 \cdot xH_2O$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritiidi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Na_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 40,4 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?

A) 8,8 B) 9 C) 7 D) 8

10. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 5 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Na_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 37,45 % li eritma olindi x ni toping?
A) 10 B) 11 C) 9 D) 8
11. $\text{MeSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 5 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda MeSO_4 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 40,44% li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Cu B) Fe C) Ca D) Ni
12. $\text{MeSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 3 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda MeSO_4 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 44% li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Cu B) Fe C) Cd D) Ni
13. $\text{MeSO}_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 5 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda MeSO_4 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 39,2 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Cu B) Fe C) Ca D) Ni
14. $\text{MeSO}_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 3 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda MeSO_4 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 42,1 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Cu B) Ca C) Cd D) Mg
15. $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 5 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Me_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 38,8 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Na B) K C) Ag D) Li
16. $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 3 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Me_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 41,6 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Na B) K C) Rb D) Li
17. $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ozining massasidan 5 marta kop suvda eritildi Hosil bolgan eritma massasining yarmiga teng miqdorda Me_2CO_3 tuzi qoshildi. Natijada 37,45 % li eritma olindi Me ni toping?
A) Na B) Cs C) Rb D) Li
18. NaCl eritmasiga undagi tuz massasigacha tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning $\frac{1}{4}$ qismicha miqdorda NaCl qo'shilsa, 25 % li eritma olingan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritma necha % li bo'lgan?
A) 6,67 % B) 13,34% C) 10 % D) 5%
19. NaCl eritmasiga undagi tuz massasigacha tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning $\frac{1}{4}$ qismicha miqdorda NaCl qo'shilsa, 30 % li eritma olingan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritma necha % li bo'lgan?
A) 14,3 % B) 28,6% C) 21,45 % D) 10,7 %
20. NaCl eritmasiga undagi tuz massasigacha tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning $\frac{1}{4}$ qismicha miqdorda NaCl qo'shilsa, 35 % li eritma olingan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritma necha % li bo'lgan?
A) 23,1 % B) 46,2% C) 34,65 % D) 17,3%

Sal boshqachasidan

1. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 2 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 14,13% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. x ni aniqlang.

A) 10 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

Yechimi: Kristallogidratni ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$) ni 100 g deb olsak 200 g suv qushilgan bo'ladi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan eritma massasi 300 gr bo'ladi. $100 + 200 = 300$ gr eritma

300 gr eritma ————— 100 %

$X = \text{—————} 14,13 \%$

$X = 42,39$ gr tuz bo'lgan.

Dastlabki eritmani 100 gr ekanidan foydalanib suv massasini hisoblaymiz. $100 - 42,39 \text{ gr} = 57,61 \text{ gr}$ suv bo'lgan.

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$

42,39 gr ——— 57,61 gr

106 gr ——— $x = 144$ gr suv bo'ladi.

H_2O 18 gr ——— 1 mol

144 gr ——— x mol

$x = 8$ demak: $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ bo'lgan.

SamDTU

axborot-resurs markazi

2. $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallgidrat tarkibida kislorodning massa ulushi 32,16 % ni tashkil etadi. n ni aniqlang
A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 4,7

Yechimi: Kristallogidratni tarkibida kislorodning massa ulushi (%) berilgan. Undan foydalanib tenglama tuzamiz.



$$\frac{16x}{127 + 18x} = 0,3216$$

$$16x = 40,8432 + 5,7888x$$

$$10,2112x = 40,8432$$

$$x = 4 \text{ demak modda tarkibida 4 molekula suv bo'lgan. } \text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida uglerodning massa ulushi 4,48% ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 10

2. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot X\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidritdagi suvning massa ulushini 62,94 % ni tashkil etadi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 10 B) 5 C) 7 D) 12

3. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida natriyning massa ulushi 16,08% ga teng. Bu tuz tarkibida necha mol suv bor?

A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12

4. Tarkibida magniyning massa ulushi 11,42% ga teng bo'lgan magniy kuparosi $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dagi n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7

5. Temir(III) sulfat kuparosi $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida oltingugurt bilan temirning massa ulushi 40,94% ga teng bo'lsa n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 8 B) 10 C) 12 D) 6

6. Alyuminiy nitrat kristallgidrati $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida azotning massa ulushi 11,2 % ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

7. Alyuminiy sulfat kristallgidrati $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida alyuminiy ning massa ulushi 10,34% ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 10 B) 12 C) 14 D) 16

8. Bura deb ataluvchi $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida borning massa ulushi 0,185 ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.

A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

9. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 4 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 8,82% li eritma olindi. x ni toping?

A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 9

10. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 10,6% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

11. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 4 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 8,48% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

12. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 2 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 13,18% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 10 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

13. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 9,89% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 10 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

14. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 4 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 7,91 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 6 B) 10 C) 8 D) 9

15. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 2 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 12,35 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 7 B) 10 C) 11 D) 9

16. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 4 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 7,41 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 11 B) 10 C) 7 D) 9

17. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 2 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 16,55 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9

18. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p suvda eritildi. Natijada 11,02 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. X ni aniqlang.

A) 12 B) 10 C) 11 D) 9

19. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratidagi O ning massa ulushi 55,8 % bo'lsa, x ni toping.

A) 1 B) 3 C) 2 D) 5

20. $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{SiO}_2$ aralashmasidagi O ning massa ulushi 46 % bo'lsa, x ni toping.

A) 5 B) 6 C) 4 D) 12

21. $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{SiO}_2$ aralashmasidagi SiO_2 ning massa ulushi 55 % bo'lsa, x ni toping.

A) 1 B) 9 C) 4 D) 6

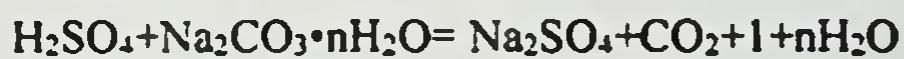
22. $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidrat tarkibida S- 9,94%, O- 69,56 % bo'lsa, ushbu kristallogidrat tarkibidagi Me ni toping.

A) K B) Mg C) Na D) Li

Yangi tipdagi masala.

1. 100 g 24,5% li H_2SO_4 eritmasiga yetarli miqdorda $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ qo'shilganda tarkibida 125 gr suv saqlagan eritma hosil bo'ldi. Kristallogidratni aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$100 \cdot 0,245 = 24,5 \text{ gr } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

va 75,5 g suv

$$24,5 \text{ g} \text{-----} 49,5 \text{ g}$$

$$98 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 198 \text{ g}$$

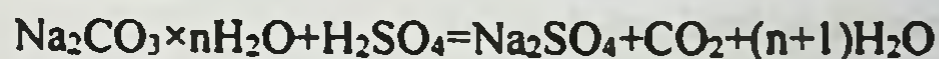
$$198 - 18 = 180 : 18 = 10$$

$$n = 10$$

$$125 - 75,5 = 49,5 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

2. 80,5 g $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ga yetarli miqdorda suvsiz H_2SO_4 qo'shilganda tarkibida 58,5 gr suv saqlagan eritma hosil bo'ldi. Kristallogidrat tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$106x + 18xn = 80,5$$

$$18x(n+1) = 58,5$$

$$106x + 18xn = 80,5$$

$$18x + 18xn = 58,5$$

$$x = 0,25 \quad n = 12$$

$$J: n = 12$$

3. Metal va sulfat ionlaridan iborat orta tuz kristallogidrat tarkibida massa jihatdan 2,4% vodorod va 57,6% kislorod bo'lsa shu kristallogidratning 0,4 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini toping.



$$18 \text{ gr} \text{---} 2 \text{ gr} \text{---} 16 \text{ gr}$$

$$21,6 \rightarrow 2,4 \rightarrow 19,2 \text{ gr}$$

$$96 \text{ gr } \text{SO}_4 \text{-----} 64 \text{ gr } \text{O}_2$$

$$57,6 = x \text{-----} 38,4 \text{ gr } \text{O}_2$$

$$\text{Me} = 78,4 - 57,6 = 20,8$$

$$\text{Me } \text{SO}_4 \text{-----} 100 - 21,6 = 78,4$$

$$57,6 \text{ gr } (\text{SO}_4) \text{-----} 20,8 (\text{Me})$$

$$\text{SO}_4 \text{ dagi O} = 57,6 - 19,2 = 38,4$$

$$96 \cdot 3 \text{-----} x = 104$$

$$\text{SO}_4 \text{-----} 4 \text{ O}$$

$$\text{Bunday metal yo'q } 104/2 = 52 \text{ Cr}$$

4. Metal va sulfat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 2,4% vodorod va 57,6% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,4 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini toping.

Umumiy formula tuzamiz:



Formulaga ko'ra proporsiya quyidagicha:

2gr H-----16gr O

2,4-----x=19,22 gr

Demak: 57,6-19,4=38,4 SO₄ dagi O

Endi yana proporsiya:

64 O -----32 S

38,4-----x=19,2

Umumiy 100 dan hammasini ayirsak metal chiqadi:

100-(19,2+57,6+2,4)=20,8

Ekvalent qonuniga qo'yamiz:

m1	m2	57,6	20,8
---	---	---	---
E1	E2	48	x

E1 E2 48 x

x=17,33 demak valentlikka ko'paytiramiz
17,33×3=52 Cr

Formula: Cr₂(SO₄)₃+nH₂O
(2,4+19,2)×392

18n=-----=108
57,6+20,8

n=108/18=6

Javob: 0,4mol Cr₂(SO₄)₃·6H₂O

0,4×(2+5×3+3×6)=14

14×6,02×10²³=84,28×10²³

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. Tarkibida natriy metali bo'lgan o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,8% vodorod va 18,4% natriy bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,3 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 288,96·10²² B) 45,15·10²³

C) 54,18·10²³ D) 325,08·10²²

2. Tarkibida natriy metali bo'lgan o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 6,4% vodorod va 18,4% natriy bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,3 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 288,96·10²² B) 45,15·10²³

C) 54,18·10²³ D) 325,08·10²²

3. Tarkibida alyuminiy metali bo'lgan o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,8% vodorod va 7,2% alyuminiy bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,3 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 128,266·10²² B) 63,21·10²³

C) 397,32·10²² D) 72,24·10²³

4. Tarkibida alyuminiy metali bo'lgan o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,8% vodorod va 7,2% alyuminiy bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,5 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 105,35·10²³ B) 12,04·10²⁴

C) 213,71·10²³ D) 66,22·10²³

5. Metall va sulfat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 5,4% vodorod va 72% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,3 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 111,972·10²³ B) 128,226·10²³

C) 57,792·10²³ D) 63,21·10²³

6. Metall va sulfat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 2,4% vodorod va 57,6% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,3 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 415,38·10²² B) 128,226·10²³

C) 57,792·10²³ D) 63,21·10²³

7. Metall va sulfat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratining tarkibida massa jihatdan 5,4% vodorod va 72% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,5 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

- A) $213,71 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $159,53 \cdot 10^{23}$
C) $69,23 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $105,35 \cdot 10^{23}$

8. Metali va sulfat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratlari tarkibida massa jihatdan 2,4% vodorod va 57,6% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,5 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

- A) $213,71 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $159,53 \cdot 10^{23}$
C) $69,23 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $105,35 \cdot 10^{23}$

9. Metall va nitrat ionlaridan iborat o'rtta tuz kristallogidratlari tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,8% vodorod va 76,8% kislorod bo'lsa, shu kristallogidratning 0,5 moli tarkibidagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

- A) $12,04 \cdot 10^{24}$ B) $397,32 \cdot 10^{22}$
C) $66,22 \cdot 10^{22}$ D) $72,24 \cdot 10^{23}$

10. Mis (II) sulfat, temir(II) sulfat va natriy sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,97% vodorod va 63,6% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlari yig'indisini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 21,3 B) 19,5 C) 17,7 D) 23,3

11. Mis (II) sulfat, magniy sulfat va alyuminiy sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,21% vodorod va 63,63% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlari yig'indisini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 14,9 B) 15,8 C) 17,2 D) 20,4

12. Kalsiy sulfat, temir(II) sulfat va xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida vodorodning massa ulushi 3,56% metallarning massa ulushlari yig'indisi 20% bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi kislorodni massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 60,4 B) 63,3 C) 32,0 D) 64,0

13. Mis (II) sulfat, natriy sulfat va xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 3,7% vodorod va 58,4% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlari yig'indisini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 14,4 B) 20,0 C) 18,7 D) 23,5

14. Mis (II) sulfat, natriy sulfat va xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 3,7% vodorod va 58,4% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi oltingugurtning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 14,4 B) 23,5 C) 12,6 D) 19,2

15. Magniy sulfat, natriy sulfat va xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,75% vodorod va 66% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi oltingugurtning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 14,0 B) 16,0 C) 15,25 D) 12,45

16. Magniy sulfat, natriy sulfat va xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida vodorodning massa ulushi 4,75% metallarning massa ulushlari yig'indisi 15,25% metallar bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi oltingugurtning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 12,0 B) 16,0 C) 21,0 D) 14,0

17. Kalsiy sulfat, temir(II) sulfat va alyuminiy sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatdan 4,5% vodorod va 65,33% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi oltingugurtning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

- A) 14,67 B) 15,33 C) 13,07 D) 16,03

- 18 . Magniy sulfat, mis (II) sulfat va temir (II) sulfat kristallogidratlari aralashmasi tarkibida massa jihatidan 14% oltingugurt va 64% kislorod bo'lsa, shu aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlari yig'inisini (%) aniqlang?
A) 20,0 B) 17,5 C) 12,8 D) 22,0
19. $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidрати tarkibidagi aluminiy va oltingugurtning massa ulushi 22,52% ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.
A) 14 B) 16 C) 12 D) 18
- 20 . $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidрати tarkibidagi aluminiy va oltingugurtning massa ulushi 26,88% ga teng bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.
A) 14 B) 12 C) 10 D) 7
- 21 . 136,8 gr aluminiy sulfat kristallogidрати tarkibida $433,44 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta proton bo'lsa, kristallogidratdagi tuzning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 45,6 B) 66,7 C) 33,3 D) 50,0
- 22 . 205,2 gr aluminiy sulfat kristallogidрати tarkibid a $66,22 \cdot 10^{24}$ ta proton bo'lsa, kristallogidratdagi tuzning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 33,3 B) 40,0 C) 66,7 D) 60,0
- 23 $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{KCl} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 45% kislorod' bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini aniqlang?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- 24 . $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 60% kislorod bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini aniqlang?
A) 15 B) 17 C) 18 D) 20
- 25 . $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 66,7% kislorod bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini aniqlang?
A) 24 B) 23 C) 22 D) 21
26. $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{KCl} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 41,65% kislorod bo'lsa, n ning qiym atini aniqlang?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- 28 . $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 61,67% kislorod bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini aniqlang?
A) 15 B) 17 C) 18 D) 20
29. $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallogidrat tarkibida 66,2% kislorod bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini aniqlang?
A) 25 B) 23 C) 19 D) 21
- 30 . Natriy sulfat kristallogidрати tarkibida $72,24 \cdot 10^{22}$ ta natriy atomi va $39,732 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta kislorod atomi bo'lsa, shu kristallogidrat tarkibidagi vodorod atom lari sonini aniqlang?
A) $25,28 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $198,66 \cdot 10^{23}$
C) $50,57 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $99,33 \cdot 10^{23}$
31. Natriy sulfat kristallogidрати tarkibida $72,24 \cdot 10^{22}$ ta natriy atomi va $39,732 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta kislorod atom i bo'lsa, shu kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suv molekelalari sonini aniqlang?

- A) $25,22 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $198,66 \cdot 10^{23}$
 C) $50,57 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $99,33 \cdot 10^{23}$

32. Quyida oksidlar qaysi birining tarkibida xlori foizi ko'p?

- A) Cl_2O B) Cl_2O_5
 C) Cl_2O_7 D) Cl_2O_3

33. Quyidagi qaysi moddada xlorning massa ulushi yuqori?

- A) $KClO_3$; B) $KClO_4$,
 C) $KClO_2$; D) $KClO$

144. (2011) Xlorning kislorodli kislotalardan birining kaliyli tuzi tarkibida 46,2% kislorod bor. Bu tuzning formulasini toping.

- A) $KClO_2$ B) $KClO_4$
 C) $KClO$ D) $KClO_3$

145. (2011) Xlorning kislorodli kislotalardan birining kaliyli tuzi tarkibida 39,1% kislorod bor. Bu tuzning formulasini toping.

- A) $KClO$ B) $KClO$
 C) $KClO_3$ D) $KClO_2$

146. (2010) $Na_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$ tarkibida kislorodning massa ulushi 69,56% bo'lsa, kristallogidrat tarkibida necha mol suv bor?

- A) 10 B) 8 C) 9 D) 7

Yangi tipdagi masala.

1. 2 mol CS_2 da 0,05 mol Sn namunasi eritilib hosil qilingan 17,4% li eritma tarkibida $3,01 \cdot 10^{24}$ dona S atomi bo'lsa, n ning qiymatini toping.

J: 20 ta

$$30,1/6,02 = 5 \text{ ta umumiy.}$$

$$5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$1/0,05 = 20$$

2. $4,816 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan MeO sulfat kislotada eritilganda necha gramm $MeSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ ($W(H_2O) = 20,93\%$) olinadi?

Yechimi:

$$36/0,2093 = 172 - 36 = 136 - 96 = 40 \text{ metal Ca}$$

$$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O \text{ Mr} = 172 \text{ g}$$

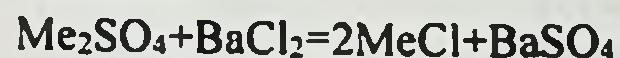
$$0,4 \cdot 172 = 68,8 \text{ g}$$

$$J: 68,8$$

$$4,816 \div 12,04 \cdot 10^{23} = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

3. X mol (suvda eruvchan) Me_2SO_4 va 208 g $BaCl_2$ tutgan eritmalar 500 g dan aralashirilganda Y gr 31,55% li eritma olindi. Me ni toping.

Yechimi:



$$1000 - 233(BaSO_4) = 767 \text{ g}$$

$$208 \text{ g } BaCl_2 \text{ ----- } 233 \text{ g } BaSO_4$$

$$2MeCl(m) 767 \times 0,3155 = 242 \text{ g}$$

$$208 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 233 \text{ g}$$

$$242 \div 2 = 121 - 35,5 = 85,5 \text{ g Me}$$

$$500 + 500 = 1000 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$Me \text{ Rb}$$

4. $CaBr_2$ ning 80 g to'yingan eritmasiga 20 g suvsiz tuz solinib, aralashmadagi tuz erib ketgunga qadar sovutildi. Bunda 41,52 g kristallogidrat cho'kmaga tushadi. To'yingan eritmadagi suvsiz tuzning massa ulushi 58,7% ga teng. Kristallogidratni formulasini toping.

$$20 + 80 = 100 - 41,5 = 58,5 \cdot 0,587 = 34,34$$

$$80 \cdot 0,587 = 46,96 + 20 = 66,96$$

$$66,96 - 34,34 = 32,62$$

$$41,5 - 32,62 = 8,88$$

$$200(\text{CaBr}_2) \cdot 8,88/32,62 = 54/18 = 3 \text{ mol suv}$$

5. 3 valentli metal kristalagidrat suvda eritilgan va sovutilganda 59,5% tuz saqlagan 0,3 mol kristalagidrat cho'kmaga tushdi. Kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suvning massasi tuznikidan 22,8 gr ga kam bo'lsa kristallogidrat molekulyar massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$59,5x - 40,5x = 19\%$$

$$22,8$$

$$m = \frac{22,8}{0,19} = 120 \text{ gr.}$$

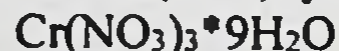
$$m = 120$$

$$M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{120}{0,3} = 400 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$59,5\% \text{ ga } \frac{238}{400} \text{ kr.da}$$

$$x = 238 \text{ gr. } \frac{238}{400} \text{ gr.da}$$

bu - $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ yani



6. A elementining nisbiy atom massasi B elementning nisbiy atom massasidan 3,25 marta katta bo'lsa, A va B elementlarining nisbiy atom massalari farqi esa 36 ga tengligini bilgan holda A element ekvivalentini aniqlang. (A element III valentli)

Yechimi:

$$x$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 3,25$$

$$y$$

$$x = 52 \quad y = 16$$

$$\text{Ekv (A)} = \frac{52}{3} = 17,33 \text{ g/ekv}$$

$$x - y = 36$$

$$J: 17,33$$

7. 67 gr $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida 3 g vodorod borligi ma'lum bo'lsa, x ning qiymatini toping!

Yechimi:

$$\frac{160 + 18x}{67} = \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$x = 6 \quad J: 6$$

8. Massa ulushlari teng bo'lgan Cr_2O_3 va $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ kristallogidratlari aralashmasini olish uchun oksid massali kristallogidrat massasidan 4,71 marta ko'p olindi. Kristallogidrat formulasini aniqlang.

$$\frac{392 + 18x}{152} = 4,71$$

$$x = 18$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 4,71$$

$$152 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } x = 716$$

$$716 - 392 = 324/18 = 18$$

9. 0,25 mol kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suv va suvsiz tuz massalari farqi 59,5 gr ga teng. Agar kristallogidrat tarkibida 28,83% suv bo'lsa, kristallogidrat molekulyar massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$100 - 28,83 = 71,17\% \text{ tuz}$$

$$71,17 - 28,83 = 42,34 \text{ farq}$$

$$59,5 \text{ g} \text{ --- } x = 142,5 \text{ g}$$

$$0,25 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 142,5 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } x = 562 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$42,34 \text{ --- } 100 \text{ g}$$

$$J: 562$$

10. K_2CO_3 va $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratlari 6,9:14,3 massa nisbatda aralashirildi. Aralashma yetarli miqdordagi suvda eritilganda Na va K ionlari molyar konsentrasiyalari teng bo'lgan eritma olindi. Kristallogidrat tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$\frac{138}{106+18n} = \frac{6,9}{14,3}$$

$$n=10$$

$$J:Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$$

11. 380 gr $Na_3PO_4 \cdot nH_2O$ 1,35 litr suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmaning zichligi 0,865 g/ml, Na ionining molyar konsentratsiyasi esa 1,5 mol/l bo'lsa, kristallogidrat formulasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$Em \ 380+1350=1730 \text{ g}$$

$$Em(V) \ 1730g/0,865 \text{ g/ml}=2000 \text{ ml}$$

$$Na_3PO_4 \text{ Mr}=164 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 164 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x=164 \text{ g}$$

$$Na_3PO_4 \text{-----} > 3 \text{ Na}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol/l} = x \text{-----} 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$H_2O(m) \ 380-164=216 \text{ g}$$

$$n=216/18=12$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$2000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x=1 \text{ mol}$$

$$J:Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12 H_2O$$

12. Molyalliklari mos ravishda 7,9365 va 11,11 bo'lgan $XSO_4 \cdot nH_2O$ hamda $YSO_4 \cdot mH_2O$ kristallogidratlarining Mr lari yig'indisi 488 g ni tashkil etsa, kristallogidrat formulasini aniqlang?

$$[(Mr)X - (Mr)Y = 32]$$

$$11,11 \text{-----} 1000g \ H_2O$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x=90$$

$$126+90=216 \ H_2O$$

$$488-216-96-96=80$$

$$x+y=80$$

$$x-y=32$$

$$y=24 \text{ Mg}$$

$$x=56 \text{ Fe}$$

$$7,9365 \text{-----} 1000g$$

$$1 \text{ moli} \text{-----} x=126$$

13. Bir tuzning pentagidrat va digidratidan 49 g dan olinib suvga solindi va ikkala eritma ham 400 ml ga yetkazildi. Pentagidratdagi tuzning konsentratsiyasi 0,49 M bo'lsa, ikkinchi eritma molyarligi qanday bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

$$Tuz \cdot 5H_2O \ 90 \text{ g suv}$$

$$Tuz \cdot 2H_2O \ 36 \text{ g suv}$$

$$250-90+36=196 \text{ g}$$

$$196 \text{ g} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$49 \text{ g} \text{-----} x=0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 0,49 \text{ M}$$

$$400 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x=0,196 \text{ m}$$

$$400 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x=0,625 \text{ M}$$

$$0,196 \text{ m} \text{-----} 49 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x=250 \text{ g}$$

$$J:0,625$$

Noma'lum elementni aniqlash:

1. 28,8 g XO tarkibli metall oksidi teng ikki qismga ajratildi. 1-qismni qaytarish uchun molyar nisbati 1 : 1 bo'lgan CO va H_2 aralashmasidan 3 g sarflandi. 2-qismni qaytarish uchun 3,6 g Z metali sarflandi. Z ning ekvivalentini toping.

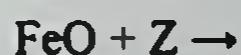
Yechimi: 1-qismiga

$$14,4 \text{-----} 3$$

$$x=72 \text{-----} 15$$

$$72-16=56 \text{ Fe}$$

2-qismiga



$$14,4 \text{ g} \text{-----} 3,6 \text{ g}$$

$$36 \text{ g/ekv} \text{-----} x=9 \text{ Al}$$

2. 6,39 g M_nxO_y alyuminitermiya usuli bilan qaytarilganda $1,806 \cdot 10^{22}$ ta Al_2O_3 hosil bo'lsa, marganesni qaysi oksidi qaytarilgan?

Yechimi:

Al_2O_3 . 1 ta ----3 ta O

$6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ ---- 48g

$1,806 \cdot 10^{22}$ ----x=1,44 g O

Mn_xO_y 6,39-1,44=4,95 g Mn

$Mn_x=4,96:55=0,09$

$O_y=1,44:16=0,09$

0,09:0,09

1:1 x=1 y=1

Demak: MnO ekan

3. 15gr noma'lum element yoqilganda uning (v) oksidi hosil bo'ldi. Oksid suvda eritilganda esa 10%li H_3XO_4 tarkibli kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi atomlar soni esa dastlabki element atomlari soniga nisbatan 221 marta ortga bo'lsa, elementni toping.

Yechimi:

H_3XO_4 birikmada jami 8 ta element atomi mavjud. Demak $221-8=213$ ta atom H_2O ga tegishli bo'lgan. Bunda $m=213/3 \cdot 18=1278$ g eritmada suv bo'lgan. Bu 1278 g suv 90%, x g H_3XO_4 esa 10%. Shunda x= 142 g chiqyapti. Bu arsenat kislota H_3AsO_4 bo'lgan

15 g ishlamadi lekin bu As ning ekvivalenti

4. Metal sulfat tarkibida 66,67% ni metall tashkil etsa shu metallni necha molida 2g modda boladi. Me II valentlik.

Yechimi:

$MeSO_4$

$100-66,67=33,33 SO_4$

$33,33$ ---- $66,67$

96 ----x=192g Me

$96+192=288$

1 mol Me ----288g $MeSO_4$

$X=0,007$ ----2 gr

5. 9,3gr ishqoriy metall oksidi 200gr suvda eritilganda 5,73%li eritma hosil bo'ldi. metallni toping

Yechimi:

$9,3+18x$

$0,0573$ ----

209,3

$9,3/0,15=62$

$62-16=46/2=23$

X=0,15

J: Na

5. A_2B_n tarkibli birikmaning 60 grammiga 40 g B bo'lsa, A_3B_{2n} tarkibli birikmaning 22 grammiga A ning massasini (g) toping.

A. 6 B. 12 C. 3 D. 11

Yechimi:

$A_3B_n=60g$ B-40 g

$60-40=20$ g $A_2=10$ g

A_3B_{2n} $2n \cdot 40=80$ g

$3A=3 \cdot 10=30$ g

$30+80=110$ g

110 g ----30g

22g ----x=6 g

J:A

6. Tarkibida 69,565% II-valentli metall bo'lgan metall va $Zn(NO_3)_2$ aralashmasi ochiq havoda qizdirildi. Uning massasi deyarli o'zgarmadi. Aralashmadagi Me ni toping.

A. Cu B. Ca C. Ba D. Zn

Yechimi:

$Me=69,565$ g

$Zn(NO_3)_2=100-30,435$ g

$2Me+O_2=2MeO$

17,4 g ----69,565 g 2Me

32g ----x=128 g

$128 \div 2=64$ g Cu

$2Zn(NO_3)_2=2ZnO+4NO_2+O_2$

$m(4NO_2+O_2)=216$ gr

378 g ----216 g

30,435 ----x=17,4 g

J:A

7. Suvsiz III valentli metall sulfatning 80 grammi qizdirilganda metallning molyar massasidan 24 g kam bo'lgan metall oksidi hosil bo'lsa, metallni toping (metall sulfat to'liq parchalangan).

Yechimi:

$Me_2(SO_4)_3=Me_2O_3+3SO_3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+288 \\ \hline 80 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2x+48 \\ \hline x-24 \end{array}$$

$$x=56 \text{ Fe}$$

8. 42.6 g noma'lum metallmas oksidi 157.4 g 30 % li NaOH eritmasiga qo'wilganda olingan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi 35.25% ga teng bo'lsa .Metallmas oksidini fomulasini aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$42,6+157,4=200 \text{ g}$$

$$200(35,25\%)=70,5\text{g}$$

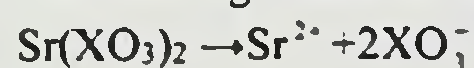


$$70,5 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 27,9\text{g} \text{ ---- } 42,6 \text{ g}$$

$$31\text{g} \text{ ---- } x=47,33$$

$$\text{Mr}=47,33 \cdot 3=142 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$$

9. Sr(XO₃)₂ birikmasining 63.6gri suvda ionlarga to'la dissotsiyalanadi. Xosil bo'lgan kation va anionlarning 100ml eritmasidagi konsentratsiyasi 0.9 mol bo'lsa, X elementning atom massasini toping.



$$x = 212 \quad 3$$

$$63,6 \quad 0,9 \text{ mol} \quad X = 212 - 88 - 96 = 28 \text{ Si}$$

10. Noma'lum metall asosli fosfat tuzining molyar massasi 266, wu tuzning ekvivalent massasi 88,66 bo'lsa, metallning massa ulushuni toping

$$266/88,66=3$$

Asosli tuzlar ekvivalentini topish formulasidan tuzning formulasini tuzamiz.



$$266 - 146 = 120$$

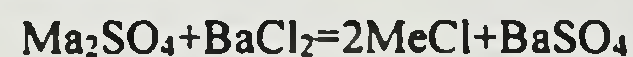
$$120/3=40 \text{ Ca}$$

$$120/266 \cdot 100 = 45.1\%$$

11. X mol MeSO₄ va 156 gr BaCl₂ tutgan eritmalar 500 gr dan aralarashtirildi. Natijada Y gr 22 % li eritma olindi. Me ?

A) Li B) Na C) K D) Rb

Yechimi:



$$\text{MeCl} = 1.5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{BaSO}_4 = 0.75 \text{ mol chokma}$$

Qolgan eritmada tuz massasi

$$(500+500 - (0.75 \cdot 233)) \cdot 0.22 =$$

$$= 181.5 \text{ gr MeCl}$$

$$\text{MeCl} = (181.5 / 1.5) - 35.5 = 85.5$$

12. Quyidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanib X elementining atom massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

Birikma hajmi n.sh. M

CO₂ 15,68 l 40

XO₂ 4,48 l 40.

$$0,2x + 0,7 \cdot 44 = 40$$

$$0,2x = 9,2$$

$$x = 46$$

$$X = 46 - 32 = 14 \text{ bu - N}$$

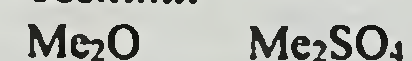
13. Me(OH)₂ va HCl 2:1 massa nisbatta qoldiqsiz reaksiyaga kirishsa, erkin Me da nechta s - elektron bor?

Yechimi:

$$73 \cdot 2 = 146 - 34 = 112 \text{ Cd} \quad \text{J:10 ta}$$

14. 0,075 mol ishqoriy metall oksididan uning 10,65 g sulfati yoki necha gramm xloridini olish mumkin?

Yechimi:



$$0,075 \text{ ---- } 10,65$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 1 \quad 2x+96 \end{array}$$

$$10,65 = 0,15x + 7,2$$

$$0,15x = 3,45$$

$$x = 23 \text{ Na}$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ---- } 117 \text{ g}$$

$$0,075 \text{ ---- } x = 8,775 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J:8,775}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ---- } 2x+96$$

$$0,075 \quad 10,65$$

15. Massasi 10,16 g bo'lgan metalmas oksidi 124 g 10 % li NaOH eritmasiga qo'shildi va olingan eritmada tuzning massa ulushi 11,27 % ga teg bo'ldi. Oksid formulasini aniqlang ?

Yechimi:

$$124 + 10,16 = 134,16 (11,27\%) = 15,12 \text{ g bu tuz}$$



$$15,12 \quad 4,96 \text{ ---} 10,16 \text{ g}$$

$$31 \text{ g ---} x = 63,5 \text{ g/ekv}$$

$$63,5 \cdot 2 = 127 \text{ EO}_3 \text{ b\u00f6lsa, Se}$$

16. Noma'lum II valentli oksidning ekvivalent molyar massasi 28 g teng bo'lsa, noma'lum elementni aniqlang.

Yechimi:

EO formulaga ega

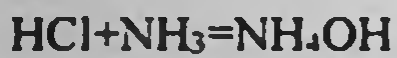
$$28 \cdot 2 = 56 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$56 - 16 = 40 \text{ g E bu Ca}$$

J:Ca

17. 10 ml HCl kislota va AlCl₃ tutgan eritmaga cho'kma hosil bo'lishini to'htatish uchun 3,57 ml 7 M ammiak eritmasi kerak bo'ldi. Eritma qaynatildi, keyin qattiq qizdirildi, bunda 255 mg qattiq qoldiq hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki eritmada moddalarning molyar konsentratsiyasini hisoblang.

Yechimi:



$$156 \text{ g ---} 102 \text{ g}$$

$$390 \text{ mg} = x \quad 255 \text{ mg}$$

$$0,025 - 0,015 = 0,01 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$M(\text{HCl}) 0,01 \times 1000 / 10 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \quad \text{AlCl}_3$$

$$78 \text{ g} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$390 \text{ mg} \text{ ---} x = 0,005 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \quad 3\text{NH}_3$$

$$78 \text{ g} \text{ ---} 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$390 \text{ mg} \text{ ---} x = 0,015 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{AlCl}_3(M) 0,005 \times 1000 / 10 =$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol}$$

Demak: 1 mol HCl; 0,5 mol AlCl₃

$$3,57 \times 7 / 1000 = 0,025 \text{ mol NH}_3$$

J:A

18. Qaysi oddiy modda 12,1 sm³/ mol molyar hajmga va 2,32g/sm³ (n.sh) zichlikka ega bo'ladi???

Yechish:

$$m = V \cdot \rho$$

$$M = 12,1 \times 2,32 = 28 \text{ g/mol} \quad \text{J:Si}$$

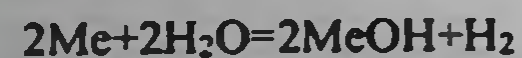
19. 68,7 g noma'lum I valentli va II valentli metall aralashmasining 1,5 moli suvda eritilganda 20,16 l (n.sh) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Agar hosil bo'lgan XOH ning massasi Y(OH)₂ nikidan 3,3 g ga kam bo'lsa, reaksiya uchun olingan II valentli metall massasini (g) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$\text{H}_2(n) 20,16 / 22,4 = 0,9$$

$$1,2x + 0,3y = 68,7$$

$$1,2x + 20,4 + 3,3 = 0,3y + 10,2$$



$$1,5 \{ \quad \quad \quad \} 0,9$$



$$x = 23 \text{ Na} \quad y = 137 \text{ g Ba}$$

$$\text{Ba}(m) 137 \times 0,3 = 41,1 \text{ g}$$

J:41,1

$$2x + y = 1,5$$

$$x + y = 0,9 \quad x = 0,6 \quad y = 0,3$$

20. Noma'lum metall asosli fosfat tuzining molyar massasi 322. Shu tuzning ekvivalenti 53,667 ga teng bo'lsa, metallning ekvivalentini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$M = 322 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M$$

$$Ekv = \frac{M}{n \cdot v}$$

$$(MeOH)_3(PO_4)_n$$

$$\frac{322}{n \cdot v} = 6$$

$$\frac{322}{6} = 53,667$$

$$v = \frac{322}{53,667} = 2$$

$$n = 3$$

Formula: $(MeOH)_3(PO_4)_2$

$$Me = \frac{322 - (95 \times 2) - (17 \times 3)}{3}$$

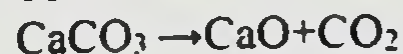
= 27 demak Al

$27/3 = 9$ g/ekv

J:9

21. Tarkibida 60% nomalum II valentli metall tutgan metall va $CaCO_3$ aralashmasi ochiq havoda qizdirilganda aralashma massasi 2,6% ga kamaydi. Nomalum metallni aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$100g \text{ ----- } 44g$$

$$40g \text{ ----- } x = 17,6$$

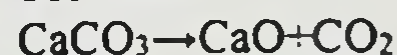
$$17,6 - 2,6 = 15 \text{ bu } O_2$$

$$15g \text{ ----- } 60g$$

$$8g/ek \text{ ----- } x = 32g/ek \text{ bu Cu}$$

22. Tarkibida 65% nomalum II valentli metall tutgan metall va $CaCO_3$ aralashmasi ochiq havoda qizdirilganda aralashma massasi 0,6% ga ortdi. Nomalum metallni aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$100g \text{ ----- } 44g$$

$$35g \text{ ----- } x = 15,4g$$

$$16g \text{ ----- } 65g$$

$$8g/ek \text{ ----- } x = 32,5g/ek \text{ bu Zn}$$

$$15,4 + 0,6 = 16 \text{ gr bu } O_2$$

J:Zn

23. A elementning nisbiy atom massasi B elementning nisbiy atom massasidan 1,6875 marta katta A va B elementlarining nisbiy atom massalari farqi 11 ga teng. A va B elementlaridan hosil bo'lgan birikmaning formulasini ko'rsating.

Yechimi:

$A=x$, $B=y$ deb belgilab olamiz.

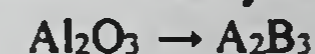
x

$$\text{-----} = 1,6875$$

y

$$x - y = 11$$

$$x = 27 \text{ Al } y = 16 \text{ O}$$



J: A_2B_3

24. Ikki valentli metall bo'lagi xona haroratida HCl kislotaning 54,6 g 10 molyarli eritmasida eritilganda H_2 gazi ajraldi va metall xloridining 32,2% li eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan metall xlorid molyalligini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

x

$$10 = \text{-----}$$

1

$$x = 10 \text{ mol}$$

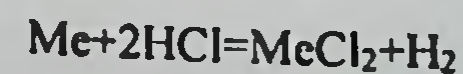
$$10 \times 36,5 = 365 \text{ g}$$

$$m(E) = 1000 + 365 = 1365 \text{ g}$$

$$1365 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 365 \text{ g HCl}$$

$$54,6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 14,6 \text{ g}$$

$$n(HCl) = 14,6 / 36,5 = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,4 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$2 \text{ mol HCl} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol Me}$$

$$0,4 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,2(x + 71)$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,322$$

$$(0,2x + 54,6) - 0,4$$

$$x = 24 \text{ g Mg}$$

$$Em(0,2 \cdot 24) + 54,6 - 0,4 = 59 \text{ g}$$

$$MgCl_2(m) 0,2 \cdot 95 = 19 \text{ g}$$

$$H_2O(m) 59-18=40 \text{ g}$$

$$40 \text{ g} \text{ -----} 0,2 \text{ mol } MgCl_2$$

$$1000 \text{ g} \text{ -----} x=5 \text{ molyalli}$$

25.

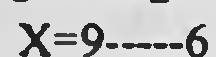
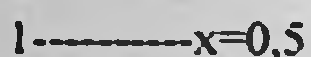
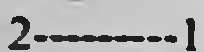
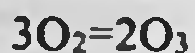
1-javob: Mg

2-javob: 5 molyalli

Gazlar aralashmasi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasi

1. Tarkibida 6%(hajm boyicha) ozon bolgan ozon va kislorod aralashmasining qanday hajmi (ml) 1 l Vodorodni yondirish uchun sarf bo'ladi

Yechimi:



$$100-6=94 \text{ O}_2$$

$$9+94=103 \text{ ----} 100 \text{ l aralash}$$

$$0,5 \text{ ----} x=0,484 \text{ l}$$

Yoki 484 ml aralashma

2. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 44,8 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 268,8 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi ozon moddasini hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang. (O₂-20%)

A) 60 B) 80 C) 40 D) 20

Yechimi:

$$V(O_2) 268,8 \cdot 0,20 = 53,76 \text{ l}$$

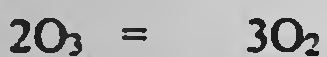
$$V(\text{farq}) 53,76 - 44,8 = 8,96 \text{ l}$$

$$V(O_3) = 17,92 \text{ l} \div 44,8 \cdot 100 = 40$$

$$\cdot \quad \quad \quad \backslash 44,8 \text{ l}$$

$$\cdot \quad \quad \quad /$$

$$V(O_2) = 26,88 \text{ l} \div 44,8 \cdot 100 = 60$$



$$44,8 \quad 67,2 = \quad 22,4 \text{ l}$$

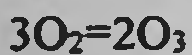
$$x=17,92 \quad y=26,88 \quad 8,96 \text{ l}$$

J:C

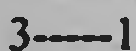
3. Kislorod ozonator orqali o'tkazilganda zichlik 5 foizga ortdi, reaksiya unumini aniqlang

Yechimi:

Zichlik 5% ga oshgani hajm 5l ga kamaygan degani. Dastlab aralashma 100 l keyingisi 95 l bo'ldi..



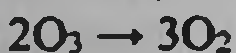
3-2=1 l ga kamaygan



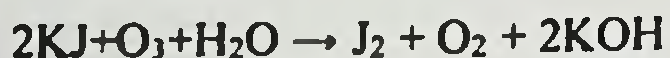
$$X \text{ ----} 5 \quad x=15 \text{ l } O_2 \text{ sarflangan. Unum } 15/100 \cdot 100 = 15\%$$

4. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasi tarkibida ozoning to'liq parchalanishi natijasida aralashma hajmi 35% ga oshadi. Mo'l miqdordagi KI eritmasi orqali dastlabki ozon-kislorod aralashmasining 800 ml (n.sh) hajmi o'tkazilganda necha gramm yod cho'kmaga tushadi?

$$x \quad 1,5x$$



$$0,8 \text{ l da ----} x = 0,025 \text{ O}_3.$$



$$1,35 = 1 - x + 1,5x$$

$$X = 0,7 \text{ mol ozon.}$$

$$1 \text{ mol } O_3 \text{ ----} 254 \text{ g } J_2$$

$$0,025 \text{ mol ----} x = 6,35 \text{ g}$$

$$22,4 \text{ l da ----} 0,7$$

J: 6,35g J:2

5. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasi tarkibida ozoning to'liq parchalanishi natijasida aralashma hajmi 28% ga oshadi. Mo'l miqdordagi KI eritmasi orqali dastlabki ozon-kislorod aralashmasining 1,6 l (n.sh) hajmi o'tkazilganda necha gramm yod cho'kmaga tushadi?

Yechimi:



$$3-2=1 \text{ l ----} x=56\% \text{ O}_3$$

$$1/2=0,5 \text{ ----} 28\%$$

$$1,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} 100\%$$

$$0,896 \text{ l} = x \text{-----} 56\% \text{ O}_3$$

$$\text{O}_3 \quad \text{J:2}$$

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{-----} 254 \text{ gr}$$

$$0,896 \text{ l} \text{-----} x = 10,16 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J:10,16}$$



6. Noma'lum alkinning 8 l to'liq yoqish uchun 24 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi sarflandi. Noma'lum alkinni toping.

Yechimi:

1) $\text{O}_2(\text{V})$

$$24 \cdot \text{l}$$

$$\text{-----} = 8 \text{ l O}_2$$

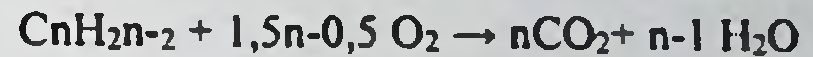
3

$$2) \text{O}_3(\text{V}) \quad 24 - 8 = 16 \text{ l}$$

$$2\text{O}_3 = 3\text{O}_2$$

$$2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 3 \text{ l}$$

$$16 \text{ l} \text{-----} x = 24 \text{ l}$$



$$n-2 \quad 1,5n-0,5$$

$$\text{-----}$$

$$. 8 \quad 32$$

$$12n-4 = 32n-64$$

$$20n = 60$$

$$n = 3$$

$$\text{O}_2(\text{V}) \quad 8 + 24 = 32 \text{ l}$$

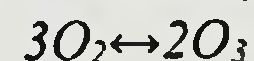
$$\text{J:C}_3\text{H}_4$$

7. Etanning massa ulushi 48 % bo'lgan metan va etan aralashmasining qanday massasini to'liq yondirish uchun 112 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi ($\varphi(\text{ozon}) = 42\%$) kerak bo'ladi ?

A) 32 B) 40 C) 48 D) 50

Yechish:

100 litr $\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2$ aralashmasida 42 litr O_3 va 58 litr O_2 bo'ladi.



3 litr O_2 ----- 2 litr O_3 to'g'ri keladi.

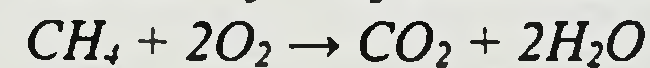
$$x = \text{-----} 42 \text{ litr O}_3$$

$x = 63$ litr O_2 ga to'g'ri keladi.

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 63 + 58 = 121 \text{ litr}$$

100 litr $\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2$ aralashmasi ----- 121 litr O_2 ga to'g'ri keladi

112 litr $\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2$ aralashmasi ----- $x = 135,52$ litr O_2



$$16 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 44,8 \text{ litr}$$

$$52 \text{ gr} \text{-----} x = 145,6 \text{ litr}$$



$$30 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 78,4 \text{ litr}$$

$$48 \text{ gr} \text{-----} x = 125,44 \text{ litr}$$

Aralashmaning massasi 100 gr bo'lganda 271,04 litr ($145,6 + 125,44$) O_2 kerak.

$$100 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 271,04 \text{ litr O}_2$$

$$x = \text{-----} 135,52 \text{ litr O}_2$$

$x = 50$ gr to'g'ri javob D

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

1. Metanning massa ulushi 56 % bo'lgan metan va propan aralashmasining qanday massasini to'liq yondirish uchun 112 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi ($\varphi(\text{ozon}) = 30,4\%$) kerak bo'ladi ?

A) 32 B) 40 C) 48 D) 50

2. Metanning massa ulushi 34 % bo'lgan metan va propan aralashmasining qanday massasini to'liq yondirish uchun 71,68 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi ($\varphi(\text{ozon})=35\%$) kerak bo'ladi?

A) 32 B) 40 C) 48 D) 50

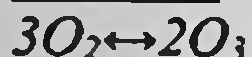
3. Metanning massa ulushi 12 % bo'lgan metan va propan aralashmasining qanday massasini to'liq yondirish uchun 89,6 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi ($\varphi(\text{ozon})=30\%$) kerak bo'ladi ?

A) 32 B) 40 C) 48 D) 50

4. Havo bor idish orqali elektr uchquni o'tkazilganda molyar massasi 4,166 % ga ortdi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang.

A) 8,33 B) 12,5 C) 4,166 D) 10,41.

Yechish:

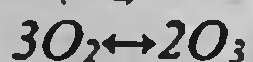


Agar aralashmani 1 mol deb olsak, u holda:

1 mol + 0,04166 = 1,04166 mol kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{O}_2) = 1,04166 \cdot 0,2 = 0,208332 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = 1,04166 \cdot 0,8 = 0,833333 \text{ mol};$$



Farq 1 mol 1 molida ---- 3 mol O_2

0,04166 mol ---- x = 0,12498 mol

1 molida ---- 2 mol O_3

0,04166 mol ---- x = 0,083332 mol hosil bo'lgan.

$$n(\text{O}_2) = 0,12498 - 0,083332 = 0,083352 \text{ mol } \text{O}_2 \text{ qolgan.}$$

Aralashma 1 moli ----- 100%

0,083332 ----- x = 8,33%

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

1. Havo bor idish orqali elektr uchquni o'tkazilganda molyar massasi 6,383 % ga ortdi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang.

A) 8,33 B) 1,25 C) 4,166 D) 2,127

2. Havo bor idish orqali elektr uchquni o'tkazilganda molyar massasi 2,041 % ga ortdi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang.

A) 8,33 B) 12,5 C) 14,26 D) 10,41

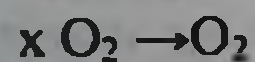
3. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 11,2 litr ozon- kislorod aralashmasi yoki 61,6 litr havo sarf lansa, aralashmaning o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang. (Havo tarkibida kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 35,2 B) 38,4 C) 30,4 D) 36,8

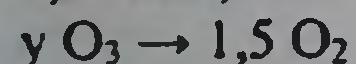
4. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 56 l havo yoki 8,96 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

A) 36 B) 40. C) 44 D) 42

Yechish:



8,96 l 11,2 litr



$$V(\text{O}_2) = 56 \text{ litr} \cdot 0,2 = 11,2 \text{ litr kislorod bo'ladi.}$$

$$x+y = 8,96$$

$$x+ 1,5 y = 11,2$$

$$0,5y = 2,24$$

$$y = 4,48 / 22,4 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 4,48 / 22,4 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$Mr_{\text{ort}} = \frac{48 \cdot 0,2 + 32 \cdot 0,2}{0,2 + 0,2} = 40 \text{ gr / mol}$$

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

1. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 89,6 l havo yoki 13,44 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

A) 38,66 B) 40,0 C) 44,6 D) 42,66.

2. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 44,8 l havo yoki 7,168 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

A) 37,33 B) 40. C) 44 D) 42,66

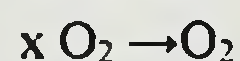
3. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 67,21 havo yoki 11,2 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

A) 38,4. B) 40 C) 41,6 D) 43,6

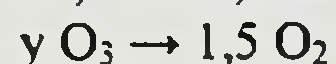
4. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 112 l havo yoki 17,92 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasidagi gazlar hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

A) 30; 70 B) 40; 60 C) 50; 50. D) 25; 75

Yechish:



$$17,92 \text{ l } 22,4 \text{ litr}$$



$$V(O_2) = 112 \text{ litr} \cdot 0,2 = 22,4 \text{ litr kislorod bo`ladi.}$$

$$x+y = 17,92$$

$$x+ 1,5 y = 22,4 \quad 0,5y = 4,48$$

$$y = 8,96 \text{ litr}$$

$$x = 8,96 \text{ litr}$$

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

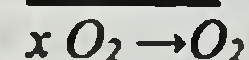
1. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 44,8 l havo yoki 6,72 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasidagi gazlar hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

A) 66,6; 33,3. B) 40:60 C) 55,5; 45,5 D) 25; 75

2. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 22,4 l havo yoki 3,584 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasidagi gazlar massa ulushini aniqlang.

A) 30; 70 B) 40:60 C) 50:50 D) 60; 40.

Yechish:



$$3,584 \text{ l } V(O_2) = 4,48 \text{ litr}$$



$$V(O_2) = 22,4 \text{ litr} \cdot 0,2 = 4,48 \text{ litr kislorod bo`ladi.}$$

$$x+y = 3,584$$

$$x + 1,5y = 4,48 \quad 0,5y = 0,896$$

$$y = 1,792 \text{ litr} / 22,4 = 0,08$$

$$x = 1,792 \text{ litr} / 22,4 = 0,08$$

$$m(O_2) = 0,08 * 32 = 2,56 \text{ gr } O_2$$

$$m(O_3) = 0,08 * 48 = 3,84 \text{ gr } O_3$$

$$m(O_3) + m(O_2) = 2,56 + 3,84 = 6,4 \text{ gr aralashma.}$$

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar

1. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 26,88 l havo yoki 4,48 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasidagi gazlar massa ulushini aniqlang.

A) 30: 70 B) 40:60 C) 50:50. D) 25:75

2. Biror bir moddani yoqish uchun 11,2 l havo yoki 1,792 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi talab qilinadi. Ozon-kislorod aralashmasidagi gazlar massa ulushini aniqlang.

A) 30; 70 B) 40;60 C) 50;50. D)25;75

3. Massasi 6 gr bo'lgan uglerodni yoqish uchun tarkibida 20% ozon bo'lgan ozon-kislorod aralashmasidan qancha hajm kerak ?

A) 11,2 **B) 10,18.** C) 10,56 D) 12,32

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 44,81 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 268,8 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi ozon moddasining hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 40 B) 60 C) 20 D) 80

2. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 44,81 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 268,8 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi kislorod moddasining hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning - hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 40 B) 60 C) 20 D) 80

3. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,61 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi kislorod moddasining massa ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 40 B) 60 C) 80 D) 50

4. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,61 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi ozon moddasining massa ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 40 B) 60 C) 20 D) 50

5. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,61 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, ozon va kislorod aralashmasining o'rtacha molekulyar massasini aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 46,08 B) 30,72 C) 57,6 D) 38,4

6. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,61 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, ozon va kislorod aralashmasining massasini (gr) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 46,08 B) 30,72 C) 57,6 D) 38,4

7. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,61 ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi kislorod moddasining massasini (gr) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)

A) 28,8 B) 19,2 C) 57,6 D) 40,0

8. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,6 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi ozon moddasining massasini (gr) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)
A) 28,8 B) 19,2 C) 57,6 D) 60,0

9. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 33,6 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmaning zichligini (gr/l) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)
A) 1,7 B) 2,57 C) 1,14 D) 38,4

10. Biror moddani yoqish uchun. 33,6 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 201,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmaning metanga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)
A) 1,7 B) 2,4 C) 3,6 D) 38,4

11. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 11,2l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 61,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi ozon moddasining hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)
A) 10 B) 90 C) 20 D) 80

12. Biror moddani yoqish uchun 11,2 l ozon-kislorod aralashmasi yoki 61,6 l havo sarflansa, aralashmadagi kislorod moddasining hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang? (Havo tarkibidagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 20%)
A) 10 B) 90 C) 20 D) 80

Nomalum galogenid bo'yicha masalalar

1. 24,3% li 70 g AgNO_3 eritmasiga tarkibida ekvivalent miqdorda NaGa (galogenid) bo'lgan 80 g eritma qo'shildi. Cho'kma ajralgandan so'ng 6,48% li eritma xosil bo'li. Reaksiyada qaysi tuzning eritmasi ishlatilgan?

Yechimi:

AgNO_3 m=70•24,3%:100=17 g (0,1 mol)

$\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaGa} = \text{AgGa} + \text{NaNO}_3$

170(1mol)-----108+x---85

17(0,1)------(108+x)0,1---8,5

8,5

-----•100%=6,48

70+80-(108+x)0,1

Yechish: $850 = 150 \cdot 6,48 - 10,8 \cdot 6,48 - 0,1x \cdot 6,48$

$850 = 972 - 70 - 0,648x$

$0,648x = 52 \quad x = 80$ demak Br

2. 786 ml kumush nitratning konsentratsiyasi 0,7 mol/l suvli eritmasiga 70,1 g natriy bromid va rubidiy bromid aralashmasi qo'shildi. Cho'kma filtrlandi, eritmaga esa temir plastinka tushirildi. Reaksiya tugagandan so'ng plastinka massasi 4 gramga o'zgardi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi bromidlarning massa ulushlarini (%) hisoblang?

A) NaBr 29.4% : RbBr 70.6% B) NaBr 45.6% : RbBr 54.4%

C) NaBr 70% : RbBr 30% D) NaBr 61.8% : RbBr 38.2%

Yechimi:

$n(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0.786 \cdot 0.7 = 0.55 \text{ mol}$

$2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Fe} = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{Ag}$

Farq=216-56=160

160---2mol AgNO_3

4-----x mol x=0.05 mol

2) 0.55-0.05 = 0.5 mol AgNO_3 metall bromidlar

bilan kirishgan

$\text{NaBr} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgBr}$

$\text{RbBr} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{RbNO}_3 + \text{AgBr}$

$X + Y = 0.5 \quad / \cdot 103$

$103x + 165y = 70.1$

$Y = 0.3 \text{ mol} \quad m = 0.3 \cdot 165 = 49.5 \text{ g RbBr}$

$m = 0.2 \cdot 103 = 20.6 \text{ g NaBr}$

$49.5/70.1 \cdot 100\% = 70.6\%$

$20.6/70.1 \cdot 100\% = 29.4\%$

Yana bir soddaroq usulni ko'rib chiqamiz

3. 24,3% li 70 g kumush nitrat eritmasiga tarkibida ekvivalent miqdorda natriy galogenid bo'lgan 80 g eritma qo'shildi. Cho'kma ajratilgandan so'ng 6,48% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiyada qaysi tuzning eritmasi ishlatilgan?

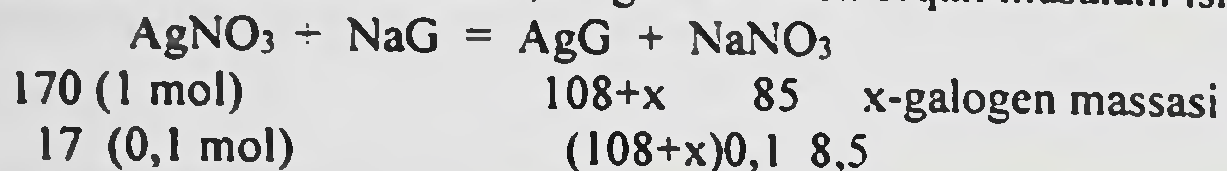
A) NaBr B) NaCl C) NaF D) NaI

Yechish: Bu masalani ham, yuqoridagi singari tenglama tuzish orqali ishlaymiz.

1) Reaksiya tenglamasini tuzamiz;



2) $m(\text{AgNO}_3) = 70 \times 24,3\% = 17,01 \text{ g}$ (0,1 mol), reaksiya tenglamasiga muvofiq, 0,1 moldan AgG hamda NaNO_3 hosil bo'lgan. Shu ma'lumotlar asosida, tenglama tuzish orqali masalani ishlaymiz.



bundan $\frac{8,5}{70 + 80 - (108 + x)0,1} \times 100\% = 6,48 \quad x=80$, demak bu galogen brom. Javob; A

Mustaqil ishlash uchun test masalalari!

1. 255 g 20% li kumush nitrat eritmasiga tarkibida ekvivalent miqdorda natriy galogenid bo'lgan 45 g eritma qo'shib, so'ng cho'kma ajratilgandan so'ng 9,92% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiyada qaysi tuzning eritmasi ishlatilgan?

A) NaBr B) NaCl C) NaF D) NaI

2. 85 g 20% li kumush nitrat eritmasiga tarkibida ekvivalent miqdorda natriy galogenid bo'lgan 65 g eritma qo'shib, so'ng cho'kma ajratilgandan so'ng 6,72% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiyada qaysi tuzning eritmasi ishlatilgan?

A) NaBr B) NaCl C) NaF D) NaI

X g Y% li va Y g X% mavzusi bo'yicha masalalar.

1. X g Y% li va Y g X% li eritmalar aralashtirilib 40 g 18,75% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki eritmalar massasini (X va Y) toping.?

A) 12 va 28 B) 10 va 30 C) 25 va 15 D) 14 va 16

Yechimi:

$$40 \cdot 18,75 = 750$$

$$2xy = 750$$

$$x + y = 40$$

$$\frac{750}{2y} = \frac{375}{y}$$

$$x = \frac{750}{2y} = \frac{375}{y}$$

$$\frac{375}{y} + y = 40 \cdot y$$

$$375$$

$$375 + y^2 = 40y$$

$$y^2 - 40y + 375 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$X_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$2a$$

$$40 \pm \sqrt{40^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 375}$$

$$X_{1/2} = \frac{40 \pm \sqrt{40^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 375}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$2 \cdot 1$$

$$40 + 10$$

$$x_1 = \frac{40 + 10}{2} = 25$$

$$2$$

$$40 - 10$$

$$x_2 = \frac{40 - 10}{2} = 15$$

$$2$$

$$X = 25. \quad Y = 15$$

2. 480 g 80% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan x g to'kildi va o'miga x g suv quyildi. Bu jarayon yana 15 marta qaytarildi, bunda kislota konsentratsiyasi 20 % ga teng bo'ldi. "x" ni qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 25 B) 40 C) 50 D) 100

Yechimi:

$$20:80 = 0,25$$

$$16 \sqrt{0,25}$$

$$x^{16} = 0,25. \quad \sqrt{16} = 4$$

3. 500 gr NaCl 18%li eritmasidan x gr olindi o'miga shuncha suv qo'shildi shu jarayon 24 marta takrorlandi shunda oxirgi eritma 5%li bolib qoldi x ni toping?

$$18/5 = 3,6$$

$$x^{25} = 3,6$$

$$x = 1.052572695784817$$

$$\sqrt[24]{0,25} = 0,917$$

$$1 - 0,917 = 0,083$$

$$0,083 \cdot 480 = 40 \quad x = 40$$

$$500/x = 475$$

$$x = 500 - 475 = 25$$

4. 540 g 80% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan x g to'kildi va o'miga x g suv quyildi. Bu jarayon yana 15 marta qaytarildi, bunda kislota konsentratsiyasi 20 % ga teng bo'ldi. "x" ni qiymatini aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$20:80=0,25$$

$$16\sqrt{0,25}$$

$$x^{16}=0,25. \sqrt{16}=4$$

$$\sqrt{0,25}=0,5$$

$$1-0,5=0,5$$

$$0,5 \cdot 540=270$$

$$x=270$$

5. 200 gr X% li sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan 200 gr X% li oleum eritmasi qo'shildi, natijada 74,5% li sulfat kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ldi.

Reaksiyaga kirishgan SO_3 massasini toping.

A) 40 B) 80 C) 50 D) 60

Yechimi:

$$400 \text{ g}(74,5\%)=298$$

$$298-200=98$$

$$98=98x$$

$$x=1$$

$$SO_3 = 80 \cdot 1 = 80 \text{ g.}$$

6. X gr y % va y gr x %li eritmalar aralawtirilgan. 110 gr 43.63 %li eritma hosil boldi. X va y ni aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$2xy=4800$$

$$x+y=110$$

$$2400+x^2=110x$$

$$x^2-110x+2400=0$$

$$110 + \sqrt{12100-9600}$$

$$2 \cdot 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{110+50}{2} = 80$$

$$x_2 = \frac{110-50}{2} = 30$$

7. 300 g x% li KOH eritmasi bilan 600 g y% li NaOH eritmaları aralashdirildi. Agar hosil bulgan eritmadagi ishkorlarning massa ulushlari yigindisi 0,2 ga teng bulsa, x va y larini (%) toping. ($y\% - x\% = 3$)

A) 12; 15 B) 22; 25 C) 15; 18 D) 18; 21

Yechimi:

$$3x+6y$$

$$\frac{\quad}{900} = 0,2$$

$$900$$

$$y-x=3$$

$$y=21 \quad x=18 \quad \text{J:D}$$

8. A moddaning X va X+35%li eritmaları 1:4 nisbatda aralashdirilganda X+28% li eritma olindi. Agar x va x+35 li eritmalar 4:11 aralashdirilsa necha % foizli eritma hosil buladi

$$X+4X=4 \cdot 35=28\%$$

$$4X+11X=11 \cdot 35=25.67\%$$

$$1:4 \text{ DA } X+28\%$$

$$4:11 \text{ DA } X+25.67\%$$

$$0 \quad 35-x \quad \text{---} \quad 4$$

X

$$35 \quad x-0 \quad \text{---} \quad 11$$

$$X=26,667$$

Eruvchanlik .

1. 1-2 eritmalarning eruvchanligi x va y ular 0 va 100° C temperaturada ular 1,6:1 nisbatta aralashirilganda 40° C li eritma hosil buldi uning eruvchanligi 30°C bn 40° C eruvchanlik farqi 40 °C bn 100 °C farqidan 2 marta kichik . Eruvchanliklarni toping

Yechimi:

$$1) 160+100=260$$

$$2) 30:130 \cdot 260=60 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$3) y-30. \quad y+2x=90$$

$$\text{-----} = 2. \quad \text{-----}$$

$$30-x. \quad y=90-2x$$

$$4) 160x. \quad 100y$$

$$\text{-----} + \text{-----} = 60$$

$$100+x. \quad 100+y$$

$$100x. \quad 100(90-2x)$$

$$\text{-----} + \text{-----} = 60$$

$$100+x. \quad 100+90-2x$$

$$160x. \quad 4500-100x$$

$$\text{-----} + \text{-----} = 60$$

$$100+x. \quad 95-x$$

$$/(100+x)(95-x)$$

$$100x(95-x)+(4500-$$

$$100x)(100+x)=(600+60x)(95-x)15200x-$$

2. 2,8 g tuz 46 g x% eritmasiga qo'shilganda to'yingan eritmaga aylandi. Shu tuzning erivchanlik koeffisenti 22 ga teng b-sa x ni qiymatini toping.

A. 13,04 B. 78,03 C.12 D. 9,26

Yechimi:

$$46x+2,8$$

$$22=\text{-----} \times 100$$

$$. \quad 46-46x$$

3. Suvsiz CuSO₄ ning eruvchanligi 60 gradusda 32 ga teng bo'lsa,shu haroratda mis kuporosining eruvchanligini toping a-61,b-62,c-59,d-60

Yechimi:

$$32/160 \cdot 250=50$$

$$132-50=82$$

$$50 \cdot 100/82=61$$

4. Na₂CO₃ ni T°C dagi eruvchanligini 35 ga teng, T°C dagi Na₂CO₃ * 10H₂O ni eruvchanligi qanchaga teng?

Yechimi:

$$106 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 286 \text{ g}$$

$$35 \text{ g} \text{ -----} \times = 94,434 \text{ g.}$$

$$135-94,434=40,566 \text{ g suv.}$$

$$40,566 \text{ g suv} \text{ ----- } 94,434 \text{ g}$$

$$100 \text{ g} \text{ -----} \times = 232,8 \text{ g.}$$

5. Konsenttsiyasi 72% bo'lgan kaliy asetat eritmasining 450 g miqdorini 40° C dan 0°C gacha sovutilganda 162 g kristallogidrat cho'kan. Kaliy asetatning 0°C dagi 100 g suvdagi eruvchanligi 216,7 g bulsa, olingan kristallogidratning formulasini aniqlang.

$$160x^2+450000+4500x-10000x-100x^2=570000-$$

$$6000x+5700x-60x^2$$

$$-200x^2+10000x-120000=0$$

$$-x^2+50x-600=0 /(-1)$$

$$x^2-50x+600=0$$

$$50+ \sqrt{2500-4 \cdot 600}$$

$$X_{1/2}=\text{-----}$$

$$2 \cdot 1$$

$$50+10$$

$$x_1=\text{-----}=30$$

$$2$$

$$50-10$$

$$x_2=\text{-----}=20$$

$$2$$

$$x_1=30. \quad x_2=20$$

$$y=90-2x$$

$$y=90-2 \cdot 20$$

$$y=50$$

J: 20; 50 eruvchanliklari

$$1012-1011x=4600x+280$$

$$5612x=732$$

$$x=0,1304 \text{ yoki } 13,04\%$$

J:A

Yechimi:

450 g(72%)=324 g
450-162=288 g qolgan eritma
316,7 g ----- 216,7
288 g -----x=197 g qolgan tuz
324-197=127g cho'kkan tuz

$\text{CH}_3\text{COOK} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}=162 \text{ g}$

127 g -----35g
98 g -----x=27g/18=1,5

6. Ammoniy xromatning to'yingan eritmasida 70°C da massa ulushi 40,3%, 20° da esa 24,8% ni tashkil etadi. 70°C da tayyorlangan 500 g to'yingan eritma 20°C gacha sovutilgandan keyin cho'kmaga tushadigan tuz massasi (g) ni hisoblang.

A)105 B) 107 C) 103 D) 111

Yechimi:

500×(1-0,403)
-----=397 g
1-0,248

500-397=103 g tuz J:C

7. Tarkibida 600 ml suv saqlagan 0.5 molyalli KOH eritmasining eruvchanligini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

0,5*56=28 g
1000 g suv ----- 28 g
100 g suv -----x=2,8g

8. 80°C dagi NaCl ning 400 g to'yingan eritmasi 30°C gacha sovutildi va eritma ustidagi dastlabki eritmadagi suvning 1/5 qismicha suv qo'shildi. Bunda 28,57% li to'yingan eritma hosil bo'ldi. NaCl ning 30° dagi eruvchanligini toping. 80° C dagi eruvchanligi 60.

Yechimi:

160(100+60) --- 60g tuz
400 g ----- x=150 g
m(suv)=400-150=250
250*1/5 = 50 g suv qo'sh.

450 - x
X = 30 g cho'kma

300(250+50)--- 120(150-30)
100 g suvda ----- x =40 g

S (30 C) = 40 g

150 - x
0,2857= -----

9. 80°C dagi NaCl ning 400 g to'yingan eritmasi 30°C gacha sovutildi va eritma ustidagi dastlabki eritmadagi suvning 1/5 qismicha suv qo'shildi. Bunda 28,57% li to'yingan eritma hosil bo'ldi. NaCl ning 30° li eritmasida necha gramm tuz borligini toping. 80° C dagi eruvchanligi 60.

Yechimi:

160(100+60) --- 60g tuz
400 g ----- x=150 g
m(suv)=400-150=250
250*1/5 = 50 g suv qo'sh.

0,2857= -----

450 - x
X = 30 g cho'kma

150-30=120 g tuz
J:120

10. Ma'lum bir temperaturada CuSO_4 ni eruvchanligi 32 ga, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning eruvchanligi esa 54,2 ga teng bolsa, n qiymatini toping.

154,2 ---- 54,2
132 ---- x= 46,4g kristall.

46,4 ---- 32
232 = X ---- 160

$$232-160=72\text{g suv.}$$

11. 2,8 g tuz 46 g x% eritmasiga qo'shilganda to'yingan eritmaga aylanadi. Shu tuzning eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti 22 ga teng bo'lsa, x ning qiymatini toping.

Yechimi:

$$S=22+100=122\text{ g eritma}$$

$$2,8+46=48,8\text{ g eritma}$$

$$122\text{ g} \text{-----} 100\text{ g suv}$$

$$48,8\text{ g} \text{-----} x=40\text{ g suv}$$

$$72/18=4$$

$$48,8-40=8,8\text{ g tuz}$$

$$8,8-2,8=6\text{ g tuz 46 g eritmadagi}$$

$$W\% 6/46 \cdot 100=13,04\%$$

$$J:13,04$$

12. Erituvchi massasi erigan modda massasidan 47,24g ko'p bo'lsa moddaning eruvchanligini toping. (berilgan haroratda)

Yechimi:

$$x+x+47,24=100$$

$$x=26,38\text{ g}$$

$$100-26,38=73,62\text{ g suv}$$

$$73,62\text{ g} \text{-----} 26,38\text{ g}$$

$$100\text{g} \text{-----} x=35,83\text{ g}$$

$$J:35,83$$

Eritmalar.

1. NaOH eritmasiga 180 ml suv qo'shilganda eritmaning konsentrasiyasi 1,6 marta kamaydi, bunda eritmadagi jami atomlar soni 23/13 marta ortdi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi NaOH ning (%) konsentrasiyasini aniqlang.

A 60 B. 40 C. 25 D. 75

Yechimi:

$$(40x+18y)1,6=40x+18y+180$$

$$(3x+3y) \cdot 23/13=3x+3y+30$$

$$(40x+18y)1,6=40x+18y+180$$

$$64x+28,8y=40x+18y+180$$

$$24x+10,8y=180$$

$$(3x+3y) \cdot 23/13=3x+3y+30$$

$$2,3x+2,3y=30$$

$$24x+10,8y=180$$

$$2,3x+2,3y=30$$

$$10,8x+10,8y=140,88$$

$$24x+10,8y=180$$

$$x=3 \cdot 40=120\text{ NaOH}$$

$$y=10 \cdot 18=180\text{ H}_2\text{O}$$

$$120$$

$$C\% \text{-----} = \cdot 100\% = 40\%$$

$$120+180$$

$$40:1,6=25\%$$

J: C

2. H₂S ni mól miqdorda O₂ da to'liq yonishidan olingan maxsulotlar p=1.22 g/ml massa jixatidan 20% NaOH tutgan 400ml öyuvchi natriy eritmasiga shimdirildi. Xosil bo'lgan eritmadagi NaOH konsentratsiyasi massa jixatidan 10%. H₂S ni yonishidan oldingi hajmini (n.sh) aniqlang?

$$1,22 \cdot 400=488 \cdot 0,2=97,6\text{ g NaOH}$$

$$97,6-80x$$

$$0,1 \text{-----}$$

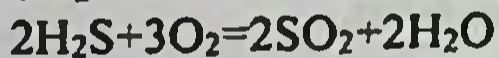
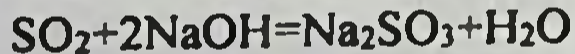
$$488+64x$$

$$97,6-80x=48,8+6,4x$$

$$86,4x=48,8$$

$$x=0,565$$

$$\text{SO}_2\text{ m}=0,565 \cdot 64=36,16\text{ g}$$



$$44,8 \text{-----} 128\text{ g}$$

$$12,6=x \text{-----} 36,15\text{ g}$$

J:D

3. Temir (II) sulfat va aluminiy sulfat aralashmasi saqlagan 200 ml eritma orqali cho'kma hosil bo'lgunga qadar Na₂SO₃ eritmasi qo'shildi. Olingan cho'kma massasi 16,92 gramni tashkil etdi. Cho'kma filtrlanib mo'l miqdordagi xlorid kislota bilan ishlanganda 2,2 litr gaz ajraldi. (normal bosim,

25°C) Dastlabki eritmadagi moddalarning (berilgan tartibda) molyar konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) aniqlang.

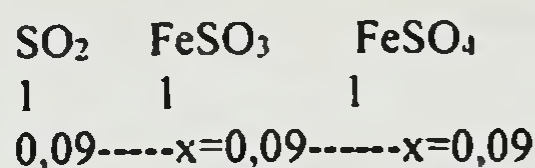
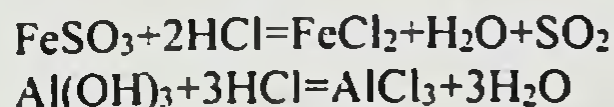
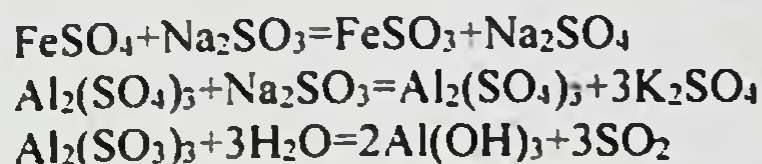
A) 0,15M ; 0,25M B) 0,35M ; 0,25M C) 0,45M ; 0,15M D) 0,15M ; 0,5M

Yechimi:

$$V_{ToP} = 2,2 \cdot 273$$

$$V_0 = \frac{V_{ToP}}{T_{Po}} = \frac{2,2 \cdot 273}{273 + 25} = 2,01$$

$$n = 2,01 : 22,4 = 0,09 \text{ mol gaz}$$

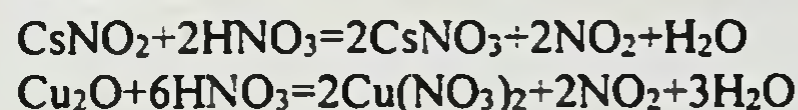


$$\text{FeSO}_3 \text{ m} = 0,09 \cdot 136 = 12,24$$

4. Teng miqdordagi ishqoriy metall nitriti va mis (I) oksididan iborat 3,23 g aralashmani mol miqdoridagi konsentrlangan nitrat kislota bilan ishlanganda 0,896 litr (n.sh) azot(IV) oksid hosil bo'ldi. Olingan eritma bug'latildi, qattiq qoldiq doimiy og'irlikka kelgunga qadar qizdirildi. Oxirgi qattiq mahsulotdagi moddalarning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

A) KNO₂ 43% Cu₂O 57% B) CsNO₂ 52,8% CuO 47,2%
C) KNO₂ 57% Cu₂O 43% D) NaNO₂ 45% CuO 55%

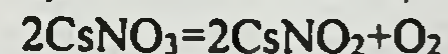
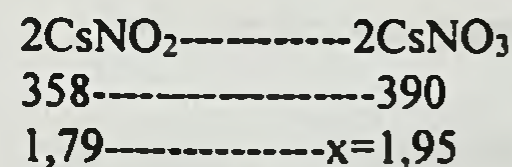
Yechimi:



$$0,896 : 22,4 = 0,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 2y &= 0,04 \\ 179x + 144y &= 3,23 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0,01 \cdot 179 = 1,79 \text{ g CsNO}_3 \\ y &= 3,23 - 1,79 = 1,44 \text{ g Cu}_2\text{O} \end{aligned}$$



5. 20% li temir(II) sulfat eritmasining 500 g miqdori kislotali sharoitda oksidlash uchun necha litr 0,2 N li kaliy permanganat eritmasi sarf bo'ladi?

A) 16.5 B) 6.6 C) 3.3 D) 1.65.

Yechimi:

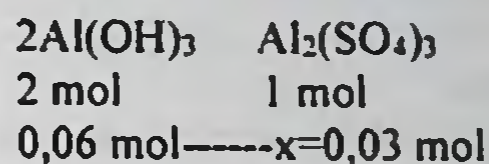
Oksidlovchi ekvivalenti ayni kimyoviy jarayonda olgan elektronlariga bo'linadi ya'ni $158/5 = 31,6$

$$\begin{aligned} 1520 \text{ FeSO}_4 & \text{---} \text{---} 316 \\ 100 \text{ FeSO}_4 & \text{---} \text{---} X \quad x = 20,8 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = m/C \cdot E = 20,8 / 0,2 \cdot 31,6 = 3,3 \text{ l}$$

6. Nomalum eritmaga undagi suv massasicha tuz qo'shilganida eritmadagi tuz va suv massa ulushlari farqi o'zgarmagan bulsa, anashu farqni toping.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \text{ m} &= 16,92 - 12,24 = 4,68 \text{ g} \\ n &= 4,68 : 78 = 0,06 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

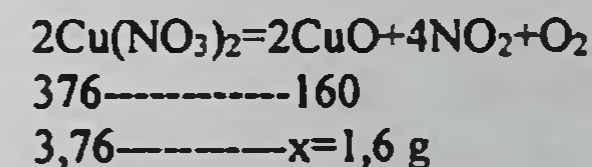
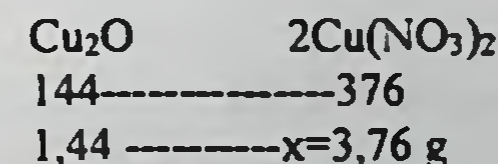


$$\begin{aligned} \text{FeSO}_4 \text{ M} &= \\ 200 \text{ ml} & \text{---} \text{---} 0,09 \text{ mol} \\ 1000 \text{ ml} & \text{---} \text{---} x = 0,45 \text{ mol/l} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ M} &= \\ 200 \text{ ml} & \text{---} \text{---} 0,03 \text{ mol} \\ 1000 \text{ ml} & \text{---} \text{---} x = 0,15 \text{ mol/l} \end{aligned}$$

J:C

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 390 & \text{---} & 358 \\ 1,95 & \text{---} & x = 1,79 \text{ g} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1,79 + 1,6 &= 3,39 \text{ g} \\ 1,79 : 3,39 \cdot 100 &= 52,80\% \text{ CsNO}_2 \\ 1,6 : 3,39 \cdot 100 &= 47,20\% \text{ CuO} \end{aligned}$$

J: B

A. 0,236 B.23,6 C.38,2 D. 0,382

Yechimi:

$$100-2x/100=100-x/100+x$$

$$X=61.8g \text{ suv } 38.2g \text{ tuz}$$

7. Eritmada 600 g H₂O qo'shilganda massa ulushi 3,5 marta kamaydi. Boshlang'ich eritmaning massasini (g) hisoblang.

Yechimi:

$$(x+600)$$

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

$$3,5$$

$$3,5x=x+600$$

8. NaCl eritmasiga undagi tuz massasicha suv qo'shildi hosil bo'lgan eritmaga esa shu eritmaning 1/4 qismi miqdorida NaCl qo'shilganda 30% li eritma olingan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritma necha % li bo'lgan?

Yechimi:

$$\frac{x+(100+x)0,25}{100+x(100+x)0,25}=0,3 \quad (1)$$

$$x+25+0,25x$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,3 \quad (2)$$

$$100+x+25+0,25x$$

Farq 23.6 massa ulushda 0.236

Ikkinchisida

100g tuz va 61.8 g suv Farq 23.6 massa ulushda 0.236

$$2,5x=600$$

$$x=240$$

$$J:240$$

$$\frac{1,25x+25}{125+1,25x}=0,3 \quad (3)$$

$$37,5+0,375x=1,25x+25$$

$$0,875x=12,5$$

$$x=14,28$$

$$x=14,28$$

9. Na₂SO₄·xH₂O o'zining massasidan 3 marta ko'p bo'lgan suvda eritildi, natijada 11,02% li eritma olindi. x ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$Na_2SO_4$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,1102 \quad (1)$$

$$4(Na_2SO_4 \cdot xH_2O)$$

$$142$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,1102 \quad (2)$$

$$4(142+18x)$$

$$142$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,1102 \quad (3)$$

$$568+72x$$

$$\text{-----} \quad (4)$$

$$61,9324+7,9344x=142$$

$$7,9344x=80,0676$$

$$x=10$$

J:Na₂SO₄·10H₂O

10. KOH eritmasining 224gr 40%necha molekua CO₂ o'tkazilganda potash va nordon tuzlarning masa uluvi o'zaro teng bo'ladi

1,6 mol KOH bor ekan. Demak potash va nordon tuz massasi teng bo'lsin.

$$X+y=1,6$$

$$0,5x \cdot 138=100y$$

11. Zichligi va foiz konsentratsiyasi teng bolgan eritmaning titri 14,4 mg/ml bolsa eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$C_t=C\% \cdot d/100$$

$$0,0144=x \cdot x/100$$

$$1,44=x^2$$

$$x=1,2$$

12. 100 g 21,36 % li HNO₃ eritmasiga Cu bo'lakchasi tashlanganda hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi, tuz bn HNO₃ massa ulushiga teng bo'lsa, kislotaning (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$1) 100 \times 0,2136 = 21,36 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

$$x \quad 2,625x \quad 2,9375x \quad 0,3125x$$

$$2) 3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3 = 3\text{Cu(NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$192\text{g} \text{----} 504\text{g} \text{-----} 564\text{g} \text{ ----} 60\text{g}$$

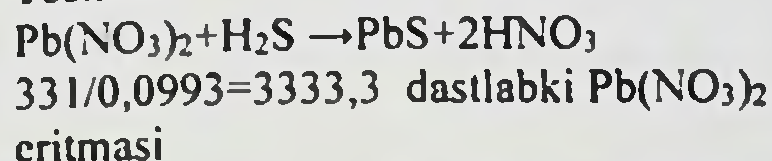
$$3) 21,36 - 2,625x = 2,9375x$$

$$5,5625x = 21,36$$

$$x = 3,84$$

13. $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2$ ning 9.93% li eritmasiga yetarli miqdorda H_2S yuttirilishidan hosil bo'lgan eritmani C%?

Yechimi:



14. 360 g 3 molyarli (p-1,2 g/ml) NaOH eritmasiga 7,5 molyarli (p-1,5g/ml) NaOH eritmasidan qancha (ml) qo'shilganda 14% li eritma hosil bo'ladi?.

$$CM \times M \quad 3 \times 40$$

$$C1\% = \frac{p \times 10}{7,5 \times 40} = \frac{1,2 \times 10}{7,5 \times 40} = 10\%$$

$$C2\% = \frac{1,5 \times 10}{1,5 \times 10} = 20\%$$

$$m(\text{HNO}_3) 2,625 \times 3,84 = 10,08$$

$$21,36 - 10,08 = 11,28 \text{ gr HNO}_3$$

$$m(\text{Eritma}) 100 + 3,84 - (3,84 \times 0,3125) = 102,64 \text{ g}$$

$$11,28$$

$$w\%(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{11,28}{102,64} \times 100\% = 11\%$$

J: 11%

$$3333,3 + 34 (\text{H}_2\text{S}) = 3367,33$$

$$3367,33 - 239 (\text{PbS}) = 3128,33$$

$$126/3128,33 = 0,0402$$

$$20 \quad 4 \text{-----} x = 240 \text{ g}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \backslash \quad /$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \quad 14$$

$$\quad \quad \quad / \quad \backslash$$

$$10 \quad 6 \text{-----} 360 \text{ g}$$

$$V = 240 + 1,5 = 160 \text{ ml}$$

$$J: 160 \text{ ml}$$

15. Na_2SO_4 eritmasiga 450ml suv qo'shilganda eritmaning konsentrasiyasi 4 marta kamaydi. Bunda eritmadagi jami atomlar soni 6 marta orti. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning konsentrasiyasini (%) aniqlang.

A. 14,2 B. 85,2 C. 56,8 D. 43,2

Yechimi:

$$x + 450$$

$$\text{-----} = 4$$

$$x$$

$$x + 450 = 4x$$

$$3x = 450$$

$$x = 150 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \quad 142 \text{ g} \text{-----} 7 \text{ ta atom}$$

$$150 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 7,394 \text{ ta}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad 18 \text{ g} \text{-----} 3 \text{ ta atom}$$

$$150 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 25 \text{ ta}$$

$$n \text{ atom}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) 450 \div 18 \times 3 = 75 \text{ ta}$$

$$x + 75$$

$$\text{-----} = 6$$

$$x$$

$$x + 75 = 6x$$

$$5x = 75$$

$$x = 15$$

$$7,394 \quad 10$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \backslash \quad /$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \quad 15 \quad += 17,606$$

$$\quad \quad \quad / \quad \backslash$$

$$25 \quad 7,606$$

$$17,606 \text{-----} 10 \text{ ta}$$

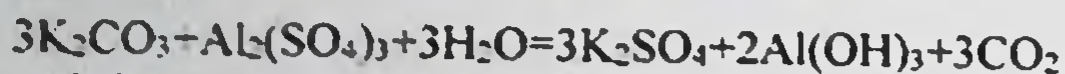
$$150 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 85,2 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$w(\%) 85,2 \div (150 + 450) \times 100\% = 14,2\%$$

$$J: A$$

16. 200gr kaliy karbonat va 257.6gr aluminiy sulfat eritmaları aralashtirildi hosil bulgan eritmada K^+ ionining massa ulushi 2 marta CO_3 ionining mol miqdori 3 marta kamaygan bulsa dastlabki moddalarning miqdorini (mol) aniqlang

Yechimi:



reaksiyada 3 mol CO_2 hosil bo'lgani va 3 marta kamayganidan $x/3=3$ $x=9$ mol K_2CO_3 bo'lgan deyilsa eritma massasi to'g'ri kelmaydi shuning uchun 0.9 mol K_2CO_3 bo'lgan.

$$0.9 \cdot 78 = 70.2 \text{ g K}$$

$$70.2 / 200 \cdot 100\% = 35.1\%$$

$$200 + 257.6 - 31.2 - 26.4 = 400 \text{ g hosil bo'lgan eritma}$$

$$70.2 / 400 \cdot 100\% = 17.55\%$$

$$35.1 / 17.55 = 2 \text{ marta kamaydi.}$$

Dastlabki moddalar

0.9 Mol K_2CO_3 va 0,2 mol $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

17. HNO_3 ning 40% ($\rho=1/\text{ml}$) eritmasidan 0,7 M li eritma tayyorlash uchun dastlabki eritmani necha marta suyultirish kk?

A.11,02 B.9,07 C.8,07 D.7,09

$$40 \times 1 \times 10$$

$$CM = \frac{\quad}{63} = 6,35 \text{ M}$$

63

$$6,35 / 0,7 = 9,07$$

J:B

18. 40 kg 25% li eritma mavjud. Dastlab boshlang'ich eritmada 20% olindi, so'ngra yana 10% .

Qolgan eritmaga suv qo'shildi va xosil bo'lgan eritma massasi 40 kg bo'ldi. Oxirgi eritmada suvning massasini toping?

$$40 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,9 = 28,8$$

$$28,8 \cdot 0,75 = 21,6$$

$$40 - 28,8 = 11,2$$

$$21,6 + 11,2 = 32,8$$

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. 2000 gr eritma tarkibida 300 gr erigan modda bor. Yuqoridagi eritmaga 800 gr suv va 200 gr tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada suv miqdoricha yana suv qo'shildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping.

A) 25 B) 20 C) 10 D) 35

2. Vajmi 1,8 litr ($\rho=1 \text{ g/ml}$) suvda 200 gr tuz eritildi. Yuqoridagi eritmaga 800 gr suv va 200 gr tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada suv miqdoricha yana suv qo'shildi va 600 gr suv bug'latilib yuborildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping. A) 25 B) 20 C) 16 D) 8

12. Vajmi 2,4 litr ($\rho=1 \text{ g/ml}$) suvda 600 gr tuz eritildi. Yuqoridagi eritmaga 1600 gr suv va 400 gr tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada suv miqdoricha yana suv qo'shildi va 1000 gr suv bug'latilib yuborildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiya sini toping. A) 12,5 B) 25 C) 16 D) 6,25

3. 4000 gr suvda dastlab 1000 tuz eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma massasidan 2 marta ko'p suv qo'shildi. Yana 400 gr tuz qo'shib 1000 gr suv bug'latildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping. A) 10 B) 20 C) 50 D) 35

4. 6500 gr suvda dastlab 500 tuz eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma massasidan 2 marta kam suv qo'shildi. Yana 500 gr tuz qo'shib 1000 gr suv bug'latildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping. A) 10 B) 20 C) 50 D) 35

5. 4250 gr suvda dastlab 250 tuz eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma massasidan 3 marta kam suv qo'shildi. Yana 500 gr tuz va 1500 ml suv qo'shildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping. A) 15,55 B) 20 C) 9,375 D) 35

6. 4000 gr eritma tarkibida 500 tuz bor. Ushbu eritma massasidan 2 marta kam suv qo'shildi. Yana 500 gr tuz va 1500 ml suv qo'shildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping.
A) 15,55 B) 20 C) 12,5 D) 35
7. 6000 gr eritma tarkibida 500 erigan modda bor. Ushbu eritma massasidan 2 marta kam suv qo'shildi. Yana 2000 gr 25 % li eritma qo'shildi. Oxirgi eritma konsentratsiyasini toping. A) 15,55 B) 20 C) 12,5 D) 9,09
8. 200 ml xloroformda ($\rho=1,488$) 62,4 g yod eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi yodning massa ulushini (%) toping.
A) 10 B) 15 C) 17,3 D) 26
9. Idishda 40 kg 15% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30%i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning 20%i olindi. Idishda qolgan eritmaning massasi 40 kg bo'lguncha suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 8,4 B) 9,4 C) 91,6 D) 90,6
10. Idishda 28 kg 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30%i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning 20%i olindi. Yana qolgan eritmada 15% olindi. Idishda qolgan eritmaning massasi 28 kg bo'lguncha suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 8,4 B) 9,52 C) 91,6 D) 90,6
11. Idishda 900 gr 30% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30%i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 400 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishda qolgan eritmaning massasi 900 gr bo'lguncha yana suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 8,4 B) 9,52 C) 12,6 D) 90,6
12. Idishda 1200 gr 25% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 25%i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 300 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 25%i olindi. Idishda qolgan eritmaning massasi 1000 bo'lguncha yana suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 25 B) 9,52 C) 18,75 D) 16,875
13. Idishda 1800 gr 35% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 35 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 630 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishda qolgan eritmaning massasi 1800 bo'lguncha yana suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 8,4 B) 13,65 C) 22,75 D) 90,6
14. Idishda 2200 gr 40% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 440 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 457,6 gr erigan modda quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 54,57 B) 53,33 C) 49,5 D) 90,6
15. Idishda 4000 gr 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 1800 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 20%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 288 gr erigan modda quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A) 20 B) 53,33 C) 18,66 D) 90,6
16. Idishda 8000 gr 30% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 1600 gr suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 200 gr erigan modda quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?

A)27,04 B) 53,33 C) 18,66 D)42,4

17. Idishda 15 kg 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 1,5kg suv qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 740 gr erigan modda quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)20 B) 53,33 C) 42,4 D)25,2

18. Idishda 8 kg 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 2200 30% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 30%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 500 ml suv quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang? A)20 B) 22,68 C) 42,4 D)25,2

19. Idishda 4000 gr 40% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 30 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 1,5kg 20% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi eritmaning ustiga 148 gr erigan modda quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)31,15 B) 22,68 C) 42,4 D)25,2

20. Idishda 6000 gr 40% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 200 gr 40% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi hosil bo'lgan eritmaning ustiga yana 2000 gr 15 % li eritma quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)31,15 B) 22,68 C) 42,4 D) 30

21. Idishda 5000 gr 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 6000 gr 20% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi hosil bo'lgan eritmaning ustiga yana 2000 gr 40 % li eritma quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)31,15 B) 22,68 C) 25 D) 30

22. Idishda 6000 gr 40% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 20 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 200 gr 40% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi hosil bo'lgan eritmaning ustiga yana 2000 gr 15 % li eritma quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)31,15 B) 22,68 C) 42,4 D) 30

23. Idishda 2000 gr 20% li eritma bor. Dastlabki eritmada 40 %i olindi, keyin qolgan eritmaning ustiga 2800 gr 9,286% eritma qoshildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmaning yana 40%i olindi. Idishdagi hosil bo'lgan eritmaning ustiga yana 2600 gr 7,692 % li eritma quyildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang?
A)31,15 B) 10 C) 42,4 D) 30

Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasiga doir maslalar va ularni yechish usullari

1. 100 gr suvga necha gr KH qo'shilganda xosil bo'bo'lgan eritmada erituvchi va eruvchi massasi tenglashadi

Yechimi:



$$100 - 18x = 56x$$

$$x = 1,35$$

$$m = 1,35 \cdot 40 = 54,05$$

2. Ovqatga qo'shib iste'mol qilinadigan 3,5% li sirkadan 300 g hosil qilish uchun 70% li sirka essensiyasini necha ml suvda eritilishi kk?

Yechimi:

$$300 \times 3,5 / 100 = 10,5 \text{ sirka}$$

$$\frac{10,5}{0,7} = \frac{300+x}{210+0,7x}$$

$$210 + 0,7x = 10,5$$

3. 4,8 M li sulfat kislota eritmasi tarkibida 29,4% H₂SO₄ bo'lsa, kislotaning zichligini aniqlang (g/ml).

Yechimi:

$$C = n/v$$

$$n = cv = 4,8 \times 1 = 4,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 4,8 \times 98 = 470,4$$

$$470,4 \times 100 / 29,4 = 1600 \text{ g}$$

4. 400 g 20% li NaOH va 222,5 g 30% li AlCl₃ eritmalari aralashtirildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini (%) toping.

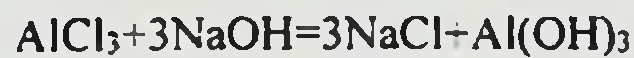
Yechimi:

$$\text{NaOH}(m) 400 \times 0,2 = 80 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{NaOH}(n) 80 / 40 = 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{AlCl}_3(m) 222,5 \times 0,3 = 66,75 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{AlCl}_3(n) 66,75 / 133,5 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 3 \text{ mol NaOH}$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$2 - 1,5 = 0,5 \text{ mol NaOH orti}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 175,5 \text{ g}(3\text{NaCl})$$

$$0,7x = 199,5$$

$$x = 285 \text{ g suv}$$

$$V = m/p$$

$$V(\text{suv}) = 285 \text{ g} / 1 \text{ g/ml} = 285 \text{ ml}$$

$$J: 285 \text{ ml}$$

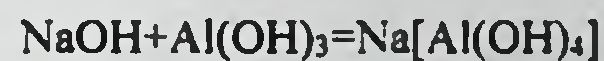
$$\frac{m}{v} = \frac{1600}{1000} = 1,6 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$p = \frac{m}{v} = \frac{1600}{1000} = 1,6 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$v = \frac{m}{p} = \frac{1600}{1,6} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$J: 1,6$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 87,75 \text{ g}$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 118 \text{ g}$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 59 \text{ g}$$

$$E_m = 400 + 222,5 = 622,5 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{NaCl}(w\%) = 87,5 / 622,5 \times 100 = 14,1\%$$

$$\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4](w\%) = 59 / 622,5 \times 100 = 9,5\%$$

$$J: 14,1\%; 9,5\%$$

5. Tarkibida 40g NaOH saqlagan iwqor eritmasiga 240g H₂O qowldi iwqomin molyaligi 2,5 ga kamaygan bolsa hosil bogan eritmadagi iwqomin molyal konsentratsiyasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\frac{(x+240)}{x} = 2,5$$

$$x = 160$$

$$160 \text{ g} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol (40)}$$

$$1000 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 6,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$6,25 / 2,5 = 2,5 \text{ mol}$$

Izoh: Molyallik erigan modda molini erituvchi massasiga nisbati

$$C_m = \frac{2,5}{11} = 2,5$$

$$J: 2,5$$

6. Tarkibida 40 g NaOH saqlagan ishqor eritmasiga 240 g suv qo`shilganda ishqorning molyaligi 2,5 marta kamaygan bo`lsa hosil bo`lgan eritmadagi ishqorning massa ulishi necha marta kamayganini toping?

Yechimi:

$$\frac{(x+240)}{x} = 2,5$$

$$x = 160$$

$$40 / (160 + 40) \times 100 = 20\%$$

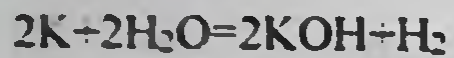
$$40 / (200 + 240) \times 100 = 9,1\%$$

$$20 / 9,1 = 2,2$$

$$J: 2,2$$

7. Teng massali K va suv ta'sirlashuvidan 33,6 l (n.sh) vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Olingan eritmaning ($\rho=1,25$ g/ml) molyar konsentrasiyasini (mol/l) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$78 \text{ g K} \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$117 = x \text{ ----- } 33,6 \text{ l}$$

$$36 \text{ g suv} \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$54 \text{ g} = x \text{ ----- } 33,6 \text{ g}$$

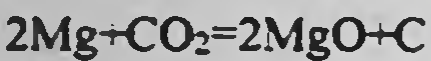
$$117 - 54 = 63 \text{ g ortib qoldi!}$$

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 112 \text{ g } 2KOH$$

$$33,6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 168 \text{ g}$$

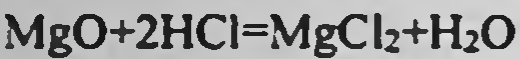
8. Massasi 12 gr bo'lgan Mg ni CO_2 gazi yondirilganda ajralib chiqqan oksidni eritish uchun 50% li HCl kislota eritmasi sarflangan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritma massasini (g) toping.

Yechimi:



$$24 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 80 \text{ g}$$

$$12 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 20 \text{ g MgO}$$

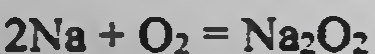


$$40 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 73 \text{ g HCl}$$

9. 0,1 mol kislorodda 6,9 g Na metalli oksidlandi va qizdirish davom ettirildi. Hosil bo'lgan qattiq modda (lar) 100 g issiq suvda eritilishidan hosil bo'lgan ishqorning massa ulushini (%) toping.

Yechimi:

$$Na(n) \ 6,9/23 = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$



$$2 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,2 = x \text{ ----- } 0,1 \text{ ----- } x = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,3 - 0,2 = 0,1 \text{ mol Na ortib qoldi!}$$



$$1 \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ ----- } 2$$

$$0,05 = x \text{ ----- } 0,1 \text{ ----- } x = 0,1$$

$$0,1 - 0,05 = 0,05 \text{ mol } Na_2O_2 \text{ ortib qoldi}$$

$$0,1 \text{ mol } Na_2O \text{ hosil bo'ldi}$$



10. 0,2 kg ($\rho=1,25$ g/ml) suvda eriydigan tuzning 2,5 molyarli eritmasiga uning 0,24 litr 1,5 molyarli eritmasi aralastirilganda 15,2% li ($\rho=1,175$ g/ml) eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Qo'shilgan 1,5 molyarli eritma massasini (g) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$1) \ n_1 = 0,2 : 1,25 \cdot 2,5 = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_1 = 0,2 : 1,25 = 0,16 \text{ litr}$$

$$n_2 = 0,24 \cdot 1,5 = 0,36 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_2 = 0,24 \text{ litr}$$

$$n(KOH) \ 168/56 = 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$E_m = 168 + 63 = 231 \text{ g}$$

$$E_v = 231/1,25 = 184,8 \text{ ml}$$

$$3 \text{ mol KOH} \text{ ----- } 184,8 \text{ ml}$$

$$16,23 \text{ mol/l} = x \text{ ----- } 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$J: 16,23 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$20 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 36,5 \text{ g}$$

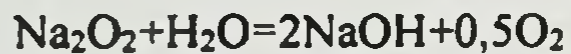
$$36,5/0,5 = 73 \text{ g HCl erit}$$

$$20 + 73 = 93 \text{ g hosil bo'lg erit}$$

$$J: 93 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 80 \text{ g}$$

$$0,1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 8 \text{ g}$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 80 \text{ g}$$

$$0,05 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 4 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 16 \text{ g}$$

$$0,05 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 0,8 \text{ g } O_2$$

$$NaOH(m) \ 8 + 4 = 12 \text{ g}$$

$$E_m(9,6(Na) + 3,2(0,1 \cdot 32 \ O_2) + 100(H_2O) - 0,8(O_2)) = 109,3 \text{ g}$$

$$\omega\%(NaOH) \ 12/109,3 \cdot 100 = 10,98\%$$

$$J: 10,98$$

$$n_1 + n_2 \ 0,4 + 0,36$$

$$2) \ C_m = \text{-----} = \text{-----}$$

$$V_1 + V_2 \ 0,16 + 0,24$$

$$= 1,9 \text{ M}$$

$$3)$$

$$C_m = \frac{C\% \cdot p \cdot 10}{M} = \frac{15,2 \cdot 1,175 \cdot 10}{1,9} = 94$$

$$0,152 = \frac{\quad}{200 + 240x}$$

$$x(\text{zichlik}) = 1,125 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$5) m = 240 \times 1,125 = 270 \text{ g}$$

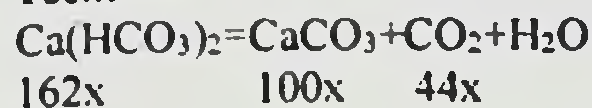
$$J: 270$$

$$4) C\% = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

$$(0,4 + 0,36) \cdot 94$$

11. 200 g 40 % li kalsiygidrokarbonat qizdirilganda 25 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiya unumini toping?

Yechimi:



$$162x \quad 100x \quad 44x$$

$$0,25 = \frac{80 - 162x}{200 - 100x - 44x}$$

$$x = 5/21$$

$$\frac{5 \times 162}{21} = 38,6$$

$$38,6/80 \times 100 = 48,25\%$$

J: 42,25

12. 68,4 g alyuminiy sulfat noma'lum hajmli suvda eritilganda sulfat anionni konsentratsiyasi 2,5 mol/l ga yetgan ($p = 1,2 \text{ g/ml}$) bolsa, qo'shilgan suv hajmini (ml) aniqlang!

Yechimi:

$$342 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 3 \text{ mol SO}_4$$

$$68,4 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x = 0,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,6 \text{ mol} \text{ ---- } x = 240 \text{ ml}$$

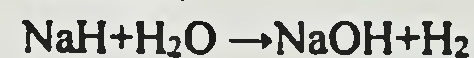
$$m = 240 \cdot 1,2 = 288 \text{ g}$$

$$288 - 68,4 = 219,6 \text{ g (ml) suv}$$

$$2,5 \text{ M} \text{ ---- } 1000 \text{ ml}$$

13. 12 g NaH necha gr suv bilan ta'sirlashib 20% li eritma hosil qiladi?

Yechimi:



$$24 \text{ ---- } 18 \text{ ---- } 40$$

$$12 \text{ ---- } x = 9 \text{ ---- } x = 20$$

$$20 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 20\%$$

$$x = 80 \text{ ---- } 80\%$$

$$\text{Jami suv } 80 + 9 = 89$$

14. 14,2 gr P_2O_5 oksid nomalum massali suvda eritilganda olingan eritmadagi kislorod atomlari soni $60,016 \cdot 10^{23}$ tani tashkil etsa reaksiya uchun olingan suv massasini toping.

$$65,016/6,02 = 10,8$$

$$10,8 - 0,5 = 10,3$$

$$10,3 \cdot 18 = 185,4$$

$$14,2/142 = 0,1 \text{ mol moddada } 0,5 \text{ mol atom kislorod bor}$$

$$0,1 \cdot 5 = 0,5$$

15. 14,2 gr P_2O_5 oksid nomalum massali suvda eritilganda olingan eritmadagi kislorod atomlari soni $65,016 \cdot 10^{23}$ tani tashkil etsa, olingan eritmaning konsentrasoyasini (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

1) $65,016/6,02=10,8$ ta kislorod atomi

2) P_2O_5 $14,2/142=0,1$ mol

1 mol-----5 ta O

0,1 mol-----x=0,5 ta

$10,8-0,5=10,3 \times 18=185,4$ gr suv

$P_2O_5+3H_2O=2H_3PO_4$

1 mol-----196 g

0,1 mol-----x=19,6 g kis

19,6

$\omega\% = \frac{19,6}{14,2+185,4} \times 100 = 9,82$

14,2+185,4

J:9,82%

16. 20% li eritma hosil qilish uchun tarkibida 63,7% tuz bo'lgan kristallogidrat va suv qanday nisbatda olinishi kerak?

Yechimi:

63,7 20

20

0 43,7

20:43,7

1:2,185

J:1:2,185

17. Tarkibida 0,73% HCl kislota va 0,272% $ZnCl_2$ bo'lgan 50 g eritmaga tegishli miqdorda (mol) $ZnCO_3$ qo'shilganda eritmadagi $ZnCl_2$ miqdori (mol) ikki marta ko'paygan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi HCl kislota miqdorini (mol) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

HCl(m) $50 \cdot 0,73/100=0,365$ g

HCl(n) $0,365/36,5=0,01$ mol

$ZnCl_2$ (m) $50 \cdot 0,272/100=0,136$ mol

$ZnCl_2$ (n) $0,136/136=0,001$ mol

$ZnCl_2$ $0,001 \cdot 2=0,002$ mol ga ortgan

$0,002-0,001=0,001$ mol qo'shilgan

$ZnCO_3+2HCl=ZnCl_2+H_2O+CO_2$

$ZnCl_2$ 2HCl

1 mol-----2 mol

0,001 mol-----x=0,002 mol

HCl(ortib) $0,01-0,002=0,008$ mol

J:0,008

18. 360 g 3 molyarli ($\rho=1,2$ g/ml) NaOH eritmasiga necha molyarli NaOH eritmasidan 160 ml ($\rho=1,5$ g/ml) qo'shilganda 14% li eritma hosil bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

1) E(V) $360/1,2=300$ ml

2) NaOH (n) $300 \cdot 3/1000=0,9$ mol

3) NaOH (m) $0,9 \cdot 40=36$ g

4) $\omega\%$ $36/360 \cdot 100=10\%$

$x\%=14+6=20\%$

NaOH(m) $240 \cdot 0,2=48$ g

NaOH(n) $48/40=1,2$ mol

160 ml-----1,2 mol

1000 ml-----x=7,5 mol/l

J:7,5

10% x=6-----360 g

14%

x% 4-----240 g

19. 4.8 M sulfat kislota eritmasi tarkibida 29,4% H_2SO_4 bolsa kislotaning zichligini aniqlang (g/ml)

Yechimi:

Demak: Eritmani massasini 100 g deb olsak

29,4 g H_2SO_4 bor

H_2SO_4 (n) $29,4/98=0,3$ mol

$$4,8 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,3 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 62,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\rho = 100 / 62,5 \text{ ml} = 1,6 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$E_p = E_m / E_v$$

$$J: 1,6$$

Gazlar aralashmasi nomalum gazni aniqlash

1. Vodorod va nomalum gazdan iborat aralashma ($D_{H_2} = 2$) bor. Undagi H_2 ning hajmiy ulushi nomalum gazning massa ulushiga teng. Aralashmadagi nomalum gazning molekulyar massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$M = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$x = 6,4 \text{ (gaz)}$$

$$8 - 6,4 = 1,6 \text{ g } H_2$$

$$n = 1,2 : 2 = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 - 0,8 = 0,2 \text{ mol (gaz)}$$

$$0,2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 32 \text{ g}$$

Demak gaz O_2 ekan

$$8 - x \quad x$$

$$\text{-----}$$

$$2 \quad 8$$

$$2x = 64 - 8x$$

$$10x = 64$$

2. Nomalum inert gaz va O_2 dan iborat aralashma elektr uchqunlari orqali o'tkazilganda aralashmadagi O_2 ning 75% O_3 ga aylandi va aralashmaning zichligi 1,25 marta orti. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmada ($D_{H_2} = 21$) dagi inert gazning massa ulushini aniqlang.

A. 23,8 B. 19 C. 20 D. 25

Yechimi:

$$1) D_{H_2} = 21 \cdot 2 = 42$$

$$2) 42 : 1,25 = 33,6$$

$$42 - 33,6$$

$$3) n = \frac{\quad}{42} = 0,2 \text{ mol kama}$$

$$4) 3O_2 = 2O_3 \quad 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ mol ka}$$

$$3 \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol kamay}$$

$$0,6 = x \text{-----} 0,2 \text{ mol kamay}$$

3. 4 hajm XO_2 1 hajm YO_3 aralashma sining geliyga nisbatan zichligi 13,2 ga teng. Agar gazlar teng hajmda olingan aralashma da O ning massa ulushi 63,5 %ga teng bo'lsa noma'lum element lami mos ravishda aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$4x + 128 + y + 48$$

$$\text{-----} = 52,8$$

$$5$$

$$32 + 48$$

$$\text{-----}, = 0,635$$

$$X + 32 + y + 48$$

$$x = 14 \text{ N} \quad y = 32 \text{ S}$$

4. Havoga to'ldirilgan kolba tiqini bilan birga 152,34gr keldi. Shu kolba CO_2 gazi bilan to'ldirilsa 153,74g ga teng keldi. Agar o'tkir hidli nomalum gaz bilan to'ldirilsa unda massa 151,23g keldi.

Nomalum gazni toping.

$$152,34 - 153,74 = 1,4$$

$$29 - 44 = 15$$

$$1,4 / 15 = 0,09333$$

$$(0,09333 \times 44) - 151,23 = 1,6$$

$$1,6 / 0,09333 = 17,1$$

5. CO₂ va Ar dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molekulyar massasi 41,6 g ga teng. Shu aralashmasining 2 moliga 3 mol X va Y gazlari (mol nisbatlari CO₂ va Ar kabi) qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molekulyar massasi 34,88 ga teng bo'lsa, X va Y gazlarining toping.

$$(Mr(Y)-Mr(X)=4)$$

$$44 \quad 1,6:1,6=1$$

$$41,6$$

$$40 \quad 2,4:1,6=1,5$$

$$2,5 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ ----- } 1,5$$

$$3 \text{ ----- } x=1,2 \text{ ----- } x=1,8$$

$$83,2+1,2x+1,8y/5=34,88$$

$$Y-X=4$$

$$X=28$$

$$Y=32$$

6. Bir aralashma tarkibidagi SO₂ va N₂ hajmiy ulushlari mos ravishda x va y ga teng, ikkinchi xuddi shunday aralashma tarkibidagi SO₂ va N₂ hajmiy ulushlari mos ravishda y va x ga teng. Agar ikkala aralashma o'rtacha molyar massasining farqi 25,2 g ga teng bo'lsa, x va y larni toping.

Yechish:

SO₂ va N₂

$$(64x+28y)-(64y-28x)=25,2$$

$$36x-36y=25,2$$

$$x+y=1$$

$$x=0,85 \quad y=0,15$$

$$J:0,15; 0,85$$

Yana bir usul

$$64-28=36$$

$$36 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$25,2 \text{ ----- } x=0,7$$

$$1-0,7=0,3$$

$$0,3/2=0,15 \text{ demak}$$

$$0,15 : 0,85$$

7. CO₂, H₂ va noma'lum gaz aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 11,334 ga teng. Shu aralashmada CO₂ va H₂ teng hajmda, H₂ va noma'lum gaz teng massada bo'lsa noma'lum gazni toping.

Yechimi:

$$44+2+2$$

$$\text{-----}=22,668$$

$$2+x$$

$$x=0,117$$

$$Mr=2/0,117=17g/mol$$

8. CH₄, N₂O va noma'lum gaz aralashmasi (p=1,375 g/l), shu aralashmada CH₄ va N₂O teng hajmda, N₂O va noma'lum gaz teng massada bo'lsa noma'lum gazni toping.

Yechimi:

$$1) 22,4 \times 1,375g/l=30,8$$

$$16+44+44$$

$$\text{-----}=30,8$$

$$2+x$$

$$x=1,377$$

$$44/1,377=32 \text{ g/mol}$$

Demak: O₂

J:O₂

9. CH₄, N₂O va noma'lum gaz aralashmasi (p=1,3777g/l), shu aralashmada CH₄ va N₂O teng hajmda, noma'lum gazni massasi N₂O massasidan 4 g ga ko'p bo'lsa noma'lum gazni toping.

Yechimi:

$$2+x$$

$$1) 22,4 \cdot 1,3777=30,86$$

$$x=1,5$$

$$16+44+(44+4)$$

$$\text{-----}=30,86$$

$$48/1,5=32 \text{ g/mol demak O}_2 \quad \mathbf{J: O}_2$$

10. Cl_2 va SO_2 dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasi 66,1 ga teng. Shu aralashmaning 1 moliga 2 mol A va B gazlar (mol nisbati Cl_2 va SO_2 kabi) qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasi 41,5 ga teng bo'ldi. A va B gazlarni toping.

$$Mr(A) - Mr(B) = 4$$

Yechimi:

$$\text{Cl}_2 = 71x \quad \text{SO}_2 = 64y$$

$$71x + 64y = 66,1$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$x = 0,3 \text{ mol} \quad y = 0,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Cl}_2(n) \text{ } 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{SO}_2(n) \text{ } 0,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$A(n) \text{ } 0,3 \cdot 2 = 0,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$B(n) \text{ } 0,7 \cdot 2 = 1,4 \text{ mol}$$

$$41,5 \cdot 3 (0,3 + 0,7 + 0,6 + 1,4) = 124,5 \text{ g}$$

$$A \text{ va } B \text{ (m)} \text{ } 124,5 - 66,1 = 58,4 \text{ g}$$

$$0,6x + 1,4y = 58,4$$

$$x - y = 4$$

$$x = 32 \text{ O}_2 \quad y = 28 \text{ N}_2$$

J: O_2 ; N_2

Gazlar aralashmasi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. Argon va kislorod aralashasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 17,33 ga teng. Aralashma orqali o'zgarmas elektr toki o'tkazildi. Natijada olingan yangi aralashmaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 19,47 ga teng bo'ldi. Yangi aralashmadagi argonning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

A. 66,75% B. 200/3 % C. 37,5% D. 38,46%

Yechimi:

$$M_1 = 17,33 \cdot 2 = 34,67$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$32x + 40y = 34,67$$

$$40x + 40y = 40$$

$$32x + 40y = 34,67$$

$$8x = 5,33$$

$$x = 0,666 \text{ O}_2$$

$$y = 1 - 0,666 = 0,334 \text{ Ar}$$

$$M_2 = 19,47 \cdot 2 = 38,94$$

$$38,94 - 34,67$$

$$n = \frac{\quad}{38,94} = 0,11$$

$$0,334$$

$$W\% = \frac{\quad}{1 - 0,11} \cdot 100\% = 37,5\% \text{ Ar}$$

$$1 - 0,11$$

J: C

2. Hajmi 6l bo'lgan metan va etilen aralashmasi berilgan. Aralashmadagi uglerod massasi vodorod massasidan (g/mol) 5.5 marotaba ko'p. Gazlar aralashmasini molyar massasini hisoblang?

Yechimi:

$$12x + 24y = 5,5$$

$$4x + 4y = 1$$

$$12x + 24y = 5,5$$

$$12x + 12y = 3$$

$$12y = 2,5$$

$$y = 0,2083 \cdot 4 = 0,834 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$$

$$x = 1 - 0,834 = 0,166 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_4$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \text{ } V = 0,834 \cdot 6 = 5 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ } V = 0,166 \cdot 6 = 1 \text{ l}$$

$$M_{\text{ort}} = \frac{5 \cdot 28 + 1 \cdot 16}{5 + 1} = 26$$

J: 26 g/mol

3. H_2 va O_2 aralashmasining He ga nisbatan zichligi necha bo'lganda O_2 ning massa ulushi H_2 ning hajmiy ulushiga teng bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

1 mol aralashma

$$x \text{ mol } \text{H}_2 = 2 \text{ xg}$$

$$1 - x \text{ } \text{O}_2 = 32 - 32 \text{ xg}$$

$$x = \frac{32-32x}{1}$$

$$1 = 32-30x$$

$$30x^2 - 64x + 32 = 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{64 \pm \sqrt{4096 - 3840}}{60}$$

$$64 - 16$$

4. H₂ va O₂ aralashmasining He ga nisbatan zichligi necha bo'lganda O₂ ning hajmiy ulushi H₂ ning massa ulushiga teng bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

$$2 \quad x$$

$$\frac{2+32x}{1+x}$$

$$2x + 32x^2 = 2 + 2x$$

$$32x^2 = 2$$

$$x = 0,25$$

$$x = \frac{1,6}{2} = 0,8 \text{ mol H}_2$$

$$1 - 0,8 = 0,2 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$\text{H}_2 \text{ m} = 2 \cdot 0,8 = 1,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ m} = 32 \cdot 0,2 = 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$D = \frac{1,6 + 6,4}{4} = 2$$

$$D = 2$$

$$D = 2$$

$$D = 2$$

$$J : B$$

$$D = \frac{0,25 \cdot 32 + 2}{0,25 + 1 + 4} = 1,9$$

$$D = 1,9$$

$$D = 1,9$$

$$D = 1,9$$

5. Koks gazi tozalangan so'ng quyidagi tarkibga ega bo'ladi. Vodorodning hajmiy ulushi yonmaydigan gazlar hajmiy ulushidan 30 marta katta, CH₄ 12,5 marta, CO 2,5 marta, N₂ 2 marta katta. C₂H₂ va CO₂ ning hajmiy ulushi esa yonmaydigan gazlar hajmiy ulushiga teng bo'lsa, 100 m³ koks gazidagi CO gazining massa ulushini hisoblab toping (yonmaydigan gaz massasi hisobga olinmasin).

A. 0,05 B. 0,02 C. 0,153 D. 0,096

Yechimi:

Yonmaydigan gazni 1 m³ deb olsak (Yg)

$$Yg = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{H}_2 = 30 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{CH}_4 = 12,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{CO} = 2,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{N}_2 = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{CO}_2 = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Gazlarni umumiy hajmi

50 m³ ekan. 100 m³ gazda barcha gazlarni

hajmi 2 barovar ortadi.

$$\text{H}_2 \text{ m} (60 \text{ m}^3) = 2,678 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ m} (25 \text{ m}^3) = 17,8571 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CO} \text{ m} (5 \text{ m}^3) = 6,25 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{N}_2 \text{ m} (4 \text{ m}^3) = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \text{ m} (2 \text{ m}^3) = 2,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ m} (2 \text{ m}^3) = 3,9286 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Umumiy m} (5,36 + 17,86 + 6,25 + 5 + 2,5 + 3,9286) = 40,8986$$

$$\text{CO} = 6,25 : 40,8986 = 0,153$$

J : C

6. 0,5 mol trimetilen va pentametilen aralashmasi yuqori haroratda (400°C, Pt kat) to'liq gidrogenlanganda 30,4 g parafinlar hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmaga nisbatan He ning zichligini toping.

A. 10,5 B. 0,095238 C. 0,068 D. 14,7

Yechimi:

$$x + y = 0,5$$

$$44x + 72y = 30,4$$

$$x = 0,2 \quad y = 0,3$$

$$0,2 \cdot 42 = 8,4 \quad 0,3 \cdot 70 = 21$$

$$21 + 8,4 = 29,4$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 29,4 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x = 58,8 \text{ g}$$

$$D = \frac{58,8}{4} = 0,068$$

$$D = 0,068$$

J : C

7. CO, CO₂, SO₂ dan iborat aralashmaning zichligi 2,036 g/l (n.sh) ga teng. Agar shu aralashmaning to'liq oksidlash uchun 0,0448 m³ havo sarflansa, dastlabki aralashmadagi gazlarning mol nisbatini aniqlang. (Havodagi O₂ 20%)

A. 0,4; 0,2; 0,4 B. 0,4; 0,4; 0,2 C. 0,25; 0,19; 0,2 D. 0,4; 0,1; 0,5

Yechimi:

Gazlar M=2,036•22,4=45,605 g

V(O)0,0448•1000=44,8•0,2=8,96 l

n(O)8,96÷22,4=0,4 mol

2CO+O₂=2CO₂

2SO₂+O₂=2SO₂

4 mol-----2 mol O₂

0,8=x-----0,4 mol

n(SO₂ va CO₂)=0,8 mol

n(CO₂)=1-0,8=0,2 mol

m(CO₂)=0,2•44=8,8 g

45,606-8,8=36,806 gr CO₂ va SO₂

28x+64y=36,806

x+y=0,8

x=0,4 CO y=0,4 SO₂

J:A

8. Normal atmosfera bosim va 22°C temperatura da 12 gr C₄H₁₀ va nomalum uglevodorod aralashmasi 7.26 l hajmni egallaydi. Noma'lum gazning hajmiy ulushi 60% . gazlar aralashmasi KMnO₄ ning suvli eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda hosil bo'lgan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang.

A)6.96 B) 10.44 C) 8.7 D) 11.6

M=295•8.31•12/101.325•7.26=40

40=58•0.4+0.6x

X=28 C₂H₄

3C₂H₄+ 2KMnO₄+ 4H₂O=3OHCH₂-CH₂OH+ 2KOH+2MnO₂

40----16.8

12----x x=5.04 g

84-----174

5.04----x x=10,44gr cho'kma MnO₂

9. Xajmi "x" l bolgan xavo wari He gazi bilan to'ldirilganda 125 gr yo'k kotarish kuchiga ega bo'lsa shunday hajmli havo shari H₂ gazi bilan to'ldirilganda (n.sh) qancha gr yo'k kotarish kuchiga ega boladi?

Yechimi:

29-4=25 bu degani he ni 1 moli 25 gr yuk ko'taradi (yani uni 1 molini ustiga 25 gr yuk qo'ysak uni bir molini massasi Havoni Mr iga teng bulib qoladi va u boshqa ucha olmaydi deb tassavur qilish mumkin) 125/25=5 demak 125 gr yukni 5 mol He ko'tarar ekan endi 5 mol H₂ qancha yuk ko'tara olishini topsak 29-2=27•5=135

10. 16 gr CH₄,C₂H₂ C₃H₈ aralashma tarkibida 52,976•10²³ ta elektron bor aralashma yonishi natijasida olingan suvning massasini toping

Yechimi:

8,8 ta elektron bor nechta elektron bolsa shuncha praton boladi 16 dan 8,8 ni ayiramiz bu 7,2 neytron ugleroddagi demak shuncha p uglerodniki 8,8dan 7,2 ni ayiramiz bu H dagi praton kelib chiqadi 1,6 buni 2 ga bo'lsak H ni moli chiqadi 0,8 mol 18 kopaytiramiz 14,4g H₂O

J:14,4 g H₂O

11. Butan va kisloroddan iborat 14 litr aralashma yondirildi va n.sh ga keltirildi aralashma hajmi esa 8,75 litr bo'lib qoldi.Necha litr kislorod ortib qolganligini aniqlang.

A) 6 B) 8 C) 2,75 D) 5

Yechimi:

C₄H₁₀+6,5O₂=4CO₂+2,5H₂O

Dastlabki reaksiysgs kirishgan moddalar hajim

nisbati 1:6,5 qo'shsak 7,5x

Hosil bo'lgan CO₂ ning hajmi 4x

14-7.5x+4x =8.75

x=1.5

7.5x=11.25

14-11.25=2.75

J:C

12. Bir aralashma tarkibidagi NO₂ va SO₂ hajmiy ulushi mos ravishda x va y ga teng. Ikkinchi xuddi shunday aralashma tarkibidagi NO₂ va SO₂ hajmiy ulushlari mos ravishda y va x ga teng. Agar ikkala aralashma o'rtacha molyar massalarining farqi 10,8 ga teng bo'lsa x va y larni toping.

Yechimi:

$$Mr(xNO_2 \cdot ySO_2) - Mr(xSO_2 \cdot yNO_2)$$

$$y+x=1$$

$$(46x+64y)-(64x+46y)=10,8$$

$$x=0,2 \quad y=0,8$$

$$18y+18x=10,8$$

13. Etilen 300°C gacha qizdirilganda CH₄ va C₂H₂ hosil qilib pirolizga uchraydi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasi 24 g/mol ga teng bo'lsa, ushbu aralashmadagi C₂H₂ massa ulushini (%) aniqlang.

A.24 B. 18 C. 31 D. 40

Yechimi:

$$2x+y=1$$



$$y \quad x \quad x$$

$$x=0,2857 \times 26 = 7,43 \text{ g } C_2H_2$$

$$16x+26x+28y=24$$

$$w\%(C_2H_2) = \frac{7,43}{24} \times 100 = 31\%$$

$$42x+28y=24$$

J:C

14. Ammiak parchalandi aralashmada ammiak yana parchalandi 1 chi aralashmani 2 chi aralashmaga nisbatan zichligi 4/3 balsa 1 chi reaksiya unumini aniqlang

Dastlabki ammiak 100 g bo'lgan keyingisi 40g oxirgisi 30g bo'lgan. Nisbatdan

$$40/100 \times 100\% = 40\% \text{ birinchisi}$$

$$30/40 \times 100\% = 75\% \text{ ikkinchi reaksiya unumi}$$

14. 44.8 l propan buten izopren gazlari 106 gr keladi. Aralashma yondirilganda ne4a l CO₂ hosil bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

$$1 \text{ mol har birida } 8 \text{ tada vadorod demak } 44,8 \times 8 / 22,4 = 16 \quad 106 - 16 = 90 \quad 90 / 12 = 7,5 \quad 7,5 \times 22,4 = 168 \text{ litr}$$

15. Atomlar soni teng bo'lgan Ar, N₂, SiH₄ gazlar aralashmasi bor. Shu aralashmaning 1,7 molidagi Ar ning (n.sh) hajmini toping.

J: 22,4 l

Yechimi:

Ar	N ₂	SiH ₄	
5	5	5	
5	2,5	1 mol=8,5	

$$8,5 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 5 \text{ mol Ar}$$

$$1,7 \text{-----} x = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \times 22,4 = 22,4 \text{ l Ar}$$

16. 1,5 mol is gazi va sulfit angidrid aralashmasida x dona p-bog' bor saqlaydi. Shu aralashma 1 mol kislorodda yondirildi va 1,25x dona p-bog' saqlagan aralashma hosil bo'ldi. Keyingi aralashmaning geliyga nisbatan zichligin toping

Yechimi:

SO₂ ni X dep oldim molini

Va CO ga 1.5-x devoldm

Reaksida CO₂ da 2 ta p bog va 3-2x dedm

SO₃ da 3ta p bog 3x dedm

Kislorod xarqande xolatdayam bularni molini yigindisi dan 1 2 marta kam reaksiyaga kiriwadi va 0.25mol ortib qplyapti ekan dastlab

$$1.5-x+2x \text{ (SO}_2 \text{ da 2ta p bog)}$$

$$(1.5-x+2x) \times 1.5 = 3-2x+6x+0.25$$

Shunda x 0,5 chqadi va SO₂ ni moli 0,5 CO niki 1 boladi

17. CH₄, H₂ va O₂ dan iborat aralashma yondirildi. Suv bugi kondensatlangandan keyin idishdagi bosim 2,8 marta kamaydi. Qolgan gazlar ishqor eritmasidan o'tkazilganda idishdagi bosim boshlangich bosimga nisbatan 7 marta kamaydi. Boshlangich aralashma tarkibidagi CH₄ ning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang. (CH₄ va H₂ to'liq yongan).

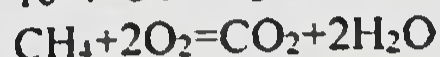
Yechimi:

Demak: Dastlabki gazlar aralashmasini 28 l deb olamiz!

$$28:2,8=10 \text{ l (CO}_2 \text{ va O}_2\text{)}$$

$$28:7=4 \text{ l O}_2 \text{ ortib qoldi.}$$

$$10-4=6 \text{ l CO}_2 \text{ hosil bo'di.}$$



$$1 \text{ l} \quad 2 \text{ l} \quad 1 \text{ l}$$

$$6 \text{ l} = x \quad 12 \text{ l} \quad 6 \text{ l}$$

$$28-6-12-4=6 \text{ l (2H}_2\text{+O}_2\text{)}$$

18. Kislarodga o'z massasidan 30 g kam He qo'shilganda aralashmaning H₂ ga nisbatan zichligi 5,5 ga teng bo'ldi. Aralashma hajmini (l.n.sh) hisoblang.

J: 134,4 l

Yechim:

$$X+(X-30)$$

$$\text{-----} = 11$$

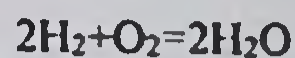
$$X/32+(x/4+30/4)$$

$$X=48$$

$$48/32=1.5$$

$$48-30=18$$

$$18/4=4.5$$



$$2 \text{ l} + 1 \text{ l} = 3 \text{ l}$$

$$4 \text{ l} \quad 2 \text{ l} \quad 6 \text{ l}$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 12+4+2=18 \text{ l}$$

$$V(\text{CH}_4) = 6 \text{ l}$$

$$V(\text{H}_2) = 4 \text{ l}$$

$$V\%(\text{CH}_4) = 6/28 \times 100 = 21,43\%$$

$$J: 21,43\%$$

$$4.5+1.5=6$$

$$6 \times 22.4 = 134.4$$

$$32 \quad 7 = 1$$

$$11$$

$$4 \quad 21 = 3$$

$$m = 1 \times 32 = 32$$

$$m = 3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$32-12=20$$

$$20 \text{ g farq} \text{ ---- } 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$30 \text{ g farq} \text{ ---- } x = 6 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = 6 \times 22,4 = 134,4 \text{ l}$$

19. 120 ml NO va NO₂ dan iborat aralashmasiga 100 ml O₂ qo'shildi. Song O₂ hajmi boshlang'ich aralashmadagi NO₂ hajmidan 1.5 martaga ko'pligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlarni o'rtacha molekulyar massasini toping?



$$2 \text{ ---- } 1$$

$$(120-x) \text{ ---- } (60-0.5x)$$

$$100-(60-0.5x)/x = 1.5$$

$$X = 40 \text{ ml NO}_2 \text{ dastlabkisi}$$

Qolgan kislorod $1.5 \times 40 = 60 \text{ ml}$ Hosil bo'lgan NO₂ 80 ml

$$M_o = 120 \times 46 + 60 \times 32 / 180 = 41.33$$

20. Oddiy gazsimon moddalar aralashmasida xlor atomlar soni kislorod atomlar sonidan 2 marta kam, kripton atomlari sonidan esa 3 marta ko'p. 5 g shunday aralashma hajmini (n.sh) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$1,5x \quad 3x \quad x \quad x=1$$

$$\text{Aralashma(m)} \quad 1,5 \times 71 + 3 \times 32 + 84 \times 1 = 286,5$$

$$\text{Aralashma(V)} \quad (1,5+3+1) \times 22,4 = 123,2 \text{ l}$$

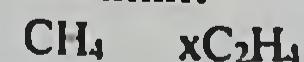
$$286,5 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 123,2 \text{ l}$$

$$5 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x = 2,15 \text{ l}$$

$$J: 2,15$$

21. 15 l (n.sh) CH₄ va C₂H₄ gazlar aralashmasidagi C ning massasi H ning massasidan 4 marta katta bo'lsa, gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy (n.sh) tarkibini mos ravishda aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$\frac{12+24x}{4+4x} = 4$$

$$x=0,5$$

$$CH_4 \quad 0,5 \quad C_2H_4$$

22. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 18,2 ga teng bo'lgan 3 l (n.sh) NO va NO₂ lari aralashmasiga 2 l (n.sh) kislorod qo'shilsa, boshlang'ich aralashmaning hajmi necha litr (n.sh) ga kamayadi?

Yechimi:

$$m=18,2 \times 2 = 36,4 \text{ g}$$

$$NO \quad 30 \quad 9,6 : 16 \times 100 = 60$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \cdot \quad 36,4 \quad + = 16 \\ \cdot \quad / \quad \backslash \end{array}$$

$$NO_2 \quad 46 \quad 6,4 : 16 \times 100 = 40$$

$$NO \quad (V) \quad 3 \times 0,6 = 1,8 \text{ l}$$

23. Havoga nisbatan zichligi 1 ga teng bo'lgan 1 mol buten va H₂ aralashmasi qizdirilgan platina katalizatori ustidan o'tkazildi. Natijada sp³ gibrid orbitalar soni 1,6 marta orti. Muvozanat konstantasini toping.

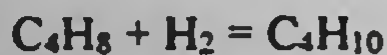
Yechimi:

Havoga nisbatan...

$$56 \quad 27 \quad 0,5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \\ 29 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} / \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 27 \quad 0,5 \end{array}$$



$$D| \quad 0,5 \quad 0,5 \quad 0$$

$$R| \quad x \quad x \quad x$$

$$M| \quad 0,5-x \quad 0,5-x \quad x$$

$$Sp^2: \quad 0,2 \quad 0,2 \quad 0,3$$

24. 89,6 l (n.sh) eten va propen aralashmasi tarkibida 27 mol atom bo'lsa, aralashma tarkibidagi moddalarning miqdorini (mol) mos ravishda aniqlang.

Yechish:

$$\text{Aralashma (n)} \quad 89,6 / 22,4 = 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$C_2H_4 \quad 6x$$

$$C_3H_6 \quad 9y$$

$$x \quad 0,5x$$

$$x + 0,5x = 15 \text{ l}$$

$$x = 10 \text{ l } CH_4 \quad 5 \text{ l } C_2H_4$$

$$J: 10; 5$$



$$2 \text{ litr} \quad \text{-----} \quad 1 \text{ litr}$$

$$1,8 \text{ l} \quad \text{-----} \quad x = 0,9 \text{ l reak kir}$$

J: 0,9 l kamaydi

$$1,8 - 0,9 = 0,9 \text{ l NO ortib qoldi!}$$

$$1,6 = \frac{16x + 4 - 8x}{4}$$

$$x = 0,3$$

Izoh: 16x bu jami butandagi sp³ orbitalar, 2 ta C atomi sp² dan sp³ ga otyapti. Shuning uchun 4-8x. "4" bita C dagi sp³ orbitalar soni.

$$K_m = \frac{0,3}{0,2 \cdot 0,2} = 7,5$$

$$x + y = 4$$

$$6x + 9y = 27$$

$$x = 3 \quad y = 1$$

J: 3:1

25. 14 l (n.sh) NO va N₂O gazlar aralashmasida azotning massasi kislarodning massasiga teng bo'lsa, gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy (l.n.sh) tarkibini mos ravishda aniqlang.

Yechish:

$$NO \quad x$$

$$N_2O \quad y$$

$$14x + 28y = 16x + 16y$$

$$x + y = 14$$

$$x = 12 \quad y = 2$$

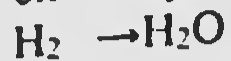
J: 12; 2

26. 16 gr CH₄, C₂H₂ va C₃H₈ aralashmasi tarkibida 52,976 · 10²³ dona elektron bulsa, aralashma yonishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan suv massasini aniqlang?

$$C \quad H \quad 52,976 / 6,02 = 8,8 \text{ ta}$$

$$12x + y = 16 \quad y = 1.6$$

$$6x + y = 8.8$$



$$2\text{gr} \quad 18\text{gr}$$

$$1,6\text{gr} \quad x = 14,4\text{gr}$$

27. 8 l (n.sh) NO va NO₂ gazlar aralashmasidagi N ning massasi O ning massasidan 2 marta kichik bo'lsa, gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy (l.n.sh) tarkibini mos ravishda aniqlang.

Yechimi:

NO 1 mol deb olamiz

NO₂ X deb olamiz

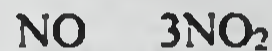
$$\frac{16+32x}{14+14x} = 2$$

$$14+14x$$

$$28+28x=16+32x$$

$$4x=12$$

$$x=3$$



$$1+3=4$$

$$\text{NO(V)} \quad 1/4 \times 8 = 2 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{NO}_2 \text{ (V)} \quad 3/4 \times 8 = 6 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{J: } 2; 6$$

28. Normal sharoitda 2,24 l O₂ va 3,36 l SO₂ aralashmasining massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$m = \frac{(2,24 \times 32) + (3,36 \times 64)}{22,4}$$

$$m = \dots = 12,8 \text{ g}$$

$$22,4$$

$$= 12,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J: } 12,8$$

29. Havoga nisbatan zichligi 1 ga teng bo'lgan 1 mol buten va H₂ aralashmasi qizdirilgan platina katalizatori ustidan o'tkazildi. Natijada sp³ gibril orbitallar soni 1,8 marta orti. Muvozanat konstantasini toping.

Yechimi:

Havoga nisbatan...

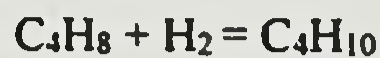
$$56 \quad 27 \quad 0,5$$

$$\backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad /$$

$$29 \quad 1$$

$$/ \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash$$

$$2 \quad 27 \quad 0,5$$



$$\text{D} | 0,5 \quad 0,5 \quad 0$$

$$\text{R} | x \quad x \quad x$$

$$\text{M} | 0,5-x \quad 0,5-x \quad x$$

$$\text{Sp}^2: 0,1 \quad 0,1 \quad 0,4$$

$$1,8 = \frac{16x + 4 - 8x}{4}$$

$$x = 0,4$$

$$K_m = \frac{0,4}{0,1 \times 0,1} = 40$$

$$\text{J: } 40$$

30. Kislarodga o'z massasidan 30 gr kam He qo'shilganda aralashmaning H₂ ga nisbatan zichligi 5,5 ga teng bo'ldi. Aralastirish uchun necha gramm O₂ olingan?

Yechimi:

$$m(\text{aralashma}) = x + x - 30 = 2x - 30$$

$$n(\text{aralsh}) = \frac{x}{32} + \frac{x-30}{4} = 11$$

$$\frac{x+8x-240}{32} = \frac{9x-240}{32}$$

$$\frac{9x-240}{32} = 11$$

$$M = 5,5 \times 2 = 11$$

$$2x - 30$$

$$11 = \frac{\dots}{9x-240}$$

$$9x - 240$$

$$11 = \frac{32}{64x-960}$$

$$99x - 2640 = 64x - 960 \quad 35x = 1680 \quad x = 48 \quad \text{J: } 48$$

Yana bir usuli

$$32 \quad 7 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$11$$

$$4 \quad 21 = 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$m = 1 \times 32 = 32$$

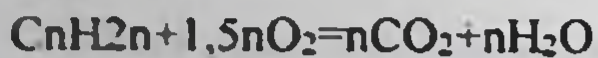
$$m = 3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$32 - 12 = 20 \text{ ga farq}$$

20 g ----- 32 g O₂

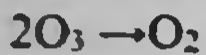
31. Noma'lum alkenning 12 l ni to'liq yoqish uchun 75 l ozon-kislarod aralashmasi ($\varphi(\text{O}_2)=60\%$) sarflandi. Noma'lum alkenni toping.

Yechimi:



$$75 \times 0,6 = 45 \text{ l O}_2$$

$$75 - 45 = 30 \text{ l O}_3$$

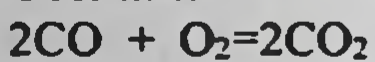


$$2 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 3 \text{ l}$$

$$30 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x = 45 \text{ l O}_2$$

32. CO va CO₂ ning 100 ml aralashmasiga 100 ml kislorod aralashtirildi. Reaksiyadan keyin gazlar aralashmasi tarkibidagi ortib qolgan kislorod hajmi dastlabki gazlar aralashmasidagi CO₂ hajmidan 3 marta ko'p ekanligi aniqlandi. Dastlabki gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy tarkibini (ml) mos ravishda aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$2 \text{ ----- } 1$$

$$x \text{ ----- } x = 0,5x$$

$$30 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 48 \text{ g}$$

$$45 + 45 = 90 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n} \quad 12n \times 1,5 = 18n$$

$$18n = 90$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\text{J: C}_5\text{H}_{10}$$

$$100 - 0,5x = 3(100 - x)$$

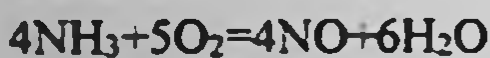
$$x = 80 \text{ ml CO}_2$$

$$100 - 80 = 20 \text{ ml CO}$$

$$\text{J: } 80; 20$$

33. Ammiak va kislorodning 28 l (n.sh) aralashmasi katalizator ishtirokida reaksiyaga kirishgandan so'ng 6 l (n.sh) kislorod ortib qolgan bo'lsa, dastlabki aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmini (l.n.sh) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



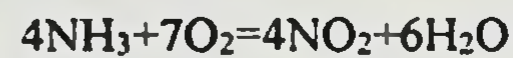
$$28 - 4x - 5x = 6$$

$$9x = 22$$

$$x = 2,44$$

$$\text{O}_2(\text{V}) (2,44 \times 5) + 6 = 18,2 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{J: } 18,2$$



$$4 + 7 = 11$$

28 - 6 = 22 reaksiyaga kirishgan.

$$11 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 7 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$22 \text{ litr} \text{ ----- } x = 14 \text{ litr sarf.}$$

$$\text{O}_2 = 11 + 7 = 18 \text{ litr dastlab.}$$

34. CO₂ va He dan iborat 40 g aralashmaga ma'lum miqdor Ne gazi qo'shilganda aralashmaning zichligi o'zgarmadi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi He ning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$(\text{CO}_2) \quad 44 \quad 16:40 \times 100 = 40$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \backslash / \\ \cdot \quad 20 \quad += 40 \\ \cdot \quad / \backslash \end{array}$$

$$(\text{He}) \quad 4 \quad 24:40 \times 100 = 60$$

$$0,4 \cdot 44x + 0,6 \cdot 4x = 40$$

$$20x = 40$$

$$x = 2$$

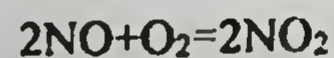
$$\text{He(m)} \quad 4x \cdot 0,6 \quad 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,6 = 4,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{He}(\omega\%) \quad 4,8/40 \times 100 = 12\%$$

$$\text{J: } 12$$

35. NO va NO₂ ning 120 ml aralashmasiga 100 ml kislorod aralashtirildi. Reaksiyadan keyin gazlar aralashmasi tarkibidagi ortib qolgan O₂ hajmi dastlabki gazlar aralashmasidagi NO₂ hajmidan 1,5 marta ko'p ekanligi aniqlandi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasini (g/mol) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$2 \text{ ml} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$x \text{ ml} \text{ ----- } 0,5x \text{ ml}$$

$$100 - 0,5x = 1,5(120 - x)$$

$$x = 80$$

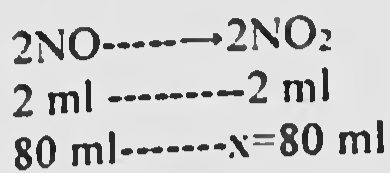
$$\text{NO(V)} \quad 80 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{NO}_2(\text{V}) \quad 120 - 80 = 40 \text{ ml}$$

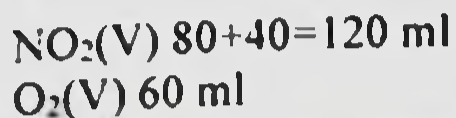
$$\text{O}_2(\text{V}) \quad 40 \cdot 1,5 = 60 \text{ ml}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \backslash / \\ 120 \quad 100 \\ / \backslash \end{array}$$



$$\frac{120+60}{7440 \cdot 124} = \frac{180 \cdot 3}{41,33 \text{ g/mol}}$$



$$120 \cdot 46 + 60 \cdot 32$$

J: 124/3 yoki 41,33

$$M_r(\text{o'rt}) = \frac{\dots}{\dots} =$$

36. 4 litr CH_4 va C_2H_4 aralashmasi tarkibidagi C ning massasi H ning massasidan 3,75 marta katta bo'lsa, gazlar aralashmasining molyar massasini (g/mol) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$x=3 \quad y=1$$

$$3 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot 28$$

$$M_r = \frac{\dots}{3+1} = 19 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\frac{12x+24y}{4x+4y} = 3,75$$

$$4x+4y$$

$$3+1$$

J: 19

$$x+y=4$$

37. Azot va kislorodning 80 litr aralashmasida azotning hajmiy ulushi 15%. Undan X litr gaz chiqarilib omiga shunday hajmdagi kislorod qoshildi. Oxirgi aralashma hajmiy tarkibida 6% azot qolgan bolsa, X ni aniqlang?

Yechimi:

$$80 \cdot 0,06 = 4,8$$

$$80 \cdot 0,15 = 12$$

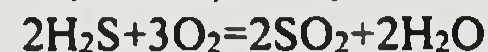
$$12 - 4,8 = 7,2$$

$$7,2 / 0,15 = 48$$

38. Noma'lum hajmli H_2S 12 ml (n.sh) kislorod bilan to'la oksidlanganda 10 ml (n.sh) gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. (suv bug'i kondensatlandi) Reaksiyaga kirishgan H_2S hajmini (n.sh) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$44,8 \quad 67,2 \quad 44,8$$



$$67,2 - 44,8 = 22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 44,8 \text{ l}$$

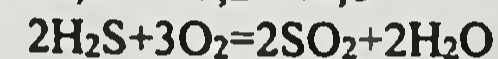
$$12 - 10 = 2 \text{ ml} \text{ ----- } x = 4 \text{ ml } \text{H}_2\text{S}$$

J: 4 ml

38. Noma'lum hajmli H_2S 12 ml (n.sh) kislorod bilan to'la oksidlanganda 10 ml (n.sh) gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. (suv bug'i kondensatlandi) Ortib qolgan O_2 hajmini (n.sh) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$44,8 \quad 67,2 \quad 44,8$$



$$67,2 - 44,8 = 22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$12 - 10 = 2 \text{ ml} \text{ ----- } x = 6 \text{ ml } \text{O}_2$$

$$12 - 6 = 6 \text{ ml ortib qolgan}$$

J: 6 ml

39. CO va CO_2 aralashmasiga Ar qo'shilganda uning zichligi o'zgarmagan bo'lsa, dastlabki aralashmadagi CO ning hajmiy ulushini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\text{CO } 28x$$

$$28x + 44y = 40$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ } 44y$$

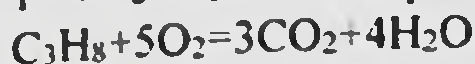
$$x + y = 1$$

$$\text{Ar } 40 \text{ g/mol}$$

Yechimi:

100-70=30 farq

1 + 5 = 6 - 3 = 3 farq



3-----1 C_3H_8
 30-----x=10 ml

3-----5 O_2
 30-----x=50 ml

50+10=60 ml reaksiyaga kirishgan gazlarni hajmi

100-60=40 ml O_2 ortib qolgan

Demak:

44. N_2 , H_2 , CH_4 dan iborat 200 ml aralashmaga 290 ml O_2 qo'shildi va yondirildi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasida suv bug'lari kondensatlangandan so'ng, aralashmaning hajmi 200 ml ni tashkil qiladi. Qolgan gazlar aralashmasi mo'l miqdorda ishqor eritmasidan o'tkazilgandan so'ng aralashma hajmi 50% ga kamaydi. Dastlabki aralashmani o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

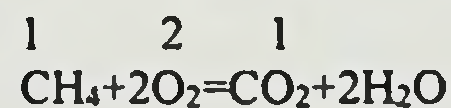
N_2

H_2 } 200 ml + 290 ml O_2

CH_4

1) $CO_2(V)$ $200 \cdot 0,5 = 100$ ml

2) $200 - 100 = 100$ ml N_2, O_2



1 ml (CO_2)-----1 ml (CH_4)

100 ml-----x=100 ml

200-100=100 ml N_2, H_2

1 ml (CO_2)-----2 ml (O_2)

100 ml-----x=200 ml

45. N_2 , H_2 , CH_4 dan iborat 200 ml aralashmaga 290 ml O_2 qo'shildi va yondirildi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasida suv bug'lari kondensatlangandan so'ng, aralashmaning hajmi 200 ml ni tashkil qiladi. Qolgan gazlar aralashmasi mo'l miqdorda ishqor eritmasidan o'tkazilgandan so'ng aralashma hajmi 50% ga kamaydi. Hosil bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasini o'rtacha molyar massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

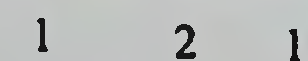
N_2

H_2 } 200 ml + 290 ml O_2

CH_4

1) $CO_2(V)$ $200 \cdot 0,5 = 100$ ml

2) $200 - 100 = 100$ ml N_2, O_2



10 ml C_3H_8
 . } 100 ml
 90 ml O_2

 (10·44)+(90·32)
 M(o'rt)=-----=
 . 10+90

. 3320
 =-----=33,2 g
 . 100

. 33,2
 D=-----=8,3
 . 4(He)

J:8,3

290-200=90 ml O_2



100-x+90-0,5x=100

1,5x=90

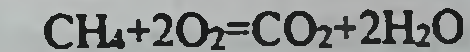
x=60 ml H_2

100-60=40 ml N_2

 (100·16)+(60·2)+(40·28)
 M(o'rt)=-----=14,2

200

J:14,2



1 ml (CO_2)-----1 ml (CH_4)

100 ml-----x=100 ml

200-100=100 ml N_2, H_2

1 ml (CO_2)-----2 ml (O_2)

100 ml-----x=200 ml

290-200=90 ml O_2



$$100 - x + 90 - 0,5x = 100$$

$$1,5x = 90$$

$$x = 60 \text{ ml } H_2$$

$$100 - 60 = 40 \text{ ml } N_2$$

$$O_2(\text{ortib}) 90 - 30(0,5 \cdot 60) = 60 \text{ ml}$$

$$(40 \cdot 28) + (60 \cdot 32) + (44 \cdot 100)$$

$$M(\text{o'rt}) = \frac{\dots}{40 + 60 + 100}$$

$$40 + 60 + 100$$

$$= 37,2 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$J: 37,2$$

Sulfat kislota gibril orbitalari bo'yicha masalalar va ularning yechish usullari

1. 850 gr $8,428 \cdot 10^{25}$ sp^3 gibril orbital tutgan H_2SO_4 eritmasini molini aniqlang?

$$98x + 18y = 850$$

$$12x + 4y = 140$$

Yechimi:

$$842,8 \cdot 10^{23} : 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 140$$

$$98x + 18y = 850$$

$$54x + 18y = 630$$

$$44x = 220$$

$$x = 5$$

javob: 5 mol H_2SO_4

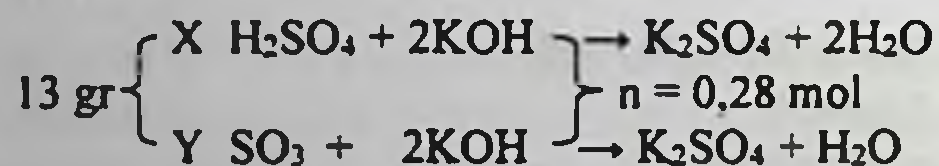
H_2SO_4 da 12 ta sp^3

H_2O da 4 ta sp^3

2. 13 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 11,2 gr NaOH sarf landi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,2 C) 0,3 D) 0,4

Yechish:



$$\begin{cases} 98x + 80y = 13 \\ 2x + 2y = 0,28 \quad (49) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 98x + 80y = 13 \\ 98x + 98y = 13,72 \\ 18y = 0,72 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 0,04; x = 0,1$$

demak: $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,4 SO_3$ to'g'ri javob **D**

3. 21,2 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 17,6 gr NaOH sarflandi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,2 C) 0,3 D) 0,4

4. 48,6 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 60,48 gr KOH sarflandi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,2 B) 0,4 C) 0,6 D) 0,8

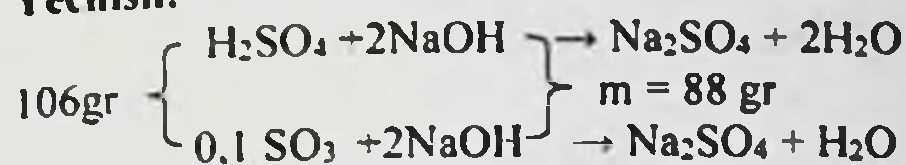
5. 52 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 62,72 gr KOH sarf landi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,3 C) 0,4 D) 0,5

6. $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,1 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 8,8 gr NaOH sarflandi. Boshlang'ich oleum massasini toping.

A) 10,6 B) 15,6 C) 12,4 D) 9,8

Yechish:



$98 + 0,1 \cdot 80 = 106 \text{ gr}$ ga 88 gr NaOH to'g'ri keladi

$X = 10,6 \text{ gr}$ --- 8,8 gr NaOH to'g'ri keladigan

7. $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,3 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 29,12 gr KOH sarflandi. Boshlang'ich oleum massasini toping.

A) 24,4 B) 22,46 C) 21,16 D) 19,68

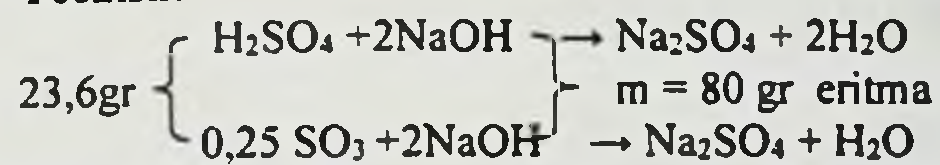
8. $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,2 SO_3$ tarkibli 22,8 gr oleumni neytrallash uchun 50 gr KOH eritmasi sarflandi. KOH eritmasining foiz konsentratsiyasini toping.

A) 53,76 B) 48,5 C) 44,67 D) 62,5

9. $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,25 SO_3$ tarkibli 23,6 gr oleumni neytrallash uchun 80 gr NaOH eritmasi sarflandi NaOH eritmasining foiz konsentratsiyasini toping.

A) 20 B) 25 C) 40 D) 50

Yechish:



$98 + 0,25 \cdot 80 = 118 \text{ gr}$ ga ---- 100 gr NaOH

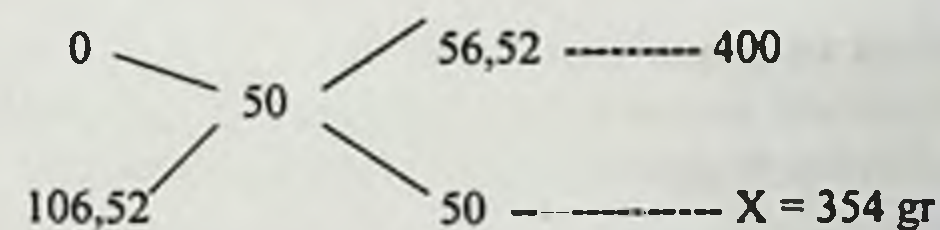
23,6 gr gr ---- x = 20 gr NaOH

$\omega_{(NaOH)} = \frac{20}{80} = 25\%$ to'g'ri javob **B**

10. 50% li sulfat kislota olish uchun 400 gr suvga qo'shish kerak bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,5 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumning massasini (g) aniqlang.

A) 450 B) 354 C) 754 D) 572

Yechish:



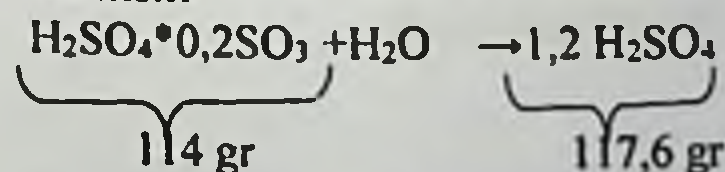
11. 80% li sulfat kislota olish uchun 500 g suvga qo'shish kerak bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,4 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumning massasini (g) aniqlang.

A) 1566,3 B) 1354,2 C) 1754,4 D) 1157,2

12. 49% li sulfat kislota olish uchun 400 g 24,5 % li eritmaga qo'shish kerak bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,2 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumning massasini (g) aniqlang.

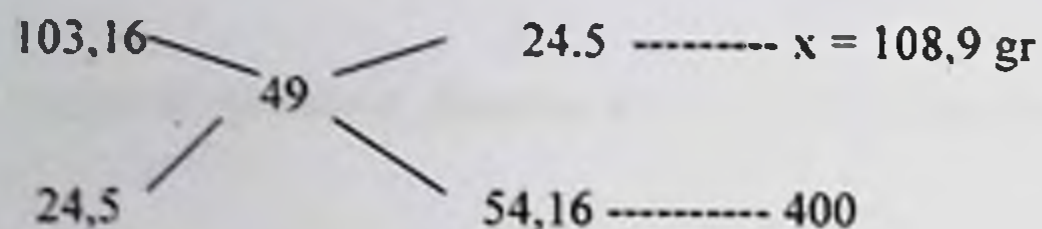
A) 145,6 B) 235,4 C) 175,4 D) 180,9

Yechish:



Demak, 114 gr ga ---- 117,6 to'g'ri keladi

100 gr ga ---- x = 103,16 gr



13. 24,5 % li sulfat kislota olish uchun 200 g 9,8 % li eritmaga qo'shish kerak bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot x SO_3$ tarkibli oleumning massasini (g) aniqlang.
A) 35,46 B) 23,54 C) 27,54 D) 18,09

14. 60 % li eritma olish uchun 40 % li 200 gr eritmaga 87,84 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot x SO_3$ tarkibli oleum qo'shishga to'g'ri keldi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,2 C) 0,4 D) 0,3

15. 49 % li eritma olish uchun 24,5 % li 150 g eritmaga 67,86 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot x SO_3$ tarkibli oleum qo'shishga to'g'ri keldi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,2 C) 0,4 D) 0,3

16. 63,5 % li eritma olish uchun 49 % li 250 g eritmaga 88,56 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot x SO_3$ tarkibli oleum qo'shishga to'g'ri keldi. X qiymatini aniqlang.

A) 0,1 B) 0,2 C) 0,4 D) 0,1

17. 49 % li 200 gr H_2SO_4 eritmasiga 36,5 g $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6 SO_3$ qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

A) 53 B) 58 C) 62 D) 66

18. 24,5 % li 120 gr H_2SO_4 eritmasiga 22,8 g $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,2 SO_3$ qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan eritma foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

A) 35 B) 37 C) 32 D) 46

19. 200 gr sulfat kislota eritmasiga $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,45 SO_3$ tarkibli oleumdan 68,98 gr qo'shilganda 63,5 % li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

A) 44 B) 49 C) 53,5 D) 60

Nuklein kislotalar mavzusi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. Nuklein kislotalar orasida nukleotidlar o'zaro fosfodefir va vodorod bog'lar orqali birikadi. i-RNK da fosfodefir bog'lar soni 383 ta. Shu i-RNK ni sintezlagan gen tarkibidagi peptid bog'lar sonini toping.

a) 255 b) 767 c) 127 d) 383

Yechimi:

$383+1=384$ ta nukl.

$384/3=128$ ta amino k.ta

$128-1=127$ ta peptid boğ

J:C

2. Molekular massasi 59940 bolgan oqsilning 120 gr miqdori gidrolizga ucraganda 140 gr turli xil aminokta lar aralawmasi hosil bolli oqsil tarkibida necha aminolta qoldigi bolgan. nuklein kta tarkibiga kiruvci riboza va dezoksiriboza qanday halqa hosil qiladi

Yechimi:

$140-120=20$ g bu suv

120 g ----- 20 g

$59940 \text{ g} \cdot x = 9990 \text{ g} / 18 = 555$ ta

$555+1=556$ ta aminokislota

3. DNK ning muayyan uchaskasi tarkibida H bog'lanishlar soni 52 ta, azotli asoslar soni esa 40 tani tashkil qiladi. Azotli asoslar sonining necha % S+G tashkil qiladi?

Yechimi:

Demak 40ta azot asosi bo'lsa ATvaGS lar juftiga bo'lamiz 40/2 keyin

GS 3vodorod bog AT 2ta

$$x+y=20$$

$$3x+2y=52$$

$$x=12 \quad y=8 \quad \text{GS foizi } 12/20=0.6 \text{ yoki } 60 \text{ foiz}$$

4. Adenindagi barcha (H) atomi metil guruhiga almashtirilsa, uning molekulyar massasi qancha (m.a.b) bo'ladi?

Yechimi:



J: 205

$$130 - 5 + 75 = 205 \text{ gr}$$

Mendeleev Klapeyron tenglamasi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. Hajmi 7 l bo'lgan idishda 150 kPa bosim 20 °S da noma'lum gaz 13,8 g ni tashkil etadi, bu qaysi gaz ekanligini aniqlang.

A) kislorod B) azot C) is gazi D) xlor

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz.

$$M = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{P \cdot V} = \frac{13,8 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 293}{150 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 32 \text{ demak bu gaz kislorod ekan.}$$

2. Noma'lum gaz ($V = 25 \text{ l}$) 180 kPa bosim 12 °S da gaz 4 gramni tashkil qiladi. Bu qaysi gaz?

A) kislorod B) vodorod C) is gazi D) xlor

3. 31,45 g gaz 120 kPa bosim, 30 °S da 15 l hajmni egallaydi. Noma'lum gazni toping.

A) kislorod B) vodorod C) is gazi D) karbonat angidrid

4. Massasi 16 g To'rt valentli element oksidining xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyasida ECl_2 tuzi va 32 °S, bosim 96 kPa bo'lganda 5,28 litr xlor yig'ib olindi. Reaksiya uchun olingan oksid tarkibidagi metallni aniqlang.

A) germaniy B) marganets C) qo'rg'oshin D) titan

5. Massasi 0,666 gr bo'lgan gazning 50 °S, 120 kPa bosimdagi hajmi 480 ml bo'ladi. Shu gazning molyar massasini hisoblang.

A) 31 B) 62 C) 60 D) 48

6. Qaysi gazlarning 1 grammi 0 °S va 101,1 kPa bosimda $5,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$ hajmni egallaydi?

1) N_2O ; 2) N_2 ; 3) CO ; 4) CO_2 ; 5) C_2H_4 ; 6) C_3H_8 ;

A) 2.3.5 B) 3.4.6 C) 1.3.5 D) 1.4.6

7. Hajmi 624 ml bo'lgan gaz 17 °S va bosim 104 kPa bo'lganda, 1,56 g massaga ega. Gazning molekulyar massasini toping.

A) 48 B) 58 C) 68 D) 78

8. Massasi 273 g bo'lgan gaz 20 °S va normal bosimda 156,3 l hajmni egallasa, uning vodorodga nisbatan zichligini toping.

A) 19,6 B) 23,4 C) 21,8 D) 21,0

9. 4,44 g bariy xlorid kristallgidrati hajmi 8,88 l li kolbada 327 °S da ushlab turilganda, kolbada $2,08 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa}$ ga teng bosim hosil bo'ldi. Kristallgidratdagi suv molekulalari sonini toping.

A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 7

10. Hajmi 624 ml bo'lgan gaz 27 °S va bosim 120 kPa bo'lganda, 2,64 g massaga ega. Gazning molekulyar massasini toping?

A) 58 B) 88 C) 98 D) 78

11. 4,0 gr noma'lum oddiy modda bilan suvning ta'sirlashishidan 30 °S harorat va 202,65 kPa bosimda 1243 ml vodorod ajralib chiqqan bo'lsa, shu moddani aniqlang.

A) Ca B) Mg C) Ba D) Be

12. 39,4 gr ikki valentli noma'lum metall tuzini parchalaganda 25 °S harorat va 300000 Pa bosimda o'lgangan 1652 ml karbonat anhidrid ajralib chiqqan bo'lsa, noma'lum metall tuzining formulasini toping.

A) $MgCO_3$ B) $CaCO_3$ C) $BaCO_3$ D) Na_2CO_3

1. Hajmi 25 l bo'lgan idishga 20 °C harorat va 230 kPa bosimda kislorod to'ldirilgan. Idishdagi kislorodning massasini toping.

Yechish: Ushbu masala asosan quydagi usullarda yechiladi.

$$V_{O_2} = \frac{pVT_0}{p_0T} = \frac{230 \cdot 25 \cdot 273}{101325 \cdot 293} = 52,87 \text{ litr.}$$

Normal sharoitdagi hajm asosida kislorodning massasini

$$\frac{m}{M} = \frac{V}{22,4} \text{ formula asosida topish mumkin:}$$

$$m = \frac{VM}{22,4} = \frac{52,87 \cdot 32}{22,4} = 75,53 \text{ g.}$$

2 usul: modda massasini topish formulasiga quyamiz. $m = \frac{P \cdot V \cdot M}{P \cdot T}$

$$m = \frac{P \cdot V \cdot M}{R \cdot T} = \frac{230 \cdot 25 \text{ l} \cdot 32}{8,314 \cdot 293} = 75,53 \text{ gr}$$

2. 230 kPa bosim 20 °S da kislorod 25 l hajmni egallaydi. Idishdagi kislorodning massasini (g) toping.

A) 75,56 B) 55,8 C) 65 D) 86,5

3. Hajmi 20 l idishda ($T=286 \text{ K}$, $R=250 \text{ kPa}$) vodorod to'ldirilgan, idishdagi vodorodning massasini toping.

A) 7 B) 4,2 C) 6,5 D) 3,5

4. Idishda ($V=32$, $t^0=22$, $P=220 \text{ kPa}$) kislorod bilan to'ldirilgan, Idishdagi kislorodning massasini toping.

A) 75,56 B) 55,8 C) 92 D) 66,9

5. Hajmi 10 l bo'lgan kislorod yostiqdagi kislorodning massasini (g) toping? Yostiqdagi gaz bosimi 152 kPa.

A) 320 B) 180 C) 21,4 D) 14,3

6. 2 litr vodorodning 15 °C va 100,7kPa bosimdagi massasini (gr) hisoblang.

A) 0,183 B) 0,168 C) 0,149 D) 0,161

7. Углерод(IV)оксид 22 °C da va 500 kPa bosimda hajmi 20 l idishda saqlanadi. Унинг massasini (g) hisoblang.

A) 179,5 B) 201,4 C) 220,6 D) 240,6

8. Газ ҳолдаги углерод(IV)оксид 10132,5 kPa bosimda va 25°C da hajmi 50 l бўлган пўлат баллонда сақланади. Шу газнинг massasini (kg) hisoblang.

A) 107,2 B) 7,5 C) 0,89 D) 9

9. 1 m^3 havoning 25 °C harorat va 2 atm bosimdagi massasini (kg) hisoblang.

A) 2,372 kg B) 23,72 kg C) 237,2 kg D) 0,2372 kg

10. 10 m^3 karbonat anhidridning 27 °C harorat va 1,5 atm. bosimidagi massasini toping.

A) 2,68 kg B) 26,8 kg C) 268 kg D) 16,8

11. 40 l hajmli gazometrda 1,4 atm bosimi va 30 °C haroratda saqlanadigan geliyning massasini toping.

A) 90,1 gr B) 901 gr C) 0,901 gr D) 9,01 gr

1. Массаси 1,5 кг ҳаво 30 °C ҳароратда ва 304 kPa bosimda қандай ҳажми эгаллайди?

A) 245,5 B) 515,8 C) 428,6 D) 356,5

Yechish: Ushbu masala asosan quydagi usullarda yechiladi.

1 usul: $V = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{M \cdot P}$ formulasiga quyamiz.

$$V = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{M \cdot P} = \frac{1500 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 303}{29 \cdot 304} = 428,6 \text{ litr}$$

2- Usul: 1 mol havoning massasi 29 ekanligini bilgan holda.

1) 1 mol -----29 gr

x-----1500 gr

x = 51,724 mol bo'ldi.

2) $PV=nRT$

$$V = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{P} = \frac{51,724 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 303}{304} = 428,6 \text{ litr}$$

2. Massasi 800 g бўлган хлор ($t^{\circ}=50^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P=230$ кПа) қандай ҳажми эгаллайди?

A) 75,56 B) 89,6 C) 102 D) 131,5

3. 20 gr metan -17°C va 166,2 кПа bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi.

A) 24 B) 16 C) 12 D) 32

4. Таркиби $3\text{CO}+2\text{CO}_2$ дан иборат 100 g газлар аралашмасининг 50°C ва 98,6 кПа bosimдаги ҳажмини ҳисобланг.

A) 66 B) 72 C) 75 D) 79

5. 33,8 g хлорат кислотани сульфит ангидрид билан водород хлоридгача қайтариш учун 25°C ва 98,7 кПа bosim остида бўлган шароитда талаб этиладиган қайтарувчининг ҳажмини ҳисобланг.

A) 10,05 B) 30,13 C) 27,6 D) 29,4

6. 0,1 kg havo 40°C harorat va 404 kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi?

A) 22,2 B) 2,22 C) 222 D) 11,1

7. 35 g fluor 27°C harorat va 250 kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi.

A) 0,96 B) 9,6 C) 96 D) 691

8. 2,5 mol gazni 25°C va 101325 Pa bosimda egallagan hajmini toping?

A) 36,67 B) 26,85 C) 38,44 D) 61,13

1. 25°C да 750 мл ҳажмли идишда 56 g кислород бўлса, газнинг bosimini аниқланг.

A) 57,8 B) 55,8 C) 5,78 D) 86,5

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

$$P = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{M \cdot V} = \frac{56 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 298}{32 \cdot 750} = 5,75$$

2. 273°K да ҳажми $1,12 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$ бўлган идишга 0,042 кг азот ва 0,008 кг метан тўлдирилган.

Идишдаги bosimни (кПа) ҳисобланг.

A) 303,8 B) 101,3 C) 405,1 D) 325,6

3. Massasi 1 g бўлган хлор ҳажми 10 мл бўлган ампулага тўлдирилган. Ампула 0°C дан 273°C гача киздирилганда, ундаги bosim қандай ўзгаради?

A) 2 марта ортади B) 4 марта ортади

C) 4 марта камаяди D) 2 марта камаяди

1. Сизими 15 л бўлган идишга massasi 30,3 g бўлган газлар аралашмаси тўлдирилган. Агар идишдаги температура 18°C ва bosim 122 кПа бўлса, шу газлар аралашмасининг ўртача моляр massasini аниқланг.

A) 30 B) 28 C) 40 D) 44

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

1- usulda quydagicha: $M = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{P \cdot V} = \frac{30,3 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 291}{122 \cdot 15 \text{ litr}} = 40 \text{ gr}$

2- usulda quydagicha: $PV=nRT$ dan $n = \frac{PV}{RT}$ topamiz.

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{122 \cdot 15 \text{ litr}}{8,314 \cdot 291} = 0,756 \text{ mol bo'ldi.}$$

30,3 gr ----- 0,756 mol

X= ----- 1 mol

X = 40 gr.

3- usulda quydagicha: $V_0 = \frac{PV_0}{TP_0}$

$$V_0 = \frac{PV_0}{TP_0} = \frac{122 \cdot 15 \text{ litr} \cdot 273}{291 \cdot 101,325} = 16,94 \text{ litr}$$

19,94 litr -----30,3 gr

22,4 litr -----X

$$X = 40 \text{ gr}$$

2. Хажми 624 мл бўлган газ 17 °C ва босим 104 кПа бўлганда, 1,56 г массага эга. Газнинг моляр массасини топинг.

A) 48 B) 58 C) 68 D) 78

1. Хажми 5 л бўлган пўлат идишда 250 кПа босим остида 27 °C даги аммиакда неча водород атоми мавжуд?

A) $9,0 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $9,1 \cdot 10^{24}$ C) $4,5 \cdot 10^{24}$ D) $4,5 \cdot 10^{23}$

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

$PV=nRT$ formulaga $n = \frac{N}{N_A}$ ni quyamiz. Undan $PV = \frac{N}{N_A} RT$ kelib chiqadi.

Yuqoridagi formuladan $N = \frac{P \cdot V \cdot N_A}{R \cdot T}$ kelib chiqadi.

1-Usul: $N = \frac{P \cdot V \cdot N_A}{R \cdot T} = \frac{250 \cdot 5 \text{ litr} \cdot 3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}{8,314 \cdot 300} = 9,0 \cdot 10^{23}$ dona vodород atomi bor.

2- Usul: $PV=nRT$ formuladan $n = \frac{PV}{RT}$ kelib chiqadi.

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{250 \cdot 5 \text{ litr}}{8,314 \cdot 300} = 0,5 \text{ mol kelib chiqadi.}$$

NH_3 da 1 mol ----- $3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ dona H atomi bor

0,5 mol -----x

$$X = 9,0 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ dona H atomi bor}$$

3- Usul: $V_0 = \frac{PV_0}{TP_0} = \frac{250 \cdot 5 \text{ litr} \cdot 273}{300 \cdot 101,325} = 11,2 \text{ litr}$

NH_3 da 22,4 litrida ----- $18,06 \cdot 10^{23}$ dona H atomi bor

11,2 litrida -----x

$$X = 9,0 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ dona H atomi bor}$$

2. Сув бутининг 25 °C да босими 3171 Па га тенг бўлганда 1 мл хажмида нечта молекула бўлади?

A) $7,7 \cdot 10^{17}$ B) $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$

C) $4,31 \cdot 10^{18}$ D) $3,01 \cdot 10^{21}$

3. Хажми 1 мл бўлган метан молекулалари сонини аниқланг. ($p=96$ кПа, $t=300$ °K)

A) $3,0 \cdot 10^{18}$ B) $2,3 \cdot 10^{19}$ C) $3,0 \cdot 10^{18}$ D) $2,7 \cdot 10^{17}$

4. Ярим моль микдордаги аммиак 22° ва 177,32 кПа босим остида жойлаштирилган. Шу газ таркибидаги водород атомлари сонини ҳисобланг.

A) $9,03 \cdot 10^{23}$ B) $5,6 \cdot 10^{23}$ C) $15,1 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $11,2 \cdot 10^{23}$

5. Хажми 2,5 л бўлган пўлат идишда 250 кПа босим остида 27°С шароитдаги аммиакда нечта водород атоми мавжуд?

A) $4,5 \cdot 10^{24}$ B) $5 \cdot 10^{23}$ C) $9,0 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $4,5 \cdot 10^{23}$

6. Mendeleev – Klayperon tenglamasida universal gaz doimiysi 8,31 ga teng. Bunda bosim KPA da o' lchangan bo' ladi. Agar bosim atm da olinsa, $R=0,082$ bo' ladi. Agar bosim mm Hg da olinsachi?

A) 0,0049 B) 79,42 C) 0,0097 D) 62,36

7. hajmi 5 ml bo' lgan metan molekularining sonini aniqlang? ($P=96$ KPa, $T=300$ K)

A) $1 \cdot 10^{20}$ B) $6,20 \cdot 10^{23}$ C) $3,01 \cdot 10^{23}$ D) $1.505 \cdot 10^{23}$

1. Qanday temperaturada ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) va 166,2 kPa bosimda kislorodning zichligi 2 g/l ga teng bo'ladi?
 A) 27 B) 37 C) 17 D) 47

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$ bu formulani $PM = \frac{m}{V} RT$ ga keltirib olamiz. Shundan so'ng $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ formulalarni

birlashtirib. $PM = \rho \cdot R \cdot T$ kelib chiqadi.

Yuqoridagi formuladan $T = \frac{P \cdot M}{R \cdot \rho}$ ni topamiz.

$$T = \frac{P \cdot M}{R \cdot \rho} = \frac{166,2 \cdot 32}{8,314 \cdot 2} = 320$$

$$T = 273 + ^{\circ}\text{C} \quad ^{\circ}\text{C} = T - 273 = 320 - 273 = 47^{\circ}\text{C}$$

2. Agar bosim 101,3 kPa ga teng bo'lsa, hajmi 1 l bo'lgan xlor kanda qanday temperaturada ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) 1 g massaга эга бўлади?

A) 864 B) 593 C) 600 D) 300

1. Azot bilan qaysi vodorodgaloqenid aralashmasining 202,65 kPa bosim va 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ dagi zichligi 1,886 g/l bo'ladi? A) H_2S B) HCl C) HBr D) HF

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$ bu formulani $PM = \frac{m}{V} RT$ ga keltirib olamiz. Shundan so'ng $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ formulalarni

birlashtirib. $PM = \rho \cdot R \cdot T$ kelib chiqadi.

Yuqoridagi formuladan $M = \frac{\rho \cdot R \cdot T}{P}$ ni topamiz.

$$M = \frac{\rho \cdot R \cdot T}{P} = \frac{1,886 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 323}{202,65} = 25$$

$N_2 = 28$ X elementini molyar massasini Y deb hisoblasak X ning molyar massasini topamiz.

Bunda quydagicha xulosa qilamiz. Azotning molyar massasiga X moddaning massaini qo'shib 2 ga bo'lganimizda 25 kelib chiqishi kerak. Demak X moddaga HF to'g'ri keladi.

2. Ис газни билан қайси вodorodgaloqenid aralashmasining 2,0265 $\cdot 10^5$ Pa bosim va 323 $^{\circ}\text{K}$ dagi zichligi 1,886 g/l bo'ladi? A) H_2S B) HCl C) HBr D) HF

1. 23 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ va 10000 Pa bosimda hajmi 22,4 l bo'lgan gazning n. sh. dagi hajmini (l) hisoblang.
 A) 5,04 B) 4,04 C) 3,04 D) 2,04

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

$\frac{PV}{T} = \frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0}$ formuladan $V_0 = \frac{PVT_0}{TP_0}$ ni keltirib chiqaramiz.

$$1 \text{ usul: } V_0 = \frac{PVT_0}{TP_0} = \frac{10 \cdot 22,4 \cdot 273}{296 \cdot 101,325} = 2,04 \text{ litr}$$

2- usul: $PV = nRT$ formuladan $n = \frac{PV}{RT}$ formula kelib chiqadi.

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{10 \cdot 22,4}{8,314 \cdot 296} = 0,09 \text{ mol kelib chiqadi.}$$

Har qanday gazning 1 moli normal sharoitda 22,4 litr hajmi egallashini bilgan holda

1 mol ----- 22,4 litr n.sh

0,09 mol ----- x

$$X = 2,04 \text{ litr}$$

2. 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ va 10000 Pa bosimda hajmi 28 litr bo'lgan gazning n. sh dagi hajmini aniqlang?

A) 25 B) 2,5 C) 0,25 D) 52

3. 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ va 20 kPa bosimda hajmi 56 litr bo'lgan gazning n. sh dagi hajmini aniqlang?

A) 100 B) 0,1 C) 10 D) 1

1. 27°C va $112,239\text{ kPa}$ bosimda 40 litr keladigan karbonat angidridga qanday temperaturada ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) va $159,6288\text{ kPa}$ bosimdagi 20 litr azot qo'shilganda aralashmadagi elektronlar soni Avagadro sonidan $56,4$ marta ko'p bo'ladi? A) 320 B) 47 C) 147 D) 253

Yechish. Ushbu masalani yechish uchun quydagi formuladan foydalanamiz

$$1) n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{112,239 \cdot 40\text{ litr}}{8,314 \cdot 300} = 1,8\text{ mol}$$

2) 1 mol CO_2 da ----- 22 elektron bor

1,8 mol CO_2 da ----- x

$$X = 39,6\text{ elektron bo'ladi.}$$

3) jami elektronlari soni $56,4$ donaligini e'tiborga olsak shundan $39,6$ donasi CO_2 da bo'lsa, azot berishi kerak bo'lgan elektronlar soni $16,8$ dona ekan.

4) 1 mol N_2 da ----- 14 dona electron bor

X molida ----- 16,8 dona bo'ladi.

$$X = 1,2\text{ mol kelib chiqadi.}$$

$$5) T = \frac{P \cdot V}{n \cdot R} = \frac{159,6288 \cdot 20\text{ litr}}{1,2 \cdot 8,314} = 320\text{ K kelib chiqadi.}$$

$$6) T = 273 + ^{\circ}\text{C} \quad ^{\circ}\text{C} = T - 273 = 320 - 273 = 47^{\circ}\text{C}$$

To'g'ri javob B

2. 17°C va $166,2\text{ kPa}$ bosimda $14,5\text{ litr}$ keladigan metanga qonday tempraturada ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) va $249,3\text{ Kpa}$ bosimdagi 40 litr oltingugurt (IV) oksid qo'shilganda aralashmadagi elektronlar soni Avagadro sonidan 50 marta ko'p bo'ladi? A) 960 B) 447 C) 720 D) 687

3. 27°C va $149,58\text{ kPa}$ bosimda 20 litr keladigan neonga qanday tempraturada ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) va $137,115\text{ kPa}$ bosimdagi 50 litr argon qo'shilganda aralashmadagi elektronlar soni Avagadro sonidari 39 marta ko'p bo'ladi?

A) 770 B) 277 C) 273 D) 550

1. Hajmi 250 ml bo'lgan eritmada 3 g qandaydir uglevodorod borligi ma'lum. Bu eritmaning 12°C dagi osmotik bosimi $P = 83,14\text{ kPa}$ ga teng bo'lsa uglevodorodni nomini va molyar massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$mRT \quad 3 \cdot 8,31 \cdot (12 + 273)$$

J: A Saxaroza; 342 g/mol

$$M_r = \frac{mRT}{PV} = \frac{3 \cdot 8,31 \cdot (12 + 273)}{83,14 \cdot 0,25} = 342\text{ g/mol}$$

2. 300 K da turgan y hajmli konteynerdagi havoning x qismi konteynerdan chiqib ketishi uchun, temperatura 450 K ga kutarildi. $x = ?$ (bosim o'zgarishsiz deb hisoblansin).

A. $1/4$ B. $1/3$ C. $2/5$ D. $3/7$

Yechimi:

$$P'V'/T' = PV/T$$

$$V = P'V'T/PT' = 3 \times 300/450 = 2$$

hajmni 3 l . Bosim uzgarmagan. $3 - 2 = 1\text{ l}$ chiqarib yuborilgan gaz

J: $1/3$ B

3. Qanday haroratda ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) gazsimon N_2 ning zichligi n.sh.da o'lchangan O_2 zichligiga teng bo'ladi?

A. $-34,13$ B. -23 C. $-40,3$ D. 16

Yechimi:

. (O_2) 32

$$\rho = \frac{M}{V} = 1,4286$$

. 22,4

$$M \cdot P = 28 \times 101,325$$

$$T = \frac{M \cdot P}{R \cdot \rho} = 238,98$$

$$. R \cdot \rho = 8,31 \times 1,4286$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = 238,98 - 273 = -34,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

J:A

4. Suv osti kemasidan ajralib chiqqan bir litrli havo pufagi 100 metr yuqorilagandan keyin suv yuzasiga chiqadi. Agar dengiz tubiga har bir metr tushganda bosim 10 kPa ga ortsa havo pufagining oxirgi hajmini (litr) aniqlang (Yuzada bosim 1 atm). J: 10,87

$$(100 \times 10 \div 101,325 + 1) \times 1 = 10,87$$

5. Temperatura - 10 gradus va bosim 120kPa b'lgan sharoitda metan va azot aralashmasining zichligi 1,25g/l b'lsa, aralashmadagi eng yengil gazning massa ulushini (%) toping

Yechimi:

$M = mRT/PV$ formuladan $M = pRT/P = 22,77$ g/mol ortacha massaga ega.

$$N_2 = 28 \quad 6,77 \quad 0,564$$

$$22,77 \quad 1$$

$$CH_4 = 16 \quad 5,23 \quad 0,436$$

$$m(CH_4) = 0,436 \cdot 16 = 6,976$$

$$\omega = 6,976 / 22,77 \cdot \% = 30,63\%$$

6. Normal atmosfera bosimida va 65°C da qaysi aminning argon bn aralashmasining zichligi 1,27 g/l ga teng bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

J: Metilamin (CH_3NH_2)

$$PM = pRT$$

$$M = 1,27 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 338 / 101,325 = 35,2$$

$$Ar = 40 \quad X = 35,2$$

Demak aminni massasi 35,2 da kichik b'lishi kerak, bu amin esa, CH_3NH_2

7. Besh ekvivalent kislorod 166,2 kPa va 27°C da qanday hajmni egallaydi?

Yechimi:

$$1 \text{ ekv} \text{-----} 8 \text{ g}$$

$$5 \text{ ekv} \text{-----} x = 40 \text{ g} / 32 = 1,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = nRT/P = 1,25 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 300 / 166,2 = 18,759$$

8. 16 gr O_2 150kPa da 27gradusda 10lni tashkil etadi. Harorat va bosim 4/3 marta va hajm 3/2marta ortdi. Qo'shilgan kislarod miqdorini toping.

Yechimi:

$$150 \cdot 10$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,6$$

$$8,31 \cdot 300$$

$$10:2 = 5 \cdot 3 = 15 \text{ litr} \quad 150:3 = 50 \cdot 4 = 200 \text{ Kpa}$$

$$300:3 = 100 \cdot 4 = 400 \text{ C}$$

$$200 \cdot 15$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,9$$

$$8,31 \cdot 400$$

$$0,9 - 0,6 = 0,3 \text{ molga ortdi}$$

$$0,6 \text{---} 16$$

$$0,3 \text{---} x \cdot 8$$

$$32 \text{---} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$8 \text{---} x \cdot 0,25$$

Elektroliz mavzusi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. 400 ml 3M li $CuSO_4$ va 200 ml 4 M li $AgNO_3$ eritmalari aralashtirildi. Aralashmadan 96,5 A tok necha sekundda o'tkazilsa eritmada 32 gr tuz qoladi?

Yechimi:

$$32 / 160 = 0,2 \text{ mol } CuSO_4 \text{ qolgan dastlab } 1,2 -$$

$$0,2 = 1 \text{ moli elektrolizga uchragan va } 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$AgNO_3 \text{ ham elektrolizga uchragan. } CuSO_4 \text{ ni}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} = 2F$$

$$AgNO_3 \text{ ni } 0,8 \text{ mol} = 0,8F \text{ ga teng}$$

$$2 + 0,8 = 2,8F$$

$$F = I \cdot T / 96500$$

$$2,8 = 96,5 \cdot T / 96500$$

$$T = 2800 \text{ sek}$$

2. Kuchi 3 amperga teng bo'lgan tok 7 sekundda eritmada 3,77 mg metallni ajratib chiqardi. Metallning ekvivalentini hisoblab toping.

Yechimi:

. Eit

$m = \frac{m F}{F}$

F

. m F 0,00377·96500

$E = \frac{m F}{i t} = \frac{0,00377 \cdot 96500}{3 \cdot 7} = 17,32 \text{ g/ekv}$

. it 3·7

3. 176 g x% CuSO₄ eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda tarkibida 40% SO₄²⁻ - saqlovchi eritma hosil bo'ldi.

Agar hosil bo'lgan eritmada SO₄²⁻ - va Cu²⁺ ionlari soni nisbati 3:1 bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi kislotaning konsentrasiyasini (%) toping. (Tuzni gidrolizlamishini hisobga olmang)

A. 22,22 B. 27,22 C. 54,55 D. 70,37

Yechimi:

3SO₄ Cu

2H₂SO₄: CuSO₄

40:3×2=26,67 SO₄²⁻

96 g-----98 g

26,67-----x=27,22%

J:B

4. 1000 g 16% li CuSO₄ eritmasi grafit elektrodlar ёрдамида тўлиқ электролиз қилинди.

Катодни тўлиқ эритиш учун 500 g 78,4% ли сульфат кислота эритмаси сарф бўлди. Бунда қанча ҳажм газ (л, н.ш.) ажралган?

Yechimi:

1000×0.16=160gr 1mol ekan

1 mol Cu ажралган

1mol x=2mol x=1mol

3)Cu+2H₂SO₄=CuSO₄+SO₂+2H₂O

2)500×0,784=392/98=4mol H₂SO₄

4)4-2=2mol H₂SO₄ C bn ketgan

2mol x=1 x=2

C+2H₂SO₄=CO₂+2SO₂+2H₂O

1+2+1=4mol gazlar aralashmasi

4*22.4=89.6l

5. Ma'lum massadagi mis sulfat eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 8 soat 13.4 A tok bilan elektroliz qilinganda 200 g 24.5 % kislota eritmasi olindi. Dastlabki eritmadagi mis sulfatning massa ulushini toping.

Yechimi:

200*0.245=49 sulfat kislota demak Cu 32 gr elektroliz bolgan shuncha mis chqishiga qancha vaqt ketishini oldin hisoblaymiz

32*26.8/13.4*32=2 soat

Bizda dastlab 8 soat bor edi 2 doati Cu ga ketsa 6 soati suvga ketadi

9*6*13.4/26.8=27

Endi xama eritmadan chketkanman massalarni xisoblab 200 g ga qoshamiz

32+8+27=67

va dastlab CuSO₄ 80 gr bo'lgan ekan 80/267

6. Xg 58,5% li NaCl eritmasidan tugaguncha elejtroliz olib borildi va 116,1 gr eritma olindi. Olingan eritmadagi atomlar sonini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

2NaCl+2H₂O=2NaOH+H₂+Cl₂

117 g -----73 g(2H₂+Cl₂)

0,585x-----x=0,365x

x-0,365x=116,1

0,635x=116,1

x=182,83 g dastlabki eritma

m(NaCl)182,83*0,585=107g

2NaOH 2NaCl

80 g-----117 g

73,16 =x-----107 g

m(H₂O)116,1-73,16=42,94 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NaOH}(\text{N}_A) \\ 40 \text{ g} \text{-----} 3 \text{ ta atom} \\ 73,16 \text{ g} \text{-----} x=5,5 \text{ ta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{N}_A) \\ 18 \text{ g} \text{-----} 3 \text{ ta atom} \\ 42,94 \text{ g} \text{-----} x=7,16 \text{ ta} \end{aligned}$$

$$5,5+7,16=12,66 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} = 76,21 \times 10^{23}$$

7. 100g 10%li ishqoriy metal hlorid tuzi elektroliz qilinganda 7.3%li ishqor eritmasi olingan bolsa. Qaysi metal tuzi elektroliz qilingan?

Yechimi:

Bunday masalalami ishlashda suvning foiz ulushini tenglama qilib ishlash maqulroq:

$$90 - 18x$$

$$0,927 = \frac{\text{-----}}{100 - 36,5x}$$

$$x = 0,17 \text{ mol m. e. bolgan}$$

$$M = \frac{10}{0,17} = 58,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M_e = 58,5 - 35,5 = 23 \text{ Na}$$

8. CrSO_4 tuzining suvdagi eritmasi orqali 2,68 soat davomida necha amper tok kuchi o'tkazilsa, 6,24 g xrom metalli ajralib chiqadi?

Tokka nisbatan unum 80%.

Yechimi:



$$F \times m \quad 26,8 \times 6,24$$

$$I = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{-----}} = 2,4$$

$$E \times t \quad 26 \times 2,68$$

$$80\% \text{-----} 2,4 \text{ A}$$

$$100\% \text{-----} x=3 \text{ A}$$

$$J:3$$

9. 777,6 kg Al olish uchun qancha vaqt davomida Al_2O_3 suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilish kerak. Tok kuchi 96500 A.

Yechish:

$$m \cdot F \quad 96500 \times 777,6 \times 10^3$$

$$t = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{-----}}$$

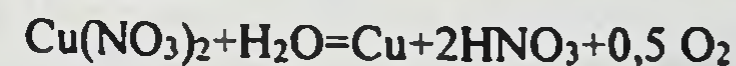
$$I \cdot E \quad 96500 \times 9$$

$$= 86400 / 360 = 24 \text{ soat}$$

J:24

10. 2,5 M li ($p=1,25$) $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 56 l (n.sh) kislorod va 44,8 l (n.sh) H_2 ajralsa, hosil bo'lgan eritma ($p=1,2$) konsentrasiyasini (%) aniqlang.

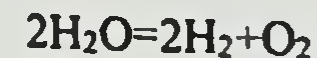
Yechish:



$$0,5 \text{O}_2 \quad 2 \text{ mol HNO}_3$$

$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 126 \text{ g}$$

$$33,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} x=378 \text{ g}$$



$$36 \text{ g} \text{----} 44,8 \text{ l} \text{-----} 22,4 \text{ l O}_2$$

$$36 = x \text{----} 44,8 \text{-----} x=22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 64 \text{ g Cu}$$

$$33,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} x=192 \text{ gr}$$

36g H_2O elektriliz bo'lgan

$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$$

$$33,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} x=3 \text{ mol}$$

56-22,4=33,6 l tuz elektroliz hosil bo'lgan O_2

$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 16 \text{ g}$$

$$33,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} x=48 \text{ g}$$

$$2,5 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$3 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x=1200 \text{ ml}$$

$$E_m \quad 1200 \times 1,25 = 1500 \text{ g}$$

$$1500 - 36 - 192 - 48 = 1224 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{HNO}_3 (\omega) 378 / 1224 \times 100 = 30,9\%$$

J:30,9

11. 1000 g 16% li CuSO_4 eritmasi grafit elektrodlar yordamida to'liq elektroliz qilindi. Katodni to'liq eritish uchun 500 g 78,4% li H_2SO_4 kislota eritmasi sarf bo'ldi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning (%) konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$1000 \text{ g} \times 0,16 = 160 \text{ gr } \text{CuSO}_4$$



$$160 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 64 \text{ g}$$

$$160 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 64 \text{ g}$$

$$500 \times 0,784 = 392 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$



$$64 \text{ g } \text{Cu} \text{ ---- } 196 \text{ gr } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$64 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 196 \text{ g}$$

$$392 - 196 = 196 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ ortib qoldi C uchun}$$

$$64 \text{ g } \text{Cu} \text{ ----- } 64 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2$$

$$64 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 64 \text{ gr}$$

12. Bir metall tuzining suvdagi eritmasi orqali 4 soat davomida 2,68 amper tok kuchi o'tkazilsa, 8,96 g metall ajralib chiqdi. Tokka nisbatan unum 80% bo'lsa, metallning kimyoviy ekvivalentini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$80\% \text{ ----- } 8,96 \text{ g}$$

$$100\% \text{ ----- } x = 11,2 \text{ g}$$

$$m \cdot F_n \quad 11,2 \cdot 26,8$$

$$E = \text{-----} = 28$$

$$J \cdot t \quad 2,68 \cdot 4$$

J:28 g/ekv

13. 1000 g 16% li CuSO_4 eritmasi grafit elektrodlar yordamida to'liq elektroliz qilindi. Katodni to'liq eritish uchun 500 g 78,4% li H_2SO_4 kislota eritmasi sarf bo'ldi. Bunda qancha hajm gaz (l.n.sh) ajralgan?

Yechimi:

$$\text{CuSO}_4 (m) 1000 \cdot 0,16 = 160 \text{ g}$$

$$(n) 160 / 160 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$



$$1 \quad 2 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 (m) 500 \cdot 0,78,4 = 392 \text{ g}$$

$$(n) 392 / 98 = 4 \text{ mol}$$

14. 200 g 16% li CuSO_4 eritmasi to'liq elektroliz qilinganda 17,5% li eritma olindi. Eritmadan necha faradey tok o'tganini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$200(16\%) = 32 \text{ g tuz va } 168 \text{ g suv}$$



$$80 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 49 \text{ g}$$



$$12 \text{ g } \text{C} \text{ ----- } 196 \text{ g } 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$12 = x \text{ ----- } 196 \text{ g}$$

$$196 \text{ g } \text{kis} \text{ ----- } 128 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2$$

$$196 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 128 \text{ g}$$

$$Em 500 + 12(\text{C}) + 64(\text{Cu}) = 576 \text{ g}$$

$$576 - 64(\text{SO}_2) - 128(2\text{SO}_2) - 44(\text{CO}_2) = 340 \text{ g}$$

$$\cdot \quad 160 \text{ g}$$

$$W\% = \text{-----} \times 100 = 47,06\%$$

$$\cdot \quad 340 \text{ g}$$

J:47,06

$$4 - 2 = 2 \text{ mol orti C uchun}$$

$$2 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \quad + \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{Gazlar}(n) 1(\text{SO}_2) + 2(\text{SO}_2) + 1(\text{CO}_2) = 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = 4 \cdot 22,4 = 89,6 \text{ l}$$

J:89,6

$$32 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 19,6 \text{ g}$$

$$17,5\% \text{ ----- } 19,6 \text{ g}$$

$$82,5\% \text{ ----- } x = 92,4 \text{ g qolgan suv}$$

$$168 - 92,4 = 75,6 \text{ g jami e-z suv.}$$

$$75,6/9=8,4F$$

15. 100 g 8% li $CuSO_4$ eritmasi to'liq elektroliz qilinganda 8,167% li eritma olindi. Eritmadan necha faraday tok o'tganini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$100 \times 0,08 = 8 \text{ gr } CuSO_4$$



$$160 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 98 \text{ g kis}$$

$$8 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 4,9 \text{ g}$$

$$100 - 8,167 = 91,833\% \text{ suv}$$

$$8,167 \text{ ----- } 4,9 \text{ g kis}$$

$$91,833 \text{ ----- } x = 55,1 \text{ g}$$

16. 8 A kuchi bilan 48250 sekund davomida 2M li $CuSO_4$ eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 44,8 litr gaz ajraldi dastlabki eritma hajmini aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$8 \times 0,5 \times 48250 / 96500 = 2 \text{ mol}$$

Gazlar xam 2 mol

Suvdan 1.5x mol gaz chqadi

$CdSO_4$ dan esa 0.5y mol gaz chqadi

$$X + y = 2$$

$$1.5x + 0.5y = 2$$

$$Y = 1$$



$$1 \text{ ----- } 0.5$$

$$X = 1 \text{ ----- } 0.5$$

17. 50,2 g 67,73% li $AgNO_3$ eritmasi to'liq elektroliz qilinganda tarkibida $15,05 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan eritma hosil bo'ldi. Eritmadan necha faraday tok o'tganini hisoblang.

Yechimi:

$$50,2(67,73\%) = 34 \text{ g va } 16,2 \text{ g suv}$$

$$170 \text{ gr } AgNO_3 \text{ ----- } 5 \text{ ta } HNO_3$$

$$34 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 1 \text{ ta}$$

$$2,5 - 1 = 1,5 \text{ ta atom suv qolgan}$$

$$3 \text{ ta} \text{ ---- } 18 \text{ g}$$

$$1,5 \text{ ta} \text{ ---- } x = 9 \text{ g}$$

$$16,2 - 9 = 7,2 \text{ g e-z b\u00f3lgan}$$

$$7,2/9 = 0,8F$$

18. 50,2 gr 67,73% li $AgNO_3$ eritmasi to'liq elektroliz qilinganda tarkibida $15,05 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan eritma hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning (%) konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$50,2 \cdot 0,6773 = 34 \text{ g } AgNO_3$$

$$50,2 - 34 = 16,2 \text{ g suv}$$

$$15,05/6,02 = 2,5 \text{ ta}$$

$$340 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 10 \text{ ta } 2HNO_3$$

$$34 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 1 \text{ ta atom}$$

$$2,5 - 1 = 1,5 \text{ atom suv}$$

$$100 - 8 = 92 \text{ g jami suv}$$

$$92 - 55,1 = 36,9 \text{ g suv elektroliz bo'lgan}$$

$$9 \text{ g/ekv} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ F}$$

$$36,9 \text{ ----- } x = 4,1 \text{ F}$$

$$J: 4,1$$

$$1000 \text{ ----- } 2$$

$$x = 500 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol } CdSO_4$$

$$Q = 8 \cdot 48250 / 96500 = 4F$$

Tuzdan 0,25x

Suvdan 0,75(4-x)

$$0,25x + 0,75(4-x) = 2$$

$$x = 2F \text{ tuzga sarflangan to'k}$$

$$1F \text{ ---- } 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$2F \text{ ---- } x = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$2M \text{ ---- } 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ---- } x = 500 \text{ ml}$$

$$3 \text{ ta} \text{ ----- } 18 \text{ gr}$$

$$1,5 \text{ ta} \text{ ----- } x = 9 \text{ g eritmada qolgan suv}$$



$$340 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 126 \text{ g kis}$$

$$34 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 12,6 \text{ gr}$$

$$12,6$$

$$\omega\% = \text{-----} \times 100 = 58,33\%$$

12.6+9

J:58,33

19. 50.2 g 67,73% li AgNO₃ eritmasi to'liq elektroliz qilinganda tarkibida 15,05•10²³ ta atom tutgan eritma hosil bo'ldi. Necha gramm suv elektrolizga uchraganini toping.

Yechimi:

N₂+3H₂=2NH₃ reaksiyada muvozanat holga keltirilgandan so'ng hajmiy ulushlari teng bo'lgan 6 mol gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Muvozanat konstantasini toping. (Reaksiya 2 l idishda olib borilgan)

Yechimi:

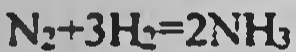
6/2=3 mol/l

Hajmiy ulushlari teng demak:

[NH₃]=1, [N₂]=1, [H₂]=1 mol/l dan.

$$K_m = \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 1^3} = 1$$

J:1



20. 800 g 0,35% li KOH eritmasi 38600 sek davomida elektroliz qilinganda eritmaning pH=13 ga teng bo'ldi (p=1,528 g/ml). Eritmadan o'tgan tok kuchini (A) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

800•0,35/100=2,8 g KOH

(n) 2,8/56=0,05 mol

pOH 14-13=1

pOH (ant-log) -1=0,1 mol/l

0,1 mol-----1000 ml

0,05 mol-----x=500 ml

21. 800 g 0,35% li KOH eritmasi 10 A davomida elektroliz qilinganda eritmaning pH=13 ga teng bo'ldi (p=1,528 g/ml). Eritma qancha vaqt (sek) davomida elektroliz qilinganligini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

800•0,35/100=2,8 gr KOH

(n) 2,8/56=0,05 mol

pOH 14-13=1

pOH (ant-log) -1=0,1 mol/l

0,1 mol-----1000 ml

0,05 mol-----x=500 ml

22. 800 g 0,35% li (p=1,528 g/ml) KOH eritmasi 10 A tok bilan 36800 sek davomida elektroliz qilindi. Eritmaning pH ni toping.

Yechimi:

800•0,35/100=2,8 g KOH

KOH(n) 2,8/56=0,05 mol

$$m = \frac{J \cdot E \cdot t}{F} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 38600}{96500} = 36 \text{ g}$$

800-36=764 g qolgan eritma

800-36=764 g qolgan eritma

E(V) 764/1,528=500 ml

23. 800 g 0,35%li KOH eritmasi 10 A tok bilan 36800 sek davomida elektroliz qilindi. Eritmaning pH=13 ga teng bo'lsa, eritmaning zichligini (g/ml) toping.

Em 500•1,528=764 g qolgan eritma

H₂O (m) 800-764=36 g elektroliz bo'lgan suv

$$J = \frac{m \cdot F}{E \cdot t} = \frac{36 \cdot 96500}{9 \cdot 38600} = 10 \text{ A}$$

J:10 A

Em 500•1,528=764 g qolgan eritma

H₂O (m) 800-764=36 g elektroliz bo'lgan suv

$$t = \frac{m \cdot F}{E \cdot J} = \frac{36 \cdot 96500}{9 \cdot 10} = 38600$$

J:38600 sekund

500 ml-----0,05 mol
1000 ml-----x=0,1 mol

KOH 0,1 mol/l → OH 0,1 mol
[OH⁻] 0,1 (log) pOH=1

pH = 14-1=13

J:13

Yechimi:

$$800 \cdot 0,35 / 100 = 2,8 \text{ g KOH}$$
$$\text{KOH}(n) \ 2,8 / 56 = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$m = \frac{J \cdot E \cdot t}{F} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 38600}{96500} = 36 \text{ g}$$

$800 - 36 = 764 \text{ g}$ qolgan eritma.

24. 800 g ($\rho = 1,528 \text{ g/ml}$) KOH eritmasi 10 A tok bilan 38600 sek davomida elektroliz qilindi. Eritmaning $\text{pH} = 13$ ga teng bo'lsa, dastlabki eritmaning massa ulushini (%) toping.

$$E(V) \ 764 / 1,528 = 500 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{pOH} \ 14 - 13 = 1$$

$$\text{pOH}(\text{ant-log}) - 1 = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$0,1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,05 \text{ mol} = x \text{-----} 500 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{KOH}(m) \ 0,05 \cdot 56 = 2,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\omega\% = 2,8 / 800 \times 100 = 0,35\%$$

$$J: 0,35\%$$

Yechimi:

$$m = \frac{J \cdot E \cdot t}{F} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 38600}{96500} = 36 \text{ g}$$

$800 - 36 = 764 \text{ g}$ qolgan eritma.

Kimyoviy muvozanat mavzusiga doir misol va masalalar yechish

1. Butanning izomerlanish reaksiyasida tugri reaksiya tezlik konstantasi $2,5\text{c}^{-1}$ ga, teskari reaksiyaning tezlik konstantasi $0,5\text{c}^{-1}$ ga teng. Agar reaksiya avvalida 17,4gr butan olingan bolsa, muvozanat holatidagi aralashmada necha dona 3 chi uglerod atomi buladi?



Yechimi:

$$K_m = \frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{2,5}{0,5} = 5$$

$$17,4/58 = 0,3 \text{ butanning moli}$$

$$5 = \frac{x}{0,3-x}$$

$$1,5 - 5x = x$$

$$6x = 1,5$$

$$x = 0,25$$

$$0,25 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,505 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ ta}$$

2. $A+B=C+D$

Reaksiyada har bir moddaning dastlabki konsentrasiyasi $2,5 \text{ mol/l}$ ga teng. Muvozanat qaror topgandan keyin C moddaning konsentrasiyasi 3 mol/l ga teng bolsa, shu sistemaning muvozanat konstantasi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

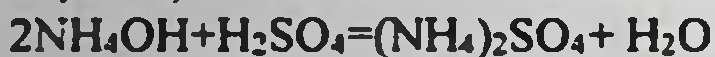
A. 2,25 B. 2,55 C. 2,85 D. 3,45

Yechimi: Novshadil spirt tarkibidagi NH_4OH konsentrasiyasini aniqlash uchun shu eritmadan $87,5 \text{ g}$ olinib titrlanganda, $61,25 \text{ g}$ 8% li H_2SO_4 sarflandi. NH_4OH ning konsentrasiyasi (%) qancha ekan.

A. 4 B. 6 C. 7 D. 5

Yechimi:

$$61,25 \times 0,08 = 4,9$$



$$70 \text{-----} 98$$

$$X = 3,5 \text{-----} 4,9$$

$$3,5/87,5 = 0,04$$

J: A

3. NH_3 sintezi ($\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$) 1 mol N_2 va H_2 aralashmasi olindi. Ma'lum vaqtdan so'ng sistemada muvozanat qaror topdi. Muvozanatdagi aralashmada moddalarning konsentrasiyalari (mos ravishda) $3:3:2$ nisbatda bo'lgan bo'lsa, K_m ni aniqlang.

A. 5 B. 0,05 C. 0,4 D. 4

$$(0,2)^2 / 0,3 \cdot (0,3)^3 = 5$$

4. A va B moddalar orasidagi reaksiya $2A + B = C$ bn ifodalamadi. A va B moddalarning boshlangich konsentrasiyasi mos ravishda $1,6$ va $1,2 \text{ mol/l}$ ni tashkil etadi. Boshlang'ich vaqtdagi tezligi esa $1,535 \text{ mol/(l.min)}$ ga teng bo'lsa, B moddani konsentrasiyasi $0,4 \text{ mol/l}$ ga kamaytirilgan vaqt tezligi (mol/(l.min)) hisoblang.

A. 0,256 B. 2,56 C. 1,76 D. 0,345

Yechimi:

$$A = 1,6 \quad B = 1,2 \quad v_1 = 1,536$$

$$v_1 = k[A]^2[B]$$

$$v_1 \quad 1,536$$

$$k = \frac{v_1}{[A]^2[B]} = \frac{1,536}{1,6^2 \cdot 1,2} = 0,5$$

$$k = \frac{v_2}{[A]^2[B]} = 0,5$$

$$2 \text{-----} 1$$

$$x = 0,8 \text{-----} 0,4$$

$$A(n) \quad 1,6 - 0,8 = 0,8$$

$$B(n) \quad 1,2 - 0,4 = 0,8$$

$$v_2 = k[A]^2[B] = 0,5 \times 0,8^2 \times 0,8 = 0,256$$

J: A

$2A + B = C$

5. Bir xil hajmli, bosim $0,7 \text{ atm}$ NO va $0,5 \text{ atm}$ O_2 gazlar reaksiyaga kirishganda sistemada bosim 1 atm ga teng bo'ldi. Ushbu $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{NO}_2$ reaksiyada kimyoviy muvozanat qaror topdi. Muvozanat doimiysi (K_p) toping.

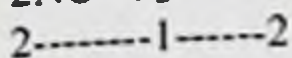
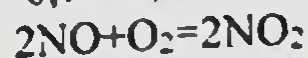
A. 160/27 B. 5/2 C. 3/20 D. 20/27

Yechimi:

$$0,7 + 0,5 = 1,2$$

$$1,2 - 1 = 0,2$$

$$0,7 \quad 0,5$$



6. $\text{A(g)} + \text{B(g)} = 2\text{C}$ Sistemada boshlang'ich moddalardan 3 mol/l dan olingan. Ushbu sistemada kimyoviy muvozanat ($K_m = 1$) qaror topgandan so'ng moddalarning konsentrasiyalari yig'indisini (mol/l) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

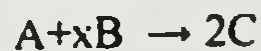
$$x^2$$

$$1 = \frac{\dots}{(3-x)(3-x)}$$

$$x = 1,5$$



Bo'lgan reaksiyada 5 mol A moddaning 20% i sarflangan. B ning 25% i ortib qolgan. Jarayon 1 litrli idishda olib borilgan bo'lsa x ni toping. ($K_m = 1$)



$$\text{D: } 5$$

$$\text{S: } 1$$

$$\text{M: } 4 \quad 2$$

$$B = C^2/A \text{ yani } B = 2^2/4 = 1$$

Demak B muvozanatda 1 mol qolgan.

$$25\% \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$100\% \text{ --- } x = 4 \text{ mol (dastlabki)}$$

$$4 - 1 = 3 \text{ mol sarflangani.}$$

Yan bir Yechimi:



$$\text{A } 5 \cdot 0,2 = 1 \quad 5 - 1 = 4 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\text{B } x \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\text{C } 2 \text{ mol/l}$$

8. $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$ reaksiyada muvozanat holga keltirilgandan so'ng hajmiy ulushlari teng bo'lgan 6 mol gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Muvozanat konstantasini toping. (Reaksiya 2 l idishda olib borilgan)

Yechimi: $6/2 = 3 \text{ mol/l}$

Hajmmy ulushlari teng demak:

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1, [\text{N}_2] = 1, [\text{H}_2] = 1 \text{ mol/l dan.}$$

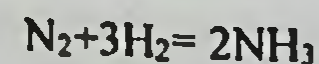
9. $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$ reaksiyada muvozanat holga keltirilgandan so'ng hajmiy ulushlari teng bo'lgan 6 mol gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Azotning boshlang'ich konsentrasiyasini (mol/l) toping. (Reaksiya 2 l idishda olib borilgan)

Yechimi:

$$6/2 = 3 \text{ mol/l}$$

Hajmmy ulushlari teng demak:

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1, [\text{N}_2] = 1, [\text{H}_2] = 1 \text{ mol/l dan.}$$



$$0,4 \text{-----} 0,2 \text{---} 0,4$$

$$0,3 \quad 0,3 \quad 0,4$$

$$\cdot \quad 0,4^2 \quad 0,16 \quad 160$$

$$K_p = \frac{\dots}{\dots} = \frac{\dots}{\dots}$$

$$\cdot \quad 0,3^2 \times 0,3 \quad 0,027 \quad 27$$

J:A

$$[\text{A}] 3 - 1,5 = 1,5$$

$$[\text{B}] 3 - 1,5 = 1,5$$

$$2[\text{C}] 1,5 \times 2 = 3$$

$$1,5 + 1,5 + 3 = 6 \text{ mol/l}$$

J:6

$$\cdot \quad 2^2$$

$$1 = \frac{\dots}{4 \cdot x}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$1/0,25 = 4 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$4 - 1 = 3 \text{ mol reaksiyaga kir}$$

$$1 \quad x \text{ mol} \quad x = 3$$



$$1 \quad 3 \text{ mol}$$

J: 3



$$\cdot \quad 1^2$$

$$K_m = \frac{\dots}{\dots} = 1 \quad \cdot \quad 1 \cdot 1^3 \quad \text{J:1}$$

$$1 \text{-----} 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,5 = x \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Dast}(\text{N}_2) 1 + 0,5 = 1,5 \text{ mol/l}$$

J:1,5

Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

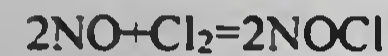
1. Reaksiya $2\text{NO} + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{NOCl}$ tenglama bilan ifodalanadi. Yopiq idishda 0,1 mol azot(II) oksid va 0,2 mol xlor aralastirildi. Xlorning 20% sarf bo'lgandan so'ng, reaksiya tezligi qanday o'zgaradi.
 A) 31,25 kamayadi B) 31,25 ortadi C) 15,625 kamayadi D) o'zgarmaydi

Yechimi:

$$0,2 \cdot 20 : 100 = 0,04 \text{ mol Cl}$$

$$\text{Cl}_2 \text{ n} = 0,2 - 0,04 = 0,16 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,2 : 0,16 = 1,25$$



$$V = [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{Cl}_2]$$

$$V = 5^2 \cdot 1,25 = 31,25$$

$$\text{N}_2 \text{ n} = 0,1 - 0,08 = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

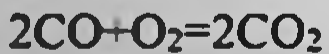
J: A

$$0,1 : 0,02 = 5 \text{ mol}$$

2. $2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{CO}_2$ sistemani bosimi 2 marta oshirildi. Harorat 10°C dan necha gradusgacha o'zgartirilganda tog'ri reaksiya tezligi 2 marta ortadi. $\gamma = 2$

Yechimi:

$$4 = 2$$



$$10 - (-10) / 10 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$V_1 = 2^2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$x = -10$$

$$8 / 2 = 4$$

J: -10

$$10 - x / 10$$

3. $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$ sistemani bosimi 3 marta oshirildi. Harorat 30°C dan necha gradusgacha o'zgartirilganda to'g'ri reaksiya tezligi 9 marta ortadi. $\gamma = 3$

Yechimi:

$$30 - x / 10$$

$$V_1 = 3 \times 3^3 = 81$$

$$9 = 3^x$$

$$81 / 9 = 9$$

$$x = 10$$

J: 10°C

4. Harorat 20°C oshganda 4 marta ortsa, harorat 50°C dan 150°C gacha oshganda reaksiya tezligi necha marta ortadi?

Yechimi:

$$V = 4^5 = 1024 \text{ marta ortadi}$$

$$150 - 50 = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

J: 1024

$$100 / 20 = 5$$

5. Harorat 30°C ga ortganda 4 marta ortsa, harorat 60°C dan 120°C gacha oshganda reaksiya tezligi necha marta ortadi?

Yechimi:

$$V = 4^2 = 16 \text{ marta ortadi}$$

$$120 - 60 = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

J: 16

$$60 / 30 = 2$$

6. Harorat 30° dan 110° gacha ortganda reaksiya tezligi 256 marta ortsa, harorat har 20°C oshganda reaksiya tezligi necha marta ortgan?

Yechimi:

$$4^x = 256$$

$$110 - 30 = 80^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$80 / 20 = 4$$

J: 4 marta

7. Harorat 40°C dan 120°C gacha oshganda reaksiya tezligi 256 marta ortsa, harorat har 20°C ga oshganda reaksiya tezligi necha marta ortgan?

Yechimi:

$$4^x = 256$$

$$120 - 40 = 80^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x = 4$$

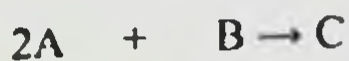
$$80 / 20 = 4$$

J: 4 marta

8. $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C}$ Reaksiyada A va B boshlang'ich konsentrasiyalari 0,3 va 0,5 mol/l ga teng. Boshlang'ich tezlik 0,036 mol/l min. B moddaning konsentratsiyasi 0,1 mol/l ga kamayganda reaksiya tezligini toping.

Yechimi:

$$v = k[A]^2[B]$$
$$k = \frac{v}{[A]^2[B]} = \frac{0,036}{0,3^2 \times 0,5} = 0,8$$



9. B moddani 3 marta kamayishi uchun 10 gradusda 30 sekund vaqt, 30 gradusda esa 5 marta kamayishi uchun esa 9 sekund vaqt sarflansa, qanday haroratda 9 marta kamayishi uchun 80 sekund vaqt sarflanadi?

Yechimi:

- 1). 10°C da $3/3=1$ qoldi
 $3-1=2$ sarflandi
 $V=2/30=0,0667 \text{ mol/l} \cdot \text{sek}$
- 2). 30°C da $3/5=0,6$ qoldi
 $3-0,6=2,4$ sarflandi
 $V=2,4/9=0,2667 \text{ mol/l} \cdot \text{sek}$

Endi gammani topamiz

$$0,2667/0,0667=4$$

$$4=x^2 \quad x=2$$

10. $A \rightarrow B + C$ Reaksiya bo'yicha A modda parchalanib, konsentrasiyasi kamayishi uchun ma'lum vaqt (sekund) sarflaydi. Agar A moddaning konsentrasiyasi 4 marta kamayishida 2 marta kamayishiga nisbatan 15 sekund ko'p vaqt sarflasa 50 sekundda xuddi shunday miqdordagi A moddaning konsentrasiyasi necha marta kamayadi?

Yechish:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \quad 1-0,5=0,5$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25 \quad 1-0,25=0,75$$
$$\frac{0,5}{x} = \frac{0,75}{x+15} \quad x=30$$

J:6 marta kamayadi

11. $A \rightarrow B + C$ reaksiya bo'yicha A modda parchalanib konsentratsiyasi 2 marta kamayishi uchun ma'lum vaqt(sekund) sarflandi. Agar A moddaning konsentratsiyasi 4 marta kamayishida 2 marta kamayishiga nisbatan 15 sekund ko'p vaqt sarflansa, 50 sekundda xuddi shunday miqdordagi A moddaning konsentratsiyasi necha marta kamayadi?

A)4 B)2 C)5 D)6

Yechish:

$$0,75/x+15=0,5/x$$

$$x=30$$

$$30 \text{-----} 0,5$$

$$50 \text{-----} 0,8333$$

$$1-0,83333=0,1666$$

$$1/0,1666=6$$

$$2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,2 = x \text{-----} 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$[A]=0,3-0,2=0,1$$

$$[B]=0,5-0,1=0,4$$

$$v = k[A]^2[B] = 0,8 \times 0,1^2 \times 0,4 =$$

$$= 0,0032 \text{ yoki } 3,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l min}$$

$$J: 3,2 \times 10^{-3}$$

3). $X^\circ\text{C}$ da $3/9=0,33$ qoldi

$$3-0,33=2,667 \text{ sarflandi.}$$

$$V=2,667/80=0,0333 \text{ mol/l} \cdot \text{sek}$$

4). 30°C da ----- $X^\circ\text{C}$ da

$$0,2667 \text{ -----} 0,0333$$

$$0,2667/0,0333=8 \text{ marta kamaydi}$$

$$8=2^3$$

$$3 \cdot 10=30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$30-30=0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\frac{0,5}{30} = \frac{x}{50} \quad x=0,833(3)$$

$$1-0,833=0,166(6)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{x} = 0,166(6)$$

$$x=6$$

12. $A \rightarrow B + C$ reaksiya bo'yicha A modda parchalanib konsentratsiyasi 3 marta kamayishi uchun ma'lum vaqt (sekund) sarflandi. Agar A moddaning konsentratsiyasi 5 marta kamayishida 3 marta kamayishiga nisbatan 6 sekund ko'p vaqt sarflansa, xuddi shunday miqdordagi A moddaning konsentratsiyasi 9 marta kamayishi uchun qancha vaqt (sekund) sarflandi?

Yechimi:

$$\frac{x}{3} = t$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = t + 6$$

$$x = 45 \quad t = 30 \text{ sekund}$$

$$\frac{45}{9} = 45 - 5 = 40$$

J: 40 sekund

13. $A \rightarrow B + C$ reaksiya bo'yicha A modda parchalanib konsentratsiyasi 3 marta kamayishi uchun ma'lum vaqt (sekund) sarflandi. Agar A moddaning konsentratsiyasi 5 marta kamayishida 3 marta kamayishiga nisbatan 6 sekund ko'p vaqt sarflansa, 40 sekundda xuddi shunday miqdordagi A moddaning konsentratsiyasi necha marta kamayadi?

Yechish:

1) $6/3 = 2$ qoldi $-6 = 4$ sarf.

2) $6/5 = 1,2$ qoldi $-6 = 4,8$ sarf.

3) 6 sek ----- 0,8 mol (farq)

40sek ----- $x = 5,333$ mol sarf

$6 - 5,333 = 0,667$ qoldi

$6/0,667 = 9$ marta kamayadi

Oleum mavzusiga doir misol va masalalar yechish

1. Tarkibi $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ oleumga 1,8 mol H_2O qo'shilganda sp^3 va sp^2 orbitalarining soni tenglashdi, bunda 332,2 g oleum olindi. Oleumni tarkibini aniqlang.

A) $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2SO_3$ B) $H_2SO_4 \cdot 4SO_3$ C) $H_2SO_4 \cdot 3SO_3$ D) $H_2SO_4 \cdot 5SO_3$

Yechimi:



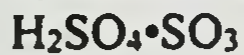
$$12 = 6 + 12x$$

$$12x = 6$$

$$x = 0,5$$



$$331,2 : 138 = 2,4$$

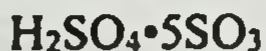


$$1,2 + 1,8 = 3$$

$$2,4 - 1,8 = 0,6$$

$$n = 3 : 0,6$$

$$n = 5$$



J: D

2. 50% H_2SO_4 olish uchun 400 gr suv qo'shish lozim bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,5SO_3$ tarkibli oleumning massasini (g) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$138x$$

$$147x$$

$$147x$$

$$0,5 = \frac{147x}{331,2}$$

$$400 + 138x$$

$$200 + 69x = 147x$$

$$78x = 200$$

$$x = 2,564$$

$$2,564 \cdot 138 = 353,85 \text{ g}$$

J: 353,85 gr

3. Tarkibida 62,385% kislorod saqlagan oleum formulasini toping.

Yechimi:



$$61,14 + 49,9x = 64 + 48x$$

$$1,9x = 2,86$$

$$x = 1,5$$

$$64 + 48x$$

$$\frac{64 + 48x}{98 + 80x} = 0,62385 \quad (1)$$

$$98 + 80x$$

J: $H_2SO_4 \cdot 1,5SO_3$

4. $8xH_2SO_4 \cdot 2ySO_3$ oleumga 1,8gr suv qushildi $5yH_2SO_4 \cdot 2xSO_3$ oleum olindi boshlangich eritmada S ning massa ulushi qanday bulgan

Yechimi:
 $8x = 5y - 0,1$
 $2y = 2x + 0,1$

$$\begin{aligned} 8x - 5y &= -0,1 \\ 2y - 2x &= 0,1 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = 0,05 \cdot 8 = 0,4 / 0,2 = 2$$

$$Y = 0,1 \cdot 2 = 0,2 / 0,2 = 1$$



$$w(\text{S}) = \frac{3\text{S} \cdot 96}{2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \cdot 276} = 0,3478$$

5. 22,8 gr $x\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot y\text{SO}_3$ tarkibli oleumga 10 gr SO_3 qo'shilganda $y\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{SO}_3$ olindi. Boshlang'ich oleumni tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$n(\text{SO}_3) 10:80 = 0,125 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{98x}{22,8 - 80x} = \frac{22,8 - 80x}{98x + 12,25}$$

$$x = 0,1 \text{ SO}_3$$

$$m(\text{SO}_3) 0,1 \cdot 80 = 8 \text{ g}$$

$$22,8 - 8 = 14,8 \text{ gr H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) 14,8:98 = 0,15 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,15:0,1$$

1,5:1 bundan 3:2 chiqadi

6. 3120 gr suvda 224 l (n.sh) SO_3 yutirilishidan hosil bo'lgan eritmaning ($\rho = 1,6 \text{ g/ml}$) I qismiga 44,8 l SO_3 ni eritib 62% li eritma olindi. Dastlabki eritmaning qolgan qismiga qancha (t) suv qushilganda eritmaning pH qiymati 2 ga teng bo'ladi?

A. 186,3 B. 312 C. 1,863 D. 31,2

Yechimi:

$$3120 + 800 = 3920 \text{ gr}$$

$$98 \cdot 10 / 3920 = 25\%$$

$$(0,25x + 196) / (x + 160) = 0,62$$

$$X = 261,62$$

$$3920 - 261,62 = 3658,38 \text{ gr ikkinchi qismi}$$

7. H va O atomlari sonlari 1,4:1 bo'lgan ($\rho = 1,25 \text{ g/ml}$) H_2SO_4 kislota eritmasida 1 mol H_2SO_4 ga 0,5 mol SO_3 tog'ri keladigan 386,4 g oleum olinga bo'lsa, Dastlabki eritmadagi S atomlarining sonini aniqlang.

A) $24,08 \times 10^{22}$ B) $12,04 \times 10^{23}$ C) $6,02 \times 10^{22}$ D) $3,01 \times 10^{22}$

Yechimi:



$$2 + 2x \quad 1,4$$

$$4 + x \quad 1$$

$$5,6 + 1,4x = 2 + 2x$$

$$0,6x = 3,6$$

$$x = 6$$

$$3658 / 1,6 = 2286 \text{ ml}$$

$$3658 \cdot 0,25 / 98 = 9,33$$

$$9,33 \cdot 2 / 0,01 = 1866$$

$$1866 - 2 \cdot 2286 = 1863,7 \text{ litr}$$

J:C



$$966 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 1 \text{ S } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$386,4 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 0,4 \text{ ta}$$

$$N_A(\text{S}) 0,4 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} =$$

$$24,08 \times 10^{22}$$

J:A

8. Tarkibida $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x\text{SO}_3$ oleumga 1,35 mol suv qo'shilganda sp^3 va sp^2 orbitallarining soni tenglashdi, bunda 248,4 gr oleum olindi. Oleum tarkibini toping.

Yechimi:

$$98x + 80y = 224,1$$

$$x + y = 2,7$$

$$x = 1 \quad y = 5$$

9. X% li oleumdan X% li sulfat kislota eritmasini olish uchun va suv 1:1,725 massa nisbatta olingan bo'lsa X ni toping

- izoh dastlabki oleum massasini $248,4 - 1,35 \cdot 18 = 224,1$

$$\text{oleum moli esa } 1,35 \cdot 2 = 2,7 \text{ mol}$$

Yechimi:

$$0.01x \cdot 1 - 0.01x + 0.01225x$$

$$1. \quad 2.725 \quad \underline{X=0.4}$$

Yana bir yechim: $100 + 0,225x/272,5 = x/100$ $x=40\%$.

10. Oleum NaOH da toliq neytrallanganda 82,92%li ertima hosil bolsa oleum ni tarkibini toping

$$142 + 142X/142 + 142x + 36 + 18x = 0,8292 \quad \underline{j:1:0,6}$$

$$142/0,8292 = 171,25g$$

$$171,25 - 80 = 91,25$$

$$98x + 80y = 91,25$$

$$x + y = 1 \quad x=1 \quad y=0,6$$

11. Tarkibida $36,12 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atomi Bogan SO_3 Suvda ertilganda tarkibida $45,15 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan oleum ertmasi xosil boldi . Oleum tarkibini toping

Yechimi:

1,5 mol SO_3 , qo'shilgan suv 0,5 mol, demak, $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2SO_3$

12. Oleumni neytrallashga 100% li NaOH sarflandi va 83,78% li ertma olindi. Oleum tarkibi qanday

$$142/0,8378 = 169,5$$

$$169,5 - 80 = 89,5$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$98x + 80y = 89,5 \quad H_2SO_4 \cdot 1,117647058823529 \quad SO_3$$

13. Tarkibi $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ oleumga 1,8 mol suv qo'shilganda sp^3 va sp^2 orbitalarning soni tenglashdi, bunda 331,2 g oleum olindi. Oleumning tarkibini toping.

Yechimi:

$$H_2SO_4 \quad sp^3 = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ ta } (x), \quad sp^2 = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ ta } (x)$$

$$SO_3 \text{ da } sp^3 = 0, \quad sp^2 = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ ta } (y)$$



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

$$1,8 = x \text{---} 1,8 \text{---} x = 1,8$$

$$98x + 80y = 331,2$$

$$12x = 6x + 12y$$

$$H_2SO_4 \quad 2,4 - 1,8 = 0,6 \text{ mol} \text{---} 1$$

$$xSO_3 \quad 1,2 + 1,8 = 3 \text{ mol} \text{---} x = 5$$

$$\underline{J: H_2SO_4 \cdot 5SO_3}$$

$$x = 2,4 \quad y = 1,2$$

14. 400ml 1.2M li ($p=1.04$) NaOH 30g 70% li oleum ertmadi qowldi hosil bolgan ertmadagi nordon va orta tuzlarning massa uluvi qanca.

Yechimi:

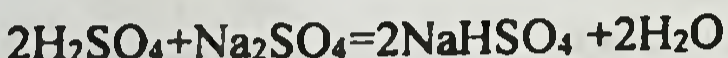
$$n(NaOH) \quad 400 \times 1,2 \div 1000 = 0,48 \text{ mol}$$

$$Em(NaOH) \quad 400 \times 1,2 = 416 \text{ gr}$$

$$Na_2SO_4(m) \quad 0,24 \times 142 = 34,08 \text{ g}$$

$$H_2SO_4(\text{ortiq}) \quad 0,3545 - 0,24 = 0,1145 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Jam: } 416 + 30 = 446 \text{ g hosil}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{---} 142 \text{ g } Na_2SO_4$$

$$0,1145 \text{---} x = 16,259 \text{ gr}$$

$$Na_2SO_4(m) \quad 34,08 - 16,259 = 17,821 \text{ g}$$

$$SO_3(m) \quad 30 \times 0,7 = 21 \text{ g}$$

$$SO_3(n) \quad 21/80 = 0,2625 \text{ mol}$$

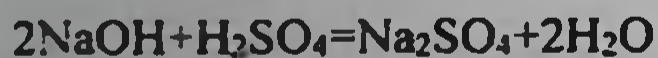
$$2 \text{ mol} \text{---} 240 \text{ gr } 2NaHSO_4$$

$$0,1145 \text{---} x = 27,48 \text{ gr}$$

$$H_2SO_4 (m) \quad 30 - 21 = 9 \text{ g}$$

$$n = 9/98 = 0,092 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,2625 + 0,092 = 0,3545 \text{ mol}$$



$$NaHSO_4(\omega) \quad 27,48/446 \times 100 = 6,2\%$$

$$2 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,48 \text{---} \text{---} x = 0,24 \quad x = 0,24$$

$$Na_2SO_4(\omega) \quad 17,821/446 \times 100 = 4\%$$

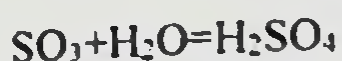
$$\underline{J: 6,2\%; 4\%}$$

15. 60% li 100 g oleum 10 g suv bilan aralashtirilsa, necha foizli oleum hosil bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

Demak oleumda kislota erituvchi SO₃ esa erigan modda bo'ladi!

100 g eritmada 60 g SO₃ bor ekan.



80 g ----- 18 g suv

16. Oleumni 100 % li natriy gidroksid bilan neytrallab 81,442 % li eritma olindi. Oleumni tarkibini toping?

Yechimi:



$$0,81442 = \frac{142 + 142x}{80x + 80 + 98 + 80x}$$

$$x = 0,25 \quad \text{J: } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 0,25\text{SO}_3$$

17. Tarkibida $144,48 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom bor bo'lgan SO₃ necha gr suvda eritilganda tarkibida $198,66 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan oleum eritmasi hosil bo'ladi. SO₃ ga suv qovilgani uchun atom ortgan

Yechimi:

$198,66 - 144,48 = 54,18$ bu suvdi atomlar soni

$$54,18 / 6,02 = 9 / 3 = 3 \cdot 18 = 54$$

18. Tarkibida $144,48 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom bor bo'lgan SO₃ suvda eritilganda tarkibida $198,66 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan oleum eritmasi hosil bo'ladi. Oleumni tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

Dastlabki SO₃ atomlari soni 24 ta edi yani 6 mol SO₃ bor edi suv 3 mol ekan

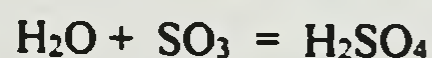
3 mol suvdan 3 mol H₂SO₄ va 6 mol SO₃ 3 moli reaksiyaga kirishib ketadi va u ham 3 mol qoladi va oleum H₂SO₄·SO₃ bolib qoladi

19. Tarkibida $144,48 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom bor bo'lgan SO₃ suvda eritilganda tarkibida $198,66 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta atom tutgan oleum eritmasi hosil bo'ladi. Oleum massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(n) (198,66 - 144,48) \div 6,02 = 9 \div 3 = 3 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\text{SO}_3(n) (144,48 \div 6,02) \div 4 = 6 \text{ mol}$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 98 \text{ g}$$

$$3 \text{ mol} \text{---} x = 3 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 294 \text{ g}$$

6-3=3 mol SO₃ ortib qoldi

20. X% li oleumdan X% li H₂SO₄ eritmasini olish uchun oleum va suv 1:1,725 massa nisbatta olingan bo'lsa, X ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$\frac{100 + 0,225x}{272,5} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$100 + 0,225x = 272,5 \cdot 0,01x$$

21. X% li oleumdan X% li H₂SO₄ eritmasini olish uchun oleum va suv 1:4,225 massa nisbatta olingan bo'lsa, X ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$1 : 4,225$$

$$100 : 422,5 = 522,5 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$44,44 = x \text{-----} 10 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{SO}_3 \text{ ort(m)} 60 - 44,44 = 15,56 \text{ g}$$

$$15,6$$

$$\text{SO}_3(\%) \text{-----} \times 100 = 14,18$$

$$110$$

$$\text{J: } 14,18\%$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} \text{SO}_3 \quad 80 \text{ g}$$

$$3 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 240 \text{ g}$$

$$240 + 294 = 534 \text{ g oleum}$$

$$\text{Yoki } 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{SO}_3 \quad \text{Mr} = 534 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J: } 534 \text{ g}$$

$$X = 40\%$$

$$100 + 0,225x = 272,5 \cdot 0,01x$$

$$X = 40$$



$$80 \text{ g} \text{-----} 18 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{-----} 0,225x$$

$$100 + 0,225x \quad x$$

522,5 100

$$x=20$$

J:20%

22. Bir xil massadagi H_2SO_4 eritmasini neytrallash uchun 6 mol, oleum ni neytrallash uchun 6,9 mol NaOH sarflandi, H_2SO_4 va oleum aralashtirilganda $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,29SO_3$ hosil bulsa, dastlabki oleum % qanchaga teng bo'lgan.

Yechimi:

3 mol H_2SO_4

3,45 mol oleum

6,45 mol $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,29SO_3$

6,45-----1,29

5=x-----1

1,45=y-----0,29

$5 \cdot 98 + 1,45 \cdot 80 = 606$ gr 303 gr dan

$303 - 3 \cdot 98 = 9$ gr suv 0,5 mol

$(1,45 \cdot 80 + 0,5 \cdot 80) / 303 = 0,5148$

Yana bir yechim:

$2NaOH + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$

2 mol 1 mol

6 mol x=3 mol

$6,9 / 2 = 3,45$ mol

23. 40% li oleum eritmasidan 40% li sulfat kislita eritmasi olingan bo'lsa, reaksiyaga kirishgan oleum va suv massa nisbatini toping.

Yechimi:

$SO_3 + H_2O = H_2SO_4$

80 18

40 x=9 g

100+9 40

x 100

x=272,5

$272,5 - 100 = 172,5$

100:172,5

$3,45 + 3 = 6,45$ mol mol oleum

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,29SO_3$

$1 + 0,29 = 1,29$ mol

1,29 ----- 121,2 g

6,45 ----- x=606 g/2=303 g dan

Yana bir yechim:

X+Y=3,45

$98x + 80y = 303$

x=1,5

$y = 1,95 \cdot 80 / 303 \cdot 100 = 51,48\%$

J:51,48%

1:1,725 J: 1:1,725

Yana bir yechim:

$40 \cdot 1,225 + 60 = 109$

109 40 = 1

40

0 69 = 1,725

$40 \cdot 1,225 + 60 = 109$

40% ----- 109

100% '----- x=272,5

$272,5 - 100 = 172,5$

100 = 1

$172,5 = 1,725$

24. 40% li oleum eritmasidan 40% li sulfat kislita eritmasi olingan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi S ning massa ulushini (%) toping.

$40 \cdot 1,225 + 60 = 109$

98g ----- 32 g

109g ---- x=35,6 g

25. 100 g X% li sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan 100 g X% li oleum eritmasi qo'shildi, natijada 74,5% li sulfat kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiyaga kirishgan SO_3 ni massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$100 + 100 = 200$ g eritma

$H_2SO_4(m) 200 \cdot 0,745 = 149$ g

$SO_3(m) 200 - 149 = 49$ g

40% ----- 109

100% '----- x=272,5

$\omega = 35,6 / 272,5 = 13,06\%$

$98x = 49$

x=0,5*80=40 g SO_3 reaksiyaga kirishgan!

J:40

26. 100 g X% li sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan 100 g X% li oleum eritmasi qo'shildi, natijada 74,5% li sulfat kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. X ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$100+100=200 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 200 \cdot 0,745=149 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{SO}_3(\text{m}) 200-149=49 \text{ g}$$

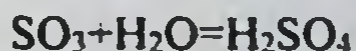
$$98x=49$$

$$x=0,5 \cdot 80=40 \text{ g SO}_3$$

$$100-40=60 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Oleum ushun X%

$$\frac{40 \text{ g SO}_3}{40+60} \times 100=40\%$$



$$80 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 98 \text{ g}$$

40 g ----- x=49 g sulfat kislota oleum tarkibidagi SO₃ dan hosil bo'ldi.

$$149-49-60=40 \text{ gr H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ dastlabki sulfat kislota}$$

$$100-40=60 \text{ g suv}$$

Sulfat kislota uchun X%

$$\frac{40}{40+60(\text{suv})} \times 100=40\%$$

J:40%

27. 100 g X% li sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan 100 g X% li oleum eritmasi qo'shildi, natijada 74,5% li sulfat kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Oleumni tarkibini toping.

Yechimi:

$$100+100=200 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 200 \cdot 0,745=149 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{SO}_3(\text{m}) 149-100=49 \text{ g}$$

$$98x=49$$

$$x=0,5 \cdot 80=40 \text{ gr SO}_3$$

$$100-40=60 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$60:98=0,6122448$$

$$40:80=0,5$$

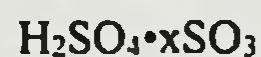
$$0,6122448:0,5$$

$$1 : 0,81667$$

$$\text{J:H}_2\text{SO}_4:0,81667 \text{ SO}_3$$

28. S va O atomlari soni nisbati 1:3,625 nisbatda bo'lgan 2,92 g oleumni qanday massadagi (gr) suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan pOH i 12 ga teng bo'ladi. (p=1,15 g/ml)

Yechimi:

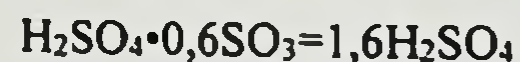


$$1+x \quad 1$$

$$\frac{4+3x}{1+x} = 3,625$$

$$x=0,6$$

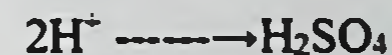
$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 0,6\text{SO}_3 \text{ Mr}=146 \text{ g}$$



$$146 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 1,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$2,92 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x=0,032 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{pH}=14-12=2(\text{ant-log})=0,01 \text{ mol/l } [\text{H}^+]$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,01 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x=0,005 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$0,005 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,032 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x=6400 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Em } 6400 \text{ ml} \cdot 1,15 \text{ g/ml}=7360 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{m}) 7360-2,92=7357,08 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J:7357,08}$$

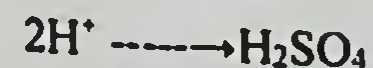
29. 2,92 gr oleumni 7357,08 gr massadagi suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pOH i 12 ga teng bo'lsa, oleum tarkibini toping (p=1,15 g/ml).

Yechimi:

$$\text{Em } 2,92+7357,08=7360 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{E(V)} 7360/1,15 \text{ g/ml}=6400 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{pH}=14-12=2(\text{ant-log})=0,01 \text{ mol/l } [\text{H}^+]$$



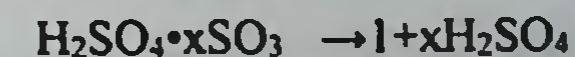
$$2 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,01 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x=0,005 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$0,005 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,032 \text{ mol}=x \text{ ----- } 6400 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 0,032 \cdot 98=3,136 \text{ g}$$



$$\frac{98+80x}{98+98x}$$

$$2,92 \quad 3,136$$

$$x=0,6$$

J: $H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3$

30. S va O atomlari nisbati 1:3,625 nisbatda bo'lgan oleumni 7357,08 gr massadagi suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pOH i 12 ga teng bo'lsa, oleumni massasini toping ($\rho=1,15$ g/ml)

Yechimi:

$H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$

2 mol ----- 1 mol

0,01 mol ----- $x=0,005$ mol/l

$$\frac{1+x}{4+3x} = \frac{1}{3,625}$$

$$4+3x = 3,625(1+x)$$

$$x=0,6$$

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3$ Mr=146 g

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3 = 1,6H_2SO_4$

pH=14-12=2 (ant-log)=0,01 mol/l $[H^+]$

$2H^+ \longrightarrow H_2SO_4$

$H_2SO_4(m) 0,005 \cdot 98 = 0,49$ g

$H_2SO_4(Em) 1000 \cdot 1,15$ g/ml=1150 g

$H_2O(m) 1150 - 0,49 = 1149,51$ g

1149,51 g ----- 1150 g

7357,08 g ----- $x=7360,216$ g

$H_2SO_4(m) 7360 - 7357,08 = 3,136$ g

$1,6H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3$

156,8 g ----- 146 gr

3,136 g ----- $x=2,92$ gr

J: 2,92

31. S va O atomlari soni nisbati 1:3,625 nisbatda bo'lgan 2,92 g oleumni 7357,08 g massadagi suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pOH ini toping ($\rho=1,15$ g/ml).

Yechimi:

$H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$

$E(V) 7360 / 1,15$ g/ml=6400 ml

$$\frac{1+x}{4+3x} = \frac{1}{3,625}$$

$$4+3x = 3,625(1+x)$$

$$x=0,6$$

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3$ Mr=146 g

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3 = 1,6H_2SO_4$

146 g ----- 1,6 mol

2,92 g ----- $x=0,032$ mol/l

6400 ml ----- 0,032 mol

1000 ml ----- $x=0,005$ mol/l

$2H^+ \longrightarrow H_2SO_4$

2 mol ----- 1 mol

0,01 mol = x ----- 0,005 mol

pH 0,01 (log) = 2

pOH 14-2=12

J: pOH 12

Em 2,92+7357,08=7360 g

32. S va O atomlari soni nisbati 1:3,625 nisbatda bo'lgan 2,92 g oleumni 7357,08 g massadagi suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pOH i 12 ga teng bo'lsa, eritmaning zichligini (g/ml) toping.

Yechimi:

$H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$

pH=14-12=2 (ant-log)=0,01 mol/l $[H^+]$

$$\frac{1+x}{4+3x} = \frac{1}{3,625}$$

$$4+3x = 3,625(1+x)$$

$$x=0,6$$

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3$ Mr=146 g

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,6SO_3 = 1,6H_2SO_4$

146 g ----- 1,6 mol

2,92 g ----- $x=0,032$ mol

$2H^+ \longrightarrow H_2SO_4$

2 mol ----- 1 mol

0,01 mol ----- $x=0,005$ mol/l

0,005 mol ----- 1000 ml

0,032 mol ----- $x=6400$ ml

Em 2,92+7357,08=7360 g

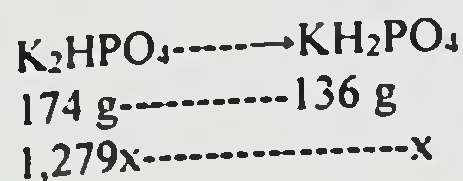
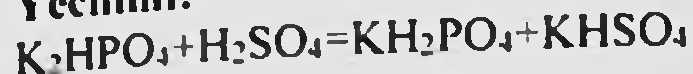
$\rho = m/V$

$E(\rho) 7360$ g/6400 ml=1,15 g/ml

J: 1,15 g/ml

33. 200 g 6,2% li K_2HPO_4 eritmasiga 1,78 g oleum qo'shildi. Bunda olingan eritmadagi fosfat kislotaning nordon tuzlari massa ulushlari tenglashdi. Oleumni tarkibini aniqlang.

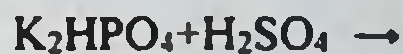
Yechimi:



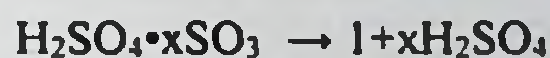
$$\begin{aligned} 6,2 - x &= 1,279x \\ x &= 2,72 \end{aligned}$$

6,2 - 2,72 = 3,48 gr K_2PO_4 reaksiyaga kirishgan.

2,72 g K_2PO_4 ortib qolgan.
2,72 g KH_2PO_4 hosil bo'lgan



$$\begin{array}{r} 174 \text{ g -----} 98 \text{ g} \\ 3,48 \text{ g-----} x = 1,96 \text{ g kis} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 98 + 80x \quad 98 + 98x \\ \hline 1,78 \quad 1,96 \end{array}$$

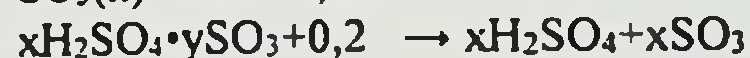
$$x = 1$$

J: $H_2SO_4 \cdot SO_3$

34. 28,5 gr $xH_2SO_4 \cdot ySO_3$ tarkibli oleumga 16 gr SO_3 qo'shilganda x y ga teng bo'ldi. Dastlabki oleum tarkibidagi SO_3 tarkibini (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$SO_3(n) \quad 16/80 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$



$$28,5 + 16 = 44,5 \text{ g hos bo'l oleum}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 98x + 80x &= 44,5 \\ 178x &= 44,5 \\ x &= 0,25 \end{aligned}$$

Demak $0,25H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,25SO_3$ hosil bo'ldi.

$$SO_3 \text{ (dastlab)} \quad 0,25 - 0,2 = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

Dastlabki oleum
 $0,25H_2SO_4 \cdot 0,05SO_3$

$$SO_3(m) \quad 0,05 \cdot 80 = 4 \text{ gr}$$

$$SO_3 \omega\% \quad 4/28,5 \cdot 100 = 14,03\%$$

$$H_2SO_4(m) \quad 0,25 \cdot 98 = 24,5 \text{ g}$$

$$H_2SO_4 \omega\% \quad 24,5/28,5 \cdot 100 = 85,96\%$$

Hosil bo'lgan oleumni ham tarkibini (%) topish mumkin



$$Em \quad 28,5 + 16 = 44,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$H_2SO_4(m) \quad 0,25 \cdot 98 = 24,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$H_2SO_4 \omega\% \quad 24,5/44,5 \cdot 100 = 55,06\%$$

$$SO_3(m) \quad 0,25 \cdot 80 = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$SO_3 \omega\% \quad 20/44,5 \cdot 100 = 44,94\%$$

J: 14,035%

35. Massasi 70,8 gr $xH_2SO_4 \cdot ySO_3$ tarkibli oleumga 180 gr SO_3 qo'shilganda $yH_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleum hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich oleumning 5,9 gr massasini to'la neytrallash uchun KOH ning 43,75 gr eritmasi sarflandi. Ishqor eritmasining molyal(mol/kg) konsentratsiyasini toping.

A) 5,6 B) 3,4 C) 8,4 D) 16,4

Yechimi: 1).

$$\begin{array}{r} 70,8 \quad 250,8 \\ \text{-----} \quad *2x = \text{-----} *2 \\ 98x + 80 \quad 98 + 80x \end{array}$$

$$X = 4$$



2).

$$5,9 \text{ g -----} x = 7 \text{ g}$$



$$472 \text{ g -----} 560 \text{ g}$$

$$3). \quad 43,75 - 7 = 36,75 \text{ g suv}$$

$$7/56 = 0,125 \text{ mol}$$

$$36,75 \text{ g -----} 0,125 \text{ mol}$$

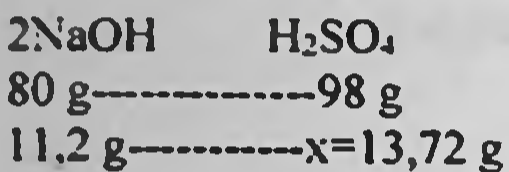
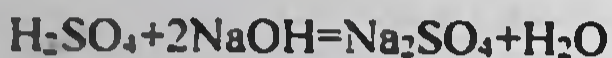
$$1000 \text{ g -----} x = 3,4 \text{ mol/kg}$$

36. 13 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot xSO_3$ tarkibli oleumni neytrallash uchun 11,2 g NaOH sarflandi. x ni qiymatini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$x = 0,4$$



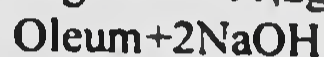
$$\frac{98 + 80x}{13} = \frac{98 + 98x}{13,72}$$

$$13 \cdot 13,72 = 98 + 98x$$

37. 50% li H_2SO_4 olish uchun 400 gr suvga qo'shish lozim bo'lgan $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2SO_3$ tarkibli oleum massasini (g) aniqlang.



$$13g \text{ ----- } 11,2g$$



$$x = 92,86 \text{ ----- } 80g$$

$$98 \quad 12,86 = 1$$

$$92,86$$

$$80 \quad 5,14 = 0,4$$



$$98 + 160 = 258$$

$$294/258 = 1,1395x$$

$$113,95 \quad 50 \text{ --- } x = 312,74$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \backslash / \\ 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} / \backslash \end{array}$$

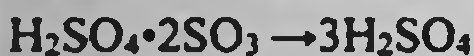
$$0 \quad 63,95 \text{ ----- } 400$$

Yechimi:



38. 312,72 gr H_2SO_4 tarkibli oleumga 400 g suv ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$258 g \text{ ----- } 294 g$$

$$312,72 g \text{ ----- } x = 356,355 g$$

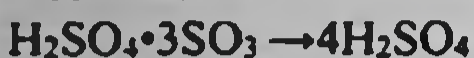
$$m = 312,72 + 400 = 712,72 g$$

$$\omega\% = 356,355 / 712,72 \cdot 100 = 50\%$$

J: 50

39. 169 gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot 3SO_3$ tarkibli oleumga necha gr suv ta'sir ettirib 70% li eritma olinadi.

Yechimi:



$$338 g \text{ ----- } 392 g$$

$$169 g \text{ ----- } x = 196 g$$

$$196$$

$$0,7 = \text{-----}$$

$$169 + x$$

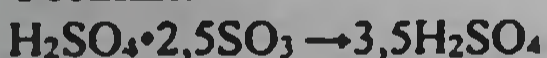
$$118,3 + 0,7x = 196$$

$$0,7x = 77,7$$

$$x = 111 \quad \text{J: 111 g suv}$$

40. 55% li H_2SO_4 eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 130,25 gr suvga necha gr $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2,5SO_3$ tarkibli oleumdan qo'shish kerak?

Yechimi:



$$298 g \text{ ----- } 343 g$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1,151x$$

$$1,151x$$

$$0,55 = \text{-----}$$

$$130,25 + x$$

$$71,64 + 0,55x = 1,151x$$

$$0,601x = 71,64$$

$$x = 119,2$$

J: 119,2 g

41. 18 g suvga H_2 va O_2 atomlari nisbati 1:1,2 bo'lguncha 65 g oleum qo'shilganda 82,65% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Oleum tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

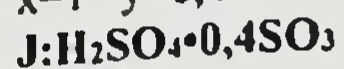
1-usul



$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 4x+3y+1 \quad 1,2 \\ \{ \\ 98x+80y=65 \end{array}$$

$$x=0,5 \quad y=0,2$$

$$x=1 \quad y=0,4$$



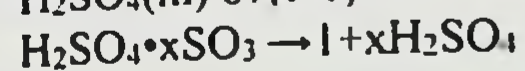
2-usul

42. 61 g oleumga 26,1 g suv qo'shilganda 73,13% li eritma hosil bo'lsa, oleumni formulasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$\text{Em } 61+26,1=87,1 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 87,1 \cdot 0,7313=63,7 \text{ g}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 98+80x \quad 98+98x \\ \hline . \quad 61 \quad 63,7 \end{array}$$

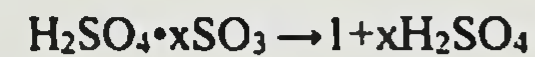
$$x=0,3 \quad \text{J: H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 0,3\text{SO}_3$$

43. 600 ml ($\rho=1,19 \text{ g/ml}$) 70% li H_2SO_4 olish uchun 462 g oleum sarflangan bo'lsa, oleum tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

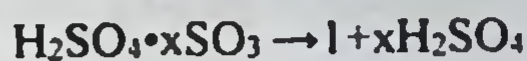
$$\text{Em } 600 \text{ g} \cdot 1,19 \text{ g/ml}=714 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 714 \cdot 0,7=499,8 \text{ g}$$



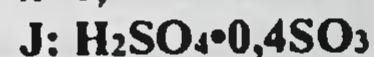
$$\text{Em } 65+18=83 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 83 \cdot 0,8265=68,6$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 98+80x \quad 98+98x \\ \hline . \quad 65 \quad 68,6 \end{array}$$

$$x=0,4$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 98+80x \quad 98+98x \\ \hline . \quad 462 \quad 499,8 \end{array}$$

$$x=0,7$$



44. 65 gr $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 0,4\text{SO}_3$ tarkibli oleum H_2 va O_2 atomlar soni teng bo'lguncha suv qo'shilganda, hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushini % aniqlang.

Yechimi:



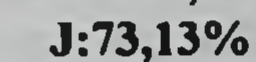
$$2+2x=5,2+x$$

$$x=3,2 \div 2=1,6 \cdot 18=28,8 \text{ gr suv}$$

$$\text{Em } 65+28,8=93,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 0,4\text{SO}_3 = 1,4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ 130 \text{ g} \text{-----} 137,2 \text{ g} \\ 65 \text{ g} \text{-----} x=68,6 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$w\% 68,6/93,8 \cdot 100=73,13\%$$



Gazlar aralashmasi. Idishga doir misol va masalalar yechish usullari

1. Maxsus idishda normal sharoitda CO₂, N₂ va A gaz to'ldirilib tortilganda mos ravishda 48,8 45,6 48 massaga ega boldi nomalum A gazning malyar massasini toping

Yechimi:

$$48,8 - 44x = 45,6 - 28x$$

$$16x = 3,2$$

$$x = 0,2$$

$$48 - 40 = 8 \text{ g gaz}$$

$$0,2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 8 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 40 \text{ g}$$

$$48,8 - 44 \cdot 0,2 = 40$$

J: Ar

2. Idish va azot ogirligi 53,5 g, idish va nomalum gaz ogirligi 58 g, idish, azot va nomalum gazning birgalikdagi ogirligi 61,5 g. Nomalum gazni aniqlang

Yechimi:

$$\text{Idish} + \text{N}_2 = 53,5$$

$$\text{Idish} + \text{X} = 58$$

$$\text{Idish} + \text{N}_2 + \text{X} = 61,5$$

$$61,5 - 58 = 3,5 \text{ N}_2$$

$$53,5 - 3,5 = 50 \text{ g idish}$$

$$58 - 50 = 8 \text{ g X}$$

$$3,5 \text{-----} 8 \text{ g X}$$

$$28 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 64$$

SO₂

3. CO₂ bilan tuldirilgan idishning massasi 422 gr bo'lib, shu idishning argon gazi bilan massasi 420 gr. Teng hajmda olingan argon va noma'lum gaz bilan shu idishning massasi 414 gr ga teng. Noma'lum gazni toping.

A) O₃ B) N₂ C) CH₄ D) Ne

Yechish. Masalada berilgan CO₂ va Ar gazlari molekulyar massalari orasidagi farq 4 gr ga teng.

Masala shartida ko'rsatilishicha o'tkazilgan tajribada massalar farqi 2 grammga teng. Shu sababli idish hajmi 11,2 l ekan. Ya'ni 0,5 moldan gazlar bo'lgan.

Demak CO₂ n = 22 gr, Ar n = 20 gr. Idishning massasi 400 gr ga teng ekan. Uchinchi idishda ham har ikkala gaz 0,5 mol bo'lga. Demak har biri 0,25 moldan bo'lgan. Agar 0,25 mol Ar gazining massasi

$$m = n \cdot Mr \quad m = 0,25 \cdot 40 = 10 \text{ gr.}$$

Idishning gaz bilan og'irligi 414 gr bo'lsa, idish 400 gr ga teng. $414 - 400 = 14$

$14 - 10 = 4 \text{ gr}$ noma'lum gaz qolgan. Uning miqdori esa 0,25 mol ga tengligi ma'lum, unda noma'lum gazning 1 molini topamiz.

$$4 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$x = 16 \text{ ga}$ teng. Demak bu gaz metan ekan.

2 usul:

$$X + 44y = 422$$

$$X + 40y = 420$$

tenglama ishlab chiqilsa, $y = 0,5$; $x = 400 \text{ gr}$

demak idish massasi 400 gr, undagi moddalar esa 0,5 moldan bo'lgan. Qolgan qismi esa yuqoridagiday ishlanadi.

4. Uchta teng hajmli idish olingan bo'lib, azot bilan to'lgan birinchi idishning massasi 26,8 gr, kislorod bilan to'lgan ikkinchi idishning massasi 27,2 gr, noma'lum gaz bilan to'lgan uchinchi idishning massasi esa 28 g. Noma'lum gazni aniqlang.

A) Ne B) Ar C) O₃ D) CO₂

5. Uchta teng hajmli idish olingan bo'lib, azot bilan to'lgan birinchi idishning massasi 30,6 gr, kislorod bilan to'lgan ikkinchi idishning massasi 31,4 gr, noma'lum gaz bilan to'lgan uchinchi idishning massasi esa 29 gr. Noma'lum gazni aniqlang.

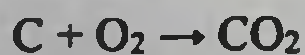
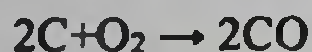
A) Ne. B) Ar C) O₃ D) CO₂

6. 20 litrli yopiq idish havo ($\omega(\text{O}_2) = 20\%$) bilan to'ldirilgan. Idishga ma'lum miqdorda uglerod qo'shildi va temperatura 427°C gacha ko'tarildi. Bunda uglerod va kislorod to'liq reaksiyaga kirishib uglerodning 1/3 qismi CO ga, 2/3 qismi CO₂ ga aylandi. Qo'shilgan uglerodning massasini (g)

toping? ($p = 18,655 \text{ atm}$)

Yechimi:

1,3 mol kislorod bor ekan



X mol C qo'shilgan desak

$$0,667x + 0,667x = 1,3 \text{ mol O}_2$$

7. N.sh.da bir idishga O₂ to'ldirib o'lchanganda massasi 28,8 gr, CH₄ to'ldirib o'lchanganda 22,4 gr bo'lsa, O₃ to'ldirilganda necha gramm kelishi mumkin.

A. 32,2 B. 51,2 C. 35,2 D. 25,6

Yechimi:

$$28,8 - 32x = 22,4 - 16x$$

$$16x = 6,4$$

$$x = 0,4$$

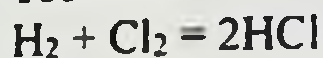
$$m(\text{O}_2) = 28,8 - (32 \cdot 0,4) = 12,8 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{CH}_4) = 22,4 - (16 \cdot 0,4) = 6,4 \text{ g}$$

8. Muayyan temperaturada yopiq idishda H₂ va Cl₂ aralashmasiga yorug'lik ta'sir ettirildi. Bir necha vaqtdan so'ng Cl₂ ning dastlabki miqori 20% kamaygani kuzatilganda gazlarning hajmiy ulushlari: Cl₂-60%, H₂-10%, HCl-30% ni tashkil etsa dastlabki aralashmadagi H₂ va Cl₂ ning hajm ulushlari qancha bo'lgan.

A. 30; 70 B. 25; 75 C. 45; 55 D. 50; 50

Yechimi:



$$1 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$x=15 \quad x=15 \quad 30$$

$$X = 0,975 \text{ mol C.}$$

$$0,975 \cdot 12 = 11,7 \text{ gr C}$$

$$m(\text{Idish}) 28,8 - 12,8 = 16 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{O}_3 = \text{O}_2 + \text{CH}_4$$

$$m(\text{O}_3) 12,8 + 6,4 = 19,2$$

$$\text{Umumiy (m)} 19,2 + 16 = 35,2 \text{ g}$$

J:C

$$\omega(\text{H}_2) 10 + 15 = 25\%$$

$$\omega(\text{Cl}_2) 60 + 15 = 75\%$$

J:B

Qotishmalar mavzusi bo'yicha masalalar

1. Mis, alyuminiy, rux va magniydan iborat 5,67 g qotishmaga natriy gidroksid eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda 1,232 litr (n.sh) da gaz ajraldi va 2,8 g erimaydigan qoldiq ortib qoldi. Huddi shu tarkibli va massali qotishmaga sulfat kislota eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda 1,456 litr (n.sh) da gaz ajraldi va yana erimaydigan qoldiq ortib qoldi. Qotishma tarkibidagi moddalarning mol nisbatlarini aniqlang.

A) 4:1:4:1 B) 2:1:4:1 C) 1:4:1:4 D) 1:1:1:1

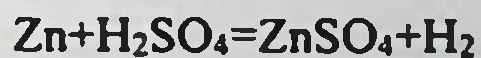
Yechimi:

Cu

Al \

Zn — 5,67 g

Mg /

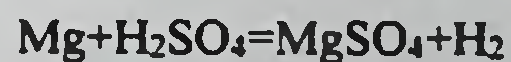


$$65 \text{ g} \text{-----} 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$2,6 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 0,896 \text{ l}$$

$$0,896 + 0,336 = 1,232 \text{ l}$$

$$1,456 - 1,232 = 0,224 \text{ l}$$



$$24 \text{ g} \text{-----} 22,4$$

$$0,24 = x \text{-----} 0,224$$

$$2,8 - 0,24 = 2,56 \text{ g Cu}$$

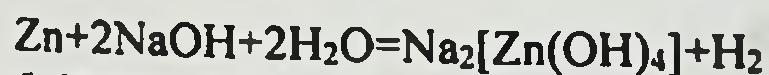
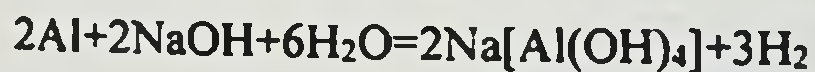
$$1) \text{ Cu } 2,56 : 64 = 0,04$$

$$2) \text{ Al } 0,27 : 27 = 0,01$$

$$3) \text{ Zn } 2,6 : 65 = 0,04$$

$$4) \text{ Mg } 0,24 : 24 = 0,01$$

J: A



$$5,67 - 2,8 = 2,87 \text{ g Al va Zn}$$

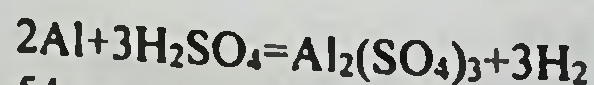
$$1,234 : 22,4 = 0,055 \text{ mol H}_2$$

$$54x + 65y = 2,87$$

$$3x + y = 0,055$$

$$y = 0,04 \cdot 65 = 2,6 \text{ g Zn}$$

$$x = 2,87 - 2,6 = 0,27 \text{ g Al}$$



$$54 \text{ g} \text{-----} 67,2$$

$$0,27 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 0,336 \text{ l}$$

2. Tarkibida 6 g Sn bo'lgan Na va Sn qotishmasiga 10 g Na qo'shilganidan keyin Sn ning massa ulushi 5% ga kamaygan bo'lsa, yangi qotishma tarkibidagi Na ning massasini (g) aniqlang.

A. 30 B. 34 C. 38 D. 32

Yechimi:

Dastlabki aralashmadagi Sn %

$$\frac{6}{x+6} \cdot 100 = y$$

Keyingisi.

$$\frac{6}{10+x+6} \cdot 100 = y-5$$

$$\frac{600}{16+x} - 5 = y$$

$$\frac{600}{x+6} = \frac{600}{16+x} + 5$$

$$x = 24 + 10 = 34 \text{ g Na}$$

J: B

3. Cu va Zn ning 4:13 massa nisbatdagi qotishmasining necha gramm miqdoriga 20 g Cu qushilsa, aralashmada Zn ning massa ulushi 52% bo'ladi?

Yechimi:

Cu(m) 4 g Zn(m) 13 g

$$\frac{4}{13x} \cdot 100 = 0,52$$

$$\frac{4}{17x+20} \cdot 100 = 0,52$$

$$x = 2,5 \times 17 = 42,5 \text{ g}$$

J: 42,5

4. Zn va Ag ning 2 xil qotishmasi mavjud. 1-qotishmada bu metallar 2:5 massa nisbatda, 2-da esa 7:6 massa nisbatda. Zn va Ag ning massa nisbati 11:16 bo'lgan 54 kg yangi qotishma olish uchun 1-qotishmani qanday massada (kg) olish kerak?

Yechimi:

Diogonal usulida:

$$C1 = 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$\frac{2}{7} \times 100 = 28,57\%$$

$$C2 = 7 + 6 = 13$$

$$\frac{7}{13} \times 100 = 53,84\%$$

$$C3 = 11 + 16 = 27$$

$$\frac{11}{27} \times 100 = 40,74\%$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 28,57 & & 13,1 & & x=28 \\ \backslash & / & \backslash & / & \\ & 40,74 & & 54 & \\ / & \backslash & / & \backslash & \\ 53,84 & & 12,17 & & y=26 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{28,57}{53,84} = \frac{13,1}{12,17} = \frac{x}{54}$$

$$x = 28$$

Izox:

$$13,1 + 12,17 = 25,27$$

1-qotishma

$$13,1 / 25,27 \times 54 = 28 \text{ g}$$

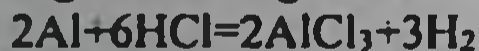
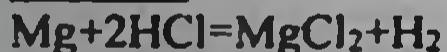
2-qotishma

$$12,17 / 25,27 \times 54 = 26 \text{ g}$$

Javob; 28

5. Tarkibida Mg va Al bo'lgan 0,39 g qotishmasi 50 g 5% li HCl eritmasida eriganda 448 ml (n.sh) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Qotishmadagi metallarning massa ulushlarini va hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini hisoblang.

Yechimi:



$$\text{H}_2(n) 448 / 22400 = 0,02$$

$$24x + 54y = 0,39$$

$$x + 3y = 0,02$$

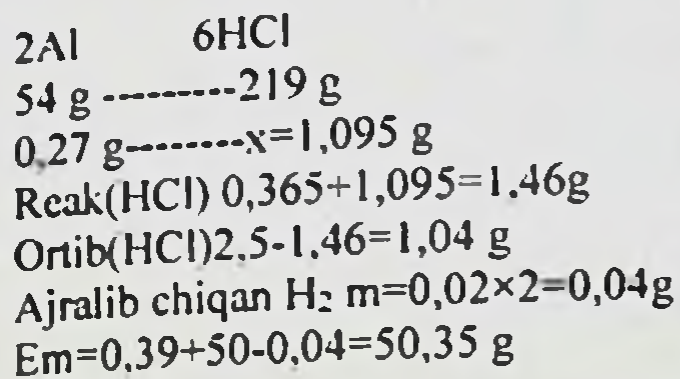
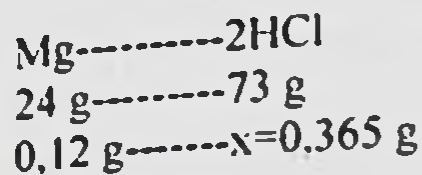
$$x = 0,005 \times 24 = 0,12 \text{ g Mg}$$

$$y = 0,39 - 0,12 = 0,27 \text{ g Al}$$

$$\omega\%(\text{Mg}) 0,12 / 0,39 \times 100 = 30,8\%$$

$$\omega\%(\text{Al}) 100 - 30,8 = 69,2\%$$

$$\text{HCl}(m) 50 \times 0,05 = 2,5 \text{ g}$$



$$\text{HCl}(\omega\%)=1,04/50,35 \times 100=2,07\%$$

6. Metallarning massa nisbati 3:5 bo'lgan Pt va Cu qotishmasiga massa nisbati 1:3 bo'lgan qotishma qo'shilganda metallarning nisbati 3:7 bo'lgan 20 kg qotishma hosil bo'ldi. Birinchi qotishmaning massasini toping (kg).

Yechish:

Diogonal usulda

$$\begin{array}{l} C1=3+5=8 \\ 3/8 \times 100=37,5\% \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C2=1+3=4 \\ 1/4 \times 100=25\% \end{array}$$

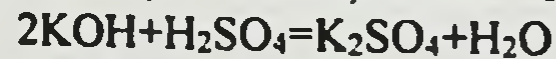
$$\begin{array}{l} C3=3+7=10 \\ 3/10 \times 100=30\% \end{array}$$

7. Tarkibida Mg va Al bo'lgan 1,26 g qotishma 35 ml 19,6% p=1,14 g/ml sulfat kislotada eritildi. Ortib qolgan kislotada 28,6 ml 1,4 M kaliy eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi. Qotishmadagi metallarning massa ulushlari va ajralib chiqqan gazning hajmini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(n) 35 \times 1,14 \times 0,196 \div 98=0,08 \text{ mol}$$

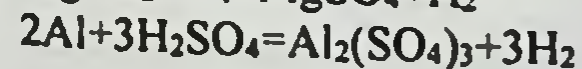
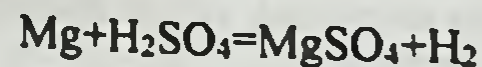
$$28,6 \times 1,4 \div 1000=0,04 \text{ mol kislotada}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol kis}$$

$$0,04 \text{-----} x=0,02 \text{ mol}$$

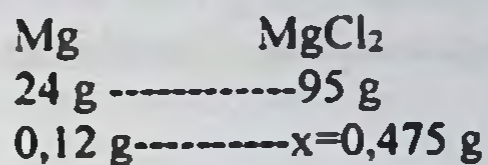
$$0,08-0,02=0,06 \text{ mol}$$



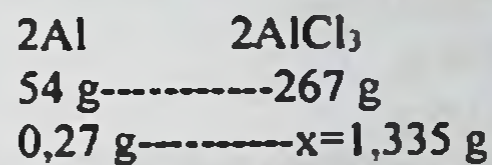
$$24x + 54y = 1,26$$

$$x + 3y = 0,06$$

$$x=0,03$$



$$\text{MgCl}_2(\omega\%) 0,475/50,35 \times 100=0,94\%$$



$$\text{AlCl}_3(\omega\%) 1,335/50,35 \times 100=2,65\%$$

J: 30,8% Mg, 69,2% Al, 0,94% MgCl₂, 2,65% AlCl₃, 2,07% HCl

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 37,5 & 5 & 40\% \\ \cdot & \backslash / & / \\ \cdot & 30 & +=12,5 \\ \cdot & / \backslash & \backslash \\ 25 & 7,5 & 60\% \end{array}$$

$$\text{Izoh: } 5/12,5 \times 100=40\%$$

$$\cdot 7,5/12,5 \times 100=60\%$$

$$1\text{-qotishma: } 20 \times 0,4=8 \text{ kg}$$

$$2\text{-qotishma: } 20 \times 0,6=12 \text{ kg}$$

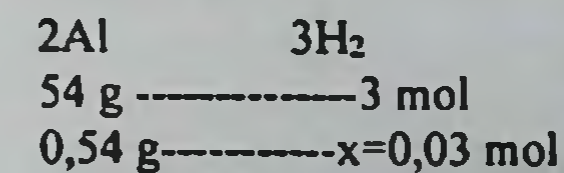
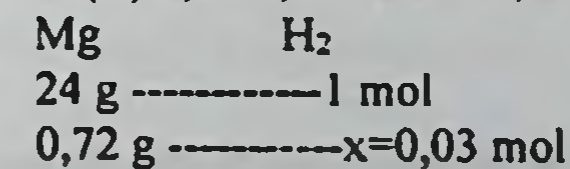
J: 8 kg

$$0,03 \times 24=0,72 \text{ g Mg}$$

$$Y=1,26-0,72=0,54 \text{ g Al}$$

$$\text{Mg}(\omega) 0,72/1,26 \times 100=57,143\%$$

$$\text{Al}(\omega) 0,54/1,26 \times 100=42,857\%$$

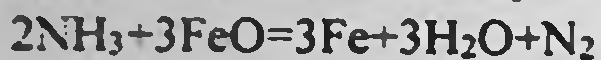


$$\text{H}_2(\text{V}) (0,03+0,03) \times 22,4=1,344 \text{ l}$$

J: 57,143 Mg, 42,857 Al, 1,344 l H₂

8. Au va Al ning 57,6 g qotishmasi suyultirilgan HNO₃ da eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma mo'l miqdorda ishqor bilan qizdirilganda 21,6 g FeO ni to'liq qaytarish uchun yetarli bo'lgan gaz ajraldi. Qotishmadagi Al ning massasini (g) aniqlang. (Qotishmadagi Al HNO₃ bilan to'liq reaksiyaga kirishgan).

Yechimi:



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 216 \text{ g}$$

$$0,2 = x \text{-----} 21,6 \text{ g}$$



$$3 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 216 \text{ g}$$

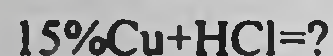
$$0,2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 14,4 \text{ g}$$

J: 14,4

9. Noma'lum massali qotishma tarkibi Cu, Al va Zn dan iborat. Qotishma tarkibining 15% mo'l miqdordagi HCl kislota bn odatdagi sharoitda reaksiyaga kirishmaydi, qotishmaning 168 g miqdori mo'l miqdordagi konsentralangan HNO₃ bn reaksoyaga kirishmaydi. Ikkala kislota bn odatdagi sharoitda reaksiyaga kirishadigan va HCl kislota bn reaksiyaga kirishmaydigan metal(lar) ning qotishma tarkibidagi massa nisbati 5:3 bo'lsa, qotishma massasini (g) aniqlang.

A. 390 B. 220 C. 380 D. 280

Yechimi:



$$5 \text{-----} 3$$

$$25\% \text{-----} 15\%$$

$$\text{Al w\%} = 100 - 25 - 15 = 60\%$$

$$60\% \text{-----} 168 \text{ g}$$

$$100\% \text{-----} x = 280 \text{ g}$$

J: 280 gr

Atomdagi energetik pog'onalar mavzusiga doir misol va masalalar yechish

1. Atomdagi ikki pog'onaning yacheyka va maksimal elektronlar yig'indisi 135, ayirmasi esa 81 ga teng. Bosh kvant soni katta bo'lgan pog'onani ko'rsating.

A)5 B)7 C)4 D)6

Yechimi:

n^2 yacheyka soni, $2n^2$ elektronlar soni,

$$n^2 + 2n^2 = 3n^2$$

Boshqa qavat uchun esa m

$$6m^2 = 54$$

$$m^2 = 9$$

$$n^2 = 36$$

$$n = 6$$

J: D

$$3n^2 + 3m^2 = 135$$

$$3n^2 - 3m^2 = 81$$

2. Tinch holatda p-elektron soni d-elektronlar sonidan 4 marta ko'p bo'lgan atomning valent elektronlar sonini aniqlang

A. 5 B. 2 C. 3 D. 6

Yechimi

$2p^6$ va $3p^6$ jami 12 ta

$12/4=3$ demak 3-d element bu Vanadiy 5 ta valent elektroni bor

J: A

3. 2 ta energetik pog'onadagi maksimal orbitallar yig'indisi 29 ayirmasi 21 ga teng bo'lsa bosh kvant son kichik bo'lgan qavatni toping.

Yechimi:

$$n^2 + m^2 = 29$$

$$n^2 - m^2 = 21$$

$$n = 5$$

$$m=2$$

4. Atomda ikkita energetik pog'onadagi elektronlarning maksimal soni va yacheykalarining yig'indisi 102, ayirmasi esa 48 ga teng bo'lsa. Energetik pog'onadagi bosh kvant sonlar yig'indisi

Yechimi:

$$3n^2+3m^2=102$$

$$3n^2-3m^2=48$$

$$6m^2=54$$

$$m^2=9$$

$$m=3$$

O'miga quyamiz

$$3(3^2)=27$$

$$102-27=75$$

$$3n^2=75$$

$$n^2=25$$

$$n=5$$

$$J:5$$

5. Tarkibida $10,535 \cdot 10^{23}$ dona valent elektroni bo'lgan fluor atomining massasini (g) aniqlang.

J:4,75

$$7 \text{ ta } \text{-----} 19 \text{ g}$$

$$1,75 \text{ ta } \text{-----} x=4,75 \text{ g.}$$

6. Noma'lum I valentli metall sulfidi tarkibidagi elektronlar soni 1/0,9 nisbatda bo'lsa, metall toping.

J: Na

Me_2S

S dagi elektronlar soni $16+2=18$

Na dagi elektronlar sobi $18/0,9=20/2=10+1=11$

Na

Yana bir yechimi:

Me_2S

$$2\text{Me}^{+1} \quad x+1$$

$$\text{S}^{-2} \quad 16+2=18$$

$$2x \quad 1$$

$$\text{-----}=\text{-----}$$

$$18 \quad 0,9$$

$$1,8x=18$$

$$x=10+1=11 \text{ Na}$$

7. Atomda ikkita energetik pog'onadagi elektronlarning maksimal soni va yacheykalarining yig'indisi 102 ga teng, ayirmasining yig'indisi esa 48 ga teng. Energetik pog'onalarining bosh kvant sonlarining yig'indisini toping.

Yechimi:

2 ta energetik pog'ona 1-si x, 2-si y

Maksimal e lar sonini topish formulasi: $2n^2$

Yachekalar sonini topish: n^2

$2x^2-2y^2$ maksimal e lar soni

x^2-y^2 yachekalar soni

$$2x^2+x^2=3x^2 \quad 2y^2+y=3y^2$$

$$3x^2+3y^2=102$$

$$3x^2-3y^2=48$$

$$6y^2=54 \quad | :6$$

8. Fosfoming ikkita ioni tarkibida s-elektronlar soni o'zaro teng, p-elektronlar esa 1:2 nisbatda. Shu ikki iondagi elektronlar ko'paytmasini toping.

Yechimi:

P^{3+} , P^{3-} , P^{5+} ionlari bor.

P da elektronlar soni 15 ta.

P 0 holida 6 ta s va 9 ta p mavjud bo'lsa,

P $3+$ da 6 ta s, $9-3=6$ ta p

P $3-$ da 6 ta s, $9+3=12$ ta p

9. Neytronlar soni barcha zarrachalarning 35% ni tashkil etadigan noma'lum element izotopi xromning massasi 54 bo'lgan izotopiga izobar bo'lsa, noma'lum elementning neytronlar soni qancha?

$$y^2=9$$

$$y=3$$

$$3x^2+27=102$$

$$3x^2-27=48$$

$$3x^2=75 \quad | :3$$

$$x^2=25$$

$$x=5$$

Bosh kvan son yig'indisi

$$3+5=8$$

$$J:8$$

P $5+$ da 4 ta s va 6 ta p

Masala shartiga P^{3+} va P^{3-} ionlari mos keladi.

$$\text{P}^{3-} \rightarrow 15+3=18$$

$$\text{P}^{3+} \rightarrow 15-3=12$$

$$18 \times 12 = 216$$

$$J:216$$

Yechimi:

$$54-x$$

$$\frac{54-x}{54+x} = 0,35$$

$$54+x$$

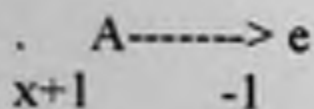
$$x=26$$

$$N \ 54-26=28$$

J: 28

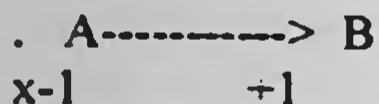
10. Qandaydir atom elektron ajratib parchalansa pratonlar nuklonlarni 50% ni tashkil qiladi. Agar pozitron hosil qilib parchalansa hosil bo'lgan atomda pratonlar soni nuklonlarning 35,714 % ni tashkil etadi. Boshlang'ich atomni toping.

Yechimi:



$$x-1 \quad 35,71$$

$$x=6$$



$$6+1 \quad \text{-----} \quad 50\%$$

$$14 = x \quad \text{-----} \quad 100\%$$

$$x+1 \quad 50$$

J: C ni 14 massali izotopi

Aralashmalar mavzusiga doir misol va masalalar yechish usullari.

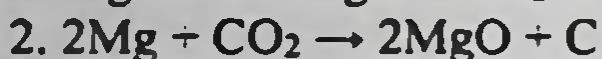
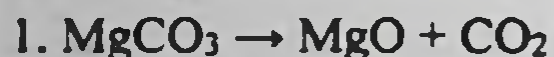
1. $MgCO_3$ va Mg dan iborat aralashma yopiq idishda (havosiz joyda) qizdirilganda massa o'zgarmay qoldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi Mg ning massa ulushini (%) toping. (Mg ni eng kam miqdorda hisiblang).

A. 54,54 B. 36,363 C. 18,18 D. 27,27

Yechimi:

$$Mg = 48$$

$$48/132=36,36\%$$



$$MgCO_3 = 84 \text{ g}$$

J: B

2. 0,76 g aralashma tarkibida 0,01 mol A va 0,02 mol B mavjud. Tarkibida 0,04 mol A va 0,01 mol B saqlagan boshqa aralashma esa 0,8 g keladi. 1 mol A ning massasi qancha.

A. 32 B. 14 C. 12 D. 7

Yechimi:

$$0,01x + 0,02y = 0,76$$

$$0,07x = 0,84$$

$$0,04x + 0,01y = 0,8 \quad * / 2$$

$$x = 12$$

$$0,01x + 0,02y = 0,76$$

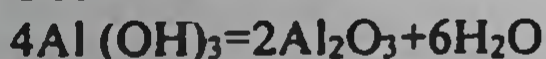
J: C

$$0,08x + 0,02y = 1,6$$

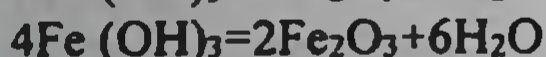
3. Alizaringa qo'shilganda och qizil va to'q binafsha rang hosil qiladigan moddalarning 3:2 molyar nisbatdagi aralashmasi doimiy massaga kelgunga qadar qizdirildi. Boshlang'ich aralashma massasi necha % ga kamaygan.

A. 30,13 B. 24,5 C. 14,6 D. 56,5

Yechimi:



$$0,75 * 108 + 0,5 * 108 = 135 \text{ g } H_2O \text{ ajralgan}$$



$$135/448 * 100\% = 30,13\% \text{ ga kamaygan}$$

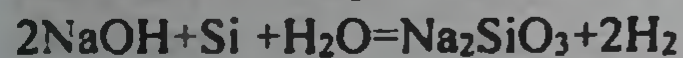
$$3 * 78 + 2 * 107 = 448 \text{ aralashma}$$

4. Mol nisbatlari 1:1,5:0,5 bolgan B, C va Si lar aralashmasiga NaOH ning suvli eritmasi bilan ishioy berilganda 11,2 litr (0°C va 101,325 kpa) gaz olindi. Aralashmadagi borming miqdorini (mol) hisoblang.

Yechimi:



$$n = 11,2/22,4 = 0,5 \text{ mol jami ajralgan } H_2 \text{ 5 mol}$$



$$0,5/5 = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$Si \text{ va } B \text{ 3 mol bo'lganligi uchun } 0,1 * 3 = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$X=0.1 \text{ Si}$$

$$X+2Y=0.3 \quad / \cdot 2$$

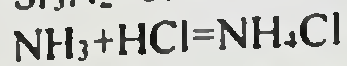
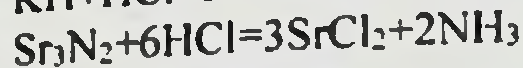
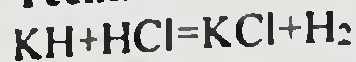
$$2x+3y=0.5$$

$$Y=0.1 \quad 2y = 0.2 \text{ B}$$

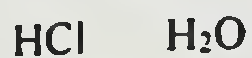
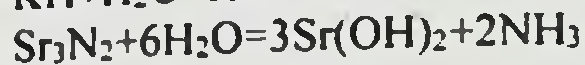
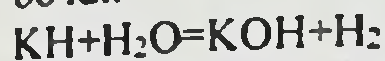
5. KH va Sr_3N_2 dan iborat aralashma teng ikki qismga ajratildi. 1-qism H_2O da, 2-qism esa HCl da eritildi. Suvda eritilganda xosil bo'lgan gazlar HCl da eritilganda ajralib chiqqan gazlardan gaz bo'yicha 5 marta ko'p, bo'lsa, datslabki aralashma tarkibidagi KH ning massa ulushi (%) ni aniqlang.

A. 6,41 B. 82 C. 7.96 D. 75,75

Yechimi:



HCl li reaksiyada faqat 1 hajm gaz hosil bo'ldi.

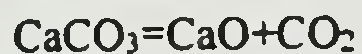


$$1 = 1 + 4 = 5 \text{ hajm}$$

6. 130,4 g CaCO_3 va MgCO_3 aralashmasi qizdirilganda MgCO_3 ning yarimi parchalandi, CaCO_3 ning 3/4 qoldi. Natijada 108,4 g qoldiq qoldi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmadagi CaCO_3 massasini aniqlang.

A. 60 B. 25,2 C. 42 D. 33,6

Yechimi:



$$130,4 - 108,4 = 22 \text{ gr CO}_2$$

$$n = \text{CO}_2 \quad 22 \div 44 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \text{MgCO}_3 \quad 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \text{CaCO}_3 \quad 3 \div 4 = 0,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 - 0,75 = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H}_2 \quad \quad \text{KH} \\ 1 \text{ mol} \text{ -----} 40 \text{ g} \\ 1 \text{ -----} x = 40 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\text{NH}_3 \quad \quad \text{Sr}_3\text{N}_2 \\ 2 \text{ mol} \text{ -----} 292 \text{ g} \\ 4 \text{ -----} x = 584 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\text{KH}\% = 40 \div (40 + 584) \cdot 100 =$$

$$6,41\%$$

J:A

$$100x + 84y = 130,4$$

$$0,25x + 0,5y = 0,5 \quad / \cdot 168$$

$$100x + 84y = 130,4$$

$$42x + 84y = 84$$

$$58x = 46,4$$

$$x = 0,8 \cdot 100 = 80 \text{ g CaCO}_3$$

$$80 \cdot 0,75 = 60 \text{ g CaCO}_3$$

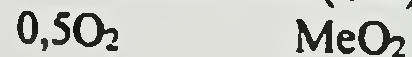
J:A

7. Tarkibida 26,6% O_2 bo'lgan CaO_2 , BaO_2 , SrO_2 lari aralashmasi suvda eritilganda 6,72 l (n.sh) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashma massasini aniqlang.

A. 33,8 B. 14,4 C. 24,4 D. 72,2

Yechimi:

Barcha Me II-valenli bo'lgani uchun ajralgan O ni hajmi ham bir xil bo'ladi.



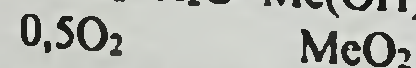
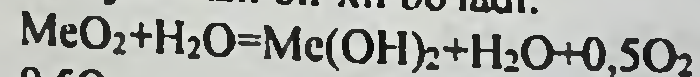
$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{ -----} 32 \text{ g O}_2$$

8. Tarkibida 26,6% O_2 bo'lgan CaO_2 , BaO_2 , SrO_2 aralashmasi suvda eritilganda 6,72 l (n.sh) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi CaO_2 ning massa ulushi BaO_2 ning massa ulushidan necha marta katta?

A. 2,3 B. 0,435 C. 0,98 D. 1,02

Yechimi:

Barcha Me II-valenli bo'lgani uchun ajralgan O ni hajmi ham bir xil bo'ladi.



$$11,2 \text{ l} \text{ -----} 32 \text{ g O}_2$$

$$6,72 \text{ l} \text{ -----} x = 19,2 \text{ g}$$

$$19,2 \text{ g O}_2 \text{ -----} 26,6\% \text{ O}$$

$$6,72 \text{ l} \text{ -----} x = 19,2 \text{ g}$$

$$19,2 \text{ g O}_2 \text{ -----} 26,6\% \text{ O}$$

$$72,18 = x \text{ -----} 100\%$$

J:D

$$72,18 = x \text{ -----} 100\%$$

$$m(\text{O}) \quad 32$$

$$W(\text{O}) = \text{-----} \cdot 100 = 44,44$$

$$m(\text{CaO}_2) \quad 72$$

$$(\text{O}) \quad 32$$

$$W(\text{O}) = \text{-----} \cdot 100 = 18,935$$

$$m(\text{BaO}_2) \quad 169$$

$$44,44 \setminus \quad / 7,735 \text{g CaO}_2$$

$$\cdot \quad 26,67$$

$$18,935 / \quad \setminus 17,77 \text{g BaO}_2$$

$$m(\text{SrO}_2) 72,18 - 7,735 - 17,77 = 46,674 \text{ g}$$

$$\cdot \quad 7,735$$

$$\omega\%(\text{CaO}_2) = \frac{7,735}{72,18} \cdot 100 = 10,72$$

$$\cdot \quad 72,18$$

$$\cdot \quad 17,77$$

$$\omega\%(\text{BaO}_2) = \frac{17,77}{72,18} \cdot 100 = 24,62$$

$$\cdot \quad 72,18$$

$$w(\text{CaO}_2) \quad 10,72$$

$$\frac{7,735}{72,18} = 0,435$$

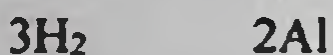
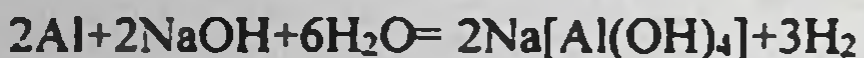
$$w(\text{BaO}_2) \quad 24,62$$

J:B

9. Al va FeO, Fe₂O₃ ning o'zaro reaksiyasidan so'ng moddalar aralashmasining teng miqdorida 2 qismga ajratildi, 1-qismiga ishqor eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda 1,344 l(n.sh) gaz ajraldi. 2-qismiga esa mo'l miqdoridagi HCl kislotasi ta'sir ettirilganda 5,376 l gaz ajraldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi FeO, Fe₂O₃ ning massasini aniqlang.

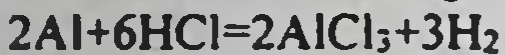
A. 27,84 B. 27,95 C. 72,05 D. 13,44

Yechimi:



$$67,2 \text{ l} \text{-----} 54 \text{ g}$$

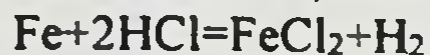
$$1,344 \text{ l} \text{-----} x = 1,08 \text{ g}$$



$$54 \text{ g} \text{-----} 67,2 \text{ l}$$

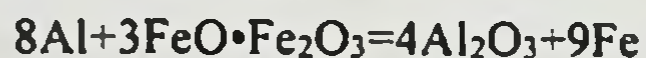
$$1,08 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 1,344 \text{ l}$$

$$5,376 - 1,344 = 4,032 \text{ H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}$$



$$56 \text{ g} \text{-----} 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x = 10,08 \text{-----} 4,032 \text{ l}$$



$$504 \text{ g Fe} \text{-----} 696 \text{ g}$$

$$10,08 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 13,92 \text{ g}$$

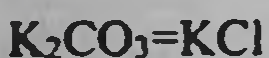
$$13,92 \cdot 2 = 27,84 \text{ g FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

J:B

10. 250 gr K₂CO₃ va KCl tuzlari aralashmasiga 20 gr K₂CO₃ va KCl massa nisbatlari (3:2) bo'lsa eritmada necha ml 20,4% li zichligi 1,1 g/ml HCl eritmasi qo'shilsa eritma tarkibidagi moddalarning massa nisbati 3:4 bo'lib qoladi?

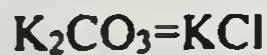
A. 12 B. 11 C. 13 D. 14

Yechimi:



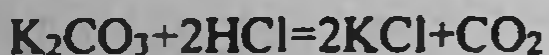
$$3 \text{-----} 2$$

$$20 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 13,34$$



$$14,48 : 19,3$$

$$3 : 4$$



$$20 - 138x \quad \quad 13,34 + 149x$$

$$3 \quad \quad : \quad \quad 4$$

$$3(13,34 + 149x) = 4(20 - 138x)$$

$$x = 0,04$$

$$m(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3) 138 \cdot 0,04 = 5,52 \text{ g}$$

$$20 - 5,52 = 14,48 \text{ g}$$

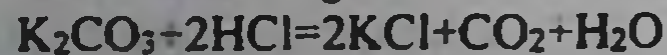
$$m(\text{KCl}) 149 \cdot 0,04 = 5,96 \text{ g}$$

$$13,34 + 5,96 = 19,3 \text{ g}$$

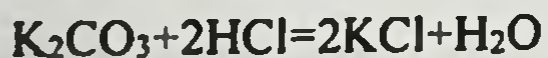
Yana bir yechimi:

$$3 \text{-----} 2$$

$$20 \text{-----} x = 13,33 \text{ g KCl}$$



$$20 - 138x \text{-----} 3$$



$$138 \text{ g} \text{-----} 73 \text{ g}$$

$$5,52 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 2,92 \text{ g}$$

$$20,4\% \text{-----} 2,92 \text{ g}$$

$$100\% \text{-----} x = 14,31 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$V(\text{HCl}) 14,31 : 1,1 = 13 \text{ ml}$$

J:C

$$13,33 + 149x \text{-----} 4$$

$$x = 0,04$$

$$m = 0,04 \cdot 73 = 2,92$$

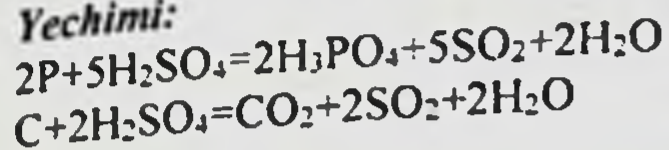
$$V = 2,92 \cdot 100 / 20,4 \cdot 1,1 = 13 \text{ ml}$$

11. Nomalum massali P va C aralashmasini oksidlanishi uchun 80% li H₂SO₄ eritmasidan foydalanilganda (D H₂=29) bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Shu aralashmani oksidlash uchun

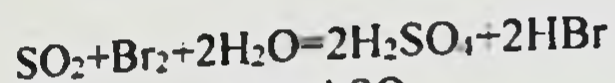
5% li Br₂ li suvdan 2,8 kg sarflangan bo'lsa, boshlang'ich aralashma tarkibidagi moddalar massasini (g) aniqlang.

A. 1,55;4,5 B. 1,75;9 C. 3,2;2,4 D. 3,1;9

Yechimi:



$$2800 \times 0,05 = 140 \text{ gr Br}_2$$



$$160 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol SO}_2$$

$$140 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 0,0875 \text{ mol}$$

$$29 \times 2 = 58$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (SO_2) 64 \quad 14 \\ \quad \quad \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \quad \quad 58 \\ \quad \quad \quad / \quad \backslash \\ (CO_2) 44 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$$SO_2 \ 14 \text{ ----- } 6 \ CO_2$$

$$0,875 \text{ ----- } x = 0,375 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 12 \text{ g C}$$

$$0,375 \text{ ----- } x = 4,5 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol SO}_2$$

$$0,375 \text{ ----- } x = 0,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,875 - 0,75 = 0,125 \text{ mol SO}_2$$

$$5 \text{ mol SO}_2 \text{ ----- } 62 \text{ g P}$$

$$0,125 \text{ ----- } x = 1,55 \text{ g}$$

J:A

12. MgO va Mg₃N₂ aralashmasida atomlar soni O atomlar sonidan 1 mol kam va Mg atomlar sonidan 4 mol kam bo'lsa, aralashmaning massasini (g) toping.

A. 98,6 B. 188 C. 120 D. 220

Yechimi:

x MgO va y Mg₃N₂ deymiz

$$x = 3 \quad y = 1$$

$$2y + 1 = x$$

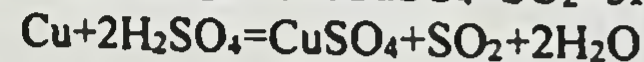
$$2y + 4 = 3y + x$$

$$3MgO \times Mg_3N_2(Mr) = 220 \text{ g}$$

J:D

13. 40 g mis va mis (I) oksiddan iborat aralashma 492 g 80 %li sulfat kislotada eritilganda eritmadagi tuming massa ulushi 19,2%ni tashkil qildi. Boshlang'inch aralashmadagi missing mol ulushini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$160x + 320y$$

$$\text{-----} = 0,192$$

$$492 + 40 - 64x - 64y$$

$$64x + 144y = 40$$

$$x = 0,4 + y = 0,1 = 0,5$$

$$0,4$$

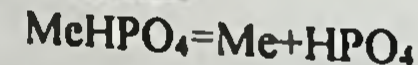
$$w\%(Cu) = \text{-----} \times 100\% = 80\%$$

$$0,5$$

J:80%

14. Na va CaHPO₄ lar aralashmasidagi metallarning massasi aralashmasining massasidan 480 g ga kam bo'lsa, aralashma mol nisbatini toping. (m(Na)+m(P))=201

Yechimi:



$$96$$

$$96 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 31 \text{ g P}$$

$$480 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 155 \text{ g}$$

$$201 - 155 = 46 \text{ g Na}$$

$$46 \text{ g Na}_2HPO_4$$

$$480 - 96 = 384 \div 96 = 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$4 \text{ mol CaHPO}_4$$

J: 1:4

15. Na elementining massa ulushi 23% bo'lgan Na₂O va BaO aralashmasi suvda eritildi. Olingan aralashmani to'liq neytralash uchun 190 ml 6 molyarli HCl eritmasi sarf bo'lsa, boshlang'ich aralashmadagi BaO massasini (g) toping.

A. 41,4 B. 61,6 C. 55,2 D. 46,2

Yechimi:

100 g aralashmada 23 g Na

Na_2O 62 g ----- 46 g Na

$x=31$ g ----- 23 g

$100-31=69$ g BaO

$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{HCl}$

62 g ----- 2 mol

31 g ----- $x=1$ mol HCl

$\text{BaO} \rightarrow \text{Ba(OH)}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$

153 g ----- 2 mol

69 g ----- $x=0,902$ mol

$n(\text{HCl}) 1+0,902=1,902$ mol

HCl $6 \times 190 + 1000 = 1,14$ mol

1,902 mol ----- 69 g BaO

1,14 mol ----- $x=41,4$ g

J:A

16. Fe va Cu aralashmasiga aralashma massasining $\frac{2}{5}$ qismiga teng Cu qo'shilganda Fe ning massa ulushi 20% ga kamaygan bo'lsa, dastlabki aralashmada $w\%(\text{Fe})/w\%(\text{Cu})$ nisbat nechaga tengligini aniqlang.

A.2,33 B.3,67 C.1,5 D.4,2

Yechimi:

Dastlabki aralashma 100 g

100×2

----- = 40 g Cu

5

x x

----- = 0,2

100 100+40

$x=70\%$ Fe

$\text{Cu}(\%) 100-70=30\%$

$70/30=2,33$

J: A

17. Mol nisbati 3:1 bo'lgan NH_3 va PH_3 tarkibidagi neytronlar soni ayirmasi 3 ga teng bo'lsa, aralashmaning mol yig'indisini toping.

A.4,75 B.2,85 C.1,75 D. 2,4

Yechimi:

3NH_3 PH_3

$3 \times 7 = 21 - 16 = 5$

$3 + 1 = 4$

5 ----- 4 mol

3 ----- $x=2,4$ mol

J:D

18. Massa nisbatlari 2:1 bo'lgan toza kuprit va toza mis yaltirog'idan iborat aralashmadagi moddalarning massalari farqi 8 g ga teng. Moddalarni o'zaro ta'sirlashishi natijasida 840 ml (n.sh.da) gaz ajraldi. Reaksiya unumini aniqlang.

A) 0,75 B) 0,9 C) 0,8 D) 0,5

Yechimi:

Cu_2O 144x

Cu_2S 160y

144x 2

160y 1

$144x - 160y = 8$

$x = 0,1111 \times 144 = 16$

$y = 0,05 \times 160 = 8$

$2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{Cu}_2\text{S} = 6\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2$

288 160 22400

$14,4 = x$ 8 $x = 1120$

$840 + 1120 = 0,75$

J:A

19. Na, Ca, Fe (III)-oksidlaridan iborat 4,5 g aralashmaning H_2SO_4 bilan ta'sirlashuvidan 28,5 gr ushbu metallarning sulfatli aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Ushbu jarayonda necha gramm suv hosil bo'lgan.

J:5,4

Yechimi:

160 g 400 g

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

54 g

$400 - 160 = 240$ g ----- 54 g H_2O

$28,5 - 4,5 = 24$ g ----- $x = 5,4$ g

J:5,4 g H_2O

20. Massasi 38,4 g bo'lgan FeO va CuO aralashmasi ammiak gazi bn qaytarilganda 30,4 g qattiq modda hosil bo'ldi va shu reaksiyada ajralgan gaz (n.sh.da) yetarli miqdordagi Mg metalli bn ta'sirlashib necha gramm modda hosil bo'ladi.

Yechimi:
 $3\text{FeO} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 3\text{Fe} + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $3\text{CuO} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 3\text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $72x + 80y = 38,4$
 $56x + 64y = 30,4$
 $x = 0,2 \times 56 = 11,2 \text{ g}$
 $\text{Cu (m)} 30,4 - 11,2 = 19,2 \text{ g}$

$11,2 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 1,87 \text{ g}$
 $3\text{Cu} \text{-----} \text{N}_2$
 $192 \text{ g} \text{-----} 28 \text{ g}$
 $19,2 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 2,8 \text{ g}$
 $\text{N}_2(\text{m}) 1,87 + 2,8 = 4,67 \text{ g}$

 $3\text{Mg} + \text{N}_2 = \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$
 $28 \text{ g N}_2 \text{-----} 100 \text{ g}$
 $4,67 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 16,7 \text{ g}$
J:16,7

$3\text{Fe} \text{-----} \text{N}_2$
 $168 \text{ g} \text{-----} 28 \text{ gr}$

21. 24 g CaO va CaCO₃ aralashmasi sirka kislota bn ta'sirlashganda 3,36 l (n.sh) gaz ajraldi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibidagi CaO ning modda miqdorini aniqlang.

Yechimi:
 $\text{CaO} + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Ca} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $22,4 \text{ l} \text{-----} 100 \text{ g CaCO}_3$
 $3,36 \text{ l} \text{-----} x = 15 \text{ gr}$

$24 - 15 = 9 \text{ g CaO}$
 $56 \text{ g} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$
 $9 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 0,161 \text{ mol}$
J:0,161 mol

22. Uglerod oksidlarining hajmi 5,6 l (n.sh) bo'lgan aralashmasida 4,7 mol proton bo'lsa, aralashma NaOH eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda uning hajmi necha marta kamayadi?

Yechimi:
 $x\text{CO}_2 \text{ p} = 6 + 16 = 22$
 $y\text{CO} \text{ p} = 6 + 8 = 14$

$x + y = 0,25$
 $x = 0,15 \quad y = 0,1$
 CO_2 reaksiyaga kirishib ketadi!!!!
 $0,25 / 0,1 = 2,5$ marta
J:2,5

$5,6 / 22,4 = 0,25 \text{ mol}$
 $22x + 14y = 4,7$

23. Al₂O₃ va CaO ning 26 g aralashmasiga mo'l miqdorda C qo'shib qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan gaz yuqori temperatura va bosimda 1,4 M li 500 ml NaOH eritmasiga to'liq yuttirildi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi Al₂O₃ ning modda miqdorini toping.

Yechimi:
 $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 9\text{C} = \text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 6\text{CO}$
 $\text{CaO} + 3\text{C} = \text{CaC}_2 + \text{CO}$

$\text{NaOH}(\text{n}) 1,4 \times 500 / 1000 = 0,7$

 $204x + 56y = 26$
 $6x + y = 0,7$

 $x = 0,1 \times 204 = 20,4 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3$
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{n}) 20,4 / 102 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$
J:0,2

$\text{NaOH} + \text{CO} = \text{HCOONa}$
 $1 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$
 $0,7 \text{-----} x = 0,7 \text{ mol}$

24. Na va Ca gidrofosfatlar aralashmasidagi metallarning massasi aralashmani massasidan 288 g ga kam bo'lsa, aralashmadagi kalsiy gidrofosfatning massasini (g) toping.
 $(m(\text{Na}) + m(\text{P})) = 139$

Yechimi:
 $x\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \quad y\text{CaHPO}_4$

 $1) 46x + 40y + 288 = 142x + 136y$
 $2) 96x + 96y = 288 \quad | :96$
 $3) x + y = 3 \quad (I)$

$77x + 31y = 139$

 $x = 1 \quad y = 2$

 $m(\text{CaHPO}_4) 2 \times 136 = 272 \text{ g}$

J:272
 2-usuli
 $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + x\text{CaHPO}_4$
 $46 + 31 + 31x = 139$

$1) 46x + 31x + 31y = 139$
 $2) 77x + 31y = 139 \quad (II)$
 $x + y = 3$

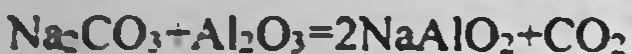
$x=2$

25. 35 g Al va Na_2CO_3 dan iborat aralashmani ochiq tigelda yuqori temperatura kislarod atmosferasida qizdirildi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmaning massasi 37,9 g. Undagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini (%) hisoblang.

Yechimi:



$$108x \quad 96x$$



$$106y \quad 44y$$

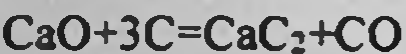
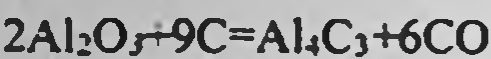
$$37,9 - 35 = 2,9$$

$$108x + 106y = 35$$

$$96x - 44y = 2,9$$

26. Al_2O_3 va CaO ning 26 g aralashmasiga mo'l miqdorda C qo'shib qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan gaz yuqori temperaturada va bosimda 1 M li 700 ml NaOH eritmasiga to'liq yutirildi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi Al, Ca va kislarodlarning mol nisbatlarini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$1 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,7 \text{-----} x = 0,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{NaOH}(n) \quad 1 \times 700 / 1000 = 0,7$$

$$204x + 56y = 26$$

$$6x + y = 0,7$$

$$x = 0,1 \times 204 = 20,4 \text{ g } \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

$$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(n) \quad 20,4 / 102 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Al}(n) \quad 0,2 \times 2 = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

27. Si, Al va Fe dan iborat 13,8 g aralashmaga iwqor tasir etirilganda 11,2l gaz hosil boladi xuddi shunday masadagi aralashmaga HCl tasir etirilganda 8,96l gaz ajraldi boshlangich aralashmadagi Si massa ulushini toping.

Yechimi:

Si, Al va Fe aralashmasida Al metali har ikki modda bilan tasirlashadi. Shuning uchun uni x-deb belgilab olamiz:

$$9x - 7(1-x) + 28(0,8-x) = 13,8$$

$$x = 0,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{Fe}) = 28 \times (0,8 - 0,6) = 5,6 \text{ gr.}$$

$$13,8 \text{ gr.} \text{-----} 100\%$$

$$5,6 \text{ gr.} \text{-----} x = 40,58\%$$

28. 60 gr Li va Na dan iborat aralashmaga suyultirilgan HNO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda argonga nisbatan 10% og'ir bo'lgan 11,2 l (n.sh) gaz ajraldi. Hosil bo'lgan Na li tuzning massasini (g) toping. Metallar faqat kislika bilan ta'sirlashadi deb hisoblang.

Yechimi:

$$40 \times 0,1 = 4$$

$$4 + 40 = 44 \text{ gr } \text{N}_2\text{O} \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{N}_2\text{O}(n) \quad 11,2 / 22,4 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$



$$m = 2 \times 136 = 272 \text{ gr}$$

$$y = 0,2041$$

$$m(\text{NaAlO}_2) \quad 0,2041 \times 164(82 \times 2) = 33,47 \text{ g}$$

$$w(\text{NaAlO}_2) \quad 33,47 / 37,9 \times 100 = 88,3\%$$

$$w(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) \quad 100 - 88,3 = 11,7\%$$

$$\text{J: } 11,7\%; 88,3\%$$

$$\text{CaO}(m) \quad 26 - 20,4 = 5,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{CaO}(n) \quad 5,6 / 56 = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Ca}(n) = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$102 \text{ gr } \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \text{-----} 48 \text{ g } 3 \text{ O}$$

$$20,4 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 9,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{CaO } 56 \text{ g} \text{-----} 16 \text{ g } \text{O}$$

$$5,6 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 1,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{O}(m) \quad 9,6 + 1,6 = 11,2 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{O}(n) \quad 11,2 / 16 = 0,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Al} \text{--} 0,4; \text{Ca} \text{--} 0,1; \text{O} \text{--} 0,7$$

$$\text{J: } 4; 1; 7$$

$$m(\text{Si}) \quad 7 \times (1 - 0,6) = 2,8 \text{ g}$$

$$w(\text{Si}) \quad 2,8 / 13,8 \times 100 = 20,29\%$$

Izox:

Masala ekvivalent qiymatda ishlanadi.

Vodorodning ham ekvivalent hajmi olingan

$$11,2 / 11,2 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

Javob: 20,29%



$$56x + 184y = 60$$

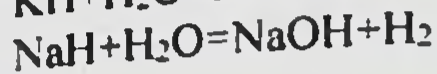
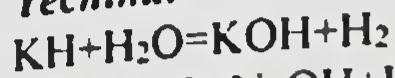
$$x + y = 0,5$$

$$x=0,25 \quad y=0,25$$

$$8\text{NaNO}_3(\text{m}) \quad 680 \times 0,25 = 170 \text{ g}$$

29. 0,1842 kg suvda KH va NaH aralashmasi eritilishi natijasida eritmaning umumiy massasi 1 grammga kamaygan va eritmada 12,4% ishqor bo'lsa, boshlang'ich gidridlarning massa nisbatini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$\text{H}_2(\text{n}) \quad 1/2 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \quad 0,5 \cdot 18 = 9 \text{ g suv sarf bo'lgan.}$$

$$0,1842 \cdot 1000 = 184,2 \text{ g suv}$$

$$184,2 - 9 = 175,2 \text{ g qolgan suv}$$

$$100 - 12,4 = 87,6 \text{ g eritmadagi suv}$$

$$87,6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 175,2 \text{ g}$$

$$100 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 200 \text{ g eritma massasi}$$

$$8\text{LiNO}_3(\text{m}) \quad 552 \times 0,25 = 138 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J: } 170 \text{ gr}$$

$$200 + 1 - 184,2 = 16,8 \text{ g gidritlar massasi}$$

$$x + y = 0,5$$

$$40x + 24y = 16,8$$

$$x = 0,3 \times 40 = 12 \text{ g KH}$$

$$y = 0,2 \times 24 = 4,8 \text{ g NaH}$$

$$12 : 4,8$$

$$2,5 : 1$$

$$1 : 0,4$$

$$\text{J: } 1 : 0,4$$

30. KCl, KNO₃, KMnO₄ dan iborat 89,6 g aralashma qizdirilganda 6,72 l (n.sh) gaz ajraldi, shuncha miqdordagi aralashmaga konsentrlangan HCl qo'shilganda 11,2 l (n.sh) gaz ajralsa, ushbu aralashmadagi K ionining miqdorini (mol) aniqlang.

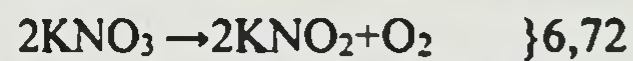
Yechimi:

KCl

KNO₃ } 89,6 g

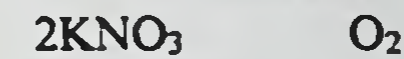
KMnO₄

KCl → ?



$$31,6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 2,24 \text{ l}$$

$$6,72 - 2,24 \text{ l} = 4,48 \text{ l}$$



$$202 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$40,4 \text{ g} = x \text{ ----- } 4,48 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{KCl}(\text{m}) \quad 89,6 - 31,6 - 40,4 = 14,9 \text{ g}$$

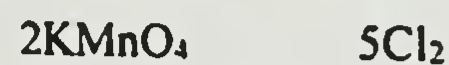
$$\text{KCl}(\text{n}) \quad 14,9 / 74,5 = 0,2 \text{ mol K}$$

$$\text{KMnO}_4(\text{n}) \quad 31,6 / 158 = 0,2 \text{ mol K}$$

$$\text{KNO}_3(\text{n}) \quad 40,4 / 101 = 0,4 \text{ mol K}$$

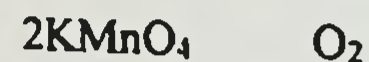
$$\text{K}^+(\text{n}) \quad 0,2 + 0,2 + 0,4 = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{J: } 0,8$$



$$316 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 112 \text{ l}$$

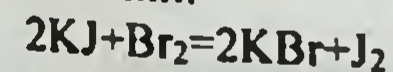
$$31,6 = x \text{ ----- } 11,2 \text{ l}$$



$$316 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

31. KBr va KJ aralashmasi suvda eritildi va ushbu eritma orqali yetarli miqdorda brom o'tkazilgandan so'ng eritma bug'latilib, quritilganda massasi 4,7 g kamaydi. Qoldiqni suvda eritib undan yetarli miqdorda Cl₂ o'tkazilib, eritma yana bug'latilib quritilganda uning massasi yana 17,8 g ga kamaydi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi tuzlarning mol nisbatini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



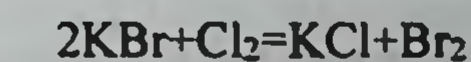
$$\cdot \quad 160 \quad 254 = 94 \text{ g}$$

$$94 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 332 \text{ g } 2\text{KJ}$$

$$4,7 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 16,6 \text{ g}$$

$$94 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 238 \text{ g } 2\text{KBr}$$

$$4,7 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 11,9 \text{ g}$$



$$\cdot \quad 71 \quad 160 = 89$$

$$89 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 238 \text{ g } 2\text{KBr}$$

$$17,8 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 47,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{KBr}(\text{bosh m}) \quad 47,6 - 11,9 = 35,7 \text{ g}$$

KBr(n) 35,7 g/119 g=0,3 mol
 KJ(n) 16,6 g/166 g=0,1 mol

0,3:0,1
 3:1
 J:3:1

32. K va Mg aralashmasi massasining 2/5 qismi 9,48 g, 3/5 qismi esa 0,48 mol kelsa, aralashma tarkibidagi K ning miqdorini (mol) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

1) $2 \cdot x = 9,48 \text{ g}$ $x = \frac{5 \cdot 9,48}{2}$ $x = 23,7 \text{ g}$

2) $3 \cdot x = 0,48 \text{ mol}$ $x = \frac{5 \cdot 0,48}{3}$ $x = 0,8 \text{ mol}$

$x + y = 0,8$
 $39x + 24y = 23,7$
 $x = 0,3 \text{ mol K}$ $y = 0,5 \text{ mol Mg}$
 J: 0,3 mol K

pH bo'yicha masalalar va ularni yechish usullari

1. 500 ml $2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ li rubidiy gidroksid eritmasiga 0,06 g noma'lum ishqor qo'shildi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pH ko'rsatkichi 11,7 ga teng bo'ldi. Aralashirilgan jarayonida hajm o'zgarmaganligi hisobga olib, noma'lum ishqor formulasini aniqlang?

A) NaOH B) KOH C) LiOH D) RbOH

Yechimi: $n(\text{RbOH}) = 0,5 \cdot 0,002 = 0,001 \text{ mol}$
 $0,005 = 0,001 + 0,06 : x / 0,5$
 $X = 40 \text{ NaOH}$

$\text{pOH} = 14 - 11,7 = 2,3$
 $\text{Cm} = -x \log y = 2,3$
 $X^y = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ya'ni 0,005 mol/l pOH hosil bo'lgan konsentratsiyasi.

2. 0,02 M li 500ml NaOH eritmasiga 4,08 nomalum ishqor qo'shilganda eritmaning pH korsatkichi 13ga teng bo'ldi. Ishqor formulasini aniqlang. (Eritma hajmi ozgarmagan deb hisoblang)

Yechimi: $n = C \cdot V = 0,02 \cdot 0,5 = 0,01 \text{ mol NaOH}$
 $\text{pOH} = 14 - 13 = 1 \text{ mol/l}$ bu 0,1 mol/l degani
 $0,1 = 0,01 + 4,08 : x / 0,5$
 $X = 102 \text{ RbOH}$

3. 0,25 M li HCN eritmasining pH qiymatini toping ($K(\text{HCN}) = 4 \cdot 10^{-10}$)

Yechimi: $\text{pH} = -\lg[\text{H}^+] = -\lg 1 \cdot 10^{-5} = 5$
 $\text{pH} = 5$

$[\text{H}^+] = 0,25 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-10} = 1 \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{1 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

4. 12 ml HNO₃ eritmasi (pH=2) 2 A tok kuchi bn 16,08 soat davomida elektroliz qilingandan so'ng hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pH qiymatini aniqlang.

Yechimi: $[\text{H}^+] \log 2 = 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ yoki 0,01 mol
 $0,01 \cdot 12 + 1000 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$
 $E I t = 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 16,08$
 $m = \frac{F \cdot 26,8}{1000} = 10,8 \text{ g}$
 $10,8 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$ 10,8 ml keladi
 $12 - 10,8 = 1,2 \text{ ml}$

$1,2 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 1,2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$
 $1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x = 0,1 \text{ mol}$
 $\text{pH} = -\lg[\text{H}^+] - \lg 0,1 = 1$
 $\text{pH} = 1$
 J: 1

5. 6,4 gr noma'lum metallmas oksidi 193,6 g 20% li NaOH eritmasi qo'shilganda olingan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi 5,68% ga teng bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi ishqor massasiga teng massali ishqor tutgan 8 l ($\rho = 1,2 \text{ g/ml}$) eritmani pH qiymatini toping.

A) 1 B) 2 C) 12 D) 13

Yechimi: $193,6 + 6,4 = 200 \text{ g eritma}$
 $200 \cdot 5,68 \div 100 = 11,36 \text{ g tuz}$

$$11,36 - 6,4 = 4,96 \text{ g Na}_2\text{O}$$

$$4,96 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$62 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 80 \text{ g SO}_3 \text{ ekan}$$

$$62 \text{ g Na}_2\text{O} \text{ ----- } 80 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$4,96 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x = 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{NaOH}) 32,32/40 = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$8 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$(\text{pOH}) 0,1 \lg = 1$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 1 = 13$$

$$J = 13$$

38,72 - 6,4 = 32,32 g NaOH ortib
 6. 1 molyarli HCl eritmasining pOH qiymati nechaga teng? ($\alpha = 100\%$)

Yechimi:
 $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log[1] = 0$
 $\text{pOH} = 14 - 0 = 14$
 J: 14

7. Teng hajmlarda 1×10^{-3} M li KOH va necha M li H_2SO_4 eritmaları aralashtirilganda $\text{pH} = 3$ bo'ladi?

Yechimi:
 $\text{KOH } 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 [\text{H}^+] \log(-3) = 1 \times 10^{-3}$
 $2\text{H}^+ \text{ ----- } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 $2 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$
 $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ----- } x = 5 \times 10^{-4}$

$$2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$2 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol kis}$$

$$1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ----- } x = 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{M}) 5 \times 10^{-4} + 5 \times 10^{-4} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$J: 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

8. 0,1 M li HF eritmasining pH ni toping. ($K_{\text{HF}} = 10^{-5}$)
 A) 2 B) 1 C) 3 D) 5

9. 100 ml 0,12M li KOH eritmasiga 100 ml 0,1M li HBr eritmasi quyildi. Eritmaning pH qiymati 2 ga teng bo'lishi uchun eritmaga yana qanday hajmda (ml) 0,1 M li HBr eritmasi quyish kerak
 A) 44,4 B) 11,1 C) 13,3 D) 55,5

10. 200 ml 0,15M li HCl eritmasiga NaOH ning 0,1M li eritmasidan qanday hajmda (ml) qo'shilganda olingan eritmaning pH qiymati 12 ga teng bo'ladi.
 A) 222 B) 106,5 C) 356 D) 50

11. 200 ml 0,15M li HCl eritmasiga 100 ml 0,1M li NaOH eritmasi quyildi. Eritmaning pH qiymati 12 ga teng bo'lishi uchun eritmaga yana qanday hajmda (ml) 0,1 M li NaOH eritmasi quyish kerak
 A) 222 B) 365 C) 356 D) 256

Davriy sistemaga oid masalalar yechish

1-masala: Plutoniyning yarim yemirilish davri 140 sutkaga teng. Agar plutoniyning boshlang'ich massasi 8 gr bo'lsa, necha yildan so'ng bu miqdorning 6,25 %i qoladi?

Yechish: $8 \text{ gr} \text{ ----- } 100 \%$ $x = 0,5 \text{ gr}$
 $x \text{ ----- } 6,25 \%$

8 gr miqdorning 6,25 % i 0,5 gr bo'ladi. Quyidagi formuladan foydalanib hisoblaymiz: $m = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T}}$

berigan: $m = 0,5 \text{ gr}$ $m_0 = 8 \text{ gr}$ $T_{1/2} = 140 \text{ sutka}$

Hisoblash:
 1) $0,5 = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ $0,5 = 8 \frac{1^x}{2^x}$ $2^x \cdot 0,5 = 8 \cdot 1^x$ $1^x = 1$

2) $2^x = \frac{8}{0,5} = 16$ $2^x = 16$ $2^x = 2^4$ $x = 4$

$$3) \frac{t}{T_{1/2}} = 4 \quad t = T_{1/2} \cdot 4 = 140 \cdot 4 = 560 \text{ sutka}$$

Demak, 1 yilu 195 sutka vaqt o'tgandan so'ng 0,5 gr qoladi.

2-masala: Agar misdagi elektronlar 1 gr (elektronning massasi $1/1840$ m.a.b. ga teng) bo'lsa, misning massasini kg da hisoblang?

Yechish: $1/1840 = 0,0005434$

Misning ekvivalentini topish uchun uning massasini valentligiga bo'lamiz;

$$\text{Cu} = 64/2 = 32$$

$0,0005434 \cdot 32 = 0,0157586$ gr da ifodalangan qismi uni kg da hisoblaymiz;

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0,0157586 & \text{-----} & 64 \text{ gr Cu} \\ 1 \text{ gr} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 4,06 \text{ kg}$$

Demak misning massasi 4,06 kg

3-masala: Al^{3+} ionining elektron konfiguratsiyasi bilan qaysi element bilan bir xil bo'ladi.

Yechish: Al^{3+} $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ elektron konfiguratsiya neonga to'g'ri keladi.

Demak: Al^{3+} alyuminiy ionining elektron konfiguratsiyasi Ne elementi bilan bir xil.

Nisbiy elektromanfiylik bo'yicha misol va masalalar yechish

1. Quyidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanib Br ning nisbiy elektromanfiylik qiymatini toping.

Li-ionl.energiya(5,39); elektromanfiylik energiyasi (0,22 eV) Br- ionl.energiyasi (11,84); elektronga moyillik energiyasi (3,76 eV)

A.2,81 B.2,78 C.2,64 D.2,59

Yechimi:

$$3,76 + 11,84$$

$$\text{-----} = 2,78$$

$$0,22 + 5,39$$

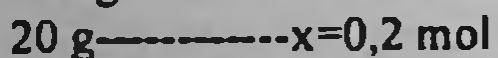
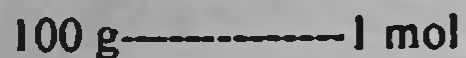
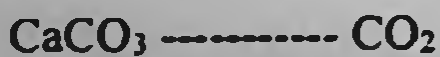
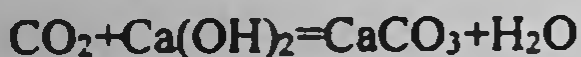
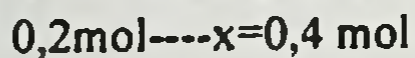
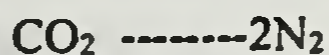
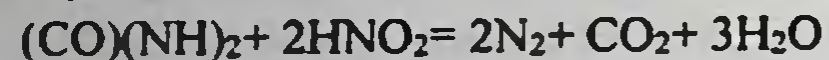
J:B

Reaksiya bo'yicha hisoblashlar

1. 200 gr karbamid eritmasiga yetarli miqdorda HNO_2 ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'lgan gaz(lar) ohakli suvdan o'tkazilganda 20 gr cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Birinchi reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan gaz(lar) hajmini (l.n.sh.) toping.

A)13,44 B)4,48 C)8,96 D)17,92

Yechimi:



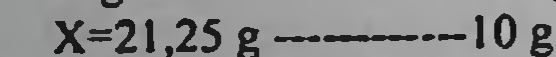
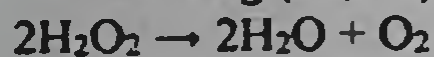
$$0,2 + 0,4 = 0,6 \cdot 22,4 = 13,44 \text{ l}$$

J: A

2. H_2O_2 eritmasi parchalanganda massasi 10% kamaygan bsa, va qolgan eritma 22,5% bsa, agar eritma to'liq parchalansa 32,16 l O_2 ajralgan bo'lsa necha gr eritma parchalangan

Yechimi:

$$100 - 10 = 90 \text{ g (22,5\%)} = 20,25 \text{ g.}$$



$$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 20,25 \text{ g} + 21,25 = 41,5 \text{ g}$$

$$\omega = 41,5/100 = 41,5\%$$

$$22,4 \text{ litr ----- } 68 \text{ g}$$

$$32,16 \text{ litr ---- } x = 97,63 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{e}} = 97,63/0,415 = 235,25$$

3. Inson bir kunda o'rtacha qiymatda 14,5 kg havo bilan nafas oladi. Nafas chiqargan havosi tarkibida kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 1% bo'lsa, bir kunlik havo regeneratsiyasi uchun qancha kg K_2O_2 kerak bo'ladi? (havoda kislorod hajmiy ulush 20%)

Yechimi:

$$29 \text{ g ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$14,5 \text{ kg ----- } x = 11,2 \text{ m}^3$$

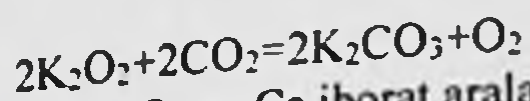
$$20 - 1 = 19\%$$

$$11,2 \cdot 0,19 = 2,128 \text{ m}^3$$

$$220 \text{-----} 22,4$$

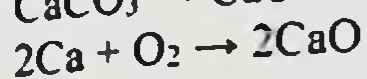
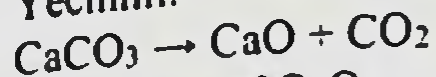
$$x = 20,9 \text{-----} 2,128 \text{ m}^3$$

$$J: 20,9 \text{ kg}$$



4. CaCO_3 va Ca iborat aralashma ochiq havoda qizdirilganda aralashma massasi 25% ga kamaydi. Boshlangich aralashmadagi tuzning massa ulishini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$100x + 40y = 100$$

$$56x + 56y = 75$$

$$X = 0,7738$$

$$Y = 0,5654$$

$$100 \cdot 0,7738 = 77,38$$

CaCO_3 x mol

Ca y mol.

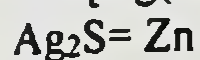
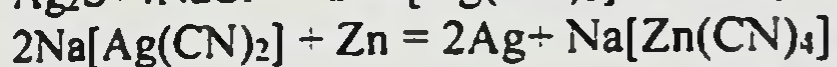
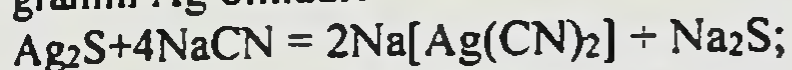
4. 35 g Al va Na_2CO_3 dan iborat aralashmani ochiq tiglda yuqori tempda kislorod atmosferasida qizdirildi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmaning massasi 37,9 gr bo'lsa undagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini toping

Yechimi:

$$27x + 106 \cdot 0,5x = 35$$

$$X = 33,75 \% \quad Y = 66,25$$

5. Ag ni sianid usuli bilan olishda Ag_2S bn Zn massalar orasidagi farq 36,6 gr ga teng bo'lsa, necha gramm Ag olinadi?



$$248 - 65 = 183$$

$$183 \text{-----} 216 \text{ Ag}$$

$$36,6 \text{-----} x = 43,2$$

6. Azot olish reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 112 g Fe qancha KNO_3 bn reaksiyaga kirishishi kerak?

Yechimi:



$$560 \text{ g Fe-----} 606 \text{ g}$$

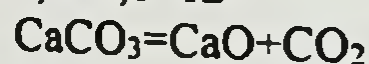
$$112 \text{ g-----} x = 121,2 \text{ g KNO}_3$$

J: 121,2

7. x mol CaCO_3 tuzi 80% unum bn parchalanganda olingan oksid va gaz masalari farqi 9,6 bo'lsa, x ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$9,6 \div 0,8 = 12$$



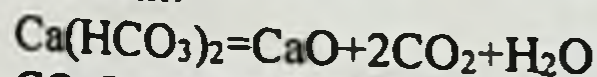
$$1 \text{ mol} \quad 56 - 44 = 12 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} = x \text{-----} 12 \text{ g}$$

$$x = 1$$

8. 1 mol $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ qattiq qizdirilganda massasi necha grammga kamayadi?

Yechimi:



$$\text{CO}_2(\text{Mr}) = 44 \times 2 = 88 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{Mr}) = 18 \text{ gr}$$

$$88 + 18 = 106 \text{ gr kamayadi.}$$

J: 106 gr

9. 39,5 g KMnO_4 yuqori haroratda qizdirilganda qattiq modda massasi 36,3 g ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Aralashma tarkibidagi KMnO_4 ning massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$39,5 - 36,3 = 3,2 \text{ g O}_2$$

$$32 \text{ g O}_2 \text{-----} 316 \text{ g}$$

$$3,2 \text{ g-----} x = 31,6 \text{ g KMnO}_4$$

$$39,5 - 31,6 = 7,9 \text{ g}$$

J: 7,9

10. 39,5 gr KMnO_4 yuqori haroratda qizdirilganda qattiq modda massasi 36,3 g ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Aralashma tarkibidagi K_2MnO_4 va MnO_2 ning massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$39,5 - 36,3 = 3,2 \text{ g O}_2$$

$$32 \text{ g O}_2 \text{ ----- } 197 \text{ g}$$

$$3,2 \text{ g ----- } x = 19,7 \text{ g K}_2\text{MnO}_4$$

11. 2,7 gr Al 50 gr 40% li KOH eritmasi bn reaksiyaga

Yechish:



$$n(\text{Al}) 2,7 \div 27 = 0,1$$

$$50 \times 0,4 = 20$$

$$n(\text{KOH}) 20 \div 56 = 0,36 \text{ mol}$$

12. HNO₃ eritmasining Zn bilan reaksiyasi natijasida NO₂ va NO gazlari 1:1 mol nisbatda hosil bo'lgan, 1 mol Zn eritish uchun necha gramm HNO₃ sarflanadi?

Yechimi:



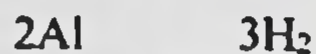
$$\text{Zn } 2 \text{ mol ----- } 378 \text{ g } 3\text{HNO}_3$$

$$32 \text{ g ----- } 87 \text{ g MnO}_2$$

$$3,2 \text{ g ----- } x = 8,7 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{J: } 19,7 ; 8,7$$

kirishganda qancha hajm gaz ajraladi? ma'lum bo'ldiki ishqordan ortib qoladi



$$2 \text{ mol ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$0,1 \text{ mol ----- } x = 3,36 \text{ l}$$

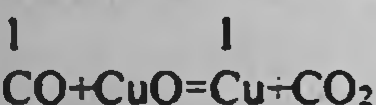
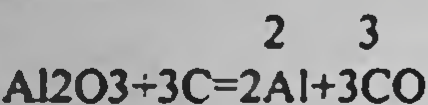
$$\text{J: } 3,36 \text{ l}$$

$$1 \text{ mol ----- } x = 189 \text{ g}$$

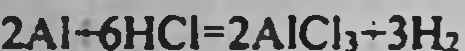
$$\text{J: } 189$$

13. Al₂O₃ ni ko'mir bilan qaytarilganda ajralib chiqqan gaz CuO dan 76,8 g Cu olish uchun yetarli bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan qattiq qoldiq mo'l miqdor HCl kislotada eritilganda hosil bo'lgan tuz tarkibidagi atomlar sonini toping.

Yechimi:



$$2 \quad 8 \text{ ta atom}$$



$$n(\text{Cu}) 76,8 / 64 = 1,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$3\text{CO} \quad 2 \text{ Al}$$

14. 500 sm³ santimolyarli fosfat kislotada eritmasi necha gramm 5,6% li KOH eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashadi? Reaksiya natijasida 3 : 1 molyar nisbatda kaliy gidrofosfat va kaliy fosfat hosil bo'ladi.

A) 56 B) 5,6 C) 112,5 D) 11,25

Yechimi:

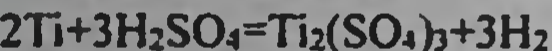
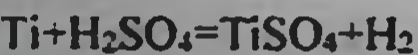


$$500 \text{ ml} \times 0,01 / 1000 = 0,005 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \quad 9\text{KOH} \\ 4 \text{ MOL ----- } 504 \text{ gr} \end{array}$$

15. Titan 50% li H₂SO₄ kislotada eritilgandan so'ng umumiy massasi 52,8 g bo'lgan teng miqdordagi (mol) TiSO₄ va Ti₂(SO₄)₃ hosil bo'lsa, reaksiyada ajralgan H₂ hajmini (l.n.sh) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$$\text{TiSO}_4 (\text{Mr}) 144 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{Ti}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 (\text{Mr}) 384 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$144x + 384x = 52,8$$

$$528x = 52,8$$

$$x = 0,1 \text{ mol dan hosil bo'lgan}$$

$$\text{H}_2(\text{V}) (0,1 \cdot 22,4) + (0,1 \cdot 67,2) = 8,96 \text{ l}$$

$$3 \text{ mol ----- } 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$1,2 \text{ mol ----- } x = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$2\text{Al} \quad 8 \text{ ta atom}$$

$$2 \text{ mol ----- } 8 \text{ ta}$$

$$0,8 \text{ mol ----- } x = 3,2 \text{ ta}$$

$$N_A 3,2 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 19,26 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ ta}$$

$$\text{J: } 19,26 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$0,005 \text{ ----- } x = 0,63 \text{ gr}$$

$$5,6\% \text{ ----- } 0,63 \text{ g}$$

$$100\% \text{ ----- } x = 11,25 \text{ g}$$

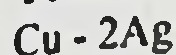
$$\text{J: } 11,25$$

$$\text{J: } 8,96$$

Plastinka.

1. +2 zaryadli ion hosil qiluvchi metaldan yasalgan va massasi bir xil ikkita plastinkaning birini mis (II) xlorid eritmasiga, ikkinchisini kumush nitrat eritmasiga tushirib qo'yildi. Bir oz vaqt o'tgandan so'ng mis (II) xlorid eritmasiga tushirilgan plastikaning massasi 0,2 % ga kamaydi, ikkinchi plastinkaning massasi esa 0,43 % ortdi. Mis (II) xlorid va kumush nitratning molyar konsentratsiyalari bir xilda kamaydi. Metallni aniqlang.

Yechimi:



64 - 216 = 152

0,2 + 0,43 = 0,63

0,63 ----- 0,43 --- 0,2

152 ---- x = 104 ---- x = 48

64 + 48 = 112

216 - 104 = 112 bu Cd

2. 31. $Ti(SO_4)_2$ ning 320 g ($\rho = 1,28$ g/ml) 3,2 M li magniydan yasalgan plastinka tushirildi va plastinka massasining 40% i erigandan song yengil tuzning molyal konsentratsiyasi ogir tuznikidan 2 marta katta bolsa, reaksiya uchun olingan plastinka massasini (g) toping.

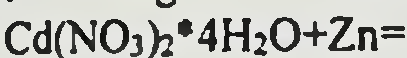
A) 48 B) 24 C) 36 D) 60

$2X = 2(0,8 - X)$ $X = 0,4 * 48 : 0,4 = 48$

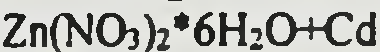
3. 15,4 g $Cd(NO_3)_2 * 4H_2O$ dan iborat kristallogidratdan eritmaga Zn plastinkasi tushurildi. Biroz vaqt o'tgach plastinka eritmada chiqarib quritildi va massasi 0,94 g ga ortgani aniqlandi. So'ngra eritma $Cd(NO_3)_2 * 4H_2O$ va $Zn(NO_3)_2 * 6H_2O$ kristallogidratlar hosil bo'lguncha ohista qizdirildi. Olingan kristallogidratlar tarkibini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

. 308 g 65



. 297 g 112 g



112 - 65 = 47 g

47 g ----- 308 g

0,94 g ----- x = 6,16 g

15,4 - 6,16 = 9,24 g

47 g ----- 297 g

0,94 g ----- x = 5,94 g

J: 9,24 ; 5,94

4. 250 g $CuSO_4$ eritmasiga 16,8 g Fe plastinkasi tushirildi. Cu batamom ajralib chiqandan so'ng plastinka metallarining to'liq ajralib chiqishi uchun 100 ml (1,26g/ml) 50% li HNO_3 sarflandi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi tuzning konsentratsiyasini (%) aniqlang.

Yechimi:



$4(0,3 - x) + 2,667x = 1$

$x = 0,15$

Fe(n) $16,8 / 56 = 0,3$ mol

0,15 mol Fe $CuSO_4$ bn reaksiyaga kirishgan!!!

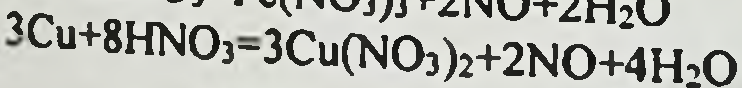
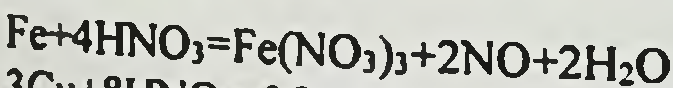
$HNO_3(m)$ $1,26 * 100 = 126$ g

$HNO_3(n)$ $63 / 63 = 1$ mol



1 mol ----- 160 g

0,15 mol ----- x = 24 g tuz



Demak: dastlabki eritmada 24 g $CuSO_4$ bo'lgan

3 mol(Cu) ----- 8 mol(Kis)

x ----- 2,667x

$Tuz\% = 24 / 250 * 100 = 9,6\%$

J: 9,6%

5. 240,8 g ($\rho = 1,204$ g/ml) 1,25 M li $CuSO_4$ eritmasiga nomalum massadagi Fe plastinka tushurilganda plastinkaning 40% i eritmaga o'tib, eritmada $CuSO_4$ 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Hosil bo'lgan plastinka massasini aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$V(m)$ $240,8 / 1,204$ g/ml = 200 ml

1000 ml ----- 1,25 mol

200 ml ----- x = 0,25 mol

$CuSO_4 (m)$ $0,25 * 160 = 40$ g



. $56x - 64x = 8x$

. $40 - 160x$

0,1 = -----

. $240,8 - 8x$

$$x=0,1 \text{ Fe(m)} 56 \times 0,1=5,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Fe dast(m)} 5,6/0,4=14 \text{ g}$$

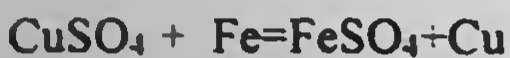
$$\text{Fe ortb(m)} 14-5,6=8,4 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Cu hosil(m)} 64 \times 0,1=6,4 \text{ g}$$

6. 240,8 g 1,25 M li CuSO_4 eritmasiga 14 g massali Fe plastinka tushurilganda plastinkaning 40% i eritmaga o'tib, eritmadagi CuSO_4 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Dastlabki eritma zichligini (g/ml) toping.

Yechimi:

$$\text{Fe (m)} 14 \times 0,4=5,6 \text{ g reaksiyaga kirishdi.}$$



$$160 \text{ g} \text{-----} 56 \text{ g} \text{-----} 64 \text{ g}$$

$$16 \text{ g} = x \text{-----} 5,6 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$6,4 - 5,6 = 0,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \quad x-16 \\ 0,1 = \text{-----} \end{array}$$

$$\cdot \quad 240,8 - 0,8$$

7. 240,8 g ($p=1,204 \text{ g/ml}$) 1,25 M li CuSO_4 eritmasiga nomalum massadagi Fe plastinka tushurilganda plastinkaning 40% i eritmaga o'tib, eritmadagi CuSO_4 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Dastlabki plastinka massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\text{Em(V)} 240,8 \text{ g} / 1,204 \text{ g/ml} = 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 1,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$200 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CuSO}_4 \text{ (m)} 0,25 \times 160 = 40 \text{ g}$$

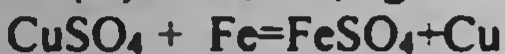


$$\cdot \quad 56x - 64x = 8x$$

8. 240,8 g ($p=1,204 \text{ g/ml}$) CuSO_4 eritmasiga 14 g massali Fe plastinka tushurilganda plastinkaning 40% i eritmaga o'tib, eritmadagi CuSO_4 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Dastlabki eritma konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) aniqlang.

Yechimi:

$$\text{Fe (m)} 14 \times 0,4 = 5,6 \text{ g reaksiyaga kirishdi.}$$



$$160 \text{ g} \text{-----} 56 \text{ g} \text{-----} 64 \text{ g}$$

$$16 \text{ g} = x \text{-----} 5,6 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$6,4 - 5,6 = 0,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \quad x-16 \\ 0,1 = \text{-----} \end{array}$$

$$\cdot \quad 240,8 - 0,8$$

9. 240,8 g ($p=1,204 \text{ g/ml}$) 1,25 M li CuSO_4 eritmasiga 14 g massali Fe plastinka tushurildi, bunda eritmadagi CuSO_4 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Plastinka necha % ga ortganini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\text{Em(V)} 240,8 \text{ g} / 1,204 \text{ g/ml} = 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 1,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$200 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CuSO}_4 \text{ (m)} 0,25 \times 160 = 40 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Plastin(jam)} 8,4 + 6,4 = 14,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\underline{\underline{J:14,8}}$$

$$x=40 \text{ g CuSO}_4$$

$$\text{CuSO}_4 \text{(n)} 40/160 = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$1,25 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,25 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$p=m/v$$

$$\text{E(p)} 240,8 \text{ g} / 200 \text{ ml} = 1,204 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\underline{\underline{J:1,204}}$$

$$\cdot \quad 40 - 160x$$

$$0,1 = \text{-----}$$

$$\cdot \quad 240,8 - 8x$$

$$x=0,1 \text{ Fe(m)} 56 \times 0,1 = 5,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Fe dast(m)} 5,6/0,4 = 14 \text{ g}$$

$$\underline{\underline{J:14}}$$

$$x=40 \text{ gr CuSO}_4$$

$$\text{CuSO}_4 \text{(n)} 40/160 = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$V=m/p$$

$$\text{E(V)} 240,8 \text{ g} \div 1,204 \text{ g/ml} = 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$0,25 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$1,25 \text{ mol} = x \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml} \quad \underline{\underline{J:1,25 \text{ mol/l}}}$$



$$\cdot \quad 56x - 64x = 8x$$

$$\cdot \quad 40 - 160x$$

$$0,1 = \text{-----}$$

$$\cdot \quad 240,8 - 8x$$

$$w\% 0,8/14 \cdot 100 = 5,714\%$$

$$x = 0,1 \cdot 8 = 0,8 \text{ g ortgan}$$

$$\underline{J: 5,714\%}$$

10. 240,8 g ($\rho = 1,204 \text{ g/ml}$) 1,25 M li CuSO_4 eritmasiga 14 g massali Fe plastinka tushurildi, bunda eritmadagi CuSO_4 10% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Plastinka eritmadan olingandan so'ng uning massasi necha gramm bo'lganligini toping.

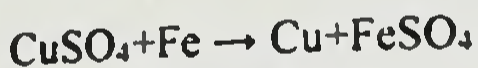
Yechimi:

$$E_m(V) 240,8 \text{ g} / 1,204 \text{ g/ml} = 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 1,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$200 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CuSO}_4 \text{ (m)} 0,25 \cdot 160 = 40 \text{ g}$$



$$56x - 64x = 8x$$

$$0,1 = \frac{40 - 160x}{240,8 - 8x}$$

$$x = 0,1 \cdot 8 = 0,8 \text{ g ortgan}$$

$$\text{Plastinka (m)} 14 + 0,8 = 14,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\underline{J: 14,8}$$

11. Kumush nitrat eritmasiga noma'lum massali mis plastinka tushirildi. Kumush plastinkaga batamom o'tirgandan so'ng olingan plastinka massasi 118 g keldi. Agar olingan plastinkani to'liq eritish uchun 350 g 70% li sulfat kislota eritmasi sarflansa, dastlabki plastinkaning necha foizi kumush nitrat bilan reaksiyaga kirishganligini aniqlang.

- A) 40 B) 20 C) 30 D) 25

Yechim:

$$64x - 2x$$



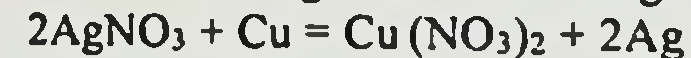
$$216y - 2y$$



$$64x + 216y = 118 \quad 2x + 2y = 2,5 \quad x = 1 \quad y = 0,25 \quad 350 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 100\%$$

$$64x = 64 \text{ g (Cu)} \quad 216y = 54 \text{ g (Ag)} \quad x = 245 \text{ gr} \text{-----} 70\%$$

$$16 \text{ g} = x \text{-----} 54 \text{ g}$$



$$64 \text{ g} \text{-----} 216 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{Cu}) = 64 + 16 = 80 \text{ g} \text{-----} 100\%$$

$$16 \text{ g} \text{-----} x = 20\%$$

Javob: B) 20

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. Rux plastinkasini qaysi eritmada tutib turilganda, uning massasi ortadi? 1) temir(II) sulfat; 2) kumush nitrat; 3) simob(II) xlorid; 4) xlorid kislota

- A) 2,3 B) 1,4 C) 2,4 D) 1

2. Qaysi modda eritinasida rux plastinkaniug massasi kamayadi? 1) FeSO_4 ; 2) $\text{Pt(NO}_3)_2$; 3) HgCl_2 4) HCl ;

- A) 2,3 B) 2 C) 1,2 D) 1,4

3. Tarkibida 16 gr mis(II) sulfat bo'lgan eritmaga 4,8 gr temir qipidlari solindi. Bunda qancha mis ajralib chiqdi?

- A) 5 B) 6,4 C) 11 D) 5,5

4. Tarkibida 15,2 gr temir (II) sulfat bo'lgan eritmaga 2 gr magniy qipidlari solindi. Bunda qancha temir ajralib chiqadi?

- A) 2,67 B) 5,6 C) 2,8 D) 4,67

5. Massasi 40 gr bo'lgan temir plastinka mis(II) sulfat eritmasiga tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 43 grammga yetganda, eritmaga necha gramm temir o'tadi?
A) 15 B) 19 C) 21 D) 4
6. Tarkibida 8 gr mis (II) sulfat bo'lgan eritmaga 2,8 g temir qipig'i solindi. Bunda qancha (gr) mis ajralib chiqadi?
A) 3,2 B) 5,5 C) 5 D) 6
7. Mis(II) sulfat eritmasiga massasi 10 gr bo'lgan temir plastinka tushirildi. Bunda plastinkaniug massasi 11 gr ga teng bo'lgan. Qancha (gr) temir eritmaga o'tgan?
A) 1 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7
8. Simob(II) xlorid eritmasiga massasi 50 gr bo'lgan mis bo'lakchasi botirilgan. Tajriba oxirida bo'lakcha massasi massasi 52,7 bo'lgan. Eritmada necha gramm simob(II) xlorid bo'lgan?
A) 1.36 B) 4.47 C) 2.38 D) 5.40
9. Mis(II) sulfat eritmasiga massasi 61,26 gr bo'lgan , temir plastinka botirib qo'yildi. Plastinka eritmadan olinib, yuvilib quritilganda, uning massasi 62,8 gr bo'lgan. Plastinkaga necha gramm mis o'tirib qolganini toping.
A) 9,8 B) 1,54 C) 8,1 D) 12,32
10. Kumush nitratning eritmasiga massasi 11,85 gr bo'lgan rux tayoqchasi tushirilgan va tayoqchaga 2 gr kumush qoplangandan so'ng, tayoqcha eritmadan chiqarib olingan. Tayoqcha massasi qanday bo'ladi?
A) 13,65 B) 13,05 C) 13,85 D) 13,25
11. 5 grammlı temir plastinka tarkibida 6,4 gr mis (II) sulfat bo'lgan eritmaga tushirilganda, plastinkaning massasi qanday o'zgaradi?
A) 0,16 gr kamayadi B) 0,16 gr ortadi
C) 0,08 gr kamayadi D) 0,32 gr ortadi
12. 200 gr 16% li mis(II) sulfat eritmasiga 50 gr temir plastinka tushirildi. Jarayon plastinka massasi 50,96 gr bo'lganda to'xtatildi. Oxirgi eritmadagi mis sulfat va temir(II) sulfatlarning massa ulushlarini (%) toping.
A) 6,4 va 7,8 B) 5,6 va 9,7
C) 6,4 va 9,1 D) 8,42 va 6,4
13. Kumush nitrat eritmasiga tushirilgan 8,14 gr massali rux tayoqchaga 2,8 gr kumush qoplangandan so'ng eritmadan chiqarib olingan tayoqchaning massasi (gr).
A) 13,65 B) 11,2 C) 0,84 D) 10,1
14. Mis (II) sulfat eritmasiga massasi 40 gr bo'lgan temir plastinka tushirildi. Plastinka massasi necha gramga yetganda, eritmaga 14 gramm temir o'tadi?
A) 44 B) 26 C) 40 D) 42
15. Misdan yasalgan sterjen kumush nitrat eritmasida tutib turilganda 38,4 gr massasi 15,2 gr ga ortgan. Sterjenni 95% li sulfat kislota eritish uchun necha gramm eritma sarf bo'ladi?
A) 140 B) 105 C) 124 D) 175
16. 6,4 gr misdan yasalgan sterjen kumush nitrat eritmasida tutib turilganda, massasi 7,6 gr ga ortgan. Sterjenni eritish uchun necha gramm 95% li sulfat kislota sarf bo'ladi?
A) 16,3 B) 20,6 C) 24,5 D) 46,2

17. 6,4 gr misdan yasalgan sterjen kumush nitrat eritmasida tutib turilganda, massasi 3,04 gr ga ortgan. Sterjenni eritish uchun necha gramm 96% li sulfat kislota sarf bo'ladi?
A) 16,3 B) 20,4 C) 24,5 D) 46,2

18. 17% li 400 ml ($\rho=1,25$ gr/ml) kumush nitrat eritmasiga og'irligi 20 gr bo'lgan temir plastinka tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 36 gr bo'lganda eritmada chiqarildi. Qolgan eritmada moddalarning massa ulushini (%) hisoblang.
A) 3,7; 10,5 B) 7,3; 10,5
C) 3,7; 5,1 D) 7,3; 5,1

19. Rux plastinka tarkibida 13,5 gr mis(II) xlorid bo'lgan eritmaga tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 0,01 gr ga o'zgargan bo'lsa, eritmada necha gramm mis(II) xlorid qoladi?
A) 13,11 B) 12,15 C) 2,4 D) 5,76

20. Simob(II) xlorid eritmasiga massasi 50 gr bo'lgan mis bo'lakchasi botirilgan. Tajriba oxirida bo'lakcha massasi 52,7 bo'lgan. Eritmada necha gramm simob(II) xlorid bo'lgan?
A) 1,36 B) 4,47 C) 2,38 D) 5,40

21. Kumush nitrat eritmasiga massasi 80 g bo'lgan mis plastinka tushirildi. Kumush batamom siqib chiqarilgandan keyin, plastinkaning massasi 3,8% ga ortdi. Eritmada qancha kumush nitrat bo'lgan?
A) 8,2 B) 7,2 C) 6,8 D) 8,8

22. Xlorid kislota eritmasiga massasi 50 gr bo'lgan metall plastinka tushirib qo'yildi. 336 ml (n.sh.) vodorod ajralib chiqqandan keyin, plastinka massasi 1,68% ga kamaygan. Plastinka qaysi metall dan yasalgan?
A) alyuminiy B) temir C) kalsiy D) rux

23. 10 grammlı temir plastinka tarkibida 1,6 gr mis(II) sulfat bo'lgan eritmaga tushirganda, plastinkaning massasi qanday o'zgaradi?
A) 0,08 gr kamayadi B) o'zgarmaydi
C) 0,16 gr kamayadi D) 0,08 gr ortadi

24. Mis(II) sulfatning 0,1 M eritmasining 200 ml miqdoriga massasi 10,112 gr bo'lgan temir bulagi tushirildi. Eritmadagi misning hammasi siqib chiqarilganidan keyin, plastinka massasi qancha (gr) bo'ladi?
A) 12,64 B) 10,0 C) 13,31 D) 10,27

25. Kumush nitrat eritmasiga massasi 12,25 gr bo'lgan rux tayoqchasi tushirilgan va tayoqchaga 2 gr kumush qoplangandan so'ng, tayoqcha eritmada chiqarib olingan. Tayoqcha massasi qanday bo'ladi?
A) 13,85 B) 13,25 C) 13,65 D) 11,65

26. 300 gr 10% li mis(II) xlorid eritmasiga 10 gr massali rux plastinka tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 1% ga kamayganda jarayon to'xtatildi. Reaksiyaga kirishgan ruxning massasini (gr) va eritmada qolgan mis(H) xloridning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang.
 $Ar(Zn) = 65, Ar(Cu) = 64.$
A) 5,6 va 5,9 B) 6,5 va 6,5 C) 6,5 va 5,5 D) 5,5 va 5,5

27. Og'irligi 100 gr bo'lgan temir plastinka mis(II) sulfatning 20% li 250 gr eritmasiga botirildi. Ma'lum vaqtdan so'ng plastinka eritmada olinib, yuvilib, quritilib tortib ko'rilganda, uning massasi 102 gr ni tashkil etdi. Reaksiyadan so'ng eritma tarkibidagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini (%) hisoblab toping.

- 1) CuSO_4 -4,0; 2) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ -16,2;
3) FeSO_4 -15,3; 4) CuSO_4 6,0;
A) 1,2 B) 1,2,4 C) 1,3 D) 1,2,3

28. 200 gr 10% li mis (II) sulfat eritmasiga 50 gr temir plastinka tushirildi. Jarayon plastinka massasi 50,96 gr bo'lganda to'xtatildi. Oxirgi eritmadagi mis sulfat va temir (II) sulfatlarning massa ulushlarini (%) toping:

- A) 0,4 va 7,8 B) 5,6 va 9,7 C) 0,4 va 9,1 D) 6,42 va 6,4

29. 163 gr 3,7 % li kumush nitrat eritmasiga 12 gr li rux plastinkasi tushirildi va uning massasi 14 gr ga yetganda jarayon to'xtatildi. Eritmadagi moddalarning massasi (gr) toping.

- A) $\text{AgNO}_3 = 1,9$; $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 2,1$ B) $\text{AgNO}_3 = 1,8$; $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 3,6$
C) $\text{AgNO}_3 = 3,4$; $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 2,8$ D) $\text{AgNO}_3 = 1,5$; $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 2,5$

30. 380 gr 12% li mis sulfat eritmasiga 7 gr li rux plastinkasi tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 1% ga kamayganda jarayon to'xtatildi. Eritmadagi qolgan rux va mis sulfatlarning massalari (gr) ni aniqlang [$A_r(\text{Cu}) = 64$, $A_r(\text{Zn}) = 65$]

- A) 4,56; 21,4 B) 8,45; 35,4 C) 11,27; 34,4 D) 12,4; 39,8

31. AgNO_3 ning 0,2 M 200 ml eritmasiga nikel plastinka botirilganda qanday jarayon sodir bo'ladi? 1) plastinka og'irligi ortadi; 2) kumush nitrat konsentratsiyasi ortadi; 3) 1,18 gr nikel eriydi; 4) 2,36 gr nikel eriydi; 5) plastinka massasi kamayadi;

- A) 1, 3 B) 2, 4 C) 2, 5 D) 1, 4

32. Massasi 15 gr bo'lgan mis plastinka kumush nitrat eritmasiga tushirilganda ajralib chiqqan kumushni eritish uchun 15 % li HNO_3 dan ($\rho = 1,085$ gr/ml) 25 ml sarf bo'ldi. Kumush nitrat eritmasidan chiqrib olingan mis plastinkasining massasini aniqlang.

- A) 16,53 B) 18,68 C) 19,87 D) 21,23

33. Massalari bir xil bo'lgan va birikmalarda II valentli bo'ladigan bitta metall dan tayyorlangan ikkita plastinkaning biri konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) o'zaro teng bo'lgan mis(II) tuzi eritmasiga, ikkinchisi kumush tuzi eritmasiga tushirildi. Biroz vaqtdan so'ng plastinkalar eritmadan chiqarib quritildi. Bunda birinchi plastinka massasi 0,8% ga, ikkinchisi 16% ga ortdi.

Plastinka qanday metall dan tayyorlangan?

- A) Mg B) Zn C) Fe D) Be

34. CuCl_2 va CdCl_2 eritmalariga +2 ion hosil qiluvchi metall dan yasalgan bir xil massali plastinkalar tushirildi. Birinchi eritmaga tushirilgan plastinka massasi 1,2% ga, ikkinchisi 8,4% ga ortdi. Eritmalarning molyar konsentratsiyalari bir xilda kamaygan. Plastinka qaysi metall dan iborat bo'lgan?

- A) Al B) Zn C) Fe D) Ca

35. (2019) 9,4 gr mis(II) nitrat tutgan eritmaga 65 gr Me plastinka tushirildi. Mis batamom siqib chiqarilgach, plastinka massasi 11% ga kamaydi va eritmada $\text{Me}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ tarkibli tuz hosil bo'ldi. Metallni aniqlang.

- A) Pb B) Cd C) Ag D) Zn

36. (2019) Kumush nitrat eritmasiga noma'lum massali mis plastinka tushirildi. Kumush plastinkaga batamom o'tirgandan so'ng olingan plastinka massasi 118 gr keldi. Agar olingan plastinkani to'liq eritish uchun 350 gr 70 % li sulfat kislota eritmasi sarflansa, dastlabki plastinkaning necha foizi kumush nitrat bilan reaksiyaga kirishganligini aniqlang.

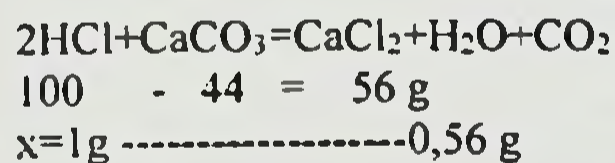
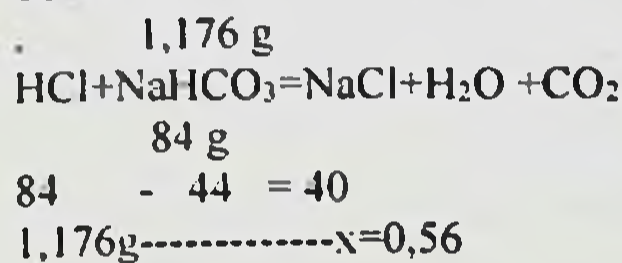
- A) 40 B) 20 C) 30 D) 25

Tarozi bo'yicha masalalar ishlash

1. Taroziining ikkala palasida bir xil hajmdagi bir xil konsentratsiyali HCl eritmasi quyilgan. Agar bir palasidagi eritmaga 1,176 g NaHCO₃ solinsa, ikkinchi palani tenglashtirish uchun ikkinchi palasiga CaCO₃ necha mol solinishi kerak?

A) 0,014 B) 0,1 C) 0,01 D) 1

Yechimi:



$$n(\text{CaCO}_3) \cdot 100 = 0,01 \text{ mol} \quad \underline{\text{J:C}}$$

Suvning qattiqligi.

1. 0,8 l suv tarkibidagi 202,5mg Ca(HCO₃)₂ borligi nazarda tutib suvni qattiqligini toping (mg-ekv)

$$162/2=81$$

$$202,5/81=2,5$$

$$2,5/0,8=3,125$$

Dastlabki eritma miqdorini aniqlashga oid

1. Noma'lum konsentratsiyali (mol/l) CuSO₄ eritmasiga 3M li 400 ml CuSO₄ eritmasidan qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning hajmi 2 marta, konsentratsiyasi esa dastlabki eritmaga nisbatan 1,25 marta ortgan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritmada necha mol CuSO₄ bo'lganligini toping.

A) 0,8 B) 2,5 C) 1,5 D) 2

Yechimi

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,2 + 0,4x \\ 1,25x = \text{-----} \\ 0,4 + 0,4 \end{array}$$

$$X = 2 \text{ mol}$$

2. Noma'lum konsentratsiyali (mol/l) CuSO₄ eritmasiga 3M li 400 ml CuSO₄ eritmasidan qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning hajmi 2 marta, konsentratsiyasi esa dastlabki eritmaga nisbatan 1,25 marta ortgan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritmada necha mol CuSO₄ bo'lganligini toping.

A) 0,8 B) 2,5 C) 1,5 D) 2

Yechimi

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,2 + 0,4x \\ 1,25x = \text{-----} \\ 0,4 + 0,4 \end{array}$$

$$X = 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$2 \cdot 0,4 = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

3. 54 g x% li eritmaga 5 g tuz qo'shilganda to'yingan eritmaga aylandi. Shu tuzning eruvchanligi 18 g teng bo'lsa, x ni qiymatini toping.

Yechimi:

$$18 + 100 = 118 \text{ g} \text{-----} 100 \text{ g suv}$$

$$54 + 5 = 59 \text{-----} x = 50 \text{ g suv}$$

$$59 - 50 - 5 = 4 \text{ g tuz bor edi dastlabki eritmada}$$

$$4/54 \cdot 100 = 7,4\%$$

$$J:7,4$$

Yana bir yechim

$$118g \text{ ---- } 18$$

4. 100 g X% li eritmaga 10 g suvsiz tuz qo'shganimizda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushi 8,18% oshdi. Boshlang'ich eritmada tuzning massasini toping.

Yechimi:

$$\frac{x+10}{10+100} \times 100 = 8,18+x$$

yoki 

$$59g \text{ ---- } x=9$$

$$9-5 = 4 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$C\% = 4/54 = 7,4\%$$

$$\frac{x+10}{110} = \frac{8,18+x}{100}$$

$$100x+1000=899,8+110x$$

$$10x=100,2$$

$$x=10$$

$$J:10$$

5. 40 g 15% li eritmaga necha gr suvsiz tuz qo'shganimizda 32,7% oshadi?

Yechimi:

$$40 \cdot 0,15 = 6 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$\frac{6+x}{40+x} \times 100 = 15+32,7$$

Yoki

$$\frac{6+x}{40+x} = \frac{47,7}{100}$$

$$600+100x=1908+47,7x$$

$$52,3x=1308$$

$$x=25$$

$$J:25$$

6. X g 30% eritmaga 75 g suvsiz tuz qo'shganimizda 14% ga oshadi. X ni toping.

Yechimi:

$$\frac{0,3x+75}{x+75} \times 100 = 30+14$$

Yoki

$$\frac{0,3x+75}{x+75} = \frac{44}{100}$$

$$30x+7500=44x+330$$

$$14x=4200$$

$$x=300$$

$$J:300$$

7. X g 20% eritmaga 10 g suvsiz tuz qo'shganimizda 23,809% eritma hosil bo'ladi. X-?

Yechimi:

$$\frac{0,2x+10}{x+10} = \frac{23,8109}{100}$$

$$23,809x+238,09=20x+1000$$

$$3,809x=761,91$$

$$x=200$$

$$J:200$$

8. 15%li eritmada 320 g suvni bug'latilganda 75% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich eritmani umumiy massasini aniqlang. J:400

$$\frac{0,15x}{x+320} = \frac{75}{100}$$

$$15x=75x-24000$$

$$60x=24000$$

$$x=400 \quad \text{J:400}$$

9. Noma'lum konsentrasiyalı (mol/l) CuSO_4 eritmasiga 3 M li 400 ml CuSO_4 eritmasidan qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning hajmi 2 marta, konsentrasiyasi esa dastlabki eritmaga nisbatan 1,25 marta ortgan bo'lsa, dastlabki eritmada necha mol CuSO_4 bo'lganligini toping.

Yechimi:

$$1) x+400=2x$$

$$x=400$$

$$x=2 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) 1,2+0,4x$$

$$\text{-----}=1,25x$$

$$0,8$$

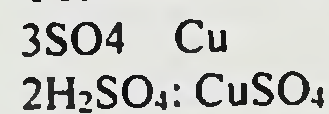
$$3) 1000 \text{ ml} \text{-----} 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$400 \text{ ml} \text{-----} x=0,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{J:}0,8$$

10. 176 g x% CuSO_4 eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda tarkibida 40% SO_4^{2-} saqlovchi eritma hosil bo'ldi. Agar hosil bo'lgan eritmada SO_4^{2-} va Cu^{2+} ionlari soni nisbati 3:1 bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi kislotaning konsentrasiyasini (%), hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzni konsentrasiyasini (%), hosil bo'lgan eritmani massasini, dastlabki eritmani konsentrasiyasini va eritmadan necha Faradey tok o'tganligini aniqlang (Tuzni gidrolizlanishini hisobga olmang)

Yechimi:



$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{m}) 0,4 \cdot 98=39,2 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Cu}(\text{m}) 0,4 \cdot 64=25,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{O}_2(\text{m}) 0,4 \cdot 16=6,4 \text{ g}$$

$$40:3 \times 2=26,67 \text{ SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$96 \text{ g} \text{-----} 98 \text{ g}$$

$$26,67 \text{-----} x=27,22\% (1)$$

$$\text{Em}(\text{m}) 176-25,6-6,4=144 \text{ g}(3)$$

$$40:3=13,34\% \text{ Cu}^{2+}$$

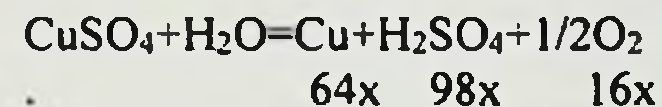
CuSO_4	Cu
160 g -----	64 g
64 g=x-----	25,6 g

$$96 \text{ g} \text{-----} 160 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$13,34 \text{-----} x=22,23\% (2)$$

$$100\% \text{-----} 144 \text{ g Em}$$

$$22,23\% \text{-----} x=32 \text{ g CuSO}_4$$



$$\text{CuSO}_4(\text{j}) 64+32=96 \text{ g}$$

$$0,2722 = \frac{98x}{176-64x-16x}$$

$$w\% 96 / 176 \times 100=54,54\% (4)$$

$$x=0,4$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{m}) 0,4 \cdot 18=7,2 \text{ g}$$

$$9 \text{ g/ekv} \text{-----} 1 \text{ F}$$

$$7,2 \text{-----} x=0,8 \text{ F H}_2\text{O} (5)$$

O'g'itlar.

1. 1 gektar ekin maydoniga 103,2 kg presipitat $[\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ solish kerak. Bu o'g'it tarkibidagi ozuqa elementining miqdorini (mol) hisoblang.

Yechimi:

$$[\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 172 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n = 103,2 / 172 = 0,6 \text{ mol}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \text{-----} 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,6 \text{ mol} \text{-----} x = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,3 \text{ mol/kg yoki } 3 \cdot 10^2 \text{ mol}$$

$$J: 3 \cdot 10^2$$

Dissotsiyalanish darajasiga doir masalalar ishlash

1. 0,25 M li HCN eritmasidagi gidroksid ionlarining konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) toping. (K diss HCN = $4 \cdot 10^{-10}$)

Yechimi:

$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{\text{diss}} \cdot C} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 0,25} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$1 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$[\text{OH}] = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-9}}{1 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$J: 1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$K = \frac{\alpha^2 c'}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{(1,3 \cdot 10^{-2})^2 \cdot 0,1}{1 - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1,71 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

2. Eritmadagi H^+ va CH_3COO^- konsentratsiyasi $1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, 0,1 M CH_3COOH eritmadagi kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasi va dissotsiatsiya darajasini toping.

Yechish: Kislotaning eritmadagi dissotsiatsiya

darajasi $\alpha = \frac{c}{c'} = \frac{n}{n'} = \frac{N}{N'}$ tenglamaga ko'ra:

$$\alpha = \frac{c}{c'} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-1}} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} = 1,3 \% \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasini quyidagi ikki usul yordamida topish mumkin. Birinchi usul. Kislotaning dissotsilanish tenglamasi:



bo'ladi. Bunga muvozanat konstantasi ifodasi tatbiq etilsa:

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$$

hosil bo'ladi.

$$\text{Ifodadagi } [\text{H}^+] = [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] = 0,1 - [\text{H}^+] = 0,1 - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ . Bu}$$

qiymatlarni yuqoridagi formulaga qo'ysak:

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{(1,3 \cdot 10^{-3})(1,3 \cdot 10^{-3})}{0,1 - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1,71 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{Ikkinchi usul. } K = \frac{\alpha c' \cdot \alpha c'}{c' - \alpha c'} = \frac{\alpha^2 c'}{1 - \alpha} \text{ tenglamaga}$$

baholangan dissotsiatsiya darajasi va konsentratsiya qiymatlari qo'yilsa:

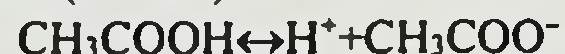
hosil bo'ladi. Har ikkala usulda ham kuchsiz kislota va asoslar uchun maxrajda keltirilgan ayirmalarni mos ravishda:

$$0,1 - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \approx 0,1 \text{ va } 1 - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \approx 1$$

deb olish mumkin. Agar ayirmaning qiymati sezilarli o'zgarsa, bunday qilish mumkin emas.

3. 0,6 M sirka kislota eritmasidagi vodorod ioni konsentratsiyasi topilsin.

Yechish: Bu masalani yechish uchun kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasidan foydalaniladi (2-ilova).



muvozanatga ko'ra eritmadagi $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]$ bo'lganligi uchun ularni bittasi orqali ifodalash mumkin. Agar shunday qilinsa

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{0,6} = 1,74 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Bundan: } [\text{H}^+]^2 = 1,74 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 0,6 = 1,044 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 3,23 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

4. Agar gipobromit kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 0,65 % bo'lsa, uning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'lgan?

Yechish: Ostvaldning suyultirish qonuni formulasidan foydalanib, dastlabki konsentratsiya topilishi mumkin. Gipobromit kislota kuchsiz kislota bo'lganligi uchun

$$K = \frac{\alpha^2 c'}{1 - \alpha} \text{ formula } K = \alpha^2 c' \text{ ko'rinishda yozilishi}$$

mumkin $(1-\alpha \approx 1)$. Bundan

$$c' = \frac{K}{\alpha^2} = \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(6,5 \cdot 10^{-3})^2} = 5,92 \cdot 10^{-3} M.$$

5. Agar gipoyodit kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 0,056 % bo'lsa, eritmada nechta HJO molekulasini bo'lgan?

Yechish: Yuqoridagi masalani echgandagiday kislolaning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi topiladi:

$$c' = \frac{K}{\alpha^2} = \frac{2,3 \cdot 10^{-11}}{(5,6 \cdot 10^{-4})^2} = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-3} M.$$

So'ngra $c' = \frac{n}{V}$ formuladan $n = c'V = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1 = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-3} mol$ hisoblanadi. Modda miqdori asosida $N = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 4,4 \cdot 10^{19}$.

6. Agar moy kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 0,98 % bo'lsa, eritmada vodorod ion konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'ladi?

Yechish: Avvalo kislolaning dastlabki konsentratsiyasini hisoblaymiz:

$$c' = \frac{K}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(0,98 \cdot 10^{-3})^2} = 0,156 M.$$

So'ngra $\alpha = \frac{c}{c'} = \frac{n}{n'} = \frac{N}{N'}$ formula yordamida vodorodning konsentratsiyasi topiladi:

$$c_{H^+} = \alpha c' = 0,0098 \cdot 0,156 = 1,53 \cdot 10^{-3} M$$

Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. Agar plavik kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 1,85 % bo'lsa, uning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'lgan? (Javob: 2 M).

2. Agar izomoy kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 1,08 % bo'lsa, kislolaning va eritmada vodorod ionining konsentratsiyalari qanday bo'lgan? (Javob: 0,12 va $1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} M$).

3. Agar sut kislota eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi 2,6 % bo'lsa, 1 l eritmada nechta $CH_3CH(OH)COOH$ molekulasini bo'lgan? (Javob: $1,25 \cdot 10^{23}$).

4. $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ dissotsilanishi natijasida zarrachalar soni 4,2 marta ortgan bo'lsa, dissotsilanish darajasini (%) aniqlang. (Suv zarrachalari va uning dissotsilanishi hamda tuzning gidrolizi hisobga olinmasin.)

A) 80 B) 50 C) 70 D) 60

5. Na_2SO_4 dissotsilanishi natijasida zarrachalar soni 2,2 marta ortgan bo'lsa, dissotsilanish darajasini (%) aniqlang. (Suv zarrachalari va uning dissotsilanishi hisobga olinmasin).

A) 70 B) 80 C) 50 D) 60

7. Kalsiy xloridning dissotsiyatsiyalanmagan molekular sonining dissotsiyatsiyalangan molekulalardan hosil boigan ionlar soniga nisbati 1:8 bo'lsa, kalsiy xloridning dissotsiyatsiyalanish darajasini (a %) aniqlang?

A) 73 B) 80 C) 89 D) 75

8. Natriy sulfatning dissotsiyatsiyalanmagan molekular sonining dissotsiyatsiyalangan molekulalardan hosil bo'lgan ionlar soniga nisbati 1:9 bo'lsa, natriy sulfatning dissotsiyatsiyalanish darajasini (a %) aniqlang?

A) 87 B) 75 C) 82 D) 90

9. Alyuminiy nitratning dissotsiyatsiyalanmagan molekular sonining dissotsiyatsiyalangan molekulalardan hosil bo'lgan kationlar soniga nisbati 1:12 bo'lsa, alyuminiy nitratning dissotsiyatsiyalanish darajasini (a %) aniqlang?

A) 75 B) 92 C) 80 D) 85

10. Alyuminiy xlorid eritmasida 600 dona ion mavjud bo'lsa, eritmada dissotsiyalanmagan alyuminiy xlorid molekulari sonini hisoblang. (a = 75%).

A) 200 B) 800 C) 150 D) 50

11. Eritmada 400 ta xlor ion mavjud bo'lsa, dissotsiyalanmagan kalsiy xlorid molekulari sonini hisoblang. (a = 80%)

A) 200 B) 50 C) 150 D) 60

12. Temir (III) nitratning dissotsiyatsiyalanmagan molekular tarkibidagi atomlar soni dissotsiyatsiyalangan molekulalardan hosil bo'lgan ionlar soniga teng bo'lsa, temir (III) nitratning dissotsiyatsiyalanish darajasini (a %) aniqlang?

A) 76 B) 93 C) 81 D) 87

Kvant sonlar va atomlardagi elektronlarning holati

Bosh kvant son, n	Orbital kvant son, l	Magnit kvant son, m_l	Spin kvant son, m_s	Elektron kvant holati	Orbital soni	Elektron holatlar soni	Elektronlarning umumiy soni
1	0	0	+1/2, -1/2	1s	1	2	2
2	0	0	+1/2, -1/2	2s	1	2	8
	1	+1, 0, -1	+1/2, -1/2	2p	3	6	
3	0	0	+1/2, -1/2	3s	1	2	18
	1	+1, 0, -1	+1/2, -1/2	3p	3	6	
	2	+2, +1, 0, -1, -2	+1/2, -1/2	3d	5	10	
4	0	0	+1/2, -1/2	4s	1	2	32
	1	+1, 0, -1	+1/2, -1/2	4p	3	6	
	2	+2, +1, 0, -1, -2	+1/2, -1/2	4d	5	10	
	3	+3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3	+1/2, -1/2	4f	7	14	
5	0	0	+1/2, -1/2	5s	1	2	50
	1	+1, 0, -1	+1/2, -1/2	5p	3	6	
	2	+2, +1, 0, -1, -2	+1/2, -1/2	5d	5	10	
	3	+3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3	+1/2, -1/2	5f	7	14	
	4	+4, +3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4	+1/2, -1/2	5g	9	18	

Ba'zi bir eng muhim fizik kattaliklar

Elektron zaryadi	$(1,6021892 \pm 4,6 \cdot 10^{-6}) \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ Kl}$
Elektronning tinch holatdagi massasi	$(1,109534 \pm 4,7 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Atomning massa birligi (m.a.b.)	$(1,6605655 \pm 8,6 \cdot 10^{-6}) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Avogadro doimiysi	$(6,022045 \pm 3,1 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faradey doimiysi	$(0,648456 \pm 2,7 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot 10^4 \text{ Kl} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
Gazning universal doimiysi	$(8,31441 \pm 2,6 \cdot 10^{-1}) \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$
n.sh.dagi gazning molar hajmi	$(22,41383 \pm 0,007) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$

Ayrim fizik kattaliklar va ularning birliklari

Kattaliklar		Birligi	
Nomi	Belgi	Nomi	Belgi
Modda massasi	m	kilogramm	kg
Zarracha (atom)ning tinch holat massasi	m_a	kilogramm, massaning atom birligi	kg m.a.b.
Modda miqdori	ν, n	Mol	mol
Molyar massa	M	kilogramm/mol (gramm/mol)	kg/mol g/mol
Nisbiy atom massa	A_r	o'lchamsiz	-
Nisbiy molekulyar massa	M_r	o'lchamsiz	-
Hajm	V	metr kub	m^3

		litr	l
Molyar hajm	V_m	metr kub/mol litr/mol	m^3/mol l/mol
Zichlik	ρ	kilogramm/metrl kub gramm/metrl kub	kg/m^3 g/m^3
Solishtirma zichl. A) vodorodga nisb. B) havoga nisbatan zichlik.	d $d(H_2)$ $d(havo)$	o'lchamsiz o'lchamsiz o'lchamsiz	- - -
Molekulalar soni	N	molning -l darajasi	mol^{-1}
Massa ulushi (elem. mod., mod. aral.)	W	o'lchamsiz	-
Reaksiya unumi 9modda. hosil bo'lish unumi)	η	o'lchamsiz	-
Modda. hajm. ulushi	φ	o'lchamsiz	-
Molyar konsentratsiyasi	C_m	mol/metrl kub (mol/litr)	mol/m^3 mol/l
Ekivalent molyar kons. (normal konsentratsiya)	C_n	mol/metrl kub (mol/litr)	mol/m^3 mol/l
Molyallic	b	mol/kilogramm gramm/milliliter	mol/kg gr/ml
Eritmaning titri	T	kilogramm/metrl kub (gramm/litr)	kg/m^3 g/l
Moddaning eruvchanligi (ma'lum haroratda)	S	o'lchamsiz	-
Temperatura	T	Kelvin Selsiy gradusi	K °C
Bosim	p	Paskal atmosfera	Pa Atm
Kimyoviy reak. tezligi	v	mol/metrl kub*s	mol/m^3*s
Issiqlik miqdori	Q	Joul	J
Molyar entalpiya	H_m	Joul/mol	J/mol
Molyar entropiya	S_m	Joul/mol-kelvin	J/m*K
Termodinamik potens	G	Joul	J

Kimyoviy masalalar yechishda ishlatiladigan fizik kattaliklar orasidagi bog'lanish

Kattaliklar	O'zaro bog'lanish tenglamalar
Massa (m)	$m = m_o \cdot N_o$; $m = V \cdot \rho$; $m = v \cdot M$; $m = M \frac{V}{V_m}$; $m = M \frac{N_o}{N_a}$; $m = C_m \cdot M \cdot V$
Modda miqdori (v)	$v = \frac{m}{M}$; $v = \frac{V}{V_m}$; $v = \frac{N_o}{N_a}$; $v = \frac{Q}{Q_m}$
Hajm (V)	$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$; $V = v \cdot V_m$; $V = V_m \frac{m}{M}$; $V = V_m \frac{N_o}{N_a}$
Birlik soni (N_a)	$N_o = \frac{m}{m_a}$; $N_o = v \cdot N_a$; $N_o = N_a \frac{m}{M}$; $N_o = N_a \frac{N}{V_m}$
Zarracha massasi (m_a)	$m_a = \frac{m}{N_o}$; $m_a = \frac{M}{N_a}$; $m_a = M_r \cdot 1/12 m_o(C)$

Molyar hajm (V_m)	$V_m = \frac{V}{\nu}; V_m = \frac{M}{\rho}; V_m = V \cdot \frac{M}{m}; V_m = V \cdot \frac{N_a}{N_o}$
Molyar massa (M)	$M = \frac{m}{\nu}; M = V_m \cdot \rho; M = m_o \cdot N_a; M = m_o \cdot \frac{V_m}{V}; M = m_o \cdot \frac{N_a}{N_o}$
Nisbiy molecular massa (M_r)	$M_r = \frac{m_o}{1/12 m_o(C)}; M_r = 2 \cdot d_{(H_2)}; M_r = 29 \cdot d(\text{havo})$
Nisbiy zichlik (d)	$d = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}; d = \frac{M_r(1)}{M_r(2)}; d(H_2) = \frac{M_r}{M_r(H_2)}; d(\text{havo}) = \frac{M_r}{29}$
Avogadro soni (N_a)	$N_a = \frac{N_o}{\nu}; N_a = \frac{M}{m_o}; N_a = \frac{N_o}{V}; N_a = N_o \cdot \frac{M}{m}; N_a = N_o \cdot \frac{V_m}{V}$
Eritmadagi modaning massa ulushi (W)	$W = \frac{m(\text{modda})}{m(\text{eritma})}; m(\text{eritma}) = m(\text{modda}) + m(H_2O);$ $m(\text{modda}) = V \cdot \rho;$ $W = \frac{m(\text{modda})}{m(\text{eritma}) + m(H_2O)}; W = \frac{m(\text{modda})}{V \cdot \rho}$
Modda tarkibidagi elementning massa ulushi (W)	$w = \frac{m(\text{element})}{m(\text{modda})}; m(\text{element}) = \nu \cdot A_r; w = \frac{\nu A_r}{M_r}; w = \frac{\nu M_r}{A_r}$
Molyar konsentratsiya (C_m)	$C_m = \frac{\nu}{V(\text{eritma})}; \nu = \frac{m}{M}; C_m = \frac{m}{M \cdot V}; V(\text{eritma}) = \frac{m}{M \cdot C_m};$ $m = M \cdot C_m \cdot V$
Ekvivalentning molyar konsentratsiyasi (C_n)	$C_n = \frac{n}{V(\text{eritma})}; n \left[\left(\frac{1}{xX} \right) \right] = z \cdot \nu(X); C_n = \frac{\nu}{z \cdot V}; \nu = \frac{m}{M}; C_n = \frac{m \cdot z}{M \cdot V};$ $n - \text{moddaning ekvivalent miqdori}$ $z - \text{ekvivalent.}$

Fundamental fizik kattalik qiymatlari

Nomi	Belgisi	Qiymati
Vakuumdagi yorug'lik tezligi	c c^2	$2,99792458 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ $8,98755179 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
Vodorod (H) atomi massasi	$M(^1H)$	$1,673559 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Elementar zarrachalar massasi		
Proton	m_p	$1,6726485 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Neytron	m_n	$1,6749543 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Elektron	m_e	$0,9109534 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$
Elementar zaryad	e	$1,60211892 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ K/}$
Plank doimiysi	h	$6,626176 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$
Bor raduisi	$a_e = \omega / (4\pi R_s)$	$5,29177 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 0,53 \text{ nm}$
Avogadro soni	N_a	$6,022045 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Universal (molyar) gaz doimiysi	$R = \rho \cdot V_m / T$	$8,31441 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})$
Ideal gazning normal sharoitda ($T_n = 273,15 \text{ K}; p_n = 101325 \text{ Pa}$)	V_m	$22,41383 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$
Massaning atom birligi	$m.a.b.$	$1,6605655 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

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**KIMYO FANIDAN MASHQ VA MASALALAR
YECHISH USULLARI**

“ARTEX NASHR”

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