

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA
O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

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KIMYODAN

AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLAR

Toshkent 2021 y

V.N.Axmedov. **“Kimyodan amaliy mashg‘ulotlar”**.

Ushbu qo‘llanmada umumiy kimyo, anorganik kimyo va organik kimyo fanlarining barcha boblar bo‘yicha masalalar tuzilgan bo‘lib, ularning yechimlari hamda mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar berilgan.

Qo‘llanma barcha texnik yo‘nalishlar uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Taqrizchilar:

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So'z boshi

Kimyo fanini ham nazariy ham amaliy jihatdan mukammal o'zlashtirish uchun zarur bo'ladigan bilimlarni egallashda kimyoviy masalalarni yechish usullarini puxta o'rganish asosiy masala hisoblanadi. Bu jihatdan kimyo fanini o'zlashtiruvchilar ko'pincha qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar. Bu uslubiy qo'llanma ana shu qiyinchiliklarni ma'lum darajada bartaraf qilish maqsadida kimyoning barcha mavzulari bo'yicha masalalar yechimi berilgan.

Talabalar o'z bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish va tekshirish maqsadida qo'llanma oxirida mustaqil yechish uchun ham masalalar berilgan.

Qo'llanma haqidagi fikr va mulohazalar mamnuniyat bilan qabul qilinadi va bu o'rtoqlarga muallif oldindan tashakkur bildiradi.

Muallif

I. UMUMIY KIMYO

I.1. Kimyoning asosiy tushuncha va qonunlari

Moddalar massani saqlanish qonuni

Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning massasi reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'ladigan moddalarning massasiga hamma vaqt teng bo'ladi.

Bu qonuni birinchi marta Lomonosov 1748 yilda ta'rifladi va 1789 yilda fransuz kimyogari Lavuaze tomonidan kashf etildi (Lomonosov ishidan bexabar holda)

Tarkibning doimiylik qonuni

A.Lavuaze 1787 yilda karbonat angidrid gazini 10 xil usul bilan hosil qildi va bu usullarning barchasida olingan gaz tarkibidagi uglerod bilan kislorod massalari orasidagi nisbat bir xil (3:8) ekanligini aniqladi. Shundan keyin har qanday kimyoviy toza birikmalarni tashkil etuvchi elementlarning massalari o'zgarmas nisbatda bo'ladi, degan xulosa kelindi.

1808 yilda kimyoning asosiy qonunlaridan biri tarkibining doimiylik qonuni kashf etildi. U quyidagicha ta'riflanadi: *Har qanday kimyoviy toza birikma olinishi usulidan qat'iy nazar o'zgarmas miqdoriy tarkibga ega.* Masalan, toza suv H_2O tarkibida 11,11% vodorod va 88,99% kislorod bo'ladi. Karbonat angidrid CO_2 tarkibida 27,29% uglerod va 72,71% kislorod bo'ladi.

Karrali nisbatlar qonuni

Ingliz olimi J.Dalton 1804 yilda moddaning tuzilishi haqidagi atomistik tasavvurlarga asoslanib, karrali nisbatlar qonunini ta'rifladi: *agar ikki element o'zaro birikib bir necha kimyoviy birikma hosil qilsa, elementlardan birining shu birikmalardagi ikkinchi elementning bir xil massa miqdoriga to'g'ri keladigan massa miqdorlari o'zaro kichik butun sonlar nisbatida bo'ladi.*

Dalton metan va etilen gazlarining tarkibiga e'tibor berdi: metan tarkibida 75% uglerod va 25% vodorod bo'lib, unda 1 massa qism vodorodga 3 massa qism uglerod to'g'ri keladi.

Etilen tarkibida esa 85,71% uglerod va 14,29%vodorod bor, bu moddada 1 massa qism vodorodga 6 massa qism uglerod to'g'ri keladi. Demak, bu ,birikmalarda 1 massa qism vodorodga to'g'ri keladigan uglerod miqdorlari o'zaro 3:6 yoki 1:2 nisbatda bo'ladi.

Ekvivalent. Ekvivalentlar qonuni

Ingliz olimi J.Dalton elementlar muayyan miqdorlardagina o'zaro birika oladi, degan fikrni aytdi va bu miqdorlarni «birikuvchi miqdor» lar deb atadi. Ammo keyinroq bu termin o'rniga ekvivalent termini qabul qilindi (ekvivalent so'zi «teng qiymatli» demakdir, bu terminni kimyoga 1814 yilda Volloston kiritgan).

Elementning bir massa qism vodorod yoki sakkiz massa qism kislorod bilan birika oladigan yoki shularga almashina oladigan miqdori uning ekvivalenti deb ataladi. Masalan, kalsiyning ekvivalenti 20 ga teng bo'lib, u 8 massa qism kislorod bilan qoldiqsiz birikadi (CaO).

Elementning ekvivalentini uning vodorod yoki kislorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmasi tarkibi orqali yoki vodorodga almashinishi orqali hisoblab topiladi. Shuni ham aytish kerakki, biror elementning ekvivalentini vodorod yoki kislorod orqali

aniqlash shart emas, ekvivalenti ma'lum bo'lgan biror element bilan hosil qilgan birikmasi yordamida ham aniqlasa bo'ladi.

Kislota ekvivalentini hisoblash uchun molekular massasini kislotaning negiziga bo'lish kerak, masalan:

$$\mathfrak{E}_{H_2SO_4} = \frac{M}{2} = \frac{98,077}{2} = 49,039$$
$$\mathfrak{E}_{H_3PO_4} = \frac{M}{3} = \frac{97,9953}{3} = 32,665$$

Asos ekvivalentini topish uchun uning molekular massasini asos tarkibidagi gidroksil guruhlar soniga bo'lish kerak, masalan:

$$\mathfrak{E}_{Ca(OH)_2} = \frac{M}{2} = \frac{74}{2} = 37$$
$$\mathfrak{E}_{Al(OH)_3} = \frac{M}{3} = \frac{78}{3} = 26$$

Tuz ekvivalentini topish uchun uning molekular massasini tuz tarkibidagi metallning valentligiga va uning sonini ko'paytmasiga bo'lish kerak, masalan:

$$\mathfrak{E}_{Al_2(SO_4)_3} = \frac{M}{2 * 3} = \frac{342}{6} = 57$$

Kimyoga «ekvivalent» tushuncha kiritilgandan so'ng ekvivalentlar qonuni quyidagicha ta'riflandi:

Elementlar (moddalar) bir-birlari bilan o'z ekvivalentlariga proporsional bo'lgan miqdorlarda birikadilar.

1. 4,56g magniy yonganda 7,56g magniy oksid hosil bo'ladi. Magniyni ekvivalentini aniqlang.
2. 0,0547 g metall kislotada eritilganda (n.sh. da) 50,4 ml vodorod ajralib chiqqan. Metall ekvivalentini hisoblang.
3. Bir element oksidining tarkibida shu element 46,7% ni tashkil etadi va uning bir atomiga ikki atom kislorod to'g'ri keladi. Element atom massasi va ekvivalentini hisoblab toping.
4. 0,1008 g metall oksidi qizdirilganda 0,04 g kislorod ajralib chiqqan. Shu metall ekvivalentini toping.
5. 5,4 g metallni eritish uchun ekvivalenti 36,5 ga teng bo'lgan xlorid kislotadan 21,9 g sarf bo'ldi. Metall ekvivalenti hamda metallni eritish vaqtida ajralib chiqqan vodorod hajmini aniqlang.
6. 0,4755 g ishqorni neytrallash uchun 0,535 g nitrat kislota sarf bo'lgan. Ishqor ekvivalentini aniqlang.
7. 1,8 g metall oksidini qaytarish uchun 840 ml vodorod sarf bo'ldi. Metall va uning oksidi ekvivalentini toping.
8. Temir xlorid tarkibida 34,43% temir bor, xlarning ekvivalenti 35,453 ga teng. Birikmadagi temirning ekvivalentini aniqlang.
9. Qalay 2 xil oksid hosil qiladi. Ulardan birida 78,8% va ikkinchisida esa 88,2% qalay bor. Oksidlar tarkibidagi qalayning ekvivalent massasini hisoblang (**30; 60**)

10. Ba'zi bir metallar 0,0312 g kislorod bilan yoki 0,3152 g galogen bilan birikadi. Noma'lum galogenning ekvivalent massasini toping **(80,77)**
11. Mis(I) oksid Cu_2O va qo'rgoshin oksid Pb_3O_4 namunalari vodorod bilan qaytarilganda har bir holda 3,6 g dan suv bug'i olindi. Reaksiya uchun oksidlar qanday miqdorlarda olingan edi? **(28,8g;34,25g)**
12. Reaksiya uchun 10 g mis va 16 g oltingugurt olinsa qancha mis sulfid hosil bo'ladi? **(15 g)**
13. Oldindan tortib olingan toza probirkaga ozroq simob(II)-oksid solinganda, uning massasi 2,17 g oshdi. Shundan so'ng probirka ichidagi bilan birga biror vaqt qizdirildi, keyin sovutilib, yana tortib ko'rildi. Massa ilgorigiga qaraganda 0,12 g kam chiqdi. Probirka qizdirilgandan keyin bunda nima qoldi-toza simobmi yoki simob bilan simob oksid aralashmasimi? **(aralashma)**

YeChIMI:

Ekvivalentlar qonuniga binoan reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalar doimo bir-biri bilan ekvivalent miqdorda ta'sirlashadilar.

1. I usul. Agar 4,56 g Mg 3 g (7,56-4,56) kislorod bilan ta'sirlashsa 8 g/mol ekvivalent kislorod ($E(\text{O})=16:2=8$) bilan magniyning 12,16 g miqdori reaksiyaga kirisha oladi, ya'ni magniyning ekvivalent

$$4,56 \text{ g Mg} \text{-----} 3 \text{ g O}$$

$$x \text{-----} 8 \text{ g} \quad x=12,16 \quad \text{g/mol}$$

II usul. Agar kislorodning ekvivalenti 8 bo'lsa, bunda $3:8=0,375$ g/mol O_2 bilan ta'sirlashdi degan suzdir. Bu miqdor albatta 0,375 g/mol metall bilan ta'sirlasha oladi. Demak metallning ekvivalenti $4,56:0,375=12,16$ ga teng bo'ladi.

2. I-usul. Agar 0,0547 g metall kislotada eritilganda (n.sh.da) 0,0504 l (50,4 ml) H_2 ajralgan bo'lsa 11,2 l H_2 (bu vodorod ekvivalent hajmi, har qanday molekulasi 2 atomdan iborat gazning ekvivalenti 11,2 ($22,4:2$)ga teng bo'ladi, metallning tegishlixa ekvivalent miqdoridan ajraladi, ya'ni:

$$0,0547 \text{ g Me} \text{-----} 0,0504 \text{ ml H}_2$$

$$x \text{g} \text{-----} 11,2 \text{ l H}_2 \quad x=12,16 \text{ g/mol}$$

II- usul. Masala sharti bo'yicha 0,0504 l H_2 0,0045 g/mol hajmiga teng bo'ladi. Metallning 0,0547 g ham tegishlixa 0,0045 g/mol ga teng. Demak, metallning ekvivalenti $E = 0,0547 : 0,0045 = 12,16$ g/mol.

3. Masala sharti buyicha elementning oksidi EO_2 kurinishda buladi. Agar oksidning 46,7% ni element xosil kilsa, kislorodning foiz miqdori 53,3% ($100\%-46,7\%$) buladi. EO_2 formuladan ma'lumki

$$32 \text{ g O} \text{-----} 53,3\%$$

$$x \text{g} \text{-----} 46,7\% \text{ E} \quad x=28,04 \text{ g}$$

Element IV valentli bo'lgani uchun $E=28,04:4=7,01$ ga teng bo'ladi.

4. *I usul.* (0,1008 g – 0,04 g) 0,0608 g metall ekvivalent miqdorda kislorodning 0,04 g bilan ta'sirlashsa, 8 g/mol kislorod (kislorodning ekvivalent miqdori) qancha metall bilan bog'lanishini topamiz. Bu miqdor ayni metallning ekvivalentidir.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 0,0608 & & \text{g} & \text{Me} & \text{-----} & 0,04 & \text{g} & \text{O}_2 \\ x & \text{g} & \text{-----} & 8 & \text{g} & x = & 12,16 & \text{g} \end{array}$$

II usul. Reaksiyada ajralgan 0,04 g O₂ 0,04/8=0,005 g/molni tashkil qiladi, uning ekvivalenti esa 0,0608:0,005 = 12,16 ga teng bo'ladi.

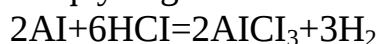
5. *I usul.* Agar masala sharti bo'yicha 5,4 g metallni eritish uchun xlorid kislotadan 21,9 g sarflansa 36,5 g HCl

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 5,4 & \text{g Me} & \text{-----} & 21,9 & \text{g HCl} \\ x & \text{g} & \text{-----} & 36,5 & \text{g HCl} & x = & 9 & \text{g Me} \end{array}$$

bilan ta'sirlashadi. Agar 9 g/mol metall ekvivalent miqdori 11,4 l vodorodni siqib chiqarsa 5,4 g metall 6,72 l ya'ni.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 9 & \text{g Me} & \text{-----} & 11,2 & \text{l} \\ 5,4 & \text{g Me} & \text{-----} & x & & x = & 6,72 & \text{l H}_2 \text{ ni siqib chiqaradi.} \end{array}$$

II-usul. 21,9 HCl ekvivalenti miqdori 21,9:36,5=0,6 g/mol bo'lsa, 5,4 g metallning g/mol ham 0,6 g/mol teng. Bu 5,4:0,6=9 ga teng bo'ladi. Ekvivalenti 9 bo'lgan bu A1 dir. Reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha



$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 54 & \text{g Al} & \text{-----} & 67,2 & \text{l H}_2 \\ 5,4 & \text{g Al} & \text{-----} & x & \text{l} & x = & 6,72 & \text{l} \end{array}$$

Demak, 5,4 g metall dan ajralgan vodorodning hajmi 6,72 l ga teng.

6. Masala shartiga binoan 0,4755 g ishkorni neytrallash uchun HNO₃ dan 0,535 g sarflansa, 63 g HNO₃

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 0,4755 & \text{g ishqor} & \text{-----} & 0,535 & \text{g HNO}_3 \\ x & \text{g ishqor} & \text{-----} & 63 & \text{g HNO}_3 & x = & 56 & \text{g ishqor bilan ta'sirlashadi.} \end{array}$$

Hosil bo'lgan ishqorning miqdori uning ekvivalenti hisoblanadi.

7. 1,8 g metall oksidni qaytarish uchun 840 ml vodorod sarf bo'lgan, demak:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 1,8 & \text{g oksid} & \text{-----} & 0,840 & \text{l H}_2 \\ x & \text{g} & \text{-----} & 11,2 & \text{l H}_2 & x = & 24 & \text{g/mol} \end{array}$$

Oksidning ekvivalent massasi 24 ga teng. Oksidning ekvivalentidan kislorodning ekvivalenti ayrilsa, metallning ekvivalenti kelib chiqadi:

$$E(\text{Me}) = 24 - 8 = 16 \text{ g/mol}$$

8. Masalani yechishda tuz formulasini keltirib chiqarishdan boshlash kerak. Masala sharti bo'yicha tuzdagi temirning massa ulushi 34,4%, xlarning massa ulushi esa 100%-34,43%=65,57% ni tashkil qiladi. Temirning massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl} 56 \text{ g Fe} & \text{---} & 34,43\% \text{ Cl} & & & \\ x \text{ g Fe} & \text{---} & 65,57\% \text{ Cl} & & x = 106,65 \text{ g temir} & \\ \text{Tuzdagi} & \text{xloming} & \text{modda} & \text{miqdori} & n & = 106,65:35,5=3 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$
 Demak, tuzning formulasi FeCl_3

Birikmadagi temirning III valentli ekanligi hisobga olib temirning ekvivalenti $56:3=18,666 \text{ g/mol}$ ekanligi topiladi.

9. Dastlab har bir oksid tarkibidagi kislorodning foiz miqdori topiladi:

1) $100 - 78,8 = 21,2\%(\text{O})$; $100 - 88,2 = 11,8\%(\text{O})$

2) Endi kislorodning ekvivalentidan foydalanib har ikkala oksid tarkibidagi qalayning ekvivalent massasi hisoblanadi:

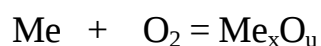
$21,2\% \text{ ----- } 8$

$78,8\% \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 29,7 \approx 30$

$11,8\% \text{ ----- } 8$

$88,2\% \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 59,79 \approx 60$

10. Reaksiyaning umumiy tenglamasi quyidagicha

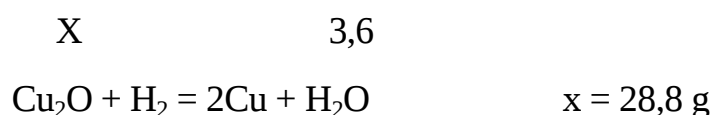


Kislorod ekvivalentini bilgan holda galogenning ekvivalenti topiladi

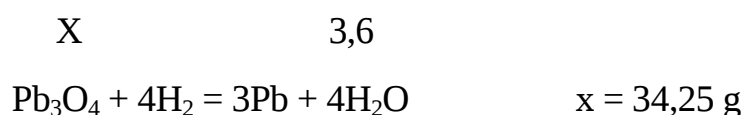
$0,0312 \text{ g } (\text{O}_2) \text{ ----- } 8 \text{ g/mol}$

$0,315 \text{ g } (\text{Hal}) \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 80,77 \text{ g/mol}$

11. Reaksiya tenglamalari

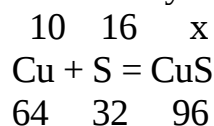


$144 \quad \quad \quad 18$



$685 \quad \quad \quad 72$

12. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning miqdori topiladi

$$\nu = 10/64 = 0,1563 \text{ mol (Cu)}$$

$$\nu = 16/32 = 0,5 \text{ mol (S)}$$

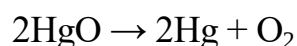
Demak, oltingugurtning miqdori ko'p ekan, shuning uchun hosil bo'lgan CuS ning massasini topish uchun mis miqdoridan foydaniladi, ya'ni

$$64 \text{ ----- } 96$$

$$10 \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 15 \text{ g CuS}$$

13. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$2,17 \qquad x$$



$$434 \qquad 402$$

0,12 g reaksiya natijasida ajralib chiqqan kislorodning miqdori

$$2,17 - 0,12 = 2,05 \text{ g (qattiq massa qolgan)}$$

2,17 g HgO dan ajralib chiqqan simobning massasi

$$434 \text{ ----- } 402$$

$$2,17 \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 2,01 \text{ g Hg}$$

Aralashma tarkibida $2,05 - 2,01 = 0,04 \text{ g HgO}$ ham bor.

Demak, probirka qizdirilgandan keyin toza simob bilan simob oksidi ham aralashmada qolgan.

1.2. Asosiy gaz qonunlari

Gey-Lyussakning hajmiy nisbatlar qonuni

Fransuz olimi Gey-Lyussak (1778-1850) quyidagicha ta'rifladi: *kimyoviy reaksiyaga kirishuvchi gazlarning hajmlari o'zaro va reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'ladigan gazlarning hajmlari bilan oddiy butun sonlar nisbati kabi nisbatda bo'ladi*. Masalan, 2 hajm vodorod 1 hajm kislorod bilan yuqori haroratda reaksiyaga kirishganda 2 hajm suv bug'i hosil bo'ladi. Albatta bunday reaksiyada ishtirok etgan gazlarning hajmlari bir xil bosim va bir xil haroratda o'lchanilishi lozim.

Avogadro qonuni

Italyan fizigi Avogadro (1776-1856) moddaning eng kichik zarrachalari molekulalar, elementlarning eng kichik zarrachalari esa atomlar degan fikrni aytdi. Uning ta'limotiga ko'ra oddiy moddalarning molekulalari bir element atomlaridan, murakkab moddaning molekulalari turli element atomlaridan tuziladi. Bu qonun quyidagicha ta'riflanadi.

Bir xil haroratda va bir xil bosimda olingan teng hajmdagi har qanday gazlarning molekulalari soni teng bo'ladi.

Avogadro qonunidan uchta xulosa kelib chiqadi:

1) oddiy gazlarning kislorod, vodorod, azot, xlor molekulalari ikki atomdan iborat

- 2) normal sharoitda bir mol miqdordagi gaz 22,4 l hajmni egallaydi
- 3) bir xil sharoitda baravar hajmda ikkala gaz massalari orasidagi nisbatga teng.

Berselius va uning tarafdorlari Avogadro topgan qonuniyatni e'tirof etmadilar. 1840 yildagi kimyogarlar xalqaro s'ezdidan keyin bu gipoteza Avogadro qonuni deb tan olindi, molekula va atomga quyidagi ta'rifni berdilar.

Molekula moddaning mustaqil mavjud bo'la oladigan va moddaning kimyoviy xossalriga ega bo'lgan eng kichik zarrachasidir.

Atom elementning kimyoviy xossalarini o'zida saqlovchi eng kichik zarrachasidir.

Atom va molekular massa. Mol

1961 yildan boshlab atom massalarining yagona o'lchami, ya'ni nisbiy atom massa birligi qo'llanila boshlandi. Nisbiy atom massa birligi (a.m.b.) sifatida uglerod izotopi ^{12}S ning atom massasining $1/12$ qismi olingan. Bu birlik uglerod birligi (u.b) deb ham yuritiladi. 1 atom massa birligi $=1 \text{ u.b.} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ ga teng.

Elementning nisbiy atom (yoki atom massasi) massasi deb, uning atomining atom massa birligida ifodalangan massasiga aytiladi. Masalan, oltingugurtning atom massasi 32 a.m.b. ga teng. Bu oltingugurt elementining 1 atom massasi 32 u.b. ga yoki $1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ ga teng demakdir.

Oddiy yoki murakkab modda molekulasiining nisbiy molekular massasi (yoki kisqacha molekular massasi) deb, uning molekulasiining atom massa birligida ifodalangan massasiga aytiladi. Masalan, kalsiy karbonat CaCO_3 ning nisbiy molekular massasi 100 u.b. ga yoki $1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ g} \times 100 = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$ ga tengdir.

Har qanday modda molekulasiining massasi shu molekulani hosil qiluvchi atomlar massasiining yig'indisiga tengdir. Masalan, ikki atomdan tuzilgan vodorod molekulasiining massasi 2,0158 a.m.b. ga, molekulasini vodorodning ikki atom va kislorodning bir atomidan tuzilgan suvning molekular massasi $15,9994 + 2 \cdot 1,0079 = 18,0152 \text{ a.m.b.}$ ga tengdir.

Hozirgi vaqtda 1 mol modda tarkibida bo'lgan struktura zarrachalarini soni (Avogadro soni) juda aniqlik bilan hisoblangan bo'lib, bu son $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ ga tengdir.

Moddaning 1 mol massasi mol massa deb yuritiladi. Mol massa odatda, gramm/mol bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan, atomlar vodorodning mol massasi 1,0079 g/molga, molekular vodorodning mol massasi 2,0158 g/molga, kislorod molekulasiining mol massasi 31,9988 g/mol ga tengdir.

Har qanday gazning bir xil sondagi molekulalari Avogadro qonuniga binoan bir xil sharoitda teng hajmni egallaydi. Har qanday moddaning 1 molidagi zarrachalar soni bir xil bo'ladi.

Normal sharoitda, ya'ni normal atmosfera bosimi (101,325 k Pa yoki 760 mm sim.ust) va 0°C da 1mol gazning qanday hajmni egallashini hisoblash qiyin emas. Masalan, tajriba yuli bilan 1 l kislorodning normal sharoitdagi massasi 1,43 g kelishi aniqlangan. 1 mol (32 g) kislorodning normal sharoitda egallaydigan hajmi $32:1,43=22,4 \text{ l}$ ga teng bo'ladi. 1 mol vodorod, 1 mol uglerod (IV)-oksid va boshqa gazlarning egallaydigan hajmini hisoblaganda shu miqdor kelib chiqadi.

Har qanday gazning 1 moli normal sharoitda 22,4 l hajmni egallaydi va bu hajm gazning normal sharoitdagi mol hajmi deb ataladi.

Ideal gaz qonunlari

Gaz holatidagi moddani tasvirlash faqat ekvivalentlar qonuni bilan cheklanmaydi, Avogadro, Sharl, Gey-Lyussak va Boyle-Mariott qonunlariga ham bo'ysinadi. Har qanday gazning hajmi uning mol sonlariga proporsionaldir: $V = (\text{const} \cdot n) \cdot R \cdot T$ yoki $V_1 V_2 = n_1 / n_2$

Sharl – Gey-Lyussak qonuniga muvofiq:

a) o'zgarmas bosimda o'zgarmas gaz massasining hajmi gazning absolyut haroratiga proporsional bo'ladi: $R = \text{const}; \quad V_1 / V_2 = T_1 / T_2$

Bu yerda: $T = 273,15 + t$, uni darajaning Kelvin shkalasi deyiladi (K harfi bilan yoziladi)

b) o'zgarmas hajmda o'zgarmas gaz massasining bosimi gazning absolyut haroratiga proporsional bo'ladi: $V = \text{const}; \quad R_1 / R_2 = T_1 / T_2$

Gazning bosimi, hajmi va harorati orasidagi bog'lanish ideal gazning holat tenglamasi yoki Klapayron tenglamasi bilan ifodalanadi: $P_0 V_0 / T_0 = PV / T$

Gazning normal sharoiti deb, uning $T = 273,15\text{K}$ va $R = 101,325\text{ kPa}$ bosimdagi holati qabul qilingan.

Gazning hajmini normal sharoitda keltirish uchun Klapayron tenglamasidan foydalaniladi: $V_0 = PV \cdot 273,15 / P_0 T$

$P_0 V_0 / T_0$ ni R harfi bilan belgilasak, u holda, bir mol ideal gaz uchun: $PV = RT$, n mol gaz uchun

$$PV = nRT \text{ yoki } PV = m/M \cdot RT \text{ ga ega bo'lamiz.}$$

Bu tenglama *Klapayron-Mendeleev tenglamasi* deyiladi.

Bu yerda: m - gazning massasi, M – uning molekular massasi, n - mol soni
Bu tenglamadagi R - gazning universal doimiysi deb ataladi. Uning qiymatini hisoblash quyidagicha:

1) 1 mol gaz standart sharoitda ($273,15\text{ K}$ va 1 atm . bosimda) $22,4\text{ l}$ hajmni egallashidan foydalanib, R ning qiymatini hisoblaymiz.

$$R = P_0 V_0 / 273,15 = 1\text{ atm} \cdot 22,4\text{ l} / 1\text{ mol} \cdot 273,15\text{K} = 0,08206\text{ l} \cdot \text{atm} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

2) 1 atmosfera-Yerning tortish kuchi tezlanishi $g = 980,67\text{ sm s}^{-2}$ bo'lgan joyidagi 760 mm simob ustuni bosimiga teng, ya'ni:

$$1\text{ atm} = 0,76\text{m} \cdot 13,595 \cdot 10^3 \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot 980,67 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = 101325 \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = \\ 101325 \text{Nm}^{-2} = 101,325\text{ kPa}$$

3) $R = P_0 V_0 / 273,15 = 101325 \text{Nm}^{-2} \cdot 22,414 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^3 / 1\text{ mol} \cdot 273,15\text{K} = \\ 8,3144 \text{Nm} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 8,3144 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

Ideal gaz deb : har qanday bosim, har qanday haroratda Klapayron-Mendeleev tenglamasiga bo'ysunadigan gazga aytiladi.

14. Normal sharoitda olingan 448 ml gazning molekular sonini toping. ($1,204 \cdot 10^{22}$)

15. Evdiometrda 26 ml H_2 va 15 ml O_2 aralashmasi portlatildi. Portlashdan keyin qaysi gaz, qancha miqdor ortadi? **(2 ml O_2)**
16. 60 ml H_2 va Cl_2 dan iborat gazlar aralashmasi yorug'lik ta'sirida reaksiyaga kiritilgandan so'ng 10 ml H_2 ortganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Dastlabki gazlar aralashmasining hajm bo'yicha tarkibini (%) da aniqlang. **(58,32% H , 41,67% Cl_2)**
17. 14 g CO_2 $7^\circ C$ haroratda 96 kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi? **(7,715 l)**
18. $26^\circ C$ va 736 mm. sim. ust. bosimda 5,25 g azot egallagan hajmni toping. **(4,75 l)**
19. Hajm jihatdan 30% azot, 40% kislorod, 30% CO_2 dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligini toping. **(17,2)**
20. $48^\circ C$ harorat va 100 kPa bosimda ulchangan 40 l propanni yoqish uchun kerak bo'ladigan kislorod hajmini (n.sh.da) toping. **(168l)**
21. Vodorod bo'yicha zichligi 11,1 ga teng bo'lgan is gazi bilan vodorodning 90 ml aralashmasini yondirish uchun tarkibida 25% ozon bo'lgan kisloroddan qanday miqdorda kerak bo'lishini hisoblang. **(39,776 mg)**
22. 6,5 g ruxning yetarlicha olingan xlorid kislotaga ta'siridan ajralgan vodoroddan qancha gramm suv hosil bo'ladi? **(1,8 g)**
23. 20 l CH_4 yondirilganda necha litr CO_2 hosil bo'ladi. Shu hajmdagi CO_2 tarkibida 10% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan qancha ohaktoshdan olinadi. **(99,2 g)**
24. Uglerod monooksid bilan metandan iborat 3,28 l aralashmaning $27^\circ C$ harorat va 3,75 atm bosimdagi massasi 10,4 g ga teng. Ushbu aralashmani yondirish uchun kerakli havoning miqdorini (l) aniqlang ($\varphi(O_2) = 20\%$). **(78,4l)**
25. Tarkibida 3,7 g $Ca(OH)_2$ bo'lgan suspenziyadan tarkibida 39,2 % CO_2 bo'lgan 4 l (n.sh.da) gazlar aralashmasi o'tkazildi. Karbonat angidrid to'liq yuttirilgandan keyin qanday miqdorda (g) kalsiy karbonat hosil bo'ladi? **(3 g)**
26. Kimyo laboratoriyasida kislorod bilan to'ldirilgan balon mavjud. 4 l hajmdagi shu balondagi gaz 135 atm bosimda saqlansa, kislorodning massasi qancha bo'ladi? **(771,9 g)**
27. 2l 1,5 H li natriy eritmasiga ortikcha ammoniy xlorid ta'sir ettirilganda qancha hajm (n.sh.da) ammiak olish mumkin? **(67,2l)**
28. Gazlar aralashmasi massa jihatdan 8% CO_2 , 9,5% kislorod va 82,5% azotdan iborat. Shu gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy ulushini toping. **(3,71% CO_2 , 8,81% O_2 , 87,48% H_2)**
29. Tarkibida qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 10 t piritdan 3500 m³ (n.iii.da) CO_2 olindi. Pirit tarkibidagi qo'shimchaning foiz miqdorini toping? **(6,25%)**
30. Tabiiy gaz tarkibi (hajm jihatdan) 85% - metan, 6% -etan, 3% - is gazi, 1,5% - H_2 , 4,5% karbonat angidrididan iborat. Shu gazning 1 m³ ni yoqish uchun qancha hajm havo (m³) kerak? ($\varphi(O_2)=21\%$) **(9,168 m³)**
31. Hajmi 40 l bo'lgan idishga $20^\circ C$ haroratda va 3,5 atm bosimda etan gazi saqlanadi. Shu gazni yonishi uchun $25^\circ C$ harorat va 760 mm sim ustunida qancha hajm kislorod kerak bo'ladi? **(998,63 l)**
32. Tarkibida hajm jihatdan 30% kislorod, 40% H_2 va 30% CO_2 dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining xloga nisbatan zichligini toping? **(0,5634)**

33. Massa ulushlari 25% CO₂ va 75 % O₂ dan iborat bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy ulushini toping? (14,28% CO₂, 85,715%O₂)

YeChIMI:

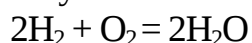
14. Avogadro qonunidan ma'lumki (n.sh.dagi) har qanday gazning 1 mol tarkibidagi molekular soni teng bo'lib, bu $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ ga tengdir:

I usul: 22,4 l ——— $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ molekula

0,448 l ——— x $x = 0,1204 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,204 \cdot 10^{22}$ molekula

II usul. 0,448 l yoki (0,448/22,4) 0,02 mol gaz tarkibidagi molekular soni
 $0,02 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 0,1204 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,204 \cdot 10^{22}$ molekula bo'ladi.

15. Masala sharti bo'yicha 26 ml H₂ va 15 ml O₂ aralashmasi portlatilgan, ya'ni:



44,8 22,4

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida har bir gazni modda miqdori topiladi:

$$v(\text{N}_2) = 26/44,8 = 0,5803 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{O}_2) = 15/22,4 = 0,6696 \text{ mol}$$

Aralashmada O₂ ortiqcha olinganligi aniqlandi. Endi reaksiya uchun O₂ ning qancha hajmi sarflanganini topamiz:

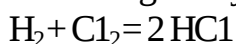
44,8 ——— 22,4

26 ——— x $x = 13 \text{ ml (O}_2\text{)}$

Aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmi (15 ml) dan reaksiyada sarflangani (13 ml) ayirib, ortiqcha gaz hajmi topiladi:

$$15 - 13 = 2 \text{ ml (O}_2\text{)}$$

16. Vodorod va xlor orasidagi kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



1 1 2

Reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumkn H₂ va Cl₂ 1:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashadi. Masala shartidan 60 ml gazlar aralashmasi bo'lganligi va 10 ml H₂ ortganligi ma'lum. 60-10=50 ml, bu reaksiyada ishtirok etgan gazlar aralashmasidir. 50:2=25 ml, har bir gaz (reaksiyada ishtirok qilgan) ning hajmi. Dastlabki aralashmaning 25 +10 =35 ml (H₂) va 25 ml Cl₂ dir. Ularning hajmiy ulushlari

60 ml aralashma ----- 100%
 35 ml (H₂) ----- x % $x = 58,33\% \text{ (H}_2\text{)}$
 100% - 58,33% = 41,67% (Cl₂)

17. *I usul.* 14 g CO₂ ning (n.sh.dagi) hajmi topiladi:

44 g CO₂ ———> 22,4 l

14 g CO₂ ———> x $x = 7,127 \text{ l}$

Boyl-Mariott va Gey-Lyussakning birlashgan formulasidan foydalanib n.sh.dagi 7,127 l gaz 70°C va 96 kPa bosimdagi hajmi:

$$PV/T = P_0V_0/T_0; V = P_0V_0T/PT_0 = 101,325 \cdot 7,127 \cdot 280 / 96 \cdot 273 = 7,715 \text{ l ga teng}$$

II usul. Mendeleev-Klapeyron tenglamasidan foydalanib tegishli sharoitda turgan gazning hajmi topiladi:

$$V = mRT/MP = 14 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 280 / 44 \cdot 96 = 7,715 \text{ l}$$

18. I usul. Masala shartiga asoslanib 5,25 g azotning (n.sh.da) hajmi:

$$28 \text{ g H}_2 \text{-----} 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$5,25 \text{ g H}_2 \text{-----} x \text{ l} \quad x = 4,2 \text{ l}$$

26°C harorat va 736 mm simob ustuni bosimida turgan bu gazning hajmi

$$PV/T = P_0V_0/T_0; V = P_0V_0T/PT_0 = 760 \cdot 4,2 \cdot 299 / 736 \cdot 273 = 4,75 \text{ l ga teng}$$

II usul. Mendeleev - Klapeyron tenglamasidan foydalanib gaz hajmini topish mumkin:

$$V = mRT/MP = 5,25 \cdot 62400 \cdot 299 / 28 \cdot 736 = 4753 \text{ ml} = 4,753 \text{ l}$$

Bu yerda: $R=62400$.

19. Masalani tarkibi hajm jihatdan 30% H₂, 40% O₂ va 30% CO₂ dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining molyar massasi:

$$M = (0,3 \cdot 28)8,4 + (0,4 \cdot 32)12,8 + (0,3 \cdot 44)13,2 = 34,4 \text{ g}$$

Endi gazlar aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi topiladi:

$$D(\text{H}_2) = 34,4 / 2 = 17,2$$

20. Propanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi;



48°C harorat, 100 kPa bosimdagi 40 l propanning normal sharoitdagi hajmi:

$$RVT_0/P_0T = 100 \cdot 40 \cdot 273 / 101,325 \cdot 321 = 33,6 \text{ l}$$

$$T = 273^0 + 48^0 = 321^0 \text{ K}$$

Tenglama asosida 33,6l propanning yonishi uchun sarflanadigan kislorod hajmi:

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{-----} 112 \text{ l}$$

$$33,6 \text{ l} \text{-----} x \quad x = 168 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

yoki hajmiy nisbatlar konunidan foydalanib C₃P₈ va O₂ ning hajmlari 1:5 bo'lganligi uchun 33,6*5=168 l (O₂) sarflanganligi ma'lum.

21. Is gazi va vodorod gazlar arashmasining molyar massasi:

$$M = D_{(\text{H}_2)} \cdot Mr_{(\text{H}_2)} = 11,1 \cdot 2 = 22,2 \text{ ga teng.}$$

Aralashamadagi har bir gazni hajmiy ulushini topish uchun CO-28 x H₂ esa 2(1-x) bilan belgilab yechiladi:

$$22,2 = 28x + 2(1-x)$$

$$22,2 = 28x + 2 - 2x$$

$$26x=20,2$$

$$x=0,7769 \quad \text{yoki} \quad 77,69\%(\text{CO})$$

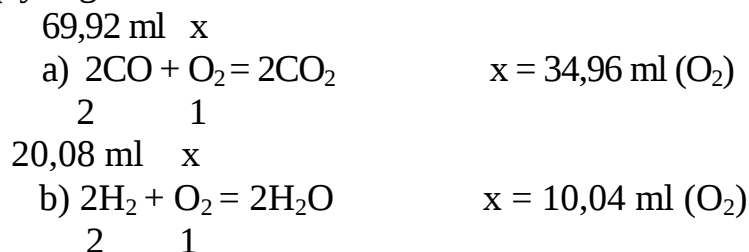
$$100-77,69=22,31\% (\text{N}_2)$$

Endi gazlar hajmi:

$$90 \text{ ml aralashma} \text{ --- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ml} \text{ ---- } 77,69\% \text{ CO} \quad x = 69,92 \text{ ml (CO)}$$

Demak, $90 - 69,92 = 20,08 \text{ ml (H}_2\text{)}$ dir. Aralashmadagi gazlarning yonish reaksiya tenglamalari quyidagicha:



Proporsiyalardan ma'lumki CO gazining yonishi uchun 34,69 ml, H₂ ning yonishi uchun esa 10,04 ml O₂ sarflangan. Hammasi bo'lib $34,69 + 10,04 = 44,73 \text{ ml O}_2$ sarflangan. Masala sharti bo'yicha tarkibida 25% ozon saqlagan kisloroddan qancha ketishini hisoblanadi:

$100 - 25 = 75\%$, ya'ni 100 ml aralashmaning 75 ml O₂ va 25 ml O₃ demakdir. Ozonning kislorodga parchalanishini hisobga olib:

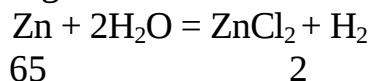


25 ml O₂ dan 37,5 ml O₂ hosil bo'lishi topiladi. Bunda 100 ml aralashma (O₂-O₃) sof kislorodga aylantirilganda $75+37,5 \text{ ml} = 112,5 \text{ ml}$ bo'lib qoladi.

Demak, gazlar aralashmasini yoqish uchun $112,5/100=1,125$ marta kam O₂-O₃ gazlar aralashmasidan foydalanish kerak, ya'ni:

$$44,73/1,125=39,76 \text{ ml}$$

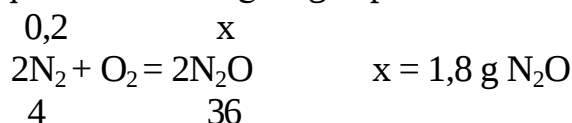
22. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



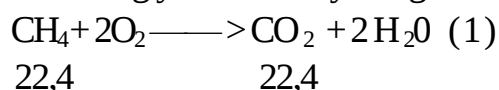
Masala shartiga binoan 6,5 g ruxdan ajralib chiqqan H₂ massasi:



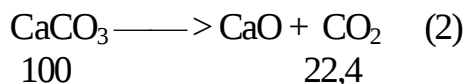
Endi 0,2 g H₂ dan qancha hosil bo'lganligi topilali:



23. Metanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Kalsiy karbonatning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Masala sharti bo'yicha avval 20 l CH₄ ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO₂ ning hajmi hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 22,4\text{l} & \longrightarrow & 22,4\text{l} \\ 20\text{l} & \longrightarrow & x\text{l} \quad x = 20\text{l} (\text{CO}_2) \end{array}$$

Endi shu hajmdagi (20 l) CO₂ ning qancha CaCO₃ dan olish mumkinligini (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, proporsiya yo'li bilan topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100\text{ g} & \longrightarrow & 22,4\text{ l} \\ x\text{ g} & \longrightarrow & 20\text{ l} \quad x = 89,285\text{g CaCO}_3 \end{array}$$

Tarkibida 10% kushimchasi bo'lgan oxaktoshning massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 89,285\text{ g CaCO}_3 & \longrightarrow & 90\% \text{ CaCO}_3 \\ x\text{ g} & \longrightarrow & 100\% \quad x = 99,20\text{ g (oxaktosh)} \end{array}$$

24. Mendeleev-Klapeyron tenglamasidan foydalanib uglerod monooksid (CO) va metandan iborat 3,28 l aralashmasi 27°C harorat va 3,75 atm bosimdagi molyar massasi topiladi:

$$M = mRT/VR = 10,4 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 300 / 3,75 \cdot 3,28 = 20,8\text{ g}$$

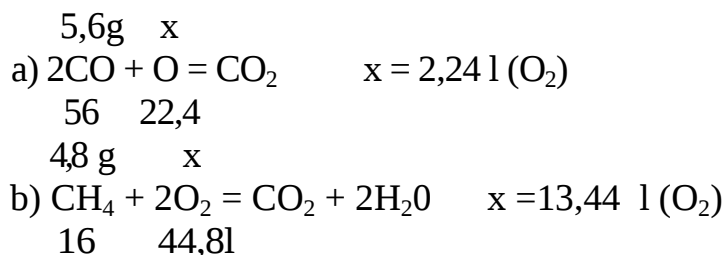
Aralashmadagi CO gazining - 28x bilan, CH₄ esa 16(1- x) bilan belgilab, quyidagicha tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 20,8 &= 28x + 16(1 - x) \\ 20,8 &= 28x + 16 - 16x \\ 12x &= 4,8 \\ x &= 0,4 \quad \text{yoki } 40\% (\text{CO}) \\ 100\% - 40\% &= 60\% (\text{CH}_4) \end{aligned}$$

$$n = PV/RT = 3,75 \cdot 3,28 / 0,0821 \cdot 300 = 0,5\text{mol}$$

Bu 20,8 g aralashmadagi CO va CH₄ ning massalari 10,4 g aralashmada. shu miqdorning yarmi saqlanadi, ya'ni 11,2 * 0,5 = 5,6 g (CO) ; 9,6 * 0,5 = 4,8 g (CH₄)

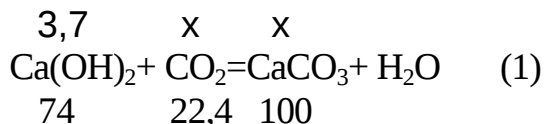
Endi shu 2 gazning yonish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozib, sarflanadigan O₂ ning hajmi topiladi:



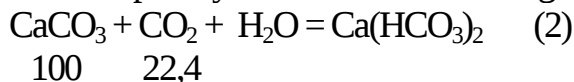
Demak, hammasi bo'lib 13,44 + 2,24 = 15,68 l O₂ sarflangan. Havo tarkibidagi 20% O₂ hajmini hisobga olib, havoning hajmi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 15,681 \text{ — } > 20\% \\ x \text{ — } > 100\% \quad x = 78,41 \text{ (havo)} \end{array}$$

25. Ca(OH)_2 bilan CO_2 orasidagi tenglamasi:



Kalsiy karbonat suspenziyasi bilan CO_2 orasidagi reaksiya tenglamasi:



I usul. 4 l gazlar aralashmasida 39,2% CO_2 borligini bilib, shu gazning hajmi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ l (gazlar aralashmasi)} \text{ — } 100\% \\ x \text{ — } 39,2\% \text{ CO}_2 \quad x = 1,568 \text{ l (CO}_2) \end{array}$$

(1) Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning modda topiladi:

$$v = 3,7/74 = 0,05 \text{ mol } \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \quad v = 1,568/22,4 = 0,07 \text{ mol (CO}_2)$$

ko'rinib turibdiki CO_2 ortiqcha olingan.

Ekvivalentlar qonuniga binoan 0,05 mol Ca(OH)_2 ning qancha hajm CO_2 bilan ta'sirlashganligi va bundan necha gramm CaCO_3 hosil bo'lganligi reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib topiladi

a)

$$74 \text{ — } > 100$$

$$3,7 \text{ — } > x$$

$$x = 5 \text{ g CaCO}_3$$

b)

$$74 \text{ — } > 22,4$$

$$3,7 \text{ — } > x$$

$$x = 1,12 \text{ l CO}_2$$

11,2 l CO_2 Ca(OH)_2 bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan, $1,568 \text{ l} - 1,12 = 0,448 \text{ l CO}_2$ ortib kolgan va bu miqdor (2) reaksiyada chukmaning bir kismini erishiga sabab bo'lgan:

$$100 \text{ — } > 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ — } > 0,448 \text{ l}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \text{ erigan}$$

Ma'lum bo'ldiki ortib qolgan 0,448 l CO_2 hosil bo'lgan (5g) CaCO_3 ning 2 g ni erishiga sabab bo'ldi. Qolgan cho'kmaning (CaCO_3) massasi $5 - 2 = 3 \text{ g}$.

II usul. 0,05 mol (3,7/74) Ca(OH)_2 ga 0,07 mol (1,568) CO_2 gazi yuborilgan reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 1 mol Ca(OH)_2 1 mol CO_2 bilan ta'sirlashadi. Demak, 0,07 mol CO_2 dan faqat 0,05 mol sarflanadi va 0,05 mol CaCO_3 $0,05 \cdot 100 = 5 \text{ g}$ hosil bo'ladi. Ortiqcha $0,07 - 0,05 = 0,02 \text{ mol CO}_2$ reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan 0,05 mol CaCO_3 ning 0,02 mol bilan ta'sirlashadi. Qolgan CaCO_3 ning modda miqdori $0,05 - 0,02 = 0,03 \text{ mol}$. Bu $m = 0,03 \cdot 100 = 3 \text{ g CaCO}_3$ demakdir.

26. *I-usul.* 135 atm bosimda saqlagan 4 l hajmli O_2 ning massasini Mendeleev-Klapeyron tenglamasidan foydalanib topiladi:

$$m = MPV/RT = 32 \cdot 135 \cdot 4 / (0,082 \cdot 273) = 771,91 \text{ g}$$

II-usul. 1) Avval gazning n.sh.dagi hajmi topiladi. Shuning uchun Gey-Lyussak va Boyle-Mariottning birlashgan formulasidan foydalaniladi:

$$PV/T = P_0 V_0 / T_0$$

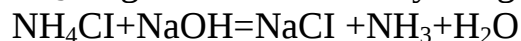
$$V_0 = PVT_0 / P_0 T = 135 \cdot 4 \cdot 273 / 1 \cdot 273 = 540 \text{ l}$$

2) 540 l O₂ gazining massasi topiladi:

$$22,4 \text{ l O}_2 \text{ ————— } 32 \text{ g}$$

$$540 \text{ l O}_2 \text{ ----- } x \text{ g O}_2 \quad x = 771,9 \text{ g}$$

27. I-usul. HN₃ ning hosil bo'lish reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$40$$

$$22,4$$

1) 1,5 n 2 l ishqor eritmasidagi erigan NaOH massasi topiladi:

$$M = C_H M \cdot V / 1000 = 1,5 \cdot 40 \cdot 2000 / 1000 = 120 \text{ g NaOH}$$

2) 120 g NaOH ning NH₄Cl bilan ta'sirlashishidan necha litr gaz hosil bo'lganligi reaksiya tenglamasi asosida topiladi:

$$40 \text{ ----- } > 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$120 \text{ ----- } > x$$

$$x = 67,2 \text{ l NH}_3$$

II-usul.

$$1 \text{ l eritma --- } > 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$2 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{ ————— } x \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ mol}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 3 mol NaOH dan 3 mol NH₃ ma'lum bo'ldi.

Bu $3 \cdot 22,4 = 67,2 \text{ l}$ demakdir.

28. Agar gazlar aralashmasining massa ulushlari ma'lum bo'lsa, hajmiy ulushlarini topish mumkin. Masala sharti bo'yicha CO₂ ning hajmiy ulushini topish kerak bo'lsa, CO₂ ning massa ulushi molyar massasiga bo'lib suratga yoziladi, maxrajda esa aralashmadagi har bir gazning massa ulushini molyar massasiga bo'linib qo'shiladi va CO₂ ning miqdorini maxrajda hosil bo'lgan yig'indiga bo'linib 100% ga ko'paytiriladi. Xuddi shu usul orqali kislorod va azotning hajmiy ulushlari topiladi.

$$8/64$$

$$\varphi(\text{SO}_2) = \frac{8/64}{8/64 + 9,5/32 + 82,5/28} \cdot 100\% = 3,71\% \text{ CO}_2$$

$$8/64 + 9,5/32 + 82,5/28$$

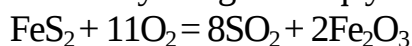
$$9,5/32$$

$$\varphi(\text{O}_2) = \frac{9,5/32}{8/64 + 9,5/32 + 82,5/28} \cdot 100\% = 8,81\% \text{ O}_2$$

$$8/64 + 9,5/32 + 82,5/28$$

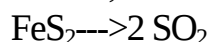
$$\varphi(\text{N}_2) = 100\% - 3,71\% - 8,81\% = 87,48\% \text{ H}_2$$

29. Piritning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha:



yoki strelka orqali ham ifodalash mumkin

$$x \text{ t } 3,5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}^3$$



$$102 \text{ t } 44,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$x = 9,375 \text{ t toza (FeS}_2\text{)}$$

Proporsiyadan ma'lum bo'ldiki, $3,5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}^3 \text{ CO}_2$ 9,375 t toza FeS_2 dan olinadi. Pirit tarkibidagi kushimchanning massasi:

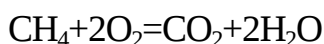
$$10 \text{ t} - 9,375 \text{ t} = 0,625 \text{ t}$$

Kushimchanning massa ulushi:

$$\omega(\text{kushimcha}) = 0,625 / 10 \cdot 100\% = 6,25\%$$

30. 1 m^3 tabiiy gazning 850 l CH_4 ($1000 \cdot 85 / 100$) yoki bu 37,95 mol ($850 / 22,4$); 60 l ($1000 \cdot 6 / 100$) yoki 2,68 mol ($60 / 22,4$) C_2H_6 ; 30 l ($1000 \cdot 3 / 100$) yoki 1,34 mol ($30 / 22,4$) is gazidan iborat.

Gaz tarkibidagi H_2 va CO_2 yonmaydigan gazlar. Shuning uchun metanning yonish reaksiyasidan foydalaniladi.



1 mol CH_4 ning yonishi uchun $37,95 \cdot 2 = 75,90$ mol O_2 kerak..



1 mol C_2H_6 yonish uchun 3,5 mol O_2 , 2,68 mol uchun esa 9,38 mol O_2 zarur.

$$2 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_6 \text{ ----- } 7 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$2,68 \text{ mol } \text{-----} x \quad x = 9,38 \text{ mol O}_2$$



1 mol CO ning yonish uchun 0,5 mol O_2 sarflansa, 1,34 mol uchun esa $1,34 / 2 = 0,67$ mol O_2 kerak.

Hammasi bo'lib $75,90 + 9,38 + 0,67 = 85,95$ mol O_2 talab qilinadi yoki bu $85,95 \cdot 22,4 = 1925,28$ l O_2 .

Havoning hajm jihatdan 21% O_2 ekanligini hisobga olganda bu:

$$1925,28 \text{ l O}_2 \text{ ----- } > 21\%$$

$$x \text{ l } \text{-----} 100\% \quad x = 9168 \text{ l} = 9,168 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ni tashkil qiladi.}$$

31. Etan gazning 20°C harorat va 3,5 atm bosimda saqlagan 40 l hajmning massasi topiladi:

$$m = MPV / RT = 30 \cdot 3,5 \cdot 40 / 0,082 \cdot 293 = 174,8 \text{ g}$$

Etanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:

$$174,8 \quad x$$



$$60 \quad 156,8 \text{ l}$$

174,8 g C_2H_6 ning yonishi uchun 456,8 l O_2 sarflanadi. N.sh.dagi 456,8 l O_2 gazi 25°C harorat va 760 mm simob ustunidagi hajmi:

$$V = P_0 V_0 T_0 / P T_0 = 760 \cdot 456,8 \cdot 298 / 760 \cdot 273 = 498,63 \text{ l}$$

32. Tarkibida hajm jixatdan 30% O₂, 40% H₂ va 30% CO₂ dan iborat gazlar aralashmasining molyar massasi topiladi:

$$M=0,3 \cdot 32 + 0,4 \cdot 28 + 0,3 \cdot 64 = 40 \text{ g/mol}$$

Bu gazlar aralashmasining xloga nisbatan zichligi

$$D(C_{12}) = 40/71 = 0,5634 \text{ ga teng buladi.}$$

33. Massa ulushlari 25% CO₂ va 75% O₂ dan iborat bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasidagi har bir gazning hajmiy ulushlari quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\varphi(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{25/64}{75/32 + 25/64} \cdot 100\% = 14,285\% \text{ CO}_2$$

$$\varphi(\text{O}_2) = \frac{75/32}{75/64 + 25/64} \cdot 100\% = 85,715\% \text{ O}_2$$

1.3.Valentlik. Kimyoviy formula va tenglamalar

Kimyogarlar ichida birinchi, D.I.Mendeleev oddiy modda va kimyoviy element tushunchalarini bir-biridan farqlashni ko'rsatgan edi. Har bir oddiy modda o'zining ma'lum fizik va kimyoviy xossalarga ega bo'lishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Muayyan xossalarga ega bo'lgan atomlarning ayrim turi kimyoviy element deb ataladi.

Bir xil element atomlarining o'zaro birikishi natijasida oddiy moddalar, har xil elementlar atomining o'zaro ta'siridan murakkab moddalar hosil bo'ladi.

Kimyoviy elementning bir necha oddiy moddalar holida uchrash hodisasi *allotropiya* deb ataladi, bir xil elementdan hosil bo'lgan har xil oddiy moddalar shu elementning *allotropik shakl o'zgarishlari* deb ataladi. Fosfor elementining allotropik shakl o'zgarishlari oq, qora va qizil fosfor misol bo'ladi.

Bir elementning boshqa element bilan hosil qilgan elektron juftlar soniga elementning *valentligi* deyiladi.

Murakkab moddalarning kimyoviy elementlar bilan ifodalanishiga *kimyoviy formulalar* deyiladi.

Kimyoviy formula moddaning nomini, uning bitta molekulasini, moddaning bir molini, moda qanday elementlardan tarkib topganligi va nisbiy molekular massasini kursatadi.

Kimyoviy formula va kimyoviy elementlar bilan tasvirlanishi *kimyoviy tenglamalar* deyiladi.

31.a) misning birida mis bir valentli, ikkinchisida esa ikki valentli bo'lgan ikki oksidning b) uch valentli aluminiy oksidi v) marganesning birida marganes to'rt valentli, ikkinchisida esa yetti valentli bo'lgan ikki oksidning formulasini yozing.

32.Fosforning kislorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmasida kislorodning 40 massa qismiga fosforning 31 massa qism to'g'ri keladi. Bu birikmaning formulasi va fosforning undagi valentligi qanaqa?

33.Slyuda tarkibida 11,8% K₂O, 38,2% Al₂O₃, 45,5% SiO₂ va 4,5% H₂O bor. Slyuda formulasini toping.

34. Tarkibida 39,14% uglerod, 8,7% vodorod va 52,16% kislorod bor bo'lgan modda bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 46 ga teng. Shu qiymatdan foydalanib birikmaning formulasini aniqlang.
35. 0,15 g uglevodorod yonganda (bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,04 ga teng) normal sharoitda 224 ml CO_2 hosil bo'ldi. Uglevodorodning formulasini toping.
36. 4,6 g organik moddaning to'liq yonishidan 8,8 g CO_2 va 5,4 g H_2O hosil bo'ldi. Bu modda bug'ining 1 litri 2,054 g ga teng bo'lsa, uning molekular formulasini toping.
37. 4 ta to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar bir xil foiz tarkibga ega: C-85,7%, H-14,3%. Shu uglevodorodlarning havoga nisbatan zichliklari tegishli 0,966; 1,4473; 1,931 va 2,4138 bo'lsa, shu gazlarning formulalarini keltirib chiqaring.
38. Ishqoriy metall xloridining eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 1,02 g ishqor va 112 l xlor ajralib chiqdi. Ishqoriy metall nomini va uning ekvivalentini aniqlang.
39. Tarkibida 24 g FeS_2 va 44 g FeS bo'lgan aralashmadan qancha (g) temir olish mumkin?
40. Massasi 9,6 g bo'lgan element, massasi 6,4 g bo'lgan kislorod bilan birikib EO tarkibli oksid hosil qildi. Bu qanday element ekanligini aniqlang.
41. VI gurux elementlaridan biri o'zining yuqori oksidi tarkibida 60% kislorod saqlaydi. Shu oksid suvdagi eritmasi tarkibidagi kislorodning massa ulushini (%) toping.
42. H_3EO_4 tarkibli kislotaning massa jihatdan 65,306% ni kislorod tashkil qiladi. Kislotani hosil qilgan elementni aniqlang.
43. II valentli metall gidroksidning 2,0408% ni (massa jihatdan) vodorod tashkil qiladi. Gidroksidning molyar massasini va formulasini aniqlang.
44. Tarkibida 7,3 g HHal saqlagan kislotani eritmasi yetarli miqdorda Zn bilan ta'sirlashganda 2,24 l H_2 (n.sh) ajraldi. Qaysi galogen kislotani hosil qilganligini aniqlang.
45. Tarkibida kushimchasi bo'lgan oxaktoshning 80 g parchalanganda 16,8 l CO_2 ajraldi. Oxaktoshning tarkibidagi CaCO_3 ning massa ulushini (%) toping.
46. 28 l CO_2 ishlab chiqarish uchun tarkibida 10% kushimchasi bo'lgan dalomitdan necha gramm kerak bo'ladi?
47. 10,3 g magniy oksidi va magniy kukuni xlorid kislotasi bilan ishlov berildi, bunda 896 ml (n.sh da) gaz ajraldi. Aralashmaning % tarkibini (massa bo'yicha) hisoblang.
48. Metanning yonishidan 11,2 l (n.sh da) CO_2 uyuvchi natriy eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda, qancha o'rta tuz hosil bo'ladi va necha mol metan sarflanganini hisoblang.
49. 8 g mis (II) – nitratning qisman termik parchalanishidan 4 g qoldiq hosil bo'ldi. Mis (II)-nitratning parchalanish reaksiyasini va olingan chukmaning tarkibini aniqlang.
50. 1,12 l (n.sh da) metan yondirildi va hosil bo'lgan CO_2 tarkibida 2 g uyuvchi natriy bo'lgan eritma orqali o'tkazildi. Reaksiya natijasida qanday tuz va qancha (g) hosil bo'lgan?

51. Tarkibida 4,48 g uyuvchi kaliy bo'lgan eritmadan 1,56 l CO_2 o'tkazilganda, hosil bo'ladigan tuz tarkibini aniqlang.
52. Tarkibida 8 g CuSO_4 bo'lgan eritmadan 16,8 l (n.sh da) vodorod sulfid gazi o'tkazildi. Bunda 4,6 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. (Gidroliz jarayonini hisobga olmag.) Reaksiya unumini toping.
53. 2,8 l butan (n.sh.da) yondirildi va hosil bo'lgan CO_2 tarkibida 44,4 g Ca(OH)_2 bo'lgan eritmadan o'tkazildi. Bunda qanday tuz va qancha miqdorda hosil bo'lganligini toping.
54. Sanoatda nitrat kislota olish uchun ammiakdan foydalaniladi. 4,48 m³ ammiakdan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan nitrat kislotaning 60% li eritmasining massasini toping.
55. 21 g magniy karbonat parchalanganda 12 g qattiq qoldiq hosil bo'ladi. Magniy karbonatning necha foizi parchalanganini va qattiq qoldiq tarkibini aniqlang.
56. 8,51 g natriy nitratning parchalanishidan 7,2 g qattiq qoldiq hosil bo'ldi. Natriy nitratning necha foizi termik parchalangan?
57. 95% unum bilan 44,4 g malaxit termik parchalandi. Qattiq qoldiqni eritish uchun sarflangan sulfat kislota miqdorini aniqlang.
58. 350 ml vodorod va kislorod gazlar aralashmasi portlatilgandan so'ng yonishga yordam beradigan gazdan 80 ml ortdi. Dastlabki gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy tarkibini (%) toping. Aralashmadagi shu kislorod qancha massa bertole tuzining parchalanishidan hosil bo'lishini toping.
59. 9 g koks yondirilganda 9 g CO_2 hosil bo'ldi. Koksda necha foiz uglerod bor?
60. 31,6 g kaliy permanganatdan olingan xlor gazi KOH ning qaynoq eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda qancha ishqor sarflanganini va qancha tuz hosil bo'lishini toping. Reaksiya unumi 80%
61. 1 t sirka kislotasi (muz kislotasi)ni olish uchun tarkibida 87% CaC_2 bo'lgan kalsiy karbiddan qancha talab qilinadi?
62. 7 g fosforni yonib R_2O_5 hosil bo'lishida sarflangan havoning (n.sh. da) hajmini toping. ($\varphi(\text{O}_2)=20\%$).
63. Aluminiy, magniy, kalsiydan iborat 26,47 g qotishma mavjud. Qotishma tarkibining 6,5% ini kalsiy tashkil qiladi. Qotishmadan 22,35 g aluminiy oksidi hosil qilingan. Shu qotishmadan qancha magniy pirofosfat hosil qilish mumkinligini hisoblang.
64. Tarkibida 3,2 % qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 2,5 t kristallik sodani gidrokarbonat holiga o'tkazish uchun (n.sh.da) qancha CO_2 talab qilinadi. Reaksiya unumi 98,7% deb hisoblang.

YeChIMI:

34. a) Su_2O ; CuO b) Al_2O_3 v) MnO_2 ; Mn_2O_7
35. Noma'lum moddani formulasini RxOu deb belgilaymiz.
Fosforming atom massasi 31; Kislorodning atom massasi 16
masala shartiga binoan 31 massa qism fosfor, 40 massa qism kislorod bilan birikkan bo'lsa,
 $40/16=2,5$

Birikma tarkibida fosfor bilan kislorod 1 : 2,5 nisbatda birikadi. Miqdorni butunlash uchun 2 ga ko'paytirib olinadi, ya'ni (1 : 2,5) x2 = 2 : 5

Demak, R_2O_5 , bunda fosfor 5 valentli.

36. Kimyoviy formulani (oksidlar ko'rinishida) keltirib chiqarish uchun har bir oksidning massa ulushini shu oksidning molyar massalariga bo'linadi. Masala shartida $\omega(K_2O)=11,8\%$, $\omega(Al_2O_3)=38,2\%$, $\omega(SiO_2)=45,5\%$ va $\omega(H_2O)=4,5\%$ ekanligi berilgan.

$$1) (K_2O)=11,8:94=0,125 \quad (Al_2O_3)=38,2:102=0,37$$

$$(SiO_2)=45,5:60=0,758 \quad (H_2O)=4,5:18=0,25$$

2) Chiqqan sonlarni kichik qiymat(0,125)ga bo'linadi, natijada 1:3:6:2 nisbatlar bo'ladi.

Demak, slyudaning formulasi $K_2O \cdot 3Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$

37. Modda tarkibining (massa jihatdan) 39,14% C; 8,7% H va 52,16% O tashkil qiladi. Har bir elementning foiz miqdorini nisbiy massalariga bo'lib nisbatlari chiqariladi: $39,14/12=8,7/1=52,16/16=3,26/8,7/3,26/$ chiqqan sonlarni eng kichik qiymat (3,26g) ga bo'linadi. Bunda: 1:2,688:1 nisbat chiqadi. Hosil bo'lgan qiymatlarni 3 ga ko'paytirib olamiz. Demak, noma'lum formula: $C_3H_8O_3$ ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Masala shartiga binoan moddaning molyar massasi $Mg=46 \cdot 2=92$ ga teng. Bu qiymat keltirib chiqarilgan formulaga mos keladi $Mr=(C_3H_8O_3)=92$

38. Berilgan uglevodorodning molyar massasi 30 ($M = M_{havo} D_{havo} = 1,04 \cdot 29=30$) ga teng. 0,15 g uglevodorod yonganda 224 ml = 0,224 l CO_2 hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, shu CO_2 tarkibida uglerodning massasi

$$22,4l CO_2 \text{ ——— } 12 \text{ g C}$$

$$0,224l CO_2 \text{ ——— } x \text{ g C} \quad x=0,12 \text{ g C}$$

Vodorodning massasi esa 0,03 g (0,15-0,12) ga teng. Har bir elementning miqdorini uning atom massasiga bo'linadi. $0,12/12=0,03/1=0,01:0,03/0,01=1:3$ demak, CH_3 taxminiy moddaning molyar massasi 15. Haqiqiy formulani topish uchun uglerod va vodorod atomlar sonini ikkiga ko'paytirib olish kerak. Ya'ni $15 \cdot 2=30$ (C_2H_6) Haqiqatdan ham uning molyar massasi 30 ga teng.

39. Organik modda tarkibida C va H yoki C, H va O saqlasa bu moddalar yonganda CO_2 va H_2O hosil bo'ladi. CO_2 massasidan C ning H_2O massasidan H ning massasi topiladi.

$$44g(CO_2) \text{ ----> } 12g(C)$$

$$18 \text{ g } (H_2O) \text{ ----> } 2 \text{ g } H_2$$

$$8,8 \text{ g } (CO_2) \text{ ----> } x \text{ g } (C) \quad x=2,4 \text{ g } (C) \quad 5,4 \text{ g } (H_2O) \text{ ----> } x \text{ g } H \quad x=0,6 \text{ g } (H_2)$$

C va H ning massalari yig'indisi 3 (2,4+0,6) g Olingan organik moddaning massasi 4,6 g edi. Demak, organik modda tarkibida kislorod elementi ham mavjud. Uning massasi 1,6 (4,6-3) g ni tashkil qiladi. Har bir elementning topilgan miqdoridan foydalanib, organik moddaning formulasi chiqariladi: $2,4/12=0,6/1=1,6/16$ bundan $0,2:0,6:0,1/0,1$ ya'ni 2:6:1 Demak, formula C_2H_6O . Bu modda bug'ining 1 l n. shda 2,054 g kelsa, moddaning molyar massasi 46 ($22,4 \cdot 2,054$) ga teng bo'ladi. Haqiqatdan ham C_2H_6O ning molyar massasi 46 teng.

40. To'yinmagan uglevodorodning taxminiy formulasi $85,7/12=14,3/1$; $7,14:14,3/7,14=1:2$ CH_2 umumiy formulaga javob beradi. 4 ta uglerodning havoga nisbatan zichliklaridan foydalanib ularning molyar massalari topiladi.

$$1) M=29 \cdot 0,966=28 \text{ g/mol} \quad 3) M=29 \cdot 1,931=56 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$2) M=29 \cdot 1,448=42 \text{ g/mol} \quad 4) M=29 \cdot 2,4138=70 \text{ g/mol}$$

Berilgan molekular massalarini 14 ga ($M(\text{CH}_2)$) bo'lib, CH_2 ni ko'paytirish kerak bo'lgan son keltirib chiqariladi: $28/14=2, 42/14=3; 56/14=4; 70/14=5$

$$\text{Demak, } (\text{CH}_2) \cdot 2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \text{ eten} \quad (\text{CH}_2) \cdot 4 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8 \text{ buten}$$

$$(\text{CH}_2) \cdot 3 = \text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ propen} \quad (\text{CH}_2) \cdot 5 = \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10} \text{ penten}$$

41. Ishqoriy metall xloridining eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 1,02 g ishqor va 0,112 l Cl_2 ajralsa, 11,2 l Cl_2 bilan esa 102 g MeON hosil bo'ladi. Ya'ni;

$$1,02 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 0,112 \text{ l } \text{Cl}_2$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 11,2 \text{ l } \text{Cl}_2 \quad x = 102 \text{ g/mol'}$$

MeON ning molyar massasi 102 ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Uning qaysi metall ekanligini topish uchun 102 dan 17 (OH ning massasi) ayriladi. $102/17=85$ bu Rb dir. Uning ekvivalenti ham 85, chunki Rb bir valentli metall, ya'ni $(\text{Rb})=85/1=85 \text{ g/mol}$.

42. Masala shartida berilgan FeS_2 va FeS formulalari yozilib strelka orqali topilishi kerak bo'lgan Fe chiqariladi, bunda berilgan modda massalarini har birining formulasi ustiga yoziladi. Formula ostida esa moddaning molyar massasi hisoblab quyiladi. Topilishi kerak bo'lgan modda ustiga X, formula ostida molyar massa yoziladi va proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi, ya'ni

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 \text{ g} & x & \\ 1) \text{FeS}_2 \text{ ---} & \text{Fe;} & x=11,2 \text{ g.} \\ 120 & 56 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 44 & x & \\ 2) \text{FeS} \text{ -----} & \text{Fe;} & x=28 \text{ g} \\ 88 & 56 & \end{array}$$

24g FeS_2 va 44g FeS dan hammasi bo'lib $11,2+28=39,2 \text{ g}$ Fe ajratib olish mumkin ekan.

43. Elementning kislorod bilan birikib EO hosil bo'lish reaksiyasi tenglamasini quyidagicha yoziladi va 9,6 g element 64 g kislorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan bo'lsa, 32 g ($\text{Mg}(\text{O}_2)$) qancha E bilan bog'lanishini hisoblanadi.

$$\begin{array}{cc} 9,6 & 6,4 \\ 2\text{E} & + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{EO} \end{array}$$

$$2x \quad 32 \quad 2x = 9,6 \cdot 3,2/6,4 = 48$$

$$2 \text{ mol (E) ----- } 48 \text{ g (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$1 \text{ mol (E) ----- } x \quad x = 48:2=24$$

Nisbiy atom massasi 24 bo'lgan element bu magniydir.

44. VI gurux elementlarning yukori oksidi EO_3 kurinishga ega. Agar 48 g kislorod masala sharti buyicha 60% ni tashkil kilsa., 40% (100%-60%) noma'lum elementning massa ulushi ekanligidan foydalanib, uning atom massasi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{l} 48 \text{ g O} \text{ ----- } 60 \% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 10 \% \text{ E} \quad x=32 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

By C dir. Demak oksidniig formulasi CO_3 Oksid kislotali oksidlar sinfiga mansub bo'lib suvda eritilganda $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ sulfat kislota hosil qiladi. Kislotadagi kislorodning massa ulushi; $M(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)=98$

$$\varphi(\text{O}) = 16 \cdot 4 / 98 \cdot 100\% = 65,3\%$$

$$\text{yoki} \quad 98 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$(16 \cdot 4) 64 \text{ g O}_2 \text{ ----- } x \% \quad x=65,3\%$$

45. H_3EO_4 tarkibli kislotada $(16 \cdot 4)$ 64g kislorod bo'lib, u masala sharti bo'yicha 65,306% ni tashkil kilsa kislorodning molyar massasi

$$\begin{array}{l} 64 \text{ g O} \text{ ----- } 65,306\% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x=98 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

Kislota molyar massasidan kislota tarkibidagi kislorod va vodorod massalari ayiriladi $98 - (16 \cdot 4) - (1 \cdot 3) = 31$ kislota tarkibidagi elementning massasi 31 bo'lib bu fosfor ekanligi topiladi.

46. II valentli metall gidroksid $\text{Me}(\text{OH})_2$ kurinishga ega. Formuladan malumki 2 g vodorod 2,0408% ni tashkil qilsa, $\text{Me}(\text{OH})_2$ ning molyar massasi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ g H} \text{ ----- } 2,0408\% \\ x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x=98 \text{ ga teng bo'ladi.} \end{array}$$

Gidroksid hosil qilgan metallning nisbiy atom massasi $(98 - (17 \cdot 2)) = 64$ ga teng. Bu mis (Su) Bu yerda 17- gidroksil gurux massasi(OH)

47. I-usul. Masala sharti buyicha HHal ning 7,3 g Zn bilan ta'sirlashishidan 2,24 l H_2 ajralgan bo'lsa, 11,2 l (H_2 ning ekvivalent hajmi) 36,5 g HHal dan ajraladi. Ya'ni

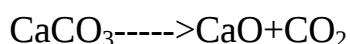
$$\begin{array}{l} 2,24 \text{ l H}_2 \text{ ----- } 7,3 \text{ g NNaI} \\ 11,2 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x \quad x=36,5 \text{ HHal} \end{array}$$

HHal ning ekvivalent massasi 36,5 ta teng. Vodorod ekvivalent massasini ayirib NaI ning ekvivalenti $(36,5 - 1) = 35,5$ topiladi. Bu C1 dir.

2-usul. HHal bilan Zn orasidagi reaksiya tenglamasini shartli ravishda yozib proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{l} 6,5 \quad \quad \quad 2,24 \\ 2\text{HHal} + \text{Zn} = \text{ZnHal}_2 + \text{H}_2 \quad 2x=73 \quad x=36,5 \\ 2x \quad \quad \quad 22,4 \\ 36,5-1=35,5 \text{ g bu xlarning nisbiy atom massasidir.} \end{array}$$

48. 1-usul. Oxaktoshning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Ajralgan CO_2 hajmi (16,8 l) ni formula ustiga yozib, shu mikdor CO_2 ajralib chiqish uchun qancha toza CaCO_3 sarflanishi proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{l} X \quad \quad \quad 16,8 \\ \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ ----- } \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2 \quad \quad \quad x=75 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \\ 100 \quad \quad \quad 22,4 \end{array}$$

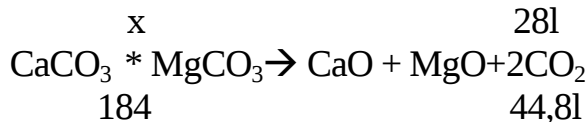
Demak, 80 g kushimchasi bo'lgan oxaktoshning 75 g ni CaCO_3 tashkil qiladi. Bu berilgan moddaning

$$80 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$75 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \text{ ----- } x\% \quad x = 93,75\% \text{ ni tashkil qiladi.}$$

2 usul. Macala shartiga ko'ra 16,8 l yoki $16,8/22,4=0,75 \text{ mol CO}_2$ ajralgan. Reaksiya tenglamasiga muvofiq 1 mol CaCO_3 parchalanganda 1 mol CO_2 hosil bo'ladi. Demak, CaCO_3 ning 0,75 mol reaksiyada ishtirok qilgan. Bu $0,75 \cdot 100 = 75 \text{ g}$ massa demakdir, bu esa tarkibida kushimchasi bo'lgan oxaktoshning $75/80=93,75\%$ ni tashkil qiladi.

49. Dalomitning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha:



Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida ajralgan CO_2 hajmi yordamida dalomitning miqdori hisoblanadi. 184 ----- 44,8l

$$x \text{ ----- } 28\text{l} \quad x = 115\text{g dalomit}$$

Endi tarkibida 10% kushimcha saqlagantexnik dalomitdan qancha (g) kerakligini hisoblaymiz.

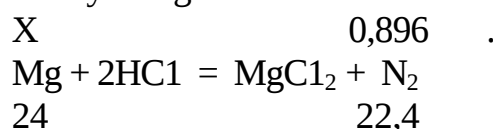
$$100\% - 10\% = 90\% (\text{SaSO}_3 * \text{MgCO}_3) \text{ bo'lsa}$$

$$\text{Demak, } 115 \text{ g ----- } 90\% (\text{CaCO}_3 * \text{MgCO}_3)$$

$$X \text{ g ----- } 100\% \text{ texnik dalomit} \quad x = 127,78\text{g}$$

II usul. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasidan malumki, 1 mol dalomitdan 2 mol CO_2 ajraladi. 28l CO_2 bu $28/22,4 = 1,25 \text{ mol}$ ni tashkil qiladi. Demak, (1,25:2) 0,625 mol toza $\text{CaCO}_3 * \text{MgCO}_3$ sarf bo'lgan, uning massasi $0,625 * 184 = 115 \text{ g}$ ga teng bo'ladi. Endi 10% qushimchasi bo'lgan dalomit massasini topamiz: $m = (115 * 100) / 90 = 127,78 \text{ g}$

50. Aralashmadagi faqat Mg metali xlorid kislota bilan ta'sirlashib, H_2 hosil bo'ladi. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



I usul. 0,896 g (896 ml) H_2 qancha magniyning HCl bilan ta'sirlashishdan hosil bo'lishi proporsiya yuli bilan topamiz

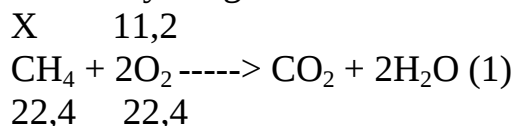
$$24 \text{ g ----- } > 22,4\text{l}$$

$$x \text{ g ----- } > 0,896 \text{ l} \quad x = 0,96 \text{ g magniy}$$

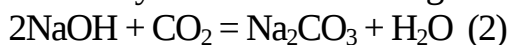
Aralashmaning 9,34 g (10,3-0,96) ni MgO tashkil qiladi. Aralashmadagi Mg ning massa ulushi $\varphi(\text{Mg}) = 0,96/10,3 = 0,0932 = 9,32\%$ MgO ning massa ulushi esa (100% - 9,32%) 90,68% ni tashkil qiladi.

II usul. 0,896 l H_2 $0,896/22,4 = 0,04 \text{ g/mol}$ tashkil qiladi. U 0,04 mol Mg ning xlorid kislota bilan ta'sirlashishdan hosil bo'ladi. Demak, magniyning massasi $0,04 * 24 = 0,96 \text{ g}$ Bu aralashmaning 9,32% Mg $\varphi(\text{Mg}) = 0,96/10,3 = 0,0932 = 9,32\%$ va 90,68 ni (100% - 9,32) MgO tashkil qiladi.

51. Metanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



CO₂ gazi uyuvchi natriy eritmasidan utkazilganda Na₂CO₃ xosil bulish reaksiya tenglamasi:



1-usul. 11,2l CO₂ hosil bo'lishi uchun qancha l CH₄ sarflanishi (1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

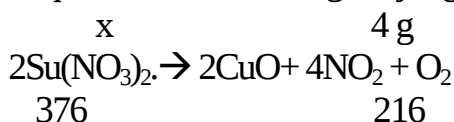
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 22,4 \text{ l} \\ x \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 11,2 \text{ l} \text{ S N}_4 \\ (2) \quad \text{tenglama} & \text{asosida} & \text{hosil bo'lgan Na}_2\text{SO}_z \text{ ning massasi:} \\ 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 106 \text{ g} \\ 11,2 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \quad x = 53 \text{ g Na}_2\text{SO}_z \end{array}$$

II usul. Reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki bir hajm CH₄ dan bir hajm CO₂ hosil bo'lgan. Demak CH₄ dan ham 11,2 l yoki (11,2/22,4) 0,5 mol talab qilinadi. (2) tenglamadan ko'rinayaptiki, bir mol CO₂ dan bir mol tuz hosil bo'ladi. Shunday ekan, 0,5 mol CO₂ dan 0,5 mol Na₂SO_z yoki 0,5*106 = 53 g Na₂SO₃ hosil bo'ladi.

52. Mis (II) - nitratning termik parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi



I usul. Masala shartidan malumki, Su(NO₃)₂ ning hammasi parchalangan emas. Demak, chukmaning tarkibini reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan mis-(II)-oksid va parchalanmay qolgan Su(NO₃)₂ tashkil qiladi. 8-4=4 g ajralgan NO₂ va O₂ ning massasidir.



4g NO₂ va O₂ ning massasi ekanligidan foydalanib, qancha Su(NO₃)₂ parchalanganligi proporsiya bilan topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 376 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 216 \\ x & \text{-----} & 4 \text{ g} \quad x = 6,96 \text{ g Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \\ 6,96 \text{ g} & \text{massadagi} & \text{Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \text{ ning parchalanishidan hsil bo'lgan CuO ning massasi} \\ 376 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 160 \text{ g SuO} \\ 6,96 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \quad x = 2,96 \text{ g SuO} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Reaksiya unumi} & 8 \text{ g Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2 & \text{-----} 100\% \\ & 6,96 \text{ g Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2 & \text{-----} x \quad x = 87\% \end{array}$$

Demak, Su(NO₃)₂ ning 87% parchalangan, chukma tarkibida 8 - 6,96=1,04 g Su(NO₃)₂ va 2,96 g SuO bo'lgan.

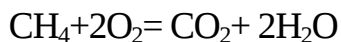
II-usul. Masala shartiga ko'ra 8 g yoki 8/188=0,0425 mol Su(NO₃)₂ berilgan. Tuz qizdirilganda uning massasi 4 g (8-4) ga kamaygan, 1 mol Su(NO₃)₂ ning 1 mol SuO ga aylanishida qoldiqning massasi tuzning massasiga qaraganda 108 g (188-80)ga

kamayadi. Demak, qizdirilganda $4/108=0,037$ mol $\text{Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ parchalangan. Parchalanish unumi $(0,037 \cdot 100\%)/0,0425=87\%$ ni tashkil qiladi.

Tenglamadan ma'lumki $0,037$ mol $\text{Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ dan $0,037$ mol SuO hosil bo'ladi. Shundan $m(\text{SuO})=0,037 \cdot 80=2,96$ g ni tashkil qiladi. Parchalangan $\text{Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ning massasi esa $(0,037 \cdot 188)6,96$ g bo'ladi.

Demak, cho'kma tarkibi $2,96$ g SuO va $1,04$ g $(4-2,96)$ $\text{Su}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ dan iborat.

53. CH_4 ning yonish reaksiyasi

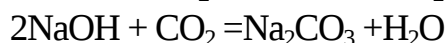
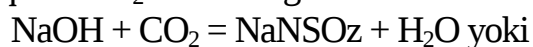


Masala shartida berilgan $1,12$ l CH_4 ning yonishdan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 hajmi

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

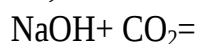
$$x \text{ l} \text{-----} 11,2\text{l} \quad x=11,2\text{l}(\text{CO}_2)$$

NaOH eritmasi orqali CO_2 o'tkazilganda ikki xil tuz hosil bo'lishi mumkin



Endi, masala shartiga ko'ra qanday tuz hosil bolishi topiladi

$$2,0 \quad 11,2 \quad .$$



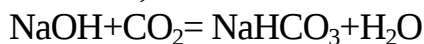
$$40 \quad 22,4$$

Buning uchun modda massasini molyar massasiga bo'lib modda miqdori hisoblanadi

$$v = 2/40 = 0,05 \text{ mol} (\text{NaOH}) \quad v = 1,12/22,4 = 0,05 \text{ mol} (\text{CO}_2)$$

Modda miqdorini topgandan so'ng 1 mol NaOH bilan 1 mol CO_2 ta'sirlashishidan foydalanib tuzning massasi

$$1,12 \quad x$$



$$22,4 \quad 84\text{g}$$

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{-----} 84 \text{ g}$$

$$1,12 \text{ l} \text{-----} x \text{ g} \quad x = 4,2 \text{ g natriy gidrokarbonat}$$

II usul, Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki. 1 mol metan yonganda 1 mol CO_2 hosil bo'ladi. Demak hosil bo'lgan CO_2 ning hajmi ham $1,12$ l bu $1,12/22,4=0,05$ mol miqdori tashkil qiladi. Hisoblashlar asosida $0,05$ mol CO_2 $0,05$ mol $(2:40)$ NaOH bilan ta'sirlashsa, NaHSO_3 dan ham $0,05$ mol yoki $0,05 \cdot 84 = 4,2$ g hosil bo'ladi.

54. Uyuvchi kaliy eritmasidan CO_2 o'tkazilganda, quyidagicha reaksiya boradi:



$4,48$ g KOH dan qancha K_2CO_3 hosil bo'lishi va bunda qancha hajm CO_2 sarflanishi topiladi



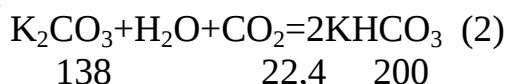
$$4,48 \text{ g KOH} \text{-----} x \text{ g} \quad x = 5,52 \text{ g} (\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3)$$

$$112 \text{ g KOH} \text{-----} 22,4\text{l CO}_2$$

$$4,48 \text{ g KOH} \text{-----} x \text{ l} \quad x = 0,896 \text{ l CO}_2$$

Eritma orqali $1,56$ l CO_2 o'tkazilgan bo'lib shundan $0,896$ l reaksiyada sarflandi.

1,56- 0,896=0 664 l (CO₂) ortdi. Ortgan CO₂ hosil bo'lgan K₂CO₃ bilan tasirlashadi va nordon tuz KHCO₃ hosil qiladi.



Tenglama asosida 0,664 l CO₂ bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan K₂CO₃ tuzi va hosil bo'lgan KHCO₃ ning massasi hisoblanadi.

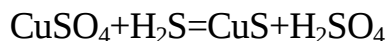
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 138 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 22,4 \text{ l} \\ x & \text{-----} & 0,664 \text{ l} & \quad x = 4,09 \text{ g (K}_2\text{CO}_3\text{)} \\ 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 200 \text{ g} \\ 0,664 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} & \quad x = 5,9285 \text{ g K}_2\text{CO}_3 \end{array}$$

Demak, (5,52-4,09) 1,43 g K₂CO₃ va 5,9285 g KHCO₃ hosil bo'ladi.

II- usul. Masala shartidan 0,08 mol (4,48/56) KOH ga 0,0696 mol CO₂ (1,56/22,4) yuborilgan.

Tenglama (1) dan ma'lumki 0,08 mol KOH bilan 0,04 mol CO₂ reaksiya kirishadi. 0,0696-0,04=0,0296 mol ortgan CO₂ 0,0296 mol K₂CO₃ bilan ta'sirlashadi. (0,0296*2)=0,0592 mol KHCO₃, (m=0,0592 100=5, 92 g) hosil bo'ladi. Demak, hosil bo'lgan tuzlar 0,059 mol yoki 5,92 g KHCO₃ va (0,04 - 0,0296)= 0,011 mol (m=0,11-138)=1,43 gK₂CO₃ dir

55. Mis (II) sulfat bilan vodorod sulfid orasidagi kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



Masala shartida berilganidek, 8 g CuSO₄ bo'lgan eritmadan 16,8 l (n.sh.da) H₂S gazi o'tkazilgan. Masalani yechish uchun dastlab reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning modda miqdori topiladi.

$$v(\text{CuSO}_4) = 8/160 = 0,05 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = 1,68/22,4 = 0,075 \text{ mol}$$

Ekvivalentlar qonunidan ma'lumki, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalardan biri oz biri esa ko'p olingan bo'lsa, oz olingan miqdor bilan hisoblash davom etiriladi ya'ni 0,05 mol CO₂ dan qancha cho'kma hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (\text{CuSO}_4) 160 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 96 \text{ g CuS} \\ (\text{CuSO}_4) 8 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} & \quad x = 4,8 \text{ g (CuS)} \end{array}$$

4,8 g CuS hosil bo'lganda reaksiya unumi 100% bo'lib, masala shartida esa 4,6 g cho'kma hosil bo'lganligidan foydalanib, reaksiya unumi hisoblanadi:

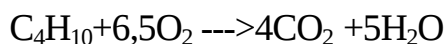
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4,8 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 4,6 & \text{-----} & x \% & \quad x = 95,83\% \end{array}$$

II- usul. Masala shartiga ko'ra 8/160=0,05 mol CuSO₄ va 1,68/22,4=0,075 H₂S olingan.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki, 0,05 mol CuSO₄ dan 0,05 (0,05*96=4,8 g) CuS hosil bo'lgan. Reaksiya unumi

$$\eta = 4,6 * 100\% / 4,8 = 95,83\%$$

56. Butanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha



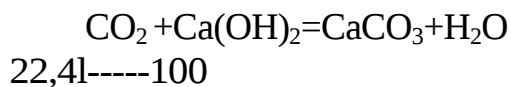
I usul 2,8 l butanning yonishidan hosil bo'lishi CO_2 hajmi

$$22,4\text{ l} \text{ ----- } 89,6\text{ l}$$

$$2,8\text{ l} \text{ ----- } x\text{ l} \quad x = 11,2\text{ l CO}_2$$

Hosil bo'lishi CO_2 ning reaksiyaga kirishgan Ca(OH)_2 ning miqdori topiladi. $v(\text{CO}_2) = 11,2/22,4 = 0,5\text{ mol}$ $v(\text{Ca(OH)}_2) = 44,4/74 = 0,6\text{ mol}$

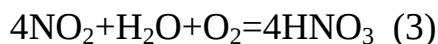
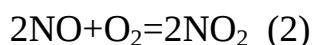
Demak, CO_2 ning hammasi reaksiya uchun sarflangan va reaksiya natijasi CaCO_3 hosil bo'ladi:



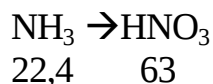
$$11,2\text{ l} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 50\text{ g CaCO}_3$$

II usul Masala shartidan ma'lumki (1) $2,8/22,4 = 0,125\text{ mol}$ butan yondirilganda $(0,125 * 4) = 0,5\text{ mol CO}_2$ hosil bo'lgan. Bu CO_2 $44,4/74 = 0,6\text{ mol Ca(OH)}_2$ eritmasidan o'tkazilgan. Demak, (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki $0,5\text{ mol CaCO}_3$ ($0,5 * 100 = 50\text{ g}$) bo'lgan.

57. Sanoatda NNOz olish uchun NNz dan foydalanadi. Bu III bosqichda amalga oshiriladi:



Masala yechishni osonlashtirish maqsadida ammiakdan nitrat kislota sintezini umumiy sxema kurinishida yozish mumkin;



1-usul Tenglama asosida $4,48\text{ m}^3$ ammiakdan qancha (kg) HNO_3 hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$22,4\text{ l} \text{ ---- } 63\text{ kg}$$

$$4,84\text{ l} \text{ ---- } x\text{ kg} \quad x = 12,6\text{ kg nitrat kislota}$$

Endi $12,6\text{ kg HNO}_3$ eritmaning qancha tarkibida borligi hisoblanadi:

$$12,6\text{ kg} \rightarrow 60\%$$

$$x\text{ kg} \rightarrow 100\% \quad x = 21\text{ kg (60\% li eritma)}$$

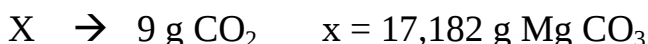
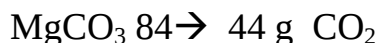
2-usul Tenglamadan ma'lumki 1 mol NH_3 dan HNO_3 1 mol hosil bo'ladi. Demak, $4,48/22,4 = 0,2\text{ mol NH}_3$ dan $0,2\text{ mol HNO}_3$ yoki $0,2 * 63 = 12,6\text{ kg HNO}_3$ hosil bo'ladi. Endi eritma massasini hisoblaymiz.

$$m(\text{eritma}) = 12,6 * 100\% / 60 = 21\text{ kg}$$

58 Magniy karbonatning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



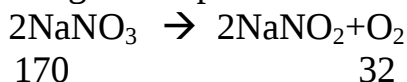
I- usul, Masala sharti bo'yicha 21 g MgCO_3 parchalanganda 12 g qattiq holda hosil bo'lgan moda hisobiga tuzning massasi $21-12=9$ g ga kamaygan. Bu CO_2 ning miqdori. Tenglama asosida 9 g CO_2 hosil bo'lishi uchun qancha magniy oksidi hosil bo'lgan va qancha MgSO_4 parchalanganligini topiladi.



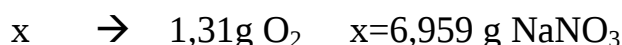
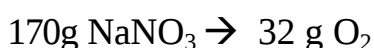
Demak qattiq qoldiq tarkibida 8,182 g MgO va 3,818 g $(21-17,182)\text{MgCO}_3$ bo'lgan.

II usul. Masala shartidan ma'lumki 9g $(21-12)$ CO_2 ajralgan. Bu $9/44=0,20455$ mol CO_2 ni tashkil qiladi. Demak, xuddi shu miqdordagi, ya'ni 0,20455 mol MgCO_3 parchalangan va 0,20455 mol MgO hosil bo'lgan. $21/84=0,25$ mol MgCO_3 dan $(0,25-0,20455)=0,04545$ mol MgCO_3 ortgan. Bu $(84*0,04545)$ 3,182 g ni tashkil qiladi va $(0,20455*40)$ 8,182 g MgO hosil bo'lgan. Qattiq qoldiqning massasi 3,182 g MgCO_3 va 8,182 g MgOdir.

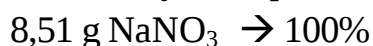
59. Natriy nitratning termik parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



I usul. 8,51 g NaNO_3 ning parchalanishidan 7,2 g qattiq qoldiq hosil bo'lgan. Berilgan natriy nitrat massasidan qattiq qoldiq massasini ayirib, ajralib chiqqan kislorodning massasi topiladi: $8,51-7,2=1,31$ g O_2 ning ajralib chiqishi uchun sarflangan NaNO_3 ning massasi proporsiya yuli bilan hisoblanadi:

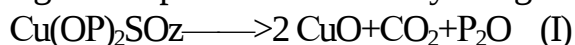


Endi, necha foiz natriy nitrat parchalanganligi topiladi:

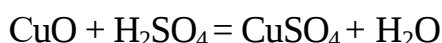


II usul. Masala shartiga ko'ra NaNO_3 ning parchalanishidan $(8,51-7,2)$ 1,13 g yoki $1,31/32=0,0409$ mol O_2 ajralgan. Bu O_2 $(0,0409*2)=0,0818$ mol NaNO_3 ning parchalashidan hosil bo'lgan. Masala shartida $8,51/8,5=0,1001$ mol NaNO_3 olingan edi. Demak reaksiya unumi: $\eta = 0,818/0,1001*100\%=81,78\%$.

60. Malaxitning termik parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Mis (II)-oksidning sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashish reaksiya tenglamasi:



I usul. Tenglama (1) asosida 44,4 g malaxitning parchalanishidan hosil bo'lgan CuO massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 222 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 160 \text{ g} \\ 44,4 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 32 \text{ g (CuO)}$$

Reaksiya unumining 95% ekanligi hisobga olinib

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 \text{ g CuO} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 95\% \end{array} \quad x = 30,4 \text{ g CuO}$$

xosil bo'lgan. Tenglama asosida xosil bo'lgan 30,4 g CuO ni eritish uchun sarflangan H₂SO₄ massasi :

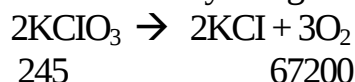
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 80 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 98 \text{ g} \\ 30,4 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 37,24 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

II usul. Tenglama (1) dan ma'lumki 0,2 mol (44,4*222) Cu₂(OH)₂SO₄ dan 0,4 mol CuO hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiya unumi 0,95* 100%=95% bo'lganligi sababli CuO miqdori 0,4*0,95=0,38 mol ga teng. (2) reaksiya tenglamasi orqali 0,38 mol CuO bilan ham shuncha 0,38 mol H₂SO₄ reaksiyaga kirisha oladi. Bu 37,24 g(0,38*98)ga teng.

61. Vodorod va kislorod gazlar aralashmasi portlaganda suv hosil bo'lish reaksiya tenglamasi: 2H₂+O₂=2H₂O



Bertole tuzining parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi esa



350 ml gazlar aralashmasi portlatilganda 80 ml O₂ ortgan, demak 350-80=270 ml gazlar aralashmasi reaksiyada sarflangan. (1) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 2 hajm vodorod bilan 1 hajm O₂ (hammasi bo'lib 3 kism) gaz aralashmasi sarflangan. Shu gaz aralashmasidan 270/3=90 ml O₂. Dastlabki aralashmasida 90+80=170 ml O₂ gazi va 350-170=180ml H₂ gazi bo'lgan. Aralashmadagi O₂ ning hajmiy ulushi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 350\text{ml} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 170 & \text{-----} & x\% \end{array} \quad x=48,57\% \text{ ga teng.}$$

Vodorodning hajmiy ulushi esa 100%-48,57%=51,43% H₂

Masala sharti bo'yicha, aralashma tarkibidagi 170 ml O₂ qancha bertole tuzining parchalashidan hosil bo'lgan (2) tenglama asosida topiladi:

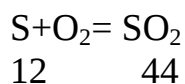
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 245 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 67200 \text{ ml} \\ x & \text{-----} & 170 \text{ ml} \end{array} \quad x = 0,62 \text{ g bertole tuzi}$$

II usul. Gazlar aralashmasining 350-80=270 ml reaksiyada sarflangan. 270 ml ning 90 ml (270:3) ni O₂ tashkil kiladi. Aralashmadagi O₂ ning umumiy hajmi 90 + 80 =170 ml, bu 48,57% (170*100/350)O₂ va 51,43% (100%-48,57%)ni H₂ tashkil qiladi. 170 ml yoki (170/22400)0,00759 mol O₂ qancha bertole tuzidan chikishi (2) tenglama asosida xisoblanadi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \text{-----} & >3 \\ x & \text{-----} & > 0,00759 \end{array} \quad x = 0,00506 \text{ mol}$$

yoki 0,62 g (0,00506*122,5) demakdir.

62. Koksning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



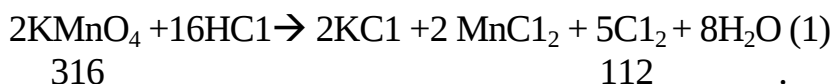
Masala sharti bo'yicha 9 g CO₂ hosil bo'lishi uchun necha gramm toza uglerod sarflanganligi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & \text{---} & > 44 \text{ g} \\ x & \text{---} & > 9 \end{array} \quad x = 2,45 \text{ g (C)}$$

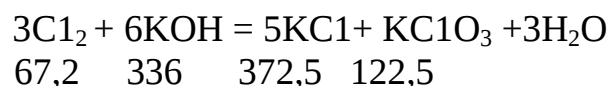
Koskdagi uglerodning foiz miqdori:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 9 \text{ g koks} & \text{---} & > 100\% \\ 2,45 \text{ g C} & \text{---} & > x \end{array} \quad x = 27,22\% \text{ ga teng.}$$

63. KMnO₄ dan xlor gazining olinishi quyidagi:



I usul: Xlorning qaynoq KOH eritmasi orasidan o'tkazilganda quyidagicha reaksiya tenglama hosil bo'ladi:



(1) Tenglamadan foydalanib, 31,6 KMnO₄ dan hosil bo'lgan Cl₂ gazning hajmi:
316 ----- 112 l

$$31,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 11,2 \text{ l Cl}_2$$

Reaksiya unumi 80% bo'lganda bu kiymat:

$$11,2 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 80\% \quad x = 8,96 \text{ l Cl}_2 \text{ ga teng buladi}$$

Masala sharti buyicha 8,96 l Cl₂ KOH qaynoq eritmasi orasidan otkazilganda sarflangan uyuvchi kaliy va hosil bo'lgan tuz (KCl va KClO₃) larning massalari (2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi:

$$(S_1) 67,2 \text{ l} \text{ --- } 336 \text{ g KOH}$$

$$8,96 \text{ l} \text{ --- } x \quad x = 44,8 \text{ g (KOH)}$$

$$(S_1) 67,2 \text{ l} \text{ --- } 372,5 \text{ g KCl}$$

$$8,96 \text{ l} \text{ --- } x \quad x = 49,67 \text{ g (KCl)}$$

$$(S_1) 67,2 \text{ l} \text{ --- } 122,5 \text{ g KClO}_3$$

$$8,96 \text{ l} \text{ -----} > x \quad x = 16,33 \text{ g (KClO}_3\text{)}$$

Demak, reaksiya uchun 44,8 g KOH sarflangan, reaksiya natijasida 16,33 g KClO₃ va 49,67 g KCl hosil bo'lgan.

II usul: (1) Reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 2 mol KMnO₄ ning parchalanishidan 5 mol Cl₂ ajraladi. 0,2 mol (31,6/158) KMnO₄ esa 0,5 mol Cl₂ ajratadi. Reaksiya unumi 80% bo'lganligi uchun 0,5*0,8=0,4 mol Cl₂ ajralgan. (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 0,4 mol Cl₂ qancha KOH bilan reaksiyaga kirishini proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi:

$$\frac{3}{0,4} = \frac{6}{x}$$

$$x = 0,8 \text{ mol KOH}$$

Massasi $0,8 \cdot 56 = 44,8 \text{ g}$ ga teng. Hosil bo'lgan KC1Oz ning miqdori $0,133 \text{ mol}$

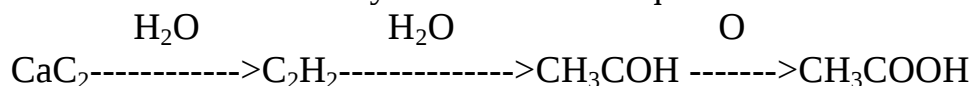
$$\frac{3}{0,4} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = 0,133 \text{ mol.}$$

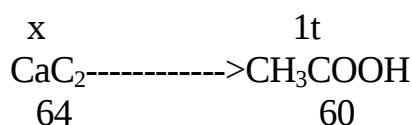
Bu $122,5 \cdot 0,133 = 16,3 \text{ g}$ demakdir.

KC1 ning massasiga esa $0,666 \text{ mol}$ ($0,4 \cdot 5/3$) bo'ladi, Bu $0,666 \cdot 74 = 49,6 \text{ g}$ ga tengdir.

64. Sirka kislotani kalsiy karbiddan 3-bosqichda olish mumkin:



Masalani yechishda hamma bosqichlardan foydalanishning zarurati yuq. Strelka orqali boshlang'ich modda va hosil bo'lgan moddalar formulalarni yozib proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.



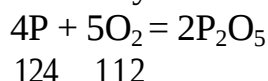
$$\frac{x}{64} = \frac{1t}{60} \quad x = 1,067 t$$

Endi tarkibida $87\% \text{ CaS}_2$ saqlagantexnik kalsiy karbidning massasi hisoblanadi:

$$1,067 \text{ — } 87\%$$

$$x t \text{ — } 100\% (\text{texnik CaS}_2) \quad x = 1,23 \text{ g}$$

65. Fosforning yonish reaksiyasi:



I usul: Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 7 g fosforning (V)-oksidi hosil qilish uchun necha l (n.sh.da) kislorod sarf bo'lganligi proporsiya yuli bilan hisoblanadi:

$$\frac{124}{7} = \frac{112}{x}$$

$$x = 6,32 \text{ l O}_2$$

Havo tarkibining (hajmiy jihatdan) 20% ni kislorod tashkil etganligidan foydalanib, $6,32 \text{ l O}_2$ qancha havo tarkibida borlig'i topiladi.

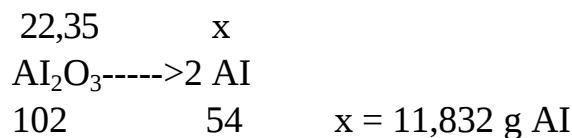
$$6,32 \text{ — } 20\%$$

$$x \text{ — } 100\% (\text{havo}) \quad x = 31,6 \text{ l (havo)}$$

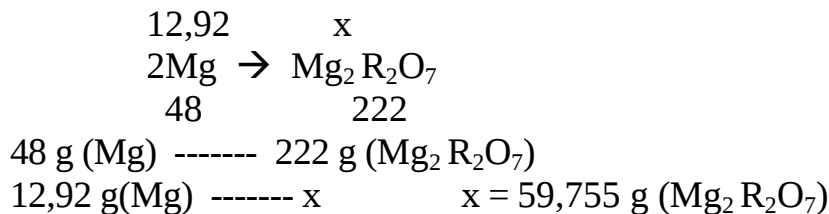
II usul: $0,226 \text{ mol}$ ($7/31$) fosfor yonganda $0,2825 \text{ mol}$ ($0,226 \cdot 5/4$) O_2 kerak. Bu miqdor havoga aylantirilganda bu miqdor ($0,2825 \cdot 5$) = $1,4125 \text{ mol}$ ni tashkil qiladi, ya'ni ($1,4125 \cdot 22,4$) $31,6 \text{ l}$ havo demakdir.

66. $26,47 \text{ g}$ qotishmaning $6,5\%$ ni kalsiy tashkil qilishi ma'lum. Bu $1,7206 \text{ g}$ ($26,47 \cdot 0,065$) demakdir.

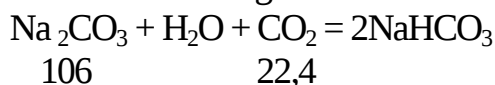
Qotishmadan $22,35 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3$ olingan bo'lsa, shu ma'lumotdan foydalanib, oksid tarkibidagi Al massasi hisoblab topiladi;



Demak, aralashmaning 12,92 g ni (26,47-11,832=1,72) magniy tashkil qiladi. Endi 12,92 g magniydan olish mumkin bo'lgan magniy pirofosfat tuzi massasi topiladi;



67. Natriy karbonatdan gidrokarbonat hosil bo'lish reaksiyasi quyidagicha:



Kristallik soda tarkibining (100%-3,2%) 96,8% ni toza Na_2CO_3 tashkil qiladi. Bu : 2,5 t ----> 100%

$$x \text{ t} \text{ ----} \rightarrow 96,8\% \quad x = 2,42 \text{ t toza } \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ demakdir.}$$

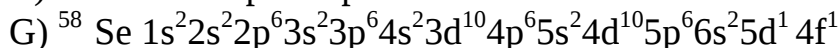
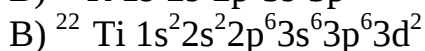
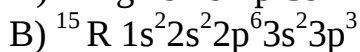
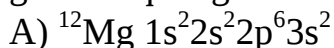
Tenglama asosida proporsiya yuli bilan eritmadan o'tkazilishi kerak bo'lgan karbonat angidridning hajmi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 106 & \text{---} & 22,4 * 10^3 \text{ m}^3 \\ 2,42 & \text{---} & x \quad x = 0,5114 * 10^3 \text{ m}^3 = 511,4 \text{ m}^3 \end{array}$$

Reaksiya unumi 98,7% bo'lganda 511,4 m³ CO₂ hosil bo'lgan

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 511,4 \text{ m}^3 & \text{-----} & 98,7\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \quad x = 518,135 \text{ m}^3 \text{ CO}_2 \end{array}$$

68. Masala shartida berilgan tartib rakamlari davriy sistemadan topiladi. So'ngra gurux raqamiga asoslanib elektron konfiguratsiyasi yoziladi, ya'ni



Demak, Mg – s, P – p, Ti – d, Ce – f elementlar oilasiga mansub.

2. Atom tuzilishi. Radioaktivlik

Atom elektroneytral sistemasi. Modomiki, atomda elektronlar bor ekan, ularni neytrallab turadigan musbat zaryadli qismi ham bo'lishi kerak. Darhaqiqat, ingliz olimi Rezerford atomning musbat qismi borligini 1911 yilda kashf etdi va uni atom yadrosi deb atadi.

Atom elektroneytral bo'lib, yadro atrofidagi elektronlarning umumiy soni yadroning musbat zaryadiga tengdir.

Demak, atom yadrosining zaryadi elementning Mendeleev davriy sistemasidagi tartib rakamiga teng.

Elektronlarning kvant sonlari

Hozirgi vaqtda elektronning harakati to'rt kvant son: bosh, orbital, magnit va spin kvant sonlari bilan ifodalanadi.

1. **Bosh kvant soni (n)** atom yadrosining elektromagnit maydonidagi energetik pog'onalarni xarakterlaydi. Bosh kvant soni elektron energiyasining kattaligi ko'rsatadi. Bosh kvant sonlari o'zaro teng bo'lgan bir necha elektron atomda elektron kavatlar yoki ma'lum energetik pog'onasi hosil qiladi. Bu energetik pog'onalar butun sonlar, shuningdek harflar bilan ifodalanadi:

Bosh kvant soni qiymatlari - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Harf belgisi - K L M N O P Q

Atomdagi elektron kavatlarining soni D.I. Mendelevning kimyoviy elementlar davriy sistemadagi davr raqamiga to'g'ri keladi. Masalan, mishyak atomida 33 ta elektron bo'lib, bu elektronlar atomdagi 4 ta energetik qavatlar (K, L, M va N) da joylashgan. Binobarin mishyak atomida 4 ta elektron qavat bor, mishyak elementi D.I. Mendelev jadvalidagi turtinchi davrda joylashgan. Har bir qavatda joylashishi mumkin bo'lgan eng ko'p elektronlar soni tubandagi formuladan hisoblab topiladi: $N=2n^2$

bu yerda, N-maksimum elektronlar soni; n-bosh kvant soni.

Masalan, 1-qavatda (K qavatda) $=2 \cdot 1^2=2$ elektron

2-qavatda (L qavatda) $=2 \cdot 2^2=8$ elektron

3-qavatda (M qavatda) $=2 \cdot 3^2=18$ elektron va hokazo bo'ladi.

2. **Orbital kvant soni (l)** energetik pog'onachalarni xarakterlaydi. Ayni qavat elektronlari bir-biridan o'zlarining energiyalari bilan farq qilib, bir yoki bir necha orbital yoki pog'onachalarni hosil qilishi mumkin, bu orbitallar o'z shakllari bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Energetik pog'onachalar ham harflar bilan belgilanadi.

Energetik pog'onachaning belgisi s p d f

Orbital kvant soni elektron orbitasining shaklini ko'rsatadi. Orbital kvant soni 0 dan n-1 gacha bo'lgan butun sonlar bilan ifodalanadigan qiymatlarga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, n=1 bo'lsa, orbital kvant soni qiymati nol (l=0) bo'ladi; n=2 bo'lsa, l=0; 1 ga teng, n=3 bo'lsa, l ning qiymati 0,1 va 2 ga teng bo'ladi. Ayni qavatdagi elektronning orbital kvant soni qanchalik katta bo'lsa, uning energiyasi shunchalik katta qiymatga ega bo'ladi.

3. **Magnit kvant soni (m_l)** elektron orbitallarning fazodagi holatini, ya'ni ma'lum magnit maydoniga nisbatan qanday burchak bilan joylashganini ko'rsatadi. Magnit kvant sonning qiymatlari -l dan +l gacha bo'la oladi. Shunday qilib l ning turli qiymatlaridan m_l ning mumkin bo'lgan turlicha qiymatlari kelib chiqadi. Chunonchi S-elektronlar (l=0) uchun m_l ning qiymati 1 ta (m_l=0), p-elektronlar (l=1) uchun m_l ning 3 xil qiymati bo'ladi (-1, 0, +1); d-elektronlar l=2 uchun m_l 5 xil qiymatlarga ega bo'ladi (-2, -1, 0, +1, +2) va hokazo. Agar n va l o'zgarmasa, turli m_l ga ega bo'lgan orbitallar bir xil energiya qiymati bilan xarakterlanadi; masalan uchinchi pog'onaning 5 ta d orbitallari bir-biridan energetik jihatdan emas, faqat fazoda joylanishi bilan farklanadi.

4. **Spin kvant soni (m_s)**. Elektron o'z o'qi atrofida ikki tomonga aylanishi mumkin. Shuning uchun elektronning kvant soni faqat 2 qiymatga ega: $+\frac{1}{2}$ va $-\frac{1}{2}$. Bu grafik shaklda bir-biriga nisbatan qarama-qarshi tomonga yunalgan strelkalar bilan

kursatiladi: $\uparrow$ yoki $\downarrow$. Bir xil yo'nalishdagi spinga ($\uparrow\uparrow$) ega bo'lgan elektronlar parallel, qarama-qarshi yo'nalishdagi spinga ($\uparrow\downarrow$) ega bo'lganlari antiparallel elektronlar hisoblanadi.

Atomdagi elektronning n , l , m_l kvant sonlarining ma'lum qiymatlari bilan xarakterlanadigan holati atomning elektron orbitali deb ataladi. Turtali kvant sonlari (n , l , m_l va m_s) elektronning atomdagi holatini to'liq ifodalaydi. Ko'p elektronli atomlarda elektron holatini aniqlashda V. Pauli prinsipi muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Pauli prinsipi

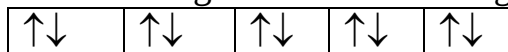
Bir atomda kvant sonlari bir-biriga teng bo'lgan ikki elektron bo'la olmaydi, ya'ni ma'lum qiymatli n , l , m_l bilan xarakterlanuvchi har bir atom orbitalida spinlari qarama-qarshi yo'nalishdagi 2 ta elektrondan boshqa elektronlar joylasha olmaydi.

Pauli prinsipidan foydalanib atomdagi har xil energetik pog'ona va pog'onachalar joylashishi mumkin bo'lgan elektronlarning maksimal sonini hisoblash mumkin. Agar $l=0$ bo'lsa, s-pog'onacha bo'lib, magnit kvant soni ham $m_l=0$ ga teng bo'ladi. Binobarin s-pog'onachada 1 ta orbital bo'ladi. Orbitalni katak holida ifodalash mumkin. Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, har bir orbitalda spini qarama-qarshi yo'nalishdagi 2 tagacha elektron joylashishi mumkin va buni quyidagi sxema kurinishida bo'ladi: $\uparrow\downarrow$. Shunday qilib, har bir elektron qavatning s-pog'onachasidagi elektronlarning maksimal soni 2 ga tengdir.

Agar $l=1$ bo'lsa (r-pog'onacha), magnit kvant soni 3 xil qiymatga ega bo'ladi ($-1, 0, +1$). Binobarin, r-pog'onachada 3 ta orbital bo'lib, ularning har biri 2 tadan ortiq bo'lmagan elektronlar bilan band bo'ladi. Hammasi bo'lib r-pog'onachada 6 ta elektron joylashishi mumkin:



d pog'onachada ($l=2$) 5 ta orbital bo'lib, magnit kvant soni 5 xil qiymatga ega bo'lib, pog'onachadagi elektronlarning maksimal soni 10 ga teng:



Hihoyat, f pog'onachada ($l=3$) joylanishi mumkin bo'lgan elektronlarning maksimal soni 14 ga teng; Birinchi energetik pog'ona (K-kavat, $n=1$) da faqat s-pog'onacha bo'ladi, ikkinchi energetik pog'ona (L-qavat, $n=2$) s va r-pog'onachalardan tashkil topgan va xokazo.

Atom orbitalarining elektronlar bilan to'lib borish tartibi

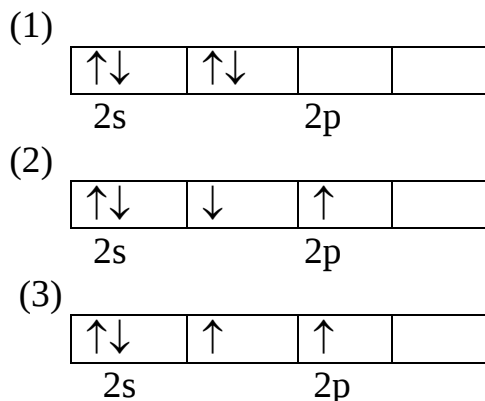
Atomda elektronlar Xund qoidasiga binoan joylashadi.

Xund qoidasini quyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin:

1. Ayni pog'onachada turgan elektronlar mumkin qadar ko'proq orbitallarda juftlashmaslikka intiladi.
2. Orbitallarda yolg'iz joylashgan elektronlarning hammasi bir xil spinga ega bo'ladi.

Xund qoidasiga binoan atomning spinlari yig'indisining maksimal qiymati atomning qo'zg'olmagan holatiga to'g'ri keladi, ya'ni atomning mumkin bo'lgan kam energiyaga ega bo'ladigan holatni ifodalaydi. Elektronlarning bundan boshqa har qanday taksimlanishi atomning energiyasi yuqoriroq bo'lishiga, atomning qo'zg'olgan, beqaror holatda bo'lishiga olib keladi. Masalan uglerod atomning elektron, tuzilishini quyidagi formula bilan ifodalash mumkin: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$. Bu formula

uchun elektronlarning yacheykalarda taksimlanishini ko'rsatuvchi 3 ta sxemaning har biri tug'ri kelishi mumkin:



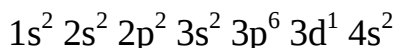
Uglerod atomi spektri tahlili uglerod atomning qo'zg'olmagan holati uchun oxirgi (3) sxema to'g'ri kelishini ko'rsatdi. Bu sxemada atom spinlari yig'indisi yuqori qiymatga, ya'ni 1ga teng va 1 va 2 sxemada nolga teng.

Qo'zg'olmagan atom orbitallarning elektronlar bilan to'lish tartibi V.M.Klechkovski qoidasiga asoslanadi.

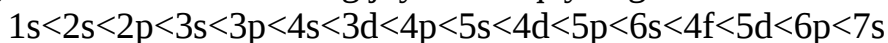
Atom yadrosining zaryadi oshib borganda elektronlar oldin bosh va orbital kvant sonlari yig'indisi (n+l) ning qiymati kichik bo'lgan orbitalni to'ldiradi, so'ngra bu qiymat katta bo'lgan orbitalni to'ldiradi. Masalan, kaliy va kalsiy atomlarning elektron tuzilishi bu qoidaga to'g'ri keladi: 3

d-orbital (n=3, l=2) uchun n+l ning yig'indisi 5 ga, 4 s-orbital (n=4, l=0) uchun esa n+l ning yig'indisi 4 ga teng. Binobarin, 4 s-pog'onacha 3 d-pog'onachaga nisbatdan oldin elektronlar bilan to'lishi kerak.

Agar ikki orbital uchun n+l yig'indi bir xil qiymatga ega bo'lsa, *Klechkovskiyaning ikkinchi qoidasi* kuchga kiradi: n+l yig'indi bir xil bo'lganda orbitallarning to'lib borishi bosh kvant soni n ning qiymatini oshib borishi tartibida bo'ladi. Masalan, skandiy atomida n+l yig'indining qiymati bir xil bo'lgan 3 ta orbitallardan qaysi biri oldin elektronlar bilan to'lishi kerak? 3 d-orbital (n=3, l=2) uchun n+l qiymat 5ga, 4 r-orbital uchun ham (n=4, l=1) 5 s-orbital (n=5, l=0) uchun ham 5ga teng. Klechkovskiyaning ikkinchi qoidasiga muvoffik avval 3 d-pog'onacha (n=3) so'ng 4 r-pog'onacha (n=4) va oxirida 5 s-pog'onacha (n=5) elektronlar bilan to'lishi kerak. Natijada skandiy atomining elektron tuzilishi quyidagi formulaga tug'ri keladi:



Qo'zg'olmagan atom elektronlarning joylanishi quyidagi tartibda bo'ladi:



Izotoplar - (grekcha «izos»-bir xil «topos»-joy) bir xil yadro zaryadiga ega bo'lgan, lekin har xil sondagi neytronlarni tutuvchi atomlar

Izobar- Atom massalari bir xil, yadro zaryadlari turli xil atomlar turkumi

Izaton- neytronlar, protonlar va atom massasi o'zgaruvchan bo'lgan yadrolarga aytiladi, ya'ni neytronlar soni bir xil, ammo protonlar soni, atom massasi turlicha bo'lgan atom va molekulalarga aytiladi.

α - yemirilish - og'ir (massa soni 200 dan ortiq bo'lgan) elementlarda kuzatiladi, masalan: ${}^{232}_{90}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}^{228}_{88}\text{Ra} + {}^4_2\text{He}$. Bu jarayonda elementning tartib raqami 2 ga, massa soni esa 4 birlikka kamayadi.

${}^0_{-1}\beta$ -yemirilish - yadrodagi neytronlarning biri proton va elektronga aylanadi, katta energiyali elektron yadrodan o'tilib chiqadi. Yemirilish natijasida hosil bo'lgan element tartib raqami boshlangich elementnikiga nisbatan bitta ortadi, massa soni o'zgarmaydi.

${}^0_{+1}\beta$ - yemirilish - yadrodagi proton, neytronga aylanadi, yadrodan pozitron chiqib ketadi, yadro massa soni o'zgarmaydi, lekin yangi element yadro zaryadi dastlabki elementnikidan bitta kichik bo'ladi.

Radioaktivlik- elementlar zarrachalar yoki yadrolarni tarkatish jarayoni natijasida bir elementning beqaror izotopining boshqa element izotopiga uz - uzidan aylanishi.

Yarmi yemirilishi davri - olingan miqdorning yarmi yemirilishi uchun ketgan vaqt.

65. Tartib raqamlari 12,15,22,58 bo'lgan element atomlarining elektron formulasini yozing.

66. Quydagi radioaktiv parchalanganda qanday elementlar hosil bo'ladi?



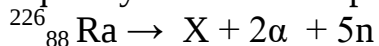
67. Aluminiyning α - zarrachalar bilan parchalanganda proton ajralib chiqishi bilan boradi. Shu jarayonning yadro reaksiyasini yozing .

68. ${}^{228}_{89}\text{Ac}$ aktiniy atomi ${}^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$ ga aylanishi uchun nechta α va β - zarracha yuqotish kerak? (**5 α va 3 β - zarracha**)

69. Tabiiy kislorod tarkibida 95% ${}^{16}\text{O}$; 4% ${}^{18}\text{O}$; 1% ${}^{17}\text{O}$ bo'lsa, elementning atom massasini toping (**16,09**)

70. ${}^{209}_{83}\text{Bi}$ izotop atomining yadrosi tarkibini necha foiz a) neytronlar b) protonlar tashkil etadi? (**60,3%; 39,7%**)

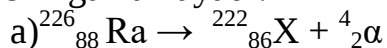
71. Quydagi yadro reaksiyasi natijasida 30 mg radiy yadrosi yemirilganda necha ml geliy va qanday element izotopi hosil bo'ladi? (**${}^{213}_{84}\text{E}$; 5,95 l**)



72. Tabiiy ${}^{24}\text{Mg}$ va ${}^{26}\text{Mg}$ izotopdan iborat. Agar magniyning atom massasi 24,32 ga teng bo'lsa, izotoplarning foiz miqdorini toping. (**16% ${}^{26}\text{Mg}$; 84% ${}^{24}\text{Mg}$**)

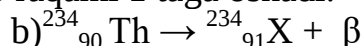
YeChIMI:

69. Element atomi 1 ta α - zarracha yo'qotganda uning tartib raqami 2 ga va atom massasi 4 ga kamayadi.



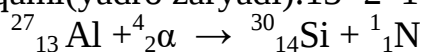
Tartib raqami 86 bo'lgan element Rn - radon

Element atomi β - zarracha yo'qotsa, uning atom massasi o'zgamaydi, ammo tartib raqami 1 taga oshadi.



Tartib raqami 91 bo'lgan element Ra - protaktiniy

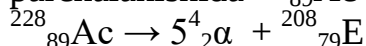
70. Element atomi α – zarracha yutganda uning tartib raqami 2 ga va atom massasi 4 ga oshadi, ammo jarayonda 1 ta proton ajralishi kuzatiladi. Bunda atom massa va tartib raqami 1 birlikka kamayadi, ya'ni hosil bo'lgan yangi elementning atom massasi: $27+4-1=30$; tartib raqami (yadro zaryadi): $13+2-1=14$, ya'ni



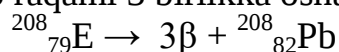
71. ${}^{228}_{89}\text{Ac}$ va ${}^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$ ning atom massasidagi farq

$$228 - 208 = 20 \text{ ga teng}$$

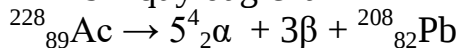
Radioaktiv parchalanishida ${}^{228}_{89}\text{Ac}$ 5 ta α zarracha yo'qotadi, ya'ni



${}^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$ ning tartib raqami 82 ga tengligi sababli, yana 3β – zarracha yo'qotsa, uning tartib raqami 3 birlikka oshadi



Umumiy ko'rinishi quyidagicha



72. Har bir izotopning foizidan foydalanib atom massalari topiladi va qo'shiladi

1) $16 * 0,95 = 15,2$; 2) $17 * 0,01 = 0,17$; 3) $18 * 0,04 = 0,72$;

$$\text{Ar} = 15,2 + 0,17 + 0,72 = 16,09$$

3. Anorganik moddalarning sinflari

Anorganik birikmalarning asosiy sinflari: oksidlar, kislotalar, asoslar va tuzlardir.

1. Oksidlar. Elementlarning kislorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmalari *oksidlar* deyiladi.

Oksidlar nomenklaturasi (sistematik nomi)

MnO -marganes (II)-oksid yoki marganes monooksid

Mn_2O_7 -marganes (VII)-oksid yoki dimarganesning gepto oksidi

Fe_2O_3 -temir (III)-oksid yoki temir uch oksidi

SO_2 -uglerod (IV)-oksid yoki ugleroddioksid

Oksid turlari

A) Tuz hosil qilmaydigan oksidlar: N_2O , GeO , NO , CO

B) Tuz hosil qiluvchi oksidlar:

Asosli oksid	Amfoter oksid	Kislotali oksid
K_2O	ZnO	CO_2
NaO	Al_2O_3	SO_3
V_2O_5	SnO	N_2O_5
MgO	BeO	P_2O_5
FeO	Cr_2O_3	CrO_3

2. Kislotalar

Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya nuqtai nazaridan dissotsialanganda vodorod ionlari va kislota qoldig'ini hosil qiluvchi elektrolitlar kislotalar deyiladi.

Kislotalar nomenklaturasi

Agar element faqat bir xil kislota hosil qilsa, u «AT» qo'shimchasi bilan tugallanadi:

H_2SO_3 – karbonat kislota

H_2SiO_3 – silikat kislota

Agar element ikki xil kislota hosil qilsa, uning nomi ikki xil qo'shimcha bilan tugallanadi: kichik valentli kislota hosil bo'lganda «IT», yuqori valentli kislota hosil bo'lganda «AT» qo'shimcha qo'shiladi.

Masalan:

HNO_2 – nitrit kislota

H_3AsO_3 – arsenit kislota

HNO_3 – nitrat kislota

H_3AsO_4 – arsenat kislota

Agar element ikkitadan ortik kislota hosil qilsa, ularning nomlari valentligining ortib borishi tartibida “GIPO”, “IT”, “AT”, “PER” qo'shimchalarini ko'shish bilan hosil qilinadi.

HClO – gipoxlorid kislota

HClO_3 – xlorat kislota

HClO_2 – xlorit kislota

HClO_4 – perxlorat kislota

Agar bitta angidridning o'zi bir necha kislota hosil qilsa, kislota nomiga “META” va “ORTO” qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. Masalan:

HRO_3 – metafosfat kislota

H_3RO_4 – ortofosfat kislota

Kislorodsiz kislotalarning nomi kislota hosil qilgan element nomiga “ID” qo'shimchasini ko'shish bilan hosil qilinadi.

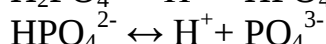
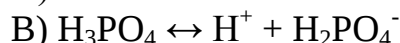
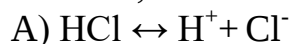
HVR – bromid kislota

H_2S – sulfid kislota

H_2Se – selenid kislota

HCN – sianid kislota

Suvdagi eritmalarda bir negizli kislotalar bir bosqichda, ko'p negizli kislotalar bir necha bosqichda ionlanadi;



Kislota turlari

a) *Kislorodsiz kislotalar:*

HF , HCl , HVR , HJ , H_2Se , H_2S , HSN

b) *Kislorodli kislotalar:*

HNO_2 , HNO_3 , H_2SO_3 , H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4 , HClO_3 , HMnO_4

Kislotalar negizligiga qarab 3 guruhga bo'linadi:

I negizli

HCl

HNO_3

HVR

HJ

II negizli

H_2CO_3

H_2S

H_2SO_3

H_2SO_4

III va ko'p negizli

H_3PO_4

H_3PO_3

H_3VO_3

$\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

3. Asoslar

Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya nuqtai nazaridan dissotsialanganda metall va gidroksil ionlari hosil qiladigan elektrolitlar asoslar deyiladi.

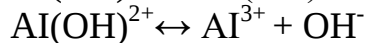
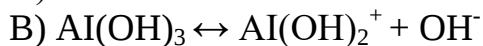
Asoslar nomenklaturasi

NaOH-natriy gidroksid yoki natriy oksidining gidrati

Mg(OH)₂-magniy gidroksid yoki magniy oksidining gidrati

Al(OH)₃-aluminium gidroksid yoki aluminium oksidining gidrati

Asoslar molekulasidagi gidroksil guruxi soniga qarab bir yoki bir necha bosqich bilan dissotsiyanadi.

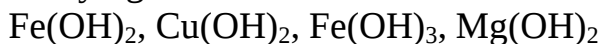


Asoslarning turlari

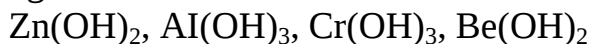
a) Suvda eriydigan asoslar, ya'ni ishqorlar



b) Suvda erimaydigan asoslar



v) Amfoter gidroksidlar



4. Tuzlar

Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya nuqtai nazaridan dissotsiyalanganda metallarning kationlari (shuningdek ammoniy kationi NH_4^+) va kislota qoldiqlarining anionlari hosil bo'ladigan elektrolitlar tuzlar deyiladi

Tuzlar nomenklaturasi

KNO_3 – kaliy nitrat

FeSO_4 – temir(II)- sulfat

NaHSO_4 - natriy gidrosulfat

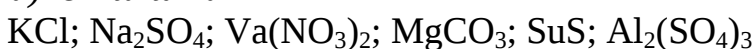
KH_2RO_4 – kaliy digidrofosfat

Al(OH)SO_4 – aluminium gidroksosulfat

$\text{Al(OH)}_2\text{Cl}$ – aluminium digidroksoxlorid

Tuzlarning turlari

a) O'rta tuzlar



b) Nordon tuzlar



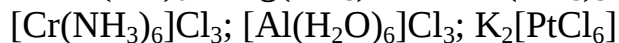
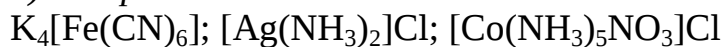
v) Asosli tuzlar



g) Kush tuzlar



d) Kompleks tuzlar



73.1 kg Mn_2O_3 dagi marganes miqdori bilan 1 kg Mn_2O_7 dagi marganes miqdori baravarmi?

74. Malaxit parchalanganda 3 xil oksidga parchalanadi. 320 g malaxit parchalanganda har bir oksiddan qancha miqdor hosil bo'lishini hisoblab toping. **(230g; 25,92; 63,36)**
75. Odatdagi shishaning tarkibi $\text{Na}_2\text{O} * \text{CaO} * 6\text{SiO}_2$ oksidlardan iborat. 1 kg shisha olish uchun qancha miqdor kremniy oksid kerak? **(753 g)**
76. Marganes oksid MnO_2 qattiq qizdirilganda Mn_3O_4 tarkibli marganes oksid va kislorod hosil bo'ladi. 1 l (n.sh) kislorod olish uchun qancha miqdor MnO_2 qizdirish kerak? **(11,65 g)**
77. Quyidagi tarkibga ega bo'lgan gidroksidlarning formulasini toping. 1) Cr – 50,5% O – 46,59% H – 2,91%
2) Fe – 62,2% O – 35,58% H – 2,22%
81. Formulalari CaCl_2 ; $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$; Na_2CO_3 ; ZnSO_4 ; $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; Al_2S_3 ; KI; PbBr_2 bo'lgan tuzlar tarkibiga kirgan kislota qoldiqlarning valentligini ko'rsating.
82. Laboratoriyada tarkibida 196 g H_2SO_4 bo'lgan eritmani neytrallash zarur bo'ldi. Neytrallash uchun dastavval tarkibida 60 g NaOH bo'lgan eritma ko'shildi, shundan keyin neytrallash KOH bilan davom ettirildi. Eritmani neytrallash uchun qancha KOH sarflandi? **(140 g)**
83. 16 g BaO ga tarkibida 35 g H_2SO_4 bo'lgan eritma bilan ishlov berildi. Necha gramm tuz hosil bo'lgan? **(24,36 g)**
84. 5 g rux xlorid kislota va o'yuvchi natriyda eritilganda bir xil miqdorda vodorod ajralib chiqadimi?

YeChIMI:

73. $^{209}_{83}\text{Bi}$ izotopidagi neytronlar soni

1) $N = A - Z = 209 - 83 = 126$ (neytron) ga teng

209 ----- 100%

126 ----- x x = 60,3% tashkil qiladi

2) Elementning protonlar soni uning tartib raqamiga teng, demak vismut izotopida 83 ta proton bor

209 ----- 100%

83 ----- x x = 39,7% (proton) ga teng

74. Elementdan α – zarracha ajralib chiqqanda uning atom massasi 4 birlikka va tartib raqami 2 birlikka kamayadi, ya'ni

$$226 - (2 \cdot 4) = 218$$

$$88 - (2 \cdot 2) = 84$$

Elementdan neytron ajralib chiqqanda uning atom massasi 1 birlikka kamayib, tartib raqami o'zgarmaydi, ya'ni

$$218 - 5 = 213$$

Demak, $^{226}_{88}\text{Ra} \rightarrow ^{213}_{84}\text{E} + 2^4_2\alpha + 5n$

Reaksiya natijasida ajralib chiqqan geliy miqdori topiladi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & & x \\ \text{Ra} & \rightarrow & \text{E} + 2\alpha + 5n \\ 226 & & 44,8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & & x \\ \text{Ra} & \rightarrow & \text{E} + 2\alpha + 5n \\ 226 & & 44,8 \end{array}$$

$$226 \text{ ----- } 44,8$$

$$30 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 5,95 \text{ l}$$

$$75. 24x_1 + 26x_2 = 2432$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 100 \quad (x(-24))$$

$$24x_1 + 26x_2 = 2432$$

$$\underline{-24x_1 - 26x_2 = -2400}$$

$$-2x_2 = -32$$

$$x_2 = 16\% (^{26}\text{Mg})$$

$$100 - 16 = 84\% (^{24}\text{Mg})$$

76. $\text{Mr}(\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3) = 158$

$$\text{Mr}(\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7) = 222$$

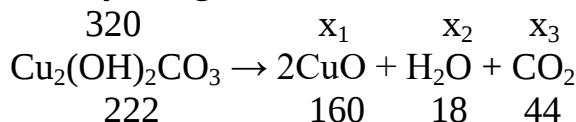
$$158 \text{ ----- } 110\text{g (Mn)}$$

$$1000 \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 696,2\text{g}$$

$$222 \text{ ----- } 110\text{g (Mn)}$$

$$1000 \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 495,5\text{g}$$

77. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$222 \text{ ----- } 160 \text{ g}$$

$$320 \text{ ----- } x \quad x_1 = 230 \text{ g (CuO)}$$

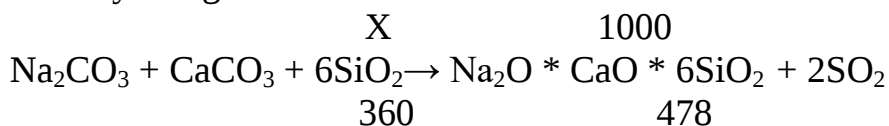
$$222 \text{ ----- } 18 \text{ g}$$

$$320 \text{ ----- } x \quad x_2 = 25,92 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$$

$$222 \text{ ----- } 44 \text{ g}$$

$$320 \text{ ----- } x \quad x_3 = 63,36 \text{ g (CO}_2\text{)}$$

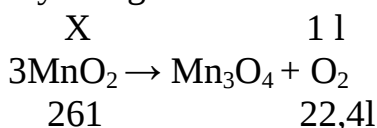
78. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$478 \text{ ----- } 360 \text{ g}$$

$$1000 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 753 \text{ g (SiO}_2\text{)}$$

79. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$261 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ l} \quad x = 11,65 \text{ g (MnO}_2\text{)}$$

80. 1)Cr – x; O – y; H – z deb belgilab har bir elementning foizi uning atom massasiga bo'linadi

$$\text{X} : \text{Y} : \text{Z} = 50,5/52 : 46,59/16 : 2,91/1 = 0,97 : 2,9 : 2,9 = 1 : 3 : 3$$

Demak, $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$

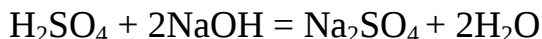
Xuddi shu usul bilan ikkinchi asosning formulasi topiladi.

81. $\text{CaCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{HCl}$ – I valentli; $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$ – III valentli

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ – II valentli; $\text{ZnSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ - II valentli

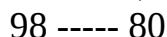


82. Reaksiya tenglamasi



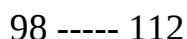
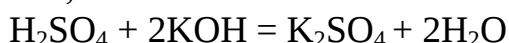
$$v = 196/98 = 2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$v = 60/80 = 0,75 \text{ mol NaOH}$$



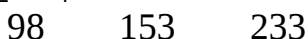
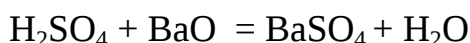
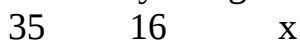
$$X \text{ ----- } 60 \quad x = 73,5 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ sarflangan}$$

$$196 - 73,5 = 122,5 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ neytrallanmay kolgan}$$



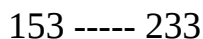
$$122,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 140 \text{ g KOH sarflangan}$$

83. Reaksiya tenglamasi



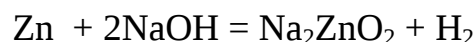
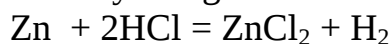
$$v = 16/153 = 0,1046 \text{ mol BaO}$$

$$v = 35/98 = 0,357 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4$$



$$16 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 24,36 \text{ g BaSO}_4$$

84. Reaksiya tenglamasi



har ikkala tenglamadan ko'rinib turibdiki, 1 mol ruxdan 1 mol vodorod ajralib chiqqan. Demak, 1 xil miqdorda vodorod ajralib chiqadi.

4. Kimyoviy reaksiyalarning tezligi va kimyoviy muvozanat

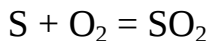
Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi – vaqt birligi ichida konsentratsiyaning o'zgarishi

$$g = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t}$$

Agar reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning stexiometrik koeffitsientlari birdan yuqori songa teng bo'lsa, bu sonlar reaksiya tezligining matematik ifodasidagi konsentratsiyalar darajasiga quyiladi, ya'ni $aA + vV = S$ reaksiya uchun massalar ta'siri qonun quyidagicha ifodalanadi: $v = k[A]^a \cdot [B]^v$ Masalan: azot (II)-oksidning oksidlanish reaksiyasi uchun $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{NO}_2$

Reaksiya tezligining matematik ifodasi: $v = k[\text{NO}]^2 \cdot [\text{O}_2]$

Geterogen reaksiyalarda massalar ta'siri qonuni tenglamasiga faqat gaz yoki suyuq fazalarda bo'lgan moddalarning konsentratsiyalari kiritiladi. Ko'mirning yonish reaksiyasi:



uchun massalar ta'siri qonuni quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$v = [O_2]$$

Harorat o'zgarishi bilan reaksiyaning tezligi

quyidagicha o'zgaradi.

$$\mathcal{Q}_t = \gamma^{\frac{t_1 - t_2}{10}}$$

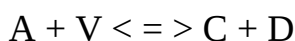
v_2 – reaksiyaning t_2^0 – dagi tezligi, γ – reaksiya tezligining harorat koeffitsienti, t_1 dastlabki harorat, t_2^0 – oxirgi harorat.

Kimyoviy reaksiyalarni ikki guruxga bo'lish mumkin: qaytmas va qaytar reaksiyalar. Qaytmas reaksiyalar oxirigacha, ya'ni o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalardan biri batamom sarf bo'lguncha boradi. Masalan, rux bilan konsentrlangan nitrat kislota o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni olaylik:

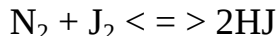


Nitrat kislotaning miqdori yetarli bo'lsa, reaksiyada rux butunlay erib bo'lgach tugaydi. Agar rux nitrat eritmasi orqali azot (IV) –oksid o'tkazilsa, nitrat kislota va rux hosil bo'lmaydi, ya'ni bu reaksiya teskari yo'nalishda bormaydi.

Qaytar reaksiyalar oxirigacha bormaydi; bunda reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalardan hech biri to'liq sarf bo'lmaydi. Qaytar reaksiyalar to'g'ri yunalishda ham, teskari yo'nalishda ham boradi.

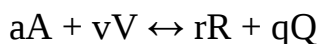


Masalan, vodorod iodid sintezi quyidagi tenglama bo'yicha boradi:



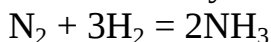
To'g'ri va teskari reaksiyalar tezliklari bir xil bo'lib qolganda ($v_{\text{tug'ri}}$ v_{teskari}) kimyoviy muvozanat vujudga keladi. Kimyoviy muvozanat holatida vaqt birligi ichida qancha mahsulot parchalansa, shuncha miqdor yangisi hosil bo'ladi.

Umumiy qaytar reaksiyaning muvozanat konstantasi quyidagicha:



$$K = \frac{[P]^p [Q]^q}{[A]^a \cdot [B]^b}$$

Misol sifatida ammiak sintez reaksiyasining muvozanat konstantasi:



$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = K = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[H_2]^3 \cdot [N_2]}$$

Geterogen reaksiyalarning muvozanat tenglamasiga faqat gaz yoki suyuq fazadagi moddalar konsentratsiyalari kiradi.

Masalan, $SO_2 + S \rightleftharpoons 2SO$

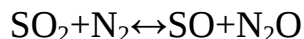
reaksiyaning muvozanat konstantasi:

$$K = \frac{[CO]^2}{[CO_2]}$$

Muvozanatning buzilishiga reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalardan birining konsentratsiyasi, bosim va haroratning uzgarishiga sabab buladi. har bir faktor ta'sirini aloxida kurib chikamiz:

1) Muvozanatda ishtirok etuvchi moddalardan birining konsentratsiyasi oshirilsa, muvozanat shu moddani sarf bo'lishi tomoniga siljiydi; agar moddalardan birining konsentratsiyasi kamaytirilsa, muvozanat shu moddaning hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljiydi.

Masalan:



tenglama bilan ifodalangan muvozanatdagi sistema SO_2 qo'shimcha qo'shilsa, sistema SO_2 konsentratsiyasi kamaytirishga intiladi, ya'ni muvozanat o'ng tomonga siljiydi. Aksincha, agar SO_2 ning miqdorini kamaytirsak, sistema uni ko'paytirishga intiladi, ya'ni muvozanat chap tomonga siljiydi;

2) Harorat ko'tarilganda muvozanat endotermik reaksiya yunalishi tomon, harorat pasaysa, muvozanat ekzotermik reaksiya yunalishi tomon siljiydi. Chunonchi, ammiak sintezi ekzotermik reaksiya hisoblanadi:



Bunda harorat oshirilganda sistemadagi muvozanat harorat yutilishi tomon, ya'ni ammiakning parchalanishi tomon siljiydi.

Azot (II)-oksidni sintezi endotermik reaksiyadir:

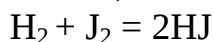


Bunda harorat oshirilishi bilan muvozanat o'ng tomonga - NO hosil bo'lishi tomonga siljiydi;

3) Gaz moddalar ishtirok qiladigan va umuman hajmi o'zgaradigan muvozanat sistemalarida kimyoviy muvozanat bosim o'zgarishi bilan siljiydi.



Muvozanatdagi sistemada bosim oshirilsa, muvozanat o'ng tomonga, ya'ni kam sondagi gaz molekulalari hosil bo'lish tomonga siljiydi; bosim kamaytirilsa, aksincha, muvozanat chap tomonga siljiydi. Reaksiya gaz molekulalarining sonini o'zgarmasligi bilan boradigan hollarda, muvozanat sistema siqilganda ham, kengaytirilganda ham buzilmaydi. Masalan,



Agar muvozanatda turgan sistemaga qandaydir ta'sir ko'rsatilsa, muvozanat ta'sirini kamaytiruvchi yo'nalish tomon siljiydi. Bu qoidani Le-Shatele prinsipi deyiladi. Bu prinsip 1884 yilda fransuz olimi Le-Shatele tomonidan ta'riflangan.

85. Agar reaksiyaning harorat koeffitsienti 4 ga teng bo'lsa harorat 10°C dan 50°C gacha ko'tarilganda reaksiyaning tezligi qancha ortadi? **(256)**

86. Haroratni necha gradusga oshirilganda kimyoviy reaksiyaning tezligi 1024 marta ortadi? $\gamma=4$ deb hisoblang. **(50 $^\circ\text{C}$)**

87. Harorat 70°C dan 20°C ga sovutilganda kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi 243 marta kamayadi. Harorat koeffitsientini aniqlang. **(3)**

88. Harorat koeffitsienti 2 ga teng bo'lib, harorat 40°C dan 70°C gacha ko'tarilsa, reaksiya tezligi necha marta ortadi? **(8)**

89. Harorat koeffitsienti 3 ga teng bo'lgan reaksiya 293K da 3 soatda tugallanadi. Reaksiyani 20 minutda tugallash uchun haroratni qancha (K)ga ko'tarish kerak? **(313K)**

90. $\gamma=2$ ga teng bo'lgan reaksiya 37°C 150 sekunda tugaydi, shu reaksiya 47°C da qancha vaqtda tugashini hisoblab toping. **(1min 25sek)**

91. Kimyoviy reaksiyaning tezligi 100°C da $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ga, 150°C da $14,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ga teng bo'lsa, uning harorat koeffitsientini toping. **(3)**

92. $\text{H}_2 + \text{J}_2 = 2\text{HJ}$ reaksiyada moddalarga konsentratsiyalari qo'yidagicha, bo'lganda muvozanat qaror topadi. $[\text{H}_2] = 0,04 \text{ mol/l}$, $[\text{J}_2] = 0,025 \text{ mol/l}$ $[\text{NJ}] = 0,08 \text{ mol/l}$ ga teng. J_2 va H_2 ning dastlabki konsentratsiyalarni toping. **(0,08; 0,065)**

93. Agar qoyidagi $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{HO}$ reaksiya muvozanat konstantasi 0,04; H_2 va HO ning muvozanat konsentratsiyalari mos ravishda 0,10 va 0,05 mol/l ga teng bo'lsa kislorodning dastlabki konsentratsiyalari qancha (mol/l) bo'lgan? **(0,65)**

94. Quyidagi $\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$ reaksiyada moddalarning muvozanat konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) $[\text{HCl}] = 0,015$; $[\text{O}_2] = 0,01$; $[\text{Cl}_2] = 0,01$ bo'lsa, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning dastlabki konsentratsiyalari yig'indisini (mol/l) toping. **(0,07 mol)**

95. NH_3 ning oksidlanish tenglamasi $\text{NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ bo'yicha sodir bo'ladigan jarayon muvozanat holiga kelganda moddalar konsentratsiyalari $[\text{NH}_3] = 0,9$; $[\text{O}_2] = 2$; $[\text{NO}] = 0,3$ ga teng bo'lgan. Muvozanat holatdagi suvning, ammiak va kislorodning boshlangich konsentratsiyalarini (mol/l) hisoblang. **(0,45; 1,2; 2,375)**

96. $3\text{H}_2 + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$ reaksiyada vodorod va azotning dastlabki konsentratsiyalari 0,30 va 0,20 mol/l ga teng. 0,24 mol/l vodorod sarf bo'lgandan so'ng qaror topgan holatning muvozanat konstantasini hisoblang. **(988)**

97. Idishda 5 mol H_2 va 0,5 mol N_2 bor. Muvozanat vaqtida ma'lum harorat 0,02 mol NH_3 hosil qilingan bo'lsa muvozanat konstantasini toping. **($6,6 \cdot 10^{-6}$)**

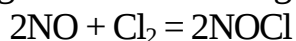
98. $\text{A} + \text{V} = \text{S} + \text{D}$ muvozanatdagi sistemada $[\text{V}] = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$, $(\text{S} = 0,02 \text{ mol/l})$, $\text{D} = 0,02 \text{ mol/l}$. Muvozanat konstantasi $4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ga teng bo'lsa A va V moddalarga dastlabki konsentratsiyalarini toping. **(0,22; 0,07)**

99. $3\text{A} + \text{V} \rightarrow 2\text{S} + \text{D}$ reaksiya boshlanganishi bilan muayyan vaqt o'tganidan so'ng $[\text{A}] = 0,03 \text{ mol/l}$ $[\text{V}] = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$ $[\text{S}] = 0,008 \text{ mol/l}$ bo'lgan. A va V moddalarning dastlabki konsentratsiyalarni toping. **(0,042; 0,014)**

100. N_2O_4 ning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi 0,08 mol/l, N_2O_4 ning 50% sarflan ganda muvozanat qaror topganligini hisobga olib $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 = 2\text{NO}_2$ reaksiyasi uchun muvozanat konstantasini toping. **(0,08)**

101. $\text{H}_2 + \text{J}_2 = 2\text{HJ}$ reaksiyada moddalarning muvozanat konsentratsiyalari $[\text{H}_2] = 0,025 \text{ mol/l}$, $[\text{J}_2] = 0,005 \text{ mol/l}$, $[\text{HJ}] = 0,09 \text{ mol/l}$. Vodorod va iodning dastlabki konsentratsiyalarini toping. **(0,07; 0,05)**

102. Agar gazlar aralashmasining bosimini 3 marta kamaytirsak, quyidagi reaksiyaning tezligi necha marta o'zgaradi? **(27 marta kamayadi)**



103. Quyidagi muvozanatda turgan qaytar reaksiyalarda bosimning va haroratning oshishi qanday ta'sir qiladi?



104. $\text{A} + 2\text{V} = \text{S}$ reaksiyada $[\text{A}] = 0,3 \text{ mol/l}$ va $[\text{V}] = 0,4 \text{ mol/l}$ bo'lganda reaksiya tezligi 0,012 mol/(l*min) ga teng. Reaksiyaning tezlik konstantasini toping. **(0,25)**

YeChIMI:

85. Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligini topishda Vant-Goff tenglamasidan foydaniladi
 $v_{t_2} = v_{t_1} \gamma^{(t_2 - t_1)/10}$

Shu tenglama asosida harorat 10^0C dan 50^0C ga oshirilgandagi reaksiya tezligi
 $v_{t_2} = 4^{(50-10)/10} = 4^4 = 256$ ortadi

86. Reaksiya tezligini 1024 marta oshirish uchun $\gamma=4$ bo'lganda haroratni 50^0C ga oshirish mumkin.

$$\text{Chunki: } 1024 = 4^{\Delta t/10} = 50^0\text{S} \quad \Delta t = 50^0\text{C}$$

$$87. \quad 1/243 = \gamma^{20-80/10}$$
$$\gamma = 5 \sqrt{1/243} \quad \gamma = 3$$

Harorat koeffitsenti 3 ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

88. Vant-Goff tenglamasiga binoan masala sharti asosida
 $v_{t_2} = 2^{(70-40)/10} = 2^3 = 8$ marta oshadi.

89.

$$1) \quad 3 \text{ soat} * 3600 = 10800 \text{ sek.}$$

$$20 \text{ minut} * 60 = 1200 \text{ sekund}$$

$$2) \quad v_{t_2}/v_{t_1} = 10800/1200 = 9$$

$$3) \quad v_{t_2}/v_{t_1} = \gamma^{\Delta t/10};$$

$$9 = 3^{\Delta t/10}$$

$$3^2 = 3^{\Delta t/10}$$

$$2 = \Delta t/10$$

$$\Delta t = 20$$

$$4) \quad \Delta t = t_2 - t_1$$

$$20 = 293 - t_1$$

$$t_1 = 313\text{K}$$

90.

$$1) \quad v_{t_2}/v_{t_1} = \gamma^{\Delta t/10} = 2^{47-37/10} = 2^1 = 2$$

$$2) \quad 2 = 150/\tau; \quad \tau_2 = 150/2 = 75 \text{ sek.}$$

$$3) \quad 60 \text{ sek} \text{ ---- } 1 \text{ minut}$$

$$75 \text{ sek} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 1 \text{ min. } 25 \text{ sek.}$$

91.

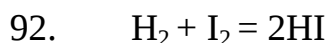
$$v_{t_2}/v_{t_1} = \gamma^{\Delta t/10};$$

$$14,6 * 10^{-2} / 6 * 10^{-4} = \gamma^{150-100/10}$$

$$2,43 * 10^2 = \gamma^5$$

$$243 * 10^2 = \gamma^5$$

$$\gamma = 3$$



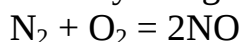
Reaksiyadagi moddalar muvozanat konsentratsiyalari quyidagicha; $[N_2]=0,04$, $[I_2]=0,025$ va $[HI]=0,08$ mol/l bo'lgan. Reaksiya tenglamasidan ko'rinyaptiki gazlar 1:1:2 nisbatda ta'sirlashgan. HI dan 0,08 mol hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, H_2 va I_2 dan $0,08 \text{ g}/2=0,04$ mol sarflangan.

$$[H_2]_D = 0,04 + 0,04 = 0,08 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[I_2]_D = 0,025 + 0,04 = 0,065 \text{ mol/l}$$

Demak H_2 ning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi 0,08 mol/l, I_2 niki esa 0,065 mol/l bo'lgan.

93. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$K = [NO]^2 / [N_2] * [O_2]$$

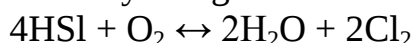
$$[O_2] = [NO]^2 / K[N_2] = (0,05)^2 / 0,04 * 0,10 = 0,625$$

$$1 \text{ mol } (O_2) \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol } (NO)$$

$$X \text{ ----- } 0,05 \text{ mol } (NO) \quad x = 0,025 \text{ mol } (O_2)$$

$$[O_2]_D = 0,025 + 0,625 = 0,65 \text{ mol}$$

94. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

I usul

$$[H_2O] = [Cl_2] = 0,01$$

$$[HCl]_{\text{dast.}} = 0,015 + 0,01 * 2 = 0,035$$

$$[O_2]_{\text{dast.}} = 0,03 + 0,01 / 2 = 0,035$$

$$n = 0,035 + 0,035 = 0,07 \text{ mol}$$

II usul

$$4 \text{ mol } (HCl) \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol } (Cl_2)$$

$$X \text{ ----- } 0,01 \text{ mol } (Cl_2) \quad x = 0,02 \text{ mol } (HCl)$$

$$[HCl]_D = 0,015 + 0,02 = 0,035 \text{ mol}$$

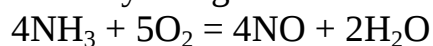
$$1 \text{ mol } (O_2) \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol } (Cl_2)$$

$$X \text{ ----- } 0,01 \text{ mol } (Cl_2) \quad x = 0,005 \text{ mol } (O_2)$$

$$[O_2]_D = 0,03 + 0,005 = 0,035 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = 0,035 + 0,035 = 0,07 \text{ mol}$$

95. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$I \text{ usul } [NO]_{\text{dast.}} = 0,3 / 4 = 0,225 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[N_2O]_{\text{dast.}} = 0,225 * 6 = 1,35 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[NH_3]_{\text{dast.}} = 0,9 + 0,3 = 1,2 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$n = 1,35 / 18 = 0,075 \text{ mol } (N_2O)$$

$$0,075 * 6 = 0,45 \text{ mol } (N_2O)$$

$$[O_2] = 0,075 * 5 = 0,375 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[O_2] = 0,375 + 2 = 2,375 \text{ mol/l}$$

II usul 4 mol (NH₃) ----- 4 mol/l (NO)

$$X \text{ ----- } 0,3 \text{ mol/l (NO)} \quad x = 0,3 \text{ mol (NH}_3\text{)}$$

$$[NH_3]_d = 0,9 + 0,3 = 1,2 \text{ mol/l}$$

5 mol (O₂) ----- 4 mol (NO)

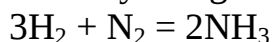
$$X \text{ ----- } 0,3 \text{ mol (NO)} \quad x = 0,375 \text{ mol (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$[O_2]_d = 2 + 0,375 = 2,375 \text{ mol}$$

4 mol (NO) ----- 6 mol (N₂O)

$$0,3 \text{ mol (NO)} \text{ ----- } x \text{ mol (NO)} \quad x = 0,45 \text{ mol (N}_2\text{O)}$$

96. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) 3 mol (N₂) ----- 2 mol (NH₃)

$$0,24 \text{ mol (N}_2\text{)} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,16 \text{ mol (NH}_3\text{)}$$

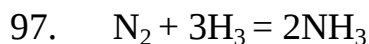
2) [N₂] = 0,3 - 0,24 = 0,06 mol

3) 3 mol (N₂) ----- 1 mol (N₂)

$$0,24 \text{ mol (N}_2\text{)} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,08 \text{ mol (N}_2\text{)}$$

4) [N₂] = 0,2 - 0,08 = 0,12 mol

$$5) K_m = [NH_3]^2 / [N_2]^3 * [N_2] = (0,16)^2 / (0,06)^3 * 0,12 = 988$$



Gaz 1:3:2 nisbatda ta'sirlashadi. Masala sharti bo'yicha muvozanat vaqtida 0,02 mol NH₃ hosil bo'lgan, demak 0,02/2=0,01 mol H₂ dan sarflangan. 0,5 - 0,01 = 0,149 bu miqdor N₂ ning muvozanatdagi konsentratsiyasi

$$[N_2] = 5 - 0,01 * 3 = 4,97 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$K_{MUV} = (0,02)^2 / 0,149 * (4,97)^3 = 0,0004 / 0,149 * 129,7 = 0,0000066 = 6,6 * 10^{-6}$$

98. A_(g) + V_(g) = S_(g) + D_(g) muvozanatdagi sistemada [V]=0,05 mol/l, [D]=0,02 mol/l, [C]= 0,02 mol/l, K_{MUV} = 4*10⁻² yoki 0,04 ga teng bo'lsa avval A moddaning muvozanat konsentratsiyasi topiladi: K=[S]*[D]/[A]*[V];

$$[A] = [S] * [D] / K [V] = 0,02 * 0,02 / 0,04 * 0,05 = 0,20 \text{ mol/l}$$

Gazlar o'zaro 1:1:1:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashganligini hisobga olib, A va V moddalar dastlabki konsentratsiyalari

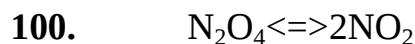
$$[A]_d = 0,2 + 0,02 = 0,22 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[B]_d = 0,05 + 0,02 = 0,07 \text{ mol/l ga teng}$$

99. 3A_(g) + V_(g) = 2S + D_(g) reaksiya boshlangandan muayyan bir vaqt o'tgach [A]=0,03 mol/l, [V]=0,01 mol/l, [S]=0,008 mol/l bo'lgan bo'lsa, gazlar 3:1:2:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashgan A va V moddaning dastlabki konsentratsiyasini topish uchun uning muvozanatdagi konsentratsiyasiga reaksiyada sarflangan miqdori qo'shiladi. Ya'ni

$$[A]_d = 0,03 + (0,008/2) * 3 = 0,03 + 0,012 = 0,042 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[V]_d = 0,01 + 0,008/2 = 0,01 + 0,004 = 0,014 \text{ mol/l.}$$



N_2O_4 ning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi 0,08 mol/l N_2O_4 ning 50%-0,08/2=0,04 mol parchalangandan so'ng muvozanat qaror topgan.

Demak reaksiya uchun muvozanat konstantasi:

$$K = [NO_2]^2 / [N_2O_4] = 0,08^2 / 0,04 = 0,0064 / 0,04 = 0,16$$

$$[NO_2]_m = 0,04 \cdot 2 = 0,08 \text{ mol/l.}$$

101. $H_2 + I_2 = 2HI$ reaksiyasida moddalarning muvozanat konsentratsiyalari $[H_2] = 0,025 \text{ mol/l}$; $[I_2] = 0,005 \text{ mol/l}$; $[HI] = 0,09 \text{ mol/l}$

H_2 va I_2 ning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi quyidagicha:

$$[H_2] = 0,025 + 0,09/2 = 0,025 + 0,045 = 0,07 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[I_2]_d = 0,005 + 0,09/2 = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$$

102. $2NO + Cl_2 = 2NOCl$ tenglamasi uchun massalar ta'sir qonunining matematik ifodasi orqali tezlikning o'zgarishi hisoblanadi

$$v = K[NO]^2 \cdot [Cl_2] = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 9 \cdot 3 = 27 \text{ marta kamayadi.}$$

103. Le-Shatele prinsipiga asosan

a) $2NO + O_2 = 2NO_2 + 113 \text{ kDj}$ bosimning oshishi reaksiyani ung tomonga, haroratning oshishi esa chap tomonga siljiydi

b) $SO_2 + S = 2SO - 160,36 \text{ kDj}$ bosimni va haroratni oshishi bilan reaksiya chap tomonga siljiydi

104. $v = K[A] \cdot [V]^2$;

$$K = v[A] / [B]^2 = 0,012 / 0,048 = 0,25$$

5. Kimyoviy reaksiyalar issiklik effekti

Kimyoviy reaksiyalar energiya chikishi yoki energiya yutilishi bilan boradi. Ko'pincha bu energiya issiklik holida ajraladi yoki yutiladi.

Issiklik ajralish bilan boradigan reaksiyalar *ekzotermik*, issiklik yutilishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar esa *endotermik* reaksiyalar deyiladi.

Kimyoviy reaksiyalarning issiklik effektlarini o'rganuvchi soha *termokimyo* deb ataladi. Reaksiyalarning issiklik effektlari hosil bo'ladigan moddaning 1 moliga nisbatan hisoblanadi. Oddiy moddalardan bir mol birikma hosil bo'lganida ajralib chiqadigan yoki yutiladigan issiqlik miqdori shu birikmaning *hosil bo'lish issiqligi* deyiladi.

Ajralib chiqqan yoki yutilgan issiqlik miqdorini ko'rsatadigan kimyoviy tenglamalar termokimyoviy tenglamalar deb ataladi. Termokimyo qoidasiga ko'ra reaksiya vaqtida issiqlik ajralib chiqsa, reaksiyaning issiqlik effekti musbat (+), issiqlik yutilsa (-) ishora bilan yoziladi. Termodinamika qoidasiga muvofik esa reaksiya vaqtida issiqlik ajralib chiqsa, issiqlik efektini manfiy (-) ishora bilan, issiqlik yutilsa musbat (+) ishora bilan ko'rsatiladi. Reaksiyaning issiqlik effektini hisoblash prinsipini 1840 yilda G.I. Gess aniqlagan bo'lib, uni Gess qonuni deb

ataladi va u quyidagicha ta'riflanadi:

Reaksiyaning issiqlik effekti jarayonning oraliq bosqichlariga bog'liq bo'lmay, moddalarning dastlabki va oxirgi holatlariga bog'likdir.

Gess qonuni tajribada qilib ko'rilmagan kimyoviy reaksiyaning ham issiqlik effektini hisoblab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Kimyoviy reaksiyaning issiqlik effektini topish uchun reaksiya mahsulotlarining hosil bo'lish issiqliklari yig'indisidan reaksiya uchun olingan moddalarning hosil bo'lish issiqliklari yig'indisini ayirib tashlash kerak:

$$\Delta H = \sum \Delta H_{max} - \sum \Delta H_{dast.mod}$$

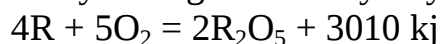
ΔH – reaksiyaning issiqlik effekti,

$\sum N_{max}$ – reaksiya mahsulotlarining hosil bo'lish issiqliklari yig'indisi,

$\sum N_{dast.mod}$ – dastlabki moddalarning hosil bo'lish issiqliklari yig'indisi

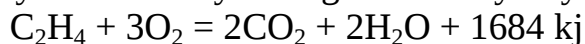
105. 8,8 g mis kislorodda yondirilganda 60,5 kJ issiqlik ajralib chiqdi. Bu reaksiyaning termokimyoviy tenglamasini tuzing **(880kJ)**

106. Fosforning yonish reaksiyasining termokimyoviy tenglamasi quyidagicha



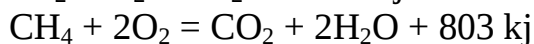
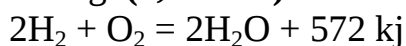
31 g fosfor yonganda qancha miqdor issiqlik ajralib chiqadi? **(752,5 kJ)**

107. Etilen yonish reaksiyasining termokimyoviy tenglamasi quyidagicha



Agar a) 15 g etilen; b) 5,6 l etilen; v) 2 mol etilen sarflangan bo'lsa qancha miqdor issiqlik ajralib chiqadi? **(902,1; 421; 3368kJ)**

108. H_2 va CH_4 dan iborat 4,48 l (n.sh) aralashma yondirilganda 83,03 kJ issiqlik ajralgan. Termokimyoviy tenglama asosida aralashmadagi metanning miqdorini (mol) hisoblang. **(0,05 mol)**



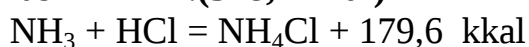
109. SiO_2 ning hosil bo'lish issiqligi 851,2 kJ, MgO niki esa 611,7 kJ. Reaksiyaning issiqlik effektini aniqlang. **(372,2 kJ)**

110. Uglerod sulfid (CS_2) ning hosil bo'lish issiqligini ushbu reaksiyaga qarab aniqlang **(94,1 kJ)** $CS_2 + 3O_2 = 2SO_2 + CO_2 + 1081,4 \text{ kJ}$

111. Suv gazi tarkibi vodorod va SO ning teng hajmdagi aralashmadan iborat. N.sh.da olingan 112l suv gazini yonishidan qancha issiqlik ajralib chiqadi? **(1312 kJ)**

112. Bir xil sharoitda, bir xil hajmdagi vodorod va asetilen yondirilganda gaz holida suv hosil bo'ldi. Qaysi holda ko'proq issiqlik ajralib chiqadi? **(5,2 marta C_2H_2 da ko'proq)**

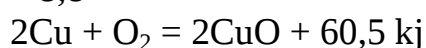
113. Agar ammiakning hosil bo'lish issiqligi 46,2 kkal, vodorod xloridniki esa 92,3 kkalga teng bo'lsa, azot, vodorod va xlordan ammoniy xloridning xosil bo'lish issiqigini aniqlang. Shuningdek, ammiakning vodorod xlorid bilan termokimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi ma'lum. **(318,1 kkal)**



YeChIMI:

105. Termokimyoviy tenglamasi

8,8



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 128 & & x \\ 8,8 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 60,5 \text{ kj} \\ 128 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \quad \quad \quad x = 880 \text{ kj} \end{array}$$

106. Fosforning yonish reaksiyasining termokimyoviy tenglamasi quyidagicha

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 31 & & x \\ 4R + 5O_2 = 2R_2O_5 + 3010 \text{ kj} \\ 124 & & \\ 124 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 3010 \text{ kj} \\ 31 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \quad \quad \quad x = 752,5 \text{ kj} \end{array}$$

107. Etilen yonish reaksiyasining termokimyoviy tenglamasi quyidagicha

$$\begin{array}{rcl} C_2H_4 + 3O_2 = 2CO_2 + 2H_2O + 1684 \text{ kj} \\ 28 \text{ g } (C_2H_4) \text{-----} & 1684 \text{ kj} & \\ 15 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \quad \quad \quad x = 902,1 \text{ kj} \\ 22,4 \text{ l } (C_2H_4) \text{-----} & 1684 \text{ kj} & \\ 5,6 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \quad \quad \quad x = 421 \text{ kj} \\ \\ 1 \text{ mol } (C_2H_4) \text{-----} & 1684 \text{ kj} & \\ 2 \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & x \quad \quad \quad x = 3368 \text{ kj} \end{array}$$

108. Termokimyoviy tenglamalar

$$\begin{array}{rcl} X & & k \\ 2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O + 572 \text{ kj} \\ 44,8 & & \\ U & & z \\ CH_4 + 2O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O + 803 \text{ kj} \\ 22,4 & & \\ x + u = 4,48 \text{ l}; & k + z = 83,03 & \\ k + z = 572x/44,8 + 803y/22,4 = 83,03 & & \\ 12,77x + 35,85y = 83,03 & & \\ 12,77x + 35,85(4,48 - x) = 83,03 & & \\ 12,77x + 160,61 - 35,85x = 83,03 & & \\ X = 3,36 \text{ l } (N_2) & & \\ U = 4,48 - x = 4,48 - 3,36 = 1,12 \text{ l } (SN_4) & & \\ n = 1,12/22,4 = 0,05 \text{ mol } (SN_4) & & \end{array}$$

109. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$\begin{array}{l} 2Mg + SiO_2 = 2MgO + Si \\ \Delta H = (\Delta H_{MgO} + \Delta H_{Si}) - (\Delta H_{Mg} + \Delta H_{SiO_2}) = (2 \cdot 611,7 + 0) - (0 + 851,2) = 1223,4 - 851,2 \\ = 372,2 \text{ kj}. \end{array}$$

110. Termokimyoviy tenglamasi

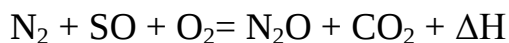
$$\begin{array}{l} CS_2 + 3O_2 = 2SO_2 + CO_2 + 1081,4 \text{ kj} \\ \Delta H = (\Delta H_{SO_2} + \Delta H_{2SO_2}) - (\Delta H_{SS_2} + \Delta H_{3O_2}); \\ 1081,4 = (-393,5 + (2 \cdot (-296,9))) - (x + 0) \\ x = (-393,5 + (2 \cdot (-296,9))) - 1081,4 \\ x = (-393,5 + (-593,8)) - 1081,4 \end{array}$$

$$x = (-393,5 - 593,8) - 1081,4$$

$$x = 987,3 - 1081,4 = 94,1 \text{ kJ}$$

111. Termokimyoviy tenglamasi

112 l



44,8l

$$1) \quad \Delta H = (\Delta H_{\text{N}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H_{\text{SO}_2}) - (\Delta H_{\text{CO}} + \Delta H_{\text{N}_2} + \Delta H_{\text{O}_2});$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{SO}_2} = -393,5 \text{ kJ}; \quad \Delta H_{\text{CO}} = -110,5 \text{ kJ}; \quad \Delta H_{\text{N}_2\text{O}} = -241,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H = (-241,8 + (-393,5)) - (-110,5 + 0 + 0);$$

$$\Delta H = (-241,8 - 393,5) + 110,5$$

$$\Delta H = -635,3 + 110,5$$

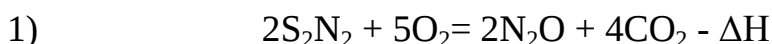
$$\Delta H = 524,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) \quad 44,8 \text{ l } (\text{N}_2 + \text{SO}) \text{ ---- } 524,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$112 \text{ l } (\text{N}_2 + \text{SO}) \text{ ----- } x \quad \quad \quad x = 1312 \text{ kJ}$$

112. Termokimyoviy tenglamasi

112 l



44,8l

$$\Delta H = (\Delta H_{2\text{N}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H_{4\text{SO}_2}) - (\Delta H_{2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2} + \Delta H_{5\text{O}_2});$$

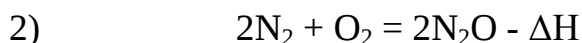
$$\Delta H_{\text{SO}_2} = -393,5 \text{ kJ}; \quad \Delta H_{\text{C}_2\text{N}_2} = 226,8 \text{ kJ}; \quad \Delta H_{\text{N}_2\text{O}} = -241,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H = (2 \cdot (-241,8) + (4 \cdot (-393,5))) - (2 \cdot 226,8 + 5 \cdot 0);$$

$$\Delta H = (-483,6 + (-1574)) - 453,6$$

$$\Delta H = -2057,6 - 453,6$$

$$\Delta H = 2511,2 \text{ kJ}$$



$$\Delta H = (\Delta H_{2\text{N}_2\text{O}}) - (\Delta H_{2\text{N}_2} + \Delta H_{\text{O}_2});$$

$$\Delta H = 2 \cdot (-241,8) = -483,6 \text{ kJ}$$

$2511,2 / 483,6 = 5,2$ marta C_2H_2 ning yonishidan kuprok issiklik ajralib chikadi

113. Termokimyoviy tenglamasi



$$\Delta H = (\Delta H_{\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}}) - (\Delta H_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta H_{\text{HCl}});$$

$$179,6 = x - (46,2 + 92,3)$$

$$179,6 = x - 138,5$$

$$x = -179,6 - 138,5$$

$$x = 318,1 \text{ kJ}$$

6. Eritmalar. Eruvchanlik

Ikki yoki bir necha komponentdan iborat qattiq yoki suyuq gomogen sistema eritma deb ataladi.

Erimay qolgan modda bilan muvozanatda turadigan eritma *to'yingan eritma* deb ataladi.

Kristallari tarkibiga suv kiruvchi moddalar *kristallogidratlar*, ular tarkibidagi suv esa *kristallizatsion suv* deb ataladi.

Kristallogidratlarning tarkibi kristallogidratda qancha miqdordagi suv borligini ko'rsatadigan formulalar bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan, mis sulfat kristallogidrati (mis kuporosi) bir mol CuSO_4 tarkibida 5 mol suv saqlaydi va uning formulasi $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ holida yoziladi. Natriy sulfat kristallogidrati (glauber tuzi) formulasi: $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ holida ifodalanadi.

Moddaning erituvchida eriy olish xususiyati shu moddaning *eruvchanligi* deb ataladi. Moddalarning eruvchanligi eruvchi moddaning va erituvchining tabiati va haroratga bog'liq.

Moddaning ma'lum haroratda 100 g erituvchida erib, to'yingan eritma hosil qiladigan massasi uning eruvchanlik koeffitsienti deb ataladi.

Gazlarning suvdagi eruvchanligi ekzotermik jarayondir. Harorat ko'tarilishi bilan gazlarning eruvchanligi kamayadi.

Eritmalarning konsentratsiyasi

Eritmaning yoki erituvchining ma'lum massa miqdorida yoki ma'lum hajmida erigan modda miqdori *eritmaning konsentratsiyasi* deb ataladi. Eritma konsentratsiyasini ifodalash usullari:

1. Erigan moddaning foizlarda ifodalangan massa qismi. Erigan modda miqdori eritmaning umumiy miqdoriga nisbatan foiz hisobida ifodalanadi. Masalan, 15% li osh tuzi eritmasi deyilganda 100 gramm eritmada 15 g NaCl bor, 85 grammi suvdur.

$$\omega = m_1 * 100 / m_3 ; \text{ yoki } \omega = m_1 * 100 / m_1 + m_2 ;$$

2. Erigan moddaning 1 litr eritmadaagi mollar soni eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasi deyiladi. Bunday eritmalar molyar eritmalar deyiladi.

$$S_m = m_1 * 1000 / MV$$

Odatda molyar konsentratsiya S_m yoki M bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan, 2M H_2SO_4 eritmasi deganda har bir litr H_2SO_4 eritmasida 2 mol sulfat kislota erigan deb bilish kerak. Demak $S_m = 2 \text{ mol/l}$.

3. Normal eritma deb 1 litr eritmada erigan moddaning ekvivalentlar soniga aytiladi. Bunday eritmalar normal eritmalar deb ataladi. Ular S_n yoki N harfi bilan ifodalanadi. Chunonchi, 2n H_2SO_4 eritmasi deganda bir litr eritmada 2 ekvivalent sulfat kislota erigan deb tushunish kerak.

$$S_n = m_1 * 1000 / EV$$

1 ekvivalent H_2SO_4 49 (g) ga teng bo'lsa, 2 ekvivalenti 98 (g) ga teng.

O'zaro reaksiyaga kirishayotgan eritmalarining normal konsentratsiyalari o'zaro teng bo'lsa, bu eritmalar qoldiqsiz reaksiyaga kirishadi. Bunday eritmalarining qoldiqsiz reaksiyaga kirishadigan hajmlari ularning normalliklariga teskari proporsionaldir: $V_1 : V_2 = N_2 : N_1$

Bu nisbatdagi V_1 - birinchi eritmaning hajmi, V_2 - ikkinchi eritmaning hajmi, N_1 -

birinchi eritmaning normalligi, N_2 —ikkinchi eritmaning normalligi. Bu tenglama asosida reaksiya uchun kerak bo'ladigan eritmalarning hajmigina emas, balki reaksiya uchun sarf bo'lgan eritmalarning konsentratsiyasini ham hisoblab topish mumkin.

Eritmaning 1 millilitrida erigan moddaning massa miqdori *titr* deb ataladi. 1. Eritmaning titri quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$T = \frac{m}{V}$$

T – eritmaning titri, m - erigan modda massasi, V - eritmaning hajmi.

2. Eritmaning titri bilan normalligi orasidagi bog'lanish quyidagicha:

$$T = \frac{E \cdot N}{1000}$$

E - erigan moddaning ekvivalent massasi, N - eritmaning normal konsentratsiyasi.

114. Natriy karbonatning suvdagi eritmasi bug'latilganda $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tuzi kristallogidrat shaklida ajralib chiqadi. 300 g 12 % li tuz eritmasi bug'latilganda ajraladigan kristallogidrat massasini toping. **(97 g)**

115. 7,5 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (mis kuporosi) 42,5 g suvda eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi kuruk tuz massa ulushini (%) toping. **(9,6%)**

116. Osh tuzining 30% li 200 g eritmasiga 150 g suv qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushini (%da) toping. **(17%)**

117. 150 g suvga tuz eritilishidan 15% li eritma hosil bo'ldi. Bu eritmaga yana 100 g suv qo'shilgandan keyin hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini (%) toping. **(9,6%)**

118. Hajmi 200 ml ($\rho=1\text{g/ml}$) suvga (n.sh.da) o'lchangan 4,48 l vodorod xlorid yuttirildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi HCl ning massa ulushini toping? **(3,52%)**

119. Kaliy xloridning 20% li eritmasidan 250 g tayyorlash uchun uning 15% va 25% li eritmalaridan qancha (g) olish kerak? **(125; 125)**

120. CuSO_4 ning 3 % li 80 g eritmasiga 2,5 g mis kuporosi eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini toping. **(4,85%)**

121. Tuzning 12% li 300 g va 10% li 150 g eritmaları aralashtirildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini toping. **(11,33%)**

122. Temir (II)-sulfatning 0,1 M 250 ml eritmasidagi erigan moddaning massasini aniqlang. **(3,8 g)**

123. $\rho=1,32\text{ g/ml}$ bo'lgan natriy nitratning 40% li bir litr eritmasining molyar konsentratsiyasini hisoblang. **(6,21M)**

124. 150 ml 0,5 M uyuvchi natriy eritmasini tayyorlash uchun shunday eritmaning 30% li eritmasidan qanday massada olish kerak? **(10 g)**

125. 12% li KCl eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 150 g suvga $\rho=1,13$ bo'lgan 3 M li eritmasidan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak? **(204,75 ml)**

126. Mis (II)-xloridning 20°C dagi eruvchanligi 74,5 g ga teng. Eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini toping? **(42,7%)**

127. Agar tuzning 95°C dagi eruvchanligi 208 g 15°C dagi eruvchanligi esa 22,4 g bo'lsa, 350 g shunday tuyingan eritma 95°C dan 15°C gacha sovutilganda qancha tuz cho'kmaga tushadi? **(210,9 g)**

128. Kristall holdagi sodaning 0°C va 30°C dagi eruvchanligi mos ravishda 7 va 38,8 g ni tashkil etadi. 30°C dagi eritmani 0°C gacha sovutilganda 25 g soda ajralib chiqishi uchun necha gramm soda va suv olish kerak? **(30,5; 78,62)**

129. Sulfat kislotaning 0,5 n 200 ml li eritmasidagi erigan modda massasini va eritma titrini hisoblang? **(4,9 g; 0,0245)**

130. Laboratoriyada sulfat kislotaning 98% li ($r=1,96$) eritmasi mavjud. Kislotaning 25% li eritmasidan 800 g tayorlash uchun kons.sulfat kislota eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? **(104,2 ml)**

131. Sulfat kislotaning 20% li eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 190 g 12% li kislota eritmasiga qancha SO_3 ni eritish kerak? **(14,8 g)**

132. Uyuvchi natriyning massa ulushi 2,5% li eritmasini hosil qilish uchun massasi 2 g bo'lgan natriy oksidiga qancha suv ko'shish kerak? **(101,226 g)**

133. Osh tuzining 200 g 20% li eritmasiga kumush nitratning 2 M li eritmasidan ($p=1,33$) 150 ml qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan tuz (lar)ning massa ulushini toping? **(6,3% NaCl; 7,154% NaNO_3)**

134. Massa ulushi 0,2 ga teng bo'lgan uyuvchi natriyning 400 g eritmasini to'la neytrallash uchun sulfat kislotaning 2 M li eritmasidan necha ml sarf bo'ladi?**(500 ml)**

135. Uyuvchi natriyning 40 g eritmasini oxirigacha neytrallash uchun sulfat kislotaning 0,5 n eritmasidan 24 ml sarflandi. Uyuvchi natriy eritmasidagi massa ulushini toping?**(1,2%)**

136. AgNO_3 ning 12% li 300 g eritmasiga NaCl ning 8 % li 200 g eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda qancha tuz chukmaga tushadi. Eritmadagi tuzlarning massa ulushini toping?**(30,4 g cho'kma; 0,769% NaCl; 3,833% NaNO_3)**

137. Kalsiy gidroksidning 250 g 5% li eritmasiga so'ndirilmagan oxak solinganda eritma konsentratsiyasini 12% ga yetadi. Hosil bo'lgan shu eritmani to'la neytrallash uchun sulfat kislotaning 2 M li eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? **(214,5 ml)**

138. Bariy xloridning ($p=1,25$) 2 M 50 ml eritmasiga kaliy sulfatning 25% li 80 g eritmasidan ta'sir ettirilganda qancha tuz cho'kmaga tushadi. Eritmadagi tuzlarning massa ulushlarini toping.**(23,3 g Ba_2SO_4 ; 2,18% K_2SO_4 ; 12,5% KCl)**

139. NaOH ning 200 g 40% li eritmasiga tarkibida 80% SiO_2 bo'lgan 180 g kum ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'lgan tuzning massasini toping? **(122 g)**

140. Tarkibida 4% ko'shimchasi bo'lgan 20 g ko'mir yoqildi va ajralib chiqqan gaz bariy gidroksidning 12% li 150 g eritmasidan o'tkazildi. Qanday tuz va qancha miqdorda hosil bo'ldi? **($\text{Ba}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$; 27,26 g)**

141. 6,72 l xlorid kislota 85 ml ($p=1$) suvda eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaga kumush nitratning 0,2 M eritmasidan necha ml solinganda reaksiya oxirigacha borib cho'kma hosil bo'ladi? Xlorid kislota eritmasidagi HCl ning massa ulushi qanday bo'lgan? **(150 ml; 11,41%)**

142. Sulfat kislotaning 500 g eritmasiga uyuvchi natriyning 10% li eritmasidan 250 g solindi. Kislota eritmasini batamom neytrallash uchun yana uyuvchi kaliyning 2M

eritmasidan 25 ml sarflandi. Dastlabki kislota eritma tarkibidagi H_2SO_4 ning massa ulushini toping? **(6,615%)**

143. 10% li NaOH eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 600 ml suvga necha ml 40% li NaOH eritmasidan ($\rho = 1,43 \text{ g/ml}$) qo'shish kerak? **(140 ml)**

144. 400 ml 0,5M H_2SO_4 bilan 10% li 160 ml ($\rho = 1,25 \text{ g/ml}$) BaCl_2 eritmalari o'zaro aralashtirildi. Bunda qaysi modda va necha gramm ortib qoladi? **(9,8 g H_2SO_4)**

145. 150 g 60% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan 29% li eritma tayyorlash uchun necha ml suv kerak? **(300 ml)**

146. 60°C da 200 g tuyingan eritmada 36,5 g suvsiz CuSO_4 bor. Agar eruvchanlikning o'lchami sifatida to'yingan eritmada 100 g erituvchiga to'g'ri keladigan erigan moddaning massasi bo'lsa, mis kuporosi $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning shu haroratda eruvchanligi nechiga teng bo'ladi? **(39,86 g)**

147. Tarkibida 3 mol HCl bo'lgan eritmani neytrallashtirish uchun qanday hajmdagi (ml) $\rho = 1,2 \text{ g/ml}$ bo'lgan NaOH ning 20% li eritmada kerak bo'ladi? **(500 ml)**

148. 400 ml suvga 100 ml konsentrlangan ($\rho = 1,25 \text{ g/ml}$; $\omega = 63\%$) HNO_3 aralashtirilgan bo'lsa, nitrat kislotaning foiz konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'ladi? **(26%)**

149. NaOH ning 200 g 40% li va 300 g 20% li eritmalari o'zaro aralashtirilganda, eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'lishini aniqlang **(28%)**

150. Hajmi 45 ml bo'lgan NH_4NO_3 ning 24% li eritmasiga ($\rho = 1,1 \text{ g/ml}$) NaOH ning 10% li eritmasidan 80 g qo'shib, eritma qaynatildi. Hosil bo'lgan NaNO_3 ning eritmada foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang. (Eritma qaynatilganda suv massasi o'zgarmas deb qabul qilingan) **(9,9%)**

151. 200 g xlorli suv solingan kolba quyosh nuri ta'siri natijasida undan 0,224 l hajmdagi gaz ajraladi. Boshlangich eritmada xlorning % konsentratsiyasi va qanday gaz ajralishini aniqlang. **(0,525%; O_2)**

152. $\omega = 60\%$ bo'lgan HNO_3 ($\rho = 1,37 \text{ g/ml}$) bilan fosforni oksidlab olingan H_3RO_4 dan o'rta tuz hosil qilish uchun 10% li KOH ning 60 ml eritmasi ($\rho = 1,09 \text{ g/ml}$) sarf bo'lgan. Fosfor oksidlanishida HO hosil bo'lgan deb hisoblang va reaksiyada katnashgan HNO_3 hajmini toping. **(4,97 ml)**

153. 50 g CO_3 1000 ml suvda eritildi va unga KOH ($\rho = 1,19 \text{ g/ml}$) ning 400 ml 90%li eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma muxiti qanday bo'ladi? **(ishqoriy)**

154. 5% li eritma hosil qilish uchun 200 ml 20% li ($\rho = 1,14 \text{ g/ml}$) H_2SO_4 eritmasiga qancha (ml) suv qo'shish kerak? **(684 ml)**

155. 60% li H_2SO_4 eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 100 g 10% li oleumni qancha hajm (ml) 40% li ($\rho = 1,3 \text{ g/ml}$) H_2SO_4 eritmasiga qo'shish kerak? **(162,3 ml)**

156. 39,2% li H_2SO_4 eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 200 g SO_3 ni 29% li H_2SO_4 ning qanday hajmida eritish kerak? **(1633,3 ml)**

157. 60°C dagi AgNO_3 ning to'yingan eritmasi 20°C gacha sovutilganda, 15 g tuz cho'kmaga tushishi uchun qancha tuzni qancha suvda eritish kerak? **($S(20^\circ\text{C}) = 222 \text{ g}$; $S(60^\circ\text{C}) = 522 \text{ g}$) (26,1; 5 g)**

158. 12% li eritma hosil qilish uchun 30 g AlCl_3 ni qanday massali 6% li AlCl_3 eritmasida eritish kerak? **(440 g)**

159. Tuzning tuyingan eritmasi 90°C va 25°C gacha sovutilganda, 200 g tuz kristallandi. Agar 90°C dan 25°C da tuzning eruvchanligi 42,7 va 6,9 g ni tashkil etsa,

boshlang'ich eritmada suv va tuz qancha massada olinishi kerak? **(558,7 g suv; 238,5 g tuz)**

160. 98% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan 1200 g tayyorlash uchun SO_3 va 32% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan qanday miqdorda olish zarur? **(325 g)**

161. Hajmi 160 ml bo'lgan AlCl_3 ning 0,45 M eritmasi bilan 9 M NaOH ning 32 ml hajmi aralashtirilgan va shu aralashma orqali zichligi 0,795 g/ml (n.sh.da) bo'lgan 11,2 l HBr bilan H_2 aralashmasi o'tkazilgan. Shu jarayonda hosil bo'lgan cho'kma massasini hisoblang. **(4,888 g)**

162. Suvsiz NaOH tayyorlash uchun 80% li 400 g NaOH eritmasida qancha massa Na_2O eritilishi zarur? **(275,6 g)**

163. Suvsiz H_2SO_4 tayyorlash uchun 90% li 16 g SO_3 H_2SO_4 eritmasining qanday miqdorida (g) eritilishi zarur? **(36 g)**

164. 10l $\rho = 1,08$ g/ml bo'lgan H_2SO_4 eritmasi bor. Shu eritmaning $\rho = 1,67$ g/ml bo'lishi uchun qancha hajmi bug'latilishi kerak? **(1,33 l)**

165. 100 g 15% li BaCl_2 eritmasidan BaSO_4 ni to'liq cho'ktirish uchun 14,4 ml H_2SO_4 talab qilindi. H_2SO_4 eritmasining normalligini hisoblang. **(10N)**

166. 5,53 g ZnSO_4 kristallogidratini 92 ml suvda eritildi. Bunda 3,31% li ZnSO_4 eritmasi hosil bo'lgan. Kristallogidratdagi suvning miqdorini aniqlang. **(6 mol)**

167. Glauber tuzi deb ataladigan tuz $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibida natriyning foiz ulushi 16,08% ga teng. Bu tuz tarkibida necha mol suv bor? **(8 mol)**

168. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ va kristall soda $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ aralashmasi tarkibida 38% suv bor. Aralashma tarkibidagi kristall sodaning massa ulushini (%) hisoblang. **(7,5%)**

169. 16% li mis (II) sulfat eritmasidan 600 g tayyorlash uchun mis kuporosi $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ va 6% li CuSO_4 eritmasidan qanday miqdorda olish zarur? **(103,3 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 496,7 g CuSO_4)**

170. 12% li ZnSO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun uning 200 g 4% li eritmasida eritilishi lozim bo'lgan ZnSO_4 kristallogidratini $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ massasini toping **(33,4 g)**

171. 345 g suvda 57,4 g $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning eritilishidan hosil bo'lgan eritmada rux sulfatning massa ulushi 4% gacha kamaytirish uchun eritmaga qancha suv qo'shish kerak? **(402,6 g)**

172. $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidrat tarkibida kislorodning massa ulushi 32,16% ni tashkil etadi. n ni aniqlang **(4)**

173. $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidrat tarkibida 24,66% marganes bor. Kristallogidrat tarkibida necha molekula suv bor? **(4)**

YeChIMI:

114. Masala sharti bo'yicha avval 300 g 12% li tuz eritmasida erigan modda massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 300 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 12\% \end{array} \quad x = 36 \text{ g } \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

36g Na_2SO_3 qancha soda ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) tarkibida borligini proporsiya yo'li bilan topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 36 & & x \\ \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 & \text{-----} & \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ 106 & & 286 \end{array} \quad x = 97,132 \text{ g}$$

Demak, 300 g 12% li Na_2SO_4 eritmasi bug'latilganda 97,132 g $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ hosil bo'ladi.

115. 7,5 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (mis kuporosi) 42,5 g suvda eritilganda eritmaning massasi: $7,5 + 42,5 = 50$ g bo'ladi.

7,5g mis kuporosidagi kuruk tuz CuSO_4 massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 7,5 & x & \\ \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & \longrightarrow & \text{CuSO}_4 \\ 250 & & 160 \end{array}$$

$$50 \text{ g eritma} \longrightarrow 100\%$$

$$4,8 \text{ g CuSO}_4 \longrightarrow x\% \quad x = 9,6\% \text{ ga teng}$$

116. NaCl ning 200 g 30% li eritmasi tarkibida erigan moddaning massasi:

$$200 \text{ g} \longrightarrow 100\%$$

$$x \longrightarrow 30\% \quad x = 60 \text{ g bo'ladi}$$

200 g eritmaga 150 g suv qo'shilganda eritma massasi 350 g ($150 + 200$)ga yetadi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushi:

$$350 \text{ g eritma} \longrightarrow 100\%$$

$$60 \text{ g CuSO}_4 \longrightarrow x\% \quad x = 17,143\%$$

117. 85 g suv (100-15) 15 g tuzni eritsa, masala tartibi bo'yicha 150 g suv qancha tuzni eritishi mumkinligi topiladi:

$$85 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow >15 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$150 \text{ g} \longrightarrow x \quad x = 26,47 \text{ g tuz}$$

Bunda eritmaning massasi $150 \text{ g suv} + 26,47 \text{ g tuz} = 176,47 \text{ g}$ yetadi. Eritmaga yana, 100 g suv qo'shilganda eritmaning massasi

$176,47 + 100 = 276,47 \text{ g}$ bo'ladi. Endi hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi topiladi:

$$276,47 \text{ g eritma} \longrightarrow >100\%$$

$$26,47 \text{ g tuz} \longrightarrow x\% \quad x = 9,574\% \text{ yoki } 9,6\%$$

118. Vodorod xlorid gazi suvda eritilganda xlorid kislota eritmasi hosil bo'ladi: 4,48 l HCl (n.sh.da)

$$36,5 \text{ g HCl} \longrightarrow 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ g} \longrightarrow 4,48 \text{ l} \quad x = 7,3 \text{ g massaga teng bo'ladi.}$$

Suvning zichligi $\rho = 1 \text{ g/ml}$ bo'lganligi uchun $m = \rho \cdot V = 1 \cdot 200 = 200 \text{ g}$ suvga 7,3 g HCl eritilganda eritma massasi $200 + 7,3 = 207,3 \text{ g}$ ga teng bo'ladi. Erigan moddaning massa ulushi:

$$\omega = 7,3 \cdot 207,3 \cdot 100\% = 3,52\%$$

119. Bu turdagi massalalarni aralashtirish qoidasidan foydalanib yechish qulaydir. Tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan eritmaning konsentratsiya qiymati o'rtaga, shu sonning chap tomoniga mavjud bo'lgan eritma konsentratsiyalari va sonning o'ng tomoniga esa $\rightarrow$ orqali sonlar ayirmasi qiymati yoziladi. Ya'ni:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 15\% & & 5 \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \\ & 20\% & \\ \nwarrow & \nearrow & \\ 25\% & & 5 \end{array} \quad m(15\% \text{ li eritma}) = 5 \cdot 250 / 5 + 5 = 125 \text{ g eritma}$$

Demak, 250 g 20% li kaliy xlorid eritmasini tayyorlash uchun 15% li tuz eritmasidan 125 g va 25% li eritmasidan $250-125=125$ g olish kerak.

120. Mis(II)-sul'fatning 80 g eritmasiga 2,5 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritilganda eritmaning massasi $80 + 2,5 = 82,5$ g bo'ladi. Avval 80 g 3% li tuz eritmasidagi kuruk tuz ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) ning massasi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{l} 80 \text{ g eritma} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ --- } 3\% \end{array} \quad x = 2,4 \text{ g } (\text{CuSO}_4)$$

Eritmaga qo'shilgan 2,5 g $(\text{gCuSO}_4) \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibidagi CuSO_4 ning massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2,5 & x & \\ \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow & \text{CuSO}_4 \\ 250 & 160 & \end{array} \quad x = 1,6 \text{ g } \text{CuSO}_4$$

Eritmadagi barcha erigan tuz massasi $2,4 + 1,6 = 4,0$ g ga yetadi, hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi erigan tuz (CuSO_4) ning massa ulushi

$$\begin{array}{l} 82,5 \text{ g eritma} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ 4 \text{ g } \text{CuSO}_4 \text{ --- } x\% \end{array} \quad x = 4,85\%$$

Demak, 50 g 3% (CuSO_4) eritmasiga 2,5 ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) solinganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning konsentratsiyasi 4,85% li bo'ladi.

121. Tuzning 12% li 300 g va 10% li 150 g eritmaları aralashtirilganda eritma massasi 450 ($300 + 150$) g bo'ladi. Bir eritmada

$$\begin{array}{l} 12\% \text{ li } 300 \text{ g eritmada } 300 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 100\% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 12\% \text{ li tuz} \end{array} \quad x = 36 \text{ g tuz}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 10\% \text{ li } 150 \text{ g eritmada } 150 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } > 100\% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ---- } > 10\% \text{ tuz} \end{array} \quad x = 15 \text{ g tuz erigan bo'ladi.}$$

Hammasi bo'lib, eritmada $36 + 15 = 51$ g tuz erigan bo'ladi. Eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushi

$$\begin{array}{l} 450 \text{ g} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ 51 \text{ g tuz} \text{ --- } x\% \end{array} \quad x = 11,33\% \text{ ni tashkil qiladi.}$$

122. FeSO_4 ning 0,1 M 250 ml li eritmasida erigan modda massasini formuladan yoxud proporsiya yordamida topish mumkin:

$S_m = m \cdot 1000 / MV$ bu formuladan

$m = C_M \cdot MV / 1000 = 250 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 152 / 1000 = 3,8$ g (152 g FeSO_4 ning molyar massasi) yoki proporsiya yuli bilan

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ M} \text{ ---- } > 152 \text{ g } \text{FeSO}_4 \\ 0,1 \text{ M} \text{ ---- } > x \end{array} \quad x = 15,2 \text{ g } \text{FeSO}_4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 15,2 \text{ g } \text{FeSO}_4 \text{ ---- } > 1000 \text{ ml} \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 250 \text{ ml} \end{array} \quad x = 3,8 \text{ g } \text{FeSO}_4$$

123. Natriy nitrat eritmasi $\rho = 1,32 \text{ g/ml}$ bo'lganligi uchun uning massasi $m = \rho \cdot V = 1000 \cdot 1,32 = 1320 \text{ g}$ bo'ladi. Shu eritmada erigan modda massasi :

$$\begin{array}{l} 1320 \text{ g} \text{---} 100\% \\ x \text{---} 40\% \quad x = 528 \text{ g (tuz)} \end{array}$$

Endi eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasi topiladi.

$$S_m = 528 \cdot 1000 / 85 \cdot 1000 = 6,21 \text{ M}$$

Bu yerda 85 - NaNO_3 molyar massasi

II usul. Shu turdagi masalalarni tug'ridan-tug'ri formula (foiz konsentratsiyali eritmada molyar konsentratsiyali eritmaga o'tish) asosida yechish mumkin:

$$S_m = S_{\%} \cdot \rho_{10} / M = 40 \cdot 1,32 \cdot 10 / 85 = 6,21 \text{ M}$$

124. 150 ml 0,5 M NaOH eritmasida erigan modda massasi:

$$m = S_m V / 1000 = 0,5 \cdot 40 \cdot 150 / 1000 = 3 \text{ g}$$

Shu 3 g NaOH 30% li eritmaning

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ g} \text{---} 30\% \\ x \text{---} 100\% \quad x = 10 \text{ g tarkibida bo'ladi} \end{array}$$

125. Bu masalani aralashtirish qoidasidan foydalanib yechish qulay.

Avval 3 M li KC1 eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushi topiladi. Ma'lumki 3 M li eritmaning 1 l da 3 mol ($3 \cdot 74,5 = 223,5 \text{ g}$) KC1 erigan bo'ladi.

Eritmaning zichligidan foydalanib, 1 M eritmaning massasi $m = 1000 \cdot 1,13 = 1130 \text{ g}$ topiladi. Shu eritmadagi erigan moddaning massa ulushi

$$\begin{array}{l} 1130 \text{ g eritma} \text{---} 100\% \\ 223,5 \text{ g} \text{---} x\% \quad x = 19,78\% \text{ ga teng} \end{array}$$

Aralashtirish qoidasi bo'yicha:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (3\text{M}) & 19,78 & 12 \\ & 12 & \\ & 0 & 7,78 \end{array}$$

3M li eritma 12 g — 7,78 g H_2O

$$x \text{ g} \text{---} 150 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad x = 231,36 \text{ g}$$

(Suvning konsentratsiyasi 0 deb olindi)

3M li yoki 19,78% li KC1 eritmasidan 231,36g yoki

$$V = m / \rho = 231,36 / 1,13 = 204,75 \text{ ml olish kerak.}$$

Ma'lum bo'ldiki, KC1 ning 3M eritmasidan 204,75 ml olib, ustiga 150 g suv solinganda eritmaning konsentratsiyasi 12% ga yetadi.

126. Eruvchanlik - bu moddaning ayni haroratdagi 100 g erituvchida erishi mumkin bo'lgan massasidir. Masala sharti bo'yicha CuCl_2 ning 20°C dagi eruvchanligi 74,5 g ga teng.

Demak, 100 g suv 74,5 g CuCl_2 ni eritsa, unda eritmaning massasi $100 + 74,5 = 174,5 \text{ g}$ ga yetadi. Eritmada erigan moddaning massa ulushi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 174,5 \text{ g} \text{---} 100\% \\ 74,5 \text{ g} \text{---} x \quad x = 42,69\% \end{array}$$

127. Tuzning 90°C da eruvchanligi 208 g, eruvchanligi 15°C esa 22,4 g bo'lsa, unda eritmalarning massasi:

$100 + 208 = 308$ g (90°C dagi eritma massasi) $100+22,4$ g= 122,4 (25°C dagi eritma massasi). Agar 308 g eritma 90°C dan 15°C gacha sovutilganda

$308 - 122,4 = 185,6$ g tuz cho'kmaga tushadi. Masala sharti bo'yicha 350 g eritma sovutilganda

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 308 \text{ g eritmadan} & \text{-----} & 185,6 \text{ g tuz cho'kadi} \\ 350 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\ x = 210,91 \text{ g tuz cho'kmaga tushadi.} \end{array}$$

128. Kristall sodaning 0°C dagi eruvchanligi 7 g bo'lsa, u holda eritmaning massasi $(100+7)107$ g bo'ladi. 30°C dagi eritma massasi esa $(100+38,8)138,8$ g. Eritma 30°C dan 0°C gacha sovutilganda $138,8-107=31,8$ g soda cho'kmaga tushadi. Masala sharti bo'yicha 25 g sodani cho'kmaga tushirish uchun.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 138,8 \text{ g eritma} & \text{-----} & 31,8 \text{ g tuz cho'kadi} \\ x & \text{-----} & 25 \text{ g} \\ x = 109,12 \text{ g eritma talab etiladi.} \end{array}$$

Endi shu eritmada qancha soda eriganligi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 138,8 \text{ g eritma} & \text{-----} & 38,8 \text{ g tuz} \\ 109,12 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\ x = 30,5 \text{ g (soda)} \end{array}$$

Suvning massasi $109,12 - 30,5 = 78,62$ g

129. I-usul. $0,5 \text{ N H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 200 ml eritmasida erigan moddaning massasi:

$$m = \frac{\text{SnEV}}{1000} = 0,5 \cdot 49 \cdot 200 / 1000 = 4,9 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)}$$

Bu yerda $E(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 98/2 = 49 \text{ g/mol}$

Eritmaning titri: $T = \frac{EN}{1000} = 49 \cdot 0,5 / 1000 = 0,0245$

II-usul (proporsiya usul)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1) & 1\text{N eritma} & \text{-----} 49 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)} \\ & 0,5\text{N} & \text{-----} x \text{ g} \\ & & x = 24,5 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2) & 24,5 \text{ g} & \text{-----} 1000 \text{ ml eritma} \\ & x & \text{-----} 200 \text{ ml} \\ & & x = 4,9 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)} \end{array}$$

1 ml eritmada erigan moddaning massasi eritmaning titri deyiladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 200 \text{ ml} & \text{-----} > 4,9 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ 1 \text{ ml} & \text{-----} > x \\ x = 0,0245 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \end{array}$$

130. I-usul Bu masalani aralashtirish qoidasi yordamida yechish mumkin.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 98 & 25 & 98\% \text{ li eritmada} 25 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 98 \text{ g } 25\% \text{ li eritma} \\ & 25 & x \text{ ----- } 800 \text{ g} \\ 0 & 73 & x = 204,08 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \end{array}$$

Endi 98% li eritmaning hajmi topiladi.

$$V = m/\rho = 204,08 / 1,96 = 104,2 \text{ ml}$$

II usul. H_2SO_4 ning 800 g 25% li eritmasida erigan moddaning massasi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 800 & \text{---} & 100\% \\ x & \text{---} & 25\% \end{array} \quad x = 200 \text{ g}$$

Endi shu 200 g H_2SO_4 98% li H_2SO_4 eritmasining qanchasi tarkibida borligi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 200 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 & \text{---} & 98\% \\ x & \text{---} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 204,08 \text{ g}$$

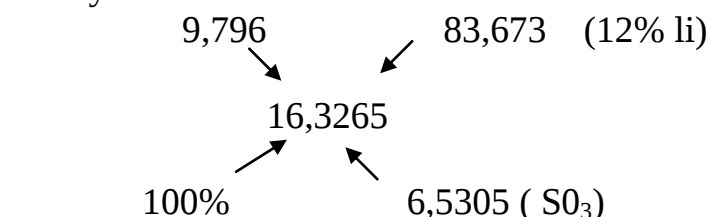
$$V = m/\rho = 204,08/1,96 = 104,2 \text{ ml}$$

131. H_2SO_4 ning 20% li eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 190 g 12% li eritmaga qancha SO_3 ni eritish kerakligini topish uchun, 20% li H_2SO_4 na 12% li H_2SO_4 SO_3 ga aylantirilgandagi foizi topiladi. Ya'ni:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & x \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 & \text{---} > \text{SO}_3 & x = 16,3265 \text{ SO}_3 \\ 98 & 80 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & x \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 & \text{---} > \text{SO}_3 & x = 9,796 \text{ SO}_3 \\ 98 & 80 \end{array}$$

SO_3 ning konsentratsiyasini 100% deb olib, aralashtirish qoidasidan foydalanamiz:



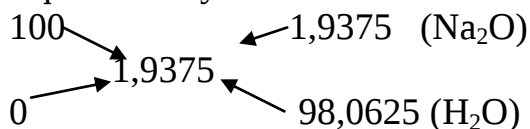
$$83,673 \text{ g } 12\% \text{ li eritma} \text{ --- } 6,5305 \text{ g } \text{SO}_3$$

$$190 \text{ g} \quad \text{-----} \quad x \quad \quad x = 14,829 \text{ g } \text{SO}_3$$

Demak, 14,829 g SO_3 ni 190 g 12% eritmasida eritilganda eritma konsentratsiyasi 20% ga yetadi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 132. & 2,5 & x \\ 2\text{NaOH} & \text{---} > \text{Na}_2\text{O} & x = 1,9375 \text{ g } \text{Na}_2\text{O} \\ 80 & 62 \end{array}$$

Aralashtirish qoidasi bo'yicha hisoblanadi:



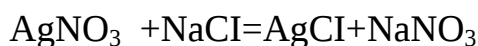
Bu yerda 100 Na_2O ning, 0 esa suvning konsentratsiyalari

$$1,9375 \text{ g } \text{Na}_2\text{O} \text{-----} 98,0625 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$2 \text{ g } \text{Na}_2\text{O} \text{-----} x \text{ g} \quad \quad x = 101,226 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

2 g Na_2O 101,226 g suvga solinganda NaOH ning 2,5 % li eritmasi hosil bo'ladi.

133 Osh tuzi eritmasiga kumush nitrat eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda jarayon quyidagi reaksiya tenglamasi asosida boradi.



170 58,5 143,5 85

Dastlabki tuz eritmalaridagi erigan moddalarning massalari topiladi:

NaCl ning 200 g 20% li eritmasida

200 g eritma — 100%

x — 20% x = 40 g NaCl

AgNO₃ ning 2 M 150 ml eritmasida esa $m = 2 \cdot 150 \cdot 170 / 1000 = 51$ g AgNO₃ erigan bo'ladi.

Tuzlarning modda miqdori (v) ni hisoblab,

$v(\text{AgNO}_3) = 51 / 170 = 0,3$ mol $v(\text{NaCl}) = 40 / 58,5 = 0,6837$ mol

reaksiya uchun NaCl ortiqcha olingan ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Demak, 51 g AgNO₃ dan qancha AgCl hosil bo'lganligi reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi:

170 g — 143,5 g

51 g — x x = 43,05 g AgCl cho'kmaga tushadi.

Hosil bo'lgan NaNO₃ massasining

170 g — 85 g

51 g — x x = 25,5 g

Reaksiyada sarflangan NaCl ning massasi

170 g — 58,5 g x = 17,55 g

51 g — x

Demak, 40 - 17,55 = 22,45 g NaCl eritmada qolgan.

Masala sharti bo'yicha NaCl va NaNO₃ tuzlarning massa ulushlari quyidagicha topiladi. Reaksiyagacha umumiy eritmaning massasi

$200 + (150 \cdot 1,33) = 399,5$ g bo'lgan. Reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massasi

$399,5 - 43,05 = 356,45$ g. Bu yerda 43,05 g AgCl ning massasi. Eritmadagi NaCl ning massa ulushi

356,45 g eritma — 100%

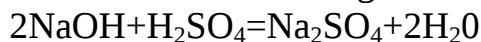
22,45 g NaCl — x % x = 6,3 %

NaNO₃ ning eritmadagi massa ulushi esa:

356,45 g eritma — 100%

25,5 g eritma — x % x = 7,154%

134 Eritmalarda sodir bo'ladigan reaksiya tenglamasi



80 98

20% li 400 g NaOH eritmasida erigan NaOH ning massasi

400 g — 100%

x — 20% x = 80 g

80 g NaOH ni tula neytrallash uchun 98 g H₂SO₄

80 g — 98 g

80 g — x x = 98 g sarflangan

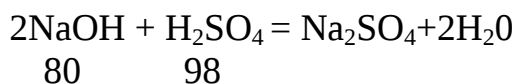
98 g H₂SO₄ 2 M li eritmaning $V = 98 \cdot 1000 / 98 \cdot 2 = 500$ ml tarkibida bo'ladi yoki

1000 ml — (98 · 2) 196 g H₂SO₄,

x ml — 98 g

x = 500 ml

135 Uyuvchi natriyning H₂SO₄ bilan tula neytrallanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



H_2SO_4 ning 0,5 N 24 ml eritmada erigan moddaning massasi
 $m = 0,5 \cdot 49 \cdot 24 / 1000 = 0,588 \text{ g}$ Shu massadagi H_2SO_4 ni neytrallash uchun NaON dan

80 g — 98 g

x --- 0,588

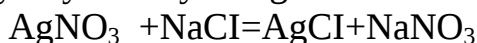
x = 0,48 g NaON sarflangan

0,48 g NaON eritmasining

40 g eritma — 100%

0,48 g NaON — x % x = 1,2 % ni tashkil qiladi.

136 Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



170 58,5 143,5 85

Masala sharti bo'yicha

300 g eritma — 100%

x g ----- 12% AgNO_3

x = 36 g AgNO_3

NaCl ning 200 g eritmasi — 100%

x g ----- 8 % NaCl

x = 16 g bilan ta'sirlashgan.

$v(\text{AgNO}_3) = 36 / 170 = 0,2117 \text{ mol}$; $v(\text{NaCl}) = 16 / 58,5 = 0,273 \text{ mol}$, demak, NaCl ortikcha olingan. AgNO_3 esa reaksiyada oxirigacha sarflangan.

AgNO_3 170 g ----- 58,5 g

36 g — x

x = 12,388 g NaCl reaksiyaga kirishadi.

16 - 12,388 = 3,612 g NaCl eritmada qoladi.

Reaksiya natijasida.

170 g ----- 143,5 g

36 g ----- x

x = 30,388 g AgCl chukma va

170 g ----- 85

36 g ----- x

x = 18 g NaNO_3 hosil bo'ladi.

Reaksiyadan so'ng eritmada NaCl va NaNO_3 tuzlar erigan holda bo'ladi.

300 + 200 - 30,388 = 469,612 g (eritma)

Ularning eritmadagi massa ulushlari tegishlicha;

a) NaCl ning eritmadagi massa ulushi

469,612 g eritma ----- 100%

3,612 g NaCl ----- x%

x = 0,769%

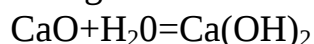
b) NaNO_3 ning eritmadagi massa ulushi esa:

469,612 g eritma — 100%

18 g — x%

x = 3,833 % ga teng bo'ladi.

137 So'ndirilgan oxakning hosil bo'lish reaksiya tenglamasi



Ca(OH)_2 ning 5% va 12% ga CaO ning necha foizi to'g'ri kelishi topiladi:

CaO ————— Ca(OH)_2

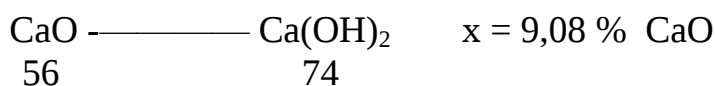
56

74

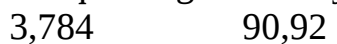
x

12%

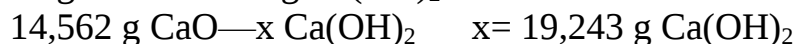
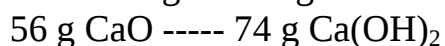
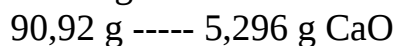
x = 3,784 % CaO



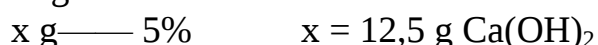
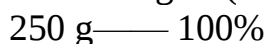
Endi aralashtirish qoidasiga binoan yechiladi.



5% Ca(OH) eritmaning

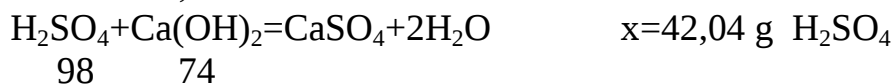
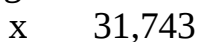


Dastlabki 5% li 250 g Ca(OH)₂ eritmasida erigan modda massasi



Eritmadagi hammasi bo'lib $12,5 + 19,243 = 31,743 \text{ g Ca(OH)}_2$

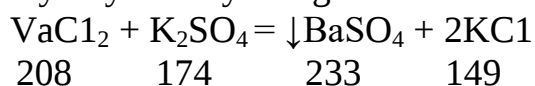
Masala sharti buyicha Ca(OH)₂ tula neytrallash uchun sarflanadigan H₂SO₄ ning massasi reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha topiladi.



42,04 g H₂SO₄ 2 M eritmaning qancha hajmida bo'lishi hisoblanadi:

$$V = m \cdot 1000 / M \cdot n = 42,04 \cdot 1000 / 98 \cdot 2 = 214,49 \text{ ml eritma}$$

138 Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:

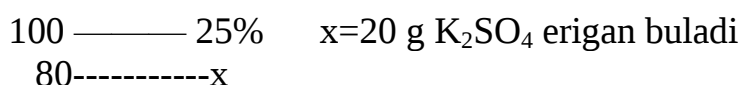


Masala sharti bo'yicha tuz eritmalarida erigan moddalar massalari topiladi.

$$m = S \cdot m \cdot V / 1000 = 2 \cdot 208 \cdot 50 / 1000 = 20,8 \text{ g VaCl}_2$$

VaCl₂ ning 2M li 50 ml eritmasida 20,8 g erigan tuz mavjud

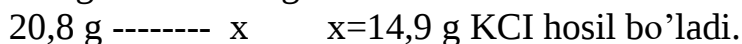
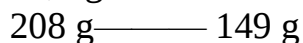
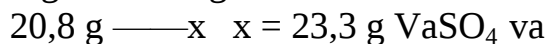
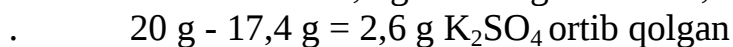
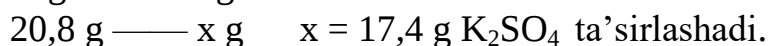
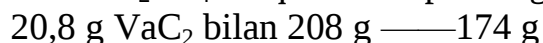
K₂SO₄ ning 80 g 25% eritmasida



Ekvivalentlar qonuniga asoslanib, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalardan qaysi biri ko'p olingan.

$$v(\text{VaCl}_2) = 20,8 / 208 = 0,1 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4) = 20 / 174 = 0,115 \text{ mol}$$

bunda K₂SO₄ miqdori ko'p olingan.



Eritmaning umumiy massasi

$$m(\text{eritma}) = (50 \cdot 1,25) + 80 - 23,3 = 119,20 \text{ g}$$

Eritmadagi tuzlarning (KCl, K_2SO_4) massa ulushlari

$$119,20 \text{ g eritma} \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$2,6 \text{ g } \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ — } x\% \quad x = 2,18\% \text{ } \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$119,20 \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$14,9 \text{ — } x$$

$$x = 12,5\% \text{ KCl}$$

139 Uyuvchi natriyning 200 g 40% eritmasi tarkibida

$$200 \text{ g eritma} \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ — } 40\% \text{ NaOH} \quad x = 80 \text{ g NaOH bor}$$

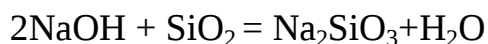
Qum tarkibidagi SiO_2 ning massasi

$$180 \text{ g qum} \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ — } 80\% \text{ } \text{SiO}_2 \quad x = 144 \text{ g}$$

Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:

$$80 \quad 144$$



$$80 \quad 60 \quad 122$$

$$v(\text{NaOH}) = 80/80 = 1 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{SiO}_2) = 144/60 = 2,4 \text{ mol}$$

Ma'lum bo'ldiki reaksiya uchun SiO_2 ortikcha olingan. Hosil bo'lgan tuz massasini topish uchun NaOH ning massasidan foydalaniladi:

$$80 \text{ g} \text{ — } 122 \text{ g}$$

$$80 \text{ g} \text{ — } x \text{ g} \quad x = 122 \text{ g } \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$$

140. Ko'mirning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi: $\text{S} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SO}_2$ (1)

Ko'mir tarkibining 96% (100-4%) ni uglerod tashkil qiladi

$$20 \text{ g} \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ — } 96\% \quad x = 19,2 \text{ g (S)}$$

19,2 g uglerodning yonishdan

$$12 \text{ g} \text{ — } 44 \text{ g}$$

$$19,2 \text{ g} \text{ — } x \text{ g} \quad x = 70,4 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2 \text{ xosil buladi.}$$

Bu gaz $\text{Va}(\text{OH})_2$ eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda VaSO_3 cho'kmaga tushadi.



$$171 \quad 44 \quad 197$$

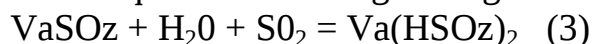
$\text{Va}(\text{OH})_2$ eritmasida erigan modda massasi

$$150 \text{ g eritma} \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ — } 12\% \quad x = 18 \text{ g}$$

$$v(\text{Va}(\text{OH})_2) = 18/171 = 0,105 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{SO}_2) = 70,4/44 = 1,6 \text{ mol}$$

Bunda 0,105 mol $\text{Va}(\text{OH})_2$ ning hammasi SO_2 ning tegishli miqdori bilan ta'sirlashib (2) VaSO_3 hosil qiladi. Reaksiyada ortgan SO_2 esa VaSO_3 suspenziyasi bilan ta'sirlashib bir qism VaSO_3 ning erishiga sabab bo'ladi.



$$197 \quad 44 \quad 259$$

(2) tenglama asosida 18 g $\text{Va}(\text{OH})_2$ dan qancha VaSO_3 hosil bo'lganligi va bunda qancha SO_2 sarflanganligi proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi:

$$171 \text{ g} — 197 \text{ g}$$

$$18 \text{ g} — x \text{ g} \quad x = 20,736 \text{ g } \text{VaSO}_3$$

$$171 — 197 \text{ g}$$

$$18 \text{ g} — x \text{ g} \quad x = 4,63 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2$$

(3) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida hosil bo'lgan $\text{Va}(\text{HSOz})_2$ massasi .

$$197 \text{ g} — 259 \text{ g}$$

$$20,736 \text{ g} — x \text{ g} \quad x = 27,26 \text{ g}$$

VaSOz ni eritish uchun sarflangan SO_2 ning miqdori aniqlanadi

$$197 \text{ g} — 44 \text{ g}$$

$$20,736 \text{ g} — x \text{ g} \quad x = 4,63 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2$$

(1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamalar asosida sarflangan SO_2 ning miqdori

$$m_1 = (\text{CO}_2) = 4,63 + 4,63 = 9,26 \text{ g}$$

$$70,40 \text{ g} - 9,26 \text{ g} = 61,140 \text{ g } \text{SO}_2 \text{ ortib qolgan}$$

141. 6,72 l HCl ning n.sh. dagi massasi:

$$36,5 \text{ g HCl} — 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ g} — 6,72 \text{ l} \quad x = 10,95 \text{ g}$$

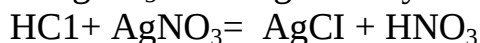
Shu gaz 85 g suvda eritilganda eritmaning massasi $85 + 10,95 = 95,95 \text{ g}$ ga yetadi.

Eritmadagi HCl ning massasi ulushi

$$95,95 \text{ g eritma} — 100\%$$

$$10,95 \text{ g HCl} — x \% \quad x = 11,41 \%$$

NS1 bilan AgNO_3 orasidagi reaksiya



$$36,5 \quad 170$$

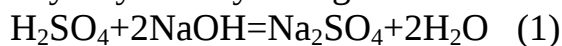
$$36,5 \text{ g} — 170 \text{ g}$$

$$10,95 \text{ g} — x \quad x = 51 \text{ g } \text{AgNO}_3$$

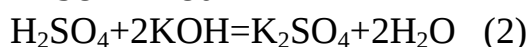
51 g AgNO_3 0,2 M li eritmaning qancha hajmda borligi topiladi

$$V = m \cdot 1000 / M_{\text{Sm}} = 51 \cdot 1000 / 2 \cdot 170 = 150 \text{ ml eritma}$$

142. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$98 \quad 80$$



$$98 \quad 122$$

10% li 250 g NaOH eritmasida

$$250 \text{ g} — 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} — 10\% \quad x = 25 \text{ g NaOH erigan.}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 25 g NaOH bilan qancha H_2SO_4 sarflanganligi proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

$$98 \text{ g} — 80 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ g} — 25 \text{ g} \quad x = 30,625 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Kolgan H_2SO_4 eritmasini tuli neytrallash uchun esa 2 M KOH eritmasidan 25 ml sarflangan. KOH eritmasida erigan modda massasi:

$$m = 2 \cdot 25 \cdot 56 / 1000 = 2,8 \text{ g KOH}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 2,8 g KOH bilan H_2SO_4 ning ta'sirlashgan miqdori:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 98 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 122 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 2,8 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 2,45 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$
 H_2SO_4 eritmasida hammasi bo'lib, $(2,45 + 30,625) 33,075 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$ erigan.
 Uning eritmadagi massa ulushi
 $500 \text{ g eritma} \text{ ----- } 100\%$

$$33,075 \text{ g N}_2 \text{ ----- } x \% \quad x = 6,615 \% \text{ ga teng}$$

Demak, H_2SO_4 ning 500 g $6,615 \%$ li eritmasi olingan

143. 1) Dastlab 40% li NaOH eritmasidan necha gramm qo'shishligi hisoblanadi:

$$0,1 = 0,4 \cdot x / (x + 600)$$

$$0,1x + 60 = 0,4x$$

$$0,6 = 0,3x \quad x = 200 \text{ g}$$

2) 40% li NaOH eritmasidan qo'shish kerak bo'ladigan hajm topiladi:

$$V = m/\rho = 200/1,43 = 140 \text{ ml}$$

144. 400 ml $0,5 \text{ M}$ H_2SO_4 eritmada erigan H_2SO_4 massasi

$$m = C_m M V / 1000 = 0,5 \cdot 98 \cdot 400 / 1000 = 19,6 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

1) $10,4\%$ li 160 ml ($\rho = 1,25 \text{ g/ml}$) BaCl_2 eritmada erigan BaCl_2 massasi:

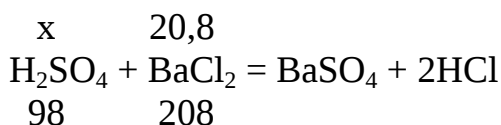
$$m = V \rho \omega = 160 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 0,104 = 20,8 \text{ g BaCl}_2$$

2) Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning miqdorlari

$$\nu_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} = m/M = 19,6/98 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$\nu_{\text{BaCl}_2} = m/M = 20,8/208 = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, H_2SO_4 ($0,2 \text{ mol}$) ko'p olingan, shuning uchun hisoblashni BaCl_2 bilan davom ettiriladi:



$$98 \text{ ----- } 208$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 20,8 \quad x = 9,8 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

4) $19,6 - 9,8 = 9,8 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ortib qoladi.

145. 1) 150 g 60% li eritma tarkibida erigan moda massasi

$$100 \text{ ----- } 60$$

$$150 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 90 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

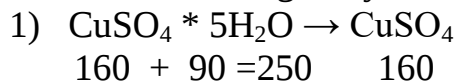
2) 20% li eritma massasi:

$$100 \text{ ----- } 20$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 90 \quad x = 450 \text{ g eritma}$$

3) 20% li eritma tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan suv miqdori:
 $450 - 150 = 300 \text{ ml}$

146. Moddalarning molyar massasi



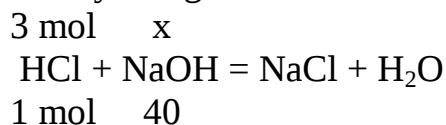
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 250 & \text{-----} & 160 \\ x & \text{-----} & 36,5 \end{array} \quad x = 57 \text{ g CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

2) Cuvning massasi: $200 - 57 = 143 \text{ g}$

3) $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eruvchanligi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 143 & \text{-----} & 57 \\ 100 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 39,86 \text{ g}$$

147. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $1 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 40 \text{ g}$

$$3 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 120 \text{ g NaOH}$$

2) Eritma massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & \text{-----} & 20 \\ x & \text{-----} & 120 \end{array} \quad x = 600 \text{ g}$$

3) $V = m/\rho = 600/1,2 = 500 \text{ l}$ (20% li NaOH)

148. 1) Eritma massasi : $m = V\rho = 200 \cdot 1,4 = 280 \text{ g}$

2) Eritgan modda massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & \text{-----} & 63 \\ 280 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 176,4 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

3) Umumiy eritma massasi: $400 + 280 = 680 \text{ g}$

4) Eritmaning massa ulushi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 680 & \text{-----} & 176,4 \\ 100 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 26 \%$$

149 1) Eritmalarda erigan modda massalari:

$$m = 200 \cdot 0,4 = 80 \text{ g}$$

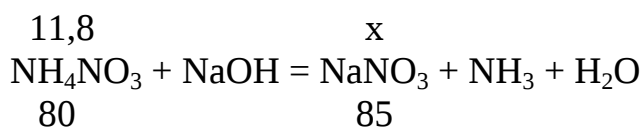
$$m = 300 \cdot 0,2 = 60 \text{ g}$$

2) Eritmaning umumiy massasi : $200 + 300 = 500 \text{ g}$

3) Eritgan moddaning umumiy massasi: $80 + 60 = 140 \text{ g}$

$$4) \omega = 140 \cdot 100 / 500 = 28\%$$

150. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $m = V\rho\omega = 45 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 0,24 = 11,88 \text{ g NH}_4\text{NO}_3$

2) $m = V\rho = 45 \cdot 1,1 = 49,5 \text{ g eritma}$

3) $49,5 + 80 = 129,5 \text{ g}$

4) $\begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 85 \\ 11,88 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 12,6 \text{ g NaNO}_3$

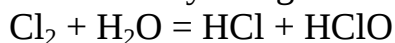
5) $\begin{array}{ccc} 129,5 & \text{-----} & 12,6 \\ 100 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 9,7 \text{ g NaNO}_3$

6) $\begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 17 \\ 11,88 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 2,5 \text{ g NH}_3$

7) $129,5 - 2,5 = 127 \text{ g eritma}$

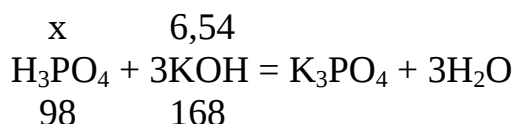
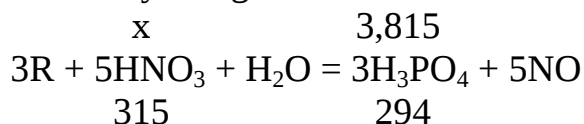
8) $\begin{array}{ccc} 127 & \text{-----} & 12,6 \\ 100 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 9,9 \%$

151. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & x & & 0,224\text{l} & & & \\ 2\text{HClO} & \rightarrow & 2\text{HCl} & + & \text{O}_2 & & \\ 105 & & 22,4\text{l} & & & & \\ & & 105 & \text{-----} & 22,4 & & \\ & & x & \text{-----} & 0,224 & & x = 1,05 \text{ g (HClO)} \\ & & 200 & \text{-----} & 1,05 & & \\ & & 100 & \text{-----} & x & & x = 0,525\% \end{array}$$

152. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



1) KOH ning massasi

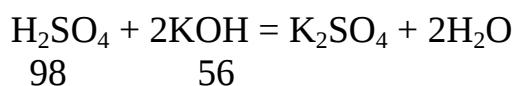
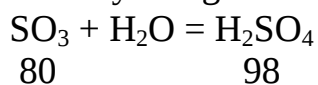
$m = V\rho\omega = 60 \cdot 1,09 \cdot 0,1 = 6,54 \text{ g KOH}$

2) $\begin{array}{ccc} 98 & \text{-----} & 168 \\ x & \text{-----} & 6,54 \end{array} \quad x = 3,815 \text{ g H}_3\text{PO}_4$

3) $\begin{array}{ccc} 315 & \text{-----} & 294 \\ x & \text{-----} & 3,815 \end{array} \quad x = 4,0875 \text{ g HNO}_3$

4) $V = m/\rho\omega = 4,0875/1,37 \cdot 0,6 = 4,97 \text{ ml}$

153. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



1) $m_3 = 1000 + 50 = 1050 \text{ g eritma}$

2) KOH ning massasi

$$m = V\rho\omega = 400 \cdot 1,19 \cdot 0,2 = 95,2 \text{ g KOH}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3) & \begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 98 \\ 50 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} & x = 61,25 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \end{array}$$

$$4) \nu_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} = m/M = 61,25/98 = 0,625 \text{ mol}$$

$$\nu_{\text{KOH}} = m/M = 95,2/56 = 1,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$1,7 / 0,625 = 2,72 \text{ ya'ni } 1 : 2,72$$

Demak, ishqor ko'p olingan, muhit ishqoriy bo'ladi.

$$154. 1) m = V\rho\omega = 200 \cdot 1,14 \cdot 0,2 = 45,6 \text{ g erigan modda}$$

$$2) m = V\rho = 400 \cdot 1,19 = 228 \text{ g eritma}$$

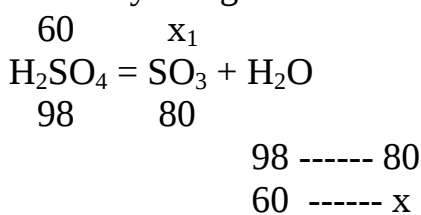
$$3) 0,05 = 45,6/228+m$$

$$228+0,05 +0,05m = 45,6$$

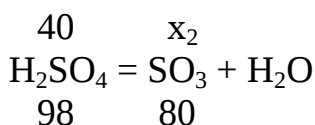
$$11,4 +0,05m = 45,6$$

$$0,05m = 34,2 \quad m = 684 \text{ ml}$$

155. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



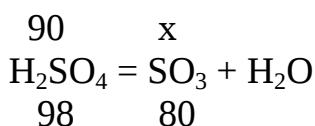
$$x = 49 \text{ g SO}_3$$



$$98 \text{ ----- } 80$$

$$40 \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 32,65 \text{ g SO}_3$$



$$98 \text{ ----- } 80$$

$$90 \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 73,5 \text{ g SO}_3$$

$$4) 100 \text{ g eritmada } 10 \text{ g SO}_3 \text{ bo'lsa, } 10\% \text{ li SO}_3 \text{ } 100 - 10 = 90 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$5) m = 10 + 73,5 = 83,5 \text{ g (SO}_3 \text{)}$$

$$6) \begin{array}{ccc} 83,5 & & 16,35 \\ & 49 & \end{array}$$

$$32,65$$

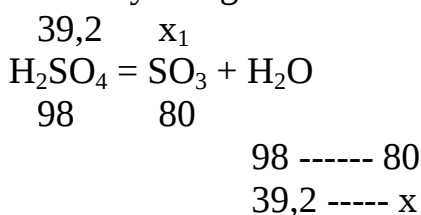
$$34,5$$

$$7) \begin{array}{ccc} & 34,5 & \text{-----} 16,35 \\ & x & \text{----- } 100 \end{array}$$

$$x = 211 \text{ g}$$

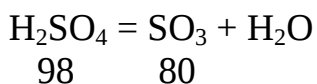
$$8) V = m/\rho = 211/1,3 = 162,3 \text{ ml (40\% li H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)}$$

156. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$x = 32 \text{ g SO}_3$$

$$29 \quad x_2$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 98 & \text{-----} 80 \\ & 29 & \text{-----} x \\ 3) \ 23,67 & & 68 \quad (\text{eritma}) \end{array} \quad x = 23,67 \text{ g SO}_3$$

32

100 8,326 (SO₃)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 68 & \text{-----} 8,326 \\ 4) & x & \text{-----} 200 \end{array} \quad x = 1633,3 \text{ ml (29\% li H}_2\text{SO}_4)$$

157. 1) 60°C dan 20°C gacha sovutilganda 522 – 222 = 300 g cho'kmaga tushadi.
2) 60°C dagi eritmaning massasi 522 + 100 = 622 g

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3) & 622 & \text{-----} 300 \\ & x & \text{-----} 15 \end{array} \quad x = 31,1 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4) & 622 & \text{-----} 522 \\ & 31,1 & \text{-----} x \end{array} \quad x = 26,1 \text{ g tuz eriydi}$$

$$5) \quad 31,1 - 26,1 = 5 \text{ g suv}$$

158. Aralashtirish qoidasiga ko'ra

6 88 g eritma

12

100 6 g tuz

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 88 & \text{-----} 6 \\ & x & \text{-----} 30 \end{array} \quad x = 440 \text{ g}$$

159.

1) C (90°C) = 42,7 C (25°C) = 6,9

100 + 42,7 = 142,7 g (90°C)

100 + 6,9 = 106,9 g (25°C)

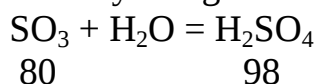
2) 142,7 – 106,9 = 35,8 g cho'kmaga tushadi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3) & 142,7 & \text{-----} 35,8 \\ & x & \text{-----} 200 \end{array} \quad x = 797,2 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4) & 142,7 & \text{-----} 42,7 \\ & 797,2 & \text{-----} x \end{array} \quad x = 238,5 \text{ g tuz}$$

5) 797,2 - 238,5 = 558,7 g suv

160. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 98 \\ x & \text{-----} & 98 \end{array} \quad x = 80 \text{ g } 98\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 98 \\ x & \text{-----} & 32 \end{array} \quad x = 26,12 \text{ g } 32\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 100\% & & 53,88 \\ & 80\% & \\ 26,12\% & & 20 \end{array}$$

$$53,88 + 20 = 73,88 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 73,88 & \text{-----} & 53,88 \\ 1200 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 875 \text{ g}$$

$$5) \quad 1200 - 875 = 325 \text{ g } 32\%$$

161. 1) $n = V \cdot C_m = 0,16 \cdot 0,45 = 0,072 \text{ mol (AlCl}_3\text{)}$
 $n = V \cdot C_m = 9 \cdot 0,032 = 0,288 \text{ mol (NaOH)}$

$$2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 0,795 \\ 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 17,8 \text{ g}$$

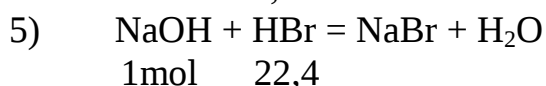
$$3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\text{N}_2) & 2 & 63,2 \text{ g} \\ & 17,8 & \end{array}$$

$$(\text{NBr}) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 81 & & 15,8 \end{array}$$

$$4) \quad 63,2 + 15,8 = 79$$

$$5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 79 & \text{-----} & 15,8 \\ 11,2 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l (NBr)}$$

$$x \quad 2,24$$



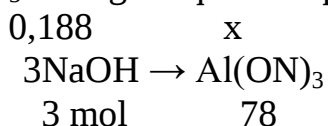
$$1 \text{ mol} \quad \text{-----} \quad 22,4$$

$$x \quad \text{-----} \quad 2,24 \quad x = 0,1 \text{ mol (NaOH)}$$

$$6) \quad 0,288 - 0,1 = 0,188 \text{ mol NaOH reaksiyaga kirishgan.}$$

$$7) \quad \text{Reaksiyada } 1 \text{ mol AlCl}_3 \text{ ga } 3 \text{ mol NaOH tugri kelgani uchun NaOH ning } 1 \text{ molini xisoblanadi: } 0,188/3 = 0,062 \text{ mol NaOH}$$

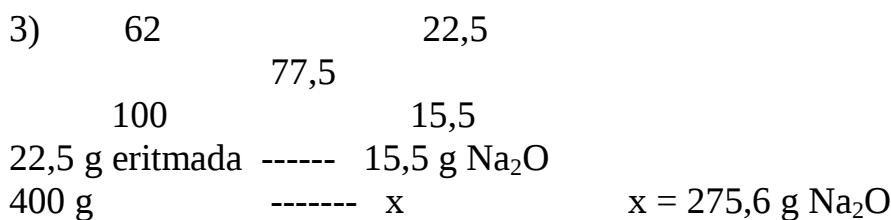
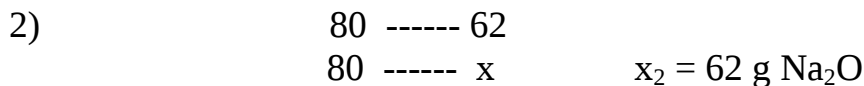
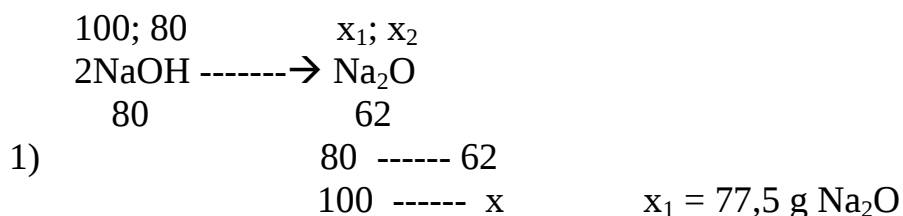
Demak, AlCl_3 ning miqdori kup olinganligi uchun xisoblash NaOH bilan olib boriladi.



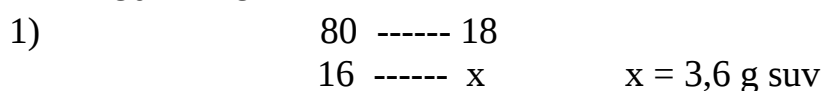
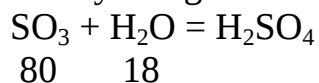
$$3 \text{ mol} \quad \text{-----} \quad 78$$

$$0,188 \quad \text{-----} \quad x \quad x = 4,888 \text{ g chukma}$$

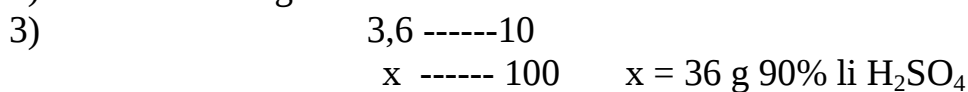
162.



163. Reaksiya tenglamasi



2) $100 - 90 = 10 \text{ g suv}$



164.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1,08 & & 1 \\
 & 1,6 & \\
 & x & u
 \end{array}$$

$x = 1,6 - 1 = 0,6$

$u = 1,08 - 1,6 = -0,52$

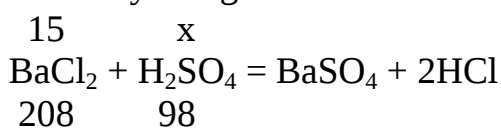
$x : u = 0,6 : (-0,52)$

$x : u = 60 : (-0,52)$

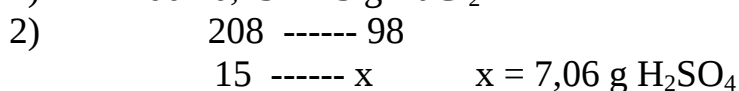
Hisoblash shuni ko'rsatdiki, zichligi 1,08 bo'lgan eritmaning har 60 l dan 5,2 l suv bug'latilishi kerak, bunda 8 l zichligi 1,67 bo'lgan kislota hosil bo'ladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 60 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 8 \\
 10 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x
 \end{array}
 \quad x = 1,33 \text{ l}$$

165. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $m = 100 \cdot 0,15 = 15 \text{ g BaCl}_2$



$$3) S_n = m \cdot 1000 / EV = 7,06 \cdot 1000 / 49 \cdot 14,4 = 10 \text{ n}$$

166. 1) 5,53 g qancha $ZnSO_4$ ning molekular massasiga mos kelishi topiladi:

$$(ZnSO_4) \quad 161 \text{ ----- } 3,31$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 5,53 \quad x = 269 \text{ g } (ZnSO_4)$$

2) $ZnSO_4$ kristallogidrat molekulyar massasidan, suvsiz $ZnSO_4$ ning molekular massasi ayirib, suvning massasi hisoblanadi:

$$269 - 161 = 108 \text{ g}$$

3) Kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suvning miqdori:

$$\nu_{H_2O} = m/M = 108/18 = 6 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Demak, } ZnSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$$

167. $Na_2SO_4 \cdot xH_2O$

$$46$$

$$1) \quad (Na) \quad 46 \text{ ----- } 16,08\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 286 \text{ g } (Na_2SO_4 \cdot xH_2O)$$

$$2) 286 \text{ g } (Na_2SO_4 \cdot xH_2O) - 142 \text{ g } (Na_2SO_4) = 144 \text{ g } (xH_2O)$$

$$3) \nu_{H_2O} = m/M = 144/18 = 8 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Demak, } Na_2SO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$$

168. 1) $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$

$$160 + 90 = 250$$

$$250 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$90 \text{ ----- } x\% \quad x = 36\% (H_2O)$$

2) $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$

$$106 + 180 = 286$$

$$286 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$180 \text{ ----- } x\% \quad x = 62,937\% (H_2O)$$

$$3) \quad 36 \quad 24,937$$

$$38$$

$$62,937 \quad 2$$

$$4) 24,937 + 2 = 26,937$$

$$5) \quad 26,937 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$2 \text{ ----- } x\% \quad x = 7,5\% (Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O)$$

169.

1) $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O \rightarrow CuSO_4$

$$250 \quad 160$$

$$250 \text{ ----- } 160$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 16 \quad x = 25 \text{ g } (CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O)$$

$$250 \text{ ----- } 160$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 6 \quad x = 9,4 \text{ g } (CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O)$$

$$2) \quad 100 \quad 15,6$$

$$25$$

$$9,4 \quad 75$$

$$3) 15,6 + 75 = 90,6$$

$$4) \begin{array}{ccc} 90,6 & \text{-----} & 15,6 \\ 600 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 103,3 \text{ g}(\text{CuSO}_4 * 5\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$5) 600 - 103,3 = 496,7 \text{ g (6 \% li CuSO}_4\text{)}$$



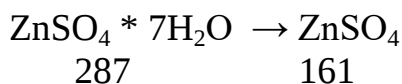
$$161 + 108 = 269$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 269 & \text{-----} & 161 \\ 100 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 59,85 \text{ g}(\text{ZnSO}_4)$$

$$2) \begin{array}{ccc} 59,85 & & 8 \\ & 12 & \\ 4 & & 47,85 \end{array}$$

$$3) \begin{array}{ccc} 47,85 & \text{-----} & 8 \\ 200 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 33,4 \text{ g}(\text{ZnSO}_4 * 6\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

171.



$$1) 345 + 57,4 = 402,4 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$2) \begin{array}{ccc} 32,2 & \text{-----} & 4\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 805 \text{ g}$$

$$3) 805 - 402,4 = 402,6 \text{ g}$$

172. 1) Kislorodning ekvivalenti $E(\text{O}_2) = 16/2 = 8 \text{ g/mol}$

$$2) 32,16/8 = 4,2$$

$$3) 32,16 + 4,2 = 36,36\%$$

$$4) \begin{array}{ccc} 127 \text{ g}(\text{FeCl}_2) & \text{-----} & 63,64\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 36,36\% \end{array} \quad x = 72 \text{ g}$$

$$5) n = 72/18 = 4 \text{ mol}(\text{N}_2\text{O})$$

173.

$$1) \begin{array}{ccc} 55 & \text{-----} & 24,66\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 223 \text{ g}(\text{MnSO}_4 * n\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$2) 223 \text{ g}(\text{MnSO}_4 * n\text{H}_2\text{O}) - 151 \text{ g}(\text{MnSO}_4) = 72 \text{ g} \text{ N}_2\text{O}$$

$$3) n = 72/18 = 4 \text{ mol}(\text{N}_2\text{O})$$

7. Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya nazariyasi. Ionli tenglamalar. Eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi.

Suvning ion ko'paytmasi. Vodorod ko'rsatgichi. Gidroliz

Moddalarning suvdagi eritmalari elektr tokini o'tkazish va o'tkazmasligiga qarab, elektrolitlar va elektrolitmaslarga ajratiladi.

Elektrolitlar – suvdagi eritmalari va suyuqlanmalari elektr tokini o'tkazadigan moddalardir.

Elektrolitmaslar – eritilgan holatda ham, suyuqlantirilgan holatda ham elektr

tokini o'tkazmaydigan moddalardir.

Kislotalar, asoslar va tuzlar sinflariga kiruvchi hamma moddalar elektrolitlar hisoblanadi. Elektrolitmaslarga juda ko'pchilik organik moddalar misol bo'la oladi (spirtlar, efirlar, ketonlar, qand va boshqalar).

1887 yilda shved olimi Svante Arrenius eritmalarning elektr o'tkazuvchanligini o'lchash asosida elektrolitik dissotsilanish nazariyasini taklif qildi.

Eritmalarda zaryadlangan zarrachalar mavjudligini 1818 yilda T.Grotgus aniqlagan. Elektrolitlarning eritmalarda va suyuqlanmalarda ionlarga ajralish jarayoni *elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya* deb ataladi.

Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya nazariyasining asosiy prinsiplari quyidagilardan iborat.

1. Elektrolit molekulari suvda eriganda musbat va manfiy zaryadlangan ionlarga dissotsialanadi. Oddiy ionlarga Na^+ , Cu^{2+} , Cl^- va murakkab ionlarga SO_4^{2-} , MnO_4^- , NH_4^+ ion misol bo'lishi mumkin.

2. Dissotsiatsiya jarayoni qaytar jarayondir. Dissotsiatsiya oxirigacha bormay sistemada dinamik muvozanat vujudga keladi. Bunda dissotsiatsiya tezligi teskari jarayon, ya'ni molekularlarning hosil bo'lish jarayon tezligiga tenglashib qoladi.

3. Suvli eritmalarda ionlar tartibsiz (xatotik) harakatda bo'ladi. Agar elektrolit eritmasiga tok manbaiga ulangan elektrodlar tushirilsa, ionlar ma'lum bir yunalishda harakatlanadi, ya'ni musbat zaryadli ionlar katodga, manfiy zaryadli ionlar esa anodga tomon yunaladi. Shu sababli musbat ionlar *kationlar*, manfiy zaryadli ionlar *anionlar* deyiladi.

Elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya darajasi eritilgan elektrolit molekularlarining qancha qismi ayni eritmada dissotsilangan holatda bo'lishini ko'rsatadi va α -harfi bilan belgilanadi

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{N} \quad \text{ёku} \quad \frac{n}{N} \cdot 100\%$$

n-elektrolitning eritmadagi erkin gidratlangan ionlari mollar soni

N-eritish uchun olingan elektrolitning umumiy mollar soni.

Elektrolit to'liq dissotsialansa, $\alpha = 1$ yoki 100 % bo'ladi.

Dissotsiatsiya darajasiga bog'liq holda elektrolitlar kuchli va kuchsiz elektrolitlarga bo'linadi.

Kuchli elektrolitlar ionlarga to'liq dissotsilanadi. Kuchli elektrolitlarga deyarli hamma tuzlar, kislotalardan HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , HClO_4 , HBr , HCl , HI , HMnO_4 , H_2SeO_4 va asoslardan KOH , NaOH , Ba(OH)_2 , Ca(OH)_2 kiradi.

Kuchsiz elektrolitlar ionlarga qisman parchalanadi. Kuchsiz elektrolitlarga H_2O , H_2O_2 , kuchlilik organik kislotalar, ba'zi bir anorganik kislotalar, masalan, H_2CO_3 , H_2SiO_3 , H_2SO_3 , HCN , HNO_2 , H_3BO_3 va asoslardan NH_4OH misol bo'ladi.

Kuchsiz elektrolitlar eritmasidagi ionlar o'rtasida vujudga keladigan muvozanatga massalar ta'siri qonunini qo'llab, muvozanat konstantasini chiqarish mumkin. Masalan, sirka kislota eritmasidagi ion muvozanati quyidagi tenglama bilan yoziladi:



Bu sistema uchun muvozanat konstantasi:

$$K = \frac{[H^+][CH_3COO^-]}{[CH_3COOH]}$$

Elektrolitlar eritmasidagi ion muvozanatiga muvofiq keladigan konstantani *ionlanish konstantasi* yoki *elektrolitik dissotsiatsiya konstantasi* deyiladi. Dissitsiatsiya konstanta qiymati asosida kislota va asos kuchi haqida xulosa chiqarish mumkin, ya'ni konstanta qiymati qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, ayni elektrolit shunchalik kuchsiz bo'ladi. Masalan, sirka kislota ($K = 1,74 \cdot 10^{-5}$) taxminan chumoli kislota ($K = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$) dan 10 marta kuchsiz, lekin sianid kislota ($K = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-10}$) bir necha marta kuchlidir

Elektrolit eritmalarida boradigan barcha reaksiyalarni 5 guruxga bo'lish mumkin.

1. *Neytrallanish reaksiyasi* biror kuchli kislota suyultirilgan eritmasiga bir necha tomchi lakmus tomizilsa, eritma qizil tusga kiradi. Agar uning ustiga kuchli ishqorning suyultirilgan eritmasidan tomchilatib o'rtacha (neytral) rangni oladi. Bunda neytral eritma hosil bo'ladi. Masalan: $KOH + HCl = KCl + H_2O$: $\Delta H^0 = -57,12 \text{ kJ}$

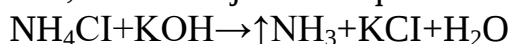
Ion shaklida: $OH^- + H^+ \rightarrow H_2O$

Demak, neytrallanish reaksiyasining mohiyati vodorod ionlari bilan gidroksil ionlari birikib, suv hosil bo'lishidan iborat

2. *Cho'kma hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar* oxirigacha boradigan reaksiyalardir. Agar kumush nitrat bilan kaliy xlorid o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishsa, oq rangli cho'kma hosil bo'ladi: $KCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow AgCl + KNO_3$

Ion shaklida: $Ag^+ + Cl^- \rightarrow AgCl$

3. *Gaz hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar*. Bunday reaksiyalar sodir bo'lganda kimyoviy muvozanat reaksiya mahsulotlari hosil bo'ladigan reaksiya tomoniga siljiydi. Natijada reaksiya oxirigacha boradi. Masalan, ammoniy xlorid eritmasiga kuchli ishqor eritmasini qo'shsak, ammiak ajralib chiqadi:



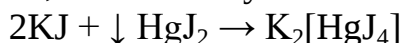
Ion shaklida: $NH_4^+ + OH^- \rightarrow \uparrow NH_3 + H_2O$

4. *Eritmalarda boradigan qaytar reaksiyalar*. Agar KNO_3 ning eritmasiga $NaCl$ ning ekvimolyar eritmasi qo'shilsa, eritmada qaytar reaksiya sodir bo'ladi: $KNO_3 + NaCl \leftrightarrow NaNO_3 + KCl$

Yoki $K^+ + NO_3^- + Na^+ + Cl^- \leftrightarrow Na^+ + NO_3^- + K^+ + Cl^-$

5. *Kompleks birikma hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar*. Ionlar orasida boradigan reaksiyalarda ko'pincha kompleks birikmalar hosil bo'ladi. Masalan, simob nitrat eritmasiga kaliy yodid eritmasidan qo'shsak, avval qizil rangli chokma hosil bo'ladi: $Hg(NO_3)_2 + 2KJ \rightarrow \downarrow HgJ_2 + 2KNO_3$

Agar KJ dan ko'proq qo'shsak, cho'kma eriydi va kompleks birikma hosil bo'ladi:



Suvning elektrolitik dissotsilanishi

Toza suv o'lchash mumkin bo'lgan elektr o'tkazuvchanlikka ega bo'lib, juda kuchsiz elektrolit hisoblanadi. Suv oz miqdorda ionlarga parchalanadi: $H_2O = H^+ + OH^-$

Suvning dissotsiatsiya darajasi uy haroratida juda kichik qiymatga ega: $\alpha=1,8 \cdot 10^{-9}$, ya'ni suvning 5556000000 molekulasidan faqat bittasi ionlashgan holda bo'ladi. Suvning dissotsiatsiya darajasi juda kichik bo'lishiga qaramay, 1 litr suvdagi N^+ ionlarining soni $6 \cdot 10^{16}$ ga tengdir. Suv kuchsiz elektrolit, uning dissotsiatsiya konstantasi quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$K = \frac{[H^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{[H_2O]} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-16} (t = 22^\circ C)$$

Dissotsilanmagan suv molekulalarining konsentratsiyasini suvning 1 litridagi umumiy konsentratsiyasiga teng deb olish mumkin, ya'ni:

$$[H_2O] = \frac{1000}{18} = 55,56 (\text{моль} / \text{л})$$

Bunda suvning dissotsiatsiya konstantasi :

$$K = \frac{[H^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{55,56} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

Bundan $[H^+] \cdot [OH^-] = (1,8 \cdot 10^{-16}) \cdot (55,56) = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ моль} / \text{л}$

Vodorod va gidroksid ionlarning konsentratsiyalari ko'paytmasi faqat suv uchun emas, balki kislota, asos va tuzlarning suvli eritmalar uchun ham konstanta hisoblanadi. Bu kattalik suvning *ion ko'paytmasi* deb ataladi va K_{N_2O} bilan belgilanadi. $K_{N_2O} = [H^+] \cdot [OH^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ mol/l}$ ($t = 22^\circ C$).

Vodorod va gidroksid ionlarining konsentratsiyalari bir xil bo'lgan eritmalar neytral eritmalar deyiladi. Neytral muhit uchun $[H^+] = [OH^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol/l}$. Kislotali muhitda $[H^+] > [OH^-]$, ishqoriy muhitda esa $[H^+] < [OH^-]$. Suvning ion ko'paytmasidan foydalanib, muhitning har qanday reaksiyasini miqdoriy jihatdan H^+ ionlarning konsentratsiyasi bilan o'lchash mumkin. Bunda quyidagi nisbatni hisobga olish kerak:

$$[H^+] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[OH^-]} \text{ моль} / \text{л} \quad \text{va} \quad [OH^-] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[H^+]} \text{ моль} / \text{л}.$$

Muhit reaksiyasini miqdoriy jihatdan ifodalash uchun, odatda, H^+ ionlari konsentratsiyasi o'rniga uning manfiy ishora bilan olingan unli logarifmidan foydalaniladi. Bu qiymat vodorod ko'rsatkich deb ataladi va pH bilan ifodalanadi: $pH = -\lg[H^+]$

Masalan, agar $[H^+] = 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$ bo'lsa, $pH = 4$ buladi. Neytral eritmalarda ($[H^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ mol/l}$) $pH=7$, kislotali eritmalarda $pH<7$, ishqoriy eritmalarda $pH>7$ bo'ladi.

Tuzlar gidrolizi

Tuz ionlari bilan suv o'rtasida boradigan va ko'pincha muhitning o'zgarishi bilan boruvchi o'zaro ta'sir reaksiyalari tuzlar gidrolizi deb ataladi.

Tuzlar gidrolizining muhim hollarini ko'rib chiqamiz:

1. Kuchli kislota va kuchli asosdan hosil bo'lgan tuz gidrolizga uchramaydi, eritma muhiti neytral bo'ladi, chunki bunda kuchsiz elektrolit hosil bo'lmaydi.

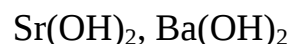


Kuchli kislotalar

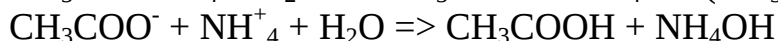
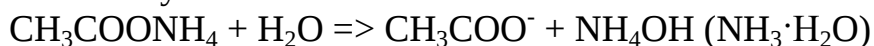
HCl, HBr, HI, HClO₃
H₂SO₄, H₂SeO₃, HNO₃

Kuchli asoslar

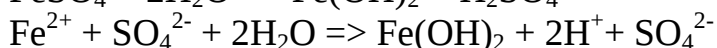
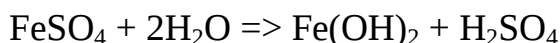
KOH, NaOH, RbOH
LiOH, CsOH, Ca(OH)₂,



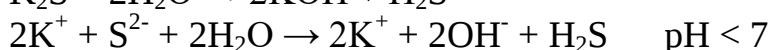
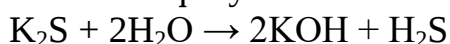
2. Kuchsiz kislota va kuchsiz asosdan hosil bo'lgan tuz gidrolizga uchraganda eritma muhiti neytral bo'ladi:



3. Kuchli kislota va kuchsiz asosdan hosil bo'lgan tuzlar gidrolizlanganda eritmada vodorod ionlari to'planadi va shu sababli eritma kislotali muhitga ega bo'ladi.

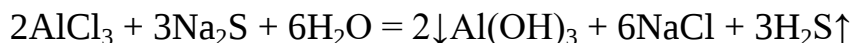


4. Kuchsiz kislota va kuchli asosdan hosil bo'lgan tuz gidrolizga uchraganda eritma muhiti ishqoriy bo'ladi.



Demak, tuzning anioni gidrolizga uchraydi va reaksiya natijasida gidroksil OH^- ionlar hosil bo'ladi. Binobarin, kuchsiz kislota va kuchli asosdan hosil bo'lgan tuzlarning suvdagi eritmaları ishqoriy muhitga ega bo'ladi.

Agar gidroliz natijasida cho'kma va gaz hosil bo'lsa, tuz batamom gidrolizlanadi. Masalan: $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\downarrow\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$ bu qaytmas gidrolizdir, shu sababli almashinish reaksiyasida eritmada Al_2S_3 olib bo'lmaydi. Uning o'rniga gidroliz mahsulotlari hosil bo'ladi. Shu munosabat bilan, masalan eritma AlCl_3 bilan Na_2S orasidagi reaksiya tenglamasini quyidagicha :



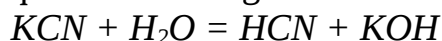
Yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan hollarda eritmada tuzlarning hammasi gidrolizga uchramaydi, faqat bir qismi gidrolizlanadi. Eritmada tuz bilan gidroliz mahsulotlari o'rtasida muvozanat vujudga keladi. Moddaning gidrolizga uchragan qismi *gidroliz darajasi* deb ataladi va u h bilan belgilanadi:

gidrolizlangan molekulalar soni

$$h = \frac{\text{gidrolizlangan molekulalar soni}}{\text{eritilgan tuz molekulalari soni}}$$

eritilgan tuz molekulalari soni

Gidrolizni xarakterlovchi miqdorlardan biri gidroliz konstantasidir.



Bu reaksiyaning gidroliz konstantasi quyidagicha yoziladi

$$K_{\text{gidr}} = \frac{[\text{HCN}] \cdot [\text{KOH}]}{[\text{KCN}]}$$

Gidroliz konstantasi ayni tuzning gidrolizlanish qobiliyatini xarakterlaydi; K_{gidr} ning qiymati qancha katta bo'lsa, gidroliz shuncha yaxshi boradi.

Agar eritma suyultirilsa ayni tuzning gidrolizlanishi kuchayadi va gidroliz darajasi oshadi. Masalan, Na_2CO_3 ning 1 n li eritmasida h_{gidr} 4,5 % ga teng, uning 0,001 n li eritmasida esa $h_{\text{gidr}} = 34\%$ ga teng.

Eritma harorati oshirilganda gidroliz darajasi ham oshadi. Chunki isitilgan suvning dissotsiatsiya darajasi oshadi, shu sababli H^+ va OH^- ionlari bilan o'zaro ta'sirini kuchaytiradi va tuz gidrolizi kuchayadi, bu esa gidroliz darajasining oshishiga olib keladi.

Kuchsiz asos va kuchli kislota dan tashkil topgan tuzning

gidroliz konstantasi $K_{zudp} = \frac{K_w}{K_{MOH}}$

Gidroliz darajasi $h = \frac{K_w}{K_{MOH} * C}$

Bu yerda: MOH – asos formulasi, C - konsentratsiya

Demak, kuchsiz asos va kuchli kislota dan hosil bo'lgan tuzlarning gidrolizlanish konstantasini topish uchun suvning ion ko'paytmasini asosning dissotsilanish konstantasiga bo'lish kerak.

Kuchli asos va kuchsiz kislota dan hosil bo'lgan tuzning

gidroliz konstantasi $K_{zudp} = \frac{K_w}{K_{HA}}$

Gidroliz darajasi $h = \frac{K_w}{K_{HA} * C}$

Bu yerda: HA – kuchsiz kislota ning dissotsilanish konstantasi, C – konsentratsiya gidrolizlanish konstantasini topish uchun suvning ion ko'paytmasini kislota ning dissotsilanish konstantasiga bo'lish kerak.

Kuchsiz kislota va kuchsiz asos dan hosil bo'lgan tuzning

gidroliz konstantasi $K_{zudp} = \frac{K_w}{K_{MOH} * K_{HA}}$

Gidroliz darajasi $h = \frac{K_{zudp}}{1 + K_{zudp}}$ yoki $\frac{h}{1-h} = \frac{K_w}{K_{HA} * K_{MOH}}$

Demak, kuchsiz asos va kuchsiz kislota dan hosil bo'lgan tuzlarning gidrolizlanish konstantasini topish uchun suvning ion ko'paytmasini kislota va asosning dissotsilanish konstantalari ko'paytmasiga bo'lish kerak.

Bufer sistemalar

Kam miqdorda kuchli kislota va kuchli ishqor qoshilganda vodorod ko'rsatkichi o'zgarmay qoladigan eritmalar *bufer eritmalar* deb ataladi.

Bufer aralashma, masalan, asetatli bufer aralashma (CH_3COOH va CH_3COONa aralashmasi) ga ozroq miqdorda kuchli kislota qo'shilsa H^+ (aniqrog'i H_3O^+) ionlar natriy asetatning dissotsilanishidan hosil bo'ladigan CH_3COO^- ionlarini bog'laydi: $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{H}^+ = \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

Ozroq miqdorda ishqor qo'shilganda esa OH^- ionlar CH_3COOH bilan ta'sirlashadi: $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{OH}^- \leftrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Ikkala holda ham eritma pH i o'zgarmaydi.

Eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi

Ma'lumki, qattiq moddalarning erish jarayonida to'yingan eritma hosil bo'lishida eruvchi modda bilan uning eritmada molekulalari o'rtasida muvozanat vujudga keladi. Elektrolitlar eriganda eritmaga molekulalar emas, balki ionlar o'tadi.

Masalan, tuzning to'yingan eritmasida tuz kristallari bilan eritmaga o'tgan ionlar o'rtasida muvozanat vujudga keladi. Kam eriydigan bariy sulfat BaSO_4 ning to'yingan eritmasida quyidagi muvozanat holati vujudga keladi:



Bu jarayonning muvozanat konstantasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$K_{\text{mug}} = \frac{[\text{Ba}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{BaSO}_4]}$$

BaSO_4 ning to'yingan eritmasi uchun *eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi* (EK) quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\mathcal{K}_{\text{BaSO}_4} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-10} (t^0 = 25^\circ \text{C})$$

Yomon eriydigan elektrolitning to'yingan eritmasidagi ionlar konsentratsiyalari ko'paytmasi *eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi* deyiladi. Eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi qiymatidan foydalanib, ayni elektrolitning umumiy eruvchanligini hisoblab topish mumkin:

$$C(\text{mоль/l}) = \sqrt{\mathcal{K}}$$

Kimyoviy reaksiyada ishtirok etuvchi ionlar konsentratsiyalari ko'paytmasi eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi qiymatidan katta bo'lsa, yomon eruvchi modda cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladi. Agar to'yingan eritmada ayni elektrolit ionlari konsentratsiyalarining ko'paytmasi shu elektrolitning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasidan kichik bo'lsa, bunda cho'kma eriy boshlaydi.

174. Nitrit kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasi $5,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ga teng. 0,5 M li eritmada vodorod ionlarining konsentratsiyasi va dissotsiatsiya darajasini hisoblang. **($1,59 \cdot 10^{-2}$; $3,19 \cdot 10^{-2}$)**

175. 0,1 n li sirka kislotasi eritmasidagi ($\alpha = 1,3\%$) vodorod konsentratsiyasidan 0,1 n xlorid kislotadagi ($\alpha = 92\%$) vodorod konsentratsiyasi necha marta ko'p? **(70,7)**

176. Dissotsiatsiya darajasi 0,02 ga teng bo'lgan 6,2% li H_2SO_3 ning 100 g eritmasida nechta H_2SO_3 molekula dissotsiyalangan? **($9 \cdot 10^{20}$)**

177. Dissotsiatsiya darajasi 75% ga teng bo'lgan 100 ml 0,2 M li $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ eritmasida necha mol kation bo'ladi? **(0,015)**

178. CH_3COOH ning 3 M li eritmasida H^+ larining konsentratsiyasi 0,03 mol/l bo'lsa, dissotsialanish darajasini (%) toping **(1%)**

179. $\alpha = 0,032$ ga teng bo'lgan 0,2 M li chumoli kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasini aniqlang **($2 \cdot 10^{-4}$)**

180. Arsenat kislotasining I bosqich bo'yicha dissotsiatsiya konstantasi $K_1 = 6,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ bo'lganda 0,1 n eritmada dissotsialangan molekularining foizini hisoblang **(24,5%)**

181. Agar ammoniy gidroksidning 0,1 n eritmasining dissotsiatsiylanish darajasi 1,36% ga teng bo'lsa, dissotsiatsiya konstantasini toping **($18,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$)**

182. 0,05 M sulfid kislotasining I bosqichdagi dissotsiatsiya darajasi II bosqichdagi dissotsiatsiya darajasi necha marta katta? ($K_1 = 5,7 \cdot 10^{-8}$; $K_2 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-15}$) **(68,9 marta)**

183. Quyidagi reaksiyalarning molekular va qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamalarini yozing a) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow$ b) $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{BaCl}_2 \rightarrow$ v) $\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow$

184. pH = 1 bo'lgan H_2SO_4 eritmasining molyar konsentratsiyasini hisoblang **(0,05)**

185. $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ning $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mol/l konsentratsiyali eritmasining pH ini hisoblang **(11)**

186. $[\text{OH}^-]$ ionlarining konsentratsiyasi $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mol/l bo'lgan eritmada $[\text{H}^+]$ konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) aniqlang **($1 \cdot 10^{-5}$)**

187. 0,001 M li NaOH eritmasi uchun pH ning qiymati nechiga teng bo'ladi? **(11)**

188. $\alpha = 0,042$ ga teng bo'lgan $0,01n$ sirka kislotaning pH ini aniqlang **(3,42)**

189. 1 l eritmada 0,004 g uyuvchi natriy erigan bo'lsa, eritmaning pH ini hisoblang **(10)**

190. Agar $K_{\text{NSN}} = 7,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$ bo'lsa, 0,2 nli HCH eritmasining pH ini xisoblang **(4,92)**

191. Agar 0,012M li eritmada H_2SO_4 to'liq dissotsiatsiyalansa, ushbu eritmaning pH qiymati qanday bo'ladi? **(1,62)**

192. Agar eritmaning pH = 5,06 ga teng bo'lsa, 0,1 M sulfit kislotasi eritmasida HSO_3^- va SO_3^{2-} konsentratsiyalarini aniqlang ($K_1 = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$; $K_2 = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$) ($[\text{HSO}_3^-] = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-4}$; $[\text{SO}_3^{2-}] = 1,33 \cdot 10^{-6}$)

193. Agar eritma pH = 9,8 ga teng bo'lsa, eritmadagi gidroksil ionlarining konsentratsiyasini toping **(6,31 \cdot 10^{-5})**

194. Quyidagi reaksiyalarning molekular, to'liq ionli va qichqartirilgan ionli tenglamalarini tuzing

a) bariy xlorid + kumush nitrat

b) kalsiy gidroksid + xlorid kislotasi

v) natriy karbonat + nitrat kislotasi

g) natriy fosfat + kalsiy xlorid

195. Quyidagi qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamalarni molekular va to'liq ionli tenglamalarini tuzing

a) $\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$; b) $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2$; v) $\text{S}^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}$

196. 25°C da AgBr ning EK = $5,0 \cdot 10^{-13}$ ga teng. AgBr ning eruvchanligini hisoblang. **(7,07 \cdot 10^{-7} mol/l)**

197. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ning eruvchanligi $1,77 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mol/l ga teng bo'lsa, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasini toping. **(2,2 \cdot 10^{-20})**

198. Teng miqdorda 0,02 mol PbCl_2 va 0,02 mol Na_2SO_4 eritmasi aralashtirilganda PbSO_4 cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladimi?

199. 0,01 M li KF ning gidroliz darajasini, pH va K_{gidr} ni hisoblang **(7,59)**

YeChIMI:

174. I usul

$$1) \alpha = \sqrt{K/C} = \sqrt{5,1 \cdot 10^{-4} / 0,5} = \sqrt{10,2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 3,19 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$2) [\text{H}^+] = 3,19 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,5 = 1,595 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$$

II usul

$$1) [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{KC} = \sqrt{5,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,5} = \sqrt{2,55 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1,595 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) \alpha = [\text{H}^+]/S = 1,595 \cdot 10^{-2} / 0,5 = 3,19 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

175.

$$1) [\text{H}^+]_{\text{SN}_3\text{SOON}} = \alpha \cdot S = 0,013 \cdot 0,1 = 0,0013 = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) [\text{H}^+]_{\text{NCl}} = \alpha \cdot S = 0,92 \cdot 0,1 = 0,092 = 9,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$3) 9,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l} / 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l} = 70,77$$

176.

$$1) \alpha = n/N; n = 0,02 \cdot 6,2 = 0,124$$

$$2) (\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3) \quad 82 \text{ ----- } 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$0,124 \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 0,009 \cdot 10^{23} = 9 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ ta}$$

177.

1) $m = C_m V M / 1000 = 0,2 * 100 * 164 / 1000 = 3,28 \text{ g Ca(HO}_3)_2$

2) $n = 0,75 * 3,28 = 2,46 \text{ g ionlarga ajralgan}$

3) $v = 2,46 / 164 = 0,015 \text{ mol kation}$

178.

$$\alpha = [H^+] / C_m = 0,03 / 3 = 0,01 = 1\%$$

179.

$$K = \alpha^2 S_m = (0,032)^2 * 0,2 = 0,0002 = 2 * 10^{-4}$$

180.

1) $[H^+] = \sqrt{KC} = \sqrt{6,0 * 10^{-3} * 1 * 10^{-1}} = \sqrt{6 * 10^{-4}} = 2,45 * 10^{-2}$

2) $\alpha = [H^+] / C_m = 2,45 * 10^{-2} / 0,1 = 24,5 * 10^{-2} * 100 = 24,5\%$

181.

1) $[H^+] = \alpha * S = 1,36 * 10^{-2} * 0,1 = 1,36 * 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$

2) $K = [H^+]^2 / S = (1,36 * 10^{-3})^2 / 0,1 = 1,85 * 10^{-6} / 0,1 = 18,5 * 10^{-5}$

182.

1) $[H^+] = \sqrt{KC} = \sqrt{5,7 * 10^{-8} * 5 * 10^{-2}} = 5,34 * 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$

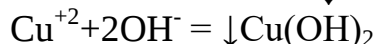
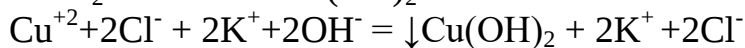
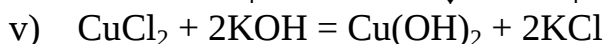
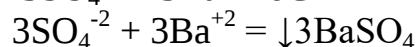
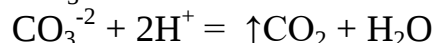
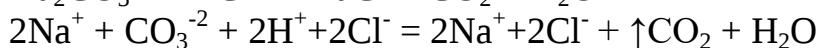
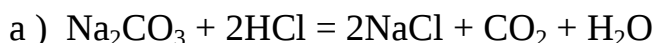
2) $\alpha = [H^+] / C_m = 5,34 * 10^{-5} / 0,05 = 106,8 * 10^{-5} * 100 = 106,8 * 10^{-3} = 1,068 * 10^{-5}$

3) $[H^+] = \sqrt{KC} = \sqrt{1,2 * 10^{-15} * 0,5 * 10^{-1}} = 0,77 * 10^{-8}$

4) $\alpha = [H^+] / C_m = 0,77 * 10^{-8} / 0,05 = 15,5 * 10^{-8} * 100 = 15,5 * 10^{-6} = 1,55 * 10^{-7}$

5) $1,068 * 10^{-5} / 0,0155 * 10^{-5} = 68,9 \text{ marta katta}$

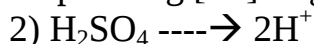
183.



184.

1) $\text{pH} = 1$ bo'lganda $[H^+] = 10 \text{ mol/l}$ ga teng bo'ladi.

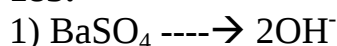
$$\text{pH} = -\lg [H^+] = \lg 1 * 10^{-1} = 0,1$$



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

$$x \rightarrow 0,1 \text{ mol} \quad x = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

185.



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

$$5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ----- } x \text{ mol} \quad x = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$2) \text{pHN} = -\lg [\text{H}^+]$$

$$3) [\text{H}^+] = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} / 1 \cdot 10^{-3} = 1 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$\text{pH} = 11$$

186.

$$[\text{H}^+] = K_{\text{su}} / [\text{OH}^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} / 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

187.

$$1) \text{pH} = -\lg [\text{H}^+] = -\lg 0,001 = \lg 1 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3$$

$$2) \text{pOH} = 14 - 3 = 11$$

188.

$$1) [\text{H}^+] = \alpha \cdot S = 0,042 \cdot 0,01 = 0,00042 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) \text{pH} = -\lg [\text{H}^+] = -\lg 0,00042 = -\lg 4,2 \cdot 10^{-4} = -(0,58-4) = 3,42$$

189.

$$1) C_m = m_{1000} / V_M = 0,004 \cdot 1000 / 40 \cdot 1000 = 0,0001 = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) [\text{OH}^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\lg [\text{OH}^-] = -\lg 1 \cdot 10^{-4} = 4$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{rON} = 14 - 4 = 10$$

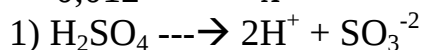
190.

$$1) [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_C} = \sqrt{7,2 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 0,2} = \sqrt{1,44 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) \text{pH} = -\lg [\text{H}^+] = -\lg 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} = -(0,0792-5) = 4,92$$

191.

$$0,012 \quad x$$



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

$$0,012 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,024 \text{ mol}$$

$$2) \text{pH} = -\lg [\text{H}^+] = -\lg 2,4 \cdot 10^{-2} = -(0,38-2) = 1,62$$

192.

1) Eritma tarkibidagi $[\text{H}^+]$ ionlarining konsentratsiyasi topiladi:

$$-\lg [\text{H}^+] = 5,06; \quad -\lg [\text{H}^+] = -1 + 1 - 5,06 = 6,94$$

Antilagarifmlanadi:

$$[\text{H}^+] = 8,7 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$2) K_1 = [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{HSO}_3^-] / [\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3] = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$[\text{HSO}_3^-] = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-1} / 8,7 \cdot 10^{-6} = 0,184 \cdot 10^{-3} = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$3) K_2 = [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{SO}_3^{-2}] / [\text{HSO}_3^-] = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$[\text{SO}_3^{-2}] = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 1,84 \cdot 10^{-4} / 8,7 \cdot 10^{-6} = 11,6 \cdot 10^{-12} / 8,7 \cdot 10^{-6} = 1,33 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l}$$

193.

1) $\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$ bundan

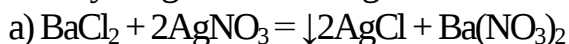
$$\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH} = 14 - 9,8 = 4,20$$

2) $-\lg [\text{OH}^-] = 4,20$; $-\lg [\text{OH}^-] = -4,20 = 5,80$

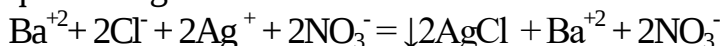
Antilagarifmlanadi:

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 6,31 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$$

194. Reaksiyaning molekular tenglamasi :



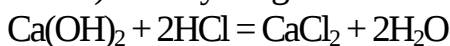
To'liq ionli tenglama:



Qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamasi:



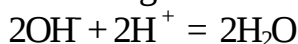
b) Reaksiyaning molekular tenglamasi :



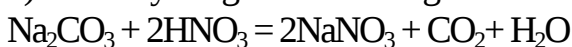
To'liq ionli tenglama:



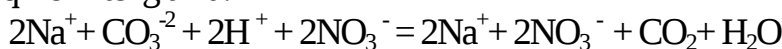
Qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamasi:



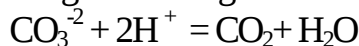
v) Reaksiyaning molekular tenglamasi :



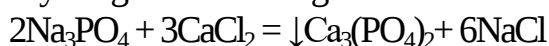
To'liq ionli tenglama:



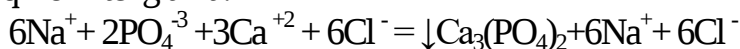
Qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamasi:



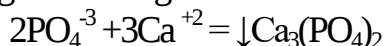
g) Reaksiyaning molekular tenglamasi :



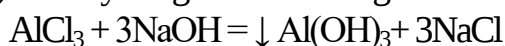
To'liq ionli tenglama:



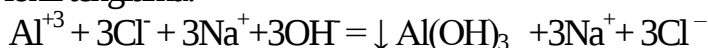
Qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamasi:



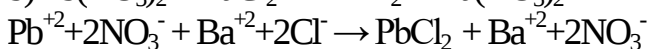
195. a) Reaksiyaning molekular tenglamasi :



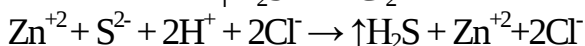
To'liq ionli tenglama:



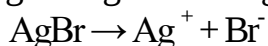
b) $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{BaCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$



v) $\text{ZnS} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \uparrow \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{ZnCl}_2$

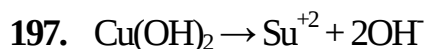


196. AgBr ning eruvchanligini S bilan belgilaymiz.



$$EK_{AgBr} = [Ag^+] * [Br^-] = s * s = s^2$$

$$s = \sqrt{EK} = \sqrt{5,0 * 10^{-13}} = \sqrt{50 * 10^{-14}} = 7,07 * 10^{-7} \text{ mol/l}$$



$$[Cu^{+2}] = 1,77 * 10^{-7} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[OH^-] = 2 * 1,77 * 10^{-7} = 3,54 * 10^{-7} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$EK_{Cu(OH)_2} = [Cu^{+2}] * [OH^-]^2 = 1,77 * 10^{-7} * (3,54 * 10^{-7})^2 = 1,77 * 10^{-7} * 12,532 * 10^{-14} = 22,18 * 10^{-21} = 2,2 * 10^{-20}$$

198. Eritma tarkibida Pb^{+2} va SO_4^{-2} ionlari mavjud, demak, cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. Endi buni EK orqali isbotlash kerak. Birinchi navbatda eritmalar aralashtirilgandan so'ng Pb^{+2} va SO_4^{-2} ionlarning konsentratsiyasi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi.

$$[Pb^{+2}] = 0,02/2 = 0,01 = 1 * 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[SO_4^{-2}] = 0,02/2 = 0,01 = 1 * 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$EK_{PbSO_4} = [Pb^{+2}] * [SO_4^{-2}] = 1 * 10^{-2} * 1 * 10^{-2} = 1 * 10^{-4}$$

Jadvaldagi $PbSO_4$ ning EK topilib, taqqoslanadi, ya'ni $EK_{PbSO_4} = 1,3 * 10^{-8}$

Masala javobida esa $EK_{PbSO_4} = 1 * 10^{-4}$ ga teng. Demak, $1 * 10^{-4}$ qiymat $1,3 * 10^{-8}$ qiymatdan katta bo'lganligi uchun cho'kma hosil bo'ladi.

199. Jadvaldan HF ning gidroliz konstantasi topiladi, ya'ni $K_{HF} = 6,6 * 10^{-4}$

$$1) K_{gidr} = K_{N_2O} / K_{kislota} = 1 * 10^{-14} / 6,6 * 10^{-4} = 1,5 * 10^{-11}$$

$$2) h = \sqrt{K / C} = \sqrt{1,5 * 10^{-11} / 0,01} = \sqrt{150 * 10^{-11}} = \sqrt{15 * 10^{-10}} = 3,9 * 10^{-5}$$

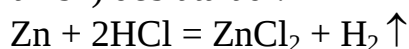
$$3) [OH^-] = h * C_m = 3,9 * 10^{-5} * 0,01 = 3,9 * 10^{-7}$$

$$4) rN = -\lg [OH^-] = -\lg 3,9 * 10^{-7} = -(0,59 + 7) = 6,41$$

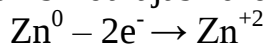
$$5) rN = 14 - rON = 14 - 6,41 = 7,59$$

8. Oksidlanish - qaytarilish reaksiyalari. Elektroliz

Elementlarning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalarni oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalar yoki redoks reaksiyalar (lotincha reductio-qaytarilish va oxydatio-oksidlanish) deb ataladi.

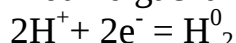


Bu reaksiyada ruxning oksidlanish darajasi 0 dan +2 gacha, vodorodniki +1 dan 0 gacha o'zgaradi.



Elementning oksidlanish darajasi ortishi bilan boradigan elektron berish jarayoni oksidlanish deb yuritiladi.

Rux tomonidan berilgan elektronlar vodorod ionlari tomonidan qabul qilinadi; vodorodning oksidlanish darajasi +1 dan 0 gacha kamayadi:



Elementning oksidlanish darajasi pasayishi bilan boradigan elektron biriktirib olish jarayoni qaytarilish deyiladi. Demak, bu reaksiyada rux oksidlanadi, vodorod esa qaytariladi.

Tarkibida qaytariluvchi element bo'lgan moddalar *oksidlovchilar*, oksidlanuvchi element saqllovchi moddalar *qaytaruvchilar* deyiladi.

Muhim oksidlovchilar:

1.Oddiy moddalar: F₂, Cl₂, Br₂, J₂, O₂, S.

Kimyoviy reaksiyalar vaqtida bu moddalar elektronlar biriktirib olib, manfiy zaryadlangan zarrachalarni hosil qiladi: F⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, J⁻, O⁻², S⁻²

2. Kislorodli kislotalar: H₂SO₄, HNO₃ va ularning tuzlari; KMnO₄ (kaliy permanganat), K₂Cr₂O₇ (kaliy bixromat) xlarning kislorodli kislotalari (HSIO, HSiO₃, HSiO₄) va ularning tuzlari (gipoxloridlar, xloratlar va perxloratlar); ba'zi kislotalarning angidridlari, masalan, CrO₃ xrom (VI) – oksid, Mn₂O₇ marganes (VII) – oksid, O₃ ozon, vodorod peroksid, metallarning peroksidlari (Na₂O₂, CaO₂) va boshqalar.

3. Metallarning yuqori oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lgan ionlari, masalan, Fe³⁺, Au³⁺, Cu²⁺, Sn⁴⁺

Muhim qaytaruvchilar:

1. Metallar, ayniqsa, ishqoriy metallar (Li, Na, K, va boshqalar) va ishqoriy - yer metallari (Ca, Cr, Ba).

2.Vodorod, uglerod (koks), uglerod (II) – oksid CO

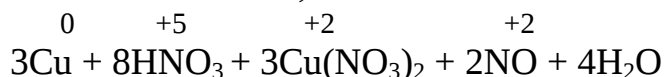
3. Kislorodsiz kislotalar va ularning tuzlari; gidridlar tarkibidagi vodorod ioni N⁻ (NaH, KH, CaH₂ va boshqalar).

Ba'zi moddalar sharoitga qarab ham oksidlovchi ham qaytaruvchi vazifa-sini bajarishi mumkin (masalan, HNO₂, H₂SO₃).

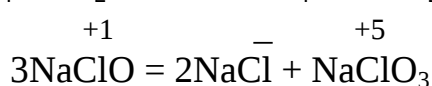
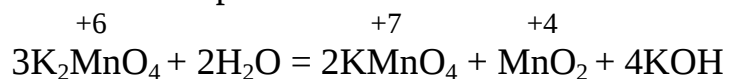
Oksidlanish - qaytarilish reaksiyalarining klassifikatsiyasi

Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarni 4 guruxga bo'lish mumkin.

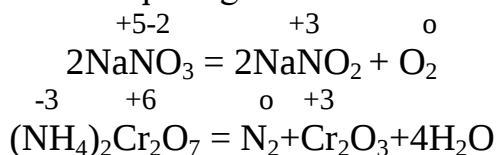
1.**Atomlararo yoki molekulalararo boradigan oksidlanish qaytarilish reaksiyalari.** Bunday reaksiyalarda elektronlarning almashinishi atomlar, molekulalar yoki ionlar o'rtasida boradi, masalan



2.**O'z-o'zidan oksidlanish, o'z-o'zidan qaytarilash (disproporsiyalanish) reaksiyalari.** Bunday reaksiyalarda bitta element atomlari yoki ionlarning oksidlanish darajasi bir vaqtning o'zida ortadi va kamayadi. Bunda boshlang'ich modda turli xil birikmalarni hsil qiladi, ulardan birida atomlarning oksidlanish darajasi yuqori, ikkinchisida esa past bo'ladi.



3. **Ichki molekular oksidlanish–qaytarilish reaksiyalari.** Bunday reaksiyalar jumlasiga bitta molekuladagi turli atomlarning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar kiradi. Bunda musbat oksidlanish darajasi kattaroq bo'lgan atom, oksidlanish darajasi kichikroq bo'lgan atomni oksidlaydi, masalan:



4. Sinproporsiya reaksiyalari

Bunday reaksiyalarga bir molekula tarkibidagi oksidlanish darajasi turlicha bo'lgan atomlar oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida qatnashib oksidlanish darajasi

bir xil holatga o'tadi.

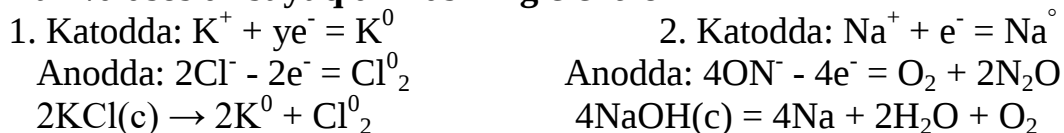
Masalan:



Tuzlarning suyuqlanmasi va suvdagi eritmalarining elektrolizi

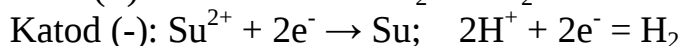
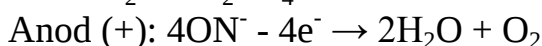
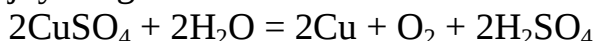
Elektrolit suyuqlanmasi yoki eritmasiga tushirilgan elektrodlardan tuzilgan elektrokimyoviy sistema orqali o'zgarmas elektr toki o'tkazilganda boradigan oksidlanish qaytarilish jarayoni *elektroliz* deb ataladi.

Tuz va asoslar suyuqlanmasining elektrolizi

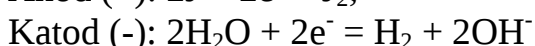
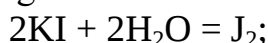


Tuzlarning suvli eritmasining elektrolizi

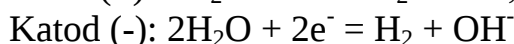
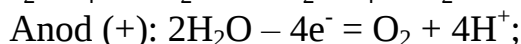
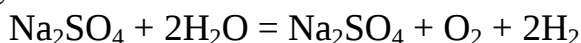
1. Metallarning elektrokimyoviy kuchlanish qatori (MEKK) dan o'ng tomonda joylashgan metall kationi bilan kislorod saqlagan anionidan hosil bo'lgan tuz.



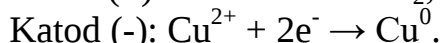
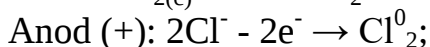
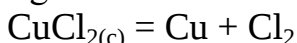
2. MEKK da Zn dan chap tomonda joylashgan metall kation bilan kislorod saklamagan aniondan xosil bo'lgan tuz.



3. MEKK da Zn chap tomonidan metall kation bilan kislorod saklagan aniondan xosil bo'lgan tuz.



4. MEKK da Zn dan ung tomonda joylashgan metall kation bilan kislorod saklamagan aniondan xosil bo'lgan tuz.



200. 0,1 M 20ml KMnO_4 kislotali sharoitda necha gramm temir(II) sulfatni oksidlay oladi? **(1,520 g)**

201. 30 ml 0,2 N KNO_2 eritmasiga neytral sharoitda KI ta'sir ettirilganda qancha (g) J_2 xosil bo'ladi, bunda n sh.da necha l NO ajraladi? **(0,76; 0,134 l)**

202. CuSO_4 eritmasida Fe plastinka tushirildi. Bunda plastinkaning massasi 2 g ga ortdi. Reaksiya natijasida ajralib chiqqan misning massasini aniqlang. **(16)**

203. CuCl_2 eritmasining elektrolizi natijasida anodda n.sh.da. 560 ml gaz ajraldi. Katodda ajralgan Su ning massasini toping. **(1,6 g)**

204. AgNO_3 eritmasi orqali 6A tok kuchi 30 min davomida o'tkazilganda, katodda ajralib chiqqan kumushning massasini toping **(12)**

205. KOH ning suvli eritmasi orqali 6A tok kuchi 30 min davomida o'tkazilganda n.sh. da ajralib chiqqan O_2 ning hajmini aniqlang. **(630 ml)**

206. KOH eritmasidan qanday kuchli tok o'tkazilganda 60 min davomida 0,2 g H₂ ajralib chiqadi? **(5,36 A)**

207. Platina tuzi eritilgandan 10 min davomida 5 A tok o'tkazilganda 1,517 g Pt ajraldi. Platinaning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(48,8 g)**

208. III valentli metall tuzi eritmadan 1,5 A kuchli tok 30 min davomida o'tkazilganda 1,071 g metall ajraldi. Metalning atom massasini toping. **(114,84)**

209. NaOH ning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda anodda n.sh.da 2,8 l O₂ ajraldi. Katodda ajralgan vodorodning hajmini aniqlang. **(5,6 l)**

210. Eritmadagi H₂S ning 40 ml 0,05M K₂Cr₂O₇ eritmasining 40 ml hajmi bilan oksidlangan bo'lsa, eritmada necha gramm H₂S bo'lgan? **(0,204)**

210. 63,2 g KMnO₄ parchalanganda ajralgan gazni ozonator orqali o'tkazib, KI eritmasiga yuborilganda 2,54 g I₂ ajraldi. Ozonning hosil bo'lish unumini (%) aniqlang. **(7,5%)**

211. 3,16 g KMnO₄ qizdirilganda 3,04 g qattiq qoldiq hosil bo'ldi. Qoldiq tarkibidagi KMnO₄ ning massa ulushini aniqlang. **(64,9%)**

212. Quyidagi Zn + H₂SO₄ = ZnSO₄ + H₂S + S + SO₂ + H₂O reaksiya uchun 65 t rux olingan bo'lsa, qancha hajm (l, n.sh.da) gaz ajralgan? **(5,6 l)**

213. KMnO₄ ning H₂O₂ bilan sulfat kislota ishtirokida reaksiyasi natijasida 5,6 l kislorod hosil bo'ldi. Shu reaksiyada qatnashgan miqdordagi H₂O₂ ning KI bilan (H₂SO₄ ishtiroqida) o'zaro ta'siridan qancha (g) iod ajralib chiqdi? **(63,5 g)**

214. 50 g KMnO₄ xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda normal sharoitda necha litr xlor hosil bo'ladi? **(17,72 l)**

215. Kislotali muhitda Cr₂O₇²⁻ ionini Cr³⁺ ionigacha qaytarilganda kaliy dixromatning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(98 g)**

217. 110 ml suvda 15 g Na₂SO₄ eritilib, uni elektroliz qilingandan so'ng 15% li eritma olindi. Harorat 27⁰C va 96 kPa ga teng bo'lsa, elektroliz natijasida necha litr kislorod olingan? **(15,5 l)**

218. 0,7M konsentratsiyali 400 ml H₂SO₄ eritmasi berilgan. Kislota konsentratsiyasini 1M ga yetkazish uchun eritmadan 5,956 A tokni necha soat davomida o'tkazish kerak? (60 soat)

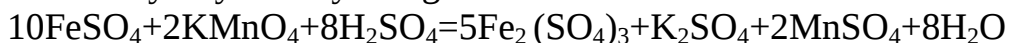
219. KCl eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda, n.sh.da o'lchangan 3,36 l xlor ajralib chiqdi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaga 9,3 g fosforni konsentrlangan nitrat kislota bilan oksidlanganda hosil bo'lgan fosfat kislota ta'sir ettirildi. Eritmada hosil bo'lgan tuzning massasini hisoblang **(41,4 g KH₂RO₄)**

220. 300 g 5% CuSO₄ eritmasini elektroliz kilinganda eritma massasi 6 g ga kamayguncha davom ettirilgan. Qolgan eritmadagi moddalarning massa ulushini (%) hisoblang. **(1,02% CuSO₄; 2,5% H₂SO₄)**

221. Tarkibida MnSO₄ bo'lgan 42,73 g kristallogidrat 200 ml suvda eritildi. Agar manganesni batamom ajratib olish uchun eritmadan 2,57 A kuchga ega bo'lgan tok 4 soat davomida o'tkazilgan bo'lsa, elektroliz uchun olingan kristallogidratning formulasini toping. **(MnSO₄*4H₂O)**

YeChIMI:

200. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



1520 316

0,1M 20 ml KMnO_4 eritmada erigan modda massasi

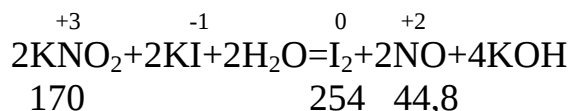
$$m = 0,1 \cdot 20 \cdot 158 / 1000 = 0,316$$

Endi proporsiya yuli bilan oksidlangan FeSO_4 ning massasi topiladi:

1520 ----- 316

$$x \text{-----} 0,316 \quad x = 1,520 \text{ g } \text{FeSO}_4$$

201. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:

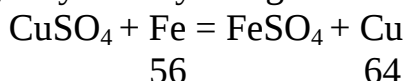


Elektron balans yo'li bilan kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasini tenglashtirib, masala sharti asosida 30 ml 0,2H KNO_2 eritmasi tarkibida erigan moddaning massasi topiladi. $m = \text{SnE} \cdot V / 1000 = 0,2 \cdot 85 \cdot 30 / 1000 = 0,51 \text{ g}$

0,51 g KNO_2 dan hosil bo'lishi I_2 ning massasi va NO ning hajmi hisoblanadi

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0,51/170x = x/254; & x = 0,76 \text{ g } (\text{I}_2) \\ 0,51/170 = x/44,8: & x = 0,134 \text{ l } (\text{NO}) \end{array}$$

202. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi

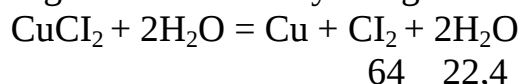


Fe ning 56 g miqdori (tenglama asosida) erisa plastinka massasi $64 - 56 = 8 \text{ g}$ ga ortadi. Masala sharti bo'yicha plastinka massasi 2 g ortgan. Reaksiya natijasida ajralib chiqqan Su massasini proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

plastinka 8 g ortsa ——— 64 g Cu ajraladi

$$\begin{array}{llll} 2 \text{ g} & & \text{-----} & x \\ & & & x = 16 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

203. CuCl_2 eritmasining elektroliz reaksiya tenglamasi:



Proporsiya yuli bilan anodda 560 ml = 0,56 l Cl_2 ajralganda, katodda necha (g) Cu ajralganligi topiladi:

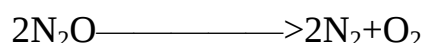
$$x/64 = 0,56/22,4; \quad x = 1,6 \text{ g } (\text{Cu})$$

204. AgNO_3 eritmasi orkali 6 A tok kuchi 30 minut davomida o'tkazilganda, katodda ajralgan Ag ning massasini Faradey qonuniga asosan hisoblab topiladi:

$$m(\text{Ag}) = I \cdot E \tau / F = 6 \cdot 108 \cdot 0,5 / 2 \cdot 96485 = 12 \text{ g}$$

205. KOH suvning elektrolizini kuchaytiradi.

elektroliz



Ajralgan kislorodning massasi formula asosida hisoblanadi:

$$m(\text{O}_2) = 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 0,5 / 2 \cdot 96485 = 0,9 \text{ g} \quad E(0) = 8$$

Endi 0,9 g O_2 ning (n.sh.dagi) hajmi topiladi:

$$32 \text{ g } \text{O}_2 \text{ ——— } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$0,9 \text{ g} \text{ ——— } x \text{ l} \quad x = 0,630 \text{ l} = 630 \text{ ml}$$

206. KOH ning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda
elektroliz



Faradey qonuni bo'yicha elektrodlardan ajralib chiqadigan moddaning massasi masala sharti bo'yicha hisoblanadi:

$$m = IE\tau / F$$

$$I = mF / E\tau = 0,2 * 26,8 / 1 * 1 = 5,36 \text{ A}$$

207. $m = IE\tau / F$ formuladan ekvivalentni topish mumkin.

$$E = mF / I\tau = 1,517 * 96500 / 5 * 600 = 48,8$$

Demak, Rt ning ekvivalenti 48,8

208. Masala yechishni III valentli element ekvivalentini topishdan boshlash kerak. $E = mF / I\tau = 1,071 * 96500 / 1,5 * 1800 = 38,28$

Metallning III valentli ekanligini bilgan holda elementning atom massasini topish mumkin, buning uchun metallning ekvivalenti valentligiga ko'paytiriladi
 $\text{Ag(Me)} = 38,28 * 3 = 114,84$ (In - indiy)

209. NaOH ning suvli eritmasining elektrolizi:
elektroliz



Anodda 2,8 l O_2 ajralganligi ma'lum, katodda ajralgan vodorodning hajmi proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi:

$$x / 44,8 = 2,8 / 22,4 \quad x = 5,6 \text{ l } \text{H}_2$$

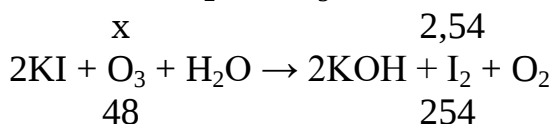
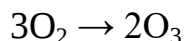
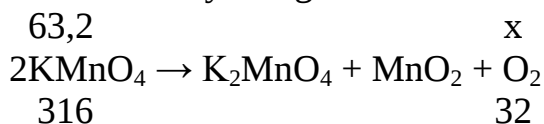
210. Reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha



1) $m = 0,05 * 40 * 34 / 1000 = 0,068 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{S}$

2) Reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha: $m = 0,068 * 3 = 0,204 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{S}$

211. Reaksiya tenglamalari

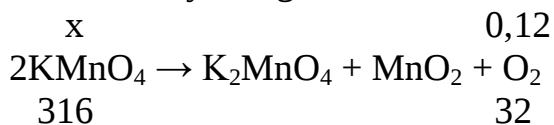


1) $\begin{array}{ccc} 48 & \text{-----} & 254 \\ x & \text{-----} & 2,54 \end{array} \quad x = 0,48 \text{ g } \text{O}_3$

2) $\begin{array}{ccc} 316 & \text{-----} & 32 \\ 63,2 & \text{-----} & y \end{array} \quad y = 6,4 \text{ g } \text{O}_2$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 3) & 6,4 & \text{----- } 100\% \\
 & 0,48 & \text{----- } z \quad z = 7,5 \% \text{ O}_3
 \end{array}$$

212. Reaksiya tenglamasi



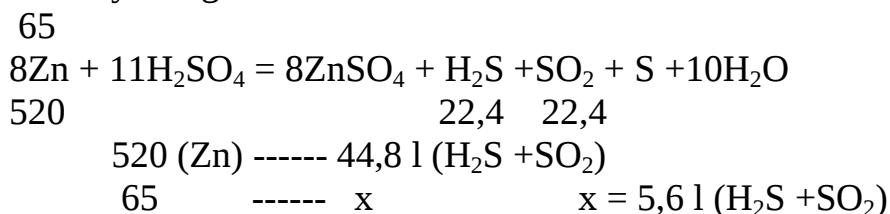
$$1) \quad 3,16 - 3,04 = 0,12$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 2) & 316 & \text{----- } 32 \\
 & x & \text{----- } 0,12 \quad x = 1,185 \text{ g KMnO}_4
 \end{array}$$

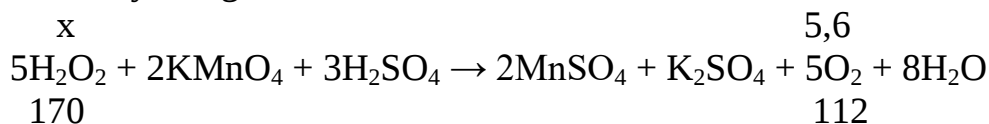
$$3) \quad 3,16 - 1,185 = 1,975$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 4) & 3,04 & \text{----- } 100\% \\
 & 1,975 & \text{----- } x \quad x = 64,9\%
 \end{array}$$

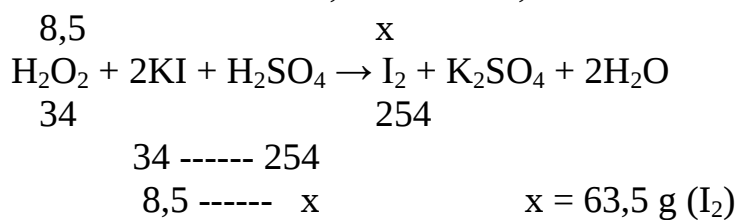
213. Reaksiya tenglamasi



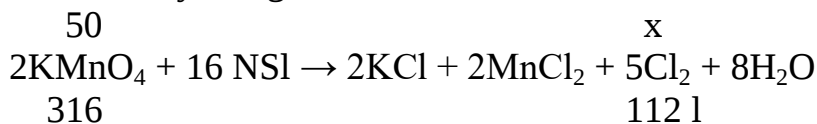
214. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 170 & \text{-----} & 112 \\
 x & \text{-----} & 5,6 \quad x = 8,5
 \end{array}$$

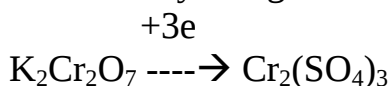


215. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 316 & \text{-----} & 112 \text{ l} \\
 50 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 17,72 \text{ l}
 \end{array}$$

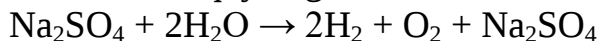
216. Reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagi sxema bo'yicha yoziladi



$$Mr(K_2Cr_2O_7) = 294 \text{ g}$$

$$E(K_2Cr_2O_7) = 294/3 = 98 \text{ g/mol}$$

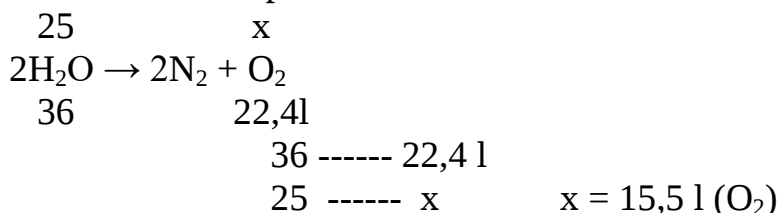
217. Elektroliz quyidagicha boradi:



1) Eritma massasi: $110 + 15 = 125 \text{ g}$ ($110 \text{ ml} \cdot 1 \text{ g/ml} = 110 \text{ g}$)

2) Hosil bo'lgan eritma bilan elektrolizdan so'ng olingan eritmadagi suvning farqi:
 $125 - 100 = 25 \text{ g}$

3) Elektrolizda suv parchalanadi

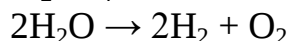


218. 1) 1M eritmaning hajmi: $S_1/V_2 = S_2/V_1$

$$V_2 = S_1 V_1 / S_2 = 0,7 \cdot 400 / 1 = 280 \text{ ml}$$

2) Ajralib chiqadigan suvning miqdori: $400 - 280 = 120 \text{ g}$

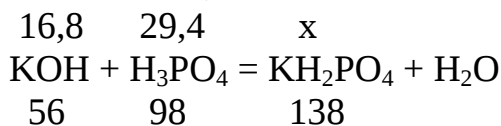
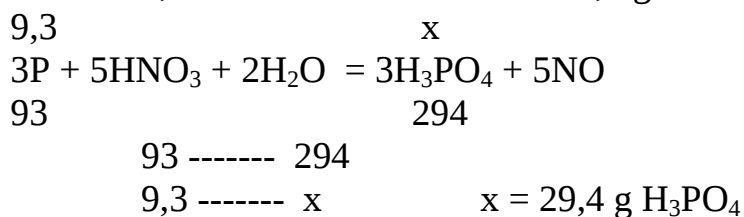
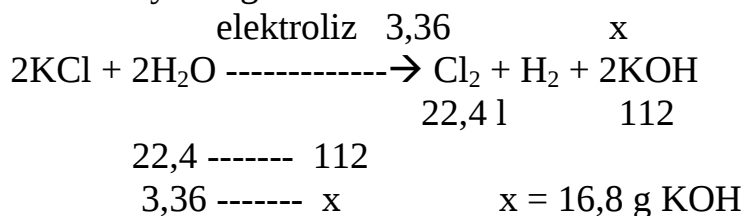
3) H_2SO_4 eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda suv elektrolizga uchraydi



$$t = mF/IE = 96500 \cdot 120 / 5,956 \cdot 9 = 21300 \text{ sek}$$

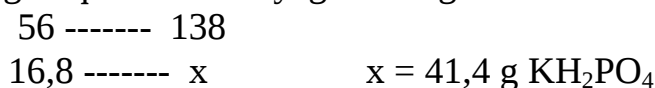
4) $21300 / 3600 = 60 \text{ soat}$

219. Reaksiya tenglamasi

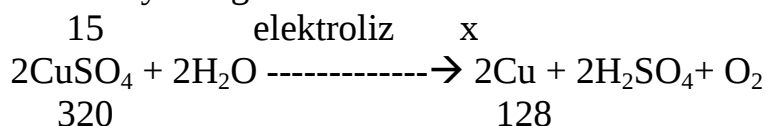


$$v_{KOH} = 16,8/56 = 0,3 \text{ mol} \quad v_{H_3PO_4} = 29,4/98 = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

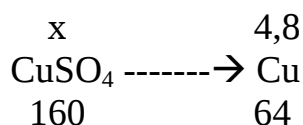
Demak, teng miqdorda reaksiyaga kirishgan.



220. Reaksiya tenglamasi



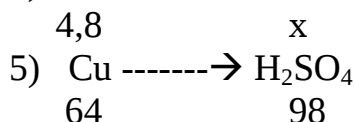
$$1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 320 & \text{-----} & 128 \\ 15 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 4,8 \text{ g}$$



$$2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 160 & \text{-----} & 64 \\ x & \text{-----} & 4,8 \end{array} \quad x = 12 \text{ g}$$

$$3) \quad 15 - 12 = 3 \text{ g CuSO}_4$$

$$4) \quad \omega\% = 3 \cdot 100 / 294 = 1,02 \% \text{ CuSO}_4$$



$$64 \text{ ----- } 98$$

$$4,8 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 7,35 \text{ g}$$

$$6) \quad \omega\% = 7,35 \cdot 100 / 294 = 2,5 \% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

221. Elektroliz formulasidan foydalanib necha gramm MnSO_4 elektroliz qilingangligi hisoblanadi.

$$E_{\text{MnSO}_4} = 151 / 2 = 75,5$$

$$m = ItE / F = 2,57 \cdot 4 \cdot 75,5 / 26,8 = 28,96 \text{ g MnSO}_4$$

28,96 g MnSO_4 qancha massa $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ga to'g'ri kelishi topiladi.

$$28,96 \text{ g (MnSO}_4) \text{ ----- } 42,73 \text{ g (MnSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O)}$$

$$151 \text{ g (MnSO}_4) \text{ ----- } x \text{ g (MnSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O)}$$

$$X = 223 \text{ g (MnSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O)}$$

Kristallogidratning molekular massasi aniq bo'lgandan so'ng uning tarkibidagi suvning massasi hisoblanadi.

$$223 - 151 = 72 \text{ g (nH}_2\text{O)}$$

$$v = 72 / 18 = 4 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$$

Demak, kristallogidratning formulasi $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

9. Aralashmalar

222. Mis va aluminiy qirindilaridan iborat 5,4 g aralashma xlorid kislota bilan ishlov berilganda 3,36 l (n.sh.da) gaz ajraldi. Aralashmaning necha foizini mis tashkil qiladi?(50%)

223. Massasi 3 g bo'lgan Mg va magniy oksidi aralashmasiga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh.da) 2,24 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmaning tarkibini (g) aniqlang.(2,4; 0,6)

224. Uglerod va kremniyning 3,6 g aralashmasi uyuvchi natriy eritmasi bilan ishlov berilganda 4,48 l (n.sh.da) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmaning foiz tarkibini aniqlang? (22,23%Si; 77,77%Si)

225. Tarkibida 4,54 g kaliy sulfat, natriy xlorid va kaliy nitrat erigan eritmaga kumush nitrat eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda 2,87 g AgCl cho'kmaga tushdi. Cho'kma filtrlab olindi va filtratga yetarlicha bariy xlorid eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi.

Bunda 2,33 g BaSO_4 cho'kmasi hosil bo'ldi. Tuzlar aralashmasidagi kaliy nitratning massasini toping? **(1,63 g)**

226. Tarkibida 6,54 g K_2SO_4 , NaCl va KNO_3 bo'lgan eritmaga AgNO_3 eritmasidan quyilganda 5,74g AgCl cho'kmasi hosil bo'ldi. Filtratga yetarlicha BaCl_2 eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda 2,33 g BaSO_4 cho'kmasi hosil bo'ldi. Aralashma tarkibining necha foizini KNO_3 tashkil qilgan? **(37,61%)**

227. Natriy gidrid va kaliy gidridning 3,6 g aralashmasiga suv ta'sir ettirilganda 2,8 l (n.sh) vodorod ajralib chiqqan. Natriy va kaliy gidridlar aralashmasining tarkibini (g) aniqlang. **(2,1; 1,5)**

228. Kalsiy karbid va aluminiy karbidning 10 g aralashmasiga suv ta'sir ettirildi, 4,48 l CH_4 va asetilen hosil bo'ldi. Karbidlar aralashmasining tarkibini (g) aniqlang. **(1,6 g CaS_2 ; 8,4 g Al_4S_3)**

229. Xlorid kislotada 6,1 g temir va rux qotishmalari aralashmasi eritilganda 2,018 ml (n.sh) H_2 ajralib chiqdi. Reaksiya uchun olingan aralashma tarkibini toping **(1,5g Fe; 4,6g Zn)**

230. 20 l propan va butan aralashmasini yondirish uchun 94 l kislorod sarflandi. Aralashmaning foiz bilan ifodalangan tarkibini aniqlang. **(40% C_3H_8 ; 60% C_4H_{10})**

231. Pirit va rux sulfidning 25,12 g aralashmasi yondirilganda 7,166 l (n.sh. da) oltingugurt (IV) oksid hosil bo'lgan. Aralashmaning tarkibini (g) aniqlang. **(9,65; 15,51)**

232. KNO_3 va NaNO_3 ning 37,2 g aralashmasi qizdirilganda (n.sh.da) o'lchangan 4,48 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmaning tarkibini (% larda) aniqlang. **(45,46% NaNO_3 ; 54,54% KNO_3)**

233. 10% H_2 ; 10% O_2 va N_2 dan iborat 40 ml gazlar aralashmasi portlatildi. Portlashdan keyingi oddiy moddalar aralashmasining hajmini (ml,n.sh.) va tarkibini (%) aniqlang. **(36 ml; 94,4% H_2 ; 5,56% O_2)**

234. H_2 va O_2 dan iborat 0,5 l gazlar aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 10 ga teng. Dastlabki gazlarning hajmiy (%) tarkibini aniqlang. **(40% H_2 ; 60% O_2)**

235. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 35 ga teng bo'lgan 16 l CO_2 va CO gazlari aralashmasidan har bir gazning hajmini (l) toping. **(10l CO_2 ; 6l CO)**

236. KCl , KNO_3 va KClO_3 aralashmasi berilgan. Shu aralashmaning 16,98 g miqdori qizdirilganda 2,24 l gaz ajraldi. Shuncha aralashmaga kons. HCl qo'shilganda 2,688 l xlor ajraldi. Agar shu aralashmaning 16,98 g massasi 83,02 ml suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi KCl ning massa ulushi qanday bo'ladi? **(3,99%)**

237. Oddiy va og'ir suv aralashmasidagi kislorod massa ulushi 86%. Og'ir suvning massa ulushini toping. **(32,6%)**

238. Mis va temir kukuni aralashmasi 20% li ($\rho = 1,1 \text{ g/ml}$) xlorid kislota bilan ishlov berildi. Aralashma takribida temirning miqdori 20% ni tashkil qiladi. Agar reaksiya davomida 224 ml gaz ajralib chiqsa, dastlabki aralashmaning massasini hisoblang. Xlorid kislotaning qancha hajmi reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(3,32 ml)**

239. Mis(II) oksidi va magniy oksididan iborat 6 g aralashma ortiqcha sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi va bunda 14 g mis va magniy sulfat aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Aralashma tarkibini aniqlang. **(4 g CuO ; 2 g MgO)**

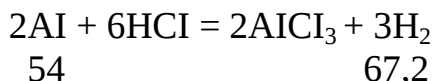
240. 122,5 g aluminiy, mis(II) oksidi va temir (III) oksid aralashmasiga ortiqcha ishqor eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh.da) 33,6 l gaz ajraldi. Shu aralashma vodorod

bilan qaytarilganda 1,3 mol suv hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibini aniqlang.
(27g Al; 82,7g CuO; 12,8 g Fe₂O₃)

YeChIMI:

222. Mis va aluminiydan iborat aralashmaga xlorid kislota bilan ishlov berilganda aralashmadan faqat aluminiy xlorid kislota bilan ta'sirlashib H₂ gazi ajralib chiqadi.

Reaksiya tenglamasi



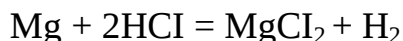
Masala shartidan ma'lumki, 5,4 g aralashmadan 3,36 l H₂ (n.sh.da) ajralgan. Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, proporsiya yuli bilan 3,36 l H₂ ajralishi uchun necha gramm aluminiy sarflanganligi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 54 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 67,2 \text{ l} \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 3,36 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 2,7 \text{ g Al}$$

Demak, aralashmadagi misning massasi 5,4 - 2,7 = 2,7 g ga teng. Aralashmadagi misniig massa ulushi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5,4 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 2,7 \text{ g Cu} & \text{---} & x\% \end{array} \quad x = 50\% \text{ Cu}$$

223. Magniy va magniy oksidi aralashmasiga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda gaz ajralib chiqadi. Bu vodorod gazi bo'lib, u magniy bilan xlorid kislotaniig ta'sirlanishidan hosil bo'ladi.

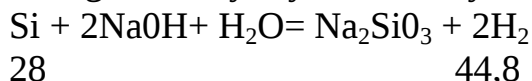


Masala sharti bo'yicha 2,24 l gaz ajralib chiqqan. Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan magniy massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 22,4 \text{ l} \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 2,24 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 2,4 \text{ g Mg}$$

Aralashma tarkibining 3 - 2,4 = 0,6 g ni magniy oksidi tashkil qiladi,

224. Aralashmadagi kremniy o'yuvchi natriy eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashadi:



4,48 l H₂ qancha kremniyning ishqor eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashishidan ajralib chiqqan miqdori hisoblanadi

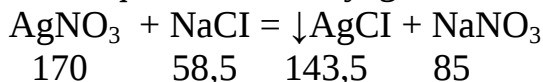
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 28 \text{ g} & \text{---} & 44,8 \text{ l} \\ x \text{ g} & \text{---} & 4,48 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 2,8 \text{ g Si}$$

Aralashmaning foiz tarkibi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3,6 \text{ g aralashma} & \text{---} & 100\% \\ 2,8 \text{ g} & \text{---} & x\% \end{array} \quad x = 77,77\% \text{ Si}$$

Aralashmaning $100\% - 77,77\% = 22,23\%$ uglerod tashkil qiladi.

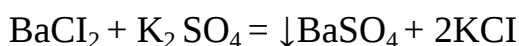
225. K_2SO_4 , NaCl , KNO_3 tuzlar eritilgan eritmaga kumush nitrat eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda tuzlardan faqat NaCl reaksiyaga kirishib cho'kma hosil qiladi.



Masala sharti bo'yicha, 2,87 g AgCl cho'kmasi hosil bo'lgan. Reaksiyada

$$\begin{array}{l} 58,5 \text{ g} \text{----} 143,5 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ g} \text{---} 2,87 \text{ g} \quad x = 1,17 \text{ g NaCl sarflangan} \end{array}$$

Filtratga BaCl_2 eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda u eritmada K_2SO_4 bilan ta'sirlashib BaSO_4 cho'kmasi hosil qiladi.



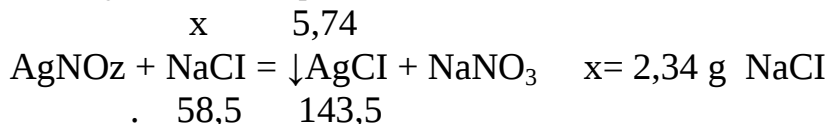
$$\begin{array}{cc} 174 & 233 \end{array}$$

2,33 g BaSO_4 hosil bo'lishi uchun

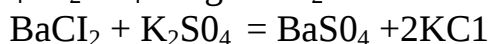
$$\begin{array}{l} 174 \text{ g} \text{---} 233 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ g} \text{---} 2,33 \text{ g} \quad x = 1,74 \text{ g K}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ reaksiyaga kirishgan.} \end{array}$$

Demak, aralashmadagi KNO_3 ning massasi $4,54 - (1,17 + 1,74) = 1,63 \text{ g}$ ga teng.

226. AgNO_3 tuzlar aralashmasidan NaCl bilan ta'sirlashib cho'kma hosil qiladi. 5,74 g AgCl hosil bo'lishi uchun qancha NaCl sarflanganligini reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib aniqlanadi



2,33 g BaSO_4 K_2SO_4 ning BaCl_2 bilan ta'sirlashishidan hosil bo'lgan.



$$\begin{array}{cc} 174 & 233 \end{array}$$

$$174 \text{ g} \text{----} 233 \text{ g}$$

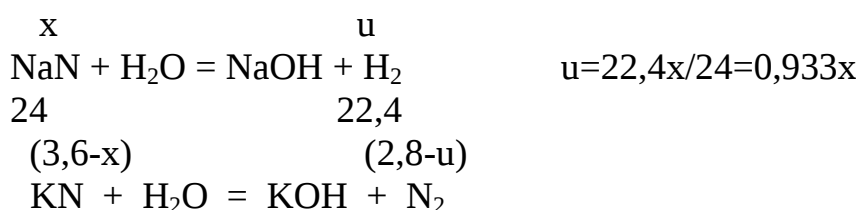
$$x \text{ g} \text{---} 2,33 \text{ g} \quad x = 1,74 \text{ g K}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Demak, aralashma massasini $6,54 - (1,17 + 2,34) = 2,46 \text{ g KNO}_3$ ni tegishli. Bu aralashmaning

$$6,54 \text{ g aralashma} \text{ --- } 100\%$$

$$2,46 \text{ g KNO}_3 \text{ --- } x\% \quad x = 37,61\% \text{ ni tashkil etadi.}$$

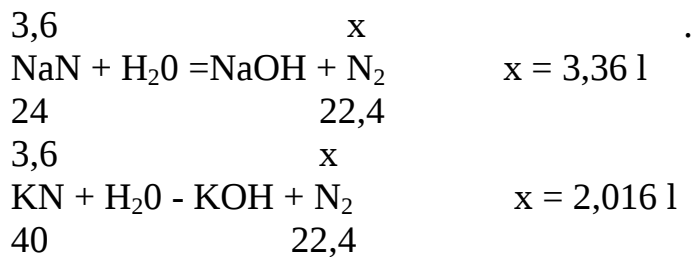
227. *I-usul.* Aralashmadaga NaN va KN suv bilan ta'sirlashadi. Reaksiya tenglamalari;



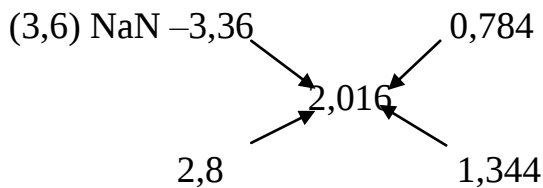
NaN- x bilan KN ni $(3,6 - x)$ bilan belgilab, proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

(3,b-x)22,4=40(2,8-u)
 (3,6-x)22,4=40(2,8-0,933x)
 80,64-22,4x=112-37,32x
 14,92x=31,36 x=2,1
 3,6-2,1=1,5 g KN bo'lgan

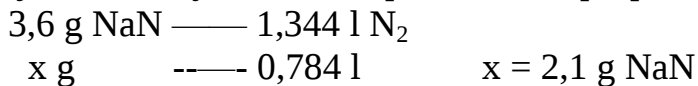
II-usul. Aralashmadan 3,6 g ni har ikkala gidrid ustiga yozib tenglama asosida x - vodorod hajmi topiladi.



X qiymatlaridan kichigi o'rtaga yozilib, shu sonning chap tomoniga yuqorisiga x ning ikkinchi katta qiymati, uning ostiga masala shartidan vodorod hajmi yoziladi.

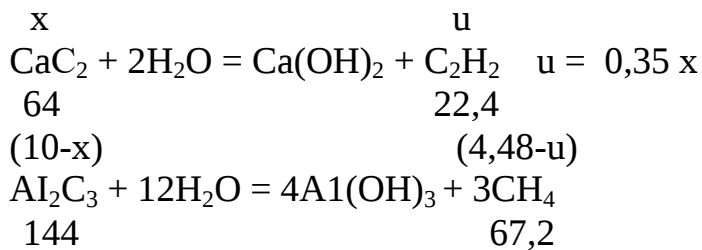


Algebraik jihatdan ayirmalar topiladi va proporsiya tuziladi.



Aralashmaning $3,6 - 2,1 = 1,5$ g KH tashkil qiladi.

228. *I-usul.* Kalsiy karbid va aluminiy karbidning suv bilan ta'sirlashish reaksiyasi:



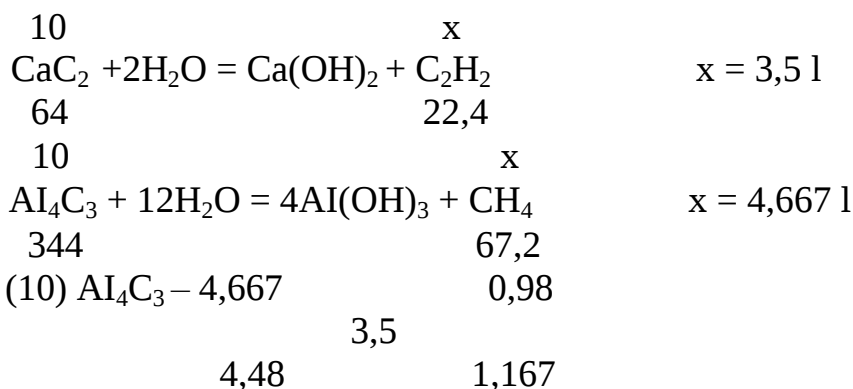
$$67,2(10-x) = 144(4,48-0,35x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 672 - 67,2x &= 645,12 - 50,4x \\ 26,88 &= 16,8x \\ x &= 26,88 / 16,8 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1,6 \text{ g (CaS}_2\text{)}$$

Aralashmaning $10 - 1,6 = 8,4 \text{ g}$ aluminiy karbid tashkil qiladi.

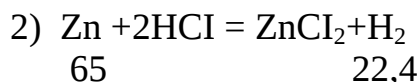
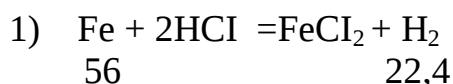
II - usul.



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 10 \text{ g Al}_4\text{C}_3 & \text{-----} & 1,167 \text{ l} \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 0,98 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 8,4 \text{ g Al}_4\text{C}_3$$

Aralashmaning $10 - 8,4 = 1,6 \text{ g}$ ni CaC_2 tashkil qiladi.

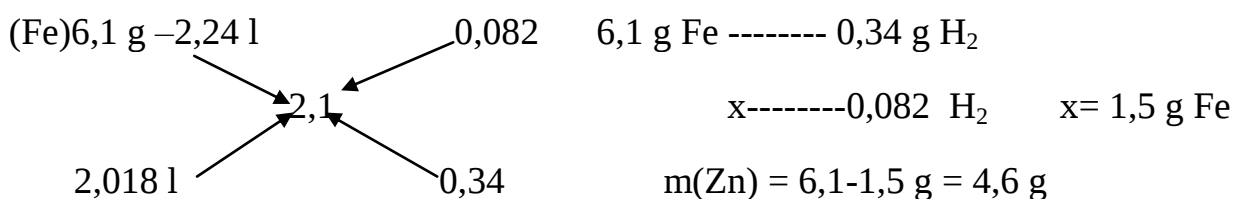
229. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



I usul. Aralashmadagi har bir metall 6,1 g dan deb hisoblab, reaksiya natijasida ajraladigan H_2 ning hajmi to'pladi

$$6,1/56 = x/22,4; \quad x = 2,44 \text{ l}$$

$$6,1/65 = x/22,4; \quad x = 2,082 \text{ l}$$



Demak, aralashmaning tarkibi 1,5 g Fe va 4,6 g Zn dan iborat

II-usul Fe ning massasini $x \text{ l}$, Zn ning massasini $(6,1 - x)$ bilan, Fe dan ajralgan vodorodning hajmini $u \text{ l}$ bilan, Zn dan ajralgan H_2 ning hajmini esa $(2,018 - u) \text{ l}$ bilan belgilab, 2 noma'lumli tenglama asosida hisoblab topiladi. Ya'ni

$$x/56 = u/22,4; \quad u = 22,4x/56 = 0,4x$$

$$(6,1 - x)/65 = (2,082 - u)/22,4$$

$$(6,1 - x) \cdot 22,4 = 65 \cdot (2,082 - u)$$

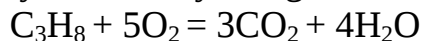
$$136,64 - 22,4x = 31,17 - 26x$$

$$3,6x = 5,47$$

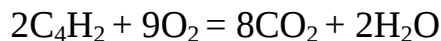
$$x = 5,47/3,6 = 1,5 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

$$6,1 - 1,5 = 4,6 \text{ g (Zn)}$$

230. Kimyovii reaksiya tenglamalari.



$$22,4 \quad 112$$



$$44,8 \quad 201,6$$

Masala sharti bo'yicha 20 l propan-butan aralashmasining yonishiga 94 l O_2 sarflangan. C_3H_8 ni "X" bilan, yonishiga sarflangan O_2 hajmi bo'lsa u bilan belgilab olinadi, Demak. unda C_4H_2 $-(20-x)$ sarflangan O_2 ning hajmi esa $(94-u)$ ga teng bo'ladi. Proporsiya yuli bilan topiladi.

$$u = 112x/22,4 = 5x$$

$$x/22,4 = u/112$$

$$(20-x)/44,8 = (94-u)/201,6$$

$$4032 - 201,6x = 4211,2 - 44,8 \cdot (5x)/224x$$

$$22,4 x = 179,2$$

$$x = 8 \text{ l (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

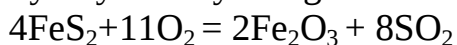
Endi hajmiy ulushi topiladi

$$20 \text{ l} \text{-----} 100\%$$

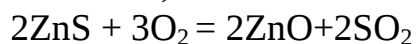
$$8 \text{ l} \text{-----} x \% \quad x = 40 \% \quad \varphi(\text{C}_4\text{H}_2) = 100\% - 40\% = 60\%$$

Demak, gazlar aralashmasining 40% C_3H_8 va 60% C_4H_{10}

231. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$480 \quad 179,2$$



$$194 \quad 44,8$$

I-usul FeS_2 - x; ZnS - $(25,12-x)$ deb belgilab proporsiya yuli bilan hisoblanadi.

$$(x/480) = u/179,2; \quad u = 179,2x/480$$

$$(25,12 - x)/194 = (7,166 - u)/44,8$$

$$(25,12 - x) \cdot 44,8 = (7,166 - u) \cdot 194$$

$$1125,38 - 44,8x = 1390,2 - (194 \cdot 0,373/72,36x)$$

$$26,98x = 264,82$$

$$x = 264,8 \text{ g} / 27,56 = 9,61 \text{ g (FeS}_2\text{)}$$

Demak, ZnS ning massasi: $25,12 - 9,61 = 15,51 \text{ g}$

II-usul.

$$25,12/480 = x/179,2; \quad x = 9,38$$

$$25,12/194 = x/44,8; \quad x = 5,80$$

$$\text{FeS}_2 \text{---} 9,38 \quad \swarrow \quad 1,37$$

$$\quad \searrow \quad 5,80 \quad \swarrow \quad 1,37$$

$$7,166 \quad \searrow \quad 3,58$$

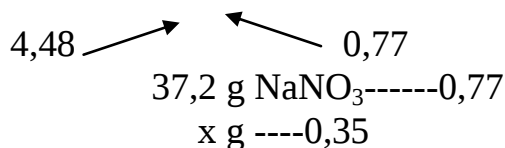
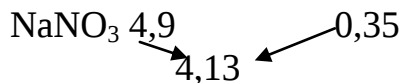
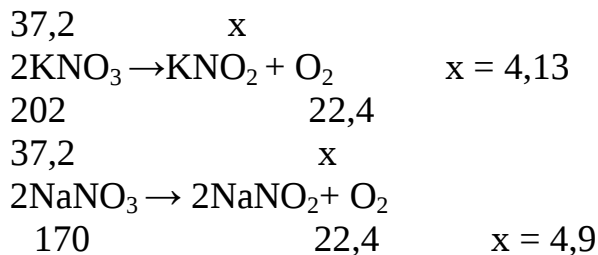
$$25,12 \text{ g FeS}_2 \text{-----} 3,58$$

$$x \text{ g} \quad \text{-----} 1,37$$

$$x = 9,61 \text{ g (FeS}_2\text{)}$$

$$25,12 - 9,61 \text{ g} = 15,51 \text{ g (ZnS)}$$

232. Masala sharti bo'yicha reaksiya tenglamalar yoziladi

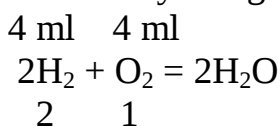


$$x = 16,91 \text{ g (NaNO}_3\text{)}$$

7,2 g aralashma — 100%

16,91 g NaNO₃ — x x = 45,46%; 100% - 45,46 = 54,54% KNO₃

233. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) 40 ml ---- 100%

x ---- 10% (H₂) x = 4 ml (H₂)

2) 4 : 2 = 2 ml (O₂)

3) 4 + 2 = 6 ml reaksiyaga kirishgan.

4) 40 - 6 = 34 ml (H₂)

5) 34 + 2 = 36 ml portlashdan keyingi oddiy moddalar aralashmasining hajmi

6) 4 - 2 = 2 ml (O₂) reaksiyaga kirishmay qolgan

7) 36 ml ----- 100%

34 ml ----- x x = 94,4% (H₂)

8) 100 - 94,4 = 5,56% (O₂)

234. Aralashmaning molekular massasi topiladi.

$$M = D_{(\text{H}_2)} \cdot M_{(\text{H}_2)} = 10 \cdot 2 = 20$$

$$2) 32x - 2 - 2x = 20$$

$$30x = 20 - 2$$

$$30x = 18$$

$$x = 0,6$$

3) 0,6 * 100% = 60% (O₂)

100 - 60 = 40% (H₂)

$$\textbf{235. 1) } M = D_{(\text{H}_2)} \cdot M_{(\text{H}_2)} = 35 \cdot 2 = 70$$

$$2) 80x - 80 - 64x = 70$$

$$16x = 10$$

$$x = 0,625 \text{ g (CO}_2\text{)}$$

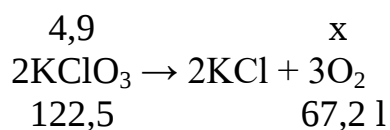
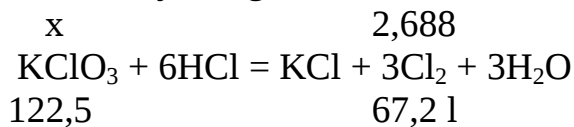
$$3) m = 0,625 \cdot 64 = 40 \text{ g}$$

$$4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 64 & \text{-----} & 22,4 \text{ l} \\ 40 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 14 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

$$5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 14 \text{ l SO}_2 \\ 16 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 10 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

$$6) 16 - 10 = 6 \text{ l (CO}_3\text{)}$$

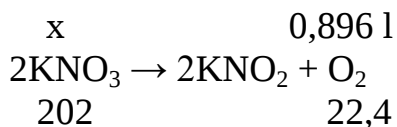
236. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 122,5 & \text{----} & 67,2 \text{ l} \\ x & \text{----} & 2,688 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 4,9 \text{ g KClO}_3$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 122,5 & \text{-----} & 67,2 \text{ l O}_2 \\ 4,9 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 1,344 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$4) 2,24 - 1,344 = 0,896 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$



$$5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 202 & \text{----} & 22,4 \text{ l} \\ x & \text{----} & 0,896 \text{ l} \end{array} \quad x = 8,09 \text{ g KNO}_3$$

$$6) 8,08 + 4,9 = 12,98 \text{ g (KNO}_3 \text{ va KClO}_3\text{)}$$

$$7) 16,98 - 12,98 = 4 \text{ g (KCl)}$$

$$8) 16,98 - 83,2 = 100,18 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$9) \omega\% = 4 \cdot 100 / 100,18 = 3,99\%$$

237.

$$1) \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{O} \quad \omega = 16/18 = 0,889$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 18 & 16 \end{array}$$

$$2) \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{O} \quad \omega = 16/20 = 0,8$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 16 \end{array}$$

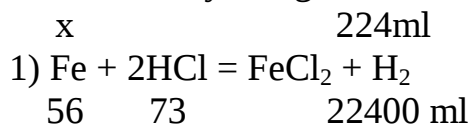
$$3) \begin{array}{cc} 0,889 & 0,06 \\ & 0,86 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0,8 & 0,029 \end{array}$$

$$4) 0,06 + 0,029 = 0,089$$

$$5) \omega\% = 0,029 \cdot 100 / 0,089 = 32,6\% (\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

238. Reaksiya tenglamasi



2) Aralashmaning massasi

$$0,56 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 20\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x = 2,8 \text{ g aralashma}$$

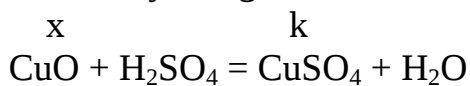
$$3) \quad 56 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 73 \text{ g}$$

$$0,56 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 0,73 \text{ g HCl}$$

$$4) V = m/\rho\omega = 0,73/1,1 \cdot 0,2 = 3,32 \text{ ml}$$

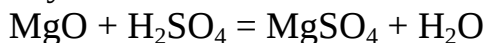
230. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$80 \quad 160$$

$$y$$

$$z$$



$$40$$

$$120$$

$$x + y = 6$$

$$y = 6 - x$$

$$k + z = 14$$

$$160x/80 + 120y/40 = 14$$

$$2x + 3y = 14$$

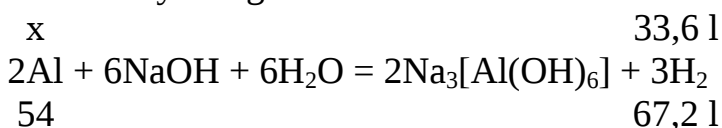
$$2x + 3(6-x) = 14$$

$$2x + 18 - 3x = 14$$

$$x = 4 \text{ g CuO}$$

$$y = 6 - 4 = 2 \text{ g MgO}$$

240. Reaksiya tenglamasi

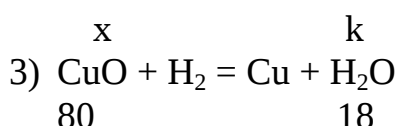


$$1) \quad 54 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 33,6 \text{ l}$$

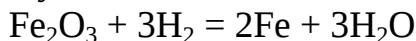
$$x = 27 \text{ g Al}$$

$$2) \quad 122,5 - 27 = 95,5 \text{ g (CuO va Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{)}$$



$$y$$

$$z$$



$$160$$

$$54$$

$$m = 1,3 \cdot 18 = 23,4 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

$$x + y = 95,5$$

$$y = 95,5 - x$$

$$k + z = 23,4$$

$$\underline{18x/80 + 54y/160 = 23,4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0,225x + 0,3375y &= 23,4 \\
0,225x + 0,3375(95,5 - x) &= 23,4 \\
0,225x + 35,81 - 0,3375x &= 23,4 \\
0,15x &= 12,41 \\
x &= 82,7 \text{ g CuO} \\
y &= 95,5 - 82,7 = 12,8 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3
\end{aligned}$$

10.Vodorod. Suv.

Vodorod davriy sistemaning birinchi elementi bo'lib, tabiatda 2 ta barqaror izotopi- ^1_1N (protiy) va ^2_1N (D-deyteriy) va ^3_1N radioaktiv izotopi mavjud. Quyosh va yulduzning 50% miqdorini tashkil qiladi. Yer qobigining 0,15% (massa jihatdan) vodorodga to'g'ri keladi. Erkin holda vodorod kam uchraydi (asosan vulkon va tabiiy gaz tarkibida)

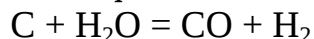
Olinishi

Laboratoriyada:

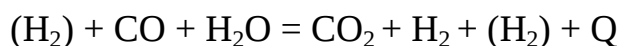
- $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
- $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{Fe} = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2$

Sanoatda:

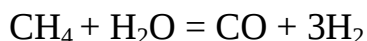
- Konversion usulda cho'g'langan kumir qatlami ustidan suv bug'i o'tkaziladi.



Bu aralashma suv gazi deyiladi va cho'g'langan ko'mir ustidan o'tkazilsa, CO konversiyalanadi.



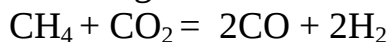
- Metanni konversiyalab:



- Metanni termik parchalash usuli



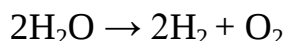
- Metanga CO_2 yoki CO bilan suv bug'i aralashmasini ta'siri:



- Metanni asetilen hosil bo'lguncha parchalash:



- Suvni (kislota va ishqor ko'shib) elektroliz qilish:



Fizik xossalari

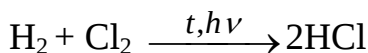
$T_{\text{qayn}} - 252,6^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{muz}} - 269,1^\circ\text{C}$, havoga nisbatan zichligi 0,06952, kislorodga nisbatan zichligi 0,06300, 25°C dagi zichligi 0,0899g/l ga teng bo'lib, 20°C da 1 l suvda 18 ml vodorod eriydi.

Kimyoviy xossalari

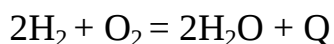
Vodorod molekulasini umumiy elektron jufti orqali bog'langan 2 ta vodorod atomidan tashkil topgan: $H^* + H^* = H:H$.

Yuqori haroratda molekula parchalanadi. Dissotsiatsiya R_t va boshqa katalizatorlar ishtirokida oson boradi. Eng faol metallar va ftor bilan odatdagi sharoitda ta'sirlashadi.

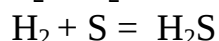
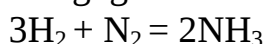
Vodorod xlor bilan qizdirilganda va yorug'lik ta'sirida reaksiyaga kirishadi.



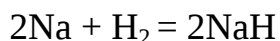
Qizdirilganda vodorod yonadi:



Yuqori bosim va haroratda azot va oltingugurt bilan ta'sirlashadi:



Metallar bilan gidrid hosil qiladi:



Bu reaksiyada vodorod oksidlovchidir, qolgan barcha reaksiyalarda qaytaruvchidir. Vodorodning keng tarqalgan birikmasi suvdur

Suvning fizik xossasi: $t_{qayn} - 100^\circ C$, $t_{muz} - 0^\circ C$, $20^\circ C$ dagi zichligi $0,9982 g/l$, muzning zichligi $0,91 g/l$, $M_r(H_2O) = 18$

Masalalar

1. 4,6 g natriyning H_2 bilan ta'sirlanishidan hosil bo'lgan gidrid suvda eritildi. Bunda $20^\circ C$ va 96 kPa bosimda ulchangan necha litr gaz ajraladi? **(5,075 l H_2)**
2. 7,2 l suvning elektrolitik parchalanishidan olingan tarkibida 4% kushimchasi bo'lgan vodorod necha gramm CuO ni qaytarishga yetadi? **(33,33 g)**
3. Vodorod mo'l kislorodda yondirildi va normal sharoitda keltirilgan gaz aralashmasining hajmi 480 ml ga kamaydi. Vodorodning dastlabki hajmini aniqlang. **(320 ml)**
4. Hajmi $500 m^3$ (n.sh) bo'lgan aerostatni to'ldirish uchun necha kg CaN_2 kerak bo'ladi? **(468,75 kg)**
5. Massasi 6,85 g bo'lgan ishqoriy-yer metali suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda $1120 cm^3$ hajmda gaz (n.sh. da) ajralib chiqadi. Reaksiya uchun qanday metall olinganligini aniqlang? **(Bariy)**
6. H_2SO_4 ning 20% li 150 ml eritmasiga metall ta'sir ettirilganda, qanday hajmda H_2 olish mumkin? Hajmni normal bosim va $30^\circ C$ haroratda hisoblang. Kislota eritmasining $\rho = 1,14 g/ml$ ga teng **(8,68)**
7. Natriy gidrid suv ta'sirida parchalanganda olingan gaz cho'g'lantirilgan CuO ustidan o'tkazildi. Qattiq moddaning massasi 40 g ga kamaydi. Sarflangan natriy gidrid massasini aniqlang **(60 g)**.
8. H_2O_2 eritmasining 150 g ga ozroq marganes dioksid qo'shildi. Ajralib chiqqan kislorod n.sh. da $1 \cdot 10^{-2} m^3$ hajmga teng bo'ldi. H_2O_2 ning eritmadagi massa ulushini toping. **(2,02 %)**
9. Tarkibida 3,16 g $KMnO_4$ bo'lgan eritmani kislotali sharoitda oksidlash uchun $\omega = 30\%$ bo'lgan H_2O_2 eritmasidan necha gramm talab etiladi? **(5,67 g)**

10. 2,4 g NaH suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilgan 37^0 C va $9,8 \cdot 10^4$ Pa bosimda o'lchangan necha ml gaz ajraladi? Bu gazning azot bilan birikishidan qanday modda va qanday hajmda (l) hosil bo'ladi? **(2630 ml N₂, 1,753 ml NH₃)**

11. Metanni termik parchalab olingan gaz 20 l O₂da yondirildi va 4,48 l gaz reaksiyaga kirishmay qoldi. Necha litr metan termik parchalanganini hisoblang (sarflangan O₂ ni hisobga oling) **(22,4 l).**

12. 20% li KCl ning 300 g eritmasini elektroliz qilinganda katodda 4,48 l gaz ajraldi. Bu qanday gaz va uning massasini toping. Elektrolizdan so'ng eritmaning konsentratsiyasi necha % ga yetgan? **(0,4 H₂ 10,58%)**

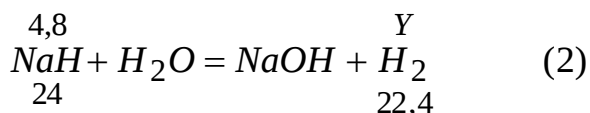
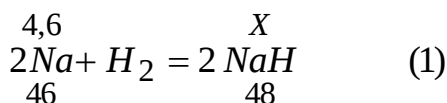
13. 11,3 l H₂ va 11,3 l Cl₂ o'zaro ta'sirlashganda olingan HCl suvda eritildi, bunda 1000 g HCl eritmasi hosil qilindi. Eritmadagi HCl ning massa ulushini (%) da hisoblang. **(7,16 %)**

14. Koksni konversiyalab ($C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$) olingan H₂ gazi 6,4 g CuO ni to'liq qaytarish uchun yetadi. Bundan qancha (g) suv hosil bo'lganligini va necha mol koks konversiyalanganligini toping. **(1,44 g H₂O, 0,08 mol koks)**

15. Noma'lum metallning 2,1 g gidridi suv bilan ta'sirlashganda 1,12 l (n.sh da) vodorod ajraldi. Qaysi metallning gidridi olinganligini toping? **(Kalsiy)**

YeChIMI:

1. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 4,6 g Na dan qancha (g) NaH hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$46 \text{ ——— } 48$$

$$4,6 \text{ ——— } x \quad x = 4,8 \text{ g (NaH)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida n.sh. da ajraladigan H₂ hajmi:

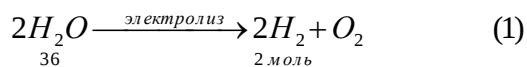
$$24 \text{ ——— } 22,4$$

$$4,8 \text{ ——— } u \quad u = 4,48 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

Gaz hajmini masala shartiga binoan 20^0 C va 96 kPa bosimda egallaydigan hajmiga aylantiriladi. Boyle-Mariot va Gey-Lyussakning birlashgan formulasida foydalaniladi.

$$V = \frac{P_0 V_0 T}{P T_0} = \frac{101,325 \cdot 4,48 \cdot 293}{96 \cdot 273} = 5,075 \text{ л} \quad (H_2)$$

2. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



80 1 mol

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan masala shartiga binoan 7,2 g suvning parchalanishidan hosil bo'ladigan vodorodning miqdori topiladi.

36 — 2 mol

$$7,2 - x \quad x = 0,4 \text{ mol } (\text{H}_2)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 0,4 mol vodorod qancha CuO ni qaytarilishi hisoblanadi.

80 — 1 mol

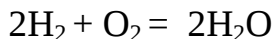
$$u = 0,4 \text{ mol} \quad u = 32 \text{ g (CuO)}$$

Tarkibida 4% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan CuO ning massasi

32 ————— 96%

$$z \text{ ————— } 100\% \quad z = 33,33 \text{ g (CuO)}$$

3. Vodorodning kislorodda yonish reaksiya tenglamasi

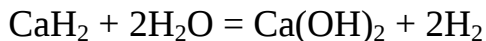


Hajmiy nisbatlar qonuniga binoan gazlar 2 : 1 nisbatda ta'sirlashganda 2 hajm H_2 va 1 hajm O_2 hisobidan 480 ml ga kamaydi.

Demak, $480 : 3 = 160$ ml

Aralashmada $160 \cdot 2 = 320$ ml (H_2) bo'lgan

4. CaH_2 dan quyidagi reaksiya bo'yicha H_2 olinadi.



42 44,8 l

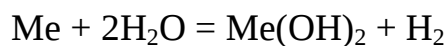
42 ————— 44,8

$$x \text{ ————— } 500 \quad x = 468,75 \text{ kg (CaH}_2\text{)}$$

5. Ishqoriy yer metallar II gurux bosh guruxcha metallari hisoblanadi ularning suv

bilan ta'sirlanish reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha:

6,85 1,12 l



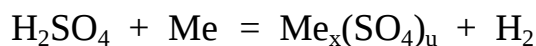
$$\text{X} \qquad \qquad \qquad 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$6,85 \text{ ————— } 1,12$$

$$\text{x ————— } 22,4 \qquad \text{x} = 137 \text{ g}$$

Nisbiy atom massasi 137 bo'lgan element - bariy (Ba)

6. Umumiy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\text{E}=49 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{E}=11,2$$

Kaysi metall ekanligi noma'lum, shuning uchun ekvivalentdan foydalaniladi.

H_2SO_4 eritmasi tarkibidagi H_2SO_4 ning massasi hisoblab topiladi. $m = \rho V = 1,14 \cdot 150 = 171 \text{ g}$

$$171 - 100\% \qquad \text{x} = 34,2 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$\text{x} - 20\%$$

$$49 - 11,2 \qquad \text{u} = 7,817 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$34,2 - \text{u}$$

Endi gazning normal bosim va 30°C ($273 + 30 = 303 \text{ K}$) dagi hajmini topamiz.

$$\frac{PV}{T} = \frac{P_o V_o}{T_o}$$

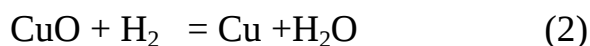
$$V = \frac{P_o V_o T}{P T_o} = \frac{101,325 \cdot 7,817 \cdot 303}{101,325 \cdot 273} = 8,68 \text{ l.}$$

7. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalar:



$$24 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1$$

$$\text{x} \qquad \qquad \qquad 40$$



$$1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 18$$

Masala sharti bo'yicha CuO dan H_2 gazi o'tkazilganda massa 40 g ga kamaygan, ya'ni CuO tarkibidan 40 g kislorod H_2O ning tarkibiga kirganligidan dalolat beradi. (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan

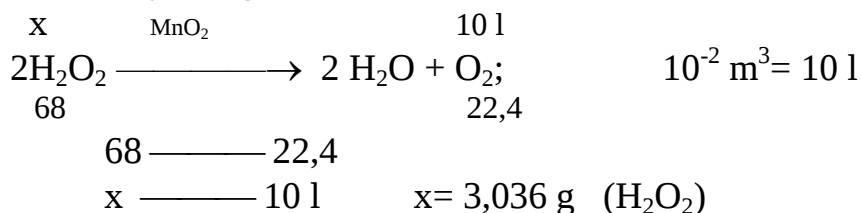
$$1 \text{ ————— } 16 \text{ g (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$\text{x ————— } 40 \text{ g (O}_2\text{)} \qquad \text{x} = 2,5 \text{ mol (H}_2\text{)}$$

NaH ning massasi:

24 ————— 1
u ————— 2,5 u= 60 g (NaH)

8. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



Endi eritmada erigan vodorod peroksidning massa ulushi topiladi:

$$150 \text{ g} \text{ ————— } 100\%$$

$$3,036 \text{ g} \text{ ————— } u \qquad u = 2,024 \% (\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$$

9. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 5\text{O}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$

316 170

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 3,16 g KMnO_4 qancha H_2O_2 bilan ta'sirlasha olishi mumkinligi hisoblanadi.

316 ——— 170

$$3,16 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 1,7 \text{ g } (\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$$

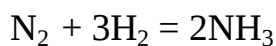
Agar 1,7 g H₂O₂ ————— 30%

u ————— 100% u= 5,67 g (30% li eritma)

10. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



24	22,4
----	------



67,2 44,8l

2,4 g NaH dan hosil bo'lgan H_2 ning hajmi

24 ————— 22,4

$$2,4 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l}$$

Boyl –Mariot va Gey-Lyussakning birlashgan formulasidan gazning m kelishi

aniqlanadi. $\frac{PV}{T} = \frac{P_o V_o}{T_o}$

$$V = \frac{P_0 V_0 T}{P T_0} = \frac{101,325 \cdot 2,24 \cdot 310}{98 \cdot 273} = 2,63 \text{ l} = 2630 \text{ ml} \quad (H_2)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglama asosida shuncha vodoroddan hosil bo'lgan NH_3 hajmi:

$$67,2 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 44,8 \text{ l}$$

$$2,63 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,753 \text{ l } NH_3$$

II usul

2,4 g NaH dan necha g H_2 hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$24 \text{ ----- } 2$$

$$2,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,2 \text{ g } (H_2)$$

Mendeleev – Klapayron tenglamasi asosida tegishli sharoitdagi gaz hajmi

$$M = mRT/PV;$$

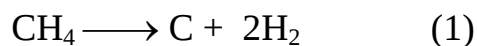
$$V = mRT/PM = 0,2 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 310 / 2 \cdot 98 = 2,63 \text{ l} = 2630 \text{ ml } (H_2)$$

Hajmiy nisbatlar qonuni bo'yicha (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki, gazlar o'zaro 1:3:2 nisbatda ta'sirlashgan.

Demak, vodorod hajmidan NH_3 hajmini keltirib chiqarish mumkin:

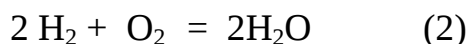
$$2,63 : 3 \cdot 2 = 1,753 \text{ l } (NH_3)$$

11. Metanning termik parchalanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



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

Vodorodning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi



$$44,8 \quad 22,4$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 20 l O_2 necha l H_2 ni yoqish uchun sarf bo'lishi hisoblanadi. (reaksiyada 2:1 nisbatda)

$$20 \cdot 2 = 40 \text{ l} \quad (H_2)$$

Masala sharti bo'yicha 4,48 l H_2 ortgan. Demak, vodorodning umumiy hajmi:

$$40 + 4,48 \text{ l} = 44,48 \text{ l}$$

44,48 l vodorod necha litr CH_4 ning termik parchalanishidan hosil bo'lishi (1) reaksiya tenglamasiga ko'ra CH_4 va H_2 1:2 nisbatda. Demak CH_4 ning hajmi, $44,48 : 2 = 22,24 \text{ l}$

II usul: praporsiya yo'li bilan

1) $22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } 44,8 \text{ l}$

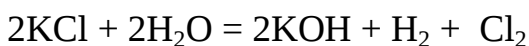
$20 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 40 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$

2) $40 + 4,48 = 44,48 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$

3) $44,8 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } 224 \text{ l}$

$44,48 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 22,24 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$

12. KCl eritmasining elektroliz reaksiya tenglamasi:



$149 \quad \quad \quad 22,4 \quad 22,4$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki katodda $4,48 \text{ l H}_2$ ajraldi. Bu $0,2 \text{ mol}$ yoki $m = (0,2 \cdot 2) = 0,4 \text{ g}$ ni tashkil qiladi.

Eritmaning massasi elektrolizdan so'ng kamayadi. Chunki reaksiya vaqtida H_2 va Cl_2 gazlari ajraladi. Bu gazlarning massalari topilib, umumiy eritma massasidan ayiriladi.

$m(\text{H}_2) = 0,4 \text{ g}$ va $0,2 \text{ mol Cl}_2 = 0,2 \cdot 71 = 14,2 \text{ g}$

$m = 14,2 + 0,4 = 14,6 \text{ g (H}_2; \text{Cl}_2\text{)}$

Qolgan eritmaning massasi: $300 - 14,6 = 285,4 \text{ g}$

Elektrolizda sarflangan tuz massasi

1) $149 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } 22,4 \text{ l}$

$x \text{ ————— } 4,48 \quad x = 29,8 \text{ g (KCl)}$

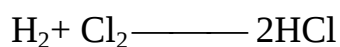
$20\% \text{ li } 300 \text{ g (KCl) eritmada erigan tuz massasi: } 300 \cdot 0,2 = 60 \text{ g}$

Shundan $60 - 29,8 = 30,2 \text{ g}$ tuz elektrolizga uchramagan. Eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi:

2) $285,4 \text{ g} \text{ ————— } 100 \%$

$30,2 \text{ g} \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 10,58 \% \text{ (KCl) ga teng}$

13. H_2 va Cl_2 ning ta'sirlashish reaksiya tenglamasi:



$1 : 1 : 2$

$11,3 \cdot 2 = 22,6 \text{ l (HCl) hosil bo'ladi, bu}$

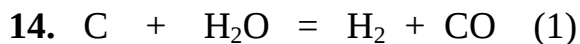
$22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ————— } 71 \text{ g Cl}_2$

$$22,6 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 71,634 \text{ g ni tashkil qiladi}$$

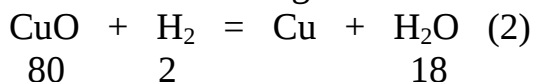
Bu gaz (HCl) suvda eritilib, 1000 g eritma hosil qilingan. Eritmadagi HCl ning massa ulushi:

$$1000 \text{ g ————— } 100\%$$

$$71,634 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 7,16\%$$



$$1 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \text{ g}$$



$$80 \quad 2 \quad 18$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan 6,4 g CuO ni to'liq qaytarish uchun necha gramm H₂ kerakligi va necha litr H₂O hosil bo'lganligi topiladi:

1) $80 \text{ ————— } 2 \text{ g}$

$$6,4 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 0,16 \text{ g H}_2$$

2) $80 \text{ ————— } 18 \text{ g}$

$$6,4 \text{ ————— } x \quad x = 1,44 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

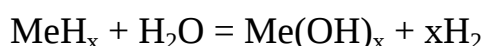
(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida kerak bo'lgan koksning mol miqdori:

$$1 \text{ mol ————— } 2 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ ————— } 0,16 \quad x = 0,08 \text{ mol (koks)}$$

Qaysi metall gidridi ekanligi noma'lum, shuning uchun ekvivalentlar qonuni asosida masala yechaladi:

$$2,1 \text{ g} \quad 1,12 \text{ l}$$



$$X \quad 11,2 \text{ l}$$

$$2,1 \text{ ————— } 1,12 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ————— } 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 21 \text{ g}$$

Tegishli metall gidridining ekvivalenti 21 ga teng. 21 dan vodorodning ekvivalenti ayirilib metall ekvivalenti topiladi. $21 - 1 = 20$. Demak, bu metall Ca. Darhaqiqat kalsiyning ekvivalenti: $E_{\text{Sa}} = 40/2 = 20$.

11. Galogenlar

Davriy sistemaning VII gurux asosiy guruxcha elementlariga ftor (F), xlor (Cl), brom (Br), yod (J), va astat (At) elementlari kiradi Galogenlar grekcha so'zdan

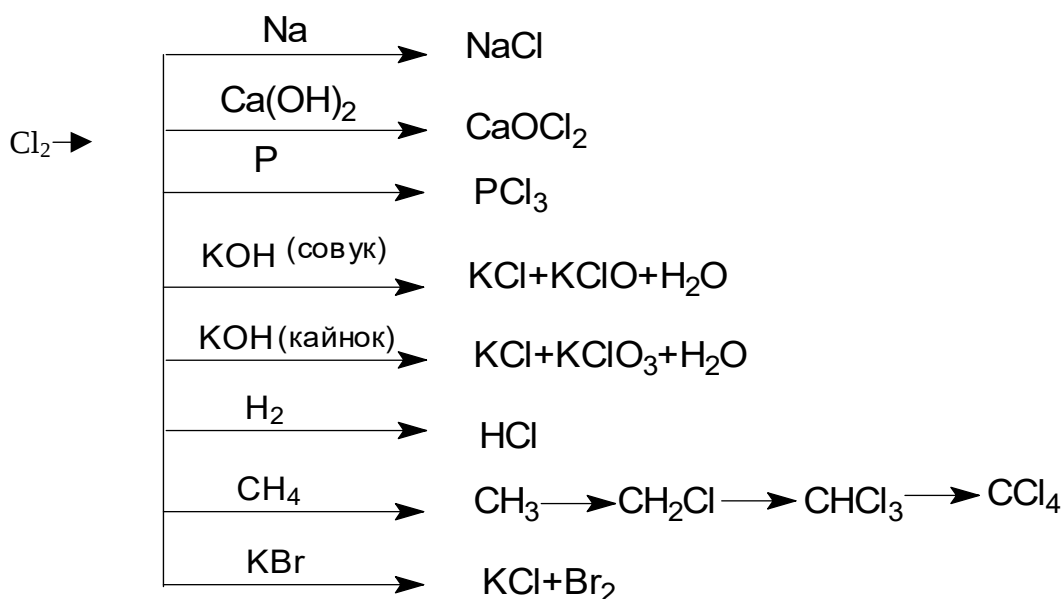
olingan bo'lib, «gals»- tuz, «gennao»- tugdiraman demakdir. Galogenlar faol metallmaslar bo'lib, tabiatda sof holda uchramaydi.

Galogenlar atomi sirtqi qavatining elektron tuzilishi konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha: (F): $2s^2 2p^5$; (Cl): $3s^2 3p^5$; (Br): $4s^2 4p^5$; (J): $5s^2 5p^5$; (At): $6s^2 6p^5$

Galogenlar oksidlovchilardir. Ular juda ko'p elementlar bilan galogenidlar hosil qiladi. Xlor (grekcha «xloros»-yashil) 1810 yilda ingliz kimyogari Devi tomonidan fanga ma'lum qilindi. Xlor yer yuzida 0,017 % ni (massa jihatidan) tashkil qilinadi. Uning tabiatda keng tarqalgan birikmalari NaCl, $MgCl_2 \cdot KCl$ dengiz va ko'l suvlarida erigan holatda uchraydi.

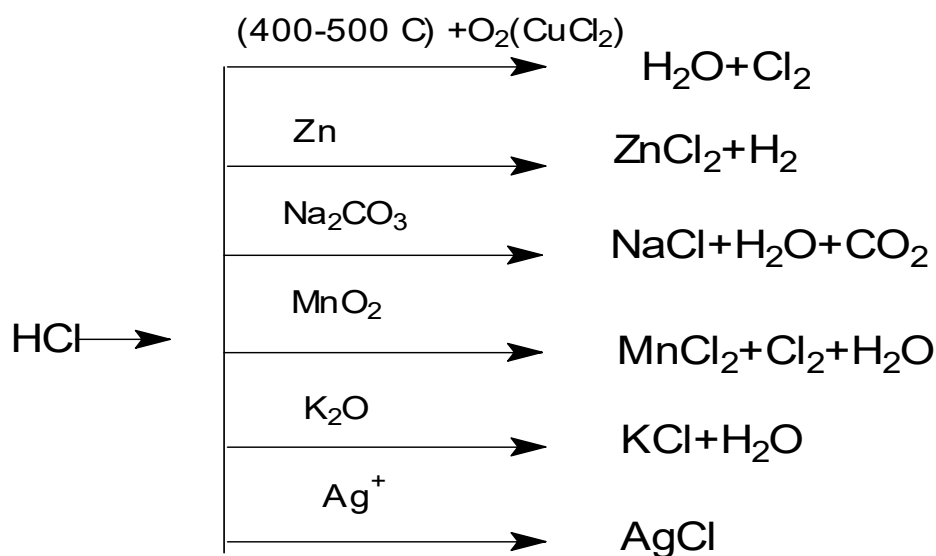
Galogenlarning ayrim xossalari

Galogenlarning xossalari	Ftor	Xlor	Brom	Yod	Astat
$\rho = 2 \text{ g/sm}^3$	1,11	1,57	3,12	4,93	
Atomning ionlanish energiyasi, Ev	17,42	12,97	11,84	10,45	9,2
Atomning radiusi, nm	0,064	0,099	0,114	0,133	0,23
Ionlanish radiusi nm	0,133	0,181	0,196	0,220	
Oddiy sharoitdagi fizik holati	Ko'k-sariq gaz	Sargish yashil gaz	Qo'ngir suyuqlik	Kulrang krist	Qoramtir ko'k krist
Suyuqlanish harorati $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-219,6	-101,0	-7,3	113,6	227
Qaynash harorati $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-188,1	-34,1	-59,2	185,5	317
Yer qobidagi tarqalishi, %	$6,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	
Elektromanfiyligi	4	3	2,8	2,5	-
Nisbiy atom massasi	18,99	35,453	79,904	126,904	210



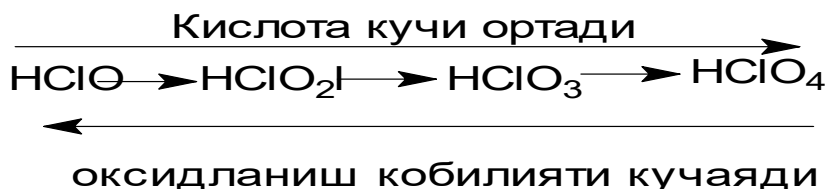
Fizik xossalari: xlor havodan 2,5 marta og'ir. (1 l xlorning massasi 3,24 g) 1 hajm suvda 2 hajm xlor eriydi va sarg'ish tusli xlorli suv hosil bo'ladi. Xlor juda zaharli gaz.

Vodorod xlorid- HCl. - o'tkir hidli rangsiz gaz. Suyuqlanish harorati $-84,9^\circ\text{C}$, muzlash harorati $-114,8^\circ\text{C}$ ga teng. 20°C dagi 1 l eritmasi kuchli kislota bo'lib ,xlorid kislota nomi bilan yuritiladi ,nam havoda tutaydi.



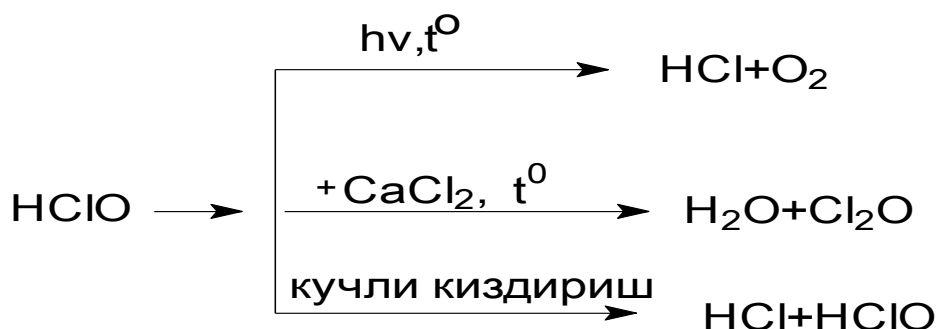
Xlorning kislorodli kislotalari

HClO-gipoxlorid, HClO₂- xlorit, HClO₃-xlorat, HClO₄-perxlorat kabi kislotalari mavjud. Kislotalarda xlarning valentligi ortishi bilan kislotalarning kuchi ham ortib boradi:



Kislotalarning tuzlarida gipoxloritdan boshlab barqarorlik ortib boradi.

HClO ning 3 xil parchalanadi:



Masalalar

16. Massasi 29,25 g bo'lgan quruq natriy xloridga yetarlicha konsentrlangan sulfat kislotani ta'sir ettirishdan olingan vodorod xloridning hammasi 400 g suvda eritildi. Agar vodorod xloridning reaksiyadagi unumi 96% bo'lsa, uning eritmadagi massa ulushini toping. **(4,2 %)**

17. Osh tuzining 20% li 300 g eritmasini elektroliz qilish natijasida anodda necha litr gaz ajraladi? Tok unumini 80 % deb hisoblab, shu gazni KOH ning qaynoq (yetarlicha) eritmasidan o'tkazilganda qancha (g) va qanday tuzlar hosil bo'lishini hisoblang. **(11,49 l Cl₂; 50,95 g KCl, 16,756 g KClO₃).**

18. 22 g kaliy xloratning katalizatorli parchalanishidan olingan necha gramm (tarkibida 10 % kushimchasi bo'lgan) ko'mirni yoqish uchun yetadi? **(3,57g)**

19. 500 g xlorli suv solingan kolba quyosh nurida quyildi, n.sh. da o'lchangan 0,112 l gaz oksidlandi. Boshlangich xlor eritmasining konsentratsiyasi (%) qanday bo'ladi? **(0,105 % HClO, 0,073 % HCl)**

20. Hajmi 7 l bo'lgan (n.sh. da) vodorod va vodorod xlorid gazlar aralashmasi mo'l miqdor AgNO₃ eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda, massasi 28,7 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. HClning aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(64 %).**

21. 14,6 g vodorod xloridning 400-500 °C da va CuCl_2 katalizator yordamida yonishidan (n.sh. da) necha l xlor ajraldi? Shuncha xlori olish uchun qancha KMnO_4 ga HCl ta'sir ettirib olish mumkin? **(4,48 l, 12,64 g)**

22 550 g KBr eritmasidan xlor gazi o'tkazilganda 1,6 g brom hosil bo'lishi uchun necha litr xlor talab qilinishini va dastlabki KBr eritmasining (%) massa ulushini toping. **(0,224 l, 0,476 %)**

23. Tarkibida 10% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan qumni eritish uchun 10% li HF eritmasidan 200 g kerak bo'ldi. Reaksiya uchun olingan qumning massasini hisoblang. **(16,67 g)**

24. 200 g 17 % li AgNO_3 eritmasiga NaCl ning 10% li 300 g eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm tuz cho'kmaga tushadi? Eritmada qolgan tuzlarning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(28,7 g, 3,88 % NaCl , 3,6 % NaNO_3)**

25. 1,2 g magniy qipigi ustidan qizdirilmagan holatda 4,48 l F_2 va Cl_2 gazi aralashmasi o'tkazildi. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan tuzning massasini va aralashmadagi gazlarning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang. (magniyning hamma miqdori reaksiyada sarflangan). **(3,1 g MgF_2 ; 25% F_2 ; 75 % Cl_2)**

26 Na_2CO_3 ning 250 g 15 % eritmasi ustiga HCl ning 25 % li 150 g eritmasi quyildi. Bunda n.sh.da necha litr gaz ajraladi. Eritmada qolgan moddalarning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(7,92 l CO_2 ; 10,77 % NaCl ; 3,03 % HCl)**

27. HCl ning 20 % li 350 g eritmasini tayyorlash uchun n.sh.da necha l vodorod va xlor gazini olish kerak? Shuncha hajmdagi xlori olish uchun necha gramm NaCl ning suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilishga to'g'ri keladi? **(21,48 l H_2 va Cl_2 ; 112,19 g NaCl)**

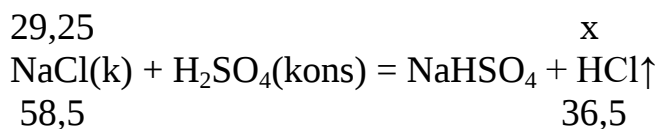
28. 26,1 g MnO_2 ga yetarlicha xlorid kislota eritmasiga ta'sir ettirib xlor olindi. Shu gaz necha gramm metanni to'la xlorlash uchun yetadi? **(1,2 g)**

29. 6,4 g metanni xlorlash jarayonida 29,2 g vodorod xlorid hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan xlorli organik birikmaning tarkibini va reaksiyada sarflangan vodorod xloridning n.sh.da dagi hajmini aniqlang. **(CH_2Cl_2 17,92 l HCl)**

30. 21 g HClO ni CaCl_2 bilan qo'shib qizdirilganda qanday moddalar va qancha (g) dan hosil bo'ladi? **(3,6 g H_2O ; 17,4 g Cl_2)**

YeChIMI:

16. Odatdagi haroratda quruq NaCl ga kons. H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilganda quyidagi reaksiya sodir bo'ladi.



1) 58,5 ----- 36,5

29,25 ----- x x = 18,25 g HCl

2) Reaksiya unumi 96% ekanligidan foylanib, ajralib chiqqan gazning massasi

18,25 ----- 100%

x ----- 96% x = 17,52 g HCl

3) 400 g suvda 17,52 g HCl eritilganda, eritma massasi:

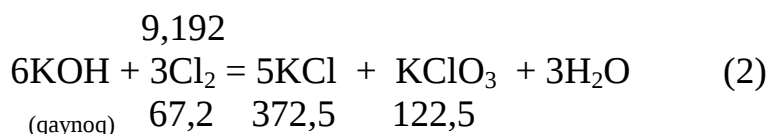
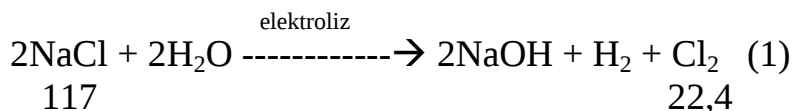
$$m_3 = 400 + 17,52 = 417,52 \text{ g}$$

4) Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi HCl ning massa ulushi:

$$417,52 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$17,52 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4,2\% \text{ ga teng}$$

17. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



Masala sharti bo'yicha avval 300 g 20% li NaCl eritmasida erigan NaCl massasi hisoblanadi:

$$1) 300 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 20\% \quad x = 60 \text{ g NaCl}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 60 g NaCl eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda anoda ajralgan xlor gazi hajmi

$$(2) 117\text{g} \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$60 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 11,49 \text{ l Cl}_2$$

(3) Tok unumi 80% bo'lganda xlorning hajmi:

$$11,49 * 0,80 = 9,192 \text{ l (Cl}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylanib xosil bo'lgan tuzlar KCl va KClO₃ larning massalari:

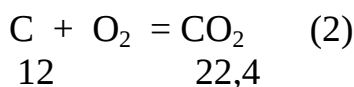
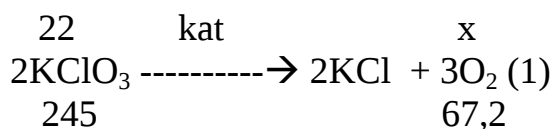
$$4) 67,2 \text{ ----- } 372,5$$

$$9,192 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 50,95 \text{ g (KCl)}$$

$$5) 67,2 \text{ ----- } 122,5$$

$$9,192 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 16,756 \text{ g KClO}_3$$

18. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalari:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 22 g KClO_3 ning termik parchalanishidan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan O_2 ning hajmi:

$$245 \text{ ----- } 67,2$$

$$22 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6 \text{ l } (\text{O}_2)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan 6 l O_2 necha gramm sof uglerodni yoqishi hisoblanadi:

$$12 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

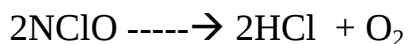
$$x \text{ ----- } 6 \text{ l} \quad x = 3,2 \text{ g S}$$

(3) 10% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan ko'mir massasi:

$$3,2 \text{ g ----- } 90\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 3,57 \text{ g}$$

19. Xlorli suv ($\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HCl} + \text{HClO}$) quyosh nuriga quyilganda O_2 ajraladi, ya'ni



$$105 \quad \quad \quad 22,4 \text{ l}$$

0,112 l gaz qancha HClO dan ajralishi xisoblab topiladi:

$$105 \text{ ----- } 22,4$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,112 \quad x = 0,525 \text{ g HClO}$$

0,525 g HClO ($0,525 : 52,5$) 0,001 molga teng, demak, xlorli suv tarkibida 0,001 mol HCl ham erigan, uning massasi:

$$0,001 * 36,5 = 0,365 \text{ g HCl}$$

Boshlangich eritmasidagi HCl va HClO ning massa ulushlari

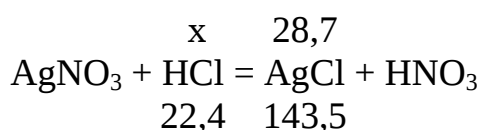
$$500 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$0,525 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,105 \% \text{ HClO}$$

$$500 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$0,365 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,073 \% \text{ HCl}$$

20. AgNO_3 eritmasi gazlar aralashmasi (H_2 va HCl) dan faqat HCl bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Masala shartiga binoan 28,7 g AgCl cho'kmasi hosil bo'lishi uchun sarf bo'lgan HCl ning hajmi:

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 143,5 \text{ g}$$

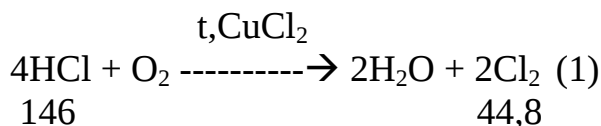
$$x \text{ ----- } 28,7 \text{ g} \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l HCl}$$

Bu gazlar aralashmasining 64% ni tashkil qiladi, ya'ni

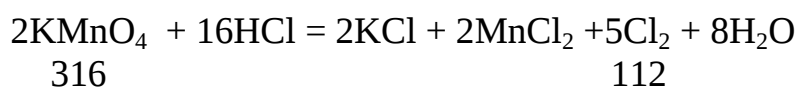
$$7 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$4,48 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 64\%$$

21. Vodorod xlorid 400-500°C da va CuCl₂ katalizatori yordamida yonadi, ya'ni



KMnO₄ ga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda ham Cl₂ gazi hosil bo'ladi:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha 14,6 g HCl dan (n.sh.da) necha litr xlor ajralishi topiladi:

$$146 \text{ ----- } 44,8 \text{ l}$$

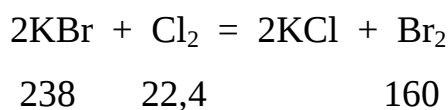
$$14,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l Cl}_2$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 4,48 l xlor olish uchun qancha KMnO₄ sarflanishi hisoblanadi:

$$316 \text{ ----- } 112 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,48 \text{ l} \quad x = 12,64 \text{ g KMnO}_4$$

22. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



1,6 g brom hosil bo'lishi uchun sarflangan xlorning (n.sh.da) hajmi 0,224 l, ya'ni

$$22,4 \text{ ----- } 160$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1,6 \quad x = 0,224 \text{ l (Cl}_2\text{)}$$

Bunda 2,38 g KBr reaksiyaga kirishgan:

$$238 \text{ ----- } 160$$

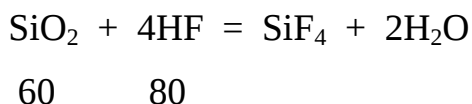
$$x \text{ ----- } 1,6 \quad x = 2,38 \text{ g KBr}$$

Bu miqdor eritmaning 0,476% ni tashqil qiladi:

$$500 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$2,38 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,476\%$$

23. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



Eritma tarkibidagi HF ning massasi:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1) & 200 & \text{-----} 100\% \\ & x & \text{-----} 10\% \end{array} \quad x = 20 \text{ g HF}$$

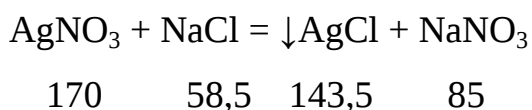
2) 20 g HF qancha SiO₂ ni eritadi:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} & 60 & \text{-----} 80 \\ & x & \text{-----} 20 \end{array} \quad x = 15 \text{ g SiO}_2$$

3) Kumning (100-10) 90% toza SiO₂ ekanligini inobatga olib, qumning massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} & 15 & \text{-----} 90\% \\ & x & \text{-----} 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 16,67 \text{ g qum}$$

24. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1) & 200 & \text{-----} 100\% \\ & x & \text{-----} 17\% \end{array} \quad x = 34 \text{ g AgNO}_3$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 2) & 300 & \text{-----} 100\% \\ & x & \text{-----} 10\% \end{array} \quad x = 30 \text{ g NaCl}$$

3) Ekvivalentlar qonuniga asoslanib, dastlabki olingan moddalardan qaysi biri ko'p olinganligi hisoblanadi:

$$\nu_{\text{AgNO}_3} = 34/170 = 0,2 \text{ mol}; \quad \nu_{\text{NaCl}} = 30/58,5 = 0,513 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, NaCl dan ortiq olingan.

4) 34 g AgNO₃ dan necha gramm cho'kma hosil bo'lishi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} & 170 & \text{-----} 143,5 \\ & 34 & \text{-----} x \end{array} \quad x = 28,7 \text{ g AgCl}$$

5) Reaksiyada sarflangan NaCl ning massasi:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} & 170 & \text{-----} 58,5 \\ & 34 & \text{-----} x \end{array} \quad x = 11,7 \text{ g NaCl}$$

6) $30 - 11,7 = 18,3 \text{ g NaCl ortgan}$

7) Eritmada: $170 \text{ ----- } 85$

$34 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 17 \text{ g NaNO}_3 \text{ hosil bo'lgan}$

8) Reaksiyadan so'ng eritmaning massasi:

$200 + 300 - 28,7 = 471,3 \text{ g}$

9) Eritmada erigan NaCl va NaNO₃ ning massa ulushlari:

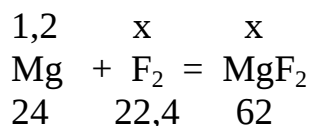
$471,3 \text{ ----- } 100\%$

$18,3 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,88 \% \text{ NaCl}$

$471,3 \text{ ----- } 100\%$

$17 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,6 \% \text{ NaNO}_3$

25. Oksidlovchilik xossasi kuchli bo'lgan ftor qizdirilmagan holatda ham magniy bilan reaksiyaga kirisha oladi. Xlor esa qizdirilgandagina reaksiyaga kirishadi.



1) $24 \text{ ----- } 22,4$

2) $24 \text{ ----- } 64$

$1,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,12 \text{ l F}_2$

$1,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,1 \text{ g MgF}_2$

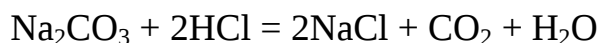
3) Gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy ulushi:

$4,48 \text{ ----- } 100\%$

$1,12 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 25\% \text{ F}_2$

4) $100 - 25 = 75\% \text{ Cl}_2$

26. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$106 \quad 73 \quad 117 \quad 22,4$

1) Tegishli eritmalarda erigan modda massalari:

$250 * 0,15 = 37,5 \text{ g (Na}_2\text{CO}_3)$

$150 * 0,25 = 37,5 \text{ g (HCl)}$

2) Reaksiyaga kirishadigan moddalarning miqdori:

$\nu_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} = 37,5/106 = 0,353 \text{ mol} ; \quad \nu_{\text{NaCl}} = 37,5/73 = 0,513 \text{ mol}$

3) Na₂CO₃ ning miqdori kichik. Demak, reaksiyada HCl sarflanmay qoladi.

$$106 \text{ ----- } 73$$

$$37,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 25,825 \text{ g HCl}$$

4) $37,5 - 25,825 = 11,675 \text{ g HCl ortiq}$

5) Reaksiya natijasida 41,39 g NaCl hosil bo'ladi va 7,92 l CO₂ ajraladi.

$$106 \text{ ----- } 117$$

$$37,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 41,39 \text{ g NaCl}$$

6) $106 \text{ ----- } 22,4$

$$37,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 7,92 \text{ l CO}_2$$

7) 7,92 l CO₂ ning massasi:

$$44 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 7,92 \quad x = 15,56 \text{ g CO}_2$$

8) Eritmada NaCl va HCl erigan holda bo'lgani uchun ularning massa ulushlari quyidagicha bo'ladi: $m = 250 + 150 - 15,56 = 384,44 \text{ g}$

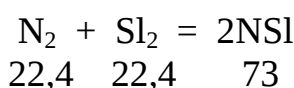
$$384,44 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$41,39 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 10,77 \% \text{ NaCl}$$

$$384,44 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$11,675 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,03 \% \text{ HCl}$$

27. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



1) 350 g 20% li xlorid kislotada eritmasida erigan HCl ning massasi:

$$350 * 0,20 = 70 \text{ g HCl}$$

2) 70 g HCl sintezlanishi uchun 21,48 l vodorod va xlor gazi talab qilinadi:

$$22,4 \text{ ----- } 73$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 70 \quad x = 21,48 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

reaksiya tenglamasiga binoan H₂ va Cl₂ 1 : 1 nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishganligi uchun xlorning miqdori ham 21,48 l ga teng

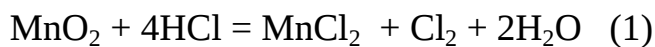
3) 21,48 l Cl₂ gazini olish uchun qancha NaCl suyuqlanmasi elektroliz qilinadi:
elektroliz



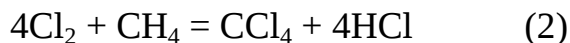
$$117\text{g} \text{ ----- } 22,4\text{l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 21,48\text{l} \quad x = 112,19 \text{ g NaCl}$$

28. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$87 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \text{ mol}$$



$$4 \text{ mol } 16$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 26,1 g MnO_2 dan 0,3 mol Cl_2 olinadi:

$$87 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$26,1 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,3 \text{ mol Cl}_2$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan 0,3 mol Cl_2 12 g metanni to'liq xlorlashga sarf bo'ladi:

$$4 \text{ mol ----- } 16$$

$$0,3 \text{ mol ----- } x \quad x = 1,2 \text{ g CH}_4$$

29. CH_4 xlorlanganda bir necha xil xlorli birikmalar hosil bo'ladi. Qanday xlorli birikma hosil bo'lganligini topish uchun reaksiyada olingan CH_4 va reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan HCl ning modda miqdori topiladi:

$$(1) \nu_{\text{CH}_4} = 6,4/16 = 0,4 \text{ mol}; \quad \nu_{\text{HCl}} = 29,2/36,5 = 0,8 \text{ mol}$$

Ko'rinib turibdiki, CH_4 va HCl 1 : 2 nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishgan, endi reaksiya tenglamasini yozish mumkin



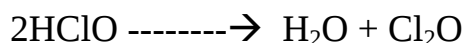
$$16 \quad 44,8$$

reaksiya natijasida CH_2Cl_2 (metilendixlorid) hosil bo'ladi.

$$(2) \quad 16 \text{ ----- } 44,8 \text{ l}$$

$$6,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 17,92 \text{ l Cl}_2$$

30. HClO ga CaCl_2 kushib kizdirish reaksiya tenglamasi :



$$105 \qquad \qquad \qquad 18 \quad 87$$

$$1) \quad 105 \text{ ----- } 18 \text{ g}$$

$$21 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,6 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

2) $105 \text{ ----- } 87 \text{ g}$

$$21 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 17,4 \text{ g Cl}_2\text{O}$$

12. Kislrod guruxchasi

VI guruxning bosh guruxcha elementlari – xalqogenlar (ruda hosil qiluvchilar) yoki kislrod guruxchasi deyiladi. Guruxga kislrod – O, oltingugurt- S, selen – Se, tellur- Te, poloniy – P_O kiradi. Bu elementlar sirtki qavatida 6 ta – s² p⁴ elektron mavjud, ular 2 ta elektronni qabul qilib, - 2 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Kislroddan tashqari qolgan barcha elementlarning eng yuqori oksidlanish darajasi +6, guruxchada yuqoridan pastga tushgan sari elementlar atom yadro radiusi oshadi, ya'ni metallmaslik xossasi, oddiy birikmalardagi oksidlovchilik xossasi, eng yuqori oksididagi (EO₃) kislotalik xossasi hamda H₂EO₄ va H₂EO₃ tarkibli kislotalarda ham kislota kuchi kamayadi.

VI- gurux asosiy guruxcha elementlarning fizik xossalari

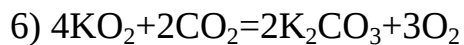
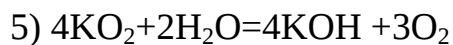
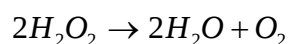
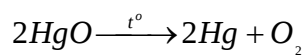
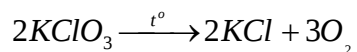
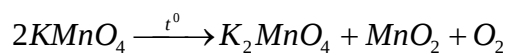
Element uning tartib raqami	Nisbiy atom massasi	Sirtki qobiqning elektron konfiguratsiyasi	Agregat holati	t suyuq (C ⁰)	t qayn (C ⁰)
O, 8	15,9994	2s ² 2p ⁴	Rangsiz gaz	-218,7	181,3
S, 16	32,064	3s ² 3p ⁴	Sariq qattiq moda	119,3	444,6
Se, 34	78,96	4s ² 4p ⁴	Kulrang kristall	217	685
Te, 52	127,6	5s ² 5p ⁴	Kumush rang oq kristall	449,9	990

Kislrod. Faqat ftor- F₂ bilan +2 oksidlanish darajali birikma- OF₂, qolgan elementlar bilan –2 oksidlanish darajali birikmalar va peroksidlarda esa -1 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi.

Kislrodning 2 xil allotropik shakl o'zgarishi mavjud: O₂- kislrod va O₃-ozon, kislrod suvda oz (100 hajm suvda 5 hajm) eriydi. N.sh.dagi zichligi-42,896 g/l,- 182,9⁰C da havo rangli suyuqlikka, –218,7⁰C da esa ko'k rangli kristalga aylanadi.

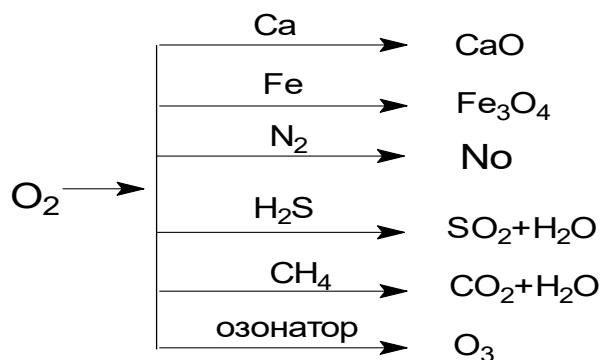
Olinishi Sanoatda: suyuq havodan

Laboratoriyada:



Kimyoviy xossalari:

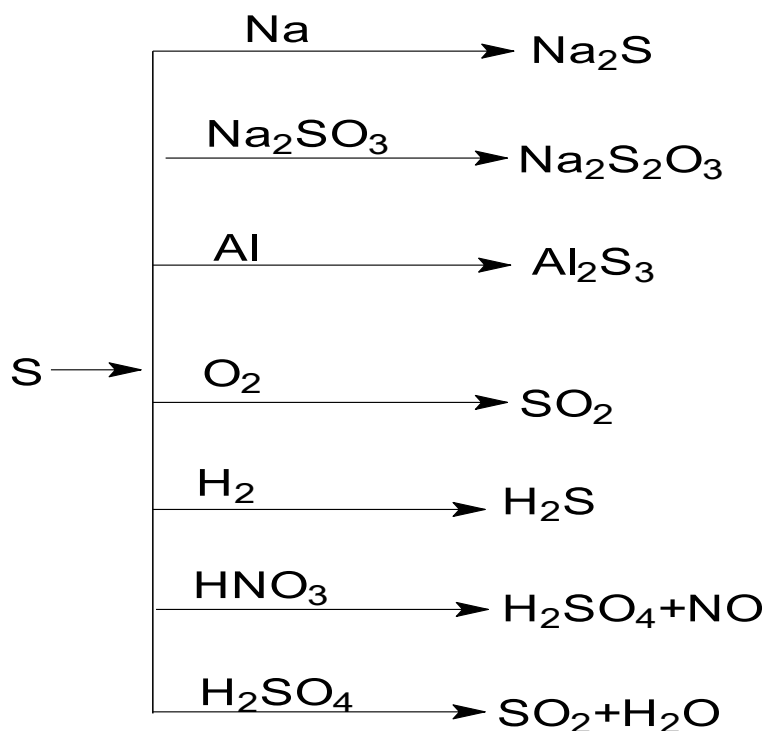
Faqat He, Ne va Ar ning kislorodli birikmasi yo'q, qolgan elementlarning oksidlari mavjud.



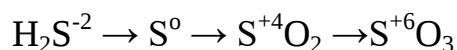
Oltingugurt Tabiiy oltingugurtning 4 ta izotopi- ³²S, ³³S, ³⁴S va ³⁶S mavjud.

Yer sharining 0,7% ni oltingugurt tashkil qiladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari. Metallardan faqat-oltin (Au), platina (Pt) oltingugurt bilan ta'sirlashmaydi.



Oltinugurt uchun oksidlanish –qaytarilish reaksiyalari xos. Bunda oltinugurtning oksidlanish darajasi –2, 0, +4, +6, tarkibida o'zgaradi.



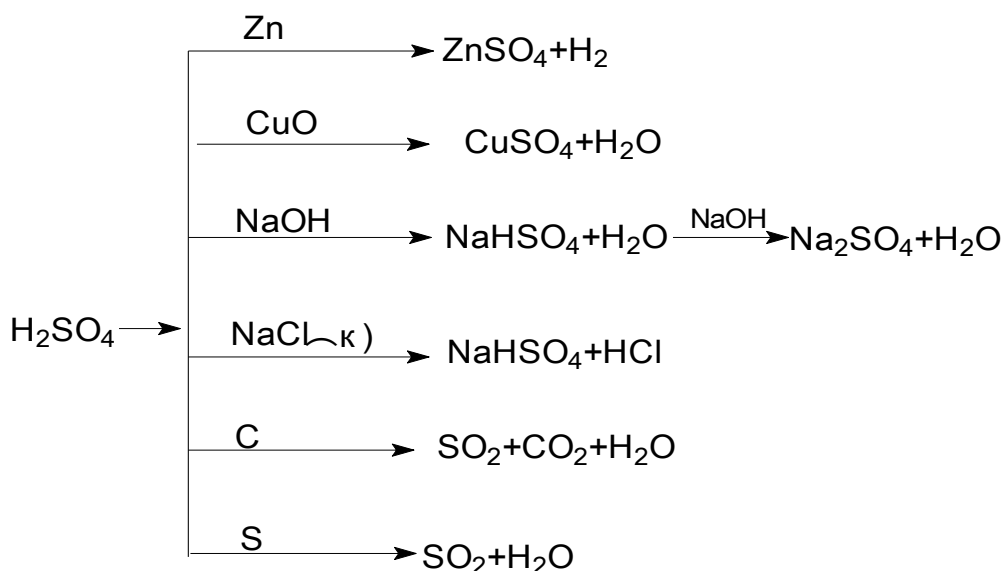
S asosan H₂SO₄ ishlab chiqarishda foydalaniladi. Shu bilan bir qatorda oltinugurtning ¼ qismi Ca(HSO₃)₂ (qog'oz sanoati uchun) hamda rezina olishda gugurt, yadoximikatlar va organik birikmalar ishlab chiqarishda foydalaniladi.

Sulfat kislota

Suvsiz H₂SO₄ - yog'simon, rangsiz suyuqlik, $\rho = 1,9203 \text{ g/sm}^3$,
 $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 10,45^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qayn}} = 296,^\circ\text{C}$

Sulfat kislota ishlab chiqarishning 2 usuli- kontakt va nitroza usuli mavjud.

Kimyoviy xossalari



Masalalar

31. 63,2 g margansovkaning termik parchalanishidan olingan O₂ tarkibida 95 % CH₄ saqlagan (5% kushimcha yonmaydi) gazni yoqish uchun sarflandi. Dastlabki gaz hajmini toping. **(2,358 l)**
32. 300 g suvga n.sh.da ulchangan 2,4 l H₂S eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi vodorod sulfidning massa ulushini (%) toping. **(1,2 %)**
33. 32 g sulfat kislota eritmasiga yetarlicha bariy xlorid eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda, 5,7 g cho'kma ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki eritmadagi sulfat kislota ning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(7,49 %)**
34. 18° C 100 kPa bosimda 8,1 l kislorod necha litr vodorod sulfidni (H₂S) yondira oladi? **(5,0 l)**
35. Tarkibida 34 g AgNO₃ bo'lgan eritmaga massasi 50 g bo'lgan mis plastinka tushirildi. Plastinkaning massasi 1,52 g. ga oshgan. Reaksiyaga kirishmagan AgNO₃ massasini va erigan mis miqdorini (mol) aniqlang. **(3,4 g AgNO₃; 0,01 mol Cu)**
36. NiSO₄ kristallogidratidagi suvning ω = 44,8 % ga teng. 1 mol kristallogidrat tarkibida suv moddasining miqdorini aniqlang. **(7 mol)**
37. Tarkibida 10% kushimchasi bo'lgan 300 kg piritdan massa ulushi 80 % bo'lgan qancha massali sulfat kislota eritmasini olish mumkin. Sulfat kislota ning unumini - 70 % deb hisoblang **(274, 4 kg)**
38. 30 % li oleum olish uchun sulfat kislota ning 100 g 91 % li eritmasida qancha massa oltingugurt (VI)- oksidini eritish kerak? **(100 g)**
39. NaOH ning 50 ml 25 % li eritmasiga (ρ=1,28) 8,96 l vodorod sulfidning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan SO₂ ning hammasi eritildi va tuz eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan tuzning tarkibi qanday va uning eritmadagi massa ulushini (%) hisoblang. **(46,4%)**
40. Sulfat kislota ning massa ulushi 4,9 % bo'lgan eritmasini olish uchun 4 kg suvda SO₃ ning qanday massasi eritilishi kerak? **(167 g)**
41. 34,2 g Ba(OH)₂ sulfat kislota ning 20 g 49 % li eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda qanday va qancha tuz hosil bo'ladi? **(40,4 g [(BaOH)₂SO₄])**

42. 4,48 l H₂S ning to'la yonishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan SO₂ suvda eritilda. Eritma bromli suv orqali oksidlantirildi. Eritmaga BaCl₂ ning 250 g 15 % li eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi. Necha gramm cho'kma hosil bo'lganligini aniqlang. **(46,6 g)**

43. 9,6 g C yonganda hosil bo'lgan gaz 180,8 g suvda eritilganda qanday konsentratsiyali kislota hosil bo'ladi? Bunda qancha hajm kislorod sarf bo'ladi? **(6,72 l O₂, 12,3 % H₂SO₃)**

44. 34,5 g oleumni neytrallash uchun 74,5 ml 40 % li (ρ=1,41 g/ml) KOH eritmasi sarflandi. 1 mol sulfat kislota necha mol SO₃ to'g'ri keladi? **(2 mol)**

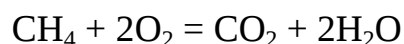
45. 100 g 27% li sulfat kislota eritmasiga 20 g 40 % li olium qo'shildi. Sulfat kislotaning hammasini cho'ktirish uchun necha gramm BaCl₂ qo'shish zarur? **(104g BaCl₂)**

YeChIMI:

31. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$316 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \text{ mol}$$



$$22,4 \quad 2 \text{ mol}$$

1) (1) reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha ajralib chiqqan O₂ miqdori:

$$316 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$63,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,2 \text{ mol O}_2$$

2) (2) reaksiya tenglamasiga asosan 0,2 mol O₂ necha litr CH₄ ni yondiradi:

$$22,4 \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,2 \text{ mol} \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l CH}_4$$

3) 5% yonmaydigan qo'shimchasi bo'lgan dastlabki gazning hajmi:

$$2,24 \text{ ----- } 95\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 2,358 \text{ l}$$

32.1) 2,4 l H₂S ning massasi:

$$34 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 2,4 \text{ l} \quad x = 3,64 \text{ g N}_2\text{S}$$

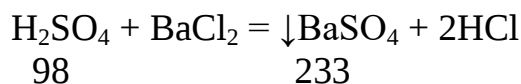
2) Eritmaning umumiy massasi: 300 + 3,64 = 303,64 g

3) Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi H₂S ning massa ulushi

$$303,64 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$3,64 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,2\%$$

33. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



1)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 98 & \text{-----} & 233 \\ x & \text{-----} & 5,7 \end{array} \quad x = 2,397 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

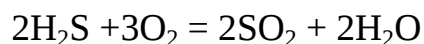
2) Eritmadagi H₂SO₄ ning massa ulushi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 2,397 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 7,49\%$$

34. Mendeleev – Klapayron tenglamasidan foydalanib, tegishli sharoitdagi gazning (O₂) massasi topiladi:

1) $M = mRT/PV$; $m = MPV/RT = 32 \cdot 100 \cdot 8,1/8,314 \cdot 291 = 10,71 \text{ gO}_2$

2) H₂S ning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:

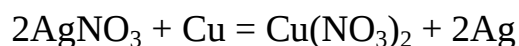


$$44,8 \quad 96$$

$$44,8 \text{ ----- } 96$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 10,71 \quad x = 4,9996 \text{ l} = 5,0 \text{ l H}_2\text{S}$$

35. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$340 \qquad 64 \qquad \qquad 216$$

1) 340 g AgNO₃ reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha reaksiyaga kirishganda plastinkaning massasi (216-64) = 152 g. ga ortadi

Plastinkaning massasi 1,52 g. ga oshishi uchun esa

$$340 \text{ ----- } 152$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1,52 \quad x = 3,4 \text{ g AgNO}_3$$

2) reaksiyaga kirishmay qolgan AgNO₃ ning massasi esa (34-3,4) = 30,6 g ni tashkil qiladi.

3) Eritgan misning massasi:

$$340 \text{ ----- } 64$$

$$3,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,64 \text{ g Cu}$$

4) $n = 0,64/64 = 0,01 \text{ mol}$

36. NiSO₄ * nH₂O

1) Agar kristallogidratni 100% deb olsak, undagi suvsiz NiSO_4 ning massa ulushi:
 $100 - 44,8\% = 55,2\%$ ni tashkil qiladi.

2) $M(\text{NiSO}_4) = 155 \text{ g/mol}$

$$155 \text{ g NiSO}_4 - 55,2 \%$$

$$x \quad - 44,8\% \quad x = 126 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

3) $v_{\text{N}_2\text{O}} = 126/18 = 7 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$

37. $\text{FeS}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

$$120 \quad 196$$

1) 300 g piritning 20% kushimchasi bo'lsa:

$$300 \text{ g} - 100 \%$$

$$x \quad - 80\% \quad x = 240 \text{ g FeS}_2$$

2) Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib

$$120 \text{ g} - 196$$

$$240 \quad - x \quad x = 392 \text{ kg H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

3) Reaksiya unumi 70% bo'lsa, u holda $m = 0,7 \cdot 392 = 274,4 \text{ kg H}_2\text{SO}_4$ eritmasi olingan

38. 100 g 91% li H_2SO_4 eritmasi tarkibidagi suvning massasi:

1) $100 \text{ g} - 100 \%$

$$x \quad - 91\% \quad x = 91 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

2) $100 - 91 = 9 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$

3) $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

$$18 \quad 80$$

$$18 \text{ ---- } 80$$

$$9 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 40 \text{ g SO}_3$$

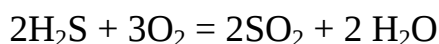
ya'ni 40 g SO_3 9 g H_2O da eriydi va $100 + 40 = 140 \text{ g}$ 100% li H_2SO_4 hosil bo'ladi, u oleumning $(100 - 30) = 70\%$ ni tashkil qiladi, ya'ni

$$140 \text{ ---- } 70\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 30\% \quad x = 60 \text{ g SO}_3$$

4) Hammasi bo'lib, $40 + 60 = 100 \text{ g SO}_3$ kerak

30. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$44,8 \qquad 128$$

1) 8,96 l H₂S ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan SO₂ massasi:

$$44,8 \text{ ---- } 128$$

$$8,96 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 25,6 \text{ g SO}_2$$

2) Eritmada erigan NaOH massasi:

$$m = \rho V = 1,28 * 50 = 64$$

$$64 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 25\% \quad x = 16 \text{ g NaOH}$$

3) Modda mikdorlari xisoblanadi:

$$v \text{ NaOH} = 16/40 = 0,4 \text{ mol} ; \quad v \text{ SO}_2 = 25,6/64 = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, 1:1 nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishgan.

4) NaOH + SO₂ ---→ NaHSO₃

$$40 \qquad 64 \qquad 104$$

$$40 \text{ ---- } 104$$

$$16 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 41,6 \text{ g NaHSO}_3 \text{ xosil buladi.}$$

5) Eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi:

(64+25,6) = 89,6 g eritma 100% bulsa, unda erigan 41,6 g NaHSO₃ 46,4% ni tashkil kiladi:

$$89,6 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$41,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 46,4\% \text{ g NaHSO}_3$$

31. Reaksiya tenglamasi: SO₃ + H₂O = H₂SO₄

$$80 \qquad 98$$

1) 4,9 g H₂SO₄ hosil qilish uchun

$$80 \text{ ---- } 98$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,9 \quad x = 4,0 \text{ g SO}_3 \text{ sarflangan}$$

2) Endi aralashtirish qoidasidan foydalanib

$$100\% \qquad 4 \text{ g SO}_3$$

$$4$$

$$0 \qquad 96 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

$$86 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)} \text{ ---- } 4 \text{ g SO}_3$$

$$4000 \text{ g} \quad \text{-----} \quad x \quad \quad x = 166,66 \text{ g} = 167 \text{ g SO}_3$$

4 kg suvda 167 g SO₃ eritish kerak.

32. 1) 20 g 49% li H₂SO₄ eritmada erigan modda massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & \text{----} & 100\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 49\% \end{array} \quad x = 9,8 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

2) H₂SO₄ + Ba(OH)₂ --→

Reaksiyani davom ettirishdan oldin reaksiyada moddalar qanday mol nisbatda ta'sirlashayotganligi topiladi:

$$\nu \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 9,8/98 = 0,1 \text{ mol}; \quad \nu \text{ Ba(OH)}_2 = 34,2/171 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

ya'ni 1:2 nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishadi.

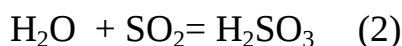
3) H₂SO₄ + 2Ba(OH)₂ = [Ba(OH)]₂SO₄

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 98 & 342 & 404 \\ 98 & \text{----} & 404 \\ 9,8 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 40,4 \text{ g [Ba(OH)]}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

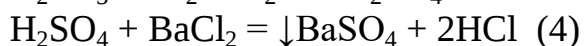
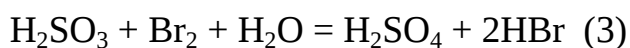
33. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$44,8 \quad \quad 128$$



$$18 \quad 80$$



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 4,48 l H₂S ning to'la yonishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan SO₂ ning massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 44,8 & \text{----} & 128 \\ 4,48 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 12,8 \text{ g SO}_2$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 12,8 g SO₂ ning suvda eritilishidan hosil bo'lgan H₂SO₃ ning massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 64 & \text{----} & 82 \\ 12,8 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 16,4 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_3$$

3) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki, 16,4 g H₂SO₃ ning oksidlanishidan

$$82 \quad \text{----} \quad 98$$

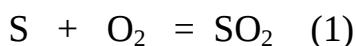
$$16,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 19,6 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ hosil bo'ladi}$$

4) 19,6 g H₂SO₄ BaCl₂ bilan ta'sirlashib, 46,6 g BaSO₄ cho'kmasini hosil qiladi:

$$98 \text{ ---- } 233$$

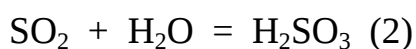
$$19,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 46,6 \text{ g}$$

34. Oltingugurtning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$32 \quad 22,4 \quad 64$$

SO₂ suvda eritilganda H₂SO₃ hosil bo'ladi.



$$64 \quad \quad \quad 82$$

1) (1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 9,6 g oltingugurtning yonishi uchun necha litr kislorod sarf bo'lishi topiladi:

$$32 \text{ ---- } 22,4$$

$$9,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,72 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

2) Bunda $32 \text{ ---- } 64$

$$9,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 19,2 \text{ g SO}_2$$

3) 19,2 g SO₂ dan $64 \text{ ---- } 82$

$$19,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 24,6 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_3$$

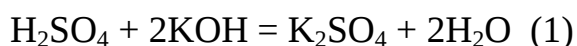
4) Eritmaning massasi: $m_3 = 180,8 + 19,2 = 200 \text{ g}$

5) Hosil bo'lgan sulfit kislotaning massa ulushi:

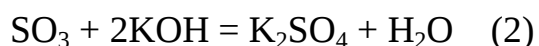
$$200 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$24,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 12,3 \%$$

35. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$98 \quad 112$$



$$80 \quad 112$$

1) Eritmada erigan KOH ning massasi:

$$m_3 = 74,5 \cdot 1,41 = 105 \text{ g}$$

$$105 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 40\% \quad x = 42 \text{ g KON}$$

2) Oleumni aralashmada deb hisoblab SO_3 va H_2SO_4 ning 34,5 g necha gramm KOH bilan ta'sirlashi (1) reaksiya tenglamasiorqali hisoblanadi

$$98 \text{ ---- } 112$$

$$34,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 39,43 \text{ g KOH}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib

$$80 \text{ ---- } 112$$

$$34,5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 48,3 \text{ g KOH}$$

$$(3) \quad 34,5 \text{ g SO}_3 \quad 48,3 \quad 2,57$$

$$39,43$$

$$42 \quad 8,87$$

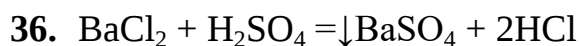
$$34,5 \text{ g SO}_3 \text{ ----- } 8,87$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 2,57 \quad x = 10 \text{ g}$$

$$(4) \nu \text{ SO}_3 = 10/80 = 0,125 \text{ mol ;}$$

$$(34,5 - 10) = 24,5 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4 \quad \nu \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 24,5/98 = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, $0,125 : 0,25 = 1:2$, ya'ni oleumda 1 mol SO_3 ga 2 mol H_2SO_4 to'g'ri keladi.



$$208 \quad 98$$

Masalani yechish uchun 27,2% li H_2SO_4 eritmada erigan modda massasini topishdan boshlash kerak.

$$1) \quad 100 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 27,2\% \quad x = 27,2 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

2) 20 g 40% li oleumda:

$$20 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 40\% \quad x = 8 \text{ g SO}_3 \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$$3) (20 - 8) = 12 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

4) 8 g SO_3 dan 9,8 H_2SO_4 hosil bo'ladi

$$8 \quad x \quad 80 \text{ ----- } 98$$

$$\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \quad 8 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 9,8 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

5) Hamma H_2SO_4 ning massasi

$$27,2 + 12 + 9,8 = 49 \text{ g } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

6) Endi reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 49 g H_2SO_4 bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan

BaCl_2 ning massasi topiladi.

$$208 \text{ ---- } 98$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 49 \quad x = 104 \text{ g } \text{BaCl}_2$$

13. Azot guruxchasi

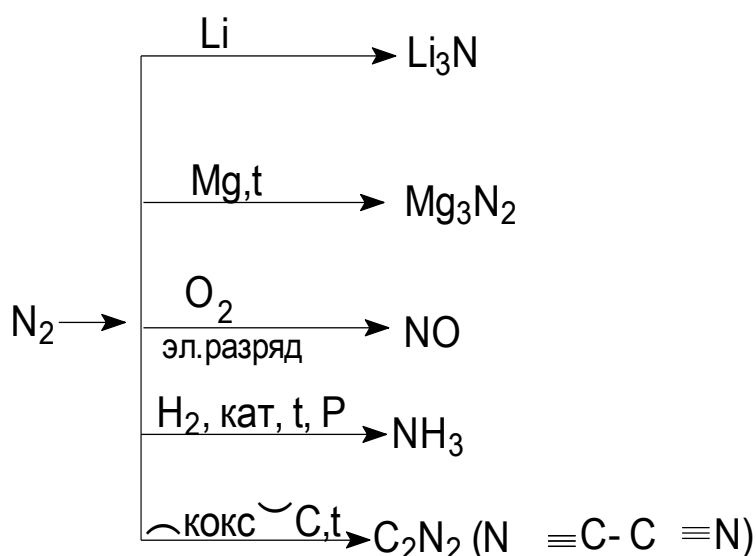
D.I.Mendeleev davriy sistemasining V- gurux bosh guruxcha elementlari: N- azot, P-fosfor, As- mishyak, Sn- surma, Bi-vismut. Bu elementlarning sirtqi qavatida 5 ta ($s^2 p^3$) elektron mavjud. Tartib raqamining ortishi bilan bu element atomlarining xossalari ham davriy ravishda o'zgaradi: zichligi va atom yadro radiusi oshganligi sababli- ionlanish energiyasi, metalmaslik xossasi va elektromanfiyligi kamayadi,

Azot molekulasining bog'i mustahkam, hatto 3300°C da 1000 ta azot molekulasidan faqat 1 ta molekula atomlarga parchalanadi. Shuning uchun odatdagi sharoitda H_2 ko'p moddalar bilan ta'sirlashmaydi.

Azot guruxchasi elementlarining fizik xossalari

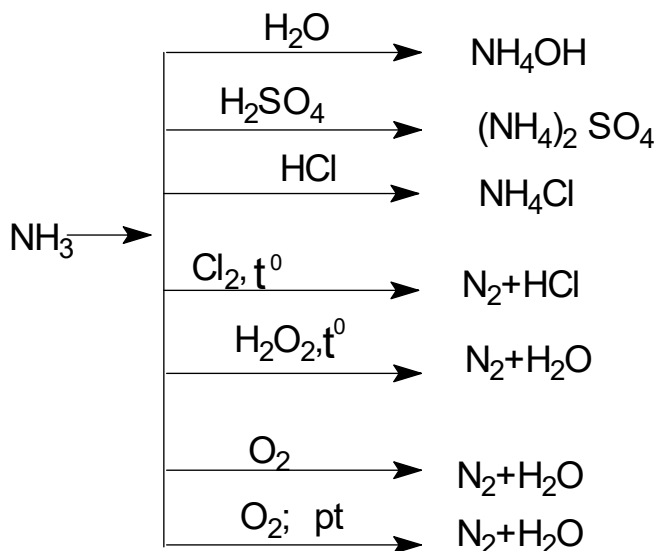
Element, №	Atom massasi	Atom radiusi	Zichligi	t_{suyuq} (C)	T_{qayn} (C)	Normal sharoitdagi holati
N, 7	17,0067	0,071	1,0	-210	-195,5	Rangsiz gaz
P, 15	30,9798	0,131	1,82	44,2	257	Oq yoki qizil rangli qattiq modda
As, 33	74,92	0,148	1,97	817	615	Sariq rangli qattiq
Sb, 51	121,75	0,161	6,7	631	1635	kristall modda
Bi, 83	208,98	0,182	9,8	271	155	Kulrang metall

Kimyoviy xossalari

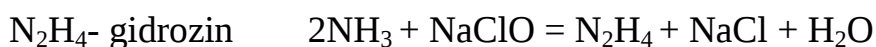


Azotning vodorodli birikmalari

NH₃- Ammiak. Odatdagi sharoitda rangsiz, o'tkir hidli gaz, havodan yengil,- 33,35⁰C da suyuqlanadi.-77,7⁰C da qotadi. 1 hajm suvda 700 hajm ammiak eriydi. Kimyoviy xossalari



Sanoatda NH₃ azot va vodorodning o'zaro ta'sirlanishidan olinadi

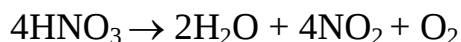


Azot oksidlari

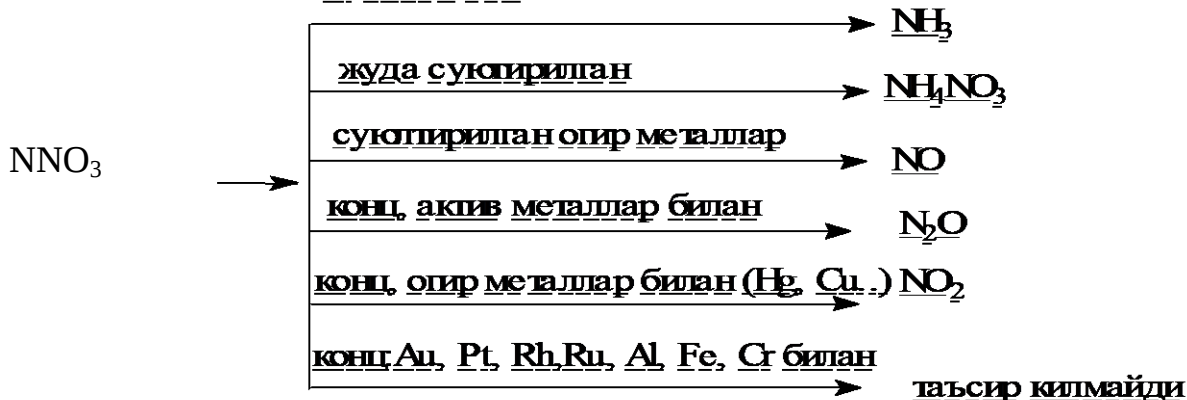
N₂O- rangsiz gaz; NO- rangsiz gaz; N₂O₃ – ko'k rangli suyuqlik

NO₂-zaharli, qo'ng'ir rangli gaz; N₂O₄- qo'sh oksid; N₂O₅ – shaffof rangli kristall;

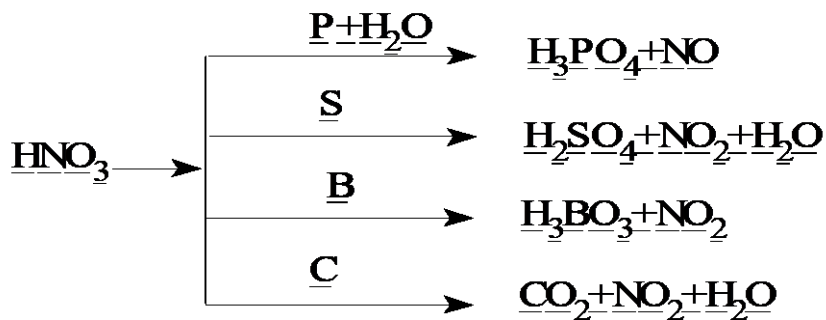
HNO₃- nitrat kislota, rangsiz suyuqlik, kuchli oksidlovchi. Yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida parchalanadi.



Суют. актив. металлар ва Fe,
Al билан ҳам



HNO₃ ning metalmaslarga ta'siri



Sanoatda HNO₃ ammiakni katalitik oksidlash yo'li bilan olinadi. (III bosqichda boradi)

HNO₃ kimyo sanoati, o'g'itlar, bo'yoq, sintetik tola, plastmassalar, portlovchi moddalar olishda ishlatiladi.

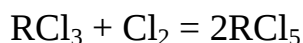
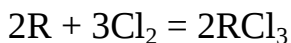
Fosfor

Fosfor keng tarqalgan elementlardan biri. ($\omega=0,093\%$). 200 dan ortiq minerallar tarkibida asosan apatitlar – $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{Cl}, \text{F}, (\text{OH})_2$ va fosforitlar $\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ ko'rinishda uchraydi. Fosforning 3 xil (oq, qora va qizil fosfor) modifikatsiyalari mavjud. Elektron formulasi ... $3s^23p^3$ ko'rinishda, shu sababli oksidlanish darajasi +5, +3 va –3 bo'lgan birikmalar hosil qiladi. Fosfor suvda erimaydi.

Havoda oksidlanadi: $4\text{R} + 5\text{O}_2 = 2\text{R}_2\text{O}_5$

Kislorod tanqisligida esa: $4\text{R} + 3\text{O}_2 = \text{R}_2\text{O}_3$

Fosfor asosan tri – va pentagalogenidlar hosil qiladi.

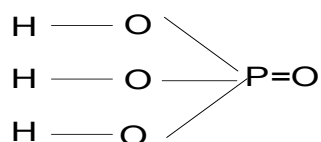


Odatdagi sharoitda fosfor vodorod bilan ta'sirlashmaydi. Ishqor bilan ta'sirlashib zaharli gaz RH_3 hosil bo'ladi:



Fosfor (V) – oksid suv bilan ta'sirlashib qator kislotalarni hosil qiladi:

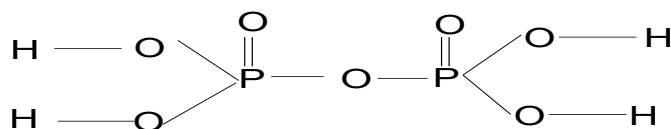




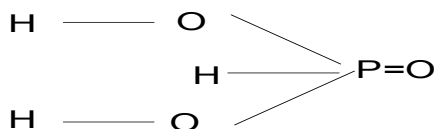
Ortofosfat kislota uch negizli kislota bo'lgani uchun 2 qator nordon tuz va o'rta tuzlar hosil qiladi.



Pirofosfat kislota H_3RO_4 ga nisbatan kuchli kislota.



R_2O_3 – fosfor (III) oksid ham dimer holda R_4O_6 ko'rinishda bo'ladi. U oq rangli bo'lib, 238°C da suyuqlanuvchi kristall. Sovuq suvda erishi natijasida H_3RO_3 fosfit kislotasi hosil bo'ladi.



Suvsiz kislalani qizdirish natijasida: $4\text{H}_3\text{RO}_3 = \text{RH}_3 + 3\text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$ larga parchalanadi. Fosfor mineral o'g'itlar tarkibidagi asosiy element bo'lib hisoblanadi. Eng ko'p tarqalgan fosforli o'g'itlarga superfosfat, peretsepitat, suyak talqoni. Murakkab o'g'it hisoblangan, ammos, nitrofoska, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$, CaHPO_4 , NH_4NO_3 , KNO_3 , KCl katta ahamiyatga ega.

Masalalar

46. Fosfor HNO_3 ning 60 % li eritmasi ($\rho = 1,37 \text{ g/sm}^3$) bilan oksidlanganda azot (II) oksid bilan H_3RO_4 olindi. Hosil bo'lgan kislalani neytrallash uchun NaOH ning 25 % li eritmasidan ($\rho = 1,28 \text{ g/sm}^3$) 25 ml sarflandi, natijada natriy digidrofosfat hosil bo'ldi. Fosforni oksidlash uchun olingan HNO_3 ning hajmini va ajralib chiqqan gazning hajmini aniqlang.

47. Ortofosfat kislolaning 200 g 10 % li eritmasida 7,1 g R_2O_5 eritildi. Bunda kislolaning konsentratsiyasi qanday qiymatga ega bo'ladi?

48. 31 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ dan batamom ajratib olingan fosforni qizdirib turib HNO_3 ning 27,9 ml 70% li eritmasi ($\rho = 1,4 \text{ g/sm}^3$) bilan oksidlandi. Reaksiya tugagandan keyin hosil bo'lgan eritmaga NaOH ning 20 % li eritmasidan ($\rho = 1,225 \text{ g/sm}^3$) 65,3 ml qo'shildi. Shundan keyin eritmada qanday moddalar va qancha gramm hosil bo'ladi?

49. 145,6 g Ca_3R_2 ni gidroliz qilish yuli bilan olingan vodorod fosfid yondirildi. Hosil bo'lgan fosfor (V) oksid NaOH ning 200 ml 25 % li eritmasida ($\rho=1,28 \text{ g/sm}^3$) eritildi. Bunda qanday tarkibli tuz hosil bo'lishini va uning eritmadagi massa ulushini toping. Sodir bo'ladigan reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

50. 142 g R_2O_5 ni 500 g 23,72 % H_3RO_4 eritmasida eritilganda hosil bo'lgan H_3RO_4 eritmaning konsentratsiyasini va Na_2HPO_4 hosil bo'lguncha 100 g eritmani neytrallash uchun sarf bo'ladigan 12% li NaOH eritmasining hajmini aniqlang. **(49% li H_3RO_4 eritma, 333,33 ml)**

51. 9,8% li 100 g fosfat kislota eritmasida 7,1 g R_2O_5 eritilganda hosil bo'lgan ortofosfat kislota eritmasining konsentratsiyasini hamda agar bunda Na_2HPO_4 hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, 100 g eritmani neytrallash uchun kerak bo'ladigan 12% li NaOH eritmasining ($\rho=1,13 \text{ g/sm}^3$) hajmini aniqlang. **(18,3% li H_3RO_4 eritma, 110,2 ml 12% li NaOH eritmasi)**

52. 31 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ ni ko'mir va qum bilan qizdirish orqali hosil bo'lgan fosforni yondirib, yonish mahsuloti suvda eritilganda qancha miqdor (g) H_3RO_4 olish mumkin? **(19,6 g. H_3RO_4)**

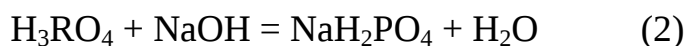
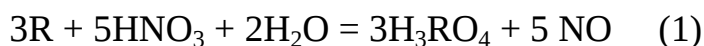
53. 24,7 t ammofos olish uchun 40% li 49 t H_3RO_4 sarflandi. Ammofosning tarkibini aniqlang. **(11,5 t $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ va 13,2 t $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$)**

54. Temir (II) – sulfatning 1 kg eritmasi to'la elektroliz qilinganda katodda 56 g temir ajralgan. Anodda ajralib chiqqan modda bilan necha gramm fosfor reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin? Hosil bo'lgan reaksiya mahsuloti 28% li ($\rho=1,31 \text{ g/sm}^3$) 87,24 ml li NaOH eritmasida eritilganda qanday tuz hosil bo'ladi? **(32,8 g NaSO_4 va 28,4 g Na_2HPO_4)**

55. BaSO_4 , $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, CaCO_3 , Na_3PO_4 dan iborat 20 g aralashma suvda eritildi. Aralashmaning suvda erimay qolgan massasi 18 g ga teng. Unga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda 2,24 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqdi va erimay qolgan cho'kmaning massasi 3 g ga teng bo'ldi. Aralashmaning miqdoriy tarkibini aniqlang. **(3 g BaSO_4 , 5 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, 10 g CaCO_3 , 2 g Na_3PO_4)**

YeChIMI:

46. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



(2)reaksiya tenglamasi asosida tegishli ishqor eritmasini neytrallash uchun sarflangan H_3RO_4 massasi

$$1) m_3 = 25 \cdot 1,28 = 32 \text{ g}$$

$$2) 32 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 25\% \quad x = 8 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$3) 98 \text{ ---- } 40$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 8 \quad x = 19,6 \text{ g H}_3\text{RO}_4$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida shu massadagi H_3RO_4 olishda sarflangan HNO_3 massasi:

$$315 \text{ ---- } 294$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 19,6 \quad x = 21 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

$$\text{Bu} \quad 21 \text{ ---- } 60\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 35 \text{ g eritma tarkibida bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{Eritma hajmi} \quad V = m/\rho = 35/1,37 = 25,54 \text{ ml ga teng}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida ajralib chiqqan NO ning hajmi

$$294 \text{ ---- } 112$$

$$19,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 7,47 \text{ l NO}$$

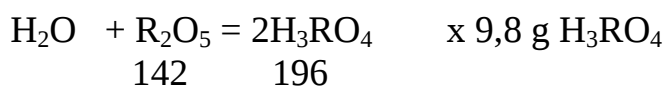
47. Dastlabki eritma tarkibida erigan H_3RO_4 ning massasi

$$1) \quad 200 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 10\% \quad x = 20 \text{ g}$$

2) 7,1 g R_2O_5 ning H_2O bilan ta'sirlashishidan hosil bo'ladigan H_3RO_4 ning massasi

$$7,1 \quad x$$



3) Jami eritmadagi H_3RO_4 ning massasi

$$9,8 + 20 = 29,8 \text{ g}$$

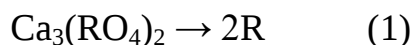
4) Eritma massasi esa $200 + 7,1 = 207,1 \text{ g}$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi H_3RO_4 ning massa ulushi

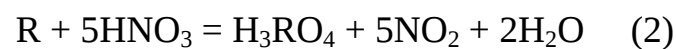
$$207,1 \text{ g ---- } 100\%$$

$$29,8 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 14,39 \% \text{ H}_3\text{RO}_4$$

48. 1 mol $\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ dan 2 mol fosfor ajratib olish mumkin

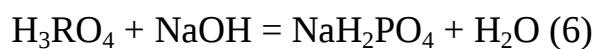
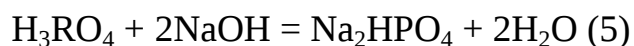
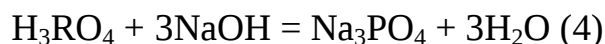


$$310 \quad 62$$



$$31 \quad 315 \quad 98 \quad 230$$

Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan eritmaga NaOH eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda, u H_3RO_4 va NO_2 bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



$$98 \quad 40 \quad 120$$

Reaksiya tenglamalari asosida masala yechiladi

$$m = \rho V_w = 1,4 * 27,9 * 0,7 = 27,342 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 31 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ dan hosil bo'lgan fosforning massasi

$$310 \text{ ---- } 62$$

$$31 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,2 \text{ g (fosfor)}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning miqdori

$$\nu(\text{R}) = 6,2/31 = 0,2 \text{ mol}; \quad \nu \text{HNO}_3 = 27,342/63 = 0,4 \text{ mol};$$

Fosforning miqdori kam olinganligi tufayli hisoblash fosfor bilan davom ettiriladi

(2) tenglamadan 6,2 g fosfordan necha gramm H_3RO_4 va NO_2 xos bo'lishi topiladi

$$31 \text{ ---- } 98$$

$$6,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 19,6 \text{ g (H}_3\text{RO}_4\text{)}$$

$$31 \text{ ---- } 230$$

$$6,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4,6 \text{ g NO}_2$$

Masala shartiga binoan eritma tarkibida erigan NaOH massasi

$$m = \rho V_w = 1,225 * 65,3 * 0,2 = 16 \text{ g NaOH}$$

NaOH ning modda miqdori $\nu \text{NaOH} = 16/40 = 0,4 \text{ mol}$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 2 mol NaOH 1 mol NO_2 ni neytrallashga yetadi

$$40 \text{ ---- } 46$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,6 \quad x = 4,0 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$40 \text{ ---- } 85$$

$$4,0 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 8,5 \text{ g NaNO}_3 \quad \text{bu } 8,5/85 = 0,1 \text{ molga teng}$$

$$16 - 4 = 12 \text{ g NaOH ortgan. Bu } 12/40 = 0,3 \text{ molga teng bo'ladi.}$$

$$\nu \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4 = 19,6/98 = 0,2 \text{ mol}; \quad 0,2/2 = 0,1 \text{ moldan reaksiyaga kirishadi}$$

(6) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida

$$1 \text{ ---- } 40$$

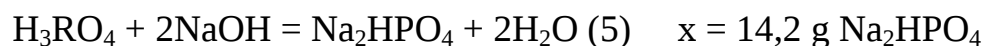
$$0,1 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4,0 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$40 \text{ ---- } 120$$

$$4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 12,0 \text{ g NaH}_2\text{RO}_4$$

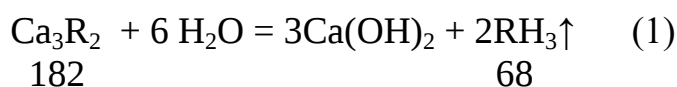
12 - 4 = 8 g NaOH ortadi va u (5) reaksiyaga binoan

$$0,1 \quad \quad 8 \quad \quad x$$

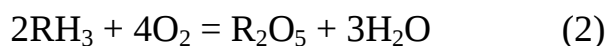


$$1 \quad \quad 80 \quad \quad 142$$

49. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



$$182 \quad \quad \quad 68$$



$$68 \quad \quad 142$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan hosil bo'lgan RH_3 ning massasi

$$182 \text{ ---- } 68$$

$$145,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 54,4 \text{ g RH}_3$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida R_2O_5 ning massasi

$$68 \text{ ---- } 142$$

$$54,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 113,6 \text{ g R}_2\text{O}_5$$

R_2O_5 o'yuvchi natriy bilan ta'sirlashganda qanday tuz hosil bo'lishini reaksiyada ularning qanday mol miqdorda reaksiyaga kirishganligi aniqlanadi:



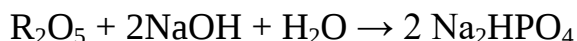
NaOH ning eritmadagi massasi:

$$m = \rho V_w = 1,28 * 200 * 0,25 = 64 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$v \text{ NaOH} = 64/40 = 1,6 \text{ mol}$$

R_2O_5 ning modda miqdori esa $(113,6/142) = 0,8$ moldir

0,8 : 1,6 = 1 : 2 nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishgan. Demak,



$$142 \quad \quad \quad 240$$

$$142 \text{ ---- } 240$$

$$113,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 192 \text{ g Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$$

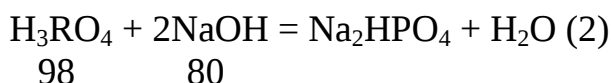
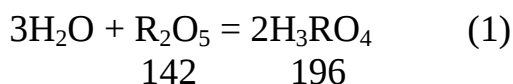
Endi Na_2HPO_4 ning eritmadagi massa ulushini hisoblab topiladi

$$113,6 + (1,28 \cdot 200) = 369,6 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$369,6 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$192 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 52 \%$$

50. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



H_3RO_4 eritma tarkibida erigan modda massasi

$$m(\text{H}_3\text{RO}_4) = 500 \cdot 0,2372 = 118,6 \text{ g}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 142 g R_2O_5 dan hosil bo'lgan H_3RO_4 massasi

$$142 \text{ ---- } 196$$

$$142 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 196 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$$

Umumiy erigan modda massasi $(196 + 118,6) = 314,6 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$

Eritmaning umumiy massasi esa: $500 + 142 = 642 \text{ g}$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushi

$$642 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$314,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 49 \% \text{ } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$$

642 g eritmada 314,6 g H_3RO_4 bulsa, 100 g shunday eritmadagi H_3RO_4 ning massasi

$$642 \text{ ---- } 314,6$$

$$100 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 49 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki shuncha H_3RO_4 ni neytrallash uchun

$$98 \text{ ---- } 80$$

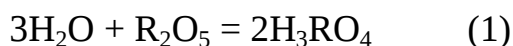
$$49 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 40 \text{ g NaOH kerak}$$

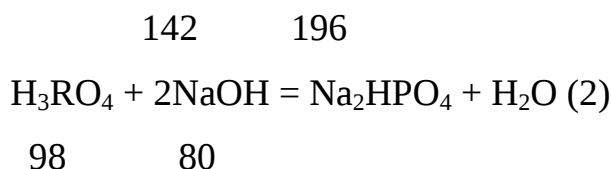
Bu

$$40 \text{ ---- } 12\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100 \% \quad x = 333,33 \text{ g eritma tarkibida bo'ladi}$$

51. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari





100 g 9,8% li H_3RO_4 eritmada $100 \cdot 0,098 = 9,8 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$ bo'ladi.

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 7,1 g R_2O_5 dan hosil bo'ladigan H_3RO_4 massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 142 & \text{----} & 196 & & & & \\
 7,1 & \text{-----} & x & & x = 9,8 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4 & &
 \end{array}$$

Umumiy erigan modda massasi $(9,8 + 9,8) = 19,6 \text{ g } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4$

Eritmaning umumiy massasi esa: $100 + 7,1 = 107,1 \text{ g}$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushi

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 107,1 & \text{----} & 100\% & & & & \\
 19,6 & \text{-----} & x & & x = 18,3\% \text{ } \text{H}_3\text{RO}_4 & &
 \end{array}$$

Agar 107,1 g eritma 19,6 g N_3RO_4 bulsa, 100 g shunday eritma tarkibida

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 107,1 & \text{----} & 19,6 & & & & \\
 100 & \text{-----} & x & & x = 18,3\% \text{ } \text{N}_3\text{RO}_4 & &
 \end{array}$$

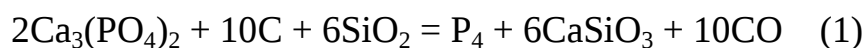
Bu eritmani neytrallash uchun (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 98 & \text{----} & 80 & & & & \\
 18,3 & \text{-----} & x & & x = 14,94 \text{ g } \text{NaOH} \text{ kerak bo'ladi.} & &
 \end{array}$$

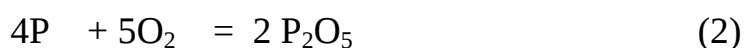
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{Bu NaOH} & & 14,94 & \text{----} & 12\% & & \\
 & & x & \text{-----} & 100\% & & x = 124,5 \text{ g eritma tarkibida}
 \end{array}$$

$V = 24,5 / 1,13 = 110,2 \text{ ml}$ da bo'ladi

52. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 620 & & & & 124 & &
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 142 & & & & 284 & &
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 142 & & & & 196 & &
 \end{array}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasida 31 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ dan hosil bo'lgan fosforning massasi

$$620 \text{ ---- } 124$$

$$31 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,2 \text{ g}$$

$$(2) \quad 142 \text{ ---- } 284$$

$$6,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 14,2 \text{ g P}_2\text{O}_5$$

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 14,2 g P_2O_5 dan

$$142 \text{ ---- } 196$$

$$14,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 19,6 \text{ g H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

53. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + x \text{ NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{ammofos}$

49% 49 kg H_3PO_4 eritma tarkibida 24 g H_3PO_4 bo'ladi.

$$m(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) = 40 \cdot 0,49 = 19,6 \text{ t} \quad 24,6 - 19,6 = 5,1 \text{ t (NH}_3\text{)}$$

$$\nu \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 19,6/98 = 0,2 \text{ mol}; \quad \nu \text{ NH}_3 = 5,1/17 = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, 2 mol H_3PO_4 3 mol NH_3 bilan ta'sirlashadi

$$19,6 \quad \quad \quad x_1 \quad \quad \quad x_2$$

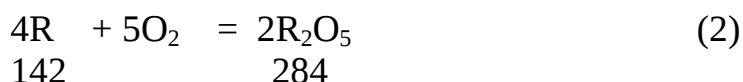
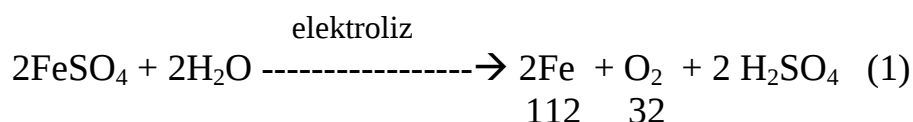


$$196 \quad \quad \quad 115 \quad \quad \quad 137$$

$$x_1 = 11,5 \text{ t NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$$

$$x_2 = 13,2 \text{ t (NH}_4\text{)}_2\text{HPO}_4$$

54. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 56 g temir qaytarilganda anodda hosil bo'lgan kislorodning massasi

$$112 \text{ ---- } 32$$

$$56 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 16 \text{ g}$$

(2) Hosil bo'lgan R_2O_5 ning massasi

$$160 \text{ ---- } 284$$

$$16 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 28,4 \text{ g}$$

bunda $124 \text{ ---- } 160$

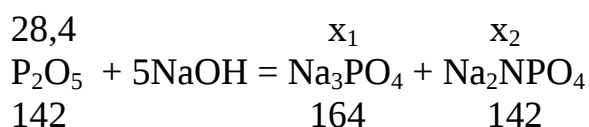
$x \text{ ----- } 16 \quad x = 12,4 \text{ g P kerak bo'ladi.}$

NaOH ning eritmadagi massasi

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = 87,24 \cdot 1,31 \cdot 0,28 = 40 \text{ g}$$

$$\nu \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 28,4/142 = 0,2 \text{ mol ; } \nu \text{NaOH} = 40/40 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, 1 mol P_2O_5 uchun 5 mol NaOH bilan ta'sirlashadi



$$x_1 = 32,8 \text{ g Na}_3\text{PO}_4$$

$$x_2 = 28,4 \text{ g Na}_2\text{NPO}_4$$

55 . Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & & 22,4 \end{array}$$



Tuzlar aralashmasidan faqat Na_3PO_4 suvda eriydi. Uning massasi 2 g ga teng.
(20-18)

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 2,24 l CO_2 hosil bo'lishi uchun 10 g CaSO_3 sarf bo'ladi.

$$100 \text{ ---- } 22,4$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 2,24 \quad x = 10 \text{ g CaSO}_3$$

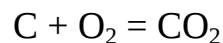
Xlorid kislota $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ni ham eritadi, lekin BaSO_4 erimaydi. Masala shartiga kura u 3 g ni tashkil kiladi.

Demak, $\text{Sa}_3(\text{RO}_4)_2$ ning massasi: $20-2-10-3 = 5 \text{ g}$ ga teng.

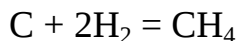
14.Uglerod guruxchasi

Bu guruxchaga uglerod, kremniy, germaniy, kalay va kurgoshin elementlari kiradi. Elektron konfiguratsiyasi ... ps^2pr^2 . +4 va +2 oksidlanish darajasiga ega. Vodorodli birikmasining sodda umumiy formulasi EN_4 , molekulasining shakli tetraedr bo'lib, sp^3 – gibridlangan.

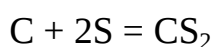
Yer yuzining 0,023% uglerod tashkil qiladi. Uglerodning ikkita barqaror izotopi ^{12}C (98,892%), ^{13}C (1,108%) va ^{14}C – sun'iy izotopi mavjud. Odatdagi sharoitda uglerod inert, lekin yuqori haroratda u ko'pgina elementlar bilan ta'sirlashadi. Reaksiyaga kirishish qobiliyati jihatdan kuchli, amorf ugleroddir, grafit nisbatan kuchsiz, olmos eng passiv. Amorf uglerod 300°C da, grafit 600°C - 700°C da, olmos esa 850°C dan yuqori haroratda yonadi.



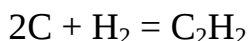
Uglerodning vodorod bilan ta'siri yuqori haroratda nikel, platina katalizatorlari ishtirokida boradi.



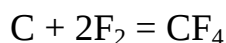
$700 - 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ da uglerod oltingugurt bilan uglerod sulfid hosil qiladi.



Elektr razryad ta'sirida grafit elektrodi va azot orasidagi ta'sirlashishidan zaharli sian hosil bo'ladi.



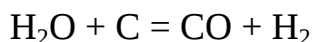
Ftor olmos bilan ta'sirlashmaydi, xona haroratida amorf uglerod bilan, 900°C da esa grafit bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



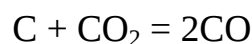
Ko'pgina metallar uglerod bilan karbidlar hosil qiladi:



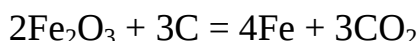
Qizdirilganda suv bug'i bilan ta'sirlashib, kuchli qaytaruvchi xossasini namoyon qiladi.



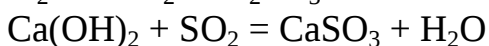
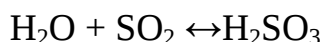
Uglerod CO_2 bilan ta'sirlashganda is gazi hosil bo'ladi:



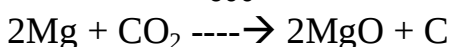
Kupgina metallarni ular birikmalardan (rudalaridan) kaytaradi.



Uglerodning yuqori oksidi CO_2 – rangsiz gaz, havodan 1,5 marta og'ir ($\rho=1,98$ g/l) 1 hajm suvda (20°C) da 0,88 hajm CO_2 eriydi. $-78,515^{\circ}\text{C}$ da gaz qattiq holatga o'tadi va quruq muz deb ataladi. SO_2 – kislotali oksid



600



Karbonat kislotaning tuzlari – karbonatlar bo'lib, soda – Na_2CO_3 , ichimlik sodasi NaHCO_3 , dolomit – $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$, magneziya – MgCO_3 dan keng foydalaniladi.

Masalalar

56. Ohakli suvdan CO bilan CO₂ ning 1 l aralashmasi o'tkazildi. Bunda tushgan cho'kma ajratib olindi va quritildi, uning massasi – 2,45 g ga teng Boshlangich aralashmadagi gazlarning miqdorini (hajmiga ko'ra % hisobida) aniqlang.

(55% CO₂ va 45% CO)

57. Na₂CO₃ bilan NaHCO₃ iborat 3,8 g aralashma HCl bilan ishlanganda 896 ml gaz ajralib chiqdi. 20% li (ρ=1,1 g/ml)kislotadan necha ml sarflangan va aralashmaning tarkibi qanday? **(9,95 ml 20% li HCl, 2,12 g Na₂CO₃, 1,68 g NaHCO₃,)**

58. 16 g Fe₂O₃ ning CO bilan qaytarilishidan hosil bo'lgan gaz 99,12 ml (ρ=1,16 g/ml) 15% li KOH eritma orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda qancha hajm CO sarflangan va necha gramm tuz hosil bo'lgan? **(6,72 l, 30 g)**

59. 200 ml karbonatli qattiq suvni titrlash uchun 0,1N HCl eritmasidan 10 ml sarf bo'ldi. Shu suvning karbonatli qattiqligini aniqlang.**(5 mg/ekv)**

60. 100 ml suvda 4,008 mg Ca²⁺ va 3,648 mg Mg²⁺ bo'lsa, suvning qattiqligini yuqotish uchun Na₂CO₃ ning massasini va suvning umumiy qattiqligini toping. **(26,3 mg Na₂CO₃, 5 mg/ekv)**

61. 5,6 g CaO 5,4 g uglerod bilan qizdirildi. Reaksiya o'tkazilgandan keyin aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. **(6,4 g CaS₂, 1,8 g C)**

62. Silan – SiH₄ bilan CH₄ aralashmasi yondirilganda gaz bilan 6 g qattiq mahsulot ajralib chiqadi. Gaz holatdagi mahsulotlar mo'l NaOH orqali o'tkazilganda 31,8 g birikma hosil bo'ladi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibini hamda gazlarni yoqish uchun sarflangan O₂ miqdorini (l) aniqlang.**(6,72 l CH₄, 2,24 l SiH₄, 17,92 l O₂)**

63. Hajmi 2,24 l (n.shda) bo'lgan metan yondirilganda olingan CO₂ (ρ=1,35 g/ml) massa ulushi 32% bo'lgan 19,1 ml hajmdagi NaOH ning eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda qanday tuz hosil bo'ladi? Olingan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini hisoblang. **(Na₂CO₃; 35,1%)**

64. 41,8 g Na₂SO₃, NaNO₃ va Na₂SO₄ aralashmasiga H₂SO₄ ning 10% li 98 g eritmasi bilan qizdirib turib ishlov berilganda, 2,24 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Olingan eritmaga BaCl₂ eritmasi qo'shilganda massasi 46,6 g bo'lgan cho'kma tushdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi tuzlar massasini aniqlang. **(10,6 g Na₂SO₃ ; 17 g NaNO₃; 14,2 g Na₂SO₄)**

65. Massasi 150 g bo'lgan tabiiy oxaktoshni SiO₂ bilan suyuqlantirilganda massasi 145 g bo'lgan CaSiO₃ hosil bo'ldi. Tabiiy oxaktoshdagi CaSO₃ ning massa ulushini aniqlang. **(83,3%)**

66. Massasi 54 g bo'lgan oxaktosh kuydirilganda massasi 22 g ga kamaydi. Oxaktoshdagi CaSO₃ ning massa ulushini hisoblang **(92,6%)**

67. 19,6 g CaO 20 g koks bilan qizdirilganda massasi 16 g bo'lgan CaS₂ olindi. Agar uglerodning koksdagi massa ulushi 90% bo'lsa, CaS₂ ning ulushini aniqlang. **(71,4%)**

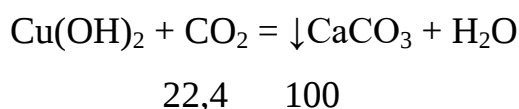
68. Massasi 20 g Si va ko'mir aralashmasi mo'l miqdor kons. ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Reaksiya natijasida (n.sh) 13,44 l hajmli vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi kremniyning massa ulushini aniqlang. **(42%)**

69. Agar 15% Na₂CO₃ ning 230 g eritmasiga 20% HCl ning 220 g eritma qo'shilsa, 22°C haroratda va 98 kPa bosimda o'lchangan qanday hajmdagi gaz ajralib chiqadi?(8,14 l)

70. Qandaydir birikma tarkibiga kiradigan Si va H ning massa ulushlari tegishlicha 87,5% va 12,5% ga teng. Agar birikma bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,10344 ga teng bo'lsa, uning formulasini aniqlang.(SiH₄)

YeChIMI:

56. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



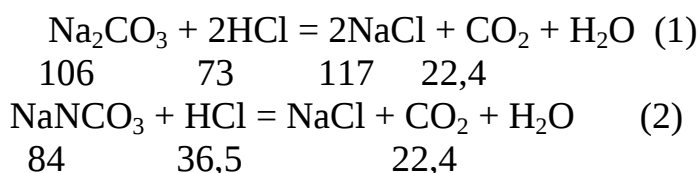
Tenglama asosida 2,45 g CaSO₃ necha litr CO₂ dan hosil bo'lishi topiladi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & \text{----} & 22,4 \\ 2,45 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,5488 \text{ l CO}_2$$

bu aralashmaning taxminan 55% ni tashkil qiladi, ya'ni

$$\varphi(\text{CO}_2) = 0,5488 / 1 = 0,55 \cdot 100\% = 55\%; \quad 100 - 55 = 45\% (\text{CO})$$

57. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



Ko'riniyaptiki, aralashmada har ikkalasi ham HCl bilan ta'sirlashib CO₂ gazi ajralib chiqaradi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I \text{ usul} & 1) & 106 \text{ ---- } 22,4 \\ & & 3,8 \text{ ----- } x \end{array} \quad x = 0,803 \text{ l CO}_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2) & 84 \text{ ---- } 22,4 \\ & 3,8 \text{ ----- } x \end{array} \quad x = 1,0133 \text{ l CO}_2$$

$$(3) \quad 3,8 \text{ g NaHCO}_3 \quad 1,0133 \text{ l} \quad 0,093$$

$$0,803$$

$$0,896 \text{ l} \quad 0,2103$$

$$3,8 \text{ g NaHCO}_3 \text{ ----- } 0,2103$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,093 \quad x = 1,68 \text{ g (NaHCO}_3)$$

$$3,8 - 1,68 = 2,12 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

$$106 \text{ ---- } 73$$

$$2,12 \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 1,46 \text{ g HCl}$$

$$84 \text{ ---- } 36,5$$

$$1,68 \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 0,73 \text{ g HCl}$$

Hammasi bo'lib (0,73 + 1,46) = 2,19 g HCl sarflangan.

$$2,19 \text{ ---- } 20\%$$

$$x \text{ ---- } 100\% \quad x = 10,95 \text{ g eritma tarkibida bo'ladi.}$$

II usul

$$106 \text{ ---- } 22,4$$

$$x \text{ ---- } u \quad u = 22,4x/106 = 0,2113x$$

$$3,8 - x/84 = (0,896 - u)/22,4$$

$$(3,8 - x)*22,4 = 8,4 (0,896 - u)$$

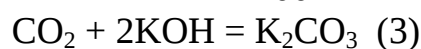
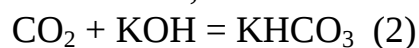
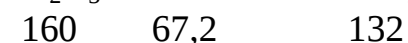
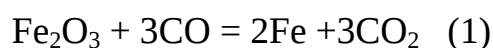
$$85,12 - 22,4 x = 75,264 - 17,7492x$$

$$85,12 - 75,264 = 22,4x - 17,7492x$$

$$9,856 = 4,6508x$$

$$x = 2,12 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

58. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan xosil bo'lgan SO₂ miqdori:

$$160 \text{ ---- } 132$$

$$16 \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 13,2 \text{ g SO}_2$$

Uyuvchi kaliy kam bo'lganda KHCO₃ (2) yoki yetarli bo'lsa K₂CO₃

(3) hosil bo'ladi. Masala shartiga ko'ra eritma tarkibida erigan KOH massasi hisoblab topiladi:

$$m = \rho V w = 1,16 * 99,12 * 0,15 = 17,24688 \text{ g KOH}$$

Endi modda miqdorlari topiladi:

$$v \text{ CO}_2 = 13,2/44 = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$v \text{ KOH} = 17,24688/56 = 0,30798 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalar 1: 1 nisbatda olinganligi uchun reaksiya (2) tenglama bo'yicha boradi.

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

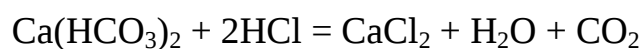
$$13,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 30 \text{ g KHSO}_3$$

(1) tenglama asosida sarflangan CO hajmi

$$160 \text{ ---- } 67,2$$

$$16 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,72 \text{ g CO}$$

59. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$162$$

$$73$$

0,1 N 10 ml HCl eritmada erigan modda massasi:

$$m = \text{SnEV}/1000 = 0,1 * 36,5 * 10/1000 = 0,036 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 0,036 g HCl necha gramm $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ reaksiyaga kirishganligi topiladi

$$162 \text{ ---- } 73$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,036 \text{ g } x = 0,081 \text{ g Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$$

$$0,081 \quad x$$



$$162$$

$$40$$

$$200 \text{ ml ---- } 0,02$$

$$1000 \text{ ml ----- } x \quad x = 0,1 \text{ g Ca}^{2+}$$

$$E(\text{Ca}) = 40,08/2 = 20,04$$

$$20 \text{ ml ---- } 1 \text{ mg}$$

$$100 \text{ ml ----- } x \text{ mg} \quad x = 5 \text{ mg/ekv}$$

60. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



$$40,08 \quad 106$$



$$24,32 \quad 106$$

$$100 \text{ ml H}_2\text{O} \text{ ---- } 4,008 \text{ mg Ca}^{2+}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml H}_2\text{O} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 40,08 \text{ mg Ca}^{2+}$$

$$100 \text{ ml H}_2\text{O} \text{ ---- } 3,648 \text{ mg Mg}^{2+}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml H}_2\text{O} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 36,48 \text{ mg Mg}^{2+}$$

(1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan Na_2CO_3 massalari (mg) hisoblab topiladi.

$$40,08 \text{ ---- } 106$$

$$4,008 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 10,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$24,32 \text{ ---- } 106$$

$$3,648 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 15,3 \text{ mg}$$

Hammasi bo'lib, $(10,6 + 15,9) = 26,5 \text{ mg Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ kerak.

suvning umumiy qattiqligi hisoblab topiladi

$$20,08 \text{ mg Ca}^{2+} \text{ ---- } 1 \text{ mg/ ekv}$$

$$40,08 \text{ mg Ca}^{2+} \text{ ----- } x \text{ mg} \quad x = 2 \text{ mg/ ekv Ca}^{2+}$$

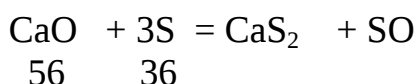
$$E(\text{Mg}) = 24,32 / 2 = 12,16 \text{ mg/ ekv}$$

$$12,16 \text{ mg/ ekv Mg}^{2+} \text{ ---- } 1 \text{ mg/ ekv}$$

$$36,48 \text{ mg/ ekv Mg}^{2+} \text{ ----- } x \text{ mg} \quad x = 3 \text{ mg/ ekv Mg}^{2+}$$

$$2 + 3 = 5 \text{ mg/ ekv}$$

61. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$v \text{ CaO} = 5,6 / 56 = 0,1 \text{ mol} \quad v \text{ S} = 5,4 / 12 = 0,45 \text{ mol}$$

Ma'lumki, uglerod ko'p olingan, shuning uchun hisoblash CaO bilan olib boriladi

$$56 \text{ ---- } 64$$

$$5,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,4 \text{ g CaS}_2$$

Sarflangan uglerod massasi $3,6 \text{ g}$ ($5,6 \cdot 36 / 56$) dir

Demak, $5,4 - 3,6 = 1,8 \text{ g (C)}$ ortiqcha

62. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari



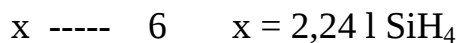
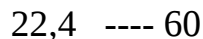
$$22,4 \quad 44,8 \quad 60$$



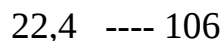
$$22,4 \quad 44,8 \quad 22,4$$



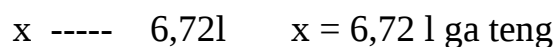
(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 6 g SiO₂ qancha (l) SiH₄ dan hosil bo'lishi topiladi.



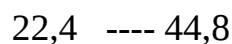
(3) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 31,8 g Na₂CO₃ dan hosil bo'lgan SO₂ hajmi



(2) reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha CH₄ hajmi

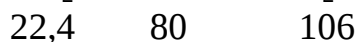
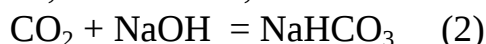
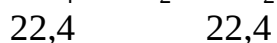


(1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamalaridan foydalanib, tegishlicha SiH₄ va CH₄ ni yoqish uchun kerakli bo'lgan O₂ hajmi hisoblab topiladi:

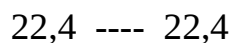


$$V(\text{O}_2) = 4,48 + 13,44 = 17,92 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

63. Reaksiya tenglamalari



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi orqali 2,24 l CH₄ ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO₂ hajmi:



CO₂ ning NaOH bilan reaksiyasi 2 xil (2) va (3) reaksiyalar asosida boradi. Masalaning davomini uchish uchun avval NaOH necha mol nisbatda olinganligi hisoblab topiladi.

$$m = \rho V_w = 1,35 * 19,1 * 0,32 = 8,25 \text{ g NaOH}$$

reaksiyaga kirishuvchi modda miqdorlari hisoblab topiladi:

$$v \text{ CO}_2 = 2,24/22,4 = 0,1 \text{ mol} \quad v \text{ NaOH} = 8,25/40 = 0,205 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, (3) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida hosil bo'lgan tuz massasi hisoblab topiladi.

$$22,4 \text{ ---- } 106$$

$$2,24 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 10,6 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

Tuzning eritmadagi massa ulushi

$$m = \rho V = 1,35 * 19,1 = 25,785 \text{ g (NaOH eritmasi)}$$

NaOH eritmasiga 2,24 l (4,4 g) CO₂ qo'shildi. Demak, eritma massasi

$$(25,785 + 4,4) * 30,185 \text{ g ga teng.}$$

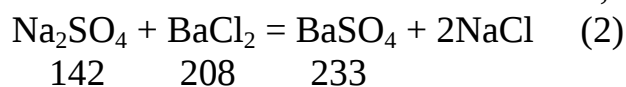
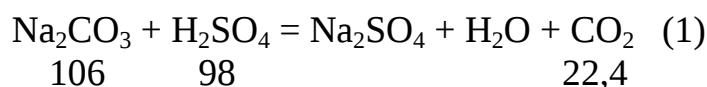
$$30,185 \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$10,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 35,1 \% \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

yoki

$$\omega = 10,6/30,185 * 100\% = 35,1\% \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

64. Reaksiya tenglamalari



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 2,24 l gaz necha (g) Na₂CO₃ dan ajralganligi hisoblanadi.

$$22,4 \text{ ---- } 106$$

$$2,24 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 10,6 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan Na₂SO₄ massasi

$$106 \text{ ---- } 142$$

$$10,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 14,2 \text{ g Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Demak, hosil bo'lgan va dastlabki aralashmadagi Na₂SO₄ BaCl₂ bilan ta'sirlashadi. Avval masala sharti bo'yicha 46,6 g BaSO₄ necha (g) Na₂SO₄ dan hosil bo'lganligi hisoblab topiladi.

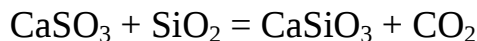
$$142 \text{ ---- } 233$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 46,6 \quad x = 28,4 \text{ g Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Shundan 14,2 g (1) reaksiyadan hosil bo'lgan Na_2SO_4 dir. Demak, dastlabki aralashmada 14,2 (28,4-14,2) Na_2SO_4 bo'lgan.

NaNO_3 ning massasi esa: $41,8 - 14,2 - 10,6 = 17$ g

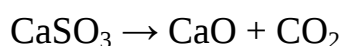
65. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 145 g CaSiO_3 necha (g) CaCO_3 dan hosil bo'lganligi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 100 & \text{----} & 116 \\ x & \text{-----} & 145 \quad x = 125 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 \\ 150 \text{ g oxaktosh} & \text{----} & 100\% \\ 125 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 83,3 \, \% \end{array}$$

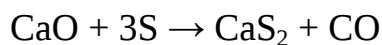
66. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Massaning kamayishi CO_2 hisobidan bo'ladi. 22 g CO_2 hosil bo'lishi uchun parchalangan CaSO_3 massasi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 100 & \text{----} & 44 \\ x & \text{-----} & 22 \quad x = 50 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 \\ 54 \text{ g oxaktosh} & \text{----} & 100\% \\ 50 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 92,6 \, \% \end{array}$$

67. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 56 & 36 & 64 \\ 20 \text{ g koks} & \text{----} & 100\% \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 90\% \quad x = 18 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning modda miqdori:

$$\nu(\text{CaO}) = 19,6/56 = 0,35 \text{ mol} \quad \nu(\text{S}) = 18/12 = 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

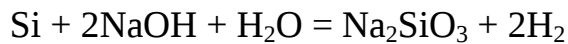
Ma'lum bo'ldiki, uglerod ko'p olingan ekan.

19,6 g CaO dan hosil bo'lgan CaS_2 massasi

$$56 \quad \text{----} \quad 64$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 19,6 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 22,4 \text{ g CaC}_2 \\
 22,4 \text{ g CaC}_2 & \text{----} & 100\% \\
 16 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 71,4 \%
 \end{array}$$

68. Reaksiya tenglamasi

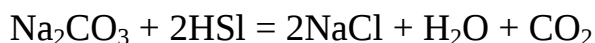


$$28 \quad \quad \quad 44,8$$

13,44 l H_2 faqat kremniy bilan ishqor eritmasi ta'siridan hosil bo'ladi. Sarflangan kremniy massasi :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 28 & \text{----} & 44,8 \\
 x & \text{-----} & 13,44 \quad x = 8,4 \text{ g kremniy} \\
 20 \text{ g aralashma} & \text{----} & 100\% \\
 8,4 \text{ g Si} & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 42 \%
 \end{array}$$

69. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$m_1(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \omega m = 0,15 * 230 = 34,5 \text{ g}$$

$$m_1(\text{HCl}) = \omega m = 0,2 * 220 = 44 \text{ g}$$

$$v(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 34,5/106 = 0,3254 \text{ mol} \quad v(\text{HCl}) = 44/36,5 = 1,205 \text{ mol}$$

Ma'lumki, HCl ko'p olingan. Hisoblashni ekvivalentlar qoidasiga binoan Na_2CO_3 bilan amalga oshiriladi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 106 & \text{----} & 44 \\
 34,5 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 14,32 \text{ g CO}_2
 \end{array}$$

Mendeleev – Klapayron formulasiga binoan shu gazning berilgan sharoitdagi hajmi topiladi.

$$V = mRT/PM = 14,32 * 8,314 * 295 / 44 * 98 = 8,14 \text{ l}$$

70. Masala shartida berilgan foizlardan foydalanib, noma'lum moddaning formulasi aniqlanadi.

$$(87,5/28) * x = (12,5/1) * y$$

$$3,125x = 12,5u / 3,125$$

$$1x = 4u \quad \text{SiH}_4$$

$$M(\text{SixHu}) = D(x_{\text{avo}}) * M(x_{\text{avo}}) = 1,10344 * 29 = 32$$

$$M(\text{SiH}_4) = 28 \cdot (1 \cdot 4) = 32$$

Demak, izlanayotgan formula SiH_4

15. Ishqoriy metallar

Birinchi guruhning asosiy guruhchasiga (ishqoriy metallar) litiy, natriy, kaliy, rubidiy, seziiy va fransiy elementlari kiradi.

Ishqoriy metall atomlarining energetik pog'onalarida elektronlarning taqsimlanishi quyidagicha:

$$\begin{array}{lll} Li - 1s^2 2s^1 & Na - [Ne] \cdot 3s^1, & K - [Ar] \cdot 4s^1; \\ Rb - [Kr] \cdot 5s^1 & & Cs - [Xe] \cdot 6s^1. \end{array}$$

Ishqoriy metall atomlari o'zining tashqi elektron qavatidagi yagona elektronini osonlik bilan yuqotib, oksidlanish darajasi + 1ga teng bo'ladi. Ularning qaytaruvchanlik xossasi litiydan fransiyga tomon kuchayadi, chunki elektron qavat soni ortib, sirtki qavatdagi elektron yadrodan borgan sari uzoqlashadi, ya'ni valent elektronning yadroga tortilish kuchi zaiflashib boradi, natijada kuchli qaytaruvchi bo'ladi.

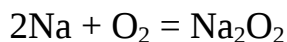
Rubidiy va seziiy havoda o'z-o'zidan yonib ketadi. Bu elementlarning oksidlari Me_2O , gidridlari MeH , gidroksidlari esa MeOH formula bilan ifodalanadi. Metallar orasida ishqoriy metallar eng yuqori kimyoviy faollikni namoyon qiladilar, ular metallarning elektrokimyoviy kuchlanish qatorining boshlanishida joylashadi. Ishqoriy metallar suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishib ishqor va vodorod hosil qiladi. Ishqoriy metall ionlari zaryadining kichik va radiusining kattaligi sababli, suvda yaxshi eriydi. Ishqoriy metallarning aksariyat tuzlari ham suvda yaxshi eriydi.

Ishqoriy metallarning ayrim xossalari

Element ning nomi	Element tartib raqami	Nisbiy Atom massasi	Suyuqlik harorati °C	qaynash harorati °C	Zichligi g/sm ³	Alanganing bo'yashi
Litiy	3	6,94	180,5	1317	0,534	Jigar-sariq
Natriy	11	22,99	97,9	882,9	0,968	Pushti
Kaliy	19	39,09	63,5	771	0,862	Qizil
Rubidiy	37	85,48	39,3	703	1,525	Pushti
seziiy	55	132,91	28,5	705	1,900	

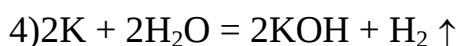
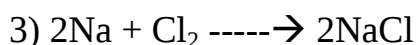
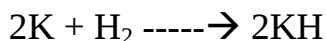
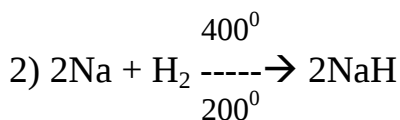
Kimyoviy xossalari

1) Natriy havoda yonganda asosan, natriy peroksid (Na_2O_2)



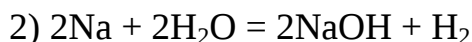
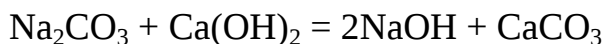
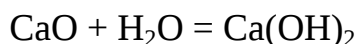
(va juda oz miqdorda Na_2O) hosil bo'ladi

Agar natriy 180°C haroratda ozroq miqdorda kislorod bilan oksidlansa Na_2O hosil bo'ladi. $4\text{Na} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{O}$



Gidroksidlar. Sanoatda ishqoriy metall xloridlari eritmasini elektroliz qilib olinadi.

Laboratoriyada: 1) $\text{CaCO}_3 = \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$



Masalalar

71. Bir valentli kation hosil qiladigan 31,2 g metall suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 8,96 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqadi. Reaksiya uchun qanday metall olinganligini aniqlang. (**Kaliy**)

72. K_2SO_3 bilan KOH dan iborat aralashmaga mo'l miqdor H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilganda 4,48 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajraldi va 10,8 g suv hosil bo'ladi. Aralashmadagi K_2SO_3 va KOH ning foiz miqdorini aniqlang. (**55,2% K_2SO_3 44,8% KOH**)

73. Massasi 2,66 g bo'lgan ishqoriy metall mo'l miqdor xlor gazi bilan ta'sirlashishdan olingan qattiq modda suvda eritildi, eritmaga mo'l miqdor AgNO_3 eritmasi qo'shildi. Bunda massasi 2,87 g bo'lgan cho'kma tushdi. Qaysi metall olingan edi. (**seziy**)

74. Kaliyning kislorodli birikmasida metallning massa ulushi 44,8% ni tashkil etadi. Shu birikmaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. (**KO_3**)

75. Zichligi 1,1 g/ml bo'lgan 100 ml 8,67% li Na_2CO_3 eritmasiga mo'l miqdor HCl ta'sir ettirilganda n.sh.da o'lchangan necha litr CO_2 hosil bo'ladi? (**2,015l**)

76. 9,2 g natriy mo'l miqdor kislorodda yoqildi. Hosil bo'lgan modda necha litr CO_2 bilan ta'sirlasha olishi va bunda necha mol kislorod ajralishini toping. (**4,48l; 0,1 mol**)

77. Tarkibida 48% natriy va 52% kaliy bo'lgan 4,8 g kotishmaga 95,2 g suv qo'shildi. Qancha vodorod ajralganini va hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi moddalarning massa ulushini toping. (**1,838 g; 8,15% NaOH ; 3,65% KOH**)

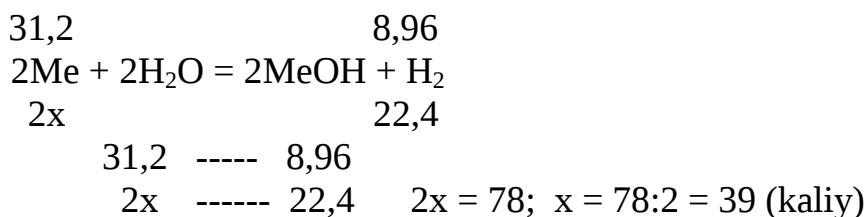
78. 8,0 g NaH suvda eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmani neytrallash uchun 49% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan necha gramm sarflanadi? (o'rta tuz hosil bo'ladi) **(33,33 g)**

79. 32 g CuO ni qaytarishga yetarli bo'lgan volorodni olish uchun necha gramm KH suvda eritilishi kerak? **(16 g)**

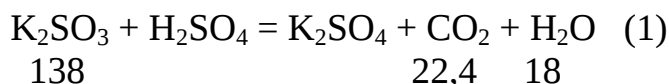
80. I valentli kation hosil qiluvchi metall karbonat 21,2 g H_2SO_4 bilan ishlov berilganda gaz ajraladi. Shu metallning 28,4 g sulfat tuzi hosil bo'ldi. Qaysi metall tuzi olingan edi? **(natriy)**

YeChIMI:

71. I valentli kation hosil qiladigan metalning suv bilan reaksiya tenglamasi:



72. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



Masala shartiga ko'ra aralashmadan 4,48 l gaz chiqqan. Bu CO_2 gazi ekanligini bilgan holda, necha gramm K_2SO_3 dan hosil bo'lganligi hisoblanadi. (1 – reaksiya)

$$138 \text{ ----- } 22,4$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,48 \quad x = 27,6 \text{ g (K}_2\text{SO}_3\text{)}$$

(1) reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan H_2O massasi

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 138 & \text{-----} & 18 & \\ 27,6 & \text{-----} & x & \end{array} \quad x = 3,6 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$$

Demak, $10,8 - 3,6 = 7,2$ g (H_2O) (2-reaksiya asosida hosil bo'lgan).

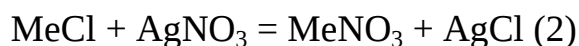
$$\begin{array}{rcll} 112 & \text{-----} & 36 & \\ x & \text{-----} & 7,2 & \end{array} \quad x = 22,4 \text{ (KOH)}$$

Aralashma massasi ($27,6 + 22,4$) = 50 g

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 50 & \text{-----} & 100 \% & \\ 27,6 & \text{-----} & x & \end{array} \quad x = 55,2\% \text{ (K}_2\text{SO}_3\text{)}$$

$$100\% - 55,2\% = 44,8\% \text{ (KOH)}$$

73. $2Me + Cl_2 = 2MeCl$ (1)



$$v(\text{AgCl}) = 2,87/143,5 = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, 2,66 g metall ham 0,02 mol

$$2,66 \text{ ----- } 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol} \quad x = 133 \text{ (Cs)}$$

74. Noma'lum moddaning K_xO_u formulasini aniqlash uchun masala shartida berilgan metallning massa ulushidan (44,8%) foydalaniladi, ya'ni

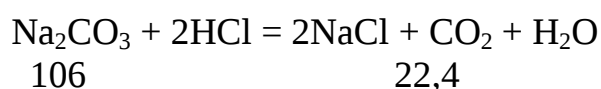
$$100 - 44,8\% = 55,2\%$$

$$44,8/39 x = 55,2/16 u$$

$$1,1487x = 3,45u / 1,1487$$

$$1x = 3u \quad \text{ya'ni, } \text{KO}_3$$

75. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



Avval Na_2CO_3 eritmasining massasi topiladi.

$$m = \rho V = 100 * 1,1 = 110 \text{ g (Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ eritmasi)}$$

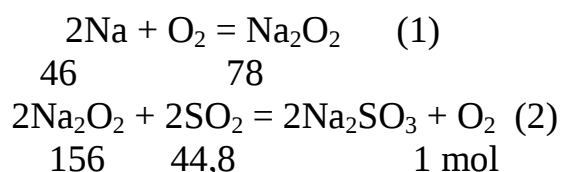
Eritmadagi Na_2CO_3 ning massasi

$$m = 110 * 0,0867 = 9,587 \text{ g}$$

$$106 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$9,587 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 2,015 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

76. Natriy mo'l kislorodda yoqilganda Na_2O_2 hosil bo'ladi:



(1) tenglamada hosil bo'lgan Na_2O_2 ning massasi

$$46 \text{ ----- } 78$$

$$9,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 15,6 \text{ g}$$

(2) tenglamadan sarflangan SO_2 ning hajmi

$$156 \text{ ----- } 44,8 \text{ l}$$

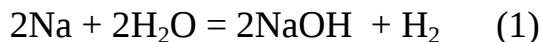
$$15,6 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l}$$

va hosil bo'lgan kislorod miqdori

$$156 \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$15,6 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

77. Aralashmadagi natriy va kaliy suv bilan ta'sirlashadi



$$46 \quad \quad \quad 80 \quad 22,4$$



$$78 \quad \quad \quad 112 \quad 22,4$$

Aralashma tarkibidagi har bir metallning massasi

$$4,8 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 48\% \quad x = 2,3 \text{ g (Na)}$$

$$4,8 - 2,3 = 2,5 \text{ g (K)}$$

(1) va (2) tenglamalardan foydalanib ajralib chiqqan vodorod hajmi topiladi:

$$46 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$2,3 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 1,12 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$78 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$2,5 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 0,7179 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$1,12 + 0,7179 = 1,8379 \text{ g (H}_2\text{)}$$

Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan NaOH va KOH massalari

$$46 \text{ ----- } 80$$

$$2,3 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

$$78 \text{ ----- } 112 \text{ g}$$

$$2,5 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 3,59 \text{ g (KOH)}$$

Shunda eritmaning massasi $4,8 + 95,2 = 98,162 \text{ g}$

So'ngra hosil bo'lgan moddalarning massasi ulushi topiladi:

$$98,162 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$4 \text{ ----- } x \% \quad x = 4,075 \% \text{ (NaOH)}$$

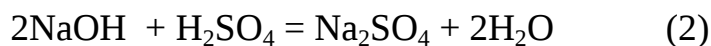
$$98,162 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$3,59 \text{ ----- } x \% \quad x = 3,65 \% \text{ (KOH)}$$

78. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$24 \quad \quad \quad 40$$



$$80 \quad \quad \quad 98$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib hosil bo'lgan NaOH massasi topiladi:

$$24 \text{ ----- } 40$$

$$8 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 13,33 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib NaOH ni neytrallash uchun sarflanadigan H_2SO_4 miqdori hisoblanadi:

$$80 \text{ ----- } 98$$

$$13,33 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 16,33 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)}$$

$$16,33 \text{ g (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)} \text{ ----- } 49\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100 \% \quad x = 33,33 \text{ g (} 49\% \text{ li eritma)}$$

79. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$80 \quad 2$$



$$40 \quad 2$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 32 g CuO ni qaytarish uchun necha gramm H_2 sarflanganligi topiladi:

$$80 \text{ ----- } 2$$

$$32 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,8 \text{ g (H}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 0,8 g H_2 xosil bulishi uchun necha gramm KN talab kilinadi:

$$40 \text{ ----- } 2 \text{ g (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,8 \text{ g(H}_2\text{)} \quad x = 16 \text{ g (KN)}$$

80. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:

$$I \text{ usul} \quad 21,2 \quad 28,4$$



$$X + 60 \quad x + 96$$

$$96 - 60 = 36 \text{ g (fark)}$$

$$28,4 - 21,2 = 7,2 \text{ g (fark)}$$

$$21,2 \text{ g Me}_2\text{SO}_3 \text{ ----- } 7,2 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ Me}_2\text{SO}_3 \text{ ----- } 36 \text{ g} \quad x = 106 \text{ g}$$

$$106 - 60 = 46 ; \quad 2x = 46; \quad x = 23. \text{ Demak, bu Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \text{ tuzi ekan.}$$

II usul

$$21,2(x + 96) = 28,4 (x + 60)$$

$$21,2x + 2035,2 = 28,4x + 1704$$

$$331,2 = 7,2x$$

$X = 46$ $46 : 2 = 23$ Demak, bu Na metali bo'lib, olingan tuz Na_2CO_3 ekan.

16. Ishqoriy-yer metallar

Davriy sistemaning ikkinchi gurux asosiy guruxchasiga berilliy, magniy, kalsiy, stronsiy, bariy va radiy elementlari kiradi. Ikkinchi gurux elementlari ikki valentlidir, bu elementlarning eng yuqori oksidlanish darajasi +2 ga teng. Atomlarining sirtqi qavatida ikkitadan elektron bo'lib, qaytaruvchilik xossalari ishqoriy metallarnikiga qaraganda kuchsizrok ifodalangan. Kalsiy, stronsiy va bariy ishqoriy – yer metallar deb ataladi. Tabiatda ^{40}Ca (96,97%), ^{88}Sr (8,56%), ^{138}Ba (71,66%) tarqalgandir. Bu elementlar suyuqlanish harorati va qattiqligining yuqoriligi bilan ishqoriy metallardan farqlanadi, ularning faolligi kalsiydan bariyga tomon ortib boradi.

Berilliy va magniy gidroksidlari suvda qiyin eriganligi tufayli suv bilan sekin reaksiyaga kirishadi. Ishqoriy-yer metallar havo kislorodi va azot bilan birikib, MeO va Me_3N_2 tipdagi birikmalarini hosil qiladi. Bu gurux elementi peroksidlari Me_2O_2 ishqoriy metallarnikiga qaraganda barqarordir. Bu elementlar oksidlarining suv bilan birikishi va gidroksidlarining suvda erib asos xossasi berilliydan bariyga tomon ortib boradi. $\text{Ve}(\text{OH})_2$ amfoter gidroksid, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ kuchsiz asos, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ kuchli asos, $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ esa suvda yaxshi eriydigan kuchli ishqordir. Bu elementlar vodorod bilan MeH_2 tipdagi gidridlarni hosil qiladi, ko'pgina tuzlari, sulfat, karbonat, fosfat va ftoridlari suvda amalda erimaydi; xlorid, bromid, yodid va nitratlari yaxshi eriydi.

Ishqoriy-yer metallarning ayrim xossalari

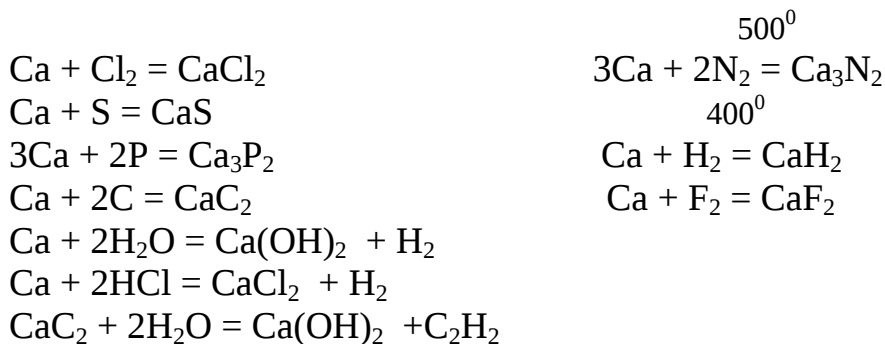
Element	Element tartib raqami	Nisbiy Atom massasi	Suyuqlik harorati $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Qaynash harorati $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Zichligi g/sm^3
Ve	4	9,0122	12845	1450	1,848
Mg	12	24,312	651	1107	1,739
Ca	20	40,08	851	1482	1,54
Sr	38	87,62	770	1380	2,83
Ba	56	137,34	730	1640	3,76
Ra	88	226,05	960	1140	5,6

Kalsiyning tabiatda eng ko'p tarqalgan asosiy birikmalari oxaktosh, bo'r va marmar, shuningdek dolomit ($\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$), fosforit ($\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$), flyurit (CaF_2) va turli silikatlardir.

Havoda kislorod bilan tez oksidlanadi:



Kalsiy hamma metalmaslar bilan birikadi. Galogenlar bilan sovuq sharoitda ham reaksiya boradi.



Sanoatda kalsiy elektroliz va alyuminotermiya usuli bilan olinadi.



Suvning qattiqligi– bu suvda Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} kationlarining saqlanishi bilan tushuntiriladi.

Suvning qattiqligi quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

Kalsiyli, magniyli va umumiy qattiqlik. Bundan tashqari muvaqqat (yoki vaqtinchalik) va doimiy qattiqlikka ham bo'linadi.

Muvaqqat qattiqlikni Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} kationlari va HSO_3^- anionlari beradi. Doimiy qattiqlikni esa Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} kationlari va CO_4^{2-} va Cl^- anionlari beradi. Suvning qattiqligini yo'qotishning fizikaviy (suvni haydash va qaytarish) va kimyoviy (sodalash, oxaklash, fosfatlash va ionitli) usulari mavjud.

Masalalar

81. Ikki valentli kation hosil qiluvchi 27,4 g metall suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 4,48 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqadi. Bu qanday metall? Hosil bo'lgan eritmaga mo'l miqdor Na_2SO_4 qo'shilsa, necha gramm qanday cho'kma hosil bo'ladi? (**Bariy, 46,6 g BaSO_4**)

82. 30,6 g BaO suvda eritildi. Hosil qilingan Ba(OH)_2 ni to'liq neytrallash uchun qancha hajm CO_2 zarur va qancha miqdor (mol) tuz hosil bo'ladi? (**4,48 l; 0,2 mol**)

83. Ca va CaO dan iborat aralashma uglerod bilan qizdirilganda 4,48 l gaz ajralgan (n.sh.da) va 19,2 g reaksiya mahsuloti hosil bo'lgan. Aralashmaning tarkibini (%) da aniqlang. (26,3% Ca va 73,63% CaO)

84. So'ndirilgan ohak CaCO_3 va CaSO_4 aralashmasi bor. Bu aralashmaning 31 g miga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda 2,24 l gaz ajralib chiqqan va 13,6 g qattiq qoldiq qolgan. Aralashmaning tarkibini (g) aniqlang. (**7,4 g; 10 g; 13,6 g**)

85. Kationi 2 zaryadli bo'lgan metall xlorid suyuqlanmasi elektroliz qilinganda katodda 0,16 g metall ajralib chiqdi. Metallning shu massasi kons HNO₃ da eritilganda 0,224 l rangsiz, betaraf oksid (kuldiruvchi gaz) ajraldi. Bu qanday metall edi, tuzning qancha massasi elektrolizga uchratilgan? **(Ca; 0,444g)**

86. Massasi 4,0 g bo'lgan 2 valentli element oksidini eritish uchun xlorid kislotaning 29,2% li eritmasidan 25 g kerak bo'ldi. Eritish uchun qaysi elementning oksidi olindi? (Magniy)

87. MgCO₃ * xH₂O tarkibli tuzning ma'lum miqdordagi massasi gazlar ajralib chikishi to'xtagunga qadar qizdirildi. Gazlar kons. H₂SO₄ va oxakli suv solingan sklyankalari orqali o'tkazildi. Birinchi yuvish sklyankasining massasi 1,8 g ga ortdi. Ikkinchisida esa 1,97 g cho'kma tushdi. Boshlangich kristallogidratning tarkibini va uning massasini (g) da aniqlang. **(MgCO₃ * 5H₂O; 3,45 g)**

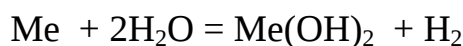
88. HCl ning Mg va MgCO₃ aralashmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 11,2 l gaz ajraldi. Gaz yondirildi va suv bug'lari kondensatlangandan keyin gazning hajmi 4,48 l ga qadar kamaydi. Aralashmadagi magniyning massa ulushini (%) da aniqlang. **(30%)**

89. Massasi 2,74 g bo'lgan 2 valentli metall mo'l kislorodda yondirildi. Hosil bo'lgan modda xlorid kislotada to'liq eritildi. Olingan eritmaga cho'kma tushishi to'xtagunga qadar Na₂SO₄ eritmasidan qo'shildi. Tushgan cho'kma filtrlab olindi, suv bilan yuvildi va massasi o'zgarmay qolguncha quritildi. Bunda 4,66 g oq modda olindi. Dastlab qanday metall olinganligini aniqlang.

90. Qattiq suvning tarkibida Ca(HSO₃)₂ (0,015%) va Mg(HSO₃)₂ (0,005%) bor. Hajmi 10 l (zichligi 1 g/ml) bo'lgan suvning qattiqligini yuqotish uchun unga so'ndirilgan oxakning qanday massasini qo'shish kerak? **(1,19 g)**

YeChIMI:

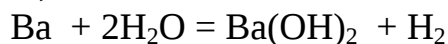
81. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$x \qquad \qquad \qquad 22,4$$

$$27,4 \quad \text{-----} \quad 4,48 \text{ l}$$

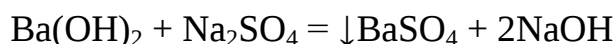
$$x \quad \text{-----} \quad 22,4 \text{ l} \qquad x = 137\text{g (Va)}$$



$$137 \qquad \qquad \qquad 171$$

$$137 \quad \text{-----} \quad 171$$

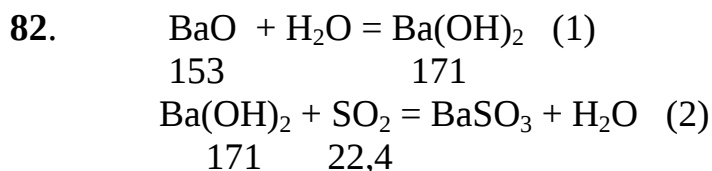
$$27,4 \quad \text{-----} \quad x \qquad x = 34,2 \text{ g (Ba(OH)}_2\text{)}$$



$$171 \qquad \qquad \qquad 233$$

$$171 \quad \text{-----} \quad 233$$

$$34,2 \quad \text{-----} \quad x \qquad x = 46,6 \text{ g (BaSO}_4\text{)}$$



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib

$$153 \text{ ----- } 171$$

$$30,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 34,2 \text{ g (Ba(OH)}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan SO_2 ning hajmini va hosil bo'lgan BaSO_3 topiladi:

$$171 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$34,2 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

$$171 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$34,2 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,2 \text{ mol (tuz)}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 64 & \\ x & x & 4,48 \text{ l} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 56 & 64 & \end{array}$$

(2) reaksiyada 4,48 l CO qancha CaO dan va shu bilan birga qancha CaC_2 hosil bo'lganligi hisoblanadi

$$56 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,48 \text{ l} \quad x = 11,2 \text{ g (CaO)}$$

$$11,2 \text{ ----- } x$$

$$56 \text{ ----- } 64 \quad x = 12,8 \text{ g (CaC}_2\text{)}$$

$19,2 - 12,8 = 6,4 \text{ g CaC}_2$ (1) reaksiya asosida hosil bo'lgan.

$$40 \text{ ----- } 64$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 6,4 \quad x = 4 \text{ g (Ca)}$$

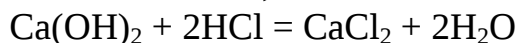
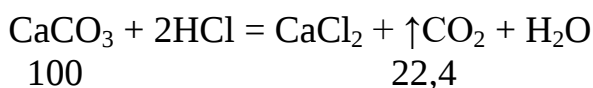
Aralashmaning massasi $(4 + 11,2) = 15,2$

$$15,2 \text{ g ----- } 100\%$$

$$4 \text{ g ----- } x \% \quad x = 26,3 \% \text{ (Ca)}$$

$$100\% - 26,3\% = 73,63\% \text{ (CaO)}$$

84. CaCO_3 , Ca(OH)_2 , CaSO_4 aralashmasiga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda faqat CaCO_3 dan CO_2 ajraladi.

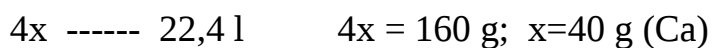
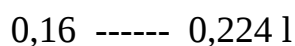
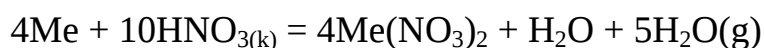
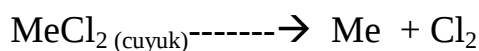


Reaksiyaga kirishmaydigan qoldiq 13,6 g (bu miqdor CaCO_3 dir)

$$31 - 10 - 13,6 = 7,4 \text{ g Ca(OH)}_2$$

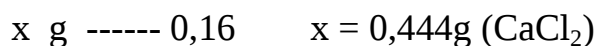
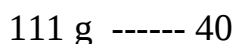
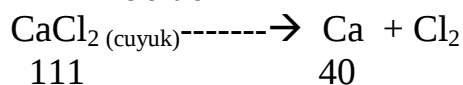
85. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:

elektroliz

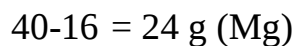
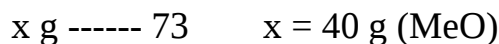
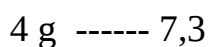
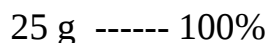


Demak, CaCl_2 tuzi elektroliz kilingan.

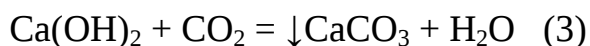
elektroliz



86. $\text{EO} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{ECl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

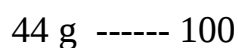


87. $\text{MgSO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{MgSO}_3 + x \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (1)$



1,8 g kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suvning massasi

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki, 1,97 g CaCO_3



$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 1,97 \quad x = 0,8668 \text{ g (CO}_2\text{) dan hosil bo'lgan}$
 $0,8668 \text{ g (CO}_2\text{) necha gramm MgSO}_3 \text{ dan hosil bo'lgan}$

$$84 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 44$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 0,8668 \quad x = 1,6548 \text{ g (MgSO}_3\text{)}$$

$$1,6548 + 1,8 = 3,45 \text{ g (kristallogidrat massasi)}$$

Endi kristallogidrat formulasini keltirib chiqarish mumkin

$$1,6548/84 \times = 1,8/18$$

$$0,0197 \times = 0,1 \text{ u } /0,0197$$

$$1x = 5u \quad \text{Demak, MgSO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

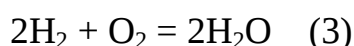
88. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$24 \quad \quad \quad 22,4$$



$$84 \quad \quad \quad 22,4$$



$$44,8$$

Masala shartidan ma'lumki, 11,2 l ajralgan gaz bu vodorod va karbonat angidridning hajmidir. Lekin yondirilganda faqat vodorod yonadi.

(3- reaksiya) $11,2 - 4,48 = 6,72 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$

4,48 l SO₂ gazning hajmi (1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamalaridan foydalanib Mg va MgSO₃ ning massalari topiladi.

$$24 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 6,72 \text{ l} \quad x = 7,2 \text{ g Mg}$$

$$84 \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 4,48 \text{ l} \quad x = 16,8 \text{ g MgO}$$

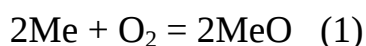
Aralashma massasi (7,2 + 16,8) = 24 g

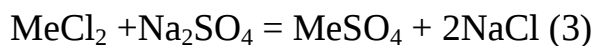
$$24 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$7,2 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \% \quad x = 30 \% (\text{Mg})$$

Aralashmada 30% magniy bo'lgan.

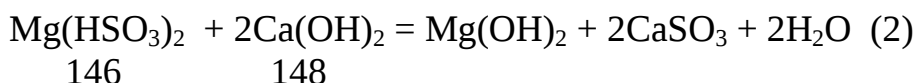
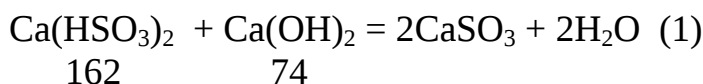
89. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:





$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2,74 & & 4,66 \\ \text{Me} & \text{-----} \rightarrow & \text{MeSO}_4 \\ \text{X} & & 96 \\ 4,66 - 2,74 = 1,92 & (\text{SO}_4^{-2}) & \\ 1,92 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 2,74 \text{ g} \\ 96 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 137 \text{ (Ba)} \end{array}$$

90. Muvaqqat qattqlikni ohaklash yuli bilan yuqotish mumkin



10 l suvning massasi $m = \rho V = 10000 \cdot 1 = 10000 \text{ g}$

$$10000 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 0,015 \% \quad x = 1,5 \text{ g (Ca(HSO}_3)_2)$$

$$10000 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 0,005 \% \quad x = 0,5 \text{ g (Mg(HSO}_3)_2)$$

(1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamalaridan foylanib sarfladigan Ca(OH)_2 ning massasi topiladi.

$$162 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 74 \text{ g}$$

$$1,5 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,685$$

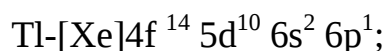
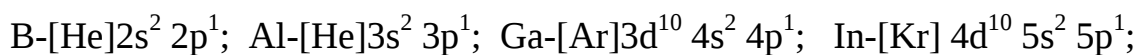
$$146 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 148 \text{ g}$$

$$0,5 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,5068$$

Ca(OH)_2 ning umumiy massasi $(0,685 + 0,5068) = 1,19 \text{ g}$

17. III gurux bosh guruxcha elementlari

Kimyoviy elementlar davriy sistemasining uchinchi gurux bosh guruxchasiga bor, aluminiy, galliy, indiy va talliy elementlar kiradi. Bu element atomlarining sirtqi qavatida uchtdan elektron borligi tufayli birinchi va ikkinchi guruxdagi elementlariga qaraganda metallik xossalari ancha kuchsizroq ifodalangan. Ularning elektron konfiguratsiyasi quyidagi:

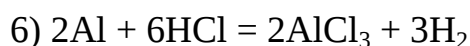
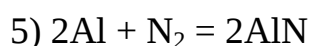
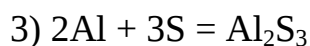


Bu elementlar r – elementlar oilasiga mansub bo'lib, ularning oksidlanish darajasi + 3 ga teng, faqat talliy +1 va +3 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Element

gidroksidlarining asosli xossalari kuchayib boradi. Ion radiuslarining kattalashuvi Al^{3+} dan keyin juda ham sustlashadi, natijada gidroksidlarning asosli xossalari ham pasayib boradi. TlOH ning kuchli asos bo'lishiga sabab Tl ning atom radiusi ortgan sari s-elektronlar bilan r-elektronlar orasidagi energetik ayirma kuchaya boradi, ayni holda talliyning r-elektronlari valent elektronga aylanadi, ya'ni Tl^+ ning katta radiusli va kichik zaryadli ekanligidir. Ammo indiy va galliyda bu hodisa sodir bo'lmaydi.

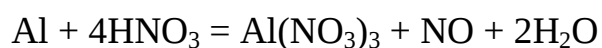
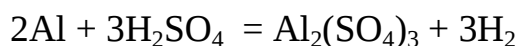
Aluminiy kumush rang oq metall, elektr o'tkazuvchanligi yuqori, amfoter, havo va suv ta'sirida juda puxta oksid pardani hosil qiladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari Agar oksid pardasi yuqotilsa, aluminiy suv bilan shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishadi. $2\text{Al} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}_2$

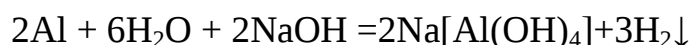


Odatdagi sharoitda kons. H_2SO_4 va HNO_3 aluminiyga ta'sir qilmaydi.

H_2SO_4 va HNO_3 ning suyultirilgan eritmalari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi



Aluminiy amfoter xossaga ega bo'lganligidan ishqorda eriydi



Aluminiydan metallurgiya sanoatida metall rudalaridan metall ajratib olish uchun (alyuminitermiya usuli) foydalaniladi.

Masalalar

91. 7 g aluminiy va misning aralashmasiga HCl bilan ishlov berildi va 3,7 l vodorod (n.sh.da) yigib olindi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushini (%) toping. **(42,4% Al; 57,6% Cu)**

92. AlCl_3 ning 15 ml 1 M eritmasiga 2 M NaOH eritmasidan 25 ml qo'shildi. Cho'kma filtrlab olindi va qizdirilgandan keyingi massasi va kimyoviy tarkibini aniqlang. **(0,54 g Al_2O_3)**

93. Temir va aluminiy qirindilarining 1,11 g aralashmasi xlorid kislotaning 18,25% li eritmasida (zichligi 1,09 g/ml) eritilganda 0,672 l vodorod (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi metallning massasi ulushini (%) toping. Aralashmani

eritishda xlorid kislotaning 18,25% li eritmasidan necha ml sarflangan? **(75,68% Fe; 24,32%Al; 11 ml)**

94. 10,8 g aluminiyga NaOH ning 160 g 5 % li eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda ajralib chiqqan gaz qizdirilayotgan 40 g massali CuO kukuni ustidan o'tkazildi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashmadan mis metalning sof holda ajratib olish uchun bu aralashmaga H₂SO₄ ning 19,6% li eritmasidan (zichligi 1,1 g/ ml) necha hajm ta'sir ettirish lozimligini hisoblab toping? Bunda necha gramm mis olingan? **(90,9 ml, 19,2 g Cu)**

95. 2 g mis bilan aluminiy qotishmasini ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Qoldiq suyul HNO₃ da eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan aralashma ajratib olindi va qizdirildi. Qizdirilgandan keyin qoldiqning massasi 0,8 g keldi. Sarflangan 40% li NaOH eritmasining (zichligi 1,04 g/ml) hajmini va qotishmadagi metalning miqdorini (% da) aniqlang. **(14,52 ml 40% li eritma, 32% Cu; 68%Al)**

96. Mis aralashgan 10 g temir kirindiga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda 3,93 l vodorod ajralgan bo'lsa, aralashma tarkibidagi misning massasini aniqlang. **(0,175 g)**

97. 3g Fe va Cu aralashmasini xlorlash uchun 1,12l xlor sarflandi. Aralashma tarkibidagi metallarning massasini aniqlang. **(0,28 g Fe 2,72 g Cu)**

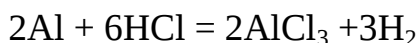
98. Temir, mis va aluminiydan iborat 13 g aralashmaga NaOH eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda 6,72 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda esa 2,24 l (n.sh.da) gaz ajraldi. Temir, mis va aluminiy aralashmasining miqdoriy tarkibini aniqlang. **(5,4 g Al; 5,6 g Fe; 2 g Cu)**

99. Temir, aluminiy va mis oksidi aralashmasining 15,075 g miqdori vodorod bilan qaytarildi. Reaksiya massaga kons. HNO₃ qo'shilganda 2,24 l (n.sh.da) HCl bilan ishlanganda esa 6,72 l (n.sh.da) gaz ajraldi. Dastlabki aralashmaning miqdoriy tarkibini aniqlang. **(4 g CuO; 2,7 g Al; 8,4 g Fe)**

100. 10 g aluminiy va mis aralashmasidan aluminiyni to'liq ajratib olish uchun xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda 6,72 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralishi ma'lum bo'lsa, 20% li (ρ=1,22 g/ml) NaOH eritmasidan qancha kerak bo'ladi? **(32,78 ml)**

YeChIMI:

91. Xlorid kislota eritmasi bilan faqat aluminiy reaksiyaga kirishadi



$$54 \qquad \qquad \qquad 67,2$$

3,7 l vodorod hosil bo'lishi uchun reaksiyaga kirishgan aluminiy massasi

$$54 \text{ ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 3,7 \text{ l} \qquad x = 2,97 \text{ g (Al)}$$

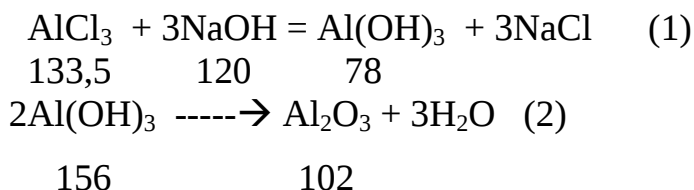
Aralashmadagi har bir metallning massa ulushi

$$7 \text{ g ----- } 100\%$$

$$2,97 \text{ g ----- } x \% \qquad x = 42,4 \% \text{ (Al)}$$

$$100\% - 42,4\% = 57,6\% \quad \text{(Cu)}$$

92. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 15 ml 1 M AlCl_3 ga NaOH ning 2 M eritmasidan 25 ml ko'shilganda hosil bo'lgan Al(OH)_3 massasini topish uchun avval eritmalar tarkibida erigan modda massalari xisoblanadi.

$$m(\text{AlCl}_3) = C_m MV / 1000 = 1 \cdot 133,5 \cdot 15 / 1000 = 2,0025 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = C_m MV / 1000 = 2 \cdot 40 \cdot 25 / 1000 = 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\nu(\text{AlCl}_3) = 2,0025 / 133,5 = 0,015 \text{ mol}; \nu(\text{NaOH}) = 2 / 120 = 0,0166 \text{ mol}$$

Ekvivalentlar qonuniga ko'ra NaOH ko'proq olingan, shuning uchun hisoblash AlCl_3 bilan olib boriladi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 133,5 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 78 \\ 2,0025 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 1,17 \text{ g } (\text{Al(OH)}_3)$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan NaOH ning massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 133,5 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 120 \\ 2 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 1,7972 \text{ g } (\text{NaOH})$$

Ortiqcha qolgan ($2 - 1,7972 = 0,2028 \text{ g}$) NaOH ning ma'lum miqdori Al(OH)_3 ni eritadi

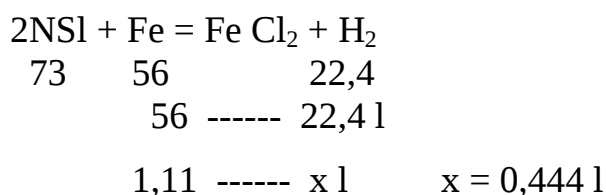
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0,2028 & x & \\ \text{NaOH} + \text{Al(OH)}_3 & = & \text{Na[Al(OH)}_4] \\ 40 & 78 & \end{array} \quad x = 0,39546 \text{ g } \text{Al(OH)}_3$$

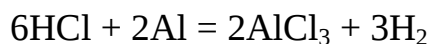
$$\text{Qolgan cho'kma } (1,17 - 0,39546) = 0,77454 \text{ g}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan parchalangan Al_2O_3 massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 156 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 102 \\ 0,77454 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,50643 \text{ g } (\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$$

93. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi





$$219 \quad 54 \quad 67,2$$

$$54 \text{ ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$1,11 \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 1,3813 \text{ l}$$

$$1,11 \text{ g Al ---- } 1,3813 \quad 0,228$$

$$0,444$$

$$0,672 \quad 0,9373$$

$$1,11 \text{ g Al ----- } 0,9373$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,228 \quad x = 0,27 \text{ g Al}$$

$$1,11 - 0,27 = 0,84 \text{ (Fe)}$$

Metallarning massa ulushi

$$1,11 \text{ g Al ----- } 100\%$$

$$0,27 \text{ g Al ----- } x \quad x = 24,32\% \text{ Al}$$

$$100\% - 24,32\% = 75,68\% \text{ (Fe)}$$

Endi qiymatlarni joyiga kuyib shu aralashmani eritish uchun sarf bo'lgan HCl massasi topiladi

$$73 \text{ ----- } 56$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,84 \quad x = 1,095 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

$$219 \text{ ----- } 54$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,27 \quad x = 1,095 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

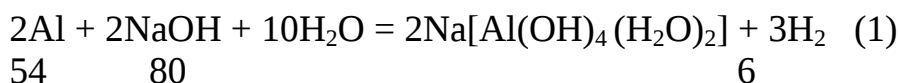
Umumiy HCl ning massasi: $1,095 + 1,095 = 2,19 \text{ g}$

$$2,19 \text{ ----- } 18,25\%$$

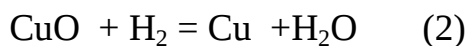
$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 12 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

$V = 12 / 1,09 = 11 \text{ ml (HCl eritmasi)}$

94. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$54 \quad 80 \quad 6$$



$$80 \quad 2 \quad 64$$



$$80 \quad 98$$

Eritma tarkibidagi NaOH ning massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 160 & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 5\% \end{array} \quad x = 8 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida ajralgan vodorodning massasi hisoblashdan avval ekvivalentlar qonunidan foydalanilib, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning miqdorini aniqlanadi

$$\nu = 10,8/54 = 0,2 \text{ mol} ; \nu(\text{NaOH}) = 8/80 = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan aluminiy va hosil bo'lgan vodorod massasi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 54 & \text{-----} & 80 \\ x & \text{-----} & 8 \end{array} \quad x = 5,4 \text{ (Al)}$$

$$10,8 - 5,4 = 5,4 \text{ g (Al ortiq)}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 6 \\ 8 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,6 \text{ (H}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylanib, 0,6 g vodorod necha gramm misni CuO dan qaytarishi mumkinligi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \text{-----} & 64 \\ 0,6 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 19,2 \text{ (Cu)}$$

Endi aralashmada 19,2 g Cu va ortiqcha 5,4 g Al bor. Misni sof holda ajratish uchun unga H₂SO₄ (eritma) ta'sir ettirilgan

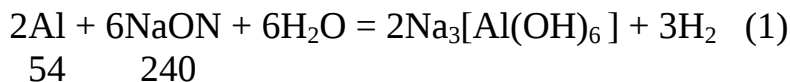
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylanib sarflangan CuO ning massasi hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 2 \\ x & \text{-----} & 0,6 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 24 \text{ g}$$
$$40 - 24 = 16 \text{ g CuO}$$

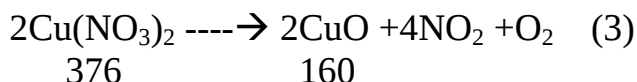
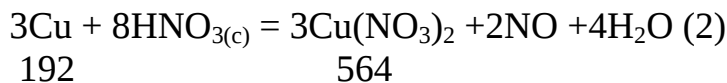
(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylanib 16 g CuO ni eritish uchun sarflangan H₂SO₄ massasi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 80 & \text{-----} & 98 \\ 16 & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 19,6 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 19,6 & \text{-----} & 19,6 \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 100 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$$
$$V = 100/1,1 = 90,9 \text{ ml H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

95. Cu va Al qotishmasidan faqat aluminiy ishqor eritmasida eriydi.



Qolgan qoldik – Cu dir



Masala (3) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida yechiladi:

$$376 \text{-----} 160$$

$$x \text{-----} 0,8 \quad x = 1,88 \text{ g Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylanib, 1,88 g Cu(NO₃)₂ ni hosil qilish uchun sarflangan misning massasi:

$$192 \text{-----} 564$$

$$x \text{-----} 1,88 \quad x = 0,64 \text{ g Cu}$$

Demak, aluminiyning massasi (2-0,64) 1,36 g bo'lgan .

1,36 g aluminiy ni eritish uchun kerak bo'lgan ishqorning massasi:

$$54 \text{-----} 240$$

$$1,36 \text{-----} x \quad x = 6,044 \text{ g NaOH}$$

Bu 40% li eritmaning tarkibida bo'ladi.

$$6,044 \text{-----} 40\%$$

$$x \text{-----} 100\% \quad x = 15,1 \text{ g eritma}$$

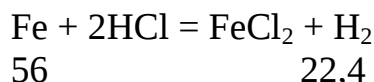
$$V = 15,1 / 1,04 = 14,52 \text{ ml NaOH}$$

Aralashmaning foiz tarkibi 2 g aralashma ----- 100%

$$0,64 \text{ g Cu} \text{-----} x \% \quad x = 32\%$$

$$100\% - 32\% = 68\% (\text{Al})$$

96. Cu va Fe aralashmasiga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda temir eriydi.

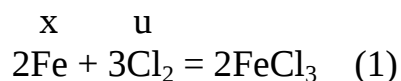


$$56 \text{-----} 22,4$$

$$x \text{-----} 3,93 \quad x = 9,825 \text{ g Fe}$$

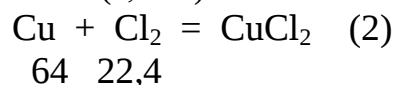
Cu ning massasi esa (10-9,825) = 0,175 g

97. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$112 \quad 67,2$$

$$3-x \quad (1,12-u)$$



$$(1) \text{ tenglamadan } u = 67,2x/112 = 0,6x$$

$$(2) \quad 22,4(3-x) = 64(1,12-u)$$

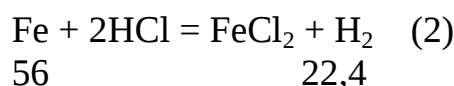
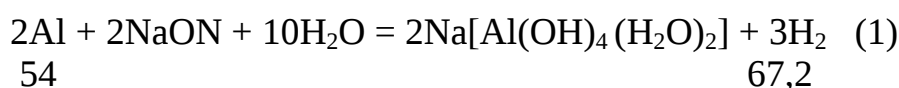
$$67,2 - 22,4x - 71,68 + 38,4x$$

$$1,6x = 4,48$$

$$x = 4,48/1,6 = 0,28 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

$$3 - 0,28 = 2,72 \text{ g (Cu)}$$

98. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



13 g Fe, Cu va Al aralashmasiga NaOH eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda reaksiya faqat amfoter element bilan boradi.

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foylaniladi:

$$54 \text{ ----- } 67,2$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 6,72 \quad x = 5,4 \text{ g (Al)}$$

Aralashmada qolgan Cu va Fe dan faqat temir HCl da eriydi:

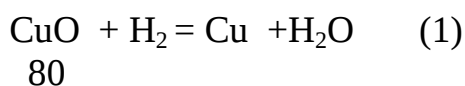
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalaniladi.

$$56 \text{ ----- } 22,4$$

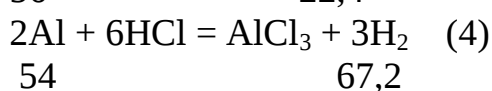
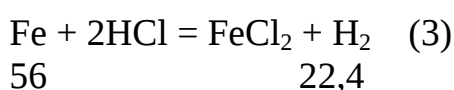
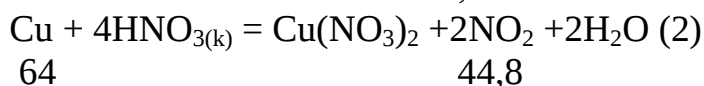
$$x \text{ ----- } 2,24 \quad x = 5,6 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

Demak, misning massasi $(13 - 5,6 - 5,4) = 2 \text{ g}$

99. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$2,24$$



(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 2,24 l gaz qancha misdan ajralganligi topiladi.

$$64 \text{ ----- } 44,8$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 2,24 \quad x = 3,2 \text{ g (Cu)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 3,2 g mis qancha CuO dan qaytarilganligi hisoblanadi.

$$80 \text{ ----- } 64$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 3,2 \quad x = 4 \text{ g (CuO)}$$

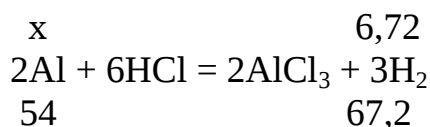
Dastlabki aralashmada 4,0 g CuO bo'lgan.

Demak, Al va Fe ning massasi : $(15,075 - 4) = 11,075 \text{ g}$

Bu aralashmaning har ikkalasi ham HCl bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 22,4x/56 = 0,4x \\ 67,2(11,075-x) &= 54(6,72-u) \\ 365,568 - 21,6x &= 744,24 - 67,2x \\ 45,6x &= 378,672 \\ x &= 378,672/45,6 = 8,3 \text{ g (Fe)} \\ 11,075 - 8,3 &= 2,77 \text{ g (Al)} \end{aligned}$$

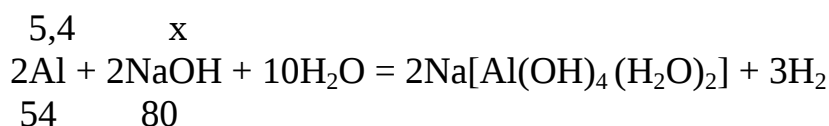
100. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



Sarflangan aluminiyning massasi :

$$54 \text{ ----- } 67,2$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 6,72 \quad x = 5,4 \text{ g (Al)}$$



$$54 \text{ ----- } 80$$

$$5,4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 8 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

$$V = m/\rho\omega = 8/1,22 \cdot 0,2 = 32,78 \text{ ml NaOH}$$

$$\text{Misning massasi } (10-5,4) = 4,6 \text{ g}$$

18. Davriy sistemaning yonaki guruxcha elementlari

18.1. Mis guruxcha elementlarini mis, kumush va oltin elementlari tashkil etib, atomlarining sirtqi elektron qavatida bittadan elektron bo'ladi, ammo xossalari jihatidan ishqoriy metallardan katta farq qiladi, ya'ni 1. Ishqoriy metallarda sirtidan ichki qavatida 8 ta elektron bo'lsa, mis guruxchasida esa 18 ta elektron joylashgan.

2. Ag va Au atomlarida sirtki elektronning yadroga ancha yaqin ekanligidan ular yadroga mustahkam bog'langan. Shuning uchun mis guruxchasidagi elementlarning ionlanish potentsiali (atomdan elektron ajratib olish uchun sarf qilinishi kerak bo'lgan energiya) ishqoriy metallarga qaraganda ancha ko'p bo'ladi. Haqiqatdan ham, ishqor metallarda atomlar sirtki elektron ancha oson beradi, mis guruxcha element atomlari esa sirtqi elektronini ancha mustahkam ushlab turadi. Shu sababdan mis guruxchadagi elementlar ancha qiyin oksidlanadi va aksincha ularning ionlari oson qaytariladi.

Biroq mis guruxcha elementlari 18 elektronli qavat yetarli darajada barqaror emas, shuning uchun bu elementlar o'larining 18 ta elektron qavatidan elektronlarni qisman yuqota oladi.

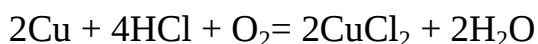
Masalan, CuO , Cu_2O , AuCl , AuCl_2 , AuCl_3

Mis guruxcha metall atomining elektron konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha:

$\text{Cu} : [\text{Ar}]3d^{10}4s^1$, $\text{Ag} : [\text{Kr}]4d^{10}5s^1$, $\text{Au} : [\text{Xe}]4f^{14}5d^{10}6s^1$.

Mis guruxcha elementlaridan mis + 1, +2, oltin esa +1, +2, +3, oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lib, metallarning elektrokimyoviy faollik qatorida vodoroddan keyin turadi. Bu elementlar passiv, qiyin oksidlanadi, suvni parchalay olmaydi (isitganda ham). Ularning gidroksidlari suvda erimaydigan kuchsiz asoslardir.

Mis kislorod, oltingugurt va galogenlar bilan biriksa ham, kimyoviy jihatdan passiv metaldir. Mis metallarning kuchlanish qatorida vodoroddan keyin turganligi uchun u kislotalar bilan birikkanda vodorod ajratib chiqarmaydi.



Mis (I)- oksid (Cu_2O) - tabiatda qizil tusli ruda yoki kuprit holida uchraydi. Mis tuzi eritmasiga ishqor va kuchli biror qaytaruvchi (formalin yoki uzum shakari) ni ta'sir ettirib qizdirilsa, Cu_2O hosil bo'ladi. Mis (I) tuzlari suvda erimaydigan rangsiz, kuchli qaytaruvchi moddadir.

Olinishi:



II bosqich: $4\text{CuO} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$

2) I bosqich: $\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

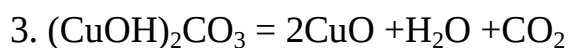
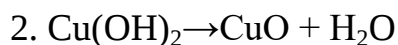
II bosqich: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7 + \text{CuOH}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
sariq

III bosqich: $2\text{CuOH} \rightarrow \downarrow\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
qizil

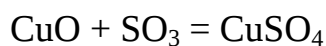
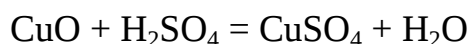


Mis (II) oksid (CuO) - qora rangli qattiq modda, tabiatda uchraydi, laboratoriyada kukun yoki donador holida bo'ladi.

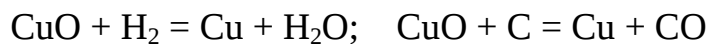
Olinishi:



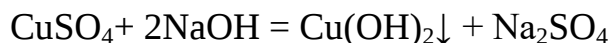
CuO – asos xossasiga ega:



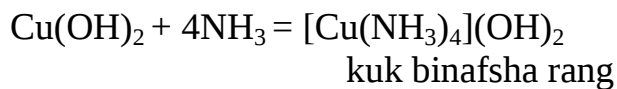
CuO salgina qizdirib, vodorod yoki kumir bilan kaytariladi:



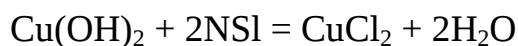
Mis (II)- gidroksid (Cu(OH)₂) och ko'k rangli iviq cho'kma, kuchsiz asos bo'lib, uni mis (II) tuzlariga ishqor ta'sir ettirib olinadi:



Mis (II) gidroksid (tuzlari ham) ammiakda erib, kompleks birikmalarni hosil qiladi.

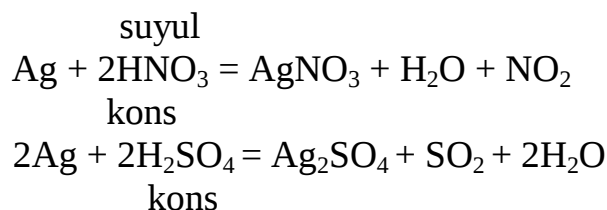


Cu(OH)₂ salgina amfoterlik xususiyatini namoyon kiladi. Kislotada yaxshi eriydi, ammo konsentrlangan ishkor eritmalarida kiyin eriydi.

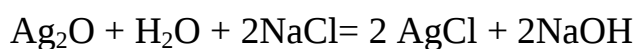


Kumush kimyoviy jixatdan barkarorligiga karamay ayrim reaktivlar ta'sir etishi mumkin, suyultirilgan va konsentrlangan HNO₃ va H₂SO₄ bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, ammo HCl va suyultirilgan H₂SO₄ bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi.



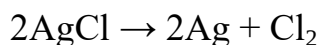
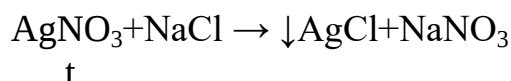


Kumush (I)- oksid (Ag₂O)- qora rangli modda, ammiakda eriydi va organik moddalarga nisbatan oksidlash xossalarini namoyon qiladi. Kumush galogenidlar (kumush ftoriddan tashqari) suvda erimaydi va ular o'zaro rangi jihatidan (kumush xlorid oq, kumush bromid sarg'ish, kumush yodid sariq) qisman farqlanadilar.

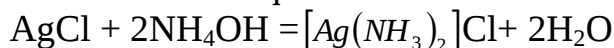


Kumush tuzlari:

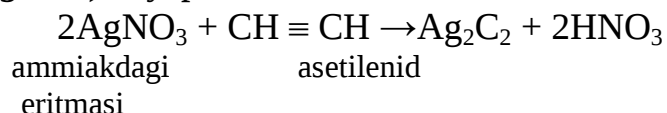
Kumush xlorid-(AgCl)- oq cho'kma hosil qiladi.



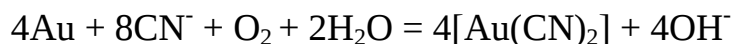
AgCl va Ag₂S kompleks birikma hosil qiladi.



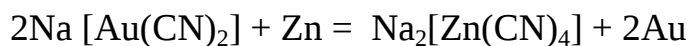
Kumush nitrat-(AgNO₃)- lyapis deb ham ataladi



Oltinli kumni simob ta'sirida amalgamalanadi, so'ngra qizdirish bilan simob bug'latiladi, natijada oltin qoladi. Qumga NaCN yoki KCN ni ta'sir ettirilganda oltin saqlagan kompleks birikma hosil bo'ladi:

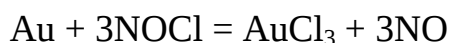
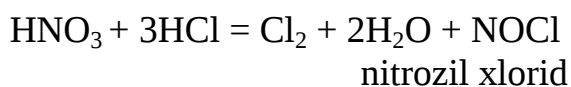


Hosil bo'lgan eritmadan rux ta'sirida oltin ajratiladi:

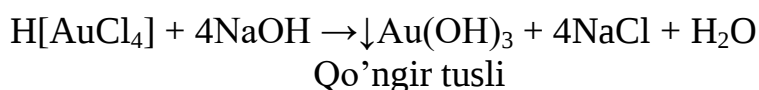
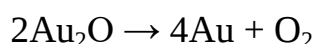
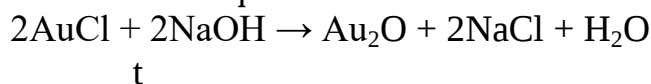
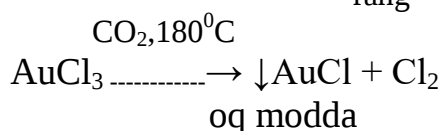
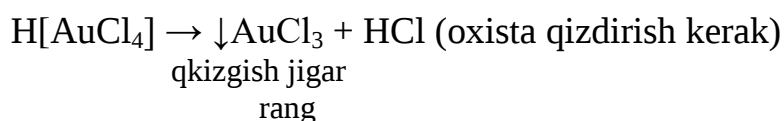


Rudalardan KCN yoki NaCN eritmalari yordami bilan oltin ajratib olish usulini (sianlash deb ataladi) rus injeneri P.R.Bagrations 1843 yilda kashf etgan edi.

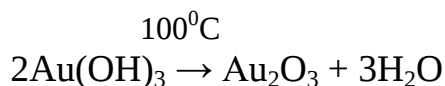
Kimyoviy xossalari: Oltin nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi, lekin konsentrlangan HNO_3 va HCl ning zar suvi deyiladigan aralashmasi oltinni oksidlaydi. Bu reaksiya bosqichma-bosqich boradi:



Oltinning zar suvida erishidan kompleks xloraurat kislota - $\text{H}[\text{AuCl}_4]$ hosil bo'ladi, bu odatda sotiladigan oltin preparati hisoblanadi

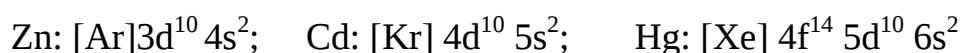


$\text{Au}(\text{OH})_3$ - oltin kislota (H_3AuO_3 - aurat kislota) deb ham yuritiladi.



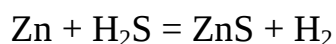
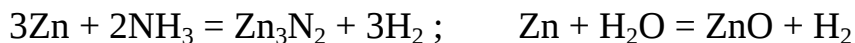
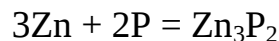
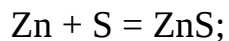
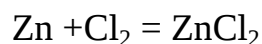
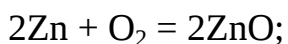
18.2. Rux guruxcha elementlarini rux, kadmiy va simob metallari tashkil qiladi. Ushbu guruxchadagi element atomlarida faqat tashqi elektron qavatdagi elektronlarga valent elektronlar hisoblanadi, shu jihatdan mis guruxcha elementlaridan farq qiladi. Simob ba'zi birikmalarda I valentlikni namoyon qiladi.

Rux guruxcha metallarining elektron konfiguratsiyalari quyidagicha:

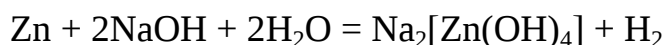
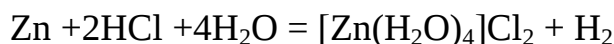


Bu elementlarning hammasi ogir metallardir. Bular havoda kam oksidlanadi, odatdagi haroratda suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi, gidroksidlari kuchsiz asoslardir. Rux gidroksid esa amfoterdir. Ruxdan simobga o'tgan sari yadro zaryadi ortishi bilan qaytaruvchanlik xossasi kamayadi, metallarning bug'lanishi osonlashadi, metallik xossalari esa zaiflashadi.

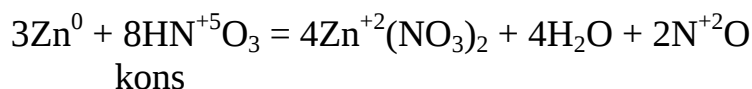
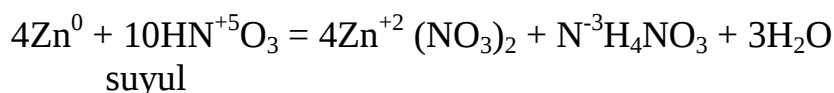
Rux och kul rang metall, nam havoda oksidlanib, sirti oksid parda bilan qoplanadi. Rux kislotalar, kuchli ishqorlar, yuqori haroratda suv, qizdirilganda galogenlar, oltingugurt, fosfor va boshqa metallmaslar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



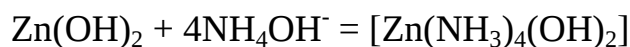
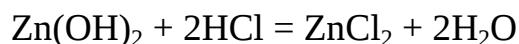
Rux amfoter xususiyatga ega:



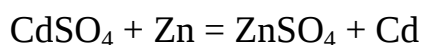
Rux suyultirilgan nitrat kislota erib, HNO_3 ni NH_3 ga, konsentrlangan kislota esa azot(II) oksidiga qadar qaytaradi:



Rux gidroksid ($\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$) rux tuzlari eritmasiga ishqor ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'ladigan amfoter gidroksiddir, u kislotalar va ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, shuningdek ammiak bilan kompleks birikma hosil qiladi:

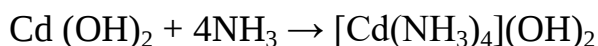


Kadmiy yumshoq yaltiroq metall bo'lib, suyultirilgan kislotalardan (HCl , H_2SO_4 kabi) vodorodni siqib chikara oladi. Kadmiy havoda oksidlanganda uning sirti parda bilan qoplanadi, cho'g'lantirilganda esa qo'ng'ir tusli oksid parda hosil bo'ladi. U yonganda CdO bilan birga oz miqdorda CdO_2 ham hosil qiladi, yuqori haroratda juda aktiv metallidir.



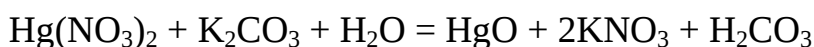
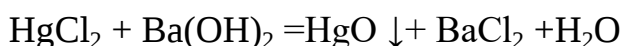
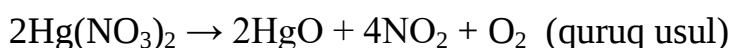
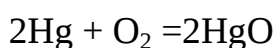
Kadmiy oksid (CdO) kadmiyni havoda yondirilganda qo'ng'ir kukun, kislorod oqimida qizdirilsa, qizil rangli kristall modda holida hosil bo'ladi. U suvda kam eriydi, kislotalarda yaxshi eriydi.

Kadmiy gidroksid ($\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$) kadmiyning suvda eriydigan tuzlariga ishqor ta'sir ettirilganda oq cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. U ortiqcha ishqorda erimaydi, konsentrlangan ishqorlarda uzoq qaynatilganda $\text{Na}_2[\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_4]$ va $\text{Ba}[\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_6]$ kabi kadmatlarni hosil qiladi. $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ kuchsiz asos, ammiakda erib, $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{OH})_2$ va $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_6(\text{OH})_2]$ kabi kompleks birikmalarni hosil qiladi.

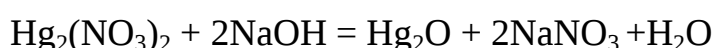


Simobning rux va kadmiydan farqi shundaki, u Hg^{2+} ionni ham, Hg_2^{2+} ionini ham hosil qila oladi. Shunga ko'ra simob ikki va bir valentli bo'ladi. Uning ikki qator birikmalari – HgR_2 va Hg_2R_2 ma'lum.

Simob (II) – oksid (HgO) sarik yoki qizil kristall modda, zichligi $11,14 \text{ g/sm}^3$ ga teng, tabiatda uchramaydi. Simobni havoda qizdirish, uning ikki valentli tuzlariga ishqor ta'sir ettirish va $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ qizdirish bilan HgO hosil bo'ladi:



Simob (I)- oksid (Hg_2O) qora kukun, zichligi $9,8 \text{ g/sm}^3$ ga teng, termik jihatdan nihoyatda beqaror bo'lib, xona haroratdagi Hg va HgO ga parchalanadi. Hg_2O suvda erimaydi.



Simobning HgO_2 tarkibli peroksidi xam ma'lum. U beqaror modda.

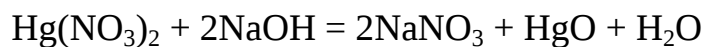
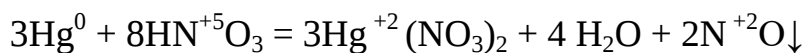
Simob (II) – gidroksidga (va oksidga) ammiak ta'sir ettirilsa suvda (va suvdan boshka erituvchilarda xam) erimaydigan ok mikrokristall kukun xosil buladi:
 $2\text{HgO} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = [\text{Hg}_2\text{NH}_2(\text{OH})_2]\text{OH}$

Bu modda asos xossasiga ega bo'lgani uchun *Million-asosi* deb nomlanadi.

Toza simob havoda oksidlanmaydi, lekin nam havoda tursa oksidlanadi. Odatdagi sharoitda HNO_3 da qizdirilmasa yaxshi eriydi, Cl va S bilan birikadi. suyultirilgan H_2SO_4 da qizdiriganda eriydi. Temir, nikel va kobalt simobda erimaydi, shuning uchun simob temir idishlarda saqlanishi mumkin.

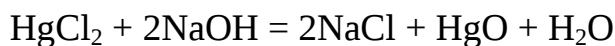


Simob (II) – nitrat ($Hg(NO_3)_2$) simobga mul nitrat kislota ta'sir ettirilsa, hosil bo'ladi:



Bu tuz eritmadan $Hg(NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$ holida cho'kadi, gidrolizlanadi va simobning ko'pgina birikmalari shu tuzdan olinadi.

Simob (II) – xlorid ($HgCl_2$) oq kristall modda, zichligi $5,44 \text{ g/sm}^3$ ga teng. 280°C da suyuqlanadi, 302°C da qaynab sublimatlana boshlaydi. $HgCl_2$ organik erituvchilarda yaxshi, suvda kam eriydi, gidrolizlanadi:



Bu tuz sulema deb ataladi, juda zaharli modda, uning suyultirilgan eritmasi dezinfeksiya maqsadlarida ishlatiladi.

18.3. Skandiy guruxcha elementlarini skandiy Sc, ittiriy Y, lantan La va aktiniy Ac tashkil etadi,.

Bu elementlarning sirtki qavatida 2 ta, sirdan ikkinchi qavatida esa 9 ta elektron bor. Ular uch valentli elementlardir. Bu elementlar orasida eng ko'p tekshirilgani va bir qadar amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgani lantandir. Aktiniy lantanga o'xshaydi. Bu elementlar aluminiy kabi uch valentli birikmalar hosil qilsa ham, ammo xossalari jihatidan ishqoriy metallarga o'xshaydi. Bu elementlarning oksidlari suvda erimaydi, ammo suvni biriktirib olib, gidroksid hosil qiladi. Ularning gidroksidlarida asos xossalari bor, ammo $Al(OH)_3$ kabi amfoter emas, ya'ni ishqorlarda erimaydi. Skandiy guruxcha elementlarining oksidlari oq kukun holida bo'ladi va ular gidroksidlari hamda karbonatlarini qizdirish yuli bilan olinadi. Bu elementlarning oksidlari suv bilan birikkanda gidroksidlar hosil qiladi. Ularning tuz eritmasiga ishqor yoki ammiak ta'sir ettirib ham oq iviq cho'kma holidagi gidroksidlar hosil qilish mumkin. Gidroksidlari suvda oz eriydi. Asos xossalari lantanga tomon ortib boradi, shuning uchun $La(OH)_3$ kuchli asos. $Y(OH)_3$ kuchsizroq asos, $Cs(OH)_3$ undan ham kuchsiz asos bo'lib, bir oz amfoterlik xossasiga ega.

18.4. Titan guruxcha elementlariga titan, sirkoniy va gafniy kiradi.

Bu guruxcha elementlarning sirtki qavatida 2 ta elektron bo'ladi, shuning uchun ular elektron biriktirib olishga ega emas. Maksimal musbat valentligi +4 ga teng. Titan guruxchasidagi elementlarning metallik xossalari germaniy guruxchasidagi elementlarning metallik xossalariga qaraganda ancha kuchli bo'lib, tartib raqami ortib borishi bilan bu xossalari ham kuchayib boradi. Masalan, $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})_4$ – amfoter, $\text{Zr}(\text{OH})_4$ va $\text{Hf}(\text{OH})_4$ – asoslik xossasiga ega. Bu elementlar odatdagi haroratda suv hamda havo va kislotalar ta'siriga chidamlidir.

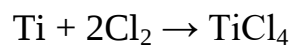
Kimyoviy xossalari. Ti, Zr va Hf lar odatdagi haroratda juda kuchsiz qaytaruvchilardir. Bu metallar har qanday sharoitda ham korroziyaga chidamli. Ularning qaytaruvchi sifatidagi faolligi harorat kutarilganda ortib ketadi. Masalan, Ti o'zining suyuqlanish haroratida eng faol metallar qatoriga o'tib oladi. Bu elementlar o'z birikmalarida asosan turt valentli bo'ladi, lekin ular ikki va uch valentlik ham namoyon qiladi. Ti, Zr va Hf elementlari inert gazlar, ishqoriy va ishqoriy-yer metallardan tashqari deyarli barcha oddiy moddalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

Bu elementlar:

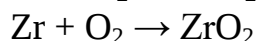
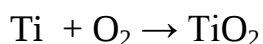
a) xlor, brom, ftor, yod, kislorod va oltingugurt bilan birikib ion yoki kovalent bog'lanishga ega bo'lgan birikmalar hosil qiladi;

b) azot, uglerod; bor va davriy sistemasining qo'shimcha guruxcha elementlari bilan birikib, intermetall birikmalar hosil qiladi;

v) davriy sistemasida o'ziga yaqin o'rinlarni band qiluvchi metallar bilan uzluksiz qattiq eritmalar hosil qiladi. Ftor va xlor bu metallarga ta'sir etadi, (300°C dan yuqorida shiddatli reaksiya boradi), masalan:

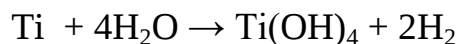


Ti, Zr, Hf odatdagi haroratda havoda barqaror bo'lsalar ham Ti $1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}$ da, Zr esa $600 - 700^\circ\text{C}$ da havo kislorodi ta'sirida oksidlanadi:

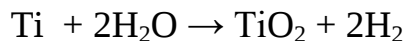


Reaksiya natijasida shu'la hosil bo'ladi. Bu metallar toza kislorodda $400^\circ - 500^\circ\text{C}$ da yoq yonib ketadi. Ayniqsa suyuq holatdagi Ti va Zr havo kislorodi bilan shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishadi. Titan, sirkoniy va gafniy yuqori haroratda azot bilan shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishib. TiN , ZrN , HfN kabi nitridlar hosil qiladi. Qaynoq suv

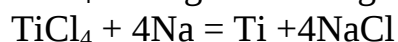
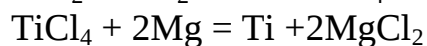
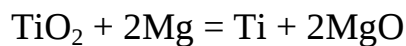
kukun holatdagi Ti, Zr, Hf bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda metall gidroksid hamda vodorod hosil bo'ladi; masalan:



Ti, Zr va Hf 600 – 800⁰ C da suv bug'ini parchalaydi, masalan:



TiO₂ dan Mg bilan, TiCl₄ dan Na bilan qaytarish orqali va elektroliz usuli bilan titan olinadi.



Titanga odatdagi haroratda suv ta'sir qilmaydi, qizdirilganda esa suvdan vodorodni siqib chiqaradi. Yuqori haroratda galogenlar, oltingugurt, uglerod, kremniy va fosfor bilan oson birikadi.

Titan suyultirilgan HCl da isitilganda erib, TiCl₃ hosil qiladi, konsentrlangan HNO₃ da oksidlanib, titanat kislota hosil qiladi. Titan HF da, ayniqsa, zar suvida va HF + HNO₃ da yaxshi eriydi.

TiO₂ amfoter xossassini namoyon qiladi, uning kislota va asos xossalari juda kuchsiz, ammo asoslik xossalari kislotalik xossalaridan sal ortiqroq. TiO₂ ga ishqorlar yoki ishqoriy metall karbonatlari qo'shib qizdirilganda titanat kislota tuzlari – titanatlar M₂TiO₃ va M₄TiO₄ hosil bo'ladi. Bu tuzlarining ko'pchiligi suvda erimaydi, eriydiganlari esa kuchli gidrolizlanadi.

18.5. Vanadiy guruxcha elementlariga vanadiy, niobiy va tantal kiradi. Bu elementlarning sirtki qavatlarida 2 tadan elektron bo'lib, hammasi metallardir, ammo 5 valentli oksidlari nixoyatda kuchsiz kislota xossalarini namoyon qiladi. V-Nb-Ta qatorida tartib raqami oshgan sayin past valentlik holatga muvofiq keladigan birikmalarning barqarorligi kamayadi; vaxolanki R – As – Sb –Bi qatorida chapdan o'ngga o'tgan sayin past valentlikdagi birikmalarning barqarorligi ortadi. Agar besh valentli holatlarga muvofik keladigan vanadiy, niobiy va tantal tuzlari eritmalarining har qaysiga kislotali muhitda rux solinsa, vanadiyning valentligi 5 dan 2 ga, niobiyniki 5 dan 3 qadar qaytariladi; lekin bu sharoitda tantalning valentligi 5 ligicha qoladi.

Vanadiy guruxchasidagi elementlar gidridlar hosil qilmaydi, ammo vodorodni adsorbsiyalaydi. Yuqori haroratda kislorod, azot, uglerod va galogenlar bilan bevosita birikadi, chunki vanadiy sirtidagi himoya parda 300⁰C dan yuqorida yemiriladi. Vanadiy ftorid kislotada, nitrat kislotada va zar suvida eriydi.

Vanadiyning VO, V₂O₃, VO₂, V₂O₅ kabi oksidlari bor. VO, V₂O₃ qora rangda bo'lib, asos xossalariga ega, VO₂ ko'k rangda bo'lib, amfoter, V₂O₅ esa qizgish-sariq tusda bo'lib, kislotali oksiddir. VO ga muvofik keladigan V(OH)₂, VCl₂, VSO₄ kabi birikmalar ma'lum. Vanadiy (II) valentli tuzlar binafsha, (III) valentlisi yashil, (IV) valentli birikmalari esa havo rangli bo'ladi. VO₂ ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, vanaditlar hosil qiladi. Kaliy va natriy vanaditlarsuvda eriydi va K₂[V₄O₉]·7H₂O, Na₂[V₄O₉]·7H₂O holida kristallanadi. VO₂ ni kislotalarda eritib, VCl₄, V(SO₄)₂ lar hosil qilib bo'lmaydi, chunki ular eritmada gidrolizlanib ketadi va VOCl₂, VOSO₄ shaklida kristallanadi. Vanadiyning ko'p ishlatiladigan va eng muhim birikmalari 5 valentli, ya'ni V₂O₅ ga muvofiq keladigan birikmalardir.

V₂O₅ kuchli kislotali muhitda oksidlash xossalarini namoyon qiladi, masalan: u vodorod xloridni xlorga qadar oksidlaydi:

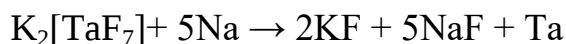
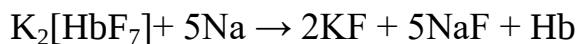


V₂O₅ ning ozroq amfoterlik xossasi bo'lsada, u asosan kislotali oksid. V₂O₅ ga muvofiq keladigan meta, orto va pirokislotalar bor. Bu kislotalarning tuzlari natriy va kaliy vanadatlar oson hosil qilinadi; suvda yaxshi eriydi, boshqa ko'pgina vanadatlar suvda erimaydi.

Niobiy (Niobium) Nb, A=92,906. Niobiy yer pustlogining 3·10⁻⁵ % ini tashkil etadi. Uning tabiatda xamisha tantalit Fe(TaO₃)₂ ga aralashgan holda uchraydigan kolumbit Fe(NbO₃)₂ deb ataluvchi minerali bor. Niobiy birinchi marta 1801 yilda topilgan va kolumbit deb atalgan edi, ammo uning tarkibida tantal borligi aniqlangandan keyin, niobiy deb nomlangan. Niobiy suzi afsonaviy kaxramon Tantalning qizi Niobiyning nomidan olingan.

Olinishi. Tantal va niobiy oksidlarning hosil bo'lish issiqliklari nixoyatda katta qiymatga ega, ya'ni Hb₂O₅ ning hosil bo'lish issiqligi + 1776 kJ/mol; Ta₂O₅ niki + 1908 kJ/mol. Shu sababli niobiy va tantalni ularning oksidlaridan olish ancha

qiyin. Tantal va niobiy metallarning kompleks ftoridlarini natriy metali bilan qaytarib olinadi:



Undan tashqari, niobiy va tantal suyuqlantirilgan $\text{K}_2[\text{HbF}_7] + \text{Hb}_2\text{O}_5$ va $\text{K}_2[\text{TaF}_7] + \text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ aralashmalarni elektroliz qilish yo'li bilan olinadi.

Nihoyatda toza niobiy va tantal olish uchun bu elementlarning yodidlari termik parchalanadi. Niobiy kul rang tusli yaltiroq metall bo'lib, uning solishtirma og'irligi 8,6 ga teng; $t_c = 2415^0$, $t_{qay} = 3700^0$. Odatdagi haroratda niobiyga havo va suv ta'sir etmaydi, u kislotalarda ham, ishqor eritmalarida ham erimaydi, HNO_3 bilan HF aralashmasida va suyuqlantirilgan ishqorlarda eriydi; vodorodni yaxshi adsorbsiyalaydi. 2,3,4 valentli birikmalari beqaror, 5 valentli birikmalari esa barqarordir.

Hb_2O_5 – oq tusli modda, amfoter, ammo uning kislotalik xossalari ortiqroq. U ishqorlarda yoki qishqoriy metall karbonatlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, niobitlar hosil qiladi. Niobit kislotalari erkin holda olinmagan.

Tantal (Tantalum) Ta, $A=180,948$. Tantal yer pustlogining $2,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ % ini tashkil etadi, tabiatda ancha kam tarqalgan.

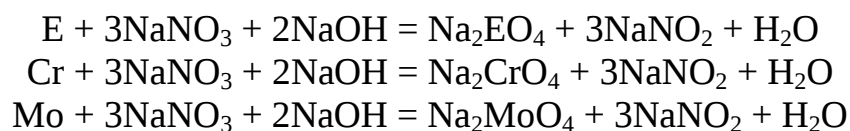
Tantalning elektron konfiguratsiyasi $\text{KLMN } 5s^2 5p^6 5d^3 6s^2$

1802 yilda shved olimi Ekeberg minerallar tarkibida yangi bir element topib, uni grek afsonasining kaxramoni Tantal nomi bilan atadi, chunki bu element oksidi kislotalar ta'siriga nixoyatda chidamli ekanligi ma'lum bo'lgan edi. Toza tantal 1903 yilda, toza niobiy 1907 yilda olindi. Niobiy va tantal tabiatda kolumbit (Fe , Mn) $(\text{HbO}_3)_2$ va tantalit (Fe , Mn) $(\text{TaO}_3)_2$ minerallari holida uchraydi. Tantal kul rang tusli yaltirok, ogir va yassilanuvchi metall bo'lib, uning solishtirma ogirligi 16,6 ga teng; $t_c = 2850^0$, $t_{qay} = 5300^0$. Havo, suv va turli kimyoviy ta'sirlarga ancha chidaydi. Kukun holidagi tantal qizdirilganda yaxshi yonadi. Barqarorlik jihatidan uni asl metallarga o'xshatish mumkin. HNO_3 bilan HF aralashmasida va suyuqlantirilgan ishqorlarda eriydi; gazlarni yaxshi adsorbsiyalaydi. Tantalning 2,3,4 va 5 valentli birikmalari ma'lum, lekin ulardan eng muhimlari 5 valentli tantal birikmalaridir.

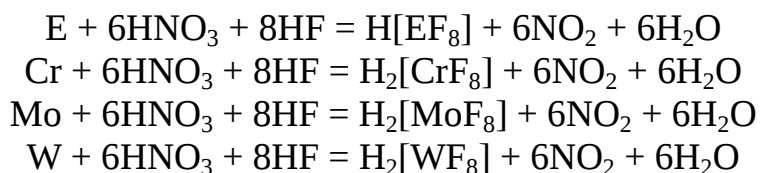
Tantal oksidi – Ta_2O_5 suvda va kislotalarda erimaydigan, lekin HF da eriydigan ok moddadir. Ta_2O_5 ga ishqor va ishqoriy metall karbonatlari ko'shib qizdirilganda tantalat kislota tuzlari – tantalatlar, masalan, Na_3TaO_4 , K_3TaO_4 hosil bo'ladi.

18.6. Xrom guruxcha elementlari Xrom Sr, molibden Mo va volfram W tashkil etadi. Xrom va molibdenning sirtki qavatida 1 ta, sirtidan ikkinchi qavatida 13 ta, volframning sirtki qavatida 2 ta va sirtidan ikkinchi qavatida 12 ta elektron bor. Sirtqi qavatlarda elektronlari kam bo'lgani uchun, ular elektronlar berib reaksiyaga kirishadi. Bu esa ularda metallik xossalarini borligini ko'rsatadi. Xrom guruxcha elementlarida sirtidan ikkinchi qavat barqaror bo'lmaganligi sababli bu qavatdagi elektronlar ham birikmalar hosil qilishda ishtirok etadi. Bu elementlarning valentligi 2 dan 6 gacha bo'ladi. Xrom guruxchasidagi elementlar 6 valentli birikmalarida kislota xarakterida bo'lib, kislotalik xossalari Sr dan W ga tomon zaiflashadi, masalan: SrO_3 , MoO_3 , WO_3 , K_2CrO_4 , $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$, $CaWO_4$. Bu elementlarning past valentliklarida asos xossalar namoyon bo'ladi, masalan: $SrCl_2$, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$, CrO_2Cl_2 , MoO_2F_2 , WO_2Cl_2 va xokazo.

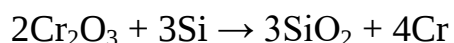
Sr; Mo; W kimyoviy jihatdan inert. Oddiy sharoitda H_2O va O_2 ta'siriga barqaror, chunki sirtida yupqa oksid qavat mavjud. Bu elementlar oksidlovchilar ishtirokida ishkorlarda eriydi.



Kislota aralashmalarida eriydi.



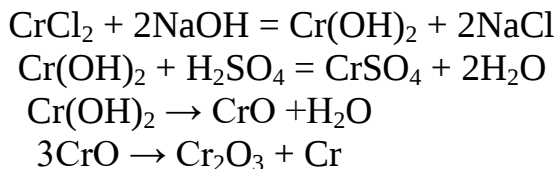
Xrom guruxidagi elementlar vodorod bilan birikmalar hosil qilmaydi. Toza xrom olish uchun Cr_2O_3 kremniy bilan qaytariladi:



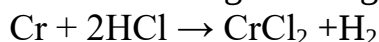
Xrom birikmalari. 2, 3 va 6 valentli xromning har xil birikmalari va CrO , Cr_2O_3 , CrO_3 oksidlari bor.

CrO asosli oksid, Cr_2O_3 , amfoter oksid, CrO_3 esa kislotali oksid.

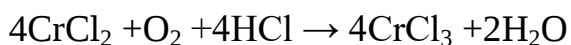
Ikki valentli oksid. Xromga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilsa, uning xloridi - CrSl_2 , sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirilganda esa ko'k tusli - CrSO_4 hosil bo'ladi. CrF_2 yashil, CrBr_2 sariq, CrI_2 esa qizil tusli tuzlardir. Cr^{2+} ga ishqor ta'sirida qo'ng'ir sariq tusli Cr(OH)_2 hosil bo'ladi.



Cr(OH)_2 va uning tuzlari nixoyatda tez oksidlanadigan moddalardir. Demak, u kuchli qaytaruvchi bo'lib, o'zi oksidlanadigan Cr^{3+} ga aylanadi.



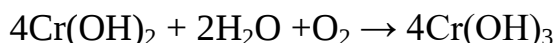
Ochiq idishda CrCl_2 oksidlanadi:



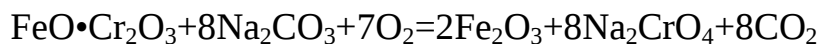
II valentli xrom gidroksidi asos xossasini namoyon qiladi.

U xatto suvni qaytaradi: $2\text{Cr(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Cr(OH)}_3 + \text{H}_2$

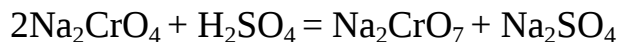
Cr(OH)_2 havo kislorodi bilan ham oksidlanadi



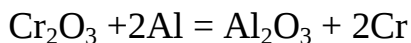
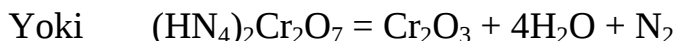
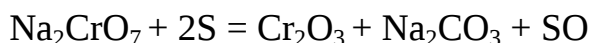
Sanoatda toza xromning olinishi:



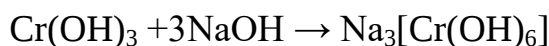
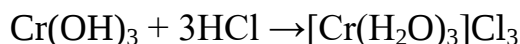
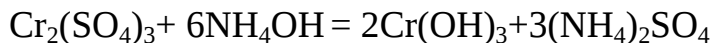
Hosil bo'lgan Na_2CrO_4 ga H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilib, Na_2CrO_7 olinadi:



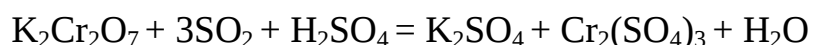
Na_2CrO_7 ko'mir bilan qaytariladi:



Cr(OH)_3 ko'kimtir – kul rang tusli, cho'kma, suvda oz eriydi, amfoterlik xossasiga ega:



Uch valentli xrom tuzlari, ko'pincha olti valentli xrom birikmalaridan olinadi, masalan:



Sr (III) tuzlari eritmadan kristallogidratlar holida ajralib chiqadi: $K_2SO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$; $(NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$; $Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 17H_2O$; $CrCl_3 \cdot 6HCl$ Ular orasidagi eng muhimi va ko'p ishlatiladigani $K_2SO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$ dir. Bu modda yirik kristallardan iborat ko'kimtir binafsha tusli tuz bo'lib, *xrom achchiktosh* deb ataladi. Oksidlari EO_2 ko'rinishda yoziladi: CrO_2 ; MoO_2 ; WO_2 . Ular suvda erimaydi, kislota va ishqorlarda qiyin eriydi, ularga mos keladigan gidroksidlari yo'q, lekin bir qator tuzlari mavjud: K_2MoO_3 ; Ba_2CrO_4 ; Ba_3CrO_5 ; $CaWO_4$

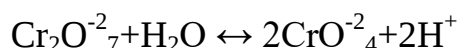
Olti valentli xrom birikmalari. Olti valentli xrom oksidi SrO_3 - to'q qizil tusli kristall modda, suvda yaxshi eriydi, kuchli oksidlash xossasiga ega, chunki oson parchalanib kislorod chikaradi:



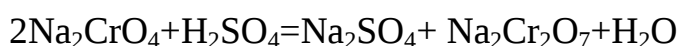
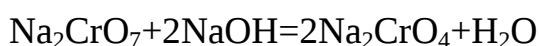
$K_2Cr_2O_7$ ning odatdagi haroratda to'yingan eritmasi (1 hajm) bilan konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 eritmasi (1 hajm) aralashmasi laboratoriyada "xrom aralashmasi" nomi bilan yuritiladi, bu suyuqlik kimyoviy idishlarini yuvishda ishlatiladi.

CrO_3 kislotali oksid ya'ni angidrididir, uning xromat – H_2SrO_4 va bixromat - $H_2Sr_2O_7$ kislotalari mavjud.

Xromatni bixromatga va bixromatni xromatga aylantirish juda oson. $Sr_2O_7^{2-}$ eritmadagi suv ionlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, CrO_4^{2-} hosil qiladi:



Bu reaksiyada, oz bo'lsada vodorod ionlari hosil bo'ladi, shuning uchun bixromatlarga ishqorlar ta'sir ettirilsa, reaksiya ungga siljiydi va xromatlar hosil bo'ladi. Xromatlarga kislota ta'sir ettirilganda muvozanat chap tomonga siljib, xromatlar bixromatlarga aylanadi:



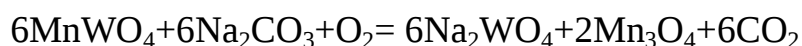
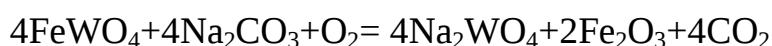
Bixromatlarning xromatlarga aylanishi va aksincha, xromatlarning bixromatlarga aylanishi eritma rangining o'zgarishidan bilish mumkin.

Molibden (Molybdenum) Mo. A=95,94.

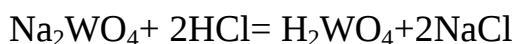
Molibden o'z birikmalarida 2,3,4,5 va 6 valentli bo'ladi, eng ahamiyatli va barqarori 6 valentli birikmalaridir.

Molibden oksidi – (MoO_3), MoS_2 yondirilganida yoki molibden qizdirilganda hosil bo'ladi. U oq kukunsimon bo'lib, suvda oz eriydi, ammo konsentrlangan, qaynoq sulfat va xlorid kislota, shuningdek, ammiakda yaxshi eriydi. MoO_3 ga muvofik keladigan kislota molibdat kislota H_2MoO_4 dir. H_2MoO_4 – oq kukun bo'lib, suvda oz eriydigan amfoter modda, u ishqorlarda va ammiakda erib, rangsiz molibdatlar hosil qiladi, kuchsiz kislota eriganda Mo_2O_7 tuzlari, kuchli kislota eriganda esa MoO_2 molibdenil tuzlari hosil bo'ladi. Ko'pgina molibdatlar kompleks birikmalar bo'lib, tarkibi murakkabdir. Ammoniy molibdat $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ analitik kimyoda fosfat ionini topish va fosfat miqdorini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.

Volfram (Wolfram) W. $A=183.85$. Toza volfram olish uchun volframning boyitilgan rudasi, masalan, volframit konsentratiga soda ko'shib qizdiriladi:



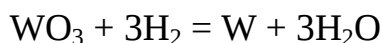
So'ngra suv ta'sir ettirilib, Na_2WO_4 eritmaga o'tkaziladi, Fe_2O_3 va Mn_3O_4 suvda erimaydi va cho'kma holida qoladi. Keyin Na_2WO_4 ga HCl ta'sir ettirilib, H_2WO_4 olinadi:



Bunda H_2WO_4 sariq tusli cho'kma holida tushadi. Cho'kma qizdirilib WO_3 olinadi:



So'ngra WO_3 ko'mir yoki vodorod oqimida qaytarilib metall hamda volfram olinadi



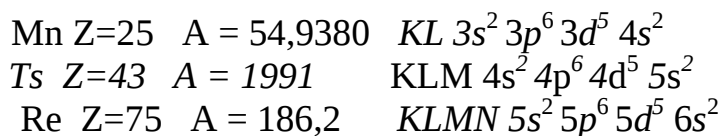
Kukun holidagi volfram esa nam havoda oksidlanadi. Volfram xlorid, nitrat va sulfat kislotalarda, hatto zar suvida ham erimaydi, Volfram nitrat kislota bilan fforit kislota aralashmasidagina eriydi. Volframga ishqor qo'shib, kislorod ishtirokida qizdirilganda ishqor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

Volfram o'z birikmalarida 4,5,6 valentli bo'ladi. Eng muhimi 6 valentli volfram birikmalaridir. WO_3 – kislotali oksiddir, u sariq tusli qattiq modda bo'lib, suvda juda oz eriydi. Ishqorda erib, volframat kislota tuzlari – volframatlar hosil

bo'ladi. Volframat kislota H_2WO_4 suvda juda oz eriydi, och sariq rangli kuchsiz kislotadir. K, Na volframatlar rangsiz tuzlar bo'lib, suvda yaxshi eriydi.

Demak, Cr, Mo va W ning kimyoviy faolligi Cr dan W ga tomon kamayib boradi, ularning valentliklari o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi, eng barqaror va muhim birikmalarida ular 6 valentlidir. CrO_3 , MoO_3 va WO_3 – kislotali oksidlar bo'lib, ularga muvofiq keladigan kislotalar H_2CrO_4 , H_2MoO_4 va H_2WO_4 ning kuchi H_2CrO_4 dan H_2WO_4 ga tomon kamayib boradi. Bu elementlar 6 valentli birikmalari jihatidan oltingugurtga o'xshaydi.

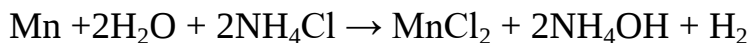
18.7. Marganes guruxcha elementlarini marganes Mn, texnesiy Ts va reniy Re tashkil qiladi. Marganes va reniy birikmalari tabiatda uchraydi. Texnesiy esa sun'iy radioaktiv izotoplari hoida olinadi; u uranning yemirilish mahsulotlari tarkibida uchraydi. Ular d- elementlar bo'lib, elektron konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha:



Marganes. *Fizik xossalari.* Marganes qizgish-kulrang tusli og'ir metall. Marganes 1244^0C da eriydi va 2120^0C da kaynaydi.

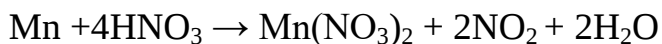
Kimyoviy xossalari. Marganesning sirti oksid parda bilan qoplanganligi sababli yaxlit holdagi marganes havoda oksidlanmaydi. Lekin kukun holidagi marganes havoda oksidlanadi. Aluminiy, surma, mis va hokazo metallar marganes bilan ferromagnit qotishmalar hosil qiladi.

Marganes ammoniy xlorid qo'shilgan suvda yaxshi eriydi:

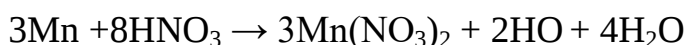


Marganes oksidlovchi xossalarni namoyon qilmaydigan kislotalarda erisa, vodorod ajralib chiqadi: $Mn + 2HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + H_2$

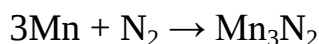
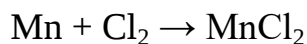
Konsentrlangan sulfat va nitrat kislotalar sovuqda marganesni passiv holatga o'tkazadi, lekin qizdirgan vaqtda quyidagi reaksiyalar boradi:



Suyultirilgan nitrat kislota Mn ga ta'sir etganida HO hosil bo'ladi:



Marganes yuqori haroratda oltingugurt, fosfor, uglerod, azot, kremniy va galogenlar bilan bevosita birikadi, masalan:



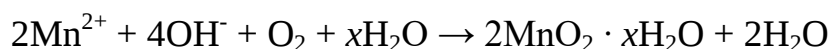
Marganes uz birikmalarida +2, +3, +4, +5, +6 va +7 oksidlanish darajalari namoyon qiladi.

Marganesning 5 ta oksidi bor;

1. MnO – suvda erimaydigan yashil tusli kukun;
2. Mn_2O_3 qo'ng'ir tusli qattiq modda, asosli oksid;
3. MnO_2 – kul rang-qoramtir tusli qattiq modda; Havoda 530°C gacha qizdirilganda o'zidan kislorod chiqara boshlaydi, amfoter oksid.
4. Mn_3O_4 – qora tusli qattiq modda;
5. Mn_2O_7 – yashil qo'ng'ir tusli moysimon suyuqlik; kislotali oksid, kuchli oksidlovchi, qizdirilganda portlash bilan parchalanadi.

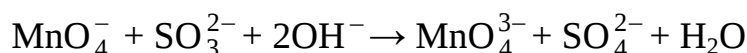
$\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ - $\text{MnO}(\text{OH})$ - $\text{MnO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – H_2MnO_4 – HMnO_4 qatorida chapdan o'ngga tomon kislotali xossalari kuchayib boradi.

Marganes (II)-tuzlarining ishqorli eritmalariga hatto havo ta'sir etganida marganes (IV)-oksid gidrati cho'kadi:



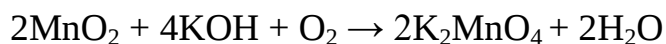
Marganes (IV)-oksid o'zidan osonlik bilan kislorod ajratib Mn_3O_4 ga yoki Mn_2O_3 ga utishi sababli ko'pincha oksidlovchi sifatida ishlatiladi.

Besh valentli birikmalari. Konsentrlangan ishqoriy muhitda natriy permanganatni sulfitlar yoki yodidlar bilan qaytarish orqali ko'k tusli $\text{Na}_3\text{MnO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ olishga muvaffak bo'lingan:



Olti valentli birikmalari. Olti valentli marganes manganat kislota tuzlari Me_2MnO_4 holida mavjud. Manganat kislota o'zi ham, uning angidridi ham erkin holatda olingan emas.

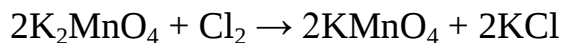
Manganatlar marganes ishqor bilan kislorod yoki boshqa oksidlovchi ishtirokida qizdirish natijasida hosil bo'ladi:



K_2MnO_4 ishqoriy yoki suvda eritilganda yashil tusli eritma hosil qiladi. Lekin neytral, kislotali muhitda disproporsiyaga uchraydi:



Manganatlar oksidlovchilar ta'siridan permanganatlarga utadi:



Permanganat kislota HMnO_4 angidridi (Mn_2O_7) kaliy permanganatga kons. sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirish yuli bilan hosil qilinadi:

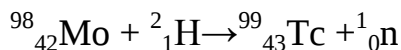


Permanganat kislota va uning tuzlari. Mn_2O_7 suvda eriganda permanganat kislota HMnO_4 hosil bo'ladi.



Texnitsiy va reniy (Tc, Re). Texnitsiy va reniy elementlarining mavjudligini 1871 yilda D.I.Mendeleev oldindan aytib, eka-marganes va dvi-marganes deb nom bergan.

43-elementni 1937 yilda Segre molibden yadrolarini deytronlar bilan yoritish orqali sun'iy usulda olishga muvoffak bo'ldi, unga "texnitsiy" nomi berildi.



Texnitsiy o'zining kimyoviy xossalari jihatidan reniyga ko'proq va marganesga kamrqq o'xshaydi. Texnitsiy o'z birikmalarida 2, 4, 6 va 7 valentli bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, yetti valentli texnitsiy birikmalari ko'proq o'rganilgan. Tc_2O_7 kuchli kislota xossalarini namoyon qiladi.

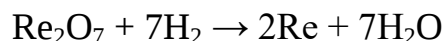
Kaliy pertexnat KTsO_4 kuchli oksilovchi xossalarga ega bo'lgan tuz, uning suvdagi eritmasi pushti rangdir.

Agar metall korroziyalovchi biror muhitga pertexnat kiritilsa, korroziya keskin sekinlashadi.

Texnesiy zar suvida va $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ da eriydi; texnesiyga kislorod oqimi yuborilsa, u oksidlanib Ts_2O_7 ga o'tadi.

Uning oksidlari uchta: TsO_2 qora tusli qattiq modda; TsO_3 ; Ts_2O_7 yashil-jigar rang.

Olinishi va xossalari. Reniy nihoyatda tarqoq element bo'lib, tabiatda ko'pincha molibden, volfram, niobiy, tantal, platina rudalarida (shuningdek, mis rudalarida ham) uchraydi. Reniy oksidlarini yoki ammoniy perrenatni $40 - 600^{\circ}\text{C}$ da vodorod bilan qaytarish orqali olinadi:



Kaliy perrenatning suvdagi eritmasini elektroliz qilib ham reniy olinadi. Toza holatdagi reniy xuddi platina kabi oppoq tusli bo'ladi. Uning zichligi $20,9 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{suyuq}}=3180^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}}=5670^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Reniy odatdagi sharoitda havo, suv va suyultirilgan kislota ta'sirida o'zgarmaydi; qizdirilganda esa kislorod, oltingugurt va galogenlar bilan birikadi; reniy vodorodni adsorbilaydi. Reniy konsentrlangan xlorid, ftorid va sulfat kislotalarda asta-sekin eriydi. Agar reniyni havo kislorodi (yoki boshqa oksidlovchi moddalar) ishtirokida ishqorlar bilan qizdirib suyuqlantirilsa, perrenat kislota tuzlari hosil bo'ladi. Reniy o'z birikmalarida 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 valentli bo'ladi.

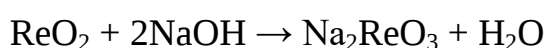
Reniy oksidlari:

1. $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ – qora tusli qattiq modda
2. ReO_2 – qora tusli qattiq modda
3. ReO_3 – qizil va ko'k tusli qattiq modda;
4. Re_2O_7 – sariq tusli kristall modda, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 220^{\circ}\text{C}$ – perrenat kislota HReO_4 anhidrididir. Bu kislota erkin holatda mavjud emas, u faqat suvdagi eritmada ma'lum .
5. Re_2O_8 – reniy peroksid:

HReO_4 eritmasi rangsiz. Uning tuzlaridan eng ahamiyatlisi KReO_4 - kaliy perrenat va NH_4ReO_4 - ammoniy perrenatdir: suvda yaxshi eriydi.

ReO_3 ga muvofiq keladigan renat kislota H_2ReO_4 olingan emas; lekin uning beqaror tuzlari (masalan, Na_2ReO_4) ma'lum.

ReO_2 Re_2O_7 ning vakuumda termik parchalanishidan yoki Re_2O_7 ni vodorod bilan qaytarishdan hosil bo'ladi. Agar ReO_2 ga ishqor qo'shib suyuqlantirilsa, turt valentli reniy tuzlari hosil bo'ladi, masalan:



ReO_3 gidrolizlanganda $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ hosil bo'ladi.

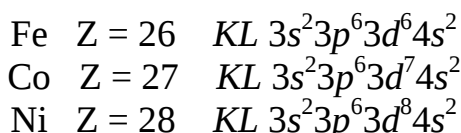
1 va 2 valentli reniy birikmalari faqat kuchli qaytaruvchilar ishtirokida olinishi mumkin. Ular nixoyatda beqaror birikmalardir.

Reniyning ReF_7 , ReF_6 va ReF_5 tarkibli ftoridlari, reniy metaliga ftor ta'sir ettirib olinadi. ReF_6 ni vodorod bilan qaytarib ReF_4 hosil qilinadi. Reniy metaliga xlor ta'sir ettirilsa ReCl_5 hosil bo'ladi.

Reniy har qanday valentli holatda ham komplekslar hosil qiladi.

VII valentli reniyning birikmalari (Re_2O_7 , HReO_4 , KReO_4 va hokazolar) (marganesdan farqi qilib) oksidlovchi xossasini namoyon qilmaydi.

18.8. Temir guruxcha elementlariga temir, kobalt va nikel kiradi Temir guruxcha elementlarining elektron konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha:



Ularning kislorodli birikmalari barqarorligi Fe – Co – Ni qatorida chapdan o'ngga tomon bir oz kamayib boradi. Oltingugurt bilan hosil qilgan birikmalari barqaror. Fe-Co-Ni qatorida chapdan o'ngga o'tganda 3d orbital elektronlar bilan to'lib borgan sari d- elektronlar ko'proq juftlashadi (Fe da bir juft, kobaltda ikki juft va nikelda esa uch juft). Shunga ko'ra, elementning oksidlanish darajasi Fe-Co-Ni qatorida kamayadi; temirda oksidlanish darajasining maksimal qiymati +6 ga, kobaltda faqat +3 ga, nikelda esa asosan, +2 (va ba'zan +3) ga qadar bo'ladi. Co va Ni ning +4 valentli holatlari nihoyatda beqaror. Kompleks birikmalarda bu elementlarning koordinatsion sonlari 4 va 6 ga teng. Bu elementlarning normal elektrod potentsiallarining manfiy qiymatlari temirdan nikelga o'tganda kamayadi. Fe^{+2} va Fe^{+3} , Co^{+2} va Co^{+3} , Ni^{+2} va Ni^{+3}

Juftlarining normal oksidlash potentsiallari musbat qiymatlarga ega:

$$E^0_{\text{Fe} + 3/\text{Fe} + 2} = +0,78 \text{ V}$$

$$E^0_{\text{Co} + 3/\text{Co} + 2} = +1,82 \text{ V}; E^0_{\text{Ni} + 3/\text{Ni} + 2} = +1,20 \text{ B.}$$

Shunga ko'ra, Fe (II)- birikmalari osonlik bilan Fe (III)- birikmalariga o'tadi. Ni (II)- birikmalar faqat kuchli oksidlovchilar ta'sirida Ni (III)- birikmalariga aylanadi: kobalt asosan komplekslarda +3 ga teng oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi.

Fe, Co va Ni gidrid, oksid va gidroksidlari. Suyuq va qizdirilgan temir, kobalt va nikelda vodorod eriydi. Temir FeO, Fe₂O₃, Fe₃O₄ oksidlarini hosil qiladi. Odatdagi sharoitda Fe₂O₃ nixoyatda barqaror modda, qizdirilganda Fe₃O₄ ga, yuqori haroratda FeO ga aylanadi.

Kobalt va nikelning kislorod bilan oksidlanish tezligi temirnikidan kichik, ular yonganda CoO va NiO hosil bo'ladi. Kobaltning CoO; Co₂O₃; CoO₂·xH₂O; Co₃O₄ oksidlari ma'lum; bulardan eng barqarori CoO dir. Ni₂O₃ ni 300-400° C ga qadar qizdirilganda parchalanib avval, Ni₃O₄ ga, so'ngra NiO ga aylanadi. Ni₂O₃ va Ni(OH)₃ kuchli oksidlovchi bo'lganligi uchun ishqorli akkumulatorlarda ishlatiladi.

Fe, Co va Ni ning Me(OH)₂ va Me(OH)₃ tarkibli gidroksidlari usha metall tuzlari eritmasiga ishqor hamda oksidlovchilar ta'sirida hosil bo'ladi, masalan:

$$\text{FeSO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{Fe(OH)}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$$


Temir, kobalt va nikel gidroksidlari suvda erimaydi; bularning har qaysisi o'ziga xos rangga ega; ba'zilar amfoter xossalar namoyon qiladi; masalan; Fe(OH)₂ – rangsiz modda bo'lib, asos xossasiga ega; Co(OH)₂ – pushti rangli amfoter modda; Ni(OH)₂ – yashil tusli amfoter modda; Co(OH)₃ va Ni(OH)₃ lar qora tusli asos xossali moddalardir.

Olti valentli temir gidroksid H₂FeO₄ (ferrat kislota) erkin holda olinmagan, lekin uning tuzlari (K₂FeO₄, BaFeO₄ va xokazolar) mavjud.

Kobalt So. Z=27. Kobalt erkin holatda yaltirok oqish-kul rang metall. U temirga qaraganda ancha qattiq va murt. Kobalt kislotalar bilan temirdan ko'ra sustroq reaksiyaga kirishadi: ishqorlarda erimaydi. Kobalt boshqa metallar bilan qattiq eritmalar, intermetall birikmalar, turli qotishmalar hosil qiladi. Kobaltning bir qancha qotishmalari (masalan, tarkibida 5% Co, 28% Cr, 3% Ni, 4% Mo bo'lgan vitallium) o'tga chidamli bo'lib, 800-900°C larda ham korroziyaga uchramaydi. Kobaltning kislotaga chidamli qotishmalari ham bor. Uning *alniko* nomli qotishmasi (50% Fe, 24% Co, 14% Ni, 9% 1,3% Cu) magnitlar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi.

Nikel Ni. Nikel asosan mis-nikel sulfid rudalardan olinadi. Nikel kimyoviy aktivlik jihatidan temir bilan kobaltdan keyinda turadi. U 500°C dagina kislorod ta'sirida

oksidlanadi. Nikel (ayniqsa kukun holatidagi nikel) qizdirilganda galogenlar, oltingugurt, selen, fosfor, mishyak, surma va boshka metallmaslar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Uning Ni_3S_2 , Ni_3Se_2 , Ni_3P , NiAs , Ni_3C , Ni_2B , NiB tarkibli metallsimon birikmalari olingan.

Nikelning kislotalarga munosabati xuddi temir va kobaltnikiga o'xshash. U ishqorlarda erimaydi.

Platina gurux metallariga sakkizinchi guruxning V va VI davr elementlari Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir va Pt kiradi. Elektron konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha:

Z=44 KLM $4s^2 4p^6 4d^7 5s^1$

Rh Z=45

Pd Z=46

Os Z=76

Ir Z=77

Pt Z=78

KLM $4s^2 4p^6 4d^8 5s^1$

KLM $4s^2 4p^6 4d^{10} 5s^0$

KLMN $5s^2 5p^6 5d^6 6s^2$

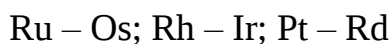
KLMN $5s^2 5p^6 5d^7 6s^2$

KLMN $5s^2 5p^6 5d^9 6s^1$

Bu elektron formulalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, birinchidan platina metall atomlarining sirtidan ikkinchi qavatidagi d-elektronlar soni oltidan ortiq (faqat osmiyda 6 ta); ikkinchidan bu atomlar o'ining d- orbitallardagi elektronlar sonini 10 taga yetkazish uchun intiladi; chunonchi, palladiyning 4d orbitaliga 2 ta elektron 5s pog'onachadan o'gan bo'lib elektronlar soni 10 taga yetadi, 5s pog'onachada elektronlar soni nolga teng; platina 6s pog'onachadan bir elektronni 5d ga o'tkazib, 5d pog'onachadagi elektronlar sonini 9 ga yetkazadi; uchinchidan, metall atomlarining elektron konfiguratsiyalari temir, kobalt va nikelning elektron konfiguratsiyalaridan bo'sh 4f yoki bo'sh 5f pog'onachalarning mavjudligi bilan farqlanadi. Shunga ko'ra, platina metallarning kimyoviy xossalari Fe, Co, Ni larnikidan ancha farq qiladi.

Platina guruxi metallarning xossalari. Platina guruxidagi metallarning hammasi oqish-kulrang va yaltiroq bo'ladi. Ularning suyuqlanish harorati temirnikidan yuqori; osmiy va iridiy juda yuqori haroratda suyuqlanadi. Ru, Rh, Pd ning zichligi 12 g/sm^3 ga yaqin bo'lib (Os, Jr, Pt) juda og'ir metallardir ($d=22 \text{ g/sm}^3$). Ruteniy va osmiy juda qattiq, ammo mo'rt metallar. Shuning uchun bu ikki metallni kukun holiga aylantirish oson. Rodiy, palladiy va platina u qadar qattiq emas, lekin ular qovushqoq; shuning uchun bulardan yupqa zar va ingichka simlar tayyorlash mumkin. Bu uch metall yaxshi yassilanadi va ulanadi. Ular kislorod va galogenlar kabi oksidlovchilar bilan yuqori haroratdagina reaksiyaga kirishadi, ya'ni kam faol metallardir. Kimyoviy

faollik jihatidan platina guruxidagi metallarning joylanishi quyidagicha: osmiy → ruteniy → iridiy → platina. Platina guruxi metallarning kimyoviy xossalarini ko'rib chiqishda oltita metallni quyidagicha uch juftga (uch diadaga) ajratish qulay:



Metallar suvdagi eritmalarida ko'pincha murakkab ionlar hosil qiladi. Ular bir necha oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi:

Ru (I), (II), (III), IV V, VI, VII, VIII	Rh (II), III, (IV), (VI)	Pd II, (III), IV
Os (I), (II), (III), IV V, VI, VIII	Ir I, (II), III, IV, VI	Pt II, (III), IV (VI), (VIII)

Platina guruxi metallarning beqaror valentliklari kavs ichida krsatilgan.

Vodorodga munosabati. Vodorod metallarda, ayniqsa, platina va palladiyda yaxshi (1l palladiyda 850 l vodorod) eriydi.

Kislorodga munosabati. Ruteniy va osmiy kislorod bilan yaxshi birikadi. Yaxlit holdagi ruteniy odatdagi sharoitda oksidlanmaydi, chunki uning sirti oksid parda bilan qoplanib qoladi. Lekin kukun holdagi ruteniy 100°C gacha qizdirilganda oksidlanadi; yuqori haroratda yonib ruteniy (IV)-oksid RuO_2 ga aylanadi; Na_2RuO_4 oksidlanganida ruteniy (VIII)-oksid RuO_4 hosil bo'ladi.

Osmiy kislorod bilan yanada faol reaksiyaga kirishadi; osmiy kukuni odatdagi haroratda oksidlanib, barqaror osmiy (VIII)-oksid OsO_4 ga utadi. Osmiy (IV)- oksid yuqori haroratda disproporsiyalanib parchalanadi; natijada OsO_4 va Os hosil bo'ladi:
 $2\text{OsO}_2 \rightarrow \text{OsO}_4 + \text{Os}$

Rodiy va kukun holatidagi **iridiy** 600°C da kislorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishib; Rh_2O_3 va IrO_2 ga aylanadi. Rodiy oksidlari ichida eng barqarori Rh_2O_3 bo'lib, u yuqri haroratlarda parchalanib RhO va Rh_2O ni hosil qiladi.

Palladiy kislorod bilan 700-800°C da birikib, PdO hosil siladi. Shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, suyuq holatdagi palladiy o'zida kislorodni eritish qobiliyatiga ega.

Platina yaxlit holatda har qancha qizdirilsa ham kislorod bilan birikmaydi. Lekin kukun holdagi platina 450°C da kislorod bilan birikib, PtO ga aylanadi.

Ruteniy o' oksidida +4 va +8 ga teng oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Ruteniy (VIII)-oksid u qadar barqaror emas, qizdirilganda tezda parchalanib, ruteniy (IV)-oksid bilan kislorodga ajraladi: $\text{RuO}_4 \rightarrow \text{RuO}_2 + \text{O}_2$

Ruteniy gidroksidda yoki kislotalda ruteniyning oksidlanish darajasi +6 ga teng.

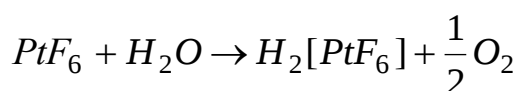
Galogenlarga munosabati. Metallarning barcha galogenlar bilan birikmalari ma'lum. Platina guruxcha metallarga ftor ta'sir ettirilganda (haroratga qarab) geksافتorid OsF_6 , pentaافتorid RuF_5 , tetra- OsF_4 va diftoridlar PdF_2 hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'pchilik platina guruxchasi metallariga xlor ta'sir ettirilganda MeCl_3 tarkibli trixloridlar hosil bo'ladi. Lekin platina xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda platina (IV)-xlorid PtCl_4 , palladiy esa palladiy (II)-xlorid PdCl_2 hosil qiladi. PtF_6 , IrF_6 , OsF_6 larda metall bilan ftor orasida ko'proq kovalent bog'lanish mavjudligi sababli, bu moddalar nisbatan past haroratlarda suyuqlanadi. Agar galogenidda metallning oksidlanish darajasi +4, +3, +2 va +1 ga teng bo'lsa, ularda metall bilan galogen orasida kuchli polyar yoki ionli bog'lanish mavjud bo'ladi.

Platina metallarining galogenidlari kuchli oksidlovchilardir;

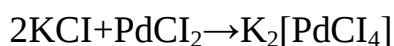
Masalan; $\text{PdCl}_2 + \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Pd} + \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$



PtF_6 hatto suvni ham oksidlaydi:



Platina guruxchasi metallarning galogenidlari boshqa metallarning galogenidlari bilan kompleks birikmalar hosil qiladi; masalan:



Komplekslarda metallarning koordinatsion sonlari 4 va 6 ga teng.

Osmiy kompleks birikmalarida +2, +3, +4, +6 va +8 ga teng valentli namoyon qiladi. Osmiyning $\text{K}_4[\text{OsCl}_6]$ va $\text{K}_4[\text{Os}(\text{CH}_6)]$ dagi valentligi ikkiga teng. $\text{K}_3[\text{OsCl}_6]$ da uch valentli; $\text{K}_2[\text{OsCl}_6]$ da esa to'rt valentlidir.

Rodiy komplekslarida asosan +3 valentli bo'adi. Masalan: $[\text{Rh}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ (rangsiz); $[\text{Rh}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{Cl}_3]\text{Cl}_2$ (sariq tusli); $\text{K}_3[\text{RhF}_6]$, $\text{K}_3[\text{RhCl}_6]$, $\text{K}_3[\text{Rh}(\text{CN})_6]$ va $\text{K}_3[\text{Rh}(\text{HO}_2)_6]$. Faqat $\text{Cs}_2[\text{RhCl}_6]$ da rodiiy IV valentli bo'ladi.

Iridiy ham rodiiy kabi komplekslarida asosan +3 valentlidir. Masalan : $[\text{Ir}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ (rangsiz); $[\text{Ir}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$ (sariq tusli). Lekin +4 valentli iridiyning ham komplekslari bor; masalan: $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{IrCl}_6]$.

Palladiy kompleks birikmalarida ikki va turt valentlidir. Ikki valentli palladiyning koordinatsion soni turtga teng, uning anion, kation va neytral komplekslari bor, masalan: $[\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ $\text{K}_2[\text{PdCl}_4]$ va $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$. Palladiy o'zining oddiy birikmalarida turt valentli bo'lmaydi. To'rt valentli palladiy kation – komplekslar hosil qilmaydi, faqat anion – komplekslari mavjud. Masalan, agar metall palladiy zar suvda eritilib, eritmaga KCl ko'shilsa, to'rt valentli palladiyning $\text{K}_2[\text{PdCl}_6]$ tarkibli anion – kompleksi hosil bo'ladi. Palladiyning $\text{H}_2[\text{PdCl}_6]$ tarkibli kompleks kislotasi palladiyni zar suvida eritilishidan hosil bo'ladi.

Platina komplekslari. Ikki va turt valentli platina juda ko'p kation, anion va neytral kompleks hosil qiladi. Platinaning anion kompleksi uchun $\text{K}_2[\text{PtCl}_4]$, kation kompleksi $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ va neytral kompleksi $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ lari mavjud. To'rt valentli platina komplekslaridan $\text{K}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ va $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ suvda yomon eriydi. Bu tuzlarga muvofiq keladigan geksaxlor platina kislota $\text{H}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ -platinani zar suvida eritishdan hosil bo'ladi.

Masalalar

101. 0,291 g misni kons. nitrat kislotada eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan tuzni parchalab, 0,364 g oksid olindi. Misning ekvivalent massasini hisoblang. **(31,78 g/mol)**

102. 35 g mis sulfat saqlagan eritmaga tarkibida 16 g uyuvchi natriy bo'lgan eritma qo'shildi. Natijada necha gramm mis(II) gidroksid olingan? **(19,6 g)**

103. 32 g mis oksidni hosil qilish uchun qancha mis (II) xlorid talab qilinadi? Mis(II) xloriddan mis oksidni olish mumkin bo'lgan reaksiya tenglamalarni yozing. **(54 g)**

104. Qayta kristalizatsiya qilish natijasida 0,5 kg mis sulfat kristallogidratini ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) hosil qilish talab qilindi. Buning uchun necha gramm mis sulfat pentagidrati va suv olish kerak? 100 g eritmada 100°C da 42,4 g, 0°C da 12,5 g mis sulfat bo'adi. **(398,83 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 541,81 g H_2O)**

105. Tarkibida 16 g CuSO_4 bo'lgan eritmaga 4,8 g temir kipik solingan. Bunda qanday moddalar hosil bo'lgan va ularning massalarini hisoblang. **(1,52 g Fe_2SO_4 ; 0,64 g Cu)**

106. 0,5 kg 10% li mis sulfat eritmasini tayyorlash uchun necha gramm $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ olish kerak? **(78,125 g)**

107. 300 g suvda 0,5 mol $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi suvsiz mis sulfatning foizini hisoblang. **(18,82%)**

- 108.** Tarkibida 30% mis saqlagan mis oksidning aralashmasi 40% li ($\rho=1,25\text{g/ml}$) HNO_3 bilan ishlov berildi. Agar reaksiya natijasida 1,62 l hajmda azot (IV) oksid ajralib chiqqan bo'lsa, aralashma massasini hisoblang. Qancha HNO_3 (ml) reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(7,71 g, 35,22 ml)**
- 109.** 6 g mis (II)oksid va magniy oksid aralashmasini ortiqcha miqdordagi H_2SO_4 bilan ishlov berildi va 14 g mis va magniy sulfatlari aralashmasi olindi. Aralashma tarkibini aniqlang. **(2 g MgO, 4 g CuO)**
- 110.** 500 g mis sulfat kristallogidratini parchalaganda 320 g suvsiz tuz olindi. Kristallogidrat tarkibida necha % suv mavjud? **(36%)**
- 111.** 100 g maydalangan ruda tarkibida kumush ionlarini cho'ktirib olish uchun NaCl ning 0,1 n li 18 ml eritmasi sarflandi. 500 kg ruda tarkibida qancha kumush bor? **(0,975 kg)**
- 112.** 2 g magniy 0,164 g vodorodni, 17,7 g kumushni va 10,5 g misni ularning birikmalaridan siqib chiqaradi. Elementlarning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(12,2 g/mol, 107,97 g/mol, 64,05 g/mol)**
- 113.** Agar 2 soat davomida 1 A tok kuchi ta'sirida oltin(III) xlorid eritmasidan 4,91 g metall ajralsa, oltinning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(65,79 g/mol)**
- 114.** Ishqorda erimaydigan 18,6% ko'shimchasi bo'lgan 250 g rux oksidini eritish uchun 8 n li KOH eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi?**(0,628 l)**
- 115.** 1 t 45% li rux xlorid eritmasini olish uchun 27% li xlorid kislotadan va 96% rux saqlagan texnik ruxdan qancha talab qilinadi? **(224 kg, 875,6 kg)**
- 116.** 90% ZnS saqlagan 1 t rux aldamasidan qancha 5 n li sulfat kislota va rux olish mumkin? **(603 kg , 3711 l)**
- 117.** 4,66 g rux va temir aralashmasiga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh.da) 1,792 l vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmada qancha rux va temir borligini toping? **(1,33 g Zn , 3,36 g Fe)**
- 118.**30% ZnS saklagan 2 t rux rudasidan necha kg oltingugurt (IV) oksid olish mumkin? **(395,87 kg)**
- 119.** Rux oksidi aralashgan holda 1,6 g rux kukunini sulfat kislotada eritildi va n.sh.da 448 ml vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Rux kukuni tarkibida qancha rux borligini hisoblang? **(81,25%)**
- 120.** Muayyan miqdordagi ruxga 0,01 n HNO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda 0,77 g NH_4NO_3 va qandaydir miqdor $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ olindi. Reaksiya uchun sarflangan HNO_3 va Zn ning miqdorini hisoblang. **(0,09625 mol HNO_3 , 0,0385 mol Zn)**
- 121.** Suyultirilgan nitrat kislota ga simob metali ta'sir ettirish natijasida simob(I) nitrat olindi. 1 kg simobni eritish uchun ($\rho=1,15\text{g/ml}$) 25% li nitrat kislotadan qancha sarf bo'ladi?**(1453,56 ml)**
- 122.** 0,075 g metall nikel tuzi tarkibidan 0,1835 g nikelni, kislota eritmasidan esa n.sh.da 70 ml vodorodni ajratib chiqaradi. Nikelning va metalning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang. **(29,36 g/mol, 12 g/mol)**
- 123.** Tarkibida 52% xrom va 48% kislorod saqlagan oksid tarkibidagi xromning ekvivalent massasini toping.**(8,67 g/mol)**
- 124.** Agar 200 g NaOH ga temir (III)-xloridning tuyingan eritmasi ta'sir ettirilsa qancha temir (III) gidroksid olish mumkin? **(178,4 g)**

125. Alyuminotermiya jarayoni orqali 20 kg temir olish uchun necha gramm temir (III) oksid va aluminiy kerak bo'ladi? **(28,57 kg; 9,64 kg)**
126. 27 g mis (II) xlorid saqlagan eritmaga 12 g temir kirindisi qo'shildi. Bunda necha gramm mis olish mumkin? **(12,8 g)**
127. Tarkibida 0,2 mol temir (III) xlorid bo'lgan eritmaga 0,24 mol NaOH eritmasi qushildi. Qancha $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ hosil bo'ladi va eritmada necha mol temir (III) xlorid qoladi? **(0,08 mol $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$; 0,12 mol FeCl_3)**
128. 5% li FeSO_4 eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 0,5 kg $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratni necha gramm suvda eritish kerak? **(4967,6 g)**
129. 25 ml 0,12 n KMnO_4 eritmasi kislotali muhitda qancha FeSO_4 ni oksidlay oladi? Bu miqdor qancha $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratiga to'g'ri keladi? **(2,28 g ; 4,17 g)**
130. Temir va mis kukuni aralashmasini 20% li ($\rho=1,1\text{g/ml}$) xlorid kislota eritmasida eritildi. Aralashma 20% temirdan iborat. Agar reaksiya natijasida 224 ml gaz ajralgan bo'lsa, dastlabki aralashmaning massasini hisoblang. Necha ml xlorid kislota reaksiyaga kirishadi? **(2,8 g; 3,32 ml)**
131. 80 kg Fe_2O_3 va 76 kg xrom Cr_2O_3 dan iborat aralashmani qaytarish uchun sarf bo'lgan aluminiyni hisoblang. Hosil bo'lgan qotishma tarkibining foiz miqdorini aniqlang. **(54 kg Al; 51,85%; 48,15%)**
132. Fe_2O_3 ni SO yordamida qaytarish natijasida temir olingan. 76 g Fe_2O_3 ni qaytarish uchun n.sh.da necha l SO kerak bo'ladi? **(31,92 l)**
133. 6,4 g temir(II)-oksidni oksidlab, temir (III)-oksidga aylantirish uchun 18°C va 96 kPa bosimda qancha havo kerak bo'ladi? **(2,866 g)**
134. KJ ni kislotali muhitda oksidlash uchun 500 ml 0,2 n li $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ eritmasi sarf bo'ldi. Bunda necha gramm iod ajralib chiqadi?. **(38,1 g)**
135. 3,04 g xrom(III)-oksidiga kislorod ishtirokida NaOH ta'sir ettirilganda, 6,37 g natriy xromat hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan mahsulotning foizini hisoblang. **(98,3%)**
136. Alyuminotermik usulda xrom olish uchun 55% Cr_2O_3 saqlagan 100 kg xromit ishlatiladi. Olingan xromning nazariy miqdorini va shuncha xrom olish uchun sarflangan Al massasini hisoblang. **(37,63 kg Cr; 19,54 kg Al)**
137. 32 g Fe_2O_3 ni qaytarishda sarflanadigan vodorodni olish uchun qancha CaH_2 suv bilan ta'sirlashi kerak? **(13,26 g)**
138. 13,9 g natriy xromitni ishqoriy muhitda xromatgacha oksidlash uchun qancha 30% li vodorod peroksid talab qilinadi? **(22,08 g)**
139. 240 g MnO_2 ni 530°C dan yuqori haroratda qizdirilganda Mn_3O_4 hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiya natijasida yana qanday mahsulot massa va hajm jihatidan n.sh.da ajralib chiqadi? **(20,6 g; 29,4 l O_2)**
140. 0,5 n 120 ml KMnO_4 eritmasini kislotali muhitda qaytarish uchun qancha massa vodorod sulfid kerak? **(340 g)**
141. 10 ml 0,2 n li K_2SO_3 eritmasini neytral muhitda oksidlash uchun 0,2 M KMnO_4 eritmasidan qancha hajm talab qilinadi? **(3,33 ml)**
142. 6,7 g kaliy manganat hosil bo'lishi uchun 0,2 n KOH ta'sirida necha gramm kaliy xlorat marganes (II) sulfatni oksidlay oladi? Sarf bo'lgan ishqorning hajmini hisoblang. **(2,77 g KClO_3 ; 678 ml)**

- 143.** 0,5 g xrom olish uchun tarkibida 30% $\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2$ saqlagan qancha xromit temirtoshi talab qilinadi? **(3,58 g)**
- 144.** 20,6 g xrom (III) gidroksidni tulik eritish uchun ($\rho=1,437\text{g/ml}$) 40% li NaOH eritmasidan qancha kerak? **(4,18 ml)**
- 145.** Agar mahsulot unumi 98% ni tashkil etsa, 200 g massali natriy xromat olish uchun Cr_2O_3 va n.sh.da qancha hajm kislorod talab qilinadi? **(92 kg; 20,33 l)**
- 146.** Kurgoshin (IV) oksidi va marganes (IV) oksididan iborat 1,4673 g aralashmaga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda 17°C va 1,02 atm bosimda ulchangan 291,3 ml xlor olindi. Aralashmadagi oksidlarning massa ulushini hisoblang. **(40,75% PbO_2 ; 59,25% MnO_2)**
- 147.** 1 t molibden olish uchun 2% molibden disulfid saqlagan molibden yaltirogidan qancha kerak? **(83,3 t)**
- 148.** 0,5 t volfram olish uchun 3 % kalsiy volframat saqlagan sheenit mineralidan qancha olish kerak? **(26,086 kg)**
- 149.** 40% li ($\rho=1,438\text{g/ml}$) NaOH eritmasiga 100g volfram oksidi eritilganda hosil bo'lgan natriy volframat ($\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) ni va sarf bo'lgan ishqor eritmasini hisoblang. **(142,3 kg; 59,949 ml)**
- 150.** 1,09 t vanadiy (V) - oksidni aluminiy bilan qaytarilganda necha gramm vanadiy olinadi? **(610,8 kg)**
- 151.** 8 g natriy vanadat rux ta'sirida xlorid kislota ishtirokida qaytarilganda vanadiy (II) xlorid hosil bo'lsa, necha gramm rux reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(6,39 g)**
- 152.** $\text{K}_2[\text{HfF}_6]$ kompleks birikmasini 3,13 g kaliy metali bilan qaytarilganda qancha gafniy olingan? **(3,57)**
- 153.** 31 g sirkon qotishmasini olish uchun 0,88 g sirkon dioksid, 0,37 g temir(III)-oksid va 0,145g Al_2O_3 sarf bo'ldi. Qotishma tarkibidagi bu metallarning massa ulushini aniqlang. **(65% Zr; 25% Fe; 7,7% Al)**
- 154.** 19 g osmiy 150 ml 69,80% li qaynoq HNO_3 da eritildi. Necha gramm osmiy(VIII) –oksid va qancha hajm (bosim $1,01 \cdot 10^5$ Pa, harorat 23°C) azot (IV) –oksid olingan? **(19,46 l; 25,4 g)**
- 155.** Reaksiya natijasida $\text{H}_2[\text{RuCl}_6]$ hosil bo'lsa, 10 g ruteniyni eritish uchun 60% li ($\rho=1,373\text{g/ml}$) HNO_3 va 37% li ($\rho=1,18\text{g/ml}$) HCl dan qancha hajm kerak b'ladi? **(10,0956 l HNO_3 ; 49,66 l HCl)**
- 156.** Platinani eritish uchun 100 ml 30% li ($\rho=1,15\text{g/ml}$) HCl va 65% ($\rho=1,55\text{g/ml}$) HNO_3 olindi. Necha gramm platina xlorid kislotasi hosil bo'ladi va necha ml HNO_3 sarf bo'ladi? **(64,59 g; 13,13 l)**
- 157.** 12 g $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ hosil bo'lishi uchun 23°C va 90 kPa bosimda necha l O_2 talab qiladi? **(0,766 l)**
- 158.** Mis bilan mis (II) – oksidning 5 kg aralashmasida 20% CuO bo'lsa, shu aralashmaga kons. HNO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda qanday gaz va qancha hajmda ajralib chiqadi? **(2,8 m³ NO_2)**
- 159.** Tarkibida 80% Fe_3O_4 bor bo'lgan 2 t magnitli temirtoshdan 1,008 t temir olindi. Amalda temirning necha % ajratib olinganligini hisoblab toping. **(87%)**
- 160.** Tarkibida 13% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 3 t magnitli temirtosh qaytarilganda olingan temirdan tarkibida 4% uglerod bor kotishma tayyorlandi. Bunda qancha qotishma olingan? **(1,968 t)**

161. Tarkibida 24% bekorchi jins bo'lgan 242,5 t rux aldamasidan qancha massa rux va sulfat kislota olish mumkin? (**123,5 t Zn; 186,2 t H₂SO₄**)
162. Tarkibida 16,1 g rux sulfat va 12 g NaOH bo'lgan eritmalar aralashtirildi. Eritmada qancha va qanday moddalar bo'ladi? Qancha miqdor cho'kma hosil bo'ladi? (**Eritmada 14,2 g Na₂SO₄; 7,15 g Na₂ZnO₂ cho'kmada: 4,95 g Zn(OH)₂**)
163. Rux xloridning 2 t 40 % li eritmasini olish uchun 30% li HCl dan va tarkibida 95% rux bo'lgan texnik ruxdan qancha kerak bo'ladi? (**1431,4 kg HCl; 402,4 kg texnik rux**)
164. Boshlangich mahsulot tarkibida 10% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan va marganes nazariy jihatdan chiqishi mumkin bo'lganining 92% miqdoridan olinadi, deb faraz qilsak, 1 t Mn₃O₄ dan alyuminotermik usul bilan qancha marganes olish mumkin? (**596,6 t Mn**)
165. Tarkibida 10 % qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 519,1 kg magnitli temirtoshdan tarkibida 4% uglerod bo'lgan qancha cho'yan olish mumkin? (352,4 kg cho'yan)
166. Agar koks tarkibida 97% sof uglerod bor desak, 320 kg Fe₂O₃ ni qaytarish uchun yetarli miqdordagi CO ni qancha koksdan olish mumkin? (**68,25 kg koks**)
167. Tarkibda 4% uglerod bo'lgan 116,7 kg cho'yandan tarkibida 1% uglerod bo'lgan qancha pulat suyuqlantirib olish mumkin? (113,2 kg)
168. 6,96 g Fe₂(SO₄)₃ * 10H₂O da nechta vodorod atom bor? (**14,4 * 10²²**)
169. 6 g aluminiy, temir va ko'mir kukunlaridan tarkib topgan aralashmaga HCl bilan ishlov berilganda 4,48 l hamda, shuncha miqdor aralashmaga KOH eritmasi bilan ishlov berilganda esa 3,36 l vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Aralashma tarkibining massasini aniqlang. (**2,7 g Al; 2,8 g Fe; 0,5 g ko'mir**)
170. Tarkibida 87% MnO₂ bo'lgan 200 g pirolizitni alyuminotermiya yuli bilan qaytarilganda qancha marganes olinadi? (**110 g**)
171. 80% rux sulfid saqlagan 1 t rux aldamasi kuydirilganda n.sh. qancha hajm CO₂ hosil bo'ladi? (**184,74 l**)
172. Massa ulushi 0,108 bo'lgan 75 g FeCl₃ eritmasiga to'yingan NaOH eritmasini ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm cho'kma hosil bo'ladi? (5,33 g)
173. 4% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 20 g mis qirindisini yetarli miqdorda HNO₃ kislota bilan qizdirilganda qancha hajm NO hosil bo'ladi? (**4,48 l**)
174. Zavodga 464 t magnitli temirtosh saqlagan Fe₃O₄ ruda olib kelindi. Ruda tarkibida qancha massa temir borligini toping. (336 t)
175. 80% magnitli temirtosh saqlagan 1 t temir rudasidan tarkibida 95% temir saqlagan 570 kg cho'yan olindi. Nazariy jihatdan hosil bo'lgan temirning massa ulushini hisoblang. (**93,47%**)
176. Temir va ruxdan iborat aralashmaning 2,33 g ga mul NSI ta'sir ettirilganda 896 ml vodorod (n.sh.da) ajralib chikgan. Aralashmada necha gramm rux va temir bo'lgan? (**1,68 g Fe; 0,65 g Zn**)
177. Tarkibida kaliy va natriy xloridlardan iborat 2,66 g aralashmaga mul mikdorda AgNO₃ kushilganda 5,74 g AgCl chukmasi xosil buldi. Aralashmadagi xloridlarning miqdori topilsin. (**1,17 g NaCl; 1,49 g KCl**)
178. Tarkibida temir, temir (II) va (III) – oksid kukunidan iborat aralashmaning 4,72 g miqdori vodorod yordamida kaytarilganda 0,9 g suv xosil bo'lgan. Uning

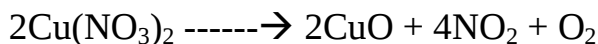
xuddi shuncha miqdori mo'l CuSO_4 ga qo'shilganda qattiq fazaning massasi ortib 4,96 g ga yetgan. Aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. (**1,44 g FeO; 1,6 g Fe₂O₃; 1,68 g Fe**)

179. Massasi 80 g bo'lgan temir plastinka mis kuporosi eritmasiga tushirildi, so'ngra ma'lum vaqtdan so'ng plastinka eritmadan olinib yuvildi, quritildi va tarozida o'lchanganda 80,6 g ga teng bo'ldi. Plastinkaga necha gramm mis ajralib chiqqan? (**4,8 g**)

180. Temir va mis sulfatlarning 1,202 g kristallogidрати ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) aralashmasi suvda eritilib, unga mo'l BaCl_2 qo'shildi, so'ngra cho'kma filtrlab quritildi, tarozida tortilganda uning massasi 1,086 g ga teng bo'ldi. Sulfatlar aralashmasining foiz tarkibini aniqlang. (**70,80% $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 29,20% $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$**)

YeChIMI:

101. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



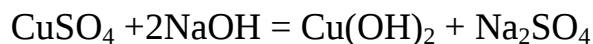
1) CuO ning ekvivalenti hisoblanadi:

$$E_{\text{CuO}} = 79,5/2 = 39,75 \text{ g/mol}$$

2) CuO ning ekvivalent massasidan foydalanib, misning massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0,291 (\text{Cu}) & \text{-----} & 0,364 (\text{CuO}) \\ x & \text{-----} & 39,75 \quad x = 31,78 \text{ g/mol (Cu)} \end{array}$$

102. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 159,5 & 80 & 97,5 \end{array}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning modda miqdori quyidagicha:

$$\nu (\text{CuSO}_4) = 35/159,5 = 0,2187 \text{ mol}; \nu (\text{NaOH}) = 16/80 = 0,225 \text{ mol}$$

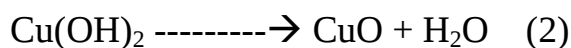
Demak, NaOH dan ortiq olingan, shuning uchun hisoblash CuSO_4 bilan olib boriladi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 159,5 & \text{-----} & 97,5 \\ 35 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 21,39 \text{ g Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \end{array}$$

103. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 135 & & 98 \end{array}$$



(2)reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 32 g CuO hosil qilish uchun qancha Cu(OH)₂ sarflanishi topiladi:

$$98 \text{ -----} 80$$

$$x \text{ -----} 32 \quad x = 39,2 \text{ g Cu(OH)}_2$$

(1)reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 39,2 g Cu(OH)₂ hosil bo'lishi uchun qancha CuCl₂ sarflangan: 135 ----- 98

$$x \text{ -----} 39,2 \quad x = 54 \text{ g CuCl}_2$$

104. 1) $100 - 42,4 = 57,6 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$

2) $100 - 12,5 = 87,5 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$

Masala yechishni 100⁰C dagi va 0⁰C dagi tuzning eruvchanligini topishdan boshlanadi:

3) $57,6 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)} \text{ -----} 42,4 \text{ g}$

$$100 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)} \text{ -----} x \quad x = 73,61 \text{ g}$$

4) $87,5 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)} \text{ -----} 12,5 \text{ g}$

$$100 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)} \text{ -----} x \quad x = 14,28 \text{ g}$$

5) $100 + 73,61 = 173,61 \text{ g (100}^0\text{C)}$

6) $100 + 14,28 = 114,28 \text{ g (0}^0\text{C)}$

7) $173,61 - 114,28 = 59,33 \text{ g (CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O)}$

$$8) \begin{array}{ccc} 500 & x & \\ \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & \text{---} \rightarrow & \text{CuSO}_4 \\ 250 & & 160 \end{array} \quad x = 321,46 \text{ g (CuSO}_4\text{)}$$

9) $173,61 \text{ g} \text{ -----} 59,33 \text{ g}$

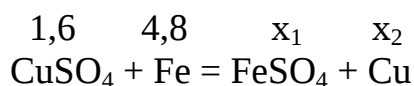
$$x \text{ g} \text{ -----} 321,46 \quad x = 940,64 \text{ g (eritma)}$$

$$173,61 \text{ g} \text{ -----} 73,61 \text{ g}$$

$$940,64 \text{ g} \text{ -----} x \quad x = 398,83 \text{ g}((\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}))$$

$$940,64 \text{ g} - 398,83 = 541,81 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$$

105. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



160 56 152 64

1) Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning modda miqdori

$$\nu(\text{CuSO}_4) = 1,6/160 = 0,01 \text{ mol}; \nu(\text{Fe}) = 4,8/56 = 0,08 \text{ mol}$$

Demak, temirning miqdori ortiq olingan

160 ----- 152

$$1,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,52 \text{ g FeSO}_4$$

160 ----- 64

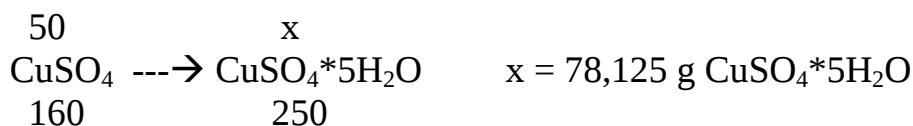
$$1,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,64 \text{ g Cu}$$

106. 0,5 mol 10% li CuSO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan tuzning massasi

500 g ----- 100%

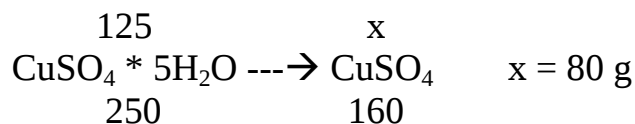
$$x \text{ g ----- } 10\% \quad x = 50 \text{ g CuSO}_4$$

Shu tuz qancha kristallogidrat tarkibida borligi topiladi:



107. 0,5 mol $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning massasini hisoblanadi

$$0,5 \cdot 250 = 125 \text{ g}$$

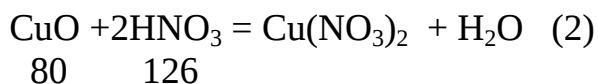
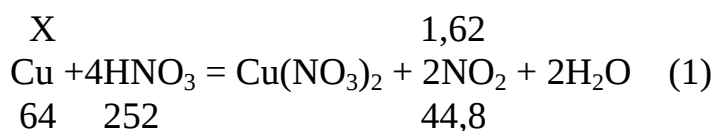


$$300 + 125 = 425$$

425 g ----- 100%

$$80 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 18,82 \% \text{ CuSO}_4$$

108. Aralashmaga HNO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda mis bilan reaksiyaga kirishib NO_2 hosil qiladi, uning reaksiya tenglamasi



$$64 \text{ g ----- } 44,8$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 1,62 \quad x = 2,31 \text{ g Cu}$$

Masala shartidan ma'lumki, aralashmaning 30% ni mis tashkil qiladi, demak

$$2,31 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 30\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 70\% \quad x = 5,4 \text{ g CuO}$$

$$2,31 + 5,4 = 7,71 \text{ g (aralashma)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglama bo'yicha sarflangan HNO_3 massasi

$$64 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 252$$

$$2,31 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 9,095 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 5,4 g CuO ni eritish uchun necha gramm HNO_3 sarflanganligi topiladi.

$$80 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 126$$

$$5,4 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 8,505 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

Hammasi bo'lib $9,095 + 8,505 = 17,6 \text{ g HNO}_3$

$$17,6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 40\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 44 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$V = m/\rho = 44/1,25 = 35,22 \text{ ml (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

109. Reaksiya tenglamalari yoziladi



$$80 \quad 160$$



$$40 \quad 120$$

I usul: Aralashmaning hammasini 6 g CuO va 6 g MgO deb hisoblab hosil bo'lgan tuzlarning massasi topiladi:

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan

$$80 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 160$$

$$6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 12 \text{ g CuSO}_4$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan

$$40 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 120$$

$$6 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 18 \text{ g MgSO}_4$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{MgO} & \text{----} & 18 \\ & & 2 \\ & 12 & \\ 14 & & 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & \text{-----} & 6 \\ x & \text{-----} & 2 \end{array} \quad x = 2 \text{ g MgO}$$

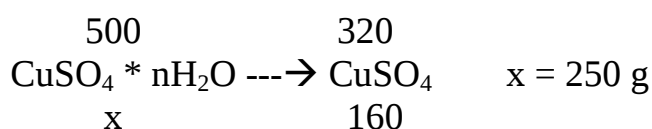
$$6 - 2 = 4 \text{ (CuO)}$$

II usul:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 80 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 160 \\ x & \text{-----} & u \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 160x/80 = 2x \\ (6 - x)/40 &= (14 - y)/120 \\ (6 - x)*120 &= 40(14 - y) \\ 720 - 120x &= 560 - 80x \\ 40x &= 160 \\ x &= 160/40 = 4 \text{ g (CuO)} \\ 6 - 4 &= 2 \text{ (MgO)} \end{aligned}$$

110. Reaksiya tenglamasi

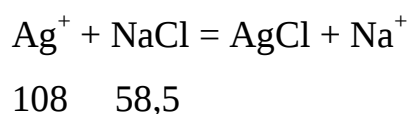


Endi kristallogidrat tarkibidagi suvning massasi va foizi topiladi

$$250 - 160 = 90 \text{ g N}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 250 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 90 \text{ g N}_2\text{O} & \text{-----} & x\% \end{array} \quad x = 36 \%$$

111. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Eritma tarkibida erigan modda massasi:

$$1) m = CnEV/1000 = 0,1*58,5*18/1000=0,1053 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 108 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 58,5 \\ x & \text{-----} & 0,1053 \end{array} \quad x = 0,196 \text{ g (Ag)}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 \text{ kg ruda} & \text{-----} & 0,196 \\ 500 \text{ kg} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,980 \text{ kg(Ag)}$$

112. Ekvivalentlar qonuni asosida proporsiya yuli bilan yechiladi: E(H)=1

$$1) \quad 2 \text{ g Mg} \text{ ----- } 0,164 \text{ g (H)}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1 \quad x = 12,2 \text{ g/mol (H)}$$

$$2) \quad 2 \text{ g Mg ----- } 17,7 \text{ g (Ag)}$$

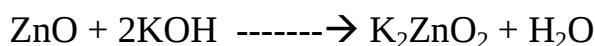
$$12,2 \text{ g Mg ----- } x \quad x = 107,97 \text{ g/mol (Ag)}$$

$$3) \quad 2 \text{ g Mg ----- } 10,5 \text{ g (Cu)}$$

$$12,2 \text{ g Mg ----- } x \quad x = 64,05 \text{ g/mol (Cu)}$$

$$113. \quad m = I E t / F; \quad E = m F / I t = 4,91 * 26,8 / 1 * 2 = 65,79 \text{ g}$$

114. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$81 \quad 112$$

$$100\% - 18,6\% = 81,4\% (\text{ZnO})$$

$$250 \text{ g ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 81,4\% \quad x = 203,5 \text{ g}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 203,5 g ZnO ni eritish uchun sarflanadigan KON massasi topiladi.

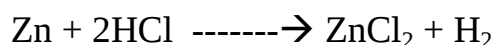
$$81 \text{ g ----- } 112$$

$$203,5 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 281,38 \text{ g KON}$$

Endi 281,38 g KON 8 N li KON eritmasining necha ml da borligi xisoblanadi:

$$V = m 1000 / C_n E = 281,381 * 1000 / 8 * 56 = 628 \text{ ml} = 0,628 \text{ l}$$

115. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$65 \quad 73 \quad 136$$

$$1) \quad 1000 \text{ t ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 45\% \quad x = 450 \text{ kg}$$

450 kg ZnCl₂ olish uchun sarflangan rux va HCl massasi:

$$2) \quad 65 \text{ ----- } 136$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 450 \quad x = 215,57 \text{ kg}$$

$$3) \quad 215,57 \text{ ----- } 96\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 224,51 \text{ kg (texnik rux)}$$

Sarflanishi kerak bo'lgan HCl massasi

$$73 \text{ ----- } 136$$

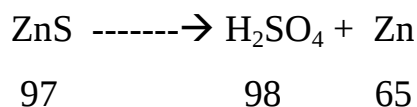
$$x \text{ ---- } 450 \quad x = 241,54 \text{ kg HCl}$$

27% li eritmaning massasi

$$241,54 \text{ kg HCl} \text{ ----- } 27\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 875,6 \text{ g (27\% li eritma)}$$

Reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi



Amalgama tarkibidagi ZnS massasi

$$1) m = 1000 \cdot 0,9 = 900 \text{ kg ZnS}$$

$$2) 97 - 98$$

$$900 - x \quad x = 909,278 \text{ kg H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

3) H₂SO₄ ning hajmi

$$V = m1000 / CnE = 909,278 \cdot 1000 / 49 \cdot 5 = 3711,3 \text{ ml}$$

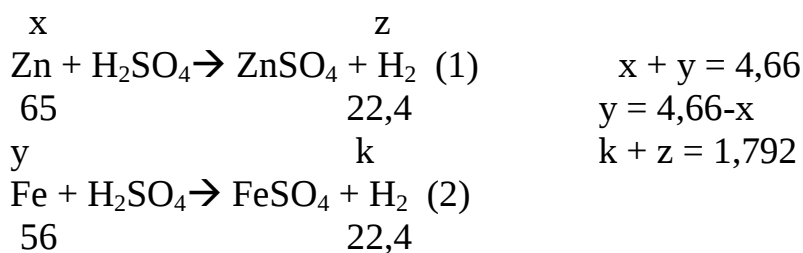
4) Reaksiya tenglamasidan ruxning massasi

$$97 \text{ ----- } 65$$

$$900 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 603,09 \text{ kg Zn}$$

117. Reaksiya tenglamalari yoziladi va ikki noma'lumli tenglama asosida yechiladi.

I usul:



$$\begin{aligned} k + z &= 22,4x/65 + 22,4y/56 = 1,792 \\ 0,3446x + 0,4y &= 1,792 \\ 0,3446x + 0,4(4,66 - x) &= 1,792 \\ 0,3446x + 1,864 - 0,4x &= 1,792 \\ 0,0554x &= 1,792 \\ x &= 1,299 \text{ yoki } 1,3 \text{ g Zn} \\ 4,66 - 1,3 &= 3,36 \text{ g Fe} \end{aligned}$$

II usul: Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib,

$$1) \quad 65 \text{ ----- } 22,4$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 4,66 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 1,606 \\
 2) \quad 56 & \text{-----} & 22,4 \\
 4,66 & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 1,862 \\
 4,66 \text{ Fe} & \text{----} & 1,862 \quad 1,186 \\
 & & 1,606 \\
 & & 1,7926 \quad 0,252 \\
 4,66 \text{ Fe} & \text{----} & 0,252 \\
 & & x \text{ ----} 1,186 \quad x = 3,36 \text{ g Fe} \\
 & & 4,66 - 3,36 = 1,3 \text{ (Zn)}
 \end{array}$$

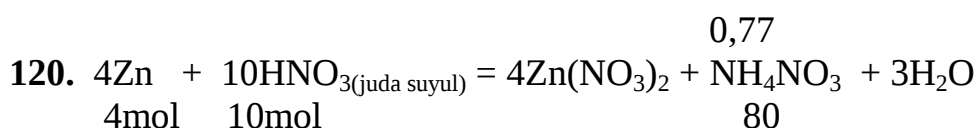
118. Ruda tarkibidagi ZnS ning massasi

$$1) 2000 \cdot 0,3 = 600 \text{ kg ZnS}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 600 & & x \\
 2) \quad \text{ZnS} & \text{-----} \rightarrow & \text{SO}_2 \quad x = 395,87 \text{ kg} \\
 97 & & 64
 \end{array}$$

119. Reaksiya tenglamasi

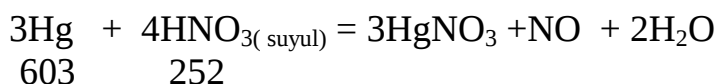
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 x & & 448 \\
 \text{Zn} + \text{N}_2\text{SO}_4 & \rightarrow & \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \\
 65 & & 22400 \\
 1) & & 65 \text{ g Fe ----} 22400 \\
 & & x \text{ ----} 448 \quad x = 1,3 \text{ g Zn} \\
 2) & & 1,6 \text{ ----} 100\% \\
 & & 1,3 \text{ ----} x \quad x = 81,25\% \text{ Zn}
 \end{array}$$



Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan Zn va HNO₃ modda miqdori

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 4 \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & 80 \\
 x \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & 0,77 \quad x = 0,0385 \text{ mol (Zn)} \\
 10 \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & 80 \\
 x \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & 0,77 \quad x = 0,09625 \text{ mol (HNO}_3\text{)}
 \end{array}$$

121. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



1 kg simobni eritish uchun sarflangan HNO₃ massasi

$$603 \text{ ----} 252$$

$$1000 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 417,9 \text{ g HNO}_3$$

Endi 417,9 g HNO₃ 25% eritmaning necha gramida borligi topiladi

$$\begin{array}{l} 417,9 \text{ ----- } 25\% \\ x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 1671,6 \text{ g (eritma)} \end{array}$$

So'ngra eritmaning hajmi hisoblanadi:

$$V = 1671,6 / 1,15 = 1453,56 \text{ ml eritma}$$

122. Ekvivalentlar qonuni asosida masala yechiladi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 0,075 \text{ g (Me)} \text{ ----- } 0,070 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)} \\ x \text{ ----- } 11,2 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)} \quad x = 12 \text{ g/mol} \\ 0,075 \text{ g (Me)} \text{ ----- } 0,1835 \text{ g} \\ 12 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 29,36 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

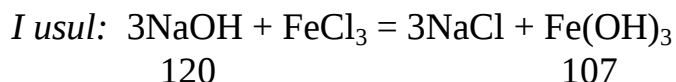
123. Avval xrom oksidining formulasi topiladi

$$52/52 x = 48/16 y$$

$$1x = 3y$$

Demak, oksid formulasi CrO₃. Oksidda xrom VI valentli ekanligi ma'lum bo'lgani uchun uning ekvivalenti $E(\text{Cr}) = 52/6 = 8,67 \text{ g/mol}$

124. Reaksiya tenglamasi



120

107

Masala shartiga binoan 200 g NaOH dan hosil bo'lgan Fe(OH)₃ massasi

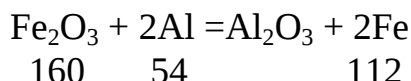
$$\begin{array}{l} 120 \text{ g (NaOH)} \text{ ----- } 107 \text{ g} \\ 200 \text{ g (NaOH)} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 178,4 \text{ g Fe(OH)}_3 \end{array}$$

II usul: $107 : 120 = 0,89166$ ya'ni 1 g NaOH dan 0,89166 g Fe(OH)₃ hosil bo'ladi.

Bu massani masala shartida berilgan miqdorga (200 g) ko'paytiramiz: m

$$\text{(Fe(OH)}_3\text{)} = 0,89166 * 200 = 178,4 \text{ g}$$

125. Reaksiya tenglamasi



160

54

112

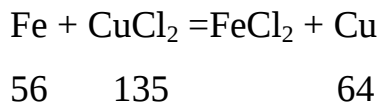
1) 20 kg temir olish uchun necha kg Fe₂O₃ olish kerakligi hisoblanadi

$$\begin{array}{l} 160 \text{ g (Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{)} \text{ ----- } 112 \text{ g (Fe)} \\ x \text{ g (Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{)} \text{ ----- } 20 \text{ g} \quad x = 28,57 \text{ kg Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \end{array}$$

2) Xuddi shuningdek, sarf bo'lgan aluminiy massasi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 54 \text{ g (Al)} & \text{-----} & 112 \text{ g (Fe)} \\ x \text{ g (Al)} & \text{-----} & 20 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 9,64 \text{ kg Al}$$

126. I usul: Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) 12 g temir qirindisi bilan necha gramm CuCl_2 reaksiyaga kirishadi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 56 \text{ g (Fe)} & \text{-----} & 135 \text{ g (CuCl}_2\text{)} \\ 12 \text{ g (Fe)} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 28,9 \text{ g CuCl}_2$$

2) Masala shartida 27 g CuCl_2 berilgan, ya'ni CuCl_2 ning miqdori yetishmaydi, shuning uchun hisoblashni ajralib chiqqan misning miqdori bilan olib boriladi:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 135 \text{ g (CuCl}_2\text{)} & \text{-----} & 64 \text{ g (Cu)} \\ 27 \text{ g (CuCl}_2\text{)} & \text{-----} & x \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 12,8 \text{ g Cu}$$

II usul: Reaksiyaga kirayotgan moddalarning modda miqdori:

$$1) \nu(\text{Fe}) = 12/56 = 0,21428 \text{ mol}; \nu(\text{CuCl}_2) = 27/135 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$2) 0,21428 - 0,2 = 0,01428 \text{ mol CuCl}_2 \text{ kam olingan.}$$

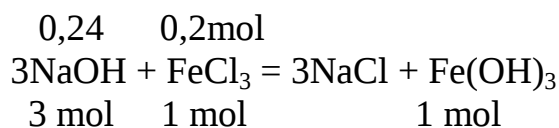
3) Reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha:

1 mol CuCl_2 dan 1 mol Cu olingan

$$0,2 \text{ mol CuCl}_2 \text{ ----- } x \text{ mol} \quad x = 0,2 \text{ mol Cu}$$

$$4) m = 0,2 * 64 = 12,8 \text{ g mis}$$

127. Reaksiya tenglamasi



FeCl_3 ko'p olinganligini inobatga olib, hisoblash NaOH asosida olib boriladi.

$$3 \text{ mol (NaOH)} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol (Fe(OH)}_3\text{)}$$

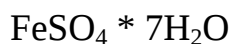
$$0,24 \text{ mol (NaOH)} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,08 \text{ mol Fe(OH)}_3$$

$$1 \text{ mol Fe(OH)}_3 \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ mol (FeCl}_3\text{)}$$

$$0,08 \text{ mol Fe(OH)}_3 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,08 \text{ mol FeCl}_3$$

Ortiqchasi 0,12 mol (0,2 - 0,08) FeCl_3 dir.

128. Temir sulfat kristallogidratining molekular massasi



278

$$278 \text{ g FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$152 \text{ g FeSO}_4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 54,676 \%$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 54,676 \quad 5 \\ 0 \quad 5 \\ 49,676 \end{array}$$

$$5 \text{ g kristalogidrat ----- } 49,676 \text{ g suv}$$

$$500 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 4967,6 \text{ g suv}$$

Tekshirish: $4967,6 + 500 = 5467,6 \text{ g eritma}$

$$278 \text{ g FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ ----- } 152 \text{ g FeSO}_4$$

$$500 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 273,38 \text{ g}$$

$$5467,6 \text{ g ----- } 100\%$$

$$273,38 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 5\%$$

129. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamasi:



1520 316

1) Eritma tarkibidagi KMnO_4 massasi

$$m = CnVE/1000 = 0,12 \cdot 25 \cdot 158 / 1000 = 0,474 \text{ g}$$

$$2) \quad 1520 \text{ g ----- } 316$$

$$x \text{ g ----- } 0,474 \quad x = 2,28 \text{ g FeSO}_4$$

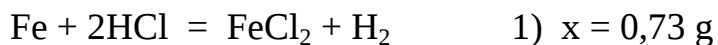
$$Mr(\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 278 \text{ g}$$

$$3) \quad 152 \text{ g ----- } 278$$

$$2,28 \text{ g ----- } x \quad x = 4,17 \text{ g FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

130. Mis xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi

$$x \quad 224 \text{ ml}$$



$$56 \quad 73 \quad 22400 \text{ ml}$$

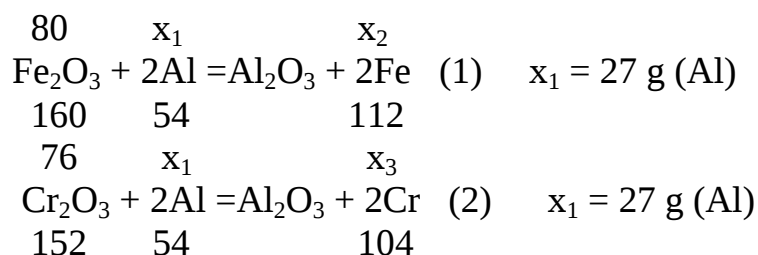
$$2) \quad V = m/\rho\omega = 0,73 / 1,1 \cdot 0,2 = 3,318 \text{ ml (HCl) yoki } 3,32 \text{ ml eritma}$$

$$3) \quad 56 \text{ g ----- } 22400$$

$$x \text{ g ----- } 224 \quad x = 0,56 \text{ g Fe}$$

$$4) \quad \begin{array}{l} 0,56 \text{ g} \text{----} 20\% \\ x \text{ ----} 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 2,8 \text{ g aralashma}$$

131. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



1 va 2 reaksiyalardan foydalanib sarflangan aluminiyning umumiy massasi topiladi

$$x_1 = 27 + 27 = 54 \text{ g (Al)}$$

Xuddi shuningdek temir va xromning massasi hisoblanadi

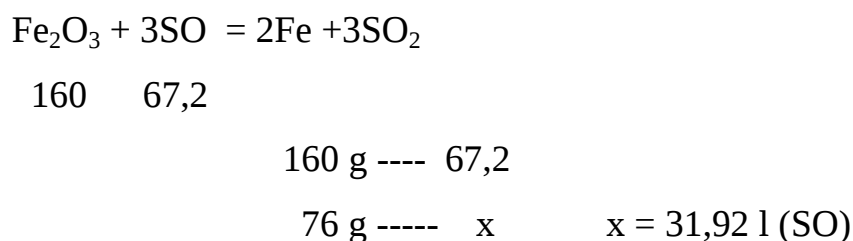
$$\begin{array}{l} 160 \text{ g} \text{----} 112 \\ 80 \text{ g} \text{-----} x \quad x_2 = 56 \text{ g Fe} \\ 152 \text{ g} \text{----} 104 \\ 76 \text{ g} \text{-----} x \quad x_3 = 52 \text{ g Cr} \end{array}$$

$$m = 56 + 52 = 108 \text{ g aralashma}$$

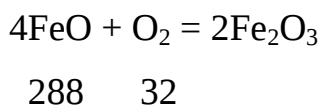
$$\begin{array}{l} 108 \text{ g} \text{----} 100\% \\ 56 \text{ g} \text{----} x\% \quad x = 51,85\% \text{ temir} \end{array}$$

$$100 - 51,85 = 48,148 \% \text{ xrom}$$

132. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamasi:



133. Reaksiya tenglamasi



6,4 g FeO ni oksidlash uchun kerak bo'lgan kislorodning massasi topiladi.

$$\begin{array}{l} 288 \text{ g} \text{----} 32 \\ 6,4 \text{ g} \text{-----} x \quad x = 0,711 \text{ g (O}_2\text{)} \end{array}$$

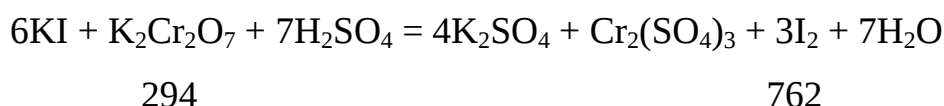
Mendeleev – Klapayron formulasiga binoan shu gazning berilgan sharoitdagi hajmi

$$V = mRT/PM = 0,711 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 291 / 96 \cdot 32 = 0,56 \text{ l}$$

$$0,56 \text{ l} \text{ ---- } 21\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 2,666 \text{ l (havo)}$$

134. Reaksiya tenglamasi

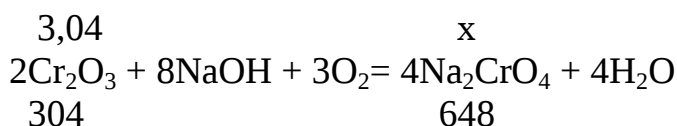


$$1) m = 0,2 \cdot 500 \cdot 147 / 1000 = 14,7 \text{ g (K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7)$$

$$2) \text{ Tenglama asosida } 294 \text{ g ---- } 762$$

$$14,7 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 38,1 \text{ g}$$

135. Reaksiya tenglamalari



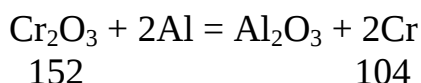
$$1) 304 \text{ g ---- } 648$$

$$3,04 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,48 \text{ g}$$

$$2) 6,48 \text{ g ---- } 100\%$$

$$6,37 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 98,3 \%$$

136. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Xromit tarkibidagi Cr_2O_3 ning massasi

$$100 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 55\% \quad x = 55 \text{ kg Cr}_2\text{O}_3$$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida hosil bo'lgan xrom massasi

$$152 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 104$$

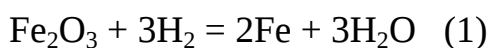
$$55 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 87,63 \text{ g ga teng}$$

Shuncha xromni olish uchun sarflangan aluminiy massasi esa

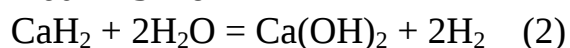
$$54 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 104$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 37,63 \quad x = 19,54 \text{ g}$$

137. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$160 \quad 3 \text{ mol}$$



42 2 mol

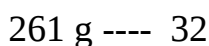
$$3 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 0,6 \text{ mol (H}_2\text{)}$$
$$42 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 2 \text{ mol}$$

138. Reaksiya tenglamasi



2) 6,625 g (H₂O₂) ---- 30%

139. Reaksiya natijasida kislorod oksidlanadi



32 g ---- 22,4 l

140. Reaksiya tenglamasi



2) Tenglama asosida 316 g ---- 170

141. Reaksiya tenglamasi



0,2H 10 ml K_2SO_3 eritmasi tarkibida erigan modda massasi

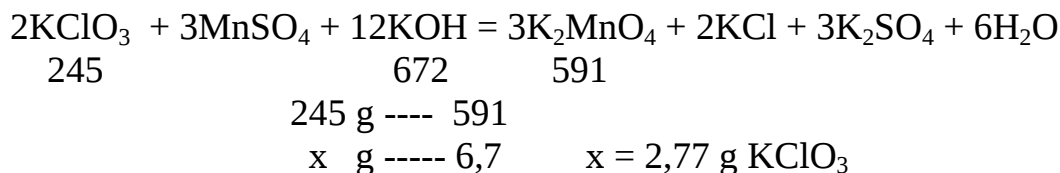
$$1) m = 0,2 \cdot 10 \cdot 158 / 1000 = 0,316 \text{ g } K_2SO_3$$

$$2) \begin{array}{rcl} \text{Tenglama asosida} & 316 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 474 \\ & x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 0,316 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 0,2107 \text{ g } KMnO_4$$

0,2 M li $KMnO_4$ eritmasidan sarflangan hajmi

$$V = m \cdot 1000 / C_m M = 0,2107 \cdot 1000 / 0,2 \cdot 158 = 6,66 \text{ ml}$$

142. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Talab qilinadigan KOH ning massasi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 245 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 672 \\ 2,77 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 7,598 \text{ g } KOH$$

$$V_{(KOH)} = m \cdot 1000 / C_n E = 7,598 \cdot 1000 / 0,2 \cdot 56 = 678 \text{ ml}$$

143. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$Fe(CrO_2)_2 \rightarrow 2Cr$$

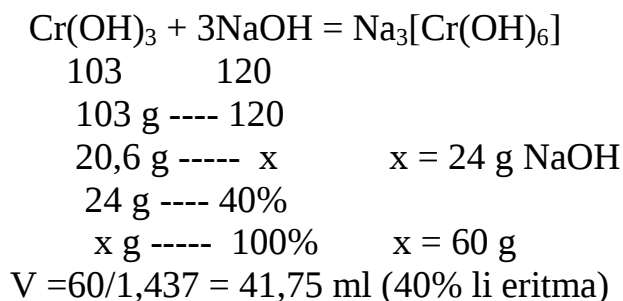
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 224 & & 104 \end{array}$$

0,5 g xrom olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan $Fe(CrO_2)_2$ massasi:

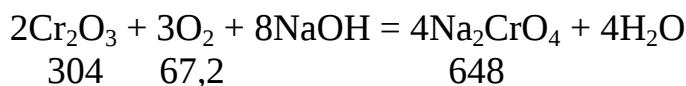
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 224 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 104 \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 0,5 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 1,0769 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1,0769 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 30\% \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 3,589 \text{ g (xromit temirtosh)}$$

144. Reaksiya tenglamasi



145. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$648 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 304$$

$$200 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 93,827 \text{ g Cr}_2\text{O}_3$$

$$93,827 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 98\% \quad x = 91,950 \text{ g Cr}_2\text{O}_3$$

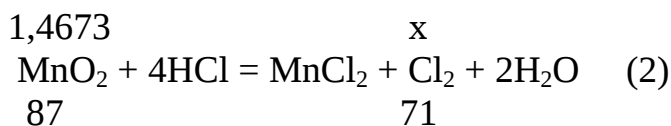
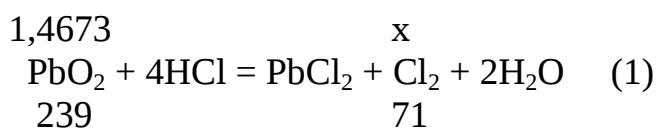
$$304 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$93,827 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 20,74 \text{ l O}_2$$

$$20,74 \text{ l} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 98\% \quad x = 20,325 \text{ l O}_2$$

146. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$1) \quad 239 \text{ g(PbO}_2) \text{ ---- } 71 \text{ g}$$

$$1,4673 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,43589 \text{ g Cl}_2$$

$$2) \quad 87 \text{ g (MnO}_2) \text{ ---- } 71 \text{ g}$$

$$1,4673 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,19745 \text{ g Cl}_2$$

3) Mendeleev – Klapayron tenglamasi dan xlorning massasi topiladi:

$$m = PMV/RT = 1,02 \cdot 71 \cdot 0,2913 / 0,082 \cdot 290 = 0,88712 \text{ g}$$

$$4) \text{ MnO}_2 \text{ --- } 1,19745 \quad 0,45123$$

$$5) \quad \begin{array}{rclcl} 0,88712 & & 0,76156 & & \\ 1,4673 \text{ g (MnO}_2) & \text{----} & 0,76156 \text{ g} & & \end{array}$$

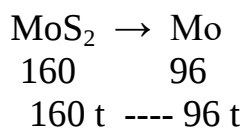
$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 0,45123 \text{ g} \quad x = 0,86938 \text{ g}$$

$$6) \quad 1,4673 \text{ g aralashma} \text{ -- } 100\%$$

$$0,86938 \text{ g(MnO}_2) \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 59,25\%$$

$$7) \quad 100\% - 59,25\% = 40,75\% (\text{PbO}_2)$$

147. Reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi



$$\begin{array}{l} x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 1 \text{ t} \quad x = 1,666 \text{ t (MoS}_2\text{)} \\ 1,666 \text{ t (MoS}_2\text{)} \text{ ---- } 2 \% \\ x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 83,33 \text{ t} \end{array}$$

148. Reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CaWO}_4 \rightarrow \text{W} \\ 288 \quad \quad 184 \\ 288 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 184 \text{ t} \\ x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 0,5 \text{ t} \quad x = 0,7826 \text{ t} = 782,6 \text{ kg} \\ 782,6 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 3 \% \\ x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 26086,9 = 26,0869 \text{ t (CaWO}_4\text{)} \end{array}$$

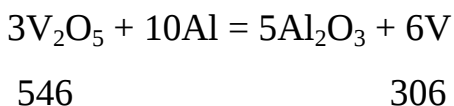
149. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$\begin{array}{l} 100 \quad \quad \quad x \\ \text{WO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 * 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ 232 \quad 80 \quad \quad \quad 330 \\ 232 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 330 \\ 100 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 142,24 \text{ g (Na}_2\text{WO}_4 * 2\text{H}_2\text{O)} \\ 232 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 80 \\ 100 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 34,48 \text{ g (NaOH)} \\ 34,48 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 40\% \\ x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 86,2068 \text{ g eritma} \end{array}$$

Eritma massasi hajmga aylantiriladi

$$V = 86,2068 / 1,438 = 59,949 \text{ ml (NaOH)}$$

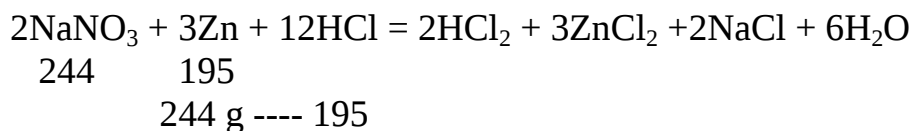
150. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1,09 g V_2O_5 ni qaytarilganda hosil bo'lgan vanadiy massasi reaksiya tenglamasi asosida topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{l} 546 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 306 \\ 1,09 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,6108 \text{ t} = 610,8 \text{ kg} \end{array}$$

151. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$8 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 6,39 \text{ g (Zn)}$$

152. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$156 \quad 178$$

$$156 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 178$$

$$3,13 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 3,56 \text{ g (Hf)}$$

153. Kimyoviy reaksiyalar quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0,88 & & x \\ \text{ZrO}_2 & \rightarrow & \text{Zr} \\ 123 & & 91 \\ 123 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 91 \text{ g} \\ 0,88 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\ 0,37 & & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,65 \text{ g (Zr)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 & \rightarrow & 2\text{Fe} \\ 160 & & 112 \\ 160 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 112 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0,37 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\ 0,145 & & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,259 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 & \rightarrow & 2\text{Al} \\ 102 & & 54 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 102 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 54 \text{ g} \\ 0,145 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 0,07676 \text{ g (Al)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 0,65 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \% \end{array} \quad x = 65 \% \text{ (Zr)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 0,259 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \% \end{array} \quad x = 25,9 \% \text{ (Fe)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\ 0,07676 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \% \end{array} \quad x = 7,676 \% \text{ (Al)} \end{array}$$

154. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$190 \quad \quad \quad 254 \quad 368$$

$$190 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 254 \text{ g}$$

$$19 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 25,4 \text{ g (OsO}_4\text{)}$$

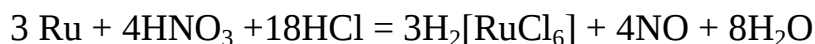
$$190 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 368 \text{ g}$$

$$19 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 36,8 \text{ g (NO}_2\text{)}$$

3) Mendeleev – Klapayron tenglamasidan foydalanib tegishli sharoitdagi gazning hajmi topiladi:

$$V = mRT/PM = 36,8 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 296 / 101 \cdot 46 = 19,49 \text{ l (HO}_2\text{)}$$

155. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$303 \quad 252 \quad 657$$

$$303 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 252 \text{ g}$$

$$10 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 8,3168 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

$$8,3168 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)} \text{ ---- } 60\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \quad \text{---- } 100\% \quad x = 13,86 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\text{Eritmaning hajmi} \quad V = 13,86 / 1,373 = 10,0956 \text{ ml (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

Endi HCl ning massasini topiladi:

$$303 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 657 \text{ g}$$

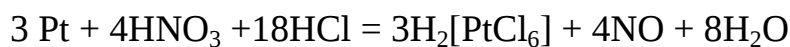
$$10 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 21,683 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

$$21,683 \text{ g (HCl)} \text{ ---- } 37\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \quad \text{---- } 100\% \quad x = 58,6 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\text{Eritmaning hajmi} \quad V = 58,6 / 1,18 = 49,66 \text{ ml (HCl)}$$

156. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$252 \quad 657 \quad 1230$$

$$1) \quad m = V \rho \omega = 100 \cdot 1,15 \cdot 0,3 = 34,5 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

$$2) \quad 657 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 1230 \text{ g}$$

$$34,5 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 64,59 \text{ g (H}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]\text{)}$$

$$3) \quad 657 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 252 \text{ g}$$

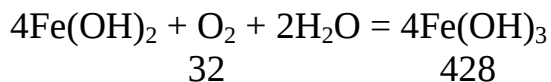
$$34,5 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } x \quad x = 13,23 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

$$4) \quad 13,23 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)} \text{ ---- } 65\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \quad \text{---- } 100\% \quad x = 20,35 \text{ g eritma}$$

$$\text{Eritmaning hajmi} \quad V = 20,35 / 1,55 = 13,13 \text{ ml (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

157. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



I usul:

12 g Fe(OH)₃ hosil qilish uchun necha gramm kislorod kerakligi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 \text{ g O}_2 & \text{----} & 428 \text{ g Fe(OH)}_3 \\ x \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 12 \text{ g Fe(OH)}_3 \end{array} \quad x = 0,897 \text{ g}$$

Mendeleev – Klapeyron tenglamasidan foydalanib, kislorodning hajmi hisoblanadi

$$V = mRT/PM = 0,897 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 296/90 \cdot 32 = 0,766 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

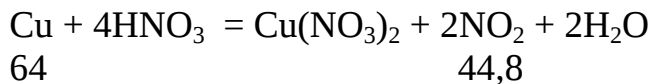
II usul: Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 12 g Fe(OH)₃ hosil qilish uchun kerak bo'lgan kislorodning normal sharoitdagi (V₀) hajmi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 22,4 \text{ l O}_2 & \text{----} & 428 \text{ g Fe(OH)}_3 \\ x \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 12 \text{ g Fe(OH)}_3 \end{array} \quad x = 0,628 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

Endi tegishli sharoitdagi gazning hajmi topiladi: $PV/T = P_0V_0/T_0$

$$V = P_0V_0T/PT_0 = 101,325 \cdot 0,628 \cdot 296/90 \cdot 273 = 0,766 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

158. Aralashmasida faqat mis nitrat kislota bilan ta'sirlashganda NO₂ gazi chiqadi:



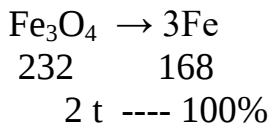
1) $m = 5 \cdot 0,2 = 1 \text{ t (CuO)}$

2) $5 - 1 = 4 \text{ t (Cu)}$

3) 4 t mis HNO₃ bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda ajralib chiqqan NO₂ hajmi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 64 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 44,8 \text{ l} \\ 4 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 2,8 \text{ m}^3 \text{ NO}_2$$

159. Kimyoviy reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi

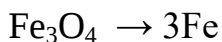


$$x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 80\% \quad x = 1,6 \text{ t (Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{)}$$

1,6 t Fe₃O₄ dan 1,1586 t Fe olish mumkin, ya'ni:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 232 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 168 \\ 1,6 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\ 1,1586 \text{ t} & \text{----} & 100\% \\ 1,008 \text{ t} & \text{-----} & x\% \end{array} \quad x = 87\% \text{ ni tashkil qiladi}$$

160. Kimyoviy reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'icha amalga oshadi



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 232 & & 168 \end{array}$$

$$100\% - 13\% = 87\%$$

$$3 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 87\% \quad x = 2,61 \text{ t (Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{)}$$

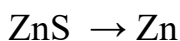
$$232 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 168$$

$$2,61 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,89 \text{ t (Fe)}$$

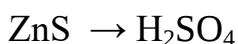
$$1,89 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 96\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 1,968 \text{ t (Fe)}$$

161. Kimyoviy reaksiyalar quyidagi sxema buyicha boradi. Modda tarkibidagi elementlarning modda miqdori bir xil ekanligidan foydalanib strelka orkali utkaziladi.



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 97 & & 65 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 97 & & 98 \end{array}$$

$$100\% - 24\% = 76\% (\text{ZnS})$$

$$242,5 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ t} \text{ ----- } 76\% \quad x = 184,3 \text{ t (ZnS)}$$

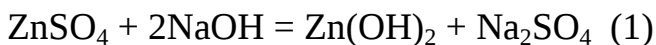
$$97 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 65 \text{ t}$$

$$184,3 \text{ t} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 123,5 \text{ t (Zn)}$$

$$97 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 98 \text{ t}$$

$$184,3 \text{ t} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 186,2 \text{ t (H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)}$$

162. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{cccc} 161 & & 80 & & 99 & & 142 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 99 & & 80 & & 143 \end{array}$$

(1) Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida reaksiya uchun olingan ZnSO_4 va NaOH ning miqdorlari 1) $\nu(\text{ZnSO}_4) = 16,1/161 = 0,1 \text{ mol}$; $\nu(\text{NaOH}) = 12/80 = 0,15 \text{ mol}$

Ma'lum bo'ldiki NaOH ko'p olingan

16,1 g ZnSO_4 dan hosil bo'lgan cho'kma va reaksiyada sarflan NaOH ning massasi

$$161 \text{ ---- } 99$$

$$16,1 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 9,9 \text{ g (Zn(OH)}_2\text{)}$$

$$161 \text{ ---- } 80$$

$$16,1 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 8,0 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

$$161 \text{ ---- } 142$$

$$16,1 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 14,2 \text{ g (Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{)}$$

$12 - 8 = 4 \text{ g (NaOH)}$ ortiqcha

Zn(OH)_2 amfoter gidroksid bo'lganligi uchun ortiqcha NaOH bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 4 g NaOH bilan necha gramm Zn(OH)_2 cho'kmasini eritishi va qancha Na_2ZnO_2 hosil bo'lganligi topiladi.

$$80 \text{ ---- } 99$$

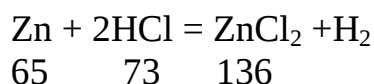
$$4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 4,95 \text{ g (Zn(OH)}_2\text{)}$$

$$80 \text{ ---- } 143$$

$$4 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 7,15 \text{ g (Na}_2\text{ZnO}_2\text{)}$$

Hosil bo'lgan 9,9 g cho'kmadan 4,95 g erib ketadi, qolgan Zn(OH)_2 cho'kmaning massasi 4,95 g ($9,9 - 4,95$) ga teng.

163. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$65 \quad 73 \quad 136$$

$$2 \text{ t ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ t ----- } 40\% \quad x = 0,8 \text{ t (800 kg)}$$

800 kg ZnCl_2 olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan rux va HCl ning massasi

$$65 \text{ ---- } 136$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 800 \quad x = 382,35 \text{ kg (Zn)}$$

$$382,35 \text{ kg ---- } 95\%$$

$$x \text{ kg ----- } 100\% \quad x = 402,4 \text{ kg (texnik rux)}$$

$$73 \text{ ---- } 136$$

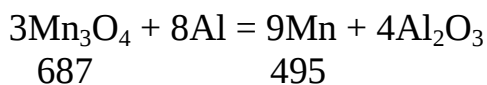
$$x \text{ ----- } 800 \quad x = 429,4 \text{ kg (HCl)}$$

Bu mikdor 30% li HCl eritmaning

$$429,4 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 30\%$$

$$x \text{ kg} \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 1431,4 \text{ kg tarkibida bo'ladi.}$$

164. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\frac{687}{495}$$

$$100\% - 10\% = 90\% (\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4)$$

$$1 \text{ t} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 90\% \quad x = 0,9 \text{ t } (\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4)$$

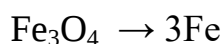
$$\frac{687}{495}$$

$$900 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 648,47 \text{ kg (Mn)}$$

$$648,47 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 92\% \quad x = 596,6 \text{ kg (Mn)}$$

165. Kimyoviy reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi



$$\frac{232}{168}$$

$$100\% - 10\% = 90\%$$

$$519,1 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ kg} \text{ ----- } 90\% \quad x = 467,19 \text{ kg } (\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)$$

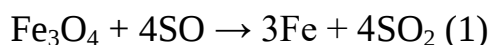
$$\frac{232 \text{ kg}}{168}$$

$$467,19 \text{ kg} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 338,31 \text{ kg (Fe)}$$

$$338,31 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 96\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 352,4 \text{ kg (cho'yan)}$$

166. Kimyoviy reaksiya quyidagicha boradi



$$\frac{232}{112}$$



$$\frac{12}{28}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 320 g Fe_3O_4 ni qaytarish uchun kerak bo'lgan SO ning massasi

$$232 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 112 \text{ kg}$$

$$320 \text{ kg} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 154,48 \text{ kg (SO)}$$

(2) sxemadan ma'lumki (S : CO) 1 : 1 nisbatda

$$1 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 28$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 154,48 \quad x = 66,2 \text{ kg (C)}$$

$$66,2 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 97\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100\% \quad x = 69,4 \text{ kg}$$

167. Dastlab cho'yan tarkibida qancha temir borligi hisoblanadi

$$116,7 \text{ kg cho'yan} \text{ ---- } 100\%$$

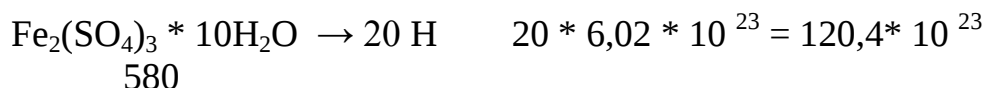
$$x \text{ ----- } 96 \% (\text{Fe}) \quad x = 112 \text{ kg (Fe)}$$

So'ngra qancha po'lat suyuqlantirib olish mumkinligi topiladi

$$112 \text{ kg} \text{ ---- } 99\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 100 \% \text{ po'lat} \quad x = 113,6 \text{ kg (po'lat)}$$

168. Dastlab kristallogidrat tarkibidagi vodorodlar soni topiladi



So'ngra 6,96 g kristallogidrat tarkibidagi vodorodlar soni hisoblanadi

$$580 \text{ g (Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O)} \text{ ----- } 120,4 * 10^{23}$$

$$6,96 \text{ g (Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O)} \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 1,44 * 10^{23} = 14,4 * 10^{22}$$

169. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$54 \quad \quad \quad 67,2$$



$$56 \quad \quad \quad 22,4$$



$$54 \quad \quad \quad 67,2$$

Aluminiy amfoter element bo'lganligi uchun ishqor eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, aluminiy massasi topiladi

$$54 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 3,36 \text{ l} \quad x = 2,7 \text{ g(Al)}$$

Aralashmadagi 2,7 g aluminiy HCl bilan ta'sirlashib, hosil bo'lgan vodorod hajmi

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan topiladi

$$54 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

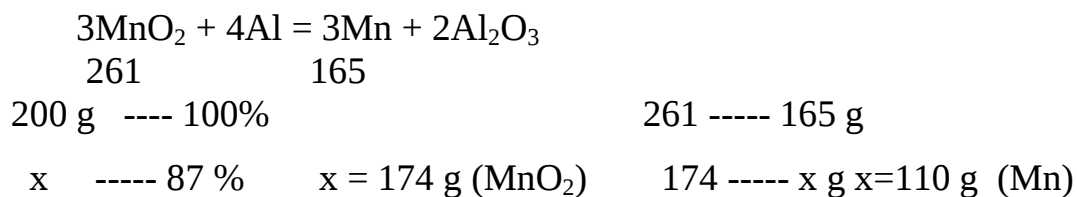
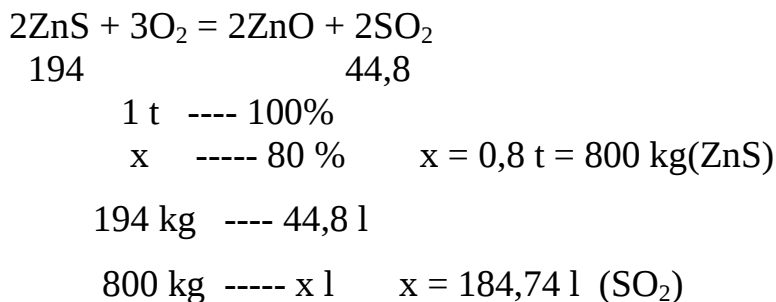
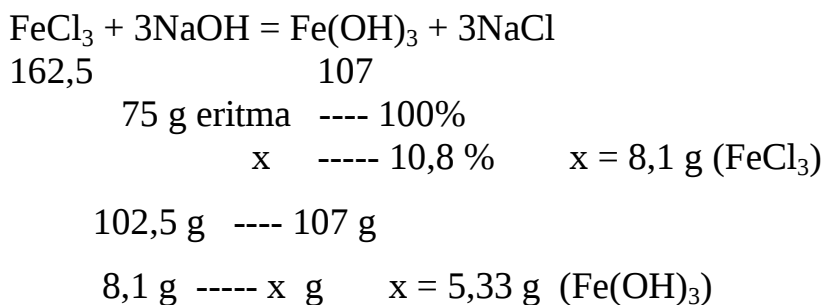
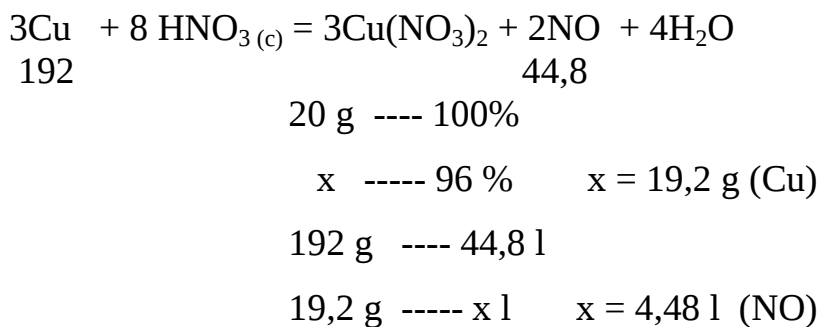
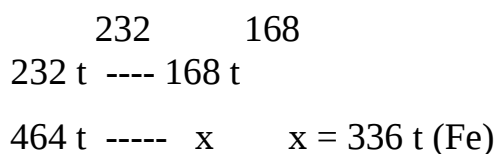
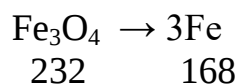
$$2,7 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 3,36 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

4,48 – 3.36 = 1,12 l vodorod temirning HCl bilan ta'sirlashishidan ajralib chiqqan.

$$56 \text{ g} \text{ ---- } 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1,12 \text{ l} \quad x = 2,8 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

Aralashmaning massasi 6 g. Demak, (6 – 2,7 – 2,8) = 0,5 g (S)

170. Reaksiya tenglamalari**171. Reaksiya tenglamalari****172. Reaksiya tenglamasi****173. Reaksiya tenglamasi****174. Reaksiya tenglamasi** $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 3\text{Fe}$ **175. Reaksiya tenglamasi**

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 1 \text{ t} & \text{----} & 100\% \\
 x & \text{-----} & 80\% \quad x = 0,8 \text{ t} = 800 \text{ kg}(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) \\
 232 \text{ kg} & \text{----} & 168 \text{ kg} \qquad \qquad \qquad 579,3 \text{ kg} \text{ -----} 100\% \\
 800 \text{ kg} & \text{-----} & x \quad x = 579,3 \text{ kg} (\text{Fe}) \quad 570 \text{ kg} \text{ -----} x\% \quad x = 93,47\%
 \end{array}$$

176. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x & & y \\
 \text{Fe} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 & & \\
 56 & & 22,4 \qquad y = 22,4x/56 = 0,4x \\
 \\
 (2,33-x) & & (0,896-y) \\
 \text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 & & \\
 65 & & 22,4 \\
 (2,33-x) * 22,4 = 65 (0,896 - 0,4x) & & \\
 52,192 - 22,4x = 58,24 + 26x = 0 & & \\
 3,6x = 6,048 & & \\
 x = 6,048/3,6 = 1,68 \text{ g} (\text{Fe}) & & \\
 2,33 - 1,68 = 0,65 \text{ g} (\text{Zn}) & &
 \end{array}$$

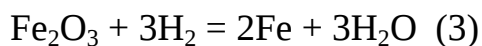
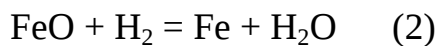
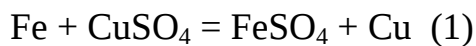
177. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{I usul} & x & y \\
 \text{KCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{AgCl} & & \\
 74,5 & & 143,5 \qquad y = 143,5x/74,5 = 1,926x \\
 (2,66-x) & & (5,74-y) \\
 \text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl} & & \\
 58,5 & & 143,5 \\
 (2,66-x) * 143,5 = 58,5 (5,74 - 1,926x) & & \\
 381,71 - 143,5x = 335,79 + 112,671x = 0 & & \\
 30,829x = 45,92 & & \\
 x = 45,92/30,829 = 1,49 \text{ g} (\text{KCl}) & & \\
 2,66 - 1,49 = 1,17 \text{ g} (\text{NaCl}) & & \\
 \\
 \text{II usul} & 2,66 & x \\
 \text{KCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{AgCl} & & x = 5,1236 \\
 74,5 & & 143,5 \\
 2,66 & & x \\
 \text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl} & & x = 6,5249 \\
 58,5 & & 143,5 \\
 \text{NaCl} & 6,5249 & 0,6164 \\
 & 5,1236 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 5,74 & & 1,401 \\
 2,66 \text{ g NaCl} & \text{----} & 1,401 \\
 x & \text{-----} & 0,6164 \quad x = 1,17 \text{ g (NaCl)}
 \end{array}$$

$$2,66 - 1,17 = 1,49 \text{ g (NaCl)}$$

178. Reaksiya tenglamalari



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan temirning miqdori topiladi:

$$64 - 56 = 8 \text{ g (farq)}$$

$$4,96 - 4,72 = 0,24 \text{ g (farq)}$$

$$56 \text{ g Fe} \text{ ---- } 8 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,24 \text{ g} \quad x = 1,68 \text{ g (Fe)}$$

$$(4,72 - 1,68) = 3,04 \text{ g (FeO va Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ aralashmasi)}$$

(2) va (3) reaksiya tenglamalaridan foydalanib aralashma tarkibi topiladi

$$72 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 18 \text{ g}$$

$$3,04 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,76 \text{ g (N}_2\text{O)}$$

$$160 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 54 \text{ g}$$

$$3,04 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 1,026 \text{ g (N}_2\text{O)}$$

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \quad 1,026 \qquad \qquad 0,14$$

$$0,76$$

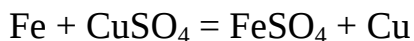
$$0,9 \qquad \qquad \qquad 0,266$$

$$3,04 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ ----- } 0,266$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,14 \quad x = 1,6 \text{ g (Fe}_2\text{O}_3)$$

$$3,04 - 1,6 = 1,44 \text{ g (FeO)}$$

179. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$64 - 56 = 8 \text{ g (farq)}$$

$$80,6 - 80 = 0,6 \text{ g (farq)}$$

$$64 \text{ g Cu} \text{ ---- } 8 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,6 \text{ g} \quad x = 4,8 \text{ g (Cu)}$$

180. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1,202 & x & \\ \text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{BaCl}_2 = \text{BaSO}_4 + \text{FeCl}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} & & \\ 278 & 233 & \\ 1,202 & x & \\ \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{BaCl}_2 = \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{FeCl}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & & \\ 250 & 233 & \\ \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & 1,12 & 0,079 \\ & 1,007 & \\ & 1,086 & 0,113 \\ 1,202 \text{ g CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} & \text{-----} & 0,113 \\ & x & \text{-----} \quad 0,079 \quad x = 0,84 \text{ g (CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O)} \\ 1,202 \text{ g} & \text{----} & 100\% \\ 0,84 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \% \quad x = 69,88\% (\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) \\ 100 - 69,88 = 30,12 \% (\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) \end{array}$$

ORGANIK KIMYO

19.1. Organik birikmalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.

Izomeriya. Izomerlar va izologlar.

Tarkibida uglerod atomlari hamda vodorod, kislorod, azot elementlari bo'lgan birikmalar organik birikmalar deyiladi. Organik kimyo XIX asrdayoq mustaqil fan bo'lib ajralib chiqdi.

Organik kimyo – barcha organik birikmalarni - tabiiy va sintetik organik moddalarni ham o'rganadi.

Organik birikmalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1.Uglerod atomlari bir-biri bilan o'zaro bog'lanib zanjirlar va halqalar hosil qila oladi.

2.Organik birikmalardagi bog'lanishlar kovalent bog'lanishli bo'lib, ularning elektrolitmas bo'lishi shu bilan tushuntiriladi.

3.Organik birikmalar suvda ionga ajralmasligi (yoki to'liq ajralmasligi) sababli juda qiyin reaksiyaga kirishadi.

4.Organik birikmalar 400-600⁰C atrofida qizdirilganda to'liq parchalanadi. Kislorod ishtirokida yonadi.

5.Organik birikmalarda izomeriya hodisasi kuzatiladi.

Organik birikmalarning son jihatdan juda ko'p bo'lishi asosan izomeriya hodisasi bilan tushuntiriladi.

Tarkibi va molekular massasi bir xil, lekin molekularlarning tuzilishi har xil, shuning uchun xossalari turlicha bo'lgan moddalar *izomerlar* deyiladi.

Izomerlarda

- moddalarning sifat tarkibi;
- moddalarning miqdor tarkibi;
- nisbiy molekular massa;
- modda tarkibidagi elementlarning massa ulushlari bir xil;
- molekulada atomlarning tuzilish tarkibi;
- fizikaviy xossalari;
- kimyoviy xossalari har xil bo'ladi.

Izomeriya (izo-teng, meros-qism) terminini fanga Berselius kiritgan.

Izologlar - bu uglerod atomlar soni bir xil bo'lib, vodorod atomlari soni bilan farqlanuvchi organik birikmalarga aytiladi.

Masalan: C_4H_{10} ; C_4H_8 ; C_4H_6 ; C_4H_4 ;

1. 0,5g modda yondirilganda 1,697 g CO_2 va 0,340 g H_2O olindi. Uglerod va vodorodning foiz ulushini toping.

2. 0,220g modda yondirilganda 0,321 g CO_2 va 0,134 g H_2O olindi. Moddaning oddiy formulasini aniqlang. ($Mr=90$)

3. Quyidagi birikmalar tarkibida necha foiz uglerod, vodorod va kislorod bo'lishini hisoblab toping:

a) $C_3H_6O_3$ – sut kislota.

b) $C_6H_{12}O_6$ - uzum shakari.

4. Azotni Dyuma usuli bo'yicha aniqlanganda 11,6 mg tekshirilayotgan moddadan 1,634 ml azot olingan ($t=23,5^0S$); $R=747mm$ sim. ust.) Shu moddadagi azotning foiz miqdorini aniqlang.

5. Modda miqdoriy tahlil qilinganda quyidagi natijalar olingan.

C-30,7% ; H-3,82% ; Cl-45,23% ; O-20,25% ; Shu modda bug'ining vodorod bo'yicha zichligi 39,25. Moddaning molekular formulasini aniqlang.

6. 10 mg modda yondirilganda 33,84 mg CO_2 va 6,92 mg HN_2O ajralib chiqqan. Moddaning molekular og'irligi 78 ga tengligini hisobga olib, uning molekular formulasini aniqlang.

7. Quyida formulalari yozilgan moddalarni 2 guruhga, izomerlarga va izologlarga ajrating:

a) $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$

ye) $HC\equiv C-CH_2-CH_3$

b) $CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_3$

j) $CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_3$

v) $CH_3-CH(CH_3)CH_3$

z) $H_2C=C=C=CH_2$

g) $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$

i) $CH\equiv C-CH=CH_2$

8. Mavjud bo'lmaydigan moddalarni ajrating.

1) C_4H_{10} ; 2) C_4H_4 ; 3) C_4H_2 ; 4) C_4H ; 5) $C_4H_8Cl_3$; 6) $C_2H_{10}H_2Cl_2$; 7) C_4Cl_{12} ; 8) $C_3H_6O_3$

9. Necha xil empirik formula bilan uglerod atomlari soni 5 ta bo'lgan uglevodorodlarni (izologlarni) ifodalash mumkin?

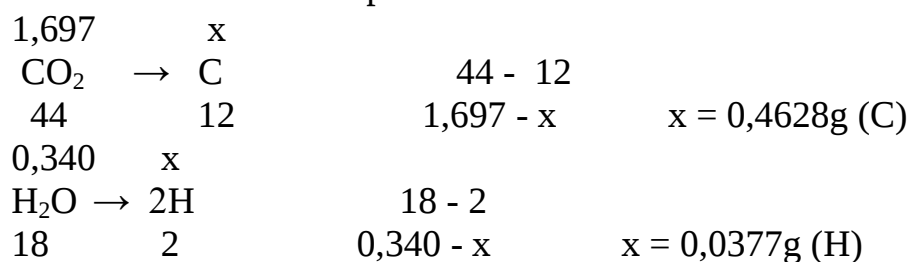
10. C_5H_4 formula mavjudmi? Mavjud bo'lsa, ular nechta bo'lishi mumkin?

YeChIMI:

1. Organik modda tarkibida uglerod va vodorod yoki uglerod, vodorod va kislorod bo'lsa, ular yonganda CO_2 va H_2O hosil bo'ladi.

I usul:

Masala shartiga binoan 1,697g CO_2 va 0,340g H_2O tarkibidagi uglerod va vodorod massalari hisoblab topiladi.



$$0,4628 + 0,0377 = 0,5 \text{ g}$$

Demak, modda tarkibida uglerod va vodorod mavjud

$$\frac{0,4628}{12} x; \frac{0,0377}{1} u;$$

$$0,0385 x; 0,0377u;$$

Har ikkala qiymat 0,377 ga bo'linadi.

$$(1x; 1u) \cdot 2 = 2x; 2u. \quad \text{ya'ni} \quad C_xH_u; C_2H_2$$

$$Mr(C_2H_2) = 26$$

$$26 - 100\%$$

$$24 - x \quad x = 92,30\%(C)$$

$$100 - 92,3 = 7,7\% (H)$$

II usul

$$\omega(C) = \frac{12 \cdot m}{44 \cdot a} \cdot 100 = \frac{12 \cdot 1,697}{44 \cdot 0,5} \cdot 100 = 92,56\%$$

$$\omega(H) = \frac{2 \cdot n}{18 \cdot a} \cdot 100 = \frac{2 \cdot 0,340}{18 \cdot 0,5} \cdot 100 = 7,5\%$$

2. *I usul*

0,321 g CO_2 dagi uglerod va 0,134 g H_2O dagi vodorodning massasi

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 0,321 & x & \\ CO_2 \rightarrow C & & x = 0,0875g (C) \\ 44 & 12 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 0,134 & x & \\ H_2O \rightarrow 2H & & x = 0,01488 g (H) \\ 18 & 2 & \end{array}$$

$$0,0875 + 0,01488 = 0,10238 \text{ g}$$

Demak, modda tarkibida kislorod ham mavjud.

$$0,220 - 0,10238 = 0,11762 \text{ g (O)}$$

$$x : u : z = \frac{0,0875}{12} : \frac{0,01488}{1} : \frac{0,11762}{16} = \frac{0,00729 : 0,01488 : 0,00735}{0,00729} = 1 : 2 : 1$$

CH₂O

$$Mr(\text{CH}_2\text{O})=30$$

Masala shartida moddaning molyar massasi 90 ekanligi ma'lum.

$$90 : 30 = 3 \quad (\text{CH}_2\text{O}) \cdot 3 = \text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$$

II usul

Modda tarkibidagi elementlarning foiz tarkibi

$$\omega(\text{C}) = \frac{12 \cdot m}{44 \cdot a} = \frac{12 \cdot 0,321}{44 \cdot 0,220} = 39,74\%$$

$$\omega(\text{H}) = \frac{2 \cdot n}{18 \cdot a} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,134}{18 \cdot 0,220} = 6,76\%$$

$$\omega(\text{O}) = 100 - 39,74 + 6,76 = 53,50\%$$

$$x : u : z = \frac{39,74}{12} : \frac{6,76}{1} : \frac{53,5}{16} = \frac{3,31 : 6,76 : 3,34}{3,31} = 1 : 2 : 1 \quad \text{CH}_2\text{O}$$

$$Mr(\text{CH}_2\text{O})=30$$

$$90 : 30 = 3 \quad (\text{CH}_2\text{O}) \cdot 3 = \text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$$

3. Dastlab moddaning molekular massasi hisoblanadi

$$Mr(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3) = 12 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 6 + 16 \cdot 3 = 36 + 6 + 48 = 90$$

$$90 - 100\%$$

$$36 - x \quad x = 40\%(\text{C})$$

$$90 - 100\%$$

$$6 - u \quad u = 6,67\%(\text{H})$$

$$90 - 100\%$$

$$48 - z \quad z = 53,33\%(\text{O})$$

Glyukoza tarkibidagi elementlarning foiz miqdorlari ham sut kislotaning topilgan foizlari kabi hisoblanadi

4. I usul

Jarayon quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.

Azotli modda + CuO → CO₂ + H₂O + azot oksidlari

Azot oksidlari + Cu → CuO + H₂

Ajralib chiqqan azotning foiz miqdori quyidagi formula bo'yicha hisoblanadi

$$\omega\% = \frac{1,2507 \cdot 273 \cdot v \cdot p \cdot 100}{760 \cdot (273 + t) \cdot a};$$

Bu yerda 1,2507 – n.sh.dagi azotning zichligi; R – bosim

V – olingan azotning hajmi; t – harorat

a – yoqilgan modda miqdori

$$\omega(\text{H}) = \frac{1,2507 \cdot 273 \cdot 1,634 \cdot 747 \cdot 100}{760(273 + 23,5) \cdot 11,6} = 15,94\%$$

II usul

Avval Mendeleev-Klapeyron tenglamasidan azot massasi hisoblanadi:

$$m = \frac{MPV}{RT} = \frac{28 \cdot 747 \cdot 1,634}{62400 \cdot 296,5} = 0,00184752 \quad \text{g (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$0,0116 - 100\%$$

$$0,0018472 - x \quad x = 15,924\%(\text{H}_2)$$

5. Masala shartida berilgan foiz miqdorlarini har bir elementning atom massasiga bo'linadi

$$\text{C:H:Cl:O} \frac{30,7}{12} : \frac{3,82}{1} : \frac{45,23}{35,5} : \frac{20,25}{16} = 2,558 : 3,82 : 1,27 : 1,26 = 2 : 3 : 1 : 1 \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO}$$

$$M_r = 39,25 \cdot 2 = 78,5$$

$$M_r(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO}) = 12 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + 35,5 \cdot 1 + 16 \cdot 1 = 78,5$$

6. *I usul*

Modda tarkibidagi elementlarning massa ulushlari

$$\omega(\text{C}) = \frac{33,84 \cdot 12}{44 \cdot 10} \cdot 100 = 92,29\%$$

$$\omega(\text{H}) = \frac{6,92 \cdot 2}{18 \cdot 10} \cdot 100 = 7,68\%$$

Demak, modda tarkibi faqat uglerod va vodoroddan iborat

$$x : u = \frac{92,29}{12} : \frac{7,68}{1} = 7,69 : 7,68 = 1 : 1 \quad \text{CH}$$

$$M_r(\text{CH}) = 12 + 1 = 13$$

$$78 : 13 = 6 \quad (\text{CH}) \cdot 6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$$

$$M_r(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 12 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 6 = 78$$

II usul

Dastlab CO₂ va H₂O tarkibidagi uglerod va vodorodning massalari

$$33,84 \quad x$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C} \quad x = 9,23 \text{ g (C)}$$

$$44 \quad 12$$

$$6,92 \quad u$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H} \quad u = 0,7688 \text{ g (H)}$$

$$18 \quad 2$$

$$9,23 + 0,7688 = 9,9988 \text{ g} \approx 10 \text{ g}$$

$$x : u = \frac{9,23}{12} : \frac{0,7688}{1} = 0,769 : 0,7688 = 1 : 1 \text{CH}$$

$$M_r(\text{CH}) = 12 + 1 = 13$$

$$78 : 13 = 6 \quad (\text{CH}) \cdot 6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$$

$$M_r(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 12 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 6 = 78$$

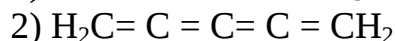
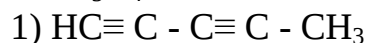
7. 1 va 3; 2 va 4; 5 va 6; 7 va 8 moddalar izomerlar
1,2,5,7 yoki 2,3,6,8 izologlar bo‘la oladi.

8. Organik birikmalarda uglerod doimo IV valentlikni namoyon qiladi: 4,5 va 7 - formuladagi moddalar mavjud emas.

9. Uglerod atomlar soni bir xil, ammo vodorod atomlar soni bilan farq qiladigan moddalar izologlar ekanligini bilgan holda uglerod soni 5 bo‘lgan izologlarni yozish mumkin.



10. C_5H_4 tarkibli moddalar mavjud, ular quyidagicha yoziladi.



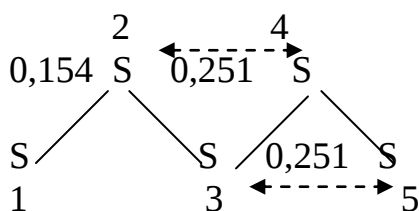
19.2. TO‘YINGAN UGLEVODORODLAR

19.2.1. Alkanlar

To‘yingan uglevodorodlar deyilishiga sabab birikmalarida uglerod atomlarining hamma valentliklari vodorod atomlari bilan to‘yingan, ular parafinlar hamda alkanlar ham deyiladi.

Alkanlarda markaziy atom uglerod sp^3 gibridlangan holda bo‘ladi. Bu qator uglevodorodlari o‘zidan oldingi va o‘zidan keyingi a‘zosidan CH_2 guruhlari bilan farq qiladi.

Alkanlar molekulasining tuzilishi tetraedrik bo‘lib qo‘shni uglerod atomlari orasidagi masofa 0,154 nm, 1 – 3 yoki 2 – 4; 3 – 5 uglerod atomlari orasidagi masofa esa 0,251 nmga teng. $109^{\circ}28'$ burchak hosil qiladi.

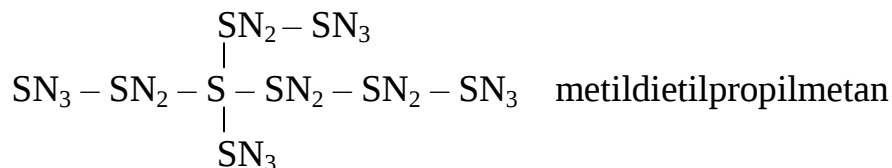


Izomeriyasi – faqat struktur izomeriya kuzatiladi.

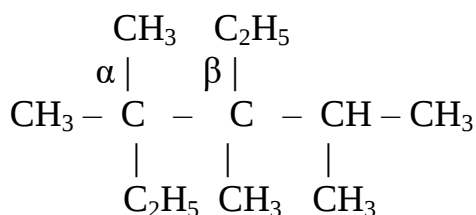
Izomeriya C_4H_{10} dan boshlanadi. Alkanlar molekulasidagi har bir uglerod atomlari bilan bog‘langan boshqa uglerod atomlarining soniga qarab birlamchi, ikkilamchi, uchlamchi va to‘rtlamchi bo‘ladi.

Nomenklaturasi – tarixiy, ratsional va sistematik nomenklatura bo‘yicha nomlanadi.

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko‘ra uglevodorodlar CH_4 metanning bir yoki bir necha vodorodi radikallarga (bir valentli zarrachalar $-\text{S}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$) almashingan hosilalari sifatida qaraladi. Misol:

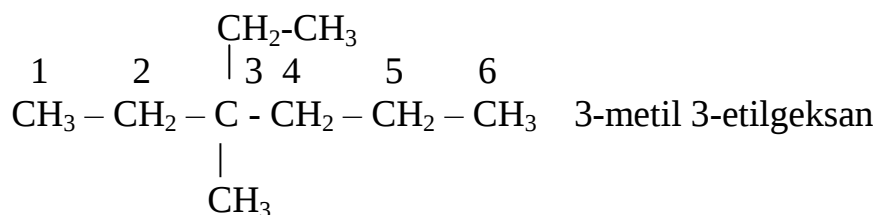


Ratsional nomenklatura bo‘yicha nomlashda ba‘zan C_2H_6 (etan) asos qilib olinishi mumkin. Misol:



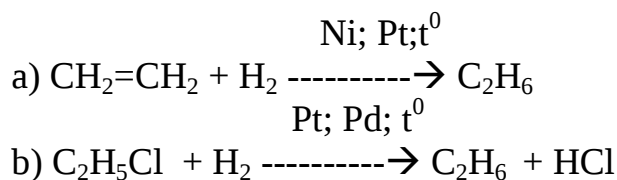
α, α, β – trimetil α, β - dietil β -izopropiletan

Sistematik nomenklatura bo‘yicha nomlash uchun eng uzun zanjir tanlab olinadi, molekulaning boshqa qismlari o‘rinbosarlar sifatida qaraladi:



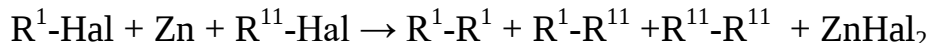
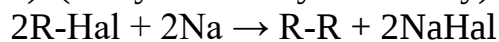
Alkanlarning olinishi

1. Tabiiy manbalardan (tabiiy gaz va neft)
2. Uglerod skeleti o‘zgarmay turib, alkanlar sintez qilish:



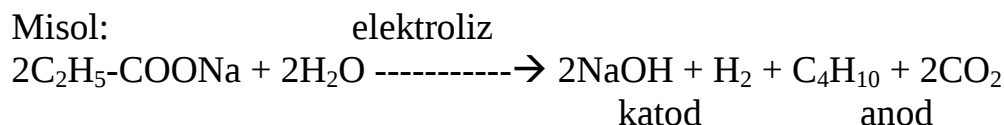
3. Uglerod skeleti kattalashgan alkanlarni sintez qilish:

a) (A.Vyurs reaksiyasi. 1855 y)

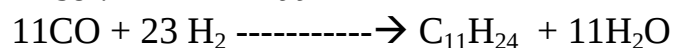


Bu reaksiyalarning mexanizmini P.P.Sharigin (1907 y) aniqladi.

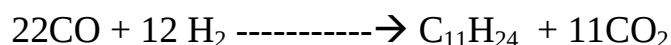
b) (1849 y) Kolbe karbon kislotalarning tuzlarini elektroliz qilish yo‘li bilan alkanlar sintez qilish usulini kashf qildi:


$$\text{R-COONa} + \text{MeOH} \text{ -----} \rightarrow \text{R-H} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$
$$\text{CH}_3\text{-COONa} + \text{NaOH} \text{ -----} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$
$$n\text{CO} + (2n+1) \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[160-200^\circ \text{C}]{\text{Ni; Co}} \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} + n\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

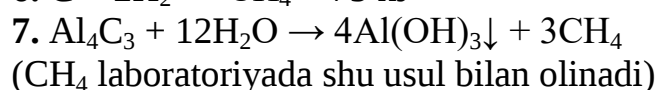
kat


$$2n\text{CO} + (n+1) \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{190-250}^0\text{C}]{\text{Fe}} \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} + n\text{CO}_2$$

kat



6. $\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 75 \text{ kJ}$



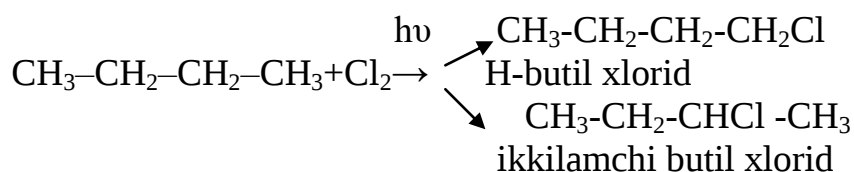
Dastlabki 4 ta vakili gaz, 13 tasi suyuqlik, C_{18} dan boshlab qattiq moddalardir. Gomologik qatorda uglerod atomining soni bitta oshishi bilan qaynash harorati $20^0 - 30^0C$ ga oshadi. Tarmoqlangan zanjirli izomerlarning qaynash harorati normal zanjirli

izomerlarga qaraganda pastroq bo'ladi. Ular qutbli erituvchilarda erimaydi, qutbsiz erituvchilar – benzol, efir, xloroform singari erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi.

Kimyoviy xossalari

Alkanlar radikal o'rin olish reaksiyalariga kirishadi. Vodorod atomlarining ajralish tezligi quyidagi tartibda o'zgaradi

C^3 dagi vodorod atomlari $> C^2$ dagi vodorod atomlari $> C^1$ dagi vodorod atomlari. Masalan, uy haroratida vodorod atomlarining ajralish tezlik nisbati – 5,0 : 3,8 : 1 Bu kattaliklardan foydalanib, berilgan alkanni xlorlaganda hosil bo'ladigan izomerlarning nisbatini oldindan hisoblab aytish mumkin, masalan:



$$\frac{\text{n-butilxlorid}}{\text{ikkilamchi butilxlorid}} = \frac{C^1 \text{dagi H atomlari soni}}{C^2 \text{dagi H atomlari soni}} \quad x$$

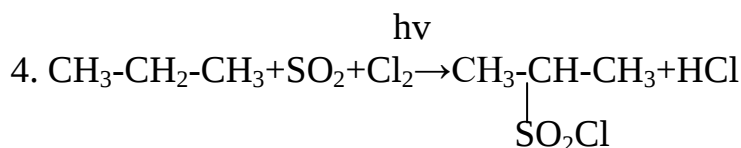
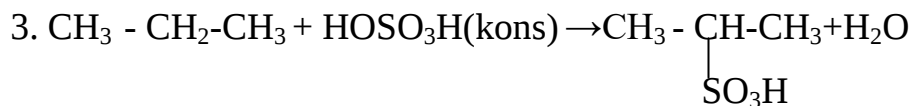
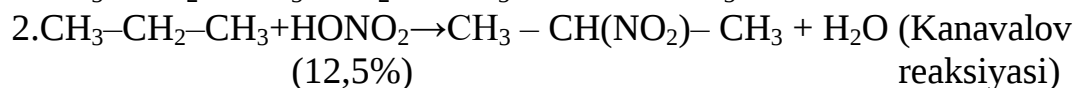
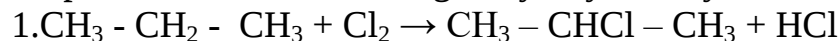
C^1 dagi H ning reaksiyaga kirishish qobiliyati

$$x \cdot \frac{6}{4} \cdot \frac{1,0}{3,8} = \frac{6}{15,2} \text{ yoki } 6 + 15,2 = 21,2$$

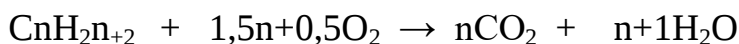
C^2 dagi H ning reaksiyaga kirishish qobiliyati

$$\frac{21,2}{6} - 100\% \quad x = 28\% (C^1); \quad 100 - 28 = 72\% (C^2)$$

Propan misolida alkanlarning kimyoviy reaksiyalari:

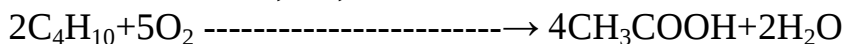


Alkanlarning umumiy yonish reaksiyasi:



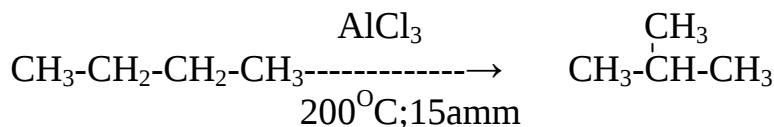
Oksidlash reaksiyasi

Co, Mn, Cr tuzlari



Izomerlanishi.

Molekulasida 4ta va undan ortiq uglerod atomlarini tutgan normal uglevodorodlar $AlCl_3$ ishtirokida izomerlanib tarmoqlangan uglevodorodlar olinadi:



Krekinglanish.



11. C_5H_{11} —tarkibli izomer radikallarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

12. Asosiy zanjirda 5 ta uglerod bor bo'lgan uglevodorod bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 50 ga teng. Noma'lum uglevodorodning struktura formulasini yozing. Ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

13. Asosiy zanjirda 4ta uglerod atomi bor molekulaning massasi 114 ga teng bo'lgan to'yingan uglevodorodlarning sistematik nomenklaturasiga ko'ra nomini ayting.

14. 10g suvsiz natriy asetat NaOH bilan suyuqlantirilganda necha litr (n.sh) CH_4 olinadi?

15. Normal sharoitda hajmi 5,6 l bo'lgan to'yingan uglevodorod 11 g ni tashkil etadi. Uning struktura formulasini toping.

16. Natriy metali quyidagi reaktivlarga ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlarni ko'rsating

a) izobutil yodit b) ikkilamchi butil xlorid + CH_3Cl

7. 5,6 l pentanning to'liq yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 ni yuttirish uchun NaOH ning 10% li eritmasidan ($\rho=1,1$) qancha hajm talab qilinadi? (Eritmada normal tuz hosil bo'ladi)

18. CH_4 , CO_2 va CO dan iborat 22,4 l aralashma NaOH ning mo'l eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda aralashmaning hajmi 6,72 l ga kamaydi. Qolgan aralashmani yondirish uchun 67,2 l havo ($\varphi(O_2) = 20\%$) kerak bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich aralashmaning tarkibini (hajmga ko'ra % da) aniqlang.

19. To'yingan monokarbon kislotaning 28,8 g natriyli tuzi mo'l NaOH bilan birga suyuqlantirilganda 6,048 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Bu nazariy chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan gazning 90% ni tashkil etadi. Qanday gaz ajralib chiqqanligini aniqlang.

20. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 0,1 mol to'yingan uglevodorodning to'la yonishi uchun 56 l (n.sh.da) havo sarf bo'ldi. Uglevodorodning struktura formulasi qanday? ($\varphi(O_2) = 20\%$)

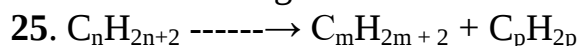
21. 6,4 g 2,2,3-trimetilgeksan va normal nonan aralashmasining to'la yonishidan ajralib chiqadigan CO₂ ni neytrallash uchun 0,25M NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? (Reaksiyada nordon tuz hosil bo'ladi)

22. Agar shartli ravishda parafinli shamning molekulasida 30 ta uglerod atomi bor to'yingan uglevodorod izomerlardan iborat deb hisoblaganda 42,2 g parafinli shamning to'la yonishi uchun qancha hajm havo kerak bo'ladi? ($\varphi(\text{O}_2) = 20\%$)

23. Natriy metali quyidagilarga ta'sir ettirilganda qanday to'yingan uglevodorodlar olinishi mumkin? A) etilyodid B) izopropilbromid V) izopropilxlorid + uchlamchi butilxlorid

24. Izopentan xlorlanganda olinadigan monoxlorli hosilalarning foiz miqdorini hisoblang

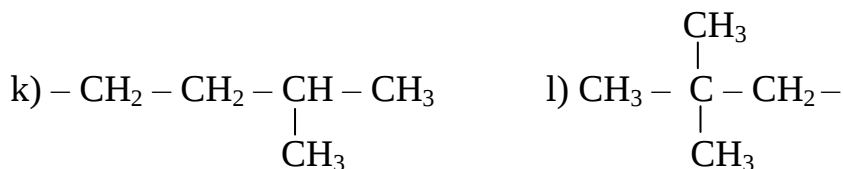
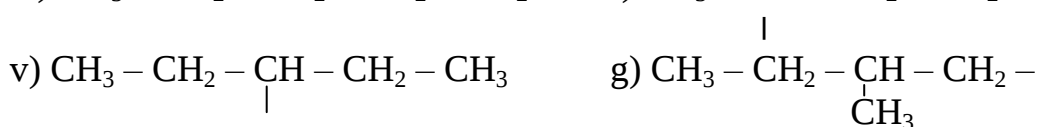
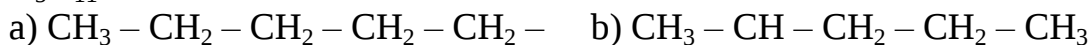
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n = 8 bo'lganda m va p qiymatlari qanday bo'lishi mumkin?

YeChIMI:

11. C₅H₁₁ tarkibli izomer radikallar soni 8 ta:



12. Masalani yechish uglevodorodning molyar massasini hisoblab topishdan boshlanadi:

$$\text{Mr}(\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}) = D(\text{H}_2) \cdot M(\text{H}_2) = 50 \cdot 2 = 100$$

$$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} = 100$$

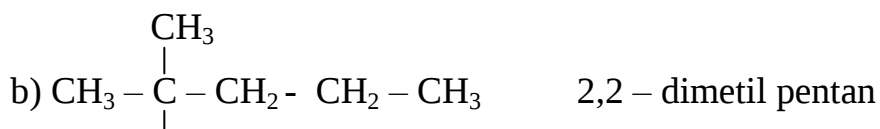
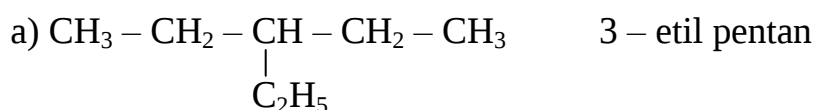
n – qiymati quyidagicha hisoblanadi.

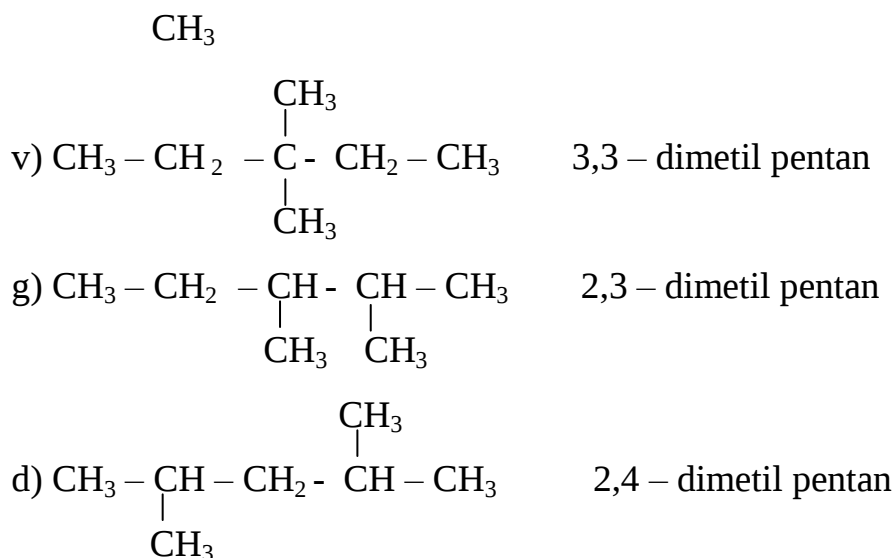
$$n = \frac{M - 2}{14} = \frac{100 - 2}{14} = \frac{98}{14} = 7$$

Demak, moddaning empirik formulasi C₇H₁₆ ya'ni

$$\text{Mr}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}) = 12 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 16 = 84 + 16 = 100$$

Endi masala shartiga ko'ra asosiy zanjirda 5 ta uglerod atomi bo'lgan struktura formulalar tuziladi:

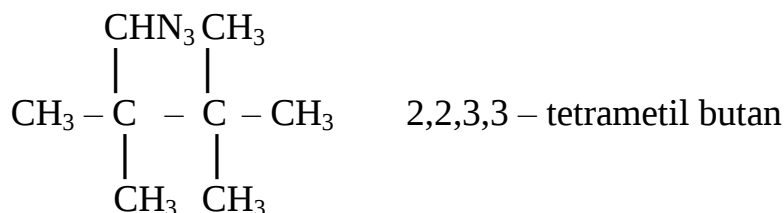




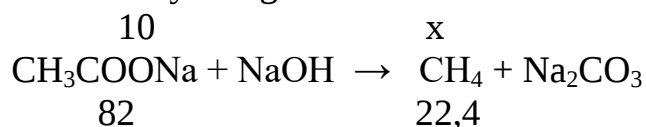
13. Alkan tarkibidagi n qiymat

$$n = \frac{114 - 2}{14} = \frac{112}{14} = 8$$

Demak moddaning empirik formulasi C_8H_{18} ya'ni asosiy zanjirda 4 ta uglerod atomi bo'lgan formula mavjud;



14. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$82 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$10 - x \quad x = 2,73 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$$

15. Masala shartiga ko'ra 5,6 l gaz(n.sh.da) 11 g ni tashkil etsa, uning molyar massasi 44 ga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$11\text{g} - 5,6 \text{ l}$$

$$x - 22,4 \text{ l} \quad x = 44 \text{ g}; \quad n = \frac{44 - 2}{14} = 3$$

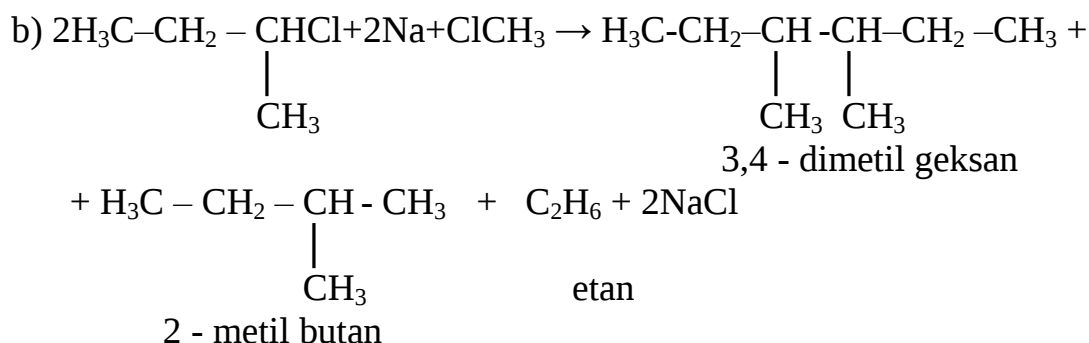
Demak moddaning empirik formulasi C_3H_8 . Uning izomeri yo'q, struktura formulasi $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$

16. Vyurs reaksiyasi asosida alkanlarning galogenli hosilalarga natriy yoki rux metalini ta'sir ettirib alkanlar olinadi:

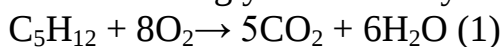




2,5 dimetil heksan



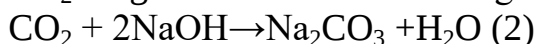
17. Pentanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi;



22,41

1121

CO₂ ning NaOH bilan ta'sirlashganda normal tuz hosil bo'ladi.



1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 5,6 l C_5H_{12} ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 hajmi

22,4 l - 112l

5,6 l - x

$$x = 28 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 28 l CO_2 ni neytrallash uchun sarflanadigan NaOH ning massasi

22,4 l - 80 g

28 l - x

$$x = 100\text{g (NaOH)}$$

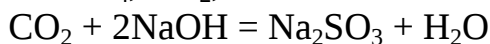
Endi 100g NaOH 10% li eritmaning necha gramida bo'lishi hisoblanadi:

100 g - 10%

x - 100%

$$x = 1000 \text{ g}$$
$$\text{Eritma hajmi} \quad V = \frac{m}{p} = \frac{1000}{1,1} = 909,09_{\text{мл}} \quad (\text{NaOH})$$

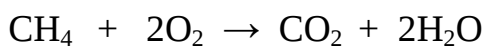
18. CH_4 , CO_2 , CO – aralashmadagi faqat CO_2 NaOH bilan ta'sirlashadi.



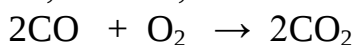
Shuning uchun aralashmaning hajmi 6,72 l ga kamaygan (bu CO₂ning hajmi) qolgan aralashma – CH₄ va CO.

Bu gazlar $V_0 (22,4 - 6,72) = 15,68$ l. ni tashkil qiladi.

Ikkala gaz ham yonadi.



22,4 l 44,8l



44,8l 22,4l

Bu gazlarni yonishi uchun 67,2 l havo sarflangan:

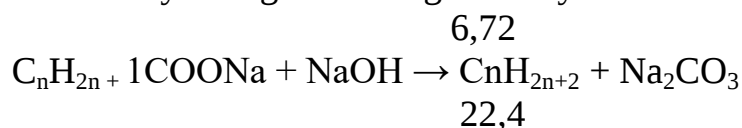
67,2 l havo ----- 100 %
 x ----- 20 % $x = 13,44 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$ yonishda ishtirok etgan.
 22,4 l (CH₄) ----- 44,8 l (O₂)
 15,68 l ----- x $x = 31,36 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$

44,8 l (CO) ----- 22,4l (O₂)
 15,68 l ----- x $x = 7,84 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$

CH₄ — 31,36l
 13,44 l → 7,84 ← 5,6 l
 23,52 l

15,68 l (CH₄) ----- 23,52 l O₂
 x ----- 5,6 l $x = 3,733 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$
 Aralashmaning 3,733 l CH₄ va (15,68 – 3,733) = 11,947 l CO bo'lgan
 22,4 l aralashma ----- 100%
 6,72 l ----- x $x = 30 \% \text{ (CO}_2\text{)}$
 22,4 l ----- 100 %
 3,733 l ----- x $x = 16,665 \% \text{ (CH}_4\text{)}$
 100 – 30 – 16,665 = 53,335 % (CO) dan iborat.

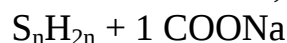
19. Reaksiya tenglamasining umumiy ko'rinishi



6,048 l ----- 90 %
 x ----- 100 % $x = 6,72 \text{ l}$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida tuzning molyar massasi hisoblab topiladi.

28,8 g ----- 6,72 l
 x ----- 22,4 l $x = 96 \text{ g}$



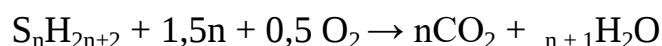
$$x + 67 = 96$$

$$96 - 67 = 29 (\text{S}_n\text{H}_{2n} + 1)$$

$$n = 29 - 1 / 14 = 2$$

Demak, ajralib chiqqan gaz C₂H₆ – etan.

20. Alkanlarning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



56 l xavo tarkibidagi O₂ ning hajmi

56 l xavo ----- 100 %
 x ----- 20 % $x = 11,2 \text{ l}$

Agar

0,1 mol C_nH_{2n+2} ----- 11,2 l O₂

1 mol ----- x $x = 112 \text{ l O}_2$

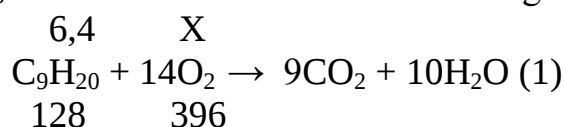
hisobga olinsa, $v = 112 / 22,4 = 5 \text{ mol } (\text{O}_2)$ sarflanishini topish mumkin.

n qiymatni topish uchun

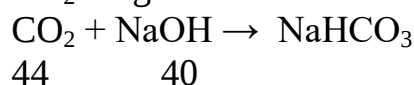
$$n = \frac{(1,5n + 0,5) - 0,5}{1,5} = \frac{(5 - 0,5)}{1,5} = \frac{4,5}{1,5} = 3$$

Demak, bu uglevodorod C_3H_8 .

21. 2,2,3 –trimetildekan va normal nonanning molyar tarkibi bir xil - C_9H_{20} . Har ikkala modda izomerlar bo'lgani uchun yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



CO_2 ning NaOH bilan ta'sirlashib, NaHCO_3 ni hosil bo'lish tenglamasi:



1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 6,4 g aralashmaning yonishidan hosil bo'ladigan CO_2 ning massasi

$$128 \text{-----} 396$$

$$6,4 \text{-----} x \quad x = 19,8 \text{ g } (\text{CO}_2) \text{ teng.}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida sarflanadigan NaOH ning massasi

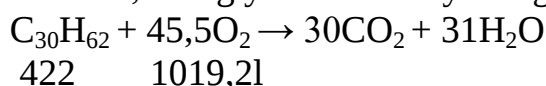
$$44 \text{-----} 40$$

$$19,8 \text{-----} x \quad x = 18 \text{ g } (\text{NaOH})$$

18 g NaOH 0,25M eritmaning

$$V = \frac{m \cdot 1000}{M C_M} = \frac{18 \cdot 1000}{0,25 \cdot 40} = 1800 \text{ ml} = 1,8 \text{ l} \text{ tarkibida bo'ladi}$$

22. Shartli ravishda parafinli shamning molekular formulasini masala sharti buyicha $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{62}$ deb hisoblansa, uning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:



42,2 g parafinning yonishi uchun:

$$422 \text{-----} 1019,2\text{l}$$

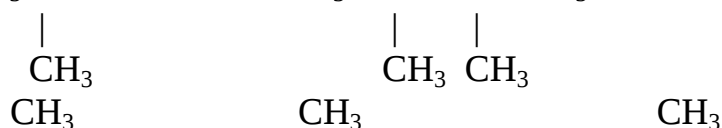
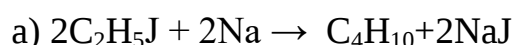
$$42,2 \text{-----} x \quad x = 101,92 \text{ l } \text{O}_2 \text{ kerak bo'ladi}$$

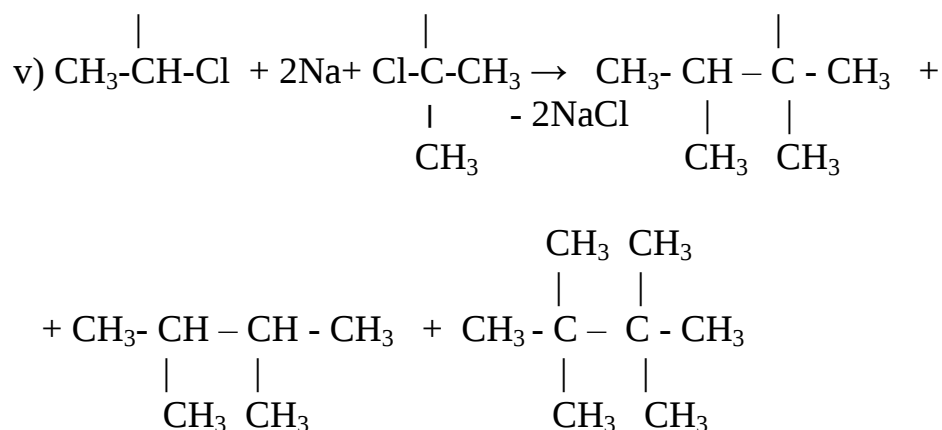
Bu miqdordagi O_2 xavoning

$$101,92\text{l} \text{-----} 20\%$$

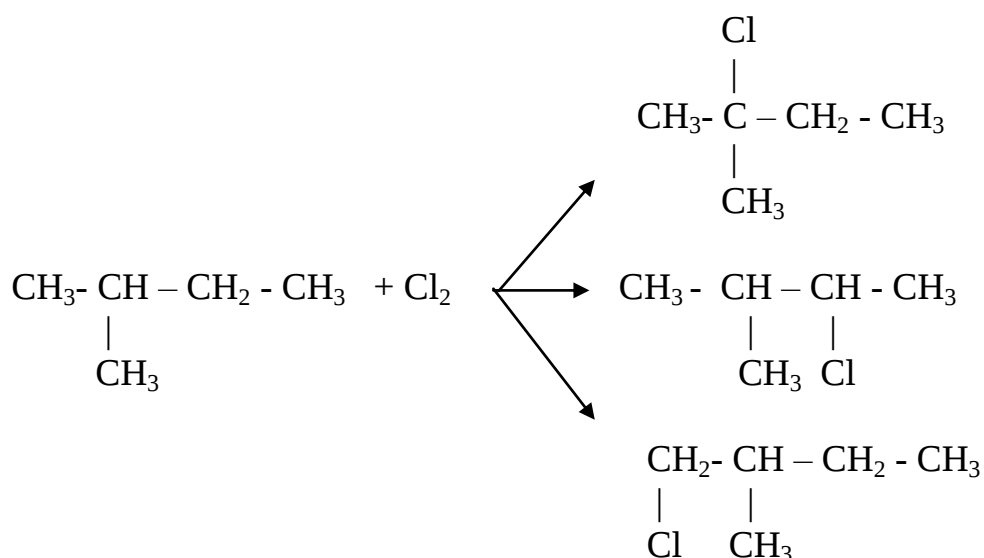
$$x \text{-----} 100\% \quad x = 509,6 \text{ l} \text{ tarkibida bo'ladi}$$

23. Vyurs reaksiyasi asosida reaksiya tenglamalari yoziladi





24. Izopentan xlorlanganda quyidagi monoxlorli hosilalar olinadi:



Hosil bo'lgan monoxlorli hosilalarning foiz miqdori hisoblanadi:

C^3 dagi vodorod atomlari : C^2 dagi vodorod atomlari : C^1 dagi vodorod atomlari sonini C atomlardagi vodorodning ajralish tezligiga ko'paytiriladi:

$$1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3,8 + 9 \cdot 1 = 5 + 7,6 + 9 = 21,6$$

$$21,6 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 23,148\% (\text{C}^3 \text{ xloridi});$$

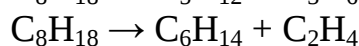
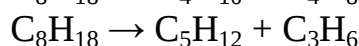
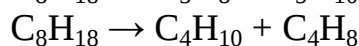
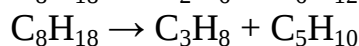
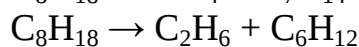
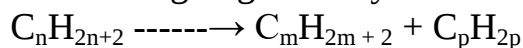
$$21,6 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$7,6 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 35,185\% (\text{C}^2 \text{ xloridi});$$

$$21,6 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$9 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 41,666\% (\text{C}^1 \text{ xloridi});$$

25. Krekingning umumiy formulasi asosida hisoblanadi:



Bunda $m = 1,2,3,4,5,6$ $p = 7,6,5,4,3,2$ bo'lishi mumkinligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

19.2.2. Alkanlarning galogenli hosilalari

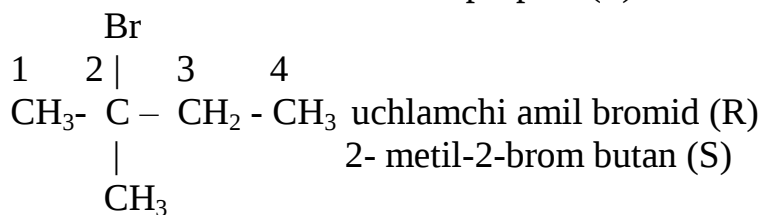
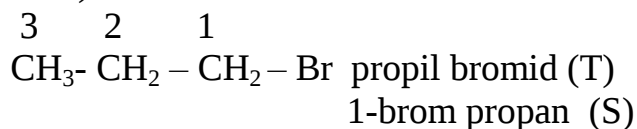
To'yingan uglevodoroddagi bir yoki bir necha vodorod atomlarining galogen atomlariga almashinishidan hosil bo'lgan hosilalarga uglevodorodlarning galogenli hosilasi deyiladi. Ular 1,2 va ko'p galogenli hosilalarga bo'linadi.

$C_nH_{2n+1}Hal$ yoki $R - X$ bilan ifodalash mumkin.

Nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

Tarixiy nomenklaturaga ko'ra uglevodorod radikaliga galoid nomini qo'shish bilan hosil qilinadi.

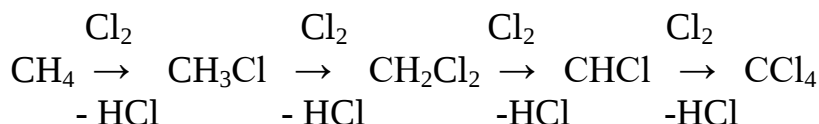
Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra galogenning zanjiridagi raqami so'ng galogen va uglevodorod nomi yoziladi (raqamlash zanjirda galogen yaqin tomondan boshlanadi)



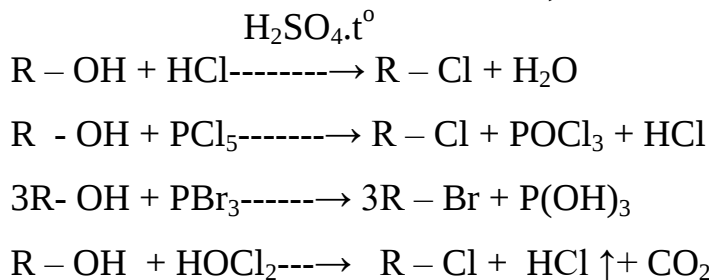
Alkanlarning galogenli hosilalarida galogenning holat va uglerod skeleti izomeriyasi kuzatiladi.

Olinishi

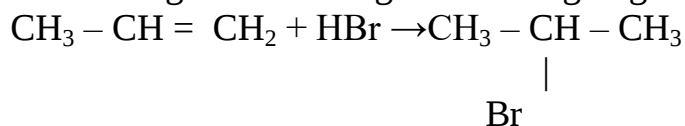
1. Alkanlarning bevosita xlorlash yoki bromlash yo'li bilan



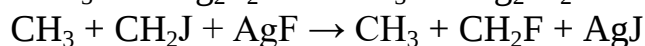
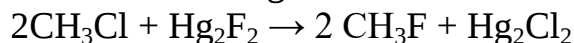
2. Spirtlarga galogenid kislotalar, shuningdek fosfor va oltingugurtning galogenli birikmalarni ta'sir ettirib olinadi;



3. Etilen uglevodorodlarga vodorod galogenidlarning birikishi natijasida:

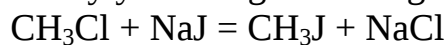


Alkil ftoridlarning olinishi.



Alkil yodidlarning olinishi:

Natriy yodidning asetondagi eritmasiga tegishli alkil xloridlar ta'sir ettiriladi:



Fizikaviy xossalari

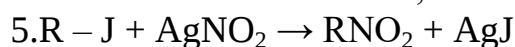
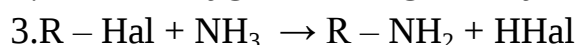
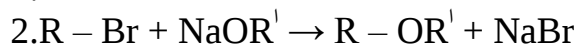
Galoidalkanlarning dastlabki vakillari gaz (CH_3F ; $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{F}$), o'rta vakillari suyuqlik, yuqori vakillari esa qattiq moddalardir. Gamologik qatorda galoid molekularlar massasi ortib borishi bilan nisbiy zichligi kamayib, qaynash harorati ortadi, ular suvda erimaydi.

C – Hal bog'ining tabiati

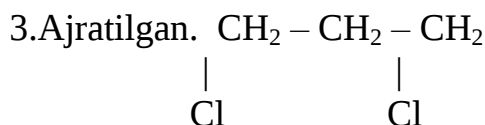
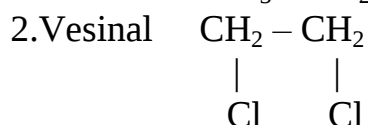
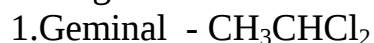
C – J , C – Br , C – Cl , C – F qatorida kimyoviy bog'ning energiyasi va elektronga moyilligi ortib boradi.

Kimyoviy xossalari.

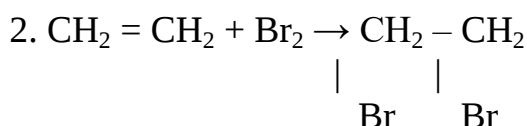
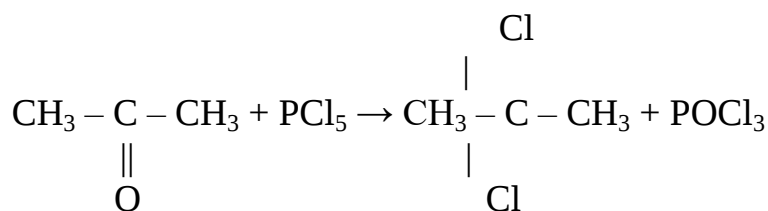
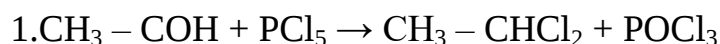
Reaksiyaga kirishish qobiliyati uchlamchi > ikkilamchi > birlamchi bo'ladi.

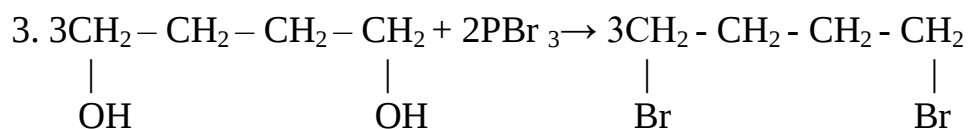


Galogenli hosilalar va ularning klassifikatsiyasi



Olinishi.





Fizikaviy xossalari

Suvda erimaydigan og'ir moysimon suyuqlik va qattiq moddalardir.

Poligologenli hosilalar

CHCl_3 - xloroform (narkoz sifatida ishlatiladigan yaxshi erituvchi)

CHI_3 - yodoform (suyuqlanadigan o'tkir qo'lansa hidli sariq kristall modda, ochiq yaralarni davolashda ishlatiladi)

C_2Cl_6 - geksaxloretan (kristall modda, zararli hasharotlarni yo'qotish uchun ishlatiladi)

26. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning xlorli hosilasining molyar massasi 237 ga teng va tarkibida 89,9 % xlor bor. Xlorli hosilaning molekular formulasini toping.

27. Tarkibida C, H va Cl atomlari bo'lgan moddaning ma'lum massasi yondirilganda 0,449 l CO_2 va 0,18 g H_2O olindi. Xlor esa 2,87 g AgCl tarkibiga kirishi aniqlandi. Boshlang'ich moddaning formulasini aniqlang.

28. Freon – 12 va freon – 22 formulasini yozing. Shunday nomlanish sababini tushuntiring.

29. 2–metil butanga xlor ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'ladigan barcha monoxlorli hosilaning formulalarini yozing va ularni nomlang.

30. Etilen qatoridagi uglevodorodning brom bilan reaksiyasi natijasida hosil bo'lgan dibrom hosila bug'larining geliyga nisbatan zichligi 54 ga teng. Boshlang'ich uglevodorod formulasini aniqlang.

31. Alkenga HBr ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'lgan birikmaga mo'l miqdorda natriy ta'sir ettirilganda vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 29 ga teng uglevodorod hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich alkenning formulasini aniqlang.

32. Massa ulushi 0,2 bo'lgan bromli suvning 200 g miqdori va 5 l C_2H_4 orasidagi reaksiya oxirigacha olib borildi. Shu reaksiya mahsulotidan qancha etilenglikol olish mumkin?

33. 1–xlor–2–metil butan va boshqa reagentlardan foydalanib

a) birlamchi spirt b) alken v) oddiy efir g) 10 ta uglerod atomlari tutgan izomerli alkanni sintez qiling.

34. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}$ tarkibli izomerlarning tuzilish formulalarini yozing va ularni sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra nomlang.

35. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2$ tarkibli nechta dibromli modda mavjud?

YeChIMI:

26. Masala shartiga ko'ra 89,9% xlor saqlagan, $M_r=237$ ga teng bo'lgan birikma tarkibidagi xlorning massasi

$$\begin{array}{l}
 237\text{g} \text{ ----- } 100 \% \\
 x \text{ ----- } 89,9 \% \qquad x = 213 \text{ g (Cl) } \quad v = 213 / 35,5 = 6 \text{ mol} \\
 237 - 213 = 24 \text{ g} \\
 v = 24 / 12 = 2 \text{ mol (C)} \\
 \text{Demak, noma'lum xlorli hosilaning formulasi } C_2Cl_6
 \end{array}$$

27. Modda yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan CO_2 dan C va H_2O dan vodorodning massalari topiladi;

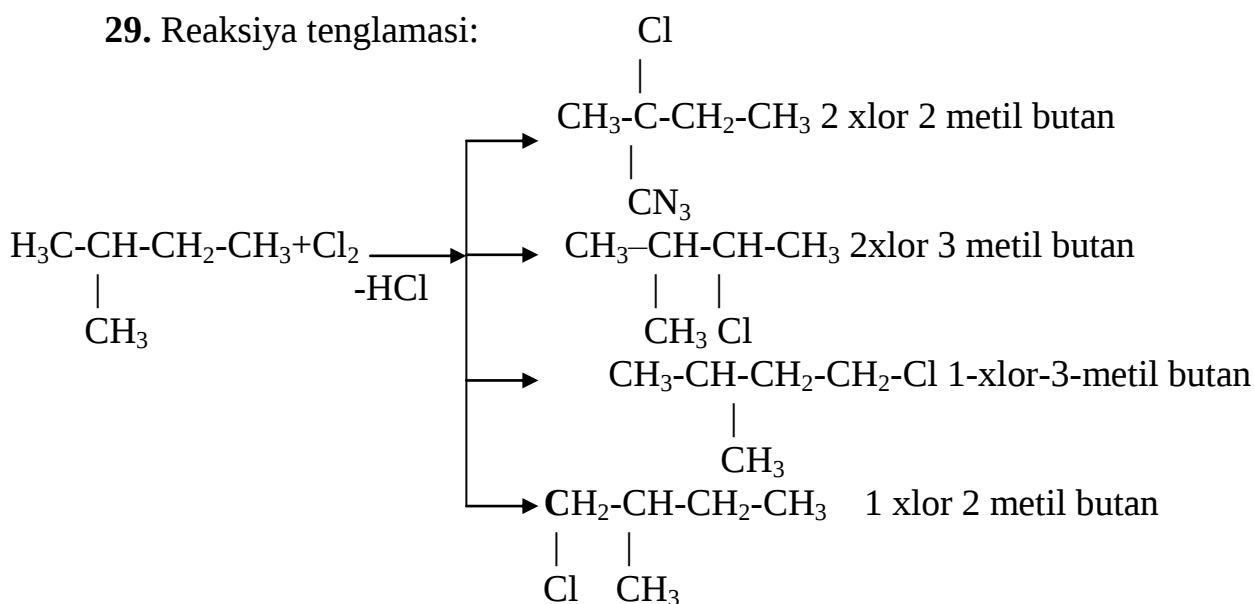
$$\begin{array}{l}
 0,44 \quad x \\
 CO_2 \rightarrow C \\
 44 \quad 12 \\
 44 \text{ ----- } 12 \\
 0,44 \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 0,12\text{g(C)} \\
 2,86 \text{ g AgCl tarkibida esa}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 0,18 \quad x \\
 H_2O \rightarrow 2 H \\
 18 \quad 2 \\
 18 \text{ ----- } 2 \\
 0,18 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,02\text{g(H)}
 \end{array}$$

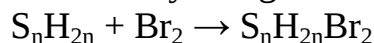
$$\begin{array}{l}
 2,86 \quad x \\
 AgCl \rightarrow Cl \\
 143,5 \quad 35,5 \\
 SxNuSlz
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 143,5 \text{ ----- } 35,5 \\
 2,86 \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 0,71 \text{ g (Cl)}
 \end{array}$$

$$x:u:z = \frac{0,12}{12} : \frac{0,02}{1} : \frac{0,71}{35,5} = 0,01 : 0,02 : 0,02 = 1 : 2 : 2 \quad CH_2Cl_2 - \text{dixlormetan}$$

28. Poliftorxloruglevodorodlar (freonlar) ni nomlashda CH_4 hosilalari 2 xonali sonlar bilan belgilanadi. Oxirgi raqam ftor atomlari sonini, birinchi raqam esa vodorod atomlari sonini belgilaydi. Agar birinchi raqam bir bo'lsa, H atomlari yuq, 2 bo'lsa 1 atom vodorod, 3 bo'lsa 2 atom vodorod bo'ladi. Shunga asosan freon – 12 ning formulasi, demak – CF_2Cl_2 diftordixlormetan; freon – 22 ning formulasida esa CHF_2Cl – diftorxlorometan.

29. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



30. Reaksiya tenglamasi:

Dibromli hosilaning molyar massasi

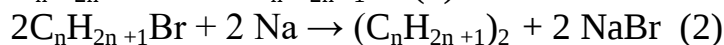
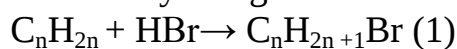
$$Mr = D(He) \cdot Mr(He) = 54 \cdot 4 = 216 \text{ g ga teng.}$$

$$Mr(S_nH_{2n}Br_2) = 216 \text{ g}$$

Uglevodorodning massasini topish uchun bromning massasini dibromli hosilasining molyar massasidan ayirib tashlanadi: $216 - 160 = 56$
 n ning qiymatini topish uchun uni 14 ga (CH_2) bo'linadi.

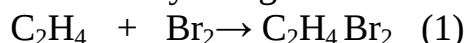
$$n = \frac{56}{14} = 4 \quad \text{Demak, } C_4H_8Br_2$$

Boshlangich modda formulasi esa C_4H_8 – buten.

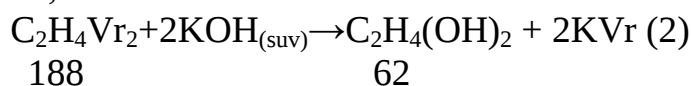
31. Reaksiya tenglamalari.

Masala shartiga ko'ra hosil bo'lgan (2) alkanning $D(H_2) = 29$ bo'lsa, u holda uning $Mr = (29 \cdot 2) = 58$ ga teng. $n = 58 - 2 / 14 = 4$ C_4H_{10} – butan.

Butan etil bromiddan olinadi (2 reaksiya), etilbromid esa C_2H_4 ga HBr ta'sir ettirib olinadi. (1 reaksiya) Boshlang'ich modda C_2H_4 – etilen.

32. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$22,4 \quad 160 \quad 188$$



$$188 \quad 62$$

Bromli suv tarkibida 40 g ($0,2 \cdot 200$) brom mavjud

$$\nu = 40 / 160 = 0,25 \text{ mol } (Vr_2)$$

$$\nu = 5 / 22,4 = 0,223 \text{ mol } (C_2H_4)$$

Ekvivalent qonuni asosida modda miqdori kichik bo'lgan modda (C_2H_4) bilan hosil bo'ladigan $C_2H_4Vr_2$ ning massasi topiladi.

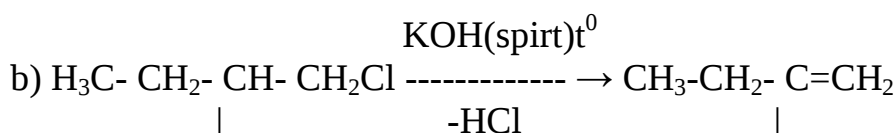
$$22,4 \text{ ----- } 188$$

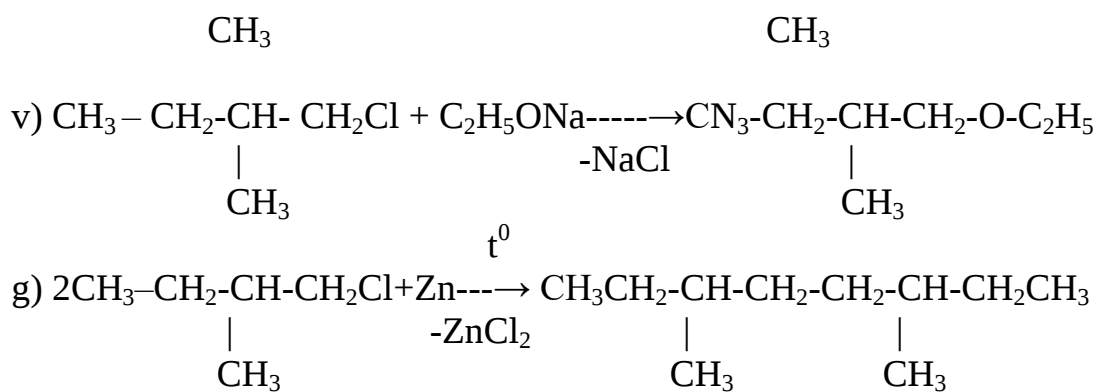
$$5 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 41,96 \text{ g } (C_2H_4Vr_2)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi buyicha hosil bo'ladigan etilenglikol massasi

$$188 \text{ ----- } 62$$

$$41,96 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 13,83 \text{ g } C_2H_6O_2$$

33. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



34. C₅H₁₁Cl ning izomerlari:

- 1) CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ 1-xlor pentan
 |
 Cl
- 2) CH₃-CH-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ 2- xlor pentan
 |
 Cl
- 3) CH₃-CH₂-CH-CH₂-CH₃ 3- xlor pentan
 |
 Cl
- 4) CH₂-CH-CH₂-CH₃ 1-xlor 2- metil butan
 | |
 Cl CH₃
- 5) CH₃-C-CH₂-CH₃ 2-xlor 2- metil butan
 |
 Cl
- 6) CH₃-CH-CH-CH₃ 2-xlor 3- metil butan
 | |
 CH₃ CH₃
- 7) CH₃-CH-CH₂-CH₂Cl 1-xlor 3- metil butan
 |
 CH₃
- 8) CH₂-C-CH₃ 1-xlor 2,2 - dimetil propan
 | |
 Cl CH₃

19.2.3. Sikloalkanlar

Sikloalkanlar bu to'yingan yopiq zanjirli uglevodorodlardir. Shuning uchun ularni sikloparafinlar ham deyiladi.

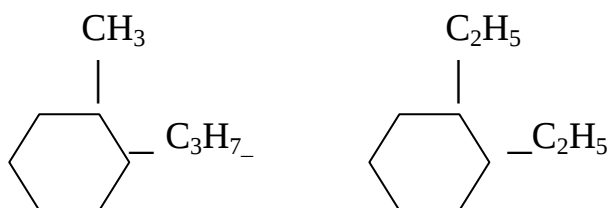
Sikloalkanlar bir necha CH_2 -metilen guruhlardan iborat bo'lganligi uchun polimetilenlar, neft tarkibida uchraganligi sababli neftenlar deyiladi. Umumiy formulasi $-\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}$, gibridlanishi sp^3 (etilen uglevodorodlarga izomer hisoblanadi.)

Izomeriyasi:

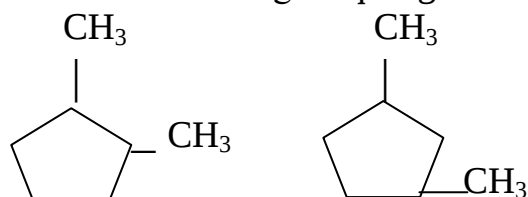
1. Halqadagi uglerod atomlari sonining o'zgarishiga qarab;



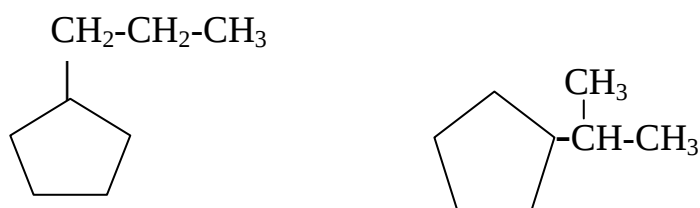
2. O'rinbosarlardagi uglerod atomlari sonining o'zgarishiga qarab:



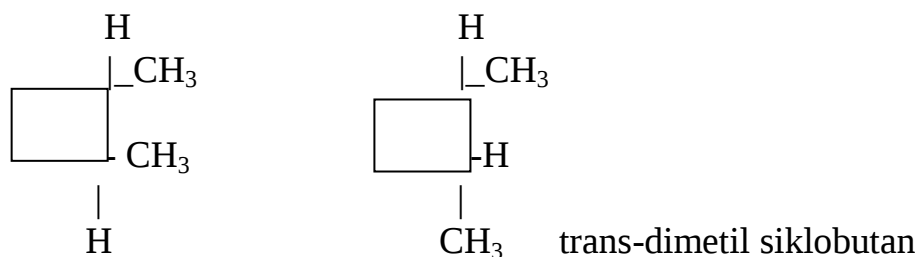
3. O'rinbosarlarning halqadagi o'rniga qarab;



4. Yon zanjir izomeriyasi



5. Fazoviy izomeriya (sis-trans)

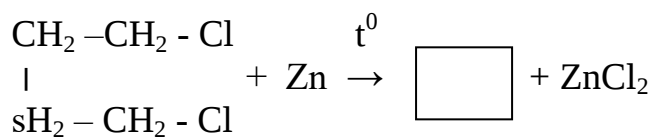


Sis-dimetilsiklobutan

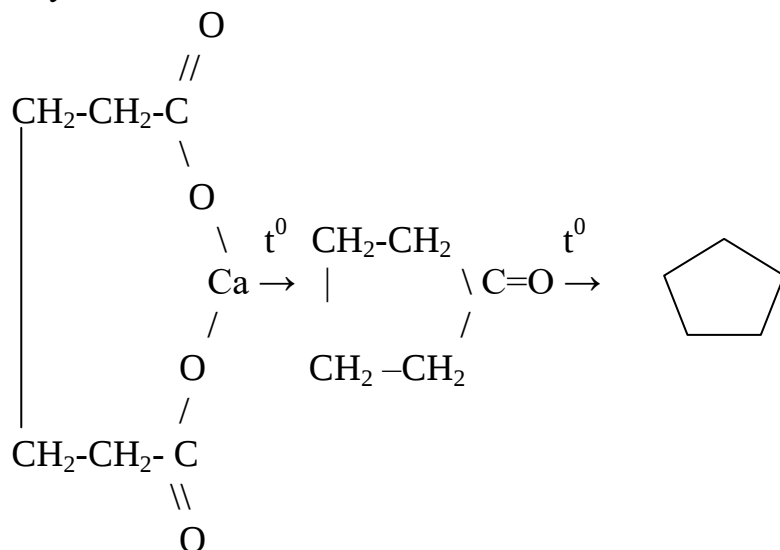
Olinishi:

1) Tabiiy manba - neftdan

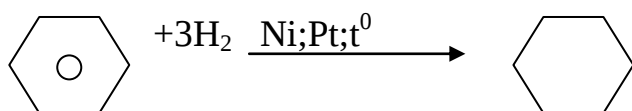
2) Digaloidli birikmalarni Na(Freynd) yoki Zn (G.G.Gustavson) ta'sir ettirib qizdirish yo'li bilan



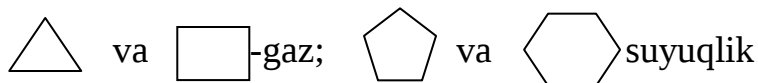
3) 2 asosli karbon kislotalarning kalsiyli, bariyli yoki toriyli tuzlarni quruq haydash yo'li bilan



4) Siklogeksan va uning gomologlari benzol va uning gomologlarini gidrogenlab olinadi:



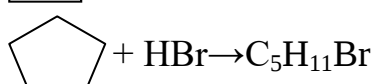
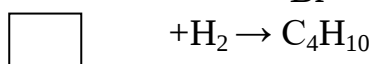
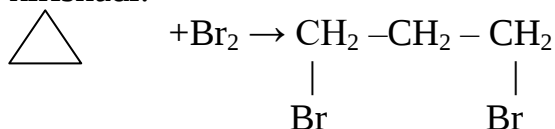
Fizik xossalari

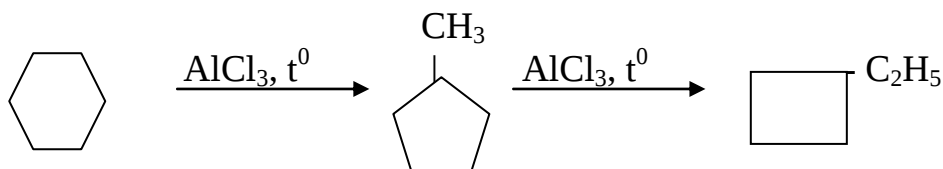
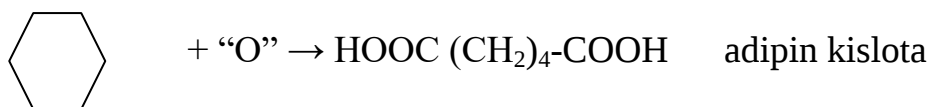
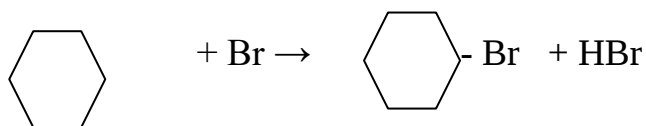


Qaynash va suyuqlanish harorati tegishli alkanlardan yuqori bo'ladi.

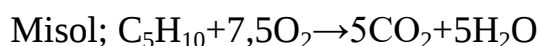
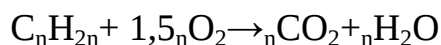
Kimyoviy xossalari

Kichik halqali vakillar birikish, katta halqalilar esa o'rin olish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.





Yonish reaksiya tenglamasi



36. Sikloalkanlarning metanga nisbatan zichligi 4,375 ga teng bo'lsa, modda formulasi qanday tuzilishga ega?

37. 14 g sikloalkan yonganda 33,6 l (n.sh) O₂ sarf bo'ldi. Bunda qancha CO₂ hosil bo'lgan?

38. 11,2 g siklobutan to'liq yonishi uchun necha l (n.sh) havo kerak bo'ladi? (φ(O₂) = 20%)

39. Sikloalkanning to'la gidrogenlanishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan mahsulotning yonishi uchun sarf bo'lgan O₂ hajmi alkannikiga nisbatan 8 marta ko'p bo'lsa, alkan formulasini va uning izomerlar sonini ko'rsating.

40. N.sh da noma'lum bo'lgan sikloalkan yondirilganda 7,5 marta ko'p hajmli O₂ sarflanadigan sikloalkanning formulasini ko'rsating.

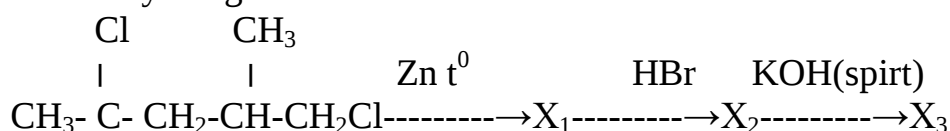
41. C₇H₁₄ tarkibli yopiq zanjirida faqat to'rtta uglerod atomi saqlagan sikloalkanlar nechta bo'lishi mumkin. (fazoviy izomeriyani hisobga olmang)

42. 8,4 g siklopropanning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO₂ni yutishi uchun NaOH ning 10% li eritmasidan (ρ = 1,1) necha ml kerak bo'ladi? Reaksiya natijasida o'rta tuz hosil bo'ladi.

43. 1l sikloalkanning yonishi uchun 9 l O₂ sarf bo'ladi. Shu alkanning yopiq zanjirida 3 ta uglerod atomi saqlagan struktura izomerlar soni nechta?

44. 8,4 g noma'lum sikloalkan yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan CO₂ ohakli suvdan o'tkazildi. Bunda 48 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiya unumi 80% bo'lganligini hisobga olib sikloalkanning molekular formulasini aniqlang.

45. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beruvchi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing

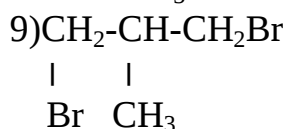
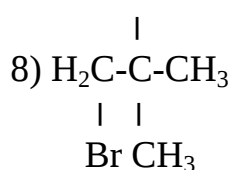
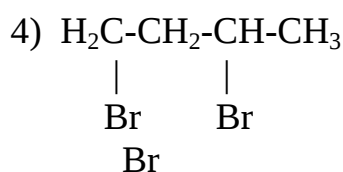
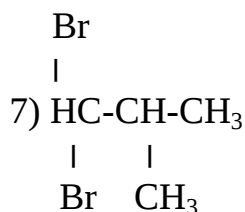
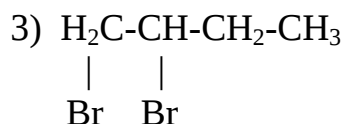
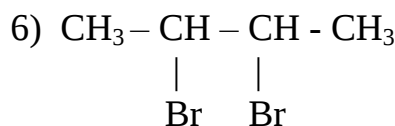
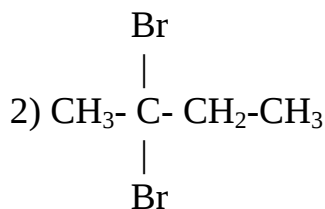
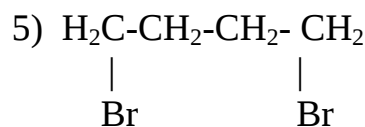
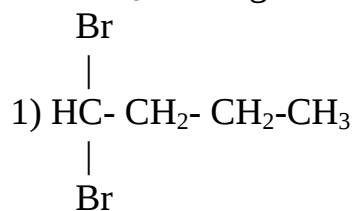




Hosil bo'lgan moddalarni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

YeChIMI:

35. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2$ ning izomerlari



36. Dastlab sikloalkanlarning molyar massasi topiladi

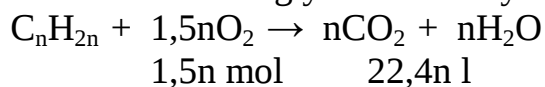
$$M = D(\text{CH}_4) \times Mr(\text{CH}_4) = 4,375 \times 16 = 70$$

C_nH_{2n} shu qiymatni 14 ga (CH_2) bo'linadi.

$$70$$

$70 : 14 = 5$ Bu qiymat n ning qiymati bo'lib, uni formulaga qo'ysak, C_5H_{10} kelib chiqadi.

37. Sikloalkanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi:

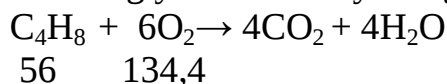


Masala shartiga ko'ra 14 g sikloalkan yonganda 33,6 l O_2 sarf bo'lgan. Bu $33,6/22,4=1,5\text{mol}$ O_2 demakdir.

$$1,5n \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } 22,4n \text{ l}$$

$$1,5 \text{ mol} \text{ ----- } x \text{ l} \quad x = 22,4 \text{ l}$$

38. Siklobutanning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi



Masala shartiga ko'ra 11,2 l C_4H_8 ning yonishi uchun

56 ----- 134,4 l

11,2 ----- x $x = 26,88 \text{ l } (\text{O}_2)$ sarf bo'ldi.

26,88 l O_2 134,4 l xavo tarkibida bo'ladi, ya'ni

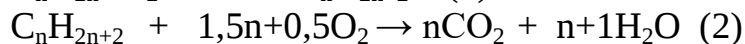
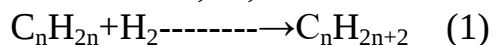
26,88 l – 20%

x – 100%

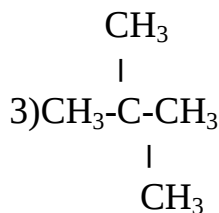
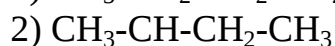
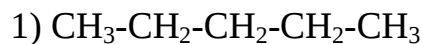
x = 134,4 l xavo

39. Reaksiya tenglamasi

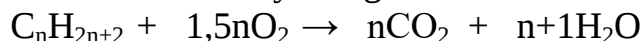
Ni, Pt, t^0



Masala shartiga ko'ra polimetilenning gidrogenlanishidan hosil bo'lgan alkanning yonishi uchun o'zidan ko'ra 8 marta ko'p O_2 sarf bo'lgan yoki shu alkanning yonishi uchun 8 mol O_2 sarflangan. Demak, $n = 8 - 0,5/1,5 = 5$, sikloalkan tarkibidagi uglerod atomlari soni 5 ta. Bu C_5H_{12} pentandir Uning 3 xil izomeri mavjud.

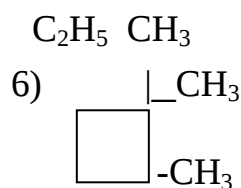
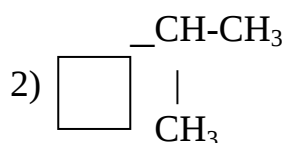
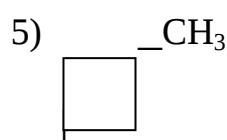
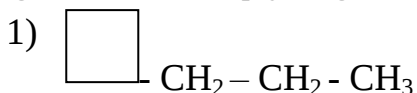


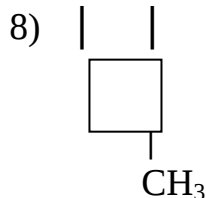
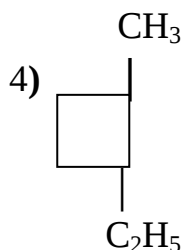
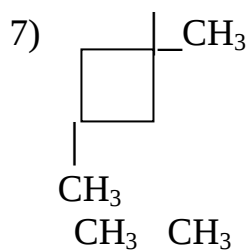
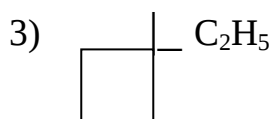
40. Yonish reaksiya tenglamasi



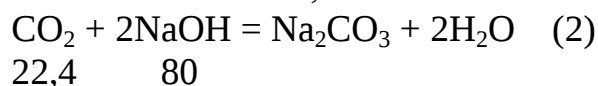
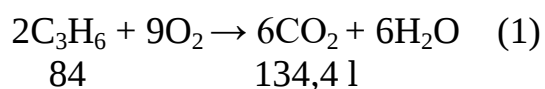
$n = 7,5/1,5 = 5$. ya'ni C_5H_{12}

41. Molekular formulasi C_7H_{14} bo'lgan yopik zanjirli 4 ta uglerod saqlagan uglevodorodlar quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:





42. Reaksiya tenglamalari



1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 8,4 g C_3H_6 ning yonishida

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 84 & \text{-----} & 134,4 \text{ l} \\ 8,4 & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 13,44 \text{ l CO}_2 \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida shuncha CO_2 dan o'rta tuz hosil bo'lishi uchun necha gramm NaOH kerakligi hisoblanadi

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 22,4 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & 80 \text{ g} \\ 13,44 \text{ l} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 48 \text{ g NaOH}$$

Bu

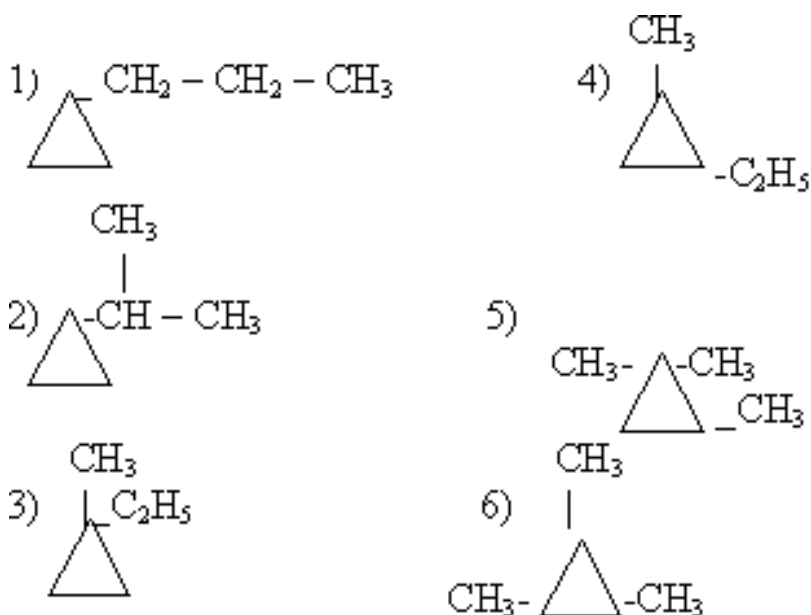
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 48 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 10\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 480 \text{ g NaOH eritmaning tarkibida}$$

bo'ladi. Eritmaning hajmi

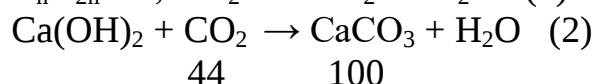
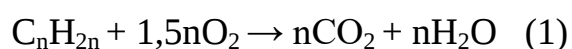
$$V = m/\rho = 480/1,1 = 436,36 \text{ ml}$$

43. Masala shartidan ma'lumki 1 mol C_nH_{2n} ning yonishi uchun 9 mol O_2 sarf bo'ladi. Sikloalkan tarkibidagi "n" ning miqdori $n = 9/1,5 = 6$. C_6H_{12}

Yopiq zanjirida 3 ta uglerod saqlagan struktur izomerlarining soni – 6 ta



44. Reaksiya tenglamalari



44 100

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 48 g CaCO_3 cho'kmaning 80% ni tashkil etsa, tenglama asosida hosil bo'lgan CO_2 massasi

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 48\text{g} & \text{-----} & 80\% \\ x & \text{-----} & 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 60 \text{ g CaCO}_3$$

60 g CaCO_3 ning hosil bo'lishi uchun

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 44\text{g} & \text{-----} & 100 \\ x & \text{-----} & 60 \end{array} \quad x = 26,4 \text{ g CO}_2 \text{ kerak.}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan ma'lumki 26,4g CO_2 8,4g sikloalkanning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan.

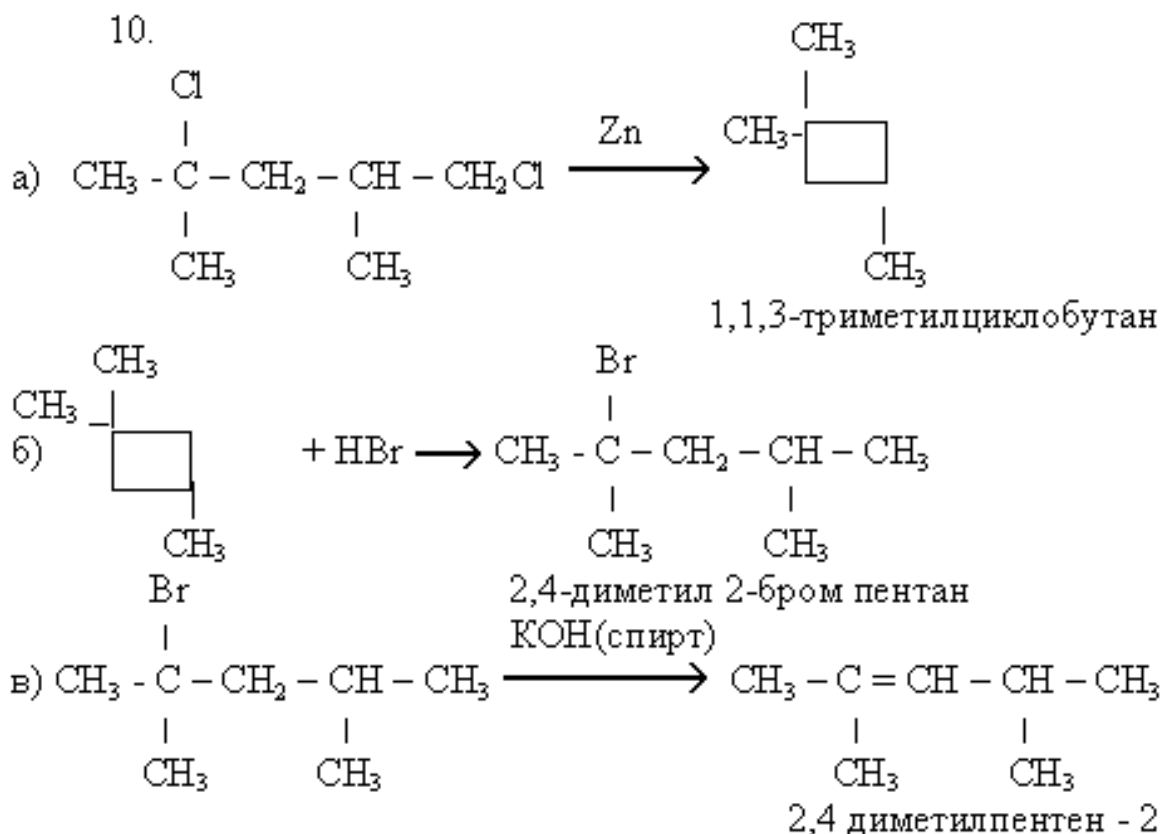
$\nu = 26,4/44 = 0,6$ mol CO_2 hosil bo'lishi uchun 8,4 g naften kerak bo'ladi.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 0,6 \text{ mol CO}_2 & \text{-----} & 8,4 \text{ g} \\ 6 \text{ mol} & \text{-----} & x \end{array} \quad x = 84 \text{ g}$$

C_nH_{2n} ning molyar formulasini topish uchun

$$n = 84/14 = 6. \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$$

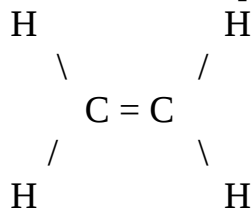
45.



20. TO‘YINMAGAN UGLEVODORODLAR

20.1. Alkenlar

Alkenlar yoki olefinlar (birinchi vakili C_2H_4 – etilen xlor bilan moysimon suyuqlik hosil qilganligi uchun) - C_nH_{2n} – umumiy formulaga javob beruvchi moddalardir. Zanjirda qo‘shbog‘ (=) saqlaydi. Gibridlanishi – sp^2 , Gibridlanishda ishtirok qilmagan har bir ugleroddagi 1 tadan r elektronlar o‘zaro bog‘lanib mustahkam bo‘lmagan π (pi) bog‘ hosil qiladi. Ana shu bog‘ hisobidan alkenlar - birikish, oksidlanish, polimerlanish reaksiyalariga kirishadi.



Qo‘sh bog‘ saqlagan uglerod atomlari orasidagi masofa 0,134nm, 120° burchak hosil qiladi.

Alkenlarning gomologik qatori C_2H_4 – etilendan boshlanadi va bir–biridan bir yoki bir necha CH_2 – metilen guruh bilan farq qiladi.

Izomeriyasi

- 1) Qo‘shbog‘ning holat izomeriyasi
- 2) Zanjir (uglerod skeleti) izomeriyasi
- 3) Fazoviy izomeriyasi (sis -, trans -)

Nomenklaturasi

1) Tarixiy nomlashda alkenlardagi “an” qo‘shimchasi “ilen” qo‘shimchasiga almashtiriladi.

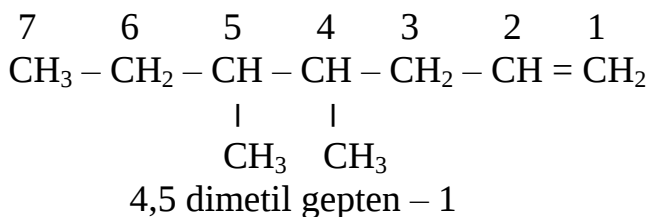
Masalan: C_2H_4 – etilen

C_3H_6 – propilen

C_4H_8 - butilen

2) Ratsional nomlashda etilen asos qilib olinadi. Masalan,
 $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$ – dimetil etilen

3) Sistematik nomlashda esa uzun zanjir tanlab olib, zanjir qo‘shbog‘ yaqin tomondan raqamlanadi. Masalan,



Radikallar

C_nH_{2n-1} - formulaga ega.

$CH_2 = CH -$ vinil; $CH_2 = CH-CH_2 -$ allil; $CH_3 - CH=CH -$ propenil

$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = CH -$ butenil ; $-CH = CH -$ vinilen

$CH_2 = C =$ - viniliden; $CH_2 = C -$ izopropenil

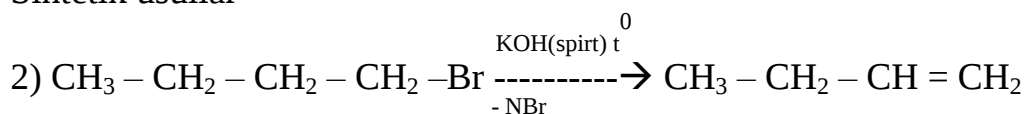


Fizik xossalari C_2H_4 ; C_3H_6 ; C_4H_8 – gazlar; $C_5H_{10} \rightarrow C_{17}H_{34}$ – suyuqliklar; Qolganlari qattiq moddalardir. Ular suvda erimaydi, qutbsiz erituvchilarda eriydi. sis – izomerlar trans – izomerlarga qaraganda yuqori haroratda qaynaydi.

Olinishi

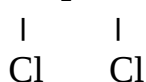
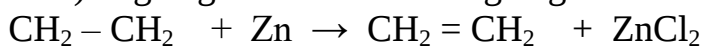
1) Tabiiy manbalardan (tabiiy gaz, yo‘ldosh gazlar, neftni qayta ishlash natijasida olinadi)

Sintetik usullar

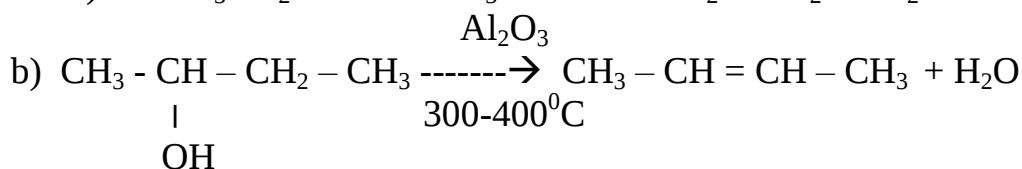
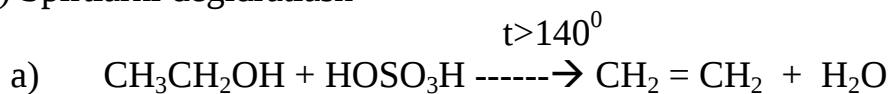


degidrogalogenlanish Markovnikov qoidasiga zid boradi.

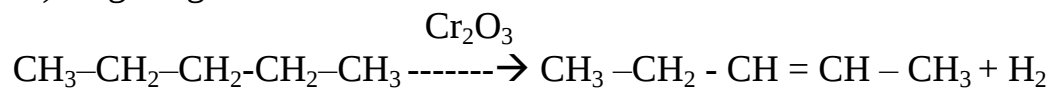
3) Digalogenli hosilalarni degalogenlash



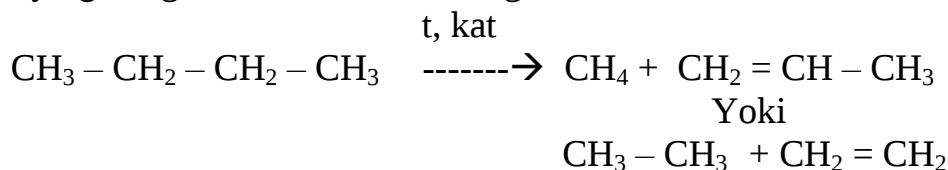
4) Spirlarni degidratlash



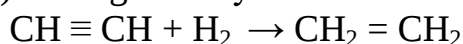
5) Degidrogenlash



6) To'yingan uglevodorodlarni krekinglash



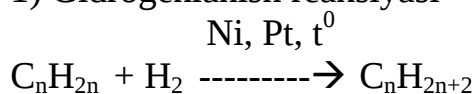
7) Hidrogenlash yo'li bilan



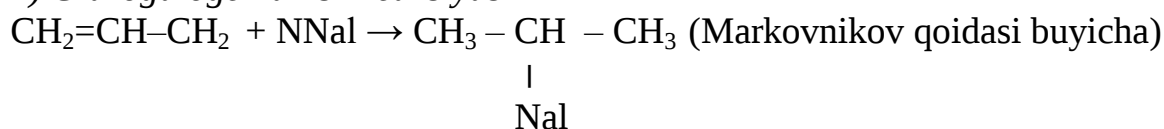
Kimyoviy xossalari

Qo'sh bog'dagi π -bog'ning uzilishi hisobida birikish reaksiyalariga kirishadi.

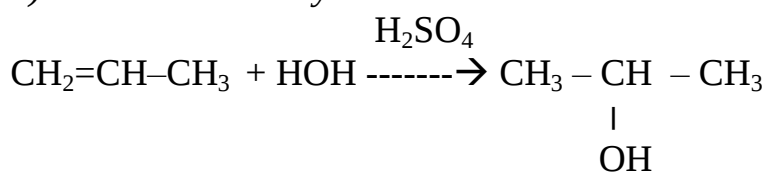
1) Hidrogenlanish reaksiyasi



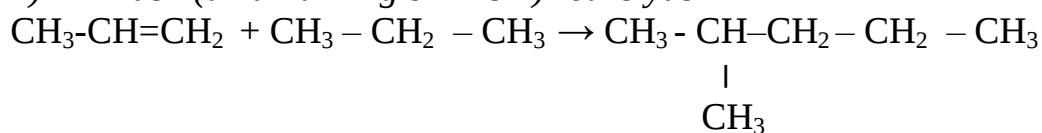
2) Hidrogalogenlanish reaksiyasi



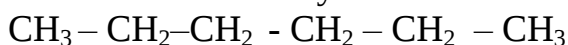
3)Gidratlash reaksiyasi



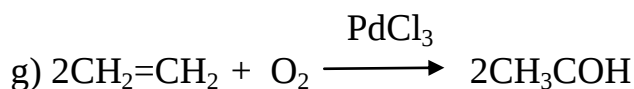
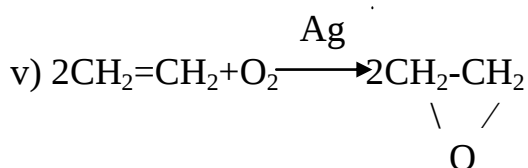
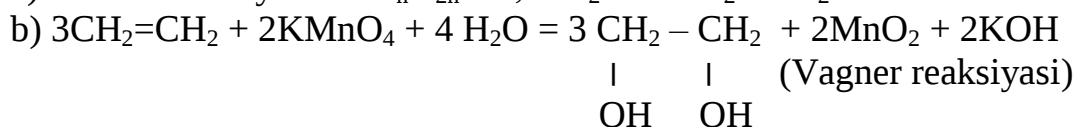
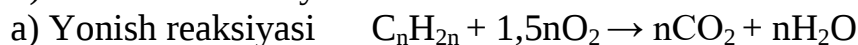
4) Alkillash (alkanlarning birikishi) reaksiyasi



yoki

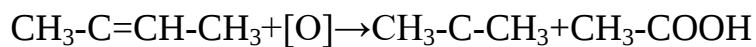
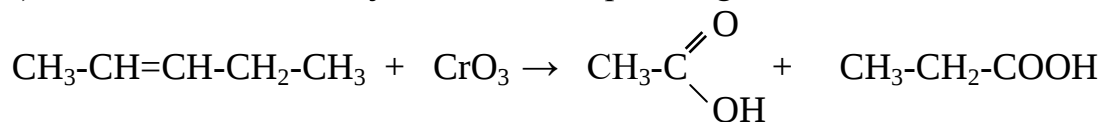


5) Oksidlash reaksiyasi

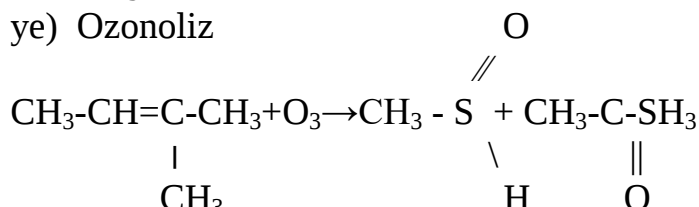


b, v, g- reaksiyalar oksidlanganda zanjir uzilmasdan boradigan reaksiyalarga misol bo'ladi.

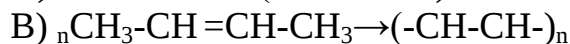
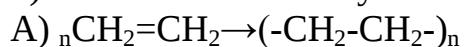
d) kuchli oksidlovchilar yordamida esa qo'shbog' uziladi; Masalan:



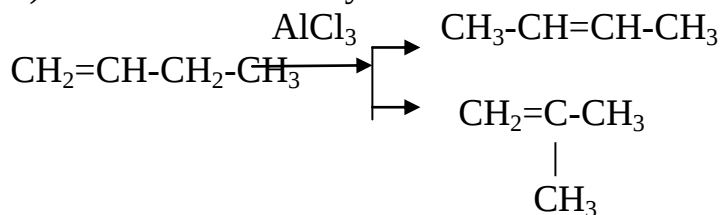
ye) Ozonoliz



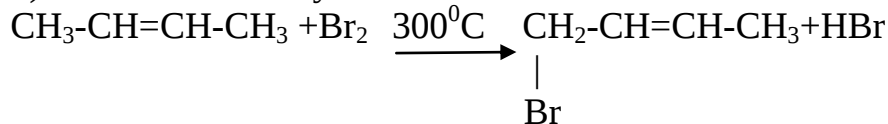
6) Polimerlanish reaksiyasi



7) Izomerlanish reaksiyasi



8) O'rin olish reaksiyasi



46. Tarkibi C_7H_{14} bo'lgan va asosiy zanjirda 4 ta C saqlagan olefinlar soni nechta?

47. Asosiy zanjirda 5 ta uglerod saqlagan C_8H_{16} tarkibli nechta ochiq zanjirli uglevodorod mavjud? (fazoviy izomerlarini hisobga olmang)

48. 1,4 g etilen katori uglevodoroddan biri 4 g Br_2 bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, KMnO_4 ning suvli eritmasi bilan oksidlanganda esa simmetrik 2 atomli spirt hosil bo'ladi. Bu etilen qatori uglevodorodning struktura formulasi qanday?

49. Massasi 7 g bo'lgan etilen uglevodorod 8,1 g HBr ni biriktirib oldi. Shu uglevodorod sis-izomer ekanligini bilgan holda uning nisbiy molekular massasini va tuzilishini aniqlang.

50. Tarkibida uglerod atomlarining miqdori bir xil bo'lgan to'yingan va etilen uglevodorodning 4,48 l aralashmasi 1,12l HBr bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang va uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini yozing. Etilen uglevodorodning Cl_2 bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashish mahsuloti vodoroddan 56,5 marta og'ir ekanligini nazarda tuting.

51. 10 l uglevodorodlar (C_2H_4 va C_3H_8) bilan 10 l H_2 aralashmasi katalizator ustidan o'tkazildi. Bunda umumiy hajm 16l ga qadar kamayadi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi C_2H_4 bilan C_3H_8 miqdorini (hajmiga ko'ra % larda) aniqlang.

52. Tarkibida 40% geksan va 60% penten (massa jihatdan) bor. 20g aralashmani katalitik gidrogenlash uchun qancha hajm H_2 talab qilinadi?

53. Etilen uglevodorod bilan vodorodning umumiy hajmi 13,44 l bo'lgan aralashma $200^\circ C$ da Pt katalizator ustidan o'tkazildi. Bunda aralashmaning hajmi 10,08 l ga kamaydi va reaksiya unumi 75% ni tashkil etdi. Boshlang'ich aralashma bromli suv orqali o'tkazilganda sklyankaning massasi 8,4 g ga ko'paydi. Boshlang'ich aralashmaning tarkibini va alkenning tuzilishini aniqlang.

54. Propanol $400^\circ C$ da Al_2O_3 ustidan o'tkazildi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan etilen uglevodorod (80% unum bilan) sklyankadagi bromli suv orqali o'tkazildi. Shundan keyin sklyankaning massasi 4,2 g ga ko'paydi va uglevodorodning hammasi reaksiyaga kirishdi. Dastlabki reaksiya uchun propanoldan qancha olingan edi?

55. 12 l olefinning to'la yonishi uchun 54 l O_2 sarflanishi ma'lum bo'lsa, silindrda qanday gaz borligini toping?

56. 28,75 ml to'yingan bir atomli spirt ($\rho=0,81$) kons. H_2SO_4 bilan birga qizdirilganda hosil bo'lgan gaz 8,96 l vodorodni biriktirib oldi. Uglevodorodning unumi 80% bo'lsa, boshlang'ich spirtning tuzilishini aniqlang.

57. Etilen uglevodorod brom bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda O_2 ga nisbatan zichligi 6,75 bo'lgan dibrom hosila olindi. Boshlang'ich etilen uglevodorodning izomerlarining struktura formulalarini aniqlang.

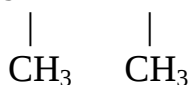
58. 2,8 g etilen uglevodorod katalizator ishtirokida to'liq gidrogenlash uchun 896 ml vodorod kerak bo'ldi. Shu uglevodorodning molyar massasi va tuzilishini aniqlang. Gidrogenlash mahsuloti molekulasida bitta uchlamchi uglerod atomi borligini e'tiborga oling.

59. Tuzilishi $CH_3-CH=CH-CH-CH_3$ bo'lgan uglevodoroddagi s, p, sp^3 , sp^2



va sp orbitallar sonini toping.

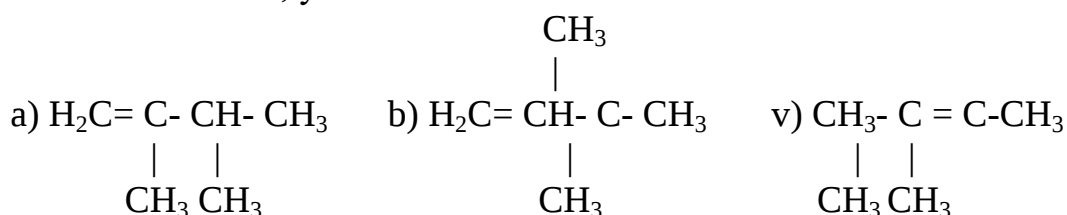
60. $CH_3-C=CH-CH-CH_3+O_3 \rightarrow$



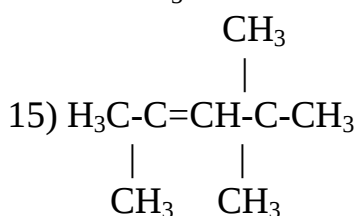
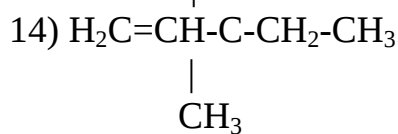
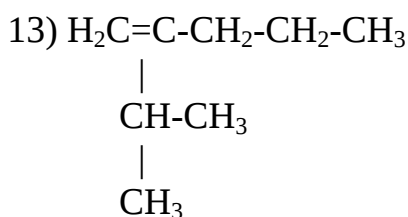
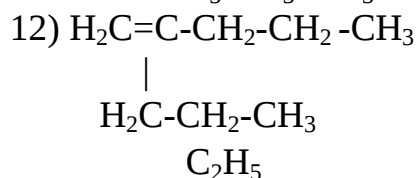
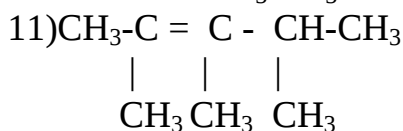
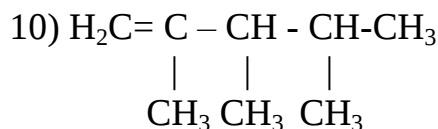
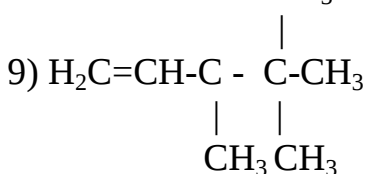
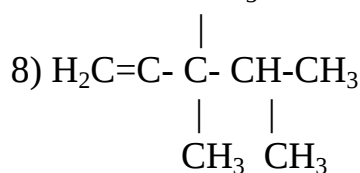
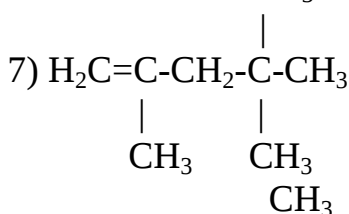
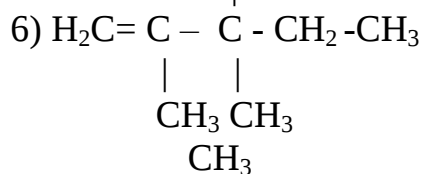
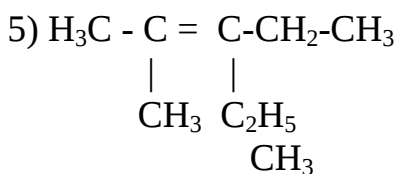
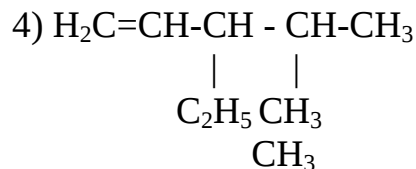
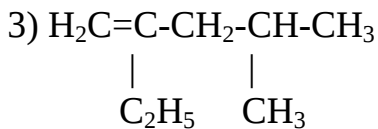
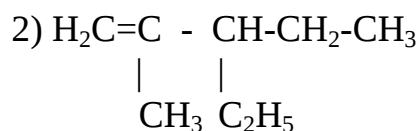
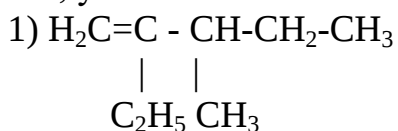
Reaksiya tenglamasini davom ettirib, 0,1 mol dastlabki alken ozonlanganda necha grammdan reaksiya mahsulotlari hosil bo'lishini hisoblang.

YeChIMI:

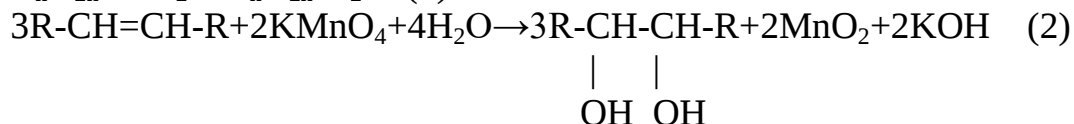
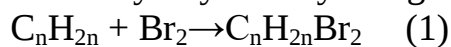
46. C_7H_{14} tarkibli moddaning asosiy zanjirida 4 ta uglerod saqlagan uglevodorodlar soni 3 ta, ya'ni



47. Asosiy zanjirida 5 ta uglerod saqlagan C_8H_{16} tarkibli uglevodorodlar soni 15 ta, ya'ni



48. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalari:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 1,4 g etilen uglevodorod 4g Br₂ ni biriktirgan bo'lsa, uglevodorodning molyar massasi

$$1,4 \text{ g} - 4 \text{ g (Br}_2\text{)}$$

$$x - 160 \text{ g (Br}_2\text{)}$$

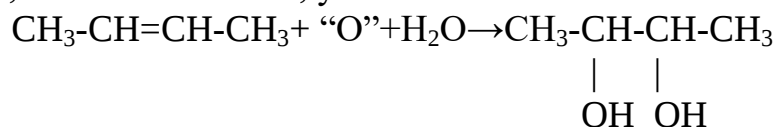
$$x = 56 \text{ g}$$

$$n = 56/14=4 \text{ ya'ni } C_4H_{2 \times 4} = C_4H_8$$

$$Mr(C_4H_8) = 12 \times 4 + 1 \times 8 = 56$$

Demak, alkenning formulasi C₄H₈

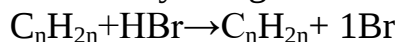
Masala shartiga ko'ra KMnO₄ ta'sirida simmetrik tuzilishli diol hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, bu modda buten-2, ya'ni



Dastlabki etilen uglevodorod struktura formulasi CH₃-CH=CH-CH₃ (buten-

2)

49. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



Masala shartiga ko'ra 7 g uglevodorod 8,1 g HBr (0,1 mol) ni biriktirib olgan:

$$7 \text{ g(C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) - 8,1 \text{ g (Br}_2\text{)}$$

$$x - 81 \text{ g (Br}_2\text{)}$$

$$x = 70 \text{ g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n})$$

yoki

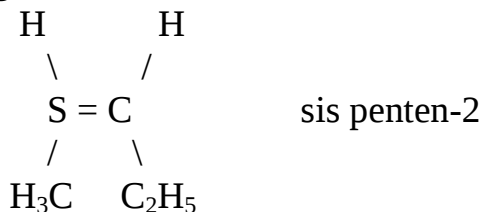
$$7 \text{ g(C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) - 0,1 \text{ mol (Br}_2\text{)}$$

$$x - 1 \text{ mol (Br}_2\text{)}$$

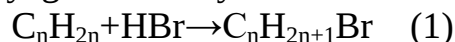
$$x = 70 \text{ g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n})$$

$$n = 70/14=5 \text{ ya'ni } C_5H_{2 \times 5} = C_5H_{10}$$

S₅N₁₀ ning sis tuzilishga ega ekanligi ma'lum (shartga ko'ra), uning struktura formulasi quyidagicha:

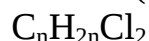


50. Aralashmadagi to'yinmagan uglevodorod HBr bilan birikadi, alkan esa reaksiyaga kirishmaydi.



Xlor bilan ta'sirlashish mahsuloti C_nH_{2n}Cl₂ ning molyar massasi

$$Mr = Mr(H_2) \times D(H_2) = 2 \times 56,5 = 113$$



$$x + 71 = 113$$

$$x = 113 - 71$$

$$x = 42 \quad n = \frac{42}{14} = 3 \quad \text{Demak, } C_3H_6$$

Gazlar aralashmasida propen va propan bo'lgan.

$$x \quad 11,2$$

$$22,4 \text{ l (C}_3\text{H}_6\text{)} - 22,4 \text{ l (HBr)}$$



$$x - 1,12 \text{ l (HBr)}$$

$$22,4 \quad 22,4$$

$$x = 1,12 \text{ l C}_3\text{H}_6$$

$$4,48 \text{ l} - 1,12 \text{ l} = 3,36 \text{ l (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

Gazlar aralashmasining hajmiy ulushi

$$4,48\text{l} - 100\%$$

$$1,12\text{l} - x \quad x = 25\% (\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) \quad 100 - 25\% = 75\% (\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)$$

51. Gazlar aralashmasidan C_2H_4 vodorod bilan birikadi. Reaksiyaga kirishgan vodorod hisobidan gazlar aralashmasining hajmi kamaygan.

$$10 + 10 = 20\text{ l (gazlar aralashmasi)}$$

$$20 - 16 = 4\text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$x \quad 4\text{l}$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{H}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \quad x = 4\text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_4\text{)} \quad 10\text{l} - 4\text{l} = 6\text{l (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{) bo'lgan.}$$

$$22,4 \quad 22,4$$

Demak, aralashmaning

$$10\text{l} - 100\%$$

$$4\text{l} - x \quad x = 40\% (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$$

$$100 - 40 = 60\% (\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) \text{ tashkil qilgan.}$$

52. Dastlab aralashma tarkibidagi har bir uglevodorodning massasi topiladi:

$$20 \times 0,4 = 8\text{g (geksan)}$$

$$20 - 8 = 12\text{g (penten)}$$

Aralashma tarkibidagi penten vodorod bilan katalitik gidrogenlanadi, ya'ni

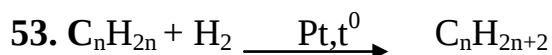
$$12\text{g} \quad x$$

$$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10} + \text{H}_2 = \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12} \quad 70\text{g (C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{)} - 22,4\text{l}$$

$$70 \quad 22,4\text{l}$$

$$12\text{g (C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{)} - x$$

$$x = 3,84\text{l (H}_2\text{)}$$



Masala shartiga ko'ra reaksiyaga kirishgan vodorod hisobidan gazlar aralashmasining hajmi kamaygan.

$$13,44 - 10,08 = 3,36\text{ l}$$

$$3,36\text{l} - 75\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 4,48\text{l}$$

$$x \quad 4,48$$

$$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} \quad x = 4,48\text{l (C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{)}$$

$$22,4 \quad 22,4$$

Bromli suv orqali o'tkazilganda massa 8,4 g ga oshdi.

$$8,4\text{g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{)} - 4,48\text{l}$$

$$x - 22,4\text{l} \quad x = 42\text{g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) \quad n = 42/14 = 3 \text{ ya'ni } \text{C}_3\text{H}_6$$

13,44l gazlar aralashmasining 4,48l C_3H_6 va (13,44l - 4,48l) 8,96l ni vodorod tashkil qilgan.

Bu aralashmaning

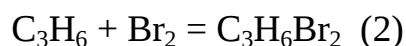
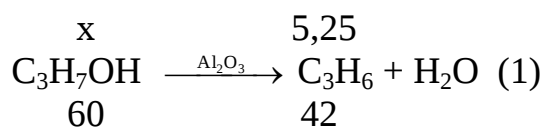
$$13,44\text{l} - 100\%$$

$$8,96\text{l} - x$$

$$x = 66,66\% (\text{H}_2)$$

$$100 - 66,66 = 33,34\% (\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) \text{ tashkil qiladi.}$$

54. Reaksiya tenglamalari:

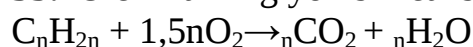


(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, sklyankaning massasi C_3H_6 xisobidan oshganligini bilish mumkin. Masala sharti bo'yicha 80% unum bilan C_3H_6 hosil bo'lgan, ya'ni $4,2/0,8 = 5,25 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_6$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, reaksiya uchun sarflangan $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ ning massasi hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 - 42 & & \\ x - 5,25 & & x = 7,5 \text{ g (C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH)} \end{array}$$

55. Olefinlarning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi



Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 22,4l C_nH_{2n} ning yonishi uchun necha litr O_2 kerakligi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 12l (\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) - 54l \text{ O}_2 & & \\ 22,4l (\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) - x & & x = 100,8l (\text{O}_2) \end{array}$$

Agar

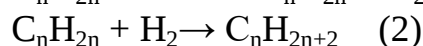
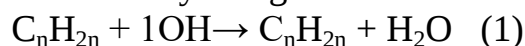
$$22,4l \text{ O}_2 - 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$100,8l \text{ O}_2 - x \quad x = 4,5 \text{ mol (O}_2\text{) sarf bo'lgan.}$$

$$n = 4,5/1,5 = 3$$

Alken tarkibidagi uglerod atomlari soni 3 ga teng, formulasi C_3H_6 -propen

56. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



1 mol alken 1 mol vodorodni biriktirib olsa, alkenning hajmi ham 8,96l bo'ladi. Reaksiya unumi 80% bo'lganligi sababli reaksiya tenglamasi asosida hosil bo'lgan alken hajmi topiladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 8,96l - 80\% & & \\ x - 100\% & & x = 11,2l (\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}) \end{array}$$

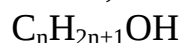
28,75ml spirtning massasi:

$$m = 28,75 \times 0,8 = 23\text{g}$$

Agar 23 g spirt dan 11,2l C_nH_{2n} olinsa, 22,4l C_nH_{2n} 46g spirt dan hosil bo'ladi.

$$23\text{g} - 11,2l$$

$$x - 22,4l \quad x = 46\text{g (spirt)}$$

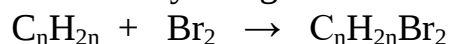


$$x + 17 = 46$$

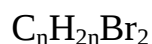
$$x = 46 - 17 \quad x = 29 \quad n = 29 - 1/14 = 2$$

Demak, spirtning formulasi $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ -etanol

57. Reaksiya tenglamasi:

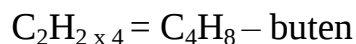


$$\text{Mr} = D (\text{O}_2) \times \text{Mr} (\text{O}_2) = 6,75 \times 32 = 216$$

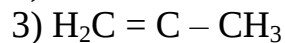


$$x + 160 = 216$$

$$x = 216 - 160 \quad x = 56 \quad n = 56/14 = 14$$

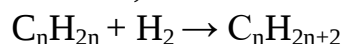


Izomeriyasi



58. Reaksiya tenglamasi:

$$28 \quad 0,896l$$

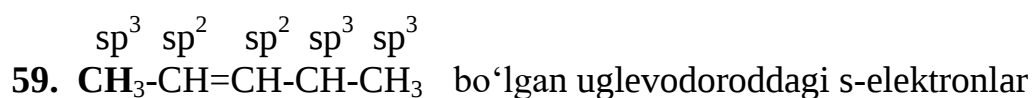
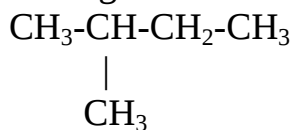


$$x \quad 22,4l$$

$$28g - 0,896l$$

$$x - 22,4l \quad x = 70g \quad n = 70/14 = 5 \quad C_nH_{2n} = C_5H_{2 \times 5} = C_5H_{10} \text{ penten}$$

C_5H_{10} gidrogenlanishda C_5H_{12} hosil bo'ladi, uning zanjirida 1 ta o'chlamchi uglerod borligini hisobga olib struktura formulasi quyidagicha bo'ladi.



soni - 12ta (vodorodning sferik elektronlari)

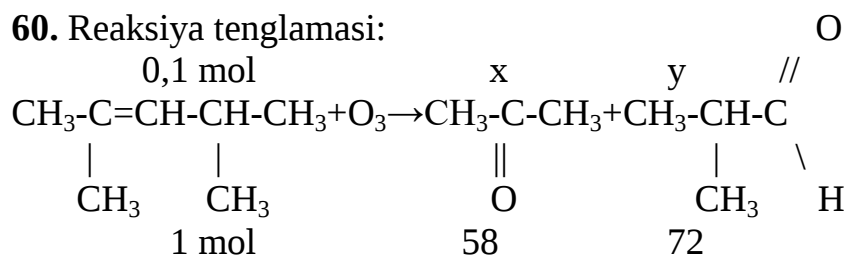
r-elektronlar soni - 2 ta (qo'shbog' bilan bog'langan har bir uglerodda gibrirlashda ishtirok qilmagan gantelsimon elektron)

sp^3 - gibrirlangan elektronlar soni - 16ta, (4ta uglerod atomi sp^3 gibrirlangan, ya'ni $4 \times 4 = 16$ ta)

sp^2 - gibrirlangan orbitallar soni 6ta (2×3)

sp - gibrirlangan orbitallar soni 0 ta

60. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$1 \text{ mol} - 58$$

$$0,1 \text{ mol} - x \quad x = 5,8g \text{ (aseton)}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} - 72$$

0,1 mol – u u = 7,2g (2 metil propanal)

20.2. Asetilen qatori uglevodorodlar. Alkinlar

Umumiy formulasi - C_nH_{2n-2}

Asetilen molekulasida chiziqli tuzilishli bo'lib, bog'lar orasidagi burchak – 180° ni tashkil qiladi. Alkinlar molekulasida uchbog' ($\equiv$) saqlaydi.

$H - C \equiv C - H$ sp – gibridlanishga ega.

C_2H_2 – gomologik qatorning birinchi a'zosi, gomologlar bir-birlaridan bir yoki bir necha CH_2 – metilen guruhi bilan farq qiladi.

Nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

Alkanlardagi «an» qo'shimchasi «in»ga almashtirildi.

Ba'zi asetilen uglevodorodlarning tarixiy nomlari hozir ham saqlangan. Masalan; C_2H_2 – asetilen;

$CH_3 - C \equiv CH$ – allilen;

$CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3$ protilen.

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra alkinlar asetilenning hosilalari ya'ni 1 yoki 2 ta H atomlari radikalga almashingan moddalar deb qaraladi. Masalan; $CH \equiv C - CH_3$ – metil asetilen

$H_3C - CH - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_3$ – etil izopropil asetilen
|
 CH_3

Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra asetilen uglevodorodlarda uch bog' tutgan zanjir asosiy zanjir hisoblanib, zanjirni raqamlashda uchbog' yaqin tomondan boshlanadi. Masalan;

7 6 5 4 3 2 1
 $H_3C - CH - CH_2 - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_3$

|
 CH_3 6 – metil heptin – 3

Izomeriyasi: 2 xil – 1) uglerod skeleti

2) uchbog' holatining izomeriyasi kuzatiladi.

Masalan; C_5H_8

1) $HC \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$

2) $H_3C - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_3$

3) $HC \equiv C - CH - CH_3$

|
 CH_3

Olinish usullari:

1) $CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2$ (1862 y. Vyoler)

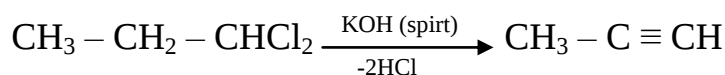
2) Metanni krekinglash

$2CH_4 \xrightarrow{1500^\circ C} C_2H_2 + 3H_2$ (elektr yoki reaktorlarda olib boriladi)

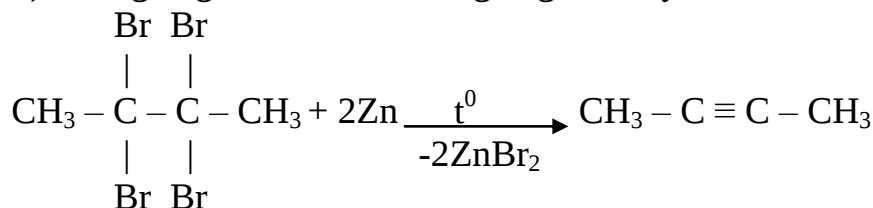
3) Vitsinal digalogenli hosilalarni degidrogalogenlash yo'li bilan

$CH_3 - CH - CH_2 \xrightarrow[-2HBr]{KOH (spirt)} CH_3 - C \equiv CH$
| |
Br Br

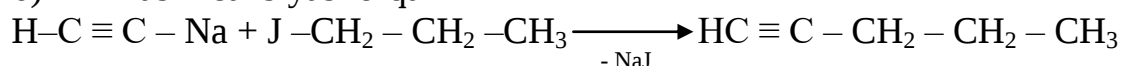
4) Gemigaloidli hosilalarni degidrogalogenlanganda



5) Tetragalogenli alkanlarni degalogenlash yo‘li bilan



6) Alkillash reaksiyasi orqali



Fizikaviy xossalari

C_2H_2 dan C_4H_6 gacha bo‘lgan alkinlar – gaz

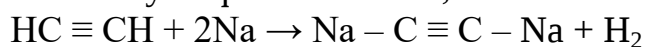
C_5H_8 dan $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{28}$ gacha bo‘lgani – suyuqlik

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{30}$ dan boshlab qattiq moddalar

Gomologik qatorda yuqoridan pastga tushgan sari suyuqlanish, qaynash harorati va zichligi oshadi. Ular qutbsiz erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi.

Kislota xossasi

Uchbog‘ bilan bog‘langan uglerod qo‘shbog‘ bilan bog‘langan uglerodga nisbatan ancha elektromanfiydir. Shuning uchun uglerod bilan bog‘langan uglerod atomi yonida turgan vodorod (C_2H_2 da va $\text{R} - \text{C} \equiv \text{CH}$ tipidagi alkinlarda) kislota xossasini namoyon qiladi. Masalan;



C_2H_2 hatto suvdan ham kuchsiz kislotaadir.

C_2H_2 ; C_2H_4 va C_2H_6 ning kislota xossasini taqqoslasak,

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ qatorda chapdan o‘ngga borgan sari:

1) $\text{C} - \text{H}$ bog‘ining uzunligi kamayib boradi.

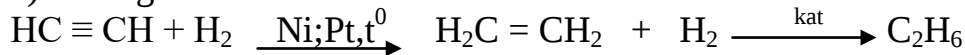
2) $\text{C} - \text{H}$ bog‘ining dipol momenti oshadi.

3) Uglerod atomining elektromanfiyligi oshadi

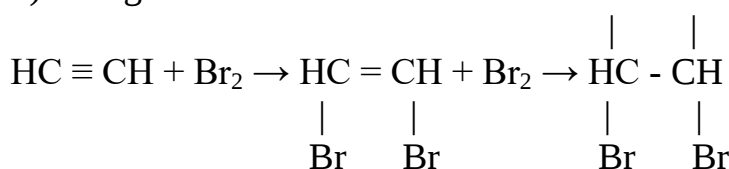
4) Uglevodorodlarning kislota xossasi kuchayib boradi.

Biriktirib olish reaksiyasi

a) Hidrogenlash

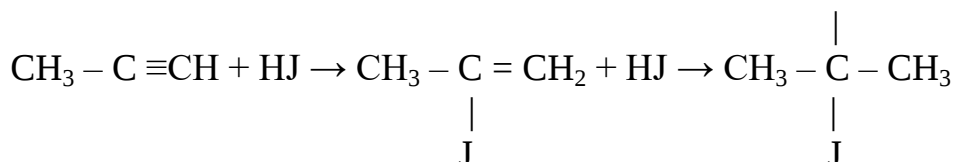


b) Galogenlash

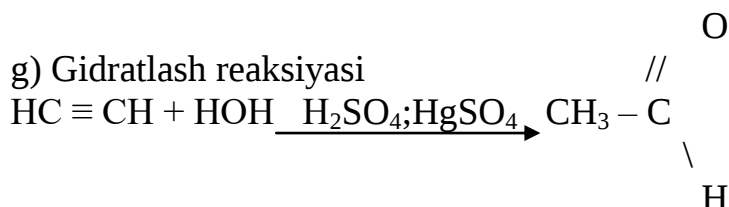
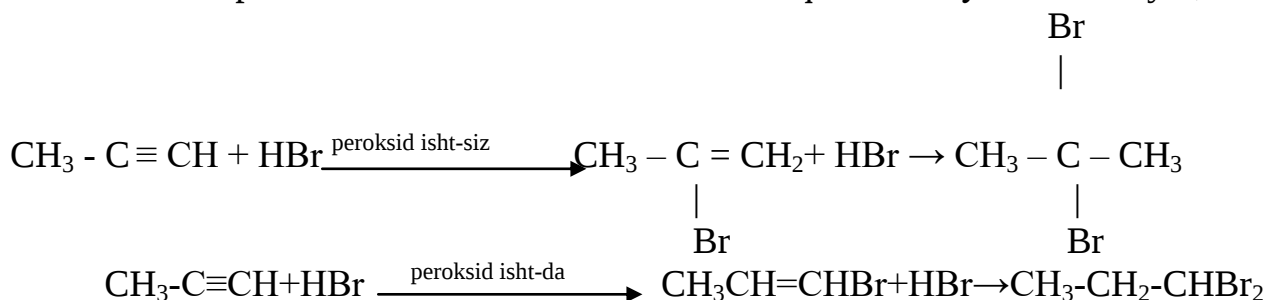


v) Hidrogalogenlash

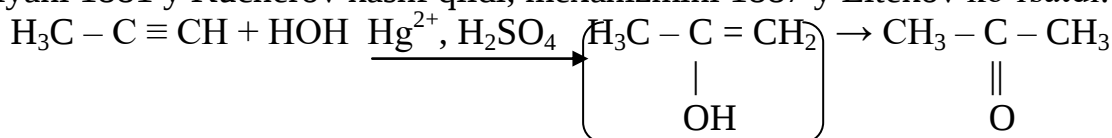
Simmetrik bo‘lmagan alkinlarga HHal Markovnikov qoidasiga binoan birikadi:



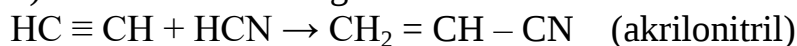
HBr esa peroksidlar ishtirokida Markovnikov qoidasi bo'yicha bormaydi,



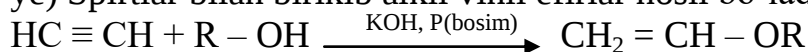
Asetilendan sirka aldegid, qolgan alkinlardan esa keton hosil bo'ladi. Bu reaksiyani 1881 y Kucherov kashf qildi, mexanizmini 1887 y Eltekov ko'rsatdi.



d) Vodород sianidning birikishi

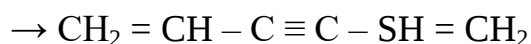
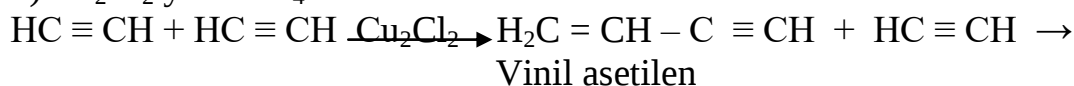


ye) Spirtlar bilan birikib alkil vinil efirlar hosil bo'ladi. (Fovorskiy, 1868 y)



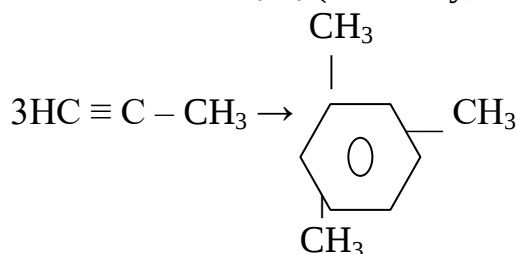
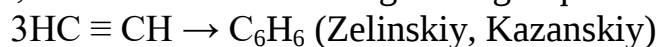
yo) Polimerlanish

1) Cu_2Cl_2 yoki NH_4Cl ishtirokida

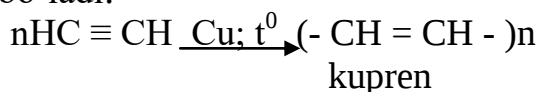


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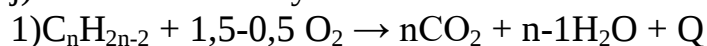
2) 400°C aktivlangan ko'mir yordamida trimerlanishi natijasida C_2H_2 dan benzol; alkinlardan esa benzol gomologik qatori vujudga keladi. Masalan:

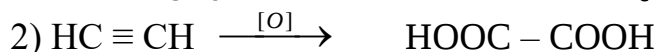
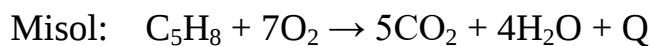


3) C_2H_2 - $200-250^\circ\text{C}$ da mis ustidan o'tkazilganda $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)_n$ - tarkibli modda hosil bo'ladi:



j) Oksidlash reaksiyasi





61. Tarkibi C_7H_{12} bo'lib, asosiy zanjirida 5 ta C saqlagan asetilen qatori uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

62. Tarkibi C_7H_{12} bo'lgan molekulasida 1 ta 4 lamchi uglerod atomi bor izomer asetilen uglevodorodlarining struktura formulalarini yozing.

63. Hajmi 672 ml bo'lgan C_2H_2 ning gidrogenlanishi natijasida bromning massa ulushi 4% bo'lgan 40 g massadagi CCl_4 dagi Br_2 eritmasini rangsizlantiradigan aralashmasi hosil qilingan. Aralashmadagi uglevodorodlarning massa ulushini toping.

64. Massasi 40 g bo'lgan CaC_2 ga mul miqdor H_2O bilan ishlov berildi. Bunda olingan C_2H_2 mo'l miqdorda bromli suv orqali o'tkazilganda 173 g massali 1,1,2,2 – tetrabrom etan hosil bo'ldi. Texnik karbiddagi CaC_2 ning massa ulushini toping.

65. 5,6 l C_2H_2 olish uchun (n.sh) 80% li texnik CaC_2 dan qancha gramm olish kerak?

66. Ochiq zanjirli uglevodorodning 0,1 moli yondirilganda 5,4 g H_2O hosil bo'ldi va 8,96 l CO_2 ajraldi. Ochik zanjirli uglevodorodning molekular formulasi qanday? Mumkin bo'lgan struktura formulalarini yozing.

67. Etan va asetilen aralashmasi bromli suv solingan shisha idish orqali o'tkazilganda, sklyankadagi moddaning massasi 1,3 g ga ko'paydi. Xuddi shuncha miqdor uglevodorodlar aralashmasi yonganda esa 14 l CO_2 ajralib chiqqan. Dastlabki gaz aralashmasining hajmi qanday?

68. Ag_2O ning ammiakdagi eritmasidan C_2H_2 o'tkazilganda, tarkibida vodorod bo'lmagan portlovchi modda hosil bo'ldi. Birikmaning struktura formulasi qanday? Agar reaksiya unumi 80%ni tashkil etsa, 24 g reaksiya mahsuloti hosil qilish uchun qancha litr C_2H_2 sarf bo'ladi?

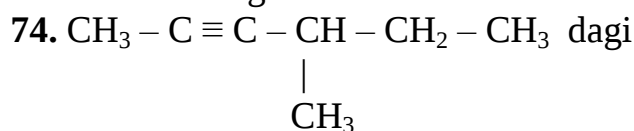
69. Asosiy zanjirida 5 ta C atomi bor. Asetilen uglevodorodi 40g bromni biriktirib 52g reaksiya mahsuloti hosil bo'ldi. Asetilen uglevodorod Ag_2O ning NH_3 dagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi. Alkinning tuzilishi qanday?

70. C_2H_6 bilan C_2H_2 aralashmasi sklyankadagi bromli suv orqali o'tkazilganda, sklyankaning massasi 2,6g ko'paydi. Dastlabki uglevodorodlar aralashmasi to'liq yondirilganda 28 l CO_2 ajralib chiqdi. Uglevodorodlar aralashmasining tarkibini aniqlang.

71. Tarkibida 44,8% C_2H_4 va 32,8% CH_4 bor. C_2H_4 , C_2H_2 , CH_4 ning umumiy hajmi 5 l bo'lgan aralashmasi qancha massa bromni biriktirib olishi mumkin?

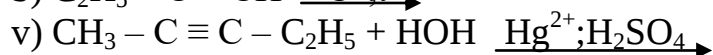
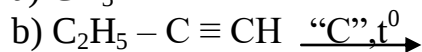
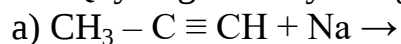
72. Bug'larning O_2 ga nisbatan zichligi 1,69 bo'lgan izomer asetilen uglevodorodning element tarkibini hisoblab toping. Mumkin bo'lgan izomerlarini yozing.

73. Tarkibida 6% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 28g texnik CaC_2 ga suv ta'sir ettirib olingan C_2H_2 bilan kaliy permanganat eritmasi yordamida oksidlanganda hosil bo'ladigan organik moddaning massasini toping. Har bir reaksiyada reaksiya unumini 90% dan deb hisoblang.



s, p – orbital va sp^3 -, sp^2 -, sp – gibrid orbitalar soni nechtaligini aniqlang.

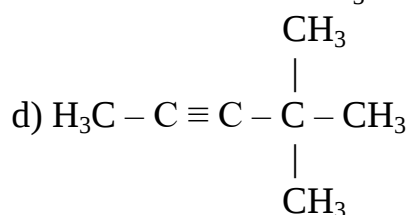
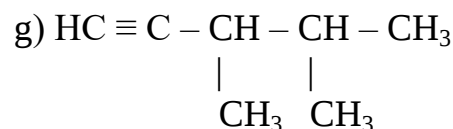
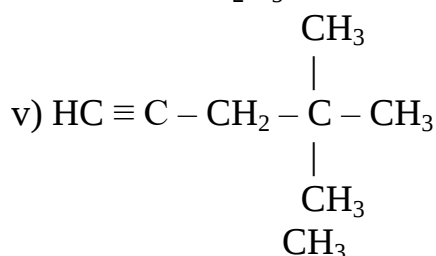
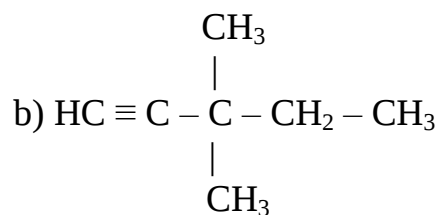
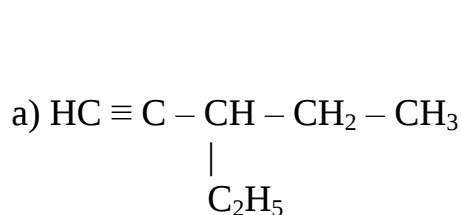
75. Quyidagi reaksiya tenglamalarini davom ettiring.



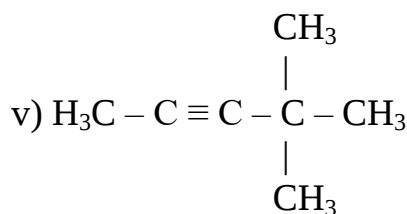
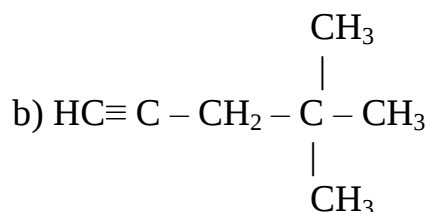
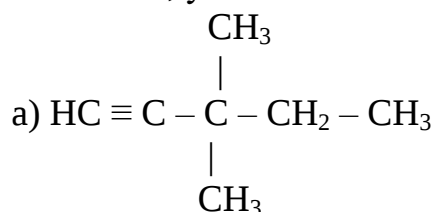
YeChIMI:

61. C_7H_{12} tarkibli asosiy zanjirida 5 ta uglerod atomini saqlagan alkinlar soni 5

ta

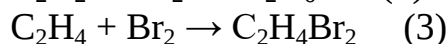
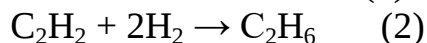
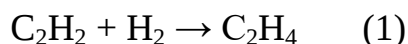


62. Yuqoridagi yechimdan ko‘rinyaptiki, to‘rtlamchi uglerod atomi saqlagan alkinlar soni 3 ta, ya’ni



63. C_2H_2 ning gidrogenlanishi 2 bosqichda borib, birinchi bosqichda C_2H_4 ; ikkinchi bosqichda esa C_2H_6 hosil bo‘ladi. Aralashmadagi faqat C_2H_4 bromli suv bilan ta’sirlashadi.

Reaksiya tenglamalari:



Masala shartiga ko'ra bromli suv tarkibida erigan Br_2 massasi

$$40 \cdot 0,04 = 1,6\text{g} (\text{Br}_2)$$

(3) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 1,6g Br_2 0,224 l C_2H_4 bilan ta'sirladi

$$22,4 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } 160 \text{ g} (\text{Br}_2)$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 1,6 \text{ g} (\text{Br}_2)$$

$$x = 0,224 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$$

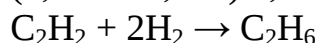
Endi shuncha C_2H_4 qancha C_2H_2 dan hosil bo'lishini (1) reaksiya tenglamasidan topiladi;

$$22,4 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) \text{ ----- } 22,2 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 0,224 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$$

$$x = 0,224 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

(0,672 – 0,224) 0,448 l C_2H_2 esa to'liq gidrogenlab etan hosil qilgan.



$$22,4 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) \text{ ----- } 22,4 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_6)$$

$$0,448 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 0,448 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_6)$$

$$22,4 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) \text{ ----- } 28\text{g}$$

$$0,224 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 2,8\text{g}$$

$$22,4 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) \text{ ----- } 30\text{g}$$

$$0,448 \text{ l} \text{ ----- } x$$

$$x = 6\text{g}$$

Gazlar aralashmasining umumiy massasi:

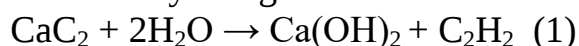
$$2,8 + 6,0 = 8,8 \text{ g}$$

$$8,8\text{g} - 100\%$$

$$2,8\text{g} - x \quad x = 31,8\% \text{ } \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$$

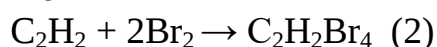
$$100 - 31,8 = 68,2\% \text{ } \text{C}_2\text{H}_6$$

64. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$64$$

$$26$$



$$26$$

$$346$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 173 g massali tetrabrom etan necha gramm C_2H_2 dan hosil bo'lishi hisoblab topiladi.

$$26\text{g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) - 346 \text{ g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Br}_4)$$

$$x - 173 \text{ g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Br}_4)$$

$$x = 13 \text{ g}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 13 g C_2H_2 qancha CaC_2 dan olinadi:

$$64\text{g} (\text{CaC}_2) - 26\text{g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$x - 13 \text{ g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

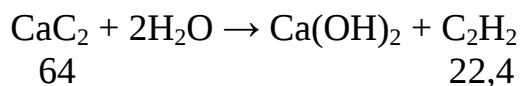
$$x = 32\text{g}$$

$$40\text{g} - 100\%$$

$$32\text{g} - x$$

$$x = 80\% (\text{CaC}_2)$$

65. Reaksiya tenglamasi



5,6 l C_2H_2 80% unum bilan olingan bo'lsa 100% unum hosil bo'lishi uchun

5,6l – 80%

x – 100%

x = 7l (C_2H_2) olinishi kerak

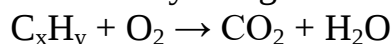
Endi reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 7l C_2H_2 necha gramm CaS_2 dan olinishi hisoblanadi:

64g – 22,4 l

x – 7 l

x = 20g (CaS_2)

66. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



Masala shartiga ko'ra uglevodorodning yonishidan 0,3 mol ($5,4/18$) H_2O va 0,4 mol ($8,96/20,41$) CO_2 hosil bo'lgan.

0,1 mol C_xH_y – 0,4 mol CO_2

1 mol

- x

x = 4 mol CO_2

Demak, uglevodorod tarkibida 4 atom uglerod bor, vodorod atomlari soni esa ($3\text{mol } \text{H}_2\text{O}$ hosil bo'lganligi uchun 3×2) 6 ta, ya'ni C_4H_6 . Bunday tarkibli ochiq zanjirli uglevodorod alkin yoki alkadien bo'lishi mumkin, uning izomeri 4 ta:

1) $\text{HC} \equiv \text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$

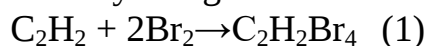
3) $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$

2) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C} \equiv \text{C}-\text{CH}_3$

4) $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

67. Masala shartiga ko'ra gazlar aralashmasidagi faqat C_2H_2 bromli suvga yutiladi, shuning uchun sklyankaning massasi ortgan.

Reaksiya tenglamasi:



Uglevodorodlarning har ikkalasi ham yonadi:



Masala shartiga ko'ra aralashmadagi C_2H_2 ning massasi 1,3g ga tegishli (bu 1,12l demakdir)

($14 - 2,24$) = 11,76l CO_2 esa C_2H_6 ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan bo'lib, bu CO_2

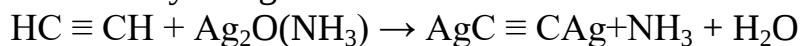
uchun 44,8 – 89,6

x – 11,76

x = 5,88l C_2H_6 sarflangan

Demak, dastlabki aralashmaning hajmi 7l ($5,88 + 1,12$) bo'lgan.

68. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



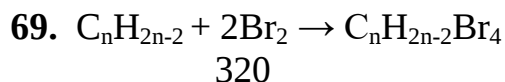
22,4

240

Masala shartiga ko'ra

22,4l – 240 g

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 24 \text{ g} \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_2\text{)} \\ 2,24 \text{ l} - 80\% \\ x - 100\% \quad x = 2,8 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_2\text{)} \end{array}$$

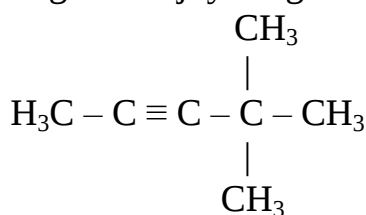


$$m(\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}) = 52 - 40 = 12 \text{ g, ya'ni}$$

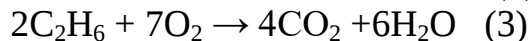
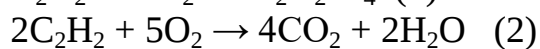
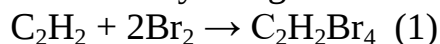
$$\frac{12 - 40}{x - 320} \quad x = 96 \text{ g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2})$$

$$n = \frac{96 + 2}{14} = 7 \quad \text{formula C}_7\text{H}_{16}$$

Masala shartiga ko'ra alkin asetilenid hosil qilmaydi, demak uchbog' zanjirning ichida joylashgan. Alkin quyidagi tuzilishga ega.



70. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



Masala shartidan ma'lumki, gazlar aralashmasidan faqat C_2H_2 bromli suv solingan sklyankaga yutiladi, demak, 2,6 g C_2H_2 ning massasi. Bu 0,1 molni yoki 2,24 l ni tashkil qiladi. Ikkala gaz ham yonadi. (2) tenglamadan foydalanib, 2,24 l C_2H_2 ning yonishidan necha litr CO_2 hosil bo'lishi topiladi:

$$44,8 \text{ l} - 89,6 \text{ l}$$

$$2,24 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l}$$

$$(28 - 4,48) = 23,52 \text{ l CO}_2 \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \text{ ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan.}$$

$$44,8 - 89,6$$

$$x - 23,52 \quad x = 11,76 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_6\text{)}$$

$$\Delta V_0 = V_1 + V_2 = 11,76 + 2,24 = 14 \text{ l}$$

$$14 \text{ l} - 100\%$$

$$11,76 - x \quad x = 84\% \quad (\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) \quad 100 - 84 = 16\% (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

71. Gaz aralashmasidan to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar ya'ni C_2H_4 va C_2H_2 brom bilan birika oladi.

$$5 \text{ l} - 100\%$$

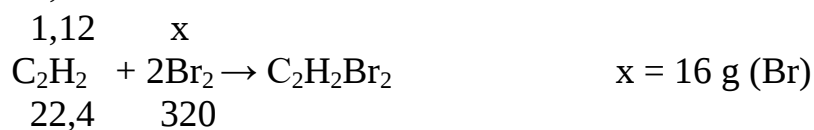
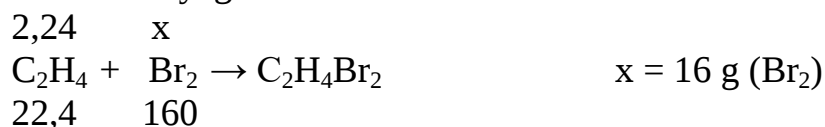
$$x - 44,8\% \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_4\text{)}$$

$$100 - 44,8 - 32,8 = 22,4\% (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$5 \text{ l} - 100\%$$

$$x - 22,4\% \quad x = 1,12 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_2\text{)}$$

Ma'lum bo'ldiki, gazlar aralashmasining 2,24 l C_2H_4 va 1,12 l C_2H_2 . Ular brom bilan reaksiyaga kirisha oladi.



16 + 16 = 32 g brom gazlar aralashmasini bromlash uchun sarflanadi.

$$72. M(C_nH_{2n-2}) = D(O_2) \cdot Mr(O_2) = 1,69 \cdot 32 = 54,08 \text{ g}$$

$$n = 54 + 2/14 = 4$$

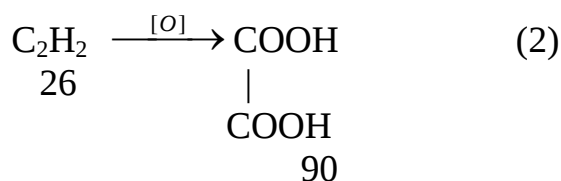
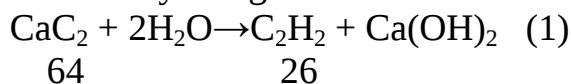
$$C_4H_6 = 12 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 6 = 54$$

$$54 \text{ g} - 100\%$$

$$48 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 88,89\% (C)$$

$$100 - 88,89 = 11,11\% (H)$$

73. Reaksiya tenglamalari



Dastlab, CaC_2 ning massasi hisoblanadi.

$$28 - 100\%$$

$$x - 94\% \quad x = 26,88 (CaC_2)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi buyicha 26,88 g CaC_2 dan hosil bo'lgan C_2H_2 massasi

$$64 - 26$$

$$26,88 - x \quad x = 10,92 \text{ g } (C_2H_2)$$

$$10,92 - 100\%$$

$$x - 90\% \quad x = 9,828 \text{ g}$$

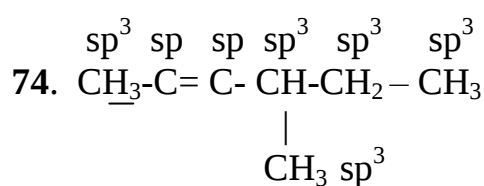
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 9,828 g C_2H_2 dan hosil bo'lgan oksalat kislotaning massasi topiladi;

$$26 - 90$$

$$9,828 - x \quad x = 34,02 \text{ g}$$

$$34,02 - 100\%$$

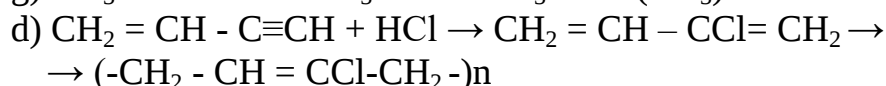
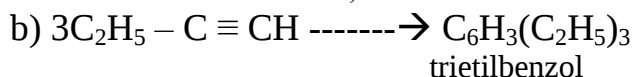
$$x - 90\% \quad x = 30,618 \text{ g (oksalat kislota)}$$

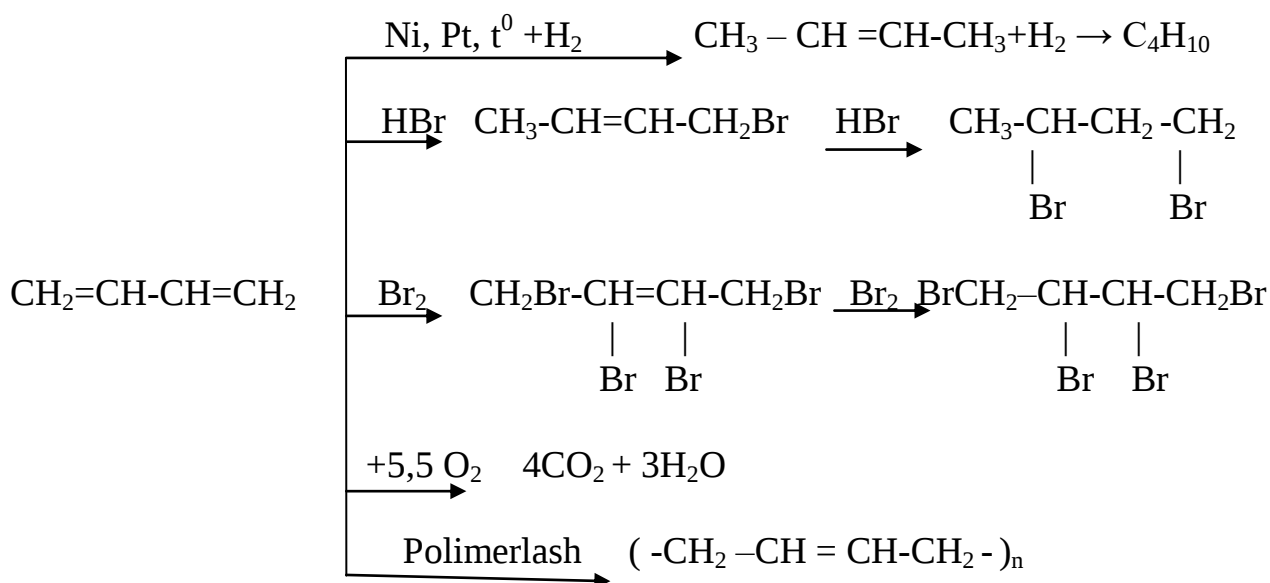


s - 12 ta

p - 2 ta

$$\text{sp} - (2 \times 2) = 4 \text{ ta}$$





76. 100% li $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ($\rho=0,8$) 23,1ml dan olingan CH_2 (reaksiya unumini 75% deb hisoblangan) necha litr C_2H_4 gidrogenlash uchun yetadi? **(3,376 l)**

77. 2,24 l (n.sh) divinilni Lebedev usuli bilan olish uchun necha ml absolyut spirt (100%) kerak bo'ladi? Reaksiya unumini 80% deb hisoblang. ($\rho(\text{spirt})=0,8$)

78. 48 g brom bilan 10,8 g 1,3-butadienning o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan massasi (g) qanday bo'lgan moddalar hosil bo'ladi?

79. $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ dagi σ va π bog'larni hosil qilishda qatnashgan ,

σ , π , sp^3 , sp^2 va sp orbitallar sonini ko'rsating.

80. 32 g brom bilan 10,8 g butadien - 1,3 ni o'zaro ta'sirlashishidan qanday modda va qancha hosil bo'ladi?

81. Qaysi dien uglevodorodlarda sis-trans izomeriya kuzatiladi?

A) divinil V) izopren D) 5-metil geksadien-1,3 S) pentadien-1,3

Ye) 3-metil pentadien-1,3

82. N.sh da 11,2l butadien-1,3 bilan 80 g brom o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda necha gramm va qanday modda hosil bo'ladi?

83. Lebedev usuli bo'yicha $1,12\text{m}^3$ divinil kauchuk olish uchun necha litr 96% li $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ kerak? ($\rho=0,8$)

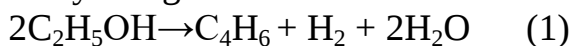
84. 1 l dien uglevodorodni yoqish uchun n.sh.da 5,5 l O_2 sarflandi. Dien uglevodorodning simmetrik tuzilishga ega ekanligini hisobga oling va struktura formulasini yozing.

85. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiruvchi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. A) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} \xrightarrow{\text{KOH}(\text{spirt})} \text{X}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} \text{X}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ZnO}; 400-500} \text{X}_3 \xrightarrow{-\text{H}_2; -2\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{X}_4$

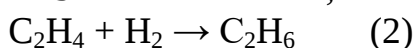
V) $\text{X}_3 \xrightarrow{2\text{HBr}} \text{X}_5$

YeChIMI:

76. Reaksiya tenglamasi



92 22,4l



22,4 22,4

1) Dastlab spirtning massasi topiladi;

$$m = \rho V = 0,8 \cdot 23,1 = 18,49 \text{ g}$$

2) (1) reaksiya tenglamasidan hosil bo'lgan vodorod hajmi

$$92 - 22,4$$

$$18,49 - x \quad x = 4,5 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$3) 4,5 \cdot 0,75 = 3,376 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

4) (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 3,376 l vodorod necha litr C₂H₄ ni gidrogenlash uchun sarf bo'lishi hisoblanadi.

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

$$3,376 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 3,376 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_4\text{)}$$

77. Reaksiya tenglamasi;



$$92 \quad 22,4$$

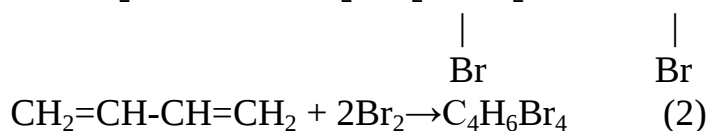
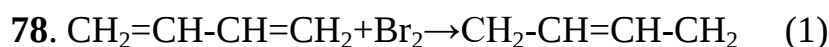
$$1) 92 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$x - 2,24 \text{ l} \quad x = 9,2 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH)}$$

$$2) 9,2 \text{ g} - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 11,5 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH)}$$

$$3) V = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{11,5}{0,8} = 14,375 \text{ ml}$$



$$1) \nu(\text{Br}) = \frac{48}{160} = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$\nu(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = \frac{10,8}{54} = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$2) 48 - 0,3 \text{ mol} \quad 10,8 - 0,2$$

$$x - 0,1 \text{ mol} \quad x = 16 \text{ g} \quad x - 0,1 \quad x = 5,4 \text{ g}$$

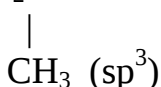
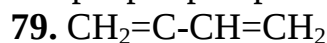
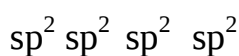
$$3) 54 \text{ g (C}_4\text{H}_6) - 214 \text{ g}$$

$$5,4 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 21,4 \text{ g}$$

4) 10,8 - 5,4 = 5,4 g (C₄H₆) (2) reaksiyada sarflanadi. (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib C₄H₆Br₄ ning massasi topiladi;

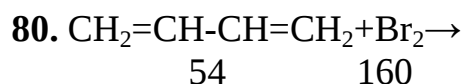
$$54 - 374 \text{ g (C}_4\text{H}_6\text{Br}_4)$$

$$5,4 - x \quad x = 37,4 \text{ g (C}_4\text{H}_6\text{Br}_4)$$



Bunda s - 8 ta; p - 4 ta; sp³ - 4 ta; sp² - 4·3=12 ta; sp - 0 ta

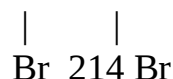
10,8 32



$V(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = 10,8/54 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$

$V(\text{Br}_2) = 32/160 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$

Demak, 1:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashadi, ya'ni $\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$



hosil bo'ladi

$54 \text{ g } (\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) - 214 \text{ g } (\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{Br}_2)$

$10,8 \text{ g} - x$

$x = 42,8 \text{ g (1,4-dibrom buten-2)}$

81. C

$11,2 \quad 80 \quad x$

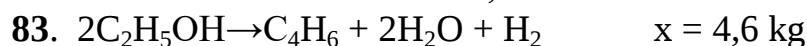


$x = 107 \text{ g}$

$22,4 \quad 160 \quad 214$

$v = 11,2/22,4 = 0,5 \text{ mol } (\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) \quad v = 80/160 = 0,5 \text{ mol } (\text{Br}_2)$

$x \quad 1,12\text{m}^3$



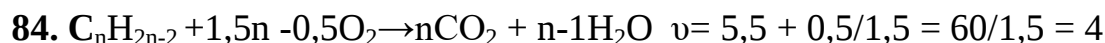
$92 \quad 22,4 \text{ m}^3$

$4,6 \text{ kg } (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) - 96\%$

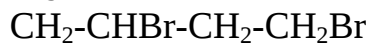
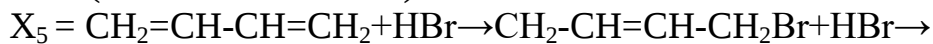
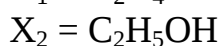
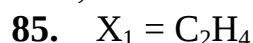
$x - 100\%$

$x = 4,79 \text{ kg}$

$V = mp = 4,79/0,8 = 5,989 = 6 \text{ l } (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$



Demak, $n = 4$ bo'lsa, C_4H_6 - simmetrik tuzilishga ega bo'lgani uchun bu butadien-1,3 dir.



1,5-dibrombutan

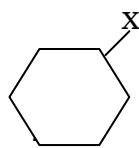
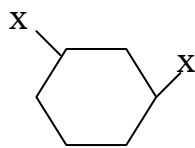
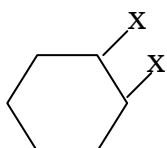
21. Aromatik uglevodorodlar. Arenlar

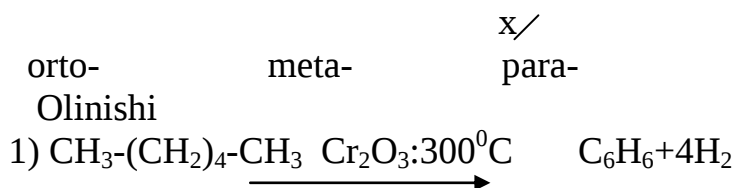
$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-6}$ - umumiy formulaga va sp^2 gibridlanishga ega.

Molekulasida benzol yadrosi bo'lgan birikmalarga aromatik birikmalar deyiladi.

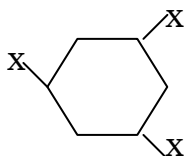
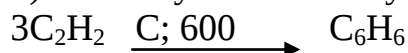
Aromatik uglevodorodlarning xalkaro nomi arenlar.

Aromatik uglevodorodlarda urinbosar izomeriyasi va yonaki zanjirning tuzilish izomeriyasi mavjud.

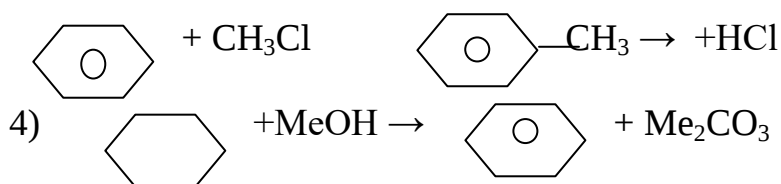




2) Zelinskiy va Kazakskiy usuli

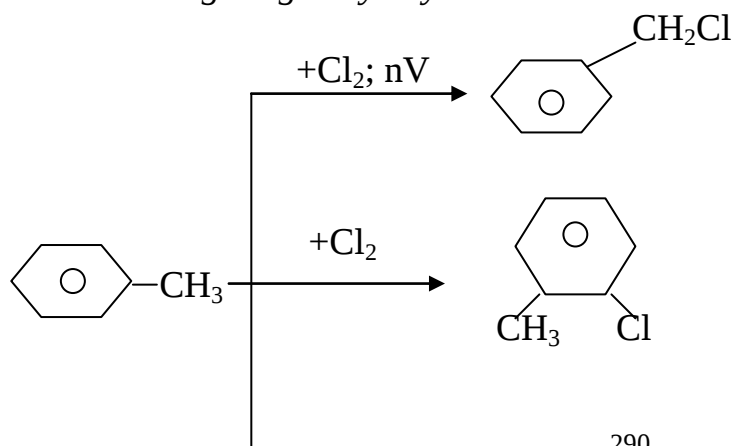
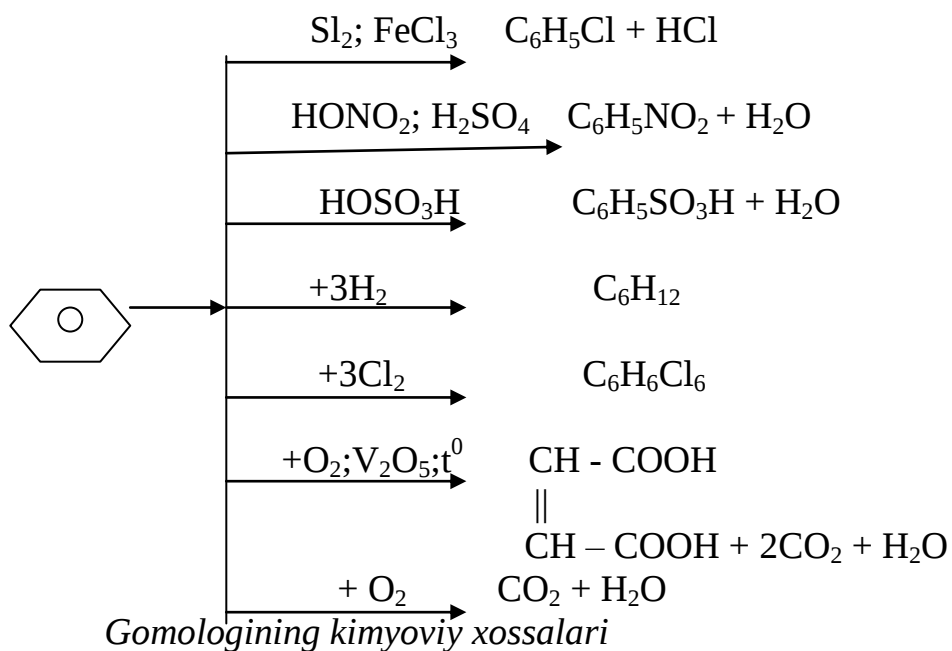


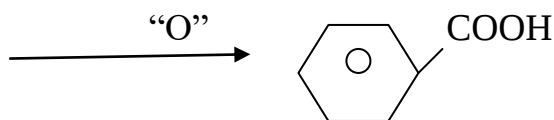
3) 1877 yilda Fridel-Krafts usuli bilan



Kimyoviy xossalari

Aromatik uglevodorodlar o'rin olish, birikish va oksidlash reaksiyalariga kirishadi.

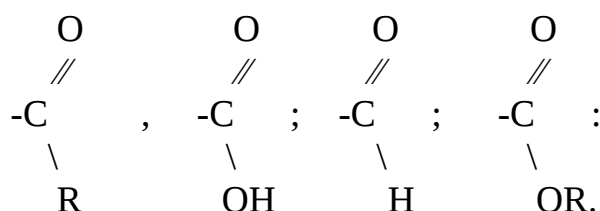




Benzol halqasida elektrofил o‘rinbosarning kirishi dastlabki o‘rinbosarni yo‘naltirish xarakteriga qarab o‘rinbosarlar 2 guruhga bo‘linadi.

I – tur urinbosar (orto va para) – NR_2 -, $-\text{NHR}$ -, $-\text{NH}_2$ -, $-\text{OH}$ -, $-\text{OR}$ -, R -, Hal (Cl, Br, F, J)

II – tur urinbosarlar (meta orientantlar) – NR_3 -, $-\text{N}$ -, $-\text{CN}$ -, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ -, $-\text{CF}_3$ -,



86. Reaksiya mahsuloti 56,4% bo‘lgan ($\rho=0,88$) 2,5 ml benzol olish uchun n.sh.da olingan necha litr C_2H_2 kerak bo‘ladi? (3,36 l)

87. $\rho=0,779\text{g/ml}$ bo‘lgan siklogeksanning degidrolanishidan olingan C_6H_6 yorugda xlorlandi, massasi 300 g bo‘lgan xlorli hosila olindi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumi 73,6% deb hisoblang. Reaksiyada necha ml siklogeksan olingan? (**151ml**)

88. Benzol va stirolni ma‘lum massadan aralashmasi 3,2%li 500g bromli suvni rangsizlantiradi. Usha massadagi aralashma yondirilganda 44,8 litr hajmli CO_2 ajralib chiqdi. Benzol va stirolni aralashmadagi massa ulushini toping. (**40%; 60%**)

89. Massasi 10,6 g etilbenzol to‘liq yonishi uchun n.sh.da o‘lchangan qancha hajm havo kerak bo‘ladi? ($\varphi(\text{O}_2)=20\%$)

90. FeCl_3 ishtirokida benzol bromlanib, HBr olindi va u mo‘l miqdor AgNO_3 eritmasi orqali o‘tkazilganda 3,76 g cho‘kma hosil bo‘ldi. Benzol bromlanishidan hosil bo‘lgan mahsulotning massasi va nomini toping.

91. Massasi 15,9 g bo‘lgan benzol gomologi yondirilganda 26,88 l CO_2 hosil bo‘lgan uglevodorodni va uning mumkin bo‘lgan izomerlar sonini toping.

92. Benzol va toluol aralashmasi qizdirilgan holda KMnO_4 bilan kislota ishtirokida reaksiya natijasida 8,54 g bir asosli organik kislota hosil bo‘lgan. Shu kislotaning mo‘l miqdorda olingan NaHCO_3 bilan reaksiyasi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan gaz mahsulot hajmi boshlang‘ich aralashma yondirilganda hosil bo‘ladigan gaz moddaning hajmidan 19 marta kam bo‘ldi. Boshlang‘ich aralashmadagi benzolning massasi (g) ni va massa ulushini hisoblang.

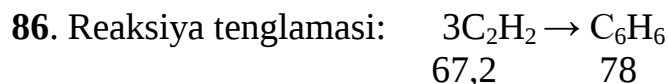
93. 9,75 ml benzolni ($\rho=0,8\text{g/ml}$) geksaxloranga aylantirish uchun zaruriy miqdorda xlor olish uchun qancha massa MnO_2 kerak bo‘ladi? (**26,1**)

94. C_9H_{12} bo'lgan aromatik uglevodorodlar izomerlari nechta bo'lishi mumkin.

(8)

95. C_7H_7Cl tarkibli galogenli aromatik birikmalar soni nechta? (4)

YeChIMI:



Masala shartiga asoslanib, 2,5 ml benzolning massasi

$$m = \rho V = 0,88 \cdot 2,5 = 2,2 \text{ g } (C_6H_6)$$

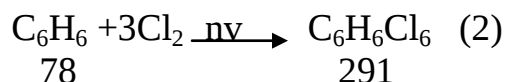
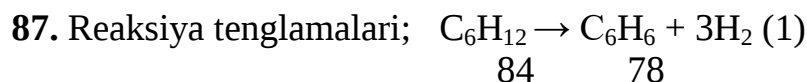
$$2,2 \text{ g } (C_6H_6) - 56,4\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 3,9 \text{ g}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 3,9 g C_6H_6 ni olish uchun kerak bo'lgan C_2H_2 ning hajmi topiladi:

$$67,2 - 78$$

$$x - 3,9 \quad x = 3,36 \text{ l } (C_2H_2)$$



300 g $C_6H_6Cl_6$ reaksiya 73,6% unum bilan chiqqan bulsa, 100% $C_6H_6Cl_6$ ning massasi $300 : 0,736 = 407,6 \text{ g } (C_6H_6Cl_6)$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 407,6 g $C_6H_6Cl_6$ ni olish uchun sarflangan C_6H_6 massasi

$$78 - 291$$

$$x - 407,6 \quad x = 109,25 \text{ g } (C_6H_6)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, reaksiyaga kirishgan siklogeksanning massasi

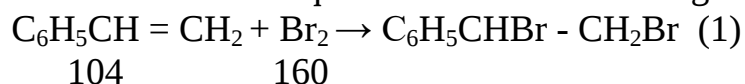
$$84 - 78$$

$$x - 109,25 \quad x = 117,658 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12})$$

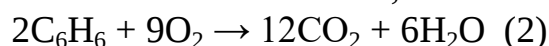
Sarflangan siklogeksanning hajmi;

$$V = m/\rho = 117,658/0,779 = 151 \text{ ml}$$

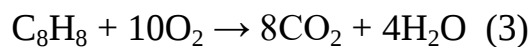
88. Aralashmada faqat stirol bromli suvni rangsizlantiradi:



Aralashmada benzol xam, stirol xam yonadi, ya'ni,



$$156 \quad 268,8 \text{ l}$$



$$104 \quad 179,2 \text{ l}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib,

$M(Br_2) = 0,032 \cdot 500 = 16 \text{ g}$ necha gramm C_8H_8 bilan ta'sirlashishi hisoblab topiladi:

$$104 - 160$$

$$x - 16 \quad x = 10,4 \text{ g (C}_8\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

(3) reaksiya tenglama asosida 10,4 g C₈H₈ ning yonishidan xosil bo'lgan CO₂ hajmi

$$104 - 179,2 \text{ l}$$

$$10,4 - x \quad x = 17,92 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

Demak, (44,8-17,92) 26,88 l CO₂ benzolning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan. Buning uchun (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib sarflangan C₆H₆ ning massasi

$$156 - 268,8 \text{ l}$$

$$x - 26,88 \text{ l} \quad x = 15,6 \text{ g (benzol)}$$

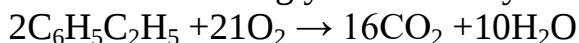
Demak, aralashmaning massasi (15,6+10,4) 26 g bo'lgan.

$$26 - 100\%$$

$$15,6 - x \quad x = 60\% \text{ (C}_6\text{H}_6\text{)}$$

$$100 - 60\% = 40\% \text{ (C}_8\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

89. Etil benzolning yonish reaksiya tenglamasi;



$$212 \quad 470,1 \text{ l}$$

10,6 g C₈H₁₀ ning yonishi uchun talab qilinadigan O₂ hajmi

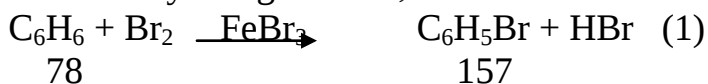
$$212 - 470,4 \text{ l}$$

$$10,6 - x \quad x = 23,52 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$23,52 - 20\%$$

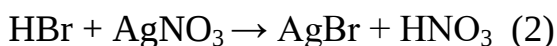
$$x - 100\% \quad x = 117,6 \text{ l (havo)}$$

90. Reaksiya tenglamalari;



$$78$$

$$157$$



$$81$$

$$188$$

(2) Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 3,76 g AgBr olish uchun sarflangan HBr massasi

$$81 - 188$$

$$x - 3,76 \quad x = 1,62 \text{ g (HBr)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 1,62 g HBr necha gramm C₆H₆ ning bromlanishidan ajralib chiqishi topiladi;

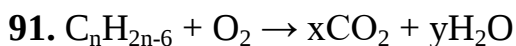
$$78 - 81$$

$$x - 1,62 \quad x = 1,56 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_6\text{)}$$

Maxsulot C₆H₅Br brom benzol bo'lib, uning massasi

$$157 - 81$$

$$x - 1,62 \quad x = 3,14 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br)}$$



$$v(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{26,88}{22,4} = 1,2 \text{ (mol) CO}_2$$

1,2 mol CO₂ tarkibida ham 1,2 mol (1,2 x 12= 1,44) uglerod bo'ladi.

$$15,9 - 144 = 1,5 \text{ g (H)}$$

$$v(\text{H}) = 1,5/1 = 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$v = 1,2/1,5 = 0,75 \text{ mol}$$

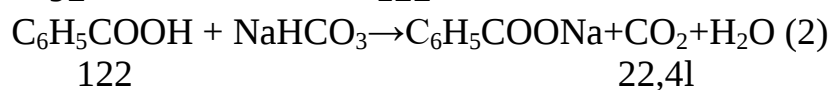
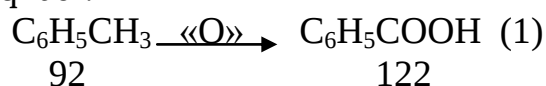
$$0,75 = \frac{X}{2X-6}$$

$$0,75(2x-6) = x$$

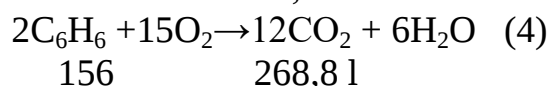
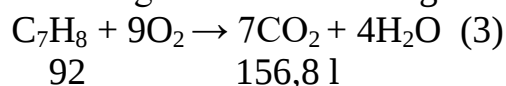
$$1,5x - 4,5 - x = 0$$

$$0,5x = 4,5 \quad x = 9 \quad \text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}; \text{ izomerlar soni } - 8 \text{ ta}$$

92. Aralashmadagi faqat toluol KMnO_4 ishtirokida oksidlanib $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ hosil qiladi.



Boshlang'ich aralashmaning har ikkalasi xam yonadi;



(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 8,54 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ hosil bo'lishi uchun 6,44 g C_7H_8 sarflangan

$$92 - 122$$

$$x - 8,54 \quad x = 6,44 \text{ g (C}_7\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 8,54 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ ning NaHCO_3 bilan ta'sirlashishidan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 hajmi

$$122 - 22,4$$

$$8,54 - x \quad x = 1,568 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

Masala shartiga ko'ra bu miqdor dastlabki aralashmaning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan gaz hajmidan 19 marta kam.

Demak, dastlabki aralashmaning yonishidan $(19 \times 1,568) = 29,792 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$ hosil bo'lgan.

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib 6,44 g C_7H_8 ning yonishidan necha litr CO_2 hosil bo'ladi:

$$92 - 156,8$$

$$6,44 - x \quad x = 10,976 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

$(29,792 - 10,976) = 18,816 \text{ l CO}_2$ C_6H_6 ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 ning hajmi

$$156 - 268,8$$

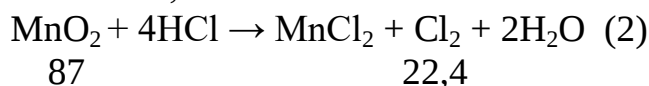
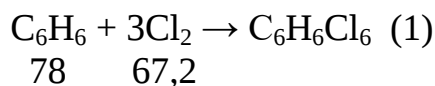
$$X - 18,816 \quad x = 10,92 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_6\text{)}$$

Demak, aralashmaning massasi $10,92 + 6,44 = 17,36 \text{ g}$

$$17,36 - 100\%$$

$$10,92 - x \quad x = 62,9\%$$

93. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 9,75 \times 0,8 = 7,8 \text{ g}$ benzoldan (1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida kerak bo'lgan xlorning hajmi

$$78 - 67,2$$

$$7,8 - x \quad x = 6,72 \text{ l (Cl}_2\text{)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 6,72 l xlor hosil bo'lishi uchun sarflangan MnO_2 massasi

$$87 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$X - 6,72 \text{ l} \quad x = 26,1 \text{ g (MnO}_2\text{)}$$

94. 8 ta izomer

95. 4 ta izomer

22. Kislorod saqlagan organik birikmalar

22.1. Spirtlar

Uglevodorodlar tarkibida – OH guruh saqlagan hosilalari **spirtlar** deyiladi.

Molekulasidagi – OH guruhning soniga qarab spirtlar – 1 atomli, 2 atomli, 3 atomli va ko'p atomli bo'ladi.

Radikaliga qarab to'yingan, to'yinmagan, siklik, aromatik spirtlar va fenollarga bo'linadi. Shu bilan birga qaysi uglerod atomiga bog'langanligiga qarab 1 lamchi, 2 lamchi, 3 lamchi spirtlar bo'ladi.

Nomenklaturasi

Tarixiy nomenklaturaga ko'ra spirtlarning nomi – OH guruh bilan bog'langan radikal nomiga spirt so'zini qo'shish bilan hosil qilinadi. Masalan, CH_3OH – metil spirt, $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$ – etil spirt.

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra alkilning nomi «karbinol» so'zini qo'shib hosil qilinadi.

CH_3OH – karbinol,

$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$ – metil karbinol

Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra spirtlarning nomi tegishli to'yingan uglevodorodlari nomiga – ol qo'shimchasini qo'shib hosil qilinadi.

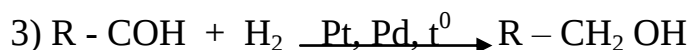
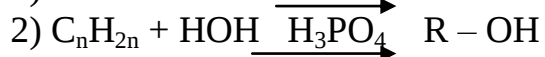
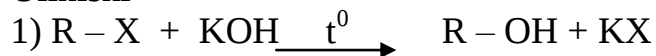
CH_3OH – metanol, $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$ – etanol

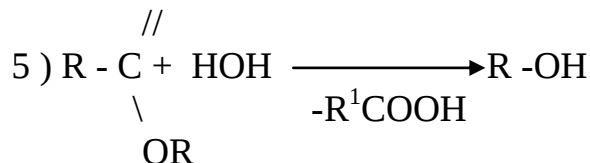
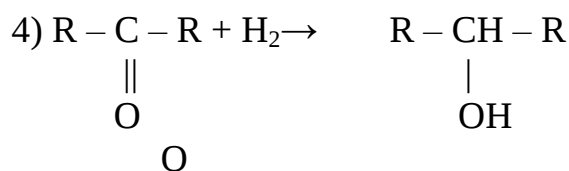
Izomeriyaning 2 turi kuzatiladi

1) uglerod skeleti bo'yicha

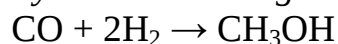
2) –OH guruhning holat izomeriyasi

Olinishi

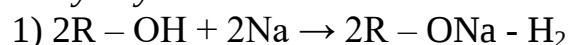




Ayrim vakillarning olinish usullari

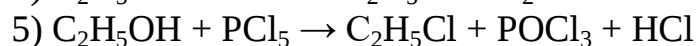
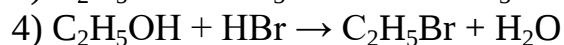
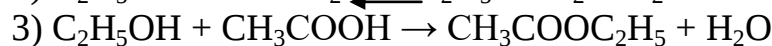
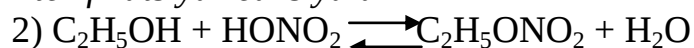


Kimyoviy xossalari

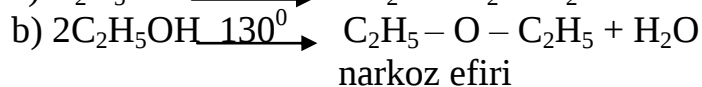


Kislotali xossasi 2 lamchi va 3 lamchi spirtlarda kamayadi.

Eterifikatsiya reaksiyalari

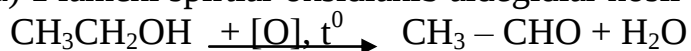


Degidratlanish reaksiyalari

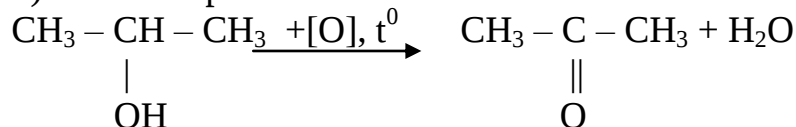


Oksidlanish reaksiyasi

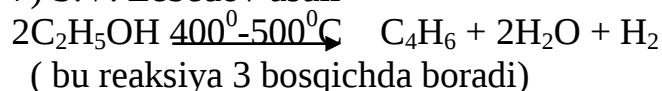
a) 1 lamchi spirtlar oksidlanib aldegidlar hosil qiladi:



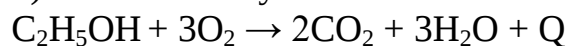
b) 2 lamchi spirtlar oksidlanib keton hosil bo'ladi.



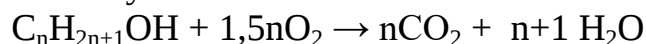
7) S.V. Lebedov usuli



8) Yonish reaksiyasi



Umumiy formulasi:

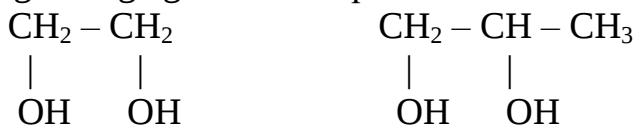


Ikki va ko‘p atomli spirtlar

Molekulasida 2 ta OH guruh bo'lgan spirtlar **2 atomli spirtlar** deyiladi.

Nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

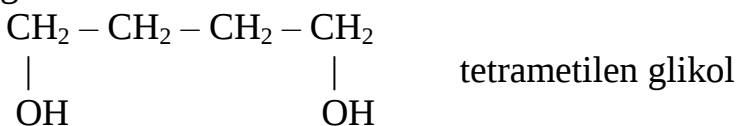
Ratsional nomlanishiga ko'ra 2 ta OH guruh yonma-yon joylashgan bo'lsa, olefinlarning nomiga glikol so'zi qo'shiladi.



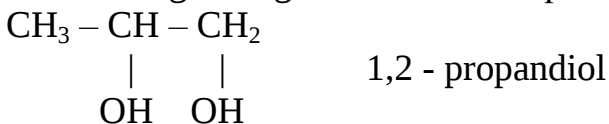
Etilenglikol

Propilenglikol

2 ta OH zanjirining 2 ta uchida joylashgan bo'lsa, unda CH_2 – metilen guruxlar soniga glikol – suzi kushiladi.



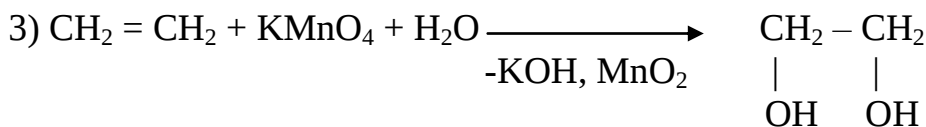
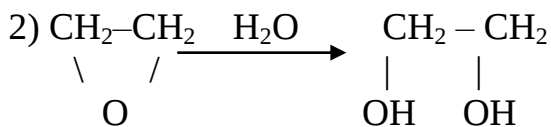
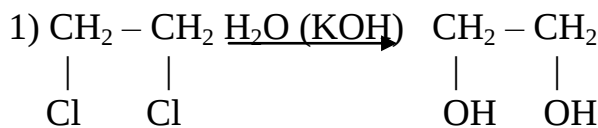
Sistematik nomlanishiga bo'yicha 2 atomli spirtlar nomi to'yingan uglevodorodlarning nomiga «diol» so'zini qo'shib hosil qilinadi.



Izomeriyaning 2 xil turi kuzatiladi.

- 1) Uglerod skeleti bo'yicha
- 2)- OH guruhlarining holati

Olinish usullari



96. 28,75 ml C_2H_5OH ni ($\rho=0,8$) to'liq yondirish uchun qancha hajm O_2 kerak bo'ladi va reaksiya mahsulotlari oxakli suv orqali o'tkazilganda necha gramm cho'kma olinadi? **(33,6 l; 100g)**

97. 23 g bir atomli spirt konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 bilan birga qizdirilganda nazariy jihatdan olinishi mumkin bo'lganning 80% miqdori etilen uglevodorodi hosil bo'ldi. Olingan uglevodorod 64 g bromni biriktirib olishi ma'lum bo'lsa, boshlang'ich spirtning formulasini aniqlang. ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$)

98. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 1 atomli spirt 48% HBr bilan ($\rho=1,5$) o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 49,2 g (0,4 mol) n-alkil bromid hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich spirt bilan reaksiya mahsulotining tuzilishini aniqlang. Reaksiya uchun qancha hajm (ml da) HBr sarflangan? **(45 ml)**

99. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 1 atomli spirtning dietil efirdagi 0,5l 5% li eritmasi ($\rho=0,72$) natriy metali bilan ta'sir ettirilganda 3,36 l gaz ajraldi. Spirtning mumkin bo'lgan struktura formulalarini yozing. (**C_3H_7OH**)

100. 7,4 g kislorodli birikma natriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 1,12 l H_2 ajralib chiqdi, bu modda CuO bilan oksidlanganda hosil bo'ladigan birikma «kumush ko'zgu» reaksiyasini beradi. Dastlabki kislorodli birikmaning molyar massasini va tuzilishini aniqlang. Bu spirt normal tuzilishga ega emas. (**izobutil spirt**)

101. Divinil olishda ($\eta = 75\%$) ajralib chiqadigan vodorod 3,376 l C_2H_4 ni gidrogenlash uchun yetarli ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, reaksiya uchun 100% li C_2H_5OH dan ($\rho=0,8$) qancha hajm kerak bo'ldi? (**23,1 ml**)

102. Tarkibi noma'lum bo'lgan 60 g 1 atomli spirt H_2SO_4 (kons) bilan birga qizdirilganda 17,92 l etilen uglevodorod hosil bo'ldi, $\eta = 80\%$ ni tashkil etadi. Spirt oksidlanganda hosil bo'lgan mahsulot kumush ko'zgu reaksiyasini bermaydi. Spirtning tuzilishini aniqlang.

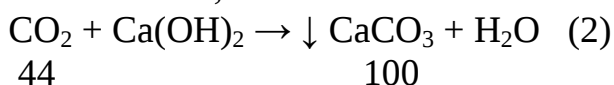
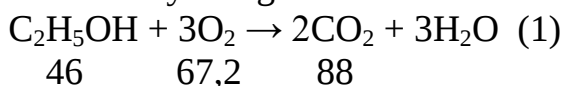
103. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 2 xil 1 atomli spirt aralashmasini miqdoriy degidratlanganda 10,8 g H_2O ajraldi va 36 g teng molyar nisbatdagi 3 ta organik birikmalar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki spirtning tuzilishi qanday?

104. 44,5 g yog' (yog'ni faqat 1 ta kislota triglitserin deb hisoblang) NaOH ning 70 ml 20% li ($\rho=1,2$) eritmasi bilan birga qizdirildi. NaOH ning ortiqchasini neytrallash uchun HCl ning 36,5% li eritmasidan ($\rho=1,2$) 22,5 ml kerak bo'ldi. Bunda qanday organik moddalar va qancha miqdorda hosil bo'lgan? (**45,9 g**)

105. Tarkibi noma'lum bo'lgan 0,2 mol birikma natriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda, 4,48 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Shu birikmaning 6,2 g HCl bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 1 atom xlor, 1 atom kislorod bo'lgan 8,05 g organik birikma hosil bo'ladi. Dastlabki birikmaning struktura formulasini aniqlang.

YeChIMI:

96. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



(1) Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida

$28,75 \cdot 0,8 = 23$ g C_2H_5OH ning tulik yonishidan hosil bo'lgan SO_2 massasi

46 – 88

23 – x x = 44 g CO_2

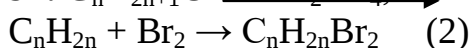
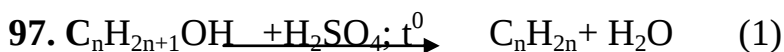
67,2 – 46

x – 23 x = 33,6 l (O_2) kerak bo'ladi.

(2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 44 g CO_2 dan necha gramm $CaCO_3$ hosil bo'lishi topildi.

44 – 100

44 – x x = 100 g ($CaCO_3$)



$$64 \text{ g} - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 80 \text{ g (Br}_2\text{)}$$

$$V = 80/160 = 0,5 \text{ mol (Br}_2\text{)}$$

Demak, 23 g $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH}$ ham 0,5 moldir.

$$23 - 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

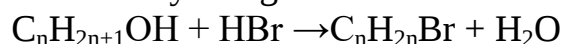
$$x - 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 46 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Mr}(\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH}) = 46 \quad 46-17=29 \text{ g (R)} \quad n = 29-1/14 = 2$$

Demak, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

98. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$49,2 \text{ g} - 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

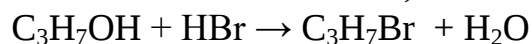
$$x - 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 123 \text{ g (C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{Br)}$$

$$123-80=43 \text{ g (R)} \quad n = 43-1/14=3 \quad \text{ya'ni } \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$$

$$x$$

$$49,2$$



$$81$$

$$123$$

$$81 - 123$$

$$x - 49,2$$

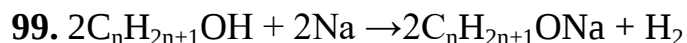
$$x = 32,4 \text{ g (HBr)}$$

$$32,4 \text{ g} - 48\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 67,5 \text{ g (eritma)}$$

$$V = m/\rho = 67,5/1,5 = 45 \text{ ml (HBr eritmasi)}$$



$$2x$$

$$22,4$$

$$1) m = V\rho \cdot \omega = 500 \cdot 0,72 \cdot 0,05 = 18 \text{ g (spirt)}$$

$$2) 18 \text{ g C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH} - 3,36 \text{ l H}_2$$

$$2x$$

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

$$2x = 120$$

$$x = 60$$

$$\text{Mr}(\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH})=60; \quad 60-17=3$$

$$n = 43-1/14 = 3$$

Demak, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$

$$7,4$$

$$1,12 \text{ l}$$



$$2x$$

$$22,4$$

$$7,4 - 1,12$$

$$2x - 22,4$$

$$2x = 148$$

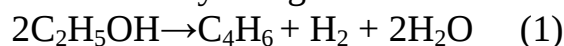
$$x = 74$$

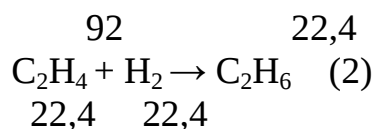
$$74-17 = 57 \text{ (R)} \quad n = 57-1/14=4 \quad \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$$

Bu spirt oksidlanganda hosil bo'lgan modda kumush kuzgu reaksiyasini beradi, lekin normal tuzilishga ega emas, uning tuzilishi



101. Reaksiya tenglamalari





1) 3,376 l (C₂H₄) – 75%

$$\frac{x}{100\%} = \frac{3,376}{75\%} \quad x = 4,5 \text{ l}$$

4,5 l C₂H₄ ni gidratlanish uchun sarflanadigan H₂ xam 4,5 l ga teng.

22,4l – 22,4l (H₂)

$$4,5\text{l} - x \quad x = 4,5\text{l} \text{ (H}_2\text{)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 4,5 l H₂ hosil bo'lishi uchun 23,1 ml C₂H₅OH talab kilinadi

92 – 22,4 l

$$\frac{x}{4,5 \text{ l}} = \frac{92}{22,4} \quad x = 18,48 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH)} \quad V = 18,48/0,8 = 23,1 \text{ ml}$$



17,92 l – 80%

$$\frac{x}{100\%} = \frac{17,92}{80\%} \quad x = 22,4 \text{ l}$$

60 – 22,4

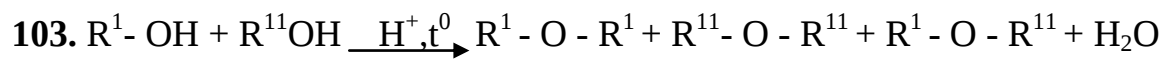
$$\frac{x}{22,4} = \frac{60}{22,4} \quad x = 60 \text{ g}$$

R – OH; 60 – 17 = 47; n = 47 – 1/14 = 3

17

Demak, spirtning formulasi C₃H₇OH

Bu spirt oksidlanganda hosil bo'lgan modda kumush ko'zgu reaksiyasini bermaydi, ya'ni bu spirt 1 lamchi spirt emas, demak, uning tuzilishi



$\nu(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 10,8/18 = 0,6 \text{ mol}$

36 g efir – 0,6 mol

$$\frac{x}{1 \text{ mol}} = \frac{36}{0,6} \quad x = 60 \text{ g}$$

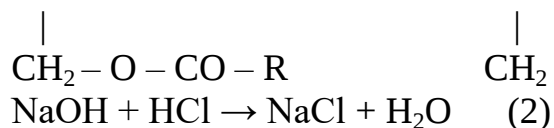
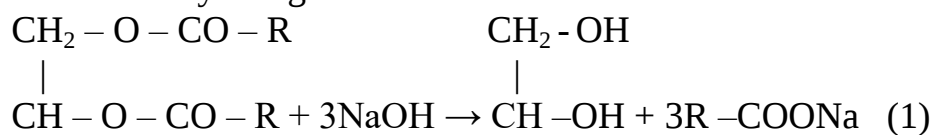
60g (efir) – 16 g (O₂) = 44 g (R)

n = 44 – 2/14 = 3

CH₃OH va C₂H₅OH bo'lgan (15+29) = 44 g (R)

15 29

104. Reaksiya tenglamasi



40 36,5

(2) reaksiyadan foydalanib,

$$m = V\rho\omega = 1,2 \cdot 22,5 \cdot 0,365 = 9,855 \text{ g HCl ni neytrallash uchun sarflangan}$$

NaOH massasi

$$40 - 36,5$$

$$x - 9,855 \quad x = 10,8 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

Eritmasida erigan NaOH ning massasi

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = 70 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 1,2 = 16,8 \text{ g}$$

shundan $16,8 - 10,8 = 6,0 \text{ g}$ yog'ni gidrolizlash uchun sarflangan

$$44,5 - 6$$

$$X - 120 \quad x = 890 \text{ g (yog)}$$

$$890 - 173 = 717 \text{ (3R)}$$

$$m(R) = \frac{717}{3} = 239$$

$$n = 239 - 1/14 = 17 \text{ g (S) } C_{17}H_{35}COOH$$

$$239 - (17 \cdot 12) = 35 \text{ g (H)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, $44,5 \text{ g}$ tristearatni gidrolizlab olingan natriy stearatning massasi

$$Mr(3C_{17}H_{35}COONa) = 918 \text{ g}$$

$$890 - 918$$

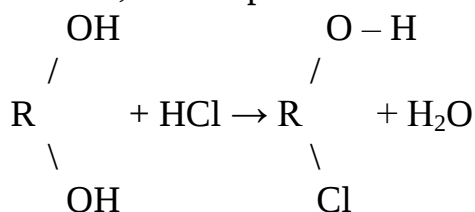
$$44,5 - x \quad x = 45,9 \text{ g (} C_{17}H_{35}COONa \text{)}$$

105. Masala shartiga ko'ra 1 mol moddadan ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi

$$0,2 \text{ mol} - 4,48 \text{ l}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} - x \quad x = 22,4 \text{ l}$$

Demak, 1 mol spirtidan 1 mol H_2 ajralgan, u 2 atomli spirt



$$1) 35,5 (\text{Cl}) - 17 \text{ g (OH)} = 18,5 \text{ g (farki)}$$

$$2) 8,05 - 6,2 = 1,85$$

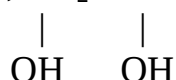
$$3) 6,2 \text{ g} - 1,85$$

$$x - 18,5 \quad x = 62 \text{ g (spirt)}$$

$$4) 62 - 34 \text{ g (2OH)} = 28 \text{ g}$$

$$5) n = 28/14 = 2$$

Demak, $\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2$ etilenglikol



22.2.Oddiy efirlar

Spirtlar molekulasidagi gidroksil gurux vodorod atomi urniga radikal almashingan yoki suv molekulasidagi ikki vodorod atomi urniga radikallar

almashinishidan hosil bo'lgan birikmalar *oddiy efirlar* deyiladi. Umumiy formulasi: R-O-R'

Nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

IYuPAK nomenklaturasiga binoan oddiy efirlar 2 usulda nomlanadi:

Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra oddiy efirlar uglevodorodlarning vodorod atomi aloksi gurux bilan urin almashgan hosila – O-R deb karaladi va uning nomiga alkoksi gurux nomiga uglevodorod nomi kushib aytiladi, ya'ni

CH₃-O-CH₃ – metoksimetan

CH₃-O-C₂H₅ - metoksietan

C₂H₅-O- C₂H₅ - etoksietan

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra oddiy efirlar nomi uglevodorod radikallari nomiga efir suzini kushish bilan hosil qilinadi, ya'ni

CH₃-O-CH₃ – dimetil efir

CH₃-O-C₂H₅ – metiletil efir

Oddiy efirlarda 2 xil izomeriya uchraydi. A) *radikal buyicha*

1)CH₃-O-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ – metilpropil efir

2)CH₃-O-CH - CH₃ – metilizopropil efir



B) Metameriya izomer (C₄H₁₀O)

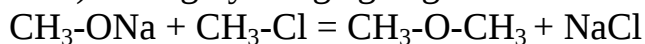
1)CH₃-O-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ – metilpropil efir

2)CH₃- CH₂ -O-CH₂-CH₃ – dietil efir

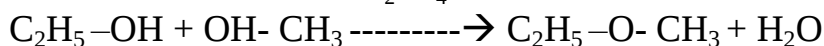
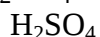
3)CH₃- CH₂ -CH₂-CH₂ -OH– butil spirt

Olinishi

1) Alkogolyatlarga galogenalkanlar ta'sir ettirib olinadi

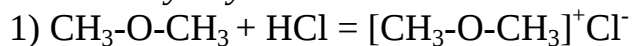


2) Spirtlarga kons. H₂SO₄ ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



Fizik xossalari Dimetil va metiletil efir gaz, dietilefirdan boshlab ular o'ziga xos narkotik hidli rangsiz suyuqliklardir. Yuqori molekular oddiy efirlar qattiq moddalar. Oddiy efirlar suvda yomon, ko'pchilik organik erituvchilarda oson eriydi.

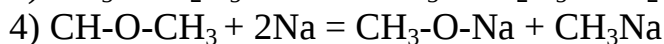
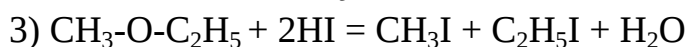
Kimyoviy xossalari



Dimetiloksoniy xlorid



t



106. C₅H₁₂O tarkibli oddiy efirning izomerlarni yozib nomlang

107. Metil spirti, etil spirt iva propil spirtlari berilgan. Ulardan necha xil oddiy efir olish mumkin?

108. Metil etil efirning gidrolizlanishidan 8 g spirtlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi va bu aralashmaga natriy metali ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh.da) 2,24 l vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Aralashma tarkibidagi spirtning massasini aniqlang (**2,73 g CH₃OH; 5,27 g C₂H₅OH**)

109. 5,8 g metil efir hosil bo'ishi uchun necha mol natriy metilat va metilxlorid talab qilinadi? (**0,126 mol CH₃ONa; 0,126 mol CH₃Cl**)

110. Mo'l miqdorda 50 ml ($\rho=0,9$ g/ml) etil spirti kons. H₂SO₄ bilan oxista qizdirilganda ($t<140^{\circ}\text{C}$) qanday organik modda va necha gramm hosil bo'ladi? (**36,2 g dietilefir**)

YeChIMI:

106. C₅H₁₂O tarkibli oddiy efirning izomerlari

a) CH₃-O-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ metilbutil efir

b) CH₃-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃ etilpropil efir

v) CH₃-O-CH-CH₂-CH₃ metil ikkilamchibutil efir



g) CH₃-O-CH₂-CH-CH₃ metil uchlamchibutil efir



d) CH₃-O-C-CH₃ metil izobutil efir



ye) CH₃-CH₂-O-CH-CH₃ etil izopropil efir



107. Metil spirti, etil spirti va propil spirtlardan 6 xil oddiy efir olish mumkin

1) CH₃OH + OHCH₃ = CH₃-O-CH₃ + H₂O

Dimetilefir

2) C₂H₅OH + OHC₂H₅ = C₂H₅-O-C₂H₅ + H₂O

dietilefir

3) C₃H₇OH + OHC₃H₇ = C₃H₇-O-C₃H₇ + H₂O

dipropilefir

4) CH₃OH + OHC₂H₅ = CH₃-O-C₂H₅ + H₂O

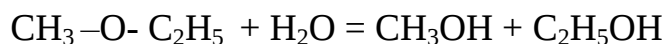
metiletilefir

5) CH₃OH + OHC₃H₇ = CH₃-O-C₃H₇ + H₂O

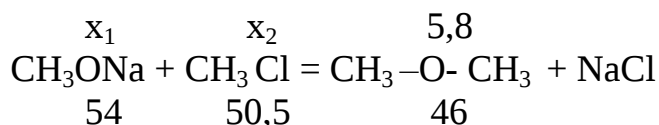
metilpropilefir

6) C₂H₅OH + OHC₃H₇ = C₂H₅-O-C₃H₇ + H₂O

etilpropilefir

108. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} & x & & k & \\ 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + 2\text{Na} = 2\text{CH}_3\text{ONa} + \text{H}_2 & & & & x + u = 8\text{g} \\ 64 & & & 22,4 & k + z = 2,24 \text{ l} \\ & u & & z & u = 8 - x \\ 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 2\text{Na} = 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa} + \text{H}_2 & & & & \\ 92 & & & 22,4 & \\ k + z = 22,4x/64 + 22,4y/92 = 2,24 \text{ l} & & & & \\ 0,35x + 0,24u = 2,24 & & & & \\ 0,35x + 0,24(8 - x) = 2,24 & & & & \\ 0,35x + 1,94 - 0,24x = 2,24 & & & & \\ x = 2,73 \text{ g CH}_3\text{OH} & & & & \\ u = 8 - x = 8 - 2,73 = 5,27 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} & & & & \end{array}$$

109. Reaksiya tenglamasi

1) 54 ----- 46

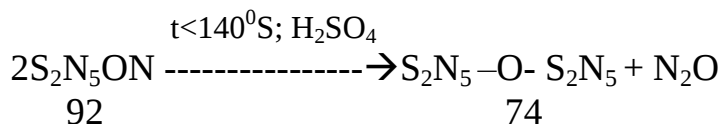
X_1 ----- 5,8 $x_1 = 6,81 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{ONa)}$

2) 50,5 ----- 46

X_2 ----- 5,8 $x_2 = 6,37 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{Cl)}$

3) $\nu = 6,81/54 = 0,126 \text{ mol (CH}_3\text{ONa)}$

$\nu = 6,37/50,5 = 0,126 \text{ mol (CH}_3\text{Cl)}$

110. Reaksiya tenglamalari:

1) $m = V\rho = 50 \cdot 0,9 = 45 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH)}$

2) 92 ----- 74

45 ----- x x = 36,2 g (dietil efir)

22.3. Aldegid va ketonlar

Aldegid va ketonlar oksibirikmalar sinfiga kirib, tarkibida karbonil guruh

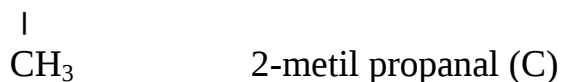
- S = O funksional guruh mavjud.

Nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

Tarixiy nomenklaturaga ko'ra aldegidlarni nomlashda tegishli karbon kislotalarning nomidagi «kislota» so'zini «aldegid» so'zi bilan almashtirish orqali hosil qilinadi.

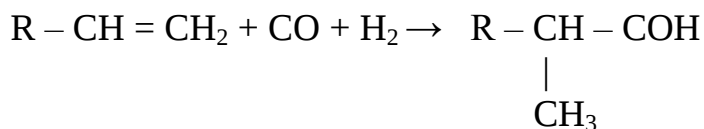
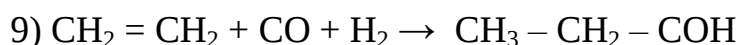
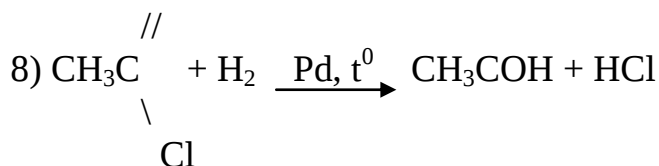
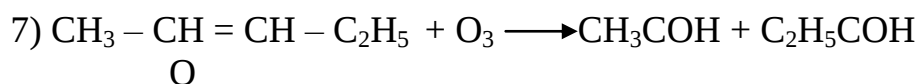
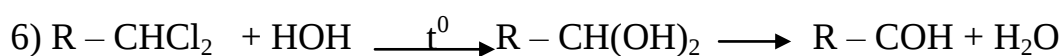
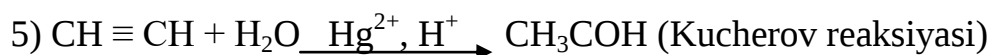
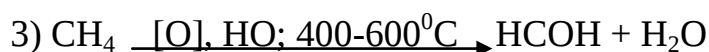
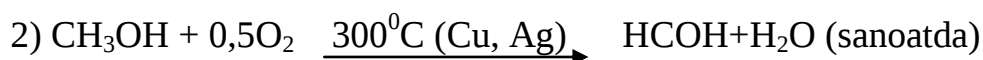
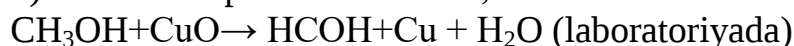
Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra aldegid nomi ularga mos keluvchi uglevodorod nomiga «al» qo'shimchasi bilan hosil qilinadi.

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra sirka aldegid asos qilib olinadi. Masalan;
 $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{COH}$ izomoy kislota (T) dimetil sirka aldegid (R)



Olinishi

1) Birlamchi spirtlarni oksidlab;

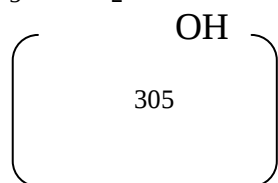
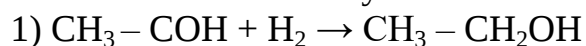


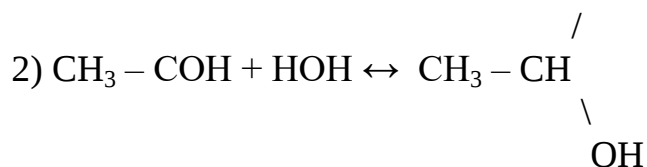
Fizikaviy xossasi

Birinchi vakili gaz, suvda yaxshi eriydi. Gomologik qatorning o'rta vakillari o'tkir hidli suyuqliklar, yuqori aldegidlar esa qattiq moddalardir. Aldegidlarning quyi vakillari suvda yaxshi erishiga sabab eruvchi modda bilan erituvchi molekularlari orasida vodorod bog'lanish hosil bo'lishidir.

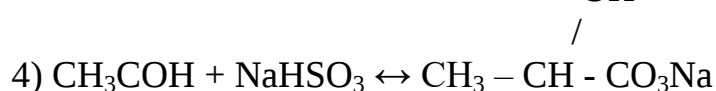
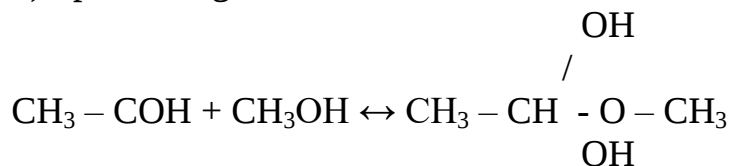
Kimyoviy xossalari

I. Biriktirib olish reaksiyalari:

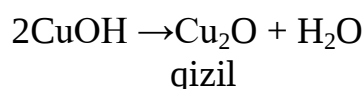
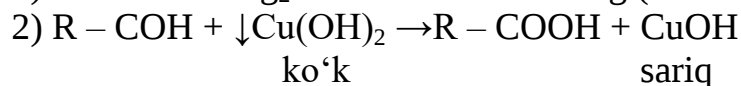
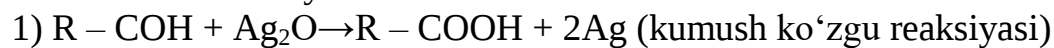




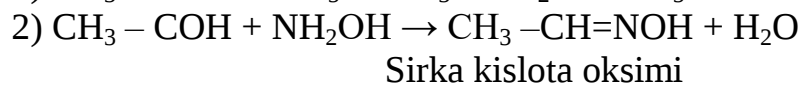
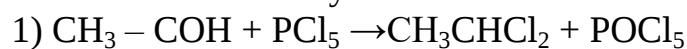
3) Spirtlarning birikishi



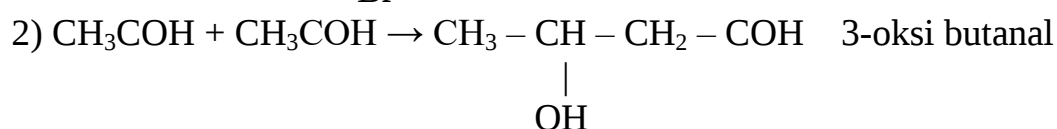
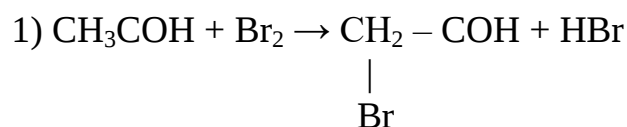
II. Oksidlash reaksiyasi



III. O'rin olish reaksiyasi

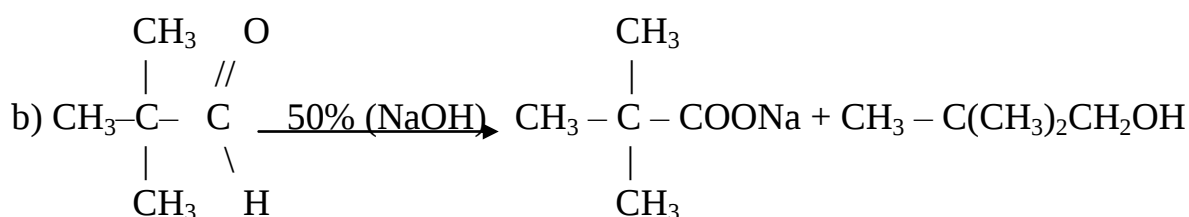
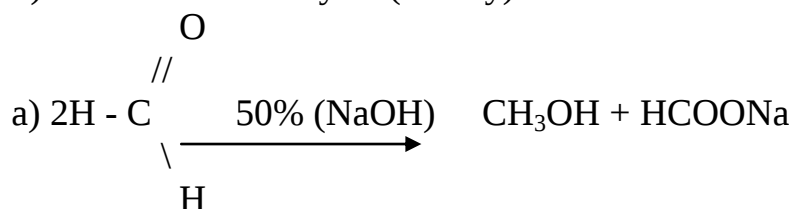


IV. Karbonil guruhga nisbatan α - holatda turgan vodorod reaksiyalari



V. Aldol kondetsatlanish

1) Kannissaro reaksiyasi (1853 y)

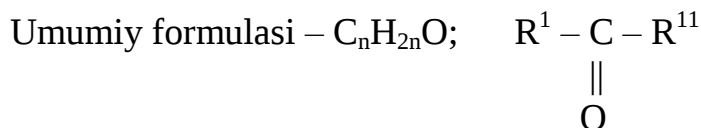


2) V.I.Tishchenko reaksiyasi



Bu reaksiyada sirka aldegidning birinchi molekulasini qaytarilgan ikkinchi molekula hisobiga oksidlanadi. (ketonlar bunday reaksiyaga kirishmaydi).

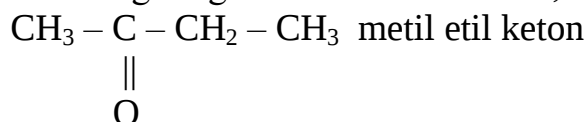
KETONLAR



Nomenklaturasi

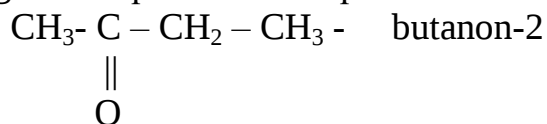
Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra ketonlarni nomlash uchun $-\underset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}}-$

bilan bog'langan radikal nomlanadi, oxirida keton so'zi qo'shiladi.



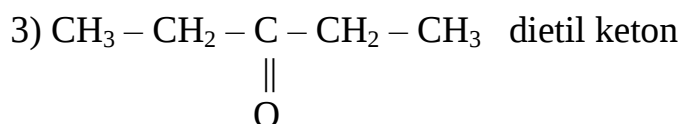
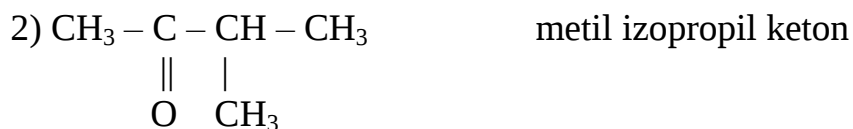
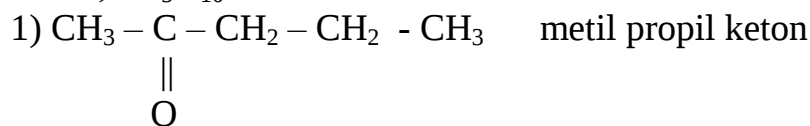
Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra uzun zanjir $-\underset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}}-$ guruhga yaqin

tomondan raqamlanadi, avval radikal nomlanib, keyin asosiy zanjir alkan nomiga «on» qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

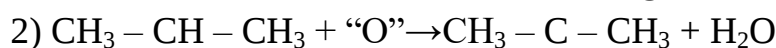
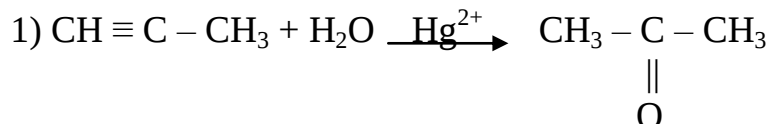


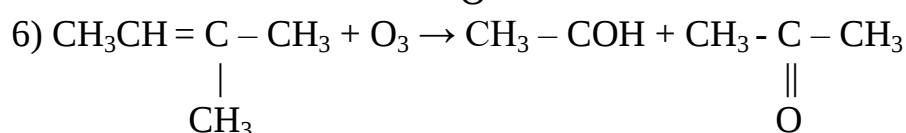
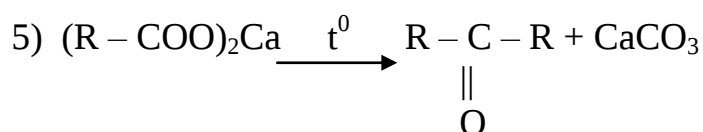
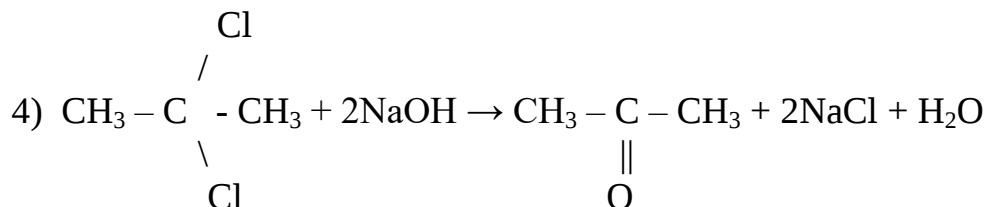
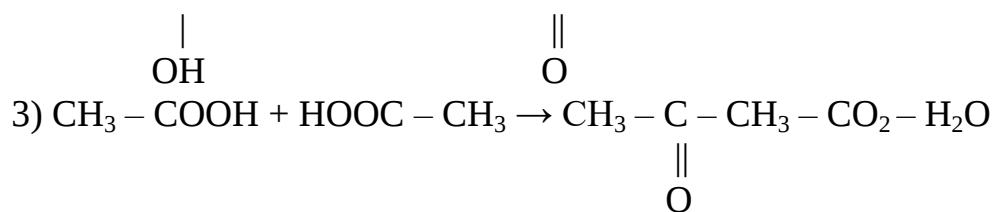
Ketonlarda radikal izomeriyasi va karbonil guruhining holat izomeriyasi kuzatiladi.

Misol; $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$

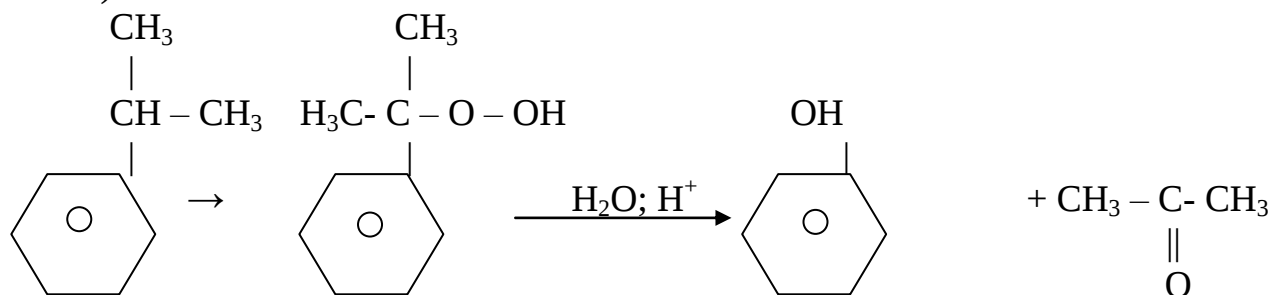


Olinishi

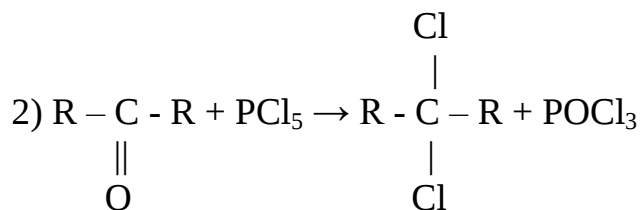
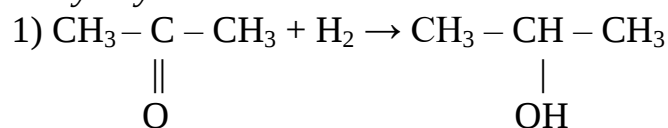




7) Kumol usuli:

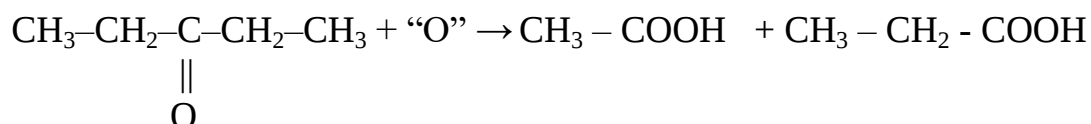


Kimyoviy xossalari

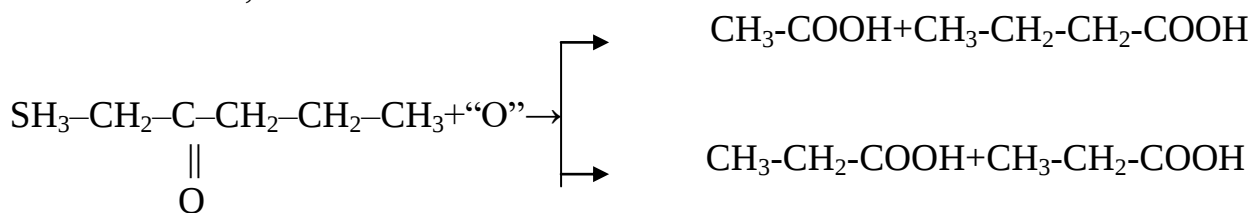


3) Oksidlanish reaksiyasi (Popov – Vagner reaksiyasi)

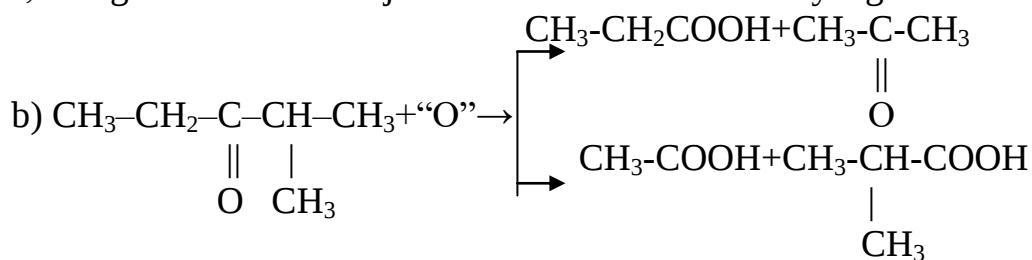
a) simmetrik tuzilishga ega bo'lgan ketonlar oksidlanganda ikki xil karbon kislota hosil bo'ladi:



b) Nosimmetrik tuzilishga ega bo'lgan ketonlar oksidlanganda reaksiya 2 yo'nalishda borib, to'rtta kislota hosil bo'ladi.



v) agar keton karbonilga nisbatan α – holatda uchlamchi uglerod atomini saqlasa, uning oksidlanishi natijasida 3 ta karbon kislota va yangi keton hosil bo'ladi.



111. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$ tarkibli birikma katalitik qaytarilganda 2 lamchi butil spirt hosil bo'lishi ma'lum bo'lsa, shu birikmaning tuzilishini aniqlang.

112. 6,4g CaC_2 dan olingan C_2H_2 Kucherov reaksiyasi yordamida sirka aldegidga aylantirildi. Hosil bo'lgan asetaldegidga Ag_2O ning ammiakdagi eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda qancha massa kumush metali ajralib chiqadi? **(21,6 g)**

113. Agar gazlarning unumi 80% bo'lsa, 12,5 g vinil xlorid va 8,8 g asetaldegid olish uchun 80% li texnik CaC_2 dan qancha massa kerak bo'ladi? **(50 g)**

114. Tarkibida turli xil qo'shimchalari bo'lgan 0,5 g massali texnik CH_3COH Ag_2O ning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan oksidlanganda 2,16 g metall ajralib chiqdi. Texnik preparatdagi sirka aldegidning massa ulushini aniqlang. **(88%)**

115. Chumoli aldegid olish uchun CH_4 bilan havo aralashmasi katalizator sifatida azot oksidlari ishtirokida 500°C da reaksiya zonasi orqali o'tkaziladi. Reaksiya unumi 80% ni tashkil etsa, chumoli aldegidning 136,4 ml 40% li eritmasini olish uchun ($\rho=1,1$) qancha hajm metan va havo olish kerak? **(56 l CH_4 ; 280 l havo)**

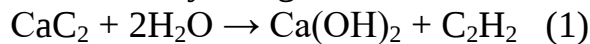
116. 2 ml metil spirtining oksidlanishidan hosil bo'lgan formaldegid 200 g suvda eritilganda necha foizli formalin eritmasi hosil bo'ladi? **(23%)**

117. Sirka aldegid ikki bosqich bilan olinadi. Agar reaksiya mahsulotining unumi har qaysi bosqichda nazariy unumining 80% ni tashkil etsa, 20,16 g sirka aldegid olish uchun necha mol CaC_2 kerak bo'ladi? **(1 mol)**

118. To'yingan bir atomli spirt oksidlanganda ana shu spirt, aldegid va monokarbon kislotadan (ularning molyar ulushlari (1:2:3) tarkib topgan 31,4 g aralashma olindi. Aralashmaga Na_2CO_3 ning eritmasidan mo'l miqdor qo'shildi. Bunda 3,36 g gaz ajraldi. Spirtning oksidlanish natijasida hosil bo'lgan aralashmaning sifat hamda miqdoriy tarkibning aniqlang.

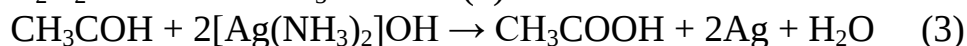
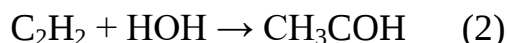
119. Ag_2O ning ammiakdagi eritmasi noma'lum aldegidning 6,6 g massasi bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashishidan 32,4g kumush ajralib chiqdi. Aldegidni aniqlang.

120. 2-metil pentanon -3 da σ va π –bog'larni hosil qilishda ishtirok etgan s-, p-, sp^3 -, sp^2 -, sp- orbitallar soni va taqsimlanmagan elektronlar sonini hisoblang.

YeChIMI:**111.** $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ metil etil keton**112.** Reaksiya tenglamalari:

64

26



44

216

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 6,4 g CaC_2 dan necha (g) C_2H_2 hosil bo'lishi hisoblanadi.

$$64 - 26$$

$$6,4 - x$$

$$x = 2,6 \text{ g } \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 2,6 g C_2H_2 dan hosil bo'lgan CH_3COH ning massasi

$$26 - 44$$

$$26 - x$$

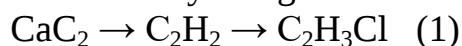
$$x = 4,4 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{COH}$$

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, ajralib chiqqan Ag massasi topiladi.

$$44 - 216$$

$$4,4 - x$$

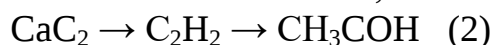
$$x = 21,6 \text{ g (Ag)}$$

113. Reaksiya tenglamalari

64

26

62,5



64

26

44

$$1) 12,5 - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 15,625 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl)}$$

$$2) 26 - 62,5$$

$$x - 15,625$$

$$x = 6,5 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$3) 6,5 - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 8,125 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$4) 26 - 64$$

$$8,125 - x$$

$$x = 20 \text{ g (CaC}_2)$$

$$5) 20 - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 25 \text{ g (CaC}_2)$$

$$6) 8,8 (\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 11 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COH)}$$

$$7) 44 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COH)} - 26 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$11 \text{ g} - x$$

$$x = 6,5 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

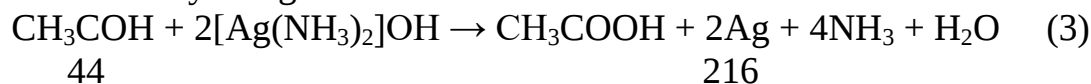
$$8) \begin{array}{l} 6,5 - 80\% \\ x - 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 8,125 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

$$9) \begin{array}{l} 26 - 64 \\ 8,125 - x \end{array} \quad x = 20 \text{ g (CaC}_2)$$

$$10) \begin{array}{l} 20 - 80\% \\ x - 100\% \end{array} \quad x = 25 \text{ g (CaC}_2)$$

$$11) 25 + 25 = 50 \text{ g (CaC}_2)$$

114. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$44 - 216$$

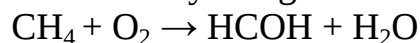
$$x - 2,16 \quad x = 0,44 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COH)}$$

0,44 g CH₃COH aralashmaning 88% ni tashkil qiladi.

$$0,5 - 100\%$$

$$0,44 - x \quad x = 88\%$$

115. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$22,4 \quad 22,4 \quad 30$$

$$1) m(\text{HCOH}) = V\rho\omega = 136,4 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 0,4 = 60 \text{ g}$$

$$2) 60 \text{ g} - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 75 \text{ g}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 75 g HCOH olish uchun sarflangan CH₄ va havoning hajmi

$$22,4\text{l (CH}_4) - 30 \text{ g (HCOH)}$$

$$x - 75 \quad x = 56 \text{ l (CH}_4)$$

$$22,4 \text{ l (O}_2) - 30 \text{ g (HCOH)}$$

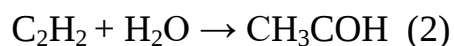
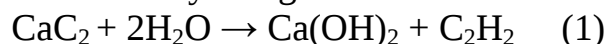
$$x - 75 \quad x = 56 \text{ l (O}_2)$$

$$56 \text{ l} - 20\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 280 \text{ l (havo)}$$

$$\mathbf{116.} \quad 23\%$$

117. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$26 \quad 44$$

$$28,16 \text{ g} - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 35,2 \text{ g CH}_3\text{COH)}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib,

$$44 - 26$$

$$35,2 - x \quad x = 20,8 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2) \text{ sarflangan}$$

$$20,8 - 80\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 26 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi yordamida 26 g C₂H₂ qancha CaC₂ dan olinishi hisoblanadi

C – bu vodorodning sferik elektronlari – 12 ta
P- 2 ta (uglerod va kislorodning gibridlanmagan elektronlari)
 $sp^3 - 5 \times 4 = 20$ ta (5 ta uglerod atomi sp^3 gibridlangan)
 $sp^2 - (3+1) = 4$ ta
 sp – yo‘q.

22.4. Karbon kislotalar

To‘yingan bir asosli karbon kislotalar

Umumiy formulasi $C_nH_{2n+1}COOH$

Nomenklaturasi:

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko‘ra karboksil – COOH guruhi bilan birikkan uglevodorod nomiga karbon kislota so‘zi qo‘shiladi.

CH_3COOH metan karbon kislota

C_2H_5-COOH etan karbon kislota

Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko‘ra kislota nomi tegishli uglevodorod nomiga kislota so‘zi qo‘shiladi.

$CH_3-CH-COOH$ 2-metil propan kislota
 $\quad \quad |$
 $\quad \quad CH_3$

Tarixiy nomlashda kislota qanday xom-ashyodan olinganligini ko‘rsatadi:

$H-COOH$ – chumoli kislota

CH_3-COOH – sirka kislota

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$ – moy kislota

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$ – valerian kislota

Izomeriyasi

Uglerod skeletining va karboksil guruhining zanjirda turlicha joylashishidan kelib chiqadigan izomeri mavjud.

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$ – moy kislota (T); butan kislota (C)

$CH_3-CH-COOH$ 2-metil propan kislota (C)
 $\quad \quad |$
 $\quad \quad CH_3$ izomoy kislota (R)

Olinishi

1) $R-CH_2OH \xrightarrow{[O]} R-COH \xrightarrow{[O]} R-COOH$

2) Popov usuli

$CH_3-CO-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3 + [O] \rightarrow CH_3-COOH + C_2H_5-COOH + HCOOH +$
 $+ C_3H_7COOH$

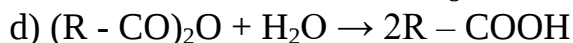
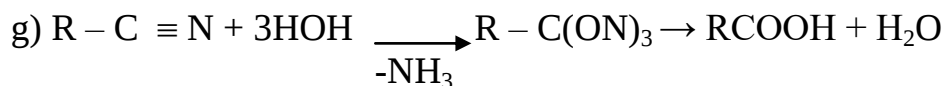
3) a) $R-CHCl_2 + HOH \rightarrow R-COOH + 2HCl$

b) $R-COCl_2 + HOH \rightarrow R-COOH + HCl$
kislota

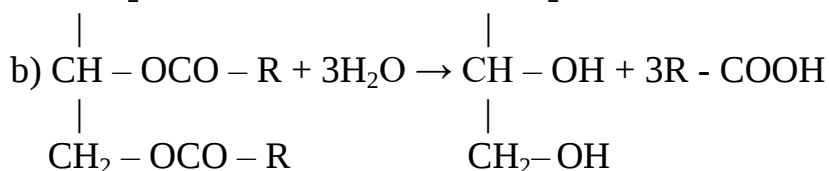
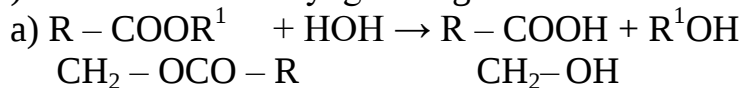
xlor angidridi

v) $R-CONH_2 + HOH \rightarrow R-COOH + NH_3$

kislota
amidi



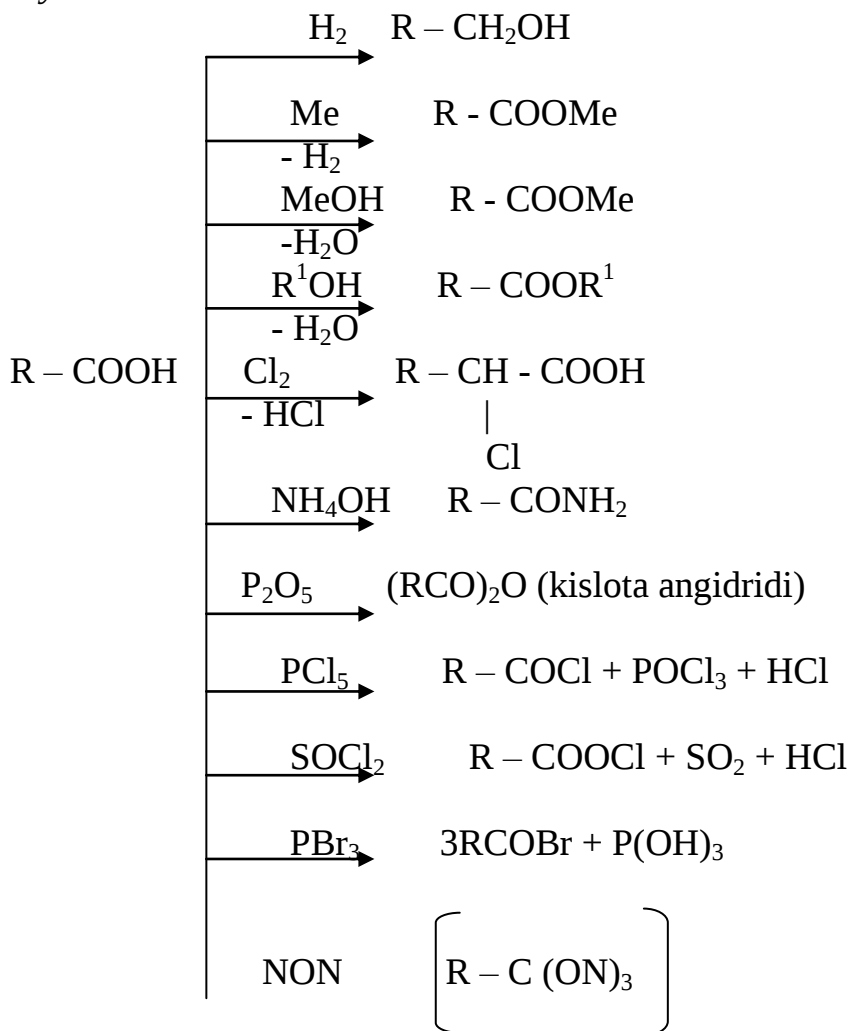
4) murakkab efir va yog'larni gidrolizlab olinadi.



5) Alkanlarni havo kislorodi bilan katalitik oksidlash yo'li bilan



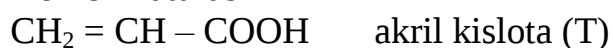
Kimyoviy xossalari



To'yinmagan karbon kislotalar

Molekulasida qo'sh bog' yoki uch bog' va karboksil guruh bo'lgan birikmalar to'yinmagan karbon kislotalar deyiladi.

Nomenklaturasi



Propen – 2 kislota (C)

Izomeriyasi

Bu kislotalarning izomeriyasi qo‘shbog‘ bilan karboksil guruhning joylashishiga bog‘liq.

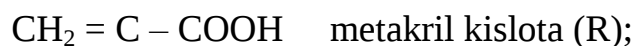
Masalan;



buten-3 kislota (C)



buten-2 kislota (C)



2 metil propen-2 kislota(C)

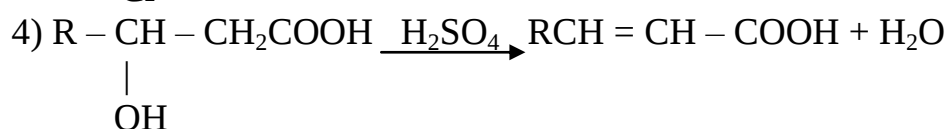
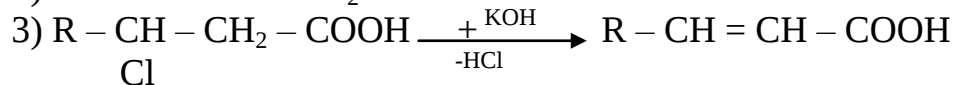
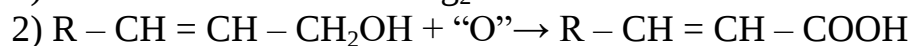
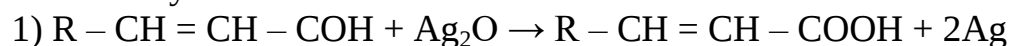


To'yinmagan karbon kislotalarda sis-, trans izomerlar mavjud. Masalan;

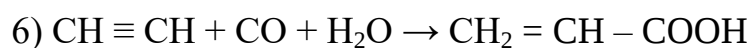
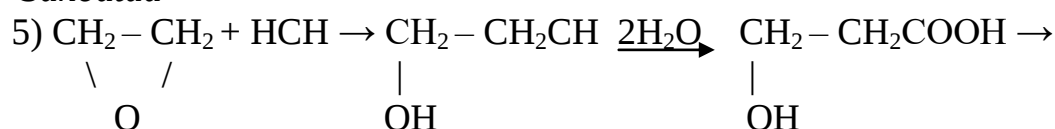


Olinishi

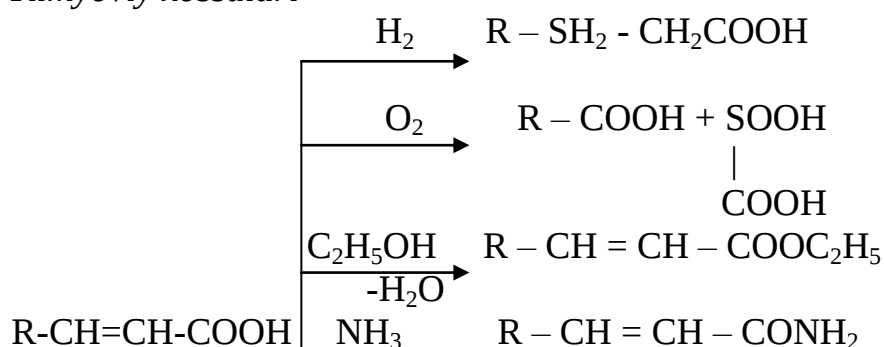
Laboratoriyada

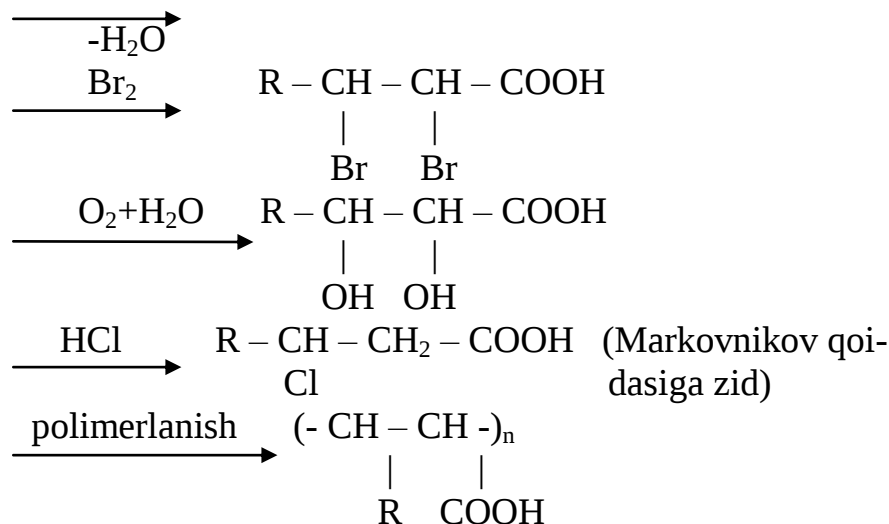


Sanoatda

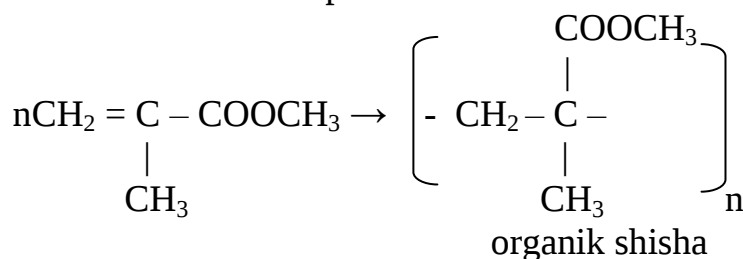


Kimyoviy xossalari





Metil akrilat oson polimerlanib shishasimon modda hosil qiladi.



Yuqori molekular karbon kislotalar

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$ – palmitin kislota

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COOH}$ – stearin kislota

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH}$ – olein kislota

Palmitin, stearin, olein tabiatda eng ko‘p tarqalgan yuqori molekular kislotalar bo‘lib, ular o‘simlik va hayvon yog‘larining asosiy qismi bo‘lgan glitserin efiri holida uchraydi.

Palmitin va stearin kislotalar aralashmasi yog‘larni gidroliz qilib olinadi. Ular ta‘msiz va hidsiz, suvda deyarli erimaydigan qattiq moddalardir.

22.5. Oksikarbon kislotalar

Molekulasida gidroksil (OH) va karboksil (COOH) guruhlar bo‘lgan organik birikmalarga **oksikarbon kislotalar** deyiladi.

$\text{CH}_2 - \text{COOH}$ – glikol kislota

|
OH

$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{COOH}$ – sut kislota

|
OH

$\text{HOOC} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{COOH}$ – olma kislota

|
OH

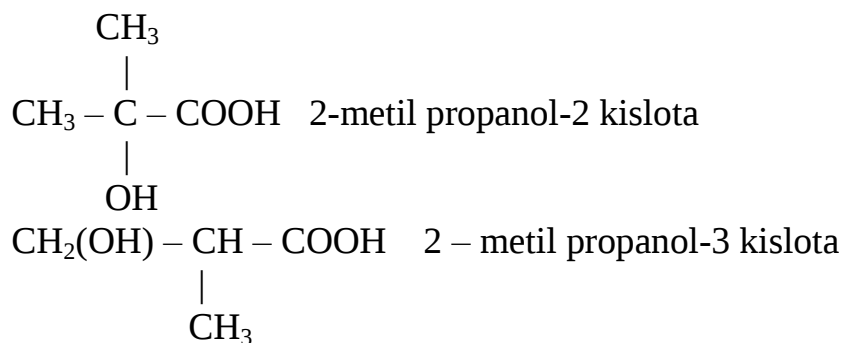
Oksikislotalarda 2 xil izomeriya kuzatiladi.

1) funksional guruhning holat izomeriyasi

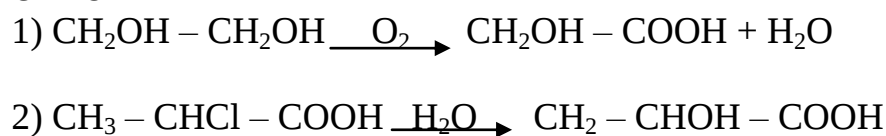
2) uglerod skelet izomeriyasi

Misol; oksimoy kislota izomeriyasi;

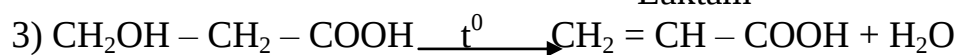
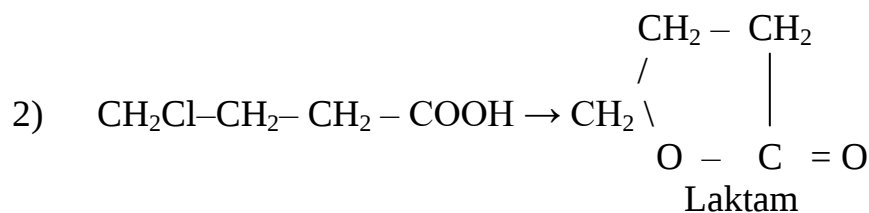
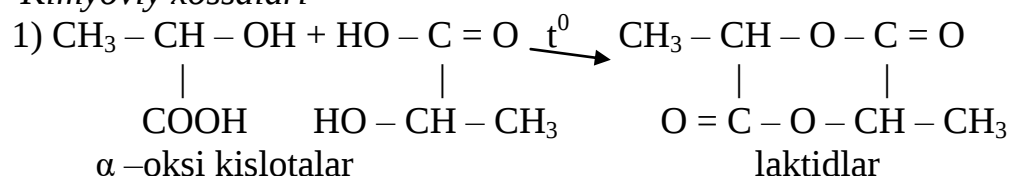
$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}(\text{OH}) - \text{COOH} - \alpha$ – oksi moy kislota
 (butanol -2 kislota)
 $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COOH} - \beta$ – oksi moy kislota
 (butanol -3 kislota)
 $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COOH} - \gamma$ – oksi moy kislota
 (butanol -4 kislota)



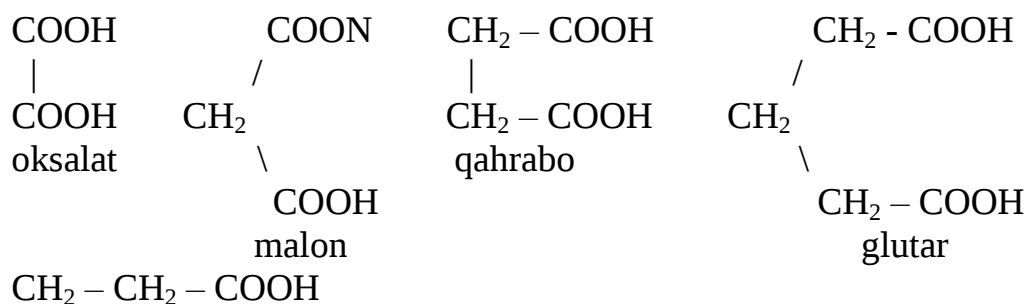
Olinishi



Kimyoviy xossalari

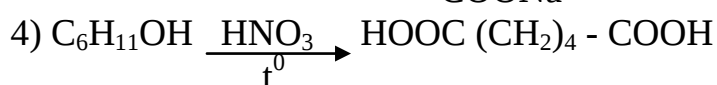
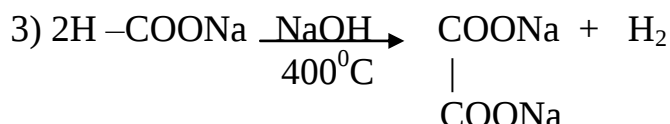
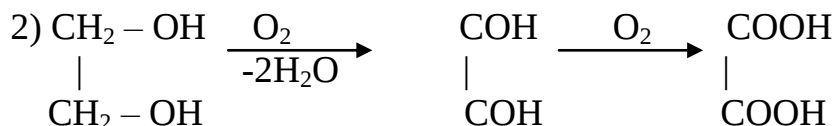


To‘yingan dikarbon kislotalar

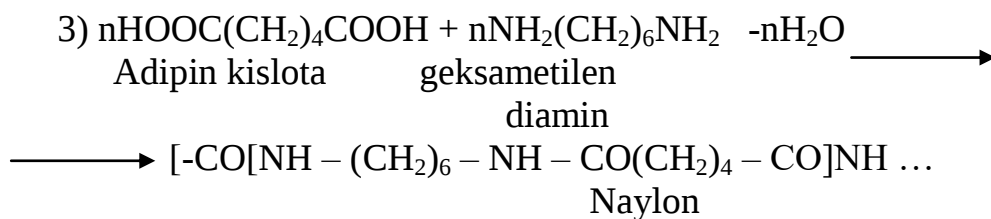
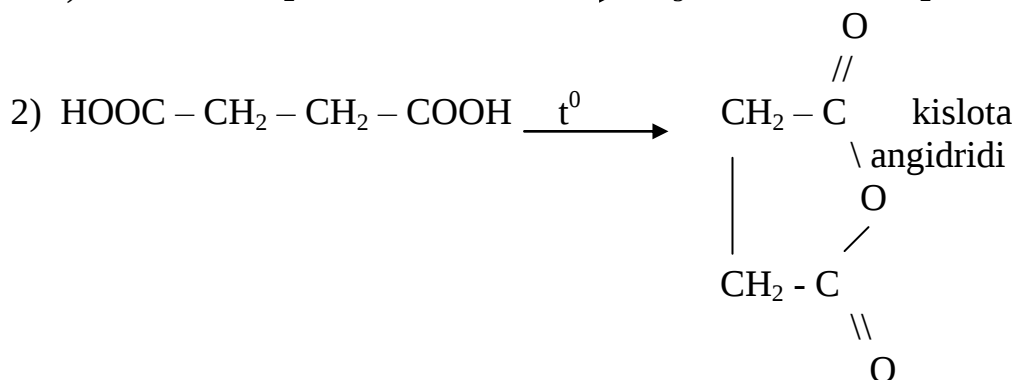
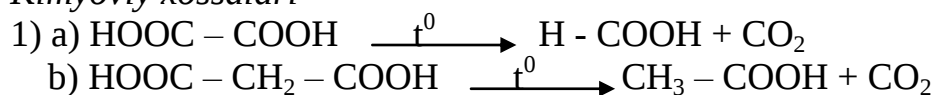




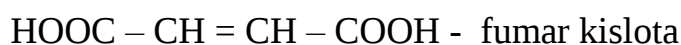
Olinishi



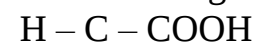
Kimyoviy xossalari



To'yinmagan dikarbon kislotalar

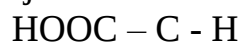


Bu kislotada geometrik izomeriya mavjud.



sis-forma

(malein kislota)

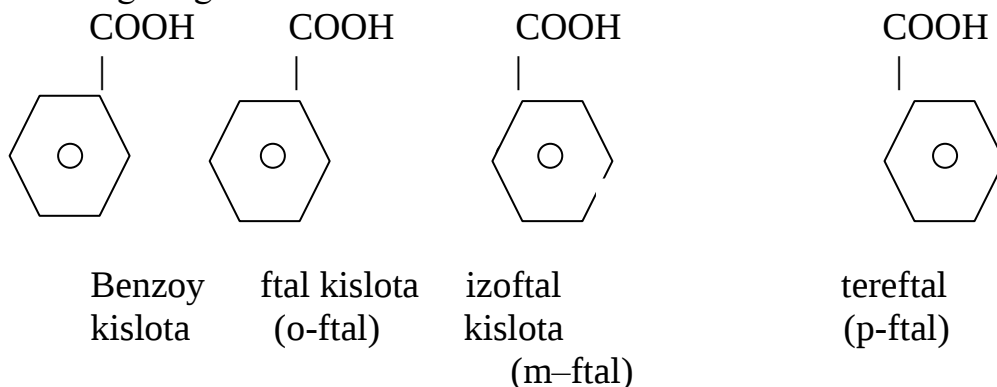


trans forma

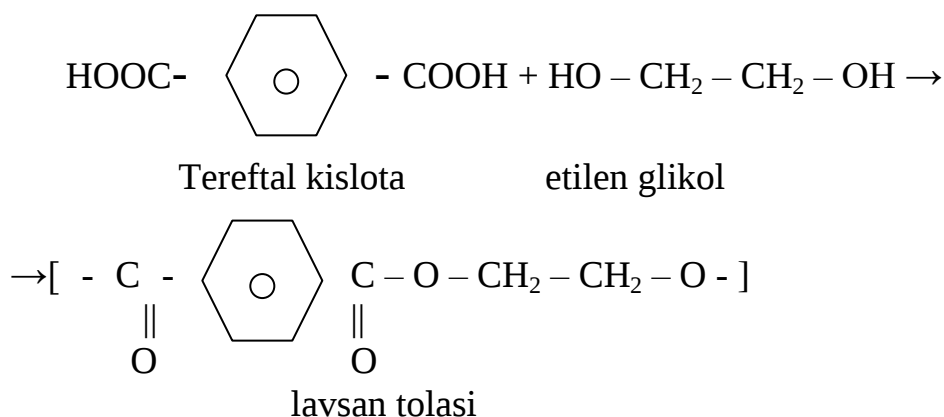
(fumar kislota)

Aromatik kislotalar

Umumiy formulasi $\text{Ar} - \text{COOH}$, ya'ni karboksil guruh bevosita benzol halqasi bilan bog'langan.



Kimyoviy xossasi



121. 37 g birlamchi spirt oksidlanganda 44 g to'yingan bir asosli kislota hosil bo'lgan. Kislota molekulasidagi uglerod atomlarining soni dastlabki spirtidagi uglerod atomlarining soniga teng. Spirtlarning emperik formulasini toping.

122. Metanni katalitik oksidlash bilan 322 g chumoli kislota (HCOOH) olish uchun qancha litr (n.sh.da) tabiiy gaz sarf bo'ladi? Tabiiy gaz tarkibida hajmga ko'ra 96% CH_4 bo'ladi. **(16,33 l)**

123. Bir asosli organik kislota natriyli tuzi bilan o'yuvchi natriy qizdirilganda ($\rho = 1,965 \text{ g/ml}$) 11,2 l gazsimon organik birikma ajralib chiqdi. Qancha gramm tuz reaksiyaga kirishgan va qanday gaz ajralganini aniqlang. **(55 g; C_3H_8)**

124. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 30% li 44 g bir asosli organik kislota mo'l NaHCO_3 bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 3,36 l gaz (n.sh) ajralib chiqqan. Dastlabki organik kislota tuzilishini aniqlang.

125. Sirka va chumoli kislotalar aralashmasining 24,4 g ga 10% li NaOH ($\rho = 1,1 \text{ g/ml}$) eritmasidan 227,3 ml qo'shildi. Ortiqcha ishqor 2,8 l (n.sh) CO_2 ga yuttirilib nordon tuz hosil qilindi. Dastlabki aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. **(6,14 g; 18,26 g)**

126. Sirka va chumoli kislota aralashmasi kons. H_2SO_4 ishtirokida 100% li 23 ml etil spirti ($\rho = 0,8 \text{ g/ml}$) bilan qizdirilganda 32,4 g murakkab efir aralashmasi olindi. Hosil bo'lgan efirning miqdoriy tarkibini (mol) aniqlang. **(0,2 mol)**

127. $C_6H_{12}O_2$ formulaga nechta bir asosli karbon kislota izomeri mos kelishi mumkin. Shu kislota ning struktura formulalarini yozing.

128. Sirka kislota ning $\omega=40\%$ li 200 g eritmasini tayyorlash uchun CH_3COOH ning $\omega=90\%$ li va 10% li eritmalaridan qancha massadan olish kerak? **(75 g; 125 g)**

129. Laboratoriyada ($\rho = 1,07 \text{ g/ml}$) CH_3COOH ning $\omega=70\%$ li 300ml hajmdagi eritmasi bor. Shu eritma konsentratsiyasini 30% ga aylantirish uchun $\rho = 1 \text{ g/ml}$ bo'lgan suvdan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak? **(425,5 ml)**

130. $\omega=60\%$ li 370 g C_2H_5COOH eritmasiga $NaHCO_3$ ning 100g 42% li eritmasi solindi. Reaksiya natijasida 11,2 l hajm (n.sh) da gaz hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi C_2H_5COOH ning foiz ulushini toping. **(41,3%)**

131. Massasi 50 g bo'lgan CH_3COOH mo'l miqdor $NaOH$ bilan qizdirilganda olinishi mumkin bo'lgan metanning hajmini aniqlang. Suvning kislota dagi foiz ulushi 4% ni tashkil etadi. Gazning unumi 75% ga teng. **(13,44l)**

132. Bir asosli karbon kislota ning 8,4 g miqdorini neytrallash uchun ($\rho = 1,09 \text{ g/ml}$) bo'lgan KOH ning 2M eritmasidan 76,3 g sarflandi. Kislota ni aniqlang.

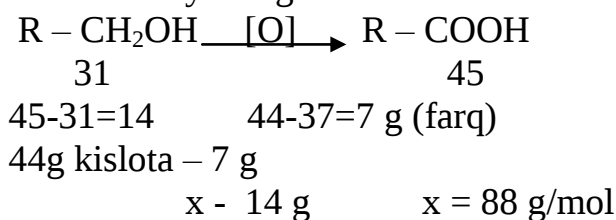
133. 100 g 90% li sirka kislota eritmasini olish uchun necha litr (n.sh) da C_2H_2 kerak? **(33,6l)**

134. Sirka kislota ning 6% li 200 g miqdordagi eritmasiga 9,2 g natriy bo'lakchalaridan tashlandi va eritma bug'latildi. Qattiq qizdirish natijasida olingan qoldiq tarkibini aniqlang. **(100%. Na_2CO_3)**

135. Sirka kislota ning 6% li 200 g miqdordagi eritmasini 9,2 g natriy bo'lakchalaridan tashlandi. Eritma bug'latildi va qoldiq qattiq qizdirildi. Ushbu jarayonlar natijasida ajralib chiqqan gazlarning umumiy hajmini toping. **(8,96l)**

YeChIMI:

121. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



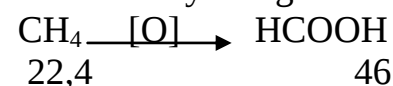
$RCOOH$

$$x + 45 = 88$$

$$x = 43 \quad n = 43 - 1/14 = 3$$

Demak, C_3H_7COOH (moy kislota)

122. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Masala shartiga ko'ra 32,2g $HCOOH$ olish uchun

$$22,4 - 46 \text{ g}$$

$$X - 32,2 \text{ g} \quad x = 15,68 \text{ l } (CH_4) \text{ kerak bo'ladi.}$$

Agar 15,68 l CH_4 – 96% bo'lsa

$$X - 100\% \text{ tabiiy gaz} \quad x = 16,33 \text{ l (tabiiy gaz)}$$

123. Reaksiya tenglamasi



Masala shartida ajralib chiqqan gazning zichligi berilganligidan foydalanib

1 l gaz – 1,965 g

$$22,4 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 44 \text{ g } (\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}) \quad n = 44-2/14=3$$

Demak, dastlabki tuzning formulasi $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COONa}$

$$x \quad 11,2$$



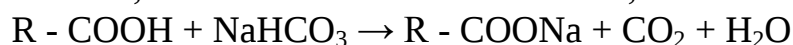
$$110 \quad 22,4$$

$$110 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$X - 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 55 \text{ g } (\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COONa}) \text{ kerak bo'ladi.}$$

124. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$13,2 \quad 3,36$$



$$X \quad 22,4$$

$$1) 44 \times 0,3 = 13,2 \text{ g } (\text{RCOOH})$$

$$13,2 - 3,36 \text{ l}$$

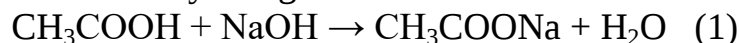
$$X - 22,4 \text{ l} \quad x = 88 \text{ g } (\text{R-COOH})$$



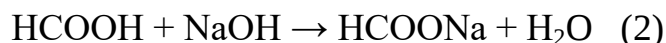
$$X+45=88 \quad x = 43 \quad n = 43-1/14=3$$

Demak, kislotaning empirik formulasi $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH}$

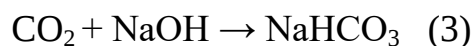
125. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$60 \quad 40$$



$$46 \quad 40$$



$$22,4 \quad 40$$

Avval (3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 2,8 l (n.sh) C_2 5 g NaOH bilan ta'sirlashadi.

$$22,4 \text{ l} - 40 \text{ g}$$

$$2,8 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 5 \text{ g } (\text{NaOH})$$

Masala shartiga ko'ra 227,3ml ($\rho=1,1$) 10% li NaOH olingan, uning massasi $m = 227,3 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 1,1 = 25 \text{ g}$ ga teng.

25 g NaOH ning 20 g (25-5) HCOOH va CH_3COOH ni neytrallash uchun sarf bo'lgan. Endi masalani qaychi yoki algebraik usul bilan yechish mumkin. Buning uchun (1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalaniladi.

$$x + y = 24,4 \text{ g } (\text{CH}_3\text{COOH va HCOOH})$$

$$a + b = 20 \text{ g } (\text{NaOH}) \quad y = 24,4 - x$$

$$\frac{40x}{60} + \frac{40y}{46} = 20$$

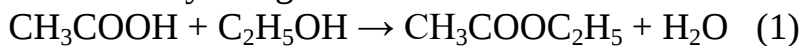
$$0,67x + 0,87(24,4-x) = 20$$

$$0,67x + 21,288 - 0,87x = 20$$

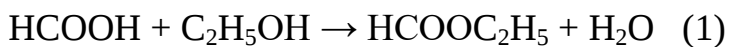
$$x = 6,14$$

$$y = 24,4 - 6,14 = 18,26 \text{ g (HCOOH)}$$

126. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & & 88 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 46 & & 74 \end{array}$$

$$x/88 = y/46; \quad y = 46x/88 = 0,523x$$

$$32,4 - x/74 = (18,4 - y)/46$$

$$(32,4 - x) \cdot 46 = 74(18,4 - y)$$

$$(32,4 - x) \cdot 46 = 74(18,4 - 0,523x)$$

$$1490,4 - 46x - 1361,6 - 38,732x = 0$$

$$7,298x = 128,8$$

$$X = 17,64 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{)}$$

$$32,4 - 17,64 = 14,76 \text{ g (HCOOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{)}$$

$$v = 17,64/88 = 0,20 \text{ mol (CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{)}$$

$$v = 14,76/74 = 0,199 \text{ mol} \approx 0,2 \text{ mol (HCOOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{)}$$

127. 8 ta izomer mavjud.

$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} 128. 1) & 90\% & 30 \\ & \backslash & / \\ & 40\% & + \\ & / & \backslash \\ & 10\% & 50 \end{array} \right\} = 80$$

2) 80 g (40% li eritma) - 30 g (90% li eritma)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 200 \text{ g} & - & x \\ & & x = 75 \text{ g (90\% li eritma)} \end{array}$$

3) 200 - 75 = 125 g (10% li eritma)

129. 1) $m = 300 \cdot 1,07 = 324 \text{ g eritma}$

2) $m = 324 \cdot 0,7 = 224,7 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOH)}$

3) $324 - 224,7 = 99,3 \text{ g suv}$

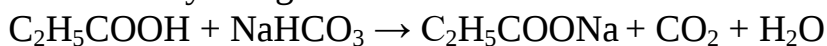
4) $99,3 - 224,7 - 70\%$

$$X - 224,7 - 30\% \quad x = 42,55 \text{ g suv} = 425,5 \text{ ml}$$

5) $324 + 425,5 = 749,5 \text{ g}$

6) $\omega\% = 224,7/749,5 = 0,2997 \cdot 100 = 29,97 \approx 30\%$

130. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 74 & 84 & 22,4 \end{array}$$

1) $m = 370 \cdot 0,6 = 222 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$

$$m = 100 \cdot 0,42 = 42 \text{ g NaHCO}_3$$

2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 11,2 l CO₂ ajralishi uchun

$$74 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$X - 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 37 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH) sarflangan}$

3) $222 - 37 = 185 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH) ortiqcha}$

4) $44 \text{ g CO}_2 - 22,4 \text{ l}$

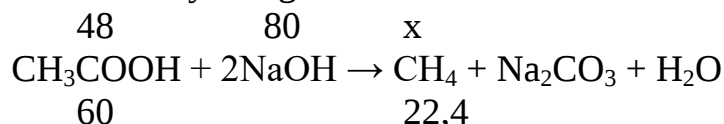
$X - 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 22 \text{ g (CO}_2\text{)}$

5) $m = 370 + 100 - 22 = 448 \text{ g (eritma)}$

6) $448 \text{ g} - 100\%$

$185 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 41,3\%$

131. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $50 \cdot 0,04 = 2 \text{ g (suv)}$

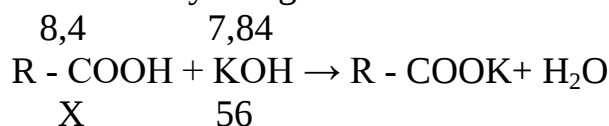
2) $50 - 2 = 48 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOH)}$

3) $60 - 22,4 \text{ l}$

$48 - x \quad x = 17,92 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$

4) $17,92 \cdot 0,75 = 13,44 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$

132. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $V = 76,3/1,09 = 70 \text{ ml (KOH)}$

2) $m = 2 \cdot 56 \cdot 70/1000 = 7,84 \text{ g (KOH)}$

3) $8,4 \text{ g (R} - \text{COOH)} - 56 \text{ g (KOH)}$

$X - 7,84 \text{ g} \quad x = 60 \text{ g}$

4) $\text{R} - \text{COOH}$

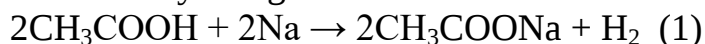
$X + 45 = 60$

$X = 15 \quad n = 15 - 1/14 = 1$

Demak, CH_3COOH – sirka kislota

133. 33,6 l

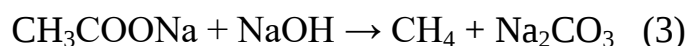
134. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$120 \quad 46 \quad 162$



$46 \quad 80$



$82 \quad 106$

1) $m = 200 \cdot 0,06 = 12 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOH)}$

2) $120 \text{ g} - 46$

$12 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 4,6 \text{ g (Na) carflandi}$

3) $120 \text{ g} - 162$

$12 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 16,2 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COONa)}$

4) $9,2 - 4,6 = 4,6 \text{ g (Na) ortiqcha}$

(2) reaksiyadan foydalanib, 4,6 g natriydan

$$46 - 80$$

$$4,6 - x \quad x = 8 \text{ g (NaOH) hosil bo'ladi}$$

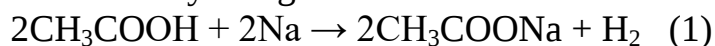
(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib,

$$v = 16,2/82 = 0,2 \text{ mol(CH}_3\text{COONa)}$$

$$v = 8/40 = 0,2 \text{ mol(NaOH)}$$

Hisoblash natijasidan ko'rinyaptiki, ekvivalent miqdorida reaksiya oxirigacha borgan va faqat Na_2CO_3 (quruq qoldiqda) bo'lgan. Demak, 100% Na_2CO_3 hosil bo'lgan.

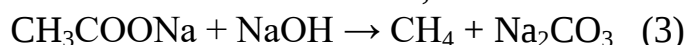
135. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$120 \quad 164 \quad 22,4 \text{ l}$$



$$46 \quad 80 \quad 22,4 \text{ l}$$



$$82 \quad 22,4$$

$$1) m = 200 \cdot 0,06 = 12 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOH)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, hosil bo'lgan H_2 va CH_3COONa hamda sarflangan natriy metal miqdorlari

$$2) 120 - 22,4 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$12 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$3) 120 - 164$$

$$12 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 16,4 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COONa)}$$

$$4) 120 \text{ g} - 46$$

$$12 \text{ g} - x \quad x = 4,6 \text{ g (Na)}$$

$$5) 9,2 - 4,6 = 4,6 \text{ g (Na) ortiqcha}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasida ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi

$$6) 46 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$4,6 - x \quad x = 2,24 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$7) 46 - 80$$

$$4,6 - x \quad x = 8 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

(3) reaksiya tenglamasida reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan CH_4 ning hajmi

$$8) 82 - 22,4$$

$$16,4 - x \quad x = 4,48 \text{ l (CH}_4\text{)}$$

$$9) \text{ Jami gazlar hajmi } (22,4 + 2,24 + 4,48) = 8,96 \text{ l}$$

22.6. Murakkab efirlar

Spirtlarning karbon kislotalar bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan hosil bo'ladigan organik modda **murakkab efirlar** deyiladi.

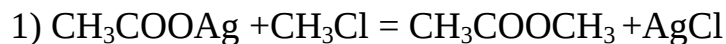
Umumiy formulasi: R-COOR'

Nomenklaturasi

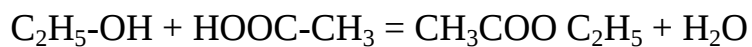
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_3$ - metil asetat, sirka kislotaning metil efiri

$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ - etil asetat, sirka kislotaning etil efiri

Olinishi



2) eterifikatsiya reaksiyasi (N.N.Menshutkin reaksiyasi)

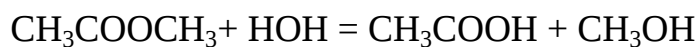


Fizik xossalari

Murakkab efirlarning eng oddiy vakillari suvdan yengil, xushbo'y hidli, uchuvchan suyuqliklardir.

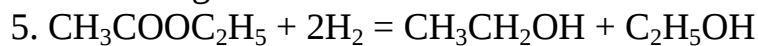
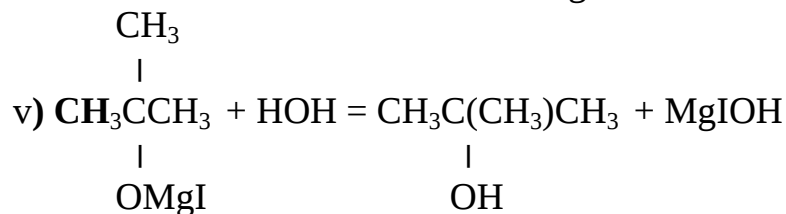
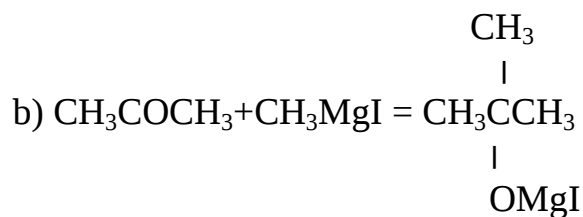
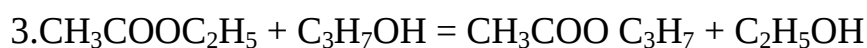
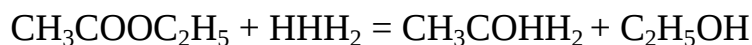
Kimyoviy xossalari

1. Hidroliz reaksiyasi



2. Murakkab efirlar ammiak ta'sirida kislota amidlarini hosil qiladi.

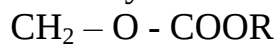
(ammonoliz reaksiyasi)



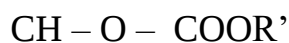
Yog'lar

Yog'lar – glitserinning yuqor molekular to'yingan va to'yinmagan karbon kislotalar bilan hosil qilgan murakkab efirlaridir.

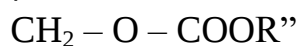
Umumiy formulasi



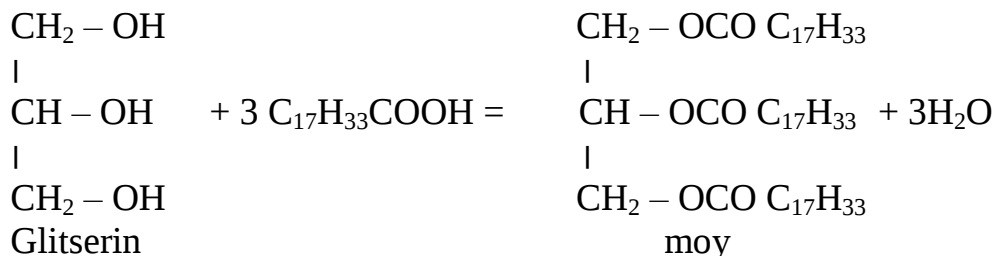
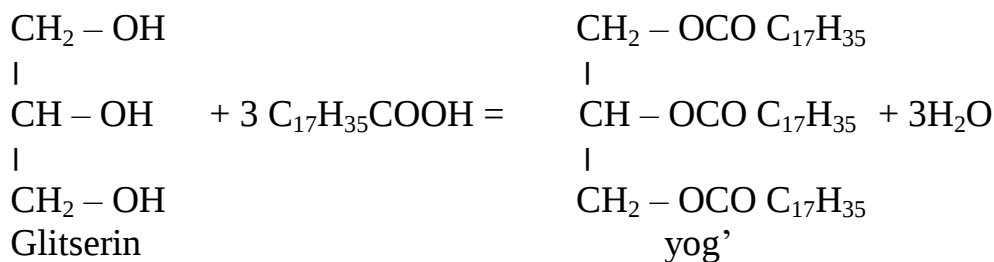
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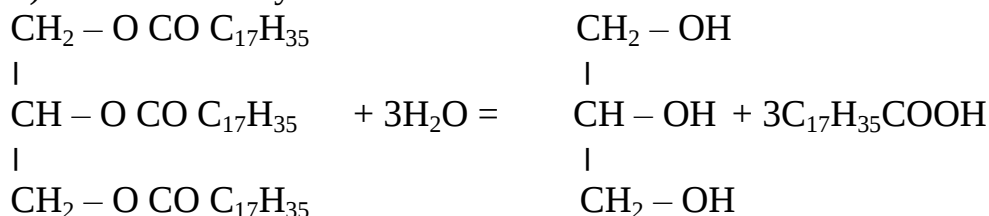


Olinishi

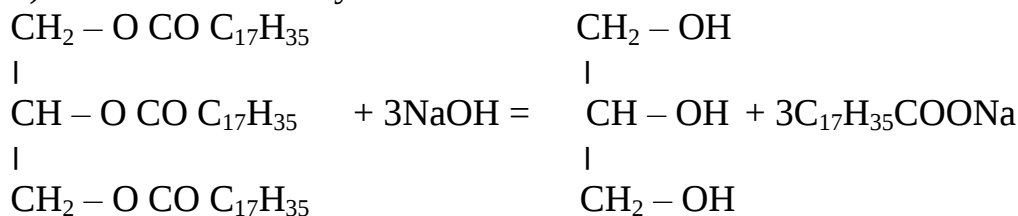


Kimyoviy xossalari

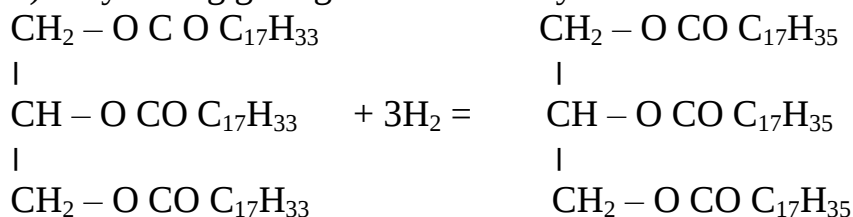
1) Hidroliz reaksiyasi



2) Sovunlanish reaksiyasi



3) Meylarning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi



136. Fenilasetat va benzilasetatdan iborat 2,86 g aralashmani gidrolizlash uchun NaOH ning 0,05 M li eritmasidan 400 ml sarflandi. Aralashmadagi har bir efirning foizini toping.**(48%; 52%)**

137. 35,6 g tristearat yogini ishqor bilan qizdirilganda necha gramm sovun olish mumkin? $\varphi = 70\%$ **(25,7 g)**

138. Massasi 90 g bo'lgan sirka kislota bilan tarkibida ^{18}O izotopii bo'lgan etanolning 72 g miqdori To'la reaksiyaga kirishganda hosil bo'lgan organik modda massasini toping.**(135)**

139. 1,32 g etil asetat gidrolizi natijasida hosil bo'lgan kislota ni neytrallash uchun 0,3 molyarli NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm (ml) talab etiladi?(50 ml)

140. Yog'lar gidrolizida hosil bo'lgan organik modda $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ bilan reaksiyaga kirisha oladi. Unum 80% bo'lgan reaksiyada shu moddaning mo'l miqdordagi natriy bilan reaksiyasi natijasida 5,6 l vodorod hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiyada qatnashgan modda massasini hisoblang. (19,2 g)

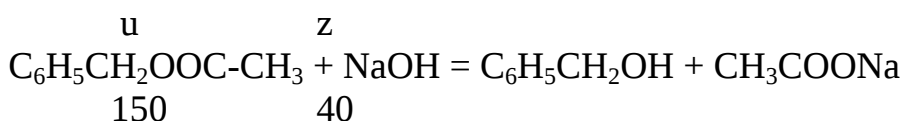
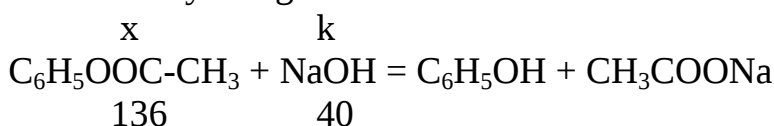
141. 200 ml 95% li etanol ($\rho=0,8\text{g/ml}$) bilan 200 g 60% li sirka kislota eritmalarining o'zaro ta'siridan hosil bo'lgan efirning 0,05 massa ulushi haydash vaqtida bug'lanib ketdi. Efirning qolgan massasini aniqlang.(167,2 g)

142.Chumoli kislota murakkab efirining 13,9 g miqdorini gidroliz qilish uchun 10% li NaOH ning 91 ml eritmasi ($\rho=1,1\text{g/ml}$) olingan, lekin ishqorning 25% miqdori reaksiyada qatnashmagan. Gidroliz reaksiyasida hosil bo'lgan spirtning nomini toping.

143.Tarkibida 88,4% olein kislota glitseridi bo'lgan yogning 0,8 g miqdorini gidrogenlash uchun necha litr (n.sh.da) vodorod sarf bo'ladi?(53,76 l)

YeChIMI:

136. Reaksiya tenglamalari:



$$1) m = 0,05 \cdot 40 \cdot 400 / 1000 = 0,8 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$x + u = 2,86 \text{ g}; u = 2,86 - x$$

$$k + z = 0,8 \text{ g}$$

$$k + z = 40x/136 + 40y/150 = 0,8 \text{ g}$$

$$0,294x + 0,267u = 0,8$$

$$0,294x + 0,267(2,86 - x) = 0,8$$

$$0,294x + 0,762 - 0,267x = 0,8$$

$$X = 1,37\text{g (fenilasetat)}$$

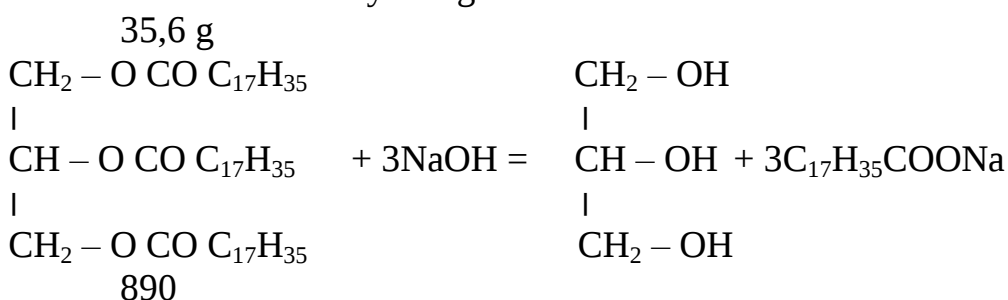
$$u = 2,86 - x = 2,86 - 1,37 = 1,49 \text{ g (benzilasetat)}$$

$$2,86 \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$1,37 \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 48\%(\text{fenilasetat})$$

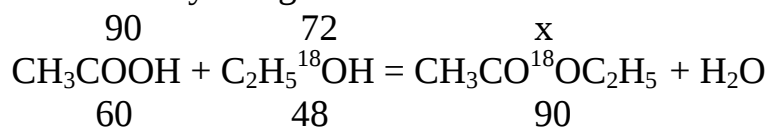
$$100 - 48 = 52\% (\text{benzilasetat})$$

137. Sovunlanish reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 890 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 918 \text{ g} \\
 35,6 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\
 36,72 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & 100\% \\
 X & \text{-----} & 70\%
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 x = 36,72 \text{ g (C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COONa)} \\
 x = 25,7 \text{ g (C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COONa)}
 \end{array}$$

138. Reaksiya tenglamasi



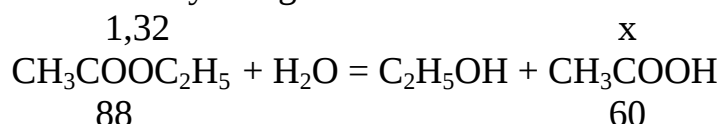
$$v = 90/60 = 1,5 \text{ mol(CH}_3\text{COOH)}$$

$$v = 72/48 = 1,5 \text{ mol(C}_2\text{H}_5^{18}\text{OH)}$$

Demak, ikkala moddadan ham bir xil miqdorda olingan.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 48 \text{ g(C}_2\text{H}_5^{18}\text{OH)} & \text{-----} & 90 \text{ g} \\
 72 \text{ g} & \text{-----} & x \\
 & & x = 135 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{CO}^{18}\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)
 \end{array}$$

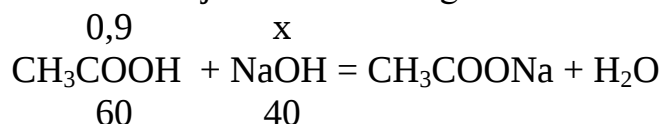
139. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$88 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 60 \text{ g}$$

$$1,32 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,9 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{COOH)}$$

Gidroliz natijasida hosil bo'lgan kislotani ishqor bilan neytrallanish reaksiyasi



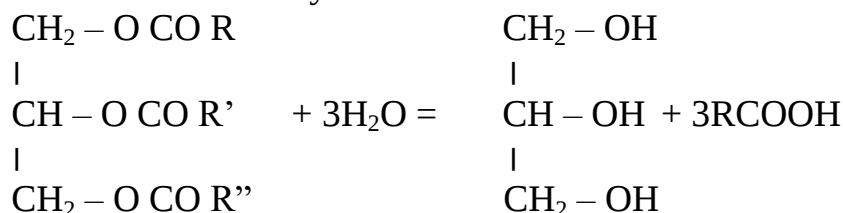
$$60 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 40 \text{ g}$$

$$0,9 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \quad x = 0,6 \text{ g (NaOH)}$$

0,3 M li NaOH dan sarflangan hajm

$$V = 0,6 \cdot 1000 / 0,3 \cdot 40 = 50 \text{ ml (NaOH)}$$

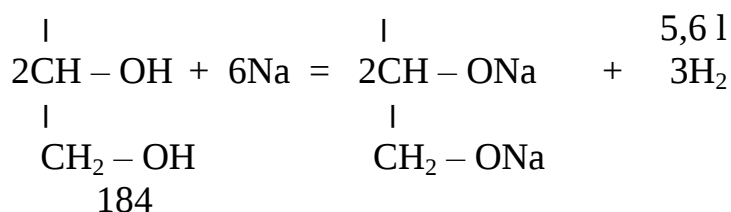
140. Hidroliz reaksiyasi



Yog'lar gidrolizida hosil bo'lgan organik moddalardan faqat glitserin Cu(OH)_2 bilan reaksiyaga kirisha oladi.

Glitserin 80% unum bilan mo'l miqdordagi natriy bilan reaksiyaga kirishisha natijasida 5,6 l vodorod hosil bo'ladi.





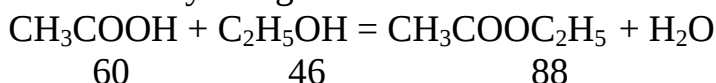
$$184 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 67,2 \text{ l}$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 5,6 \text{ l} \qquad x = 15,33 \text{ g}$$

$$15,33 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 80\%$$

$$x \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 19,2 \text{ g}$$

141. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$1) m = V\rho\omega = 200 * 0,95 * 0,8 = 152 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$

$$2) m = 200 * 0,6 = 120 \text{ g CH}_3\text{COOH}$$

$$3) \nu = 152/46 = 3,3 \text{ mol(C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH)}$$

$$\nu = 120/60 = 2,0 \text{ mol(CH}_3\text{COOH)}$$

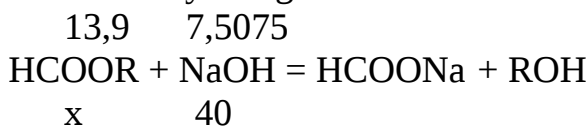
$$4) 60 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 88 \text{ g}$$

$$120 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } x \qquad x = 176 \text{ g (efir)}$$

$$5) 1 - 0,05 = 0,95 \text{ massa ulush efir haydab olingan}$$

$$6) 176 * 0,95 = 167,2 \text{ g efir hosil bo'lgan}$$

142. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$1) m = V\rho\omega = 91 * 1,1 * 0,1 = 10,01 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$2) 10,01 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ ----- } 25\% \qquad x = 2,5025 \text{ g ishqor reaksiyaga qatnashmagan}$$

$$3) 10,01 - 2,5025 = 7,5075 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$4) 13,9 \text{ g} \text{ ----- } 7,5075$$

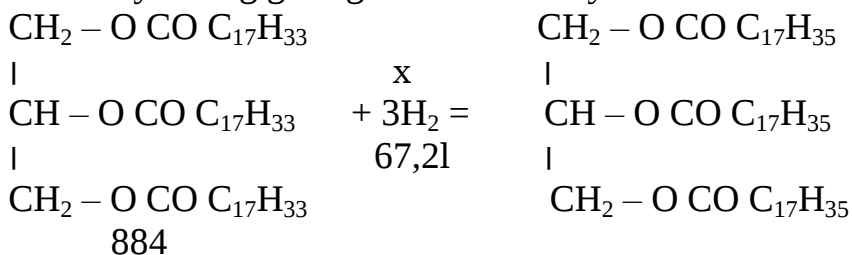
$$x \text{ ----- } 40 \qquad x = 74$$

$$5) \text{HCOOR}$$

$$45 + x = 74; \quad x = 74 - 45 = 29$$

Demak, HCOOC_2H_5 ya'ni $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ - etanol

143. Meylarning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi



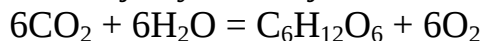
$$1) 0,8 \text{ kg} = 800 \text{ g}$$

$$x = 53,76 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$



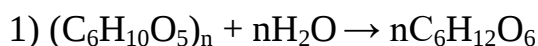
Daraxt mevalarida, uzumda, asalda, odam va hayvon organizmida uchraydi. Odam qonida 0,08-0,11% glyukoza bor. Sanoatda glyukoza, asosan, kraxmalni mineral kislotalar ishtirokida gidroliz qilib olinadi.

Tabiatda asosan fotosintez jarayoni natijasida hosil bo'ladi.

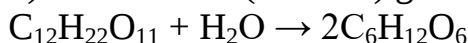


Fizik xossasi: Oq rangli, suvda yaxshi eriydi, shirin ta'mli, kristall modda.

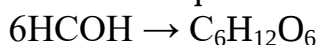
Olinishi:



2) Disaharidlar (maltoza) gidrolizlanganda

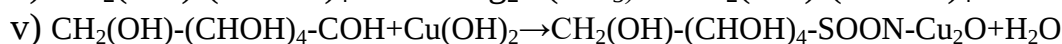
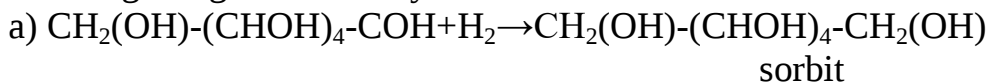


3) A.M Butlerov tomonidan chumoli aldegidni $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ishtirokida birikishidan hosil qilinadi.

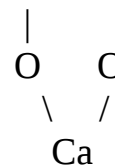
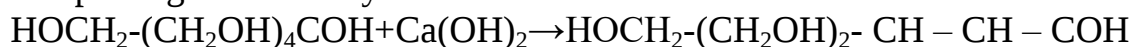


Kimyoviy xossalari

I. Aldegidlarga xos xususiyatlari



II. Spirtlarga xos reaksiya

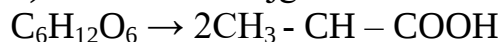


III. Bijg'ish reaksiyalari

a) Spirtli bijg'ish



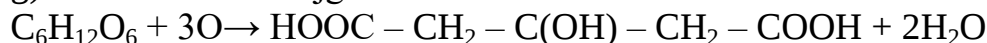
b) Sut kislotali bijg'ish



v) moy kislotali bijg'ish



g) limon kislotali bijg'ish



d) glitserinli bijg'ish



Disaharidlar($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$)

Disaharidlar 2 guruhga bo'linadi.

1) Qaytarilmaydigan disaharidlar – glyukozid-glyukozid (tregaloza) guruhiga kiruvchi disaharidlar bo'lib, ularning molekulasida karbonil guruhga oson o'ta oladigan guruh yo'q, bunday disaharidlar qaytaruvchi xossasiga ega emas. (saharoza va tregaloza misol bo'la oladi.)

2) Qaytaruvchi disaharidlar – glyukozid-glyukoza disaharidlardir. Ular feling suyuqligini oson qaytarib, fenilgidrazon va oksimlar hosil qiladi. (maltoza, laktoza va sellobioza misol bo'ladi.)

Saharoza – 1 mol glyukoza va 1 mol fruktozadan tashkil topgan.

Maltoza – 2 molekula α – glyukozadan iborat.

Sellobioza – β glyukoza qoldiqlardan iborat.

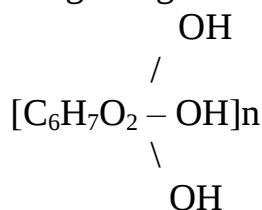
Polisaharidlar ($C_5H_{10}O_5$)_n

Kraxmal ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)_n tabiiy polimer modda. Kraxmalda 20-30% -amilaza, 70-80% amilopektin bo'ladi.

Amilaza molekulasi 1000-6000 glyukoza qoldig'idan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ular chiziqli tuzilishga ega. Mr = 160000 – 1000000.

Amilopektin – tarmoqlangan tuzilishga ega bo'lib, fosfat kislotali efirlardir, suvda erimaydi.

Sellyuloza – β – glyukoza qoldiqlaridan tashkil topgan. Mr = 1000000-2000000 ga teng. Har bir glyukoza qoldig'ida 3 ta – OH guruhi bo'ladi.



Mono - va di – nitrotsellyuloza aralashmasi kolloksilin deyiladi.

Trinitrotsellyuloza - piroksilin bo'lib, tutunsiz porox ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi.

Asetat ipak olish uchun di – va triasetilsellyuloza asetonda eritiladi.

144. Glyukozani bijg'itish yo'li bilan olingan C_2H_5OH kons. H_2SO_4 ko'shib qizdirilganda 20 ml dietil efir ($\rho=0,925$) hosil bo'ldi. Bunda mahsulot unumi har bir bosqich uchun 60% bo'lsa, necha gramm $C_6H_{12}O_6$ bijg'itilgan? **(125g)**

145. Glyukozani spirtli bijg'itilganda hosil bo'lgan CO_2 ni neytrallash uchun 10% li 65,57ml NaOH ($\rho=1,22$) suvdagi eritmasi sarf bo'lsa, reaksiyaning unumi 80% ga teng bo'lganda necha gramm $NaHCO_3$ hosil bo'lgan? **(33,6 g $NaHCO_3$; 45 g $C_6H_{12}O_6$)**

146. Reaksiya natijasida mahsulot unumi 75% ni tashkil qilsa, 18 g $C_6H_{12}O_6$ Ag_2O ning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha kumush olish mumkinligini hisoblang. Xuddi shuncha miqdor $C_6H_{12}O_6$ spirtli bijg'itish jarayonning faqat 75% boradi deb hisoblaganda qancha gaz ajraladi? **(16,2 g Ag; 3,36 l CO_2)**

147. Ketma-ket boradigan 2 jarayondan glyukozani spirtli bijg'itish va hosil bo'lgan spirtning degidratlanishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan 11,2 l C_2H_4 ni olish uchun qancha gramm $C_6H_{12}O_6$ kerak bo'ladi? Etilenning unumi 50% ni tashkil etadi (**90g**)

148. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ bijg'itilganda 16 g CH_3OH to'la yonganda hosil bo'ladigan gaz miqdoricha CO_2 ajraldi. Necha gramm $C_6H_{12}O_6$ spirtli bijg'itilgan? (**45 g**)

149. Massasi 90 g bo'lgan $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ning to'liq oksidlanishi uchun kislorodning hajmiy ulushi 21% bo'lgan qancha hajm havo kerak bo'ladi? (**320l**)

150. Yog'ochda selloyulozaning massa ulushi 50% ga teng. Massasi 1215 g bo'lgan yog'och qirindilari gidrolizlanishida hosil bo'ladigan glyukozaning bijg'ishi natijasida spirtning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin. Shuni hisobga olish kerakki, reaksiya aralashmalaridagi spirt suvning massa ulushi 80% bo'lgan eritma ko'rinishida ajralib chiqadi. C_2H_5OH ning unumi 70% deb hisoblang. (**262,5 g**)

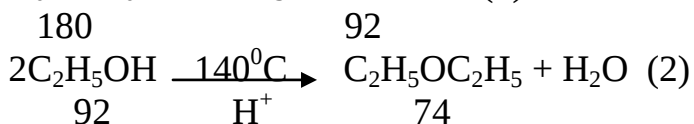
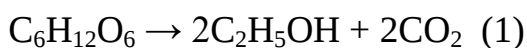
151. Makkajo'xori donida kraxmalning massa ulushi 70% ni tashkil etadi. Spirtning massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan 230 g massadagi spirt olish uchun makkajo'xori donining qanday massasini olish kerak bo'ladi? (**694 kg**)

152. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ning spirtli bijg'ishi natijasida C_2H_5OH olindi. Uni kislotaga qadar oksidlantirildi. Olingan kislotaga mo'l miqdor $KHCO_3$ ta'sir ettirilganda 4,48 l hajm gaz ajralib chiqdi. Bijg'igan $C_6H_{12}O_6$ massasini toping. (**18,4 g**)

153. 11,2 l divinil sintez qilishda zarur bo'lgan spirt olish uchun qancha saharoza kerak bo'ladi? (**171 g**)

YeChIMI:

144. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$1) m = 20 \times 0,925 = 18,5 \text{ g dietil efir}$$

$$2) 18,5 \text{ g} - 60\%$$

$$X - 100\% \quad x = 30,833 \text{ g}$$

30,833 g dietil efir necha gramm spirt dan olish kerakligi (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalaniladi.

$$92 \text{ g} - 74 \text{ g}$$

$$X - 30,833 \text{ g} \quad x = 38,33 \text{ g (spirt)}$$

$$38,33 - 60\%$$

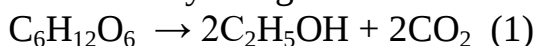
$$X - 100\% \quad x = 63,88 \text{ g (} C_2H_5OH \text{)}$$

(1) Reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 63,88g spirt necha gramm glyukozaning spirtli bijg'ishi natijasida hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

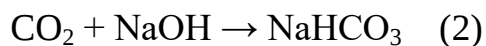
$$180 \text{ g} - 92$$

$$X - 63,88 \quad x = 125 \text{ g (} C_6H_{12}O_6 \text{)}$$

145. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$180 \quad 88$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 44 & 40 & 84 \end{array}$$

$$1) m = V_{\rho\omega} = 65,57 \cdot 1,22 \cdot 0,2 = 16 \text{ g} \quad (\text{NaOH})$$

2) 16 g NaOH necha gramm CO_2 ni neytrallashi va bunda necha gramm NaHCO_3 hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$44 - 40$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 16 & & x = 17,6 \text{ g} (\text{CO}_2) \end{array}$$

$$84 - 40$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 16 & & x = 33,6 \text{ g} (\text{NaHCO}_3) \end{array}$$

Masala sharti bo'yicha 17,6 g CO_2 80% unum bilan hosil bo'lgan. Demak,

$$17,6 - 80\%$$

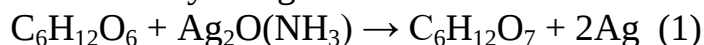
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 100\% & & x = 22 \text{ g} (\text{CO}_2) \end{array}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 22 g CO_2 45 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ ning bijg'ishidan hosil bo'lgan

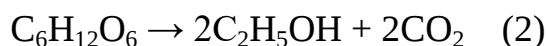
$$180 - 88$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 22 & & x = 45 \text{ g} (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6) \end{array}$$

146. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 180 & & 216 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 180 & & 44,8\text{l} \end{array}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 18 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ dan 21,6 g kumushni qaytaradi

$$180 - 216$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 18 - x & & x = 21,6 \text{ g} (\text{Ag}) \end{array}$$

$$21,6 - 100\%$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 75\% & & x = 16,2 \text{ g} (\text{Ag}) \end{array}$$

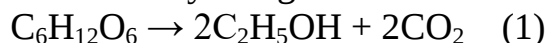
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 18 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ ning spirtli bijg'ishidan necha litr CO_2 hosil bo'lishi topiladi.

$$180 - 44,8 \text{ l}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 18 - x & & x = 4,48 \text{ l} (\text{CO}_2) \end{array}$$

$$4,48 \cdot 0,75 = 3,36 \text{ l} (\text{CO}_2)$$

147. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 180 & & 92 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 46 & & 22,4 \end{array}$$

$$1) 11,2 \text{ l} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) - 50\%$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 100\% & & x = 22,4 \text{ l} \end{array}$$

2) 22,4 l C_2H_4 necha gramm $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ hosil bo'lishi (2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, topiladi:

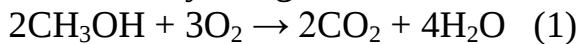
$$46 - 22,4$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - 22,4 & & x = 46 \text{ g} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \end{array}$$

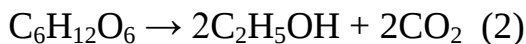
(1) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida 46 g C_2H_5OH 90 g $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ning bijg'ishidan hosil bo'lgan

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 180 - 92 & & \\ X - 46 & x = 90 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12}O_6) & \end{array}$$

148. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 64 & & 88 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 180 & & 88 \end{array}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasi buyicha 16 g CH_3OH ning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan CO_2 massasi

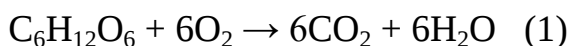
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 64 \text{ g} - 88 & & \\ 16 \text{ g} - x & x = 22 \text{ g } (CO_2) & \end{array}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 22 g CO_2 necha gramm $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ning bijg'ishidan hosil bo'lishi hisoblanadi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 180 - 88 & & \\ X - 22 & x = 45 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12}O_6) & \end{array}$$

149. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 90 & x & \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 180 & 134,4 \text{ l} & \end{array}$$

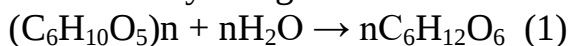
$$1) \quad 180 \text{ g} - 134,4 \text{ l}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 90 \text{ g} - x & x = 67,2 \text{ l } (O_2) & \end{array}$$

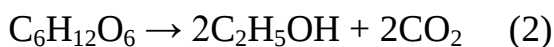
$$2) \quad 67,2 \text{ l} - 21\%$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} X - 100\% & x = 320 \text{ l (havo)} & \end{array}$$

150. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 162 & & 180 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 180 & & 92 \end{array}$$

Yog'och tarkibidagi sellyulozaning massasi

$$1215 \cdot 0,5 = 607,5 \text{ g (sellyuloza)}$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 607,5g sellyulozaning gidrolizlanishidan hosil bo'lgan $C_6H_{12}O_6$ massasi

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 162 - 180 & & \\ 607,5 - x & x = 675 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12}O_6) & \end{array}$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan C_2H_5OH ning massasi topiladi.

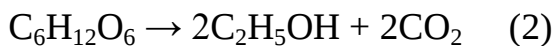
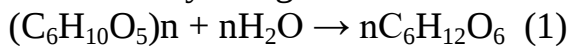
$$180 - 92$$

$$675 - x \quad x = 345 \text{ g } (C_2H_5OH)$$

$$345 \cdot 0,70 = 241,5 \text{ g } (C_2H_5OH)$$

$$241,5 - 92\%$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} X - 100\% & x = 262,5 \text{ g (92\% li spirt eritmasi)} & \end{array}$$

151. Reaksiya tenglamalari

$$1) 230 \cdot 0,96 = 220,8 \text{ g (spirt)}$$

$$2) 220,8 - 80\%$$

$$X - 100\%$$

$$x = 276 \text{ g } (C_2H_5OH)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, kerak bo'ladigan $C_6H_{12}O_6$ hisoblanadi.

$$180 - 92$$

$$X - 276$$

$$x = 540 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12}O_6)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 540 g $C_6H_{12}O_6$ necha gramm $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ dan hosil bo'lishi topiladi:

$$162 - 180$$

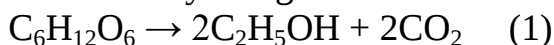
$$X - 540$$

$$x = 486 \text{ g (kraxmal)}$$

$$486 - 70\%$$

$$X - 100\%$$

$$x = 694,28 \text{ kg}$$

152. Reaksiya tenglamalari

(3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, 4,48l gaz ajralishi uchun 12 g CH_3COOH kerak

$$60 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$X - 4,48 \text{ l}$$

$$x = 12 \text{ g } (CH_3COOH)$$

(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan necha gramm spirt oksidlanganligi hisoblanadi.

$$46 - 60$$

$$X - 12$$

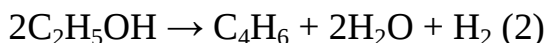
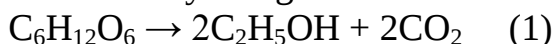
$$x = 9,2 \text{ g } (C_2H_5OH)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 9,2 g spirt hosil bo'lishi uchun talab qilinadigan glyukozaning massasi

$$180 - 90$$

$$X - 9,2$$

$$x = 18,4 \text{ g } (C_6H_{12}O_6)$$

153. Reaksiya tenglamalari

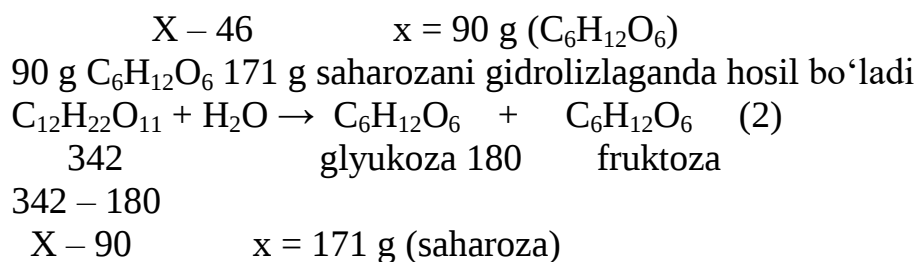
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan 11,2 l C_4H_8 divinil olish uchun sarflangan C_2H_5OH massasi

$$92 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$X - 11,2 \text{ l}$$

$$x = 46 \text{ g } (C_2H_5OH)$$

(1) reaksiya tenglamasidan 46 g spirt necha gramm glyukozadan hosil bo‘ladi.
180 -92



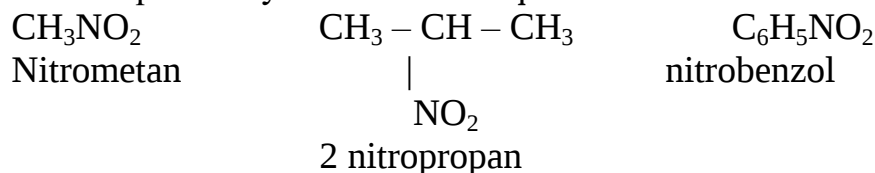
23. Azotli organik birikmalar

23.1 Nitrobirikmalar

Azot atomi bevosita uglerod bilan bog‘langan nitroguruh – HO₂ tutgan organik moddalar **nitrobirikmalar** deyiladi.

Umumiy formulasi – R – HO₂

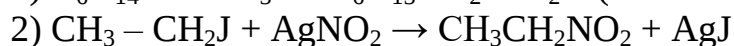
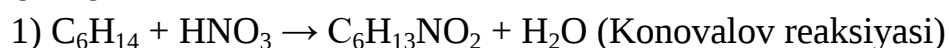
Nitrobirikmalarning nomi boshlang‘ich uglevodorodlar nomiga «nitro» old qo‘shimchasi qo‘shish yo‘li bilan hosil qilinadi:



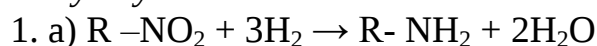
(Dinitroglukol, nitroglitserin va sellyuloza trinitrati tarkibida HO₂ guruh borligiga qaramay, nitrobirikmalar jumlasiga kiritilmaydi)

Fizik xossalari: Nitrobirikmalarning quyi gomologlar rangsiz, suyuqlik bo‘lib, xushbo‘y, spirt va efir bilan yaxshi aralashadi. Ular elektr tokini o‘tkazmaydi, suvda yomon eriydi.

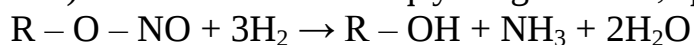
Olinishi



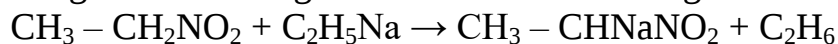
Kimyoviy xossalari



b) nitrat kislota efirlari qaytarilganda esa, spirt ammiak va suv hosil bo‘ladi.



2. Birlamchi va ikkilamchi nitrobirikmalar molekulasidagi nitroguruh bilan birikkan uglerod atomidagi vodorod atomi metallarga almashina oladi.



Nitroetan etilnatriy natriy nitroetil etan

154. 390 g C₆H₆ ga H₂SO₄ va HNO₃ aralashmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Reaksiya mahsuloti vodorod bilan qaytarildi. Birinchi reaksiyaning nazariy unumi 75% ni, ikkinchi reaksiya esa 80% ni tashkil etsa, hosil bo‘lgan oxirgi mahsulotning massasini hisoblab toping. **(279 g)**

155. Benzol bilan nitrat kislota orasida sodir bo‘lgan reaksiya natijasida 82 g nitrobenzol hosil bo‘ldi, bunda necha gramm benzol reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(52 g)**

156. 15% qo‘shimchasi bo‘lgan 60g nitroetandan n.sh.da necha litr etan va necha gramm tuz hosil bo‘ladi? **(15,23 l; 66 g)**

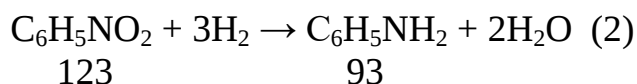
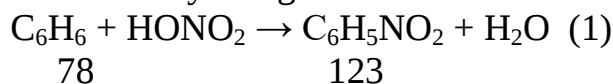
157. 18 g metil yodidga 35 g AgNO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda hosil bo'lgan nitrobirikmaning va cho'kmaning massasini hisoblang. **(7,747l; 29,718 g)**

158. 78% unum bilan nitrogeksan hosil bo'lishi uchun 55 g geksenga ($\rho = 1,155 \text{ g/ml}$) 25% li HNO_3 eritmasining hajmini toping. **(108,8 ml)**

159. Kislotali muhitda 2,6 g nitroetanni qaytarish uchun necha gramm rux va 15% ($\rho = 1,13 \text{ g/ml}$) xlorid kislotadan necha ml kerak? **(6,76 g Zn; 44,84ml HCl)**

YeChIMI:

154. Reaksiya tenglamalari



(1) reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha nitrobenzol massasi

$$78 - 123$$

$$390 - x \qquad \qquad x = 615 \text{ g (nitrobenzol)}$$

$$615 \text{ g} - 100\%$$

$$X - 75\% \qquad \qquad x = 461,25 \text{ g (nitrobenzol)}$$

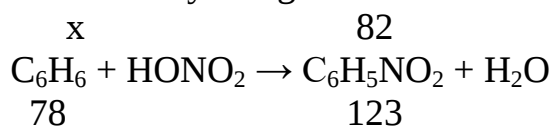
(2) reaksiya tenglamasidan hosil bo'lgan anilinning massasi

$$123 \text{ g} - 93 \text{ g}$$

$$461,25 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad x = 348,75 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

$$348 \cdot 0,8 = 279 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

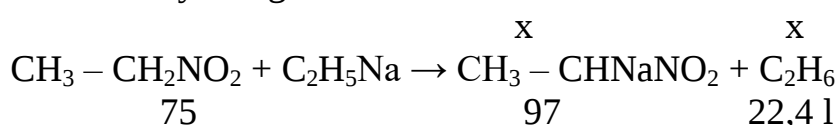
155. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$78 \text{ g} - 123$$

$$X - 82 \qquad \qquad x = 52 \text{ g (benzol)}$$

156. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) 60 g modda tarkibidagi sof nitroetan massasi

$$60 \cdot 0,15 = 9 \text{ g (qo'shimcha)}$$

$$60 - 9 = 51 \text{ g (nitroetan)}$$

2) 51 g nitroetandan n.sh.da ajralib chiqqan etanni va hosil bo'lgan tuzning massasi

$$75 \text{ g} - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

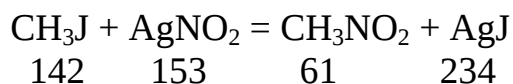
$$51 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad x = 15,23 \text{ l (C}_2\text{H}_6\text{)}$$

$$75 \text{ g} - 97 \text{ g}$$

$$51 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad x = 65,96 \text{ g (tuz)}$$

157. Reaksiya tenglamasi

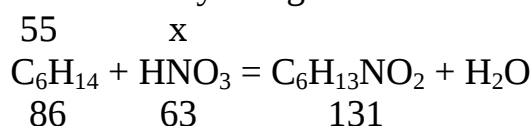




1) Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning mollar soni va eng kichik qiymatga ega bo'lgani bilan hosil bo'lgan nitrobirikma va cho'kmaning massasi

$$\begin{array}{l} \nu = 18/142 = 0,127 \text{ mol (CH}_3\text{J)} \\ \nu = 35/153 = 0,229 \text{ mol (AgNO}_2\text{)} \\ 142 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{J)} - 61 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{NO}_2\text{)} \\ 18 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 7,747 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{NO}_2\text{)} \\ 142 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{J)} - 234 \text{ g (AgJ)} \\ 18 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 29,718 \text{ g (AgJ)} \end{array}$$

158. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) 55 g gekсандan hosil bo'lgan nitrogeksanning massasi

$$\begin{array}{l} 86 \text{ g} - 131 \\ 55 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 83,78 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{)} \end{array}$$

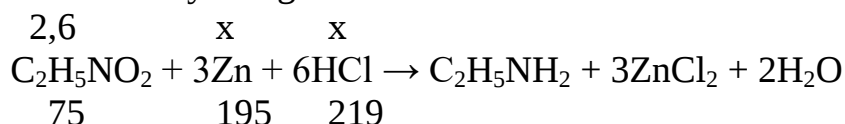
2) $83,78 \cdot 0,78 = 65,35 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{)}$

3) 65,35 g nitrogeksan hosil bo'lishi uchun sarflangan nitrat kislota massasi

$$\begin{array}{l} 63 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)} - 131 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{)} \\ X - 65,35 \text{ g} \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 31,43 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)} \end{array}$$

4) $V = m/\rho\omega = 31,43/1,155 \cdot 0,25 = 108,8 \text{ ml (HNO}_3\text{)}$

159. Reaksiya tenglamasi



1) $75 \text{ g} - 195 \text{ g}$

$$2,6 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 6,76 \text{ g (Zn)}$$

2) $75 \text{ g} - 219 \text{ g (HCl)}$

$$2,6 \text{ g} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 7,6 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

3) $V = m/\rho\omega = 7,6/1,13 \cdot 0,15 = 44,84 \text{ ml HCl}$

23.2. Aminlar

Aminlar ammiak molekulasidagi vodorod atomlarining uglevodorod radikallariga almashinishidan hosil bo'ladigan birikmalardir.

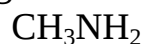
Aminlar molekulasidagi uglevodorod radikallarining soniga qarab birlamchi – R – NH₂; ikkilamchi – (R)₂NH va uchlamchi – (R)₃N bo'ladi.

Izomeriyasi

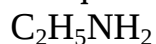
Aminlarning izomerlar soni molekulasidagi uglevodorod radikallarining tuzilishiga va aminoguruxning zanjirda joylashishiga bog'liq.

Nomenklaturasi

Ratsional nomenklaturaga ko'ra aminlarning nomi uglevodorod radikallari nomiga «amin» suzini qo'shib hosil qilinadi.



Metilamin



etilamin



dimetilamin

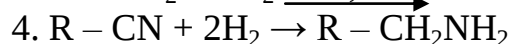
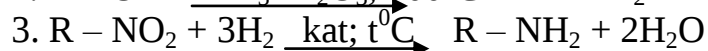
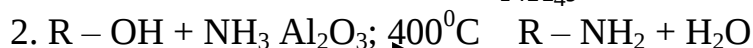
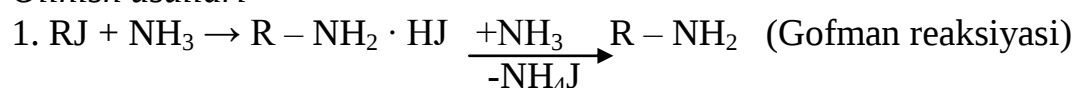
Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra aminlarning nomi tegishli uglevodorodlarning nomiga «amino» - old qo'shimchasi qo'shib hosil qilinadi va aminoguruhning zanjirdagi o'rni raqam bilan ko'rsatiladi:

4 3 2 1



1-amino-2-metilbutan

Olinish usullari

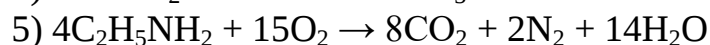
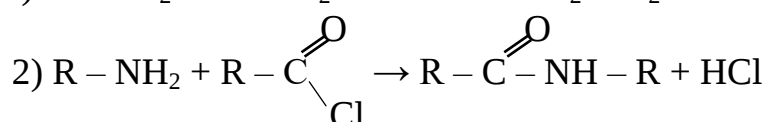
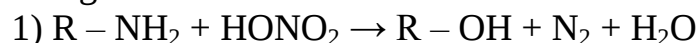


Fizikaviy xossalari

Aminlarning dastlabki a'zolari-metilamin, dimetilamin va trimetilamin odatdagi sharoitda o'tkir hidli, suvda yaxshi eriydigan gazlardir, o'rta a'zolari suyuqlik, yuqori a'zolari esa hidsiz, suvda erimaydigan qattiq moddalardir.

Kimyoviy xossalari

Aminlar ammiakning hosilasi bo'lgani uchun asos xossasiga ega, ammo aminlarning asos xossasi ammiakdan kuchli.



160. 93 g modda yondirilganda 67,2 l CO_2 , 135 g suv va 33,6 l H_2 hosil bo'ldi. Uning 7,75 g n.sh.da 5,6 l hajmni egallaydi. Moddaning molekular formulasini aniqlang. (CH_3NH_2)

161. Argon va etilamin aralashmasining 50 l hajmi mo'l miqdorda xlorid kislota eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda, gazning hajmi 20 l gacha kamaygan. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi gazlarning hajmiy ulushlarini foizda aniqlang. (**40% Ar; 60% etilamin**)

162. Metan va etilamin aralashmasini xlorid kislota orqali o'tkazilganda gazlar hajmi 2 marta kamaygan. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi metanning massa ulushini hisoblang. (**34,04%**)

163. 92% unum bilan 250 g 2-aminopropan olish uchun qancha massada 2 nitropropan kerak? (**409,78**)

164. 17,8 g benzolni nitrollashda 25% li $\rho = 1,15\text{g/ml}$ li nitrat kislotadan necha ml kerakligini hisoblang. **(50 ml)**

165. 8 l metilamin yonishi uchun n.sh.da qancha hajm (l) havo kerak? ($\text{O}_2=20\%$) **(90 l)**

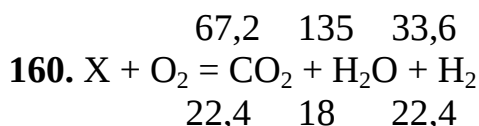
166. Propan va metilaminning aralashmasi yetarli miqdordagi kislorodda yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan 112 l (n.sh) gazlar aralashmasining 20 hajmiy foizini azot tashkil etsa, dastlabki aralashmaning massasi necha gramm bo'lgan? **(91 g)**

167. Metilamin, etilamin va metan aralashmasining 19,04 l hajmi (n.sh.da) yondirilganda 8,4 l H_2 , 30,24 l CO_2 hosil bo'ldi. Aralashmadagi etilaminning hajmiy ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(58,8%)**

168. Birlamchi amin HBr bilan bromning massa ulushi 71,4 % bo'lgan tuz hosil bo'ldi. Aminning formulasini va uning nomini ayting. **(metilamin)**

169. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ formulaga nechta amin izomerlar mos keladi? **(8 ta)**

YeChIMI:



Dastlab masala shartida berilgan miqdor tarkibidagi uglerod, vodorod va azotning miqdori topiladi;

$$\begin{array}{llll} & 67,2 & x_1 & \\ \text{1) } \text{CO}_2 - & \text{C} & & x_1 = 36 \text{ g (C)} \\ & 22,4 & 12 & \\ & 135 & x_2 & \\ \text{2) } \text{H}_2\text{O} - & 2\text{H} & & x_2 = 15 \text{ g (H)} \\ & 18 & 2 & \\ & \text{X}_3 - 33,6 \text{ l} & & \\ \text{3) } \text{H}_2 - & & & x_3 = 42 \text{ g (H)} \\ & 28 - 22,4 \text{ l} & & \end{array}$$

4) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 36 + 15 + 42 = 93 \text{ g}$, demak, noma'lum modda tarkibida faqat uglerod, vodorod va azot bor

5) Topilgan miqdorlar yordamida moddaning formulasi aniqlanadi.

$$\text{X} : \text{y} : \text{z} = \frac{36}{12} : \frac{15}{1} : \frac{42}{14} = 3 : 15 : 3/3 = 1:5:1$$

Ya'ni CH_5N yoki CH_3NH_2 – metilamin

6) masala shartida berilgan hajmidan foydalanib moddaning molekular massasi hisoblanadi.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 7,75 \text{ g} - 5,6 \text{ l} & \\ \text{X} - 22,4 \text{ l} & x = 31 \text{ g; } \text{Mr}(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2) = 12+3+14+2=31 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

161. Aralashmaning 50 l hajmi HCl eritmasidan o'tkazilganda etilamin reaksiyaga kirishganligi natijasida gazlar hajmi 20 l gacha kamaygan, ya'ni $50 \text{ l} - 20 \text{ l} = 30 \text{ l}$ (etilamin)

$$50 \text{ l} - 100\%$$

$$30 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 60\% \text{ (etilamin)}$$

$$100 - 60 = 40\% \text{ (argon)}$$

162. Aralashma HCl eritmasidan o'tkazilganda gazlarning hajmi 2 marta kamayganligi inobatga olib, har bir gaz 11,2 l dan tashkil topgan, ya'ni

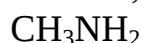
$$22,4 : 2 = 11,2 \text{ l}$$

Har bir gazning hajmidan foydalanib, ularning massalari topiladi:



$$16 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$X - 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 8 \text{ g (CH}_4\text{)}$$



$$31 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

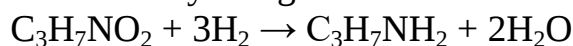
$$X - 11,2 \text{ l} \quad x = 15,5 \text{ g (CH}_3\text{NH}_2\text{)}$$

$$\text{Umumiy massasi: } 15,5 + 8 = 23,5 \text{ g}$$

$$23,5 - 100\%$$

$$8 - x \quad x = 34,04\% \text{ (CH}_4\text{)}$$

163. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$89$$

$$59$$

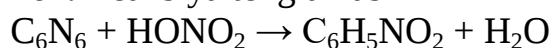
$$89 \text{ g} - 59 \text{ g}$$

$$X - 250 \text{ g} \quad x = 377 \text{ g (2-amino propan)}$$

$$377 \text{ g} - 92\%$$

$$X - 100\% \quad x = 409,78 \text{ g (2-aminopropan)}$$

164. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$78$$

$$63$$

$$78 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_6\text{)} - 63 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

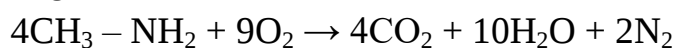
$$17,8 \text{ g (C}_6\text{H}_6\text{)} - x \quad x = 14,38 \text{ g (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

$$V = m/\rho\omega = 14,38/1,15 \cdot 0,25 = 50 \text{ ml (HNO}_3\text{)}$$

165. Yonish reaksiya tenglamasi

$$8 \text{ l}$$

$$x$$



$$89,6 \text{ l} \quad 201,6 \text{ l}$$

$$1) 89,6 \text{ l} - 201,6 \text{ l}$$

$$8 \text{ l} - x \quad x = 18 \text{ l (O}_2\text{)}$$

$$2) 18 \text{ l} - 20\%$$

$$x - 100\% \quad x = 90 \text{ l (havo)}$$

166. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$44$$

$$67,2 \text{ l}$$



$$62$$

$$44,8 \text{ l}$$

1) Aralashma yondirilganda xosil bo'lgan gazlarning 20 hajmiy foizini tashkil etgan azot hajmi

$$112 \text{ l} - 100\%$$

$$X - 20\% \quad x = 22,4 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$2) 112 \text{ l} - 22,4 \text{ l} = 89,6 \text{ l}$$

3) Azotning hajmidan foydalanib karbonat angidridning massasi hisoblanadi.

$$44,8 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)} - 22,4 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)}$$

$$X - 22,4 \text{ l (H}_2\text{)} \quad x = 44,8 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

4) 44,8 l (CO₂) (2) reaksiya tenglamasi bo'yicha 2 mol metilamindan hosil bo'lgan, demak, (2 · 31 =) 62 g metilamin aralashmada bo'lgan.

5) 89,6 l - 44,8 l = 44,8 l (CO₂) propanning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, bunda necha gramm propan yonganligi aniqlanadi.

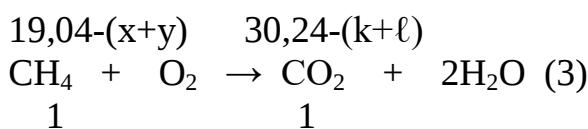
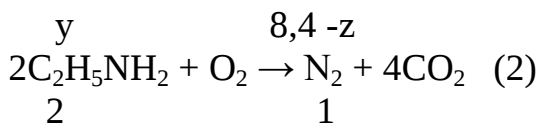
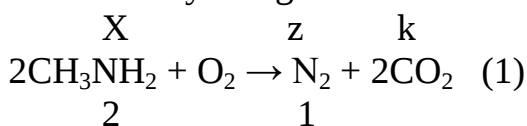
$$44 \text{ g (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{)} - 67,2 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)}$$

$$x \text{ g} - 44,8 \text{ l (CO}_2\text{)} \quad x = 29 \text{ g (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{)}$$

6) Aralashmaning umumiy massasi

$$62 + 29 = 91 \text{ g}$$

167. Reaksiya tenglamalari



$$X=27; \quad x=k; \quad 2z=k$$

$$u=(8,4-z) \cdot 2$$

$$u=\ell/2$$

$$(8,4-z) \cdot 2 = \ell \cdot 2$$

$$\ell = 4 \cdot (8,4 - z)$$

$$19,04-(x+y)=30,24-(k+\ell)$$

$$19,04-(2z+(8,4-z)-2)=30,24-(2z+(8,4-z) \cdot 4)$$

$$19,04-2z-16,8+2z=30,24-2z-33,6+4z$$

$$2,24+3,36=2z$$

$$5,6=2z$$

$$Z=2,8-x$$

$$u=(8,4-2,8) \cdot 2=11,2 \text{ l (etilamin)}$$

$$\varphi = 11,2 \cdot 100/19,04 = 58,8\% \text{ (etilamin)}$$

168. Noma'lum tuzning miqdorini 100 g deb olinadi.

1) Tuz tarkibidagi bromning mollar soni

$$n = 71,4/80=0,8925 \text{ mol (Br)}$$

2) ekvivalentlar qonuniga muvofiq 0,8925 mol tuzning miqdoriga mos keladi.

$$n(\text{tuz}) = n(\text{Br}) = 0,8925 \text{ mol}$$

$$3) \text{Mr}(\text{amin}) = 112 - \text{Mr}(\text{HBr}) = 112 - 81 = 31$$

$$4) \text{Mr}(\text{NH}_2\text{n}) = 31$$

$$16 + n = 31 \quad n = 15 \quad \text{Demak, } \text{CH}_3\text{-NH}_2 \text{ metilamin}$$

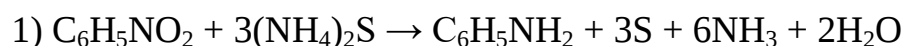
169. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ formulaga mos keladigan amin izomerlari 8 ta

23.3. Aromatik aminlar

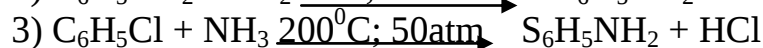
Aromatik aminlarda aromatik yadro benzol halqasi bilan aminoguruh bevosita bog'langan.

Aromatik aminlarning birinchi vakili anilin – $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-NH}_2$; o'ziga xos hidli suyuqlik

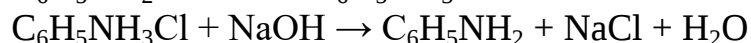
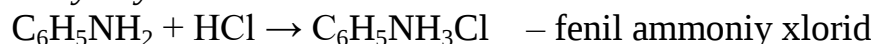
Olinishi:



(Zinin reaksiyasi)



Kimyoviy xossalari



Fizikaviy xossalari

Aromatik aminlar yog'simon suyuqlik yoki qattiq moddalar bo'lib, odatda qo'lansa hidli zaharlidir.

Aromatik aminlarning asos xossalari alifatik aminlarning asos xossalaridan kuchsizdir.

170. Reaksiya unumi I va II bosqichlarda 50% ni, III bosqichda esa 100% ni tashkil etganda 33 g 2,4,6 – tribromanilin olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan benzolning massasini hisoblang. **(31,2 g)**

171. Fenol, anilin va benzoldan iborat 60 g aralashmaga ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi, aralashma massasi 5,5 g ga kamaydi. Qolgan aralashmaga HCl qo'shib qaynatilganda aralashma massasi yana 10 g ga kamaydi. Aralashmadagi moddalarning yuqoridagi tartibdagi tarkibiy qismini foizda aniqlang. **(9,17%, 16,67%, 74,2%)**

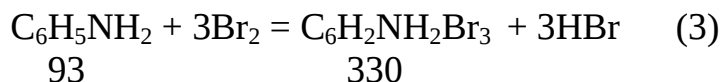
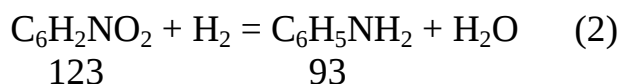
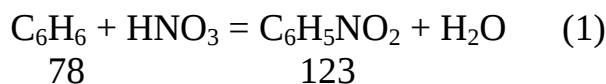
172. Zichligi 1,19 g/ml bo'lgan 40% HCl eritmasining 7,7 ml miqdorini neytrallash uchun necha gramm anilin sarf bo'ladi? **(9,3 g)**

173. Anilinning suvdagi suyultirilgan eritmasiga ortiqcha miqdorda brom qo'shildi va 6,6 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Eritmada necha gramm anilin bo'lgan? **(1,86 g)**

174. Benzol, fenol va anilinning 20 g aralashmasiga vodorod xlorid gazi yuborilganda, 3,76 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Cho'kmani filtrlab olgandan keyin filtratga NaOH eritmasi ta'sir ettirilsa, organik qavatning massasi 8,3 g ga kamaydi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi benzolning foizini aniqlang. **(45%)**

YeChIMI:

170. Reaksiya tenglamalari



33 g tribromanilin hosil bo'lish uchun kerak bo'ladigan anilinning massasi

1) 93 g – 330 g

$$\frac{X - 33 \text{ g}}{93 - 330} \quad x = 9,3 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

2) I bosqichda 50% unum bilan hosil bo'lganligini hisobga olib,

9,3 g – 50%

$$\frac{X - 100\%}{93 - 330} \quad x = 18,6 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

3) (2) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida sarflangan nitrobenzol massasi

123 g – 93 g

$$\frac{X - 18,6 \text{ g}}{123 - 93} \quad x = 24,6 \text{ g (nitrobenzol)}$$

4) 24,6 – 50%

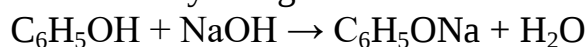
$$\frac{X - 100\%}{123 - 93} \quad x = 49,2 \text{ g (nitrobenzol)}$$

5) (3) reaksiya tenglamasidan foydalanib, benzolning massasi topiladi:

78 g - 123 g

$$\frac{X - 49,2 \text{ g}}{78 - 123} \quad x = 31,2 \text{ g (benzol)}$$

171. Reaksiya tenglamalari



Aralashmaga ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berilganda fenol reaksiyaga kirishganligi hisobiga 5,5 g ga kamaygan.

Qolgan aralashmaga HCl eritmasi qo'shilganda esa anilin reaksiyaga kirishib, 10 g ga kamaydi.

Demak, $10 + 5,5 = 15,5 \text{ g}$

$$60 - 15,5 = 44,5 \text{ g benzol}$$

Aralashma tarkibidagi moddalarning massa ulushlari

60 – 100%

$$\frac{5,5 - x}{60 - 100\%} \quad x = 9,17\% \text{ (fenol)}$$

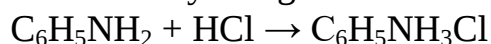
60 - 100%

$$\frac{10 - x}{60 - 100\%} \quad x = 16,67\% \text{ (anilin)}$$

60 – 100%

$$\frac{44,5 - x}{60 - 100\%} \quad x = 74,2\% \text{ (benzol)}$$

172. Reaksiya tenglamasi



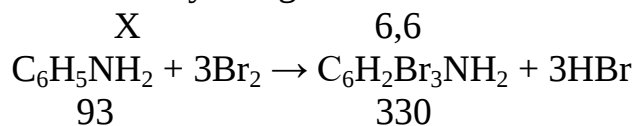
1) Neytrallanishi uchun kerak bo'lgan HCl ning eritmadagi massasi

$$m = V\rho\omega = 7,7 \cdot 1,19 \cdot 0,40 = 3,66 \text{ g (HCl)}$$

2) 93 g – 36,5 g

$$\frac{X - 3,66 \text{ g}}{93 - 36,5} \quad x = 9,3 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

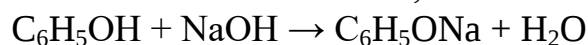
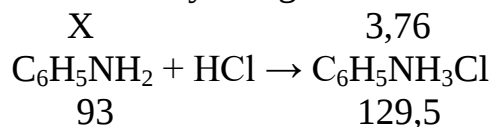
173. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$93 \text{ g} - 330$$

$$X - 6,6 \quad x = 1,86 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

174. Reaksiya tenglamalari



1) aralashmaga HCl gazi yuborilganda anilin reaksiyaga kirishishi hisobiga 3,76 g cho'kma hosil bo'lganligini inobatga olib aralashma tarkibidagi anilinning massasi topiladi.

$$93 \text{ g} - 129,5 \text{ g}$$

$$X - 3,76 \text{ g} \quad x = 2,7 \text{ g (anilin)}$$

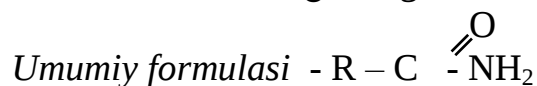
$$2) 20 - 2,7 - 8,3 = 9 \text{ g (benzol)}$$

$$3) 20 - 100\%$$

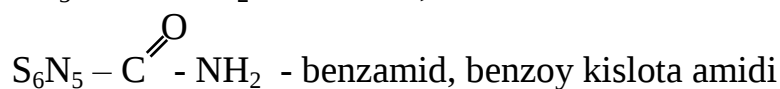
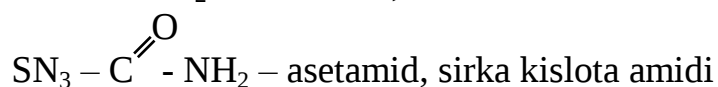
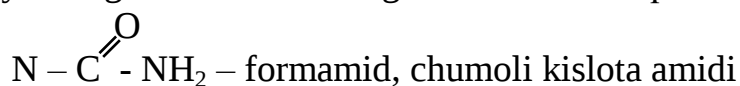
$$9 - x \quad x = 45\% \text{ (benzol)}$$

23.4. Amidlar

Kislotalar tarkibidagi karboksil guruhning gidroksil guruhini aminoguruhga almashinuvidan hosil bo'lgan organik moddalar **amidlar** deyiladi.

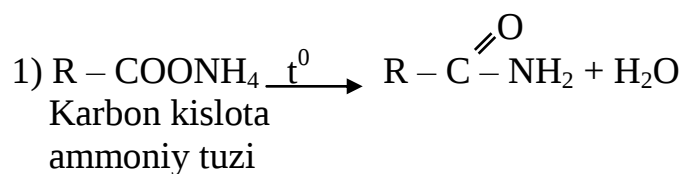


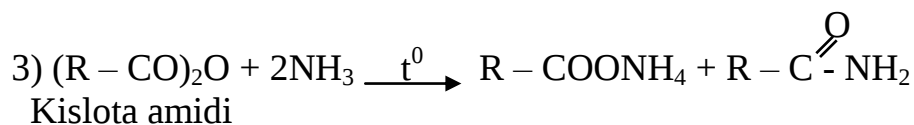
Amidlarning nomlari tegishli kislota anioni nomiga «amid» so'zi qo'shish yo'li bilan yoki tegishli kislota nomiga «amidi» so'zi qo'shib aytiladi.



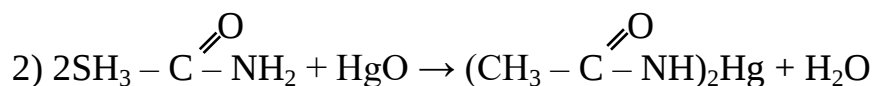
Amidlarning izomeriyasi amid guruhga birikkan radikalning izomeriyasidan kelib chiqadi.

Olinishi:





Chumoli kislota amidlaridan boshqa barcha amidlar kristall, suvda eriydigan moddalar.

$$1) \text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{C} - \text{NH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{asetonitril}]{\text{P}_2\text{O}_5, t^0} \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} = \text{N} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$


179. 45 g formamidga simob(II) oksid ta'sir ettirilganda 120 g tuz olindi. Hosil bo'lgan moddaning nazariy jihatdan unumini hisoblang. **(83%)**

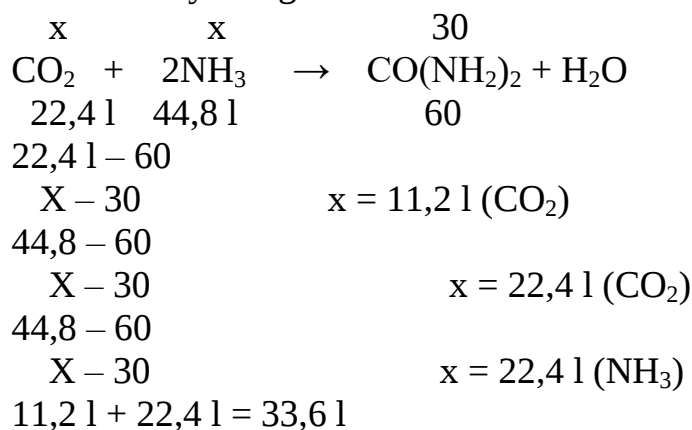
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 20 & & x & & & & x \\ (\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 & \rightarrow & \text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4 & + & \text{CH}_3 - \text{CONH}_2 \\ 102 & & 44,8 & & & & 77 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) 102 \text{ g} - 77 \text{ g} & \\ 20 \text{ g} - x & x = 15,1 \text{ g (ammoniy asetat)} \\ 2) 15,1 \cdot 0,8 = 12,1 \text{ g} & \\ 3) 44,8 - 77 \text{ g} & \\ X - 12,1 & x = 7 \text{ g (NH}_3\text{)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{x} & & 60 \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{COOSH}_3 + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow & \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{CONH}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \\ 88 & 73 \\ 88 \text{ g} - 73 \end{array}$$

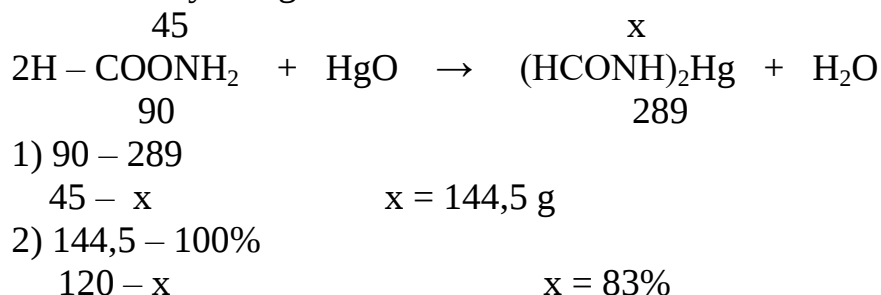
$$X - 60 \quad x = 72,3 \text{ g}$$

177. Reaksiya tenglamasi



178. CH₃CONH₂

179. Reaksiya tenglamasi



23.5. Aminokislotalar. Oqsillar

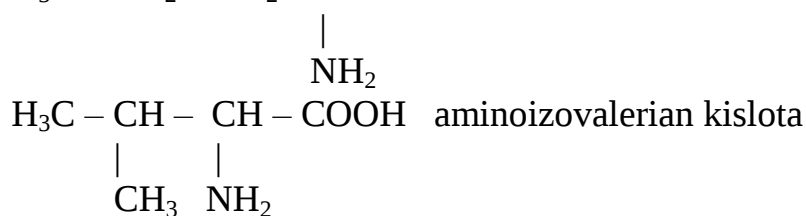
Molekulalarida aminogurux – NH₂ va karboksil guruhlar – COOH bo'lgan azotli organik birikmalar **aminokislotalar** deyiladi.

Umumiy formulasi H₂N – R – COOH

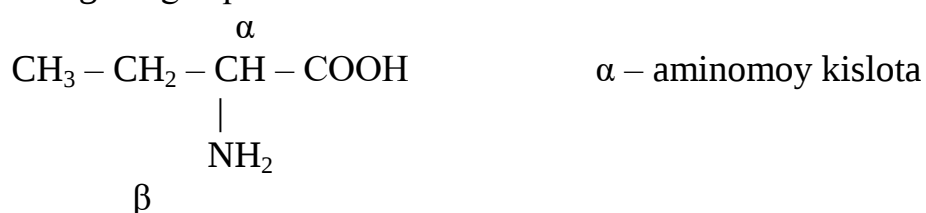
Izomeriyasi va nomenklaturasi

a) funksional guruhlarning bir-biriga nisbatan joylashgan holatiga va tarmoqlangan- tarmoqlanganligiga bog'liq.

H₃C – CH₂ – CH₂ – CH – COOH aminovalerian kislota



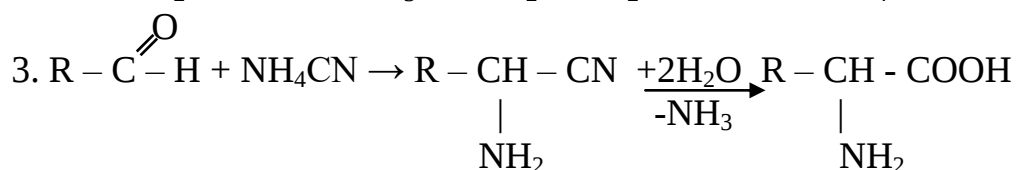
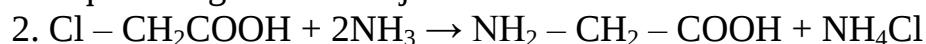
b) molekulada amino – NH₂ - guruxning karboksil – COOH guruhga nisbatan joylashishiga bog'liq.





Olinishi

1. Oqsillarni gidrolizi natijasida α – aminokislotalar aralashmasi olinadi.

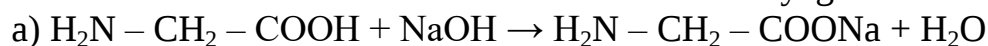


Fizikaviy xossalari

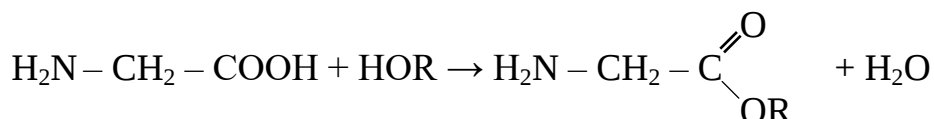
Aminokislotalar rangsiz kristall moddalar bo‘lib, suvda yaxshi eriydi. Ularning ko‘pchiligi shirin mazaga ega.

Kimyoviy xossalari

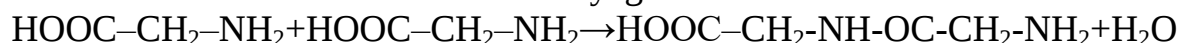
1. Aminokislotalar asoslar va kislotalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



2. Aminokislotalar spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, murakkab efirlar hosil kiladi.



3. Aminokislotalar bir-biri bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



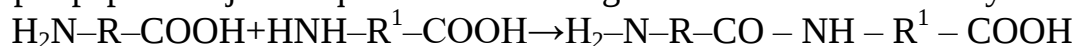
Oqsillar

Molekulalari α –aminokislotalarning polikondentsatlanishidan hosil bo‘lgan azotli yuqori molekulali organik moddalarga – **oqsillar** deyiladi.

Oqsillar – polipeptidlardir, ya’ni ko‘p sonli (200 – 10000000 gacha) α – aminokislotalarning qoldiqlaridan tashkil topgan polimer moddalardir.

Oqsillarning tuzilish

Oqsillarda uzunasiga ketma-ket joylashgan aminokislotalar bo‘g‘inlardan iborat polipeptid zanjirlar oqsil molekulasi birlamchi strukturasi deyiladi., ya’ni



dipeptid



tripeptid

Oqsil molekulasining spiral shaklini eslatuvchi fazoviy konfiguratsiyasi – CO – va – NH – guruhlar orasida juda ko‘p vodorod bog‘lanishlar borligi tufayli oqsilning ikkilamchi strukturasi hosil bo‘ladi.

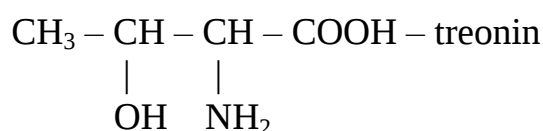
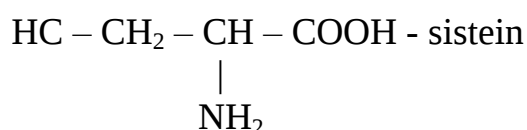
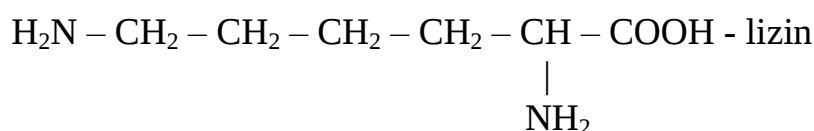
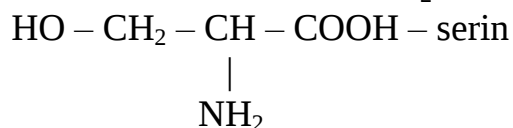
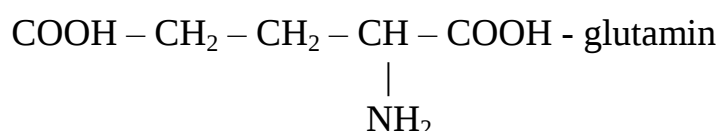
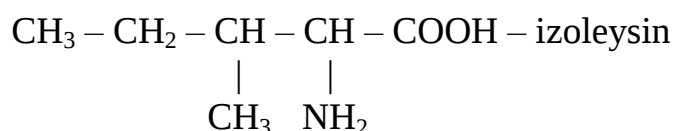
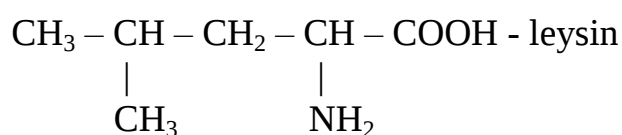
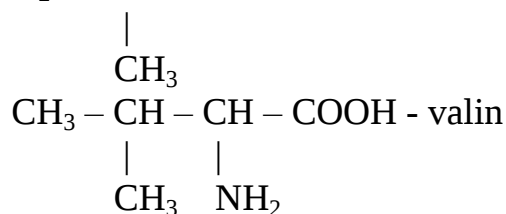
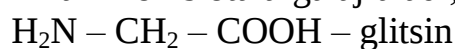
Fazoda spiral shaklida buralgan polipeptid zanjir – oqsilning uchlamchi strukturasi hosil qiladi.

Ba’zi oqsil makromolekulalar bir-biri bilan birlashib nisbatan yirik agregatlar hosil qiladi. Bunday hollarda oqsillarning to‘rtlamchi strukturasi hosil bo‘ladi.

Fizikaviy xossalari: Oqsillar oddiy sharoitda suyuq va qattiq bo‘ladi, ular suvda eruvchan va suvda erimaydigan oqsillar bo‘lib, ba’zi bir oqsillar suvda erib kolloid eritmalar hosil qiladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

Oqsillar gidrolizlanishi va denaturatsiyaga uchraydi. Oqsillar gidrolizlanganda 20 xil α –aminokislotalarga ajraladi, ya’ni



$C_6H_5 - CH_2 - CH - COOH$ – fenil alanin va xokazolar.



Denaturatsiya – turli kimyoviy va fizikaviy ta'sirlar natijasida oqsil molekulalarining tabiiy tuzilishi va biologik xossalarini yo'qotishiga aytiladi.

180. 2 mol glitsin olish uchun tarkibida 10% li aralashmalar bo'lgan CaC_2 dan necha gramm olish kerak? **(141 g)**

181. 25 g α -aminomoy kislota bilan NaOH ning 150 ml 0,6 M eritmasi o'zaro ta'sirlashganda hosil bo'lgan tuzning massasini hisoblang. **(11,25 g)**

182. 66 g xlorosirka kislota bilan n.sh.da qancha hajm (l) NH_3 reaksiyaga qatnashadi va necha gramm aminokislota hosil bo'ladi? **(15,64 l; 52,4 g)**

183. Monoaminokarbon kislota ning oltingugurtli birikmasi tarkibidagi oltingugurtning massa ulushi 0,237 ni tashkil etsa, shu kislota ning molyar massasi toping **(135 g)**

184. Eterifikatsiya reaksiyasiga massasi 3 g bo'lgan aminosirka kislota ni kiritish uchun 96% li C_2H_5OH dan ($\rho=0,8g/ml$) qancha hajm (ml) kerak bo'ladi? **(2,4 ml)**

185. Oqsil molekulasida 4 ta C atomi bo'lib, u molekulaning 3,8% ini tashkil etadi. Oqsilning nisbiy molekular massasini hisoblang. **(3368)**

186. Sutda eruvchan oqsil – laktalbuminning nisbiy molekular massasi 16300 ga teng. 10 g ana shunday oqsil gidroliz qilinganda 11,7558 g turli xil aminokislotalar olindi. Shunday oqsilning molekulasida nechta aminokislota qoldig'i bo'ladi? **(160)**

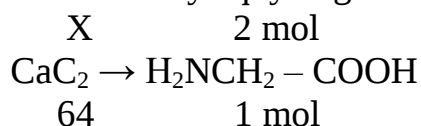
187. 32 g kalsiy karbiddan olingan glitsin bilan 10% li ($\rho=1,1g/ml$) natriy gidroksid eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak? **(182 ml)**

188. 150 g 5% li aminosirka kislota ga 100 g 5% li kaliy gidroksid eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini hisoblang. **(4%)**

189. 24 g peptiddan namunasi to'liq gidrolizlash uchun 2,7 g suv talab qilindi. Agar gidroliz jarayonida faqat 1 ta aminokislota hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, dipeptidning struktura formulasini toping.

YeChIMI:

180. Reaksiya quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradi.



1) 64 g (CaC_2) – 1 mol (glitsin)

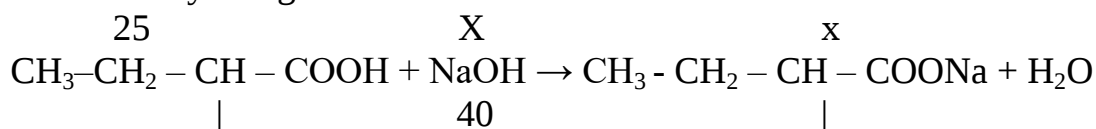
X - 2 mol (glitsin) $x = 128 \text{ g } (CaC_2)$

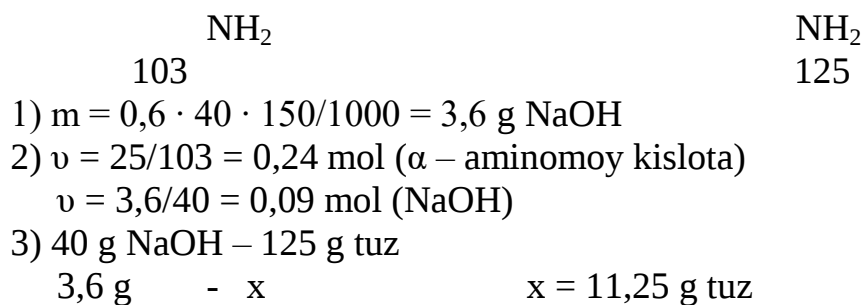
2) 128 g – 100%

X – 10% $x = 12,8 \text{ g (qo'shimcha aralashma)}$

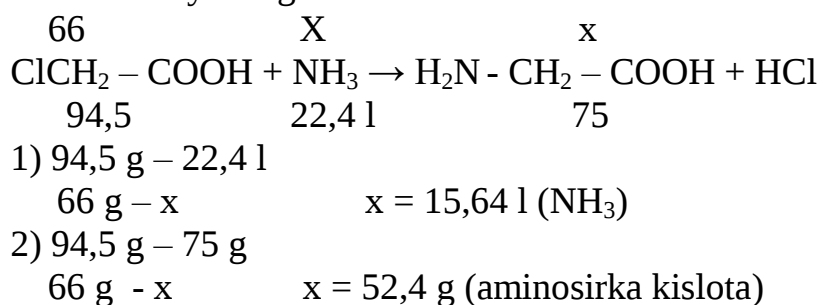
3) 128 g + 12,8 g = 140,8 $\approx$ 141 g

181. Reaksiya tenglamasi





182. Reaksiya tenglamasi

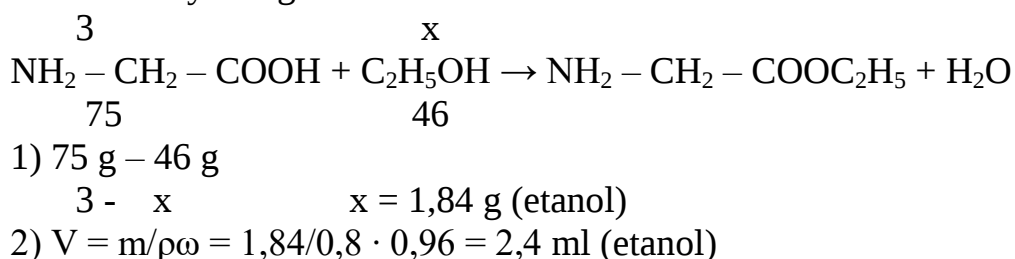


183. Monoaminokarbon kislolaning oltingugurtli birikmasining umumiy formulasi



1) $1 - 0,237 = 0,763$
 2) 0,237 – 32 g (S)
 0,763 – x x = 103,02
 3) 0,763 – 103,02
 1 - x x = 135
 yoki
 0,237 – 32
 1 - x x = 135 g

184. Reaksiya tenglamasi



185. Dastlab oqsil molekulasi tarkibidagi oltingugurtning massasi topiladi;

$32 \cdot 4 = 128 \text{ g (S)}$

Oltingugurtning massasi va foizidan foydalanib, oqsilning nisbiy molekular massasi xisoblanadi

128 g – 3,8%	
X – 100%	x = 3368 g

186. 10 g oqsil molekulasida gidrolizlanganda hosil bo'lgan aminokislota miqdori ayirilib, farq topiladi;

$$1) 11,7158 \cdot 10 = 1,7558$$

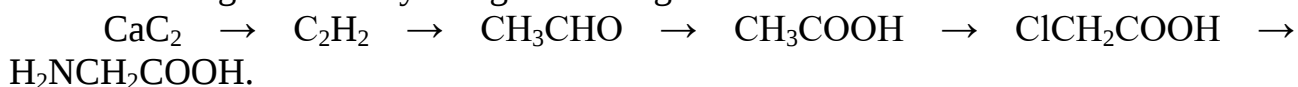
$$2) 10 \text{ g} - 1,7558$$

$$16300 - x \quad x = 2852,5 \text{ g}$$

$$3) v = 28,52/18 = 159$$

$$4) v = 159 + 1 = 160$$

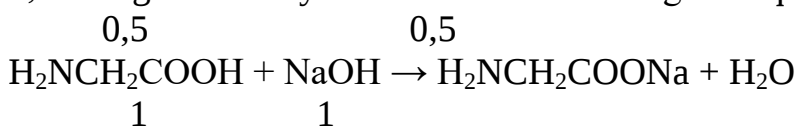
187. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamasining sxemasi



Sxema bo'yicha glitsinning miqdori kalsiy karbidning miqdoriga teng.

$$v(\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{COOH}) = v(\text{CaC}_2) = 32/64 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

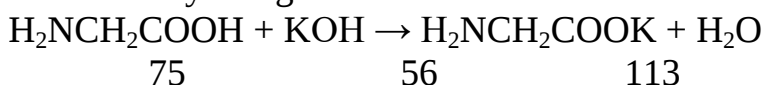
0,5 mol glitsinni neytrallash uchun sarf bo'lgan miqdorning hajmi topiladi;



$$\text{Demak, } M_r(\text{NaOH}) = 40 \cdot 0,5 = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$V = m/\rho\omega = 20/1,1 \cdot 0,1 = 182 \text{ ml}$$

188. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$1) m = 150 \cdot 0,05 = 7,5 \text{ g (NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH)}$$

$$2) m = 100 \cdot 0,05 = 5 \text{ g (KOH)}$$

$$3) 150 + 100 = 250 \text{ g (eritma)}$$

$$4) v = 7,5/75 = 0,1 \text{ mol (NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH)}$$

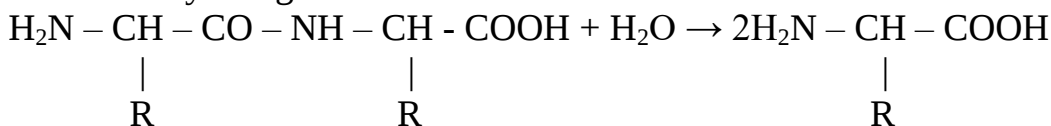
$$v = 5/56 = 0,09 \text{ mol (KOH)}$$

$$5) 56 \text{ g (KON)} - 113 \text{ g (NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOK)}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 \text{ g} & - & x \\ & & x = 10,17 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$6) \omega\% = 10,17/250 = 0,04 \cdot 100\% = 4 \%$$

189. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$\text{Suvning miqdori } v = 2,7/18 = 0,15 \text{ mol (H}_2\text{O)}$$

0,15 mol H₂O ga 0,15 mol dipeptid bog mos kelishini inobatga olib, uning molekular massasi hisoblanadi.

$$M = (\text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{CH} - \text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{CH} - \text{COOH}) = 130 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$160 - 130 = 30 \text{ g}$$

$$M(\text{R}) = 30/2 = 15/ \text{ ya'ni } \text{SN}_3 \text{ radikalga mos keladi.}$$

Demak,



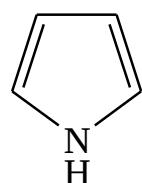


24. Geterosiklik birikmalar

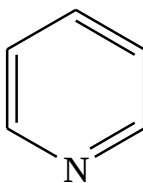
24.1. Azotli geterosiklik birikmalar

Halkalarida uglerod atomlari bilan bir qatorda azot atomlari ham mavjud bo'lgan birikmalar **azotli geterosiklik birikmalar** deyiladi.

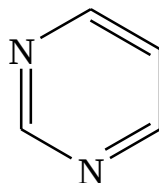
Bu moddalar qatoriga halqasida bir yoki undan ortiq azot atomlari tutgan bir yoki ikki halqali birikmalar kiradi. Masalan, pirrol, piridin, pirimidin va purinlardir.



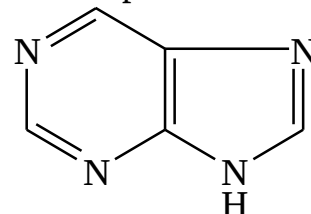
Pirrol
 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}$



piridin
 $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$



pirimidin
 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$

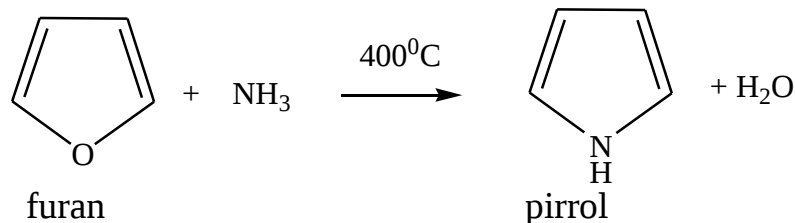


purin
 $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4$

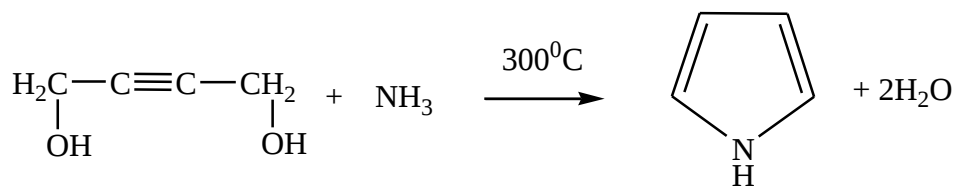
Pirrol – suvda kam eriydigan rangsiz suyuqlik, uning qaynash harorati 130°C , u xloroform hidiga o'xshash hid chiqaradi.

Olinishi:

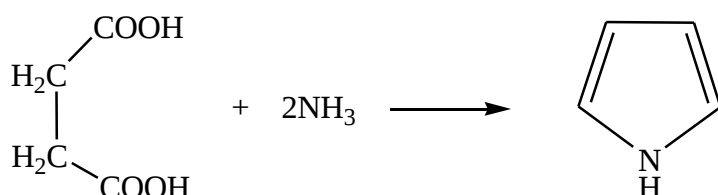
1) sanoatda Yu.K. Yurev reaksiyasi bo'yicha olinadi.



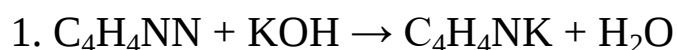
2) Katalizator (Al bilan toriy oksidlar aralashmasi) ishtirokida 1,4-butindiol va ammiakdan olinadi.



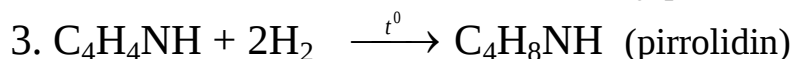
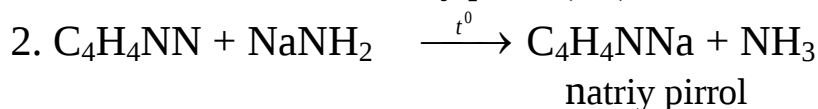
3) Kahrabo kislota bilan ammiakdan bir necha bosqichda sintez qilinadi.



Fizik xossalari

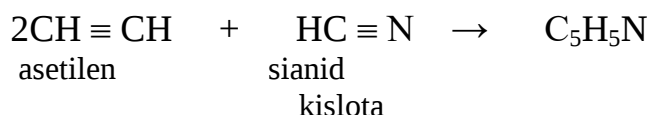


kaliy pirrol (tuz)



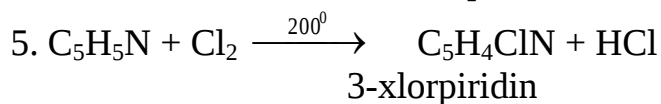
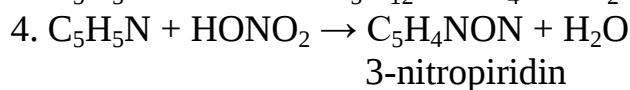
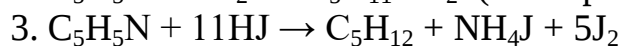
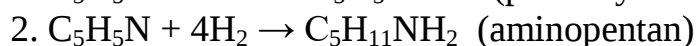
Piridin – bir geteroatomli olti a’zoli azotli geterosikl birikma bo’lib, o’ziga xos yoqimsiz hidli suyuqlik. 115⁰C da qaynaydi, suvda va ko’pchilik organik erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi.

Olinishi:



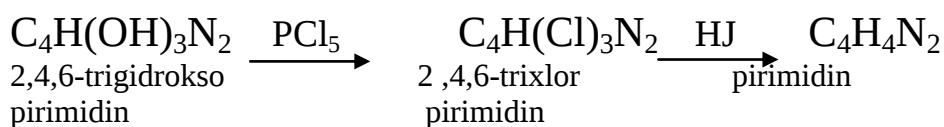
Kimyoviy xossalari

Piridin aminlar kabi asosli xossalariga ega, benzolga o’xshab almashinish reaksiyalarida ishtirok etadi, lekin juda sekin boradi.



Pirimidin – halqasida 2 ta azot saqlagan geterosikl birikma bo’lib, rangsiz kristall modda, 22⁰C da suyuqlanadi, 124⁰C da qaynaydi, suvda yaxshi eriydi.

Olinishi:

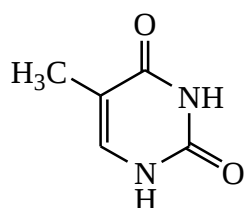


Purin – 2 ta geterohalqali (6-a’zoli-pirimidin va 5-a’zoli imidazol) birikishidan (ya’ni kondensirlangan) hosil bo’lgan birikma.

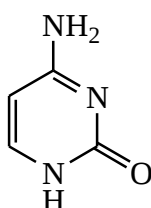
Purin – 217⁰C da suyuqlanadigan, suvda yaxshi eriydigan asosdir.

Pirimidin va purin yon zanjirida karbonil yoki aminoguruhlar saqlagan birikmalar hosil qilib, ular nuklein kislotalar tarkibiga kiruvchi organik (azotli) asos qoldig’ini tashkil etadi.

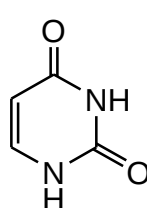
1) pirimidin asosidagi birikmalar



timin

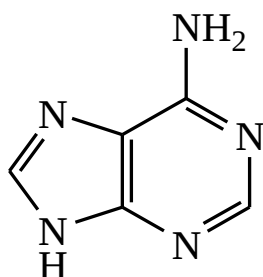


sitozin

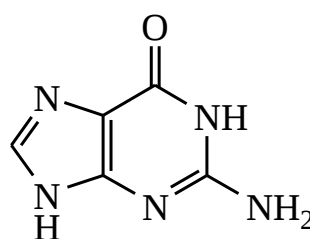


uratsil

2) purin asosidagi birikmalar



adenin



guanin

190. 58 g pirrolga 40% li ($\rho=1,399\text{g/ml}$) NaOH ta'sir ettirilganda 35 g tuz hosil bo'ladi. Sarflangan NaOH ning hajmini hisoblang va bu miqdor nazariy jihatdan necha foizini tashkil etadi? **(61,8ml; 45,5%)**

191. Piridinga n.sh.da 3,36 l vodorod ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm aminopentan olingan. Bunda necha gramm piridin reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(2,9625 g piridin; 3,2625 g aminopentan)**

192. 26 g kalsiy karbiddan olingan gazga sianid kislota ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda necha gramm organik modda hosil bo'lgan? **(16,05 g)**

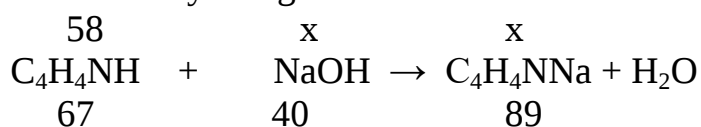
193. Tarkibida 21% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan 100 g piridin necha gramm brom bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi? **(180 g)**

194. 2,37 g organik modda yondirilganda 3,361 l (n.sh.da) va 1,35 g suv hamda azot hosil bo'ladi. Modda bugining havoga nisbati 2,724 ga teng. Moddaning molekular formulasini aniqlang. **(C₅H₅N-piridin)**

195. 31,8 g piridin va pirimidin aralashmasi yonganda 41,6 l CO₂ hosil bo'ldi. Aralashmadagi piridin va pirimidinning massa ulushlarini (%da) aniqlang. **(87,2%; 12,8%)**

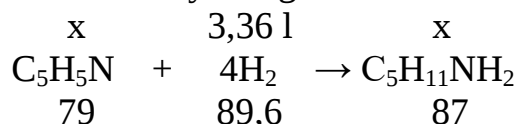
YeChIMI:

190. Reaksiya tenglamasi



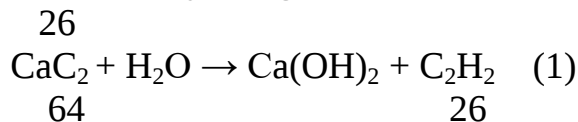
- 1) $67 \text{ g} - 40 \text{ g}$
 $58 \text{ g} - x$ $x = 34,6 \text{ g NaOH}$
 2) $V = m/\rho \cdot \omega = 34,6/1,399 \cdot 0,4 = 61,8 \text{ ml}$
 3) $67 - 89 \text{ g}$
 $58 - x$ $x = 77 \text{ g (tuz)}$
 4) $\omega\% = 35/77 = 0,455 \cdot 100\% = 45,5\%$

191. Reaksiya tenglamasi



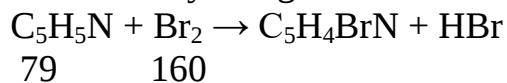
- 1) $79 - 89,6 \text{ l}$
 $X - 3,36 \text{ l}$ $x = 2,9625 \text{ g (C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N)}$
 2) $89,6 \text{ l} - 87$
 $3,36 \text{ l} - x$ $x = 3,2625 \text{ g (C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}_2)$

192. Reaksiya tenglamalari



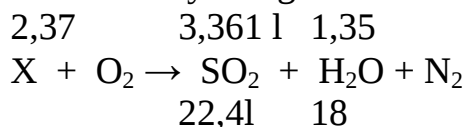
- (1) reaksiya tenglamasida hosil bo'lgan gazning massasi
 $64 \text{ g (CaC}_2) - 26 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$
 $26 \text{ g (CaC}_2) - x$ $x = 10,5625 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2)$
 (2) reaksiya tenglamasida hosil bo'lgan organik modda piridinining massasi
 $52 \text{ g (C}_2\text{H}_2) - 79 \text{ g (C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N)}$
 $10,5625 \text{ g} - x$ $x = 16,05 \text{ g (C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N)}$

193. Reaksiya tenglamasi



- 1) $100 \cdot 0,21 = 21 \text{ g qo'shimcha}$
 2) $100 - 21 = 79 \text{ g (piridin)}$
 3) $79 \text{ g} - 160$
 $79 \text{ g} - x$ $x = 160 \text{ g (Br)}$

194. Reaksiya tenglamasi



- 1) $22,4 \text{ l} - 12 \text{ g (C)}$
 $3,361 \text{ l} - x$ $x = 1,8 \text{ g (C)}$
 2) $18 - 2 \text{ g (H)}$
 $1,35 - x$ $x = 0,15 \text{ g (H)}$

$$3) 1,8 + 0,15 = 1,95 \text{ g}$$

$$4) 2,37 - 1,95 = 0,42 \text{ g (H}_2\text{)}$$

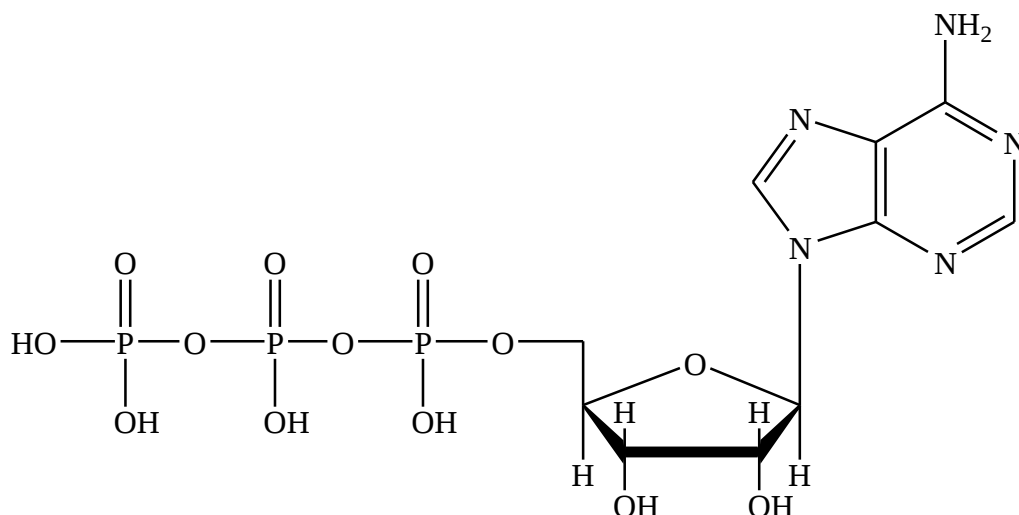
$$X : y : z = \frac{1,8}{12} : \frac{0,15}{1} : \frac{0,42}{14} = 0,15 : 0,15 : 0,03 : 0,03 = 5 : 5 : 1 \quad \text{ya'ni } C_5H_5N$$

$$Mr = 29 \cdot 2,724 = 78,996 \text{ g}$$

$$Mr (C_5H_5N) = 12 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 5 + 14 = 79 \text{ g/mol}$$

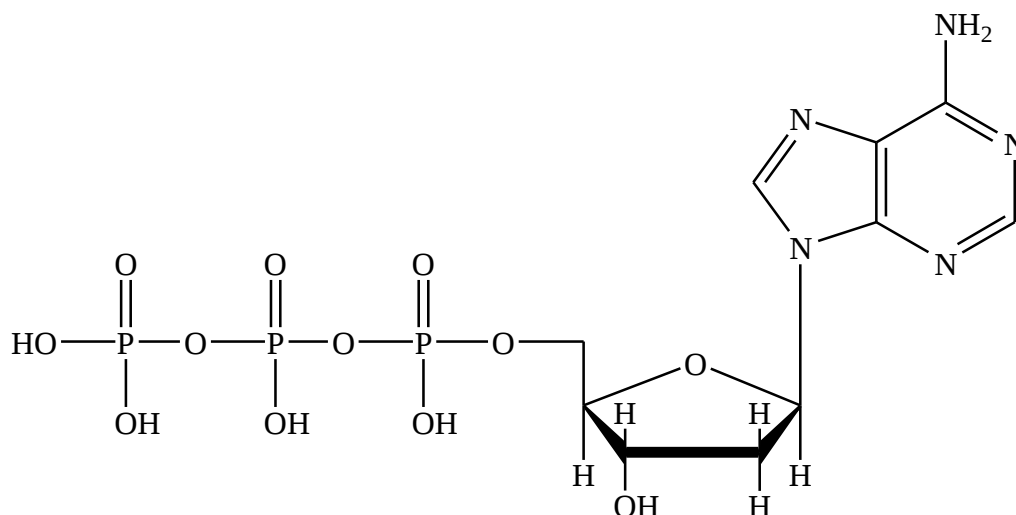
24.2. Nuklein kislotalar

Nuklein kislotalar irsiyat xususiyatlarni avlodlardan-avlodlarga o'tishini boshqarib turadi. Ular oqsillarning biosintez jarayonida yetakchilik rolini bajaradi. Nuklein kislotalarning nisbiy molekular massasi juda katta bo'lib, 10000 dan 10000000 gacha bo'ladi. Ularning monomer bug'ini mononukleotidlar bo'lib, tarkibiga pirimidin yoki purin asoslarning qoldiqlari, uglevodlar komponenti-riboza yoki dezoksiribozalar va ortofosfat kislotalarning qoldiqlari kiradi, ya'ni



Agar nuklein kislotalar tarkibiga riboza qoldiqlariga ega bo'lgan nukleotidlar kirs, bunday nuklein kislotalar ribonuklein kislotalar deyiladi. (RNK)

Agar nuklein kislota tarkibiga dezoksiriboza qoldiqlariga ega bo'lgan nukletidlar kirs, bunday nuklein kislotalar dezoksiribonuklein kislotalar deyiladi. (DNK)



RNK xujayra ichida bajaradigan vazifasiga ko'ra bir necha turga bo'linadi.

- 1) ribosomal RNK (r-RNK) 80-85%
- 2) transport RNK (t-RNK) 10-15%
- 3) informatsion RNK (i-RNK) 1-10%

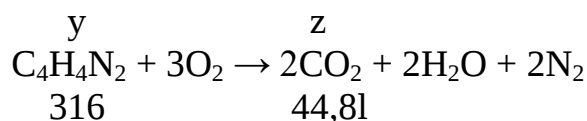
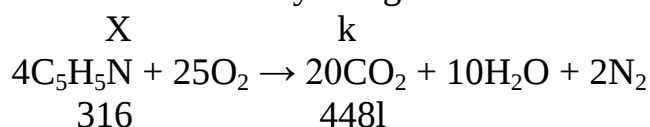
196. 10 g RNK ($M_r=43550$) molekulasi gidroliz qilinganda 10,496 g mononukleotidlar olingan bo'lsa, shu RNK tarkibida nechta mononukleotidlar bo'lgan? **(121)**

197. Protein molekulasi tarkibida 2 atom temir bo'lib, uning foiz ulushi 0,28% ga teng. Proteinning nisbiy molekular massasini hisoblang. **(40000)**

198. DNKning A-G-S-T-A-A-T-S-G-T-A-S zanjiriga mos keladigan komplementar zanjirni toping.

199. Mononukleotidlarning to'qimalardagi degradatsiyasi natijasida hosil bo'lgan purin asoslaridan 24 g adenin gidrolizga uchrashidan necha gramm gipoksantin va n.sh.da necha litr ammiak ajralib chiqadi? **(24,2 g adenin; 4,44 g ammiak)**

200. Dezaminlangan nukleozid va nukleotidlar (inozin, inozinat kislota va xokazolar) keyingi bosqichda uglevod komponenti holda fosfat kislotani yo'qotib gipoksantinga, undan so'ng ksantinga aylanadi. 7,8 g gipoksantinni oksidlash uchun qancha ksantinoksidaza ($O_2 + H_2O$) talab qilinadi va necha gramm vodorod peroksid hosil bo'ladi? **(3,19 g (O_2+H_2O); 2,17 g H_2O_2)**

YeChIMI:**195.** Yonish reaksiya tenglamalari

$$X + y = 31,8 \text{ g}; \quad k + z = 41,6l; \quad y = 31,8 - x$$

$$1) \frac{448x}{316} + \frac{44,8y}{80} = 41,6$$

$$1,418x + 0,56y = 41,6$$

$$1,418x + 0,56(31,8 - x) = 41,6$$

$$1,418x + 17,808 - 0,56x = 41,6$$

$$23,792 = 0,858x$$

$$X = 27,73$$

$$U = 31,8 - 27,73$$

$$U = 4,07$$

$$2) 31,8 - 100\%$$

$$27,73 - x \quad x = 87,2\% \text{ (piridin)}$$

$$100 - 87,2 = 12,8\% \text{ (pirimidin)}$$

196. RNK molekulasi gidrolizlanganda uning massasi qanchaga o'zgarganligi topiladi.

$$1) 10,496 - 10 \text{ g} = 0,496 \text{ g (H}_2\text{O)}$$

2) gidroliz jarayoni sodir bo'lganligini inobatga olib quyidagi tenglama tuzildi.

$$10/43550 = 0,496/18(n-1)$$

$$0,496 \cdot 43550 = 10 \cdot 18(n-1)$$

$$21600,8 = 180(n-1)$$

$$120 = n-1$$

$$n = 120 + 1 = 121$$

197. Protein molekulasi tarkibida 2 atom temir miqdori va uning foizidan foydalanib, proteinning nisbiy molekular massasi topiladi;

$$(2Fe) 112 \text{ g} - 0,28\%$$

$$x - 100\%$$

$$x = 40000$$

198. DNKning A-G-S-T-A-A-T-S-G-T-A-S zanjiriga mos keladigan komplementar zanjirni topish uchun har bir azotli asosga tegishli bo'lgan asos topiladi, ya'ni

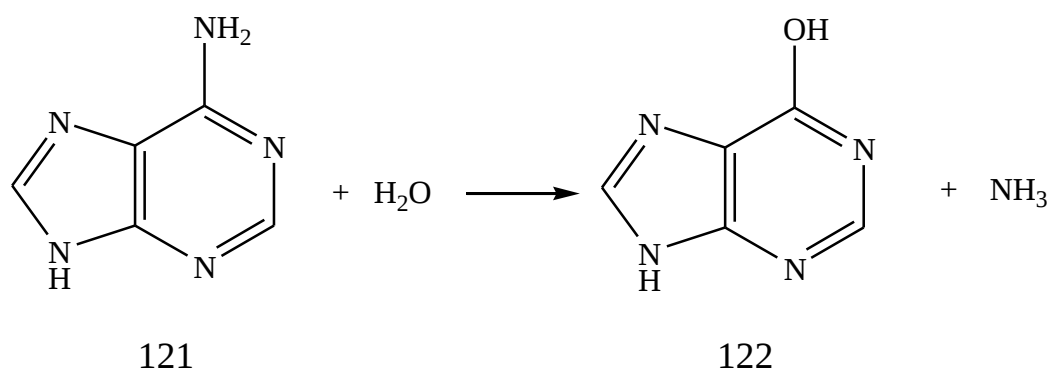
A-G-S-T-A-A-T-S-G-T-A-S

T-S-G-A-T-T-A-G-S-A-T-G

199. Reaksiya tenglamasi

$$24$$

$$x$$



$$121 - 122$$

$$24 - x$$

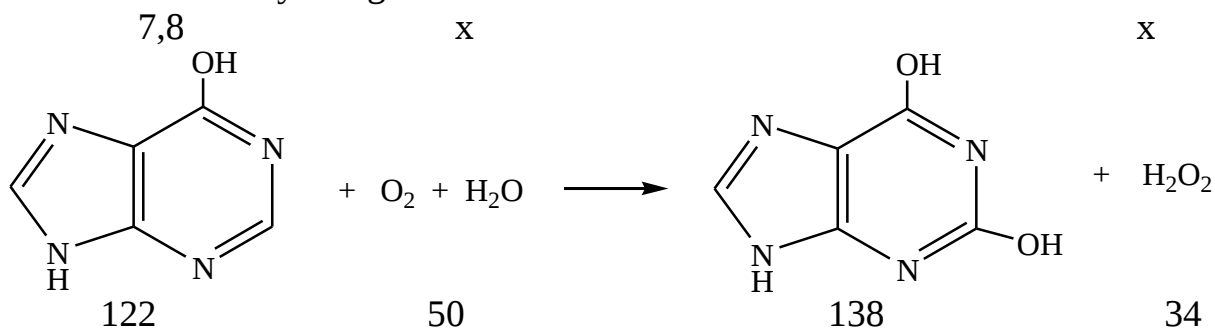
$$x = 24,2 \text{ g}$$

$$121 - 22,4 \text{ l}$$

$$24 - x$$

$$x = 4,44 \text{ l (NH}_3\text{)}$$

200. Reaksiya tenglamasi



$$122 \text{ g} - 50 \text{ g (O}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O)}$$

$$7,8 \text{ g} - x$$

$$x = 3,19 \text{ g (O}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O)}$$

$$122 \text{ g} - 34$$

$$7,8 \text{ g} - x$$

$$x = 2,17 \text{ g (N}_2\text{O}_2\text{)}$$

26. Mustakil yechish uchun masalalar

1. 16,8 g metallni eritish uchun 14,7 g H₂SO₄ sarflangan bo'lsa, metalning ekvivalent massasini va H₂ ning hajmini (n.sh) hisoblang. **(56,0 ; 3,36 l)**

2. 1,225 g kislotani neytrallash uchun 1,00 g NaOH sarflandi. Kislotaning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang. **(49g /mol.)**

3. Formulalari BaS, Al₂S₃, PbS, P₂S₅ bo'lgan birikmalarda elementlarning valentligini toping

4. Quyidagi birikmalarda: a)I valentli b)II valentli v)III valentli g)IV valentli d)V valentli bo'lgan elementlarni yozib chiqing: K₂O; HI; I₂O₅;NH₃; Fe₂O₃; CrO₃; CaO;BaO;PbO₂; As₂O₅; MnO₂

5. Azotning vodorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmasida vodorodning 1 massa qismiga azotning 7 massa qismi to'g'ri keladi. Bu birikmaning formulasini va undagi azotning valentligini toping.

6. Normal sharoitda olingan 448 ml gazning molekular formulasini toping. **(12,04*10²¹)**

7. 14g CO_2 7°C da 780 mm. sim. ust. bosimida qancha hajmni egallashini aniqlang. **(7,12 l)**.

8. 98,7 kPa bosim, 91°C haroratda gaz 680 ml hajmni egallaydi. Shu gazning n.sh.dagi hajmini aniqlang. **(496 ml)**.

9. 1,5 kg ruxning HCl ta'sirida 17°C va 102,4 kPa bosimda ajralgan vodorodning hajmini aniqlang. **(0,54 m³)**

10. 600 ml benzol bug'ining 87°C va 83,2 kPa bosimdagi massasi 1,3 g ekanligidan foydalanib benzolning molekular massasini toping. **(78)**

11. 1m³ havoning 17°C va 83,2 kPa bosimdagi massasini aniqlang **(1 kg)**.

12. 2,73 g vanadiy oksidi molekulasida 1,53 g metall borligini bilgan holda oksidning oddiy formulasini aniqlang **(V₂O₅)**

13. 3 g antrotsitning yonishidan 3 l (n.sh.) CO_2 hosil bo'lgan. Antrotsitdagi uglerodning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang **(94,6%)**

14. 265 g Na_2CO_3 dan necha gramm osh tuzi hosil qilish mumkin. **(292,5 g)**

15. 7,4 g $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ saqlagan eritmadan 3,36 l (n.sh) CO_2 o'tkazilganda hosil bo'lgan moddaning massasini toping. **(10g)**

16. Aralashma tarkibida 30% CuO bor. Shu aralashmaning 1t tarkibida qancha Cu borligini aniqlang **(240 kg)**

17. 5 g moddaning yonishdan 4,4g CO_2 va 2,7 g H_2O hosil bo'ladi. Bu gazning 1l 1,34 g keladi. Gazning molyar formulasini toping va 1l gazning yonishi uchun necha l O_2 sarf bo'lganligini hisoblang. **(C₂H₆; 3,5 l O₂)**

18. 9,98 g organik moddaning tulik, yonishidan 1,9 g CO_2 va 11,7 g H_2O hosil bo'ladi. Bu modda bug'ining 1 l. (n.sh da) 2,054 g Uning molyar formulasini yozing. **(C₂H₅ON)**.

19. Toriy $^{232}_{90}\text{Th}$ atomi kurgoshin $^{208}_{82}\text{Rb}$ ga aylanishi uchun nechta α va β -zarracha yuqotish zarur?

20. Quyidagi elementlarni α – zarracha bilan bombardimon qilinganda qanday yangi element hosil bo'ladi? ^{23}Na ; ^{15}N ; ^{40}K ; ^{19}F (proton parchalanish)

21. Quyidagi elementlarni α – zarracha bilan bombardimon qilinganda qanday yangi element hosil bo'ladi? ^{10}V ; ^{24}Mg ; ^{31}P (neytron parchalanish)

22. HCl ning 0,1 N li 28 ml eritmasi 25 ml NaOH eritmasi bilan neytrallandi. NaOH eritmasining normalligini aniqlang **(0,112N)**.

23. 100 ml AgNO_3 eritmasidagi kumushni to'liq cho'ktirish uchun 0,2N HCl eritmasidan 50 ml sarf buldi. AgNO_3 eritmaning normalligi va cho'kmaning massasini toping **(1,433 g; 0,1n)**

24. 100 ml 96 % li H_2SO_4 eritmasiga ($\rho = 1,84$) 400ml suv qo'shildi. $\rho = 1,22$ ga teng bo'lgan eritma hosil bo'ladi. Eritmaning normalligi va erigan modda H_2SO_4 ning massa ulushini toping **(7,52 n; 30,2%)**

25. BaSO_4 cho'kmasini to'liq cho'ktirish uchun BaCl_2 ning 15% li 100 g eritmasiga 14 ml H_2SO_4 eritmasi sarflandi. H_2SO_4 ning normalligini toping **(10 n)**.

26. 15°C da to'yintirilgan 405 g eritmasida necha g NH_4Cl bor. Bu tuzning shu haroratdagi eruvchanlik koefitsienti 35 ga teng **(105 g)**

27. 50 g eritmada 40°S da 6,5 g K_2SO_4 buladi. Eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini va eruvchanligini aniklang. **(13%. 14,5 g)**

28. Tarkibida 2,25 g kislota erigan eritmani neytrallash uchun 25 ml 2 normalli ishqor eritmasi ishlatildi. Kislotaning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang. **(45g/mol)**.

29. 36,5% li ($\rho = 1,18$ g/ml) HCl eritmaning normalligini aniqlang **(11,8 n)**

30. Tarkibida 16 g NaOH saqlagan eritmani neytrallash uchun ($\rho = 1,07$ g/ml) 10% li H_2SO_4 eritmada necha ml kerak bo'ladi. **(183 ml)**.

31. $CuSO_4$ ning 8% li eritmani hosil qilish uchun 25 g $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ qancha (g) suvda eritilishi kerak. **(175 g)**.

32. 2,05% li sulfat kislota eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 2,8 l CO_2 (n.sh) qanday miqdordagi (g) suvda eritilish kerak **(492 g)**

33. 80% li sirkas kislota eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 192 g suvda qanday miqdorda (g) sirkas angidridni zritish kerak.**(408g)**

34. Kaliy nitrat bilan natriy nitratning 7,28 g aralashmasi kattik kizdirilganda kaliy nitrit va natriy nitritning 6 g aralashmasi xosil bo'lgan. Aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. **(3,03 va 4,25)**.

35. Kaliy permanganat bilan bertol tuzining 8,06 g aralashmasi parchalanganda 1,568 l (n.sh.da) O_2 ajralib chiqqan. Reaksiya uchun olingan aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. **(3,16 g va 4,9)**

36. O'yuvchi natriy eritmasidan 2,46 ml (n.sh.da) CO_2 o'tkaziladi Na_2CO_3 va $NaHCO_3$ ning 11,44 g aralashmasi olingan hosil bo'lgan aralashmaning tarkibini aniqlang. **(10,6 g Na_2CO_3 va 0,84 g $NaHCO_3$)**.

37. $KHCO_3$ ning $60^\circ C$ dagi to'yingan eritmaning konsentratsiyasi 52,4% bo'ldi. Shu haroratdagi tuzning eruvchanlik koeffitsientini toping. **(110 g)**

38. Vodorod va kislorodning 0,020 l aralashmasi portlatilgandan so'ng 0,0032 l O_2 ortdi. Dastlabki aralashmaning ulushini toping **(44 % O_2 va 56% H_2)**

39. 600 ml gaz (n.sh.dagi) massasi 1,714 g ga teng ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, shu gazning molyar massasini aniqlang **(64 g/mol)**

40. Cu bilan Ag qotishmasidan 3 g miqdori konsentrlangan HNO_3 da eritib, $Cu(NO_3)_2$ bilan $AgNO_3$ ning 7,34 g aralashmasi hosil qilingan Qotishmaning foiz ulushini aniqlang **(64% Cu va 36% Ag)**.

41. Bariy nitratning $100^\circ C$ dagi eruvchanligi 300 g ga teng. Uning shu haroratdagi tuyingan eritmasining foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang **(75%)**

42. 83,3% li 250 g eritma tayyorlash uchun CO_3 va 73,5% li H_2SO_4 dan qanday miqdorda kerak bo'lishini aniqlang. **(50 g CO_3 va 200 g kislota eritmasi)**.

43. 1045 g 35,89% li natriy iodid eritmasida 465 g $NaI \cdot 2H_2O$ eritilishdan hosil qilingan eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini aniqlang **(50%)**.

44. $150^\circ C$ da, ba'zi bir reaksiya 16 minutda tugaydi. Harorat koeffitsienti 2,5 ekanligini hisobga olib shu reaksiya $200^\circ C$ da qancha vaqt (sek) davom etishini hisoblang. **(9,8 sek)**.

45. $2NO(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO_2(g)$ reaksiyasida NO konsentratsiyasini 3 marta oshirilganda kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi necha marta oshadi? **(9 marta)**.

46. $CO + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$ reaksiyada CO ning konsentratsiyasini 0,03 da 0,15 gacha, O_2 ning konsentratsiyasini esa 0,05 dan 0,1 gacha oshirildi, to'g'ri reaksiya tezligi qanday o'zgaradi? **(50 marta oshadi)**.

47. $5A + V = 2C + D$ da A moddanning dastlabki konsentratsiyasi esa 0,0142 mol/l bo'lgan. Reaksiya boshlanganidan so'ng c moddaning konsentratsiyasi 0,008 mol/l bo'lgan va muvozanat qaror topgan. A va V moddalarning muvozanatdagi konsentratsiyalarini toping. ($[A] = 0,03 \text{ mol/l}$, $[V] = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$)
48. $P + HNO_3 + H_2O = ?$ Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasini davom ettirib oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchi oldidagi koeffitsientini aniqlang.
49. $KMnO_4 + H_2O_2 + H_2SO_4 = ?$ reaksiyadagi barcha koeffitsientlar yig'indisi nechaga teng? (23)
50. $PbS + H_2O = ?$ reaksiyasini davom ettiring va oksidlovchidan necha mol ishtirok qilishini aniqlang
51. $CrCl_3 + H_2O_2 + NaOH = Na_2CrO_4 + NaCl + X$ reaksiyada X qaysi modda bo'lishini va necha mol hosil bo'lishini aniqlang (H_2O ; 8 mol)
52. 6,5 g Zn suyultirilgan HNO_3 bilan ta'sirlashganda (n.sh.da) ulchangan necha mol NH_4NO_3 hosil bo'ladi? (0,025 mol).
53. $CH_3COCH_3 + O_2 =$ reaksiyada 6,72 l CO_2 (n.sh.da) hosil bo'lishi uchun qancha hajm aseton yonishi kerakligini hisoblang (5,8 g).
54. $H_2O_2 + KI \rightarrow$ reaksiyada 25,4 g hosil bo'lishi uchun necha mol H_2O_2 sarflanadi. Bunda necha gramm KOH hosil bo'ladi. (0,1 mol 11,2 g).
55. $KMnO_4 + HBr = KBr + MnCl_2 + Br_2 + H_2O$ reaksiyada 0,2 mol $KMnO_4$ necha gramm HCl bilan ta'sirlasha oladi va necha mol brom hosil bo'lishini aniqlang ?
56. Olingugut konsentrlangan HNO_3 kislota bilan ta'sirlashishidan 13,44 l HO_2 gazi oshadi. Reaksiyada sarflangan C ning massasini toping.
57. $NaI + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + I_2 + SO_2 + H_2O$ reaksiya tenglamasini elektron-balans yuli bilan tenglashtirib, oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchilar koeffitsientining yig'indisini toping.
58. $Na_2SO_4 + KMnO_4 + H_2O = Na_2SO_4 + ? + ?$ Reaksiyani davom ettirish va barcha koeffitsientlar yig'indisini toping.
59. $Fe + Cl_2 =$ Reaksiya natijasida necha mol mahsulot hosil bo'ladi. (2 mol $FeCl_3$)
60. $CuSO_4$ eritmasidan 30 minut davomida 5,36 A kuchga ega bo'lgan elektr tok o'tkazilganda katodda ajralib chiqadigan mis miqdorini aniqlang (3,2 g)
61. $AgNO_3$ eritmasidan 2 soat davomida 0,804 A kuchga ega bo'lgan tok o'tkazilganda katodda 6,156 g Ag ajralib chiqqan. Kumushning tok bo'yicha unumini aniqlang. (95%)
62. $CuCl_2$ eritmasining elektroliz natijasida anodda 560 ml gaz ajraldi. Katodda ajralgan misning massasini aniqlang. (1,6 g)
63. 28 g 5% li KCl eritmasini elektroliz kilinganda anod va katodda qanday mahsulotlar va qancha miqdorda hosil bo'ladi. (0,2 l Cl_2 va 0,2 l H_2)
64. 15% li NaOH eritmasidan 150 ml va 100 ml 10% HCl eritmalarini aralashtirilganda qaysi modda qancha miqdorda ortib qoladi? (11,6 g NaOH)
65. $CuSO_4$ ning 10 ml 10% li eritmasi ($\rho = 1,1 \text{ g/ml}$) bilan 10 ml 1% li eritmasi ($\rho = 1,00 \text{ g/ml}$) aralashtirib, tayyorlangan $CuSO_4$ eritmasining molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang. (0,357 M)
66. H_2SO_4 eritmasi 9 minut davomida elektroliz qilinganda $20^\circ C$ va 102200 Pa bosimda ulchangan 60 ml qaldiraq gaz ajralib chiqdi. Tok kuchini (A) aniqlang. (1,8 A)

67. Noma'lum metall xloridining suyuqlanmasi orqali 0,5 soat davomida kuchi 11,52 A bo'lgan tok o'tganda katodda 1,94 g metall ajralib chiqdi. Qaysi metall tuzi elektrolizga qatnashgan? **(Al)**
68. K_2CO_3 suyuqlanmasi elektroliz qilinganda 736 l gaz ajraldi. Bunda olingan kaliyning massasini aniqlang **(1,7 kg)**
69. Uglerod va oltingugurtdan iborat 10 g aralashma yondirilganda 30 g CO_2 va CO_2 aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. Dastlabki aralashmaning foiz tarkibini aniqlang. **(60% C va 40% C)**
70. Kislotali sharoitda KI eritmasiga 80 ml 0,15 N $KMnO_4$ eritmasi qo'shilganda qancha gramm iod ajraladi? **(7,62 g)**
71. Suyultirilgan H_2SO_4 ishtirokida 2 l 0,1 M H_2S eritmasini oksidlash uchun 1 l hajmda 14,7 g $K_2Cr_2O_7$ bo'lgan eritmadan qancha hajm kerak? **(1,33 g)**
72. Kislotali sharoitda $KMnO_4$ ga $NaNO_2$ ta'sir ettirilganda qancha mo'l suv hosil bo'ladi? **(3 mol)**
73. Quyidagi $CO_2 + O_2 = CO_3$ reaksiyada qatnashuvchi moddalarning muvozanat holatidagi konsentratsiyalari (mol/l): $[CO_2] = 0,025$; $[O_2] = 0,2$; $[CO_3] = 0,05$ bo'lsa, reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning dastlabki konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) qanday bo'lgan? **(0,075; 0,225)**
74. Kuyidagi $NO + O_2 = NO_2$ reaksiyada muvozanat holatidagi moddalarning konsentratsiyalari (mol/l): $[HO] = 0,80$; $[O_2] = 0,26$; $[HO_2] = 0,20$ bo'lsa, shu reaksiyaga kirishgan moddalarning dastlabki konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) yigindisi qanday bo'lgan? **(1,36)**
75. 20% li 80 ml ($\rho = 1,12$ g/ml) KOH eritmasi bilan 15% li 102 ml ($\rho = 1,17$ g/ml) HCl eritmalari aralashtirildi. Eritmadagi moddalarning o'zaro ta'sirlashuvi natijasida hosil bo'lgan tuzning eritmadagi massa ulushini toping. **(11,4%)**
76. Magniy kuporosi $MgSO_4 \cdot nH_2O$ tarkibida magniyning foiz konsentratsiyasi 11,42% ga teng. n ning qiymatini toping. **(5)**
77. 3M li 400 ml NaOH eritmasi 2 M li 1600 ml eritmasi bilan aralashtirilgandan hosil bo'lgan eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini toping. **(2,2M)**
78. Tenglamasi $A + V = S + D$ bo'lgan sistemadagi hamma moddalardan 2 mol miqdorda aralashtirilgan. Sistemada muvozanat qaror topgandan keyin C modda konsentratsiyasi 3 molga teng bo'lgan. Muvozanat konstantasini toping. **(9)**
79. H_2S ni mo'l miqdorda kislorod ishtirokida yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan gaz 40% li NaOH ning 200 ml hajmi ($\rho = 1,43$ g/ml) orqali o'tkazilganda, o'rta tuz hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiyada qatnashgan H_2S hajmini (l) hisoblang **(32 l)**
80. Zichligi 1,1 g/ml bo'lgan 20% li HCl ning qancha hajmi (ml) 16,2 g aluminiy va 14,4 g oltingugurt reaksiyasi natijasida hosil bo'lgan mahsulotni eritish uchun yetarli bo'ladi? **(149,3 l)**
81. Fe_2O_3 va CuO dan iborat 95,5 g aralashma vodorod oqimida qaytarildi. Qaytarilish mahsulotlariga ortiqcha miqdorda xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirishdan n.sh.da o'lchangan 4,48 l vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Qancha mis qaytarilganligini hisoblab toping. **(63,6 g)**

82. $A + 2V = C$ tenglama bilan ifodalangan jarayonda moddalarning muvozanat holatidagi konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) tegishli: $[A] = 0,12$; $[V] = 0,24$ va $[C] = 0,295$ ga teng. Shu jarayonning muvozanat konstantasini toping **(42,75)**
83. Quyidagi tenglama bilan ifodalangan jarayonda $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$ moddalarning konsentratsiyalari (mol/l) tegishli: $[CO] = 0,3$; $[H_2O] = 0,4$; $[CO_2] = 0,4$ va $[H_2] = 0,05$ ga teng bo'lgan sistemaning muvozanati o'ngga siljitildi va bunda CO ning $\frac{1}{2}$ qismi reaksiyaga kirishdi. Shunday moddalarning konsentratsiyalari qanday bo'ladi? **(0,15; 0,25; 0,55; 0,2)**
84. Quyidagi geterogen sistemaning $FeO + CO = Fe + CO_2$ muvozanat konstantasi 0,5 ga teng. Reaksiya boshlanishidan ma'lum vaqt o'tgandan so'ng CO va CO_2 larning konsentratsiyalari 0,05 va 0,01 mol/l ga teng bo'ladi. Ularning muvozanat holatdagi konsentratsiyalarini (mol/l) hisoblang **(0,04; 0,02)**
85. 480 g 90% li H_2SO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun 200 g 60% li H_2SO_4 eritmasiga necha gramm 10% li oleum qo'shish kerak? **(340,5 g)**
86. Rux va magniydan iborat 20 g qotishmaga mo'l miqdorda xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma bug'latilgandan sog 55 g quruq qoldik hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki qotishmadagi ruxning massasi (g) qancha bo'lgan? **(12,9 g)**
87. 319 g 37,3% li $CaCl_2$ ning qaynoq eritmasi sovutilganda, 33,4 g $CaCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ cho'kmaga tushdi. Eritmada qolgan tuzning massa ulushi necha foizga teng? **(36%)**
88. 393K da reaksiya 18 minutda tugallanadi. Reaksiyaning harorat koeffitsienti 3 ga teng bo'lsa, 453K dagi bu reaksiyaning tugallanish vaqtini (sekundda) hisoblang. **(1,48 sek)**
89. Agar $100^\circ C$ da 100 g suvda 155 g, $0^\circ C$ da esa 111 g K_2SO_3 erib, to'yingan eritma hosil qilindi, uning 770 g eritmasi $100^\circ C$ dan $0^\circ C$ gacha sovutilganda cho'kmaga tushadigan tuzning massasini aniqlang. **(132,86 g)**
90. ZnO bilan ruxning 10,7 g aralashmasini eritish uchun HCl ning 10,22% li eritmasidan 100 g sarflandi. Aralashma tarkibidagi moddalarning massasini (g) toping. **(8,1 g ZnO va 2,6 g Zn)**
91. Tarkibi 85% magniy va 15% aluminiydan iborat bo'lgan qotishmaning 8,52 g miqdoriga xlorid kislota 6,89g miqdoriga NaOH eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi. Ajralib chiqqan vodorod hajmini (n.sh.da) toping **(10 ml)**
92. 24% li $Ba(NO_3)_2$ eritmasidan 300g tayyorlash uchun uning 7% li eritmasidan va $Ba(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ dan qanday miqdorda olish zarur? **(58,9 g; 241 g)**
93. 3,8% li $FeSO_4$ eritmasini tayyorlash uchun uning 1,2% li 200g eritmasida qancha miqdorda $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ eritilishini hisoblang. **(10,2 g)**
94. 24% li Na_2CO_3 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun uning 8% li 300 g eritmasida qancha miqdorda kristall soda $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ eritilish zarurligini hisoblang. **(369,2 g)**
95. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 25 ga teng bo'lgan 8 l CO_2 va CO_2 gazlar aralashmasidan har bir gazning hajmini toping. **(2,4 l CO_2 ; 5,6 l CO_2)**
96. 30 g kristall sodani 200 g suvda eritib tayyorlangan eritmadagi Na_2CO_3 ning massa ulushi 2% ga kamaytirish uchun eritmaga qancha (g) suv qo'shish kerak? **(325,5 g)**

97. 100 g 5% li CuSO_4 eritmasida eritilgan CuSO_4 ning massa ulushi 2,5% ga kamaytirish uchun eritmaga qancha (g) suv qo'shish kerak? **(325,5 g)**
98. Eritmaning 25 ml hajmidagi FeSO_4 ni oksidlash uchun kislotali sharoitda KMnO_4 ning 0,02 M li eritmasidan 19,8 ml sarf bo'lgan. Qaytaruvchining molyar konsentratsiyasini hisoblang. **($7,92 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{M}$)}**
99. 30°C da KNO_3 ning 50 g 20%li eritmasining to'yinishi uchun yana 6,8g KNO_3 tuzi qo'shilish kerak bo'lsa, shu tuzning eruvchanligini aniqlang. **(42 g)**
100. 0,2 g kislorod va 3,17 g galogen bilan metall bir xil miqdorda birikadi, galogenning ekvivalent massasi aniqlang. **(126,8)**
101. Azot oksidi 25,93% azot, 74,07% kisloroddan tarkib topgan. Azotning ekvivalentini toping. **(2,8)**
102. 1 kg ammiak sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishsa, qancha ammoniy sulfat hosil bo'ladi? Bunda sulfat kislota 60% li eritmasidan ($\rho = 1,5 \text{ g/ml}$) qancha hajm sarf bo'ladi? **(3,88 g; 11,5 l)**
103. Massasi 28,35 g bo'lgan II valentli $\text{Me}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ soda ishtirokida 18,75 g MeSO_3 ga aylantirildi. Reaksiya uchun olingan nitrat qaysi metall tuzi ekanligini aniqlang.
104. Agar gazlar aralashmasining bosimini 4 marta oshirilsa, quyidagi reaksiya tezligi qanday o'zgaradi?

$$2\text{HO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{HO}_2$$
105. Quyidagi muvozanatda turgan sistemalarda bosimning pasayishi qanday ta'sir qiladi?
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 \leftrightarrow 2\text{HO}_2$
 - $4\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + 2\text{Cl}_2$
 - $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - $2\text{HO} + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{HO}_2$
106. Muvozanatda turgan reaksiya qaysi tomonga siljiydi?
- bosim oshganda
 - harorat pasayganda
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 \leftrightarrow 2\text{HO}_2 - 56,94 \text{ kDj}$
 - $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 + 42,71 \text{ kDj}$
 - $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 - 575,62 \text{ kDj}$
 - $2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 569,43 \text{ kDj}$
107. $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ ionni CO_2 gacha oksidlansa shavel kislota 2ning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(90)**
108. Kislotali muhitda marganes dioksid Mn^{2+} ioniga qaytarilsa marganes dioksidning ekvivalent massasini hisoblang. **(43,5)**
109. 0,8M li NH_4OH eritmasidagi OH^- ionlarning konsentratsiyasi 0,028 mol/l bo'lsa, dissotsiatsiya darajasi (%) da nechiga teng bo'ladi? **(3,5%)**
110. Agar elektrolitning dissotsiatsiya darajasi $\alpha = 50\%$ bo'lib, eritmaga $5 \cdot 10^{25}$ ta molekula kiritilgan bo'lsa, elektrolitning nechta molekulasini dissotsiyalangan? **($2,5 \cdot 10^{25}$)}**
111. $[\text{OH}^-]$ konsentratsiyasi $1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mol/l}$ bo'lgan eritmaning pH ini aniqlang **(6)**
112. $\text{pH} = 5$ bo'lgan eritmada OH^- ionlarning konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) hisoblang. **(10^{-5})}**

113. Ma'lum hajmdagi kuchsiz bir negizli kislota eritmasida $6,02 \cdot 10^{18}$ ta vodorod ionlari va $5,96 \cdot 10^{20}$ ta kislota molekula bor. Shu kislotaning dissotsiatsiya darajasi (%) nechiga teng? **(1%)**

114. KOH ning 0,01 mol/l konsentratsiyali eritmasida KOH 100% dissotsialangan bo'lsa, shu eritmaning pH ni aniqlang. **(12)**

115. Gipoxlorit kislotaning dissotsiatsiya konstantasi $5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ ga teng bo'lsa, uning 0,1 M eritmasidagi vodorod ionlari konsentratsiyasini (mol/l) aniqlang **($2,24 \cdot 10^{-4}$)**

116. Dissotsiatsiya konstantasi $1,77 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ga teng bo'lgan 0,1 n NH_4OH eritmasining dissotsiatsiya darajasi va gidroksil ionining konsentratsiyasi (mol/l) hisoblang. **($1,33 \cdot 10^{-2}$; $1,33 \cdot 10^{-3}$)**

117. Suvsiz sirka kislota tayyorlash uchun 91% li 400 g sirka kislota eritmasida qancha miqdor sirka ангидрид eritilishi kerak. **(204 g)**

118. Suvsiz KOH tayyorlash uchun 92% li 600 g KOH eritmasida qancha miqdorda K_2O eritilishi zarur. **(250,6 g)**

119. Suvsiz NaOH tayyorlash uchun 90% li NaOH eritmasining qanday miqdorida 12,4 g Na_2O eritilishi zarur. **(36 g)**

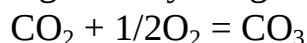
120. Agar a) $[\text{H}^+] = 0,0056 \text{ mol/l}$; b) $[\text{H}^+] = 2,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$; v) $[\text{H}^+] = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ bo'lsa, eritmalarni pH ini hisoblang. **(2,25; 4,50; 11,34)**

121. Zichligi 1,06 bo'lgan eritmani bug'latish yuli bilan zichligini 1,42 ga ko'tarish uchun eritmaning konsentratsiyasini qanday o'zgartirish kerak? **122.** Elektrolitning dissotsiatsiya darajasi 10% ga teng bo'lsa, eritmadagi $3,01 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta molekulaning qanchasi ionlarga parchalanadi? **($3,01 \cdot 10^{22}$)**

123. 0,005 M li NaOH ning eritmasining pH qiymati qanday bo'ladi? **(11,7)**

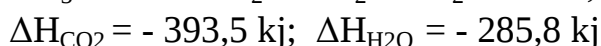
124. 2,1 g temir oltingugurt bilan birikkanda 3,6 kJ issiqlik ajralib chiqadi. Temir sulfidning hosil bo'lish issiqligini hisoblang. **(97,1 kJ)**

125. Quyidagi reaksiyaning issiqlik effektini hisoblang

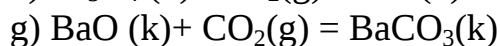
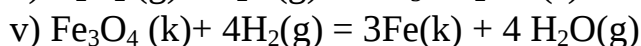
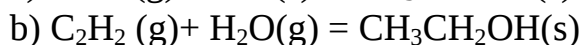
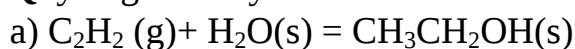


Bunda CO_2 ning elementlardan hosil bo'lish issiqligi 296,2 kJ, CO_3 niki 391,1 kJ. **(96,2 kJ)**

126. Metil spirt (CH_3OH) ning hosil bo'lish issiqligini ushbu reaksiyaga asosan aniqlang.



127. Quyidagi reaksiyalar uchun standart entalpiyani (ΔH) hisoblang



128. Azot (I)- oksidning cho'g'langan ko'mir bilan o'zaro ta'siri quyidagi reaksiya bo'yicha boradi: $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C} = \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 + 556,7 \text{ kJ}$

Agar karbonat ангидридning hosil bo'lish issiqligi 393,5 kJ ga teng bolsa, azot (I)- oksidning hosil bo'lish issiqligini toping **(- 81,6 kJ)**

129. 25°C da CuI ning EK = $1,1 \cdot 10^{-12}$ ga teng. CuI ning eruvchanligini hisoblang.

- 130.** $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ ning eruvchanligi $8,2 \cdot 10^{-12}$ mol/l ga teng bo'lsa, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ ning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasini toping.
- 131.** Teng miqdorda 0,04 mol BaCl_2 va 0,02 mol Na_2CrO_4 eritmasi aralashtirilganda BaCrO_4 cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladimi?
- 132.** CaCO_3 va CrCO_3 ning eruvchanligini hisoblab, ulaming nisbatini toping.
($E_{\text{CaCO}_3} = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-13}$ $E_{\text{CrCO}_3} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-9}$)
- 133.** 0,02 M li NaCl ning gidroliz darajasini, pH va gidroliz konstantasini hisoblang ($K_{\text{HCN}} = 7,9 \cdot 10^{-10}$)
- 134.** 6 l kaldirok gazning portlashidan necha gramm suv hosil bo'ladi?
- 135.** Aerostatlarni vodorod bilan to'ldirishda kalsiy gidridni suvga ta'sir ettirishdan foydalaniladi. 560 m³ hajmdagi aerostatni vodorod bilan to'ldirish uchun qancha kalsiy gidrid talab etildi?
- 136.** 0,36 g vodorod va 3,26 g kisloroddan iborat bo'lgan aralashma o'zaro ta'sirlashganda qaysi gaz va qancha massada reaksiyaga to'liq kirishmaydi?
- 137.** 17⁰ C va 101,3 kPa bosimda 5,5 g kalsiy gidrid suv bilan parchalanganda necha litr vodorod ajralib chiqadi?
- 138.** 234 g NaCl ga kons. H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirib, olingan HCl 354 g suvda eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmaning foiz, molyar va normal konsentratsiyalari qanday bo'ladi? **(29,2; 12M; 12N)**
- 139.** 20 g $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ bilan 20 l HBr gazining o'uzaro ta'sirlashganda hosil bo'lgan tuz 40 ml suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'ladi? **(13,2%)**
- 140.** 100ml 36% li ($\rho = 1,18$ g/sm³) xlorid kislota 50 g KMnO_4 bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda (n.sh.da)necha litr xlor ajralib chiqadi? **(8,15 l)**
- 141.** 400 g 10% li bariy xlorid eritmasiga 15% li natriy karbonat eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan cho'kma filtrlab olindi. Filtratga 450 g 6% li xlorid kislota eritmasi qo'shildi va gazning ajralib chiqishi to'xtadi. Natriy karbonat eritmasining massasini aniqlang.**(397 g)**
- 142.** 3 xil gazning aralashmasi yopik idishda aralashtirildi va portlatildi. Agar birinchi gaz 42,9 g ruxga HCl ta'siridan olingan, ikkinchisi 51 g NaNO_3 ni parchalanishidan, uchinchisi 5,22 g MnO_2 ga HCl ta'sirida olingan bo'lsa, bunda qanday kislota hosil bo'ladi va uning eritmadagi massa ulushi qanday bo'ladi? **(28,8 % HCl)**
- 143.** 10 g dan KMnO_4 , KClO_3 , KNO_3 olingan. Qaysi holda hajm jihatdan eng ko'p kislorod olish mumkin?
- 144.** Agar reaksiya natijasida 1,12 l kislorod ajralib chiqqan bo'lsa kislotali muhitda KMnO_4 va 3% li H_2O_2 eritmasining qanday massasi talab qilinadi? **(3,16 g KMnO_4 ; 56,7 g H_2O_2 eritmasi)**
- 145.** Vodorod sulfid kislorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 100ml oltingugurt (IV)oksidi hosil bo'ldi, bunda 50 ml kislorod reaksiyaga kirishmay qoldi. Aralashmadagi vodorod sulfid va kislorodning hajmiy ulushi (%)toping.**(33,3% H_2S ; 66,7% O_2)**
- 146.** 0,1M natriy tiosulfatga H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilganda 4,8 g oltingugurt hosil bo'ldi. Reaksiya uchun natriy tiosulfat eritmasining qanday hajmi talab qilingan? **(1,5 l)**

147. 0,6 mol natriy sulfitga kislota ta'siridan olingan CO_2 20°C va 95 kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi? **(15,38 l)**

148. 70% FeS_2 saqlagan 5 t piritni yondirish uchun n.sh.ga keltirilgan qancha hajm havo kerak? **(8555 m³)**

149. 50 g ammoniy xlorid va 70 g so'ndirilgan oxak aralashmasidan olingan ammiak n.sh.da qanday hajmni egallaydi? **(20,9 l)**

150. 1 kg ammiakga H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ olinadi? Bunda 60% li ($\rho=1,5$ g/ml) H_2SO_4 eritmasidan qancha hajm sarflangan? **(3,88 kg $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$; 3,2 l H_2SO_4 eritmasi)**

151. 250 ml 0,1M KMnO_4 eritmasini kislotali muhitda qaytarish uchun necha gramm NaNO_2 kerak? **(4,31 g)**

152. 70 ml 94% li ($\rho=1,49$ g/ml) HNO_3 eritmasiga rux ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm rux nitrat hosil bo'ladi? **(75,53 g)**

153. 10 g NaNO_3 ga kuchsiz qizdirish bilan talab qilingan 96 % li ($\rho=1,84$ g/ml) H_2SO_4 qanday hajm kerak? Agar reaksiya vaqtida 4% HNO_3 parchalangan bo'lsa necha gramm HNO_3 hosil bo'ladi? **(3,26 ml H_2SO_4 eritmasi; 7,1 g HNO_3)**

154. 20 t oddiy superfosfat olish uchun 80% $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ saqlagan fosforit va 96 % li ($\rho=1,84$ g/ml) H_2SO_4 eritmasidan qancha hajm kerakligini aniqlang. **(15,31 t fosforit; 4,39m³ H_2SO_4 eritmasi)**

155. Agar reaksiya mahsuloti natriy gidrofosfat bo'lsa, 0,31 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ dan olingan ortofosfat kislotali neytrallash uchun 0,1N NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak? **(40ml)**

156. 3 g fosfor yondirilganda 6,84 g oksid hosil bo'ldi. Agar oksidning havoga nisbatan zichligi 9,8 ga teng bo'lsa oksidning formulasini toping? **(P_4O_{10})**

157. Agar nazariy unum 90% ni tashkil etsa, 1kg fosfor olish uchun 30% P_2O_5 saqlagan fosforitdan qancha massa talab qilinadi? **(8,5 kg)**

158. Kristall soda va natriy gidrokarbonatdan iborat aralashma qizdirilganda uning massasi 15,9 g ga kamaydi, bunda 1,12 l CO_2 ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki tuzlar aralashmasining massasini hisoblang. **(28,8 g $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 8,4 g NaHCO_3)**

159. Metall (II) karbonatni HCl eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaga $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan cho'kma filtrlab olindi va parchalandi, bunda 1,12 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Parchalangandan so'ng 2 g massa qoldi. Metall (II) karbonatni aniqlang va sarflangan $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ massasini hisoblang. **(143 g)**

160. 1300 g suvga 180 g kristall soda $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning $\rho=1,16$ g/ ml. Eritmadagi suvsiz tuzning massa ulushini (%); molyar va normal konsentratsiyasini aniqlang. **(4,5%; 0,49; 0,98n)**

161. 200 ml (n.sh.da) silanni yondirish uchun 98,64 kPa bosimda va 20°C haroratda ulchangan qancha hajm havo talab qilinadi? **(2,1 l)**

162. 98,64 kPa bosimda va 17°C haroratda ulchangan 15 m³ vodorod olish uchun 32 % li ($\rho=1,35$ g/ml) NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm va necha kg kremniy talab qilinadi? **(8,6 kg Si; 56,8 l NaOH eritmasi)**

163. Si, Al va CaCO_3 dan iborat aralashma tarkibini aniqlang. Agar bu aralashmani ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berilsa 8,96 l gaz ajraladi, shuningdek, HCl bilan ishlov berilganda ham 8,96 l gaz ajraladi. Hosil bo'lgan gazni $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

eritmasidan o'tkazilsa, 8,1 g $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ hosil bo'ladi. **(1,4 g Si; 5,4 g Al; 10 g CaCO_3)**

164. 6 g SiO_2 bilan 6 g Mg reaksiyaga kirishganda hosil bo'lgan kremniyni eritish uchun 28 % li ($\rho=1,31$ g/ml) NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm talab qilinadi?

165. 350 g 20% li natriy silikat (quruq tuz bo'yicha hisoblanadi) eritmasini tayyorlash uchun $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan qancha olinadi? **(162,9 g)**

166. Reaksiya natijasida $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ hosil bo'lsa, 200 g 3% li borat kislotasini neytrallash uchun 1M NaOH eritmasidan qancha hajm talab qilinadi? **(47,5 ml)**

167. 20 g amorf borni 65% li 50 ml ($\rho=1,4$ g/ml) HNO_3 bilan oksidlanganda, bunda HNO_3 NO gacha qaytarilsa, qanday miqdorda H_3PO_4 hosil bo'ladi? **(0,72 mol)**

168. 50 g Mg va Al qotishmasiga xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh.da) 48,25 l vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmada metallarning massa ulushi (%) hisoblang. **(89,8% Mg; 10,2% Al)**

169. 37 g kalsiy gidroksidga to'liq sarflanadigan karbonat angidrid olish uchun qancha magniy karbonatni parchalash kerak? **(42 g)**

170. 100 g osh tuziga aralashgan natriy sulfat tuzini tozalash uchun unga BaCl_2 qo'shilganda 4,66 g cho'kma tushgan bo'lsa, osh tuzining tozaligini foizda hisoblab toping. **(97,16%)**

171. 20 g magniy oksidga tarkibida 49 g sulfat kislota bor eritma ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda qancha miqdor tuz hosil bo'ladi?

172. 120 g 25% li HCl eritmasini neytrallash uchun zarur bo'ladigan $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ massasini hisoblab toping.

173. 10 l 2 N li NaOH eritmasidan natriy gidrokarbonat olish uchun nazariy jihatdan n.sh.da qanday hajm CO_2 kerak? **(448 l)**

174. 30% kaliy va 70% natriydan iborat 1 g qotishmaga suv ta'sir ettirilganda 92 kPa bosimda va 20° C haroratda ulchangan vodoroddan qancha hajm talab qilinadi? **(0,5 l)**

175. 80% li KOH ning zichligi 1,065 g/ml bo'lsa, uning normalligini aniqlang. **(1,52 N)**

176. 7 g Na_2CO_3 va K_2CO_3 dan iborat aralashmani H_2SO_4 bilan ishlov berildi. Bunda n.sh.da 1,344 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmada karbonatlarning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(60,6% Na_2CO_3 ; 39,4% K_2CO_3)**

177. Misga H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirib 20 kg mis kuporosini hosil qilish uchun 92% li H_2SO_4 eritmasidan qancha hajm talab qilinadi? **(9,31 l)**

178. 20 ml CuSO_4 kaliy iodid bilan ta'sirlashganda 0,63 g iod ajralib chiqsa, mis(II)sulfat eritmasining normalligini aniqlang. **(0,25 N)**

179. 0,3 g kumush tanga tarkibidagi kumushning miqdorini aniqlash uchun uni HNO_3 da eritildi va hosil bo'lgan eritmada kumushni HCl yordamida cho'ktirildi. Cho'kma yuvildi va quritilgandan so'ng, uning massasi 0,199 g ga teng bo'ldi. Tanga tarkibida necha foiz kumush borligini aniqlang? **(50%)**

180. 500 ml 20% li ($\rho=1,4$ g/ml) H_2SO_4 eritmasiga rux ta'sir ettirilganda necha gramm rux kuporosi $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ olish mumkin? **(332,9 g)**

181. Rux aldamsi tarkibida 30% ZnS mavjud. 1 t rux aldamsidan nazariy jihatdan qancha rux va 92% li H_2SO_4 eritmasini olish mumkin? **(201 kg Zn; 329,2 kg H_2SO_4 eritma)**

182. 0,1405 g metall kislota tarkibidan 28 ml (n.sh.da) vodorod ajratib chiqaradi. Metalning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang. **(56,2 g)**

183. Simob ionini simob metaligacha qaytarish uchun 200 ml 0,15M sulema eritmasiga 0,1M SnCl_2 eritmasidan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak? (300 ml)

184. 200 kg Fe_2O_3 va 300 kg Cr_2O_3 dan iborat aralashmani qaytarib, ferroxrom olindi. Buning uchun qancha Al kerakligini va hosil qilingan qotishmaning tarkibi nazariy jihatdan foizini aniqlang. **(174 kg Al; 40,6%Fe; 59,4% Cr)**

185. 10 g KJ ni kislotali muhitda oksidlash uchun 0,1M $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ eritmasidan qancha hajm talab qilinadi? **(100 ml)**

186. 18°C va 100 kPa bosimda 10 l xlor olish uchun necha gramm KMnO_4 kons. HCl bilan ta'sirlashishi kerak? **(26,14 g)**

187. 250 ml 0,1M KMnO_4 eritmasini rangsizlantirish uchun 18°C va 100 kPa bosimda ulchangan CO_2 dan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? **(1,49 l)**

188. 0,21 g temir namunasi havo ishtirokisiz H_2SO_4 da eritildi. Hosil qilingan temir(II)sulfatni oksidlash uchun 33,6 ml 0,1103 N KMnO_4 eritmasi sarflandi. Namuna tarkibida temirning foizini aniqlang. **(98,54%)**

189. 55% temir saqlagan 1 t kizil temirtoshdan qancha temir olish mumkin? Ishlab chiqarish isroflarchiligi 5%. **(522,5 kg)**

190. 80% temir saqlagan 1 t temir rudasi tarkibida 3% uglerod va 3% boshqa elementlar bo'lgan cho'yandan qancha olish mumkinligini nazariy jihatdan hisoblang. **(851 kg)**

191. 4,6 g $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ ni $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ gacha oksidlash uchun 18°C va 100 kPa bosimda ulchangan qancha hajm havo talab qilinadi? **(1,47 l)**

192. Massasi 10 g mis plastinka kumush nitrat eritmasiga tushirildi, ma'lum vaqtdan so'ng mis plastinkani eritmada olib yuvildi, quritib tarozida tortilganda uning massasi 11 g keldi. Eritmada qancha va qanday modda hosil bo'lgan? **(1,23 g $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$)**

193. FeCl_3 va AlCl_3 dan iborat aralashmaning 1,563 g suvda eritilib, unga mul miqdorda KOH qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan cho'kmani suv bilan yuvib, quritilgandan so'ng tarozida tortilganda massasi 0,540 g keldi. Aralashmaning foiz tarkibini aniqlang. **(83,10% FeCl_3 ; 16,90% AlCl_3)**

194. Tarkibida ZnS hamda rux va oltingugurt bo'lgan ma'lum miqdordagi rux aldamasi to'liq yondirilganda 1,12 l (n.sh.da) CO_2 hosil bo'ladi. Rux aldama namunasida qancha miqdor rux bo'lgan? **(3,25 g)**

195. Temir rudasi tarkibida 75% magnetit minerali (Fe_3O_4) bor. Shu ruda tarkibidagi temirning foiz miqdorini toping. **(45%)**

196. Suvsiz FeSO_4 va $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ lar aralashmasining 0,7242 g qator reaksiyalardan so'ng Fe_2O_3 ga aylantirilganda massasi 0,3264 g keldi. Aralashmaning foiz tarkibini aniqlang. **(40,22% FeSO_4 va 59,78% $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$)**

197. Havo ishtirokisiz Fe_3O_4 ni aluminiy bilan qattiq qizdirilgandan so'ng qolgan qoldiq ishkorda eritildi va 6,72 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Xuddi shu qoldiq xlorid kislota da eritilganda 26,88 l gaz ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi aluminiy va Fe_3O_4 ning miqdorini aniqlang. **(27 g Al; 69,6 g Fe_3O_4)**

- 198.** 94 g $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ni termik parchalash natijasida olingan CuO ni qaytarish uchun yetarli bo'ladigan vodorod hosil bo'lishi uchun necha gramm temir suyultirilgan sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishi kerak? **(28 g)**
- 199.** Fe_2O_3 ni temirgacha qaytarish uchun 6,72 l CO talab qilindi. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan gaz 22,2 g $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ saqlagan eritmaga yuttirildi. Hosil bo'lgan moddaning tarkibi va massasini shuningdek, Fe_2O_3 ning massasini aniqlang. **(30 g CaCO_3 , 16 g Fe_2O_3)**
- 200.** 250 ml 21% li ($\rho=1,22$ g/ml) FeSO_4 eritmasi H_2SO_4 ishtirokida oksidlash uchun 6,8% li ($\rho=1,04$ g/ml) KClO_3 eritmasidan necha ml olish kerak? **(121,7 ml)**
- 201.** 50 ml 0,75M FeSO_4 eritmasi H_2SO_4 ishtirokida oksidlash uchun 60% li ($\rho=1,04$ g/ml) KBrO_3 eritmasidan necha ml olish kerak? **(1,66 ml)**
- 202.** 45% oltingugurt saqlagan tabiiy kolchedandan H_2SO_4 ishlab chiqarishda foydaniladi. Tabiiy kolchedan tarkibidagi temir disulfidning massa ulushini (%) aniqlang. **(84,4%)**
- 203.** 5,51 g vodorod xlorid va vodorod bromid aralashmasi suvda eritildi. Hosil qilingan eritmani neytrallash uchun 5,04 g KOH sarflandi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi vodorod galogenidlarning massa ulushini va hajmiy ulushini aniqlang? **(26,5% HCl ; 73,5% HBr ; 45% HCl ; 55% HBr)**
- 204.** 11,14 g kaliy va rux xlorid aralashmasini H_2SO_4 bilan ishlov berildi va kuritildi, bunda 13,14 g kaliy va rux sulfatlar hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki va hosil bo'lgan mahsulotlarning tarkibini aniqlang. **(3,48 g K_2SO_4 ; 9,66 g ZnSO_4 ; 2,98 g KCl ; 8,16 g ZnCl_2)**
- 205.** 0,1225 g KCl va NaCl aralashmasidan 0,2850 g massali AgCl cho'kmasi olindi. Aralashmadagi KCl va NaCl ning foizini hisoblang. **(23,6% KCl ; 76,4% NaCl)**
- 206.** 4,6 g $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ ni oksidlab, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ ga aylantirish uchun 18°C va 750 mm sim.ust.bosimda ulchangan qancha hajm havo talab qilinadi? **(1,47 l)**
- 207.** 0,291 g mis nitrat kislota eritildi. Olingan tuzni parchalash natijasida 0,364 g oksid hosil bo'ldi. Misning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(31,978 g/mol)**
- 208.** N.sh.da 5,6 l vodorod hosil qilish uchun necha gramm rux sulfat kislota bilan ta'sirlashi kerak? **(16,25 g)**
- 209.** 20 g mis(II)oksidini qaytarishda kerak bo'ladigan vodorod hosil qilish uchun necha gramm kalsiy gidrid suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishi kerak?
- 210.** Tarkibida HCl va HBr saqlagan 20 ml eritmani neytrallash uchun 5 ml 0,4 H ishqor eritmasi sarflandi, shu eritmaga kumush tuzini ta'sir ettirilganda 0,3315 g cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. Eritmada kislotalarning molyar konsentratsiyalarini aniqlang. **(0,05 M HCl ; 0,05 M HBr)**
- 211.** NaCl konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 ishtirokida qizdirilganda ajralib chiqqan gaz $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ bilan ta'sir ettirildi, bunda 5,6 g temir bilan ta'sirlashishi uchun yetarli bo'ladigan gaz olish uchun necha gramm $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ va NaCl kerak? **(14,7 g; 40,95 g)**
- 212.** KNO_3 , KJ va KCl dan iborat 6,83 g aralashma suvda eritildi va xlorli suv bilan ishlov berildi. Natijada 2,54 g iod ajralib chiqdi. Xuddi shu eritma AgNO_3 bilan ishlov berilganda 7,57 g chukma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibini aniqlang. **(2,02 g KNO_3 ; 3,32 g KJ ; 1,49 g KCl)**

213. NaCl eritmasini elektroliz qilinganda 40 g NaOH saqlagan eritma olindi. Anodda ajralib chiqqan gaz 10% li ($\rho=1,1$ g/ml) KJ eritmasidan o'tkazildi. Sarflangan eritmaning hajmini hisoblang. **(1,51 l)**

214. Agar 200 ml KJ eritmasi kislotali muhitda 240 ml 0,05 N KMnO_4 eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashsa, KJ eritmasining normalligi va reaksiyaga kirishadigan tuzlarning massasini aniqlang. **(0,06 N; 1,99 g KJ; 0,38 g KMnO_4)**

215. 3 kg 3% li H_2O_2 eritmasini hosil qilish uchun sulfat kislotaning hajmini va BaO_2 ning massasini aniqlang. **(447,35; 259,4)**

216. Temir(II)sulfidga kislota ta'sir ettirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan H_2S gazi kislotali muhitda 0,316 g KMnO_4 eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda uning rangsizlanishi kuzatildi. Bunda necha gramm temir(II)sulfid sarflangan? **(0,44 g)**

217. 20 g oltingugurt 30 g aluminiy bilan aralashtirildi va qizdirildi. Reaksiyadan so'ng aralashmada qanday moddalar bo'ladi? Ularning massalarini hisoblang. **(18,75 g Al; 31,25 g Al_2S_3)**

218. 90% rux sulfid saqlagan 1 t konsentratni yondirish uchun n.sh.da ulchangan qancha hajm havo kerak? **(1484 m³)**

219. Qizdirilgan mis azot oksidi bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, CuO va H_2 hosil bo'ldi. Agar 0,7105 g CuO va n.sh.da 200 sm³ azot ajralgan bo'lsa, azot oksidi formulasini toping. **(H_2O)**

220. Agar HNO_3 HO gacha qaytarilsa, 20 ml 64% li ($\rho=1,4$ g/ml) HNO_3 eritmasi mishyak oksidini mishyak kislotasigacha oksidlash uchun qancha miqdor mishyak oksidi kerak? **(0,21 mol)**

221. SiH_4 va CH_4 aralashmasi yondirilganda gaz ajralib chiqadi, qattiq qoldik 3 g ga teng bo'ldi. Gazsimon moddalar to'yingan NaOH eritmasidan o'tkazilganda 15,9 g modda hsil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmaning hajmiy tarkibini va gazlarni yondirish uchun sarflangan kislorodning hajmini aniqlang. **(1,12 l SiH_4 ; 3,36 l CH_4 ; 8,96 l O_2)**

222. 5 g surikga 20 ml 60% li ($\rho=1,37$ g/ml) HNO_3 eritmasi qo'shildi, eritma cho'kmasi bilan qizdirildi, so'ngra eritma 2000 ml yetguncha suv bilan suyultirildi. Eritmadagi tuzning normal konsentratsiyasini va cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. **(1,75 g PbO_2 ; ,00146 n $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$)**

223. 70% mis va 30% qalay saqlagan 50 g qotishmaga kons. HNO_3 bilan ishlov berilganda n.sh.da qancha hajm HNO_2 ajralib chiqadi? **(35,8 l)**

224. Natriy va qo'rgoshin (II) nitratning aralashmasi qizdirilganda 22,3 g PbO hosil bo'ladi va 6,72 l gazlar aralashmasi ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi tuzlarning massasi aniqlang. **(41,6 g)**

225. 1 g natriy amalgamasi suv bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda ishqor hosil bo'ladi. Ishqorni neytrallash uchun 50 ml 0,1 N HCl eritmasi sarflandi. Amalgama tarkibidagi natriyning massa ulushi (%) aniqlang. **(11,5%)**

226. 40 ml HCl eritmasiga AgNO_3 qo'shilgandan so'ng 0,574 g AgCl hosil bo'ldi. Eritmaning normalligini hisoblang. **(0,1 n)**

227. 3,90 g aluminiy va aluminiy oksiddan iborat aralashma NaOH eritmasi bilan ishlov berilganda n.sh.da ulchangan 840 ml gaz ajralib chqkdi. Aralashma tarkibidagi aluminiyning massa ulushini ani1lang. **(17,3% Al)**

228. 0,020 l vodorod va kisloroddan iborat bo'lgan aralashma portlatilgandan so'ng 0,0032 l kislorod qoldi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibini hajmiy foizini aniqlang. **(44% O₂; 56% H₂)**

229. 1,28 g metall suv bilan ta'sirlashganda 21⁰C va 104,5 kPa bosimda ulchangan 380 ml vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Metalning ekvivalent massasini toping. **(39,4 g/mol)**

230. HgCl₂ eritmasiga massasi 50 g bo'lgan mis bo'lakchasi botirilgan. Tajriba oxirida bo'lakcha massasi 52,7 g bo'lgan. Eritmada necha gramm HgCl₂ bo'lgan? **(5,36 g)**

231. Al(OH)₃ va Cr(OH)₃ aralashmasidan 5 g miqdorini eritish uchun konsentratsiyasi 5,6 mol/l bo'lgan KOH eritmasidan necha ml talab qilinadi? Boshlang'ich aralashma tarkibidagi kislorodning massa ulushi 50% ga teng. **(9,3ml)**

232. To'yingan uglevodorodning xlorli hosilasining molekular massasi 237 ga teng. Bu birikma tarkibi quyidagicha Cl – 89,9%, C – 10,1% uning molekular formulasini toping. (geksaxloretan)

233. Molekular formulasi C₄H₈ bo'lgan barcha izomerlarning struktura formulasini yozing.

234. Al₂O₃ solingan va qizdirilgan nay orqali 100 g etil spirt o'tkazildi. Natijada n.sh.da 3,36 l uglevodorod olindi. Bunda necha foiz spirt reaksiyaga kirishgan? **(64%)**

235. Yodning spirtidagi eritmasiga asetilen yuborilganda 9,7% yod va 0,7% vodoroddan iborat birikma olindi. Olingan moddaning formulasini toping. (HJ)

236. 78 g benzolga brom ta'sir ettirib, shuncha gramm brom benzol olindi. Agar olingan benzolning hammasi reaksiyaga kirishgan bo'lsa, bu miqdor hosil bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan miqdorning necha foizini tashkil etadi? **(50%)**

237. Propil spirtining benzoldagi eritmasiga ortiqcha olingan natriy ta'sir ettirilganda (n.sh) 56 ml vodorod ajralib chiqdi, bu eritmada necha gramm spirt bo'lgan? **(0,3 g)**

238. Tarkibi: 54,55% C, 9,09% H va 36,36% O dan iborat moddaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 22 ga teng. Bu modda kumush oksidni oson qaytarib, kislota ga aylanadi. Bu moddaning formulasini chiqaring.

239. Laboratoriyada 10 ml metil spirtning ($\rho=0,8$) oksidlantirilishi natijasida formaldegidning 3% li eritmasidan 120 g olindi. Bu miqdor reaksiya tenglamasiga muvofiq hosil qilinishi kerak bo'lgan miqdorining necha %ni tashkil etadi? **(48%)**

240. Hajmi 1l zichligi 1,11 va 40%li formalin eritmasini olish uchun suvda n.sh.da qancha hajm formaldegidni eritish kerak? **(331,52 ml)**

241. Qanday aldegidlarni oksidlash yo'li bilan sirka kislota, moy kislota va pentan kislotasini olish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

242. 1,36 g texnik trigidrat natriy asetatga ortiqcha miqdorda olingan suyultirilgan fosfat kislota qo'shib, qizdirish natijasida 0,6 g sirka kislota hosil bo'ldi. Namuna tarkibida necha foiz natriy asetat bo'lgan? **(60,3%)**

243. Tarkibi trioleindan iborat bo'lgan yog'ga suv qo'shib qizdirilganda 5,88 g glitserin hosil bo'ldi. Yog'ning 85% parchalash mumkin bo'lsa, buning uchun taxminan qancha miqdor yog' ketganligini hisoblang. **(66,5 g)**

244. Laboratoriyada 78 g benzoldan nitrolash reaksiyasida 120g nitrobenzol olindi. Bu miqdor nazariy jihatdan hisoblaganda necha foizni tashkil etadi? **(97,5%)**

245. 0,9 g birlamchi aminning yonish mahsuloti ishqorning konsentrlangan eritmasidan o'tkazildi va qolgan gazning hajmi 224 sm^3 ga teng bo'ldi. Aminning formulasini toping.

246. 75,8 g nitrobenzolni qaytarish yo'li bilan 34 g anilin olindi. Bu miqdor nazariy jihatdan hisoblanganda necha foizini tashkil etadi? **(59%)**

247. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{N}$ va $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}_2\text{N}$ tarkibli aminokislotalarning izomer struktura formulalarini yozing.

248. Propion kislotaga brom ta'sir ettirilib, molekulasida bir atom vodorod bromga almashingan birikma hosil qilindi, so'ngra bu birikmaga ammiak bilan ishlov berildi. Hosil bo'lgan birikmaning va mavjud bo'lgan izomer formulasini yozing.

249. Gvayakol deb ataladigan birikma benzolning hosilasi bo'lib, OH va OCH_3 guruxlarni 1,2 o'rinlarda joylashgan. Uning mumkin bo'lgan izomerlarining struktura formulalarini yozing.

250. Tarkibida 48,6% C, 8,1% H, 43,3% O bo'lgan birikmaning 1 moli natriy gidrokarbonatga qo'shib qizdirilganda 1 mol karbonat angidrid hosil bo'ladi. Bu birikmaning tuzilish formulasini yozing.

251. Agar oqsil molekulasida bir atom oltingugurt bo'lib, uning miqdori 0,64% ga teng bo'lsa, oqsilning molekular massasini aniqlang.

252. Molekular massasi 23850 bo'lgan oqsilning 100 g miqdori gidrolizga uchraganda 120g turli xil aminokislotalar aralashmasi olindi. Oqsil tarkibida nechta aminokislota qoldig'i bo'lgan? **(266)**

253. Tarkibida elementlarning massa ulushlari quyidagicha bo'lgan

a) C - 32 H- 18,6 H -6,7 O-42,7

b) C - 38,7 H- 45,2 H -16,1

v) C - 61,1 H- 23,7 H -15,2

bu moddalarning struktura formulalarini va nomlarini yozing.

254. 430 g nitrobenzolni qaytarish natijasida 280 g anilin hosil qilindi. Bu qiymat nazariy yo'l bilan topilgan qiymatning necha foizini tashkil etadi? **(87,5%)**

255. 237 g benzoldan qancha nitrobenzol olish mumkin. Mahsulot unumi 85% deb qabul qiling. (317,6 g)

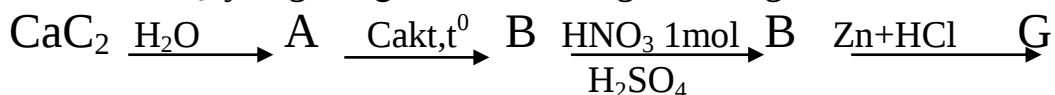
256. 9,6 g nitrometanni ishqoriy muhitda qaytarish uchun necha gramm Al va 20% li ($\rho=0,85\text{g/ml}$) bo'lgan NaOH eritmasidan qancha kerakligini hisoblang.



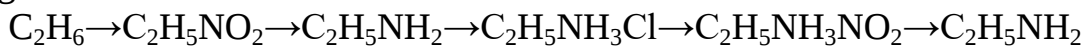
257. Etilamin yonishidan hosil bo'lgan gazsimon mahsulotlar n.sh.da 5,6 l hajmni egallasa, yongan etilaminning massasini hisoblang. **(4,5 g)**

258. 10 g benzol, fenol va anilin aralashmasidan vodorod xlorid gazi o'tkazildi. Bunda 2,59 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi, cho'kma filtrlab olindi va filtrat natriy gidroksidning suvli eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Eritma ustidagi organik qatlam ajratib olindi, uning massasi 4,7 g ga teng bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi modda massalarini aniqlang. **(1,86 g anilin, 4,7 g fenol, 3,44 g benzol)**

259. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiring.



260. Quydagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun reaksiya tenglamalari yozing.



261. 2,7 g anilinga 3% 500 g bromli suv ta'sir ettirilganda qancha tribromanilin hosil bo'ladi?

262. 40 g metilamin yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan azot gazi 25°C va 105kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi?

263. Tarkibida: a) 22 ta vodorod atomi; b) 22 ta uglerod atomi bo'lgan metanning gomologik qatoriga kiruvchi uglevodorodlarning molekular formulasini toping.

264. Metanning gomologik qatoriga kiruvchi va molekulasining tarkibidagi a) 44 ta vodorod atomi; b) 62 ta vodorod atomi bo'lgan uglevodorodning molekular formulasini toping.

265. 2 l metan to'la yonishidan qancha hajm havo sarf bo'ladi?

266. 1 kg oktan C_8H_{18} ning yonishi uchun qancha hajm n.sh.da kislorod sarf bo'ladi.

267. 80% metan, 12% etan va 8% vodoroddan iborat 1m³ aralashmaning yonishi uchun necha kub metr kislorod sarf bo'ladi?

268. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 28 ga teng bo'lgan sikloparafinning 2 ta izomer formulasini tuzing.

269. Bugining yonishi uchun 5 baravar ortiq hajm kislorod sarf bo'ladigan sikloparafinning formulasini yozing.

270. Sikloparafinning 1l bug'i to'la yonganda 6 l CO_2 hosil bo'ldi. Bunda qancha hajm O_2 sarf bo'ldi?

271. To'yingan uglevodorodning xlorli hosilasining molekular massasi 85 ga teng. Bu birikmaning tarkibi quyidagicha 14,1% C, 2,35% H va 83,55% Cl uning molekular formulasini yozing.

272. 0,21 g etilen qatori uglevodorodning 0,8 g bromni biriktirib olishi ma'lum bo'lsa, shu uglevodorodning struktura formulasini yozing.

273. Kaliy permanganat eritmasini rangsizlantiradigan 1 l gazsimon uglevodorod yondirilganda 4,5 l kislorod sarf bo'ldi. Bunda 3 l CO_2 hosil bo'lishini bilgan holda shu uglevodorodning struktura formulasini yozing.

274. Propilenga vodorod bromid biriktirilishi natijasida hosil bo'ladigan moddaning struktura formulasini yozing.

275. 8 g etan hosil bo'lishi uchun n.sh.da qancha hajm etilen vodorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishi lozim?

276. 5,6 l n.sh.da propilen necha gramm xlorni biriktirib olishi mumkin?

277. 2-metil buten-2; 2-etil geksen; trans dixlor etenning va sis-buten- 2 ning struktura formulasini yozing.

278. Laboratoriyada 50 l (n.sh) asetilendan 26 g benzol olindi. Bu miqdor reaksiya tenglamasiga muvofiq olinishi kerak bo'lgan miqdorning necha % ni tashkil etadi?

279. Toluolning brom almashingan shunday formulalarini tuzingki, ularda bromning miqdori 46,78% bo'lsin.

280. 23 g etil spirtining benzoldagi eritmasiga 2,5 g natriy ta'sir ettirish yo'li bilan olingan vodorod n.sh.da qancha hajmni egallaydi?

281. 3,7 g spirtidan natriy normal sharoitda keltirilgan 750 ml vodorod ajratib chiqarishi ma'lum. Agar shu spirt molekulasida bitta gidroksil gurux bo'lsa, uning molekular massasini toping.

282. 21 g propil spirtidan 25 g yod propan olindi. Bu miqdor reaksiya tenglamasiga muvofiq olinishi kerak bo'lgan miqdorning necha foizini tashkil etadi?

283. 7,4 g spirtga natriy metali ta'sir ettirilganda n.sh.da keltirilgan 1120 ml vodorod hosil qiladigan bir atomli spirtning molekular massasini aniqlang.

284. Molekulasida 3 atom uglerod bo'lgan aldegid bilan kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi orasida sarf bo'ladigan reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

285. Tarkibi 54,55% C, 9,09% H va 36,36% O dan iborat moddaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 22 ga teng. Bu moddaning struktura formulasini yozing.

286. Laboratoriyada 10 ml metil spirtning ($\rho=0,8$) oksidlantirilishi natijasida formaldegidning 3% li eritmasidan 120 g olindi. Bu miqdor reaksiyaga muvofiq hosil qilinishi kerak bo'lgan miqdorning necha foiziga teng?

287. Kumush oksidni sirka aldegid vositasida qaytarish natijasida 2,7 g Ag olindi. Bunda necha gramm aldegid oksidlanadi?

288. 1 l formalinning ($\rho=1,11$) 40% li eritmasini olish uchun suvda n.sh.da qancha hajm formaldegid eritish kerak?

289. a) sirka kislota bilan NH_3 orasida

b) propion kislota bilan $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ orasida

v) palmitin kislota bilan natriy tuzi bilan HCl orasida sodir bo'ladigan reaksiyalari tenglamasini yozing.

290. Organik kislota bilan kumush tuzidagi 0,181 g qattiq qizdirilganda 0,108 g kumush olindi. Bu kislota bilan metall bilan o'rin almashina oladigan faqat 1 atom vodorod borligi ma'lum. Shu kislota bilan molekular massasini toping.

291. 5,88 g glitserin ishlab chiqarilgan edi. Yog' toza triolin va suv qo'shib qizdirilganda yog'ning faqat 85% parchalash mumkin bo'ldi, deb hisoblab, buning uchun taxminan qancha miqdor yog' ketganligini hisoblab toping.

292. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi bir xil bo'lgan ($d=30$) bir atomli spirtlarning ikkita izomer aralashmasi ichki molekular degidratlanganda 11,2 l n.sh.da organik birikma hosil bo'ladi. Molekulalararo degidratlanganda esa ikkita simmetrik organik birikma hosil bo'lgan, ulardan bittasi 2,55g keladi. Birinchi jarayonda mahsulotning unumi miqdoriy, ikkinchi jarayonda esa nazariyga nisbatan 50% ni tashkil etadi. Aralashmada birlamchi spirt ko'proq deb hisoblab, dastlabki aralashmaning miqdoriy tarkibini hisoblang.

293. Bir atomli spirtlar gomologik qatorining dastlabki 2 ta a'zosi aralashmasi natriy metali bilan ishlendi, bunda 8,96 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqdi. Xuddi shuncha spirt aralashmasi bromid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 78,8 g 2 xil alkil bromid aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki spirtlar aralashmasining miqdoriy tarkibini grammlarda aniqlang.

294. Tarkibi noma'lum 0,2 mol birikma natriy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 4,48l gaz (n.sh.da) ajraldi. Bu birikmaning 6,2 g vodorod xloridning ekvimolyar miqdori bilan ta'sirlashganda molekulasida 1 atom kislorod va bir atom xlor tutgan 8,05 g organik birikma hosil bo'lishi ma'lum bo'lsa, ayni birikmaning struktura formulasini aniqlang.

295. Fenol bilan sirka kislota aralashmasini neytrallash uchun 20% li 23,4 ml fenolning benzoldagi ($\rho=1,2$) sarf bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashma bromli suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 16,55g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmaning grammlarda ifodalangan miqdoriy tarkibi qanday?

296. Fenolning etil spirtidagi eritmasidan bir oz miqdori natriy bilan ishlanganda 6,72l gaz ajraldi, dastlabki aralashmaning xuddi shuncha miqdori bromli suv bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda esa 16,55g cho'kma hosil bo'lgan. Fenolning spirtidagi eritmasining miqdoriy tarkibi qanday?

297. n-butil spirtidan 3 bosqichli sintez bilan metiletiketone olindi. 0,74 kg dastlabki spirtidan qancha miqdor keton olish mumkin? Har bir bosqichdagi reaksiya mahsulotining unumi 50% ni tashkil etadi.

298. 500°C da katalizator sifatida bir oz miqdor azot (II)-oksid ishtirokida 44,8 l metanni havo bilan oksidlab, metan reaksiya zona orqali katta tezlik bilan o'tkazilganda 40% li formaldegid ($\rho=1,1$) eritmasidan qancha hajm olish mumkin?

299. Etil spirt oksidlanganda qancha gramm asetalddegid hosil bo'lgan (oksidlanish nazariyga nisbatan 75% boradi)? Xuddi shuncha spirt natriy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 5,6l vodorod (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqqan.

300. 17,8 g chumoli va sirka aldegid aralashmasini tegishli spirtgacha katalitik gidrogenlash uchun 11,2l vodorod (n.sh.da) sarf bo'lgan. Aldegidlar aralashmasining tarkibini (%larda) aniqlang.

301. 18 grammi 23,2g kumush oksid bilan (ammiakli eritma) reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin bo'lgan kislorodli organik birikmaning tuzilishini aniqlang. Bu moddani yoqish uchun zarur bo'lgan kislorodning hajmi esa u yonganda hosil bo'ladigan CO₂ (n.sh.da) hajmga teng.

302. 17,1% spirt va 82,9% aldegid iborat 10,5g aralashma 34,8g kumush oksid (ammiakli eritma) bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin. Aralashma tarkibidagi spirt va aldegidning formulasini toping

303. Reaksiya natijasidagi mahsulotning unumi 75% ni tashkil etsa, 18g glyukoza kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha kumush metali olish mumkinligini hisoblang. Xuddi shuncha miqdor glyukoza spirtli bijg'itilganda jarayonning faqat 75% boradi deb hisoblaganda, qancha hajm gaz (n.sh.da) ajraladi?

304. Glyukoza bijg'itilganda 16g metil spirt to'la yonganda hosil bo'ladigan gaz miqdoricha gaz ajraladi. Qancha gramm glyukoza spirtli bijg'itilgan?

305. 37g birlamchi spirt oksidlantirilganda 44g to'yingan bir asosli kislota hosil bo'lgan, kislota molekulasidagi uglerod atomlarining soni dastlabki spirtidagi uglerod atomlarining soniga teng. Reaksiya mahsulotining strukturasi qanday?

306. Molekular massasi 102 ga teng bo'lgan to'yingan bir asosli karbon kislolaning tuzilishini aniqlang. Uning xlor bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda α -xlor almashingan kislota hosil qilmasligi ma'lum.

307. $C_2H_6O_2$ tarkibli birikma sulfat kislota ishtirokida sirka kislota bilan qizdirilganda $C_6H_{10}O_4$ birikmaga aylangan. Dastlabki birikmadagi gidroksil guruxning sonini va reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan mahsulotning tuzilishini aniqlang.

308. Tuzilishi noma'lum 30% li 35,5 ml bir asosli organik kislota mo'l natriy gidrokarbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 3,36 l gaz (n.sh.da) ajralib chiqqan. Dastlabki organik kislolaning tuzilishini aniqlang.

309. 3l 3 n sirka kislota eritmasidan 44,8 l (n.sh.da) ammiak o'tkazildi. Ammiak o'tkazilgandan keyin kislota eritmasi qancha gramm kalsiy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin?

310. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan 5,75 g kislorodli organik birikma oksidlanganda sirka kislota hosil bo'ldi. Kislota to'la yonganda hosil bo'lgan gazni to'la neytrallash uchun 28% li kaliy gidroksid ($\rho=1,25$) eritmasidan 80 ml sarf bo'lgan. Oksidlash uchun qanday modda olingan va bunda qancha sirka kislota hosil bo'lgan?

311. Sirka va chumoli kislota aralashmasining 24,4 g ga 10% li natriy gidroksid ($\rho=1,1$) eritmasidan 227,3 ml qo'shildi. Ortiqcha ishqorni 2,8 l (n.sh.da) uglerod (IV)-oksidga yuttirib nordon tuz hosil qilindi. Dastlabki kislotalar aralashmasining miqdoriy tarkibini aniqlang.

312. Sirka va chumoli kislota aralashmasi konsentrlangan sulfat kislota ishtirokida 100% li 23 ml etil spirt ($\rho=0,8$) bilan qizdirilganda 32,4g murakkab efir aralashmasi olindi. Hosil bo'lgan murakkab efirning miqdoriy tarkibini aniqlang.

313. 89 g yog tristearat $220^{\circ}C$ va 25 atmosfera bosimda suv bilan qizdirilganda qancha miqdorda va qanday birikma hosil bo'ladi?

314. 5,6 l (n.sh.da) metilaminning to'la yonishi uchun qancha litr havo kerak bo'ladi? Havo tarkibida 20% kislorod bor deb hisoblang.

315. Benzol, anilin va fenoldan iborat 10 g aralashma orqali quruq vodorod xlorid o'tkazildi, bunda 1,3 g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Xuddi shuncha miqdor aralashmani neytrallash uchun 20% li natriy gidroksid ($\rho=1,42$) eritmasidan 3,35 ml sarf bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashma tarkibi qanday?

316. $C_4H_7O_2Cl$ tarkibli modda suyultirilgan kislota bilan qizdirilganda formulasi C_2H_6O va $C_2H_3ClO_2$ bo'lgan ikkita modda hosil qiladi. Birinchi modda natriy metalli bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda vodorod ajralib chiqadi, ikkinchi modda ammiak bilan $C_2H_5O_2N$ tarkibli modda hosil qiladi. Bu modda bipolyar ion hisoblanadi va u neytraldir. $C_4H_7O_2Cl$ tarkibli moddaning tuzilishini aniqlang.

317. 15,54 g glitsilfenilalanin hosil qilish uchun qancha gramm glitsin sarf bo'ladi?

318. Tuzilishi noma'lum bo'lgan bir atomli spirt 48% li bromid kislota ($\rho=1,5g/sm^3$) bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 49,2 g (0,4 mol) n-alkilbromid hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich spirt bilan reaksiya mahsulotining tuzilishini aniqlang.

Reaksiya mahsulotining unumi nazariy unumning 75% ni tashkil etsa, reaksiya uchun qancha hajm (ml da) bromid kislota kerak bo'ladi?

319. Noma'lum tarkibli bir atomli spirt dan 14 g massali simmetrik tuzilgan etilen uglevodorod olindi, so'ngra u 40g brom bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi. Boshlang'ich spirtning tuzilishini aniqlang.

320. Divinil olishda (unumi 75%) ajralib chiqadigan vodorod 3,376 l etilenni gidrogenlash uchun yetarli ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, reaksiya uchun 100% li etil spirt dan ($\rho=0,8\text{g/sm}^3$) qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi?

321. Bir atomli spirtlar gomologik qatori dastlabki ikki a'zosining aralashmasiga natriy metali ta'sir ettirildi, bunda 8,96l gaz ajralib chiqdi, spirtlarning xuddi shuncha miqdordagi aralashmasi bromid kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda esa ikkita alkilbromidning 78,8 g aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Spirtlar dastlabki aralashmasining miqdoriy tarkibini (grammlar hisobida) aniqlang.

322. Benzolning gomologi hisoblangan aromatik uglevodorod bilan fenolning 14 g massali aralashmasiga bromli suv ta'sir ettirildi, bunda 33,1 g cho'kma tushdi (uning eruvchanligini hisobga olmasa ham bo'ladi). Boshlang'ich aralashmada aromatik uglevodorodning miqdori 0,05 mol bo'lgan bo'lsa, uning struktura formulasini aniqlang.

323. Metil spirt bilan fenolning 19 g aralashmasi bromli suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 3,31g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich aralashmaning (massaga ko'ra % hisobida) aniqlang.

324. To'yingan bir atomli spirt molekulararo degidratlanganda 7,4 g oddiy efir hosil bo'ldi, xuddi shuncha massali ichki molekular degidratlanganda esa 4,48 l xlorni biriktirib olishi mumkin bo'lgan miqdorda etilen uglevodorodi olindi. Boshlang'ich spirtning tuzilishini aniqlang. Reaksiyada qanday dixlorli hosila olingan va uning massasi qancha?

325. Bir atomli spirt bug'lari (1,2 mol) havo bilan birgalikda qizdirilgan mis to'r ustidan o'tkazildi. Reaksiya aralashma sovitildi va kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasiga yuborildi. Hosil bo'lgan 129,6 g massali cho'kma filtrlab olindi. Eritmaga ozgina kislota qo'shildi, efir bilan ekstraksiya qilindi va hosil bo'lgan aralashma (efir haydalgandan keyin) konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan birga qizdirildi. Bunda 52,8 g murakkab efir olindi. Dastlab qanday spirt olingan? Uning oksidlanishida reaksiya unumi qancha bo'lgan va qanday efir olingan?

326. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ tarkibli modda mis(II)–oksid ta'sirida oksidlanganda A birikmaga aylanadi, bu birikma kumush oksidning ammiakdagi mo'l eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 2,16 g cho'kma hosil qiladi. Reaksiya $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ tarkibli mumkin bo'lgan uchta izomer birikmadan qaysi biri va qancha massada olingan?

327. Ketma-ket kimyoviy reaksiyalar natijasida 896 l etilen hosil qilish uchun necha kg yog'och qipiq lari kerak bo'lishini hisoblab toping. Yog'och qipiq lari tarkibida 50% sof selluloza borligi ma'lum. Sodir bo'ladigan barcha jarayonlardagi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

328. Organik modda mis(II) –ogidroksid ta'sirida oksidlandi, reaksiya mahsuloti 2,24 l xlor bilan o'zaro ta'sir ettirilganda 9,45 g monoxloral mashingan

bir asosli kislota hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich organik moddaning formulasini va massasini aniqlang.

329. Propan bilan metilaminning umumiy hajmi 11,2 l bo'lgan aralashmasi mo'l kislorodda yondirildi. Yonish mahsulotlari ohakli suv orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda 80g cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Gazlar boshlang'ich aralashmasining tarkibini (hajmiga ko'ra % larda) va bunda sarflangan kislorod hajmini aniqlang.

330. Bug'larining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 36 ga teng bo'lgan 7,2 g organik modda yondirilganda 22 g uglerod (IV)-oksid va 10,8 g suv hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich birikma radikal xlorlanganda faqat bitta monoxlorli hosila olinishini bilgan holda birikmaning tuzilishini aniqlang.

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298 K (25°C) da ba'zi bir moddalarning hosil bo'lish standart entalpiyasi ΔH_{298}^0

Modda	ΔH_{298}^0 kJ/mol	Modda	ΔH_{298}^0 kJ/mol
Al ₂ O ₃ (k)	-1676	C	0
CCl ₄ (s)	-135,4	CH ₄ (g)	-74,9
C ₂ H ₂ (g)	226,8	C ₂ H ₄ (g)	52,3
C ₂ H ₆ (g)	-89,7	C ₆ H ₆ (s)	82,9
C ₂ H ₅ OH(s)	-277,6	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	-1273
CO(g)	-110,5	CO ₂ (g)	-393,5
CaCO ₃ (k)	-1207	CaF ₂ (k)	-1214,6
Ca ₃ N ₂ (k)	-431,8	CaO(k)	-635,5
Ca(OH) ₂ (k)	-986,6	Cl ₂ (g)	0
Cl ₂ O(g)	76,6	ClO ₂ (g)	105,0
Cl ₂ O ₇ (s)	251,0	Cr ₂ O ₃ (k)	-1440,6
CuO(k)	-162,0	FeO(k)	-264,8
Fe ₂ O ₃ (k)	-822,2	Fe ₃ O ₄ (k)	-1117,1
H ₂ (g)	0	HBr(g)	-36,3
HCN(g)	135,0	HCl(g)	-92,3
HF(g)	-270,7	HI(g)	26,6
HN ₃ (s)	294,0	H ₂ O(g)	-241,8
H ₂ O(s)	-285,8	H ₂ S(g)	-21,0
KCl(k)	-435,9	KClO ₃ (k)	-391,2
MgCl ₂ (k)	-641,1	Mg ₃ N ₂ (k)	-461,1
MgO(k)	-601,8	N ₂ (g)	0
NH ₃ (g)	-46,2	NH ₄ NO ₂ (k)	-256
NH ₄ NO ₃ (k)	-365,4	N ₂ O(g)	82,0
NO(g)	90,3	N ₂ O ₃ (g)	83,3
NO ₂ (g)	33,5	N ₂ O ₄ (g)	9,6
N ₂ O ₅ (k)	-42,7	NiO(k)	-239,7
O ₂ (g)	0	OF ₂ (g)	25,1
P ₂ O ₃ (g)	-820	P ₂ O ₅ (g)	-1492
PbO(k)	-210,3	PbO ₂ (k)	-276,6
SO ₂ (g)	-296,9	SO ₃ (g)	-395,8
SiCl ₄ (s)	-687,8	SiH ₄ (g)	34,7
SiO ₂ (k)	-910,0	SnO(k)	-286,0
SnO ₂ (k)	-580,8	Ti(k)	0
TiCl ₄ (s)	-804,2	TiO ₂ (k)	-943,9
WO ₃ (k)	-842,7	ZnO(k)	-350,6

25⁰C da ba'zi bir kuchsiz elektrolitlarning suvli eritmalaridagi dissotsiatsiya konstantasi

Elektrolit	K
Azid kislota	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Nitrit kislota	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Ammoniy gidroksid	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Ortoborat kislota K ₁	$5,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Gipoborat kislota	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-9}$
Vodorod peroksid K ₁	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Silikat kislota K ₁	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$
K ₂	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Chumoli kislota	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Selenit kislota K ₁	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$
K ₂	$5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Vodorod selenid K ₁	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
K ₂	$1,0 \cdot 10^{-11}$
Sulfat kislota K ₁	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Sulfit kislota K ₁	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$
K ₂	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Vodorod sulfid K ₁	$6,0 \cdot 10^{-8}$
K ₂	$1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}$
Tellurit kislota K ₁	$3,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
K ₂	$2 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Vodorod tellurit K ₁	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
K ₂	$1 \cdot 10^{-11}$
Karbonat kislota K ₁	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$
K ₂	$4,7 \cdot 10^{-11}$
Sirka kislota	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Gipoxlorid kislota	$5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Xlorsirka kislota	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Ortofosfat kislota K ₁	$7,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$
K ₂	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$
K ₃	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Vodorod ftorid	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Vodorod sianid	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Oksalat kislota K ₁	$5,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$
K ₂	$5,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$

25⁰C da ba'zi bir kam eriydigan elektrolitlarning eruvchanlik kupaytmasi (EK)

Elektrolit	EK	Elektrolit	EK
AgBr	$6 \cdot 10^{-12}$	Cu(OH) ₂	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-20}$
AgCl	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$	CuS	$6 \cdot 10^{-36}$
Ag ₂ CrO ₄	$4 \cdot 10^{-12}$	Fe(OH) ₂	$1 \cdot 10^{-15}$
AgI	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-16}$	Fe(OH) ₃	$3,8 \cdot 10^{-38}$
Ag ₂ S	$6 \cdot 10^{-50}$	FeS	$5 \cdot 10^{-18}$
Ag ₂ SO ₄	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	HgS	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-52}$
BaCO ₃	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	MnS	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-10}$
BaCrO ₄	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$	PbBr ₂	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-6}$
BaSO ₄	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-10}$	PbCl ₂	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
CaCO ₃	$5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	PbCrO ₄	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-14}$
CaC ₂ O ₄	$2 \cdot 10^{-9}$	PbI ₂	$8 \cdot 10^{-9}$
CaF ₂	$4 \cdot 10^{-11}$	PbS	$1 \cdot 10^{-27}$
CaSO ₄	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	PbSO ₄	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	$1 \cdot 10^{-29}$	SrSO ₄	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Cd(OH) ₂	$2 \cdot 10^{-14}$	Zn(OH) ₂	$1 \cdot 10^{-17}$
CdS	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-27}$	ZnS	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-24}$