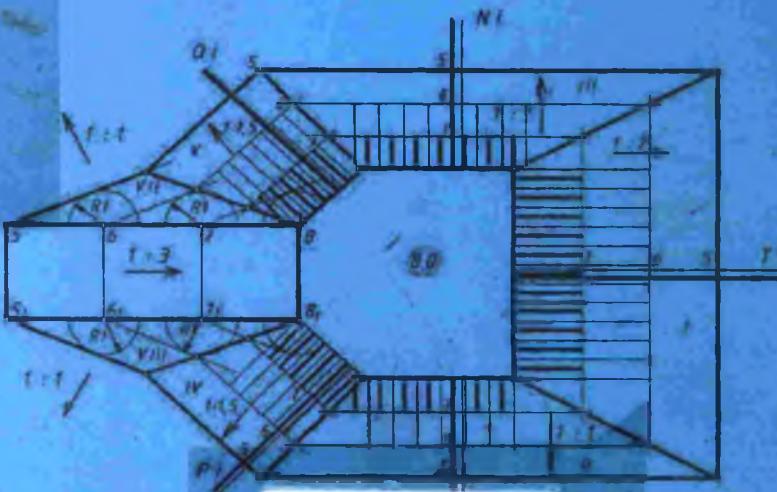


Murodov Sh., Ismatullayev R.,
Tashimov N.

TOPOGRAFIK CHIZMACHILIKDAN MASALALAR VA ULARNI ECHISH METODIKASI



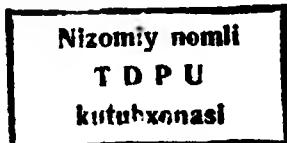
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Toshkent-2011

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

NIZOMIY NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

TOPOGRAFIK CHIZMACHILIKDAN
MASALALAR VA ULARNI ECHISH
METODIKASI



012677/1

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu metodik qo'llanma 5140700 «Tasviriy san'at va muhandislik grafikasi» yo'nali shida ta'lim oluvchi talabalarga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, unda «Topografik chizmachilik» fanidan talabalar bajaradigan individual grafik ishlar masalalari keltirilgan. Har bir bajariladigan grafik ish uchun namunaviy yechimlar, matn va yashshalar ko'rinishida berilgan.

Metodik qo'llanmadan chizma geometriya fanining son belgili proyeksiyalash usuli o'qitiladigan barcha OTM larda mustaqil ishlar yoki grafik vazifalar bajarish uchun hamda kasb hunar kollejlarda foydalanish mumkin.

Taqrizchilar:

Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU "Chizma geometriya, chizmachilik va uni o'qitish metodikasi" kafedrasi dotsenti, t.f.n..

Adilov P.

TTESI ning «Chizma geometriya va muhandislik grafikasi» kafedrasi mudiri, dotsent

S.Davletov.

Tuzuvchilar:

Murodov SH. - Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU "Chizma geometriya, chizmachilik va uni o'qitish metodikasi" kafedrasi professori

Ismatullayev R. - Nizomiy nomidagi TDPIJ "Chizma geometriya, chizmachilik va uni o'qitish metodikasi" kafedrasi professori

Tashimov N. E. - Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU "Chizma geometriya, chizmachilik va uni o'qitish metodikasi" kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

Mazkur metodik qo'llanma Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU ning 2010 yil noyahrdagi Ilmiy kengashida № 5 - raqamli qaror bilan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

So‘z boshi

Milliy istiqlol g‘oyasiga sodiq, etarli intellektual salobiyatga ega, ilm-fanning zamонавиј ютуqlари асосида mustaqil fikr va mushohada yurita olадиган shaxslarni tarbiyalash hamda raqobotbardosh, yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash uchun o‘quv adabiyotlarni yaratish zamon talabi.

Shuningdek «Topografik chizmachilik» fanidan grafik vazifalar bajarish uchun metodik qo‘llanmalarni yaratish ham muxim axamiyatga egadir.

Mazkur metodik qo‘llanma «Tasviriy san‘at va muhandislik grafikasi» yo‘nalishi o‘quv rejasida keltirilgan «Topografik chizmachilik» fani bo‘yicha individual grafik ishlар bajarish uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Metodik qo‘llanmada topografik chizmachilikning barcha bo‘limlari:

- nuqta, to‘g‘ri chiziq, tekislik, qirrali va aylanma sirtlarni H proyeksiya tekisligiga tasvirlash;
- geometrik shakliarni o‘zaro joylashuviga asosan metrik va pozitsion masalalarni yechish usullari;
- turli inshoatlarni loyihalashda tuproq ishlari chegaralarini aniqlash;
- topografik sirtlarni H proyeksiya tekisligida tasvirlash;
- topografik sirtlarning to‘g‘ri chiziq, tekislik va geometrik sirtlar bilan kesishishini aniqlash;
- topografik haritalar tuzish bo‘yicha grafik vazifalar tuzilgan. Har bir mavzular bo‘yicha bajariladigan grafik ishlар uchun 24 tadan variantlar keltirilgan. Vazifalarni bajarish uchun masalani yechish ketma-ketligiga (yasash algoritmi) doir matn va masalani grafik yechimi berilgan.

1-§. Topografik chizmachilik fanidan semestr davomida bajariladigan vazifalar mazmuni.

Tasviriy san'at va muhandislik grafikasi yo'nalishida taqsil olayotgan talabalar fan bo'yicha bilimlarini ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlarda. Grafik ishlarni bajarishda hamda o'quv adabiyotlardan mustaqil ravishda foydalangan holda o'z ustida ishlash orqali egallaydi. Talabalar ushbu vazifalarni bajarishlari uchun o'qituvchi talabaga turli o'quv adabiyotlarni tavsiya qiladi, yo'nalish ko'rsatadi va maslaxat beradi. Talaba semestr davomida berilgan vazifalarni bajaradi va reyting ball to'playdi. Berilgan vazifalarni bajarish orqali talaba fan yuzasidan talab darajasidagi bilimga ega bo'ladi.

Topografik chizmachilik fani bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy bilimga ega bo'lish uchun semestr davomida bajariladigan vazifalari turli ko'rimishda beriladi. Masalan, grafik topshiriq, savol-javob va test savollariga javob berish kabi bilimini tekshirishning turli usullaridan foydalilanildi.

Dastlabki bosqichda topografik chizmachilik fani yuzasidan grafik topshiriq beriladi. Berilgan grafik topshiriqni talaba semestr davomida bajaradi. Har bir talaba uchun alohida variant, grafik vazifalarni qanday bajarish kerakligiga oid namuna va uning tushuntirish matni keltirilib o'tilgan. Grafik vazifa bajarish orqali talabaning nazariy, amaliy bilimlari va grafik savodxonligi mustahkamlanadi.

Ikkinchchi bosqichda fan yuzasidan nazariy bilimini mustahkamlash va tekshirish uchun savollar beriladi. Berilgan ushbu savollarga talabalar yozma ravishda javoblar tayyorlaydi. Buning uchun o'quv adabiyotlari bilan mustaqil ravishda shug'ullanadi. Fanning xususiyatidan kelib chiqib savollarga berilayotgan javoblar mazmuni chizmalar orqali boytiladi.

Uchinchchi bosqichda topografik chizmachilikka oid test savollari beriladi. Test savollariga javob berish orqali talaba yuqoridaqgi bosqichda egallagan bilimlari sifatini tekshirish va ularni mustahkamlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Quyida semestr davomida bajariladigan vazifalar mazmuni keltirilgan (I jadval).

№	Semestr davomida bajariladigan vazifalar	Namunasi berigan rasm	Variant jadvali	Vazifaga ajratilgan maksimal ball	
				Foizda	Balda
I vazifa					
1.	Metric va pozitsion masalalar echish (umumiyl usulda).				
1.1	Berilgan kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligini aniqlash.	1-2	II		
1.2	Ikki tekislikning o'zaro kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	3-4	III		
1.3	Berilgan nuqtadan tekislikkacha qisqa masofani aniqlash.	5	IV		
1.2.	Ortogonal proektsiyalar tekisliklarini qayta tuzish usullarida metric va pozitsion masalalar echish.				
1.2.1	Tekislikdan berilgan uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqta proektsiyasini almashtirish usulida aniqlang.	6	V		
1.2.2	ABC uchburchak orqali berilgan tekislik yuzasining haqiqiy kattaligini almashtirish usulida aniqlang.	7	V		
1.3.	Sirtlarning tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.				
1.3.1	Qirrali sirtlarning tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	8	VI		
1.3.2	Aylanish sirtlarning tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	9	VII		
1.3.3	Topografik sirt bilan tekislikning kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	10	VIII		
1.3.4	Maydoncha nishab tekisliklarining tekis yer sirtidagi tuproq ishlarining chegara chizig'ini aniqlash	11	IX		
1.3.5	Topografik sirt ustida berilgan shaklda maydoncha qurish uchun tuproq to'kiladigan va kovlab olinadigan joylar hamda nishab tekisliklarining kesishish chiziqlari yasalsin.	12	X		
1.3.6	Topografik sirt ustida qiyqa yo'l (apparel)li maydoncha qurishdagi tuproq ishlari chegarasi yasalsin.	13	XI		
1.4.	Qirrali sirtlarning topografik sirt bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	14	XII		
1.5.	Aylanish sirtlarning topografik sirt bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.	15	XIII		
1.6.	Jovning topografik planini (haritasini) tuzish.	16	XV		
II vazifa					
2.1.	Fan bo'yicha tuzilgan nazariy savollarga yozma ravishida javob berish.				
III vazifa					
3.1	S B P. usulida test savollariga javob berish.				

1.1. Kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligi va izini yasash.

AB (A'_2 , B'_7) kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligi, H_o proektsiya tekisligiga og'ish burchagi va uning izi yasalsin . Variantlar II jadvaldan olinadi.

Masalani yasash algoritmi: Berilgan AB (A'_2 , B'_7) kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligini aniqlash quidagicha bajariladi (1- rasm).

1. A'_2 va B'_7 kesma proyeksiyasidagi har bir nuqtadan perpendikulyar chiziqlar chiqariladi.

2. Bu perpendikulyarga mos ravishda chiziqli masshtab bo'yicha 2 va 7 birlik o'lchab qo'yiladi.

3. Hosil bo'lgan \overline{AB} nuqtalar tutashtiriladi. Tutashtirilgan \overline{AB} berilgan AB kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligi bo'ladi.

4. Agar \overline{AB} haqiqy uzunligi A'_2 , B'_7 bilan kesishguncha davom ettirilib, M_o nuqta hosil bo'ladi. M_o nuqta AB kesmani proyeksiyalar tekisligi bilan kesishgan izi bo'ladi.

5. Bunda AB kesma bilan H_o tekislik orasidagi og'ish burchagi $\angle BM_o B'_7 = \alpha$ hosil bo'ladi.

Agar AB (A^1_6 , B^1_3) kesma uchlarining ishoralarini har xil bo'lsa, unda kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligi, H_o ga og'ish burchagi va uning izi yasalishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

Yasash algoritmi:

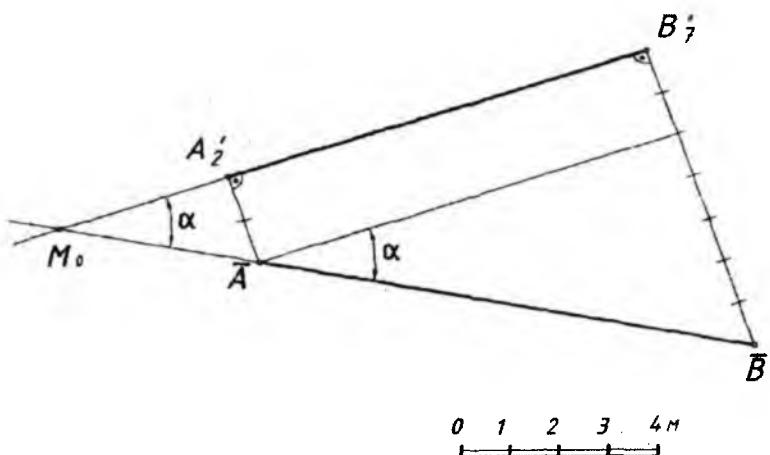
1. Kesma nuqtalaridan bittasi manfiy (-) ishorali bo'lgani uchun, uning haqiqiy uzunligini aniqlash uchun kesma proyeksiyasiga chiqarilgan perpendikulyar qarama-qarshi tomoniga yo'nalgan bo'ladi.

2. Bu perpendikulyarga chiziqli masshtab bo'yicha 6 va 3 birlik o'lchab qo'yiladi.

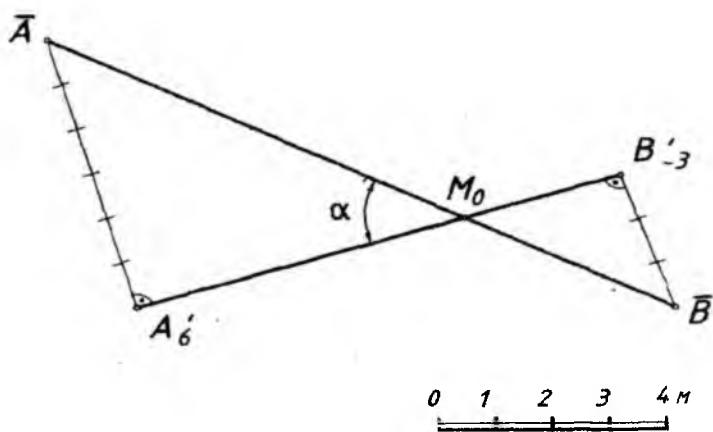
3. Hosil bo'lgan A va B nuqtalar tutashtiriladi. Bunda \overline{AB} kesma fazodagi AB kesmaning haqiqiy uzunligi , ya'ni $\overline{AB} = AB$ bo'ladi.

4. Agar \overline{AB} baqiqiy uzunligi bilan A^1_6 B^1_3 , kesishgan nuqtasi belgilansa M_o nuqta hosil bo'ladi.

5. Bunda AB kesma bilan H_o tekislik orasidagi og'ish burchagi $\angle AM_o A'_6 = \alpha$ hosil bo'ladi (2-rasm).



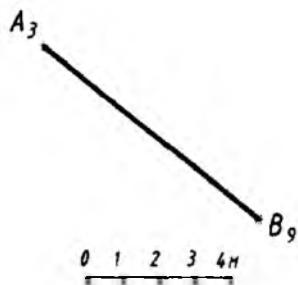
1-rasm



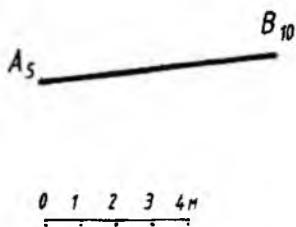
2-rasm

<p>1</p> <p>A_{18}</p> <p>B_{20}</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>	<p>2</p> <p>A_7</p> <p>B_{10}</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>
<p>3</p> <p>A_{-3}</p> <p>B_6</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>	<p>4</p> <p>A_{10}</p> <p>B_7</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>
<p>5</p> <p>A_2</p> <p>B_8</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>	<p>6</p> <p>A_3</p> <p>B_9</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4H</p>

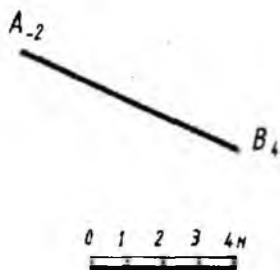
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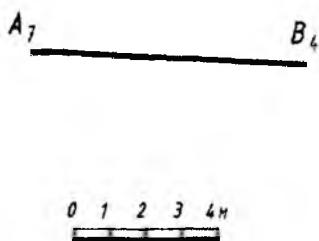
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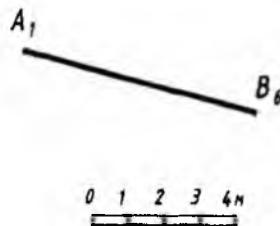
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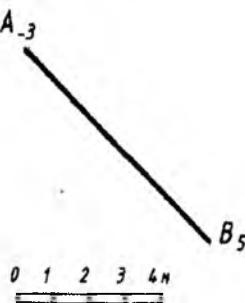
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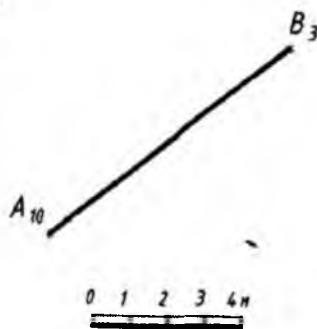
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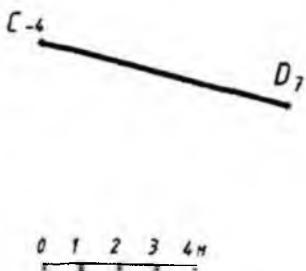
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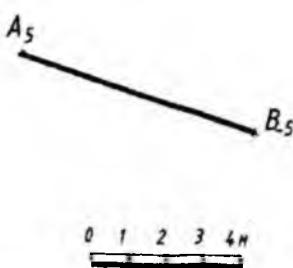
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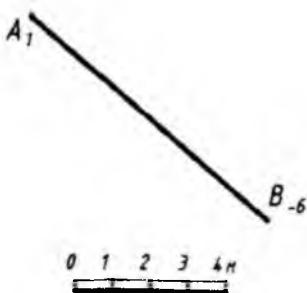
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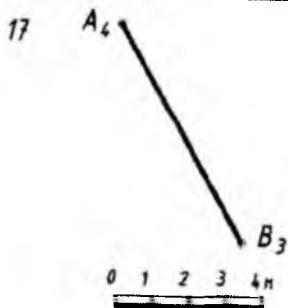
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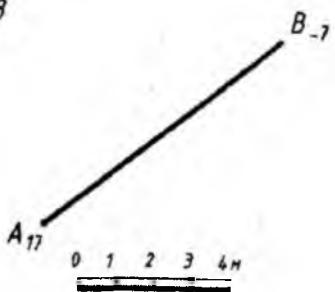
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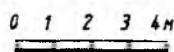


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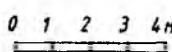
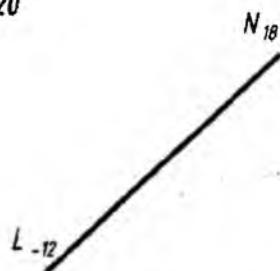


II jadvalning davomi

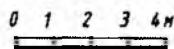
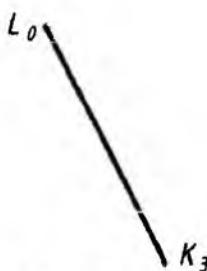
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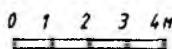
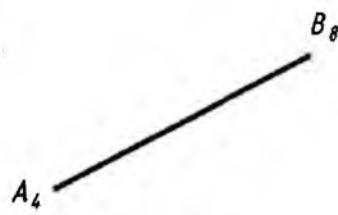
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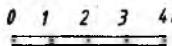
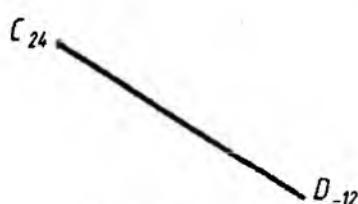
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1.2. Ikki tekislikning o'zaro kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash

$P(P_i)$ va $Q(Q_j)$ qiyalik mashtablari orqali berilgan umumiy vaziyatdagi ikki tekislikning o'zaro kesishish chizig'i aniqlansin. Variantlar III jadvaldan olinadi.

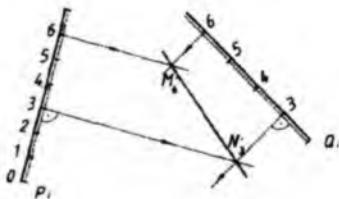
Masalani yechish algoritmi : Son belgili proyeksiyada ikki tekislikning kesishish chizig'ini yasash uchun tekisliklarning gorizontallar chiziqlaridan foydalaniladi. Bunda har ikkala kesishuvchi tekislikning sonli belgilari bir hil bo'lган gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalarini belgilab ularni o'zaro tutashtirish kifoyadir (3-rasm).

1. $P(P_i)$ va $Q(Q_j)$ qiyalik mashtabiari orqali berilgan umumiy holdagi tekisliklarning 3 va 6 gorizontal chiziqlari proyeksiyalari o'tkazilib, o'zaro kesishish nuqtalari M_6 va N_3 aniqlanib, ular o'zaro tutashtirilgan.

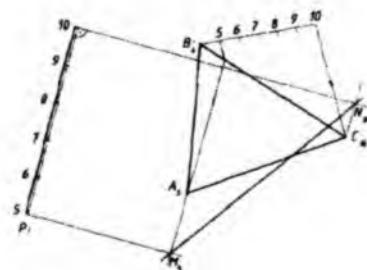
Qiyalik mashtabi bilan berilgan $P(P_i)$ va $ABC(A'_5B'_4C'_{10})$ uchburchak orqali tasvirlangan tekisliklarning o'zaro kesishgan chizig'i aniqlansin.

Masalani yechish algoritmi:

1. Bunda $P(P_i)$ tekislikning 5 va 10 gorizontal chiziqlarining proyeksiyalari o'tkaziladi.
2. $ABC (A'_5 B'_4 C'_{10})$ uchburchak tomonlari darajalanib, uning 5 va 10 gorizontal chiziqlarining proyeksiyalari o'tkaziladi.
3. Son belgilari bir hil bo'lган gorizontal proyeksiyalarining kesishish nuqtalari $M(M'_5)$ va $N(N'_{10})$ belgilanib, ular o'zaro tutashtiriladi (4-rasm).

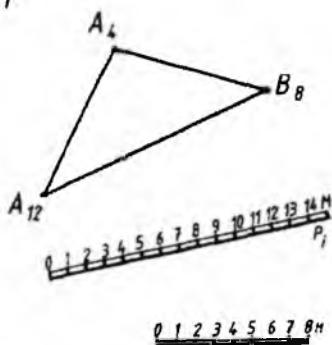


3-rasm

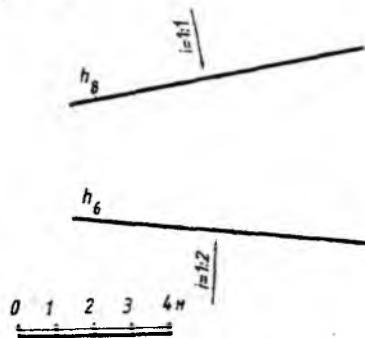


4-rasm

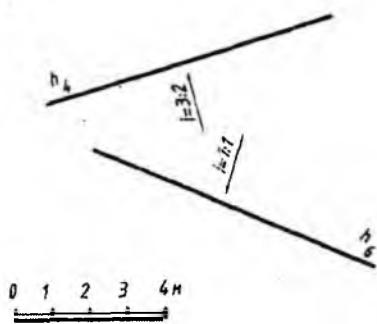
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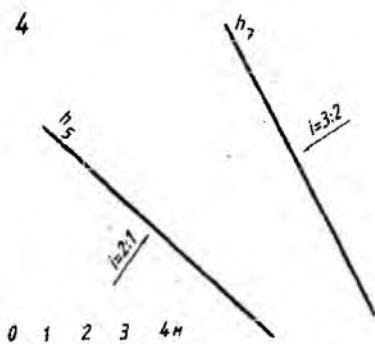
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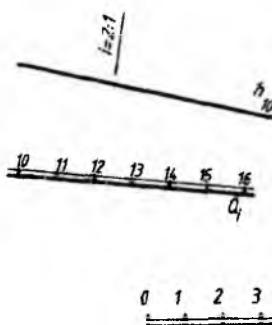
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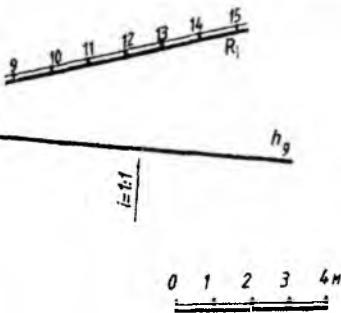
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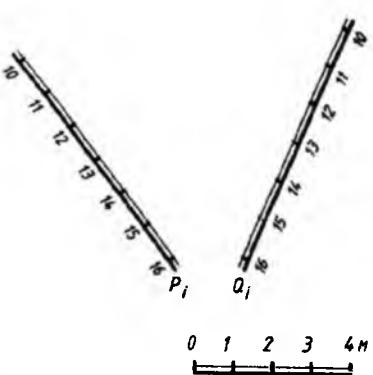
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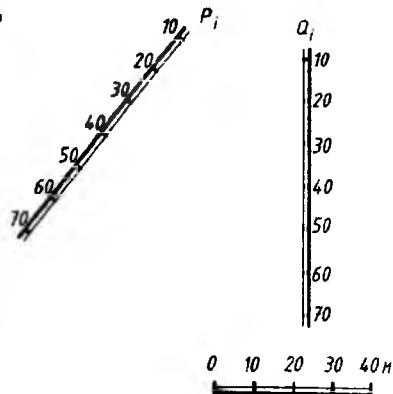
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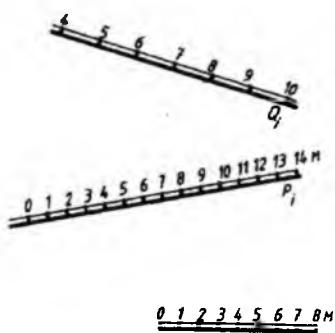
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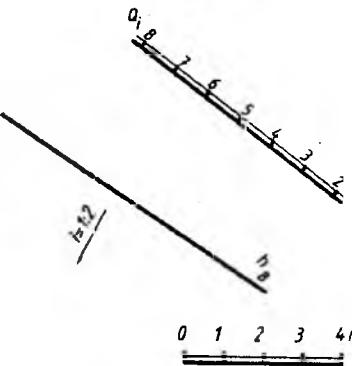
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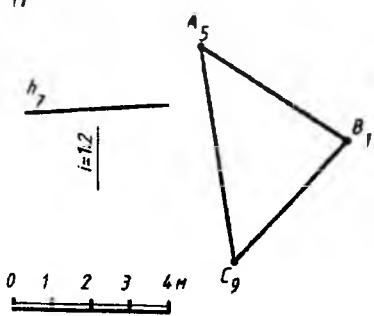
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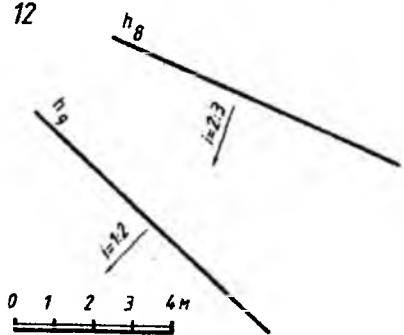
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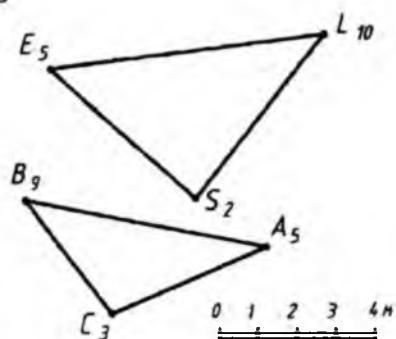
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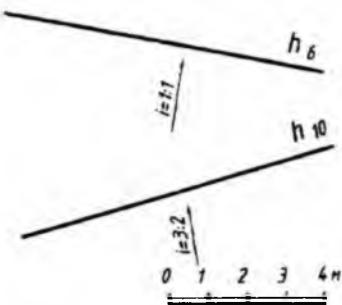
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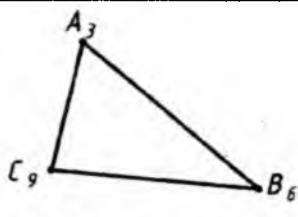
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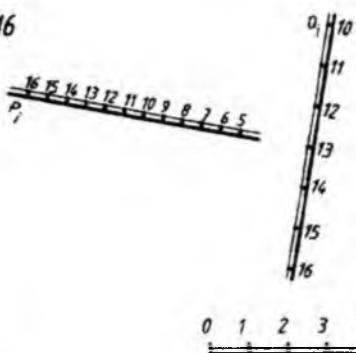
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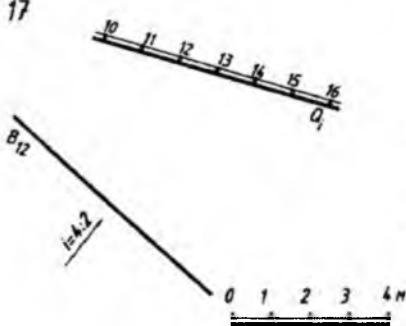
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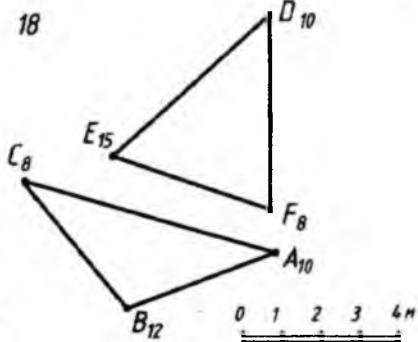
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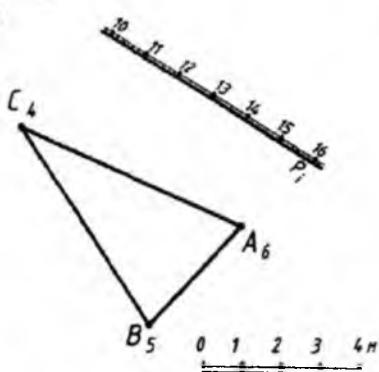
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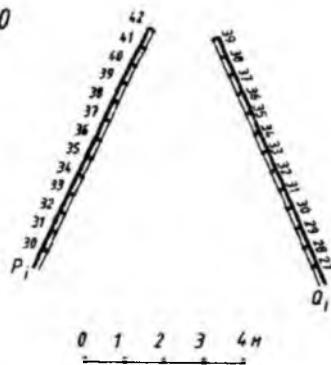
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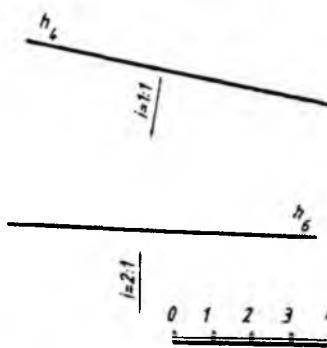
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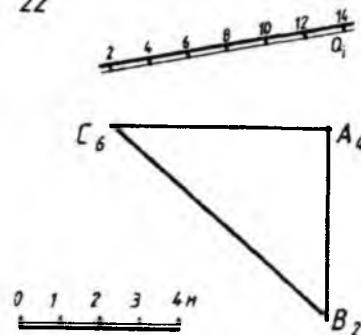
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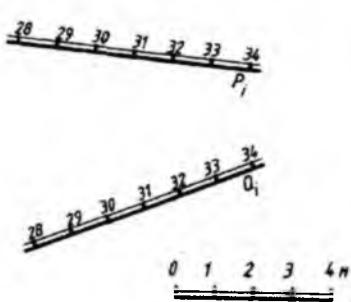
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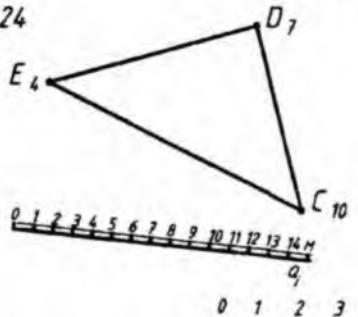
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23



24



1.3. Berilgan nuqtadan tekislikkacha qisqa masofani aniqlash

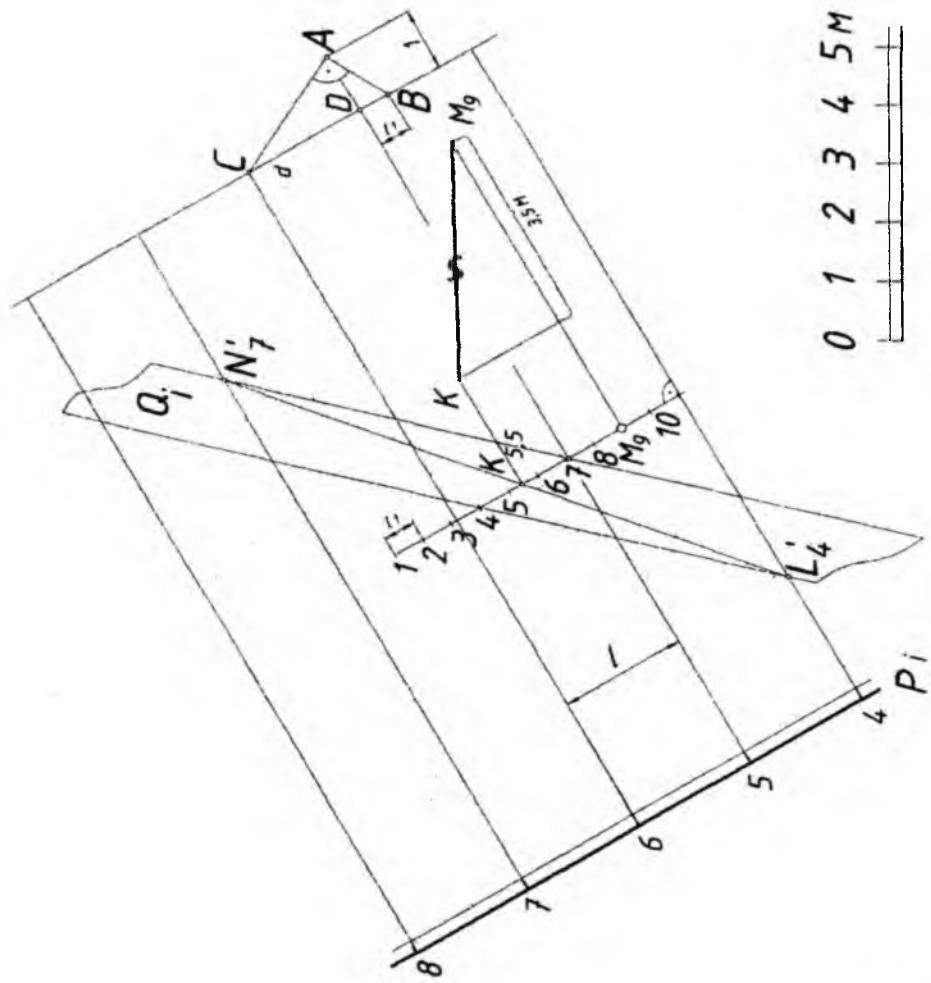
Berilgan M (M_6) nuqtadan P (P_i) qlyalik mashtabi orqali herilgan tekislikgacha bo'lgan eng qisqa masofa va uning haqiqiy uzunligi aniqlansim.

Variantlar IV jadvaldan olinadi.

Masalani yechish algoritmi:

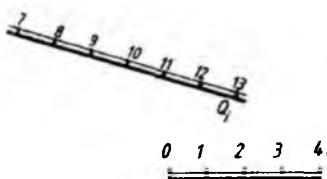
Nuqtadan tekislikgacha bo'lgan eng qisqa masofa nuqta orqali shu tekislikka tushurilgan perpendikulyar chiziq yordamida o'lchanadi (5-rasm).

1. M (M_9) nuqta orqali P (P_i) tekislikning gorizontaliga perpendikulyar chiziq tushuramiz.
2. Tekislikka tushirilgan perpendikulyar tug'ri chiziq intervalini aniqlash uchun 1: £ hisoblaniladi va M' , nuqtadan boshlab qo'yilib chiqiladi. Bunda £ berilgan P (P_i) tekislik intervalidir.
3. Grafik usulda qudagicha aniqlash mumkin. Ixtiyoriy A nuqtadan $AD=1$ kesma chiziqli masshtab bo'yicha o'lchab qo'yiladi.
4. D nuqtadan $d \perp AD$ to'g'ri chiziq chiqariladi. So'ngra d to'g'ri chiziqning D nuqtasidan chap tomonga tekislik intervali , £=DC qilib joylashtiriladi. A va C nuqtalar o'zaro tutashtirilib A nuqtadan $AC \perp AB$ o'tkaziladi.
5. Hosil bo'lgan DB kesma P tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqli intervali bo'ladi.
6. To'g'ri chiziq orqali 4 va 7 gorizontallarni ifodalovchi ixtiyoriy yordamchi $Q(Q_i)$ tekislik o'tqaziladi.
7. Bu tekislikni P (P_i) tekislik bilan M'_4 , N'_7 kesishish chizig'i yasaladi.
8. P (P_i) tekislikga tushirilgan perpendikulyar to'g'ri chiziq bilan M'_4 , N'_7 kesma kesishib $K'_{5,5}$ aniqlanadi.
9. M'_9 , $K'_{5,5}$ kesma qisqa masofa bo'ladi, uning haqiqiy uzunligini to'g'ri burchakli usulidan foydalab yasaladi.
10. Buning uchun K nuqtaning son belgisi aniqlanadi. M'_9 nuqtadan M'_9 , $K'_{5,5}$ kesmaga perpendikulyar chiqarib unga $9 - 5,5 = 3,5$ m o'lchab qo'yish bilan M_9 hosil qilinadi. Natijada M_9 $K'_{5,5}$ kesma $M(M'_9)$ nuqtadan P (P_i) tekislikgacha bo'lgan eng qisqa masofa bo'ladi.



S-rasm

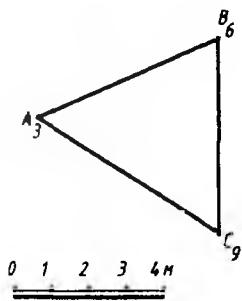
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 M_{12} 

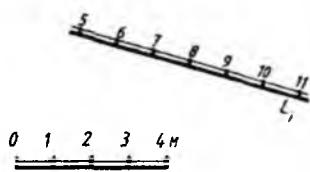
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 M_{12}^* 

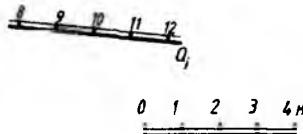
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 M_7 

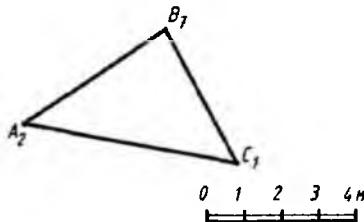
4

 M_6 

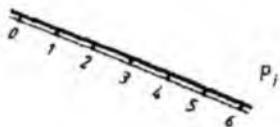
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 M_{10} 

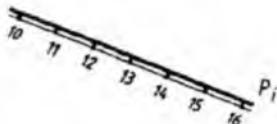
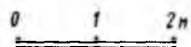
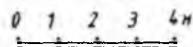
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 M_{10} 

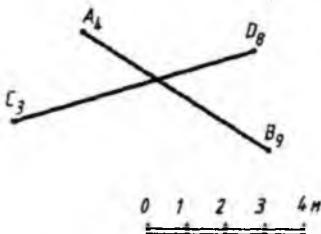
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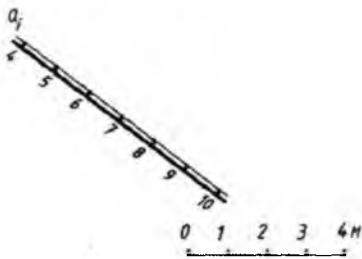
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 M_2  M_{12} 

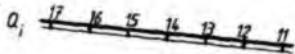
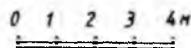
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 M_5 

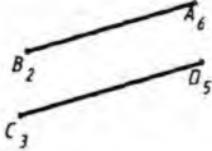
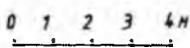
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 M_4 

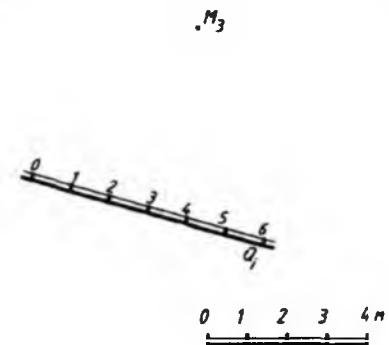
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 M_{14} 

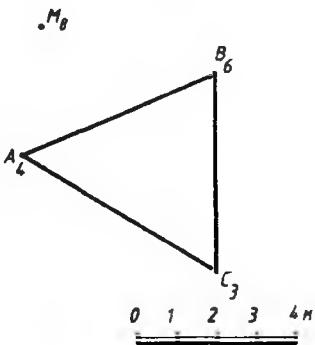
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 M_4 

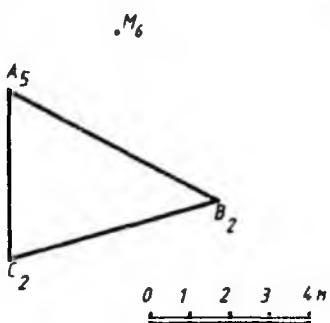
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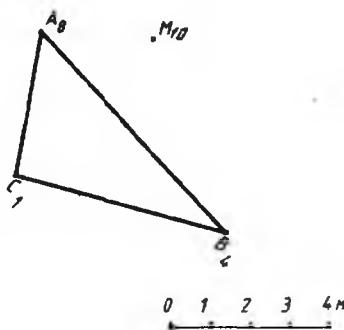
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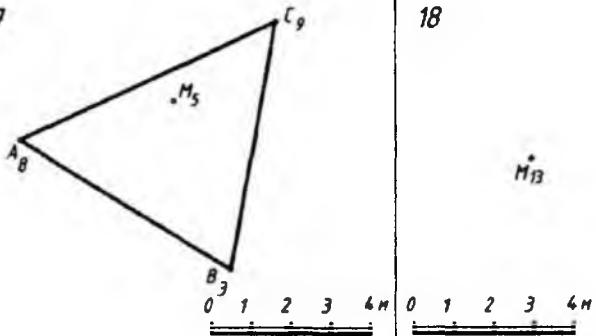
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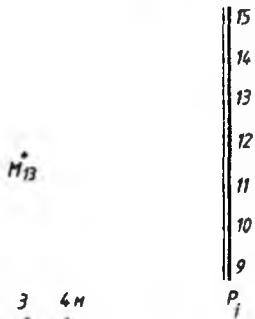
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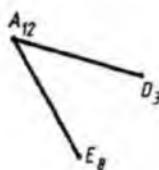


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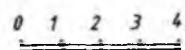
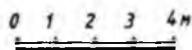
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M_5



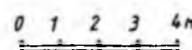
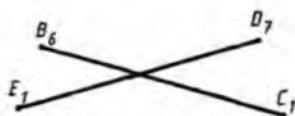
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M_9



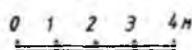
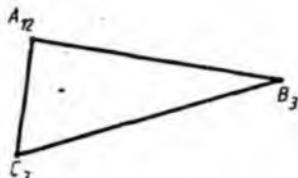
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M_3



22

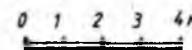
M_8



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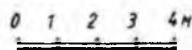
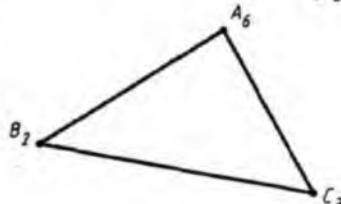
M_6

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24

M_5



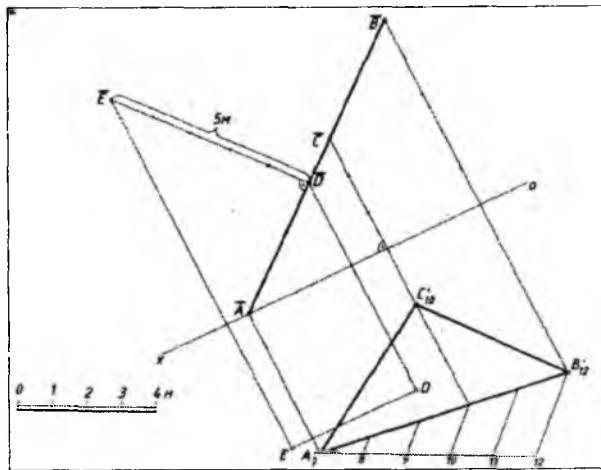
II -§. Ortogonal proektsiyalar tekisliklari qayta tuzish usullarida metrik va pozitsion masalalar yechish.

2.1. Berilgan uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqta proyeksiyasini almashtirish usulida aniqlash

ABC ($A'_1 B'_{12} C'_{10}$) uchburchak orqali berilgan tekislik ustidagi D(D') nuqtadan 5 m uzoqlikdagi E(E') nuqtani proyeksiya tekisliklari almashtirish usulida aniqlang. Variantlar V jadvaldan olinadi.

Masalani yechish algoritmi: (6-rasm)

1. Bunda avval $A'_1 B'_{12} C'_{10}$ uchburchakning C'_{10} 10' gorizontal chizig'inining proyeksiyası yasaladi.
2. Gorizontal chiziqqa perpendikulyar qilib ox o'qi o'tkaziladi.
3. A'_1 nuqtaning yangi \bar{A} proyeksiyasi ox o'qda proektion bog'lanish chiziq ho'yicha joylashtiriladi.
4. B nuqtaning yangi \bar{B} proyeksiyasi $12-7=5$ ni qilib aniqlanadi.
5. D' nuqtaning \bar{D} proyeksiyasi $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ kesmada aniqlanib undan $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ kesmaga perpendikulyar chiziq chiqaramiz va unga chiziqli masshtab bo'yicha 5m o'lchab qo'yamiz. Natijada D (D') nuqtadan 5m uzoqlikdagi \bar{E} nuqtaning proyeksiyasi hosil bo'ladi. Uning E' proyeksiyasi proektion bog'lanish chizig'i yordamida hosil qilinadi.



6-rasm

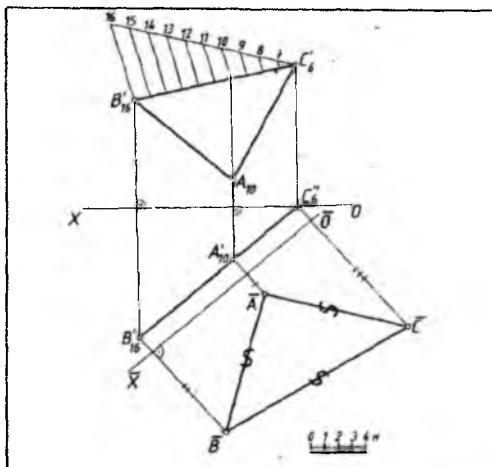
2.2. ABC uchburchak orqali berilgan tekislik yuzasining haqiqiy kattaligini almashtirish usulida aniqlash

ABC ($A'_10 B'_16 C'_6$) uchburchak orqali herilgan tekislik yuzasining haqiqiy kattaligini proyeksiya tekisliklarini almashtirish usulida aniqlang.

Variantlar V jadvaldan olinadi.

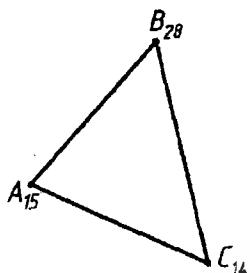
Masalani yechish algoritmi: (7-rasm)

- Buning uchun $A'_10 B'_16 C'_6$ uchburchakning A'_10 10' gorizontal chizig'inining proyeksiyasini yasaladi.
- Gorizontal chiziqa perpendikulyar qilib ox o'qi o'tkaziladi.
- C'_6 nuqtaning yangi proyeksiyasini ox da tanlaganimiz uchun B'_16 nuqtaning yangi B''_{16} proyeksiyasini ox o'qdan $16 - 6 = 10m$ qilinib proeksiyon chiziqda joylashtiriladi.
- A'_10 nuqtaning yangi proyeksiyasini ox o'qdan $10 - 6 = 4m$ qilinib proeksiyon chiziqda joylashtiladi. Bunda ABC uchburchakning yangi proyeksiyasi $\bar{A}''_{10} \bar{B}''_{16} \bar{C}''_6$ proyeksiyalovchi holatga keladi .
- Tekislikning yangi proyeksiyasiga parallel qilib $\bar{\delta}_1 \bar{x}_1$ o'qi o'tkaziladi uchburchak nuqtalardan $\bar{\delta}_1 \bar{x}_1$ o'qga perpendikulyar chiziqlar o'tkaziladi.
- Bu chiziqlarga A'_10 , B'_16 va C'_6 nuqtalardan ox o'qgacha bo'lgan masofalar o'lchab qo'yiladi. Natijada $A'_10 B'_16 C'_6$ uchburchak orqali berilgan tekislik yuzasining haqiqiy kattaligi aniqlananadi.



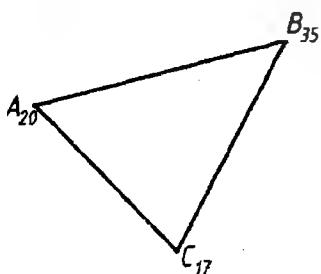
7-rasm

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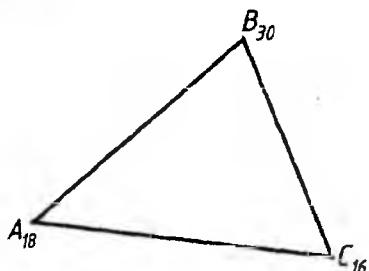
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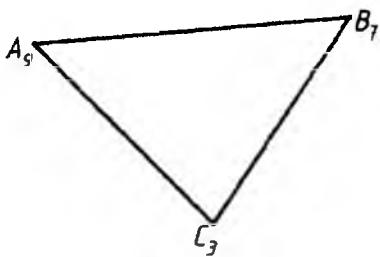
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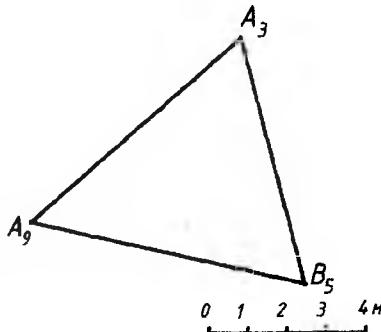
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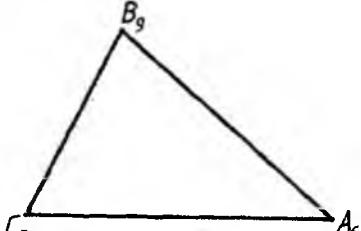
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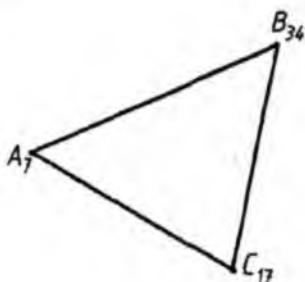
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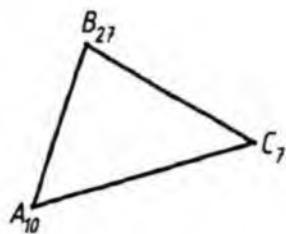


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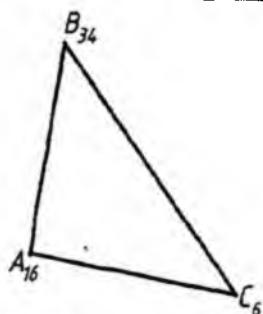
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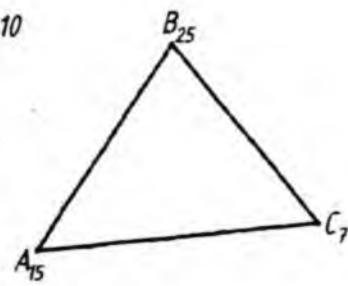
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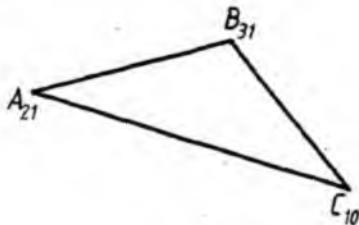
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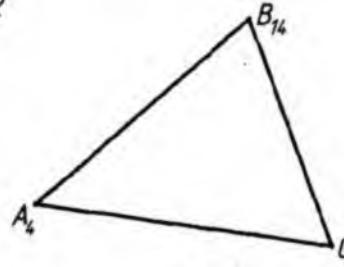
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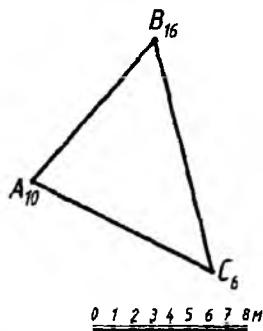
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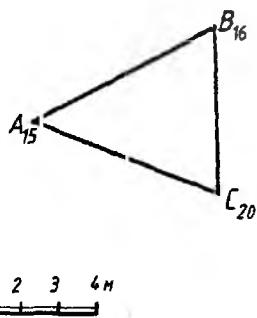
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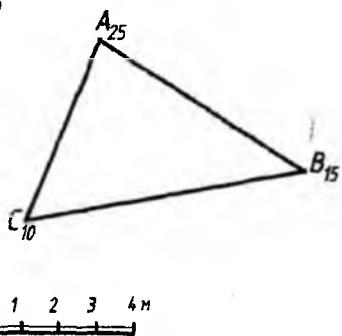
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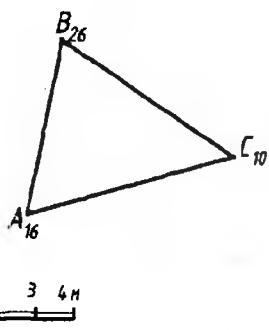
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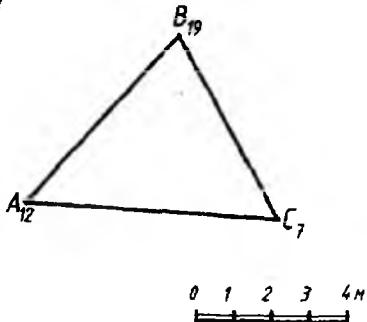
15



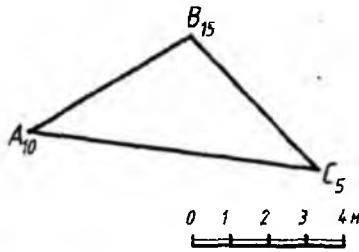
16



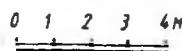
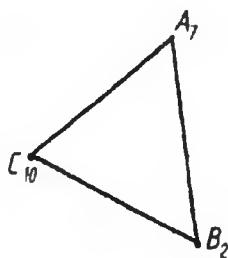
17



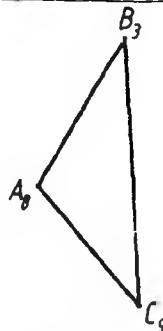
18



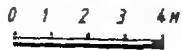
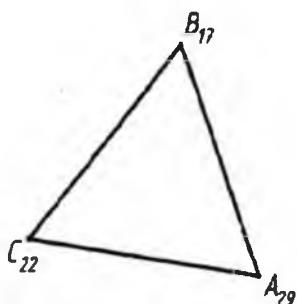
19



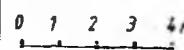
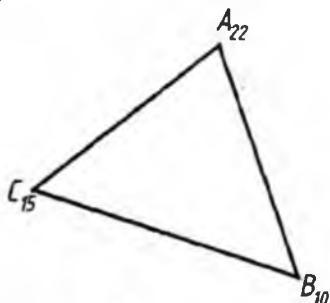
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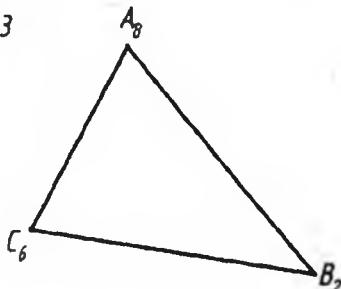
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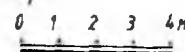
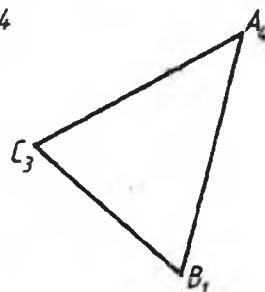
22



23



24



III-§. Sirtlarning tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash.

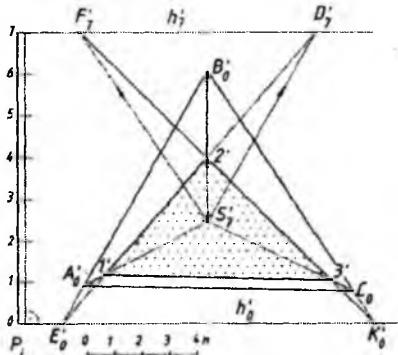
3.1. Qirrali sirtlarning tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash

Asosi A', B', C' uchburchakdan iborat uchi S', bo'lgan piramidaning P (P_i) tekislik bilan kesishgan kesim yuzasi yasalsin. Variantlar VI jadvaldan olinadi.

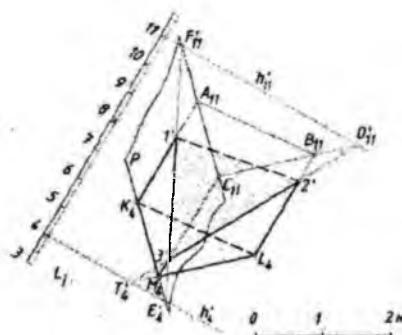
Yasasblar quidagicha bajariladi: (8-rasm, a)

1. Piramidaning A', B', S' yon yog'ining B', E' va S', D' kesmalar bilan ifodalangan gorizontal chiziqlarni o'tkazamiz.
2. P_i tekislikning h' va h' gorizontal chiziqlarini o'tkazamiz.
3. Son belgilari bir hil bo'lgan 0 va 7 gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish E' va D', nuqtalarini belgilaymiz.
4. Ularni tutashtiruvchi E', D' chiziq piramidaning S', A', B' yon yog'ida 1 va 2 nuqtalarning holatini belgilaydi.
5. Xuddi shuningdek, piramidaning B', C', S' yon yog'ining B', K' va S', F' gorizontal chiziqlarini o'tkazamiz. Ularning P_i tekislikning h' va h' gorizontal chiziqlari bilan kesishgan nuqtalari F' va K' belgilanadi.
6. Bu nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi F', K' chiziq piramida S', B', C' yon yog'ida 2' va 3' nuqtalar holatini belgilaydi. Hosil bo'lgan 1', 2' va 3' nuqtalarni tutashtirib P tekislik bilan piramidaning kesishgan kesim yuzasi aniqlangan.

Prizma bilan tekislikning kesishish chizig'i ham yuqaridagi usuldan foydalanib aniqlanadi (8-rasm, b).

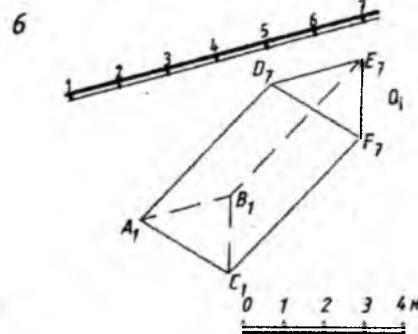
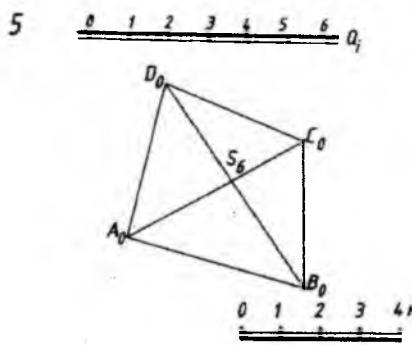
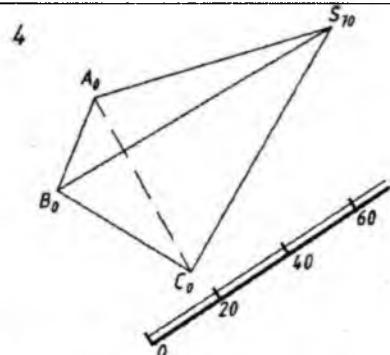
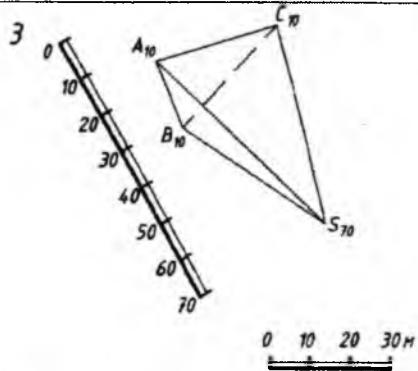
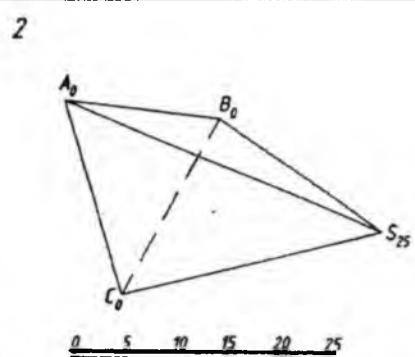
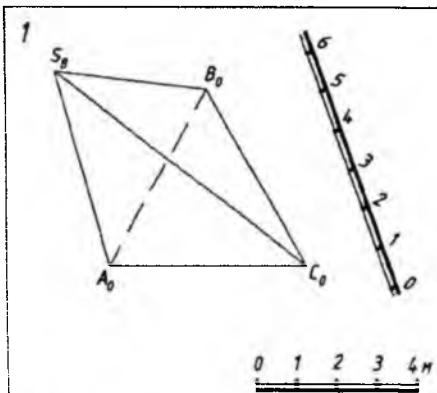


a)



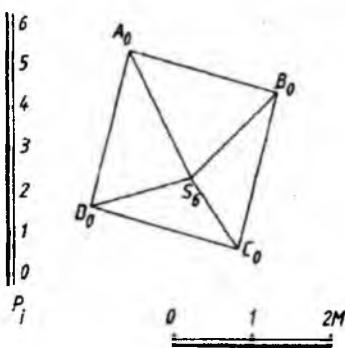
8-rasm

b)

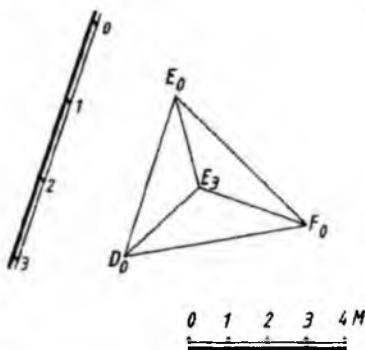


VI jadvalning davomi

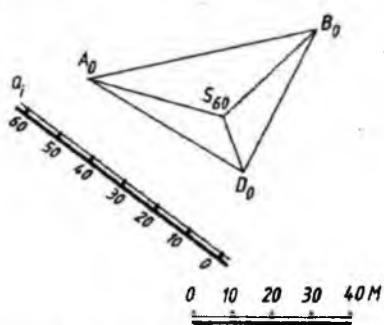
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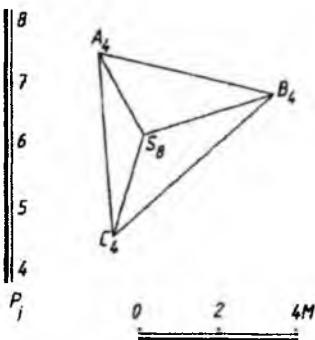
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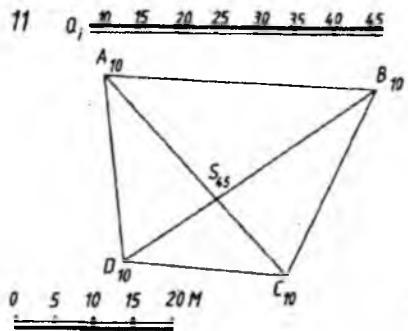
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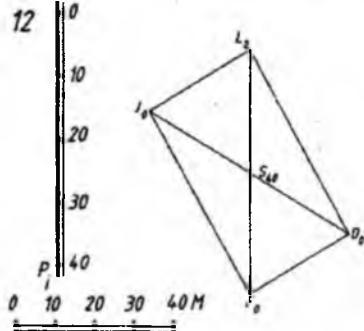
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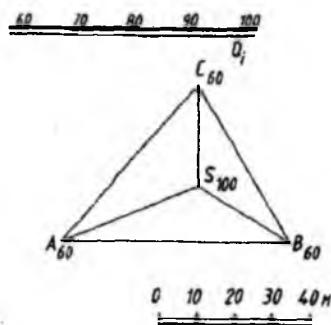
11



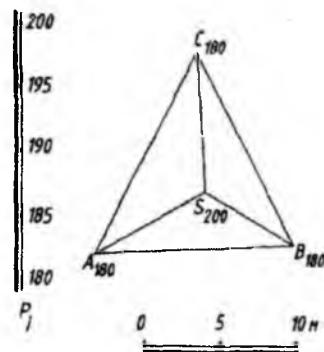
12



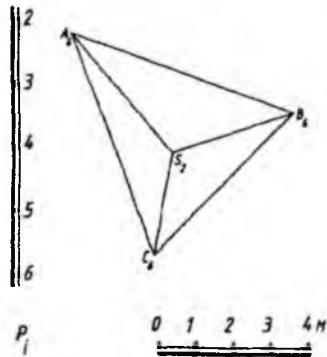
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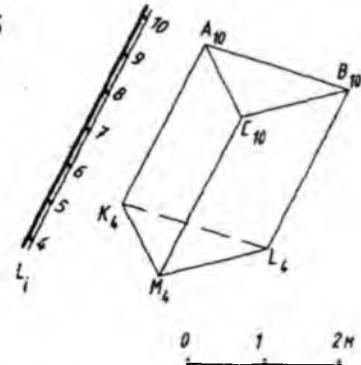
14



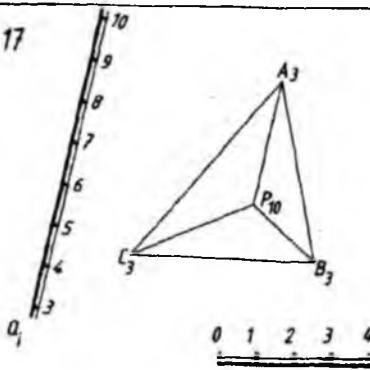
15



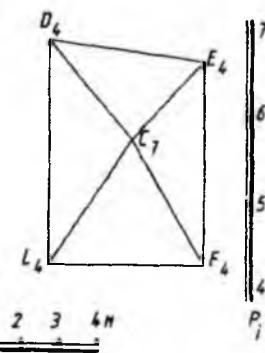
16



17

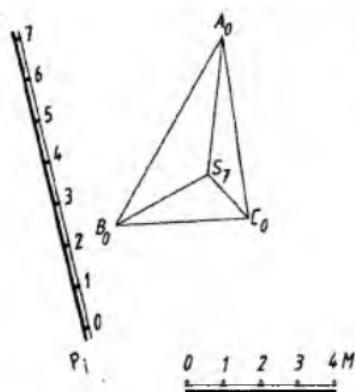


18

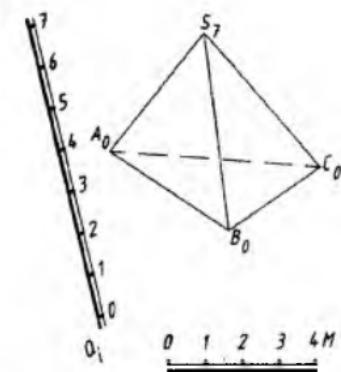


VI jadvalning davomi

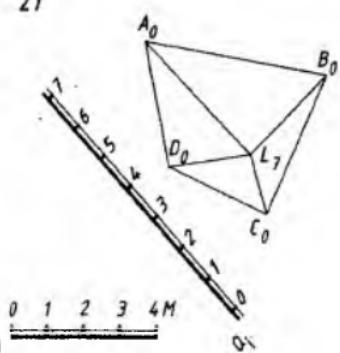
19



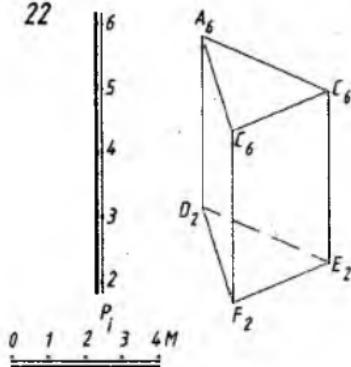
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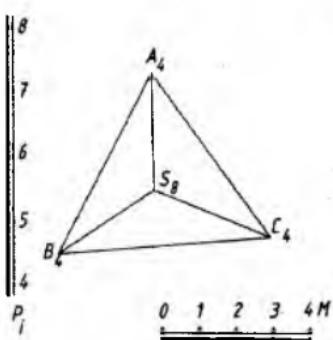
21



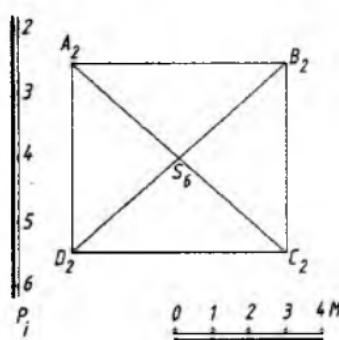
22



23



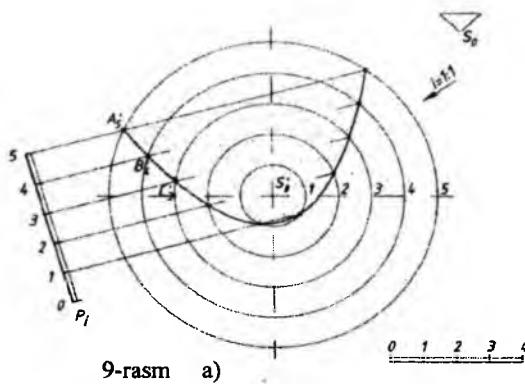
24



3.2. Aylanish sirtlarining tekislik bilan kesishgan chizig'ini anlqlash

Qiyalik masshtabi P_i orqali berilgan tekislik bilan o'qi H_o tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri doiraviy konusning kesishgan kesim yuzasi aniqlansin. Variantlar VII jadvaldan olinadi.

Masalani yechish algoritmi: (9-rasm, a).



9-rasm a)

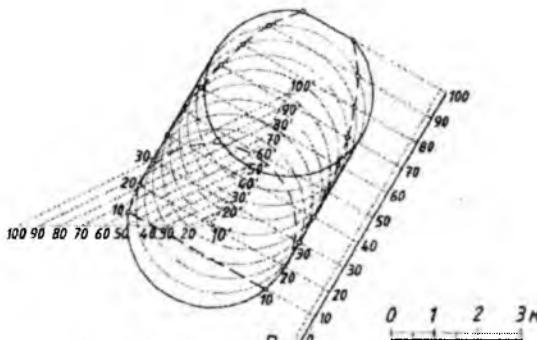
1. Bunda konusning gorizontal chiziqlari bo'lgan aylanalar va tekislikning gorizontal chiziqlari bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqlar o'tkaziladi.

2. Son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan konus va tekislik gorizontal chiziqlari aylana va to'g'ri cbiziqlarning mos ravishda o'zaro kesishish

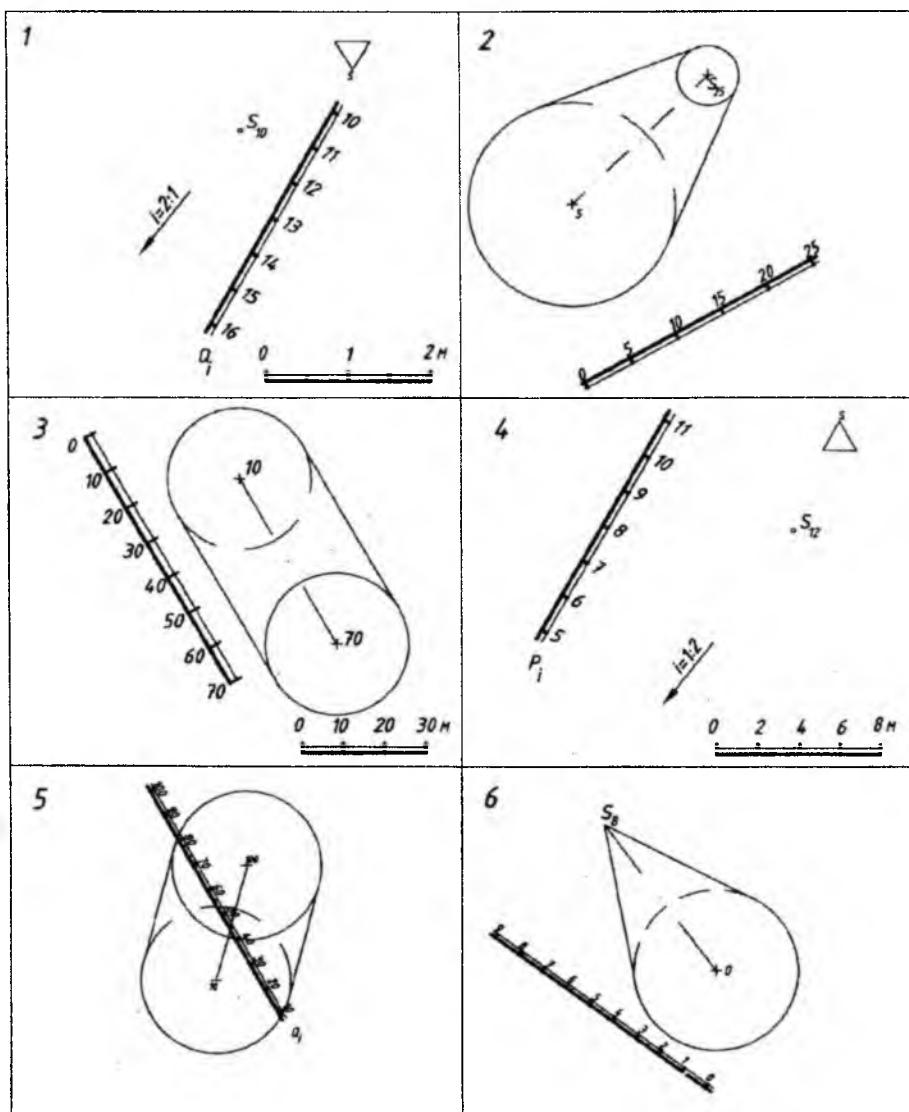
nuqtalari A'_4 , B'_3 ... belgilanib ularni ketma-ket tutashtiramiz.

3. Natijada P_i (P_i) tekislik bilan to'g'ri doiraviy konusning kesishgan kesim yuzasi hosil bo'ladi.

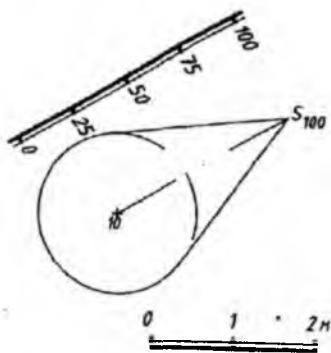
Silindr bilan tekislikning kesishish chizig'i ham yuqaridagi usuldan foydalamb aniqlanadi (9-rasm, b).



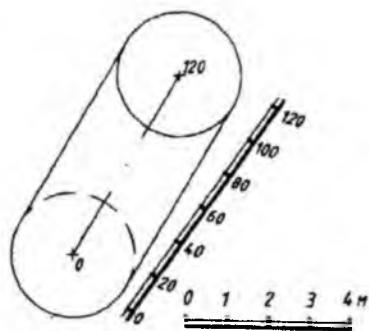
9-rasm b)



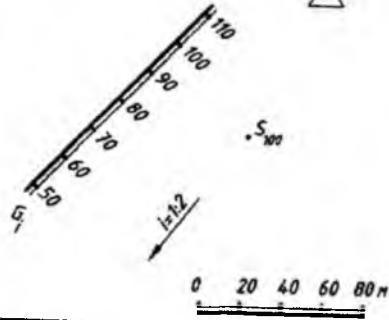
7



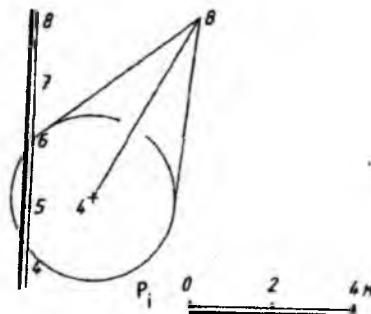
8



9

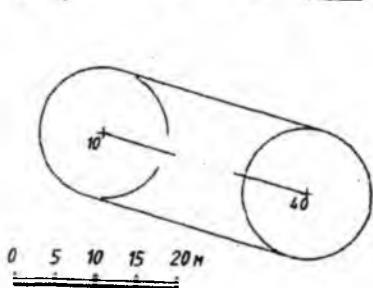


10

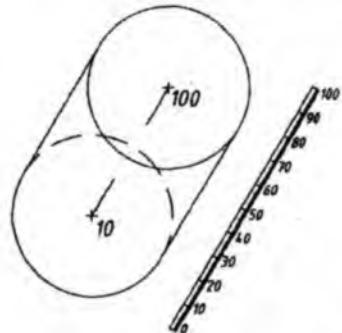


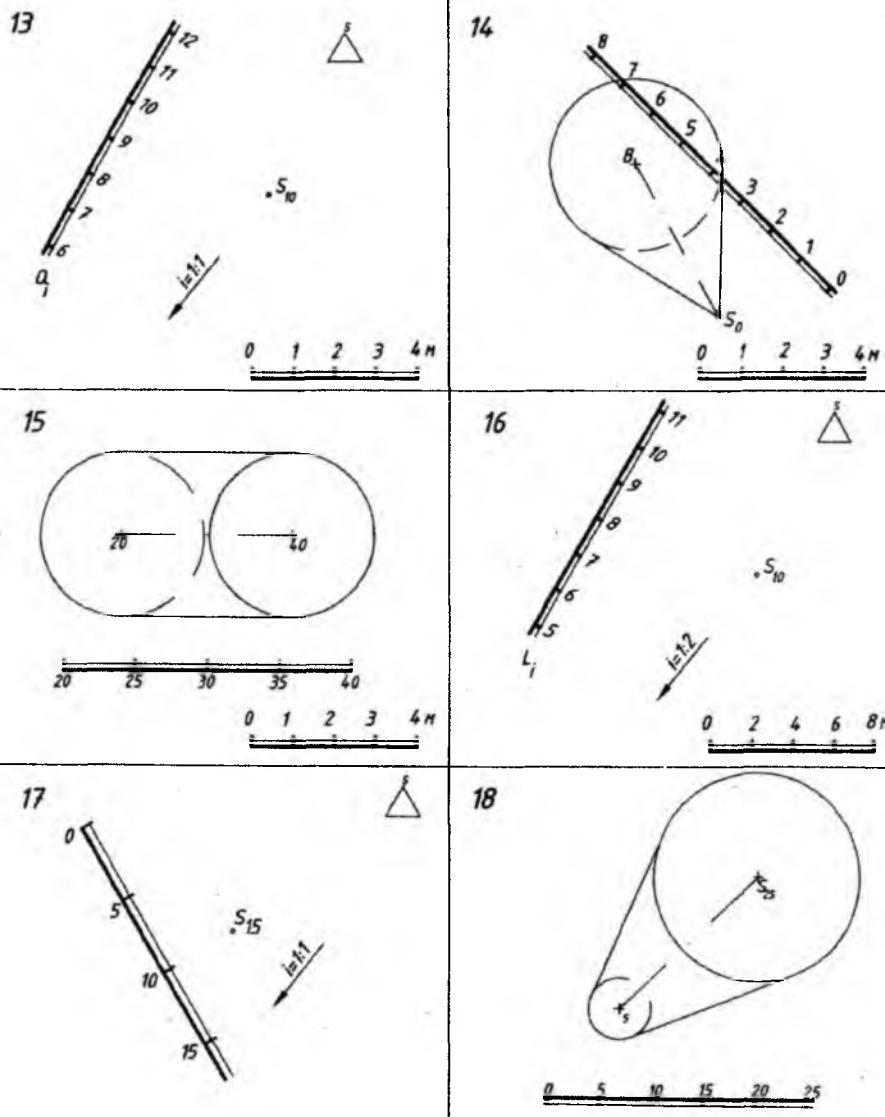
11

a_i

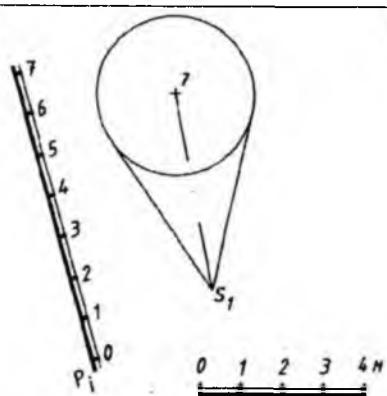


12

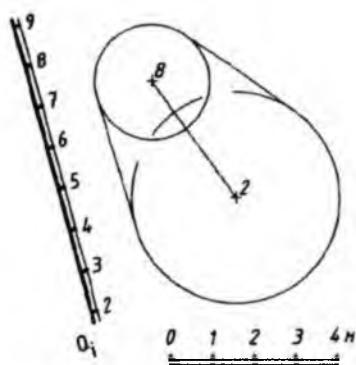




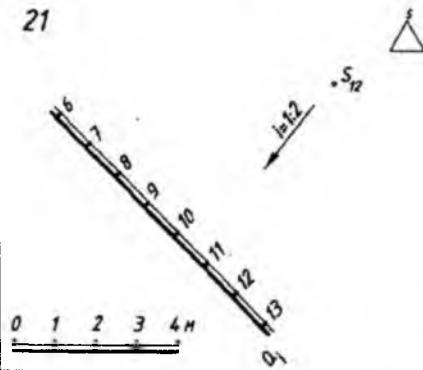
19



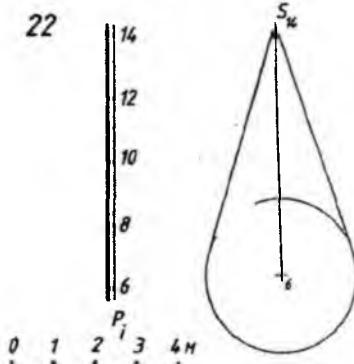
20



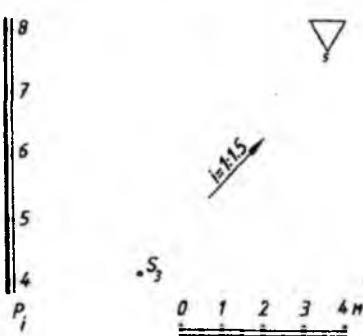
21



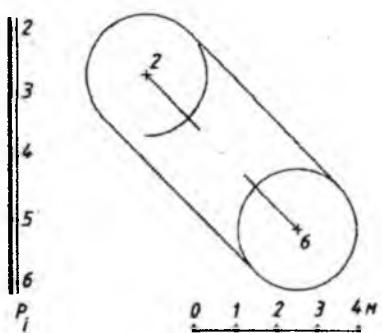
22



23



24

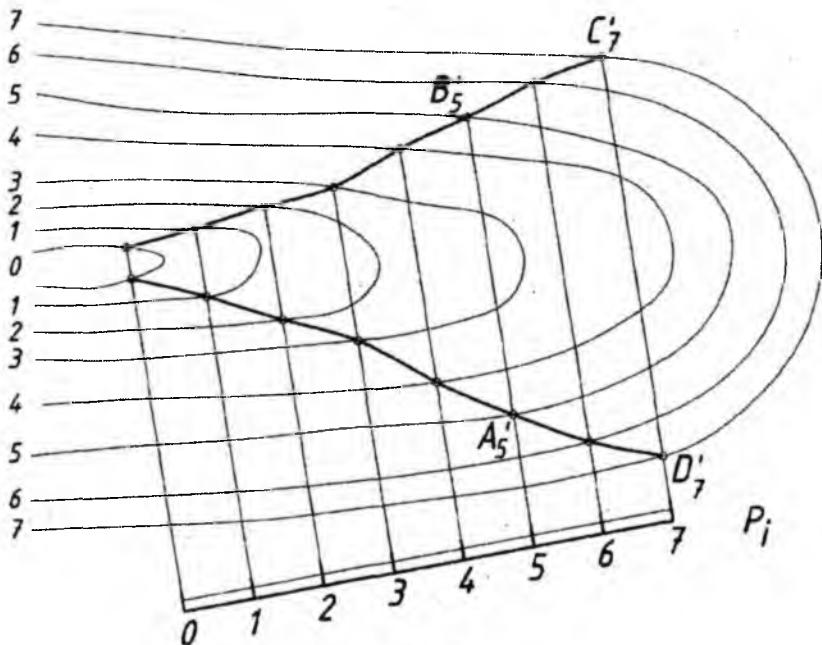


3.3. Topografik sirt bilan tekislikning kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash

Qiyalik mashtabi P_i orqali ifodalangan tekislik bilan gorizontal chiziqlari va ularning son belgilari orqali berilgan topografik sirtning kesishish chizig'i yasalsin. Variantlar VIII jadvaldan olinadi.

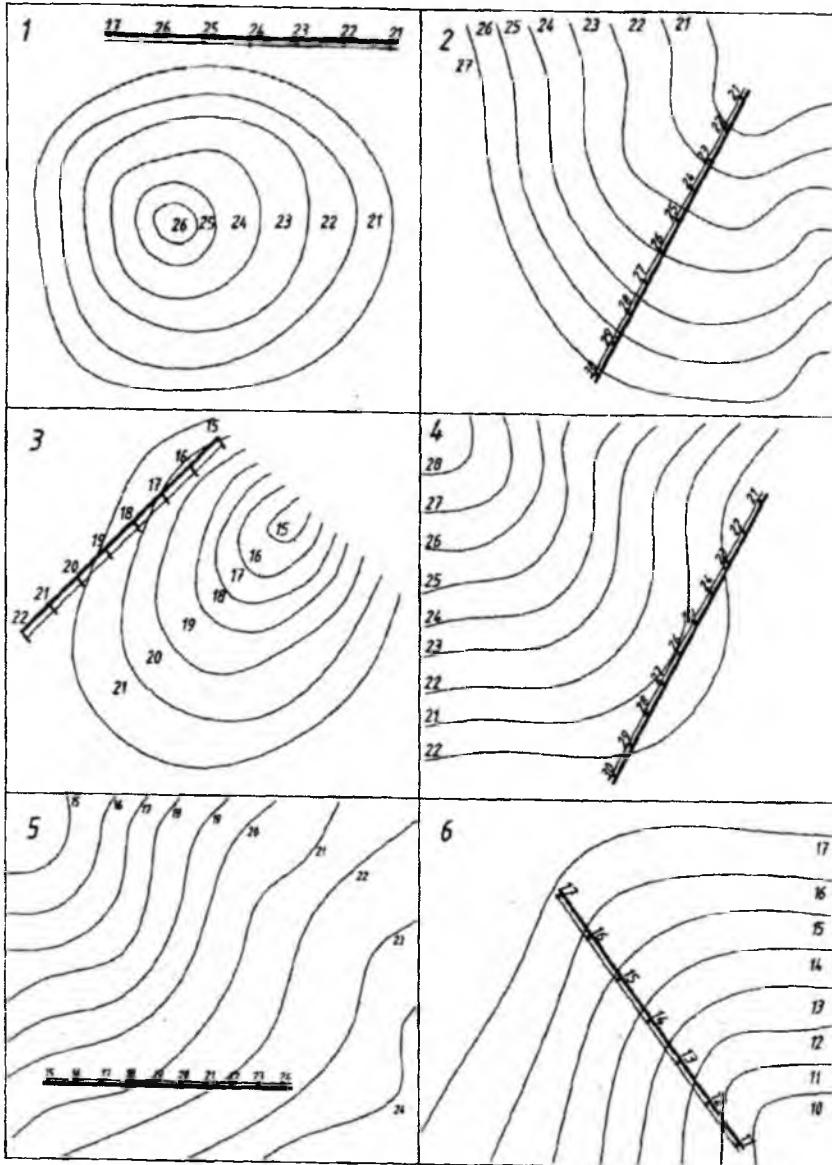
Masalani yechish algoritmi:(10-rasm)

1. Qiyalik mashtabi P_i orqali berilgan P tekislikning gorizontal chiziqlari o'tkaziladi.
2. P_i tekislikning va topografik sirtning son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlarning uchrashish nuqtalari A'_5 , B'_5 , C'_7 , D'_7 , ... belgilanadi.
3. Belgilangan nuqtalar ketma-ket tartib bilan tutashtirilib berilgan ikki tekislikning kesishish chizig'i aniqlanadi.

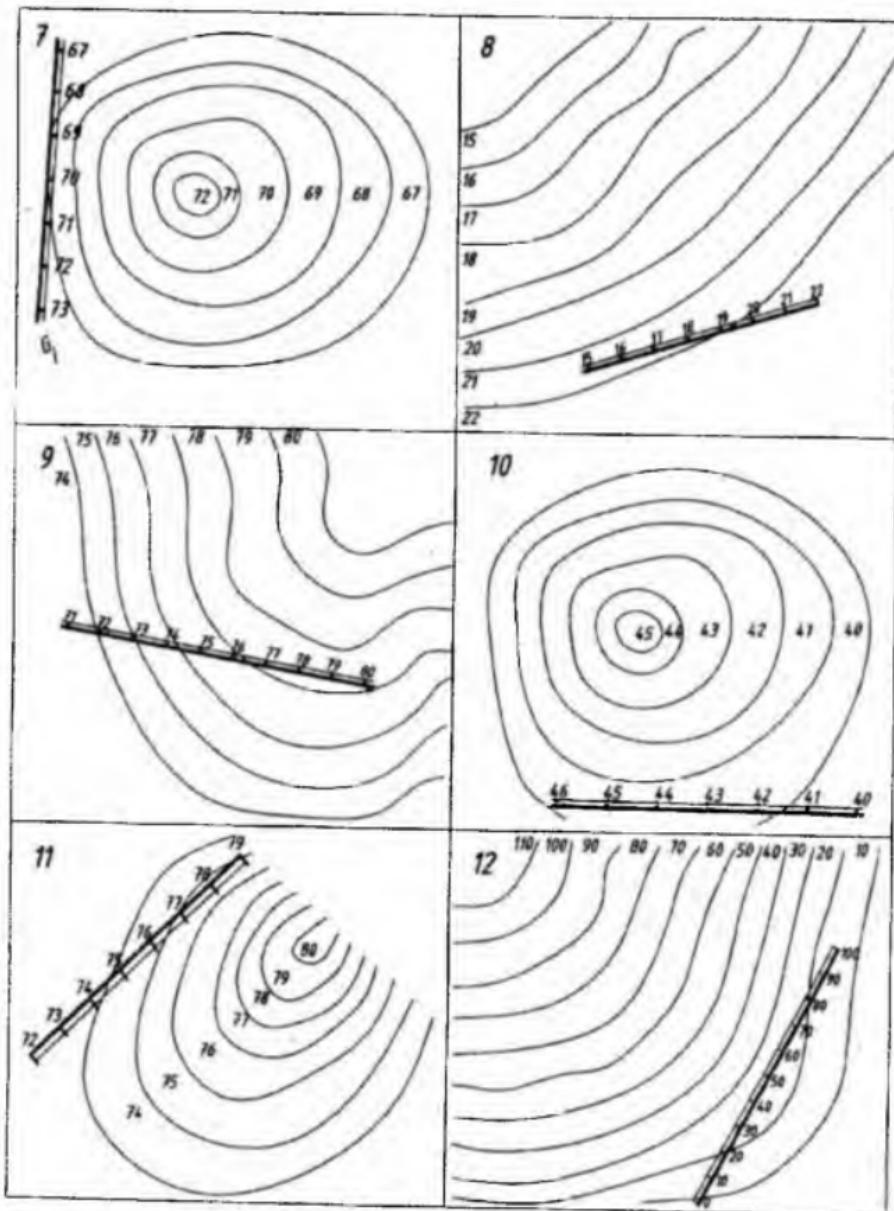


10-rasm

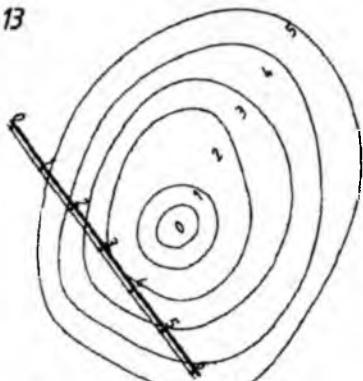
VIII jadval



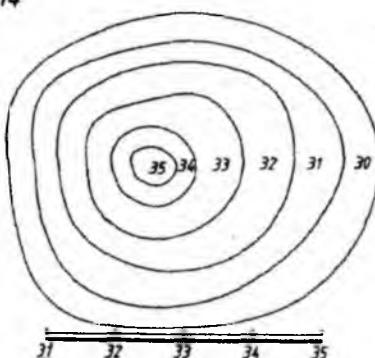
VIII jadvalning davomi



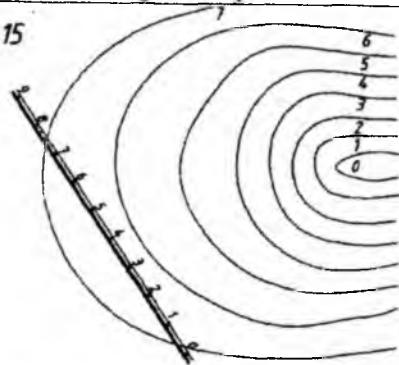
13



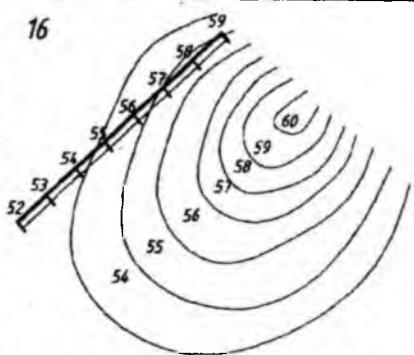
14



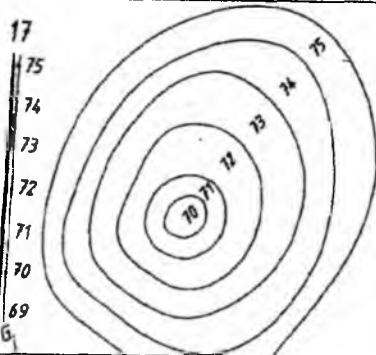
15



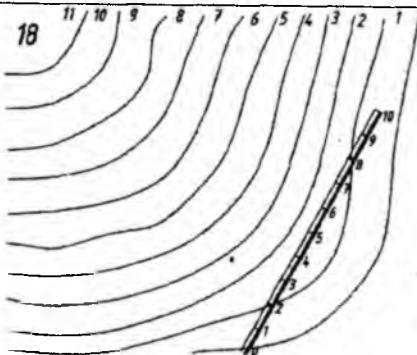
16



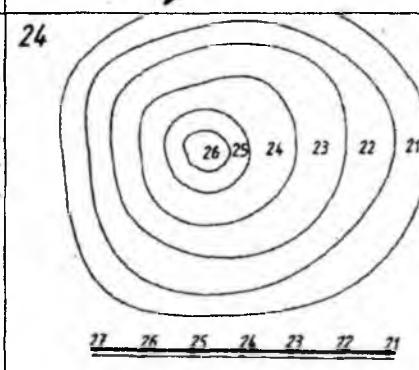
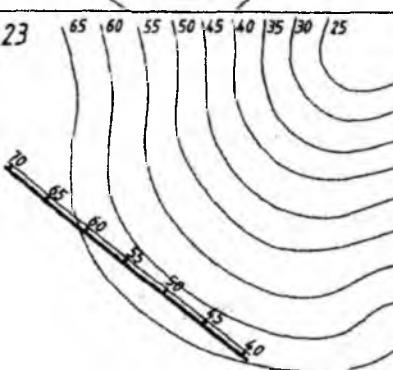
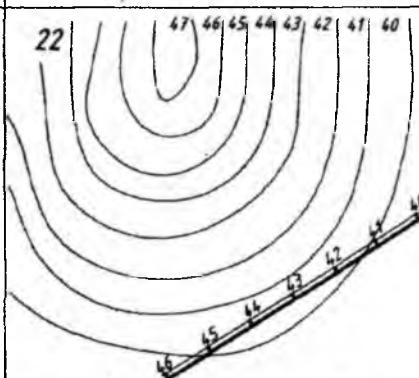
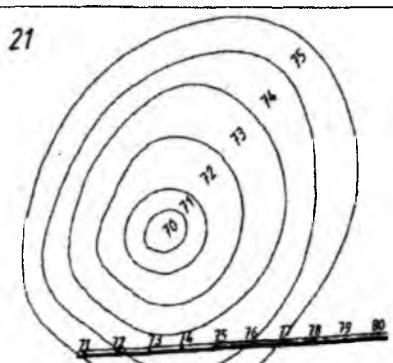
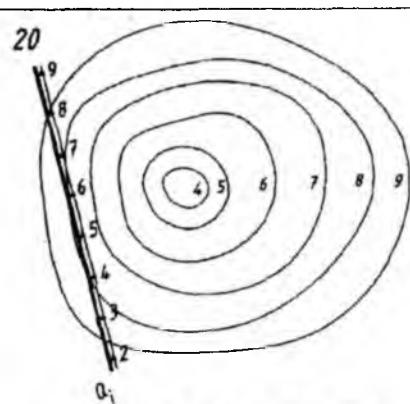
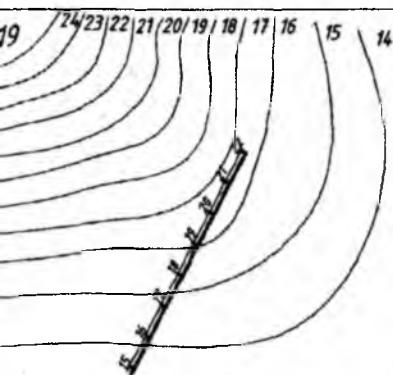
17



18



VIII jadvalning davomi



3.4. Maydoncha nishab tekisliklarining tekis yer sirtidagi tuproq ishlarining chegara chizig'ini aniqlash. Variantlar IX jadvalidan olinadi.

Qurilish va gidrotexnik inshootlarni qurishda inshoot nishab tekisliklarining shartli ravishdagi tekis yer sirti bilan kesishishidagi tuproq ishlari chegara chizig'ini aniqlashga to'g'ri keladi. Buning uchun avvalo inshootning nishab tekisliklari berilgan qiyaliklar bo'yicha yasaladi. So'ngra yondosh tekisliklarning o'zaro kesishish chiziqlari yasaladi. Inshootning har bir nishab tekisliklarini shartli tekis yer sirti bilan kesishgan chiziqlari tuproq ishlari chegarasini aniqlaydi.

1-misol. 11-rasmida son belgisi 8,0 m bo'lgan maydoncha va unga chiqadigan konturi to'g'ri chiziq bo'lgan qiya yo'l tasvirlangan. Maydoncha va qiya yo'l nishab tekisliklarini o'zaro hamda 5-shartli tekis yer bilan kesishishidagi tuproq ishlarining chegara chiziqlari aniqlansin. Maydoncha nishab tekisliklarining tegishli qiyaliklari chizmada ko'rsatilgan.

Masalani echish algoritmi:

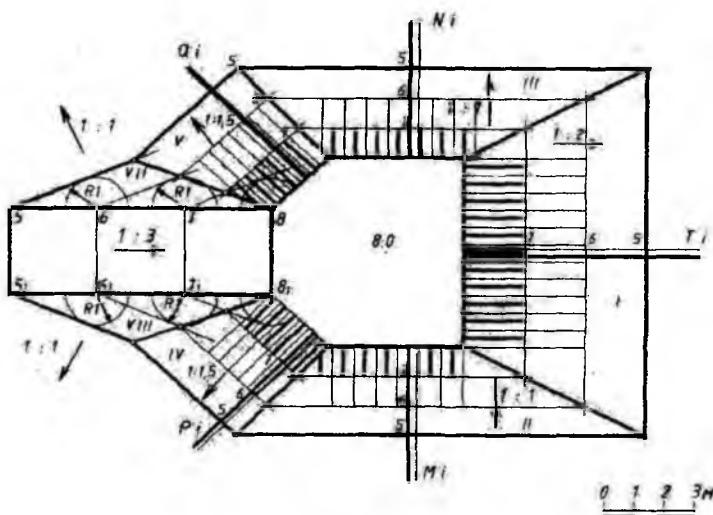
1. I-nishab tekisligining qiyaligi $i=1:2$ bo'lgani uchun uning intervali $l=2$ m bo'ladi. Shuning uchun oraliqlari 2 metrga teng qilib T_i qiyalik masshtabining 7,6 va 5 gorizontallari yasaladi.
2. II va III nishab tekisliklarining qiyaligi $i=1:1$ bo'lgani uchun ularning intervali $l=1$ m bo'ladi. Shuning uchun oraliqlari 1 metrga teng qilib R_i va Q_i qiyalik masshtablarining ham 7,6 va 5 gorizontallari chiziladi.
3. IV va V-nishab tekisliklarining qiyaligi $i=1:1,5$ bo'lgani uchun ularning intervali $l=1,5$ m bo'ladi. Oraliqlari 1,5 m ga teng qilib M_i va N_i qiyalik masshtablarining gorizontallari o'tkaziladi.
4. I va II, I va III, II va IV hamda III va V nishab tekisliklarining son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontallarini kesishish nuqtalari belgilanadi. Bu nuqtalarni birlashtirish bilan yondosh nishab tekisliklarining kesishuv a,b,c va d chiziqlari yasaladi.
5. I-V nishab tekisliklarining 5,0 shartli yer sirti bilan kesishgan chiziqlari tuproq ishlari chegarasini aniqlaydi.

6. Maydonchaga chiqadigan qiya yo'l (apparel)ning qiyaligi $i=1:3$ bo'lgani uchun uning intervali $l=3$ m bo'ldi. Shuning uchun 8 va 81 nuqtalardan boshlab 3m dan qo'yib 7,71; 6,61; va 5,51 nuqtalar hosil qilinadi.

7. Qiya yo'lning nishab tekisliklarining qiyaligi $i=1:1$ bo'lgani uchun uning intervali $l=1$ m bo'ldi. Shuning uchun 6, 7, 8 va 61, 71, 81 nuqtalardan $R=1$ radius bilan aylana yoylari chiziladi. Bu aylana yoylariga 5,6, 7 va 51, 61, 71 nuqtalardan urinmalar o'tkaziladi. Hosil bo'lgan urinmalar qiya yo'l nishab tekisliklarining 5,6 va 7-gorizontallari bo'ldi.

8. V va VII, IV va VIII mishab tekisliklarining son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontallarining kesishish nuqtalari belgilanib, tutashtiriladi. Natijada maydoncha va qiya yo'l yondosh nishab tekisliklarining o'zaro kesishgan m va n chiziqlari hosil bo'ldi.

Qiya yo'l nishab tekisliklarining 5-gorizontallari shartli tekis yer sirti bilan qiya yo'l mishab tekisliklarining kesishgan chizig'i bo'lib, tuproq ishlarining chegara chizig'i bo'ldi.



11-rasm

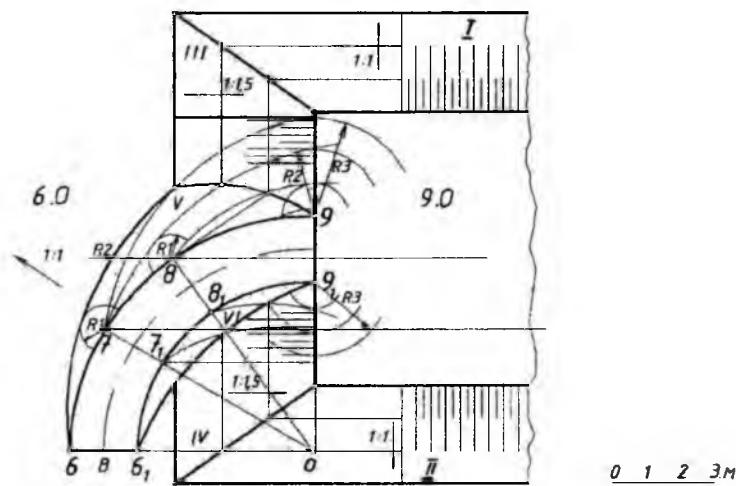
2-misol. 12-rasmida son belgisi 9,0 m bo'lgan maydoncha va unga chiqadigan qiya yoysimon konturli yo'l tasvirlangan. Maydoncha nishab tekisliklarini va qiya yo'l nishab sirtini 6-shartli tekis yer sirti bilan kesishgan tuproq ishlarining chegara chiziqlari aniqlansin. Yondosh tekislik va sirtlarning o'zaro kesishuv chiziqlari ham yasalsin. Nishab tekisliklari va sirtlarning tegishli qiyaliklari chizmada ko'rsatilgan.

Masalani echish algoritmi:

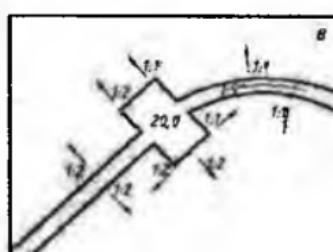
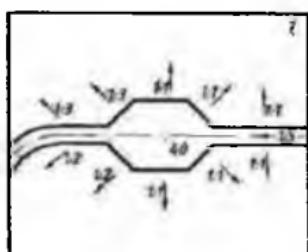
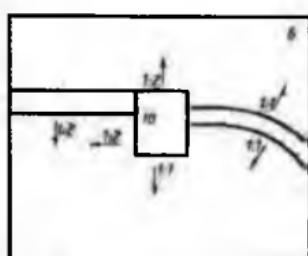
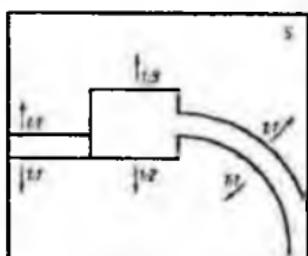
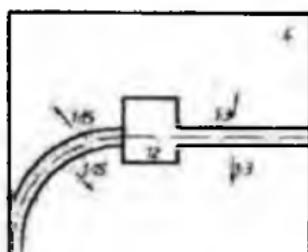
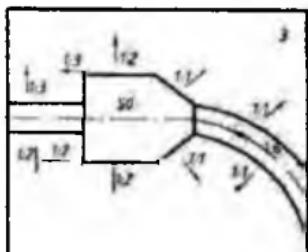
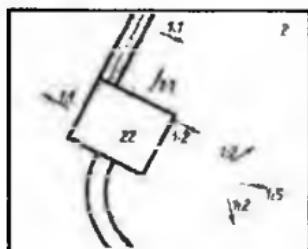
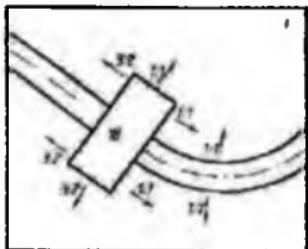
1. Maydonchaning I va II nishab tekisliklarining qiyaliklari $i=1:1$ bo'lgani uchu ularning intervallari $l=1m$ bo'ladi. P_1 va Q_1 qiyalik mashtablarining 8, 7 va 6 gorizontallarining oralig'i 1m dan qilib o'tkaziladi.
2. Maydonchaning III va IV nishab tekisliklarining qiyaligi $i=1:1,5$ bo'lgani uchun ularning intervali $l=1,5m$ bo'ladi. Shuning uchun M_1 va N_1 qiyalik mashtablarining 8, 7 va 6 gorizontallarini oralig'i 1,5m dan qilib o'tkaziladi.
3. I va III hamda II va IV nishab tekisliklarining son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontallarining kesishish nuqtalari belgilanib tutashtiriladi. Natijada maydoncha yondosh nishab tekisliklarining kesishuv chiziqlari hosil bo'ladi. Shu bilan blrga nishab tekisliklarining 6-shartli tekis yer sirti bilan kesishib hosil qilgan tuproq ishlari chegara chiziqlari aniqlanadi.
4. Yoysimon qiya yo'lning nishab sirtlarining 6-shartli tekis yer sirti va maydoncha nishab tekisliklari bilan kesishgan chiziqlarini yasash quyidagicha bajariladi.
 - 4.1 Maydonchaning son belgisi 9,0 va 6,0 son helgili shartli tekis yer sirtining farqi hyu - $h_q = 9m - 6m = 3m$ aniqlanadi. So'ngra AB yoyni teng 3 bo'lakga bo'lib hosil bo'lgan nuqtalarni O bilan birlashtiriladi. Natijada yoysimon yo'l chegara kontur chiziqlarida 8 va 81, 7 va 71 hamda 6 va 61 nuqtalar hosil bo'ladi.
 - 4.2. Qiya yo'l nishab sirtlarining qiyaliklari $i=1:1$ bo'lgani uchun ularning intervallari $l=1m$ aniqlanadi. So'ngra 7 va 71 nuqtalardan $R=1m$ radius bilan, 8 va 81 nuqtalardan $R=1$; $R=2m$ radiuslar bilan, 9 va 91 nuqtalardan $R=1$; $R=2$; $R=3m$ radiuslar bilan yoylar chiziladi.

4.3. Qiya yo'l konturining 6-nuqtasidan markazlari 7,8 va 9 nuqtalarda bo'lgan R1,R2 va R3 radiusli yoylarga urinma egri chiziq ko'rinishida sirtning 6-gorizontali chiziladi. Konturning 7 nuqtasidan markazlari 8 va 9 nuqtalarda bo'lgan R=1 va R=2 radiusli yoylarga egri chiziqli urinma o'tkaziladi. Bu chiziq sirtning 7- gorizontali bo'ladi. Konturning 8-nuqtasidan markazi 9 nuqtada bo'lgan R1 radiusli yoya 8-urinma egri chiziq o'tkaziladi. Bu esa nishab sirtining 8-gorizontali bo'ladi.

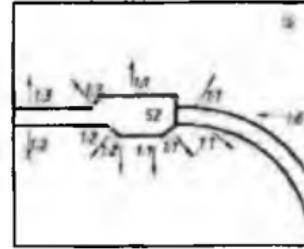
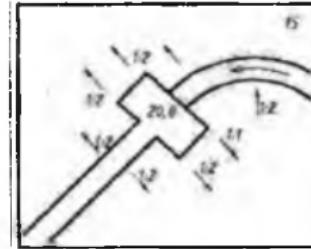
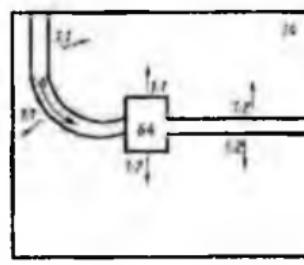
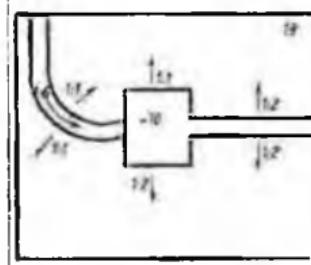
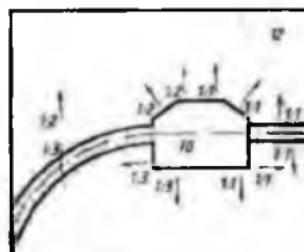
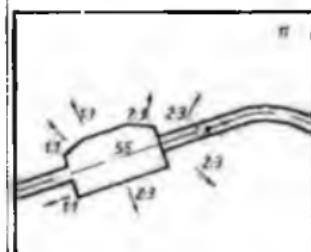
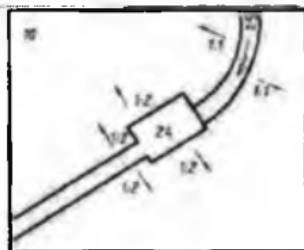
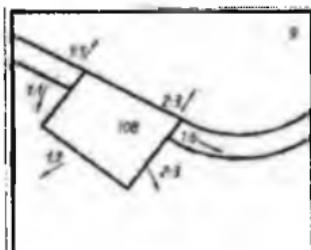
4.4. Maydonchaning III va IV nishab tekisliklarini to'g'ri chiziqli hamda qiya yo'lning V va VI nishab sirtlarini egri chiziqli gorizontallarini (son belgilari hir xil bo'lgan) mos ravishda va o'zaro kesishgan nuqtalarini belgilab tutashtiriladi. Natijada maydoncha nishab tekisliklari bilan qiya yo'l nishab sirtlarini kesishish chiiqlari hosil bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga 6 va 61 nuqtalardan o'tgan egri chiziqli goriontallar qiya yo'lni 6-shartli tekis yer sirti bilan kesishib tuproq ishlari chegarasini aniqlaydi.



12-rasm



IX jadvalning davomi

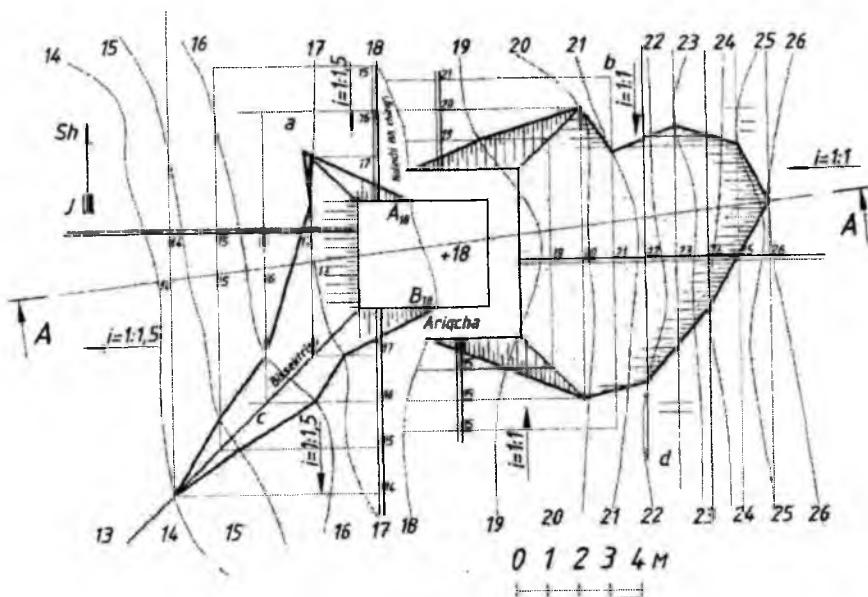


3.5. Topografik sirt ustida berilgan shaklda maydoncha qurish uchun tuproq to'kiladigan va kavlab olinadigan joylar hamda nishab tekisliklarning kesishish chiziqlarini yasash

Topografik sirt gorizontal chiziqlari va ularning son belgllari orqall tasvirlangan. Shu sirtda maydoncha qurish uchun tuproq to'kiladigan va kavlab olinadigan joylar hamda nishab tekisliklarning kesishish chiziqlari yasalsin va tuproq ishlari chegarasi amiqlansin. Maydoncha balandligi 18m, tuproq tukiladigan joyining qiyaligi $i_{t,t}=1:1,5$ kavlab olinadigan joyning qiyaligi esa $i_{t,k}=1:1$ ga teng. Variantlar X jadvalidan olinadi.

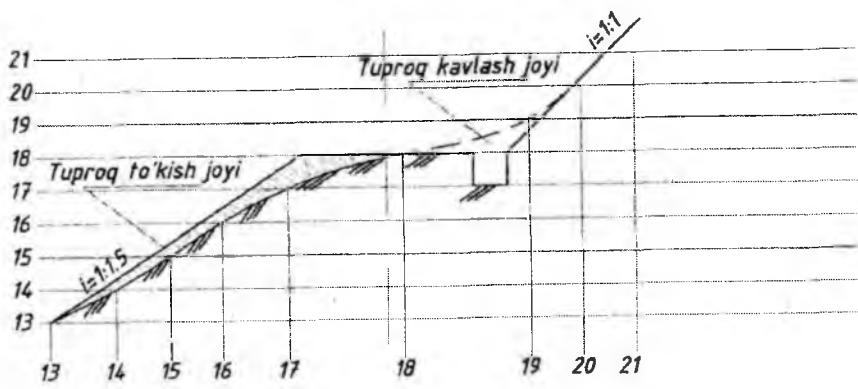
Masalani echish algoritmi: (13-rasm, a, b)

1. Nolinchisi shizig'i (18-gorizontal) va nuqtalari A_{18} va B_{18} ni aniqlaymiz. Nolinchisi shizig'in o'ng tomonidan tuproq kavlab olinadi va chap tomonida tuproq to'kiladi. Tuproq tukiladigan va kavlab olinadigan joy nishablarining kesishish chiziqlarini yasash uchun maydoncha konturiga perpendikulyar qilib nishab tekisligining qiyalik mashtablari Q_i, P_i, T_i, \dots chiziladi.
2. Topografik sirtning tuproq kavlab olinadigan joyidan maydoncha konturidan boshlab ariqcha (kyuvet) uchuhan 1m ajratiladi.
3. Berilgan qiyaliklar $i_{t,t}=1:1,5$ va $i_{t,k}=1:1$ ga asosan $\ell_{t,t} = \frac{1}{1:1,5} = 1,5m$ va $\ell_{t,k} = \frac{1}{1:1} = 1m$ aniqlanib nishab tekisliklarning qiyalik mashtablari chiziqli mashtab bo'yicha o'lchab qo'yiladi. Natijada nishab tekisliklarning gorizontal chiziqlari chiziladi.
4. Nishab tekisliklarning son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalarini tutashtiruvchi a'b' va c'd' to'g'ri chiziqlar tuproq tukiladigan va kavlab olinadigan joylardagi nishab tekisliklarning kesishish chizig'idir.
5. Tuproq ishlari chegaralarini aniqlash uchun topografik sirt va nishab tekisliklarning son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari belgilanib, tartib bilan tutashtiriladi.
6. 11- rasm, b da topografik sirtni A-A yo'nalish bo'yicha profilini qurish ko'rsatilgan.



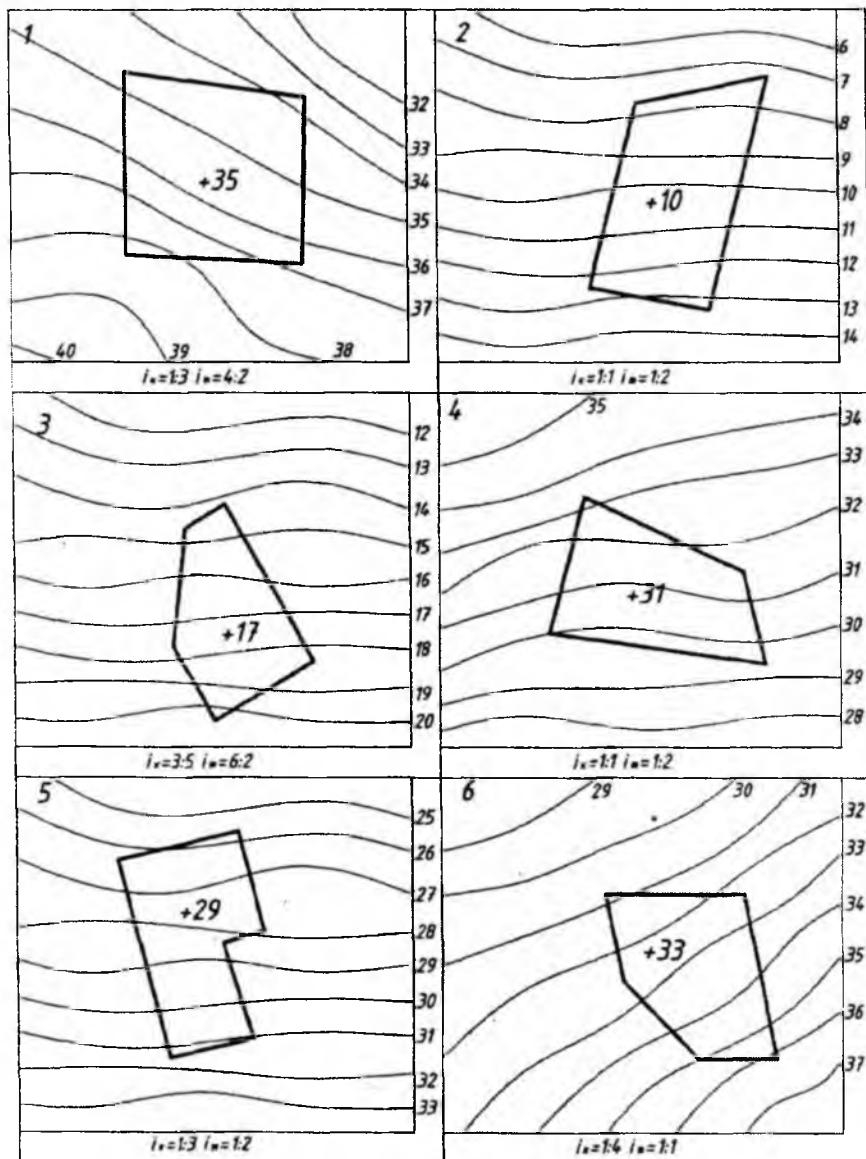
13-rasm a)

A - A

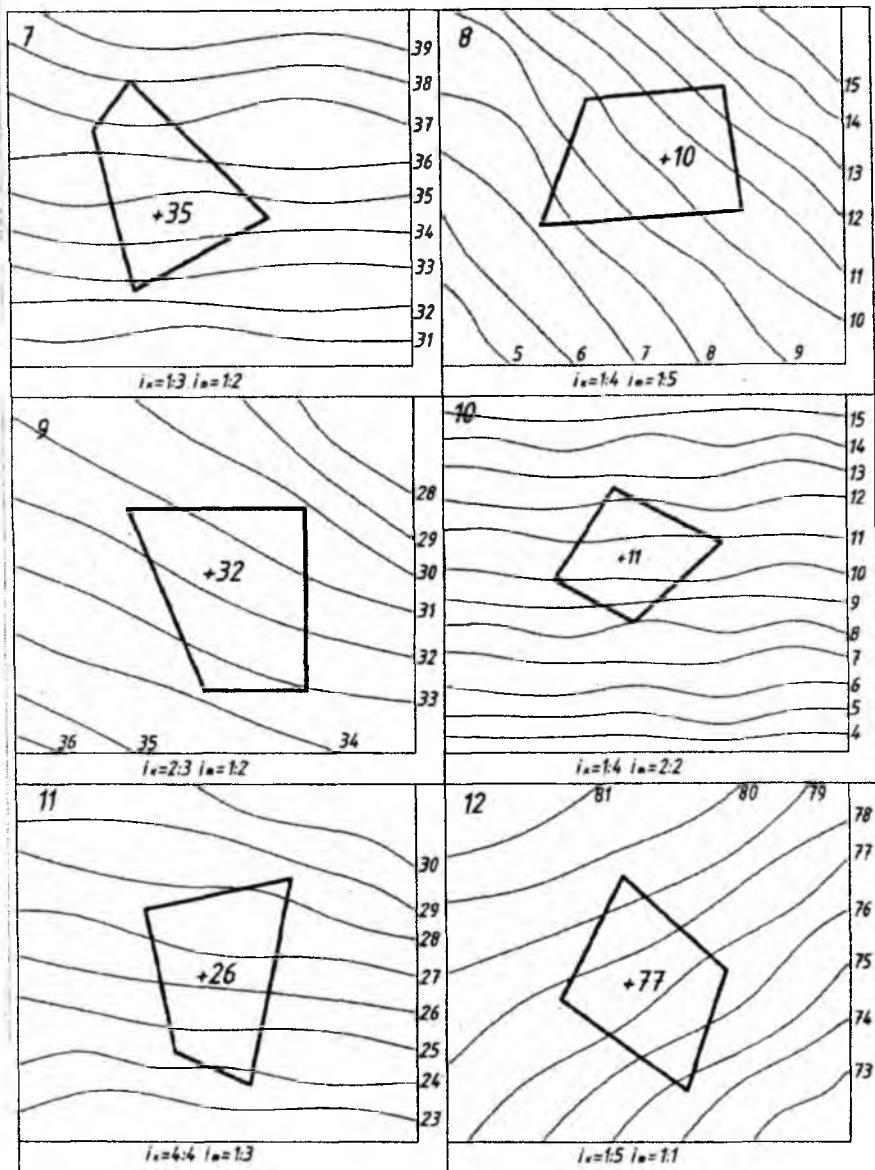


b)

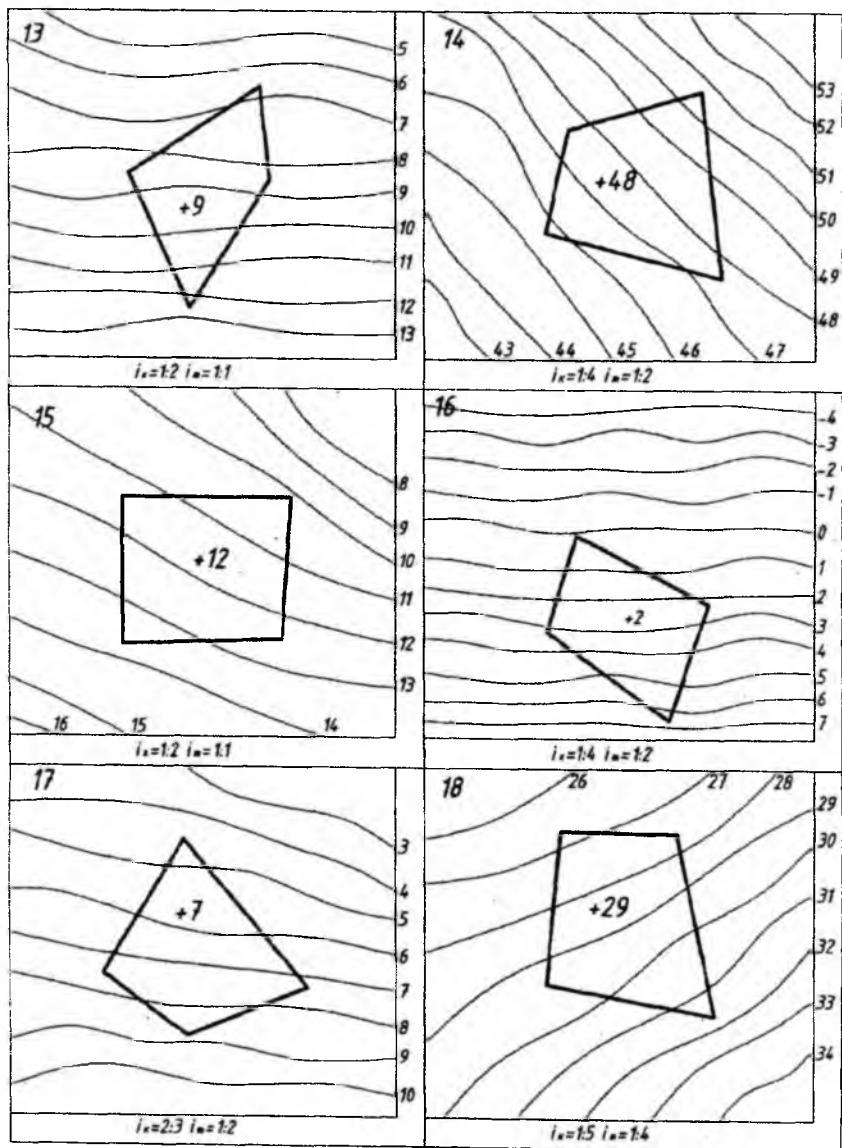
X jadval



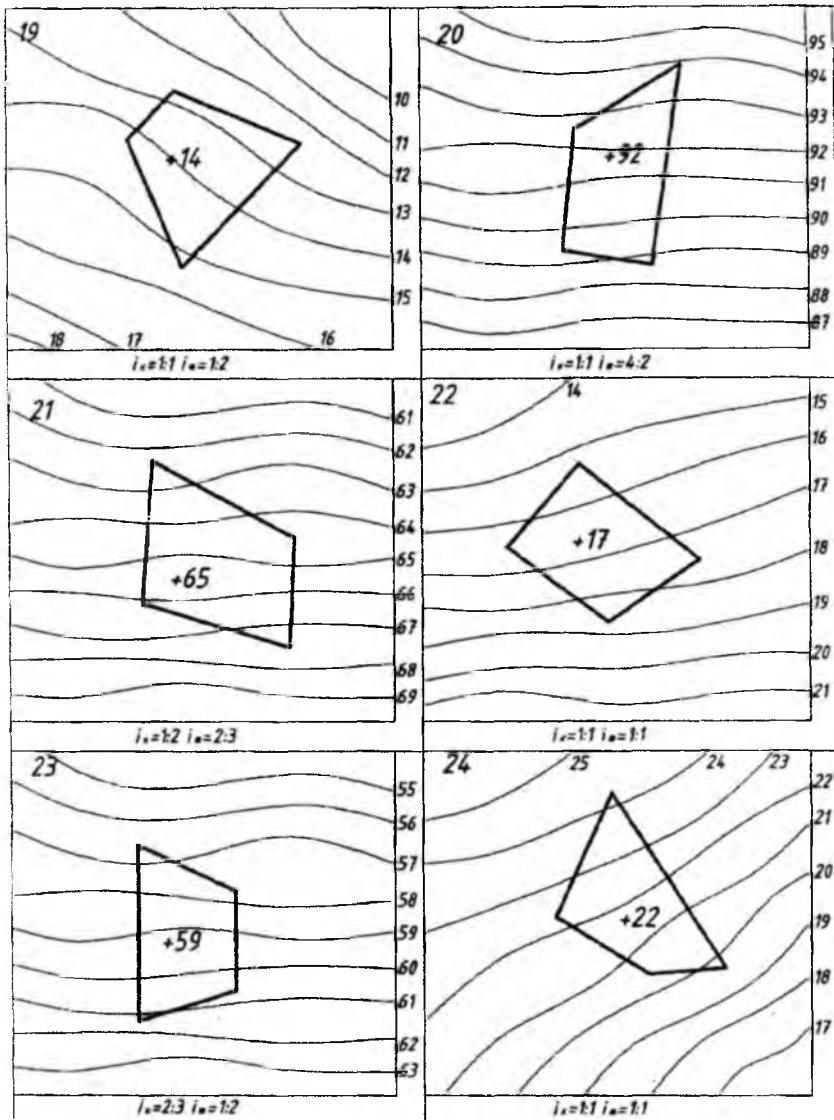
X jadvalning davom



X jadvalning davomi



X jadvalning davomi

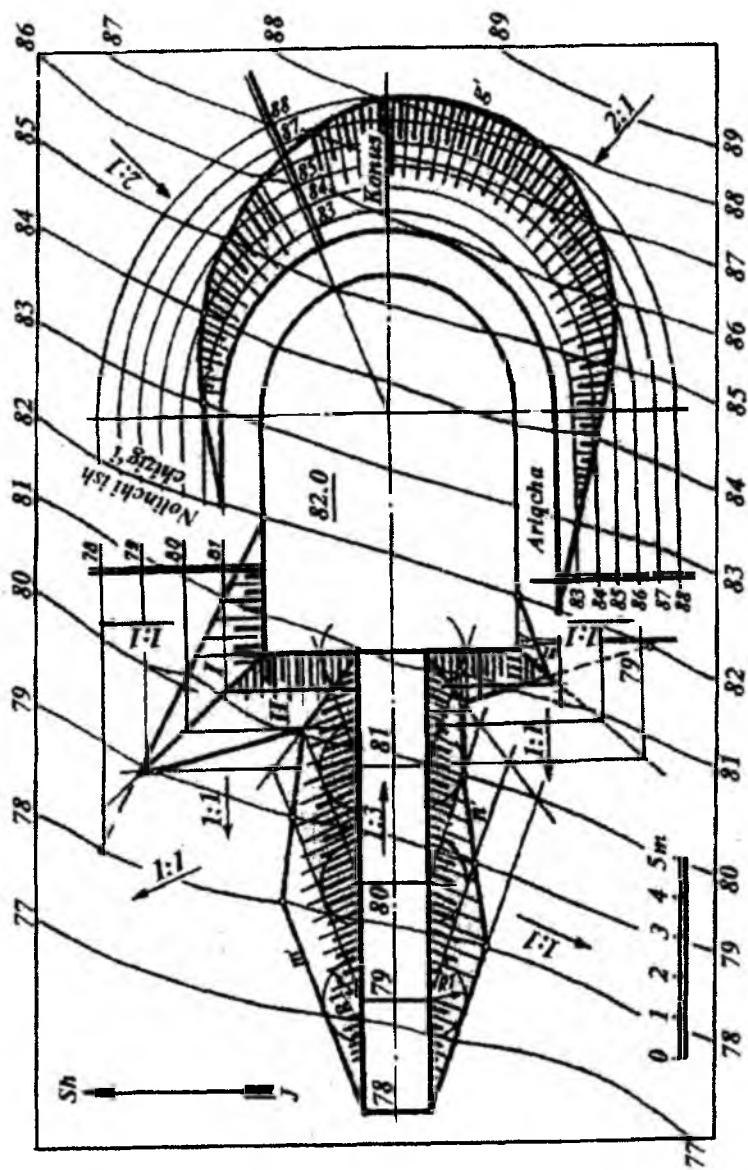


3.6. Topografik sirt ustida qiyya yo'l (apparel)li maydonchasi qurishdagi tuproq ishlari chegarasini yasash

Balandligi 82,0 m bo'lgan maydonchasi va unga $i_a=1:3$ qiyalikda chiqadigan qiya yo'l (apparel) hamda gorizontal chiziqlari va ularning son belgilari bilan ifodalangan yer sirti berilgan. Tuproq to'kiladigan joyning qiyaligi $i_{t,k}=1:1$ kavlab olinadigan joyning qiyaligi $i_{t,k}=2:1$ ga teng. Bu maydonchasi qurishdagi tuproq ishlari chegarasi aniqlansim. Variantlar XI jadvaldan olinadi.

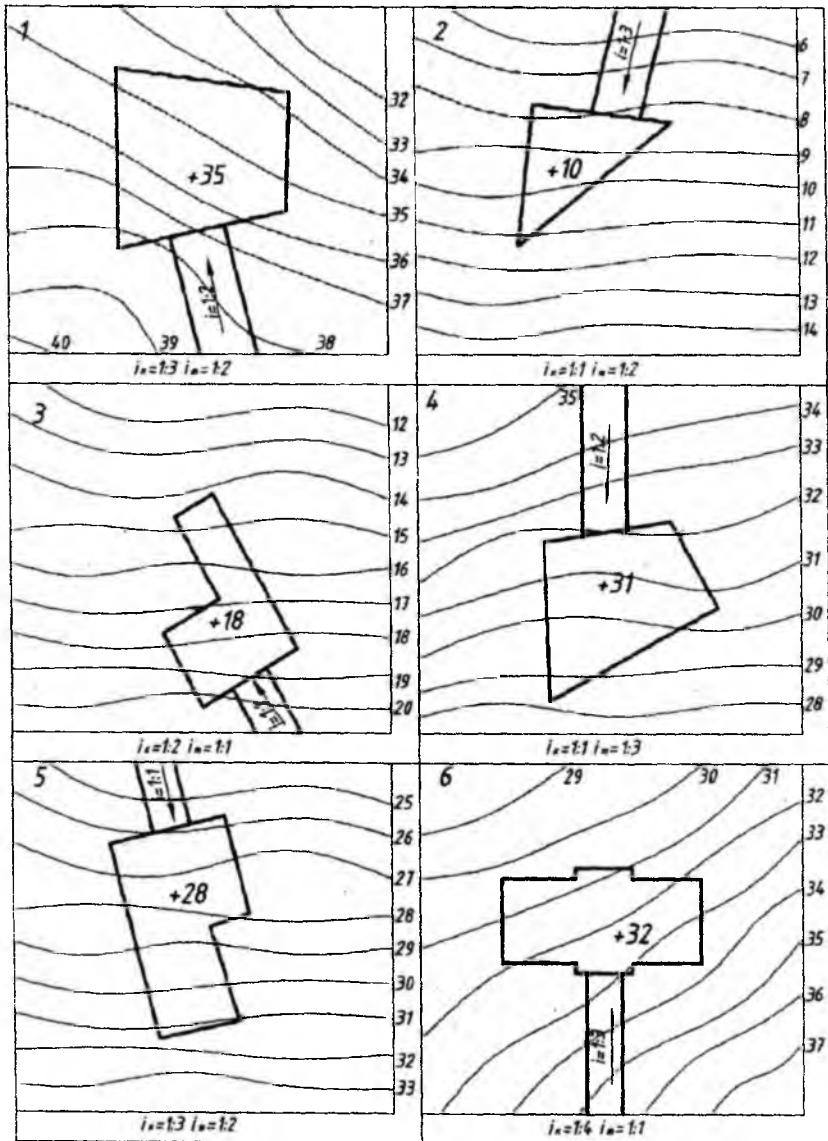
Masalani yechish algoritmi : (14-rasm)

1. Nolinchi ish chiziq va nolinchi nuqtalar aniqlanadi.
2. Maydonchaga chiqadigan qiya yo'l $i_a=1:3$ bo'lgani uchun u $\ell_a=3m$ interval bilan darajalanib 81, 80, 79, 78 son belgilari hosil qilinadi. So'ngra $i_{t,k}=1:1$ bo'lgani uchun $\ell_{t,k}=1m$ interval bilan qiya yo'l nishab tekisliklarining gorizontal chiziqlari chiziladi.
3. Sonli belgilari bir xil bo'lgan apparel nishab tekisligi va topografik sirt gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari belgilanib, tutashtiriladi. Natijada tuproq tukiladigan joyda m' va n' chiziqlari hosil bo'ladi.
4. Maydonchaning I va II hamda III ,IV nishab tekisliklarining o'zaro va tuproq tukiladigan joy bilan kesishgan chiziqlari aniqlanadi.
5. Nolinchi ish chizig'idan o'ng tomonida maydonchasi konturidan boshiab 1m ariqcha uchun joy ajratiladi.
6. Konus sirtining nishab qiyaligi $i_{t,k}=2:1$ bo'lgani uchun $\ell_{t,k}=0,5m$ interval bilan uning gorizontal chiziqlari aylanalar o'tkaziladi. Bu ayanalarning er sirtining son belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlari bilan kesishgan nuqtalari belgilanib, tutashtiriladi. Natijada tuproq kavlanib olinadigan joyda 9' chiziq aniqlanadi.
7. Tuproq to'kilgan va kavlangan joylarga tegishli bergshtrixlar chiziladi.

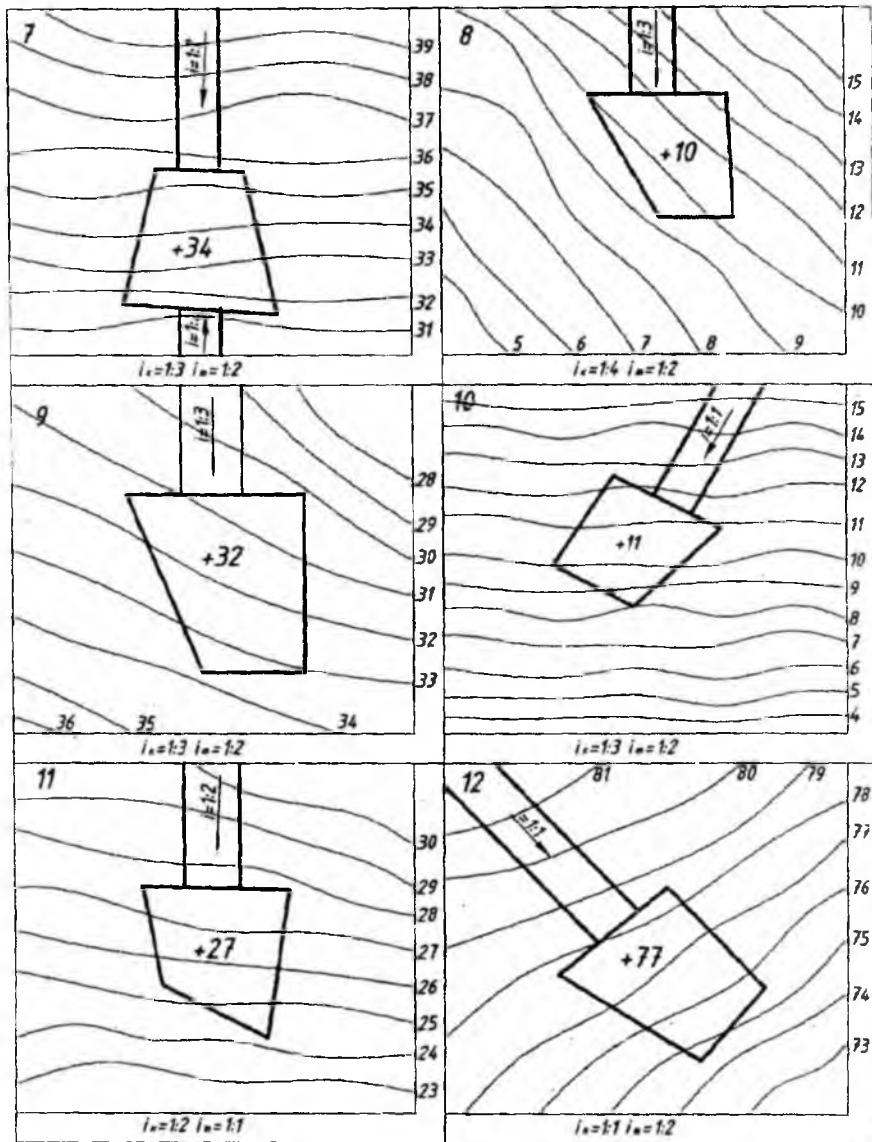


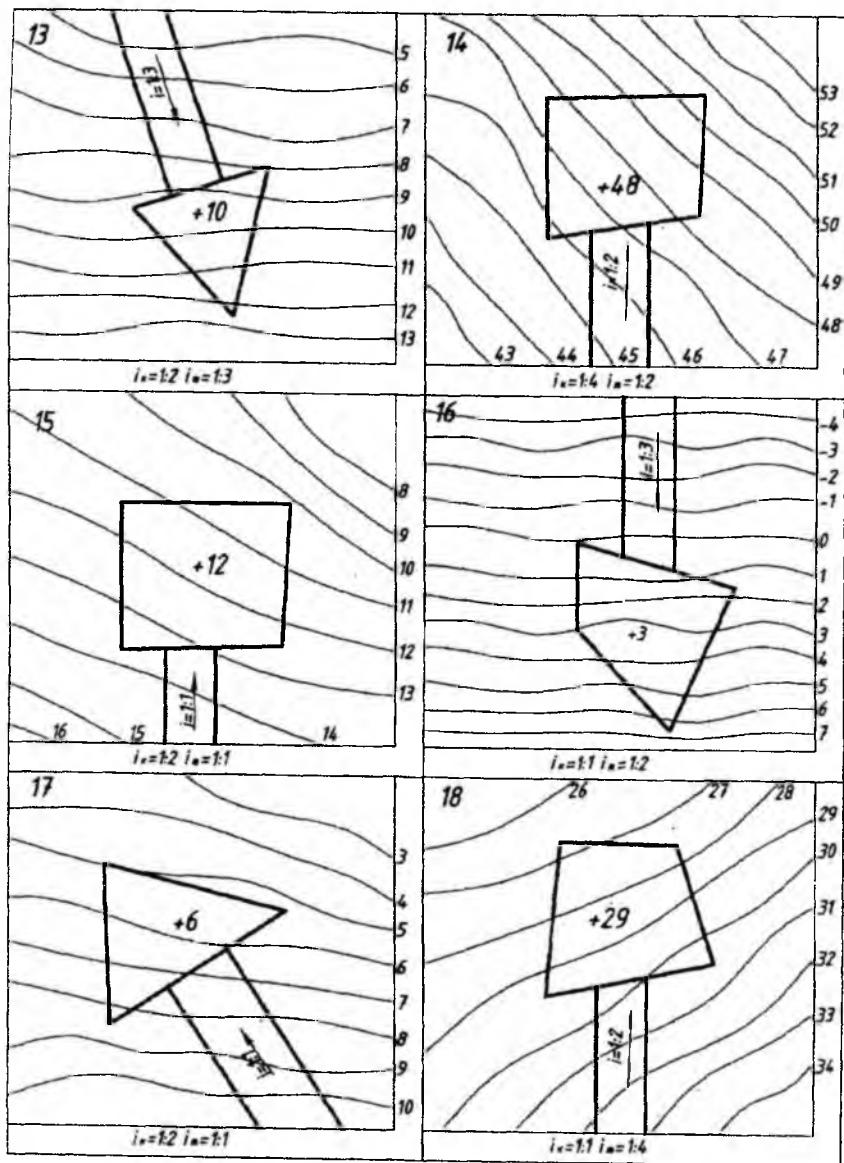
14-rasm

XI jadval

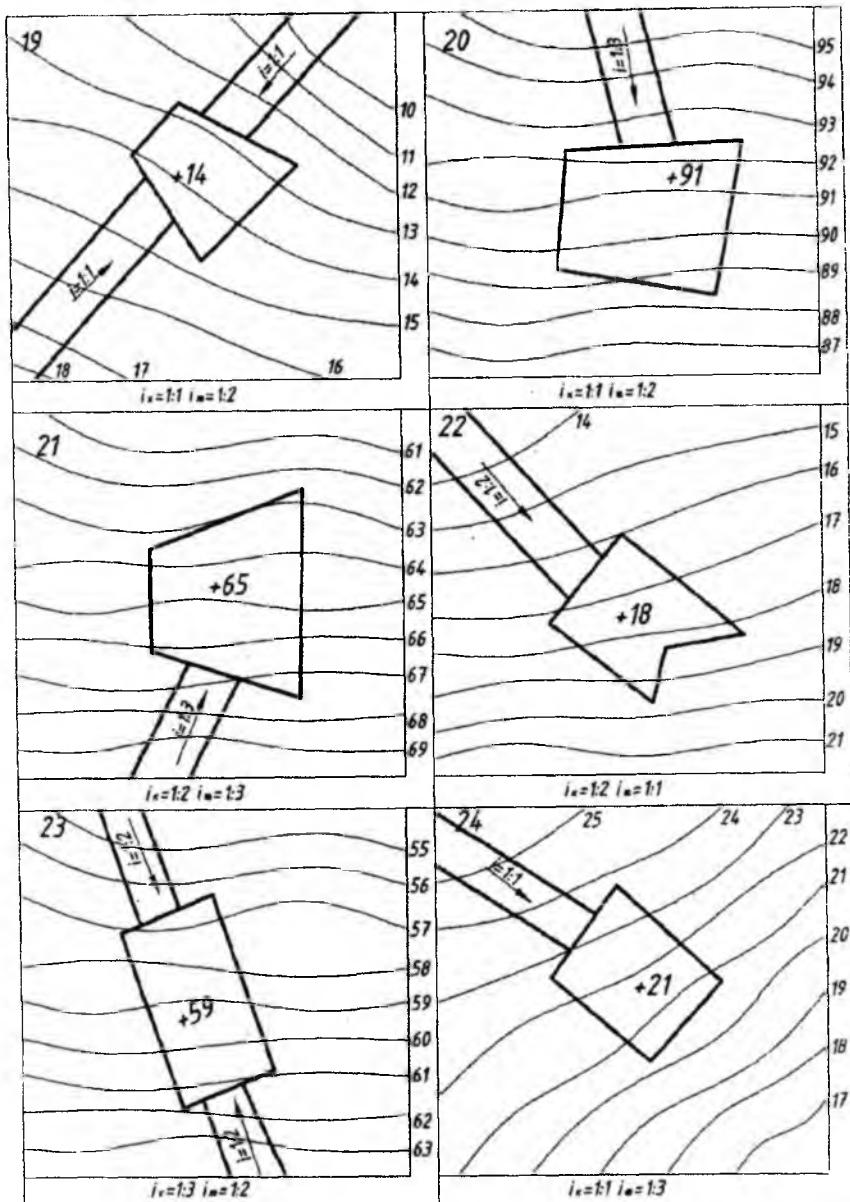


XI jadvalning davomi





XI jadvalning davomi



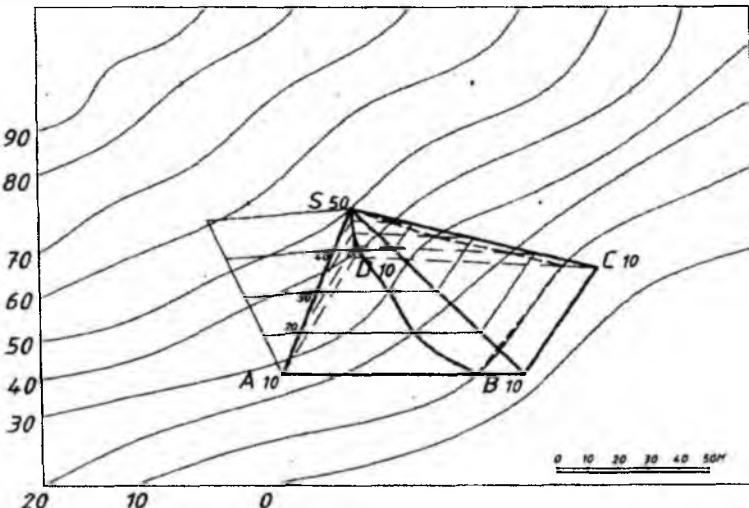
3.7. Qirrali sirtlarning topografik srt bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlash

Asosi A'_{10} B'_{10} C'_{10} D'_{10} turtburchakdan iborat uchi S'_{50} bo'lgan piramida bilan gorizontal chiziqlari va ularning son belgilari bilan berilgan topografik sirtning kesishish chizig'i aniqlansin. Variantlar XII jadvaldan olinadi.

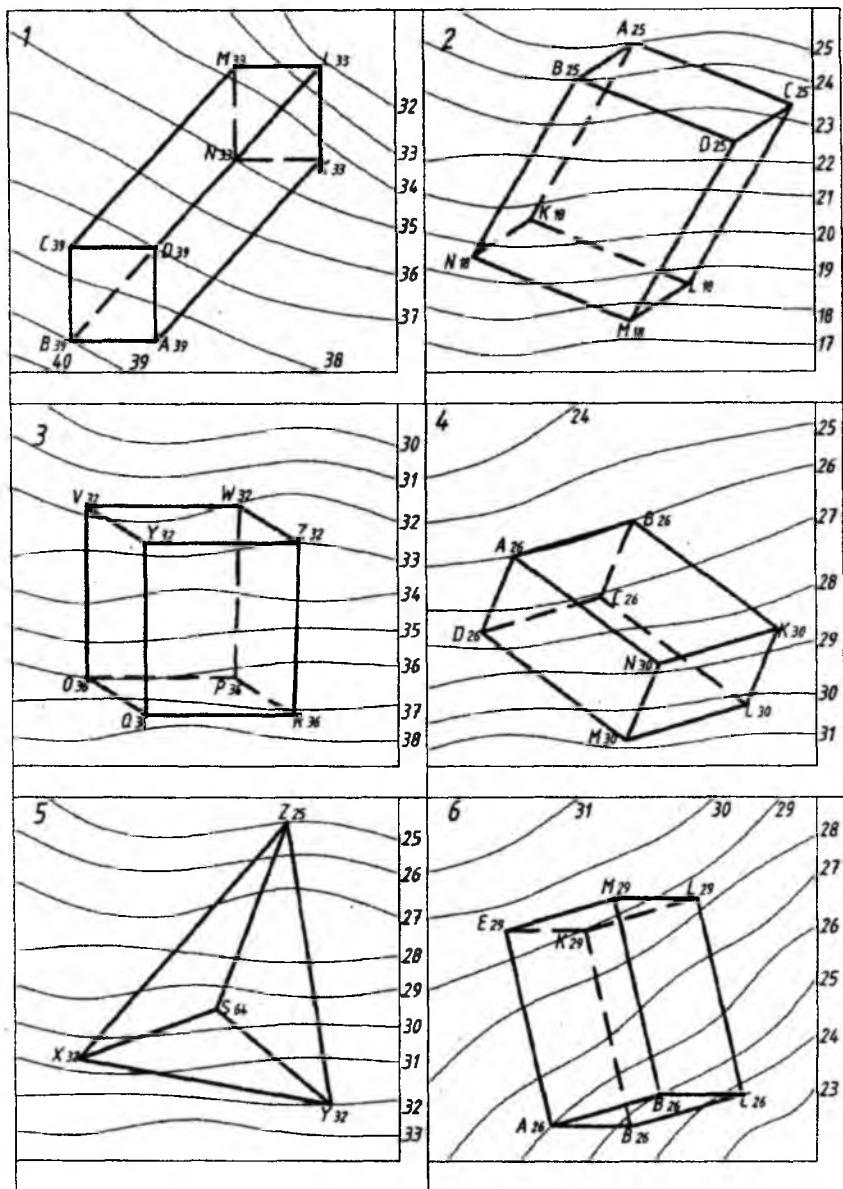
Masalani yechish algoritmi: (15-rasm)

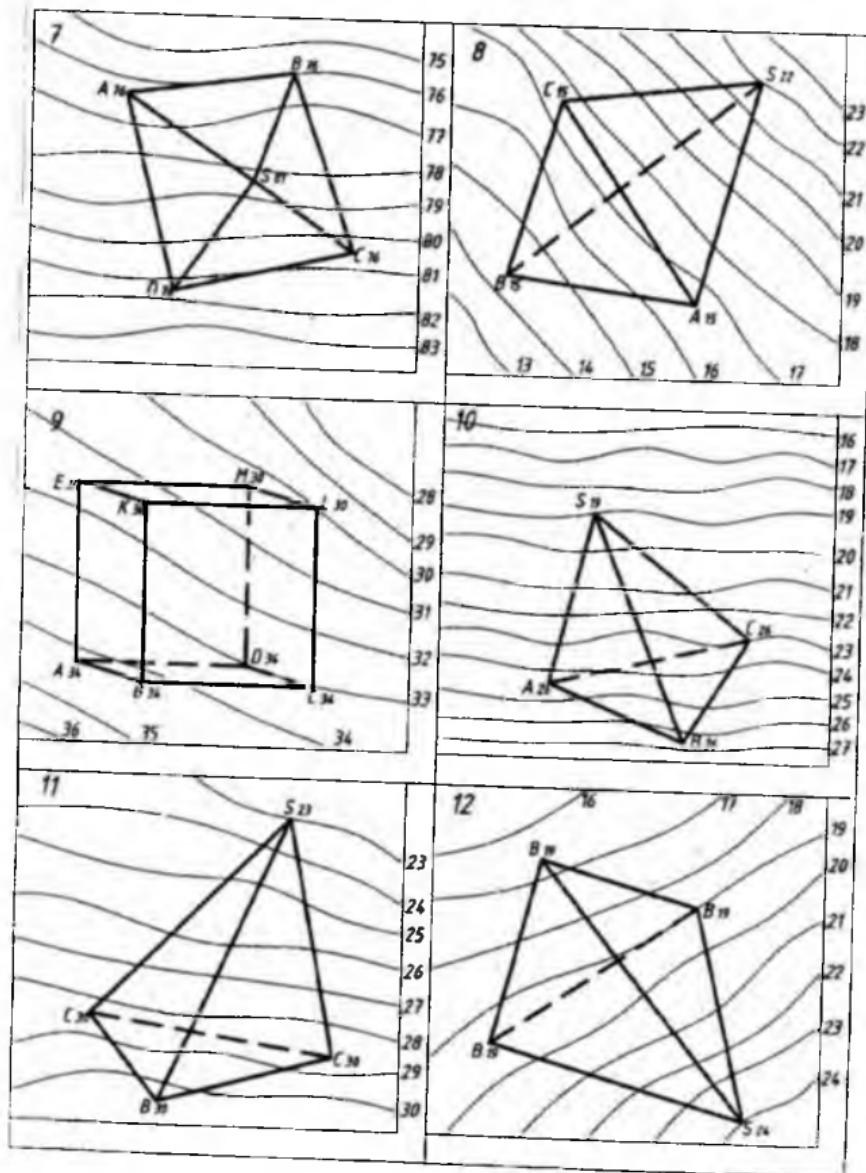
1. Berilgan piramidaning S'_{50} A'_{10} qirrasi darajalanib 20, 30, 40, ... nuqtalar belgilab olinadi.
2. Piramidaning gorizontal chiziqlari, belgilab olingan 20, 30, 40 va hakoza nuqtalardan asosiga parallel qilib o'tkaziladi.
3. Piramida va topografik sirtlarining sonli belgilari bir hil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari belgilanadi. Bu nuqtalar ketma-ket tutashtirilib kesishish chizig'i hosil bo'ladi.

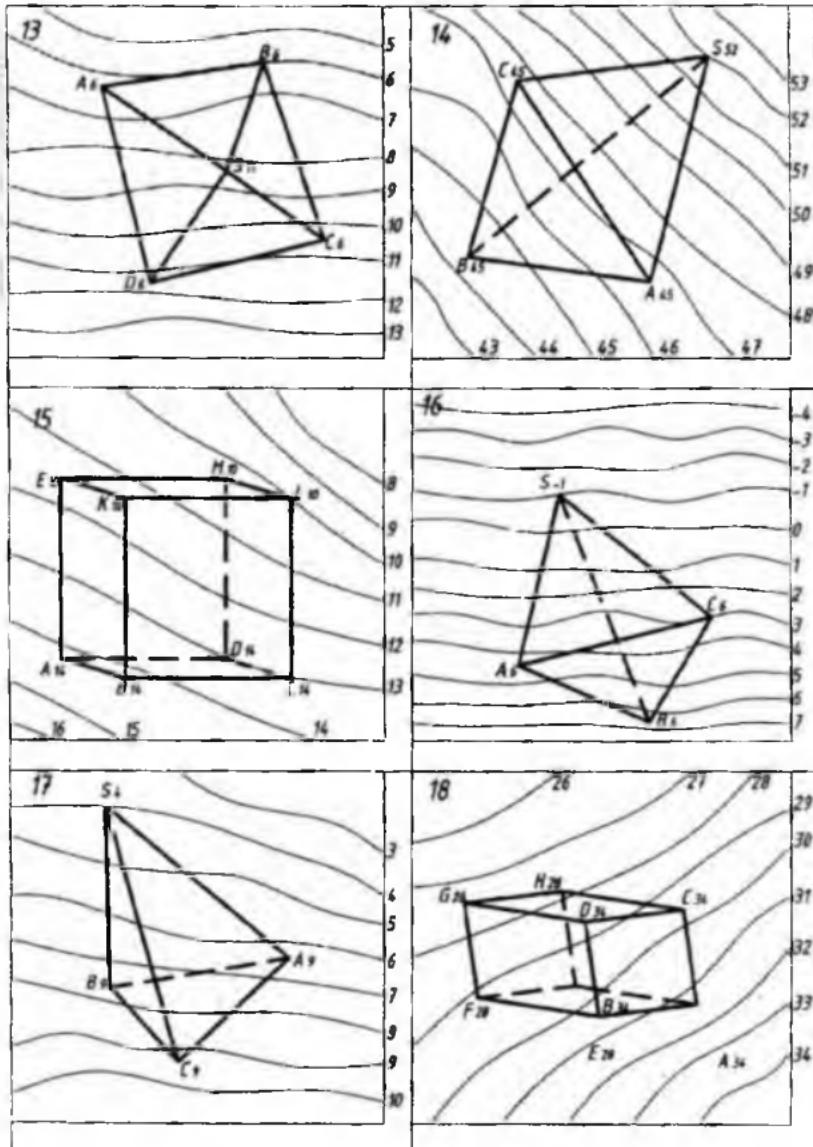
Qirrali sirt prizma ko'rinishida berilsa, prizma yon yoqlari gorizontallari aniqlanib ularni topografik sirt gorizontallari bilan kesishgan nuqtalari belgilanib ketma-ket tutashtiriladi.



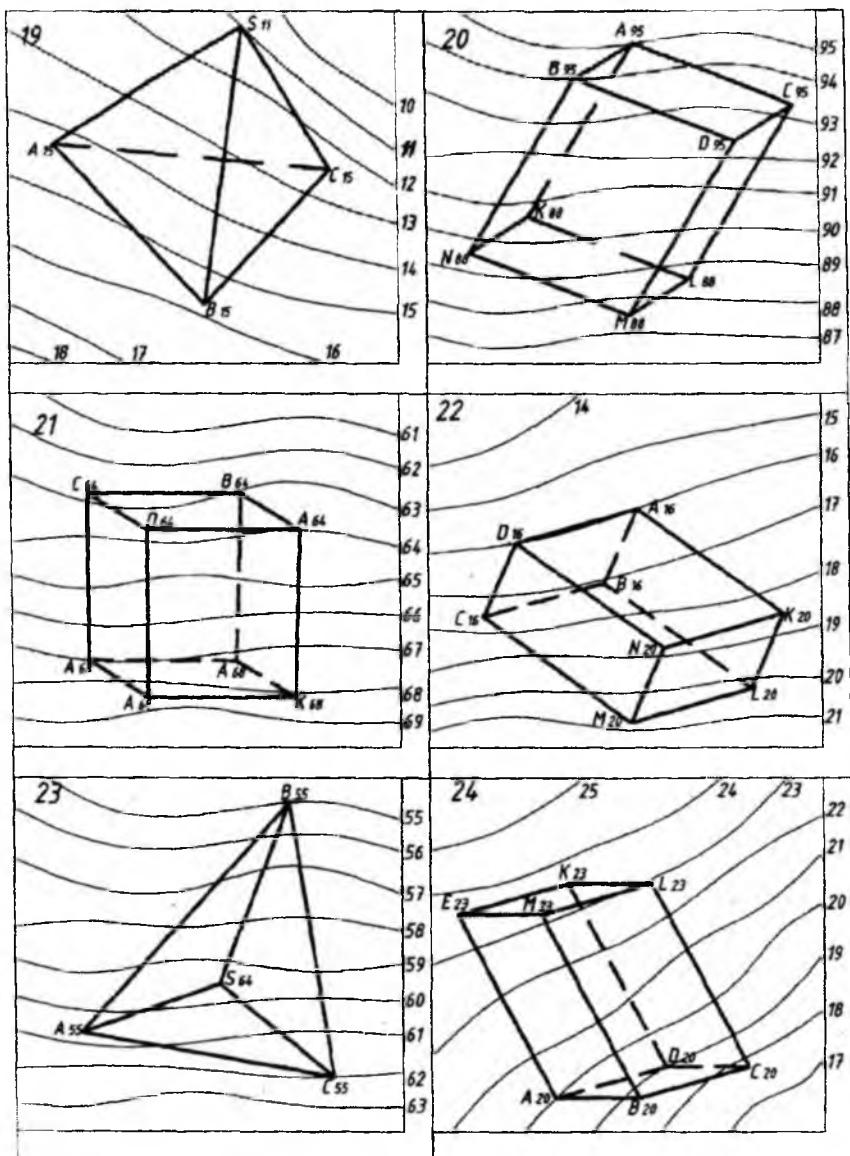
15-rasm







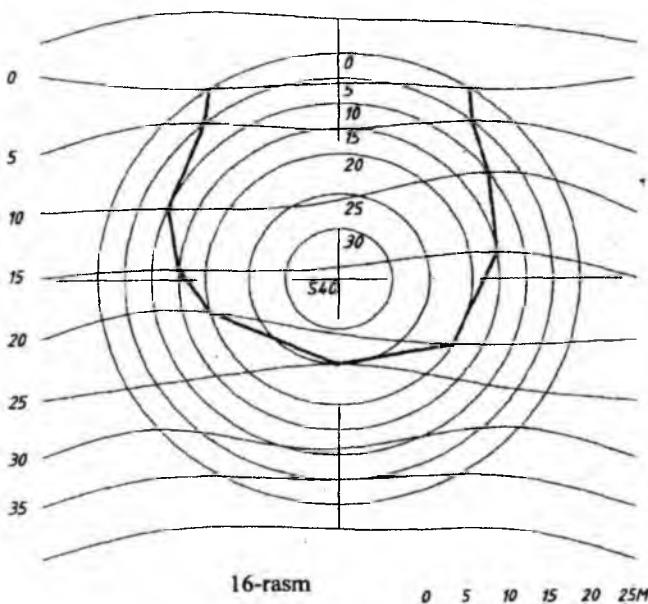
XII jadvalning davomi



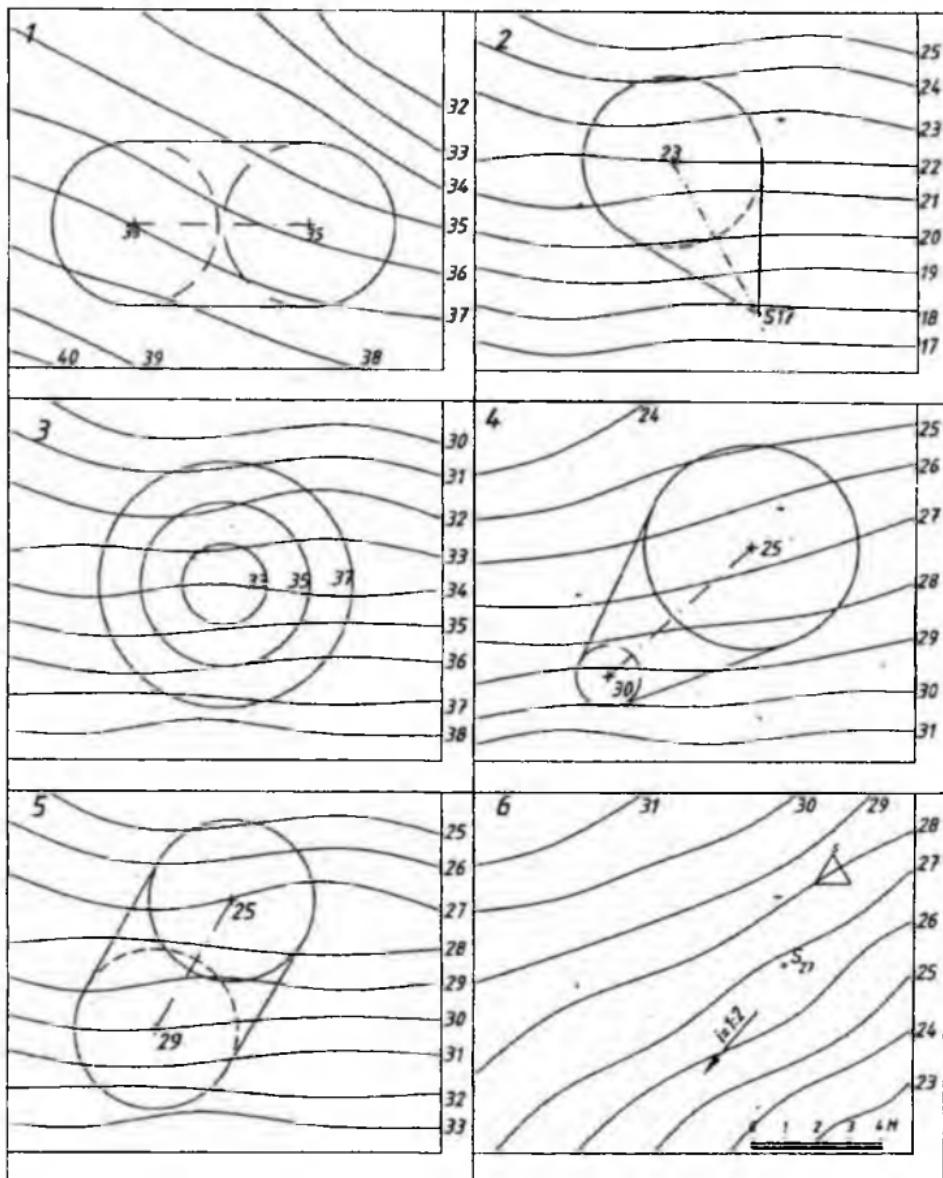
3.8. Aylanish sirtlarining topografik sirt bilan kesishgan chizig'ini aniqlasb

Uchi S(S'_{40}) nuqtada va asosi H₀ tekislikda bo'lgan to'g'ri doiraviy konus sirti bilan gorizontal chiziqlari va ularning son belgilari bilan berilgan topografik sirtning kesishish chizig'i yasalsin. Variantlar XIII jadvaldan olinadi. Masalani yechish algoritmi: (16-rasm)

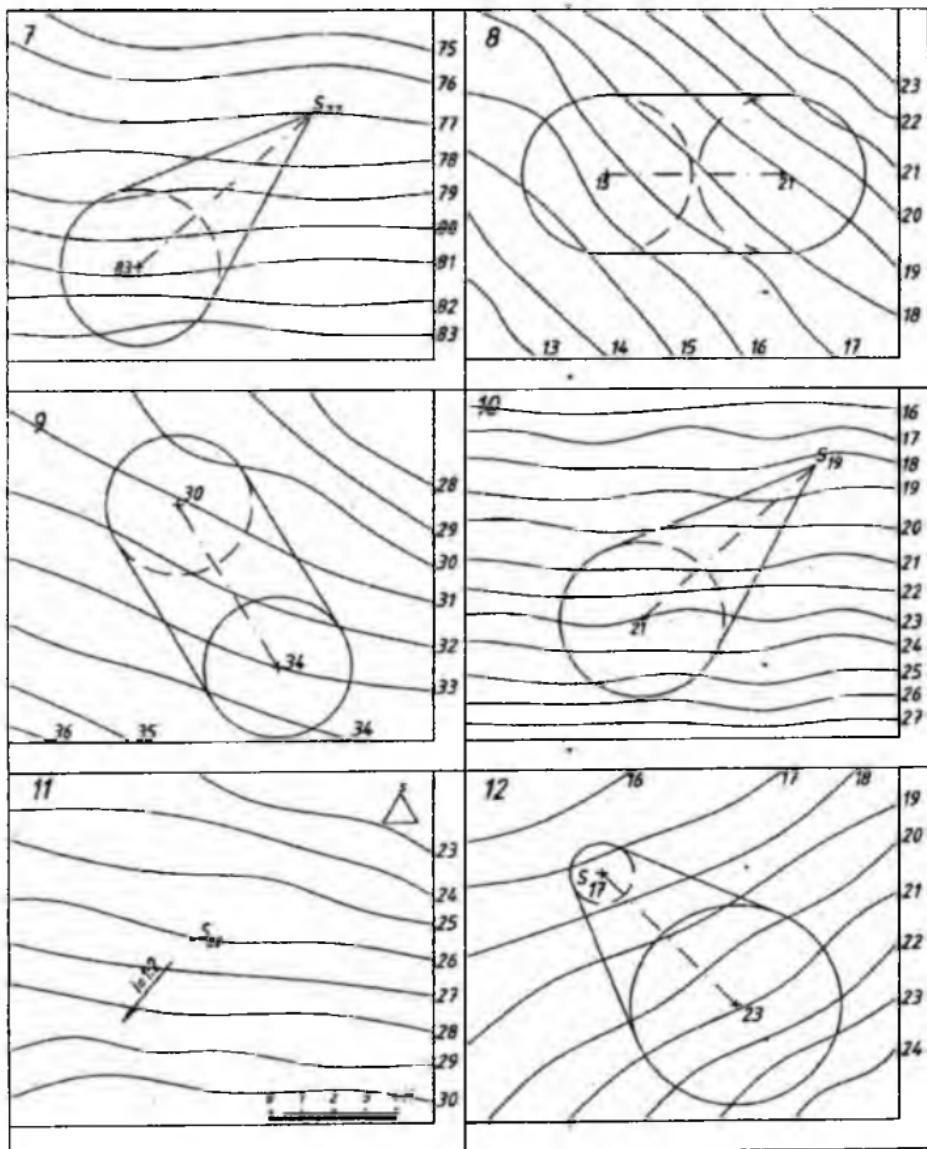
1. Berilgan konusning S'₄₀ O yasovchisi darajalanib 5, 10, 15, 20,.... nuqtalar belgilanib olinadi.
2. Konus sirtining gorizontal chiziqlari bo'lgan aylanalar S'₄₀ nuqtani markaz qilib, belgilab olingan 5, 10, 15, 20,.... nuqtalar orqali o'tkaziladi.
3. Doiraviy konus va topografik sirtlarning sonli belgilari bir xil bo'lgan gorizontal chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari belgilanadi. Bu nuqtalar tartib bilan tutashtirilib kesishish chizig'i xosil bo'ladi.
Agar kesishuvchi sirt silindr bo'lsa, u holda uning o'qi darajalanib, sirtning gorizontallari o'tkaziladi, yasashlar yuqoridagidek bajariladi.



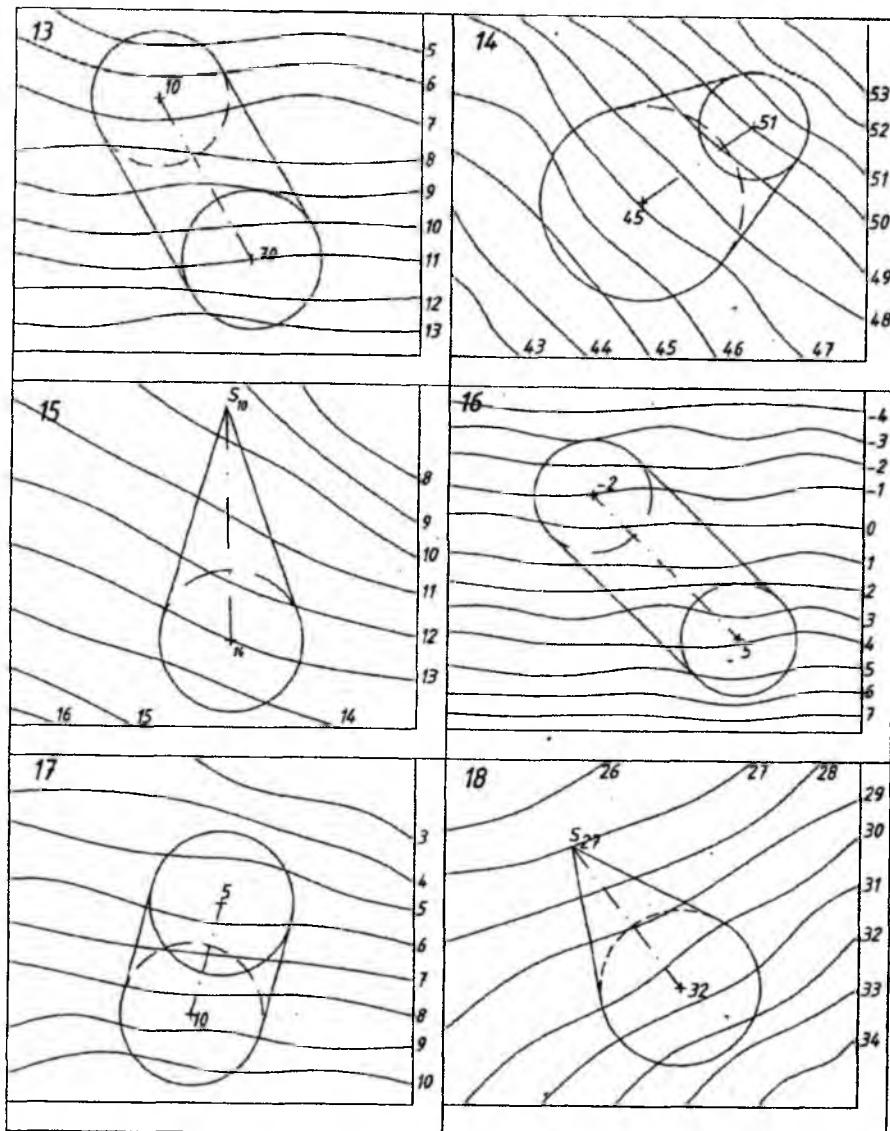
16-rasm



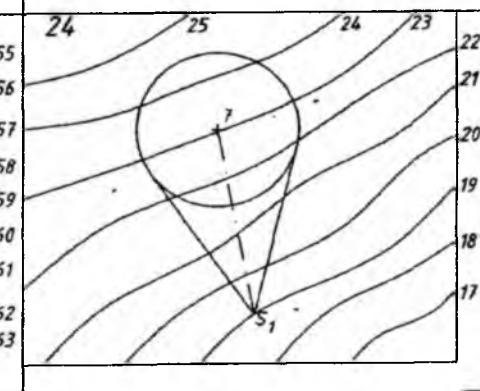
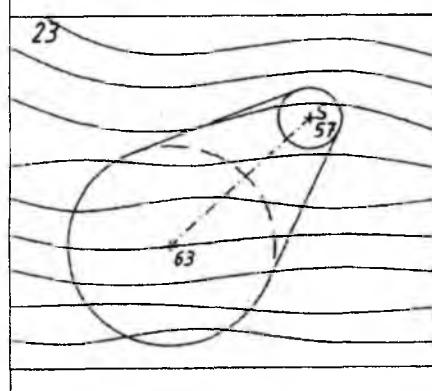
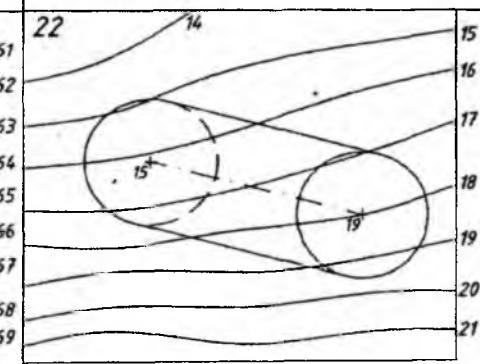
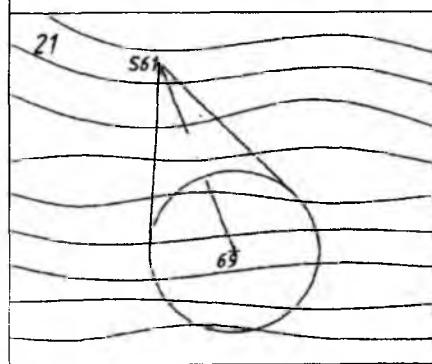
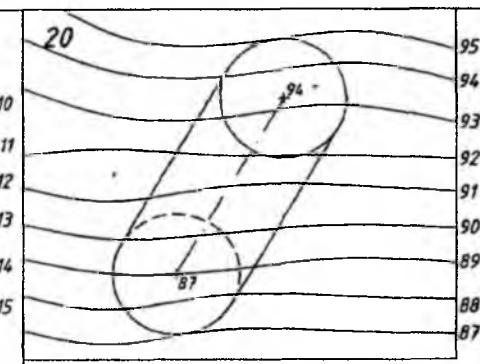
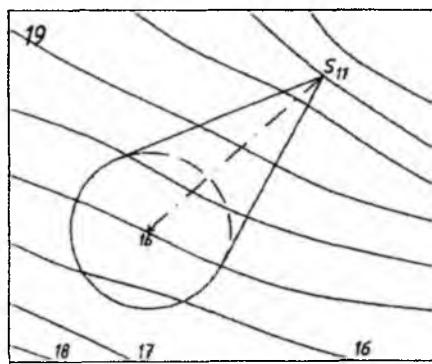
XIII jadvalning davomi



XIII jadvalning davomi



XIII jadvalning davomi



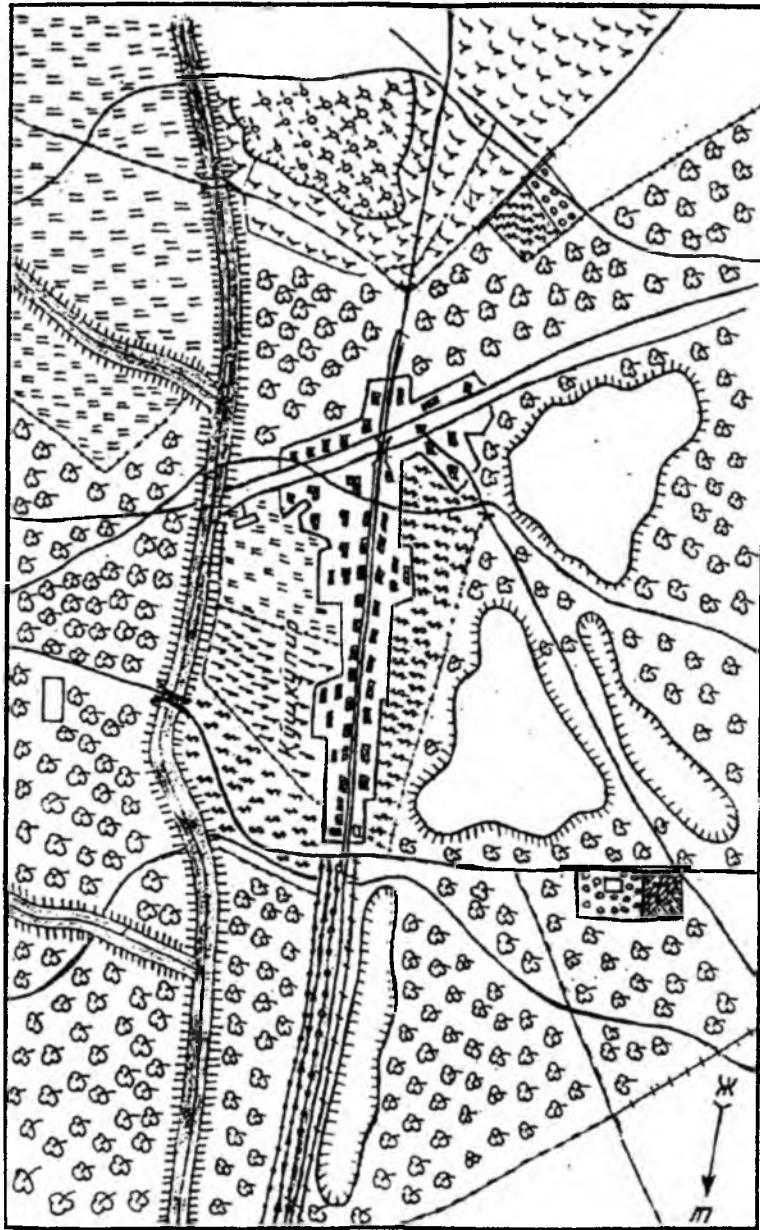
IV-§. Topografik haritalar tuzish

4.1. Joyning topografik planini (haritasini) tuzish

Topografik joining sxematik chizmasi berilgan. Undagi ko'rsatilgan raqamlarga tegishli belgilarni joylashtirish bilan topografik harita tuzilsin. Variantlar XIV jadvaldan olinadi.

Masalamo yechish algoritmi: (17-rasm)

1. Berilgan topografik joining sxematik chizmasini harita tuzish mashtabiga asosan qog'ozga joylashtiriladi.
2. Topografik harita tuzishda er sirtidagi barcha inshootlar, o'rmonlar, daryolar, ekinzorlar va hakazolar gorizontal tekislikka perpendikulyar proektsiyalaniб, balandlik yoki chuqurlik o'lchamlari ko'rsatilmaydi. O'lcham sonlari (raqamlari) o'rniga shu joyda (erda) tegishli ekinlar, daryolar, yo'llar va hakazolarning shartli belgilari qo'yiladi.
3. Topografik haritani o'qishni osonlashtirish, yaqqolligini oshirish maqsadida undagi qurilma va belgilarni xususiyatini hisobga olgan holda rangli qilib tuzish mumkin.
4. Bu shartli belgilarni yaxshi o'zlashtirilgan o'quvchi topografik haritani to'liq tushinadi yoki o'qiy oladi. Masalan yerning biror joyiga tegishli uzumzor bilan olmazorni ajratib hilish uchun bu mevazorning shartli belgisini bilish kerak bo'ladi.
5. Harita ko'rsatilgan joylarning mos keluvchi tartib raqami va nomi XIV jadvaldan olinadi. Joyning nomlanishiga mos keluvchi shartli belgilar XV-jadvaldan foydalanilib haritaga chiziladi.



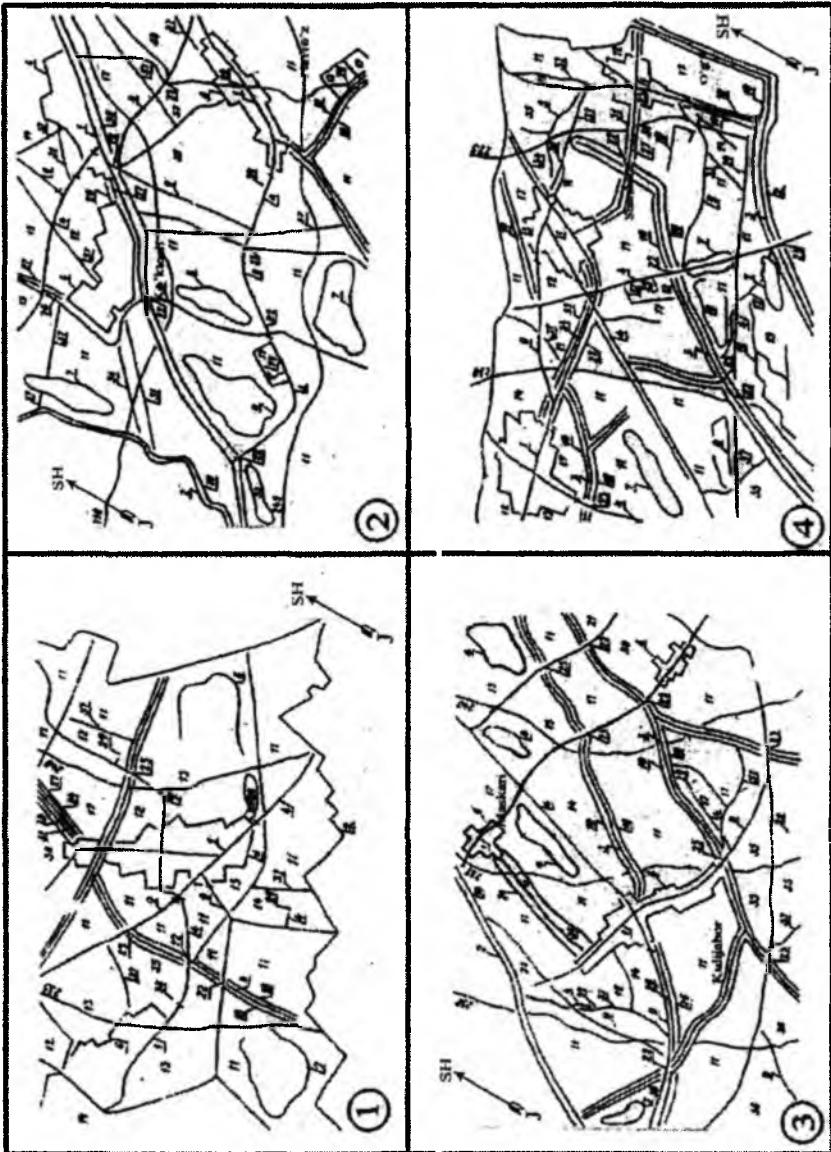
17-rasm

Topografik haritadagi joylarning nomeri va nomi.

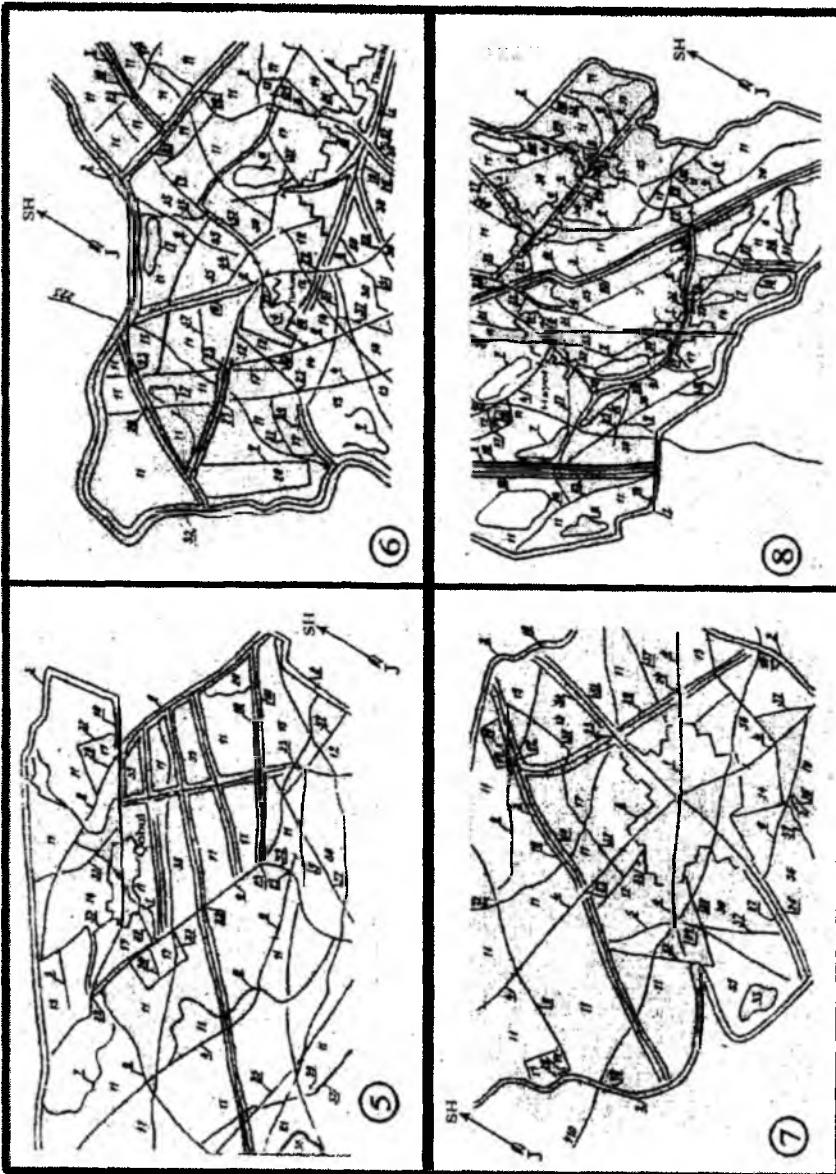
XIV jadval

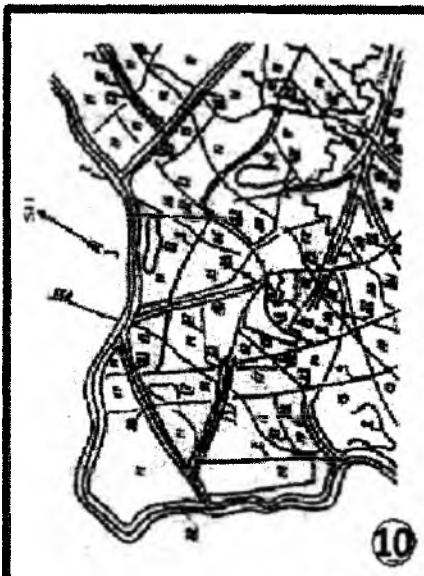
1- asfalt yo'l.	20- butozor
2- xo'jalik chegarasi.	21- baland-pastlik qumloq
3- kanal.	22- armatura betonli ko'pri
4- tosh yo'l	23- yog'och ko'pri
5- planlashtirilgan kanal	24- temir ko'pri
6- qishloq chegarasi	25- temir yo'l
7- chuqurlik, jarlik	26- radio, telefon liniyalari
8- tepaliklar	27- elektr uzatish liniyalari (yog'och stolbali) - elektr uzatish liniyalari, (armatura, beton stolba)
9- so'qmoq yo'l	28- dala shiypon
10- damba va to'g'on	29- tut plantatsiyasi
11- paxtazor	30- gazaprovod
12- poliz ekinlari	31- daryo va ariqlar
13- bug'doyzor	32- ko'l
14- uzumzor	33- vodoprovod
15- arpazor	34- madaniy o't (beda)
16- qorako'l chорvachiligi	35- makkajo'xori
17- bog'	36- ekinzorlar chegarasi
18- aralash bargli o'rmon	37- aksavul
19- o'tloq	38- sut tovar fermasi.

XV jadval



XV jadvalning davomi

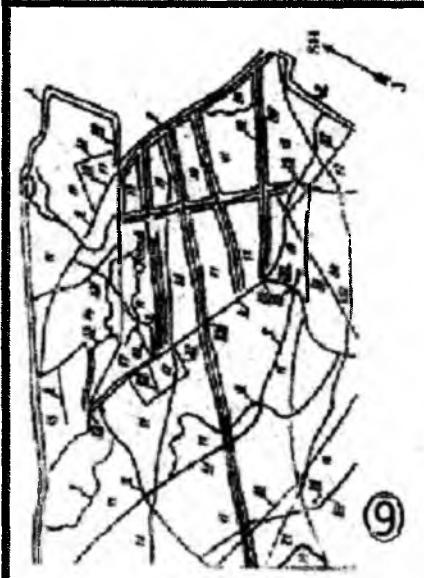




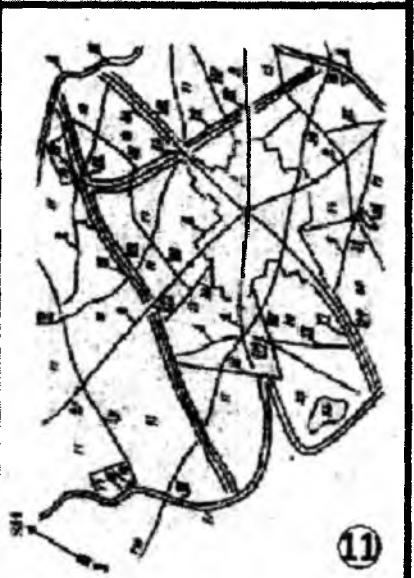
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11

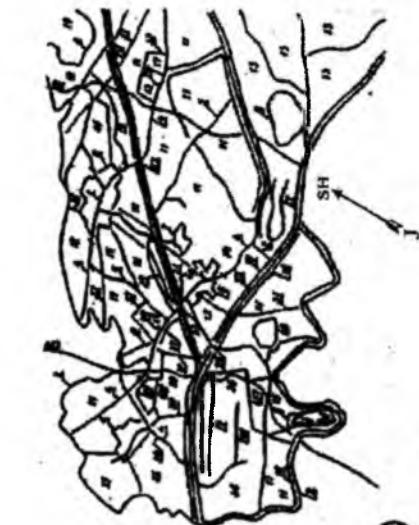
XV jadvalning davomi



14



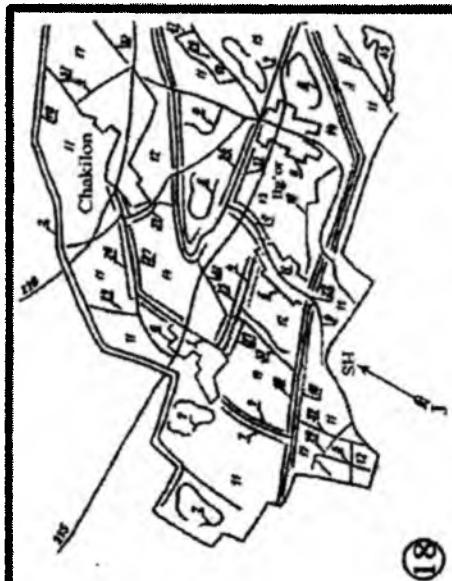
15



13



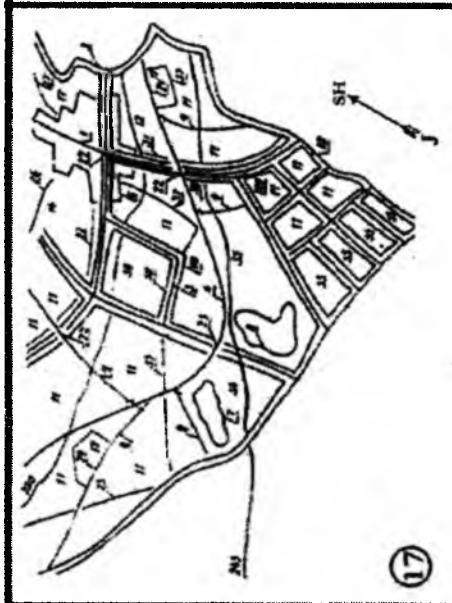
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18



19



17



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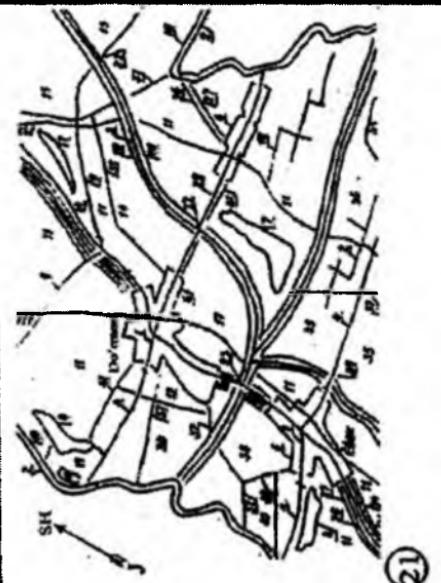
XV jadvalning davomi



20



21



22



23

4.2. Topografik haritalar tuzishga doir shartli belgilar.

XVI jadval

	Paxta
	Bug'doy
	Arpa
	Makkajo'xori
	Poliz ekiniari
	Uzumzor
	Qumloq
—	Temir yo'l
—	Asfalt yo'l
—	Tosh yo'l
—	So'qmoq yo'l
—	Radio telefon liniyalari
—	Elektr uzatish liniyalari (yog'och stolbalari)
	Bog'
	Madaniy o't (beda)
	Tut plantatsiyasi
	O'tloq
	Saksovul
—	Elektr uzatish liniyalari (armaturali beton stolbalii)
	Gozoprovod

	Vodoprovod
	Xo'jalik chegarasi
	Qishloq chegarasi
	Butazor
	Aralash bargli o'mon
	Yog'och ko'prik
	Temir ko'prik
	Kanallar
	Loyihalangan kanal
	Daryo va ariqlar
	Ko'l
	Ekinzorlar
	Armaturali betonli ko'prik
	Damba va to'g'on
	Chuqurlik, jarlik
	Tepaliklar
	Dala shiyponi
	Sut tovar fermasi
	Qorako'l chorvachiligi
Tuproq	
	Qum
	O'tib bo'lmas yoki qiyin o'tiladigan botqoq (0,7-botqoq chuqurligi)

	O'tib bo'ladigan botqoq (0,5 chuqurligi)
	Sug'orilgan er
	O't-o'lanli erlar
	Qamishzorlar
	Mevali bog'lar
	Haydalgan (shudgorlangan er)
	Tomorqalar
	Nina bargli o'rmon (qayin, archa kabilar)
	Yaproqli o'rmon (tut, dub, qayrag'ocb, chinor)
	Aralash o'rmon
	Ko'chat o'tqazilgan o'rmon (2-ko'chat balandligi, m)
	Alovida joylashgan daraxtlar nishonga olish uchun qujay
	Siyrak o'rmon
	Kam uchraydigan daraxtli o'rmon
	a) qirqilgan maydon
	b) yondirilgan yoki qurigan daraxtli maydon
Yer yuzasi	
	Jarlik chegarasi (3-chuqurligi, m)

	Chuqurlik (3-chuqurligi, m)
	Toshlar uymasi
	Qal'a (qal'a balandligi 3 m)
	Alohidha yotgan tosh belgisi (2-tosh balandligi, m da)
	<p>a) asosiy gorizontlar b) yo'g'onlitshtirilgan gorizontallar v) qiyalik yo/nalishbini ko'rsatuvchi belgi g) gorizontallarning son belgisi, m</p>
	d) kuzatish joyi balandligining belgisi
	e) balandlik son belgisi

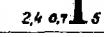
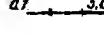
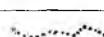
Alioli punktlari va ularning yozuvlari

	20 tacha xonadonli qishloq
	20-100 xonadonli qishloq tipidagi posyolskalar
	2000 gacha aholi yashaydigan shahar tipidagi qishloqlar
	2000 dan 10 000 gacha aholi yashaydigan shaharlar
	O'tga chidamli juda katta binolar
	Aholi yashaydigan va yashamaydigan o'tga chidamsiz binolar
	Aholi yashaydigan va yashamaydigan o'tga chidamli binolar

Geodezik markazlar

	Astronomik markaz
	Mahalliy er nuqtalari bilan bog'langan to'r nuqta
	Shunday nuqta qo'rg'ontepa uchun (2-qo'rg'ontepa balandligi, m da)
	Davlat geodezik to'rining nuqtalari

Sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va sotsial-madaniy muassasalar

	El.stan.	IES
	GES	GES
	Qabriston	
	Haykal	
	Aerodrom va gidroaerodromlar	
	Meteorologik stantsiyalar	
	Shamol dvigatellari	
	Shamol tegirmoni	
	Suv tegirmonlari	
	Cherkovlar	
	Yonilg'i ombori	
	Un zavod	Mo'rili zavod va fabrikalar
	Zavod va fabrika mo'rilar (52-mo'ri balandligi, m)	
	Telefon simlari	
	Elektr tokli sim yog'ochlar	
Suv belgilari		
	Qurib qoladigan anhorlar	
	Ko'l	
	Anhor va ariqlar	
	Buloqlar (8-chuqurligi, m da)	

$1.4 \odot \frac{M7.3}{\delta}$	Quduq (147,3-quduq og'zining belgisi)
	<p>a) suv satqini o'lchagich</p> <p>b) suv yo'nalishini ko'rsatadigan belgi (0,1-tezligi)</p> <p>v) kanal belgillari (135-eni, 4,8 chuqurligi, m da)</p> <p>g) P-suv osti tuproq belgisi</p> <p>d) Irmoq (0,5-chuqurligi, 17-uzunligi)</p> <p>II-chuqurlik belgisi</p> <p>e) yog'och ko'prik: 15-uzunligi, 10-o'tish qismining eni, 15-ko'tarish quvvati, m</p> <p>j) Ko'p ustunli g'isht yoki temir-beton ko'prik</p> <p>i) Temir ko'prik</p> <p>z) Kanal va ko'llar nomi</p> <p>k) To'g'on</p>

Devor	
	To'g'on
	Xarsangtosh devor
	G'isht, beton devorlar
	Taxta devor

Yo'l	
	Katta asfaltli yoki betonli yo'l (5-sirti yopilgan qismini eni, 9-umumiyl kengligi, B- yopilgan material belgisi)

Temir yo'l	
	Qazilmali temir yo'l (2-qazilmali chuqurligi)
	Ko'tarmalni temir yo'l (3-ko'tarma balandligi)

	Semaforli va svetaforli temir yo'l
	Bir izli va bekatli temir yo'l
	Ikki izli temir yo'l (bir vaqtda ikki tomonlarda yuriladigan yo'l)
Chuqurliklar	
	10 metrdan ortiq
	3 dan 10 metrgacha
	eni 3 metrdan kam

V-§. Fan bo'yicha tuzilgan nazariy savollarga yozma ravishda javob berish.

Nuqta va to'g'ri chiziq mavzulariga tegishli nazorat savollar.

1. Son belgili proektsiyalashda (S.B.P.) asosiy proektsiya tekisligi qanday joylashgan?
2. Son belgili proektsiyalashda nuqtaning proektsiyasi qanday yasaladi?
3. Chiziqli mashtab nima?
4. Nuqtaning son belgili proektsiyasi bilan uning H, V, W proektsiyalar tekisliklaridan qanday bog'lanish o'matish mumkin?
5. Son belgili proektsiyalashda to'g'ri chiziq qanday proektsiyalanadi?
6. To'g'ri chiziq intervali nima?
7. To'g'ri chiziqni darajalash deganda nimani tushunasiz?
8. To'g'ri chiziq promillesi nima?
10. To'g'ri chiziq kesmasi haqiqiy uzunligi qanday aniqlanadi?
11. To'g'ri chiziq izi qanday yasaladi?
12. To'g'ri chiziqni H0 tekislik bilan hosil qilgan burchagi qanday aniqlanadi?
13. Ikki to'g'ri chiziq proektsiyalari qanday joylashgan bo'ladi?
14. Qiylilik grafigi nima?
15. Sonli mashtabdandan chiziqli masshtabga qanday o'tiladi?
16. To'g'ri chiziqni darajalashning qanday usullarini bilasiz?

17. To‘g‘ri chiziq qo‘ymasi nima?
18. To‘g‘ri chiziq qiyaligi deganda nima tushiniladi?
19. To‘g‘ri chiziqni qiyaligi va intervallari tushinchalariga asosan uning proektsiyasi qanday berilishi mumkin?
20. Ayqash to‘g‘ri chiziqlar proektsiyalari qanday joylashan bo‘ladi?

**Tekisliklar bilan to‘g‘ri chiziqlar va tekisliklarning o‘zaro vaziyatlari mavzulari
bo‘yicha nazorat sovollari.**

21. S.b.p-da tekislik qanday usullarida beriladi?
22. Tekislikning asosiy chizig‘i nima?
23. Tekislikning gorizontal chiziqlarini yasashning qaysi usullarini bilasiz?
24. Tekislik izi qanday aniqlanadi?
25. Tekislikning pasayish burchagi nima va qanday aniqlanadi?
26. Tekislikning yoyilish burchagi nima?
27. Tekislikda yotuvchi yoki yotmovchi nuqtalar qanday aniqlanadi?
28. Tekislikda yotuvchi to‘g‘ni chiziq qanday aniqlanadi?
29. Biror to‘g‘ri chiziq orqali o‘tuvchi tekislikning qiyalik mashtabi qanday yasaladi?
30. Parallel tekisliklar qanday aniqlanadi?
31. Tekisliklarni kesishish chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?
32. Tekislik bilan to‘g‘ni chiziqning kesishish nuqtasi qanday aniqlanadi?
33. Qanday shart bajarilsa to‘g‘ri chiziq tekislikga perpendikulyar bo‘ladi?
34. Qachon to‘g‘ni chiziq tekislikka parallel bo‘ladi?
34. Tekislikka perpendikulyar to‘g‘ri chiziq intervali qanday aniqlanadi?
35. Perpendikulyar to‘g‘ri chiziq va tekislik intervallari orasida qanday bog‘lanish bor?
36. Nishab tekisliklari deganda nimani tushinasiz?
37. Nishab tekisliklарни tekis er sirti bilan kesishish chizig‘i qanday aniqlanadi.
38. Nishab tekisligi appareli deganda nima tushiniladi?
39. Ko‘tarilgan tekis maydonchani tekis er sirti bilan kesishish chizig‘i qanday

aniqlanadi.

40. S.b.p. da almashtirish usuli qanday bajariladi?

Geometrik sirtlarga oid nazorat savollari.

41. S.b.p.-da ko‘pyoqliklar qanday tasvirlanadi?

42. Ko‘pyoqliklar bilan tekislikning kesishishi qanday aniqlanadi?

43. Aylanma sirtlar qanday tasvirlanadi?

44. Konus, silindr sirtlari qanday tasvirlanadi?

45. Aylanma sirtni tekislik bilan kesishishi qanday bajariladi?

46. Konus sirti bilan to‘g‘ri chiziq kesishish nuqtasi qanday aniqlanadi?

47. Silindr sirti bilan to‘g‘ri chiziq kesishish nuqtasi qanday aniqlanadi?

48. Geometrik sirtlarni o‘zaro kesishish chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?

Topografik sirtlarga oid nazorat savollari.

49. Topografik sirt qanday sirt hisoblanadi?

50. Topografik sirt gorizontallari qanday hosil qilinadi?

51. Topografik sirtning qanday xarakterli chiziqlari mayjud?

52. Topografik sirt qiyalik chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?

53. Topografik sirtda berilgan qiyalikdag‘i chiziq qanday yasaladi?

54. Topografik sirt bilan tekislikni kesishish chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?

55. Topografik sirt ustidagi nuqta balandligi qanday aniqlanadi?

56. Topografik sirt to‘g‘ri chiziqni kesishish nuqtasi qanday aniqlanadi?

57. Topografik sirt bilan nishab tekisligining kesishish chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?

58. Topografik sirt bilan geometrik sirtlarni kesishish chizig‘i qanday yasaladi?

59. Biror maydoncha qurishda tuproq ishlari bajarishning grafik mohiyati nimada?

60. Topografik sirt chizrnasi qanday beriladi va u qanday o‘qiladi?

Haritalar tuzish uchun nazorat savollari.

61. Topografik harita nima?

62. Topografik harita nima asosida tuziladi?

63. Topografik harita tuzishda qanday mashtablar qo‘llaniladi?

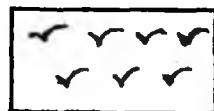
64. Topografik harita tuzishda qanday shartli belgilardan foydalilanildi?

65. Topografik harita tuzishda chiziqlar qanday tanlanadi?

VII-§. Son belgili proektsiyalash usulida test savollariga javob berish.

1. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. Paxta
- B. Poliz ekinlari
- C. Uzumzor
- D. Arpa



2. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. Poliz ekinlari
- B. Paxta
- C. Bug'doy
- D. Arpa



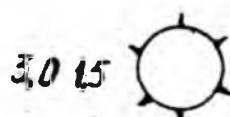
3. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. O'tloq
- B. Qumloq
- C. Saksovul
- D. Poliz ekinlari



4. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. Shamol tegirmomi
- B. Suv tegirmoni
- C. GES
- D. IES



5. Bu qanday muassasa?

- A. GES
- B. Yonilg'i ombori
- C. Zavod va fabrika mo'rilar
- D. Mo'rili zavod va fabrikalar



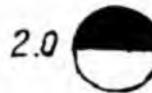
6. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. Qabriston
- B. IES
- C. GES
- D. Cherkov



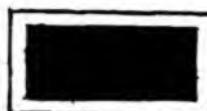
7. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. Shamol dvigateli
- B. Yonilg'i ombori
- C. Suv tegirmoni
- D. Mo'rili zavod



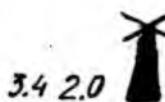
8. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. O'tga chidamsiz binolar
- B. Astronomik markaz
- C. O'tga chidamli juda katta binolar
- D. Gidro 92sphalt92e



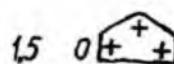
9. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. GES
- B. Yonilg'i ombori
- C. Suv tegirmoni
- D. Shamol tegirmoni



10. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. Qabriston
- B. Haykal
- C. Cherkovlar
- D. Yonilg'i ombori



11. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. O'tga chidamli katta bino
- B. Aholi yashaydigan o'tga chidamli bino
- C. Aholi yashaydigan o'tga chidamsiz bino
- D. O'tga chidamsiz kichik bino



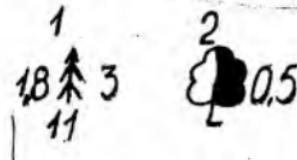
12. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. Qo'rg'on tepe nuqtalari
- B. Mahalliy er nuqtalari
- C. Davlat giodezik nuqtalar
- D. Astronomik nuqtalar

0,2
1,6 • 497

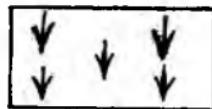
13. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. Butazor
- B. Sug'orilgan er
- C. Siyrap o'rmon
- D. Aralash bargli o'rmon



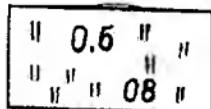
14. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. Haykaldon
- B. Qamishzor
- C. Tomorqa
- D. Saksovul



15. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. Saksovul
- B. Tomorqa
- C. O't-o'lanli er
- D. Madaniy o't



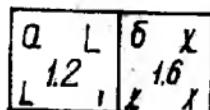
16. Chizmada qanday tasvir berilgan?

- A. O'tloq
- B. Bug'doy
- C. Poliz ekinlari
- D. Tomorqalar



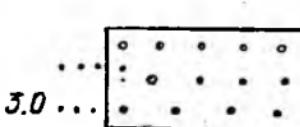
17. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A. Qurigan maydon
- B. Yondirilgan maydon
- C. Qirqilgan maydon
- D. Siyrap o'rmon



18. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Mevali bog'lar
- B.Xaydalgan er
- C.Tomorqa
- D.Butazor



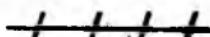
19. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Qishloq chegarasi
- B.Xo'jalik chegarasi
- C.Gazaprovod
- D.Elektr uzatish liniyalari



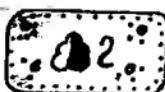
20. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Gazaprovod
- B.Vodoprovod
- C.Xo'jalik chegarasi
- D.Qishloq chegarasi



21. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Sug'orilgan er
- B.Siyrak o'mon
- C.Yondirilgan qurigan maydon
- D.Qamishzor



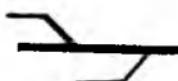
22. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Ekinzor
- B.Yondirilgan er
- C.Qurigan er
- D.Sug'orilgan er



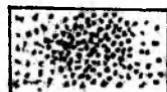
23. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Ko'pri
- B.Kanallar
- C.Daryo
- D.Ariq



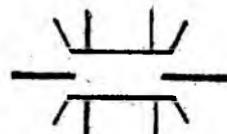
24. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Qum
- B.Ko'l
- C.Butazor
- D.Tepalik



25. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.So'qmoq
- B.Chegara
- C.Temir yo'l
- D.Yog'och ko'priq



26. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Sug'orilgan er
- B.O'tib bo'lmaydigan botqoq
- C.O'tib bo'ladigan botqoq
- D.Qumloq



27. Bu belgi nimani bildiradi?

- A.Qum
- B.Daryo
- C.Orol
- D.Chuqurlik



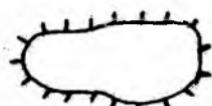
28. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Sug'orilgan er
- B.O'tib bo'ladigan botqoq
- C.O'tib bo'lmaydigan botqoq
- D.Tomorqa



29. Bu belgi nimani bildiradi?

- A.Tepalik
- B.Shiypon
- C.Chuqurlik
- D.Ko'l



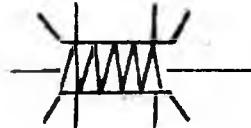
30. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Limiya
- B.So'qmoq
- C.Chegara
- D.Damba va to'g'on



31.Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Yog'och ko'prik
- B.Temir ko'prik
- C.Temir yo'l
- D.Asfalt yo'l



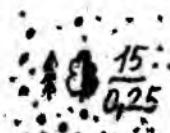
32. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Jarlik
- B.To'g'on
- C.Ariq
- D.Daryo



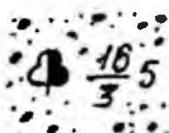
33. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Archali o'rmon
- B.Ko'chatli o'rmon
- C.Aralash o'rmon
- D.Qurigan o'rmon



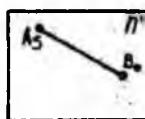
34. Bu belgi nimani bildiradi?

- A.Archali o'rmon
- B.Yaproqli o'rmon
- C.Yondirilgan o'rmon
- D.Qurigan o'rmon



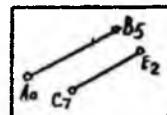
35. AB kesma nima deyiladi?

- A.Qo'yma
- B.Qiyalik masshtahi
- C.Ko'tarilish
- D.Gorizontallar



36.Qanday chiziqlar tasvirlangan?

- A.O'zaro parallel
- B.O'zaro uchtrashmas (ayqash)
- C.O'zaro kesishuvchi
- D.O'zaro perpendikulyar



37. Qanday sirt tasvirlangan?

- A.Silindr
- B.Konus
- C.Topografik
- D.Sfera



38. To'g'ri chiziqlarning qanday sirt bilan kesishish nuqtalari aniqlangan?

- A.Silindr
- B.Konus
- C.Topografik
- D.Sfera



39. Tekislik nima orqali berilgan?

- A.Qiyalik masshtabi
- B.Pasayish chizigi
- C.Interval
- D.Gorizontallar



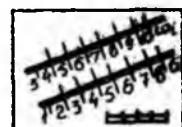
40. H₀ 1,2,3,4,5 nuqtalar orqali W_i ga perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan chiziqlar nima deyiladi?

- A.Tekislikning qiyalik masshtabi
- B.Tekislikning pasayish burchagi
- C.Tekislikning gorizontallari
- D.Tekislikning izlari.



41.Qanday tekisliklar tasvirlangan?

- A.O'zaro parallel
- B.O'zaro kesishuvchi
- C.Tekislik va to'g'ri chiziqlar
- D.O'zaro parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar



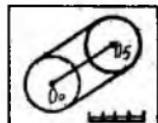
42. Gorizontallar orqali nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Tepalik
- B.Chuqurlik
- C.Tekis joy
- D.Hovuz



43. Qanday sirt tasvirlangan?

- A.Konus
- B.Silindr
- C.Aylanalar
- D.Sferalar



44. Gorizontallar orqali nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Balandlik
- B.Tekislik
- C.Chuqurlik
- D.Qiyalik



45. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Jarlik
- B.Chuqurlik
- C.Tepalik
- D.Ko'l



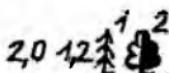
46. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. 1 metrli chuqurlik
- B. 2 metr
- C. 3 metr
- D. 10 metrdan ortiq



47. Bu qanday belgi?

- A. Siyrak o'rmon
- B. Noyob daraxtlar
- C. Aloshida joylashgan daraxtlar
- D. Ko'chatli o'rmon



48. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Chuqurlik
- B.G'alla
- C.Jarlik
- D.Tepalik



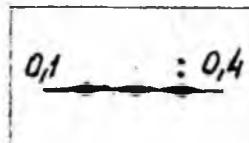
49. Bu belgi nimani bildiradi?

- A. Bekat
- B. 2 izli temir yo'li
- C. Asfalt yo'l
- D. Temir ko'prik



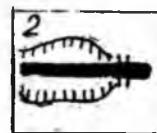
50. Bu qanday belgi?

- A.Elektr toki sim yog'ochlari
- B.Telefon simlari
- C.Radio telefon liniyalari
- D.Elektr o'tkazgich simlari



51. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Qazilmali temir yo'l
- B.Ko'tarilmali temir yo'l
- C.Bir izli va bekatli temir yo'l
- D.Katta 99sphalt yo'l



52. Chizmada nima tasvirlangan?

- A.Qazilmali temir yo'l
- B.Katta 99sphalt yo'l
- C.Ko'tarmalni temir yo'l
- D.Bir izli va bekatli temir yo'l



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