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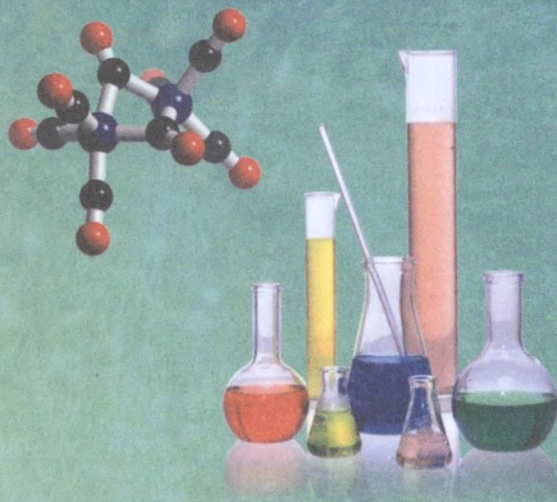
KIMYODAN

MASALALAR

TO'PLAMI VA ULARNING

YECHIMLARI

**OLIV O'QUV YURTLARIGA
KIRUVCHILAR UCHUN**



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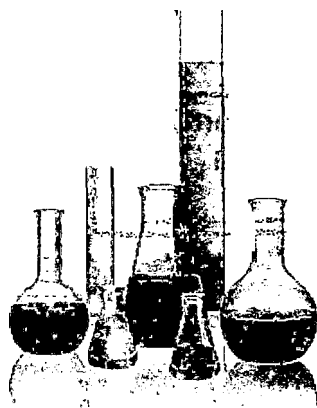
KIMYODAN

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Oliv o‘auv vurtlariga kiruvchilar uchun



„O‘QITUVCHI“ NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI
TOSHKENT — 2016

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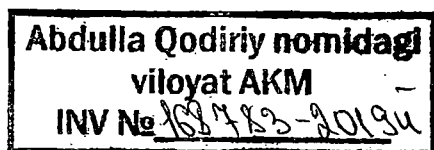
X-73

Ushbu kitobda kirish imtihonlarida abituriyentlarga beriladigan kimyoning barcha turdagi masalalarini ishlash usullari yoritilgan.

Kitob oliy o'quv yurtlariga kiruvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, undan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida kimyo kursini yakuniy takrorlash va bitirish imtihonlariga tayyorlanayotgan o'quvchilar, shuningdek, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari o'qituvchilari hamda o'quvchilari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

Taqrizchilar: k.f.n., dotsent *Asqar Muftaxov, Abdurahim Jalilov.*

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UMUMIY KIMYO

1. KIMYONING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHA VA OONUNLARI

Mol. Molyar massa

Molyar massa — bu, modda massasining modda miqdoriga bo'lgan nisbatidir, ya'ni

$$M(X) = \frac{m(X)}{n(X)}, \quad (1.1)$$

bunda, $M(X)$ — X moddaning molyar massasi; $m(X)$ — X moddaning massasi; $n(X)$ — X moddaning miqdori. Molyar massaning SI birligi — kg/mol, lekin, odatda, g/mol birligi qo'llaniladi. Massa birligi — g, kg. Modda miqdorining SI birligi — mol.

1.1. Massasi 10,8 g bo'lgan metall namunasida aluminiy moddasining qanday miqdori bor?

Yechish. Aluminiyning molyar massasi quyidagini tashkil qiladi

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

(1.1) tenglama bo'yicha namunadagi aluminiy moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Al}) = \frac{m(\text{Al})}{M(\text{Al})}; \quad n(\text{Al}) = \frac{10,8}{27} \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

1.2. Massasi 12 g bo'lgan oltingugurt (VI) oksidda qancha miqdor modda bor?

Yechish. Oltingugurt (VI) oksidning molyar massasi:

$M(\text{SO}_3) = M(\text{S}) + 3M(\text{O}); \quad M(\text{SO}_3) = (32 + 3 \cdot 16) \text{ g/mol} = 80 \text{ g/mol}$, bunda $M(\text{S})$ va $M(\text{O})$ — atomar oltingugurt va kislorodning molyar massalari.

* Bu va bundan keyingi misollarda birlik belgisi qiymatni belgilovchi sondan keyin, hisoblash oxirida, shuningdek, barcha oraliq hisoblashlardan keyin (qabul qilingan standartga muvofiq) qo'yiladi. Kimyodan o'quv adabiyotlarida quyidagicha vozish ham uchraydi:

$$n(\text{Al}) = \frac{10,8}{27 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4 \text{ mol.}$$

Oltिंगугurt (VI) oksid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz

$$n(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{SO}_3)}{M(\text{SO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{12}{80} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol.}$$

1.3. 0,25 mol miqdordagi moddada natriy karbonat massasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Natriy karbonatning molyar massasi:

$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 2M(\text{Na}) + M(\text{C}) + 3M(\text{O});$$

$M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = (2 \cdot 23 + 12 + 3 \cdot 16) \text{ g/mol} = 106 \text{ g/mol.}$ Na_2CO_3 ning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) \\ m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 0,25 \cdot 106 \text{ g} = 26,5.$$

1.4. Massasi 12,8 g bo'lgan molekular bromdagi Br_2 brom moddasining miqdorini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,08 mol.

1.5. Miqdori 0,6 mol bo'lgan moddadagi natriy yodid NaI massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 90 g.

1.6. Massasi 22 g bo'lgan temir (II) sulfidida atomar oltिंगугurt moddasidan qancha miqdorda bor?

Yechish. Temir (II) sulfid FeS ning molyar massasi 88 g/mol. FeS moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{FeS}) = \frac{m(\text{FeS})}{M(\text{FeS})}; \quad n(\text{FeS}) = \frac{22}{88} \text{ mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol.}$$

Temir (II) sulfidning oddiy formulasidan atomar oltिंगугurt moddasining miqdori sulfid moddasining miqdoriga tengligi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni

$$n(\text{S}) = n(\text{FeS}); \quad n(\text{S}) = 0,25 \text{ mol.}$$

1.7. Massasi 40,4 g bo'lgan natriy tetraborat $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ dagi atomar bor moddasining miqdorini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,8 mol.

1.8. Massasi 50,8 g bo'lgan molekular yodda qancha struktura birlik bor?

Yechish. I_2 ning molyar massasi 254 g/mol ga teng. Molekular yod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{m(\text{I}_2)}{M(\text{I}_2)}; \quad n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{50,8}{254} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

Yodning struktura birliklari sonini (berilgan misolda — mole-

kulalarini) Avogadro doimiysi — N_A dan foydalanib aniqlash mumkin:

$$N(I_2) = n(I_2) N_A,$$

bunda $N(I_2)$ — yod (molekulalari)ning struktura birliklari soni $N_A = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ l/mol:

Binobarin,

$$N(I_2) = 0,2 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{23}.$$

1.9. Massasi 155 g bo'lgan tetrafosfor — P_4 da fosforning qancha atomi bor? *Javob:* $3 \cdot 10^{24}$.

1.10. Oltingugurt (IV) oksidning qanday miqdorida oltingugurt massasi 24 g bo'lgan pirit (FeS_2) dagidek miqdorda bo'ladi? *Javob:* 0,4 mol.

Kimyoviy formulalar bo'yicha hisoblash.

Massa ulushi

Moddaning massa ulushi sistemadagi berilgan moddaning massasi barcha sistemaning massasiga bo'lgan nisbatidir, ya'ni

$$\omega(X) = \frac{m(X)}{m}, \quad (1.2)$$

bunda, $\omega(X)$ — X moddaning massa ulushi; $m(X)$ — X moddaning massasi; m — barcha sistemaning massasi. Massa ulushi — o'lchamsiz kattalik. U birdan kichik ulushlarda yoki foizlarda ifodalanadi. Atomar xlorning natriy xloridagi massa ulushi 0,607 yoki 60,7 dir, ya'ni $\omega(Cl) = 0,607^*$.

1.11. Kalsiy karbid (CaC_2)dagi uglerodning massa ulushini hisoblang.

Yechish. Moddalarning molyar massalari quyidagilarga teng: $M(C) = 12$ g/mol, $M(CaC_2) = 64$ g/mol. Hisoblashlar uchun kalsiy karbidning 1 mol miqdordagi modda namunasini tanlab olamiz, ya'ni $n(CaC_2) = 1$ mol. Bu holda kalsiy karbidning massasi: $m(CaC_2) = n(CaC_2) \cdot M(CaC_2)$; $m(CaC_2) = 1 \cdot 64$ g = 64 g ga teng bo'ladi.

Kalsiy karbid CaC_2 formulasidan atomar uglerod moddasining miqdori CaC_2 moddasining miqdoridan ikki marta ko'p ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi, ya'ni

* Bu yerda va keyingi hisoblashlardan $\omega(X)$ qiymatlari faqat ulushlarda qo'llaniladi. Masalalar shartida massa ulushi ulushlarda ham, shuningdek, foizlarda ham beriladi.

$$n(\text{C}) = 2n(\text{CaC}_2); \quad n(\text{C}) = 2 \text{ mol.}$$

Uglerod massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}) = n(\text{C}) \cdot M(\text{C}); \quad m(\text{C}) = 2 \cdot 12 \text{ g} = 24 \text{ g.}$$

Karbiddagi uglerodning massa ulushini topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{S}) = \frac{m(\text{C})}{m(\text{CaC}_2)}; \quad \omega(\text{C}) = \frac{24}{64} = 0,375 \text{ yoki } 37,5\%.$$

1.12. Marganes (IV) oksid va marganes (VII) oksiddagi marganesning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* MnO_2 da 63,2% va Mn_2O_7 da 49,5%.

1.13. Bariy digidrat xlorid $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dagi kristallizatsiya suvining massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 14,75 %.

1.14. Ammofosning mineral o'g'iti tarkibiga ammoniy digidrofosfat $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ (massa ulushi 85%), ammoniy gidrofosfat $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ (8%) va tarkibida azot bo'lmagan aralashmalar kiradi. Ammofosdagi azotning massa ulushini va massasi 200 kg o'g'itdagi atomar azotning miqdorini aniqlang.

Yechish. Ammofosdagi ammoniy digidrofosfat va ammoniy gidrofosfat moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) = m(\text{ammofos}) \cdot \omega(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4);$$

$$m(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) = 200 \cdot 0,85 \text{ kg} = 170 \text{ kg};$$

$$m[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4] = m(\text{ammofos}) \cdot \omega[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4];$$

$$m[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4] = 200 \cdot 0,08 \text{ kg} = 16 \text{ kg};$$

$$n(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)}{M(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)};$$

$$n(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) = \frac{170}{115} \text{ k mol} = 1,48 \text{ k mol};$$

$$n[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4] = \frac{m(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)}{M(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)};$$

$$n[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4] = \frac{16}{132} \text{ k mol} = 0,12 \text{ k mol.}$$

Ammoniy digidrofosfat formulasidan:

$$n_1(\text{N}) = n(\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4); \quad n_1(\text{N}) = 1,48 \text{ k mol kelib chiqadi.}$$

Ammoniy gidrofosfat formulasidan:

$n_2(\text{N}) = 2n[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4]$; $n_2(\text{N}) = 2 \cdot 0,12 \text{ k mol} = 0,24 \text{ k mol}$ kelib chiqadi.

Massasi 200 kg ammofosdagi atomar azot moddasining umumiy miqdori:

$n(\text{N}) = n_1(\text{N}) + n_2(\text{N})$; $n(\text{N}) = (1,48 + 0,24) \text{ k mol} = 1,72 \text{ k mol}$ bo'ladi.

Azot massasini topamiz:

$m(\text{N}) = n(\text{N}) \cdot M(\text{N})$; $m(\text{N}) = 1,72 \cdot 14 \text{ g} = 24,1 \text{ g}$.

Ammofosdagi azotning massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{N}) = \frac{m(\text{N})}{m(\text{ammofos})}; \quad \omega(\text{N}) = \frac{24,1}{200} = 0,12 \text{ yoki } 12 \text{ \%}.$$

1.15. Xromit temirtoshi namunasi tarkibida $\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2$ (massa ulushi 94 %) va $\text{Mg}(\text{CrO}_2)_2$ (massa ulushi 6%) bor. Massasi 500 kg bo'lgan xromit temirtoshi tarkibidagi xromning massasini toping. *Javob:* 234 kg.

1.16. Tarkibida argentit Ag_2S minerali bo'lgan 25 g massa tog' jinsi namunasidan massasi 5,4 g bo'lgan kumush ajratib olingan. Namunadagi argentitning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 24,8 %.

1.17. Massasi 500 g bo'lgan marganes (III) oksid va marganes (IV) oksid aralashmasidan qancha massa maganes olish mumkin bo'ladi? Aralashmadagi Mn_2O_3 ning massa ulushi 80 %, $\text{MnO}_2 = 20 \text{ \%}$. *Javob:* 342 g.

1.18. Ba'zi bir metall oksidi tarkibini Me_2O_3 eng oddiy formula bilan ifodalash mumkin. Ma'lumki, massasi 76,5 g bo'lgan oksidning tarkibida massasi 40,5 g bo'lgan metall bor. Bu qaysi metall?

Yechish. Massasi 76,5 g bo'lgan oksiddagi kislorodning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{O}) = m(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) - m(\text{Me}); \quad m(\text{O}) = (76,5 - 40,5) \text{ g} = 36,0 \text{ g}.$$

Kislorod moddasining miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{O}) = \frac{36,0}{16} = 2,25 \text{ mol}.$$

Formuladan 1 mol oksid tarkibida 3 mol atomar kislorod moddasi borligi ma'lum bo'lsa, u holda:

$$n(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{n(\text{O})}{3}; \quad n(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{2,25}{3} \text{ mol} = 0,75 \text{ mol}.$$

0,75 mol — massasi 76,5 g bo'lgan oksid namunasidagi oksid moddasining miqdori.

Oksidning molyar massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$M(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{m(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3)}{n(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3)};$$

$$M(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{76,5}{0,75} \text{ g/mol} = 102 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Endi metallning molyar massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$M(\text{Me}) = \frac{M(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) - 3M(\text{O})}{2};$$

$$M(\text{Me}) = \frac{102 - 3 \cdot 16}{2} \text{ g/mol} = 27 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Shunday qilib, noma'lum metall — alumiiniydir.

1.19. Ba'zi bir element oksidda +4 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Bu elementning oksiddagi massa ulushi 71,17%. Bu qanday element? *Javob:* selen.

1.20. Element oksidi EO_3 tarkibga ega. Bu oksiddagi kislorodning massa ulushi 60%. Qanday element oksid hosil qilgan? *Javob:* oltingugurt.

1.21. Massasi 16 g bo'lgan element, massasi 6,4 g bo'lgan molekular kislorod bilan birikib, EO tarkibli oksid hosil qiladi. Bu qanday element ekanligini aniqlang. *Javob:* kalsiy.

Birikmalarning formulalarini keltirib chiqarish

1.22. Oltingugurt oksididagi oltingugurt va kislorodning massa ulushlari 40% va 60%. Bu oksidning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun massasi 100 g ga teng, ya'ni $m(\text{oksid}) = 100$ g bo'lgan oksid massasini tanlab olamiz. Unda oltingugurt va kislorod massalari:

$$m(\text{S}) = m(\text{oksid}) \cdot \omega(\text{S}); \quad m(\text{S}) = 100 \cdot 0,4 \text{ g} = 40 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{O}) = m(\text{oksid}) \cdot \omega(\text{O}); \quad m(\text{O}) = 100 \cdot 0,6 \text{ g} = 60 \text{ g}.$$

Atomar oltingugurt va kislorod moddalarining miqdorlari:

$$n(\text{S}) = \frac{m(\text{S})}{M(\text{S})}; \quad n(\text{S}) = \frac{40}{32} \text{ mol} = 1,25 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{O}) = \frac{60}{32} \text{ mol} = 3,75 \text{ mol bo'ladi}.$$

Oltingugurt va kislorod moddalarining miqdorlari nisbatini topamiz:

$$n(\text{S}) : n(\text{O}) = 1,25 : 3,75.$$

Tenglikning o'ng qismini kichik son (1,25)ga bo'lib, $n(S) : n(O) = 1 : 3$ ni hosil qilamiz, ya'ni birikmaning eng oddiy formulasi SO_3 .

1.23. Fosfor xloriddagi xlorning massa ulushi 77,5%. Xloridning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* PCl_3 .

1.24. Kimyoviy birikma tarkibiga natriy, fosfor va kislorod kiradi. Elementlarning massa ulushlari: natriyniki — 34,6%, fosforniki — 23,3%, kislorodniki — 42,1%. Birikmaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblashlar uchun massasi 100 g, ya'ni $m = 100$ g ga teng bo'lgan birikmaning massasini tanlaymiz. Natriy, fosfor va kislorod massalari:

$$m(\text{Na}) = m \cdot \omega(\text{Na}), \quad m(\text{Na}) = 100 \cdot 0,346 \text{ g} = 34,6 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{P}) = m \cdot \omega(\text{P}); \quad m(\text{P}) = 100 \cdot 0,233 \text{ g} = 23,3 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{O}) = m \cdot \omega(\text{O}); \quad m(\text{O}) = 100 \cdot 0,421 \text{ g} = 42,1 \text{ g}$$

ga teng.

Atomar natriy, fosfor va kislorod moddalarining miqdorlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Na}) = \frac{m(\text{Na})}{M(\text{Na})}; \quad n(\text{Na}) = \frac{34,6}{23} \text{ mol} = 1,50 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{P}) = \frac{m(\text{P})}{M(\text{P})}; \quad n(\text{P}) = \frac{23,3}{31} \text{ mol} = 1,75 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{O}) = \frac{42,1}{16} \text{ mol} = 2,63 \text{ mol}.$$

Moddalar miqdorlarining nisbatini topamiz:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{P}) : n(\text{O}) = 1,50 : 0,75 : 2,63.$$

Tenglikning o'ng qismini eng kichik son (0,75) ga bo'lib:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{P}) : n(\text{O}) = 2 : 1 : 3,5 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}$$

Birikmalar formulalarida odatda, butun sonli koeffitsiyentlardan foydalanilgani uchun, tenglikning o'ng qismini ikkiga ko'paytirish zarur:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{P}) : n(\text{O}) = 4 : 2 : 7.$$

Demak, birikmaning eng oddiy formulasi $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$.

1.25. Ba'zi bir kislotaning tarkibida vodorod massa ulushi (2,2%), yod (55,7%) va kislorod (42,1%) bor. Shu kislotaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* H_5IO_6 .

1.26. Molibden oksidida molibden massasining atomar kislorod massasiga bo'lgan nisbati 2 ga teng. Oksidning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* MoO_3 .

1.27. Fosfor va brom birikmasining massasi 81,3 g bo'lgan namunasi tarkibida massasi 9,3 g bo'lgan fosfor bo'ladi. Shu birikmaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* PBr_3 .

1.28. Azotning vodorodli birikmasining molyar massasi 32 g/mol ga teng. Birikmadagi azotning massa ulushi 87,5% bo'lsa, uning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* N_2H_4 .

1.29. Aluminiyning uglerodli birikmasida aluminiyning massa ulushi 75% ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, birikmaning oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* Al_4C_3 .

1.30. Kaliyning marganes va vodorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmasining eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. Bu moddada elementlarning massa ulushlari yuqoridagiga muvofiq 24,7; 34,8 va 40,5% ga teng. *Javob:* KMnO_4 .

Gazlarning molyar hajmi. Ideal gazlar qonunlari. Hajmiy ulush

Gazning molyar hajmi gaz hajmining shu gaz miqdoriga bo'lgan nisbatiga teng, ya'ni

$$V_m = \frac{V(X)}{n(X)}, \quad (1.3)$$

bunda, V_m — gazning molyar hajmi — ayni sharoitda har qanday gaz uchun doimiy kattalik; $V(X)$ — X gazning hajmi; $n(X)$ — X gaz moddasining miqdori. Normal sharoitda ($p_n = 1011325$ Pa) $\approx 101,3$ kPa normal bosim va $T_n = 273,15$ K ≈ 273 K temperaturada gazlarning molyar hajmi $V_m = 22,4$ l/mol* ni tashkil qiladi.

Gazlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hisoblashlarda ko'pincha berilgan sharoitdan normal sharoitga yoki aksincha o'tish kerak bo'ladi. Bu o'rinda Boyle-Mariott va Gey-Lyussakning birlashgan gaz qonunidan kelib chiqadigan formuladan foydalanish qulaydir:

$$\frac{pV}{T} = \frac{p_n V_n}{T_n}. \quad (1.4)$$

* V_m qiymatidan mumkin bo'lgan chetlanishlar bu nashrda hisobga olinmadi.

bunda p — bosim; V — hajm; T — temperatura; „ n “ — indeksi normal sharoitni ko'rsatadi.

Gaz aralashmalar tarkibini ko'pincha hajmiy ulush — berilgan komponentning hajmini sistemaning umumiy hajmiga bo'lgan nisbati bilan ifodalanadi, ya'ni

$$\varphi = \frac{V(X)}{V}, \quad (1.5)$$

bunda, $\varphi(X)$ — X komponentning hajmiy ulushi; $V(X)$ — X komponentning hajmi; V — sistemaning hajmi. Hajmiy ulush — o'lchamsiz kattalik, uni birgacha bo'lgan ulushlarda yoki foizlarda ifodalaydilar.

1.31. Hajmi normal sharoitda 30 l bo'lgan azot qanday mas-saga ega bo'ladi?

Yechish. Gazning normal sharoitdagi molyar hajmi $V_m = 22,4$ l/mol. (1.3) formulaga muvofiq, molekular azot moddasining miq-dorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(N_2) = \frac{V_n(N_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(N_2) = \frac{30}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 1,34 \text{ mol.}$$

Azot massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(N_2) = M(N_2) \cdot n(N_2); \quad m(N_2) = 28 \cdot 1,34 \text{ g} = 37,52 \text{ g.}$$

1.32. Massasi 14,6 g bo'lgan vodorod xlorid normal sharoitda qanday hajmni egallaydi?

Yechish. Vodorod xlorid massasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(HCl) = \frac{m(HCl)}{M(HCl)}; \quad n(HCl) = \frac{14,6}{36,5} \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol.}$$

(1.3) formulaga muvofiq, normal sharoitda vodorod xlorid-ni hajmi:

$$V_n(HCl) = V_m n(HCl); \quad V_n(HCl) = 22,4 \cdot 0,4 \text{ l} = 8,96 \text{ l}$$

bo'ladi.

1.33. Massasi 51 g bo'lgan ammiak 20°C temperatura va 250 kPa bosimda qanday hajmni egallaydi?

Yechish. Ammiak moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(NH_3) = \frac{m(NH_3)}{M(NH_3)}; \quad n(NH_3) = \frac{51}{17} \text{ mol} = 3 \text{ mol.}$$

Normal sharoitdagi ammiakning hajmi:

$V_n(\text{NH}_3) = V_m n(\text{NH}_3)$; $V_n(\text{NH}_3) = 22,4 \cdot 3 \text{ l} = 67,2 \text{ l}$ ni tashkil etadi.

(1.4) formuladan foydalanib, ammiak hajmini ayni sharoitga [temperatura $T = (273 + 20) \text{ K} = 293 \text{ K}$] keltiramiz:

$$V(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{p_n TV_n(\text{NH}_3)}{p T_n}; \quad V(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{101,3 \cdot 293 \cdot 67,2}{250 \cdot 273} = 29,2 \text{ l}.$$

1.34. Uglerod (IV) oksid 22°C temperaturada va 500 kPa bosimda hajmi 20 l bo'lgan idishda saqlanadi. Uglerod (IV) oksidning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* $179,4 \text{ g}$.

1.35. Massasi $30,3 \text{ g}$ gaz 18°C temperaturada hajmi 15 l bo'lgan idishga to'ldirilgan. Idish ichidagi gazning bosimi 122 kPa ga teng. Gazning molyar massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 40 g/mol .

1.36. Vodorod bromidning vodorodga va havoga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang.

Yechish. Gazning nisbiy zichligini topish uchun gazlarning molyar massalarini bilish kerak: $M(\text{HBr}) = 81 \text{ g/mol}$, $M(\text{H}_2) = 2 \text{ g/mol}$. Havo — bu gazlar (asosan, kislorod va azotning) aralashmasidir. Gazlarning havodagi hajmiy ulushlarini bilgan holda, ularning o'rtacha molyar massasini hisoblash mumkin. U, odatda, 29 g/mol ga teng deb olinadi.

Vodorod bromidning vodorodga nisbatan zichligini aniqlaymiz:

$$D_{\text{H}_2}(\text{HBr}) = \frac{M(\text{HBr})}{M(\text{H}_2)}; \quad D_{\text{H}_2}(\text{HBr}) = \frac{81}{2} = 40,5.$$

Vodorod bromidning havoga nisbatan zichligini topamiz:

$$D_{\text{havo}}(\text{HBr}) = \frac{M(\text{HBr})}{M_{\text{havo}}}; \quad D_{\text{havo}}(\text{HBr}) = \frac{81}{29} = 2,8.$$

1.37. Vodorod selenidning vodorodga va havoga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang. *Javob:* vodorodga nisbatan — $40,5$; havoga nisbatan — $2,8$.

1.38. Vodorod galogenidning havoga nisbatan zichligi $4,41$ ga teng. Shu gazning vodorodga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* 64 , vodorod yodid.

1.39. Quyidagi gazlarning qaysilari havodan yengil: uglerod (II) oksid, uglerod (IV) oksid, neon, asetilen — C_2H_2 , fosfin — PH_3 ? *Javob:* uglerod (II) oksid, neon, asetilen.

1.40. Hajmi 56 l bo'lgan argon va hajmi 28 l bo'lgan azotdan iborat gaz aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang. Gaz hajmlari normal sharoitga keltirilgan. *Javob:* 18 .

1.41. Shunday gaz aralashmasi borki, undagi gazlarning massa ulushlari: vodorodniki — 35%, azotniki — 65% ga teng. Gazlarning aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun massasi 100 g ga teng, ya'ni $m = 100$ g bo'lgan gaz aralashmasini tanlab olamiz. Bu holda molekular vodorod va azot moddalarining massalari va miqdorlari quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$m(\text{H}_2) = m \omega(\text{H}_2); \quad m(\text{H}_2) = 100 \cdot 0,35 \text{ g} = 35 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{N}_2) = m \omega(\text{N}_2); \quad m(\text{N}_2) = 100 \cdot 0,65 \text{ g} = 65 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{m(\text{H}_2)}{M(\text{H}_2)}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{35}{2} \text{ mol} = 17,5 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{m(\text{N}_2)}{M(\text{N}_2)}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{65}{28} \text{ mol} = 2,32 \text{ mol}.$$

Gazlarning molyar hajmi aralashma turgan sharoitda V_m ga teng bo'lsin. U holda gazlarning hajmlari quyidagini tashkil qiladi:

$$V(\text{H}_2) = V_m n(\text{H}_2); \quad V(\text{H}_2) = V_m \cdot 17,5;$$

$$V(\text{N}_2) = V_m n(\text{N}_2); \quad V(\text{N}_2) = V_m \cdot 2,32.$$

Agar gazlar o'zaro kimyoviy birikmagan bo'lsa, u holda gaz aralashmasining hajmi gazlar hajmlarining yig'indisiga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$V = V(\text{H}_2) + V(\text{N}_2); \quad V = (V_m \cdot 17,5 + V_m \cdot 2,32) \text{ l} = V_m \cdot 19,82 \text{ l}.$$

Gazlarning hajmiy ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\varphi(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V}; \quad \varphi(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V_m \cdot 17,5}{V_m \cdot 19,82} = 0,883 \text{ yoki } 88,3\%;$$

$$\varphi(\text{N}_2) = \frac{V(\text{N}_2)}{V}; \quad \varphi(\text{N}_2) = \frac{V_m \cdot 2,32}{V_m \cdot 19,82} = 0,117 \text{ yoki } 11,7\%.$$

1.42. Teng ulushlardan iborat geliy va argon nodir gazlar aralashmasi bor. Aralashmadagi har bir gazning massa ulushini toping. *Javob:* 9,1% He va 90,9% Ar.

1.43. Aralashma uch xil gaz: uglerod (IV) oksid, azot va argondan iborat. Gazlarning hajmiy ulushlari tegishlicha 20, 50 va 30% ga teng. Aralashmadagi gazlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 25,3% CO_2 ; 40,2% N_2 ; 34,5% Ar.

1.44. Gaz aralashmasi 2,24 l hajmli kislorod va 3,36 l hajmli oltingugurt (IV) oksiddan iborat. Gaz hajmlari normal sharoitga keltirilgan. Aralashmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 12,8 g.

1.45. Massasi 1,4 g bo'lgan vodorod va massasi 5,6 g bo'lgan azotdan iborat gaz aralashmasining normal sharoitda egallaydigan hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 20,16 l.

Kimyoviy tenglamalar bo'yicha hisoblashlar

Kimyoviy tenglamalar bo'yicha hisoblashlar (stexiometrik hisoblashlar) moddalar massasining saqlanish qonuniga asoslangan. Lekin real kimyoviy jarayonlarda reaksiyaning to'liq bormasligidan va moddalarning turlicha isrof bo'lishidan hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotning massasi ko'pincha moddalar massasining saqlanish qonuniga muvofiq bo'lgan miqdoridan kam bo'ladi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumi real olingan mahsulot massasining uning nazariy hisoblarga muvofiq hosil bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan massasiga nisbatan foizlarda ifodalanishidir, ya'ni

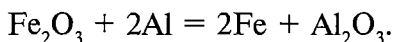
$$\eta = \frac{m_r(X) \cdot 100}{m(X)}, \quad (1.6)$$

bunda, η — mahsulotning unumi, %; $m_r(X)$ — real jarayonda olingan mahsulotning massasi; $m(X)$ — X moddaning hisoblangan massasi.

Mahsulot unumi ko'rsatilmagan masalalarda u miqdoriy (nazariy), ya'ni $\eta = 100\%$ deb faraz qilinadi.

1.46. Temir, temir (III) oksidni aluminiy bilan qaytarib olish mumkin. Massasi 140 g bo'lgan temir olish uchun aluminiy va temir (III) oksiddan qanday massada olish mumkin?

I- yechish. Reaksiya tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Olinishi kerak bo'lgan temir moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}) = \frac{m(\text{Fe})}{M(\text{Fe})}; \quad n(\text{Fe}) = \frac{140}{56} \text{ mol} = 2,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan 2 mol miqdorida temir moddasini olish uchun 1 mol Fe_2O_3 va 2 mol aluminiy kerak bo'lishi ma'lum, ya'ni

$$\frac{n(\text{Al})}{n(\text{Fe})} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad \frac{n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)}{n(\text{Fe})} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Bundan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$n(\text{Al}) = n(\text{Fe}); \quad n(\text{Al}) = 2,5 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{n(\text{Fe})}{2}; \quad n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{2,5}{2} \text{ mol} = 1,25 \text{ mol}.$$

Aluminiy va temir (III) oksidning zarur bo'lgan massalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Al}) = n(\text{Al}) \cdot M(\text{Al}); \quad m(\text{Al}) = 2,5 \cdot 27 \text{ g} = 67,5 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot M(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3);$$

$$m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = 1,25 \cdot 160 = 200 \text{ g}.$$

2-yechish. Masalani proporsiyalar tuzish yo'li bilan ham yechish mumkin.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan 2 mol miqdordagi temir moddasini olish uchun 2 mol aluminiy kerak ekanligi ma'lum:

$$2 \cdot 56 \text{ g} = 112 \text{ g Fe olish uchun } 2 \cdot 27 \text{ g} = 54 \text{ g Al kerak bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{„} \quad 140 \text{ g-Fe} \quad \text{„} \quad m(\text{Al}) \quad \text{„}$$

Proporsiya tuzamiz: $112 : 54 = 140 : m(\text{Al})$, bundan topamiz:

$$m(\text{Al}) = \frac{140 \cdot 54}{112} \text{ g} = 67,5 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan 2 mol miqdordagi temir moddasini olish uchun 1 mol temir (III) oksid kerak bo'ladi.

$$2 \cdot 56 \text{ g} = 112 \text{ g Fe olish uchun } 1 \cdot 160 \text{ g} = 160 \text{ g} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ kerak bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{„} \quad 140 \text{ g Fe} \quad \text{„} \quad m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) \quad \text{„}$$

Proporsiya tuzamiz: $112 : 160 = 140 : m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)$, bundan topamiz:

$$m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{140 \cdot 160}{112} \text{ g} = 200 \text{ g ekanini topamiz.}$$

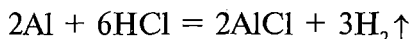
1.47. Massasi 7,1 g bo'lgan fosfor (V) oksidni olish uchun fosforning qanday massasi yondirilishi kerak? *Javob:* 3,1 g.

1.48. Massasi 5,15 g bo'lgan natriy bromid — NaBr olish uchun natriy metalidan va bromdan qanday massada olish kerak? *Javob:* 1,15 g natriy va 4 g brom.

1.49. Massasi 64,2 g bo'lgan bariy xlorid eritmasi mo'l miqdor sulfat kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda qanday massali bariy sulfat hosil bo'ladi? *Javob:* 69,9 g.

1.50. Massasi 10,8 g bo'lgan alumiyni mo'l miqdor xlorid kislotada eritilganda, normal sharoitda qanday hajmda vodorod ajralib chiqadi?

Yechish. Alumiyni bilan xlorid kislotaning o'zaro ta'sir reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Reaksiyaga kirishgan alumiyni moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Al}) = \frac{m(\text{Al})}{M(\text{Al})}; \quad n(\text{Al}) = \frac{10,8}{27} \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan 2 mol alumiyni erishidan 3 mol vodorod H_2 hosil bo'lishi ma'lum. Binobarin,

$$\frac{n(\text{H}_2)}{n(\text{Al})} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Bundan:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{3n(\text{Al})}{2}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{3 \cdot 0,4}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,6 \text{ mol}.$$

Vodorodning normal sharoitdagi hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

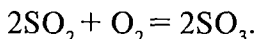
$$V_n(\text{H}_2) = V_m n(\text{H}_2); \quad V_n(\text{H}_2) = 22,4 \cdot 0,6 \text{ l} = 13,44 \text{ mol}.$$

1.51. Massasi 10,7 g bo'lgan ammoniy xlorid olish uchun mo'l miqdor vodorod xlorid bilan (normal sharoitda) ammiakning qanday hajmi reaksiyaga kirishishi kerak? *Javob:* 4,48 l.

1.52. Mo'l miqdor xlorid kislotada massasi 6 g bo'lgan magniy va massasi 6,5 g bo'lgan rux eritildi. Bunda normal sharoitda o'lgangan qancha hajmda vodorod ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 7,84 l.

1.53. Mahsulot unumi 80% ga teng bo'lsa, massasi 20 g bo'lgan oltingugurt (VI) oksid olish uchun qancha hajmdagi oltingugurt (IV) oksidni kislorod bilan oksidlash kerak bo'ladi? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang.

Yechish. Reaksiya tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Mahsulotning miqdoriy unumida hosil bo'ladigan oltingugurt (VI) oksidning massasini (1.6) formuladan foydalanib aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{m_r(\text{SO}_3) \cdot 100}{\eta}; \quad m(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{20 \cdot 100}{80} \text{ g} = 25 \text{ g}.$$

Oltingugurt (VI) oksid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{SO}_3)}{M(\text{SO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{25}{80} \text{ mol} = 0,3125 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$\frac{n(\text{SO}_2)}{n(\text{SO}_3)} = \frac{2}{2}$$

Bundan:

$$n(\text{SO}_2) = n(\text{SO}_3) = 0,3125 \text{ mol.}$$

Oltingugurt (IV) oksidning normal sharoitdagi hajmini hisoblaymiz:

$$V_n(\text{SO}_2) = V_m n(\text{SO}_2); \quad V_n(\text{SO}_2) = 22,4 \cdot 0,3125 \cdot 1 = 7,1.$$

1.54. Massasi 145 g bo'lgan, tarkibida volfram (VI) oksid va massa ulushi 20% ga teng bo'lgan qaytarilmaydigan aralashmalari bo'lgan ruda konsentrati vodorod bilan qaytarilganda qanday massali volfram olinishi mumkin? Jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun vodorodning qanday minimal miqdori kerak bo'ladi? (Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang.) *Javob:* 92 g volfram, 33,6 l H_2 .

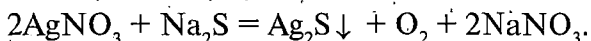
1.55. Hajmi 2,8 l bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) vodorod sulfid mo'l miqdor mis (II) sulfat eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda 11,4% massali cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 95%.

1.56. Massasi 50 g bo'lgan ko'mir yondirilganda uglerod (IV) oksidni bariy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Agar ko'mirdagi uglerodning massa ulushi 96% bo'lsa, qanday massali cho'kma hosil bo'lgan? *Javob:* 788 g.

1.57. Massasi 2 kg bo'lgan qum mo'l miqdor kaliy gidroksid bilan suyuqlantirildi. Reaksiya natijasida massasi 3,82 kg bo'lgan kaliy silikat olindi. Agar qumdagi kremniy (IV) oksidning massa ulushi 90% ga teng bo'lsa, reaksiya mahsulotining unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 82,7%.

1.58. Tarkibida massasi 25,5 g kumush nitrat bo'lgan eritmaga tarkibida massasi 7,8 g natriy sulfid bo'lgan eritma qo'shildi. Bunda qancha massali cho'kma hosil bo'ladi?

Yechish. Reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Kumush nitrat va natriy sulfid moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{AgNO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{AgNO}_3)}{M(\text{AgNO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{AgNO}_3) = \frac{25,5}{170} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}.$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{S})}{M(\text{Na}_2\text{S})}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) = \frac{7,8}{78} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan ko'rinib turibdiki, kumush nitratning 2 mol miqdoriga 1 mol natriy sulfid kerak bo'ladi. Binobarin,

$$\frac{n'(\text{AgNO}_3)}{n'(\text{Na}_2\text{S})} = 2.$$

Agar $n'(\text{AgNO}_3) = n(\text{AgNO}_3)$; $n'(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,15 \text{ mol}$ bo'lsa, u holda

$$n'(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) = \frac{1}{2} n'(\text{AgNO}_3); \quad n'(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) = \frac{0,15}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,075 \text{ mol}.$$

0,075 mol — reaksiya uchun kerak bo'ladigan natriy sulfid moddasining miqdori, binobarin, u mo'l miqdorda olingan. Moddaning miqdori va mahsulot massasini hisoblashni kamroq olingan modda, ya'ni kumush nitratning miqdori va massasidan foydalanган holda olib borish zarurdir.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$\frac{n(\text{AgNO}_3)}{n(\text{Ag}_2\text{S})} = \frac{2}{1}.$$

Bundan

$$n(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}) = \frac{n(\text{AgNO}_3)}{2}; \quad n(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}) = \frac{0,15}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,075 \text{ mol}.$$

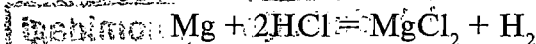
Kumush sulfid massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}) = n(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}) \cdot M(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}); \quad m(\text{Ag}_2\text{S}) = 0,075 \cdot 248 \text{ g} = 18,6 \text{ g}.$$

1.59. Tarkibida massasi 4,5 g bo'lgan kalsiy xlorid eritmasiga tarkibida massasi 4,1 g bo'lgan natriy fosfat eritmasi qo'shildi. Agar mahsulot unumi 88% ni tashkil qilsa, hosil bo'lgan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 3,41 g.

1.60. Massasi 1,5 g bo'lgan mis va magniy qirindilari aralashmasiga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislota bilan ishlov berildi. Reaksiya natijasida hajmi 500 ml bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi misning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Ikkita metallardan faqat magniy xlorid kislota eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir etadi:



Ajralib chiqqan vodorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V_n(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{0,56}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$n(\text{Mg}) = n(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{Mg}) = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

Magniy massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Mg}) = n(\text{Mg}) \cdot M(\text{Mg}); \quad m(\text{Mg}) = 0,025 \cdot 24 \text{ g} = 0,6 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashmadagi mis massasi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$m(\text{Cu}) = m(\text{aralashma}) - m(\text{Mg}); \quad m(\text{Cu}) = (1,5 - 0,6) \text{ g} = 0,9 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashmadagi misning massa ulushini hisoblaymiz.

$$\omega(\text{Cu}) = \frac{m(\text{Cu})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Cu}) = \frac{0,9}{1,5} \text{ mol} = 0,6 \text{ yoki } 60\%.$$

1.61. Kalsiy oksidning kalsiy karbonat bilan aralashmasidagi massa ulushini aniqlash uchun massasi 0,8 g bo'lgan aralashma namunasi mo'l miqdor xlorid kislota bilan ishlandi. Natijada hajmi 112 ml (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi kalsiy oksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 37,5%.

1.62. Hajmi 25 ml bo'lgan idishda vodorod va kislorod aralashmasi bor. Komponentlar orasidagi reaksiya natijasida hajmi 7 ml bo'lgan reaksiyaga kirishmagan kislorod qolgan. Agar barcha hajmlar bir xil sharoitga keltirilgan bo'lsa, aralashmadagi kislorodning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 52%.

1.63. Massasi 60 g bo'lgan mis va temir aralashmasini xlorlash uchun (normal sharoitda) qanday hajmda xlor kerak bo'ladi? Aralashmadagi misning massa ulushi 53,3%. *Javob:* 28 l.

1.64. Massasi 4,9 g bo'lgan ammoniy galogenid parchalanganida, normal sharoitda 1,12 l hajmli ammiak olindi. Qanday galogenid olingan? *Javob:* ammoniy bromid.

1.65. Massasi 14,4 g bo'lgan mis (II) oksidni qaytarish uchun kerak bo'ladigan vodorod olish uchun qancha massadagi ruxni sulfat kislotada eritish kerak? Qaytarish uchun vodorod ikki marta mo'l bo'lishi kerakligini hisobga oling. *Javob:* 23,4 g.

1.66. Massasi 10 g bo'lgan texnik oltingugurt yonganda ajralib chiqqan gaz mo'lroq natriy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Massasi 24 g bo'lgan gidroksid reaksiyaga kirishdi. Texnik mahsulotdagi oltingugurtning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 96%.

2. D.I.MENDELEYEVNING DAVRIY QONUNI VA ATOMLAR- NING TUZILISHI. KIMYOVIY BOG'LANISH

D.I. Mendeleyevning davriy qonuni

2.1. Tartib raqami 42 bo'lgan element D.I.Mendeleyev davriy sistemasining qaysi gruppasida va qaysi davrida joylashgan?

Yechish. Elementlar atomlarining tuzilishiga ko'ra davriy sistemada quyidagicha joylashgan: birinchi davrda 2 ta, ikkinchi davrda 8 ta, uchinchi davrda 8 ta element bor. Uchinchi davr tartib raqami 18 bo'lgan element ($2 + 8 + 8 = 18$) bilan tugaydi. To'rtinchi davrda 18 element bor, ya'ni u tartib raqami 36 bo'lgan element bilan tugaydi. Beshinchi davrda ham 18 element bo'lgani uchun 42- raqamli element beshinchi davrda joylashgan. U oltinchi o'rinni egallaydi, binobarin, oltinchi gruppada (qo'shimcha gruppada) turadi. Bu molibden Mo elementidir.

2.2. Tartib raqami 51 bo'lgan element davriy sistemaning qaysi gruppasida va qaysi davrida joylashgan?

2.3. Litiy yoki kaliy elementlarining qaysi birida metallik xossalari kuchliroq ifodalangan?

Yechish. Litiy yoki kaliy atomlari elektron qavatlarining tuzilishi quyidagicha: Li — $1s^2 2s^1$ va K — $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$ yoki qisqacha [He] s^1 va [Ar] s^1 . Ikkala atomning tashqi energetik pog'onasida bittadan elektron joylashganligini ko'ramiz. Lekin kaliy atomida tashqi elektron yadrodan uzoqda joylashgan (to'rtinchi energetik pog'onada, litiyda esa — ikkinchida) va, binobarin, osonroq ajraladi. Metallik xossalari elektron berish xususiyatiga bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli, u kaliyda kuchliroq ifodalangan.

2.4. D.I. Mendeleyev davriy sistemasining to'rtinchi davridagi qaysi element eng tipik metallidir. Nima uchun?

2.5. VI gruppasi asosiy gruppachasining elementlari vodorod bilan qanday birikmalar hosil qiladi? Ulardan eng barqarori va eng beqarorining nomini ayting.

Yechish. VI gruppasi asosiy gruppasidagi elementlar *p*-elementlardir. Ular atomlarining tashqi energetik pog'onasida 6 tadan elektron bor: $ns^2 np^4$. Binobarin, vodorodli birikmalarda ular —2 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Birikmalarning formulalari: H_2O , H_2S , H_2Se , H_2Te , H_2Po .

Elementlarning tartib raqami ortib borishi bilan (kisloroddan poloniygacha) atom radiusi kattalasha boradi, bu esa vodorodli birikmalarning barqarorligini kamaytiradi (H_2O dan H_2Po gacha).

Shunday qilib, yuqoridagi birikmalardan eng barqarori — suv H_2O , eng beqarori — H_2Po dir.

2.6. Davriy sistemasining IV gruppada p - elementlarining vodorodli va kislorodli birikmalarining formulalarini yozing.

2.7. Tartib raqami 23 bo'lgan elementning davriy sistemasidagi o'rniga qarab, kimyoviy xossalari tushuntirib bering.

Yechish. Davriy sistemaga qarab, tartib raqami 23 bo'lgan element V gruppaning qo'shimcha gruppachasida joylashganligini aniqlaymiz. Bu element — V vanadiydir. V ning elektron formulasi: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^3 3s^2$ yoki qisqacha $[Ar] 3d^3 4s^2$. Binobarin, V — d - elementdir.

Bu element +2 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qilib, 4- pog'onachadan 2 ta elektronni osonlikcha berishi mumkin. Bunda u asosli xossalari namoyon qiladigan VO oksid va $V(OH)_2$ gidroksid hosil qiladi. Vanadiy qo'shimcha gruppachada joylashganligi uchun vodorodda gazsimon birikmalar hosil qilmaydi.

Vanadiy atomi, shuningdek, oxiridan oldingi energetik d - pog'onachadan ham elektronlar berishi mumkin (3 ta elektronni) va shunday qilib, +5 yuqori (element joylashgan gruppada raqamiga son jihatidan teng) oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qilishi mumkin. Yuqori oksidlanish darajasiga mos keladigan oksid V_2O_5 . Bu oksid kislotali xossalarga ega. Bu oksidning gidroksidi sifatida beqaror bo'lgan metavanadat kislotasi — HVO_3 (uning tuzlari vanadatlar — barqaror birikmalardir) olish mumkin.

2.8. Kalsiyning D.I.Mendeleyev elementlar davriy sistemasida joylashgan o'rniga asoslanib, uning yuqori oksid, gidroksid va xlorid formulalarini yozing.

2.9. Galliy elementining D.I.Mendeleyev elementlar davriy sistemasida joylashgan o'rniga qarab, element birikmalarining va oddiy moddasining eng muhim xossalari izohlab bering.

2.10. D.I.Mendeleyev oldindan aytib bergan elementlardan biri oksid hosil qilib, unda kislorodning massa ulushi 0,305 ni tashkil qiladi. Bu oksidda element +4 ga teng oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Shu elementning nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* 73; germaniy.

2.11. Element EO_3 tarkibli yuqori oksid hosil qiladi. Birikmada vodorodning massa ulushi 5,88%. Elementning nisbiy atom massasini hisoblang va nomini ayting. *Javob:* 32; oltingugurt.

2.12. D.I.Mendeleyev davriy sistemasining to'rtinchi davridagi qaysi element eng tipik metall hisoblanadi? Nima uchun?

Izotoplar. Yadro reaksiyalari

Moddaning molyar ulushi deb, berilgan modda miqdorining sistemadagi moddaning umumiy miqdoriga bo'lgan nisbatiga aytiladi, ya'ni

$$\chi(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n}; \quad (2.1)$$

bunda $\chi(A)$ — A moddaning molyar ulushi; $n(A)$ — A moddaning miqdori; n — sistemadagi moddaning umumiy miqdori. Agar, masalan, sistema ikkita modda — A va B dan iborat bo'lsa, unda $n = n(A) + n(B)$. Molyar ulush — o'lchovsiz kattalikdir, u ulushlarda yoki foizlarda ifodalanadi. Molyar ulush yordamida, masalan, tabiatdagi izotoplar miqdori ko'rsatiladi.

2.13. Agar ^{10}B izotopning molyar ulushi 19,6%, ^{11}B izotopniki esa 80,4% bo'lsa, borning nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblashlar uchun N atomlar soniga teng bo'lgan bor namunasini tanlab olamiz. Bunda sistema moddasining (bor elementining) umumiy miqdori quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A},$$

bunda N_A — Avogadro doimiysi. ^{10}B va ^{11}B izotoplarining moddalar miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(^{10}\text{B}) = n\chi(^{10}\text{B}); \quad n(^{10}\text{B}) = 0,196 \frac{N}{N_A} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(^{11}\text{B}) = n\chi(^{11}\text{B}); \quad n(^{11}\text{B}) = 0,804 \frac{N}{N_A} \text{ mol}.$$

N bor atomidan ^{10}B va ^{11}B atomlarining sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$N(^{10}\text{B}) = n(^{10}\text{B}) \cdot N_A; \quad N(^{10}\text{B}) = 0,196 N;$$

$$N(^{11}\text{B}) = n(^{11}\text{B}) \cdot N_A; \quad N(^{11}\text{B}) = 0,804 N.$$

^{10}B va ^{11}B atomlari massalarini nisbiy birliklarda hisoblab chiqaramiz:

$$m_r(^{10}\text{B}) = N(^{10}\text{B}) \cdot A_r(^{10}\text{B}); \quad m_r(^{10}\text{B}) = 0,196 N \cdot 10 = 1,96 N;$$

$$m_r(^{11}\text{B}) = N(^{11}\text{B}) \cdot A_r(^{11}\text{B}); \quad m_r(^{11}\text{B}) = 0,804 N \cdot 10 = 8,844 N;$$

N bor atomi massasini nisbiy birliklarda hisoblaymiz:

$$m_r(\text{B}) = m_r(^{10}\text{B}) + m_r(^{11}\text{B});$$

$$m_r(\text{B}) = 1,96 N + 8,844 N = 10,804 N \approx 10,8 N.$$

Bir atom borning o'rtacha nisbiy massasini, ya'ni bor kimyoviy elementining nisbiy atom massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$A_r(B) = \frac{m_r(B)}{N}; \quad A_r(B) = \frac{10,8N}{N} = 10,8.$$

2.14. Misning ikkita izotopi bor: ^{63}Cu va ^{65}Cu . Tabiiy misda ularning molyar ulushlari 73 va 27% dir. Misning o'rtacha nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 63,5.

2.15. Kremniy uchta izotopdan iborat bo'lsa: ^{48}Si (molyar ulushi 92,3%), ^{29}Si (4,7%) va ^{30}Si (3,0%) kremniy elementining nisbiy atom massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 28,1.

2.16. Tabiiy xlorning ikkita izotopi bor. ^{35}Cl va ^{37}Cl . Xlorning nisbiy atom massasi 35,45 ga teng. Har bir xlor izotopining molyar ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. ^{38}Cl izotopining tabiiy xlordagi molyar ulushini x harfi bilan belgilaymiz, ya'ni $\chi(^{35}\text{Cl}) = x$. Unda $\chi(^{37}\text{Cl}) = 1-x$.

N dona xlor atomidagi moddaning miqdori:

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$$n(^{35}\text{Cl}) = n\chi(^{35}\text{Cl}); \quad n(^{35}\text{Cl}) = \frac{N}{N_A} x;$$

$$n(^{37}\text{Cl}) = n\chi(^{37}\text{Cl}); \quad n(^{37}\text{Cl}) = \frac{N}{N_A} (1-x).$$

N tabiiy xlor atomlaridagi ^{35}Cl va ^{37}Cl atomlarining bor sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$N(^{35}\text{Cl}) = n(^{35}\text{Cl}) \cdot N_A; \quad \overline{N(^{35}\text{Cl})} = \overline{N_x};$$

$$N(^{37}\text{Cl}) = n(^{37}\text{Cl}) \cdot N_A; \quad N(^{37}\text{Cl}) = N(1-x).$$

Atomlar massasi nisbiy birliklarda quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$m_r(^{35}\text{Cl}) = N(^{35}\text{Cl}) \cdot A_r(^{35}\text{Cl}); \quad m_r(^{35}\text{Cl}) = N_x \cdot 35;$$

$$m_r(^{37}\text{Cl}) = N(^{37}\text{Cl}) \cdot A_r(^{37}\text{Cl}); \quad m_r(^{37}\text{Cl}) = N(1-x)37.$$

Bitta atomning o'rtacha massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$A_r(\text{Cl}) = \frac{m_r(\text{Cl})}{N}; \quad A_r(\text{Cl}) = \frac{N_x \cdot 35 + N(1-x)37}{N} = 37 - 2x.$$

$A_r(\text{Cl}) = 35,45$ bo'lganidan, $35,45 = 37 - 2x$ tenglamasini tuzamiz.

Bu tenglamani yechib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$x = 0,775, \quad 1-x = 1-0,775 = 0,225.$$

Shunday qilib, $\chi(^{35}\text{Cl}) = 0,775$ (77,5%); $\chi(^{37}\text{Cl}) = 0,225$ (22,5%).

2.17. Neonning nisbiy atom massasi 20,2 ga teng. Neon ikkita izotopdan tarkib topgan: ^{20}Ne va ^{22}Ne . Tabiiy neondagi har qaysi izotopining molyar ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 90% ^{20}Ne va 10% ^{22}Ne .

2.18. Tabiiy brom ikki izotopdan tashkil topgan. ^{79}Br izotopining molyar ulushi 55% ga teng. Agar bromning nisbiy atom massasi 79,9 ga teng bo'lsa, brom elementi tarkibiga yana qanday izotop kiradi? *Javob:* ^{81}Br .

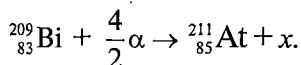
2.19. ^{12}C uglerod izotopidan va kislorodning uchta: ^{16}O , ^{17}O va ^{18}O izotoplaridan uglerod (VI) oksid molekulalarining necha xilini olish mumkin? *Javob:* molekulalarning 6 xili.

2.20. $^{209}_{83}\text{Bi}$ izotopini α -zarrachalar bilan (geliy atomlari yadrolari bilan) nurlantirib, astat elementi ($^{211}_{85}\text{At}$ izotopi) olingan.

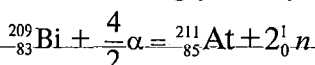
Yadro reaksiyasining tenglamasini to'liq va qisqartirilgan shakllarda yozing.

Yechish. Yadro reaksiyalari tenglamalarini tuzishda moddalar massasining saqlanish qonunini e'tiborga olish kerak (bunda elektronlar massasi e'tiborga olinmaydi). Bundan tashqari, tenglamaning chap va o'ng qismidagi barcha zarrachalarning zaryadlari o'zaro teng bo'lishi kerak.

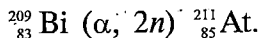
Tenglamaning chap tomoniga reaksiyaga kirishadigan yadrolar, o'ng tomoniga — reaksiya mahsulotlarini yozamiz. Atomlarning tartib raqamlari va nisbiy massalarini hisobga olgan holda reaksiyaning sxemasini yozamiz:



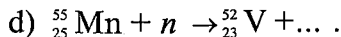
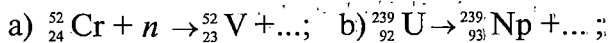
Ravshanki, x zarracha (chunki, $83 + 2 = 85$) zaryadi 0 va atom massasi $209 + 4 - 211 = 2$ ga teng bo'lishi kerak. Zaryadi 0 bo'lgan zarracha — bu, 1_0n neytrondir, binobarin, ikkita neytron hosil bo'lishi kerak. Tenglamaning yakuniy ko'rinishi:



yoki qisqartirilgan shaklda:



2.21. Quydagi yadro reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini tugallang va ularni qisqartirilgan shaklda yozing:

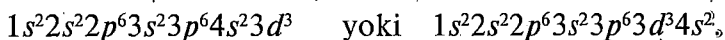


2.22. Texnetsiy atomi yadrosidagi (atom massasi 99 bo'lgan izotop) va radiy atomi yadrosidagi (atom massasi 226 bo'lgan izotop) protonlar va neytronlar sonini hisoblang. *Javob:* Tc (43 p, 56 n); (88 p, 138 n).

Atomlar elektron qobiqlarining tuzilishi

2.23. Atomning 3d- pog'onachasida uchta elektron bo'lgan elementning elektron formulasini yozing. Bu element qaysi davr, grupp va gruppachada joylashgan va bu element qanday ataladi?

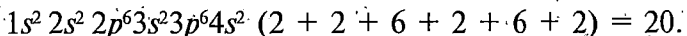
Yechish. 4s- pog'onacha tugallanganidan so'ng, 3d- pog'onacha elektronlar bilan to'lib boradi:



Atomdagi elektronlarning umumiy soni davriy sistemada elementning tartib raqamini belgilaydi — 23. Bu — vanadiy. Elektron formulasidan ko'rinib turibdiki, bu element to'rtinchi davrda, V gruppning (beshta, valent elektronlari: $3d^3$, $4s^2$) qo'shimcha gruppachasida (d- oila elementli joylashgan).

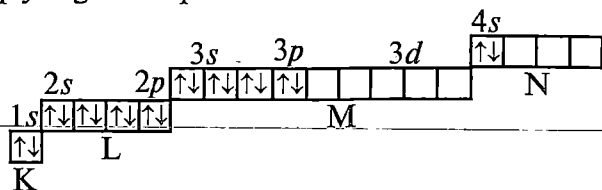
2.24. Tartib raqami 20 bo'lgan elementning elektron formulasini va qisqartirilgan elektron formulasini tuzing. Elektronlarning orbitallar bo'yicha taqsimlanishini ko'rsating.

Yechish. Tartib raqami bo'yicha xulosa chiqaramiz: atomda 20 ta elektron bor. Bu element — kalsiy. Elektron formulasi eng kichik energiya prinsipiga muvofiq, quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



Elektron formulasining kompakt (ixcham) ko'rinishda yozilishi — uning qisqartirilgan elektron formulasi deyiladi — bu $[\text{Ar}]4s^2$. Bunda inert gazlarning elektron pog'onalariga mos keladigan qismi (kvadrat qavslardagi) gazlarning simvoli bilan belgilanadi va uning yoniga boshqa elektronlarning tasviri chiziladi.

Kalsiyning elektron formulasi elektronlarning orbitallari bo'yicha quyidagicha taqsimlanadi:



2.25. Yod elementining elektron formulasini yozing. Elektronlarning orbitallari bo'yicha taqsimlanishini ko'rsating.

2.26. Tartib raqamlari 15, 29 va 51 bo'lgan elementlar atomlarida qancha elektron pog'onalari bo'ladi?

2.27. Tartib raqamlari 13, 27 va 56 bo'lgan elementlar uchun elektron formulalarni yozing va elektronlarning orbitallar bo'yicha taqsimlanishini tasvirlang.

2.28. Tartib raqami 32 va 40 bo'lgan elementlar uchun elektronlarning orbitallar bo'yicha taqsimlanishini tasvirlang.

2.29. Elementning elektron formulasining oxiri ... $3d^5 4s^2$ bilan tugaydi. Shu elementning tartib raqamini aniqlang. *Javob:* 25.

2.30. Fe^{3+} va S^{2-} ionlarining elektron formulalarini yozing.

Kimyoviy bog'lanish. Valentlik va oksidlanish darajasi

2.31. HF, HCl, HBr, HI qatorda birikmalar barqarorligi qanday o'zgarib boradi?

Yechish. Bu ikki atomli molekullalarda bog'lanishning barqarorligi bog'lanish uzunligiga bog'liqdir. Atom radiusi ftordan yodga tomon oshishi sababli, H — galogen bog'lanishning uzunligi bu yo'nalishda ortadi, ya'ni birikmalar barqarorligi ftordan yod tomon kamayadi.

2.32. Oltingugurt kaliy, vodorod, brom va uglerod bilan kimyoviy bog'lanish hosil qiladi. Bog'lanishlarning qaysi biri kuchli qutblangan va qaysi biri kuchsiz qutblangan bog'lanishdir? Bog'lanish elektronlarning zichligi qaysi atom tomoniga siljiganligini ko'rsating.

Yechish. Elementlar nisbiy elektrmanfiylik qiymatlaridan foydalanib, oltingugurt va u bilan kimyoviy bog'lanish hosil qiladigan elementlar nisbiy elektrmanfiyliklarining farqini topamiz:

a) oltingugurt — kaliy; $26 - 0,91 = 1,69$ oltingugurt atomi tomoniga siljigan;

b) oltingugurt — vodorod; $2,6 - 2,1 = 0,5$ oltingugurt atomi tomoniga siljigan;

d) oltingugurt — brom; $2,6 - 2,74 = 0,14$ oltingugurt atomi tomoniga siljigan;

e) oltingugurt — uglerod; $2,6 - 2,5 = 0,1$ oltingugurt atomi tomoniga siljigan.

Nisbiy elektrmanfiylik farqining absolut qiymati qancha katta bo'lsa, bog'lanish shuncha qutbli bo'ladi. Ushbu misolda oltingugurt — kaliy orasidagi bog'lanish kuchli qutblangan. Oltingugurt — uglerod orasidagi bog'lanish kuchsiz qutblangan.

2.33. Ushbu bog'lanishlardan qaysi biri kuchli qutblangan bog'lanishdir: $H - Cl$, $H - Br$, $H - I$, $H - S$, $H - P$? Bog'lanishning elektron zichligi atomlarning qaysi biri tomoniga siljishini ko'rsating. *Javob:* $H \rightarrow Cl$.

2.34. Quyida keltirilgan birikmalarda bog'lanish qaysi birida eng kuchli qutblangan va qaysi birida kuchsiz qutblangan (yechish uchun 4-ilovadan foydalaning)? *Javob:* $NaBr$ da eng kuchli qutblangan, eng kuchsiz — NaI da.

2.35. Quyidagi moddalarda azotning oksidlanish darajasini aniqlang: a) N_2O_4 ; b) $(NH_4)_2CO_3$; d) NO_2^- .

Yechish. 1. Azotning oksidlanish darajasi x , kislorodniki — 2. Molekular neytralligini nazarga olib, quyidagi tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$2x + 4(-2) = 0,$$

bundan $x = +4$, ya'ni N_2O_4 da azotning oksidlanish darajasi $+4$ ga teng.

2. Vodorodning oksidlanish darajasi $+1$ ga, kislorodniki — 2 ga, karbonatlardagi uglerodniki (karbonat kislotaning H_2CO_3 tuzlarida) $+4$ ga, azotniki x ga teng. Tenglama tuzamiz:

$$2x + 2 \cdot 4(+1) + (+4) + 3(-2) = 0,$$

bundan $x = -3$, ya'ni $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ dagi azotning oksidlanish darajasi -3 ga teng.

Kislorod va azotning oksidlanish darajalari -2 va x . NO_2^- ionining zaryadi -1 ga teng ekanligini hisobga olib, tenglama tuzamiz:

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

bundan $x = +3$, ya'ni NO_2^- ionidagi azotning oksidlanish darajasi $+3$ ga teng.

2.36. Quyidagi birikmalarda temirning oksidlanish darajasini aniqlang: a) $Fe_3(PO_4)_2$; b) K_2FeO_4 ; d) $Fe(OH)SO_4$; e) $FePO_4$; f) Fe_3O_4 . *Javob:* a) $+2$; b) $+6$; d) $+3$; e) $+3$; f) $+8/3$.

2.37. Quyidagi birikmalarda elementlarning oksidlanish darajasi nimaga teng: a) $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$; b) $\text{Bi}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$? *Javob:* a) Na +1; O -2; B +3; b) Bi +3; O -2; S +6 ga teng.

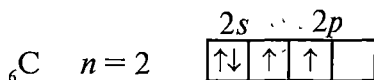
2.38. Quyidagi moddalarda xlorning oksidlanish darajalarini hisoblang: a) KClO_3 ; b) Cl_2 ; d) NaClO ; e) $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$; f) AlCl_3 .
Javob: a) +5; b) 0; d) +1; e) +1; f) -1.

2.39. a) NH_4Cl ; b) N_2H_4 ; d) NH_2OH ; e) $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; f) $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ birikmalarda azotning oksidlanish darajasini hisoblang.
Javob: a) -3; b) -2; d) -1; e) +5; f) +3.

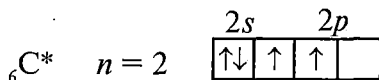
2.40. a) H_2O_2 ; b) $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$; d) CaCO_3 ; e) Mg_3N_2 ; f) C_2H_4 birikmalarda elementlarning oksidlanish darajalarini aniqlang.
Javob: a) +1 va -2; b) +1, +6, -2; d) +2, +4, -2; e) +2, -3; f) -2, +1.

2.41. Nima uchun uglerod o'z birikmalarining ko'pchiligida to'rt valentlidir?

Yechish. Uglerodning qo'zg'almagan atomida elektronlar tashqi energetik pog'onada orbitalar bo'yicha shunday taqsimlanadi:



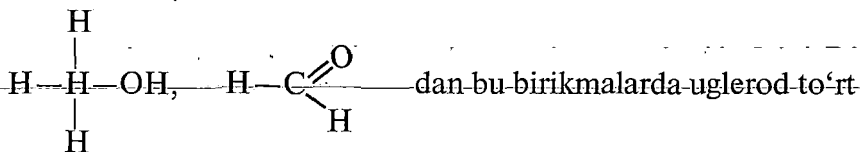
Bu sxemaga muvofiq, uglerod ikki valentli, chunki valentlik oddiy hollarda juftlashmagan elektronlar soni bilan aniqlanadi. Lekin uglerod atomiga bitta bo'sh $2p$ - orbital bo'lib, nisbatan ozgina energiya sarflanganda bitta $2s$ - elektron $2p$ - holatga o'tadi, natijada juftlanmagan elektronlar soni to'rtgacha ortadi:



$2s$ dan $2p$ elektronlar o'tishiga sarflangan energiya esa ikkita qo'shimcha bog'lanishlar yuzaga kelishi natijasida ajraladigan energiya bilan qoplanadi.

2.42. CH_3OH , HCOOH birikmalarda uglerodning valentligi va oksidlanish darajasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Bu birikmalarning struktura formulalari



valentli ekanligi ma'lum, uning oksidlanish darajasi esa CH_3OH da: $x + 3(+1) + (-2) + 1 = 0$; $x = -2$ ga, HCOH da: $1 + x + (-2) + 1 = 0$, $x = 0$ ga teng.

2.43. a) C_2H_6 ; b) CO_2 ; d) HCOOH birikmalarda uglerodning valentligi va oksidlanish darajasini aniqlang. *Javob:* a) 4 va -3; b) 4 va +4; d) 4 va +2.

2.44. Oltingugurt fluor bilan birikkanda yuqori musbat oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Hajm 1 litr bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) gaz holdagi oltingugurt (VI) fluoridning massasini va uning vodorodga nisbatan zichligini hisoblang. *Javob:* 6,5 g; 73.

2.45. +4 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladigan metall, massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan kislorod bilan birikib, oksid hosil qiladi. Bu qaysi metall? *Javob:* titan.

3. KIMYOVIY REAKSIYALARNING TEZLIGI. KIMYOVIY MUVOZANAT

Kimyoviy reaksiyalarning tezligi

3.1. Hajmi 2 litr bo'lgan idishda A gazning 4,5 mol miqdori B gazning 3 mol miqdori bilan aralashtirildi. A va B gazlar $\text{A} + \text{B} = \text{C}$ tenglamaga muvofiq reaksiyaga kirishadi. 20 soatdan so'ng sistemada miqdori 2 mol bo'lgan C gazi hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiyaning o'rtacha tezligini aniqlang. Sistemada reaksiyaga kirishmagan A va B gazlarning qanday miqdori qolgan.

Yechish. Reaksiyaning tenglamasidan:

$$\frac{\Delta n(\text{C})}{\Delta n(\text{A})} = \frac{1}{1} = 1; \quad \Delta n(\text{A}) = n(\text{C}); \quad \Delta n(\text{A}) = 2 \text{ mol},$$

bu yerda Δn — reaksiya borishida modda miqdorining o'zgarishi.

Shunga o'xshash:

$$\Delta n(\text{B}) = \Delta n(\text{C}); \quad \Delta n(\text{B}) = 2 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, idishda qoldi:

$$n_2(\text{A}) = n_1(\text{A}) - \Delta n(\text{A}); \quad n_2(\text{A}) = (4,5 - 2) \text{ mol} = 2,5 \text{ mol};$$

$$n_2(\text{B}) = n_1(\text{B}) - \Delta n(\text{B}); \quad n_2(\text{B}) = (4,5 - 2) \text{ mol} = 2,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tezligining ta'rifiga asosan:

$$v = \frac{\Delta n(\text{A})}{V\tau} \text{ ga teng.}$$

Bu yerda $\Delta n(A)$ — reaksiyada ishtirok etayotgan modda miqdorining o'zgarishi; V — sistemaning hajmi; τ — reaksiya vaqti.

Reaksiya tezligini aniqlaymiz:

$$\nu = \frac{2 \text{ mol}}{2 \cdot 20 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{s}} = 0,005 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L} \cdot \text{s}}$$

3.2. Ikki reaksiya turli tezlik bilan borib, vaqt birligi ichida birinchi reaksiyada massasi 3 g bo'lgan vodorod sulfid, ikkinchi reaksiyada massasi 10 g bo'lgan vodorod yodid hosil bo'ladi. Bu reaksiyalardan qaysi birining tezligi katta bo'lgan? *Javob:* birinchisi.

3.3. 50°C temperaturada reaksiya 2 min 15 s da tugaydi. 70°C temperaturada bu reaksiya qancha vaqtda tugaydi? Shu temperatura oralig'ida reaksiyaning tezlik koeffitsiyenti 3 ga teng.

Yechish. Temperatura 50°C dan 70°C gacha oshganda reaksiya tezligi Vant-Goff qoidasiga muvofiq ortadi:

$$\frac{\nu(t_2)}{\nu(t_1)} = \gamma^{\frac{t_2 - t_1}{10}},$$

bunda, $t_2 = 70^\circ\text{C}$; $t_1 = 50^\circ\text{C}$; $\nu(t_2)$ va $\nu(t_1)$ esa berilgan temperatura oralig'idagi reaksiya tezligi:

$$\frac{\nu(t_2)}{\nu(t_1)} = 3^{\frac{70-50}{10}} = 3^2 = 9 \text{ bo'ladi, ya'ni reaksiya tezligi 9 marta}$$

ortadi.

Ta'rifga ko'ra, reaksiya tezligi reaksiya vaqtiga teskari proporsionaldir, binobarin:

$$\frac{\nu(t_2)}{\nu(t_1)} = \frac{\tau(t_1)}{\tau(t_2)},$$

bunda $\tau(t_1)$ va $\tau(t_2)$ lar t_1 va t_2 temperatura oralig'idagi reaksiya vaqti. Bundan:

$$\tau(t_2) = \tau(t_1) \frac{\nu(t_1)}{\nu(t_2)} \text{ ni topamiz.}$$

$\tau(t_1) = 135 \text{ s}$ ($2 \text{ min} \cdot 15 \text{ s}$) ni hisobga olgan holda, temperaturadagi reaksiya vaqtini aniqlaymiz:

$$\tau(t_1) = 135 \cdot \frac{1}{9} \text{ s} = 15 \text{ s.}$$

3.4. Reaksiya tezligini 27 marta oshirish uchun temperaturani

necha gradus ko'tarish kerak? Reaksiyaning temperatura koeffitsiyenti 3 ga teng. *Javob:* 30°C.

3.5. Reaksiya 20°C da 2 minut ichida tugallanadi. Reaksiya tezligining temperatura koeffitsiyenti 2ga teng bo'lsa, shu reaksiya: a) 0°C da, b) 50°C da necha minutda tugaydi. *Javob:* a) 8 min; b) 15 s.

3.6. Reaksiya 30°C da 25 minut ichida, 50°C da 4 minut ichida tugaydi. Reaksiya tezligining temperatura koeffitsiyentini hisoblab toping. *Javob:* 2,5.

3.7. Reaksiya tezligi 0°C da 1 mol/(1 · s) ga teng. Agar reaksiya tezligining temperatura koeffitsiyenti 3 ga teng bo'lsa, shu reaksiyaning 30°C dagi tezligini hisoblab toping. *Javob:* 27 mol/(1 · s).

Kimyoviy muvozanat

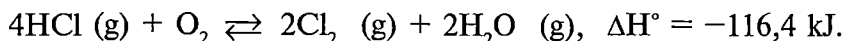
3.8. $A + B \rightleftharpoons \Delta C$, $\Delta H^\circ < 0$ sistemada: A , B va C gazlar orasida muvozanat qaror topdi. Sistemaning hajm birligida C moddaning muvozanatdagi miqdoriga: a) bosimning ortishi; b) sistemadagi A modda konsentratsiyasining ko'payishi; d) temperaturaning ko'tarilishi qanday ta'sir etadi?

Yechish. a) Reaksiya borayotganda gaz moddalarining umumiy miqdori kamayadi (2 moldan 1 molgacha). Le Shatlye prinsipiga muvofiq, bosimning ortishi muvozanatni gaz moddalari miqdorining kamayishi tomoniga, ya'ni C moddasining hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljiydi. Binobarin, $n(C)$ ortib boradi;

b) $n(A)$ ko'payib borsa, reaksiya muvozanati $n(A)$ ning kamayish tomoniga siljiydi, ya'ni C moddaning hosil bo'lish tomoniga. Binobarin, $n(C)$ ortib boradi;

d) $\Delta H^\circ < 0$ bo'lgani sababli, to'g'ri reaksiyaning borishida issiqlik ajraladi. Bu ekzotermik reaksiyadir. Teskari reaksiya endotermik bo'ladi. Temperaturaning ko'tarilishi doimo issiqlik yutilishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalarning ketishiga imkon beradi, ya'ni muvozanat A va B moddalar tomoniga siljiydi va $n(C)$ kamayadi.

3.9. Ma'lum sharoitda vodorod xloridning kislorod bilan o'zaro ta'siri qaytar reaksiyadir:



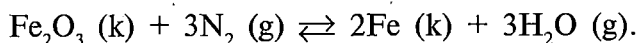
Sistemaning muvozanat holatiga: a) bosimning ortishi, b) temperaturaning ko'tarilishi, d) katalizator ishlatilishi qanday ta'sir etadi?

Yechish. 1. Sistemadagi hamma moddalar — gazlardir. Le Shatelye prinsipiga muvofiq; bosimning ortishi muvozanatni reaksiyaning gaz moddalari miqdorining kamayishi tomoniga, ya'ni Cl_2 va H_2O hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljitadi.

2. To'g'ri reaksiya ekzotermik bo'lganligi sababli, temperaturaning ko'tarilishi issiqlikning yutilishi bilan boradigan jarayonlarga imkon beradi, ya'ni muvozanat endotermik reaksiya HCl va O_2 hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljiydi.

3. Katalizator to'g'ri va teskari reaksiyalarni bir xilda tezlashtiradi, shuning uchun uning ishtirokida moddalarning muvozanatdagi miqdori o'zgarmaydi.

3.10. Bosimning ko'tarilishi quyidagi qaytar sistemaning kimyoviy muvozanatiga qanday ta'sir etadi:



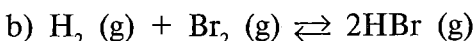
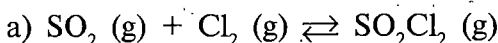
Yechish. Geterogen muvozanat sistemasida bosimning ortishi doimo gaz moddalarning kam miqdorda hosil bo'lish tomoniga muvozanatni siljitishi kerak. To'g'ri va teskari reaksiyalar davomida hosil bo'layotgan gaz moddalarining miqdori bir xil bo'lganligi sababli, bosimning o'zgarishi ushbu muvozanatning siljishiga olib kelmaydi.

3.11. Reaksiya quyidagi tenglama bo'yicha ketadi:



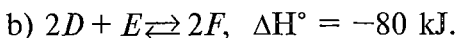
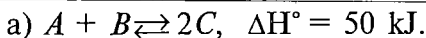
Qaysi parametrlarni o'zgartirish bilan muvozanatni oltingugurt (VI) oksidi hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljitish mumkin bo'ladi? *Javob:* SO_2 yoki O_2 moddalar miqdorini, bosimni oshirish, temperaturani kamaytirish bilan.

3.12. Bosimning ortishi quyidagi sistemalar muvozanatiga qanday ta'sir etadi:



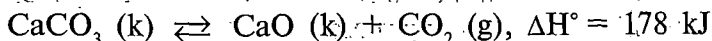
Javob: a) SO_2Cl_2 hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljiydi; b) siljimaydi.

3.13. Temperaturaning kamayishi quyidagi sistemalar muvozanatiga qanday ta'sir etadi:



- Javob:* a) *A* va *B* moddalar hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljiydi;
b) *F* moddasi tomoniga siljiydi.

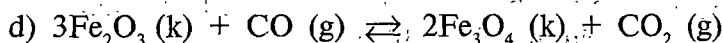
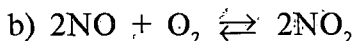
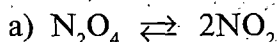
3.14. Kalsiy karbonatning parchalanish reaksiyasida:



muvozanatni parchalanish mahsulotlari tomoniga siljitish uchun temperatura va bosimni qanday o'zgartirish (oshirish yoki kamaytirish) kerak?

Javob: temperaturani ko'tarish, bosimni kamaytirish.

3.15. Bosimning kamayishi ushbu reaksiyalarning muvozanatiga qanday ta'sir etadi:



Javob: a) NO_2 tomoniga siljiydi; b) NO va O_2 tomoniga siljiydi;
d) siljimaydi.

4. ERITMALAR. ELEKTROLITIK DISSOTSILANISH

Eritma komponentining massa ulushi

4.1. Massa ulushi 8% bo'lgan, 250 g massadagi K_3PO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kaliy fosfat va suvning qanday massasi olinishi kerak?

Yechish. (1.2) formuladan foydalanib, massasi 250 g bo'lgan $\omega(\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4) = 0,08(8\%)$ li eritma tayyorlash uchun qanday massada tuz kerakligini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4) = m\omega(\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4) \cdot m(\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4) = 250 \cdot 0,08 \text{ g} = 20 \text{ g}.$$

Eritma tayyorlash uchun zarur bo'ladigan suvning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = m - m(\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4); \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (250 - 20) \text{ g} = 230 \text{ g}.$$

4.2. Massa ulushi 0,12 bo'lgan 40 kg massali natriy sulfat eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan tuz va suvning massasini toping. *Javob:* 4,8 kg natriy sulfat, 35,2 kg suv.

4.3. Hajmi 200 ml bo'lgan suvda massasi 40 g bo'lgan tuz eritildi. Hosil qilingan eritmada suvning zichligini 1 g/ml ga teng deb olib, tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Erituvchi (suvning) massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot \rho(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 250 \cdot 1\text{g} = 200\text{ g.}$$

Bunda $V(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ — suvning hajmi; $\rho(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ — suvning zichligi.

Hosil qilingan eritmaning massasi:

$$m = m(\text{tuz}) + m(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m = (40 + 200)\text{g} = 240\text{ g.}$$

Tuzning eritmadagi massa ulushini hisoblab topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{tuz}) = \frac{m(\text{tuz})}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{tuz}) = \frac{40}{240} = 0,167 \text{ yoki } 16,7\%.$$

4.4. Hajmi 170 ml bo'lgan benzolda massasi 1,8 g bo'lgan oltingugurt eritildi. Benzolning zichligi 0,88 g/ml. Oltingugurtning eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 1,19%.

4.5. Natriy sulfat eritmasi bug'latilganda $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tuzi kristallogidrat ko'rinishida ajralib chiqadi. 20 ml hajmli natriy sulfatning massa ulushi 15%, zichligi 1,14 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasidan qanday massali kristallogidrat olish mumkin?

Yechish. Natriy sulfat eritmasining massasi:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 200 \cdot 1,14\text{ g} = 228\text{ g.}$$

Bunda V — eritma hajmi; ρ — uning zichligi.

Massasi 228 g bo'lgan eritmadan olinishi kerak bo'lgan Na_2SO_4 massasini hisoblab topamiz:

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = m\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4); \quad m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = 228 \cdot 0,15\text{ g} = 34,2\text{ g.}$$

Natriy sulfat moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}{M(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{34,2}{142}\text{ mol} = 0,241\text{ mol.}$$

$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidrat formulasidan:

$$\begin{aligned} n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4); \\ n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= 0,241\text{ mol.} \end{aligned}$$

Olinishi mumkin bo'lgan kristallogidrat massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}); \\ m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= 0,241 \cdot 332 = 80,0\text{ g.} \end{aligned}$$

4.6. CuSO_4 massa ulushi 2% bo'lgan 40 kg massali mis (II) sulfat eritmasini tayyorlash uchun olinishi kerak bo'lgan mis kuporosi $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ va suvning massasini toping.

Javob: 1,25 kg mis kuporosi va 38,75 kg suv.

4.7. Massasi 40 g bo'lgan suvda massasi 3,5 g bo'lgan temir kuporosi $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritildi. Eritmadagi temir (II) sulfatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 4,4%.

4.8. H_2SO_4 massa ulushi, 40% zichligi 1,3 g/ml bo'lgan 300 ml hajmdagi kislota eritmasini tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 88%, zichligi 1,8 g/ml bo'lgan H_2SO_4 olindi. Kislota eritmasining hajmini aniqlang.

Yechish. Tayyorlash kerak bo'ladigan kislota eritmasining massasi:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 300 \cdot 1,3 \text{ g} = 390 \text{ g bo'ladi.}$$

Erigan moddaning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = m\omega(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4); \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 390 \cdot 0,4 \text{ g} = 156 \text{ g.}$$

H_2SO_4 ning shunday massasi $\omega(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,88$ (88%) m' massali eritma tarkibida bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun:

$$m' = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\omega'(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}; \quad m' = \frac{156}{0,88} = 177,3 \text{ g.}$$

Kislota eritmasining hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

$$V' = \frac{m'}{\rho'}; \quad V' = \frac{177,3}{1,8} = 98,5 \text{ ml.}$$

4.9. Zichligi 1,1 g/ml va H_2SO_4 massa ulushi 0,15 bo'lgan 400 ml hajmdagi sulfat kislota eritmasiga massasi 60 g bo'lgan suv qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi sulfat kislota ning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Dastlabki eritmasining massasi:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 400 \cdot 1,1 \text{ g} = 440 \text{ g.}$$

Dastlabki eritmadagi erigan moddaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \omega(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) \cdot m; \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,15 \cdot 440 \text{ g} = 66 \text{ g.}$$

Kislota ning xuddi shuncha massasi suv qo'shilgandan keyingi eritma tarkibida bo'ladi. Suv qo'shilgandan keyingi eritmaning massasi m' ni hisoblab topamiz:

$$m' = m + m(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m' = (440 + 60) \text{ g} = 500 \text{ g.}$$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi sulfat kislota ning massa ulushini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega'(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}{m'}; \quad \omega'(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{66}{500} = 0,132 \text{ yoki } 13,2\%.$$

4.10. Laboratoriyada natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 30%, zichligi 1,33 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasi bor. Shu eritmada massa ulushi 14%, zichligi 1,15 g/ml bo'lgan 250 ml hajmli eritma tayyorlash uchun qancha hajm olish kerak? *Javob:* 100,9 ml.

4.11. Tuzning massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan 250 g massali eritmaga 150 ml hajmda suv quyildi. Suvning zichligini 1 g/ml ga teng deb, hosil qilingan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 6,25%.

4.12. Hajmi 200 ml bo'lgan suvda tuz namunasi eritildi, natijada erigan moddaning massa ulushi 20% ga teng eritma hosil qilindi. Bu eritmaga yana 150 ml hajmda suv qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang. Suvning zichligi 1 g/ml ga teng. *Javob:* 12,5%.

4.13. Massasi 600 g bo'lgan suvda hajmi 560 ml (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan ammiak eritildi. Hosil qilingan eritmadagi ammiakning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. (1.3) formuladan ammiak moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{V(\text{NH}_3)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{0,56}{2,4} \text{ mol} = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

Ammiak massasi:

$$m(\text{NH}_3) = n(\text{NH}_3) \cdot M(\text{NH}_3); \quad m(\text{NH}_3) = 0,025 \cdot 17 \text{ g} = 0,425 \text{ g}.$$

Eritma massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = m(\text{NH}_3) + m(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m = (0,425 + 600) \approx 600,4 \text{ g}.$$

Eritmadagi ammiakning massa ulushini hisoblab topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{m(\text{NH}_3)}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{0,425}{600,4} = 7,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ yoki } 0,071\%.$$

4.14. Massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan ammiakning suvdagi eritmasi novshadil spirt deb ataladi. Zichligi 0,96 g/ml bo'lgan 200 ml hajmdagi novshadil spirt hosil qilish uchun (normal sharoitda) qanday hajmli gaz kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 25,3 l.

4.15. Massasi 400 g bo'lgan suvda 12 ml hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) vodorod sulfid eritildi. Eritmadagi vodorod sulfidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,0046%.

4.16. K_2CO_3 ning massa ulushi 15% bo'lgan eritmasini hosil qilish uchun, massasi 500 g bo'lgan suvda massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan kaliy karbonat eritmasidan qanday massada qo'shish kerak?

Yechish. Kerak bo'ladigan eritmaning massasi $\omega(K_2CO_3) = 0,4(40)\%$ ni m harfi bilan belgilaymiz. Eritma moddani massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(K_2CO_3) = \omega(K_2CO_3) \cdot m; \quad m(K_2CO_3) = 0,4 \cdot m.$$

Dastlabki eritmaga massasi 500 g bo'lgan suv qo'shilgandan keyingi eritmaning massasi m' ni topamiz:

$$m' = m + (H_2O); \quad m' = m + 500.$$

Shunday qilib, $m' = m + 500$ massali eritmada 0,4 m massali (K_2CO_3) bor. Quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\omega'(K_2CO_3) = \frac{m(K_2CO_3)}{m'}.$$

$\omega'(K_2CO_3) = 0,15$ ni hisoblab olgan holda, m' ning $m(K_2CO_3)$ uchun topilgan qiymatlarini qo'yib, quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$0,15 = \frac{0,4 \cdot m}{m + 500}$$

Tenglamani yechib, $m = 300$ g ni topamiz.

4.17. Tuzning massa ulushi 6% bo'lgan eritmasini tayyorlash uchun hajmi 40 ml bo'lgan suvga qo'shilishi zarur bo'lgan, massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan natriy xlorid eritmasining massasini toping.
Javob: 17,1 g.

4.18. NaOH ning massa ulushi 8% bo'lgan eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 200 ml hajmdagi suvga zichligi 1,33 g/ml natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 30% bo'lgan eritmasidan qanday hajmda qo'shish kerak bo'ladi? Suvning zichligi 1 g/ml ga teng. *Javob:* 54,7 ml.

4.19. Laboratoriyada natriy xloridning massa ulushi 10% va 20% bo'lgan eritmalari bor. Tuzning massa ulushi 12% bo'lgan 300 g massali eritma hosil qilish uchun har qaysi eritmada qanday massada olish kerak?

Yechish. 1. $\omega_1(NaCl) = 0,1$ (10%); $\omega_2(NaCl) = 0,2$ (20%);
 $\omega(NaCl) = 0,12$ (12%) deb belgilab olamiz. Massalar ulushi tushunchasidan:

$$\omega_1(NaCl) = \frac{m_1(NaCl)}{m_1}; \quad 0,1 = \frac{m_2(NaCl)}{m_1};$$

$$m_1(\text{NaCl}) = 0,1 m_1. \quad \text{a)}$$

Shunga o'xshash:

$$\omega_2(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{m_2(\text{NaCl})}{m_2}; \quad m_2(\text{NaCl}) = 0,2 m_2. \quad \text{(b)}$$

Tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan eritmadagi NaCl ning massasi:

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = m_1(\text{NaCl}) = m_2(\text{NaCl}) \quad \text{bo'ladi.}$$

(a) va (b) ning tengligini hisobga olib,

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = 0,1 m_1 + 0,2 m_2 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}$$

$\omega(\text{NaCl}) = 0,12$ eritma uchun:

$$\omega_1(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{m(\text{NaCl})}{m}; \quad 0,12 = \frac{0,1m_1 + 0,2m_2}{300} \text{ ni yozamiz.}$$

Bundan:

$$m_1 + 2m_2 = 360, \quad \text{(d)}$$

bunda — m_1 va $2m_2$ — olinishi zarur bo'lgan $\omega_1(\text{NaCl})$ va $\omega_2(\text{NaCl})$ li eritmalarning massasi. Tayyorlanadigan eritma massasini topamiz:

$$m = m_1 + m_2$$

yoki

$$m_1 + 2m_2 = 300, \quad \text{e)}$$

(d) va (e) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, $m_1 = 240 \text{ g}$, $m_2 = 60 \text{ g}$ ni hosil qilamiz.

Yechish. 2. Bu turdagi masalani aralashtirish qoidasidan foydalanib yechish mumkin. Buni misolda tushuntiramiz.

Dastlabki eritmalarning massa ulushlarini birining tagiga ikkinchisini yozamiz, ulardan o'ngroqda o'rtasiga tayyorlanishi lozim bo'lgan eritmaning massa ulushini yozib qo'yamiz:

$$\begin{array}{c} 0,12 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad 0,12. \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 0,1 \end{array}$$

Katta massa ulushidan berilgan massa ulushini ayirib, o'ng tarafa yozamiz; berilgan massa ulushidan massa ulushining kichigini ayirib, o'ng tarafa yozamiz:

$$\begin{array}{c} 0,12 \quad \quad 0,02 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad 0,12 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 0,1 \quad \quad 0,08. \end{array}$$

0,02 va 0,08 sonlari — $\omega_2(\text{NaCl}) = 0,02(20\%)$ $\omega_2(\text{NaCl}) = 0,1(10\%)$ li eritmalaridan qanday massa nisbatda olish kerakligini ko'rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, $\omega_2(\text{NaCl}) = 0,02\%$ li eritmaning massasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$m_2 = \frac{m \cdot 0,02}{0,08+0,02}; \quad m_2 = \frac{300 \cdot 0,02}{0,08+0,02} \text{ g} = 60 \text{ g.}$$

$\omega(\text{NaCl}) = 0,1\%$ li eritmaning massasini topamiz:

$$m_1 = \frac{m \cdot 0,08}{0,08+0,02}; \quad m_1 = \frac{300 \cdot 0,08}{0,08+0,02} \text{ g} = 240 \text{ g.}$$

4.20. Kislota ning massa ulushi 50% bo'lgan 240 g massali H_2SO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun sulfat kislota ning massa ulushi 60% (zichligi 1,5 g/ml) va sulfat kislota ning massa ulushi 30% (zichligi 1,2 g/ml) bo'lgan eritmalaridan qanday hajmda olish kerak? *Javob:* 106,7 ml (60%), 66,7 ml (30%).

4.21. Massa ulushi 0,15 bo'lgan, 540 g massali Na_2CO_3 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun natriy karbonatning massa ulushi 0,1 bo'lgan eritmadan va $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratdan qancha massa olish kerak?

Yechish. Bu masalani yechish uchun kristallogidratdagi Na_2CO_3 ning massa ulushini aniqlash kerak. Hisoblash uchun 1 molga teng bo'lgan kristallogidrat miqdorini tanlab olamiz. Kristallogidrat formulasidan:

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) + n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 1 \text{ mol.}$$

Moddalarning massasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3);$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 1 \cdot 106 \text{ g} = 106 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) \times \\ \times M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O});$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1 \cdot 286 \text{ g} = 286 \text{ g.}$$

Na_2CO_3 ning kristallogidratdagi massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O})}; \quad \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{106}{286} = 0,37.$$

Sxema tuzamiz:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0,37 & & 0,05 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & 0,15 & \\ & \nearrow & \searrow \\ 0,1 & & 0,22 \end{array}$$

Umumiy nisbiy massa $0,05 + 0,22 = 0,27$ dan kristallogidratning nisbiy massasi $0,05$ ni tashkil etadi, ya'ni

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m \cdot 0,05}{0,27};$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{540 \cdot 0,05}{0,27} \text{ g} = 100 \text{ g}.$$

$\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 0,1\%$ li eritmaning m' massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot 0,22}{0,27}; \quad m' = \frac{540 \cdot 0,22}{0,27} \text{ g} = 440 \text{ g}.$$

4.22. Xrom (III) sulfatning massa ulushi $0,2$ bo'lgan 795 g massali eritmasini tayyorlash uchun $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ ning massa ulushi $0,15$ bo'lgan eritmasidan va $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratdan qancha massa olish kerakligini aniqlang. *Javob:* massasi 100 g bo'lgan $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritmaning massasi 695 g .

4.23. CuSO_4 massa ulushi 2% ga teng bo'lgan 500 g massali eritmani tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 10% li CuSO_4 eritmasidan va suvdan qancha massa olish kerakligini aniqlang.

Yechish.* Suvda erigan moddaning massa ulushini 0 ga teng bo'lgan eritma deb olib, quyidagi sxemadan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0,1 & & 0,02 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & 0,02 & \\ & \nearrow & \searrow \\ 0 & & 0,08 \end{array}$$

$\omega_1(\text{CuSO}_4) = 0,1\%$ li eritmaning m' massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m_1 = \frac{m \cdot 0,22}{0,02 + 0,08}; \quad m_1 = \frac{500 \cdot 0,08}{0,02 + 0,08} \text{ g} = 100 \text{ g}.$$

Suvning massasi:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m \cdot 0,08}{0,02 + 0,08}; \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{500 \cdot 0,08}{0,02 + 0,08} \text{ g} = 400 \text{ g}$$

ni tashkil qiladi.

* 4.6-, 4.10-, 4.16- masalalarni ham shunga o'xshash yechish mumkin.

4.24. Massa ulushi 0,04, massasi 300 g bo'lgan $MgCl_2$ eritmasini tayyorlash uchun magniy xloridning massa ulushi 0,2 eritmasidan va suvdan qancha massa olish kerak? *Javob:* 60 g eritma va 240 g H_2O .

Erigan moddaning hajmiy ulushi

4.25. Massasi 32 g va zichligi 0,8 g/ml bo'lgan metil spirtiga hajmi 80 ml bo'lguncha suv qo'shildi. Eritmadagi spirtning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Erigan spirtning hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

$$V_{(spirt)} = \frac{m_{(spirt)}}{\rho_{(spirt)}}; \quad V_{(spirt)} = \frac{32}{0,8} = 40 \text{ ml.}$$

(1.5) formuladan foydalanib, spirtning eritmadagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\varphi_{(spirt)} = \frac{V_{(spirt)}}{V}; \quad \varphi_{(spirt)} = \frac{40}{80} = 0,5 \text{ yoki } 50\%.$$

4.26. Hajmi 50 ml va zichligi 1 g/ml bo'lgan suv hajmi 70 ml va zichligi 0,8 g/ml bo'lgan metil spirti bilan aralashtirilganda zichligi 0,9 g/ml bo'lgan eritma hosil bo'ladi. Eritmadagi metil spirtning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Moddalar aralashtirilganda eritmaning hajmi erigan modda va eritma hajmlarining yig'indisiga teng bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun avval eritmaning massasini hisoblab topish kerak.

Suvning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(H_2O) = V(H_2O) \cdot \rho(H_2O); \quad m(H_2O) = 50 \cdot 1 \text{ g} = 50 \text{ g.}$$

Metil spirtning massasini topamiz:

$$m_{(spirt)} = V_{(spirt)} \cdot \rho_{(spirt)}; \quad m_{(spirt)} = 70 \cdot 0,8 \text{ g} = 56 \text{ g.}$$

Eritmaning massasi:

$$m = m(H_2O) + m_{(spirt)}; \quad m = (50 + 56) \text{ g} = 106 \text{ g.}$$

Eritmaning hajmini aniqlaymiz:

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}; \quad V = \frac{106}{0,9} \text{ ml} = 117,8 \text{ ml.}$$

Metil spirtning hajmiy ulushini hisoblab topamiz:

$$\varphi_{(spirt)} = \frac{V_{(spirt)}}{V}; \quad \varphi_{(spirt)} = \frac{70}{117,8} = 0,594 \text{ yoki } 59,4\%.$$

4.27. Glitserinning hajmiy ulushi 30% bo'lgan 50 ml hajmdagi suvli eritmasini tayyorlash uchun zichligi 1,26 g/ml bo'lgan glitserindan qanday massa olinishi kerakligini aniqlang. *Javob:* 18,9 g.

4.28. Massasi 40 g bo'lgan suvga 100 ml hajmdagi aseton qo'shildi va zichligi 0,88 g/ml bo'lgan eritma hosil qilindi. Agar asetonning zichligi 0,79 g/ml ga teng bo'lsa, uning eritmadagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 74%.

Molyar konsentratsiya

Molyar konsentratsiya — bu, erigan modda miqdori-ning eritma hajmiga bo'lgan nisbatidir, ya'ni

$$c(X) = \frac{n(X)}{V} \quad (4.1)$$

bunda, $c(X)$ — X moddaning molyar konsentratsiyasi; $n(X)$ — X erigan moddaning miqdori; V — eritmaning hajmi. Molyar konsentratsiyaning SI birligi — mol/m³, lekin ko'pincha mol/l birligi ishlatiladi. Molyar konsentratsiya M harfi bilan belgilanadi. Masalan, 0,2 M yozuvi molyar konsentratsiyaning 0,2 mol/l ga tengligini belgilaydi.

4.29. Massasi 11,2 g bo'lgan kaliy gidroksid suvda eritildi, hajmi 200 ml gacha yetkazildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Eritgan kaliy gidroksidning miqdorini hisoblab topamiz:

$$n(\text{KOH}) = \frac{m(\text{KOH})}{M(\text{KOH})};$$

$$m(\text{KOH}) = \frac{11,2}{56} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

(4.1) formuladan foydalanib, eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$c(\text{KOH}) = \frac{n(\text{KOH})}{V};$$

$$c(\text{KOH}) = \frac{0,2}{0,2} \text{ mol/l} = 1 \text{ mol/l}.$$

4.30. Massasi 42,6 g bo'lgan natriy sulfatni massasi 300 g bo'lgan suvda eritilishidan hosil bo'lgan eritmaning zichligi 1,12 g/ml bo'lsa, shu eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hosil bo'lgan eritma massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) + m(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m = (42,6 + 300) \text{ g} = 342,6 \text{ g}.$$

Eritmaning hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}; \quad V = \frac{342,6}{1,12} \text{ ml} = 306 \text{ ml} = 0,306 \text{ litr}.$$

Natriy sulfat moddasining miqdori:

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}{M(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{42,6}{142} \text{ mol} = 0,3 \text{ mol}.$$

Eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}{V}; \quad c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0,3}{0,306} \text{ mol/l} = 0,98 \text{ mol/l}.$$

4.31. Hajmi 40 ml va zichligi 0,8 g/ml bo'lgan metil spirti massasi 128 g bo'lgan suvda eritildi. Agar hosil bo'lgan eritmaning zichligi 0,97 g/ml ga teng bo'lsa, uning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 6,1 M.

4.32. Normal sharoitdagi hajmi 2,8 l ga teng bo'lgan ammiak suvda eritildi. Eritmaning hajmi 500 ml ga yetkazildi. Hajmi 1 litr bo'lgan shunday eritmada qancha miqdorda ammiak bor? *Javob:* 0,25 mol.

4.33. KCl ning konsentratsiyasi 0,15 M bo'lgan 300 ml hajmdagi shu tuz eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kaliy xloridning qanday massasi kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 3,35 g.

4.34. Zichligi 1,22 g/ml, massa ulushi 0,2 bo'lgan natriy gidroksid eritmasining molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Masalani yechish uchun eritmaning ma'lum massasini yoki hajmini ixtiyoriy tanlab olinadi. Masalan, hisoblashlar uchun 100 g massali, ya'ni $m = 100$ g eritma namunasini olamiz. Eritgan natriy gidroksidning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = m\omega(\text{NaOH}); \quad m(\text{NaOH}) = 100 \cdot 0,2 \text{ g} = 20 \text{ g}.$$

Eritmaning hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}; \quad V = \frac{100}{1,22} \text{ ml} = 82 \text{ ml} = 0,082 \text{ litr}.$$

Eritgan natriy gidroksid moddasining miqdori:

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{20}{40} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$c(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{n(\text{NaOH})}{V}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{0,5}{0,082} \text{ mol/l} = 6,1 \text{ mol/l}.$$

4.35. Zichligi 1,32 g/ml NaNO_3 ning massa uchun 40% bo'lgan 1 litr hajmli eritmasida qancha miqdorda natriy nitrat moddasi bor? *Javob:* 6,2 mol.

4.36. Zichligi 1,12 g/ml ga teng bo'lgan CaCl_2 ning 1,4 M eritmasidagi kalsiy xloridning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,139.

4.37. 40 ml hajmli 0,35 MH_2SO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun sulfat kislotaning massa ulushi 9,3% (zichligi 1,05 g/ml) bo'lgan eritmasidan qanday hajmda olish kerak?

Yechish. 0,35 M 40 ml hajmli H_2SO_4 eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan H_2SO_4 moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = c(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) \cdot V;$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,35 \cdot 0,04 \text{ mol} = 0,014 \text{ mol}.$$

Eritgan moddaning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) \cdot M(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4);$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,014 \cdot 98 = 1,372 \text{ g}.$$

Tarkibida massasi 1,372 g H_2SO_4 bo'lgan $\omega(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,093$ (9,3%) li eritmaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\omega(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}; \quad m = \frac{1,372}{0,093} = 14,75 \text{ g}.$$

Kerak bo'ladigan eritmaning hajmini hisoblab topamiz:

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}; \quad V = \frac{14,75}{1,05} \text{ ml} = 14,05 \text{ ml}.$$

4.38. 250 ml hajmdagi 0,6 M KOH eritmasini tayyorlash uchun 5 M KOH eritmasidan qanday hajmda olish kerak? *Javob:* 30 ml.

4.39. Na_2CO_3 ning 120 ml hajmdagi 0,45 M eritmasini tayyorlash uchun natriy karbonatning massa ulushi 0,15 M (zichligi 1,16 g/ml) bo'lgan eritmasidan qanday hajmda olish kerak? *Javob:* 32,9 ml.

4.40. Laboratoriyada 3 M KCl eritmasi bor. Zichligi 1,05 g/ml, KCl ning massa ulushi 8% bo'lgan 200 ml hajmdagi eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan eritmaning hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 75,2 ml.

4.41. 200 g massali suvga zichligi 1,09 g/ml bo'lgan KCl ning 2 M eritmasidan 40 ml hajmda qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning zichligi 1,015 g/ml ga teng. Eritmadagi KCl ning massa ulushi va molyar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

Yechish. KCl eritmasining dastlabki massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 40 \cdot 1,092 = 43,6 \text{ g.}$$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m' = m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + m; \quad m' = (200 + 43,6) \text{ g} = 243,6 \text{ g.}$$

Dastlabki eritmaning tuz moddasining miqdori:

$$n(\text{KCl}) = c(\text{KCl}) \cdot V; \quad n(\text{KCl}) = 2 \cdot 0,04 \text{ mol} = 0,08 \text{ mol bo'ladi.}$$

Eritmadagi tuzning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{KCl}) = n(\text{KCl}) \cdot M(\text{KCl}); \quad m(\text{KCl}) = 0,08 \cdot 74,5 \text{ g} = 5,96 \text{ g.}$$

Olingan eritmadagi KCl ning massa qismini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega'(\text{KCl}) = \frac{m(\text{KCl})}{m'}; \quad \omega'(\text{KCl}) = \frac{5,96}{243,6} = 0,0245 \text{ yoki } 2,45\%.$$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning hajmi:

$$V' = \frac{m'}{\rho'}; \quad V' = \frac{243,6}{1,015} \text{ ml} = 240 \text{ ml} = 0,24 \text{ l.}$$

Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi KCl ning molyar konsentratsiyasini hisoblab topamiz:

$$c'(\text{KCl}) = \frac{n(\text{KCl})}{V'}; \quad c'(\text{KCl}) = \frac{0,08}{0,24} \text{ M} = 0,33 \text{ M.}$$

4.42. Massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan NaCl eritmasini hosil qilish uchun massasi 200 g bo'lgan suvga zichligi 1,12 g/ml bo'lgan 3 M NaCl eritmasidan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak?
Javob: 395 ml.

4.43. Zichligi 1,05 g/ml, hajmi 80 ml bo'lgan 3,5 M NH_4Cl eritmasiga 40 ml hajmdagi suv qo'shildi (suvning zichligini 1 g/ml ga teng deb olinsin). Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini toping. *Javob:* 12,1%.

4.44. Zichligi 0,9 g/ml bo'lgan 11M $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ning suvli eritmasidan etil spirtning hajmiy va massa ulushini aniqlang. Etil

spirtning zichligi 0,79 g/ml ga, suvniki — 1 g/ml ga teng. *Javob:* massa ulushi — 0,562; hajmiy ulushi — 0,641.

Eruvchanlik

4.45. Aluminiy xloridning 15°C temperaturadagi eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti 35 ga teng. 15°C temperaturada to'yingan eritmadagi ammoniy xloridning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti 15°C temperaturada, massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda massasi 35 g bo'lgan ammoniy xlorid erishini ko'rsatadi.

Hisoblashlar uchun tarkibida massasi 100 g bo'lgan suv namunasini tanlab olamiz. Unda erigan tuz massasi 35 g bo'ladi.

Eritmaning massasini topamiz:

$$m = m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + m(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}); \quad m = (100 + 35) \text{ g} = 135 \text{ g}.$$

Ammoniy xloridning massa ulushini topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}) = \frac{m(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl})}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}) = \frac{35}{135} = 0,259 \text{ yoki } 25,9\%.$$

4.46. Mis (II) xloridning 20°C temperaturada to'yingan eritmasida tuzning ulushi 42,7% ga teng. Mis (II) xloridning ayni temperaturadagi eruvchanlik koeffitsiyentini aniqlang. *Javob:* 74,5 g.

4.47. Massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda, 20°C temperaturada massasi 108,7 g bo'lgan natriy gidroksid eriydi. 20°C temperaturada massasi 40 g bo'lgan ishqorning to'yingan eritmasini tayyorlash uchun natriy gidroksidning va suvning qanday massasi olinishi kerak? *Javob:* NaOH — 20,8 g. H₂O — 19,2 g.

4.48. Massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda, 0°C temperaturada massasi 4,1 g bo'lgan natriy fluorid, 40°C temperaturada esa massasi 4,5 g bo'lgan natriy fluorid eriydi. Massasi 500 g bo'lgan NaF ning 40°C temperaturada to'yingan eritmasini 0°C temperaturagacha sovitilganda natriy fluoridning qanday massasi cho'kmaga tushadi?

Yechish. 40°C temperaturada tarkibida massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda to'yingan eritmaning massasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$m_1 = m_1(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + m_1(\text{NaF}); \quad m_1 = (100 + 4,5) \text{ g} = 104,5 \text{ g}.$$

0°C temperaturada tarkibida massasi 100 g suv bo'lgan eritmaning massasi:

$$m_2 = m_2(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + m_2(\text{NaF}); \quad m_2 = (100 + 4,1) \text{ g} = 104,1 \text{ g}.$$

Massasi 104,5 g bo'lgan eritma sovitilganda hosil bo'ladigan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_{(\text{cho'kma})} = m_1 - m_2; \quad m_{(\text{cho'kma})} = (104,5 - 104,1) \text{ g} = 0,4 \text{ g}.$$

Dashtlabki eritmaning massasi oshirilganda cho'kkan cho'kmaning massasi proporsional ravishda oshadi, ya'ni

$$\frac{m_1}{m(\text{cho'kma})} = \frac{m_1}{m'(\text{cho'kma})}.$$

Massani 500 g bo'lgan eritma sovutilganda hosil bo'ladigan cho'kmaning massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m'(\text{cho'kma}) = \frac{m(\text{cho'kma}) m'_1}{m_1}; \quad m'(\text{cho'kma}) = \frac{0,4 \cdot 500}{104,5} = 1,91 \text{ g}$$

4.49. Tuzning 50°C temperaturadagi eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti 40 g ga, 10°C temperaturada — 15 g ga teng. Massasi 70 g bo'lgan 50°C temperaturadagi to'yingan eritmani 10°C temperaturagacha sovutilganda hosil bo'lgan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 12,5 g.

4.50. Kumush nitratning massa ulushi 0,82 bo'lgan 60°C temperaturadagi eritmasi to'yingandir. Massasi 140 g bo'lgan bu eritmani 10°C temperaturagacha sovutilganda massasi 71,2 g bo'lgan tuz cho'kmaga tushdi. Kumush nitratning 10°C temperaturadagi eruvchanlik koeffitsiyentini aniqlang. *Javob:* 173,0 g.

4.51. Massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda, 30°C temperaturada massasi 81,8 g bo'lgan ammoniy bromid eriydi. Massasi 300 g bo'lgan 30°C temperaturada to'yingan NH_4Br eritmasini 0°C temperaturagacha sovutilganda massasi 36,8 g bo'lgan tuz cho'kmaga tushadi. Massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda, 0°C temperaturada, ammoniy bromidning qanday massasi eriganligini aniqlang. *Javob:* 59,5 g.

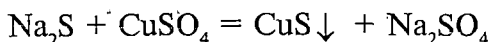
4.52. Massasi 100 g bo'lgan suvda normal sharoitda 50,5 l hajmdagi vodorod xlorid eriydi. 50°C temperaturada va normal bosimda vodorod xloridning eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti 59,6 g ga teng. 0°C temperaturada massasi 40 g bo'lgan to'yingan HCl eritmasini 50°C temperaturagacha qizdirildi. Qolgan eritmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 35,0 g.

Elektrolitlarning eritmalardagi kimyoviy reaksiyalari

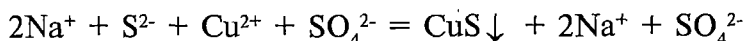
4.53. Suvli eritmalarida: 1) natriy sulfid bilan mis (II) sulfat orasida, 2) temir (III) sulfat bilan natriy gidroksid orasida boradigan reaksiyalarning molekular, ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllaridagi tenglamalarini tuzing.

Yechish. 1. Masalani bosqichlarga bo'lib bajaramiz:

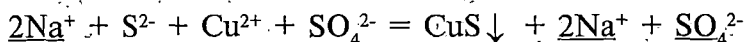
a) reaksiyaning tenglamasini molekular shaklda tuzamiz:



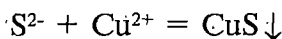
b) eruvchan kuchli elektrolitlarning formulalarini ionlar shaklida yozamiz, chunki ularni to'liq dissotsilanadi, deb tasavvur etamiz, qolgan moddalarni formulalarini esa (masalan, cho'kmaga tushayotganlarini) o'zgarishsiz qoldirib, reaksiyaning ionli tenglamasini tuzamiz. Ion tenglamalarini tuzishda tuzlar va asoslarning suvda eruvchanlik jadvalidan foydalanish lozim. Bizning misolimizda quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



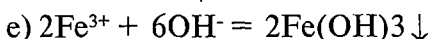
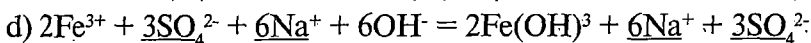
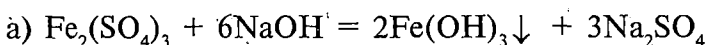
d) o'ng va chap qismlardagi bir xil ionlarning teng miqdorlarini chiqarib tashlaymiz (ular tagiga chizilgan):



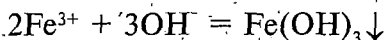
e) tenglamani qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozamiz:



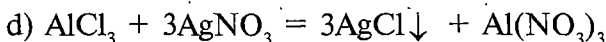
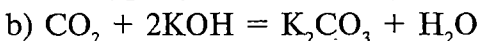
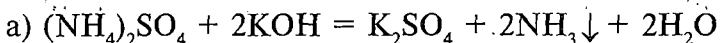
2. Oldingi misoldagidek bosqichlar bilan bajaramiz:



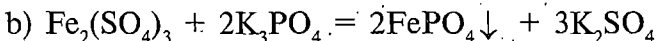
Tenglamadagi barcha koeffitsiyentlarni 2 ga bo'lib, oxirida quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

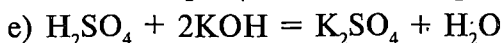
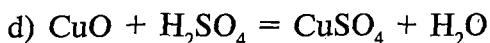


4.54. Quyidagi reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda tuzing:



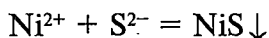
4.55. Suvli eritmalarida boradigan quyidagi reaksiyalarning ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllardagi tenglamalarini yozing:





4.56. Elektrolitlarning suvli eritmalari: a) uglerod (IV) oksid bilan bariy gidroksid orasida; b) kalsiy oksid bilan xlorid kislotasi orasida; d) natriy silikat bilan xlorid kislotasi orasida; e) kaliy yodid bilan qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat orasida; f) temir (II) sulfid bilan sulfat kislotasi orasida boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular, ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarini tuzing.

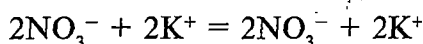
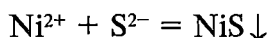
4.57. Qisqartirilgan ionli shakldagi:



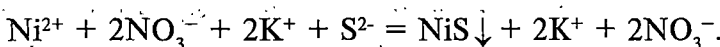
tenglamaga mos keladigan molekular shakldagi ikkita har xil tenglama tuzing.

Yechish. 1. Tenglamani chap qismidan ionlarning simvollarini tagiga boshlang'ich ionlar bilan eruvchan kuchli elektrolitlar hosil qilish mumkin bo'lgan teskari ishorali ionlar qo'shib yozamiz.

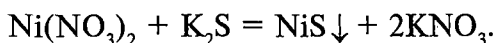
So'ngra, xuddi shu ionlarni tenglamani o'ng qismiga yozamiz:



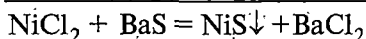
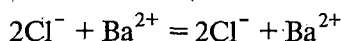
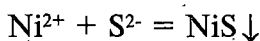
Ikkala tenglikni birlashtirib, ionli shakldagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:



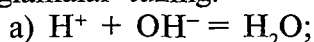
Ionlarni birikma formulalari shaklida birlashtirib, tenglamani molekular shaklda yozamiz:

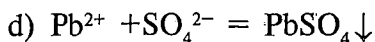
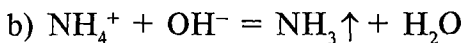


2. Mos keladigan boshqa ionlarni tanlab, ikkinchi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

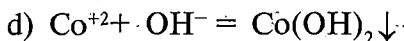
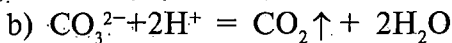
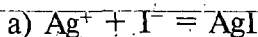


4.58. Qisqartirilgan ionli shakldagi quyidagi tenglamalarga mos keladigan, ikkitadan har xil bo'lgan molekular shakldagi tenglamalar tuzing:

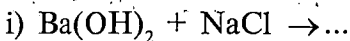
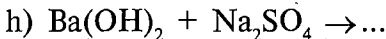
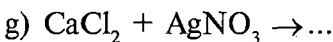
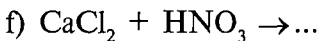
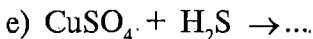
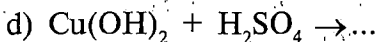
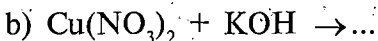
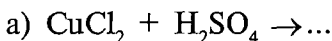




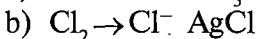
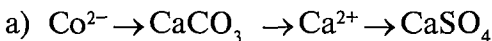
4.59. Quyidagi reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular shaklda yozing.



4.60. Quyidagilardan deyarli oxirigacha boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing va ularni qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozing:



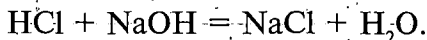
4.61. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiradigan reaksiyalarning molekular va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllardagi tenglamalarini yozing:



Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalar tenglamalari bo'yicha hisoblashlar

4.62. Massa ulushi 5% bo'lgan, 30 g massali xlorid kislota eritmasini to'la neytrallash uchun natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 4% bo'lgan eritmasidan qanday miqdori kerak bo'ladi?

Yechish. Eritmada boradigan reaksiyaning tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Xlorid kislota eritmasi tarkibidagi vodorod xlorid moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{HCl}) = m_{\omega}(\text{HCl}); \quad m(\text{HCl}) = 30 \cdot 0,05 \text{ g} = 1,5 \text{ g.}$$

$$n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{m(\text{HCl})}{M(\text{HCl})}; \quad n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{1,5}{36,5} \text{ mol} = 0,0411 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiyaning tenglamasidan:

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = n(\text{HCl}); \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = 0,0411 \text{ mol bo'ladi.}$$

0,0411 mol — reaksiya uchun kerak bo'ladigan natriy gidroksid moddasining miqdori.

So'ralayotgan natriy gidroksid massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = n(\text{NaOH}) \cdot M(\text{NaOH})$$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = 0,0411 \cdot 40 \text{ g} = 1,6442 \text{ g}$$

$\omega(\text{NaOH}) = 0,04(4\%)$ yoki natriy gidroksid eritmasining zarur bo'lgan massasi m' ni aniqlaymiz:

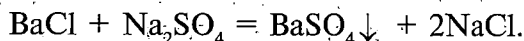
$$m' = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{\omega(\text{NaOH})}; \quad m' = \frac{1,644}{0,04} \text{ g} = 41,1 \text{ g.}$$

4.63. Zichligi 1,02 g/ml sulfat kislotaning massa ulushi 3% bo'lgan 20 ml hajmli eritmasini to'la neytrallash uchun ammiakning normal sharoitda o'lchangan qanday hajmi kerak bo'ladi? Reaksiya natijasida ammoniy sulfat hosil bo'ladi. *Javob:* 280 ml.

4.64. Eritgan moddaning massa ulushi 6,3% ni tashkil etadigan, massasi 25 g bo'lgan nitrat kislota eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi uchun massasi 40 g bo'lgan kaliy gidroksid eritmasi kerak bo'ladi. Eritmadagi ishqorning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 3,5%.

4.65. Bariy xloridning massa ulushi 5% bo'lgan eritmasini natriy sulfatning massa ulushi 8% bo'lgan eritmasi bilan aralashtirilganda hosil bo'ladigan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. BaCl_2 eritmasining massasi 15 g. Na_2SO_4 — 10 g ga teng.

Yechish: Reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Eritgan bariy xlorid moddasining massasi va miqdorini topamiz:

$$m(\text{BaCl}_2) = m_1 \omega(\text{BaCl}_2); \quad m(\text{BaCl}_2) = 15 \cdot 0,05 \text{ g} = 0,75 \text{ g;}$$

$$n(\text{BaCl}_2) = \frac{m(\text{BaCl}_2)}{\omega(\text{BaCl}_2)}; \quad n(\text{BaCl}_2) = \frac{1,644}{0,04} \text{ mol} = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.}$$

Eritmadagi natriy sulfat moddasining massasi va miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = m_2 \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4); \quad m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = 10 \cdot 0,08 \text{ g} = 0,8 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0,8}{142} \text{ mol} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiyaning tenglamasidan $3,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mol miqdordagi bariy xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishish uchun natriy sulfatning $3,6-3$ mol miqdordagi moddasi kerak bo'lishi ko'rinib turibdi. Binobarin, natriy sulfat mol miqdorda olingan.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$n(\text{BaSO}_4) = n(\text{BaCl}_2); \quad n(\text{BaSO}_4) = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}.$$

Bariy sulfat cho'kmasining massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{BaSO}_4) = n(\text{BaSO}_4) \cdot M(\text{BaSO}_4);$$

$$m(\text{BaSO}_4) = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 233 \text{ g} = 0,84 \text{ g mol}.$$

4.66. Natriy karbonatning massa ulushi 7% bo'lgan (zichligi 1,07 g/ml) 15 ml hajmdagi eritmasini nitrat kislotaning massa ulushi 16% bo'lgan (zichligi 1,09 g/ml) 8 ml hajmdagi eritmasi bilan aralashtirilganda qancha hajm uglerod (IV) oksid olish mumkin? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 0,24 litr.

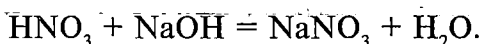
4.67. 280 ml hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid massa ulushi 0,12 bo'lgan bariy gidroksidning 20 g massali eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda hosil bo'ladigan cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,46 litr.

4.68. Sulfat kislotaning massa ulushi 4,9% bo'lgan eritmasini olish uchun massasi 4 kg bo'lgan suvda oltingugurt (VI) oksidning qanday massasi eritilishi kerak? *Javob:* 167 g.

4.69. Zichligi 1,12 g/ml, massa ulushi 0,2 bo'lgan 40 ml hajmdagi nitrat kislotaning eritmasini, zichligi 1,17 g/ml, massa ulushi 0,15 bo'lgan 36 ml hajmdagi natriy gidroksid eritmasi bilan aralashtirilganda hosil bo'lgan tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. m_1 — massa; V_1 — hajm; ρ_1 — nitrat kislota eritmasining zichligi; m_2 — massa; V_2 — hajm, ρ_2 — natriy gidroksid eritmasining zichligi; m_3 — olingan eritmaning massasi belgilarini kiritamiz.

Reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Eritmadagi HNO_3 moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_1 = V_1 \rho_1; \quad m_1 = 40 \cdot 1,12 \text{ g} = 44,8 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{HNO}_3) = m_1 \omega(\text{HNO}_3); \quad m(\text{HNO}_3) = 44,8 \cdot 0,2 \text{ g} = 8,96 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{HNO}_3)}{M(\text{HNO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{8,96}{63} \text{ mol} = 0,142 \text{ mol}.$$

Shunga o'xshash, eritmadagi natriy gidroksid moddasining massasi va miqdorini topamiz:

$$m_2 = V_2 \rho_2; \quad m_2 = 36 \cdot 1,17 \text{ g} = 42,1 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = m_2 \omega(\text{NaOH}); \quad m(\text{NaOH}) = 42,1 \cdot 0,15 \text{ g} = 6,32 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{6,32}{40} \text{ mol} = 0,158 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan 0,142 mol miqdordagi nitrat kislota moddasi bilan 0,142 mol miqdordagi natriy gidroksid moddasi reaksiyaga kirishishi kelib chiqadi, binobarin, NaOH mol miqdorda olingan.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$n(\text{NaNO}_3) = n(\text{HNO}_3); \quad n(\text{NaNO}_3) = 0,142 \text{ mol}.$$

Hosil bo'ladigan tuzning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{NaNO}_3) = n(\text{NaNO}_3) \cdot M(\text{NaNO}_3);$$

$$m(\text{NaNO}_3) = 0,142 \cdot 85 \text{ g} = 12,1 \text{ g}.$$

Olingan eritmaning massasi:

$$m_3 = m_1 + m_2; \quad m_3 = (44,8 + 42,1) \text{ g} = 86,9 \text{ g}.$$

Tuzning olingan eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{NaNO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{NaNO}_3)}{m_3}; \quad \omega(\text{NaNO}_3) = \frac{12,1}{86,9} = 0,139 \text{ yoki } 13,9\%.$$

4.70 Massasi 50 g bo'lgan suv massasi 1,2 g bo'lgan bariy oksid bilan aralashtirilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi bariy gidroksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,62%.

4.71. Zichligi 1,1 g/ml HCl ning massa ulushi 0,2 bo'lgan 50 ml hajmli xlorid kislota bilan ruxning qanday massasi reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin? Bunda normal sharoitda o'lgan vodorodning qanday hajmi ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 9,8 g; 3,4 l.

4.72. HCl ning massa ulushi 10%, zichligi 1,05 g/ml bo'lgan 120 ml hajmdagi eritmasi 200 ml hajmdagi 0,5 M AgNO₃ eritmasi

bilan aralashtirilganda kumush xlorid moddasining qanday miqdori olinishi mumkin. *Javob:* 0,1 mol.

4.73. Temir (III) xloridning massa ulushi 12% bo'lgan, massasi 300 g eritmasidagi temirni gidroksid ko'rinishida to'la cho'ktirish uchun kerak bo'ladigan 1,2 M NaOH eritmasining hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 554 ml.

4.74. Massasi 57,2 g bo'lgan $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallik sodani neytrallashtirish uchun 1,6 M HCl eritmasining qanday hajmi zarur? *Javob:* 250 ml.

5. ANORGANIK BIRIKMALARNING ENG MUHIM SINFLARI

Anorganik moddalarning nomenklaturasi

5.1. Quyidagi moddalarning nomini sistematiq nomenklaturaga ko'ra ayting: O_2 , Fe_2O_3 , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, H_2SO_4 , CuCl_2 , $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

Yechish. Sistematiq nomenklaturaga ko'ra moddalarning nomi uning tarkibi to'liq ko'rsatilgan holda o'qiladi, masalan: O_2 — dikislorod (an'anaviy nomi — molekular kislorod); Fe_2O_3 — ikki temirning uch oksidi yoki temir (III) oksidi. Qolgan moddalarning nomlari:

modda formulasi	sistematiq nomi	foydalaniladigan nomi
H_2SO_4	vodorod tetraoksisulfat (VI)	sulfat kislotasi
$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	kalsiy gidroksid	
CuCl_2	mis dikhlorid yoki mis (II) xlorid	
$\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$	aluminium trioksonitrat (V)	aluminium nitrat
$\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$	bariy tetroksofosfat (V)	bariy fosfat

5.2. Quyidagi oksidlarning sistematiq nomini keltiring: MnO , MnO_2 , Mn_2O_7 .

Yechish. MnO — marganes (II) oksidi; MnO_2 — marganes dioksidi yoki marganes (IV) oksidi; Mn_2O_7 — dimarganesning heptaksoksidi yoki marganes (VII) oksidi.

5.3. Sistematiik nomenklaturadan foydalanib quyidagi moddalarning nomini ayting: H_2 , P_4 , NO_2 , N_2O_4 , K_2O , K_2O_2 , KO_2 , KO_3 .

5.4. Sistematiik nomenklaturaga ko'ra quyidagi tuzlarning nomini ayting: $AgBr$, $KClO$, $KMnO_4$, $KAl(SO_4)_2$, $NaHSO_4$, $Al(OH)_2Cl$.

Yechish

modda formulasi	sistematiik nomi	foydalaniladigan nomi
$AgBr$	kumush (I) bromid	
$KClO$	kaliy (I) oksoklorat	kaliy gipoklorid
$KMnO_4$	kaliy tetraoksomanganat (VII)	kaliy permanganat
$KAl(SO_4)_2$	aluminium-kaliy tetraoksosulfat (VI)	—
$NaHSO_4$	vodorod-natriy tetraoksosulfat (VI)	natriy gidrosulfat
$Al(OH)_2Cl$	aluminium digidroksochlorid	aluminium digidroksochlorid

5.5. Quyidagi birikmalarning nomini sistematiik nomenklaturaga ko'ra ayting: $NaOH$, $Fe(OH)_3$, H_2TeO_4 , H_3PO_4 , H_3PO_3 , HNO_2 .

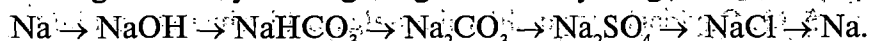
5.6. Sistematiik nomenklaturadan foydalanib, quyidagi tuzlarning nomini ayting: $Cu(NO_3)_2$, $AlBr_3$, $KHCO_3$, $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$, $Sn(OH)Cl$, $Ba(HS)_2$.

5.7. Quyidagi moddalarning:

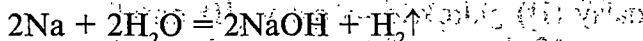
a) oktaoltingugurt; b) disimob dixlorid; d) litii (III) triokso-borat; e) vodorod triokselenat; f) surma (III) gidroksidning formulalarini yozing.

Oksidlar, asoslar, kislotalar va tuzlarning olinishi hamda kimyoviy xossalari

5.8. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



Yechish. 1. Natriy suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etib, natriy gidroksid hosil qiladi:



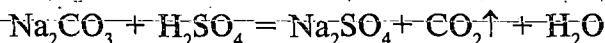
2. Mol miqdor uglerod (IV) natriy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazilsa, natriy gidrokarbonat olish mumkin:



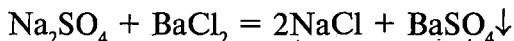
3. Natriy gidrokarbonat qizdirilganda natriy karbonat olinadi:



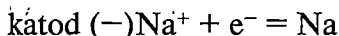
4. Natriy karbonatga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirib, natriy sulfat olish mumkin:



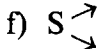
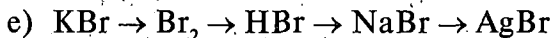
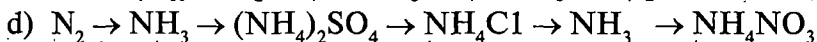
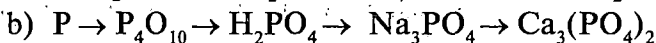
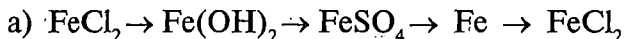
5. Bariy xlorid eritmasini natriy sulfat eritmasiga qo'shib, natriy xlorid eritmasini olish mumkin:



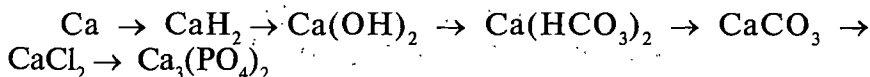
6. Natriy metalini olish uchun natriy xloridni eritmadan ajratib olib NaCl suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilish kerak. Katodda metall ajralib chiqadi:



5.9. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



5.10. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.



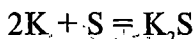
Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalar tenglamalarini ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda tasvirlang.

5.11. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

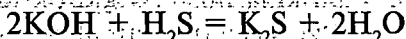
qalay $\rightarrow$ qalay (II) xlorid $\rightarrow$ qalay (II) gidroksoxlorid $\rightarrow$ qalay (II) gidroksid $\rightarrow$ qalay (II) nitrat.

5.12. Kaliy sulfid olinishiga imkon beradigan reaksiyalardan kamida uchtasining reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

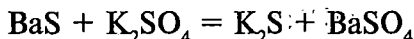
Yechish. 1. Oddiy moddalar — kaliy bilan oltingugurtning o'zaro ta'sir etishidan kaliy sulfid hosil bo'ladi:



2. Shuningdek, kaliy gidroksid bilan vodorod sulfidning o'zaro ta'sir etishidan kaliy sulfid olinishi mumkin:



3. Bariy sulfid eritmasining kaliy sulfat bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan kaliy sulfid hosil bo'ladi:



5.13. Kalsiy karbonat olinishiga imkon beradigan reaksiyalardan kamida to'rtta reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozing. Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalarni ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda tasvirlang.

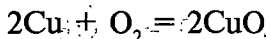
5.14. Reaksiya natijasida natriy bromid hosil bo'ladigan to'rtta reaksiya tenglamasini tuzing.

5.15. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

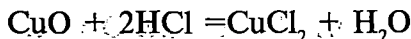


X va Y moddalarning nomlarini ayting.

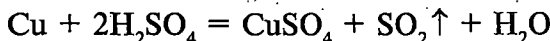
Yechish. 1. Mis metalidan foydalanib, mis (II) xlorid olish mumkin bo'ladigan X moddasini olish kerak. Eng oddiy usul — misning mis (II) oksidgacha oksidlanishi:



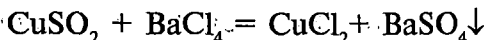
CuO xlorid kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sir etib, mis (II) xlorid hosil qiladi:



Boshqacha usul ham bo'lishi mumkin. Mis konsentrlangan sulfat kislota da eriydi:

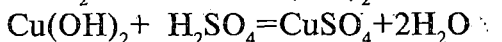
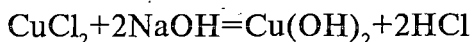


Agar olingan eritmaga bariy xlorid eritmasi qo'shilsa, mis (II) xlorid hosil bo'ladi:



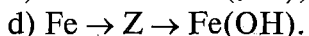
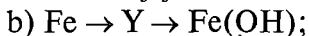
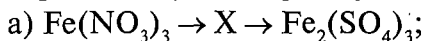
Shunday qilib, X modda — bu mis (II) oksid yoki mis (II) sulfat.

2. Mis (II) xloriddan mis (II) sulfatga o'tishning eng oddiy usuli oraliq birikma Y orqali o'tishdir. Y — mis (II) gidroksidning cho'ktirilishi va undan keyin uning sulfat kislota da eritilishi:



Shunday qilib, Y birikma mis (II) gidroksiddir.

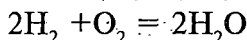
5.16. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



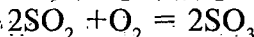
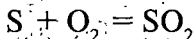
Javob: a) X — temir (III) gidroksid; b) Y — temir (III) xlorid; d) Z — temir (II) xlorid yoki temir (II) sulfat.

5.17. To'rtta oddiy modda — kaliy, oltingugurt, kislorod va vodoroddan — uchta o'rta tuz, uchta kislota va uchta nordon tuz olish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozing.

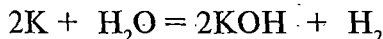
Yechish. Vodorod va kisloroddan suv olish mumkin:



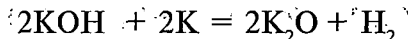
Oltingugurt va kisloroddan oltingugurt (IV) oksid va uni oksidlantirib, oltingugurt (VI) oksid olish mumkin:



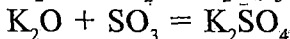
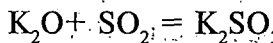
Kaliy suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etib gidroksid hosil qiladi:



Kaliy gidroksidni kaliy metali bilan oksidgacha qaytarish mumkin:*

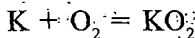


Kaliyning asosli oksidi oltingugurt (IV) va oltingugurt (VI) kislotali oksidlar bilan kaliy sulfid va kaliy sulfat (ikkita o'rta tuz) hosil qiladi:

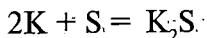


Yana bitta o'rta tuz (kaliy sulfid) kaliy va oltingugurtning to'g'ridan to'g'ri o'zaro ta'sir etishidan olinishi mumkin:

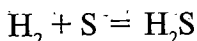
* Kaliy bilan kislorodni bevosita o'zaro ta'sir ettirib oksid olish mumkin emas:



KO_2 — kaliy peroksid, oksidlarga taalluqli emas.

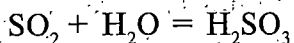


Vodorod oltingugurt bilan vodorod sulfid hosil qiladi:

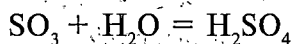


uning suvdagi eritmasi sulfid kislota deb ataladi.

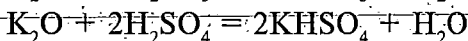
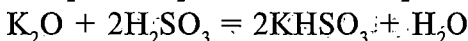
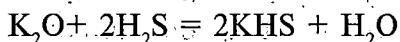
Oltingugurt (IV) oksid suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etib sulfit kislota hosil qiladi:



Oltingugurt (VI) oksid suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etib sulfat kislota hosil qiladi:



Nihoyat, agar kaliy oksidga olingan uchta kislotalardan mol miqdorda qo'shilsa, uchta nordon tuz olish mumkin:



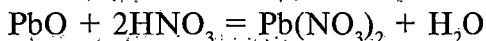
5.18. Qanday qilib oddiy moddalar — kalsiy, fosfor va kisloroddan foydalanib, kalsiy fosfat olish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiyalar tenglamalarini yozing.

5.19. Temir (II) sulfid, kislorod, natriy gidroksid eritmasi, xlorid va sulfat kislota ning suyultirilgan eritmalaridan foydalanib, oltita o'rta tuz olish mumkin bo'ladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

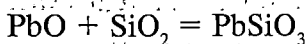
5.20. Qo'rg'oshin (II) oksidning amfoterlik xususiyatini ko'rsatadigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

Yechish. Oksid va gidroksidning amfoterlik xususiyatini isbotlash uchun bu birikmalarning asosli va kislotali xossalari namoyon qiladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalari keltirilishi lozim.

1. Qo'rg'oshin (II) oksid kislota eritmali bilan o'zaro ta'sir etadi. Masalan:

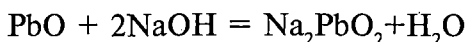


Bu reaksiyada qo'rg'oshin (II) oksid asosli xossalarni namoyon qiladi. Shuningdek, qo'rg'oshin (II) oksidning asosli xossalari xarakterlash uchun kislotali xarakterdagi moddalar bilan bo'ladigan reaksiyalarga misollar keltirish mumkin, masalan:

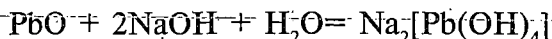


kislotali oksid

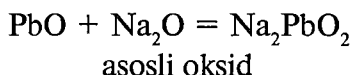
2. Qo'rg'oshin (II) oksid ishqor bilan suyuqlantirilsa, o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



yoki suvli konsentrlangan eritmada:



Bu reaksiya qo'rg'oshin (II) oksidning kislotali xossalarini namoyon qilishini ko'rsatadi. Xuddi shu reaksiyani asosli oksid bilan ham namoyish qilish mumkin, masalan:



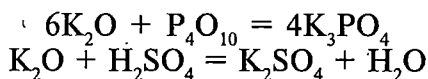
5.21. BaO va Ba(OH)₂ moddalarining asosli xususiyatini isbotlaydigan reaksiyalarga misollar keltiring.

5.22. Cr (III) gidroksidning amfoterlik xususiyatini isbotlaydigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

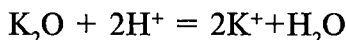
5.23. Juft qilib olingan quyidagi moddalar orasida borishi mumkin bo'ladigan barcha reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing: kaliy oksid, fosfor (V) oksid, bariy gidroksid, sulfat kislota, kaliy yodid, qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat. Eritmada boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tasvirlang.

Yechish. Birikmalarni qanday sinflarga tegishli ekanligini aniqlaymiz: K₂O — asosli oksid, P₄O₁₀ — kislotali oksid, Ba(OH)₂ — asos (ishqor), H₂SO₄ — kislota, KI va Pb(NO₃)₂ — tuzlar.

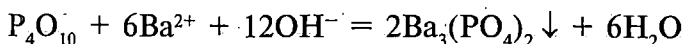
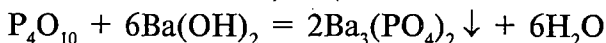
Asosli oksid K₂O kislotali oksid va kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



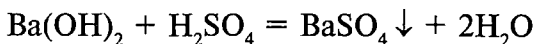
yoki



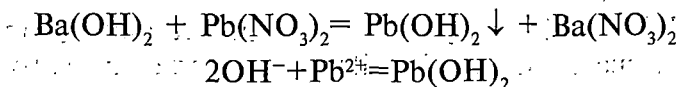
Kislotali oksid P₄O₁₀ bariy gidroksid bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



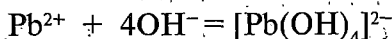
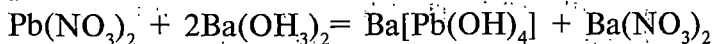
Bariy gidroksid-sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



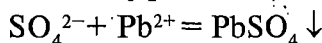
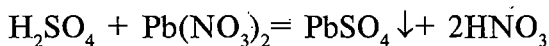
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-} = \text{BaSO}_4 \downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
va qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat bilan ham:



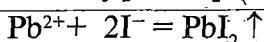
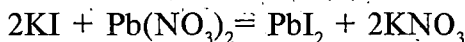
Bariy gidroksid mo'l miqdorda olinganda reaksiya quyidagicha boradi:



Sulfat kislota bilan qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat orasida ham shunday reaksiyalar bo'lishi mumkin:



va kaliy yodid bilan qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat orasida ham:

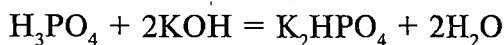


5.24. Quyida ko'rsatilgan moddalarning qaysi biri kaliy gidroksid eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashishi mumkin: yodid kislota, mis (II) xlorid, bariy xlorid, uglerod (IV) oksid, qo'rg'oshin (II) oksid? Reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular, ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

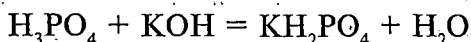
5.25. Juft qilib olingan quyidagi moddalar orasida boradigan hamma reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing: magniy oksid, xlorid kislota, natriy sulfit, kalsiy xlorid, kumush nitrat.

5.26. Qanday usullar bilan kaliy gidrofosfat va kaliy digidrofosfat olish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

Yechish. Kaliy gidrofosfat va kaliy digidrofosfat fosfat kislotaning kaliy gidroksid bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashishidan olinishi mumkin:



kaliy gidrofosfat



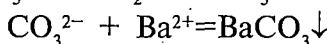
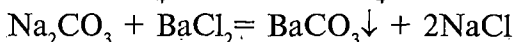
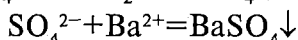
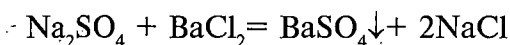
kaliy digidrofosfat

Bunda birinchi holda 1 mol fosfat kislotaga 2 mol kaliy gidroksid olinishi, ikkinchisida — 1 mol kaliy gidroksid olinishi kerak.

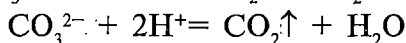
5.27. Mis (II) gidroksoxlorid, kaliy gidrosulfid, kalsiy gidrokarbonat olish mumkin bo'ladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

5.28. Yozuvi bo'lmagan to'rtta probirkada quyidagi moddalarning eritmaları bor: natriy sulfat, natriy karbonat, natriy nitrat va natriy yodid. Qanday reagentlar yordamida qaysi probirkada qanday tuz borligini aniqlash mumkin? Reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

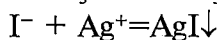
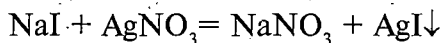
Yechish. Har qaysi eritma namunasiga bariy xlorid eritmasi qo'shiladi, tarkibida Na_2SO_4 va Na_2CO_3 bo'lgan probirkalarda reaksiya sodir bo'ladi:



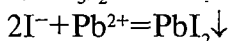
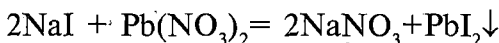
Bu ikkita eritmani farq qilish uchun, olingan cho'kmalarga xlorid kislotaga qo'shish kerak. Faqat bariy karbonat eriydi (bunda gaz ajralib chiqishi sodir bo'ladi):



BaCl_2 bilan cho'kma hosil qilmagan NaNO_3 va NaI eritmalarini bir-biridan farq qilish uchun, ularga kumush nitrat yoki qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat eritmalarini qo'shish kerak — cho'kma faqat kaliy yodid bo'lgan eritmada hosil bo'ladi:



yoki



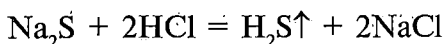
5.29. Uchta probirkada bo'lgan sulfat, nitrat va xlorid kislotalarni bir-biridan qanday reagentlar yordamida farq qilish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va ionli shakllarda yozing. *Javob:* BaCl_2 va AgNO_3 dan foydalanish kerak.

5.30. Uchta probirkada quyidagi quruq moddalar bor: kalsiy oksid, aluminiy oksid, fosfor oksid. Bu moddalarni qaysi

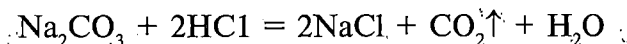
reagentlar yordamida farq qilish mumkin? Reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing. *Javob:* xlorid (yoki nitrat) kislota eritmasidan foydalanish kerak.

5.31. Quruq tuzlar: natriy xlorid, natriy karbonat, natriy sulfidlar idishlarning qaysi birida ekanligini qanday reagentlar yordamida aniqlash mumkin? Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

Yechish. Har qaysi idishdan olingan quruq tuz namunasiga kislota, masalan, xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirish kerak. Natriy sulfidli probirkadan xarakterli yoqimsiz hidli vodorod sulfid ajralib chiqishi bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Natriy karbonat kislota bilan uglerod (IV) oksid — hidsiz gaz ajralib chiqishi bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Natriy xlorid xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi.

5.32. Qanday bitta reagent yordamida uchta modda: kaliy xlorid, aluminiy xlorid, magniy xlorid eritmalarini aniqlash mumkin?

Javob: ishqor eritmasidan foydalanib.

Hisoblashga doir masalalar

5.33. Bor (III) oksiddagi borning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Bor (III) oksidning eng oddiy formulasi B_2O_3 . Hisoblash uchun moddaning miqdori 1 mol bo'lgan oksid namunasini tanlaymiz, ya'ni B_2O_3 — 1 mol. Oksid namunasining massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3) = n(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot M(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3); m(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3) = 1 \cdot 70 \text{ g} = 70 \text{ g}.$$

Oksid formulasidan:

$$n(\text{B}) = 2n(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3); n(\text{B}) = 2 \cdot 1 \text{ g} = 2 \text{ mol chiqadi}.$$

Borning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{B}) = n(\text{B}) \cdot M(\text{B}); m(\text{B}) = 2 \cdot 11 \text{ g} = 22 \text{ g}.$$

Oksiddagi borning massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{B}) = \frac{m(\text{B})}{m(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3)}; \omega(\text{B}) = \frac{22}{40} = 0,314 \text{ yoki } 31,4\%$$

5.34. Kalsiy gidroksid va kalsiy karbonatdagi kislorodning massa ulushini toping. *Javob:* $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ da 43,2% va CaCO_3 da 48,0%.

5.35. Temir gidroksidning formulasini aniqlang, agar uni tashkil qilgan elementlarning massa ulushlari ma'lum bo'lsa: 62,2% temir, 35,6% kislorod, 2,2% vodorod.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun massasi 100 g, ya'ni m (gidroksid) = 100 g bo'lgan temir gidroksid namunasini tanlab olamiz. Atomar temir, kislorod va vodorodning massalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Fe}) = m(\text{gidroksid}) \cdot \omega(\text{Fe}); \quad m(\text{Fe}) = 100 \cdot 0,622 \text{ g} = 62,2 \text{ g.}$$

$$m(\text{O}) = m(\text{gidroksid}) \cdot \omega(\text{O}); \quad m(\text{O}) = 100 \cdot 0,356 \text{ g} = 35,6 \text{ g.}$$

$$m(\text{H}) = m(\text{gidroksid}) \cdot \omega(\text{H}); \quad m(\text{H}) = 100 \cdot 0,022 \text{ g} = 2,2 \text{ g.}$$

Atomar temir, kislorod va vodorod moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}) = \frac{m(\text{Fe})}{M(\text{Fe})}; \quad n(\text{Fe}) = \frac{62,2}{56} \text{ mol} = 1,1 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{O}) = \frac{35,6}{16} \text{ mol} = 2,2 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{H}) = \frac{m(\text{H})}{M(\text{H})}; \quad n(\text{H}) = \frac{2,2}{1} \text{ mol} = 2,2 \text{ mol.}$$

Shunday qilib,

$$n(\text{Fe}) : n(\text{O}) : n(\text{H}) = 1,1 : 2,2 : 2,2$$

yoki tenglikning o'ng tomonidan hamma sonlarni 1,1 ga bo'lib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}) : n(\text{O}) : n(\text{H}) = 1 : 2 : 2.$$

Binobarin, gidroksid formulasi $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$.

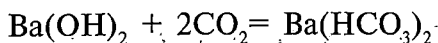
5.36. Qalay va xlorning qalay xloriddagi massa ulushlari tegishli 62,6 va 37,4% ga teng. Xlorning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* SnCl_2

5.37. Vodorod, fosfor va kislorodning qandaydir kislotadagi massa ulushlari tegishli 3,66; 37,80 va 58,54% ga teng. Shu kislotaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* H_3PO_4 .

5.38. Nikel (II) sulfat kristallogidratidagi suvning massa ulushi 44,8% ga teng. 1 mol kristallogidrat tarkibida suv moddasidan qancha miqdor bor? *Javob:* 7 mol.

5.39. Bariy gidrokarbonat olish uchun massa ulushi 5% bo'lgan 80 g massali bariy gidroksid eritmasi orqali uglerod (IV) oksidning qanday minimal hajmi o'tkazilishi lozim.

Yechish. Bariy gidroksid va mo'1 miqdordagi uglerod (IV) oksid orasidagi reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozamiz:



Eritma tarkibidagi bariy gidroksidning massasini aniqlaymiz:
 $m(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = m\omega(\text{Ba(OH)}_2)$; $m(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = 80 \cdot 0,05 \text{ g} = 4 \text{ g}$.

Bariy gidroksid moddasining miqdori:

$$n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = \frac{m(\text{Ba(OH)}_2)}{M(\text{Ba(OH)}_2)};$$

$$n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = \frac{4}{171} \text{ mol} = 0,0234 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$\frac{n(\text{CO}_2)}{n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2)} = \frac{2}{1}; \quad n(\text{CO}_2) = 2n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2);$$

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = 2 \cdot 0,0234 \text{ mol} = 0,0468 \text{ mol}.$$

Normal sharoitdagi gazning hajmini aniqlaymiz:

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = n(\text{CO}_2) \cdot V_m; \quad V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,0468 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 1,05 \text{ l}.$$

5.40. Kalsiy gidroksid eritmasi orqali uglerod (IV) oksid o'tkazilganda massasi 8,1 g bo'lgan kalsiy gidrokarbonat olindi. Eritma orqali o'tkazilgan uglerod (IV) oksidning normal sharoitda o'lchangan hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 22,4 l.

5.41. Sulfat kislotaning massa ulushi 8% bo'lgan 200 g massali eritmasiga natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 12% bo'lgan 50 g massali eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil qilingan eritmada ajratib olingan natriy gidrosulfatning massasi qanday bo'ladi? *Javob:* 18 g.

5.42. Massasi 4,9 g bo'lgan tuzning parchalanishidan 1,344 l hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) kislorod va kaliy xlorid hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki birikmaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* KClO_3 .

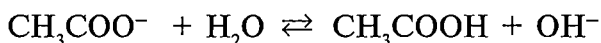
5.43. Massasi 12,4 g bo'lgan natriy oksid suvda eritildi. Agar nordon tuz talab qilinsa, olingan natriy gidroksidni neytrallash uchun uglerod (IV) oksidning normal sharoitda o'lchangan qanday hajmi kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 8,96 l.

Tuzlarning gidrolizi

5.44. Natriy asetatning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda tuzing.

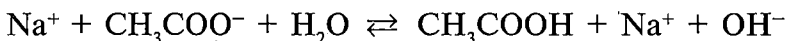
Shu tuz eritmasining reaksiya muhiti qanday bo'lishini ko'rsating.

Yechish. 1. Natriy asetat CH_3COONa — kuchli asos NaOH bilan kuchsiz kislota CH_3COOH dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Bu holda kuchsiz elektrolit kuchsiz kislota anioni bilan suvning o'zaro ta'sir etishidan hosil bo'ladi:

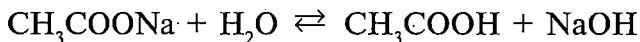


Bu reaksiyaning qisqartirilgan ionli shakldagi tenglamasidir. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, eritmaning ishqoriy muhitga ega bo'lishi gidroksid ionlari borligidan kelib chiqadi.

2. Tenglamaning chap va o'ng tomonlariga natriy ionlarini qo'shib yozib, reaksiyaning ionli shakldagi tenglamasini olamiz:



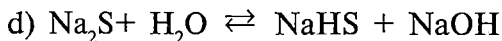
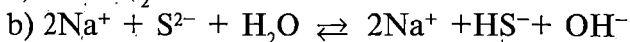
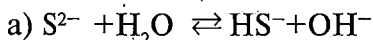
3. Molekular shakldagi reaksiyaning tenglamasi:



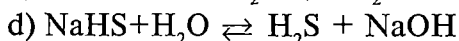
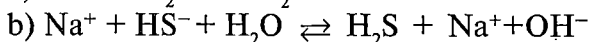
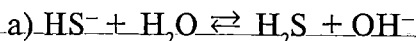
5.45. Kaliy sulfidning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda tuzing. Tuz eritmasining reaksiya muhiti qanday bo'lishini ko'rsating.

Yechish. Kaliy sulfid — kuchli asos KOH bilan ikki negizli kuchsiz kislota H_2S dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Agar tuz hosil qiladigan kuchsiz elektrolit bosqich bilan dissotsilansa, u holda gidroliz ham bosqich bilan boradi. Ushbu misolda gidrolizlanish ikki bosqichda boradi. Suv bilan kuchsiz kislota anionlari — sulfid va gidrosulfid ionlari o'zaro ta'sir etadi.

I bosqich



II bosqich



Gidrolizlanish natijasida eritmada gidroksid ionlarning miqdori ortadi, demak, reaksiya muhiti ishqoriy bo'ladi.

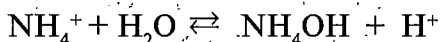
5.46. Quyidagi tuzlarning gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda tuzing: a) NaNO_3 ; b) NaHCO_3 ; d) K_2CO_3 ; e) K_2HPO_4 ; f) K_3PO_4 .

Bu tuzlar eritmalaridagi reaksiyalarning muhitini ko'rsating.

5.47. Ammoniy nitratning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasi tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarini yozing.

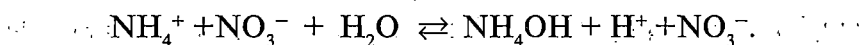
Shu tuz eritmasining reaksiya muhiti qanday bo'lishini ko'rsating.

Yechish. 1. Ammoniy nitrat NH_4NO_3 — kuchsiz asos NH_4OH^* bilan kuchli nitrat kislotasi HNO_3 dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Kuchsiz asosning kationi NH_4^+ suvning gidroksid ionlari bilan birikib, kuchsiz elektrolit — ammoniy gidroksid hosil qiladi:

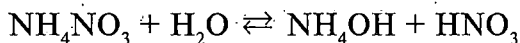


Eritmada vodorod ionlari mo'l miqdorda hosil bo'ladi, binobarin, muhit kislotali.

2. Tenglamaning chap va o'ng qismiga nitrat ionlarini qo'shib yozib ionli shakldagi reaksiyaning tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:



3. Molekular shakldagi reaksiyaning tenglamasi:

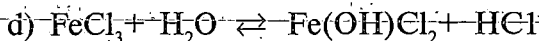
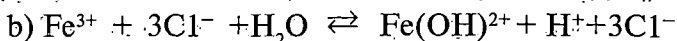
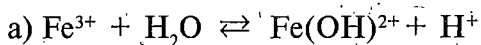


5.48. Temir (III) xloridning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing. Bu tuz eritmasining reaksiya muhitini ko'rsating.

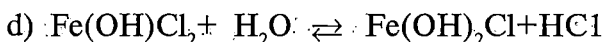
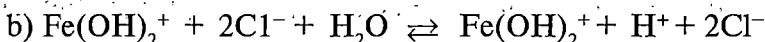
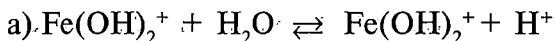
Yechish. Temir (III) xlorid FeCl_3 — kuchli xlorid kislotasi HCl bilan kuchsiz uch negizli asos $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Bu holda gidroliz uch bosqichda boradi. Suvning gidroksid ionlari bilan kuchsiz asos kationlari o'zaro ta'sir etadi:

* NH_4OH bu yerda va keyin ham kuchsiz asoslarga taalluqli deymiz, buning ma'nosi shuki: OH^- ionlari konsentratsiyasi ammiakning suvli eritmalarida juda katta emas. Bu moddaning formulasi qo'shimcha gidrat $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ yoki $\text{NH}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ko'rinishida ifodalanadi, chunki NH_4OH zarrachalari eritmalarda topilmagan.

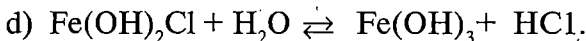
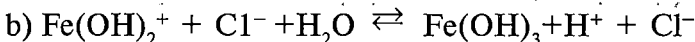
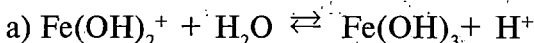
I bosqich



II bosqich



III bosqich

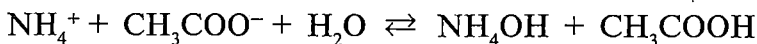


Eritmada vodorod ionlari mo'l miqdorda hosil bo'ladi, ya'ni reaksiya muhiti kislotali.

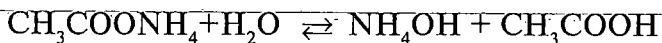
5.49. Quyidagi tuzlarning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasining tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing: a) NH_4Cl ; b) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$; d) $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; e) $\text{Al}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}_2$; f) $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. Bu birikmalar eritmalari reaksiyasining muhitini ko'rsating.

5.50. 1) ammoniy asetat; 2) natriy xlorid tuzlarining gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini tuzing.

Yechish. 1. Ammoniy asetat $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ — kuchsiz asos NH_4OH bilan kuchsiz kislota CH_3COOH dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Bunda kuchsiz asos kationi ham, kuchsiz kislota anioni ham kuchsiz elektrolitlar hosil qiladi:



Molekular shakldagi reaksiyaning tenglamasi:



2. Natriy xlorid NaCl — kuchli asos NaOH bilan kuchli kislota

HCl dan hosil bo'lgan tuz. Bunday tuzlar gidrolizga uchramaydi, chunki kuchsiz elektrolitlar hosil bo'lmaydi.*

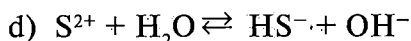
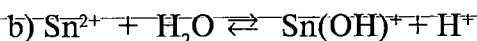
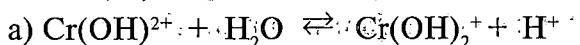
5.51. Quydagi tuzlarning qaytmas gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini tuzing*: $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_3$ va $\text{Cr}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$.

5.52. Quйда keltirilgan tuzlardan qaysi biri gidrolizga uchraydi: a) BaCl_2 ; b) ZnCl_2 ; d) NaNO_3 ; e) NH_4NO_2 ; f) KHSO_4 .

Gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing. *Javob:* b) ZnCl_2 ; e) NH_4NO_2 .

5.53. Quydagi tuzlarning gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing: a) NaF ; b) KHS ; d) K_2SO_3 ; e) FeSO_4 ; f) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$. Bu tuzlar eritmalarining reaksiya muhitini ko'rsating.

5.54. Gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining qisqartirilgan ionli shakldagi tenglamalari berilgan:



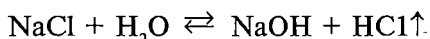
Reaksiyalar tenglamalarini molekular shaklda tasvirlang.

5.55. Nima uchun natriy nitrat va litiy karbonatning suvli eritmaları ishqoriy reaksiya berishini tushuntiring. Javobingizni ionli va molekular shakllardagi reaksiya tenglamalari bilan tasdiqlang.

5.56. Nima uchun qalay (II) xloridning konsentrlangan suvli eritmasiga suv qo'shilganda asosli tuz cho'kmaga tushadi, xlorid kislotasi eritmasi ishtirokida suv qo'shilganda esa, cho'kma tushishi kuzatilmaydi?

5.57. Quydagi tuzlarning formulalarini gidrolizlanishga bo'lgan moyilligi ortib borishi tartibida yozing: natriy fluorid, natriy xlorid, ammoniy fluorid. Javobingizni izohlang. Tuzlarning gidrolizlanish tenglamalarini yozing.

* Yuqori temperaturada bu xildagi tuzlar ham gidrolizga uchrashi mumkin. Bunda natriy xloriddan gaz holidagi vodorod xlorid ajralib chiqishi sodir bo'ladi:

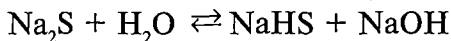
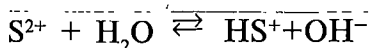


** Qaytmas gidrolizlanishda reaksiyaning tenglamasi bosqichga bo'linmaydi.

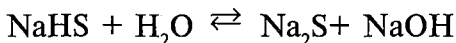
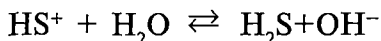
5.58. Natriy sulfid va aluminiy xlorid eritmalarini qo'shganda qanday jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi? Reaksiya tenglamalarini tuzing.

Yechish. Natriy sulfid eritmada gidrolizga uchraydi. Tenglamani qisqartirilgan ionli va molekular shakllarda yozamiz:

I bosqich



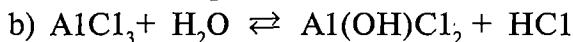
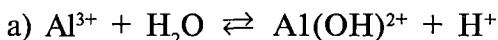
II bosqich



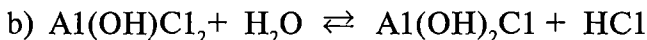
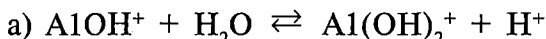
Eritmadagi reaksiyaning muhiti — ishqoriydir. Eritmaga vodorod ionlarining qo'shilishi gidrolizlanish muvozanatini gidrolizlanish mahsulotlari hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljitadi.

Aluminiy xloridning gidrolizlanish tenglamalari:

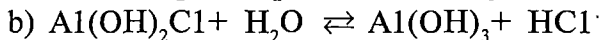
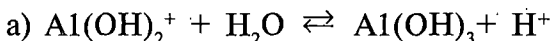
I bosqich



II bosqich

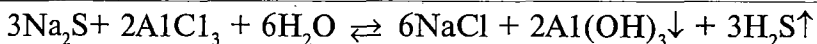


III bosqich



Gidroksid ionlar qo'shilganda bu sistemadagi muvozanat gidrolizlanish mahsulotlari tomoniga siljiydi.

Ikkala eritma aralashtirilganda, ularning har ikkalasi reaksiya muvozanatining gidroliz mahsuloti hosil bo'lish tomoniga siljitishga yordam beradi: gidroksid-ionlar va vodorod-ionlar birikib kuchsiz elektrolit — suv hosil qiladi. Reaksiyaning yakunlovchi tenglamasi:



5.59. Temir (III) sulfat va kaliy karbonatning suvli eritmalari aralashtirilganda reaksiya mahsulotlaridan biri temir (III) gidroksid ekanligini hisobga olgan holda, reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. Nima uchun reaksiya natijasida temir (III) karbonat hosil bo'lmaydi?

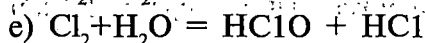
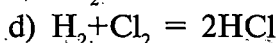
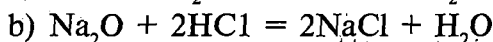
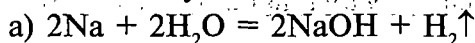
5.60. Nima uchun aluminiy sulfat va natriy silikatning eritmalari aralashtirilganda aluminiy gidroksid cho'kmaga tushadi?

Jarayonning tenglamasini yozing.

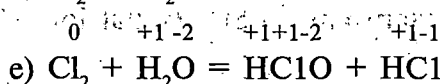
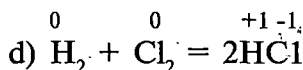
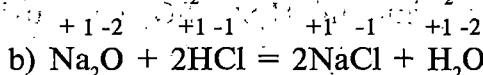
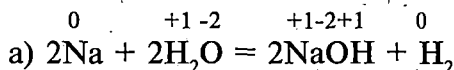
6. OKSIDLANISH-QAYTARILISH REAKSIYALARI

Oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchilar

6.1. Quyida keltirilgan reaksiyalarning qaysi biri oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari hisoblanadi?

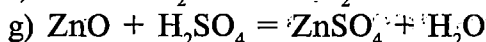
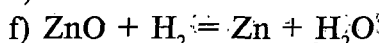
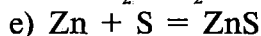
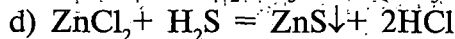
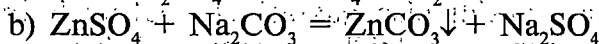
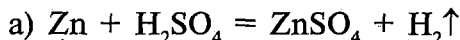


Yechish. Keltirilgan reaksiyalar tenglamalarining qaysi birida atomlarning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarganligini aniqlaymiz:



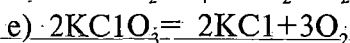
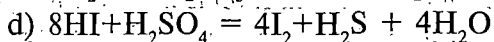
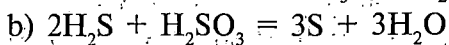
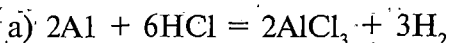
a, d va e reaksiyalarda atomlarning oksidlanish darajalari o'zgargan, binobarin, ular oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalaridir.

6.2. Quyida keltirilgan tenglamalar asosida qaysi reaksiyalar oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari ekanligini aniqlang.



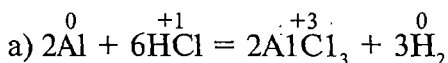
Javob: a, e, f.

6.3.

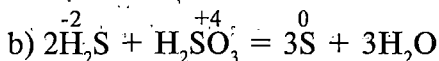


reaksiyalarida qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchilarni ko'rsating.

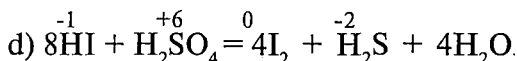
Yechish. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining borishida qaytaruvchi elektron beradi va oksidlanish darajasi ortadi. Oksidlovchi elektron qabul qiladi. Natijada oksidlanish darajasi kamayadi. Shuning uchun ko'rsatilgan tenglamalarda qaysi atomlarning oksidlanish darajalari o'zgarganligini aniqlash zarur:



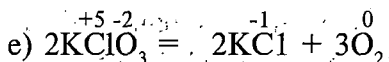
Ushbu reaksiyada Al — qaytaruvchi, HCl (aniqrog'i H^+ ioni) — oksidlovchi.



Bu yerda $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\overset{-2}{\text{S}})$ — qaytaruvchi, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3(\overset{+4}{\text{S}})$ ion yoki $\text{S}(\overset{+4}{\text{S}})$ oksidlovchi.

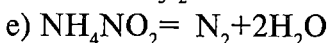
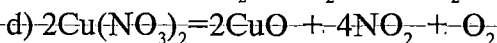
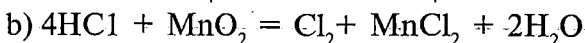
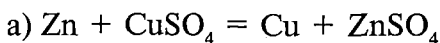


HI (yodid-ion I^-) — qaytaruvchi, H_2SO_4 (sulfat-ion SO_4^{2-} yoki S^{+6}) — oksidlovchi.

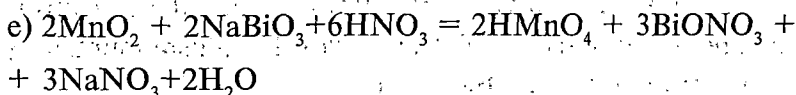
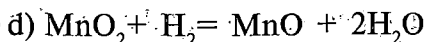
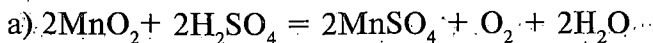


Bu reaksiya ichki molekular oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasidir. Bunda O^{-2} qaytaruvchi va Cl^{+5} oksidlovchi bitta modda tarkibiga kiradi.

6.4. Quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarida qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchilarni ko'rsating:

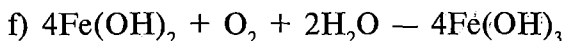
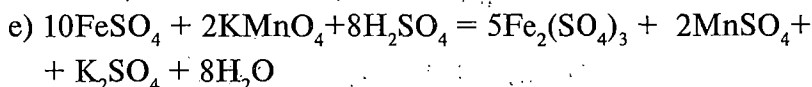
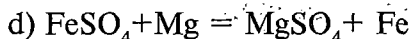
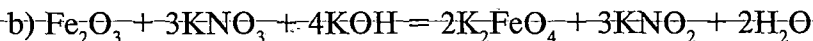
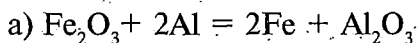


6.5. Quyida keltirilgan reaksiyalarning qaysi birida marganes (IV) oksid MnO_2 oksidlovchilik xossasini va qaysi birida qaytaruvchilik xossasini namoyon qiladi?



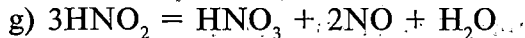
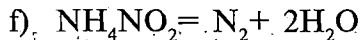
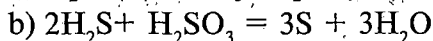
Javob: a, d reaksiyalarda MnO_2 — oksidlovchi; b, e reaksiyalarda MnO_2 — qaytaruvchi.

6.6. Quyida keltirilgan reaksiyalar tenglamalarining qaysi birida temir birikmalari oksidlovchi, qaysi birida qaytaruvchi:



Javob: b, e, f reaksiyalarda temir birikmalari qaytaruvchi; a, d reaksiyalarda — oksidlovchi.

6.7. Quyidagi reaksiyalar oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining qaysi tiplariga kirishini aniqlang:



Javob: a, b — molekulararo; d, e — ichki molekular, f, g — disproporsiyalanish.

6.8. Quyida keltirilgan moddalarning qaysi birida marganes faqat qaytaruvchi yoki faqat oksidlovchi xossasini yoki unisini

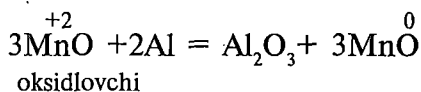
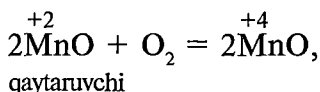
ham, bunisini ham namoyon qilishi mumkin: KMnO_4 , MnO_2 , Mn_2O_7 , Mn , K_2MnO_4 , MnO .

Yechish. Ko'rsatilgan birikmalarda manganesning oksidlanish darajasini aniqlaymiz: $\overset{+7}{\text{KMnO}_7}$, $\overset{+4}{\text{MnO}_2}$, $\overset{+7}{\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7}$, $\overset{0}{\text{Mn}}$, $\overset{+6}{\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4}$, $\overset{+2}{\text{MnO}}$.

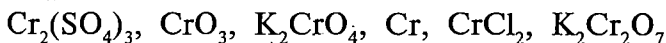
Marganes uchun xos bo'lgan eng yuqori oksidlanish darajasi +7, KMnO_4 va Mn_2O_7 birikmalarida kuzatiladi. Binobarin, marganes bu birikmalarda faqat oksidlovchi bo'lishi mumkin, ya'ni oksidlanish darajasini pasaytiradi.

Marganesning eng kichik oksidlanish darajasi oddiy moddada 0. Binobarin, marganes metali o'zining oksidlanish darajasini oshirib, faqat qaytaruvchi bo'lishi mumkin.

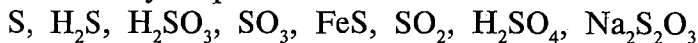
Qolgan MnO_2 , K_2MnO_4 va MnO birikmalarida marganes unga ta'sir etadigan reagentlarga bog'liq bo'lgan holda ham qaytaruvchi, ham oksidlovchi xossalari namoyon qilishi mumkin. Masalan:



6.9. Quyidagi moddalarning qaysi birida xrom faqat qaytaruvchi, faqat oksidlovchi xossalarini yoki boshqa xossalarni namoyon qilishi mumkin:



6.10. Quyida keltirilgan moddalarning qaysi birida oltingugurt faqat qaytaruvchi, faqat oksidlovchi xossalarini hamda u yoki bu xossalarini namoyon qilishi mumkin:

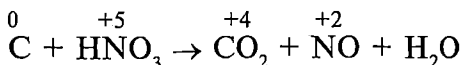


Elektron balans usuli

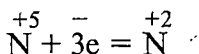
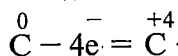
6.11. Quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradigan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasining tenglamasini tuzing:



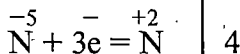
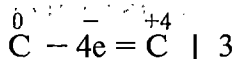
Yechish. Elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlarni aniqlaymiz. Reaksiya davomida o'zgargan elementlarning oksidlanish darajasini ko'rsatamiz:



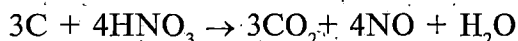
Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, C — qaytaruvchi, HNO₃ esa — oksidlovchi. Elektron tenglamalar tuzamiz:



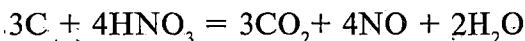
Qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi va oksidlangan hamda qaytarilgan mahsulotlarning oldiga qo‘yish uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz. Bunda qaytaruvchi beradigan elektronlar soni oksidlovchi birlashtirilgan elektronlar soniga teng bo‘lishi kerak:



Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo‘yamiz:

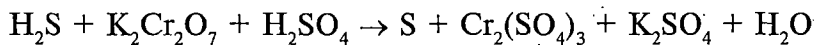


Suv molekulasining oldiga koeffitsiyent tanlaymiz:

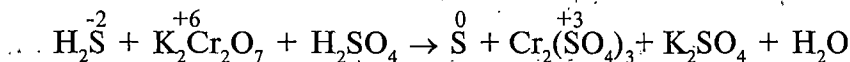


Reaksiya tenglamasining to‘g‘ri yozilganligini tekshiramiz: tenglamaning chap tomonidagi moddalar miqdori (atomlar, uglerod, vodorod, azot va kislorodning) tenglamaning o‘ng tomonidagi moddalar miqdoriga teng. Binobarin, tenglama to‘g‘ri tuzilgan.

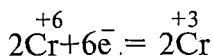
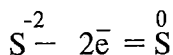
6.12. Elektron balans usuli bilan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasining sxemasiga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



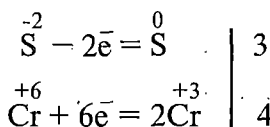
Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o‘zgargan elementlarning oksidlanish darajasini ko‘rsatib, reaksiyaning sxemasini yozamiz:



Bu yerda H₂S — qaytaruvchi, kaliy dixromat esa oksidlovchi. K₂Cr₂O₇ va Cr₂(SO₄)₃ ning 1 mol miqdorining tarkibida 2 mol xrom borligini hisobga olgan holda elektron tenglamalar tuzamiz:



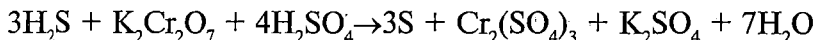
Qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi hamda qaytarilgan va oksidlangan mahsulotlar oldiga qo'yish uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:



Qaytaruvchi H_2S oldiga va uning oksidlanish mahsuloti S oldiga, oksidlovchi $K_2Cr_2O_7$ va uning qaytarilish mahsuloti $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ oldiga topilgan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz:

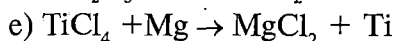
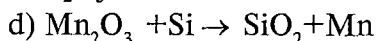
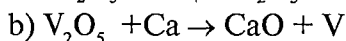
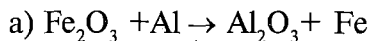


Qolgan koeffitsiyentlarni quyidagi tartibda tanlaymiz: oldin tuz (K_2SO_4)ga, kislota (H_2SO_4)ga, oxirida suvga. Reaksiyaning oxirgi tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

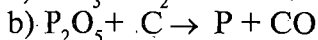
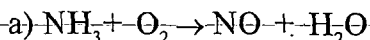


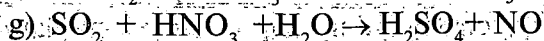
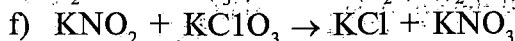
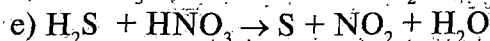
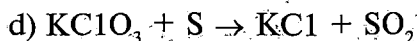
Tanlangan koeffitsiyentlarning to'g'riligini tekshirish uchun tenglamaning chap va o'ng tomonlaridagi atomar kislorod moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz. Chap tomonda: $(7 + 4 \cdot 4)$ mol = 23 mol. O'ng tomonda: $(3 \cdot 4 + 4 + 7)$ mol = 23 mol. Binobarin, tenglama to'g'ri yozilgan.

6.13. Metall ishlab chiqarish sanoatida boradigan reaksiyalarning sxemasiga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

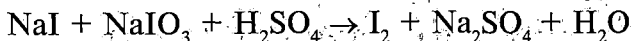


6.14. Quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



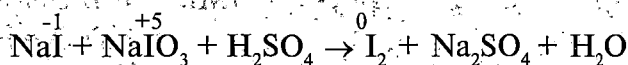


6.15. Elektron balans usuli bilan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasining sxemasiga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



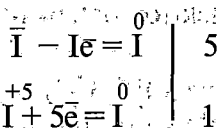
Olingan tenglamani ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda qayta yozing.

Yechish. Reaksiyaning sxemasiga elementlarning o'zgargan oksidlanish darajalarini yozib chiqamiz:

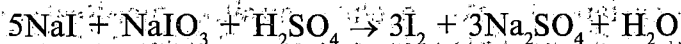


Qaytaruvchi — NaI yoki I^{-1} , oksidlovchi — NaIO_3 yoki I^{+5} .
Qaytaruvchining oksidlangan mahsuloti va oksidlovchining qaytarilgan mahsuloti molekular yoddur I_2 .

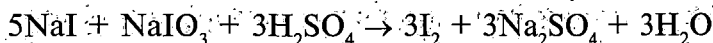
Elektron tenglama tuzib, qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchi uchun hamda ularning oksidlangan va qaytarilgan mahsuloti uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:



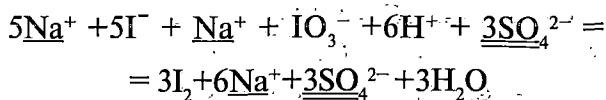
Olingan koeffitsiyentlardan I^0 oldiga qo'yiladigan koeffitsiyent 6 ($5 + 1$) ni, binobarin, reaksiya sxemasidagi I_2 oldiga 3 ni qo'yamiz:



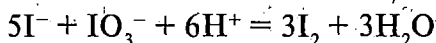
Dastlabki va oxirgi moddalarni solishtirib, qolgan koeffitsiyentlarni Na_2SO_4 , H_2SO_4 , H_2O tartibida ketma-ket aniqlaymiz:



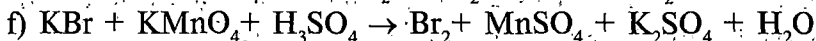
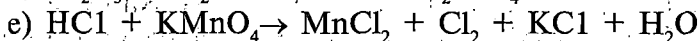
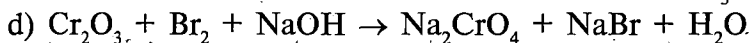
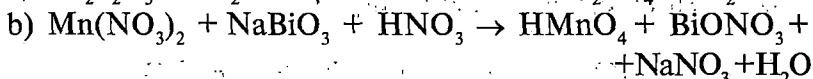
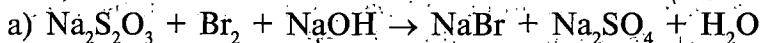
Tenglamani ionli shaklda yozish uchun, eruvchan tuzlar (NaI, NaIO_3 va Na_2SO_4) formulalarini va kuchli kislota (H_2SO_4) ni to'la dissotsilanadi deb hisoblab ion ko'rinishida, boshqa moddalarning formulalarini (I_2 va H_2O) o'zgarmagan ko'rinishda yozamiz. Reaksiya tenglamasini ionli shaklda hosil qilamiz:



Agar ionli shakldagi tenglamaning chap va o'ng tomonlaridagi moddalarning bir xil ionlarini teng miqdorda (ular tagiga chizilsin) qisqartirsak, u holda reaksiya tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda hosil qilamiz:



6.16. Quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

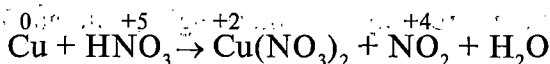


Olingan tenglamalarni ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda tasvirlang.

6.17. Mis bilan konsentrlangan nitrat kislota orasidagi reaksiyaning sxemasiga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

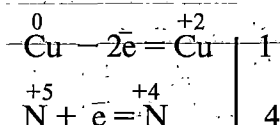


Yechish. Reaksiyaning sxemasini atomlarning o'zgargan oksidlanish darajalarini ko'rsatib, ko'chirib yozamiz:

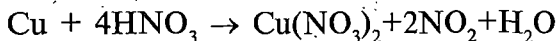


Mis — qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi — nitrat kislota. Reaksiyada ishtirok etayotgan nitrat kislotaning hammasi oksidlovchi emasligini hisobga olish kerak: uning bir qismi azotning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarmasdan mis (II) nitrat hosil bo'lishiga sarflanadi.

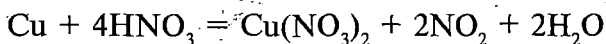
Elektron tenglamalarni tuzamiz va qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi hamda ularning oksidlangan va qaytarilgan mahsulotlari oldiga qo'yish uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:



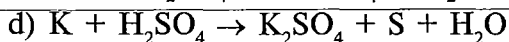
Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiya sxemasiga qo'shamiz. Nitrat kislota formulasi oldiga koeffitsiyent tanlashda, 2 mol HNO_3 qaytarilgani (bu elektron tenglamadan ko'rinib turibdi) va yana 2 mol HNO_3 1 mol $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ hosil bo'lishi uchun kerak bo'lishini hisobga olish kerak. Binobarin, HNO_3 oldiga qo'yiladigan koeffitsiyent 4 (2 + 2) bo'ladi:



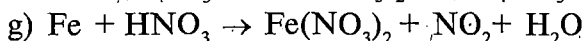
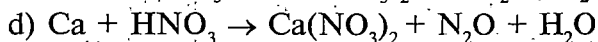
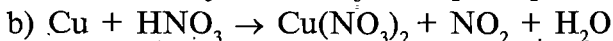
Oxirgi navbatda suv formulasining oldiga koeffitsiyent qo'yamiz:



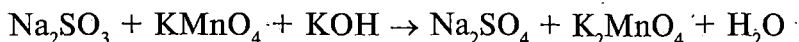
6.18. Elektron balans usuli bilan metallarning konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sir etish sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



6.19. Metallarning nitrat kislota erish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

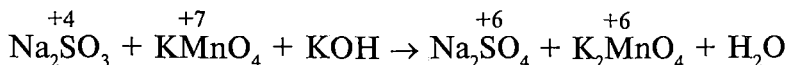


6.20. Elektron balans usuli bilan reaksiyaning sxemasiga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

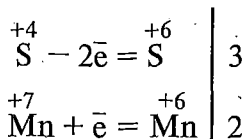


Yakuniy tenglamani qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozing.

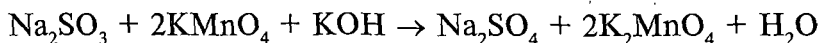
Yechish. Qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchini aniqlaymiz:



Na_2SO_3 — qaytaruvchi, KMnO_4 — oksidlovchi. Elektron tenglamalarni tuzamiz va qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi oldiga qo'yish uchun koeffitsiyentlarni topamiz:

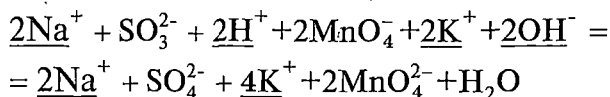


Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz:

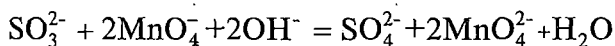


Qolgan koeffitsiyentlarni quyidagi: ishqor (KOH), suv tarti-bida tanlab olamiz:

$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
tenglamani ionli shaklda yozamiz:



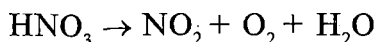
Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozamiz:



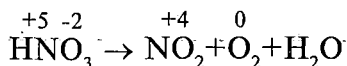
6.21. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang va tenglamani qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozing:

- a) $\text{K}_2\text{S} + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{S} + \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- b) $\text{Zn} + \text{KCr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d) $\text{SnSO}_4 + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{NaI} + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{NaOH}$
- f) $\text{S} + \text{KClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- g) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{KIO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

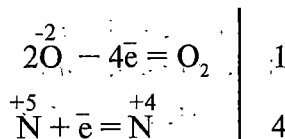
6.22. Elektron balans usuli bilan ichki molekular oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemasiga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



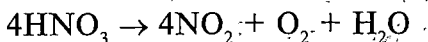
Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan atomlarni aniqlaymiz.



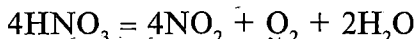
O — qaytaruvchi, N — oksidlovchi. Elektron tenglamalar tuzib qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchi uchun koeffitsiyentlarni topamiz:



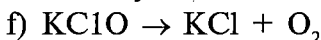
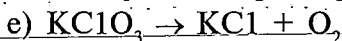
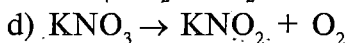
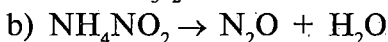
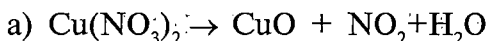
Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz:



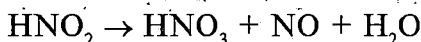
Suv formulasining oldiga qo'yiladigan koeffitsiyentlarni tanlaymiz:



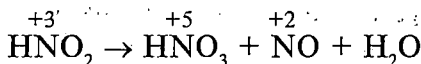
6.23. Ichki molekular oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



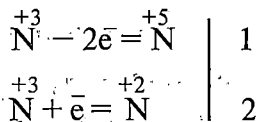
6.24. Elektron balans usuli bilan disproporsiyalanish reaksiyasining sxemalariga koeffitsiyent tanlang:



Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan atomlarni aniqlaymiz:

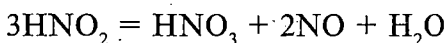


Elektron tenglamalarni tuzamiz va qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi hamda ularning oksidlangan va qaytarilgan mahsulotlari uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:

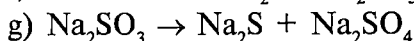


Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz. Bunda HNO_2 oldiga qo'yiladigan koeffitsiyent 3 (1 + 2) ga teng

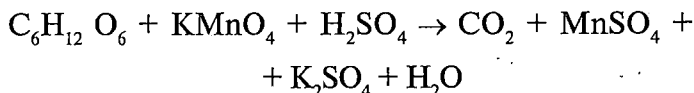
bo'lishi kerak, chunki N bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita elektron tenglamalarda qatnashadi. Quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



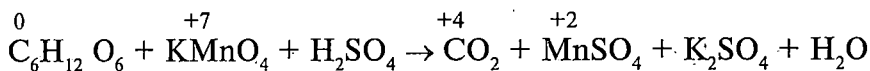
6.25. Disproporsiyalanish reaksiylarining sxemasiga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



6.26. Oksidlanish darajasi to'g'risidagi tasavvurlardan foydalanib, organik birikma ishtirokidagi reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozing:

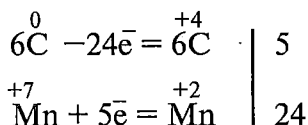


Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan atomlarni ko'rsatib reaksiya sxemasini qayta yozamiz:

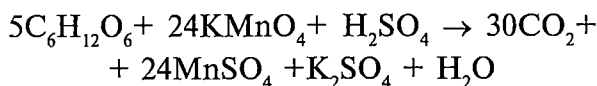


Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ — qaytaruvchi, KMnO_4 — oksidlovchi.

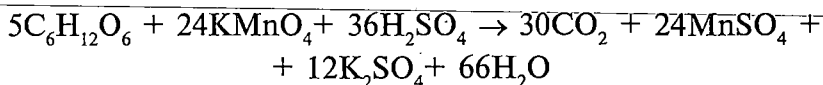
Elektron tenglamalar tuzamiz va oksidlovchi, qaytaruvchi hamda oksidlangan va qaytarilgan mahsulotlar uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:



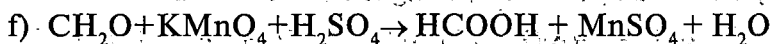
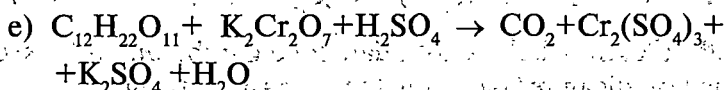
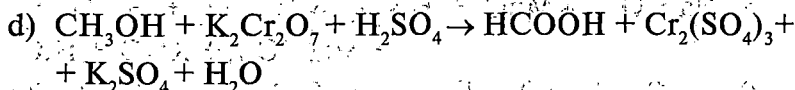
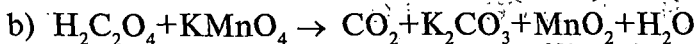
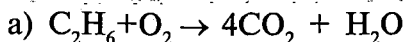
Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz:



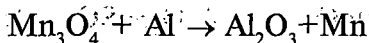
Qolgan koeffitsiyentlarni quyidagi K_2SO_4 , H_2SO_4 , H_2O tartibda tanlaymiz. Reaksiyaning oxirgi ko'rinishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:



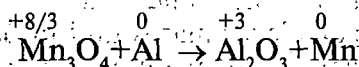
6.27. Oksidlanish darajasidan foydalanib, organik birikmalar ishtirok etadigan quyidagi reaksiyalarning sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



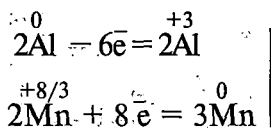
6.28. Elektron balans usulidan foydalanib reaksiyaning tenglamasini tuzing:



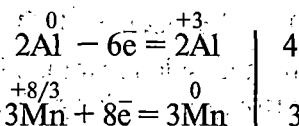
Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan atomlarni aniqlaymiz:



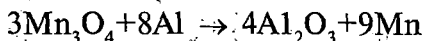
Kasrli oksidlanish darajalari misolida koeffitsiyentlarni tanlash butun sonli oksidlanish darajalari kabi olib boriladi. Modda miqdori 1 mol bo'lgan Al_2O_3 tarkibida 2 mol aluminiiy, 1 mol Mn_3O_4 da esa — 3 mol marganes bo'lishini hisobga olgan holda, elektron tenglamalarni tuzamiz:



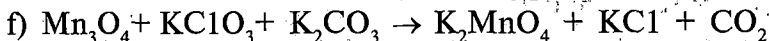
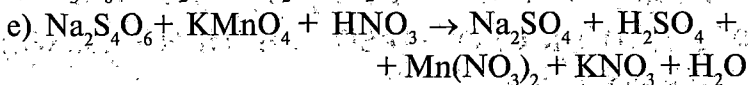
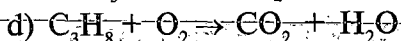
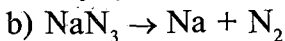
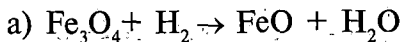
Qaytaruvchi, oksidlovchi hamda ularning oksidlanish va qaytarilish mahsulotlari oldiga qo'yish uchun koeffitsiyentlar topamiz:



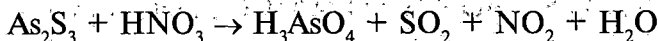
Olingan koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz:



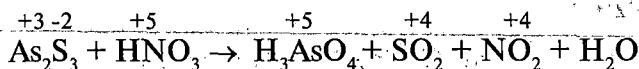
6.29. Elektron balans usulidan foydalanib, oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga koefitsiyentlar tanlang:



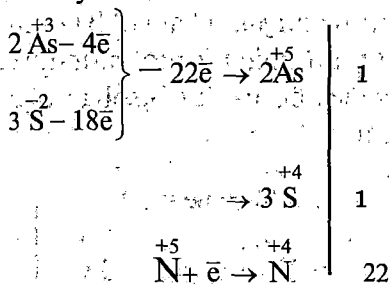
6.30. Elektron balans usulidan foydalanib, quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradigan reaksiyaning tenglamasini tuzing:



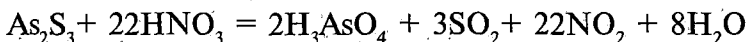
Yechish. Oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan atomlarni aniqlaymiz:



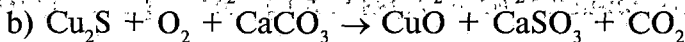
Ushbu reaksiyada azot N^{+5} oksidlovchi, qaytaruvchi esa — mishyak As^{+3} va oltingugurt S^{-2} dir. Bunday holda ikkala qaytaruvchi tomonidan beriladigan elektronlar sonini hisoblash kerak. Moddalar formulalaridagi koefitsiyentlarni hisobga olgan holda, elektron tenglamalarni yozamiz:



Topilgan koefitsiyentlarni reaksiyaning sxemasiga qo'yamiz, so'ngra suv oldiga qo'yish uchun koefitsiyent tanlaymiz. Quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



6.31. Oksidlanish darajasidan foydalanib, quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga koefitsiyentlar tanlang:



6.32. Elektron balans usuli bilan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga ko'effitsiyentlar tanlang:

- a) $\text{Rb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{RbO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- b) $\text{KNO}_2 + \text{KI} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{NO} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d) $\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{CuO} + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

6.33. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari sxemalariga ko'effitsiyentlar tanlang. Qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchini ko'rsating. Tenglamani ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tasyirlang:

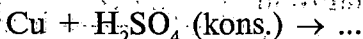
- a) $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Br}_2 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{KBrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- b) $\text{NH}_3 + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d) $\text{Ti}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{KClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{TiOSO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- e) $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- f) $\text{KNCS} + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 +$
 $+ \text{NO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{CuFeS}_2 + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 +$
 $+ \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

6.34. Elektron balans usulidan foydalanib oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga ko'effitsiyentlar tanlang. Qaysi reaksiyalarda vodorod peroksid oksidlovchi, qaysinisida — qaytaruvchi rolini o'ynashini ko'rsating:

- a) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{HI} \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- b) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{HIO}_3 \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{O}_2 + \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{CrCl}_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- f) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining mahsulotlari

6.35. Elektron balans usuli bilan ko'effitsiyentlar tanlab, reaksiyaning sxemasini davom ettirib yozing:

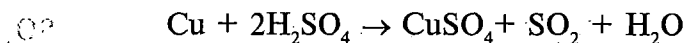


Yechish. Moddalarning aniq xossalarini va elementlarning eng xarakterli oksidlanish darajalarini bilgan holda oksidlanish-

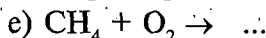
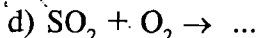
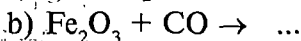
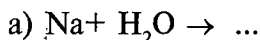
qaytarilish reaksiyalarining mahsulotlarini yozish mumkin. Shunday ekan, mis uchun birikmalarda eng xarakterli bo'lgan oksidlanish darajasi +2; binobarin, SO_4^{2-} ionlari ishtirok etganda mis (II) sulfat CuSO_4 hosil bo'ladi. Kuchsiz qaytaruvchi ta'sirida (bunda—mis) oltingugurt +6 oksidlanish darajasidan +4 oksidlanish darajasigacha qaytariladi, natijada oltingugurt (IV) oksid SO_2 hosil bo'ladi. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida kislotalardagi vodorod ionlari odatda suv tarkibiga kiradi. Shunday qilib, reaksiyaning sxemasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:



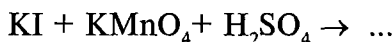
Elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlab, oxirida quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



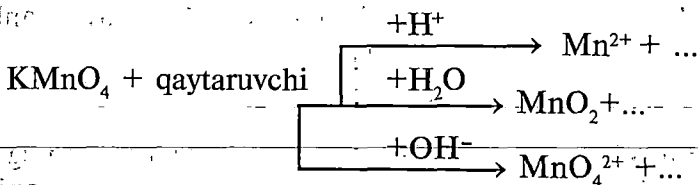
6.36. Reaksiya sxemalarini davom ettirib yozing, elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang, qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchilarni ko'rsating:



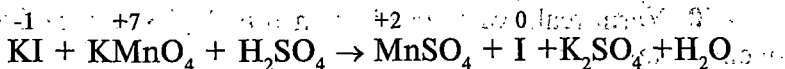
6.37. Quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi tenglamasini tuzing:



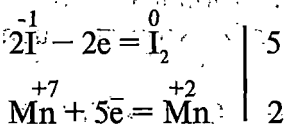
Yechish. Kaliy permanganatda marganes yuqori oksidlanish darajasi +7 ga ega bo'ladi, binobarin, KMnO_4 — oksidlovchi. Uning qaytarilish mahsulotlari muhitning kislotaliligiga bog'liq va uni quyidagi sxema bo'yicha tasvirlash mumkin:



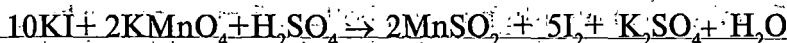
Bizning misolimizda reaksiya kislotali muhitda bormoqda, binobarin, kaliy permanganatning qaytarilish mahsuloti — Mn^{2+} (MnSO_4) dir. Qaytaruvchi yodid ionlari bo'lib, u molekular yodgacha I_2 oksidlanadi. Bundan tashqari, kaliy sulfat K_2SO_4 hosil bo'ladi, kislotadagi vodorod ionlari esa KMnO_4 dagi kislorod atomlari bilan suv hosil qiladi. Reaksiya sxemasining oxirgi ko'rinishi:



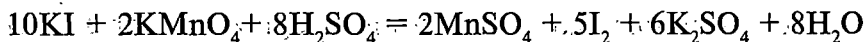
Elektron tenglamalarni tuzamiz, qaytaruvchi va oksidlovchi uchun ko'effitsiyentlar topamiz:



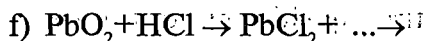
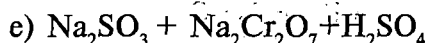
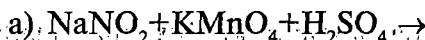
Koeffitsiyentlarni reaksiya sxemasiga qo'yamiz:



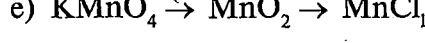
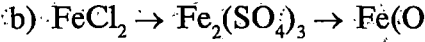
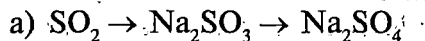
Qolgan ko'effitsiyentlarni quyidagi tuz, kislotada, suv tartibida tanlaymiz. Oxirida quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



6.38. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini tuzing:



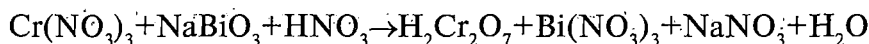
6.39. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing:



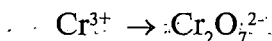
Shu reaksiyalarning qaysi biri oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalariga kiradi. Bunday reaksiyalarga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang.

Yarimreaksiyalar usuli (ion-elektronli balans usuli)

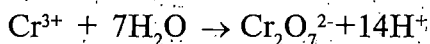
6.40. Yarimreaksiyalar usuli bilan quyidagi sxemaga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



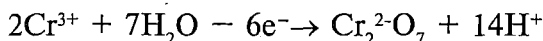
Yechish. Reaksiya davomida oksidlanadigan va qaytariladigan zarrachalarni aniqlaymiz. Xromning uch valentli ioni dixromat ioniga aylanadi:



1 mol $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ionining hosil bo'lishi uchun 2 mol Cr^{3+} ionlari va 7 mol suvdan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan 7 mol atomar kislorod kerak bo'ladi. Bunda vodorod (14 mol) ion ko'rinishida bo'ladi:

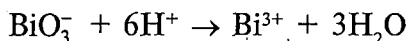


Tenglamaning har ikkala tomonidagi zaryadlar sonini tenglashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

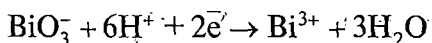


Cr^{3+} ionlari ushbu reaksiyada qaytaruvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

BiO_3^- ioni Bi^{3+} ga aylanadi. Bunda atomar kislorod (3 mol) vodorod (6 mol) ionlari bilan bog'lanib suv hosil qiladi:

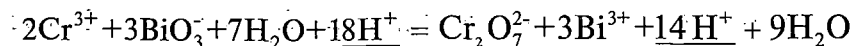
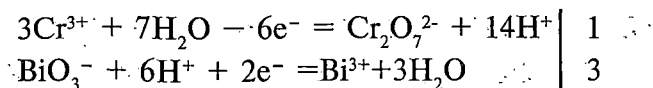


Zaryadlar sonini tenglashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

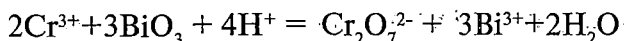


BiO_3^- — ionlari oksidlovchilardir.

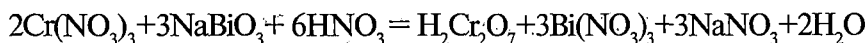
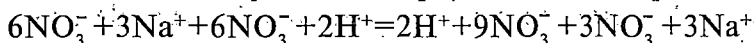
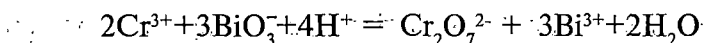
Oksidlanish va qaytarilish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini qo'shib reaksiyaning qisqartirilgan ionli tenglamasini tuzamiz. Bunda har bir tenglamani shunday aniq koeffitsiyentga ko'paytirilishi kerakki, qaytaruvchi modda bergan elektronlarning miqdori oksidlovchi modda qabul qilgan elektronlarning miqdoriga teng bo'lsin:



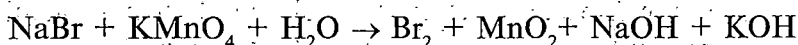
yoki



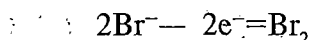
Tenglamaning o'ng va chap tomoniga moddalarning o'xshash ionlaridan bir xil miqdorini yozib, reaksiyaning molekular shakldagi tenglamasini yozamiz:



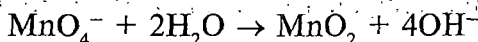
6.41. Quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradigan reaksiyaga yarim-reaksiyalar usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



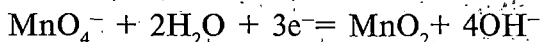
Yechish. Brom ioni Br^- elektron berib molekular bromga o'tadi, binobarin, u qaytaruvchidir:



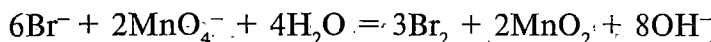
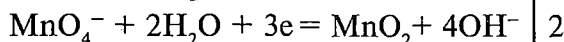
Permanganat ioni MnO_4^- oksidlovchi bo'lib, marganes (IV) oksidga aylanadi. Ortib qolgan 2 mol kislorod moddasi suv (2 mol) bilan o'zaro bog'lanib gidroksil ionlari hosil qiladi:



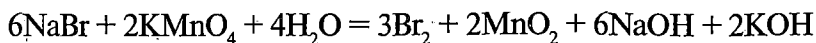
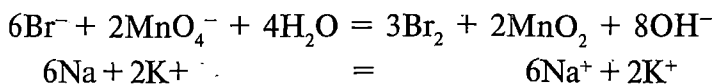
Ionlar zaryadlarini hisobga olib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



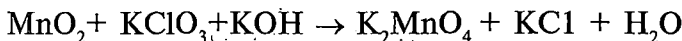
Reaksiya tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tuzamiz:



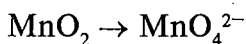
Reaksiya tenglamasini molekular shaklda tuzamiz:



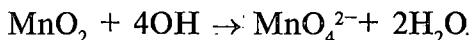
6.42. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yarim-reaksiya usulidan foydalanib tuzing:



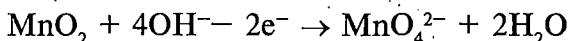
Yechish. Marganes (IV) oksid manganat — ionga aylanadi:



Bunday aylanish uchun 2 mol modda miqdoridagi kislorod kerak, uni (4 mol) gidroksil ionlaridan olish mumkin. Bunda 2 mol suv ham hosil bo'ladi:

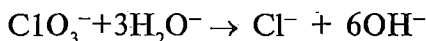


Ion zaryadlari sonini hisobga olib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

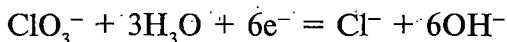


Ushbu reaksiyada MnO_2 qaytaruvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

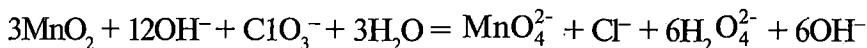
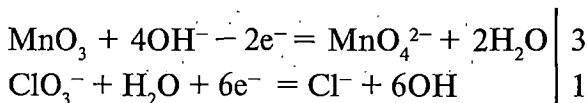
Xlorat ionlari ClO_3^- oksidlovchi bo'lib, xlor ionlariga Cl^- aylanadi. Bunda atomar kislorod suv molekullari bilan bog'lanib gidroksil ionlariga aylanadi:



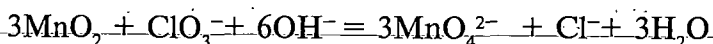
Zaryadlar sonini tenglashtirib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:



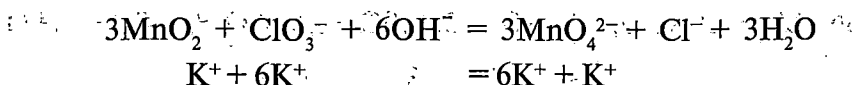
Reaksiyaning tenglamasini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tuzamiz:



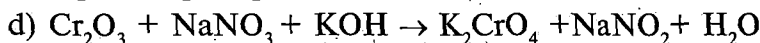
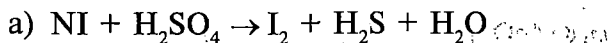
yoki



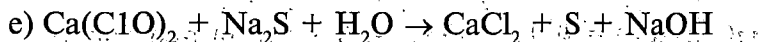
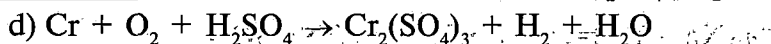
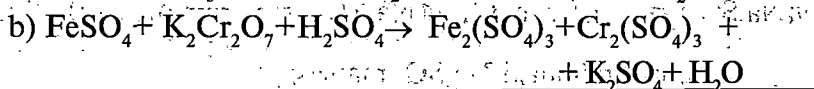
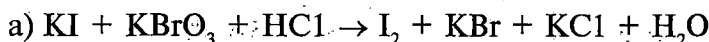
Reaksiya tenglamasini molekular shaklda tuzamiz:



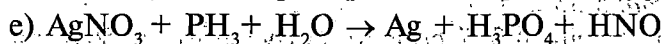
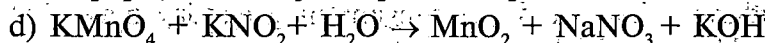
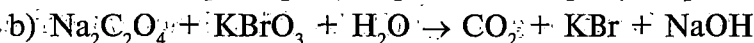
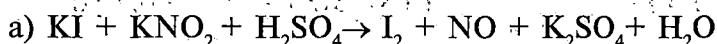
6.43. Yarimreaksiyalar usuli bilan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



6.44. Yarimreaksiyalar usulidan foydalanib, reaksiyalar tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tuzing:



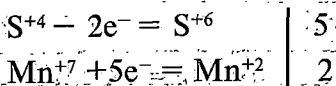
6.45. Yarimreaksiyalar usuli bilan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang. Tenglamalarni qisqartirilgan ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing:



Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining tenglamalari bo'yicha hisoblashlar

6.46. Texnik natriy sulfitning massasi 9 g bo'lgan namunasi bilan boradigan reaksiyaga kaliy permanganatning KMnO_4 massa ulushi 7,9% bo'lgan 40 g massali eritmasi sarf qilindi. Texnik sulfitdagi Na_2SO_3 ning massa ulushini aniqlang. Kaliy permanganat bilan natriy sulfit orasidagi reaksiya sulfat kislota ishtirokida boradi.

Yechish. Reaksiyaning tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Kaliy permanganatning massasini va modda miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{KMnO}_4) = m_{\omega}(\text{KMnO}_4); m = 40,0 \cdot 0,079 \text{ g} = 3,16 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{KMnO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{KMnO}_4)}{M(\text{KMnO}_4)}; n(\text{KMnO}_4) = \frac{3,16}{158} \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{KMnO}_4)}{n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)} = \frac{2}{5}; \text{ bundan}$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = \frac{5}{2} n(\text{KMnO}_4); n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = \frac{5 \cdot 0,02}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Namuna tarkibidagi Na_2SO_3 massasi:

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3);$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = 0,05 \cdot 126 \text{ g} = 6,3 \text{ g} \text{ ni tashkil qiladi.}$$

Texnik sulfitdagi Na_2SO_3 ning massa ulushini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = \frac{n(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3)}{m_{\text{(namuna)}}}; \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3) = \frac{6,3}{9} = 0,7 \text{ yoki } 70\%.$$

6.47. Massasi 8 g bo'lgan kaliy sulfitni neytral eritmada oksidlash uchun, kaliy permanganatning qanday massasi kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 5,33 g.

6.48. Massa ulushi 3 % bo'lgan natriy sulfitning 50 g massali eritmasini (eritma tarkibida kaliy gidroksid ham bor) oksidlash uchun massa ulushi 4% bo'lgan kaliy permanganatning 120 g massali eritmasi yetadimi? *Javob:* yetmaydi.

6.49. I_2 ning massa ulushi 2% bo'lgan 150 g massali molekular yod eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi uchun normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm vodorod sulfid kerak bo'ladi?

6.50. Molekular yod eritmasini to'la rangsizlantirish uchun temir (II) sulfatning massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan 76 g massali eritmasi sarf qilindi. Dastlabki eritmada yodning qanday massasi bo'lgan? *Javob:* 6,35 g.

7. ELEKTROLIZ

Elektroliz vaqtida elektrodlarda boradigan jarayonlar

7.1. Kaliy bromid suyuqlanmasining elektrolizi reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozing.

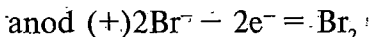
Yechish. Kaliy bromid suyuqlanmasi quyidagi ionlarga dissotsilanadi:



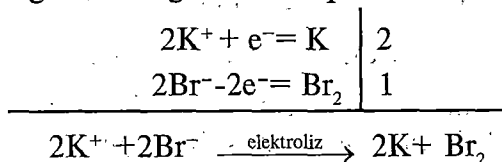
Hosil bo'layotgan kationlar elektr toki ta'sirida manfiy elektrod tomoniga (katodga) harakatlanadi va undan elektronlar qabul qiladi (qaytariladi):



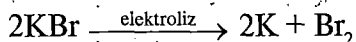
Manfiy zaryadlangan ionlar — brom ionlari elektr maydoni ta'siri ostida musbat elektrod tomonga (anodga) harakatlanadi va elektronlar beradi (oksidlanadi):



Oksidlanish va qaytarilish jarayonlarining tenglamalaridan har qaysisini katoddagi va anoddagi jarayonlarda ishtirok etadigan elektronlar sonini tenglashtirish uchun tegishli koeffitsiyentga ko'paytirib, so'ngra bu tenglamalarni qo'shish mumkin:



yoki molekular shaklda:

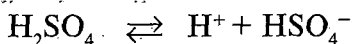


7.2. Quyidagi birikmalar suyuqlanmasining elektroliz tenglamalarini tuzing: a) NaCl ; b) K_2S ; d) BaCl_2 .

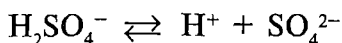
7.3. Sulfat kislota suvli eritmasining inert elektrodda boradigan elektroliz reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozing.

Yechish. Suvli eritmada sulfat kislota ikki bosqich bo'yicha ionlarga deyarli to'la dissotsilanadi:

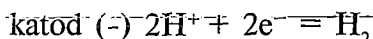
I bosqich



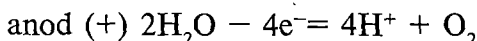
II bosqich



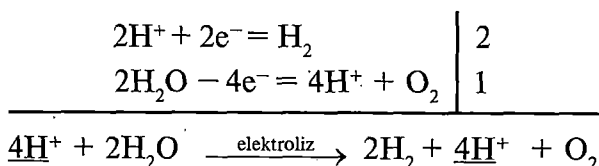
Eritma orqali doimiy elektr toki o'tkazilganda katod tomonga vodorod ionlari harakatlanadi va ular qaytariladi:



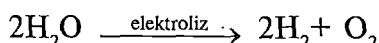
Anod yaqinida sulfat ionlari to'planadi, lekin ular suvli eritmalarida oksidlanmaydi, chunki suv oson oksidlanadi:



Elektroliz reaksiyalarining yig'indi tenglamasini tuzamiz:

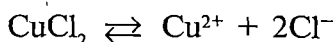


O'ng va chap tomondagi o'xshash ionlarni (ular tagiga chizilsin) bir xil miqdorda chiqarib yuborib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

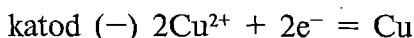


7.4. Mis (II) xloridning suvli eritmasi inert elektrodda elektroliz qilinganda elektrodlarda qanday jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi?

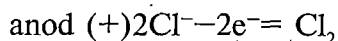
Yechish. Eritmada mis (II) xlorid ionlarga dissotsilanadi:



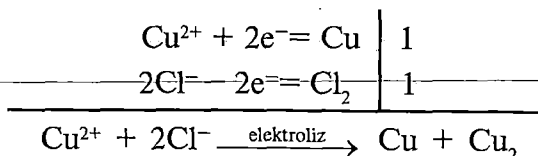
Mis elektrodning standart elektrod potensialining qiymati musbat (0,34V), binobarin, mis (II) ionlari suvli eritmalarida oson qaytariladi:



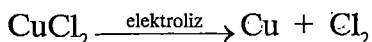
Xlor-anionlari kislorodsiz kislotalarning ko'pchilik anionlari kabi suvli eritmalarida oksidlanadi:



Jarayonning yig'indi tenglamasi:

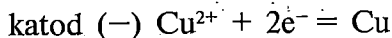


yoki

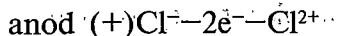


7.5. Mis (II) sulfat suvli eritmasining mis elektrodagi elektrolizi reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozing.

Yechish. Katodda mis kationlari qaytariladi:



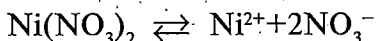
Mis elektrod bo'lgani uchun anod jarayoni elektrodning oksidlanishi bilan boradi:



Shunday qilib, jarayon natijasida mis anodda eriydi, lekin mis moddasining shuncha miqdori (ozgina yo'qotishni hisobga olmaganda) katodda ajralib chiqadi. Elektroliz reaksiyalarining yig'indi tenglamalarini eruvchan anod bilan yozib bo'lmaydi.

7.6. Nikel (II) nitratning suvli eritmasi inert elektrod yordamida elektroliz qilinganda elektrodalarda qanday reaksiyalar sodir bo'ladi?

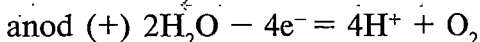
Yechish. Nikel (II) nitrat eritmasida quyidagi ionlar bo'ladi:



Elektroliz vaqtida katod yaqinida nikel kationlari va suv bo'ladi. Nikel elektrodning standart elektrod potentsiali $-0,25 \text{ V}$ ga teng bo'lgani sababli, katodda parallel holda ikkita jarayon boradi: nikel (II) kationlarining va suvning qaytarilishi:



Nitrat ionlari anod yaqinida to'planadi: lekin suv oson oksidlanadi:



Elektrodlarning birida boradigan bir nechta parallel jarayonlar reaksiyalarining yig'indi tenglamalarini yozish kerak emas: ushbu misolda, masalan, (a) reaksiyaga qancha miqdorda va (b) reaksiyasiga qancha miqdorda elektr toki sarflanganligi noma'lum.

7.7. Kaliy yodid va natriy sulfatning suvli eritmalarini inert elektrod bilan boradigan elektroliz reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozing.

7.8. Quyidagi tuzlarning suvli eritmaları inert elektrod yorda-

mida elektroliz qilinganda qanday mahsulotlar hosil bo'ladi?

a) AgNO_3 ; b) ZnSO_4 ; d) AuCl_3 .

7.9. HCl va HNO_3 suvli eritmalarini inert elektrod ishtirokidagi elektroliz reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozing.

7.10. Inert elektrod yordamida natriy xloridning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda qanday moddalar olish mumkin?

7.11. Inert elektrod va kobalt (eruvchan) anod bilan kobalt (II) nitratning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda qanday jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi?

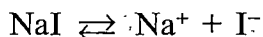
7.12. Natriy gidroksidning suyuqlanmasi va suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda sodir bo'ladigan jarayonlarning tenglamalarini yozing.

7.13. Quyidagi moddalar suvli eritmalarining elektroliz reaksiyalari tenglamalarini tuzing: a) AuCl_3 ; b) K_3PO_4 ; d) $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Elektroliz inert elektrodlar bilan olib boriladi.

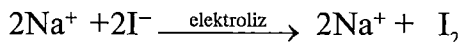
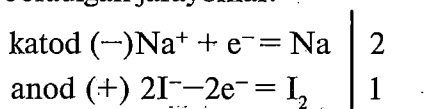
Hisoblashga doir masalalar

7.14. Anodda massasi 762 g bo'lgan yod ajralib chiqsa, natriy yodid suyuqlanmasi elektroliz qilinganda katodda qancha massa natriy ajralib chiqadi?

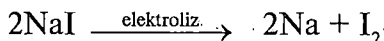
Yechish. Elektroliz reaksiyasi tenglamasini tuzamiz. Suyuqlanmada tuz quyidagi ionlarga dissotsilanadi:



Elektrodlarda boradigan jarayonlar.



yoki



Ajralib chiqqan yod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{m(\text{I}_2)}{M(\text{I}_2)}; \quad n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{762}{254} \text{ mol} = 3 \text{ mol}.$$

Elektroliz reaksiyasining tenglamasidan

$$\frac{n(\text{Na})}{n(\text{I}_2)} = \frac{2}{1} \text{ kelib chiqadi,}$$

bundan

$$n(\text{Na}) = 2n(\text{I}_2); \quad n(\text{Na}) = 2 \cdot 3 \text{ mol} = 6 \text{ mol}.$$

Olingan natriyning massasini topamiz:

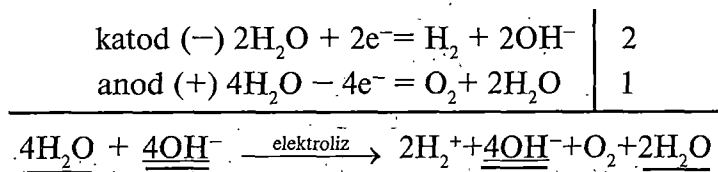
$$m(\text{Na}) = n(\text{Na}) \cdot M(\text{Na}); \quad m(\text{Na}) = 6 \cdot 23 \text{ g} = 138 \text{ g}.$$

7.15. Kaliy xlorid suyuqlanmasi elektroliz qilinganda katodda massasi 7,8 g bo'lgan kaliy olindi. Anodda ajralib chiqqan xlorning hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,24 l.

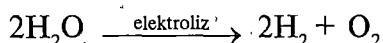
7.16. Sanoatda kalsiy olish usullaridan biri — kalsiy xlorid suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilishdir. Agar elektroliz natijasida 896 l hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) xlor ajralib chiqqanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, qancha metall olingan? *Javob:* 1,6 kg.

7.17. Kaliy gidroksidning suvdagi eritmasi inert elektrod bilan elektroliz qilinganda katodda normal sharoitda o'lchangan 11,2 l hajmdagi molekular vodorod ajralib chiqadi. Bu vaqtda anodda qancha hajm kislorod ajraladi?

Yechish. 1. Katodda suvning qaytarilishini (kaliy kationlari suvli eritmalarida qaytarilmaydi), anodda esa gidroksid ionlarining oksidlanishini hisobga olib, elektroliz reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



yoki



Ajralib chiqqan vodorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{11,2}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{O}_2)}{n(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} 0,5 \text{ mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol}.$$

Ajralib chiqqan kislorodning hajmini hisoblaymiz:

$$V(\text{O}_2) = n(\text{O}_2) \cdot V_m; \quad V(\text{O}_2) = 0,25 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 5,6 \text{ l}.$$

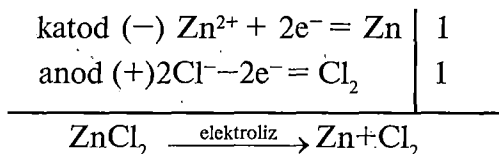
Yechish. 2. Avogadro qonunidan kelib chiqqan natijadan foydalanamiz, ya'ni bunga muvofiq bir xil miqdordagi turli gaz moddalari bir xil sharoitda bir xil hajmni egallaydi. Shuning uchun elektroliz reaksiyasi tenglamasidan (*Yechish* 1 ga qarang) quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad V(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} V(\text{H}_2); \quad V(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 11,2 \text{ l} = 5,6 \text{ l}.$$

7.18. Kumush nitratning suvli eritmasi inert elektrod bilan elektroliz qilinganda anodda massasi 12 g bo'lgan kislorod ajralib chiqdi. Bunda kumushning qancha massasi hosil bo'lgan? *Javob:* 162 g.

7.19. Rux xloridning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda anodda hajmi 26,88 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan xlor, katodda esa massasi 62,4 g bo'lgan rux ajralib chiqdi. Xlorning unumini miqdoriy deb hisoblab, ruxning unumini aniqlang.

Yechish. Rux xloridning suvli eritmasi elektrolizi reaksiyasi tenglamasini tuzamiz. Bunda ruxning unumini miqdoriy deb hisobga olamiz, ya'ni katoddagi elektr miqdorining hammasi rux kationlarini qaytarish uchun sarf qilinadi, deb hisoblaymiz:



Ajralib chiqqan xlor moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

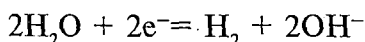
$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{V(\text{Cl}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{26,88}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$n(\text{Zn}) = n(\text{Cl}_2); \quad n(\text{Zn}) = 1,2 \text{ mol}.$ Ruxning unumi miqdoriy bo'lganda ajralib chiqadigan ruxning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Zn}) = n(\text{Zn}) \cdot M(\text{Zn}); \quad m(\text{Zn}) = 1,2 \cdot 65 \text{ g} = 78 \text{ g}.$$

Masalaning shartidan haqiqiy olingan ruxning massasi $m_r(\text{Zn}) = 62,4 \text{ g}$ ekanligi ma'lum. Bu massa nazariy hisoblanganidan shuning uchun ham kamki, katoddan o'tadigan elektr tokining bir qismi suvning qaytarilishi uchun sarflanadi:



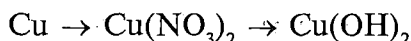
(1.6) formuladan foydalanib ruxning chiqishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\eta = \frac{m_r(\text{Zn}) \cdot 100}{m(\text{Zn})}; \quad \eta = \frac{62,4 \cdot 100}{78} \% = 80\%.$$

7.20. Nikel (II) sulfatning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda katodda unumi 75% ni tashkil qilgan, massasi 177 g bo'lgan nikel olindi. Bu vaqtda katodda qancha hajm kislorod ajralib chiqadi? Kislorodning unumi miqdoriy deb hisoblansin. *Javob:* 44,8 l.

8. ARALASH MASALALAR

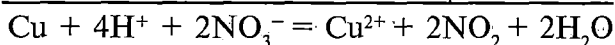
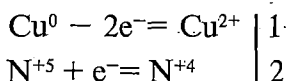
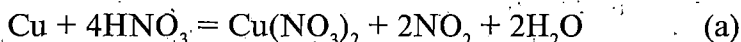
8.1. Quyidagi sxema bo'yicha massasi 16 g bo'lgan misdan qancha massadagi mis (II) gidroksid olish mumkin:



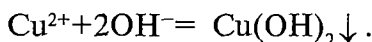
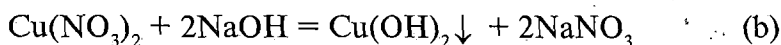
Reaksiya tenglamalarini molekular va ionli shakllarda yozing.

Yechish. Boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzamiz.

Misni konsentrlangan nitrat kislotada eritib, mis (II) nitrat olish mumkin:



Mis (II) nitrat eritmasiga ishqor ta'sir ettirib, mis (II) gidroksid olish mumkin:



Reaksiya uchun olingan mis moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Cu}) = \frac{m(\text{Cu})}{M(\text{Cu})}; \quad n(\text{Cu}) = \frac{16}{64} \text{ mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) tenglamadan:

$$\frac{m(\text{Cu})}{M(\text{Cu})} = \frac{1}{1}$$

(b) tenglamadan

$$\frac{m(\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2)}{M(\text{Cu})} = \frac{1}{1} \text{ kelib chiqadi.}$$

Binobarin,

$$\frac{n(\text{Cu})}{n(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2)} = \frac{1}{1}; \quad n(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) = n(\text{Cu});$$

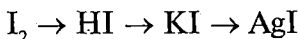
$$n(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) = 0,25 \text{ mol.}$$

Mis (II) gidroksidning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) = n(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) \cdot M(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2);$$

$$m(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) = 0,25 \cdot 98 \text{ g} = 24,5 \text{ g.}$$

8.2. Quyidagi sxemaga ko'ra o'zgarishlar amalga oshirilib:



massasi 61,1 g bo'lgan kumush yodid olindi. Bu unum nazariy yo'l bilan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan miqdorning 65% ini tashkil etadi. Yodning qancha massasi olingan edi. Ushbu o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va ionli shakllarda yozing. *Javob:* 50,8 g.

8.3. Qandaydir gaz bor va u vodoroddan hosil bo'lgan, shu bilan birga, undagi vodorodning massa ulushi 18,5% ga teng. Shu gazning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 27 ga teng. Gazning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblashlar uchun massasi 100 g bo'lgan gaz namunasini tanlab olamiz, namunadagi atomar bor va vodorod moddalarining miqdorini va massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{B}) = m\omega(\text{B}); \quad m(\text{B}) = 100 \cdot 0,815 \text{ g} = 81,5 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{H}) = m\omega(\text{H}); \quad m(\text{H}) = 100 \cdot 0,185 \text{ g} = 18,5 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{B}) = \frac{m(\text{B})}{M(\text{B})}; \quad n(\text{B}) = \frac{81,5}{11} \text{ mol} = 7,4 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{H}) = \frac{m(\text{H})}{M(\text{H})}; \quad n(\text{H}) = \frac{18,5}{1} \text{ mol} = 18,5 \text{ mol.}$$

Bor va vodorod moddalarining miqdoriy nisbatini topamiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{B})}{n(\text{H})} = \frac{7,4}{18,5} \quad (a)$$

Vodorodga nisbatan zichligidan foydalanib, gazning molyar massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$M_{(\text{gaz})} = 2D_{\text{H}_2(\text{gaz})}; \quad M_{(\text{gaz})} = 2 \cdot 27 \text{ g/mol} = 54 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Gazning molyar massasi atomar bor va vodorod massalarining, ayni moddalarning 1 mol gaz tarkibida bo'lgan miqdorlarini hisobga olgan holda, yig'indisidan iboratdir:

$$M_{(\text{gaz})} = \frac{M(\text{B}) \cdot n(\text{B}) + M(\text{H}) \cdot n(\text{H})}{n_{(\text{gaz})}}$$

yoki $n_{(\text{gaz})} = 1$ mol deb hisoblansa, quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$54 = 11 n(\text{B}) + n(\text{H}) \quad (\text{b})$$

(a) va (b) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, $n(\text{H}) = 10$ mol, $n(\text{B}) = 4$ mol ekanligini topamiz, ya'ni gazning formulasi — B_4H_{10} ekan.

8.4. Qandaydir birikma tarkibiga kiradigan kremniy va vodorodning massa ulushlari tegishlicha 91,3 va 8,7 ga teng. Agar birikma bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 3,172 ga teng bo'lsa, uning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* Si_3H_8 .

8.5. Hajmi 5 l bo'lgan po'lat ballonda 22°C temperatura va 620 kPa bosimda ammiak bor. Agar hamma ammiak sulfat kislotaning mol miqdor eritmasidan o'tkazilsa, qancha massa ammoniy gidrosulfat olish mumkin? *Javob:* 145 g.

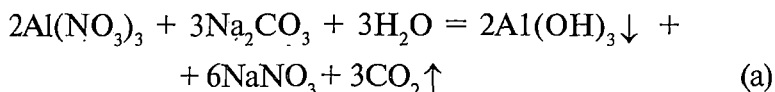
8.6. Tarkibida fosfor bo'lgan o'g'itdan analiz uchun massasi 5 g bo'lgan namuna olindi. Qator o'zgarishlar natijasida massasi 6,2 g bo'lgan kalsiy fosfat hosil bo'ldi. O'g'itdagi fosforning massa ulushini aniqlang. Kalsiy fosfat olinishida fosfor isrof bo'lmagan deb hisoblang. *Javob:* 24,8%.

8.7. Massasi 10 kg bo'lgan ko'mirni yoqish uchun qanday hajmda havo kerak bo'ladi? Kislorodning havodagi hajmiy ulushi 21% ni tashkil qiladi. Ko'mirning tarkibida uglerod (massa ulushi 96%), oltingugurt (massa ulushi 0,8%) va yonmaydigan aralashmalar bor. Havoning hajmini 30°C temperaturada va 202,6 kPa bosimda hisoblang. *Javob:* 47,36 m³.

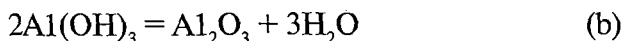
8.8. 42,6 g massali aluminiy nitrat bo'lgan eritmaga tarkibida 37,2 g massali natriy karbonat bo'lgan eritma qo'shildi. Chō'kma kuydirildi. Kuydirilgandan so'ng qolgan qoldig'ining massasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Aluminiy nitrat — kuchsiz asos bilan kuchli kislotaning tuzi, natriy karbonat — kuchli asos bilan kuchsiz kislotaning tuzi, binobarin, har ikkala tuz eritmada gidrolizga

uchraydi. Eritmalari qo'shilganda ular o'zaro gidrolizni kuchaytiradi (5.58 masalaga qarang) va gidroliz oxirigacha boradi. Reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



~~Kuydirilgan-aluminiy oksid-hosil bo'ladi:~~



Moddalarning miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3) = \frac{m(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3)}{M(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3)}; \quad n(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3) = \frac{42,6}{213} \text{ mol} = 7,4 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{37,2}{106} \text{ mol} = 0,35 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) tenglamadan 0,2 mol aluminiy nitratning reaksiyasi uchun 0,3 mol natriy karbonat kerak bo'lishi ko'rinib turibdi, binobarin, natriy karbonat mol miqdorda olingan.

(a) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3)}{n(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3)} = \frac{1}{1}.$$

(b) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3)}{n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)} = \frac{2}{1},$$

shuning uchun

$$\frac{n(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3)}{n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)} = \frac{2}{1}.$$

Bundan quyidagini olamiz:

$$n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{n(\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3)}{2}; \quad n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{0,2}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

Kuydirilgandan keyin olingan aluminiy oksidning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) = n(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot M(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3);$$

$$m(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,1 \cdot 102 \text{ g} = 10,2 \text{ g}.$$

~~8.9. Massasi 3,2 g bo'lgan moddaning yonish mahsulotlari 2,24 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) azot va massasi 3,6 g bo'lgan~~

suvdir. Agar modda bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 16 ga teng bo'lsa, shu birikmaning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Molekular azot moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{n(\text{N}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{2,24}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, yondirilgan modda namunasi tarkibidagi atomar azot moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{N}) = 2n(\text{N}_2); \quad n(\text{N}) = 2 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Azotning massasi:

$$m(\text{N}) = n(\text{N}) \cdot M(\text{N}); \quad m(\text{N}) = 0,2 \cdot 14 \text{ g} = 2,8 \text{ g}.$$

Suv moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{M(\text{H}_2\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{3,6}{18} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Dastlabki modda tarkibidagi atomar vodorod moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}) = 2n(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad n(\text{H}) = 2 \cdot 0,2 \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Vodorodning massasi:

$$m(\text{H}) = n(\text{H}) \cdot M(\text{H}); \quad m(\text{H}) = 0,4 \cdot 1 \text{ g} = 0,4 \text{ g}.$$

Azot va vodorod massalarining yig'indisi $(2,8 + 0,4) \text{ g} = 3,2 \text{ g}$, ya'ni yondirilgan moddaning miqdoriga teng. Binobarin, bu modda faqat azot va vodoroddan iborat. Azot va vodorod moddalari miqdorining nisbatini topamiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{N})}{n(\text{H})} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

yoki

$$2n(\text{N}) = n(\text{H}).$$

Moddaning molyar massasini topamiz:

$$M_{(\text{modda})} = 2D_{\text{H}_2}; \quad M_{(\text{modda})} = 2 \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol} = 32 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Moddaning molyar massasini quyidagicha ham aniqlash mumkin:

$$M_{(\text{modda})} = n(\text{N}) \cdot M(\text{N}) + n(\text{H}) \cdot M(\text{H}).$$

Quyidagini olamiz:

$$32 = n(\text{N}) \cdot 14 + n(\text{H}). \quad (\text{b})$$

(a) va (b) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib topamiz:

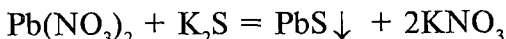
$$n(\text{N}) = 2 \text{ mol}, \quad n(\text{H}) = 4 \text{ mol},$$

ya'ni birikmaning formulasi N_2H_4 .

8.10. Massasi 30 g bo'lgan kobalt (II) vodorod bilan qisman qaytarilganda massasi 26,8 g bo'lgan oksid va metall aralashmasi olindi. Vodorod moddasining qanday miqdori reaksiyaga kirishgan. Olingan aralashmadagi kobaltning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,2 mol H_2 ; 44% Co.

8.11. Massasi 250 g bo'lgan qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat eritmasiga mo'l miqdor kaliy sulfid eritmasi qo'shildi. Massasi 47,8 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki eritmadagi qo'rg'oshin (II) nitratning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat eritmasiga kaliy sulfid eritmasi qo'shilganda quyidagi reaksiya sodir bo'ladi:



Qo'rg'oshin (II) sulfid moddasining miqdori:

$$n(\text{PbS}) = \frac{m(\text{PbS})}{M(\text{PbS})}; \quad n(\text{PbS}) = \frac{47,8}{239} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan,

$$n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = n(\text{PbS}); \quad n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Dastlabki eritmadagi qo'rg'oshin (II) nitratning massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) \cdot M(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2);$$

$$m(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = 0,2 \cdot 331 \text{ g} = 66,2 \text{ g}.$$

Dastlabki eritmadagi qo'rg'oshin (II) nitratning massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = \frac{m(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2)}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = \frac{66,2}{250} = 0,2648$$

yoki 26,48%.

8.12. Hajmi 7 l bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) vodorod bilan xlorid aralashmasi mol miqdor kumush nitrat eritmasi orqali

o'tkazilganda massasi 28,7 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. Vodorodning aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 36%.

8.13. Natriy yodidning massa ulushi 15% bo'lgan 50 g massali eritmasi orqali mo'l miqdor xlor o'tkazildi. Massasi 5,6 g bo'lgan yod ajralib chiqdi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 88,2%.

8.14. Massasi 17,6 g bo'lgan temir (II) sulfidning mo'l miqdor sulfat kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan hosil bo'lgan gaz massasi 300 g bo'lgan mis (II) sulfat eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Massasi 14,4 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Eritmadagi mis (II) sulfatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 8%.

8.15. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalar tenglamalarini yozing:



Reaksiyalarning qaysi biri oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi hisoblanadi? Ushbu reaksiyalarning tenglamalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang.

8.16. Agar natriy karbonatning massa ulushi 15% bo'lgan 230 g massali eritmasiga vodorod xloridning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan 220 g massali eritmasi qo'shilsa, 22°C temperaturada va 98 kPa bosimda o'lchangan qanday hajmdagi gaz ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 6,26 l.

8.17. Massasi 400 g bo'lgan suvda massasi 46,8 g bo'lgan natriy xlorid eritildi. Eritmaga inert elektrodlar tushirilib, doimiy elektr toki o'tkazildi va normal sharoitda hajmi 2,24 l bo'lgan xlor yig'ib olindi. Elektrolizdan keyin eritmadagi natriy xloridning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:*

$$\omega(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{m_2(\text{NaCl})}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{35,1}{439,5} = 0,080 \text{ yoki } 8,0\%$$

8.18. Mis (II) sulfatning suvli eritmasiga har qaysisi 10 g bo'lgan ikkita mis plâstinka tushirildi. Elektrodlanga doimiy tok manbai ulandi. Biroz vaqt o'tgandan so'ng elektrolizda anod bo'lib xizmat qilgan plastinkani konsentrlangan nitrat kislota eritildi, eritmaga mo'l miqdor natriy gidroksid qo'shildi, bunda massasi 2,45 g bo'lgan mis (II) gidroksid olindi. Elektrolizdan so'ng katodning massasi nimaga teng bo'ladi? *Javob:* 11,6 g.

ANORGANIK KIMYO

9. VODOROD. GALOGENLAR

Vodorod. Suv

9.1. Sulfat kislotaning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan 150 ml hajmdagi eritmasiga metall ta'sir ettirilganda qanday hajmda vodorod olish mumkin? Hajmni normal bosim va 30°C temperaturada hisoblang. Kislotada eritmasining zichligi 1,14 g/ml ga teng. *Javob:* 8,68 l.

9.2. Zichligi 1,29 g/ml, massa ulushi 30% bo'lgan kaliy gidroksidning 200 ml hajmdagi eritmasiga massasi 32,4 g bo'lgan aluminiy ta'sir ettirilganda normal sharoitda o'lchangan vodorodning qanday hajmi ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 40,32 l.

9.3. Massasi 19,6 g bo'lgan mis (II) gidroksidning termik parchalanishidan hosil bo'lgan mis (II) oksidni qaytarish uchun vodorodning normal sharoitda o'lchangan qanday hajmi talab etiladi? *Javob:* 4,48 l.

9.4. Qandaydir element EH_3 tarkibli gidrid hosil qiladi, unda vodorodning massa ulushi 1,245% ga teng. Gidrid hosil qilgan qaysi element? *Javob:* uran.

9.5. Massasi 0,84 g bo'lgan metall gidridga suv ta'sir ettirilganda normal sharoitda hajmi 896 ml ni tashkil etgan vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Agar bu elementning +2 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qilishi ma'lum bo'lsa, qaysi elementning gidridi olinganligini aniqlang.

Yechish. Element gidridi formulasini EH_2 ko'rinishida yozamiz. Uning molyar massasi:

$$M(\text{EH}_2) = M(\text{E}) + 2M(\text{H}); \quad M(\text{EH}_2) = [M(\text{E}) + 2] \text{ g/mol}$$

ga teng.

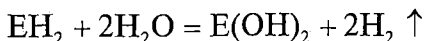
Reaksiyada ishtirok etgan gidrid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{EH}_2) = \frac{m(\text{EH}_2)}{M(\text{EH}_2)}, \quad M(\text{EH}_2) = \frac{0,84}{M(\text{E}) + 2} \text{ mol.}$$

Gidridning parchalanishida ajralib chiqqan vodorod moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{0,896}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol}.$$

Gidrid bilan suvning o'zaro ta'sir reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozamiz:



Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{EH}_2)}{n(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{1}{2};$$

yoki

$$\frac{0,84}{M(\text{E})+2} : 0,04 = \frac{1}{2};$$

bundan $M(\text{E})=40$ g/mol ni topamiz, binobarin, gidrid hosil qilgan kimyoviy element — kalsiy.

9.6. Vodorodni mo'l miqdor kislorodda yondirildi. Normal sharoitga keltirilgan gaz aralashmasining hajmi 240 ml ga kamaydi. Vodorodning dastlabki hajmini aniqlang. Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 160 ml.

9.7. Massasi 3,425 g bo'lgan ishqoriy-yer metali suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etganda 560 ml hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Reaksiya uchun qanday metall olinganini aniqlang. *Javob:* bariy.

9.8. Aralashmadagi gazlarning hajmiy ulushlari quyidagicha: 20% vodorod, 45% azot va 35% argon. Gaz aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun barcha gaz moddalari miqdorlari-ning yig'indisi 1 mol ga teng, ya'ni $n=1$ mol bo'lgan gaz aralashmasining namunasini tanlab olamiz. Gaz aralashmasining hajmi:

$$V = nV_m$$

dan iborat.

Aralashma har qanday komponentining hajmi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$V(X) = V\varphi(X) = nV_m\varphi(X).$$

Komponent moddasining miqdori esa:

$$n(X) = \frac{V(X)}{V_2} = \frac{nV_m\varphi(X)}{V_m} = n\varphi(X).$$

Olingan nisbatdan foydalanib, aralashmadagi vodorod moddasining miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = n_{\varphi}(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{H}_2) = 1 \cdot 0,2 \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Shunga o'xshash:

$$n(\text{N}_2) = 0,45 \text{ mol}; \quad n(\text{Ar}) = 0,35 \text{ mol}.$$

Gaz massalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2) = n(\text{H}_2) \cdot M(\text{H}_2); \quad m(\text{H}_2) = 0,2 \cdot 2 \text{ g} = 0,4 \text{ g}.$$

Xuddi shunday qilib, $m(\text{N}_2) = 12,6 \text{ g}$, $m(\text{Ar}) = 14,0 \text{ g}$ ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

Gaz aralashmasining massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m = m(\text{H}_2) + m(\text{N}_2) + m(\text{Ar}); \quad m = (0,4 + 12,6 + 14,0) \text{ g} = 27,0 \text{ g}.$$

Gaz aralashmasining o'rtacha molyar massasi:

$$M = \frac{m}{n}; \quad M = \frac{27,0}{1} \text{ g/mol} = 27,0 \text{ g/mol ga teng}.$$

Aralashmaning vodorodga nisbatan nisbiy zichligini aniqlaymiz:

$$D_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{M}{2}; \quad D_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{27,0}{2} = 13,5.$$

9.9. Teng hajmdagi vodorod va geliydan iborat bo'lgan gaz aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan nisbiy zichligini aniqlang. *Javob:* 3.

9.10. Natriy gidrid suv ta'sirida parchalanganda olingan gaz cho'g'lantirilgan mis (II) oksid ustidan o'tkazildi. Qattiq moddaning massasi 42 g ga kamaydi. Ishlatilgan natriy gidrid massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 6 g.

9.11. Kalsiy gidridning suv bilan o'zaro ta'siridan olingan eritmani neytrallash uchun, zichligi 1,145 g/ml, massa ulushi 29,2% bo'lgan 43,67 ml hajmdagi vodorod xlorid eritmasi sarf qilindi. Gidridning parchalanishida normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm vodorod ajralib chiqqan. *Javob:* 8,96 l.

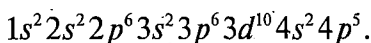
9.12. Massasi 18,7 g bo'lgan vodorod peroksid eritmasining yorug'likda parchalanishidan hajmi 672 ml (normal sharoitda) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Qolgan vodorod peroksid eritmasiga sulfat kislota va mo'l miqdor kaliy yodid eritmasi qo'shildi. Bunda massasi 12,7 g bo'lgan yod olindi. Dastlabki eritmadagi vodorod peroksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 20%.

9.13. Massa miqdori 15% va zichligi 1,1 g/ml bo'lgan sulfat kislota mo'l miqdor rux bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi uchun qancha hajm eritma olish kerak? Bu reaksiya natijasida vodorod ajralib chiqadi. Massasi 11,6 g bo'lgan Fe_3O_4 ni temirgacha qaytarish uchun ajralib chiqqan vodoroddan necha ml kerak? *Javob:* 118,8 ml.

Galogenlar

9.14. Bromning oksidlanish darajalari 0; -1 va +3 bo'lgandagi elektron formulalarini tuzing. Tashqi energetik pog'onadagi elektronlarning orbitalar bo'yicha taqsimlanishini ko'rsating.

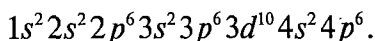
Yechish. Brom D. I. Mendeleyev elementlar davriy sistemasining to'rtinchi davrida VII gruppning asosiy gruppachasida joylashgan, tartib raqami 35. Brom atomining oksidlanish darajasi 0 bo'lgandagi elektron formulasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



Tashqi energetik pog'ona elektronlarining orbitalar bo'yicha taqsimlanishi:

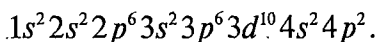
4s	4p			
↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑	

Oksidlanish darajasi -1 bo'lganda brom atomining oksidlanish darajasi 0 bo'lgandagidan bitta ortiqcha elektron bo'ladi. Bu elektron 4p-pog'onachada joylashadi:



4s	4p			
↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	

Brom atomi +3 oksidlanish darajasida uchta elektronni 4p-pog'onachasidan beradi:

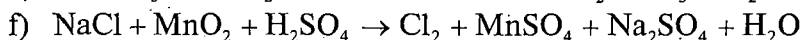
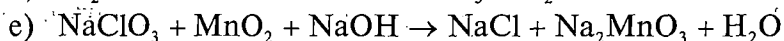
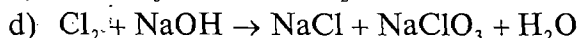
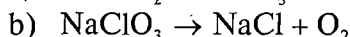
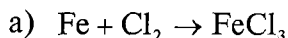


4s	4p			
↑↓	↑↓	↑		

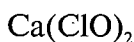
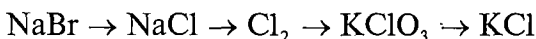
9.15. Xlorning oksidlanish darajalari -1; 0; +1; +3; +5 va +7 bo'lgan elektron va tasviriy elektron formulalarini yozing.

9.16. Qanday oksidlanish darajasida yod atomining elektron formulasi inert gazlar — kripton va ksenonning elektron formulasiga o'xshash bo'ladi? *Javob:* I^{+7} kripton atomining, I^{-1} ksenon atomining elektron formulasiga o'xshash bo'ladi.

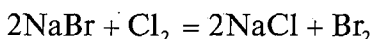
9.17. Elektron balans usuli bilan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang. Tarkibida xlor bo'lgan moddalarning qaysi biri qaytaruvchi xossalarini va qaysi biri oksidlovchi xossalarini namoyon qilishini aniqlang.



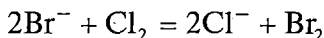
9.18. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



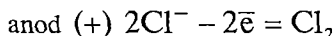
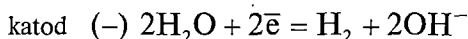
Yechish. 1. Natriy bromid eritmasi orqali gazsimon xlor o'tkazib natriy xlorid olish mumkin:



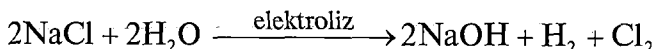
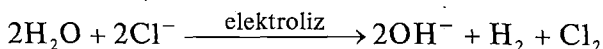
yoki



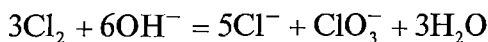
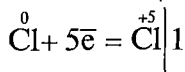
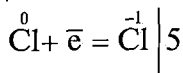
2. Natriy xlorid eritmasini inert elektrodlar bilan elektroliz qilib xlor olish mumkin. Bunda elektrodlarda quyidagi jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi:



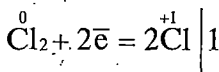
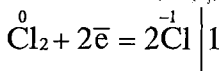
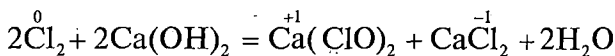
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3. Kaliy xlorat $KClO_3$ ni isitilgan kaliy gidroksid eritmasidan xlor o'tkazib olish mumkin:



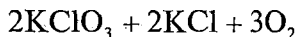
4. Xlorning kalsiy gidroksid (so'ndirilgan ohak) bilan o'zaro ta'siridan kalsiy gipoxlorid $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ olinadi:



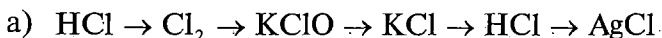
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5. Kaliy xlorid kaliy xloratning parchalanishidan hosil bo'ladi:



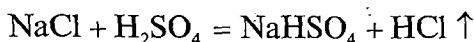
9.19. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

9.20. Sulfat usuli bilan massasi 11,7 g bo'lgan natriy xloriddan olingan vodorod xloridni kumush nitrat eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Massasi 20,09 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. Ikkinchi reaksiya mahsulotining unumini miqdoriy deb hisoblab, vodorod xloridning unumini aniqlang.

Yechish. Sulfat kislotani natriy xloridga ta'sir ettirib, vodorod xlorid olinishida quyidagicha reaksiya sodir bo'ladi:



Reaksiya uchun olingan natriy xlorid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{m(\text{NaCl})}{M(\text{NaCl})}; \quad n(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{11,7}{58,5} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

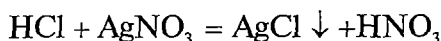
$$n(\text{HCl}) = n(\text{NaCl}); \quad n(\text{HCl}) = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, miqdoriy unumda 0,2 mól vodorod xlorid hosil bo'ladi.

0,2 mol modda miqdoridagi vodorod xloridning massasini aniqlaymiz.

$$m(\text{HCl}) = n(\text{HCl}) \cdot M(\text{HCl}); \quad m(\text{HCl}) = 0,2 \cdot 36,5 \text{ g} = 7,3 \text{ g}.$$

Vodorod xloridning kumush nitrat bilan reaksiyasi quyidagi tenglamaga muvofiq sodir bo'ladi:



Cho'kmaga tushgan kumush xlorid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{AgCl}) = \frac{m(\text{AgCl})}{M(\text{AgCl})}; \quad n(\text{AgCl}) = \frac{20,09}{143,5} \text{ mol} = 0,14 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan $n(\text{AgCl}) = n_r(\text{HCl})$ kelib chiqadi, bu yerda $n_r(\text{HCl})$ — real olingan HCl moddasining miqdori. Binobarin,

$$n_r(\text{HCl}) = 0,14 \text{ mol}.$$

Real olingan vodorod xloridning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_r(\text{HCl}) = n_r(\text{HCl}) \cdot M(\text{HCl}); \quad m_r(\text{HCl}) = 0,14 \cdot 36,5 \text{ g} = 5,11 \text{ g}.$$

(1.6) formuladan foydalanib, reaksiya mahsulotining unumini hisoblaymiz:

$$\eta(\text{HCl}) = \frac{m_r(\text{HCl}) \cdot 100}{m(\text{HCl})}; \quad \eta(\text{HCl}) = \frac{5,11 \cdot 100}{7,3} \% = 70\%.$$

9.21. Massasi 30,48 g bo'lgan molekular yodni kaliy yodid eritmasidan siqib chiqara oladigan xlor olish uchun marganes (IV) oksidning qanday massasi va zichligi 1,18 g/ml, massa ulushi 36% bo'lgan HCl eritmasidan qancha hajm olinishi mumkin? Jarayonning har qaysi bosqichidagi mahsulot unumini nazariy mumkin bo'lganidan 80% ni tashkil qiladi deb qabul qilinsin. *Javob:* 16,3 g MnO_2 ; 64,4 ml eritma.

9.22. Konlardan biridagi tosh-tuzning tarkibida natriy xlorid (massa ulushi 96%), kalsiy xlorid (0,2%), magniy xlorid (0,2%) va tarkibida xlor bo'lmagan boshqa komponentlar bor. Massasi 5 kg bo'lgan tosh-tuz namunasidan zichligi 1,18 kg/l va massa ulushi 36% bo'lgan qancha hajm xlorid kislotasi olinishi mumkin? *Javob:* 7,08 l.

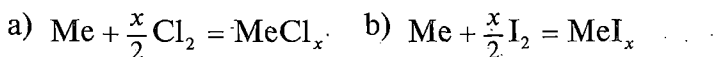
9.23. Tarkibida natriy xlorid va natriy fluorid bo'lgan 500 g massali eritma bor. Eritmaning yarmiga mo'l miqdor kumush nitrat eritmasi qo'shildi va massasi 5,74 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. Ikkinchi yarmiga mo'l miqdor kalsiy xlorid eritmasi qo'shildi va natijada massasi 2,34 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki eritmadagi natriy xloridning va natriy fluoridning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* natriy xloridniki — 0,94%, natriy fluoridniki — 1,01%.

9.24. Massasi 14,9 g bo'lgan natriy xloridga mo'l miqdor sulfat kislotasi ta'sir ettirishdan olingan vodorod xlorid hammasining massasi 200 g bo'lgan suvga shimdirildi. Agar vodorod xloridning reaksiyadagi unumi 70% bo'lsa, uning eritmasidagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,5%.

9.25. Kaliy xlorid eritmasiga elektrodlar tushirilib elektr toki yuborildi. Natijada massa ulushi 2,8% bo'lgan 200 g massali KOH eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Elektroliz vaqtida qancha miqdor molekular xlor moddasi ajralib chiqdi? *Javob:* 0,05 mol.

9.26. Massasi 6,75 g bo'lgan noma'lum metall normal sharoitda hajmi 8,4 l bo'lgan xlor bilan birikadi. Shu metallning o'zi yod bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin, shu bilan birga, xlorid ham, yodid ham u bir xil oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. 6,75 g massali metallning yod bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan qancha massa yodid hosil bo'ladi?

Yechish. Metall bilan xlor va yodning reaksiya tenglamalarini quyidagicha tasavvur etamiz:



Reaksiyalarning ikkala tenglamasida ham x koeffitsiyenti bir xil, chunki metall xlorid va yodid ham u bir xil oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. 6,75 g massali metall bilan reaksiyaga kirishadigan xlor moddasi miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{V(\text{Cl}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{8,4}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,375 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) va (b) reaksiya tenglamalaridan metall moddasining dastlabki miqdorlari ikkala reaksiyada ham bir xil va ular bilan galogen moddalarning bir xil miqdorlari reaksiyaga kirishadi, ya'ni

$$n(I_2) = n(Cl_2); \quad n(I_2) = 0,375 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan yodning massasini topamiz:

$$m(I_2) = n(I_2) \cdot M(I_2); \quad m(I_2) = 0,375 \cdot 254 \text{ g} = 95,25 \text{ g.}$$

Olingan metall yodidning massasi reaksiyaga kirishgan metall va yod massalarining yig'indisidan iborat:

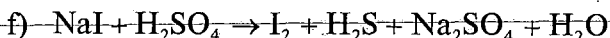
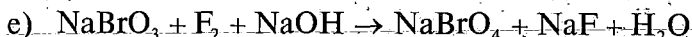
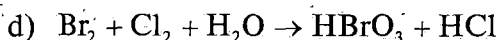
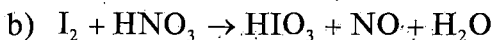
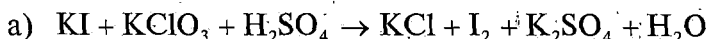
$$m(MeI_x) = m(Me) + m(I_2); \quad m(MeI_x) = (6,75 + 95,25) \text{ g} = 102 \text{ g.}$$

9.27. Massasi 12 g bo'lgan texnik natriy xlorid namunasidan olingan vodorod xlorid konsentrlangan xlorid kislotasi olish uchun ishlatildi. Hamma olingan kislotasi marganes (IV) oksid bilan reaksiyaga kiritildi. Bunda hajmi 1 : 12 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan gaz hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki namunadagi NaCl ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 97,5%.

9.28. Kaliy xloratning $KClO_3$ termik parchalanishidan keyin olingan qoldiqni marganes (IV) oksid bilan suvda eritildi. Eritmaga mo'l miqdor kumush nitrat eritmasi qo'shib, massasi 57,4 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. $KClO_3$ ning parchalanishida qancha hajm kislorod ajralib chiqqan. Hajmini normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 13,44 l.

9.29. Massasi 12,25 g bo'lgan kaliy xlorat $KClO_3$ parchalandi, bunda kislorod hosil bo'ldi, uning normal sharoitdagi hajmi 336 ml ni tashkil etdi. Reaksiya tugagandan keyin quruq qoldiqdagi kaliy xloridning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 6,33%.

9.30. Elektron balans usuli bilan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

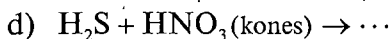
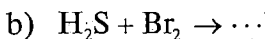
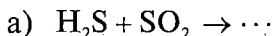


Tenglamalarni qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozing.

10. KISLOROD GRUPPACHASI

10.1. Oltingugurt (VI) oksidning massa ulushi 4% ga teng bo'lgan eritmadagi sulfat kislotaning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 4,9%.

10.2. Quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalarini davom ettirib yozing va elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang.

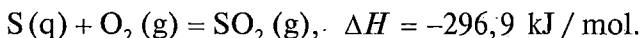


Reaksiyalarda oksidlovchi hamda qaytaruvchini ko'rsating.

10.3. Mis kuporosidagi kristallizatsiya suvining massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 36 %.

10.4. Agar oltingugurt (IV) oksidning kislorod va oltingugurt-dan hosil bo'lish entalpiyasi — 296,9 kJ/molga tengligi ma'lum bo'lsa, massasi 12 g bo'lgan oltingugurtning yonishidan qancha issiqlik ajralib chiqishini hisoblang.

Yechish. Oltingugurtning yonish reaksiyasining termokimyoviy tenglamasini yozamiz:



Termokimyoviy tenglamadan modda miqdori 1 mol bo'lgan [$n(\text{S}) = 1 \text{ mol}$] oltingugurtning yonishida 296,6 kJ issiqlik ajralib chiqishi ma'lum.

Massasi 12 g bo'lgan yondirilgan oltingugurt moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n'(\text{S}) = \frac{m'(\text{S})}{M(\text{S})}; \quad n'(\text{S}) = \frac{12}{32} \text{ mol} = 0,375 \text{ mol}.$$

Yondirilgan oltingugurt moddasining miqdori o'zgarganda ΔH qiymati ham proporsional ravishda o'zgaradi, ya'ni:

$$\frac{\Delta H'}{\Delta H} = \frac{n'(\text{S})}{n(\text{S})}.$$

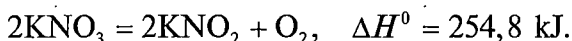
Bundan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\Delta H' = \frac{n'(\text{S})}{n(\text{S})} \Delta H; \quad \Delta H' = \frac{0,375}{1} (-296,9) \text{ kJ} = -111,3 \text{ kJ}.$$

ya'ni 111,3 kJ issiqlik ajralib chiqadi.

10.5. Agar TeO_2 (q) uchun $\Delta H^0 = -321,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$ bo'lsa, massasi 1 g bo'lgan tellur yonganda qancha miqdorda issiqlik ajralib chiqishini hisoblang. *Javob:* 2,0 kJ.

10.6. Quyidagi reaksiyaga ko'ra 6,72 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) kislorod olishda qancha miqdor issiqlik yutiladi:

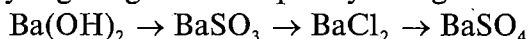


Javob: 73,74 kJ.

10.7. Massasi 5 g bo'lgan misni batamom eritish uchun zichligi 1,84 g/ml, massa ulushi 9,8% bo'lgan sulfat kislota ning konsentrlangan eritmasidan qanday hajmda olish kerak? Bunda normal sharoitda o'lgangan qancha hajm oltingugurt (IV) oksid ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* eritma hajmi 13,6 ml, gaz hajmi 2,8 l.

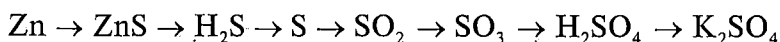
10.8. FeS ning massa ulushi 95%, massasi 3 kg bo'lgan texnik temir sulfiddan normal sharoitda o'lgangan qancha hajm vodorod sulfid olinishi mumkin? *Javob:* 725 l.

10.9. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni qanday amalga oshirish mumkin?



Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va ionli shakllarda yozing.

10.10. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

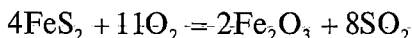


10.11. H_2S massa ulushi 1,2% bo'lgan sulfid kislota eritmasini olish uchun massasi 300 g bo'lgan suvda normal sharoitda o'lgangan qancha hajm vodorod sulfid eritilishi kerak? *Javob:* 2,4 l.

10.12. Massasi 30 g bo'lib, tarkibida temir disulfiddan FeS_2 tashqari kuydirilganda SO_2 hosil qilmaydigan qo'shimchalari bo'lgan pirit kuydirilganda 27°C temperaturada va 98,5 kPa bosimda o'lgangan qancha hajm oltingugurt (IV) oksid hosil bo'ladi?

Piritdagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil qiladi.

Yechish. Temir disulfidning kuydirilish reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozamiz:



Piritdagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil qiladi, binobarin, FeS_2 massa ulushi 80% ni yoki 0,8 qismni tashkil qiladi. Piritdagi temir disulfidning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{FeS}_2) = m(\text{pirit}) \cdot \omega(\text{FeS}_2); m(\text{FeS}_2) = 30 \cdot 0,8 \text{ g} = 24 \text{ g}.$$

Temir disulfid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{FeS}_2) = \frac{m(\text{FeS}_2)}{M(\text{FeS}_2)}; n(\text{FeS}_2) = \frac{24}{120} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{SO}_2)}{n(\text{FeS}_2)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2.$$

Bundan

$$n(\text{SO}_2) = 2n(\text{FeS}_2); n(\text{SO}_2) = 2 \cdot 0,2 \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Hosil bo'lgan oltingugurt (IV) oksidning normal sharoitdagi hajmini hisoblaymiz:

$$V_n(\text{SO}_2) = n(\text{SO}_2) \cdot V_m; V_n(\text{SO}_2) = 0,4 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 8,96 \text{ l}.$$

(1.4) formuladan foydalanib, gaz hajmini masalaning shartida ko'rsatilgan sharoitda, $T = (273 + 27) \text{ K} = 300 \text{ K}$ deb hisobga olgan holda topamiz:

$$V(\text{SO}_2) = \frac{p_n TV_n(\text{SO}_2)}{p T_n}; V(\text{SO}_2) = \frac{101,3 \cdot 300 \cdot 8,96}{98,5 \cdot 273} = 10,1 \text{ l}.$$

10.13. Massasi 16 g bo'lgan sulfat kislota eritmasining mo'l miqdor bariy xlorid eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan massasi 5,7 g bo'lgan cho'kma ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki eritmadagi sulfat kislotaning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 15%.

10.14. Massasi 50 g bo'lgan vodorod sulfidni yondirish uchun 18°C temperaturada va 100 kPa bosimda o'lchangan qancha hajm kislorod kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 8,1 l.

10.15. Kumush mo'l miqdor konsentrlangan sulfat kislota eritildi, qizdirilganda hajmi 10 ml bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) oltingugurt (IV) oksid ajralib chiqdi. Eritilgan kumush massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,096 g.

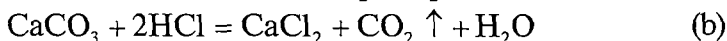
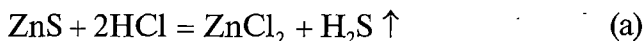
10.16. Hajmi 10 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan oltingugurt (IV) oksidning sulfat kislota aylanishi uchun qancha hajm havo va qancha massa suv olinishi kerak? Kislorodning havodagi hajmiy ulushi 20,95% ni, massa ulushi esa —23,1% tashkil qiladi. *Javob:* havo —23,9 l; suv 9,04 g.

10.17. Tarkibida FeS_2 va boshqa qo'shimchalar bo'lgan 200 kg massali piritdan massa ulushi 70% bo'lgan qancha massali sulfat kislota eritmasini olish mumkin? Piritdagi aralashmalarning massa

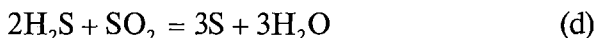
ulushi 10% ni tashkil etadi, sulfat kislota umumiy unumi esa—80%. *Javob:* 336 g.

10.18. Massasi 80 g bo'lgan rux sulfid, natriy xlorid va kalsiy karbonat aralashmasiga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda hajmi 13,44 l bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Bu gaz aralashmasining mo'l miqdor oltingugurt (IV) oksid bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan massasi 19,2 g bo'lgan qattiq modda hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Xlorid kislota aralashma tarkibidagi rux sulfid va kalsiy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Shunday qilib, gaz aralashmasi vodorod sulfid bilan uglerod (IV) oksiddan iborat. Oltingugurt (IV) oksid bilan bu gazlardan vodorod sulfid gazi qattiq modda — oltingugurt hosil qilib reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Olingan oltingugurt moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{S}) = \frac{m(\text{S})}{M(\text{S})}; \quad n(\text{S}) = \frac{19,2}{32} \text{ mol} = 0,6 \text{ mol}.$$

(d) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz: $\frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{S})}{n(\text{S})} = \frac{2}{3}$.

Bundan, vodorod sulfid moddasining (a) reaksiya natijasida olingan miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = \frac{2}{3} n(\text{S}); \quad n(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = \frac{2}{3} 0,6 \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Bu gaz normal sharoitda quyidagi hajmni egallaydi.

$$V(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = n(\text{H}_2\text{S}) \cdot V_m; \quad V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,4 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 8,96 \text{ l}.$$

Uglerod (IV) oksidning gaz aralashmasidagi hajmini hisoblaymiz:

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = V - V(\text{H}_2\text{S}); \quad V(\text{CO}_2) = (13,44 - 8,96) \text{ l} = 4,48 \text{ l},$$

bu yerda V — olingan gaz aralashmasining hajmi.

CO_2 modda miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{V(\text{CO}_2)}{V_m}; n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{4,48}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol.}$$

(a) tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{ZnS})}{n(\text{H}_2\text{S})} = \frac{1}{1}; n(\text{ZnS}) = n(\text{H}_2\text{S}); n(\text{ZnS}) = 0,4 \text{ mol.}$$

(b) tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{CaCO}_3)}{n(\text{CO}_2)} = \frac{1}{1}; n(\text{CaCO}_3) = n(\text{CO}_2); n(\text{CaCO}_3) = 0,2 \text{ mol.}$$

Dastlabki aralashmadagi moddaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{ZnS}) = n(\text{ZnS}) \cdot M(\text{ZnS}); m(\text{ZnS}) = 0,4 \cdot 97 \text{ g} = 38,8 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{CaCO}_3) = n(\text{CaCO}_3) \cdot M(\text{CaCO}_3); m(\text{CaCO}_3) = 0,2 \cdot 100 \text{ g} = 20 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = m(\text{aralashma}) - m(\text{ZnS}) - m(\text{CaCO}_3);$$

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = (80 - 38,8 - 20) \text{ g} = 21,2 \text{ g.}$$

Aralashmadagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{ZnS}) = \frac{m(\text{ZnS})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \omega(\text{ZnS}) = \frac{38,8}{80} = 0,485;$$

$$\omega(\text{CaCO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{CaCO}_3)}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \omega(\text{CaCO}_3) = \frac{20}{80} = 0,25;$$

$$\omega(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{m(\text{NaCl})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \omega(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{21,2}{80} = 0,265.$$

10.19. Massasi 50 g bo'lgan kaliy xlorat KClO_3 bilan kaliy xlorid KCl aralashmasi qizdirilganda hajmi 6,72 l bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) gaz ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki tuz aralashmasidagi KCl ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 51%.

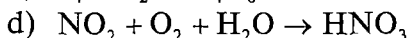
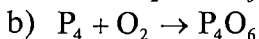
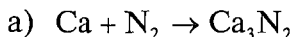
10.20. Massasi 10 g bo'lgan natriy sulfid, natriy sulfat va natriy xloridning aralashmasi bor. Aralashma suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmaning yarmiga mo'l miqdor mis (II) sulfat eritmasi qo'shildi, bunda massasi 4,8 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Eritmaning boshqa yarmiga mo'l miqdor bariy xlorid eritmasi qo'shilganda massasi 4,66 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi tuzlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 39,0% Na_2S ; 28,4% Na_2SO_4 ; 32,6% NaCl .

11. AZOT GRUPPACHASI

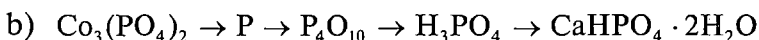
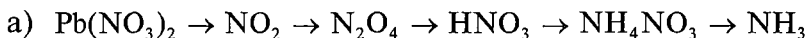
11.1. Quyidagi birikmalarda azotning massa ulushini aniqlang: a) NO; b) NO₂; d) HNO₃; e) NH₄NO₃. Qaysi birikmada azotning massa ulushi eng ko'p? *Javob:* a) 46,7%; b) 30,4%; e) 22,2%; f) 35%.

11.2. Massasi 12,6 t bo'lgan nitrat kislota olish uchun sanoatda nobudgarchilik 5% ni tashkil etishini hisobga olgan holda sarf bo'ladigan ammiak massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 3,58 t.

11.3. Elektron balans usuli bilan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:



11.4. Quyidagi reaksiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



11.5. Hajmi 20 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan ammiakni massasi 400 g bo'lgan suvda eritildi. Eritmadagi ammiakning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 3,7%.

11.6. 20°C temperaturada va $1,4 \cdot 10^5$ Pa bosimda 10 l hajmni egallaydigan azotning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 16,1 g.

11.7. O'g'it tarkibidagi azotning massa ulushi 14% ni tashkil etadi. O'g'itda hamma azot mochevina CO(NH₂)₂ tarkibiga kiradi. Shu o'g'itdagi mochevinaning massa ulushini hisoblang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun massasi 100 g, ya'ni $m(\text{o'g'it}) = 100$ g bo'lgan o'g'it namunasini tanlab olamiz. Shu namunadagi azot massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{N}) = m(\text{o'g'it}) \cdot \omega(\text{N}); \quad m(\text{N}) = 100 \cdot 0,14 \text{ g} = 14 \text{ g}.$$

Azot moddasining miqdori quyidagicha:

$$n(\text{N}) = \frac{m(\text{N})}{M(\text{N})}; \quad n(\text{N}) = \frac{14}{14} \text{ mol} = 1 \text{ mol}.$$

Mochevina CO(NH₂)₂ formulasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = \frac{n(\text{N})}{2}; \quad n(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Mochevinaning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = n(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) \cdot M(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2);$$

$$m(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = 0,5 \cdot 60 \text{ g} = 30 \text{ g}.$$

Namunadagi mochevinaning massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = \frac{m(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2)}{m(\text{o'g'it})}; \quad \omega(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) = \frac{30}{100} = 0,3,$$

yoki 30%.

11.8. O'g'itning tarkibida fosfor bo'lgan komponenti—kalsiy digidrofosfat $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ dir. Agar fosforning massa ulushi 18,6% bo'lsa, o'g'itdagi kalsiy digidrofosfatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 69,6%.

11.9. Massasi 7,3 g bo'lgan vodorod xloridning massasi 5,1 g bo'lgan ammiak bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan hosil bo'ladigan ammoniy xloridning massasini aniqlang. Qaysi gaz ortib qoladi? Ortiqcha qoldiqning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 10,7 g; ortiqcha ammiak 1,7 g.

11.10. Massasi 6,2 g bo'lgan fosfor bilan reaksiyaga kirishish uchun 60°C temperaturada va 96 kPa bosimda qancha hajm kislorod kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 6,47 l.

11.11. Massasi 18,2 g bo'lgan kalsiy fosfid Ca_3P_2 dan olingan fosfin PH_3 ning to'la yonishidan hosil bo'ladigan fosfor (V) oksidning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 14,2 g.

11.12. Konsentrlangan nitrat kislotaning magniy va rux bilan o'zaro ta'sir etish tenglamalarini yozing. Qaysi metallarga bu kislota ta'sir qilmaydi?

11.13. Keraksiz qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 8 % ni tashkil qiladigan, massasi 148 kg bo'lgan kalsiy gidroksiddan olish mumkin bo'ladigan o'g'it sifatida ishlatiladigan kalsiy selitrasining massasini hisoblang. *Javob:* 301,8 kg.

11.14. Pretsipitat $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dagi fosfor (V) oksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 41,2%.

11.15. Superfosfat namunasida fosfor (V) oksidning massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil qiladi. O'g'itdagi $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ ning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 33%.

11.16. Massasi 12,8 g bo'lgan tuz qizdirilganda massasi 7,2 g suv, hajmi 4,48 l (normal sharoitda) azot hosil bo'ladi. Agar

tuzning molyar massasi 64 g/molga teng bo'lsa, uning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hosil bo'lgan azot moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{V(\text{N}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{4,48}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Dastlabki modda namunasi tarkibidagi atomar azot moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{N}) = 2n(\text{N}_2); \quad n(\text{N}) = 2 \cdot 0,2 \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Olingan suv moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{M(\text{H}_2\text{O})}; \quad n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{7,2}{18} \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Tuz namunasi tarkibidagi atomar vodorod va kislorod moddalarining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}) = 2n(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad n(\text{H}) = 2 \cdot 0,4 \text{ mol} = 0,8 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{O}) = 2n(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad n(\text{O}) = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Birikmadagi atomar azot, vodorod va kislorod moddalari miqdorlari o'rtasidagi nisbatni topamiz:

$$n(\text{N}) : n(\text{H}) : n(\text{O}) = 0,4 : 0,8 : 0,4 = 1 : 2 : 1.$$

yoki

$$\frac{n(\text{N})}{n(\text{H})} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\frac{n(\text{H})}{n(\text{O})} = 2. \quad (\text{b})$$

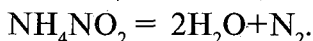
Moddaning molyar massasi 64 g/molga teng ekanligini bilgan holda quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$M(\text{tuz}) = n(\text{N}) \cdot M(\text{N}) + n(\text{H}) \cdot M(\text{H}) + n(\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{O})$$

yoki

$$64 = 14n(\text{N}) + n(\text{H}) + 16n(\text{O}). \quad (\text{d})$$

(a), (b) va (d) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, $n(\text{N})=2 \text{ mol}$, $n(\text{H})=4 \text{ mol}$, $n(\text{O}) = 2 \text{ mol}$ ekanligini topamiz, ya'ni birikmaning formulasi $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ yoki NH_4NO_2 . Bu tuz qizdirilganda azot va suv hosil bo'ladi:



11.17. Agar moddani tashkil qiluvchi elementlarning massa ulushlari: kislorodniki 56,47%, azotniki 16,47% va natriyniki 27,06% ga teng bo'lsa, shu moddaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. Massasi 340 g bo'lgan shu moddani qizdirganda qancha hajm gaz ajralib chiqadi? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* NaNO_3 ; 44,8 l.

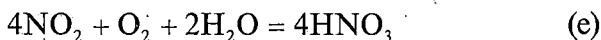
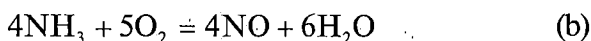
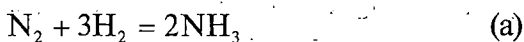
11.18. Massasi 310 kg bo'lgan tabiiy fosforitdan massasi 195 kg bo'lgan fosfat kislota olindi. Tabiiy fosforitdagi $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 93,5%.

11.19. Tarkibida massasi 19,6 g fosfat kislota bo'lgan suvli eritmaning massasi 18,5 g bo'lgan kalsiy gidroksid bilan neytrallandi. Hosil bo'lgan pretsipitat $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 34,4 g.

11.20. Massasi 30 g bo'lgan azot (II) oksid bilan massasi 20 g bo'lgan kislorod yopiq idishda aralashtirildi. Hosil bo'lgan azot (IV) oksidning massasini hisoblang. Qanday gaz ortib qoladi? Ortib qolgan gazning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* azot (IV) oksid 46 g; ortib qolgan O_2 — 4 g.

11.21. 67,2 l hajmli azot va 224 l hajmli vodoroddan ammiak hosil qilindi (gaz hajmlari normal sharoitga keltirilgan). Shu ammiakdan foydalanib, nitrat kislota ning zichligi 1,25 g/ml va massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan 400 ml hajmli eritmasi olindi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumini hisoblang.

Yechish. Ammiak va nitrat kislota olish reaksiyalarining tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Reaksiya uchun olingan molekular azot va vodorod moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{V(\text{N}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{67,2}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 3 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{224}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 10 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{N}_2)}{n(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Binobarin, reaksiya uchun mo'1 miqdor vodorod olingan.
(a) — (e) reaksiyalari tenglamasidan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{N}_2)}{n(\text{NH}_3)} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \frac{n(\text{NH}_3)}{n(\text{NO})} = \frac{4}{4} = 1; \quad \frac{n(\text{NO})}{n(\text{NO}_2)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad \frac{n(\text{NO}_2)}{n(\text{HNO}_3)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1.$$

Bundan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{HNO}_3)}{n(\text{N}_2)} = 2; \quad n(\text{HNO}_3) = 2n(\text{N}_2); \quad n(\text{HNO}_3) = 2 \cdot 3 \text{ mol} = 6 \text{ mol}.$$

Miqdoriy unum bo'lganda olish mumkin bo'lgan nitrat kislotaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{HNO}_3) = n(\text{HNO}_3) \cdot M(\text{HNO}_3); \quad m(\text{HNO}_3) = 6 \cdot 63 \text{ g} = 378 \text{ g}.$$

Olingan kislota eritmasining massasini topamiz:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 400 \cdot 1,25 \text{ g/ml} = 500 \text{ ml}.$$

Shu eritma tarkibidagi real olingan HNO_3 massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m_r(\text{HNO}_3) = m\omega(\text{HNO}_3); \quad m_r(\text{HNO}_3) = 500 \cdot 0,4 \text{ g} = 200 \text{ g}.$$

Mahsulot unumini aniqlaymiz:

$$\eta(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{m_r(\text{HNO}_3) \cdot 100}{m(\text{HNO}_3)}; \quad \eta(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{200 \cdot 100}{378} \% = 52,9\%.$$

11.22. 7,84 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) ammiak katalitik oksidlantirildi va undan keyin nitrat kislotaga aylantirildi. Natijada massasi 200 g bo'lgan eritma olindi. HNO_3 unumini 40% dan hisoblab, uning olingan eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 4,41%.

11.23. Mevali daraxt ostidagi tuproqqa massasi 0,4 kg bo'lgan fosfor (V) oksid solinishi kerak. Agar o'zlashtiriladigan fosfor (V) oksidning massa ulushi 20% ga teng bo'lsa, bu holda superfosfatning qanday massasini olish kerakligini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2 kg.

11.24. 1 ga maydondagi tuproqqa 0,5 t azot solinishi kerak. Buning uchun ammoniy sulfatning qancha massasini olish kerakligini hisoblang. *Javob:* 2,357 t.

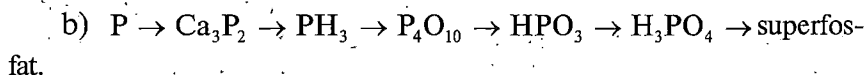
11.25. Agar 1 ga maydonga solinadigan azot massasi 60 kg bo'lsa, 100 ga maydonni azot bilan ta'minlash uchun solinadigan ammoniy nitrat massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 17,1 t.

11.26. Azotning massa ulushi 35% bo'lgan 140 g massali ammoniyli selitrani mevali daraxt ostiga solish kerak. Bu miqdorda azot solish uchun olinishi kerak bo'lgan ammoniy sulfatning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 231 kg.

11.27. $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ massa ulushi 93% bo'lgan 100 kg massali fosforitdan olinadigan massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan fosfat kislotasi eritmasining massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 147 kg.

11.28. Nitrat kislotaning massa ulushi 42 %, massasi 600 g bo'lgan eritmasi orqali mo'l miqdor ammiak o'tkazilganda massasi 300 g bo'lgan ammoniy nitrat olindi. Ammoniy nitrat unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 93,75%.

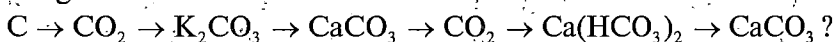
11.29. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.



11.30. Massasi 75 g bo'lgan mis bilan mis (II) oksid aralashmasiga mo'l miqdor konsentrlangan nitrat kislotasi ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda 26,88 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) gaz hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi mis (II) oksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 48,8%.

12. UGLEROD GRUPPACHASI

12.1 Qanday reaksiyalar yordamida quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin:



Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

12.2. Massasi 2 kg bo'lgan kalsiy karbidning suv ta'sirida parchalanishi natijasida 560 l (normal sharoitda) hajmli CaC_2 asetilen ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki kalsiy karbid namunasidagi CaC_2 ning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 80%.

12.3. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidratdagi suvning massa ulushi 62,94% ni tashkil etadi. x ni aniqlang. *Javob:* 10.

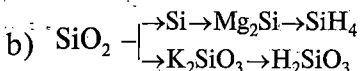
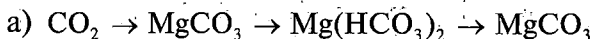
12.4. Asbest minerali tarkibini $3\text{MgSiO}_3 \cdot \text{CaSiO}_3$ formula bilan ifodalash mumkin. Asbestdagi kremniy (IV) oksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 58,68%.

12.5. Zumrad mineralidagi elementlarning massa ulushlari: 5,06% Be, 10,05% Al, 31,49% Si va 53,40% ga teng. Mineralning

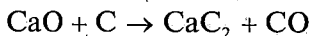
formulasini aniqlang va uni metall oksidlari birikmasi ko'rinishida yozing. *Javob:* $3\text{BeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$.

12.6. 112 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid olish uchun kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushi 80% bo'lgan ohaktosh moddasidan qancha miqdorda olish kerak? *Javob:* 5 mol.

12.7. Kimyoviy tenglamalar yordami bilan quyidagi o'zgarishlarni ko'rsating:



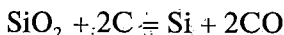
12.8. Sanoatda kalsiy karbidni quyidagi sxemaga ko'ra olinadi:



Massasi 2 t bo'lgan kalsiy karbid olish uchun qancha kalsiy oksid kerak bo'lishini hisoblang. Bunda normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm uglerod (II) oksid ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* $\text{CaO} - 2,8 \text{ t}$; $\text{CO} - 1120 \text{ m}^3$.

12.9. CaCO_3 ning massa ulushi 95% dan iborat, massasi 2 t bo'lgan ohaktoshdan normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm uglerod (IV) oksid olish mumkinligini hisoblang. *Javob:* 424 m^3 .

12.10. Kremniy olish uchun qaytaruvchi sifatida ko'pincha koks ishlatiladi. Jarayon tenglamasi:



Uglerodning koksdagi massa ulushi 90% dan iborat bo'lsa, massasi 20 kg bo'lgan koks yordamida qaytarilishi mumkin bo'lgan kremniy (IV) oksidning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 90 kg.

12.11. Massasi 25 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbonatga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislotasi ta'sir ettirib, massasi 10 g bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksid olindi. Mahsulot unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 90,9%.

12.12. Natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan 10 g massali eritmasi orqali massasi 0,88 g bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksid o'tkazilganda hosil bo'ladigan natriy karbonatning massasini hisoblang. *Javob:* 2,12 g.

12.13. Massasi 7 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbonat bilan HCl ning massa ulushi 20% ga teng, massasi 30 g bo'lgan xlorid kislotasi eritmasi o'zaro ta'siridan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksidning massasini hisoblang. *Javob:* 3,08 g.

12.14. Uglarod (IV) oksid bilan azot aralashmasi normal sharoitda 4,032 l hajmni egallaydi. Undagi gazlarning massa ulushlari teng. 2 l hajmdagi shu gazlar aralashmasini natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 23% va massasi 20 g bo'lgan eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda qanday tuz hosil bo'ladi?

Yechish. Gaz aralashmasi moddalarining umumiy miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{aralashma}) = \frac{V(\text{aralashma})}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{aralashma}) = \frac{4,032}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,18 \text{ mol}.$$

Aralashma massasini t ga teng deb olib va $\omega(\text{CO}_2) = \omega(\text{N}_2) = 0,5$ deb hisoblab, aralashmadagi uglarod (IV) oksid moddasining miqdorini va massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = \omega(\text{CO}_2) \cdot m; \quad m(\text{CO}_2) = 0,5 m;$$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{m(\text{CO}_2)}{M(\text{CO}_2)}; \quad n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{0,5 m}{44}.$$

Shunga o'xshash quyidagini olamiz:

$$m(\text{N}_2) = \omega(\text{N}_2) \cdot m; \quad m(\text{N}_2) = 0,5 m;$$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{m(\text{N}_2)}{M(\text{N}_2)}; \quad n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{0,5 m}{28}.$$

$n(\text{aralashma}) = n(\text{N}_2) + n(\text{CO}_2)$ bo'lgani uchun quyidagini hosil qilamiz: $\frac{0,5 m}{28} + \frac{0,5 m}{44} = 0,18$.

Bundan gaz aralashmasining massasini topamiz:

$$m = 6,16 \text{ g}.$$

Gaz aralashmasi natriy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda quyidagi reaksiyalardan bittasi bo'lishi mumkin:

agar CO_2 kam bo'lsa,



agar CO_2 mo'l bo'lsa,



Aralashma tarkibidagi CO_2 moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{0,5 m}{44}; n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{0,5 \cdot 6,16}{44} \text{ mol} = 0,07 \text{ mol}.$$

Eritmadagi NaOH moddasining massasi va miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = m(\text{eritma}) \cdot \omega(\text{NaOH}); m(\text{NaOH}) = 20 \cdot 0,28 \text{ g} = 5,6 \text{ g}.$$

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{0,5}{40} \text{ mol} = 0,0125 \text{ mol}.$$

Quyidagini olamiz:

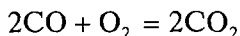
$$\frac{n(\text{CO}_2)}{n(\text{NaOH})} = \frac{0,07}{0,0125} = \frac{1}{2},$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasiga to'g'ri keladi, binobarin, o'rta tuz — natriy karbonat hosil bo'ladi.

12.15. 2 m³ hajmdagi havoni (normal sharoitda) kalsiy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda massasi 3 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbonat hosil bo'ldi. Uglerod (IV) oksidning havodagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 0,0336%.

12.16. CO va CO₂ gazlarining 48 ml hajmdagi aralashmasi mo'l miqdor kislorodda yondirilganda aralashmaning hajmi 6 ml kamaydi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi uglerod (II) oksidning massa ulushini hisoblang. Hamma hajmlar normal sharoitga keltirilgan.

Yechish. Ushbu aralashmani kislorodda yondirilganda faqat uglerod (II) oksid reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Modda miqdorlari bir xil bo'lganda, hamma gazlar bir xil sharoitda doimiy hajmni egallagani uchun hajmning 6 ml kamayishi 6 ml hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) kislorodning reaksiyaga kirishganini ko'rsatadi.

Aralashmadagi CO ning hajmini, CO₂ moddasining miqdorini va massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{V(\text{CO})}{V(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{2}{1}; V(\text{CO}) = 2V(\text{O}_2); V(\text{CO}) = 2 \cdot 6 \text{ ml} = 12 \text{ ml} = 0,012 \text{ l};$$

$$n(\text{CO}) = \frac{V(\text{CO})}{V_m}; n(\text{CO}) = \frac{0,012}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 5,36 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{CO}) = n(\text{CO}) \cdot M(\text{CO}); m(\text{CO}) = 5,36 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 28 \text{ g} = 0,015 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashmadagi CO_2 moddasining hajmini, miqdorini va CO_2 massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = V(\text{aralashma}) - V(\text{CO}); V(\text{CO}_2) = (48 - 12) \text{ ml} = 36 \text{ ml} = 0,036 \text{ l};$$

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{V(\text{CO}_2)}{V_m}; n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{0,036}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 1,608 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = n(\text{CO}_2) \cdot M(\text{CO}_2); m(\text{CO}_2) = 1,608 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 44 \text{ g} = 0,071 \text{ g}.$$

Uglerod (II) oksidning gaz aralashmasidagi massa ulushi quyidagidan iborat:

$$\omega(\text{CO}) = \frac{m(\text{CO})}{m(\text{CO}) + m(\text{CO}_2)}; \omega(\text{CO}) = \frac{0,015}{0,015 + 0,071} = 0,174 \text{ yoki } 17,4\%;$$

12.17. Hajmi 2,24 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan metan yondirilganda olingan hamma uglerod (IV) oksidni zichligi 1,35 g/ml va massa ulushi 32% bo'lgan 19,1 ml hajmdagi natriy gidroksidning eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda qanday tuz hosil bo'ladi? Olingan eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* Na_2CO_3 ; 35%.

12.18. Tarkibi $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ bo'lgan 300 kg massali shisha olish uchun massa ulushi 80% K_2CO_3 bo'lgan potashning massa ulushi 90% CaCO_3 bo'lgan bo'rning va massa ulushi 95% SiO_2 bo'lgan qumning qanday massasi olinishi kerak? *Javob:* 101,5 kg potash; 65,4 kg bo'r; 222,9 kg qum.

12.19. Natriy karbonat, natriy nitrat va natriy sulfat tuzlarining 41,8 g massali aralashmasiga H_2SO_4 ning massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan va massasi 98 g bo'lgan sulfat kislota eritmasi bilan qizdirib turib ishlov berildi. Bunda (normal sharoitda) 2,24 l hajmli gaz ajralib chiqdi. Olingan eritmaga bariy xlorid eritmasi qo'shilganda massasi 46,6 g bo'lgan cho'kma tushdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi tuzlarning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 10,6 g Na_2CO_3 ; 17 g NaNO_3 ; 14,2 g Na_2SO_4 .

12.20. Massasi 40 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbonatga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislota eritmasi ta'sir ettirib olingan gazni natriy gidroksid eritmasiga yuttirildi. Natijada natriy karbonat hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan gazni yuttirishga sarflangan zichligi 1,22 g/ml va natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan eritmasining hajmini hisoblang. *Javob:* 131,15 ml.

12.21. Massasi 150 g bo'lgan tabiiy ohaktoshni kremniy (IV) oksid bilan suyuqlantirilganda massasi 145 g bo'lgan kalsiy silikat

hosil bo'ldi. Tabiiy ohaktoshdagi kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 83,3%.

12.22. Massasi 54 g bo'lgan ohaktosh kuydirilganda massasi 22 g ga kamayadi. Ohaktoshdagi kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushini hisoblang. *Javob:* 92,6%.

12.23. Massasi 19,6 g bo'lgan kalsiy oksid massasi 20 g bo'lgan koks bilan qizdirilganda massasi 16 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbid olindi. Agar uglerodning koksda massa ulushi 90% bo'lsa, kalsiy karbidning unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 71,4%.

12.24. Massasi 20 g bo'lgan kremniy va ko'mir aralashmasiga mo'l miqdor konsentrlangan ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi. Reaksiya natijasida (normal sharoitda) 13,44 l hajmli vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi kremniyning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 42 %.

12.25. Kalsiy gidroksidning massa ulushi 0,148% bo'lgan 200 g massali eritmasi orqali uglerod (IV) oksid o'tkazilganda avval cho'kma hosil bo'ldi, so'ngra u eriy boshladi. Cho'kmaning hosil bo'lishi va to'liq erishi uchun eritma orqali o'tkazilishi kerak bo'ladigan normal sharoitda o'lchangan CO_2 ning eng kam hajmini aniqlang. Olingan eritma qaynatilganda qattiq moddaning qancha massasi cho'kmaga tushadi? *Javob:* 179,2 ml, hajm CO_2 ; cho'kma massasi 4g.

13. METALLARNING XOSSALARI

Rudalar. Metallarning olinishi

13.1. Temir rudasi quyidagi tarkibga ega: magnetit Fe_3O_4 (massa ulushi 55%), ilmenit FeTiO_3 (massa ulushi 15%) va tarkibida temir va titan bo'lmagan boshqa moddalar. Massasi 300 kg bo'lgan shunday rudadan temir va titanning qanday massasini olish mumkin?

Yechish. Magnetit va ilmenitning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) = m(\text{ruda}) \cdot \omega(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4); \quad m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) = 300 \cdot 0,55 \text{ kg} = 165 \text{ kg};$$

$$m(\text{FeTiO}_3) = m(\text{ruda}) \cdot \omega(\text{FeTiO}_3); \quad m(\text{FeTiO}_3) = 300 \cdot 0,15 \text{ kg} = 45 \text{ kg}.$$

Magnetit va ilmenit moddalarining miqdorlari:

$$n(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) = \frac{m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)}{M(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)}; \quad n(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) = \frac{165 \cdot 10^3}{232} \text{ mol} = 711,2 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{FeTiO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{FeTiO}_3)}{M(\text{FeTiO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{FeTiO}_3) = \frac{165 \cdot 10^3}{152} \text{ mol} = 296,1 \text{ mol}$$

ni tashkil qiladi.

Moddalar formulasidan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

$$n_1(\text{Fe})_3 = 3n(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4); \quad n_1(\text{Fe}) = 3 \cdot 711,2 \text{ mol} = 2133,6 \text{ mol};$$

$$n_2(\text{Fe}) = n(\text{FeTiO}_3); \quad n_2(\text{Fe}) = 296,1 \text{ mol}.$$

Rudaning berilgan namunasidan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan temir moddasining umumiy miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{Fe}) = n_1(\text{Fe}) + n_2(\text{Fe}); \quad n(\text{Fe}) = (2133,6 + 296,1) \text{ mol} = 2429,7 \text{ mol}.$$

Temirning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Fe}) = n(\text{Fe}) \cdot M(\text{Fe}); \quad m(\text{Fe}) = 2429,7 \cdot 56 \text{ g} = 136063,2 \text{ g} \approx 136,1 \text{ kg}.$$

Ilmenit formulasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{Ti}) = n(\text{FeTiO}_3); \quad n(\text{Ti}) = 296,1 \text{ mol}.$$

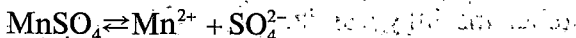
Rudaning berilgan namunasidan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan titan massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Ti}) = n(\text{Ti}) \cdot M(\text{Ti}); \quad m(\text{Ti}) = 296,1 \cdot 48 \text{ g} = 14212,8 \text{ g} \approx 14,21 \text{ kg}.$$

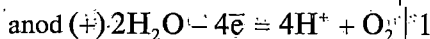
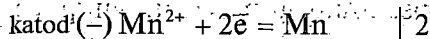
13.2. Mis rudasi tarkibida malaxit $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ va azurit $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ bor. Agar malaxitning massa ulushi 8,0%, azuritniki 3,6% bo'lsa, massasi 5 t bo'lgan rudadan qancha massali mis olish mumkin? Rudadagi misning massa ulushini aniqlang.
Javob: 330,5 kg; 6,61 %.

13.3. Marganes (II) sulfatning suvli eritmasini inert elektrod ishtirokida elektroliz qilib marganes olinadi. Agar anodda hajmi 16,8 l (normal sharoitda) kislorod yig'ilgan bo'lsa, olingan marganesning massasini aniqlang. Kislorod unumi miqdoriy, metall unumi esa 84% dan iborat ekanligini hisobga oling.

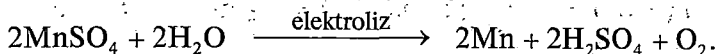
Yechish. Inert elektrod bilan marganes (II) sulfat eritmasining elektroliz tenglamasini tuzamiz. Eritmada tuz ionlarga disotsilanadi:



Elektrodlardagi reaksiyalar:



yoki



Elektrolizda olingan kislorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{V(\text{O}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{16,8}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,75 \text{ mol}.$$

Elektroliz tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Mn})}{n(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{2}{1}; \quad n(\text{Mn}) = 2n(\text{O}_2); \quad n(\text{Mn}) = 2 \cdot 0,75 \text{ mol} = 1,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Marganesning massasi:

$$m(\text{Mn}) = n(\text{Mn}) \cdot M(\text{Mn}); \quad m(\text{Mn}) = 1,5 \cdot 55 \text{ g} = 82,5 \text{ g}.$$

Metall unumini hisobga olib, amalda olingan marganesning massasini topamiz:

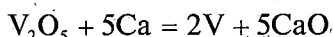
$$m_r(\text{Mn}) = \frac{m(\text{Mn}) \cdot \eta}{100}; \quad m_r(\text{Mn}) = \frac{82,5 \cdot 84}{100} \text{ g} = 69,3 \text{ g}.$$

13.4. Inert elektrodlar tushirilgan mis (II) sulfat eritmasi orqali doimiy elektr toki o'tkazilganda, eritmada kislota hosil bo'ldi. Shu kislotani to'liq neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,05 g/mol va massa ulushi 6% bo'lgan 16 ml hajmdagi kaliy gidroksidning eritmasi sarf bo'ldi. Katodda misning qanday massasi olingan? *Javob:* 2,88 t.

13.5. Massasi 60 g bo'lgan qo'rg'oshin (II) nitratning suvli eritmasini elektroliz qilib, qancha massa qo'rg'oshin olish mumkin? Eritmadagi tuzning massa ulushi 15%. Elektrolizda normal sharoitda o'lgangan qancha hajm gaz ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 5,63 g qo'rg'oshin; 3,05 l kislorod.

13.6. Vanadiy (V) oksidni kalsiy metali bilan qaytarib vanadiy olinadi. V_2O_5 ning massa ulushi 85% ga teng bo'lgan 400 g massadagi konsentratni qaytarish natijasida qancha massa metall olish mumkin? Agar texnik kalsiy tarkibida kalsiy oksid qo'shimchasi bo'lsa, CaO ning massa ulushi 5% ni tashkil etsa, qaytarish uchun sarf bo'lgan texnik kalsiyning massasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Metallotermiya usuli bilan vanadiy olish reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozamiz:



V_2O_5 ning konsentratdagi massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5) = m\omega(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5); \quad m(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5) = 400 \cdot 0,85 \text{ g} = 340 \text{ g}.$$

Vanadiy (V) oksid moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5) = \frac{n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5)}{M(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5)}; \quad n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5) = \frac{340}{182} \text{ mol} = 1,87 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5)}{n(\text{V})} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad n(\text{V}) = 2n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5); \quad n(\text{V}) = 2 \cdot 1,87 \text{ mol} = 3,74 \text{ mol}.$$

Olinishi mumkin bo'lgan metallning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{V}) = n(\text{V}) \cdot M(\text{V}); \quad m(\text{V}) = 3,74 \cdot 51 \text{ g} = 190,7 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$\frac{n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5)}{n(\text{Ca})} = \frac{1}{5}; \quad n(\text{Ca}) = 5n(\text{V}_2\text{O}_5); \quad n(\text{Ca}) = 5 \cdot 1,87 \text{ mol} = 9,35 \text{ mol}.$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Qaytarish uchun kerak bo'lgan kalsiyning massasi:

$$m(\text{Ca}) = n(\text{Ca}) \cdot M(\text{Ca}); \quad m(\text{Ca}) = 9,35 \cdot 40 = 374 \text{ g}.$$

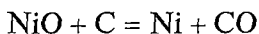
Texnik kalsiy tarkibida kalsiy oksid qo'shimchasi bor. Texnik metallidagi kalsiyning massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Ca}) = 1 - \omega(\text{CaO}); \quad \omega(\text{Ca}) = 1 - 0,05 = 0,95.$$

Jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan texnik metallning massasini topamiz:

$$n(\text{texn.met}) = \frac{m(\text{Ca})}{\omega(\text{Ca})}; \quad m(\text{texn.met}) = \frac{374}{0,95} \text{ g} = 393,7 \text{ g}.$$

13.7. Nikel (II) oksidni qaytarib, quyidagi reaksiyaga ko'ra nikel olinadi:



Agar ko'mirdagi uglerodning massa ulushi 92% ni tashkil etsa va reaksiya uchun ikki hissa ko'p uglerod kerak bo'lsa, massasi 354 g bo'lgan nikel olish uchun qancha massa ko'mir kerak bo'ladi?
Javobi: 156,5 g.

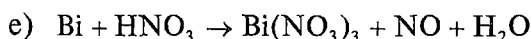
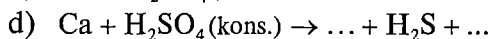
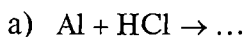
13.8. Tarkibida xalkozin Cu_2S va mis bo'lmagan boshqa moddalar bor, massasi 16 t bo'lgan mis rudasidan 650 kg massadagi xomaki metall olindi. Agar xomaki metallidagi misning massa ulushi 98,4% ni tashkil etsa, rudadagi mis va xalkozinning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* mis 4%, xalkozin 5%.

13.9. Temir (II) oksid bilan temir (III) oksidning massasi 148 g bo'lgan aralashmasi vodorod bilan qaytarilganda massasi 112 g bo'lgan temir olindi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi oksidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* FeO 73%; Fe_2O_3 27%.

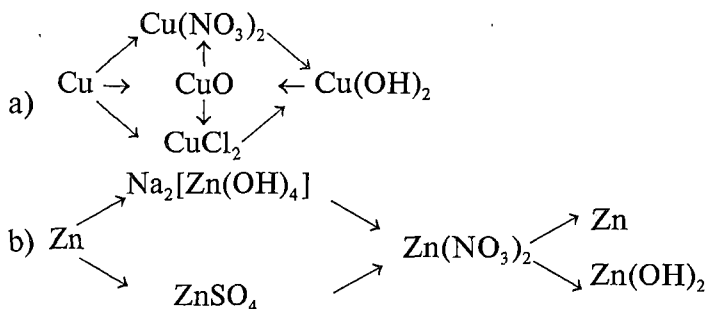
13.10. 28 l hajmli po‘lat ballonda 0°C temperaturada va 5065 kPa bosimda vodorod bor. Shu vodorod tarkibida volfram (VI) oksid va qaytarilmaydigan aralashmalar bo‘lgan massasi 5,8 kg konsentratni qaytarish uchun yetadimi? Volfram (VI) oksidning konsentratdagi massa ulushi 80% ga teng. *Javob:* yetadi.

Metallarning kimyoviy xossalari

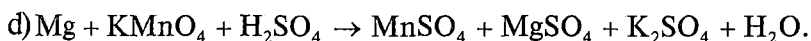
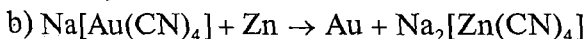
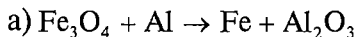
13.11. Elektron balans usuli bilan metallar bilan kislotalarning o‘zaro ta’sir etish reaksiyalarining quyidagi sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang.



13.12. Quyidagi o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



13.13. Elektron balans usuli bilan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang. Oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchilarni ko‘rsating:



13.14. Massasi 12,2 g bo‘lgan temir massasi 6,4 g bo‘lgan oltingugurt bilan suyuqlantirildi. Olingan mahsulotga mo‘l miqdor xlorid kislotaga qo‘shildi. Ajralib chiqqan gaz mis (II) xloridning massa ulushi 15% bo‘lgan 200 g massadagi eritmasi orqali o‘tkazildi. Hosil bo‘lgan cho‘kmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 19,2 g.

13.15. Agar aralashmadagi nikelning massa ulushi 60,2% bo'lsa, massasi 49 g bo'lgan rux va nikel aralashmasini eritish uchun vodorod xloridning massa ulushi 20%, zichligi 1,1 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasining kerak bo'ladigan minimal hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 265,5 ml.

13.56. Massasi 1,32 g bo'lgan texnik ruxga mo'1 miqdor sulfat kislota bilan ishlov berildi. Ajralib chiqqan vodorod normal sharoitda 448 ml hajmni egalladi. Texnik metallidagi ruxning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 98,5%.

13.17. Massasi 16 g bo'lgan temir, aluminiy va mis aralashmasi bor. Aralashmaning yarmiga mo'1 miqdor konsentrlangan kaliy gidroksid eritmasini ta'sir ettirib, hajmi 3,36 l bo'lgan gaz olindi. Aralashmaning boshqa yarmiga mo'1 miqdor xlorid kislota eritmasi qo'shildi. Bunda 4,48 l hajmli gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushini aniqlang. Gaz hajmlari normal sharoitga keltirilgan.

Yechish. Kaliy gidroksid eritmasi bilan aralashmaning faqat bitta komponenti — aluminiy o'zaro ta'sirlashadi.



Ushbu reaksiyada ajralib chiqqan vodorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n_a(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V_a(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n_a(\text{H}_2) = \frac{3,36}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol.}$$

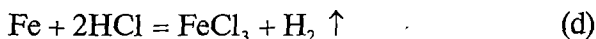
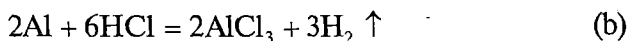
(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Al})}{n_a(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad n(\text{Al}) = \frac{2}{3} n_a(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{Al}) = \frac{2 \cdot 0,15}{3} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol.}$$

Dastlabki namunaning yarmidagi, ya'ni 8 gramidagi aluminiy massasi:

$$m(\text{Al}) = n(\text{Al}) \cdot M(\text{Al}); \quad m(\text{Al}) = 0,1 \cdot 27 = 2,7 \text{ g.}$$

Xlorid kislota eritmasi bilan aluminiy va temir o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



(b) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Al})}{n_b(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{3}{2} n(\text{Al}); \quad n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{3}{2} 0,1 \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}.$$

Bu vodorodning hajmi:

$$n_b(\text{H}_2) = n_b(\text{H}_2) \cdot V_m; \quad n_b(\text{H}_2) = 0,15 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 3,36 \text{ l}.$$

(d) reaksiyada ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi quyidagidan iborat:

$$V_d(\text{H}_2) = V(\text{H}_2) - V_b(\text{H}_2); \quad V_d(\text{H}_2) = (4,48 - 3,36) \text{ l} = 1,12 \text{ l}.$$

Bunda $1/(\text{H}_2)$ — massasi 8 g bo‘lgan metall massasiga xlorid kislotaga ta’sir ettirganda ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi, ya’ni (b) va (d) reaksiyalarda ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi.

Temir bilan xlorid kislotaning o‘zaro ta’siridan hosil bo‘lgan vodorod moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n_d(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V_d(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n_d(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1,12}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

(d) tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}) = n_d(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{Fe}) = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Aralashma dastlabki namunasining yarmidagi temirning massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{Fe}) = n(\text{Fe}) \cdot M(\text{Fe}); \quad m(\text{Fe}) = 0,05 \cdot 56 = 2,8 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashma dastlabki namunasining yarmidagi mis massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Cu}) = m(\text{aralashma}) - m(\text{Al}) - m(\text{Fe});$$

$$m(\text{Cu}) = (8 - 2,7 - 2,8) \text{ g} = 2,5 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Al}) = \frac{m(\text{Al})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Al}) = \frac{2,7}{8} = 0,3375 \text{ yoki } 33,75\%;$$

$$\omega(\text{Fe}) = \frac{m(\text{Fe})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Fe}) = \frac{2,8}{8} = 0,35 \text{ yoki } 35\%;$$

$$\omega(\text{Cu}) = \frac{m(\text{Cu})}{m(\text{aralashma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Cu}) = \frac{2,5}{8} = 0,3125 \text{ yoki } 31,25\%.$$

13.18. Massasi 8,9 g bo‘lgan magniy, aluminiiy va temir aralashmasi bor. Aralashmaga sovuqda mo‘l miqdor konsentrlangan nitrat kislotaga ta’sir ettirganda reaksiyaga kirishmagan

goldiqning massasi 4,1 g ni tashkil etdi. Shu goldiqqa konsentrlangan ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi, bunda massasi 1,4 g bo'lgan aralashmaning bir qismi erimay qoldi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 53,93% Mg; 30,34% Al; 15,73% Fe.

13.19. Nikel, rux va kumush metallari kukunlarining aralashmasi bor. Bu aralashmaning massasi 4,58 g bo'lgan bir qismiga konsentrlangan ishqor eritmasi bilan ishlov berildi va 224 ml hajm gaz olindi. Aralashmaning massasi 11,45 g bo'lgan yana bir qismiga suyultirilgan sulfat kislota bilan ishlov berildi. Bunda 2,24 l hajmni egallagan gaz ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 38% Ni; 14,19% Zn; 47,16% Ag.

13.20. Aluminiy bilan noma'lum metall oksid kukunlarining aralashmasi bor, bunda metall +2 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladi. Massasi 3,58 g bo'lgan bu aralashma namunasini ishqor eritmasiga solindi va shunday gaz olindiki, uning yonishidan massasi 1,08 g bo'lgan suv hosil bo'ldi. Qattiq goldiqni eritish uchun zichligi 1,14 g/ml, massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan 25,8 ml hajmli sulfat kislota eritmasi sarf qilindi. Aluminiy bilan aralashmada yana qanday oksid bor? *Javob:* MgO.

Qotishmalar. Intermetall birikmalar

13.21. Qalay bilan natriyning intermetall birikmasida natriyning massa ulushi 20,5% ga teng. Intermetall birikmaning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun massasi 100 g bo'lgan birikma namunasini tanlab olamiz. Natriy va qalay moddalarining massasini va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Na}) = m\omega(\text{Na}); \quad m(\text{Na}) = 100 \cdot 0,205 \text{ g} = 20,5 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{Na}) = \frac{m(\text{Na})}{M(\text{Na})}; \quad n(\text{Na}) = \frac{20,5}{23} \text{ mol} = 0,89 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{Sn}) = m - m(\text{Na}); \quad m(\text{Sn}) = (100 - 20,5) = 79,5 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{Sn}) = \frac{m(\text{Sn})}{M(\text{Sn})}; \quad n(\text{Sn}) = \frac{79,5}{119} \text{ mol} = 0,67 \text{ mol}.$$

Intermetall birikma tarkibiga kiradigan natriy va qalay moddalari miqdorlarining nisbatini topamiz:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{Sn}) = 0,89 : 0,67.$$

Tenglikning o'ng qismini 0,67 ga bo'lib quyidagini olamiz:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{Sn}) = 1,33 : 1.$$

Intermetall birikmalarning tarkibi odatda butun sonli koeffitsiyentlari bo'lgan formulalar bilan ifodalanadi. Butun sonlar bilan ifodalangan $n(\text{Na})$ va $n(\text{Sn})$ orasidagi nisbatni topish uchun tenglikning o'ng qismini 3 ga ko'paytirish kerak. U vaqtda:

$$n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{Sn}) = 3,99 : 3 = 4 : 3 \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Shunday qilib, intermetall birikmaning formulasi Na_4Sn_3 .

13.22. Agar kumushning massa ulushi 87% ni tashkil etsa, aluminiy bilan kumushning intermetall birikmasining formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* Ag_5Al_3 .

13.23. Temir bilan noma'lum metallning intermetall birikmasining tarkibi $\text{Fe}_5\text{Me}_{21}$ formula bilan ifodalanadi. Temirning birikmadagi massa ulushi 17% ni tashkil etadi. Temirning bu birikmasi tarkibiga qanday metall kiradi? *Javob:* rux.

13.24. Massasi 29,9 g bo'lgan intermetall Na_4Pb birikma namunasi bor Na_4Pb_3 tarkibli birikmani olish uchun namunaga qancha massa qo'rg'oshin qo'shish kerak?

Yechish. Na_4Pb birikmasidan Na_4Pb_3 birikmasiga o'tish jarayonini quyidagi tenglama bilan ifodalash mumkin:



Dastlabki namunaga kirgan Na_4Pb moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb}) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb})}{M(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb})}; \quad n(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb}) = \frac{29,9}{299} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb})}{n(\text{Pb})} = \frac{1}{8}; \quad n(\text{Pb}) = 8n(\text{Na}_4\text{Pb}); \quad n(\text{Pb}) = 8 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol} = 0,8 \text{ mol.}$$

Ko'rsatilgan birikmani olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan qo'rg'oshin massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Pb}) = n(\text{Pb}) \cdot M(\text{Pb}); \quad m(\text{Pb}) = 0,8 \cdot 207 \text{ g} = 165,6 \text{ g.}$$

13.25. Massasi 134,7 g bo'lgan Na_4Sn_3 tarkibli birikma olish uchun qalay va Na_2Sn birikmasidan qancha massa olish kerak? *Javob:* 35,7 g Sn; 99 g Na_2Sn .

13.26. Massasi 112 g bo'lgan NaHg intermetall birikma namunasini olish uchun Na_3Hg va NaHg_2 birikmalari suyuqlantirildi. Bu birikmalardan qancha massadan olingan? *Javob:* 27 g Na_3Hg ; 85 g NaHg_2 .

13.27. Massasi 62,1 g bo'lgan qo'rg'oshin va massasi 36 g bo'lgan magniy suyuqlantirildi. Qotishmada magniyning massa ulushi 18,8% ga teng bo'lgan intermetall birikmasi hosil bo'ldi. Olingan birikmaning massasi qanchaga teng?

Yechish: Olingan intermetall birikmaning massasini m harfi bilan belgilaymiz. Reaksiyaga kirishgan qo'rg'oshin va magniy massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Pb}) = m_{\omega}(\text{Pb}); \quad m(\text{Pb}) = m_{0,812} \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{Mg}) = m_{\omega}(\text{Mg}); \quad m(\text{Mg}) = m_{0,188} \text{ g}.$$

Qo'rg'oshin va magniy moddalarining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

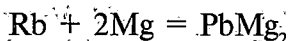
$$n(\text{Pb}) = \frac{m(\text{Pb})}{M(\text{Pb})}; \quad n(\text{Pb}) = \frac{m_{0,812}}{207} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Mg}) = \frac{m(\text{Mg})}{M(\text{Mg})}; \quad n(\text{Mg}) = \frac{m_{0,188}}{24} \text{ mol}.$$

Qo'rg'oshin va magniy moddalari miqdorining nisbatini topamiz:

$$n(\text{Pb}) : n(\text{Mg}) = \frac{m_{0,812}}{207} : \frac{m_{0,188}}{24} = 0,0039 m : 0,0078 m = 1 : 2.$$

ya'ni birikmaning formulasi PbMg_2 , uning hosil bo'lish reaksiyasining tenglamasi esa



Qotishma olish uchun olingan qo'rg'oshin va magniy moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n'(\text{Pb}) = \frac{m'(\text{Pb})}{M(\text{Pb})}; \quad n'(\text{Pb}) = \frac{62,1}{207} \text{ mol} = 0,3 \text{ mol};$$

$$n'(\text{Mg}) = \frac{m'(\text{Mg})}{M(\text{Mg})}; \quad n'(\text{Mg}) = \frac{36}{24} \text{ mol} = 1,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, magniy mo'l miqdorda olingan. Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n'(\text{PbMg}_2) = n'(\text{Pb}); \quad n'(\text{PbMg}_2) = 0,3 \text{ mol}.$$

Hosil bo'lgan intermetall birikmaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m'(\text{PbMg}_2) = n'(\text{PbMg}_2) \cdot M'(\text{PbMg}_2); m'(\text{PbMg}_2) = 0,3 \cdot 255 \text{ g} = 76,5 \text{ g}.$$

13.28. Magniy bilan surma intermetall birikma hosil qiladi, surmaning birikmadagi massa ulushi 78% ni tashkil etadi. Massasi 21,6 g bo'lgan magniy va massasi 89,6 g bo'lgan surma suyuqlantirilganda bu birikmaning qanday massasi hosil bo'ladi. *Javob:* 98,4 g.

13.29. Bronza turlaridan birining tarkibida mis (massa ulushi 85%), qalay (12%) va rux (3%) bor. Massasi 30 g bo'lgan bronza namunasiga konsentrlangan nitrat kislota ta'siridan azot (IV) oksid ajralib chiqdi. Normal sharoitda olingan gazning hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 19,8 l.

13.30. Qalay bilan qo'rg'oshinning qotishmasini tayyorlash zarur, unda qo'rg'oshinning massa ulushi 46,5% ga teng. Qalay (IV) oksid va qo'rg'oshin (II) oksidni ko'mir bilan qaytarib, massasi 44,5 g bo'lgan kerakli qotishma hosil bo'lishi uchun oksidlardan qanchadan massa olish kerak? *Javob:* 30,2 g SnO_2 va 22,3 g RbO .

Standart elektrod potentsiallari qatori*

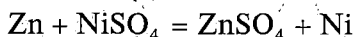
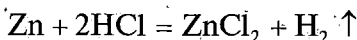
13.31. Rux quyidagi suvli eritmalar bilan o'zaro ta'sir qiladimi: a) 1M HCl; b) 1M NiSO_4 ; d) 1M $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$?

Yechish. Standart elektrod potentsiallari qatoridan (5- ilovaga qarang) rux, vodorod, nikel va magniy elektrodleri potentsiallarining qiymatini topamiz:

$$E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 = -0,76 \text{ V}^{**}, \quad E_{2\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}^0 = 0, \quad E_{\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}}^0 = -0,25 \text{ V},$$

$$E_{\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Mg}}^0 = -2,36 \text{ V}.$$

Rux elektrodining standart elektrod potentsiali vodorod va nikel elektrodlerining standart elektrod potentsiallaridan kichik, binobarin, rux xlorid kislota va nikel (II) sulfat eritmaları bilan o'zaro ta'sir qiladi:



*. Bu nom o'quv adabiyotlarida foydalaniladigan elektrokimyoviy kuchlanish „qatori“ terminiga qaraganda aniqroq.

**Birliklarning xalqaro belgilanishida volt B — V olingan.

Rux elektrodining standart elektrod potentsiali magniy elektrodnikidan katta, binobarin, rux magniy tuzlari eritmalari bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi.

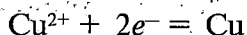
13.32. Quydagi elektrolitlarning suvli eritmalari bilan temir reaksiyaga kirisha oladimi:

a) $1M$ KCl ; b) $1M$ $MnSO_4$; d) $1M$ HCl ; e) $1M$ $Cu(NO_3)_2$; f) $1M$ $ZnSO_4$? *Javob:* a, b, f — kirishmaydi; d, e — kirishadi.

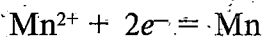
13.33. Quydagi tuzlar eritmasining aralashmasi bor: natriy sulfat, marganes (II) sulfat va mis (II) sulfat. Bu eritma elektroliz qilinganda qanday moddalar va qanday tartibda ajralib chiqadi?

Yechish. Standart elektrod potentsiallari qatoriga qarab quyidagilarni aniqlaymiz: $E^0_{Na^2+/Na} = -2,71$ V, $E^0_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} = -1,18$ V, $E^0_{Cu^{2+}/Cu} = 0,34$ V.

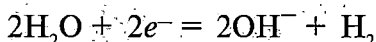
Katodda elektrod potentsiali ko'proq musbat qiymatli metall kationlari oson qaytariladi, ya'ni mis ionlari:



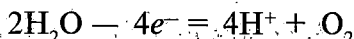
Misdan keyin marganes (II) kationlari marganes metalini hosil qilib qaytariladi:



Suvli eritmada natriy kationini qaytarib bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun Mn^{2+} qaytarilishi tamom bo'lgandan so'ng faqat suvning zaryadsizlanishi sodir bo'ladi:



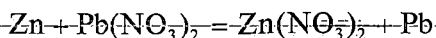
Eritmada anionlarning faqat bir xili — sulfat ionlari bo'ladi. Bu ionlar suvli eritmalarda oksidlanmaydi, suv oksidlanishga uchraydi:



13.34. Magniy xlorid, nikel (II) sulfat, rux nitrat tuzlari eritmalarining aralashmalari elektroliz qilinganda elektrodalarda qaysi moddalar va qanday tartibda ajralib chiqadi?

13.35. Massasi 80 g bo'lgan rux plastinkasi qo'rg'oshin (II) nitrat eritmasiga tushirildi. Ma'lum vaqtdan so'ng plastinkaning massasi 94,2 g ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Ruxning qanday massasi eritmaga ionlar ko'rinishida o'tgan? Qo'rg'oshinning qanday massasi plastinkada o'tirgan?

Yechish. Standart elektrod potentsiallar qatoridan $E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 = -0,76 \text{ V}$, $E_{\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Pb}}^0 = -0,13 \text{ V}$ ekanligini topamiz. Binobarin, rux qo'rg'oshin (II) niträt eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir etadi:



Quyidagi belgilarni kiritamiz: $m(\text{Zn})$ va $m(\text{Pb})$ — erigan ruxning va qo'rg'oshinning massalari; m_1 — plastinkaning dastlabki massasi, m_2 — plastinkaning oxirgi massasi.

Plastinka massasining o'zgarishi qo'rg'oshinning o'tirishi (massaning oshishi) va ruxning erishi (massaning kamayishi) bilan bog'liq. Binobarin:

$$m(\text{Pb}) - m(\text{Zn}) = m_2 - m_1; \quad m(\text{Pb}) - m(\text{Zn}) = (94,2 - 80) \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{Pb}) - m(\text{Zn}) = 14,2 \text{ g}. \quad (\text{a})$$

Reaksiyada ishtirok etgan rux va qo'rg'oshin moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz;

$$n(\text{Zn}) = \frac{m(\text{Zn})}{M(\text{Zn})}; \quad n(\text{Zn}) = \frac{m(\text{Zn})}{65} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Pb}) = \frac{m(\text{Pb})}{M(\text{Pb})}; \quad n(\text{Pb}) = \frac{m(\text{Pb})}{207} \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan $n(\text{Zn}) = n(\text{Pb})$ kelib chiqadi, binobarin,

$$\frac{m(\text{Zn})}{65} = \frac{m(\text{Pb})}{207}$$

(a) va (b) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib quyidagini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Zn}) = 6,5 \text{ g}, \quad m(\text{Pb}) = 20,7 \text{ g}.$$

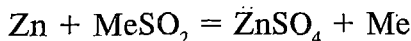
13.36. Marganesdan qilingan detal qalay (II) sulfat eritmasiga tushirildi. Biroz vaqtdan so'ng detal massasi 2,56 g ga oshdi. Elektrodga qalayning qanday massasi o'tirgan? Marganesning qanday massasi eritmaga o'tgan? *Javob:* 4,76 g Sn; 2,2 g Mn.

13.37. Massasi 73 g bo'lgan rux namunasi massasi 240 g bo'lgan nikel (II) sulfat eritmasiga botirilgan. Biroz vaqtdan so'ng namuna massasi 71,8 g ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Reaksiyadan keyin eritmadagi rux sulfatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 13,3%.

13.38. Rux plastinkasi qandaydir metall sulfat eritmasiga botirildi. Eritmaning massasi 50 g ga teng. Sulfatda metall +2 oksid-

lanish darajasiga ega. Biroz vaqtdan so'ng plastinka massasi 1,08 g ga ortdi. Bunda rux sulfatning eritmadagi massa ulushi 6,58% ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Plastinkada qanday metall ajralib chiqqan?

Yechish. Reaksiya tenglamasini quyidagi ko'rinishda ko'rsatish mumkin.



Plastinka massasi 1,08 g ortgan bo'lsa, u holda eritma massasi shunchaga kamaygan. Eritmaning reaksiyadan keyingi m' massasini topamiz:

$$m' = m - \Delta m; \quad m' = (50 - 1,08) \text{ g} = 48,92 \text{ g},$$

bunda m —reaksiyagacha bo'lgan eritmaning massasi; Δm — reaksiya davomida eritma massasining o'zgarishi. Hosil bo'lgan rux sulfatning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{ZnSO}_4) - m'(\text{ZnSO}_4); \quad m(\text{ZnSO}_4) = 48,92 \cdot 0,0658 \text{ g} = 3,22 \text{ g}.$$

Rux sulfat moddasining miqdori quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$n(\text{ZnSO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{ZnSO}_4)}{M(\text{ZnSO}_4)}; \quad n(\text{ZnSO}_4) = \frac{3,22}{161} \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$$n(\text{Zn}) = n(\text{ZnSO}_4); \quad n(\text{Zn}) = 0,02 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Me}) = n(\text{ZnSO}_4); \quad n(\text{Me}) = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Binobarin, eritmaga 0,02 mol modda miqdorida rux o'tgan, elektrodda esa metall Me xuddi shuncha modda miqdorida o'tirgan.

Eritmaga o'tgan ruxning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Zn}) = n(\text{Zn}) \cdot M(\text{Zn}); \quad m(\text{Zn}) = 0,02 \cdot 65 \text{ g} = 1,3 \text{ g}.$$

Elektrodda ajralib chiqqan metallning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Me}) = m(\text{Zn}) + \Delta m; \quad m(\text{Me}) = (1,3 + 1,08) \text{ g} = 2,38 \text{ g}.$$

Metallning molyar massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$M(\text{Me}) = \frac{m(\text{Me})}{n(\text{Me})}; \quad M(\text{Me}) = \frac{2,38}{0,02} \text{ g/mol} = 119 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Elektrodda ajralib chiqqan metall — qalay.

13.39. Temir bo'lakchasi birikmalarda +1 oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladigan noma'lum metall nitrat eritmasiga tushirildi. Metall namunasining massasi 16 g ga ortdi. Olingan temir (II) nitrat eritmasi orqali mo'l miqdor vodorod sulfid o'tkazildi, bunda massasi 8,8 g bo'lgan temir (II) sulfid olindi.

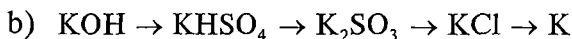
~~Eritmadan qaysi metall ajratib olingan. Javob: kumush.~~

13.40. Massasi 248 g bo'lgan mis (II) sulfat eritmasiga massasi 20 g bo'lgan magniy kukuni solindi. Biroz vaqtdan so'ng metall cho'kma yig'ildi va quritildi. Uning massasi 28 g ni tashkil etdi. Olingan eritmadagi magniy sulfatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 10%.

14. ASOSIY GRUPPACHANING METALLARI

Ishqoriy metallar

14.1. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.



Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

11.2. Kaliyning kislorodli birikmasida metallning massa ulushi 44,8% ni tashkil etadi. Shu birikmaning eng oddiy formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* KO_3 .

14.3. KCN , K_2SiO_3 , Na_2HPO_4 tuzlarining gidrolizlanish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli, ionli va molekular shakllarda yozing.

14.4. Natriy, kaliy va rubidiy atomlarining elektron va grafik elektron formulalarini yozing.

14.5. Zichligi 1,1 g/ml va hajmi 100 ml bo'lgan natriy karbonat eritmasiga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislota ta'sir ettirilganda normal sharoitda 2,016 l hajmni egallaydigan gaz ajralib chiqdi. Dastlabki eritmadagi natriy karbonatning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 8,67%.

14.6. Massasi 2,66 g bo'lgan ishqoriy metall mo'l miqdor molekular xlorga tushirildi. Olingan qattiq modda suvda eritildi, eritmaga mo'l miqdor kumush nitrat eritmasi qo'shildi. Bunda massasi 2,87 g bo'lgan cho'kma tushdi. Qaysi metall olingan edi? *Javob:* seziy.

14.7. Kaliyli o'g'it sifatida ishlatiladigan kul tarkibida kaliy karbonat—potash bor (massa ulushi 25%). Massasi 100 kg bo'lgan kulning o'rnini bosa oladigan kaliyli o'g'it sifatida ishlatiladigan kainit $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 90 kg.

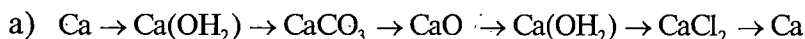
14.8. Massasi 24 g bo'lgan natriy digidrofosfat olish uchun natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 32% (zichligi 1,3 g/ml) bo'lgan eritmalardan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* ishqor eritmasi 18,5 ml; kislota eritmasi 328 ml.

14.9. Kaliy xloridning suvli eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda massasi 11,2 g bo'lgan kaliy gidroksid olindi. Ajralib chiqqan vodorod yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan suvning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 1,8 g.

14.10. Natriy karbonat va natriy gidrokarbonat aralashmasi bor. Massasi 60 g bo'lgan aralashma namunasi kuydirilganda massasi 2,7 g bo'lgan suv ajralib chiqdi. Aralashmadagi Na_2CO_3 va NaHCO_3 ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* Na_2CO_3 —58%, NaHCO_3 —42%.

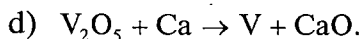
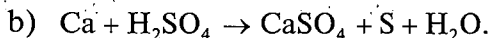
Berilliy gruppachasi

14.11. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.



Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini ionli, qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

14.12. Elektron balans metodi bilan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining sxemalariga koeffitsiyentlar tanlang.



Oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchini ko'rsating.

14.13. Kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushi 90% bo'lgan 1,5 t massali ohaktosh pechda kuydirildi. Qattiq qoldiqqa mo'l miqdor suv qo'shildi. Olingan kalsiy gidroksidning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 993 kg.

14.14. Massasi 46 g bo'lgan dolomit $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3$ namunasini eritish uchun zarur bo'lgan massa ulushi 25%, zichligi 1,15 g/ml nitrat kislota eritmasining hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 219 ml.

14.15. Qattiq suvning tarkibida kalsiy gidrokarbonat (massa ulushi 0,015%) va magniy gidrokarbonat (massa ulushi 0,005 %) bor. 10 l hajmdagi suvning qattiqligini yo'qotish uchun kalsiy gidroksidning qanday massasini qo'shish kerak? Suvning zichligini 1 kg/l ga teng deb qabul qilinsin.

Yechish. Olingan suv namunasining massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m = V \cdot \rho; \quad m = 10 \cdot 1 \text{ kg} = 10 \text{ kg} = 10^4 \text{ g.}$$

Suvdagi kalsiy va magniy gidrokarbonatlarning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = m\omega(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2); \quad m(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = 10^4 \cdot 0,00015 \text{ g} = 1,5 \text{ g.}$$

$$m(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = m\omega(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2); \quad m(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = 10^4 \cdot 0,00005 \text{ g} = 0,5 \text{ g.}$$

Gidrokarbonat moddalarining miqdorini topamiz:

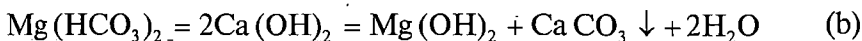
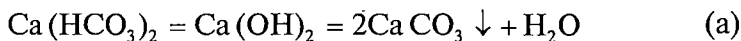
$$n[(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)] = \frac{m(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)}{M(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)};$$

$$n[(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)] = \frac{15}{162} \text{ mol} = 9,26 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = \frac{m(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)}{M(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2)};$$

$$n(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2) = \frac{0,5}{146} \text{ mol} = 3,42 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.}$$

Kalsiy va magniy gidrokarbonatlarning kalsiy gidroksid bilan o'zaro ta'sir etish reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yozamiz:



(a) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n_a(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = n(\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2); \quad n_a(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 9,26 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.}$$

(b) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_b(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 2n(\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2); \quad n_b(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 2 \cdot 3,42 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 6,84 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}.$$

Suvning qattiqligini yo'qotish uchun kerak bo'ladigan kalsiy gidroksid moddasining umumiy miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = n_a(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) + n_b(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2);$$

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = (9,26 + 6,84) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 1,61 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}.$$

Talab etilgan kalsiy gidroksid massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) \cdot M(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2);$$

$$m(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 1,61 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 74 \text{ g} = 1,19 \text{ g}.$$

14.16. Suv karbonatsiz qattiqlikka ega: tarkibida kalsiy sulfat (massa ulushi 0,02%) va magniy sulfat (0,01%) bor. 100 l hajmdagi shunday suvning doimiy qattiqligini yo'qotish uchun natriy karbonatning (zichligi 1,16 g/ml) 15% li eritmasidan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak? Suvning zichligini 1 kg/l ga teng deb qabul qiling.
Javob: 140 ml.

14.17. Massasi 200 kg bo'lgan ohaktoshdan ohakni so'ndirish uchun qancha hajm suv olish kerak? Suv uch barobar mo'l miqdorda kerak bo'ladi. Ohaktoshdagi kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushi 90%. Suvning zichligi 1 kg/l ga teng deb qabul qilinsin.
Javob: 97,2 l.

14.18. Kalsiy xloridning massa ulushi 16% va zichligi 1,14 g/ml bo'lgan 150 ml hajmdagi eritmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan kalsiy geksgidrat xloriddan $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ va suvdan qancha massadan olish kerak?

Yechish. Tayyorlanishi zarur bo'lgan eritmaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = V \cdot \rho; \quad m = 150 \cdot 1,14 \text{ g} = 171 \text{ g}.$$

Eritma tayyorlash uchun zarur bo'lgan CaCl_2 massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{CaCl}_2) = m\omega(\text{CaCl}_2); \quad m(\text{CaCl}_2) = 171 \cdot 0,16 \text{ g} = 27,36 \text{ g}.$$

Kalsiy xlorid moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{CaCl}_2) = \frac{m(\text{CaCl}_2)}{M(\text{CaCl}_2)}; \quad n(\text{CaCl}_2) = \frac{27,36}{111} \text{ mol} = 0,2465 \text{ mol}.$$

Kalsiy geksagidrat xlorid $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ formulasidan:

$$m(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{CaCl}_2); \quad n(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,2465 \text{ mol.}$$

kelib chiqadi.

Binobarin, eritma tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan kalsiy geksagidrat xloridning massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O});$$

$$m(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,2465 \cdot 219 \text{ g.}$$

Suvning zarur bo'lgan massasini aniqlaymiz:

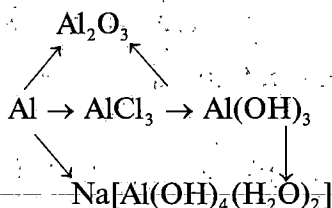
$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = m - m(\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (171 - 54) \text{ g} = 117 \text{ g}$$

14.19. Ohaktoshdagi kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil etadi. Massasi 20 kg bo'lgan kalsiy gidroksid (so'ndirilgan ohak) olish uchun ohaktoshning qanday massasi olinishi kerak? Amalga oshirilishi zarur bo'lgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. *Javob:* 30 kg.

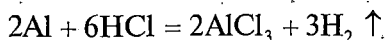
14.20. Massasi 20 g bo'lgan kalsiy karbonat, kalsiy fosfat va kalsiy oksid aralashmasiga mo'lgan miqdor nitrat kislota ta'sir ettirildi. Bunda 560 ml hajmli (normal sharoitda) gaz ajralib chiqdi va massasi 6,22 g bo'lgan qattiq modda qoldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi moddalarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* kalsiy karbonatning massa ulushi 2,5%, kalsiy fosfatniki 31%, kalsiy oksidniki 56,5%.

Aluminiy

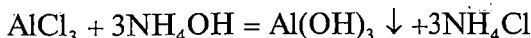
14.21. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



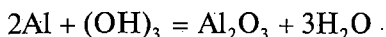
Yechish. 1. Aluminiy xlorid aluminiy bilan xlorid kislota o'zaro ta'siridan olinishi mumkin:



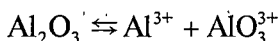
2. Aluminiy gidroksid olish uchun yaxshisi AlCl_3 eritmasiga ammiakning NH_4OH suvli eritmasini qo'shish kerak (ishqor mo'l miqdor qo'shilganda, gidroksid erib ketadi):



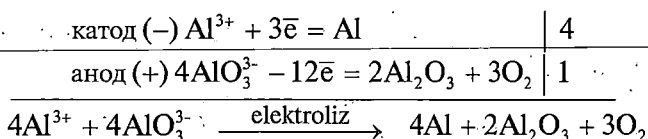
3. Aluminiy gidroksid kuchli qizdirilganda aluminiy oksid hosil bo'ladi:



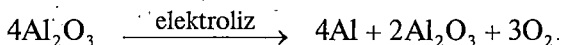
4. Al_2O_3 suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilib aluminiy olinadi, u yuqori temperaturada ionlarga dissotsilanadi:



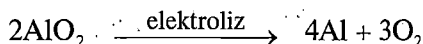
Elektroliz tenglamasi:



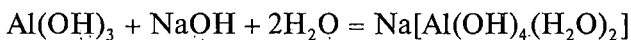
yoki



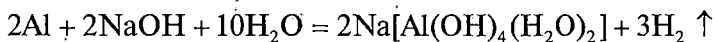
Nihoyat, quyidagini olamiz:



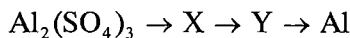
5. Aluminiy gidroksid ishqorlarning suvli eritmaları bilan o'zaro ta'sir etadi:



6. Aluminiy metall ishqorlarning suvli eritmalarida vodorod ajralib chiqishi bilan erishi mumkin.



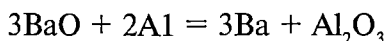
14.22. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing:



X va Y moddalarining nomini ayting. *Javob:* X — aluminiy gidroksid, Y — aluminiy oksid.

14.23. Bariy oksidni aluminotermik qaytarib bariy olinadi. Massasi 600 g bo'lgan oksid konsentrati BaO ning massa ulushi 91,8%, massasi 100 g bo'lgan texnik aluminiy (aluminiyning massa ulushi 98,55%) bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan bariyning qancha massasi olinadi?

Yechish. Bariyning aluminiy bilan o'zaro ta'sir reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Reaksiya uchun olingan bariy oksid moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{BaO}) = m(\text{konsentrat}) \cdot \omega(\text{BaO}); \quad \omega(\text{BaO}) = 600 \cdot 0,918 \text{ g} = 550,8 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{BaO}) = \frac{m(\text{BaO})}{M(\text{BaO})}; \quad n(\text{BaO}) = \frac{550,8}{153} \text{ mol} = 3,6 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya uchun olingan aluminiy massasini va uning modda miqdorini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Al}) = m(\text{texn.met}) \cdot \omega(\text{Al}); \quad m(\text{Al}) = 100 \cdot 0,9855 \text{ g} = 98,55 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{Al}) = \frac{m(\text{Al})}{M(\text{Al})}; \quad n(\text{Al}) = \frac{98,55}{27} \text{ mol} = 3,65 \text{ mol}.$$

Modda miqdori 3,6 mol bo'lgan bariy oksid bilan boradigan reaksiyasi uchun aluminiy moddasining qanday miqdori $n'(\text{Al})$ kerakligini hisoblaymiz. Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{BaO})}{n'(\text{Al})} = \frac{3}{2}; \quad n'(\text{Al}) = \frac{2}{3} n(\text{BaO}); \quad n'(\text{Al}) = \frac{2 \cdot 3,6}{3} \text{ mol} = 2,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, reaksiya uchun aluminiy mo'l miqdorda olingan.

Olingan bariy moddasining miqdori va massasini aniqlaymiz. Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{Ba}) = n(\text{BaO}); \quad n(\text{Ba}) = 3,6 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{Ba}) = n(\text{Ba}) \cdot M(\text{Ba}); \quad m(\text{Ba}) = 3,6 \cdot 137 \text{ g} = 493,2 \text{ g}.$$

11.24. Vanadiy (V) oksiddan V_2O_5 massasi 15,3 kg bo'lgan vanadiyni aluminotermik usul bilan olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan texnik aluminiyning (massa ulushi 98,4%) massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 13,7 kg.

14.25. Aluminotermik usulda xrom olish uchun kerak bo'lgan xomashyo tarkibida xrom (III) oksiddan tashqari massa ulushi 20% ga teng bo'lgan turli qo'shimchalar bor. Massasi 36 g bo'lgan shunday xomashyoga massasi 10 g bo'lgan texnik aluminiy qo'shilgan va qaytarilish reaksiyasi amalga oshirildi. Texnik metalldagi aluminiyning massa ulushi 97,2 %, xromning unumi esa — 75% bo'lsa, xromning qanday massasi hosil bo'lgan? *Javob:* 14,04 g.

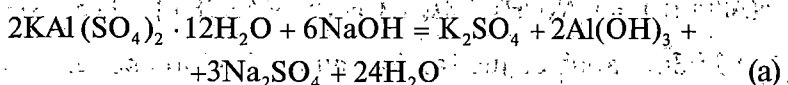
14.26. Aluminiydan (massa ulushi 21,6%), aluminiy oksiddan (10,4%) va aluminiy gidroksiddan (68%) tarkib topgan 200 g massali aralashmani eritish uchun kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 22% va zichligi 1,2 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasidan eng kamida qancha hajm olish kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 1,754 l.

14.27. Aluminiy oksid suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilib aluminiy olinadi. Anodda ajralib chiqayotgan kislorod grafitli anodni oksidlaydi, bunda uglerod (IV) oksid hosil bo'ladi. Agar reaksiya natijasida anodda normal sharoitda 67,2 l hajm gaz yig'ilgan bo'lsa, aluminiyning qancha massasi olingan bo'ladi? *Javob:* 108 g.

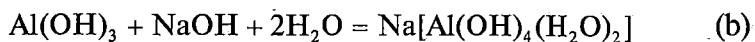
14.28. Aluminiy, rux va mis qirindilarining aralashmasi bor. Massasi 8 g bo'lgan aralashma namunasiga mo'l miqdor konsentrlangan nitrat kislota bilan ishlov berilgandan so'ng, qattiq qoldiq massasi 1,52 g ni tashkil etdi. Massasi 3 g bo'lgan shu aralashma namunasini mo'l miqdor konsentrlangan ishqor eritmasiga solindi, erimaydigan qoldiqning massasi 0,6 g ni tashkil etdi. Aralashmadagi metallarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 19% Al; 61% Zn; 20% Cu.

14.29. Suvda massasi 23,7 g bo'lgan alumokaliyli achchiqtosh $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ eritildi. Eritmaga natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% va zichligi 1,22 g/ml bo'lgan 24,6 ml hajmdagi eritmasi qo'shildi. Aluminiyning qanday birikmalari hosil bo'ladi? Ularning massasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Kaliy-aluminiy gidrosulfatning natriy gidroksid bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishida quyidagi reaksiya sodir bo'lishi mumkin:



Agar natriy gidroksid mo'l miqdor olingan bo'lsa, hosil bo'layotgan aluminiy gidroksidning erishi sodir bo'ladi:



Kristallogidrat moddasining dastlabki miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{m[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{M[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]},$$

$$n[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{23,7}{474} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{n(\text{NaOH})} = \frac{2}{6}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = 3n[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}];$$

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = 3 \cdot 0,05 \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}.$$

Natriy gidroksid eritmasining massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = V \cdot \rho; \quad m = 24,6 \cdot 1,22 \text{ g} = 30,0 \text{ g}.$$

Eritma tarkibidagi natriy gidroksid moddasining massasi va miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$m'(\text{NaOH}) = m \omega(\text{NaOH}); \quad m'(\text{NaOH}) = 30 \cdot 0,2 \text{ g} = 6 \text{ g};$$

$$n'(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m'(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; \quad n'(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{6}{40} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}.$$

Shunday qilib, eritma tarkibida (a) reaksiyani amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan miqdorda natriy gidroksid bor deb hisoblansa [$n'(\text{NaOH}) = n(\text{NaOH})$], ya'ni aluminiy gidroksid hosil bo'ladi.

Hosil bo'lgan aluminiy gidroksid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3) = n[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]; \quad n[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3] = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Cho'kmaga tushgan aluminiy gidroksidning massasini topamiz:

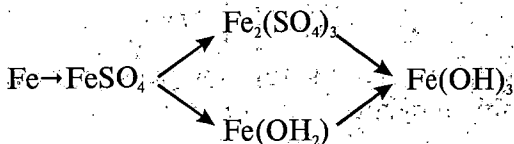
$$m[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3] = n(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3) \cdot M(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3); \quad m[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3] = 0,05 \cdot 78 \text{ g} = 3,9 \text{ g}.$$

14.30. Tarkibida massasi 32 g aluminiy xlorid bo'lgan eritmaga tarkibida massasi 33 g kaliy sulfid bo'lgan eritma quyildi. Qanday cho'kma hosil bo'ladi? Cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 15,6 gramm massali $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$.

15. QO'SHIMCHA GRUPPACHALARNING METALLARI

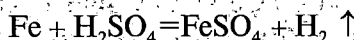
Temir

15.1. Quaidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

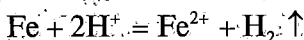


Eritmalarda boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda tasvirlang.

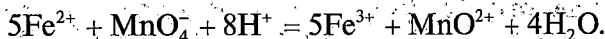
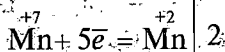
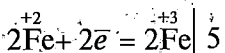
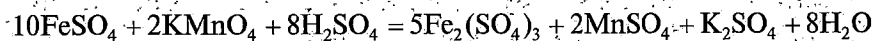
Yechish. 1. Temir suyultirilgan sulfat kislotada temir (II) sulfat hosil qilib eriydi:



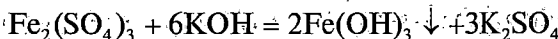
Qisqartirilgan ionli shakldagi tenglama quyidagicha bo'ladi:



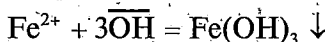
2. Temir (II) sulfatni temir (III) sulfatgacha qandaydir oksidlovchi bilan oksidlash mumkin, masalan, sulfat kislotada ishtirokida kaliy permanganat KMnO_4 bilan:



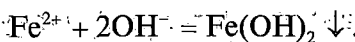
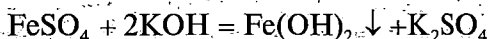
3. Temir (III) sulfatga ishqor eritmasi qo'shilsa, temir (III) gidroksid cho'kmaga tushadi:



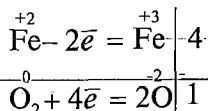
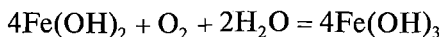
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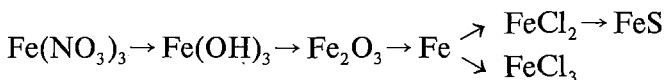
4. Xuddi shunga o'xshash temir (II) gidroksid olinadi:



5. Temir (II) gidroksid suv ishtirokida havodagi kislorod bilan temir (III) gidroksidgacha oson oksidlanadi:



15.2. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



Elektrolitlarning suvli eritmalarida boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini qisqartirilgan ionli shaklda yozing.

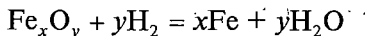
15.3. Temir karbidda uglerodning massa ulushi 6,57% ni tashkil etadi. Temir karbidning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* Fe_3C .

15.4. Birikma tarkibiga kiradigan moddalarning massa ulushlari: kristallizatsiya suvi 40,10%, temir 13,86%, azot 10,40%, kislorod kristallizatsiya suvi tarkibiga kiradigan kislorodni hisobga olmaganda 36,64% ga teng bo'lsa, shu birikmaning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* $\text{Fe}[\text{NO}_3]_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

15.5. Massasi 11,6 g bo'lgan temir oksidni metallgacha qaytarish uchun 4,48 l hajm (normal sharoitda) vodorod sarflandi. Temir oksidning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Oksid formulasini Fe_xO_y ko'rinishida tasavvur qilamiz, bu yerda $x = n(\text{Fe})$, $y = n(\text{O})$ — oksid namunasidagi moddaning miqdori 1 mol bo'lgandagi atomar temir va atomar kislorod moddalarining miqdori.

Temir oksidning vodorod bilan qaytarilish reaksiyasining tenglamasini tuzamiz:



Oksidning molyar massasi: $M(\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y) = (56x + 16y)$ g/mol dan iborat.

Qaytarish uchun olingan, oksid moddaning miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y) = \frac{n(\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y)}{M(\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y)}; \quad n(\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y) = \frac{11,6}{56x + 16y}$$

Reaksiyaga sarflangan vodorod modda miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{4,48}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol.}$$

kelib chiqadi.

Bundan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{8,4}{11,2} = \frac{1}{1,333} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Binobarin, oksid tarkibi Fe_3O_4 formula bilan ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin.

15.6. Tarkibida massasi 3,81 g temir xlorid bo'lgan eritmaga ammiakning suvli eritmasini ta'sir ettirilganda massasi 2,70 g bo'lgan temir gidroksid olindi. Temir xloridning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* FeCl_2 .

15.7. Massasi 14,64 g bo'lgan temir (II) oksid va temir (III) oksid aralashmasini eritish uchun nitrat kislotaning massa ulushi 30%, zichligi 1,18 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasidan 89 ml hajm sarflandi. Aralashmadagi oksidlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:*

$$\text{FeO} — 34,4\%; \quad \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 — 65,6\%.$$

15.8. Massasi 20,4 g bo'lgan temir plastinka mis (II) sulfat eritmasiga tushirildi. Plastinka massasi 22,0 g ga teng bo'lgan vaqtda eritmaga temirning qanday massasi o'tgan? *Javob:* 11,2 g.

15.9. Tarkibida massasi 24 g kumush nitrat bo'lgan eritma bilan massasi 2,8 g bo'lgan temir namunasining o'zaro ta'siridan olingan kumushni eritish uchun kerak bo'ladigan massa ulushi 80% va zichligi 1,45 g/ml bo'lgan nitrat kislota eritmasining eng kam hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 108,6 ml.

15.10. Massasi 32 g bo'lgan temir oksid namunasi metallga-cha uglerod (II) oksid bilan qaytarildi. Agar reaksiyaga kirishgan SO ning hajmi normal sharoitda 13,14 l ni tashkil etsa, temir oksidning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* Fe_2O_3 .

15.11. Massasi 8 g bo'lgan temir (II) oksid va temir (III) oksid aralashmasi mo'l miqdor sulfat kislotada eritildi. Hosil qilingan eritma bilan yana reaksiya davom ettirish uchun kaliy perman-ganatning massa ulushi 5% bo'lgan 31,6 g massali eritma sarf qilindi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi oksidlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* $\text{FeO} — 45\%; \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 — 55\%$.

15.12 Massasi 120 g bo'lgan temir (III) oksidni qisman qaytarish uchun 5,6 l hajm (normal sharoitda) vodorod sarflandi.

Reaksiya natijasida temirning qanday oksidi hosil bo'lgan? *Javob:* Fe_3O_4 .

15.13. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini molekular va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda tuzing:



X va Y moddalarning nomini ayting. *Javob:* X — temir (II) xlorid yoki temir (II) sulfat; Y — $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$.

15.14. 22,4 g massali temir bilan 15,68 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) xlor o'rtasidagi reaksiya natijasida temir (III) xlorid olindi va uni massasi 500 g bo'lgan suvda eritildi. Hosil qilingan eritmadagi FeCl_3 ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 7,85%.

15.15. 14 g massali temir 4,8 g massali oltingugurt bilan suyuqlantirildi. Olingan moddalar aralashmasiga mo'l miqdor xlorid kislotaga qo'shildi. Bunda qanday gazlar hosil bo'ladi? Shu gazlarning normal sharoitda o'lchangan hajmlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,24 l hajmli H_2 ; 3,36 l hajmli H_2S .

Cho'yan va po'lat

15.16. Massasi 7,27 g bo'lgan temir bilan uglerod qotishmasi sulfat kislotada eritildi. Ajralib chiqqan vodorodning hajmi normal sharoitda 2,8 l ni tashkil etdi. Temirning qanday qotishmasi olingan edi? Qotishmadagi uglerodning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* cho'yan 3,7% C.

15.17. Po'latni legirlash uchun suyuqlanmaga titan qo'shish talab etiladi, suyuqlanmada titanning massa ulushi 0,12% ni tashkil etsin. Metallarning ferrotitandagi massa ulushlari: titan — 30%, temir 70% ni tashkil qilsa, massasi 500 g bo'lgan po'lat suyuqlanmasiga ferrotitan qotishmasining qanday massasi qo'shilishi kerak?

Yechish. Talab etiladigan ferrotitanning massasini — x , ya'ni t (ferrotitan) = x kg deb belgilaymiz. U holda titanning massasi quyidagidan iborat bo'ladi:

$$m(\text{Ti}) = m(\text{ferrotitan}) \cdot \omega(\text{Ti}); \quad m(\text{Ti}) = 0,3x \text{ kg.}$$

Suyuqlanmaga ferrotitan qo'shilgandan keyin po'latning massasini topamiz:

$$m'(\text{po'lat}) = m(\text{po'lat}) + m(\text{ferrotitan}); \quad m(\text{po'lat}) = (500 + x) \text{ kg,}$$

bu yerda m (po'lat) — dastlabki po'lat suyuqlanmasining massasi.

Olingan qotishmadan titanning massa ulushi quyidagidan iborat:

$$\omega(\text{Ti}) \frac{m(\text{Ti})}{m(\text{po'lat})}.$$

$\omega(\text{Ti}) = 0,0012$ ekanligini hisobga olib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$0,0012 = \frac{0,3x}{500+x}.$$

Olingan tenglamani yechib, $x = 2,01$ ni topamiz, ya'ni suyuqlanmaga qo'shiladigan ferrotitanning massasi 2,01 kg ni tashkil qiladi.

15.18. Ferromarganes qotishmasi komponentlarining massa ulushlari quyidagiga teng: marganes 75%, temir 17%, uglerod 6%, kremniy 2%. Marganesning po'latdagi massa ulushi 2% bo'lishi uchun massasi 1 t bo'lgan po'latga qo'shilishi kerak bo'lgan ferromarganesning massasini aniqlang. Ferromarganes tarkibidagi uglerod va kremniy po'lat suyuqlantirilganda chiqarib yuborilishini hisobga oling. *Javob:* 27,34 kg.

15.19. Ferrovanadiy qotishmasi tarkibida temir (massa ulushi 55%) va vanadiy (45%) bor. Vanadiyning massa ulushini 0,4% dan 1,2% gacha oshirish uchun massasi 200 kg bo'lgan po'latga ferrovanadiyning qancha massasini qo'shish kerak?

Yechish. Po'latga qo'shiladigan ferrovanadiy massasini x harfi bilan belgilaymiz, ya'ni m (ferrovanadiy) = x kg. Ushbu qotishmadagi vanadiy massasi $m_1(\text{V})$ quyidagiga teng:

$$m_1(\text{V}) = m(\text{ferrovanadiy}) \cdot \omega_1(\text{V}) = 0,45x \text{ kg} \cdot m_1(\text{V}) = 0,45x \text{ kg}.$$

Shuningdek, po'latning dastlabki namunasida vanadiy bor, uning massasi $m_2(\text{V})$ quyidagidan iborat:

$$m_2(\text{V}) = m(\text{po'lat}) \cdot \omega_2(\text{V}); m_2(\text{V}) = 200 \cdot 0,004 \text{ kg} = 0,8 \text{ kg}.$$

Ferrovanadiy qo'shilgandan keyingi qotishmadagi vanadiyning umumiy massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{V}) = m_1(\text{V}) + m_2(\text{V}); m(\text{V}) = (0,45x + 0,8) \text{ kg}.$$

Ferrovanadiy qo'shilgandan keyingi qotishmaning massasini topamiz:

$$m'(\text{po'lat}) = m(\text{po'lat}) + m(\text{ferrovanadiy}); m'(\text{po'lat}) = (200 + x) \text{ kg}.$$

Suyuqlanmadagi vanadiyning massa ulushi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\omega(V) = \frac{m(V)}{m'(\text{po'lat})},$$

$\omega(V) = 0,012$ ekanligini hisobga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

Hosil qilingan tenglamani yechib, $x = 3,65$ ni topamiz, ya'ni po'latga massasi 3,65 kg ferrovanadiyni qo'shish kerak.

15.20. Cho'yandagi uglerodning massa ulushi 3,6% dan iborat. Qotishmadagi uglerod birikmasida temir karbid Fe_3C ko'rinishida bo'ladi. Cho'yandagi temir karbidning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 54%.

Xrom

15.21. Xrom birikmalari ishtirok etadigan quyidagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari sxemalariga elektron balans usuli bilan koeffitsiyentlar tanlang:

- a) $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{Br}_2 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{NaBr} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- b) $\text{KI} + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d) $\text{SnCl}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4 + \text{CrCl}_3 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- f) $\text{Na}_2\text{S} + \text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{S} + \text{Na}[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] + \text{NaOH}$

Qaysi reaksiyalarda xrom birikmalari oksidlovchi, qaysilarida qaytaruvchi ekanligini ko'rsating.

15.22. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun o'tkaziladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

- a) $\text{Cr} \rightarrow \text{CrCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \rightarrow \text{Cr}$
- b) $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow \text{K}[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$
- d) $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{CrO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NaCrO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- e) $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaCrO}_4$
- f) $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cr} \rightarrow \text{CrSO}_4$

Elektrolitlarning suvli eritmalarida boradigan reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini molekular, ionli va qisqartirilgan ionli shakllarda yozing.

15.23. Temir bilan xromning qotishmasi — ferroxrom — xromli temirtosh $\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2$ qaytarib olinadi. Ruda tarkibiga kiradigan temir va xrom birikmalari to'liq qaytarilishini, qotishma tarkibida esa massa ulushi — 5% ga teng bo'lgan uglerod va boshqa qo'shimchalar borligini hisobga olib, olingan qotishmadagi metallarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Hisoblash uchun xromli temirtoshning massasi 100 g, ya'ni $m[\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2] = 100$ g bo'lgan namunasini tanlab olamiz. Xromli temirtosh moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2) = \frac{m(\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2)}{M(\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2)}; \quad n(\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2) = \frac{100}{224} \text{ mol} = 0,4464 \text{ mol}.$$

Xromli temirtoshning formulasidan:

$$n(\text{Fe}) = n[\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2]; \quad n(\text{Fe}) = 0,4464 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Cr}) = 2n[\text{Fe}(\text{CrO}_2)_2]; \quad n(\text{Cr}) = 2 \cdot 0,4464 \text{ mol} = 0,8928 \text{ mol}.$$

Olinishi mumkin bo'lgan temir va xrom massalari quyidagilardan iborat bo'ladi:

$$m(\text{Fe}) = n(\text{Fe}) \cdot M(\text{Fe}); \quad m(\text{Fe}) = 0,4464 \cdot 56 \text{ g} = 25,00 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{Cr}) = n(\text{Cr}) \cdot M(\text{Cr}); \quad m(\text{Cr}) = 0,8928 \cdot 52 \text{ g} = 46,43 \text{ g}.$$

Qotishmadagi temir va xromning massa ulushlari quyidagilardan iborat:

$$\omega(\text{Cr}) + \omega(\text{Fe}) = 1 - \omega(\text{qo'shimchalar}); \quad \omega(\text{Cr}) + \omega(\text{Fe}) = 1 - 0,05 = 0,95.$$

Olinadigan qotishmaning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{qotishma}) = \frac{m(\text{Fe}) + m(\text{Cr})}{\omega(\text{Fe}) + \omega(\text{Cr})}; \quad m(\text{qotishma}) = \frac{25,00 + 46,43}{0,95} \text{ g} = 75,19 \text{ g}.$$

Olingan ferroxromdan temir va xromning massa ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{Fe}) = \frac{m(\text{Fe})}{m(\text{qotishma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Fe}) = \frac{25,00}{75,19} = 0,3325 \text{ yoki } 33,25\%;$$

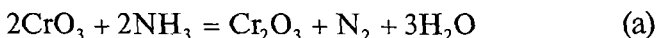
$$\omega(\text{Cr}) = \frac{m(\text{Cr})}{m(\text{qotishma})}; \quad \omega(\text{Cr}) = \frac{46,4}{75,19} = 0,6175 \text{ yoki } 61,75\%.$$

15.24. Tarkibida temir bor massasi 40 g bo'lgan qotishma namunasi mo'l miqdor sulfat kislotada eritildi. Olingan eritmaga

kaliy bixromatning massa ulushi 14% bo'lgan eritmasi temirning ikki valentli birikmalarining to'liq oksidlanishiga qadar qo'shildi. Reaksiya uchun sarflangan kaliy bixromat eritmasining massasi 210 g ni tashkil etdi. Qotishmadagi temirning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob*: 84%.

15.25. Massasi 5 g bo'lgan xrom (VI) oksid 2,24 l hajmli (normal sharoitlarda) ammiak bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi. Olingan qattiq modda mo'l miqdor natriy gidroksid bilan suyuqlantirildi va so'ngra reaksiya aralashmaga mo'l miqdor sulfat kislotasi eritmasi ta'sir ettirildi. Olingan eritmadan kristallogidrat $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning qanday massasini ajratib olish mumkin?

Yechish. Xrom (VI) oksid bilan ammiak o'rtasidagi reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozamiz:



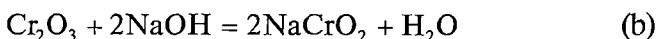
Reaksiya uchun olingan xrom (VI) oksid va ammiak modda miqdorlarini topamiz:

$$n(\text{CrO}_3) = \frac{m(\text{CrO}_3)}{M(\text{CrO}_3)}; \quad n(\text{CrO}_3) = \frac{5}{100} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol};$$

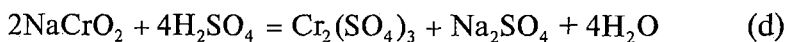
$$n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{V(\text{NH}_3)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{2,24}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

Bundan ammiak mo'l miqdor olinganligi ko'rinib turibdi.

Cr_2O_3 ning ishqor bilan reaksiyasining qattiq mahsuloti suyuqlantirilganda quyidagi reaksiya boradi:



Olingan moddaga mo'l miqdor sulfat kislotasi qo'shilganda xrom (III) sulfat hosil bo'ladi:



(a) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3); \quad n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{1}{2} 0,05 \text{ mol} = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) va (d) reaksiyalarining tenglamalari asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{NaCrO}_2) = 2n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3); \quad n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{NaCrO}_2).$$

binobarin,

$$n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3) = n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3); \quad n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3) = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

Eritmadan ajratib olish mumkin bo'lgan xrom (III) sulfat kristallogidrat moddasining miqdori olingan xrom sulfat moddasining miqdoriga teng, ya'ni:

$$n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{Cr}_2\text{SO}_4)_3; \quad n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,025 \text{ mol.}$$

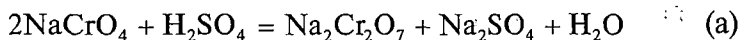
Kristallogidratning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,025 \cdot 716 \text{ g} = 17,9 \text{ g.}$$

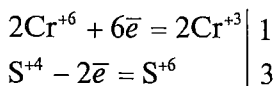
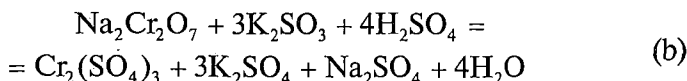
15.26. Aluminiy nitrat va xrom (III) nitrat kristallogidratning $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ aralashmasi bor. Massasi 22,35 g bo'lgan shu aralashma namunasi suvda eritildi va unga natriy gidroksid va mo'l miqdor bromli suv qo'shildi. Olingan eritmaga mo'l miqdor bariy gidroksid eritmasi quyildi. Massasi 5,06 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aralashmadagi tuzlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 64,2% aluminiy nitrat; 35,8% xrom (III) nitrat kristallogidrat.

15.27. Massasi 6,48 g bo'lgan sariq rangli natriy tuzini sulfat kislota bilan kislotali muhitga keltirildi, bunda to'q sariq eritma olindi. Mo'l miqdor kaliy sulfat eritmasi qo'shilganda ko'kish-gunafsha rangli eritma hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritma elektroliz qilinganda xrom metalining qanday massasi ajralib chiqishi mumkin?

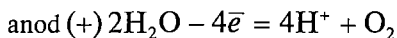
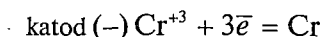
Yechish. Kislotali muhitda to'q sariq rangga o'tadigan sariq rangli natriy tuzining eritmasi — natriy xromat Na_2CrO_4 dir. Boradigan reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozamiz. Natriy xromat eritmasi kislotali muhitda natriy bixromatga aylanadi:



Natriy bixromat sulfat kislota ishtirokida kaliy sulfat bilan xrom (III) sulfatgacha qaytariladi: ko'kish-gunafsha rangli eritma hosil bo'ladi:



Xrom (III) sulfatning suvli eritmasining elektrolizi:



Dastlabki modda natriy xromatning miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4) = \frac{m(\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4)}{M(\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4)}; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4) = \frac{6,48}{162} \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol}.$$

(a), (b) va (d) reaksiya tenglamalarini taqqoslab, quyidagini olamiz:

$$n(\text{Cr}) = n(\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4); \quad n(\text{Cr}) = 0,04 \text{ mol}.$$

Elektroliz qilinganda ajralib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan xromning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Cr}) = n(\text{Cr}) \cdot M(\text{Cr}); \quad m(\text{Cr}) = 0,04 \cdot 52 \text{ g} = 2,08 \text{ g}.$$

15.28. Tarkibida massasi 3,17 g xrom (III) xlorid bo'lgan suvli eritmaga tarkibida massasi 3,85 g kaliy sulfid bo'lgan eritma qo'shildi. Qanday modda cho'kmaga tushadi? Cho'kmaning massasini aniqlang *Javob:* $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$; 2,06 g.

15.29. Massasi 3 g bo'lgan xrom (VI) oksid 120 ml hajmdagi (suvning zichligi 1 g/ml) suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmadagi xromat kislota N_2SrO_4 ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,88%.

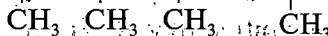
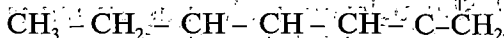
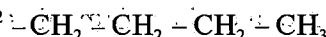
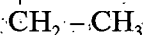
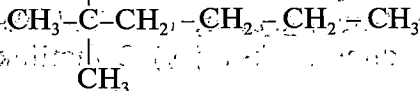
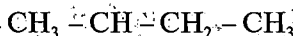
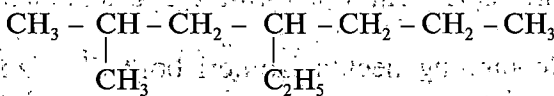
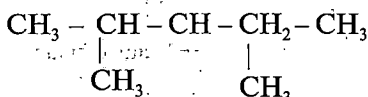
15.30. Po'latdagi xromning massa ulushi 1% bo'lishi uchun massasi 60 kg bo'lgan po'latga ferroxrom qotishmasining qanday massasi qo'shilishi kerak? Xromning ferroxromdagi massasi 65% ga teng. *Javob:* 937,5 g.

ORGANIK KIMYO

16. ALKANLAR

Alkanlarning tuzilishi, nomenklaturasi va xossalari

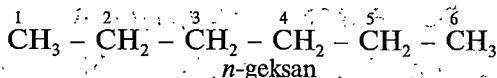
16.1. O'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra, quyidagi birikmalarning nomini ayting:



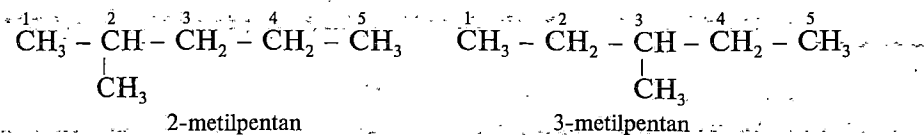
16.2. Birikmalarning nomlariga qarab struktura formulalarini yozing: 2-metilpentan, 2, 5, 6-trimetiloktan, 3, 3-dietilgeksan, 1, 3-dimetilsiklogeksan, 2-metil-4-izopronilnonan.

16.3. C_6H_{14} alkan izomerlarining struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning nomlarini ayting.

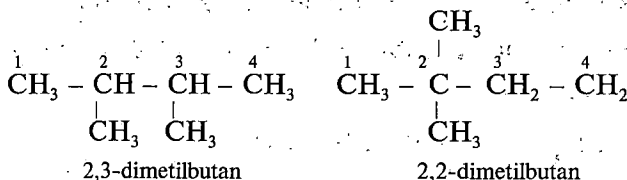
Yechish: C_6H_{14} tarkibli moddaning bitta izomeri tarmoqlanmagan uglerod zanjiriga ega:



Ikkita izomeri—asosiy zanjirda beshta uglerod atomi bo'lgan izomer:



Nihoyat, asosiy zanjirda to'rtta uglerod atomi bo'lgan yana ikkita izomer:



Binobarin, C_6H_{14} empirik formulaga beshta izomer to'g'ri keladi.

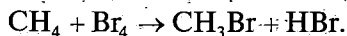
16.4. Geptanning nechta izomeri bor? Shu izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va nomini ayting. *Javob:* 9 ta izomeri bor.

16.5. Quyidagi birikmalarning qaysilari izomerlar hisoblanadi: a) 2-metilgeksan; b) 3-metilgeptan; d) 3-etilgeksan; e) 2,2-dimetilgeptan; f) 2,4-dimetilgeksan; g) 2-metiloktan *Javob:* b, d va f.

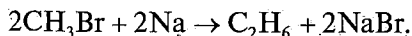
16.6. Alkanlar qatorining birinchi yettita a'zolari orasida bitta uglerod atomi to'rtlamchi uglerod atomi tutgan uglevodorodlardan nechtasi bo'lishi mumkin? Shu uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini tuzing va ularning nomini ayting. *Javob:* 4 ta uglevodorod (C_6H_{12} va C_6H_{14} da bittadan va C_7H_{16} da ikkita).

16.7. Metan va anorganik reagentlardan foydalanib butan olish mumkin. Boradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

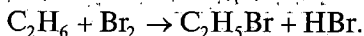
Yechish. 1. Metanni bromlash yo'li bilan brommetan olish mumkin (metil bromid):



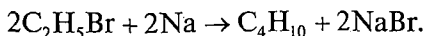
2. Brommetanni natriy bilan qizdirilganda etan hosil bo'ladi (Vyurs reaksiyasi):



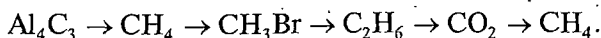
3. Etanning brom bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan brometan olish mumkin:



4. Vyurs reaksiyasi bo'yicha brometandan butan olinadi:



16.8. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

16.9. 2, 4, 5-tetrametil-3-etiloktanning struktura formulasini yozing. Hamma birlamchi, ikkilamchi, uchlamchi va to'rtlamchi uglerod atomlarini ko'rsating.

16.10. n - butanda nechta dixlor hosilali izomer bo'lishi mumkin? Shu hosilalarning struktura formulalarini yozing va o'rin olish nomenklaturasi bo'yicha nomini ayting. *Javob:* 6 ta izomeri.

Alkanlar formulalari va alkanlar ishtirokidagi reaksiyalarning tenglamalari bo'yicha hisoblashlar

16.11. Organik modda tarkibida uglerod (massa ulushi 84,21%) va vodorod (massa ulushi 15,79%) bor. Modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 3,93 ga teng. Shu moddaning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Moddaning formulasini C_xH_y ko'rinishda tasavvur qilamiz. Hisoblashlar uchun massasi 100 g bo'lgan modda namunasini olamiz. Shu namunadagi uglerod va vodorodning massasi va modda miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(C) = m(\text{modda}) \cdot \omega(C); \quad m(C) = 100 \cdot 0,8421 \text{ g} = 84,21 \text{ g}.$$

$$m(H) = m(\text{modda}) \cdot \omega(H); \quad m(H) = 100 \cdot 0,1579 \text{ g} = 15,79 \text{ g}.$$

$$n(C) = \frac{m(C)}{M(C)}; \quad n(C) = \frac{84,21}{12} \text{ mol} = 7,02 \text{ mol}.$$

$$n(H) = \frac{m(H)}{M(H)}; \quad n(H) = \frac{15,79}{1} \text{ mol} = 15,79 \text{ mol}.$$

Birikma tarkibiga kirgan vodorod va uglerod moddalari miqdorining nisbatini topamiz:

$$\frac{n(H)}{n(C)} = \frac{15,79}{7,02} = 2,25.$$

Bu nisbat y va x koeffitsiyentlari nisbatiga teng:

$$\frac{n(H)}{n(C)} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = 2,25. \quad (a)$$

Uglevodorodning havoga nisbatan bug' zichligini bilgan holda uning molyar massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$M(C_xH_y) = 29D_x; M(C_xH_y) = 29 \cdot 3,93 \text{ g/mol} = 144 \text{ g/mol}.$$

Molyar massa ham quyidagi ko'rinishda ko'rsatilishi mumkin:

$$M(C_xH_y) = M(C) \cdot x + M(H) \cdot y; M(C_xH_y) = 12x + y.$$

quyidagini olamiz:

$$12x + y = 144. \quad (b)$$

(a) va (b) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, $x = 8$, $y = 18$ ni topamiz, ya'ni uglevodorodning formulasi C_8H_{18} , bu oktan.

16.12. Uglevodoroddagi uglerodning massa ulushi 83,33% ni tashkil etadi. Uglevodorod bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 36 ga teng. Uglevodorodning formulasini aniqlang. Uning qancha izomeri bor? Shu izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va nomini ayting. *Javob:* C_5H_{12} , 3 ta izomeri bor.

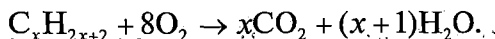
16.13. Siklik zanjirda tarmoqlari bo'lmagan siklik tuzilishdagi uglevodorod bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,931 dir. Shu moddada uglerodning massa ulushi 35,7% ni tashkil etadi. Uglevodorodning formulasini aniqlang va uning struktura formulasini yozing. *Javob:* C_4H_8 .

1614. Alkan bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 4,414. Alkaning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* C_9H_{20} .

16.15. Sikloalkan bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 42 ga teng. Sikloalkan molekulasida asosiy uglerod zanjiridan chiqqan yon tarmoqlari yo'q. Sikloalkan formulasini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* C_6H_{12} ; siklogeksan.

16.16. Qandaydir alkanning yonishi uchun bir xil sharoitda, shu alkan bug'ining hajmiga nisbatan 8 marta katta hajmdagi kislorod kerak bo'ladi. Alkanning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Alkan formulasini C_xH_{2x+2} ko'rinishida tasavvur qilamiz. Agar sarf bo'ladigan kislorodning hajmi alkan bug'ining hajmidan 8 marta katta bo'lsa, u holda kislorod moddasining miqdori ham alkan moddasining miqdoridan 8 marta katta bo'ladi. Shuning uchun yonish reaksiyasini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:



Tenglamaning chap va o'ng tomonidagi atomar kislorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n_{ch}(O) = 8 \cdot 2 \text{ mol} = 16 \text{ mol};$$

$$n_o(O) = [2x + (x+1)] \text{ mol} = (3x + 1) \text{ mol}.$$

Quyidagicha $n_{ch}(O) = n_o(O)$; $16 = 3x + 1$ bo'lishi shart.

Tenglamani yechib, $x = 5$ ni topamiz, ya'ni alkanning formulasi C_5H_{12} ekan. Bu pentan.

16.17. Sikloalkanning yonishi uchun, uning bug'ining hajmiga nisbatan 9 marta katta hajmdagi kislorod sarflanadigan, sikloalkanning formulasini aniqlang. Agar sikloalkanning uglevodorod skeleti tarmoqlanmagan tuzilishga ega bo'lsa, shu sikloalkanning nomini ayting. *Javob:* C_6H_{12} , siklogeksan.

16.18. Massasi 7 g bo'lgan sikloalkan yonganda massasi 22 g bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksid hosil bo'ladi. Bunda normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm kislorod sarflanadi?

Yechish. 1. Yonishda hosil bo'ladigan uglerod (IV) oksidning modda miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(CO_2) = \frac{m'(CO_2)}{M(CO_2)}; \quad n(CO_2) = \frac{22}{44} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Uglerod (IV) oksid formulasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(C) = n(CO_2); \quad n(C) = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

0,5 mol—sikloalkandagi uglerod moddasining miqdori. Uglerod massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(C) = n(C) \cdot M(C); \quad m(C) = 0,5 \cdot 12 \text{ g} = 6 \text{ g}.$$

Sikloalkan tarkibidagi atomar vodorod moddasining massasi va miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$m(H) = m(\text{sikloalkan}) - m(C); \quad m(H) = (7 - 6) \text{ g} = 1 \text{ g};$$

$$n(H) = \frac{m(H)}{M(H)}; \quad n(H) = \frac{1}{1} \text{ mol} = 1 \text{ mol}.$$

Vodorod bilan suv hosil qilib birikadigan atomar kislorod moddasining miqdori $n_1(O)$ ni va CO_2 hosil bo'lishida uglerod bilan birikadigan atomar kislorod moddasining miqdori $n_2(O)$ ni hisoblaymiz. Suv formulasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_1(\text{O}) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{O}) = n_1(\text{O}) = \frac{1}{2} 1 \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Uglerod (IV) oksid formulasining asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n_2(\text{O}) = 2n(\text{C}); \quad n_2(\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 0,5 \text{ mol} = 1 \text{ mol}.$$

Atomar kislorod moddasining umumiy miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{O}) = n_1(\text{O}) + n_2(\text{O}); \quad n(\text{O}) = (0,5 + 1) \text{ mol} = 1,5 \text{ mol}.$$

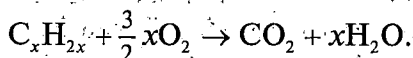
Molekular kislorod moddasi miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{O}); \quad n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1,5}{2} \text{ mol} = 0,75 \text{ mol}.$$

Normal sharoitdagi kislorodning hajmini aniqlaymiz:

$$V(\text{O}_2) = n(\text{O}_2) \cdot V_m; \quad n(\text{O}_2) = 0,75 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 16,8 \text{ l}.$$

Yechish. 2. Dastlabki modda sikloalkan ekanligi ma'lum. Uning formulasini C_xH_{2x} ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Sikloalkan yonish reaksiyasining tenglamasi:



Hosil bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{m(\text{O}_2)}{M(\text{CO}_2)}; \quad n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{22}{44} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(\text{O}_2)}{n(\text{CO}_2)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x}{x}.$$

Bundan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{3}{2} n(\text{CO}_2); \quad n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{3}{2} 0,5 \text{ mol} = 0,75 \text{ mol}.$$

Normal sharoitdagi kislorod hajmini topamiz:

$$V(\text{O}_2) = n(\text{O}_2) \cdot V_m; \quad n(\text{O}_2) = 0,75 \cdot 22,4 = 16,8 \text{ litr}.$$

16.19. Massasi 3,6 g bo'lgan alkaning yonishidan 5,6 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiya uchun normal sharoitga keltirilgan qancha hajm kislorod kerak bo'ladi?

Javob: 8,96 l.

16.20. Massasi 14,2 g bo'lgan uglevodorodning yonish mahsulotlari uglerod (IV) oksid va massasi 19,8 g bo'lgan suvdur. Yonish

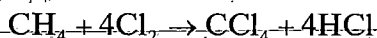
jarayonida qancha hajm kislorod sarf qilingan edi? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 3,472 litr.

16.21. 112 litr hajmli (normal sharoitda) propaning yonishidan hosil bo'lgan uglerod (IV)-oksidni yuttirish uchun kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% va zichligi 1,19 g/ml bo'lgan eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 10,0 litr.

16.22. Hajmi 5 litr bo'lgan metan bilan 2 litr hajmdagi etan aralashmasini yondirish uchun qancha hajm havo kerak bo'ladi? Kislorodning havodagi hajmiy ulushi 21% ni tashkil etadi. Barcha hajmlar normal sharoitga keltirilgan. *Javob:* 30,9 litr.

16.23. Xlorlanish natijasida olinishi mumkin bo'lgan uglerod tetraxloridning massasini hisoblang. Gazlarning hajmi normal sharoitga keltirilgan. Mahsulot unumi nazariy jihatdan 70% ni tashkil etadi.

Yechish. Metanni uglerod tetraxloridgacha xlorlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Dastlabki moddalarning miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{V(\text{CH}_4)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{11,2}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{V(\text{Cl}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{56}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 2,5 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{CH}_4) : n(\text{Cl}_2) = 0,5 : 2,5 = 1 : 5$$

binobarin, xlor mo'l miqdorda olingan.

Reaksiyaning tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CCl}_4) = n(\text{CH}_4); \quad n(\text{CCl}_4) = 0,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Miqdoriy unumda olinishi mumkin bo'lgan uglerod tetraxloridning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{CCl}_4) = n(\text{CCl}_4) \cdot M(\text{CCl}_4); \quad m(\text{CCl}_4) = 0,5 \cdot 154 \text{ g} = 77 \text{ g}.$$

Mahsulot unumining nazariy ehtimol tutilganining 70% ini tashkil etishini hisobga olib, olingan CCl_4 ning massasini topamiz:

$$m_p(\text{CCl}_4) = \frac{m(\text{CCl}_4) \cdot \eta}{100}; \quad m_p(\text{CCl}_4) = \frac{77 \cdot 70}{100} \text{ g} = 53,9 \text{ g}.$$

16.24. Massasi 2,84 g bo'lgan yodmetan, massasi 0,69 g bo'lgan natriy metalli bilan qo'shib qizdirilganda, normal sharoitda o'lchangan 179,2 ml hajmli etan olindi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 80%.

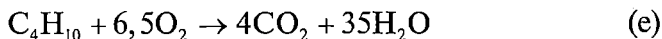
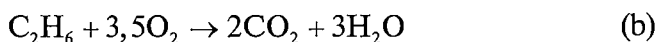
16.25. Massasi 16 g bo'lgan texnik aluminiy karbid namunasiga mo'lt miqdor suv bilan ishlov berildi. Agar karbiddagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 10% bo'lsa, reaksiya mahsulotining unumi 75% ga teng bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan gazning hajmini aniqlang. Gazning hajmini normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 5,04 litr.

Tabiiy gazlar

16.26. Gaz konlarining biridagi tabiiy gaz tarkibida metan (hajmiy ulushi 92%), etan (3%), propan (1,6%), butan (0,4%), azot (2%), uglerod (IV) oksid, suv bug'i va boshqa yonmaydigan gazlar (1%) bor. 5m³ hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) gazni yondirish uchun qancha hajm havo kerak bo'ladi? Kislorodning havodagi hajmiy ulushi 21% ni tashkil etadi. Havoning hajmini normal sharoitda hisoblang.

Yechish. Tabiiy gaz tarkibida to'rtta yonuvchan komponent: metan CH₄, etan C₂H₆, propan C₃H₈ va butan C₄H₁₀ bor.

Gazlarning yonish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozamiz:



Ularning hajmi 5 m³ bo'lgan tabiiy gazdagi hajmlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$V(\text{CH}_4) = V_{\phi}(\text{CH}_4); \quad V(\text{CH}_4) = 5 \cdot 0,92 \text{ m}^3 = 4,6 \text{ m}^3;$$

$$V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) = V_{\phi}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6); \quad V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) = 5 \cdot 0,03 \text{ m}^3 = 0,15 \text{ m}^3;$$

$$V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = V_{\phi}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8); \quad V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = 5 \cdot 0,016 \text{ m}^3 = 0,08 \text{ m}^3;$$

$$V(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = V_{\phi}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}); \quad V(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 5 \cdot 0,004 \text{ m}^3 = 0,02 \text{ m}^3;$$

(a) tenglamadan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$V_a(\text{O}_2) = 2V(\text{CH}_4); \quad V_a(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot 4,6 \text{ m}^3 = 9,2 \text{ m}^3.$$

Shunga o'xshash (b), (d) va (e) reaksiyalarning tenglamalaridan foydalanib quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$V_b(\text{O}_2) = 3,5 V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6); \quad V_b(\text{O}_2) = 3,5 \cdot 0,15 \text{ m}^3 = 0,525 \text{ m}^3;$$

$$V_d(\text{O}_2) = 5 V(\text{CH}_3\text{SH}); \quad V_d(\text{O}_2) = 5 \cdot 0,08 \text{ m}^3 = 0,4 \text{ m}^3;$$

$$V_e(\text{O}_2) = 6,5 V(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}); \quad V_e(\text{O}_2) = 6,5 \cdot 0,02 \text{ m}^3 = 0,13 \text{ m}^3.$$

Reaksiya uchun kerak bo'ladigan kislorodning umumiy hajmi quyidagidan iborat:

$$V(\text{O}_2) = V_a(\text{O}_2) + V_b(\text{O}_2) + V_d(\text{O}_2) + V_e(\text{O}_2);$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = (9,2 + 0,525 + 0,4 + 0,13) \text{ m}^3 = 10,255 \text{ m}^3.$$

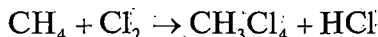
Havoning zarur bo'lgan hajmini hisoblaymiz:

$$V(\text{havo}) = \frac{V(\text{O}_2)}{\omega(\text{O}_2)}; \quad V(\text{havo}) = \frac{10,255}{0,21} \text{ m}^3 = 48,83 \text{ m}^3.$$

16.27. Hajmi 240 litr (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan tabiiy gaz asetilen olish uchun ishlatildi. Metanning gazdagi hajmiy ulushi 95% ni tashkil etadi. Agar mahsulot unumi 60% ni tashkil etsa, hosil bo'lgan asetilenning normal sharoitga keltirilgan hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 61,2 litr.

16.28. Hajmi 40 litr (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan tabiiy gazdan massasi 30,3 g bo'lgan xlormetan olindi. Agar xlormetan unumi nazariy ehtimol tutilganning 40% iga teng bo'lsa, tabiiy gazdagi metanning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Tabiiy gaz tarkibidagi metandan xlormetan olish reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Unum miqdoriy bo'lganida hosil bo'ladigan xlormetanning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}) \cdot 100}{\eta}; \quad m(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}) = \frac{30,3 \cdot 100}{40} = 75,75 \text{ g}.$$

CH_3Cl moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl})}{M(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl})}; \quad n(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}) = \frac{75,75}{50,5} \text{ mol} = 1,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CH}_4) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}); \quad n(\text{CH}_4) = 1,5 \text{ mol}.$$

Normal sharoitdagi metanning hajmini topamiz:

$$V(\text{CH}_4) = n(\text{CH}_4) \cdot V_m; \quad x(\text{CH}_4) = 1,5 \cdot 22,4 \text{ litr} = 33,6 \text{ litr}.$$

Metanning tabiiy gazdagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\varphi(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{V(\text{CH}_4)}{V(\text{tabiiy gaz})}; \quad \varphi(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{33,6}{40} = 0,84 \text{ yoki } 84\%.$$

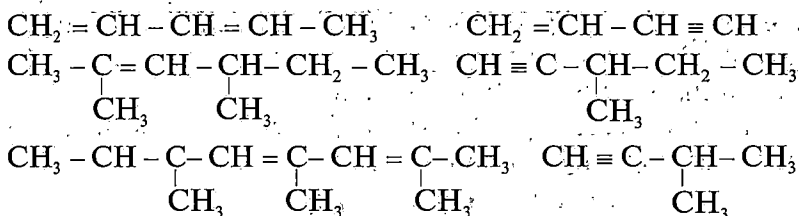
16.29. Massasi 14,4kg bo'lgan molibden (VI) oksidni qaytarish uchun kerak bo'ladigan vodorod olish uchun tarkibida metan (hajmiy ulushi 96%), azot, inert gazlar, uglerod oksidlari va juda kam miqdordagi boshqa qo'shimchalar bo'lgan tabiiy gazning hajmini aniqlang. Vodorod tabiiy gazni suv bug'i bilan konversiyalab olinadi. Vodorod unumi 80% ni tashkil etadi. Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 2,92 m³.

16.30. Metanning hajmiy ulushi 90% ni tashkil etadigan 60 l hajmdagi (normal sharoitda) tabiiy gazdan zichligi 1,5 g/ml bo'lgan qancha hajm xloroform olishi mumkin. Xloroformning unumi nazariy ehtimol tutilganidan 70% ini tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 134,4 ml.

17. ALKENLAR, ALKINLAR, ALKADIYENLAR

To'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning nomenklaturasi va izomeriyasi

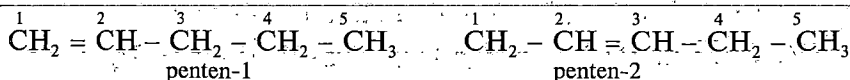
17.1. Quyidagi birikmalarning nomini ayting:



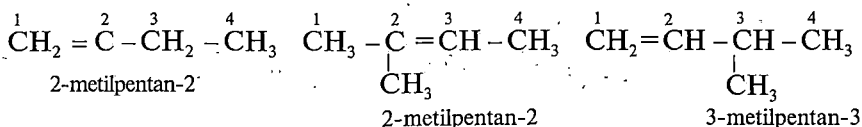
17.2. Quyidagi birikmalarning nomiga ko'ra struktura formulalarini yozing: 3-metilpentan-1, 2, 3-dimetilbutadiyen-1, 3; 4-metilpentin-2; 2-metilgeptatriyen-1, 3, 5, 2- metil-4-izopropilgeksen-1.

17.3. C₅H₁₀ empirik formulaga alkenlarning qancha izomerlari muvofiq kelishi mumkin? Bu izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning nomini ayting.

Yechish. C₅H₁₀ formulaga javob beradigan alkenlarning asosiy zanjirida beshtadan uglerod atomlari bor ikkita izomeri bo'lishi mumkin:



Shuningdek, yana asosiy zanjirda to'rttadan uglerod atomlari bo'lgan uchta izomeri bor:



Shunday qilib, C_5H_{10} formulaga beshta alken izomeri muvofiq keladi.

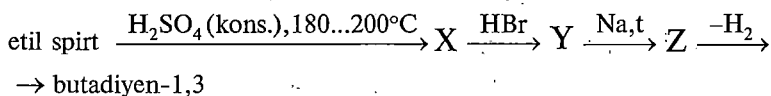
17.4. Nechta alkinlar izoprenga izomer bo'la oladi? Shu alkinlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va nomini ayting. *Javob:* 3 ta alkin izomeri.

17.5. C_6H_{12} formulaga alkenlarning nechta izomeri muvofiq keladi? Ularning struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning nomini o'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra ayting. *Javob:* 11 alken izomer.

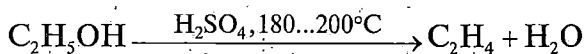
17.6. C_4H_8 formulaga javob beradigan barcha izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing. *Javob:* 5 ta izomer (3 ta alken va 2 ta sikloalkan).

Alkenlar, alkinlar va alkadiyenlarning xossalari va olinishi

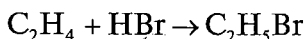
17.7. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



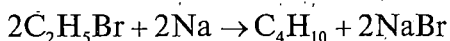
Yechish. 1. Etil spirtini $180 \dots 200^\circ\text{C}$ gacha konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan qizdirilganda vodorod bromid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadigan mahsulot hosil bo'lishi kerak. Bu etilen (X moddasi). Reaksiyaning tenglamasi:



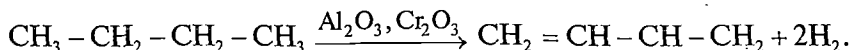
2. Vodorod bromidning etilenga birikishi natijasida brometan (Y) hosil bo'ladi:



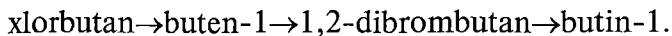
3. Brometan natriy ishtirokida qizdirilganda butan (Z) hosil bo'ladi:



4. Butanning aluminiy va xrom (III) oksiddan iborat bo'lgan katalizatorlar ishtirokida degidrogenlanishi—butadiyen-1,3 ning olish usullaridan biridir:



17.8. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

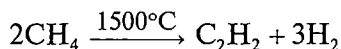
17.9. Quyidagi sxemaga ko'ra boradigan sintezning birinchi va ikkinchi bosqichlarida olinadigan birikmalarning nomini ayting:



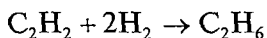
Ushbu o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini, ularning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsatib yozing. *Javob:* X—asetilen; Y—etilen.

17.10. Qanday qilib, metandan ikkita har xil usullar bilan etan olish mumkin? Amalga oshirilishi zarur bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

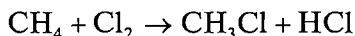
Yechish. 1. Metanni yuqori temperaturada qizdirib asetilen olamiz:



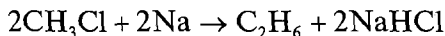
Asetilenni gidrirlab etan olamiz:



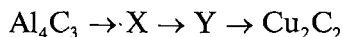
Yechish. 2. Metanni xlorbitab, xlormetan olamiz:



Xlormetanni natriy bilan qizdirib (Vyurs sintezi), etan olamiz:



17.11. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'ladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

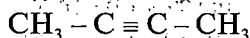


X va Y birikmalarning nomini ayting. *Javob:* X—metan; Y—asetilen.

17.12. Kalsiy karbid va anorganik reaktivlardan foydalanib, 1,2-dixloretan va 1,1-dixloretan olishni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing. Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

17.13. Birikmaning tarkibi C_4H_6 formula bilan ifodalanadi. Bu birikmaning bromli suv bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishi, kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishmasligi, lekin simobning ikki valentli tuzlari ishtirokida suvni biriktirib olishi ma'lum. Birikmaning struktura formulasini yozing va uning nomini ayting.

Yechish. Uglevodorodning formulasiga qaraganda birikma alkinlarga, alkadiyenlarga va siklik alkenlarga taalluqli bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ularning tarkibi C_4H_6 formula bilan ifodalanadi. Simobning ikki valentli tuzlari ishtirokida suvni biriktirib olish reaksiyasi alkinlar uchun xarakterlidir. Uglevodorod kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir etmasligiga sabab, unda birinchi uglerod atomida uchlamchi bog' yo'q. Binobarin, alkinning struktura formulasi quyidagicha:



Bu butin-2.

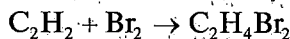
17.14. Tarkibi C_3H_4 formula bilan ifodalanadigan uglevodorod bromli suv bilan va vodorod ajratib natriy bilan o'zaro ta'sir etadi. Uglevodorodning struktura formulasini yozing va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* propin.

Hisoblashga doir masalalar

17.15. Hajmi 1,12 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan propilen bromning massa ulushi 1,6% bo'lgan bromli suvning qancha massasini rangsizlantirishi mumkin? *Javob:* 500 g.

17.16. Hajmi 400 ml (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan metan bilan etilen aralashmasi bromning massa ulushi 3,2% bo'lgan 40 g massadagi bromli suvni rangsizlantirdi. Aralashmadagi etilenning hajmiy ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Bromli suv faqat etilen bilan o'zaro oson ta'sir etib 1,2-dibrometan hosil qiladi:



Bromli suv tarkibidagi molekular holdagi brom moddasining massasini va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(Br_2) = m_{\omega}(Br_2); \quad m(Br_2) = 40 \cdot 0,032 \text{ g} = 1,28 \text{ g}.$$

$$n(\text{Br}_2) = \frac{m(\text{Br}_2)}{M(\text{Br}_2)}; \quad n(\text{Br}_2) = \frac{1,28}{160} = \text{mol} = 0,008 \text{ mol}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{Br}_2); \quad n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = 0,008 \text{ mol}.$$

Etilenning normal sharoitdagi hajmini topamiz:

$$V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) \cdot V_m; \quad V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = 0,008 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 0,1792 \text{ l} = 179,2 \text{ ml}.$$

Etilenning aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\varphi(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = \frac{V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)}{V(\text{aralashma})}; \quad \varphi(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) = \frac{179,2}{400} = 0,448 \text{ yoki } 44,8\%.$$

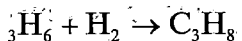
17.17. Massasi 5,8 g bo'lgan etan bilan etilen aralashmasining gidrogenlanishi natijasida massasi 6,0 g bo'lgan gaz olindi. Etilenning dastlabki aralashmadagi massa va hajmiy ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* massa ulushi—0,48; hajmiy ulushi—0,50.

17.18. Normal tuzilishdagi alkenning birinchi uglerod atomida ikkilamchi bog' bor. Massasi 0,7 g bo'lgan shu alken namunasini massasi 1,6 g bo'lgan bromni biriktirib oldi. Alkenning formulasini aniqlang va nomini ayting. *Javob:* penten-1.

17.19. Tarkibida etilen (massa ulushi 54,5%), propilen (27,3%) va butilen (18,2%) bo'lgan 15,4 g massali gazlar aralashmasi normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm vodorodni biriktirib olishi mumkin? *Javob:* 10,08 l.

17.20. 6 l hajmdagi propan bilan propilen aralashmasiga 5 l hajmdagi vodorod qo'shildi. Gazlar aralashmasi qizdirilgan platina katalizatori ustidan o'tkazildi. Reaksiya mahsulotlarini dastlabki sharoitga keltirilgandan so'ng, aralashmaning hajmi 7 l ga teng bo'lib qoldi. Propan va propilenning dastlabki gazlar aralashmasidagi hajmiy ulushlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Propilen va vodorod o'rtasidagi katalizator ishtirokida boradigan reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Quyidagi belgilarni kiritamiz: V_1 —propan va propilenning dastlabki aralashmasining hajmi; V_2 —reaksiyadan keyingi gazlar aralashmasining hajmi; $V(\text{H}_2)$ —vodorodning dastlabki hajmi; $V'(\text{H}_2)$ —reaksiyaga kirishgan vodorodning hajmi; $V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)$ —propilenning dastlabki aralashmadagi hajmi; $V'(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)$ — C_3H_6 ning

reaksiyaga kirishgan hajmi; $V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)$ —propanning dastlabki aralashmadagi hajmi.

Teng hajmdagi vodorod va propilenning o'zaro ta'siri hisobiga gazlar aralashmasining hajmi kamayadi:

$$V(\text{H}_2) = V'(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = V_1 + V(\text{H}_2) - V_2;$$

$$V'(\text{H}_2) = V'(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = (6 + 5 - 7) \text{ l} = 4 \text{ litr.}$$

Binobarin, vodorod mo'l miqdorda olingan va aralashmadagi propilenning hammasi vodorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan, ya'ni

$$V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = V'(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6); V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = 4 \text{ litr.}$$

Propanning propilen bilan berilgan aralashmasidagi hajmini aniqlaymiz:

$$V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = V_1 - V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6); V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = (6 - 4) \text{ l} = 2 \text{ litr.}$$

Ushbu gazlarning dastlabki aralashmasidagi propanning va propilenning hajmiy ulushlarini hisoblaymiz:

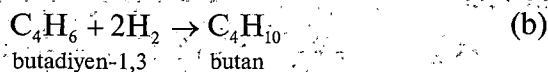
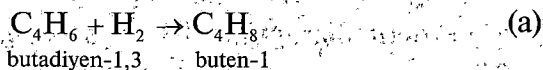
$$\varphi(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)}{V_1}; \quad \varphi(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{2}{6} = 0,333 \text{ yoki } 33,3\%;$$

$$\varphi(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = \frac{V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)}{V}; \quad \varphi(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) = \frac{4}{6} = 0,667 \text{ yoki } 66,7\%.$$

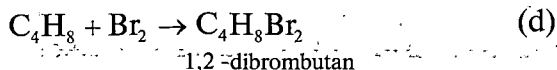
17.21. Etan, etilen va vodoroddan iborat 20 l hajmli gaz aralashmasi bor. Bu aralashma qizdirilgan platina katalizatori ustidan o'tkaziladi. Reaksiya mahsulotlarini dastlabki sharoitga keltirilgandan so'ng aralashmaning hajmi 13 l ni tashkil etdi. Bundan 1 litri esa reaksiyaga kirishmagan vodorod hisobiga to'g'ri keladi. Gazlarning dastlabki aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 25% C_2H_6 ; 35 % C_2H_4 ; 40% H_2 .

17.22. Massasi 8,1 g bo'lgan butadiyen-1,3 ning gidrogenlanishi natijasida butan va buten-1 aralashmasi olindi. Shu aralashma brom eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda 10,8 g massadagi 1,2-brombutan hosil bo'ldi. Olingan aralashmadagi uglevodorodlarning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Butadiyen-1,3 ning gidrogenlanishi quyidagi tenglamalarga muvofiq boradi:



Hosil bo'lgan aralashma komponentlaridan brom bilan faqat buten-1 o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



Hosil bo'lgan 1,2-dibrombutanning modda miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2) = \frac{m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2)}{M(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2)}; \quad n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2) = \frac{10,8}{216} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

(d) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2); \quad n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Hosil bo'lgan buten-1 ning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) \cdot M(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8); \quad m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = 0,05 \cdot 56 \text{ g} = 2,8 \text{ g}.$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n_a(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8); \quad n_a(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

0,05 mol—reaksiyaga kirishgan butadiyen-1,3 moddasining miqdori.

Butadiyen-1,3 moddasining dastlabki miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = \frac{m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6)}{M(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6)}; \quad n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = \frac{81}{54} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}$$

Butadiyen-1,3 moddasining (b) reaksiyaga kirishgan miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n_b(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) - n_a(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6); \quad n_b(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6) = (0,15 - 0,05) \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = n_b(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6); \quad n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

Hosil bo'lgan butan massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = n(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) \cdot M(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}); \quad m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 0,1 \cdot 58 \text{ g} = 5,8 \text{ g}.$$

Hosil bo'lgan uglevodorodlar aralashmasining massasini topamiz:

$$m = m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) + m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}); \quad m(2,8 + 5,8) \text{ g} = 8,6 \text{ g}.$$

Uglevodorodlarning aralashmadagi massa ulushlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = \frac{m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8)}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8) = \frac{2,8}{8,6} = 0,326 \text{ yoki } 32,6\%$$

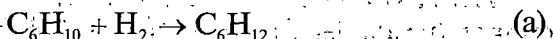
$$\omega(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{5,8}{8,6} = 0,674 \text{ yoki } 67,4\%.$$

17.23. Hajmi 672 ml (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan asetilenning gidrogenlanishi natijasida bromning massa ulushi 4% bo'lgan 40 g massadagi uglerod tetraxloridagi brom eritmasini rangsizlantiradigan etan va etilen aralashmasi olindi. Hosil qilingan aralashmadagi uglevodorodlarning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 31,8% C_2H_4 va 63,2% C_2H_6 .

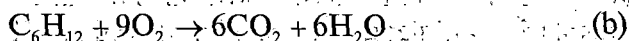
17.24. Massasi 20 g bo'lgan texnik kalsiy karbidga mo'l miqdor suv bilan ishlov berildi va bunda olingan asetilen mo'l miqdor bromli suv orqali o'tkazilganda 86,5 massali 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrabrometan hosil bo'ldi. Texnik karbiddagi CaC_2 ning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 80%.

17.25. Massasi 12,3 g bo'lgan siklogeksan gidrogenlandi. Gidrogenlanish mahsuloti yondirildi va 13,44 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid olindi. Agar yonish mahsulotining unumi—miqdoriy bo'lsa, gidrogenlanish unumini aniqlang.

Yechish. Siklogeksenning gidrogenlanishi natijasida siklogaksen hosil bo'ladi:



Siklogeksanning yonish reaksiyasi tenglamasi:



Siklogeksan yonishidan olingan uglerod (IV) oksid moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{V(\text{CO}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{13,44}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,6 \text{ mol},$$

(b) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{1}{6} n(\text{CO}_2); \quad n_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0,6 \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol},$$

bunda $n_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12})$ — haqiqiy olingan siklogeksan moddasining miqdori.

Haqiqiy olingan siklogeksanning massasini topamiz:

$$m_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = n_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) \cdot M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}); \quad m_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = 0,1 \cdot 84 \text{ g} = 8,4 \text{ g}.$$

Dastlabki siklogeksan moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10})}{M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10})}; \quad n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{12,3}{82} \text{ mol} = 0,15 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}); \quad n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = 0,15 \text{ mol},$$

0,15 mol—miqdoriy unum bo'lganida hosil bo'ladigan siklogeksan moddasining miqdori. Shu siklogeksanning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) \cdot M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}); \quad m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = 0,15 \cdot 84 \text{ g} = 12,6 \text{ g}.$$

Siklogeksanning unumini aniqlaymiz:

$$\eta(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{m_p(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12})}{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12})}; \quad \eta(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{8,4 \cdot 100}{12,6} \% = 66,7\%.$$

17.26. Hajmi 89,6 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan etanning degidrogenlanishi natijasida 80% unum bilan etilen olindi. Shu etilendan qancha hajm 1,2-dixloretan eritmasi olinishi mumkin? 1, 2-dixloretanning zichligini 1,24 g/ml ga teng deb olinsin. *Javob:* 255,5 ml.

17.27. Hajmi 10 l bo'lgan etan va etilen aralashmasi yuqori temperaturada degidrogenlandi, natijada 16 l hajmdagi etilen va vodorod aralashmasi olindi. Hamma hajmlar normal sharoitga keltirildi. Etilenning dastlabki aralashmadagi hajmiy va massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* hajmiy ulushi 40%, massa ulushi 38,4%.

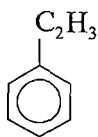
17.28. Uglevodorodning tarkibi C_3H_4 formula bilan ifodalanadi. Massasi 5 g bo'lgan bu uglevodorodning to'yingan birikmaga qadar gidrogenlanishiga 2,8 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) vodorod sarflandi. Uglevodorodning struktura formulasini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* siklopropen.

18. AROMATIK UGLEVODORODLAR

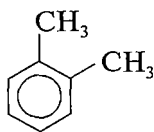
18.1. Aromatik halqa bo'lgan va C_8H_{10} formulaga javob beradigan izomerlarning struktura formulalarini tuzing.

Yechish. Molekulari tarkibida aromatik halqalar bo'ladigan va C_8H_{10} formulaga javob beradigan moddalar benzol gomologlariga

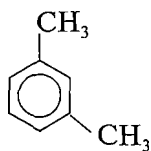
taalluqlidir, chunki benzol gomologik qatorining umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n-6} . Benzolning to'rtta gomologi C_8H_{10} formulaga javob beradi:



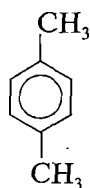
etilbenzol



1,2-dimetilbenzol



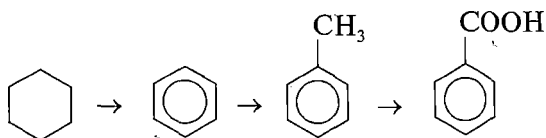
1,3-dimetilbenzol



1,4-dimetilbenzol

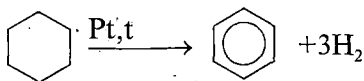
18.2. C_9H_{12} formulaga benzolning nechta gomolog izomerlari javob berishi mumkin? Izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning nomini ayting. *Javob:* 8 izomeri.

18.3. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

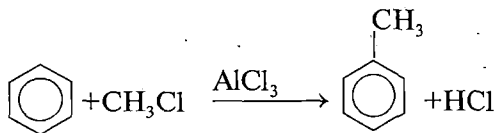


Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

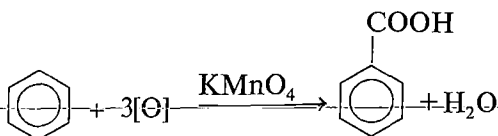
Yechish. 1. Siklogeksan bug'ini qizdirilgan platina katalizatori ustidan o'tkazilganda, u benzolga aylanadi:



2. Benzol halqasiga alkil gruppasini kiritish uchun unga alkil galogenini aluminij xlorid ishtirokida ta'sir ettiriladi:



3. Kaliy permanganat eritmasi toluolga ta'sir ettirilganda benzoat kislotasi hosil bo'ladi:



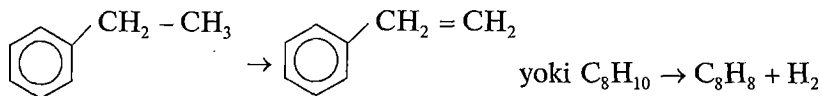
18.4. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



X—moddaning nomini ayting. Reaksiyaning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating. *Javob:* X—asetilen.

18.5. Massasi 4,24 g bo'lgan etilbenzolning degidrogenlanishi natijasida stirol olindi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumi 75% ni tashkil etdi. Agar bromning eritmadagi massa ulushi 4% ni tashkil etsa, olingan stirol uglerod to'rt xloridagi brom eritmasining qanday massasini rangsizlantirishi mumkin?

Yechish. Etilbenzolning degidrogenlanish reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozamiz (a):



Etilbenzol moddasining dastlabki miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10})}{M(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10})}; \quad n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{4,24}{106} \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol}$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}); \quad n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = 0,04 \text{ mol}.$$

Unum miqdoriy bo'lganda hosil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan stirolning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) \cdot M(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8); \quad m(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = 0,04 \cdot 104 \text{ g} = 4,16 \text{ g}.$$

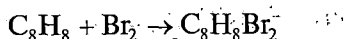
Stirol unumini hisobga olib, haqiqiy olingan moddaning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_p(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = \frac{m(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) \cdot \eta}{100}; \quad m_p(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8) = \frac{4,16 \cdot 75}{100} \text{ g} = 3,12 \text{ g}.$$

Ushbu reaksiyadagi haqiqiy olingan stirol moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n_p(C_8H_8) = \frac{m_p(C_8H_8)}{M(C_8H_8)}; \quad n_p(C_8H_8) = \frac{3,12}{104} \text{ mol} = 0,03 \text{ mol.}$$

Stirol bilan brom reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz (b)



(b) tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(Br_2) = n_p(C_8H_8); \quad n(Br_2) = 0,03 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiyaga kirishi mumkin bo'lgan bromning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(Br_2) = n(Br_2) \cdot M(Br_2); \quad m(Br_2) = 0,03 \cdot 160 \text{ g} = 4,8 \text{ g.}$$

Uglerod tetraxloridagi brom eritmasining massasini topamiz:

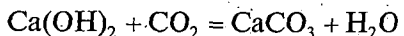
$$m = \frac{m(Br_2)}{\omega(Br_2)}; \quad m = \frac{4,8}{0,04} \text{ g} = 120 \text{ g.}$$

18.6. Hajmi 200 ml va zichligi 0,66 g/ml bo'lgan *n*-geksan-ni siklik uglevodorodga aylanishi va degidrogenlanishi natijasida normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm vodorod hosil bo'ladi? Reaksiya 65% unum bilan boradi. *Javob:* 89,4 l.

18.7. Massasi 5,3 g bo'lgan 1,4-dimetilbenzolning to'liq yonishi uchun normal sharoitda o'lchangan qancha hajm havo kerak bo'ladi? Kislorodning havodagi hajmiy ulushi 21% ni tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 34,7 l.

18.8. Massasi 0,92 g bo'lgan benzol gomologi kislorodda yondirilganda uglerod (IV) oksid hosil qilindi va uni mo'l miqdor kalsiy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda massasi 7 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Uglevodorodning formulasini aniqlang va nomini ayting.

Yechish. Mo'l miqdorda olingan uglerod (IV) oksid bilan kalsiy gidroksid eritmasi orasidagi reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Reaksiya natijasida olingan kalsiy karbonat moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(CaCO_3) = \frac{m(CaCO_3) \cdot \eta}{M(CaCO_3)}; \quad n(CaCO_3) = \frac{7}{100} \text{ mol} = 0,07 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = n(\text{CaCO}_3); n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,07 \text{ mol.}$$

Uglerod (IV) oksiddagi atomar uglerod moddasining miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}) = n(\text{CO}_2); n(\text{C}) = 0,07 \text{ mol.}$$

Dastlabki uglevodorod tarkibida ham shuncha miqdor atomar uglerod bor edi. Uglerodning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}) = n(\text{C}) \cdot M(\text{C}); m(\text{C}) = 0,07 \cdot 12 \text{ g} = 0,84 \text{ g.}$$

Uglevodorod tarkibidagi vodorodning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{H}) = m(\text{benzol gomologi}) - m(\text{C}); m(\text{H}) = 0,92 - 0,84 \text{ g} = 0,08 \text{ g.}$$

Atomar vodorod moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}) = \frac{m(\text{H})}{M(\text{H})}; n(\text{C}) = \frac{0,08}{1} \text{ mol} = 0,08 \text{ mol.}$$

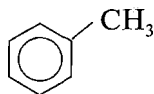
Moddadagi uglerod va vodorod moddalari miqdorlarining nisbatini hisoblaymiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{C})}{n(\text{H})} = \frac{0,07}{0,08} = 0,875.$$

Benzol gomologining formulasini $\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x-6}$ ko'rinishida yozamiz. Bu moddadagi uglerod va vodorod moddalari miqdorlarining nisbati $x : (2x-6)$ ga teng. Binobarin,

$$\frac{x}{2x-6} = 0,875.$$

Bundan $x = 7$ ni olamiz, ya'ni uglevodorodning formulasi C_7H_8 yoki



Bu metilbenzol yoki toluoldir.

18.9. Benzol gomologlaridan massasi 5,3 g bo'lgan aromatik uglevodorod yondirildi va hajmi 8,96 l (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid olindi. Uglevodorodning formulasini aniqlang. Bu

uglevodorodning benzol gomologlari ichida nechta izomerlari bo'lishi mumkin? Ushbu izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

Javob: C_8H_8 ; benzol gomologining 4 izomeri.

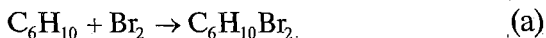
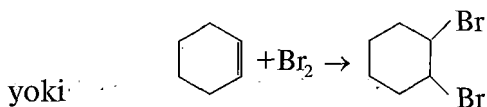
18.10. 3,36 l hajmda (normal sharoitda) asetilendan 2,5 l hajmda benzol olindi. Agar benzolning zichligi 0,88 g/ml ga teng bo'lsa, mahsulot unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 56,4%.

18.11. Benzol temir (III) bromid ishtirokida bromlanib vodorod bromid olindi va uni mo'l miqdor kumush nitrat eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda massasi 7,52 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Benzolning bromlanishidan hosil bo'lgan mahsulotning massasini hisoblang va bu mahsulotning nomini ayting. *Javob:* 6,2 g; brombenzol.

18.12. Hajmi 151 ml va zichligi 0,779 g/ml bo'lgan siklogeksanning degidrogenlanishidan olingan benzol yorug'da xlorlandi. Massasi 300 g bo'lgan xlorli hosila olindi. Reaksiya mahsulotining unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 75,2%.

18.13. Massasi 4,39 g bo'lgan siklogeksen bilan benzolning aralashmasi, bromning massa ulushi 32% bo'lgan, 125 g massali bromli suvni rangsizlantiradi. Massasi 10 g bo'lgan xuddi shunday aralashma kislorodda yondirilganda suvning qanday massasi hosil bo'ladi?

Yechish. Bromli suv bilan aralashmaning faqat bitta komponenti—siklogeksen o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



Reaksiyaga kirishgan brom moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(Br_2) = m(\text{bromli suv}) \cdot \omega(Br_2); \quad m(Br_2) = 125 \cdot 0,032 \text{ g} = 4 \text{ g};$$

$$n(Br_2) = \frac{m(Br_2)}{M(Br_2)}; \quad n(Br_2) = \frac{4}{160} \text{ mol} = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(C_6H_{10}) = n(Br_2); \quad n(C_6H_{10}) = 0,025 \text{ mol}.$$

Aralashmadagi siklogeksanning massasi va massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) \cdot M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}); m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = 0,025 \cdot 82 \text{ g} = 2,05 \text{ g};$$

$$\omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10})}{m}; \quad \omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = \frac{2,05}{4,39} = 0,467.$$

Benzolning aralashmadagi massa ulushini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 1 - \omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}); \quad \omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 1 - 0,467 = 0,533.$$

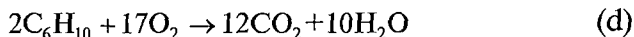
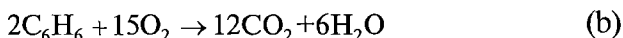
Massasi $m' = 10 \text{ g}$ bo'lgan aralashma namunasidagi benzol va siklogeksan moddasining massasini va miqdorini topamiz:

$$m'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = m' \omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6); \quad m'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 10 \cdot 0,533 \text{ g} = 5,33 \text{ g};$$

$$n'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = \frac{m'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)}{M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)}; \quad n'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = \frac{5,33}{78} \text{ mol} = 0,06833 \text{ mol}.$$

Shunga o'xshash quyidagini hosil qilamiz: $m = (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = 4,67 \text{ g}$ va $n'(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}) = 0,05695 \text{ mol}$.

Benzol va siklogeksanning yonish reaksiyalarining tenglamalarini yozamiz:



(b) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\frac{n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)}{n_b(\text{H}_2\text{O})} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}; \quad n_b(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 3n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6);$$

$$n_b(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 3 \cdot 0,06833 \text{ mol} \approx 0,205 \text{ mol}.$$

Xuddi shunday qilib (d) tenglamadan foydalanib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$n_d(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}); \quad n_d(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5 \cdot 0,05695 \text{ mol} \approx 0,300 \text{ mol}.$$

Massasi 10 g bo'lgan aralashma yondirilganda hosil bo'lgan suv moddasining umumiy miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n_b(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + n_d(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (0,205 + 0,300) \text{ mol} = 0,505 \text{ mol}.$$

Olingan suvning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{H}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,505 \cdot 18 \text{ g} = 9,09 \text{ g}.$$

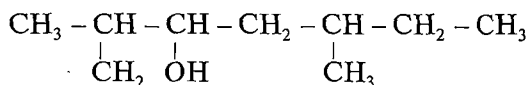
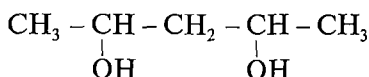
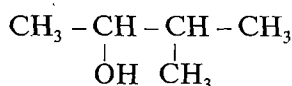
18.14. Benzol va stirolni ma'lum massadagi aralashmasi bromning massa ulushi $3,2\%$ bo'lgan 500 g massadagi bromli suvni

rangsizlantiradi. O'sha massadagi aralashma yondirilganda 44,8 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) uglerod (IV) oksid ajralib chiqadi. Benzol va stirolning aralashmadagi massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* 40% benzol, 60% stirol.

19. SPIRT VA FENOLLAR

Spirt va fenollarning nomenklaturasi, xossalari va olinishi

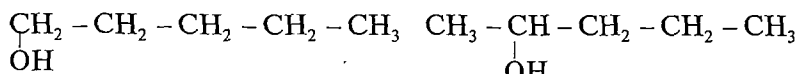
19.1. O'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra quyidagi birikmalarning nomini ayting:



19.2. Quyidagi birikmalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: 3-bromgeksanol-2; 2-metil-3 etilpentanol; 2,7- dixloroktandiol-4,5; 2- etilfenol; 5-metil-3 bromfenol; 3, 4, 5-trietilfenol.

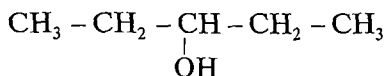
19.3. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$ tarkibli spirtlarning izomerlarini struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning o'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra nomini ayting.

Yechish. Spirtlarning izomeriyasi molekuladagi OH gruppasi-ning joylashgan o'rniga va, shuningdek, uglerod skeletining tar- moqlanganligiga bog'liq. Uglerod zanjiri normal bo'lganda uchta izomeri bo'lishi mumkin.



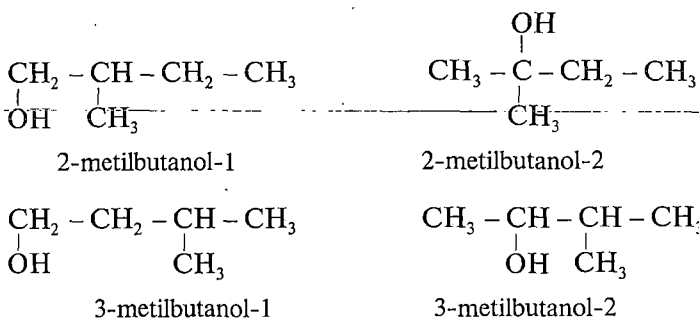
pentanol-1

pentanol-2

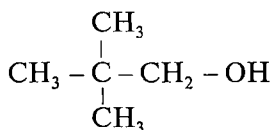


pentanol-3

Spirtning 4 ta izomerida asosiy zanjirda 4 tadan uglerod atomi bo'lishi mumkin:



Bundan tashqari, asosiy zanjirda uchta uglerod atomi bitta izomeri bor:



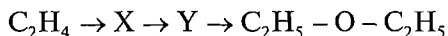
Shunday qilib, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$ formula spirtning 8 ta izomeri tarkibini ko'rsatadi.

19.4. Xlorpropanolning $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{ClOH}$ necha xil izomer spirlari bo'lishi mumkin? Izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning o'rinbosar nomenklaturasiga ko'ra nomini ayting. *Javob:* 5 ta izomer.

19.5. 2- metil-6- xlorfenolda qancha fenol izomer bo'lishi mumkin? Shu fenollarning struktura formulalarini yozing va nomini ayting. *Javob:* 12 ta izomer fenollar (2- metil-6- xlorfenol hisobga olinmaganda).

19.6. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{OH}$ tarkibning qancha uchlamchi spirt izomerlari bo'lishi mumkin? Shu spirlarning formulalarini yozing va ularning o'rinbosar nomenklaturaga ko'ra nomini ayting. *Javob:* uchta spirt.

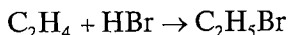
19.7. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



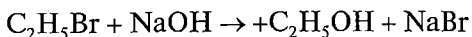
Reaksiyaning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating. X va Y moddalarning nomini ayting.

Yechish. Oxirgi mahsulot—dietil efir—etil spirtidan olinadi, binobarin, Y modda—etanol. Etilendan etanolga oraliq birikma—etanning galogenli hosilasi (X modda) orqali o'tish mumkin.

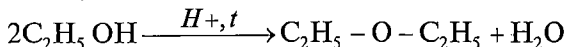
1. Etilenning vodorod bromid bilan o'zaro ta'siridan brometan hosil bo'ladi:



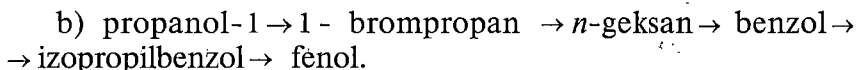
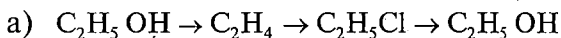
2. Brometan spirtgacha natriy gidroksidning suvli eritmasi ta'sirida gidrolizlanadi:



3. Katalizator sifatida olingan sulfat kislota ishtirokida 140°C gacha qizdirilganda etanoldan dietilefir hosil bo'ladi:

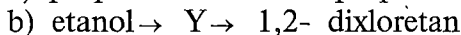
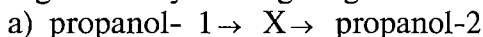


19.8. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



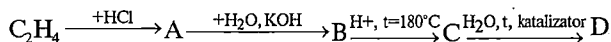
Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

19.9. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



d) $2\text{-metilpropanol-1} \rightarrow \text{Z} \rightarrow 2\text{-metilpropanol-2}$ X, Y va Z moddalarning nomini ayting. Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

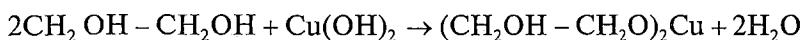
19.10. Quyidagi sxema bo'yicha boradigan o'zgarishlar qanday reaksiyalar yordamida amalga oshirilishi mumkin:



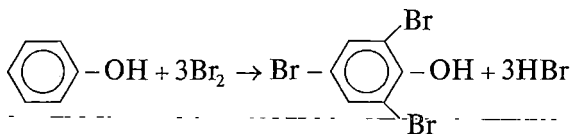
A, B, C va D moddalarning nomlarini ayting. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. *Javob:* A—xloretan; B, D— etanol; C — etilen.

19.11. Uchta probirkada butanol-1, etilenglikol va fenolning benzoldagi eritmasi bor. Qanday kimyoviy reaksiyalar yordamida bu moddalarni bir-biridan farq qilish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

Yechish. Har qaysi modda namunasiga mis (II) gidroksid qo'shamiz, bunda etilenglikolga xos och ko'k rangli birikma hosil qiladi:



Qolgan ikki modda namunasiga bromli suv qo'shamiz, uni fenolning benzoldagi eritmasi rangsizlantiradi:



19.12. Yozuvi bo'lmagan uchta probirkada n-propanol, 1-xlorbutan va glitserin bor. Qanday kimyoviy reaksiyalar yordamida bu moddalarni farq qilish mumkin? Ushbu reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

19.13. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun o'tkazilishi kerak bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing:

a) etanol $\rightarrow$ etilen $\rightarrow$ X $\rightarrow$ etanol

b) $\text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{Y} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3$

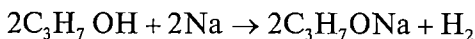
d) propanol-1 $\rightarrow \text{Z}_1 \rightarrow \text{Z}_2 \rightarrow$ 2,3- dimetilbutan

X, Y, Z_1 , va Z_2 moddalarning nomini ayting. Qanday sharoitlarda reaksiyalar borishi mumkin? *Javob:* X—xloretan; Y—brommetan; Z_1 —propilen; Z_2 —2-brompropan.

To'yingan bir atomli spirtlar ishtirokidagi reaksiyalarning tenglamalari bo'yicha hisoblashlar

19.14. Massasi 15 g bo'lgan propanol-1 ning massasi 9,2 g bo'lgan natriy bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida natriy propilatning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin?

Yechish. Propanol-1 va natriy metali orasidagi reaksiyaning tenglamasini yozamiz:



Propanol-1 va natriy moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH})}{M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH})}; n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}) = \frac{15}{60} \text{ mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{Na}) = \frac{m(\text{Na})}{M(\text{Na})}; n(\text{Na}) = \frac{9,2}{23} \text{ mol} = 0,4 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishayotgan spirt va natriy moddalarining miqdori teng bo'lishi kerakligi ko'rinib turibdi, binobarin, natriy mo'l miqdorda olingan.

Reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa}) = n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}); \quad n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa}) = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

Olinishi kerak bo'lgan natriy propilatning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa}) = n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa}) \cdot M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa});$$

$$m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ONa}) = 0,25 \cdot 82 \text{ g} = 20,5 \text{ g}.$$

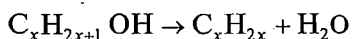
19.15. Butanol- 1 ning mo'l miqdori natriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida normal sharoitda 2,8 l hajmni egallaydigan vodorod ajralib chiqdi. Butanol- 1 moddasining qancha miqdori reaksiyaga kirishgan? *Javob:* 0,25 mol.

19.16. Modda miqdori 0,5 mol bo'lgan metanol mo'l miqdori kaliy bromid va sulfat kislota bilan isitildi va massasi 38 g bo'lgan brommetan olindi. Brommetan unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 80%.

19.17. Propanol-2 ning degidratlanishi natijasida olingan propilen massasi 200 g bo'lgan bromli suvni rangsizlantirdi. Bromning bromli suvdagi massa ulushi 3,2 % ga teng. Reaksiya uchun olingan propanol-2 ning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 2,4 g.

19.18. Massasi 12 g bo'lgan to'yingan bir atomli spirt konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan qizdirilganda massasi 6,3 g bo'lgan alken hosil bo'ldi. Mahsulot unumi 75% ni tashkil etadi. Dastlabki spirtning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Spirtning formulasini $\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x+1}\text{OH}$ ko'rinishida yozamiz, u holda uning degidratlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



bu yerda C_xH_{2x} — hosil bo'layotgan alken.

Spirtning molyar massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$M(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x+1}\text{OH}) = [2x + 1(2x + 1) + 16 + 1] \text{ g/mol} = (14x + 18) \text{ g/mol}.$$

Shunga o'xshash quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$M(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x}) = (12x + 2x) \text{ g/mol} = 14x \text{ g/mol}.$$

Shu moddaning unumi miqdoriy bo'lganda, olinadigan alkenning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x}) = \frac{m_p(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x}) \cdot 100}{\eta}; \quad m(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x}) = \frac{6,3 \cdot 100}{75} \text{ g} = 8,4 \text{ g}.$$

Spirt va alken moddalarning miqdorini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(C_xH_{2x+1}OH) = \frac{m(C_xH_{2x+1}OH)}{M(C_xH_{2x+1}OH)}; n(C_xH_{2x}OH) = \frac{12}{14x+18} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(C_xH_{2x}) = \frac{m(C_xH_{2x})}{M(C_xH_{2x})}; n(C_xH_{2x}) = \frac{8,4}{14x} \text{ mol} = \frac{0,6}{x} \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(C_xH_{2x+1}OH) = n(C_xH_{2x})$$

yoki

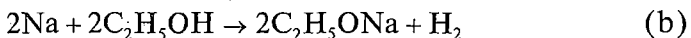
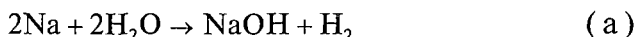
$$\frac{12}{14x+18} = \frac{0,6}{x}.$$

Olingan tenglamani yechib, $x = 3$ ekanligini topamiz, ya'ni spirtning formulasi C_3H_7OH . Bu propanol.

19.19. Zichligi 1,4 g/ml bo'lgan 37 ml hajmdagi to'yingan bir atomli spirt namunasining degidratlanishi natijasida 39,2 g massali alken olinsa, shu spirtning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* C_4H_9OH .

19.20. Zichligi 0,8 g/ml bo'lgan 23 ml hajmdagi etanolga massasi 12 g bo'lgan natriy solindi. Suvning etanoldagi massa ulushi 5% ni tashkil etadi. Bunda qancha hajm vodorod ajralib chiqadi? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang.

Yechish. Tarkibida suv bo'lgan etanolga solingan natriy suv bilan ham, spirt bilan ham o'zaro ta'sir etadi:



Reaksiya boradigan sistemaga solingan suv, etanol va natriy moddalarining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz. Etanolning suv bilan birga massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m = V\rho; m = 23 \cdot 0,8 \text{ g} = 18,4;$$

$$m(H_2O) = m(H_2O); m(H_2O) = 18,4 \cdot 0,05 \text{ g} = 0,92 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(H_2O) = \frac{m(H_2O)}{M(H_2O)}; n(H_2O) = \frac{0,92}{18} \text{ mol} = 0,051 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(C_2H_5OH) = m - m(H_2O); m(C_2H_5OH) = (18,4 - 0,92) \text{ g} = 17,48 \text{ g};$$

$$n(C_2H_5OH) = \frac{m(C_2H_5OH)}{M(C_2H_5OH)}; n(C_2H_5OH) = \frac{17,48}{46} \text{ mol} = 0,380 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(Na) = \frac{m(Na)}{M(Na)}; n(Na) = \frac{12}{23} \text{ mol} = 0,522 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) reaksiya uchun zarur bo'lgan natriy moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n_a(\text{Na}) = n(\text{H}_2\text{O}); n_a(\text{Na}) = 0,051 \text{ mol};$$

(b) reaksiya uchun:

$$n_b(\text{Na}) = n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}); n_b(\text{Na}) = 0,380 \text{ mol}.$$

Suv va spirtning o'zaro ta'siri uchun zarur bo'lgan natriy moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n'(\text{Na}) = n_a(\text{Na}) + n_b(\text{Na}); n'(\text{Na}) = (0,051 + 0,380) \text{ mol} = 0,431 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, natriy reaksiya boradigan sistemaga mo'l miqdorda solingan.

(a) va (b) reaksiyalarda olingan molekular vodorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n_a(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{H}_2\text{O}); n_a(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} 0,051 \text{ mol} = 0,026 \text{ mol};$$

$$n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}); n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} 0,380 \text{ mol} = 0,190 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) va (b) reaksiyalarda olingan vodorod moddasining umumiy miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = n_a(\text{H}_2) + n_b(\text{H}_2); n(\text{H}_2) = (0,026 + 0,190) \text{ mol} = 0,216 \text{ mol}.$$

Vodorodning normal sharoitdagi hajmini aniqlaymiz:

$$V(\text{H}_2) = n(\text{H}_2) \cdot V_m; V(\text{H}_2) = 0,216 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} = 4,84 \text{ litr}.$$

19.21. Suvning massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan, 200 g massali propanol-1 eritmasi bilan natriy metalining qancha massasi reaksiyaga kirishadi? Bu reaksiyada vodorodning normal sharoitda o'lchangan qanday hajmi ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 94,5 g Na; 46 litr H_2 .

19.22. Agar etanolning spirtidagi massa ulushi 96% ni tashkil etsa, absolut (suvsiz) spirt olish uchun, zichligi 0,8 g/ml bo'lgan 150 ml hajm spirtga kalsiy karbidning qancha massasini qo'shish kerak? Bunda qancha massa absolut spirt hosil bo'ladi? *Javob:* 8,53 g CaC_2 ; 115,2 ml absolut spirt.

19.23. Massasi 4 g bo'lgan texnik kalsiy karbidga mo'l miqdor suv ta'sir ettirilganda 1,12 l hajm (normal sharoitda) gaz olinishi mumkin. Massasi 240 g suvning massa ulushi 6% bo'lgan propanoldan, suvsiz propanol olish uchun texnik kalsiy karbidning qancha massasi ishlatilishi kerak? *Javob:* 32 g.

19.24. Massasi 1,84 g bo'lgan etanolning katalitik degidratlanishi natijasida ajralib chiqqan gaz, massasi 50 g bo'lgan bromning xloroformli eritmasi tarkibidagi brom bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Bu eritmadagi bromning massa ulushi 8% ga teng. Agar bromlanish reaksiyasidagi unum miqdoriy bo'lsa, spirtning degidratlanish mahsuloti unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 62,5%.

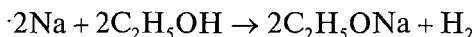
19.25. Massasi 30 g bo'lgan to'yingan bir atomli spirt mo'1 miqdor natriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'sir etishidan normal sharoitda o'lchangan 5,6 l hajm vodorod hosil bo'ladi. Spirtning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* C_3H_7OH .

19.26. Lebedev usuli bilan sintetik kauchuk olishda dastlabki xomashyo sifatida etanol ishlatildi, uning bug'i katalizator ustidan o'tkazildi va butadien-1,3, vodorod va suv olinadi. Agar etanolning spirtidagi massa ulushi 95% ga teng bo'lsa, hajmi 230 l va zichligi 0,8 kg/l bo'lgan spirtidan butadien-1,3 ning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? Mahsulot unumi 60% ekanligi hisobga olinsin! *Javob:* 61,56 kg.

19.27. Uglerod (II) oksid bilan vodorodning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida metanol olindi. Reaksiya uchun 2 m³ hajm uglerod (II) oksid va 5 m³ hajm (hajmlar normal sharoitga keltirilgan) vodorod olindi. Natijada massasi 2,04 kg bo'lgan metanol olindi. Mahsulot unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 71,4%.

19.28. Etanoldagi natriy etilatning massa ulushi 10,2% ga teng bo'lgan, 200 g massa eritmasini olish uchun qancha massa natriy metali va absolut etanol olish kerak?

Yechish. Natriy va etanol o'rtasidagi reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



Hosil bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan natriy etilat moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(C_2H_5ONa) = m\omega(C_2H_5ONa); m(C_2H_5ONa) = 200 \cdot 0,102 = 20,4 \text{ g.}$$

$$n(C_2H_5ONa) = \frac{m(C_2H_5ONa)}{M(C_2H_5ONa)}; n(C_2H_5ONa) = \frac{20,4}{68} \text{ mol} = 0,3 \text{ mol.}$$

Reaksiyadan keyin eritmadagi etanolning massasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$m_2(C_2H_5OH) = m - m(C_2H_5ONa); m_2(C_2H_5OH) = (200 - 20,4) \text{ g} = 179,6 \text{ g.}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{Na}) + n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}); n(\text{Na}) = 0,3 \text{ mol};$$

$$n_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}); n_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,3 \text{ mol}.$$

0,3 mol — reaksiyaga kirishadigan natriy va etanol moddasining miqdori.

Ularning massalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{Na}) = n(\text{Na}) \cdot M(\text{Na}); m(\text{Na}) = 0,3 \cdot 23 \text{ g} = 6,9 \text{ g};$$

$$m_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \cdot M(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}); m_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \\ = 0,3 \cdot 46 \text{ g} = 13,8 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiya uchun zarur bo'lgan etanol massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = m_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) + m_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH});$$

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = (13,8 + 179,6) \text{ g} = 193,4 \text{ g}.$$

19.29. Massasi 2,3 g bo'lgan natriy metali bilan hajmi 50 ml, zichligi 0,79 g/ml bo'lgan absolut etanol o'rtasidagi reaksiya natijasida natriy alkogolatning spirtli eritmasi olindi. Natriy alkogolatning eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 16,3%.

19.30. Massasi 24 g bo'lgan propanol-2 dan 2-brompropan olindi va uni 2,3-dimetilbutan olish uchun ishlatildi. Agar sintezning har qaysi bosqichida mahsulot unumi 60% bo'lsa, dimetilbutanning qanday massasi hosil bo'lgan? *Javob:* 6,2 g.

19.31. Massasi 7,6 g bo'lgan butanol-2 ning mo'l-miqdor bromid kislota bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida butanol-2 ning bromli hosilasi olindi va undan massasi 3,99 bo'lgan 3,4-dimetilgeksan sintez qilindi. Reaksiya mahsuloti unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 70%.

19.32. To'yingan bir atomli spirtning degidratlanishi natijasida massasi 24 g bo'lgan brom bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashadigan, massasi 8,4 g bo'lgan tarmoqlanmagan zanjirli, simmetrik tuzilishdagi alken olindi. Dastlabki spirtning struktura formulasini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* butanol-2.

19.33. To'yingan bir atomli spirt konsentrlangan bromid kislota bilan qizdirilganda tarkibida bromning massa ulushi 73,4% bo'lgan birikmasi hosil bo'ladi. Dastlabki spirtning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

19.34. Massasi 1,6 g bo'lgan natriy metalining massasi 2,48 g bo'lgan metanol va etanol aralashmasi bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida

normal sharoitda o'lgan qancha hajm vodorod olinishi mumkin? Metanolning aralashmadagi massa ulushi 25,8% ni, etanolniki 74,2% ni tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 336 ml.

Fenol ishtirokidagi reaksiyalarni tenglamalari bo'yicha hisoblashlar

19.35. Massasi 4,7 g bo'lgan fenolning hajmi 4,97 ml va zichligi 1,38 g/ml bo'lgan natriy gidroksid eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida natriy fenolatning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? Natriy gidroksidning eritmadagi massa ulushi 35% ni tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 5,8 g.

19.36. Fenolning benzoldagi 200 g massali eritmasi mo'l miqdor bromli suv bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida massasi 66,2 g bo'lgan fenolning bromli hosilasi olindi. Fenolning eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 9,4%.

19.37. Fenol bilan etanol aralashmasi bor. Aralashmaning birinchi yarmiga mo'l miqdor natriy metali qo'shildi va 672 ml hajm (normal sharoitda) vodorod olindi. Aralashmaning ikkinchi yarmiga mo'l miqdor brom eritmasi qo'shildi, bunda massasi 6,62 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Aralashmadagi fenol va etanolning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Aralashmaning yarim massasini m harfi bilan belgilaymiz, ya'ni bu har bir tajriba uchun olinadigan aralashma namunasining massasi.

Aralashmaning faqat bitta komponenti — fenol bilan brom o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Olingan 2, 4, 6-tribromfenol moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\text{OH})}{M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\text{OH})};$$

$$n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\text{OH}) = \frac{6,62}{331} \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol}.$$

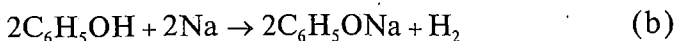
(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\text{OH}); n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,02 \text{ mol}.$$

Massasi m bo'lgan aralashmadagi fenolning massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \cdot M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}); m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,02 \cdot 94 = 1,88 \text{ g.}$$

Massasi m bo'lgan boshqa namuna tarkibidagi fenol natriy bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:

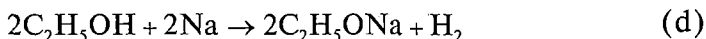


(b) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}); n_b(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,02 \text{ mol} = 0,01 \text{ mol};$$

0,01 mol — natriy bilan fenolning o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishishi natijasida ajralib chiqqan vodorod moddasining miqdori.

Shuningdek, natriy ham etanol bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashadi:



(b) va (d) reaksiyalarda hosil bo'lgan vodorod moddasining umumiy miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{0,672}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,03 \text{ mol.}$$

(d) reaksiyasi bo'yicha olingan vodorod moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n_d(\text{H}_2) = n(\text{H}_2) - n_b(\text{H}_2); n_d(\text{H}_2) = (0,03 - 0,01) \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol.}$$

(d) reaksiyasi tenglamasidan kelib chiqishicha:

$$n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 2n_d(\text{H}_2); n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 2 \cdot 0,02 \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol.}$$

Massasi m bo'lgan aralashma namunasida etanolning massasini topamiz:

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \cdot M(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH});$$

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,04 \cdot 46 = 1,84 \text{ g.}$$

Aralashma namunasining massasi quyidagiga teng:

$$m = m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) + m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}); m = (1,88 + 1,84) \text{ g} = 3,72 \text{ g.}$$

Aralashma komponentlarining massa ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})}{m}; \omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{1,84}{3,72} = 0,495 \text{ yoki } 49,5\%;$$

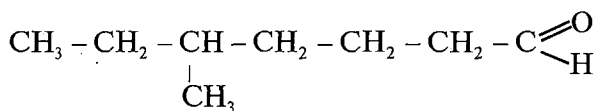
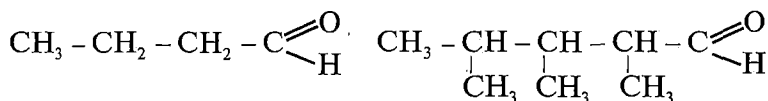
$$\omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH})}{m}; \omega(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{1,88}{3,72} = 0,505 \text{ yoki } 50,5\%.$$

19.38. Fenol bilan etanol aralashmasini neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,2 g/ml va massa ulushi 18% bo'lgan 50 ml hajmdagi natriy gidroksid eritmasi sarflandi. Aralashmaning xuddi shunday massasi 9,2 g massadagi natriy metali bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishdi. Aralashmadagi fenol va etanolning massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* fenolniki 80,9%; etanolniki 19,1%.

20. ALDEGIDLAR

20.1. Quyidagi aldegidlarning struktura formulalarini yozing:
2- metilpentanal, 2, 3- dimetilbutanal, geksanal.

20.2. Quyidagi aldegidlarning o'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra nomini ayting:



20.3. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

a) sirka aldegid $\rightarrow$ etanol $\rightarrow$ etilen $\rightarrow$ asetilen $\rightarrow$ sirka aldegid;

b) metan $\rightarrow$ metanol $\rightarrow$ formaldegid $\rightarrow$ fenolformaldegid smolasi.

20.4. Hajmi 3 l va zichligi 1,06 g/ml bo'lgan eritma tarkibidagi formaldegid moddasining miqdorini aniqlang. Eritmadagi CH_2O ning massa ulushi 500 ga teng. *Javob:* 21,2 mol.

20.5. Formaldegidning massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan formalin olish uchun massasi 300 g bo'lgan suvda qancha hajmdagi formaldegid eritish kerak? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. Formalinning qanday massasi olinadi? *Javob:* 149,3 l hajmdagi CH_2O ; 500 g massa formalin.

20.6. Massasi 13,8 g bo'lgan etanolning massasi 28 g bo'lgan mis (II) oksid bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida aldegid olindi, uning massasi 9,24 g ni tashkil etdi. Reaksiya mahsuloti unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 70%.

20.7. Sanoatda asetaldegid Kucherov usuli bo'yicha olinadi. Massasi 500 kg bo'lib, undagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 10,4% ni tashkil etgan texnik kalsiy karbiddan asetaldegid qancha massa olinishi mumkin? Asetaldegidning unumi 75%. *Javob:* 231 kg.

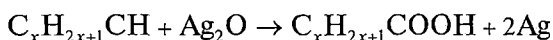
20.8. Formaldegidning katalitik gidrogenlanishi natijasida spirt olindi va uni mo'l miqdor matriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida 8,96 l hajm (normal sharoitda) vodorod hosil bo'ldi. Sintezning har qaysi bosqichlardagi mahsulot unumi 80% ni tashkil etdi. Formaldegidning dastlabki massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 37,5 kg.

20.9. Mo'l miqdordagi kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasiga propanalning massa ulushi 11,6% bo'lgan 50 g massadagi suvli eritmasi qo'shilsa, „kumush ko'zgu“ reaksiyasi natijasida kumushning qancha massasini olish mumkin? *Javob:* 21,6 g.

20.10. 280 ml hajm (normal sharoitda) asetilen unumi 80% bo'lgan asetaldegid olish uchun ishlatildi. Olingan aldegidning hammasi kumush oksidning ammiakdagi mo'l miqdor eritmasiga qo'shilsa, metallning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? *Javob:* 1,08 g.

20.11. Qandaydir aldegidning massa ulushi 22%, massasi 4 g bo'lgan suvli eritmasiga kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasidan mo'l miqdorda qo'shildi. Bunda massasi 4,32 bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Dastlabki aldegidning formulasini aniqlang.

Yechish. Aldegid $C_xH_{2x+1}CH$ bilan kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi orasidagi reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



Reaksiya natijasida olingan kumush moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(Ag) = \frac{m(Ag)}{M(Ag)}; \quad n(Ag) = \frac{4,32}{108} \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol.}$$

Aldegidning molyar massasini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} M(C_xH_{2x+1}COH) &= [(x+1)12 + (2x+2)1 + 1 \cdot 16] \text{ g/mol} = \\ &= (14x + 30) \text{ g/mol.} \end{aligned}$$

Olingan aldegidning massasini topamiz:

$$m(C_xH_{2x+1}COOH) = m\omega(C_xH_{2x+1}COOH)$$

$$m(C_xH_{2x+1}COH) = 4 \cdot 0,22 \text{ g} = 0,88 \text{ g}$$

Aldegid moddasining miqdori quyidagidan iborat:

$$\begin{aligned} n(C_xH_{2x+1}COH) &= \frac{m(C_xH_{2x+1}COH)}{M(C_xH_{2x+1}COH)}; \quad n(C_xH_{2x+1}COH) = \\ &= \frac{0,88}{14x+30} \text{ mol.} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{n(C_xH_{2x+1}COH)}{n(Ag)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

yoki

$$\frac{0,88}{(14x+30) \cdot 0,04} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Olingan tenglamani yechib, $x = 1$ ni topamiz, ya'ni aldegid formulasi CH_3COH . Bu sirka aldegid.

20.12. Massasi 2,3 g bo'lgan spirt bug'ining mo'l miqdor mis (II) oksid ustida oksidlanishi natijasida aldegid va massasi 3,2 g bo'lgan mis olindi. Qanday aldegid olingan? Agar aldegidning unumi 75% ni tashkil etsa, uning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 1,65% g sirka aldegid.

20.13. Aldegiddagi uglerod, vodorod va kislorodning massa ulushlari tegishlica 62,1; 10,3 va 27,6% ni tashkil etadi. Massasi 14,5 g bo'lgan shu aldegidning spirtgacha gidrogenlanishi uchun qancha hajm vodorod kerak bo'ladi? Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 5,6 l.

20.14. Sanoatda aldegid olish usullaridan biri — alkenlarni uglerod (II) oksid va vodorod bilan yuqori bosimda, katalizator ishtirokida qizdirishdir. Bunday reaksiya uchun 140 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) propilen va boshqa moddalardan mo'l miqdor olindi. Natijada butanal va 2- metilpropanal aldegidlarining aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Butanalning undagi massa ulushi 60% ni tashkil etsa, butanal va 2- metilpropanalning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 270 g butanal va 180 g 2- metilpropanal.

20.15. Tarkibida massasi 1,8 g kislorod bo'lgan qandaydir organik moddaning kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan

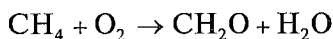
oksidlanganida massasi 5,4 g bo'lgan kumush olindi. Qanday organik modda oksidlanishga uchragan? *Javob:* butanal.

20.16. Tarkibida qo'shimchalari (qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 4% ga teng) bo'lgan 7,5 g massali kalsiy karbiddan asetilen olindi va u Kucherov reaksiyasi bo'yicha aldegidga aylantirildi. Olingan aldegidning hammasi kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda kumushning qancha massasi ajralib chiqadi? *Javob:* 24,3 g.

20.17. Etanolning oksidlanishi natijasida 80% li unum bilan aldegid hosil bo'ldi. Shuncha miqdordagi etanol natriy metali bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda normal sharoitda 2,8 l hajmni egallaydigan vodorod ajralib chiqadi (unum — miqdoriy). Birinchi reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan aldegidning massasini aniqlang. *Javob:* 8,8 g.

20.18. Hajmi 336 l bo'lgan (normal sharoitda) metanning havo kislorodi bilan katalitik oksidlanishida olingan aldegid formalin olishda ishlatildi. Agar formaldegidning massa ulushi 40% bo'lsa, qancha massa formalin hosil bo'lgan?

Yechish. Metanning katalitik oksidlanishi formaldegidning hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi:



Metan moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{V(\text{CH}_4)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{336}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 15 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{CH}_4); \quad n(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) = 15 \text{ mol}.$$

Unum miqdoriy bo'lganda hosil bo'ladigan formaldegid massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_2\text{O}); \quad m(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) = 15 \cdot 30 \text{ g} = 450 \text{ g}.$$

Haqiqiy olingan formaldegidning massasini uning unumini hisobga olgan holda aniqlaymiz:

$$m_p(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) \cdot \eta}{100}; \quad m_p(\text{CH}_2\text{O}) = \frac{450 \cdot 60}{100} \text{ g} = 270 \text{ g}.$$

Formaldegidning massa ulushi 0,4(40%) bo'lgan, olingan formalin eritmasining massasini topamiz:

$$n = \frac{m_p(\text{CH}_2\text{O})}{\omega(\text{CH}_2\text{O})}; \quad m = \frac{270}{0,4} \text{ g} = 675 \text{ g}.$$

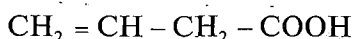
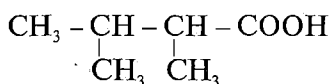
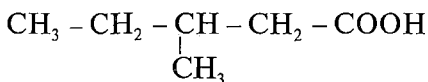
20.19. Agar Kucherov reaksiyasi bo'yicha 6,72 l hajm (normal sharoitda) asetilendan unumi 75% bo'lgan aldegid olinsa, asetaldegidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan eritmasidan qancha massa hosil bo'ladi? *Javob:* 49,5 g.

20.20. Massasi 0,975 g bo'lgan aldegid yondirilganda uglerod (IV) oksid hosil bo'ldi, u hajmi 16,4 ml, zichligi 1,22 g/ml bo'lgan natriy gidroksid eritmasi bilan o'rta tuz hosil qilib reaksiyaga kirishdi. Bu eritmadagi natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% ga teng. Yondirilgan aldegidning formulasini aniqlang. Bu formulaga nechta aldegid izomeri to'g'ri keladi? Ularning struktura formulalarini yozing. *Javob:* butanal; 2 izomerli aldegid.

21. KARBON KISLOTALAR

Karbon kislotalarning nomenklaturasi, kimyoviy xossalari va olinishi

21.1. Quyidagi kislotalarning o'rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko'ra nomini ayting:



21.2 Quyidagi kislotalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: 2- metilpropan kislota; 2, 3, 4- trixlorbutan kislota; 3, 4-dimetilheptan kislota.

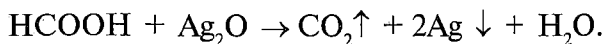
21.3. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ formulaga karbon kislotaaning nechta izomerlari to'g'ri keladi? Shu izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing. *Javob:* 4 ta izomer.

21.4. Yozuvi bo'lmagan uchta probirkada quyidagi moddalar bor: etanol, chumoli kislota, sirka kislota. Shu moddalarni qanday kimyoviy usullar bilan bir-biridan farq qilish mumkin?

Yechish. Spirtni (etanol) moddalarning indikatorlarga ta'sir etishiga ko'ra farq qilish mumkin. Masalan, kislotalar metiloranj indikatorini bilan qizil rang berishi mumkin, spirt — yo'q.

Chumoli kislota va sirka kislota bir-biridan farq qilish oson, chunki chumoli kislota aldegidlarning ba'zi bir xossalari namoyon

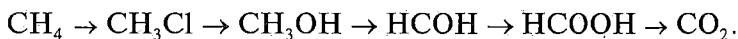
qiladi. Masalan, — «kumush ko‘zgu» reaksiyasiga kirishadi (sirka kislota — yo‘q).



21.5. To‘rtta probirkada quyidagi moddalar bor: propion kislota, formaldegid eritmasi, fenolning benzoldagi eritmasi, metanol. Shu moddalarni qanday kimyoviy reaksiyalar yordamida bir-biridan farq qilish mumkin?

21.6. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ formulaga nechta bir asosli karbon kislotalar izomeri mos kelishi mumkin? Shu kislotalarning struktura formulalarini yozing va ularning o‘rin olish nomenklaturasiga ko‘ra nomini ayting. *Javob:* kislotalarning 9 izomeri.

21.7. Quyidagi o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



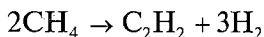
Reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko‘rsating.

21.8. Quyidagi o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirish uchun o‘tkaziladigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing:

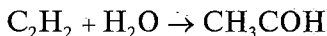


X va Y moddalarning nomini ayting.

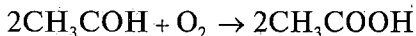
Yechish. 1. Metan qizdirilganda asetilen — X modda olinadi:



2. Asetilenning simob (II) tuzlari ishtirokida gidratlanishi natijasida sirka aldegid — Y modda sintez qilinadi:



3. Sirka aldegidni havoning kislorodi bilan katalizator ishtirokida oksidlantirib sirka kislota olinadi:



21.9. Quyidagi sxemalarga ko‘ra bo‘ladigan o‘zgarishlarni qanday reaksiyalar yordamida amalga oshirish mumkin:

a) metanol $\rightarrow$ X $\rightarrow$ natriy format;

b) sirka aldegid $\rightarrow$ Y $\rightarrow$ kalsiy asetat? Bu reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing. X va Y moddalarning nomini ayting. *Javob:* X— chumoli kislota, Y— sirka kislota.

21.10. Quyidagi moddalarni qanday reaksiyalar yordamida bir-biridan farq qilish mumkin: glitserin, sirka aldegid, moy kislota eritmasi, propanol-1?

Hisoblanadigan masalalar

21.11. Zichligi 1,007 g/ml bo'lgan 200 ml hajmdagi ovqatga ishlatiladigan sirka tayyorlash uchun, zichligi 1,070 g/ml bo'lgan sirka essensiyasidan qancha hajm olish kerak? Sirka kislota sirka essensiyasidagi massa ulushi 80% ga teng, sirkadagisi 6% ga teng.

Yechish. Tayyorlanadigan sirka eritmasining massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 200 \cdot 1,007 \text{ g} = 201,4 \text{ g}.$$

Sirka tarkibidagi sirka kislota massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) &= m\omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}); \quad m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \\ &= 201,4 \cdot 0,06 \text{ g} = 12,1 \text{ g}. \end{aligned}$$

Tarkibida massasi 12,1 g sirka kislota bo'lgan sirka essensiyasining massasi m' ni hisoblaymiz:

$$m' = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{\omega'(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}; \quad m' = \frac{12,1}{0,8} \text{ g} = 15,1 \text{ g}.$$

Sirka essensiyasining hajmini topamiz:

$$V' = \frac{m'}{\rho'}; \quad V' = \frac{15,1}{1,07} \text{ ml} = 14,1 \text{ ml}.$$

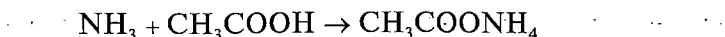
21.12. Sirka kislota massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan 200 g massali eritmasini tayyorlash uchun CH_3COOH ning massa ulushlari 90% va 10% bo'lgan eritmalaridan qancha massadan olinishi mumkin?
Javob: massa ulushi 90% eritmada — 75 g; 10% — 125 g.

21.13. Laboratoriyada zichligi 1,07 g/ml sirka kislota massa ulushi 70% bo'lgan 300 ml hajmdagi eritma bor. Shu eritmada massa ulushi 30% bo'lgan kislota eritmasini olish uchun zichligi 1 g/ml bo'lgan suvdan qancha hajm qo'shish kerak? Eritma va suv aralashtirilganda hajmining o'zgarishi hisobga olinmasin. *Javob:* 428 ml.

21.14. Massasi 150 g bo'lgan sirka kislota eritmasi orqali 4,48 l hajmda (normal sharoitda) ammiak o'tkazildi. Agar dastlabki

eritmadagi kislotaning massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil etsa, CH_3COOH ning olingan eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Ammiak sirka kislota bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Reaksiyaga kirishgan ammiak moddasini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{V(\text{NH}_3)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{4,48}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,2 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan:

$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{NH}_3)$; $n(\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4) = 0,2 \text{ mol}$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi;

0,2 mol — reaksiyaga kirishgan sirka kislota moddasining miqdori.

CH_3COOH massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH});$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,2 \cdot 60 \text{ g} = 12 \text{ g}.$$

Eritma tarkibidagi sirka kislotaning massasini topamiz.

$$m_1(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = m_1 \omega_1(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}); \quad m_1(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 150 \cdot 0,2 \text{ g} = 30 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiyadan keyin eritmada qolgan sirka kislotaning massasini hisoblaymiz:

$$m_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = m_1(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) - m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH});$$

$$m_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = (30 - 12) \text{ g} = 18 \text{ g}.$$

Eritmada ammiak qolganligi hisobiga eritmaning massasi oshdi. Ammiakning massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m(\text{NH}_3) = n(\text{NH}_3) \cdot M(\text{NH}_3); \quad m(\text{NH}_3) = 0,2 \cdot 17 \text{ g} = 3,4 \text{ g}.$$

Eritmaning reaksiyadan keyingi massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_2 = m_1 + m(\text{NH}_3); \quad m_2 = (150 + 3,4) = 153,4 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiyadan keyin sirka kislotaning eritmadagi massa ulushini topamiz:

$$\omega_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{m_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{m_2};$$

$$\omega_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{18}{153,4} = 0,117 \text{ yoki } 11,7\%.$$

21.15. Sirka kislotaning massa ulushi 30% bo'lgan 300 g massali eritmasiga massasi 20 g bo'lgan natriy gidroksid qo'shildi. Natriy gidroksid qo'shilgandan keyin olingan eritmani neytrallashtirish uchun kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 25% bo'lgan eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? KOH eritmasining zichligi 1,24 g/ml ga teng.

Javob: 180,6 ml.

21.16. Propion kislotaning massa ulushi 60%, massasi 370 g bo'lgan eritmasiga natriy gidrokarbonat solindi. Reaksiya natijasida 11,2 l hajm (normal sharoitda) gaz hosil bo'ldi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadagi propion kislotaning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 47,4%.

21.17. Massasi 14,8 g bo'lgan bir asosli karbon kislotaning neytrallanishi uchun zichligi 1,22 g/ml, natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan eritmasidan qancha hajm sarf bo'ladi? Kislotaning tarkibi quyidagicha: uglerod (massa ulushi 48,65%), kislorod (43,24%), vodorod (8,11%). *Javob:* 32,8 ml.

21.18. Massasi 50 g bo'lgan sirka kislota mo'l miqdor natriy gidroksid bilan qizdirilganda olinishi mumkin bo'lgan metanning hajmini aniqlang. Suvning kislotadagi massa ulushi 4% ni tashkil etadi, gazning unumi esa 75% ga teng. Hajmni normal sharoitda hisoblang. *Javob:* 13,44 l.

21.19. Tarkibida massasi 96,6 g kaliy stearinat bo'lgan suyuq sovundan stearin kislota $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$ ning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? Kislotaning unumi 75% ni tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 63,9 g.

21.20. Hajmi 56 l (normal sharoitda) bo'lgan butan havodagi kislorod bilan oksidlantirilishi natijasida kislotaning massa ulushi 90% bo'lgan eritmasining qancha massasini olish mumkin? Kislotaning unumi 60% ni tashkil qiladi. *Javob:* 200 g.

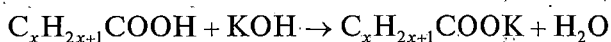
21.21. Dastlabki modda sifatida kalsiy karbiddan foydalanib, ketma-ket boradigan uchta bosqichda sirka kislota olish mumkin. Reaksiya uchun massasi 200 g bo'lgan texnik kalsiy karbid olingan, bundagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushi 12% ga teng. Agar sintezning birinchi bosqichida mahsulotning unumi 80%, ikkinchisida 75%, uchinchisida 80% ni tashkil etsa, kislotaning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? *Javob:* 79,2 g.

21.22. Sirka kislotaning massa ulushi 75% bo'lgan eritmasiga xlor yuborilganda xlor sirka kislota olindi. Ortib qolgan xlor va

vodorod xloridning eritmadan chiqarib yuborilganini hisobga olib uning eritmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 82,5%.

21.23. 3,7 g bo'lgan to'yingan bir asosli karbon kislota neytrallashtirish uchun zichligi 1,4 g/ml, kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan 5 ml hajmdagi eritmasi sarflandi. Kislota formulasi aniqlang.

Yechish. Kislota formulasi $C_xH_{2x+1}COOH$ ko'rinishda tasavvur qilamiz, bunda $x = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$ Neytrallashtirish reaksiyasining tenglamasi quyidagicha bo'ladi:



Kaliy gidroksid eritmasining massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m = V\rho; m = 5 \cdot 1,4 \text{ g} = 7 \text{ g}.$$

KOH moddasining massasi va miqdori aniqlaymiz:

$$m(KOH) = m_{\omega KOH}; m(KOH) = 7 \cdot 0,4 \text{ g} = 2,8 \text{ g}.$$

$$n(KOH) = \frac{m(KOH)}{M(KOH)}; n(KOH) = \frac{2,8}{56} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Kislota molyar massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{(kislota)} &= [(x + 1) \cdot 12 + (2x + 2) \cdot 1] \text{ g/mol} = \\ &= (14x + 16) \text{ g/mol}. \end{aligned}$$

Reaksiya uchun olingan kislota moddasining miqdori topamiz:

$$n_{(kislota)} = \frac{m_{(kislota)}}{M_{(kislota)}}; n_{(kislota)} = \frac{3,7}{14x + 16} \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_{(kislota)} = n(KOH),$$

binobarin,

$$\frac{3,7}{14x + 16} = 0,05.$$

Olingan tenglamani yechib, $x = 2$ ekanligini topamiz. Shunday qilib, kislota formulasi C_2H_5COOH . Bu propion kislota.

21. 24. Tekshirib ko'rish uchun olingan to'yingan bir asosli karbon kislota massasi 11 g bo'lgan namunasini neytrallashtirish

uchun zichligi 1,27 g/ml, massa ulushi 25%, hajmi 15,75 ml bo'lgan natriy gidroksid eritmasi sarf bo'ldi. Kislolaning formulasini aniqlang. Topilgan formulaga nechta kislota izomeri to'g'ri keladi? *Javob:* C_3H_7COOH ; kislolaning ikkita izomeri.

21.25. Chumoli kislolaning oksidlanishi natijasida gaz olindi. Uni mo'l miqdor kalsiy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Bunda massasi 20 g bo'lgan cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Oksidlanish uchun kislolaning qancha massasi olingan? *Javob:* 9,2 g.

21.26. Massasi 36,8 g bo'lgan chumoli kislota eritmasi bor. Eritmaga mo'l miqdor oksidlovchi qo'shildi. Oksidlanish natijasida olingan gaz mo'l miqdor barit suvi orqali o'tkazildi, buning natijasida massasi 39,4 g bo'lgan cho'kma olindi. Dastlabki eritmadagi kislolaning massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* 25%.

21.27. Metanning tabiiy gazdagi hajmiy ulushi 96% ni tashkil etadi. Kislolaning unumi 70% ni tashkil etsa, 420 l hajm (normal sharoitda) tabiiy gazning katalitik oksidlanishi natijasida chumoli kislolaning qanday massasi olinishi mumkin? *Javob:* 579,6 g.

21.28. Bir asosli to'yingan karbon kislolaning massa ulushi 25%, massasi 59,2 g bo'lgan eritma bilan mo'l miqdor natriy karbonat o'zaro ta'siri natijasida 2,24 l hajm (normal sharoitda) gaz hosil bo'ldi. Kislolaning formulasini aniqlang. *Javob:* CH_3CH_2COOH .

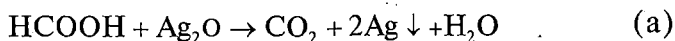
21.29. Natriy formiat sanoatda yuqori temperatura va katta bosimda uglerod (II) oksid bilan qattiq natriy gidroksid o'rtasidagi reaksiya bo'yicha olinadi. Uni olish uchun mo'l miqdor NaOH va 560 l hajm (normal sharoitda) CO sarflangan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan natriy formiatdan $HCOOH$ ning massa ulushi 25% bo'lgan chumoli kislota eritmasining qancha massasi olinishi mumkin? Natriy formiatning unumi 70% ni tashkil etadi. *Javob:* 3,22 kg.

21.30. Bir asosli karbon kislota bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 37 ga teng. Massasi 22,2 g bo'lgan shu kislotani neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,2 g/ml, kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan eritmasidan qancha hajm sarflash kerak? *Javob:* 70 ml.

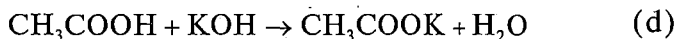
21.31. Chumoli va sirka kislotalar aralashmasini neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,4 g/ml, kaliy gidroksidning massa ulushi 40%

bo'lgan 8 ml hajmdagi eritmasi sarflandi. Kislotalar aralashmasining shunday namunasiga kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi mo'l miqdorda qo'shildi. Massasi 10,8 g bo'lgan metall cho'kmaga tushdi. Kislotalarning aralashmadagi massa ulushlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozamiz. Kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi bilan faqat chumoli kislota o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Kaliy gidroksid bilan ikkala kislota ham reaksiyaga kirishadi:



a) reaksiya bo'yicha olingan kumush moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{Ag}) = \frac{m(\text{Ag})}{M(\text{Ag})}; \quad n(\text{Ag}) = \frac{10,8}{108} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{HCOOH}) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{Ag}); \quad n(\text{HCOOH}) = \frac{1}{2} 0,1 \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Dastlabki aralashmaning har bir namunasida shuncha miqdorda chumoli kislota bor edi.

(b) va (d) reaksiyalariga sarflangan KOH eritmasining massasini, kaliy gidroksid moddasining massasini va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 8 \cdot 1,4 \text{ g} = 11,2 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{KOH}) = m_{\omega}(\text{KOH}); \quad m(\text{KOH}) = 11,2 \cdot 0,4 \text{ g} = 4,48 \text{ g}.$$

$$n(\text{KOH}) = \frac{m(\text{KOH})}{M(\text{KOH})}; \quad n(\text{KOH}) = \frac{4,48}{56} \text{ mol} = 0,08 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) reaksiyaga kirishgan KOH moddasining miqdorini topamiz. (b) reaksiyaning tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_b(\text{KOH}) = n(\text{HCOOH}); \quad n_b(\text{KOH}) = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Bu hol

$$n_d(\text{KOH}) = n(\text{KOH}) - n_b(\text{KOH});$$

$$n_d(\text{KOH}) = (0,08 - 0,05) \text{ mol} = 0,03 \text{ mol}.$$

(d) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n_d(\text{KOH}); \quad n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,03 \text{ mol}.$$

Kislotalarning aralashmadagi massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{HCOOH}) = n(\text{HCOOH}) \cdot M(\text{HCOOH}); \quad m(\text{HCOOH}) = 0,05 \cdot 46 \text{ g} = 2,3 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,03 \cdot 60 \text{ g} = 1,8 \text{ g}.$$

Aralashmaning massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m_{(\text{aralashma})} = m(\text{HCOOH}) + m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})$$

$$m_{(\text{aralashma})} = (2,3 + 1,8) \text{ g} = 4,1 \text{ g}.$$

Kislotalarning aralashmadagi massa ulushini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{HCOOH}) = \frac{m(\text{HCOOH})}{m_{(\text{aralashma})}}; \quad \omega(\text{HCOOH}) = \frac{2,3}{4,1} = 0,561 \text{ yoki } 56,1\%.$$

$$\omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{m_{(\text{aralashma})}}; \quad \omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{1,8}{4,1} = 0,439$$

yoki 43,9%.

21.32. Chumoli va moy kislotalar aralashmasi bor. Shu aralashma namunasiga kumush oksidning ammiakdagi mo'l miqdor eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda massasi 4,32 g bo'lgan metall cho'kmasi olindi. Aralashmaning shuncha namunasi mo'l miqdor natriy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi, natijada 0,336 l hajm (normal sharoitda) gaz hosil bo'ldi. Kislotalarning dastlabki aralashmasidagi massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* chumoli kislota — 51,1 %, moy kislota — 48,9%.

21.33. Sirka kislota tarkibida sirka aldegid va etanol qo'shimchalari bor. Massasi 8 g bo'lgan kislota namunasiga mo'l miqdor kumush oksidning ammiakdagi mo'l miqdor eritmasi bilan ishlov berilganda massasi 5,4 g bo'lgan metall cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Kislotalarning shunday namunasini neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,3 g/ml, natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 30% bo'lgan 10,26 ml hajmli eritmasi talab etildi. Qo'shimchalarning kislotaladagi massa ulushlarini toping.

Yechish. Kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan kislotadagi asetaldegid o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan kumush moddasining miqdori quyidagiga teng:

$$n(\text{Ag}) = \frac{m(\text{Ag})}{M(\text{Ag})}; \quad n(\text{Ag}) = \frac{5,4}{108} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

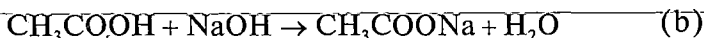
$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{Ag}); \quad n(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = \frac{1}{2} 0,05 \text{ mol} = 0,025 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_3\text{COH});$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = 0,025 \cdot 44 = 1,1 \text{ g}.$$

1,1 g — massasi 8 g bo'lgan kislotadagi asetaldegid massasi.

Natriy gidroksid bilan sirka kislotaga o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



NaOH eritmasining massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 10,26 \cdot 1,3 \text{ g} = 13,34 \text{ g}.$$

Reaksiyaga kirishgan natriy gidroksid moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{13,34}{40} \text{ g} = 0,334 \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{m(\text{NaOH})}{M(\text{NaOH})}; \quad n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{4}{40} \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{NaOH}); \quad n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,1 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH});$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,1 \cdot 60 \text{ g} = 6 \text{ g}.$$

6 g — kislotaga namunasidagi CH_3COOH ning massasi.

Kislotaga namunasidagi spirtning massasi m' ni topamiz:

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = m' - m(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH});$$

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = (8 - 1,1 - 6) \text{ g} = 0,9 \text{ g}.$$

Spirit va aldegid — qo‘shimchalarning massa ulushlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})}{m'}; \quad \omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{0,9}{8} = 0,1125 \text{ yoki } 11,25\%;$$

$$\omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{COH})}{m'}; \quad \omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = \frac{1,1}{8} = 0,1375 \text{ yoki } 13,75\%.$$

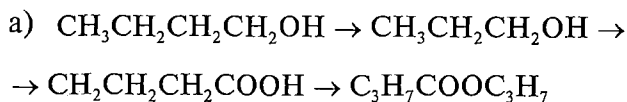
21.34. Propion kislota chumoli kislota va propil spirit bilan ifloslangan. Massasi 150 g bo‘lgan kislota namunasiga mo‘l miqdor kaliy gidrokarbonat qo‘shildi, 44,8 l hajm (normal sharoitda) gaz olindi. Kislotaning shunday namunasiga kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasidan mo‘l miqdorda qo‘shildi, natijada massasi 2,16 g bo‘lgan cho‘kma hosil bo‘ldi. Qo‘shimchalarning kislotadagi massa ulushlarini aniqlang. *Javob:* chumoli kislota — 0,31%, propilspirit 1,03%.

21.35. Massasi 7,2 g bo‘lgan propanol-1 ni oksidlab, propion kislota olindi, uni neytrallash uchun zichligi 1,22 g/ml, natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo‘lgan 16,4 ml hajm eritma sarflandi. Kislotaning unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 83,3%.

21.36. Asetaldegidning kislorod bilan katalitik oksidlanishi natijasida, unumi 75% bo‘lgan sirka kislota olindi. Bu kislota mo‘l miqdor natriy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi. Ajralib chiqqan gaz natriy gidroksid bilan massasi 5,04 g bo‘lgan nordon tuz hosil qildi. Aldegid bilan reaksiyaga kirishgan kislorodning hajmini aniqlang. *Javob:* 1,792 l.

22. MURAKKAB EFIRLAR. YOG‘LAR

22.1. Quyidagi o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:



~~b) etilasetat → natriy-asetat → sirka kislota → metilasetat. Bu reaksiyalar qanday sharoitda boradi?~~

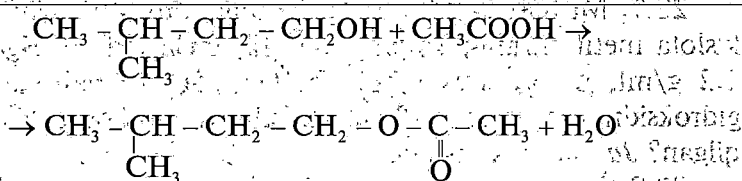
22.2. Yozuvi bo'lgan to'rtta probirkada etanol, etilasetat, sirka kislota va aetaldegid bor. Bu moddalarni qanday kimyoviy reaksiyalar yordamida bir-biridan farq qilish mumkin?

Shu reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing va ularning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

22.3. Massasi 1,61 g bo'lgan etanol va massasi 1,80 g bo'lgan sirka kislotaning eterifikatsiya reaksiyasida, agar mahsulot unumi 75% ga teng bo'lsa, etilasetatning qancha massasini olish mumkin?
Javob: 1,98 g.

22.4. Nok essensiyasi sirka kislota bilan izoamil spirtning (3-metilbutanol-1) murakkab efiridir. Massasi 4,4 g bo'lgan izoamil spirt bilan zichligi 1,06 g/ml sirka kislotaning massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan 3,54 ml hajmli eritmasi sulfat kislota ishtirokida qizdirilganda izoamilasetatning qancha massasi hosil bo'lishi mumkin? Efir unumi 80% ni tashkil etadi.

Yechish. Eterifikatsiya reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



yoki



Reaksiya uchun olingan spirt va kislota moddalarining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH})}{M(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH})}; \quad n(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}) = \frac{4,4}{88} \text{ mol} = 0,05 \text{ mol};$$

$$m = V\rho; \quad m = 3,54 \cdot 1,06 \text{ g} = 3,75 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = m_{\omega}(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}); \quad m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 3,75 \cdot 0,96 \text{ g} = 3,6 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{M(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}; \quad n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{3,6}{60} \text{ mol} = 0,06 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, sirka kislota mo'l miqdorda olingan.

Reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n_{(\text{efir})} = n(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}); \quad n_{(\text{efir})} = 0,05 \text{ mol}.$$

Olingan efirning massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_{(\text{efir})} = n_{(\text{efir})} \cdot M_{(\text{efir})}; m_{(\text{efir})} = 0,05 \cdot 130 \text{ g} = 6,5 \text{ g}.$$

Mahsulot unumini hisobga olib, efirning haqiqiy olingan massasini topamiz.

$$m_{r(\text{efir})} = \frac{m_{(\text{efir})} \cdot \eta}{100}; m_{r(\text{efir})} = \frac{6,5}{100} = 5,2 \text{ g}.$$

22.5. Massasi 2,4 g bo'lgan metanol va massasi 3,6 g bo'lgan sirka kislota qizdirilganda massasi 3,7 g bo'lgan metilasetat olindi. Efirning unumini aniqlang. *Javob:* 83,3%.

22.6. Massasi 10,3 g bo'lgan metilasetat va etilasetat aralashmasi bor. Metilasetatning aralashmadagi massa ulushi 35,9%, etilasetatniki — 64,1 % dan iborat. Efir aralashmasining to'liq ishqoriy gidrolizlanishi uchun zichligi 1,4 g/ml, massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan natriy gidroksidning eritmasidan qancha hajm kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 12,5 ml.

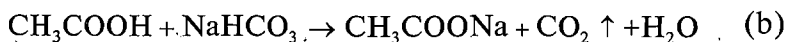
22.7. Massasi 27,54 g bo'lgan noma'lum to'yingan bir asosli kislota metil efirning ishqoriy gidrolizlanish reaksiyasiga zichligi 1,2 g/ml, massa ulushi 18% bo'lgan 50 ml hajmdagi natriy gidroksidning eritmasi sarflandi. Dastlabki efirni qaysi kislota hosil qilgan? *Javob:* moy kislota.

22.8. Etanol, sirka kislota va katalizator vazifasini bajaradigan mo'l miqdordagi sulfat kislota aralashmasi 13,2 g etilasetat olindi. Efir unumi 60%. Xuddi shu massadagi dastlabki aralashmaga mo'l natriy gidrokarbonat ta'sir ettirilganda 7,84 l hajmli (normal sharoitda) gaz hosil bo'ldi. Aralashmadagi moddalarning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Yechish. Eterifikatsiya reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Natriy gidrokarbonat bilan faqat sirka kislota reaksiyaga kirishadi:



(b) reaksiyada olingan uglerod (IV) oksid moddasining miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{m(\text{CO}_2)}{V_m}; n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{7,84}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 0,35 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CO}_2); n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,35 \text{ mol};$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) \cdot M(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH});$$

$$m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,35 \cdot 60 \text{ g} = 21 \text{ g}.$$

21 g — aralashmadagi sirka kislotaning massasi.

Unum miqdoriy bo'lganda olinishi kerak bo'lgan efir moddasining massasi va miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$m_{(\text{efir})} = \frac{m_{p(\text{efir})} \cdot 100}{\eta}; m_{(\text{efir})} = \frac{13,2 \cdot 100}{60} \text{ g} = 22 \text{ g};$$

$$n_{(\text{efir})} = \frac{m_{(\text{efir})}}{M_{(\text{efir})}}; n_{(\text{efir})} = \frac{22}{88} = \text{mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol}.$$

Binobarin, aralashmada mo'l miqdor kisloata bor (modda miqdori 0,35 mol bo'lgan kislotadan mo'l miqdor spirt bo'lganda modda miqdori 0,35 mol bo'lgan efir olish mumkin bo'ladi).

(a) reaksiya tenglamasi asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n_{(\text{efir})}; n_{(\text{efir})} = \frac{22}{88} \text{ mol} = 0,25 \text{ mol}.$$

Spirtning dastlabki aralashma namunasidagi massasini aniqlaymiz:

$$m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \cdot M(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}); m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,25 \cdot 46 \text{ g} = 11,5 \text{ g}.$$

Dastlabki aralashma namunasining massasi quyidagidan iborat:

$$m = m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) + m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}); m = (11,5 + 21) \text{ g} = 32,5 \text{ g}.$$

Komponentlarning aralashmadagi massa ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{m(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})}{m}; \omega(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{11,5}{32,5} = 0,354 \text{ yoki } 35,4\%;$$

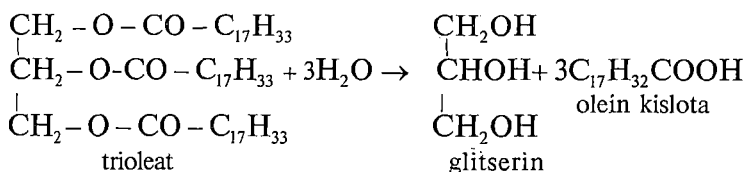
$$\omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{m(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{m};$$

$$\omega(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{21}{32,5} = 0,646 \text{ yoki } 64,6\%.$$

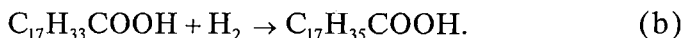
22.9. Metanol va propion kislota aralashmasi bor. Shu aralashma namunasini konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan qizdirilganda massasi 13,2 g bo'lgan efir olindi. Aralashmaning shunday namunasini neytrallashga natriy gidroksidning massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan 40 g massali eritmasi sarflandi. Komponentlarning dastlabki aralashmadagi massa ulushini aniqlang. *Javob:* metanol — 24,5%, propion kislota — 75,5%.

22.10. Trioleindan iborat bo'lgan yog' namunasi gidrolizlanadi. Agar olingan kislota ning gidrogenlanishi uchun 336 l hajm (normal sharoitda) vodorod sarf qilingan bo'lsa, yog'ning qanday massasi olingan bo'ladi?

Yechish. Trioleatning gidrolizlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasini yozamiz:



Olein kislota to'yinmagan. Uning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasining tenglamasi:



Olein kislota ning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga sarflangan vodorod moddasining miqdorini topamiz:

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m}; \quad n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{336}{22,4} \text{ mol} = 15 \text{ mol}.$$

(b) reaksiya tenglamasidan quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$n(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH}) = n(\text{H}_2); \quad n(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH}) = 15 \text{ mol}.$$

(a) tenglama asosida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$n_{(\text{trioleat})} = \frac{1}{3} n(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH});$$

$$n_{(\text{trioleat})} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 15 \text{ mol} = 5 \text{ mol}.$$

Reaksiya uchun olingan yog'ning massasini topamiz:

$$m_{(\text{trioleat})} = n_{(\text{trioleat})} \cdot M_{(\text{trioleat})};$$
$$m_{(\text{trioleat})} = 5 \cdot 922 \text{ g} = 4610 \text{ g} = 4,61 \text{ kg}.$$

22.11. Ba'zi bir yog'ning asosiy komponenti massa ulushi 80% ni tashkil etgan tristearatdir. Massasi 72,5 g shunday yog'ning sovunlanishi natijasida glitserin va stearin kislotaning qanday massalarini olish mumkin? *Javob:* 5,875 kg glitserin; 53,25 kg stearin kislota.

22.12. Kaliy stearat — suyuq sovunning muhim komponentidir. Agar mahsulot unumi ishlab chiqarish isrofgarchiligi tufayli 80% ni tashkil etsa, massasi 500 kg bo'lgan kaliy stearat olish uchun kaliy gidroksid va tristearatning qanday massasi kerak bo'ladi? *Javob:* 570,3 kg yog' va 103,2 kg kaliy gidroksid.

22.13. Massasi 232 g bo'lgan yog'ning gidrolizlanishi natijasida massasi 213 g bo'lgan to'yingan bir asosli karbon kislota va glitserin olindi. Yog'ning formulasini aniqlang va uning nomini ayting. *Javob:* tristearat.

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GAVRIIL PLATONOVICH XOMCHENKO,
IVAN GAVRIILOVICH XOMCHENKO

**KIMYODAN MASALALAR
TO'PLAMI VA ULARNING
YECHIMLARI**

Oliy o'quv yurtlariga kiruvchilar uchun

Birinchi nashri

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