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SAMARQAND VILOYATI XALQ TA’LIMI XODIMLARINI QAYTA
TAYYORLASH VA ULARNING MALAKASINI OSHIRISH
HUDUDIIY MARKAZI

ANIQ VA TABIIY FANLAR METODIKASI KAFEDRASI

**8-SINFDA FIZIKA FANIDAN MASALALAR
YECHISH METODIKASI**

*(umumta’lim maktablarining fizika fani o‘qituvchilari uchun uslubiy
ko‘rsatma)*

SAMARQAND – 2020

8-sinfda fizika fanidan masalalar yechish metodikasi. (*umumta'lim maktablarining fizika fani o'qituvchilari uchun uslubiy ko'rsatma*) Samarqand, 2020.

Tuzuvchilar: **Amirullayev A. K** – Payariq tumani oliy toifali fizika fani o'qituvchisi, shuhrat medali sohibi, xalq ta'limi a'lochisi
Amirullayeva B.A - SamVXTXQTMOHM Aniq va tabiiy fanlar metodikasi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Taqrizchilar: **Xaydarov X.** - SamDU fizika fakulteti dotsenti
Xoliqov Q.T – SamVXTXQTMOHM dotsenti

Ushbu uslubiy ko'rsatmada umumta'lim maktablarida, fizika fanidan 8-sinfda masalalar yechishda foydalanish uchun metodik ko'rsatmalar berilgan bo'lib, umumta'lim maktablarining fizika fani o'qituvchilariga mo'ljallangan.

Ushbu uslubiy ko'rsatma Samarqand viloyat xalq ta'limi xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi Ilmiy kengashining 2020 yil “ ___ ” _____ __ sonli qaroriga binoan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

Kirish

Respublikamizning mustaqillikka erishganligi fizika ta'limida ham yangi – yangi o'zgarishlar yasadi. Hozirgi kunda maktablarda fizika fanini o'qitish mazmuni o'zgarib, boyib bormoqda. Uni chuqur o'rganish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Umumiy o'rta – ta'lim maktablarida o'tilayotgan darslar o'quvchilarni hayotga mehnatga tayyorlashga qaratilgan. Buning uchun ta'lim jarayoni va ta'lim uslublarini amaliy mashg'ulotlarning faoliyatlarini aktivlashtirish, olgan bilimlardan amalda ijodiy foydalanishga aloxida e'tibor berish zarur. Zamonaviy maktabning asosiy vazifalardan biri – o'quvchilarni mehnatsevar, qilingan mehnatni qadrlaydigan qilib tarbiyalashdir.

Maktabdagi mehnatning asosiy turi o'quv mehnatidir. Yangi fizik bilimlarni o'rganish, kitob bilan ishlash, laboratoriya ishlarini bajarish, fizikadan olgan bilimlarini amaliyotga qo'llashda fizikadan masalalar yechish metodikasi muhim o'rin hisoblanadi.

Ushbu uslubiy ko'rsatmada fizika 8-sinf darsligidagi boblar va mashqlar yoritib berilgan bo'lib, uni kelajakda o'qituvchilar dars jarayonida foydalanishlari mumkin.

1-mashq.

1. Litiy atomidagi barcha elektronlar va protonlar zaryadlari miqdorini aniqlang?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$Q_p = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C$	$Q_e = N_e \cdot q_e,$	$Q_e = 3 \cdot (-1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C) = -4,8 \cdot 10^{-19} C$
$q_e = -1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C$	$Q_p = N_p \cdot q_p$	$Q_p = 3 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-19} C$
$N_e = N_p = 3$		
$Q_e = ?, Q_p = ?$		

2. Uglerod atomidagi jami elektronlarning massasi qancha?

Mendelev jadvalida Uglerod 6-nomerda turibdi. Demak Uglerodda 6 ta proton va 6 ta elektron bor.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$M_e = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} kg$	$m = m_e \cdot N_e$	$m = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} kg \cdot 6 = 54,6 \cdot 10^{-31} kg$
$N_e = 6$		
$m = ?$		

3. Kislorod atomidagi jami elektronlar zaryadi va massasini aniqlang?

Mendelev jadvalida Kislorod 8-nomerda turibdi. Demak Kislorodda 8 ta proton va 8 ta elektron bor.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$Q_e = -1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C$	$Q_e = N_e \cdot q_e,$	$Q_e = 8 \cdot (-1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C) = -12,8 \cdot 10^{-19} C$
$m_e = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} kg$	$m = m_e \cdot N_e$	$m = 8 \cdot 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} kg = 72,8 \cdot 10^{-31} kg$
$Q_e = ?, m = ?$		Q_e -jami elektronlar zaryadi, m -jami elektronlar massasi.

Darslikdagi javob noto'g'ri.

2-mashq.

1. Bir-biridan 5 sm masofada joylashgan sharchalarning biriga $-4 \cdot 10^{-8} C$, ikkinchisiga esa $2 \cdot 10^{-8} C$ zaryad berilgan. Zaryadlar qanday kuch bilan tortishishadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$R = 5 \text{ sm} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} m$	$F = k \frac{ q_1 \cdot q_2 }{r^2}$	$F = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2} \cdot \frac{ -4 \cdot 10^{-8} C \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-8} C }{(5 \cdot 10^{-2} m)^2} =$
$q_1 = -4 \cdot 10^{-8} C$		$= \frac{72 \cdot 10^{-3}}{25} N = 2,88 \cdot 10^{-3} N$
$q_2 = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} C$		
$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 Nm^2/C^2$		
$F = ?$		

2. Biri ikkinchisidan 20 sm uzoqlikda joylashgan ikkala sharchaga bir xil $10^{-8}C$ dan zaryad berilgan. Zaryadlar qanday kuch bilan itarishishadi?

Berilgan. $R=20\text{ sm}=2\cdot 10^{-1}\text{ m}$ $q_1=q_2=10^{-8}C$ $k=9\cdot 10^9\text{ Nm}^2/C^2$ <hr/> F-?	Formula. $F = k \frac{ q_1 \cdot q_2 }{r^2} = \frac{kq^2}{r^2}$	Yechish. $F = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot \frac{(10^{-8}C)^2}{(2 \cdot 10^{-1}m)^2} =$ $= \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-5}}{4} N = 2,25 \cdot 10^{-5} N$
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3. Bir-biridan 10 sm uzoqlikda joylashgan ikkita bir xil zaryadlangan sharchalar $9 \cdot 10^{-5}N$ kuch bilan itarishishmoqda. Ular qanday miqdorda zaryadlangan?

Berilgan. $R=10\text{ sm}=10^{-1}\text{ m}$ $F=9 \cdot 10^{-5}N$ $k=9 \cdot 10^9\text{ Nm}^2/C^2$ <hr/> $q_1=q_2=?$	Formula. $F = k \frac{ q_1 \cdot q_2 }{r^2} = \frac{kq^2}{r^2}, \quad q = r \sqrt{\frac{F}{k}}$	Yechish. $q = 10^{-1}m \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 10^{-5}N}{9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2}}} = 10^{-8}C$
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4. Ikki sharchaga bir xil $2 \cdot 10^{-8}C$ zaryad berilgan. Zaryadlar $5 \cdot 10^{-4}N$ kuch bilan itarishishmoqda. Sharchalar orasidagi masofani toping?

Berilgan. $Q_1=Q_2=2 \cdot 10^{-8}C$ $F=5 \cdot 10^{-4}N$ $k=9 \cdot 10^9\text{ Nm}^2/C^2$ <hr/> r-?	Formul a. $F = k \frac{q^2}{r^2}$ $r = q \sqrt{\frac{q}{F}}$	Yechish. $r = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2}}{5 \cdot 10^{-4}N}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}C \cdot \sqrt{18 \cdot 10^{12} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}} = 8,5 \cdot 10^{-2}m$
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Javob darslikda noto'g'ri berilgan.

3-mashq.

1. Zaryadi $-5 \cdot 10^{-8}C$ bo'lgan nuqtaviy zaryadning 3 sm masofada hosil qilgan elektr maydon kuchlanganligini toping?

Berilgan. $Q=5 \cdot 10^{-8}C$ $r=3\text{ sm}=3 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{ m}$ <hr/> E-?	Formula. $E = k \frac{q}{r^2}$	Yechish. $E = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-8}C}{9 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ m}^2} = 5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{C}$
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2. A nuqtada turgan $2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{C}$ zaryadli nuqtaviy zaryad B nuqtada turgan zaryad bilan $8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}$ kuch bilan itarishishadi. A nuqtada turgan zaryadning B nuqtada hosil qilgan elektr maydon kuchlanganligini aniqlang?

$Q_0 = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{C}$ $F = 8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}$ $k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$ <hr/> E-?	Formula. $E = \frac{F}{q_0}$	Yechish. $E = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}}{2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{C}} = 4 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$
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3. Bir xil zaryadlangan ikki nuqtaviy zaryadlar bir biri bilan $2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}$ kuch bilan itarishishadi. Birinchi zaryadning ikkinchi zaryad turgan nuqtada hosil qilgan elektr maydon kuchlanganligi $3 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/C}$ ga teng. Nuqtaviy zaryadlarning qiymatlarini toping?

Berilgan. $F = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}$ $E = 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/C}$ <hr/> q-?	Formula. $E = \frac{F}{q}, q = \frac{F}{E}$	Yechish. $q = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{N}}{3 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}} = 6,7 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}$
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4-mashq.

1. Yuzalari 1dm^2 bo'lgan yassi kondensator qoplamalari orasidagi masofa 1sm ga teng. Kondensatorning sig'imini toping. Havo uchun $\epsilon = 1$.

Berilgan. $S = 1 \text{dm}^2 = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}^2$ $d = 1 \text{sm} = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}$ $\epsilon = 1$ $\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$ <hr/> C-?	Formula. $C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$	Yechish. $C = \frac{1 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2} \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}^2}{10^{-2} \text{m}} = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{F}$
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2. 1-masaladagi kondensator qoplamalari yuzasini 1m^2 ga yetkazib, qoplamalari orasidagi masofani 1mm qilib qo'yilsa, sig'im necha marta ortadi?

Berilgan. $S_2 = 1 \text{m}^2$ $d_2 = 1 \text{mm} = 10^{-3} \text{m}$ $\epsilon = 1$ $\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$ <hr/> C_2/C_1 -?	Formula. $C_2 = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S_2}{d_2}$	Yechish. $C_2 = \frac{1 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2} \cdot 1 \text{m}^2}{10^{-3} \text{m}} = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{F}$ $\frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{8,85 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{F}}{8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{F}} = 1000$ Bu yerda biz C_1 ning qiymatini 1-masaladan oldik. Demak sig'im 1000 marta ortadi.
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3. Sig'imi 370pF bo'lgan yassi kondensator qoplamalarining yuzasi 300sm^2 ga teng. Qoplamalar orasiga shisha plastina qo'yilgan bo'lsa, bunday sig'imli kondensator qoplamalari orasi qancha bo'lishi kerak. Shisha uchun $\varepsilon=7$.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$C=370\text{pF}=37\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $S=300\text{sm}^2=3\cdot 10^{-2}\text{m}^2$ $\varepsilon=7$ $\varepsilon_0=8,85\cdot 10^{-12}\text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$	$C = \frac{\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 S}{d},$ $d = \frac{\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 S}{C}$	$d = \frac{7 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}^2}{37 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{F}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{m}$

4. Qutichada 30 pF va 70 pF sig'imli kondensatorlarning har biridan ko'p miqdorda bor. Har qaysi sig'imli kondensatorlardan nechtadan olib, parallel ulash orqali 330 pF sig'imli kondensatorlar sistemasini hosil qilish mumkin?

Berilgan.	Yechish.
$C_1=30\text{pF}=3\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_2=70\text{pF}=7\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C=330\text{pF}=33\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $N_1-? N_2-?$	$C = 330\text{pF} = (210+120)\text{pF} = 3 \cdot 70\text{pF} + 4 \cdot 30\text{pF}$ Demak 30pF sig'imli kondensatordan 4 ta, 70pF sig'imli kondensatordan 7 ta olish kerak.

5. Sig'imlari 50pF dan bo'lgan beshta kondensator ketma ket ulangan. Kondensatorlar sistemasining umumiy sig'imini toping. Shu kondensatorlar o'zaro parallel ulanganda umumiy sig'im qancha bo'lar edi.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$N=5$ $C=50\text{pF}=5\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_{k.ket}-?, C_{paral}-?$	$\frac{1}{C_{k.ket}} = N \cdot \frac{1}{C},$ $C_{k.ket} = C \cdot \frac{1}{N},$ $C_{parallel} = C \cdot N$	$C_{k.ket} = 5 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 10^{-11} \text{F} = 10\text{pF}$ $C_{parallel} = 5 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F} \cdot 5 = 25 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F} = 250\text{pF}$

6. Sig'imlari 60pF, 100pF va 150pF bo'lgan kondensatorlar ketma ket ulangan. Kondensatorlar sistemasining umumiy sig'imini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$C_1=60\text{pF}=6\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_2=100\text{pF}=10\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_3=150\text{pF}=15\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C-?$	$\frac{1}{C_{k.ket}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3},$ $C = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}$	$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{6 \cdot 10^{-11}} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 10^{-11}} + \frac{1}{15 \cdot 10^{-11}} =$ $= \frac{10}{30 \cdot 10^{-11}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F}}$ $C = 3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F} = 30\text{pF}$

7. 26-rasmdagi kabi bir-biri bilan ulangan kondensatorlarning sig'implari $C_1=250\text{pF}$, $C_3=500\text{pF}$ bo'lsa, kondensatorlar umumiy sig'imini toping?

Berilgan. $C_1=150\text{pF}=15\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_3=500\text{pF}=5\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_2=250\text{pF}=25\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$	Formula. $C_{1,2\text{paral}} = C_1 + C_2$ $C_{k.ket} = \frac{C_{1,2} \cdot C_3}{C_{1,2} + C_3}$	Yechish. $C_{1,2} = 15\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F} + 25\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F} = 40\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}$ $C_{k.ket} = \frac{40\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F} \cdot 50\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}}{40\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F} + 50\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}} = \frac{2000\cdot 10^{-22}\text{F}^2}{90\cdot 10^{-11}\text{F}} = 2,2\cdot 10^{-10}\text{F}$
C-?		

5-mashq.

4. Elektr zanjirdagi lampochkadan ma'lum vaqt davomida 25 C zaryad o'tib, 75 J ish bajarildi. Lampochka qanday elektr kuchlanish ostida yongan?

Berilgan. $Q=25\text{ C}$ $A=75\text{ J}$	Formula. $U = \frac{A}{q}$	Yechish. $U = \frac{75\text{J}}{25\text{C}} = 3\text{V}$
U-?		

5. Uyali telefon 3V kuchlanishli tok manbaiga ega. Ma'lum vaqt davomida undan 100C zaryad o'tganida qancha ish bajariladi?

Berilgan. $U=3\text{V}$ $Q=100\text{C}$	Formula. $U = \frac{A}{Q}, \quad A = U \cdot Q$	Yechish. $A = 3\text{V} \cdot 100\text{C} = 300\text{J}$
A-?		

6. Ko'chma magnitafon 9V kuchlanishli tok manbaiga ega. Ma'lum vaqt davomida 450 J ish bajarish uchun magnitafondan qancha elektr zaryadi o'tishi kerak?

Berilgan. $U=9\text{V}$ $A=450\text{J}$	Formula. $U = \frac{A}{Q}, \quad Q = \frac{A}{U}$	Yechish. $Q = \frac{450\text{J}}{9\text{V}} = 50\text{C}$
Q-?		

4. Elektr zanjirda lampochkaga parallel ulangan 9 avaga 3V ni ko'rsatmoqda. Ma'lum vaqt davomida 24 J ish bajarish uchun lampochkadan nechta 9 avaga o'tishi kerak? 1 ta elektronning zaryadi - $1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{C}$ ga teng.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$U=3\text{V}$ $A=24\text{J}$ $e=1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{C}$	$U = \frac{A}{Q} = \frac{A}{N \cdot e},$ $N = \frac{A}{U \cdot e}$	$N = \frac{24\text{J}}{3\text{V} \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{C}} = 5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ta}$
N-?		

6-mashq.

1. Elektr zanjirdagi lampochkadan 5 minutda 30C zaryad o'tgani ma'lum. Zanjirdagi ampermetr lampochkadan qancha tok o'tayotganini ko'rsatadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$T=5\text{min}=300\text{sek}$ $q=30\text{C}$	$I = \frac{q}{t}$	$I = \frac{30\text{C}}{300\text{sek}} = 0,1\text{A}$
I-?		

2. Lampochka ulangan elektr zanjirdan o'tayotgan tokning kuchi 0,1 A ga teng. Lampochka spirali orqali 8 minutda necha kulon zaryad o'tadi? Shu vaqt davomida lampochkadan o'tgan elektronlar sonini hisoblang?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$I=0,1 \text{ A}$ $t=8$ $\text{min}=480\text{sek}$	$I = \frac{q}{t}, \quad q = It, \quad Ne = It,$ $N = \frac{It}{e}$	$q = 0,1\text{A} \cdot 480\text{sek} = 48\text{C},$ $N = \frac{0,1\text{A} \cdot 480\text{sek}}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{C}} = 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ta}$
q-?, N-?		

3. Elektr zanjirdagi lampochkadan o'tayotgan tok kuchi 0,3 A ga teng. Lampochka spiraldan qancha vaqtda 360 C zaryad o'tadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$I=0,3\text{A}$ $Q=360\text{C}$	$I = \frac{q}{t}, \quad t = \frac{q}{I}$	$t = \frac{360\text{C}}{0,3\text{A}} = 1200\text{sek} = 20\text{min}$
t-?		

4. Akkumulyator 25 soat davomida 2A tok berib tura oladi. Bunday akkumulyator qancha elektr zaryadi to'play oladi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$T=25\text{soat}=90000\text{sek}=9 \cdot 10^4\text{sek}$ $I=2\text{A}$	$I = \frac{q}{t}, \quad q = It$	$q = 2\text{A} \cdot 9 \cdot 10^4\text{sek} = 18 \cdot 10^4 \text{C}$

q-?

7-mashq.

1. Uzunligi 100 metr va ko'ndalang kesimining yuzi 2 mm^2 bo'lgan mis simning qarshiligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$L=100\text{m}$ $S=2\text{mm}^2=2\cdot 10^{-6}\text{m}^2$ $\rho=0,017\cdot 10^{-6}\text{Om}\cdot\text{m}$	$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$	$R = 0,017\cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{100}{2\cdot 10^{-6}} = 0,85\Omega$
R-?		

2. Uzunligi 1m, ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi $0,5 \text{ mm}^2$ bo'lgan simning qarshiligi $0,8 \text{ Om}$ ga teng. Sim qanday moddadan tayyorlangan?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$L=1\text{m}$ $S=0,5\text{mm}^2=5\cdot 10^{-7}\text{m}^2$ $R=0,8 \Omega$	$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}, \rho = \frac{RS}{l}$	$\rho = \frac{0,8\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-7}}{1} = 4\cdot 10^{-7}\Omega$
ρ -?		

3. Bir xil moddadan tayyorlangan ikkita sim bor. Birinchi simning uzunligi 5m ko'ndalang kesimining yuzi $0,1 \text{ mm}^2$, ikkinchi simning uzunligi 0,5m, ko'ndalang kesimining yuzi 3mm^2 . Qaysi simning qarshiligi katta va necha marta katta?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$P_1=\rho_2$ $l_1=5\text{m}$ $l_2=0,5\text{m}$ $S_1=0,1\text{mm}^2=10^{-7}\text{m}^2$ $S_2=3\text{mm}^2=3\cdot 10^{-6}\text{m}^2$	$R_1 = \rho_1 \frac{l_1}{S_1},$ $R_2 = \rho_2 \frac{l_2}{S_2},$ $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{l_1}{S_1}}{\rho_2 \frac{l_2}{S_2}} = \frac{S_2 \cdot l_1}{S_1 \cdot l_2}$	$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{3\cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5}{10^{-7} \cdot 0,5} = \frac{150}{0,5} = 300$
R_1/R_2 -?		

4. Oldingizda xromel va mis sim turibdi. Ularning uzunligi va ko'ndalang kesimining yuzi bir xil. Xromel simning qarshiligi mis simning qarshiligidan necha marta katta?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$L_1=l_2$ $S_1=S_2$ $\rho_1=1,4\cdot 10^{-6}\Omega\cdot\text{m}$	$R_1 = \rho_1 \frac{l_1}{S_1}, R_2 = \rho_2 \frac{l_2}{S_2},$	$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{1,4\cdot 10^{-6}}{0,017\cdot 10^{-6}} \approx 82$

$\rho_2=0,017 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m$	$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{l_1}{S_1}}{\rho_2 \frac{l_2}{S_2}} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}$
$R_1/R_2=?$	

5. Ko'ndalang kesimining yuzi $0,5 \text{ mm}^2$ bo'lgan 2 Om qarshilikli spirall tayyorlash uchun qanday uzunlikda nikelin sim kerak bo'ladi?

Berilgan. $S=0,5 \text{ mm}^2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$ $R=2 \Omega$ $\rho=0,4 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m$	Formula. $R = \rho \frac{l}{S}, l = \frac{RS}{\rho}$	Yechish. $l = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0,4 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 2,5 \text{ m}$
$l=?$		

6. 2m uzunlikdagi nixrom simdan tayyorlangan spirallning qarshiligi 4,4 Om ga teng. Simning ko'ndalang kesimining yuzini toping?

Berilgan. $L=2 \text{ m}$ $\rho=1,1 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m$ $R=4,4 \Omega$	Formula. $R = \rho \frac{l}{S}, S = \rho \frac{l}{R}$	Yechish. $S = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{2}{4,4} = \frac{22}{44} \cdot 10^{-6} = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 = 0,5 \text{ mm}^2$
$S=?$		

8-mashq.

1. Elektr zanjirdagi iste'molchiga 2V kuchlanish berilganda, undagi tok kuchi 0,1 A ga teng bo'ladi. Shu iste'molchida tok kuchi 0,3 A ga yetishi uchun unga qanday kuchlanish berish kerak?

Berilgan. $U_1=2V$ $I_1=0,1A$ $I_2=0,3A$	Formula. $I_1 = \frac{U_1}{R}, R = \frac{U_1}{I_1}$ $U_2 = I_2 \cdot R$	Yechish. $R = \frac{2}{0,1} = 20 \Omega, U_2 = 0,3 \cdot 20 = 6V$
$U_2=?$		

2. Cho'ntak fonari lampochkasi 4,5V kuchlanish ostida 0,3A tok olib o'tadi. Shu lampochka spiralling qarshiligi qancha?

Berilgan. $U=4,5V$ $I=0,3A$	Formula. $I = \frac{U}{R}, R = \frac{U}{I}$	Yechish. $R = \frac{4,5}{0,3} = 15 \Omega$
$R=?$		

3. 220V kuchlanishli elektr tarmoqqa ulangan elektr lampochkadan 0,5A tok o'tmoqda. Lampochka spiraling qarshiligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
U=220V I=0,5 A	$I = \frac{U}{R}, R = \frac{U}{I}$	$R = \frac{220V}{0,5A} = 440\Omega$
R-?		

4. Qarshiligi 110 Om bo'lgan o'tkazgich orqali 2A tok o'tkazish uchun o'tkazgich uchlariga qanday kuchlanish qo'yish kerak?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R=110Ω I=2A	$I = \frac{U}{R}, U = I \cdot R$	$U = 2A \cdot 110\Omega = 220V$
U-?		

5. Qarshiligi 1,7 Om bo'lgan mis simda 3 A tok hosil qilish uchun simning uchlariga qanday kuchlanish qo'yish kerak? Simning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi 0,5 mm² bo'lsa, uning uzunligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R=1,7Ω I=3 A S=0,5mm ² =0,5·10 ⁻⁶ m ² ρ=0,017·10 ⁻⁶ Ω·m	$U = I \cdot R,$ $R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$	$U = 3A \cdot 1,7\Omega = 5,1V, l = \frac{1,7 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,017 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 50m$
R-?, l-?		

6. Uzunligi 100m, ko'ndalang kesimining yuzasi 0,5 mm² bo'lgan alyuminiy simning uchlaridagi kuchlanish 7 V. Shu simdan o'tayotgan tok kuchini aniqlang?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
L=100m S=0,5mm ² =0,5·10 ⁻⁶ m ² U=7V ρ=0,028·10 ⁻⁶ Ω·m	$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}, I = \frac{U}{R}$	$R = 0,028 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m \cdot \frac{100m}{0,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m} = 5,6\Omega,$ $I = \frac{7V}{5,6\Omega} = 1,25A$
I-?		

9-mashq.

1. Rezistor uchlaridagi kuchlanish 9V ga teng. Unda 0,5 A tok o'tishi uchun uning qarshiligi qancha bo'lishi kerak?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
U=9V I=0,5A	$I = \frac{U}{R}, R = \frac{U}{I}$	$R = \frac{9V}{0,5A} = 18\Omega$
R-?		

2. Elektr zanjirga ulangan rezistorning qarshiligi 60 Om. Rezistor uchlari orasidagi kuchlanish 12 V bo'lsa, undan qancha tok o'tadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R=60Ω U=12V	$I = \frac{U}{R}$	$I = \frac{12V}{60\Omega} = 0,2A$
I-?		

3. 69-rasmda tasvirlangan reostatni 220V kuchlanishga ulab, surgichini qisqich 1 dan 25 sm uzoqlikka surilganda uning qarshiligi 110 Om ga teng bo'ladi. Reostatdan 1,2 A tok o'tishi uchun surgich qisqich 1 dan qancha uzoqlikda turishi kerak?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
U=220V $l_1=25\text{sm}=25 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{m}$ R ₁ =110Ω I ₂ =1,2A	$I_1 = \frac{U}{R_1},$ $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{\frac{U}{R_1}}{\frac{U}{R_2}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{\rho \frac{l_2}{S}}{\rho \frac{l_1}{S}} = \frac{l_2}{l_1}$	$I_1 = \frac{220V}{110\Omega} = 2A,$ $l_2 = \frac{l_1 \cdot I_1}{I_2} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 2}{1,2A} = 42 \cdot 10^{-2}m$
l ₂ -?		

4. 220V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulangan potensiometr surgichi sterjenning 1/5 qismida turibdi. Bunday holatda undan olinayotgan kuchlanish qanday bo'ladi?

Berilgan	Yechish.
U ₁ =220V	$U_2 = \frac{1}{5}U_1 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 220V = 44V$
U ₂ -?	

10-mashq.

1. Ketma ket ulangan ikkita lampochkadan 0,2 A tok o'tmoqda. Iste'molchilarning qarshiligi 5 Om va 10 Om ga teng bo'lsa, har bir lampochkadagi kuchlanishni, zanjirdagi qarshilikni va to'liq kuchlanishni toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$I=0,2A$	$I = I_1 = I_2 = ..I_n, U_1 = I \cdot R_1$	$U_1 = 0,2 \cdot 5 = 1V, U_2 = 0,2 \cdot 10 = 2V,$
$R_1=5\Omega$	$U_2 = I \cdot R_2, R = R_1 + R_2,$	$R = 5\Omega + 10\Omega = 15\Omega, U = 1 + 2 = 3V$
$R_2=10\Omega$	$U = U_1 + U_2$	
$U_1-?, U_2-?, R-?, U-?$		

2. 220 V kuchlanishga mo'ljallangan ikkita bir xil lampochka ketma ket ravishda 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulangan. Har bir lampochka qanday kuchlanish ostida yonadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$U=220V$	$U = U_1 + U_2,$	$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{220V}{2} = 110V$
$U_1=U_2$	$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{U}{N}$	
$U_1-?, U_2-?$		

3. Ketma-ket ulangan iste'molchilar qarshiligi 4 Om, 10 Om va 16 Om bo'lib, zanjirdagi to'liq kuchlanish 6 V ga teng. Iste'molchilardagi tok kuchini va har bir iste'molchidagi kuchlanishni aniqlang. Elektr zanjir sxemasini chizing.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$R_1=4\Omega$	$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3, I = \frac{U}{R}$	$R = 4 + 10 + 16 = 30\Omega, I = \frac{6}{30} = 0,2A,$
$R_2=10\Omega$	$U_1 = I \cdot R_1, U_2 = I \cdot R_2,$	$U_1 = 0,2 \cdot 4 = 0,8V, U_2 = 0,2 \cdot 10 = 2V,$
$R_3=16\Omega$	$U_3 = I \cdot R_3$	$U_3 = 16 \cdot 0,2 = 3,2V$
$U=6V$		
$I-?, U_1-?, U_2-?, U_3-?$		

4. Archadagi lampochkalar shodasini ketma-ket ravishda 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulash kerak. Har bir lampochkadagi kuchlanish 9 V dan oshib ketmasligi uchun nechta bir xil lampochkani ketma-ket ulash mumkin? Agar har bir lampochka spiralining qarshiligi 10 Ω dan bo'lsa, lampochkalar shodasidan qancha tok o'tadi? Barcha lampochkalardagi qarshilik qancha bo'ladi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
U=220V U ₁ =9V R ₁ =10Ω	$N = \frac{U}{U_1}, \quad R = N \cdot R_1,$ $I = \frac{U}{R}$	$N = \frac{220V}{9V} = 24, R = 24 \cdot 10\Omega = 240\Omega,$ $I = \frac{220V}{240\Omega} = 0,9A$
N-?, I-?, R-?		

5. Ikkita elektr lampochka 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ketma-ket ulangan bo'lib, ulardan 0,5 A tok o'tmoqda. Agar birinchi lampochkaning qarshiligi ikkinchisidan 3 marta katta bo'lsa, har bir lampochkadagi kuchlanishni toping?

Berilgan	Formula.	Yechish.
U=220V I=0,5A R ₁ =3R ₂	$U_1 = I \cdot R_1, U_2 = I \cdot R_2,$ $U = U_1 + U_2 = IR_1 + IR_2 = 4IR_2$ $R_2 = \frac{U}{4I}, \quad R_1 = 3R_2$	$R_2 = \frac{220V}{4 \cdot 0,5A} = 110\Omega, U_2 = 0,5A \cdot 110\Omega = 55V,$ $R_1 = 3 \cdot 110\Omega = 330\Omega, U_1 = 0,5A \cdot 330\Omega = 165V$
U ₁ -? U ₂ -?		

11-mashq.

1. Qarshiliklari 3 Om va 6 Om bo'lgan ikkita iste'molchi parallel ulangan. Iste'molchilar ulangan zanjir qismining to'liq qarshiligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R ₁ =3Ω R ₂ =6Ω	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}, \quad R = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$	$R = \frac{3\Omega \cdot 6\Omega}{3\Omega + 6\Omega} = \frac{18\Omega^2}{9\Omega} = 2\Omega$
R-?		

2. Elektr zanjiriga har birining qarshiligi 110 Om dan bo'lgan 4 ta lampochka parallel ulangan. Zanjir qismining to'liq qarshiligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =110Ω	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}$	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{110\Omega} + \frac{1}{110\Omega} + \frac{1}{110\Omega}$
R-?		

3. Qarshiliklari 10 Om, 15 Om va 30 Om bo'lgan uchta iste'molchi parallel ulangan. Iste'molchilar ulangan zanjir qismining qarshiligini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
R ₁ =10Ω R ₂ =15Ω R ₃ =30 Ω	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{3/1}{10\Omega} + \frac{2/1}{15\Omega} + \frac{1/1}{30\Omega} = \frac{3+2+1}{30\Omega} = \frac{6}{30\Omega}, \quad R = \frac{30\Omega}{6} = 5\Omega$
R-?		

4. Qarshiliklari 40 Om va 80 Om bo'lgan ikkita lampochka o'zaro parallel ulangan. Zanjirning shu qismidagi to'liq qarshilik qancha bo'ladi? Agar lampochkalardagi kuchlanish 8 V bo'lsa, har lampochkadagi tok kuchini va to'liq tok kuchini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$R_1=40\Omega$ $R_2=80\Omega$ $U=8V$	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}, R = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}, I_1 = \frac{U}{R_1},$ $I_2 = \frac{U}{R_2}, I = \frac{U}{R}$	$R = \frac{40\Omega \cdot 80\Omega}{40\Omega + 80\Omega} = \frac{3200\Omega^2}{120\Omega} = 27\Omega,$ $I_1 = \frac{8V}{40\Omega} = 0,2A,$ $I_2 = \frac{8V}{80\Omega} = 0,1A, I = \frac{8V}{27\Omega} = 0,3A$
$R-?, I_1-?,$ $I_2-?, I-?$		

5. Xonadonda 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa o'zaro parallel ulangan 6 ta lampochka yonib turibdi? Ulardan ikkitasining qarshiligi 200 Ω dan, boshqa ikkitasiniki 400 Ω dan, qolgan ikkitasining qarshiligi 800 Ω dan. Lampochkalarining to'liq qarshiligini, har biridan o'tayotgan tok kuchini va ularning birgalikdagi tarmoqdan olayotgan tok kuchini hisoblang?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Yechish.
$R_1=R_2=200\Omega$ $R_3=R_4=400\Omega$ $R_5=R_6=800\Omega$ $U=220V$	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6}$	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{4/1}{200\Omega} + \frac{4/1}{200\Omega} + \frac{2/1}{400\Omega} + \frac{2/1}{400\Omega} + \frac{1/1}{800\Omega} + \frac{1/1}{800\Omega} = \frac{14}{800\Omega}$ $R = \frac{800\Omega}{14} = 57\Omega, I_1 = I_2 = \frac{220V}{200\Omega} = 1,1A,$ $I_3 = I_4 = \frac{220V}{400\Omega} = 0,55A$ $I_5 = I_6 = \frac{220V}{800\Omega} = 0,27A, I = \frac{220V}{57\Omega} = 3,86A$
$R-?$		

12-mashq.

1. Elektr dvigatelga ulangan simdan 0,5 A tok o'tmoqda, undagi kuchlanish 20 V. Dvigatel bir soatda qancha ish bajaradi? Dvigatelning f. i. k. 80% ga teng.

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
$I=0,5A$ $U=20V$ $t=1\text{soat}=3600\text{sek}$ $\eta=80\%$	$\eta = \frac{A_f}{A_t} \cdot 100 = \frac{A_f}{IUt} \cdot 100,$ $A_f = \frac{\eta IUt}{100}$	$A_f = \frac{80 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 20 \cdot 3600}{100} = 28800J =$ $= 28,8kJ$
$A-?$		

2. Cho'ntak fonari lampochkasidagi kuchlanish 4,5 V, tok kuchi 0,2 A bo'lsa, 1 minutda qancha elektr energiya sarflanadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
U=4,5V I=0,2A t=1min=60sek	$E = IUt$	$E = 0,2A \cdot 4,5V \cdot 60sek = 54J$
E-?		

3. Tok manbaidagi mis kuporosining eritmasi orqali 500 C miqdordagi zaryadli ionlar o'tgan. Qoplamlardagi kuchlanish 2 V bo'lsa, tok qancha ish bajargan?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
Q=500C U=2 V	$A = QU$	$A = 500C \cdot 2V = 1000J = 1kJ$
A-?		

4. Xonadondagi hisoblagich bir oy (30 kun) davomida 33 kW·h elektr energiya sarflanganini ko'rsatgan. Agar xonadondagi 220 V kuchlanishga mo'ljallangan iste'molchilar har kuni bir paytda o'rta hisobda 5 soatdan yoqilgan holatda bo'lsa, iste'molchilar yoqilgan paytda xonadon zanjirida qancha tok o'tib turgan?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
T=30·5h=150h(soat) E=33kW·h=33·10 ³ W·h U=220V	$I = \frac{E}{Ut}$	$I = \frac{33 \cdot 10^3 W \cdot h}{220V \cdot 150h} = 1A$. Darslikda javob xato berilgan. To'g'ri javob I=1A
I-?		

13-mashq.

1. 220 V kuchlanish va 10 A tok kuchida ishlayotgan dvigatel quvvatini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
U=220V I=10A	$P = IU$	$P = 10A \cdot 220V = 2200W = 2,2kW$
P-?		

2. 220 V kuchlanishda 5 A tok olib ishlayotgan dazmolning quvvatini toping?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
U=220V I=5A	$P = IU$	$P = 5A \cdot 220V = 1100W$
P-?		

3. Xonadonda 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulangan 60 W li 2 ta, 100 W li 3ta lampochka, 75 W li muzlatgich, 200 W li televizor, 1 kW li dazmol va 2 kW li elektr plita bir vaqtda ishlamoqda. Xonadondagi elektr hisoblagichdan o'tayotgan tok kuchi qancha?

Berilgan.	Hisoblash.
U=220V	$I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{P_1 \cdot N_1 + P_2 \cdot N_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5}{U} =$ $= \frac{60W \cdot 2 + 100W \cdot 3 + 75W + 200W + 1000W + 2000W}{220V} = 16,8A$
P ₁ =60W, N ₁ =2	
P ₂ =100 W, N ₂ =3	
P ₃ =75W	
P ₄ =200 W	
P ₅ =1kW=10 ³ W	
P ₆ =2kW=2·10 ³ W	
I-?	

4. 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa 60 W va 100 W quvvatli lampochkalar parallel ulangan. Lampochkalar orqali o'tuvchi tok kuchini aniqlang?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
U=220V	$P_1 = I_1 U, \quad I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U}, \quad I_2 = \frac{P_2}{U},$ $I = I_1 + I_2$	$I_1 = \frac{60W}{220V} = 0,27A, \quad I_2 = \frac{100W}{220V} = 0,45A,$ $I = 0,27 + 0,45 = 7,2A$
P ₁ =60W		
P ₂ =100W		
I-?		

14-mashq.

1. Qarshiligi 50 Ω bo'lgan sim spiraldan 4 A tok o'tmoqda. Shu spiraldan 1 minut davomida qancha issiqlik miqdori ajralib chiqadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
R=50Ω	$Q = I^2 R t$	$Q = 16A^2 \cdot 50\Omega \cdot 60sek = 48000J = 48kJ$
I=4A		
t=1min=60sek		
Q-?		

2. 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulangan 60 Ω qarshilikli elektr isitgichdan 1 soatda qancha issiqlik miqdori ajralib chiqadi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
U=220V	$Q = \frac{U^2}{R} \cdot t$	$Q = \frac{(220V)^2 \cdot 3600sek}{60\Omega} = 2904000J = 2,9MJ$
R=60Ω		
t=1soat=3600sek		
Q-?		

3. Tok manbai zanjiriga ko'ndalang kesimi va uzunligi bir xil bo'lgan mis va nikelin sim ketma ket ulangan. Ulardan qaysi biri ko'proq qiziydi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
$S_1=S_2$ $l_1=l_2$ $\rho_1 = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$ $\rho_2 = 42 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$	$R_1 = \rho_1 \frac{l_1}{S_1}, R_2 = \rho_2 \frac{l_2}{S_2}$	$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{42 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m}{1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m} = 24,7$ marta nikelin sim mis simga qaraganda ko'proq qiziydi.
$R_2/R_1=?$		

4. 220 V kuchlanishli tarmoqqa ulangan lampochkadan 0,9 A tok o'tmoqda. Lampochkada tok bajargan ishning 4% yorug'lik energiyasiga aylanadi. Lampochkada 1 soat davomida qancha yorug'lik energiyasi tarqaladi?

Berilgan.	Formula.	Hisoblash.
$U=220V$ $I=0,9A$ $t=1\text{soat}=3600\text{sek}$ $A_2=0,04A_1$	$A_1 = IUt$	$A_1 = 0,9A \cdot 220V \cdot 3600\text{sek} = 712800J$ $A_2 = 0,04 \cdot 712800J = 28512J = 28,512kJ$
$A_2=?$		

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AMIRULLAYEVA B.

**8-SINFDA FIZIKA FANIDAN MASALALAR
YECHISH METODIKASI**

*(umumta'lim maktablarining fizika fani o'qituvchilari uchun
uslubiy ko'rsatma)*

Texnik muharrir *Abdullayev F.*

Terishga berildi: 13.01.2021 y.
Bosishga ruxsat berildi: 15.01.2021 y
Ofset bosma qog'ozi. Qog'oz bichimi 60x84^{1/16}.
«Cambria» garniturasini. Ofset bosma usuli.
1,5 bosma taboq Adadi:50nusxa.
Buyurtma №62/20

Samarqand viloyati Samarqand viloyat xalq ta'limi xodimlarini qayta
tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi
bosmaxonasida chop etildi.

Samarqand shahar, Boysunqur ko'chasi 3-uy.

