

SUNNATULLO FAZLIYEV

KIMYODAN

OLIMPIADA MASALALARI

- Xalqaro, Yevropa, Osiyo fan olimpiadalari masalalari – to'liq yechimi bilan
- Fikrlashni kuchaytirish uchun – maxsus noodatiy masalalar va ularning javoblari
- 2000 ga yaqin kimyoviy reaksiyalar

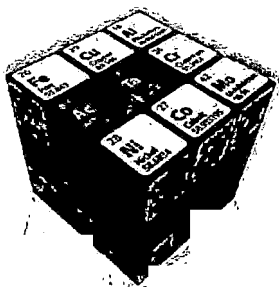


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Ushbu kitob xalqaro olimpiadalar sovrindori, respublika olimpiadasi g'olibi Sunnatullo Fazliyev tomonidan jamlangan va tuzilgan masalalardan iborat. Unda zamonaviy kimyoning turli muammolariga bag'ishlangan olimpiada masalalari, ularning to'liq yechimlari joy olgan, ikki mingga yaqin kimyoviy reaksiyalar keltirilgan. Mustaqil yechish va fikrlashni kengaytirishga xizmat qiluvchi mazkur masalalar kimyoga qiziquvchilar uchun ayni muddaodir.

Kitob kimyo fani o'qituvchilari, olimpiada ishtirokchilari, maktab, litsey, kollej o'quvchilari va oliy o'quv yurti talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

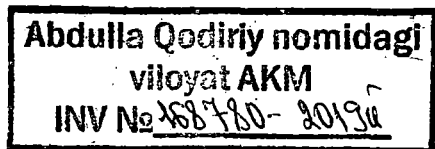
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MUQADDIMA

*Ushbu kitob fan olimpiadalari doirasida
kimyo bo'yicha tuzilgan masalalarga mualliflik
qilgan barcha kimyogarlarga bag'ishlanadi*

Mustaqilligimizning ilk yillaridanoq har tomonlama yetuk avlodni tarbiyalashga dolzarb vazifa sifatida qáralib, yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasi, yoshlar siyosati davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. 1997-yilda "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" va "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonunlarining qabul qilinishi esa mamlakatimizda ta'lim sohasini tubdan isloh qilishda huquqiy poydevor bo'ldi. Amalga oshirilgan islohotlar samarasini nafaqat malakali, yetuk mutaxassislarning yetishib chiqayotgani, balki yoshlarimizning ilmiy salohiyati bilan dunyo ahlini lol qoldirayotgani misolida ham ko'rish mumkin. Shu o'rinda, iqtidorli yoshlarimiz Xalqaro fan olimpiadalari muvaffaqiyatli qatnashayotgani va davlatimiz nufuziga nufuz qo'shayotganini alohida e'tirof etish kerak. Shu kabi yoshlarning ko'payayotgani jamiyatda o'ziga xos raqobatni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Ertaga qanday maralarni zabt etishimiz o'zimizga bog'liq. Kelajakka poydevor esa bugundan qo'yiladi.

"Kimyo shunday fanki, unda insoniyat baxti yashirin", degan edi mashhur kimyogar olim M.V. Lomonosov. Haqiqatan ham, kimyo o'ziga xos, inson hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan fan. Aqlni shoshirib qo'yadigan xilma-xil kimyoviy tajribalar xuddi mo'jiza singari kishini o'ziga ohanrabodek tortadi.

Kitobning dunyoga kelishi bevosita fan olimpiadalari bilan bog'liq. Kimyo fanidan xalqaro olimpiadalarga tayyorgarlik jarayonida, turli yillarda o'quvchilar e'tiboriga havola etilgan masalalarni yechish, ularning naqadar ajoyib, kishini kimyo olamiga yanada tortadigan, ko'p qirrali ekanligi bu mo'jizakor fanga bo'lgan qiziqishni orttiradi. Olimpiadalar uchun taqdim etilayotgan masalalarning qanchalik betakror, keng qamrovli ekanligini tushunish uchun hech bo'lmasa bitta masala tuzib ko'rsangiz kifoya. Uning to'liq yechimi bilan

birgalikda dunyoga kelishi juda murakkab jarayon. Bunda nafaqat, masalaning "kerakli" nuqtalari bo'lishi, balki o'quvchining fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirishi, zamonaviy fan yangiliklarini qamrab olishi, tushunarli bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, turli bahsli vaziyatlar-ga uchramasligi uchun masala yechimi rad etib bo'lmas darajada aniq keltirilishi lozim.

Qo'lingizdagi kitob yangidan-yangi iqtidor sohiblari, iste'dodlarni kashf etishda, o'quvchilarning olimpiadalarga qiziqishini oshirish maqsadida yozib boshlangan edi. Nihoyat, mana, nashrdan chiqdi. Kitobda Xalqaro kimyo olimpiadasi (IChO), Xalqaro Men-deleyev olimpiadasi (IMChO), Yevropa, Osiyo davlatlari milliy olimpiadalarining turli bosqichlarida qatnashchilar e'tiboriga havola etil-gan masalalar, eng muhimi, hali hech qayerda ko'rilmagan, kamina tomonidan tuzilgan masalalar, ularning to'liq yechimlari keltirilgan. Taqdim etilayotgan masalalar darajasi ancha yuqori. Juda ko'plab shu kabi masalalar orasidan eng sara namunalar tanlab olindi. Masalalarni yechish jarayonida ular kimyoning turli bo'limlari (anor-ganik, organik, fizikaviy, kolloid, analitik, biologik kimyolar) bilan bog'liqlikda tuzilganini ko'rish mumkin. Bu ham hozirgi kunda tobo-ra kompleks tipdagi masalalarning ko'payayotganini anglatadi. Masalalar va ularning yechimlarida fizik-kimyoviy kattaliklar IUPAC va SI birliklar sistemasiga muvofiq ravishda ishlatildi. Kitob oxiri-da foydali ma'lumotlar, formulalar, ilovalar keltirilgan. Foydalanil-gan adabiyotlarning ham ancha keng ro'yxati e'lon qilingan bo'lib, qiziquvchilar bilimini oshirishda yaxshigina manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Kitobda keltirilgan masalalar turli olimpiada bosqichlarida foydalanilishi mumkin. Ba'zi masalalarning ayrim shartlari uchun turli variantlar qulay bo'ladi, kitobda esa eng ko'p ishlatiladigan va osonroq variantlar keltirib o'tilgan. Ushbu masala shartlari va yechimlardan foydalanilganda shu kabi holatlarni hisobga olish so'raladi.

Kitobdagi har qanday kamchilik va e'tiborsizliklar uchun oldindan uzr so'ragan holda barcha takliflar samimiyat bilan qabul qilinishini aytib o'tmoqchiman. Uning mukammal bo'lishida o'z hissangizni qo'shsangiz, o'ylaymanki, bu kitobxonlar uchun ham foydadan holi bo'lmaydi. Barcha taklif va savollaringizni sunnatullofazliyev@mail.ru elektron pochta-siga yo'llashingiz mumkin.

Kamina ham kimyoga bo'lgan qiziqishim tufayli ko'plab fan-olimpiadalarida ishtirok etdim va faxrli o'rinlarni egalladim. Jumla-

dan, 47- va 48-Xalqaro Mendeleyev olimpiadalarida bronza va kumush medallarini qo'lga kiritdim. Ushbu yutuqlarim tufayli Toshkent farmatsevtika institutiga davlat granti asosida imtihonlarsiz qabul qilindim. Tahsil chog'ida bilimlarimni yanada kengaytirishga intildim. Pirovardida talabalar o'rtasida o'tkazilgan respublika fan olimpiadasining mutlaq g'olibligini qo'lga kiritdim. Shuningdek, Belorussiya Fanlar akademiyasi olimpiadasining sovrindori bo'ldim. Erishgan yutuqlarim yuksak baholanib, «O'zbekiston belgisi» ko'krak nishoni bilan mukofotlandim.

Olimpiadaga tayyorgarlik davomida olgan bilimlarim menga juda katta yordam bermoqda. Eng avvalo, ilmga chanqoqlik, chuqur izlanish izsiz ketmasligiga amin bo'ldim. Bu yo'lda also to'xtab qolmaslik kerakligini ham anglab yetdim. Olimpiada ishtirokchisi va o'quvchilarni olimpiadalarga yo'naltiruvchi o'qituvchi sifatida tayyorlagan ushbu kitobim kamtarona mehnatim mahsulidir. Maqsadim to'plagan ozmi-kō'pmi tajribalarim asosida yosh iqtidorlarga yengillik yaratishdir. Qo'llanma haqidagi fikr-mulohazalaringizni, albatta, kutib qolaman.

Mazkur kitob sizning kimyoga bo'lgan qiziqishingizni yanada oshirib, yuksak marralarni egallashingizda yordam beradi degan umiddaman. Vatan ravnaqi, xalq farovonligi va yurt tinchligiga munosib hissa qo'shib, o'zingiz yoqtirgan sohaning eng malakali mutaxassisi bo'lishingizga tilakdoshman.

Muallif

XALQARO OLIMPIADALAR HAQIDA IKKI OG'IZ...**IMChO**

Xalqaro Mendeleyev olimpiadasi (IMChO – International Mendeleev Chemistry Olympiad) – eng keksa xalqaro kimyo olimpiadasi hisoblanadi va 1966-yildan beri har yili o'tkazilib kelinadi. Asosan, MDH davlatlarida o'tkaziladigan bu olimpiadaning yillik ishtirokchi davlatlari soni 15 – 25 nafar bo'lib, bugungi kunda ular soni yildan – yilga oshib bormoqda. O'zbekiston ushbu olimpiadaga 2008- va 2013-yillarda mezbonlik qildi. Olimpiadada har bir davlatdan ishtirok etadiganlar soni turlicha bo'lishi mumkin, bunda, oldingi olimpiadada qay darajada qatnashganligi bilan aniqlanadi. O'rtacha hisobda har yili 100 – 120 ishtirokchi olimpiadada bellashadi. Olimpiadada 20 yoshdan kichik, ammo oliy o'quv yurti talabasi bo'lmagan, ishtirokchi davlat fuqarosi hisoblangan o'quvchilar ishtirok etishlari mumkin.

Olimpiada ishi Xalqaro hakamlar hay'ati tomonidan tartibga solinadi. Ushbu yirik tanlov, asosan, aprel – may oylarida 8 – 9 kun mobaynida o'tkaziladi. IMChOni haqiqiy kimyoviy olimpiada desa ham bo'ladi. Chunki, unda o'quvchilar sof kimyoga doir masalalar va amaliy topshiriqlarni bajaradilar.

Olimpiada 3 turdan iborat: 1- va 2-nazariy turlar hamda 3-amaliy tur. 1-turda o'quvchilar umumiy kimyo bo'yicha har biri 10 ballik tizimda baholanadigan 8 ta masalani 5 soatda yechishlari kerak. 2-turda ishtirokchilarga 5 soat vaqt mobaynida kimyoning 5 ta bo'limi (anorganik kimyo, organik kimyo, fizikaviy kimyo, analitik kimyo, tiriklik va polimerlar kimyosi bo'limlari) bo'yicha har bir bo'limdan 3 tadan, jami 15 ta masala taqdim etiladi. O'quvchilar istaganicha masala ishlashi mumkin, har bir masala 15 ballik tizimda baholanadi, faqat yakunda har bir bo'lim bo'yicha ishtirokchining eng yuqori balining bitta yechimi hisobga olinadi va 2-tur uchun maksimal 75 ball olish mumkin bo'ladi. 3-tur amaliy tur bo'lib, o'quvchilar 5 soat davomida (75 ballik) kimyoviy tajriba bajarishadi. Nazariy tur bo'yicha e'lon qilingan natijalar bo'yicha baholashdan qoniqmagan o'quvchilar appelyatsiya topshirish huquqiga ega. Amaliy tur natijalari appelyatsiya qilinmaydi. Olimpiada masalalari va amaliy tur topshiriqlari mezbon qaysi davlat bo'lishidan qat'i nazar xalqaro hakamlar tomonidan tayyorlanadi. Olimpiadagacha hech qanday

tayyorlov majmua chiqarilmaydi. Olimpiada yakuniga ko'ra sharoitga qarab, umumiy ishtirokchilarning ~10% i oltin, ~20% i kumush, ~30% i esa bronza medallari bilan taqdirlanadi. Qolgan ishtirokchilar sertifikatlar bilan mukofotlanadilar. Bundan tashqari quyidagi nominatsiyalar ham bor: nazariy turning eng yaxshi bilimdoni, eng yaxshi eksperimentator, eng yosh ishtirokchi, mutlaq chempion. Olimpiadada jamoaviy o'rinlar mavjud emas. G'oliblar ishtirokchi davlatlarning kimyo yo'nalishidagi oliygohlariga imtihonlarsiz kirish huquqiga ega bo'lishadi.

IChO

Xalqaro kimyo olimpiadasi (IChO – International Chemistry Olympiad) – kimyo fani bo'yicha eng nufuzli olimpiada hisoblanadi. Har yili o'tkaziladigan ushbu anjumanda 4 kishilik tarkib bilan dunyoning 60 – 80 davlatidan 300 nafar atrofida ishtirokchi qatnashadi. Ilk bor IChO 1968-yilda Praga shahrida tashkil etilgan bo'lib, unda Chexoslovakiya, Vengriya va Polsha davlatlari ishtirok etgan. Bu olimpiadaning tarixi o'ziga xos. Unga dastlab sotsialistik respublikalar taklif etilgan. 1980-yilga kelibgina olimpiada kapitalistik davlat – Avstriyada tashkil etildi. Shundan so'ng ishtirokchilar soni yildan-yilga ko'payib bordi.

Bugungi kunda olimpiadada har yili kamida 65 ta davlat qatnashib kelmoqda. Shuningdek, kuzatuvchi davlatlar ham bo'lib, ikki yillik kuzatuvchi maqomidan so'ng ular ham olimpiadaning to'laqonli a'zosiga aylanadi. O'zbekiston olimpiadada 2013-yildan beri ishtirok etmoqda. Olimpiada ishi xalqaro hakamlar qo'mitasi tomonidan tartibga solinib turadi. Har yil turli davlatda o'tadigan bu olimpiada bugunga kelib, asosan, iyul oyida 10 kun mobaynida tashkillashtirilmoqda. Olimpiadaning yana bir o'ziga xos jihati bu mezbon davlat olimpiada o'tkaziladigan yil boshida (yanyar, fevral oylarida) tayyorlov masalalari majmuasini taqdim etishi hisoblanadi. Qatnashchilar shu masalalar orqali olimpiadagacha chigalyozdi mashqlarini bajari-shadi. Tayyorlov masalalari nazariy tur bo'yicha kamida 25 ta, amaliy tur bo'yicha kamida 5 ta bo'lishi kerak. IChO nazariy tur va amaliy turdan iborat bo'lib, maksimal yig'ish mumkin bo'lgan ball tegishli-cha 60 va 40, jami 100 ballni tashkil etadi. Olimpiada uchun nazariy masalalar va amaliy topshiriqlar mezbon davlat kimyogarlari tomonidan tuziladi. Amaliy turda kamida ikkita bir-biriga umuman bog'liq

bo'lmagan topshiriq bo'lishi kerak. Nazariy va amaliy tur uchun qiyinlik darajasiga qarab 4 soatdan 5 soatgacha vaqt berilishi mumkin. Appelyatsiya jarayonlari delegatsiya rahbarlari va hakamlar o'rtasida bo'lib, o'quvchilar appelyatsiya jarayonida ishtirok etishmaydi! IChOning masalalar jihatidan IMChOdan farqi shundaki, IChOda masalalar, asosan, fizikaviy kimyo, organik kimyo va biologik kimyoning eng so'nggi yangiliklarini qamrab olgan bo'ladi va har bir masala uchun qat'iy ballash tizimi yo'q. Olimpiada natijalari va sovrindorlar ro'yxati xalqaro hakamlar tomonidan aniqlanadi. Sharoitga qarab qatnashchilarning 8 – 12% qismi oltin, 18 – 22% qismi kumush, 28 – 32% qismi esa bronza medallari bilan taqdirlanadi. Medallardan tashqari turli mukofotlar joriy qilinishi mumkin, masalan, nazariy turning eng yaxshi bilimdoni, eng yaxshi eksperimentator va hokazo. Barcha ishtirokchilarga sertifikatlar topshiriladi.

O'zbekiston terma jamoasining Xalqaro kimyo olimpiadalaridagi ishtiroki

O'zbekistonda kimyo fani bo'yicha Xalqaro olimpiadalarda ishtirok etish uchun terma jamoani shakllantirishda viloyat va respublika miqyosida saralashlar o'tkaziladi. Terma jamoa a'zolarini saralashning bu uslubi ko'pgina davlatlarnikidan farq qiladi. Aksariyat davlatlarda terma jamoa milliy olimpiada g'oliblaridan shakllantiriladi. Bizda esa respublika va xalqaro olimpiadalar o'tkazilish muddati va qiyinlik darajasi mos kelmasligi sababli alohida saralashlar o'tkaziladi. Shu o'rinda yana bir holatni qayd etish kerak, ko'plab davlatlarda olimpiadada hatto 9-sinf o'quvchilari ham ishtirok etishadi (ta'lim 11 yillik o'rta maktab tizimda olib boriladigan davlatlar). O'zbekiston terma jamoasiga esa litsey va kollejlarning 1-kurs o'quvchilari umuman qabul qilinmaydi. Terma jamoa qisman 2-kurs, asosan, 3-kurs o'quvchilaridan iborat bo'ladi. Jamoa tarkibida, agar saralash bosqichlarida yaxshi natijalar qayd etsa hech bo'lmaganda 1 nafar 1-kurs o'quvchilari qabul qilinishi kelajakda shu o'quvchining yuqori potentsialga ega, juda kuchli qatnashchi bo'lishiga zamin yaratadi. Kelgusi olimpiadalardagi ishtiroki chog'ida, balki shunday yoshlarimizdan biri-biz uchun hali-hanuz armon bo'lib qolayotgan mutlaq chempionlikni qo'lga kiritishi mumkindir.

IMChOda terma jamoamiz birdek natijalar qayd etmaydi, ba'zan juda yuqori ko'rsatkichni qayd etgan yoshlarimiz gohida o'rtamiyona jamoalar kabi ishtirok qilishadi.

Quyidagi jadvalda 2005 – 2017-yillardagi IChMOda ishtirok etgan O'zbekiston terma jamoasi a'zolari va olimpiadada sovrindori bo'lganlar soni keltirilgan:

IMChO	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Terma jamoa a'zolari soni	–	–	–	15	–	–	8	12	21	13	8	12	14
Oltin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Kumush	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5	2	1	2	0
Bronza	1	1	0	11	0	2	1	2	8	5	4	2	6

Jadvaldan “o'z uyingda devorlar ham yordam beradi” degan iboraning isboti ko'rinib turibdi.

Terma jamoa ishtiroki sekin-asta yuqorilashni qayd etmoqda, shu sur'atda davom etilsa, yaqin kelajakda yoshlarimiz olimpiadada doimiy yuqori o'rinlarni egallashi hech gap emas.

O'zbekiston yoshlari, asosan, IMChOda qatnashib kelishardi, 2013-yildan buyon IChOda ham ishtirok qilishmoqda. IChOda terma jamoa tajriba to'playapti. O'zbekiston ishtirokidagi birinchi IChO Moskva shahrida o'tkazilgan. Unda vakillarimiz 1 ta oltin va 2 ta bronza medalini qo'lga kiritishdi. Keyingi IChO Xanoyda o'tkazildi. Bu safar terma jamoamiz a'zolari yanada faol ishtirok etdi: 1 ta oltin, 1 ta kumush, 2 ta bronza. 2015-yil Boku shahri mezbonlik qilgan olimpiadada esa 2 tagina bronza bilan kifoyalanishga majbur bo'ldik. Tbilisida o'tkazilgan 48-IChOda esa 1 ta kumush, 2 ta bronza qo'lga kiritildi. Nisbatan olib qaraganda IChOdagi ishtirokimiz ko'zga tashlanishi mumkin, ammo o'rtacha hisobda 30 ta oltin, 60 ta kumush, 90 ta bronza medali berilishini hisobga olsak, natijamiz qoniqarli emas. Oldinda bizni ulkan dovonlar kutib turibdi.

Fizik kattaliklar, shartli belgilar va qisqartmalar

- $\text{\AA}$ – angstrom
- α – dissoslanish darajasi
- β – kompleksning barqarorlik konstantasi
- E_a – aktivlanish energiyasi
- E – energiya
- E – ekvivalent
- I – ionlanish energiyasi
- K_a – kislotalarning dissoslanish konstantasi
- K_b – asoslarning dissoslanish konstantasi
- K_s – eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi (konstantasi)
- K_w – suvning ion ko'paytmasi
- N_A – Avagadro soni
- N – zarrachalar soni
- n – modda miqdori
- p – bosim
- pH – vodorod ko'rsatkich
- ρ – zichlik
- R – universal gaz doimiysi
- r – radius
- T – temperatura, K (kelvin) da
- t° – temperatura, $^\circ C$ (selsiy) da
- τ – vaqt
- ν – chastota
- V – hajm
- χ – mol (molyar) ulush
- Δ – qizdirish, temperatura
- $\Delta_r G$ – reaksiyaning erkin (Gibbs) energiyasi o'zgarishi
- $\Delta_r H$ – moddaning hosil bo'lish entalpiyasi
- $\Delta_r H$ – reaksiyaning entalpiya o'zgarishi
- $\Delta_s H$ – sublimatlanish entalpiyasi
- $\Delta_r S$ – moddaning hosil bo'lish entropiyasi
- $\Delta_r S$ – reaksiyaning entropiya o'zgarishi
- $\Delta(H, S, G)^\circ$ – standart sharoit uchun termodinamik funksiyalar
- AO – atom orbitalar
- E.Y.K. – elektr yurituvchi kuch

Hz – gers

atmos. – ... atmosferasida

aet. – efir

aq. – suv, suvli muhit, eritma

const. – constant, doimiy

ETDA – etilendiamintetraatsetat kislota

IQ – infraqizil

kons. – konsentrlangan

m.a.b. – massa atom birligi

mm.sim.ust. – mm simob ustuni

N.E.M. – nisbiy elektrmanfiylik

n.sh. – normal sharoit

qayn. – qaynatish

sh: – sharoit

suyult. – suyultirilgan

vak. – vakuum

va b. – va boshqalar

va h. – va hokazo

UB – ultrabinafsha

ort. – ortiqcha, mol miqdorda

M_i – i modda molyar massasi

$T(\text{qayn.})$; $t_{(\text{qayn.})}$ – qaynash temperaturasi

$T(\text{suyuq.})$; $t_{(\text{suyuq.})}$ – suyuqlanish temperaturasi

KMN – kristall maydon nazariyasi

KS – koordinatsion son

$Q_{h.b.}$ – hosil bo'lish issiqligi

QYKA – qattiq-yumshoq kislota-asoslar ususli, Polingning kislota-asos nazariyasi bo'yicha kislota-asoslarning klassifikatsiyasi

IAS – ionalmashinuvchi smola

eq. – ekvivalent

kat. – katalizator

EtOH – etil spirt

Et – etil radikal

Ph – fenil radikal

Et_2O – dietil efir

m.u. – million ulush

O.D. – oksidlanish darajasi

OQR – oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari

MO – molekulyar orbitallar

YMR – yadro magnit rezonansi

PMR – proton magnit rezonansi

a-ma – aralashma

e-ma – eritma

= > – bundan kelib chiqadiki

MASALALAR

1-masala

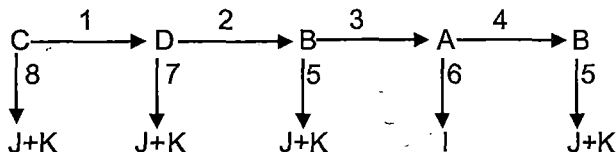
X va Y elementlar A – I moddalarni hosil qiladi. Ba'zi moddalar tarkibida bu elementlardan tashqari kislorod ham bor. D va G moddalar izomerlarga ega. Quyidagi jadvalda moddalar tarkibidagi X elementning massa ulushlari keltirilgan:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
$\omega\%(X)$	82,35	87,50	97,67	93,33	42,42	40,00	45,16	35,89	93,33

1. X, Y elementlarni toping.

2. Barcha moddalarni aniqlang.

X va Y ning birikmalari orasidagi genetik o'zgarish quyidagi sxemada keltirilgan:



3. Sxemadagi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va ularning borish sharoitlarini keltiring. J, K moddalar o'rnida qanday moddalar bo'lishi mumkin? Shu sxemani qanoatlantiruvchi ikki xil javobni taklif eting.

2-masala

Noma'lum X tuz 250°C gacha qizdirilganda shu temperatura-da gazsimon bo'lgan A, B, C, D moddalarni hosil qiladi. 1 mol X parchalanganda A, B, C, D moddalarning har biri 1 moldan hosil bo'ladi. Gazlar aralashmasi suvda eritilganda E tuz va o'zgarishga uchramagan B gaz olinadi. B gaz yoqilsa C gazga aylanadi. C gaz NaOH bilan normal sharoitda reaksiyaga kirishsa, B gaz yuqori bosim va temperaturada ta'sirlashadi. C gaz ko'mir bilan ta'sirlashib B gazni hosil qiladi. 50°C da A, B, C, D moddalar orasidan A moddaning zichligi eng katta.

1. A, B, C, D, E, X moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartida aytib o'tilgan barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

3. X tuzni oddiy moddalardan sintez qilish sxemasini taklif qiling. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3-masala

Noma'lum X moddaning to'yingan xlorid kislotasidagi eritmasi sovutilganda ignasimon, anor rangli kristallar cho'kadi. Bu kristallar suvda erisa yashil (konsentrlangan eritmalar) yoki havorang (suyultirilgan eritmalar) eritmalar hosil qiladi. Agar yashil eritmadan SO_2 gazi o'tkazilsa eritma rangsizlanadi, havorang eritmadan o'tkazilganda esa oq cho'kma tushadi. 1,487 g anor rangli kristallar suvda eritildi va teng ikki qismga bo'lindi. Birinchi qismiga mol Zn qo'shildi va 0,1589 g metall ajraldi. Ikkinchi qismiga ortiqcha AgNO_3 eritmasi qo'shilganda 1,435 g oq cho'kma tushdi.

1. Anor rangli kristallar tarkibini toping.
2. Eritma ranglarining konsentratsiyaga bog'liqligini tushuntiring.
3. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4-masala

A moddaning qulay olinish usullaridan biri kraxmal bilan 50% li HNO_3 ning reaksiyasi hisoblanadi. Reaksiyadan olingan gazlar aralashmasi sovutuvchi tuz va muz aralashmasi ichiga qo'yilgan "U" shakliga o'xshash trubkadan o'tkaziladi va ko'm-ko'k suyuqlik A olinadi. -101°C dan past haroratda bu suyuqlik qotib, deyarli rangsiz, havorang kristallarni hosil qiladi. A suyuqlikni 0°C dan yuqorida qizdirilganda rangi qo'ng'irga o'zgara boshlaydi. A modda kimyoviy jihatdan juda aktiv bo'lib O_2 bilan -10°C dayoq ta'sirlashadi, mis bilan esa 600°C da ta'sirlashadi.

1. Kraxmal bilan 50% li HNO_3 ning reaksiyasini yozing.
2. A moddani toping. Uning rangi o'zgarishining haroratga bog'liqligini tushuntiring.
3. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

A moddani sovuq suvda eritilganda B modda hosil bo'ladi. Bu modda 2 ta tautomer formada bo'ladi. B modda ham anchagina aktiv bo'lib KI , $\text{Br}_{2(\text{aq})}$, N_2H_4 va gidroksilamin bilan oson reaksiyaga kirishadi.

4. A va B moddalarning struktura formulalarini yozing va B moddaning yuqoridagi moddalar bilan reaksiyalarini yozing.

5-masala

Agar siz 6,30 g A suyuqlikni ehtiyotlik bilan 200 g 32% li B tuz eritmasiga quysangiz 206,30 g rangsiz eritma olishingiz mumkin. Olingan eritmada B va C tuzlarning konsentratsiyalari mos ravishda 31,02% va 3,88%. Keyin erituvchini asta-sekin yo'qotsangiz tarkibida 11,11% C tuz saqlagan 72 g B va C tuz aralashmasini olasiz. Harorat 75°C dan oshirilsa C tuzning 18,18% li eritmasi olinadi (suvning bug'lanishini hisobga olmasa ham bo'ladi). Agar qizdirishni davom ettirib 200°C dan oshirsangiz idishingiz bo'm-bo'sh bo'lib qoladi!

1. A, B, C moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A moddaning mumkin bo'lgan barcha struktura formulalarini yozing.

6-masala

Bir element nechtagacha kislota hosil qilishi mumkin? Ushbu masalada eng ko'p kislota hosil qiladigan elementlardan biri bo'lgan X haqida so'z yuritiladi. Bu element bir asosli ham, ko'p asosli ham kislotalar hosil qila oladi. X ning ba'zi kislotalari bilan tanishamiz: A kislota o'rtacha kuchli kislota bo'lib ikkita izomer holida mavjud bo'la oladi. B kislota ham o'rtacha kuchli kislota hisoblanadi. Ba'zi adabiyotlarda esa uni turg'un emas deb hisoblab, kislota holida yozilmaydi. C kislota esa kuchli kislota hisoblanadi. Bu kislota eritmasini qaynatib D kislota olish mumkin. Kimyo amaliyotida tuzlar holida ko'p ishlatiladigan E kislota o'ziga xos tuzilishga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu kislota tuzlari ham kislota o'zi kabi kuchli qaytaruvchilar bo'lib, oksidlanib F kislota tuzlarini hosil qiladi. Quyidagi jadvalda ba'zi moddalar tarkibidagi X ning massa ulushlari keltirilgan.

Modda	A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
$\omega\%(X)$	54,23	54,23	36,58	32,99	32,65	56,14	56,63	94,11	49,23

1. X elementni va A – H moddalarni toping.
2. X elementning sanoat miqyosidagi olinish usulini yozing va qisqacha tushuntiring.

3. A – H kislotalarning anionlari tuzilishini yozing.

4. A – H kislotalarning natriyli o'rta tuzlari parchalanish reaksiyalarini yozing.

7-masala

74,4 g bir valentli metall tuzi yopiq idishda qizdirildi. Bunda konsentratsiyasi 6,02 mol/l bo'lgan 41,2 ml rangsiz qovushqoq eritma hosil bo'ldi. Agar tuz 25,8% S va 51,61% O saqlasa, baring:

1. Tuzni toping.

2. Tuzning struktur formulasini yozing.

3. Tuzning a) AgNO_3 b) H_2SO_4 (kons.) lar bilan reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

8-masala

Tabiatda erkin holatda ham uchraydigan qandaydir X metall Cl_2 bilan ishlandi. Olingan mahsulot KOH eritmasi bilan ishlandi. Keyin suyuq fazadan A modda ajratildi. Bu modda potash va formaldegid bilan ta'sirlashib eritmani qizil rangga bo'yaydi.

1. X metall va A moddani toping.

2. Reaksiyalarni yozing.

3. Eritmaning qizil rangga bo'yalishini tushuntiring.

4. A modda strukturasi yozing.

9-masala

Yosh kimyogarlar Aziz va Rustamga kimyo ustozlari 25,04 g qattiq modda berib uning noma'lum metall nitrati ekanligini va bu tuz formulasini tezroq aniqlashlarini so'radi. Nitratni teng ikki qismga bo'lib olib qattiq qizdirganda ikkala sinfdosh ham 7,945 grammdan qattiq qoldiq oldi. Aziz qattiq qoldiq tarkibini oson taxmin qildi va tezda hisoblashlar o'tkazib tuzni X metallning nitrati dedi, lekin qoldiq rangi uni shubhalantirayotgan edi. Rustam ham o'z hisoblashlarini o'tkazdi va tuz boshqa metall (Y) nitrati dedi. Ikkala sinfdosh hayron qolishdi va ustozlaridan yordam so'radilar. Ustozlari qoldiqlarni konsentrlangan sulfat kislotalada eritdi va Rustamning javobi to'g'ri ekanligi shu zahoti aniq bo'ldi.

1. X va Y metallarni toping.

2. Ustoz nimaga asoslanib metallarni aniqlashtirdi?
3. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

10-masala

Konsentrlangan HNO_3 eritmasida 3 ta elementdan iborat 23,70 g A modda eritildi va chiqayotgan gazlar yana shu eritmada o'tkazildi. Olingan eritmaga mol miqdor BaCl_2 qo'shildi, bunda 34,95 g oq cho'kma tushdi. A moddani toping va reaksiyalar tenglamalarini yozing.

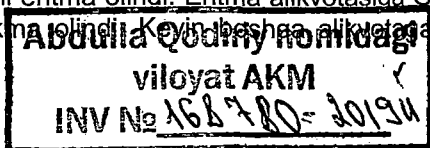
11-masala

Ko'pchilikka ma'lumki HNO_3 ning metallar bilan reaksiyasi mahsulotlari nafaqat metallning qaytaruvchilik xususiyatiga bog'liq, balki HNO_3 ning konsentratsiyasiga ham bog'liq. Masalan, 19,07 g Cu ~60% li HNO_3 bilan ta'sirlashsa 13,44 l A gazni, ~5% li HNO_3 bilan 4,48 l B gazni, o'rtacha konsentratsiyali ~20% li HNO_3 bilan esa 7,17 l X gazlar aralashmasini hosil qiladi. Agar Cu o'rniga Zn olinsa, konsentrlangan eritmada 761,6 ml A gaz, suyultirilgan eritmada massasi 160 mg bo'lgan 89,6 ml Y gazlar aralashmasi olinadi (Zn barcha reaksiyalarda bir xil miqdorda olingan). Ruxning ~1% li kislotasi eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashuvida hech qanday gaz ajralmaydi, lekin Zn erib ketadi!

1. A, B gazlarni toping.
2. X va Y aralashmalarining sifat va miqdor tarkibini aniqlang. Zn ning har bir reaksiyada sarflangan miqdorini toping.
3. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.
4. Barcha 5 ta tajribadan so'ng eritmalar sekin-asta, ehtiyotlik bilan qizdirilsa qancha massadan qoldiqlar olinadi. Bunda mis 6 molekula suv, rux esa 9 molekula suv saqlagan kristallogidratlar hosil qilishini hisobga oling.

12-masala

Laboratoriyada noma'lum oq rangli modda topildi. Sklyanka etiketkasida faqatgina tuz so'zi qolgan edi. O'quvchilar X ning tarkibini aniqlash uchun quyidagi ishlarni bajarishdi: 1,000 g X tuz suvda eritilib 250,00 ml eritma olindi. Eritma alikvotasiga $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ qo'shilganda oq cho'kma tushdi. Keyin boshqa alikvotaga BaCl_2



ta'sir ettirildi, bunda ham oq cho'kma olindi. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ qo'shilishi bilan eritma apelsin rangga kirdi. Boshqa bir 1,000 g li shu tuz namunasi qizdirilishi natijasida 0,6774 g qoldiq Y olindi. X eritmasiga rux kukuni qo'shib ko'rilganda gaz pufaklari ajraldi. O'quvchilar bu ma'lumotlar bilan X ning tarkibini aniqlay olishmadi, shunda ustozlarga X ning kristallogidrat emasligini va undagi metallning massa ulushi 37,096% ekanligini aytdi. Ushbu ma'lumotlardan foydalanib bajaring:

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va sharoitlarini ko'rsating.
3. X anionining fazoviy tuzilishini tushuntiring.
4. Y ni hosil qilgan kislota suvli eritmasida boradigan barcha jarayonlarni yozing va izohlang.

13-masala

10,00 g A tuz vakuumda qizdirilsa B oksid ajraladi. Agar qizdirish davom ettirilsa sharoitga qarab C va D gazsimon oksidlar ajraladi hamda qattiq E oksid qoladi. Olingan B oksidda n.sh. da D oksid eritilsa 5,97 g eritma olinadi. $M_C : M_D : M_E = 0,4:0,5:1$ bo'lib, ushbu 3 oksiddan 2 tasi bir xil sifat tarkibga ega.

1. A, B, C, D, E moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.
3. A va C moddalarning strukturasini yozing.

14-masala

Tarkibida 54,90% X element saqlagan A oksid 380°C gacha qizdirilganda massa 11,267% ga kamaydi va qora rangli B modda olindi. Ushbu moddaga HCl ta'sir ettirilsa C gaz ajraladi va eritmada D xlorid qoladi. 16,07 g D modda Na va CO bilan reaksiyaga kirishsa 22,3 g rangsiz kristall E moddani hosil qiladi.

1. A, B, C, D, E moddalar va X elementni toping.
2. Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A, B modda strukturasini yozing.
4. D xlorid eritmasi va suvsiz xlorid ranglarini solishtiring va ranglar farq qilish sababini kristall maydon nazariyasi (KMN) yordamida tushuntiring.

15-masala

A, B, C elementlar o'zaro binar birikmalar hosil qiladi va bu birikmalarda ularning valentliklari doimiy. I modda A va B birikmasi bo'lib unda A ning massa ulushi 0,078. II modda B va C ning birikmasi bo'lib unda B ning massa ulushi 0,75 hisoblanadi.

1. III modda, ya'ni A va C birikmasida C ning massa ulushini toping.

2. A, B, C elementlarni aniqlang.

16-masala

0,2 mol X tuzning parchalanishidan suv va 3 ta gaz aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Quritilganidan so'ng aralashma ishqor eritmasidan o'tkazildi. Bunda eritma massasi 7,1 g ga ortdi va aralashma hajmi $\frac{1}{4}$ qismga kamaydi. Qolgan gazlar aralashmasidan elektr razryad o'tkazildi, so'ngira suvda eritildi, natijada 11,0 g ikkita kislotaning 1:1 mol nisbatdagi aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi.

1. X tuzni toping.

2. Masala shartida eslatilgan barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

17-masala

Qandaydir X suyuqlik bug'lari 2,70 g Al ustidan o'tkazilganda bug'lar to'liq yutildi va massa 4,98 g gacha ortdi. Olingan qattiq massa ortiqcha ishqorda eritildi, bunda 1,344 / A gaz ajraldi. Xuddi shunday 2-tajribada 2,70 g Al olindi va qattiq massa ortiqcha HCl da eritildi. Bunda rangsiz eritma hosil bo'lib 2,688 / B gaz ajraldi. Agar olingan B gazni reaksiyada sarflangan miqdordagi X suyuqlik bug'lari bilan aralashtirilsa va aralashmani qizdirilgan mis ustidan o'tkazilsa D gaz olinadi.

1. X moddani toping.

2. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

3. B, C, D aralashmalarning sifat va miqdor tarkibini toping.

18-masala

2,00 g 2 ta qattiq moddalar kislorodda yoqilganda X qo'ng'ir kukun, A va B gaz hosil bo'ladi. B gaz ortiqcha so'ndirilgan ohakka yuttirilsa 2,46 g oq cho'kma tushadi. X ning to'liq erishi uchun

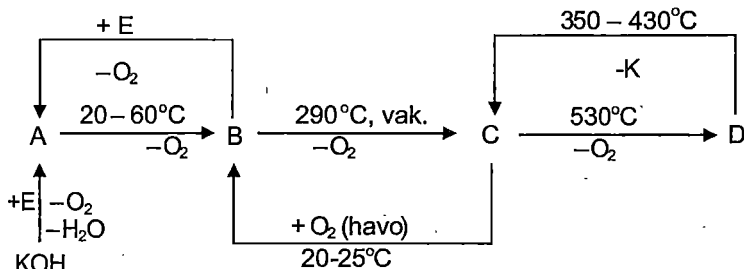
180 ml 0,500 M li HCl kerak bo'ladi. Agar xuddi shuncha miqdor boshlang'ich moddalar suvda eritilsa, $\text{pH} > 7$ bo'lgan eritma, 1,48 g kulrang cho'kma va 184 ml C gaz hosil bo'ladi. Bu gaz yoqilsa 368 ml A gaz va 0,148 g suv hosil bo'ladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan reaksiyalarni yozing.

3. Boshlang'ich aralashmaning sifat va miqdor tarkibini toping.

19-masala



Sxema dagi moddalarni toping va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

20-masala

Stexiometrik nisbatda olingan 2,34 g A binar tuz (41,08% S saqlaydi), 0,64 g dispers S va 3,4 g binar sulfid B qaynoq suv bilan och sariq rangli C modda (26,65% S saqlaydi) hosil bo'lguncha ishlov berildi. Reaksiyada 100% unum bilan 9,62 g C modda olindi. Agar $M_A : M_B = 0,2297 : 1$ bo'lsa, bajaring:

1. A, B, C moddalar formulasini toping.

2. Sintez reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. Har bir reagentning rolini tushuntiring.

3. C moddaning a) $\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.})$ b) $\text{HCl}(\text{kons.})$ bilan reaksiyalarini yozing.

21-masala

Quyidagi jadvalda X elementning ba'zi elementlar bilan hosil qilgan binar birikmalari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. C, D, E moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
$\omega_%(X)$	90,64%	74,74%	88,38%	71,72%	45,81%	52,59%	38,38%
Markaziy atomning gibridlalishi	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Molekulaning strukturasi va fazoviy shakli	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

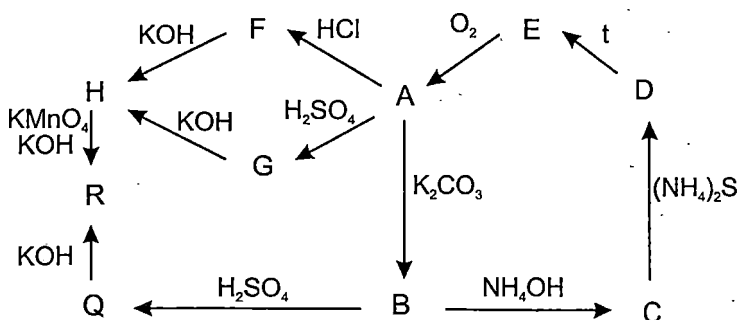
1. A, B, C, D, E, F, G moddalarni toping.

2. Jadvaldagi “?” belgisi o’rnini to’ldiring.

3. A, B, C, D, E, F, G moddalarning olinish reaksiyalarini yozing.

22-masala

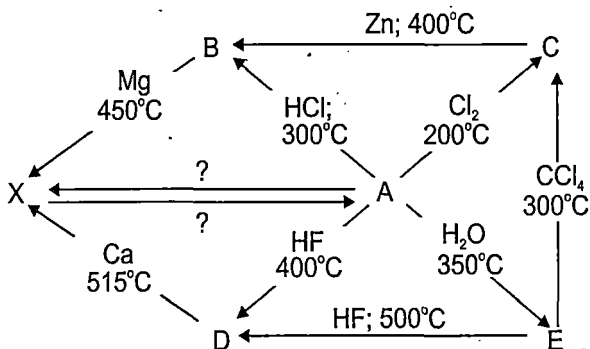
Quyida X element birikmalari orasidagi o’zgarishlar sxemasi tasvirlangan. F va G moddalar +2 zaryadli kationlar hosil qilib dis-soslanadi. R, Q, B moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega va bir xil oksidlanish darajasidagi X elementni saqlaydi. 1,000 g D moddadan 0,6947 g E modda olinadi. $M_R > M_B$ bo’lib R va B moddalar tarkibida bitta X element saqlaydi. M_B qiymati M_C nikidan 21 m.a.b. ga katta. $M_Q = 1192$ g/mol bo’lib, undagi anion va kation massa ulushlari nisbati 4,094 : 1 kabi. D modda azot atmosferasida qizdirilganda qattiq qoldiq E modda qoladi. A va E moddalar binar hisoblanadi. D modda 21,89% X saqlaydi.



1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Sxemadagi hamma reaksiyalarni yozing.

23-masala

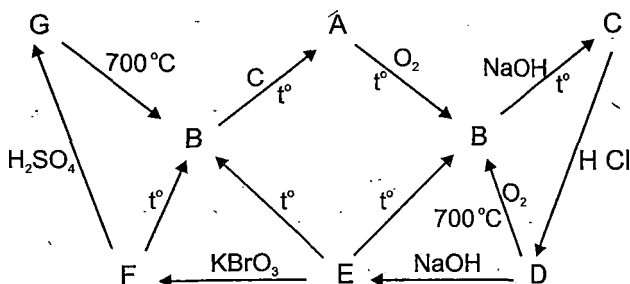
A modda X ning ko'pgina birikmalarini olishda boshlang'ich modda hisoblanadi. Quyida X elementning binar birikmalari orasidagi o'zgarishlar keltirilgan. A – E moddalar binar hisoblanib, X ning A dagi miqdori 98,745%; $M_C : M_B = 1,103$. B va C moddalarning ekvilyar aralashmasida X ning massa ulushi 0,7228.



1. X elementni toping.
2. A – E moddalarni aniqlang.
3. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.
4. X asosan qaysi sohada ishlatiladi? Ushbu jarayonda boradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.

24-masala

A metall qadimgi Xitoyda ko'p ishlatilgan "Pakfond" nomli qotishma tarkibiga kirgan (metallning qotishmadagi massa ulushi 15 – 18%). Ammo u XVIII asr oxirida kashf etildi. Uning asosiy minerallardan biri nikollit bo'lib mineralda 43,93% A metall bor. Quyida shu metallning ba'zi birikmalari o'zgarishlari keltirilgan. E modda qizdirilganda massa kamayishi 19,44% ni tashkil etadi, E va F moddalarning molyar massalari deyarli teng.



1. A – G moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Sxemadagi reaksiyalarni yozing.
3. Nikollit mineralining formulasini toping.
4. A metallning eng barqaror kationini aniqlashda analitik kimyo-da qaysi organik reagent ishlatiladi?

25-masala

A modda kation sifatida X metall ionidan, anion sifatida esa Y metallning yodidli kompleks anioni ($[\text{YJ}_6]^{(6-a)-}$) dan tashkil topgan. 20,5 g 15% li A eritmasiga mo'l KI eritmasi qo'shildi va Z metallning 10 g li plastinkasi tushirildi. Plastinka eritmadan chiqarilib quritildi va massasi o'lchandi, bunda massa 0,325 g ga kamaygan edi. Plastinka 40% li H_2SO_4 eritmasiga tushirildi, so'ngra olib quritildi va yana o'lchandi, bunda massa yana kamaydi va 9,084 g bo'lib qoldi. Agar Y va Z metallarning ekvivalent massalari yig'indisi 177,7 g/ekv bo'lsa, bajaring:

1. X, Y, Z metallar va A moddani toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

Quyidagi jadvalda Y va Z metallarning ionlari uchun standart elektrod potentsiallari va komplekslar uchun barqarorlik konstantalari berilgan.

Metall	$E^0(\text{Me}^{n+} / \text{Me}^0)$	$\lg\beta$
Y	0,23 V	$\lg\beta(\text{Y}^{a+} + 6\text{J}^- = [\text{XJ}_6]^{(6-a)-}) = 11,3$
Z	0,79 V	$\lg\beta(\text{Z}^{b+} + 3\text{J}^- = [\text{XJ}_3]^{(3-b)-}) = 13,7$

3. Komplekslar hosil bo'lishi uchun shartli elektr potentsiallarini toping.

26-masala

Laboratoriyaga analiz qilish uchun brutto formulasi $ZK_2I_3O_x$ bo'lgan rangsiz modda olib kelindi. 2,000 g namuna suvda eritilib 1000 ml eritma tayyorlandi. Eritmadan 10,00 ml alikvota olinib 0,050 mol/l konsentratsiyali $Na_2S_2O_3$ eritmasi bilan titrlandi – $V_{\text{titrant}} = 14,72$ ml. Ushbu moddadagi barcha yod atomlari bir xil oksidlanish darajasiga ega va Z kation oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida ishtirok qilmaydi.

1. Moddaning formulasini toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va moddadagi barcha elementlar oksidlanish darajalarini ko'rsating.

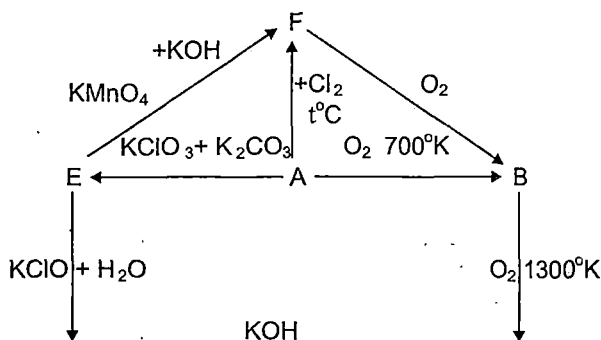
27-masala

Yosh kimyogarga ustoz qandaydir bir Y metallning xloridi – X ni berib uning tarkibini aniqlashni aytadi. Shogird tuzni suvda eritib eritma tayyorlaydi va 150 g 5,45% li shu eritmaga cho'kma to'la tushib bo'lguncha mo'l kumush nitrat eritmasidan qo'shadi. Bunda 2,224 g oq-cho'kma tushdi. Kimyogar juda ko'p hisoblashlar o'tkazib ham tuzning formulasini topolmaydi. Shunda ustoz unga tuz tarkibida 47,09% xlor borligini aytadi va tuzni sintez qilishni topshiradi. Kimyogar sintez uchun Y metallni qizdirib uning ustidan xlor gazini o'tkazadi. Bunda Z xlorid hosil bo'ldi. Z ga 450°C da Y metall bilan ishlov berilsa W moddani (50,43% xlor saqlaydi), keyin W va Y ni yopiq ampulada qizdirish natijasida X moddani olish mumkin. Z dan W olinishida massa 30,08% ga oshadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. X tuzning strukturasini yozing.

28-masala

Quyida A metallning ba'zi birikmalari o'zgarishlari keltirilgan:

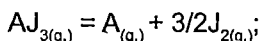


Barcha moddalar A metall saqlaydi. C, D, E moddalar bir xil sondagi metall va kislorod atomlari saqlaydi. E va C moddalardagi metallning oksidlanish darajasi F va B moddalardagiga nisbatan yuqori. E va D moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega ($M_E/M_D = 1,1915$) va ularda metallning oksidlanish darajasi bir birlikka farq qiladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

A metall yodidi qizdirilganda quyidagi muvozanatda bo'ladi:



590 K da $p(J_{2(g.)}) = 0,116$ bar; 660 K da esa $p(J_{2(g.)}) = 0,822$ bar.

3. Reaksiya entalpiyasini toping.

4. 660 K da reaksiya entropiyasini hisoblang.

29-masala

Ikkita oltinsimon rangli binar minerallar – A va B takibida bir xil X element saqlaydi. $\omega(X)_A = 39,10\%$; $\omega(X)_B = 12,94\%$. Bu minerallar suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada eriganda F gaz ajraladi va sariq rangli C cho'kma tushadi. Cho'kma filtrlandi va filtratdan vodorod o'tkazildi. Bunda E gaz ajraldi va D cho'kma tushdi. E gaz birinchi filtratdan o'tkazilsa, D cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. E gaz binar bo'lib, tarkibida A mineral tarkibiga kiruvchi element – Y ni saqlaydi. Y ning E dagi

foiz miqdori – 96,11%, qizdirilganda qattiq-Y oddiy-moddasining rangli to'plamini hosil qiladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. Yuqoridagi qaysi reaksiyalar ketma-ketligi analitik kimyoda Y elementni aniqlashda juda keng ishlatiladi?
4. B, C, E moddalar molekulasini shakli qanaqa?

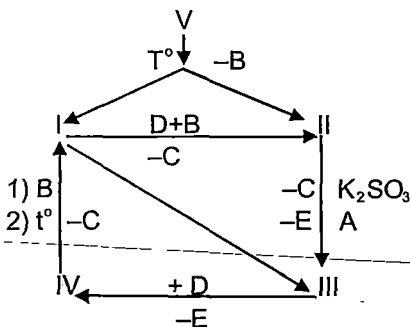
30-masala

1,335 g binar A modda 2,2606 g oddiy B modda bilan (1:1 nisbatda) inert organik erituvchida ta'sirlashishi natijasida 1,5041 g C modda hosil bo'ldi va D modda cho'kmaga tushdi. E modda C modda bilan bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega bo'lib, uning tarkibida elementlar indekslari C moddadagi indekslarning teskarisi, ya'ni C da 1:x bo'lsa, E da x:1. E modda birinchi marta quyidagicha sintez qilingan: 33 K da juda qattiq binar F modda va intergalogenid G (tarkibida 86,98% B moddani tashkil etuvchi element saqlaydi) o'zaro reaksiyasidan E modda va H galogenid ($\omega\%_{(\text{Hal})} = 75,17\%$) ajraladi. D cho'kma mineral kislotalarda erimaydi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. E va C moddalarning strukturasi yozib ulardagi markaziy atomning gibridlanishini ko'rsating.

31-masala

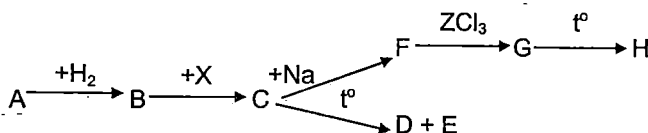
Quyidagi sxemada X element birikmalarining kimyoviy xossalari tasvirlangan.



I – V moddalar X element saqlaydi. C modda yerda eng ko'p tarqalgan suyuq modda. Y element barcha moddalar tarkibida bor bo'lib, I modda tarkibida 36,81% Y element bor, V da esa 40,5%. B – oddiy modda. I modda A bilan reaksiyaga kirishsa III, B va C moddalar hosil bo'ladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. I, II, V moddalar ranglarini ayting.
4. Bir bosqichda II moddadan I ni olish mumkinmi? Agar mumkin bo'lsa, reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

32-masala



Qandaydir B metall ustidan X gaz ($D(\text{H}_2) = 14$) o'tkazilganda sariq rangli, qattiq C modda olindi. Bu modda organik kimyoda katalizator sifatida ko'p ishlatiladi. C modda qizdirilganda izomer D va E moddalarga aylanadi. D modda metan kabi tuzilishga ega, E modda esa ammiak tipida. Quyidagi jadvalda moddalar tarkiblari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

modda	A	B	C	D	G	H
$\omega(\text{B}), \%$	73,42%	100%	34,47	41,22	24,49	27,72

1. Barcha moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A, C, D, F moddalarda B metallning oksidlanish darajasini keltiring.
4. D, E, H moddalarning strukturasini yozing.

33-masala

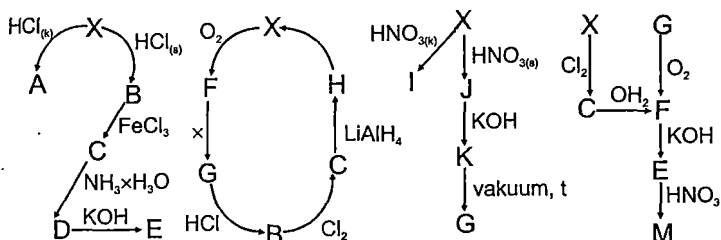
X metallning modifikatsiyalaridan biri ($\rho = 7,29 \text{ g/sm}^3$) tetragonal shaklda bo'lib elementar yacheykasining parametrlari: $a = b = 0,583 \text{ nm}$, $c = 0,3181 \text{ nm}$. Bitta elementar yacheyka 4 atom X saqlaydi.

1. X elementni toping.

Bu metallning yana bir modifikatsiyasi yoqlari-markazlashgan kub shaklida bo'lib X metallning radiusi $r = 0,182 \text{ nm}$.

2. Kub shaklidagi modifikatsiyaning zichligini toping.

Quyida X metall birikmalarining kimyoviy xossalari aks ettirilgan sxema berilgan. Hamma moddalar X metall saqlaydi. B, C, F, G, H moddalar binar. B va C; F va G; D va I; J va M lar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega.

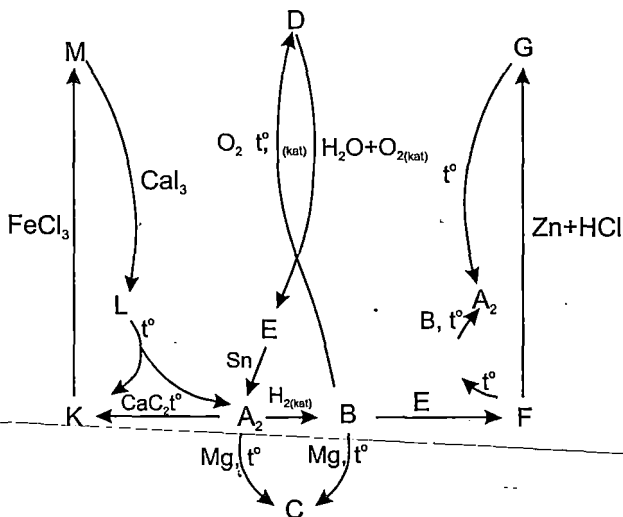


3. Barcha moddalarni toping.

4. Sxemadagi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

34-masala

Quyida X metallmas atomlaridan iborat, oddiy A modda birikmalari o'zgarishlari keltirilgan.



modda	A ₂	B	D	K	L	G
$\omega(X)$, %	100	82,35	30,45	30,41	28,77	43,64

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing (15 ta).
3. A₂ modda tuzilishini MO usuli bilan tushuntirib bering.
 $B + H^+ = BH^+$ reaksiya uchun protonirlanish konstantasi
 $K = 1,79 \times 10^9$ ga teng:
4. 0,10 M li B eritmasining pH i va β qiymatini toping.

35-masala

1,000 g binar X xlorid 500 ml suyultirilgan HCl eritmasida eritildi. Olingan binafsha-pushti rangli eritma teng ikki qismga bo'linib bir qismi elektrolizorning anodli qismiga solindi va platina-elektrodlari bilan elektroliz qilindi. Elektroliz 3 soat davomida 0,0733 A kuchlanishli tok bilan o'tkazildi (tok bo'yicha unum 100%). Ikkinchi qismi ochiq idishda qoldirildi va ancha vaqtdan keyin elektroliz qilindi, lekin bu holatda elektroliz bormadi. Shu eritmadan yashil-pushti Y kristallarning 0,566 g massasini 100% unum bilan ajratib olish mumkin. Y 36,9% metall saqlaydi.

1. Moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Elektrolizda boradigan reaksiyalar va ikkinchi eritmada boradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.
 Xuddi shunday usulda tayyorlangan ikkinchi eritmadagi metallning miqdorini aniqlash uchun 0,050 N li $KMnO_4$ ishlatildi.
3. $KMnO_4$ bilan titrlashda boradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.
4. Titrlashda xatolik bo'lmashligi uchun qanday qo'shimcha reaktiv ishlatish kerak? Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Shu holatda 25 ml alikvota uchun sarflanadigan $KMnO_4$ hajmini toping.

36-masala

Tabiiy mineral A 1300 K ga qadar qizdirilganda B qattiq qoldiq va C ($\rho = 1,94$ g/l) gaz ajraldi. Qoldiq modda ko'mir bilan qizdirilganda yana bir qattiq mahsulot – D va E gazni hosil qiladi. D suv bilan shiddatli ta'sirlashib F modda eritmasini va G gazni hosil qiladi. D modda 1400 K da azot bilan reaksiyaga kirishib H moddani hosil qiladi. H tarkibida 14,99% C va 34,97% N bor. CO_2 bilan to'yingan

eritmalarda H ning I ga aylanishi oraliq J intermediat ishtirokida boradi:



I modda ikki izomer holatida bo'lishi mumkin. Ulardan biri simmetrik hisoblanadi va IQ-spektrida 2220 va 2260 sm^{-1} holatda cho'qqilar beradi. I modda gidrolizidan L modda hosil bo'ladi. Gidroliz yana davom ettirilsa L modda ham to'la gidrolizlanib C va M gazlarni hosil qiladi. I moddani, shuningdek, M va N gazlarning o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan olish mumkin, bunda qo'shimcha mahsulot sifatida HCl ajraladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. I modda izomerlarining strukturasini yozing va ulardan beqarorini ko'rsating.

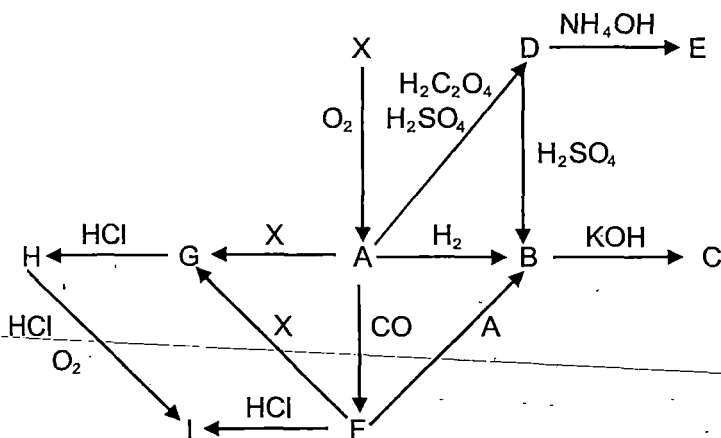
D moddaning kristall strukturasini NaCl kabi tuzilishli, bunda D tarkibidagi kationlar Cl^- anionlari holatini egallaydi, D anionlari esa oktaedr bo'shlig'ida yotadi.

4. D moddaning zichligi $\rho = 2,22 \text{ g/sm}^3$ ekanligini hisobga olib D kristall strukturasidagi ikki kation orasidagi masofani toping.

5. L moddaning 2 ta olinish usulini yozing.

37-masala

X elementning Meksikada katta zaxiralari bor bo'lib u dastlab Eritron nomi bilan atalgan.



Ushbu sxemada X elementning kimyoviy xossalari keltirilgan. X element kislorodda yoqilsa katalizator sifatida ishlatiladigan sarg'ish rangli yuqori oksid – A hosil bo'ladi. A oksid H_2 bilan ohista qaytarilsa amfoter oksid – B hosil bo'ladi. B modda KOH bilan ta'sirlashishidan C modda ($\omega\%(X) = 47,89\%$); H_2SO_4 bilan esa ko'k rangli D kristallogidratni ($\omega\%(X) = 20,16\%$) beradi. $M_r(A) / M_r(B) = 2,192$ kabi nisbatda. D eritmasiga ammiak eritmasi qo'shilsa E cho'kma tushadi. F modda HCl bilan reaksiyaga kirishib yashil rangli I kristallogidratni hosil qiladi ($\omega\%(X) = 19,19\%$). Xuddi shunday G modda ham HCl bilan H kristallogidratni hosil qiladi ($\omega\%(X) = 22,17\%$). H modda I ga nisbatan bitta kam suv molekulasini saqlaydi.

1. Sxemadagi barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. D va H moddalarning struktur formulalarini yozing.

F modda kaliy gidrosulfat bilan ta'sirlashib tarkibida $\omega\%(X) = 7,59\%$ va $\omega\%(H_2O) = 32,14\%$ bo'lgan J modda hosil qiladi.

4. J moddaning formulasini va F modda bilan kaliy gidrosulfatning reaksiyasini yozing.

38-masala

X metallning 100,00 g plastinkasini Y va Z metallardan elektrolitik usulda tozalash uchun konsentrlangan sulfat kislota eritmasiga tushirildi va keyinchalik eritma 5 soat 11 min 35 sekund davomida 16,00 A tok bilan elektroliz qilindi. Bunda 98,5 g X metall katodda ajraldi va 0,6 g Y metall cho'kmaga tushdi. Cho'kma Y to'liq ajratilib olindi. Filtratga mo'l natriy sulfid qo'shilganda 1,341 g cho'kma tushdi. Olingan Y metallning bir qismi HCl da Cl_2 ishtirokida eritildi. Erituvchi va Cl_2 to'la yo'qotilganidan keyin 0,838 g A modda olinadi. A modda teng ikki qismga bo'lindi. Birinchi qismni uzoq vaqt vakuumda qizdirishning oxirgi mahsuloti sifatida 0,21 g Y metall olinadi. Ikkinchi qism xlor oqimida qizdirildi va bunda 0,323 g B modda hosil bo'ldi.

1. Metallar va noma'lum moddalarni toping.

2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini toping.

3. A va B moddalar strukturasi yozing.

39-masala

Qandaydir tabiiy mineral tarkibida X metall saqlaydi. 2,00 g mineral inert gaz atmosferasida qizdirilganda 0,666 g qattiq qoldiq A modda va gaz mahsulotlar hosil bo'ldi. Gaz mahsulotlar sovutilganda B moddaning 26,89% li eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Agar mineral ustidan qizdirilgan gazsimon B o'tkazilsa, massa 53,18% ga kamayadi va C binar modda qoladi. 3,00 g C elektroliz qilinsa anodda 0,706 l o'tkir hidli D gaz ajraladi. A moddani C va E ning 2,36 : 1 massa nisbatda ta'sirlashishidan olish mumkin.

1. Mineralni va barcha moddalarning kimyoviy tarkibini (formulasini) toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

40-masala

5,03 g 50% li A modda eritmasiga binar B modda (tarkibida 24,26% kislorod bor) qo'shilganda 1,52 g ikkita C va D gazlar aralashmasi (vodorodga nisbatan zichligi $\rho = 18,85$) hamda E modda hosil bo'ldi. E moddadagi elementlardan birining massa ulushi 38,7%. C va D gazlar aralashmasi sovuq trubkadan o'tkazilsa F modda olinadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. F moddaning ikkita izomeri strukturasini yozing.

41-masala

Britaniya universitetlaridan birida o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra olimlar so'zlarni o'qishda harflarning ketma-ketligi ahamiyatsiz ekanligini e'lon qilishdi. Muhimi birinchi va oxirgi harf to'g'ri joylashgan bo'lsa bo'ldi. Ularning fikriga ko'ra biz so'zni o'qiganda harflab emas, balki uni butunligicha qabul qilamiz. Endi tasavvur qilingchi, shu holat kimyoviy formulalar bilan sodir bo'lsa nima bo'lar edi? Kimyoviy formulalarda atomlar yoki atom guruhlarini tartib bilan yozish katta ahamiyatga ega. Agar kimyoviy formulalarda atomlar o'rnini almashtirib va umumiy holatga keltirib yozsak u holda bu oddiy formulalarni o'qish anchagina murakkab bo'lardi. Ushbu masalada ba'zi shunday-yozilgan formulalarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

1. Quyidagi jadvalni to'ldiring.

Formula	ClFO_4	$\text{Cl}_4\text{H}_9\text{JO}_4$	BF_3HKO	ClF_4NO	F_3NS	$\text{C}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{FeO}_4$	ClFO_2S	J_4O_9
Har bir atomning oksidlanish darajasi								
To'g'ri kimyoviy formulasi								

2. Barcha moddalarning struktur formulalarini va markaziy atomlarning oksidlanish darajalarini yozing.

3. Ushbu moddalarning olinish usullariga bittadan misol yozing.

42-masala

Oddiy A moddaning 10,00 g namunasi B gaz bilan qizdirilganda C modda olindi. Yana bir qattiq D modda esa B bilan qizdirilganda E gaz olinadi. Olingan C va E moddalar o'zaro ta'sirlashishidan esa 23,19 g F binar modda va 3,31 g B gaz olinadi.

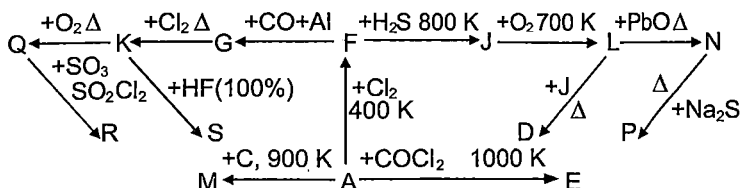
1. A – F moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. C va D moddalar suv bilan qanday ta'sirlashadi. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

43-masala

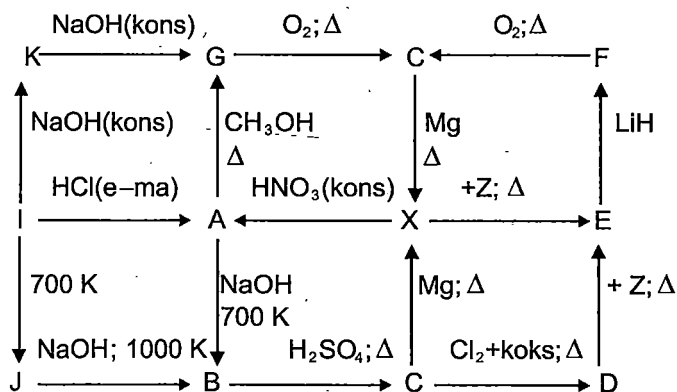
1,000 g A metall 30% li nitrat kislotada eriganda H_2AO_n tarkibli B modda va 0,466 l rangsiz X gaz ajraldi. B modda ajratib olinib doimiy massaga kelguncha quritildi. Olingan qoldiq vodorod bilan 900 K da qaytarildi, bunda 1,333 g AO_{n-m} tarkibli D modda olindi. Quyida A metallning ba'zi birikmalari o'zgarishlari keltirilgan.



Sxemadagi reaksiya mahsulotlari sifatida faqat A metall saqlagan birikmalar ko'rsatilgan. Reaksiyalarda qo'shimcha boshqa moddalar ham hosil bo'lishi mumkin. P modda 3 ta elementdan iborat bo'lib tarkibida 35,55% A metall va 47,4% S saqlaydi. E moddada +4 zaryadli oktaedr tuzilishli kation bo'lib, oktaedr uchlarida A metall joylashgan. F va K binar moddalarda A metallning oksidlanish darajalari 1 birlikka farq qiladi va K moddada $\omega\%(A) = 40,336\%$. R moddada Me va O larning massa miqdorlari 31,57% va 47,368%.

1. A metallni va barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Masala shartida aytilgan va sxemadagi barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. G, Q, R moddalar strukturasi yozing.

44-masala



Yuqoridagi sxemada X elementning xossalari aks ettirilgan. E va F moddalar normal sharoitda rangsiz gazlar bo'lib, vodorodga nisbatan zichliklari tegishli $\rho(F) = 13,72$ va $\rho(E) = 33,62$. I modda qizdirilganda 47,24% massa kamayib J modda hosil bo'ladi. K, J, B moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega. I modda tabiiy mineral hisoblanadi. Z normal sharoitda oddiy gaz modda. Sxemada faqat X element saqlagan birikmalar keltirilgan.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. K va J moddalar strukturasi yozing.

45-masala

A va B binar qattiq moddalar tarkibida X element saqlaydi. Ular alohida-alohida suvda eritildi. Bunda gaz ajralishi va cho'kma tushishi kuzatilmadi. So'ngra sekin-asta B eritmasiga A eritmasidan yashil rang hosil bo'lguncha quyildi. Olingan eritma sovutilsa C kompleks birikma cho'kadi. C ning suvli eritmasi Mg bilan ta'sirlashib D gaz va C modda anioni kabi anion saqlagan E moddani hosil qiladi. E moddani kislotali eritmasi bromli suvni rangsizlantiradi.

Modda	A	B	E	C
Rang	qizil	oq	yashil	yashil
$\omega(X)\%$	48,00	43,64	43,9	59,55
$\omega(Mg)\%$	—	—	10,98	—

1. Noma'lum moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

46-masala

1,000 g X mineral namunasi soda bilan birgalikda havoda suyuqlantirildi. Olingan mahsulotlar suvda eritildi. Bunda qo'ng'ir rangli A modda cho'kmaga tushdi. Cho'kma ajratib olinib 800 K gacha qizdirildi. Natijada qizil rangli 0,46 g B modda olindi. Filtratdan karbonat angidrid gazi o'tkazildi. Bu safar oq C cho'kma tushdi va u ham ajratib olinib qizdirildi. Reaksiyadan so'ng 0,59 g D qoldiq olindi. B va D lar qattiq qizdirilsa, X mineralni olish mumkin.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

47-masala

A, B, C moddalar X va Y oddiy moddalarning reaksiyasidan olinishi mumkin. D moddada esa X va Y dan tashqari yana kislorod ham bor. Hamma reaksiyalar uchun bir xil massali X namunasi olindi. D modda A ning kislorod bilan oksidlanishidan olingan.

Modda	A	B	C	D
Xossa	Rangsiz suyuq.	Sariq krist.	Zarg'.-sariq krist.	Rangsiz suyuq.
m(mahsulot)	1,7484	2,7806	3,8129	1,8516

1. Barcha moddalarni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.

2. Barcha moddalarning suv bilan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Reaksiya uchun olingan X moddaning massasini toping.

4. B, C moddalarning tuzilishini tushuntiring.

48-masala

Laboratoriyada 3 ta individual suvsiz tuzlar aralashmasi bor bo'lib, ular karbonat va gidrokarbonatlar hisoblanadi. Tuzlardan biri ishqoriy-yer metall saqlaydi. 1-tajribada 0,1 g namuna suvda eritildi. Erimagan cho'kma filtrlandi. Filtratni metiloranj ishtirokida titrlash uchun 13,00 ml 0,100 N li HCl eritmasi sarflandi. 2-tajribada esa aralashma 500 K gacha qizdirildi va olingan qoldiqning 0,1 g miqdori yana suvda eritildi. Erimagan cho'kma filtrlandi va filtratni titrlash uchun 14,70 ml 0,100 N li HCl eritmasi sarflandi. 3-tajribada esa tuzlar 1700 K gacha qizdirildi. Olingan qoldiqning 0,1 g miqdori suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmani titrlash uchun 15,40 ml 0,100 N li HCl sarflandi.

1. Aralashmadagi tuzlarning mol nisbatlarini toping.

2. O'tkazilgan tajribalarda olingan eritmalar pH qiymati ortib borish tartibida joylashtiring.

3. Agar tuzlar tarkibidagi metallar 3 ta ketma-ket davrlarda joylashgan bo'lsa, tuzlar formulalarini toping.

49-masala

X element tabiatda tarqalishi bo'yicha 13-o'rinda turadi. Uning asosiy minerallaridan biri A binar modda. A modda konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 bilan ishlansa tarkibida X saqlagan B gaz olinadi. Bu modda xona temperaturasida gaz, ammo normal sharoitda suyuqlik! 573,3 mg A modda ortiqcha H_2SO_4 bilan qizdirish ishtirokida ishlandi, ajralgan B gazni 1-litr-suvda eritildi. Eritma 10 barobar suyultirildi. Olingan eritmada $pH = 3$ (suvli eritmada B ning dissoslanish konstantasi $K_a = 6,8 \times 10^{-4}$).

1. X element va A, B moddalarni toping. Javobingizni izohlang. X element atom energetikasida va turmushda ham ishlatiladi.

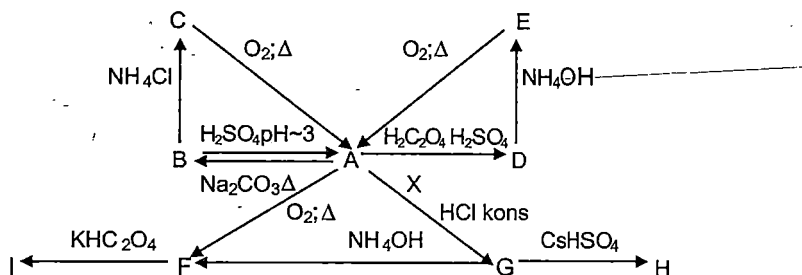
2. X ning shu sohalarida ishlatiladigan birikmalariga bittadan misol keltiring.

X oddiy moddasining ilk kimyoviy sintez usuli quyidagicha bo'lgan: boshlang'ich moddalar sifatida C va D moddalar ishlatilgan. Reaksiya mahsulotlaridan biri E modda bo'lib D modda kabi binar birikma. C, D, E moddalarda X elementning miqdori tegishli 46,15%; 43,77%; 50,89% (massa jihatdan).

3. C, D, E moddalarni toping.

4. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

50-masala



Ushbu sxemada X elementning ba'zi birikmalari orasidagi o'zgarishlar keltirilgan. B modda pH ~ 3 da H_2SO_4 ishtirokida A moddaga aylanadi. A modda soda bilan qizdirilsa yana B modda hosil bo'ladi. D, G, H, I moddalar gidratlar bo'lib, tegishli 35,59%, 40,69%, 22,66%, 11,10% suv saqlaydi. $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{D}$ bosqichida 1 mol A modda bilan 1 mol oksalat kislota, $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{G}$ da esa 3 mol A bilan 4 mol X ta'sirlashadi. Moddalarning ba'zi xossalari quyidagi jadvalda:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Rang	Sarg'ish	Rangsiz	Oq	Ko'k	Yashil	Binaf.	To'q -yash.	Yash. -qo'ng'.	Qo'ng' -jigar.
$\omega(\text{X})\%$	56,02	41,78	43,55	20,13	?	?	10,47	?	?

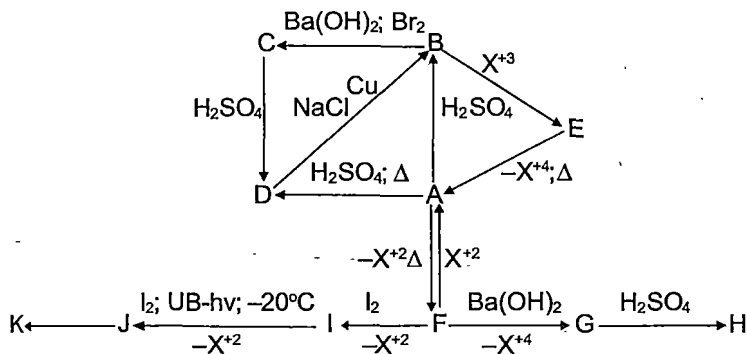
1. X elementni toping.

2. Barcha moddalarni aniqlang.

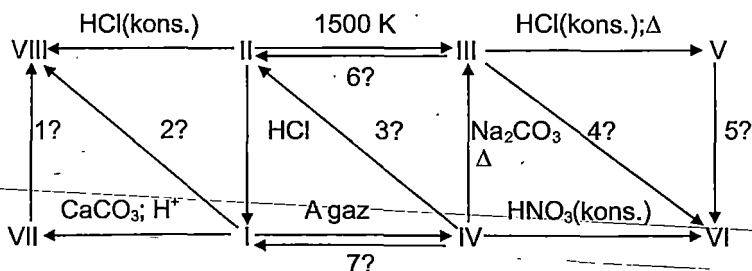
3. Sxemada keltirilgan reaksiyalarni yozing.

51-masala

Metallar orasida ham manfiy oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qiladiganlari uchraydi! Quyidagi sxemada ana shunday metallardan biri A ning kimyoviy xossalari keltirilgan. Shuningdek, sxemada X metallasining ham birikmalari ishtirok etgan bo'lib, ularning formulasi emas, balki ulardagi X ning oksidlanish darajasi ko'rsatilgan. $A \rightarrow B$ bosqichi qaytar bo'lib X^{+2} saqlagan gaz ishtirokida boradi. J va K moddalar binar bo'lib, tarkibida massa jihatidan 12,79% va 14,17% A saqlaydi. C va E suvda kam eriydi. $D \rightarrow B$ reaksiyasi NaCl, eritmasida boradi. C, G, H, I larda A va kislorodning mol nisbatlari bir xil.



1. A va X elementlarni toping.
2. Barcha noma'lum moddalarni toping.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow A$ bosqichning qanday ahamiyati bor.

52-masala

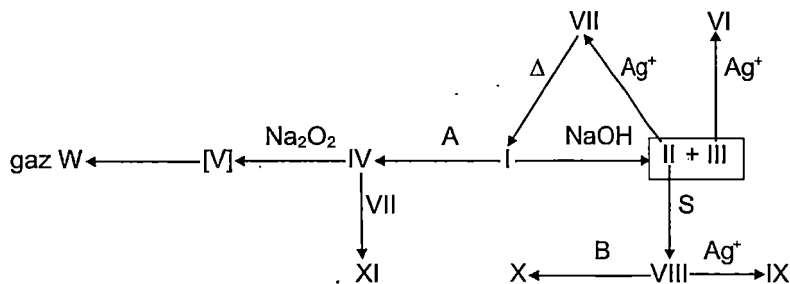
AgNO_3 ning nitrat kislotali eritmasi 1,000 g I modda bilan 1,386 g, 1,000 g VII modda bilan esa 0,594 g oq cho'kma beradi. VII modda Ca saqlamaydi. 1,000 g VII sulfat kislotali eksikatorida ushlab turilganda kisloata massasi 0,112 g ga ortadi. I, VII lar gidratlar, II, III, IV moddalar binar bo'lib, ulardan II va III bir xil sifat tarkibli. I, II, III, IV va VII moddalar o'ziga xos ranglarga ega:

ko'k-yashil, qora, qizil, oq va yashil.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Sxemadagi "?" belgisi qo'yilgan jarayonlar uchun qanday reagentlar taklif etasiz?
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing (15 ta).

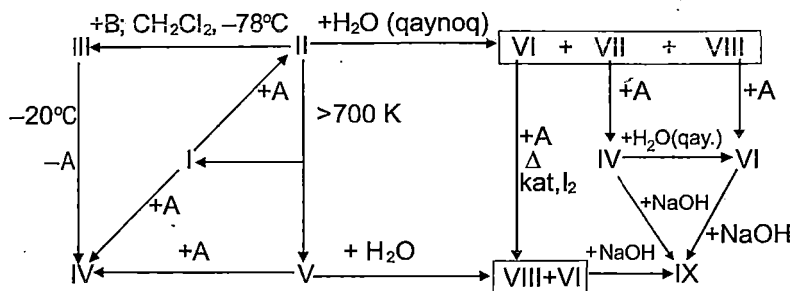
53-masala

Quyidagi sxemadagi VI, VII va IX moddalar suvda yomon eriydi va tegishli 72,0%; 80,6%; 65,0% Ag saqlaydi. V modda noturg'un hisoblanib $\rho = 1,25 \text{ g/l}$ bo'lgan 1:1 nisbatdagi ikki gaz aralashmasi W ni hosil qilib parchalanadi. A, B oddiy moddalar n.sh. da gaz va suyuq bo'lib 3- va 4- davrdagi elementlardan tashkil topgan. Sxemada mahsulotlar sifatida faqatgina asosiy mahsulotlar ko'rsatilgan.



1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
 2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
 3. VI va IX moddalar qizdirilganda parchalanish reaksiyalarini yozing.
 4. Hidroliz tenglamalarini yozing.
- I va XI moddalar HCl ning suvli eritmasida gidrolizga uchraydi.

54-masala



Moddalar(binar)	II	III	IV	V
T(suyuq.), $^\circ C$	23,8	-35(parchalan.)	340	180(haydal.)
$\omega(W)\%$	56,36	30,10	43,66	49,21

II modda qaynoq suv bilan ishlansa VI, VII, VIII moddalar aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. IV, VI moddalar mo'l NaOH bilan ishlansa ikkala xolda ham faqat IX birikmani hosil qiladi. Faqatgina I – IX moddalar W element saqlaydi. Sxemadagi reaksiyalarda faqat W element saqlagan moddalar ko'rsatilgan.

1. W element va barcha noma'lum moddalarni toping. Hisoblashlar bilan.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. I – V moddalar strukturasi yozing.

55-masala

Laboratoriyada 4 ta o'quvchiga ustoz 4 xil individual tuz eritmasini tahlil qilishni topshirdi. Analizni boshlashdan oldin 1-o'quvchi o'zining eritmasiga ustozidan so'ramasdan deyarli barcha laboratoriyalarda uchraydigan bir suyuqlikdan 3 – 4 tomchi solib qo'ydi (bu modda reaksiyalarda ishtirok etmaydi). Tajriba boshlandi:

1-, 2-, 3-eritmalar rangsiz, 4-eritma esa sariq rangli. 4 ta eritmaga ham qo'rg'oshin-atsetat eritmasi qo'shilganda 1-holatda o'ziga xos hid sezildi. 2-eritma bilan oq cho'kma va rangsiz gaz ajralishi kuzatildi. 3- va 4-eritmalar esa sariq rangli cho'kma hosil bo'ldi.

1-eritmani 2- ga quyilganda avval pushti rang paydo bo'ldi. Agar 1-eritmani quyishni davom ettirilsa, eritma rangsizlanib, undan rangsiz gaz ajralishi kuzatiladi. 1-eritma 3-ga quyilsa hech qanday o'zgarish bo'lmaydi, lekin shu aralashmaga vodorod peroksid qo'shilsa eritma sariq-jigar rangga bo'yaladi. 4-eritmaga 1-eritma quyilsa eritmaning sariq rangi apelsin rangli bo'ladi. 2, 3, 4 eritmadagi tuzlar tarkibida bitta X ishqoriy metallni saqlaydi, bunda X ning 2-moddadagi massa ulushi 4-dagidan 15% ga ortiq.

1. Barcha moddalarni yozing.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. 1-o'quvchi eritmasiga qanday modda qo'shgan edi?

56-masala

X va Y elementlar o'zaro A, B, C, D, E binar moddalarni hosil qiladi. E modda suv, vodorod va kislorod bilan hattoki qizdirilganda ham ta'sirlashmaydi! D modda qizdirilganda C va E moddalarga aylanadi, xlor bilan ta'sirlashsa F moddani hosil qiladi. A modda I va II izomerlar holidagi bo'lishi mumkin. B modda dimerlanish xossasiga ega.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F
Agregat holati	gaz	gaz	gaz	suyuqlik	gaz	gaz
$\omega(Y)\%$	37,3	54,3	70,4	74,8	78,1	58,5

1. X, Y elementlar va barcha moddalarni toping.
2. A – F moddalar va A modda izomerlari va B modda dimeri strukturasini yozing.

F moddaning propen bilan reaksiyasidan G modda, C moddaning sirka kislota bilan ta'sirlashuvidan esa H modda ($\omega(Y)\% = 67,9\%$) olinadi.

3. G va H ning struktura formulalarini yozing.

57-masala

A va B moddalar tarkibida bitta element X bir xil oksidlanish darajasida uchraydi. Qiziq tomoni shundaki, X element A modda kation tarkibida bo'lsa, B moddada anion tarkibida. A tuz och-

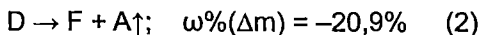
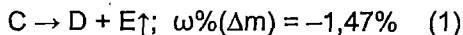
binafsha rangli kristall bo'lib, uning suvli eritmasi sarg'ish rangga ega. B tuz esa qizil rangli. 0,4444 g A va 0,3621 g B moddalar saqlagan eritmalar aralashtirilsa eritma yashil rangga kiradi hamda vaqt o'tishi bilan yashil rangli C modda cho'kadi. C cho'kmaga 40% li KOH eritmasi qo'shib aralashtirilsa qo'ng'ir D moddaning suspenziyasi hosil bo'ldi. D modda ustidagi eritma ajratib olindi. Eritma ranggi binafsha bo'lib, F modda ishtirokidan darak beradi. Eritma nitrat kislota bilan ishlanganda gaz ajraldi va yashil G moddaning kolloid eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. G moddaga KF qo'shilganda erib ketadi. Bunda H va I moddalarning ekvimolyar aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. Bu moddalarda X element turli xil oksidlanish darajasiga ega. I modda vodorod peroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishsa B tuz olinadi. F moddaning ishqoriy eritmasi bariy gidroksid ta'sirida bariy sulfat bilan izostruktur bo'lgan cho'kma J ni beradi. F modda HCl eritmasi bilan ishlansa o'tkir hidli gaz ajraladi. A modda qizdirilsa qo'ng'ir gaz ajratib parchlanadi.

Modda	A	B	I(qattiq)	J
$\omega(X)\%$	13,82	16,96	13,22	21,72

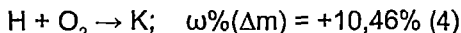
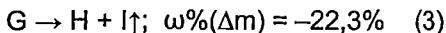
1. X element, A – D va F – J moddalarni aniqlang.
2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A moddaning qattiq holda va eritmada turlicha ranglarga ega ekanligini tushuntiring.
4. F moddaning olinish usullariga 2 ta misol yozing.
5. Suvli eritmadan A moddani qanday olish mumkin?

58-masala

Yuqori bosim va temperaturada A oksid B ishqor bilan ta'sirlashib C tuzni hosil qiladi. C tuz yuqori haroratda tez parchalanishi hisobiga undan boshqa moddalarni olish mumkin.

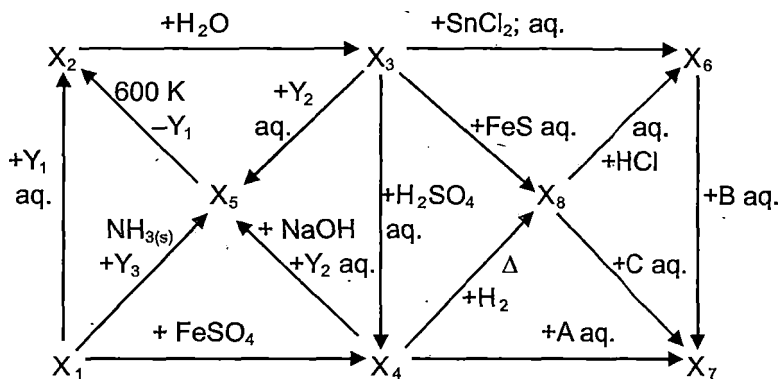


F modda parchlanmaydi. I va A lar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega. F modda eritmasiga bariy gidroksid qo'shilganda G cho'kma va B ishqor hosil bo'ladi. G modda termik ta'sirga uchratildi:



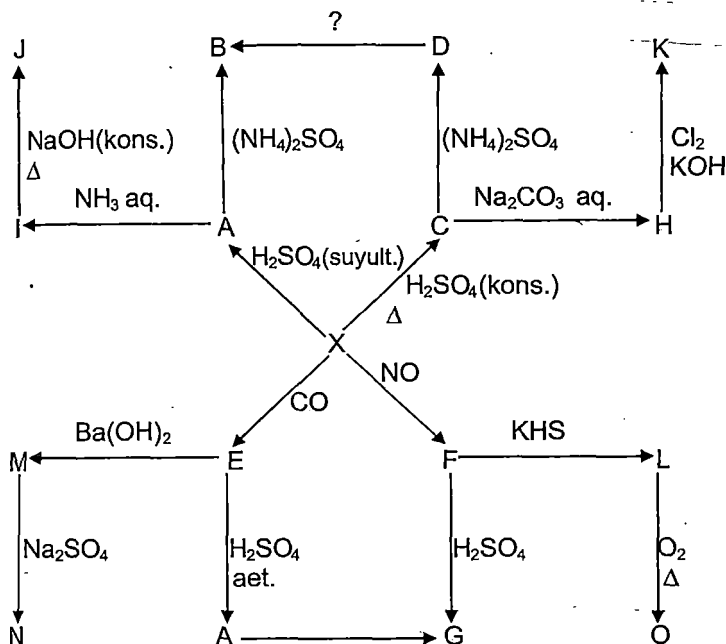
1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. C va D moddalarni nomlang.

59-masala



Sxemada X_1 holida X element va uning birikmalari belgilangan, Y_1 holida esa Y element va uning binar birikmalari belgilangan. X_2 va X_5 bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega. 7 g X_5 1 g X saqlasa, 5 g X_3 3 g X saqlaydi. 3 ta elementdan iborat X_7 tarkibida massa jihatidan 10,07% X ; 20,3% Y va Z element saqlaydi. Y_2 da Y ning mol ulushi 75%; Y_3 da esa 50%. A, B, C moddalar Y ning birikmalari hisoblanib, ularda Y ning massa miqdori tegishli 10,728%; 12,96%; 22,22% ga teng. Chap tomondagi kvadratdagi barcha moddalar kichik davrlar elementlaridan tashkil topgan (aq. eritma).

1. X , Y , Z elementlar va barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. Y_1 va Y_2 moddalar strukturasini yozing.
4. X_8 ga a) H_2SO_4 (kons.) b) O_2 (600 K da) ta'sir ettirilsa qanday reaksiyalar sodir bo'ladi.

60-masala

Sxemada X metallning xossalari aks ettirilgan bo'lib bu yerda: aet. – efir, aq. – suv, suyult. – suyultirilgan, kons. – konsentrlangan ma'nosida. Mahsulotlar sifatida faqat X saqlagan birikmalar ko'rsatilgan. A va C moddalarda X ning massa ulushi tegishli 36,84% va 28%. L modda Russen tuzi deb nomlanib, qora rangli kristall (massa jihatidan 39,28% X; 16,91% S; 17,24% N; 6,88% K saqlaydi). B, D, J moddalar kristallogidratlar bo'lib, J da X ning massa ulushi 27,12%. B modda 27,55% suv saqlaydi. 7,233 g D modda ishqor bilan ta'sirlashib 336 ml gaz hosil qiladi va cho'kma tushadi. Ushbu cho'kmadan 0,838 g X metallni olish mumkin. F modda 31,75% X saqlaydi. Bu modda 1-marta 1929-yil Mansho tomonidan E modda (tarkibida 1 atom X saqlaydi)ni NO atmosferasida 45°C da qizdirib olingan. A modda eritmasidan NO ni o'tkazib G moddani olish mumkin, bu reaksiya "qo'ng'ir halqa usuli" deyiladi.

1. X elementni toping.

2. Barcha moddalarni toping.

3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. E, F, G, K, N lar tuzilishini chizing.

61-masala

37,1% Y metall saqlaydigan X kislotali tuz yuqori temperaturada ba'zi moddalar bilan ta'sirlashib quyidagi natijalarni berdi:

Reagentlar	X	Al_2O_3+X	SiO_2+X	PCl_5+X	SO_3+X
Mahsulotlar	2 ta	2 ta	3 ta	3 ta	2 ta
Asosiy mahsulot	A	B	C	D	E
Asosiy mahsulotdagi $\omega(Y)\%$	54,76	32,85	24,47	13,69	18,85
Asosiy mahsulotdagi element soni	2 ta	3 ta	3 ta	3 ta	4 ta

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. X modda anioni qanday tuzilishli?

62-masala

Oq, kristall X moddaning 6,38 g miqdori azot atmosferasida 700 K da qizdirildi. Bunda A qattiq qoldiq $m_A = 2,48$ g hamda B+C gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Gazlar aralashmasining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi $D(H_2) = 32,244$. Qoldiq suvda eritildi va hajm 500,0 ml gacha yetkazildi. Olingan eritmaning 10,00 ml alikvotasini titrlash uchun 0,100 M li HCl eritmasidan 16,0 ml sarflandi. Gazlar aralashmasi teng ikki qismga bo'lindi. Birinchi qismi qizdirilgan mis naycha ustidan o'tkazildi, naycha oxirida 0,224 l B gaz olindi. Ikkinchi aralashma esa elektr razryadi bilan ishlandi, bunda zichlik 3,109 g/l gacha oshdi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. X strukturasini ifodalang.
4. Gaz aralashmasi elektr razryadi bilan ishlanganda boradigan jarayonning K_m qiymatini toping.

63-masala

Tabiatda yaxshigina tarqalgan A mineral X metallni olish uchun xomashyo hisoblanadi. A mineral yoqilsa B gaz ajraladi. B gaz tarkibida elementlar massa ulushlari deyarli teng. X metallning suvli suspenziyasi B gaz bilan ta'sirlashsa C modda olinadi. Modda tarkibida 3 element bo'lib $\pm 1\%$ aniqlikda ularning massa ulushlari teng. C modda kuchli qaytaruvchi hisoblanib, nam havoda kislorod bilan oksidlanib D moddaga (38,3% kislorod saqlaydi) aylanadi. O'z o'rnida D modda B gaz ajratib suvda erimaydigan E moddani hosil qiladi. Oksidlovchilar bo'lmagan holatlarda C modda qaytariladi. Namlik ishtirokida C modda B gaz, E modda va F o'rta tuzni hosil qiladi. Shundan so'ng F modda sekin-asta A mineral tarkibiga kiruvchi oddiy moddalardan birini ajratib A mineralga aylanadi. NaOH ishtirokida C modda A dan tashqari G moddani ham hosil qiladi. G modda tarkibida X metall bor.

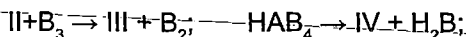
1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

64-masala

I – IV moddalar A va B elementlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, binar birikmalar. III modda dimerlanishga kuchli moyillikni namoyon qiladi. Quyida ular xossalari xaqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Modda	Rang, agregat holati n.sh.	T°C(suyuq.)	$\omega(A)\%$
I	Sariq-apelsin rangli gaz	-121	81,61
II	Sariq-qo'ng'ir gaz	159	52,59
III	Qizil suyuqlik	+3,5	42,51
IV	Rangsiz suyuqlik	-90	38,8

Moddalarning ba'zi olinish usullari (reaksiya tenglamalarida ko'effitsiyentlar ko'rsatilmagan):



1. A va B elementlar va I – IV moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. I – IV moddalarning suv bilan reaksiyasini yozing.

4. I – IV moddalarning strukturasini yozing.

5. II modda qaysi sohada ishlatilishi mumkin?

65-masala

Modda	n.sh. uchun xossalari	Elementlar miqdori (%)		
		X	Y	Z
A	Sarg'ish gaz	100		
B	Rangsiz gaz		100	
C	Rangsiz gaz			100
D	Och-havorang gaz			100
I	Oq kristall modda	22,45		
II	Oq kristall modda			
III	Oq kristall modda		53,53	
IV	Oq kristall portlovchi modda			26,77
V	Och-sariq portlovchi gaz			
VI	Rangsiz sariqqa moyil gaz			29,63
VII	n.sh.da parchalandi. $T < -154^{\circ}\text{C}$ da sariq qattiq modda	54,29		

A gazni 700 K gacha nikel idishda B gaz bilan qizdirib I moddani olish mumkin. Agar xuddi shu reaksiya 6 – 7 atm.da A va B ning hajmiy nisbati ~5:1 bo'lsa II modda olinadi. 50 atm.da ~20:1 A va B aralashmasidan III modda olinadi. B modda C va D bilan hech qanday sharoitda bevosita ta'sirlashmaydi! Shunday bo'lsa ham, Y va Z ning binar birikmalari ma'lum! II va III moddalar sovuq suvda gidrolizga uchraydi va portlovchi IV moddani hosil qiladi. V moddani hosil qilish uchun avval IV modda bariy gidroksid eritmasida D gaz bilan ishlanadi. Keyin olingan kam eruvchi bariyli tuz sulfat kislota bilan ishlanadi. VI moddani A gazni NaOH ning suyultirilgan eritmasidan o'tkazib olish mumkin. A va C gazlarning 1:1 aralashmasidan elektr uchquni o'tkazilsa VII modda olinadi. Bu modda VI modda bilan bir xil sifat tarkibga ega.

1. X, Y, Z elementlarni aniqlang.
2. Barcha moddalarni toping.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. I – VII moddalarning strukturasi yozing.
5. I modda suvda doimiy gidrolizlanadi. Bunda lakmus qo'shilgan I eritmasi avval qizil rangga kiradi, keyinchalik rangsizlanadi. Ushbu jarayonni tushuntiring va reaksiyalarni yozing.
6. A gaz -40°C da muz bilan ta'sirlashishi natijasida E kislota olinadi. Kislotaning formulasi va jarayonda boradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.

66-masala

Qandaydir X xlorid kimyoviy analiz qilindi. 0,500 g massali X suvda eritilib 1000 ml li eritma tayyorlandi. 25,00 ml alikvotani Folgard usuli bo'yicha titrlash uchun 0,01 M li AgNO_3 eritmasidan 9,78 ml sarflandi. Keyin 1,000 g X 450 – 500 K da hovonchada gaz mahsulotlar ajralishi tugaguncha qizdirildi. Olingan 0,5184 g qattiq qoldiq suvda eritildi va 1000 ml li eritma hosil qilindi. 25,00 ml alikvotani yuqoridagi usulda titrlash uchun 19,96 ml AgNO_3 eritmasi sarflandi. Hovoncha devorlaridagi rangsiz qattiq kristallar 0,1068 g massaga ega bo'lib ulardan 500 ml eritma olindi. 20 ml shu eritmaning alikvotasini titrlash uchun 7,987 ml AgNO_3 eritmasi sarflandi.

1. X moddani toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. a) X xlorid, b) qizdirishdan olingan qoldiq va c) probirka devorlaridan olingan qoldiq suvda eritilganda qanday ranglarda bo'ladi. Javobingizni izohlang.

67-masala

Ishqoriy va ishqoriy-yer metallari peroksodisulfatlarini miqdoriy analiz qilish uchun quyidagi metodika ishlatiladi: modda namunasi suvda eritilib eritma 20 – 30 daqiqa davomida AgNO_3 eritmasi ishtirokida qaynatiladi. Olingan eritmani indikator ishtirokida titrlanadi. Laboratoriyada noma'lum X peroksodisulfatni aniqlash uchun ham xuddi yuqoridagidek ishlar bajarildi. Analiz natijalari quyidagi jadvalda:

Namuna massasi, g	0,1247	0,1584	0,2245	0,1856
V(OH ⁻), ml ($C_M = 0,0845$ N)	9,780	10,260	14,540	11,960

1. Analiz uchun eritma qizdirilganda qanday jarayon boradi. Reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

2. AgNO_3 ning rolini tushuntiring.

Ushbu metodni ammoniyli peroksidisulfatlarga qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Buning uchun avval eritmani vodorod peroksid bilan ishlash kerak bo'ladi.

3. Nima uchun ammoniyli tuzlar uchun bu metodni qo'llab bo'lmagligini tushuntiring. H_2O_2 ning roli nimada? Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4. X moddani toping va analizda boradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.

68-masala

A va B birikmalar rangsiz individual tuzlar bo'lib, kuchli oksidlovchilar hisoblanadi. A va B moddalar 3 tadan elementdan iborat. Bu moddalar suvda eriydi, A ning suvli eritmasi birmuncha barqaror bo'lsa, B eritmasi xona sharoitidayoq parchalana boshlaydi. Parchalanishni tezlashtirish uchun A, B eritmaları qaytarma sovutgichda qaynatildi. Bunda A dan X gaz, B dan esa X+Y aralashma ajraldi. Bu gazlar hidsiz va rangsiz hisoblanadi. X gaz, X+Y aralashma, Y ning zichligi nisbati tegishli 1:1,375:1,25. A va B eritmaları qaynatilgandan so'ng eritmalar muhiti turlicha o'zgardi, bittasi kuchli kislotali tomonga, ikkinchisi esa kuchli ishqoriy muhitga siljidi. Qaynatilishdan olingan eritmalar aralashtirilganda faqatgina bitta C tuzning rangsiz, muhiti neytral bo'lgan eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. C tuz ham xuddi A kabi 3 elementdan iborat. 4,05 g A va 2,97 g B dan (moddalar ekvimolyar nisbatda olingan) 5,22 g C modda olindi. Jarayonda 168 ml X, 504 ml X+Y aralashma, 336 ml Y gazlar ajraldi. Hech bir modda vodorod saqlamaydi. A va C moddalar tarkibi quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

Modda / element	1	2	3
A	28,89%	23,7%	47,41%
C	44,83%	18,69%	36,38%

1. 1 – 3 elementlar va barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A, B moddalar anionlari strukturalarini yozing.
4. A va B tuzlarning olinish usullariga misollar yozing.

69-masala

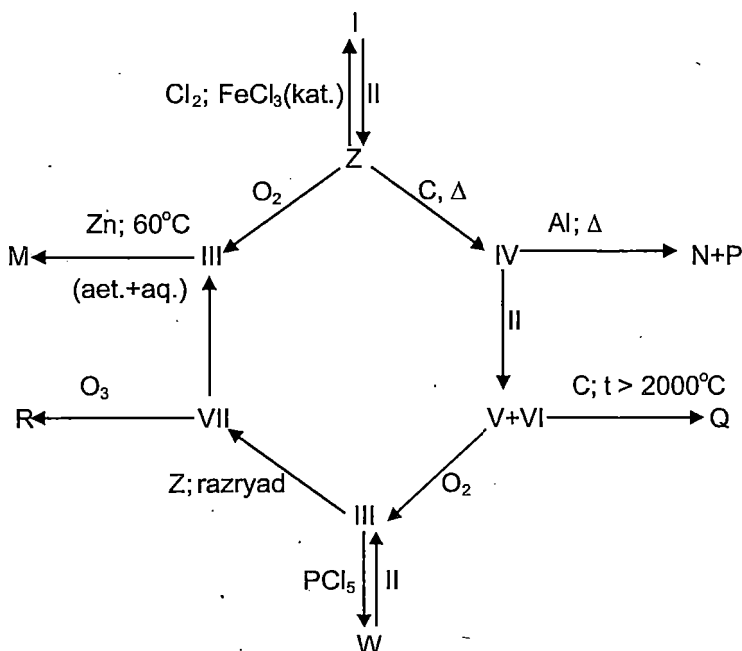
2,91 g kalsiy atsetat digidratli suvda eritilib olingan eritma ekvimolyar miqdordagi 3,51 g massali X tuz (kristallizatsiya suvi saqlamaydi) bilan aralashtirildi. Bunda 5,16 g oq kristall modda cho'kdi. Undagi suvsiz tuzning massa ulushi 79,07% ni tashkil qiladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. X modda eritmasiga kumush nitrat eritmasi va bir necha tomchi ammiak tomizildi. Bunda qanday jarayon boradi? Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. X eritmasiga avval kam, keyin esa ortiqcha Ca(OH)_2 qo'shilganda boradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

70-masala

1,97 g massadagi X oddiy modda shoh arog'ida eritildi. Bunda A modda eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Olingan eritmaga ozgina qizdirib qattiq kaliy xlorid qo'shildi. Keyinchalik eritmadan apelsin rangli Y moddaning 5,06 g kristallari ajratib olindi. Y suvda eritilib 1000 ml li eritma tayyorlandi. 20,00 ml alikvotaga ortiqcha KI qo'shilganda reaksiyaning yagona oksidlangan mahsuloti sifatida yod ajraldi va hosil bo'lgan yodni titrlash uchun 12,40 ml 0,1 M li natriy tiosulfat eritmasi sarflandi. 389 K da 3,79 g Y termik ta'sirga uchratildi. Bunda 0,521 litr D gazlar aralashmasi va qattiq Z modda olindi. D gazlar aralashmasi xona temperaturasigacha sovutilganda hajm 0,26 litrgacha kamaydi va rangsiz suyuqlik hosil bo'ldi.

1. X ni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.
2. Barcha moddalarni toping.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. Y ning olinish usuliga ikkita misol yozing.
5. Y ning gidroliz reaksiyasi tenglamalarini yozing.

71-masala

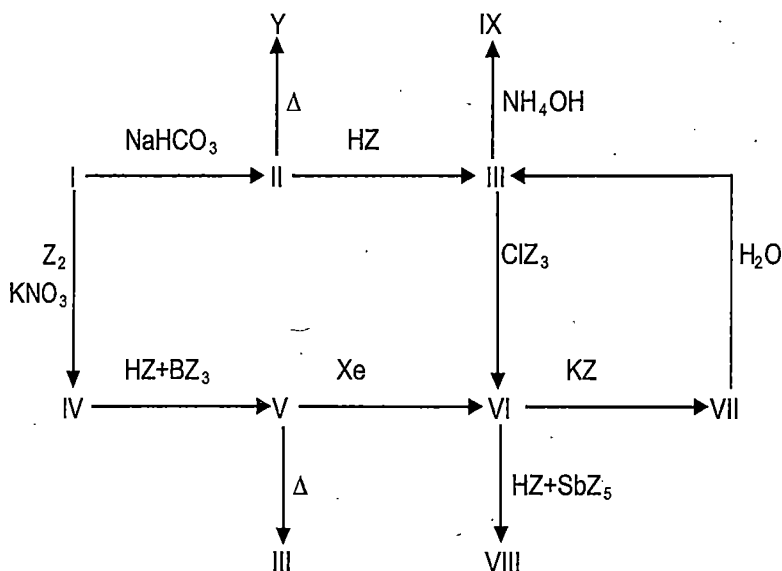
Berilgan sxemadagi I – VII moddalar binar hisoblanib, elementlar atomlari nisbati 1:2. Z oddiy modda tabiatda erkin holda uchraydi. Uni qatlamlardan ajratish uchun II moddaning qizdirilgan bug'lari yuboriladi. Xona temperaturasida Z qattiq, W, I, II, IV suyuq, III, V, VI, VII gaz moddalar. N tarkibida C ning massa ulushi $\omega_c = 0,25$. Sxemada M va R reaksiyaning yagona mahsulotlari. Q modda VI bilan bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

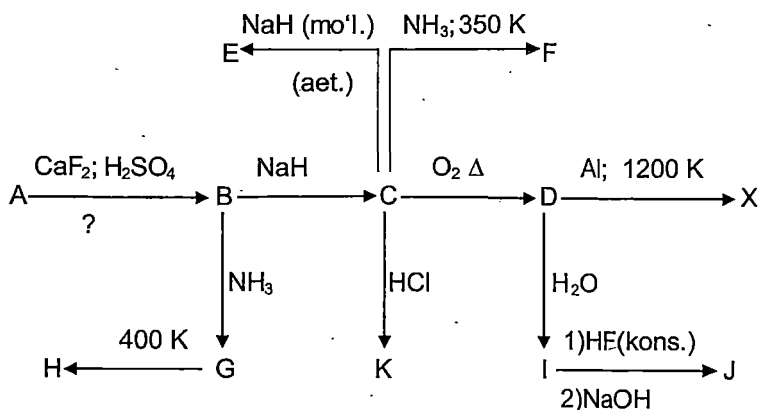
72-masala

Tubandagi sxemada X elementning birikmalari kimyoviy xossalari berilgan. Shuningdek, ba'zi birikmalar tarkibiga Z element ham kiradi. I va III moddalar suvda yaxshi eriydi. III, V, VI moddalar binar hisoblanadi. Ayrim moddalar tarkiblari quyidagi jadvalda berilgan:

Modda		I	IV	VII	VIII
Elementlar miqdori, %	Y	63,5	48,43	52,89	29,75
	Z	—	34,08	27,94	36,67



1. Y va Z ni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.
 2. Barcha moddalarni toping.
 3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
 4. VIII moddaning tuzilishini tushuntiring va nomlang.
 5. VII moddaning suv bilan gidroliz reaksiyasini yozing.
- VII moddani olishda sharoitga qarab VII bilan birga X modda ham hosil bo'lishi mumkin.
6. X moddani aniqlang.

73-masala

Sxemadagi barcha moddalar X elementni saqlaydi. X tabiatda A mineral holda uchraydi. A tarkibi massa jihatdan: Na – 12,06%; X – 11,34%; H – 5,29% va kisloroddan iborat. B modda binar bo'lib 15,94% X saqlaydi. C rangsiz gazning havoga nisbatan zichligi 1 ga yaqin. I modda tibbiyotda spirtli eritma holda ishlatiladi. H moddaning α modifikatsiyasi grafit bilan fizik xossalari jihatidan o'xshash. F modda 3-tartibli simmetriya o'qiga ega bo'lib, PMR spektrida 2 xil signal bor.

1. X ni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.
2. Barcha moddalarni toping.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. F moddaning tuzilishini tushuntiring va nomlang.
5. H moddaning α modifikatsiyasi grafit bilan fizik xossalari jihatidan o'xshashligini tushuntiring.

74-masala

Talaba kimyo laboratoriyasida yorlig'iga "mis qotishmasi" deb yozilgan idish topib oldi. Analiz qilish uchun qotishmadan bir necha bo'lakni konsentrlangan nitrat kislota qizdirib eritdi. Bunda oq cho'kma tushdi, cho'kmani filtrlab oldi. Filtratga ammiakli suv qo'shdi. Bunda oq tutun hosil bo'ldi, eritma ko'k rangga bo'yaliq qo'ng'ir cho'kma tushdi. Probirka kuchli qizidi. Bir qancha vaqtdan keyin u cho'kmani filtrladi va uni xlorid kislota eritdi. Olingan erit-

maga ammoniy rodanid qo'shganda eritma intensiv qizil rangga kirdi. Shu tajribalar orqali talaba qotishmaning sifat tarkibini aniqladi va uni miqdoriy aniqlashga kirishdi. Buning uchun 1,032 g namunani konsentrlangan nitrat kislotada qizdirib eritdi. Olingan oq cho'kmani ajratib olib 1500 K da 4 soat davomida qizdirdi. Bunda 0,0923 g qoldiq qoldi. Filtratni 200 ml gacha suyultirdi, eritmaning 10,00 ml alikvotasiga 2 ml 1 M li HCl va 10 ml 20% li KI eritmalarini qo'shdi. Olingan eritmani 0,05 M li natriy tiosulfat bilan titrladi. Titrlashga 14,71 ml titrant sarflandi. Ikkinchi xuddi shunday alikvotaga u 20 ml natriy pirofosfat, 7 ml HCl va 10 ml 20% li KI eritmalarini qo'shdi. Bu safar titrlashga 14,13 ml titrant sarflandi.

1. Qotishma tarkibida faqat 3 ta metall bor deb hisoblagan holda uning sifat tarkibini toping.

2. Sifat analizini tushuntiradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Qotishmaning miqdoriy tarkibini toping va miqdoriy analizni tushuntiradigan reaksiyalarni yozing.

4. Ko'k rangli eritmaga quyidagi moddalar qo'shilganda qanday reaksiyalar sodir bo'ladi:

1) quruq ishqor; 2) 20%li H_2SO_4 ; 3) H_2S ;

4) 20%li $H_2SO_4 + NaCl + SO_2$.

75-masala

Rangsiz oson suyuqlanuvchi binar A modda (elementlar massa nisbatlari 2:3) B suyuqlik (7,79% I va 92,21% II elementlardan iborat) bilan X1, X2, X3 moddalar (mahsulotlarning miqdoriy nisbati reagentlarning nisbatiga qarab o'zgaradi) va C gazni hosil qiladi. C gaz chirigan somon hidini eslatuvchi gaz bo'lib, zaharlovchi modda sifatida urushlarda ishlatilgan (tarkibi 12,12% I va 71,72% II element). X1, X2, X3 moddalarni gomolog deb hisoblasa bo'ladi. Ularni qizdirilgan trubkadan o'tkazilsa bir xil sifat tarkibli gazlar aralashmasi olinadi. Olingan aralashma qattiq kaliy sulfatdan o'tkazilganda tegishli massa ortishi X1 – 37,21%; X2 – 54,25%; X3 – 64,00%. Ortib qolgan gazlar aktivlangan ko'mir katalizatorligida kamfora ustidan o'tkazildi. Bunda hajm 50% ga kamayib gomologik qatorning boshchisi X modda qoladi. X1, X2, X3 moddalarda A moddaning struktur elementi gomologik farqga to'g'ri keladi. 5,3 g C modda NaOH ga yutilgandan keyin 2 ta tuz eritmasi olinadi. Bu eritma kislotali muhitga keltirilganda n.sh.da 1,2 l rangsiz, hidsiz gaz ajraladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A (qattiq holati uchun) va X, X1, X2, X3 moddalarning tuzilishini yozing.
4. Anorganik kimyoda uchraydigan gomologik qatorlar va izomeriya hodisasiga 3 tadan misol keltiring.

76-masala

Kimyo fanidan amaliy mashg'ulot vaqtida o'qituvchi 3 ta talabaga A moddani sintez qilishni topshirdi. Ishlarni yakunlagach talabalar quyidagi hisobotlarni ustozlariga topshirdilar:

I talaba.

- 1) 100 ml suvda 30 g CuSO_4 eritilib eritma tayyorlandi.
- 2) 100 ml suvda 18 g $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eritilib eritma tayyorlandi.
- 3) Mis sulfat eritmasiga natriy karbonat eritmasi qo'shildi.
- 4) Havo rang cho'kma va yashil suspenziya hosil bo'ldi.

II talaba.

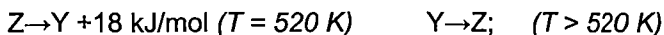
- 1) 100 ml suvda 30 g mis kuporosi eritilib eritma tayyorlandi.
- 2) 100 ml suvda 18 g soda eritilib eritma tayyorlandi.
- 3) Natriy karbonat eritmasiga mis sulfat eritmasi qo'shildi.
- 4) Ko'k, amorf cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. Havoda qizdirilida qora qoldiq hosil qiladi.

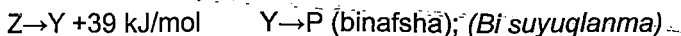
III talaba.

- 1) Hovonchada 30 g mis kuporosi va 18 g natriy karbonat deka-gidrati ezilib yaxshilab aralashtirildi.
- 2) Aralashmaga tez aralashtirib turib qaynoq suv solindi.
- 3) Yashil amorf cho'kma tushdi.
1. Talabalar qanday modda olishlari kerak edi?
2. Haqiqatda ularning har biri qanday modda oldi?
3. Nimaga reagentlar bir xil bo'lsa ham turli xil moddalar olindi?
4. Tajribalarda borgan barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

77-masala

Fosforning asosiy 3 ta modifikatsiyalari oq, qizil, qora turli sharoitlarda bir-biriga aylanishi mumkin.





$$t_{(\text{suyuq.})} P(\text{oq}) = 44^\circ\text{C};$$

$$t_{(\text{suyuq.})} P(\text{qizil}) = 585 - 600^\circ\text{C};$$

$$t_{(\text{suyuq.})} P(\text{qora}) = 610^\circ\text{C};$$

$$\rho(X) = 2,7 \text{ g/sm}^3; \quad \rho(Y) = 2,0 - 2,4 \text{ g/sm}^3; \quad \rho(Z) = 1,82 \text{ g/sm}^3;$$

1. X, Y, Z larni toping. Javobingizni izohlang.

2. Fosforning qaysi modifikatsiyasi uchun standart sharoitda $Q_{(\text{h.b.})} = 0 \text{ kJ/mol}$ deb qabul qilingan va nima uchun?

3. Qaysi modifikatsiya termodinamik jihatdan turg'un?

4. Modifikatsiyalarni kimyoviy aktivligi ortib borishi tartibida joylashtiring.

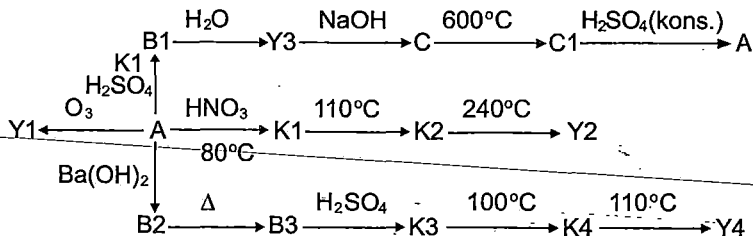
Y ning natriy xlorit bilan ta'sirlashuvidan olingan eritma natriy ishqori bilan $\text{pH} = 5,6$ gacha titrlandi. Bunda natriyli tuzning kristallogidрати – A ajratib olindi. 50,00 g A ni 250°C gacha qizdirish natijasida massa 17,25 g ga kamaydi. 50,00 g A bariy nitrat eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashsa 52,94 g bariyli tuz kristallogidрати – B cho'kadi. B ning qizdirilishi natijasida 5,72 g massa kamayadi. Suvsiz tuz sulfat kislota bilan to'rt asosli C kislotani hosil qiladi. C kislotani metiloranj va fenolftalein ishtirokida titrlanganda ishqor hajmlari nisbati 1:2 kabi bo'ldi.

5. A, B, C moddalarni toping. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing. C modda strukturasi yozing.

6. C moddaning izomeri ham bo'lishi mumkin. Shu izomerning strukturasi yozing.

78-masala

A oddiy modda bir necha bosqichlarda bir xil sifat tarkibli Y1 – Y4 moddalarga aylanishi mumkin:



B1 – B3 o'rtta tuzlar, K1 – K4 kislotalar. Barcha moddalar tarkibida A va kislorod bor. Moddalarda eng ko'pi bilan 3 ta element bor. B1, K1, Y4 larda kislorod va A ning mol nisbati bir xil. Y2 da bu nisbat bir birlikka kam, K4 da esa bir birlikka ko'p. K2 massa jihatdan 25,1%; K3 esa 42,1% kislorod saqlaydi. Y1 – Y4 orasida Y3 eng barqaror. B2 dan B3 hosil bo'lishida ajralgan gazlar Y1 ning 463 K da qizdirilib parchalanishidan olingan gazlar aralashmasi bilan bir xil sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A ning Y1 – Y4 lardagi oksidlanish darajalarini ko'rsating.
4. K1 kislota kuchlimi yoki K3?

79-masala

A–E moddalar parchalanganda X va Y oddiy gaz moddalar aralashmasini hosil qiladi. Moddalar haqidagi ba'zi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda berilgan.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
T(suyuq.), °C	–90	3,5	–117	–59	–116
T(qayn.), °C	80	203	44,5	9,7	2
$\rho(a\text{-ma})$ n.sh. g/l	1,815	1,864	2,009	2,009	2,589
$\Delta_f H$, kJ/mol	–272,0	?	?	–102,6	–80,3

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. A – E moddalarning n.sh. dagi tuzilish formulalarini yozing.
3. A – E moddalarning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. A – E moddalardan istalgan 3 tasini X, Y gazlardan molyar massasi katta bo'lganidan va boshqa kerakli reagentlardan foydalanib olish usulini yozing.
5. B va C moddalarning gaz fazadagi $\Delta_f H$ larini kJ/mol da toping.

80-masala

A individual tuz tarkibida 3 ta element saqlaydi. Eritma muhiti neytral ($\text{pH} = 7$). A modda eritmada saqlanganda, qorong'uda

yoki qizdirilganda B cho'kma, kuchli 2 asosli kislota – C va binar D moddani hosil qiladi. D ning suvli eritmasi tayyorlandi. Eritmadan doimiy E oddiy gaz modda ajralib turadi, parchalanishning boshqa mahsulotlari aniqlanmadi. 1,000 g A dan 100,0 ml hajmli eritma tayyorlandi. 10,00 ml alikvotani titrlash uchun 8,9 ml 0,034 M li EDTA eritmasi sarflandi. Xuddi shunday ikkinchi alikvota qaynatildi va ishqor bilan titrlandi, bunda 12,4 ml 0,0492 M li NaOH eritmasi sarflandi. 1,000 g A modda azot atmosferasida termogravimetriyaga uchratildi. Bunda 130 – 240°C intervalda 48,6 mg massa yo'qotiladigan bo'lsa, 370 – 470°C da massa 243,1 mg ga kamayadi. 500°C dan yuqorida esa qoldiq B modda hisoblanadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A moddani C va boshqa zarur moddalardan sintez qilish usulini yozing.

81-masala

Quyida gomologik qatorlardan biri bilan tanishamiz. Qator va-killari tuzlar bo'lib ularni AX deb belgilab olamiz. Gomologlar o'zaro B guruhga (gomologik farq) tafovut qiladi. A5 tuzning molyar massasi A1 nikida 1,836 marta katta. B guruh erkin holda zaharli B1 gazga to'g'ri keladi. Qator boshchisi A1 rangsiz portlovchi modda bo'lib, 80°C da metall holidagi kaliyga B1 gazni ta'sir ettirish orqali olinadi. A1 havosiz muhitda gidrolizlansa C organik modda hosil bo'ladi. Havo ishtirokida gidroliz borsa, unda qatorning oxirgi va-kili A5 olinadi. A4 va A5 ni olish uchun 80°C da kaliyga B1 gazni kislorod ishtirokida ta'sir ettirildi. A4 va A5 to'q-qizil, deyarli qora moddalar, suvda yaxshi eriydi, havo kislorodi bilan doimiy oksidlanib B1 gazni ajratib turadi. A4 va A5 ning eritmasi Ni^{2+} bilan qora rangli $D \times 2H_2O$ va $E \times 3H_2O$ kristallogidratlarni hosil qiladi. Suvsiz D va E larning termik parchalanishi zaharli F suyuqlik va B1 gazni hosil qiladi. Bir xil mol miqdorda D va E olinganda E holatida B1 ikki marta ko'proq hosil bo'ladi. F moddani maydalab ezilgan nikelga B1 gazni ta'sir ettirish orqali xona sharoitida olish mumkin. A1 – A5 larning anionlari yuqori simmetriyaga ega. A2 – A5 lar anionlari esa aromatik xossani namoyon qiladi. A2 anionida yuqori rezonans energiyasi mavjud. A1 anioni aromatik emas va anionlar orasida eng beqarori hisoblanadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. B1 va C ning trivial nomini keltiring.
4. A1 – A5 moddalar anionlari strukturalarini chizing.

82-masala

A kislota *Dayvers* tomonidan uning tuzlari ko'rinishida olingan: Natriy nitratning sovuq eritmasiga natriy amalgamasi gaz ajralishi to'xtaguncha qo'shildi. Keyin ortiqcha ishqor sirka kislota bilan titrlandi va kumush nitrat eritmasi qo'shildi. Bunda kumush saqllovchi sariq cho'kma tushdi. Bu tuz sirka kislotalada sovuqda erimaydi, lekin qizdirilganda erib B moddani ajratadi. Xlorid kislotalada esa C moddani ajratadi, eritmada esa D yoki E modda qoladi. *Tun* 1893-yilda gidroksilaminni kaliy permanganatning ishqorli eritmasi bilan oksidlab avval A moddani, keyin oraliq F kislota ni oldi. F oksidlanib nitrit kislota olinadi. *Vislisenus* 1893-yilda gidroksilamin sulfati bilan natriy nitratni ta'sirlashib B dan tashqari oz miqdorda A ni ham hosil qilishini ko'rsatib berdi. A modda eritmada saqlanishi bilan parchalanadi. Kaliy permanganatning kislotali va ishqorli eritmali A ni turlicha oksidlaydi. Nitrat kislota A ni parchalab yuboradi. B ning zichligi 20°C va 1 atm.da 1,83 mg/ml ga teng. C modda eritmada ikki xil tautomer ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. Barcha moddalar struktura formulalarini yozing.

83-masala

K katalizator tufayli C modda hosil bo'lishi oldini olinadi. Mo'rili shkaftagi *Dyuar* idishida qattiq sovutilgan holda 200 ml X suyuqlik 250 ml hajmli kolbaga yig'ildi. Kolbaga 0,125 g metall natriy va 0,05 g mor tuzi solindi. Ko'k rang yo'qolganidan so'ng eritmaga 1 – 2 soat davomida qariyb 1 grammdan doimiy aralashtirib turgan holda 12,5 g (taxminan 0,079 mol) binafsha rangli Y modda qo'shildi. Jigarrang cho'kma tushib bo'lgach suyuqlik dekontatsiya usuli bilan ajratildi. Cho'kma kattaroq idishga olinib vaqti-vaqti bilan aralashtirilib turildi, toki X ning o'tkir hidi yo'qolmaguncha. Bunda sariq rangli kukun qoldi. Tozalanmagan B kompleks unumi deyarli miq-

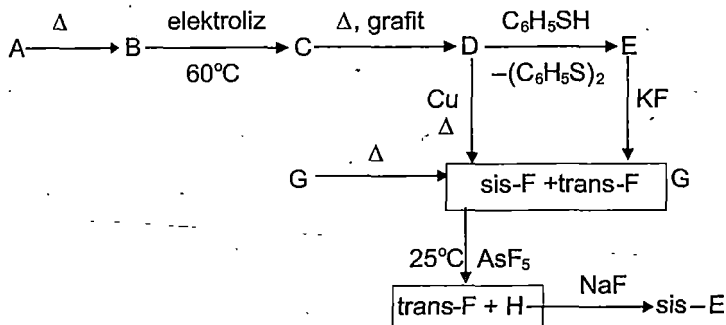
doriy (~20 g). B ni tozalash uchun 40°C da 2,5 ml konsentrlangan HCl va 40 ml suvda eritildi. Filtrlashdan so'ng eritmaga darhol 15 ml konsentrlangan HNO₃ qo'shildi, bunda toza A cho'kdi. Xona haroratigacha sovutib sariq kristal tuzni Byuxner voronkasida ajratildi hamda avval sovuq suv bilan, keyin spirt bilan va nihoyat efir bilan yuvildi. Mahsulot vakuumda yorug'liksiz quritildi va jigarrang shisha idishga olindi. Unum 20 g (75%).

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. K katalizator tarkibi va ta'siri haqida nima deya olasiz? A moddaning trivial va sistematik nomini yozing.

84-masala



A, B, E moddalar 3 ta elementdan iborat va bir xil sifat tarkibga ega. C, D, F, G moddalar 2 ta elementdan iborat va bir xil sifat tarkibga ega. 100°C da sis-E ning aralashmadagi ulushi 98,2% ni tashkil etadi. F shishani sekin-asta yemiradi. Moddalarning ba'zi xossalari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda aks etgan:

modda	A	B	C	D	E	sis-F	trans-F	G
D(H ₂)	9,25	9,5	35,5	30,5	52,0	33,0	33,0	26,5
t _(suyug.) °C	parchalanadi	126	-209	-152	-162	-195	-172	-116
t _(qayn.) °C	t < 100	haydaladi	-129	-82	-73	-106	-111	-23

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. $\text{cis-F} \rightarrow \text{trans-F}$ jarayon uchun $\Delta_r G^\circ$ qiymatini toping.

4. G modda va H modda kationi tuzilishini tushuntiring.

85-masala

3 g kaliy oksalat monogidratini va 9,65 g oksalat kislota digidratini 100 ml suvda eritildi va olingan eritmaga 2,5 g kaliy dixromat qo'shildi. Eritma gaz ajralishi tugaguncha qizdirildi. So'ngra bug'latildi va quritildi. Bunda to'q rangli A modda kristallari olindi. A modda havoda qizdirilsa 45,98% miqdorda massa kamayib och-sariq B qoldiq olinadi. B modda suvda erib och-sariq eritma hosil qiladi. Eritmaga bariy xlorid qo'shilsa sariq rangli cho'kma C tushadi. C nitrat kislotada gaz ajratib eriydi. Bunda eritma och-apelsin rangga bo'yaladi. 0,3 M li A va $\text{Ln}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{La}, \text{Ce}, \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}$ metallari bo'lishi mumkin) eritmaları qo'shilganda bir xil tipdagi kulrang cho'kmalar D tushdi. La saqllovchi D modda 600°C da qizdirilganda massa 59,68% ga kamayib sirkon bilan izostruktural bo'lgan jigar-qizil rangli qoldiq E olinadi. Agar D ni 900°C gacha qizdirilsa 62,19% massa kamayib to'q-yashil rangli F modda olinadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

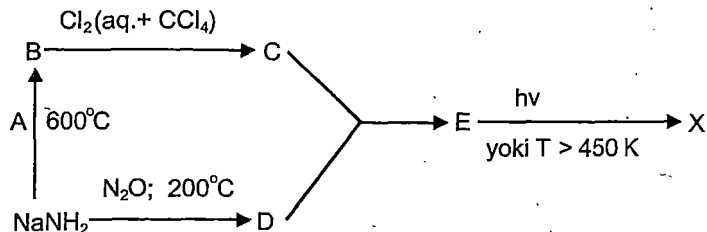
3. A, E, F moddalar strukturalarini yozing. A moddada qanday izomeriya kuzatiladi?

4. A–F moddalardagi metallarning oksidlanish darajalarini yozing.

5. E va F moddalardagi toq elektronlar soni.

86-masala

X zarracha A oddiy moddaning atomar holati-bo'lib fizik usullar bilan olish juda qiyin. Ammo quyidagi sxemaga binoan, E moddaning fotokimyoviy yoki termik parchalanishi natijasida oson olinadi.

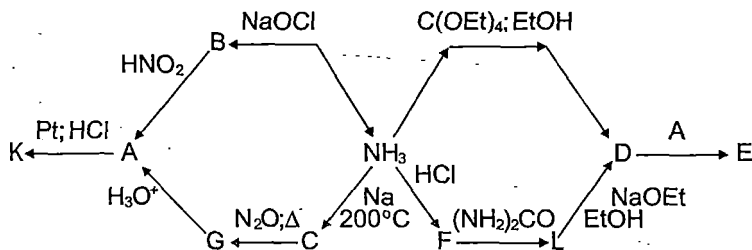


E modda binar bo'lib C va D ning inert erituvchida bevosita ta'sirlashuvidan olinadi, tarkibida A ning miqdori 17,65%. P-moddaning tetrametiletilda parchalanishi F va G moddalarni hosil qiladi. Reaksiya X ning qisman hosil bo'lishi bilan boradi. Bunda X tetrametiletilen bilan izomer bo'lgan oraliq H va J moddalarni hosil qiladi. H modda J dan farq qilib paramagnit. H va J tezgina o'zgarishga uchrab oxirgi mahsulotlar F va G ni hosil qiladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. F va G hosil bo'lishi sxemasini yozing.

87-masala

D modda anchagina kuchli organik asos. A bilan D suvli muhitda ta'sirlashib E moddani hosil qiladi. 0,612 g E modda kerakli-cha kislorodda yoqilib olingan gazlar ($M_r = 32$ g/mol) ishqorga to'liq yutilmadi. Xuddi shuncha massali E suvda eritilib 210 g ($\rho = 1,05$ g/mol) eritma olindi. Eritmaning pHi 8,6 bo'ldi ($pK_a(A) = 4,72$). K modda kislotasi xossasini namoyon qiladi.



1. E moddani toping (uning molyar massasi 200 g/mol dan oshmaydi).
2. Barcha moddalarni toping. Javobingizni izohlang.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

88-masala

200 ml 1 M li HNO_3 eritmasiga 5,00 g oq modda – A eritildi (1). Hosil bo'lgan eritma (I)da harorat $1,26^\circ C$ ga ko'tarildi. Eritmadan 10,00 ml alikvota olindi va 10 ml 1 M li KI qo'shildi. Titrlash uchun 14,8 ml 0,2 M li natriy tiosulfat sarflandi. Ikkinchi 3 ml li alikvotani 0,02 M li 8,9 ml kaliy permanganat eritmasi bilan titrlan-

di. I eritmaning 50 ml alikvotasiga 0,1 g platina kukuni qo'shildi, natijada temperatura $5,15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ga oshdi (2). Tajribalar 20°C da olib borildi, barcha eritmalarining zichliklarini 1 g/ml, suvning issiqlik sig'imini $4,18 \text{ J/g}\cdot\text{K}$, suvning bug'lanish issiqligini esa $2,445 \text{ kJ/g}$ deb hisoblang.

1 A moddani toping. Analizda olib borilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

2. (1) reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. (1) reaksiyaning issiqlik efektini toping.

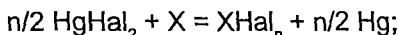
3. (2) reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. (2) reaksiyaning issiqlik efektini toping.

4. (2) jarayonda faqat gaz mahsulotlar hosil bo'lishi uchun eritmaning minimal $\omega\%$ qiymatini toping.

5. Hisoblashlar A ning tarkibini aniq keltirib chiqara olmaganini tushuntiradigan fikrlar bildiring.

89-masala

Moddadagi yadro zaryadi z bo'lgan X elementning noodatiy oksidlanish darajasi (NOD) deb shu moddada element oksidlanish darajasining z ga juft-toq bo'lmagan holatini tushunamiz. NOD ni namoyon qiluvchi X elementning galogenidlarini quyidagi usulda olish mumkin:



($T = 600 - 700 \text{ K}$, Hal = galogen)

Ushbu usul orqali 100,00 mg X dan tegishli 321 mg qizil-jigar I, 239 mg och-sariq II va 162 mg rangsiz III galogenidlar olindi. I – III galogenidlar suvda eritilganda qora cho'kma tushdi va tegishli IV, V, VI tuzlar eritmaları hosil bo'ldi.

1. Nega bir xil atomlar orasida bog'lar bo'lmagan moddalarda ham p-elementlar nisbatan kamroq NOD xossasini namoyan qiladi?

2. Barcha moddalarni toping. Javobingizni izohlang.

3. I – III moddalarning kristall holda turg'unligini va ularning eritmada parchalanishini tushuntiring.

4. p-elementlarning a) $\text{NOD} < 0$; b) $\text{NOD} > 0$ bo'lgan birikmalarga 2 tadan misol yozing.

90-masala

A tabiiy mineralni X kislota bilan ishlansa faqatgina B binar modda va o'simliklardan ham ajraladigan C gaz hosil bo'ladi. B moddaning turli temperaturalarda parchalanishi turli moddalarni hosil qiladi. Qora kukun Y ancha aktiv metall. Barcha 4 ta tajribada D – E va Y bilan azot ham ajraladi. D, E, F moddalarning suv bilan ta'sirlashishi natijasida olingan mahsulotlar orasida G gaz va H modda boshlang'ich moddalarga bog'liq bo'lmagan holatda doim bir xil mol nisbatda hosil bo'ldi.

Tajriba	I	II	III	IV
Modda	D	E	F	Y
Sharoit	$p(N_2) = 250 \text{ atm}, 500^\circ\text{C}$	dekalin, 130°C Ar oqimi	ampula, 800°C	Vakuum, 120°C
$\Delta m(\%)$	25,3	29,6	33,8	38,0

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. IV tajribada Y guruhidagi boshqa elementlarning oddiy moddalarini olish mumkinmi?
4. Suvsiz X da misning erish tenglamasini yozing.
5. A mineralning hosil bo'lishi tirik organizmlar faoliyati bilan bog'liqmi? Javobingizni izohlang.

91-masala

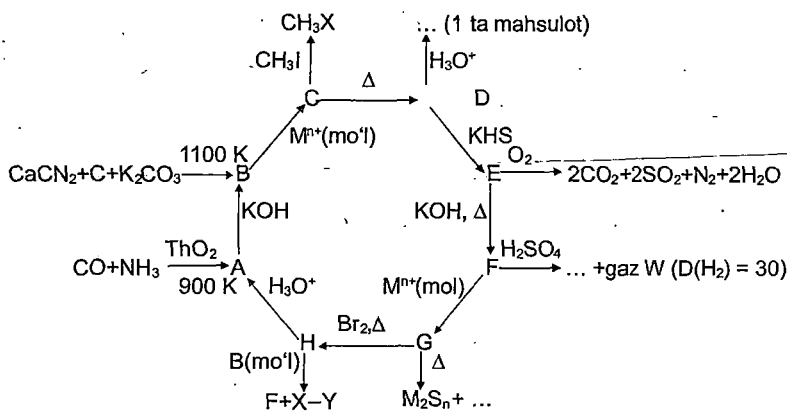
E moddani olish uchun metall holidagi natriyni kislorodli kislotaning natriyli tuzi – X bilan ta'sirlashtirish kerak. E ni olish jarayonida qo'shimcha mahsulotlar sifatida A – D moddalar hosil bo'ladi. Sintez jarayoni hamda A – E moddalar haqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$k = n(\text{Na}):n(\text{X})$	$0 < k < 2(1:1)$	$0 < k < 3(2:1)$	$3 < k < 4(3:1)$	$4 < k < 5(4:1)$	$1 < k < 5(5:1)$
$\omega(\text{Na})\%$	46,9	33,3	50,0	43,4	74,19
$\omega(\text{O})\%$	43,5	46,4	34,8	30,2	25,81

0°C da A va E ga HCl ta'sir ettirilganda moddalar o'zgarishsiz erib ketadi, bunda B holatida rangli F modda, C va D holatida esa rangsiz G va H gazlar hosil bo'ladi. A – H moddalar 3 tadan ortiq element saqlamaydi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A – D moddalar anionlari tuzilishini yozing.
4. X dan A – D moddalarning olinish usullariga misol yozing.

92-masala



A – D va F – H moddalar tarkibida turg'un fragmentlar – X yoki Y saqlaydi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. Mn^+ o'rniga ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan 2 – 3 ta metallga misol keltiring.
4. CH_3I ning B va C bilan reaksiyasida bir xil sifat va miqdor tarkibli, ammo turlicha tuzilishli mahsulotlar hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu xodisani tushuntiring va mahsulotlarning strukturasini yozing.

93-masala

Quyidagi jadvalda A va B elementlardan iborat binar moddalar haqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. I bog' bu A – A bog'i, II esa A – B bog'i.

Modda	I bog'	II bog'	Rang	$T_{(suyuq.)}, ^\circ C$	$T_{(qayn.)}, ^\circ C$	$\rho, g/sm^3$
1	5	2				
2	4	4				
3	3	6	Sariq-yash.	174	408	2,03
4	2	8	Sariq	230		2,22
5	2	9	To'q-sariq	170		2,17
6	1	12	Apelsin	308	523	2,19
7	0	16	Sariq	288	514	2,09

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. 1 va 3 moddalarning tuzilishini yozing. Ularning izomeri bormi?

3. 2 moddaning 2 ta izomeri bor. Ularning tuzilishini yozing. Qaysi biri ko'proq qutbli?

4. 7 moddaning xlor bilan reaksiyasini yozing. Olingan mahsulotlarning agregat holatlarini yozing.

94-masala

Laboratoriyada ikkita A va B moddalar saqlagan idishlar topildi. A modda X metallni azot dioksidi bilan ta'sirlashtirib olinadi. B modda esa A ning kuchli ishqoriy muhitda ammiak bilan reaksiyasi natijasida olinadi. Bunda X ning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgar-madi. B modda 13,39% kaliy va 4,81% azot saqlaydi va metall tetraedr bilan o'ralgan. A modda suvli eritmada kuchsiz kislotali xossani namoyon qiladi, sovuqda kuchli-ishqorlarda erib C mod-dani hosil qiladi. C modda qaytaruvchilar ishtirokida D moddaga aylanadi. C va D moddalarda X metall oktaedr qurshovga ega. D moddani kimyoviy analiz qilinganda uning suv saqlashi aniqlandi, ammo rengenostuktur analiz buni inkor etdi. 230,1 mg D dispro-porsiyalanib 79,44 mg A va 69,44 mg E modda (oksid)ni hosil qildi. Ajralgan A modda KI bilan ta'sirlashib E modda va yod ajrat-di, ajralgan yodni titrlash uchun 25 ml 0,05 M li natriy tiosulfat sarflandi.

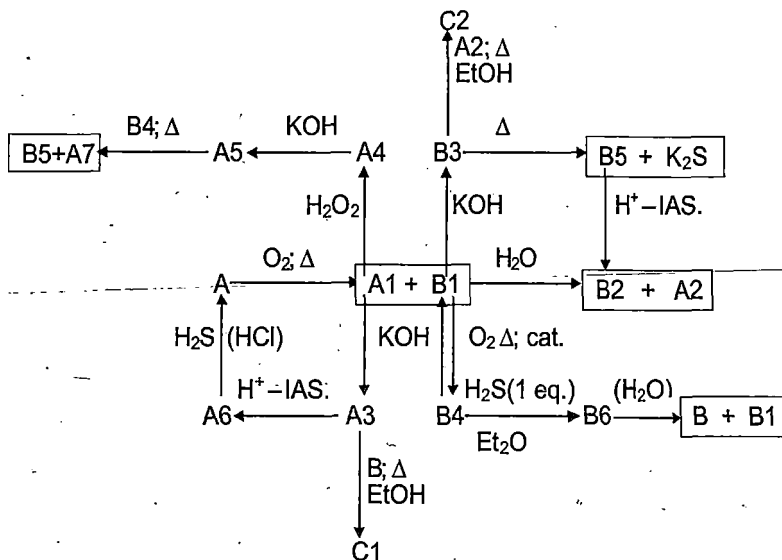
1. Barcha moddalarni toping. Javobingizni izohlang.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. A – D moddalarda X metallning oksidlanish darajasini ko'rsating.

4. B, C, D moddalarning koordinatsion formulalarini yozing hamda ularning struktur formulalarini keltiring.

95-masala



A1 – A7 moddalar X elementni B1 – B6 moddalar Y elementni, C1 va C2 izomerlar esa ham X ni ham Y ni saqlaydi. A va B moddalar qazg'oqqa qarshi vosita bo'lib, A modda "sulsen" deb nomlangan va 45% X va 55% Y saqlaydi. B2 kislota keng miqyosda ishlab chiqariladi, A4 kuchli kislota bo'lib, oltinni erita oladi. Sxema-da EtOH – etil spirt, Et₂O – dietil efir, cat. – katalizator, IAS. – ion almashtiruvchi smola, eq. – ekvivalent.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. A va B moddalarning antimikrob ta'sirini tushuntiring. A ning struktur formulasini yozing.

4. C1 va C2 olinishida spirtning rolini tushuntiring. Ma'lumki, spirt miqdorining oshishi jarayonning tezlashishiga olib keladi.

96-masala

X elementning kislorodli birikmalari bo'lgan A – D moddalarni analiz qilish uchun 2 qator tajribalar o'tkazildi. 1-tur tajribalar kislorod atmosferasida 2-tur esa argon atmosferasida o'tkazildi. Barcha tajribalarda 1,000 g dan boshlang'ich moddalar platina idishlarda qizdirildi. Tajribalar natijalari quyidagi jadvalda:

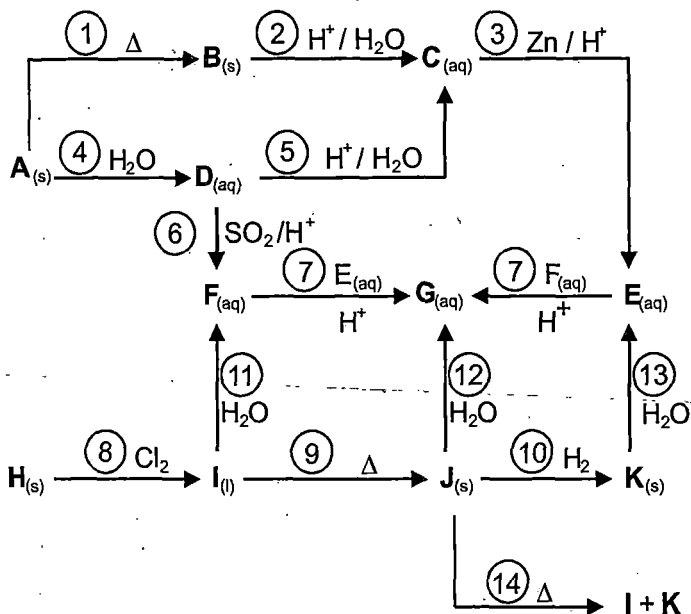
Modda	A	B	C	D
Rang	Oq	Sarg'ish	Sariq	Qizil
$\Delta m_1, g$	+0,3404	+0,1454	-0,1127	-0,2759
$\Delta m_2, g$	-0,5532	-0,2364	-0,1127	-0,2759

Keyingi tajribalar asosida shu ma'lum bo'ldiki, barcha holatlarda reaksiyalarning oxirgi mahsuloti E modda bo'lgan. E – sariq kukun, suvda eriydigan va eritmalardan turg'un trigidrat holida kristallanadigan modda. E xlorid kislotada eritilsa kimyoviy amaliyotda ko'p ishlatiladigan jigarrang F modda cho'kadi. Agar E ham F ham gidrazin ta'sirida qora rangli G moddaga aylanadi. Tadqiqotchilar taxmin qilgan natijalar tajriba bilan bir xil bo'lmadi. Nazariy natijalar quyidagi jadvalda:

Modda	A	B	C	D
$\Delta m_1, g$	+0,1702	0	-0,2254	-0,3678
$\Delta m_2, g$	-0,4149	0	-0,2254	-0,3678

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. Nega nazariy natijalar tajriba bilan mos tushmadi?
4. Nazariy natijalarga erishish uchun tajribani qanday sharoitda o'tkazish kerak?
5. X dan A – D larni laboratoriyada sintez usullari reaksiyalarini yozing.
6. E trigidratining turg'unligini tushuntiring.

H modda X ning oddiy moddasi. Quyida keltirilgan sxema A va H bilan boshlanib, ba'zi bir o'zgarishlarni ifodalaydi. Strelkalar ustida kerakli reagentlar keltirilgan. Harf bilan belgilangan barcha moddalar metall atomini tutadi, qolgan barcha reaksiya mahsulotlarida esa metall atomi yo'q. (Agar birikma suvda erigan bo'lsa, ushbu holda birikma ion tabiatiga ega va sizga metall atomini tutuvchi ionni ko'rsatishingiz talab etiladi) (Δ – qizdirish; s – qattiq; aq – eritma).



1. A – K moddalarni aniqlang. 1 – 14 gacha bo'lgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Oksidlanish – qaytarilish reaksiyalarini ko'rsating.

2. A – K gacha bo'lgan moddalar orasidan juftlashmagan elektron tutmaydigan moddalarni tanlang. Mazkur sxema yordamida E ni ishlatmasdan F yordamida G olishning reaksiyasini taklif qiling.

3. B modda sanoatda yuqori ahamiyatga ega. Uning ishtirokidagi reaksiyalarni ko'rsating. U sanoatda qanday rol o'lnaydi?

4. Agar 8 – reaksiyada 99% ^{37}Cl va 1% ^{35}Cl tutuvchi gaz holatidagi xlor ishlatilgan bo'lsa, I ning qanday ulushi ^{35}Cl tutadi? I namunasidan olingan J qanday ulushini ^{35}Cl tashkil etadi?

99-masala

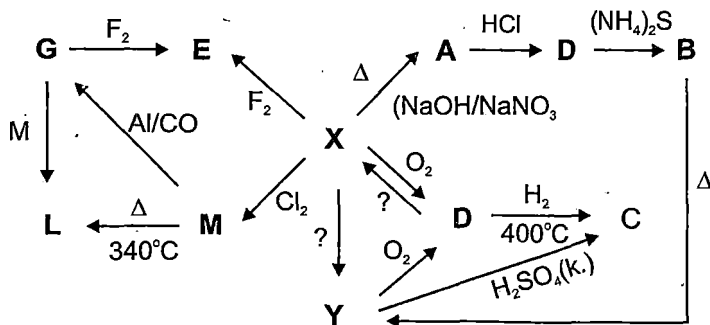
Oq kristall A modda suvda yaxshi eriydi va tarkibida X metall saqlaydi. U kimyoviy analizda reagent sifatida ishlatiladi. Ishqoriy muhitda A modda binar B moddaga (6,9% O saqlaydi) aylanadi. A modda qizdirilsa 36,5% massa kamayishi bilan parchalanadi. Agar xona temperaturasida A eritmasiga $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ qo'shilsa, eritma darhol qizil rangga kiradi, keyin qizil-jigarrang tusga o'tadi. Bir necha minutdan so'ng to'q-jigarrang cho'kma C tushadi. Cho'kma ustidagi eritma rangsiz, shaffof bo'ladi. 1,1 g C moddani 870 K da havoda qizdirib 0,9 g X kukuni olish mumkin. C modda vakuumda qizdirilsa $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ suspenziyasiga yutiladigan gaz olinadi. C cho'kma uzoq vaqt davomida $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ ning 0,1 N li HClO_4 dagi to'yingan eritmasida saqlansa u yanada yorqinlashadi, lekin xuddi shu xodisa $\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ bilan sodir bo'lmaydi. C cho'kmani ortiqcha A moddali eritmada saqlansa sariq rangli D modda hosil bo'ladi. Xuddi shunday holatda eritmaga BaCl_2 qo'shilsa D modda va oq cho'kma hosil bo'ldi. D modda 77,5% X element saqlaydi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartidagi hamma reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

100-masala

Sanoatda muhim o'ringa ega bo'lgan X metall uchun uning Y minerali katta ahamiyatga ega. Sababi, bu mineral X ning asosiy minerali hisoblanib, sanoatda X ni olishda juda katta miqdorda ishlatiladi. Y tarkibida 60% X metall saqlaydi va kulrang modda hisoblanadi. Quyida keltiriladigan sxemada X ning ba'zi birikmalari orasidagi genetik o'zgarishlar tasvirlangan:



topgan. **J** oddiy modda molekulasi bitta atomdan iborat. Adabiyotlarda **X** va **B** o'zaro binar 7 moddani hosil qilishi mumkinligi haqida ma'lumotlar bo'lsa ham, haligacha uning sintezi amalga oshirilmagan: $\omega_Y = 0,088$. Modda **4** kislota bo'lib, **X** ning massa ulushi $\omega_X = 0,5797$. Shu kislota natriyli tuzida esa 0,5444. Shuningdek, sxemadagi ba'zi binar moddalar haqida ma'lumotlar: **F** modda **Y** va **Z** elementlardan iborat bo'lib, $M_r = 184,89$. **H** moddada **Y** ning massa ulushi $\omega_Y = 0,416$; **D** da $\omega_Y = 0,1919$; **E** da esa $\omega_Y = 0,312$. Reaksiyalarda sxemada ko'rsatilgan moddalardan boshqa moddalar hosil bo'lmaydi.

1. X, Y, Z, W elementlarni toping.

2. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 moddalarni toping.

3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini (10 ta) yozing.

4. 1 va 3 (kristall) moddalarning strukturasini yozing.

102-masala

Massasi 2,3793g bo'lgan $M_xA_y \cdot xH_2O$ namunasi mo'l miqdorda olingan tionil xlorid bilan ta'sirlashishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan gazsimon moddalar tarkibida H_2O_2 va HCl tutgan $BaCl_2$ eritmasi orqali o'tkazildi. Reaksiya natijasida massasi 14,004 g modda cho'kмага tushdi. Cho'kma tarkibida massa jihatdan 13,74% oltingugurt bor.

Boshlang'ich kristallogidratning 1,1896 g massasi suvda eritildi va eritma hajmi 100 ml gacha yetkazildi. Olingan eritmaning 1/5 qismi 0,20 M li $AgNO_3$ eritmasi bilan titrlandi. Titrlash uchun 0,01 l titrant sarflandi va 0,28664 g cho'kma olindi.

1. Hisoblashlar bilan kristallogidrat formulasini toping (kristallogidratda maksimal 8 mol suv bo'ladi).

2. M_xA_y birikmaning tekshirish natijalarini qanoatlantiradigan (kristallizatsiya suvining belgilangan chegara miqdorini inobatga olmagan holda), boshqa gidratlari haqida fikringizni bildiring.

3. Titrlashning oxirgi nuqtasini qanday usul bilan aniqlasa bo'ladi? O'z taklifingizni bildiring.

103-masala

Ionlanish energiyasi I – berilgan atom (ion) dan bitta elektronni cheksiz masofaga chiqarib yuborish uchun zarur bo'lgan minimal energiyadir.

6. P va R lar suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada, R esa ishqorlarda ham erimasligi ma'lum. Ularni eritmaga o'tkazish usullarini keltiring. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

104-masala

Suvli eritmasi neytral muhitga ega bo'lgan oq, qattiq X modda gaz gorelkasining alangasini intensiv sariq rangga bo'yaydi. X eritmasiga SO_2 ning suvli eritmasi sekin-asta qo'shilganda eritma to'q-jigar rangga kiradi. SO_2 ning ortiqcha miqdorida bu rang yo'qoladi. Olingan rangsiz eritmaga ozroq HNO_3 qo'shib so'ngra AgNO_3 eritmasini qo'shilsa, sianid ionlar yoki tiosulfat ionlari ishtirokida eriydigan, ammo ammiakning suvli eritmasida erimaydigan sariq cho'kma tushadi. X ning suvli eritmasiga kislotali muhitda kaliy yodid eritmasi qo'shilganda eritmada to'q-jigar rang paydo bo'ladi. Eritmani H_2SO_3 yoki $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ qo'shib rangsizlantirish mumkin. 0,100 g X moddani suvda eritib, unga 0,5 g KI va 5 ml suyultirilgan H_2SO_4 qo'shildi. Olingan to'q-jigar rangli eritma 0,10 M li $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ eritmasi bilan kuchsiz sariq rang hosil bo'lguncha titrlandi. Sarflangan titrant hajmi 34,20 ml. Keyin eritmaga ozroq kraxmal qo'shildi va yana titrlandi. Bu safar 3,20 ml titrant sarf bo'ldi.

- 1.** X moddani tashkil etgan elementlarni aniqlang.
- 2.** Tajriba ma'lumotlari asosida X moddaning formulasini aniqlang.
- 3.** Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

105-masala

D.I.Mendeleev davriy sistemasining turli guruhlarida joylashgan ikkita metall aralashmasi 56 ml (n.sh.da) H_2 bilan qizdirildi. Natijada olingan ikkita ionli birikmaga 270 mg H_2O qo'shilganda, suvning 1/3 qismi reaksiyaga kirishdi. Reaksiya natijasida ishqoriy eritma va cho'kma bir vaqtning o'zida hosil bo'ldi. Eritmadagi asoslarning massa ulushi 30% bo'lib, tushgan cho'kmaning massasi reaksiya mahsulotlarining umumiy massasining 59,05% ni tashkil etadi. Cho'kma filtrlandi va kuydirildi. Bunda massa 27 mg ga kamaydi. Agar ishqoriy eritmani to'liq cho'ktirish uchun qattiq holdagi ammoniy karbonatning yetarli miqdori qo'shilsa, eritmada gidroksidlarning massa ulushi 16,18% gacha kamaydi.

1. Noma'lum metallarni va ularning miqdorini aniqlang.

2. Reaksiyalarni yozing.

106-masala

Umumiy og'irligi 1,52 g bo'lgan 2 ta qattiq oddiy modda mo'l miqdordagi xlorid kislota bilan ishlov berilganda 0,896 l gaz chiqdi va 0,56 g reaksiyaga kirishmagan modda qoldi. Xuddi shunday masali aralashma mo'l miqdordagi 10% li NaOH bilan ishlandi. Natijada 0,896 l gaz ajraldi, qattiq qoldiq massasi esa 0,96 g ni tashkil qildi. Shuncha masali namunani havosiz joyda qattiq qizdirildi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan modda xlorid kislotada to'liq erib, 0,448 l gaz moddani ajratdi. Olingan gazni yig'ib ichida O_2 bo'lgan hajmi 1 litr germetik yopiq idishga joylashtirildi. Gazning kislorod bilan ta'siridan so'ng idishdagi bosim 10 marta kamaydi. Gazlarning hajmlari normal sharoitda o'lchangan deb hisoblang.

Barcha moddalarni toping va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

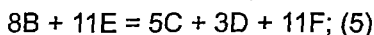
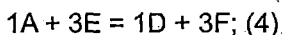
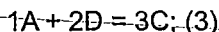
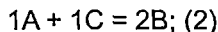
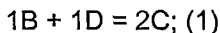
107-masala

Ekvivalent miqdorda olingan ikkita moddaning suvli eritmasi aralashtirilganda ikki valentli metallning tuzidan iborat 1,25 g cho'kma tushdi. Cho'kma filtrlab olinganidan so'ng, 1100°C gacha qizdirildi. Bunda 0,70 g qattiq holdagi MeO va gazsimon oksid hosil bo'ldi. Filtrat bug'latilishi natijasida 2 g quruq qoldiq olindi. Qoldiq 215°C da termik parchalanganda 2 ta modda: 0,9 g suv bug'i va gazsimon oksid hosil bo'ldi. Bug' va gazning umumiy hajmi 1,68 l (n.sh.da).

Boshlang'ich moddalarni aniqlang va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

108-masala

A – F moddalarning o'zaro kislota-asosli ta'siri natijasida bitta yoki ikkita tuz hosil bo'ladi:



A moddaga sekin-asta E moddani qo'shib borish, $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$ ketma-ketligiga olib keladi. Standart sharoitda B – E rangsiz kristall moddalar, F – rangsiz suyuqlik. Ulardagi metallning massa ulushi quyidagicha:

Moddalar	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\omega\%$ (Metall)	0,00	19,16	32,39	42,07	57,48	0,00

1. A – F moddalarni toping.

2. Shu moddalar ishtirokida quyidagi tenglamani to'ldiring:
 $\dots + \dots = 1C + 5D + \dots$

(2 ta yechim taklif eting).

3. Bu moddalardan istalgan ikkitasi orasida barcha koeffitsiyentlari yig'indisi a) 14; b) 17 ga teng bo'lgan 1 tadan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Tenglamalardagi koeffitsiyentlar butun sonlar bo'lib, umumiy bo'luvchiga ega bo'lishi kerak emas. Reaksiya mahsulotlari orasida reaksiyaga kirishmagan komponentlar qolishi kerak emas. Reaksiyada faqat A – F moddalar ishtirok etishi mumkin.

4. Agar A, B, C, D, E, F moddalarni 1:1:1:1:1:1 mol nisbatda aralashtirilsa qanday o'zgarish sodir bo'ladi? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamasini keltiring.

109-masala

A (tarkibida 23,53% – Me; 27,97% – N; 42,46% – Cl; 6,04% – H; 5 ta Me–N bog'i bor) kompleksning ichki sferasidagi ligandlari boshqa ligandlarga oson almasha oladi, garchi bu jarayon kinetik jihatdan sekin borsa ham. A ni olish uchun quyidagi ishlar bajarildi:

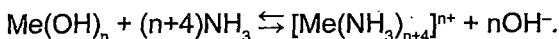
52,00 g metall xloridi va 100,00 g NH_4Cl 300 ml 25% li NH_3 eritmasida ($\rho = 0,906 \text{ g/ml}$) eritildi. Natijada och qizil rangli I eritma olindi. Bu eritmadan 3 soatdan keyin havo o'tkazildi. Bunda jigarrang II eritma olindi, keyin uning rangi qizil-qirmizi rangga o'tdi. Olingan eritma HCl bilan neytrallandi, ustiga yana 50 ml HCl qo'shildi, 30 daqiqa qizdirilib, keyin binafsha-qizil rangli A modda kristallari hosil bo'lguncha sovutildi. II eritmadan qizil-jigar rangli tuzni ajratib olish mumkin. Bu tuz kationi – $[\text{B}]^{m+}$ tarkibida 36,81% – Me; 43,76% – N; 10,00% – O; 9,43% – H; va 10 ta Me–N bog'i saqlaydi. Agar B kation oksidlansa D kationga o'tadi. Eritmada esa

D kationning yashil rangli tuzi hosil bo'ladi. Bu tuz oldingi B kation tuzidan faqat kationlari zaryadi bilan farq qiladi. Agar A eritmasiga NaNO_2 qo'shsak E (22,87% – Me; 27,06% – Cl; 12,21% – O; qoligani N va H; 6 ta Me–N bog'i bor) moddaning sariq rangli kristallarini ajratib olish mumkin.

1. Agar I eritma hajmi 350 ml, undagi metall kationining molyar konsentratsiyasi esa 1,1443 mol/l bo'lsa, metallni aniqlang.

2. Me kationi eritmalarda $[\text{MeL}_{n+4}]^{n+}$ tarkibli komplekslar holida bo'ladi. Suvli eritma va I eritma uchun ligandlarni ko'rsating.

3. $K_s = (\text{Me}(\text{OH})_n) = 1,6 \times 10^{-15}$; $\beta^{-1} = ([\text{Me}(\text{NH}_3)_{n+4}]^{n+}) = 7,8 \times 10^{-6}$ ekanligini bilgan holda quyidagi reaksiyaning borish imkoniyatini baholang:



4. Yuqoridagi reaksiyada NH_4^+ ning rolini tushuntiring va I eritmaning pH qiymatini hisoblang. $K_b(\text{NH}_3) = 1,8 \times 10^{-5}$.

5. Agar metall xloridi, A, E larning elektr o'tkazuvchanligi yaqin bo'lsa, A va E moddalar kationlari zaryadini ko'rsating.

6. EPR natijalariga ko'ra A, B, D, E larda markaziy atom bir xil. Markaziy atom uchun KMn diagrammasini to'ldiring.

7. O–O bog'ining uzunligi 0,147 nm – B1 B2 da; 0,130 nm – D da; 0,121 nm – O₂ da; 0,147 nm – H₂O₂ da. D uchun magnit moment $\mu = 1,71$; boshqa komplekslarda esa $\mu = 0$ ekanligidan foydalangan holda B va D komplekslar uchun O – O fragmentining MO diagrammasini to'ldiring.

8. A, B, D, E larni toping.

9. A ning sintez reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozing. Agar yuqoridagi A sintezi NH_4Cl ishtirokisiz olib borilsa edi, qanday reaksiyalar sodir bo'lar edi? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

110-masala

$\text{M}_2\text{S}_y\text{O}_x$ (x, y – uncha katta bo'lmagan butun sonlar) tarkibli ishqoriy metallning 3 ta tuzi uchun quyidagi fikrlardan biri yoki bir nechta tegishli:

- anion tarkibida O–O bog'i bor;
- anion tarkibida S–S bog'i bor;
- anion tarkibida S–O–S bog'i bor;
- tuz – gidrosulfatning termik parchalanish mahsulotidir;

- e) tuz – gidrosulfatning anodda oksidlanish mahsuloti;
 f) tuz – sulfitning suvli eritmada S bilan ta'siridan hosil bo'ladi;
 g) tuzning suvli eritmasi AgBr ni eritmaga o'tkazadi;
 h) tuzning suvli eritmasi MOH gidroksid bilan ishlov berilganida M_2SO_4 tarkibli sulfat hosil bo'ladi;
 i) suvli eritmada tuz Mn^{2+} ni permanganatgacha oksidlaydi.
- 1.** Quyidagi ko'rinishda jadval tuzing. Unga tuzning aniq formulasini yozing va har bir formula qarshisiga uning xossasiga mos keladigan harfni qo'ying.

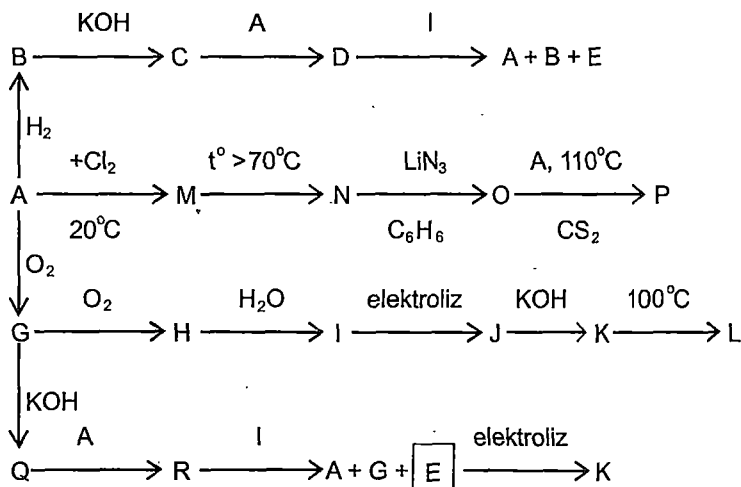
$M_2S_xO_a$			
$M_2S_xO_b$			
$M_2S_xO_c$			

2. Barcha tuzlar anionlarining strukturalarini yozing.

3. Masala shartida eslatib o'tilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

111-masala

Quyida X elementning turli birikmalarini uning oddiy moddasi – A dan sintez qilish sxemasi keltirilgan:



O va P lar bir-xil-sifat tarkibga ega, shuningdek, M va N ham bir xil sifat tarkibga ega. A – suvda erimaydigan qattiq modda; B va G – suvda eriydigan gazlar. D; E, Z, I – suvda eriydigan qattiq moddalar.

1. Sxemadagi barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.
3. O modda qanday tuzilishli?

112-masala

Bir guruh olimlar hozirgacha olinmagan MeR_n – alkilmetallni MeR_3 guruh saqlagan birikmalardan olishga urinib ko'rishdi: MeR_3X ni olish uchun 9,75 g Me shoh arog'ida eritildi, olingan modda HCl eritmasida qayta kristallanganidan keyin 65% unum bilan 16,83 g A kislotasi olindi. Bu kislotani 300°C da xlor atmosferasida qizdirish natijasida 10,95 g MeCl_n olindi, bunda Me ning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarmaydi. Olingan xlorid benzol erituvchiligida Grinyar reaktivi bilan ta'sirlashib 85% unum bilan 10,14 g massadagi MeR_3X ning apelsin rangli kristallarini hosil qildi. MeR_3X ning suvli eritmasiga Ag_2O ning to'yingan eritmasi qo'shilsa, och-sariq B modda hosil bo'ladi, talliy monoatsetilatsetonat qo'shilsa och-sariq C modda olinadi.

MeR_n ni geksan erituvchiligida MeR_3X va LiR ning o'zaro ta'siri asosida olishmoqchi edi, ammo uning o'rniga LiX va D kompleks hosil bo'ldi. Teng massadagi MeR_3X , B, C lar 1 kg benzolda eritilganda eritmalarning muzlash temperaturallari pasayishi 1 : 1,428 : 2,165 kabi nisbatda bo'ldi. Barcha moddalarda K.S.(Me) = 6, B va C larning ba'zi ma'lumotlari quyidagi jadvalda berilgan:

Modda	Bog' uzunligi, Å		Burchaklar, gradus			
	Me – C	Me – O	C – Me – C	O – Me – O	Me – O – Me	C – Me – O
B	2,04	2,22	87	82	96	92; 176
C	2,05; 2,40	2,02	88; 178	125		93

1. Me, MeCl_n , A, R va X ni aniqlang.

B va MeR_3X izostrukturalar bo'lib, B da 12 ta Me – C bog'i bor.

2. B, C, D larni toping.

3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4. A va D ning anionlari hamda B, C moddalarning strukturalarini yozing.

5. Ag_2O ning to'yingan eritmasidagi Ag^+ ionlari konsentratsiyasini toping, bu konsentratsiya AgX ning cho'kishi uchun yetarlimi? $K_s(\text{Ag}_2\text{O}) = 2 \times 10^{-8}$; $K_s(\text{AgX}) = 2,3 \times 10^{-16}$.

6. MO usuli bilan C da uzun (2,40 Å) Me – C bog'lari hosil bo'lishini tushuntiring.

113-masala

11,884 g A modda ohista qizdirilganda 10,644 g B individual tuz olindi. Bu modda 600 K da qizdirilganda qo'ng'ir gaz ajralib, qo'ng'ir qoldiq – C hosil bo'ldi. Olingan qoldiq 1000 K da qizdirildi, natijada D oksid olindi. D ni CO bilan 600 K da qaytarib 8,164 g E metall olindi. Xuddi shunday A namunasi konsentrlangan HNO_3 bilan ta'sirlashuvidan olingan eritma bug'latilsa tarkibida suvning massa ulushi 12,15% bo'lgan F kristallogidratning 17,775 g massali kristallari olinadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartida tilga olingan hamma reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. A bilan bir xil sifat tarkibli yana qanday tuz(lar)ni bilasiz? Shu tuz(lar)ga ortiqcha miqdorda KI ta'sir ettirilganda qanday jarayonlar boradi? Reaksiya tenglamalarini keltiring.

4. A modda tuzilishini tushuntiring.

5. A va F larda metallning oksidlanish darajalarini ko'rsating.

114-masala

19,133 g oq-sarg'ish X mineral konsentrlangan nitrat kislotada eritildi. Bunda gaz ajralib H modda eritmasi hosil bo'ldi (I eritma). Eritma bug'latilib 66,656 g J kristallogidrat olindi. Kristallogidrat suvsizlantirilib H olinadi (massa kamayishi $\Delta\omega\%_1 = 40,1\%$). H modda 1000 K da qizdirildi, natijada L modda olinadi (massa kamayishi $\Delta\omega\%_2 = 66,94\%$). Qizdirish davom ettirilgan holda 1600 K da M modda olinadi (massa kamayishi $\Delta\omega\%_3 = 3,33\%$), 2000 K da esa N modda olinadi (massa kamayishi $\Delta\omega\%_4 = 6,89\%$). Olingan N teng ikki qismga bo'lindi: birinchi qismi mo'l NaOH bilan 750 K da qizdirildi va 16,165 g qizil rangli P modda olindi. Ikkinchi qism koks bilan 1400 K da qaytarilganda 4,618 g Q metall hosil

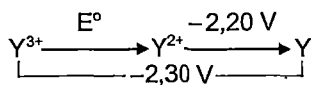
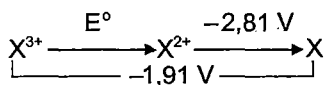
bo'ldi. Olingan Q namunasi I_2 bilan xona temperaturasida ezilganda 32,546 g (!!!) R modda olindi. Boshlang'ich H eritmasiga (1-eritma) mo'l $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ ta'sir ettirib va keyinchalik eritmani bug'latib, ohista qizdirish natijasida S moddani olish mumkin. S kristallogidrat emas. S ni UB–nurlar ta'siriga uchratilsa, sifat jihatdan S bilan bir xil tarkibli bo'lgan T modda olinadi. Termoanalizdagi barcha reaksiyalar argon atmosferasida olib borildi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. S ga UB – nurlar ta'sirini tushuntiring.
4. L, M, N, P, Q larning konsentrlangan HNO_3 bilan reaksiyalarini yozing.

115-masala

Lyuminoforlar – yutilgan energiyani yorug'lik nurlanishiga aylantirish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan moddalar. Keng qo'llaniladigan lyuminoforlardan biri – $A_xB_yC_zAl_2O_4$ (L1) ning nurlanish spektrida maksimal to'lqin uzunligi 516 nm hisoblanadi. Aynan shu sohada B^{b+} ning elektron konfiguratsiyasi o'zgaradi. 0,466 g L1 olish uchun boshlang'ich reagentlar sifatida 0,295 g ACO_3 , C_mO_n , B_2O_3 , Al_2O_3 va B ning qisman qaytarilishi uchun ko'mir olindi. 10,00 g L1 moddasi $5,78910^{22}$ ta alyuminiy atomlari saqlaydi. 0,295 g ACO_3 nitrat kislotada eritilganda 298 K va 1 atmda 48,9 ml gaz ajraldi. $1,73 \times 10^{-3}$ mol B_2O_3 $1,56210^{23}$ ta elektron saqlaydi. C_mO_n da neytronlar oksid massasining 41,13% ini tashkil qilib C yadrosi 97 ta neytron saqlaydi.

1. L1 ning brutto formulasini toping. $x + y = 0,895$.
2. A, B, C oddiy moddalar suyuq ammiakda ko'k rangli eritma hosil qilib eriydi. Reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. Reaksiya mahsulotlaridan qaysi biri ko'k rangni beradi?
- C_mO_n kristall panjarasida kislorod atomlari kub uchlarida joylashgan, shuningdek, har bir kubning ichki bo'shlig'ida ikkitadan kislorod atomlari bor (bu ikkita kislorod faqat shu kubga tegishli).
3. Oksidning bitta elementar yacheykasiga nechta C to'g'ri kelishini hisoblang.
4. Quyidagi Latimer diagrammalarida ko'rsatilgan E^0 qiymatini toping hamda diagrammalardan qaysi biri B elementga to'g'ri kelishini aniqlang.



Quyidagi reaksiyalarda H (Al_2O_3) lyuminoforming sintezi keltirilgan:

- 1) $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 \rightarrow \text{E} + \dots$
- 2) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{E} \rightarrow \text{F} + \dots$
- 3) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{T} + \text{H} + \text{R} + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$
- 4) $\text{R} + \text{F} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{E}$
- 5) $\text{T} + \text{E} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{F}$

Moddalar tarkiblari ushbu jadvalda:

Modda	$\omega\%(\text{A})$	$\omega\%(\text{O})$
F	50,58	36,95
R	28,48	36,41
T	63,66	23,26
H	42,59	31,14

5. Barcha noma'lum moddalarni toping va reaksiyalarni yozing.

116-masala

1. 1774-yil K. Sheele gazsimon xlori olgandagi reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

Xlor juda zaharli gaz hisoblanib, 1000 ppm xlor saqlagan havodan bir necha marta nafas olishning o'zi o'lim uchun yetarli. Xlorning eritma ustidagi parsial bosimi xlorning eritmadagi molyar konsentratsiyasiga to'g'ri proporsional. $k(\text{Cl}_2)$ (birligi $\text{atm} \times \text{dm}^3/\text{mol}$) ko'pgina faktorlarga bog'liq: temperaturaga, eritma ion kuchiga, qo'shimcha moddalarga. Agar eritma ion kuchi nolga teng deb hisoblansa $k(\text{Cl}_2)$ ning temperaturaga bog'liqligi $k(\text{Cl}_2) = 6,554 \cdot 10^5 \times \exp(-3163,7/T)$ kabi bo'ladi.

2. 750 mm.simob.ust., 20°C da xlorning konsentratsiyasi 1000 ppm bo'lgan havo bilan muvozanatda turgan eritmadagi xlorning konsentratsiyasini (mg/l) da toping.

Eritmada erigan xlor va suv o'rtasida dinamik muvozanat qayd topadi. Bu jarayonning muvozanat konstantasi (K , $\text{mol}^2\text{dm}^{-6}$) va reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan gipoxlorid kislotasi dissoslash konstantasi ko'rsatgichi pK_a unchalik katta bo'lmagan ion kuchli eritmalar uchun $0 \div 45^\circ\text{C}$ da temperatura bilan quyidagicha bog'liq:

$$\lg K = -\frac{982798}{T^2} + \frac{5485,7}{T} - 10,7484;$$

$$pK_a = \frac{3000}{T} - 10,0686 + 0,0253T;$$

3. (2) punktdan foydalangan holda gipoxlorid kislotaning molyar konsentratsiyasini va eritmaning pH qiymatini toping.

Oqava suvlarni tozalash uchun xlori yuqori bosim ostida suvda eritib olingan konsentrlangan eritmalar ishlatiladi.

4. 10°C da va xlorning parsial bosimi $1,5 \text{ atm}$ bo'lgan holdagi eruvchanligini (g/l) da toping.

5. Xuddi (4) punktdagi sharoitda faqat 5°C da xlor eritilganda uning eruvchanligi qanday o'zgaradi. Qisqacha izohlang.

6. Xlorning haqiqiy eruvchanligi (4) punktda hisoblanganidan $0,6\%$ ga ortiq. Buni qanday izohlash mumkin? Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

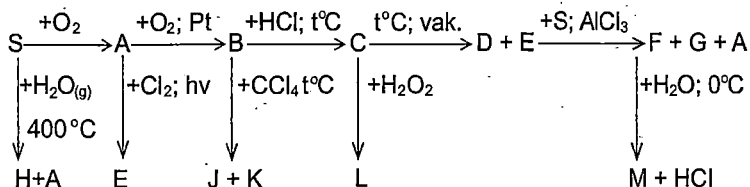
1999-yildan buyon $p = 3 \text{ g/l}$ dan katta bo'lgan binar X gaz bilan suvni zararsizlantirish usuli ma'lum. X ning sanoat miqyosida olish usullaridan biri xlor saqlovchi qattiq moddaga xlor ta'sir ettirish hisoblanadi.

7. X ning sanoat va laboratoriyada olinish reaksiyalarini yozing. X ning strukturasi yozing, fazoviy tuzilishini tushuntiring. Uning NaOH bilan reaksiyasini yozing.

8. X ga ozon ta'sirida Y modda olinadi. Reaksiya tenglamasini yozing va suyuq Y da mavjud bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan zarrachalarning strukturasi yozing.

117-masala

E, J, C moddalar S — oltingugurtdan quyidagi sxema bo'yicha sintez qilinadi.



A, H, K moddalar zaharli gazlar hisoblanib, K ning n.sh. dagi zichligi 4,42 g/l, B modda esa n.sh. da oson suyuqlanuvchi qattiq modda. E, J, C moddalar ishqorning suvli eritmalarida gidrolizga uchraydi va barcha hollarda bir xil suvda eruvchi mahsulotlar olinadi. Agar gidrolizdan olingan eritmaga ortiqcha $Ba(NO_3)_2$ eritmasi ta'sir ettirilsa, unda m_1 massada N cho'kma tushadi. N cho'kma ajratib olingan filtratga ortiqcha kumush nitrat eritmasi ta'sir ettirilsa m_2 massada P cho'kma tushadi. N va P lar oq rangli cho'kmalar bo'lib, kislotalarda erimaydi. E modda uchun $m_1 / m_2 = 0,814$; J uchun esa 1,628. C ning IQ-spektrida $3500 - 3700 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ sohasida xuddi suvnikidek valent tebranishlar bor, bu tebranishlar E va J da kuzatilmaydi. M modda noturg'un hisoblanadi. F va G lar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega bo'lib S ning massa ulushi F da G ga qaraganda ko'proq.

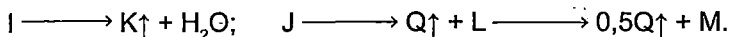
1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Sxemada ko'rsatilgan va masala shartida eslatilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. C, E, J, K larning struktur formulalarini yozing.

118-masala

Ushbu jadvalda azot va fosforning natriyli kislorod saqlagan o'rta tuzlari tarkiblari keltirilgan. Har bir qatordagi tuzlarda azot va fosfor bir xil oksidlanish darajasiga ega:

Azot saqlagan tuzlar			Fosfor saqlagan tuzlar		
Tuzlar	$\omega\%(Na)$	$\omega\%(N)$	Tuzlar	$\omega\%(Na)$	$\omega\%(P)$
A	46,9	9,5	E	42,1	18,9
B	27,1	16,5	F	22,5	30,4
C	33,3	20,3	G	36,5	24,6
D	43,4	26,4	H	26,1	35,2

D va H tuzlarni hosil qiluvchi I va J kislotalar oq, qattiq termik noturg'un moddalar hisoblanadi. I ning termolizi bitta bosqichda borsa, J niki ikki bosqichda boradi:



1. Barcha tuzlarni toping.
2. A – H tuzlar tarkibidagi anionlar tuzilishini yozing.
3. I, J, K, L, M, Q moddalarni toping.
4. I va J kislotalarning termoliz tenglamalarini yozing.
5. I kislota termolizida olingan mahsulotlarni yana qaysi modda parchalanishidan olish mumkin? K gazning strukturasi yozning.

119-masala

Qora, maydalab tuyulgan A metall kukunining 0,235 g masasi ozgina qizdirib turilgan holda ~2,96 ml 10% li ($\rho = 1,048$ g/ml) HCl eritmasida eritildi. Hosil bo'lgan B tuzning havorang eritmasiga 3,676 g $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning 15 ml suvdagi eritmasi qo'shildi. Olingan eritmaga ozgina ortiqcha ammoniy oksalat eritmasi qo'shilganda 3,068 g sariq-apelsin rangdagi C modda cho'kdi. Barcha reaksiyalar inert atmosferada o'tkazildi, HCl va $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ eritmaları esa oldindan gazsizlantirilgan edi. Termik analiz usuli olingan cho'kma kislorod atmosferasida 3 bosqichda parchalanishini ko'rsatdi. Termik parchalanish tartibi 25 – 900°C oraliqda bo'lib, yakunda G aralashma hosil bo'ladi va 57,3% ga massa kamayadi, bosqichlardan birida massa ortadi. Agar B tuz eritmasiga kobalt nitrat eritmasi bilan ortiqcha ammoniy oksalat eritmasi qo'shilsa, qizil rangli D eritma hosil bo'ladi. Agar D ga PbO_2 va CH_3COOH ta'sir ettirilsa eritma rangi zumrad-yashilga o'zgaradi. Shu olingan eritmaga etil spirt ta'sirida zumrad-yashil rangli E va yashil olma rangidagi F modda kristallarini cho'ktirish mumkin. Nur ta'sirida F kristallari rangsizlanadi. Olingan E va F kristallari aralashmasining termik analizi natijasida ularning kislorod atmosferasida G aralashmani hosil qilishi aniqlandi (temperatura tartibi 25 – 900°C).

1. A, B, C moddalarni aniqlang.
2. G aralashmaning sifat va miqdor tarkibini (mol ulushda) aniqlang.
3. D eritmada mavjud bo'ladigan kompleks-anionlarni ko'rsatting.

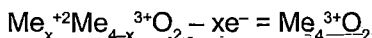
4. B, C moddalarining, D eritmada komplekslarning hamda zumbad-yashil rangli eritmada komplekslarning hosil bo'lish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

5. F ning nur ta'sirida parchalanishida magnit moment 0 mB dan 1,73 mB ga o'zgarishini bilgan holda, reaksiya natijasida markaziy atomning oksidlanish darajasi qanday o'zgarishini toping.

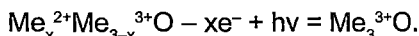
6. KMN dan foydalangan holda F ning nur ta'sirida parchalana olishi va E ning parchalanmaslik sababini tushuntiring.

120-masala

Yashil o'simliklarda kechadigan fotosintez jarayonidagi kislorod hosil bo'lish reaksiyasida muhim rol ni Me_4O_2 guruh saqlagan kompleks o'ynaydi. Bunda kompleks fotooksidlanishga uchraydi:



Olimlar analogik jarayonni Me_3O guruh ishtirokida modellashtir-moqchi bo'lishdi:



Shu maqsadda Me ning komplekslarini sintez qilindi. Birinchi bosqichda 12,88 g (0,04 mol) tetraalkilammoniy bromid – $[\text{R}_4\text{N}]\text{Br}$ ga K_nMeO_m qo'shildi va 14,44 g to'q-qizil rangli A cho'kma filtrlan-di. Ikkinchi boqichda 0,01 mol piridin hamda $\text{Me}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ spirtida eritildi, muz sirka kislova qo'shildi va olingan aralashmaga A cho'kmadan qizil-jigarrang I eritma hosil bo'lguncha qo'shib turildi. Uchinchii bosqichda I eritmaga 0,00333 mol NaClO_4 qo'shildi va ji-garrang D cho'kma ajratib olindi. I eritmani 65°C da ehtiyotlik bilan bug'latib qora-jigarrang B kristallarni olish mumkin. B modda noelek-trolit hisoblanadi va uning tarkibi D tuz tarkibidagi kation tarkibi bilan bir xil hisoblanadi: 21,4% Me; 42,0% C; 5,44% N; 4,26% H; 26,9% O.

1. $\text{M}_r(\text{A}) - \text{M}_r([\text{R}_4\text{N}]\text{Br}) = 39$ g/mol ekanligini hisobga olib $[\text{R}_4\text{N}]\text{Br}$, Me, A larni aniqlang.

2. $\text{Me}_x^{2+}\text{Me}_{3-x}^{3+}\text{O}$ dagi x qiymatini aniqlang. B ni toping va uning strukturasini yozing.

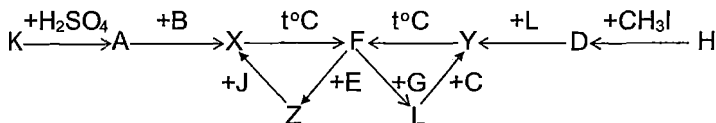
3. D ni toping. B va D ning A dan hosil bo'lish umumiy teng-lamasini yozing.

4. $p(\text{O}_2) = 1$ atm, $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7}$ mol/l, $E^0(\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1,23$ Volt ekan-ligini bilgan holda $\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ reaksiyaning E qiymatini hisoblang.

5. $\text{Me}_3^{3+}\text{O} + \text{xe}^- = \text{Me}_x^{2+}\text{Me}_{3-x}^{3+}\text{O}$ reaksiya uchun E^0 qiymatini toping. Reaksiya 66,7% borgan holda E qiymati 0,44 Volt bo'ldi. Boshqa barcha qatnashuvchilar konsentratsiyalarini 1 M deb oling.

6. $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7}$ mol/l, boshqa barcha qatnashuvchilar konsentratsiyalarini 1 mol/l deb hisoblab reaksiyaning E.Y.K. ini toping. D kompleks fotosintezda ishtirok etishi mumkinmi?

121-masala



Havorang A kristallogidrat eritmasiga fosfor saqllovchi bir asosli B kislotaga ta'sir ettirilsa X (tarkibidagi og'irroq komponentining massa ulushi 98,45%) modda qizil-jigarrang cho'kma sifatida hosil bo'ladi. Oq Y kukunni C yodidga L moddani ta'sir ettirib yoki oson alanganuvchi D suyuqlikka ($M_r(\text{D}) = 95,4$ g/mol) L ni ta'sir ettirib olish mumkin. Z modda E va F oddiy moddalarning ekvimolyar aralashmasining bosim ostida bevosita ta'siridan olinadi. E olovin, dolomit va karnallit minerallari tarkibida uchraydi. L modda turg'un G ($\omega(\text{N}) = 40,2\%$) nitridni qaytarish yo'li bilan olinadi. L va uning hosilalari kimyoda kuchli qaytaruvchilar sifatida ko'p qo'llaniladi. X va Y lar juda noturg'un bo'lib, 90°C dan yuqorida darrov parchalanadi. K va H yadro zaryadi 1 ga farq qiluvchi metallar, J – xlor saqllovchi kislotaga. X, Y, Z, L moddalar bir sinfga mansub birikmalar.

1. Barcha moddalarni aniqlang.

2. Masala shartida aytib o'tilgan va sxemada ko'rsatilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

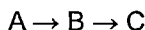
3. X va Y suvda nisbatan turg'un, Z sekinlik bilan parchalanadi, L bo'lsa bir lahzada katta issiqlik ajratib suv bilan ta'sirlashib ketadi. Ushbu holatlarni izohlang.

4. Z ni muqobil energetikada qay maqsadda ishlatishni taklif etgan bo'lardingiz?

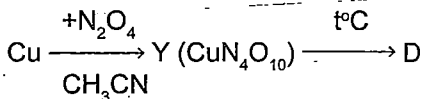
5. B ning struktur-formulasini chizing va uning nega bir asosli ekanligini tushuntiring.

122-masala

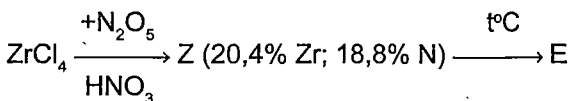
Misni suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada eritilganda havoda qo'ng'ir-lashuvchi rangsiz X gaz ajraladi va ko'k rangli eritma hosil bo'ladi. Eritmani bug'latganda 2,5 molekula suv saqlagan ko'k A kristallogidrat kristallanadi. A ni havoda qizdirish bilan suvsiz D tuzni olish mumkin emas, chunki bunda ikki bosqichli termik parchalanish bo-rib avvaliga 48,4% massa yo'qotish bilan B (52,9% Cu; 5,8% N) asosli tuz hosil bo'ladi, keyin C (79,9% Cu) oksid olinadi:



D ni olish uchun metall holdagi misga suyuq N_2O_4 ta'sir ettiri-ladi, bunda erituvchi sifatida etilatsetat yoki atsetonitril ishlatiladi. Buning sababi, bu erituvchilar N_2O_4 ni ionlarga dissoslanishini ta'minlaydi!!! Bunda hosil bo'lgan anionlar misni kordinirlaydi. Ja-ronlar ikki bosqichda boradi:



Shuningdek, suvsiz metall nitratlari sintezida nitrolovchi agent sifatida N_2O_5 ham ishlatiladi. Bu holatda erituvchi sifatida suvsiz nitrat kislotada ishlatiladi. Masalan, shu usul bilan sirkoniy nitratlari E modda olinadi. Sxemadagi Z modda Y bilan o'xshash.



1. N_2O_4 va N_2O_5 larning struktur formulalarini yozing.
2. N_2O_4 va N_2O_5 larning atsetonitril va suvsiz nitrat kislotadagi ionlanish reaksiyalarini yozing.
3. Barcha moddalarni toping.
4. Masala shartida aytib o'tilgan va sxemada ko'rsatilgan bar-cha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

123-masala

12°C da 9,30 g A metallmasning 100 ml suvdagi suspenziyasi 9,10 g NaClO_2 bilan gaz ajratmasdan oksidlandi. A ning ortiqcha qismi aktivlangan ko'mir bilan yo'qotildi, bunda 25 g li pista ko'mir-ning massasi 24,768% ga oshdi. Olingan eritmada pH = 11,00 mu-

hit hosil qilib NaOH ta'sirida B tuz, $pH = 5,00$ muhit-hosil qilib C tuz ajratildi. B va C tuzlar eritmalaridan ion almashinish usuli bilan $5^{\circ}C$ da kislotali kolonkada D "digidrat"ni olish mumkin, D ni P_2O_5 ustida ushlab turish natijasida E kislotani ($pK_1 = 2,2$; $pK_2 = 2,8$; $pK_3 = 7,3$, $pK_4 = 10$) olish mumkin. E hattoki $5^{\circ}C$ da ham sekingina F kislota-ga izomerlana boshlaydi, keyinchalik dipolikislotalar G va H gacha disproporsiyalanadi.

E kislotali eritmalarda J va K monokislotalargacha gidrolizlanadi. J kislota G bilan bir xil izopolikislotalar qatoriga kirsa, K va H boshqa bir xil qatorga mansub.

1. A metallmasni hisoblashlar orqali toping.

2. $pH = 11,00$ va $pH = 5,00$ da E kislotaning eritmadagi anionlari mol ulushlarini toping. B va C tuzlar tarkibiga bu anionlardan qaysilari kiradi?

B tuz 21,4% natriy saqlaydi va degidratlanish reaksiyasida 41,86% H_2O yo'qotadi. Bunda IQ-spektrda anionda tebranishlar bo'yicha o'zgarish kuzatilmaydi. C tuz degidratlanishi oqibatida 34,4% H_2O yo'qotadi.

3. E kislota va uning tuzlari – B, C larni toping.

4. D "digidrat" ham xuddi C tuz tarkibidagi kabi anion saqlashi, kationida esa $H-O-H$ burchaklari suv molekulasidagi burchaklardan farq qilishini hamda IQ-spektrida $\nu = 1715 \text{ sm}^{-1}$ sohaning borligini (suvda $\nu = 1620 - 1660 \text{ sm}^{-1}$) hisobga olib D ni toping.

E ning YMR 1H spektrida bitta singlet (12 m.u.), F da singlet (12 m.u.) va dublet (6,8 m.u.) bor, YMR ^{13}C spektrida esa E ning o'rta tuzida bitta signal, F ning o'rta tuzida spin-spin parchalanish konstantlari (J) 17 va 620 Hz bo'lgan ikkita signal bor. $J_{A-A} = 400 - 500 \text{ Hz}$, $J_{H-O-A} = 500 - 750 \text{ Hz}$.

5. E va F kislotalarning struktur formulalarini chizing.

6. G, H, J, K larni toping. G va J da A ning oksidlanish darajasi H va K ga nisbatan katta.

7. G, H, J, K larning struktura formulalarini yozing.

8. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

124-masala

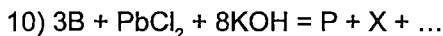
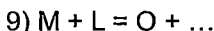
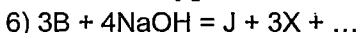
$42^{\circ}C$ da qaynaysgan rangsiz uchuvchan A suyuqlikning sintezi ilk marta 1889-yilda $0^{\circ}C$ da Y metallning binar X gaz bilan to'g'ri-dan-to'g'ri ta'siri orqali amalga oshirilgan. Bu moddaning olinishi

kimyoda yangi sinfnining o'rganilishida faol turtki bo'ldi. Keyinroq qattiqroq sharoitda boshqa metallar bilan ham analoglar sintezlandi: B – suyuq modda, C – qattiq modda. Ko'pgina metallar uchun bevosita sintez noqulay bo'lganligi uchun D moddani qattiq V tuzga trietilaluminium va X gazni alyuminiy xlorid ishtirokida ta'sir ettirib olish mumkin, E moddani esa yuqori oksid – W ga X ta'siridan olish mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalda ushbu moddalar haqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	V	W
M_r , g/mol	170,71	195,85	341,87	389,88	652,41	125,94	484,41
$\omega(\text{Me})$	34,39	28,52	34,48	28,18	57,08	43,62	76,88

1. A – E, V, W, X moddalarni toping.

Quyida yuqorida qayd etilgan moddalar-asosidagi ba'zi reaksiyalarni o'rganamiz:



I – “yolg'on” kislotasi, K moddada markaziy atom ikki xil oksidlanish darajasida va turli koordinatsion qurshovda. J anionida metallning massa ulushi 35,22%. P modda anioni uchburchakli tuzilishga ega.

2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va reaksiyalardagi nomal'moddalarni toping.

A – E moddalar klasterlar hosil qilishga moyil hisoblanishadi. Masalan, C ning xloroform bilan ta'siridan Q modda olinadi (Q xlor saqlamaydi). Q ning tarkibini $\text{Me}_3\text{X}_9\text{L}$ kabi ifodalash mumkin, mod-

dada-Me-ning massa ulushi 40,02%. C ni qizdirganda tetraedrik R klaster olinadi, undagi metallning massa ulushi esa 41,23%.

3. Q va R moddalarni toping.

125-masala

3,109 g oq rangli binar tuzni 40°C da qizdirish 2,754 g B tuz va sarg'ish-yashil rangli, o'tkir hidga ega X gazning ajralishiga olib keladi. B ni yana qizdirish natijasida esa (55°C da) 2,577 g massadagi C tuz hosil bo'ladi va X gaz ajraladi. A tuz yetarlicha kuchli oksidlovchi hisoblanadi. A modda KI bilan ta'sirlashib qora D moddani hosil qiladi. D ning massasi reaksiya uchun sarflangan A massasidan 1,882 marta katta. D ga ortiqcha KI qo'shilishi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi borishiga sabab bo'ladi va E kompleks tuz hosil bo'ladi. E ning anioni B tuz anioni bilan o'xshash tuzilishga ega.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartida aytib o'tilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. B – E tuzlarning anionlari struktur formulalarini yozing.

A tuz tarkibidagi metallning sifat reaksiyasi uning natriy karbonat bilan ta'sirlashib o'ziga xos to'q-qizil rangli cho'kma berishi hisoblanadi. Miqdoriy analiz uchun uning natriy tiosulfat bilan reaksiyasidan foydalanish mumkin, bunda nisbatan ko'proq olingan natriy tiosulfat metall ionini qaytaradi, ortiqcha tiosulfat esa yod bilan titrlanadi.

4. Metallning sifat va miqdoriy analizida ishlatiladigan reaksiyalarni yozing.

5. Metallning sifat analiziga xalaqit berishi mumkin bo'lgan kationni ko'rsating.

126-masala

Parfenon – antik madaniyatning qadim yodgorliklaridan biri hisoblanib, Afina akropolida joylashgan. Hozirda maqbara yarim buzilgan holga kelgan va 1975-yildan buyon binoning karkasini ta'mirlash ishlari davom etmoqda. Binoning ustun hamda devorlari uchun xomashyoni o'sha paytda ishlatilgan kondan olib kelishmoqda. Shuningdek, binoga rang berishda ham aynan qadimda ishlatilgan bo'yoqlardan foydalanish maqsad qilingan. Buning uchun qadimda ishlatilgan pigmentlar tarkibi o'rganildi:

No	Pigment nomi	Pigment rangi	$\omega\%(M^1)$	Kislorodsiz muhitda massa kamayishi	Kislorodsiz muhitda gazsimon mahsulotlar	Kislorodli muhitda massa kamayishi	Kislorodli muhitda gazsimon mahsulotlar
I	μέλας	Qora	0	0	–	100	A
II	κύανος	Ko'k	55,311	30,764	A	30,764	A
III	χρυσόκολλα	Yashil	57,478	28,051	A	28,051	A
IV	αρρενικόν	Sariq	60,898	0	–	100/ 19,594 ²	B+D
V	σανδαράκη	Qo'ng'ir	70,025	0	–	100 / 7,543 ²	B+D
VI	κίτταβαρι	Qizil	82,216	0	–	100/ 13,784 ²	B+C

¹ – metall yoki metallmas, ² – D va C moddalarning kondensatlanishidan keyingi massa kamayishi.

Ushbu 6 mineraldan 3 tasi binar hisoblansa, bittasi oddiy modda. II – III va IV – V juftliklar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega. A gaz qora pigmentning havoda yonishidan yoki ko'k va yashil pigmentlarning termik parchalanishidan hosil bo'ladi. Oxirgi uchta pigmentlarni havoda qizdirilsa B gaz olinadi. IV va V pigmentlarni qizdirganda B dan tashqari D gazsimon mahsulot, VI pigmentni qizdirganda esa C gazsimon mahsulot olinadi. Harorat ozgina sovuqlasga bu moddalar qattiq D va suyuq C moddalarga kondensatlanadi. μέλας pigmentidan boshqa har bir pigment o'z tarkibida bitta metall atomlari saqlashi mumkin. Agar mahsulot sifatida suv hosil bo'lsa, jadvalda ko'rsatilmagan.

1. Barcha pigmentlarni va moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartida aytilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. A va B gazlar uchun quyidagi holatlarda reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing:

a) A va B lar reaksiyaning yagona mahsulotlari bo'lsin;

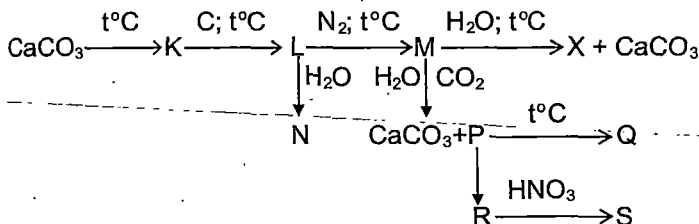
b) A va B dan tashqari reaksiyada suv ham hosil bo'lsin;

c) A va B dan tashqari reaksiyada suv va uchinchi bir gaz ajralsin.

127-masala

Quyida keltiriladigan sxema o'tgan asrning boshida atmosfera azotini bog'lash uchun muvaffaqiyatli ravishda amaliyotda qo'llanilgan. Bu jarayon *Frank-Karo* jarayoni nomi bilan ma'lum. Sxema-ning kalit elementi M ($\omega\%(\text{Ca}) = 50,00\%$) tuzning hosil bo'lishi hisoblanadi. Bu sxema *Gaber-Bosh* jarayoni tomonidan amaliyotdan siqib chiqarilgan. Ammo shunday bo'lsa ham sxemada olingan L va M moddalar hozirda N, O, P va Q ni olishda yarimmahsulotlar sifatida katta miqdorlarda ishlab chiqariladi. N – payvandlash ishlarida keng tarqalgan gaz, O – uning asiklik dimeri bo'lib, xlorpren kauchuk sintezida ishlatiladigan muhim mahsulot. P – kuchsiz kislota ($K_a = 5,4 \times 10^{-11}$).

Q modda P ning simmetrik trimeri bo'lib, 2008-yilda Xitoy sut mahsulotlarida xavfli konsentratsiyada topilgani sabab katta janjalga sabab bo'lgan. R – juda kuchli asos bo'lib, S tuzni hosil qiladi. S da kation va anion analogik tuzilishga ega.



1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Masala shartida eslatilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. S tuzning anion va kationi uchun rezonans hamda rezonans-gibrid strukturalarini yozing.

128-masala

Me metallning NH_3 ligandligidagi birinchi kompleks birikmasi A modda 1823-yilda sintez qilingan bo'lib, yarimo'tkazgichlar tayyorlashda istiqbolli hisoblanadi. A ni sintez qilish uchun 3,90 g Me kukuni Cl_2 oqimida 520°C da qizdirildi. Bunda 90% unum bilan 4,79 g MeCl_n olindi va keyinchalik HCl da eritildi. Natijada B kislota hosil bo'ldi. Olingan kislotani ortiqcha 0,10 M li ammoniy karbonat eritmasi bilan neytrallanganda yashil rangli A-cho'kdi va C-noelektrolitning sariq rangli eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. C ni 275°C gacha yoki

290°C gacha qizdirilganda sariq-yashil rangli D noelektrolit olinadi. Bir xil massadan olingan A, C, D lar 1 kg suvda eritildi va olingan eritmalarining muzlash temperaturalari pasayishi $\Delta t_c = \Delta t_d$ hamda $\Delta t_a = 0,9\Delta t_c$ kabi nisbatda ekanligi aniqlandi. A binar elektrolitning dissoslanish darajasi $\alpha = 0,9$ ga teng. 1969-yilda B.Rozenberg C modda Cl⁻ ligandlarini yo'qotib DNK dagi ikkita guanin qoldig'idagi N7 atomlari bilan bog'lar hosil qilishi hisobiga rak hujayralarining o'sishini ingibirlashini ko'rsatdi. Me ning koordinatsion soni 4 ga teng, A ning kationi va A, B ning anioni to'g'ri ko'pburchak shaklida. A, C, D lar haqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda:

Modda	$\omega\%$		Kristallarda atomlararo masofa, nm		
	Me	N	Me-Cl	Me-N	Me-Me
A	65,0	9,33	2,33	2,00	3,24
C	65,0	9,33	2,25	2,07	3,67
D	65,0	9,33	2,32	1,98	3,68

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. C, D moddalar, B modda anioni, A ning esa kationi va anioni-ning struktur formulalarini yozing.

3. Rak hujayralarini ingibirlovchi kompleks strukturasini yozing.

4. Masala shartida eslatilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

5. Ammoniy karbonat eritmasida boradigan 3 ta jarayondan asosiysini aniqlang. Bunda jarayonlar muvozanat konstantalarini hisoblang. $pK_b = 4,7447$, $pK_1 = 6,366$, $pK_2 = 9,328$.

6. 0,10 M li ammoniy karbonat eritmasi pH qiymatini hisoblang.

7. Moddalar tuzilishida bir o'lchamli kvazi strukturada A, C, D lar bir-birining ustida joylashgan Me atomlarining chiziqli zanjirini hosil qiladi. Nega aynan A yarimo'tkazgich sifatida ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

8. A ning kationi va anioni rangsiz bo'lgan holda uning o'zi nega yashil rangli ekanligini tushuntiring, bunda parchalanish parametri $\Delta = hc/\lambda$ ga teng ekanligini hisobga oling.

129-masala

Y metall va X metallmas birikmasi uchun qizdirilganda rang o'zgarish hodisasi – termoxromizm xosdir. 1,985 g kulrang metall va

2,512 g metallmas-5 ml etil spirt (tetraxlormetan ham bo'ladi) qo'shib aralashtirilsa jigarrang yoki binafsharang suspenziya olinadi. Suspenziya erituvchi yo'qolguncha va 4,497 g qizil D modda olinguncha aralashtirildi. Olingan D modda 33,00 ml 3,286 g KX tuzi eritmasida B moddaning rangsiz eritmasini hosil qilib eriydi. Olingan eritmaga 4,942 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ va 20 ml H_2O qo'shib A qizil cho'kma hosil bo'lguncha SO_2 gazi o'tkazildi. A cho'kma 67°C da rangini qizildan jigarrangga o'zgartiradi. Qizil rangli A strukturasida anionlar kub qirralarida, kationlar esa tomonlar markazida joylashgan bo'lsa, jigarrang A da metallning kation va anionlari o'rin almashadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Hamma reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. D moddaning qizildan sariq rangga termoxrom o'tish jarayonining temperaturasi hisoblang. $\Delta_f H^\circ(D_{(q.)}) = 105,4 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $S^\circ(D_{(q.)}) = 184,0 \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot \text{K}$; $\Delta_f H^\circ(D_{(s.)}) = 102,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$$S^\circ(D_{(s.)}) = 177,3 \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot \text{K}.$$

4. $D_{(q.)}$ va $D_{(s.)}$ fragmentlari tuzilishini tushuntiruvchi MO diagrammasini to'ldiring. Bunda $D_{(q.)}$ 4 ta Y-X bog'larining uzunligi 0,278 nm. $D_{(s.)}$ tuzilishida esa 0,262 nm dan 2 ta bog' va 0,351 nm li 4 ta bog' mavjudligini hisobga oling.

5. $A_{(qizil)} \rightarrow A_{(jigarrang)}$ termoxrom o'tishining sababini tushuntiring.

130-masala

Ma'lumki, vodorod peroksid faol modda hisoblanib ham oksidlovchi ham qaytaruvchi bo'lishi mumkin, komplekslarda liganda vazifasini ham o'tashi mumkin.

1. KMnO_4 ning sulfat kislota ishtirokida vodorod peroksid bilan ta'sirlashuv reaksiyasini yozing.

$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$ ishtirokida shu reaksiya Mn^{+4} ionini saqlagan geteropolibirikma – D hosil bo'lishi bilan boradi. Sovutilganda bu birikma apelsin rangli kristallar hosil qilib cho'kadi. Modda massa jihatdan 3,57% Mn va 56,13% Mo saqlaydi, uning termolizi natijasida elementlarning oksidlanish darajalari o'zgarmagan holda havoga nisbatan zichligi 0,5977 bo'lgan ikkita gaz aralashmasi olinadi.

2. D ni aniqlab uning hosil bo'lish va termoliz reaksiyasi tenglamalarini yozing.

$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ning sulfat kislotali eritmasiga vodorod peroksid qo'shib qizdirilganda H_2CrO_6 tarkibli modda hosil bo'lishi hisobiga inten-

siv ko'k rang paydo bo'ladi. Moddaning ^1H YMR-spektrida 10 – 11 m.u. sohadagi protonlarning yakka-yu yagona signali kuzatilmadi. Unga piridin qo'shilsa barqaror addukt – $\text{CrNC}_5\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$ hosil bo'ladi.

3. H_2CrO_6 ning olinish reaksiyasini yozing. H_2CrO_6 hamda uning piridin bilan adduktining struktur formulalarini yozing.

H_2CrO_6 ni KOH ning spirtli eritmasi bilan neytrallab qattiq sovuqlashtirib, binafsharang A tuzni olish mumkin. A tuz massa jihatdan 27,6% Cr va 20,8% K, shuningdek, kislorod va vodorod saqlaydi.

4. A ni toping va uning olinish reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. A tarkibidagi anion strukturasi yozing.

Agar kaliy va xromning (+6) tuzi vodorod peroksid bilan ta'sirini sovuqda, KOH li muhitda olib borilsa 17,5% Cr; 39,5% K va kislorod saqlagan qizil rangli B tuz kristallari olinadi.

5. B ni toping va uning sintezi reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. B va uning anioni strukturasi yozing.

B moddaning neytral, ishqoriy yoki kislotali eritmali bir xil gaz ajratib parchalanadi. B ning ishqoriy muhitda parchalanishidan olingan gaz hajmi kislotali muhitda olingan gaz hajmidan 30% ga kam.

6. Gap qaysi gaz haqida boryapti? Ishqoriy va kislotali eritmalarda parchalanish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

131-masala

Rangsiz A, B, C moddalar davriy sistemaning bitta bosh guruhchasida joylashgan X va Y elementlardan hosil bo'lgan. A, B, C lar ortiqcha bariy suviga yuttirilsa uchchala holatda X element saqlagan D cho'kma hosil bo'ladi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmalar pH=7 gacha neytrallangandan so'ng kumush nitrat bilan ishlov berilsa A va B holatida Y element saqlagan E cho'kma tushadi. A, B, C moddalardan bir xil massadan olingan holatda D cho'kmaning massasi A holatida 8,75 g; B da 26,25 g; C da 43,75 g ni tashkil etdi. Xuddi shunday E cho'kma massasi esa A da 9,567 g; B da 4,783 g ni tashkil etdi (C holatida E cho'kma hosil bo'lmaydi).

1. X, Y elementlar va barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

B modda kuchli oksidlovchi hisoblanadi, masalan, a) Co_3O_4 ; b) UF_4 bilan. Shuningdek, ham donor ham akseptor xossalarini namoyon qila oladi, masalan, c) SbF_5 ; d) NOF bilan.

3. a), b), c), d) reaksiyalarni yozing.

O'tgan asrda o'rtalarida chop etilgan ma'lumotnomalardagi axborotlarga asosan, A sarg'ish-yashil, B esa sariq rangli moddalar ekan.

4. A va B ning nima uchun bunday rangga ega deya hisoblanganini tushuntiring.

5. Sizga ma'lum qanday modda saqlash davomida rangini o'zgartiradi? Rang o'zgarishiga sabab bo'luvchi reaksiya tenglamalarni yozing.

132-masala

"Annales de chimie" jurnalida yangi elementning X oksidi va tabiatda keng tarqalgan Y oksidlarning kimyoviy xossalari orasidagi farqlar haqida maqola e'lon qilinganidan so'ng bu yangi element uchun «Gl» kimyoviy belgisini qabul qilish taklif etildi, bunga sabab uning tuzlari eritmalarining o'ziga xos ta'mi edi. Yangi "yer" ning kashfiyotchilari X va Y oksidning kimyoviy xossasidagi ikkita farqni ko'rsatgan edilar, bular: Y dan farqli o'laroq, X ammoniy karbonat eritmasida eriydi, ammo sulfat kislota erigan kaliy sulfat bilan achchiqtosh hosil qilmaydi. Unchalik ham toza, sof bo'lmagan Gl ni uning ochilganidan 30 yil keyin element xloridiga kaliy ta'sir ettirib olindi. Shundan so'ng yana 40 yil o'tganidan so'ngina Gl va natriyning aralash fluoridlarini elektroliz qilib toza Gl olindi. Ancha vaqt mobaynida Gl va uning analogi – Y oksid tarkibiga kiruvchi M lar bir xil valentlik namoyon qiladi deb hisoblandi va shu sabab ham Gl ning atom massasi 13,8 deya baholandi. Aynan shu xatolik Davriy qonunning qaror topishi yo'lida to'siq bo'ldi. Ammo 1884-yil 13,8 atom massani ko'rsatgan mualliflar Gl ning valentligini qayta ko'rib chiqdilar hamda to'g'ri valentlik va atom massani aniqladilar.

1. Gl elementni va X, Y oksidlarni toping.

2. Masala shartida eslatilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Gl ning elektroliz usulida olinishi uning analogi – M ning olinishiga asosan ishlab chiqilganligini hisobga olgan holda M ning elektroliz usulida olinish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va usulning qisqacha sharoitini tushuntiring.

4. Gl kashfiyotchilari o'tkazgan reaksiyalarga asosanib uning valentligini aniqlash mumkinmi? Valentlik va reaksiyalar orasidagi bog'liqlik asosida javobingizni tushuntiring.

5. Gl tuzlari eritmaları ta'mi qanday? Uni ta'tib ko'rish ma'qulmi?

133-masala

Me metall ko'plab klaster birikmalar hosil qiladi, bunday birikmalardagi bog'lanish tartibini baholash uchun *Kotton* quyidagi formulani taklif etdi:

$$FSR = \frac{\text{birikmalardagi } l_{Me-Me} \text{ uzunligi}}{\text{metallidagi } l_{Me-Me} \text{ uzunligi}}$$

Klasterlar sintezida boshlang'ich modda bo'lib MeCl_n hisoblanadi. Xlorid 28,80 g metall dan 92,00% unum bilan unga xlor ta'sir ettirish yo'li bilan olinadi. Bunda qo'shimcha mahsulot sifatida sariq rangli, xloridlar aralashmasida 5,04% massa ulush bilan $(\text{MeCl}_2)_m$ tarkibli boshqa xlorid ham hosil bo'ladi. Me atomlari bu moddada kvadrat qirralaridagi 4 ta xlor bilan o'ralgan. Ushbu moddani aralashmadan ajratib olib AgNO_3 bilan ishlanganda 1/3 qism xlor ionlari oq iviqsimon cho'kma berdi. Modda benzolda eritilganda 1 litr 4×10^{-3} mol/l konsentratsiyali eritma olinadi. 79,49 g aralashmadan T temperaturada MeCl_n to'q-qo'ng'ir bug'lar sifatida haydaldi va TGF da eritildi. Eritmaga fenilmagniybromid qo'shilib CO o'tkazil-sa 72,86 g rangsiz, xlor saqlamagan A modda kristallari olinadi. A ning IQ-spektrida $\nu = 1920 \text{ sm}^{-1}$ sohani ko'rish mumkin (ma'lumot uchun: $\text{C}\equiv\text{O}$ da $\nu = 2145 \text{ sm}^{-1}$ soha kuzatilsa, $\text{C}=\text{O}$ da $\nu \sim 1700 \text{ sm}^{-1}$ sohani ko'rish mumkin). A ning sirka kislota bilan ta'siridan B atsetatning sariq kristallari olinadi. B modda konsentrlangan HCl bilan 0°C da binar D anionni bersa, 500°C da E anionni beradi. Tubandagi jadvalda moddalarning ba'zi xossalari keltirilgan.

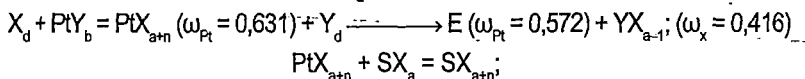
Modda	Rang	$\omega\%(\text{Me})$	$l_{\text{Me-Me}}, \text{\AA}$	Magnit xossasi	$\Delta_f H^\circ, \text{kJ/mol}$	$\Delta_f S^\circ, \text{J/mol}\times\text{K}$
MeCl_n (qattiq)	Qora	—	3,84	Paramagnit	−528	225
MeCl_n (bug'li)	To'q-qizil	—	Yo'q	Paramagnit	−446	395
$(\text{MeCl}_2)_m$	Sariq	—	2,7	Diamagnit		
A	Rangsiz	—	~ 4	Diamagnit		
B	Sariq	44,86	2,11	Diamagnit		
D	Qizil	40,34	2,13	Diamagnit		
E	—	40,25	2,38	Diamagnit		

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Metall xloridlari strukturalarini yozing.
3. MeCl_n ni $(\text{MeCl}_2)_m$ dan ajratish temperaturasi – T ni toping.
4. B va D uchun KMn fragmentini to'ldiring va bu moddalar bog'lanish tartibi (N) ni hisoblang.
5. Agar $I_{\text{Me-Me}} = 2,78 \text{ \AA}$ bo'lsa, moddalar uchun FSR ni hisoblang va mos keluvchi bog'lanish tartibi (N) ni ko'rsating.
6. A – E moddalar sturkturasini chizing. Bunda E da bitta ikki elektronli – uch markazli bog' borligini hisobga oling.
7. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

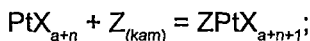
134-masala

Ingliz kimyogari *N. Bartlett* oltingugurtning X element bilan birikmalarini o'rgana turib tasodifan o'ziga xos yangilik yaratdiki, bu yangilik bir qator elementlarning kationlari hosil bo'lishi haqidagi o'sha davr tasavvurlarni o'zgartirib yubordi. SX_{a+n} ni sintez qilish uchun *Bartlett* quyidagi sxemadan foydalandi va PtX_{a+n} ni Y_d dan ajratish bosqichida X saqllovchi, qizil, paramagnit E modda bug'larini oldi:

$\text{X}_d + \text{havo}$



Avval boshida hamkasblari *Bartlett* natijalariga ishonishmadi, lekin u tadqiqotlarni davom ettirgan holda PtX_{a+n} ning gazzimon oddiy Z modda bilan ta'sirini o'rgandi:



Keyinchalik "Argonn" laboratoriyasida Z ni ZPtX_{a+n+1} bilan qizdirib binar R ($\omega_{\text{X}} = 0,367$) modda olindi. Xuddi shu yerda yana ikkita ZX_{a-2} va ZX_{a+2} lar oddiy moddalardan sintez qilindi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping va PtY_b ning ehtimoliy tarkibini toping.
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. AX_a va AX_{a+n} (bu yerda A = S, Pt) moddalarining tuzilish formulalarini yozing.
4. ZPtX_{a+n} gidrolizida ajraladigan gazlarning havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,229 dan 3,386 gacha bo'lishini hisobga olgan holda gidroliz tenglamasini yozing.

135-masala

$Kt(AB_b)_n$ kabi umumiy formulaga ega tuzlarning parchalanishi natijasida odatda 4:1 hajmiy nisbatda AB_2 va B_2 gazlar aralashmasi olinadi, ammo ba'zan bu nisbat bajarilmaydi. AB_2 va B_2 larning zichliklari 1,44:1 kabi. Quyidagi jadvalda $Kt(AB_b)_n$ tarkibli 6 ta tuz haqida ba'zi ma'lumotlar berilgan:

Tuz	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\omega\%(Kt)$	33,9	31,1	63,5	30,7	38,7	22,4
$V(AB_2):V(B_2)$	4:1	8:1	2:1	2:0	0:1	0:0

1. A, B, AB_2 , B_2 larni va 1 – 6 tuzlarni aniqlang.

2. Tuzlarning parchalanish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

$X(AB_b)_a$ tarkibli tuzning parchalanishi o'ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bunda temperaturaga qarab turli oksidlar hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, agar AB_2 va B_2 lar 2:0 nisbatda hosil bo'lganda 6,62 g tuzdan 4,78 g jigarrang I oksid olinadi. Tuz, oksidlar, gazlar haqidagi ba'zi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda:

Modda	$\Delta_f H^0$, kJ/mol	$\Delta_f S^0$, J/mol×K	Oksid rangi	$V(AB_2):V(B_2)$	t, °C
$X(AB_b)_2$	-447	213			
I oksid	-307	72	jigarrang	2:0	?
II oksid	-723	211	?	?	?
III oksid	-197	59	?	4:1	?
AB_2	33	240			
B_2	0	205			

3. Tuzni va I, II, III oksidlarni aniqlang. Parchalanish reaksiyalarini yozing.

4. Jadvaldagi “?” belgisi qo'yilgan o'rinlarni to'ldiring.

136-masala

Bugungi kunda kundalik turmushda foydalaniladigan smartfonlarning ko'pchiligi litliy-ion batareyalari bilan jihozlangan. Shu

kabi batareyalar anodida kobalt +2 va +3 oksidlanish darajalarida uchraydi. Batareyalar anodi tarkibini soddaroq qilib $\text{Li}_{1+y}\text{CoO}_2$ kabi ifodalasa bo'ladi. Batareyalarda qo'shimcha sifatida qanchadir miqdor litiyning inert tuzlari va nam ham bo'ladi. Atom-adsorbsion usulda anod tarkibi aniqlanganda undagi Co ning massa miqdori 56,40% ekanligi aniqlandi. Kobaltning oksidlanish darajasi esa potensiometrlik titrlash usulida aniqlandi. Bunda 25,00 mg batareya anodi 5,00 ml tarkibida 0,1000 M FeSO_4 , 6 M H_2SO_4 va 6 M H_3PO_4 saqlagan eritmada eritildi. Temirning ortiqcha miqdorini titrlashga 3,23 ml hajmdagi 0,01593 M kaliy dixromat eritmasi sarflandi.

1. $\text{Li}_{1+y}\text{CoO}_2$ ning erishi va titrlashda borgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

2. Namunadagi Co^{+3} ning miqdorini (mg) toping.

3. Namunadagi kobaltning o'rtacha oksidlanish darajasini toping.

4. $\text{Li}_{1+y}\text{CoO}_2$ dagi "y" qiymatini toping.

5. Batareyadagi qo'shimchalarning massa ulushini toping.

137-masala

NH_3 ning oson suyuqlanuvchi B suyuqlik bilan ta'sirlashishi natijasida shaffof prizmalar ko'rinishidagi NH_4A tuzi kristallanadi. A anion yolg'onalogenidlarga mansub bo'lib, turli moddalar tarkibida uchrab piyozning antibiotik xossasini ta'minlashda ishtirok etadi. Bu tuzning sintezi yoqimsiz hidli C gazning ajralishi bilan boradi va reaksiyada hosil bo'lgan NH_4A ning massasi sarflangan B ning massasi bilan deyarli teng (0,1% aniqlikda). NH_4A ni qizdirdiganda raqobat reaksiyalari boradi: birida D moddaga izomerlanish borsa, boshqasida XA tuzigacha parchalanish boradi. XA ning hosil bo'lishiga D ning ammonolizi sabab deb ham qarash mumkin. X^+ yirik kation hisoblanadi. 6,85 g NH_4A 2,52 g ammoniy dixromat bilan 6,73 g *Reyneke* tuzi – NH_4R ni beradi (reaksiyada hosil bo'ladigan qolgan mahsulotlar gazlar). R yirik anion bo'lib, tarkibida ikki xil ligand saqlaydi. Agar xuddi shu reaksiya yuqoriroq temperatura olib borilsa *Reyneke* tuzi o'rniga *Morlando* tuzi – XR ning hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. *Morlando* tuzida kation hamda anionning o'lchamlari juda yaqinligi sababli ular orasida anchagina mustahkam bog' hosil bo'ladi va shu sababli garchi ionli tuzilishiga qaramasdan bu modda suvda erimaydi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
 2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
 3. A^- anionning galogenidlar bilan o'xshashligini ko'rsatuvchi reaksiyalarni yozing. Galogenlardan qaysi biri A^- bilan kimyoviy xossalari jihatdan eng yaqin?
 4. X^+ kationning istalgan bir boshqa tuzining olinish reaksiyasini yozing. X^+ ning geometrik shaklini tushuntiring.
 5. NH_3 , N_2H_4 , anilin, X, metilaminlarni asos xossasi ortib borishi qatorida joylashtiring.
- Anabazin alkaloidi – 2-piperidil-3-piridin tamaki o'simligi tarkibida uchraydi va aynan shu alkaloidni aniqlashda *Reyneke* tuzi ishlatiladi. Bunda alkaloidlarning xlorid kislotali eritmalari bilan *Reyneke* tuzi ta'sirlashadi va o'ziga xos ignasimon kristallarni hosil qiladi.
6. *Reyneke* tuzi bilan anabazinni aniqlashdagi reaksiyani yozing.

138-masala

Vodorod peroksid va uning hosilalari tirik tabiatda, kimyoda va tibbiyotda muhim ahamiyatga ega. H_2O_2 ning boshqa moddalar bilan ta'siridan olingan mahsulotlar orasida oddiy moddalar ko'p uchraydi. H_2O_2 ni miqdoriy jihatdan aniqlash uchun A modda taklif etilgan. A tarkibidagi K ning massa ulushi 35,62% bo'lib, yana Fe ham saqlaydi. H_2O_2 ning A bilan ishqoriy muhitdagi reaksiyasida n.sh. da gaz bo'lgan oddiy B modda ajraladi. 3,292 g A ning ekvivalent miqdordagi H_2O_2 bilan ta'siridan $25^\circ C$ va 100,6 kPa bosimda 123,1 ml B gaz ajraldi.

1. H_2O_2 ning fazoviy tuzilishini tushuntiring.
2. H_2O_2 ishtirokida 5 ta reaksiyada 5 xil oddiy modda (kisloroddan tashqari) oling. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A va B moddalarni toping.
4. H_2O_2 ning A bilan miqdoriy tahlildagi reaksiyasini yozing.
5. H_2O_2 ni miqdoriy aniqlashda ishlatiladigan yana bir reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

Mutlaqo kam uchraydigan reaksiyalardan biri bu H_2O_2 ning ishqoriy muhitda C gaz bilan ta'siri hisoblanadi. Reaksiya natijasida D oddiy gaz modda ajraladi. Agar 10,00 ml 0,4412 M li H_2O_2 eritmasiga 17,65 ml 0,5000 M li KOH eritmasi va C ning ortiqcha eritmasi qo'shilsa, $20^\circ C$ va 101,8 kPa da 105,6 ml D ajraladi. Olingan

eritmani bug'latib 0,7423-g-individual qattiq E modda (kislorodning massa ulushi 38,04%) olinadi.

6. C va E moddalarni toping.

7. KOH ishtirokida C moddaning H_2O_2 bilan reaksiyasini yozing.

H_2O_2 ning keng ko'lamda ishlatilishiga sabab uni sanoat miqyosida olish mumkin bo'lgan iqtisodiy manfaatli usullari mavjudligidadir. Bir qarashda H_2O_2 ni vodorod va kislorod yoki suv va kisloroddan olish e'tiborni tortadi. Masalan, ma'lum sharoitda 97% H_2 va 3% O_2 aralashmasidan 80% unum bilan 87% li H_2O_2 eritmasini olish mumkin.

$$\Delta_f H_{298}^0(H_2O_{(g.)}) = -241,82 \text{ kJ/mol}; \Delta S_{298}^0(H_2O_{(g.)}) = 188,83 \text{ J/mol}\times K;$$

$$\Delta_f H_{298}^0(H_2O_{2(g.)}) = -136,11 \text{ kJ/mol}; \Delta S_{298}^0(H_2O_{2(g.)}) = 232,95 \text{ J/mol}\times K;$$

$$\Delta S_{298}^0(H_{2(g.)}) = 130,684 \text{ J/mol}\times K; \Delta S_{298}^0(O_{2(g.)}) = 205,138 \text{ J/mol}\times K;$$

$$\Delta_f H_{298}^0(H_{2(g.)}) = \Delta_f H_{298}^0(O_{2(g.)}) = 0 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$

8. a) H_2+O_2 ; b) H_2O+O_2 reaksiyalarining muvozanat konstantalarini toping, $T = 1000^\circ C$. Ushbu usullarni sanoatda qo'llash borasida fikr bildiring.

H_2O_2 sanoat miqyosida, asosan, X moddaning oksidlanishidan olinadi. X ning o'zi esa 2—etilantraxinonning D modda bilan ta'siridan olinadi. Shuningdek, ozroq miqdorda H_2O_2 anorganik moddalar asosida ham sintez qilinadi.

9. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan ikki usul asosidagi reaksiyalarni yozing. Nima uchun H_2O_2 asosan X dan olinishini tushuntiring.

139-masala

15,99 g sariq volfram kislotasi — $WO_3 \times H_2O$ konsentrlangan potash eritmasida eritildi va I eritma olindi. Bu eritmada quyidagi muvozanat qaror topdi: $[CO_3^{2-}] = 2[HCO_3^-]$. I eritma HCl ning konsentrlangan eritmasi bilan ishlandi, $40^\circ C$ gacha qizdirildi va keyin $0^\circ C$ gacha sovutildi. Bunda tarkibida 13,45% suv saqlaydigan oq volfram kislotaga cho'kmasi filtrlanib olindi. Eritmada trigonal-bipiramida tuzilishli A anion (W, Cl va 9,93% O saqlaydi) aniqlandi. Ushbu eritmaga qo'rg'oshinli elektrod tushirildi va elektroliz qilindi. Bunda eritmadan 16,21 g kaliyning xlorli tuzi — yashil rangli B modda ajratib olindi.

1. $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = -1172 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WO}_4^{2-}) = -1073 \text{ kJ/mol}$;
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = -677 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{HCO}_3^-) = -692 \text{ kJ/mol}$;
 $\Delta S^\circ(\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 117 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$; $\Delta S^\circ(\text{WO}_4^{2-}) = 97 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$; $\Delta S^\circ(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = -57 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$;
 $\Delta S^\circ(\text{HCO}_3^-) = 91 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$ lardan foydalanib sariq volfram kislotasining minimal erish temperaturasi toping. 40°C da ΔG° ni topib sariq volfram kislotasining miqdoriy erishini ko'rsating. $\Delta_f H^\circ$ va ΔS° ni temperaturaga bog'liq emas deb hisoblang.

2. Karbonat kislota uchun $K_1 = 4,3 \times 10^{-7}$, $K_2 = 4,7 \times 10^{-12}$ ekanligini bilgan holda I eritma pH qiymatini hisoblang. Eritmadagi karbonat va gidrokarbonat ionlarining mol ulushlari – α ni hisoblash formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

3. Oq volfram kislotasi tarkibini va A anionni toping.

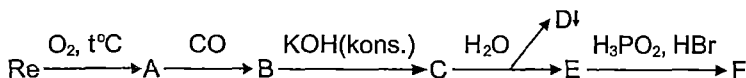
4. Agar qo'rg'oshinli elektrodning yuzasi $S = 150 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lsa va 147,2 daqiqa davomida $0,056 \text{ A/sm}^2$ tok zichligi bilan elektroliz o'tkazilgan bo'lsa, elektroliz jarayonida W ning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarishini toping. Bunda B ni olishda $\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ bo'yicha unum $\eta_1 = 63\%$ hamda elektroliz jarayonida tok bo'yicha unum $\eta_2 = 15,75\%$ ekanligini inobatga oling.

5. B tuzni toping va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

6. Tekshirishlarga ko'ra B modda anioni diamagnit ekan ($\mu = 0$). Shu anionga analog bo'lgan, tarkibida Cr saqlagan anion ($\mu = 3,80$) tuzilishini yozing.

140-masala

Agar reniy kukunini havoda qizdirilsa, A oksidni olish mumkin. Oksid tarkibida 76,9% metall bor. Bu oksidni CO bilan yumshoqgina qaytarish natijasida B oksidni olish mumkin. B ning elementar yacheykasi tuzilishini quyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin: kubning uchlarida Re atomlari joylashgan bo'lsa, qirralari o'rtasida kislorod atomlari o'rin olgan. Kub qirralari uzunligi esa $a = 3,734 \times 10^{-10}$ metr. Quyidagi sxemada reniyning ba'zi birikmalari o'zgarishlari keltirilgan. F modda (massa jihatdan 33,08% Re; 6,95% K saqlaydi) diamagnit tuz bo'lib, bitta elementar birligida ikkita Re atomi saqlaydi.



1. A – F moddalarni aniqlang.
2. A ning suv bilan ta'siridan G kislota olinadi. G kislota toping va uning kislotalik kuchini baholang.
3. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. B oksid zichligini toping.
5. F moddadagi Re~Re bog'i karraliligini aniqlang. Bu bog' kimyoviy bog'ning qaysi turiga kirishini tushuntiring.

141-masala

Ushbu masalada X moddaning laboratoriya sharoitida olish usullaridan biri bilan tanishamiz:

10 ml suv saqlagan kolbada 5,000 g KOH eritiladi va SO_2 gazi eritma to'yinguncha o'tkaziladi. Olingan eritmaga ishqoriy muhit hosil bo'lguncha taxminan 6,0 g KOH qo'shiladi. Shundan so'ng, kolbadan havo azot yordamida siqib chiqariladi hamda eritmadan NO ning kuchli oqimi o'tkaziladi. Bunda bir necha soatdan so'ng eritmadan tarbikibida 35,82% K saqlaydigan reaksiyaning yagona mahsuloti A moddaning ignasimon kristallarini olish mumkin. Olingan kristallar ozgina KOH qo'shilgan suv bilan suspenziyalanadi. Suspenziyaga sekin-asta 50% li H_2SO_4 eritmasi qo'shiladi. Va nihoyat, bunda tarkibida 36,36% kislorod saqlagan n.sh. da gazsimon bo'lgan X modda olinadi. X xona temperaturasida anchagina inert hisoblanib qizdirilganda Y va Z oddiy moddalarga parchalanadi.

1. A moddaning brutto formulasini aniqlang.

A modda sanoat miqyosida har yili 600 000 tonna ishlab chiqariladigan B moddaning hosilasi hisoblanadi. B moddada H va O ning massa ulushi tegishli 9,155% va 48,44% dan.

2. A va B ni aniqlang va ularning struktur formulasini tasvirlang.

3. a) X, Y, Z larni toping. X ning mumkin bo'lgan struktur formulasini yozing.

- b) Qanday sharoitda X ni Y va Z lardan, sintez qilish mumkin?

Y+Z aralashmasini qizdirish orqali uncha ko'p bo'lmagan unum bilan C moddani olish mumkin. $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{C}) = 91,3 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Y}) = \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Z}) = 0 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $S^\circ(\text{C}) = 210,6 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$;

$$S^\circ(\text{Y}) = 205,0 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}; S^\circ(\text{Z}) = 191,5 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}.$$

4. C ni toping. 1000°C da C ning Y+Z dan sintezida unumni hisoblang.

5. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

6. X ni yana qanday reaksiyalar orqali olish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalaridan 4 ta misol keltiring.

142-masala

Luo va *Crabbtree* ikki tautomer: Classical (J) va nonclassical (G) orasidagi muvozanatni o'rganish maqsadida 1990-yilda Me d-metallning bir qator monoyadroli komplekslarini sintez qilishdi. Boshlang'ich modda sifatida B modda ishlatildi. 3,273 g MeO_n va ekvimolyar miqdordagi NaO_n ning 250°C da birikishi natijasida 4,098 g B modda olinadi. Komplekslarni sintez qilish uchun B modda spirtida eritildi va eritmaga 6,210 g $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{P}$ hamda HCl qo'shildi. Aralashma 18 soat davomida qaytma muzlatgichda qaynatildi. Natijada 80% unum bilan m gramm C olindi. C ning spirtidagi eritmasidan qaynatilgan holda 4,408 g (50% unum) sariq rangli D modda olinmaguncha CO o'tkazildi. D ning efirdagi eritmasiga LiAlH_4 qo'shildi va qaytma muzlatgichda 40 soat davomida E modda olinguncha qaynatildi. E modda L ligand saqlaydi, Cl^- saqlamaydi. Tarkibida massa jihatdan 29,50% Me; 14,73% P; 2,53% O bor. E ni dioxolometanda eritildi; 208 K da HBF_4 bilan protonirlab oqish-sariq rangli, G va J saqlovchi eritma olindi. Bu eritmaning elektro'kazuvchanligi LiAlH_4 nikiga yaqin. D, E, G komplekslarda markaziy atomning koordinatsion soni 7, J da esa 8 ga teng. *Luo* va *Crabbtree* lar $\text{G} \leftrightarrow \text{J}$ sistema uchun $\Delta_f H^\circ = -4,6 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta_f S^\circ = -10 \text{ J/mol}$ qiymatlarini hisoblashdi.

1. Me ni toping va B ning formulasini aniqlang.

2. C, D, E noelektrolitlarning formulalarini toping (bu komplekslarda metall Me^{3+} holida). m qiymatini hisoblang.

J ning IQ-spektrida 1832 cm^{-1} soha, G spektrida esa ikkita soha – 1838 cm^{-1} va 2692 cm^{-1} bor. KMeL_4 IQ-spektrida 1828 cm^{-1} soha bor. L_2 da esa 4159 cm^{-1} .

3. G va J ni toping.

4. Komplekslar hosil bo'lishi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

5. $\text{G} \leftrightarrow \text{J}$ sistema uchun $\Delta_f G^\circ$ ni toping. Muvozanatdagi aralashmaning miqdoriy tarkibini toping. Bunda $\Delta_f H^\circ$ va $\Delta_f S^\circ$ ni temperaturaga bog'liq emas deb hisoblang. $T = 208 \text{ K}$.

6. G moddada L–L uzunligi 0,084 nm; J da 0,160 nm; intermediatda esa 0,138 nm ekanligini bilgan holda G ning J ga o'tishida hosil bo'ladigan intermediat uchun tuzilish formula taklif eting.

7. L_2 uchun MO diagrammasini to'ldiring. G da Me ning L saqlovchi ligandlar bilan bog' hosil qilishida orbitalar qoplanishini tasvirlang.

143-masala

Ichkikompleks tuzilishli bir tuzni quyidagi metodika bo'yicha sintez qilish mumkin:

10,92 g d-metall oksidi saqlagan suvli suspenziyaga konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 va C_2H_5OH qo'shildi. Bunda 0,896 l CO_2 ajraldi va X moddani yashil eritmasi hosil bo'ladi. 2 soatdan keyin X modda Y ga aylandi, eritma rangi esa ko'k rangga o'tdi. Olingan eritmaga 24,00 g HL modda qo'shildi va keyin eritma soda bilan neytrallanib undan ichkikompleks tipidagi Z tuzning yashil rangli kristallari ajratildi, $m_z = 30,21$ g, $\eta = 95,00\%$. Kristallar to'la ajratib olindi va 1000 g $CHCl_3$ da eritildi. Olingan eritmaning muzlash temperaturasi $\Delta t = 0,5587^\circ C$ ekanligi aniqlandi. $CHCl_3$ uchun $K_{krios.} = 4,90 K \times kg \times mol^{-1}$. A moddada massa jihatdan 45,28% C va 30,19% O borligi ma'lum. Shuningdek, Z tarkibida H va Me ham bor.

1. Oksid formulasini toping.

2. HL, L^- , Z ni toping.

3. X va Y ning tarkibini yashil va ko'k eritmalar uchun toping.

4. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

5. HL, L^- , Z larning struktur formulalarini yozing.

6. Agar Z ning kristallanishi uchun qo'shilgan 21,20 g soda saqlagan eritma hajmi 125 ml bo'lib olingan eritmaning umumiy hajmi qo'shilgan soda eritmasi hajmidan 4 marta ko'p bo'lsa, kristallanish uchun zarur bo'lgan pH qiymatini toping. $K_1 = 4,27 \times 10^{-7}$; $K_2 = 4,68 \times 10^{-11}$.

144-masala

Gazsimon ammiakni $50^\circ C$ gacha qizdirilgan 12,356 g S_2Cl_2 ning CCl_4 dagi eritmasidan o'tkazilganda och sariq cho'kma tushdi. Cho'kmani filtrlab suv bilan yuvilgandan so'ng uning massasi 12,83 g ga kamaydi. Olingan aralashmani ehtiyotlik bilan vakuumda qizdirib 3,686 g oltin-apelsinrang A modda kristallarini olish mumkin. A azot va oltingugurt birikmasi bo'lib, juda noturg'un hisoblanadi. Qizdirilganda yoki mexanik ta'sir natijasida u parchalanadi. Agar A ni uzoq vaqt $t \approx 100^\circ C$ da ushlab turilsa, reaksiya

natijasida bronza rangli yagona B moddani hosil bo'ladi. B modda metall o'tkazuvchanlikni namoyon qilgan holda, suvda ham, organik erituvchilarda ham erimaydi. 1,106 g A ning 127,2 ml CCl_4 dagi eritmasi $-23,89^\circ\text{C}$ da muzlaydi ($\rho(\text{CCl}_4) = 1,58 \text{ g/ml}$; $t_{\text{muz}}(\text{CCl}_4) = -23^\circ\text{C}$; $K_{\text{krios.}} = 29,8 \text{ K}\cdot\text{kg}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). 9,216 g A ning 20% li NaOH dagi gidrolizi natijasida rangsiz eritma hosil bo'ladi. Agar olingan eritmaga ortiqcha suyultirilgan H_2SO_4 qo'shilsa, mayda disper holdagi oq-sariq rangli cho'kma tushadi. A ning tuzilishi borasida quyidagi ma'lumotlarni taqdim etamiz:

1) $\lambda_{(\text{S-N})} = 0,161 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{(\text{S-S})} = 0,259 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{(\text{N-N})} = 0,274 \text{ nm}$.

2) A dagi barcha azot atomlari oltingugurt atomlaridan farqli ravishda bitta tekislikda yotibdi.

1. A ni toping va uning struktur formulasini yozing.

2. Barcha eslatilgan reaksiyalarni yozing.

3. A ni oddiy moddalardan sintez qilishda $\Delta_f H^\circ$ va $\Delta_f S^\circ$ lar qanday ishoralarga ega bo'ladi? Qanday sharoitda A ni oddiy moddalardan sintez qilish mumkin?

4. B ni toping. A da azot atomi qanday gibridlangan? B moddaning formasini ko'rsating.

Oltingugurt va azot birikmalari nihoyatda aktiv hisoblanadi. "Barqarorlik orollari" shunday moddalar hisoblanadiki, ular yassi halqaga ega. Masalan, A ning quyidagi reaksiyalarda hosil qiladigan moddalari:

a) $\text{A} + \text{SbF}_5 \rightarrow [\text{A}]^{\text{n}+} \dots$ jarayon SO_2 ishtirokida boradi. Reaksiya halqaning saqlanishi bilan boradi.

b) $\text{A} + \text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow [\text{S}_4\text{N}_3]^{\text{m}+} \dots$ jarayon CCl_4 ishtirokida boradi. Reaksiya halqaning o'zgarishi bilan boradi.

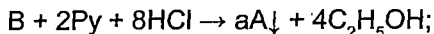
5. a) va b) reaksiyalar tenglamalarini yozing.

6. Tarkibida 3 va 5 ta S saqlagan yassi siklik molekula yoki ionlarning formulasini yozing. Bunda tegishli uglevodorodlarning tuzilishidan foydalaning.

145-masala

Me ning noodatiy oksidlanish darajasidagi kompleks birikmalari odatda A tuzdan ligandlarni almashtirish bilan olinadi. A moddani sintezlash uchun 16,21 g MeCl_n ni HCl bilan to'yintirilgan etil spirtida eritildi. Olingan eritmani elektroliz qilish natijasida MeCl_{n-1} ning to'q-qizil rangli beqaror eritmasi olindi. Eritmaga tezda 4,746 g piri-

din qo'shildi. Bunda piridin xlorid bilan 1:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashdi va eritmada HCl ning miqdorini 0,18 molga oshirdi. Suvli eritmada qizil rangli neytral B kompleks ajratib olindi va 35% li etil spirtida eritildi, keyin quyidagi sxemaga binoan A cho'kma olindi:



Bunda eritmaning kislotaliligi deyarli o'zgarmadi. Barcha reaksiyalar miqdoriy bordi deb oling va hisoblashlarda 4 raqamli atom massalardan foydalaning.

1. Me va uning xloridlarini toping.

2. B kompleksning formulasini aniqlang, agar u diamagnit bo'lib, undagi Me—Me masofasi deyarli metalldagiga teng bo'lsa.

3. (1) sxema bo'yicha A ni sintez qilishda eritmada piridin kislotali va asosli formali konsentratsiyalari nisbatini toping. $K_a(PyH^+) = 6,09 \times 10^{-6}$; $pH = 2,37$.

4. Agar A kompleks uchun $\mu = 1,94$ bo'lsa, uning formulasini toping.

5. B ning $MeCl_n$ dan sintez reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

6. $MeCl_n$, A va B tuz anioni strukturalarini tasvirlang. Ulardagi Me ning gibridlanishini ko'rsating.

7. A uchun spin magnit moment — μ_s ni hisoblang va uning tajriba qiymatidan farq qilishini tushuntiring.

146-masala

10,20 g rangsiz kristall A modda namunasi 1000 ml suvda eritildi. Olingan eritmada 10,00 ml alikvota olinib avvaldan ortiqcha $KBrO_3$ va KBr ning 1:5 nisbatdagi aralashmasi bo'lgan titrlash kolbasiga solindi. Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi tugaganidan so'ng hosil bo'lgan aralashma natriy formiat bilan titrlandi. Bunda 7,50 ml 0,05 M li titrant sarflandi. A ning yana bir 10,00 ml li alikvotasi kulonometrik yacheykaga quyildi va OH^- ionlarini elektoregeneratsiyalash bilan titrlandi. Bunda titrlash egrisida bitta sakrama kuzatildi. A ni $200^\circ C$ dan yuqorida qizdirilsa 6,60% massa yo'qotadi va A1 moddani hosil qiladi. Agar qizdirishni davom ettirib $600^\circ C$ gacha qizdirilsa, u 31,50% massa yo'qotadi.

1. A ni toping. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

2. Agar tok bo'yicha unum 90% ni tashkil etsa, titrlashga sarflangan tok miqdorini toping.

3. A tarkibidagi kislotali guruhning dissoslanish konstantasini toping. 0,10 M li A eritmasida $\text{pH} = 1,54$.

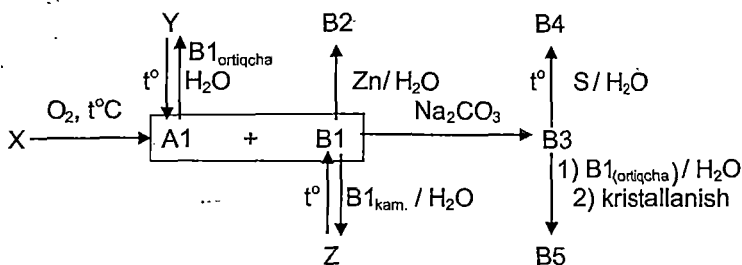
A ni gravimetrik usul bilan aniqlash uning oq rangli B kristall cho'kmani hosil qilishiga asoslangan. B ning molyar massasi A nikidan 1,70 marta katta. $K_s(B) = 1,3 \times 10^{-10}$.

4. B ni aniqlang.

5. B ning toza suvdagi eruvchanligini (mg/l) toping.

147-masala

100 mg X modda havoda yoqilganda 25,70 ml gaz B1 (n.sh.) modda va 100 mg qattiq A1 modda olinadi. X 3 xil strukturada: a) geksagonal ZnS; b) kubsimon ZnS; c) osh tuzi kristallariga izos-
struktur holda kristallanadi. A1 va B1 ning ta'sirlashishi faqat Y va Z ning hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. Olinadigan aralashmadagi Y va Z ning mol nisbati reaksiyani o'tkazish sharoitiga bog'liq. Y tarkibida-
gi anion Z modda tarkibidagi anionga nisbatan murakkabroq tuzilishga ega. Y va Z aralashmasidagi Z dan qutilish uchun ara-
lashmani bariyning eruvchan tuzlari eritmasi bilan ishlandi. Bunda Z ning kislotalarda erimaydigan oq cho'kmasi tushdi. Bu reaksiya Z anionini aniqlashda analitik reaksiya hisoblanadi. Quyidagi sxema-
da X ning ba'zi o'zgarishlari keltirilgan. Sxemadagi istalgan modda o'z tarkibida 3 tadan ko'p bo'lmagan element saqlaydi. X, Y, Z larni
hosil qiluvchi A, B elementlar A1 va B1 – B5 moddalarni hosil qiladi. Y, B2, B4, B5 lar anionlari faqatgina tarkibidagi kislorod atomlari soni bilan farq qiladi.



1. Sxemadagi barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Keltirilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Y, B2, B4, B5 lar anionlari strukturalarini yozing. Shuncha B atomlari saqlaydigan, ammo kislorod atomlari soni ko'p bo'lgan

boshqa ion(lar)ni ham bilasizmi? Agar shunday ion(lar) bor bo'lsa, ulardan 1(2) tasining strukturasi yozing:

148-masala

Binar gazsimon A modda anorganik birikmalarning yaxshigina bir sinfi qatorboshchisi hisoblanadi. A havoda o'z-o'zidan alangalanadi va bunda alangani yashil rangga bo'yaydi. A ning vakuumda termik parchalanishi natijasida qattiq X modda olinadi $m_x = 1,000$ g. Xuddi shuncha A ni havoda yoqilganda esa 3,22 g Y qoldiq olinadi. A ga B moddaning ta'siri o'ziga xos bo'lib, erituvchi tabiatiga qarab turli yo'nalishlarda borishi mumkin: qutbsiz erituvchi ishtirokida A ning B bilan reaksiyasidan C modda, qutbli erituvchi ta'sirida esa G modda olinadi. C moddani qizdirish oqibatida beqaror D moddani olish mumkin. Uning trimerlanishi natijasida esa E modda olinadi. E ni qizdirib F olinadi. C, D, E, G moddalarni piroliz qilinganda K mahsulot hosil bo'ladi. C modda kovalent bog'lanishli va kuchli qutbli modda bo'lib etanga nisbatan izostruktur va izoelektron hisoblanadi. G modda esa ion tuzilishga ega bo'lib, anioni tetraedr shaklida. F ning kimyoviy xossalari anorganik moddalardan farq qilib tipik aromatik uglevodorodlar fizik xossalari kabi. F uchun nukleofil va elektrofil birikish reaksiyalari xos bo'lib, almashinish reaksiyalari aniqlanmagan. K modda "oq grafit" nomi bilan ma'lum.

1. Masala shartida keltirilgan barcha moddalarning struktur formulalarini yozing.

2. Eslatib o'tilgan hamma reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. F ning trimetil hosilasining izomerlari strukturalarini yozing.

4. A qatorboshi hisoblangan sinfning yana 4 ta vakilining formulasini keltiring.

149-masala

M metallning galogenidi – A ning M bilan qaytarilishi faqatgina B, C, D galogenidlarning hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. A – D moddalarda metall atomlari ekvivalent holatlarni egallaydi. Shuningdek, B, C, D moddalarda galogen atomlari ham ekvivalent hisoblanadi. C modda sintezi azot atmosferasida olib borilganda qizil rangli C1 ni hosil qiladi. C1 uchun $\omega(\text{Hal}) = 43,20\%$ va M ning koordinatsion soni (K.S.) 9 bo'lib, 4 ta M–M bog'i saqlaydi. M metall atomlari C va C1 da hosil qilgan poliedri bilan Hal atomlarining A va B da

hosil qilgan poliedrlari bir xil. Quyidagi jadvalda A – D moddalarning ba'zi xossalari keltirilgan:

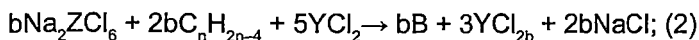
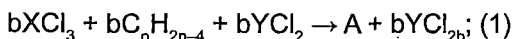
Modda	A	B	C	D
Rang	oq	to'q-yashil	apelsin	qora
$\omega\%$ (Hal)	60,9	53,9	43,8	28,0
K.S. (M)*	8(2)	8(2)	8(4)	6(5)
K.S. (Hal)	2,1	2	2	1
M atomlarining ulanish tartibi	zanjir	zanjir	klaster	Ikki qavatli

* – K.S. – koordinatsion son, qavs ichidagi sonlar esa M–M bog'i miqdorini ifodalaydi.

1. A, B, C, D larning formulalarini toping.
2. B, C, D lar sintezi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
3. A, B larning ikkitadan kam bo'lmagan qo'shni koordinatsion polimer zvenosi tuzilishini, C molekulasini strukturasi hamda D ning 8 tadan kam bo'lmagan Hal atomi saqlagan yassi qavati perpendikulyar kesimi fragmentining tuzilishini keltiring.
4. C1 moddani toping va uning struktur formulasini taklif eting.

150-masala

Katalitik jarayonlarda muhim rol o'ynovchi metalloorganik birikmalarning keng tarqalgan sintez usullaridan biri bu d–metallar tuzlarining spirtli eritmalarda qaytaruvchilar ishtirokida uglevodorodlar bilan ta'sirlashishi hisoblanadi. 1964-yil G.Wilkinson A va B diamagnit komplekslarni sintez qilishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. A va B da metallarning koordinatsion soni bittaga farq qiladi. Wilkinson sxemasi:



C_nH_{2n-4} uglevodorodi alkadiyenning katalitik sikllanishining termik kontrol mahsuloti hisoblanib, PMR spektrida 2:1 nisbatdagi 2

ta signal ($\delta = 2,36$ va $5,57$ m.u.) va ^{13}C YMR spektrida 2 ta signal ($128,7$ va $28,2$ m.u.) beradi. Boshlang'ich uglevodorodda, A, B komplekslarda C:H ning massa ulushlari nisbati $\omega(\text{C}) / \omega(\text{H}) \approx n$; A kompleksda $\omega\%(X) = 41,73\%$; B kompleksda esa

$$\omega(\text{C}) = \omega(\text{Z}) = 1,619 \omega(\text{Y}).$$

1. Uglevodorod tuzilishini aniqlang va uning 2 ta eng barqaror fazoviy konformatsiyasini tasvirlang.

2. X, Z metallarni aniqlang.

3. Y metallni aniqlang. YCl_2 ning (1) va (2) reaksiyalardagi rolini tushuntiring.

4. A va B lar formulasini toping. Ulardagi metallarning oksidlanish darajasi, koordinatsion soni va uglevodorodning fazoviy strukturasini ko'rsating.

5. X, Z metallarning boshlang'ich moddalardagi, komplekslardagi gibridlanish turini aniqlang.

6. A va B da X, Z atrofidagi poliedr tipini ko'rsating.

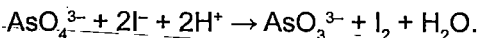
7. KMn dan foydalangan holda A va B ning tuzilishini bayon qiling.

151-masala

A metallning miqdorini aniqlash uchun quyidagi usuldan foydalanildi. Analiz qilinuvchi A metall xloridi eritmasiga ortiqcha KI qo'shildi, bunda dastavval hosil bo'lgan cho'kma erib ketdi. Eritma ishqoriy muhitga keltirildi, unga 40% li formalin eritmasi qo'shildi va 3 daqiqa davomida sentrifugada aylantirildi. Natijada qoramtir suspenziya olindi. Eritmada esa formiat ionlari borligi aniqlandi. Suspenziyani sirka kislota bilan kislotali muhitga keltirildi, 5,00 ml 0,0998 M li I_2 ning ortiqcha KI dagi eritmasi qo'shildi va reaksiyaga kirishmay qolgan yod 0,050 M li natriy tiosulfat eritmasi bilan titrlandi. Sarflangan titrant hajmi 8,70 ml. Ushbu tajribalar natijalari hisoblaganda namunadagi metallning massasi 56,5 mg ni tashkil etishi aniqlandi.

1. A metallni aniqlang. Analiz jarayonida boradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

Kislotali muhitda arsenat ionini yodid ionini yodgacha oksidlaydi:



Agar xuddi shu kislotali eritmada ortiqcha A metall xloridi bo'lsa, unda aksincha, arsenitni yod bilan titrlash mumkin!

2. Reaksiyaning bunday teskari yo'nalishda borishi nimaga asoslangan? A xloridining yod bilan reaksiyasi (a) va arsenitning A xloridi ishtirokida yod bilan kislotali muhitdagi reaksiyasini (b) yozing.

Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida turli indikatorlar ishlatiladi. Masalan, difenilamin – kuchli oksidovchilar ta'sirida oksidlanib ko'k-binafsha rangli birikma hosil qiladi; kraxmal – yod bilan ko'k rangli kompleks hosil qiladi; Na_2SO_3 – A metall ionlari bilan rangli birikma hosil qiladi; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ – arsenat ionlari bilan sariq rangli geteropolibirikma hosil qiladi.

3. (b) reaksiya uchun yuqorida ko'rsatilgan indikatorlardan birini tanlang.

A ning miqdoriy tahlil usullaridan yana biri quyidagicha: A metall tuzini ishqoriy muhitda arsenit ionlari bilan metall holigacha qaytariladi va keyin arsenitning ortiqcha miqdori yod eritmasi bilan titrlanadi. Bunda ortiqcha arsenitni titrlashga 7,80 ml 0,0998 M li yod eritmasi sarflandi. Dastlab A metall tuzini qaytarish uchun eritmaga 10,00 ml 0,2020 M li arsenit eritmasi quyilgan edi.

4. Shu usul bo'yicha eritmada necha mg A metall bo'lganligini toping.

152-masala

Hozir 19 yoshli, o'sha paytda hali hech kimga tanish bo'lmagan yosh kimyogarning chop etgan birinchi maqolasi bilan tanihamiz. Maqola kimyogar tomonidan olingan rangsiz X moddani o'rganishga bag'ishlangan edi. 200 mg bu moddani 8 g CuO bilan qizdirish natijasida havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,333 bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasi olindi. Aralashmani kaliy gidroksid eritmasi orqali o'tkazilganda aralashma hajmi 3 marta kamaydi. 2,266 g X modda suyultirilgan HCl eritmasi bilan ishlendi va 2,171 g oq cho'kma olindi. Bu cho'kma suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada erimaydi, ammo ammiakning suvli eritmasida eriydi. 2,552 g boshlang'ich moddani kaliy xloridning ortiqcha suvli eritmasi bilan ishlenganda oq rangli 1,202 g cho'kma olindi.

1. X ni toping.

2. X ning termik va CuO ishtirokidagi parchalanish reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. X ning KCl va HCl eritmalari bilan boradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4. Zamonaviy rentgenostruktur analiz natijalariga ko'ra bu modda tuzilishida 3 ta atomlararo masofalar kuzatiladi: 218; 125 va 116 pm. Har bir atomlararo masofaga mos keluvchi atomlar juftini ko'rsating.

Boshlang'ich moddada ligandning dentantligi 2 ga teng, uning koordinatsiyasi esa faqat bitta atom turi bilan amalga oshiriladi. Boshlang'ich moddadagi va uning kaliy xlorid bilan reaksiyasi mahsuloti Z da markaziy atom (ion)ning koordinatsion soni bir xil.

5. X va Z larning tuzilishini tasvirlang. Atomlarning ketma-ketligini hamda valent burchaklarning taxminiy qiymatlarini keltiring.

10 yildan so'ng shu kimyogardan 3 yosh katta bo'lgan boshqa bir kimyogar X modda bilan analogik sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega bo'lgan, lekin xossalari bilan farqlanuvchi (birinchi navbatda termik parchalanish tezligi bilan) W moddani oldi.

6. W ni birinchi marta olingan usul bo'yicha reaksiyalarni yozing.

153-masala

A1 va B1 lar kalsiy va manganesning qo'sh oksidlari bo'lib, $\text{Ca}_{2n}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3+2n}$ (n – natural son) umumiy formulaga ega bo'lgan gomologik qatorga mansubdir. A1 va B1 larning 1100°C da argon+vodorod aralashmasi bilan qaytarilishi natijasida tegishli ravishda A2 va B2 moddalar olinadi. A2, B2 moddalar qattiq eritmalar bo'lib $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ ($0 < x < 1$) umumiy formulaga ega. A2, B2 uchun x qiymati turlicha! Qaytarilish jarayonlarida massa kamayishlari tegishli: $\text{A1} \rightarrow \text{A2}$; $\Delta m = 5,93\%$;

$\text{B1} \rightarrow \text{B2}$ $\Delta m = 4,20\%$.

1. A1, B1, A2, B2 larni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Anorganik birikmalarning sizga ma'lum istalgan bir sinfi gomologik qatori uchun umumiy formulasini keltiring.

4. $\text{Ca}_{2n}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3+2n}$ uchun gomologik farq birligini ko'rsating.

5. A1, B1 da Mn atomi nechta d-elektronga ega. Bu moddalar-da Mn uchun qanday koordinatsion qurshovni kutish mumkin.

A1, B1 da manganesning oksidlanish darajasini aniqlash uchun 0,05 M li $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, KI, kraxmal, 0,10 M li H_2SO_4 larning suvli-eritmaları ishlatiladi.

6. Ushbu analiz asosida yotadigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

$\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ qatorining ikki oxirgi vakillari CaO va MnO lar NaCl ning kristall panjarasi bilan o'xshash tuzilishga ega. $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ qattiq eritmasi ham shunday tuzilishga ega, ammo kationlarning holatlari statik Ca^{2+} va Mn^{2+} ionlari bilan $(1-x) : x$ nisbatda ishg'ol qilingan. Elementar kubning parametrik birligi – a (kub qirrasi) x qiymati oshishi bilan 0,480 nm dan (CaO uchun) 0,444 nm gacha (MnO uchun) Vegard qonuniga mos ravishda o'zgaradi: $a(x) = p + k \cdot x$, bu yerda, p , k – qandaydir doimiylar.

7. Kislorodning ion radiusi 0,14 nm ligini bilgan holda Ca^{2+} va Mn^{2+} larning ion radiuslarini hisoblang.

8. p , k qiymatlarini toping. Vegard qonuni asosida $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_8$ dan 1100°C da argon+vodorod aralashmasi bilan qaytarib olingan $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ qatoriga mansub C modda uchun elementar yacheyka parametri – a ni hisoblang.

9. Nima uchun Cr^{2+} va Fe^{2+} larning CaO bilan qattiq eritmalarini olish mumkin emas?

$\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ qatoriga mansub birikmalarning zichligi quyidagi umumiy formula bilan hisoblanadi:

$$\rho(x) = \frac{6,64 \cdot M_r(x)}{a^3(x)} \text{ (g/ml),}$$

bu yerda: $M_r(x)$ – $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ ning molyar massasi (g/mol), $a(x)$ – elementar yacheyka parametri.

10. 8-punkttdagi p , k qiymatlaridan foydalanib zichlikni hisoblash formulasini keltirib chiqaring. Keltirib chiqaradigan formulangizda o'zgaruvchilardan faqat x qolsin!

11. $\text{Ca}_{0,47}\text{Mn}_{0,53}\text{O}$ tarkibli moddaning zichligini toping.

$\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}$ dagi Mn^{2+} ionlari magnit momentlari orasidagi o'zaro ta'sir kislorodning p -orbitallari vositasida amalga oshadi. Bu kislorod atomlari ikkala oktaedrlar uchun umumiy hisoblanadi.

12. Mn^{2+} ning magnit momentini toping. ($\mu = \sqrt{n \cdot (n + 2)}$)

13. x ning qanday maksimal qiymatida shunday struktura uchun MnO_6 oktaedrlari orasida o'zaro ta'sir kuzatilmasligi mumkin?

154-masala

Tarkibida 51,3% Ba va 24,0% O saqlagan o'rta, suvsiz A tuz toza metallarni olish uchun yaxshigina qaytaruvchi hisoblanadi ($E^0(A) = -0,39$ V). A ni sintez qilish uchun tiqinli va ikkita trubkaga ega bo'lgan kolbaga $Ba(OH)_2$ ning suvli eritmasi quyildi va azot bilan tozalandi. Kolbaga 0,496 g oq B modda solindi va to'liq erib ketguniga qadar qaynatildi. Natijada C gaz ajraldi va A ning 30 ml 0,20 M li eritmasi olindi. Eritmadan CO_2 o'tkazildi (ortiqcha $Ba(OH)_2$ ni yo'qotish uchun) va 98% unum bilan 1,570 g A ajratib olindi. C gaz suvga yuttirildi, bunda u oksidlanib 49,50 ml 8×10^{-2} mol/l konsentratsiyali D kislota ($K_1 = 7,6 \times 10^{-3}$; $K_2 = 6,2 \times 10^{-8}$; $K_3 = 4,2 \times 10^{-13}$) eritmasini hosil qildi. Bundan tashqari, suv yuzasida kamdan-kam uchqunlar va B izomerning qizil qavatli ko'rinardi. A ni qizdirish natijasida C, H_2O va 61,2% Ba saqlagan sirka kislota erimaydigan E tuz olindi. A ning D bilan ta'siridan esa F kislota olindi ($K = 5,9 \times 10^{-2}$).

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. E tuz anioni va B, C, D, F moddalari strukturalarini yozing.

4. $NiSO_4$ $E^0 = -0,23$ V; $NbO(SO_4)_2$ $E^0 = -0,63$ V; WO_4^{2-} $E^0 = 0,05$ V; $(NH_4)_2Fe(SO_4)_2$ $E^0 = -0,44$ V; Cr^{3+} $E^0 = -0,74$ V; BiO^+ $E^0 = 0,32$ V;

Ushbu qatordagi metall ionlaridan qaysilarini A tuz yordamida qaytarish mumkin? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozib, reaksiyalarning E^0 qiymatlarini toping.

5. A ning D dagi eritmasi pH qiymatini hisoblang (A, D va eritma miqdorini masala shartidan oling).

6. Suv yuzasidagi uchqunlar va qizil qavatni tushuntiradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

7. A ning $CuSO_4$ eritmasi bilan ta'siri natijasida 98,46% Cu saqlagan qizil G modda olinadi. G ni toping va reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

155-masala

Me_aCl_n ni olish uchun $80^\circ C$ da 2,80 g suyuq A da 1:1 mol nisbat olinmaguncha Me_aCl_{n+2} eritildi. Temperaturani $170^\circ C$ gacha oshirilganda reaksiyaning yagona mahsuloti sifatida 16,92 g Me_aCl_n olin-

di. Qiziq tomoni Me_aCl_n diamagnit hisoblansa ham $\text{Me}-\text{Me}$ bog'lari saqlamaydi! Me_aCl_n ni suvda eritganda H_2 ajralib A va B cho'kmalar aralashmasi, $\text{Me}_a\text{Cl}_{n+2}$ eritmasi hosil bo'ladi. Bu mahsulotlarning hosil bo'lishi temperatura va suvning miqdoriga bog'liq. B ning NaOH da erishida H_2 ajraladi, binar C va kompleks D tuzlar eritmasi olinadi. B modda diamagnit, tarkibida massa jihatdan 49,8% Me, 25,3% Cl, H va O saqlaydi.

1. $n / a \leq 2$ ekanligini hisobga olib, metall va uning xloridlarini toping.

2. B ni toping. Unda metallning oksidlanish darajasi xuddi Me_aCl_n dagidek.

3. Me_aCl_n ning suv bilan reaksiyasida olinadigan mahsulotlar nisbatining reaksiya sharoitiga qarab turlicha bo'lishini tushuntir.

4. Me ning xloridlari va B modda uchun:

a) kristall panjara tipini (atom, iom, molekulyar yoki metall);

b) Me ning ulardagi oksidlanish darajalarini;

c) kristall parjara tugunlaridagi zarrachalarni ko'rsating.

5. Masala shartida diamagnitligi aytib o'tilgan barcha moddalarning ushbu xossasini isbotlang.

6. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

156-masala

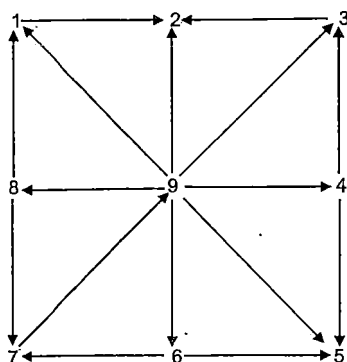
10,000 g X poroshok suvda eritilib olingan 100,0 ml eritma (I) kuchsiz kislotali muhitga ega. 10,00 ml eritmaga $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ qo'shilganda oq cho'kma A tushadi ($m_A = 1,2678$ g). 10,00 ml shu eritma KOH ishtirokida KMnO_4 bilan titrlanganda gaz ajralishi kuzatiladi va rangsiz eritma o'rniga sarg'ish eritma (II) olinadi. Bunda $C_M = 0,08$ M bo'lgan 156,90 ml kaliy permanganat eritmasi sarflanadi!!! Agar II eritmaga BaCl_2 qo'shilsa, 4,7175 gramm cho'kma olinadi. 10,00 ml I eritma alikvotasini mo'l ishqor bilan ishlaganda ham gaz ajraladi, $V_{\text{gaz}} = 46,86$ ml.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Borayotgan jarayonlarni tushuntirib beruvchi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. X poroshok holida va eritmada qanday ranglarga ega?

4. I eritma alikvotasini KMnO_4 ning ishqorli eritmasi bilan titrlashning oxirgi nuqtasini qanday qayd etish mumkin?

157-masala

Ushbu sxemada X elementning birlashmalari orasidagi genetik o'zgarishlar keltirilgan. Sxemadagi barcha moddalarni faqatgina 4 xil element tashkil etadi. 7 modda to'q-jigar rangga ega bo'lib gaz holidagi HCl bilan sovuqda ta'sirlashib kislota hosil qiladi. Xlorid kislotada erimaydi, ammo qaynatilsa gaz ajratib eriydi. 8 modda esa suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada erib cho'kma hosil qiladi. 4 modda konsentrlangan nitrat kislotada erib gaz ajratadi. Sxemadagi moddalar tarkibidagi X element massa ulushlari quyidagi jadvalda berilgan

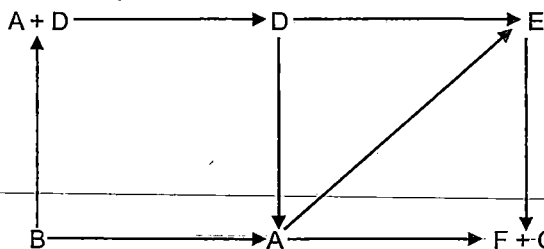
Modda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\omega\%(X)$	7,17	57,14	72,72	22,22	30,00	100,00	13,38	9,34	100,00

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Sxemadagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va sharoitlarini ko'rsating. Masala shartida aytib o'tilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. Moddalarni oksidlovchilik xossasi kamayishi tartibida joylashtiring.

4. Sxemadagi barcha 4 ta elementni o'zida birlashtirgan modda(lar) mavjudmi? Agar shunday modda(lar) bor bo'lsa, u(lar)ning kimyoviy formulasini yozing.

158-masala

Sxemadagi moddalardan A – E moddalar binar hisoblanadi va ular X hamda Y elementlarning birikmalaridir. Ba'zi moddalarning tarkiblari quyidagi jadvalda.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\omega\%(X)$	2,326	6,667	17,647	12,50	6,667	0
$\omega\%(Y)$	97,684	93,333	82,353	87,50	93,333	100%

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Sxemadagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini (8 ta) yozing.

3. Sxemadagi barcha moddalar molekularining fazoviy tuzilishini tushuntiring.

4. Bu ikki elementning yana qanday binar birikma(lar)ini bilasiz?

159-masala

CuSO_4 va Na_2SO_3 eritmalari ta'sirlashganda *Shevrel* tuzi deb nomlanadigan X tuz cho'kadi. 3,867 g bu modda eksikatorida P_2O_5 ustida ushlab turilganda massasi 9,30% ga kamayadi. Xuddi shuncha miqdor X ammiakning konsentrlangan eritmasida eritilsa va olingan eritmadan ortiqcha atsetilen o'tkazilsa 1,51 g qizil-g'isht rangli Y cho'kma (84,15% Cu saqlaydi) tushib to'q-ko'k rangli eritma qoladi. Bu eritma HCl bilan kislotali holatga keltirilganda bariy xlorid bilan cho'kma bermaydi. 3,867 g X qaynoq H_2SO_4 (kons.) bilan ta'sirlashib KMnO_4 eritmasini rangsizlantiradigan individual 0,672 l Z gazni beradi. Sulfat kislotali eritmadan 7,50 g mis kuporosini ajratib olish mumkin. Shuncha miqdor X vodorod oqimida qizdirilsa 1,44 g suv olinadi.

1. X, Y, Z moddalarni aniqlang.

2. Barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. *Shevrel* tuzining sistematik nomini yozing. Y strukturasini tasvirlang.

160-masala

Binar birikmalar deganda faqat va faqat ikki elementdan tashkil topgan birikmalar tushuniladi. Sizningcha ikkita element bir-biri bilan nechtagacha anorganik birikmalar hosil qilishi mumkin? Quyi-

da bir-birini "yaxshi ko'radigan" ikki elementning binar birikmalari haqida so'z boradi.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\omega\%(X)$	82,35	87,50	93,33	93,33	97,68	95,89

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

X element ko'plab anionlar tarkibiga kiradi. Eng qiziqarlisi faqatgina X dan iborat anion(lar) ham mavjud.

2. X ning massa ulushi a) eng ko'p (kislorodsiz anion) va b) eng kam bo'lgan (kislorodli anion) anionlarga misollar keltiring.

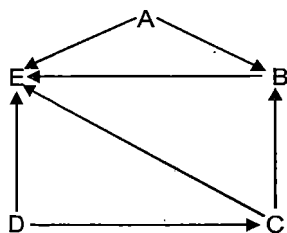
Tarkibida 5 ta X atomi tutgan kation ham bor bo'lib, u izomerlar holida mavjud bo'la oladi.

3. Yuqorida aytilgan kationning chiziqli izomerlarini ifodalang.

Anorganik birikmalarda izomerlar uchrashi ehtimoli kam. Faqatgina ozchilik elementlar izomer birikmalarni hosil qiladi. X, Y, Z va W elementlari to'rtovlon bo'lib atomlarning mol nisbati 1:1:1:1 bo'lgan 2 ta ajoyib izomer modda hosil qiladi.

4. Shu izomerlarning tuzilish formulalarini yozing.

161-masala



Ushbu sxemada A – E moddalar orasidagi genetik o'zgarishlar keltirilgan bo'lib, hamma moddalar tarkibida X va Y elementlar bor. A – E larning barchasi tuzlar hisoblanadi. X va Y elementlarning moddalar tarkibidagi massa ulushlari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$\omega\%(X)$	25,41	18,77	21,59	30,87	39,32
$\omega\%(Y)$	39,22	28,98	33,33	47,65	60,68

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Sxemadagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozib, reaksiyalarning borish sharoitlarini ko'rsating.

3. A – E tuzlar kislotalarini kislota kuchi ortib borishi tartibida joylashtiring. Javobingizni izohlang.

X va Y elementlar yaxshigina ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun ham ularning yangi olinish usullarini topish juda dolzarb muammolardan. Sababi ular anchagina qimmat usullarda olinadi.

4. X va Y ning sanoat miqyosida olinish usullarini yozing.

162-masala

Kimyo fanidan olimpiada mobaynida ishtirokchilarga laboratoriya bosqichida noma'lum moddalarni aniqlash uchun 5 ta sklyankada rangsiz eritmalar berishdi. Ammo eng qiyini, tajribalar mobaynida faqatgina shu moddalarning o'zidan va pH qog'ozidan foydalanish mumkin edi xolos. Ma'lumot sifatida faqatgina moddalar tarkibidagi kationning massa ulushi keltirilgan. Ishtirokchilar tajribalarni amalga oshirishdi va hisobotlarni taqdim etishdi. E'tiboringizga "Chem-42" shifri ostidagi hisobotni havola etamiz:

"...Sklyankalardagi eritmalar rangsiz. Sklyankalarni 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 kabi raqamladim. Eritmalarning pH qiymatlarini aniqladim, shunda eritmalar pH qiymatlari quyidagi tartibda ortib boradi: $4 < 2 < 5 < 3 < 1$."

1 eritma 3 va 5 eritmaga quyilsa oq cho'kma beradi [1, 2]. 2 eritma ham 4 va 5 eritmaga quyilsa oq cho'kma beradi [3, 4]. 3 eritma 4 eritma bilan oq cho'kma va o'ziga xos hid beradi [5], shuningdek, 5 eritma bilan oq cho'kma beradi [6] (bu oq cho'kmalar kishini juda chalg'ityapti-da o'ziyam!!!). 4 eritma 5 eritma bilan ham cho'kma beradi. 4 eritma 3 eritma bilan darhol cho'kma beradi. Ammo 4 ning 2 va 5 eritma bilan ta'siridan avval xira eritma hosil bo'lib keyin cho'kma olinadi. Hammasi tushunarli, endi kationlarning massa ulushidan foydalanib moddalarni topadigan bo'lsak..."

"Chem-42" shifrlı ishtirokchi barcha moddalarni to'g'ri topdi. Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlar asosida va quyidagi kationlarning massa ulushlaridan foydalanib bajaring:

Modda	1	2	3	4	5
$\omega\%(\text{kation})$	54,76	63,53	44,3	2,04	36,04

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

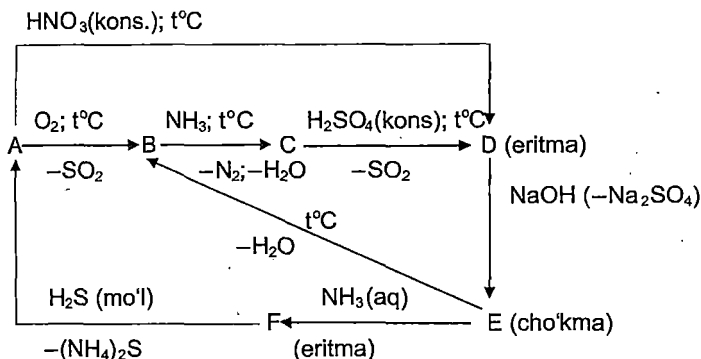
2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini [6 ta] yozing.

3. Agar moddalarning tarkiblari aniq bo'lsa, qaysi eritmada qaysi

modda borligini bitta reaktiv yordamida aniqlash mumkinmi? Agar mumkin bo'lsa, qanday reaktiv bilan? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini va reaksiya sharoitlarini keltirib analizni tushuntiring.

163-masala

Quyidagi sxemada X element birikmalarining o'zgarishlari keltirilgan:



Moddalarning ranglari quyida berilgan:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F
Rang	qora	qora	qizil	ko'k	ko'k	to'q-ko'k

1. X element va barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Reaksiyalarni yozing.
3. D, E, F moddalarning struktura formulalarini yozing.
4. D modda 150°C gacha qizdirilsa qanday jarayon boradi.

164-masala

Quyidagi 5 ta moddada kislorod atomlari soni bir xil. Istalgan modda 4 tadan ortiq element saqlamaydi. Jadvalda moddalardagi X element va O ning massa ulushlari berilgan.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$\omega\%(X)$	19,327	21,495	18,548	21,296	11,979
$\omega\%(O)$	53,781	59,813	51,613	59,259	66,666

Ushbu ma'lumotlardan foydalanib bajaring:

1. X elementni toping.
2. A – E moddalarni aniqlang.
3. A – E moddalar suvda eritilganda boradigan jarayonlarni tushuntiring va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
4. A – E moddalar eritmalarini pH qiymatlari ortib borish tartibida joylashtiring.

165-masala

X element ko'pgina kislorod saqllovchi kislotalar hosil qiladi. Bularga 1 – 4 anorganik kislotalarni misol qilish mumkin.

1 – 3 kislotalarda H atomlari soni bir xil. 3, 4 kislotalarda vodorodning massa ulushi tegishli 3,09% va 2,27% X elementniki esa 31,6% va 34,8%.

1. X elementni aniqlang.
2. 1-4 kislotalar uchun quyidagi jadvalni to'ldiring:

Kislota	Formula		Nomi	σ bog'lar soni	X ning oksidlanish darajalari	Kislotalar asosiligi
	Molekular	Grafik				

3. Faqat oddiy moddalardan foydalanib 3 va 4 kislotalarni olish reaksiyalarini yozing.

166-masala

Oq rangli A moddaning ma'lum massasi suvda eritilib 250,00 ml l eritma tayyorlandi. 10,00 ml l eritma alikvotasiga 2 M li natriy atsetat eritmasidan 5,00 ml quyildi va 12,00 ml kaliy dixromat qo'shildi, bunda sarg'ish rangli D cho'kma olindi. Agar 10,00 ml hajmdagi yana bir alikvotaga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirilsa oq rangli cho'kma – C hosil bo'ladi. Shunday rangdagi cho'kma 10,00 ml l eritma alikvotasini natriy karbonat eritmasiga quyganda ham hosil bo'ladi. 10,00 ml l eritmaga mo'l ishqor qo'shsak avval loyqalanish kuzatilib, keyin yana rangsiz eritma olinadi. Olingan eritmaga rux kukuni qo'shilganda esa o'tkir hidli 1,88 / gaz ajraldi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.
2. Masala shartida eslatilgan reaksiyalarni yozing.
3. A ning termik parchalanishi reaksiyasini yozing.
4. Sarflangan Zn ning massasini hisoblang.

167-masala

X va Y elementlar 1 – 10 tuzlar tarkibiga kiradi. 1 – 6 moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega. Moddalar tarkibi haqidagi ba'zi ma'lumotlar quyidagi jadvalda berilgan.

Modda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\omega\%(X)$	14,28	18,54	19,16	17,96	21,90	22,11	26,43	23,71	28,39	28,39
$\omega\%(O)$	69,56	51,61	53,33	56,25	45,71	46,15	–	57,73	–	–

5, 8, 2, 4 moddalarda kislorod soni bittadan ortib boradi. 9 va 10 izomerlar bo'lib, 9 da X–Y bog'i bor. 2,000 g 2 raqamli tuz 8,60 ml 0,0075 li $KMnO_4$ ning ishqoriy eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashadi.

1. Barcha tuzlarni toping.
2. 1 – 10 tuzlarning anionlari strukturalarini yozing.
3. 7, 2, 4, 8 tuzlarni qolgan tuzlardan foydalanib olish reaksiyalarni yozing.
4. 4, 7, 8 tuzlar suvda eritilganda, eritmada qanday jarayonlar borishi mumkin? Tegishli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.
5. 2 tuzning $KMnO_4$ ning ishqoriy eritmasi bilan reaksiyasini yozing.

168-masala

X kundalik turmushda ishlatiladigan oq modda. Sovuq suvda yomon, issiq suvda yaxshi eriydi. X ni Y bilan almashtirib qo'yish juda oson. Chunki, ularning tashqi ko'rinishi juda o'xshash, shuningdek, ikkovi ham turmushda ishlatiladi. X va Y da kislorod soni bir xil va ularning suvli muhiti ishqoriy. X va Y da kislorodning massa ulushi mos ravishda $\omega\%(O)_X = 57,14\%$ va $\omega\%(O)_Y = 45,28\%$ ga teng. X va Y lar 4 tadan ortiq element saqlamaydi. Bir xil massada olingan X, Y dan tayyorlangan 2 ta 50,00 ml hajmli eritmalarga sekin-asta xlorid kislota quyila boshlandi. Natijada dastlab X dan gaz ajraldi, Y dan esa gaz ajralishi kuzatilmadi. Lekin X dan gaz

ajralishi to'xtamasdan turib Y eritmasidan ham gaz ajrala boshladi. Ikkala eritmaga ham gaz ajralishi tugaguncha xlorid kislotasi quyildi. Qo'shilgan kislotasi hajmlari nisbati.

1. X va Y moddalarni toping. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan izohlang.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozib jarayonlarni izohlang.

169-masala

Rangsiz A tuz 200 ml 40% li HNO_3 da eritildi va natijada hech qanday o'zgarish sodir bo'lmagan rangsiz I eritma olindi. Bu eritmani bug'latib B tuzni olish mumkin. I eritmaga $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ ta'sir ettirilganda sariq rangli E cho'kma olinadi. A va B tuzlar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega bo'lib, kislorod atmosferasida qizdirilishi natijasida ikkala tuz ham bir xil qoldiq – C va gazlar aralashmasini hosil qiladi. C moddani 1200°C da qizdirib D oksidni ($\omega(\text{O}) = 27,58\%$) olish mumkin. D ni konsentrlangan HNO_3 bilan ishlanganda I eritma olinadi. 10,000 g dan olingan A va B lardan tegishli 5,0927 g va 1,9150 g D oksid olinadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. A va B lar bilan bir xil sifat tarkibga ega yana qanday tuz(lar)ni bilasiz? Agar shunday tuz(lar) bo'lsa, misol(lar) keltiring.

4. E cho'kmani eritmaga o'tkazishning 2 ta usuli reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

170-masala

Me_2O_n oksid va qora rangli, elektrni yaxshi o'tkazadigan oddiy A modda aralashmasini 750°C gacha qizdirildi va Cl_2 gazini reaksiya tugaguncha o'tkazildi. 2,3499 g aralashmadan 3,8006 g pushti-binafsha rangli F modda olindi va 0,840 / B gaz ajraldi. F modda ozgina miqdor $\text{Me}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{(n-1)+}$ ionlari ishtirokida suvda eritildi va och-yashil rangli eritma olindi. Bu eritma rangi sovitilganda binafsha ranggacha, qizdirilganda esa sariq-yashil ranggacha o'zgaradi. Shu eritmaga alifatik qator karbon kislotasi – G ning ammoniyli tuzidan qo'shilganda rangi temperaturaga bog'liq bo'lmagan binafsha rangli eritma olinadi. Bu eritmadan binafsha rangli D tuzni ajratib olish bo'ladi, shuningdek, to'q-yashil rangli E tuzni ham ajratib olish mumkin. Qiziq jihati shundaki, bu tuzlarning element tarkibi

bir xil bo'lgan holda (21,56% Me; 19,90% C; 4,90% Cl; 4,97% H; 48,67% O), ulardagi suvning miqdori (massa jihatdan 19,92% D da; 22,41% E da) turlicha! E ning tuzilishini 1970-yilda *Chang* va *Jefrey*lar aniqlashdi:

Bog' uzunligi, nm; (bog'lar soni)				O'rtacha valent burchak qiymati, gradus			
Me-O _a	Me-O _b	Me-O _c	Me-O _a -Me	Me-O _a -Me -Me	O _a -Me -O _c	O _a -Me -O _b	O _b -Me -O _b
0,189; (3)	0,198; (12)	0,205; (3)	0,127; (12)	120	177	95	119

1. Me₂O_n, A, F va B larni toping.

2. B molekulasida uchbog' borligini hisobga olib uning strukturasini chizing. A uchun 6 ta atomdan iborat qavatli tuzilish fragmenti chizing.

3. Agar F sintezida mexanik yo'qotishlar bo'lgan bo'lsa, uning hosil bo'lish unumini hisoblang.

4. G kislota, D va E tuzlar tarkibini aniqlang.

5. E tuz kationi strukturasini chizing.

6. F ning binafsha, och-yashil va sariq-yashil eritmalardagi kationlari formulalarini toping. Bunda ularning elektro'tkazuvchanliklari Al³⁺, Al(OH)²⁺ va Al(OH)₂⁺ ionlari elektro'tkazuvchanliklari bilan yaqin ekanligini hisobga oling.

7. Me(H₂O)₆⁽ⁿ⁻¹⁾⁺ ning F modda eruvchanligiga ta'sir mexanizmini taklif eting, agar erishning birinchi bosqichida F ning yuzasida Cl ko'priklari orqali assotsiat hosil bo'lsa.

8. G ning ammoniyli tuzi eritmasi pH qiymatini toping.

K_a = 1,74×10⁻⁵; K_b = 1,76×10⁻⁵.

171-masala

1-tajriba:

50 g 10% II I kislota eritmasiga 8,145 g II tuz qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning massasi 57,045 g ni tashkil etdi. Eritmadan 8,745 g quruq qoldiq – III ajratib olish mumkin.

2-tajriba:

IV moddani olish uchun dastavval sariq rangli oddiy modda xlorid va nitrat kislota aralashmasida eritildi. Keyin olingan eritma ikki marta massa kamayguncha bug'latildi. So'ng formaldegid va

kaliy karbonat eritmasi bilan ishlandi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan IV ning qo'ng'ir cho'kmasi ajratildi, yaxshigina quritildi.

3-tajriba:

1,355 g III va 1,526 g IV aralashmasi yuqori darajadagi toza argonda 400°C gacha sekin qizdirildi. Natijada 2,555 g och-sariq rangli V modda olindi. V modda CsCl tipidagi primitiv kub shaklidagi panjara hosil qiladi ($a = 0,4241 \text{ nm}$, $\rho = 7,18 \text{ g/ml}$). $t_{\text{suyuq.}} = 590^\circ\text{C}$ dan yuqorida bu modda yuqori elektro'tkazuvchanlikni namoyon qiladi.

4-tajriba:

Ikki oddiy modda yopiq tantal ampulasida 700°C gacha qizdirildi va VI modda olindi. VI modda to'q-qizil shaffof kristallar shakliga ega. Struktura tuzilishi Ni_2In kabi bo'lib, $a = 0,5676 \text{ nm}$, $c = 0,9471 \text{ nm}$. Elementar yacheykaga to'g'ri keluvchi struktur birlik soni $z = 2$; $\rho = 5,783 \text{ g/ml}$. VI moddaning struktur elementlari V moddaning struktur elementlari bilan izoelektron hisoblanadi.

1. I – V moddalarni toping.

2. 1-, 2-, 3- tajribalardagi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. V ning elementar yacheykasiga to'g'ri keluvchi struktur birlik soni – z ni aniqlang.

4. V moddaning struktur fragmentlari uchun koordinatsion son qiymati (yaqin qo'shnilar soni)ni aniqlang.

5. V va VI lar tarkibiga kiruvchi zarrachalar uchun elektron konfiguratsiyalarni yozing.

6. 5,000 g VI olish uchun zarur boshlang'ich moddalar massalarini hisoblang.

172-masala

A va B larning ekvimolyar miqdorlari ta'siridan sariq rangli AO_n va BO_n oksidlar olinadi. Bu oksidlar tarkibidagi kislorodning yarmisini yo'qotib qora oksidlarga aylanishi mumkin. Aynan shu hodisa BO_n ni mikroskopik tadqiqotlar uchun biologik obyektlarni preparatlash uchun ishlatishga imkon beradi. Bundan tashqari BO_n alkenlarni yumshoq sharoitda oksidlashda ham qo'llaniladi. AO_n ni vodorod peroksidning eritmasidan o'tkazib olingan cho'kmani qizdirish natijasida (massa kamayishi 21,30%) hosil bo'lgan modda esa quyi qarshilikka ega rezistorlar olishda ishlatiladi. AO_n va BO_n oksidlarning eritmalari IQ-spektrlari va qattiq holatdagi ok-

—sidlar IQ-spektrlari juda yaqin. AO_n eritmasiga KOH qo'shilishi bilan apelsin rangli (1) eritma olinadi. Bu eritmadan paramagnit anion saqlovchi $K_2AO_n \times H_2O$ ni ajratib olish mumkin. BO_n eritmasiga KOH qo'shilishi bilan qizil rangli, diamagnit X anion tuzining eritmasi (2) olinadi. (2) eritmaga spirt qo'shilsa, eritma pushti rangli (3) eritmaga o'tadi. Undan diamagnit anion saqlagan binafsha rangli $K_2BO_n \times 2H_2O$ ni ajratish mumkin. AO_n va BO_n oksidlarning massalari 1:1,5398 kabi, ular tuzlarining massalari esa 1:1,4100 nisbatda.

1. Oksidlarni toping.

2. Oksidlar eritmaları pH qiymatlarini baholang va javobingizni izohlang.

3. Masala shartida eslatilgan barcha reaksiyalarni yozing.

4. Buten-2 ning geometrik izomerlarini BO_n/H_2S sistemasi yordamida ajratish mumkinmi? Javobingizni izohlang.

5. Anionlarni aniqlang va ular tuzilishini KMN doirasida tushuntiring. Bunda qattiq tuzlar PMR-spektriga asosan suv saqlamasligini hisobga oling.

YECHIMLAR

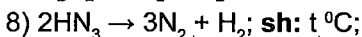
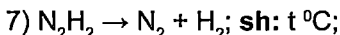
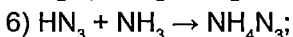
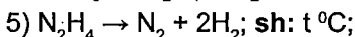
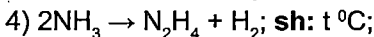
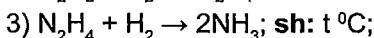
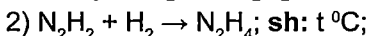
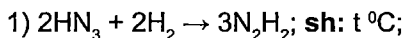
1-masala

1. C moddada X ning massa ulushi juda katta ekanligidan C ning binar ekanligini taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. Bunda C moddada ikkinchi elementning massa ulushi juda kichikligidan uning vodorod ekanligini aniqlash mushkul emas: $C - X_m H_n \Rightarrow m \times (A_r(X)) = 41,92$ g/mol. Agar C da X element soni 3 ta bo'lsa, $A_r(X) = 41,92 / 3 = 13,9733 \sim 14$ g/mol bo'ladi, X – N, Y – H, C – HN_3 .

2. X va Y larni aniqlab oldik, endi bimalol qolgan moddalarni ular tarkibidagi azotning massa ulushidan foydalanib topishimiz mumkin:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
$\omega\%(X)$	82,35	87,50	97,67	93,33	42,42	40,00	45,16	35,89	93,33
Formula	NH_3	N_2H_4	HN_3	N_2H_2	NH_2OH	NH_4OH	$H_2N_2O_2$	$H_2N_2O_3$	NH_4N_3

3.



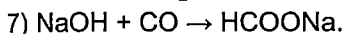
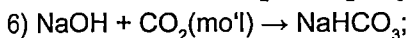
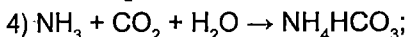
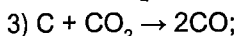
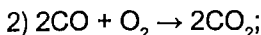
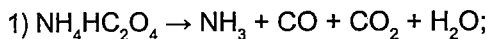
J va K moddalar uchun a) N_2 va H_2 yoki b) N_2 va H_2O variantlari mos keladi. N_2 va H_2O hosil bo'lishi uchun moddalar yoqiladi.

2-masala

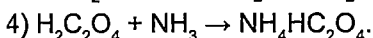
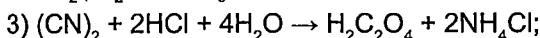
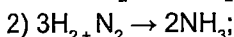
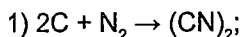
1. B gaz yoqilsa C gazga aylanishi va C gaz ko'mir bilan ta'sirlashib B gazni hosil qilishidan B – CO va C – CO_2 ekanligini topish oson. Tuz 4 ta gazni 1:1:1:1 mol nisbatda hosil qilyapti, bundan moddaning oksalat kisloata tuzi ekanligi va ammoniyli tuz bo'lishi

kerakligi ma'lum bo'ladi. A, B, C, D lar orasida suvning zichligi eng kattaligini hisobga olsak A modda – H_2O ; D esa NH_3 . Gazlar suvda eritilganda NH_4HCO_3 – E tuz hosil bo'ladi. Unda X tuz – $NH_4HC_2O_4$ bo'ladi.

2.



3.



3-masala

1. Eritmaning yashil va havorangligi hamda Zn metali bilan qaytarilishi orqali bu Cu(II) birikmasi ekanligini taxmin qilish mumkin. Moddadagi misning hissasini topamiz:

$\omega(Cu) = 0,1589 / 0,7435 = 0,2137$; xlarning ham foiz miqdorini topamiz:

$\omega(Cl) = (1,435 / 143,5) \times 35,45 / 0,7435 = 0,4768$. Yana 0,3095 qism qolyapti, bu vodorod va kislorod bo'lishi mumkin, chunki boshqa elementlarga xos o'zgarishlar kuzatilmayapti. $\omega(H) = x\%$ zaryad balansi orqali bo'lsa:

$$x / 1,008 + 21,37 / 63,55 - 47,68 / 35,45 - 2 \times (30,95 - x) / 16,00 = 0$$

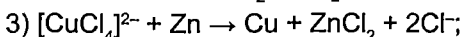
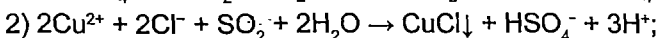
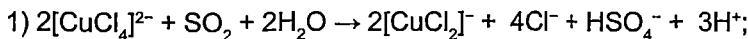
Bundan $x = 4,07\%$ vodorod va 26,88% kislorod. Tuz formulasini topamiz:

$$H : Cu : Cl : O = 4,07 / 1,008 : 21,37 / 63,55 : 47,68 / 35,45 : 26,88 / 16,00 = 12 : 1 : 4 : 5;$$

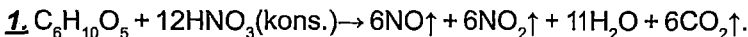
$H_{12}CuCl_4O_5$. Bunga to'g'ri keladigan formula $H_2[CuCl_4] \times 5H_2O$.

2. Konsentrlangan eritmalarda $[\text{CuCl}_4]^{2-}$ ionlari yashil rangni beradi, suyultirilgan eritmalarda esa $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2+}$ ionlari havorangni beradi.

3.



4-masala

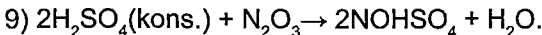
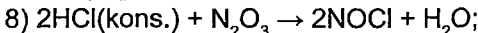
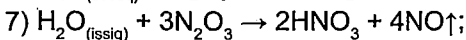
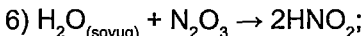
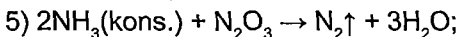
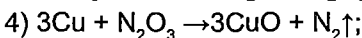
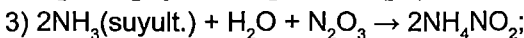
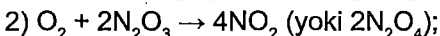
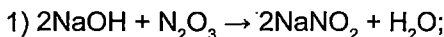


2. N_2O_3 – azot(III)oksid. Suyuq holatda va past temperaturalarida molekulyar tuzilishga egā: havorang bo'lati. Qattiq holatida ion tuzilishli NO^+NO_2^- ; 0°C dan yuqorida parchalana boshlaydi:

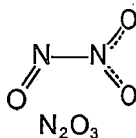
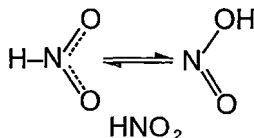


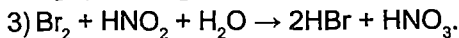
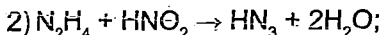
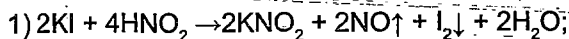
NO_2 – qo'ng'ir gaz.

3.

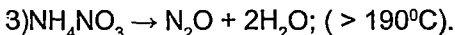
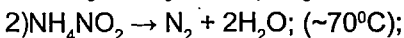
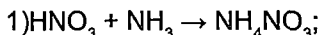
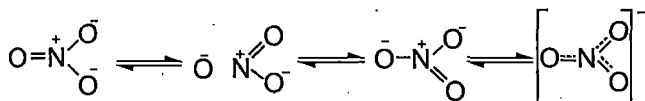


4. B modda bu nitrit kislota.



Reaksiylar:**5-masala**

1. Eritmaning massasi 206,3 g ekanligi cho'kmalar va gazsi-mon mahsulotlar ajralmaganligidan dalolat beradi. B tuz massasi esa o'zgarmagan $64 \text{ g} = 0,32 \times 200 = 0,3102 \times 206,3$. Demak, C tuz A modda bilan erituvchining reaksiyasidan hosil bo'lgan. Aralashmadagi C tuz massasini topamiz: $m_C = 0,1111 \times 72 = 8,00 \text{ g}$. Bundan C moddaning 18,18% li eritmasining massasini topamiz: $m_{\text{e-ma}} = 8 / 0,1818 = 44 \text{ g}$. Eritma massasidan C tuz massasini ayirsak $44 - 8 = 36 \text{ g}$ suv massasini olamiz. 64 g B tuz parchalanishidan 36 g suv hosil bo'lyapti, qolgan qismi $64 - 36 = 28 \text{ g}$ – buni azot deb hisoblasak, B tuz NH_4NO_2 bo'ladi. Erituvchining 75°C dan past haroratda qaynashi uning suv emasligidan dalolat beradi. Bunday past qaynash haroratiga ega va tuz hosil qiladigan erituvchi faqat suyuq ammiak bo'lishi mumkin. 6,3 g A moddadan 8 g C tuz olin-yapti $\Delta m = 1,7 \text{ g}$, bir mol ammiak uchun A modda massasi 63 g/mol – bu nitrat kislota to'g'ri keladi. Xullas, A – HNO_3 ; B – NH_4NO_2 ; C – NH_4NO_3 .

2.**3.****6-masala**

1. G kislota X ning massa-ulushi-eng-yuqori – 94,11%!!!
Bu faktdan G ning kislorodsiz kislotaligini bilishimiz mumkin. X ni

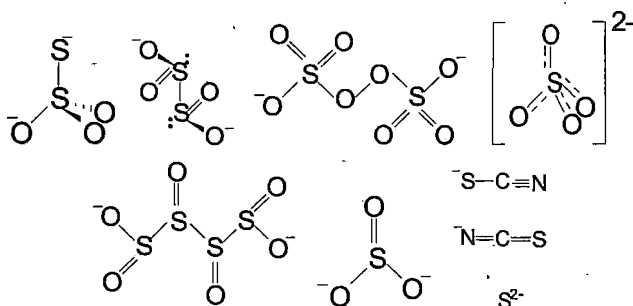
aniqlaymiz: $\frac{1}{5,89} = \frac{E}{94,11}$; $E = 15,98$, agar kislota ikki asosli bo'lsa, $A_r(X) = 15,98 \times 2 = 31,96$ g/mol bo'ladi $\Rightarrow X = S$, $G = H_2S$. Masalada oltingugurtning kislotalari haqida so'z boryapti. Oltingugurtning massa ulushidan foydalanib kislotalarni topish muammo tug'dirmaydi:

Modda	A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
$\omega\%(X)$	54,23	54,23	36,58	32,99	32,65	56,14	56,63	94,11	49,23
Formula	HSCN	HNCS	H_2SO_3	$H_2S_2O_8$	H_2SO_4	$H_2S_2O_3$	$H_2S_4O_6$	H_2S	$H_2S_2O_4$

(Javoblar to'g'riligini masala shartida aytib o'tilgan kislotalar xossalari solishtirish orqali tekshirib ko'rish mumkin.)

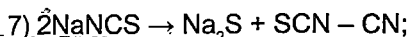
2. $X = S$ tabiatda minerallar va erkin holda tarqalgan. Minerallardan olinmaydi, minerallari o'zi ishlatiladi. Sanoatda, asosan, erkin oltingugurt konlaridan olingan ruda flotatsiya usuli bilan bekorchi jinslardan tozalab olinadi. Yana bir usuli oltingugurt konidan qizdirilgan suv ta'sirida qizdirib suspenziya holida yer yuzasiga chiqarilib keyin alohida xonalarda kondensatlanadi. Aynan shu usul bilan "oltingugurt guli" olinadi.

3.



4.

- 1) $2NaSCN \rightarrow Na_2S_2 + (CN)_2$;
- 2) $2Na_2S_2O_4 \rightarrow Na_2S_2O_3 + Na_2S_2O_5$;
- 3) $Na_2S_2O_8 \rightarrow Na_2S_2O_7 + O_2$;
- 5) $Na_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow Na_2SO_3 + S$;
- 6) $4Na_2SO_3 \rightarrow Na_2S + 3Na_2SO_4$;



8) Na_2S va Na_2SO_4 lar qizdirilganda parchalanmay suyuqlanadi.

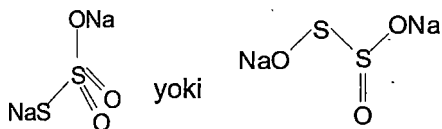
7-masala

1. Tuz metall, vodorod, oltingugurt va kislorod saqlaydi, uni kristallogidrat bo'lishi mumkinligini taxmin qilamiz. Eritmada $0,04121 \times 6,02 \text{ mol/l} = 0,3 \text{ mol}$ tuz bor, uning molyar massasini topsak:

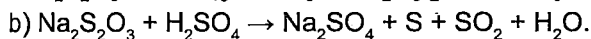
$$M_x = \frac{74,4}{0,3} = 248 \text{ g/mol. Shunday qilib, tuz } 248 \times 0,258 / 32 = 2 \text{ atom S}$$

va $248 \times 0,5161 / 16 = 8 \text{ atom O}$ saqlaydi. Metall va vodorod uchun 56 g/mol massa to'g'ri kelyapti. Tuzning umumiy formulasini $M_x H_y S_2 O_z (4-z) H_2 O$ yoki $M_x H_y S_2 O_z (8-z) H_2 O$ deb belgilasak, barcha bir valentli metallardan faqat Na to'g'ri keladi – $x = 2$; $y = 0$; $z = 3$; Tuz formulasi $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2.

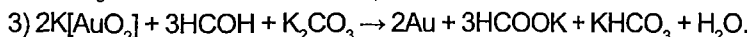
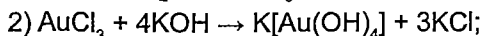


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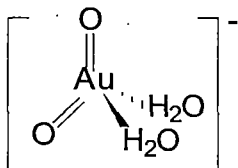


8-masala

1. Tabiatda erkin holda uchraydigan metallar, asosan, I B va VIII B guruh metallari hamda noyob metallar hisoblanadi. Ularning deyarli hammasi xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi va xloridlar hosil qiladi. Xloridlar KOH bilan ishlansa tuzlar hosil bo'ladi. Masala shartidagi keyingi bosqich, ya'ni tuzning potash va formaldegid bilan eritmani qizil rangga bo'yashi eritmaga kolloid holdagi metall ajralishidan darak beradi. Kolloid zarrachalar eritmani qizil rangga bo'yashi orqali bu metall oltin $X - \text{Au}$ ekanligini bilib olish mumkin. Au oksidlanib AuCl_3 ni, u esa KOH ta'sirida $\text{K}[\text{Au}(\text{OH})_4]$ ni hosil qiladi. Keyinchalik eritmadan $\text{K}[\text{AuO}_2] \times 3\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{A}$ kristallogidrat holda ajraladi.

2.

3. Eritmaga Au cho'kma bo'lib tushmaydi, balki kolloid Au ajraladi. Aynan kolloid Au eritmani qizil rangga bo'yaydi.

4.9-masala

1. Metall nitratlari parchalanganda turli xil mahsulotlar hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

1-holat. Qoldiq faqat metallan iborat bo'lsin. Bunda nitrat ioni massasi $m = 12,52 - 7,945 = 4,575\text{g}$ bo'ladi. Ekvivalentlar qoidasidan foydalansak, $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{E_1}{E_2}; \Rightarrow \frac{7,945}{4,575} = \frac{X}{62}; \Rightarrow x = 107,67$. Agar I valentli bo'lsa, Ag ga to'g'ri keladi. II va undan ortiq valentliklarda boshqa metallar to'g'ri kelmaydi.

2-holat. Qoldiq metall oksidi bo'lib, parchalanish jarayonida metallning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarmasa. Bunda metall nitrat va metall oksidi massalaridan foydalanamiz: $\frac{7,945}{12,52} = \frac{X+8}{X+62}; \Rightarrow x = 85,77$. Agar I valentli metall bo'lsa Rb.

3-holat. Qoldiq metall oksididan iborat, lekin reaksiyada metall oksidlanish darajasi o'zgargan. Bunda metall nitratning ekvivalent massasini $(X + 62m) / n$ deb oksidini esa $(X + 16 \frac{m+n}{2}) / n$ deb yoki $(X + 8(m+n)) / n$ belgilaymiz.

$$\frac{7,945}{12,52} = \frac{(X + 8(m+n))/n}{(X + 62m)/n}$$

bu tenglamadan

$$12,52 \times (X + 8(m+n)) = 7,945 \times (X + 62m) \Rightarrow X = 85,78m - 21,894n;$$

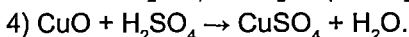
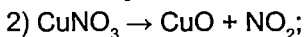
bu yerda: X metall atom massasi, m metallning nitratdagi oksidlanish darajasi, m + n esa oksiddagi oksidlanish darajasi, n reaksiya davomidagi almashinilgan elektronlar soni.

n	m	X	Metall
1	1	63,88	Cu
1	2	149,668	≈Sm
1	3	235,45	
2	1	41,99	
2	2	127,76	
2	3	213,55	
3	3	191,658	≈Ir
3	4	277,43	
4	4	255,52	

Demak, Aziz metallni Ag–X deb hisoblagan, ammo qoldiqning qora rangi uni shubhaliqtirgan. Rustam esa Cu–Y deb hisoblagan.

2. Qoldiq konsentrlangan sulfat kislotada eritilganda kumush SO_2 ajratib eriydi, mis oksid esa havorang ertima hosil qiladi, gaz ajralmaydi.

3.

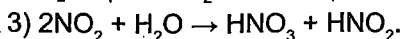
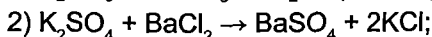
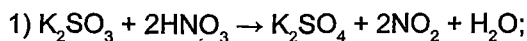


10-masala

Kuchli kislotali muhitda cho'kma tushishi bu BaSO_4 ekanligini anglatadi. Lekin moddaning nitrat kislotada erish jarayonida gaz ajralishi oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasidan dalolat beradi. Uchta elementdan tashkil topganligini hisobga olib A moddani qandaydir metall sulfiti deb taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. BaSO_4 ning miqdorini topamiz: $n = 34,95 / 233,40 = 0,15$ mol. Asosan bir va ikki valentli sulfittar turg'un ekanligini hisobga olsak: 1 mol tuzda 1 mol sulfit anioni bo'ladi. U holda

$M_r(A) = n \times M_r(\text{Me}) + 80,1 = 23,7 / 0,15$; $M_r(\text{Me}) = 78,1 / n$; $n = 1$ bo'lganda $A_r(\text{Me}) = 78,1$ bunday metall-yo'q; $n = 2$ bo'lsa $A_r(\text{Me}) = 39,05$ bu K – kaliy, A modda K_2SO_3 .

Reaksiya tenglamalari:



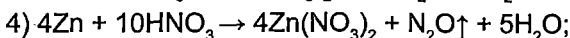
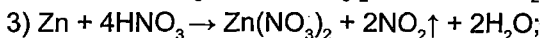
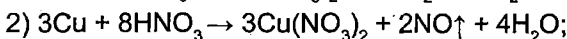
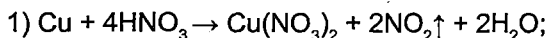
11-masala

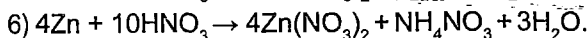
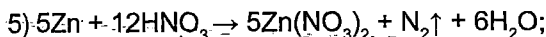
1. Mis +2 oksidlanish darajasigacha oksidlanishini hisobga ol-sak: $n_{Cu} = 19,07 / 63,55 = 0,3$ mol, ya'ni mis $0,3 \times 2 = 0,6$ mol e^- ber-gan. A gazning miqdori ham 0,6 mol, B gaz esa 0,2 mol miqdorda hosil bo'lgan. O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki bu gazlar nitrat kislotaning bir va uch elektronli qaytarilish mahsulotlari A– NO_2 , B– NO .

2. X aralashma miqdori $n_x = 7,17 / 22,4 = 0,32$ mol. Gaz NO_2 va NO dan iborat. Aralashmada x mol NO bo'lsa $0,32 - x$ mol NO_2 bo'ladi: $0,5 \times (0,32 - x) + 3x / 2 = 0,3$ tenglamani yechsak $x = 0,14$ mol NO va $0,32 - 0,14 = 0,18$ mol NO_2 kelib chiqadi. Gazlarning aralashmadagi hajmiy ulushlari: $100 \times 0,14 / 0,32 = 43,75\%$ (NO) va $56,25\%$ (NO_2); massaviy tarkibi: $100 \times 30 \times 0,14 / (30 \times 0,14 + 46 \times 0,18) = 33,65\%$ (NO) va $66,35\%$ (NO_2).

Rux ham +2 oksidlanish darajasigacha oksidlanadi. $n(NO_2) = 761,6 / 22,4 = 34$ mmol, o'z navbatida buning uchun $34 / 2 = 17$ mmol Zn sarf bo'lgan, $m_{Zn} = 17 \times 10^{-3} \times 65,4 = 1,112$ g. Y gaz miqdori $n = 89,6 / 22,4 = 4$ mmol. $M_r(Y) = 160$ mg / 4 mmol = 40 g/mol, bun-dan xulosa qilamizki, aralashmada N_2O va NO_2 bir vaqtda bo'lmay-di (chunki ikkalasining ham massasi 40 dan katta). 1 mol Y olinishi uchun 4,25 mol rux sarflanayapti, bu nitrat kislotaning chuqurroq qaytarilganidan darak beradi. Aralashmani N_2 va N_2O dan iborat deb hisoblasak: $5x + 4(4 - x) = 17$ bundan $x = 1$, $4 - x = 3$ Ushbu tarkib Y aralashma massasini ham qanoatlantiradi: $28 \times 1 + 44 \times 3 = 160$ mg. Demak, aralashma tarkibini to'g'ri topibmiz. Y ning hajmiy tarkibi: $100 / 4 = 25\%$ N_2 va 75% N_2O ; massa tarkibi esa $100 \times 28 / 160 = 17,5\%$ N_2 va $82,5\%$ N_2O .

3.





4. Misning har ikkala reaksiyasi natijasida 0,3 moldan $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kristallogidrati, ya'ni $0,3 \times 295,5 = 88,65$ g dan qoldiq olinadi. Rux bilan 1- va 2-tajribalarda 0,017 moldan $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \times 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, ya'ni $0,017 \times 351,4 = 5,97$ g dan qoldiq olinadi. 3-tajribada esa qo'shimcha $0,00425 \times 80 = 0,34$ g ammoniy nitrat ajraladi va $5,97 + 0,34 = 6,31$ g qoldiq qoladi.

12-masala

1. X ta'sirida $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ eritmasi apelsin rangga ega bo'lishi X ning kislotali muhitga ega eritma hosil qilishidan dalolat, chunki suyultirilgan eritmalarida dixromatlar xromatlarga o'tadi, xromatlar sariq rang beradi. Tajribaga e'tibor qiladigan bo'lsak, 1,000 g X ning parchalanishidan 0,6774 g qoldiq olinganini bildiradi, X tarkibidagi metallning massa ulushidan boshlang'ich X namunasi tarkibidagi metall massasini topamiz: $m_{\text{Me}} = 1 \times 0,37096 = 0,37096$ g. Olingan qoldiq massasi metall massasidan katta, deyarli ikki barobar! Bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, X kislotali tuz va uning parchalanishi natijasida o'rta tuz – Y hosil bo'lgan. Y dagi metallning massa ulushi:

$$\omega(\text{Me})_Y = \frac{0,37096 \cdot 100\%}{0,6774} = 54,76\%;$$

X ni hosil qilgan kislotani H_aZ , tuzni $\text{Me}_b\text{H}_{a-b}\text{Z}$ deb belgilasak, unda X ning qizdirilish reaksiya tenglamasi:



$$\omega(\text{Me})_X = \frac{\text{Me} \cdot b}{\text{Me} \cdot b + \text{Z} + a - b} = 0,371;$$

$$(1) \omega(\text{Me})_Y = \frac{\text{Me} \cdot a}{Y\text{Me} \cdot a + \text{Z}} = 0,5476; (2)$$

Ushbu tenglamalardan $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Z}}{\text{Me}} = 0,8261 \cdot a$; bundan esa

$\text{Z} = 0,8216 \times a \times \text{Me}$ ni olamiz. Bu ifodani yuqoridagi (1) tenglamaga qo'ysak:

$$\omega(\text{Me})_x = \frac{\text{Me} \cdot b}{\text{Me} \cdot b + 0,8261 \cdot a \cdot \text{Me} + a - b} = 0,371;$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \text{Me} = \frac{(a - b)}{1,6954 \cdot b - 0,8261 \cdot a}; (4)$$

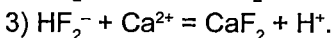
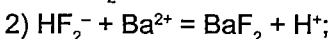
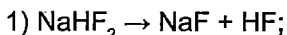
a va b larga qiymatlar beramiz:

$A_r(\text{Me})$	$a = 1$	$a = 2$	$a = 3$
$b = 1$	-	23.13 (Na)	$A_r(Y) < 0$
$b = 2$	-	-	$A_r(Y) = 1,1$

Shunday qilib, $a = 2$, $b = 1$ bo'lganda $\text{Me} = \text{Na}$. Z anionning molyar massasini aniqlaymiz:

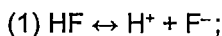
$M(Z) = 0,8261 \times 23 = 19 \text{ g/mol}$, bu fluor anioni: $Z = \text{F}^-$; $X = \text{NaHF}_2$; $Y = \text{NaF}$.

2.

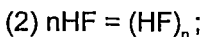


3. HF_2^- ioni chiziqli tuzilishli bo'lib, uch markazli-to'rt elektronli bog'dan iborat.

4.



HF kuchsiz kislota, dissoslanish oxirigacha bormaydi.



HF ham suv kabi vodorod bog'lar hosil qilishga moyil. Bu hodisa, ayniqsa, suv kabi qutbli erituvchi muhitida yaxshi boradi va $(\text{HF})_n$ kabi assotsiatlar hosil bo'ladi, bu yerda $n = 2$.

13-masala

1. Ravshanki, B – suv. Bu kristallizatsion bog'langan suv bo'lib, qizdirishning birinchi bosqichidayoq ajralayapti. Qolgan oksidlardan 2 tasining sifat tarkibi bir xil, ya'ni bir element oksidi. Qattiq qoldiq metall oksidi bo'lishi ehtimoli kattaligini hisobga olib C va D oksidlar gazsimon ekanidan ularni bir element oksidlari deb taxmin

qilsak bo'ladi: $M_c / M_D = 0,8 = \frac{(16X / 0,5)}{(16Y / 0,6)} = 0,8$ tenglamani yechib

$Y = 1,5X$ yoki butun son ko'rinishida $X = 2$; $Y = 3$ ni olamiz; C oksid ZO_2 formulaga ega bo'ladi. $M_c = 16 \times 2 / 0,5 = 64$ g/mol. Demak, $A_r(Z) = 32$. Z element – S oltingugurt, D modda esa SO_3 . Bu orqali $M_r(E) = 80 / 0,5 = 160$ g/mol bu oksid Fe_2O_3 ga to'g'ri keladi. Reaksiyadan ko'rinib turibdiki, A modda temir(II)sulfat kristallogidrat. $10 \times 98 / (152 + 18n) \times 2$; suv massasi

$$m = 10 \times (2n-1) \times 18 / (152 + 18n) \times 2.$$

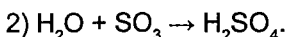
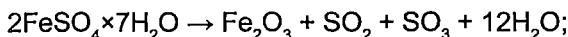
Tenglama tuzamiz:

$$(10 \times 98 + 10 \times (2n-1) \times 18) / (152 + 18n) \times 2 = 5,97;$$

Tenglamani yechsak: $n = 7$; tuz formulasi – $FeSO_4 \times 7H_2O$.

2.

1) Umumiy reaksiya:



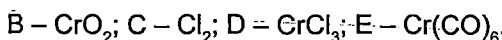
14-masala

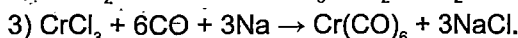
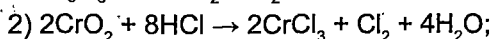
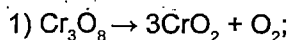
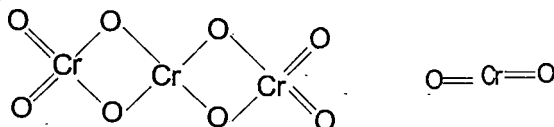
1. A moddani ekvivalentlar qoidasi asosida tahlil qilib elementni topolmaymiz, chunki bunda $M_r = 9,76n$ bo'lgan ifodani olamiz. n ning barcha butun qiymatlarini qo'yib ko'rsak ham to'g'ri keladigan element chiqmaydi. Bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, X element odatiy valentlikka ega emas. A modda qizdirilib olingan B modda ham oksid bo'ladi. B moddani tahlil qilib ko'ramiz. B modda $9,6 \times (1 - 0,549) = 5,27$ g element va 3,24 g kislorod saqlaydi. Yana ekvivalentlar qonuniga murojaat etamiz: $5,27 \times 8 / 3,24 = 13$; $M_r = 13n$ $n = 4$ bo'lganda $M_r = 52$ g/mol bu Cr – xrom.

Endi A oksidning tarkibini aniqlaymiz: Cr_xO_y , $x / y = \frac{(54,9 / 52)}{(45,1 / 16)} = 3:8$;

A – Cr_3O_8 ; D esa CrCl_3 . Uning miqdori $n = 8,52 \times (52 + 2 \times 16) = 0,102$ mol, bu orqali E ning molyar massasini topamiz: $M_r(E) = 22,3 / 0,102 = 220$ g/mol. Uni xrom karbonili deb taxmin qilsak bo'ladi: $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_n$;

$$n = (220 - 52) / 28 = 6; \text{A} - \text{Cr}_3\text{O}_8;$$



2.3.

4. Cr^{3+} kationining elektronlari quruq holatdagi xloridida asosiy holatida bo'ladi. Akvakompleksda esa suv molekullari Cl^- ga nisbatan kuchliroq ligand maydon hosil qiladi. d-pog'onacha energiyasi jihatdan ikki qavatga ajraladi va yuqori spinli oktaedrik kompleks hosil bo'ladi.

15-masala

1. A, B, va C larning valentligini tegishli a, b, c kabi belgilaymiz, bunda moddalar tarkibi quyidagicha bo'ladi: I – A_bB_a , II – B_cC_b , III – A_cC_a . I va II moddalardagi elementlar massa ulushlarini topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{A})_{\text{AbBa}} = \frac{bM(\text{A})}{bM(\text{A}) + aM(\text{B})} = 0,75 \Rightarrow \frac{M(\text{A})}{a} = 3 \frac{M(\text{B})}{b};$$

$$\omega(\text{B})_{\text{BcCb}} = \frac{cM(\text{B})}{cM(\text{B}) + bM(\text{C})} = 0,078 \Rightarrow \frac{M(\text{C})}{c} = 11,8M(\text{B}) / b.$$

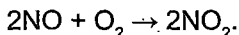
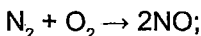
Bu tenglamalardan ma'lumki, $\frac{M(\text{C})}{c} = 3,93 \frac{M(\text{A})}{a}$; u holda III moddada C element massa ulushi:

$$\omega(\text{C}) = \frac{aM(\text{C})}{cM(\text{A}) + aM(\text{C})} = \frac{\frac{M(\text{C})}{c}}{\frac{M(\text{A})}{a} + \frac{M(\text{C})}{c}} = \frac{3,93}{1 + 3,93} = 0,798.$$

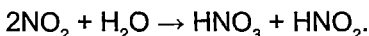
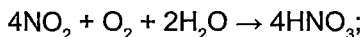
2. $M(\text{B}) / b$ qiymat kichik bo'lishi kerak. Bunday kichik valentli elementlarning bir necha variantlarini tahlil qilish natijasida $M(\text{B}) = 12$; $b = 4$ variantini olamiz. $M(\text{A}) = 27$; $a = 3$. $M(\text{C}) = 35,5$; $c = 1$. Moddalar formulalari: I – Al_4C_3 ; II – CCl_4 ; III – AlCl_3 .

16-masala

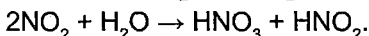
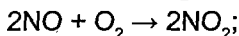
1. Gazlar aralashmasi ishqordan o'tkazilganda hajm $\frac{1}{4}$ qismga kamaygan, bundan $n = 8,96 / 4 \times 22,4 = 0,1$ mol gaz ishqorga yutilgan, eritma massasi 7,1 g ga ortgan: bu gaz – Cl_2 , $M_r = 7,1 / 0,1 = 71 \text{ g/mol}$. 0,2 mol tuzdan 0,1 mol xlor ajraldi, 1 mol modda 1 mol xlor atomi saqlaydi. Suv hosil bo'lishi tuz tarkibida H va O borligidan dalolat beradi. Xlor borligi anion sifatida ClO^- ; ClO_2^- ; ClO_3^- ; ClO_4^- larni saqlashini anglatadi. Tuzning qattiq qoldiqsiz parchalanishi uning metall bo'lmagan kation saqlashini bildiradi: NH_4^+ , N_2H_5^+ , NH_3OH^+ va shunga o'xshash kationlar. Gazlar aralashmasi N_2 , Cl_2 va O_2 . Cl_2 yutilganidan so'ng azot va kislorod qoladi, ulardan elektr razryad o'tkazilsa quyidagi jarayonlar boradi:



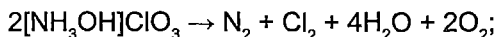
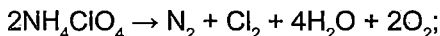
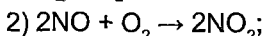
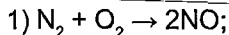
Olingan aralashma suvda eritilganda:



HNO_3 va HNO_2 ning ekvimolyar aralashmasi faqatgina barcha NO kislorod bilan to'liq ta'sirlashib NO_2 ni hosil qilganda bo'ladi:



Ushbu tenglamalardan ma'lumki kislorod va azotning aralashmadagi mol nisbati 2:1. Aralashma $6,72 / 22,4 = 0,3$ mol bo'lsa O_2 va N_2 lar miqdorlari tegishlicha 0,2 va 0,1 moldan. 1 mol tuz 1 mol azot atomi, 1 mol xlor atomi, va 4 mol kislorod saqlashini aniqladik. Ushbu shartni qanoatlantiradigan variantlar bu: NH_4ClO_4 yoki $[\text{NH}_3\text{OH}]\text{ClO}_3$;

**2.**

- 3) $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2$;
- 4) $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 + \text{HNO}_2$;
- 5) $2\text{NH}_4\text{ClO}_4 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{O}_2$;
- 6) $2[\text{NH}_3\text{OH}]\text{ClO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{O}_2$;
- 7) $2\text{KOH} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{KClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 8) $6\text{KOH} + 3\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 5\text{KCl} + \text{KClO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

17-masala

1. X oson uchuvchan suyuqlik ekanligidan uni metallmas birikmalari deya taxmin qilish mumkin. Bu suyuqlik Al bilan Al_aX_b , Al_cY_d , Al_eZ_f va h.k. tarkibli birikmalar berishi mumkin. Reaksiyaga 4,9800–2,7000 = 2,2800 g A modda kirishgan. Ushbu ta'sirlashuvda kislotali H_2S , H_2Se , H_2Te yoki neytral H_2 , CH_4 , PH_3 gazlari ajralishi mumkin. A va B gazlarning miqdorlari tegishlacha:

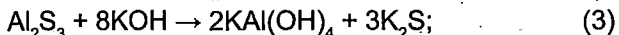
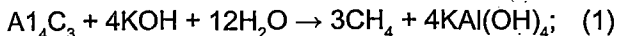
$$n_A = 1,742 / 22,4 = 0,06 \text{ mol va } n_B = 2,688 / 22,4 = 0,12 \text{ mol.}$$

Ishqor va kislotaga bog'liq bo'lmagan holatda faqat neytral gazlar ajraladi. Kislotali gazlar ishqorga, asosli gazlar esa kislotaga yutiladi. Ishqorda eritilish jarayonida gaz hajmining kamayishi gazlardan birining kislotali ekanligini anglatadi. Bu holatda eng mos gaz bu H_2S . Uning miqdori $0,12 - 0,06 = 0,06 \text{ mol}$ bo'lsa, oltingugurtning massasi $32 \times 0,06 = 1,92 \text{ g}$. Qolgan massa $2,2800 - 1,92 = 0,3600 \text{ g}$. Endi modda formulasini aniqlaymiz: modda formulasini YS_n deb belgilasak: $0,36 \times 32 \times n / 1,92 = 6n$; agar $n = 2$ bo'lsa Y – C uglerod; X – CS_2 uglerod disulfid. Haqiqatan ham, bu modda uchuvchan suyuqlik.

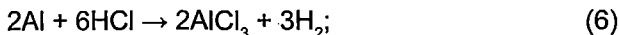
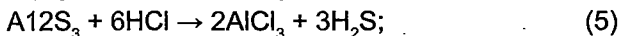
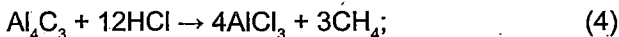
2.

- 1) $8\text{Al} + 3\text{CS}_2 \rightarrow \text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 2\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3$;
- 2) $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 4\text{KOH} + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{CH}_4 + 4\text{KAl}(\text{OH})_4$;
- 3) $2\text{Al} + 2\text{KOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{K}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{H}_2$;
- 4) $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 8\text{KOH} \rightarrow 2\text{KAl}(\text{OH})_4 + 3\text{K}_2\text{S}$;
- 5) $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 12\text{HCl} \rightarrow 4\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{CH}_4$;
- 6) $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}$;
- 7) $2\text{Al} + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2$;
- 8) $\text{CS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + 8\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 4\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$.

3. Tajriba uchun 0,1 mol Al va 0,03 mol CS_2 olingan bo'lsa reaksiya natijasida 0,01 mol Al_4C_3 va 0,02 mol Al_2S_3 hamda 0,02 mol ortiqcha Al qolgan. Qoldiq KOH eritmasida eritilganda quyidagi reaksiyalar boradi:

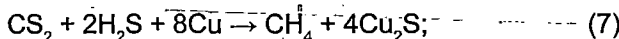


Tenglamalarga binoan 0,03 mol metan va 0,03 mol vodorod olinadi. A tarkibi: $\varphi(\text{H}_2) = \varphi(\text{CH}_4) = 0,5$. Qoldiq HCl da eritilganda esa ushbu reaksiyalar sodir bo'ladi:



Reaksiyalardan ma'lumki, 0,03 mol metan, 0,06 mol vodorod sulfidi va 0,03 mol vodorod hosil bo'ladi. B gaz tarkibi: $\varphi(\text{H}_2) = 0,25$; $\varphi(\text{CH}_4) = 0,25$; $\varphi(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = 0,50$.

B gaz va X suyuqlik mis bilan aralashtirilib qizdirilsa metan hosil bo'ladi:

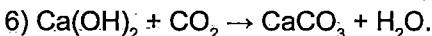
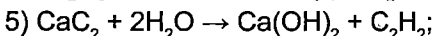
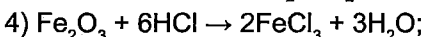
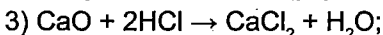
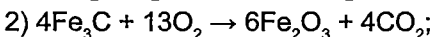
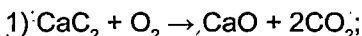


0,03 mol CS_2 va 0,06 mol H_2S reaksiyaga kirishib 0,03 mol CH_4 hosil qiladi. Umumiy hisobda D gazda 33,3% vodorod va 66,7% metan bor.

18-masala

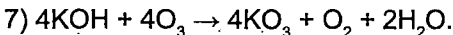
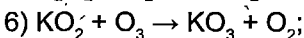
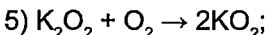
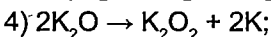
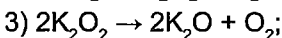
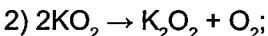
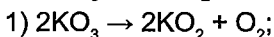
1-3. B modda kalsiy gidroksid bilan cho'kma berishi uning CO_2 yoki SO_2 ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki C modda gazsimon organik mahsulot yoki vodorod sulfid. 0,0082 mol C gaz yoqilsa 0,0164 mol B gaz hosil bo'lyapti, demak, C vodorod sulfid emas, chunki unda 1 moldan moddadan 1 mol gaz olinishi kerak, C – uglevodorod. 0,0082 mol moddadan 0,0164 mol B gaz va 0,0082 mol suv hosil bo'lishidan C moddaning C_2H_2 ekanligi ma'lum bo'ladi. Qattiq moddalar suvda eritilganda ishqoriy muhit hosil bo'lganligi atsetilenid sifatida kalsiy karbid – CaC_2 olinganidan darak beradi. Uning massasi esa $0,0082 \times 64 = 0,5248$ g. Gaz yutilishidan cho'kkan kalsiy karbonatining miqdori 0,0246 mol, bu qiymat C gaz yoqilganida ajraladigan CO_2 miqdoridan ko'p. Qoldiq

yoqilganda oksidlar olinadi, bu oksidlarni neytrallash uchun 0,09 mol HCl sarflandi, bundan 0,0164 moli CaO uchun sarflangan bo'lsa, 0,074 moli esa ikkinchi oksid uchun. $2,00 - 0,5248 = 1,4752$ g ikkinchi metall karbidi. Boshlang'ich aralashmada $0,0082 \times 40 = 0,328$ g Ca, $0,0246 \times 12 = 0,2952$ g C va $2,00 - 0,2952 - 0,328 = 1,3768$ g Me bor. Metall ekvivalentini topsak: $1,3768 / 0,074 = 18,6$. Agar metall uch valentli bo'lsa, bu Fe – temir. Shunday qilib, boshlang'ich aralashma kalsiy karbid va temir karbidlaridan iborat: $0,5248 / 2,000 = 0,2624$ massa qism CaC_2 va $0,7376$ qism Fe_3C .



19-masala

A – KO_3 ; B – KO_2 ; C – K_2O_2 ; D – K_2O ; E – O_3 .



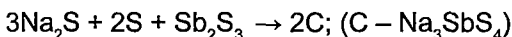
20-masala

1. A binar tuzligiga asoslanib uning tarkibini topamiz: $M_r(\text{X}) = 16,03 \times (100 - 41,08) / 41,08 = 22,99$ g/mol. Bu – Na; unda sulfid A – Na_2S . B moddaning molyar massasi:

$M_B = M(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) / 0,2297 = 78,04 / 0,2297 = 339,7$ g/mol. B moddaning tarkibini $Y_m\text{S}_n$ deb belgilagan holda: $32,06 \times n + M(Y) \times m = 339,7$; n va m ga qiymatlar berish orqali moddaning formulasini topamiz:

n	m	M(Y), g/mol	Y-element	B-sulfid
1	1	307,6	—	—
1	2	153,8	—	—
1	3	102,5	Rh	Rh ₃ S?
2	1	275,6	—	—
2	2	137,8	Ba	Ba ₂ S ₂ ?
2	3	91,9	Zr	Zr ₃ S ₂ ?
3	1	243,5	—	—
3	2	121,8	Sb	Sb ₂ S ₃
3	3	81,2	—	—

B modda Sb₂S₃. Moddalarning miqdorlari: $n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}) = 0,03 \text{ mol}$, $n(\text{S}) = 0,02 \text{ mol}$, $n(\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3) = 0,01 \text{ mol}$. Mol nisbatlarga asoslanib reaksiya tenglamasini yozadigan bo'lsak:

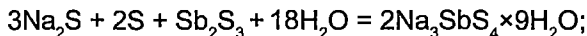


Ammo, S ning Na₃SbS₄ dagi massa ulushi 40,20%, ya'ni masala shartida aytilgan 26,61% dan ko'p, bundan xulosa qilish mumkin, C modda kristallisatsion suv saqlaydi – Na₃SbS₄·xH₂O.

$$\omega(\text{S}) = \frac{4 \cdot 32,06}{3 \cdot 22,99 + 121,76 + 4 \cdot 32,06 + z(2 \cdot 1,008 + 16)} = 0,2665;$$

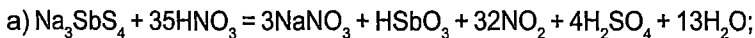
tenglamani yechsak $z = 9$, C modda formulasi – Na₃SbS₄·9H₂O.

2.



Reaksiyada S oksidlovchi, Sb₂S₃ qaytaruvchi, Na₂S esa S atomlarini bog'lash vazifasini bajaradi.

3.



21-masala

1-2. C, D, E moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega. Bu moddalar uchun Daltonning karrali nisbatlar qonunini qo'llasak bo'ladi. Bunda ma'lum massa Y ga to'g'ri keladigan X massalari nisbati:

$\frac{88,38}{11,62} : \frac{71,72}{28,28} : \frac{45,81}{54,19} = 9:3:1 \Rightarrow YX_3; XY (Y_2X_2); Y_3X$. Bundan shunday

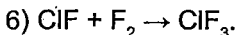
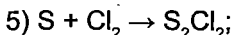
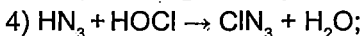
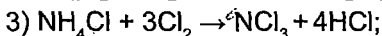
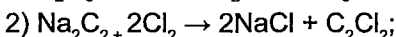
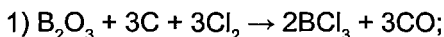
xulosa qilamizki, elementlar 1 va 3 valentli. C modda uchun:

$\frac{88,38}{M(X)} : \frac{11,62}{M(Y)} = 3:1$; $M(Y) = 0,395 \times M(X)$ ushbu shartlarni qanoatlanti-

radigan yagona variant bu X – xlor, Y esa azot.

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	BCl_3	C_2Cl_2	NCI_3	N_2Cl_2	ClN_3	S_2Cl_2	ClF_3
$W_{Cl} (\%)$	90,64	74,74	88,38	71,72	45,81	52,59	38,38
Markaziy atomning gibridlanishi	sp^2	Sp	sp^3	sp^2	sp	sp^3	sp^3d^2
Molekula shakli	 uchburchak	 chiziqli	 piramida	 Z shaklida	 chiziqli	 Z shaklida	 T shaklida

3.



22-masala

1. Mantiqan fikrlasak A modda oksid, E esa sulfid. Massa kamayishi orqali X elementning ekvivalent massasini topamiz:

$\frac{M_r(X)+8}{M_r(X)+16} = 0,6947$; $\Rightarrow M_r(X) = 10,21$ g-ekv. Faqatgina 5 valentli element uchun V – vanadiy to'g'ri keladi. X – Vanadiy; A – V_2O_5 ;

E – V_2S_5 , F va G vanadil kationining xloridi va sulfati: F – $VOCl_2$; G – $VOSO_4$. H modda esa vanadil gidroksid – $VO(OH)_2$. R va B moddalarda vanadiyning oksidlanish darajasi bir xil, ular bir atom vanadiy saqlaydi va $M(R) > M(B)$ bu shartlarni faqatgina quyidagi moddalar qanoatlantiradi: R – K_3VO_4 , B – KVO_3 . Q tuzning formulasini elektroneytral balans va kation – anion massalari nisbati orqali topamiz:

$$\begin{cases} 39x + 51y + 16z = 1192 \\ x + 5y - 2z = 0 \\ \frac{51y + 16z}{39x} = 4,094 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasi yechilsa $x = 6$, $y = 10$, $z = 28$; Q – $K_6V_{10}O_{28}$.

O'z-o'zidan C – NH_4VO_3 ; D modda NH_4VS_3 yoki $(NH_4)_3VS_4$ bo'lishi mumkin, moddadagi vanadiyning massa ulushidan D – $(NH_4)_3VS_4$ ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

2.

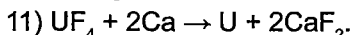
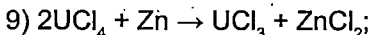
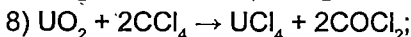
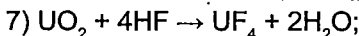
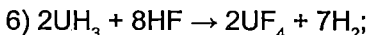
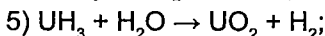
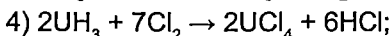
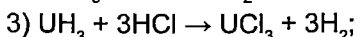
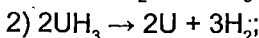
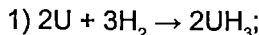
- 1) $V_2O_5 + K_2CO_{3(kons.)} \rightarrow 2KVO_3 + CO_2$;
- 2) $KVO_3 + NH_4Cl_{(kons.)} \rightarrow NH_4VO_3 + KCl$;
- 3) $NH_4VO_3 + 4(NH_4)_2S \rightarrow (NH_4)_3VS_4 + 6NH_3 + 3H_2O$;
- 4) $2(NH_4)_3VS_4 \rightarrow V_2S_5 + 6NH_3 + 3H_2S$;
- 5) $2V_2S_5 + 15O_2 \rightarrow 2V_2O_5 + 10SO_2$;
- 6) $V_2O_5 + 6HCl_{(kons.)} \rightarrow 2VOCl_2 + Cl_2 + 3H_2O$;
- 7) $2V_2O_5 + 4H_2SO_{4(kons.)} \rightarrow 4VOSO_4 + O_2 + 4H_2O$;
- 8) $VOCl_2 + 2KOH \rightarrow VO(OH)_2 + 2KCl$;
- 9) $VOSO_4 + 2KOH \rightarrow VO(OH)_2 + K_2SO_4$;
- 10) $VO(OH)_2 + KMnO_4 + KOH \rightarrow K_3VO_4 + K_2MnO_4 + 3H_2O$;
- 11) $10KVO_3 + 2H_2SO_4 \rightarrow K_6V_{10}O_{28} + 2K_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$;
- 12) $K_6V_{10}O_{28} + 24KOH \rightarrow 10K_3VO_4 + 12H_2O$.

23-masala

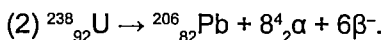
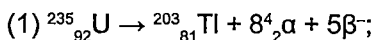
1. A moddadagi X elementning massa ulushi juda katta ekanligidan taxmin qilish mumkin, bu modda gidrid. Ekvivalentlar qoidasi asosida X elementni aniqlaymiz: $98,7455 / M_e(X) = 1,254 / 1,008 \Rightarrow M_e(X) = 79,34$ g/mol. Faqatgina 3-valentli holatda uran

mos keladi, X – U uran, A modda esa UH_3 – uran gidridi. O'z-o'zidan B – UCl_3 ; C – UCl_4 , molyar massalar nisbati $379,83 / 344,38 = 1,103$ masala shartiga to'la mos keladi. Shunday qilib, E – UO_2 , D – UF_4 .

2.



3. Uran yadro energetikasida juda ko'p miqdorda ishlatiladi. Bunda uranning radioaktiv parchalanishi hisobiga ajraladigan ulkan energiyadan foydalaniladi.



24-masala

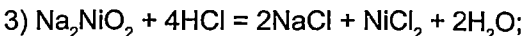
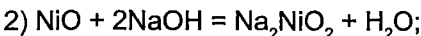
1. Sxemadan ayonki, E modda metall gidroksidi, B esa asos qizdirilishidan hosil bo'lgan oksid.

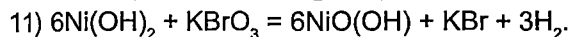
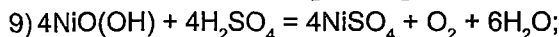
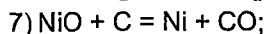
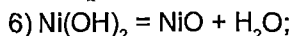
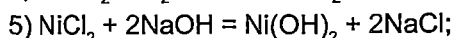


$\frac{18n}{X + 34n} = 0,1944$ tenglamani yechsak: $X = 58,59n$; faqatgina $n = 1$

bo'lgan holat uchun Ni to'g'ri keladi, A – Ni; B – NiO ; C – Na_2NiO_2 ; D – NiCl_2 ; E – $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$; F – $\text{NiO}(\text{OH})$; G – NiSO_4 .

2.



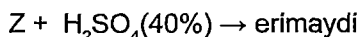
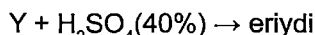
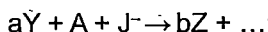


3. Nikollit minerali tarkibini analiz qilsak: $58,7n / 0,4393 = X / 0,5607$;
 $\Rightarrow X = 74,92n$ agar $n = 1$ bo'lsa X – As mishyak bo'ladi. Mineral – NiAs.

4. Nikelning eng barqaror ioni Ni^{2+} bo'lib, analitik kimyoda bu kationni aniqlashda dimetilglioksim ishlatiladi. Ni^{2+} ning dimetilglioksim bilan hosil qilgan kompleksi juda turg'un. Reaksiya sezgir hamda xos hisoblanadi.

25-masala

1. Taxminiy reaksiya tenglamalarini yozamiz:



Reaksiyada sarflangan Y va Z metallar massasini topamiz:

$$m_Y = 10 - 9,0843 - 0,325 = 0,5907 \text{ g}, \quad m_Z = 10 - 9,0843 = 0,9157 \text{ g}.$$

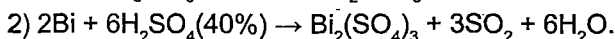
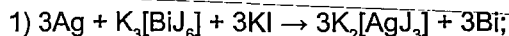
$$\frac{0,9157}{E_Z} = \frac{0,5907}{E_Y} \quad (1) \text{ va } E_Y + E_Z = 177,7 \quad (2)$$

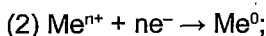
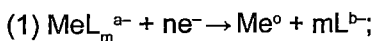
tenglamalar sistemasini yechsak: $\text{Z} - \text{Ag}$; $\text{Y} - \text{Bi}$. A moddada 1 mol Bi bor bo'lsa,

$M_A = 20,5 \times 0,15 \times 209 / 0,5907 = 1088,14 \text{ g/mol}$. X metallning atom massasini topamiz:

$(1088,14 - 209 - 127 \times 6) / 3 = 39,01 \text{ g/mol}$, bu K – kaliy. A modda $\text{K}_3[\text{BiJ}_6]$.

2.



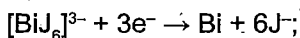
3.

Nernst tenglamasini quyidagi holatga keltiramiz:

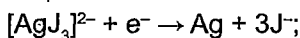
$$E = E^0 + \frac{0,0592}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Me}^{n+}]}{\beta} = E^0 + \frac{0,0592}{n} \lg [\text{Me}^{n+}].$$

bu yerda E^0 – shartli elektr potensial hisoblanib quyidagi ifodaga teng:

$$E^0 = E^0 - \frac{0,0592}{3} \lg \beta;$$



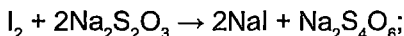
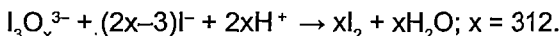
$$E^0_1 = 0,23 - = 0,01 \text{ V.}$$



$$E^0_2 = 0,79 - = -0,02 \text{ V} \Rightarrow \Delta E_r = E^0_1 - E^0_2 = 0,03 \text{ V.}$$

26-masala

1. Reaksiya tenglamalarini shartli ravishda quyidagicha yozamiz:



Ajralgan yod miqdori:

$$n(\text{I}_2) = 0,048 \times 0,500 \times 100,0 / (2 \times 10,0) \rightarrow 0,12 \text{ mol.}$$

Tuzning molyar massasi $M(\text{ZK}_2\text{I}_3\text{O}_x) = m(\text{ZK}_2\text{I}_3\text{O}_x) \times n(\text{I}_2) / x$.

$$M(\text{Z}) = M(\text{ZK}_2\text{I}_3\text{O}_x) - 2M(\text{K}) - 3M(\text{I}) - xM(\text{O}).$$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M_{tuz}	54,3	108,6	163	217,3	271,6	326	380	434	489	543	597,6	652
M_z	420,5	382,2	344	305,5	267	229	190,5	152	114	75,5	37	1,08
Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H

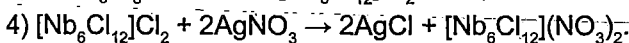
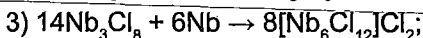
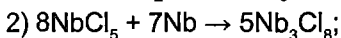
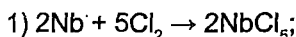
Nihoyat, $x = 12$, $Z = \text{H}$ tuz formulasi esa $\text{HK}_2\text{I}_3\text{O}_{12}$, $\text{K} +1$; $\text{H} +1$; $\text{O} -2$; $\text{J} +7$;

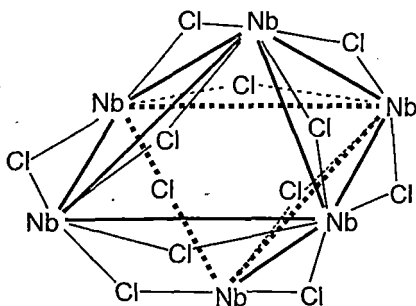
27-masala

1. Sintez jarayonini analiz qiladigan bo'lsak: Z da metall eng yuqori oksidlanish darajasida, Z ni Y metall bilan qaytarib W xlorid olindi, keyin W ni ham yana Y bilan qaytarib X xlorid olindi. W va X lar murakkab tarkibga ega bo'lishi mumkin, shu sababli Z xlorid bo'yicha ishlaymiz. Yosh kimyogar X ning tarkibdagi xlor massa ulushidan foydalanib ham uning formulasini topolmagani X ning murakkab tarkibga egaligini bildiradi. W dagi xlorning massa ulushi bor, shuningdek, W dan Z olinishida massa ortishi ham bor. Bu orqali Z dagi xlor va metallning massa ulushini aniqlashimiz mumkin: sintez uchun 100 g Z olingan bo'lsa, undan 130,08 g W olinadi. Shuncha massa W da $130,08 \times 0,50433 = 65,603$ g xlor va $130,08 - 65,603 = 64,477$ g metall bor. Xlorning hammasi Z tarkibida bo'lgan, chunki Z dan W olishda Z ni metall bilan ishlanmoqda, xlor qo'shilmayapti! Shu sabab Z tarkibida 65,603 g xlor va $100 - 65,603 = 34,397$ g metall bor ekan. Ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali Y ni aniqlaymiz: $\frac{34,397}{65,603} = \frac{y}{35,45}$; $y = 18,58$. Metall 5 valentli bo'lganda:

$A_r(Y) = 18,58 \times 5 = 92,93$ g/mol, Y – Nb – niobiya mos keladi, Z – $NbCl_5$. Nb va Cl ning massa ulushlari X va W uchun berilgan bundan ularning formulasini topish qiyin emas: X – Nb_3Cl_7 ; W – Nb_3Cl_8 tarkibga ega bo'lishadi. Nb_3Cl_7 ning asl kimyoviy formulasi biroz o'zgacha. Buni hosil bo'layotgan $AgCl$ miqdori orqali topishimiz mumkin. $n(Cl)_X = \frac{150 \times 0,0545 \times 7}{526,85} = 0,1086$ mol;

$n(Cl)_{AgCl} = 2,224 / 143,45 = 0,0155$ mol. $n(Cl)_X : n(Cl)_{AgCl} = 0,1086 : 0,0155 = 7 : 1$; bu X tarkibidagi 7 mol xlor atomlaridan 1 moli tashqi sferada joylashib ion-almashinish reaksiyalariga kirisha olishini bildiradi. Shu holatda, ko'pchilik d–elementlar uchun oktaedr holati qulayroq kristall panjara ekanligini hisobga olsak, X uchun $[Nb_6Cl_{12}]^{2+}[Cl]_2$ formula mos keladi.

2.

3.28-masala

1. Sxemadan ko'rinib turibdiki, B va C moddalar oksidlar, D modda kaliyli tuz. C va D moddalarning bir xil sifat tarkibga ega ekanligi va ularda A elementning oksidlanish darajasi bir birlikka farq qilishidan A elementni topamiz: E va D tuzlarning tarkibini K_xAO_z va $K_{x+1}AO_z$ kabi belgilasak bo'ladi. U holda,

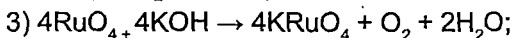
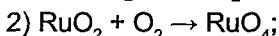
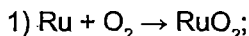
$$\frac{39,1(x+1) + A + 16z}{39,1x + A + 16z} = 1,1915$$

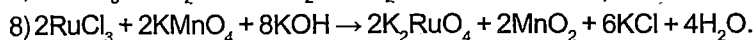
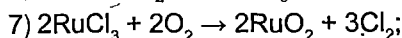
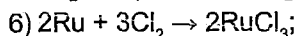
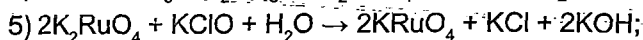
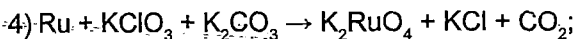
tenglamani yechsak:

$$A = 243,277 - 16xz - 39,1 \times x$$

x	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
z	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	6
A_r	149	133	117	101	93,97	77,97	61,9	54,8	38,8	22,8	—	—	—	—

Ushbu natijalardan faqatgina $A_r = 101$ bo'lgan holat to'g'ri keladi, metall – Ru ruteniy. O'z-o'zidan E va D moddalar tegishli K_2RuO_4 va $KRuO_4$. Sxemani analiz qiladigan bo'lsak B modda RuO_2 ; C esa RuO_4 ga to'g'ri keladi. F moddada ruteniyni oksidlanish darajasi K_2RuO_4 dagidan pastligiga asoslanib uning $RuCl_3$ ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

2.



3. $K(590) = 0,0395 \text{ bar}$; $K(660) = 0,7453 \text{ bar}$.

$$\ln \frac{K(T_2)}{K(T_1)} = -\frac{\Delta H}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

Ushbu tenglamadan $\Delta H = 135,857 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

4. $\Delta G = -RT \ln K = \Delta G_r(660) = 1613 \text{ Joul}$.

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H - \Delta G}{T} = \frac{135857 - 1613}{660} = 203,4 \text{ J/K}.$$

29-masala

1. E gaz binarligidan tarkibidagi ikkinchi element miqdorini topamiz: $100 - 96,11 = 3,89\%$. Bunday kam massa ulushga eng ko'p hollarda vodorod to'g'ri keladi, ekvivalentlar qoidasi asosida:

$$\frac{1,008}{Y} = \frac{3,89}{96,11}; X = 24,93. \text{ Agar } Y \text{ element III valentli bo'lsa mish-}$$

yak – As to'g'ri keladi, u holda $E - \text{AsH}_3$. A mineralni analiz qilamiz:

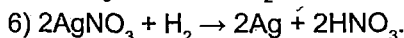
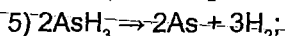
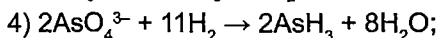
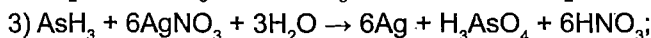
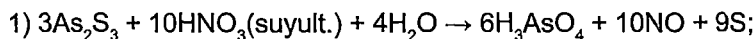
$$\frac{74,9n}{Ym} = \frac{60,9}{39,1} \Rightarrow Y = 48,01n / m; n = 2 m = 3 \text{ bo'lganda } Y \text{ oltingugurt}$$

– S bo'ladi, A esa As_2S_3 . Endi B ning formulasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{32a}{Zb} = \frac{12,94}{87,06} \Rightarrow Z = 216,0 \times a \times b^{-1};$$

a = 1 va b = 2 holatda Z bu Ag; B esa Ag_2S ; F – NO; D – Ag; C – S.

2.



3. 1, 4, 5 reaksiyalar. Analitik kimyoda As ni aniqlashning eng sezgir usuli sifatida *Marsh* usuli juda keng ishlatiladi.

4. B – Ag_2S burchakli tuzilishli, C – S turli xil modifikatsiyalarida turlicha (S_8 holda halqali tuzilishli), E – AsH_3 ammiak kabi trigonal piramida tuzilishli.

30-masala

1. G modda intergalogenid bo'lsa, u ikkita galogendan iborat. B oddiy modda organik erituvchida eriydi. B ni tashkil qiluvchi element G da ham bor. Bunday oddiy modda yoki brom yoki yod bo'lishi mumkin (xlor va fluor gaz, ular yaxshi erimaydi). Demak, ikkala holat uchun ham G tarkibini topamiz. Dastavval brom holati uchun:

$$X = 80n / 0,8698 - 80n = 11,9n$$

n ning hech qanday qiymati to'g'ri kelmaydi. Endi yod misolini ko'ramiz:

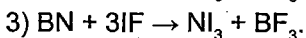
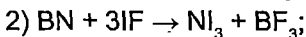
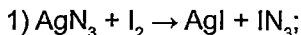
$$X = 127n / 0,8698 - 127n = 19n \quad (n = 1 \text{ bo'lsa bu F})$$

Demak, G – IF, B esa I_2 .

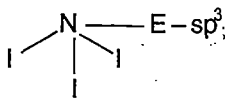
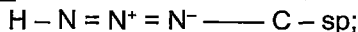
$$m(\text{D}) = m(\text{A}) + m(\text{B}) - m(\text{C}) = 1,335 + 2,2606 - 1,5041 = 2,0915 \text{ g};$$

Olingan C va D moddalar massalari yodning massasidan kam, shunday ekan, yod ikkala modda tarkibida ham bor. Yodning miqdori: $n(\text{yod}) = 2,2606 / 253,8 = 0,008907 \text{ mol}$. C va D ning molyar massalari: $M(\text{C}) = 1,5041 / 0,008907 = 168,9$; $\Delta M = 168,9 - 126,91 = 41,9$. Endi bu guruhni Xn deb belgilaymiz (X – element atom massasi, n – soni), chunki moddalar binar bo'lsa ular 2 ta elementdan iborat xolos. $41,9 = Xn$; $n = 3$ bo'lganda $X = 13,99$ bu azotga to'g'ri keladi. C modda IN_3 . Xuddi shu usul bilan D modda AgI ekanligini va nihoyat A modda AgN_3 ligini topamiz. Agar C da IN_3 bo'lsa, E modda NI_3 . H galogenid BF_3 ; u holda F – BN.

2.



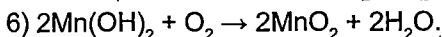
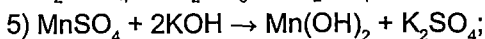
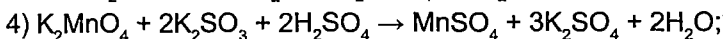
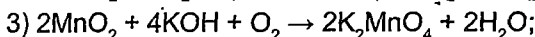
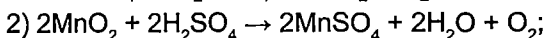
3.



31-masala

1. C modda faqatgina suv bo'lishi mumkin. Y element kislorod. Kislorod orqali I modda va X elementni aniqlaymiz: $\frac{36,81}{63,19} = \frac{8}{X}$; $x = 13,733$.

Agar X 4 valentli bo'lsa, unda Mn to'g'ri keladi va I modda MnO_2 . Masalada Mn birikmalari haqida so'z borayapti. V modda esa $KMnO_4$. U holda II modda K_2MnO_4 . III modda $MnSO_4$; A – H_2SO_4 ; IV – $Mn(OH)_2$; D – KOH; E – K_2SO_4 ; B – O_2 .

2.

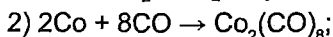
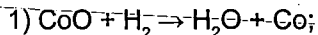
3. MnO_2 – qo'ng'ir rang, K_2MnO_4 – yashil-qovoq rang, $KMnO_4$ – binafsha rang.

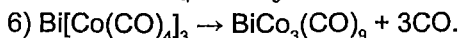
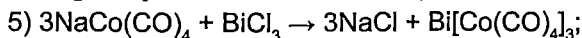
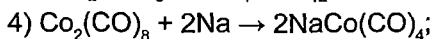
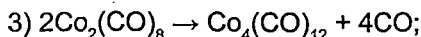
4.**32-masala**

1. X gazning molyar massasi 28 g/mol. Bu C_2H_4 , N_2 , CO, B_2H_6 lar bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu gazlardan faqatgina CO masala shartini qanoatlantiradi. C modda $Me_m(CO)_n$ – metall karbonili. C dagi B miqdori orqali B ni topamiz:

$$\frac{bm}{bm + 28n} = 0,3447; \Rightarrow b = 14,723n;$$

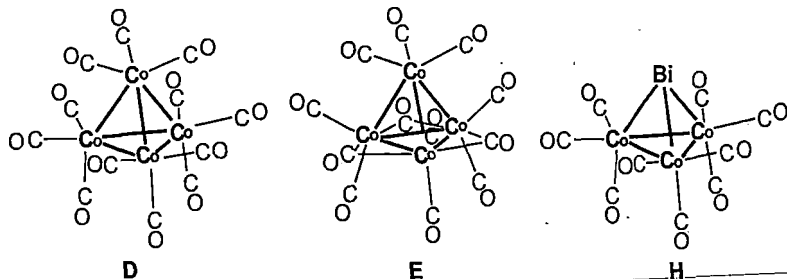
$m = 2$ va $n = 8$ holatda B – Co bo'ladi, C esa $Co_2(CO)_8$. A esa Co oksidi bo'lishi mumkin – Co_3O_4 . Jadvaldagi ma'lumotlar orqali qolgan moddalarni ham topib olamiz: Z Cl_3 – $BiCl_3$; D, E – $Co_4(CO)_{12}$; F – $NaCo(CO)_4$; G – $Bi[Co(CO)_4]_3$; H – $BiCo_3(CO)_9$.

2.



3. A da + 2, + 3; C da 0; D da 0; F da -1.

4.



33-masala

1. Bitta elementar birlikning hajmi: $V = (0,583)^3 \times 0,3181 \times 10^{-21} = 1,08 \times 10^{-22} \text{ sm}^3$. Bitta yacheyka 4 ta X saqlasa, $m = 4x$ gramm $\Rightarrow V = 4x / 7,29$. Ikkala tenglamani tenglashtirib x ni topamiz: $x = 1,9683 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}$. X ning nisbiy atom massasi esa: $1,9683 \times 10^{-22} / 1,667 \times 10^{-24} = 118,77 \text{ g/mol}$; bu Sn – qalay. Bu metallning yana bir modifikatsiyasi yoqlari markazlashgan kub shaklida bo'lib, X metallning radiusi $r = 0,182 \text{ nm}$.

2. Hajmi markazlashgan kubning bitta yacheykasida 4 atom X saqlaydi. Atomlar kubning qirralarida va yoqlarida joylashgan bo'lib, kubning bitta yoqini olsak, unda kvadrat diagonali bo'ylab 3 ta atom bir-biriga tegib turadi va diagonal uzunligi $4r$ ga teng bo'ladi. Matematikadan ma'lumki, kvadratda diagonal uzunligi tomondan $\sqrt{2}$ marta katta bo'ladi: $d = \sqrt{2} \times a$;

Bundan bizga diagonal ma'lum, kub qirradi uzunligini topsak:

$$a = 4 \times 0,182 \times (\sqrt{2})^{-1} = 0,51477 \text{ nm};$$

Demak, kubning hajmi:

$$V = (0,51477 \times 10^{-7})^3 = 1,364 \times 10^{-22} \text{ sm}^3; \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho = 4 \times 118,77 / 6,02 \times 10^{23} \times 1,364 \times 10^{-22} = 5,78 \text{ g/sm}^3.$$

3. A – H_2SnCl_4 ; B – SnCl_2 ; C – SnCl_4 ; D – $\text{H}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6]$;
E – $\text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6]$; F – SnO_2 ; G – SnO ; H – SnH_4 ; I – $\text{SnO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
J – $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; K – $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2$; M – $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_4$.

4.

- 1) $\text{Sn} + 4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SnCl}_4 + \text{H}_2$;
- 2) $\text{Sn} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyult.}) \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$;
- 3) $\text{SnCl}_2 + 2\text{FeCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4 + 2\text{FeCl}_2$;
- 4) $\text{SnCl}_4 + 4\text{NH}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6] + 4\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$;
- 5) $\text{Sn} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnO}_2$;
- 6) $\text{H}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6] + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 7) $\text{SnO}_2 + \text{Sn} \rightarrow 2\text{SnO}$;
- 8) $\text{SnO} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyult.}) \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 9) $\text{SnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4$;
- 10) $\text{SnCl}_4 + \text{Li}[\text{AlH}_4] \rightarrow \text{SnH}_4 + \text{LiCl} + \text{AlCl}_3$;
- 11) $\text{SnH}_4 \rightarrow \text{Sn} + 2\text{H}_2$;
- 12) $\text{Sn} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + (n-2)\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SnO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NO}_2$;
- 13) $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{KNO}_3$;
- 14) $\text{Sn} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyult.}) \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 15) $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{SnO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 16) $\text{Sn} + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4$;
- 17) $\text{SnCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$;
- 18) $2\text{SnO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SnO}_2$;
- 19) $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6]$;
- 20) $\text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6] + 6\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KNO}_3 + \text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

34-masala

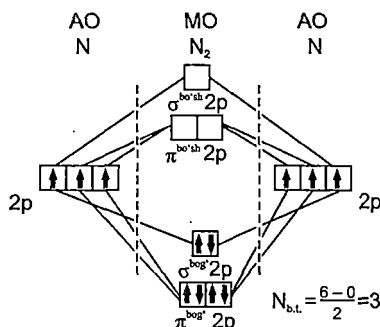
1. Sxemadan ko'rinib turibdiki, B modda A elementning vodorodli birikmasi. Modda tarkibi asosida A metallmasni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{82,35}{17,65} = \frac{x}{1} \Rightarrow x = 4,66. \text{ Agar 3 valentli bo'lsa, bu azot - N. } A_2 - \text{N}_2;$$

B – NH_3 ; C – Mg_3N_2 ; D – NO_2 ; E – HNO_3 ; F – NH_4NO_3 ; G – NH_4NO_2 ;
H – N_2O ; K – $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$; L – $\text{Ca}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$; M – $\text{Ca}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_2$.

2.

- 1) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$;
- 2) $N_2 + 3Mg \rightarrow Mg_3N_2$;
- 3) $2NH_3 + 3Mg \rightarrow Mg_3N_2 + 3H_2$;
- 4) $4NH_3 + 7O_2 \rightarrow 4NO_2 + 6H_2O$;
- 5) $4NO_2 + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow 4HNO_3$;
- 6) $12HNO_3 + 5Sn \rightarrow 5Sn(NO_3)_2 + N_2 + 6H_2O$;
- 7) $CaC_2 + N_2 \rightarrow Ca(CN)_2$;
- 8) $6Ca(CN)_2 + 2FeCl_3 \rightarrow Ca_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 + 3CaCl_2$;
- 9) $NH_3 + HNO_3 \rightarrow NH_4NO_3$;
- 10) $Ca_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 + CaI_2 \rightarrow 2Ca_2[Fe(CN)_6] + I_2$;
- 11) $NH_4NO_2 \rightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O$;
- 12) $3Ca_2[Fe(CN)_6] \rightarrow 6Ca(CN)_2 + Fe_3C + 5C + 3N_2$;
- 13) $NH_4NO_3 \rightarrow N_2O + 2H_2O$;
- 14) $NH_4NO_3 + Zn + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + NH_4NO_2 + H_2O$;
- 15) $3N_2O + 2NH_3 \rightarrow 4N_2 + 3H_2O$.

3.**4.** $B + H^+ = BH^+$ reaksiyaning gidrogenizatsiya konstantasi:

$$K = \frac{[BH^+]}{[B] \cdot [H^+]} = 1,79 \times 10^9;$$

teskari holat uchun $x = [H^+]$;

$$K = \frac{[B] \cdot [H^+]}{[BH^+]} = 5,58 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{(0,1-x) \cdot x}{x};$$

Bundan $x = 6,3 \times 10^{-12}$; pH = 11,20 va $\beta = 1,3\%$.

35-masala

1. Agar X xlorid teng ikkiga bo'lingani hisobga olinsa, Y xlorid-dagi metall massasi elektrolizga uchragan X xloriddagi metall massasiga teng bo'ladi, $m(\text{Me}) = 0,566 \times 0,369 = 0,20885 \text{ g}$. Faradey qonuni orqali metallni topamiz: $E(\text{Me}) = 0,20885 \times 26,8 / 0,0733 \times 3 = 25,45$. Me 2 valentli bo'lsagina vanadiy – V to'g'ri keladi, $X - \text{VCl}_2$; Y esa VOCl_2 .

2.

Birinchi eritma: anod: $\text{VCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} - 2e^- \rightarrow \text{VOCl}_2 + 2\text{H}^+$;

katod: $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$;

Ikkinchi eritma: $2\text{VCl}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{VOCl}_2$.

3.

1) $5\text{VCl}_2 + 3\text{KMnO}_4 + 14\text{HCl} \rightarrow 5\text{VOCl}_3 + 3\text{MnCl}_2 + 3\text{KCl} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$;

2) $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 16\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{KCl} + 5\text{Cl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

4. Titrlashda xatolik bo'lmasligi uchun avval Cl^- ionlari bog'lanishi kerak va eritmada vanadiydan boshqa qaytaruvchi bo'lmasligi kerak. Bu holatda eng yaxshi reagent kumush nitrat. Bunda qo'shilgan reagent V^{2+} ga ham MnO_4^- ga ham ta'sir etmaydi, faqatgina Cl^- ni bog'laydi.

1) $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{HNO}_3$;

2) $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{VCl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{AgCl} + \text{V}(\text{NO}_3)_2$;

1 litr eritmada 1,000 g modda bo'lsa 25 ml da 25 mg yoki $25 / 40,677 = 0,6147 \text{ mg-ekv}$. Titrant hajmi $V = 0,6147 / 0,05 = 12,3 \text{ ml}$.

36-masala

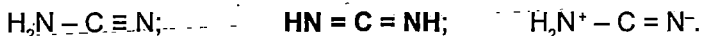
1. C gazni uning zichligi orqali oson topishimiz mumkin: $M(\text{C}) = 44 \text{ g/mol}$. Shunday molyar massali gazlardan faqat CO_2 masala shartini qanoatlantiradi. Masala shartidagi ma'lumotlarga qaraganda A modda ishqoriy-yer metallardan birining karbonati. Agar A karbonat bo'lsa B modda oksid. Uni C bilan ishlansa karbid va CO ajraladi. Karbidni suv bilan ishlansa gidroksid va atsetilen ajraladi. Karbidni azot bilan ishlansa sianamid olinadi. H dagi C va N atomlari nisbati 1:2 – bu sianamidga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday tarkibga CaCN_2 mos keladi, A – CaCO_3 ; B – CaO ; D – CaC_2 ; E – CO;

F – $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$; G – C_2H_2 ; H – CaCN_2 ; J – $\text{Ca}(\text{HNCN})_2$; I – H_2NCN ;
L – $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$; M – NH_3 ; N – ClCN .

2.

- 1) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$;
- 2) $\text{CaO} + 3\text{C} \rightarrow \text{CaC}_2 + \text{CO}$;
- 3) $\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$;
- 4) $\text{CaC}_2 + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCN}_2 + \text{C}$;
- 5) $2\text{CaCN}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{HNCN})_2$;
- 6) $\text{Ca}(\text{HNCN})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{NCN}$;
- 7) $\text{H}_2\text{NCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$;
- 8) $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3$;
- 9) $\text{ClCN} + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{NCN} + \text{HCl}$.

3.



4.

$$V = m / \rho = 64,1 / 2,2 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} = 1,935 \times 10^{-22} \text{ sm}^3;$$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{1,935 \times 10^{-22}} = 578 \text{ pm};$$

$$l = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \times a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \times 578 = 409 \text{ pm}.$$

5.

- 1) $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{NH}_4\text{OCN} \rightarrow \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.

37-masala

1. X elementni uning A va B oksidlari massalari nisbati orqali topamiz:

$$M(\text{X}_a\text{O}_m) / M(\text{X}_b\text{O}_n) = 2,192 = (aX + 16m) / (bX + 16n) = >$$

$$\Rightarrow aX - 2,192bX = 16(2,192n - m) = >$$

$$=> X = \frac{16(2,192n - m)}{(a - 2,192b)}.$$

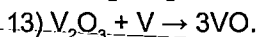
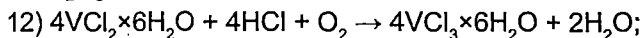
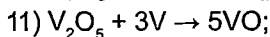
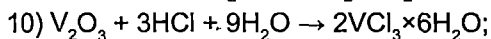
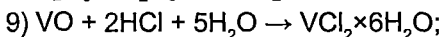
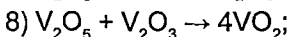
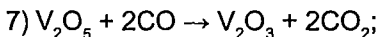
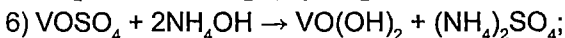
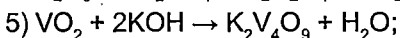
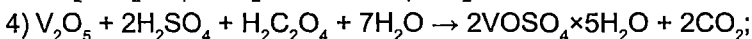
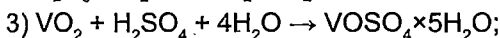
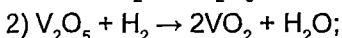
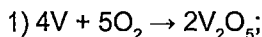
Surat musbat bo'lganda $a = b$ holat bo'lolmaydi, $a = b$ bo'lgan holda maxraj manfiy. Shuning uchun, $a \neq b$. Agar oksidlar nisbatini hisobga olsak, unda $a > b$ bo'ladi, tegishli A modda yuqori ok-

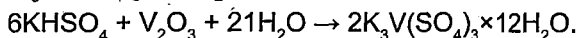
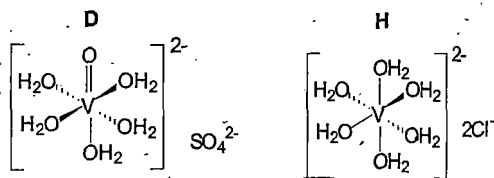
sid bo'lganligi uchun, $m > n$ bo'ladi. Agar surat manfiy bo'lsa, unda maxraj ham manfiy bo'lishi kerak. a , b , m , n -larga son qiymatlar berilayotganda A modda X ning yuqori oksidi, B esa uning quyi oksidi ekanligini hisobga olinsa berilgan qiymatlar ehtimolligi kamayadi.

a	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
m	3	2	5	5	3	7	7	7	4	5	7	7	8	8
n	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	3
X	—	Sm	—	V	B	—	—	Cl	Li	S	Mn	—	—	O

Ushbu elementlardan faqatgina vanadiy — V shartni qanoatlantiradi, A — V_2O_5 ; B — VO_2 . Qolgan moddalarni vanadiy xossalari va masala shartida berilgan moddalar tarkibidagi X ning massa ulushlari orqali topamiz: C — $K_2V_4O_9$; D — $VOSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$; E — $VO(OH)_2$; F — V_2O_3 ; G — VO; H — $VCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$; I — $VCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$.

2.



3.**38-masala**

1. Elektrolizga faqat X metall uchragan. Sarflangan tok orqali X ni aniqlaymiz:

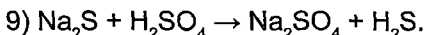
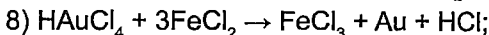
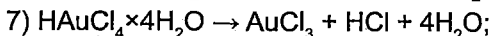
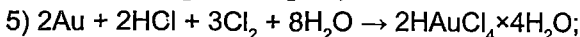
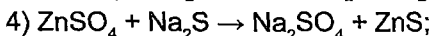
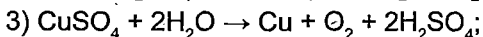
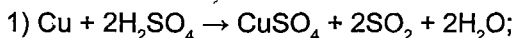
$$E = 98,5 \times 96500 / (5 \times 3600 + 11 \times 60 + 35) \times 16 = 31,77;$$

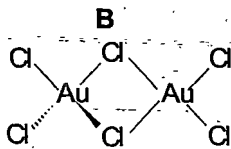
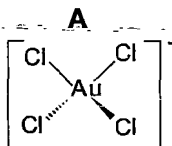
bu mis – Cu – X. B modda metall-xloridi, chunki Y metall faqat HCl

va xlor bilan ishlanyapti. Demak: $\frac{0,21}{0,113} = \frac{x}{35,5}$; $x = 65,97$. Agar

metall 3 valentli bo'lsa, unda metall oltin – Au – Y, B – AuCl_3 . A moddaning molyar massasi esa $0,838 \times 197n / 0,42 = 411,8$. Bu modda oltin kislotasi gidrati bo'lishi kerak – $\text{HAuCl}_4 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $411,8 = 196,9 + 143 + 18n$; $n = 4$; A – $\text{HAuCl}_4 \times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $100 - 98,5 - 0,6 = 0,9$ g

Z metall bo'lgan. Cho'kma metall sulfidi. $\frac{0,9}{0,441} = \frac{x}{16}$ $x = 32,65$; Z modda rux – Zn.

2.

3.**39-masala**

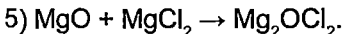
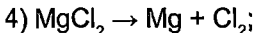
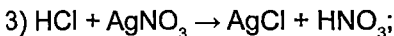
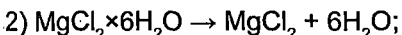
1. C modda binar va uni elektroliz qilganda, anodda o'tkir hidli gaz ajralishi uning yoki fluor, yoki xlor ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Agar C xlorid bo'lsa, unda:

$$\frac{3,00 - \frac{0,706}{22,4} \cdot 71}{\frac{0,706}{22,4} \cdot 71} = \frac{x}{35,5} \Rightarrow x = 12,1;$$

ikki valentli element bo'lgan taqdirda bu magniy – Mg – X. Fluor varianti esa to'g'ri kelmaydi. C – MgCl_2 , B – HCl, D – Cl_2 . Suv molekulari sonini topamiz:

$$\frac{53,18}{18,02} : \frac{47,82}{95,05} = 6; \text{ mineral} - \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

$$M_r(\text{A}) = 95,2 \times 2,36 / (1 + 2,36) = 135,5 \text{ g/mol};$$

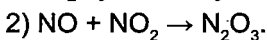
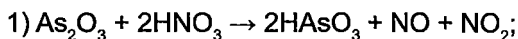
2.**40-masala**

1. $\frac{24,26}{75,74} = \frac{8}{x}$; $x = 24,97$. Agar element 3 valentli bo'lsa, bu As –

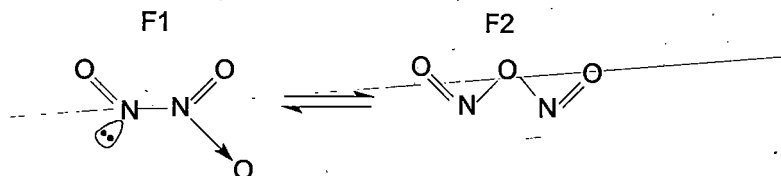
mishyak, B – As_2O_3 . Gazlarning molyar massasi $M = 2,016 \times 18,85 = 38 \text{ g/mol}$. Agar gazlardan biri kislorod bo'lsa, unda ikkinchisining molyar massasi 38 dan katta bo'lishi kerak. Ammo gazlar faqat ikki xil elementdan iboratligi uchun, ikkinchi gaz ham oddiy gaz bo'lishi

kerak. Lekin bunday holat to'g'ri kelmaydi. Faqatgina $\text{CO} + \text{CO}_2$ va $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$ varianti qoladi. Bu aralashmalardan $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$ varianti to'g'ri keladi. Gazlar birga-bir mol nisbatda. F modda esa N_2O_3 . $14 \times 1,52 / 38 \times 5,03 \times 0,5 = 0,222$; $\Rightarrow 14,01 / 0,222 = 63 \text{ g/mol}$, bu HNO_3 – A ga to'g'ri keladi. Reaksiya nitrat kislotasi va mishyak oksidi orasida borgan va mahsulotlar NO va NO_2 ekanligi nitrat kislotasi qaytarilganidan dalolat. Shuni hisobga olsak, E modda HAsO_3 (unda kislorodning miqdori 38,7%).

2.



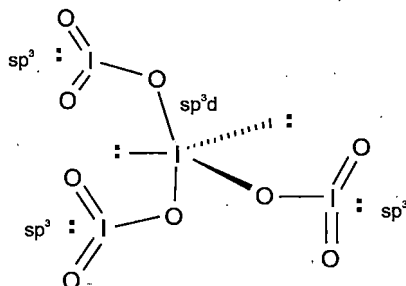
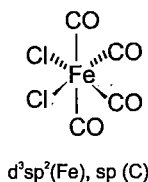
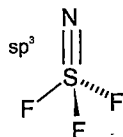
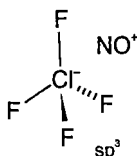
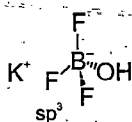
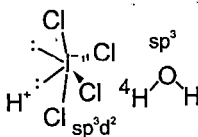
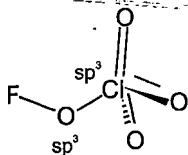
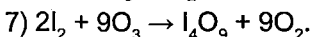
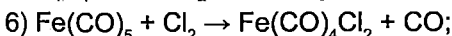
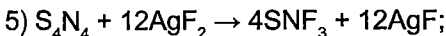
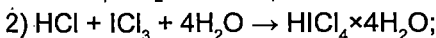
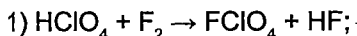
3.



41-masala

1.

Formula	ClFO_4	$\text{Cl}_4\text{H}_9\text{IO}_4$	BF_3HKO	ClF_4NO	F_3NS	$\text{C}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{FeO}_4$	I_4O_9
Atomlar-ning oks. darajasi	+7 Cl; -1 F; -1, -2 O;	-1 Cl; +3 I; +1 H; -2 O;	+3 B; +1 K; -1 F; +1 H; -2 O;	+3 Cl, N; -2 O; -1 F;	-1 F; -3 N; +6 S;	+2 C; -2 O; -1 Cl; +2 Fe;	-2 O; +3 I; +5 I;
Kimyoviy formulasi	FCIO_4	$\text{HICl}_4 \times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{K}[\text{BF}_3\text{OH}]$	$\text{NO}^+\text{ClF}_4^-$	SNF_3	$\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{Cl}_2$	$\text{I}(\text{IO}_3)_3$

2.**3.****42-masala**

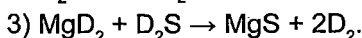
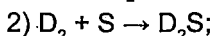
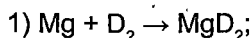
1. C va E moddalar reaksiyasi B gazning regeneratsiyasi hisoblanadi, F modda A va D moddalar elementlaridan iborat. Ularning massa nisbatlari esa $(23,19-10) / 10 = 1,319:1$ kabi. Nisbat uncha katta emas, demak, elementlar bir davrda joylashgan deb taxmin qilish mumkin. I – VII, II – VI, III – V guruhlar elementlari kombi-

natsiyasini ko'rib chiqsak, faqatgina Mg va S holati to'g'ri keladi, A – Mg, D – S, F – MgS. B gazni esa ekvivalentlar qoidasi bo'yicha

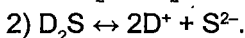
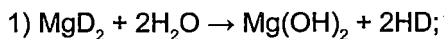
topamiz: $\frac{23,19}{3,31} = \frac{28,15}{x} \Rightarrow x = 2,01$; bu faqatgina D₂ bo'lishi mum-

kin. Shunday qilib, B – D₂; C – MgD₂; E – D₂S.

2.



3.



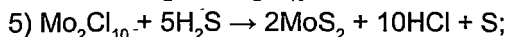
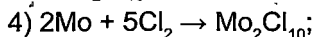
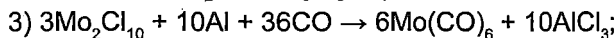
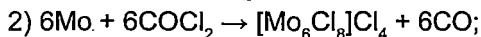
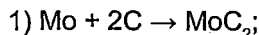
43-masala

1. A metall nitrat kislotada oksidlanib H₂AO_n tarkibli kislotaga aylangan, keyin qizdirish natijasida suv ajratib yuqori oksidga va so'ngra vodorod bilan qaytarilib quyiyoq oksidga o'tgan. Metallni

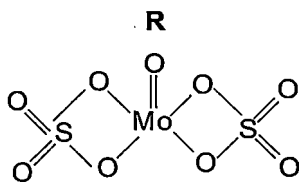
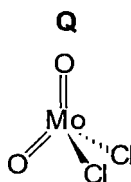
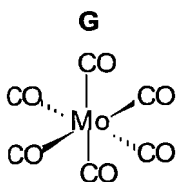
aniqlaymiz: $\frac{1}{0,333} = \frac{a}{8} \Rightarrow a = 24$ g-ekv; bu holda Ti va Mo to'g'ri

kéladi. Nitrat kislotada bilan reaksiyani analiz qilsak metall aniq bo'la-di. Suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada NO gacha qaytariladi. NO miqdorini topsak $n(\text{NO}) = 0,466 / 22,4 = 0,0208$ mol, u olgan elektronlar soni esa 0,0624. Agar metall Mo bo'lsa: $n(\text{Mo}) = 1 / 96 = 0,0104$ mol; har bir Mo ga $0,0624 / 0,0104 = 6$ ta elektron to'g'ri kelyapti, ya'ni Mo⁺⁶ gacha oksidlangan B modda esa H₂MoO₄ ga to'g'ri keladi. Ti varianti to'g'ri kelmaydi, A – Mo; B – H₂MoO₄; D – MoO₂; E – [Mo₆Cl₈]Cl₄; F – Mo₂Cl₁₀; G – Mo(CO)₆; J – MoS₂; K – MoCl₄; L – MoO₃; M – MoC₂; N – PbMoO₄; P – Na₂MoS₄; Q – MoO₂Cl₂; R – MoO(SO₄)₂; S – MoF₄.

2.



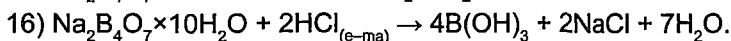
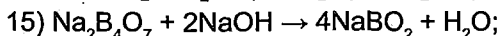
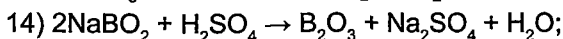
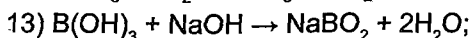
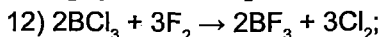
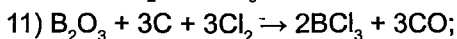
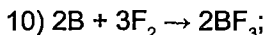
- 6) $2\text{MoS}_2 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2$;
- 7) $\text{MoO}_3 + \text{PbO} \rightarrow \text{PbMoO}_4$;
- 8) $\text{PbMoO}_4 + 5\text{Na}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{MoS}_4 + \text{PbO} + 4\text{Na}_2\text{O}$;
- 9) $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoCl}_4 + 6\text{CO}$;
- 10) $\text{MoCl}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$;
- 11) $\text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{SO}_3 + \text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoO}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + \text{SOCl}_2$;
- 12) $\text{MoCl}_4 + 4\text{HF} \rightarrow \text{MoF}_4 + 4\text{HCl}$;
- 13) $6\text{MoO}_3 + \text{MoS}_2 \rightarrow 7\text{MoO}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2$.

3.**44-masala**

1. E va F ning molyar massalari: $M_r(\text{E}) = 13,72 \times 2,016 = 27,66$ g/mol; $M_r(\text{F}) = 33,62 \times 2,016 = 67,77$ g/mol. E dan F olinishida LiH ishlatilyapti. Bundan F gaz gidrid ekanligini bilamiz. Molyar massasi bunday kichik bo'lgan gidrid faqatgina diboran bo'lishi mumkin, $\text{X}-\text{B}$; $\text{F}-\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$; $\text{E}-\text{BF}_3$; $\text{A}-\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$; $\text{B}-\text{NaBO}_2$; $\text{C}-\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$; $\text{D}-\text{BCl}_3$; $\text{G}-\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$; $\text{I}-\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \times 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{J}-\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$; $\text{K}-\text{Na}[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4]$.

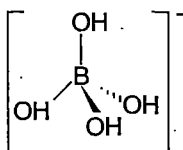
2.

- 1) $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \times 10\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \times 10\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 4\text{Na}[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{B} + 3\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{B}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{NO}_2$;
- 4) $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{CH}_3\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3 + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$;
- 6) $2\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3 + 9\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{CO}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 7) $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{Mg} \rightarrow 3\text{MgO} + 2\text{B}$;
- 8) $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 9) $2\text{BF}_3 + 6\text{LiH} \rightarrow 6\text{LiF} + \text{B}_2\text{H}_6$;

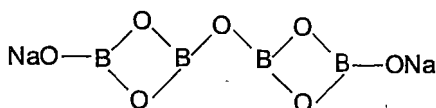


3.

K



J



45-masala

1. Qattiq, suvda eriganda gaz ajratmaydigan va cho'kma tushmaydigan, tarkibida umumiy X element saqlaydigan binar birikmalar oksidlar yoki galogenidlar bo'lishi mumkin. Avval oksid variantini ko'ramiz. A modda – YO_n , B esa ZO_m tarkibli bo'la qolsin.

$\frac{48}{52} = \frac{8}{y} \Rightarrow y = 8,667$. Element VI valentli bo'lsa unga Cr to'g'ri keladi.

Darhaqiqat, CrO_3 ning rangi qizil, X – O; Y – Cr. Endi Z ni aniqlay-

miz: $\frac{43,64}{56,36} = \frac{8}{z} \Rightarrow z = 10,33$. Agar Z element III valentli bo'lsa, P to'g'ri

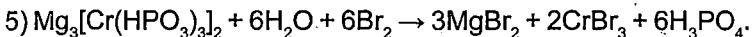
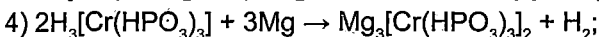
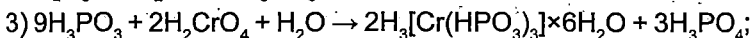
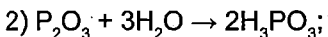
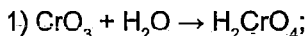
keladi. A – CrO_3 ; B – P_2O_3 . Oksidlar suvda eritilganda H_3PO_3 va H_2CrO_4 lar hosil bo'ladi. Ularning eritmaları aralashtirilganda eritmada yashil rangning paydo bo'lishi, Cr ning +3 gacha qaytarilganidan dalolat beradi. E moddani $aMgO \cdot bCr_2O_3 \cdot cP_2O_3 \cdot dH_2O$ kabi ifodalasak bo'ladi. E dagi O va Mg atomlari nisbatini topsak:

$\frac{43,9}{16} : \frac{10,98}{24,3} = 6:1$; agar Mg va O larning massa ulushlarini hisobga

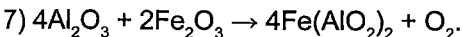
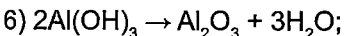
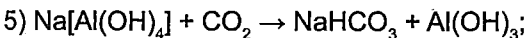
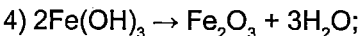
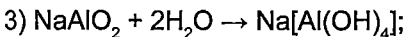
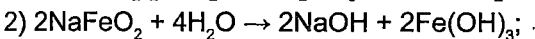
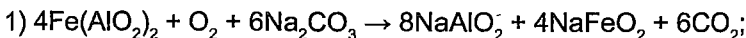
olsak:

a = 3, b = 1, c = 3, d = 3 holat olinadi. E – $Mg_3[Cr(HPO_3)_3]_2$;

C esa $H_3[Cr(HPO_3)_3] \cdot 6H_2O$; D – H_2 .

2.**46-masala**

1. Mantiqan fikrlasak, B va D lar oksid, A – asos, C – amfoter asos yoki kuchsiz kislota. A – qo'ng'ir asos, B qizil oksid, bundan B modda Fe_2O_3 va A – $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ ligini aniqlash mumkin. Ammo oksidlar massalari yig'indisi $0,46 + 0,59 = 1,05$ boshlang'ich mineral massasidan ko'p! Demak, mineral tarkibida Fe(II) holida bo'lgan. Natriy karbonat bilan havoda qizdirilganda havoda oksidlangan. Massa orqali bu fikrni tekshiramiz: $72 \times 0,46 / 80 = 0,41$; $0,59 + 0,41 = 1,00$ boshlang'ich massaga to'la mos keladi. 1,00 g mineral 0,00575 mol Fe saqlaydi. Bir atom Fe ga nisbatan uning molyar massasi 174 g/mol. Bunda ikkinchi oksid massasi 102 g/mol, D – Al_2O_3 ga to'g'ri keladi. C – $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$. X esa $\text{Fe}(\text{AlO}_2)_2$ yoki $\text{FeO} \times \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$.

2.**47-masala**

1. D modda A ning oksidlanishidan olinyapti. D ning massasi A nikidan katta ekanligidan reaksiyani birikish reaksiyasi deb taxmin qilsak, har bir moddaning miqdorini topishimiz mumkin. Chunki barcha tajribalarda bir xil miqdorda X namunasi olingan.

$$\frac{m(D) - m(A)}{16k} = \frac{1,8516 - 1,7484}{16k} = 0,00645 / k$$

($k - D$ moddadaagi kislorod atomlari soni).

A, B, C moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega ekanligidan ularning molyar massalari orasidagi farqni topamiz. Agar barcha reaksiyalarda bir xil miqdorda X ishlatilgan bo'lsa, unda molyar massalar farqi Y element nisbiy atom massasiga karrali bo'ladi:

$$A \rightarrow B \text{ uchun } \Delta m = 2,7806 - 1,7484 = 1,0322 \text{ g} \Rightarrow nA(Y) = 160k;$$

$$B \rightarrow C \text{ uchun } \Delta m = 3,8129 - 2,7806 = 1,0323 \text{ g} \Rightarrow nA(Y) = 160k;$$

$$A \rightarrow C \text{ uchun } nA(Y) = 320k.$$

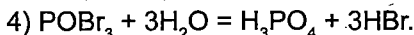
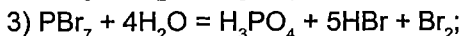
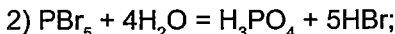
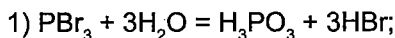
Bu sonlarga O, S, Cu, Ca, Br elementlari karrali hisoblanadi. Moddalarning agregat holatlaridan xulosa qilsak, Ca va Cu hisobdan chiqadi, shuningdek, O ham hisobdan chiqadi (D moddada X va Y dan tashqari yana kislorod ham bor deyilgan). S ham to'g'ri kelmaydi, sababi $A \rightarrow C$ jarayonida $k = 10$ bo'ladi, bundan moddalar molyar massalari juda katta bo'lib ketadi. Faqatgina Br variant qol-yapti. U holda X elementni aniqlaymiz:

$$A(Y) = \frac{1,7484k}{0,00645} - 80a = 271k - 80a$$

($a - A$ moddadaagi Br atomlari soni).

Faqatgina $k = 1$ holatni ko'rish kifoya, $k = 2$ da molyar massa juda katta bo'lib ketadi. $A = 3$ holatida X ga P – fosfor to'g'ri keladi, $A - PBr_3$; $B - PBr_5$; $C - PBr_7$; $D - POBr_3$.

2.



$$3. m(X) = 0,00645 \times 31 = 0,20 \text{ g}.$$

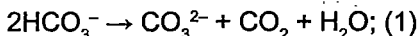
4. B modda PBr_4^+ va Br^- ionlaridan, C esa PBr_4^+ va Br_3^- ionlaridan iborat.

48-masala

1. Cho'kma hosil bo'lishi ishqoriy-yer metallning karbonati x mol (0,1 g boshlang'ich aralashmada) ishtirokidan dalolat beradi. Qolgan ikki tuz ishqoriy metallar karbonati y mol (0,1 g boshlang'ich

aralashmada) va gidrokarbonati z mol ($0,1$ g boshlang'ich aralashmada) miqdordan bo'la qolsin. 1-tajribada faqatgina eruvchan karbonat va gidrokarbonat HCl bilan ta'sirlashadi:

$2y + z = 1,3$ mmol. 2-tajribada 500 K da quyidagi reaksiya boradi.



massa $31z$ g ga kamayadi va $0,1$ g boshlang'ich aralashmadan $m_2 = 0,1 - 31z$ mahsulotlar olinadi. Shuni unutmaslik kerakki, masala shartida har bir titrlashda olingan $0,1$ g lik namunalar har xil tarkibga ega, ular turli qizdirishlardan so'ng olinmoqda. Bu boshlang'ich aralashma emas!

$$(0,1 - 31z) \text{ ————— } y \text{ ————— } z$$

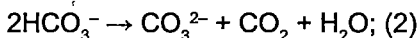
$$0,1 \text{ ————— } a_1 = ? \text{ ————— } a_2 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 0,1y / (0,1 - 31z); a_2 = 0,1z / (0,1 - 31z);$$

Ikkinchi titrlashdagi HCl miqdori

$$1,47 \text{ mmol} = 2 \frac{0,1y + 0,1z}{0,1 - 31z};$$

tenglamani soddalashtiramiz: $14,7 \times (0,1 - 31z) = [(2y + z) + z]$; tenglamadagi $(2y + z)$ ni o'rniga $1,3$ ni qo'ysak: $14,7 \times (0,1 - 31z) = 1,3 + z$ tenglamani yechsak: $z = 0,0003722$ mol yoki $0,3722$ mmol. O'z navbatida $y = 0,4639$ mmol. 3-tajribada esa



reaksiyalari sodir bo'ladi va massa $0,1 - 31z - 44x = 0,0884 - 44x$ ga kamayadi.

$$0,0884 - 44x \text{ ————— } x \text{ ————— } 0,4639 \text{ ————— } 0,3722$$

$$0,1 \text{ ————— } a_3 = ? \text{ ————— } a_4 = ? \text{ ————— } a_5 = ?$$

$$a_3 = 0,1x / (0,0884 - 44x);$$

$$a_4 = 0,04635 / (0,0884 - 44x);$$

$$a_5 = 0,0373 / (0,0884 - 44x);$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\text{-titrlashda } 2 \left[\frac{0,1x}{0,0884 - 44x} + \frac{0,04639}{0,0884 - 44x} + \frac{0,03722}{0,0884 - 44x} \right] = 1,54 \text{ mmol}$$

HCl sarflangan.

Tenglamani yechsak $x = 0,09055$ mmol. Moddalar mol nisbatlari

$$0,3722 : 0,4639 : 0,09055 = 4,11 : 5,123 : 1 (z:y:x \text{ nisbatida}).$$

2. $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$

$$\underline{3.} \quad 4,11(A + 61) + 5,11(2B + 60) + C + 60 = 1104 \Rightarrow 4,11A + 10,246B + C = 486,69.$$

Masala shartini faqatgina $A = 39,1 - K$; $B = 22,99 - Na$; $C = 87,62 - Sr$ varianti qanoatlantiradi.

49-masala

1. B modda kuchsiz kislota xossasini namoyon qiladi. A modda galogenid yoki xalkogenid, B gazning xossalari va uning kislota kuchi faqatgina HF ga to'g'ri keladi. A modda esa qandaydir ftorid $-MeF_n$. Endi fikrimizni tekshiramiz:

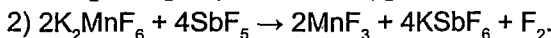
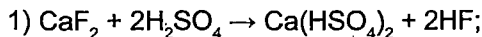
$$C = 10^{\frac{0,5pK - pH}{0,5}} = 1,47 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l.}$$

Boshlang'ich HF miqdori 0,0147 mol. $M_r(A) = 0,5733n$ / $0,0147 = 39n$ g/mol; faqatgina $n = 2$ holatdagina Ca to'g'ri keladi. $A - CaF_2$, $X - F$.

2. F_2 ; UF_6 – uranni boyitishda, CF_2Cl_2 – freonlar xolodilniklarda ishlatiladi.

3. D va E lar binar. D dagi F ning miqdori orqali formulasini topsak: $M_r = 19n / 0,4377 = 43,4n$ g/mol; faqat $n = 5$ holatda SbF_5 to'g'ri keladi. Xuddi shunday usul bilan E ni topamiz: $E - MnF_3$. C moddada F, Mn va 3 – Y element ham bo'lgan. Uning tarkibini Y_aMnF_b deb belgilasak va tarkibidagi F ning miqdori orqali formulasini aniqlasak $a = 2$, $b = 6$ holatda Y – kaliyga to'g'ri keladi, $C - K_2MnF_6$.

4.



50-masala

1 – 2. Reaksiyalardan A moddani oksid deb taxmin qilsak bo'ladi.

$$\text{U holda } \frac{56,02}{43,98} = \frac{x}{8} \Rightarrow x = 10,2. \text{ X element 5 valentli bo'lgan hol}$$

da $X - V$ – vanadiyga to'g'ri keladi. A esa V_2O_5 . Boshqa moddalarni reaksiyalar va vanadiyning xossalari orqali, gidratlarni esa

suv-miqdori orqali topadigan bo'lsak: B – NaVO_3 ; C – NH_4VO_3 ;
 D – $\text{VOSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; E – $\text{VO}(\text{OH})_2$; F – $\text{V}(\text{OH})_3$; G – $\text{VCl}_3 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
 H – $\text{Cs}_3[\text{V}(\text{SO}_4)_3] \times 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; I – $\text{K}_3[\text{V}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3] \times 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

3.

- 1) $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaVO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$;
- 2) $2\text{NaVO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \downarrow + 2\text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{NaVO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3 \downarrow + \text{NaCl}$;
- 4) $4\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + 2\text{N}_2 \uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \uparrow$;
- 5) $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{VOSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \downarrow + 2\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$;
- 7) $3\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + 4\text{V} + 30\text{HCl} + 45\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 10\text{VCl}_3 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \downarrow$;
- 8) $\text{VCl}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{V}(\text{OH})_3 \downarrow + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$;
- 9) $\text{VOSO}_4 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{VO}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$;
- 10) $2\text{V}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $4\text{VO}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 12) $\text{V}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_3[\text{V}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3] \times 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 13) $\text{VCl}_3 + 3\text{CsHSO}_4 \rightarrow 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cs}_3\text{V}(\text{SO}_4)_3 \times 12\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{HCl}$.

51-masala

1-2. J modda I ning I_2 bilan reaksiyasidan olinyapti, J ni yodid deb taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. $\frac{12,79}{87,21} = \frac{a}{127} \Rightarrow a = 18,667$; agar

3 valentli bo'lsa, unda A ga Fe – temir to'g'ri keladi. Metallmaslar orasidan turg'un +2, +3, +4 oksidlanish darajalarini S, C, N lar namoyon qiladi. E modda suvda kam eriydi, azotni hisobdan chiqaramiz. A ning X^{2+} bilan reaksiyasi qaytar, demak, S ni ham ro'yxatdan chiqaramiz. Agar X^{2+} CO bo'lsa, unda F bu $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$. Shunda G – $\text{BaFe}(\text{CO})_4$; H – $\text{H}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$; B – FeSO_4 ; C – BaFeO_4 ; I – $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{I}_2$ bo'ladi. C, G, H, I larda kislorod va A nisbati bir xil, bu masala shartini qanoatlantiradi, A – Fe; X – C; B – FeSO_4 ; C – BaFeO_4 ; D – $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$; E – FeC_2O_4 ; F – $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$; G – $\text{BaFe}(\text{CO})_4$; H – $\text{H}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$; I – $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{I}_2$; J – FeI_3 ; K – Fe_3I_8 .

3.

- 1) $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyult.}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$;
- 2) $2\text{Fe} + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{Br}_2 + 8\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow 3\text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{BaFeO}_4\downarrow + 3\text{BaBr}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $4\text{BaFeO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 4\text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 4\text{NaCl} + 2\text{Cu} \rightarrow 2\text{FeSO}_4 + 2\text{Na}[\text{CuCl}_2] + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$;
- 6) $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$;
- 7) $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + 2\text{CO}_2\uparrow$;
- 8) $\text{Fe} + 5\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$;
- 9) $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5 + 2\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Ba}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4] + \text{BaCO}_3\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 10) $\text{Ba}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4] + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4] + \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow$;
- 11) $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5 + \text{I}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{I}_2 + \text{CO}\uparrow$.

4. $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{E} \rightarrow \text{A}$ bosqichda Fe yuqori tozalikda olinadi. Bu jarayonda katta aktivlikka ega pirofor Fe olinadi.

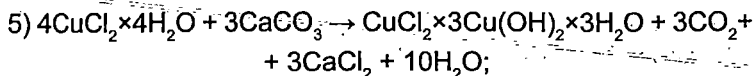
52-masala

1. AgNO_3 bilan tushgan oq cho'kmalar AgCl . II modda binar va uning HCl bilan reaksiyasidan xlorid olinayapti, demak, II va III oksidlar. Ularning ranglari orqali sxema Cu birikmalari to'g'risida ekanligini aniqlash mumkin: I – $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $M_r = 1,000 \times 143,5 \times 2 / 1,386 = 207,07$ g/mol; g/mol, $n = 3$; I – $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; II – CuO ; III – Cu_2O ; IV – CuCl ; V – $\text{H}[\text{CuCl}_2]$; VI – $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; VII – $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; VIII – $\text{H}_2[\text{CuCl}_4]$. A gaz esa SO_2 yoki H_2S kabi qaytaruvchilar bo'lishi mumkin.

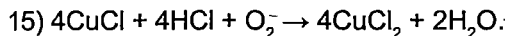
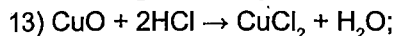
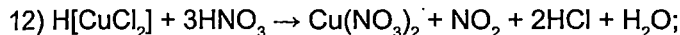
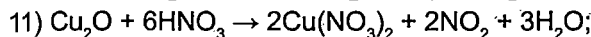
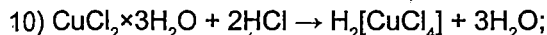
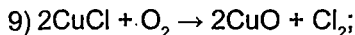
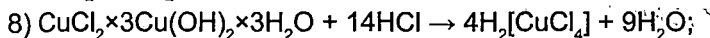
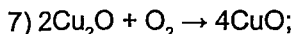
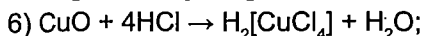
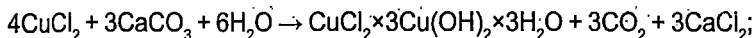
2. 1? – $\text{HCl}(\text{kons.})$; 2? – $\text{HCl}(\text{kons.})$; 3? – O_2 , Δ ; 4? – HNO_3 ; 5? – $\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.})$; 6? – O_2 , Δ ; 7? – $\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2$.

3.

- 1) $4\text{CuO} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$;
- 2) $\text{CuO} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$);
- 3) $2\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CuCl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $2\text{CuCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{CO}_2$;



yoki



53-masala

1. A va B oddiy moddalar 3- va 4-davr-elementlari ekanligi ularning Cl_2 va Br_2 ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Taxmin qilish mumkinki VI, VII, IX lar kumushning suvda yomon eriydigan tuzlari. Ushbu tuzlardagi kislota qoldiqlari molyar massalari tegishlicha: 42a (VI), 26b (VII), 58c (IX). Bu yerda a, b, c lar tuzlardagi kumush atomlari soni. Ko'rinib turibdiki, VI va VII lar massalari 16 ga farq qilyapti, bu kislorodga to'g'ri keladi. VII va IX lar esa 32 ga farq qilyapti (bunda anionlarni bir asosli deb hisoblayapmiz — $a=b=c=1$, kumushning asosiy cho'kmalari bir asosli kislotalar tuzlaridir). II bilan S ta'sirlashayapti: IX anioni tarkibida S ham bor. W gaz aralashmasi molyar massasi $M_r = 28$ g/mol. Bu aralashmada N_2 , CO, C_2H_4 , B_2H_6 lar bo'lishi mumkin. Ammo sxema bo'yicha C_2H_4 va B_2H_6 lar to'g'ri kelmaydi, aralashma CO va N_2 lardan iborat. I dan V olinishigacha Cl_2 dan boshqa reagent ishlatilmaganini hisobga olsak, I tarkibida ham C va N bor. Gazlarning aralashmadagi mol miqdoriga qarab V moddaning formulasini $(\text{OCN})_n$ deb olishimiz mumkin. Bunday formulalardan faqatgina $(\text{OCN})_2$ moddasi shartni qanoatlantiradi. Anionlarning molyar massalariga tayanadigan bo'lsak, bularga CN^- ; OCN^- ; SCN^- lar mos keladi, VI — AgOCN , VII — AgCN , IX — AgSCN .

II – NaCN, III – NaOCN, VIII – NaSCN, X – (SCN)₂, I – (CN)₂,
IV – ClCN, XI – CN–CN, V – (OCN)₂.

2.

- 1) $(\text{CN})_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCN} + \text{NaOCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{NaCN} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgCN}\downarrow + \text{NaNO}_3$;
- 3) $\text{NaOCN} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgOCN}\downarrow + \text{NaNO}_3$;
- 4) $2\text{AgCN} \rightarrow 2\text{Ag} + (\text{CN})_2\uparrow$;
- 5) $\text{NaSCN} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgSCN}\downarrow + \text{NaNO}_3$;
- 6) $\text{NaCN} + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NaSCN}$;
- 7) $2\text{NaSCN} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow (\text{SCN})_2\uparrow + 2\text{NaBr}$;
- 8) $(\text{CN})_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{ClCN}$;
- 9) $2\text{ClCN} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow (\text{OCN})_2\uparrow + 2\text{NaCl}$;
- 10) $(\text{OCN})_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO} + \text{N}_2$;
- 11) $\text{AgCN} + \text{ClCN} \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{CN–CN}\uparrow$.

3.

- 1) $2\text{AgOCN} \rightarrow 2\text{Ag} + 2\text{CO}\uparrow + \text{N}_2\uparrow$;
- 2) $4\text{AgSCN} \rightarrow 2\text{Ag}_2\text{S} + \text{CS}_2\uparrow + \text{C}_3\text{N}_4$.

4.

- 1) $\text{NC–CN} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$;
- 2) $\text{CN–CN} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{HCOOH} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.

54-masala

1. II – V moddalar binar bo'lsa, ularni W va Z elementlardan iborat deb hisoblaymiz. Moddalarda $\omega(\text{W}) / \omega(\text{Z})$ ning nisbatini topamiz:

$$\omega(\text{W}) / \omega(\text{Z})_{\text{II}} : \omega(\text{W}) / \omega(\text{Z})_{\text{III}} : \omega(\text{W}) / \omega(\text{Z})_{\text{IV}} : \omega(\text{W}) / \omega(\text{Z})_{\text{V}} =$$

$$3:1:1,8:2,25$$

Ushbu nisbatda hech qanday ma'no yo'q. Endi $\omega(\text{Z}) / \omega(\text{W})$ nisbatni ko'ramiz:

$$\omega(\text{Z}) / \omega(\text{W})_{\text{II}} : \omega(\text{Z}) / \omega(\text{W})_{\text{III}} : \omega(\text{Z}) / \omega(\text{W})_{\text{IV}} : \omega(\text{Z}) / \omega(\text{W})_{\text{V}} =$$

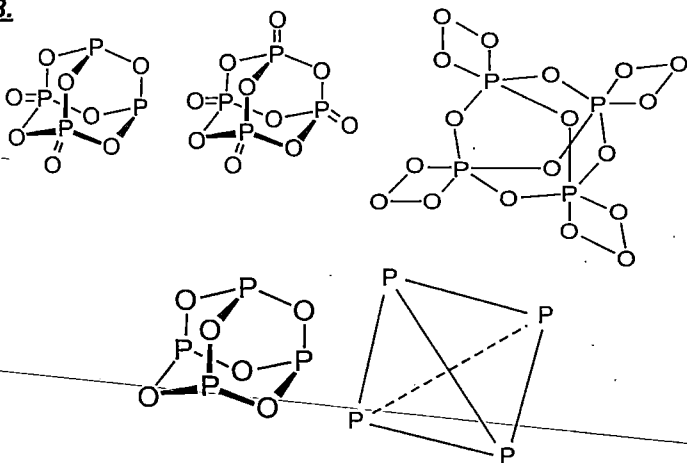
$$1:3:1,667:1,333 = 3:9:5:4$$

Sxemadan ma'lumki, II – V moddalar orasidagi reaksiyalarda A va B moddalar birikib ajralyapti. II – V moddalar binar bo'lsa A

va B bitta elementning modifikatsiyalari. Moddalarning xossalari va reaksiyalarning borish shartlariga qarab moddalarni oksidlar deb taxmin qilish mumkin, Z element kislorod bo'ladi. U holda II – V moddalar tarkibi – WO_3 ; WO_9 ; WO_5 ; WO_4 . Ushbu holat uchun W elementga 62 g/mol massa to'g'ri kelyapti. Bu 2 atom fosforga to'g'ri keladi, W – P; I – $\text{P}_4(\text{og})$; II – P_4O_6 ; III – P_4O_{18} ; IV – P_4O_{10} ; V – P_4O_8 ; VI – H_3PO_4 ; VII – PH_3 ; VIII – H_3PO_3 ; IX – Na_3PO_4 .

2.

- 1) $4\text{P} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_6$;
- 2) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 4\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{18}$;
- 3) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{18} \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 4\text{O}_2$;
- 4) $4\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 \rightarrow 4\text{P} + 3\text{P}_4\text{O}_8$;
- 5) $4\text{P} + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$;
- 6) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_8 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$;
- 7) $6\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O} = 8\text{P} + \text{PH}_3 + 15\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$;
- 8) $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$;
- 9) $3\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 10) $12\text{NaOH} + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 4\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$;
- 12) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_8 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$;
- 13) $4\text{P} + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$.

3.

55-masala

1. Qo'rg'oshin atsetati qo'shilganda 2 eritmadan oq cho'kma tushyapti, 2-eritmaga 1-eritma qo'shilsa gaz ajralyapti. Taxmin qilish mumkinki, 1-eritmada Pb^{2+} bilan cho'kma bermaydigan (!!!) kuchli kislota bo'lgan. Masalan, HNO_3 . 2-eritmada esa karbonat bo'lgan, sababi ajralayotgan gaz rangsiz va gaz sekin ajralayapti. Agar eritma quyilishi bilan darhol gaz ajralganda edi, unda gidrokarbonat bo'lishi mumkin edi. 4-eritma esa kislota ishtirokida Pb^{2+} bilan sariq cho'kma beryapti, ko'rinib turibdiki, bu CrO_4^{2-} ionlari, 2-eritmada $X(CO_3)_{n/2}$ va $X(CrO_4)_{n/2}$ lar. Ulardagi metallning miqdori bo'yicha formulalarini aniqlaymiz: $2x / (2x + 60) - 2x / (2x + 116) = 0,15$; $\Rightarrow x = 23$ g/mol bu Na – natriy. 3-eritma Pb^{2+} bilan sariq cho'kma beryapti, H_2O_2 bilan eritmada sariq rangning paydo bo'lishi, I_2 hosil bo'lganligidan dalolat beradi, 3-eritmada NaI bo'lgan.

2.

- 1) $Pb(CH_3COO)_2 + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2CH_3COOH$;
- 2) $2Pb(CH_3COO)_2 + 2Na_2CO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow Pb_2(OH)_2CO_3 \downarrow + CO_2 \uparrow + 4CH_3COONa$;
- 3) $Pb(CH_3COO)_2 + 2NaI \rightarrow PbI_2 \downarrow + 2CH_3COONa$;
- 4) $Pb(CH_3COO)_2 + Na_2CrO_4 \rightarrow PbCrO_4 + 2CH_3COONa$;
- 5) $Na_2CO_3 + HNO_3 \rightarrow NaHCO_3 + NaNO_3$;
- 6) $NaHCO_3 + HNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3 + CO_2 \uparrow + H_2O$;
- 7) $H_2O_2 + 2NaI + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow 2H_2O + I_2 + 2NaNO_3$;
- 8) $2Na_2CrO_4 + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Na_2Cr_2O_7 + 2NaNO_3 + H_2O$;
- 9) $2Na_2CrO_4 + 6NaI + 8H_2SO_4 \rightarrow I_2 + 5Na_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 8H_2O$.

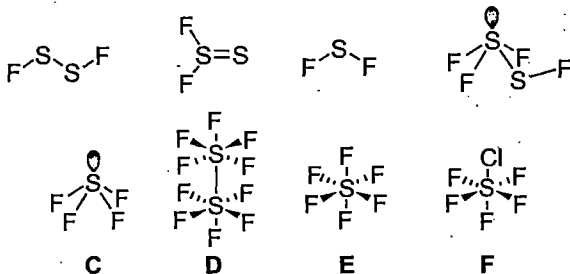
3. 1-o'quvchi eritmasiga fenoltaleinning spirtli eritmasini qo'shib qo'ygan.

56-masala

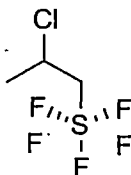
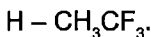
1. A – E moddalardagi Y va X ning massa nisbatlarini topamiz. A – 0,59; B – 1,19; C – 2,38; D – 2,97; E – 3,56. Endi B – E moddalardagi Y atomlarining A dagi Y massasiga nisbatini topamiz: B – 1,19 / 0,59 = 2; C – 4, D – 5, E – 6. Moddalar quyidagicha tarkibga ega bo'ladi. A – XY, B – XY₂; C – XY₄, D – XY₅, E – XY₆.

Bundan xulosa qilish mumkinki, Y 6-guruh elementi, X esa 7-guruh elementi. Mumkin bo'lgan holatlardan faqat X – S, Y – F varianti to'g'ri keladi, A – S₂F₂; B – SF₂; C – SF₄; D – S₂F₁₀; E – SF₆.

2.



3.



57-masala

1. J modda eritmaga Ba(OH)₂ qo'shilganda hosil bo'lyapti va u BaSO₄ bilan izostruktural, bundan uning tarkibini BaXO₄ deb belgilasak bo'ladi. U holda,

$$Mx / (137,33 + Mx + 15,9994 \times 4) = 0,2172;$$

$$Mx = 55,861 \Rightarrow X = \text{Fe}.$$

A modda temir tuzi va uning parchalanishida qo'ng'ir gaz ajralyapti, bu nitrat. Uning formulasi esa

$$55,861 / (55,861 + 3 \times (14,0067 + 3 \times 15,9994) + n \times 18) = 0,1382;$$

$$n = 9 \Rightarrow A - \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times 9\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

I modda formulasi esa quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\frac{55,861}{(39,0983 \times 4 + 55,861 + (12,011 + 14,0067) \times 6 + n \times (1,0079 \times 2 + 15,9994))} = 0,1322;$$

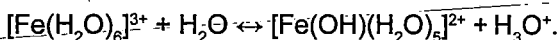
$$\Rightarrow n = 3; \text{I} - \text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \times 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

A – Fe(NO₃)₃ × 9H₂O; B – K₃[Fe(CN)₆]; C – [FeFe(CN)₆]; D – Fe(OH)₃ yoki Fe₂O₃ · nH₂O; F – K₂FeO₄; G – K[FeFe(CN)₆]; H – K₃[FeF₆] yoki K₂[FeF₅]; I – K₄[Fe(CN)₆] × 3H₂O; J – BaFeO₄.

2.

- 1) $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \rightarrow 3\text{KNO}_3 + [\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6]$;
- 2) $3\text{Fe}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + 14\text{KOH} \rightarrow 3\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + \text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3.a.) $4\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 20\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 8\text{KNO}_3 + 4\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{O}_2$;
- 3.b.) $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \rightarrow 3\text{KNO}_3 + \text{K}[\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6]$;
- 4) $\text{K}[\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6] + 6\text{KF} \rightarrow \text{K}_3[\text{FeF}_6] + \text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$;
- 5) $2\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + 2\text{KOH}$;
- 6) $\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{BaFeO}_4 + 2\text{KOH}$;
- 7) $2\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 16\text{HCl} \rightarrow 4\text{KCl} + 2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{Cl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 8) $4\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times 9\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 36\text{H}_2\text{O} + 12\text{NO}_2 + 3\text{O}_2$.

3. Qattiq holatda tuz rangini $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ kationi belgilaydi. Eritmada esa gidroliz sodir bo'lib, gidroliz mahsulotlari eritma rangiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.



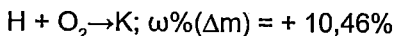
4. Masalan, quyidagi reaksiyalar orqali:

- 1) $\text{Fe} + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2$;
- 2) $10\text{KOH} + 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 6\text{KBr} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $10\text{KOH} + 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 6\text{KCl} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $8\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 3\text{O}_2$;
- 5) $4\text{KOH} + 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{KBrO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + \text{KBr} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 6) $\text{Fe} + 2\text{KOH} + 3\text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 3\text{KNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 7) $2\text{KO}_2 + \text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4$.

5. A moddani kristallashni nitrat kislota eritmasida olib borish kerak.

58-masala

1. Bariyning birikmalari uchuvchan emasligiga asoslansak:



jarayon uchun massa ortishidan H moddani aniqlashimiz mumkin.

$M \times n = (16 / 0,1046) \times n = 153,11 \times n$. Agar $n < 1$ bo'lsa, moddada Ba bo'lmashligi kerak. $n < 1,5$ da esa kislota qoldig'i massasi juda katta bo'lib ketadi. $n = 1$ bo'lganda $\Delta M_r = 16,1 \text{ g/mol}$ bu O^{2-} ga to'g'ri keladi, H – BaO, K – BaO₂. Endi G moddani topamiz:

$$0,223 = X / (X + 153); \Rightarrow X = \frac{0,223 \times 153}{(1 - 0,223)} = 43,9 \approx 44 \text{ g/mol};$$

Bu CO_2 ga to'g'ri keladi, G – BaCO_3 ; I – CO_2 . F modda esa ishqoriy metall karbonati hisoblanadi. I CO_2 bo'lsa A oksid CO bo'ladi. CO orqali ishqoriy metallni topamiz: $0,209 = 28 / (Y + 28)$; $Y = (28 / 0,209) - 28 \approx 106 \text{ g/mol}$. Bunday massali karbonat – Na_2CO_3 (F), D esa $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$. Reaksiyalar asosida C modda HCOONa , E – H_2 .

2.

- 1) $\text{CO} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{HCOONa}$;
- 2) $2\text{HCOONa} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2$;
- 3) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{BaCO}_3$;
- 4) $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CO}$;
- 5) $\text{BaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{BaO} + \text{CO}_2$;
- 6) $2\text{BaO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{BaO}_2$.

3. C – natriy formiat, D – natriy oksalat.

59-masala

1. Sxemani analiz qiladigan bo'lsak, X_1 va Y_1 lar oddiy moddalar ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin. X_5 ni $X_m Y_n$ deb belgilasak, Y ning moddadagi miqdori:

$$nM(Y) / (nM(Y) + mM(X)) = 6 / 7; \Rightarrow M(Y) / M(X) = 6m / n.$$

Xuddi shunday tenglamani X_2 uchun ham tuzamiz:

$$M(Y) / [M(Y) + kM(X)] = 2 / 5;$$

$$\Rightarrow M(Y) / M(X) = 2k / 3 \Rightarrow 2k / 3 = 6m / n \text{ yoki } k / 3 = 3m / n;$$

n va k sonlari 3 ga karrali.

n	3	3	6
m	1	2	1
$M(Y) / M(X)$	2	4	1

$M(Y) / M(X) = 2$. Kichik davr elementlaridan faqatgina X – Li va Y – N varianti to'g'ri keladi. Shunday qilib, $X_1 - \text{Li}$; $Y_1 - \text{N}$; $X_2 - \text{Li}_3\text{N}$; $X_5 - \text{Li}_3\text{N}_3$. Y ning mol ulushlaridan $Y_2 - \text{N}_3\text{Z}$, $Y_3 - \text{NZ}$ larni bilamiz.

va Z bu H. U holda $Y_2 - \text{HN}_3$; $X_3 - \text{LiOH}$; $X_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$; $X_6 - \text{LiCl}$; $X_8 - \text{Li}_2\text{S}$; $Y_3 - \text{NH}_4\text{N}_3$. Endi A, B, C larni topamiz. Bu moddalar azot birikmalari, ulardagi azot massa ulushi orqali moddalarni aniqlasak: $M_r(\text{C}) = 63a$; $a = 1$ bo'lganda $\text{C} - \text{HNO}_3$. A va B moddalarning molyar massalariga qarab bir nima deyish qiyin. Lekin agar C nitrat kislotasi bo'lsa, unda $X_7 - \text{LiNO}_3$; $X_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$; $X_6 - \text{LiCl}$ ekanligini bilish mumkin. Ulardan X_7 olinayotganini hisobga olinsa, unda A va B lar ham nitratlar deb taxmin qilish mumkin. Reaksiyalar suvli muhitda borishi, bu ion-almashinuv reaksiyalari ekanligidan dalolat beradi. U holda $M(\text{A}) = 130,5m$; $M(\text{B}) = 170n$. Metallar ekvivalentlari tegishli: 68,5 va 108. Ravshanki, bu metallar Ba va Ag; A – $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; B – AgNO_3 .

2.

- 1) $6\text{Li} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Li}_3\text{N}$;
- 2) $\text{Li}_3\text{N} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{LiOH} + \text{NH}_3$;
- 3) $3\text{LiN}_3 \rightarrow \text{Li}_3\text{N} + 4\text{N}_2$;
- 4) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HN}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{LiN}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $2\text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 6) $2\text{LiOH} + \text{SnCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{LiCl}$;
- 7) $2\text{Li} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{N}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{LiN}_3 + 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2$;
- 8) $\text{LiOH} + \text{HN}_3 \rightarrow \text{LiN}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 9) $2\text{LiOH} + \text{FeS} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Li}_2\text{S}$;
- 10) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{S} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $\text{LiCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{LiNO}_3$;
- 12) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 + 2\text{LiNO}_3$;
- 13) $\text{Li}_2\text{S} + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{LiNO}_3 + \text{S} + 2\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; yoki
 $3\text{Li}_2\text{S} + 8\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 6\text{LiNO}_3 + 3\text{S} + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 14) $\text{Li}_2\text{S} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{LiCl} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$;
- 15) $2\text{Li} + \text{FeSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Fe}$.

3. $\text{N}_2 \text{ ——— } \text{N} \equiv \text{N}$; $\text{HN}_3 \text{ ——— } \text{H} - \text{N}^+ \equiv \text{N}^-$.

4.

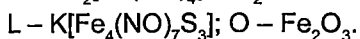
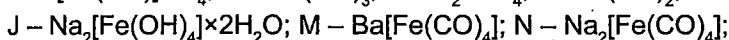
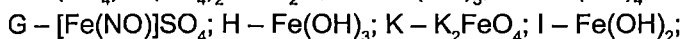
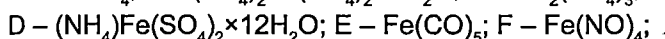
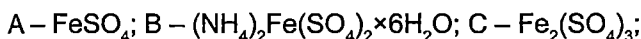
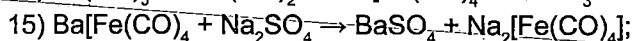
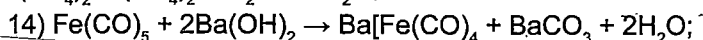
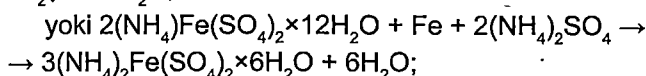
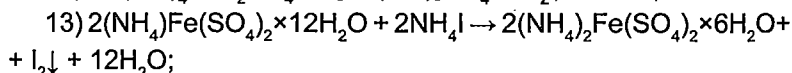
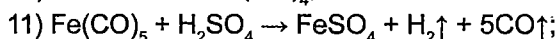
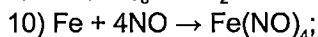
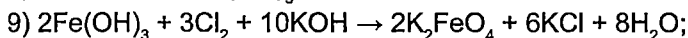
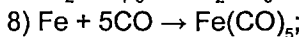
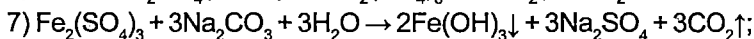
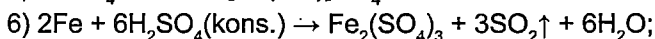
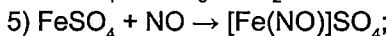
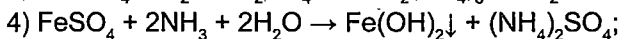
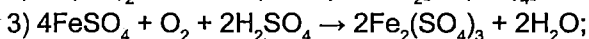
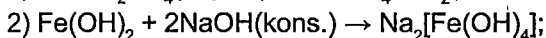
- a) $\text{Li}_2\text{S} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) \rightarrow 2\text{LiHSO}_4 + \text{S} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- b) $\text{Li}_2\text{S} + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$.

60-masala

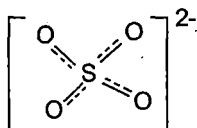
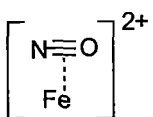
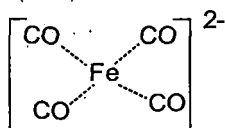
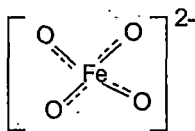
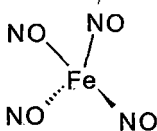
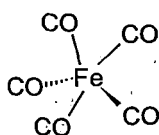
1–2. X ga konsentratsiyasi turlicha sulfat kislotasi ta'sir ettirilganda, turli xil sulfatlar hosil bo'lmoqda. Ulardagi metallning massa ulushi orqali metallni aniqlaymiz. Konsentrlangan sulfat kislotada metallarga boshqacha ta'sir etgan taqdirda ham, suyultirilgan sulfat kislotada deyarli barcha metallar bilan vodorod ajratib o'rta tuz hosil qiladi, $A - X(SO_4)_{m/2}$.

$$M(X) = (96m / 0,6316) - 96m = 55,99m$$

$m = 2$ holatda metall $X - Fe$;

**3.**

4.

**61-masala**

1. Kislota H_aZ kabi tuzni $Y_bH_{a-b}Z$ deb belgilasak, unda reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagicha:



$$\omega(Y)_x = \frac{Y^* b}{Y^* b + Z + a - b} = 0,371; (1)$$

$$\omega(Y)_p = \frac{Y^* a}{Y^* a + Z} = 0,5476; (2)$$

Ushbu tenglamalardan $\frac{Z}{Y} = 0,8261 \times a$ olinadi $\Rightarrow Z = 0,8216 \times a \times Y$.

Bu ifodani yuqoridagi tenglamaga qo'ysak:

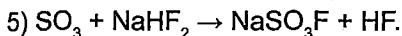
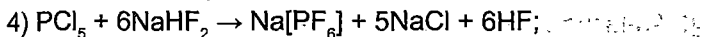
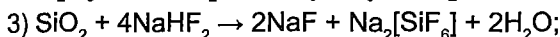
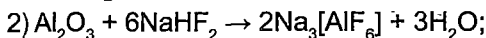
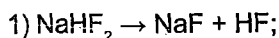
$$\omega(Y)_x = \frac{Y^* b}{Y^* b + 0,8261 \times a \times Y + a - b} = 0,371;$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{(a - b)}{1,6954 \times b - 0,8261 \times a}$$

a va b ga qiymatlar beramiz:

$M(Y)$	$a = 1$	$a = 2$	$a = 3$
$b = 1$	-	23,13 (Na)	$M(Y) < 0$
$b = 2$	-	-	$M(Y) = 1.1$

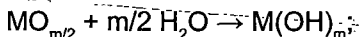
Shunday qilib, $a = 2$, $b = 1$, $Y = \text{Na}$ holati haqiqatga yaqin. Z ning molyar massasini aniqlaymiz: $M(Z) = 0,8261 \times 23 = 19 \text{ g/mol}$, $Z = \text{F}$; $X - \text{NaHF}_2$; $A - \text{NaF}$; $B - \text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$; $C - \text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$; $D - \text{NaPF}_6$; $E - \text{NaSO}_3\text{F}$.

2.

3. HF_2^- ioni chiziqli tuzilishli bo'lib, uch markazli-to'rt elektronli bog'dan iborat.

62-masala

1. $m(\text{B} + \text{C}) = 6,38 - 2,48 = 3,9 \text{ g}$. $V(\text{B} + \text{C}) = 3,9 / 2,902 = 1,344 \text{ litr}$;
 $n(\text{B} + \text{C}) = 1,344 / 22,4 = 0,06 \text{ mol}$. C gaz xossalaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, bu kislorod. $\text{C} - \text{O}_2$. $V(\text{O}_2) = 1,344 / 2 = 0,672 = 0,448 \text{ litr}$, ya'ni $0,02 \text{ mol}$. $n(\text{C}) = 0,224 / 22,4 = 0,01 \text{ mol}$; $m(\text{B}) = 3,9 - 0,02 \times 2 \times 32 = 2,62 \text{ g}$. B ning molyar massasi esa $M(\text{B}) = 2,62 / 0,02 = 131 \text{ g/mol}$, B – bu Xe. Asosli oksid suvda eritilsa quyidagi reaksiya boradi:



$$n(\text{M}(\text{OH})_m) = c(\text{HCl}) \times V(\text{HCl}) \times V(\text{kolba}) / V(\text{M}(\text{OH})_m) =$$

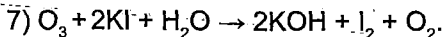
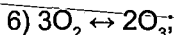
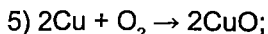
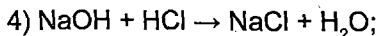
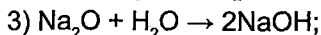
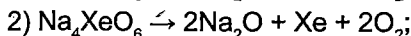
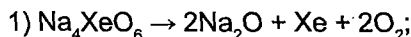
$$= 0,1 \times 16 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,5 / 10^{-2} = 0,08 \text{ mol};$$

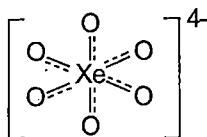
$$M_r(\text{MO}_{m/2}) = 2,48 / 0,08 = 31 \text{ g/mol}. M_r(\text{M}) + 16 \times m / 2 = 31 \text{ g/mol};$$

$m = 1$ bo'lganda $M_r(\text{M}) = 23 \text{ g/mol}$. $\text{M} = \text{Na}$; $m = 2$;

$$M_r(\text{M}) = 15 \text{ g/mol}. X_1 \text{ ni topamiz: } X_1 = \text{Na}_2\text{O}; n(\text{Na}) : n(\text{Xe}) : n(\text{O}) =$$

$$= (0,08) : 0,02 : (0,04 + 0,08) = 4 : 1 : 6; \Rightarrow \text{X} - \text{Na}_4\text{XeO}_6.$$

2.

3.

4. Aralashma elektr uchquni bilan ishlangandan so'ng uning massasi o'zgarmadi 1,95 g. $V = 1,95 / 3,109 = 0,627$ litr yoki 0,028 mol. 2a mol ozon 3a kisloroddan hosil bo'lgan desak, muvozanatdagi aralashmada 0,01 mol Xe, $(0,02 - 3a)$ mol kislorod va 2a mol ozon bor ya'ni, $0,01 + 0,02 - 3a + 2a = 0,028$ bundan $a = 0,002$. Aralashmada 0,01 mol Xe 0,014 mol kislorod va 0,004 mol ozon bor ekan.

$$[\text{O}_3] = 0,004 / 0,627 = 6,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M};$$

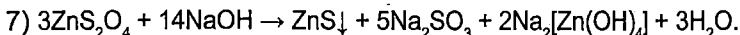
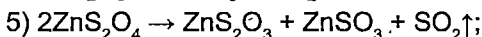
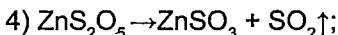
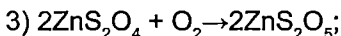
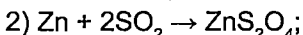
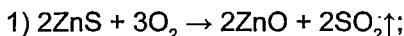
$$[\text{O}_2] = 0,014 / 0,627 = 2,23 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M};$$

$$K = \frac{[\text{O}_3]^2}{[\text{O}_2]^3} = \frac{(6,38 \times 10^{-3})^2}{(2,23 \times 10^{-2})^3} = 3,67 \text{ l/mol}.$$

63-masala

1. B gaz A mineralni yoqilganda hosil bo'lyapti, bundan uni oksid deb taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. U holda kislorodning massa ulushi 50% bo'lgan gazsimon oksid bu SO_2 . Agar C modda tarkibini $\text{Me}_n(\text{SO}_2)_m$ holda belgilasak hamda undagi elementlarning massa ulushlarini deyarli teng ekanligidan foydalansak, X metall faqat rux bo'lishi mumkin ($n = 1$ va $m = 2$ da, 65 ~ 64 ~ 64).

U holda A – ZnS ; C – ZnS_2O_4 ; D – ZnS_2O_5 ; E – ZnSO_3 ; F – ZnS_2O_3 ; G – $\text{Na}_2[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4]$.

2.

64-masala

1. B_3 ga qarab bu oddiy modda ozon ekanligini aniqlayolmasligingiz diqqatingiz yaxshi emasligini anglatadi. Masaladagi har bir faktga yaxshi e'tibor bering! Shuningdek, I – IV moddalarning agregat holatlari va suyuqlanish temperaturalariga qarab ham B elementning kislorod ekanligini aniqlash mumkin. Agar I – IV moddalar binar bo'lsa u holda moddalar tarkibidagi kislorod va A elementning massa ulushlaridan foydalanib A ni topamiz:

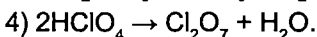
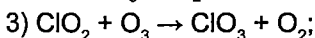
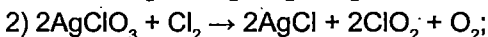
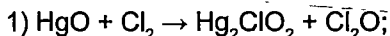
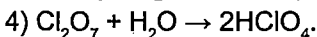
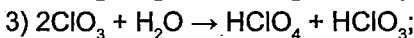
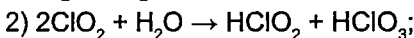
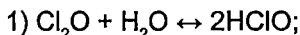
$$\text{I modda uchun } \frac{16n}{Xm + 16n} = 0,1839 \Rightarrow X = 71n / m;$$

$$\text{II modda uchun } \frac{16a}{Xb + 16a} = 0,4741 \Rightarrow X = 17,75a / b;$$

$$\text{III modda } \frac{16x}{Xy + 16x} = 0,5749 \Rightarrow X = 11,83n / m;$$

$$\text{IV modda } \frac{16c}{Xd + 16c} = 0,612 \Rightarrow X = 10,14n / m.$$

Ko'rinib turibdiki, bu element xlor, $A = Cl$. U holda I – Cl_2O ; II – ClO_2 ; III – ClO_3 ; IV – Cl_2O_7 .

2.**3.**

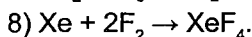
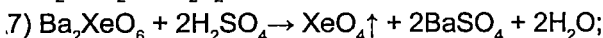
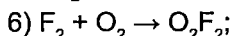
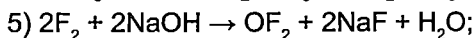
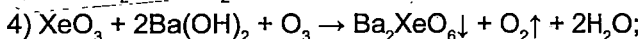
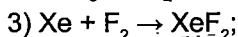
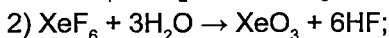
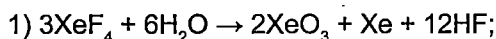
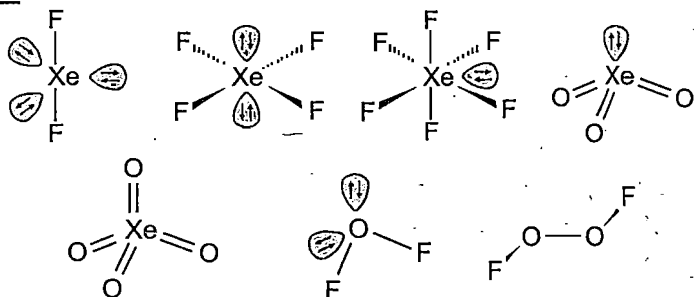
4. 1) Cl_2O va ClO_2 lar burchakli tuzilishga ega. ClO_3 tetraedr tuzilishli bo'lib tetraedrning 3 ta uchida kislorod atomlari bittasida esa xlorning taqsimlanmagan elektron jufti turadi, shuningdek, u qisman dimer holida bo'lib $[ClO_2]^+[ClO_4]^-$ ionlaridan iborat bo'ladi. Cl_2O_7 esa xuddiki umumiy qirruga ega bo'lgan ikkita ClO_4 tetradrlaridan iborat.

5. ClO_2 asosan, turli xil materiallarni oqartirish va sterillash maqsadida ishlatiladi.

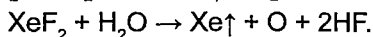
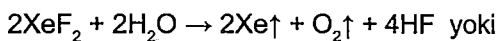
65-masala

1. A, B, C, D moddalar 100% dan X, Y, Z elementlardan iborat ekanligi bu moddalarning oddiy modda ekanligini ko'rsatadi. C va D moddalar esa allotropik shakl o'zgarishlar hisoblansa, ularning xossalari q'arab C – kislorod, O_2 va D – ozon – O_3 ekanligini osongina topish mumkin. Qolgan moddalarni esa ularning tarkibidagi u yoki bu elementning massa ulushlaridan aniqlasa bo'ladi. Demak, X – F, Y – Xe, Z – O.

2. A – F_2 ; B – Xe; C – O_2 ; D – O_3 ; I – XeF_2 ; II – XeF_4 ; III – XeF_6 ; IV – XeO_3 ; V – XeO_4 ; VI – OF_2 ; VII – O_2F_2 .

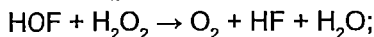
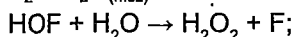
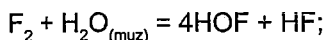
3.**4.**

5. XeF_2 ning gidroliz tenglamasi quyidagicha boradi:



Bunda dastlab hosil bo'layotgan HF lakmusni qizartiradi, keyinchlik esa ortiqcha XeF_2 va atomar kislorod lakmusni oksidlaydi.

6. F_2 muz bilan ta'sirlashganda HOF kislota olinadi. Bunda quyidagi reaksiyalar boradi:



umumiy holda: $2HOF \rightarrow O_2 + 2HF$.

66-masala

1. Uchala titrlashdan foydalanib har bir holat uchun kationlarni topamiz:

1- titrlashda alikvotada $0,5 / 40 = 12,5$ mg xlorid bo'lgan.

$$\frac{12,5}{0,01 \cdot 9,78} = 127,8n.$$

Bundan kation massasi $A_w = 127,8n - 35,5n = 92,3n$. n ning barcha qiymatlarida shartni qanoatlantiradigan natija olinmaydi.

2-holatda esa $0,5184 / 40 = 12,96$ mg qoldiq.

$$\frac{12,96}{0,01 \cdot 19,96} = 64,93n \quad A_y = 64,93n - 35,5n = 29,43n;$$

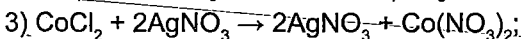
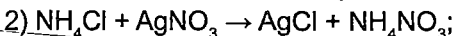
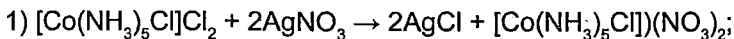
$n = 2$ bo'lgan holatda kation Ni^{2+} yoki Co^{2+} ga to'g'ri keladi.

3-titrlashda $0,1078 / 25 = 4,272$ mg modda ishlatilgan,

$$\frac{4,272}{0,01 \cdot 7,987} = 53,5n \Rightarrow A_z = 53,5n - 35,5n = 18n;$$

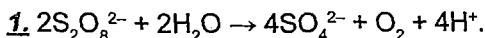
agar $n = 1$ bo'lsa, bu kation ammoniy kationiga to'g'ri keladi. Boshlang'ich xlorid ammiakli kompleks. Kompleksli xloridlar ko'proq kobalt uchun xosligi va kationning molyar massasining Co^{2+} nikiga yaqinligini hisobga olib metallni kobalt deb taxmin qilamiz. U holda xloridning molyar massasi $1,000 / 20 \times 0,01 \times 0,01996 = 250,5$ g/mol. Massa farqi $250,5 - 58,933 - 17 \times 5 = 106,5$ g/mol. Bu 3 atom xlorga mos keladi. Modda formulasi kationning $+2$ zaryadli ekanligini hisobga olganda $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]Cl_2$ kabi bo'ladi.

2.



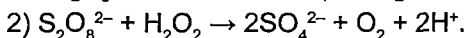
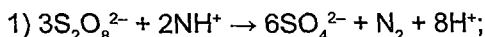
3. a) qizil; b) ko'k; c) rangsiz.

67-masala



2. Katalizator vazifasini bajaradi.

3.



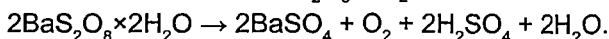
4. Analiz peroksidisulfatning gidrolizidan hosil bo'lgan vodorod ionlarini ishqor bilan titrlashga asoslangan. Reaksiyalardan ma'lumki, bir mol peroksidisulfat gidrolizidan 2 mol vodorod ionlari hosil bo'lmoqda va tegishli 2 mol ishqor sarflanadi. Jadvaldan foydalangan holda X peroksidisulfatning molyar massasini topamiz:

Namuna massasi, g	0,1247	0,1584	0,2245	0,1856
V(OH ⁻), ml (c = 0,0845 N)	9,780	10,260	14,540	11,960
M _r (X), g/mol	301,78	365,4	365,44	367,3

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, 1–titrlash juda katta xato bilan ajralib turibdi. $M_r(X) = 365,8$ g/mol. Agar uning tarkibini $\text{Me}_n\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi belgilasak: $nA + 192,1 + 18m = 365,8$ g/mol.

$$A = \frac{173,57 - 18m}{n} \gg; \text{ faqatgina } n = 1 \text{ va } m = 2 \text{ holatida}$$

$A = 137,7$ g/mol – Ba, tuz esa $\text{BaS}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.



68-masala

1. Gazlar aralashmasi tarkibini aniqlasak:

$$1 \times a + 1,375(1-a) = 1,25$$

bundan $0,375a = 0,125$ yoki $a = 1/3$; $1-a = 2/3$, ya'ni $X/Y = 1/2$.
4,05 g A va 2,97 g B dan 5,22 g C olindi. Bunda $4,05 + 2,97 - 5,22 = 1,8$ g massa X va Y gazlarga to'g'ri keladi. X ning molyar massasini topamiz:

$$\frac{0,168}{22,4} \times M + \frac{0,168}{22,4} \times 1,25 \times M + \frac{0,168}{22,4} \times 1,375 \times M = 1,8.$$

Tenglamadan $M = 32$ g/mol. Bu kislorod, $X - O_2$. Y ning molyar massasi esa $32 \times 1,375 = 44$ g/mol. Ishqoriy va kislotali ikkita modda ta'sirlashuvidan olingan bu gaz karbonat angidrid bo'lishi ehtimoli eng yuqori. A va C ning bir xil sifat tarkibga egaligidan xulosa qilish mumkinki, A, B, C lar tarkibiga bitta kation kirgan. A moddadagi 1 element massasi $m(1) = 0,2889 \times 4,05 = 1,17$ g; C moddada esa $m(1) = 0,4483 \times 5,22 = 2,34$ g. Element massasi 2 marta oshyapti, bundan 1 elementni metall deb taxmin qilish mumkin. A va C moddalarda 1, 2 va 3 elementlarning massalari tegishli:

$$m(1) = 4,05 \times 0,2889 = 1,17 \text{ g (A);}$$

$$m(1) = 5,22 \times 0,4483 = 2,34 \text{ g (B);}$$

$$m(2) = 0,237 \times 4,05 = 0,96 \text{ g (A);}$$

$$m(2) = 0,1839 \times 5,22 = 0,96 \text{ g (B);}$$

$$m(3) = 0,4741 \times 4,05 = 1,92 \text{ g (A);}$$

$$m(3) = 0,3678 \times 5,22 = 1,92 \text{ g (B).}$$

Elementlar massalaridan shuni aniqlashimiz mumkinki, reaksiya natijasida 2 va 3 elementlar massalari A va C da o'zgarmay qolgan. B moddadagi kislorod va uglerodning hammasi gazlar holida ajralgan. 1 element massasi ortishi bu elementning kation bo'lishi mumkinligini bildiradi. Chunki A va B reaksiyasida B tarkibidagi kationlar ham A ga qo'shilgan va shuning natijasida massa ortyapti. Agar, B modda tarkibidagi O va C ning hammasi ajralgan ekan, unda gazlar hajmlari orqali O va C ning miqdorini topishimiz mumkin:

$$n(O) = 2 \times (0,168 + 0,336 + 0,504) / 22,4 = 0,09 \text{ mol;}$$

$$n(C) = (0,667 \times 0,504 + 0,336) / 22,4 = 0,03 \text{ mol.}$$

C va O ning nisbati 1:3 – $(CO_3)_n$ kabi. Bundan B modda tarkibini $Me_2(CO_3)_n$ kabi belgilasak bo'ladi. B tarkibida 1,17 g 1 raqamli element borligini hisobga olsak: $A_1(1) = 1,17 \times n / 2 \times 0,03 = 19,5n$. $n = 2$ holda K va $n = 3$ da Ni elementlari to'g'ri keladi. Masala shartiga asosan, qaynatilgandan keyin eritmada kuchli ishqoriy muhitni beradigan modda qolishi kerak. Bunday shartni Ni karbonati qanoatlantirilmaydi, demak B – $K_2C_2O_6$ bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham bu modda gidrolizlanganda ishqoriy muhitni ta'minlovchi.

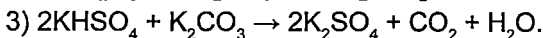
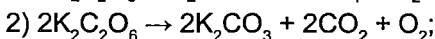
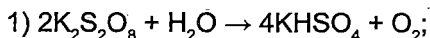
K_2CO_3 ni hosil qiladi va A eritmasi bilan aralashtirilganda CO_2 ajratadi. Eritmalar qo'shilganda ajralgan CO_2 hajmi va metall massasidan foydalanib metallning atom massasini topishimiz mumkin. $A_r = 1,17 \times 22,4m / 0,336 \times 2 = 39m$; bu holda faqatgina K – kaliy to'g'ri keladi, 1 element kaliy. A eritmasidan kislorodning ajralishi uning tarkibida kislorod borligidan dalolat beradi. Taxmin qilish mumkinki, 3 element bu kislorod (A va C da uning miqdori ko'proq). Unda A va C uchun oddiy formula topish usulini qo'llaymiz:

$$A - K_a X_b O_c - 28,89 / 39:23,7 / X:47,41 / 16 = 1: \frac{31,99}{X}:4;$$

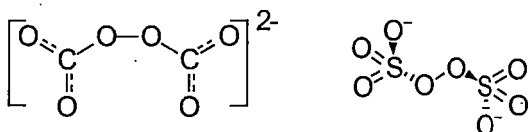
$$C - K_d X_e O_f - 44,83 / 39:18,69 / X:36,38 / 16 = 1: \frac{16,1}{X}:2.$$

Bu holatlarda faqatgina S – oltingugurt to'g'ri keladi, $A - K_2S_2O_8$ va $C - K_2SO_4$.

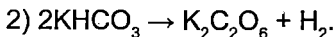
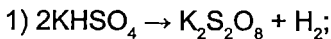
2.



3.



4. Ushbu tuzlarni elektroliz usulida olish mumkin:

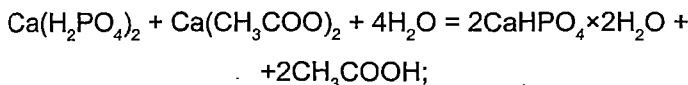


69-masala

1. Kalsiy atsetatning massasini topamiz: $2,91 \times 158 / 194 = 2,37$ g; $n = 2,37 / 158 = 0,015$ mol. Reaksiyani ion almashinish reaksiyasi deb taxmin qilgan holda reaksiyada cho'kma bilan hosil bo'lgan ikkinchi mahsulot atsetat ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin. Atsetatning massasi esa $m = 2,37 + 3,51 - 5,16 \times 0,7907 = 1,8$ g ga teng. Unda $M_r(\text{atsetat}) = 1,8 / 2 \times 0,015 = 60$ g/mol; bu sirka kislota. Bundan

quyidagicha xulosa chiqadi: X modda kislotali tuz. Shuningdek, A kation sifatida kalsiy saqlashi kerak. Chunki reaksiyada atsetat ioni siqib chiqarilayapti va faqatgina bitta tuz cho'kmaga tushyapti.

$M_r(X) = \frac{3,51}{0,015} = \frac{234}{n}$; $\Delta M = \frac{194}{n}$ g/mol massa anion hissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday massaga HSO_4^- va H_2PO_4^- ionlari to'g'ri keladi. $\text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_4)_2$ faqatgina juda kuchli kislotali muhitda mavjud bo'lishini hisobga olsak, X tuz – $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ ga to'g'ri keladi. Hosil bo'lgan cho'kmani boshlang'ich moddalar miqdoriy nisbatlaridan aniqlashimiz mumkin: $n_1:n_2 = 1:1$ va natijada 0,03 mol sirka kislota ajraldi, reaksiya tenglamasi:



Olingan cho'kma – $\text{CaHPO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2. 1) $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{CaHPO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$.

3. 1) $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + 3\text{AgNO}_3 + 3\text{NH}_3 = \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4 \downarrow + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$.

4.

1) $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = 2\text{CaHPO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \downarrow$; – kam miqdorda $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ bo'lganda.

2) $3\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + 7\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = 2\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH}) \downarrow + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; – ko'p miqdorda $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ bo'lganda.

70-masala

1. 1 mol X moddadan yakunda a mol yod ajralsin. I_2 miqdori $n(\text{J}_2) = 12,4 \times 0,1 / 2 = 0,62$ mmol. Ajralgan yod miqdoriga asosan:

$$M_r(X) = 1,97a \times 20 / 1000 \times 0,62 \times 10^{-3} = 63,52a;$$

a = 4 bo'lsa $M_r(X) = 254$ bo'ladi. Oddiy moddaning o'zi ham yod – I_2 !

2. I_2 shoh arog'ida oksidlangan, keyin esa KCl bilan birikish reaksiyasi borgan bo'lishi mumkin.

1 mol yoddan olingan Y modda bilan KI ishtirokida 2 mol I_2 olinishi Y tarkibidagida yod + 3 oksidlanish darajasida ekanligidan

dalolat beradi. Y qizdirilganda olingan D aralashma xona temperaturasida sovutilganda hajm ikki marta kamayishi va rangsiz suyuqlikning hosil bo'lishi uning kristallogidrat ekanligini bildiradi, $Y - KICl_4 \cdot nH_2O$. $M_r(Y) = 3,79 \times 22,4 / 0,261 = 326 \text{ g/mol}$. $n = 1$. $Y - KICl_4 \cdot H_2O$, u holda $A - HICl_4$. Y qizdirilganda 1:1 nisbatda ikkita gaz aralashmasi va Z qattiq modda olingan. Agar gazlarning biri H_2O bo'lsa u holda ikkinchisi $- Cl_2$. Z esa $KICl_2$.

3.

- 1) $I_2 + 2HNO_3 + 8HCl \rightarrow 2HICl_4 + 2NO\uparrow + 4H_2O$;
- 2) $HICl_4 + KCl + H_2O \rightarrow KICl_4 \cdot H_2O + HCl$;
- 3) $KICl_4 \cdot H_2O + 3KI \rightarrow 4KCl + 2I_2 + H_2O$;
- 4) $I_2 + 2Na_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow Na_2S_4O_6 + 2NaI$;
- 5) $KICl_4 \cdot H_2O \rightarrow KICl_2 + Cl_2 + H_2O$.

4.

- 1) $KCl + ICl_3 + H_2O \rightarrow KICl_4 \cdot H_2O$; ($HCl(kons.)$ muhitida)
- 2) $KIO_3 + 6HCl(kons.) \rightarrow KICl_4 \cdot H_2O + Cl_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$;
- 3) $6KIO_3 + 2I_2 + 36HCl(kons.) + 4KCl \rightarrow 10KICl_4 \cdot H_2O + 8H_2O$;
- 4) $KI + 2Cl_2 + H_2O \rightarrow KICl_4 \cdot H_2O$; ($HCl(kons.)$ muhitida)
- 5) $2KClO_3 + I_2 + 12HCl(kons.) \rightarrow KICl_4 \cdot 2H_2O + 3Cl_2 + 4H_2$.

5.

- 1) $5KICl_4 \cdot H_2O + 4H_2O \rightarrow 5KCl + 15HCl + I_2 + 3HIO_3$;
- 2) $5KICl_2 + 3H_2O \rightarrow 5KCl + 2I_2 + 5HCl + HIO_3$.

71-masala

1. Z modda tabiatda erkin holda uchraydigan qattiq oddiy modda ekanligi, uning birikmalari suyuq va gaz holdaligini hisobga olsak Z metallmas element atomlaridan iboratligini aniqlaymiz. Shuningdek, Z ning xloridi yoki oksidi XY_2 bo'lishi, uning +2, +1 yoki +4 oksidlanish darajalarini namoyon qilishini bildiradi. Demak, bunday metallmasga faqatgina oltingugurt – S to'g'ri keladi. Z – S, I – SCl_2 , II – H_2O , III – SO_2 , IV – CS_2 , V – H_2S , VI – CO_2 , VII – S_2O , W – $SOCl_2$, M – ZnS_2O_4 , N – Al_4C_3 , P – Al_2S_3 , Q – CO, R – SO_3 .

2.

- 1) $S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2$;
- 2) $2SO_2 + Zn \rightarrow ZnS_2O_4$;
- 3) $C + 2S \rightarrow CS_2$;
- 4) $3CS_2 + 8Al \rightarrow 2Al_2S_3 + Al_4C_3$;
- 5) $S + Cl_2 \rightarrow SCl_2$;
- 6) $SCl_2 + H_2O \rightarrow 2S + SO_2 + 4HCl$;
- 7) $CS_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2H_2S + CO_2$;
- 8) $CO_2 + C \rightarrow 2CO$;
- 9) $2H_2S + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2SO_2$;
- 10) $SO_2 + 3S \rightarrow 2S_2O$;
- 11) $SO_2 + PCl_5 \rightarrow POCl_3 + SOCl_2$;
- 12) $S_2O + 3O_3 \rightarrow 2SO_3 + 2O_2$;
- 13) $2S_2O + 3O_2 \rightarrow 4SO_2$;
- 14) $SOCl_2 + H_2O \rightarrow SO_2 + 2HCl$.

72-masala

1. Ushbu masalani yechishda 64-masaladagi kabi diqqat-e'tibor talab etiladi: masala javobi sxemada yashiringan, sxemada ClZ_3 tarkibli modda bor. Bunday tarkibli moddani xlor bilan faqatgina F berishi mumkin, $Z - F$ va $Z_2 - F_2$; $HZ - HF$; $ClZ_3 - ClF_3$; $KZ - KF$; $BZ_3 - BF_3$; $SbZ_5 - SbF_5$.

IV modda uchun: $48,43n \times 19 / 34,08 = 26,99n$;

VII uchun: $52,89m \times 19 / 27,94 = 35,93m$;

VIII uchun: $29,75p \times 19 / 36,67 = 15,4p$;

- m, n, p larning 3, 4, 7 qiymatlarida $A_r(Y) = 107,9$ bo'ladi. Bu kumush - Ag.

2. Moddalarni tarkiblari asosida topadigan bo'lsak: I - $AgNO_3$, IV - $KAgF_4$, VII - $KAgF_3$, VIII - $AgSbF_7$. Reaksiyadan ma'lumki, kumush nitrat $NaHCO_3$ bilan II modda Ag_2CO_3 ni hosil qiladi. Unga HF ta'sir ettirilsa III - AgF hosil bo'ladi. AgF ammiak eritmasida IX - $[Ag(NH_3)_2F]$ ni hosil qiladi. $KAgF_4$ ga $HF + BF_3$ ta'sir ettirilsa V - AgF_3 hosil bo'ladi, o'z navbatida bu kuchli oksidlovchi modda Xe ta'sirida VI - AgF_2 gacha qaytariladi.

3.

- 1) $2\text{gF} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightarrow [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{F}] + \text{H}_2\text{O};$
- 2) $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KNO}_3 + 2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{KAgF}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2;$
- 3) $2\text{AgNO}_3 + 2\text{NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2;$
- 4) $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HF} \rightarrow 2\text{AgF} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2;$
- 5) $\text{KAgF}_4 + \text{BF}_3 \rightarrow \text{KBF}_4 + \text{AgF}_3;$
- 6) $2\text{AgF}_3 + \text{Xe} \rightarrow 2\text{AgF}_2 + \text{XeF}_2;$
- 7) $2\text{AgF} + \text{ClF}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{AgF}_2 + \text{ClF};$
- 8) $\text{AgF}_2 + \text{SbF}_5 \rightarrow [\text{AgF}]\text{SbF}_6;$
- 9) $\text{AgF}_2 + \text{KF} \rightarrow \text{KAgF}_3;$
- 10) $4\text{KAgF}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{AgF} + 4\text{HF} + 4\text{KF} + \text{O}_2;$
- 11) $2\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{Ag} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2;$
- 12) $\text{AgF}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgF} + \text{F}_2.$

4. AgSbF_7 moddasining haqiqiy formulasi – $[\text{AgF}]\text{SbF}_6$ kabi. U chiziqli $[\text{AgF}]^+$ kationlari va oktaedr $[\text{SbF}_6]^-$ anionlaridan iborat. Nomlanishi – kumush(II)ftorogeksaftoroantimonat(V).

5.

- 1) $2\text{KAgF}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{AgF} + 2\text{HF} + 2\text{KF} + \text{O};$
- 2) $6\text{KAgF}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 6\text{AgF} + 6\text{HF} + 6\text{KF} + \text{O}_3.$

6. Agar KF ortiqcha bo'lsa u holda KAgF_3 bilan bir qatorda K_2AgF_4 – X ham hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Nomlanishi – kaliytetraftoro-kumush(II).

73-masala

1. B modda binar ekanligini hisobga olsak: u ftorid bo'lishi kerak. U holda:

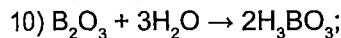
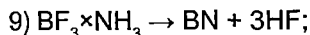
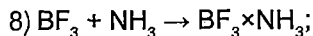
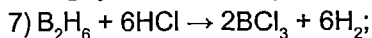
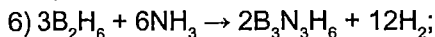
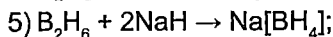
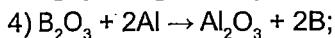
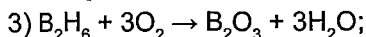
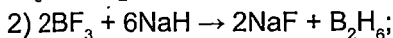
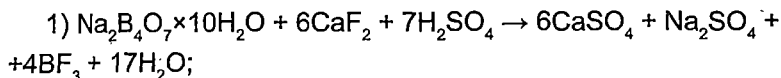
$$A_1(X) = 15,94n \times 19 / 84,06 = 3,6n \quad n = 3 \text{ bo'lganda } X - \text{B} - \text{bor.}$$

2. Aning tarkibini aniqlaymiz: $\frac{12,06}{23} : \frac{11,34}{10,81} : \frac{5,29}{1} : \frac{71,34}{16} = 2:4:20:11;$

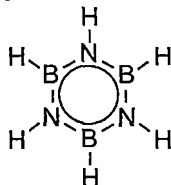
A – $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ bura. Qolgan moddalarni topadigan bo'lsak: BF_3 natriy gidrid bilan ishlanganda rangsiz, havoga nisbatan zichligi birga yaqin gaz C olinayapti, bu gaz shubhasiz, C – B_2H_6 . Diboran yoqilsa D – B_2O_3 hosil bo'ladi. B_2O_3 suvda erib I – H_3BO_3 ni hosil qiladi. Bu modda esa HF (kons.) va NaOH ishtirokida J – $\text{Na}[\text{BF}_4]$

ga o'tadi. BF_3 esa NH_3 ta'sirida $\text{G} - \text{BF}_3 \times \text{NH}_3$ ni hosil qiladi. O'z o'rnida G qizdirilganda $\text{H} - \text{BN}$ ga aylanadi. F modda anorganik benzol - $\text{B}_3\text{N}_3\text{H}_6$ ekanligi ma'lum, E esa $\text{Na}[\text{BH}_4]$.

3.



4. F – anorganik benzol yoki borazol. Tuzilishi:



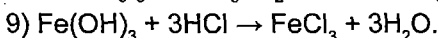
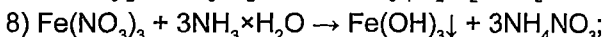
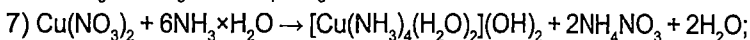
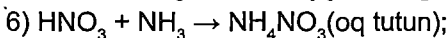
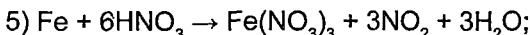
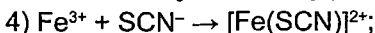
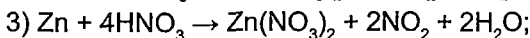
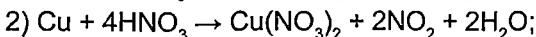
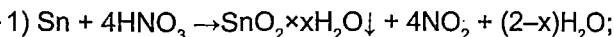
5. $\text{H} - \text{BN}$ ning grafit - C_2 bilan fizik-kimyoviy o'xshashligi ular-dagi elektronlarning tengligi bilan izohlanishi mumkin. Shuningdek, B va N ning umumiy atom radiuslari ham ikkita C atomi radiuslari yi-g'indisiga teng va bor azot bilan to'rtlamchi bog' hosil qilishi mumkin.

74-masala

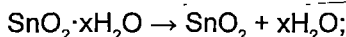
1. "Mis qotishmasi" erib olingan filtratga ammiak qo'shilganda ko'k rang hosil bo'lishi bu misning ammiakli-kompleksidan dalolat beradi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan qo'ng'ir cho'kma HCl da erib ammoniy rodanid bilan intensiv-qizil rang berishi Fe^{3+} ioni mavjudligidan dalolat beradi. Ikkita metall aniqlandi, uchinchi metall qolyapti. Qaysi metall HNO_3 bilan oq cho'kma hosil qiladi? Masala shartiga faqatgina qalay

muvofig keladi. Aynan qalay ko'pchilik mis qotishmalari tarkibiga kiradi. Shunday qilib, qotishma mis, qalay va temirdan iborat.

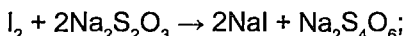
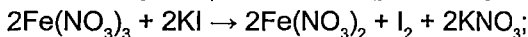
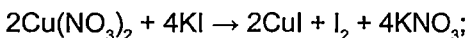
2.



3. Oq cho'kmaning qizdirilishi:

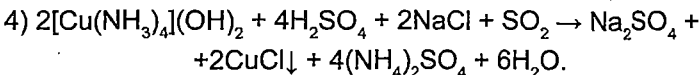
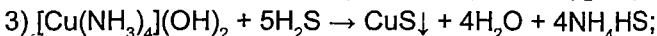
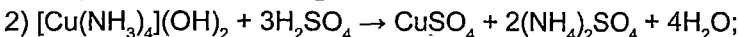
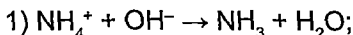


$m(\text{SnO}_2) = 0,0923$ g. Bu orqali $m(\text{Sn}) = 0,07274$ g. Filtrat quyidagi reaksiyalarga kirishgan:



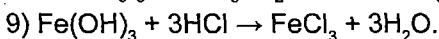
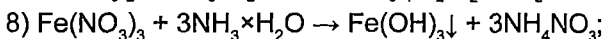
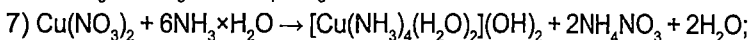
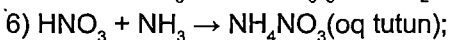
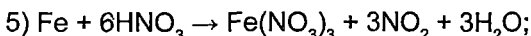
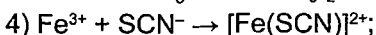
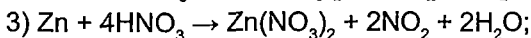
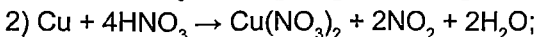
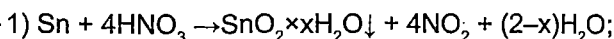
$\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$ esa Fe^{3+} bilan turg'un kompleks $[\text{Fe}(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2]^{5-}$ ni hosil qiladi va natijada ikkinchi tajribada yod Cu^{2+} hisobidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu orqali birinchi tajribada mis ionlari hisobiga ajralgan yod miqdorini bilib olib umumiy yod miqdoridan ayirsak, temir hisobidan olingan yod miqdori kelib chiqadi. Reaksiyalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, $n(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}) \Rightarrow n(\text{Cu}) = 1,413 \times 10^{-2}$ mol; $m(\text{Cu}) = 0,9043$ g. $n(\text{Fe}) = 1,417 \times 10^{-2} - 1,413 \times 10^{-2} = 5,8 \times 10^{-4}$ mol; $m(\text{Fe}) = 0,0325$ g. $m(\text{qotishma}) = 0,9043 + 0,0325 + 0,07274 = 1,00954$ g. Qotishma tarkibi, $w(\text{Cu}) = 87,62\%$; $w(\text{Sn}) = 8,94\%$; $w(\text{Fe}) = 3,14\%$.

4.

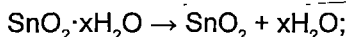


muvofig keladi. Aynan qalay ko'pchilik mis qotishmalari tarkibiga kiradi. Shunday qilib, qotishma mis, qalay va temirdan iborat.

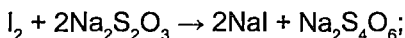
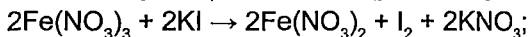
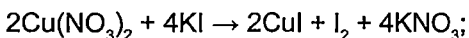
2.



3. Oq cho'kmaning qizdirilishi:

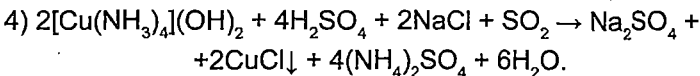
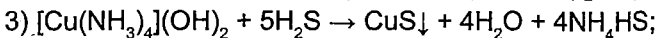
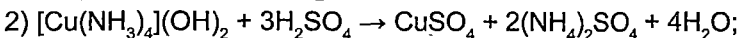
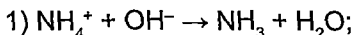


$m(\text{SnO}_2) = 0,0923$ g. Bu orqali $m(\text{Sn}) = 0,07274$ g. Filtrat quyidagi reaksiyalarga kirishgan:

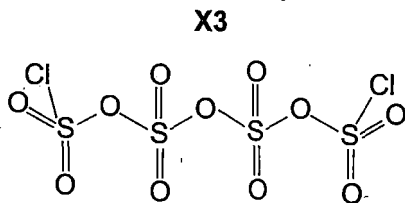
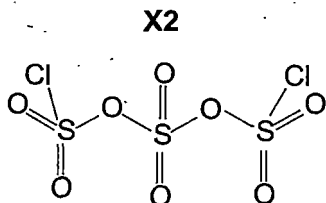
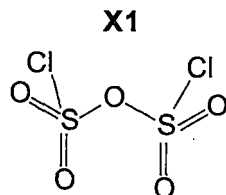
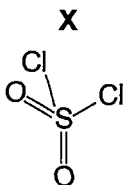
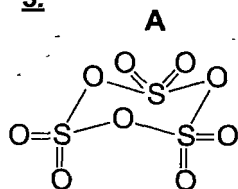


$\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$ esa Fe^{3+} bilan turg'un kompleks $[\text{Fe}(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2]^{5-}$ ni hosil qiladi va natijada ikkinchi tajribada yod Cu^{2+} hisobidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu orqali birinchi tajribada mis ionlari hisobiga ajralgan yod miqdorini bilib olib umumiy yod miqdoridan ayirsak, temir hisobidan olingan yod miqdori kelib chiqadi. Reaksiyalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, $n(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}) \Rightarrow n(\text{Cu}) = 1,413 \times 10^{-2}$ mol; $m(\text{Cu}) = 0,9043$ g. $n(\text{Fe}) = 1,417 \times 10^{-2} - 1,413 \times 10^{-2} = 5,8 \times 10^{-4}$ mol; $m(\text{Fe}) = 0,0325$ g. $m(\text{qotishma}) = 0,9043 + 0,0325 + 0,07274 = 1,00954$ g. Qotishma tarkibi, $\omega(\text{Cu}) = 87,62\%$; $\omega(\text{Sn}) = 8,94\%$; $\omega(\text{Fe}) = 3,14\%$.

4.



3.



4. Gomologik qatorlar: $\text{Si}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$; $\text{Ge}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$; H_2S_n .

Izomerlar: NH_2NO_2 va $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, FSeSeF va SeSeF_2 , HCN va HCNO , *sis*- va *trans*- N_2F_2 .

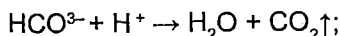
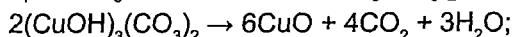
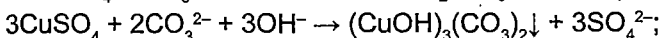
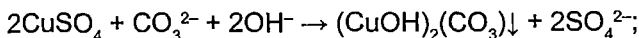
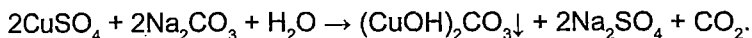
76-masala

1. Uchala talaba ham bir xil miqdorda reagent olishgan, demak ularning mol nisbatlarini topamiz: $n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) : n(\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 18 / 286 : 30 / 250 = 1 : 2$. Talabalar malaxit – $(\text{CuOH})_2\text{CO}_3$ ni olishlari kerak bo'lgan.

2–3. I talaba mis kuporosi eritmasiga Na_2CO_3 kristallogidratini qo'shyapti. Boshida eritma muhiti kuchsiz kislotali bo'lgan. Keyin unga ishqoriy muhitli tuz qo'shilmogda. Bu holatda mis sulfat sekin-asta asosli tuz ko'rinishiga o'tadi, chunki eritmada uning miqdori ko'p, natriy karbonat esa keyin qo'shilmogda.

II talaba esa aksincha natriy karbonat eritmasiga (ishqoriy muhit) mis sulfat eritmasini qo'shdi. Asosli muhitligi uchun misning asosli karbonatli tuzlari hosil bo'ladi.

III talaba avval quruq tuzlarni aralashtirdi va keyinchalik ham tezgina aralashtirib turib suv soldi. Bu holatda reagentlar oldindan aralashtirildi va hech qaysi muhitning ustunligi yo'q. Ular stexiometrik nisbatda, shunday ekan, III talaba malaxitni sintez qilgan deyish mumkin. Talabalar qanday mahsulot sintez qilganini olingan cho'kmalar ranglaridan ham bilish mumkin.

4. I talabani tajribasi:**II talaba tajribasi:****III talaba tajribasi:****77-masala**

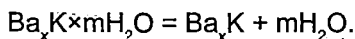
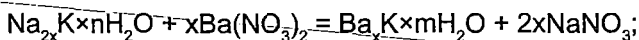
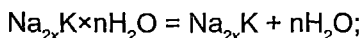
1. Oq fosfor molekular tuzilishli bo'lganligi uchun ham eng kichik zichlik va qaynash temperaturasi ega. Z – P₄ oq fosfor. Qora fosfor karkasli polimer tuzilishli va eng yuqori zichlik va qaynash temperaturasi ega, shuning uchun X – qora fosfor. Va nihoyat, qizil fosfor, amorf atomli tuzilishli oraliq zichlik va qaynash temperaturasi namoyon qiladi. Y – qizil fosfor.

2. Q_{h.b.} = –Δ_fH = 0 kJ/mol oq fosfor uchun olingan, chunki u doimiy tuzilishga ega – P₄ va o'z xossalarini o'zgartirmaydi. Qora va qizil fosforlar polimer tuzilishli va qandaydir temperatura oralig'ida o'z xossalarini o'zgartiradi.

3. Termodinamik jihatdan qora fosfor turg'un hisoblanadi, chunki uning hosil bo'lish energiyasi eng yuqori.

4. Oq < qizil < qora qatorida haroratga chidamlilik ortib boradi, shubhasiz, turg'unlik ortadi va o'z navbatida aktivlik kamayadi.

5. Qizil fosfor NaClO₂ bilan oksidlanganda kislota hosil bo'lib, natriy ishqori bilan neytrallanganda tuzga o'tadi. A kristallogidratni Na_{2x}K_xnH₂O deb belgilasak, unda tajribada borgan jarayonlarni quyidagicha ifodalashimiz mumkin:



C kislolaning suvsiz natriyli va bariyli tuzlari massalarini topib olamiz: $m(\text{Na}_{2x}\text{K}) = 50 - 17,25 = 32,75 \text{ g}$. $m(\text{Ba}_x\text{K}) = 52,94 - 5,72 = 47,22 \text{ g}$. Reaksiya tenglamasidan ko'rinib turibdiki, Na_{2x}K va Ba_xK lar 1:1 mol nisbatda, ularning molyar massalarini $46x + K$ va $137x + K$ deb belgilagan holda miqdorlarini topamiz:

$$n(\text{Na}_{2x}\text{K}) = 32,75 / (46x + K); \quad n(\text{Ba}_x\text{K}) = 47,22 / (137x + K);$$

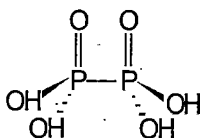
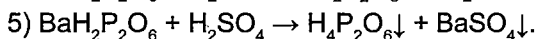
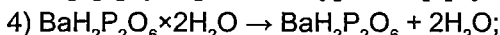
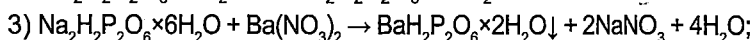
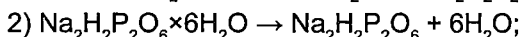
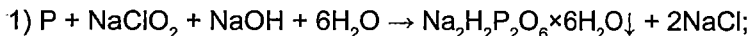
$n(\text{Na}_{2x}\text{K})$ va $n(\text{Ba}_x\text{K})$ lar teng ekanligini bilgan holda, tenglamalar-ning o'ng qismlarini tenglashtiramiz:

$$32,75 / (46x + K) = 47,22 / (137x + K) = >$$

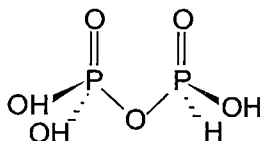
$$137x + K = 1,44K + 66,32x = > K = 160x$$

C kislota to'rt asosli bo'lgani uchun K anion tarkibiga fosfor va kisloroddan tashqari yana vodorod ham bo'lishi mumkin – kislotali tuz. Faqatgina $x = 1$ bo'lgan holdagina K anion uchun $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$ va C kislota uchun $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$ to'g'ri keladi (C kislota 4-asosli ekanligini inobatga olish kerak!). Suvsiz tuzlar $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$ va $\text{BaH}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$ ekan, endi ularning miqdorlari orqali bimalol kristallogidratlar formulalarini aniqlay olamiz: $n = 17,25 \times 206 / 18 \times 32,75 = 6$; $m = 5,72 \times 295 / 18 \times 47,22 = 2$; unda A – $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, B – $\text{BaH}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Reaksiyalar:

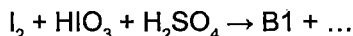


6. C kislota quyidagicha izomerga ega bo'lishi mumkin:



78-masala

1. Sxemani analiz qilib shuni aniqlash mumkinki, Y1–Y4 moddalar A oddiy modda oksidi. U turlicha oksidlanish darajalarini namoyon qiladi. Bariy gidroksid bilan oddiy sharoitdagi va HNO_3 bilan qizdirilgandagi reaksiyasidan xulosa qilish mumkinki, bu metallmas. Kislotalarning soni ko'pligi va turlicha oksidlanish darajalariga egaligi bu elementning VI yoki VII guruh elementi ekanligini bildiradi. VI guruh elementlari bunchalik ko'p oksid hosil qilmasligini hisobga olsak, unda faqat VII guruh elementlari qoladi, ular orasidan ham faqatgina yod to'g'ri keladi, chunki qolgan elementlar oksidlari juda noturg'un, past haroratlarda sintez qilinadi va kislotalarini qizdirish usuli bilan olinmaydi. Agar A – I_2 bo'lsa, K1 – HIO_3 . K1 va Y4 da kislorod va yodning mol nisbati bir xil ekanligidan foydalanib, Y4 – IO_3 . Y2 da esa bir birlik kam, ya'ni Y2 – IO_2 .



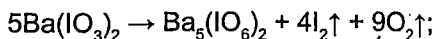
reaksiyasi natijasida olingan B1 moddada yod va kislorod 1:3 mol nisbatda bo'lishi kerak, bunda B1 yodning o'rta tuzi ekanligini hisobga olsak, anion sifatida sulfat, kation sifatida oksoyod kationi saqlashini taxmin qilish mumkin. Unda B1 formulasi – $(\text{IO})_2\text{SO}_4$. Bu modda suv bilan ishlansa yod disproporsiyalanib barqarorroq +5 va 0 holatlariga o'tishi mumkin. Y3 – I_2O_5 unda C – NaIO_3 , C1 esa NaI. Agar K1 HIO_3 bo'lsa, undan qizdirish yo'li bilan avval K2 kislota, keyin esa IO_2 olinayapti. K2 kislota HIO_3 ning qisman dehidratlanishi mahsuloti, ya'ni HIO_3 va I_2O_5 aralashmasidan iborat (oleumga o'xshash). K2 ning tarkibini $n\text{HIO}_3 \times m\text{I}_2\text{O}_5$ deb belgilab:

$$0,251 = \frac{48n + 80m}{176n + 334m} \Rightarrow 44,176n + 83,834m = 48n + 80m \Rightarrow n = m;$$

K2 – $\text{HIO}_3 \times \text{I}_2\text{O}_5$. B2 bariyli tuz bo'lsa u qizdirilishi boshqa bir bariyli tuz hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. Y1 – oksid parchalanganda yod va kislorod ajraladi. Agar B2 dan B3 olinishida ham xuddi shunday gazlar ajralsa, u holda aytish mumkinki, bunda oksidlanish jarayoni ketmoqda va K3, K4 tarkibida yod eng yuqori oksidlanish darajasida +7. K4 da $n(\text{I}):n(\text{O}) = 1:4$ ligidan uning HIO_4 – peryodat kislotaligini aniqlaymiz. Unda K3 peryodat kislota gidrati – $\text{HIO}_4 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ bo'ladi, buni tekshirib ko'ramiz:

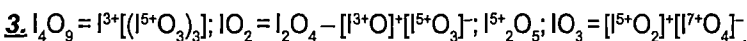
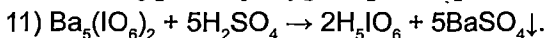
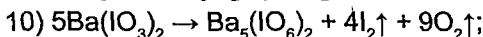
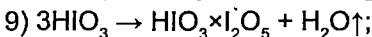
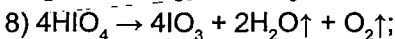
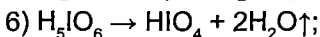
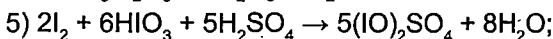
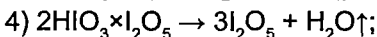
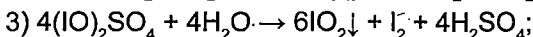
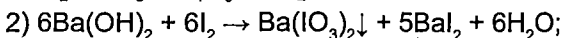
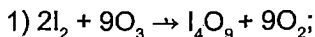
$$0,421 = \frac{64 + 16n}{192 + 18n}; n = 2; \text{bu ortoyodat kislota} - \text{HIO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_5\text{IO}_6.$$

Bu kislota uning bariyli tuzining sulfat kislota bilan ion-almashinish reaksiyasiga kirishishi asosida olinadi. B3 – $\text{Ba}_5(\text{IO}_6)_2$, B2 esa $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$. B2 ning parchalanish tenglamasi:



yod va kislorodning mol nisbati 4:9; bu nisbat Y1 da ham shunday, bundan Y1 uchun I_4O_9 formula kelib chiqadi.

2.



4. HIO_3 – yodat kislota H_5IO_6 ga qaraganda kuchliroq, chunki Poling qoidasiga binoan kislota tarkibidagi vodorod bilan bog'lanmagan kislorod atomlari soni yodat kislota ko'p.

79-masala

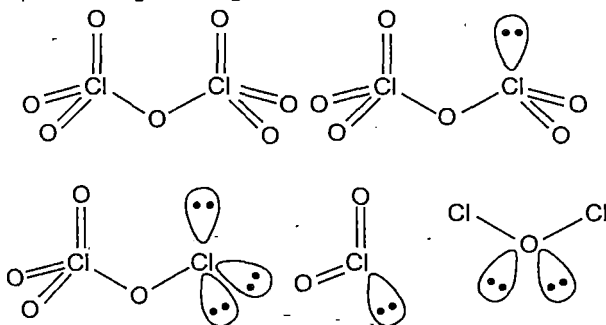
1. Aralashmalarning molyar massalarini aniqlaymiz: $M_1 = 40,66$ g/mol; $M_2 = 41,75$ g/mol; $M_3 = M_4 = 45,00$ g/mol; $M_5 = 57,99$ g/mol; Bundan ma'lumki, X yoki Y dan birining molyar massasi 58 g/mol dan katta. Bunday quyi qaynash va suyuqlanish haroratlariga ega bo'lgan bir xil sifat tarkibli moddalar faqat oksidlar bo'lishi mumkin. Molyar massasi 58 dan katta n.sh. da gaz oddiy moddalar: Cl_2 , Xe, Rn, Kr. Bulardan inert gazlar kislorod bilan bu qadar ko'p oksidlar hosil qilmaydi va C va D moddalar yo izomer yo monomer-dimerligini hisobga olsak X va Y kislorod va xlor ekanligi kelib chiqadi. 4 punktida aytilishi bo'yicha Y ning molyar massasi kattaroq, demak,

$X - Cl_2$; $Y - O_2$. Endi qolgan moddalarni topamiz. A holatida gazlar aralashmasi tarkibi:

$$40,66 = 32x + 71(1-x) \times x = 0,778; \Rightarrow 1-x = 0,222;$$

Xlor va kislorod atomlari nisbati $Cl:O = 1:3,5 = 2:7$. Xuddi shu usulda B, D, E holatlari uchun ham analogik ravishda: $B - Cl:O = 1:3$; $C - D - Cl:O = 1:2$; $E - Cl:O = 2:1$ kabi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, $A - Cl_2O_7$; $B - Cl_2O_6$. C va D bir xil tarkibli, ulardan biri dimer, ikkinchisi monomer bo'lishi kerak. Bu holatda shuni e'tiborga olishimiz kerakki, dimerning qaynash harorati monomernikidan yuqori bo'ladi $C - Cl_2O_4$; $D - ClO_2$; $E - Cl_2O$.

2.



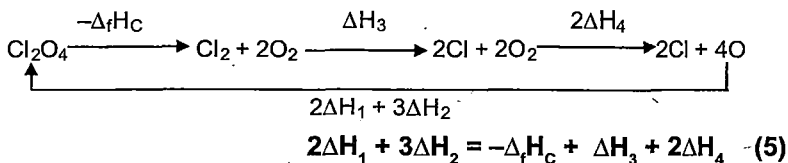
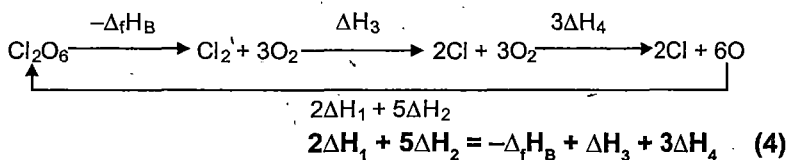
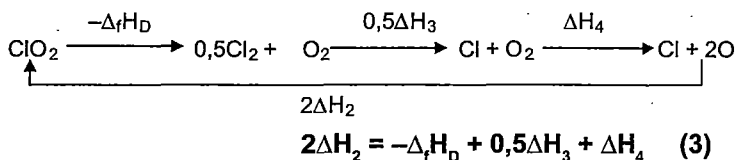
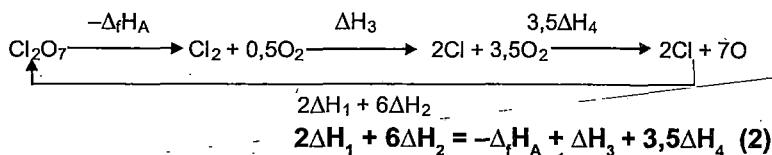
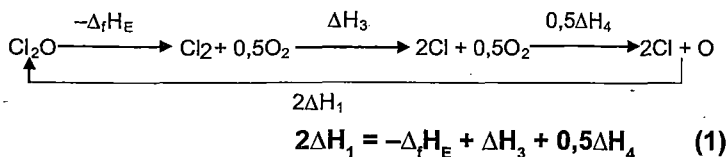
3.

- 1) $2Cl_2O_7 \rightarrow Cl_2 + 7O_2$;
- 2) $Cl_2O_6 \rightarrow Cl_2 + 3O_2$;
- 3) $Cl_2O_4 \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2O_2$;
- 4) $2ClO_2 \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2O_2$;
- 5) $2Cl_2O \rightarrow 2Cl_2 + O_2$.

4.

- 1) $2HgO + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow HgCl_2 \times HgO + Cl_2O$;
- 2) $3Cl_2 + 6KOH \rightarrow 5KCl + KClO_3 \downarrow$;
- 3) $2KClO_3 + SO_2 \rightarrow 2KHSO_4 + 2ClO_2 \uparrow$; (4 M H_2SO_4 ishtirokida)
- 4) $4KClO_3 \rightarrow KCl + 3KClO_4$;
- 5) $2ClO_2 + 2O_3 \rightarrow Cl_2O_6 + 2O_2$;
- 6) $KClO_4 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow HClO_4 \uparrow + KHSO_4$;
- 7) $2HClO_4 + P_2O_5 \rightarrow 2HPO_3 + Cl_2O_7 \uparrow$;
- 8) $Ag_2O + 2HClO_4 \rightarrow 2AgClO_4 + H_2O$;
- 9) $AgClO_4 + Cl_2 \rightarrow AgCl \downarrow + Cl_2O_4$.

5. Barcha jarayonlar uchun Born-Gaber siklini tuzamiz: bu yerda, $\Delta_f H_A - \Delta_f H_E$ lar tegishli moddalarning hosil bo'lish issiqliklari, ΔH_1 – oksidlardagi Cl – O oddiy bog'i energiyasi, ΔH_2 – oksidlardagi Cl=O qo'shbog' energiyasi, ΔH_3 – Cl₂ ning atomlarga dissoslanish energiyasi, ΔH_4 – O₂ ning atomlarga dissoslanish energiyasi, kJ/mol larda.



A, D, E moddalarning hosil bo'lish issiqliklaridan foydalanib (2) tenglamadan (1) tenglamani ayiramiz va (6) tenglamani olamiz:

$$2\Delta H_1 + 6\Delta H_2 = 272 + \Delta H_3 + 3,5\Delta H_4; \quad (2)$$

$$2\Delta H_1 = 80,3 + \Delta H_3 + 0,5\Delta H_4; \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta H_2 - 0,5\Delta H_4 = 31,95 \quad (6)$$

Endi (4) tenglamadagi $2\Delta H_1$ o'rniga (1) tenglamaning o'ng tomonini qo'ysak:

$$80,3 + \Delta H_3 + 0,5\Delta H_4 + 5\Delta H_2 = -\Delta_f H_B + \Delta H_3 + 3\Delta H_4$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(\Delta H_2 - 0,5\Delta H_4) = -\Delta_f H_B - 80,3 \text{ yoki } 5 \times 31,95 = -\Delta_f H_B - 80,3$$

tenglama kelib chiqadi. Bundan $\Delta_f H_B = 240,05 \text{ kJ/mol}$. Xuddi shunday (5) tenglamadagi $2\Delta H_1$ o'rniga (1) tenglama o'ng qismini keltirib qo'ysak:

$$80,3 + \Delta H_3 + 0,5\Delta H_4 + 3\Delta H_2 = -\Delta_f H_C + \Delta H_3 + 2\Delta H_4$$

bu tenglamani ham yuqoridagi usul bilan analogik yechsak, $\Delta_f H_C = 80,3 + 3 \times 31,95 = 176,15 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

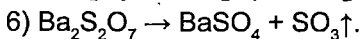
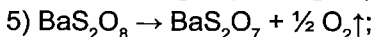
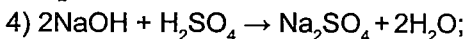
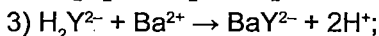
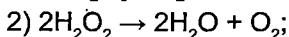
80-masala

1. Agar A modda individual bo'lsa va eritmada kuchli ikki asosli kislota C ni hosil-qilsa, demak, elementlardan birining kislorod ekanligi ravshan. Shuningdek, EDTA bilan reaksiyadan ikkinchi element metall ekanligini bilamiz, uchinchi element esa katta ehtimol bilan metallmas. EDTA ning metall ionlari bilan 1:1 mol nisbatda ta'sirlashishini hisobga olsak, unda 1 mol A tarkibida x mol metall bor deb hisoblab, termoliz jarayonida ajralgan moddalar molyar massalarini aniqlashimiz mumkin: $n(A) = 0,0089 \times 0,034 \times 10 = 0,003026 / x \text{ mol}$. 130 – 240°C da ajralgan modda molyar massasi:

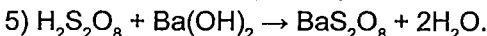
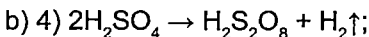
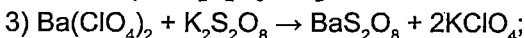
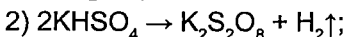
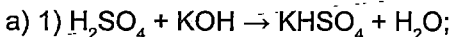
$M_r(1) = 0,0486 \times x / 0,003026 = 16,06x$; $x = 2$ bo'lsa bu kislorod. E'tiboringizni quyidagi faktga qaratishingizni so'rayman: A ning suv bilan ta'siridan olingan D modda binar va u suvli eritmada faqat E oddiy gazni ajratib turadi, parchalanishning boshqa mahsulotlari aniqlanmagan, nimaga? Chunki parchalanish mahsuloti suv bo'lgan. D modda esa H_2O_2 vodorod peroksid bo'lib, E gaz O_2 bo'lgan. Harorat 370 – 470°C gacha oshirilganda modda yana parchalanishga uchramoqda va yangi ajralgan modda massasi 243,1 mg. Uning molyar massasi $M_r(2) = 0,2431 \times x / 0,003026 = 80x$. Harorat oshishi bilan endi metallmas oksidi ajralganini va o'rta tuz yoki metall oksidi qoldiqda qolganini taxmin qilish mumkin. Bunday molyar massali uchuvchan oksidga ega bo'lib, peroksidli birikmalar

hosil qiladigan va ikki asosli kuchli kislotaga ega element S – oltin-gugurut, ajralgan oksid esa SO_3 , C kislota – H_2SO_4 . A modda esa peroksodisulfat kislota tuzi – $\text{Me}_{2n}\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$. Titrlashda sarflangan EDTA va NaOH hajmlaridan bilish mumkinki, $\text{Me:S} = 1:2$. A ning molyar massasi – $1,000 / 0,003026 = 330,46 \text{ g/mol}$; $\Rightarrow A_r(\text{Me}) = 330,46 - 192 = 138,4 \text{ g/mol}$; eng yaqin element Ba. A – BaS_2O_8 .

2.

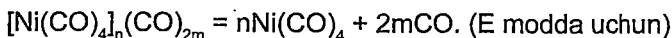
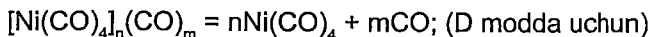


3.



81-masala

1. Masalaning yechimiga kalit B1 gaz va uning maydalangan Ni bilan reaksiyasida olinadigan F modda xossalari hisoblanadi. B1 gaz zaharlilikini va F modda suyuqlik ekanligiga e'tibor qaratsak, unda B1 ning CO ekanligini, F esa $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$ ligini bilamiz. A4 va A5 dan olingan D va E moddalarning parchalanish tenglamasini yozsak:



Gomologlar bir birlik CO ga farq qilishini inobatga olsak: $4n + 2m - 4n + m = 1$; $\Rightarrow m = 1$ bo'ladi. 1 mol D dan 1 mol $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$ hosil bo'ladi deb hisoblasak: D – NiC_5O_5 ; E – NiC_6O_6 ; tegishli A4 va A5 lar esa $\text{K}_2\text{C}_5\text{O}_5$ va $\text{K}_2\text{C}_6\text{O}_6$. Qolgan gomologlarni gomologik farq orqali osongina topib olishimiz mumkin: A3 – $\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{O}_4$; A2 – $\text{K}_2\text{C}_3\text{O}_3$;

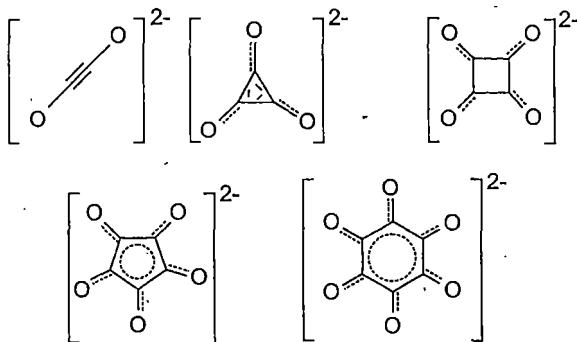
A1 – $K_2C_2O_2$. Javobimizni A5 va A1 tuzlari massalari nisbati orqali tekshiramiz: $\frac{M(A4)}{M(A1)} = \frac{24}{13} = 1,836$. C modda katta ehtimol bilan glioksal, chunki gidroliz havosiz muhitda boryapti.

2.

- 1) $2K + 2CO \rightarrow K_2C_2O_2$;
- 2) $4K + 11CO \rightarrow K_2C_5O_5 + K_2C_6O_6$;
- 3) $K_2C_2O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow CH(O)CH(O) + 2KOH$;
- 4) $3K_2C_2O_2 + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow K_2C_6O_6 + 4KOH$;
- 5) $2K_2C_5O_5 + O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 4KOH + 10CO$;
- 6) $2K_2C_6O_6 + O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 4KOH + 12CO$;
- 7) $Ni^{2+} + 3H_2O + K_2C_5O_5 \rightarrow NiC_5O_5 \cdot 3H_2O \downarrow + 2K^+$;
- 8) $Ni + 4CO \rightarrow Ni(CO)_4$;
- 9) $Ni^{2+} + 2H_2O + K_2C_6O_6 \rightarrow NiC_6O_6 \cdot 2H_2O \downarrow + 2K^+$;
- 10) $NiC_5O_5 \rightarrow Ni(CO)_4 + CO$;
- 11) $NiC_6O_6 \rightarrow Ni(CO)_4 + 2CO$.

3. B1 – is gazi, C – glioksal.

4.



82-masala

1. B gazning zichligi orqali uning molyar massasini aniqlaymiz: $M_r(B) = 22,4 \times 1,83 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$, bu N_2O ga to'g'ri keladi. Agar N_2O A kislotadan olinayotganini e'tiborga olsak, unda A moddada azot +1 oksidlanish darajasida bo'lishi kerak. Azot +1 oksidlanish darajasi

da bo'lgan va N_2O ajratadigan kislota bu $H_2N_2O_2$. F kislota azotning oksidlanish darajasi +2 bo'lishi kerak, chunki A kislota +1 va nitrit kislota +3 oksidlanish darajasiga ega. Bundan osongina xulosa qilish mumkinki, F – $H_2N_2O_3$. A kislota HCl orqali parchalashini azotning disproporsiyalanishi bilan tushuntirish mumkin. D kislota eritmada ikki xil tautomer holida bo'lishi, bu uning HNO_2 ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Ajralgan gaz C – esa N_2 bo'ladi. Ikkinchi kislota E esa HNO_3 bo'ladi.

2.

- 1) $2NaNO_2 + 4Na(Hg) + 2H_2O \rightarrow Na_2N_2O_2 + 4NaOH$;
- 2) $Na_2N_2O_2 + 2AgNO_3 \rightarrow Ag_2N_2O_2 + 2NaNO_3$;
- 3) $NaOH + CH_3COOH \rightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O$;
- 4) $Ag_2N_2O_2 + 2CH_3COOH \rightarrow 2CH_3COOAg + N_2O\uparrow + H_2O$;
- 5) $3Ag_2N_2O_2 + 6HCl \rightarrow 6AgCl + 2N_2\uparrow + 2HNO_2 + 2H_2O$;
- 6) $5Ag_2N_2O_2 + 10HCl \rightarrow 10AgCl + 4N_2\uparrow + 2HNO_3 + 4H_2O$;
- 7) $2NH_2OH + 4KMnO_4 + 6KOH \rightarrow K_2N_2O_2 + 4K_2MnO_4 + 6H_2O$;
- 8) $K_2N_2O_2 + 2KMnO_4 + 2KOH \rightarrow K_2N_2O_3 + 2K_2MnO_4 + H_2O$;
- 9) $K_2N_2O_3 + 2KMnO_4 + 2KOH \rightarrow 2KNO_2 + 2K_2MnO_4 + H_2O$;
- 10) $(NH_3OH)HSO_4 + NaNO_2 \rightarrow N_2O\uparrow + NaHSO_4 + 2H_2O$;
- 11) $(NH_3OH)HSO_4 + NaNO_2 \rightarrow H_2N_2O_2 + NaHSO_4 + H_2O$;
- 12) $H_2N_2O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + N_2O\uparrow$;
- 13) $5H_2N_2O_2 + 8KMnO_4 + 14HNO_3 \rightarrow 8KNO_3 + 8Mn(NO_3)_2 + 12H_2O$;
- 14) $H_2N_2O_2 + 4KMnO_4 + 6KOH \rightarrow 2KNO_2 + 4K_2MnO_4 + 4H_2O$;
- 15) $H_2N_2O_2 + HNO_2 \rightarrow N_2\uparrow + HNO_3 + H_2O$;
- 16) $H_2N_2O_2 + 2HNO_2 \rightarrow 4NO\uparrow + 2H_2O$.

83-masala

1. X suyuqlikka metall natriy qo'shilganda ko'k rangning hosil bo'lishi, bu suyuqlik kondensatlanib olinishi uning ammiak ekanligidan dalolat beradi, X – NH_3 . Endi e'tiborimizni reaksiya uchun olingan moddalar miqdorlariga qaratamiz: bunda mor tuzi va natriyning miqdorlari eng kam, ammiak va Y modda massalari esa ancha ko'p ekanligini hisobga olsak, Na va mor tuzi katalizator sifatida qo'shilganini, asosiy reaksiya esa ammiak va Y modda orasida

borishini bilamiz. Shuningdek, Y va B komplekslarning massalari orasidagi farq ammiakning birikishi hisobiga kompleks hosil bo'lish reaksiyasi borayotganligini bildiradi. Y va B larning molyar massalarini topamiz:

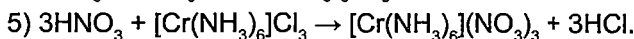
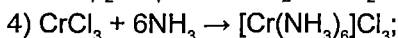
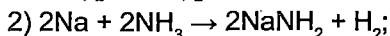
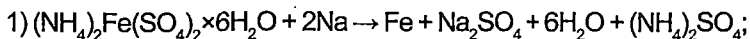
$$M_r(Y) = 12,5 / 0,079 = 158,22 \text{ g/mol va}$$

$$M_r(B) = 20 / 0,079 = 253,16 \text{ g/mol.}$$

Reaksiyalar davomida ranglar o'zgarishiga e'tibor qaratilsa, Y modda qandaydir oraliq metall tuzi ekanligini bilish qiyin emas. Jarayonda Y modda NH_3 bilan ta'sirlashib ammiakli kompleks – B ni hosil qiladi. Keyinchalik bu tuzni tozalash uchun HCl da yuvilishi esa kompleks aynan oraliq metall tashkil etgani uchun gidrolizni oldini olish maqsadida qilingani bilan tushuntiriladi. Bu holatda shunga ahamiyat berish kerakki, kompleks tarkibidagi tashqi sferadagi anionlar HCl ning konsentrlangan eritmasi bilan ishlanganda Cl^- anionlariga almashishi mumkin. Biroq masala shartida yuvish natijasida B olinayotgani aytilmoqda, bu B tarkibida avvaldan anion sifatida xlor bo'lganligini bildiradi. Y va B moddalarning molyar massalari qism qiymatli ekanligi ham shunga ishora qiladi. U holda, Y xlorid bo'ladi, uning molyar massasidan shuni bilishimiz mumkinki, metall 3- yoki 4-davr elementi, sababi 5-davr metallari atom massasi 158,33 dan katta. B va Y molyar massalari farqi $253,16 - 158,22 = 94,94 \text{ g/mol}$ 5,58 ta NH_3 molekulasiga to'g'ri keladi: $94,94 / 17 = 5,58$. Masalada taxminiy hisoblashlar olib borilayotgani va birikadigan ammiak molekulari soni butun son bo'lishi kerakligini hisobga olib ammiak yoki 5 ta yoki 6 ta molekula bo'lib birikkanini bilish qiyin emas. Y ni MeCl_n deb hisoblagan holda, metallni aniqlaymiz. Faqatgina trixlorid bo'lgan holatda, metallga Cr – xrom to'g'ri keladi. Aynan xromning ammiakli komplekslari juda ko'p va uning turli rangli kationlar hosil qilishi bu variantni maqullaydi, Y – CrCl_3 . U ammiak bilan quyidagicha komplekslarni hosil qilishi mumkin: $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$; $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$; $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl}$. Lekin masala shartidan birikkan ammiak molekulari soni 5,58 ekanligini hisobga olib, faqatgina $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ yoki $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$ dan biri B bo'lishi mumkinligini bilamiz. Shu o'rinda masalada B kompleks konsentrlangan HNO_3 bilan yuvilganda toza A modda cho'kkani aytilgan. A moddaning massasi B gan katta, bu B tarkibidagi tashqi sferadagi xlorid ionlarining NO_3^- ionlariga almashganidan dalolat, nitrat ionlari massasi xlorid ionlari

massasidan katta! $M_r(A) = 20 / 0,75 \times 0,079 = 337,55 \text{ g/mol}$. Bitta Cl^- nitratga almashganida massa 26,5 ga ortishini bilsak, B dan A hosil bo'lishida massa 84,3 ga ortayapti, $84,3 / 26,5 = 3,1$. Bundan B ning nitrat kislotasi bilan ta'sirlashuvidan 3 mol xlorid ioni o'rniga 3 mol nitrat ioni almashganini bilamiz. A ning tarkibi $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6](\text{NO}_3)_3$ ga to'g'ri keladi, o'z-o'zidan B ga $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ mos keladi.

2.



3. Jarayonda katalizator sifatida NaNH_2 ishtirok etyapti. Aslida suyuq ammiak bilan natriy oddiy sharoitda amid hosil qilmaydi, reaksiya juda sekin ketadi: o'zgina amid hosil bo'lishi uchun ham bir necha sutka sarflanadi. Aynan mor tuzi uning hosil bo'lishini ancha tezlatadi. Natriy amidning ammiakdagi eritmasi juda kuchli asos hisoblanadi. Qo'shimcha reaksiyalarning ketmasligini aynan muhitning kuchli ishqoriyligi belgilaydi. A ning sistematik nomi – xrom(III) geksamminnitrat, trivial nomi esa Lyuteoxromtrinitrat.

84-masala

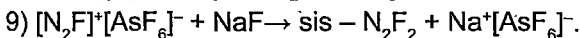
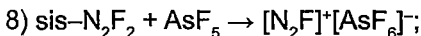
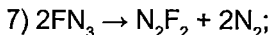
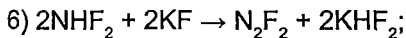
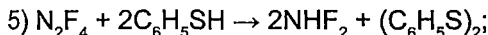
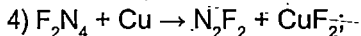
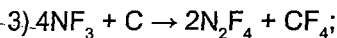
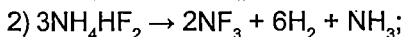
1. F modda shishani yemirsa, tarkibida fluor saqlashi kerak. F ning binar ekanligini hisobga olib, tarkibini X_nF_m kabi belgilaymiz. $M_r(\text{F}) = 33 \times 2 = 66 \text{ g/mol}$, $66 = \text{Xn} + 19m$.

	n = 1	n = 2	n = 3	n = 4
m = 1	X = 47	X = 23,5	X = 15,7	X = 11,75
m = 2	X = 28	X = 14	X = 9,3	X = 7
m = 3	X = 9	X = 4,5	X = 3	X = 1,25

Ushbu elementlardan faqatgina C, Si va N ning CF_4 , SiF_2 va N_2F_2 moddalari haqiqatga yaqin, bulardan esa faqatgina N_2F_2 izomer holida bo'lishi mumkin, F – N_2F_2 . C, D, G moddalar tarkibini esa ularning binar ekanligini hisobga olib va vodorodga nisbatan zich-

ligidan foydalanib topamiz: C — NF₃; D — N₂F₄; G — FN₃. D modda C₆H₅SH bilan ta'sirlashganda (C₆H₅S)₂ ajralmoqda. E tarkibida N, F dan tashqari H ham bor. 1 mol D ga 2 mol H atomi birikishidan va E ning molyar massasi 52 ekanligidan tarkibi HNF₂ ga to'g'ri kelishini aniqlaymiz. A va B moddalar ham N, F va H dan iborat ekanligini bilamiz va bunday tarkibli eng kichik molyar massali modda NH₄F, M_r = 35 g/mol. Ammo A va B ning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 9,25 va 9,5. Bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, A ning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi u parchalangan holatda aniqlangan. Aynan HF va NH₃ ning 1:1 nisbatdagi aralashmasi molyar massasi 18,5. Agar B modda A ni qizdirish usuli bilan olinayotganini hisobga olsak, unda: 19 = 20x + 17(1 - x) bu tenglamadan x = 0,667 ya'ni HF va NH₃ 2:1 mol nisbatda, B — NH₄HF₂. N₂F₂ ning sis-izomeri bilan AsF₅ bilan ta'sirlashuvidan hosil bo'lgan H modda sis-izomerni trans-izomerdan ajratish uchun olingan. Uning tarkibiga [N₂F]⁺[AsF₆]⁻ to'g'ri keladi.

2.



3. $\Delta_r G = -RT \ln K_p$ ekanligini bilgan hold, K_p ni topamiz. Daltonning parsial bosimlar qonuniga asosan K_p ni izomerlarning mol ulushlari orqali ham ifodalash mumkin:

$$K_p = \frac{p(\text{sis})}{p(\text{trans})} = \frac{\chi(\text{sis})}{\chi(\text{trans})} = \frac{0,982}{1-0,982} = 54,55;$$

T = 373 °C da

$$\Delta_r G = -RT \ln K_p = -8,314 \times 373 \times \ln 54,55 = 12,402 \text{ kJ/mol.}$$

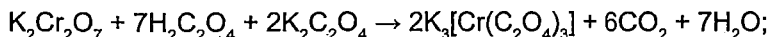
4. G birikma HN₃ kabi chiziqli tuzilishga ega. H kationi N₂F⁺ esa N₂O bilan izoelektron, shu sabab bu moddani ham N₂O kabi chiziqli tuzilishga ega deb taxmin qilishimiz mumkin.

85-masala

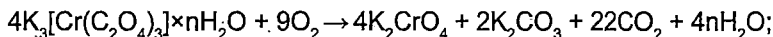
1. Reagentlarning mol miqdorlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$n(K_2Cr_2O_7) : n(K_2C_2O_4 \times H_2O) : n(H_2C_2O_4 \times 2H_2O) = \\ \frac{2,5}{294} : \frac{3}{184} : \frac{9,65}{126} = 1:2:7.$$

Shu koeffitsiyentlar orqali reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



$K_3[Cr(C_2O_4)_3]$ kislorod ishtirokida qizdirilganda K_2CrO_4 va K_2CO_3 ga parchalanadi. Lekin bu holatda massa kamayishi masala shartini qanoatlantirmaydi. A modda kristallogidrat bo'lgan:

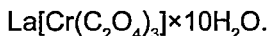


$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{4 \cdot 194 + 2 \cdot 138}{4(433 + 18n)} = 0,5402.$$

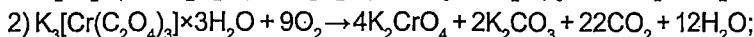
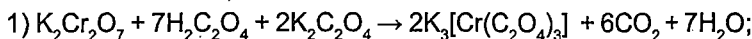
tenglamani yechsak, $n = 3$; A – $K_3[Cr(C_2O_4)_3] \times 3H_2O$. B qoldiq esa $2K_2CrO_4 + K_2CO_3$ ekanligi ma'lum. Uni suvda eritib olingan eritмага $BaCl_2$ ta'sir ettirilsa $BaCrO_4$ va $BaCO_3$ aralashmasining sariq cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladi. Bu cho'kma HNO_3 da eritilganda CO_2 ajratib eriydi. Hosil bo'lgan och-apelsin rang esa xromat ionining kislotali muhitda dixromat ioniga aylanishidir. Lantan saqlagan D moddaning tarkibini aniqlaymiz:

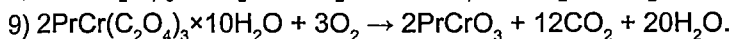
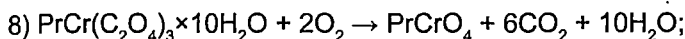
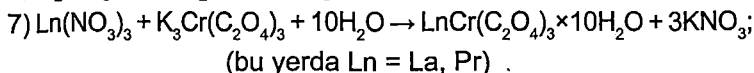
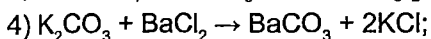
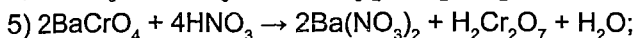
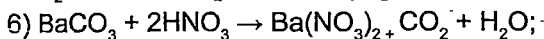
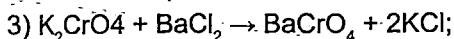
$$n(La):n(Cr):n(C):n(H):n(O) = \frac{22,2}{138,96} : \frac{8,15}{52} : \frac{11,7}{12} : \frac{3,15}{1} : \frac{54,8}{16} = 0,1597:$$

$$:0,975:3,15:3,42 = 1:1,6:2,20:21,8 \approx 1:1,6:2,20:22 \text{ ya'ni}$$

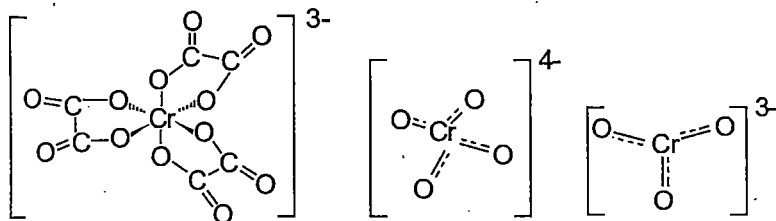


Prazeodim uchun D modda formulasi – $Pr[Cr(C_2O_4)_3] \times 10H_2O$. Sirkon minerali $ZrSiO_4$ tarkibga ega. Agar Pr saqlagan D modda $600^\circ C$ qizdirilganda sirkon bilan izostrukturali E modda olinsa, u holda, E – $PrCrO_4$ ga to'g'ri keladi. Bu modda hosil bo'lishi masala shartida ko'rsatilgan massa kamayishini ham tushuntiradi. D $900^\circ C$ gacha qizdirilsa massa 62,19% ga kamaymoqda, ya'ni E ga nisbatan yanada ko'proq. Massa kamayishini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, F modda tarkibi $PrCrO_3$ ga to'g'ri keladi.

2.



3. A moddada ko'zgu izomeriyasi kuzatiladi. Oksalat ionlari halqa shaklida Cr ni uchta tekislikdan o'rab olgan.



4. A – Cr(+3), K(+1); B – Cr(+6), K(+1); C – Cr(+6), Ba(+2);
D – Cr(+3), Ln(+3);

E – Cr(+4), Pr(+4); F – Cr(+3), Pr(+3).

5. E tarkibida Cr(+4) da 2 ta va Pr(+4) da 1 ta, jami 3 ta toq elektron bor. F tarkibida

Cr(+3) da 3 ta, Pr(+3) da 2 ta, jami 5 ta toq elektron bor.

86-masala

1. D modda tarkibida azot saqlashi aniq D – NaN_3 . E ning binar ekanligini hisobga olsak, uning tarkibini X_nN_m holida belgilaymiz:

$$\frac{nX}{nX + 14m} = 0,1765; \text{ tenglamani yechsak, } X = 3m / n; \text{ ko'rinish turib-}$$

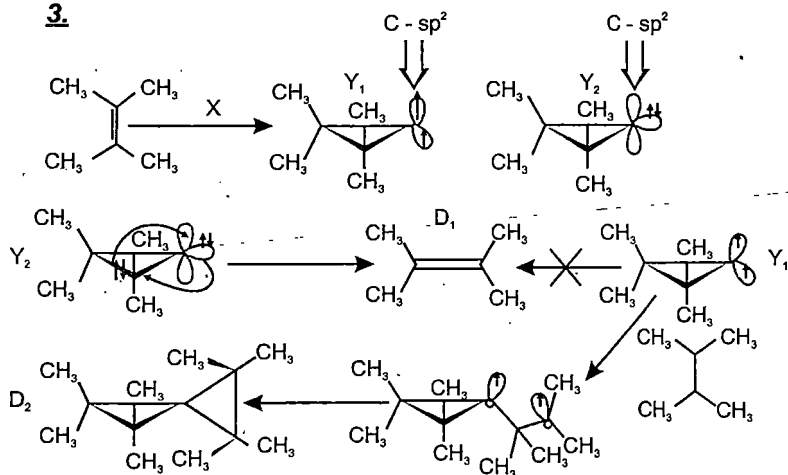
diki, X element kichik davr elementi, uning massasi ancha kichik. 3 ga karrali-bo'lgan elementlardan faqatgina X – C – uglerod masala shartini qanoatlantiradi. NaNH_2 bilan C ning reaksiyasidan, NaCN – B olinsa, unga xlor ta'sir ettirilganda, xlorlan C – CNCl - hosil

bo'lad. CNCl va NaN_3 ta'siridan esa NaCl va E modda - $\text{N}_3\text{-CN}$ hosil bo'lad.

2.

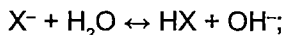
- 1) $\text{NaNH}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{NaCN} + \text{H}_2$;
- 2) $\text{NaNH}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaN}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{NaCN} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{ClCN} + \text{NaCl}$;
- 4) $\text{ClCN} + \text{NaN}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_3\text{CN} + \text{NaCl}$;
- 5) $\text{CN}_4 \rightarrow \text{C} + 2\text{N}_2$.

3.



87-masala

1-2. A moddani sxemani analiz qilib turib aniqlash mumkin: natriy NH_3 bilan $\text{C} - \text{NaNH}_2$ ni hosil qilsa, keyin natriy amid N_2O bilan natriy azid $\text{G} - \text{NaN}_3$ ni beradi. Kuchli kislota azid kislota siqib chiqaradi, $\text{A} - \text{HN}_3$. Endi E ni eritma pH qiymati va A ning dissoslanish konstantasi orqali topamiz. Agar D kuchli asos bo'lsa, unda gidroliz faqat azid kislota hisobidan boradi:



$$K = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = \frac{[\text{HX}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{X}^-]} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{c} = \frac{10^{-2 \cdot 5,4}}{c} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4,72}} = 5,248 \times 10^{-10} = >$$

$$c = 0,03 \text{ mol/l.}$$

E ning molyar massasini topamiz: $n(E) = 0,210 \times 0,03 / 1,05 = 0,006 \text{ mol}$; $M_r(E) = 0,612 / 0,006 = 102 \text{ g/mol}$, asos ikki negizli bo'lolmaydi, chunki bunda massa 204 g/mol bo'ladi. Masala shartida esa E ning molyar massasi 200 g/mol dan oshmasligi kerak. Azid kislota anioni massasi 42 bo'lsa, unda asos massasiga 60 to'g'ri keladi. Endi E modda yoqilganda olingan gazlar aralashmasini analiz qilamiz: Uning ishqorga to'la yutilmasligi tarkibida N_2 borligini bildiradi, gazlar aralashmasi CO_2 va N_2 dan iborat. $28x + 44(1-x) = 32$ bundan, $x = 0,75$ – qism N_2 va 0,25 qism CO_2 ya'ni 1:3 nisbatda.

$$C_xH_yN_z[N_3] = 102; (1)$$

$$C_xH_yN_z = 60; (2)$$

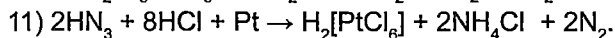
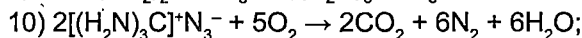
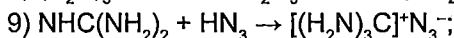
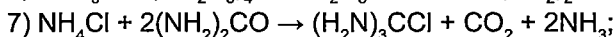
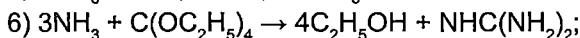
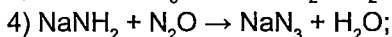
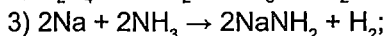
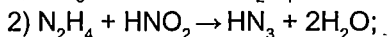
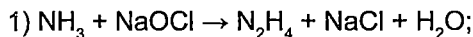
$$\frac{1,5 + 0,5z}{x} = \frac{3}{1} \rightarrow 3x = 0,5z + 1,5; (3)$$

tenglamalarni yechsak: $x = 1$; $z = 3$ va $y = 6$ qiymatlarini olamiz. Unda E formulasi $CH_6N_3[N_3]$. Kation $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ – guanidin kationi.

E – $[C(NH_2)_3]^+[N_3]^-$; D – $C(NH_2)_2NH$; F – NH_4Cl ; L – $C(NH_2)_3Cl$;

B – N_2H_4 ; K – $H_2[PtCl_6]$.

3.



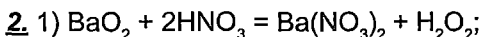
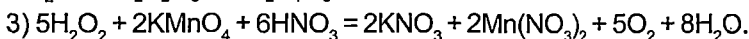
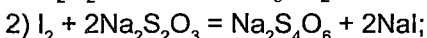
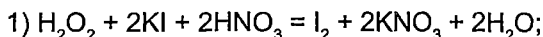
88-masala

1. A modda KI dan yodid ionini oksidlayapti va kaliy permanganatni qaytarmoqda, demak, A ham oksidlovchi, ham qaytaruvchi. Ikkala reaksiya uchun sarflangan elektronlar miqdorini topamiz:

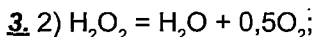
KI bilan reaksiyada $n(e^-) = 14,8 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,2 \times 205 / 10 = 0,06068$ mol;

KMnO_4 bilan esa $0,02 \times 8,9 \times 10^{-3} \times 5 \times 205 / 3 = 0,0608$ mol.

A ning olgan va beradigan elektronlari soni 1 : 1 nisbatda. Kislotali sharoitda bunday xossalarni namoyon qiluvchi moddalar kam, faqatgina 2 : 2 elektronlar nisbati peroksidlarga to'g'ri kelishi mumkin. 1 mol peroksid 2 mol elektron berishi (yoki olishini)ni inobatga olsak, A ning miqdori 0,0303 mol, bundan $M_r(A) = 5 / 0,0303 = 165,01$ g/mol; $A_r(E) = 165 - 32 = 133$ g/mol. Agar element II valentli bo'lsa, bu qiymat Ba atom massasiga juda yaqin. A – BaO_2 .



$$Q = \frac{c_p m (T_2 - T_1)}{n(A)} = \frac{4,18 \cdot 205 \cdot 1,26}{0,02958} = 36,47 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$



$$Q = \frac{c_p m (T_2 - T_1)}{n(A)} = \frac{4,18 \cdot 50 \cdot 5,15 \cdot 205}{0,02958 \cdot 50} = 149,2 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$

4. (2) jarayonda faqat gaz mahsulotlar hosil bo'lishi uchun suv ham bug'lanib ketishi kerak. Buning uchun avvalo suvning harorati 20°C dan 100°C gacha ko'tarilishi kerak. Eritmada H_2O_2 ning konsentratsiyasini $x\%$ deb olsak, 100 g eritmada x g H_2O_2 bo'ladi. Uning parchalanishi natijasida yana $18x / 34$ g suv hosil bo'ladi, jami suv massasi $100 - x + 0,524x = 100 - 0,4706x$ g. Shuncha miqdor suvning haroratini 100°C gacha qizdirish uchun $Q = 4,18 \times (100 - 0,4706x) \times 80$ kJ, suvning bug'lanishi uchun esa $(100 - 0,4706x) \times 2445$ kJ energiya kerak. Bu energiya faqatgina vodorod peroksidning parchalanishi hisobiga hosil bo'ladi, shunday ekan quyidagi tenglik o'rinli:

$$Q = x \times 149200 / 34 = (100 - 0,4706x) \times 2445 + 4,18 \times (100 - 0,4706x) \times 80;$$

tenglamani yechsak, $x = 48,8$; H_2O_2 ning konsentratsiyasi 48,80% dan kam bo'lmasligi kerak.

5. A ning tarkibini topishda aniq atom massalar olinmaganiga sabab, bariy peroksid nitrat kislotada eriganda hosil bo'lgan H_2O_2

darhol parchalana boshlaydi. Bunda haroratning ortganini ham hisobga olsak, ozgina miqdor vodorod peroksid-Kl bilan reaksiyaga kirishguncha parchalanib bo'lgan.

89-masala

1. Ko'p hollarda p-elementlarda NOD namoyon bo'lishi, ularning o'zida juftlashmagan elektron tutishi hisobiga bo'ladi. Toq elektron saqlagan zarrachalar yuqori energiyaga ega, chunki elektronning spin qiymati yuqori bo'ladi. Bunday zarrachaning reaksiya qobiliyati yuqori bo'lib, tezda moddalar bilan ta'sirlashib ketishi mumkin.

2. Har bir galogenid miqdori teng, chunki bir xil miqdorda X ishlatilmoqda. Birikkan galogen massalari tegishliicha 221, 139 va 62 mg. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, I moddada shu uchta galogendan eng og'iri, II da o'rtacha massali va III da esa eng yengil galogen bo'lishi kerak. Astatning bunday birikmalar hosil qilishi juda qiyinligini hisobga olsak, bu "uch mushketyor" F, Cl, Br, I lardan biri bo'lishi kerak. II galogenid tarkibida har qanday holda ham yoki Br yoki Cl bo'lishi kerak, sababi II moddadagi galogenid molyar massasi I va III dagilarga qaraganda o'rta holatni egallaydi. Cl va Br holatlari uchun qolgan ikki galogenidni tekshirib ko'ramiz. II moddada

Cl bo'lsa: Cl orqali I moddadagi galogenidni topamiz, $\frac{221}{139} = \frac{E}{35,5}$ bundan $E = 56,44$. Bunday galogen yo'q. Endi II modda tarkibida

Br bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan holni ko'ramiz: $\frac{221}{139} = \frac{E}{80}$; $E = 127,1$ bu

yod – I. Xuddi shunday III dagi galogenidni ham topsak: $\frac{62}{139} = \frac{E}{80}$;

$E = 35,6$ bu esa xlor; $\Rightarrow$ I – yodid, II – bromid, III – xlorid. Elementni topadigan bo'lsak: $\frac{100}{139} = \frac{E}{80}$; $E = 57,55$ faqatgina 2 valentli element

holida In – indiy to'g'ri keladi. Haqiqatan ham In uchun + 2 oksidlanish darajasi NOD hisoblanadi. I – InI_2 ; $InBr_2$; $InCl_2$ lar bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday oksidlanish darajasida indiy birikmalari noturg'un bo'lgani uchun, ular suvda eritilganda indiy +2 oksidlanish darajasidan disproporsiyalanib turg'unroq bo'lgan +3 va 0 darajalariga o'tadi. Cho'kma metall-indiy. IV, V, VI tuzlar esa InI_3 ; $InBr_3$; $InCl_3$.

3. I – III moddalar kristall holda ion tuzilishli, ya'ni $\text{In}^+[\text{InHal}_3]^-$ kabi tuzilgan. In^+ va In^{3+} ionlarida toq elektron yo'qligi sababli ular turg'un. Biroq eritmada InHal_2 cho'kmasi sekin-asta In va InHal_3 ga o'ta boshlaydi. Bu jarayon entropiya ortishi bilan borganligi uchun o'z-o'zidan boradi, ya'ni jarayon entropiya ortishi hisobiga to'g'ri reaksiya tomon boradi.

4. a) $\text{NO} + 2$; b) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 - 1$.

90-masala

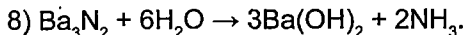
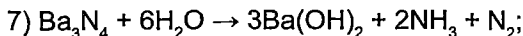
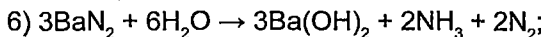
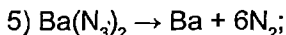
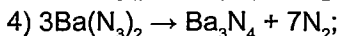
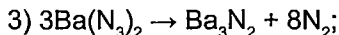
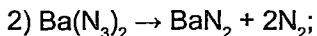
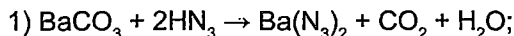
1. Tajribalarda D–E, Y moddalar bilan birgalikda doimiy azotning ajralishi B moddaning azid ekanligidan dalolat beradi. U holda X kislota azid kislota – HN_3 . Azid kislota tabiiy mineraldan o'simliklar ham ajratadigan gaz C ni hosil qilmoqda, bu holatda faqatgina A karbonat, C esa CO_2 varianti to'g'ri keladi. (E'tibor bering, ko'pchilikning hayoliga birinchi navbatda O_2 keladi, ammo CO_2 ajralayapti. O'simliklar ham nafas olishini unutmang!!!) B ning tarkibini $\text{Y}(\text{N}_3)_n$ kabi belgilasak, unda IV tajriba natijalari asosida metallni aniqlaymiz:

$$M_r(\text{B}) = 42n / 0,38 = 110,5n;$$

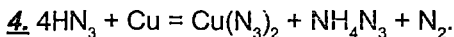
$$A_r(\text{Me}) = 110,5n - 42n = 68,5n;$$

$n = 2$ holatida Y – Ba. – bariy to'g'ri keladi. A modda BaCO_3 , B – $\text{Ba}(\text{N}_3)_2$, Qolgan moddalarni ham massa kamayishidan aniqlasak: D – BaN_2 ; E – Ba_3N_4 ; F – Ba_3N_2 ; G – gaz tabiiyki NH_3 ; H modda esa $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$.

2.



3. IV tajribada Ba guruhidagi boshqa elementlardan faqat Ca va Sr ni olish mumkin, Mg va Be juda turg'un nitridlar hosil qiladi.



5. Ba^{2+} zaharli bo'lganligi uchun BaCO_3 tirik organizmlar tarkibida to'planmaydi, CaCO_3 dan farqli o'laroq. Shuning uchun, BaCO_3 asosan mineral sifatida uchraydi.

91-masala

1. A–E moddalar tarkibi orqali X elementni aniqlaymiz.

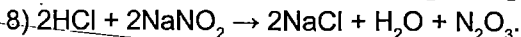
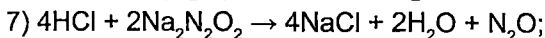
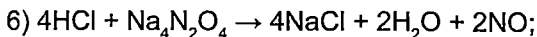
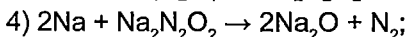
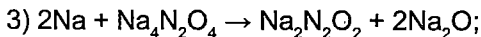
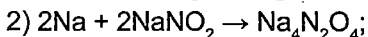
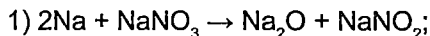
A modda uchun:

$$\frac{46,9}{23} : \frac{43,5}{16} : \frac{9,6}{nX} = 2,039 : 2,71 : \frac{9,6}{nX} = 1 : 1,33 : \frac{4,7}{nX} = 3 : 4 : \frac{14}{nX};$$

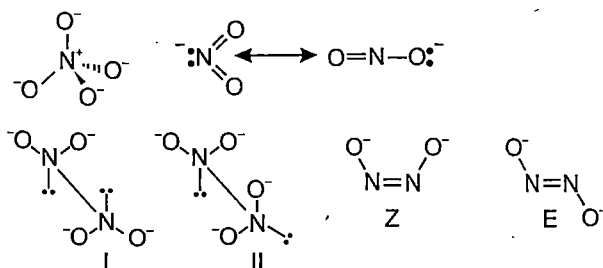
$$\text{B modda uchun: } \frac{33,3}{23} : \frac{46,4}{16} : \frac{20,3}{mX} = 1,447 : 2,9 : \frac{20,3}{mX} = 1 : 2 : \frac{14}{mX}.$$

Ko'rinib turibdiki, X element azot. Qolgan moddalarni analiz qilishimiz shart emas deb o'ylayman. A–E moddalardagi elementlarning massa ulushlari orqali ularning formulasini aniqlashimiz qiyin emas: A – Na_3NO_4 ; B – NaNO_2 ; C – $\text{Na}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$; D – $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$; E – Na_2O . NaNO_2 xlorid kislotada erib F – N_2O_3 ni ajratadi, $\text{Na}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ esa HCl bilan ta'sirlashishida G – NO ni hosil qiladi, $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ holatida bo'lsa H – N_2O ajraladi.

2.



3.

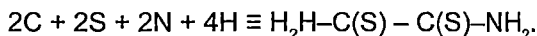


4.

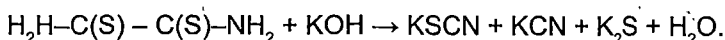
- 1) $\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_3\text{NO}_4$;
- 2) $2\text{NaNO}_2 + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow \text{Na}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$; (suyuq NH_3 da)
- 3) $2\text{NaNO}_2 + 4\text{Na}(\text{Hg}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{NaOH} + \text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$;
- 4) $\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_2 + \text{PbO}$.

92-masala

1. Sxemani analiz qilamiz: A ning KOH bilan ta'siridan B olinayapti. A ning o'zi CO_2 va NH_3 dan olinishini hisobga olsak, u holda B KCN ekanligi aniq, A esa HCN. C modda $\text{Me}(\text{CN})_n$, CH_3I bilan $\text{Me}(\text{CN})_n$ ta'sirlashganda I- va CN^- almashinadi; $\Rightarrow$ X guruh – CN^- , $\text{CH}_3\text{X} - \text{CH}_3\text{CN}$. C modda qizdirilganda D modda hosil bo'lmoqda. D tarkibida X fragment saqlashi kerak, shuningdek, uning gidrolizga uchrashini hisobga olsak, D – $(\text{CN})_2$ bo'ladi. KHS bilan ta'sirlashib E – $\text{S}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ ni hosil qiladi, buni uning yonish tenglamasida hosil bo'lgan mahsulotlar mol nisbatlaridan ham bilsa bo'ladi:



tuzilishga to'g'ri keladi, uning KOH bilan reaksiyasida esa gidroliz boradi:



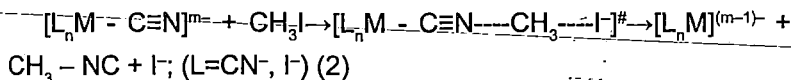
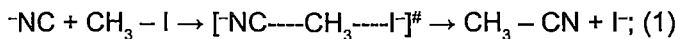
Olingan mahsulotlardan faqat KSCN gina H_2SO_4 bilan ta'sirlashib, W – COS – molyar massasi 60 g/mol bo'lgan gazni hosil qilishi mumkin. G moddani aniqlash qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi menimcha, G – $\text{Me}(\text{SCN})_n$. Uning Br_2 bilan ta'siridan H – BrSCN olinadi, keyinchalik esa BrSCN ning KCN bilan ta'siridan X-Y ya'ni $\text{CN}-\text{SCN}$ hosil bo'lmoqda. Shunday qilib, ikkinchi fragment Y – SCN^- ekan. Bu jarayonda yana F – KBr ham hosil bo'ladi.

2.

- 1) $\text{CO} + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{HCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{HCN} + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KCN}$;
- 3) $\text{CaCN}_2 + \text{C} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KCN} + \text{CaCO}_3$;
- 4) $n\text{CN}^- + \text{M}^{n+} \rightarrow \text{M}(\text{CN})_n$;
- 5) $\text{M}(\text{CN})_n + n\text{CH}_3\text{I} \rightarrow n\text{CH}_3\text{NC} + \text{MI}_n$;
- 6) $\text{M}(\text{CN})_n \rightarrow \text{M} + n / 2 (\text{CN})_2$;
- 7) $(\text{CN})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow (\text{NH}_2)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_2$ yoki $(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$;
- 8) $(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{KHS} \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{S} + [\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{S})]_2$;
- 9) $[\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{S})]_2 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2 + \text{N}_2$;
- 10) $4\text{KOH} + [\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{S})]_2 \rightarrow \text{KSCN} + \text{K}_2\text{S} + \text{KCN} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $\text{KSCN} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4 + \text{KHSO}_4 + \text{COS}\uparrow$;
- 12) $\text{M}^{n+} + n\text{SCN}^- \rightarrow \text{M}(\text{SCN})_n$;
- 13) $4\text{M}(\text{SCN})_n = 2\text{M}_2\text{S}_n + n\text{C}_3\text{N}_4 + n\text{CS}_2$;
- 14) $\text{M}(\text{SCN})_n + n / 2\text{Br}_2 \rightarrow n / 2(\text{SCN})_2 + \text{MBr}_n$;
- 15) $(\text{SCN})_2 + \text{KCN} \rightarrow \text{KSCN} + \text{S}(\text{CN})_2$;
- 16) $3(\text{SCN})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HCN} + 5\text{HSCN}$.

3. M^{n+} sifatida Ag^+ , Hg^{2+} , Bi^{3+} larni ishlatish mumkin.

4. Ushbu hodisani osongina QYKA usulida tushuntirish mumkin. Bunda yumshoq kislota yumshoq asos bilan ta'sirlashadi. CH_3I yumshoq kislota hisoblanadi va CN^- dagi manfiy zaryad C va N o'rtasida taqsimlangan. C bunda yumshoq asos hisoblanadi va natijada CH_3I dagi C bilan bog'lanib nitril (1) hosil qiladi. $\text{M}(\text{CN})_n$ kompleksida esa CN^- dagi manfiy zaryad bilan M^{n+} dagi musbat zaryad o'zaro kompensatsiyalangan, shu sababli, bu holatda CH_3 guruhga azot atomi hujum qiladi va natijada izosian birikma (2) hosil bo'ladi:

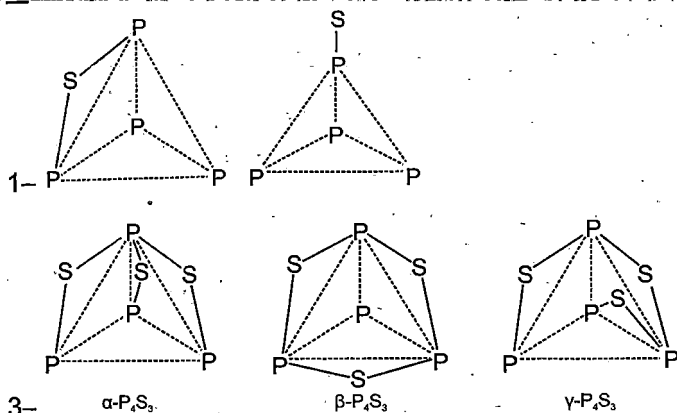
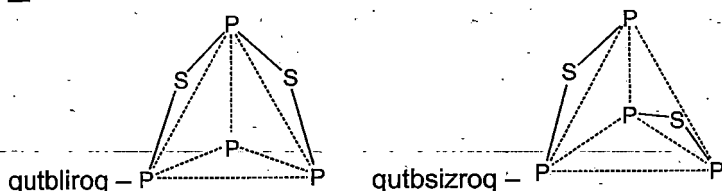
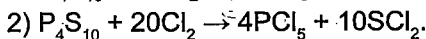
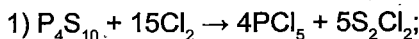


93-masala

1. Moddalardagi elementlarning massa ulushlarini bilgan holda har bir modda uchun $z = \frac{\omega\%(A)}{\omega\%(B)}$ qiymatini topamiz. So'ngra barcha moddalarning z qiymatlari nisbatini topamiz:

Modda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
z	0,259	0,5181	0,7765	1,0354	1,294	1,812	2,588
z_n / z_1	1	2	3	4	5	7	10

$y = \frac{\omega\%(B)}{\omega\%(A)}$ qiymatni topadigan bo'lsak, moddalardagi A atomlari soni doimiy ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin. Faqat B atomlari soni o'zgaryapti. Endi e'tiborimizni moddalardagi bog'lar soniga qaratamiz: 1 moddadan 2 moddaga o'tganda B atomlari soni bittaga oshmoqda va A-A bog'lari bittaga kamayib, A-B bog'i ikkitaga oshmoqda, 2 dan 3 moddaga o'tganda ham shu holat kuzatilmoqda, bundan bitta A-A bog' o'rniga ikkita A-B bog'i to'g'ri kelishini bilib olish mumkin. Agar 1 moddada bitta B borligini hisobga olsak, bu holatda B atomi A bilan ikkita bog' hosil qilib turibdi, A-A bog'lari soni esa 5 ta. Agar A oddiy modda holida bo'lganda edi, unda A-A bog'lari soni 6 ta bo'lardi, sababi ikkita A-B bog'i bitta A-A bog'ga teng. Bundan tashqari, 5, 6, 7 moddalarda B atomlari A bilan oddiy bog' ham hosil qilmoqda. 7 moddada A-A bog'lar yo'qligidan undagi A atomlari sonini hisoblash mumkin, $N(A) = 16 - 6 \times 2 = 4$ ta. Barcha moddalarda A ning atomlari soni bir xil ekanligini hisobga olsak, 4 modda tarkibi A_4B_4 holida bo'ladi. 4 moddada A va B ning massa ulushlari deyarli tengligini hisobga olsak, A va B ning atom massalari ham juda yaqin bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, bu moddalarning fizik xossalarini hisobga olib, ularning metallmas birikmalari ekanligini bilamiz. Ushbu shartlarni faqatgina $A = P$ va $B = S$ (atom massalari 32 va 33 g/mol) varianti qanoatlantiradi. U holda 1 – 7 moddalar: P_4S , P_4S_2 , P_4S_3 , P_4S_4 , P_4S_5 , P_4S_7 , P_4S_{10} .

2.**3.****4.**

Ikkinchi reaksiyaning ketishiga sabab, PCl_5 kuchli Lyuis kislotasi hisoblanadi va S_2Cl_2 ning yana xlorlanishiga sharoit yaratadi. Olingan mahsulotlar agregat holati esa PCl_5 ning SCl_2 dagi suyuq eritmasi hisoblanadi.

94-masala

1. "A modda X metallni azot dioksidi bilan ta'sirlashtirib olinadi..."

A ning KI bilan reaksiyasi orqali ajralgan yodni titrlashga ketgan natriy tiosulfat miqdori orqali X elementni aniqlaymiz. $n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = n(e^-) = 25 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,05 = 1,25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$. A ning molyar massasi:

$M_r(A) = 0,07944n / 0,00125 = 63,55n \text{ g/mol}$. Bu yerda, n – metall olgan elektronlar soni. Faqatgina $n = 4$ holatida va MeO_4 formula-

ga Os – osmiy to'g'ri keladi. Haqiqatan ham, osmiy sakkiz oksid kuchsiz kislotasi xossasini namoyon qiladi. Umuman olganda, osmiy masala shartini qanoatlantiradi. X – Os, A – OsO_4 . B ni olishda osmiyning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarmasa, u holda bu birikish reaksiyasi. K va N ning mol nisbatlari 1:1 bo'ladi. Agar bitta K atomi bor deb olsak, B da K va N dan tashqari atomlar guruhiga 238,2 g/mol massa to'g'ri keladi. Os ning tetraedr qurshovda ekanligini hisobga olsak, B tarkibi – $\text{K}[\text{NOsO}_3]$ ga to'g'ri keladi. C moddani $n\text{KOH} \times \text{OsO}_4$ holida belgilab, masala shartida aytilganidek, Os oktaedr qurshovida ekanligiga e'tibor qaratamiz, ya'ni osmiyning koordinatsion soni 6 ga teng. Bundan, $n = 2$ ekanligini bilish qiyin emas. E oksid tabiiyki OsO_2 , D moddada esa Os +8 bilan +4 oksidlanish darajalari orasidagi oksidlanish darajasini namoyon qilishi kerak: +6. Uning gidrat ekanligini hisobga olib, tarkibini $\text{K}_2\text{OsO}_4 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ holida belgilasak bo'ladi. D ning disproporsiyalanishidan hosil bo'lgan OsO_4 va OsO_2 larning miqdorlari yig'indisi $6,25 \times 10^{-4}$ mol. Undan D ning molyar massasini topsak: $M_r(D) = 0,2301 / 6,25 \times 10^{-4} = 368,16$; bundan $n = 2$; $\Rightarrow D - \text{K}_2\text{OsO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

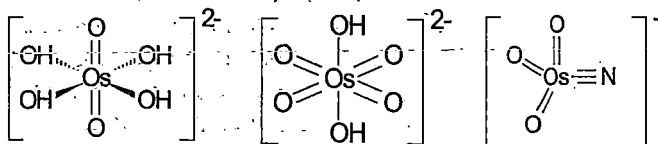
2.

- 1) $\text{Os} + 2\text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{OsO}_4 + \text{N}_2$;
- 2) $\text{OsO}_4 + 4\text{I}^- + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{OsO}_2 + 2\text{I}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{I}_2 + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{I}^-$;
- 4) $2\text{K}_2\text{OsO}_4 + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 4\text{K}^+ + \text{OsO}_4 + \text{OsO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $\text{OsO}_4 + \text{KOH} + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{K}[\text{NOsO}_3] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 6) $\text{OsO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{OsO}_4(\text{OH})_2]$;
- 7) $[\text{OsO}_4(\text{OH})_2]^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow [\text{OsO}_2(\text{OH})_4]^{2-} + 2\text{OH}^-$.

3. A, B; C da + 8, D moddada esa + 6.

4. B – $\text{K}[\text{NOsO}_3]$; C – $\text{K}_2[\text{OsO}_4(\text{OH})_2]$; D – $\text{K}_2[\text{OsO}_2(\text{OH})_4]$.

Rengenostuktur analiz C modda suv molekullari saqlamasligini ko'rsatdi. Chunki C tarkibida suv molekullari OH guruh kabi Os ni qurshab turadi, kompleksning ichki sferasida.



95-masala

1. Moddalarning ta'sirlashuvida oltingugurt birikmalari ishlatilishi, sulsen dorisi va B2 kislota haqidagi ma'lumotlardan B guruhdagi moddalar S – oltingugurt birikmalari ekanligini va Y – S ligini bilish qiyin emas. A modda tarkibini bilgan holda X elementni topamiz:

$$\text{miz: } \frac{32n}{0,448} - 32 = 39,44n; n = 2 \text{ holatida } A_r(X) = 39,44 \times 2 = 78,86 \text{ g/mol};$$

X – Se ga mos keladi. A – SeS_2 ; u yoqilsa SeO_2 – A1 va SO_2 – B1 hosil bo'ladi, ikki oksidning suv ishtirokidagi reaksiyasida A2 – Se bilan B2 – H_2SO_4 hosil bo'ladi. SO_2 gazi KOH bilan ta'sirlashsa, B3 – K_2SO_3 olinadi, u qizdirilganda oltingugurt disproporsiyalanib: B5 – K_2SO_4 hamda K_2S ni hosil qiladi. Keyinchalik, K_2SO_4 ionalmashinuvchi smolada K^+ ionlarini H^+ ionlariga almashib H_2SO_4 ni hosil qiladi. SO_2 kislorodda oksidlanib B4 – SO_3 ni hosil qiladi. SO_3 esa 1 ekvivalent H_2S bilan ta'sirlashib B5 – $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ni hosil qiladi. Tiosulfat kislota suvda tezgina parchalanib B – S; B1 – SO_2 va H_2O ni beradi. SeO_2 ham KOH bilan A3 – K_2SeO_3 ni hosil qiladi. E'tibor bergan bo'lsangiz K_2SO_3 ga Se, K_2SeO_3 ga esa S ta'sir ettirilib izomer bo'lgan C1 va C2 moddalar olinayapti. Bunda yagona variant – C1 – $\text{K}_2\text{SeO}_3\text{S}$; C2 esa $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Se}$. A6 ga H_2SeO_3 to'g'ri keladi. A4 H_2SeO_4 ekanligi aniq. A5 esa K_2SeO_4 , unga SO_3 ta'sir ettirilganda B5 – K_2SO_4 bilan A7 – SeO_3 hosil bo'ladi.

2.

- 1) $\text{SeS}_2 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SeO}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2$;
- 2) $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SeO}_2 + 2\text{SeO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Se} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$;
- 3) $2\text{KOH} + \text{SeO}_2 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SeO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $\text{K}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 2\text{K}^+$;
- 5) $\text{SeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4$;
- 6) $\text{H}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{SeS}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 7) $\text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SeO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 8) $\text{K}_2\text{SeO}_4 + \text{SO}_3 \rightarrow \text{SeO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$;
- 9) $\text{K}_2\text{SeO}_3 + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SeO}_3\text{S}$;
- 10) $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$;
- 12) $4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{S}$;

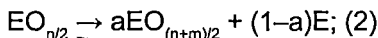
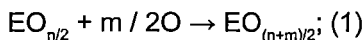
- 13) $K_2SO_3 + Se \rightarrow K_2SO_3Se$;
 14) $K_2SO_4 + 2H^+ \rightarrow H_2SO_4 + 2K^+$;
 15) $SO_3 + H_2S \rightarrow H_2S_2O_3$;
 16) $H_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow H_2O + S + SO_2$.

3. Disulfid, selenosulfidli ko'priklar tiol guruhgacha qaytariladi va d-metallar ionlarini bog'laydi, ular esa o'z navbatida sulfidli birikmalarni ishlab chiqaruvchi fermentlar aktivligini oshiradi, natijada hosil bo'lgan sulfidli birikmalar mikroorganizmlar hayot faoliyatini ishdan chiqaradi.

4. C1 va C2 ning olinish reaksiyasi geterogen fazada boradi. Spirt suvda yaxshi erimaydigan Se va S (chunki, ular qutbsiz moddalar)ning ho'llanish darajasini oshiradi va reaksiya boradigan sath yuzasi oshadi, binobarin, reaksiya tezligi ham ortadi.

96-masala

1. Oksidlar ichidan A modda eng ko'p kislorod biriktirmoqda, bu moddada element quyi oksidlanish darajasida. A modda argon atmosferasida qizdirilganda massa kamayishi oksidning parchalanib uning tarkibidagi uchuvchan elementni ajratishini ko'rsatadi. C va D moddalar ikkala tajribada ham massa yo'qotmoqda, demak, ular kislorod yo'qotyapti. A oksid uchun jarayonlarni yozamiz:

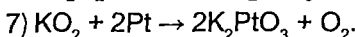
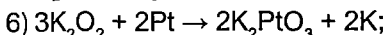
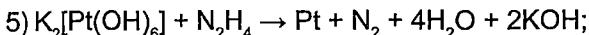
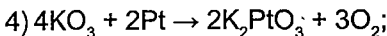
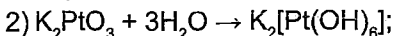
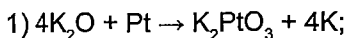


Quyidagi tenglama o'rinni: $a(n+m)/2 = n/2$; $\Rightarrow 1-a = m/(n+m)$; 8m g kislorodga 0,3404 g massa, $E_{m/(m+n)}$ g elementga esa 0,5532 g massa to'g'ri kelmoqda. Ekvivalentlar qoidasiga muvofiq:

$$\frac{E}{8(m+n)} = \frac{-\Delta m_2}{\Delta m_1} = \frac{0,5532}{0,3404} \Rightarrow E = 13(m+n)$$

faqatgina $(m+n) = 3$ bo'lgandagina elementga K – Kaliy mos keladi, A – K_2O ; B – K_2O_2 ; C – KO_2 ; D – KO_3 . Tajriba natijalarini analiz qilsak, E moddada K va O ning mol nisbatlari 2:3 kabi. E ning xossalarini analiz qilsak va tajriba Pt idishda olib borilayotganini hisobga olib, E ning K_2PtO_3 ekanligini bilamiz, F – $PtCl_2$; G – Pt.

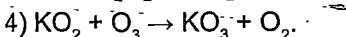
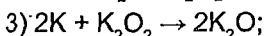
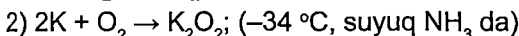
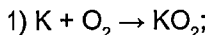
2.



3. Sababi bu yerda qo'shimcha jarayonlar ham bormoqda. Nazariy jihatdan E moddani hosil bo'lishi hisobga olinmagan, E ning hosil bo'lishi kislorodning ko'proq qismini ushlab qoladi, nazariy kutilgan natija olinmaydi.

4. Bunda kumush tigellardan foydalangan ma'qulroq.

5.



6. K_2PtO_3 trigidratida Pt +4 oksidlanish darajasida va uning koordinatsion soni 6 ga teng. 3 ta suv molekulasini, 3 ta kislorod atomi bilan 6 ta OH guruhlarini hosil qiladi va Pt ni ichki sferada 6 ta OH^- ioni o'rab turadi.

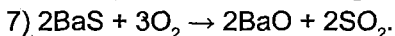
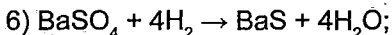
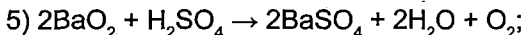
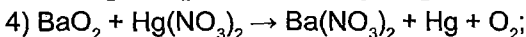
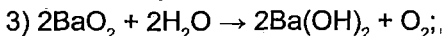
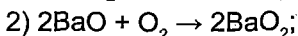
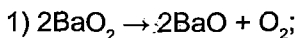
97-masala

1. Masalani yechimiga "kalit" A va B orasidagi o'zgarishda yotibdi. B ni qizdirib A olinmoqda, A ni kislorod bilan oksidlab qayta B olish mumkin, bu A va B ning kislorodli birikmalar ekanligini bildiradi. A ni oksidlab B ning olinishi A ning oksid ekanligini yaqqol isbotlaydi, shu o'rinda B peroksid ham bo'lishi mumkin! A ning tarkibi orqali X ni aniqlaymiz: $\frac{0,8954}{0,1046} = \frac{X}{8}$ bundan $X = 68,48$ ikki valentli

element bo'lganda Ba ga to'g'ri keladi, A – BaO , B – BaO_2 . BaO_2 qaynoq-suvda erib $Ba(OH)_2$ – C va O_2 – D ni hosil qiladi. BaO_2 ning Hg^{2+} bilan ta'sirlashuvida kislorod simobni qaytaradi, $Hg - F$ cho'kmaga tushadi, D – O_2 ajraladi va E – $Ba(NO_3)_2$ ning eritmasi

hosil bo'ladi. Bariy peroksid H_2SO_4 bilan $BaSO_4$ – H va D – O_2 ni hosil qiladi. Keyin $BaSO_4$ vodorod bilan qaytarilsa, BaS – G va H_2O – J hosil bo'ladi. BaS ning kislorodda oksidlanishi natijasida yana BaO – A va SO_2 – I ajraladi.

2.



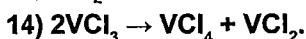
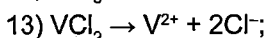
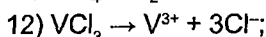
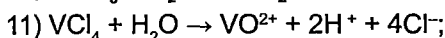
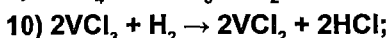
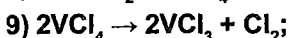
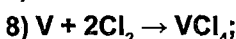
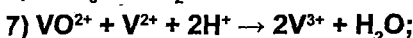
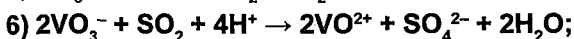
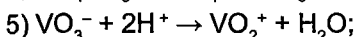
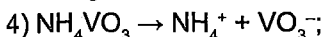
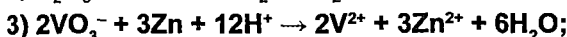
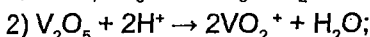
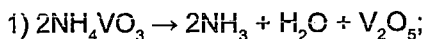
3. BaO_2 ga sovuq sharoitda H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirilsa H_2O_2 hosil bo'ladi. Shuningdek, sulfat kislota suyultirilgan-bo'lishi kerak.

4. Ko'pchilik ishqoriy va ishqoriy-yer metallari koordinatsion soni 6 yoki 8 ga teng. Ba ning radiusi kattaligi hisobiga kristallogidratda $n = 8$ qiymat ko'proq mos keladi. Haqiqatan ham bariy peroksid va gidroksidlarning 8 molekula suv saqlagan kristallogidratlari ma'lum va ular ancha barqaror.

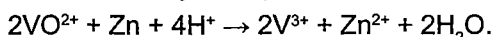
98-masala

1. Agar A ning tarkibi ma'lum bo'lsa, unda oddiy modda topish usuli orqali X metallni topamiz: $n(N):n(H):n(O):n(X) = \frac{11,97}{14,01} : \frac{3,45}{1,008} : \frac{41,03}{15,99} : \frac{43,28}{x} = 1:4:3:\frac{50,7}{Xn}$; A ning formulasi – $(NH_4X_nO_3)_m$ holda bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'rinib turibdiki, bu X kislotasining ammoniyli tuz. Yagona aqlli va shartga to'g'ri keladigan javob bu X – V vanadiy, shu holda A – NH_4VO_3 ga to'g'ri keladi. Endi qolgan moddalarni aniqlaymiz: ammoniy vanadat suvda eritilsa eritmada vanadiy D – VO_3^- holda bo'ladi. (1) reaksiyada esa V_2O_5 – B olinadi. Kislotali muhitda vanadiy(V)oksidi VO_2^+ kationi – C ga o'tadi. Uni Zn bilan qaytarish natijasida esa E – V^{2+} hosil bo'ladi. VO_3^- ni SO_2 bilan kislotali muhitda qaytarishda VO^{2+} – F hosil bo'ladi, chunki Zn + H^+ sistemasi. SO_2 ga nisbatan ancha kuchi qaytaruvchi. G o'z-o'zidan ma'lumki V^{3+} . E, F, G lar ma'lum ekan ular qanday xloridlar

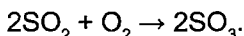
I, J, K lardan olinganini bila olamiz: I – VCl_4 ; J – VCl_3 ; K – VCl_2 .
Reaksiya tenglamalari:



2. Faqatgina A, B, C, D moddalarda vanadiy barcha elektronlarini bog' hosil qilishda ishlatib bo'lgan, +5 oksidlanish darajasida. Qolgan moddalarda vanadiyda toq elektronlar bor.



3. V_2O_5 sanoatda sulfat kislotaning kontakt usulida olishda SO_2 dan SO_3 olish jarayonida katalizator sifatida ishlatiladi:



4. Olingan VCl_4 $(0,99)^4 = 0,9606$ qism ^{37}Cl izotopi tutadi. U holda $1 - 0,9606 = 0,0394$ ulush ^{35}Cl izotoplari tutadi. Xuddi shunday, I ni olish uchun ham baribir xlor manbasi bitta. Bu modda ham vanadiyga xlor gazi ta'sir ettirib olinmoqda. I modda $(0,99)^3 = 0,9703$ qism ^{37}Cl saqlasa, $1 - 0,9703 = 0,0297$ ulush ^{35}Cl izotopi tutadi.

99-masala

1. B modda binar ekanligidan X ni aniqlaymiz: $\frac{8}{0,069} - 8 = 107,94$

bu Ag ning ekvivalenti, X – Ag, B – Ag_2O . A modda kumushning yaxshi eriydigan tuzi, bunday tuzlar juda kam – AgF , $AgNO_3$. A ning

parchalanishdagi massa kamayishi orqali uning AgNO_3 ekanligini topamiz. C ning molyar massasini topsak: $108n \times 1,1 / 0,9 = 132n$; bu yerda, $n - 1$ mol C dagi Ag miqdori. C dagi Ag dan boshqa atomlarga $132 - 108 = 24n$ g/mol massa to'g'ri kelmoqda. Reaksiyada AgNO_3 va $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ta'sirlashayotganini va Ag^+ ning $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ bilan turli cho'kmalar berishini hisobga olsak, C modda Ag dan tashqari S va O saqlaydi. n uchun minimal qiymat $n = 2$. Shu holatda C ning formulasi $\text{C} - \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}$ ga to'g'ri keladi, uning molekulyar formulasi sifatida esa $[\text{Ag}_8\text{S}_3]^{2+}\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ni taklif etish mumkin. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ga yutiladigan gaz bu SO_2 . D moddaning tarkibidagi Ag ning massa ulushiga asoslanib uning molyar massasini topsak: $M = 108n / 0,775 = 139,355n$ g/mol; Ag dan boshqa atomlar hisobiga esa $139,35 - 108 = 31,35n$ g/mol massa to'g'ri kelmoqda. $n = 3$ holatida $\Delta M = 94$ g/mol, bu SNO_3 ga mos keladi, D - $[\text{Ag}_3\text{S}]\text{NO}_3$. D ning sulfat saqlamasligini D ning olinish reaksiyasida BaCl_2 bilan oq cho'kma berishidan ham bilish mumkin.

2.

- 1) $16\text{AgNO}_3 + 6\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2[\text{Ag}_8\text{S}_3]\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{NaNO}_3 + 12\text{HNO}_3$;
- 2) $[\text{Ag}_8\text{S}_3]\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 8\text{Ag} + 4\text{SO}_2$;
- 3) $[\text{Ag}_8\text{S}_3]\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{Ag}_2\text{S} + 4\text{Ag} + 2\text{SO}_2$;
- 4) $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $[\text{Ag}_8\text{S}_3]\text{SO}_4 + \text{AgNO}_3 + 2\text{NaNO}_3 \rightarrow 3[\text{Ag}_3\text{S}]\text{NO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$.

100-masala

1. D modda oksid ekanligi aniq. Uning vodorod bilan qaytarilishidan esa C olinyapti, demak, C ham oksid. Y mineraldagi metallning massa ulushidan foydalangan holda C tarkibida necha gramm metall borligini va keyinchalik ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali metall ekvivalentini aniqlash qiyin emas: $m(X) = 6,43 \times 0,6 = 3,858$ g.

$$\frac{E(X)}{8} = \frac{3,858}{5,14 - 3,858} \Rightarrow E(X) = 24; \text{ agar metall 4-valentli bo'lsa,}$$

X - Mo ga, C esa MoO_2 ga mos keladi. Y mineral MoS_2 ligini topish endi qiyin emas. Sxema unchalik ham murakkab tuzilmagan, uni analiz qilamiz: Mo ning kistorodda yonishidan MoO_3 - D olinadi. F_2 ham Mo ni yuqori oksidlanish darajasiga qadar oksidlaydi

E – MoF_6 . Ammo Cl_2 bu ishni bajara olmaydi, shu sababli M – MoCl_5 hosil bo'ladi. MoCl_5 ni qizdirib L – MoCl_3 olish mumkin. M – MoCl_5 dan Al va CO ishtirokida $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$ olinadi. Buni masala shartida berilgan G dan olinadigan L modda massasi bo'yicha ham tekshirib ko'rish mumkin. Mo ning ishqoriy muhitda nitrat anioni bilan oksidlanishidan A – Na_2MoO_4 olinadi. U esa kislotali muhitda molibden-(VI)oksidni hosil qiladi. O'z o'rnida MoO_3 ning $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$ bilan ta'siridan $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4$ – B olinadi.

2.

- 1) $\text{Mo} + 3\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoF}_6$;
- 2) $2\text{Mo} + 5\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoCl}_5$;
- 3) $\text{MoCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{MoCl}_3 + \text{Cl}_2$;
- 4) $\text{Mo} + 2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{MoS}_2$;
- 5) $3\text{MoCl}_5 + 5\text{Al} + 18\text{CO} \rightarrow 3\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 5\text{AlCl}_3$;
- 6) $2\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 3\text{MoCl}_5 \rightarrow 5\text{MoCl}_3 + 12\text{CO}$;
- 7) $2\text{MoS}_2 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2$;
- 8) $\text{MoS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MoO}_2 + 2\text{S} + 2\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 9) $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 3\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoF}_6 + 6\text{CO}$;
- 10) $\text{MoO}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $\text{Mo} + 3\text{NaNO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 + 3\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 12) $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{MoO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 13) $\text{MoO}_3 + 4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S} \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{NH}_3$;
- 14) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{MoS}_2 + \text{S} + 2\text{NH}_3$;
- 15) $2\text{Mo} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoO}_3$;
- 16) $\text{MoO}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{MoO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

3.

- 1) B $\rightarrow$ D: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4 + 26\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2 + 24\text{NO}_2 + 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) E $\rightarrow$ A: $\text{MoF}_6 + 8\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 + 6\text{NaF} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) X $\rightarrow$ G: $\text{Mo} + 6\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$;
- 4) C $\rightarrow$ D: $\text{MoO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{MoO}_3 + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

4. Kislotali muhitda MoO_4^{2-} ionini $[\text{Mo}_{n+1}\text{O}_{3n+4}]^{2-}$ kabi polianionlar hosil qiladi.

5. L moddaning N modda bilan ta'siri va keyinchalik elektrolizda ham N ning qo'shib ishlatilishidan N modda ham biror xlorid ekanligini aniqlash uchun kishidan unchalik yuqori bilim talab qilinmaydi. Shunday taxmin asosida N, Q, P larning umumiy element sifatida xlorini saqlaydi deb hisoblaymiz. Agar P modda molibdenning xloridli kompleksi ekanligini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, uning formulasi $[\text{MoCl}_6]^{3-}$ kabi bo'lishi kerak. Bunga sabab, molibden uchun 6 eng barqaror koordinatsion son. Shuning uchun, N ni MeCl_n P ni esa $\text{Me}_3[\text{MoCl}_6]_n$ kabi belgilaymiz va quyidagi tenglikni olamiz:

$$\frac{35,5n}{\text{Me} + 35,5n} \times 1,0493 = \frac{213n}{(213 + 96)n + 3\text{Me}}$$

tenglamani yechsak, $\text{Me} = 39n$; $n=1$ holatda $\text{Me} - \text{K}$, $\text{N} - \text{KCl}$, $\text{P} - \text{K}_3[\text{MoCl}_6]$. Q moddadagi xlorning massa ulushi

$$\omega(\text{Cl})_Q = \frac{35,5 \cdot 1,2734}{74,5} = 0,60678;$$

$\Rightarrow M_r(Q) = 35,5n / 0,60678 = 58,5n$; bu $\text{NaCl} - \text{Q}$.

Elektroliz tenglamasi: $2\text{K}_3[\text{MoCl}_6] \rightarrow 6\text{KCl} + 2\text{Mo} + 3\text{Cl}_2$.

101-masala

1-2. X elementni 4 kislota va uning natriyli tuzi orqali topishimiz mumkin. Bunda kislotani molyar massasini $M+n$ deb belgilaymiz, bu yerda, n natriyga almashinadigan vodorodlar soni, M – kislotaning vodoroddan boshqa atomlarning massasi. Kislotaning molyar massasi $M + n$ bo'lsa, Na li tuzining massasi esa $M + 23n$, kislota tarkibida X ning atomlari sonini m ta deb olsak, quyidagi tengliklarni olamiz:

$$\frac{Xm}{M + n} = 0,5797; (1)$$

$$\frac{Xm}{M + 23n} = 0,5444; (2)$$

ikkala tenglamaning Xm qismlarini tengligini hisobga olib ularni tenglashtirsak:

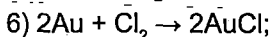
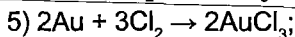
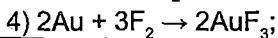
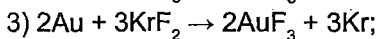
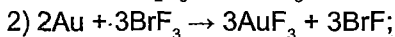
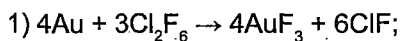
$$0,5797(M + n) = 0,5444(M + 23n); (3)$$

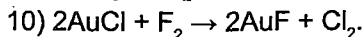
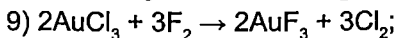
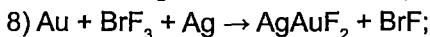
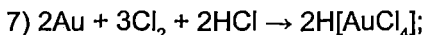
bundan esa $M = 338,28n$; kislotaning massasi esa $M + n = 339,28n$ g/mol $\Rightarrow$ X ning atom massasi

$A_r(X) = 339,28n \times 0,5797 = 196,68n$ / m g/mol. Faqatgina $m = 1$ va $n = 1$ holatlarida $X = \text{Au}$ – oltin masala shartini qanoatlantiradi.

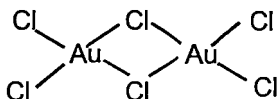
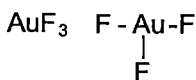
Endi 7 modda oltinning-Y element bilan hosil qilgan binar birikmasi ekanligidan Y ni topamiz: $A_r(Y) = 196,96 \times 0,088 / 0,912 = 19$ g/mol; atom massasi 19 ga karrali elementlardan faqat F to'g'ri keladi, B – F₂, Y – F. Au dan 4 kislota olishda oltinga A oddiy modda va konsentrlangan HCl ta'sir ettirilmoqda. Agar A kislorod bo'lganda edi, oltinning kislorodli kislotasi hosil bo'lishi kerak edi. Ammo kislota tarkibidagi Au va H dan boshqa elementlar massasiga 142 g/mol to'g'ri kelmoqda. Reaksiyada HCl ishtirokini hisobga olsak bu 4 atom xlor massasiga to'g'ri keladi: A – Cl₂, Z – Cl, 4 – H[AuCl₄]. Mana endi fluor va xlor orqali bema'lol F moddani aniqlashimiz mumkin. $19n + 35,5m = 184,89$. Xlor va fluorning valentliklarini hisobga olganda yagona mos keluvchi variant bu $n = 6$, $m = 2$ bu Cl₂F₆. D ning molyar massasi $M = 19n / 0,1919 = 99n$; $\Delta M = 80n$, bundan yaqqol ma'lumki, D – BrF. H va D ning binarligini hisobga olsak, H modda Br ning yuqori oksidlanish darajasidagi fluoridi. Uning tarkibi orqali formulasi BrF₃ ga to'g'ri kelishini topish qiyin emas. E binar fluorid bo'lsa va oltin bilan reaksiyada bir atomli oddiy modda hosil qilsa, bu uning inert gaz fluoridi ekanligini bildiradi, uning tarkibidagi fluorning massa ulushi orqali W – Kr va J – Kr ligini topamiz. Oltin saqlovchi moddalarni analiz qilamiz: 1 modda shubhasiz AuF₃; Au ni BrF₃ bilan fluorlaganda AuF₃ hosil bo'ladi. 1 moddaning formulasini bilgan holda Au dan Cl₂F₆ ishtirokida AuF₃ olish ham yuqoridagi reaksiyaning analogi hisoblanadi. Bunda G – ClF hosil bo'ladi. 3 va 5 larning hosil bo'lishiga e'tibor bering. Ikkala holda ham oltinga xlor gazi ta'sir ettirilmoqda, faqatgina temperatura har xil. 3 modda past temperaturada hosil bo'lmoqda, (oltinning yuqori oksidlanish darajasidagi birikmalari harorat oshsa parchlanadi!!!) demak, 3 – AuCl₃; 5 esa AuCl. 6 modda hosil bo'lishida BrF₃ dan tashqari Ag ham ishtirok qilmoqda. Oltinning kumush bilan qo'sh fluoridi hosil bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, kumush BrF₃ ning fluorlash – oksidlash xossasini kamaytiradi, natijada AgAuF₂ – 6 modda olinadi.

3.



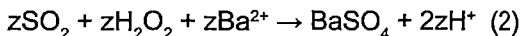
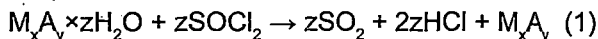


4.



102-masala

1. Tionil xlorid kristallogidrat tarkibiga kiruvchi suv bilan ta'sirlashib, gaz holdagi HCl va SO₂ larni hosil iladi. SO₂ eritmada vodorod peroksid bilan sulfat kislotagacha oksidlanadi. H₂SO₄ esa Ba²⁺ bilan BaSO₄ ko'rinishida cho'kadi, (birinchi tajriba):



Ko'rinib turibdiki, $n(\text{zBaSO}_4) = n(\text{zH}_2\text{O}_2) = 0,06$ mol. Kristallogidratning eritmadagi AgNO₃ bilan ta'siridan oz eriydigan kumush tuzi hosil bo'ladi (ikkinchi tajriba):

$$n(\text{Ag}^+) = C \times V = 0,2 \times 0,01 = 0,002 \text{ mol}; M_r(\text{cho'kma}) =$$

$$\frac{0,28664 \cdot n}{0,002} = 143,4 \times n \text{ g/mol}$$

bundan anion massasiga $143,4n - 107,9n = 35,5n$ g/mol to'g'ri keladi, $n = 1$ holatda anionga xlor mos keladi. Boshlang'ich namuna tarkibidagi Cl⁻ va H₂O orasidagi mol nisbatni aniqlasak: $n(\text{Cl}^-) : n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,02 : 0,06 = 1 : 3$; $\text{MCl}_n \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

$$n(\text{Cl}^-) = 0,02 \text{ mol}, \Rightarrow n(\text{MCl}_n \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,02 / n \text{ mol}.$$

$$(M) = M(\text{MCl}_n \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}) - M(\text{Cl}^-) - 3M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) =$$

$$= 118,965 - 35,453 - 54,046 = 29,466n \text{ g/mol};$$

$n = 2$ bo'lsagina $M = 2 \times 29,466 = 58,932$ – Co. Kristallogidrat – $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2. Agar metallning oksidlanish darajasi bundan baland bo'lsa, Cl : H₂O orasidagi mol nisbatdan kelib chiqib, kristallizatsiya suvi-ning miqdori masala shartidagi chegaradan oshib ketadi:

M^{3+} bo'lsa, $M = 3 \times 29,466 = 88,398$ – Y. ittriy: $YCl_3 \times 9H_2O$. M^{4+} bo'lsa, $M = 4 \times 29,466 = 117,864$ – Sn qalay kelib chiqadi. Biroq $SnCl_4$ suvda oson gidrolizga uchrab, kristallogidratlar hosil qilmaydi. $MCl_5 - MCl_6$ lar ham oson gidrolizlanishadi. Shunday qilib, kristallizatsiya suvi miqdori chegaralanganda – $CoCl_2 \times 6H_2O$, chegaralanmaganda $YCl_3 \times 9H_2O$ masala shartlarini qanoatlantiradi.

3. 1) Folgard usuli: indikator – temir-ammoniyli achchiqtosh; 2) Mor usuli: indikator – kaliy xromat; 3) potensimetrik usul.

103-masala

1. 1 mol elektronlar $N_A \times q \times \Delta U$ ga teng bo'lgan energiyaga ega bo'ladi. (N_A – Avogadro soni, q – elektron zaryadi, ΔU – potensial farqi).

$$1eV = 6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 1,667 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kl} \times 1 \text{ V} = \\ = 96472 \text{ J/mol} \approx 96,5 \text{ KJ/mol}.$$

2. Jadvalni tahlil qilamiz: $I_1 \rightarrow I_2$ va $I_1 \rightarrow I_2$ o'tishda ionlanish energiyasi eng katta qiymatga ortyapti. Bundan bilishimiz mumkinki, elementlar uchun beshinchi elektronni yo'qotish juda qiyin, ya'ni ular IV guruh elementlari. To'rtta elektronini oson yo'qotib barqaror elektron konfiguratsiyaga o'tadi va keyinchalik beshinchi elektronni berishi juda qiyin bo'ladi. Elementlarning kimyoviy xossalari ham bu fikrni tasdiqlaydi. Atom raqami ortishi bilan elektronlar yadrodan ko'proq "ekranlashtirilgan" bo'ladi. Bu esa ionlanish energiyasining pasayishiga olib keladi. Ushbu faktdan foydalanib guruhda eng yuqorida R, eng quyida esa – Q joylashgan deyish mumkin. R – uglerod bo'lishi mumkin emas, chunki R uchun jadvalda I_{10} gacha bo'lgan ionlanish energiyalari qiymati keltirilgan. C da hammasi bo'lib 6 ta elektron bor! Q – qo'rg'oshin emas: +4 oksidlanish darajasidagi qo'rg'oshin birikmalari kuchli oksidlovchilar hisoblanadi, yana masala shartiga qo'rg'oshin xossalari ham to'g'ri kelmaydi. Yagona mos variant: P = Ge, Q = Sn, R = Si.

3. Qalayni suyultirilgan nitrat kislota eritilsa $Sn(NO_3)_2$ – A hosil bo'ladi, u esa natriy oksalat ta'sirida SnC_2O_4 – B ga aylanadi. Qalay oksalat Ni ishtirokida parchalanib C – SnO ni hosil qiladi. Olingan oksidning kislorod bilan oksidlanishidan esa boshqa bir oksid D – SnO_2 hosil bo'ladi. D ning uglerod bilan qaytarilishi va xlorlanishi natijasida $SnCl_4$ – E olinadi. E moddaga Cl_2O ta'sir ettirilsa $SnCl_2O$

– F hosil bo'ladi. Bu moddaning konsentrlangan sulfat kislotasi bilan reaksiyasidan $\text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ – G olinadi. $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ni qizdirib parchalasa, D – SnO_2 olinadi, unga KCSN ta'sir ettirilsa SnS – H olinadi. H konsentrlangan KOH da gidroksokompleks J – $\text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4]$ ga (Sn^{2+} ning koordinatsion soni 4 ligini hisobga olib) o'tadi. J ning Ce^{4+} bilan oksidlanishidan Sn^{4+} birikmasi, L olinadi. Keyinchalik L ga mo'l miqdor HCl ta'sir ettirilsa M – $\text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6]$ hosil bo'ladi. Bu kompleksga H_2S gazi ta'sir ettirilganda N – SnS_2 hosil bo'ladi, u esa o'z navbatida mo'l Na_2S da erib $\text{K}_4[\text{SnS}_4]$ – O ni hosil qiladi.

4.

- 1) $\text{SnS}_2 + 2\text{K}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{K}_4[\text{SnS}_4];$
- 2) $2\text{SnO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SnO}_2;$
- 3) $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{SnC}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{KNO}_3;$
- 4) $\text{SnC}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{SnO} + \text{CO} + \text{CO}_2;$
- 5) $\text{SnO}_2 + 4\text{C} + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4 + 4\text{CO};$
- 6) $\text{SnCl}_4 + \text{Cl}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SnOCl}_2 + 2\text{Cl}_2$
- 7) $\text{SnOCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O};$
- 8) $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{NO}_2;$
- 9) $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{KSCN} \rightarrow \text{SnS} + 2\text{CO} + \text{N}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{S};$
- 10) $\text{SnS} + 4\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{K}_2\text{S};$
- 11) $\text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{SnS}_2 + 6\text{HCl};$
- 12) $\text{Sn}^{4+} + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6] + 4\text{H}^+;$
- 13) $[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-} + 2\text{Ce}^{4+} + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{Ce}^{3+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O};$
- 14) $4\text{Sn} + 10\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

5.

- 1) $\text{Sn} + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4;$ qalayni, past temperaturada xlorlash orqali.
- 2) $3\text{Sn} + 4\text{HNO}_3 + 18\text{HCl} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6] + 4\text{NO} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O};$ qalayni shog' arog'ida eritish orqali.

6.

- 1) $3\text{Si} + 4\text{HNO}_3 + 18\text{HF} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 4\text{NO} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O};$
- 2) $\text{Ge} + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2[\text{Ge}(\text{OH})_4].$

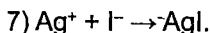
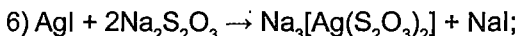
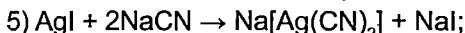
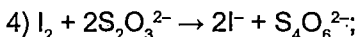
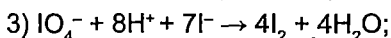
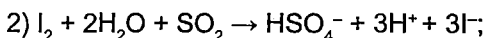
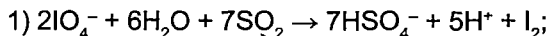
104-masala

1. X ning alangani sariq rangga bo'yashi tarkibida natriy borligini bildiradi. Faqat kuchli kompleks hosil qiluvchilar (CN^- , $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$) ishtirokida eriydigan kumushning sariq rangli cho'kmasi tushishi yodid ionidan dalolat beradi. H modda SO_2 bilan qaytarilib I_2 hosil qilgan. Keyin esa I_2 ortiqcha SO_2 bilan ta'sirlashib I^- ionini hosil qilgan. Haqiqatan ham, yodid kumush kationi bilan sariq, ammiakda erimaydigan cho'kma hosil qiladi. Aynan X oksidlovchi bo'lganligi uchun ham yodid ionlarini oksidlab molekulyar yod ajratadi. Bundan ravshanki, H tarkibida yodning kislorodli anioni kiradi.

2. X – NaIO_n tarkibga ega deb olsak, unda yodning oladigan elektronlari soni $(2x-1)$ ta bo'ladi. $n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,1 \times 0,0374 = 3,74 \times 10^{-3}$ mol. Shuningdek, natriy tiosulfatning bir molekulasida bit-ta elektron berishini hisobga olsak, unda X ning olgan elektronlari $3,74 \times 10^{-3} / (2n-1)$ mol bo'ladi. Bundan X ning molyar massasi

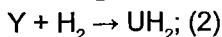
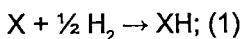
$$M_x = \frac{0,1 \cdot (2n-1)}{0,00374} = 26,73 \times (2n-1) \text{ g/mol olishimiz mumkin. } n = 4$$

bo'lgandagina yechim ma'noga ega bo'ladi: X – NaIO_4 .

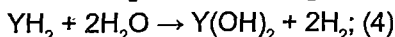
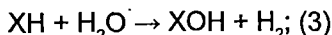
3.**105-masala**

1. Vodorod bilan ta'sirlashib tuzsimon gidridlarni ishqoriy va ishqoriy-yer metallari hosil qiladi. Bu gidridlar suv ta'sirida parchalanib, vodorod ajratib chiqaradi. Metallardan biri ishqoriy – X, ikkinchisi Y ishqoriy-yer metall (masala shartiga asosan, ular turli guruhlarda joylashgan).

Ularning vodorod bilan reaksiyasi:



Gidridlarning suv bilan ta'siri:



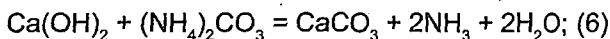
0,005 mol suv reaksiyaga kirishgan. Cho'kma $Y(OH)_2$ dan iborat. Qizdirilganda massasi kamayishi suv hisobidan:



suvning miqdori $27 \times 10^{-3} / 18 = 0,0015$ mol, bundan $Y(OH)_2$ ning molyar massasini ($Y + 34$) deb belgilasak, cho'kmaning miqdorini bilgan holda uning massasi $m(Y(OH)_2) = (Y + 34) \times 0,0015$ g ekanligini aniqlaymiz. Bu jami gidroksidlar massasining 59,05% ini tashkil etishini hisobga olsak, eritmada $0,4095 \times 0,0015(Y + 34) / 0,5905 = 0,00104(Y + 34)$ gramm gidroksidlar bo'ladi. Suvning 0,09 grammi reaksiyaga kirishgan edi. Ravshanki, 0,18 g suv eritma tarkibida bo'ladi. Eritma massasi $m_{e-ma1} = 0,18 + 0,00104(Y + 34)$ g. Eritmada gidroksidlarning massa ulushi 30% ekanligini bilgan holda quyidagi tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$\frac{(Y + 34) \times 0,00104}{0,18 + (Y + 34) \times 0,00104} = 0,3$$

bir noma'lumli oddiygina shu tenglamani yechadigan bo'lsak, $Y + 34 = 74,1$ ni olamiz: $\Rightarrow Y = 40,1$ bu kalsiy – Ca. Metallardan birini topdik. Endi ishqoriy metallni aniqlaymiz: eritmadagi gidroksidlarning umumiy massasi $m = 74 \times 0,00104 = 0,07698$ g. Eritma massasi $0,07698 + 0,18 = 0,25698$ g. $Ca(OH)_2$ ning $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ bilan reaksiyasi:



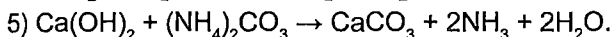
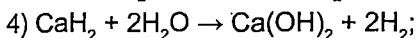
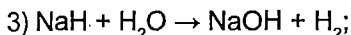
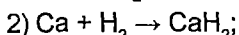
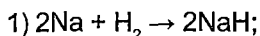
x mol kalsiy gidroksid reaksiyaga kirishadi desak, eritma massasi $96x - 100x - 34x = -38x$ g ga kamayadi $m_{e-ma2} = 0,25698 - 134x$ g va eritmada faqat ishqor qoladi $m_{ishqor} = 0,07698 - 74x$ g. Ishqorning massa ulushi 16,81% ligini eslab yana bitta kichkinagina tenglamacha tuzamiz:

$$\frac{0,07698 - 74x}{0,25698 - 38x} = 0,1681$$

javob tariqasida $x = 0,0005$ qiymatini olamiz. Cho'kmaga tushgan kalsiy gidroksid miqdori 0,0015 mol edi. Jami kalsiy gidroksid miq-

dori $n(\text{Ca}) = 0,0015 + 0,0005 = 0,002$ mol. Boshlang'ich gidridlar bilan ta'sirlashgan suv miqdori 0,005 mol edi. Kalsiy gidridi suv bilan 1:2 mol nisbatda reaksiyaga kirishishidan ishqoriy metall gidridi bilan $0,005 - 0,002 \times 2 = 0,001$ mol suv kirishishini bilamiz. O'z o'rnida ishqoriy metall gidridi suv bilan 1:1 nisbatda ta'sirlashishidan uning ham miqdori 0,001 mol bo'ladi. Ishqorning massasi $m_{\text{ishqor}} = 0,07698 - 74 \times 0,0005 = 0,03998$ g. Uning miqdori 0,001 mol ekanligidan molyar massasi $M = 0,03998 / 0,001 = 39,98$ g/mol; $\Rightarrow n_{A_r}(X) = 39,98 - 17 = 22,98$ g/mol; bu natriy – Na. Shunday qilib, $X - \text{Na}$, $Y - \text{Ca}$. $n(\text{Na}) = 0,001$ mol, $n(\text{Ca}) = 0,002$ mol.

2.



106-masala

1. HCl da metall eriydi. NaOH bilan esa ikkinchi oddiy modda eriydi, chunki ikki holatda erimay qolayotgan qoldiq massasi turlicha. Metallning massasi 0,972 g va u siqib chiqargan vodorod hajmi 0,896 l ekanligini bilgan holda ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali metallni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{0,896}{11,2} = \frac{0,972}{X}; \Rightarrow x = 12,15n;$$

$n = 2$ holati uchun bu Mg ga to'g'ri keladi.

Aralashmaning NaOH bilan vodorod ajratishi bu ikkinchi komponentning metallmas ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Agar metall bo'lganda edi, HCl bilan to'liq ta'sirlashib ketar edi. Analogik ravishda bu komponentni ham topamiz:

$$\frac{0,896}{11,2} = \frac{0,56}{Y}; \Rightarrow y = 7m; m = 4$$

bo'lgandagina kremniy – Si masala shartini qanoatlantiradi. Mg va Si qizdirilganda magniy silidsid hosil bo'ladi. Bu modda esa HCl ishtirokida parchalanib MgCl_2 va SiH_4 ni hosil qiladi. SiH_4 kislorodda yonishidan SiO_2 va H_2O lar hosil bo'ladi. Bular qattiq va suyuq moddalar. Bosimning shu qadar yuqori qiymatda kamayishi sababi shundan. Buni hisoblashlar o'tkazib ham tasdiqlash mumkin.

- 1) $\text{Mg} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$;
- 2) $\text{Si} + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2$;
- 3) $\text{SiH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $2\text{Mg} + \text{Si} \rightarrow \text{Mg}_2\text{Si}$.

107-masala

1. 2,0 g tuzni qizdirib faqat suv bug'i bilan gazsimon oksid olinmoqda. Bu fakt tuzning ammoniy tuzi ekanligini anglatib turibdi. $2,0 - 0,9 = 1,1$ g azot oksidi hosil bo'lgan. Suvning miqdori $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,9 / 18 = 0,05$ mol; oksid miqdori esa $n(\text{oksid}) = 0,075 - 0,05 = 0,025$ mol; bundan uning molyar massasi $M(\text{oksid}) = 1,1 / 0,025 = 44$ g/mol bo'ladi $\Rightarrow$ bu N_2O ; qoldiq esa NH_4NO_3 . Reaksiya natijasida ammoniy nitrat hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, boshlang'ich moddalar sifatida NH_4X va $\text{Me}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ bo'lgan deyishga asosimiz bor. NO_3^- ionlari miqdoridan Me ning miqdori $n = 0,0125$ mol ekanligini topamiz va bu orqali MeO ning molyar massasini aniqlasak: $0,7 / 0,0125 = 56$ g/mol; bundan $\text{Me} = \text{Ca}$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. O'z navbatida kalsiyning tuzi parchalanganda hosil bo'lgan metallmas oksidi molyar massasi $M = (1,25 - 0,7) / 0,0125 = 44$ g/mol, bu shubhasiz CO_2 . Nihoyat boshlang'ich moddalar $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ va $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ ekan.

- 1) $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$;
- 2) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$;
- 3) $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;

108-masala

1. A modda kislota – asos reaksiyalarining barchasida chap tomonda, F modda – o'ng tomonda joylashganligiga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, A – kislota yoki asos, F – suv bo'lishi kerak. A ning tarkibida metall yo'qligi uning kislota ekanligini bildiradi. E ni A ga sekin-asta qo'shib borish kerak ekanligi va undagi metallning ulushi eng yuqoriligidan B, C, D moddalar tuz, E esa – asos degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. (4) tenglama 3-negizli bo'lgan A kislota 1-negizli asos bilan ta'sirlashib, D tuz hosil bo'lishini ko'rsatadi. (1) – (5) tenglamalardan A va E modda bilan boshqa ta'sir

mahsulotlarini keltirib chiqarsa bo'ladi: (3) tenglamadan $2D = 3C - 1A$ ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi. Bu ifodani (4) tenglamadagi D ning o'rniga qo'yamiz:

$$1A + 3E = 3C - 1A + 3F \quad (4.1)$$

bu tenglamani 2 ga ko'paytirib A va E ni tenglamaning bir tomoniga olib o'tamiz:

$$3A + 6E = 3C + 6F \quad (4.2)$$

olingan tenglamaning chap va o'ng tomonlarini 3 ga qisqartiramiz va natijada:

$$1A + 2E = 1C + 2F \quad (4.3)$$

tenglamani olamiz. Huddi shunday amallarni (4.3) va (2) tenglamalar bilan amalga oshirib, (4.4) tenglamani hosil qilishimiz mumkin:

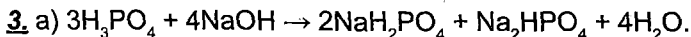
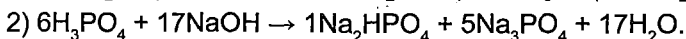
$$1A + 1E = 1B + 1F \quad (4.4)$$

(4), (4.3), (4.4) tenglamalarni ko'radigan bo'lsak, bunda A va E lar turli nisbatlarda reaksiyaga kirishib bir xil miqdorda B , C , D tuzlar hamda A va E ning niabatiga qarab turli miqdorda F moddani hosil qilmoqda. Bundan E , A ning asos va kislota ekanligini, F ning suv ekanligini, B , C , D lar tuzlar ekanligini hamda agar E bir negizli asos bo'lsa, A ning 3 negizli kislota ekanligini to'la isbotlagan hisoblanamiz. A ning tarkibidagi metall massa ulushi orqali uning formulasini aniqlaymiz:

$$17n / (1 - 0,5748) = 39,98n; \Rightarrow A_r(\text{Me}) = 39,98n - 17n = 22,98n.$$

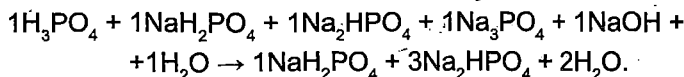
$n = 1$ bo'lganda bu Na , $E - \text{NaOH}$, xuddi shunday qolgan moddalarni ham analiz qiladigan bo'lsak, $A - \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$; $B - \text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$; $C - \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$; $D - \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$; $F - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2.



b) Bunday yechim mavjud emas! Chunki, kislota – asos orasida gi reaksiya-tenglamalarida o'ng tomondagi koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisi chap tomondagi koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisiga teng bo'ladi, va yakunda umumiy koeffitsiyentlar yig'indisi juft son (!!!) bo'ladi.

4. Ekvimolyar aralashmaning kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamasi:



Yakuniy qisqartirilgan holda:



109-masala

1. MeCl_n ning massasi 52,00 g edi, uning eritmadagi molyar konsentratsiyasi orqali miqdorini topadigan bo'lsak:

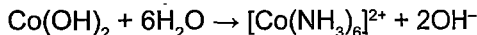
$$\begin{aligned} n(\text{MeCl}_n) &= 1,1443 \times 0,35 = 0,4005 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow M_r(\text{MeCl}_n) = \\ &= 52,00 / 0,4005 = 129,836 \text{ g/mol.} \end{aligned}$$

Agar $n = 2$ bo'lsa,

$$A_r(\text{Me}) = 129,836 - 70,9 = 58,936 \text{ g/mol, bu Co.}$$

2. Suvli eritmada ligand H_2O molekulari, 1 eritmada esa nisbatan kuchliroq bo'lgan NH_3 ligandlik qiladi.

3. Reaksiya tenglamasi:



uning muvozanat konstantasi K ni ifodalaymiz:

$$K = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2 [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{2+}]}{[\text{NH}_3]^6} \quad (1)$$

(1) ifodaning surat va mahrajini $[\text{Co}^{2+}]$ ga ko'paytirsak, ifoda qiymati o'zgarmaydi, lekin ifodani o'zimiz uchun qulay ko'rinishga o'tkazib olishimiz mumkin bo'ladi:

$$K = \frac{[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 * [\text{Co}^{2+}]}{[\text{NH}_3]^6 * [\text{Co}^{2+}]} \quad (2)$$

bu ifodadan

$$[\text{OH}^-]^2 * [\text{Co}^{2+}] = K_s \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{2+}]}{[\text{NH}_3]^6 * [\text{Co}^{2+}]} = \beta \quad (4)$$

ifodalarni olamiz va yakunda

$$K = K_s * \beta = 1,1 \times 10^{-15} / 7,8 \times 10^{-6} = 2,1 \times 10^{-10}.$$

K ning bunday kichik qiymatidan ko'rinish turibdiki, reaksiya bor-maydi.

4. I eritmada bufer eritma qaror topgan. Bunda bufer eritma komponentlari bitta eritmada ekan. Shu sabab, konsentratsiya o'rnida ularning miqdorlarini ishlatish ham mumkin. Kuchsiz asos va uning tuzidan iborat bufer sistemaning pH qiymatini hisoblash formulasidan foydalanamiz:

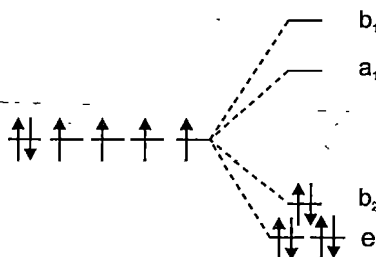
$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_w - \text{pK}_b - \lg \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]} =$$

$$14 - 4,7447 - \lg \frac{100 \cdot 17,03}{53,49 \cdot 300 \cdot 0,906 \cdot 0,25} = 9,58.$$

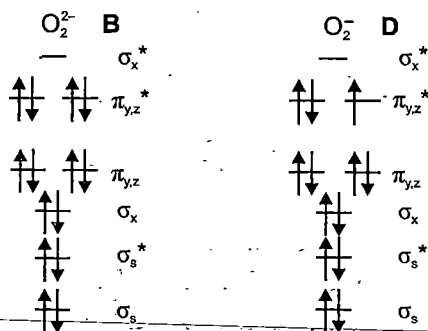
Keltirilgan reaksiyada NH_4^+ hosil bo'layotgan OH^- ionlarini bog'lash vazifasini bajaradi. Shu bilan u reaksiyaning o'ngga borishini ta'minlaydi.

5. Ionlarning elektro'tkazuvchanligi ko'p jihatdan ularning zaryadi va o'lchamiga bog'liq. Modomiki, Co^{2+} , A, E lar elektro'tkazuvchanligi yaqin ekan, u holda A va E kationlarning zaryadi ham +2 bo'ladi.

6.



7.



8. Har bir modda uchun elementlar mol nisbatlarini topish orqali ularning kimyoviy formulalarini aniqlaymiz:

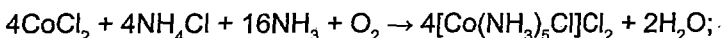
A modda: $\text{Co} : \text{N} : \text{Cl} : \text{H} = 23,53 / 58,933 : 27,97 / 14,01 : 42,46 / 35,45 : 6,04 / 1,008 = 1:5:3:15$; Co ning koordinatsion soni 6 ekanligini hisobga olgan holda $\text{A} - [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$;

B kation: $\text{Co} : \text{N} : \text{O} : \text{H} = 36,81 / 58,933 : 43,76 / 14,01 : 10,00 / 15,99 : 9,43 / 1,008 = 1:5:1:15 = 2 : 10 : 2 : 30$ (10 ta Me – N bog'i saqlashini inobatga olgan holda 2 ga ko'paytir-dik), $\text{B} - [\text{Co}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}\text{O}_2]^{4+}$; B va D lar faqatgina zaryadi bilan farqla-nishi aytib o'tilgan, D kation B ning oksidlanishidan hosil bo'lyapti; $\Rightarrow \text{D} - [\text{Co}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}\text{O}_2]^{5+}$;

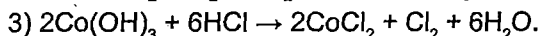
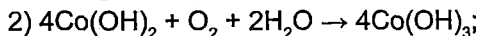
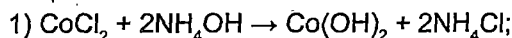
E modda: $\text{Co} : \text{Cl} : \text{O} = 22,87 / 58,933 : 27,06 / 35,45 : 12,21 / 15,99 = 1:2:2$; bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, E hosil bo'lishida A dagi xlorid ionlaridan bittasi nitrit ioniga almashmoqda,

$\text{E} - [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{NO}_2]\text{Cl}_2$.

9. A modda-sintezi:



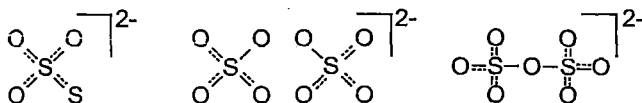
NH_4Cl ishtirokisiz quyidagi reaksiyalar borishi mumkin:



110-masala

1. Hidrosulfatlarning elektrolizida anodda O – O bog'i saqlovchi perokso-disulfat anioni hosil bo'ladi, shuningdek, aynan perokso-disulfatlar kuchli oksidlovchi bo'lganligi uchun Mn^{2+} ionini MnO_4^- gacha oksidlaydi. SO_3^{2-} eritmasiga S ta'sir ettirilsa $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ hosil bo'ladi. Tiosulfat S – S bog'i saqlaydi va AgBr ni eritadi. Hidrosulfat termik parchalanganda piro-sulfatlar – $\text{S}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ hosil bo'ladi va ularda S – O – S bog'i bor. Bundan tashqari, ular ishqorlar ta'sirida sulfatlarni hosil qiladi.

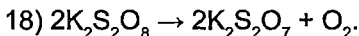
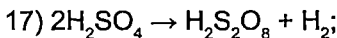
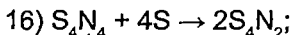
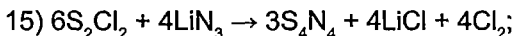
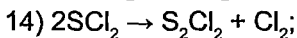
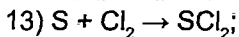
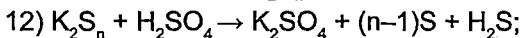
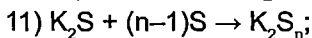
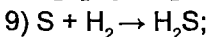
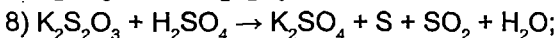
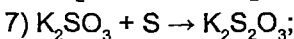
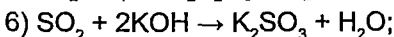
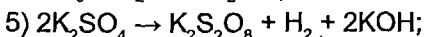
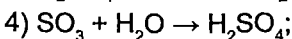
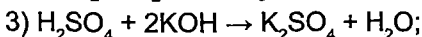
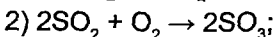
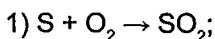
$\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	a	e	i
$\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$	b	f	g
$\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$	c	d	h

2.3.

- 1) $2\text{MHSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $2\text{MHSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{H}_2$;
- 3) $2\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$;
- 4) $2\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{AgBr} \rightarrow \text{M}_2[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2] + \text{MBr}$;
- 5) $\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{MOH} \rightarrow 2\text{M}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 6) $5\text{M}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{M}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{MMnO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

111-masala

1. Sxemani analiz qilish natijasida X ning gidridi va oksidi gaz ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin. Natijada A ning metallmas ekanligini aniqlaymiz. Yana A ning agregat holatini hisobga olsak, unda A modda S – oltingugurt ekanligini ayon bo'ladi. Qolgan moddalarni aniqlaymiz: S vodorod bilan B – H₂S ni hosil qiladi, u esa KOH bilan KHS yoki K₂S ni berishi mumkin. C ga yana S ta'sir ettirilayotgani uning K₂S – C ekanligini bildiradi. K₂S ning S bilan ta'sirlashuvidan polisulfid – D – K₂S_n olinadi. S + O₂ dan G – SO₂ olinadi. Uning oksidlanishidan esa SO₃ – H, keyinchalik suv bilan ta'siridan I – H₂SO₄ olinadi. K₂S_n ga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettirilganda S, H₂S va E – K₂SO₄ hosil bo'ladi. H₂SO₄ ni elektroliz qilganda H₂S₂O₈ – J modda olinadi. Uning KOH bilan ta'siridan K₂S₂O₈ – K hosil bo'ladi. K₂S₂O₈ ning qizdirib parchalab K₂S₂O₇ – L olinadi. SO₂ ning KOH bilan ta'siridan K₂SO₃ – Q olinadi. K₂SO₃ erkin oltingugurt bilan K₂S₂O₃ – R ni hosil qiladi. U esa o'z navbatida sulfat kislota ta'sirida S, SO₂ va K₂SO₄ ni hosil qiladi. K₂SO₄ elektrolizidan K₂S₂O₈ olinadi. S ning yumshoq sharoitda xlorlanishidan SCl₂ – M olinadi (M va N lar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega), uning parchalanishidan esa S₂Cl₂ – N hosil bo'ladi. S₂Cl₂ ning benzoldagi LiN₃ bilan ta'siridan S₄N₄ – O olinadi, bu moddaning S-ishtirokida reaksiyasidan P – S₄N₂ olinadi (O va P lar bir xil sifat tarkibga ega).

2.**3.** S_4N_4 halqali tuzilishga ega:**112-masala**

1. 65% unum bilan 9,75 g metallardan 10,95 g metall xloridi olingan. Ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali metallni osongina aniqlash mumkin:

$$\frac{9,75 \cdot 0,65}{X} = \frac{10,95 - 9,75 \cdot 0,65}{35,5}; \Rightarrow X = 48,776.$$

Agar metall 4 valentli bo'lsa, shartni Pt ($A_r = 195,1$ g/mol) qanoatlantiradi, Me – Pt, $MeCl_n - PtCl_4$. Endi qolgan moddalarni aniqlaymiz: Pt ni shoh arog'ida eritganimizda $H_2[PtCl_6]$ kislotasi olinadi.

Sarf bo'lgan Pt miqdori bo'yicha $H_2[PtCl_6]$ massasini aniqlasak:

$$m(H_2[PtCl_6]) = \frac{410,1 \cdot 9,75 \cdot 0,65}{195,1} = 13,33 \text{ g. Lekin masala shartida}$$

16,83 g kislota olingani aytilmoqda. Shunday ekan, $H_2[PtCl_6]$ tarkibida NO , H_2O yoki HNO_3 ni saqlashi mumkin. Pt miqdori orqali A kislota-

$$\text{ning molyar massasini topsak, } M_r(A) = \frac{16,83 \cdot 195,1}{9,75 \cdot 0,65} = 518,11 \text{ g/mol;}$$

bundan qo'shimcha modda massasiga $518,11 - 410,1 = 108,01$ g/mol massa to'g'ri keladi. Bu 6 molekula suvga to'g'ri keladi. Unda $A = H_2[PtCl_6] \cdot 6H_2O$. Sintez bo'yicha A Grinyar reaktivi bilan ta'sirlashyapti. Grinyar reaktivi umumiy formulasi – $RMgX$, bu yerda, R – radikal, X – galogen. Sintezda faqatgina Mg, R, X, Pt va Cl elementlari ishtirokini hisobga olsak, bu yerda almashinish reaksiyasi bormoqda. MeR_3X moddasi Pt, galogen va uglevodorod radikalidan iborat bo'ladi. $PtCl_4$ ning miqdori va ikkinchi reaksiya unumi 85% ekanligidan foydalangan holda MeR_3X ning molyar massasini topadigan bo'lsak:

$$M_r(MeR_3X) = \frac{10,14 \cdot 337}{10,95 \cdot 0,85} = 367,14 \text{ g/mol; } \Rightarrow 3R + X = 172 \text{ g/mol.}$$

Bu holatni faqatgina $R = 15$ (CH_3) va $X = 127$ (I) holatlari qanoatlantiradi. Bundan bilamizki, R – metil radikali, X – yod, $MeR_3X = Pt(CH_3)_3I$.

2. $MeR_3X = Pt(CH_3)_3I$ tarkibga ega bo'lganligi bilan biz hali uning aniq kimyoviy formulasini bilmaysiz. Bu formula uning brutto formulasi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, uni hozircha $[Pt(CH_3)_3I]_m$ kabi belgilab turamiz. m qiymatini esa, B ning formulasiga qarab aniqlaymiz, chunki B va $[Pt(CH_3)_3I]_m$ lar izostruktur hisoblanadi.

Krioskopiya tenglamasiga binoan ($\Delta t = \frac{m \cdot 2 \cdot K}{M \cdot m_1}$). Agar hamma mod-

da bir xil massada olingan bo'lsa, muzlash temperaturasining pasayishi modda molyar massasi bilan teskari proporsional $\Delta t \sim 1/M$, bo'ladi. Bizning holatda quyidagi tenglik o'rinli:

$$\frac{1}{M(C)} : \frac{1}{M(B)} : \frac{1}{M([Pt(CH_3)_3I]_m)} = > M(C) : M(B) : M([Pt(CH_3)_3I]_m) = \\ = 1 : 1,516 : 2,165$$

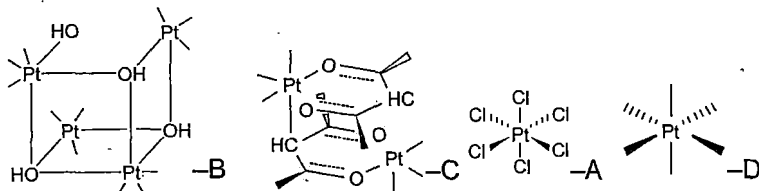
B modda $Pt(CH_3)_3I$ ga Ag_2O ning to'yingan eritmasi ta'sirida AgI hosil bo'lganda olinayapti. Bu narsa B ning almashinish reaksiyasi-

dan hosil bo'lganligidan darak beradi ya'ni, yod anioni qandaydir anionga almashmoqda. B ning molyar massasi $M_r(B) \approx 367,14 \times 1,516 / 2,165 = 257,08$ g/mol. Anion massasiga $257,08 - 195,1 - 45 = 16,98$ g/mol massa to'g'ri kelmoqda. Bu OH^- – gidroksil anioniga mos keladi. B formulasiga esa $\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$ mos keladi. Biroq B da 12 ta Pt – C bog'i borligini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, unda B tetramer bo'ladi – $[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}]_4$ – B. O'z-o'zidan $[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}]_m$ da $m = 4$ bo'ladi. U holda, $M_r(C) = 367,14 \times 4 / 2,165 = 678,31$ g/mol. C ning olinishi ham ion almashinish reaksiyasi hisoblanadi. Yodid o'rniga atsetilatsetonat ioni almashinadi va shunday qilib C ning brutto formulasi $\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)$ bo'ladi. Uning molyar massasiga esa bunday fragmentdan ikkita kerakligini bilish mumkin: C – $[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)]_2$. Va nihoyat, E kompleksga kelsak: reaksiyada yod anionlari metil guruhlariga almashinib tetrametilplatina va litiy yodid olinishi kerak edi, ammo litiy yodid bilan E kompleks olindi. Bunda faqatgina Pt ning Li bilan metalloorganik kompleksi hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Pt ning koordinatsion soni 6 ekanligini inobatga olib E – $\text{Li}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_6]$ bo'ladi degan fikrga kelish mumkin.

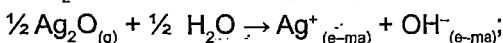
3.

- 1) $3\text{Pt} + 18\text{HCl} + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 + 4\text{NO} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{PtCl}_6 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{PtCl}_4$;
- 3) $\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}]_4 + 12\text{LiCH}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{Li}_2\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_6 + 4\text{LiI}$;
- 4) $12\text{CH}_3\text{MgI} + 4\text{PtCl}_4 \rightarrow [\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}]_4 + 8\text{MgCl}_2 + 4\text{MgI}_2$;
- 5) $[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}]_4 + 2\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow [\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}]_4 + 4\text{AgI}$;
- 6) $[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}]_4 + 4\text{Ti}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2) \rightarrow 2[\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)]_2 + 4\text{TiI}$.

4.



5. Dastlab Ag_2O ning eruvchanligini topamiz:



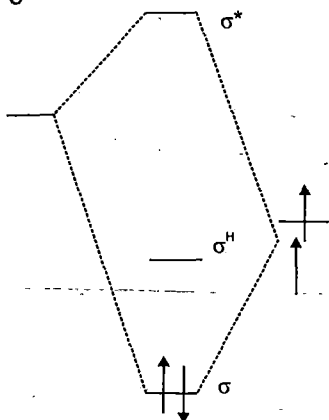
$$K_s(\text{Ag}_2\text{O}) = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{OH}^-] = S^2 = 2 \times 10^{-8}; S = [\text{Ag}^+] = 1,41 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l.}$$

AgI cho'kmasi $K_s = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{I}^-]$ sharti bajarilgandagina cho'kadi. Endi yodid anionlarining konsentratsiyasi qanday bo'lganda cho'kma tushishini topsak:

$$[\text{I}^-] = \frac{K_s}{[\text{Ag}^+]} = \frac{2,3 \cdot 10^{-16}}{1,41 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1,63 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol/l.}$$

bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, Ag^+ ning konsentratsiyasi bema'lol yodni to'la cho'ktira oladi (ionlar to'liq cho'kkan hisoblanadi, qachonki ularning konsentratsiyasi 10^{-6} mol/l dan kichik bo'lsa!).

6. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2^-$ anionida zaryad CH uglerodda va u valent jihatdan to'yingan. Pt bilan uchmarkazli ikkielektronli $\text{H} - \text{C} - \text{Pt}$ bog'i hosil bo'ladi, shu sabab bog' nisbatan uzun bo'ladi:



113-masala

1. B tuz individual modda ekan, uning qizdirilishida esa qo'ng'ir gaz ajralyapti. Uni nitrat deb taxmin qilish mumkin. B dan bir necha bosqichlarda metall olindi, B nitratning massasi va uning tarkibidagi metall massasi ma'lum ekan, ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali metallni

aniqlash oson: $\frac{10,644 - 8,164}{8,164} = \frac{62}{x}$; $x = 204,1$ ravshanki, metall I dan

ortiq valentlikni qabul qila olmaydi, metall – talliy, B – TlNO_3 . Talliy(I) nitrat quyiyoq haroratda qizdirilsa, Ti_2O_3 va Ti_2O larning 1:1 mol nisbatdagi aralashmasi – C ni hosil qiladi. Bu aralashmani yuqoriroq haroratda qizdirish natijasida Ti_2O_3 parchalanib Ti_2O – D ni hosil qiladi. A tarkibidagi Ti ning massasi ham ma'lum, bundan 1 mol A tarkibida n mol Ti bor deb hisoblagan holda uning molyar massasi topadigan bo'lsak:

$$M_r(A) = \frac{11,884 \cdot 204,1 \cdot n}{8164} = 297,1n \text{ g/mol}; \Rightarrow \Delta M_r = 297,1n - 204,1n = 93n \text{ g/mol}.$$

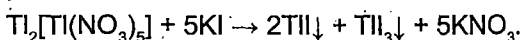
A tarkibida nitrat anioni bor bo'lishi kerak, shuningdek, I valentli TI ham. Boshqa tomondan esa A talliyning yuqoriroq oksidlanish darajasidagi nitrati bo'lishi mumkin. U ohista qizdirilganda TI(I) birikmasiga o'tgan bo'lishi ham mumkin. Qolgan molyar massa 1 mol nitrat-anioni massasidan $31n$ g/molga ko'p. Oson taxmin qilish mumkinki, A tarkibida 1 mol TI ga 1,5 mol nitrat anioni mos keladi. Shu holda A ning brutto formulasi $Tl_2(NO_3)_3$ kabi bo'ladi. Lekin TI uchun +1 va +3 oksidlanish darajalari xosligini inobatga oladigan bo'lsak, A ning kimyoviy formulasi $3TlNO_3 \cdot Tl(NO_3)_3$ ga to'g'ri keladi. A da Tl^{+1} va Tl^{+3} lar borligini hisobga olsak, uni nitrat kislotasi bilan ishlash natijasida Tl^{+3} ga o'tgan deyish mumkin. Shu sabab F ni $Tl(NO_3)_3 \cdot aH_2O$ kabi belgilaymiz. F da suvga to'g'ri keluvchi molyar massa qiymatini hisoblasak:

$$\Delta M_r = \frac{17,775}{0,04} - 204,38 - 62 \cdot 3 = 54 \text{ g/mol} \Rightarrow a = 54 / 18 = 3; F - Tl(NO_3)_3 \cdot 3H_2O.$$

2.

- 1) $[3TlNO_3 \cdot Tl(NO_3)_3] \rightarrow 4TlNO_3 + 2NO_2 + O_2$;
- 2) $Tl_2O + CO \rightarrow 2Tl + CO_2$;
- 3) $4TlNO_3 \rightarrow Tl_2O_3 + Tl_2O + 4NO_2$;
- 4) $Tl_2O_3 \rightarrow Tl_2O + O_2$;
- 5) $3TlNO_3 \cdot Tl(NO_3)_3 + 12HNO_3 \rightarrow 4Tl(NO_3)_3 + 6NO_2 + 6H_2O$.

3. $Tl_2[Tl(NO_3)_5]$; bu moddada 2 ta talliy atomi +1, uchinchi esa +3 oksidlanish darajasida. Tl^{+3} birikmalari juda kuchli oksidlovchilar hisoblanadi, TI(III)yodid mavjud emas (xuddi mis(II)yodid mavjud bo'lmaganidek), u tezda molekulyar yod va talliy(I) yodidga parchalanib ketadi. Shunday ekan, ortiqcha KI eritmasida Tl^{+3} birikmalari TlI_3 cho'kmasini hosil qiladi (bunda I_3^- nazarda tutilmoqda!)



4. $3TlNO_3 \cdot Tl(NO_3)_3$ ning formulasini boshacha tarzda $Tl_3[Tl(NO_3)_6]$ kabi yozish mumkin. Bunda ko'rish mumkinki, markaziy atom Tl^{3+} 6 ta nitrat ioni ta'sirida buzilgan oktaedr tipidagi koor-

dinatsion qurshovda joylashgan va -3 zaryadli anionni hosil qiladi, tashqi sferada esa 3 ta $+1$ zaryadli Tl^+ ionlari bor. $3TlNO_3 \times Tl(NO_3)_3 = A$

5. A da 3 ta talliyatomi $+1$, 4-si esa $+3$, F da esa $+3$ oksidlanish darajasida.

114-masala

1. N modda oksid ekanligi yaqqol ko'rinib turibdi. N dan olingan metall massasi ma'lum, N ning massasini esa J dan topamiz. Massa kamayishi orqali har bir moddaning massasini topib chiqamiz:

$$m(H) = 66,6567 \times (1 - 0,401) = 39,927 \text{ g; metall nitrat;}$$

$$m(L) = 39,927 \times (1 - 0,6694) = 13,2 \text{ g oksid yoki quyi nitrat;}$$

$$m(M) = 13,2 \times (1 - 0,0333) = 12,76 \text{ g oksid;}$$

$$m(N) = 12,76 \times (1 - 0,0689) = 11,88 \text{ g oksid.}$$

Nihoyat, metallni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{\frac{11,88}{2} - 4,618}{4,618} = \frac{8}{E}; \Rightarrow E = 27,945$$

ikki valentli holatda, $Q - Fe$, $A_r = 55,89 \text{ g/mol}$, $N - FeO$.

M, L tarkibidagi Fe massasi ham ma'lum, endi ularning ham tarkibini bimalol aniqlasak bo'ladi:

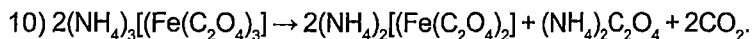
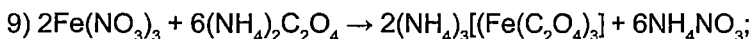
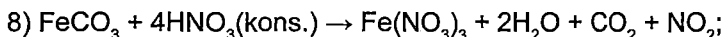
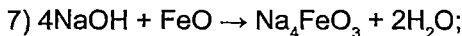
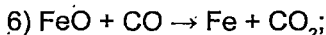
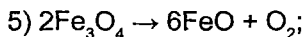
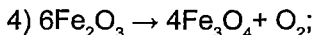
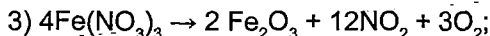
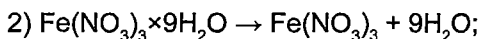
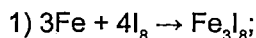
$$\frac{4,618 \times 2}{56} \left(\frac{12,76}{16} - 4,618 \right) = 1:1,33 = 3:4 \Rightarrow M - Fe_3O_4.$$

L modda Fe_2O_3 ligi kundek ravshan (L dan M olinishida massa kamayishiga e'tibor bering, 3,33% juda kichik, nitrat parchalanganida bundan katta massa ajralardi). Endi H ni topamiz: $M_r(H) = 39,927 \times 56 / 4,618 \times 2 = 242,08 \text{ g/mol}$; $\Rightarrow Fe(NO_3)_3$ ga mos keladi, J esa $Fe(NO_3)_3 \times 9H_2O$. P modda esa natriy ferrit bo'lishi mumkin. P modda FeO va $NaOH$ ni qizdirish natijasida olinyapti. Buni tekshirib ko'ramiz: $M_r(P) = 16,165 \times 56 / 4,618 = 196 \text{ g/mol}$; $\Delta M_r = 196 - 56 = 140 \text{ g/mol}$, elektroneytrallik qoidasi $+2 + n - m = 0$ (1) va material balansi $56 + 23n + 16m = 140$ (2) ga muvofiq $n = 4$ atom Na va $m = 3$ atom O ga mos keladi, $P - Na_4FeO_3$. R modda Fe ni yod bilan ezish natijasida olinyapti. U yodid. R dagi temir va yod massalarini bilgan holda uning tarkibini topamiz:

$$\frac{4,618}{56} \left(\frac{32,546}{127} - 4,618 \right) = 1:2,667 = 3:8; \Rightarrow R - Fe_3I_8.$$

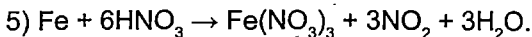
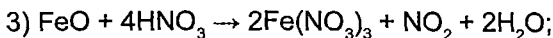
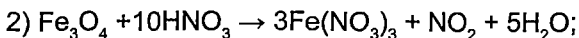
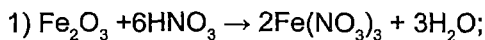
$\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ bilan mo'l ammoniy oksalatning ta'siridan S – $(\text{NH}_4)_3[(\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3)]$ tarkibli kompleks olish mumkin. S bilan bir xil sifat tarkibga ega T modda faqatgina $(\text{NH}_4)_2[(\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2)]$ bo'lishi mumkin. X mineral tarkibida n mol temir bor deb olib, uning molyar massasini topamiz: $M_r(X) = 19,133 \times 56 \times n / 4,618 \times 2 = 116n$ g/mol. Qoldiq molyar massaga esa $\Delta M_r = 116n - 56n = 60n$ g/mol massa mos kelmoqda. Mineralning kislota da eritilishida gaz ajralishi uning kuchsiz kislota tuzi ekanligini bildiradi. Boshqa tomondan mineral Fe^{+2} birikmasi bo'lishi va nitrat kislotaning qaytarilishi mahsulotlari sifatida azot oksidlari ajralgan ham bo'lishi mumkin. n = 1 holatda, qolgan atomlar guruhiga CO_3^{2-} mos keladi $M_r = 60$ g/mol, X – FeCO_3 – siderit.

2.



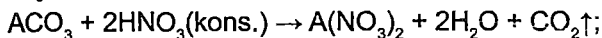
3. S – $(\text{NH}_4)_3[(\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3)]$. UB–nurlar ta'sirida oksidlanish qaytarilish reaksiyasiga uchraydi. Bunda Fe^{+3} kationi qaytarilib Fe^{+2} ga o'tsa, $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ oksidlanib CO_2 holida ajraladi.

4.



115-masala

1. ACO_3 ning nitrat kislotada erish tenglamasini yozamiz:



$$n(\text{CO}_2) = pV / RT = 101325 \times 48,9 \times 10^{-6} / 8,314 \times 298 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol.}$$

Bundan karbonatning molyar massasini topamiz:

$$M_r(\text{ACO}_3) = 0,295 / 2 \times 10^{-3} = 147,5 \text{ g/mol.}$$

$A_r(\text{A}) = 147,5 - 60 = 87,5 \text{ g/mol}$, Sr – A – stronsiy. 1 ta B_2O_3 dagi elektronlar soni:

$N = 1,562 \times 10^{23} / (1,73 \times 10^{-3} \times 6,02 \times 10^{23}) = 150$; $\Rightarrow$ 1 ta B ga $(150 - 3 \times 8) / 2 = 63$ ta elektron to'g'ri keladi. Bunday yadro zaryadli element Eu – B – yevropiy. C ning yadro zaryadini a bilan belgilasak, oksiddagi barcha zarrachalar yig'indisi $N_{\text{um.}} = ((97 + 2a)m + 24n)$ ta bo'ladi. Oksiddagi neytronlar soni $N_{\text{neytron}} = 8n + 97m$ ta bo'ladi. Masala shartiga ko'ra:

$$\frac{8n + 97m}{(97 + 2a)m + 24n} = 0,4113$$

tenglamani yechamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 0,4113[(97 + 2a)m + 24n] &= 8n + 97m \Rightarrow 57,1m - 1,87n = \\ &= 0,8226am \Rightarrow a = \frac{57,1m - 1,87n}{0,8226m} \end{aligned}$$

m va n lar kichik butun sonlar ekanligini hisobga olib C ning yadro zaryadi a ni topamiz:

m	n	a	C
1	1	67,1	
2	1	136,5	
2	3	66,0	Dy
3	4	66,38	

Mana jadvaldan C ning Dy ekanligini aniqladik, $\text{C}_m\text{O}_n - \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3$. Lyuminoformizning formulasi ham ancha oydinlashdi: $\text{Sr}_x\text{Eu}_y\text{Dy}_z\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$. 10,000 g L1 $5,789 \times 10^{22}$ ta alyuminiy atomlari saqlaydi; $\Rightarrow$ uning molyar massasi $M_r(\text{L1}) = 10,00 \times 2 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} / 5,789 \times 10^{22} = 207,98 \text{ g/mol}$. Endi x, y, z sonlari qiymatlarini topamiz. Bunda quyidagicha tenglamalar sistemasini tuzib olsak bo'ladi:

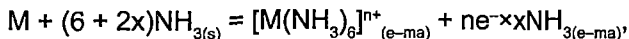
(1) $87,6x + 152y + 163z + 118 = 207,98$; L1 ning molyar massasi.

(2) $x + y = 0,895$; $(x + y)$ yig'indi masala shartida berilgan.

(3) $2x + 2y + 3z + 6 - 8 = 0$; zaryad balansi.

Ushbu 3 ta tenglamani birgalikda yechadigan bo'lsak, $x = 0,8923$, $y = 0,0027$ va $z = 0,07$ qiymatlarni olamiz. Nihoyat, L1 ning brutto formulasi – $\text{Sr}_{0,8923}\text{Eu}_{0,0027}\text{Dy}_{0,07}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$.

2. Reaksiyani umumiy holda yozamiz:



bu yerda $\text{M} = \text{Sr}, \text{Eu}, \text{Dy}$.

Eritmaning ko'k rangi solvatlangan elektronlar hisobiga paydo bo'ladi.

3. Bitta yacheykaga mos keluvchi kislorod atomlari soni $N_0 = 8 \times 1 / 8 + 2 \times 1 = 3$. Oksid formulasi Dy_2O_3 ekan. Bitta elementar yacheykaga 2 ta atom Dy to'g'ri keladi.

4.

1-diagramma uchun: $E^0(\text{X}^{3+} / \text{X}^{2+}) = -1,99 \times 3 + 2,81 \times 2 = -0,35 \text{ V}$;

2-diagramma uchun: $E^0(\text{Y}^{3+} / \text{Y}^{2+}) = -2,30 \times 3 + 2,20 \times 2 = -2,5 \text{ V}$;

Eu ning elektron konfiguratsiyasi $[\text{Xe}]4f^75d^06s^2$. f-orbital yarim to'lgan. Bunday holatda qavatcha barqarorroq bo'ladi. Shu sababli ham Eu uchun +2 oksidlanish darajali birikmalari barqaror hisoblanadi. $E^0(\text{X}^{3+} / \text{X}^{2+}) > E^0(\text{X}^+ / \text{X}^0)$ ekanligi X^{+2} ning barqarorligini ko'rsatmoqda. X harfi bilan shifrlangan diagramma Eu uchun to'g'ri keladi.

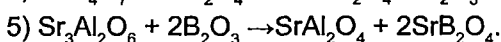
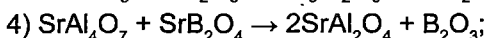
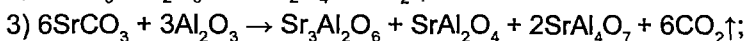
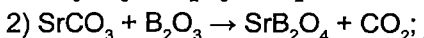
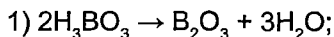
5. A metallni jadvaldan aniqlash mumkin. A ning H lyumino-fordagi massa ulushi keltirilgan:

$A / (A + 26,98 \times 2 + 16 \times 4) = 0,4259$ $A = 87,5$ – Sr – A – stronsiy

Bor kislotasi parchalansa bor oksid E – B_2O_3 olinadi. F ning formulasini topamiz:

$$\text{N}(\text{Sr}) : \text{N}(\text{B}) : \text{N}(\text{O}) = \frac{50,58}{87,5} : \frac{12,47}{10,8} : \frac{36,95}{16} = 1 : 2 : 4, \text{ F} - \text{SrB}_2\text{O}_4.$$

Xuddi shu usul bilan T va R larni aniqlasak; T – $\text{Sr}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$; R – SrAl_4O_7 .



116-masala

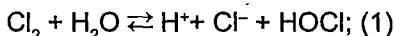
2. $1000 \text{ ppm} = 1000 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol ulush (yoki hajmiy ulush)}$.
 Xlorning parsial bosimini topamiz: $p(\text{Cl}_2) = 10^{-3} \times 750 / 760 = 9,87 \times 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$. Endi masala shartida keltirilgan formula orqali 20°C da xlor uchun k qiymatini topamiz:

$$k_{20}(\text{Cl}_2) = 6,554 \times 10^5 \exp\left(-\frac{3163,7}{293,15}\right) = 13,476 \text{ atm} \times // \text{ mol}.$$

Nihoyat, xlorning parsial bosimi va k qiymati to'g'ri proporsional-ligidan foydalanib uning eritmadagi molyar konsentratsiyasini topamiz:

$$C_M = \frac{9,87 \times 10^{-4}}{13,476} = 7,32 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l. Molyar konsentratsiyadan massa-viy konsentratsiyaga o'tamiz: } C = 7,32 \times 10^{-5} \times 71 \times 1000 = 5,19 \text{ mg/l}.$$

3. Eritmada xlor molekulasini va suv o'rtasida qaror topadigan dinamik muvozanat quyidagicha bo'ladi:



(bu holda HClO ning kuchsizligi sabab uning dissolanishini hisobga olmasak ham bo'ladi). Muvozanat konstantasi ifodasi:

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{Cl}^-][\text{HClO}]}{[\text{Cl}_2]}.$$

Endi masala shartida keltirilgan tenglama orqali 20°C uchun K ni hisoblasak:

$$\lg K = -\frac{982798}{(293,15)^2} + \frac{5485,7}{293,15} - 10,7484 = -3,472;$$

$$K = 10^{-3,472} = 3,373 \times 10^{-4}.$$

Reaksiya tenglamasidan ko'rinib turibdiki, $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{HOCl}]$. Bu tenglikni muvozanat konstantasi uchun tadbiq etsak:

$$K = \frac{[\text{HOCl}]^3}{[\text{Cl}_2]} [\text{Cl}_2] = 7,32 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}; K \text{ ham ma'lum, bundan,}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{HOCl}] = 2,91 \times 10^{-3} = > \text{pH} = -\lg(2,91 \times 10^{-3}) = 2,54.$$

4. Xlor eritmada Cl_2 , Cl^- va HClO ko'rinishlarda bo'ladi, (1) reaksiyadan ma'lumki, $[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{HOCl}]; \Rightarrow C_0(\text{Cl}) = [\text{Cl}_2] + 2[\text{HOCl}]$. Endi $[\text{Cl}_2]$ va $[\text{HOCl}]$ larni alohida-alohida topamiz:

$$k_{10}(\text{Cl}_2) = 6,554 \times 10^5 \exp() = 9,205 \text{ atm} \times // \text{ mol};$$

xlorning parsial bosimi 1,5 atm. Uning molyar konsentratsiyasini topamiz: $1,5 / 9,205 = 0,163 \text{ mol/l}$.

$$\lg K = -\frac{982798}{283,15^2} + \frac{5485,7}{283,15} - 10,7484 = -3,633; \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 10^{-3,633} = 2,328 \times 10^{-4};$$

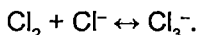
$$[\text{HOCl}] = \sqrt[3]{(0,163 \cdot 2,328 \cdot 10^{-4})} = 0,0336 \text{ mol/l};$$

$$C_0(\text{Cl}) = 0,163 + 2 \cdot 0,0336 = 0,2302 \text{ mol/l yoki}$$

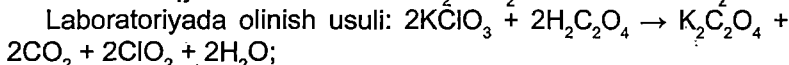
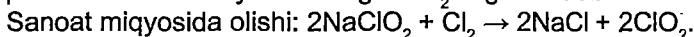
$$C = 0,2302 \cdot 71 = 16,34 \text{ g/l}.$$

5. Barchamizga ma'lumki, gazlarning eruvchanligi temperatura kamayishi bilan ortadi. Bundan shuni kutish mumkinki, xlorning eruvchanligi ham 10°C ga nisbatan katta bo'ladi. Biroq unutmaslik kerakki, quyi temperaturalarda xlor suv bilan qattiq agregat holatli klatratlar hosil qiladi (masalan, $8\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 46\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli klatrat). Shu sababli, quyi temperaturalarda xlori suvda eritib konsentrlangan eritmalar olib bo'lmaydi (hattoki, xlorning parsial bosimi-yuqori-bo'lsa ham).

6. Trixlor anioni hosil bo'lishi bilan tushuntirsa bo'ladi:

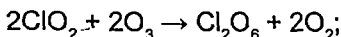


7. $p_3 \times 22,4 = 67,2$ bunday molyar massa X ozon emasligini ko'rsatadi. Uning olinish usulidan kelib chiqadigan bo'lsak, u xlor saqlashi kerak. Bunday xossalarga ClO_2 to'g'ri keladi.

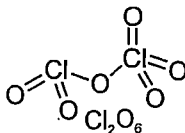
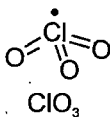
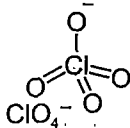
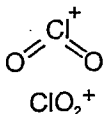


$\text{O}=\text{Cl}=\text{O}$ Molekula burchakli tuzilishga ega bo'lib, bog'lar orasidagi burchak 120° dan kichik, bunga sabab, xlorning taqsimlanmagan elektron jufti.

8.



Y – Cl_2O_6 . Suyuq holda, sistemada ClO_3 , Cl_2O_6 , ClO_2^+ , ClO_4^- zarrachalari mavjud bo'ladi.



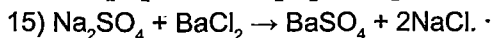
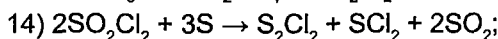
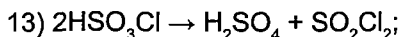
117-masala

1. Sxemani analiz qilish natijasida quyidagi moddalarni juda osonlik bilan topish mumkin:

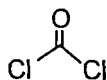
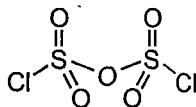
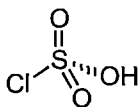
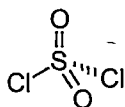
A – SO_2 , B – SO_3 , H – H_2S , E – SO_2Cl_2 , C – SO_3HCl . K ning zichligi orqali uning molyar massasini topsak, $M_r(K) = 4,42 \times 22,4 = 99,008 \text{ g/mol}$, bu COCl_2 . J modda gidrolizida xuddi C kabi mahsulotlar hosil qilishi kerak va bu mahsulotlarning bariyli, kumushli cho'kmalari nisbati bir xil bo'lishi kerak. N cho'kma BaSO_4 , P esa AgCl ekanligi ma'lum. Demakki, C va J da xlor va S larning mol miqdori bir xil bo'lishi kerak. Agar SO_3 bir mol CCl_4 bilan ta'sirlashsa unda, SO_2Cl_2 olinadi, lekin bu modda allaqachon E belgisi bilan shifrlangan, shuningdek, unda $\text{Cl:S} = 2:1$. Ikki molekula SO_3 bir molekula CCl_4 bilan ta'sirlashsa $\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_5$ tarkibli modda olinadi. Bu modda endi masala shartini qanoatlantiradi, J – $\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_5$. SO_3HCl ga vodorod peroksid ta'sir ettirsak $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ – L peroksidisulfat kislota olinadi. SO_3HCl ni vakuumda qizdirib D – H_2SO_4 va E – SO_2Cl_2 larni olish mumkin. SO_2Cl_2 ga oltingugurt ta'sirida A – SO_2 , F – S_2Cl_2 va G – SCl_2 olinadi (masala shartida F da oltingugurtning massa ulushi G dagidan ko'ra ko'proq ekanligi aytib o'tilgan). Keyinchalik F – S_2Cl_2 ga suv ta'sirida beqaror M modda va HCl olinmoqda. Bu reaksiyaning gidroliz ekanligi orqali M ni osongina topish mumkin: $\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_2$.

2.

- 1) $\text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2$;
- 2) $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$;
- 3) $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$;
- 4) $\text{SO}_3 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{HSO}_3\text{Cl}$;
- 5) $3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S}$;
- 6) $2\text{HSO}_3\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + 2\text{HCl}$;
- 7) $\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$;
- 8) $\text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{NaNO}_3$;
- 9) $2\text{SO}_3 + \text{CCl}_4 \rightarrow \text{COCl}_2 + \text{S}_2\text{O}_5\text{Cl}_2$;
- 10) $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 11) $\text{HSO}_3\text{Cl} + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 12) $\text{S}_2\text{O}_5\text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NaCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;



3.



118-masala

1. Tuzlar tarkibidagi natriy va fosforning massa ulushlari berilgan. Tuzlarning formulalarini topishda hech bir qiyinchilik yo'q desa ham bo'ladi. Moddaning oddiy formulasini topish usuliga asosan:

Azotli tuzlar:

A modda Na : N : O = 46,9 / 23 : 9,5 / 14 : 43,6 / 16 = 2,039 : 0,678 : 2,725 = 3:1:4 A = Na_3NO_4 ;

B modda Na : N : O = 27,1 / 23 : 16,5 / 14 : 56,4 / 16 = 1,178 : 1,178 : 3,525 = 1:1:3 B = NaNO_3 ;

C modda Na : N : O = 33,3 / 23 : 20,3 / 14 : 46,4 / 16 = 1,448 : 1,45 : 2,9 = 1:1:2 C = NaNO_2 ;

D modda Na : N : O = 43,4 / 23 : 26,4 / 14 : 30,2 / 16 = 1,887 : 1,886 : 1,888 = 1:1:1 D = $(\text{NaNO})_n$, aniqrog'i $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$.

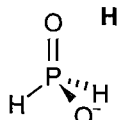
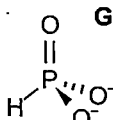
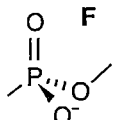
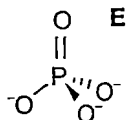
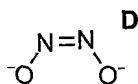
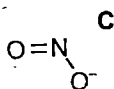
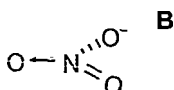
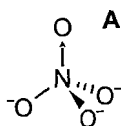
Fosfor saqlagan tuzlar:

E modda Na : P : O = 42,1 / 23 : 18,9 / 31 : 39 / 16 = 1,83 : 0,61 : 2,44 = 3:1:4 E = Na_3PO_4 ;

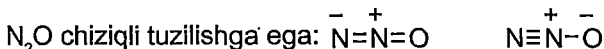
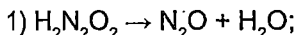
F modda Na : P : O = 22,5 / 23 : 30,4 / 31 : 47,1 / 16 = 0,978 : 0,98 : 2,944 = 1:1:3 F = NaPO_3 ;

G modda Na : P : O = 36,5 / 23 : 24,6 / 31 : 38,9 / 16 = 1,587 : 0,794 : 2,431 = 1,999:1:3,062 Na_2PO_3 ; tarkibli formula olinadi, ammo bunday tuz yo'q. Yagona variant G = Na_2HPO_3 ;

H modda Na : P : O = 26,1 / 23 : 35,2 / 31 : 38,7 / 16 = 1,135 : 1,135 : 2,419 = 1:1:2 NaPO_2 ; Xuddi G ni topganimizdek, bunday formulaga ega tuz yo'qligi uchun H modda NaH_2PO_2 kabi tarkibli bo'ladi.

2.

3. D – $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ va H – NaH_2PO_2 tuzlariga tegishli I – $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ va J – H_3PO_2 kislotalar to'g'ri keladi. $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ning termolizida azot(I) oksid va suv hosil bo'ladi, K – N_2O . H_3PO_2 termolizga uchratilganda hosil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan yagona gaz mahsulot bu Q – PH_3 . Termolizda fosfor disproporsiyalanib beqarorroq +1 oksidlanish darajasidan nisbatan barqaror hisoblangan –3 va +3 holatlarga o'tadi. Xulosa qilish mumkinki, L = H_3PO_3 . Termolizning keyingi bosqichida yana PH_3 ajralmoqda, ya'ni yana disproporsiyalanish bormoqda. M ga fosfat kislota to'g'ri keladi M = H_3PO_4 .

4.

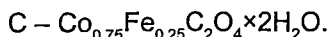
119-masala

1. Ekvivalentlar qonuniga asosan: $A_r(\text{Me}) = \frac{0,235 \cdot 36,5}{2,96 \cdot 1,048 \cdot 0,1} = 27,65n$;

$n=2$ bo'lsa, $A_r = 55,3$ g/mol; Bu Mn va Fe atom massalari orasidagi son. HCl ning hajmi taqriban ko'rsatilganligi va metall xlorid eritmasi rangining havorang ekanligi A ning Fe ekanligini topishimizga asos bo'ladi. O'z navbatida B – FeCl_2 . C ni olish uchun boshlang'ich moddalar $n(\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{3,676}{291,05} = 0,0126$ mol va $n(\text{FeCl}_2) = 0,235 / 55,85 = 0,0042$ mol miqdorda olingan. 3:1

mol nisbatda. Bundan C ning tarkibini $\text{Co}_{0,75}\text{Fe}_{0,25}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi taxmin qilishimiz mumkin, x qiymati:

$$x = \frac{146,16}{146,16 + 18x} = \frac{146,16 \cdot 0,0168}{3,068}, x = 2;$$



2. Termoliz bosqichlarida H_2O , CO_2 ajraladi nihoyat metallar kislorod bilan oksidlanib oksidlar hosil qiladi. Bunda temir Fe_2O_3 ni hosil qiladi, Co esa CoO yoki Co_3O_4 ni hosil qilishi mumkin. Aslida dastlab Co_3O_4 hosil bo'ladi, keyinchalik, yuqori temperaturada nisbatan barqarorroq CoO ga o'tadi. Endi ikkala holat uchun ham massa kamayishini aniqlaymiz:

1) Co_3O_4 hosil bo'lganda:

$$\omega\%(\Delta m) = \left[1 - \frac{\frac{1}{4M(\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4)} + \frac{1}{8M(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)}}{M(\text{Co}_{0,75}\text{Fe}_{0,25}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O})} \right] \times 100\% =$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{\frac{240,79}{4} + \frac{159,70}{8}}{182,20} \right] \times 100\% = 56,004\%$$

2) CoO hosil bo'lganda:

$$\omega\%(\Delta m) = \left[1 - \frac{\frac{3}{4M(\text{CoO})} + \frac{1}{8M(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)}}{M(\text{Co}_{0,75}\text{Fe}_{0,25}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O})} \right] \times 100\% =$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 74,93}{4} + \frac{159,70}{8}}{182,20} \right] \times 100\% = 58,190\%.$$

Masala shartida massa kamayishi 57,3%, bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, Co_3O_4 ning parchalanishi oxirigacha bormagan, aralashmaning sifat tarkibi $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Co}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{CoO}$. Endi uni miqdoriy tahlil qilamiz: massa kamayishi C modda miqdoriga bog'liq emas, shu sababli ham qulaylik uchun C moddadan 1 mol olib parchalaymiz, bunda olingan oksidlar massasi yig'indisi:

$$m_{\text{oksidlar}} = m(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) + m(\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4) + m(\text{CoO}) =$$

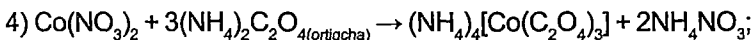
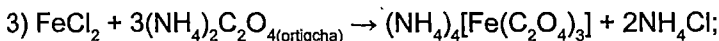
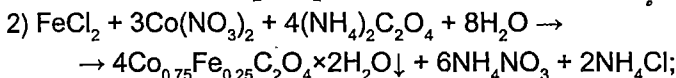
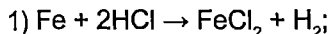
$$= 0,125 \times M_r(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) + x \times M_r(\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4) +$$

+ $(0,75 - 3x) \times M_r(\text{CoO}) = M_r(\text{Co}_{0,75}\text{Fe}_{0,25}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}) \times (1 - 0,573)$ ushbu tenglamani yechib $x = 0,1$ ekanligini topamiz. U holda G aralashmada oksidlarning miqdorlari $n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,125$ mol, $n(\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4) =$

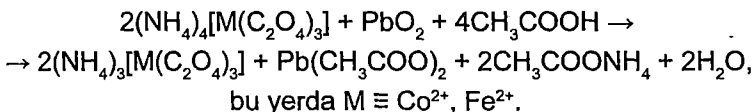
0,1 mol, $n(\text{CoO}) = 0,45$ mol. Moddalarning mol ulushlari tegishli x ($\chi(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,185$; $\chi(\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4) = 0,148$; $\chi(\text{CoO}) = 0,667$ bo'ladi.

3. Oritqcha oksalat anionlari bo'lgan holatda komplekslar tarkibini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin: $[\text{M}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{6-2x}]^{(2x-2)-}$ (masalan, $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{4-}$).

4.

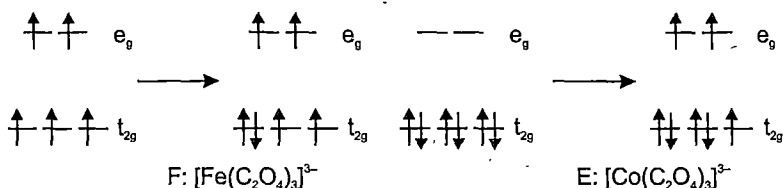


5) Komplekslar hosil bo'lishini ikkala metall uchun umumiy yozish mumkin:



5. $\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$ tenglama orqali toq elektronlar sonini topamiz: $\mu = 0$ holda $n = 0$, $\mu = 1,73$ holda esa $n = 1$; Temir +3 oksidlanish darajasidan +2 oksidlanish darajasiga o'tgan.

6. $h\nu$ – nur ta'sirida Fe komplekslaridagi o'zgarishlar kristall maydonning barqarorlik energiyasi oshishi hisobiga boradi:



120-masala

1. Radikalni $\text{R} = \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ kabi belgilaymiz, ammoniyli tuzning molyar massasi $\text{M}(\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1})_4\text{NBr} = 12,88 / 0,04 = 322$ g/mol. Modda kimyoviy formulasidan n qiymatini topsak:

$$322 = 4(12n + 2n + 1) + 14 + 80; \Rightarrow 14n = 56;$$

$$n = 4 \Rightarrow [\text{R}_4\text{N}]\text{Br} - (\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{NBr}.$$

Kompleks olishda almashinish reaksiyasi bormoqda,
 $(C_4H_9)_4NBr \rightarrow [(C_4H_9)_4N]_a MeO_b$, shunga asosan tenglama tuzsak:

$$\frac{0,04}{a} = \frac{14,44}{242a + A(Me) + 16b} \quad (1)$$

shuningdek, masala shartida keltirilganki:

$$(2) 242 + A(Me) + 16b - 322 = 39;$$

$$(3) M(Me) = 119a - 16b;$$

$$(4) M(Me) = 361 - 242a - 16b.$$

Ushbu tenglamalarni birgalikda yechadigan bo'lsak: $119a - 16b = 361 - 242a - 16b$; $a = 1$ bo'lganda, $A(Me) = 119 - 16b$; $b = 1$ uchun $A(Me) = 103$ g/mol, Rh. Ammo rodii $KRhO$ tipli tuzlar hosil qilmaydi. Faqatgina $b = 4$ holatida, $A(Me) = 55$ g/mol; Me – Mn, tuz – $KMnO_4$. $A - [(C_4H_9)_4N]MnO_4$.

2. B ning elementlar tarkibidan uning formulasini topamiz:

$$vMn : vC : vH : vN : vO = 21,4 / 55 : 42,0 / 12 :$$

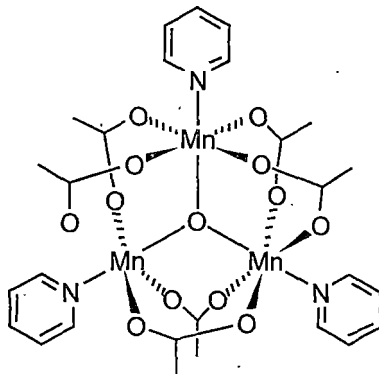
$$: 4,26 / 1 : 5,44 / 14 : 26,9 / 16 =$$

$$= 0,389 : 3,50 : 4,26 : 0,389 : 1,68 = 1 : 9 : 11 : 1 : 4,33 =$$

$$= 3 : 27 : 33 : 3 : 13.$$

B tarkibida atsetat anionlari va piridin ligand vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Shunday taxmin va B ning element tarkibi asosida uning formulasini quyidagicha yozishimiz mumkin: $Mn_3O(CH_3COO)_6(C_5H_5N)_3$ (b noelektrolit, shu uchun hech qanday ionlar haqida gap bo'lishi mumkin emas!) Mn_3O ning zaryadi + 6. $Me^{+2} Me^{+3}_{(3-x)}O$ uchun zaryad balansi quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

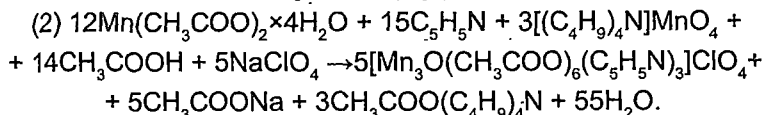
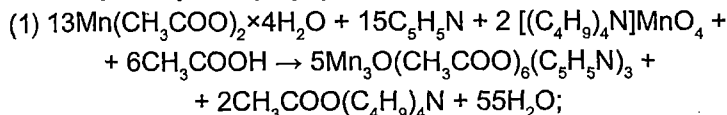
$2x - 3x + 9 - 2 = 6$; $\Rightarrow x = 1$. Mn ning koordinatsion soni 6 ekanligini hisobga olib B ning strukturasi quyidagicha taklif etish mumkin:



3. D ni aniqlash uchun $v(\text{ClO}_4^-):v[\text{B}]$ nisbatni topamiz:

$$v(\text{B}) = \frac{n(\text{Py}) \cdot 5}{15} = 0,01 / 3 = 0,00333, \text{ unda } v(\text{ClO}_4^-) : v[\text{B}] = 1:1,$$

bundan kelib chiqadiki, D kationining zaryadi $+1$.



4. Nernst tenglamasidan foyalangan holda:

$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[\text{ox}]}{[\text{red}]}; E = E^0 + \frac{0,059}{4} \lg ([\text{H}^+]^4) = 1,23 + \\ + 0,059 \times \lg 10^{-7} = 0,82 \text{ Volt}.$$

$$5. E = E^0 + \frac{0,059}{1} \ln \frac{[\text{D}]}{[\text{B}]}; E^0 = 0,44 - 0,059 \times \lg \frac{0,333}{0,667} = 0,46 \text{ Volt}.$$

$$6. \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ reaksiya uchun } E(\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,82 \text{ Volt};$$

$$\text{D} + \text{e}^- = \text{B} \text{ reaksiya uchun esa } E^0(\text{D} / \text{B}) = 0,46 \text{ Volt}.$$

$$\text{E.Y.K.} = E_{\text{reak.}} = E^0(\text{D} / \text{B}) - E^0(\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,46 - 0,82 = -0,36 \text{ Volt}.$$

$\Delta G = -n\Delta EF$ tenglamaga binoan ΔE qiymati manfiy. Bu esa ΔG qiymati musbat ya'ni $\Delta G > 0$ bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. ΔG ning 0 dan ichik qiymatga ega bo'lishi reaksiya bormasligini bildiradi. D fotosintez jarayonida ishtirok etolmaydi.

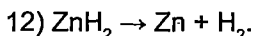
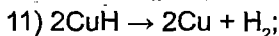
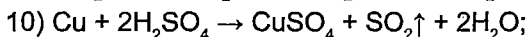
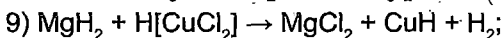
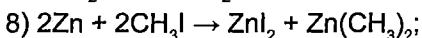
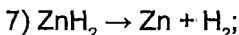
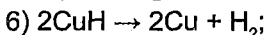
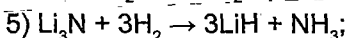
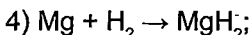
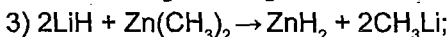
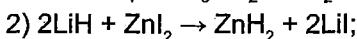
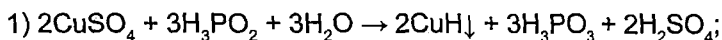
121-masala

$$1. \text{G nitridni ekvivalentlar qonuni orqali topamiz: } \frac{59,8}{40,2} = \frac{x}{4,667};$$

$\Rightarrow x = 6,94$; I valentli element bo'lganda elementga Li to'g'ri keladi, G – Li_3N , L – LiH , F – H_2 . E ning minerallari va L bilan Z ning bir sinfga mansubligidan Z – MgH_2 , E – Mg ligini topish mumkin. X ning gidridligi ham yaqqol ko'rinib turibdi, chunki og'ir elementning massa-ulushi juda katta. Shu orqali X ning CuH ligini topish mumkin. Havorang A esa barchaga ma'lum $\text{CuSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, K mis – Cu. D ning molyar massasi 95,4 g/mol, uning olinish reaksiyasidan bilish

mumkinki, D metilli birikma, D tarkibini $H(CH_3)_n$ kabi belgilasak, $n = 2$ holat uchun $H - Zn$ va $D - Zn(CH_3)_2$ lar mos keladi. O'z navbatida $C - ZnI_2 \cdot Y - ZnH_2$ bo'ladi. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ fosfor saqllovchi B kislota bilan ta'sirlashib CuH olinyapti, ya'ni bu jarayonda oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasi sodir bo'lmoqda, bunda B kislota qaytaruvchi vazifasini bajaryapti. Bunday shartga H_3PO_2 mos keladi. J modda misning xlorasqllovchi kislotalari ekan. Bu holatda uning MgH_2 bilan ta'sirini hisobga olib, J uchun $H_2[CuCl_4]$ (bunda MgH_2 ning qaytaruvchilik xususiyati inobatga olindi) va $H[CuCl_2]$ formulalarni taklif etish mumkin.

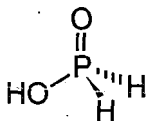
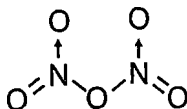
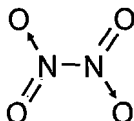
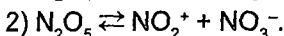
2.



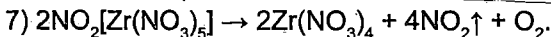
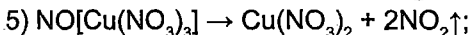
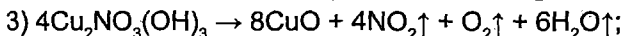
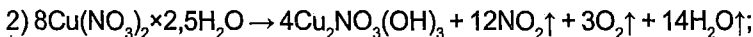
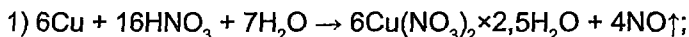
3. Zn va Cu gidridlari suv bilan ta'sirlashganda suvda juda yomon eriydigan gidroksidlar va vodorod ajratadi. Gidroksidlaning hosil bo'lishi gidridlarni passivlashtiradi, natijada reaksiya sekin ketadi. Mg gidridi ham suvda yomon eriydigan asos hosil qiladi, biroq $Mg(OH)_2$ ning eruvchanligi $Cu(OH)_2$ va $Zn(OH)_2$ larnikidan yaxshiroq. Shu uchun MgH_2 ning erishi nisbatan tezroq ketadi. LiH esa shiddat bilan ta'sirlashadi, chunki LiOH kuchli asos va suvda juda yaxshi eriydi.

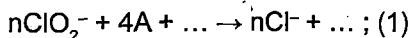
4. MgH_2 ni vodorod saqllovchi, uning xavfsiz tashilishi va ishtatlashini ta'minlovchi sifatida yoki litiy-ion akkumulyatorlari uchun anod sifatida qo'llasa bo'ladi.

5. H_3PO_2 da kislorod bilan bog'langan vodorod atomlari soni bita (faqat shu vodorodlarga metall ionlariga almasha oladi). Shu sabab gipofosfit kislota bir asosli.

**122-masala****1.****2.**

3. X gazning xossalari uning NO ekanligini aytib turibdi. A – $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \times 2,5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; D modda $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ bo'ladi. B ning tarkibini analiz qiladigan bo'lsak, uning $\text{Cu}_2\text{NO}_3(\text{OH})_k$ kabi umumiy formulaga egaligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. 2 molekula A dan 1 molekula B olindi deb hisoblasak, B ning molyar massasi $2 \times 232,5 \times 0,516 = 240$ g/mol bo'ladi. Bunda $k = 3$, ya'ni B – $\text{Cu}_2\text{NO}_3(\text{OH})_3$. C oksid CuO ligi ravshan (buni hisoblash bilan tekshirib ko'ring). N_2O_4 ning 2-punktdagi ionlanish reaksiyalariga asosan Y quyidagicha tarkibga ega bo'lishi mumkin: $\text{NO}^+[\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_3]^-$. Z da Zr va N atomlari nisbati $n(\text{Zr}) : n(\text{N}) = 20,4 / 91,2 : 18,8 / 14 = 1 : 6$ kabi. Z ning Y bilan analogik tuzilishli ekanligidan bilsak bo'ladiki, Z – $\text{NO}_2^+[\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_5]^-$. Allaqachon hech bir qiyinchiliksiz E – $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ ligini topgan bo'lsangiz kerak.

4.

123-masala**1.** A ning oksidlanish tenglamasi:

bunda reaksiya uchun sarflangan A ning massasi $m_A = 12 \times (1 - 0,516) = 3,11$ g. Ekvivalentlar qonuniga binoan:

$$\frac{K_1[\text{H}^+]^3}{b}, M(\text{A}) = 7,73n.$$

$n = 4$ bo'lganda $M(\text{A}) = 30,92$ g/mol, fosfoga to'g'ri keladi. $\text{A} - \text{P}_4$.

2. E kislotani H_4X kabi belgilaymiz:

$$[\text{H}^+]^4 + K_1[\text{H}^+]^3 + K_1K_2[\text{H}^+]^2 + K_1K_2K_3[\text{H}^+] + K_1K_2K_3K_4 \quad (2)$$

ifodani esa b kabi belgilaymiz. Anionlarning mol ulushlari esa quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\alpha(\text{H}_3\text{X}^-) = \frac{K_1[\text{H}^+]^3}{b}; \alpha(\text{H}_2\text{X}^{2-}) = \frac{K_1K_2[\text{H}^+]^2}{b}; \alpha(\text{HX}^{3-}) = \frac{K_1K_2K_3[\text{H}^+]}{b};$$

$$\alpha(\text{X}^{4-}) = \frac{K_1K_2K_3K_4}{b};$$

pH	$[\text{H}^+]$	B	$\alpha(\text{H}_3\text{X}^-)$	$\alpha(\text{H}_2\text{X}^{2-})$	$\alpha(\text{HX}^{3-})$	$\alpha(\text{X}^{4-})$
11,0	10^{-11}	$5,49 \times 10^{-23}$	$1,15 \times 10^{-13}$	$1,82 \times 10^{-5}$	$9,09 \times 10^{-2}$	0,909
5,0	10^{-5}	$1,01 \times 10^{-15}$	$6,25 \times 10^{-3}$	0,989	$4,94 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,94 \times 10^{-8}$

pH = 11,0 da olingan B tuz tarkibida X^{4-} anioni bo'ladi, pH = 5,0 da olingan C tuzda esa H_2X^{2-} bo'ladi.

3. B o'rta tuz ekanligi aytib o'tilgan. Uni $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_n\text{O}_m \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi belgilasak bo'ladi, Na va suvning mol nisbati: $21,40 / 23 : 41,86 / 18 = 4 : 10$. Anionning IQ-spektri degidratatsiyada o'zgarmayapti. Bu ma'lumot suv tashqi sferada joylashganligidan dalolat beradi.

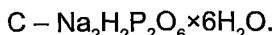
Natriyning massa ulushi:

$$0,214 = \frac{4 \cdot 23}{92 + 31n + 16m + 180}; \Rightarrow m = 9,87 - 1,94n;$$

zaryad balansi $2m = 4n + 4$ orqali n, m larni topadigan bo'lsak, $n = 2, b = 6$. $\text{E} - \text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$;

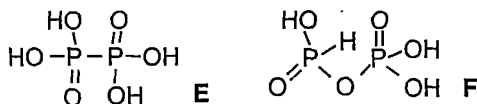
B – $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \times 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. C tuz tarkibi $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \times y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi bo'ladi.

$$\frac{18y}{206 + 18y} = 0,344 \text{ tenglamani yechib } y = 6 \text{ ni olamiz } \Rightarrow$$



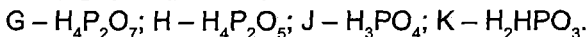
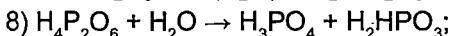
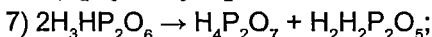
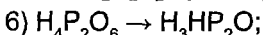
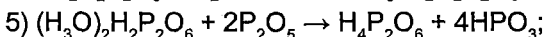
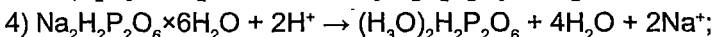
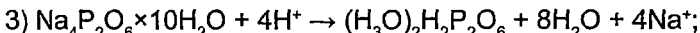
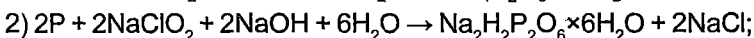
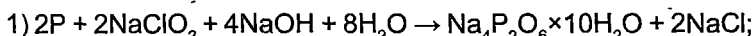
4. D formulasi $-\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Uning tarkibida $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$ anioni bor. IQ-spektr (1715 cm^{-1}) esa H_3O^+ borligidan dalolat bermoqda. Shular hisobga olinsa D modda formulasi – $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$.

5.

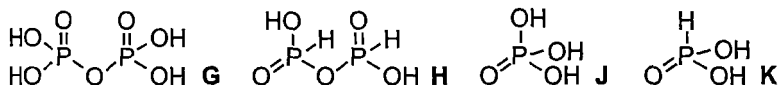


6. va 8.

Moddalarni topish qiyin emas. Bunda fosfor uchun eng barqaror oksidlanish darajalari +3 va +5 ekanligi, disproporsiyalanish va izomerlanish jarayonlarini hisobga olish kerak. Buni reaksiya tenglamalarini yozib ham bajarish mumkin:



7.



124-masala

1. A – E moddalar bitta sinfga mansubligidan ular tarkibini metall va X-gazdan iborat deb taxmin qilamiz. Moddalardagi metallning massa ulushini bilgan holda, har bir moddadagi qoldiq massani – X gaz molekullari hissasini topamiz:

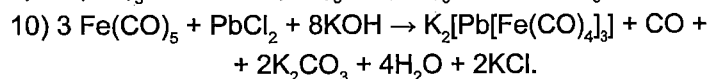
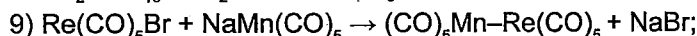
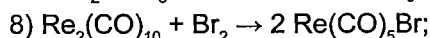
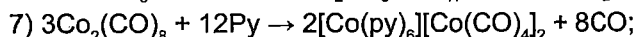
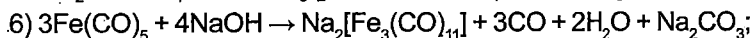
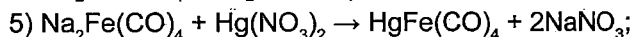
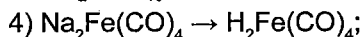
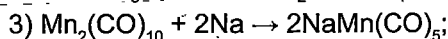
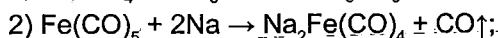
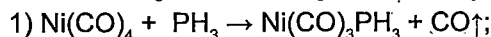
Modda	A	B	C	D	E
ΔM_r , g/mol	112	140	224	280	280

Gaz molekullari massasiga to'g'ri keluvchi massa 28 ga karrali ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Yangi sinf vakillari agregat holatlari bu sinfning metall karbonillari ekanligini anglatadi:

X – CO; A – Ni(CO)₄; B – Fe(CO)₅; C – Co₂(CO)₈;
D – Mn₂(CO)₁₀; E – Re₂(CO)₁₀; V – MnCl₂; W – Re₂O₇.

2.

F – Ni(CO)₃PH₃; G – Na₂Fe(CO)₄; H – HgFe(CO)₄; I – H₂Fe(CO)₄;
J – Na₂[Fe₃(CO)₁₁]; K – [Co(py)₆][Co(CO)₄]₂; L – NaMn(CO)₅;
M – Re(CO)₅Br; O – (CO)₅Mn–Re(CO)₅; P – K₂[Pb[Fe(CO)₄]₃].



3.

$$M_r(Q) = 3M_r(M') / \omega(M') = 3 \times 58,93 / 0,4001 = 441,86 \text{ g/mol};$$

$$M_r(L') = 13 \text{ g/mol}, L' = \text{CH}. Q - [(\text{CO})_9\text{Co}_3(\text{CH})]; R - \text{Co}_4(\text{CO})_{12}.$$

125-masala

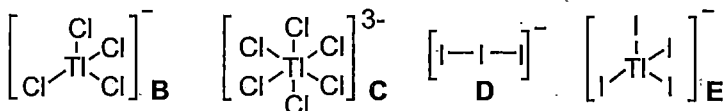
1. Gazning rangi va uning oddiy modda ekanligiga ahamiyat berilsa bu xlor ekanligini bilish qiyin emas, X – Cl₂. A ning parchalanishi orqali xlor ajralib B tuz olinayapti. Reaksiya natijasida ajralgan xlor atomlari sonini n ta deb belgilagan holda A ning molyar massasini topamiz:

$$\frac{3,109}{M(A)} = \frac{3,109 - 2,754}{35,5n}; \Rightarrow M(A) = 310,9 \text{ g/mol.}$$

A modda xlörid ekanligi aniq (chunki, masala shartida A ning binarligi va uning parchalanishidan xlor ajralayotganligi haqida gap boradi). Bundan A ning tarkibini ECI_m kabi belgilashimiz mumkin, $m = 3$ holat uchungina $A_r(E) = 204,4 \text{ g/mol} - \text{TI}$ – talliy to'g'ri keladi. Haqiqatan ham TI^{+3} birikmalari kuchli oksidlovchilar hisoblanadi. Ik-kala parchalanishni analiz qilsak A, B, C moddalar uchun quyidagi brutto formulalar olinadi: A – TiCl_3 ; B – TiCl_2 ; C – $\text{TiCl}_{1,5}$. Talliy faqat-gina 0, +1, +3 oksidlanish darajalarini namoyon qilishini inobatga olishimiz kerak. Shunda moddalarning kimyoviy formulalari quyi-dagicha bo'ladi: A – TiCl_3 ; B – $\text{Ti}[\text{TiCl}_4]$; C – $\text{Ti}_3[\text{TiCl}_6]$. E kompleks anioni B tuz anioniga o'xshash ekanligi aytilgan, shunday ekan $E - \text{K}[\text{TiI}_4]$. TI^{+3} KI bilan ta'sirlashganda +1 holatgacha qaytarila-di, bunda qora cho'kma olinishi talliyning yodli birikmasiga ishora qiladi. TI^{+3} oksidlanish darajasida juda kuchli oksidlovchi bo'lganligi sababli TI(III) yodid mavjud emas, lekin A ning molyar massasidan D ning molyar massasini topadigan bo'lsak, $1,882 \times 310,9 = 585,1 \text{ g/mol}$, TiI_3 ga to'g'ri keladi (ushbu birikmada TI +1 oksidlanish da-rajasi, I_3^- anioni bilan birikkan).

2.

- 1) $2\text{TiCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ti}[\text{TiCl}_4] + \text{Cl}_2$;
- 2) $2\text{Ti}[\text{TiCl}_4] \rightarrow \text{Ti}_3[\text{TiCl}_6] + \text{Cl}_2$;
- 3) $\text{TiCl}_3 + 3\text{KI} \rightarrow \text{TiI}_3 + 3\text{KCl}$;
- 4) $\text{KI} + \text{TiI}_3 \rightarrow \text{K}[\text{TiI}_4]$.

3.4.

- 1) $2\text{TiCl}_3 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Ti(OH)}_3 + 6\text{NaCl} + 3\text{CO}_2$;
- 2) $\text{TiCl}_3 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{TiCl} + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$;
- 3) $\text{I}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaI} + \text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$.

5. Fe^{3+} kationi qo'ng'ir rangli Fe(OH)_3 hosil qilishi hisobiga hala-qit berishi mumkin.

126-masala

1. I pigmentni osongina topish mumkin. Masala shartiga ko'ra u qora rangli, yonganda faqat bitta gaz hosil qiladi, hech qanday qattiq qoldiq qolmaydi, shuningdek, pigmentlardan biri oddiy modda ekan. Bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, I pigment grafit – C, yonsa A – CO₂ hosil qiladi. II va III pigmentlar bir xil sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega, ular murakkab modda. Qattiq qoldiq katta ehtimol bilan metall oksid bo'lishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, biz metallning pigmentlardagi massa ulushi va massa kamayishi qiymatlariga egamiz. Bulardan foydalanib II va III pigmentlar uchun quyidagi tenglamalarni tuzamiz:

$$\text{II pigment } \frac{m(\text{Me})}{m(\text{MeO})} = \frac{M(\text{Me})}{M(\text{MeO})}$$

$$\frac{55,311}{100 - 30,764} = \frac{E(\text{Me})}{E(\text{Me}) + 8} \Rightarrow E(\text{Me}) = 31,78;$$

$$\text{III pigment } \frac{57,478}{100 - 28,051} = \frac{E(\text{Me})}{E(\text{Me}) + 8} \Rightarrow E(\text{Me}) = 31,78$$

ikki valentli metall holda A_r = 63,54 – Cu ga to'g'ri keladi. Bu pigmentlar misning asosli karbonatlari bo'lishi mumkin, chunki misning bunday birikmalari tabiiy rangli minerallar hisoblanadi va qadimdan ishlatilib kelinadi. Shunday taxmin bilan pigmentlar tarkibini xCuCO₃·yCu(OH)₂ kabi belgilaymiz:

II pigment uchun:

$$79,55 \times (x + y) \text{ g/mol} \text{ ————— } 69,236\%$$

$$44x + 18y \text{ g/mol} \text{ ————— } 30,764\% \quad x = 2y;$$

tarkib: 2CuCO₃·Cu(OH)₂ II pigment – azurit.

III pigment uchun:

$$79,55 \times (x + y) \text{ g/mol} \text{ ————— } 71,949\%$$

$$44x + 18y \text{ g/mol} \text{ ————— } 28,051\% \quad x = y;$$

tarkib: CuCO₃·Cu(OH)₂ III pigment – malaxit.

VI pigmentning yonish mahsulotlari B + C ozgina sovutilsa C modda suyuqlik holda kondensatlanishini va bunda massa kamayishi pigment tarkibidagi metall yoki metallmas massasiga to'g'ri kelishi (82,216 = 100–13,784)ni inobatga oladigan bo'lsak, bu holatga faqatgina simob – Hg to'g'ri keladi. VI pigment binar birikma bo'lsa, ekvivalentlar qonuniga asosan:

$$\frac{13,784}{82,216} = \frac{E(X)}{100,295} \Rightarrow E(X) = 16,035.$$

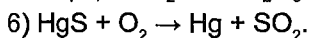
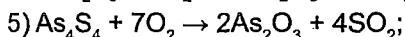
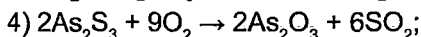
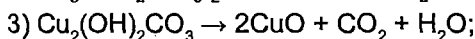
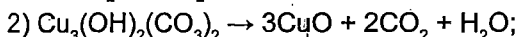
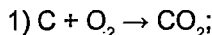
ikki valentli holat uchun S to'g'ri keladi, ya'ni VI pigmentga HgS formula mos keladi, o'z navbatida B gaz SO_2 bo'ladi. IV va V pigmentlar ham bir xil sifat tarkibga ega va ular S saqlaydi. Ular uchun ham ekvivalentlar qonunini qo'llasak:

$$\frac{60,898}{39,102} = \frac{E(X)1}{16,035} \Rightarrow E(X)1 = 24,97 \text{ g/mol}; \text{ IV pigment}$$

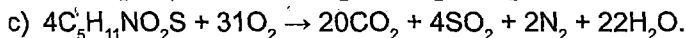
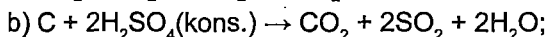
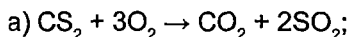
$$\frac{70,025}{29,975} = \frac{E(X)2}{16,035} \Rightarrow E(X)2 = 37,46 \text{ g/mol}; \text{ V pigment}$$

Bu ikkala ekvivalentni +3 va +2 oksidlanish darajalari umumlashtiradi. X uchun As ($A_r = 74,92 \text{ g/mol}$) mishyakni olamiz, tegishli IV va V pigmentlar tarkibi esa As_2S_3 va AsS (aniqrog'i As_4S_4) bo'ladi, D gaz esa As_2O_3 .

2.



3.



127-masala

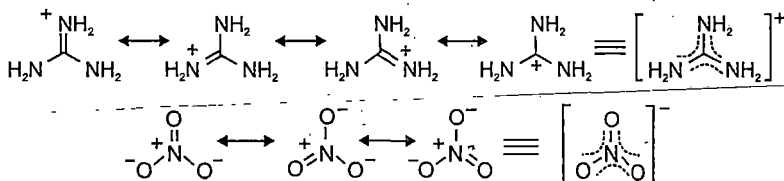
1. K – CaO; L – CaC_2 ; N – C_2H_2 ekanligini topish qiyin emas. M moddada Ca dan tashqari qolgan atomlar guruhiga $\Delta M = 40 \text{ g/mol}$ massa to'g'ri keladi. Bunga CN_2 guruh mos keladi, M – CaCN_2 . Kalsiy sianamidning gidrolizidan NH_3 – X va CaCO_3 olinadi. Unga $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ta'sir ettirilsa, sianamid kislotasi P – $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CN}$ olinadi. Bu moddaning trimerlanishidan Xitoyda ko'pgina janjallarga sabab bo'lgan modda Q – melamin – 2,4,6-triamin-1,3,5-triazin olinadi.

S tuz nitrat ekanligi ravshan, nitrat anioni uchburchak tuzilishli. Tuzdagi kation ham uchburchak tuzilishli bo'lishi kerakligini inobatga olsak, R modda guanidin bo'ladi – $\text{NH} = \text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.

2.

- 1) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$;
- 2) $\text{CaO} + 3\text{C} \rightarrow \text{CaC}_2 + \text{CO}$;
- 3) $\text{CaC}_2 + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCN}_2 + \text{C}$;
- 4) $\text{CaCN}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_3$;
- 5) $\text{CaC}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$;
- 6) $\text{CaCN}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{N-CN} + \text{CaCO}_3$.

3.



128-masala

1. Metallni aniqlash qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi, bunda xlor massasidan foydalanamiz:

$$\frac{3,90 \cdot 0,9}{M(\text{Me})} = \frac{4,79}{M(\text{Me}) + 35,5n} \quad M(\text{Me}) = 97,4n;$$

$n = 2$ holat uchun $M(\text{Me}) = 194,8$ g/mol, bu metall platina – Pt; $\text{Me-Cl}_n - \text{PtCl}_2$; B – $\text{H}_2[\text{PtCl}_4]$.

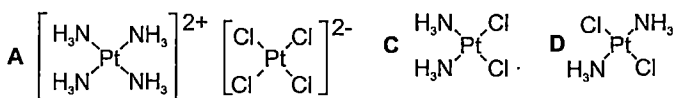
A, C, D larning tarkibini umumiy holda $\text{Pt}_a(\text{NH}_3)_b\text{Cl}_c$ kabi ifodalasak bo'ladi. Ulardagi platina va azotning massa ulushlari orqali Pt:N nisbatni topsak: $65,0 / 195 : 9,33 / 14 = 1:2$. A, C, D moddalarda Pt ning oksidlanish darajasi +2 ekanligi va Pt odatda koordinatsion soni 4 bo'lgan birikmalar hosil qilishini hisobga olsak A, C, D larning umumiy formulasi $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]_d$ kabi bo'ladi. A binar elektrolit ekan, u holda A uchun izotonik koeffitsiyentni aniqlashimiz lozim: $i = 0,9(2-1) + 1 = 1,9$. Bundan foydalanib endi A va C ning molyar massalari qanday nisbatda ekanligini topamiz (C va D eritmaları Δt qiymatlari tengligi sababli ular bir xil molyar massaga ega degan xulosani olish mumkin):

$$\Delta t = \frac{1,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot m_2 \cdot K}{M(A) \cdot m_1} \frac{\Delta t(A)}{\Delta t(A)} = \frac{1,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot m_2 \cdot K \cdot M(C) \cdot m_1}{M(A) \cdot m_1 \cdot 1000 \cdot K \cdot m_2}; \Rightarrow$$

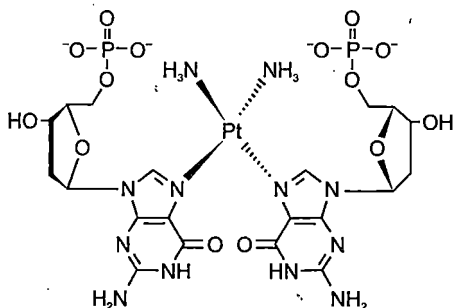
$$\Rightarrow 0,9 = \frac{1,9M(C)}{M(A)}$$

$M(A) = 2,1M(C)$ bundan kelib chiqib A ning tarkibi $[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]_2$ kabi ya'ni to'g'rirog'i – $[Pt(NH_3)_4][PtCl_4]$ (kation va anionning to'g'ri ko'pburchakligi va Pt ning koordinatsion soni 4 ekanligini hisobga olgan holda), C va D tarkibi esa $[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ kabi bo'ladi.

2.



3.



4.

- 1) $Pt + Cl_2 \rightarrow PtCl_2$;
- 2) $PtCl_2 + 2Cl^- \rightarrow PtCl_4^{2-}$;
- 3) $[Pt(NH_3)_4][PtCl_4] \rightarrow 2[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$;
- 4) $6H^+ + 3PtCl_4^{2-} + 6NH_4^+ + 6CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow [Pt(NH_3)_4][PtCl_4] + [Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2] + 6CO_2 + 6Cl^- + 6H_2O$.

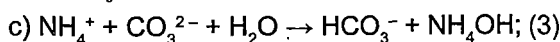
5.

- a) $NH_4^+ + H_2O \rightarrow NH_4OH + H^+$; (1)

$$K = \frac{K_w}{K_{NH_3}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,6 \times 10^{-10};$$

- b) $CO_3^{2-} + H_2O \rightarrow HCO_3^- + OH^-$; (2)

$$K = \frac{K_w}{K_{HCO_3^-}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{4,7 \cdot 10^{-11}} = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-4};$$



$$K = \frac{K_w}{K_{NH_3} \cdot K_{HCO_3^-}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 4,7 \cdot 10^{-11}} = 11,8.$$

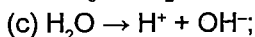
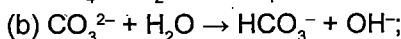
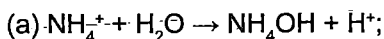
Asosiy muvozanat (3) reaksiya (eng katta muvozanat konstantasiga ega):

$$6. [HCO_3^-] = [NH_4OH] = x \text{ mol/l}; [NH_4^+] = (0,2 - x) \text{ mol/l};$$

$$[CO_3^{2-}] = (0,1 - x) \text{ mol/l}.$$

$$K = \frac{[NH_4OH] \cdot [HCO_3^-]}{[NH_4^+] \cdot [CO_3^{2-}]} = \frac{x^2}{(0,2 - x) \cdot (0,1 - x)}; \Rightarrow x = 0,093 \text{ mol/l};$$

$[NH_4^+] = 0,107 \text{ mol/l}; [CO_3^{2-}] = 0,007 \text{ mol/l}$. Eritma pH qiymatini hisoblash uchun quyidagi muvozanatlarni inobatga olish darkor:



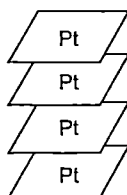
zaryad balansiga ko'ra

$$[H^+] = [NH_4OH] + [OH^-] + [HCO_3^-] = \frac{K_w \cdot [NH_4^+]}{K_{NH_3} \cdot [H^+]} + \frac{K_w}{[H^+]} + \frac{[H^+] \cdot [CO_3^{2-}]}{K_{HCO_3^-}}$$

$$[H^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{HCO_3^-} \cdot K_{NH_3} \cdot [NH_4^+] + K_w \cdot K_{HCO_3^-} \cdot K_{NH_3}}{K_{HCO_3^-} \cdot K_{NH_3} + [CO_3^{2-}] \cdot K_{HCO_3^-}}} = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ mol/l};$$

$$\Rightarrow pH = -\lg(6,3 \cdot 10^{-10}) = 9,20.$$

7. A moddada Pt-Pt bog'i qisqa (0,324 nm) ekanligi bu bog'ning hosil bo'lishida orbitallarning taqiqlangan zonasi kamayishiga va elektro'tkazuvchanlikning oshishiga olib keladi. Pt atomlarining zanjiri bilan bir o'lchamli kvazistrukturalari quyidagi ko'rinishda:



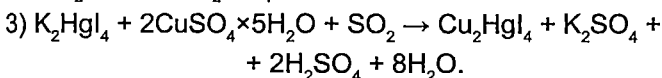
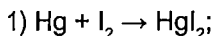
8. Pt-Pt bog'ining hosil bo'lishi Δ qiymatini kamaytiradi hamda yutiladigan nur uzunligini oshiradi. Natijada qizil diapazonda yutilishda qo'shimcha ravishda yashil rang ham vujudga keladi.

129-masala

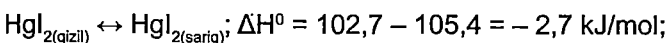
1. Metallmasning rangi uning yod – I_2 ekanligini bilib olishga yordam beradi. Yod orqali metallni aniqlaymiz: $\frac{1,985}{M(Y)} = \frac{2,512 \cdot 2}{253,8}$, $M(Y) = 100,3$; ikki valentli metall uchun Hg to'g'ri keladi.

$X - I$; $Y - Hg$; $KX - KI$; $D - Hgl_2$. KI eritmasida D modda B – $K_2[Hgl_4]$ hosil qilib eriydi, buni reagentlarning mol nisbatlari orqali ham topish mumkin. $K_2[Hgl_4]$ va $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ ning mol nisbati esa 1:2 kabi. A modda $Cu_2[Hgl_4]$.

2.



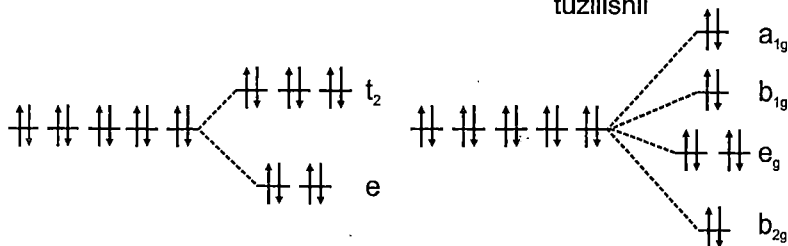
3.



$$\Delta S^0 = 177,3 - 184,0 = -6,7 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K; T = 403 \text{ K}.$$

4. D(q.) tetraedr tuzilishli

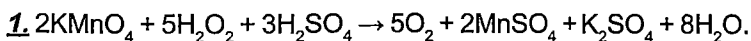
D(s.) tetragonal bipiramida tuzilishli



5. Termoxromizm $e \rightarrow t_2$ o'tish bilan bog'lanmagan, sababi Hg^{2+} va Cu^+ da to'la to'lgan, shuningdek, I^- dan Hg^{2+} ga zaryad ko'chishi bilan ham bo'g'liq emas: -B modda rangsiz. Termoxromizmni $[Hg^{2+}, Cu^+] \rightarrow [Hg^+, Cu^{2+}]$ sistemada zaryad ko'chishi bilan tushuntirish

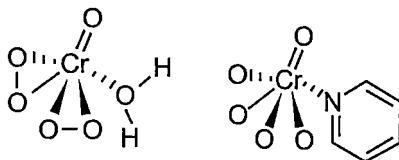
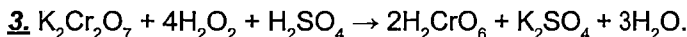
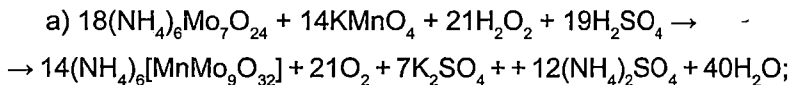
mumkin. Darhaqiqat, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Hgl}_{4(\text{qizil})}$ va $\text{Cu}_2\text{Hgl}_{4(\text{jigarrang})}$ larda Hg – Cu orasidagi masofa turlicha.

130-masala

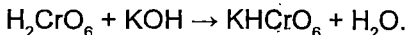


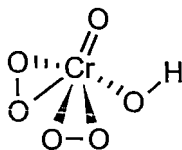
2. Termoliz natijasida elementlarning oksidlanish darajalari o'zgarmasligiga e'tibor qaratsak ajralgan gazlar aralashmasi NH_3 va H_2O dan iboratligini bilishimiz mumkin. Aralashmaning miqdor tarkibini topamiz: $0,5977 \times 29 = 18x + 17(1-x) \Rightarrow x = 0,333$; $1-x = 0,667$ ya'ni ammiak va suv 2:1 mol nisbatda. Geteropolibirikma tarkibidagi Mn va Mo larning massa ulushlari orqali ularning mol nisbatlarini topsak: $3,57 / 55 : 56,13 / 96 = 0,065 : 0,585 = 1 : 9$; tarkibi esa MnMo_9 kabi. Agar birikma bitta atom marganes saqlaydi deb hisoblasak, uning formulasini $(\text{NH}_4)_y\text{MnMo}_9\text{O}_z$ kabi ifodalashimiz mumkin. Zaryadlar orqali $z = y / 2 + 2 + 9 \times 3 = y / 2 + 29$ ifodani olamiz: $(\text{NH}_4)_y\text{MnMo}_9\text{O}_{(y/2 + 29)}$. Endi bizda faqat y norma'lum qolmoqda. Geteropolibirikmaning molyar massasi $M_r = 55 / 0,0357 = 1540,6 \text{ g/mol} \Rightarrow$ azot, vodorod va kislorodga $1540,6 \times 0,403 = 620,87 \text{ g/mol}$ massa to'g'ri keladi; $\Rightarrow 620,87 = 18y + 16(y / 2 + 29)$; $\Rightarrow y = 6$. Modda formulasi $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{MnMo}_9\text{O}_{32}$.

Reaksiya tenglamalari:



4. A dagi Cr va K ning mol nisbati: $0,276 / 52 : 0,208 / 39,1 = 0,0053 : 0,0053 = 1 : 1$; bundan modda formulasini KHCrO_6 kabi taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. A ning olinish reaksiyasi:

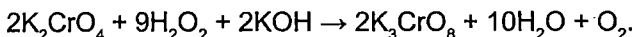
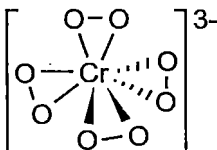




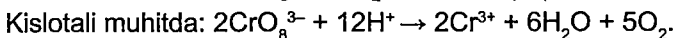
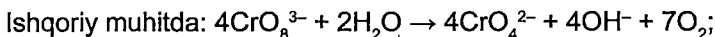
5. Xuddi yuqoridagi punktdagi kabi elementlar mol nisbatlarini topsak:

$$n(\text{Cr}):n(\text{K}):n(\text{O}) = 17,5 / 52 : 39,5 / 39 : 43 / 16 = 1 : 3 : 8$$

bu holda B moddani $[\text{Cr}(\text{O}_2)_4]^{3-}$ kabi tuzilishdagi aniondan iborat deb olishimiz mumkin. B uchun K_3CrO_8 ya'ni $\text{K}_3[\text{Cr}(\text{O}_2)_4]$ formula mos keladi. B modda anioni tuzilishini quyidagicha taklif etishimiz mumkin:



6. Peroksidli birikmalar haqida gap borganda, albatta, gaz sifatida birinchi kislorod taxmin qilinadi. Kislotali muhitda Cr^{+6} uncha turg'un emas, bunday muhitda Cr^{+3} turg'unroq, ishqoriy muhitda esa Cr^{+6} nisbatan turg'un. Gaz ajralishidagi hajmlar nisbati va hosil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xrom birikmalariga asosanib quyidagi reaksiyalarni taxmin qilamiz:

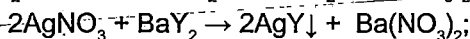
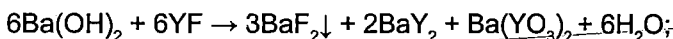


131-masala

1. Bunday xossalari elementlarni metallmaslardan izlash kerak. Asosan, V – VII guruh elementlari orasidan qidiramiz: V guruh elementlari birikmalari bariyli suvdan keyin kumush nitrat bilan cho'kma hosil qilmaydi, VI guruh elementlarining binar birikmalari ham bariyli suv bilan to'la cho'kadi. Aynan kumush nitrat bilan cho'kma olinishi VII guruh elementlariga ishora qiladi. Endi bir xil massali A, B, C lar olinganda hosil bo'lgan D cho'kma massasi nisbatini topamiz:

$$m(D)_A : m(D)_B : m(D)_C = 8,75 : 26,25 : 43,75 = 1 : 3 : 5$$

Bundan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, elementlarning biri toq yadro zaryadiga ega bo'lishi kerak (shunda bunday metallmas toq valentlikni namoyon qiladi, bo'lsa mabodo ikkinchi element uchun 2 valentli holat mos bo'lsa, unda birinchi element $5 \times 2 = 10$ valentli bo'lishi kerak bo'lar edi. Shundan kelib chiqib, elementlarni VII guruhchadan izlayotganimiz to'g'ri ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin). Ba^{2+} bilan VII guruhcha elementlaridan faqatgina F^- yoki IO_3^- lar cho'kma beradi, ammo 1:3:5 nisbat cho'kmaning BaF_2 ekanligiga ishora qiladi. A, B, C larni YF , YF_3 , YF_5 kabi belgilashimiz mumkin. Endi ikkinchi E cho'kmani topamiz, u AgY tipida bo'lishi kerak. Chunki YF va YF_3 lar disproporsiyalanishi natijasida Y^- anioni hosil bo'lib. Keyin u Ag^+ bilan cho'kma berishi mumkin, shu o'rinda C holatida disproporsiyalanishga hojat yo'q. O'zi shundoq ham YO_3^- tarkibli barqaror anion hosil bo'ladi. A holati uchun reaksiyalar quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



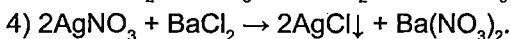
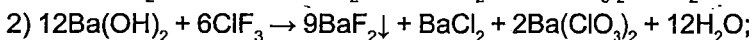
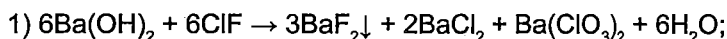
$$n(AgY)_A = 4 / 3 \times n(BaF_2)_A = \frac{4 \cdot 8,75}{3 \cdot 175} = 0,0667 \text{ mol}$$

$$M_r(AgY) = 9,567 / 0,0667 = 143,5 \text{ g/mol};$$

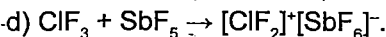
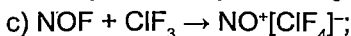
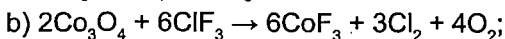
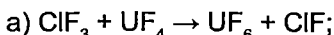
$$\Rightarrow A_r(Y) = 143,5 - 108 = 35,5 \text{ g/mol}; Y - Cl - \text{xlor.}$$

Birikmalar esa A – ClF ; B – ClF_3 ; C – ClF_5 ; D – BaF_2 ; E – $AgCl$.

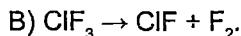
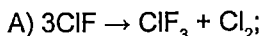
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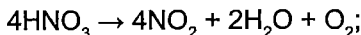
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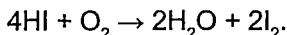
4. Bu moddalar parchalanishi natijasida Cl_2 va F_2 hosil qilib tura-di. Shu sababli, ularni rangli moddalar deb hisoblashgan. Aslida toza holda bu moddalar rangsiz hisoblanadi.



5. Ko'plab misollar keltirish mumkin. Shulardan, masalan, a) konsentrlangan nitrat kislotasi parchalanib NO_2 hosil qilishi hisobiga sarg'ish rangli bo'ladi:



b) konsentrlangan yodid kislotasi havo kislorodi ta'sirida oksidlanishi natijasida qo'ng'ir rangni oladi:



Yana juda ko'plab misollar keltirish mumkin. Gidrolizga uchraydigan va suvli muhitda ham tezgina oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalariga kirishadigan moddalar shular jumlasidandir.

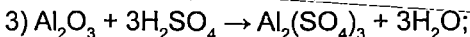
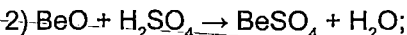
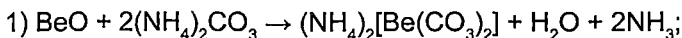
132-masala

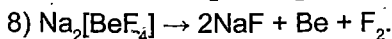
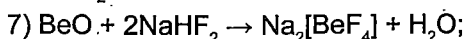
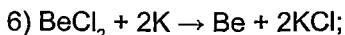
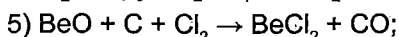
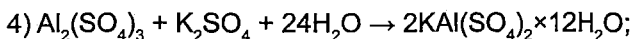
1. GI elementining kashfiyotchilari nazarda tutgan valentligini n bilan uning haqiqiy valentligini esa m bilan belgilaymiz, u holda GI ning to'g'ri – haqiqiy atom massasi $A_r(\text{to'g'ri}) = A(\text{xato}) \times m / n$ ga teng bo'ladi. m va n larga qiymat bergan holda elementni aniqlaymiz:

	n = 1	n = 2	n = 3
m = 1	–	6,9 – Li	4,6
m = 2	27,6 – Al, Si	–	9,2 – Be
m = 3	41,4	20,7	–

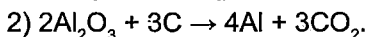
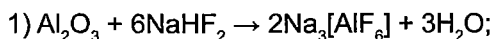
GI ning birikmalari xossalari asosan uning Be ekanligini topishimiz mumkin (Li, Al, Si lar ammoniy karbonat eritmasida cho'kma hosil qiladi). Kashfiyotchilar GI – Be ni III valentli deb hisoblashgan va uning oksidi – X – BeO ni tabiatda juda keng tarqalgan Y oksid bilan analog hisoblashgan. Y ham III valentli element oksidi. Bu ikki oksidning kimyoviy xossalari orasidagi farqqa asosan $\text{Y} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. GI – Be, X – BeO, M – Al, Y – Al_2O_3 .

2.





3.



Bunda ruda sifatida Al_2O_3 ishlatiladi, undan olinadigan yoki mineral holida ishlatiladigan kriolit esa elektrolizda erituvchi vazifasini bajaradi. Al_2O_3 ning suyuqlanish temperaturasi juda yuqoriligi uchun haroratni tushirish maqsadida NaF, KF yoki NaCl lar qo'shilishi mumkin. Elektroliz grafit qoplangan elektrolizorlarda olib boriladi. Bunda katod quyida bo'lib, yig'ilgan Al sekin-sekin chiqarib turiladi. Asosan elektrolizorga 4 ta grafit anodi tushirilgan bo'ladi va natijada anodda ajralayotgan kislorod grafitni oksidlab CO_2 holida ajraladi. Shu sababli jarayon uchun juda ko'p ko'mir sarflanadi.

4. X ning sulfat kislotada erishi uning valentligi 4 dan kichik bo'lishi kerakligini, achchiqtoshlar hosil qilmasligi esa 3 dan oshmasligini ko'rsatadi. Uning suvdā erimasligi esa I valentli emasligini bildiradi, shundan xulosa qilib uning valentligi 2 ekanligini taxmin qilish mumkin edi!

5. Gl – Be tuzlari eritmalari ta'mi o'ziga xos shirin (Gl simvoli ham yunonchadan kelib chiqqan, bu simvol yunonchadagi shirin – “γλυχυσ” so'zining birinchi ikki harfidan olingan). Ammo Be birikmalari zaharli, shu sababli ularni tatib ko'rish maqsadga muvofiq emas (umuman olganda, laboratoriyada hech qanday kimyoviy modda yoki eritmani tatib ko'rish, hidlash mumkin emas!)

133-masala

1. D anion binar ekan, u B ni konsentrlangan HCl bilan ishlash natijasida hosil bo'lmoqda. Shu sabab bu anion metall va xlardan iborat deb taxmin qilamiz. Undagi metallning massa ulushidan metallni aniqlash oson:

$$\frac{M(\text{Me})}{M(\text{Me}) + 35,5z} = 0,4034; M(\text{Me}) = 24z; \Rightarrow z = 4$$

holatida 96 g/mol; Me = Mo.

Unumni hisobga olsak, $28,80 \times 0,92 = 26,50$ g metall ta'sirlashadi, MeCl_n ning massasi esa

$$m(\text{MeCl}_n) = 79,49 \times (1 - 0,0504) = 75,48 \text{ g};$$

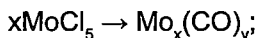
$$\frac{26,50}{96} = \frac{75,48}{96 + 35,5n}, n = 5; \text{MeCl}_n - \text{MoCl}_5.$$

Endi esa $(\text{MeCl}_2)_m$ ni aniqlaymiz: $m[(\text{MeCl}_2)_m] = 79,49 - 75,48 = 4,01$ g;

miqdori esa $4,01 \times 10^{-3}$ mol. $M_r[(\text{MeCl}_2)_m] = \frac{4,01}{4,01 \times 10^{-3}} = 1000$ g/mol;

$$1000 = 167m, m = 6 (\text{MeCl}_2)_m - \text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{12}.$$

Bu modda xlor ionlarining $1/3$ qismi cho'kma berishini bilgan holda uning to'g'ri formulasi $[\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8]\text{Cl}_4$ bo'ladi. $\text{MoCl}_{5(\text{bug'})}$ tarkibiga ega, $\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_{10}$ esa xloridning qattiq holatiga mos keladi.



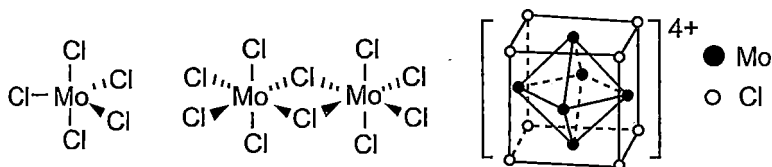
$$\frac{75,48}{273,5x} = \frac{72,86}{96x + 28y}, y = 6x; x = 1 \text{ da } \Rightarrow A - \text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6.$$

$$B \text{ ning tarkibi } [\text{Mo}_a(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_b]_c: \frac{96a}{96a + 59b} = 0,4486, b = 2a;$$

$$\Rightarrow B - [\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2]_c.$$

Me–Me bog'ining mavjudligi va diamagnetizm sababli $c = 2$; $B - [\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2]_2$; $D - [\text{MoCl}_4]_d$. Bu moddada ham Me–Me bog'i borligini inobatga olsak, $D - [\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8]^{4-}$. D va E ning tarkibida Mo ning massa ulushi ozginaga farq qilmoqda, bu narsa E tarkibida vodorod saqlashini ko'rsatadi, $E - \text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8\text{H}^{3-}$ tarkib to'g'ri keladi.

2.



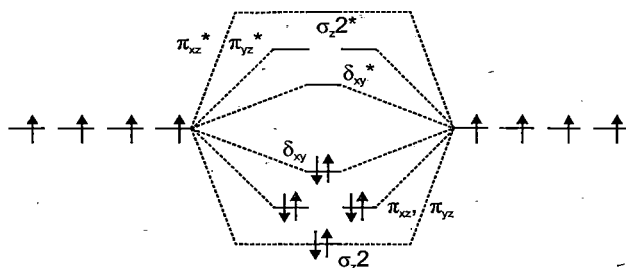
$$3. \text{MeCl}_{5(\text{q.})} \rightleftharpoons \text{MeCl}_{5(\text{g.})}; \Delta H^0 = -446 + 528 = 82 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$\Delta S^0 = 395 - 225 = 70 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K};$$

$$T = \frac{82000}{70} = 482,4 \text{ K.}$$

4. B va D da Mo^{+2} ; Mo–Mo bog'i uchun 4 ta d-orbital sarflanadi:

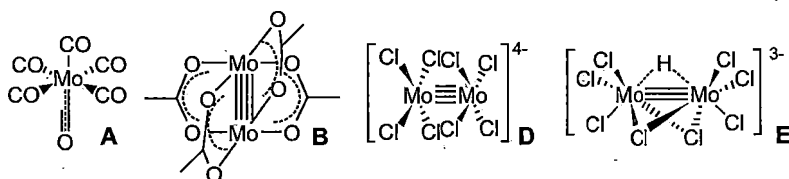
$$N = \frac{8-0}{2} = 4;$$



5.

Modda	$\text{MoCl}_{5(\text{q.})}$	$[\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8]\text{Cl}_4$	$\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$	$[\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2,2}]$	$[\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8]^{4-}$	$\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8\text{H}^{3-}$
FSR	1,38	0,971	1,44	0,759	0,766	0,856
N	0	1	0	4	4	3

6.



7.

- $2\text{Mo} + 5\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_{10};$
- $6\text{Mo} + 6\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow [\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8]\text{Cl}_4;$
- $2\text{MoCl}_5 + 5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{MgBr} + 12\text{CO} \rightarrow 2\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br} + 5\text{MgCl}_2;$
- $2\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 + 4\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow [\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2,2}] + 12\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2;$
- $[\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2,2}] + 4\text{H}^+ + 8\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8^{4-} + 4\text{CH}_3\text{COOH};$
- $[\text{Mo}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2,2}] + 5\text{H}^+ + 8\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_8\text{H}^{3-} + 4\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}.$

134-masala

1. PtX_{a+n} dagi Pt ning massa ulushi berilgan modda binar ekanligini hisobga olsak, X atomlar guruhiga to'g'ri keluvchi molyar massani topamiz:

$$\Delta M_r = \frac{195,09}{0,631} - 195,09 = 114 \text{ g/mol} \Rightarrow 114 = (a + n) \times X.$$

$(a + n) = 6$ bo'lganda $X = 19 \text{ g/mol}$, F ga to'g'ri keladi. U holda $\text{PtX}_{a+n} - \text{PtF}_6$; $\text{SX}_{a+n} - \text{SF}_6$; $X_d - F_2$; $d = 2$. Xuddi shunday hisoblashni YF_{a-1} uchun ham o'tkazsak:

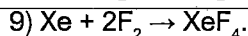
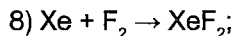
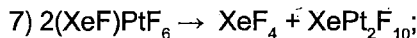
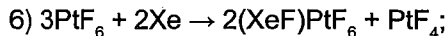
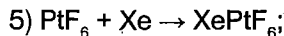
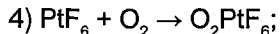
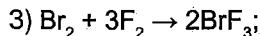
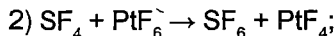
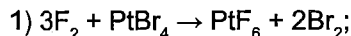
$$\frac{19(a-1)}{Y + 19(a-1)} = 0,416 ; \Rightarrow Y = 26,67 \times (a-1).$$

agar $a = 4$ va $(a-1) = 3$ bo'lsa $\Rightarrow Y = 80 \text{ g/mol}$, Br ga mos keladi. $Y - \text{Br}$; $\text{YX}_{a-1} - \text{BrF}_3$; $\text{SX}_a - \text{SF}_4$; $Y_d - \text{Br}_2$. E ning molyar massasi $M_r(E) = 195,09 / 0,572 = 341 \text{ g/mol}$. Bundan 1 atom Pt va 6 atom F dan tashqari qoladigan massa $341 - 309 = 32 \text{ g/mol}$, 2 atom kislorodga mos keladi. U holda $E - \text{O}_2\text{PtF}_6$ tarkibga ega bo'ladi. E ning paramagnitligini O_2^{2+} kationi hosil bo'lishi orqali tushuntirish mumkin. Endi osonlik bilan Z elementni ham topish mumkin:

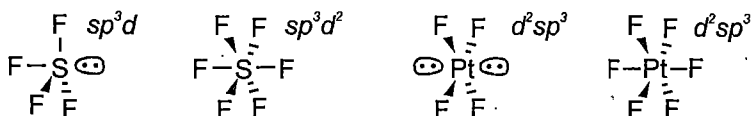
$$M_r(Z) = \frac{195,09}{0,443} - 309 = 131 \text{ g/mol}; \Rightarrow \text{Xe} - Z; \text{ZPtX}_{a+n} - \text{XePtF}_6;$$

$$\text{ZPtX}_{a+n+1} - \text{XePtF}_7; \text{R} - \text{XeF}_4; \text{ZX}_{a-2} - \text{XeF}_2; \text{ZX}_{a+2} - \text{XeF}_6.$$

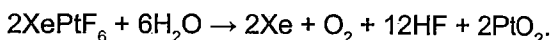
PtY_b ga esa PtBr_m tarkib mos keladi, bu yerda 25.

2.

3.



4. Agar gazlarning zichligi 3,386 bo'lsa ($M_r = 98,194$ g/mol) bu aralashmada Xe borligini ko'rsatadi, shuningdek, kislorod ham. Aralashma zichligi kamayadi, qachonki vodorod fluorid ham gaz sifatida ajralsagina. Gazlar aralashmasi zichlik qiymati doimiy emasligini ajralayotgan HF ning suvga yutilishi bilan tushuntirish mumkin. Shunday qilib reaksiya tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lishi mumkin:



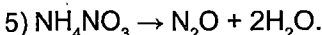
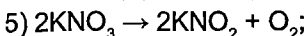
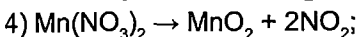
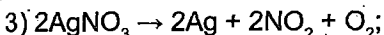
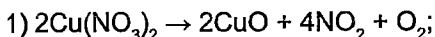
135-masala

1. AB_2 va B_2 larning zichliklari nisbatini ifodalaymiz: $\frac{A + 2B}{2B} = 1,44$;
 $\Rightarrow A = 0,88B$ tenglikni olamiz. A va B lar metallmas va ularning oddiy moddolari gaz holda. Ularning atom massalari juda yaqin, bu holatga $A - \text{N}$ va $B - \text{O}$ variant mos keladi ($14 = 0,88 \times 16$). Shunday qilib, $A - \text{N}$; $B - \text{O}$; $\text{AB}_2 - \text{NO}_2$; $\text{B}_2 - \text{O}_2$. NO_2 va O_2 ajratib parchalandigan tuzlar bular – nitratlardir, $b = 3$, $\text{AB}_b - \text{NO}_3$. Tuzlarni topish umuman mushkul emas, sababi ulardagi kationlarning massa ulushlari keltirilgan. Bu orqali nitrat anionning massa ulushini topib olib, so'ngra u orqali ekvivalentlar qonunidan foydalanib kationlarni bimalol topishimiz mumkin. 1 raqamli tuz misolida:

$$A_r(\text{Kt}) = \frac{62n}{1 - 0,339} - 62n = 31,79n$$

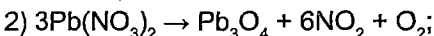
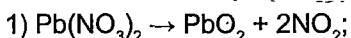
$n = 2$ holda, $\text{Kt} - \text{Cu}^{2+}$, tuz esa $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Analogik hisoblashlar orqali qolgan tuzlarni ham topadigan bo'lsak, quyidagi natijalarni olamiz:

Tuz	1	2	3	4	5	6
n	2	2	1	2	1	1
$M_r(\text{Kt})$	63,6	56,0	107,8	55,0	39,1	17,9
Tuz formulasi	$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	$\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	AgNO_3	$\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	KNO_3	NH_4NO_3

2.

3. 1-punktdagi $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ holatidan ma'lumki, agar NO_2 va O_2 2:0 nisbatda ajralsa, noma'lum tuz parchalanganda ham KtO_2 hosil bo'ladi (I oksid). Shunday qilib, 2 mol NO_2 hosil bo'lganda 1 mol oksid hosil bo'ladi. NO_2 ning massasini tuz va oksid massalari farqi orqali topamiz:

$\Delta m = 6,62 - 4,78 = 1,84$ g yoki 0,04 mol oksid miqdori esa 0,02 mol bo'ladi. Bundan uning molyar massasi esa $M_r(\text{I}) = 4,78 / 0,02 = 239$ g/mol, bundan metall massasiga $239 - 32 = 207$ g/mol massa to'g'ri keladi. Bu Pb – qo'rg'oshin, noma'lum tuz – $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; I oksid – PbO_2 . Gazlar aralashmasi 4:1 nisbatda olinganda III oksid – PbO hosil bo'ladi. II oksid esa Pb_3O_4 ga to'g'ri keladi. Parchalanish reaksiyalari:



4. Yuqoridagi reaksiyadan ma'lum bo'ldiki, II oksid hosil bo'lganda NO_2 va O_2 nisbati 6:1, Pb_3O_4 – qizil-apelsin rangli, PbO esa qizil yoki sariq modifikatsiyalarda uchrashi mumkin. Endi qolgan 3 ta "?" belgisi o'rnini to'ldiramiz, bunda oksidlar hosil bo'lishi uchun zarur temperaturalar so'ralmoqda:

PbO_2 olinishi uchun: $\Delta H^0(\text{I}) = -307 + 2 \times 33 + 447 = 206$ kJ/mol;

$$\Delta S^0(\text{I}) = 72 + 2 \times 240 - 213 = 339 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K}; T(\text{I}) = \frac{206000}{339} = 607,7 \text{ K};$$

Pb_3O_4 olinishi uchun:

$$\Delta H^0(\text{I}) = 0 - 723 + 6 \times 33 + 3 \times 447 = 816 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$\Delta S^0(\text{I}) = 211 + 6 \times 240 + 205 - 3 \times 213 = 1217 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K};$$

$$T(\text{I}) = \frac{816000}{1217} = 679,5 \text{ K};$$

PbO olinishi uchun:

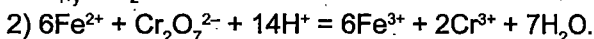
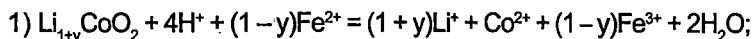
$$\Delta H^0(l) = 2 \times (-197) + 4 \times 33 + 2 \times 447 = 632 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$\Delta S^0(l) = 2 \times 59 + 4 \times 240 + 205 - 2 \times 213 = 857 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K};$$

$$T(l) = \frac{632000}{857} = 737,5 \text{ K}.$$

136-masala

1.



$$2. n(\text{Fe}^{2+})_0 = 0,005 \times 0,100 \times 1000 = 0,0005 \text{ mol} = 0,5000 \text{ mmol};$$

$n(\text{Fe}^{2+})_1 = 0,00323 \times 0,01592 \times 6 \times 1000 = 0,3085 \text{ mmol}$. Sarflangan Fe^{2+} miqdori $\Delta n(\text{Fe}^{2+}) = n(\text{Fe}^{2+})_0 - n(\text{Fe}^{2+})_1$ esa Co^{3+} miqdoriga ekvivalent hisoblanadi:

$$n(\text{Co}^{3+}) = 0,5000 - 0,3085 = 0,1915 \text{ mmol} = 11,285 \text{ mg}.$$

3. Namunadagi kobaltning jami miqdori:

$$n(\text{Co})_0 = \frac{0,025 \times 0,5640}{58,933} = 0,0002393 \text{ mol} = 0,2393 \text{ mmol}.$$

Endi Co^{3+} va Co^{2+} larning mol ulushlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\chi(\text{Co}^{3+}) = 0,1915 / 0,2396 = 0,7992; \chi(\text{Co}^{2+}) = 1 - 0,7992 = 0,2008.$$

Har bir kation beradigan zaryadni topamiz (1 mol kobalt uchun):

$$q(\text{Co}^{3+}) = 0,7992 \times 3 = 2,4; q(\text{Co}^{2+}) = 0,2008 \times 2 = 0,4.$$

Shunday qilib kobaltning o'rtacha oksidlanish darajasi $= 2,4 + 0,4 = 2,8$.

$$4. y = 4 - 1 - 2,8 = 0,2. \text{ Anod formulasi esa } \text{Li}_{1,2}\text{CoO}_2.$$

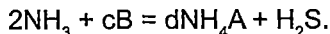
5. Kobaltning miqdori bo'yicha anodning molyar massasi $M_A(\text{anod}) = 58,933 / 0,564 = 104,49 \text{ g/mol}$ ni tashkil etadi. $\text{Li}_{1,2}\text{CoO}_2$ ning molyar massasi esa $99,26 \text{ g/mol}$. Uning massa ulushi

$$\omega\%(\text{Li}_{1,2}\text{CoO}_2) = \frac{99,26 \times 100\%}{104,49} = 94,995\%;$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega\%_{\text{qo'shimchalar}} = 100 - 94,99 = 5,005\%.$$

137-masala

1. Agar sintez natijasida NH_4A va B larning massasi teng bo'lsa, u holda massaning saqlanish qonuniga asosan sarflangan NH_3 va hosil bo'lgan C gazning massalari ham teng. a mol NH_3 sarflangan va b mol C gaz ajralgan deb hisoblasak, C ning molyar massasi $M_r(\text{C}) = a / b \times 17$ ga teng bo'ladi. a va b lar koeffitsiyentlar bo'lgani uchun ham kichik butun sonlar bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, C gaz ammiakdan og'ir bo'lishi kerak: ammiakdan yengil faqatgina metan va vodorod bo'lib ular hidsiz gazlar. Yana bir jihatdan C gazda vodorod ham bo'lishi mumkin, reagentlardan biri ammiak. C ning molyar massasi uncha katta emas bo'lishi kerak. Bunga avvalo uning gaz agregat holatda ekanligi sabab bo'lsa, ikkinchidan C vodorodli hosila bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu taxminlar asosida faqat a = 2, b = 1 variantida $M_r(\text{C}) = 34$ g/mol, C – H_2S ga mos keladi (PH_3 hidsiz). Reaksiya tenglamasini sxematik tarzda yozsak:



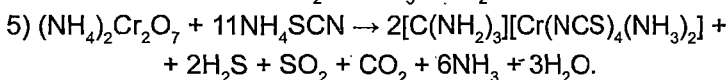
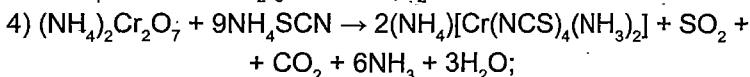
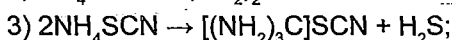
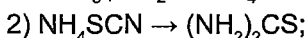
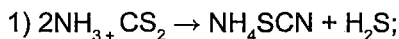
Ravshanki, d = 1. B tarkibida S saqlaydi, A tarkibida 1 ta azot atomi va B dagi qolgan atom yoki atomlar guruhi kiradi. A anionning yolg'onalogenid anion ekanligi masala shartida aytilgan. Bunday anionlar jumlasiga CN^- ; SCN^- ; OCN^- kabi anionlar kiradi. B ning piyoz tarkibiga kirishi uning tarkibida S borligiga ishora qiladi. Ammo B tarkibida CN^- bo'lishi mumkin emas: CN^- zaharli. Shunday qilib, SCN^- varianti qolmoqda, u holda B ga CS_2 formulasi to'g'ri keladi (CS_2 haqiqatan ham oson suyuqlanuvchi suyuqlik). Ammoniy rodanidni qizdirib izomerlab D – $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CS}$ – tiomochevina olinadi. XA ni quyidagi usul bilan topishimiz mumkin:



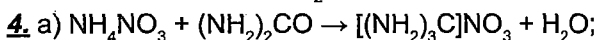
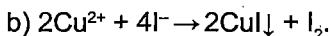
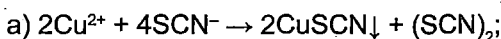
O'ng va chap tomondagi atomlar sonini tenglashtirish orqali bitta $\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_3$ qolishini aniqlash qiyin emas. Bu kation guanidiniy – $[\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)]^+$; XA – $[\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)]^+[\text{SCN}]^-$. Reyneke tuzini rodanid bilan ammoniy dixromatning qizdirishida, bunda ammoniy dixromat oksid-qaytaruvchi vazifasini bajaradi. Shuningdek, C^{+3} holatida bo'lishini taxmin qilishimiz mumkin, bunda ligand saqlar ekan, shuningdek, bu anion uchamga ega. Mumkin bo'lgan ligandlar: SCN^- dan H_2O kuchsiz ligand, uning qizdirish

reaksiyasida ushlanib qolishi dargumon, shu sababli ligandalarni SCN^- va NH_3 deb faraz qilsak bo'ladi. Cr^{3+} uchun ham maqbul koordinatsion son qiymati 6 ekanligini hisobga olish kerak. R anionning zaryadi -1 , markaziy atom zaryadi esa $+3$. Kompleksda 4 ta anion ligand – SCN^- bor, qolgan 2 ta ligand ammiak bo'lsa, Reyneke tuzining kimyoviy formulasi – $\text{NH}_4[\text{Cr}(\text{SCN})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$ bo'ladi. Morlando tuzi esa $[\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)]^+[\text{Cr}(\text{SCN})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]^-$ bo'ladi. Reyneke tuzining olinishida hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlar tarkibini taxmin qilish uchun reagentlar nisbatlariga e'tibor qaratish kerak. Bunda qaytaruvchi sifatida N^{-3} atomi ham S^{-2} ham rolg'a kirishishi mumkin. Ammoniy rodanid va ammoniy dixromatlarning mol nisbatlari 9:1 kabi. Shundan kelib chiqib reaksiya tenglamasi va mahsulotlarni taxmin qilish mumkin.

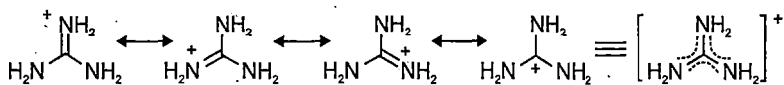
2.



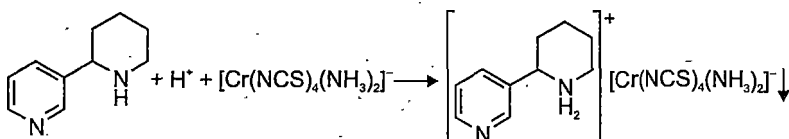
3.



b)

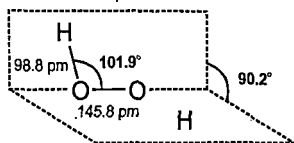
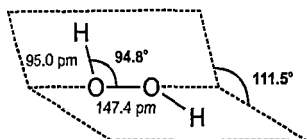


6.



138-masala

1. H_2O_2 da vodorod atomlari ikkita turli xil tekisliklarda yotadi. Molekula burchakli tuzilishga ega bo'lib, bog'lar orasidagi burchaklar molekulaning agregat holatiga bog'liq:



2.

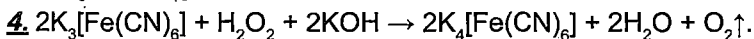
- 1) $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{S}\downarrow$;
- 2) $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Ag} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$;
- 4) $2\text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Br}_2$;
- 5) $2\text{HI} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

3. H_2O_2 ishtirokidagi juda ko'pchilik reaksiyalarda kislorod ajraladi. Shunday ekan, B gazni kislorod deb taxmin qilishimizga to'la asosimiz bor. Ajralgan kislorodning miqdorini topsak:

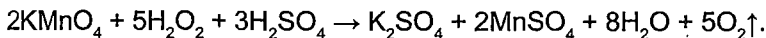
$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{100,6 \cdot 0,1231}{8,314 \cdot 298} = 5 \text{ mmol yoki } 10 \text{ mmol-ekvivalent kislorod.}$$

A ning ekvivalent miqdori ham xuddi shuncha. Bundan foydalanib A ning molyar massasi $M_r(\text{A}) = 3,292 / 0,001 = 329,2 \text{ g/mol}$ ekanligini topamiz. A dagi K atomlari soni $N(\text{K}) = \frac{329,2 \cdot 0,3562}{39,09} = 3$; A da

3 atom K bor, shuningdek, uning tarkibida Fe ham bor. Amaliyotda vodorod peroksidni miqdoran aniqlashda qo'llaniladigan moddalar ichidan $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ mos keladi.

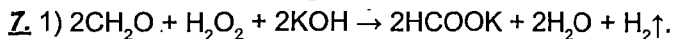


5. Keng ishlatiladigan indikatorsiz usulda biri bu kaliy permananat bilan kislotali sharoitda oksidlash:

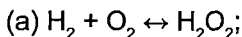


6. C modda gaz bo'lganligi sababli ham uning tarkibida kaliy atomi yo'q degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. Barcha KOH dagi kaliy atomlari E modda tarkibida: $n(\text{K}) = 17,65 \times 0,5 = 8,825 \text{ mmol}$. E dagi kislorod atomlari miqdorini topamiz: $0,7423 \times 0,3804 / 16 = 17,65$

mmol kislorod, ya'ni kislorod va kaliyning mol nisbati 2:1. Agar E tarkibida 1 atom kaliy bor deb hisoblasak, uning molyar massasi $M_r(E) = 0,7423 / 0,008825 = 84,11 \text{ g/mol}$. Bundan kaliy va 2 atom kislorod massasini ayirib tashlasak, $84,11 - 39,09 - 32 = 13,02 \text{ g/mol}$. Bu massaga CH guruhdan boshqa holat mos kelmaydi. U holda, E tarkibi – HCOOK bo'ladi. C esa o'z-o'zidan CH_2O bo'ladi. D oddiy gaz uchun yagona variant H_2 bo'lishi mumkin.



8.

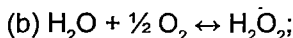


$$\Delta_f H^0 = -136,11 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$\Delta_f S^0 = (232,95 - 205,138 - 130,684) = -102,872 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K};$$

$$\Delta_f G^0 = -136,11 - 1000 \times (-0,102872) = -33,238 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$K_a = \exp\left(-\frac{-33238}{8,314 \cdot 1000}\right) = 54,48.$$



$$\Delta_f H^0 = -136,11 - (-241,82) = 105,71 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

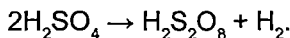
$$\Delta_f S^0 = 232,95 - 0,5 \times 205,138 - 188,83 = -58,449 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K};$$

$$\Delta_f G^0 = 105,71 - 1000 \times (-0,058449) = 164,159 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

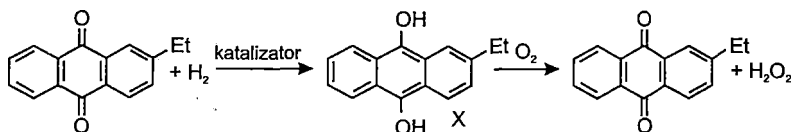
$$K_b = \exp\left(-\frac{164159}{8,314 \cdot 1000}\right) = 2,66 \times 10^{-9}.$$

Yuqori temperaturada vodorod peroksid suv va kislorodga parchalanadi, quyi temperaturada esa reaksiya tezligi juda past. Shu sababli suv va kisloroddan vodorod peroksid olish biror ahamiyat kasb etmaydi (reaksiya muvozanat konstantasi juda kichik). Vodorod va kisloroddan esa maqsadli foydalangan holda H_2O_2 olish mumkin, har holda bu reaksiyaning muvozanat konstantasi kattaroq.

9. Anorganik moddalardan elektroliz usulida olinadi:



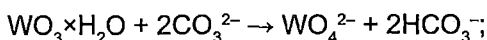
Organik moddalardan foydalanib esa quyidagi usulda:



Bunda 2-ëtilantraxinon deyarli sarflanmaydi, hosil bo'lgan 2-ëtilantraxinon yana reagent sifatida ishlatiladi. Bir qarashda bu usulda sarflanadigan mahsulotlar vodorod va kislorod! Jarayonda hosil bo'layotgan peroksid suv bilan quyi bosimda ekstraksiya qilib yig'ib olinadi.

139-masala

1.



reaksiya uchun:

$$\Delta H^0 = -1073 - 2 \times 692 + 1172 + 2 \times 677 = 69 \text{ kJ};$$

$$\Delta S^0 = 97 + 2 \times 91 - 117 + 2 \times 57 = 276 \text{ J/K};$$

$\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S^0$. ΔH^0 va ΔS^0 temperaturaga bog'liq emasligidan

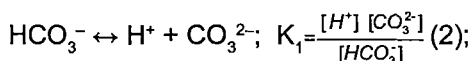
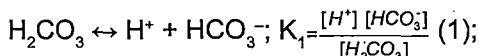
$$\text{foydalanib: } T \geq \frac{69000}{276} = 250 \text{ K}.$$

40°C da ΔG^0 qiymatini topadigan bo'lsak:

$$\Delta G^0 = 69000 - 313 \times 276 = -17388 \text{ J};$$

$\Delta G^0_{313} < 0$; $\Rightarrow$ erish o'z-o'zidan boradi.

2.



$$C_0 = [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \quad (3);$$

(3) ifodaga (1) va (2) ifodalardan $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ va $[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]$ qiymatlarni keltirib qo'yamiz hamda quyidagi ifodani olamiz:

$$C_0 = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{HCO}_3^-]}{K_1} [\text{HCO}_3^-] + \frac{K_2[\text{HCO}_3^-]}{[\text{H}^+]} = [\text{HCO}_3^-] \left\{ \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2}{[\text{H}^+] K_1} \right\}$$

endi anionlarning mol ulushlarini topsak ham bo'ladi:

$$\alpha(\text{HCO}_3^-) = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}{C_0} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] K_1}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2};$$

$$\alpha(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{C_0} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2}$$

Agar eritmada anionlarning konsentratsiyalari $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = 2[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ kabi nisbatda bo'lsa u holda, ularning mol ulushlari ham 1:2 nisbatda, bundan quyidagi ifodani olishimiz mumkin:

$$\frac{2 * [\text{H}^+] K_1}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = \frac{K_2}{2} = \frac{4,7 * 10^{-12}}{2} = 2,35 * 10^{-12} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\lg(2,35 * 10^{-12}) = 11,63.$$

3. Oq volfram kislota tarkibidagi suvning miqdorini bilgan holda uni $\text{WO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi belgilashimiz mumkin, bundan

$$0,1345 = \frac{18x}{18x + 231,85}; \Rightarrow x = 2;$$

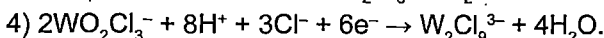
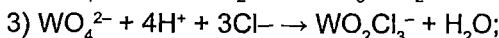
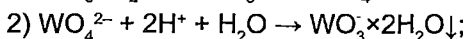
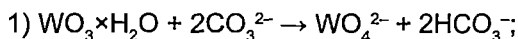
oq volfram kislota – $\text{WO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. D anionni $\text{WO}_a\text{Cl}_b^{(b+2a-6)-}$ kabi belgilashimiz mumkin: $\frac{16a}{183,85 + 16a + 35,5b} = 0,0993$; bundan kelib

chiqadiki $143,15a - 35,5b = 183,85$. Anionning trigonal bipiramida tuzilishli ekanligidan foydalansak, $a + b = 5$ bo'ladi. Ushbu ikkita tenglamalarni birgalikda yechsak, $a = 2$; $b = 3$ olinadi. D anionga WO_2Cl_3^- formula mos keladi.

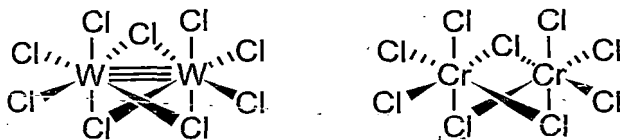
$$4. \text{W}^{6+} + n\text{e}^- = \text{W}^{(6-n)+} \text{ reaksiya uchun } \frac{m^* n^* \eta_1}{M} = \frac{J^* t^* \eta_2}{F}; \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{M^* J^* t^* \eta_2}{m^* F^* \eta_1} = \frac{249,86 * (0,056 * 150 * 147,2 * 0,1575)}{15,99 * 1608 * 0,63} = 3$$

5. B tuz tarkibini $m\text{KCl} \cdot n\text{WCl}_3$ kabi ifodalasak, KCl va WCl_3 larning mol nisbatlari 1,5:1 yoki 3:2 kabi. Tuzga $3\text{KCl} \cdot 2\text{WCl}_3$ yoki $\text{K}_3\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_9$.



6. $\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_9^{3-}$ da barcha elektronlar juftlashgan, $\mu = 0$. Bu esa $\text{W} \equiv \text{W}$ bog'i mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. $\text{Cr}_2\text{Cl}_9^{3-}$ dagi toq elektronlar sonini topamiz: $3,80 = \sqrt{n * (n + 2)}$; $n = 2,93 \approx 3$ ta elektron. Toq elektronlarning mavjudligi Cr–Cr bog'ining yo'qligidan dalolat beradi



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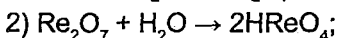
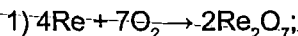
1. A oksiddagi Re ning massa ulushidan foydalanib oksid formulasini oson topish mumkin: $\text{Re} : \text{O} = 76,9 / 186,2 : 23,1 / 16 = 0,413 : 1,444 = 2 : 7$; $\Rightarrow A = \text{Re}_2\text{O}_7$. B oksidning formulasini aniqlaymiz: kubda 8 ta uch bor. Har bir uchdagi atom 8 ta kubga tegishli. Xuddi shunday har bir qirradagi atom 4 ta kubga tegishli. Bitta kubga to'g'ri keluvchi Re atomlari soni $N_{\text{Re}} = 1 / 8 \times 8 = 1$ ta va kislorod atomlari soni esa $N_{\text{O}} = 12 \times 1 / 4 = 3$ ta. U holda oksid formulasi B – ReO_3 ko'rinishiga ega bo'ladi. ReO_3 esa KOH da erib K_2ReO_4 – C ni hosil qiladi. Suvli eritmada K_2ReO_4 disproporsiyalanish reaksiyasiga uchrab (Re va Mn ning bitta guruhchada joylashishini eslang, bu ularning xossalari orasidagi o'xshashlikka ishora qiladi) D – ReO_2 (suvli eritmada cho'kma) hamda E – KReO_4 larni hosil qiladi. G modda uchun K va Re atomlari nisbatini topadigan bo'lsak:

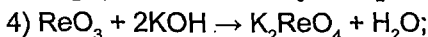
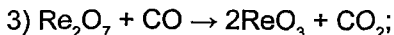
$$\text{K} : \text{Re} = 6,95 / 39,1 : 33,08 / 186,2 = 0,177 : 0,177 = 1 : 1.$$

Agar F da bitta atom Re bor deb molyar massasini hisoblasak: $M_r(\text{G}) = 186,2 / 0,3308 = 562,9 \text{ g/mol}$; $\Rightarrow$ Re va K ga 225,3 g/mol massa to'g'ri keladi. Qolgan massa $\Delta M_r = 337,6 \text{ g/mol}$; 4 ta Br atomi massasidan kam. Bundan 4 ta bromning massasini ayirib tashlasak $337,6 - 319,6 = 18 \text{ g/mol}$; bir mol suv massasi qoladi, bundan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, F ning brutto formulasi $\text{KReBr}_4 \times \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ammo F da Re – Re bog'i borligini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, F moddaga quyidagi formula mos keladi: $\text{K}_2[\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8] \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2. Re_2O_7 ni gidratlash orqali G – HReO_4 olinadi. Perrenat kislota kuchli kislota hisoblanadi. Unda vodorod bilan bog'lanmagan 3 ta kislorod atomi bor. Polding qoidasi bo'yicha bunday kislorod atomlari soni 2 tadan ko'p bo'lsa kislota kuchli hisoblanadi.

3.

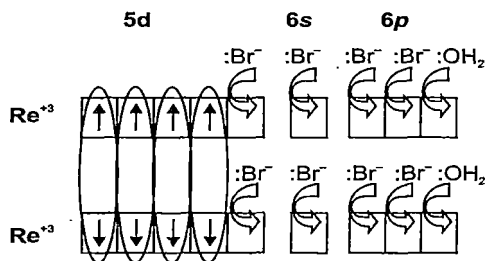




4. Oksidning 1 ta elementar yacheykasiga to'g'ri keluvchi molekular soni 1 ta. Shu sababli, uning zichligini topishda 1 ta molekula massasidan foydalanamiz:

$$\rho(\text{ReO}_3) = m/V = M_r(\text{ReO}_3)/(N_A \times a^3) = (234,2 \text{ g/mol})/[6,02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times (3,734 \times 10^{-8} \text{ sm})^3] = 7,47 \text{ g/sm}^3.$$

5. +3 oksidlanish darajasidagi $\text{Re } 5d^4 6s^0 6p^0$ kabi elektron konfiguratsiyaga ega. F modda diamagnit ekanligi unda toq elektronlar yo'qligidan dalolat beradi. Bunda $5d$ -orbitaldagi barcha 4 ta elektronlar $\text{Re} \sim \text{Re}$ bog'i hosil qilishda ishtirok etadi va to'rt karrali $\text{Re} \equiv \text{Re}$ bog'i hosil qiladi. Bog'larning hosil bo'lishini qūyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin: bog' hosil bo'lishida d -elektronlar ishtirok etmoqda. Shuni hisobga olsak, bog'lardan biri ikki yadro yotgan tekislik bo'ylab hosil bo'ladi, bu σ -bog', z -o'qning ikki tomonida perpendikular holatda ikkita π -bog' hosil bo'ladi, xy -o'qida esa δ -bog' hosil bo'ladi, yani $4 = 1\sigma + 2\pi + 1\delta$ kabi:



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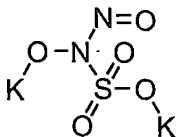
1. KOH eritmasini SO_2 bilan to'yintirib keyin neytrallash natijasida K_2SO_3 hosil bo'ladi. A reaksiyaning yagona mahsuloti bo'lsa uning tarkibini $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 \times x\text{NO}$ kabi belgilashimiz mumkin. A ning molyar massasi – $M_r(A) = 78,18 / 0,3582 = 218,3 \text{ g/mol}$. Bundan K_2SO_3 ning massasini ayirsak: $218,3 - 158,3 = 60,0 \text{ g/mol}$. 2 molekula NO massasiga mos keladi, A brutto formulasi – $\text{K}_2\text{SN}_2\text{O}_5$ yoki $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 \times 2\text{NO}$.

2. B modda tarkibida H va O borligi ko'rsatilgan, bu elementlardan tashqari B tarkibiga N yoki S kirishi mumkin. O va H larning nisbati: $48,44 / 16,00 : 9,155 / 1,008 = 3,027 : 8,082 = 1 : 3$. Shu holda qolgan atom yoki atomlar guruhi ulushiga $16,00 / 0,4844 - 16 - 3 = 14$ g/mol massa qolyapti, bu azot - N. B modda esa NH_2OH - gidroksilamin (Gidroksilaminning hosilasi $(\text{NH}_3\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_4$ har yili katta miqdorda kaprolaktam sanoatida siklogeksanonni oksimga aylantirish uchun sarflanadi!). A ning tuzilishini aniqlash uchun uning gidroksilaminning hosilasi ekanligini yodda tutish kerak, ya'ni hech bo'lmaganda bitta azot atomi xuddi gidroksilaminidagi kabi -1 oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lishi kerak. A ni sxematik tarzda $\text{K}^{+1}\text{S}^{+n}\text{N}^{+m}\text{N}^{-1}\text{O}^{-2}_5$ kabi yozib olamiz. m va n qiymatlarini topish uchun S uchun $+4$ va $+6$ oksidlanish darajalari xosligi, shuningdek, molekulaning elektroneytralligidan kelib chiqib ikki xil ifodani qilishimiz mumkin:



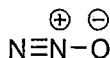
A ning olinishida S^{+4} va N^{+2} edi. Shu sababli reagentlar orasida azotning $+2$ dan $+5$ oksidlanish darajasigacha oksidlaydigan guruh yo'qligini. S ning esa $+4$ dan $+6$ gacha oksidlanishi haqiqatga yaqinligi (bitta azot atomi $+2$ dan -1 holatiga o'tmoqda) tufayli ikkinchi holat mos keladi. Shuningdek, ikkinchi azot atomi olgan 3 ta elektronning 2 tasi oltingugurtdan, 1 tasi birinchi azot atomidan olinganini ham tushunish mumkin.

Shunday qilib, A modda kaliy N-nitrozogidroksilamin-N-sulfonat hisoblanadi:

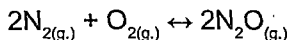


3. a) A eritmasi kislotali muhitga keltirilganida gidroksilamin sulfati, nitrit kislota va kaliy sulfatiga parchlanadi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan gidroksilamin sulfat va nitrit kislota soproporsiyalanib $\text{X} - \text{N}_2\text{O}$ ni hosil qiladi. N_2O parchalanib kislorod va azotni hosil qiladi. Faqat bir muammo bor: qaysi harf bilan qaysi oddiy modda shifrlangan? Buni aniqlash uchun ozgina ziyraklik talab etiladi. Y va Z larning standart entropiya qiymatlariga e'tibor qaratamiz: $\text{S}^0(\text{Y}) > \text{S}^0(\text{Z})$. Ma'lumki, kislorod ham azot ham ikki atomli gaz, ular faqatgina elektronlar soni bilan farq qiladi. Modomiki, entropiya tartibsizlik

kattaligi ekan, og'irroq molekula katta entropiya qiymatiga ega bo'ladi! $Y - O_2$, $Z - N_2$. N_2O ning strukturasi:

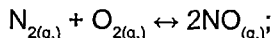


b) Reaksiya tenglamasi:



bu reaksiya uchun $\Delta_r S^0 < 0$ hamda $\Delta_r H > 0$. $\Delta_r G^0 = \Delta_r H^0 - T \times \Delta_r S^0$ ifodadan $\Delta_r G^0 > 0$ qiymatni olamiz. Bu esa reaksiyaning to'g'ri yo'nalishda o'z-o'zidan bormasligini ko'rsatadi.

4. C ning hosil bo'lishida $\Delta_r H > 0$. Reaksiya o'z-o'zidan to'g'ri yo'nalishda borishi uchun endi $\Delta_r S^0$ bo'lishi kerak, buni qanoatlantiruvchi faqatgina bitta reaksiya bor, u ham bo'lsa NO ning hosil bo'lishi (entropiya o'zgarmaydi):



1273 K uchun NO ning unumini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta_r G^0_{1273} = 2 \times 91300 - 1273 \times (2 \times 210,6 - 205,0 - 191,5) = \\ = 151157 \text{ Joul.}$$

Muvozanat konstantasi qiymatini topsak:

$$K_m = \exp\left(-\frac{151157}{8,314 \times 1273}\right) = 6,27 \times 10^{-7}. K_m \text{ ni reaksiya unumi} - \alpha$$

orqali ifodalaymiz:

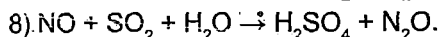
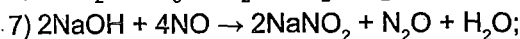
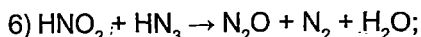
$$K_m = \frac{\alpha^2}{(0,5 - 0,5\alpha) \times (0,5 - 0,5\alpha)}; \Rightarrow \alpha = 3,96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ yoki } 0,0396\%.$$

5.

- 1) $KOH + SO_2 \rightarrow KHSO_3$;
- 2) $KHSO_3 + KOH \rightarrow K_2SO_3 + H_2O$;
- 3) $KON(NO)SO_2OK + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow N_2O \uparrow + 2KHSO_4$;
- 4) $2N_2O \rightarrow 2N_2 + O_2$.

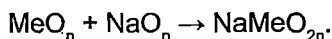
6.

- 1) $H_2NSO_3H + HNO_3 \rightarrow N_2O + H_2SO_4 + H_2O$;
- 2) $NH_4NO_3 \rightarrow N_2O + 2H_2O$;
- 3) $4Mg + 10HNO_3 \rightarrow 4Mg(NO_3)_2 + N_2O + 5H_2O$;
- 4) $HNO_2 + HN_3 \rightarrow N_2O + N_2 + H_2O$;
- 5) $HNO_2 + NH_2OH \rightarrow N_2O + 2H_2O$;



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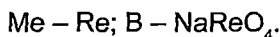
1. B ning olinish reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



MeO_n va B ning massalarini bilgan holda quyidagi tenglikni tuzamiz:

$$\frac{4,098}{23 + x + 32n} = \frac{3,273}{x + 16n}; \Rightarrow x = 3,966(23n + 11,96n);$$

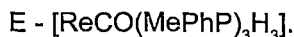
$n = 2$ holatida $x = 186,11$ g/mol.



2. C da ikki tipdagi ligandlar ishtirok etadi: Me_2PhP va Cl^- . Re va Me_2PhP ning mol nisbati 1 : 3 kabi. C da Re^{+3} holida bo'lsa, unda kompleks elektroneytral bo'lishi uchun 3 ta Cl^- bo'lishi kerak. O'z-o'zidan C ning formulasi $[\text{ReCl}_3(\text{MePhP})_3]$ bo'ladi.

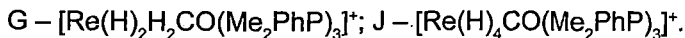
$$m = \frac{4,098 \times 0,8 \times 706,6}{218,2} = 8,479 \text{ g. D ning miqdori 6 mmol. Uning}$$

massasi va miqdorini bilgan holda molyar massasini hisoblaymiz: $M_r(\text{D}) = 734,7$ g/mol. D va E ning molyar massalari farqi $\Delta M_r = 734,7 - 706,6 = 28,1$ g/mol – bitta CO molekulasi to'g'ri kelmoqda. Ushbu ma'lumot orqali D ning formulasi: $[\text{ReCl}_3\text{CO}(\text{MePhP})_3]$. E ning tarkibidagi Re, P va O ning massa ulushlari orqali ularning mol nisbatlarini topadigan bo'lsak: $n(\text{Re}):n(\text{P}):n(\text{O}) = 1:3:1$; E tarkibini $[\text{ReCO}(\text{MePhP})_3\text{L}_3]$ kabi taxmin qilish mumkin. Masala shartida Cl^- ligandlari E tarkibida yo'qligi aytilgan, uning o'rniga L ligandlari ishtirok qilyapti! E da L ligand massa hissasiga 0,50% ulush mos kelyapti. Bunday darajadagi minimal massaga faqatgina H^- ega bo'lishi mumkin.

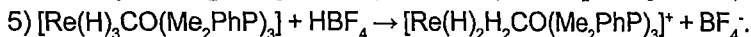
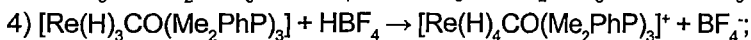
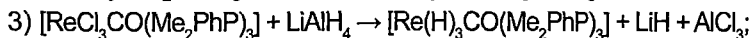
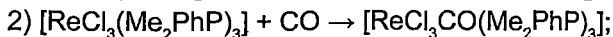


3. Eritmaning elektro'tkazuvchanligi LiAlH_4 nikidek bo'lishi uchun eritmada $[\text{G}^+][\text{BF}_4^-]$ va $[\text{J}^+][\text{BF}_4^-]$ lar hosil bo'lishi kerak. J tarkibida 4 ta H^- ligandi. (1832 sm^{-1} li bitta chiziq), G da esa 2 ta H^- (1838 sm^{-1} soha) va H_2 (2692 sm^{-1} soha) chiziqlari bor. Bu chiziq

Re^{+3} koordinirlanishi natijasida gazsimon H_2 nikiga (4159 sm^{-1}) nisbatan silljigan):



4.

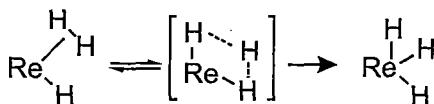


5. $\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S^0 = -4600 + 20810 = -2520 \text{ J/mol}$;

$$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K; \Rightarrow K = \exp\left(\frac{-2520}{8,314 \times 208}\right) = 4,3;$$

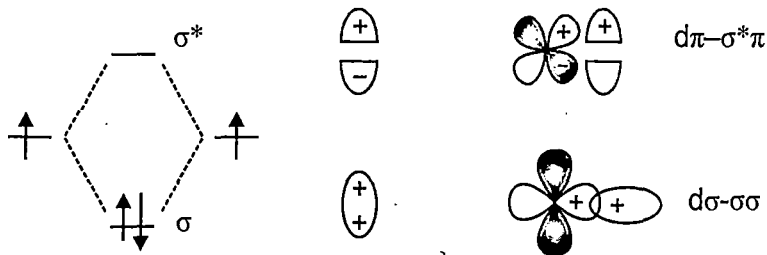
$$K = \frac{\chi(\text{J})}{\chi(\text{G})} = \frac{(1 - \chi(\text{G}))}{\chi(\text{G})} = 4,3 \Rightarrow \chi(\text{G}) = 0,8111; \chi(\text{J}) = 0,1889.$$

6.



Uchmarkazli $\text{H} \cdots \text{H} \cdots \text{H}$ bog'i uzunligi $0,138 \text{ nm}$ bo'lib, H_2 dagi $\text{H} - \text{H}$ bog'i uzunligi $- 0,084 \text{ nm}$ va gidridagi ikkita H orasidagi masofadagi nisbatan oraliq holatni egallaydi.

7.



143-masala

1. Z ning molyar massasini Raulning krioskopik qonuni orqali aniqlashimiz mumkin:

$$M_r(Z) = \frac{m(Z) \cdot K_{\text{krioskopik}} \cdot 1000}{\Delta t \cdot m(\text{CHCl}_3)} = \frac{30,21 \cdot 4,9 \cdot 1000}{0,5587 \cdot 1000} = 264,95 \text{ g/mol.}$$

Oksidni Me_2O_x kabi belgilaymiz, 1 mol Z tarkibida y mol metall bor deb hisoblaymiz, u holda:

$$\frac{10,92 \cdot 2}{2A_r(\text{Me}) + 16x} = \frac{30,21 \cdot y}{95 \cdot 264,95} \quad A_r(\text{Me}) = \frac{90,98 - 8yn}{y}.$$

eng yengil d-metall Sc ($A_r = 44,96 \text{ g/mol}$) bo'lganligi uchun $y = 1$; bundan kelib chiqadiki Z monoyadrol. Agar $y = 1$ bo'lsa $A_r(\text{Me}) = 90,98 - 8n$, mumkin bo'lgan holatlardan $n = 5$ holatida $A_r(\text{Me}) = 50,98 \text{ g/mol}$ vanadiyga mos keladi, oksid esa V_2O_5 .

2. Kompleks tarkibida z ta ligand – L^- bor deb hisoblasak, jami L^- ligandlari molyar massasi:

$$M_r(z \times \text{HL}) = \frac{24,00 \cdot 181,9}{10,92 \cdot 2z} = \frac{200}{z};$$

boshqa jihatdan esa

$$zM_r(\text{L}^-) = 264,95 - 50,9 = 214,0 \text{ g/mol} \Rightarrow M_r(\text{L}^-) = 214 / z.$$

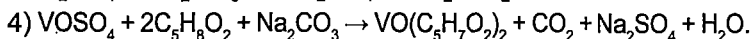
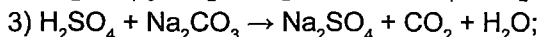
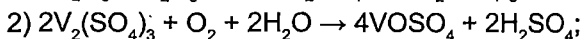
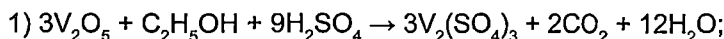
Ko'rib turganingizdek, bunda bir ajoyib kamchilik kuzatilyapti, HL va L^- ning massasi 1 ga farq qilishning o'rniga L^- ning massasi HL massasidan katta chiqyapti. Bundan tushunish mumkinki Z tarkibida faqatgina L^- ligand saqlamaydi, balki boshqa bir ligand, atom yoki atomlar guruhi ham saqlaydi. Z tarkibida L^- ning sonini z ta deb hisoblagandik, bu orqali qo'shimcha guruhning molyar massasi:

$$\begin{aligned} M_r(R) &= z \cdot M_r(\text{L}^-) - z \cdot M_r(\text{HL}) + z \cdot M_r(\text{H}) = \\ &= 214 - 200 + z = z + 14 \text{ g/mol}; \end{aligned}$$

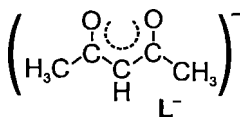
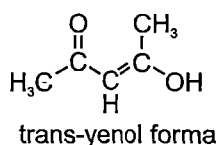
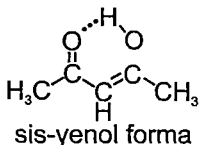
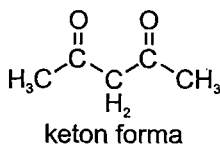
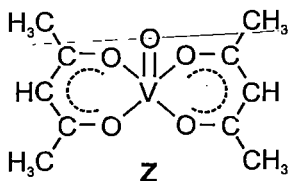
$z = 2$ holatda $M_r(R) = 16 \text{ g/mol}$ kislorodga mos keladi, ya'ni vanadiy eritmada VO^{2+} – vanadil ioni holatida bo'ladi (ko'k rang ham shu kation ta'siridan). Z tarkibi esa VO_2 kabi bo'ladi. Z dagi C : O : H nisbatni topamiz. Z da vanadiyning massa ulushi $\omega(\text{V}) = 50,95 \times 100\% / 264,95 = 19,23\%$. C, O, V larning massa ulushlarini bilgan holda H ning massa ulushini topsak: $100 - 19,23 - 45,28 - 30,19 = 5,3\%$. C : O : H = $45,28 / 12,00$: $30,19 / 16,00$: $5,3 / 1,00 = 10:4:14$. Kompleksda L^- 2 molekula edi. L^- da C, H, O larning mol nisbati 5:2:7. L^- ga $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$, HL ga esa $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ formula mos keladi. Z – $\text{VO}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$.

3. CO_2 etil spirtning oksidlanishidan hosil bo'lyapti. Spirt bergan elektronlar miqdorini topamiz: $n(e^-)_{\text{spirt}} = \frac{0,896 \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 22,4} = 0,24 \text{ mol}$. Vanadiy atomlarining miqdori esa $n(V) = 2 \cdot 10,92 / 181,9 = 0,12 \text{ mol}$. Bundan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, 1 mol V^{+5} atomiga 2 ta elektron mos kelmoqda, ya'ni V^{+3} gacha qaytarilmoqda. U holda $X - V_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, A esa $Y - \text{VO}(\text{SO}_4)$. Yashil eritmada rangni $[\text{V}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$, ko'k eritmada esa $[\text{VO}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2+}$ ionlari beradi.

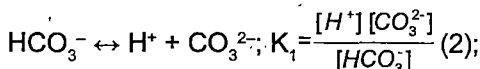
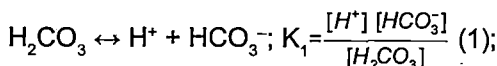
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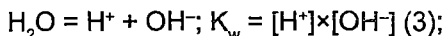


5.



6.





Zaryad balansiga ko'ra:

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} + \frac{C^*([\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2)}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+] K_1 + K_1 K_2};$$

bundan kelib chiqadiki:

$$[\text{H}^+]^4 + K_1[\text{H}^+]^3 + (K_1 K_2 - K_w - K_1 C) \times [\text{H}^+]^2 - (K_1 K_w + K_1 K_2 C) \times [\text{H}^+] - K_1 K_2 K_w = 0$$

Na_2CO_3 ning konsentratsiyasi

$$[\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3]_1 = 21,2 / 106 \times 0,125 = 0,8 \text{ mol/l};$$

$[\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3]_2 = C_0 = 0,8 / 4 = 0,2 \text{ mol/l}$. Eritma pH qiymatini faqatgina karbonat anionining birinchi bosqich gidrolizi orqali topishimiz mumkin (2-bosqich gidroliz konstantasi 1-bosqichnikidan 10^4 martadan ko'p farq qiladi va bu 2-bosqichni hisobga olmaslik imkonini beradi):

$$\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^-;$$

$$K_9 = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]} = \frac{K_w}{K_2} = \frac{10^{-14}}{4,68 \times 10^{-11}} = 2,14 \times 10^{-4};$$

$[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{HCO}_3^-]$ ekanligidan:

$$K_9 = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{C_0 - [\text{OH}^-]}; [\text{OH}^-]^2 + K_9[\text{OH}^-] - K_9 C_0 = 0;$$

agar ushbu ifodagi $[\text{OH}^-]$ o'rniga $\frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}$ qiymatini qo'yadigan bo'lsak:

$$[\text{H}^+]^2 + \frac{K_w}{C_0} [\text{H}^+] - \frac{K_w K_2}{C_0} = 0$$

shu kvadrat tenglamani yechsak: $[\text{H}^+] = 1,08 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol/l}; \Rightarrow \text{pH} = 11,97$.

144-masala

1. Krioskopik ma'lumotlar asosida A ning formulasini topamiz:

$C_m = 0,89 / 29,8 = 0,03 \text{ mol / kg}$, erituvchi massasi $m = 127,2 \times 1,58 = 200,976 \text{ g}$. $1,106 \text{ g S}_x\text{N}_y$ yoki $0,03 \times 0,200976 = 6 \text{ mmol}$ modda bor $\Rightarrow$ moddaning molyar massasi $M_r(\text{S}_x\text{N}_y) = 1,106 / 0,006 = 184,33 \text{ g/mol}$. Ko'rinib turibdiki, modda tarkibida 5-tadan

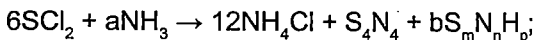
ortiq S atomi bo'lishi mumkin emas. Mumkin bo'lgan x, y variantlarini ko'rib chiqamiz:

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	10,87	8,58	6,29	4,00	1,71

A – S_4N_4 . A ning strukturasi analiz qiladigan bo'lsak, masala shartida keltirilgan bir tipdagi bog'larning mavjudligi moddaning sakkiz a'zoli halqada oltingugurt va azot atomlari ketma-ket joylashganligi haqida tasavvur beradi. Ammo S – S masofasi (0,259 nm) hisoblab chiqilgan tekis sakkizburchakdagi S – S masofasidan (0,274 nm) kam. Bu fakt halqaning tekis emasligidan dalolat beradi. Halqani shunday tasavvur qilish mumkin: azot atomlari hosil qilgan kvadrat bir tekislikda yotsa, para-holatdagi S atomlari bir-biriga qarama-qarshi holatda tekislikning ikki tomoni bo'yicha ham yaqinlashadi va S–S bog'larini hosil qiladi:



2. 1) Aslida ko'pgina moddalar topilsa ularning sintez reaksiyalari osongina yozish mumkin, ammo A ni aniqlash uning sintezi reaksiyasini topishdan ko'ra osonroq. Reaksiyada NH_3 asos vazifasini bajaradi. Hosil bo'layotgan mahsulotlardan HCl ni bog'lab NH_4Cl holida ajraladi. Qolgan qism azot tiazen hosil qilishga sarflanadi. NH_4Cl ning hosil bo'lishini masala shartida aytib o'tilgan faktdan ham bilib olish mumkin: "... reaksiya natijasida cho'kma olindi, bu cho'kmani suv bilan yuvish natijasida qisman erib ketdi". NH_4Cl ion tuzilishli u tetraxlormetanda qiyin eriydi, suvda esa yaxshi eriydi. Sxematik tarzda reaksiyani quyidagicha yozsak bo'ladi:



SCl_2 0,12 mol bo'lsa, NH_4Cl 0,24 mol bo'ladi, tiazen esa 0,02 mol. S, N, H lar bo'yicha material balans tenglamalarini tuzib chiqamiz:

$$S: 6 = 4 + b \times m \quad (1);$$

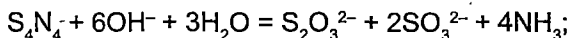
$$N: y = 16 + n \times b \quad (2);$$

$$H: 3y = 48 + b \times p \quad (3);$$

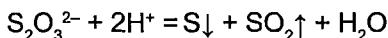
(1) tenglamadan $b = 1$; $m = 2$ yoki $b = 2$; $m = 1$ holatlari mumkinligini bilib olish mumkin. (2) va (3) tenglamalardan esa $3n = p$ ifodani olamiz. Reaksiyada S^{+2} oksidlanish darajasidan disproporsiyalanib turli oksidlanish darajalariga o'tishi kerak. Shulardan birida $S + 3$ gacha o'tgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi moddada S ning oksidlanish darajasi kamayishi kerak. b , m , p larning mumkin bo'lgan holatlaridan faqatgina $b = 2$; $m = 1$ va $p = 0$ qiymati shartni qanoatlantiradi. Olingan modda elementar oltingugurt – S bo'ladi:



2) S uchun $+3$ oksidlanish darajasi xos bo'lmaganligi sababli, gidroliz natijasida oltingugurt disproporsiyalanishi kerak. Eritmada loyqalanish kuzatilmasligi elementar oltingugurt ajralmayotganligiga ishora qiladi. Eng maqbul variant $+3$ dan $+2$ va $+4$ oksidlanish darajalariga disproporsiyalanish:

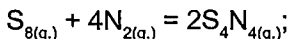


Eritma kislotali muhitga keltirilganda elementar S ajralmoqda, ajralgan S massasi orqali reaksiyani tasdiqlashimiz mumkin: $n(S_4N_4) = 9,216 / 184,3 = 0,05$ mol. Shuncha tiazendan $0,05$ mol tiosulfat olinadi, $0,05$ mol tiosulfatdan esa:



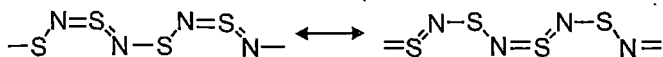
reaksiya bo'yicha $0,05$ mol S ajraladi, ya'ni $m_s = 1,604$ g; masala shartini qanoatlantiradi.

3. A ning o'z-o'zidan oddiy moddalarga parchalanishi uning sintezi endotermik $\Delta_f H^0 > 0$ jarayon ekanligini anglatadi. Reaksiya tenglamasi:

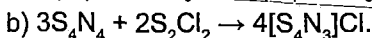
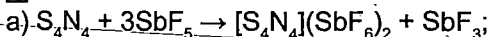


ko'rinib turibdiki, $\Delta_f S^0 < 0$. Reaksiya uchun istalgan temperatura va sharoitda $\Delta_r G^0 > 0$, ya'ni hech qanday sharoitda A ni oddiy moddalardan sintez qilishning iloji yo'q!

4. B – $(SN)_n$ – politiazil. Politiazilda azot atomlari qo'sh va oddiy bog'lar hosil qiladi, bundan kelib chiqadiki, ular sp^2 gibridlangan holatda bo'ladi. Politiazil zigzag tuzilishga ega:



5.



6. 6-a'zoli halqa tuzilishda $[S_3N_3]^-$ 10 ta π -elektron, 10-a'zoli halqa tuzilishda $[S_5N_5]^+$ 14 ta π -elektron saqlaydigan variantlari bo'lishi mumkin.

145-masala

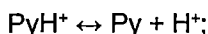
1. $n(\text{MeCl}_n) = n(\text{MeCl}_{n-1}) = n(\text{Py})$ ni hisobga olib quyidagi tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$\frac{16,21}{35,5n+x} = \frac{4,746}{79,10}; x = 270,2 - 35,5n$$

mumkin bo'lgan n qiymatlaridan faqatgina $n = 5$ holatida $x = 92,95$ g/mol; Me – Nb; $\text{MeCl}_n - \text{NbCl}_5$; $\text{MeCl}_{n-1} - \text{NbCl}_4$.

2. $n(\text{NbCl}_5) = n(\text{NbCl}_4) = 16,21 / 270,2 = 0,06$ mol. B kompleks sintezida $0,06 \times 4 = 0,24$ mol xlorid ionlari Nb bilan bog'langan edi, 0,18 mol xlor HCl ko'rinishida ajraldi va $0,24 - 0,18 = 0,06$ mol Cl^- ion B tarkibida qoldi. Sintez jarayonida ajralayotgan HCl uchun H^+ ni faqatgina etil spirtidan olish mumkin. B tarkibiga 0,18 mol etilat ligand holda kirgan. 0,06 moldan Cl^- va Py ham ligand sifatida ishtirok etadi. B tarkibi Nb : Cl^- : Py : $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^- = 1:1:1:3$ kabi bo'ladi va $[\text{NbCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_3\text{Py}]$ formula mos keladi. Biroq uning diamagnitligini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, B ning kimyoviy formulasi – $[\text{NbCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_3\text{Py}]_2$ bo'ladi.

3.



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{Py}][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{PyH}^+]}, \frac{[\text{PyH}^+]}{[\text{Py}]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_a} = \frac{4,24 \cdot 10^{-4}}{6,09 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 700.$$

4. A ning magnit momenti μ_0 ekanligi uning paramagnitligiga ishora qilmoqda, u holda reaksiya tenglamasida $a = 2$. A molekulasida Nb, Cl^- , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^-$ va Py larning sonini topsak:

$$N(\text{Nb}) = 2 / 2 = 1;$$

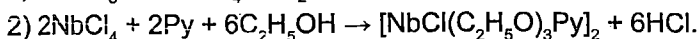
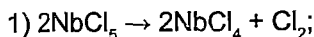
$$N(\text{Cl}^-) = (2 + 8) / 2 = 5;$$

$$N(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^-) = (3 \times 2 - 4) / 2 = 1;$$

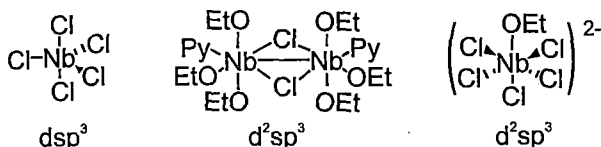
$$N(\text{Py}) = (2 + 2) / 2 = 2;$$

A ning tuzligi va PyH^+ ning eritmada Py formasiga nisbatan 700 marta ko'pligini inobatga olsak, A – $(\text{PyH})_2[\text{NbCl}_5(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)]$.

5.



6.



7. Nb^{+4} bitta juftlashmagan elektron saqlaydi: $S = \frac{1}{2}$

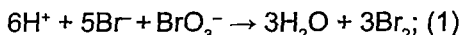
$$\mu_s = \sqrt{L^*(L+1)} = 1,73;$$

Tajriba qiymati hisoblangan qiymatdan yuqori, bunga sabab, magnit spin momentiga yana orbital magnit moment ulushi

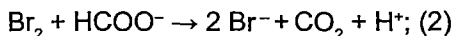
$$\mu_L = \sqrt{4*S*(S+1)} = \sqrt{4*\frac{1}{2}*(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = \sqrt{3} \text{ ni ham qo'shish kerak.}$$

146-masala

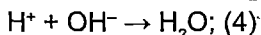
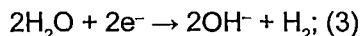
1. A modda kislotali guruh saqlaydi, chunki titrlash quyidagi reaksiyaga asoslangan:



Hosil bo'lgan Br_2 formiat ioni bilan qaytariladi, bunda formiatdan faqatgina CO_2 hosil bo'ladi:

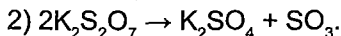
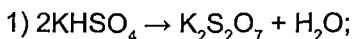


Kulonometrik usul asosida titrantning elektroregeneratsiyasi (3) va titrlash (4) reaksiyalari yotadi:



(1) va (2) reaksiyalardan 10,20 g A tarkibida 0,075 mol dissoslanuvchi protonlar borligini aniqlaymiz. Titrlash egrisida bitta sakrama borligi sababli A monoprotonli kislota qoldig'iga ega deb hisoblash mumkin. Shu uchun ham 10,20 g A modda 0,075 mol bo'ladi. $M_r(\text{A}) = 10,20 / 0,075 = 136 \text{ g/mol}$. 200°C dan yuqorida A ni qizdirish $136 \times 0,066 = 9 \text{ g/mol}$ massa yo'qotishga olib kelmoqda, ravshaniki, bunda 2 molekula A dan 1 molekula suv ajralyapti. Keyingi massa yo'qotish $136 \times 0,315 = 80 \text{ g/mol}$ ga to'g'ri kelmoq-

da. A ning bunday yuqori termik turg'unligi uning anorganik birikma ekanligiga ishora qilsa, uning kimyoviy xossalari kislotali tuz ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Eritma muhiti kislotali ekanligi uchun A ni gidrokarbonat, gidrosulfit va fosfatlardan izlash befoyda. Gidro-sulfat variantini ko'rsak: $M_r(\text{HSO}_4^-) = 97 \text{ g/mol}$; kation massasiga 39 g/mol massa qolmoqda, bu K^+ ; A – KHSO_4 .



2. Faradey qonuniga binoan: $Q = n \cdot z \cdot F / \phi = (0,00075 \times 1 \times 96500) / 0,9 = 80,4 \text{ Kl}$.

3. Eritmada quyidagi muvozanat qaror topadi:

$$\text{HSO}_4^- \leftrightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-};$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{SO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HSO}_4^-]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{C_0 - [\text{H}^+]} = \frac{10^{-2\text{pH}}}{C_0 - 10^{-\text{pH}}} = 1,15 \times 10^{-2}.$$

4. $M_r(\text{B}) = 1,7 \times 136 = 231,2 \text{ g/mol}$, bu taxminan BaSO_4 ning molyar massasi. Haqiqatan ham gravimetrik analizda sulfatlar bariy ioni bilan aniqlanadi.

5. $K_s = [\text{Ba}^{2+}][\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = s^2; \Rightarrow s = \sqrt{K_s} = \sqrt{1,3 \times 10^{-10}} = 1,14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l} = 2,7 \text{ mg/l}$.

147-masala

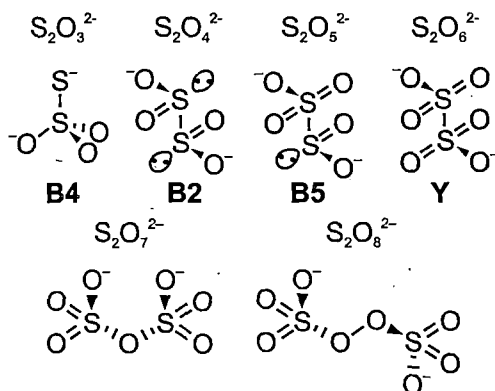
1. X modda binar ekan. Uning NaCl bilan izostrukturligidan anion va kationning mol nisbati 1:1 ligini bilamiz. 100 mg X dan 100 mg qattiq qoldiq olinyapti, ravshanki, bu qoldiq oksid. Shundan foydalansak, X dagi anion massasi oksiddagi kislorod massasiga teng: $M_r(\text{anion}) = 16n$. Ko'rinib turibdiki, anion massasi 16 ga proporsional bo'ladi va bunda anionning bitta elementdan iboratligini ham yodda tutishimiz kerak. Bunday variantlardan faqatgina $n = 2$ holatida anionga S^{2-} . B1 ga esa SO_2 mos keladi, B – S. SO_2 ning hajmi orqali X ning molyar massasini topsak, $0,1 \times 22,4 / 0,0257 = 87,16 \text{ g/mol}$; $\Rightarrow$ kation massasiga $55,096 \text{ g/mol}$ massa tog'ri keladi. Kation Mn^{2+} , A – Mn; A1 – MnO_2 ; X – MnS . Z ning Ba^{2+} bilan kislotalarda erimaydigan oq cho'kma berishi va uning SO_2 kam muhitda hosil bo'lishi moddaning MnSO_4 ekanligini anglatadi. Agar SO_2 ortiqcha bo'lsa Y – MnS_2O_6 hosil bo'ladi. Zn ning SO_2 bilan reaksiyasidan B₂ – ZnS_2O_4 olinadi. Soda eritmasi bilan SO_2 yoki

NaHSO_3 yoki Na_2SO_3 ni berishi kerak, keyingi o'zgarishlarni hisobga olib, B3 – Na_2SO_3 ligini topish mumkin, chunki natriy gidrosulfit SO_2 va S bilan ta'sirlashmaydi. B4 – $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, B5 – $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$.

2.

- 1) $\text{MnS} + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + \text{SO}_2$;
- 2) $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MnSO}_4$;
- 3) $\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MnS}_2\text{O}_6$;
- 4) $\text{MnSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + \text{SO}_2$;
- 5) $\text{MnS}_2\text{O}_6 \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2$;
- 6) $\text{Zn} + 2\text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{ZnS}_2\text{O}_4$;
- 7) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$;
- 7) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$;
- 8) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$.

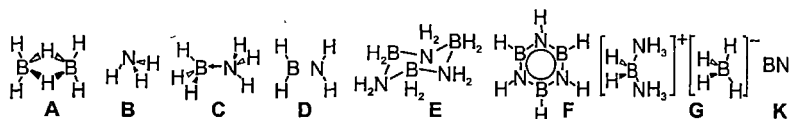
3.



148-masala

1. A ning pirolizi natijasida element olinsa, uning yonishidan oksid – Y olinadi. Bundan foydalanib elementni topamiz: $\frac{1,00}{2,22} = \frac{E}{8}$;
 $\Rightarrow E = 3,6036$; 3 valentli elementga: $A_r = 3,6036 \times 3 = 10,81$; bor – B – X ga mos keladi, Y – B_2O_3 ; A esa B_2H_6 . C etan bilan izostruktur bo'lsa, unda 14 ta valent elektron saqlashi kerak, shuningdek, etan bilan izostruktur ekanligidan 6 ta vodorod saqlashi ni ham bilib olish mumkin. Qolgan 8 ta valent elektrondan 3 tasi

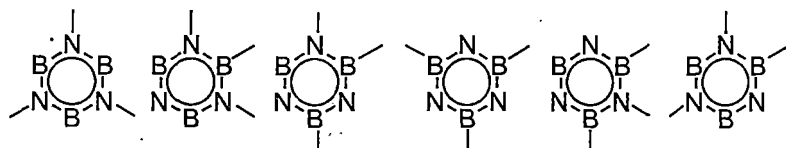
borda bo'lsa, 5 tasi V guruh elementlaridan birida bo'ladi. C ning agregat holati va tabiatini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, ikkinchi elementga azot mos keladi. $C - NH_3 \times BH_3$, $B - NH_3$. C ning pirolizidan "anorganik benzo'l" nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan modda $F - B_3N_3H_6$ olinadi. G tarkibida tetraedr tuzilishli anion borligi $[BH_4]^-$ anioniga ishora qiladi. Uning qutbli erituvchili muhitda hosil bo'layotgani esa $G - [BH_2(NH_3)_2]^+ [BH_4]^-$ tarkibni tasdiqlaydi. E modda D ning trimerlanishidan olinmoqda, keyinchalik esa E ni qizdirib F olinmoqda. Xulosa qilish mumkinki, E ham halqali tuzilishli $E - B_3N_3H_{12}$; D esa uning monomeri $D - H_2B=NH_2$. C, E, D, F moddalarni piroliz qilib K modda olinmoqda, K uchun yagona variant $K - bor\ nitrid - BN$.



2.

- 1) $B_2H_6 + 3O_2 \rightarrow 3H_2O + B_2O_3$;
- 2) $2BH_3 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow 2BNH_3$;
- 3) $B_2H_6 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow [BH_2(NH_3)_2]^+ [BH_4]^-$;
- 4) $BNH_3 \rightarrow [BNH_4] + H_2$;
- 5) $3[BNH_4] \rightarrow (BNH_4)_3$;
- 6) $(BNH_4)_3 \rightarrow (BNH_2)_3 + 3H_2$;
- 7) $[BH_2(NH_3)_2]^+ [BH_4]^- \rightarrow 2BN + 6H_2$;
- 8) $[BNH_4] \rightarrow BN + 2H_2$;
- 9) $(BNH_4)_3 \rightarrow 3BN + 6H_2$;
- 10) $(BNH_2)_3 \rightarrow 3BN + 3H_2$;
- 11) $B_2H_6 \rightarrow 1/6 B_{12} + 3H_2$;
- 12) $B_3N_3H_6 \rightarrow 3BN + 3H_2$.

3. 6 ta shunday izomerlar mavjud bo'lishi mumkin:



4. B_4H_{10} ; B_5H_{11} ; B_5H_9 ; $B_{10}H_{14}$.

149-masala

1. Hal–Hal bog'lari Hal ning koordinatsion sonini hisoblashda inobatga olinmaydi va biz koordinatsion qurshovdagi metall atomlari sonini bilishimiz mumkin. Galogenidlarni umumiy holda Me_xHal_y tarkibga ega degan holda, metallning koordinatsion soni (KS) va galogenning koordinatsion sonini bilgan holda quyidagi ifodani o'rinni deb hisoblash mumkin: $KS(M) \times x = KS(Hal) \times y$. B, C, D lar uchun (bu moddalarda KS qiymatlari doimiy. Hal faqat bir xil KS qiymatlarini namoyon qiladi). KS qiymatlarini bilgan holda $y/x = n$ kabi belgilash kiritib $MHal_n$ formulalarini topishimiz mumkin:

$n = y/x$	$(8-2) / 2 = 3$	$(8-4) / 2 = 2$	$(6-5) / 1 = 1$
Formula	B – $MHal_3$	C – $MHal_2$	D – $MHal$

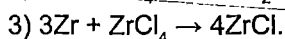
Endi bizga galogenidlarning formulasi ma'lum. Metallning atom massasini galogenning atom massasi orqali ifodalaymiz. Qulaylik uchun D modda misolida:

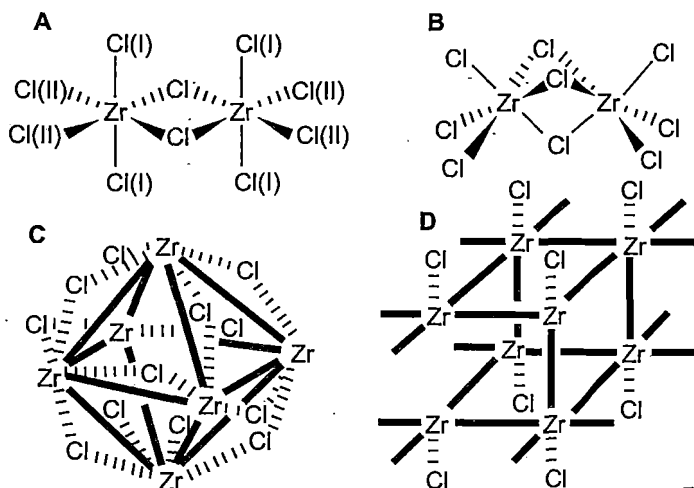
$$\frac{A(Hal)}{A(M) + A(Hal)} = 0,28; A(M) = 2,57 \times A(Hal).$$

Tenglamadan ko'rinib turibdiki metallning massasi galogen-nikidan deyarli 2,5 marta katta. Astatga nisbatan hisoblaganda juda katta son olinadi. Yana astatning radioaktivligi, unchalik ko'p moddalar hosil qilmasligini ham hisobga olib, qolgan 4 ta galogen uchun metall variantlarini ko'ramiz:

Galogen	F	Cl	Br	I
$A_r(M)$; metall	48,75; Ti	91,1; Zr	205,3; TI	325,9; yo'q

Natijada A uchun TiF_4 , $ZrCl_4$ va $TiBr_4$ variantlari olinadi. Mana nihoyat turli variantdagi metallar uchun galogenidlar aniqlandi, endi metallni aniqlash qoldi. Ti uchun I valentli birikmalar mavjud emas, TI uchun ham IV valentli birikmalari yo'q. Shunday qilib, M – Zr; Hal – Cl; A – $ZrCl_4$; B – $ZrCl_3$; C – $ZrCl_2$; D – $ZrCl$ bo'ladi.

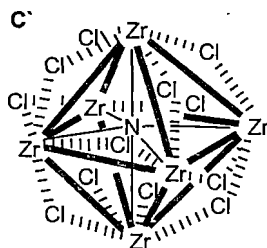
2.

3.

4. C1 tarkibida xlor atomlari sonini m ta deb belgilagan holda uning molyar massasini topsak:

$$M_r(C1) = 35,5 \times n / 0,503 = 70,576 \times n \text{ g/mol.}$$

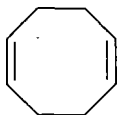
Metallning koordinatsion soni C moddada umuman o'zgarmagan. Moddadagi xlorning massa ulushi ham deyarli o'zgarishsiz. $m = 12$ qiymatda $C1$ ning molyar massasi $M_r(C1) = 70,576 \times 12 = 986,1 \text{ g/mol}$. Bu qiymat S ning molyar massasi $M_r(C) = 972,6$ dan $14,5 \text{ g/mol}$ ga ko'proq, ravshanki, bunda C bo'shlig'iga azot atomi kirgan:

**150-masala**

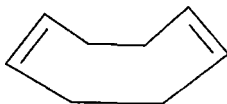
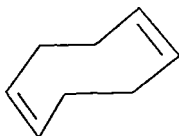
1. $\omega(C) : \omega(H) = n$, ekanligidan foydalanib quyidagi tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$\frac{12n}{14n-4} : \frac{2n-4}{14n-4} = n; \Rightarrow n = 8.$$

Uglevodorodning kimyoviy formulasi C_8H_{14} . YMR ma'lumotlariga ko'ra uglevodoroddagi protonlar ikki tipda bo'lib, ularning intensivligi 2 : 1 nisbatda. 2,36 m.u. sohasidagi 8 ta proton alkan tipida ($-CH_2-$) bo'lsa, 5,57 m.u. sohadagi 4 ta proton esa alken tipiga mansub. Uglevodorodning alkadiyenning sikllanish mahsuloti ekanligidan uning sis,sis-siklooktadiyen-1,5 ligini aniqlashimiz mumkin:



Uning kreslo va vanna shaklidagi konformatsiyalari nisbatan barqarordir:



2. (1) reaksiyaga ko'ra, A ning 1 molida b moldan C_8H_{12} , X va $3b + 2b - 2b^2 = (5b - 2b^2)$ mol Cl bor. Shunga asosan, A ni $bX \times C_8H_{12} \times (5b - 2b^2)Cl$ kabi kimyoviy formula bilan ifodalasak bo'ladi. A dagi X ning massa ulushidan foydalanib:

$$\omega(X) = \frac{bx}{bx + b \cdot 108,2 + (5b - 2b^2)35,5} = 0,4173; \Rightarrow X = 204,4 - 50,77b;$$

b ga turli qiymatlarni berib ko'rsak $b = 2$ holatida $x = 102,9$ g/mol; X – Rh va $b = 3$ holatida esa $x = 52,09$ g/mol; X – Cr variantlarini olamiz. Biroq Cr varianti mos kelamaydi, chunki $[Cr(C_8H_{12})Cl]_2$ paramagnit. Shu sabab, X – Rh. Z metallni topish endi oson. Bizda allaqachon $b = 2$ qiymat bor. Xuddi oldingi hisoblashdagidek, B tarkibini ham $Z \times 2C_8H_{12} \times Y \times 3Cl$ kabi ifodalaymiz. B da $\omega(C) = \omega(Z)$ ligini inobatga olsak:

$$\frac{16 \cdot 12,01}{M(B)} = \frac{A(Z)}{M(B)}; \Rightarrow 16 \cdot 12,01 = A_r(Z) = 192,2 \text{ g/mol}; \Rightarrow Z - Ir.$$

3. B kompleksda $\omega(Z) = 1,619 \times \omega(Y)$ yoki $A_r(Z) = 1,619 \times A_r(Y) \Rightarrow A_r(Y) = 192,2 / 1,619 = 118,7$ g/mol; Y – Sn; $YCl_2 - SnCl_2$.

SnCl_2 1-reaksiyada qaytaruvchi, 2-reaksiyada esa SnCl_3^- holida ligand sifatida ishtirok etadi.

4.

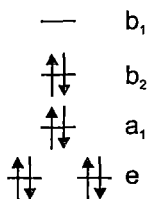
A – $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12})\text{Cl}]_2$; K.S.(Rh) = 4; O.D.(Rh) = +1;

B – $[\text{Ir}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12})_2\text{SnCl}_3]$; K.S.(Ir) = 5; O.D.(Ir) = +1.

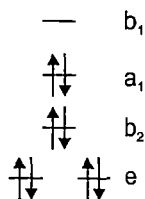
5. Rodiy RhCl_3 da d^2s ; A kompleksda dsp^2 . Iridiy Na_2IrCl_6 da d^2sp^3 ; B kompleksda dsp^3 .

6. A da poliedr – buzilgan kvadrat, B da esa kvadrat piramida.

7.



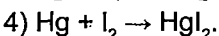
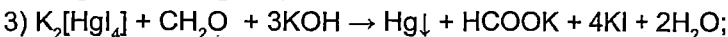
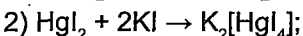
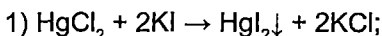
$A_{(C_{2V})}$



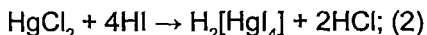
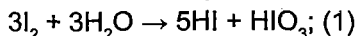
$B_{(C_{4V})}$

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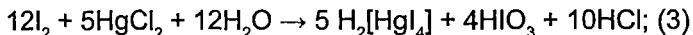
1. Modomiki, so'z titrimetriya haqida borar ekan, sarflangan yod miqdori A ning boshlang'ich miqdoriga ekvivalent bo'lishi kerak. Yodning ortiqchasi tiosulfat bilan titrlanmoqda, tiosulfatning miqdorini va boshlang'ich qo'shilgan yod miqdorini bilgan holda A uchun saflangan yod miqdorini topamiz: $(5,00 \times 0,0998) - (8,7 \times 0,05) = 0,563 \text{ mmol} = 5,63 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$. Shunday qilib A ning reaksiyada bergan elektronlari sonini n ta deb belgilasak, $A_r(A) = n \times 56,5 / 0,563 = 100,36n \text{ g/mol}$; $n = 2$ holatida $A_r(A) = 200,72$; A – Hg ($n = 1$ holatida Tc va Ru mos kelishi mumkin, ammo bu elementlar masala shartini qanoatlantiruvchi moddalar hosil qilmaydi, $n = 3$ da esa $A_r(A) = 301,08 \text{ g/mol}$, bunday element yo'q). Analiz jarayonida dastlab HgI_2 hosil bo'ladi keyin esa ortiqcha KI eritmasida eriydi:



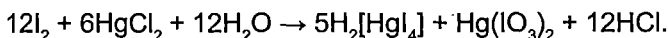
2. Elementar yod HgCl_2 eritmasida erib qiyin eruvchi simob komplekslarini hosil qiladi, bu komplekslar yodning disproporsiyalanishini o'ngga siljitadi:



(1) reaksiya tenglamasini 4 ga (2) reaksiya tenglamasini esa 5 ko'paytirib ularni o'zaro qo'shamiz:

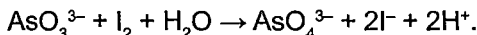


Yoki jarayonni quyidagicha ifodalash ham mumkin:



Shuni qayd etish lozimki, reaksiya Hg^{2+} ortiqcha bo'lgandagina boradi. Agar elementar yod ortiqcha bo'lsa, (xuddi 1-savoldagi kabi) u holda reaksiya bormaydi.

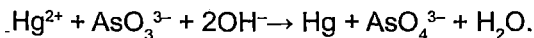
Arsenitning titrlanish tenglamasi:



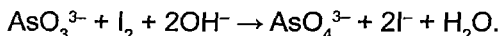
Amalda arsenit anioni gipoyodid kislota bilan oksidlanadi. O'z o'rnida gipoyodid kislota elementar yodning disproporsiyalanishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Elementar yod bor ekan u disproporsiyalanadi, toki barcha yod yodid holiga o'tmaguncha.

3. Analitik kimyodan ma'lumki titrlashning oxirgi nuqtasini qayd etishda indikatorning rangi oddiy ko'z bilan farqlanadigan darajada o'zgarishi kerak. Bunda rang o'zgarishi titrlashning ekvivalent nuqtasida yoki uning yaqinida bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni titrantning bitta ortiqcha yoki kam tomchisi ta'sirida rang o'zgarishi kerak. Elementar yod sistemada mavjud bo'lolmasligi sababli kraxmal to'g'ri kelmaydi, Hg^{2+} va arsenat doimiy eritmada mavjudligi sabab indikator rangi titrlash boshlanishi bilan o'zgaradi, yagona mos variant bu – difenilamin. Bunda ortiqcha yodat kislota ta'sirida difenilamin oksidlanib rangini o'zgartiradi.

4. Hg^{2+} ning qaytarilish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Ishqoriy muhitda titrlanganda arsenitning yod ta'sirida oksidlanishi boradi:



Qolgan arsenit miqdori $n_1 = 7,80 \times 0,0998 = 0,778 \text{ mmol}$. Boshlang'ich arsenit miqdori esa $n_0 = 10,00 \times 0,202 = 2,202 \text{ mmol}$. Hg^{2+}

ni qaytarishga sarflangan arsenit miqdori esa $\Delta n = 2,202 - 0,778 = 1,424$ mmol. $m(\text{Hg}) = 1,424 \times 200,7 = 249,27$ mg.

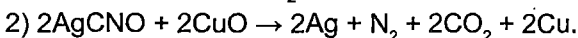
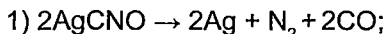
152-masala

1. HCl bilan oq rangli, suyultirilgan nitrat kislotada erimaydigan, ammo ammiak eritmasida eriydigan cho'kma olinishi uning kumush nitrat ekanligiga ishora qiladi. X dagi kumushdan boshqa atomlar guruhiga to'g'ri keluvchi molyar massa qiymatini topadigan bo'lsak:

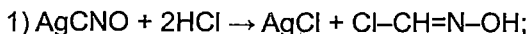
$$\Delta M_r = (2,266 \times 143,5 / 2,171) - 107,89 = 41,9 \text{ g/mol.}$$

X oksidlanishidan olingan gazlar aralashmasi molyar massasi $M_r(a-ma) = 1,333 \times 29 = 38,67$ g/mol. Gazlardan biri ishqorga yutishidan uni CO_2 deb taxmin qilish mumkin. Ikkinchi gazning molyar massasi $M_r(\text{gaz2}) = (38,67 - 0,667 \times 44) \times 3 = 28$ g/mol. Bunday molyar massaga ega gazlarga N_2 , CO, C_2H_4 lar misol bo'ladi. Ulardan faqatgina N_2 varianti masala shartini qanoatlantiradi, chunki qolgan gazlar CuO ta'sirida havoda qizdirilganda oksidlanib CO_2 hosil qiladi. N va C lar X anioni tarkibida 1:1 mol nisbatda, shundan keyin ham qoladigan molyar massaga $41,91 - 12 - 14 = 15,91$ g/mol. Bu bitta kislorod atomi massasiga juda yaqin. Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, X anioni tarkibi C, N va O atomlarining 1:1:1 nisbatdagi guruhidan iborat. Shu holatda X uchun AgCNO formula mos keladi. Bunda e'tibor qaratish lozimki, X – AgOCN, ya'ni kumush sianat emas, X – kumush fulminat. Buni masala shartidan bilib olish mumkin. Garchi bu ikki modda o'zaro izomer bo'lsa ham, ularning kimyoviy xossalari anchagina farq qiladi, eng oddiysi, kumush sianat suvda cho'kma hosil qilsa, kumush fulminat masala shartida aytib o'tilganidek eriydi.

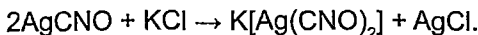
2.



3.

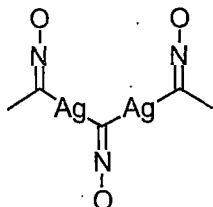


2) KCl ta'sirida olingan AgCl tarkibida boshlang'ich kumush fulminat tarkibidagi jami kumushning yarmisi – $107,9 \times 1,202 / 143,5 \times 2,552 = 0,3545 = 35,45\%$ o'tgan yoki boshqacha aytsak, 2 mol AgCNO dan 1 mol AgCl cho'kyapti. Shunga asoslanib reaksiya tenglamasini quyidagicha yozishimiz mumkin:



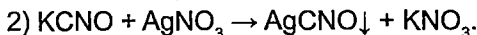
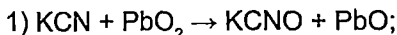
4. C = N bog'iga 116 pm, N – O ga 125 pm, C – Ag 218 pm masofa to'g'ri keladi.

5.



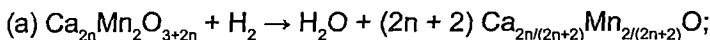
Kompleks anion chiziqli tuzilishli, shu sabab valent burchaklari 180° , AgCNO dagi AgCAg bog'i uchun 120° , CAgC bog'i uchun esa 180° qiymatlarga ega.

7. AgCNO ning izomeri AgOCN Vyoler tomonidan quyidagi reaksiyalar natijasida olingan:



153-masala

1. Osongina qayd etish mumkinki, $\text{Ca}_{2n}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3+2n}$ qatoridan $\text{Ca}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{O}$ qatoriga o'tishda kation tarkibi o'zgarmayapti, shu sabab $x = 2 / (2n + 2)$. Qaytarilish reaksiya tenglamasini yozamiz:



$$M_r(\text{Ca}_{2n}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3+2n}) = M_r(\text{O}) \times 100\% / \Delta m \quad (1);$$

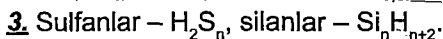
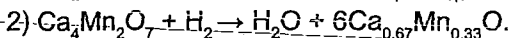
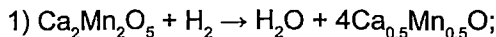
$$n = \frac{M_r(\text{Ca}_{2n}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_{3+2n})}{M_r(\text{CaO})} \cdot \frac{M_r(\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3)}{M_r(\text{O})} \quad (2).$$

tenglamalardan foydalanib gomologlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$M_r(A1) = 269,8 \text{ g/mol} \quad n = 1; A1 = \text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_5; \Rightarrow A2 = \text{Ca}_{0,5}\text{Mn}_{0,5}\text{O};$$

$$M_r(B1) = 380,9 \text{ g/mol} \quad n = 2; B1 = \text{Ca}_4\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7; \Rightarrow B2 = \text{Ca}_{0,67}\text{Mn}_{0,33}\text{O}.$$

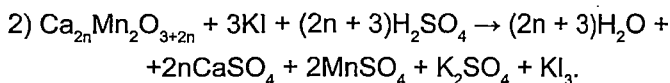
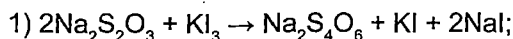
2.



4. Qatorning n va $n + 1$ vakili orasidagi gomologik farq Ca_2O_2 ga teng.

5. Mn^{+3} , elektron konfiguratsiya – $3d^4$. d -elementlar uchun d^0 , d^5 va d^{10} konfiguratsiyalaridan farqli holatlarda buzilgan oktaedr tipidagi koordinatsion qurshovni kutish mumkin.

6.



7. $a = 2 \times (r^+ + r^-)$, bundan,

$$r^+ = 0,5a - r^-; r(\text{Mn}^{2+}) = 0,222 - 0,140 = 0,072 \text{ nm};$$

$$r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 0,240 - 0,140 = 0,100 \text{ nm}.$$

8. Vergard qonuni qatorning oxirgi vakillari uchun ham o'rinli ekanligidan foydalanamiz:

$$a_{\text{MnO}} = (p + kx)_{x=1} = (p + k); a_{\text{CaO}} = (p + kx)_{x=0} = p;$$

$$\Rightarrow p = a_{\text{CaO}} = 0,48 \text{ nm}, k = -0,036 \text{ nm}.$$

$\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_8$ ni qaytarganda $\text{Ca}_{0,4}\text{Mn}_{0,6}\text{O}$ hosil bo'ladi, $x = 0,6$; $\Rightarrow a = 0,48 - 0,036 \times 0,6 = 0,458 \text{ nm}$.

9. Cr^{2+} va Fe^{2+} oksidlanish darajalarida NaCl kabi strukturada noturg'un hisoblanadi.

10.

$$M_r(x) = [(1-x) \times 40,0 + x \times 54,9] = [14,9 \times x + 40,0] \text{ g/mol}.$$

11.

$$d_{(x)} = 6,64 \times (14,9 \times x + 40,0) / (4,80 - 0,36 \times x)^3;$$

$$d_{(x=0,53)} = 6,64 \times (14,90,53 + 40,0) / (4,80 - 0,360,53)^3 = 3,25 \text{ g/sm}^3.$$

12. Mn^{2+} da $3d^5$: $\mu = \sqrt{5(5+2)} = \sqrt{35} = 5,9$ magneton.

13. Qachonki MnO_6 oktaedrning barcha 6 cho'qqisi CaO_6 oktaedrlari bilan ishg'ol qilingan bo'lsa, shunda o'zaro magnit ta'sir to'xtaydi. Kalsiy o'rinlarining karraligi $1 / 6$, bitta MnO_6 ga mos keluvchi Ca^{2+} soni $6 \times 1 / 6 = 1$, ya'ni $x_{\text{max}} = 1 / (1 + 1) = 0,5$.

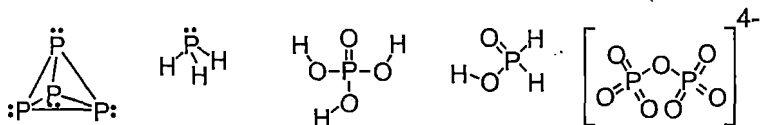
154-masala

1. $\text{Ba} : \text{O} = 51,3 / 137 : 24,0 / 16 = 1 : 4$. $M_r(\text{A}) = 1,57 / 0,98 \times 0,03 \times 0,2 = 267 \text{ g/mol}$. A tuzda Ba va kislorod atomlaridan boshqa guruh uchun $267 - 127 - 64 = 66 \text{ g/mol}$ massa qolyapti. A ga kislota ta'sirida bir asosli F kislota olinyapti. Ba^{2+} ning ikki negizli ekanligidan A ning tarkibini $\text{Ba}(\text{XO}_2)_2$ kabi belgilashimiz mumkin. Bundan X guruh uchun 33 g/mol massa mos kelishini bilib olamiz. A ni qizdirish natijasida suv ajralyapti; uning tarkibida vodorod ham bor. U holda X guruhga vodorod va yana bir yoki bir necha elementlar kiradi. X guruhning molyar massasi kichikligidan unda vodoroddan tashqari bitta element kirishini bilib olishimiz mumkin. Mavjud varianlardan faqatgina $\text{X} - \text{PH}_2$ variant mos keladi. Shunda A ga $\text{Ba}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$ formula mos keladi. B – P_4 , C – PH_3 ; D – H_3PO_4 . E qizdirilish mahsuloti, uning tarkibini $x\text{BaO} \cdot y\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$; kabi belgilasak:

$$0,612 = \frac{137x}{153x + 141y}; x = 2y; \text{E} - \text{Ba}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7; \text{F} - \text{H}_3\text{PO}_2.$$

2.

- 1) $2\text{Ba}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2 \rightarrow \text{Ba}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{PH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 2) $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{BaCO}_3 \downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $2\text{P}_4 + 3\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{Ba}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2 + 2\text{PH}_3$;
- 4) $2\text{PH}_3 + 4\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 5) $3\text{Ba}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_3\text{PO}_2$;
- 6) $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$.

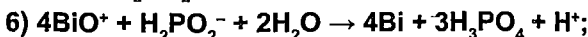
3.**4.**

- 1) $\text{NbO}(\text{SO}_4)^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + \text{H}^+$;
 $E^0 = -0,63 + 0,39 = -0,24 \text{ Volt} < 0$;
- 2) $2\text{Ni}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Ni} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3 \text{H}^+$;
 $E^0 = -0,23 + 0,39 = 0,16 \text{ Volt} > 0$;
- 3) $2\text{WO}_4^{2-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + 7\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{W} + 3 \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;

$$E^0 = 0,05 + 0,39 = 0,44 \text{ Volt} > 0;$$

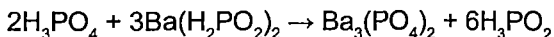
$$4) \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + \text{H}^+; \quad E^0 = -0,44 + 0,39 = -0,05 \text{ Volt} < 0;$$

$$5) \text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + \text{H}^+; \quad E^0 = -0,74 + 0,39 = -0,35 \text{ Volt} < 0;$$

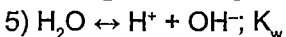
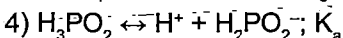
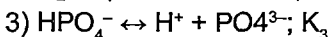
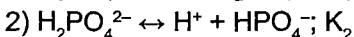
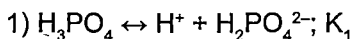


$$E^0 = 0,32 + 0,39 = 0,71 \text{ Volt} > 0.$$

$$5. n(\text{A}) = 1,570 / 267 = 5,88 \text{ mmol}. n(\text{G}) = 8 \times 10^{-2} \times 0,0495 = 3,96 \text{ mmol}.$$



Reaksiyaga binoan $5,88 \times 2 = 11,76$ mmol H_3PO_2 hosil bo'ladi va $3,96 - 2 / 3 \times 5,88 = 0,04$ mmol H_3PO_4 qoladi. Eritmada boradigan jarayonlar:



Zaryad balansini tuzamiz:

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^{2-}] + 2[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] + [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-] + [\text{OH}^-] + 3[\text{PO}_4^{3-}]$$

1 – 5 tenglamalar muvozanat konstantalari ifodalaridan foydalanib zaryar balansini quyidagi o'zgarishga olib kelamiz:

$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{C_D(K_1[\text{H}^+] + 2K_1K_2[\text{H}^+] + 2K_1K_2K_3) + \frac{K_a C_F}{K_a + [\text{H}^]} + \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + K_1[\text{H}^+]^2 + K_1K_2[\text{H}^+] + K_1K_2K_3}$$

shartga binoan $K_D \gg K_w$ va $C_F \gg C_D$, shu sababi quyidagi tenglamani olamiz:

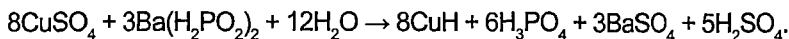
$$[\text{H}^+]H \frac{K_a C_F}{K_a + [\text{H}^+]}; [\text{H}^+]^2 + 5,9 \times 10^{-2}[\text{H}^+] - 1,4 \times 10^{-2} = 0$$

kvadrat tenglamani yechib, $[\text{H}^+] = 0,09244$ mol/l javobni olamiz, $\text{pH} = 1,03$.

6. $\text{P}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow 2\text{P}_{(\text{qizil})} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; P_2H_4 alangananadi va qizil fosfor hosil qilib qisman yonadi.

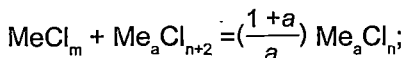
7. Moddada Cu ning massa ulushi juda katta, bu narsa uning binar va ikkinchi element vodorod ekanligiga ishora qiladi.

$$64 / (64 + n) = 0,9846; n = 1, G - \text{CuH}.$$



155-masala

1. A modda yoki metall yoki xlorid – MeCl_m (bu yerda $m < n$) bo'lishi kerak. Boshlang'ich moddalarning mol nisbatlari 1:1 ekan reaksiya tenglamasini sxematik tarzda yozamiz:



Xlor bo'yicha material balans:

$$m + n + 2 = n(1 + a) / a \text{ va } n = a(m + 2).$$

Shart bo'yicha $n / a \leq 2$ ligidan $m = 0$ xulosani olamiz, ya'ni A metall, $n = 2a$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2,80}{\text{Me}} &= \frac{16,92 - 2,80}{a \cdot \text{Me} + 35,5n + 71}, \Rightarrow \frac{2,80}{\text{Me}} = \frac{14,12}{a \cdot \text{Me} + 71(n+1)}, \\ &= \Rightarrow \text{Me} = \frac{71(a+1)}{5,04-a}; \end{aligned}$$

Mumkin bo'lgan variantlardan $a = 2$ da $\text{Me} = 70$ g/mol, $n = 4$, $a = 2$ A – Me – Ga; $\text{Me}_a\text{Cl}_n - \text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_4$; $\text{Me}_a\text{Cl}_{n+2} - \text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_6$.

2. B da O va H ga umumiy holda 24,9% ulush to'g'ri keladi, bundan foydalanib elektroneytrallik qoidasini ishga solamiz:

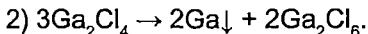
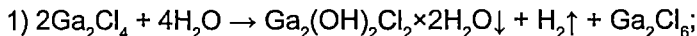
$$\frac{2 \times 49,8}{70} \frac{25,3}{35,5} \frac{2x}{16} + \frac{(24,9x)}{1} = 0; \Rightarrow x = 22,80\%;$$

Endi elementlarning mol nisbatlarini topamiz:

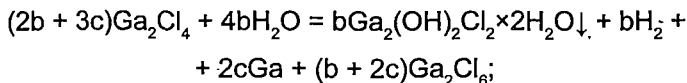
$$49,8 / 70 : 25,3 / 35,5 : 22,8 / 16,00 : 2,1 / 1 = 1 : 1 : 2 : 3;$$

B ning diamagnitligini hisobga olsak, unga $\text{Ga}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ formula mos keladi.

3. Bunda bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita reaksiya boradi:



1-reaksiyani b ga 2-reaksiyani esa c koeffitsiyentga ko'paytirib ikkala reaksiyani qo'shsak:



Umumiy holda har bir reaksiyaning-ulushi (b, c) lar aks etgan yakuniy reaksiyani olamiz.

4.

1) Ga_2Cl_6 – molekulyar, kristall panjara tugunlarida Ga_2Cl_6 molekulalari, O.D. +3;

2) $\text{Ga}(\text{GaCl}_4)$ – ion, kristall panjara tugunlarida Ga^+ va GaCl_4^- ionlari, O.D. +1 va +3;

3) $\text{Ga}[\text{Ga}(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2] \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – ion, panjara tugunlarida Ga^+ va $\text{Ga}(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2^-$ ionlari, O.D. +1 va +3.

5.

1) Ga_2Cl_6 ; $\text{Ga}^{3+} - 4s^0 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 0$;

2) $\text{Ga}(\text{GaCl}_4)$; $\text{Ga}^+ - 4s^2 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 0$; $\text{Ga}^{3+} - 4s^0 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 0$;

3) $\text{GaGa}(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2$; $\text{Ga}^+ - 4s^2 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 0$; $\text{Ga}^{3+} - 4s^0 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 0$;

Agar Ga^{2+} birikmalari hosil bo'lganda edi, ular paramagnit bo'lar edi: $4s^1 4p^0 4d^0 - n = 1$.

6.

1) $2\text{Ga} + 2\text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_6 \rightarrow 3\text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_4$;

2) $2\text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ga}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 + \text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_6$;

3) $\text{Ga}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + 2\text{NaGa}(\text{OH})_4 + \text{H}_2$;

4) $3\text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{Ga} + 2\text{Ga}_2\text{Cl}_6$.

156-masala

1–2. X tarkibida ammoniy guruhi borligini uning ishqor bilan ta'sirlashib gaz ajratayotganidan bilish mumkin. KMnO_4 bilan titrlanganda ajralgan gaz ham ammoniy ionining ishqoriy muhitda oksidlanishidan hosil bo'lgan azot – N_2 hisoblanadi. Pb^{2+} kationi bilan X tarkibidagi anion oq cho'kma beryapti. Bunday anionlar sifatida Cl^- ; SO_4^{2-} ; CO_3^{2-} ; SO_3^{2-} larni misol keltirish mumkin. Ajralgan azot miqdori orqali 1 mol X da n mol ammoniy ion bor deb hisoblagan holda uning molyar massasini topadigan bo'lsak: $m_x = 10,000 \times 10,00 / 100,0 = 1,000 \text{ g}$; $M_r(X) = 1,000 \times n \times 22400 / 46,86 = 478,02n \text{ g/mol.}$ Bundan ravshan, 1 molekula X tarkibida ammoniy kation soni 1 ta hamda ammoniydan tashqari qolgan atomlar guruhiga $\Delta M_r = 478,02 - 18 = 460,02 \text{ g/mol}$ massa to'g'ri kelyapti. KMnO_4 bilan titrlash natijalariga ko'ra X tarkibida yana bir oksidlanuvchi kation bor. Titrlash uchun kaliy permanganatning bu qadar ko'p sarflanishi ham shundan, ammoniy kation uchun sarflangan permanganat miqdorini topamiz. Reaksiya tenglamasi:

$$6\text{MnO}_4^- + 2\text{NH}_4^+ + 8\text{OH}^- = 6\text{MnO}_4^{2-} + \text{N}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O};$$

$$n(\text{NH}_4^+) = 46,86 / 22,400 = 2,092 \text{ mmol. } n(\text{KMnO}_4)_0 =$$

$$= 156,90 \times 0,08 = 12,552 \text{ mmol.}$$

$\Delta n(\text{KMnO}_4) = 12,552 - 2,092 = 10,46 \text{ mmol}$. Endi II eritmada sarg'ish rangni qaysi ion berayotganligini aniqlaymiz. A cho'kma sulfat ioni bo'lsa, u holda II eritmada ham bu ion Ba^{2+} bilan cho'kma hosil qiladi. Biroq ma'lumki, PbSO_4 ning molyar massasi BaSO_4 nikidan katta, modomiki, A cho'kma massasi II eritmadan olingan cho'kma massasidan katta bo'lishi kerak edi, lekin masalada aksincha. Bu fakt titrlash natijasida qandaydir kation oksidlanib sarg'ish rangli anion hosil qilgan, shu anion Pb^{2+} bilan cho'kma ham beradi. II eritmadan olinadigan cho'kma PbSO_4 va sarg'ish anionning Pb^{2+} bilan cho'kmasining aralashmasi bo'ladi. Bunday rangga ega anionni hosil qiladigan element Cr, anion CrO_4^{2-} , kation esa Cr^{3+} bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu taxminni tekshirib ko'ramiz. $m(\text{BaSO}_4) = 233 \times 1,2678 / 303 = 0,9749 \text{ g}$. Eritmada MnO_4^{2-} anioni ham bor, Ba^{2+} bu anion bilan ham cho'kma beradi:

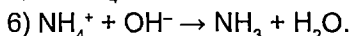
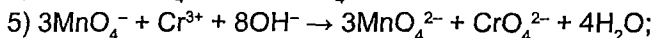
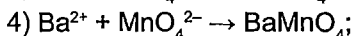
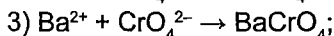
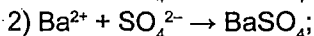
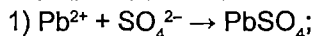
$$(\text{BaMnO}_4) = 12,552 \times 10^{-3} \times 256 = 3,2133 \text{ g};$$

$$m(\text{BaCrO}_4) = 5,1483 - 0,9749 - 3,2133 = 0,5293 \text{ g};$$

$$n(\text{BaCrO}_4) = 0,5293 / 253 = 0,00209 \text{ mol} = 2,09 \text{ mmol} = n(\text{NH}_4^+) = n(\text{X});$$

$$n(\text{BaSO}_4) = 0,9749 / 233 = 0,004184 \text{ mol} = 4,184 \text{ mmol} = 2n(\text{X}).$$

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, X tarkibida $\text{NH}_4^+ : \text{Cr}^{3+} : \text{SO}_4^{2-} = 1 : 1 : 2$ kabi nisbatda. U holda X tarkibida yana ortib qolayotgan molyar massani topamiz: $\Delta M_r = 478,02 - 18 - 52 - 192 = 216 \text{ g/mol}$. Bu qolgan massa 12 molekula suvga mos keladi. Aslida X dagi ammoniy, Cr^{3+} va SO_4^{2-} ionlarining mavjudligiyoq uning xrom-ammoniyli achchiqtosh ekanligiga ishora qilgan edi! X – $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \times 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yoki $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \times 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$; A – PbSO_4 . Reaksiya tenglamalari:



3. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \times 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ poroshok-binafsha rangli, eritmada ham $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ ning kuchsiz binafsha rangi bor.

4. Titrlash natijasida CrO_4^{2-} – sarg'ish rangi titrlashning oxirgi nuqtasini indikator bilan yoki uning ishtirokisiz qayd etishni qiyinlashtiradi. Sababi kaliy permanganatning o'zi ham binafsha rangga ega. Shuning uchun, maqsadga muvofiq usul – bu eritmaning elektr potensial qiymatini o'lchash orqali ekvivalent nuqtani aniqlash kerak.

157-masala

1. X element ikkita oddiy modda hosil qilar ekan – 9 ($\omega\%(X) = 100\%$) va 6 ($\omega\%(X) = 100\%$) moddalar. Jami 9 ta moddani bor yo'g'i 4 xil elementdan tashkil topganligi va barcha moddalarning 9 moddadan olinishi ularning X ning binar birikmalari ekanligini anglatadi. 6 va 9 moddalarning (oddiy moddalar) ishqor va kislotalar bilan ta'sirlashmasligini hisobga olsak, bu oddiy moddalar kislorodning allotropiyalari dikislorod – O_2 va ozon – O_3 ligini bilib olishimiz mumkin. Kislorodning ko'pgina oksidlari O_2 dan olinishi, O_3 dan foydalanib esa faqatgina yuqori oksidlanish darajalaridagi oksidlarni olish mumkinligini inobatga olsak, 9 – O_2 , 6 – O_3 , X – O bo'ladi. Barcha moddalar tarkibidagi kislorod massa ulushlari berilgan, bundan foydalanib ular tarkibini topish qiyin emas. Masalan, 1 modda misolida

$$\frac{16n}{0,071748} - 16n = 207n, n \geq 1; n \leq 1;$$

yagona variant $n = 1$ E – Pb, 2 – PbO.

Xuddi shu usul bilan analogik ravishda qolgan moddalarni ham aniqlash qiyin emas:

1 – PbO; 2 – CO; 3 – CO_2 ; 4 – Fe_3O_4 ; 5 – Fe_2O_3 ;
6 – O_3 ; 7 – PbO_2 ; 8 – Pb_3O_4 ; 9 – O_2 .

2.

- 1) $2\text{Pb} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{PbO}$; **sh:** $t > 600^\circ\text{C}$;
- 2) $2\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$; **sh:** $t > 1000^\circ\text{C}$;
- 3) $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$; **sh:** $t = 600^\circ\text{C}$;
- 4) $3\text{Fe} + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$; **sh:** $t = 150 - 600^\circ\text{C}$, havo;
- 5) $2\text{Fe} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; **sh:** $t = 400^\circ\text{C}$, mo'l O_2 ;
- 6) $3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{O}_3$; **sh:** $t = 600^\circ\text{C}$;
- 7) $\text{PbO}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \text{O}_2$; **sh:** $t = 600^\circ\text{C}$;

- 8) $3\text{Pb} + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4$; **sh:** $t = 400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$;
 9) $2\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 6\text{PbO} + \text{O}_2$; **sh:** $t > 550^\circ\text{C}$;
 10) $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 + 2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{O}_2$; **sh:** $t^\circ\text{C}$;
 11) $\text{PbO} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{Pb}$; **sh:** $t = 650^\circ\text{C}$;
 12) $2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2$; **sh:** havoda yoqish;
 13) $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{CO} \rightarrow 3\text{Fe} + 4\text{CO}_2$; **sh:** $t = 700^\circ\text{C}$;
 14) $2\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; **sh:** $t = 450 - 600^\circ\text{C}$;
 15) $\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; **sh:** $t^\circ\text{C}$;
 16) $2\text{O}_3 + \text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{O}_2$; **sh:** $t^\circ\text{C}$;
 17) $2\text{PbO}_2 + 10\text{HCl}_{(g)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2[\text{PbCl}_6] + \text{PbCl}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; **sh:** $t = 0^\circ\text{C}$;
 18) $\text{PbO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} (\text{kons.}) \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; **sh:** qaynatish;
 19) $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{HNO}_3 (\text{suyult.}) \rightarrow 2\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
 20) $\text{FeO} + 4\text{HNO}_3 (\text{kons.}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 3. $\text{O}_3 > \text{PbO}_2 > \text{O}_2 > \text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 > \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 > \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 > \text{CO}_2 > \text{PbO} > \text{CO}$.
 4. Masalan, $\text{Pb}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]$ yoki $\text{K}_2[\text{Pb}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]_3]$.

158-masala

1. Barcha moddalar uchun Daltonning karrali nisbatlar qonunidan foydalangan holda Y elementning bir xil massasiga to'g'ri keluvchi X element massalarini topamiz, buning uchun har bir moddadan 100 g dan olamiz:

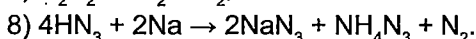
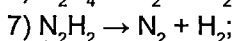
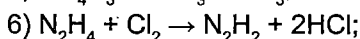
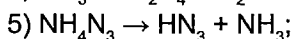
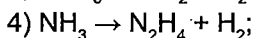
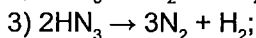
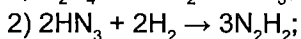
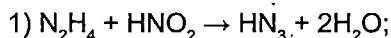
Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$m(\text{Y})$	97,684	93,333	82,353	87,50	93,333
$m(\text{X})$	2,326	6,667	17,647	12,50	6,667
$m(\text{X}) / m(\text{Y})$	0,0238	0,07143	0,21428	0,14285	0,07143
$[\frac{m(\text{X})}{m(\text{Y})}] / [\frac{m(\text{X})}{m(\text{Y})}_A];$ formula	1; YX	3; YX ₃	9; YX ₉	6; YX ₆	3; YX ₃
$[\frac{m(\text{X})}{m(\text{Y})}] / [\frac{m(\text{X})}{m(\text{Y})}_B];$ formula	0,333; Y ₃ X	1; YX	3; YX ₃	2; YX ₂	1; YX

Natijalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, birinchi holat kam ehtimolli: Y 9 valentli bo'lib qoladi. Ikkinchi holat haqiqatga yaqinroq. X element bir valentli bo'lsa Y 1, 2, 3 valentli bo'lishi kerak. X uchun juft valentlik mos emas hamda u 1 dan katta valentlik qiymati qabul qilsa Y ning valentligi juda oshib ketadi. I valentli elementlar orasidan shu qadar ko'p binar birikmalar hosil qiladigan element sifatida vodorodni tanlagan maqsadga muvofiq. Bunga asosiy sabab birikmalar-da X ning massa ulushi juda kichikligi. Taxminni tekshirib ko'rsak,

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
Brutto formula	HN_3	NH	NH_3	NH_2	NH

Taxminimiz to'g'ri ekan, endi moddalarni aniqlab olamiz. A, C moddalar ma'lum, bular azid kislota bilan ammiak. D modda ham N_2H_4 ekanligi ravshan. B va E uchun esa NH brutto formula mos kelmoqda, bunday formulaga diimin – N_2H_2 va ammoniy azid – NH_4N_3 mos keladi. Sxemani analiz qilish natijasida B – NH_4N_3 va E – N_2H_2 ligini topamiz. F va G lar N_2H_2 ning parchalanish mahsulotlari bo'lib, F – N_2 ; G – H_2 .

2.



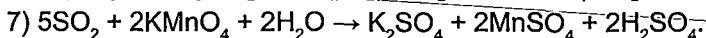
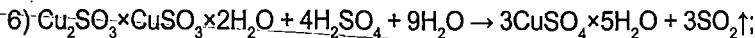
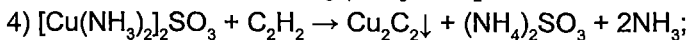
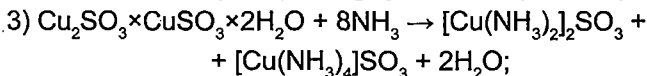
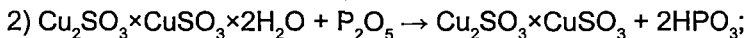
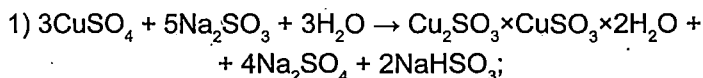
3. Moddalarning fazoviy tuzilishi quyidagi jadvalda:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Brutto formula	HN_3	NH_4N_3	NH_3	N_2H_4	N_2H_2	N_2	H_2
Molekulaning fazoviy shakli	chiziqli	Tetraedr kation, chiziqli anion	Trigonal piramida	chiziqli	chiziqli	chiziqli	chiziqli

4. $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$.

159-masala

1. Reagentlar tarkibiga asoslanib Shevrel tuzi Cu, S, O, H, Na saqlashi mumkin deyish mumkin. 3,867 g bu tuzni uzoq muddat fosfor (V) oksidi ustida quritilishi natijasida $0,093 \times 3,867 = 0,36$ g yoki 0,02 mol suv ajraladi. Suvning oson ajralishidan bu kristallik suvligini anglash lozim. X ning ammiakli eritmasi intensiv ko'k rangli bo'lib, atsetilen o'tkazilgandan keyin ham rangini saqlab qolishi $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ ionidan dalolat beradi. Y dagi misning massa ulushidan foydalanib uning tarkibini aniqlaymiz: agar unda bir atom mis saqlasa $M_r = 63,55 / 0,8415 = 75,52$ g/mol. Bu qiymatdan misning atom massasini ayirib tashlashak $\Delta M_r = 11,97$ g/mol. Bu uglerodga to'g'ri keladi. Haqiqatdan ham Cu_2C_2 qizil-g'isht rangli cho'kma. Uning massasidan Cu miqdorini topsak: $1,51 \times 0,8415 / 63,55 = 0,02$ mol Cu. Misning umumiy miqdorini $\text{CuSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ning massasi orqali topamiz $7,5 / 250 = 0,03$ mol Cu. X tuzning BaCl_2 bilan cho'kma bermasligi unda sulfat ionlari yo'qligi anglatadi. X tuz konsentrlangan sulfat kislota bilan qizdirilganda ajralgan Z gaz KMnO_4 eritmasini rangsizlantiradi. Z gaz bu – SO_2 ; $0,672 / 22,4 = 0,03$ mol SO_2 ajralgan. Tuz vodorod oqimida qizdirilganida suv hosil bo'lyapti. Bundan X tarkibidagi kislorod miqdorini aniqlaymiz: $1,44 / 18 = 0,08$ mol suv. Suvning 0,02 mol qismi kristallizatsion suv hisoblanadi. Elementlar massalarining yig'indisini topamiz: $0,03 \times 63,55 + 0,02 \times 32 + 0,08 \times 16 + 0,04 \times 1 = 3,8665 \approx 3,867$ g – boshlang'ich Shevrel tuzi massasiga teng! Elementlar mol nisbatlari: Cu:S:O:H = 3:2:8:4; brutto formula: $\text{Cu}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{H}_4$; $\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \times \text{CuSO}_3 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{X}$; $\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_2 - \text{Y}$; $\text{SO}_2 - \text{Z}$.

2.

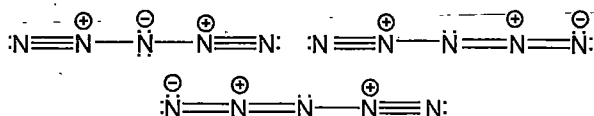
3. Y modda $\text{Cu}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{Cu}$ mis atsetilenid; X – Mis(I)–mis(II)sulfit digidratlari.

160-masala

1. Masalaning yechimi binar birikmalardagi X elementning massa ulushida yotibdi. Bunda shuni hisobga olish kerakki, bir-biri bilan 7 ta binar birikma hosil qiladigan elementlarni kichik davrlardan izlash lozim. Ikkinchi elementning birikmalardagi massa ulushi juda kichikligini inobatga olsak, birikmalarni vodorod birikmalari deya taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. Barcha modda uchun tarkiblar berilgan: ularning kimyoviy formulalarini topish qiyin emas: A – NH_3 ; B – N_2H_4 ; C – N_2H_2 ; D – NH_4N_3 ; E – HN_3 ; F – $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$.

2. a) N_3^- , N_5^- ; b) NO_3^- .

3.



4. $\text{H}-\text{S}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ va $\text{H}-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{S}$.

161-masala

1. Barcha moddalar uchun Daltonning karrali nisbatlar qonunidan foydalangan holda X elementning bir xil massasiga to'g'ri keluvchi Y element massalarini topamiz. Qulaylik uchun har bir moddadan 100 g dan olamiz:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
m(X)	25,41	18,77	21,59	30,87	39,32
m(Y)	39,22	28,98	33,33	47,65	60,68
$m(Y) / m(X)_i$	0,6478	0,6477	0,6477	0,6478	0,6479
$[m(X)/m(Y)] / [m(X)/(Y)_A]$; Formula	1; YX	1; YX	1; YX	1; YX	1; YX

Barcha moddalarda X va Y elementlar bir xil mol nisbatda ekan. Xulosa qilish mumkinki, X va Y elementlar tuz hosil qiluvchi metall kationi va anion hosil qiluvchi element hisoblanadi hamda qolgan massa kislorodga to'g'ri keladi. Ya'ni moddalarni bir elementning kislorodli kislotalari tuzlari ekanligi nazarda tutilmoqda. Taxmini-mizni A modda misolida tekshirib ko'rsak:

$$M_r(A) = \frac{16n}{(1-0,2541-0,3922)} = 45,236n \text{ g/mol}$$

shu holatda X va Y larning molyar massalari tegishli:

$$45,236n \times 0,2541 = 11,49n \text{ g/mol va } 45,236n \times 0,3922 = 17,74n \text{ g/mol.}$$

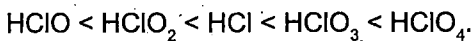
$n = 2$ holatida $M_r(X) = 11,49 \times 2 = 22,98$; $M_r(Y) = 17,74 \times 2 = 35,48$; qiymatlari bilan X – Na, Y – Cl variantlarini olamiz, tuzlarga esa quyidagi formulalar to'g'ri keladi:



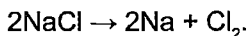
2.

- 1) $\text{NaClO} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{O}_2$; sh: $t > 70^\circ\text{C}$;
- 2) $\text{NaClO}_2 + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{SO}_2$; sh: $t = 200 - 250^\circ\text{C}$;
- 3) $\text{NaClO}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + 3\text{Cl}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 4) $\text{NaClO}_4 \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + 2\text{O}_2$; sh: $t = 550 - 620^\circ\text{C}$;
- 5) $4\text{NaClO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + 3\text{NaClO}_4$; sh: $t = 400^\circ\text{C}$;
- 6) $\text{NaClO}_2 + 2\text{F}_2 + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaClO}_4 + 4\text{NaF} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 7) $3\text{NaClO} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO}_3$; sh: $t = 30 - 50^\circ\text{C}$.

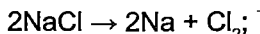
3. Kislotalarning kuchini solishtirishda Poling qoidasidan foydalanish mumkin. Bunda vodorod bilan bog'lanmagan kislorod atomlari soni qancha ko'p bo'lsa, kislota shuncha barqaror bo'ladi:



4. X – Na sanoatda, asosan, NaCl ning suyuqlanmasini elektroliz qilib olinadi:



Cl_2 esa tabiatda asosan xloridlar holida uchragani uchun xloridlarni elektroliz qilish yoki ularni oksidlab olinadi:



162-masala

1. 4 raqamli moddada kationning massa ulushi juda kichikligidan uning vodorod ekanligi kundek ravshan. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, 4 modda kislota. Uning formulasini aniqlaydigan bo'lsak: $n / 0,0204 = 49,02n$; $n = 2$ holati uchun ikki asosli kislota sifatida 4 modda 98 g/mol molyar massaga ega bo'ladi, bu – H_2SO_4 . Bu haqiqatan ham to'g'ri, chunki hisobotda ham 4 modda eng kichik pH qiymatiga ega ekanligi yozilgan! Endi reaksiyalarni analiz qilgan holda qolgan moddalarni topamiz. 3 eritma H_2SO_4 bilan oq cho'kma va o'ziga xos hid beradi, bunda o'ziga xos hid sirka kislota bo'lishi mumkin (e'tibor bering, masala shartida gaz ajralishi haqida gapirilmagan. Shu uchun hidga ega gazlarni istisno qilish mumkin). Ya'ni 3 modda atsetat anioni saqlaydi. 3 modda kation sifatida Ba^{2+} ; Pb^{2+} ; Sr^{2+} ; Ca^{2+} ; Ag^+ kabilar bo'lishi mumkin. 4 eritma 5 bilan ham oq cho'kma berishidan yuqoridagi kationlardan biri 5 modda tarkibiga ham kirishi mumkinligini bilish qiyin emas. Endi 4 eritma beradigan cho'kmalar eruvchanligiga e'tibor beramiz: 4 eritma 3 bilan darhol cho'kma beryapti, bundan cho'kmaning eruvchanligi kichik ekanligini hamda kation sifatida Ba^{2+} yoki Pb^{2+} tutishi mumkinligini bilish qiyin emas. Kationning massa ulushidan taxminimizni tekshirib ko'ramiz:

$$\omega\%(Ba) = \frac{137 \cdot 100\%}{255} = 53,725\%; \text{ bariy emas.}$$

$$\omega\%(Pb) = \frac{207 \cdot 100\%}{325} = 44,3\%;$$

demak, 3 eritmada $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ bor ekan. Cho'kmalarning eruvchanligiga e'tibor qaratgan holda 2 va 5 lar uchun Ca^{2+} , Ag^+ lardan birini tanlashimiz kerak. Kumushning laboratoriyalarda mavjud bo'lgan va kengroq ishlatiladigan ikkitagina suvda eruvchan tuzi bor, bular – $AgNO_3$ va AgF . Bu tuzlarda kumushning massa ulushi tegishlicha 63,53% va 85,04%. Jadvaldan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, kumush nitratga 2 eritma mos keladi, u holda 5 eritmada kalsiy birikmasi bor. Kalsiy orqali anion molyar massasini topsak:

$$M_r(\text{anion})_5 = \frac{\frac{40n}{0,3604} - 40n}{k} = \frac{70,98n}{k} \text{ g/mol};$$

4 eritmaning $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ va AgNO_3 eritmaları bilan cho'kma berishini hisobga olsak, unda Cl^- anioni bor degan taxminni oqlashimiz mumkin ($n = 1$; $k = 2$; $M_r(\text{anion})_5 = 35,49 \text{ g/mol}$), 5 – CaCl_2 . Faqat 1 eritma qoldi. 1 eritma pH muhiti eng yuqori, bundan uning tarkibiga ishqoriy metall borligini bilamiz. 1 eritma Ag^+ bilan cho'kma bermagan holda, Ca^{2+} va Pb^{2+} lar bilan oq cho'kma beryapti. Bunday xossaga faqatgina F^- anioni ega. 1 dagi F^- ning massa ulushidan kationni aniqlasak:

$$M_r(\text{kation})_1 = \frac{19n}{1 - 0,5476} - 19n = 22,99n \text{ g/mol};$$

$n = 1$ holatida kation Na; 1 – NaF.

2.

- 1) $2\text{NaF} + \text{CaCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaF}_2\downarrow + 2\text{NaCl}$;
- 2) $2\text{NaF} + \text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \rightarrow \text{PbF}_2\downarrow + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$;
- 3) $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HNO}_3$;
- 4) $\text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{AgCl} + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$;
- 5) $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$;
- 6) $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$.

3. BaCl_2 yordamida barcha moddalarni aniqlash mumkin. Bunda 4 eritma bilan darhol oq cho'kma – BaSO_4 tushishi kuzatiladi. 2 eritma bilan iviqsimon oq cho'kma – AgCl olinadi. 3 eritma bilan esa issiq suvda eriydigan oq cho'kma – PbCl_2 olinadi. 5 bilan hech qanday cho'kma olinmaydi. Oxirida qolgan eritma 1 – NaF bo'ladi yoki uni ham Ba^{2+} bilan beradigan quyqalanish orqali ham aniqlash mumkin.

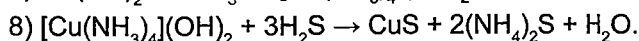
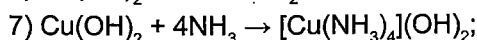
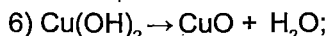
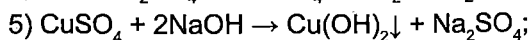
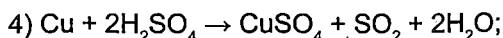
163-masala

1. Moddalarning berilgan ranglaridan va sxemadagi o'zgarishlarni tahlil qilib osongina masala mis birikmalari haqida ekanligini topish mumkin: A – CuS ; B – CuO ; C – Cu ; D – $\text{CuSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$;

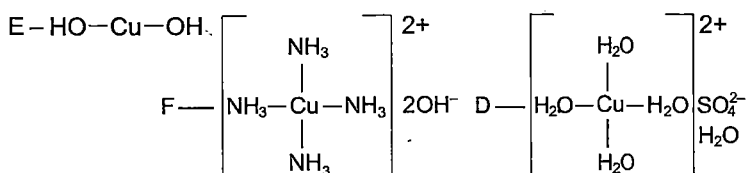
E – $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$; F – $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{OH})_2$.

2.

- 1) $2\text{CuS} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CuO} + 2\text{SO}_2$;
- 2) $3\text{CuO} + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- 3) $3\text{CuS} + 8\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{CuSO}_4 + 8\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$;



3.



4. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; degidratlanish, ko'k rangli kristallogidrat deyarli rangsiz tuzga aylanadi.

164-masala

1. X elementning atom massasini x, A – E moddalardagi X ning atomlar sonini tegishli a – e deb belgilagan holda moddalardagi X va kislorod atomlarining mol nisbatlarini topib chiqamiz:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$\omega\%(X)$	19,327	21,495	18,548	21,296	11,979
$\omega\%(O)$	53,781	59,813	51,613	59,259	66,666
$n(X):n(O)$	$\frac{19,327}{ax} : \frac{53,781}{16}$	$\frac{21,495}{bx} : \frac{59,813}{16}$	$\frac{18,548}{cx} : \frac{51,613}{16}$	$\frac{21,296}{dx} : \frac{59,259}{16}$	$\frac{11,979}{ex} : \frac{66,666}{16}$
$n(X):n(O)$	$\frac{19,327}{ax} : 3,36$	$\frac{21,495}{bx} : 3,738$	$\frac{18,548}{cx} : 3,226$	$\frac{21,296}{dx} : 3,7$	$\frac{11,979}{ex} : 4,166$
$n(X):n(O)$	$\frac{5,752}{ax} : 1$	$\frac{5,75}{bx} : 1$	$\frac{5,75}{cx} : 1$	$\frac{5,75}{dx} : 1$	$\frac{2,8575}{ex} : 1$

Endi X ning atom massasini kichik butun sonlarga ko'paytirib chiqamiz: $A_r(X) = 5,75 \times n$; $n = 4$ holatida $A_r(X) = 5,75 \times 4 = 23$ g/mol, X – Na ga mos keladi.

2. Barcha moddalarda kislorodning atomlar soni bir xil ekanligidan moddalarda Na va O mol nisbatlarini hamda moddalardagi Na va O dan tashqari qolgan elementlar guruhiga mos keluvchi molyar massalar qiymatini topamiz:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
$\omega\%(\text{Na})$	19,327	21,495	18,548	21,296	11,979
$\omega\%(\text{O})$	53,781	59,813	51,613	59,259	66,666
$n(\text{Na}):n(\text{O})$	2 : 8	2 : 8	2 : 8	2 : 8	1 : 8
$\Delta M_r, \text{ g/mol}$	64 (Cu; 2S)	40 (Ca;)	72	42	41

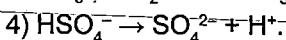
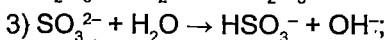
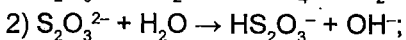
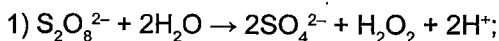
Istalgan modda 4 tadan ortiq element saqlamasligidan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, bunday atom massalarga ega elementlar mavjud emas. E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, moddalardagi qoldiq molyar massa 1 g/mol ga farq qilyapti, bu moddalar tarkibida vodorod borligini anglatadi. Buni shuningdek, moddalardagi kislorodning soni juda katta ekanligidan bilish mumkin, ya'ni moddalar tarkibida kristallizatsion suv bo'lishi mumkin. Agar 4 ta elementdan 3 tasi Na, O, H lar bo'lsa, 4-elementning molyar massasi 40 g/mol dan kichik bo'lishi kerak. Bunday elementlardan faqatgina S masala shartini qanoatlantiradi:

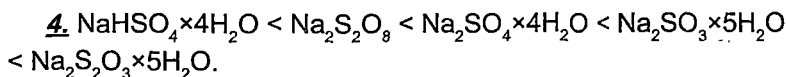
$\Delta M_r, \text{ g/mol}$	64 (2S)	40 (S + 8H)	72 (2S + 8H)	42 (S + 10H)	41 (S + 9H)
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Shunday qilib moddalar uchun quyidagi formulalar mos keladi:

Modda	A	B	C	D	E
Formula	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

3. Avvalo qayd etish lozimki, barcha moddalar suvda eritilganda dissoslanadi, shu sabab reaksiyalarni ionli holatda yozamiz:





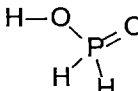
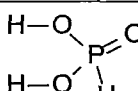
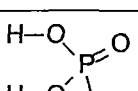
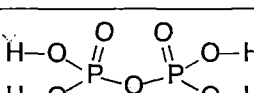
165-masala

1. 3 kislota tarkibidan $\text{H}_a\text{X}_b\text{O}_c$ deb olsak, unda H – 3,09%, A – 31,6%, kislorod esa $100 - 31,6 - 3,09 = 65,31\%$ bo'ladi.

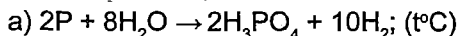
$$\frac{3,09}{1,008} : \frac{65,31}{15,99} : \frac{31,6}{A} = 3,065 : 4,084 : \frac{31,6}{A} = 3 : 4 : \frac{30,93}{A} \text{ bundan ke-}$$

lib chiqadiki, kislota formulasini $(\text{H}_3\text{A}_b\text{O}_4)_n$ deb olsak bo'ladi. Agar $n = 1$ va $b = 1$ bo'lsa, $A = 30,93$; bu fosfor – P.

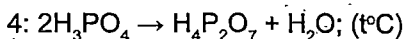
2.

№	Kislotalar formulalari		Nomi	σ bog'lar soni	X ning oksidlanish darajalari	Kislota asosliligi
	Molekular	Grafik				
1	H_3PO_2		Gipofosfat	5	+ 1	1
2	H_3PO_3		Metafosfat	6	+ 3	2
3	H_3PO_4		Ortofosfat	7	+ 5	3
4	$\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$		Pirofosfat	12	+ 5	4

3.

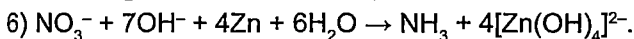
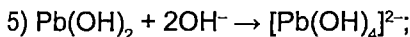
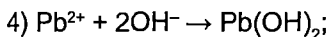
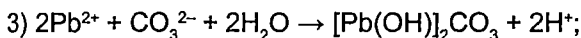
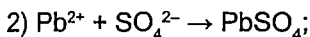
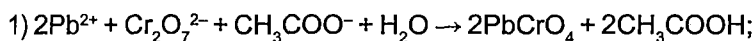


b) avval kislota 3 olinadi, keyin kislota

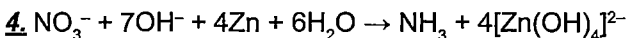
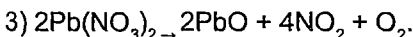
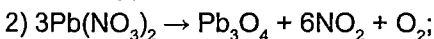
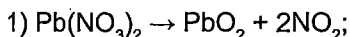


166-masala

1. Masala unchalik ham qiyin emas. Kation va anionlarning sifat analizi asosida tuzilgan. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ bilan kuchsiz ishqoriy muhitda sarg'ish cho'kmani Pb^{2+} va Ba^{2+} lar berishi mumkin, keyingi olinadigan ikki cho'kma ham shu kationlar uchun mos. Ishqorning ta'siriga qarab kation Pb^{2+} ligini topish mumkin. Pb^{2+} avval $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ ning oqish cho'kmasini hosil qiladi, keyin bu cho'kma mo'l ishqor ta'sirida erib gidroksokompleksga o'tadi. Anionni esa ishqoriy muhitda Zn bilan ta'sirlashib o'tkir hidli gaz – NH_3 ni ajratayotganidan bilish mumkin: anion – nitrat; A – $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; D – PbCrO_4 ; C – PbSO_4 .

2.

3. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ temperaturaga qarab turlicha qoldiqlar hosil qilishi mumkin:



reaksiyadan ko'rinish turibdiki, 1 mol yoki 22,4 / NH_3 ajralganda $65 \times 4 = 260$ g Zn reaksiyaga kirishyapti. 1,88 / NH_3 ajralishi uchun $260 \times 1,88 / 22,4 = 21,82$ g Zn kerak.

167-masala

1. Har bir tuzdagi X elementning molyar massasini $\Delta M_r(i)$ kabi belgilagan holda moddalardagi X va kislorod atomlarining mol nisbatlarini topib chiqamiz. (7, 9, 10 tuzlar bundan mustasno, chunki ular tarkibida kislorod yo'q):

Modda	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
$\omega\%(X)$	14,28	18,54	19,16	17,96	21,90	22,11	23,71
$\omega\%(O)$	69,56	51,61	53,33	56,25	45,71	46,15	57,73
$n(X):n(O)$	$\frac{14,28}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{69,56}{16}$	$\frac{18,54}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{51,61}{16}$	$\frac{19,16}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{53,33}{16}$	$\frac{17,96}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{56,25}{16}$	$\frac{21,90}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{45,71}{16}$	$\frac{22,11}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{46,15}{16}$	$\frac{23,71}{\Delta M_r(i)} : \frac{57,73}{16}$
$n(X):n(O)$	$\frac{3,284}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{5,754}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{5,75}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{5,1}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{7,66}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{7,66}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$	$\frac{6,57}{\Delta M_r(i)} : 1$

Agar 5, 8, 2, 4 larda kislorod soni bittadan ortib borsa, u holda quyidagi tenglik o'rini:

$$7,66 \times a = 6,57 \times (a + 1) = 5,745 \times (a + 2) = 5,1 \times (a + 3)$$

bu yerda a – 5 tuzdagi kislorod atomlari soni. Tenglikni yechib, $a = 6$ qiymatini olamiz, u holda X ning 5, 8, 2, 4 tuzlardagi molyar massasi:

$$\Delta M_r(i) = 7,66 \times 6 = 6,57 \times 7 = 5,745 \times 8 = 5,1 \times 9 = 45,96 \text{ g/mol.}$$

Xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, X ning atom massasi 46 g/mol dan kichik. 5, 8, 2, 4 tuzlarda n atomdan X saqlagan deb hisoblasak, unda $A_r(X) = 45,96/n$ bo'ladi. $n = 2$ holatida $A_r(X) = 22,98 \text{ g/mol}$; X – Na.

2. Barcha moddalarda kislorodning atomlar soni bir xil ekanligidan moddalarda Na va O mol nisbatlarini hamda moddalardagi Na va O dan tashqari qolgan elementlar guruhiga mos keluvchi molyar massalar qiymatini topamiz, bunda shuningdek, 1 – 6 moddalar bir xil sifat tarkibiga ega ekanligi hamda 5, 8, 2, 4 tuzlarda kislorod soni tegishlicha 6, 7, 8, 9 ta ekanligini inobatga olamiz:

Modda	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
$\omega\%(X)$	14,28	18,54	19,16	17,96	21,90	22,11	23,71
$\omega\%(O)$	69,56	51,61	53,33	56,25	45,71	46,15	57,73
$n(Na):n(O)$	1:7	2:8	1:4	2:9	2:6	1:3	2:7
$\Delta M_r, \text{ g/mol}$	26	74	33	66	68	33	64

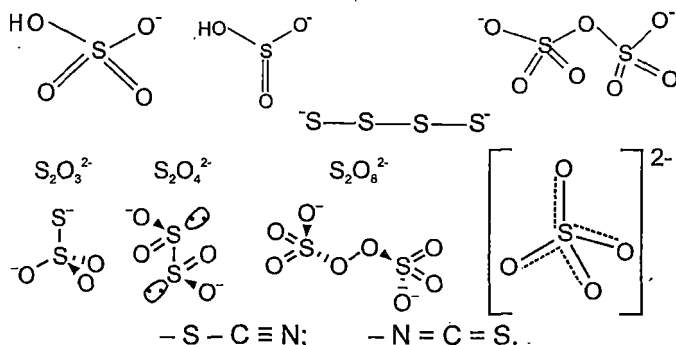
6 – tuzda kislorod soni aniq, bundan uning tarkibidagi atomlar guruhi uchun to'g'ri molyar massa olinganini bilamiz. Qolgan atomlar guruhiga 33 g/mol molyar massa mos kelmoqda, tuzlar tarkibidagi kislorodning soni bu qadar katta ekanligi tuzlarning kristallogidrat suvi saqlashiga ishora qiladi, shu sabab, 33 g/mol da vodorodning ham ulushi bor, mavjud variantlardan $33 = 1 + 32$ ya'ni atomlar

guruhiga S va H mos kelish variant haqiqatga eng yaqin variant hisoblanadi. Shunday ekan, masalada S kislotalarining natriyli tuzlari haqida gap bormoqda:

Modda	1	2	3	4
Formula	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \times 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	NaHSO_4	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 \times \text{H}_2\text{O}$

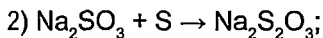
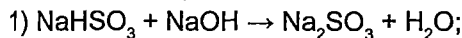
5	6	8	7	9	10
$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	NaHSO_3	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$	Na_2S_4	NaSCN	NaNCS

2.



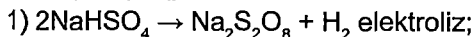
3.

a) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ni olish.



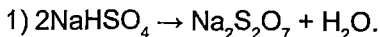
3) Eritmadan $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ni kristallash.

b) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 \times \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ni olish.

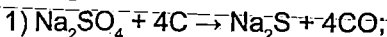


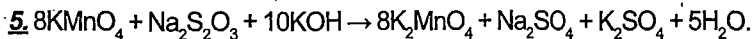
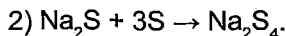
2) Eritmadan $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ ni kristallash.

c) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ ni olish.



d) Na_2S_4 ni olish.





168-masala

1. X va Y dagi kislorod atomlari sonini n ta deb belgilaymiz. U holda ularning molyar massalari $M_r(X) = 16n / 0,5714 = 28n$ va $M_r(Y) = 16n / 0,4528 = 35,33n$ g/mol bo'ladi. Ikkala modda ham kuchsiz kislotaning kuchli ishqor bilan hosil qilgan tuzlari bo'lishi mumkin, chunki X, Y lar eritmaları muhiti ishqoriy hamda ular HCl bilan gaz ajratadi. X va Y lar bitta kislotaning kislotali va o'rta tuzlari bo'lishi mumkin yoki ikkita kislotali tuz. Ular tarkibini $\text{Me}_a\text{H}_{c-a}\text{E}_d\text{O}_n$ va $\text{Me}_b\text{H}_{c-b}\text{E}_d\text{O}_n$ kabi belgilashimiz mumkin, bu yerda $b > a$. Shu holda:

$$\Delta M_r = 35,33n - 28n = 7,33n = (\text{Me} \times b + c - b) - (\text{Me} \times a + c - a) =$$

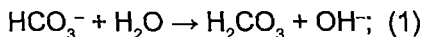
$$= (a - b) + (\text{Me} \times (b - a)); \Rightarrow \text{Me} = \frac{7,33n + b - a}{b - a};$$

n, a, b lar kichik butun sonlar va $b > a$; $a \neq b$; $a \neq 0$; $c_{\max} = b_{\max} = 4$; $a_{\max} = 3$ ligini hisobga olib ularga qiymatlar berib Me qiymatini topamiz:

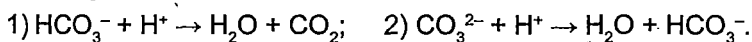
	$a = 1$	$a = 2$	$a = 3$	
$n = 1$	$\text{Me} = 8,33$	—	—	$b = 2$
	$\text{Me} = 4,665$	$\text{Me} = 8,33$	—	$b = 3$
	$\text{Me} = 3,4433$	$\text{Me} = 4,665$	$\text{Me} = 8,33$	$b = 4$
	$a = 1$	$a = 2$	$a = 3$	
$n = 2$	$\text{Me} = 15,66$	—	—	$b = 2$
	$\text{Me} = 8,33$	$\text{Me} = 15,66$	—	$b = 3$
	$\text{Me} = 5,8866$	$\text{Me} = 8,33$	$\text{Me} = 16,06$	$b = 4$
	$a = 1$	$a = 2$	$a = 3$	
$n = 3$	$\text{Me} = 22,99$	—	—	$b = 2$
	$\text{Me} = 11,995$	$\text{Me} = 22,99$	—	$b = 3$
	8,33	$\text{Me} = 11,995$	$\text{Me} = 22,99$	$b = 4$

Me ning atom massalari qiymatlaridan faqat $a = 1$, $b = 2$, $c = 2$, $n = 3$ holatidagi 22,99 g/mol mos keladi, bunda metall natriy bo'ladi. Shu holatda E_d guruhiga 12 g/mol massa to'g'ri keladi, bu uglerod, $d=1$; X va Y esa NaHCO_3 va Na_2CO_3 .

2. Eritma muhitining ishqoriy bo'lishi anion hisobiga gidroliz bo'rishidan:



HCl ta'sirida gaz ajralishi – bunda HCO_3^- anioni darhol $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ga aylanadi. CO_3^{2-} esa HCl sekin-asta quyilayotgani uchun (Agar HCl birdaniga quyilganda edi, CO_2 ajralgan bo'lar edi!) avvaliga HCO_3^- ga o'tadi. Keyinchalik esa HCO_3^- dan $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ga aylanadi. Aslida agar 1 moldan X va Y olinganda edi, X dan gaz ajralishi to'xtamay turib Y dan gaz ajralishi kuzatilmas (Avval X dan gaz ajralib keyin X dan ajralar edi!) hamda HCl hajmi nisbati 1:1 bo'lar edi. Ammo masala shartida X va Y teng mol nisbatda emas, balki teng massa nisbatda olingani qayd etilgan. Bunda NaHCO_3 ning molyar massasi Na_2CO_3 ning molyar massasidan kichikligi tufayli uning miqdori ko'proq bo'ladi va HCl hajmi 1 : 1 kabi emas, 1 : 0,63095 kabi nisbatda bo'ladi, shuningdek, gaz hajmi ham turlicha bo'lgan:



169-masala

1. C oksid tarkibidagi kislorod massa ulushi berilgan, bu orqali uning tarkibini aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{27,58}{100 - 27,58} = \frac{8}{x} \Rightarrow x = 21. \text{ Istalgan butun valentlik qiymatlarida}$$

(1, 2, 3...) mos variantga ega emasmiz. Shu tufayli D oksidni qo'shaloq oksid degan variantni ham ko'rishimiz kerak. Shunda, agar element valentligi 8 / 3 bo'lsa yoki oksid tarkibi X_3O_4 kabi bo'lsa, elementga Fe – temir mos keladi:

$A_r = 21 \times 8 / 3 = 56$ g/mol. D oksid Fe_3O_4 bo'lsa, masalada Fe tuzlari va oksidlari haqida gap bormoqda. A va B lar temirning nitratlari. Temir nitratlari kislorod atmosferasida qizdirilganda temir

(III)oksid – Fe_2O_3 olinadi – C. 10,000 g namunadagi A va B dan olinadigan Fe_3O_4 ning massalari berilgan bular orqali A va B larni topib olamiz. Fe_3O_4 ni konsentrlangan nitrat kislotada eritish orqali I eritma olinishi bu eritmada $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ borligidan dalolat beradi. Bunday eritmani bug'latib $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ kristallogidрати olinadi. B tarkibini $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ kabi belgilaymiz.

$$n(\text{Fe})_B = n(\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1,915 \cdot 3}{232} = 0,02476 \text{ mol.}$$

$$\Delta M_r(\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{10,000}{0,02476} - 242 = 161,87 \text{ g/mol;}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{161,87}{18} = 9; \Rightarrow B - \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \times 9\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

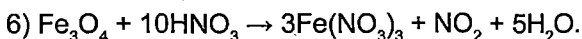
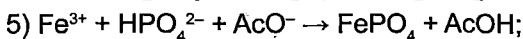
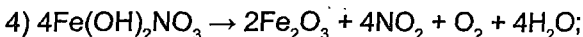
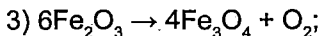
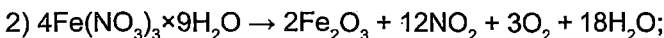
A ning tarkibi noma'lum. U temir (III) nitrat kristallogidрати, temir (II) nitrat kristallogidрати, shuningdek, temir nitratning asosli tuzlari ham bo'lishi mumkin:

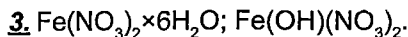
$$n(\text{Fe})_A = n(A) = \frac{5,0927 \cdot 3}{232} = 0,06585 \text{ mol;}$$

$$M_r(A) = \frac{10,000}{0,06585} = 151,86 \text{ g/mol; } \Rightarrow \Delta M_r = 151,86 - 55,84 = 95,02 \text{ g/mol.}$$

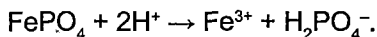
Bu modda temirning +3 birikmasi bo'lishi ehtimoli yuqori: modda nitrat kislotada eritilganda hech qanday o'zgarish kuza-tilmagan. Qolgan molyar massa ikkita nitrat anioni massasidan kichik, bundan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, A – asosli tuz. Darhaqiqat $96,02 \text{ g/mol}$ massa $\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{OH}^-$ ga mos keladi: $96,02 \sim 17 + 62 = 96$; A – $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\text{NO}_3$. E cho'kmaga esa FePO_4 tarkib mos keladi.

2.



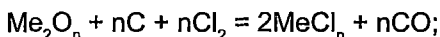


4. Kuchli mineral kislotalar ta'sirida eritmaga o'tkazish mumkin:



170-masala

1. A oddiy moddaning xossaligidan uning grafit ekanligi ravshan. Unda $\text{B} - \text{CO}$, $\text{F} - \text{MeCl}_n$ bo'ladi. $n(\text{CO}) = 0,840 / 22,4 = 0,0375$ mol. Keyingi hisoblashlarni CO miqdori bo'yicha olib boramiz, chunki masala shartida aytilganidek mexanik yo'qotishlar bo'lgan. Reaksiyaning sxematik tenglamasini yozib olamiz:



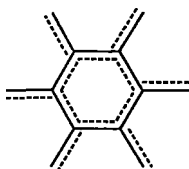
$$n(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_n) = 0,0375 / n \text{ mol. } m(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_3) = 2,3499 - 0,0375 \times 12 = 1,8999 \text{ g.}$$

$$M_r(\text{Me}_2\text{O}_n) = 1,8999n / 0,0375 = 50,664n; 50,664n = 2A_{\text{Me}} + 16n;$$

$$A_{\text{Me}} = 17,32n, n = 3 \text{ holatida}$$

$$A_{\text{Me}} = 51,96 \text{ g/mol; Me} - \text{Cr; F} - \text{CrCl}_3.$$

2.



$$3. n(\text{CrCl}_3) = 3,8006 / 158,36 = 0,024 \text{ mol} - \text{amaldagi miqdor.}$$

$$n(\text{CrCl}_3) = 0,0375 \times 2 / 3 \times 158,36 = 0,025 \text{ mol} - \text{nazariy miqdor.}$$

$$\eta = 0,024 / 0,025 = 0,96 = 96\%.$$

4. E tarkibidagi elementlarning mol nisbatini topamiz:

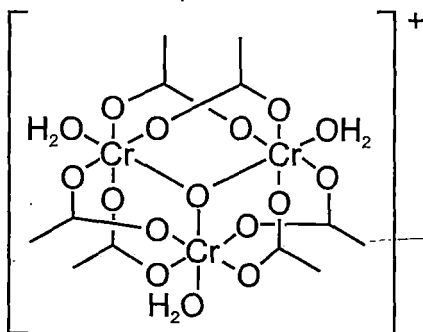
$$\text{Cr} : \text{C} : \text{Cl} : \text{H} : \text{O} : \text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{21,56}{51,96} : \frac{19,90}{12,00} : \frac{4,90}{35,45} : \frac{4,96}{1,00} : \frac{48,67}{16,00} : \frac{22,41}{18,02} = 0,415 :$$

: 1,66 : 0,138 : 4,97 : 3,04 : 1,24 = 3 : 12 : 1 : 36 : 22 : 9. Suvning 9 molekulasini o'ziga 18 mol vodorodni bog'laydi. Shunda 18 mol vodorod qoladi. 12 ta C - O bog'i borligini hisobga olsak, 6 ta G kislota anioni sifatida $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6$ ni olamiz, G - CH_3COOH ; E - $\text{Cr}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_9\text{Cl}$. D uchun ham element tarkibi shunday. Biroq suv miqdori kam. D da 1 mol Cl^- ioniga 19,92 / $18,02 \times 0,138 = 8$ mol suv mos keladi. D uchun quyidagi tarkibni ola-

miz: $D - [Cr_3(OH)_2(CH_3COO)_6(H_2O)_8]Cl$. Endi D va E lar tuz ekanligini, atsetat anioni bidentant ligandligi, markaziy kislorod atomi esa 3 ta bog', OH^- guruhlar bittadan bog' hosil qilishi va Cr ning koordinatsion soni 6 ligini hisobga olsak ularning kimyoviy formulalari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

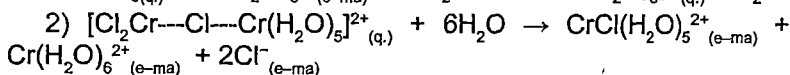
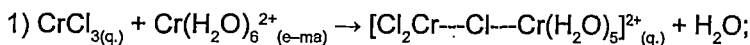


5.

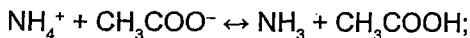


6. F ionlarining elektro'tkazuvchanliklari Al^{3+} ; $Al(OH)^{2+}$ va $Al(OH)_2^+$ ionlariki bilan yaqin ekanligi ularning bir xil zaryadga egalligini bildiradi: $Cr(H_2O)_6^{3+}$ – binafsha, $Cr(H_2O)_5Cl^{2+}$ – och-yashil, $Cr(H_2O)_4Cl_2^+$ – sariq-yashil.

7.



8.



$$K_{gidroliz} = \frac{K_w}{K_a * K_b} = \frac{[NH_3][CH_3COOH]}{[NH_4^+][CH_3COO^-]} = \frac{[CH_3COOH]^2}{[CH_3COO^-]^2} = \frac{[H^+]^2}{K_a^2} = \frac{K_w}{K_a * K_b};$$

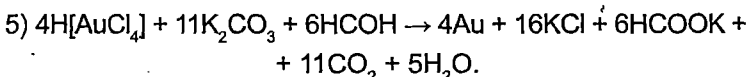
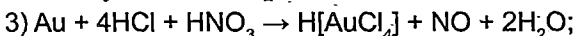
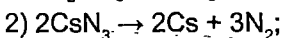
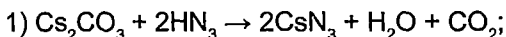
$$\Rightarrow [H^+]^2 = \frac{K_w * K_a}{K_b};$$

$$\Rightarrow pH = \frac{1}{2}(pK_w + pK_a - pK_b) = \frac{1}{2}[14 - \lg(1,74 \times 10^{-5}) + \lg(1,76 \times 10^{-5})] \sim 7,00.$$

171-masala

1. I tuz karbonat, gidrokarbonat, sulfit yoki gidrosulfit bo'lishi kerak. Karbonat kislota tuzlari variantini ko'ramiz. $n(\text{CO}_2) = 1,1 / 44 = 0,025$ mol. Uning molyar massasi $M_r = 8,145 / 0,025 = 325,8$ g/mol. Agar metall I valentli bo'lsa $A_r(\text{Me}) = 132,9$ g/mol; Me – Cs. Gidrokarbonat holati uchun $A_r(\text{Me}) = 264,8$ g/mol; bunday metall yo'q. Anionning molyar massasi: $8,745 / 0,025 - 2 \times 132,9 = 84$ g/mol – ikki negizli kislota anioni uchun; $84 / 2 = 42$ g/mol – bir negizli kislota anioni uchun. 42 g/mol massa azid anioniga mos keladi. U holda I – Cs_2CO_3 ; II – HN_3 ; III – CsN_3 .

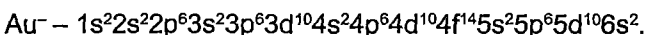
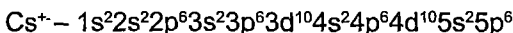
3-tajriba uchun olingan IV modda massasini topamiz: $2,555 - 1,355 \times 132,9 / 174,9 = 1,525$ g. 2-tajriba boshida ham shuncha oddiy sariq modda olingandi, bundan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, IV oddiy modda. $n(\text{Cs}) = 1,355 / 174,9 = 0,007747$ g. $M_r(\text{IV}) = 1,526 / 0,007747 = 196,9$ g/mol, IV – Au, oltin; V – CsAu .

2.

3. Kubning 8 ta uchida bir atomdan – Cs joylashsa, kub markazida ikkinchi atom atom – Au joylashadi, shunday ekan $z = 8 \times 1 / 8 = 1$.

4. 3-punktдан aniqki, markaziy atomni 8 ta uchdagi 8 ta atom o'rab turibdi, shunday ekan koordinatsion son qiymati – 8.

5. V – CsAu – $\text{Cs}^+ \text{Au}^-$. Elektron konfiguratsiyalar:



6. VI modda AB_2 tipida tuzilgan bo'ladi, struktur elementlarning V elementlari bilan izoelektronligidan bu modda yoki Cs_2Pt yoki BaAu_2 kabi tarkibga ega deb taxmin qilish mumkin. Ba^{2+} ning ra-

diusi Cs^+ nikidan sezilarli darajada kichik, Pt^{2-} va Au^- larning radiusi esa yaqin. VI – Cs_2Pt .

5,000 g Cs_2Pt olish uchun 2,1164 g Cs va 2,8836 g Pt kerak.

172-masala

1. $\text{EO}_n \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{EO}_n \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, bu yerda, E – A, B; m – 1, 2. A va B larning miqdorlari tengligi uchun ular oksidlari va tuzlari massalari nisbati xuddi molyar massalar nisbati kabi bo'ladi:

$$\frac{b + 16n}{a + 16n} = 1,5398 \quad (1)$$

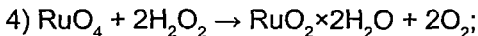
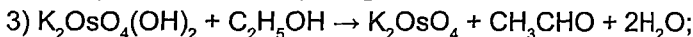
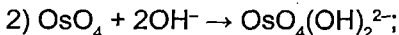
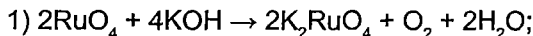
$$\frac{111,24 + Ab + 16n}{96,22 + a + 16n} = 1,410; \quad (2)$$

tenglamalarni birgalikda sistema tarzida yechib $a = 165,1 - 16n$ (3) tenglamani olamiz. $n = 4$ da $a = 101,1$ g/mol; $\Rightarrow A - \text{Ru}$; $b = 190,2$; B – Os; oksidlar – OsO_4 va RuO_4 . Bu oksidlar qizdirilganidan keyin esa OsO_2 va RuO_2 larni hosil qiladi. Rezistorlar uchun ishlatiladigan oksid esa $\text{RuO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli bo'ladi:

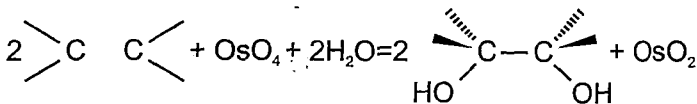
$$\frac{18,02x}{133,1 + 18,02x} = 0,213; \Rightarrow x = 2; \Rightarrow \text{RuO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

2. IQ-spektrlarning yaqinligi erish jarayonida kimyoviy o'zgarish bo'lmaganini bildiradi, ya'ni oksidlar eritmada ham molekulyar ko'rinishda bo'ladi: pH qiymati 7 atrofida bo'ladi (pH qiymati 7 dan ozgina kichik bo'lishi mumkin, lekin 7 dan katta bo'lmaydi!)

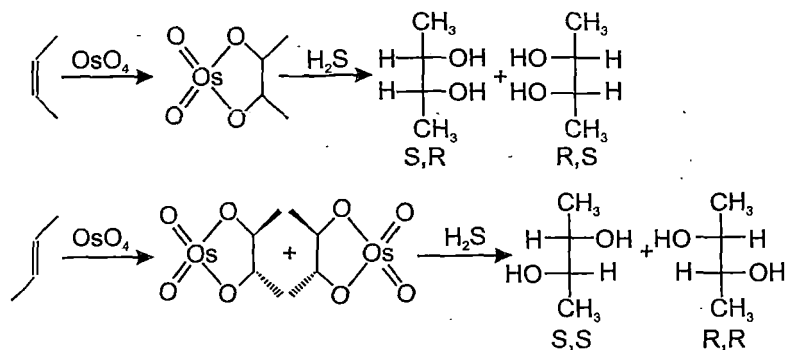
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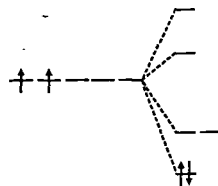
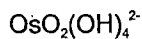
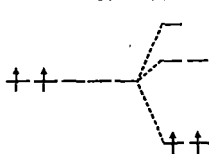
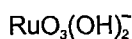
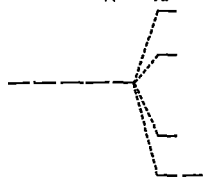
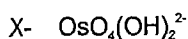
5)



4. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan diollarning konfiguratsiyalari orqali boshlang'ich alkenlarni farqlash mumkin.



5. Spektir ma'lumotlariga asosan, suv molekulasining mavjud emasligi, suvning anionlar tarkibida OH^- shaklida joylashganligidan dalolat beradi:



FIKRLASHNI OSHIRISH UCHUN MAXSUS NOODATIY MASALALAR

1. 200 g 5% li BaCl_2 eritmasiga 28 g 18% li H_2SO_4 eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan oq rangli cho'kma ajratildi va l eritma olindi. Boshqa idishdagi 10% li Na_2CO_3 eritmasiga l eritmadan sekin-asta aralashtirib quyib turildi. 3 daqiqadan so'ng gaz ajralishi boshlandi. Gaz ajralishi boshlanguncha necha gramm soda eritmasi quyilgan edi?

2. Ma'lum miqdordagi metallni eritish uchun massa ulushi 26,5% li 146 g HCl eritmasi sarf bo'lgan. Bunda massa ulushi 40,2% metall xloridi eritmasi hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa, qaysi metall olinganligini va hosil bo'lgan vodorod qanday massadagi mis(II)oksidini qaytara olishini aniqlang.

3. 100 smli trubka yuzasida 1 smli oraliq bilan shkala yozib qo'yilgan. Trubkaning birinchi uchida (shkala boshida) NH_3 , ikkinchi uchida esa HCl gazlari turibdi. Gazlar trubkaga bir vaqtda qo'yib yuborildi. Xo'sh aytingchi, NH_4Cl shkalaning nechanchi santimetrida hosil bo'ladi?

4. 100 g 37,8% HNO_3 ni mis bilan ishlendi. Olingan NO va NO_2 aralashmasi ortiqcha qizdirilgan mis saqlagan trubkadan o'tkazildi. Bunda trubka massasi 4,2 g ga ortdi. Olingan eritmada mis nitratning massa ulushini toping.

5. 1,00 gramm noma'lum metall sulfati KMnO_4 eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashgan holda 0,96 g MnO_2 cho'kmasini ajratdi. Metallni aniqlang.

6. 23,04 g ammoniy karbonat va 26,6 g berilliy nitratning ta'sirlashuvidan necha gramm cho'kma olinadi?

7. 10,92 g K namunasi 15,68 g qattiq KOH bilan havosiz joyda qizdirilishi natijasida olinadigan qattiq qoldiqning massasini toping.

8. 100 g metall oksidini keraklicha yuqori haroratda aluminoter-miya usuli bilan qaytarish orqali 53,57 g metall olindi. Reaksiya 100% unum bilan borganligini hisobga olib metallni aniqlang.

9. 5,40 g metall X moddaning ortiqcha eritmasida erishi natijasida 0,56 l vodorod ajraldi. Olingan eritmani ehtiyotkorlik bilan bug'latilishi natijasida 7,55 g C tuz olinadi. Jarayonlarni tushuntiring.

10. Azot va vodorodning stexiometrik aralashmasidan NH_3 sintezi reaksiyasi uchun muvozanat konstantasi 800 K da $1,74 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ga teng.

Bunda muvozanat konstantasi komponentlarning mol ulushlari orqali hisoblab topilgan. Berilgan ma'lumot orqali 800 K da barcha moddalar mol ulushlarini toping.

11. Qizil rangli noma'lum binar X modda tarkibidagi elementlardan birining massa ulushi 1,549% bo'lsa, X ni toping.

12. Nima uchun glyukoza va osh tuzining 0,1 M li eritmaları turli temperaturada muzlaydi?

13. $A_2 + B_2$ oddiy moddalar 1:9 nisbatda olindi va qizdirildi. Bunda reaksiya tugagach idishdagi bosim boshlang'ich bosimning 60% ini tashkil etdi. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan yagona X moddani aniqlang.

14. $KHCO_3$ ning 12% li 105 ml, $\rho = 1,12$ g/ml eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda 12,52 g modda saqlagan eritma hosil bo'ldi va katodda vodorod ajraldi. Reaksiya unumini aniqlang.

15. Radiusi 144 pm bo'lgan oltin atomlari diametri 3 nm bo'lgan nanozarrachani hosil qildi. Ushbu nanozarrachaning yuzasida jami oltin atomlarining necha foizi joylashadi?

16. Tarkibida massa jihatdan 36% CuO saqlagan misning 100 g namunasi mo'l miqdor ammiakning konsentrlangan eritmasida eritilganda hosil bo'lgan kompleksning massasini toping.

17. 28,74% bariy saqlagan X tuz eritmasidan karbonat angidrid o'tkazilishi natijasida olingan cho'kma filtrlandi va 700°C da havoda qizdirildi. Olingan qoldiq 30,11% bariy saqlaydi va ugle-rod saqlamaydi. Filtratda faqatgina toza suv qolgan. Qoldiq su- vda erimaydi, ammo konsentrlangan xlorid kislotada eriydi. X ni toping.

18. 4,00 l ikki gaz aralashmasi ortiqcha CuO saqlagan trub- kadan o'tkazildi. Natijada trubka massasi 5,00 grammga ortadi. Trubkadan chiquvchi gaz P_2O_5 saqlagan trubkadan o'tkazildi. Bu safar massa ortishi 2,411 grammga ortdi. Tajribalar 200°C da o'tka- zilganligini hisobga olib aralashma tarkibini toping.

19. 24,48 g noma'lum aminokislota mo'l kislorodda yoqilishi natijasida 29,568 l karbonat angidrid hosil bo'ldi. Aminokislotani aniqlang.

20. Quyidagi moddalardan qaysilarining dipol momentlari nolga teng?

1) dixlorkarben; 2) temir pentakarbonil; 3) oq fosfor; 4) ferrot- sen; 5) ksenon diftorid; 6) disian; 7) oq fosforning yuqori oksidi; 8) triflorazot; 9) diboran.

21. H_2SO_4 olishning "nitroza" usulida H_2NSO_5 tarkibli "binafsha kislota" oralıq modda sifatida hosil bo'ladi, shu kislota tarkibidagi σ - va π -bog'lar sonini toping.

22. $\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$ ioni ishqoriy muhitda disproporsiyalanib $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ va $\text{S}_3\text{O}_6^{2-}$ larni hosil qiladi. Shu reaksiya tenglamasidagi barcha koef-fitsiyentlar yig'indisini toping.

23. 250 ml 1 M li KI eritmasiga 40 g 20% li CuSO_4 eritmasi qo'shilganda necha g cho'kma olinadi?

24. $\text{VO}_3^- + \text{I}^- + \text{H}^+ = \dots$ Reaksiya tenglamasini yakuniga yetka-zing va o'ng tomondagi koefitsiyentlar yig'indisini toping.

25. 7,4 g ikki valentli metallni mo'l miqdordagi kislorodda yondi-rildi. Yonish mahsuloti suv bilan ta'sirlashib hosil bo'lgan eritmaga ortiqcha miqdordagi natriy fluorid qo'shilganda cho'kma tushganligi aniqlangan. Cho'kma filtrlanib suvda yuvilgan, o'zgarmas massaga kelguncha quritilib va tarozida tortilganda uning massasi 14,43 g ga teng bo'lgan bo'lsa, metallning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang.

26. Polipropilenda C — C bog'ining uzunligi 1,87 angstrom va uglerod atomlarining valent burchaklari qiymati $109,5^\circ$ bo'lsa, poli-propilenning bitta zvenosi uzunligini aniqlang.

27. A, B, C izomer murakkab efirlar gidrogenlanganda bitta D murakkab efirni beradi. A, B, C larni sovunlash natijada 6 ta turli xil moddalar olinadi. 1 moldan olingan moddalar uchun B efirning suvunlanishiga A va C dagiga qaraganda 2 marta ko'proq ishqor sarflanadi. Istalgan efirning molyar massasi 100 g/mol dan osh-masligini hisobga olib ularni aniqlang.

28. 36,08% yod saqlovchi to'q-qizil rangli X modda metall nitra-ti, kaliy yodid va natriy atsetatning sirka kislotadagi eritmasi ta'siri-dan olinadi. Bu modda suvli eritmada kaliy yodid bilan ta'sirlashadi. X ni toping.

29. Ma'lum massali KBr dagi atomlar soni 1 g AlI_3 dagidan ko'p, ammo 1 g NaCl dagidan kam. KBr massasi mos keluvchi intervalni aniqlang.

30. Adipin kislotasi va etilenglikoldan olingan 10 000 g mas-sadagi poliefir toluolsulfokislota katalizatorligida 32,43 g suv ajratdi va o'rtacha molekulyar massasi 3 marta ortdi. Olingan polimerning o'rtacha molyar massasini toping.

31. Silvinitda KCl va NaCl 3:2 kabi mol nisbatda. 51,075 g sil-vinit suvda eritilib 12% li eritma olindi, Eritmadagi silvinit protonlari suv protonlarining necha foizini tashkil etadi?

32. 13,7 g ishqoriy metallni 200 g suvda eritib 17,3% li eritma olish mumkin bo'lsa, 254,1 g suvda necha gramm metallni eritish orqali 20% li eritma olish mumkin?

33. A keton (49,8% C) piridinda qizdirilganda boshqa bir keton – B ni (71,43% C) hosil qiladi. B keton gidrogenlanganda izomer spirtlar – D1 va D2 (68,18% C)larni hosil qiladi. A va B ketonlarni aniqlang.

34. 45,4 g oleumni neytrallash uchun 118 ml, $\rho = 1,13$ g/ml bo'lgan 30% li NaOH eritmasi sarflandi. 75 g shu oleumga qancha ml 30% li, $\rho = 1,22$ g/ml bo'lgan sulfat kislota eritmasi qo'shilganda 50% li oleum olinadi?

35. 1 mol KF, KCl va KBr dan iborat 93,45 gramm aralashmasiga kumush nitrat eritmasi qo'shilganda 137,05 gramm cho'kma olindi. Aralashmadagi kaliyning miqdorini (g) toping.

36. 5,00 g oq kristall poroshok suvda eritildi va 4,04 g NaHCO_3 bilan ta'sirlashib 1,077 l CO_2 ajratadi. Ortiqcha karbonat angidridni yo'qotish uchun qizdirilgan eritma bariy gidroksidi bilan 10,82 g cho'kma beradi. Poroshok tarkibini toping.

37. 3 g etil spirti, atsetaldegid va sirka kislota aralashmasi 1,344 l vodorod bilan ta'sirlashdi. Olingan spirtlar kislorodda oksidlanishi natijasida 2,688 l CO_2 olindi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi har bir komponentning miqdorini toping.

38. 32,45 g silvinitga 37,25 g KCl qo'shildi. Agar silvinitdagi protonlar yig'indisi olingan aralashmadagi moddalar protonlari va NaCl ning elektronlari umumiy sonining 37,14% ini tashkil etadigan bo'lsa, silvinitdagi moddalarning mol nisbatlarini toping.

39. 1,000 g metall oksidi ortiqcha 2,726 g bromid, 0,664 g brom va suv hosil bo'ldi. Oksidni toping.

40. Geksalzopropilbenzolning faqatgina bitta sintez usuli mavjud. Qaysi va nima uchun aynan shu usul?

41. 22,4 g xromli temirtoshning koks bilan reaksiyasidan olingan aralashma necha ml 7,3% li, $\rho = 1,20$ g/ml bo'lgan HCl bilan ta'sirlasha oladi?

42. $\omega(\text{C}) = 0,4865$ bo'lgan X organik modda CO_2 bilan 1:1 mol nisbatda ta'sirlashadi va $\omega(\text{C}) = 0,4375$ bo'lgan Y organik moddani hosil qiladi. 2,000 g X ning yonishi natijasida 0,716 g Na_2CO_3 , CO_2 va H_2O hosil bo'ladi. X ni toping.

43. Tarkibida 24% suv saqlagan III valentli metall sulfat kristallogidрати va 25 g $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan iborat aralashma ma'lum

massali suvda eritilganda 151,6 g suv saqlagan eritma olindi. Bu eritmada natriy sulfatning massa ulushi metall sulfatning massa ulushidan 20% ga kam. Dastlabki aralashmada kristallogidratlar teng mol nisbatda olingan bo'lsa, kristallogidratlarning umumiy massasini toping.

44. 200 g suvda 1,07 g ammoniy xlorid eritilib olingan eritma qanday temperaturada qaynaydi?

45. $\omega(C) = 0,5424$ bo'lgan sanoatda ko'p ishlab chiqariladigan A modda 1 mol HCl ni CuCl ishtirokida biriktirib olib B moddaga aylanadi. B ning gidrolizi turli yo'nalishlarda borishi mumkin: D spirt $\omega(C) = 0,4507$ yoki E $\omega(C) = 0,6857$ keton hosil bo'ladi. A moddani aniqlang.

46. Sig'imi 50 m^3 bo'lgan idishga 25 t suyuq ammiak ketadi. Normal sharoitdagi shuncha massa ammiakni sig'dirish uchun gaz-golderning hajmi yuqoridagidan necha marta ortiq bo'lishi kerak?

47. Agar aerostatning uchishi normaga yaqin bo'lgan sharoitda o'tadi va u geliy bilan to'ldirilgan deyilsa, sig'imi 1000 m^3 bo'lgan aerostat qancha yukni (qobig'i va asbob-uskunalar bilan birga) ko'tara oladi?

48. Vodorod sulfidning kislorod bilan oksidlanishida ikki xil reaksiya sodir bo'lib oltingugurt(IV)oksid yoki oltingugurtning o'zi hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Agar ikkala reaksiya tezligi bir xil deb hisoblansa, $112 \text{ l H}_2\text{S}$ va O_2 ning 1:1 nisbatdagi aralashmasi ta'siridan necha gramm oltingugurt olish mumkin.

49. Sintez gazidan butan olishda unum 75% bo'lganda idishdagi bosim necha marta kamayadi?

50. Metan bilan uglerod(II)oksidning istalgan hajmdagi aralashmasi to'liq yonishiga (karbonat angidrid bilan suv hosil qilishga) shuncha hajm kislorod sarflanishi uchun ularni qanday hajmiy nisbatlarda aralashtirish kerak?

51. X tuzni 300°C gacha qizdirish natijasida vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 10,64 bo'lgan 5 ta gazning aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. Agar ushbu tuzni suvli eritmada palladiy katalizatorligida qizdirilsa $M_r = 15,6 \text{ g/mol}$ bo'lgan 3 taz aralashmasi ajraladi. X tuzni toping.

52. 35,7 g ammoniy sulfati va alyuminiy aralashmasi mo'l konsentrlangan ishqor eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashishidan olingan gazlar Fe katalizatorligida muvozanat qaror topguncha qizdirildi. Natijada reaksiya gazlar aralashmasining zichligi 33,33 foizga kamaydi. Muvozanatdagi aralashmani mo'l miqdor qizdirilgan CuO ustidan

o'tkazilganda, gazlar aralashmasining hajmi 6 marta kamaydi. Boshlang'ich aralashmadagi moddalarning mol ulushlarini toping.

53. TiI_3 , PrCrO_4 , PrCrO_3 lardagi elementlarning oksidlanish darajalarini toping.

54. A moddaning katalizator ishtirokida parchalanishidan faqat n.sh.da zichligi 1,25 g/l bo'lgan 4,48 l gaz va 3,6 ml suv hosil bo'ldi. B moddanig parchalanishidan esa 4,48 l shu zichlikka ega gaz va suvdan 2 marta ko'p hosil bo'ldi. A va B moddalarni aniqlang. Kimyoviy reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

55. 1 mol suyuq H_2O ning hosil bo'lishi, gaz holdagi H_2 va O_2 orasida 285,84 kJ issiqlikning chiqishi bilan boradi. Suvning elektrolizini o'tkazish uchun elektrodlar orasida qanday kuchlanishni ushlab turish kerak?

56. 250 g kaliy gidrosulfat eritmasiga 200 g kaliy karbonat eritmasi qo'shilib doimiy aralashtirib turilsa, olingan eritma massasi 445,6 g bo'lgan. Lekin shu eritmalarni teskari tartibda, xuddi shu sharoitda aralashtirilganda esa eritmaning doimiy massasi 447,8 g bo'lgan. Boshlang'ich eritmalardagi erigan moddalarning massa ulushlarini (% da) toping.

57. Mol nisbati 3:5 bo'lgan 2 ta ishqoriy metallarning gidridlari aralashmasi 537,13 g suvda eritildi, bunda 8,96 l gaz ajralib ishqorlarning 8,8% li eritmasi hosil bo'ldi. Boshlang'ich aralashmaning massasini toping.

58. Eng ko'p tuzlari eruvchan hisoblangan kislota bu nitrat kislota. Tuz eritmasiga nitrat kislota quyilganda cho'kma hosil bo'lishiga 3 ta misol yozing.

59. 27,146 g suvsiz sulfat 100 ml suvda eritilib to'yingan eritma olingan. 27,146 g suv bug'landi va sovitilishi natijasida tarkibida 14,525% metall saqlagan 17,35 g kristallogidrat cho'kdi. Kristallogidrat formulasini toping.

60. Fenilalaninda $K(\text{NH}_2) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ va $K(\text{COOH}) = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ bo'lsa, fenilalaninning suvli eritmasi uchun izoelektrik nuqtani toping.

61. 1,5% li 120 ml ($\rho = 0,944$ g/ml) NH_3 eritmasiga mo'l kalomel eritmasi qo'shib qizdirilganda necha gramm cho'kma hosil bo'ladi?

62. A va B turli anorganik kislotalarning kalsiyli tuzlari. Bir mol A 500°C da yoki 1 mol B 800°C da qizdirilishi natijasida 1 moldan gaz ajratadi. 1 mol A va 1 mol B gazlar aralashmasi 500°C gacha qizdirilganda 1,5 mol gazlar aralashmasi ajraladi. A va B ni toping.

63. Ikki valentli 1,92 g metall sulfidi kuydirilganda hosil bo'lgan metall oksidni qaytarish uchun 448 ml (n.sh.) vodorod sarflangan. Metallning ekvivalent massasini aniqlang.

64. Noma'lum gazning parchalanishi natijasida hajm boshlang'ichga nisbatan 1,5 marta ortdi, aralashma molyar massasi esa boshlang'ich gaz molyar massasiga nisbatan 23,34 ga kam. Gazni aniqlang.

65. Agar 1,000 gramm metall nitrati parchalanishidan 0,6349 g qoldiq olinsa, metallni aniqlang.

66. 4,00 g noma'lum metall suyultirilgan nitrat kislota da eritilganda hosil bo'lgan eritmani neytrallashga 0,629 g KMnO_4 ning kislotali eritmasi sarflandi. Metallni aniqlang.

67. Qandaydir element oksidi parchalanishidan faqatgina $\rho=3,2$ g/l bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ldi. Elementni toping.

68. X (binar) va Y tuzlarning 2,00 va 8,00 g massali namunalari o'zaro ta'sirlashib 10,00 g suvda qiyin eruvchan Z tuzni hozil qildi. Agar 8,00 g Y tuzni parchalasa 7,507 g Z tuz va kislorod hosil bo'ladi. Tuzlarni toping.

69. Noma'lum metallning nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyasidan 17,85 g metall nitrati va 784 ml NO va suv olindi. Metallni toping.

70. Xlorid va sulfat kislotalar aralashmasi saqlagan 100 g eritmaga 50 g BaCO_3 qo'shilganda 4,975 l karbonat angidrid ajraldi va 22,89 g cho'kma qoldi. Kislotalarning massa ulushlarini toping.

71. Ikki valentli metall va uning karbonati aralashmasida uglerodning massa ulushi 2,89%, kislorodniki esa 14,12% ekanligini hisobga olib metallni aniqlang.

72. Noma'lum, kristallogidrat suvi saqlamagan tuz qizdirilganda 2,24 l azot, 2,77 g qoldiq va 2,7 g suv hosil qiladi. Tuzni aniqlang.

73. 6,387 g kaliy xlorid va noma'lum metall xloridi suvda eritildi. Olingan eritma teng ikki qismga bo'lindi va birinchi qismiga kumush nitrat ta'sir ettirilganda 8,1795 g cho'kma olindi, ikkinchi qismga esa kumush fluorid ta'sir ettirilib 8,9355 g cho'kma olindi. Noma'lum metallni toping.

74. $E(\text{N}\equiv\text{N}) = 946$ kJ/mol; $E(\text{H}-\text{H}) = 450$ kJ/mol; $E(\text{N}-\text{H}) = 477$ kJ/mol bo'lsa, $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3$ reaksiya uchun 25°C va 1 atm. da ajraladigan issiqlik miqdorini aniqlang.

75. Vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 29 bo'lgan X gazning parchalanishi natijasida molyar massasi 29 g/mol bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. X ni qizdirilgan CuO ustidan o'tkazib normal

sharoitga keltirilsa $D(H_2) = 19,33$ bo'lgan gazlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. Bu gazlarni vodorod bilan qaytarish natijasida $M_r = 31$ g/mol bo'lgan gazsimon mahsulotni olish mumkin.

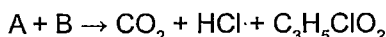
76. C_9H_8 uglevodorod kaliy bilan C_9H_7K ni, bromli suv bilan $C_9H_8Br_2$ ni, kaliy permanganatning suvli eritmasi bilan esa $C_8H_6O_4$ moddasini hosil qiladi. Uglevodorodni aniqlang.

77. Galogenalkanga ishqorning spirtli eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda olingan alkenning zichligi boshlang'ich galogenalkan bug'i zichligiga nisbatan 2,93 marta kichik bo'lsa, galogenalkanni toping.

78. 5 molekula kristallizatsion suv saqlaydigan metall nitratining parchalanishi 2 bosqichda boradi: dastlab $150 - 200^\circ C$ da 40,82% massa kamayadi, $500 - 600^\circ C$ da esa boshlang'ichga nisbatan yana 11,13% massa kamayadi. Metallni aniqlang.

79. Propilen, sulfid anhidrid va ammiakning 3:4:3 nisbatdagi aralashmasi $200^\circ C$ da alyuminiy oksid ustidan o'tkazilganda X modda, suv va vodorod sulfid olindi. X ni toping.

80. Ikkita izomer A va B moddalar umumiy formulasi $C_2H_3O_2Cl$ bo'lib quyidagicha ta'sirlashadi:



A va B ni toping.

81. 0,78 g benzo'l 10,08 g oddiy modda X bilan ta'sirlashib 672 ml A gaz va qattiq B moddani hosil qiladi. B xlorid kislotada eritilganda 2,688 l ikkita gazning ekvimolyar aralashmasi ajraldi. Bu gazlarning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 4,5 bo'lsa, A va B ning toping.

82. Sikogeksanonidan ikki bosqichda siklodekan olish sxemasini yozing.

83. 4 mol X va 21 mol Y aralashmasi yondirilganida faqatgina 49 mol CO_2 , 48 mol N_2 va 52 mol H_2O olinadi. X va Y ni toping.

84. 1,000 g izomer aldegid va ketonning yonishiga 1,723 l kislorod sarflanadi, bu aralashmaning ortiqcha kumush oksidning ammiakli eritmasi bilan ta'siridan esa 1,772 g cho'kma tushadi. Agar aldegid va keton aromatik bo'lsa, ularni aniqlang.

85. 5,2 g organik modda yoqilishidan 3,36 l CO_2 va 1,8 g suv olindi. Moddaning molyar massasi 80120 intervalda bo'lishi mumkinligini hisobga olib uning barcha izomerlarini yozing.

86. Tish emalining asosiy qismini tashkil etuvchi kalsiyning asosli fosfati molyar massasi 502 g/mol. Uning kimyoviy formulasini keltiring.

87. Laborant ehtiyotsizlik bilan noma'lum eritmali idishni sindirib qo'ydi. Bunda eritma alyuminiy qoshiqqa ham to'kildi. Laborant qoshiqni artib suvli stakanga solib qo'ydi. Biroq qoshiq yuzasida gaz pufakchalari ajralib u eriy boshladi. Bu hodisani qanday tushuntirish mumkin?

88. Pishgan tuxum kaloriyasi yuqori bo'ladimi yoki xom tuxumnikimi? Nima sababdan? Javobingizni izohlang.

89. 3 xil H, 3 xil P va 3 xil O izotoplaridan necha xil $H_4P_2O_7$ molekulasi hosil qilish mumkin?

90. Qandaydir oksid vakuümda qizdirilganda 63,43% qism massasini yo'qotadi. Shu oksid havoda qizdirilsa massasi 1,11 marta ortadi. Oksidni toping.

91. 50 hajm X va 2 hajm Y larning 24,5 hajm kislorod bilan reaksiyasidan 48 hajm gazsimon mahsulot va qattiq qoldiq hosil qiladi. Agar X va Y ning alohida holda kislorod bilan ta'sirlashmasligi ma'lum bo'lsa, X va Y larni aniqlang.

92. 6,24 g ikkita metall aralashmasi suvda to'liq erib ketdi va 11,2 l gaz ajraldi. Olingan eritmaga HCl sekin-asta qo'shilganda avval cho'kma tushdi va keyinchalik erib ketdi. Qotishmaning miqdor tarkibini toping.

93. K va yana bir ishqoriy metall qotishmasining 15,5 g aralashmasi ortiqcha suv bilan ishlendi. Bunda 25°C da 105 kPa da 5,89 l gaz ajraldi. Agar metallardan birining qotishmadagi mol ulushi 60% dan oshmasligi aniq bo'lsa, ishqoriy metallni toping.

94. Tarkibida massa jihatdan 5% Al, 35% Zn va 60% Cu saqlagan qotishmaning 50 g miqdori mo'l miqdorda olingan NaNO_3 ning ishqorli eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashishi natijasida n.sh. da necha litr gaz ajralib chiqadi?

95. $\rho(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 0,789 \text{ g/ml}$; $\rho(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1,000 \text{ g/ml}$; $\rho(40\% \text{ li e-ma}) = 0,946 \text{ g/ml}$ bo'lsa, etil spirtining hajm jihatdan 40% li eritmasini olish uchun suv va etil spirtidan qanday hajmda olish kerak?

96. X gazning vodorod bilan 1:2 mol nisbatdagi aralashmasi qoldiqsiz ta'sirlashib A kislorodsiz kislotaning 58,823% li eritmasini hosil qiladi. X ni toping.

97. 2,2 g X xloridga AgNO_3 ta'siridan 3,93 g cho'kma olindi. 2,2 g AgNO_3 ga ortiqcha X xlorid qo'shilsa 1,4 g cho'kma beradi. X ni toping.

98. Berill minerali massa jihatdan 31,28% kremniy, 53,63% kislorod, alyuminiy va berilliy saqlaydi. Undagi kremniyning mol ulushi 20,69% bo'lsa, uning kimyoviy formulasini toping.

99. 2,91 g kalsiy atsetati digidratı suvda eritildi. Olingan eritma 3,51 g X tuz bilan ekvimolyar nisbatda aralashtirildi. X tuz kristallogidrat suvi saqlamaydi. Bunda 5,16 g A kristallogidrat cho'kdi. A da suvning massa ulushi 20,93% bo'lsa, X ni toping.

100. $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ reaksiyada 200°C da $K_x=1$, 400°C da esa $K_x=0,01$. Bu yerda K_x – muvozanat tenglamasiga moddalarning mol ulushlari qo'yib hisoblangandagi qiymat. Qandaydir sharoitda muvozanatdagi aralashma 0,65 mol azot, 0,25 mol vodorod va 0,1 mol ammiak saqlaydi. Bu aralashmaga 0,25 mol azot qo'shilsa muvozanat qaysi tomonga siljiydi? Matematik hisoblashlar orqali javobingizni isbotlang.

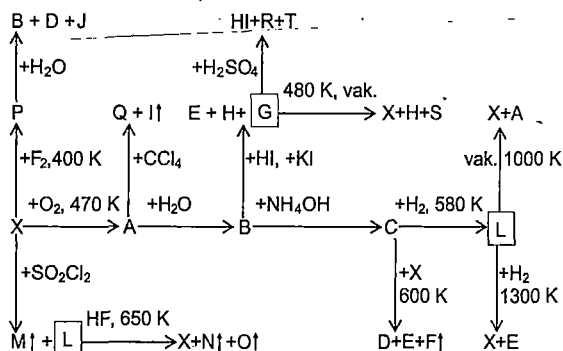
MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MASALALAR

PROBLEMS FOR SELF-STUDY

ЗАДАЧИ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО РЕШЕНИЯ

1-masala: Oddiygina anorganik sxema

X oddiy modda Z elementdan tashkil topgan. X o'zgacha kimyoviy xossalarni namoyon qiladi. Oddiy va murakkab moddalar bilan juda ajoyib reaksiyalarga kirishadi. Shuningdek, bu element birikmalari juda ko'p va xilma-xildir. Sxemada eritmada boradigan jarayonlarda mahsulot sifatida suv hosil bo'lsa ko'rsatilmagan. Faqatgina n.sh. da gaz moddalar yonida uchuvchan belgisi ($\uparrow$) qo'yilgan. Reaksiyalarda sxemada ko'rsatilgan moddalardan boshqa moddalar hosil bo'lmaydi.



Mod-da	$\omega_0(Z)$ / valentlik
L	63,59%
G	18,128%
C	69,4%
D	4 valentli Z
X	100%
P	6 valentli Z
R	22,75%
Q	69,01%

4,3537 g X kislorod oqimida oksidlandi. Olingan A modda suvda eritilib hajmi 500 ml gacha yetkazildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmada (faqat B modda saqlaydi) 25 ml alikvota olinib 0,9 M li NH_4OH bilan titrlandi (C modda hosil bo'ldi). Titrlashda 1,299 ml titrant sarflandi. Sxemada faqat N – binar.

1. X ni aniqlang.
2. Barcha moddalarni toping.
3. Reaksiya tenglamalarini (14 ta) yozing.
4. G, Q, R moddalar strukturalarini yozing.

2-masala: Rangli tajribalar

Qizil-zarg'aldoq rangli A oksidning nitrat kislotada erishi natijasi-da B modda eritmasi (I) hosil bo'ldi va to'q-qo'ng'ir rangli C modda cho'kdi. B modda eritmasiga kaliy xromat qo'shilganda zarg'aldoq-qizil rangli D modda kristallari cho'kishini kuzatish mumkin. Bu kristallar ortiqcha KOH da E moddani hosil qilib eriydi. I eritmadan B moddani oq kristallar shaklida ajratib olish mumkin. B ni qizdirish oqibatida F, G, H moddalar olinadi. Sariq rangli F modda nisbatan noturg'un hisoblangan qizil rangli modifikatsiya ko'rinishida ham mavjud bo'la oladi. F ning havoda qizdirilishi uning A ga aylanishi bilan boradi. G gaz yuqori temperaturada H va I gazsimon moddalar bilan muvozanatda bo'ladi. H va I moddalarni FeSO_4 ning suvli eritmasidan o'tkazilganda qo'ng'ir rang paydo bo'ladi. Qizig'i shundaki, qo'ng'ir rangning hosil bo'lishi uchun H holatida uncha ko'p vaqt sarflanmasa, I moddaning bunday rang hosil qilishi uchun juda ko'p vaqt kerak (bunda X modda qo'shilsa rang hosil bo'lishi nisbatan tezlashgan bo'lardi). C modda kristallari $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ eritmasiga solinishi natijasida kuchsiz malina rang paydo bo'ladi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Masala shartida eslatilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

6,293 g B moddaning 100 ml suvdagi eritmasi 0,1 M li LiCl eritmasi bilan izotonik hisoblanadi.

3. LiCl ning dissoslanish darajasi 0,9 ekanligini bilgan holda B ning dissoslanish darajasini toping.

4. Xona temperaturasi (25°C) da D moddaning toza suvda eruvchanligini (g/l da) hisoblang. $K_s(D) = 1,85 \times 10^{-14}$.

5. A, F, D lardagi elementlar oksidlanish darajalarini ko'rsating. Ularning struktura formulalarini chizing.

6. I ning tuzilishini MO usulida tushuntiring. I modda elektron spinlari bilan farqlanuvchi nechta holatda mavjud bo'la oladi.

3-masala: O'xshash, lekin o'xshasmas

A modda konsentrlangan NaOH eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashib C modda eritmasi va o'tkir hidli D gazni ajratadi. B modda ham A bilan bir xil sifat tarkibli, biroq yuqoridagi reaksiyaga kirishmaydi. D ning HI bilan ta'siridan rangsiz, noturg'un (termik jihatdan), suv ta'sirida parchalanib ketadigan E modda kristallarini olish mumkin. C eritmasiga kumush nitrat ta'sir ettirilsa mayin dispersli qora F

cho'kmani olish mumkin. B ning kuldiruvchi gaz oqimida qizdirilishi G ning oq rangli kristallari hosil bo'lishi bilan boradi. G modda sovuq suvda sekin-asta erib H moddani hosil qiladi. H modda kumush nitrat eritmasi bilan oq rangli I moddani hosil qiladi. Bu cho'kma eritmadan ajratib olib qizdirilganda parchalanadi. H ni qizdirish natijasida D va K ni olish mumkin. K modda eritmasiga "molibden suyuqligi" ni qo'shish natijasida och-sariq rangli L modda cho'kadi.

1. Barcha moddalarni toping.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

3. F va I cho'kmalardan qaysi birining eruvchanligi yuqori. Javobingizni izohlang.

4. Nima sababdan B modda NaOH ning konsentrlangan eritmasi bilan ta'sirlashmasligini tushuntiring.

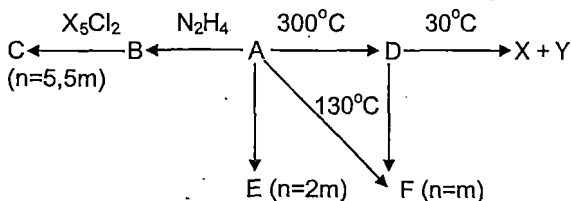
5. A ni B moddadan sintez qilish reaksiya tenglamasini yozing va sharoitlarni ko'rsating. A va B bilan bir xil sifat tarkibga ega yana qanday modda(lar) bor? Agar bor bo'lsa, u(lar)ning formulasini yozing va tuzilishini tushuntiring.

G moddaning suv bilan ta'siri sharoitga qarab turlicha yo'nalishda borishi mumkin.

6. G va suv ning o'zaro mumkin bo'lgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4-masala: Kovalent birikmalar

X va Y elementlar o'zaro bir qancha X_nY_m kabi umumiy formulaga ega birikmalar hosil qila oladi. Bu moddalar orasida A modda ($n=m$) eng barqarori hisoblanadi. A ni olish uchun X ga suyuq ammiak kumush yodid ishtirokida ta'sir ettiriladi. A moddadan foydalanib X va Y ning ko'plab boshqa birikmalarini sintezlash mumkin. Masalan, quyida shunday sxemalardan biri keltirilgan:



A ning molyar massasi D nikidan 2 marta katta. F modda elektr tokini o'tkazadi!

1. X, Y elementlar va sxemada keltirilgan barcha moddalarni aniqlang.

2. Sxemadagi barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Ma'lum bo'lishicha B ning 4 ta izomeri bo'lishi mumkin. Bulardan 3 tasini A dan olish mumkin, 4-sini esa G modddan sintez qilsa bo'ladi.

3. B ning izomerlari strukturalarini yozing.

4. G modddaning struktur formulasini yozing.

X ni suyuq ammiakda eritib A olish jarayonida qo'shimcha mahsulot sifatida A_7BH tarkibli (B ga o'xshash) J modda ham hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

5. J ning struktura formulasini keltiring. Uning olinish reaksiyasini yozing.

O'z navbatida J ga ACl_2 ta'sir ettirib K ($n=7,5m$) va A_2Cl_2 ta'sirida L ($n=8m$) larni olish mumkin.

6. K va L moddalar tuzilishini va tegishli reaksiyalarni keltiring.

X_5Cl_2 modda xona haroratidayoq parchalana boshlaydi (1). Bu moddagga H_aX_b ta'sir ettirilsa X_5Cl_2 dagi X atomlari soni yana ham ortadi (2)!

7. (1) va (2) reaksiya tenglamalarini a1,5b holat uchun yozing.

8. (1) va (2) reaksiyalarda hosil bo'ladigan X saqllovchi moddalar tuzilishini keltiring.

9. A olinishida AgI ning rolini tushuntiring.

5-masala: Qo'shnilar

A modda $7^\circ C$ li qaynash temperaturasi ega. A ning turib qolishi natijasida $135^\circ C$ da sublimatsiyalanadigan B moddagga aylanishi mumkin. B gazning qizdirilishi natijasida 3 xil agregat holatga ega 3 ta modda olinadi: qattiq C ($160^\circ C$ da suyuqlanadi), suyuq D ($67^\circ C$ da qaynaydi) va gazsimon E moddalar. Quyidagi jadvalda A – F moddalar tarkiblari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan:

	X		Y		Z	
	$\omega\%$	$\chi\%$	$\omega\%$	$\chi\%$	$\omega\%$	$\chi\%$
A, B	19,49	16,67	44,63	33,33	35,88	50,00
C	14,87	16,67	85,13	83,33	-	-
D	16,15	16,67	73,94	66,67	9,91	16,67
E	24,58	16,67	-	-	75,41	83,33
F	16,15	16,67	73,94	66,67	9,91	17,67

1. Yuqoridagi 3 elementdan 2 tasi qo'shnligi ma'lum bo'lsa, moddalarni aniqlang.

2. Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

D moddaning yarimyemirilish davri 35 yil bo'lib, 1-tartibli kimyoviy reaksiya doirasida 175°C da suyuqlanadigan F moddaga aylanadi.

3. F ni aniqlang. 25 g D ning parchalanib 3 g F hosil qilishi uchun qancha vaqt kerak bo'ladi?

4. A – F moddalar tuzilishini chizing.

Qandaydir temperaturada quyidagi muvozanat qaror topadi:



5. 227°C va 1 atm bosimli sharoit uchun (1) reaksiyaning unimini hisoblang.

6. C, D, E larning agregat holatlarini qanday tushuntirish mumkin?

7. Reaksiya natijasida 3 xil agregat holatdagi moddalar hosil bo'ladigan, eritmalarda bormaydigan reaksiyalarga 3 ta misol yozing.

6-masala: Noma'lum dori vositasi

Oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarida burishtiruvchi, ba'zi hollarda antiseptik sifatida ishlatiladigan X dori preparati tarkibi asosan A modda ($w_0(\text{O}) = 18,147$) formulasi orqali ifodalansa ham, dori tarkibida B ($w_0(\text{O}) = 22,3$); C ($w_0(\text{O}) = 26,23$); D ($w_0(\text{O}) = 18,147$) larni aniqlash mumkin. A oq, amorf modda hisoblanadi. A ni E moddaning suvli eritmasini qaynatish orqali olish mumkin (1). E ni quruq holda 200°C da qizdirish natijasida B olinadi (2). A modda suv bilan ho'llangan holda lakmusni qizil rangga bo'yaydi (3). A modda suvda erimaydi. Uning mineral kislotalardagi eritmasi Na_2S bilan qora cho'kma F ni beradi (4). KI bilan ham qora rangli G cho'kmani beradi (5). G cho'kma ustiga ortiqcha KI qo'shilganda u sariq rangli eritma hosil qilib erib ketadi (6). A ning qizdirilishi sariq rangli G moddaning qoldiq sifatida hosil bo'lishi bilan tugaydi (7). Qiziqarli jihati shundaki, A – F larning kislorod atmosferasida qizdirilishi natijasida qattiq qoldiq sifatida barcha hollarda G modda olinadi (8 – 14). Olingan G modda KCN bilan qizdirilsa qora rangli kukun holida X preparat tarkibiga kiruvchi elementni H oddiy modda olish mumkin (15).

1. H oddiy moddani toping.

2. Barcha moddalarni toping.

3. Masala shartida ko'rsatilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing (15 ta). B moddaning tarkibi sodda ifodalansa ham aslida uning strukturasi markaziy atomning koordinatsion sonidan kelib chiqqan holda tasvirlanadi va shu sababli bu modda uchun biroz boshqacha formulani keltirish to'g'riroq bo'ladi.

4. B ning tuzilishini to'g'ri tushuntiruvchi formulasini keltiring va uning strukturasi chizing.

Preparatning miqdoriy analizi kompleksometrik usulda bajari-ladi. Bunda preparat namunasi qizdirilgan nitrat kislotada eritiladi va 0,05 M li EDTA eritmasi bilan pirokatexin binafshasi indikatorligi-da titrlanadi. Indikator metall ioni bilan suvda yaxshi eruvchan ko'k kompleks hosil qiladi. Pirokatexin binafshasining suvli eritmasi esa sariq rangga ega. 0,172 g namunani titrlash uchun 12,55 ml 0,05 M li EDTA sarflandi. Preparat tarkibining doimiy emasligi uchun undagi ta'sir etuvchi modda miqdori G moddaga nisbatan hisoblanadi va rasmiy farmakopeya maqolasi talabi bo'yicha G ning quruq preparatdagi massa ulushi 79 – 82% oralig'ida bo'lishi kerak.

5. Titrlashning oxirgi nuqtasida titrlanuvchi eritma rangi qanday bo'ladi?

6. Miqdoriy analiz natijalari asosida preparat tarkibidagi G ning massa ulushini toping. Bu qiymat preparat uchun mos keladimi? Agar yo'q bo'lsa, bunga nima sabab?

7-masala: Kompleks birikmalar kimyosi

Kompleks birikmalar bugungi kunda anorganik kimyoning eng rivojlangan bo'limlaridan biriga aylangan. Turli xil xossalarga ega komplekslarning olinayotganligi bu ajoyib sinf vakillarining yangidan-yangi xususiyatlarini ochib bermoqda. Verner uchun kompleks birikmalar tuzilish nazariyasini yaratishda "qo'shimcha valentlik" tushunchasi asosiy turtki bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Vernerning fikriga binoan: "elementlarda asosiy valentlikdan tashqari qo'shimcha valentlik ham bo'ladi va elementlar o'zlarining qo'shimcha valentligini to'ldirishga intiladi".

1. 3 va 4 dentantli ligandlarga misollar keltiring.

Anorganik moddalar orasida uchrovchi izomerlarning aksariyati komplekslar hisoblanadi.

2. $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3$ va $[\text{Pt}(\text{Cl})(\text{Br})(\text{CN})(\text{NH}_3)]$ larning izomerlarini keltiring.

3. Chugayevning ligandlarning o'zaro ta'siri haqidagi qoidasidan foydalanib $[\text{Pt}(\text{Cl})_3\text{NH}_3]$ dan mashhur *cis*- va *trans*- tuzlarni sintez qiling.

Komplekslarning tuzilishini tushuntirishda AO usuli anchagina eskilik qiladi. Hattoki MO usuli ham bu ajoyib birikmalarning barcha xossalarni tushuntira olmaydi. Hozirda eng ko'p qo'llanilayotgan KMN esa biroz natijalarga erishgan.

4. $[\text{Fe}(\text{F})_6]^{3-}$ va $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ lardagi markaziy atom uchun KMN diagrammasini to'ldiring.

5. Yuqoridagi moddalar uchun markaziy atomning gibridlanish turini toping va tushuntiring.

6. PtO_2F_4 molekulasini uchun MO diagrammasini to'ldiring va molekula tuzilishini tushuntiring.

8-masala: OEDF

OEDF kompleksni berilliy kationiga nisbatan o'ta selektivlikni namoyon qiladi. Berilliy ionlari va OEDF 1:2 mol nisbatda bo'lgan eritmada muhitning pH qiymatiga bog'liq ravishda turli tarkib va tuzilishga ega bo'lgan kompleks hosil bo'ladi. OEDF kompleksni tarkibida C va P ning massa ulushlari tegishli 11,65% va 30,10%. OEDF massasining qolgan qismi kislorod va vodorodga to'g'ri keladi.

1. OEDF ning kimyoviy formulasini aniqlang.

Kompleksonning ^1H YMR spektrida 3 ta signal kuzatiladi. Signallardan biri singlet hisoblanib 2,3 m.u. sohaga to'g'ri keluvchi 3 ta protonga mos keladi.

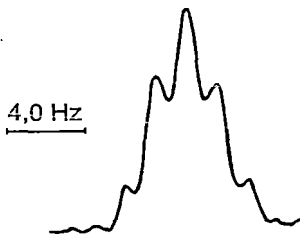
2. OEDF ning strukturasini tasvirlang.

Yuqorida aytilganidek berilliy bilan OEDF ning komplekslari tarkibi pH ga bog'liq. Endi shu komplekslardan ba'zilar bilan tani-shamiz. pH = 10 da OEDF berilliy kationi bilan zaryadli A kompleksni hosil qiladi. Kompleks tarkibida Be, C, P va O larning massa ulushlari mos ravishda 2,18%; 11,62%; 30,02%; 54,24% ga teng.

3. Hosil bo'lgan kompleksning tarkibi va zaryadini toping.

^{31}P va ^9Be ning yadro spinlari $\frac{1}{2}$ ga teng. ^{31}P – ^9Be spin-spin ta'sir konstantasi 2,5 Hz.

A kompleksning ^9Be YMR spektri quyida berilgan:



4. Spektrdagi signal nega aynan shunday shaklda ekanligini tushuntiring.

5. Kompleks strukturasini chizing va undagi berilliyning gibridlanish turini ko'rsating.

Agar berilliy kationi va kompleksning mol nisbati 1-punkt-dagidek bo'lsa-yu, muhit pH qiymati 0,95 bo'lsa, B kompleks olinadi. Uning ^9Be YMR spektrida triplet kuzatiladi. Triplet uchun ^{31}P – ^9Be spin-spin ta'sir konstantasi 3,0 Hz bo'lib, ^{31}P YMR spektrida 2 ta bir xil intensivlikka ega signal kuzatiladi.

6. Spektrdagi o'zgarishning pH qiymati o'zgarishiga bog'liqligini qanday tushuntirasiz?

B kompleks neytral bo'lib, undagi Be ning massa ulushi A dagiga qaraganda deyarli 2 marta katta.

7. B strukturasini tasvirlang va undagi Be ning gibridlanishini ko'rsating.

9-masala: "Kimyo qoni"

Qo'rg'oshinli akkumulyatorlar ishlab chiqaruvchi zavodga temir-yo'l sisternasi qabul qilindi. Sisternada $40,0\text{ m}^3$ hajmda $\rho = 1,834\text{ kg/m}^3$ bo'lgan rangsiz, moysimon, hidsiz suyuqlik bor edi. Bu o'yuvchi suyuqlik nafaqat rux va marganes kabi aktiv metallarni erita oladi, balki kumushni ham bimalol eritadi. Hattoki, oltingugurt va fosforni ham eritadi va turli anorganik tuzlar (NaCl , KBr , KI) bilan ta'sirlashadi. Organik kelib chiqishga ega buyumlardan esa qora parcha qoladi, ammo qizdirilsa shu ham qolmaydi!

Bu suyuqlikni yana "kimyoning qoni" deb nomlashadi. Sanoatda talab juda katta bo'lgan moddaning 2008-yildagi ishlab chiqarilgan miqdori 200 000 000 tonnalik marradan oshib o'tdi.

1. Suyuqlikni aniqlang. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Suyuqlikning organik-buyumlarga ta'sirini izoh-

lang. Kimyo sanoatining qaysi sohasi bu suyuqlikning asosiy iste'molchisi hisoblanadi?

Sisternadagi suyuqlikning massa jihatdan 95% qismi A mod-dadan iborat. Zavodda ishlab chiqariladigan akkumulyatorlarni to'ldirish uchun A ning 1,5 l hajmdagi 35% li ($\rho = 1,260 \text{ kg/m}^3$) eritmasi ishlatiladi.

2. Sisternadagi mahsulot hisobiga necha dona akkumulyatorni to'ldirish mumkin. Akkumulyatorlarni to'ldirishda ishlatiladigan eritmani olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan suyuqlik va suvning miqdorlarini hisoblang. Ushbu eritmani qanday tayyorlashni maslahat berasiz va bunda qanaqa suv (dengiz suvi, vodoprovod, toza ichimlik suvi yoki boshqa-bir suv) ishlatishni tavsiya etasiz? Nima uchun?

Mana siz bilan 35% li eritmani ham tayyorlab oldik, endi bu eritmaning tabiatini o'rganish kerak. A moddaning dissoslanish konstantasi $1,210^{-2}$.

3. A modda eritmasida mavjud bo'la-oladigan muvozanat tenglamalarini yozing va barcha zarrachalar konsentratsiyasini toping.

Elektrik akkumulyatorlar – ko'p marta ishlatiladigan tokning kimyoviy manbaalari hisoblanadi. Ishlash prinsipi jihatdan ular galvanik elementlardan farq qilmaydi, ammo elektrod va umumiy reaksiyalar qaytar hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, tokni teskari yo'nalishda o'tkazish orqali akkumulyatorni qayta quvvatlantirish mumkin.

4. Suvning krioskopik konstantasi $1,86 \text{ K}^{-1}$ ekanligini bilgan holda tashqi muhit harorati qancha bo'lganda akkumulyator muzlashini hisoblang.

Qo'rg'oshinli akkumulyatorlarni tayyorlash quyidagicha: dastavval Pb_3O_4 va PbO ni A eritmasi bilan aralashtirib pasta tayyorlanadi. Keyin shu pastani Pb ning Sb bilan ($\omega_{\%}(\text{Sb}) = 2-12\%$) qotishmasidan iborat tok qaytaruvchi setkalarga suriladi va A eritmasiga tushiriladi. Setkalar quvvatlovchi qurilmaning turli qutblariga ulanadi va eritmadan doimiy tok o'tkazib elektrodlar hosil qilinadi. Bunda pasta komponenti bir elektrodga qo'rg'oshingacha qaytariladi, ikkinchi elektrodga esa qo'rg'oshin dioksidgacha oksidlanadi. Zaryadlanish tugashi bilan qurilmani ekspluatatsiya qilish mumkin bo'ladi.

5. Qo'rg'oshin oksidlarining A eritmasi bilan reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing. Akkumulyatorning quvvatlanish va elektrsizlanish elektrod yarim reaksiyalarini va umumiy reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

6. Qo'rg'oshinning A bilan hosil qilgan tuzi – X ning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi $2,18710^{-8}$;

$E^0(\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Pb}^0) = -0,126 \text{ V}$; $E^0(\text{PbO}_2/\text{Pb}^{2+}) = 1,455 \text{ V}$; $\text{pK}_a = 2,00$ larni bilgan holda $E^0(\text{X} / \text{Pb}^0)$ va $E^0(\text{PbO}_2 / \text{X})$ ni aniqlang.

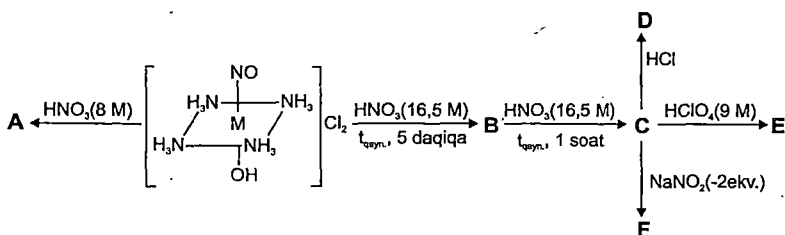
7. 25°C da elektrsizlanish jarayoni uchun E.Y.K qiymati va muvozanat konstantasini hisoblang.

8. 1,5 l elektrolit saqllovchi akkumulyatorlarda eritma zichligi $1,140 \text{ kg/m}^3$ gacha tushdi. Bu 20% li A eritmasi zichligiga mos keladi. Elektrolit hajmi o'zgarmagan deb hisoblagan holda sarflangan akkumulyatoridagi A ning massasini toping.

10-masala: "Fukusima-1" AES

2011-yilda Yaponiyaning "Fukusima-1" AES ida katta falokat sodir bo'ldi. Butun dunyo e'tibori ancha vaqt davomida ushbu fojiga qaratildi. Shunga qaramay, hozirgi kunda agar AES lar ekspluatatsiyasi qoidalariga qat'iy rioya qilingan taqdirda ishlar olib borilsa, atom energiyasi eng arzon va ekologik toza energiya manbaasi bo'lib qolmoqda.

Ishlatilgan yadro yonilg'isi (IYY) platina guruhi metallarini olish uchun manbaa bo'lib xizmat qiladi, chunki yadro reaktorlarida IYY bilan ishlash jarayonida 3 ta metall yetarli darajada yig'iladi. Bu metallarning hosil bo'lishi ^{235}U ning issiq neytronlar ta'sirida spontan bo'linishi va sirkoniy, molibden, texnetsiy yadrolari qoldiqlarining keyingi o'zgarishlari natijasida hosil bo'ladi. IYY ning nitrat kislotali texnologik eritmasida bu metallardan biri – $(\text{MNO})^{3+}$ kabi tuzilishdagi nitrozokomplekslar holida mavjud bo'ladi. Bunda oktaedrik qurshov hosil bo'lguncha M nitrat, nitrit, gidroksid, shuningdek, suv molekullari bilan qurshaladi. Quyidagi sxemada trans-[$\text{MNO}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{OH}]\text{Cl}_2$ dan M metallning yangi nitrozokomplekslar sintezi keltirilgan. B, C, D lar suvda yaxshi eriydi. Barcha olingan moddalar IQ-spektrlarida nitrozo- va aminoguruhlariga mos keluvchi chiziqlar bor. Bundan tashqari, A va C moddada monodentant koordinirlangan nitrat guruhga mos zona bor. F moddaning kompleks zarra-chasi ikkinchi tartibli simmetriya o'qiga ega. Jadvalda M, H; O va N larning moddalar tarkibidagi nazariy miqdorlari keltirilgan.



Modda	$\omega(\text{M})\%$	$\omega(\text{H})\%$	$\omega(\text{O})\%$	$\omega(\text{N})\%$
A	25,07	3,50	43,65	27,79
B	26,24	3,14	41,53	29,09
C	28,78	1,72	45,56	23,93
D	37,23	2,23	5,89	15,48
E	19,53	2,34	49,46	8,12
F	31,42	2,35	42,28	23,95

1. IYY da to'planadigan platina guruhi metallarini toping.

2. A – F moddalarning formulalarini aniqlang.

3. Sxemada ko'rsatilgan barcha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4. D modda qirrali tuzilishga ega. Shu ma'lumot orqali C ning tuzilishini taxmin qilish mumkinmi?

Javobingizni izohlang.

5. A – F moddalarning strukturasini ifodalang.

6. "Trans ta'sir" effektini tushuntiring. Bu effekt qaysi kontrol hisobidan boradi? Termodinamik yoki kinetik kontrol mahsuli?

7. B dan C ning sintezi orqali nitrat ion va ammiakning trans ta'sir kuchini baholang.

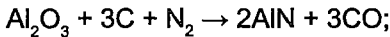
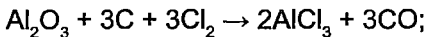
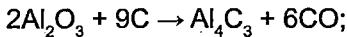
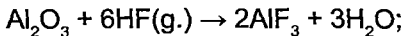
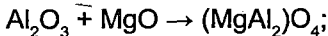
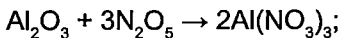
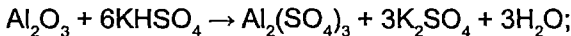
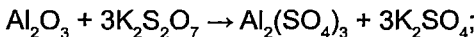
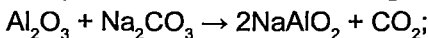
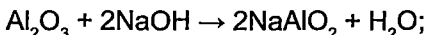
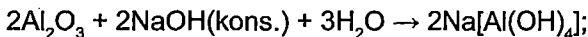
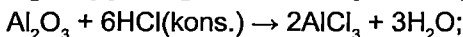
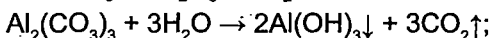
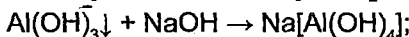
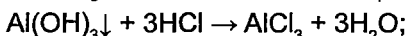
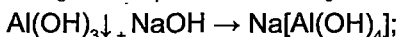
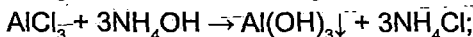
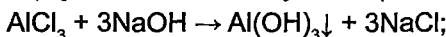
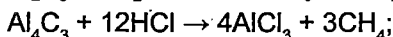
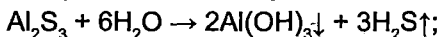
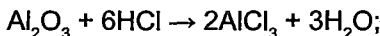
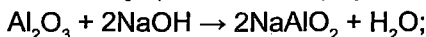
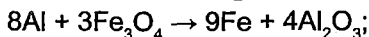
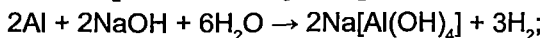
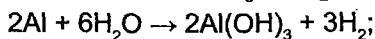
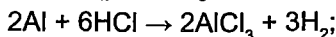
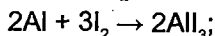
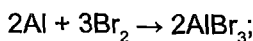
8. C modda sintezida mahsulotning M metallga nisbatan unumi ~60% ni tashkil etadi. Sutrang eritmada M ning qolgan qismi mavjud bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan komplekslarga 3 ta misol keltiring.

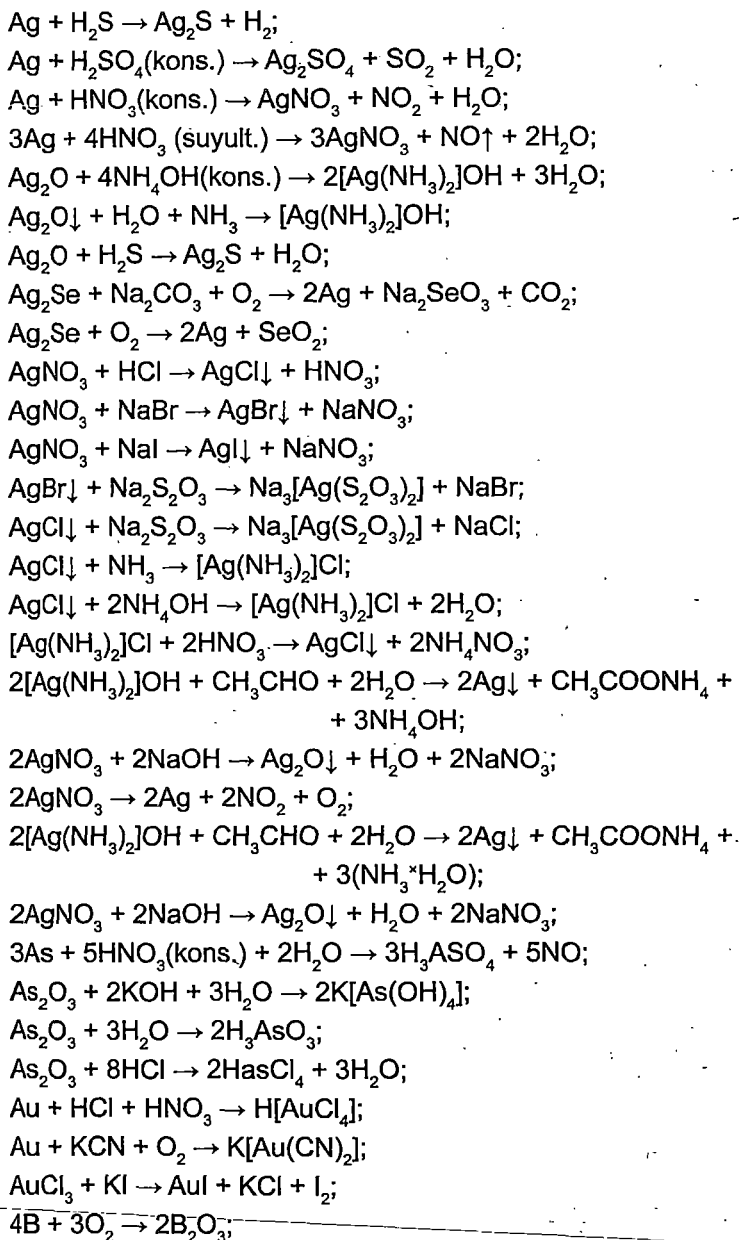
C modda sovuq suvda yomon eriydi. Ammo uning suvli suspenziyasini qizdirilsa oson erib ketadi. Shunday eritmaning ^{14}N YMR spektri 4 ta signal beradi. Signallarning kimyoviy siljishlari quyidagicha: 0,7 m.u.; 12,0 m.u.; 27,1 m.u.; 409,2 m.u. Ularning integral intensivligi nisbati esa 2,3 : 0,7 : 1 : 2 kabi.

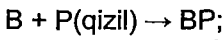
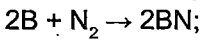
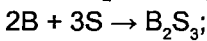
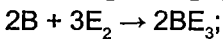
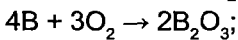
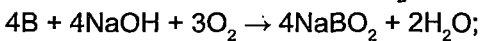
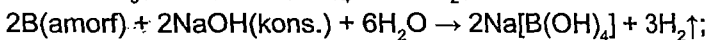
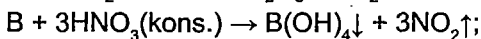
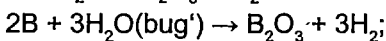
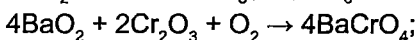
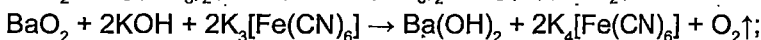
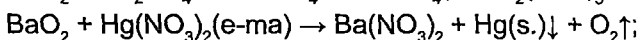
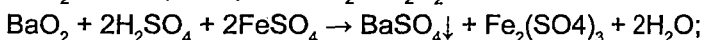
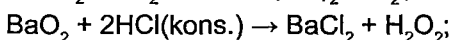
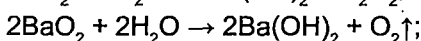
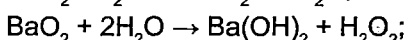
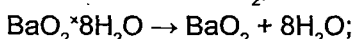
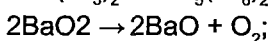
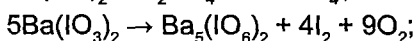
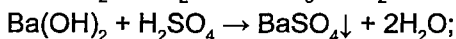
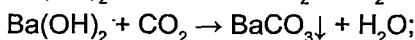
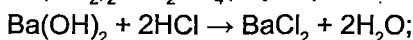
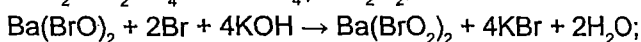
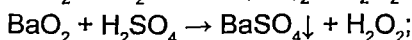
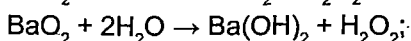
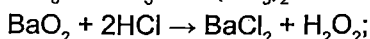
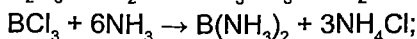
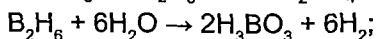
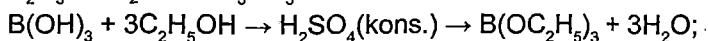
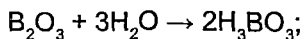
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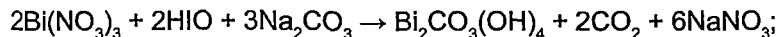
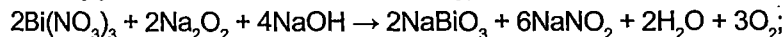
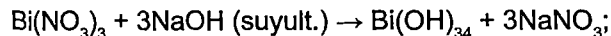
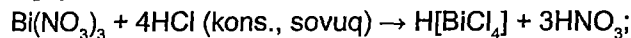
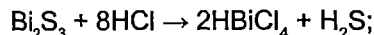
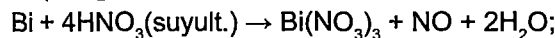
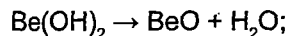
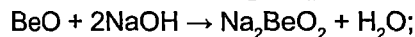
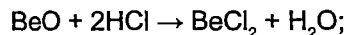
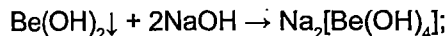
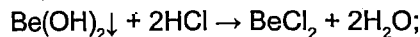
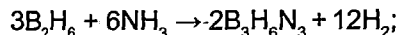
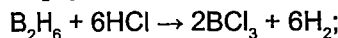
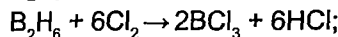
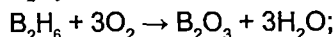
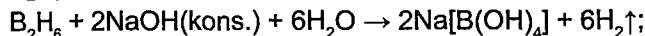
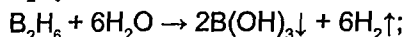
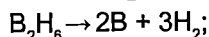
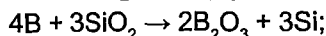
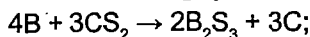
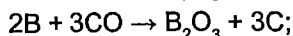
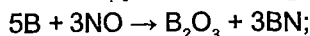
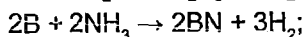
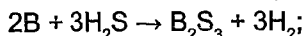
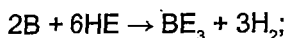
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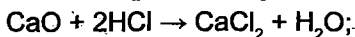
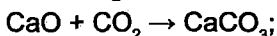
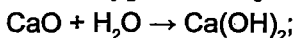
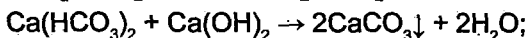
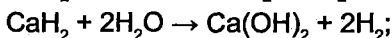
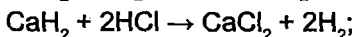
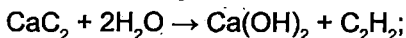
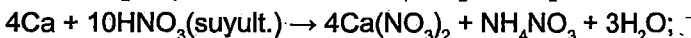
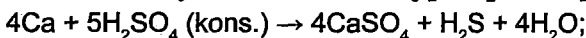
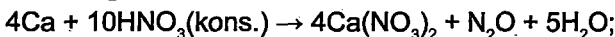
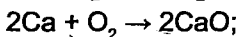
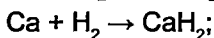
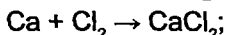
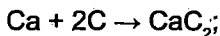
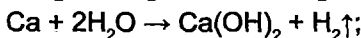
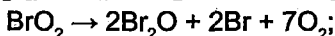
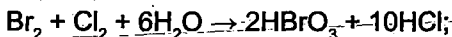
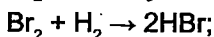
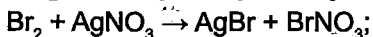
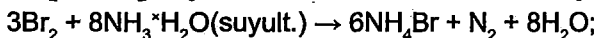
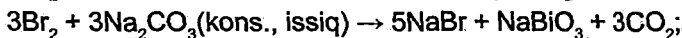
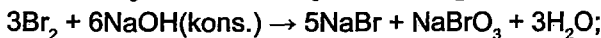
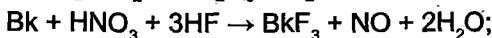
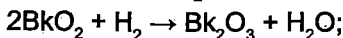
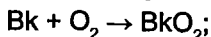
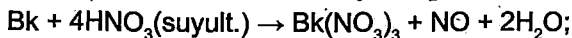
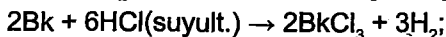
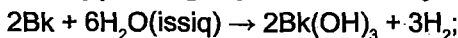
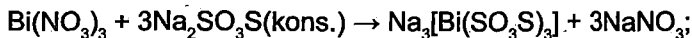
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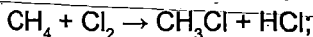
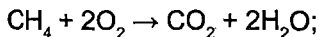
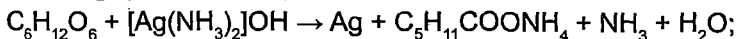
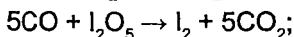
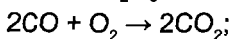
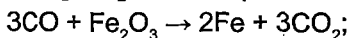
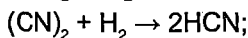
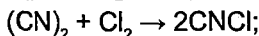
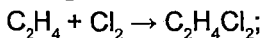
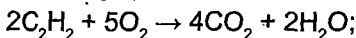
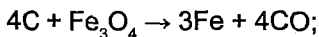
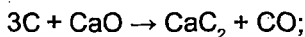
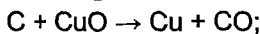
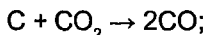
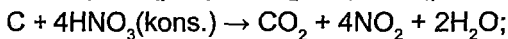
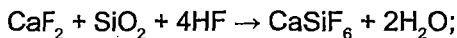
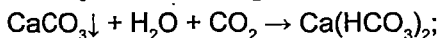
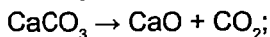
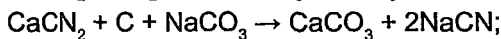
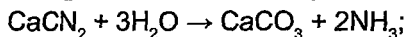
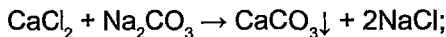
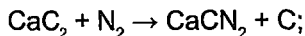
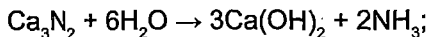
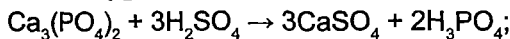
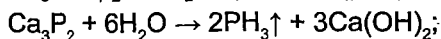
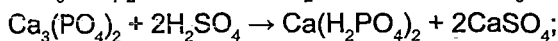
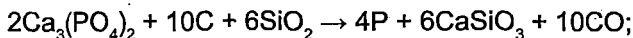
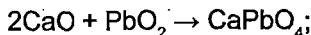


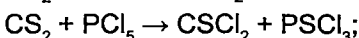
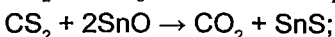
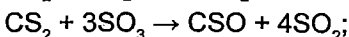
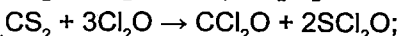
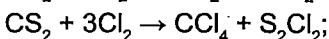
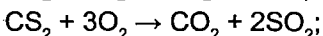
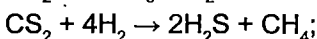
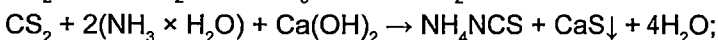
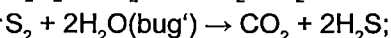
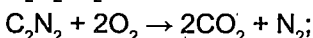
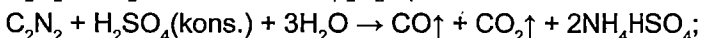
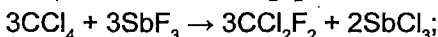
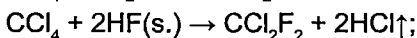
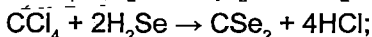
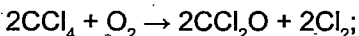
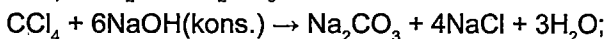
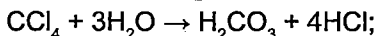
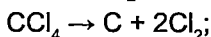
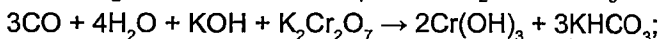
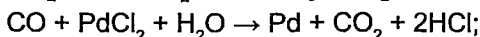
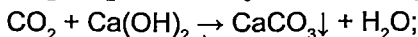
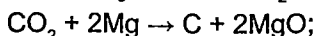
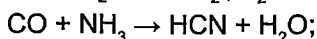
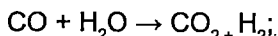
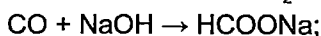
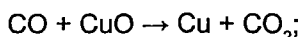


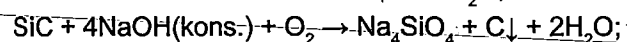
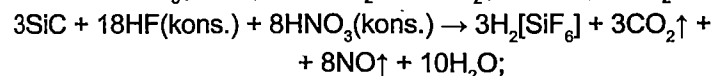
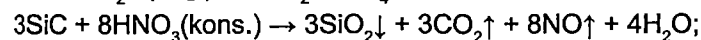
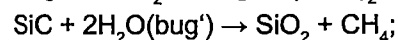
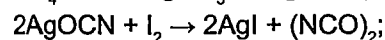
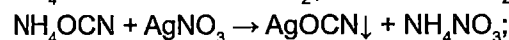
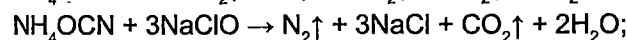
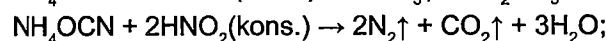
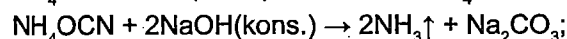
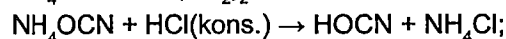
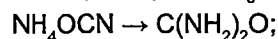
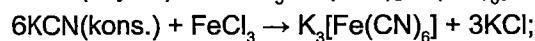
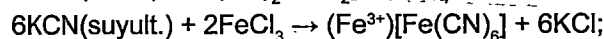
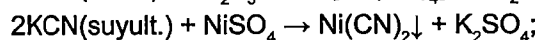
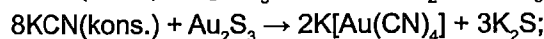
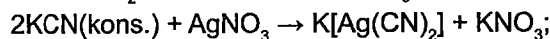
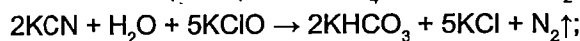
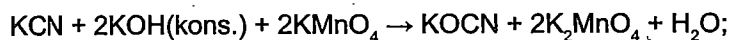
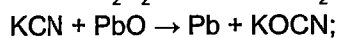
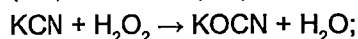
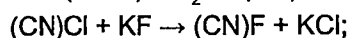
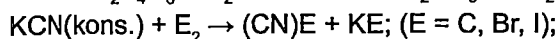
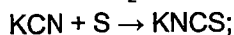
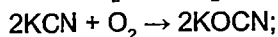
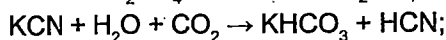
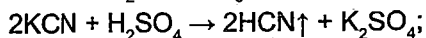
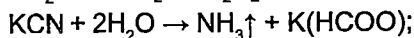
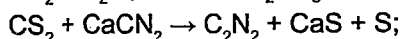


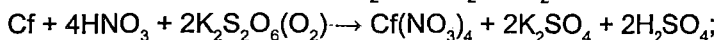
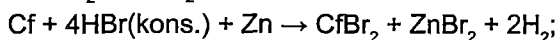
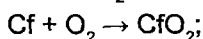
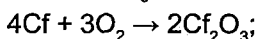
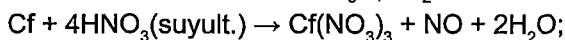
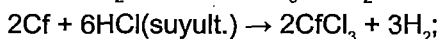
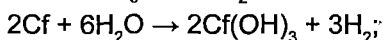
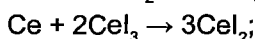
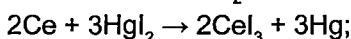
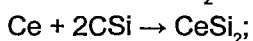
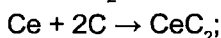
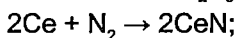
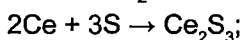
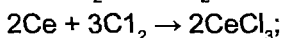
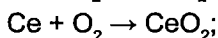
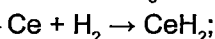
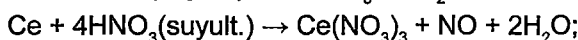
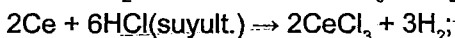
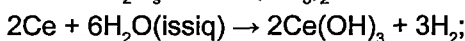
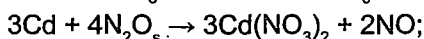
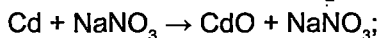
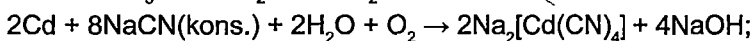
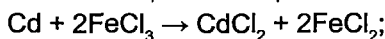
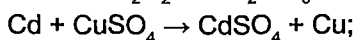
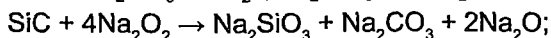
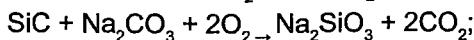
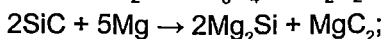
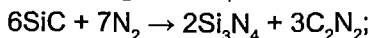
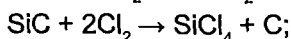
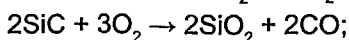


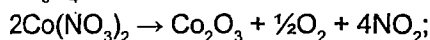
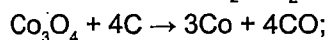
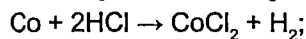
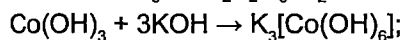
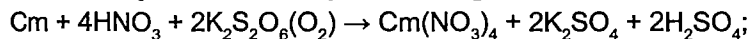
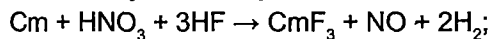
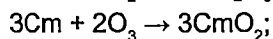
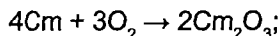
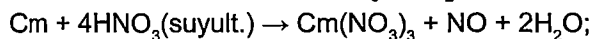
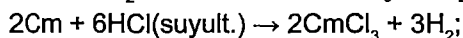
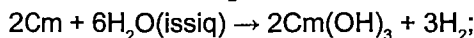
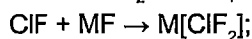
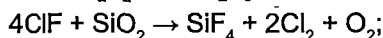
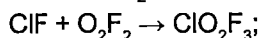
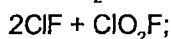
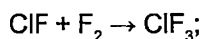
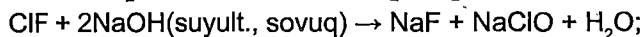
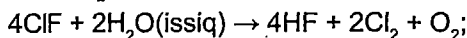
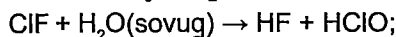
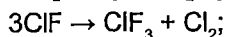
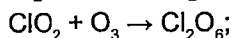
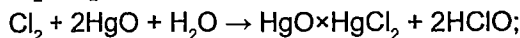
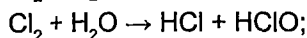
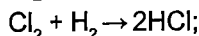
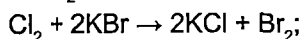
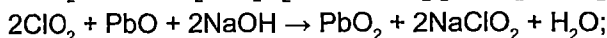
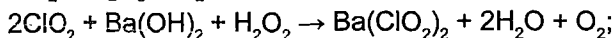
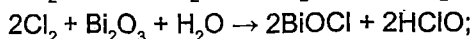


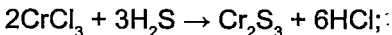
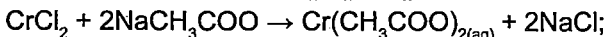
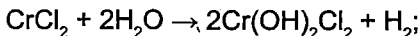
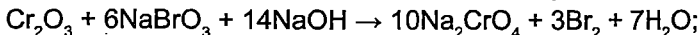
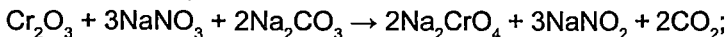
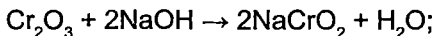
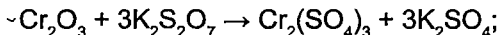
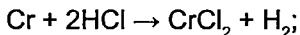
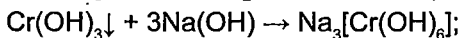
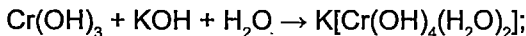
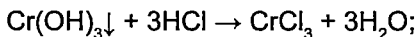
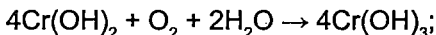
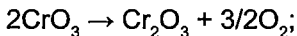
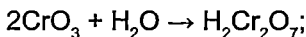
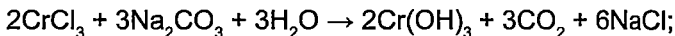
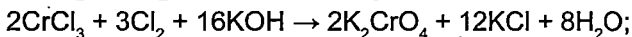
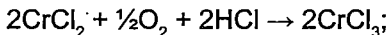
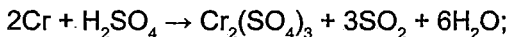
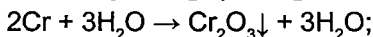
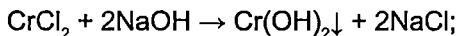
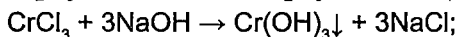
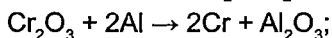
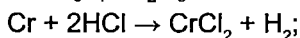
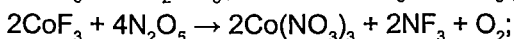
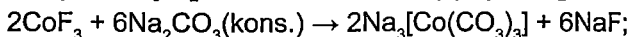
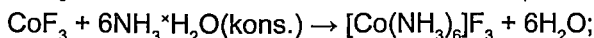
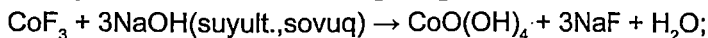
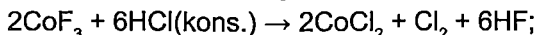
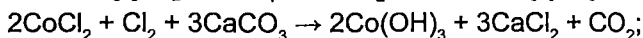
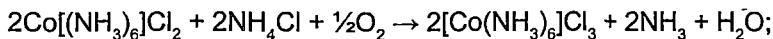


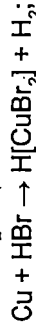
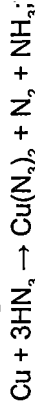
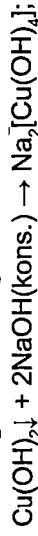
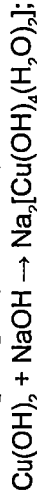
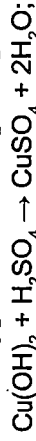
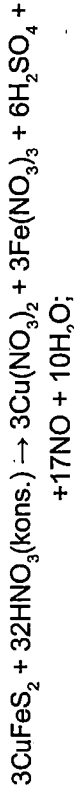
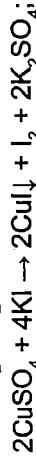
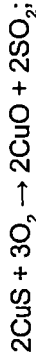
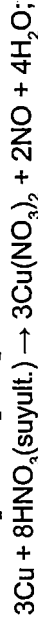
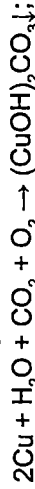
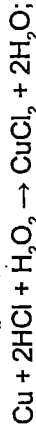
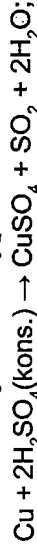
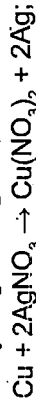
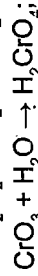


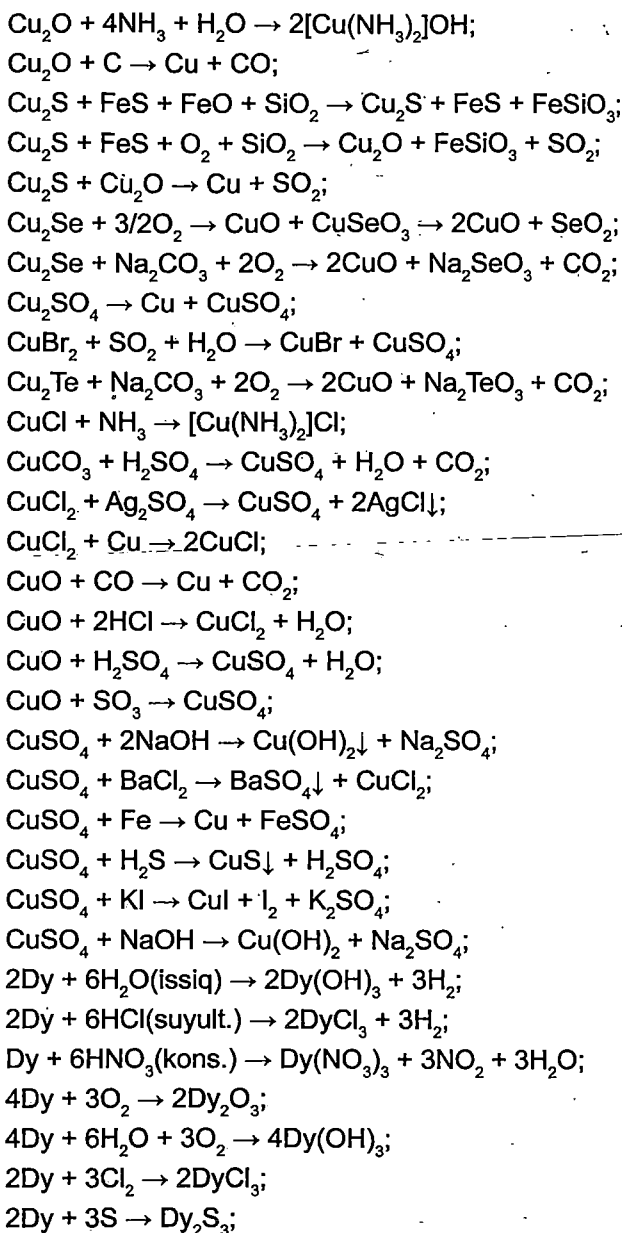


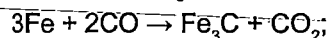
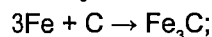
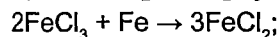
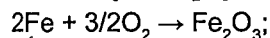
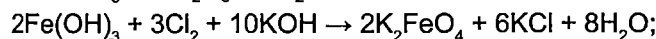
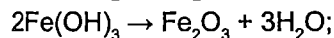
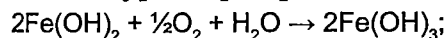
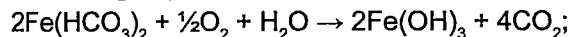
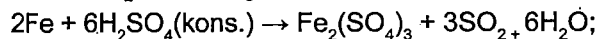
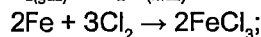
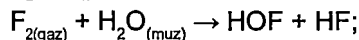
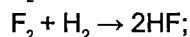
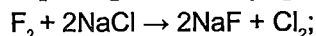
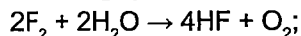
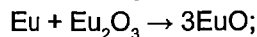
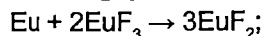
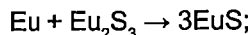
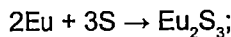
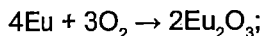
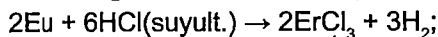
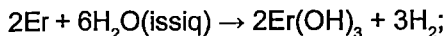
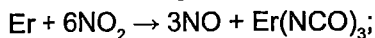
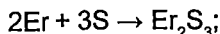
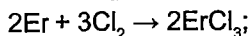
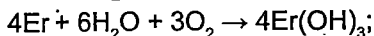
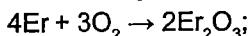
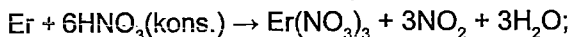
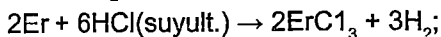
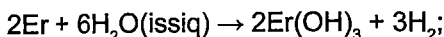


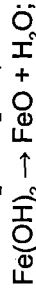
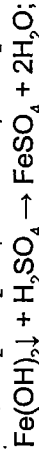
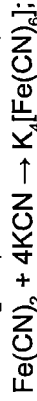
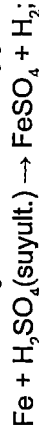
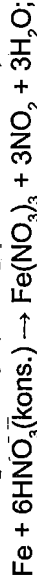
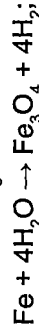
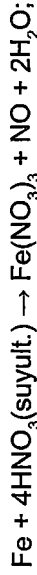
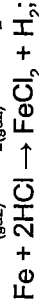
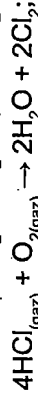
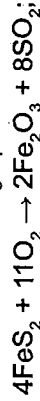
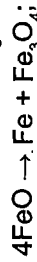
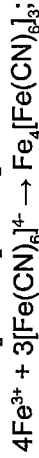
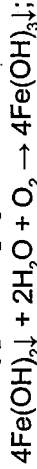
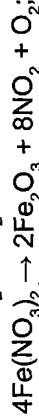
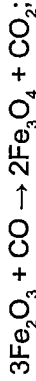
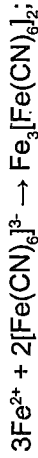


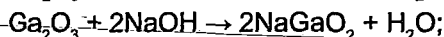
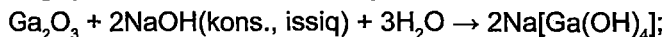
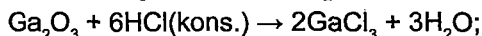
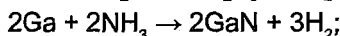
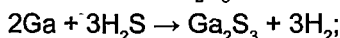
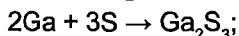
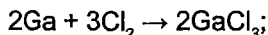
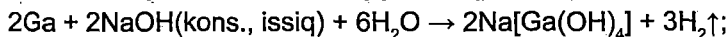
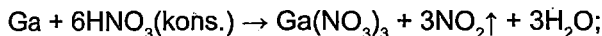
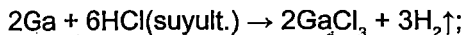
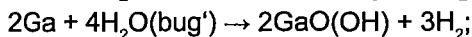
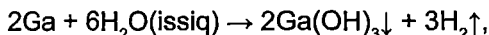
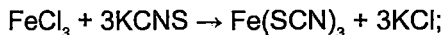
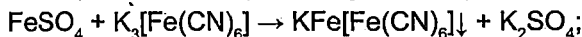
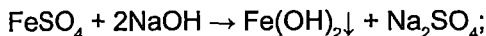
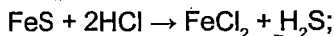
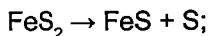
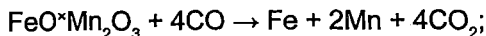
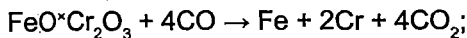
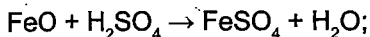
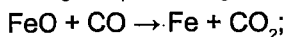
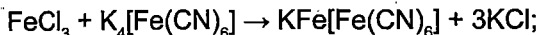
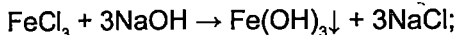
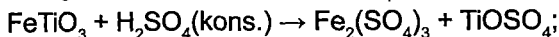
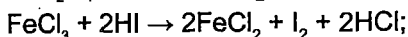
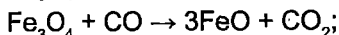
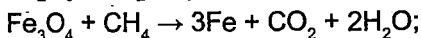
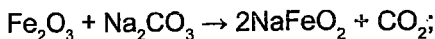


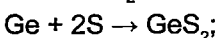
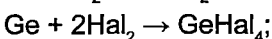
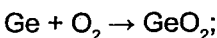
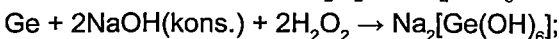
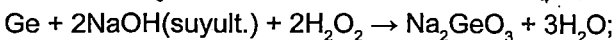
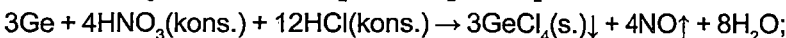
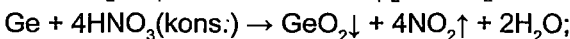
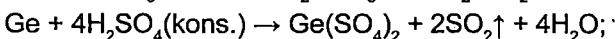
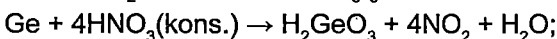
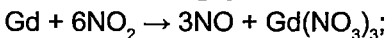
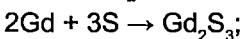
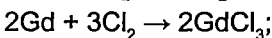
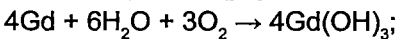
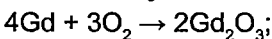
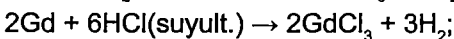
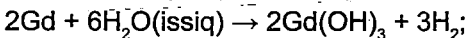
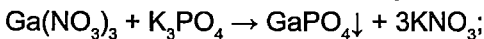
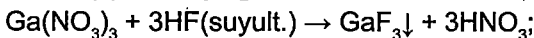
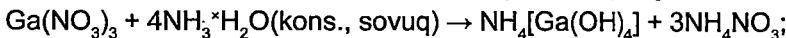
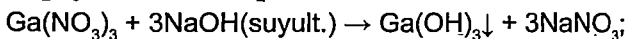
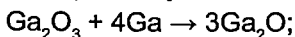
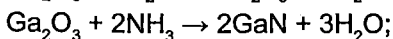
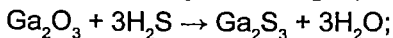
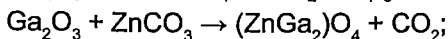
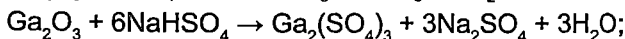
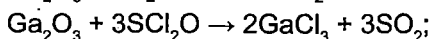
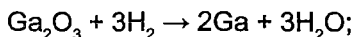


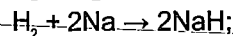
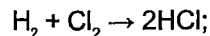
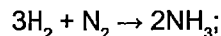
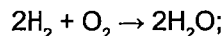
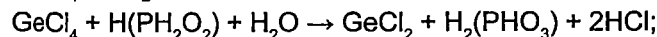
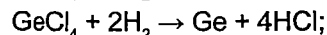
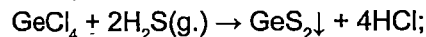
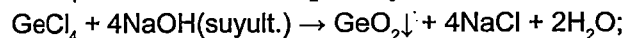
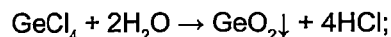
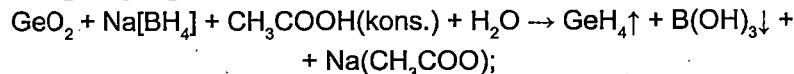
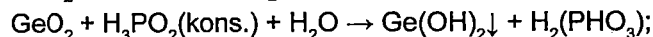
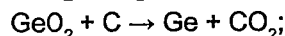
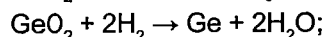
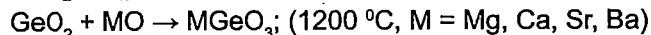
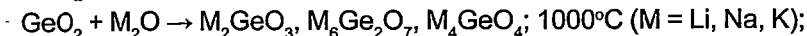
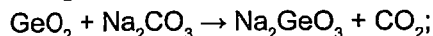
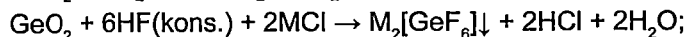
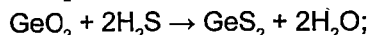
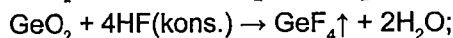
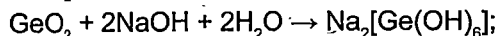
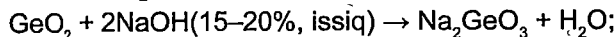
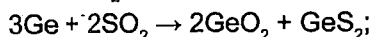
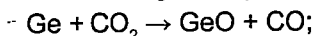
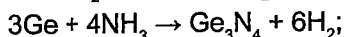
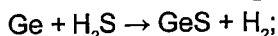
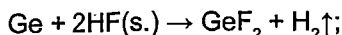
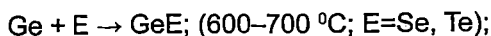
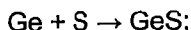


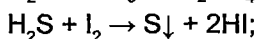
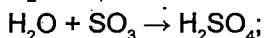
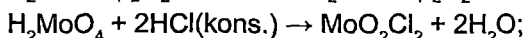
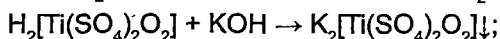
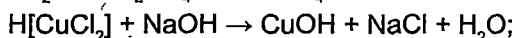
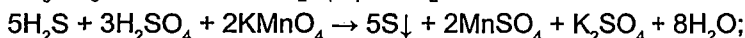
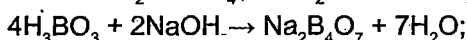
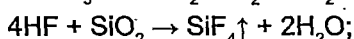
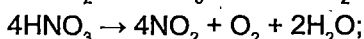
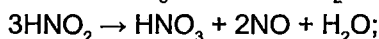
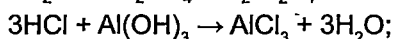
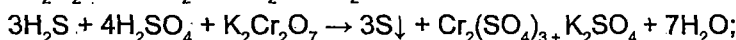
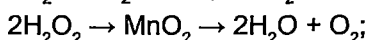
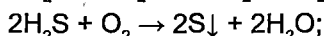
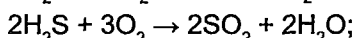
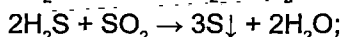
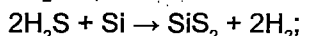
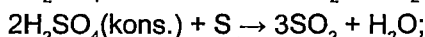
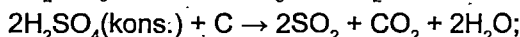
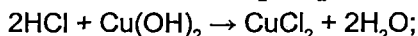
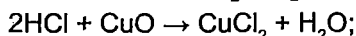
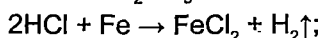
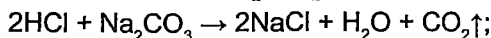
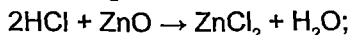
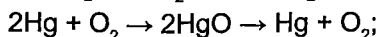
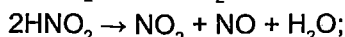
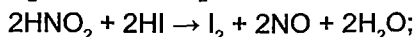
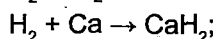
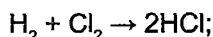


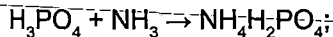
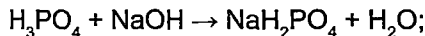
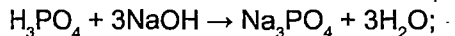
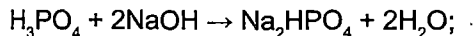
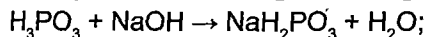
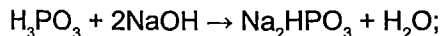
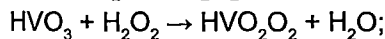
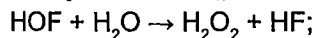
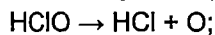
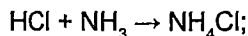
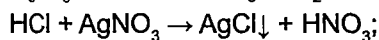
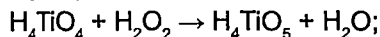
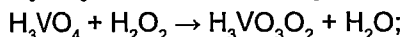
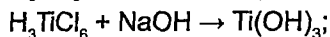
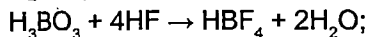
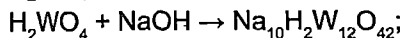
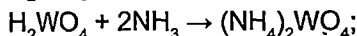
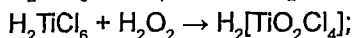
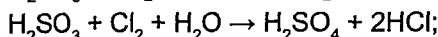
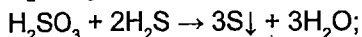
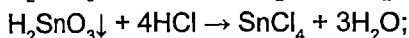
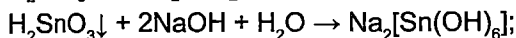
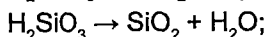
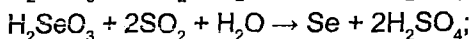
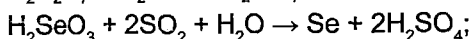
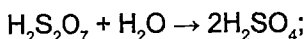


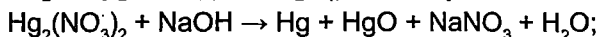
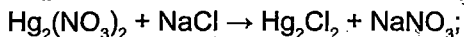
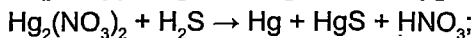
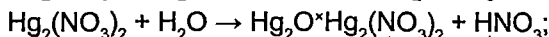
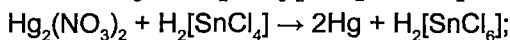
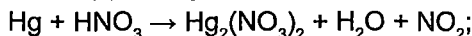
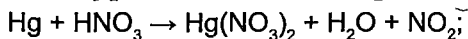
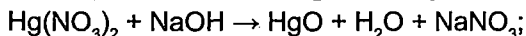
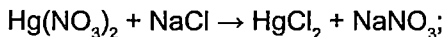
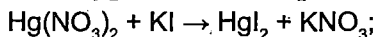
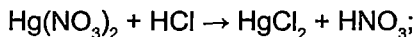
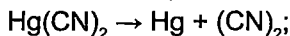
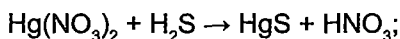
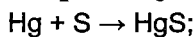
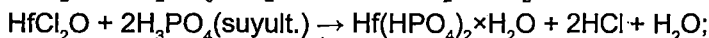
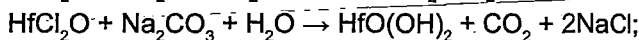
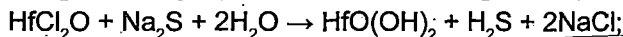
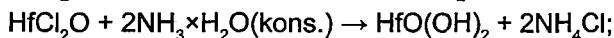
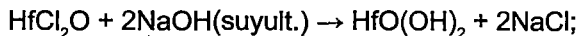
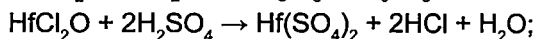
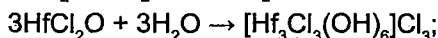
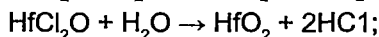
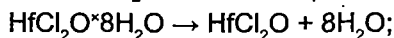
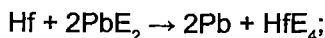
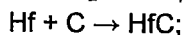
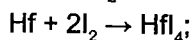
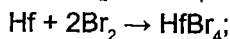
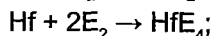
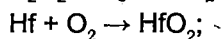
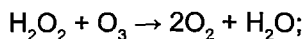


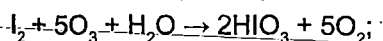
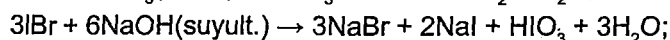
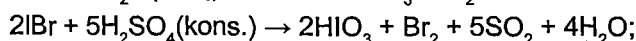
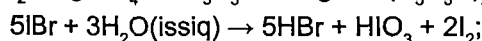
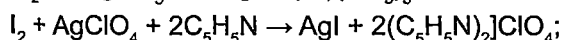
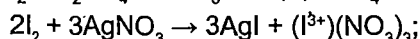
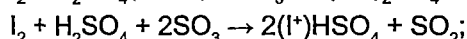
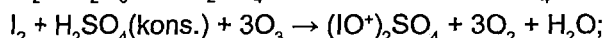
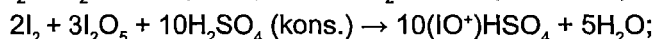
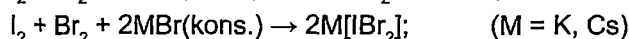
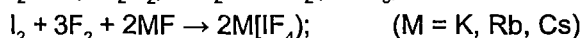
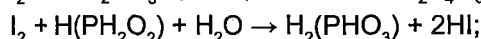
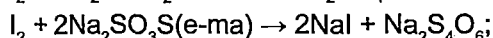
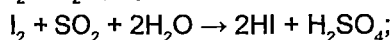
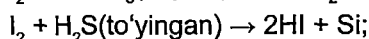
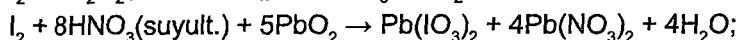
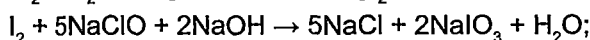
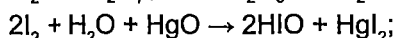
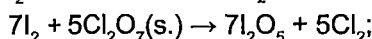
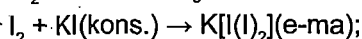
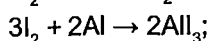
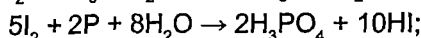
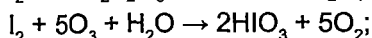
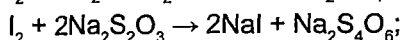
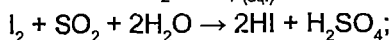
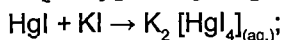
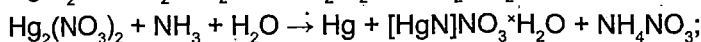
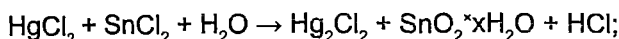


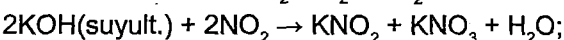
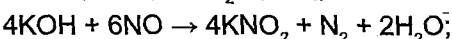
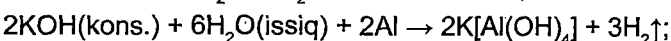
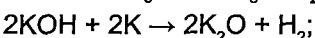
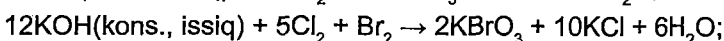
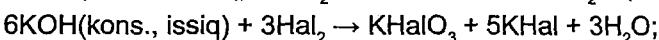
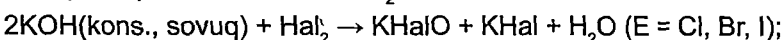
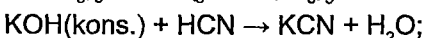
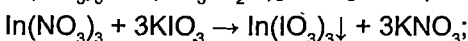
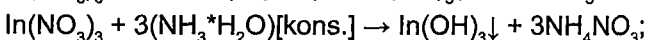
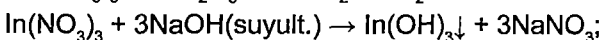
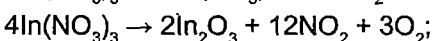
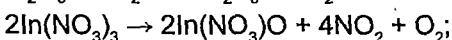
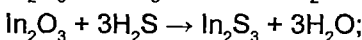
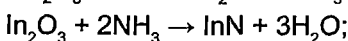
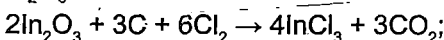
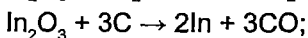
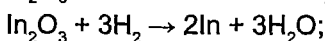
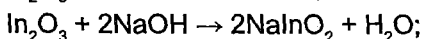
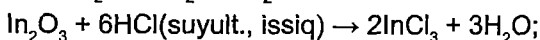
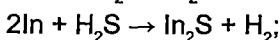
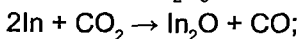
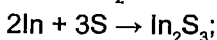
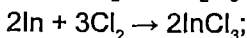
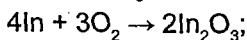
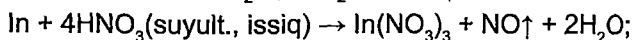
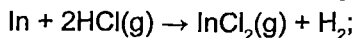
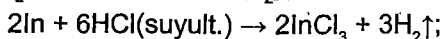
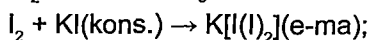
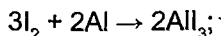


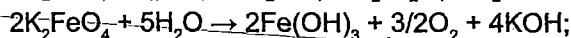
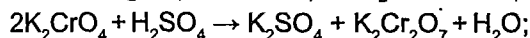
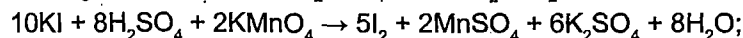
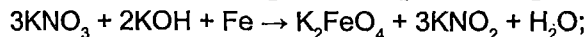
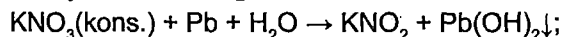
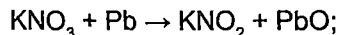
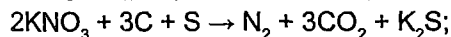
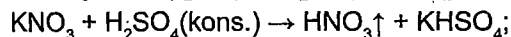
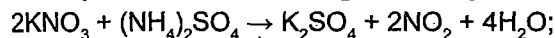
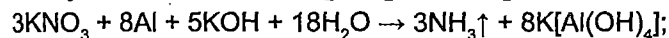
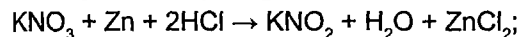
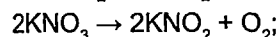
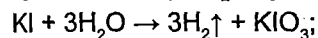
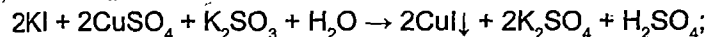
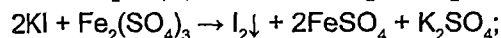
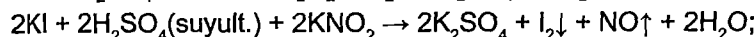
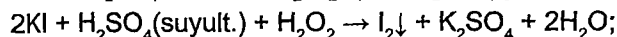
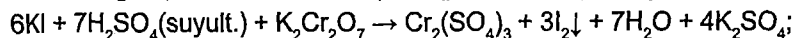
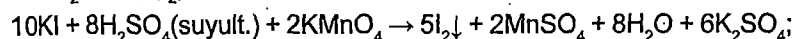
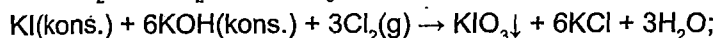
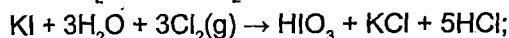
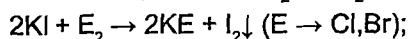
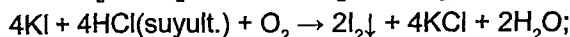
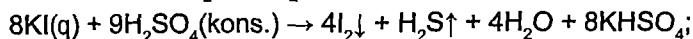
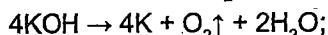
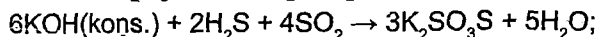
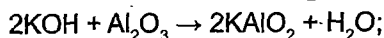
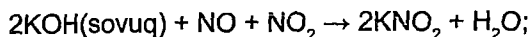


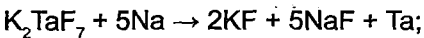
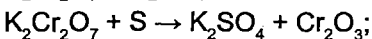
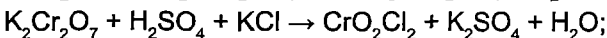
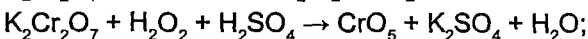
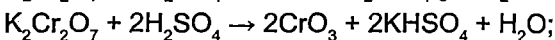
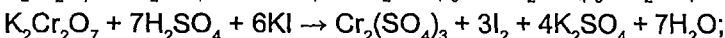
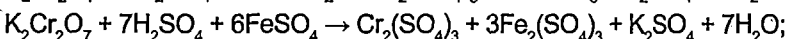
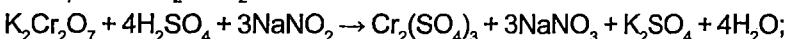
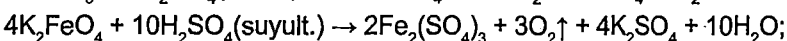
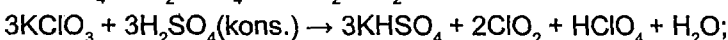
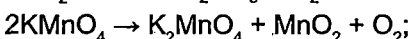
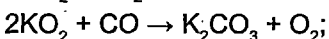
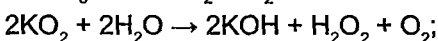
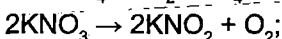
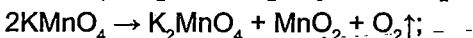
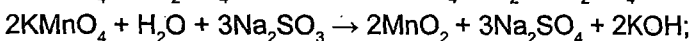
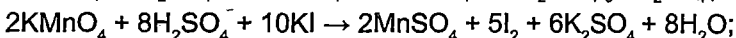
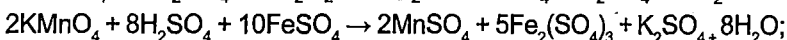
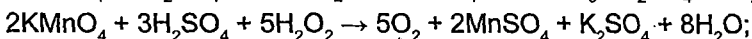
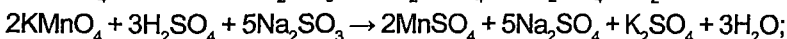
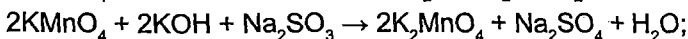
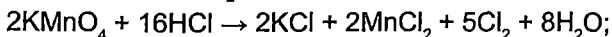
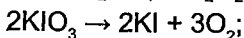
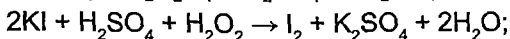
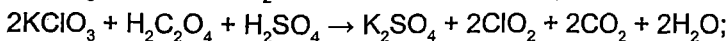
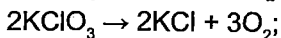
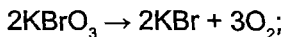


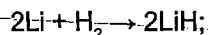
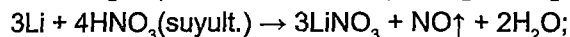
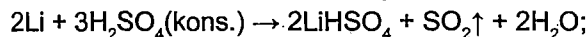
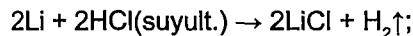
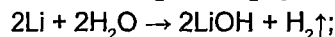
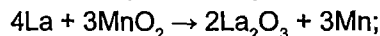
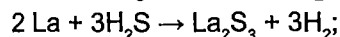
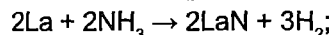
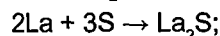
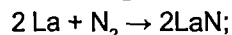
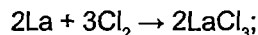
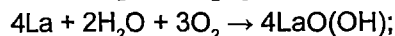
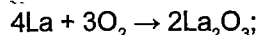
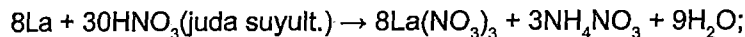
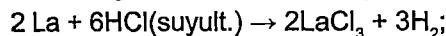
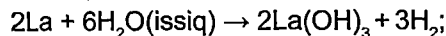
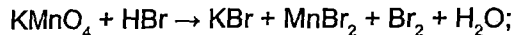
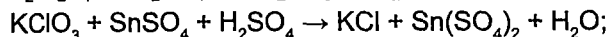
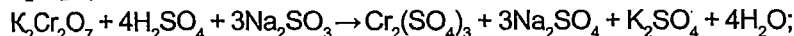
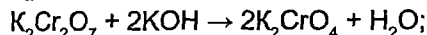
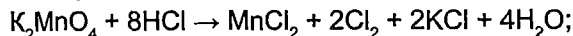
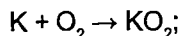
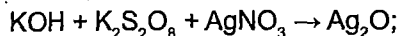
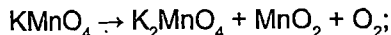
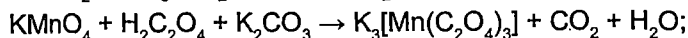
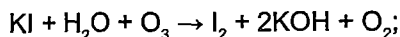
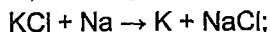
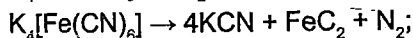
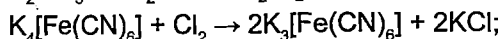
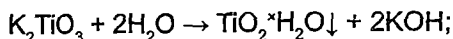


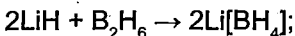
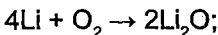
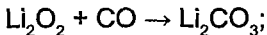
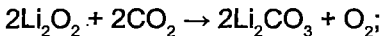
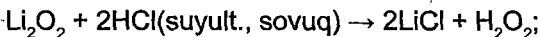
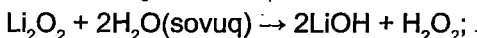
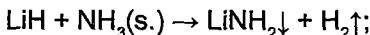
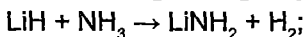
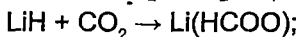
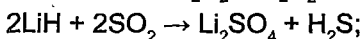
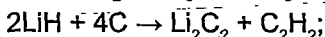
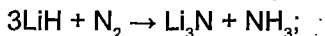
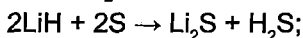
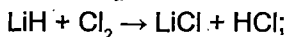
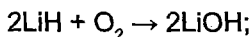
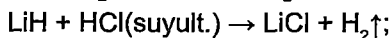
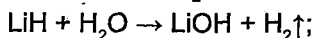
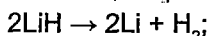
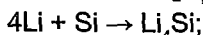
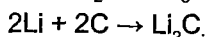
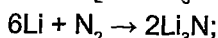
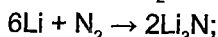
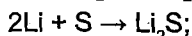
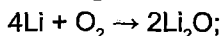
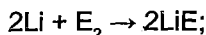


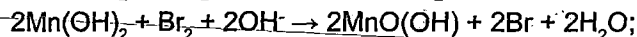
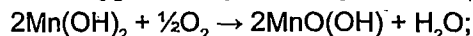
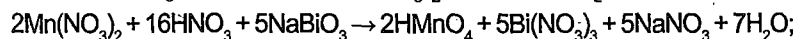
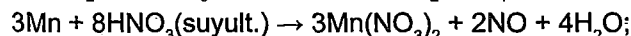
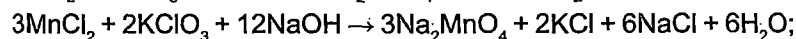
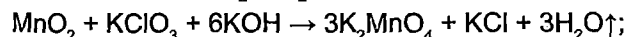
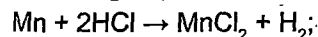
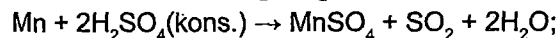
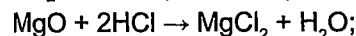
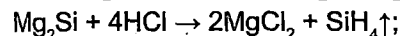
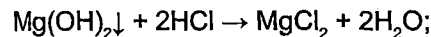
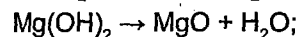
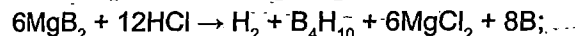
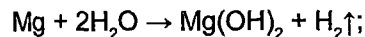
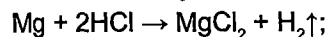
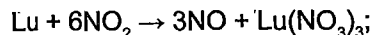
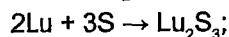
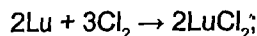
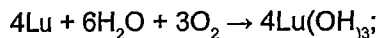
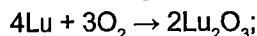
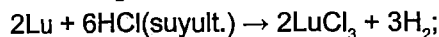
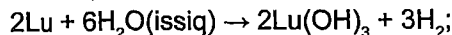
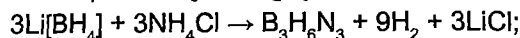
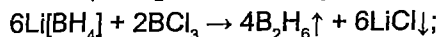
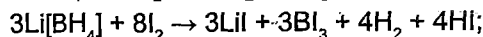
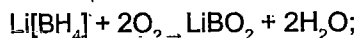
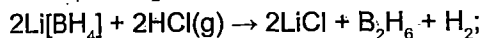
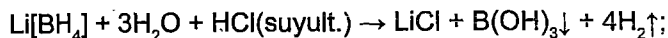


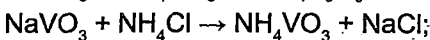
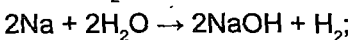
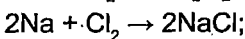
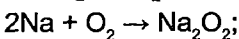
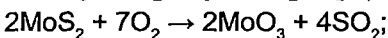
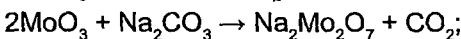
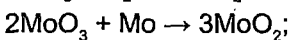
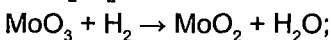
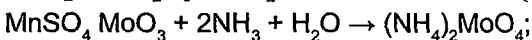
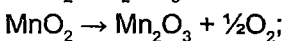
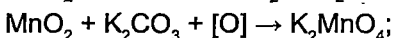
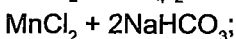
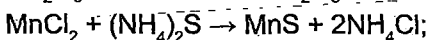
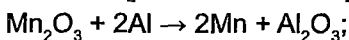
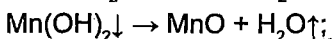
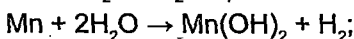
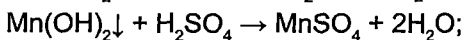
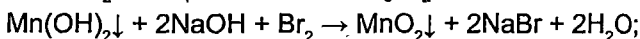
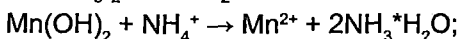
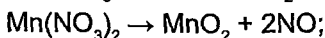
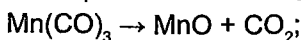
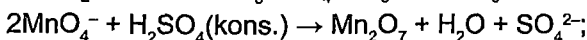
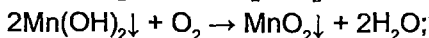
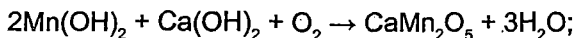


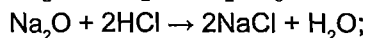
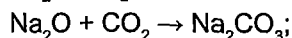
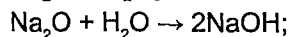
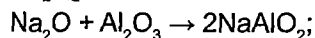
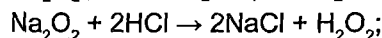
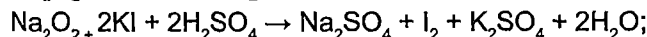
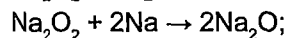
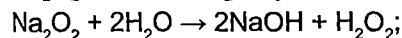
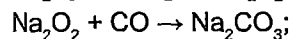
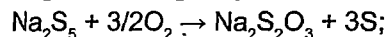
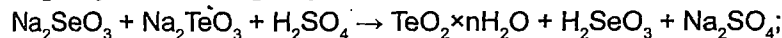
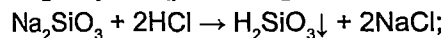
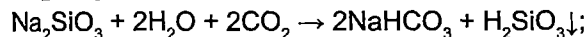
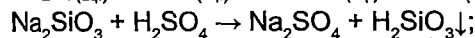
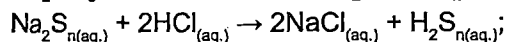
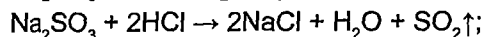
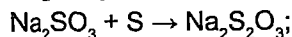
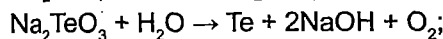
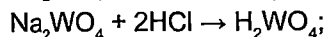
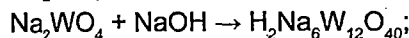
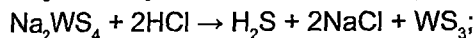
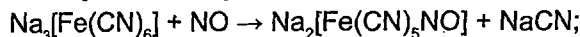
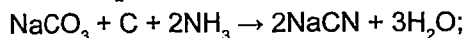
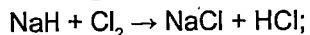
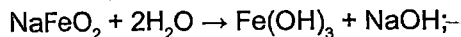
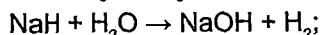
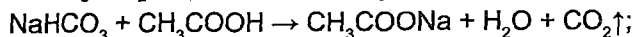
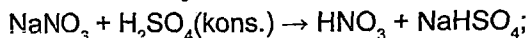


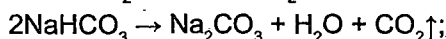
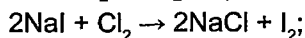
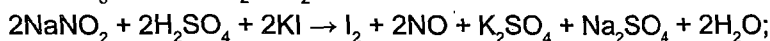
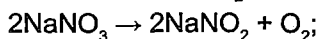
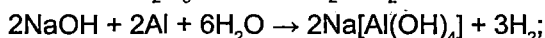
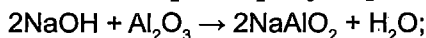
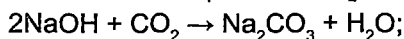
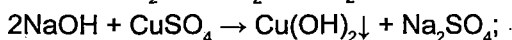
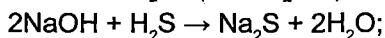
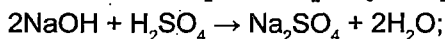
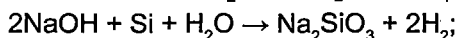
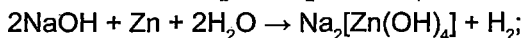
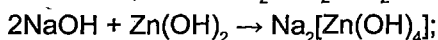
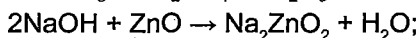
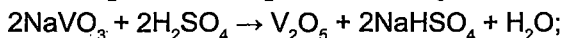
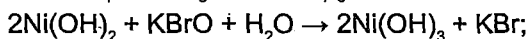
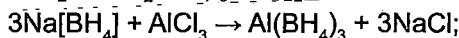
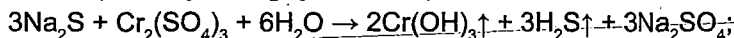
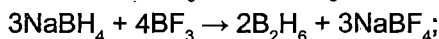
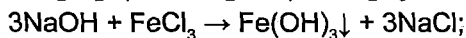
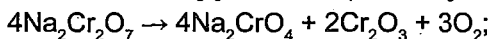
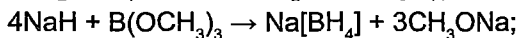
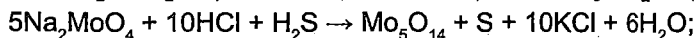
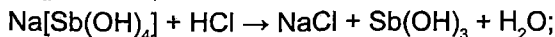
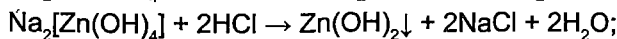
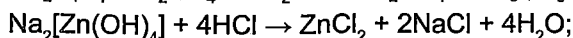
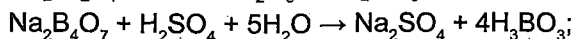
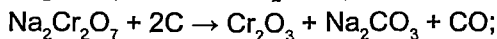
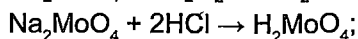
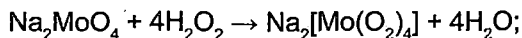


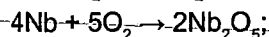
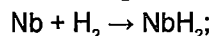
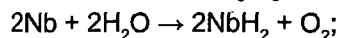
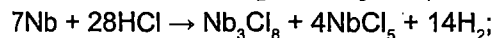
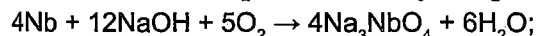
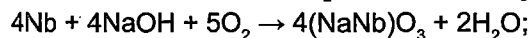
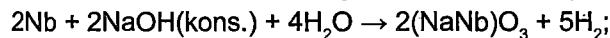
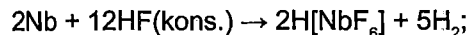
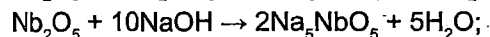
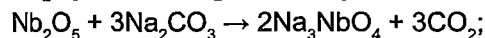
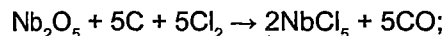
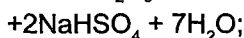
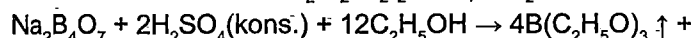
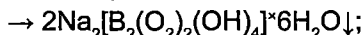
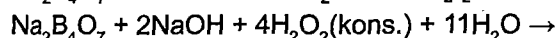
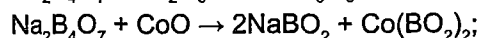
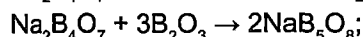
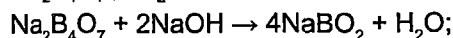
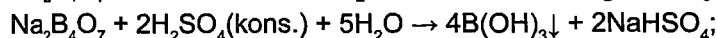
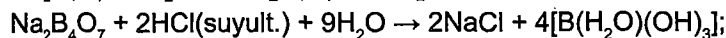
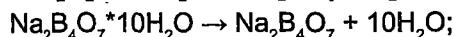
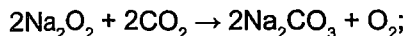
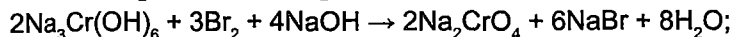
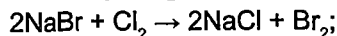
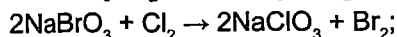
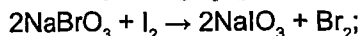
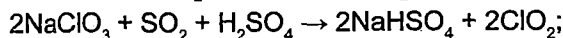
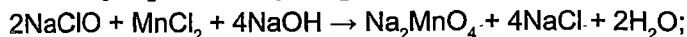
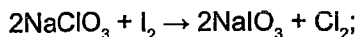


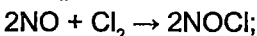
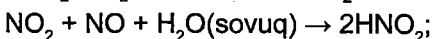
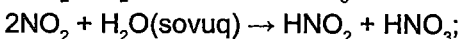
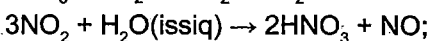
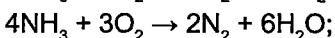
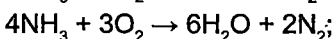
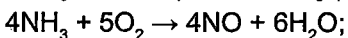
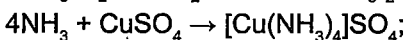
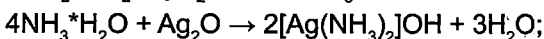
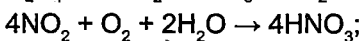
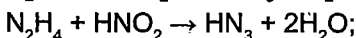
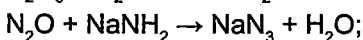
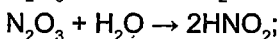
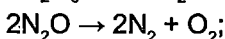
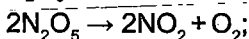
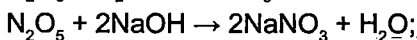
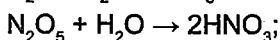
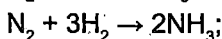
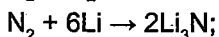
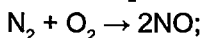
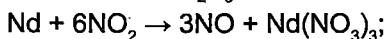
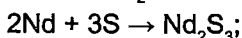
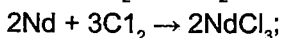
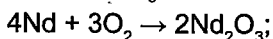
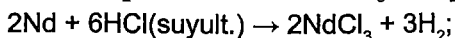
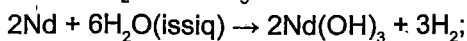
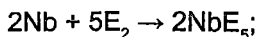


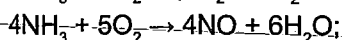
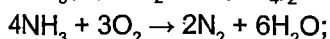
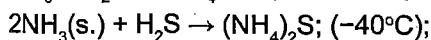
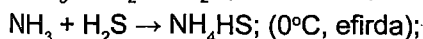
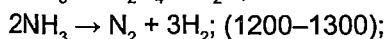
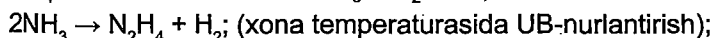
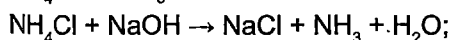
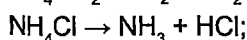
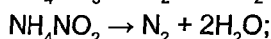
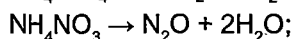
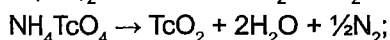
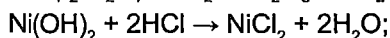
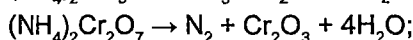
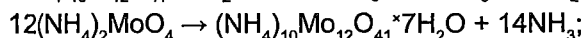
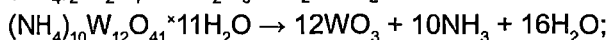
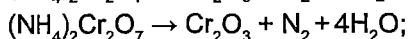
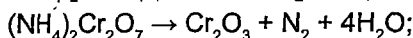
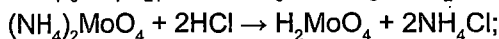
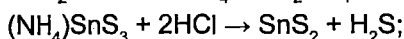
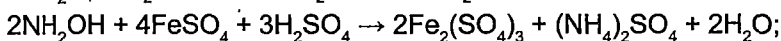
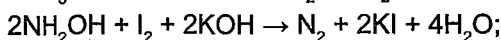
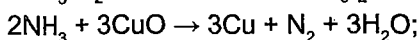
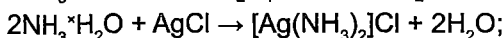
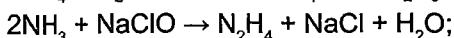
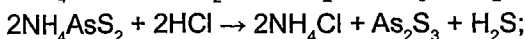
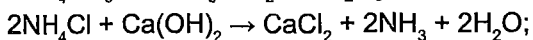
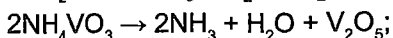
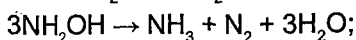
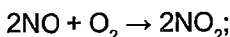


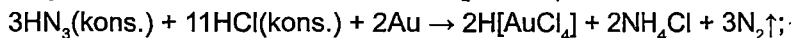
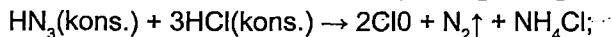
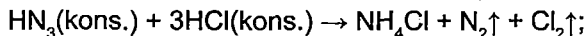
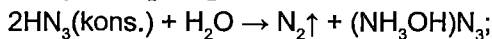
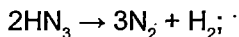
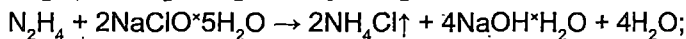
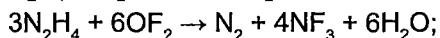
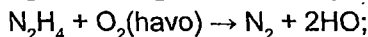
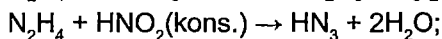
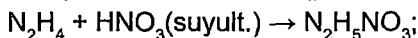
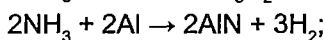
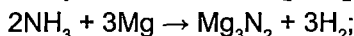
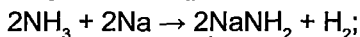
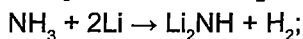
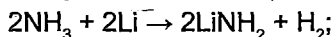
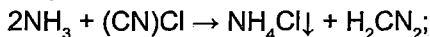
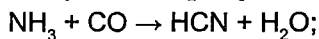
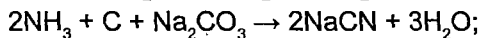
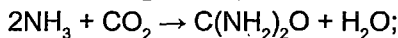
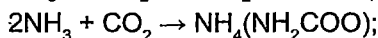
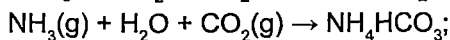
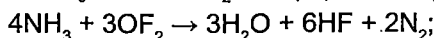
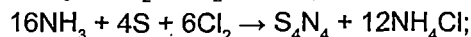
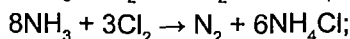
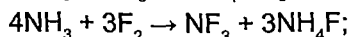
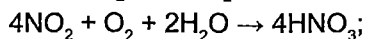
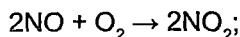


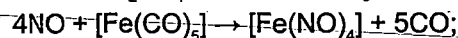
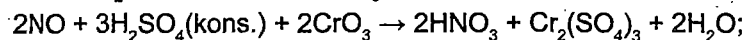
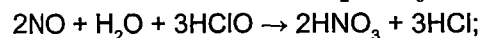
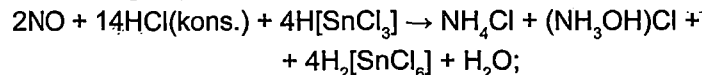
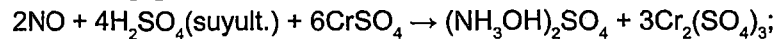
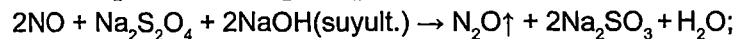
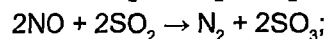
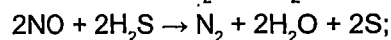
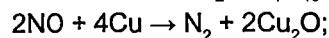
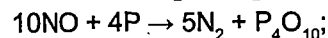
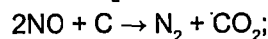
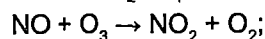
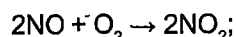
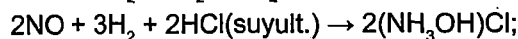
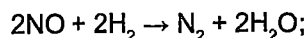
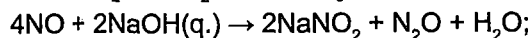
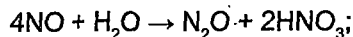
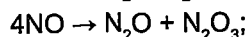
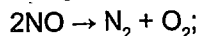
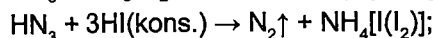
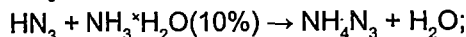
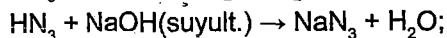
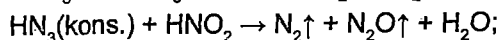
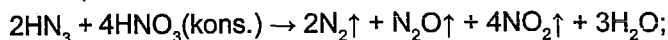


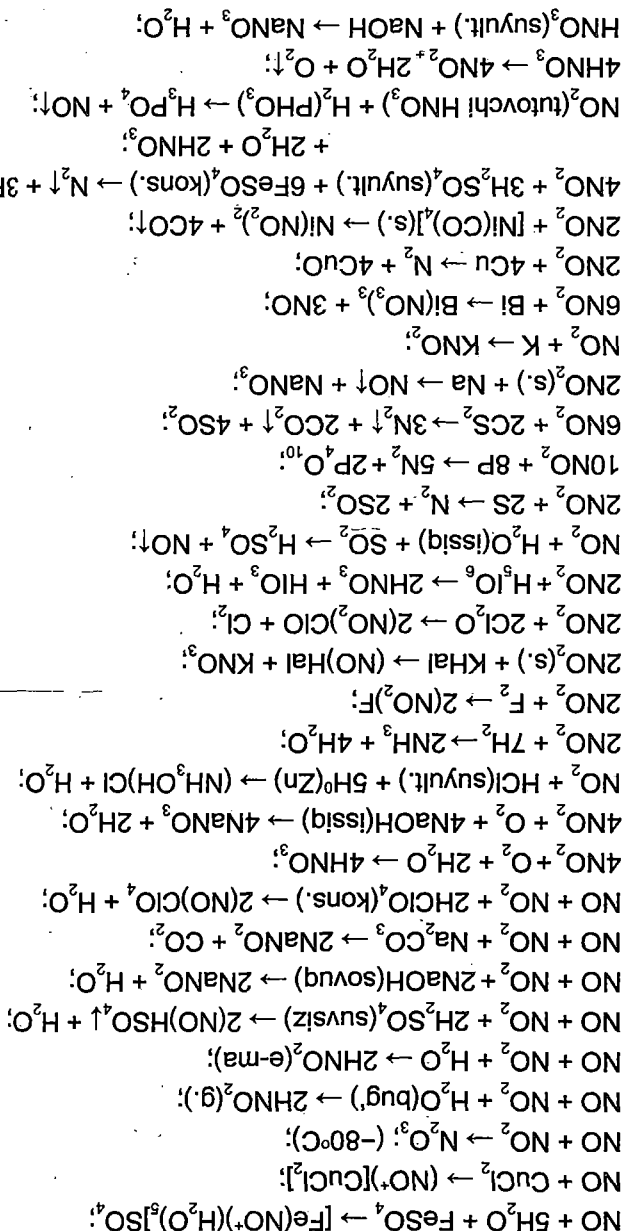


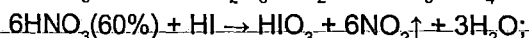
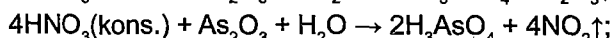
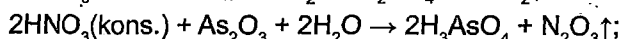
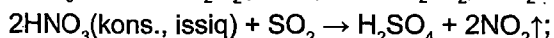
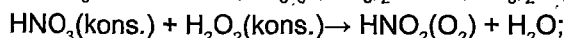
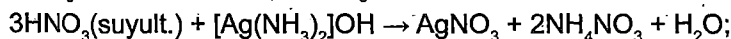
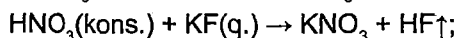
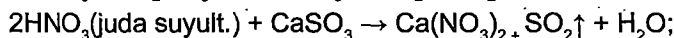
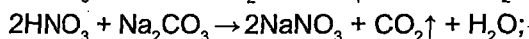
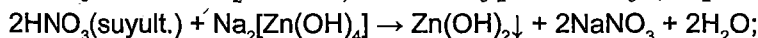
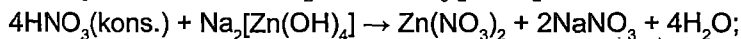
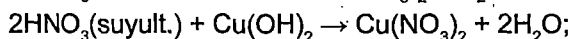
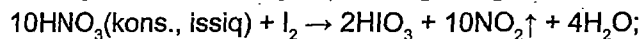
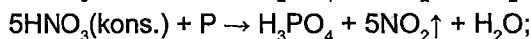
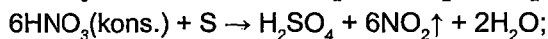
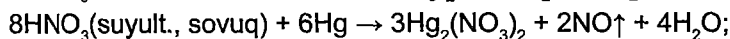
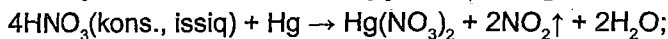
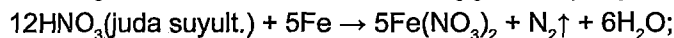
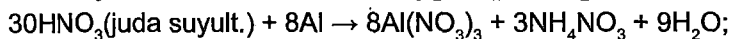
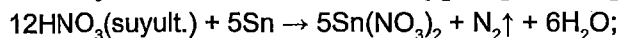
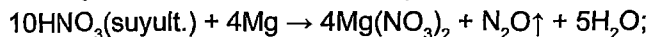
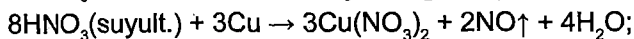
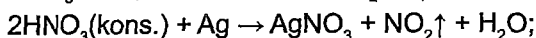
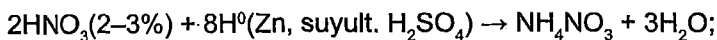


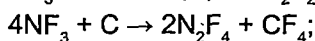
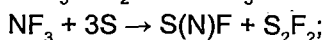
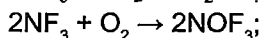
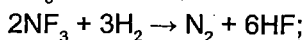
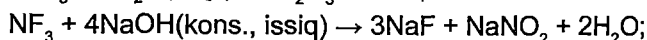
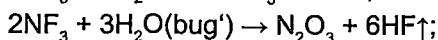
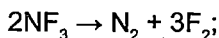
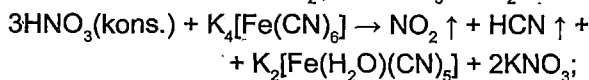
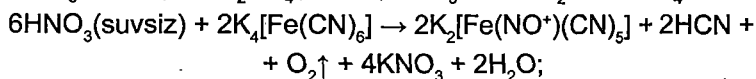
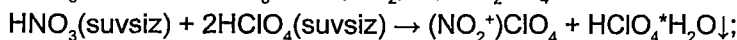
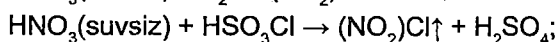
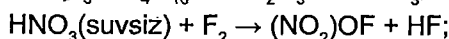
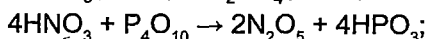
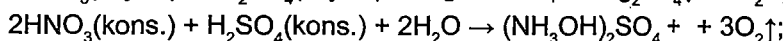
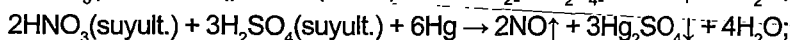
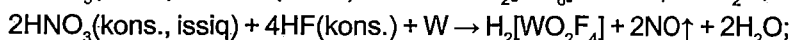
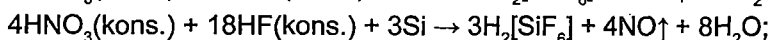
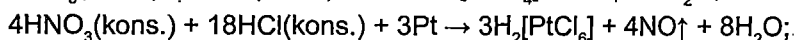
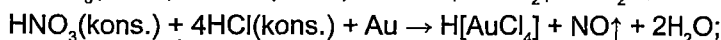
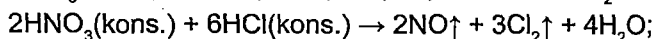
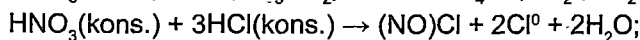
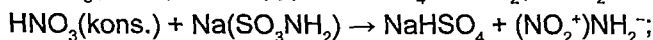
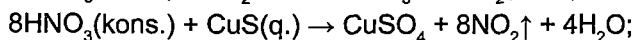
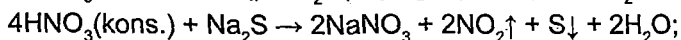
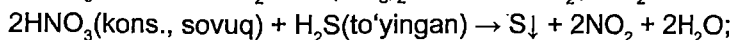
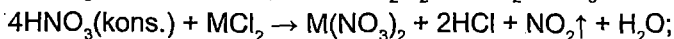
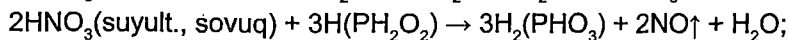
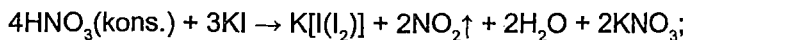


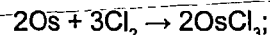
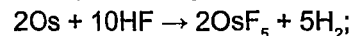
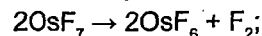
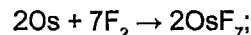
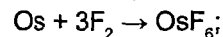
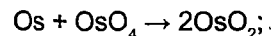
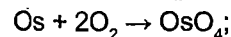
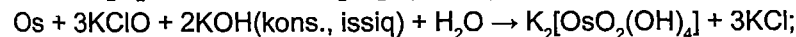
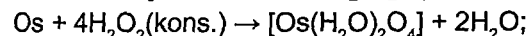
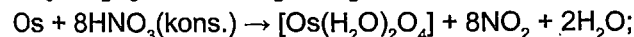
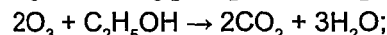
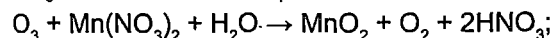
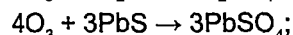
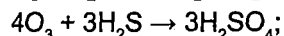
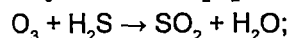
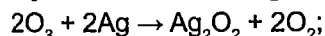
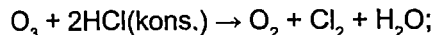
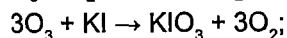
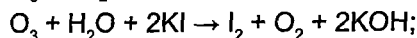
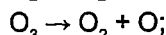
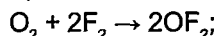
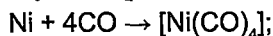
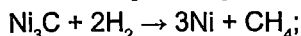
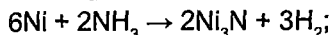
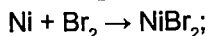
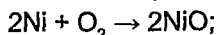
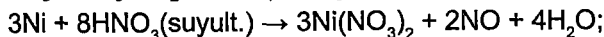
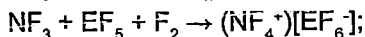
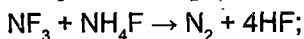
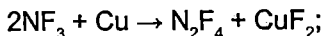


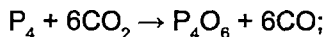
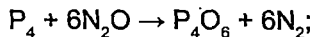
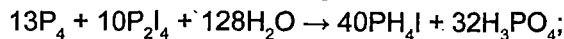
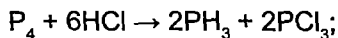
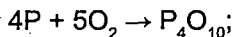
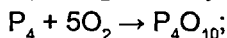
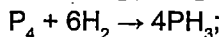
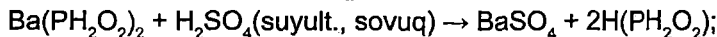
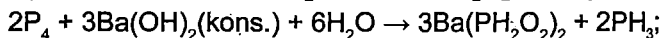
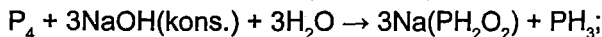
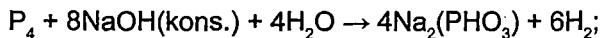
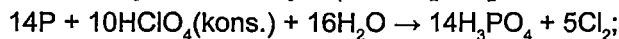
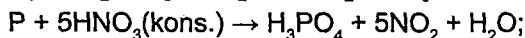
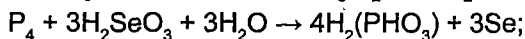
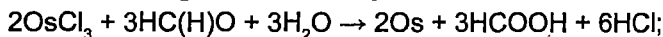
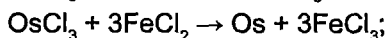
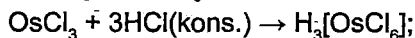
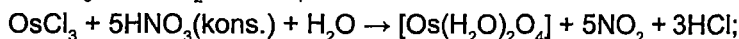
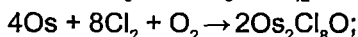
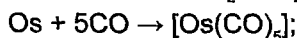
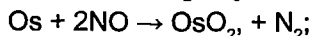
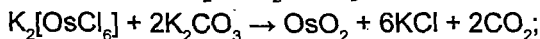
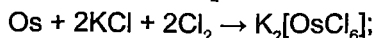
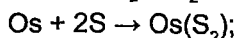
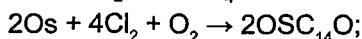
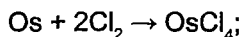


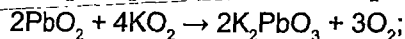
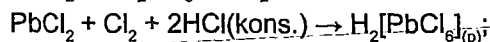
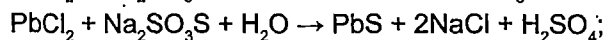
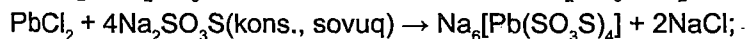
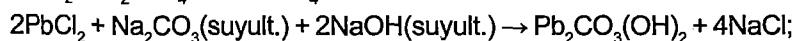
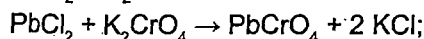
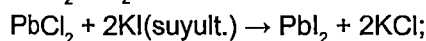
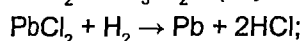
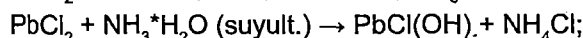
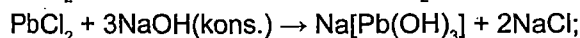
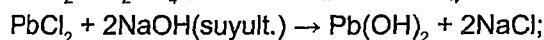
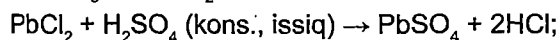
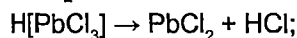
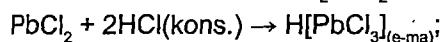
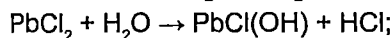
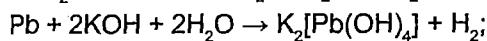
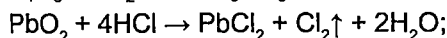
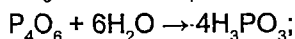
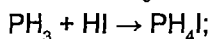
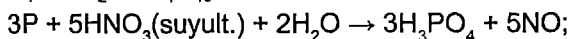
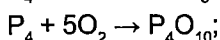
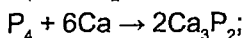
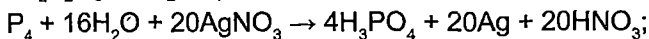
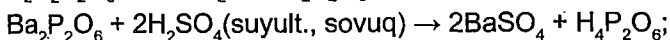
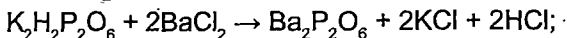
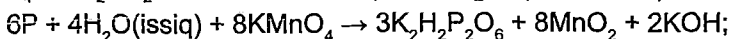
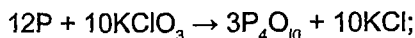


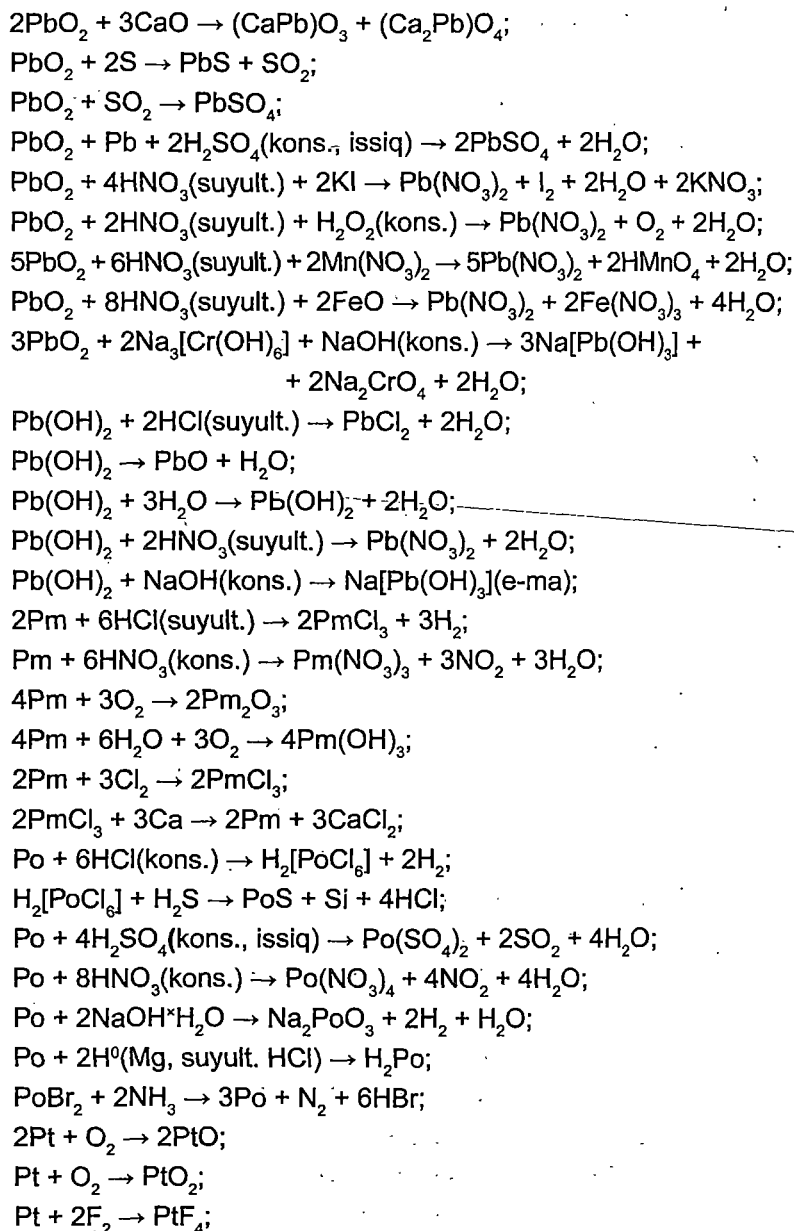


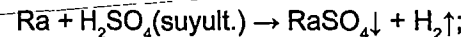
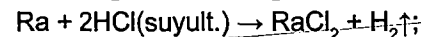
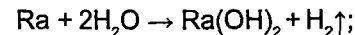
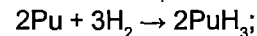
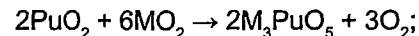
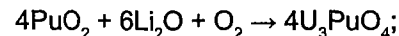
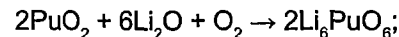
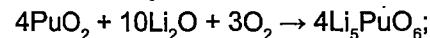
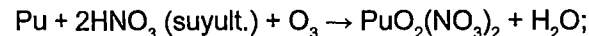
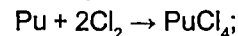
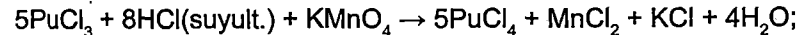
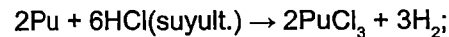
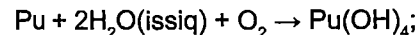
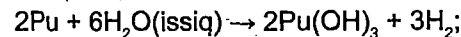
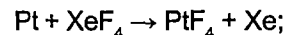
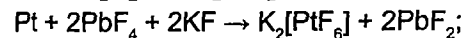
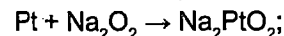
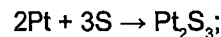
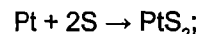
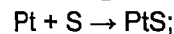
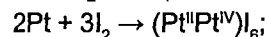
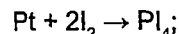
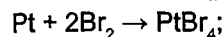
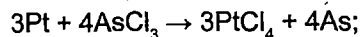
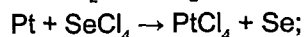
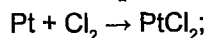
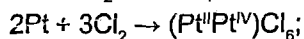
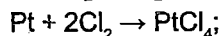
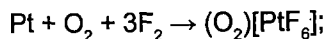


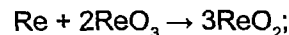
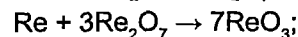
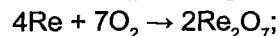
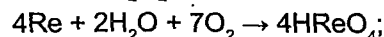
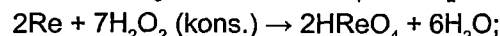
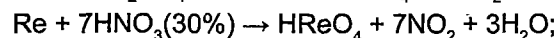
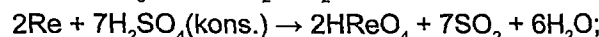
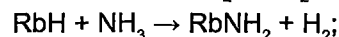
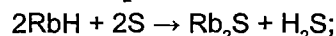
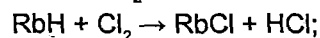
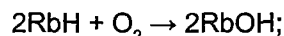
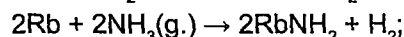
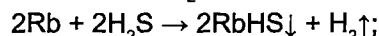
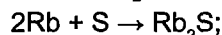
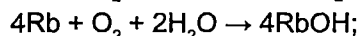
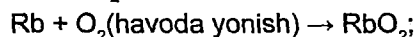
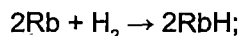
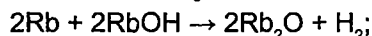
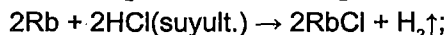
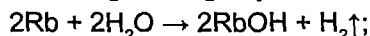
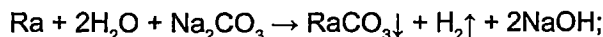
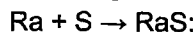
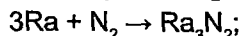
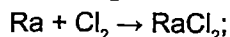
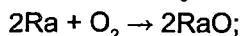
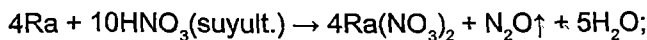


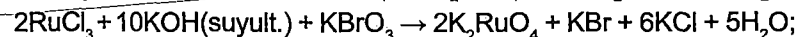
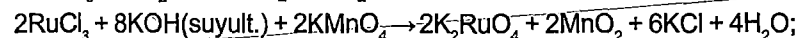
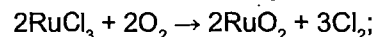
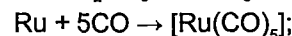
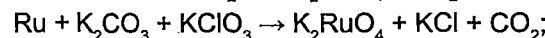
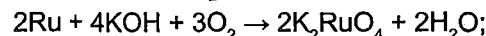
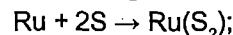
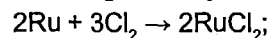
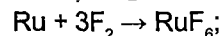
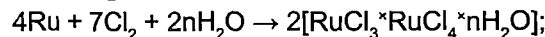
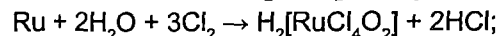
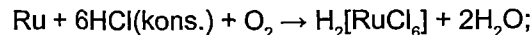
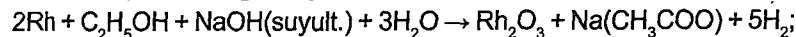
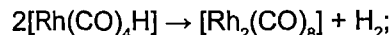
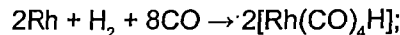
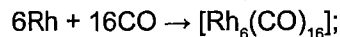
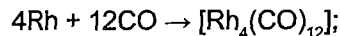
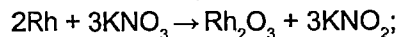
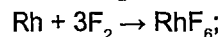
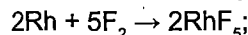
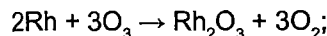
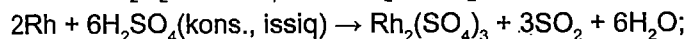
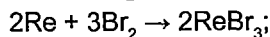
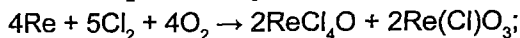
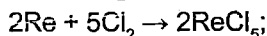
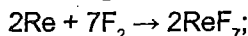
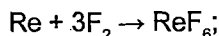


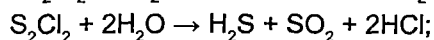
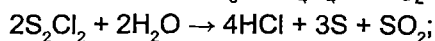
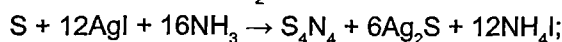
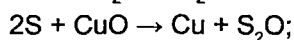
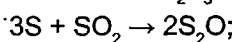
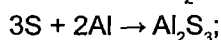
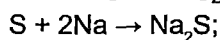
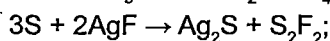
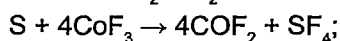
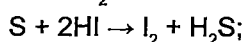
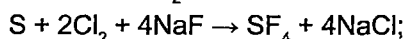
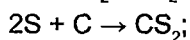
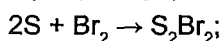
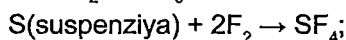
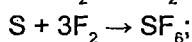
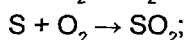
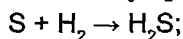
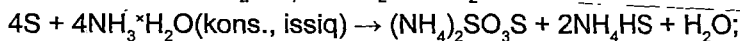
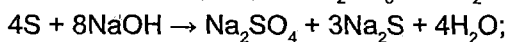
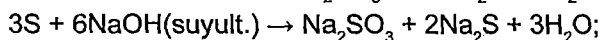
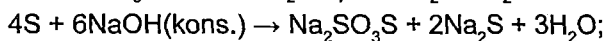
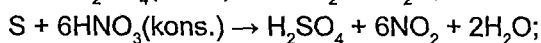
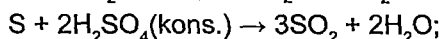
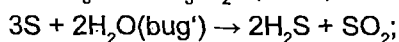
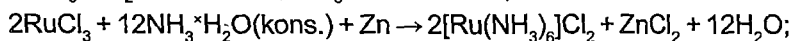
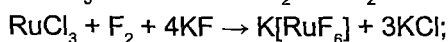
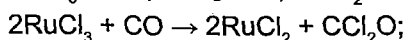
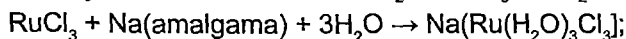
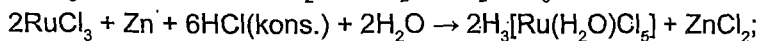
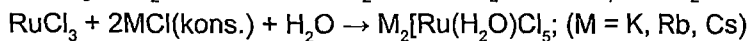
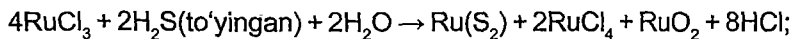


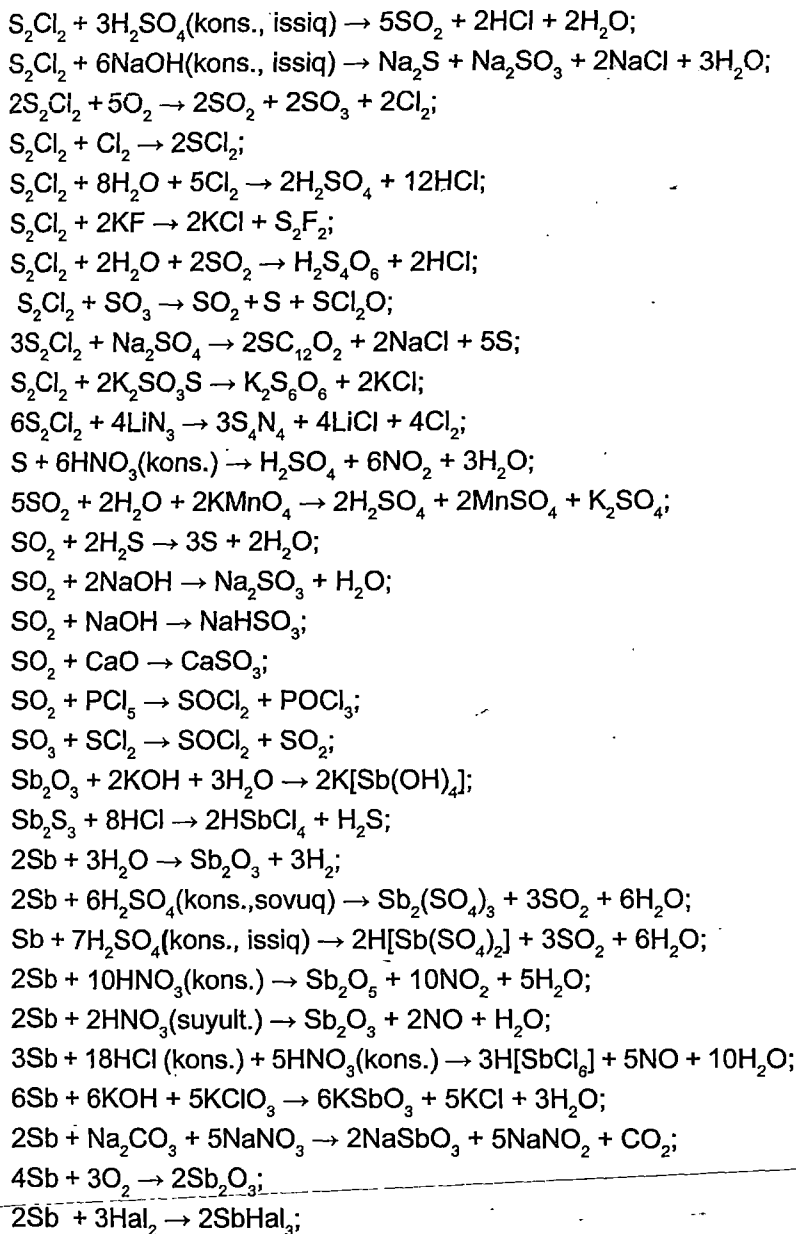


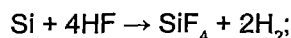
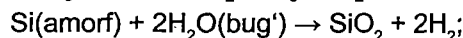
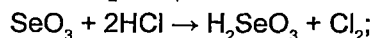
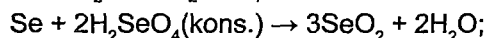
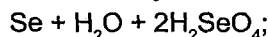
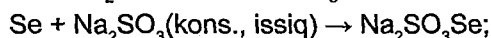
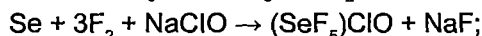
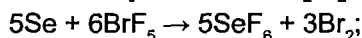
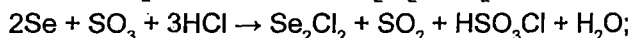
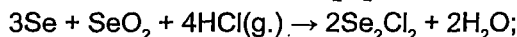
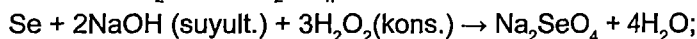
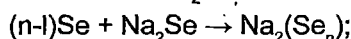
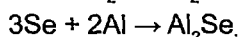
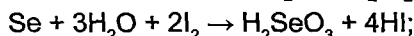
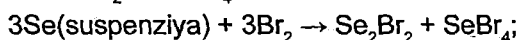
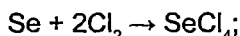
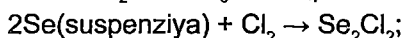
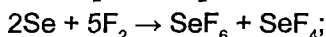
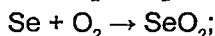
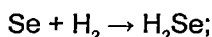
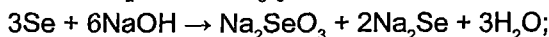
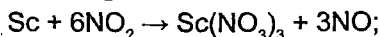
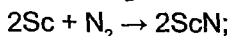
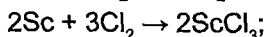
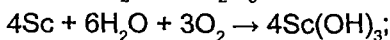
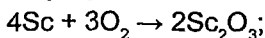
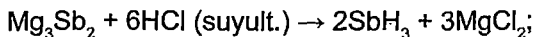


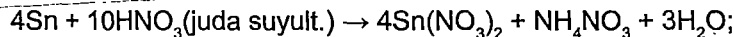
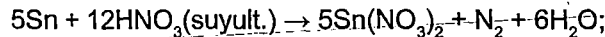
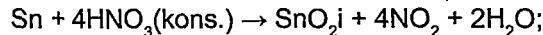
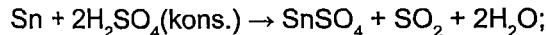
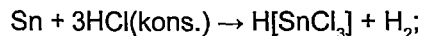
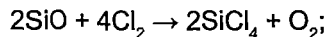
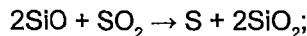
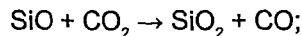
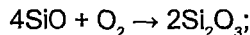
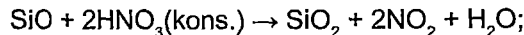
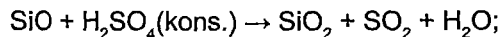
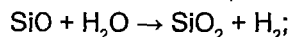
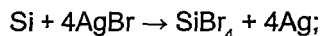
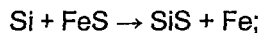
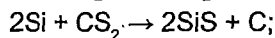
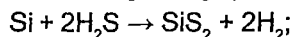
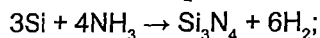
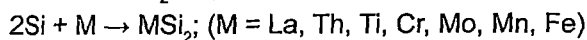
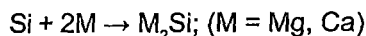
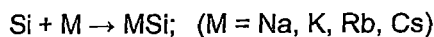
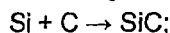
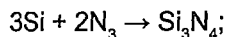
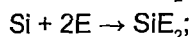
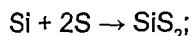
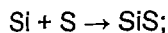
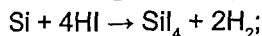
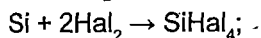
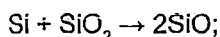
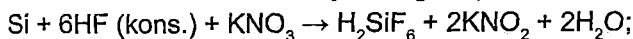
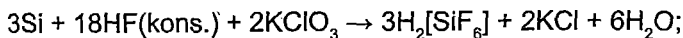


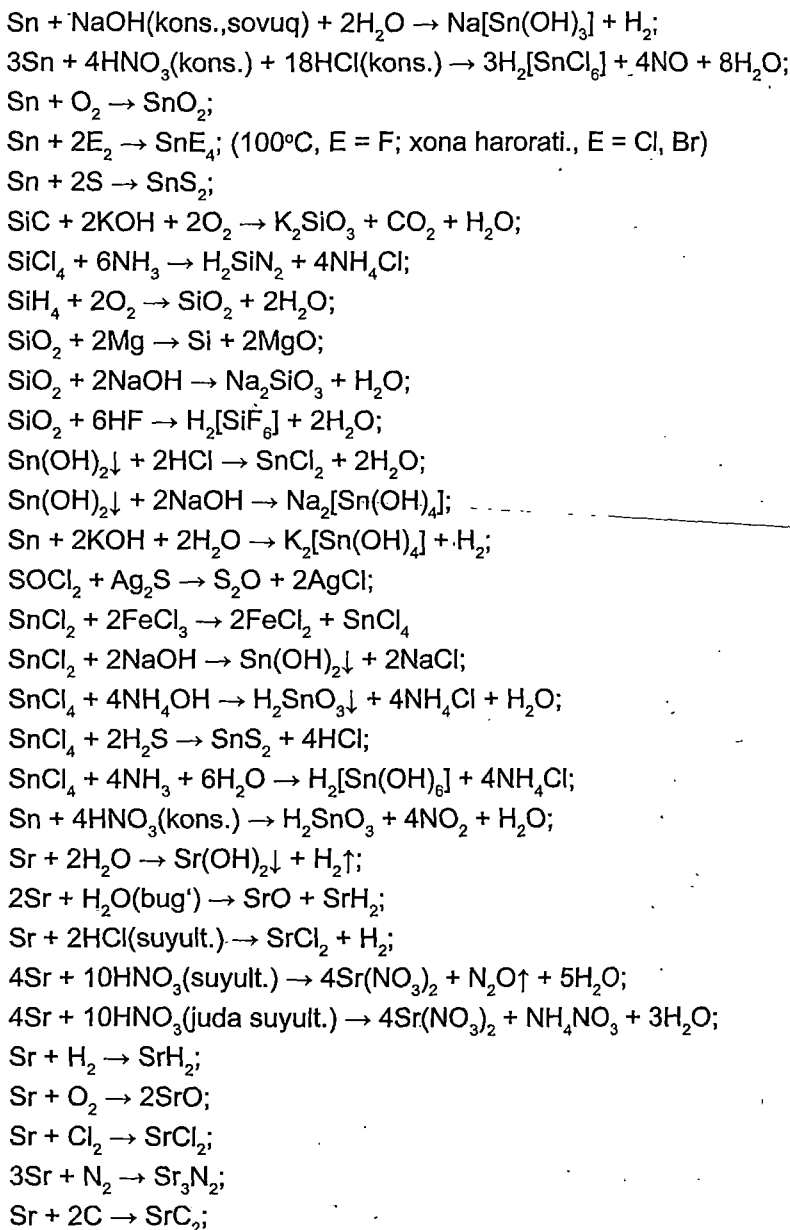


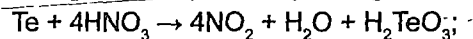
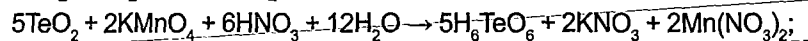
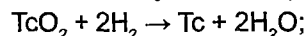
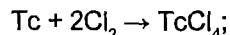
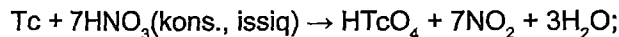
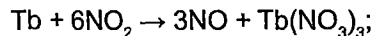
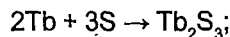
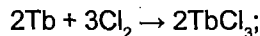
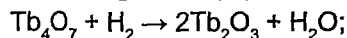
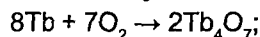
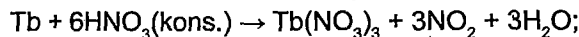
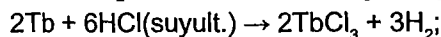
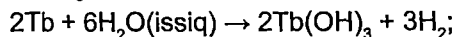
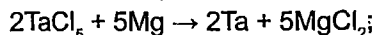
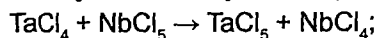
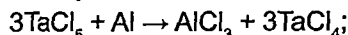
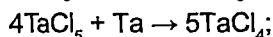
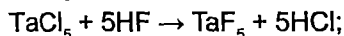
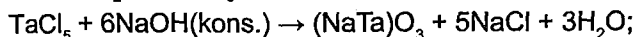
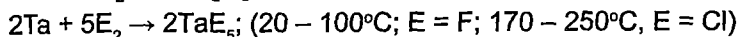
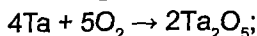
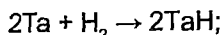
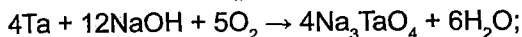
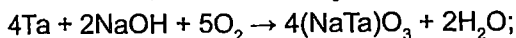
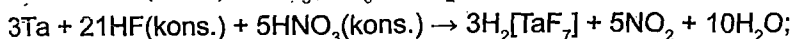
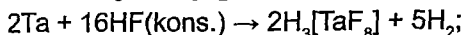


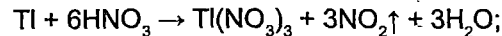
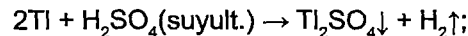
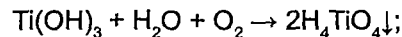
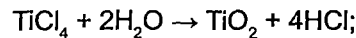
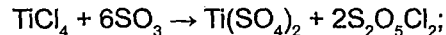
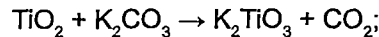
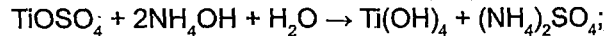
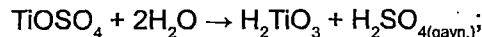
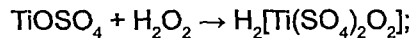
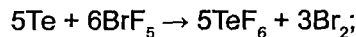
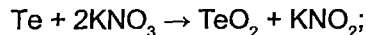
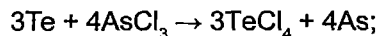
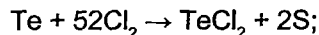
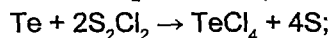
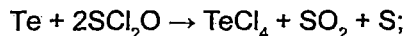
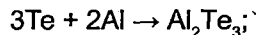
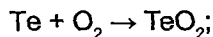
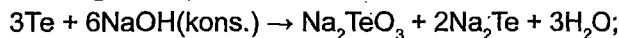
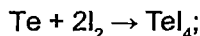
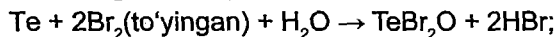
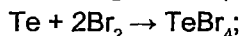
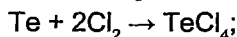
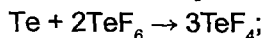
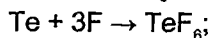
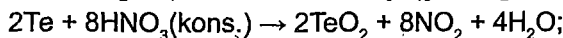
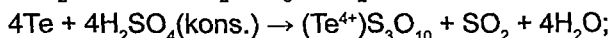
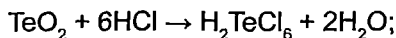


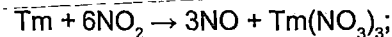
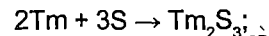
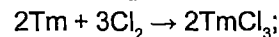
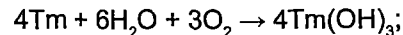
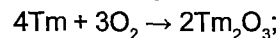
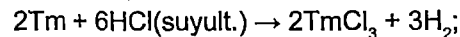
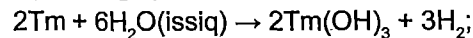
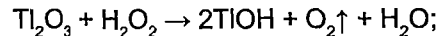
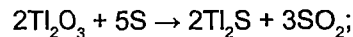
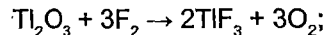
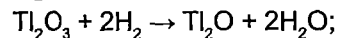
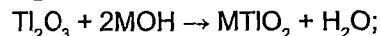
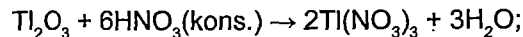
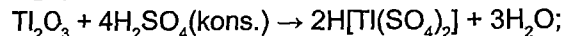
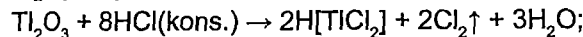
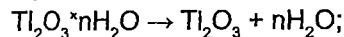
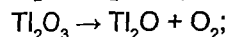
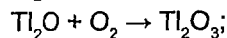
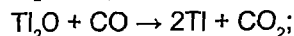
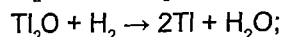
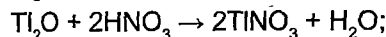
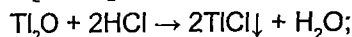
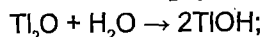
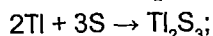
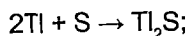
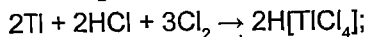
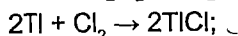
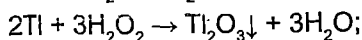
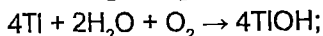
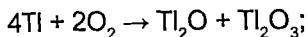


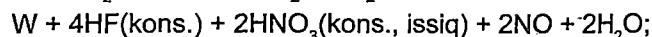
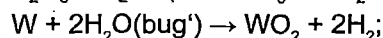
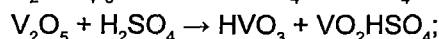
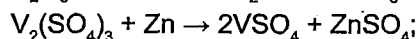
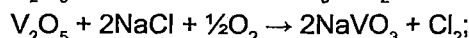
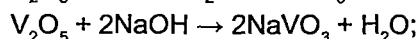
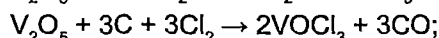
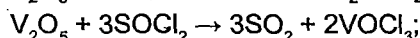
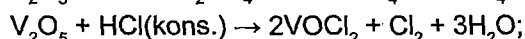
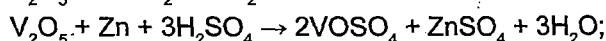
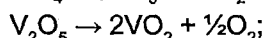
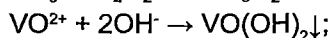
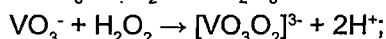
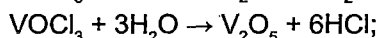
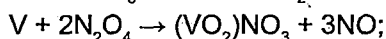
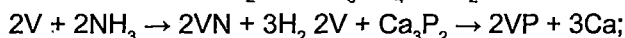
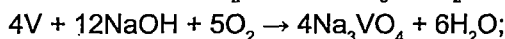
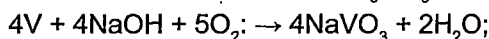
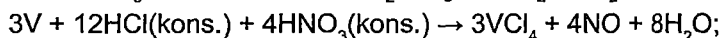
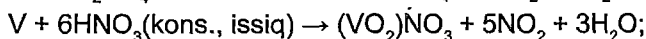
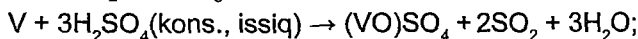
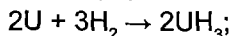
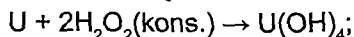
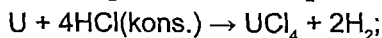
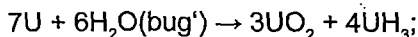


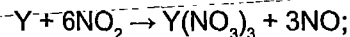
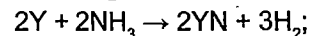
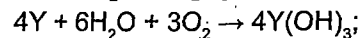
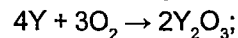
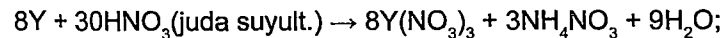
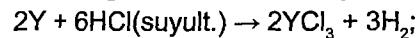
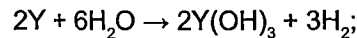
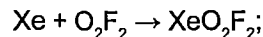
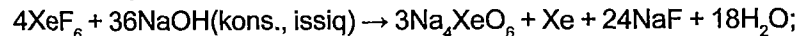
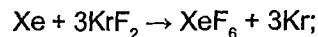
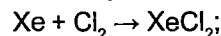
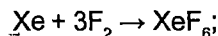
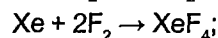
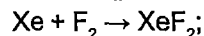
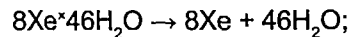
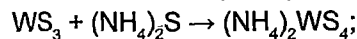
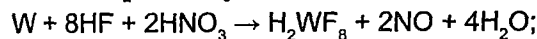
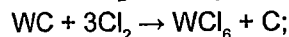
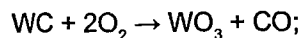
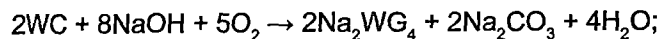
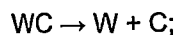
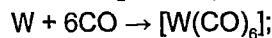
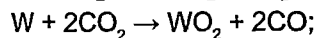
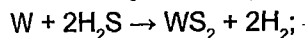
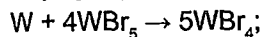
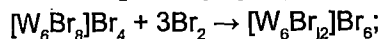
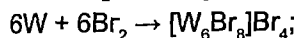
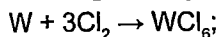
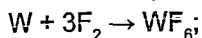
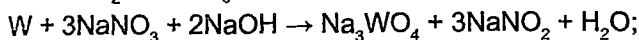
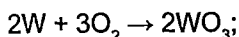


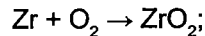
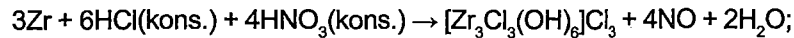
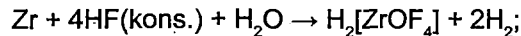
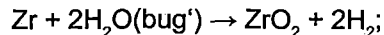
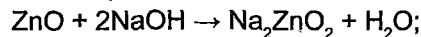
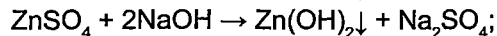
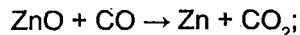
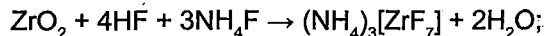
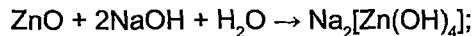
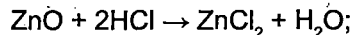
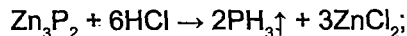
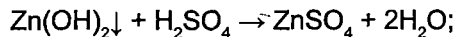
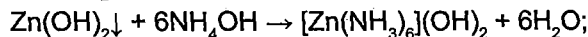
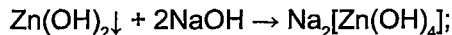
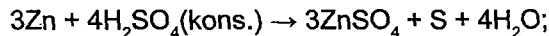
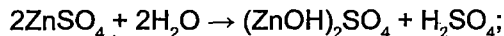
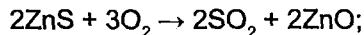
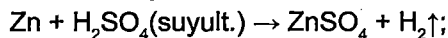
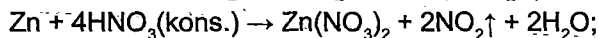
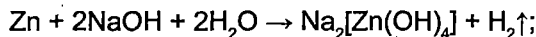
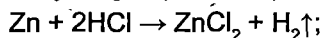
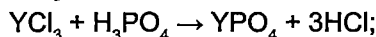
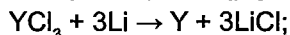
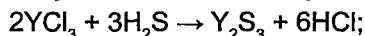
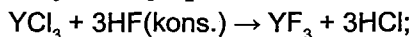
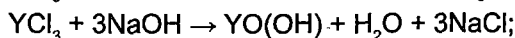
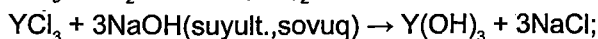
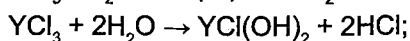
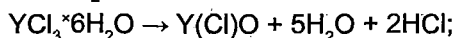
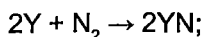


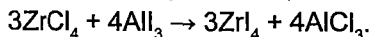
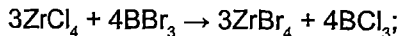
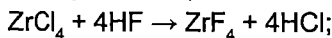
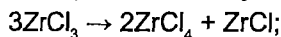
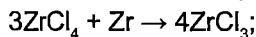
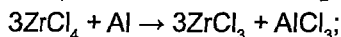
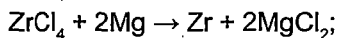
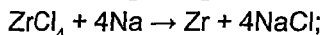
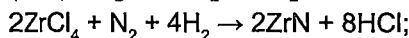
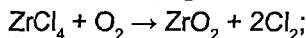
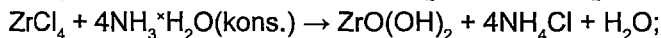
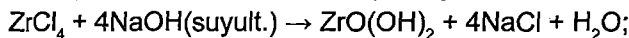
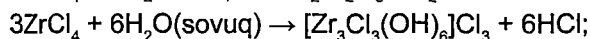
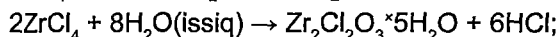
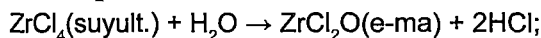
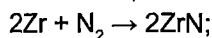
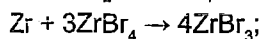
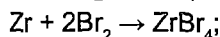
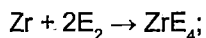










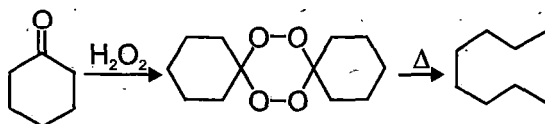


FIKRLASHNI OSHIRISH UCHUN MAXSUS NOODATIY MASALALARNING JAVOBLARI

1. 210,93 g;
2. Zn;
3. 40,5 sm;
4. 36,5%;
5. Mn;
6. 11,04 g;
7. 26,32 g;
8. Ca;
9. Metall – Ag; X – NH_4CN ; C – $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2][\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$;
10. $\chi(\text{N}_2) = 0,24966$; $\chi(\text{H}_2) = 0,74898$; $\chi(\text{NH}_3) = 0,00136$;
11. CuH;
12. Izotonik koeffitsiyent sababli;
13. NF_5 ;
14. 89,615%;
15. 1,382%;
16. 103,5 g;
17. $\text{Ba}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]_2$;
18. H_2 va HBr teng hajmiy ulushdagi aralashmasi;
19. Triptofan;
20. 2) temir pentakarbonil; 3) oq fosfor; 4) ferrotsen; 5) ksenon diftorid; 9) diboran;
21. 8 ta σ -bogʻ; 2 ta π -bogʻ;
22. 20;
23. 15,9 g;
24. 7;
25. Ca;
26. 3,054 Å;
27. A – propiol kislotaning etil efiri; B – akril kislotaning vinil efiri; C – propion kislotaning etinil efiri;

28. BiOI ;
29. $1,166 < m(\text{KBr}) < 2,034$;
30. 11100;
31. 11,82%;
32. 40,95 g;
33. A – 5-xloro-pentan-2-on; B – asetilsiklopropan;
34. 178 ml;
35. 39 g;
36. LiHSO_4 va NaHSO_3 ning teng massali aralashmasi;
37. $n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,02 \text{ mol}$;
38. 2:3;
39. Co_3O_4 ;
40. Diizopropilatsetilenni shiklab olinadi;
41. 250 ml;
42. Pirogallolning natriyli tuzi;
43. 70 g;
44. $100,0516^\circ\text{C}$;
45. Xloropren;
46. 658,8 marta;
47. 1,116 tonna;
48. 40 g;
49. 3,25 marta;
50. 1:2 nisbatda;
51. HCOON_2H_5 ;
52. $\chi(\text{Al}) = 0,2857$; $\chi((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,7143$;
53. $\text{Ti}^{+1}[\text{I}_3]^{-1}$; $\text{Pr}^{+4}\text{Cr}^{+4}\text{O}_4^{-2}$; $\text{Pr}^{+3}\text{Cr}^{+3}\text{O}_3^{-2}$;
54. A – HCOOH ; B – $\text{HC}(\text{OH})_3$;
55. 1,48 V;
56. $\omega\%(\text{KHSO}_4) = 8,16\%$; $\omega\%(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3) = 6,9\%$;
57. 36,838 g;
58. $\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_4$; $\text{Sb}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$;

59. $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
60. 7,76;
61. 22,675 g;
62. A – $\text{Ca}(\text{MnO}_4)_2$; B – CaCO_3 ;
63. 32 g-ekv/mol;
64. O_2F_2 ;
65. CuNO_3 yoki AgNO_3 ;
66. Hg;
67. Xe;
68. X – BaI_2 ; Y – $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_4)_2$;
69. Ag;
70. 10,22% HCl; 9,6% H_2SO_4 ;
71. Pb;
72. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{NO}_2)_3]$;
73. Al;
74. 614,9 kJ;
75. Azometan;
76. Inden;
77. Brompropan;
78. Bi;
79. Izotiazol;
80. CH_2ClCOOH va CH_3OCOC l;
81. A – H_2 ; B – Fe_3C ;
- 82.



83. X – Trotil; Y – $\text{NH}_4^+[(\text{C}(\text{NO}_2)_3)]^-$;
84. $\text{PhCOC}\equiv\text{CH}$ va $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{CCOH}$;
85. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$;

86. $\text{Ca}_3[\text{P}_5\text{O}_{13}]\text{OH}$;

87. Kislota eritmasi alyumin qoshiq yuzasidagi oksid pardani yo'qotgan. Bunda qoshiq artishdagi ishqalanish jarayonning yaxshi borishini ta'minlagan. Oksid qavatsiz alyuminiy faol hisoblanadi;

88. Tuxum pishganda oqsillar tarkibidagi uchlamchi, to'rtlamchi strukturalari buziladi va denaturatsiyaga uchraydi. Energiya bog'larda mujassam, shunday ekan tuxumning pishishi uning kaloriyasini kamaytiradi;

89. 3240;

90. ReO_2 ;

91. X – NO_2 ; Y – SO_2 ;

92. 21,923% Be; 78

93. Na;

94. 2,285 / NH_3 ;

95. 620 ml suv; 413 ml etanol;

96. F_2O ;

97. X – SmCl_2 ;

98. $3\text{BeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$;

99. X – $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$;

100. $Q = 1,11$; $K_x = 0,99$; $Q > K_x$; $\Rightarrow$ chapga.

ILOVALAR

1-ilova

Moddalarning eruvchanlik ko'paytmalari

Modda	K_s	Modda	K_s
AgBr	$4 \cdot 10^{-13}$	Cu(OH) ₂	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}$
AgCl	10^{-10}	CuCl	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
AgI	10^{-16}	CuBr	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-9}$
Ag ₂ S	$2 \cdot 10^{-49}$	CuI	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Ag ₂ CrO ₄	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-12}$	CuS	$9 \cdot 10^{-36}$
AgIO ₃	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	Fe(OH) ₂	$8 \cdot 10^{-16}$
Ag ₂ CO ₃	$8,2 \cdot 10^{-12}$	Fe(OH) ₃	$4 \cdot 10^{-38}$
AgSCN	10^{-12}	Hg ₂ Cl ₂	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-18}$
Ag ₃ PO ₄	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-20}$	Hg ₂ Br ₂	$5,8 \cdot 10^{-23}$
Ag ₃ AsO ₄	10^{-22}	Hg ₂ I ₂	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-29}$
Al(OH) ₃	$2 \cdot 10^{-32}$	HgS	$4 \cdot 10^{-53}$
Ba(IO ₃) ₂	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	La(IO ₃) ₃	$6 \cdot 10^{-10}$
BaCO ₃	$8,1 \cdot 10^{-9}$	Mg(OH) ₂	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-11}$
BaC ₂ O ₄	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	MgCO ₃	10^{-5}
BaMnO ₄	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$	MgC ₂ O ₄	$9 \cdot 10^{-5}$
BaSO ₄	10^{-10}	MgNH ₄ PO ₄	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-13}$
BaCrO ₄	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-6}$	Mn(OH) ₂	$4 \cdot 10^{-14}$
BaF ₂	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-10}$	MnS	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-15}$
Be(OH) ₂	$7 \cdot 10^{-22}$	PbI ₂	$7,2 \cdot 10^{-9}$
Bi ₂ S ₃	10^{-97}	PbC ₂ O ₄	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$
BiOOH	$4 \cdot 10^{-10}$	PbS	$8 \cdot 10^{-28}$
BiOCl	$7 \cdot 10^{-9}$	PbSO ₄	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-8}$
CdCO ₃	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-14}$	PbCrO ₄	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-14}$
CdC ₂ O ₄	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	PbCl ₂	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$
CdS	10^{-28}	SrC ₂ O ₄	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Ca(OH) ₂	$5,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	SrSO ₄	$3,8 \cdot 10^{-7}$

CaCO_3	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-9}$	Ti_2S	$5 \cdot 10^{-22}$
CaF_2	$4 \cdot 10^{-11}$	TiCl	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
CaSO_4	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	ZnC_2O_4	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-8}$
CaC_2O_4	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-9}$	ZnS	10^{-21}
CuSCN	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-15}$	$\text{Zn}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$	$4,1 \cdot 10^{-16}$

2-ilova

Kislotalarning dissoslanish konstantalari

Modda	K_{a1}	K_{a2}	K_{a3}	K_{a4}
HCN	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-11}$			
HNO_2	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
HN_3	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
H_3AsO_3	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
HIO_3	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
HClO	$5 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
HBrO	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$			
HIO	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-11}$			
H_2O_2	$2 \cdot 10^{-12}$			
H_3BO_3	$5,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
HF	$6,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
H_3PO_2	$5,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
HCOOH	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
CH_3COOH	$1,74 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
CCl_3COOH	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	10^{-10}			
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
H_2SO_4	$\gg 1$	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$		
H_2SO_3	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$		

$H_2S_2O_3$	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$		
H_2S	10^{-7}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-13}$		
H_2SeO_4	$>>1$	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$		
H_2SeO_3	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-9}$		
H_3PO_3	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-7}$		
H_2CO_3	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-11}$		
$H_2N_2O_2$	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-12}$		
H_2CrO_4	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-7}$		
H_2MnO_4	10^{-1}	$7,1 \cdot 10^{-11}$		
$H_2C_2O_4$	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$		
H_2WO_4	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$		
H_3PO_4	$7,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$4,2 \cdot 10^{-13}$	
H_3AsO_4	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,05 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2,95 \cdot 10^{-12}$	
H_4SiO_4	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-14}$	
$C(OH)(CH_2COOH)COOH$	$7,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-7}$	
$H_4P_2O_7$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-10}$

3-ilova

Ayrim fizik-kimyoviy kattaliklar

Kattalik	Nomi	Birligi
m	Massa	Kg
A_r	Nisbiy atom massa	—
M_r	Nisbiy molekulyar massa	—
n	Modda miqdori	Mol
N	Zarrachalar soni	Ta
V	Hajm	m^3 ;
ρ	Zichlik	Kg/m^3
D	Nisbiy zichlik	—
ω	Massa ulush	—
φ	Hajmiy ulush	—

X	Mol ulush	—
T	Temperatura	K; °C
p	Bosim	atm; Pa
S	Entropiya	J/mol×K
H	Entalpiya	J/mol
G	Gibbs energiyasi	J/mol
U	Ichki energiya	J/mol
s	Yuza sathi	m ²
r	Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi	mol×l ⁻¹ ×s ⁻¹
u	Tezlik	m / s

4-ilova

Ba'zi doimiy kattaliklar

Kattalik	Nomi	Qiymat
R	Universal gaz doimiysi	8,314 J/K×mol
p ₀	Normal atmosfera bosimi	1,000 atm
N _A	Avagadro soni	6,022×10 ²³ mol ⁻¹
h	Plank doimiysi	6,626×10 ⁻³⁴ J×s
c	Yorug'lik tezligi (vakuumda)	2,9979×10 ⁸ m / s
m _e	Elektron massasi	9,109×10 ⁻³¹ Kg
q _e	Elektron zaryadi	1,602×10 ⁻¹⁹ Kl
g	Erkin tushish tezlanishi	9,81 N×s / m ²
K _w	Suvning ion ko'paytmasi (25°C)	10 ⁻¹⁴ mol ² ×l ⁻²
M _r (havo)	Havoning molyar massasi	29 g/mol
Selsiy shkalasi bo'yicha nol gradus		273,15 K

Ba'zi fizik-kimyoviy formula va tenglamalar

Nomi	Matematik ifodasi
Eynshteyn tenglamasi	$E = mc^2$
Entalpiya va ichki energiyaning bog'liqligi	$\Delta H = \Delta U + p\Delta V$
Ideal gaz tenglamasi	$pV = nRT$
Plank tenglamasi	$E = h\nu$
Gibbsning erkin energiyasi	$G = H - TS$
Tok miqdori	$Q = I \times t$
Arrenius tenglamasi	$k = A \times e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$
Nernst tenglamasi	$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \lg \frac{[Ox]^a}{[Red]^b}$
Buger – Lambert – Ber qonuni tenglamasi	$A = \varepsilon c l$
Klaypeyron – Klausiz tenglamasi	$\ln p = -\frac{\Delta H^0}{RT} + \text{const}$
Kimyoviy reaksiya izobarasi (differensial forma)	$\frac{\partial \ln K_r}{\partial T} = \frac{\Delta H^0}{RT^2}$
Kimyoviy reaksiya izobarasi (integral forma)	$\ln K_r(T) = -\frac{\Delta H^0}{RT} + \text{const}$
Faradey tenglamasi	$m = \frac{E_{\text{elektr.}} \cdot Q}{F}$
Gibbs energiyasining muvozanat konstantasi va reaksiya potentsiali bilan bog'liqligi	$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K = -nF \Delta E^0$
Shar hajmini topish formulasi	$V = 4 / 3 \pi r^3$
To'liqin chastotasi va uzunligi bog'liqligi	$\nu = c / \lambda$
Aylana uzunligi	$C = 2\pi r$
Doira yuzasi	$s = \pi r^2$
Silindr hajmi	$V = h \times \pi r^2$

Ba'zi moddalarning 298 K va 1 atm. bosimda standart hosil bo'lish entalpiyalari – $\Delta_f H_{298}^0 = - Q_{h.b.}$

Modda	ΔH_{298}^0 , KJ/mol	Modda	ΔH_{298}^0 , KJ/mol
CaO(q.)	–635,5	CH ₄ (g.)	–74,9
CaCO ₃ (q.)	–1205	C ₂ H ₂ (g.)	+226,8
Cu ₂ O(q.)	–166,5	CO(g.)	–110,5
Cu ₂ S(q.)	–82,0	CO ₂ (g.)	–393,5
MgO(q.)	–601,6	H ₂ O(g.)	–241,8
ZnO(q.)	–350,7	H ₂ O(s.)	–285,8
Fe ₂ O ₃ (q.)	–822,1	NH ₃ (g.)	–46,0
FeO(q.)	–264,8	NO(g.)	+90,3
P ₂ O ₅ (q.)	–1492,0	NO ₂ (g.)	+33,9
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (q.)	–1273,0	N ₂ O ₄ (g.)	+9,2
C ₆ H ₆ (s)	82,9	HCl(g.)	–91,6
C ₂ H ₅ OH(s.)	–277,6	H ₂ S(g.)	–20,9

Kationlar uchun sifat reaksiyalari.

Kation	Reaktiv	Effekt
Li ⁺	Alanga	Qizg'ish-qizil rang
Na ⁺	Alanga	Sariq rang
K ⁺	Alanga	Binafsha rang
Ca ²⁺	Alanga	Qizil-g'isht rang
Sr ²⁺	Alanga	Qizg'sih rang

Ba^{2+}	Alanga; SO_4^{2-}	Yashil-sariq rang; oq cho'kma
Cu^{2+}	H_2O	To'q ko'k rangli eritma
Pb^{2+}	S^{2-}	Qora cho'kma
Ag^+	Cl^-	Oq iviqsimon cho'kma, kislotalarda erimaydi, ammo NH_3 ning kons. eritmasida eriydi
Fe^{2+}	$\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$	Ko'k rangli Turnbul ko'ki
Fe^{3+}	$\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$	Ko'k rangli Berlin lazuri
NH_4^+	Ishqor, $t^\circ \text{C}$	Ammiak hidi
H^+	Indikator: lakmus	Qizil rang

8-ilova

Anionlar sifat reaksiyalari

Anion	Reaktiv	Effekt
SO_4^{2-}	Ba^{2+}	Oq cho'kma, kislotalarda erimaydi
NO_3^-	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{Cu} + t^\circ$; $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{FeSO}_4$	Havorang eritma, qo'ng'ir rangli gaz – NO_2 va eritma rangi binafsha rangdan jigir rangga
PO_4^{3-}	Ag^+	Sariq cho'kma
CrO_4^{2-}	Ba^{2+}	Sariq cho'kma
CO_3^{2-}	Ca^{2+}	Oq cho'kma
SO_3^{2-}	H^+	O'ziga xos hidli SO_2 gazi
S^{2-}	Pb^{2-}	Qora cho'kma
F^-	Ca^{2+}	Oq cho'kma
Cl^-	Ag^+	Oq iviqsimon cho'kma
Br^-	Ag^+	Och-sariq cho'kma
I^-	Ag^+	Sariq cho'kma
OH^-	Indikator: lakmus	Ko'k rang

9-ilova

Organik moddalar uchun sifat reaksiyalari

Modda	Reaktiv	Effekt
Alkanlar	Alanga	Havorang
Alkenlar	1) $\text{Br}_2 + \text{aq.}$ 2) KMnO_4	Rangsizlanish
Benzol	Yonish	Tutab yonish
Fenol	1) FeCl_3 e-ma 2) $\text{Br}_2 + \text{aq.}$	1) Binafsha rang; 2) Rangsizlanish, oq cho'kma
Spirtlar	1) Na 2) Yonish	1) H_2 ajralishi; 2) Och-ko'kish rang
Ko'p atomli spirtlar	$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{NaOH}$	Ko'k rangli eritma
Aminlar	1) Lakmus 2) HHal	1) Ko'k; 2) Bug'latilganda oq tuz
Anilin	1) $\text{Br}_2 + \text{aq.}$ 2) HHal	1) Rangsizlanish; 2) Bug'latilganda oq tuz
Aldegidlar	1) Ag_2O 2) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$	1) Kumush ko'zgu; 2) Qizil cho'kma
Karbon kislotalar	Lakmus	Qizil rang
Kraxmal	I_2 ning KI dagi eritmasi	Ko'k rang

10-ilova

Indikatorlarning rang o'zgarish oraliqlari va ranglari

Indikator	pH intervali	O'tish ranglari
Timol ko'ki	1,2 – 2,8	Qizil-sariq
Metil zarg'aldog'i	3,1 – 4,4	Qizil-zarg'aldoq
Metil qizili	4,4 – 6,2	Qizil-sariq
Lakmus	5,0 – 8,0	Qizil-ko'k
Fenoltalein	8,2 – 10,0	Rangsiz-malina
Alizarin sarig'i	10,1 – 12,1	Sariq-binafsha
Tropeolin O	11,0 – 13,0	Sariq – zarg'aldoq-jigarrang

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