

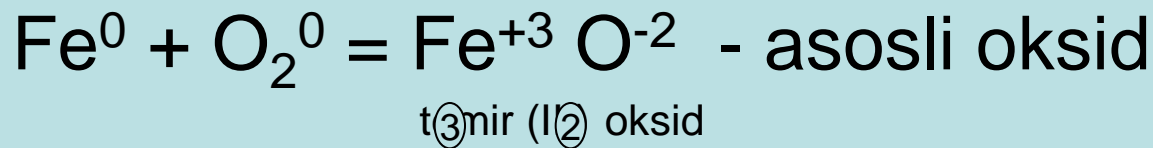
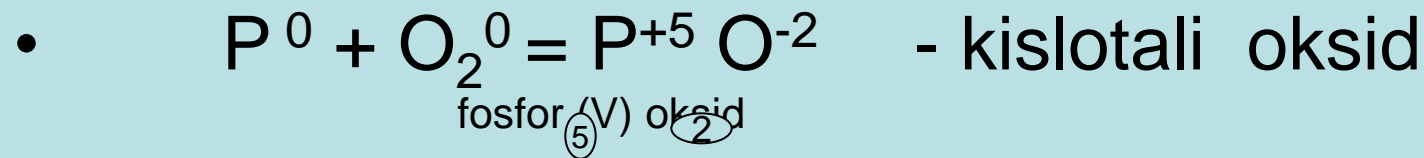
Anorganik moddalarni sinflanishi

Маърузачи: К. У. Комилов

Anorganik moddalarni asosiy

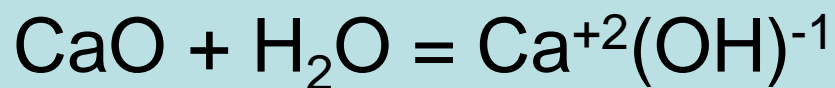
sinflarri

- Oksidlar – bu ikki elementdan tashkil topgan, lekin ulardan biri kislorod bo'lgan murakkab anorganik moddalardir. Ularda kislorodning valentligi (II) ga teng.
- Oksidlar ikki guruhga bo'linadi - tuz hosil qilmaydigan (NO, N₂O, CO, H₂O₂, Na₂O₂, BaO₂) va tuz hosil qiladigan (asosli, kislotali va o'garuvchan) oksidlar деб юритилади.



Asoslar(Gidrooksidlar) -- Kislotalar

Metal oksidlarini suv bilan reaksiyasi natijasida **asoslar** hosil bo'ladi. Ularning formulalari yozilishida birinchi bo'lib ²metal ¹keyin esa gidrooksid guruhi yoziladi:



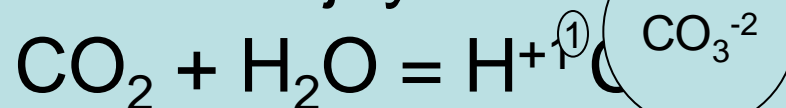
Kalsiy

Kalsiy

Oksid

gidrooksid

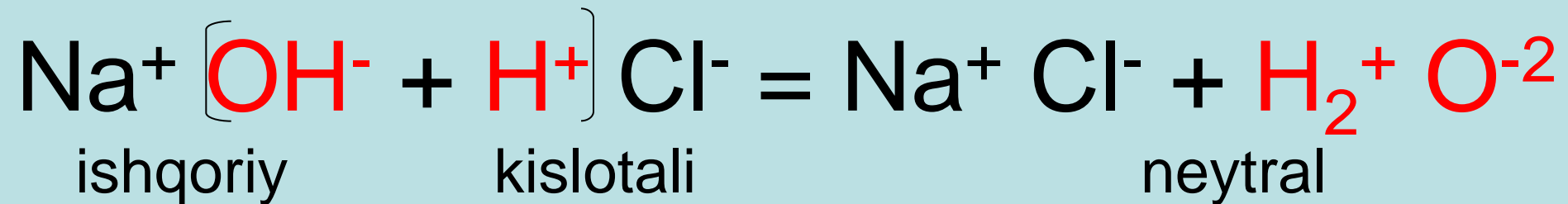
Kislotali oksidlarni suv bilan reaksiyasi natijasida **kislotalar** hosil bo'ladi. Ularni formulalarida birinchi vodorod va undan keyin kislota hosil qiluvchi va ²kislorod joylashadi



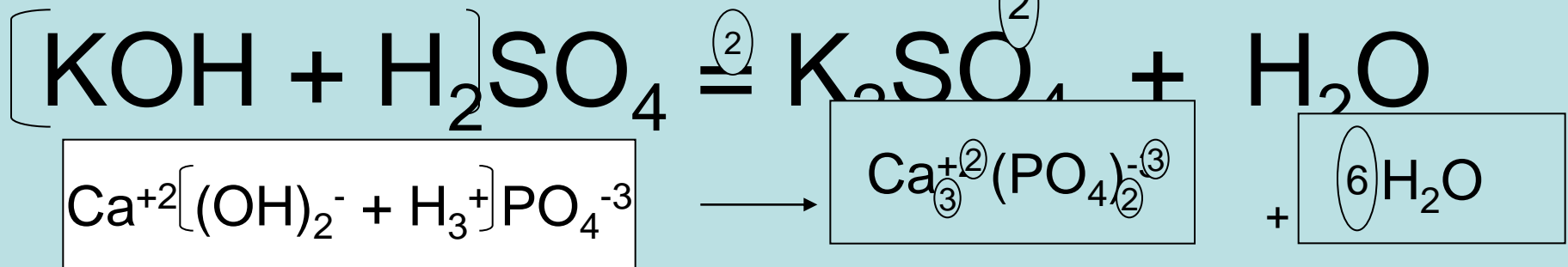
CO₃⁻²

Tuzlar

Tuzlar – metal kationlari va kislota qoldiqlaridan tashkil topgan murakkab anorganik moddalardir. Suvli eritmalarda tuzlar quyidagi ionlarga ajraladi:

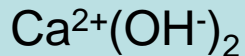
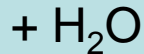
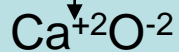
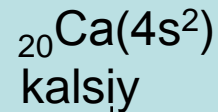


neytral muhit

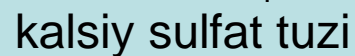
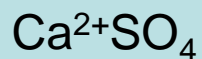
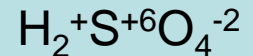
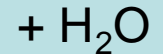
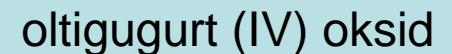
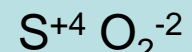
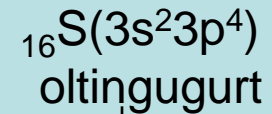


Genetik qator

•



Oddiy moddalar



- Asosli oksid + H₂O = ishqor
$$\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca(OH)}_2$$
- Asosli oksid + kislota = tuz + H₂O
$$\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl} = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Asosli oksid + kislotali oksid = tuz
$$\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$$
- Kislotali oksid + ishqor = tuz + H₂O
$$\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + 2\text{NaOH} = 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Kislotali oksid + H₂O = kislota
$$\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

- Kislota + Me = Tuz + H₂

$$2\text{HCl} + \text{Zn} = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$$
- Kislota + Me₂O_n = Tuz + H₂O

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CaO} = \text{CaSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Kislota + Me(OH)_n = Tuz + H₂O

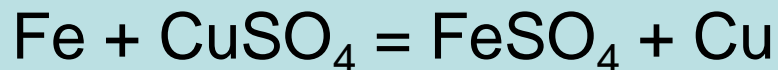
$$3\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Fe(OH)}_3 = \text{Fe(NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Kislota + Tuz = Tuz* + Kislota*

$$\text{HCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

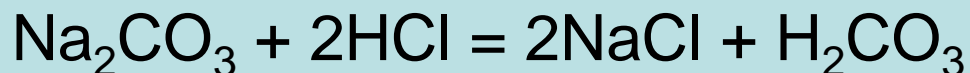
Пойдевор учун конспект

- Ishqor + $\text{Hem}_2\text{O}_m = \text{Tuz} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH} + \text{SO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Ishqor + Kislota = Tuz + H_2O
 $\text{KOH} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Ishqor + Tuz = Tuz' + ASos'
 $3\text{LiOH} + \text{FeCl}_3 = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{LiCl}$
- Suvda erimaydigan asos + Kislota = Tuz + H_2O
 $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{HCl} = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Asos $\longrightarrow \text{Me}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 \longrightarrow \text{FeO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

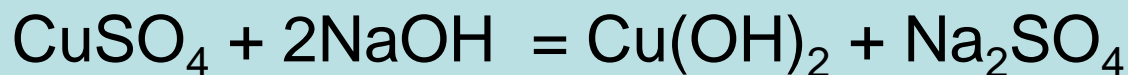
- Tuz + Me = Tuz + Me



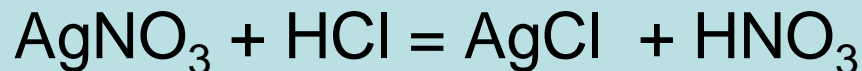
Tuz + Kislota = Tuz + Kislota



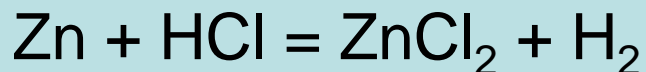
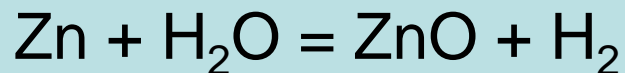
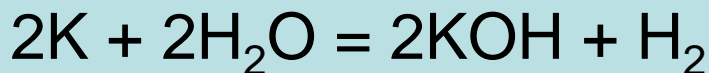
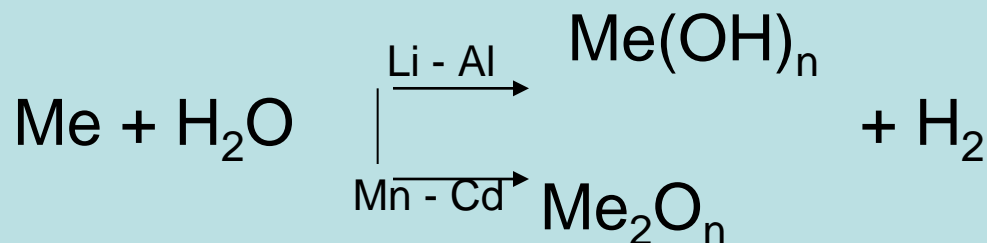
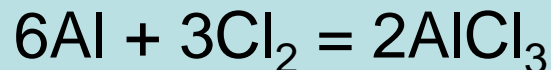
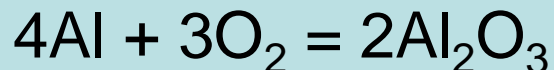
Tuz + Ishqor = Tuz + Asos



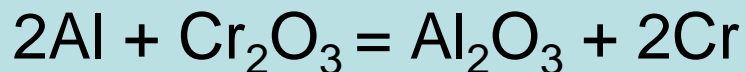
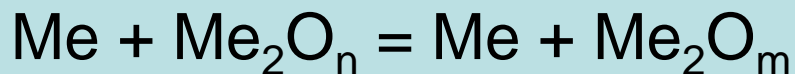
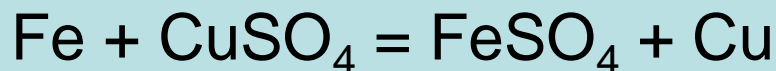
Tuz + Kislota = Tuz + Kislota



- Me + Metalmas = Tuz, Oksid

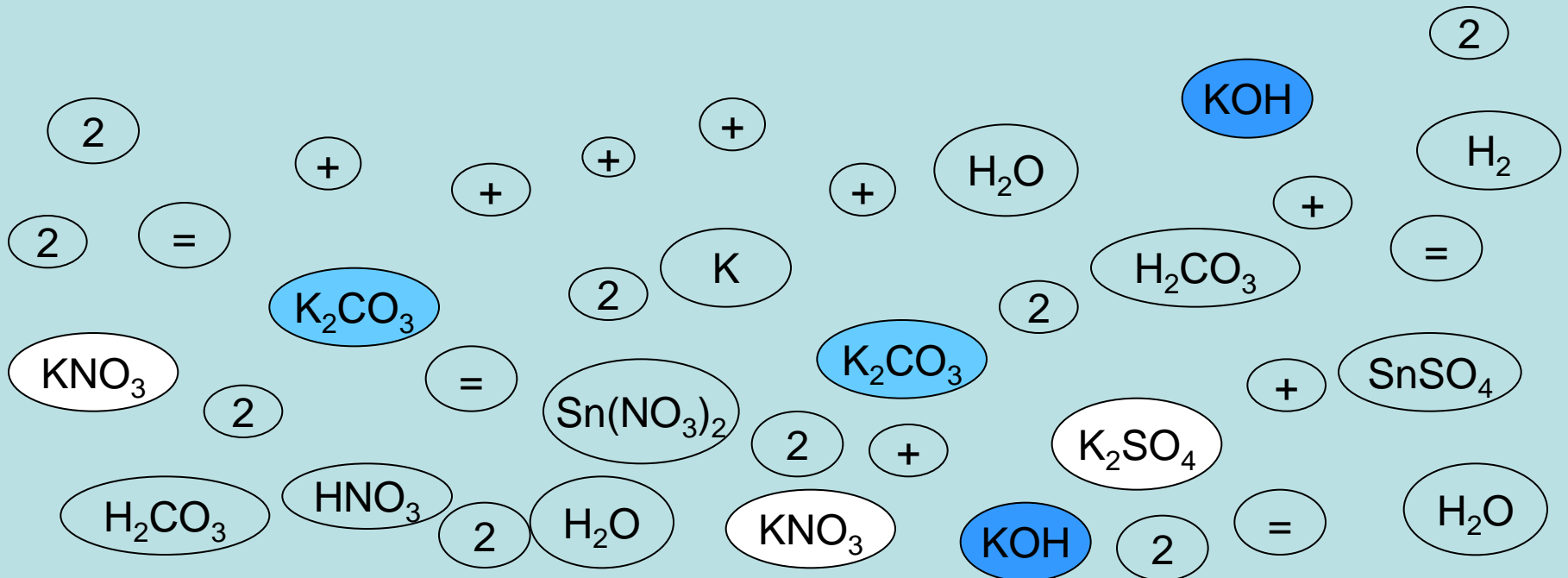
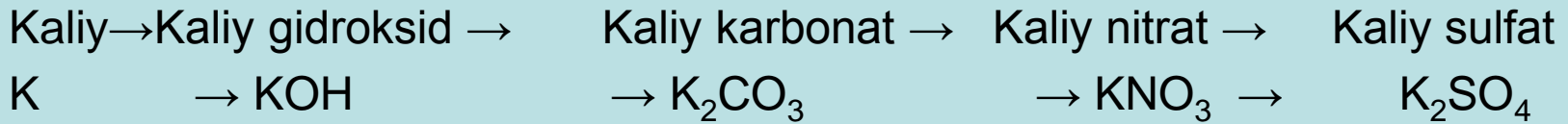


- Tuz + Me = Tuz + Me



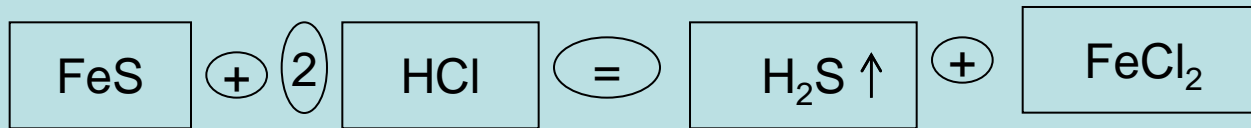
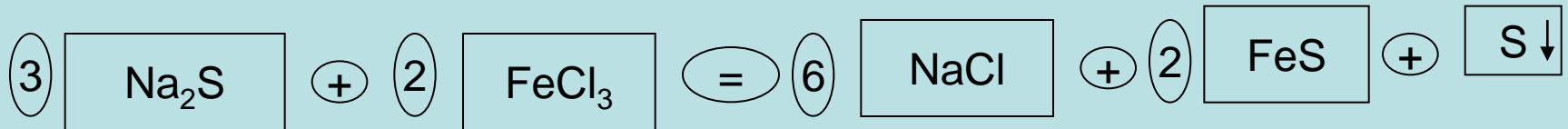
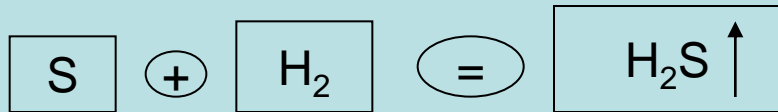
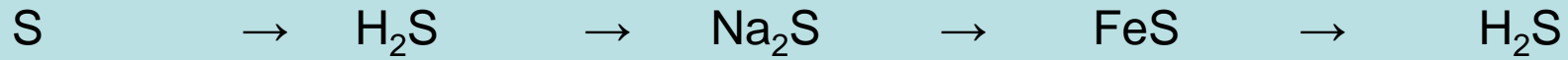
Ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash

- O'zgarishlar zanjirini yeichish:



Ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash

Oltinugurt → Vodород sulfid → Natriy sulfad → Temir(II)sulfid → Vodород sulfid



Klaster



Toifalash jadvali

Oksidlar	ASoslar	Kislotalar	Tuzlar

B/B/B jadvali

Bilaman	Bilishni xoxlayman	Bilib oldim