

**FIZIKA FANIDAN MASALALAR YECHISHDA INTEGRALLASH  
QOIDASIDAN FOYDALANISH**

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**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРАВИЛА ИНТЕГРИРОВАНИЯ ПРИ РЕШЕНИИ  
ЗАДАЧ ПО ФИЗИКЕ**

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**USING THE RULE OF INTEGRATION IN SOLVING PROBLEMS IN  
PHYSICAL SCIENCE**

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*Annotatsiya: Maqolada fizikadagi masalalarni yechish usuli bilan bog'liq masalalar ko'rib chiqiladi. O'quvchilarga fizik hodisalarning mohiyati turli usullar yoki metodikalar bilan tushuntirilgan bo'lsada, masalalarning yechish yo'llarining o'ziga xos metodikasi mavjuddir. Agar berilayotgan hodisa jarayonida qaysidir kattalik vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarasa, u holda masala echishda integrallash usulidan foydalaniladi. Shuningdek, fizika fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlarni bajarishning fanni o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati. Ko'p hollarda kattaliklar nafaqat vaqt, balki boshqa parametrlarga bog'liq holda ham o'zgaradi. Umuman olganda qaysi kattalik ko'rilyotgan hodisa jarayonida o'zgarib tursa, shu parametr bo'yicha deferensiallanib, oxirgi natijani toppish uchun hodisaning minimum va maksimum oraliqlar aniqlanib, integralash talab etiladi. Integral usuli orqali yechiladigan masalalarda real holatdagi hodisalarni fizik jarayonlari o'rganiladi. Bu esa talaba va o'quvchilarga masalada namayon etilgan fizikaviy hodisani to'laroq tushinishga, uzlashtirishga imkon beradi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Fizika, fan o'qitish, masalalar yechish, mexanika, laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari, frontal laboratoriya ishi, o'quv samaradorligi.*

*Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с методом решения задач по физике. Хотя сущность физических явлений объясняется учащимся различными методами или методологиями, существует определенная методология решения проблем. Если какая-то величина изменяется во времени в процессе данного явления, то при решении задачи используется метод интегрирования. А также значение выполнения практических занятий по физике для повышения эффективности преподавания естествознания. Во многих случаях величины меняются не только во времени, но и в зависимости от других параметров. Как правило, величина, которая изменяется в процессе рассматриваемого события, определяется по этому параметру, и для определения конечного результата требуются минимальный и максимальный интервалы события и интеграция. В задачах, решаемых интегральным методом, исследуются физические процессы явлений реального состояния. Это позволяет студентам и учащимся более полно понять физическое явление, проявленное в задаче.*

*Ключевые слова: физика, преподавание естественных наук, решение проблем, механика, лабораторные занятия, фронтальная лабораторная работа,*

эффективность обучения.

*Annotation: the article discusses issues related to the method of solving problems in physics. Although the essence of physical phenomena is explained to students by various methods or methodologies, there is a specific methodology for solving issues. If in the process of the given phenomenon some magnitude changes over time, then the method of integration is used in solving the issue. Also, the importance of performing practical classes in Physics in increasing the effectiveness of teaching science. In most cases, the sizes change not only over time, but also depending on other parameters. In general, whichever magnitude changes in the process of the phenomenon under consideration, the minimum and maximum intervals of the phenomenon are determined and the integration is required in order to be differentiated according to this parameter and find the final result. In matters solved by the Integral method, physical processes of phenomena in the real state are studied. This allows students and students to fully understand and reconcile the physical phenomenon that has been namayonized in the matter.*

*Keywords: physics, science teaching, problem solving, mechanics, laboratory training, frontal laboratory work, educational efficiency.*

**КИРИШ. ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Introduction).** О'quvchilarning fizikani mustaqil o'rganishdagi asosiy omillardan biri fizikadan mustaqil masala yechish amaliyotidir.

Fizikadan masalalar yechish o'quvchilarning nazariy materialni puxta o'zlashtirishlari, asosiy fizik tushunchalar va qonunlarning matematik ifodalarini yodda saqlab qolishlariga yordam beradi, ular olgan bilimlarni amalda tadbiiq qilish malakalarini hosil qiladi. Fizik masala deganda o'quv jarayonida mantiqiy xulosalar, matematik amallar va fizik qoidalar asosida yechiladigan fizik muammo tushuniladi.

Masalalar yechishni o'rganish o'quvchilarning aqliy rivojlanishiga imkon beradi, mantiqiy tafakkur, xotira, diqqat va idrokining o'sishiga yordam beradi. Fizikadan masalalarni yecha olishlik fizika fanini o'rganish va o'zlashtirishning asosiy mezonidir. Fizikadan masalalar yechish jarayonida o'quvchilar tabiat, texnika va turmushdagi turli fizik hodisalarni tahlil qilishda o'z bilimlarini qo'llash uchun bilim va malaka hosil qiladilar, jumladan: chizmalar, rasmlar, grafiklar chizish, hisoblashlarni bajarish, ma'lumotnoma (spravochnik) dan foydalanish, eksperimental masalalarni yechishda asbob-uskunalardan foydalanish uchun bilim va malakalar hosil qiladilar. Masalalar yechish o'qituvchi uchun o'quvchilarning yutuqlarini va kamchiliklarini, shuningdek o'zining o'quv-tarbiya ishlarining samaradorligini doimo kuzatib borishga mumkin bo'lgan aniq barometrdir.

#### **МЕТОДЛАР. МЕТОДЫ (Methods)**

O'quvchilarga fizik hodisalarning mohiyati turli usullar yoki metodikalar bilan tushuntirilgan bo'lsada, masalalarning yechish yo'llarining o'ziga xos metodikasi mavjuddir. Agar berilayotgan hodisa jarayonida qaysidir kattalik vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarsa, u holda masala echishda integrallash usulidan foydalaniladi.

Integral cheksiz ko'p sonli kichik hadlarni uzluksiz yig'ish natijasidir. Funksiyani integrallashda uning argumentlarining cheksiz kichik o'sishlari olinadi va funksiyaning bu bo'limlardagi o'sishlarining yig'indisi hisoblanadi. Integrallashda hodisa vaqtda o'zgaruvchi kattalikning o'zgarish chegarasi, yani integralning quyi va yqori chegaralari haqida aniq ma'lumotga ega bo'lish shart. Ko'p hollarda kattaliklar nafaqat vaqt, balki boshqa parametrlarga bog'liq holda ham o'zgaradi. Umuman olganda qaysi kattalik ko'rilayotgan hodisa jarayonida o'zgarib tursa, shu parametr bo'yicha deferensiallanib, oxirgi natijani toppish uchun hodisaning minimum va maksimum oraliqlar aniqlanib, integrallash talab etiladi. Integral usuli orqali yechiladigan masalalarda real holatdagi hodisalarni fizik

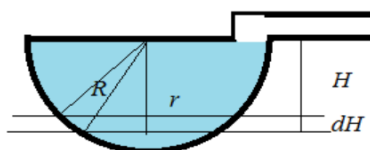
jarayonlari o'rganiladi. Bu esa talaba va o'quvchilarga masalada namayon etilgan fizikaviy hodisani to'laroq tushinishga, uzlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Qo'yidagi jadvalda o'zgaradigan kattaliklar va ular orqali integrallab topiladigan kattaliklarni keltiramiz.

**Qo'yidagi jadvalda o'zgaradigan kattaliklar va ular orqali integrallab topiladigan kattaliklarni keltiramiz.**

O'zgaradigan kattaliklar	Integral yordamida topiladigan kattaliklar
Tezlanish $a(t)$	Tezlik $v(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} a(t) dt$
Tezlik $v(t)$	Kordinata $x(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$
Burchak tezlanish $\beta(t)$	Burchak tezlik $\omega(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \beta(t) dt$
Burchak tezlik $\omega(t)$	Burilish burchagi $\eta(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega(t) dt$
Yoqilg'ning yonish tezligi $u(t)$	Raketa yoqilg'sining massasi $m(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} u(t) dt$
Tok kuchi $I(t)$	Zaryad miqdori $q(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} I(t) dt$
Quvvat $N(t)$	Ish $A(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} N(t) dt$
Induksiya EYK $E(t)$	Magnet oqimi $\Phi(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E(t) dt$
Radioaktiv emirilish tezligi $N(t)$	Radioaktiv moddadagi atomlar soni $N(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} I(t) dt$
Kuch $F(x)$	Mexanik ish $A(t) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x) dx$
Gaz bosimi $P(V)$	Gazning shi $A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P(V) dV$
Qattiq jism massasi $dm$	Qattiq jism inersiya momenti. $I = \int r^2 dm$

**1-masala.** Radiusi  $R$  bo'lgan idishdan suvni chiqarib tashlash uchun qanday ish bajarish kerak bo'ladi.



$H$  chuqurlikdagi  $dH$  suv qatlamini so'rib olish uchun bajarilgan  $dA$  ishni topamiz.

$H$  chuqurlikdagi  $dH$  suv qatlamining radiusi

Pifogor teoremasiga asosan

$$r^2 = R^2 - H^2$$

$dH$  suv qatlamining hajmi esa

$$dV = \pi r^2 dH = \pi(R^2 - H^2) dH$$

suv qatlamining massasi esa

$$dm = \rho dV = \rho \pi(R^2 - H^2) dH$$

Suvni so'rib olish uchun bajarilgan ish esa

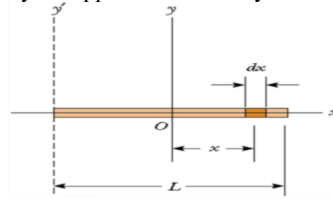
$$dA = gH dm = gH \rho \pi(R^2 - H^2) dH$$

tenglikni ikki tamonidan integral olsak.

$$A = \int_0^R gH \rho \pi(R^2 - H^2) dH = g\rho\pi \int_0^R (R^2 H - H^3) dH = g\rho\pi \left( R^2 \frac{H^2}{2} - \frac{H^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^R = g\rho\pi \left( \frac{R^4}{2} - \frac{R^4}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{Javob: } A = g\rho\pi \frac{R^4}{4}$$

**2-masala.** Massasi  $m$  va uzunligi  $l$  bo'lgan bir jinsli ingichka silindrning o'rtasidan aylanish o'qiga perpendikulyar o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momentini topish.



Silindr balandligini  $l$  deb olib, uning massasini balandlik bo'yicha o'zgarishini hisobga olgan holda, integrallash qoidasidan foydalanamiz

$$dm = \lambda dx = \frac{m}{l} dx \quad r^2 = x^2$$

$$I = \int r^2 dm = \frac{m}{l} \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{m}{l} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{m}{3l} \left( \frac{l^3}{8} + \frac{l^3}{8} \right) = \frac{m}{3l} \frac{2l^3}{8} = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

**3-masala.**

Massasi  $m=80$  kg bo'lgan parashyutchi uzoq cho'ziladigan sakrashni amalga oshirdi. Havoning qarshilik kuchini tezlikka mutanosib deb hisoblab, qancha vaqt oralig'dan so'ng parashyutchingin tezligi harakatning qaror topgan tezligining  $0,9$  qismiga teng bo'lishi aniqlansin. Qarshilik koeffitsienti  $k=10$  kg/s. Parashyutchingin boshlang'ich tezligi nolga teng.

**Yechilishi.**

Parashyutchiga ta'sir qilayotgan kuchlarni geometrik yig'indisini Nyutonning ikkinchi qonuniga tenglashtiramiz.

$$mg - F_q = ma$$

$$mg - F_q = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$dt = \frac{mdv}{mg - kv}$$

Parashyutchingin harakati davomida qaror topgan tezligini topishda, unga ta'sir etuvchi qarshilik va og'irlik kuchlarini tenglashtiramiz.

$$mg - F_q = 0, mg = kv, v = \frac{mg}{k}$$

qaror topgan tezlik.

$$= \int_0^{\frac{9mg}{10k}} \frac{mdv}{mg - kv} = -\frac{m}{k} \ln(mg - kv) \Big|_0^{\frac{9mg}{10k}} = -\frac{m}{k} \ln \left( mg - k \frac{9mg}{10k} \right) = \frac{m}{k} \ln \frac{10mg}{mg} = \frac{m}{k} \ln 10$$

$$t = \frac{80}{10} \ln 10 = 8 \ln 10 = 18,4$$

Хулоса ва тавсиялар. ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ (Conclusion)

Masalalar tanlashga ko'rsatilgan didaktik talabdan tashqari har bir masalani tanlashda o'qituvchi mo'ljallagan maqsadni amalga oshirishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har bir tanlangan masala ko'rilayotgan mavzu bo'yicha o'quvchilar bilimini oshirishga qandaydir hissasini qo'shishi lozim. Kattaliklar orasidagi bog'lanish tushunchasini chuqurlashtirishda, tushunchalarni aniqlashtirishda, ideal holatdan real holatga o'tishda integral usuli orqali yechiladigan masalalar katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Fizikadan masala echish amaliyoti – o'quvchilarning fizikaning hodisa, jarayon, qonun va qonuniyatlarini chuqurroq o'rganishga, fizika tushunchalarning shakllanishiga, fizikaviy tafakkurini rivojlanishiga, olgan bilimlarini amaliyotga qo'llab olish o'quvchini rivojlanishiga, fikrlash doirasini kengayishiga olib keladi

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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