

<b>Asard</b> → (1801)hoshchiligi2 1 – qand zavodi qurildi
<b>Muallif Berselits</b> tomonidan 1827-y da <b>1-organik kimyo</b> darsligi nashr qilindi.
<b>Lebedev sanoat usuli</b> → 1932 – dunyoda birinchi marta sintetik <b>kanchuk</b> (Rossiya) da ish. chiq.
<b>2.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH–C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O (140°С dan past, H<sub>2</sub>O, ishtirokida).</b> Bu moddani 1-bb AQSH da Long(1842),Lekson va Horton(1846)lar jarrohlikda qoʻllaganlar
<b>Alkanlar</b> (ofitellar) deb ham ataladi. Efilen(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) "yogʻ hosil qiluvchi" i gaz(ot.gaz olifat), "gollandiyalik kimyogarlar yogʻi" deb atalgan.
<b>Anilin</b> → rangsiz moysimon zaxari suyuqlik
<b>Bakeland</b> →fenolformaldegid smolaning (1) sanoat usulini
<b>Baliq yogʻ i</b> → suyuq yogʻ i
<b>Bayer</b> → (1872) fenol va formaldegiddan smolasimon modda olgan
<b>Berto</b> → (1854) yogʻ ni sintezi, (1854) etil spiri (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ishtirokida), benzolni 1- boʻlib olgan(1851), fenolni 1 – marta (1851), naftalinni oldi (1851), sintez gazidan humolli k-ta oldi (1862)
<b>Butlerov</b> → (1861) qand moddasini oldi (Formalindan sintez qilgan)
<b>C<sub>14</sub> – C<sub>20</sub> → vulkanizatsiyani tezlashtiruvchilar</b>
<b>C<sub>16</sub>–C<sub>20</sub> → korroziyaga qarshi</b>
<b>C<sub>18</sub>–C<sub>20</sub>→tibbiyot preparatlari</b>
<b>C,Cl<sub>4</sub>(gekxslor vinol)</b> →gʻalla urugʻ larini qattiq qorakuya kasalligiga qarshi dorilamadi.
<b>Ca<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>12</sub> – C<sub>20</sub> →parfumeriya (kosmetika)</b>
<b>CCl<sub>4</sub> (tetradrometan) ogʻ ir bugʻ</b> hosil qilib yonayotgan buyumni havo kislorodidan ajratib qoʻyadi.
Bu modda yongʻinni oʻchirish uchun ishlatiladi
<b>Chariz Gudir</b> → (1839) rezina oldi
<b>CHCl<sub>3</sub>(shloroform)</b> tibbiyotda narxoz uchun ishlatiladi
<b>CH<sub>4</sub>(yodoform)</b> sariq kukun tibbiyotda ogʻir jarohatlarni tezroq bitishi uchun ishlatiladi
Danilevskiy Aleksandr Ya→ (1888) ogʻir molekulasining tuzilish nazariyasini, u tajribada isbot qilishicha <b>qorin osti</b> bezining ogʻisiga taʼsiri gidroliz hodissidan iborat. U <b>mushtak (miozin)</b> ogʻsillarining nimadan iborat ekanligini oʻrganib, bu ogʻsill tarkibida <b>antipepsin va antitripsin</b> borligini aniqladi.
Dixlor fenoksifosfak k – taning→ Na li tuzi yovvoyi oʻtlarga qarshi (gerbitsid) keng bargli oʻsimliklar nobud
Dubininlar → (1823) neft haydalanigan qurilma yaratdilar
Etilenglikolga glikserol poʻshish avtomashinalar yuz nasoslarining ish mud.ni uzaytiradi
F.Yolyer → siamid k –ta (1822), aluminymi (1827), berilliy va itteriy (1828).
Fenol → kapron(oralik modda – kaprolaktam), adipin k-ta, oksidlanishga qarshi pisadkalar, yuvush vos. olishda ish.
Franklend E. (Frankland) → <b>valentlik</b> tushunchasi
Fridrix Misher→ (1869) leykositlarda <b>nuklein k-ta</b> borligini aniql.(nucleus – yadro)
Funfidislar → zamburugʻ larga qarshi kurash vos.
Geksaxlorbutadiyen 1,3 →toklardagi filloksera (kuya) ga qarshikur. Pesticidlar (yadoximikatsiy)
<b>Gerbitsidlar</b> → yovvoyi oʻtlarga qarshi kurash vositalari
<b>Glikogen</b> → 10% jigarda
<b>Insektitsidlar</b> → zararli hashorotlarga kurash vositalari ishlab chiqarishga patent oldi(1825)
<b>Izopentil spiri</b> → sut mah. yogʻ ilgimi aniqlashda
<b>Kekule F.A</b> → valentlik tushunchasini (1857), <b>C 4</b> valentli deb aytdi. Benzolga haqiqi formulani taklif q. (1865)
<b>Kokos moyi</b> → qattiq yogʻ
<b>Kolbe</b> → (1845) sunʼiy yoʻl b-n sirk k-ta olgan.
Lebedev→ 1,3 butadiyenni Na bilan polimerlash sintetik kanchuk oldi.
Margraf → (1747) soʻ raki lavlagi tarkibida 6% qand borligini aniqladi.
Markovnikov → oʻrin olish, ajralish, birikib olishi re-yasi, qoʻshbogʻ larning birikish, izomerlanish, nefni mustaqil fan boʻlishiga asos soldi. Sikloparafinlar (naftenlar) ni kashf etdi
Mis (II) atetat → oʻsimlik zararkundalarga qarshi kurashda
<b>Mol yogʻida</b> → moy k –taning murakkab efiri boʻladi.
<b>Patoka</b> → dekstrinlarning glukoza b-n aralashmasi
<b>Paxta tolasi</b> → 98% sellulyoza
Piroliz → organik moddalarning yuqori temperaturada kislorodsiz parchlanishi (aromatlash)
Polimiritziya reaksiyasi k-oʻpgina bir xildagi molekularning birikib ancha yirik molekula hosil qilish jarayoni
<b>Polipeptidlar</b> → ruhiy kasalliklarni davolashda samarali vos.
<b>Quruq spirting</b> turli navlarida spiri boʻlmaydi
<b>Saxaroza</b> → qand lavlagi sharbati2da 16 – 20% , shakarqamishda 14 – 26% bor
Semyonov → zanjirli reaksiya
Shevel → stearin,olein, va palmitin k-ta oldi, hayvon toʻqimalaridan xolesterinni oldi (1815), stearin shamlar
Sheyele → 1- marta glitserinni olgan (1779), soʻ ng Shevel olgan (1813)
Shuxov → (1891) Krekning neft sanoat usulini yaratdi
Silliman → AQSH da nefini haydashni 1- tajribalari
<b>Taʼbiy geterosikl birikmalari</b> → B, Ba, B <sub>2</sub> , vitaminlar, xlorofill, penitsillin
<b>Tajrib kanchukning</b> nisbiy molekulyar massasi 15 000. 500 000
Vyurts Sharl A. → etilamin, metilamin, fenol, etilen oksid (epoksid) sintezi. Fenolni olgan (1867)
Yer qobigʻida o(C)=0.12 <span> </span> %
<b>Yogʻ ochda</b> → 50% sellulyoza
Zaharli antideotator→Pb(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> tetraetiltoʻqogʻoshin
Zaharsiz antideotator→C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Mn(CO) <sub>5</sub>
Zelinskiy → organik katalizga asos soldi, ogʻsillarning gidrolizlanishini (1916) Inj. A. Kumant b-n Gazniqoq yaratdi (1927) aseten(SO <sub>2</sub> , Koʻ mir) –benzol (1922) + Kazanskiy b-n
<b>Zinin</b> → (1842) aromatik nitrobirikmalaring qaytarilish reaksiyalar i, <b>anilin</b> oldi

K <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> = K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>2</sub>
AuCl <sub>3</sub> = AuCl + Cl <sub>2</sub> (180 C dan past)
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O= MgO <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O
6MnO <sub>2</sub> +2HNO <sub>3</sub> =3H <sub>2</sub> O+N <sub>2</sub> +3Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> =N <sub>2</sub> O+H <sub>2</sub> O
NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> =N <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> =N <sub>2</sub> +Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +4H <sub>2</sub> O
2K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> +3C+8H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> =2Cr <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +3CO <sub>2</sub> +2K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +8H <sub>2</sub> O
3P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> +28HNO <sub>3</sub> =6H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +9H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +28NO
3P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> +28HNO <sub>3</sub> +4H <sub>2</sub> O=6H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +9H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +28NO
P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> +HNO <sub>3</sub> =H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +NO
FeS <sub>2</sub> +8HNO <sub>3</sub> =Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +5NO+2H <sub>2</sub> O
FeS <sub>2</sub> +18HNO <sub>3</sub> =Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +15NO+7H <sub>2</sub> O
P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> +62HNO <sub>3</sub> =4H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +7H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +62NO+18H <sub>2</sub> O
K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> +14HCl=2CrCl <sub>3</sub> +3Cl <sub>2</sub> +2KCl+7H <sub>2</sub> O
Cr <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +10KOH=3H <sub>2</sub> O=2K <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> +3K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +8H <sub>2</sub> O
2Cu <sub>2</sub> O=4Cu+O <sub>2</sub>
<b>CuBr<sub>2</sub>=CuBr+0.5Br<sub>2</sub>(500e)</b>
Cu+4HClO <sub>2</sub> =2CuCl <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O
Cu <sub>2</sub> O+H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> =Cu <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
3AuCl <sub>3</sub> =AuCl <sub>3</sub> +2Au
BaO–BaO <sub>2</sub>
4BaO–Ba <sub>2</sub> O
Zn(OH) <sub>2</sub> +4KO H–K <sub>2</sub> [Zn(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]
ZnH <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O–Zn(OH) <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub>
HgS+CaO+O <sub>2</sub> =Hg+CaS <sub>2</sub> O
2HgO+2H <sub>2</sub> O+2Cl <sub>2</sub> =Hg <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> +4HOC1
Zn <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> +6H <sub>2</sub> O=3Zn(OH) <sub>2</sub> +2NH <sub>3</sub>
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +2KO H=2KAlO <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
2AlCl <sub>3</sub> +3K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> +3H <sub>2</sub> O=2Al(OH) <sub>3</sub> +3CO <sub>2</sub> +6H <sub>2</sub> O
SnCl <sub>2</sub> +2KO H=2KSn(OH) <sub>2</sub>
SnCl <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O=SnO <sub>2</sub> +4HCl
<b>Sn<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>+2HCl=H<sub>2</sub>[SnCl<sub>4</sub>]</b>
SnCl <sub>4</sub> +4NH <sub>4</sub> OH=H <sub>2</sub> SnO <sub>3</sub> +4NH <sub>4</sub> Cl+H <sub>2</sub> O
2NaOH+H <sub>2</sub> SnO <sub>3</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O=Na <sub>2</sub> [Sn(OH) <sub>6</sub> ]
Sn+4HNO <sub>3</sub> =H <sub>2</sub> SnO <sub>3</sub> +4NO <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
PbS+O <sub>2</sub> =PbO+S <sub>2</sub> O
PbO+C=Pb+CO
2Pb+O <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O=2Pb(OH) <sub>2</sub>
2Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O=2PbO <sub>2</sub> +4HNO <sub>3</sub>
3PbO <sub>2</sub> =Pb <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> +O <sub>2</sub>
PbO <sub>2</sub> +2KO H+2K <sub>2</sub> O=K <sub>2</sub> [Pb(OH) <sub>6</sub> ]
PbO <sub>2</sub> +4HCl=PbCl <sub>2</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O

33ta d elementlardan 10 tasida elektronlar ns pogʻonachadan(n-s) d pogʻonachaga koʻchadi: 1ta elektron koʻchishi 9ta elementda(23Cr; 29Cu; 48Nb; 42Mo; 41Ru; 45Rh; 47Ag; 78Pt; 79Au), 2ta elektron koʻchishi 1ta elementda(Ku,Pd) kuzatiladi. 10ta elementdan 2tasida 1ta elektron koʻchiganda d pogʻonacha yarim toʻladir(23Cr; 42Mo), 4 ta elementda d pogʻonachaning elektron bilan toʻlana toʻlgan(29Cu; 46Pd; 47Ag va 79Au) vaziyat yuz bersa, qolgan 4ta element (41Nb; 44Ru, 45Rh va 78Pt)da d pogʻonachalar oxirigacha toʻlmay qoladi
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## HIKMATJON

<b>Vyoler</b> -1824-yil oksalat k-ta,1828-yil mochevina,1822-yil <b>Tsianid k-ta</b> , 1827-yil <b>aluminymi ,berilliy</b> , 1828-yil <b>ittriy</b> sintezi, <b>Kolbe</b> – 1845-yil sirk kislotani,
<b>Berto</b> -yogʻ ni sintez qilgan
<b>Kdi</b> , sulfat kislota ishtirokida etilenni gidratlab <b>etil spiri</b> sintez qilgan, 1-boʻlib <b>benzolni</b> sintez qildi , 1-boʻlib <b>fenolni</b> sintez qildi , 1-boʻlib <b>naftalinni</b> sintez qildi , H <sub>2</sub> O va CO <sub>2</sub> dan <b>humoli kislota oldi</b> , atsetilen asosida aromatik uglevodorodlar oldi.
<b>Butlerov</b> -izomeriya hodissasini kashf qildi, organik moddalar tuzilish nazariyasini yaratuvchisi, ilk kitobi "Organik kimyo toʻliq oʻrganishni amalda oshirish" 1864-yilda chiqqan.
<b>Berselius</b> - 1808-yilda ilk <b>Kimyo</b> darsligi avtori, organik kimyo terminini 1-marta qoʻllagan.
<b>Kekule</b> -Atomlar ega boʻlgan oʻxshashlik birliklari butun sonlar kabi ekanligini koʻrsatib, <b>valentlik</b> tushunchasini kiritgan (1857), uglerodni <b>4 valentli</b> deb hisoblagan Kolbe bilan bir vaqtda, <b>organik kimyo</b> taʼrifli ilk bor taʼrif etilgan, benzolga haqiqi formula taklif etdi .
<b>Frankland</b> - "Valentlik " tushunchasidan oldingi "biriktirish kuchi" haqidagi tushunchani kiritdi , ilk bor valentlikni oʻrgangan.
<b>Sharl</b> – Molekulada atomlarning oʻzaro taʼsirini birinchi boʻlib aniqlagan , organic birikmalarni sinflarga ajratishni taklif qilgan.
<b>Vyurts-metilamin, etilamin, fenol , etilen oksid</b> ilk bor sintez qilgan, <b>fenolni</b> ikkinchi boʻlib olgan .
<b>Semyonov</b> -zanjirli reaksiyalar nazariyasi asoschisi, kimyoviy jarayonlar, issiqlik va portlash nazariyasi , gaz aralashmalari yonishini oʻrgangan.
<b>Markovnikov</b> - oʻrin olish, ajralish, biriktirish reak.larining yoʻnalishi haqidagi , qoʻshbogʻ larning birikish va kimyoviy tuzilishga bogʻliq qoidalarini yaratdi, nefning tarkibiy qismini oʻrgandi, mustqil fan boʻlishiga asos soldi, <b>sikloparafin(naften)</b> larni kashf etdi.
<b>Long, jekson Long</b> -ilk bor <b>dietil efiridan</b> jarroxtikda foydalanishgan.
<b>Lebedev</b> -butadiyen 1,3ni natriy taʼsirida polimerlab , <b>sintetik kanchuk</b> olgan(1928)
<b>Shuxov</b> - <b>krekning</b> sanoat usulini 1891-yil ishlab chiqdii.
<b>Nobel</b> - tutunsiz <b>poroxni , dinamini</b> yaratgan .
<b>Sheele , Shevel</b> - 1-marta <b>glitserin</b> sintezini.
<b>Bayer</b> - 1-boʻlib <b>fenolformaldegid</b> smolasini olgan (1872).
<b>Bakeland</b> - <b>fenolformaldegid</b> smolasini sanoatda ishlab chiqqan.
<b>Ejen</b> -yoglar tarkibidagi <b>stearin va oleinlari</b> aniqlagan(1817), hayvon toʻqimalaridan <b>xolesterinni</b> ajratib oldi(1815), <b>stearin</b> shamlar ishlab chiqishga patent oldi.
<b>Margraf</b> - xoʻraki lavlagi tarkibida 6% <b>qand</b> borligini (1747)yilda aniqladi.
<b>Bekkerle</b> - <b>uran</b> elementi roentgen nurlariga oʻxshash nurlar qaytarishini aniqladi .
<b>Mariya Sklodovskaya-Kyuri</b> – <b>Rady</b> va <b>poloniylar</b> radioaktivligini oʻrgandi.
<b>Rezerford</b> -Azot elemetini kashf qildi, <b>azot</b> va <b>geliy</b> atomlari yadrosidan <b>kislorod</b> izotopini sintez qildi.
<b>Nabiyev</b> - oʻgʻiʼlar kimyosi , fosfalarni nitrat kislota bilan ishlash.
<b>Kuper</b> - atomlarning ulanish kimyoviy kuchini belgilash uchun valent shtrixining kiritilishi(1858)
<b>Maxsumov</b> -Murakkab zarrachalar tabiati uning tarkibi hamda kimyoviy , electron, fazoviy tuzilishiga bogʻliq.
<b>Pristli</b> -O <sub>2</sub> ,HCl, CO, N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> kashf etilishi
<b>Lomonosov</b> - moddalar saqlanish qonuni, birinchi rus laboratoriyasi.
<b>Lavuziye</b> -yoningish kislorod nazariyasi, havo tarkibi ,suyving tabiatini aniqlash.
<b>Zinin</b> - nitrobirikmalarni oʻrganish, nitrobenzolni qaytarib anilin olish reaksiyalarini.
<b>Fisher</b> –shakar, ferment, biogʻ ish jarayonlari , ogʻsill tuzilishi.
<b>Zelinskiy</b> – Injener Kumant bn hamkorlikda gaz-niqob yaratdi , kataliz taʼlimotiga asos solganlardan biri, <b>aminok-talar,oksiminok-talarni</b> sintez qilgan , neftda <b>stilogeksandan benzol</b> hosil boʻlishini isbotladi, ogʻsill moddalar gidrolizini oʻrgandi, <b>Kazanskiy</b> bn birga aktivlangan koʻmir usidan atsetilen oʻtkazib benzol hosil qildi, birinchi protilovgaz.
<small>BERINSING CHE YUQORI OXS. BIRIKMALARININ FOSFOR, ALUMINIY, FERROKSID ,PEROKSID</small>
<small>Koncentrlangan HCl+HF va HNO<sub>3</sub>+HF</small>
<small>Melarni eng yuqori oks.-KMnO<sub>4</sub>, KCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, KCrO<sub>4</sub>, CrO<sub>3</sub>, CuO, K<sub>2</sub>FeO<sub>4</sub>.</small>
<small>Katod</small>
<small>Me va Memaslarning oraliq oks.:SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, HNO<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>, MnO<sub>2</sub>, PbO<sub>2</sub></small>

Alkan	Alken	Alkin	Aren(chiziqli)
Kirishadi: 1.Br <sub>2</sub> (Ha)hv 2.HNO <sub>3</sub>	Kirishadi: 1.Hal 2.H <sub>2</sub> (Ni,Pt) 3.H <sub>2</sub> O	kirishadi: 1.h.o(h <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) 2.Hal 3.KMNO <sub>4</sub> 4.Br <sub>2</sub> li suv	Kirishadi: 1.Br <sub>2</sub> (hv)FecCl <sub>3</sub> 2.H <sub>2</sub> 3.H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 4.HNO <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) 5.Hal 6.H <sub>2</sub>
<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> birikish	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> Cu oksidlari Ag <sub>2</sub> O	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> Boshqa katalizator	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> KMnO <sub>4</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> li suv
Spiri	Fenol	Aldegid	Kislota
Kirishadi: 1.H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 2.KMnO <sub>4</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) 3.Spiri(140C past)	Kirishadi: 1.NaOH 2.Br <sub>2</sub> li suv 3.Aldegid 4.HNO <sub>3</sub>	Kirishadi: Ag <sub>2</sub> O CuCl <sub>2</sub> CO(NH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NaHSO <sub>3</sub>	Kirishadi: Me Cao Ishqor (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) Spir(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )
<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> Ishqor Ishqoriy tuz	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> Alken Alkan HBr spirt	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> Alken Alkan Fenol KMnO <sub>4</sub>	<b>Kirishmaydi:</b> KMnO <sub>4</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> li suv

Modda	P,N,E
CO	42
L <sub>2</sub> O	44
BeO	37
T <sub>2</sub> O	32
H <sub>2</sub> O	29
H <sub>2</sub> O	28
OH <sup>-</sup>	27
O	25
O <sup>-</sup>	26
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	30
C <sup>+</sup> O	43
N <sup>+</sup>	44
P <sub>2</sub> O	30
CH <sub>4</sub>	26
HF	30
NH <sub>3</sub>	28
Be	13
Li	10
Be <sup>2+</sup>	11
Li <sup>+</sup>	9
N <sub>2</sub>	44
<sup>13</sup> CO	43
<sup>15</sup> NH <sub>3</sub>	28
N <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> O	47
N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	50
Ch <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	49
N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	50
N <sub>2</sub>	42
F <sub>2</sub>	56
NO <sub>2</sub>	69
N <sub>2</sub> O	102

1.ZnCl <sub>2</sub> ,CuCl <sub>2</sub> ,AlCl <sub>3</sub> ,FeCl <sub>3</sub> ,CaCl <sub>2</sub> , <b>KOH</b>
2.HCl,HBr, HI <b>BaCl<sub>2</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, AgNO<sub>3</sub></b>
3.HCl,H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , <b>BaCl<sub>2</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub></b>
4.CO <sub>2</sub> ,SO <sub>2</sub> , <b>BaCl<sub>2</sub>,HCl</b> (gaz ajr-sa CO <sub>2</sub> )
5.HCl,HNO <sub>3</sub> ,H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , <b>AgNO<sub>3</sub></b>
6.Na <sub>2</sub> S, MgSO <sub>4</sub> ,K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> - <b>lakmus</b>
7.Alken <Alkan, <b>AgO(NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>
8.Fenol ,Spiri <b>aqdori</b>
9.benzol,toluol: <b>Kmno<sub>4</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>li suv</b>
10.Fe-suyuq. <b>(HNO<sub>3</sub>,H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>,HCl)</b>
K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> : <b>NaNO<sub>2</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>,H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(qovogʻ)</b>

2KMnO <sub>4</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O+2KOH=2K <sub>2</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub> +O <sub>2</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O
K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> +HCl=KCl+CrCl <sub>3</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> +14HCl=2CrCl <sub>3</sub> +3Cl <sub>2</sub> +2KCl+7H <sub>2</sub> O
Cr <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +10KOH+3H <sub>2</sub> O=2K <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> +3K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +8H <sub>2</sub> O
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl+Cr <sub>2</sub> KMnO <sub>4</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O=C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH+CO <sub>2</sub> +K OH+MnO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Disproporsiya:</b>
3HNO <sub>2</sub> =HNO <sub>3</sub> +2NO+H <sub>2</sub> O
2K <sub>2</sub> KOH=KClO+KCl+H <sub>2</sub> O
3K <sub>2</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub> +2H <sub>2</sub> O+2H <sub>2</sub> O=2KMnO <sub>4</sub> +MnO <sub>2</sub> +4KOH
2HOC1=HCl+HClO <sub>2</sub>
Yadro reaksiyning quyidagilarida massa oʻzg.maydi:
3S+6KO H=2K <sub>2</sub> S+K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> +3H <sub>2</sub> O
4SnO–Sn+Sn <sub>2</sub> O
Hg <sub>2</sub> O=Hg+HgO

<b>PhN</b> -portlovchi modda
pH 0,1 boʻlgan 10ml hcl e-masiga nea ml kislota q-sa eritma phi 0,02ga teng b-d:90ml
Ag <sub>2</sub> N=Ph <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> , Hg <sub>2</sub> N-suvda yomon eriydi.
MeNO <sub>2</sub> Jari qizd.ganda MeO va O <sub>2</sub> ajr:Ag <sub>2</sub> Hg
<b>Ham k-tali ham asosli oksid hosil qiladi:HSO<sub>4</sub></b>
<b>N<sub>2</sub></b> qaytariladigan reakt.larda oksidlanuvchidir
<b>N<sub>2</sub></b> ni nitratda valentlig 0
<b>8,16,24,34</b> elementlari p.e.oiyasi
<b>vinilsirka,metilformiatlar</b> Ag <sub>2</sub> Oda reakt.kirishadi sirk agridrid , saxaroza,mulozid gidrolizlanadi.

<b>154</b> nm-alkan sp <sup>3</sup>
<b>140</b> nm-aren sp <sup>2</sup>
<b>134</b> nm-alken sp <sup>2</sup> sp <sup>2</sup>
<b>120</b> nm-alkin sp <sup>3</sup> sp <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mononitrozomerlar:</b>
<b>2-2-1(CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>)</b>
<b>3-2-2, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub></b>
3HOC1=HCl+HClO <sub>2</sub>
proton–neutron+elektron
neutron=pozitron+proton

	Qaytaruvchilar
	Metallar
	Oraliq oks.2+Fe,Mn, Cr,Sn; 3+ Cr.
	Metallmaslar gidridlari HI HF HCl H <sub>2</sub> SH NH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
	Oraliq oks.darajasi memaslark:CO, H <sub>2</sub> O, HNO <sub>2</sub> , HNO <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub>
	Katod
	Organik moddalar

## SilsiidSiC, Borid: B<sub>2</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>,B<sub>2</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>

<b>Sementit</b> -Fe <sub>3</sub> C
<b>Metanid</b> :Be <sub>2</sub>

Be+2NaOH+2H<sub>2</sub>O→Na<sub>2</sub>[Be(OH)<sub>4</sub>]+H<sub>2</sub>  
 2PbS+3O<sub>2</sub>→2PbO+2SO<sub>2</sub>  
 PbO+C→Pb+CO  
 2PbO+2H<sub>2</sub>O→2Pb(OH)<sub>2</sub>  
 Pb+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(aq)→Pb(HSO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>  
 Pb+4KOH+2H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>2</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>[Pb(OH)<sub>4</sub>] – kaliy gidroksoplumbat  
 Pb(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>+2NaOH→2CH<sub>3</sub>COONa+Pb(OH)<sub>2</sub> – oq rang  
 Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→4HNO<sub>3</sub>+2PbO – qora-qo'ngir  
 3PbO → Pb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
 PbO<sub>2</sub>+2KOH+2H<sub>2</sub>O→K<sub>2</sub>[Pb(OH)<sub>6</sub>]  
 PbO<sub>2</sub>+4HCl → PbCl<sub>2</sub>+Cl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2PbO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→2PbSO<sub>4</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 PbO<sub>2</sub>+4HNO<sub>3</sub>→PbO<sub>2</sub>+2Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 PbO<sub>2</sub>+4HCl→PbCl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O (PbCl<sub>2</sub>+PbCl<sub>4</sub>)  
 PbCl<sub>2</sub>+2KCl → K<sub>2</sub>[PbCl<sub>4</sub>]  
 Ti+2I<sub>2</sub>(g) → TiI<sub>4</sub>(g)  
 2TiO+6HCl→2TiCl<sub>3</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O – Olinusimon qizg'ish tusli  
 TiO<sub>2</sub>+C+2Cl<sub>2</sub> → TiCl<sub>4</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>; TiCl<sub>3</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>; TiCl<sub>3</sub> – binafsha rangli  
 3TiCl<sub>3</sub>+Ti→4TiCl<sub>4</sub> – Qizg'ish-binafsha tusli  
 2TiCl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→2Cr(OH)Cl<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>  
 4CrO<sub>3</sub>→2Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+3O<sub>2</sub>; Pushli rang – Cr<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·\*18H<sub>2</sub>O – binafsha  
 K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+S→Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 CrCl<sub>3</sub>+3KOH→Cr(OH)<sub>3</sub>+3KCl; Cr(OH)<sub>3</sub> – kulrang cho'kma  
 Cr(OH)<sub>3</sub>+3KOH→K<sub>2</sub>[Cr(OH)<sub>6</sub>]  
 2K<sub>2</sub>[Cr(OH)<sub>6</sub>]+3Br<sub>2</sub>+4KOH→2K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>+6KBr+8H<sub>2</sub>O  
 K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+14HCl→2CrCl<sub>3</sub>+3Cl<sub>2</sub>+2KCl+7H<sub>2</sub>O  
 K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>S+4H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Cr<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+3S+K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Mn<sup>2+</sup> → MnO<sub>2</sub> → Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> → Na<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>  
 6MnO<sub>2</sub>+2NH<sub>3</sub>→3H<sub>2</sub>O+N<sub>2</sub>+3Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
 MnO<sub>2</sub>→Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>→Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> → MnO  
 MnO+K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>→K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>↑  
 3KMnO<sub>4</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+MnO<sub>2</sub>+4KOH  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+Cl<sub>2</sub>→K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>+2KCl  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2Fe+1,5O<sub>2</sub>+nH<sub>2</sub>O→Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+nH<sub>2</sub>  
 4Fe+4HNO<sub>3</sub>→Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+NO+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Oq rangli 4Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→4Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>  
 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+CO → Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>+2CO↑ Oqoratir tusli  
 FeCO<sub>3</sub>+CO+H<sub>2</sub>O→Fe(HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>+KOH→KFeO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+2NaOH→2NaFeO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2FeCl<sub>2</sub>+2HCl+H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→2FeCl<sub>3</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2Fe+3Cl<sub>2</sub>→2FeCl<sub>3</sub>  
 3FeO+2KCl[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]→3K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+Fe<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]  
 Fe<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>→K<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]·nH<sub>2</sub>O  
 FeCl<sub>3</sub>+3KSCN→3KCl+Fe(SCN)<sub>3</sub> Tasma – soan (oq qizil rang)  
 Kr+F<sub>2</sub> → KrF<sub>2</sub>  
 XeF<sub>2</sub>+4KJ → Xe+J<sub>2</sub>+4KJ  
 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→HF+O<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>3</sub>+OF<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O; F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→F<sub>2</sub>O+O<sub>2</sub>  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>+4HF→SiF<sub>4</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O; F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→oksozon florid; F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→ozon florid  
 CaF<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→CaSO<sub>4</sub>+2HF↑  
 Cl<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→HCl+HClO  
 Gipoxlorit kislotasi HClO→a) HClO; b) H<sub>2</sub>O+Cl<sub>2</sub> c) HCl+HClO<sub>2</sub>  
 2Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub> → 2CaCl<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>+92KJ  
 Qung'ir sariq tusli gaz Cl<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→2HClO  
 6KOH+3Cl<sub>2</sub>→KClO<sub>3</sub>+5KCl+3H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Besh asosli ortoyod kislotasi H<sub>5</sub>IO<sub>6</sub>→Ag<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
 Sariq tusli gaz 2ClO<sub>2</sub>+2KOH→KClO<sub>3</sub>+KClO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2KClO<sub>3</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+2HClO<sub>3</sub>  
 NaClO-eritmasi-Javel susi  
 Maysimon suyuqlik 2HClO+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>→2HPO<sub>3</sub>+Cl<sub>2</sub>O  
 3S+6NaOH→2Na<sub>2</sub>S+Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Na<sub>2</sub>S+2S→Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> natriy disulfidi  
 Na<sub>2</sub>S+2S→Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> natriy trisulfidi  
 4NH<sub>3</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>→2H<sub>2</sub>O+2NH<sub>3</sub>·S·S·NH<sub>3</sub>  
 Na<sub>2</sub>S+2HCl→2NaCl+H<sub>2</sub>S↑  
 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+Cu→CuSO<sub>4</sub>+SO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+C→CO<sub>2</sub>+2SO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Tellur kislotalari va tuzlari – H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub> yoki  
 Te(OH)<sub>6</sub>→Ag<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub> va Hg<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub>→Na<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub> va K<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 NH<sub>4</sub>+NaOCl→NaCl+H<sub>2</sub>O+N<sub>2</sub>; H<sub>2</sub> – gidrozin  
 Natriy amidli – NaNH<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→NaNH+H<sub>2</sub>O

2NaN<sub>3</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+2HN<sub>3</sub> – Azid kislotasi  
 2HN<sub>3</sub> → 3N<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>  
 HNO<sub>3</sub>+6H<sub>2</sub>→2H<sub>2</sub>O+NH<sub>4</sub>OH  
 NH<sub>4</sub>OH→NH<sub>3</sub>+N<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2NaN<sub>3</sub>+4Na+2H<sub>2</sub>O→Na<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>+4NaOH  
 3SO<sub>2</sub>+3HNO<sub>3</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+2NO  
 N<sub>2</sub>O→N<sub>2</sub>+O  
 N<sub>2</sub>O+2NaOH→2NaNO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 3HNO<sub>3</sub>→HNO<sub>2</sub>+2NO+H<sub>2</sub>O(eritmada)  
 2HNO<sub>3</sub>→Pb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O(bug' holatida)  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+5HNO<sub>3</sub>+2MnSO<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2K<sub>2</sub>ZhNO<sub>3</sub> → J<sub>2</sub>+2NO<sub>2</sub>+NO+2Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> → 2PbO+4NO<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>  
 Oqiz'ish-og'ngir rangli: 2NO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O → HNO<sub>2</sub>+HNO<sub>3</sub>  
 HNO<sub>3</sub>+NO → HNO<sub>2</sub>+NO  
 2HNO<sub>3</sub>+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> → 2HPO<sub>3</sub>+N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>  
 2N<sub>2</sub>O→4NO<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>  
 2HNO<sub>2</sub> → H<sub>2</sub>O+N<sub>2</sub>O  
 Au+4HCl+HNO<sub>3</sub> → [H AuCl<sub>4</sub>]+NO+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 3P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O → 3H<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·5NO<sub>2</sub>+10H<sub>2</sub>O  
 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O → PH<sub>3</sub>+3KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 2P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→4H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; fosfit kislotasi  
 4HNO<sub>3</sub>+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>→4HPO<sub>3</sub>+2N<sub>2</sub>O; H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>→4HPO<sub>3</sub>+2SO<sub>2</sub>  
 2H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>→P<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 4H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>→P<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2CaSO<sub>4</sub>  
 Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>→3Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)  
 2NH<sub>3</sub>+3O<sub>2</sub>→2HNO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O-nitritikasiya  
 2HNO<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>→2HNO<sub>3</sub>-nitratikasiya  
 2K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+3C+8H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→2Cr<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+3CO<sub>2</sub>+2K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+8H<sub>2</sub>O  
 HCOOH→H<sub>2</sub>O+C  
 CO→NaOH→HCOONa  
 CO<sub>2</sub>+NaOH→NaHCO<sub>3</sub>  
 HOOC-CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH→2H<sub>2</sub>O+O=C=C=C=O  
 C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>+C<sub>2</sub>→O=C=C=C=C=O  
 CO<sub>2</sub>+2Mg→2MgO+C  
 Cl<sub>2</sub>+CO→COCl<sub>2</sub>-fosgen;  
 C+2S→CS<sub>2</sub>-uglerod sulfidi;  
 2C+N<sub>2</sub>→(CN)<sub>2</sub>-ditsian;  
 KCN+S→KSCN;  
 Si+2S→SiS<sub>2</sub>;  
 Si+2H<sub>2</sub>O→SiO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>;  
 Si+4NaOH→2H<sub>2</sub>+Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>-natriy ortosilikat  
 Mg<sub>2</sub>Si+4HCl→2MgCl<sub>2</sub>+SiH<sub>4</sub>  
 SiCl<sub>4</sub>+LiAlH<sub>4</sub>→SiH<sub>4</sub>+AlCl<sub>3</sub>+LiCl  
 SiH<sub>4</sub>+2O<sub>2</sub>→SiO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 SiH<sub>4</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→SiO<sub>2</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>  
 SiH<sub>4</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O→2SiO<sub>2</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>  
 3SiF<sub>4</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O→2H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>+2C+2Cl<sub>2</sub>→SiCl<sub>4</sub>+2CO  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>-metakremniy kislotasi  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>-ortokremniy kislotasi  
 2SiO<sub>2</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>6</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>-dikremniy kislotasi  
 HOOC-CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH-malon kislotasi  
 H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-Gipofosfit kislotasi;  
 BeF<sub>2</sub>+2HF→H<sub>2</sub>[BeF<sub>4</sub>]  
 Be(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2NaOH→Na<sub>2</sub>[Be(OH)<sub>4</sub>]  
 BF<sub>3</sub>+HF→[BF<sub>4</sub>]-tetraflorborat kislotasi  
 SiF<sub>4</sub>+2HF→H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>;  
 PF<sub>3</sub>+HF→[PF<sub>4</sub>]-geksaflorforos(5)kislotasi  
 2Fe+3H<sub>2</sub>O→Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>  
 Mg(HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2KJ→MgCO<sub>3</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2KJ→Hg<sub>2</sub>J<sub>2</sub>+2KNO<sub>3</sub>  
 HgJ<sub>2</sub>+2NaJ→Na<sub>2</sub>[Hg<sub>2</sub>J<sub>4</sub>]  
 kremniy kislotasi xlorangidridi-PCl<sub>3</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>+5HCl  
 kremniy kislotasi xlorangidridi-SiCl<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O→H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>+4HCl  
 NCl<sub>3</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O→NH<sub>3</sub>+3HOCl  
 S<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→SO<sub>2</sub>+HS<sub>2</sub>+2HCl

2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+16HCl→2MnCl<sub>2</sub>+5Cl<sub>2</sub>+2KCl+8H<sub>2</sub>O  
 8Al+30HNO<sub>3</sub>→Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+3N<sub>2</sub>+15H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Fe<sub>2</sub>+18HNO<sub>3</sub>→Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+15NO<sub>2</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>O  
 FeS<sub>2</sub>+8HNO<sub>3</sub>→F(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+5NO+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 3P<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>+28HNO<sub>3</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O→6H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>+9H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+28NO  
 P<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>+62HNO<sub>3</sub>→4H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+62NO+18H<sub>2</sub>O  
 1H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+8Zn→8ZnSO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>S+S<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>2</sub>+10H<sub>2</sub>  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+5H<sub>2</sub>O+3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→2MnSO<sub>4</sub>+5O<sub>2</sub>+8H<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O→2MnO<sub>2</sub>+2KOH+3O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O+2KOH→2K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+14HCl→2CrCl<sub>3</sub>+3Cl<sub>2</sub>+2KCl+7H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Cr<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>+10KOH+3H<sub>2</sub>O→2K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>+3K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+8H<sub>2</sub>O  
 MnO<sub>2</sub>+4HCl→MnCl<sub>2</sub>+Cl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 3HNO<sub>3</sub>→HNO<sub>2</sub>+3NO+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 3KMnO<sub>4</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+MnO<sub>2</sub>+4KOH  
 2HCl+HCl+HClO<sub>2</sub>  
 3HClO<sub>2</sub>→2HCl+HClO<sub>3</sub>  
 4SnO→Sn+3SnO  
 H<sub>2</sub>O+Hg→HgO  
 3Ca+2KMnO<sub>4</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O→3C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2MnO<sub>2</sub>+2KOH  
 3C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>+18KMnO<sub>4</sub>→3C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH+6CO<sub>2</sub>+18KOH+18MnO<sub>2</sub>  
 Pb+PbO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→2PbSO<sub>4</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O akkumulyatorda sodir boladigan reaksiyalar  
 Na<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 K<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2Cu+4HCl+O<sub>2</sub>→2CuCl<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2Cu+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Cu<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Cu<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→CuSO<sub>4</sub>+Cu  
 Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2NaOH→Na<sub>2</sub>[Cu(OH)<sub>4</sub>] natriy kuprit (kok-binfsha rang)  
 Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>+4NH<sub>3</sub>→[Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>](OH)<sub>2</sub>  
 2CuCl<sub>2</sub>+4KJ→2Cu+2J<sub>2</sub>+4KCl  
 2Cu+2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→2CuSO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 AgCl+2NH<sub>3</sub>(OH)→[Ag(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]Cl+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 4Au+8NaCN+O<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→4Na[Au(CN)<sub>2</sub>]+4NaOH  
 2Na[Au(CN)<sub>2</sub>]+Zn→Na<sub>2</sub>[Zn(CN)<sub>4</sub>]+2Au  
 2KJ Au(Cl)<sub>3</sub>+2KOH→4KCl+Au+O<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2KJ Au(Cl)<sub>3</sub>+N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>+6KOH→N<sub>2</sub>+8KCl+Au+5H<sub>2</sub>O  
 AuCl<sub>3</sub>→AuCl+Cl<sub>2</sub>  
 Sariq tusli: 3AuCl→AuCl<sub>3</sub>+2Au  
 AuCl+KCl→K[AuCl]  
 Be+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→BeSO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>  
 KOH+Be(OH)<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→K[Be(OH)<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O]  
 Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O→MgO  
 Ca(HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>→CaCO<sub>3</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COONa+CaSO<sub>4</sub>→Ca(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>+Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 ZnCl<sub>2</sub>+2KOH→Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2KCl  
 Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2KOH→K<sub>2</sub>ZnO<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O  
 ravshan qizil rangli: Hg<sub>2</sub>S+O<sub>2</sub>→Hg+SO<sub>2</sub>  
 ZnH<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>  
 HgS+H<sub>2</sub>O+2Cl<sub>2</sub>→HgCl<sub>2</sub>+2HOCl  
 6Hg+2KNO<sub>3</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→3Hg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+2NO+4H<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 ZnN<sub>2</sub>+6H<sub>2</sub>O→3Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>  
 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+2KOH→2KAlO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Sn+HCl→SnCl<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>  
 Sn+4H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>→Sn(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+2SO<sub>2</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O  
 SnCl<sub>2</sub>+2KOH→2KCl+Sn(OH)<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub> oq chokma  
 SnS+(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S+S→(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[SnS<sub>3</sub>] ammoniy tiostannat stannat-SnH<sub>2</sub>  
 Sn+2Cl<sub>2</sub>→SnCl<sub>4</sub>  
 SnCl<sub>2</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O→SnO+2HCl  
 SnCl<sub>2</sub>+2HCl→H<sub>2</sub>[SnCl<sub>4</sub>] Geksaxloralqay kislotasi  
 SnO<sub>2</sub>+2KOH+H<sub>2</sub>O→K<sub>2</sub>[Sn(OH)<sub>6</sub>] kaliy stannit  
 SnCl<sub>4</sub>+4NH<sub>3</sub>(OH)→4NH<sub>4</sub>Cl+H<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>  
 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+2NaOH+H<sub>2</sub>O→Na<sub>2</sub>[Sn(OH)<sub>6</sub>]  
 Sn+4HNO<sub>3</sub>→4HNO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

C	N	π	σ	M	Formula	Nomi
+10	-15	4	16	135	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	Adenin
+12	-15	4	17	151	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	Guanin
+5	-9	3	13	111	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	Sitozin
+4	-6	3	15	128	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Timin
+6	-6	3	12	119	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Uratsil
-2	-3	3	11	79	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N	Piridin
-2	-3	2	10	67	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NH	Pirrol
+2	-6	3	10	80	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	Pirimidin
+8	-12	4	14	120	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	Purin
+2	-3	1	9	75	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Glitsin
0	-3	1	12	89	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Alanin
-4	-3	2	17	117	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Valin
-6	-3	1	21	131	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Leysin
-3	1	13	121	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	Sistein	
+4	-	2	10	104	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Malom kislotasi
+4	-	3	11	116	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Fumar(malein) kislotasi
-2	-	2	11	86	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Krotion kislotasi
+2	-	2	13	118	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Qahrabo kislotasi
+4	-	2	14	134	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Olma kislotasi
-2	-	2	19	146	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Adipin kislotasi
0	-	1	11	90	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Sut kislotasi
+2	-	1	13	105	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	Serin OH-guruh bor
-6	-	3	16	108	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Krezol(metil fenol)
-2	-	3	14	110	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Prokatexin(rezorsin, gidroksinon)
0	-	3	15	126	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Perogalol(oksi gidroksinon, forglutsin)
+2	-	4	19	221	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ClO <sub>4</sub>	2,4-dixlorfenoksissirinka kislotasi
+6	-	3	20	192	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	Limon kislotasi

**Triioninda OH-guruh bor. Triptodanda 2 ta geterosiklik halqa bor. Metioninda S bog' i bor**

C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	2ta
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	4ta (geometric b/ning)ochiq, 2ta siklik
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	spi-4ta,ef-3ta
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CHO	4ta aldegid
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> radikal	4ta
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2ta-kislotasi, 4ta-efir.
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	5ta amino-kislotasi
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N	4ta 1-lamchi amin
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	5ta-en,6ta-siklo
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	3ta- 9ta birlamchi.
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	spi-8ta,ef-6ta.
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	4ta-kisla; 9ta-efir
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O	zanjirda 4ta C-2ta izomer
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	5ta-16ta bir,9ta ikki, 4ta

<b>9-SINF</b> Apatit – $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ Asbest – $\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2$ Achchiqtoʻsh – $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Berlin lazuri – $\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$ Boksit - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Dala shpati – $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ yoki $\text{K}(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_8)$ Dolomit – $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$ Fosgen – $\text{COCl}_2$ Ftoroapatit – $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ Gematit (qizil temirtosh) – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ Gips: tabiiy gips – $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; kuydirilgan gips – $\text{CaSO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; suvsiz gips – $\text{CaSO}_4$ Glauber tuzi – $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Ichimlik sodasi – $\text{NaHCO}_3$ Kainit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kalsit – $\text{CaCO}_3$ Karborund – $\text{SiC}$ Kamallit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kaolin (oq gil) – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Karborund – $\text{SiC}$ Karnallit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kaustik soda – $\text{NaOH}$ Koks – $\text{C}$ Korund – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ Kriolit – $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ Kristall soda – $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kvars (kremen, agat, yashma, qum) – $\text{SiO}_2$ Limonit (qoʻngʻir temirtosh) – $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Magnetit (magnit temirtosh) – $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ Magnezit – $\text{MgCO}_3$ Nefelin – $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ ( $\text{Na}, \text{K})_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ yoki ( $\text{K}, \text{Na})[\text{AlSiO}_4]$ Ohaktosh (boʻr, marmar, stalagmit, stalaktit)– $\text{CaCO}_3$ Olevin – $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ Ortoklaz – $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ Pirit (temir kolchedani) – $\text{FeS}_2$ Qizil qon tuzi – $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Qumtuproq – $\text{SiO}_2$ Sariq qoz tuzi – $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Siderit (temir shpati) – $\text{FeCO}_3$ Silan – $\text{SiH}_4$ Silvinit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NaCl}$ ; Slyuda– $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ yoki $\text{KAl}_2(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$ Soda (temir sodasi, suvsiz soda) – $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ Suyuq shisha – $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ va $\text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3$ Talk – $3\text{Mg} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Taxir tuz (kizerit) – $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Temir kuyindisi – $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ yoki $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ Turunbul zangorisi – $\text{Fe}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_2$ ; Xlorli ohak – $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ Zang – $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ Chili selitrasi – $\text{NaNO}_3$ (68, 70)
<b>8-SINF</b> Alebastr – $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Ammiakli selitra – $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ Ammofof – $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ va $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ lar aralashmasi Antimonil xlorid – $\text{SbOCl}$ ; Bertoletuzi– $\text{KClO}_3$ Bishofit – $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Flyuorit (plavik shpat) – $\text{CaF}_2$ Fosforit (apatit) – $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ Ftoroapatit – $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ Galit (tosh tuzi) – $\text{NaCl}$ Gips – $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kaliyli selitra - $\text{KNO}_3$ Glauber tuzi – $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kainit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kalsiyli selitra – $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ Karbamid (mochevina) – $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ Karnallit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kriolit – $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ Mis kuporosi – $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Mis yaltirogʻi – $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ; Natriyli selitra – $\text{NaNO}_3$ Pirit – $\text{FeS}_2$ Plavik shpat – $\text{CaF}_2$ Pretpispatit – $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Qoʻrgʻoshin yaltirogʻi – $\text{PbS}$ Silvin – $\text{KCl}$ Rux amalgamasi – $\text{ZnS}$ Silvinit - $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NaCl}$ ; Superfosfat: oddiy– $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yoki $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaSO}_4$ qoʻsh – $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yoki $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ Suyak taqoni (fosforit taqoni) – $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ Taxir tuz – $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Temir kuporosi – $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Xlorli ohak – $\text{CaOCl}_2$ Zar suvi – $\text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{HCl}$
<b>7-SINF</b> Achchiqtoʻsh – $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ yoki $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ Kvars (qum) – $\text{SiO}_2$ Magnezziya – $\text{MgO}$ Qaldiroq gaz – $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$ Qizilqon tuzi – $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Sariqqon tuzi – $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Temirtosh – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ Xlorli ohak – $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})\text{Cl}$

<b>ANORGANIK KIMYO (Tashev va b.)</b> Alebastr – $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Alyuminiy achchiqtoʻsh – $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Anortit – $\text{Ca}[\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_8]$ Apatit – $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ $\text{CaF}_2$ Argentit – $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ Azurit – $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ Achchiqtoshlar – $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Berlin zangorisi – $\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$ Bertole tuzi – $\text{KClO}_3$ Boksit – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Braunit – $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$ Boʻr – $\text{CaCO}_3$ Dala shpati – $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ Diopsit – $\text{CaMg}[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{20}]$ Dolomit – $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$ Eruvchan shisha – $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3$ Fernikel – $\text{NiAs}$ Flus – $\text{SiO}_2$ Fosforit – $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ Fosgen – $\text{COCl}_2$ Fosterit – $\text{Mg}_2[\text{SiO}_4]$ Freon – $\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}_2$ Galmey – $\text{ZnCO}_3$ Gaustanit – $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ Gips – $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Glauber tuzi – $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Ilmenit – $\text{FeTiO}_3$ Javel suvi $\text{KClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Potash – $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ Pretpispatit – $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Qaldiroq gaz – $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$ Qizil temir tosh – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ Qizil qon tuzi – $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Qumtuproq – $\text{SiO}_2$ Qoʻngʻir temir tosh – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Qoʻrgʻoshin yaltirogʻi (galenit) – $\text{PbS}$ Rux aldamaasi – $\text{ZnS}$ Sariq qoz tuzi – $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ Sementit – $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ Sfen – $\text{CaTiSiO}_3$ Silvinit - $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NaCl}$ Silvin – $\text{KCl}$ Soda – $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ Soda – $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kainit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kaliyli selitra - $\text{KNO}_3$ Kalsit – $\text{CaCO}_3$ Kaolin – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Karborund – $\text{SiC}$ Kamallit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Kaustik (texnik soda, oʻyuvchi natriy) – $\text{NaOH}$ Kinovar – $\text{HgS}$ Kobalt yaltirogʻi – $\text{CoAsS}$ Korund – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ Kriolit – $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ $\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{NaF}$ Kuldiruvchi gaz – $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ Kuprit – $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ Levingstonit– $\text{HgS} \cdot 2\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$ Magnezit – $\text{MgCO}_3$ Magnitli temir tosh – $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (215) $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ Malaxit – $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ Marganesli shpat – $\text{MnCO}_3$ Mis kolchedani – $\text{CuFeS}_2$ Mis kuporosi – $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Mis yaltirogʻi – $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ Mishyak-nikel yaltirogʻi – $\text{NiAsS}$ Mochevina (karbamid) – $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ Nefelin – $\text{Na}_2[\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_8]$ Osh tuzi – $\text{NaCl}$ Pentlantid – $\text{NiSFeS}$ Pentokarbonil temir – $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ Pirargirit – $3\text{Ag}_2\text{SSb}_2\text{S}$ Pirolyuzit – $\text{MnO}_2$ $\text{MnO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Plavik shpat – $\text{CaF}_2$ Superfosfat – oddiy: $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{CaSO}_4$ qoʻsh: $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ Suv gazi – $\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}$ Talk – $\text{Mg}_3[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5]_2[\text{OH}]_2$ Temir kolchedani – $\text{FeS}_2$ Titan magnetit – $\text{FeTiO}_3 \cdot \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ Titanul – $\text{TiO}_2$ Trunbul koʻki – $\text{Fe}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_2$ Ulmanit – $\text{NiAsSb}$ Villemit – $\text{Zn}_3\text{SiO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Xalkopirit – $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{S}_3$ Xlorli ohak- $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$ Zang – $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ Shisha – $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ Shlak – $\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4$ Chili selitrasi – $\text{NaNO}_3$
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<b>Alkanlar (parafinlar)</b> <i>Dixloretan, xloroform, tetroxlormetan erituvchi sifatida. Xloroform tibbiyotda narkoz sifatida ishlatiladi. Etilbromid jarrohlikda mükni vaqtincha ogʻriq sezdirmaydigan holatga keltirish uchun ishlatiladi. C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>17</sub> vakillari erituvchilar va motor yonilgʻisi sifatida ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Alkanlar (olefinlar)</b> <i>Ishlatiladigan polietilening oʻracha molekulyar massasi 6000-12000 ga teng boʻlib, 215-420 tasi –CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> – zvenodir. Etilen issixona hovosiga oz miqdorda qoʻshilganda mevalarning (pomidor, sitrus va b.) yetilishi tezlashadi. Etilxlorid tibbiyotda mahalliy tinchlantiruvchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Alkinlar</b> <i>-Asetilen sanoatda etil spirt, sirk kislota, allil spirt, gliserin, akriloniril, vinil-asetat, lyaüzit, vinilasetilen sintezida ishlatiladi. Tetraxloretan CHCl<sub>2</sub>-CHCl<sub>2</sub> asetilenga xlo ming birikish mahsuloti yogʻlar va koʻpchilik organik moddalarni yaxshi erituvchisi hisoblanadi va eng muhimi oʻt olish xavfi yoʻqligi qulaydir. Metallarni avtogen payvandlashda ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Sikloalkanlar (Naftenlar)</b> <i>Siklopropan tibbiyotda narkoz sifatida ishlatiladi. Siklogeksan hosilasi siklogeksanol koʻproq erituvchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Siklogeksanolni nitrat kisota yordamida oksidlash natijasida olingan adipin kislota poliamid toalar – kapron va neylon olishda ishlatiladi.Siklogeksanning xlorli birikmasi geksaxlorciklogeksan – C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> qishloq xoʻjaligida insektsid sifatida ishlatiladi. Siklogeksan spirtlarning beshta gidroksil grupp saqlaydigan – kversit, olitia gidroksil grupp saqlaydigan – inozit deyiladi. Ular oʻstiruvchi sifatida ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Aromatik uglevodorodlar (Arenlar)</b> <i>Geksaxlorbenzol C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> bilan gʻalla urugʻlarini qatq korakuya kasalligiga qarshi dorilanadi. Geksaxlor butadiyen (1,3-butadiyen molekulasidagi vodorod atomlarini xlor bilan almashirilgan mahsulot) CCl<sub>2</sub>=CCl-CCl=CCL<sub>2</sub> toklardagi filloksera (kuyaga qarshi kurashda qoʻllaniladi. Naftalinning hosillaridan boʻyoqlar va dori-darmonlar olinadi. Naftalin sof holda uy-roʻzgʻorda jundan qilingan buyumlarni saqlashda ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Spirtlar (Alkogollar)</b> <i>-Metil spirt erituvchi, lok-bʻyoq moddalar tayyorlashda, formaldegid olishda ishlatiladi. Dietil efir narkoz uchun, etilxlorid ayrim joylarni ogʻriq sezmaydigan qilish uchun, parumeriyada, dezinfeksiyalovchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Etilenglikol antifrizlar tayyorlashda, motor va pulyemot stvolini sovutishda, lavsan va plastmassa olishda ishlatiladi. Gliserin gigroskopik modda boʻlib kosmetikada, koʻn va toʻqima sanoatida materiallarni yumshoq va elastik boʻlishi uchun, lok-boʻyoq, antifriz, nitorglitserin dinamit tayyorlashda, terini yumshatadi, nitroglitserinning spirdagi 1<span> </span>% li eritmasi yurak kasalliklarida dori-darmon sifatida (qon tomirlarini kengaytiradi), vino likyor, limonadlarni shirinlatishda ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Fenollar</b> <i>-Fenol koʻp miqdorda organizmlarni oʻldiradigan modda, fenolning (karbol kislota) 3-5% li eritmasi dezinfeksiya vositasi sifatida, plastmassa, indikator olishda, tibbiyotda ichmi yumshatuvchi surgi dori sifatida, dori darmon (salüsil kislota va uning hosilalari), portlovchi modda (pikrin kislota) qoʻllaniladi. Gidroxinon va pirigallol fotografiyada ochiltirgich sifatida ishlatiladi. Pirokatexinning hosilalari – gvyakol, evgenol, izoevgenol va adrenalin tibbiyotda ishlatiladi.</i>
<b>Azotli organik birikmalar, nitrobirikmalar, aminlar, amidlar.</b> <i>Geksametilendiamin Rossiyada anid, Amerikada neylon deb yuritiladigan sintetik tola olishda ishlatiladi. Aminlar katalizator sifatida ishlatiladi. Aromatik aminlar boʻyoqlar ishlab chiqarishda, tibbiyotda asetanilid isitma tushiruvchi va ogʻriqni qoldiruvchi dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Karbamin kislota efilari uretan preparatlar deb atalib, tibbiyotda uxlatuvchi va ogʻriqni qoldiruvchu dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Poliakrilamid suvni koagulyatsiya yoʻli bilan qayta tozalashda, oltinni qayta ishlash sanoatida, qogʻoz sanoatida qogʻoz tarkibiga qoʻshimcha moddalar kiritishda ishlatiladi. Tuproqqa 0,25-0,5% solinsa tuproq yemirilshdan saqlanadi.</i>
<b>Geterosiklik birikmalar.</b> <i>Pirrol – nikotin, atropin, kokain kabi alkaloidlar, oqsillar tarkibidagi pirolin,okspirolin va triptofan, qon gemoglobini, xlorofil tarkibiga kiradi. Piridinning hosilalari organizmdagi biokimyoviy jarayonlarni borishida muhim rol oʻynaydi, vitamin PP – nikotin kislota amidi boʻlib- pellagra kasalligini davolashda ishlatiladi. Izoniazid esa sil kasalligini davolashda ishlatiladi. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (piridoksin) fermentativ oksidlanish-qaytarilish va aminokislotalarni dekarboksillashta katta rol oʻynaydi.</i>
<b>Alkaloidlar</b> <i>-Nikotin, anabazin – qishloq xoʻjaligida kontakt insektsidisi sifatida ishlatiladi. Galantamin vodorod bromid tuzi tibbiyotda bolalarni shol kasalliklaridan (polimiyelit) davolashda ishlatiladi. Uni xlorid kislota bilan ishlab, metilopagalantamin preparati olinadi qon bosimini tushiruvchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Kofein tibbiyotda markaziy nerv sistemasi ishlarini yaxshilashda keng ishlatiladi.</i>

Polimerlarning ayrim vakillari			
Nomi	monomeri	Olinish usuli	Ayrim xossalari
polipropilen polizobutilen	propilen izobutilen	polimerlanish polimerlanish	Turli mamlakatlarda Oppanol,vistaneks,polibuten nomi bilan ishlatiladi
polistirol	stirol	polimerlanish	
polivinilxlorid	vinilxlorid	polimerlanish	
polivinilsirt	vinilsirt	polimerlanish	Jarrohlikda shoyi va ketgut toalar oʻrniga
tefflon	Tetrafor etilen	polimerlanish	Poroplastlar tayyorlanadi
polimetilmetakrilat	metilmetakrilat	polimerlanish	Organic shisha tayyorlanadi
Fenoformaldegid smola	Fenol va formaldegid	polikondensatlanish	