

OPTIKA BO'LIMIGA OID MASALALARINI YECHISH USULLARI

Xolliyev Diyor Navruz o'g'li

*Termiz davlat universiteti Fizika ta'limgan fakulteti
yo'nalishi 3-kurs talabasi*

Annotatsiya

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda ta'limgan tizimini rivojlantirishga qaratilayotgan keng ko'lamli e'tibor yosh avlodni har tomonlama yetuk, mustaqil fikrlovchi va zamonaviy bilimlarga ega shaxs sifatida tarbiyalashga xizmat qilmoqda. Bu jarayonda fizika fanini samarali o'qitish, xususan, o'quvchi va talabalar amaliy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar va masala yechish darslari mazkur kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, bunday darslarda, ayniqsa murakkab masalalarni yechishda, talabalarning ayrim qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishi kuzatiladi. Ushbu maqolada optika bo'limga oid bir nechta masalaning yechimlari ko'rib chiqilib, ular orqali talabalarni ushbu mavzudagi murakkabliklarni yengib o'tishga tayyorlash maqsad qilingan. Ishonamizki, keltirilgan usullar va izohlar optikaga oid masalalarni chuqurroq tushunishga va ularni mustaqil hal qilishga ko'mak beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kitob, stol, lampa, yoritilganlik, tola, uchburchak, ekran, obyekt, linza, tasvir, proeksiya,

Masala 1. Stolda kitob ochilgan holatda yotibdi. Kitobning $l=52\text{sm}$ uzunlikdagi koreshogiga stol lampasiga qaratilgan. Varoqning yuqori tomonini lampa tolesi bilan birlashtiruvchi chiziq huddi shunday l uzunlikka ega va stol sirtiga $\varphi = 60^\circ$ burchak ostida og'gan. Lampaning yorug'lik kuchi $I=60\text{kd}$ bo'lsa, kitob varog'i betining yuqori va pastki tomonlarining yoritilganliklari farqini toping.

Berilgan:

$$l=52\text{sm}$$

$$\varphi = 60^\circ$$

$$I=60\text{kd}$$

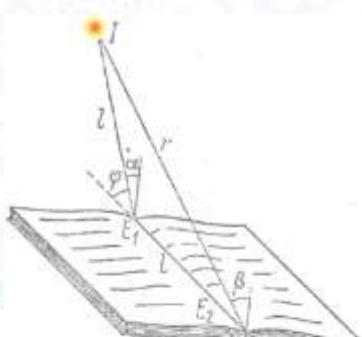
$$E_1-E_2=?$$

Yechilishi:

tolasini
manbayi
holda 1-
yuqori

yoritilganligi:

$$E_1 = \frac{I}{l^2} \cos \alpha = \frac{I}{l^2} \sin \varphi$$



1-rasm

Agar lampa nuqtaviy yorug'lik deb qabul qilinsa, u rasmga asosan kitob qismining

Kitobning pastki qismida yoritilganlik: $E_1 = \frac{I}{l^2} \cos \beta = \frac{I}{l^2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$

Manbadan kitobning pastki qismigacha bo'lgan masofa $r = 2l \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$

Bu yerda uchburchakning tashqi burchagi haqidagi teorema qo'llanilgan va bu uchburchak teng yonli deb olingan.

$$\text{Demak: } E_1 - E_2 = \frac{I}{l^2} \left(\sin \varphi - \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}{4 \cos^2(\frac{\varphi}{2})} \right) \approx 155lk$$

Javob: $E_1 - E_2 \approx 155lk$

Masala 2. Yig'uvchi linza ekranda biror obyektning tasvirini beradi. Tasvirning balandligi h_1 ga teng. Ekran va obyektni qo'zg'almaydigan qilib, linzani ekranga tomon surilsa, ekranda balandligi h_2 ga teng bo'lgan obyektning ikkinchi aniq tasviri hosil bo'ladi. Obyektning haqiqiy balandligi h ni toping. Obyekt va ekran orasidagi masofa qanday shartni qanoatlantirishi kerak (2-rasm).

Berilgan:

h_1, h_2

$h=?$

Yechilishi:

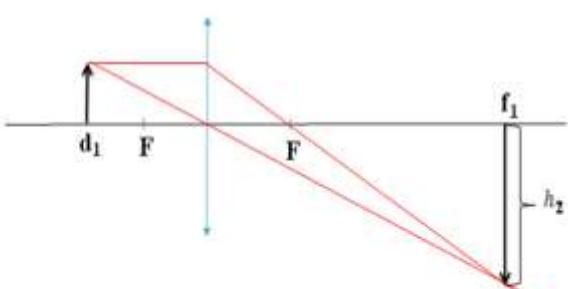
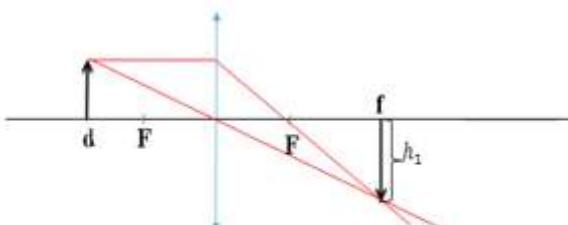
I usul.

$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$k = \frac{f}{d} = \frac{h}{h_1}$ linzaning
egamiz. Bu ifodani

o'zgartiramiz:

$$\text{Va } \frac{f}{f+d} = \frac{h}{h_1+h} \text{ yoki } \frac{d}{f+d} = \frac{h_1}{h_1+h}.$$



2-rasm

linza formulasi va
kattalashtirishiga
quyidagicha

$$\frac{fd}{f+d} = F \quad (1)$$

Keyingi ikkita ifodani quyidagicha topamiz: $fd = (f + d)^2 \frac{h_1 h}{(h_1 + h)^2}$ (2)

Linza siljtilgandan keyin quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz: $\frac{f_1 d_1}{f_1 + d_1} = F$

$$f_1 d_1 = (f_1 + d_1)^2 \frac{h_2 h}{(h_2 + h)^2} \quad (3)$$

fd va $f_1 d_1$ larni hisobga olib, (1) va (2) tenglamalardan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{h_1 h}{(h_1 + h)^2} = \frac{h_2 h}{(h_2 + h)^2}$$

Bu tenglamalarni yechib $h = \sqrt{h_1 h_2}$ ni topamiz.

II usul. Linza formulasini d va f larga nisbatan simmetrik bo‘lganligi sababli tasdiqlash mumkin. Agar linzani siljitib predmet va ekran mahkamlangan holda ikkita tasvir hosil bo‘lsa, ya’ni $d+f=\text{const}$, u holda $d_1=f_2$ va $f_1=d_2$.

Bundan $\frac{h_1}{h} = \frac{f_1}{d_1}$ va $\frac{h_2}{h} = \frac{f_2}{d_2}$, shuning uchun $\frac{h_1 h_2}{h^2} = 1$, bundan $h = \sqrt{h_1 h_2}$.

Javob: $h = \sqrt{h_1 h_2}$

Masala 3. Proeksion apparat fokus oralig‘i $f=5\text{sm}$ ga teng bo‘lgan obyektivga ega. Linzadan $a=5,1\text{ sm}$ masofada turgan yuzi $S=10\text{sm}^2$ ga teng bo‘lgan kvadrat diapozitiv $\Phi=10\text{ lm}$ yorug‘lik oqimini o‘tkazadi. Diapozitivning ekrandagi tasvirining yoritilganligi E ni aniqlang. Yorug‘lik oqimi sochilmaydi deb hisoblang.

Berilgan:

$$f=5\text{sm}$$

$$d=5,1\text{ sm}$$

$$S=10\text{sm}^2$$

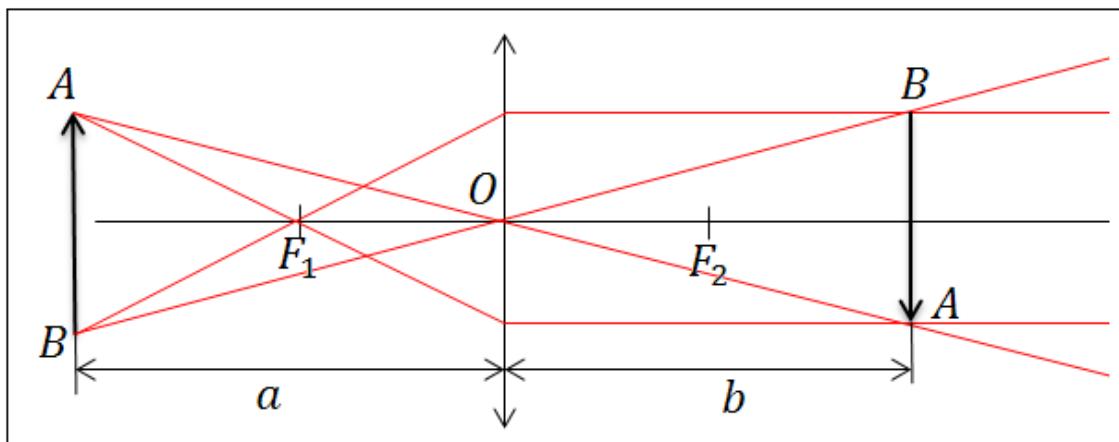
$$h=?$$

Yechilishi:

Proeksion apparatning teskari kattalashtirilgan haqiqiy tasvirni beradi.(3-rasm)

Agar diapozitiv AB S yuzaga ega bo‘lsa, u holda S yuzaga nisbatan kattalashgan yuza S' ga ega bo‘ladi.

Diapozitivning yoritilganligi $E = \frac{\Phi}{S}$ ga teng.



3-rasm

Tasvirning yoritilganligi $E' = \frac{\Phi'}{S'} = \frac{f^2}{d^2}$ ga teng. Ammo $\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{f^2}{d^2}$ (ABO va $A'B'O'$ uchburchakning o‘xhashligidan diapozitivning har qaysi tomoni $\frac{f}{d}$ martaga, barcha yuzi esa $\frac{f^2}{d^2}$ ga ortishi kerak).

$$\text{Bundan: } E' = \frac{\Phi}{\frac{f^2}{d^2} S} = \frac{d^2}{f^2} \frac{\Phi}{S}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} \text{ linzaning formulasidan quyidagini topamiz: } f = \frac{df}{d-f}.$$

$$\text{Demak, } E' = \frac{\Phi}{S} \left(\frac{d-F}{F} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Hisoblaymiz: } E' = \frac{\Phi}{S} \left(\frac{d-F}{F} \right)^2$$

$$E' = \frac{10lm}{10 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2} \left(\frac{5,1-5}{5} \right)^2 = 4lk$$

Javob: 4 lk

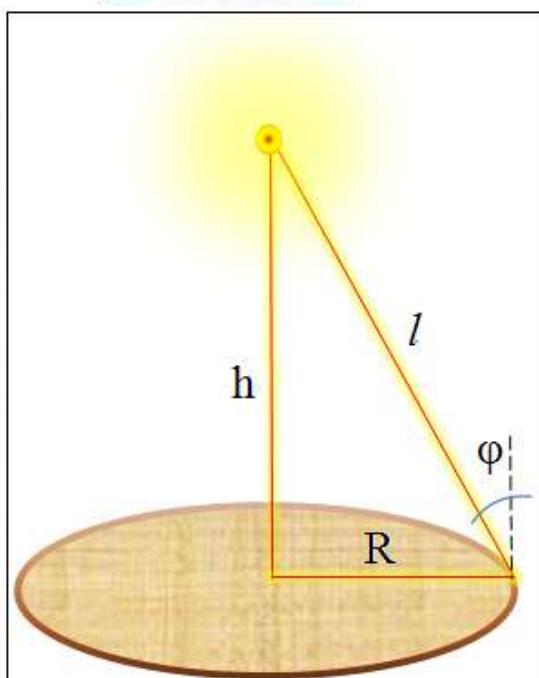
Masala 4. Dumaloq stol chetlarida juda katta yoritilganlik hosil qilish uchun lampani stol markazidan qanday balandlikka joylashtirish kerak?

$$\text{Yechilishi: Stol chetlarining yoritilganligi: } E = \frac{I \cos \varphi}{l^2}$$

$$4\text{-chizmada hosil bo’lgan to’g’ri burchakli uchburchakda } l = \frac{R}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$\text{Demak, } E = \frac{I \cos \varphi}{R^2} = \frac{I}{R^2} \cos \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \varphi$$

Bu tenglamadan hosila olamiz:



4-rasm

Bunda I – lampaning yorug’lik kuchi, R – stolning radiusi φ – nurlarning stol sirtiga tushish burchagi.

Bu tenglamadan hosila olamiz:

$$E' = \frac{I}{R^2} (-\sin^3 \varphi + 2 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi) = 0$$

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, φ burchak $1 - \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi$ tenglamani qanoatlantirgandagina E eng katta qiymatni ya’ni $\varphi = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

Lampa stol ustidan $h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R$ balandlikka osilishi kerak

Xulosa o’rnida shuni ta’kidlashimiz mumkinki: masalalarga chizma chizib olib ishslash o’rganuvchining tasavvurini oshirishda juda ahamiyatga ega. Ishlayotgan masalalarimizdagi jarayonlar real hayotda qancha ko‘p uchraydigan bo‘lsa zehnimizda qolishi shuncha yaxshi bo‘ladi. Yana fiziklarga tavsiyamiz shuki, unutmang: matematikani chuqur o’rganish fizikaning mohiyati sari yetaklovchi omildir.

Maqolamizda aytlarimizni hammasini uyg‘unlashtirdik.

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