

«ISSIQLIK TEXNIKASI» FANIDAN NAZORAT TOPSHIRIQLARI

T/p	Test savollari	A	B	C	D
1.	Bosim deb nimaga aytiladi?	* 1 m ² yuzaga normal bo'yicha ta'sir etuvchi kuch;	T=273,15 K ga mos keluvchi bosim;	Mutloq noldagi bosim	atmosfera bosimidan yuqori bosim.
2.	Ortiqcha bosim deb nimaga aytiladi?	*mutloq va atmosfera bosimlarining farqi.	atmosfera va siyraklanish farqi	mutloq va ortiqcha bosimlar farqi;	atmosfera bosimidan kichik
3.	Barometrik bosim deb nimaga aytiladi?	*atofimizni o'rab turgan atmosfera bosimi	1 kg/sm ga teng bo'lgan bosim	mikromonometrda o'lchanadigan bosim	manometrda o'lchanadigan bosim
4.	Quyidagi bosimlardan qaysi biri termodinamik parametr hisoblanadi?	* P _{mut}	P _{ort}	P _{bar}	P _{vak}
5.	Bosim birligi	* Pa	metr	kilogramm	K
6.	Barometr qanday bosimni o'lchaydi	* atrofimizni o'rab turgan atmosfera bosimini	manometrik bosimni	mutloq bosimni	vakumni
7.	Manometr qanday bosimni o'lchaydi	*atmosfera bosimidan yuqori bo'lgan ortiqcha bosimini	mutloq bosimni	vakumni	atmosfera bosimini
8.	Mikromanometr qanday bosimni o'lchaydi	*kichik ortiqcha bosim va vakumni	vakumni	mutloq bosimni	atmosfera bosimini
9.	Manometrik termometrda nima o'lchanadi	*harorat	bosim	bosim va harorat	haroratlar farqi
10.	Harorat – bu:	*jismning qiziganlik darajasi ifodalaydigan kattalik	o'tkazgichdan elektr tokining o'tish qobiliyati ;	energiyaning uzatilish formasi;	zarrachalarning harakatlanish formasi.
11.	Mutloq harorat-bu:	*Molekulalarning o'rtacha kinetic energiyasiga proporsional kattalik	energiyaning uzatilish formasi;	o'tkazgichdan elektr tokining o'tish qobiliyati	Selsiy shkalasida o'lchanadigan kattalik
12.	Mutloq harorat qaysi shkala bo'yicha o'lchanadi	*Kelvin	Selsiy	Farangeyt	Reomer
13.	Suyuqli shishali termometrlarda o'lchash oraliqlari nimaga bog'liq	*termometrik moddaning fizik xususiyatiga	termometr tuzilishiga	kapilyar qalinligiga	shishali xususiyatiga
14.	Kelvin shkalasi bo'yicha qaysi harorat o'lchanadi	*Xech qandau o'lchov asbobi bilan o'lchanmaydigan mutloq harorat	tajriba yo'li bilan o'lchanadigan	Selsiy shkalasidagi harorat	o'lchash asbobi bilan o'lchanadigan harorat
15.	Optik pirometr nimani o'lchaydi	*haroratni	xajmni	bosimni	Issiqlikni
16.	Quyidagi kattaliklardan qaysi biri termodinamik xolat parametri emas?	* L	V	T	P
17.	Quyidagi kattaliklardan qaysi biri mutlok xarorat.	* T	V	L	R
18.	Qanday kattalik Pa da o'lchanadi?	*Bosim	Sarf	qovushqoqlik	Tezlik
19.	Boyl-Mariot qonuni ifodasi	$T = const$ $v_i / P_i = const$	$p = const,$ $v_i / T_i = const$	$v_i \cdot p_i = const$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$

20.	Gey-lussak qonuni ifodasi	$p = const$ $\frac{v_i}{T_i} = const$	$T = const$ $p_i \cdot v_i = const$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$	$V = const$ $\frac{p_i}{T_i} = const$
21.	Sharl qonuni ifodasi	$V = const$ $\frac{p_i}{T_i} = const$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$	$T = const$ $p_i \cdot v_i = const$	$p = const$ $\frac{v_i}{T_i} = const$
22.	Klapeyron tenglamasi ifodasi	$p \cdot V_\mu = \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V = n \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot v = R \cdot T$
23.	Mendelev tenglamasi ifodasi	$p \cdot V_\mu \cdot n = n \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V = n \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V_\mu = \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$
24.	Mendelev-Klapeyron tenglamasi ifodasi	$p \cdot V = n \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot v = R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V_\mu = \mu \cdot R \cdot T$	$p \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T$
25.	1 kg modda uchun holat tenglamasini ko'rsating:	* $Pv = RT$	$PV = mRT$	$p = \frac{RT}{V}$	$p = (T, V)$
26.	Holat tenglamasi nimani ifodalaydi	*Asosiy termik parametrlar (bosim, harorat,xajm) orasidagi bog'lanishni	harorat, xajm orasidagi bog'lanishni	Bosim, harorat orasidagi bog'lanishni	Bosim, xajm orasidagi bog'lanishni
27.	μR qanday kattalik	Universal gaz doimiysi	sovitgich koeffisienti	gaz doimiysi	foydali ish koeffisienti
28.	Issiqlik sig'imi deb nimaga aytiladi	* moddani biror-bir gradusga isitish uchun sarf bo'lgan issiqlik	keltirilgan issiqlik	olib ketilgan issiqlik	issiqlikni haroratga bo'lgan nisbati
29.	Gazlar aralashmasi nima	*Bir-biri bilan kimyoviy reaksiyaga kirishmaydigan gazlar to'plami	yoqilg'Il mahsulotlari	gazlar to'plami	gaz aralashmasi
30.	Gazlar aralashmasi necha xil ulushda beriladi	*Massaviy, xajmiy, molyar	molyar	xajmiy	massaviy
31.	Gazlar aralashmasining massaviy ulushining belgilanishi	* m_{ar}	\mathbf{r}	μ	R /
32.	Gazlar aralashmasining xajmiy ulushining belgilanishi	* \mathbf{r}	m_{ar}	R	μ /

33.	Gazlar aralashmasi uchun Dalton qonunini ko'rsating	$* P_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1$	$R_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i R_i$	$m_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i m_i$
34.	Gazlar aralashmasining gaz doimiysi ifodasi	$* R_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i R_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1$	$P_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$	$m_{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i m_i$
35.	Solishtirma massaviy issiqlik sig'imi ifodasi	$c = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot dt}$	$C = \frac{\partial Q}{dt}$	$c' = \frac{\partial Q}{V \cdot dt}$	$\mu c = \frac{\partial Q}{n \cdot dt}$
36.	Solishtirma xajmiy issiqlik sig'imi ifodasi	$c' = \frac{\partial Q}{V \cdot dt}$	$c = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot dt}$	$C = \frac{\partial Q}{dt}$	$c = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot dt}$
37.	Solishtirma molyar issiqlik sig'imi ifodasi	$\mu c = \frac{\partial Q}{n \cdot dt}$	$c = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot dt}$	$c = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot dt}$	$c' = \frac{\partial Q}{V \cdot dt}$
38.	c_{pm} ni o'lchov birligini ko'rsating	$* \kappa \text{J} / \kappa \text{z}^0 C \text{ r}$	$\kappa \text{J} / \kappa \text{mоль}^0 C$	$\kappa \text{J} / \text{M}^3^0 C$	$c = \frac{dq}{dt}$
39.	Bosim o'zgarmagandagi issiqlik sig'imi	* izobar jarayon	izoxor	adiabat	Izotermik /
40.	Xajm o'zgarmagandagi issiqlik sig'imi	* izoxor jarayon	izobar	Izotermik	adiabat /
41.	Quyidagi ifodalardan qaysi biri jismning solishtirma issiqlik sig'imi bo'lib hisoblanadi?	$* c = \frac{q}{\Delta t}$	$c = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$	$c = \frac{dq}{dt}$	$c = \Sigma cg$
42.	O'rtacha issiqlik sig'imi ifodasi	$\bar{c} = \frac{\partial Q}{m \cdot (t_2 - t_1)}$	$C = \frac{\partial Q}{dt}$	$\bar{c}' = \frac{\partial Q}{V \cdot (t_2 - t_1)}$	$c = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$ /
43.	Mayer ifodasini ko'rsating	$C_p - C_v = R$	$c = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$	$c = \Sigma cg$	$c = \frac{dq}{dt}$ /
44.	Qaysi jarayon uchun issiqlik sig'imi $c_x = s_r$	* izobar jarayon	izotermik	izoxor	adiabat
45.	Qaysi jarayon uchun issiqlik sig'imi $c_x = s_v$	* izoxor jarayon	izotermik	izobar	adiabat
46.	$PV^k = \text{const}$ qaysi jarayon tenglamasi	* adiabatik jarayon	izotermik	izobar	Izoxor /
47.	Termodinamikaning I qonuni ifodasini ko'rsating:	$* dq = du + dl$	$dq = dh$	$dq = c_v dT$	$dq = c_p dT$
48.	h kattaligi nima deb ataladi	*entalpiya	bosim	xajm	xarorat
49.	Qaysi jarayonda $q = 0$:	* adiabat jarayonda	izotermik	izobar	izoxor

50.	Qaysi jarayonda ish bajarilmaydi.	* izoxor jarayonda	izotermik	izobar	adiabat
51.	Qaysi jarayonda $c = 0$:	* adiabatik jarayonda	izotermik	izobar	izoxor
52.	$T = \text{const}$ qanday jarayon xisoblanadi.	* izotermik jarayon	izoxorik	izobarik	adiabatik
53.	$P = \text{const}$ kanday jarayon xisoblanadi.	* izobarik jarayon	izotermik	izoxorik	adiabat
54.	$V = \text{const}$ kanday jarayon xisoblanadi.	* izoxorik jarayon	izotermik	izobarik	adiabatik
55.	$S = \text{const}$ kanday jarayon xisoblanadi.	* adiabatik jarayon	izotermik	izobarik	izoxorik
56.	Izoxorik jarayondagi parametrlar bog'lanishi	$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$ * p_2	$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$p_1 \cdot v_1 = p_2 v_2$	$\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
57.	Izoxorik jarayondagi bajarilgan ish ifodasi	* $\ell = 0$	$\ell = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$	$\ell = \frac{1}{k-1} (P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2)$	$\ell = P(V_2 - V_1)$
58.	Izoxorik jarayondagi entalpiya ifodasi	* $\Delta h = c_p \cdot (T_1 - T_2)$	$\Delta h = 0$	$\Delta h = c_{II} \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$	$\Delta h = c_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$
59.	Izoxorik jarayondagi entropiya o'zgarishi ifodasi	$\Delta S = m \cdot c_v \cdot \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ *	$\Delta S = 0$	$\Delta S = m \cdot c_p \cdot \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$	$\Delta S = m \cdot c_v \cdot \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
60.	Izoxorik jarayondagi issiqlikni ifodasi	* $Q = m \cdot c_v \cdot \Delta t$	$Q = m \cdot (c_v + R) \cdot \Delta t$	$Q = m \cdot R \cdot T_2 \cdot \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$	$Q = m \cdot R \cdot T \cdot \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
61.	Izobarik jarayondagi parametrlar bog'lanishi	$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$ * v_2	$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$p_1 \cdot v_1 = p_2 v_2$	$\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
62.	Izobarik jarayondagi entropiya o'zgarishi ifodasi	$\Delta S = m \cdot c_p \cdot \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$ *	$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$p_1 \cdot v_1 = p_2 v_2$
63.	Izobarik jarayondagi issiqlikni ifodasi	$q = c_p \Delta t$ *	$Q = m \cdot R \cdot T \cdot \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$Q = m \cdot (c_v + R) \cdot \Delta t$	$Q = m \cdot c_v \cdot \Delta t$
64.	Izotermik jarayondagi parametrlar bog'lanishi	* $p_1 \cdot v_1 = p_2 v_2$	$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
65.	Izotermik jarayondagi ichki energiyasi	* $\Delta U = 0$	$\Delta U = c_v \Delta t$	$\Delta U < 0$	$\Delta U > 0$

66.	Izobarik jarayondagi bajarilgan ish ifodasi	* $\ell = P(V_2 - V_1)$	$\ell = \frac{1}{k-1}(P_1V_1 - P_2V_2)$	$\ell = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$	$\ell = 0$ /
67.	Izotermik kengayishda 1 kg ideal gazning bajarilgan ishi nimaga teng	* $\ell = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$	$\ell = 0$	$\ell = P(V_2 - V_1)$	$\ell = \frac{1}{k-1}(P_1V_1 - P_2V_2)$