

BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA O‘QUVCHILARNI KOMBINATORIKA MASALALARINI YECHISHGA O‘RGATISHNING INNOVATSION USULLARI

Tolipov Rustamjon Mamasoliyevich

Qo‘qon DPI Boshlang‘ich ta’lim kafedrasи o‘qituvchisi

Jamoliddinova Gulruh

Boshlang‘ich ta’lim yo‘nalishi 101-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola “Boshlang‘ich sinflarda o‘quvchilarni kombinatorika masalalarini yechishga o‘rgatishning innovatsion usullari” deb nomlanib unda kombinatorika masalalari tushunchasining ta’rifi, uning rivojlanish bosqichlari va hissa qo‘sghan olimlar hamda kombinatorika masalalarini o‘rgatishning innovatsion usullari haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: kombinatorika, kombinatorika masalalari, chekli to‘plam, yig‘indi qoidasi, ko‘paytma qoidasi, innovatsion usullar.

Абстрактный

Данная статья озаглавлена «Инновационные методы обучения учащихся решению задач по комбинаторике в начальных классах» и содержит информацию об определении понятия задач по комбинаторике, этапах ее разработки и вкладе ученых и инновационных методик обучения задач по комбинаторике.

Ключевые слова: комбинаторика, задачи комбинаторики, конечное множество, правило сумм, правило умножения, инновационные методы.

Annotation

This article is entitled "Innovative methods of teaching students to solve combinatorics problems in elementary grades" and it contains information about the definition of the concept of combinatorics problems, the stages of its development and the contributing scientists and innovative methods of teaching combinatorics problems. given

Keywords: combinatorics, combinatorics problems, finite set, sum rule, multiplication rule, innovative methods.

Elementlarning turli kombinatsiyalari va ularning sonini topish bilan bog‘liq masalalar kombinatorika masalalari deyiladi. Bunday masalalar matematika fanining tarmog‘i — kombinatorikada o‘rganiladi. Kombinatorika asosan, XVII—XIX asrlarda mustaqil fan

sifatida yuzaga kelgan bo‘lib, uning rivojiga B.Paskal, P.Ferma, G.Leybnis, Y.Bernulli, L.Eyler kabi olimlar katta hissa qo‘shganlar.

Kombinatorikada, asosan, chekli to‘plamlar, ularning qism to‘plamlari, chekli to‘plam elementlaridan tuzilgan kortejlar va ularning sonini topish masalalari o‘rganilgani uchun uni to‘plamlar nazariyasining bir qismi sifatida qarash mumkin.

Ko`pgina amaliy masalalar bevosita yoki bilvosita kombinatorika masalalariga keltirilib yechiladi. Hozirgi kunda kombinatorika usullaridan foydalanib yechiladigan zamonaviy masalalarga 5turi masalalar mavjud

Yig‘indi qoidasi.

Kombinatorikada to‘plamlar birlashmasi elementlari sonini hisoblash masalasi yig‘indi qoidasi deb ataladi.

Agar $A \cap B = \emptyset$ bo‘lsa, $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B)$ (1) bo‘ladi.

Ya’ni kesishmaydigan A va B to‘plamlar birlashmasi elementlari soni shu to‘plamlar elementlari sonlarining yig‘indisiga teng.

Masalan, savatda 6 ta olma va 12 ta nok bor bo‘lsa, 1 ta mevani

$6 + 12 = 18$ usul bilan tanlash mumkin.

Ko‘paytma qoidasi

Chekli to‘plamlarning dekart ko‘paytmasi elementlari sonini topishga imkon beradigan qoida ko‘paytma qoidasi deyiladi.

Ko‘paytma qoidasiga oid kombinatorika masalasining umumiy ko‘rinishi: «Agar x elementni m usul, y elementni n usul bilan tanlash mumkin bo‘lsa, $(x;y)$ tartiblangan juftlikni mn usul bilan tanlash mumkin».

Umumlashgan ko‘paytma qoidasi: «Agar x elementni m usul bilan, y elementni, x ni tanlab bo‘lgandan so‘ng, n usul bilan tanlash mumkin bo‘lsa, $(x;y)$ juftlikni mn usul bilan tanlash mumkin».

Masalalardan namunalar. Nechta turli raqamlar bilan yozilgan ikki xonali sonlar bor?

1.A shahardan B shaharga 2 yo‘l bilan, B shahardan C shaharga 4 yo‘l bilan borish mumkin bo‘lsa, A shahardan C shaharga necha xil usul bilan borish mumkin?

2.To‘rt xil bolt va uch xil gaykadan bittadan olib necha xil juftliklar tuzish mumkin?

3.3 ta kitob, 4 ta daftar va 5 ta qalam bor. Ulardan bittadan olinib komplektlar tuzilmoqda. Bu ishni necha xil usul bilan qilish mumkin?

4.30 talabasi bo‘lgan guruhdan boshliq, yordamchi va kotib necha xil usul bilan saylanishi mumkin?

ta har xil kitobdan 3 tasi necha xil usul bilan tanlanishi mumkin?

xil kitobni 7 o‘quvchiga necha usul bilan tarqatish mumkin?

7.20 kishi ichidan 5 vakilni necha usul bilan saylash mumkin?

Maktab boshlang‘ich sinf matematika darslarida berilgan kombinatorila elementlariga oid quyidagi masalalar berilgan.

Kombinatorika va mantiqiy masalalar.

Kombinatorik masalalarda berilgan topshiriqni nechta usulda bajarish mumkinligi aniqlanadi. Masalan: 9, 0, 4 raqamlari berilgan. Bu raqamlardan foydalananib nechta uch xonali son hosil qilish mumkin? Namuna: 409; 490; ...

2. Sinfda to‘rtta o‘quvchi bir-biri bilan qo‘l berib ko‘rishmoqda. Ko‘rishishlar soni nechta bo‘ladi?

3. Bo‘rining inidan tulkining iniga 3 ta, tulkining inidan ayiqning iniga 4 ta yo‘l bor. Bo‘ri mehmonga borish uchun tulki inidan o‘tib, ayiqnikiga nechta yo‘l orqali bora oladi? Chizma chizib ko‘rsating.

4. Ikki ota va ikki o‘g‘il yo‘lda ketayotib, 3 ta olma topib olishdi. Ularning har biriga bittadan olma tegdi. Bu qanday sodir bo‘ldi?

5. Yog‘ochni 12 bo‘lakka bo‘lish uchun uni necha marta arralash kerak?

6. 4 ta 4 sonidan turli matematik (qo‘sish, ayirish, ko‘paytirish, bo‘lish) amallarini bajarib 20 sonini chiqaring.

7. Qo‘llarda 10 ta barmoq bor. 10 ta qo‘lda nechta barmoq bor?

8. Avtobusda 15 yo‘lovchi ketayotgan edi. Birinchi bekatda 3 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keyingi bekatda 2 yo‘lovchi tushib qolib, 4 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keyingi bekatda 4 yo‘lovchi tushib 7 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keying bekatda esa 1 yo‘lovchi tushib 6 yo‘lovchi chiqdi. Avtobus necha bekat yurdi?

9.a) $2 \cdot 5 = 10$ $2 \cdot 6 = 12$ $2 \cdot 7 = 14$ $2 \cdot 8 = 16$ $2 \cdot 9 = 18$

b) $4 \cdot 8 = 32$ $4 \cdot 9 = 36$ c) $6 \cdot 7 = 42$ $6 \cdot 8 = 48$ d) $7 \cdot 6 = 42$ $7 \cdot 7 = 49$

Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilari bu berilgan topshiriqlarni o‘quvchilarga yechish metodikasini tushuntirish kerak. Bunday masala va topshiriqlar o‘quvchilarni mantiqiy fikrlashga o‘rgatadi. Boshlang‘ich sinflarda kombinatorikaga oid masalalarni dasr jarayonida o‘quvchilar bilan amaliy tarzda yechib ko‘rsatilsa o‘quvchilarda kambinatorika masasalarini yechishga bo‘lgan ko‘nikma va malakalar paydo bo‘ladi. Kombinatorikaga oid mantiqiy masalalar.

1. Ikki ota va ikki o‘g‘il yo‘lda ketayotib, 3 ta olma topib olishdi. Ularning har biriga bittadan olma tegdi. Bu qanday sodir bo‘ldi?

2. Yog‘ochni 12 bo‘lakka bo‘lish uchun uni necha marta arralash kerak?

3. 4 ta 4 sonidan turli matematik (qo‘sish, ayirish, ko‘paytirish, bo‘lish) amallarini bajarib 20 sonini chiqaring.

4. Qo‘llarda 10 ta barmoq bor. 10 ta qo‘lda nechta barmoq bor?

5. Avtobusda 15 yo‘lovchi ketayotgan edi. Birinchi bekatda 3 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keyingi bekatda 2 yo‘lovchi tushib qolib, 4 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keyingi bekatda 4 yo‘lovchi tushib 7 yo‘lovchi chiqdi, keying bekatda esa 1 yo‘lovchi tushib 6 yo‘lovchi chiqdi. Avtobus necha bekat yurdi?

6.a) $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ $3 \cdot 6 = 18$ $3 \cdot 7 = 21$ $3 \cdot 8 = 24$ $3 \cdot 9 = 27$

b) $5 \cdot 8 = 40$ $5 \cdot 9 = 45$ c) $6 \cdot 7 = 42$ $6 \cdot 8 = 48$ d) $7 \cdot 6 = 42$ $7 \cdot 7 = 49$

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