# Methods Of Solving Text Problems 

Karimova Madina Khojiakbar qizi<br>Sergeli district of Tashkent city<br>11th grader at School 300<br>Tashkent, Uzbekistan<br>E-mail: p21008472@gmail.com


#### Abstract

From ancient times the solution of arithmetic problems was respected. People were able to answer many necessary practical life questions. "Mathematics is the gymnastics of the mind, of course. The problem is not easy to solve. First, you need to know how to use the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division skillfully. That's not all. The difficulty is to be able to apply the arithmetic operations required to find the unknown and sought value.


Keywords: text problem, arithmetic method, algebraic method, addition, multiplication, multiplication and division.

## INTRODUCTION

Simple arithmetic problems that can be solved with one operation are generally represented by two formulas: $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{c}$ and $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{b} \cdot \mathrm{c}$.

Arithmetic and algebraic methods are distinguished as the main methods of solving problems in mathematics. In the arithmetic method, the answer to the question is found by performing arithmetic operations on numbers.

Different arithmetic methods of solving the same problem differ in the sequences in the performance of these relations in the choice of arithmetic operations between the given, the given and the unknown.

1- masala. The picker picked 96 kg of cotton in 8 hours. How many kg of cotton does he pick in 5 hours? Solution.
Method 196: $8=12(\mathrm{~kg})$ and 12-5 $=60(\mathrm{~kg})$.
Method 28:5 51.6 (times) and 96: 1.6 $=60(\mathrm{~kg})$.
Method 38 hours $=480 \mathrm{~min}, 480: 96=5(\mathrm{~min}), 5$ hours $=300 \mathrm{~min}, 300: 5=60(\mathrm{~kg})$.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

In the algebraic method, the answer to the problem is found by constructing and solving the equation. It is possible to construct different equations on the same problem, depending on the unknown choice for letter designation, the ways of thinking.

2- masala. A bowl and two porcelain bowls take 740 g of water. The bowl takes 380 g more water than the bowl. How many grams of water does a cup take? Solution. 1- method. Let xg of water go into the bowl, in which case, according to the conditions of the problem, one bowl ( $\mathrm{x}-380$ ) g and two bowls ( $\mathrm{x}-380$ ) -2 g of water, the bowl and two bowls ( $\mathrm{x}+(\mathrm{x}-380$ ) xx 2 g water goes. Since 740 g of water is consumed in a bowl and two bowls, the equation $\mathrm{x}+(\mathrm{x}-380)-2=740$ can be formed. Solving it gives $\mathrm{x}=500$, ie 500 g of water per cup.

2- method. Let x g of water go to the bowl, then go to the bowl $(\mathrm{x}+380) \mathrm{g}$ of water, go to two bowls that take 2 xg of water. In a bowl and two bowls go $((x+380)+2 x) g$ of water. Since 740 g of water is consumed in a bowl and two bowls, the equation $(x+$ $380)+2 x=740$ can be constructed. Solve it and find $x=120$. To find out how much water flows into the bowl, the found value of x is expressed as $\mathrm{x}+380$. Then $120+380=500$. So, 500 g of water goes into a cup.

3 -method. Let xg of water go to a bowl, let yg of water go to one bowl, then 2 yg of water goes to two bowls, $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x}+2 \mathrm{y}) \mathrm{g}$ of water goes to one cup and two bowls, $\mathrm{x}-380 \mathrm{~g}$ of water goes to one bowl ( $\mathrm{x}-380$ ) g and two we get a system of equations because 740 $g$ of water goes into the bowl. Solving this system, we get $x=500, y=120$. In the case, the amount of water flowing into the bowl is selected from the data found because it is required.

A textual question is a natural language expression of a situation in which a quantitative description of a part of a situation is required, to determine whether there is some relationship between its parts, or to determine the type of that relationship.

## RESULTS

Any textual issue is a condition and a requirement. The condition of the problem provides information about the objects and some of the quantities that characterize the given objects, about the known and unknown values of these objects, about the

International Journal of Engineering and Information Systems (IJEAIS) ISSN: 2643-640X
Vol. 5 Issue 4, April - 2021, Pages: 119-120
relationship between them. The demand of the matter is to show what to find. For example, it can be represented by a sentence in the form of a command (Find the face of a rectangle) or a question (What is the face of a rectangle?).

1- example. One hundred people can plow the land by hand in 10 days, and on the tractor "Uzbekistan" in 1 hour. How many days will this area be divided by hand power and tractor driving together? Solution. The condition of this issue is that one hundred people can plow the land by hand in 10 days, and on a tractor "Uzbekistan" in 1 day. It expresses the relationship between three quantities: workload, labor productivity, and time spent doing the job, which deals with three different situations.

Solving textual problems arithmetically is a complex activity, the content of which depends on both the given problem and the skill of the problem solver. However, it can be divided into several stages.

Explain and analyze the content of the issue. Search and create a problem-solving plan. Execute the solution plan. Express a conclusion about the fulfillment of the requirement of the problem (answer the question of the problem).

## CONCLUSION

Check the solution and correct it if there is an error. Expressing a definitive conclusion about the fulfillment of a requirement of an issue or the answer to a question of an issue.

It should be noted that the steps mentioned in the problem-solving process do not have strict boundaries and are not always fully implemented.

## REFERENCES:

1. Barkamol avlod orzusi- Toshkent.: 1999, 205-b.
2. Azizxodjayeva N.H "Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik maxorat"- Toshkent.: TDPU, 2003, 174 bet.
3. Axmedov M va boshqalar Matematika 1, Toshkent.: O'zinkomsentr, 2003, 160-bet.
4. Axmedov M va boshqalar 1-sinfda matematika darslari - Toshkent.: O'zinkomsentr, 2003, 96-bet.
