# THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN STUDENT LIFE 

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#### Abstract

ANNOTATION Experts say that a student who masters mathematics well will have a high level of analytical and logical thinking. It develops the ability to make quick decisions, discuss and negotiate, and do things step by step, not only in solving examples and problems, but also in different situations in life.


Keywords: equation, math, law, problem, example, positive.

## INTRODUCTION

The main task of teaching mathematics in secondary school is to provide students with a system of mathematical knowledge and skills necessary for daily life and work, sufficient for each member of modern society to study complex sciences and continue their education. If we are talking about a mathematics course in grades $5-6$, the main goal at this stage of teaching mathematics is to translate practical tasks into the language of mathematics, to teach students regular courses in algebra and geometry. is to systematically develop the concept of developing the ability to perform arithmetic operations orally and in writing for preparation. The course is built on an inductive basis with the involvement of elements of deductive reasoning. During the math course in grades $5-6$, students develop the ability to count with natural numbers, learn to work with simple and decimal fractions, and positive and negative numbers. They get ideas about using literal expressions to write words and properties, learn to construct and solve simple equations according to the state of textual problems, get acquainted with geometric concepts, create geometric shapes, and measure geometric quantities. will be. The ability to solve text problems using equations helps to develop ‘digital ability'. Experts say that a student who masters mathematics well will have a high level of analytical and logical thinking. It develops the ability to make quick decisions, discuss and negotiate, and do things step by step, not only in solving examples and problems, but also in different situations in life. Mathematical thinking also takes it to the level of predicting what will happen in the future, what will happen in the environment. Taking into account the unique role of mathematics in our lives, this subject has been included in school textbooks since the first grade. Much attention is paid to the introduction of information and communication technologies. In particular, it is important to connect the subject of study with life, rather than academic knowledge, to solve practical examples and problems, to engage students in independent research and study. During the lesson, the student should not feel forced to sit on the desk, but should participate in the lessons with great enthusiasm and desire. It is important that he understands that mathematical knowledge is useful not only in questions and answers or exams, but also at home, in the workplace, in sports and the arts, in trade, in trade - in every moment of life. . To do this, the science teacher directly connects the topics covered with life, an example or problem should teach students to solve tasks using simple situations in life. For example, Adham aka's plastic
card received a monthly salary of 450,000 soums. He gets 35 percent of his salary on a plastic card. What is her total salary? How much does he earn in cash? This can be easily solved in the right proportion: $450,000-35 \% \mathrm{X}-100 \% ~(450,000 \times 100 / 35=1,285,714.29)$ So, $1,285,714$ soums is his total salary. If 450,000 soums are transferred to a plastic card, 835,714 soums will be received in cash. There are many such examples. Most importantly, the student should be able to see in the notebook the number, not the various actions, but a simple life, the future. In addition to giving such examples, it is of great benefit to the educator to engage his students in independent research, and to engage them in consciously discovering such laws. Let's say the school has a small math conference for 6th graders. Students will be given the task of scientifically explaining the importance of mathematics within their family, neighborhood, village, or city. A deadline will be set, a list of students who have done research will be formed, and authors of unique, vital and effective research will be encouraged. Her research will be posted on the school website and information about the student will be provided. Students from other classes and schools will be invited to the scientific conference, and in the future a larger scientific-practical conference may be organized in several schools or districts (cities). In addition to pre-presenting the topic of the research, providing theoretical insights on how to conduct research, students can also be provided with examples. It should be noted that today electronic devices have penetrated deep into our lives, almost every home has a computer, internet, mobile phones, smartphones and tablets. Mathematical calculations can be easily performed using them. Even the most complex equations can be solved online or a mathematician from anywhere in the world can be involved in the process. This can lead to misunderstandings among some students. What I need is this science, if there is an account, I can solve it on my computer or phone, and if I have to worry, I will be able to do independent research and do things on my own. Preventing this is also a challenge for today's math teacher asking questions. So how do you save students from mental laziness and mental addiction, and how do you protect them from their addiction to modern technology? The most important thing to say in this regard is to inculcate in students the concept of norms and boundaries. Suffice it to say that there are different situations in life, electronic devices can be a reason, the Internet can be turned off, the smartphone can run out of power. And the knowledge acquired by man will accompany them throughout his life. At the same time, the possibilities of modern technology cannot be completely ruled out. After all, modern technology is also designed to lighten people's burdens, ease their burdens, and save valuable time. They are a great help to people in the process of calculation, planning, modeling. Of course, the most important operations, such as addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, must be defined as a requirement for each student to be able to perform independently. But in some places (not always), students are familiar and interested in explaining certain topics in relation to modern electronic devices. can remember information that is relevant and useful. This is the same mnemonic used to reinforce memory. That is, an academic knowledge is remembered in conjunction with other information stored in a permanent memory. Then when one is remembered, the other is involuntarily remembered. For example, smartphones can take beautiful, moving pictures using the rules of mathematics and geometry. Students can also be introduced to the "one-third" rule used in painting, photography, and design when explaining
parallel lines. Its essence is that when taking a picture, the screen image is divided into three main parts by two horizontal and two vertical parallel lines (this feature is included in the camera settings of all smartphones). The center of the image should occupy one-third of the total screen and be located on top of or at the intersection of these lines. In short, today's students need to be educated in accordance with modern requirements. After all, boys and girls born in the age of new technologies (called Z generation in the West) have a number of common features. At a time when our lifestyles, interests and desires are becoming almost identical in the global space, the goal of yesterday's teaching methods cannot be achieved. Only when we keep pace with the times will we be able to bring up a highly intelligent generation.

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