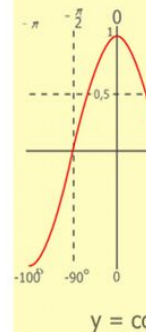
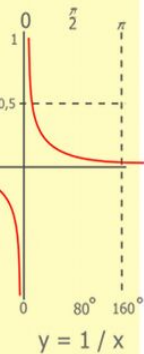
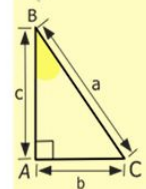
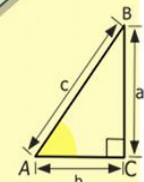
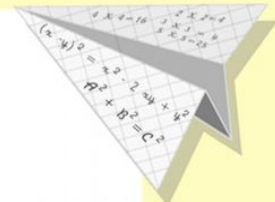
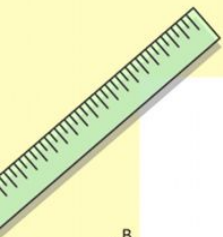


# ОБЪЁМ КОНУСА



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

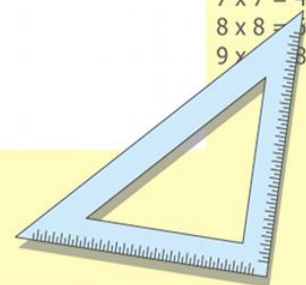
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

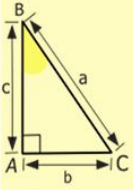
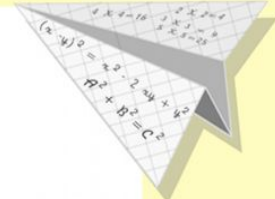


Цель урока:

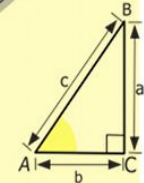
*Образовательные* – познакомить обучающихся с формулой объёма конуса; организовать деятельность обучающихся по выработке умений и навыков решения задач по вычислению объёма конуса (в том числе практико-ориентированных задач), обеспечить повторение и систематизацию материала темы. Создать условия для контроля усвоения знаний и умений.

*Развивающие* – развивать активность, мышление, умение анализировать, использовать рациональные приемы работы.

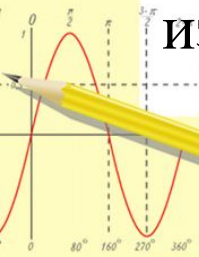
*Воспитательные* – способствовать воспитанию ответственного отношения к обучению и в частности к изучению математики.



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

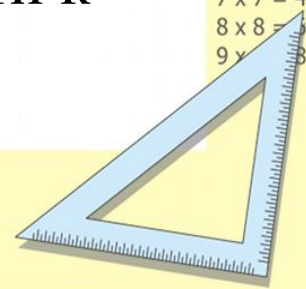


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

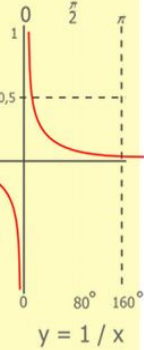
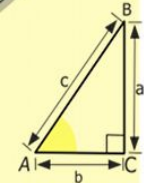
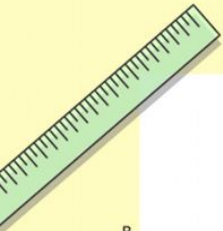
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

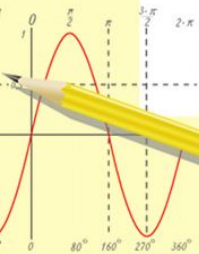


«Искра знаний  
возгорится в том,  
кто достигнет  
понимания  
собственными  
силами».

Бхаскара  
(индийский  
математик XII века)



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$x = 25y + 45$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

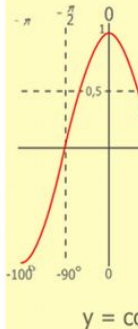
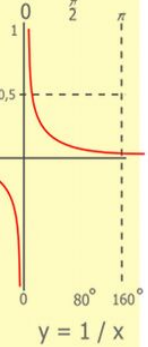
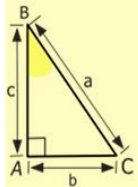
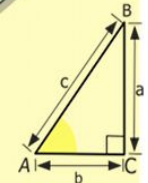
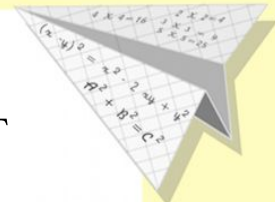
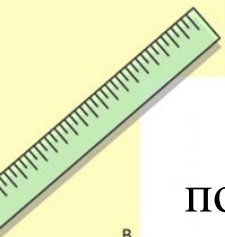
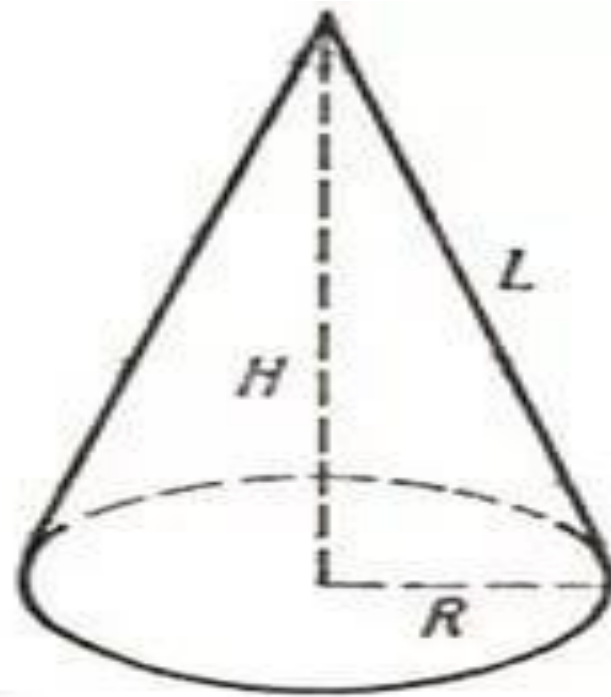
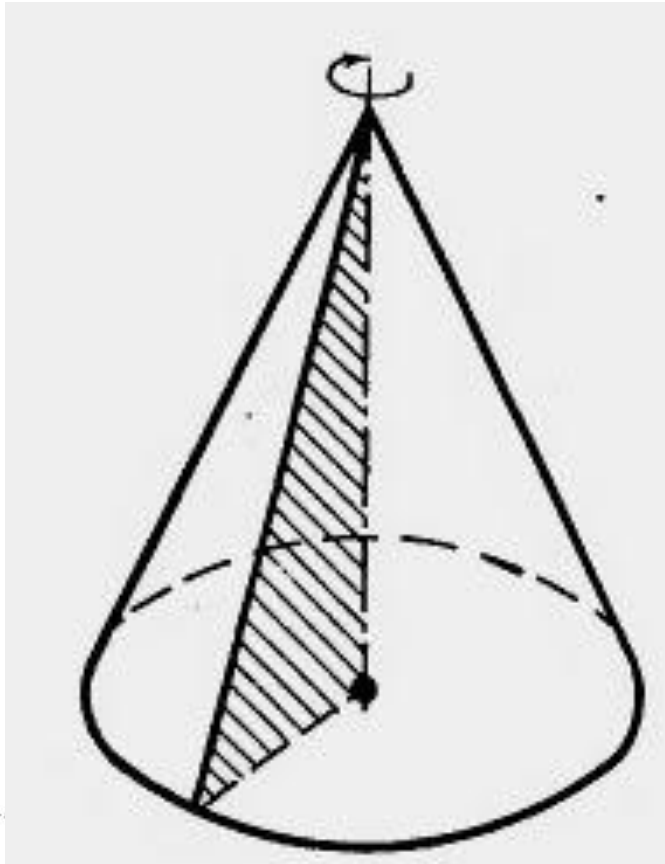
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



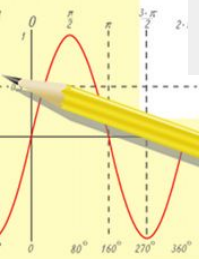


Наглядно прямой конус можно представить себе как тело, полученное при вращении прямоугольного треугольника вокруг его катета как оси.



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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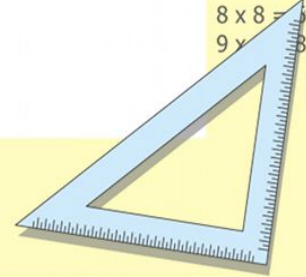
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



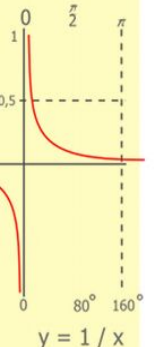
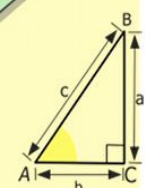
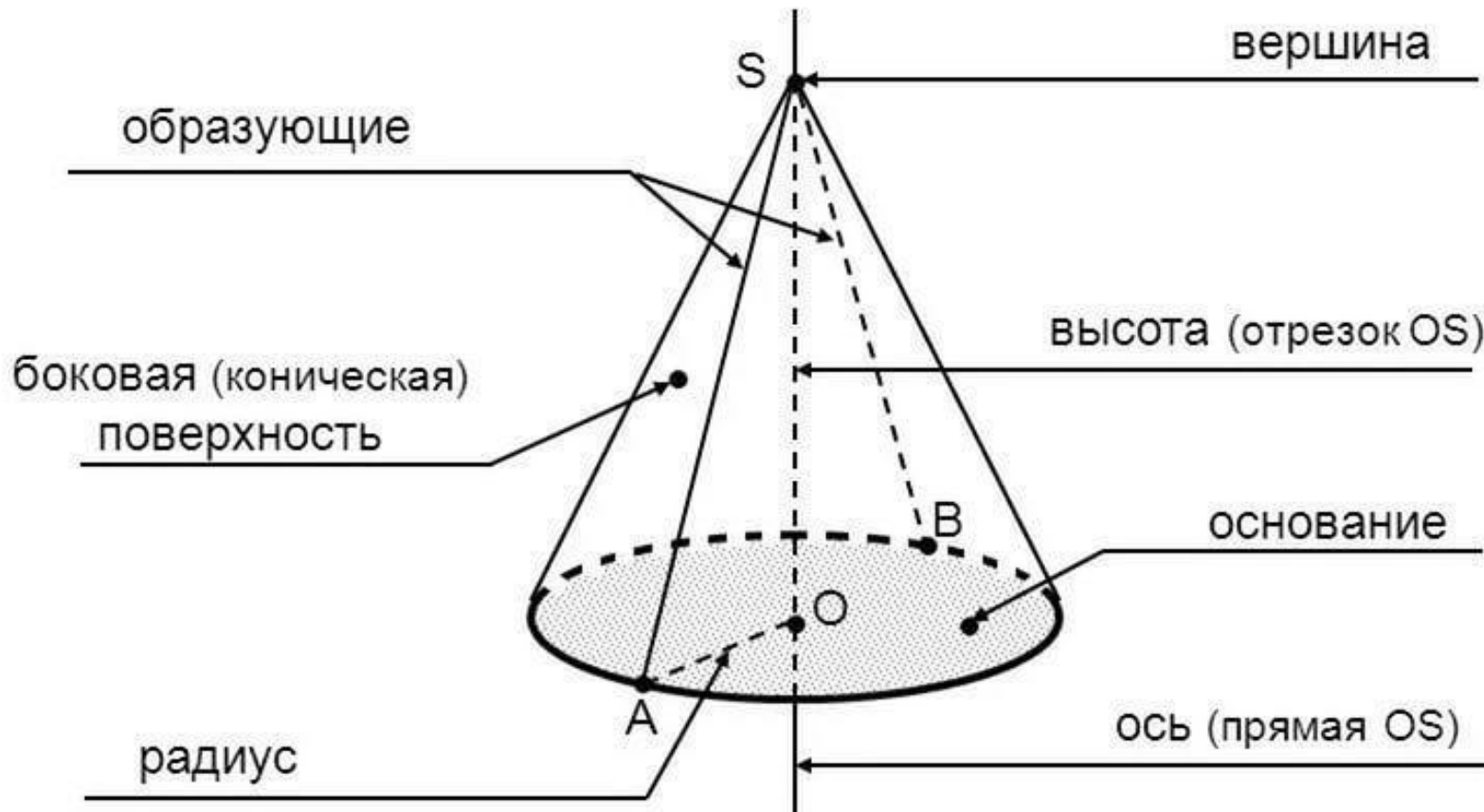
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ КОНУСА



$$\begin{array}{r}
 2500 \\
 \times 42 \\
 \hline
 210 \\
 + 84 \\
 \hline
 105000
 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

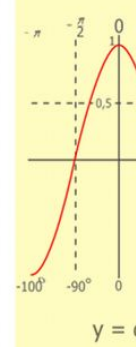
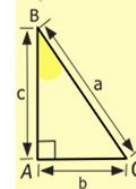
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



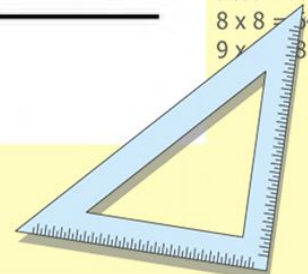
$$\begin{cases}
 y = \sin 90 \\
 x = 25y + 45
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 y = 1 \\
 x = 25 + 45 \\
 \hline
 x = 70
 \end{cases}$$

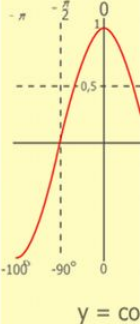
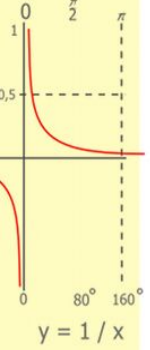
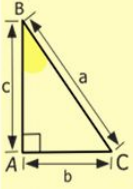
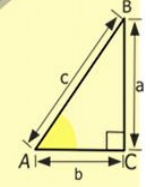
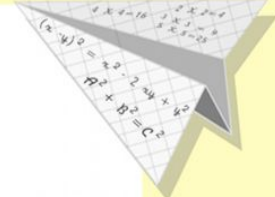
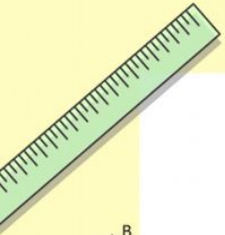
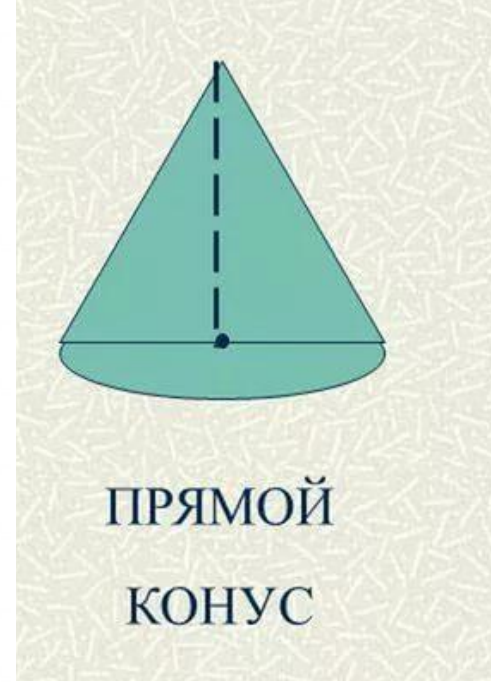
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
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- $5 \times 5 = 25$
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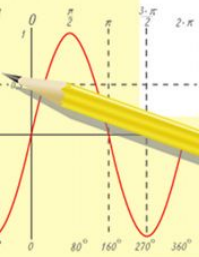


# ВИДЫ КОНУСОВ



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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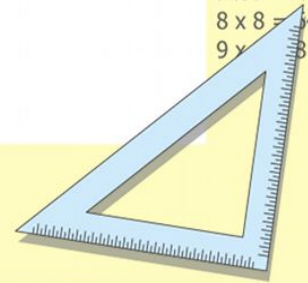
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

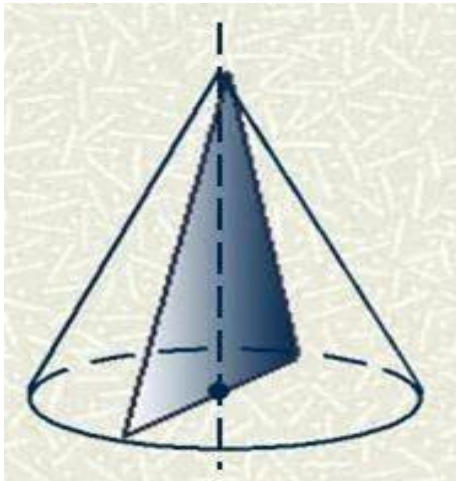
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





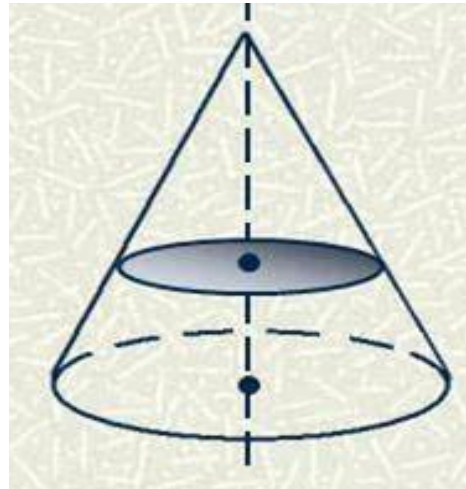
# СЕЧЕНИЯ КОНУСА ПЛОСКОСТЯМИ

Сечение, проходящее через ось (осевое)



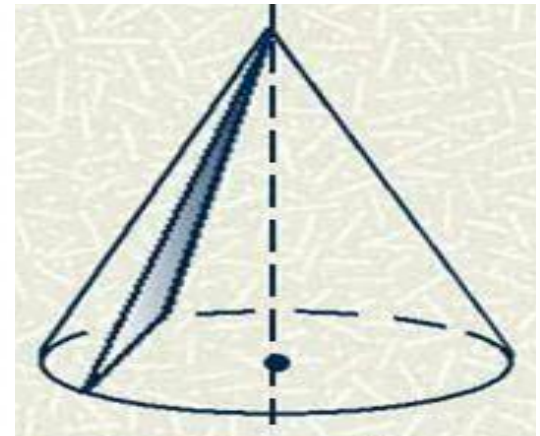
Равнобедренный треугольник:  
Боковые стороны – образующие,  
Основание – диаметр конуса.

Сечение, перпендикулярное оси (поперечное)



Круг радиуса меньшего, радиуса основания.

Сечение, проходящее через вершину, не содержащее ось конуса



Равнобедренный треугольник:  
Боковые стороны – образующие,  
Основание – хорда окружности основания.

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

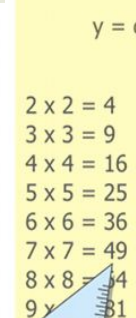
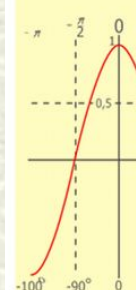
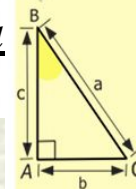
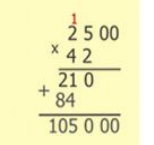
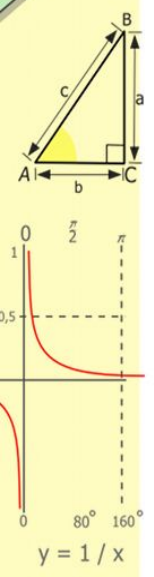
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Сечение конуса плоскостями



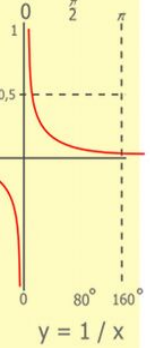
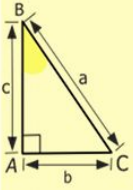
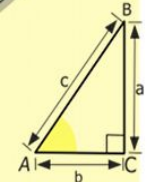
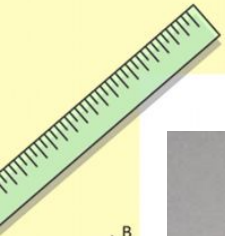
Параболическое сечение



Эллиптическое сечение



Гиперболическое сечение



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

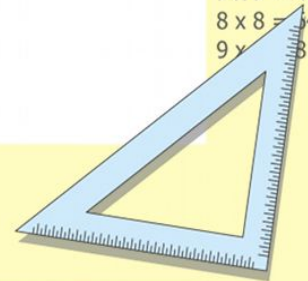
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$

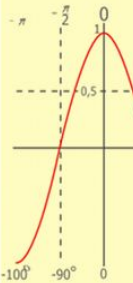
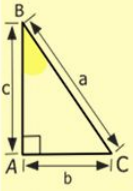
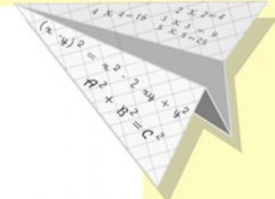
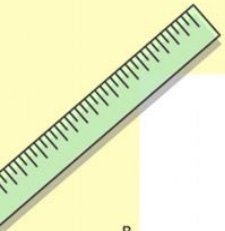
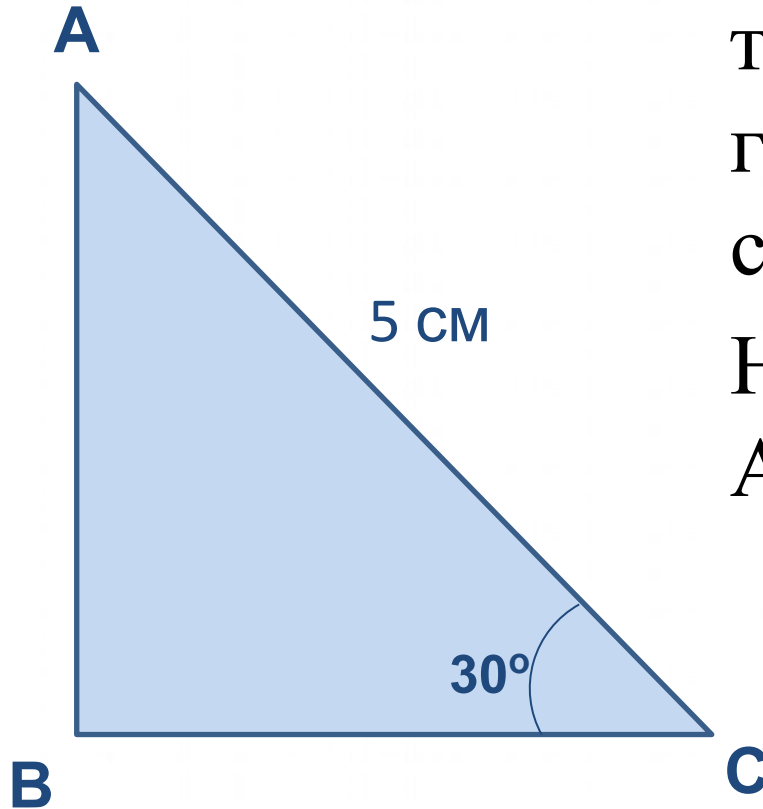




# Решите задачу

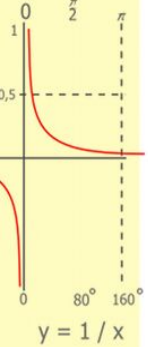
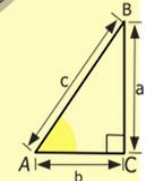
В прямоугольном треугольнике ABC гипотенуза равна 5 см, угол C равен  $30^\circ$ .  
Найдите длину катета AB?

Ответ: 2,5 (см).

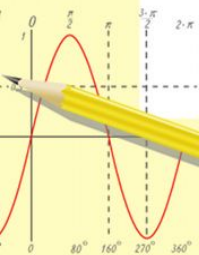


$y = \cos$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

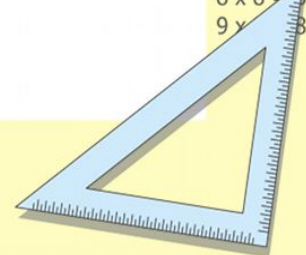
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

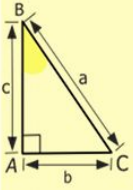
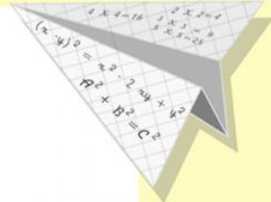
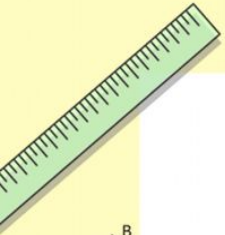
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

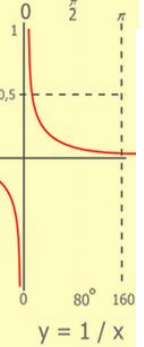
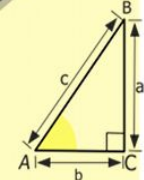


# Переведите

- 1 л = 1 (дм<sup>3</sup>)
- 1 дм<sup>3</sup> = 1000 (см<sup>3</sup>)
- 1 м<sup>3</sup> = 1000000 (см<sup>3</sup>)



- 2 x 2 = 4
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$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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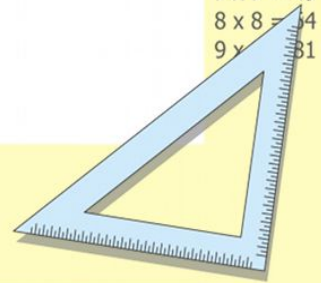
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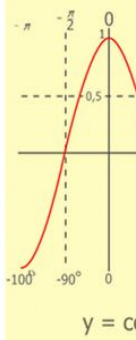
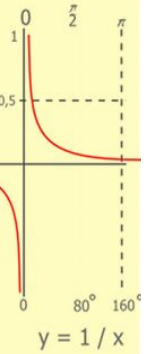
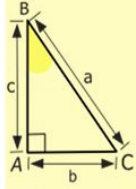
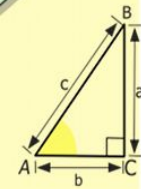
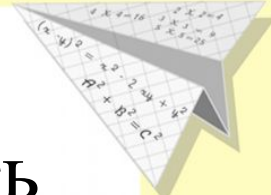
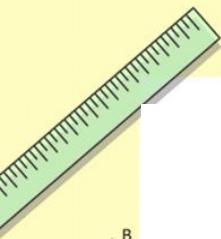


# Реши задачу

Необходимо разлить 1 литр фруктового сока в конические бокалы высотой 9 см и диаметром основания 8 см. Сколько бокалов потребуется?



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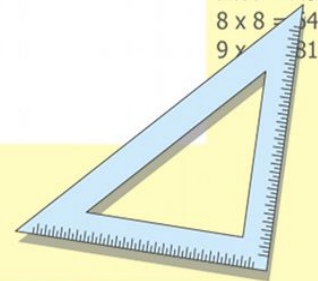
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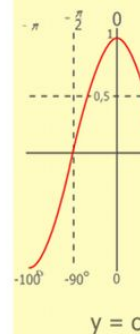
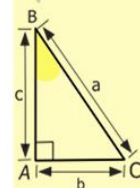
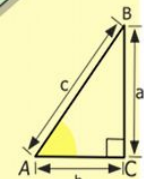
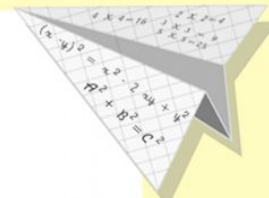
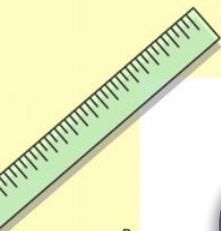
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# Объём конуса



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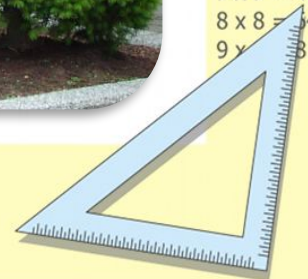
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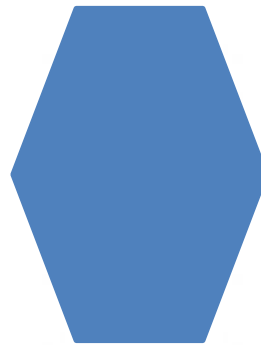
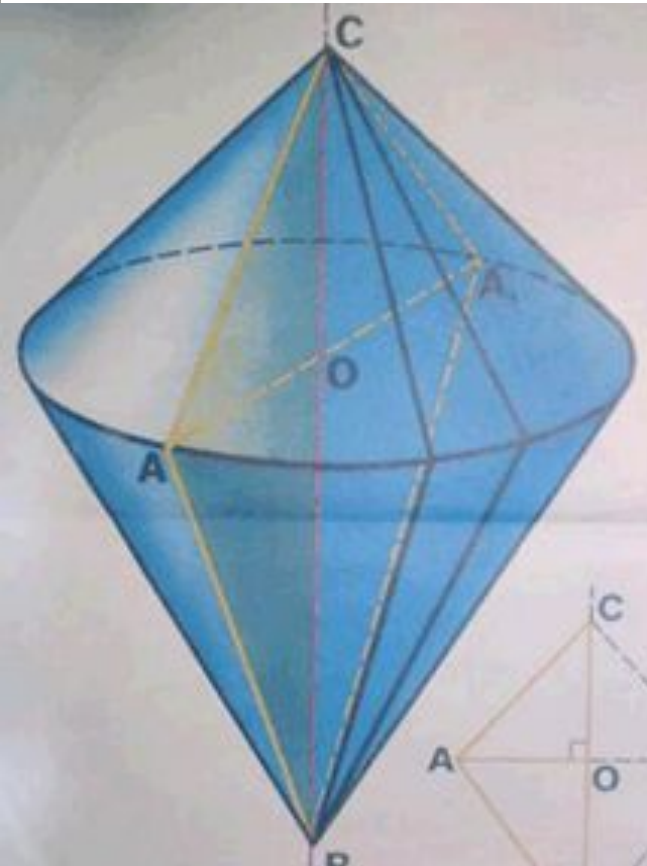
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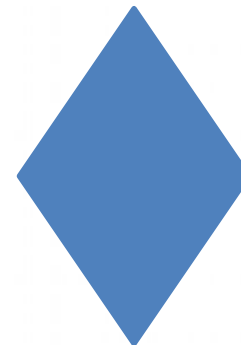


# Подумайте

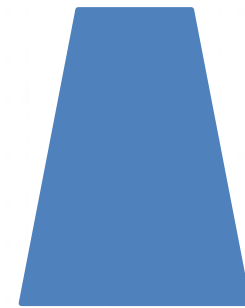
Укажите, вращением какой плоской фигуры получилось изображенное тело вращения.



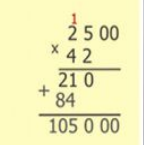
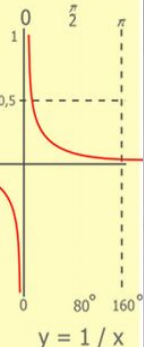
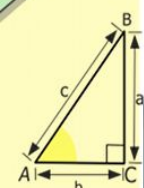
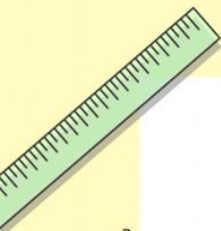
1



2



3



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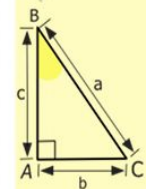
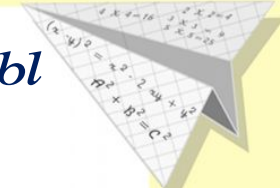
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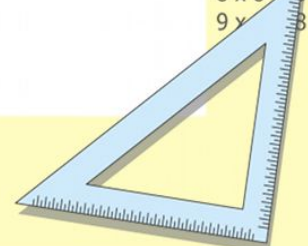
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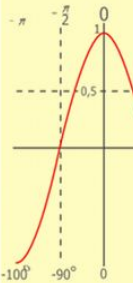
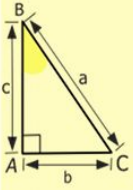
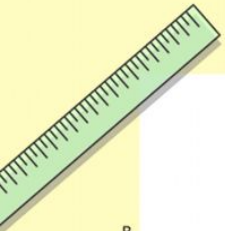
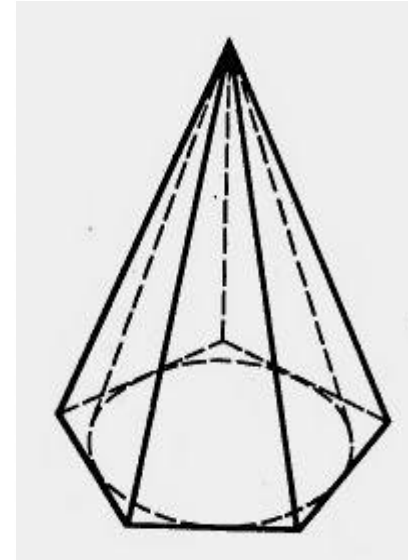
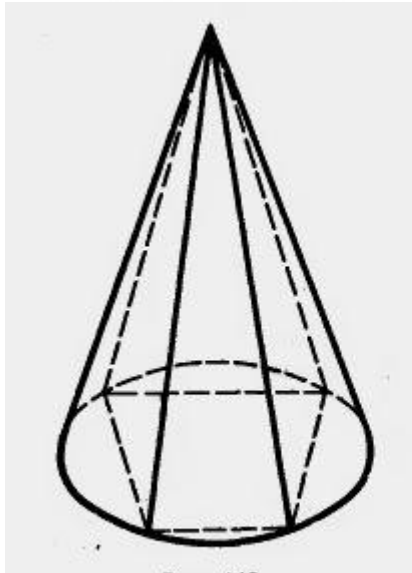
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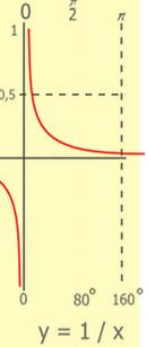
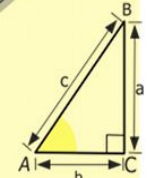
# Запомните

Данное тело имеет объем  $V$ ,

если существуют содержащие его простые тела и содержащиеся в нем простые тела с объемами, сколь угодно мало отличающимися от объема  $V$ .



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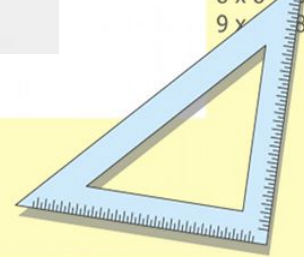
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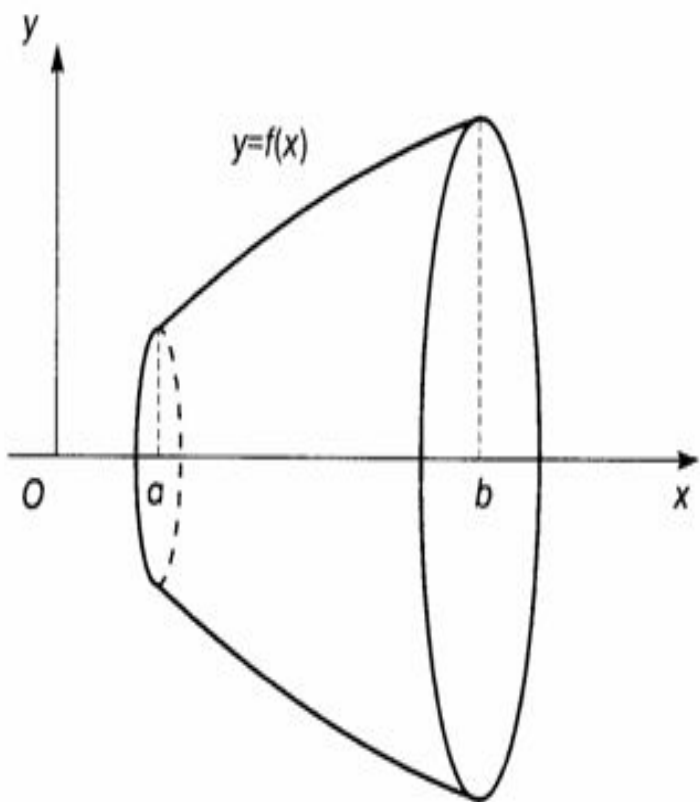
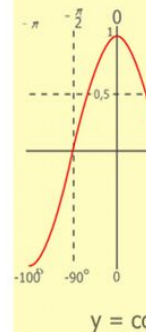
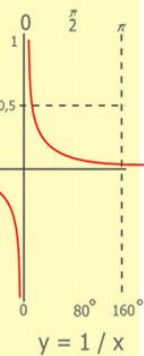
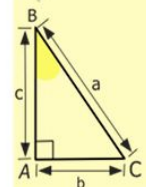
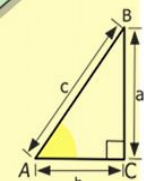
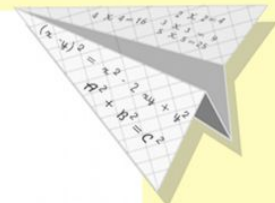
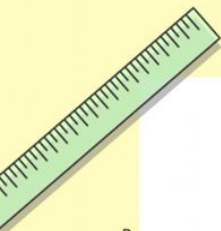
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# Запомни!



$$V = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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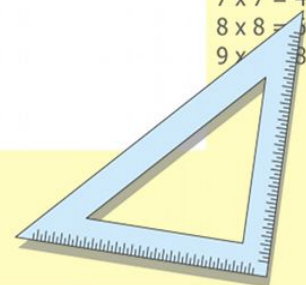
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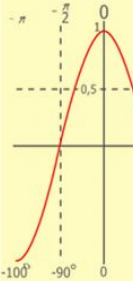
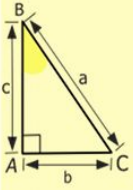
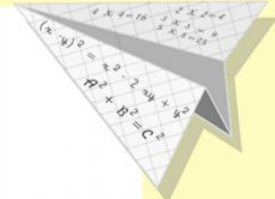
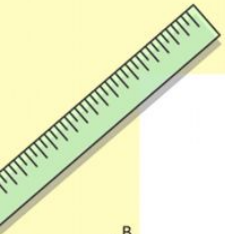
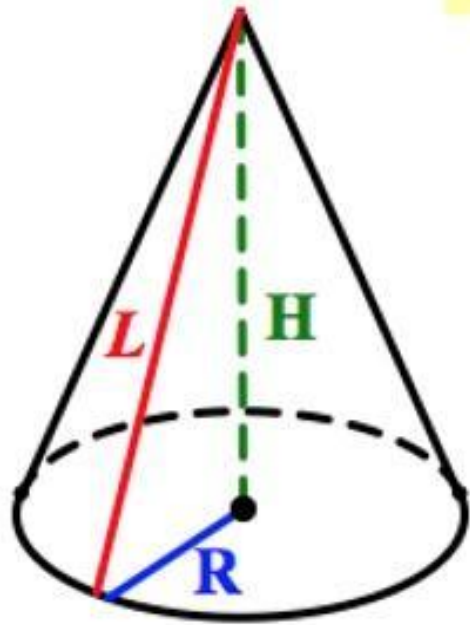
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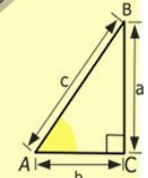
$$V = \frac{1}{3} S_{\text{осн.}} \cdot H$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 H$$

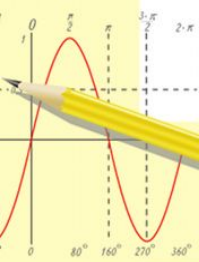


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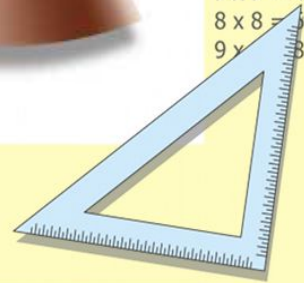
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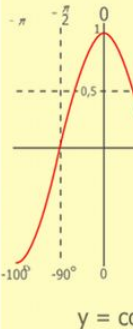
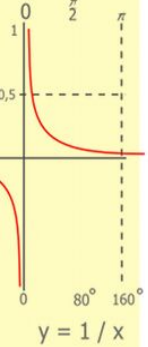
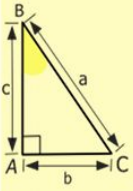
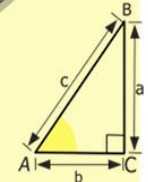
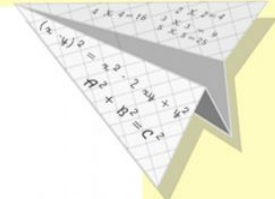
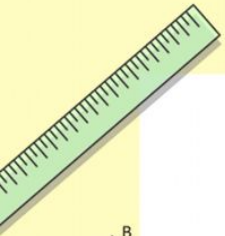
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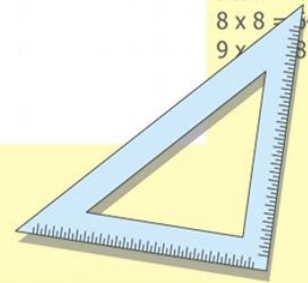


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

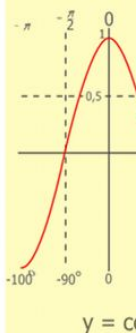
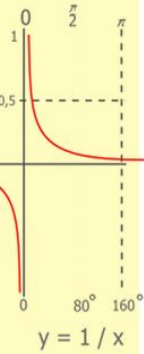
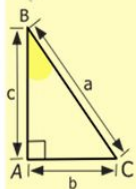
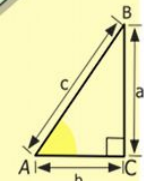
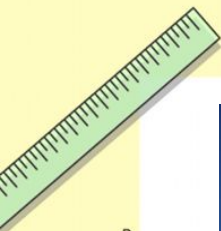
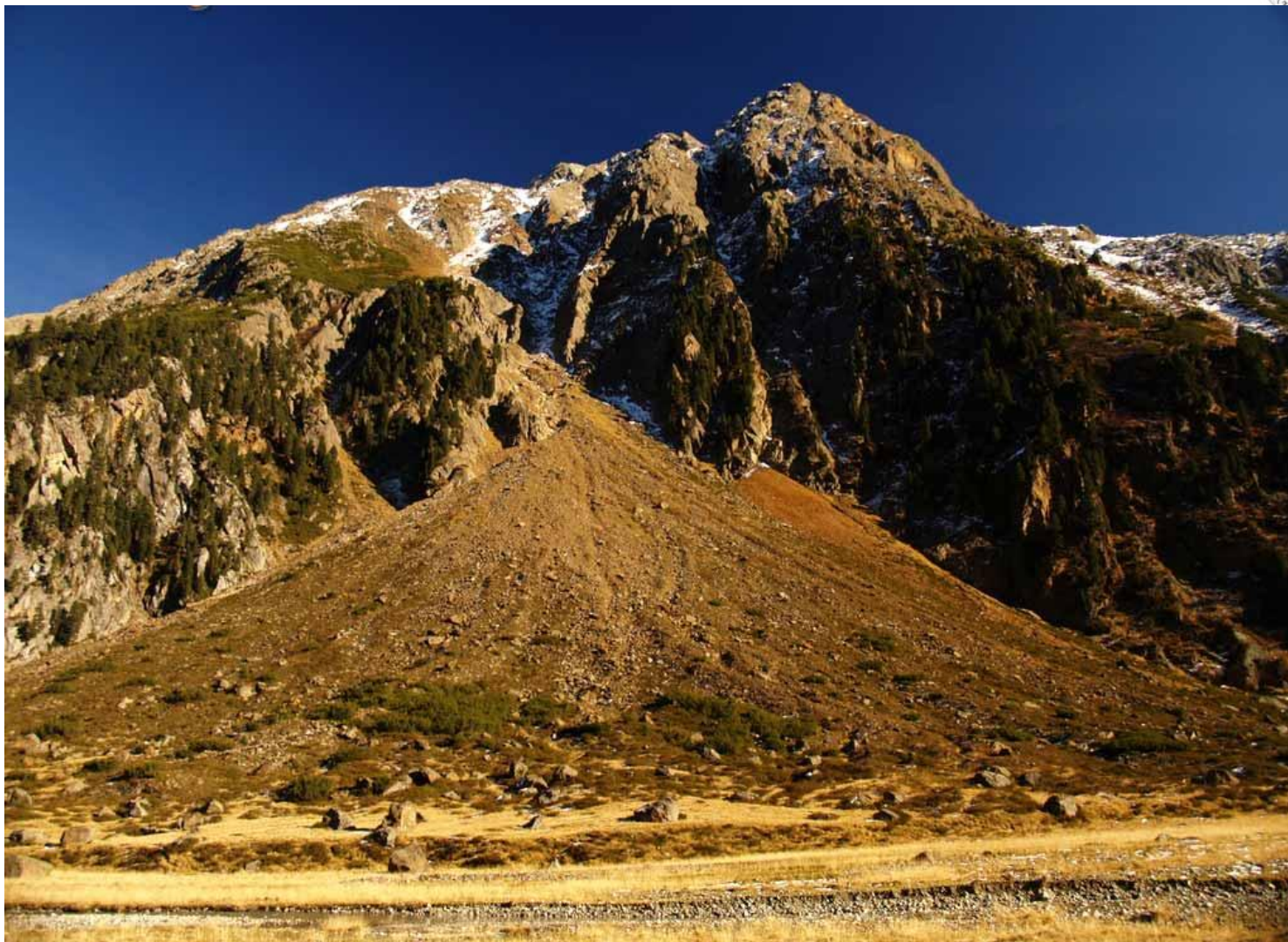
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





# В геологии



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

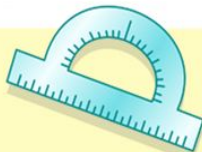
- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

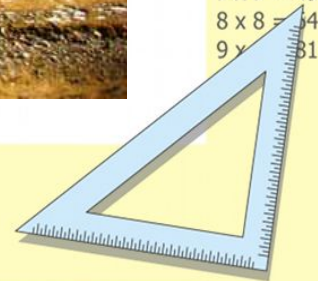
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

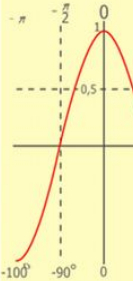
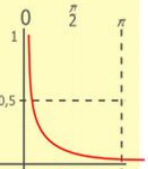
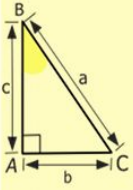
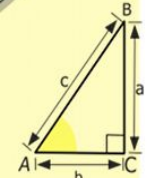
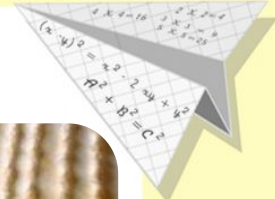
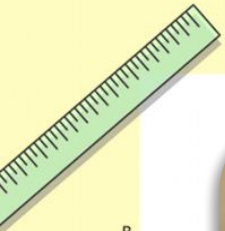
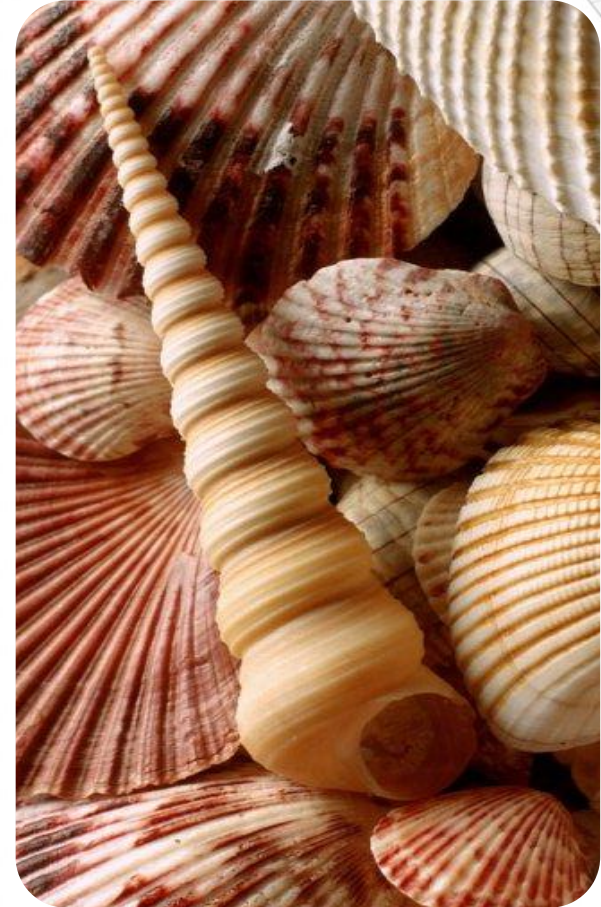
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





# В биологии

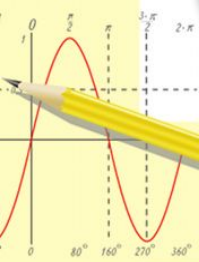


$$y = 1/x$$

$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

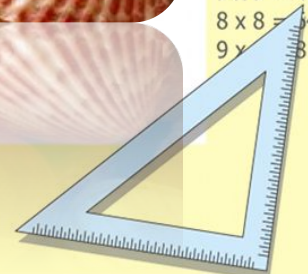


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

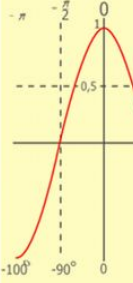
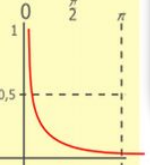
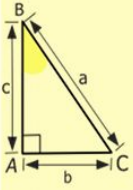
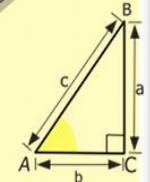
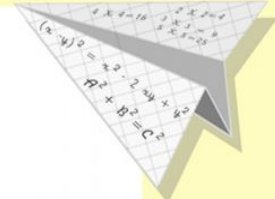
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





# В биологии

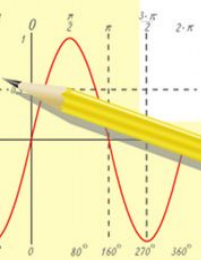


$$y = 1/x$$

$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

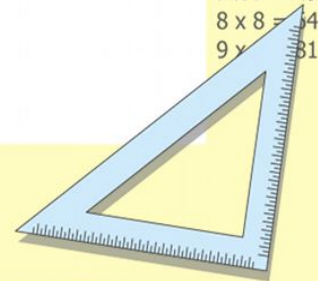
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



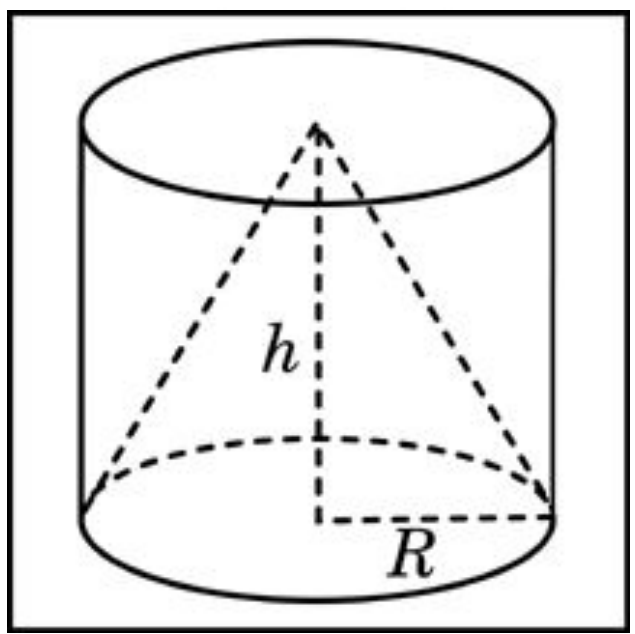
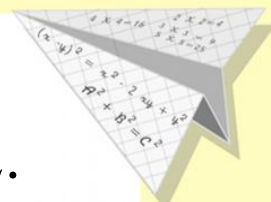
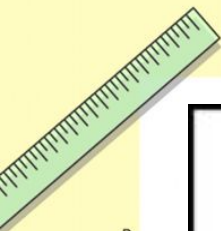
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

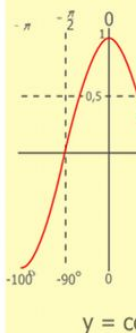
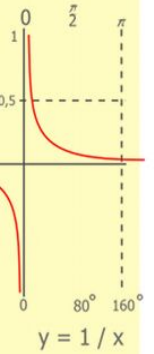
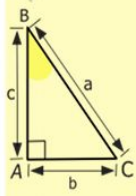
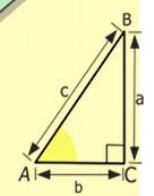






Объём цилиндра равен 12.  
 Чему равен объём конуса,  
 который имеет такое же  
 основание и такую же высоту,  
 как и данный цилиндр?

**Ответ: 4**



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

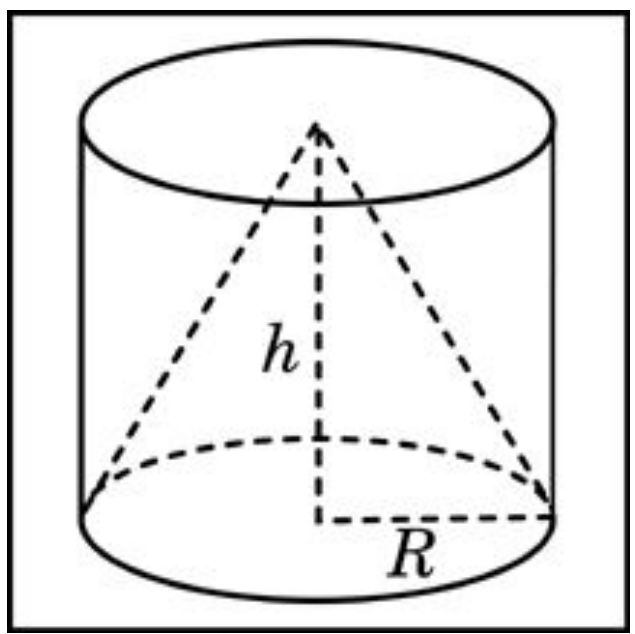
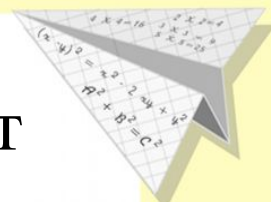
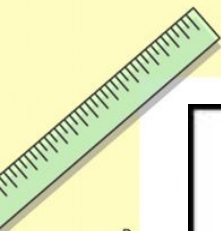


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

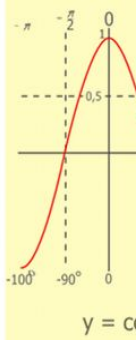
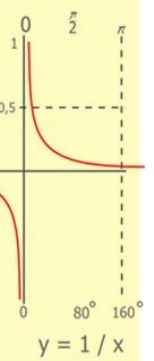
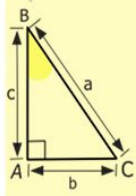
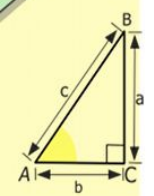
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





Цилиндр и конус имеют  
 общее основание и  
 общую высоту.  
 Вычислите объём  
 цилиндра, если объём  
 конуса равен 11.

**Ответ: 33**



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



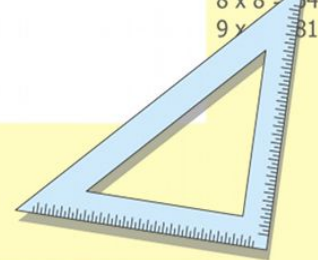
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$


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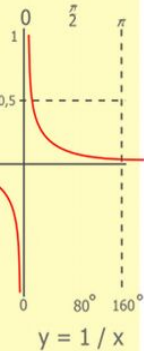
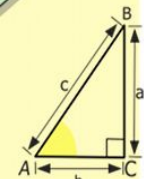
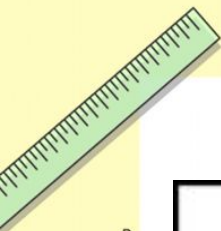
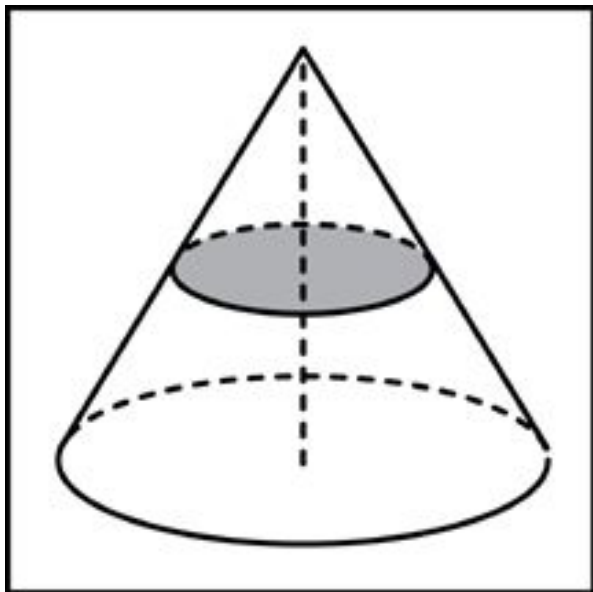

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Объем конуса равен 16.  
 Через середину высоты  
 параллельно основанию  
 конуса проведено сечение,  
 которое является  
 основанием меньшего  
 конуса с той же вершиной.  
 Найдите объем меньшего  
 конуса.

**Ответ: 2**



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

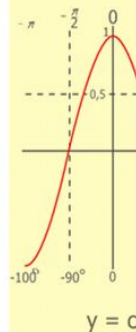
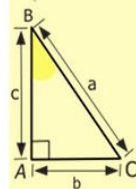
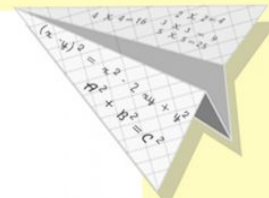
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



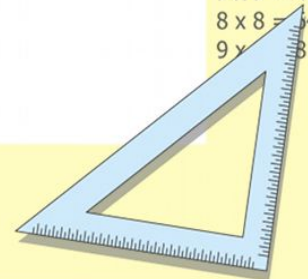
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

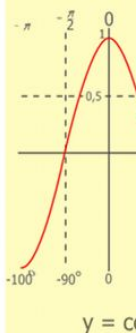
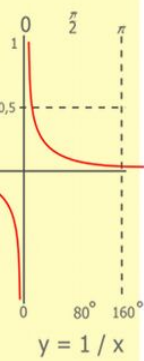
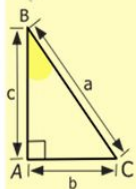
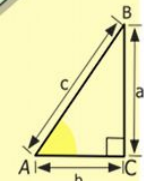
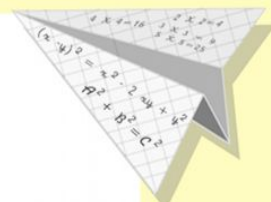
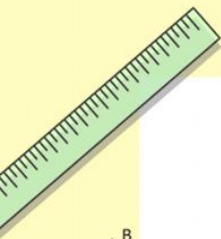
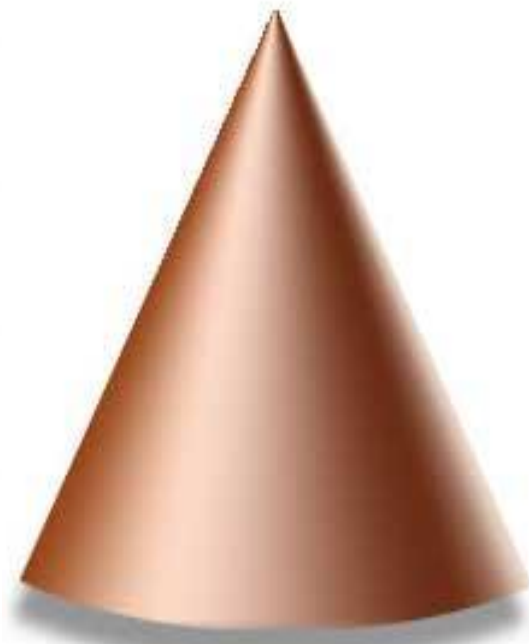


- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81





Во сколько раз увеличиться объём конуса, если радиус основания увеличить в 5 раз, а высоту оставить прежней?



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

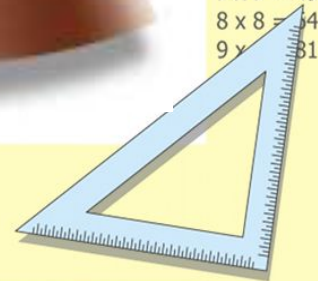


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin y \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

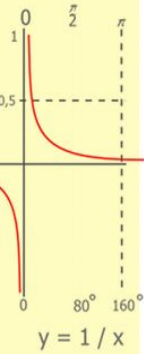
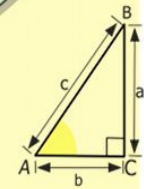
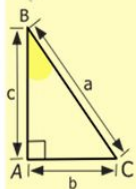
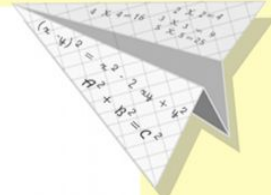
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Найдите объём конуса, площадь основания которого равна 2, а образующая равна 6 и наклонена к плоскости основания под углом  $30^\circ$ .



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

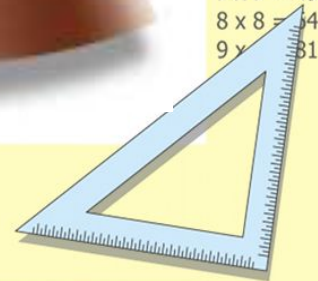
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin yu \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# РЕШЕНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ.

Понятие «Освещённость» как физическая величина, численно равная световому потоку, падающему на единицу поверхности, известна вам из курса физики.

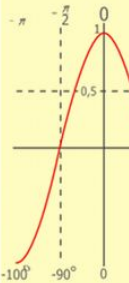
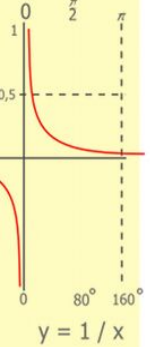
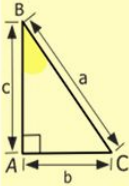
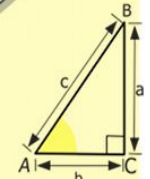
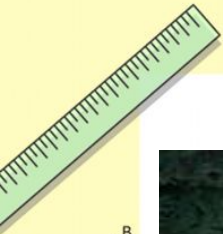
Освещённость прямо пропорциональна силе света источника света.

Вычислим площадь освещаемой поверхности.



**Задача:** Фонарь установлен на высоте 8 м. Угол рассеивания фонаря  $120^\circ$ . Определите, какую поверхность освещает фонарь.

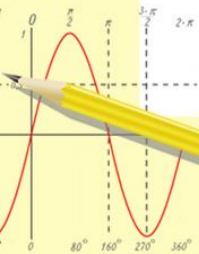
**ОТВЕТ:**  $S = 603 \text{ м}^2$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

$$y = \cos$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
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- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

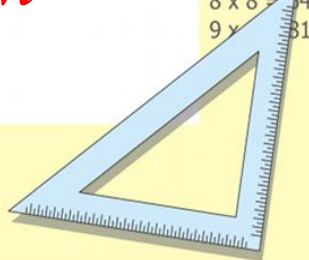


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

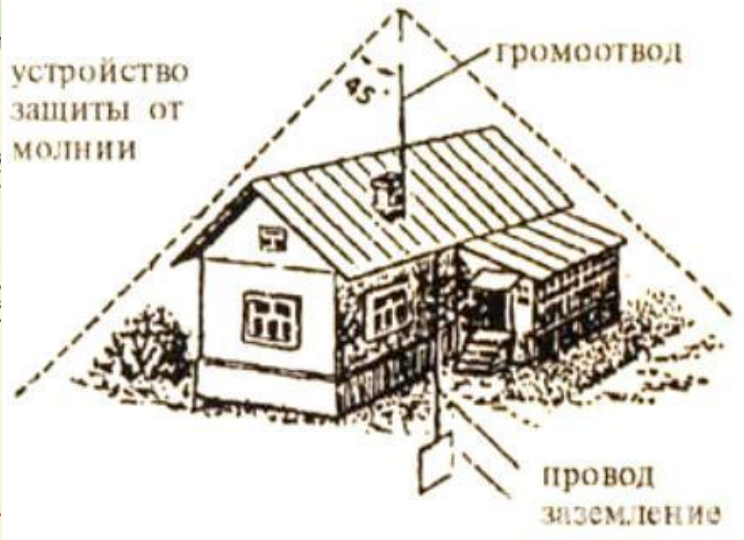
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



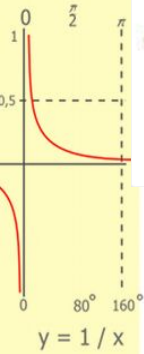
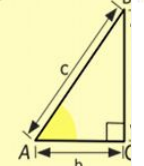


# РЕШЕНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ.



Молнии, атмосферные разряды постоянный и практически повсеместный источник угрозы для человека и его имущества. Это одно из самых разрушительных и устрашающих природных явлений, с которыми повсеместно сталкивается человек. Последствия, в тех случаях, когда в доме нет надежной системы молниезащиты (грозозащиты) – унесенные жизни, разрушенные здания, пожары, выход из строя электропроводки, оборудования и приборов.

*По статистике на Земле ежегодно гибнет 6 человек на каждые 1000000. Этого бы не случилось, если бы везде были громоотводы, образующие конус безопасности.*



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

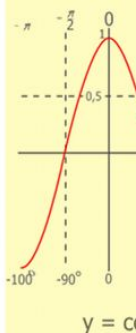
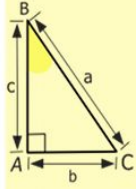
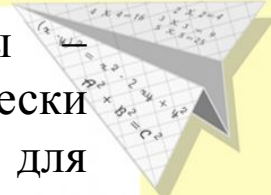
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



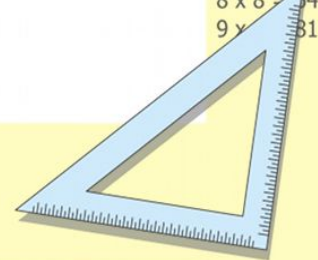
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



# РЕШЕНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ.

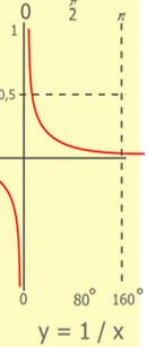
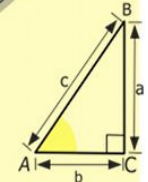
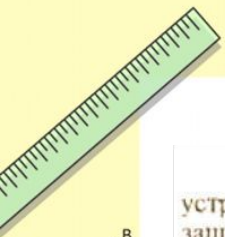
Молниеотвод («громоотвод») — устройство, устанавливаемое на зданиях и сооружениях и служащее для защиты от удара молнии.

Первый молниеотвод был изобретён Бенджамином Франклином в 1752 году.



**Задача:** Вычислите высоту молниеотвода, если радиус "защищенного" круга 15 м, а угол между молниеотводом и образующей конуса безопасности  $60^\circ$ .

**Ответ:** высота молниеотвода должна быть не менее 8,5 метров



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

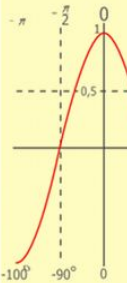
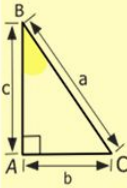
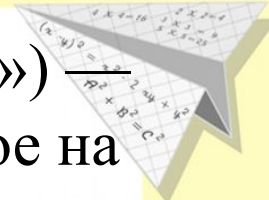


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

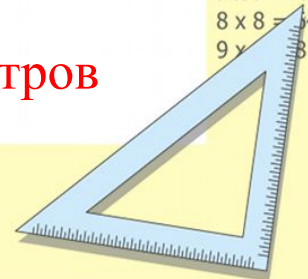
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

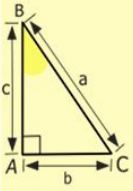
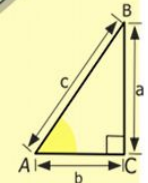
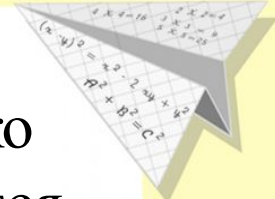
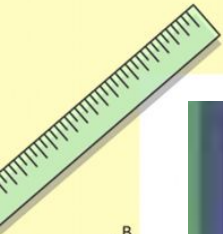


# РЕШЕНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ.

**Задача:** Вычислите, сколько метров гирлянды понадобится для украшения ёлки? Гирлянды будут висеть под углом  $30^\circ$  при вершине, высота елки – 12 м, а длина еловой ветви при основании - 5 м.



**Ответ: 156 м.**



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

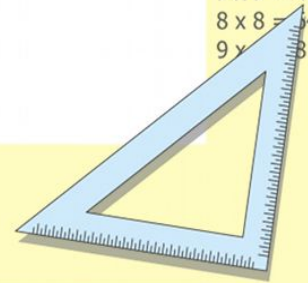
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





# Твое отношение к уроку

*Отличный,  
интересный*



*Хороший,  
содержательный*



*Нормальный,  
обычный*

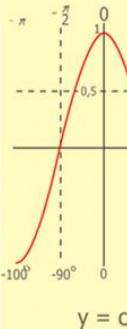
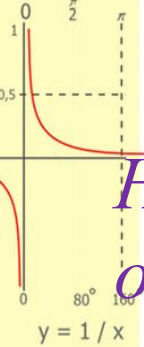
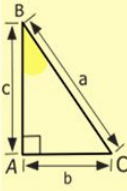
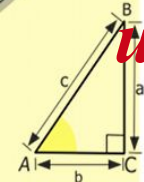
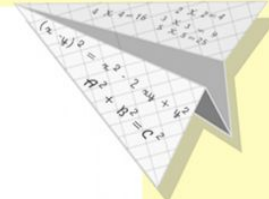


*Скучный,*

*работал без интереса*



*Бесполезный*



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



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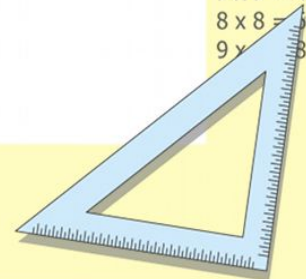
$$\sin 90^\circ$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

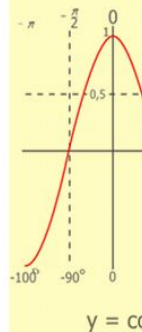
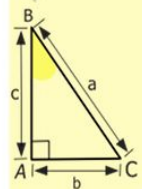
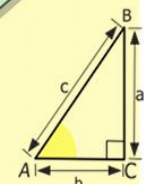
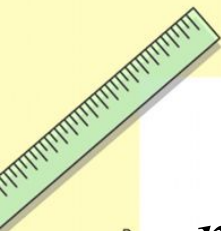
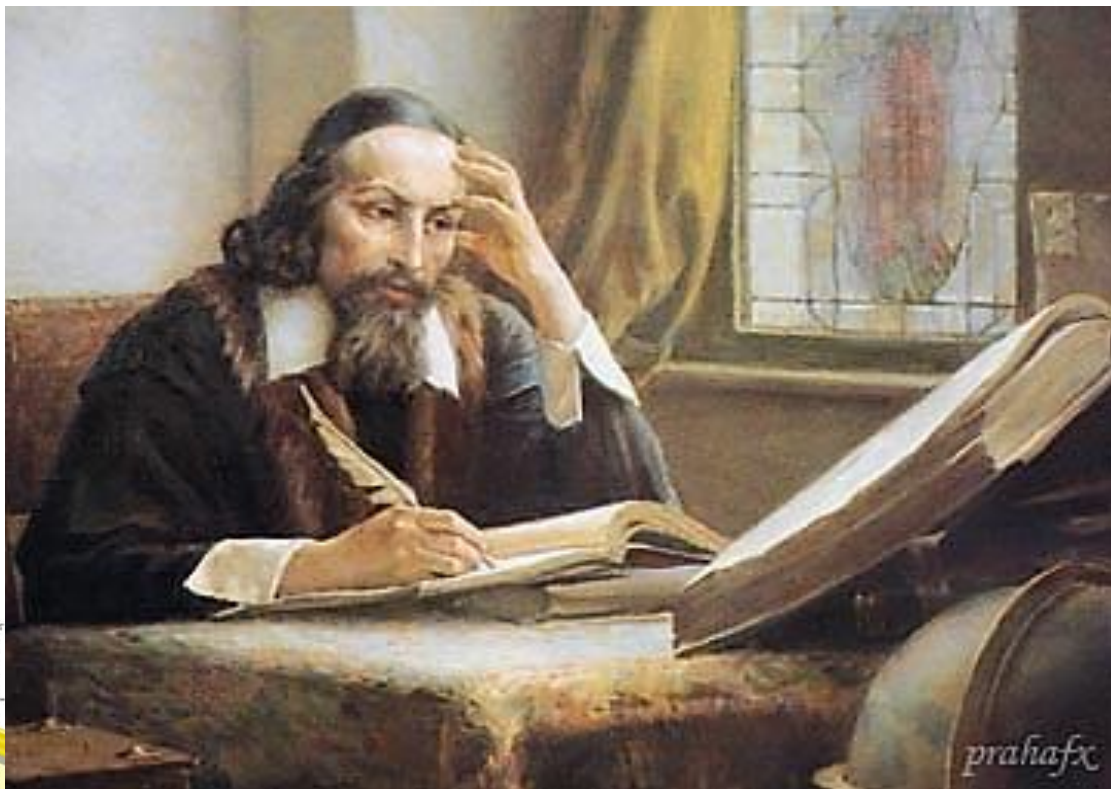
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



«Считай несчастным

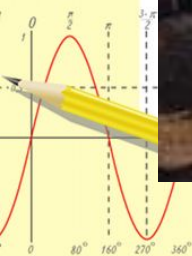
тот день или тот час, в который ты не усвоил  
ничего нового и не прибавил к своему  
образованию».

Я. А. Коменский



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
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$$\frac{x}{c} + \frac{y}{c} = \frac{x+y}{c}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

