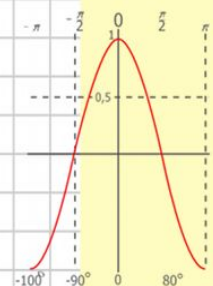
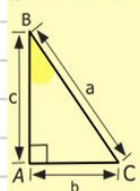
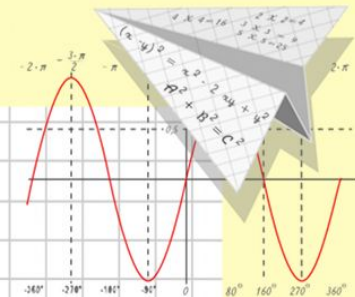


a



$y = \cos x$

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

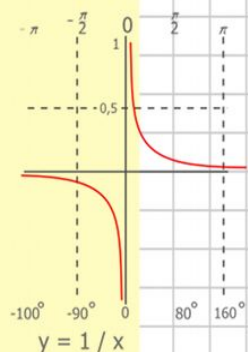
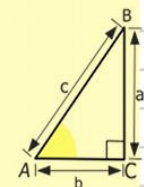
Dreapta

Beliuța Nicoleta

Roșca Daniel

Bernevec Cristina

Vicol Daniela



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



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

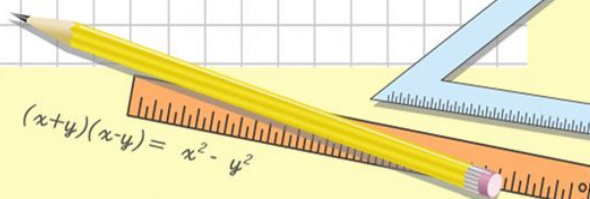
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



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



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$



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

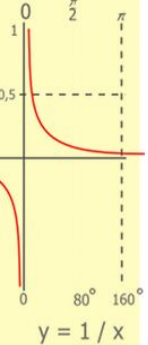
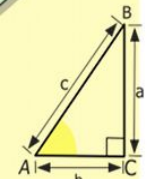
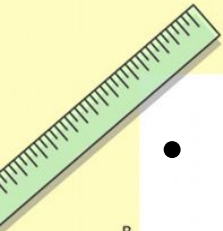
Generalități

- **Dreapta**, în matematică, este linia ce poate fi definită ca având doar o dimensiune, lungimea. Orice dreaptă este de lungime infinită, conține o infinitate de puncte, este de grosime zero și este o curbă perfect "dreaptă".
- O dreaptă are un nume sau altfel spus o notație ca de exemplu ***a*** sau ***b*** sau orice literă latină mică.

- În geometria euclidiană, pentru două puncte fixe există o dreaptă și numai una ce trece prin amândouă. Folosind metrica standard, linia dreaptă reprezintă drumul cel mai scurt dintre două puncte.



Prin două puncte distincte trece o singură dreaptă



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



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

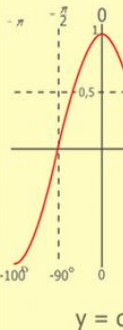
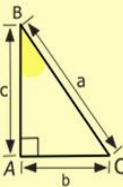
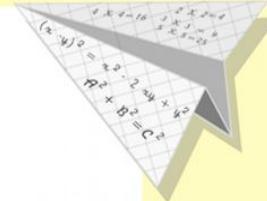
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

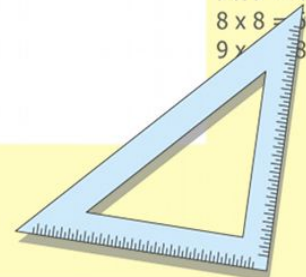


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

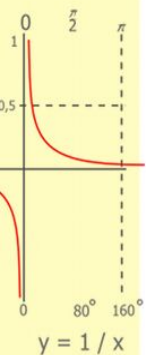
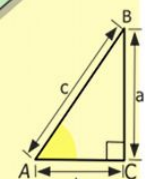
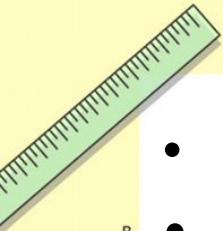


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Generalități

- În cazul bidimensional, două drepte diferite pot fi:
- Paralele** (dacă sunt disjuncte, adică nu au nici un punct comun);
- Concurente** (se intersectează, întotdeauna într-un punct și numai unul);
- Confundate** (dacă au toate punctele comune).



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



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

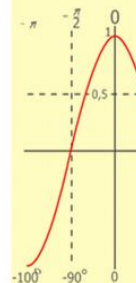
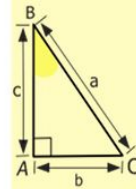
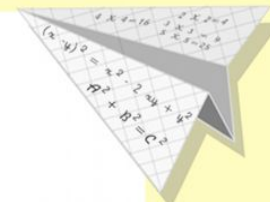
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



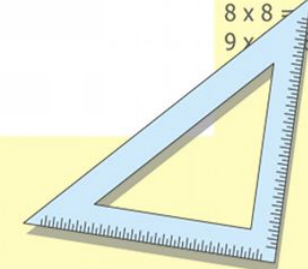
$$\begin{cases} x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



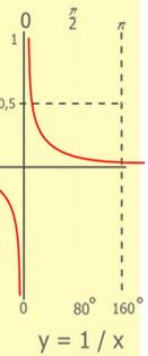
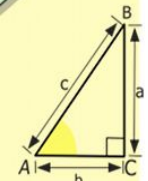
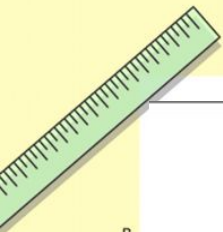
$$y = \cos x$$

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

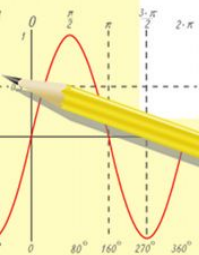


Aplicația dreptelor

- Funcțiile liniare, dreptele de culoare **roșie** și **albastră** au aceeași pantă, în timp ce cea **verde** și cea **roșie** au aceeași ordonată la origine.



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



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

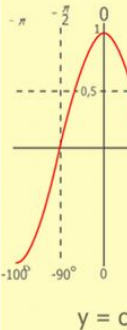
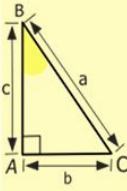
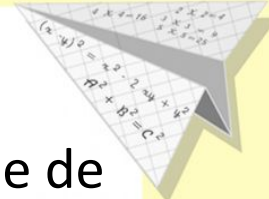
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

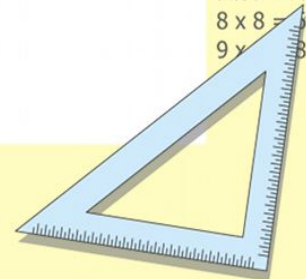


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



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

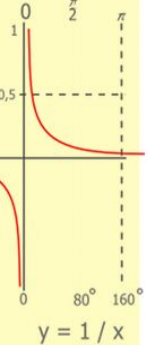
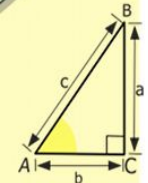
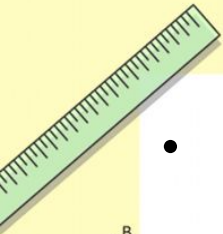


Aplicația dreptelor

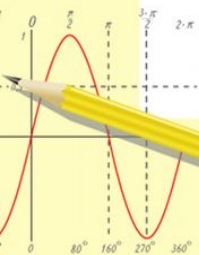
- Liniile drepte dintr-un plan cartezian pot fi definite algebric prin ecuații liniare și funcții liniare. În cazul bi-dimensional, forma cea mai des utilizată este ecuația dreptei în care variabila dependentă (aici, y) este exprimată în "funcție de" variabila independentă (aici, x).

$$y = mx + b$$

- m este **panta** dreptei, adică valoarea funcției tangentă a unghiului dintre dreaptă și sensul pozitiv al abscisei (axa orizontală, Ox).
- b este **ordonata la origine** (distanța măsurată pe axa verticală, Oy , dintre punctul de intersecție al dreptei cu axa Oy și originea sistemului de coordonate).
- x este **variabila independentă**.



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



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

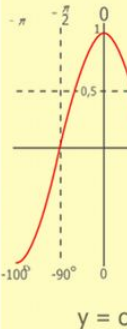
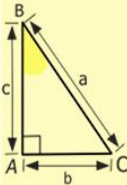
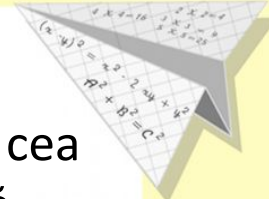
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

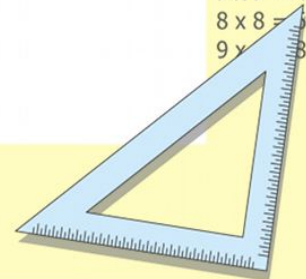


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$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Problema 8 / 246

• Se dă:

AC=12 cm

BD=20 cm

• Se cere:

PMNFO - ?

1) PMNFO = MN+NF+FO+OM

2) MN – linie mijlocie în $\triangle ABC$

NF - linie mijlocie în $\triangle CBD$

FO - linie mijlocie în $\triangle CDA$

MO - linie mijlocie în $\triangle ABD$

3) $MN = \frac{1}{2} AC \Rightarrow MN = \frac{1}{2} * 12 = 6$ cm

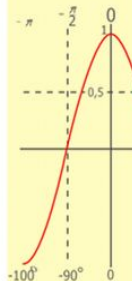
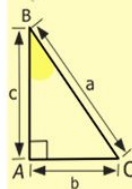
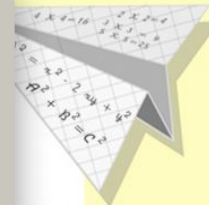
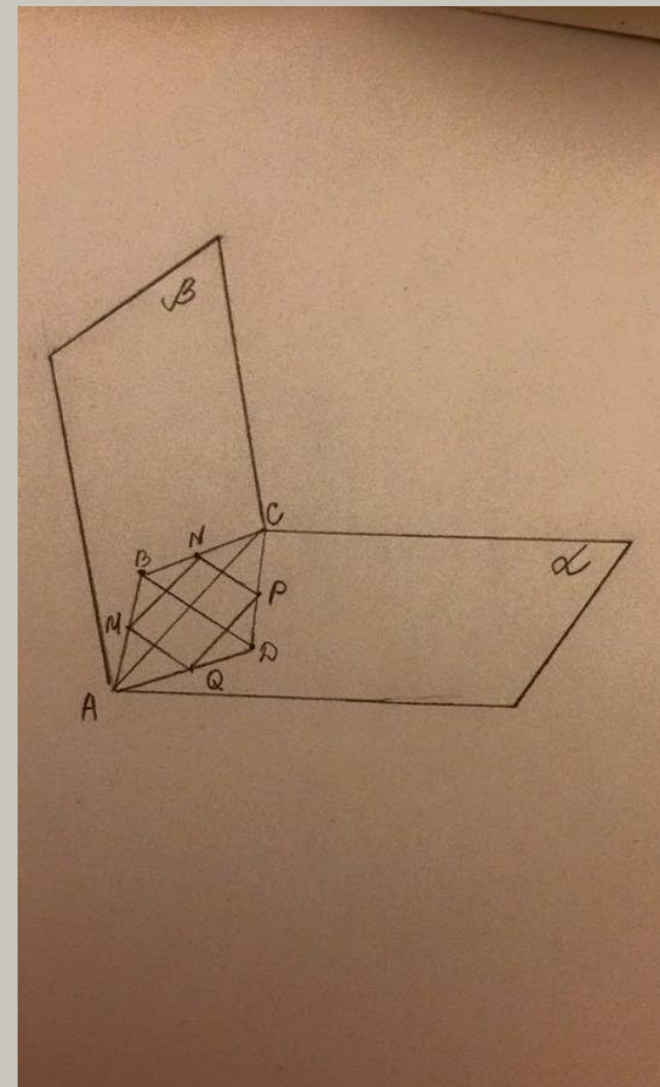
$OF = \frac{1}{2} AC \Rightarrow OF = \frac{1}{2} * 12 = 6$ cm

$NF = \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow NF = \frac{1}{2} * 20 = 10$ cm

$MO = \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow MO = \frac{1}{2} * 20 = 10$ cm

4) PMNFO = 6 + 10 + 6 + 10 = 32 cm

• R-ns: PMNFO = 32 cm



y = cos

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

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

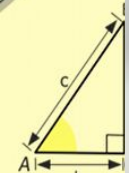
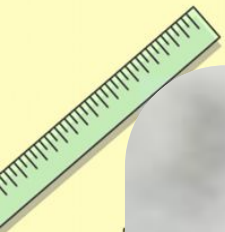
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

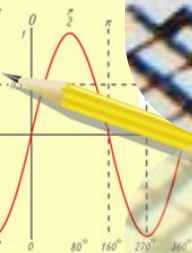
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

Dreptele în viața cotidiană



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



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

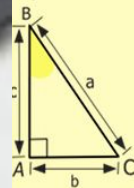
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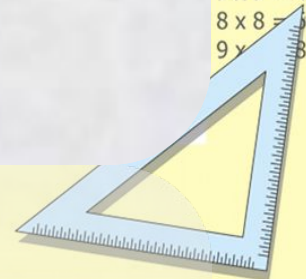


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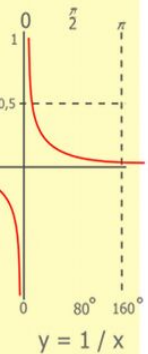
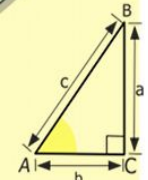
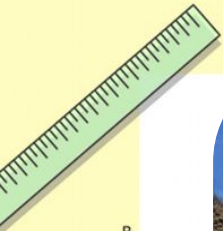


Dreptele în viața cotidiană



PROPOSED ROAD

PROPOSED ROAD



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



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

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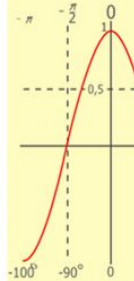
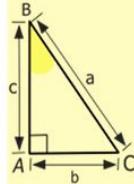
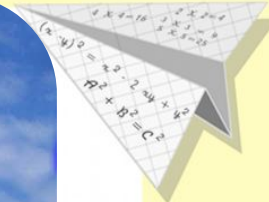
$$x = 25y + 45$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 25 + 45$$

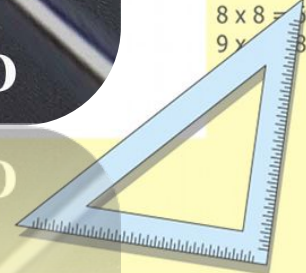
$$x = 70$$

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

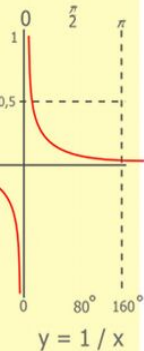
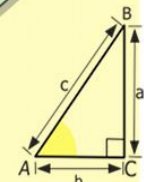
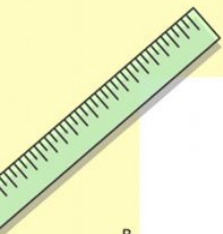


$$y = \cos$$

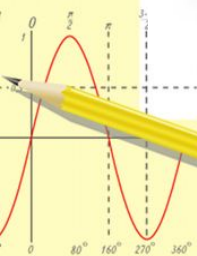
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Dreptele în viața cotidiană



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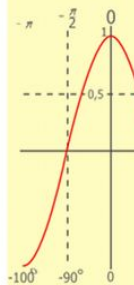
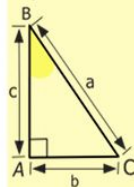
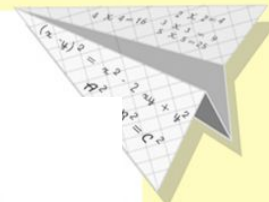


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

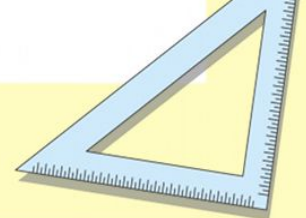
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$x = 70$

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



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Creativitate

Iat-o dreaptă,

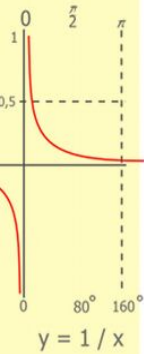
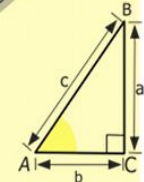
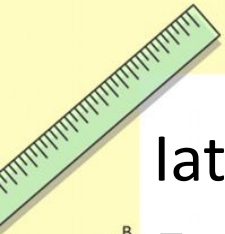
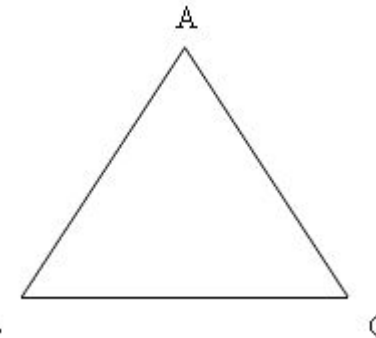
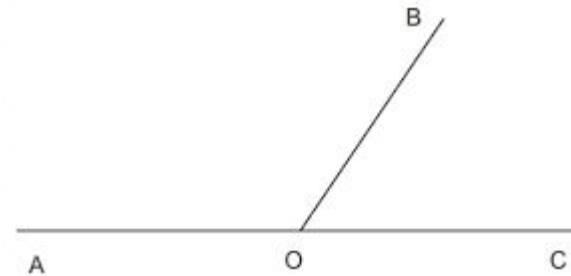
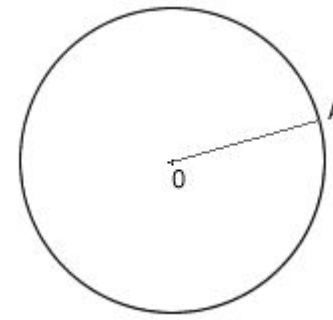
Ea se-ndoaie, într-o formă
oarecare.

De-o rotești, devine-un
cerc.

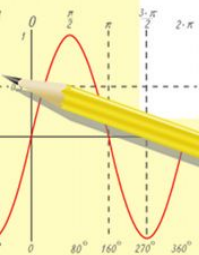
De-o îndoii, devine-un
unghi,

Iar întâlnindu-se cu o altă
dreaptă,

Chiar devinde și-un
triunghi.



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



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

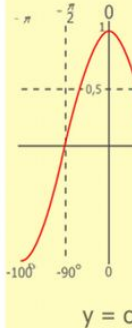
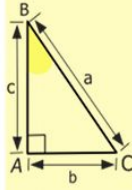
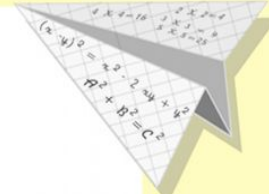
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

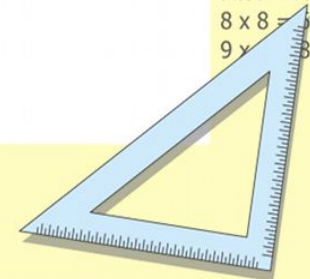


$$\begin{array}{l} B \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline x = 70 \end{array}$$

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



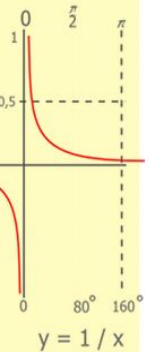
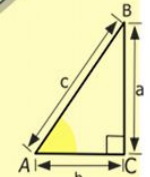
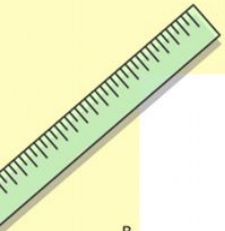
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Creativitate

Pe o dreaptă verticală,
Te sui in copac și fără
scară.

Iar pe cea orizontală,
Și prăpastia o treci, fără
multă chibzuială.



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



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

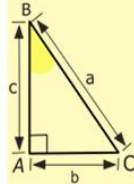
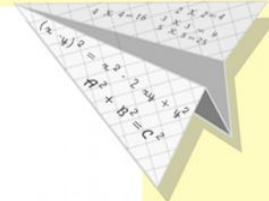
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

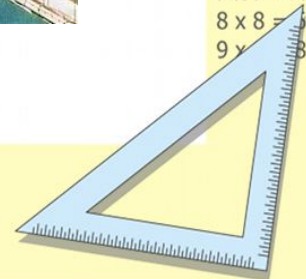


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

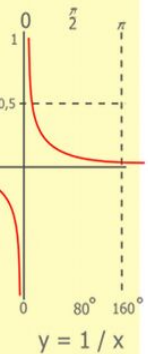
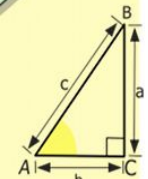
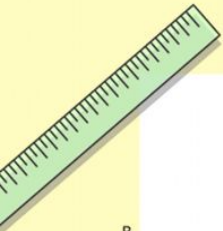


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

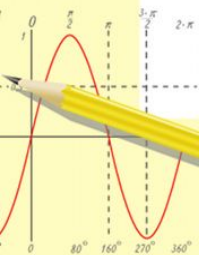


Creativitate

Pe două drepte paralele,
Poți să mergi cu trenul
mult pe ele.
Iar pe drepte infinite,
Mergi, tot mergi, la
nesfârșite.



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



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

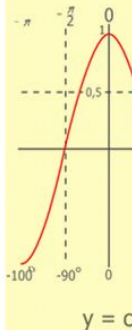
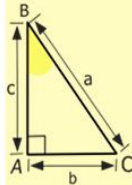
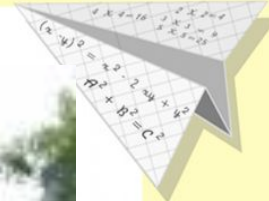
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



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

