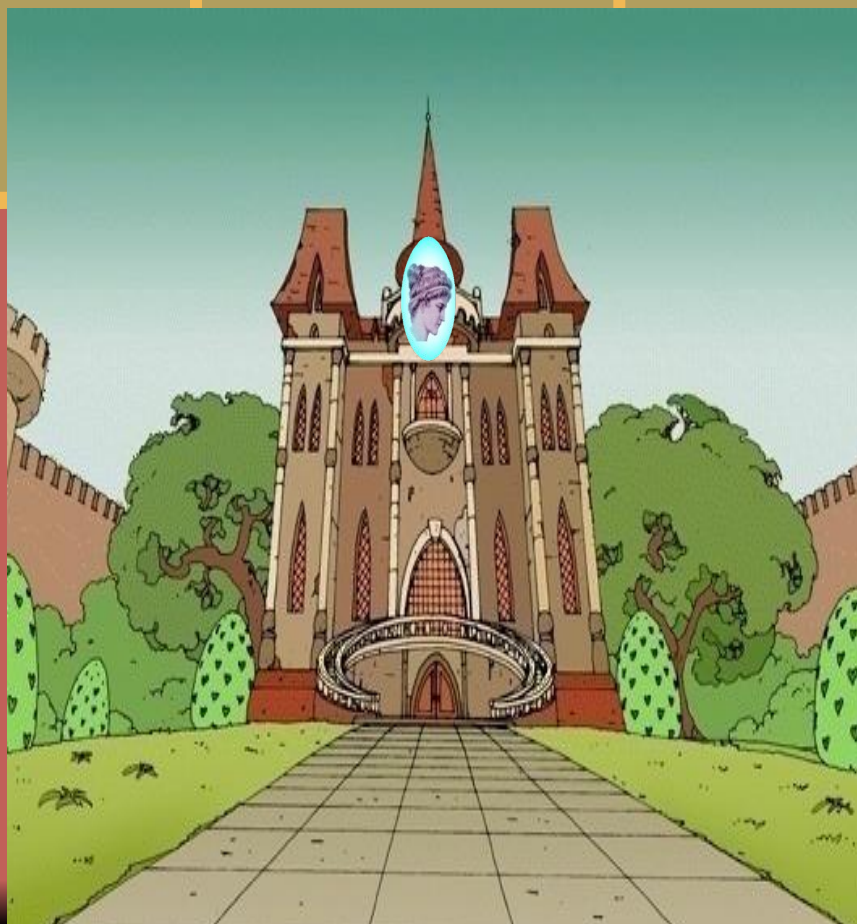
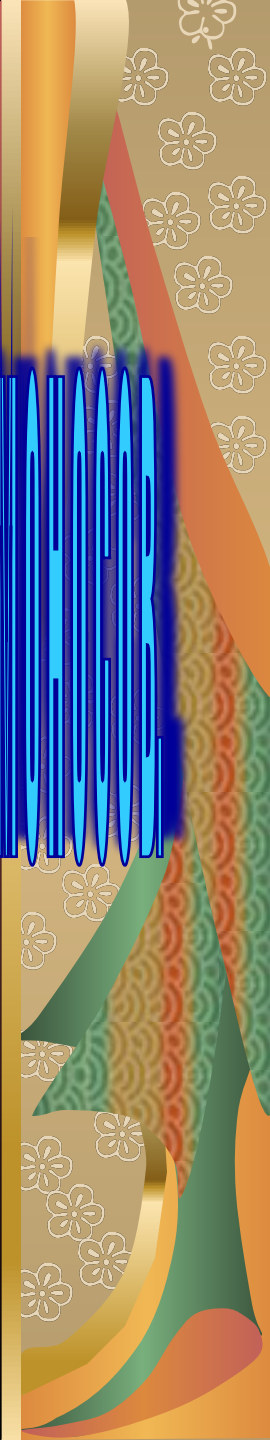
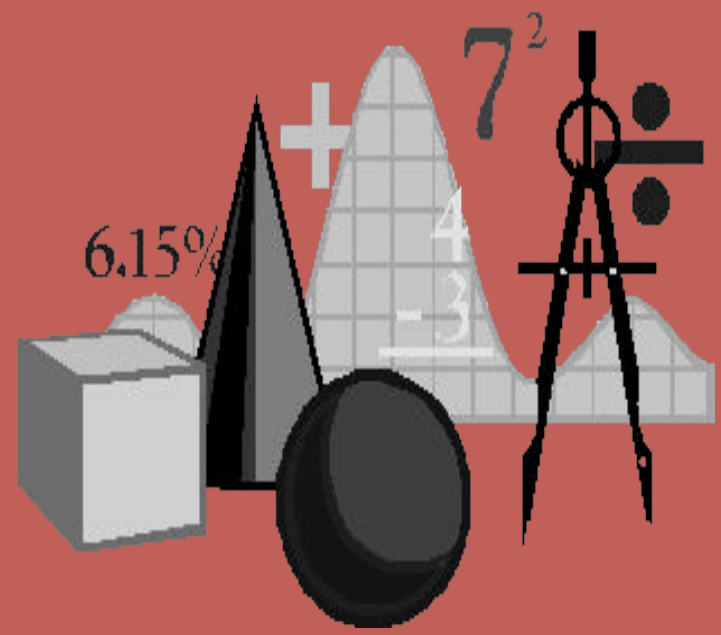
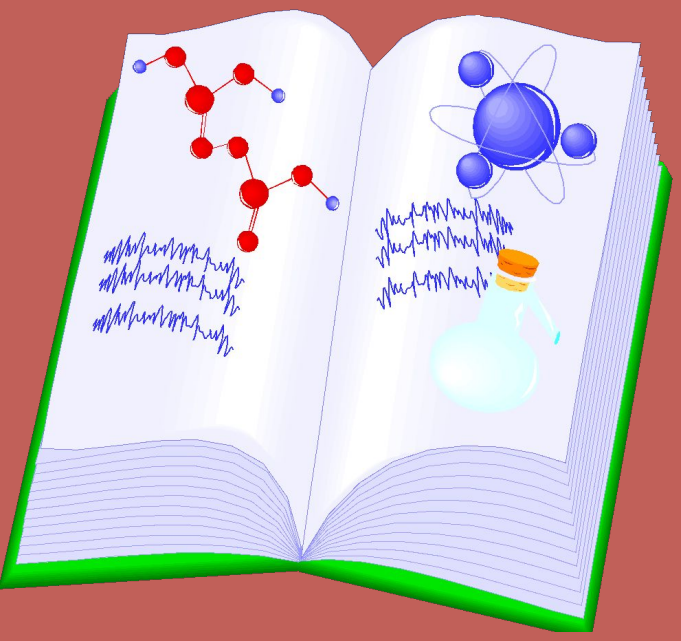
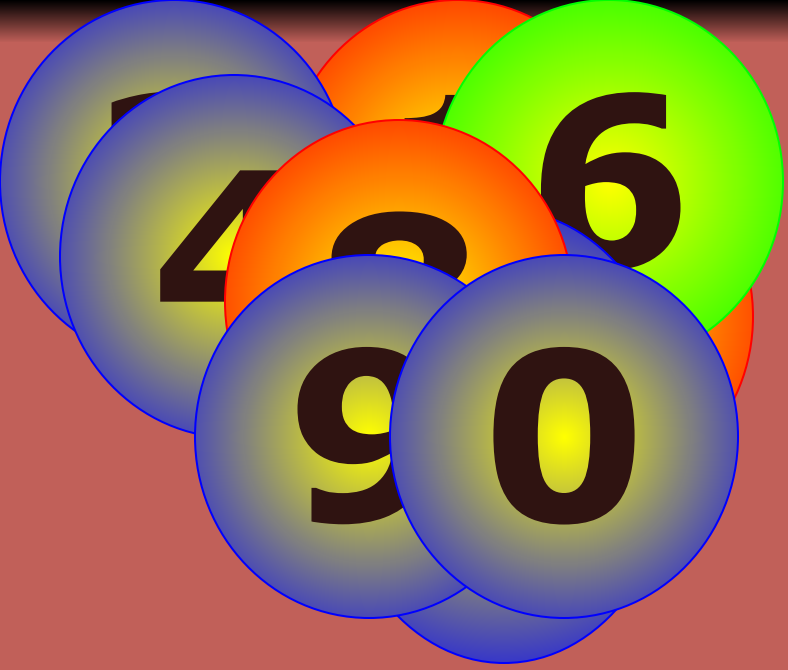


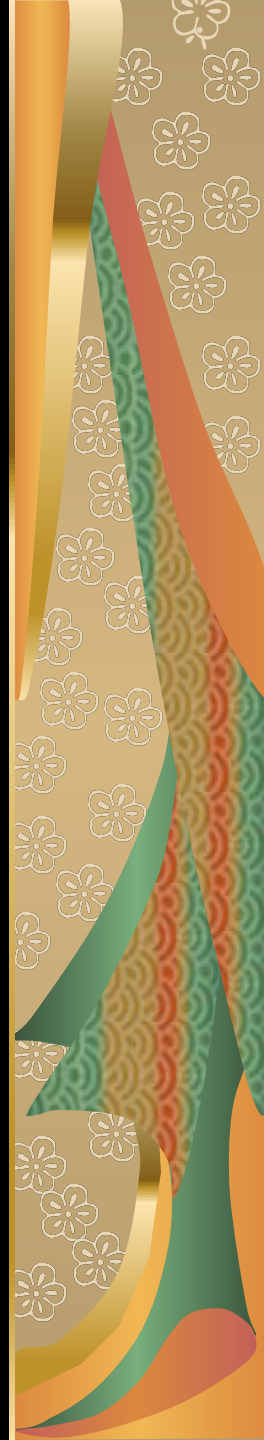
В ГОСТЯХ У ЦАРИЦЫ МАТЕМАТИКИ







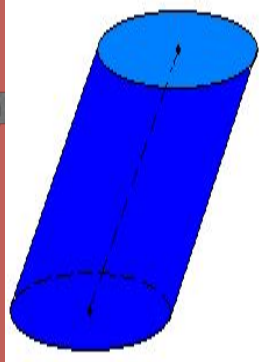






$$\log_b a$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

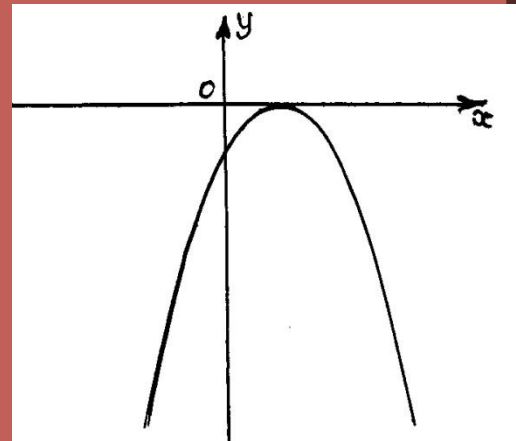
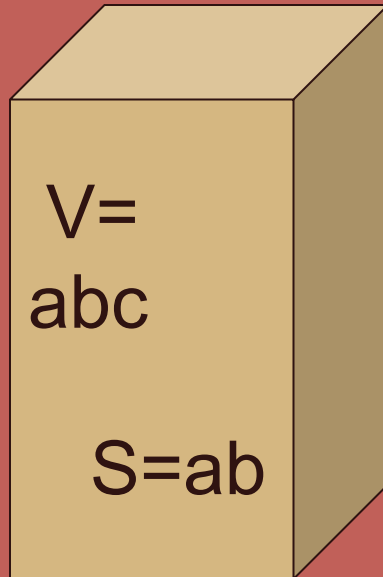


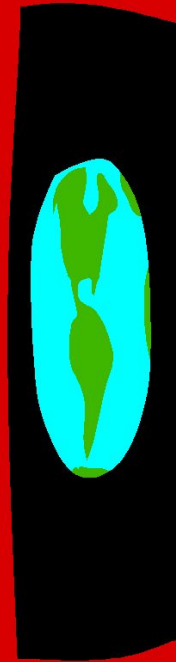
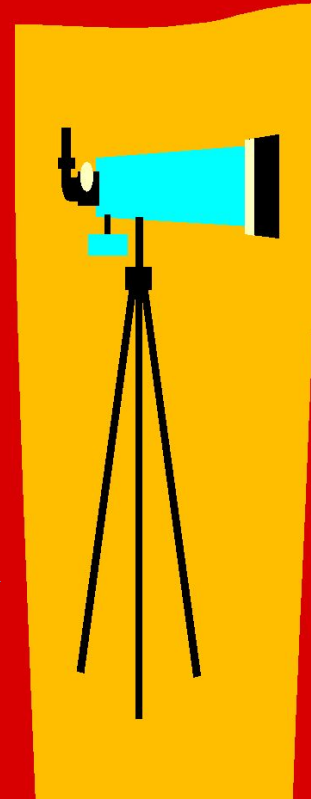
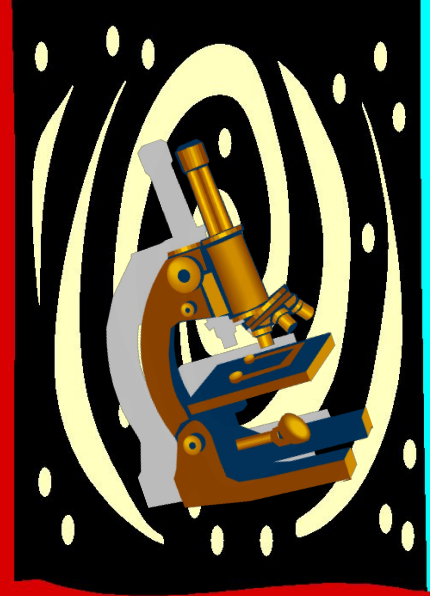
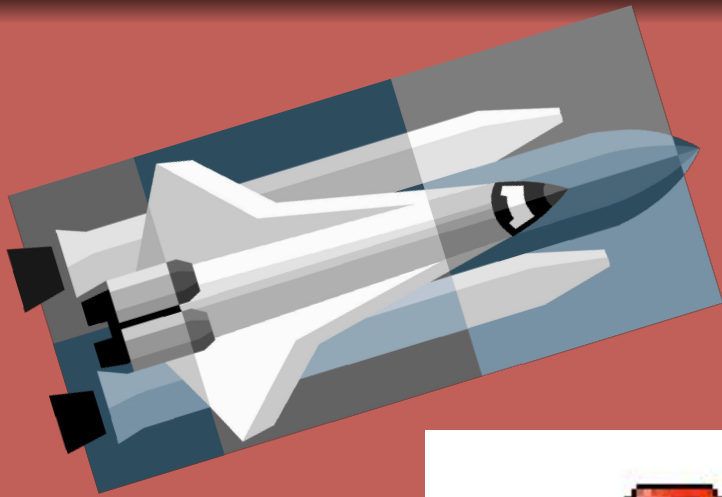
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

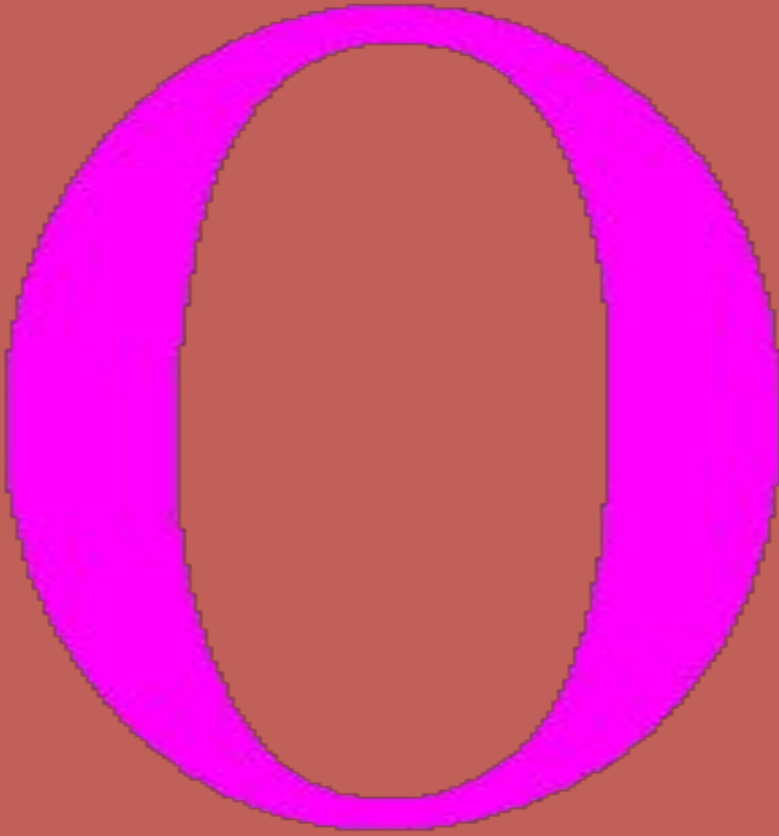
COS

tg

sin







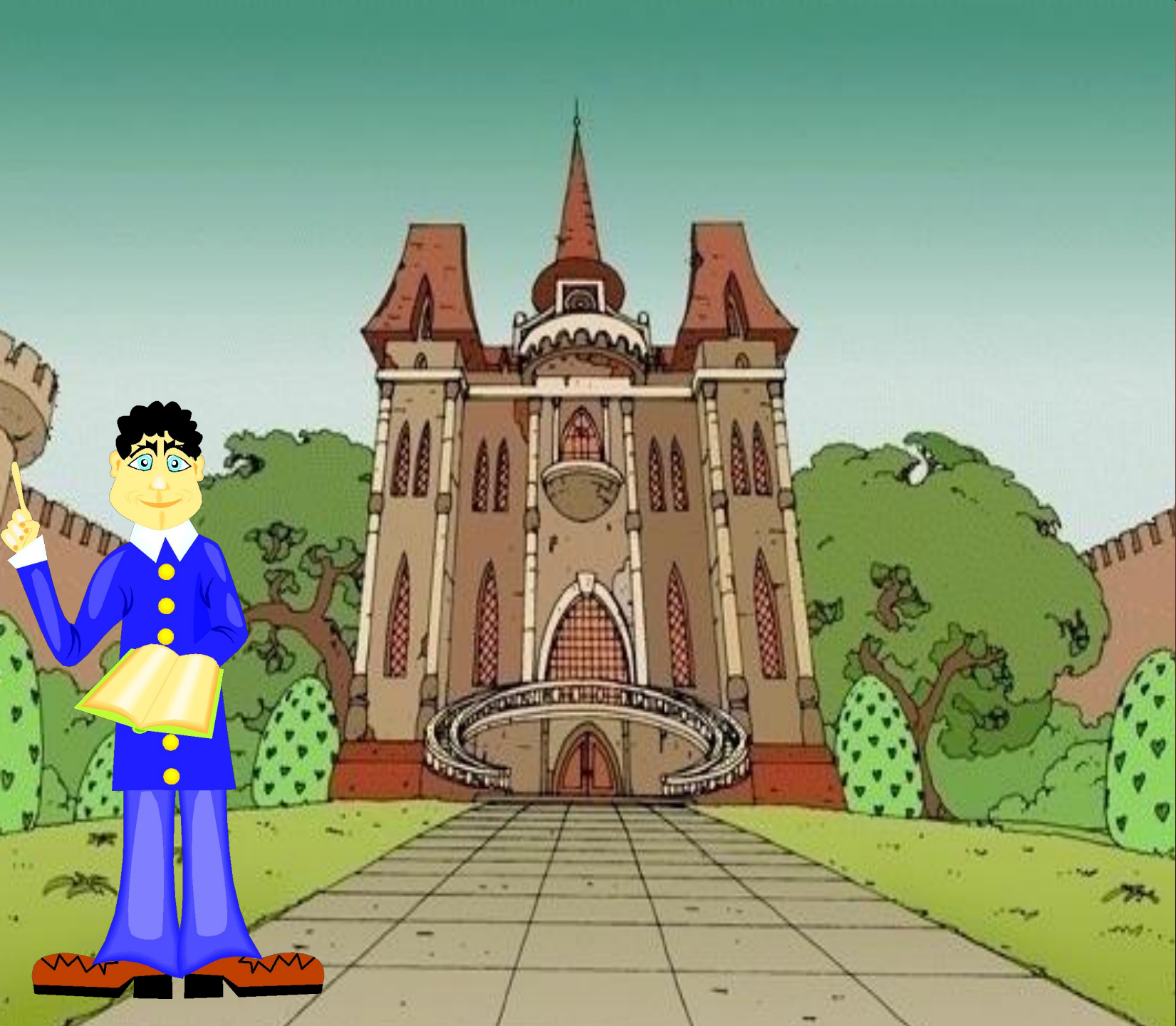












АНАТОМИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕКА





$$a = b = 300 \text{ м}$$
$$c = 200 \text{ м}$$



• $V = abc$

• $V = 18000000 \text{ куб.м.}$

АНАЛИЗ РАБОТЫ КОМУНАЛЬНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В СССР



50







$$5 + 0 = 0 + 5 = 5$$





$$5 - 0 = 5$$





$$5 \times 0 = 0$$



ЦАРСТВО КОЩЕЯ





ДВОРЕЦ НУЛЯ

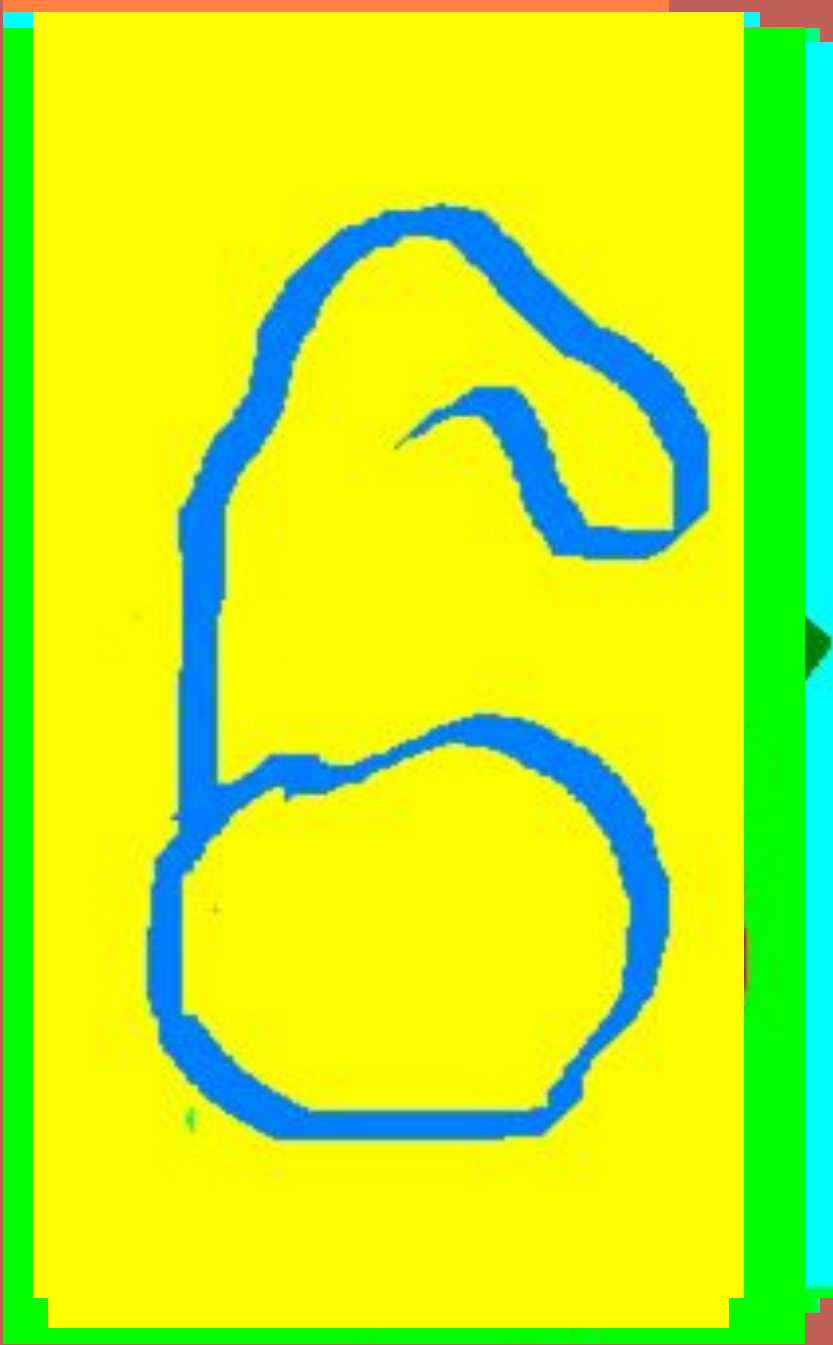


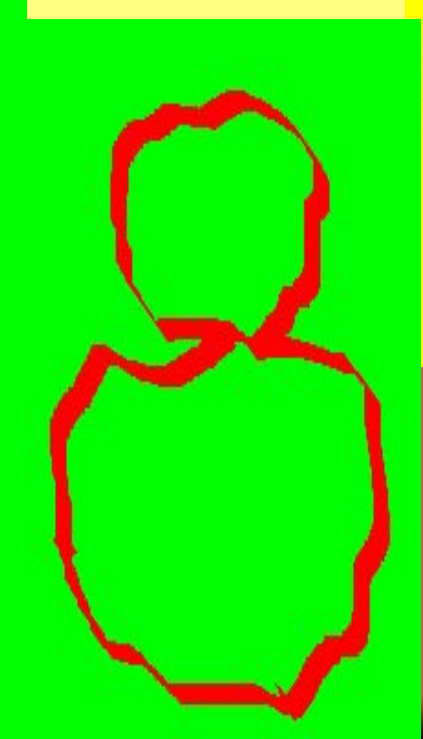
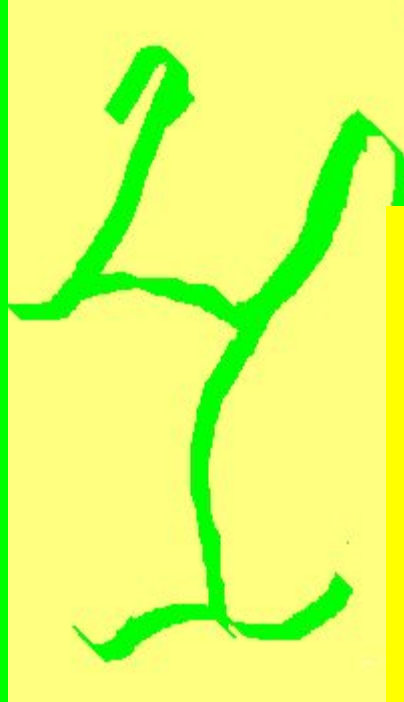
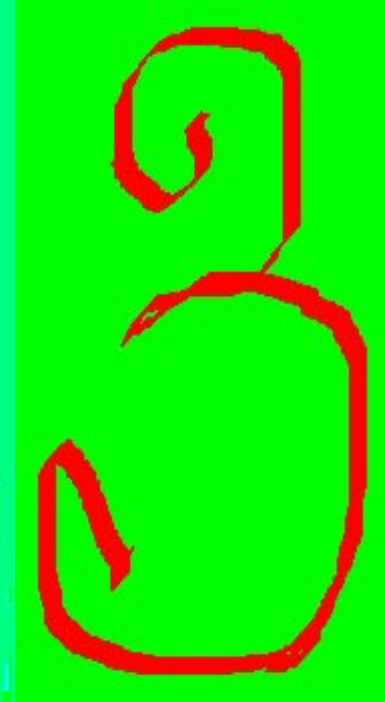
- I – x , II – $x+2$, III – $x+4$,
IV – $x+6$, V – $x+8$
кирпичей.
- Всего 145 кирпичей.
- Уравнение:
- $x+x+2+x+4+x+6+x+8 = 145$
- $5x+20=145$
- $x= 25$
- 25, 27, 29, 31, 33
кирпичей в каждом
ряду.



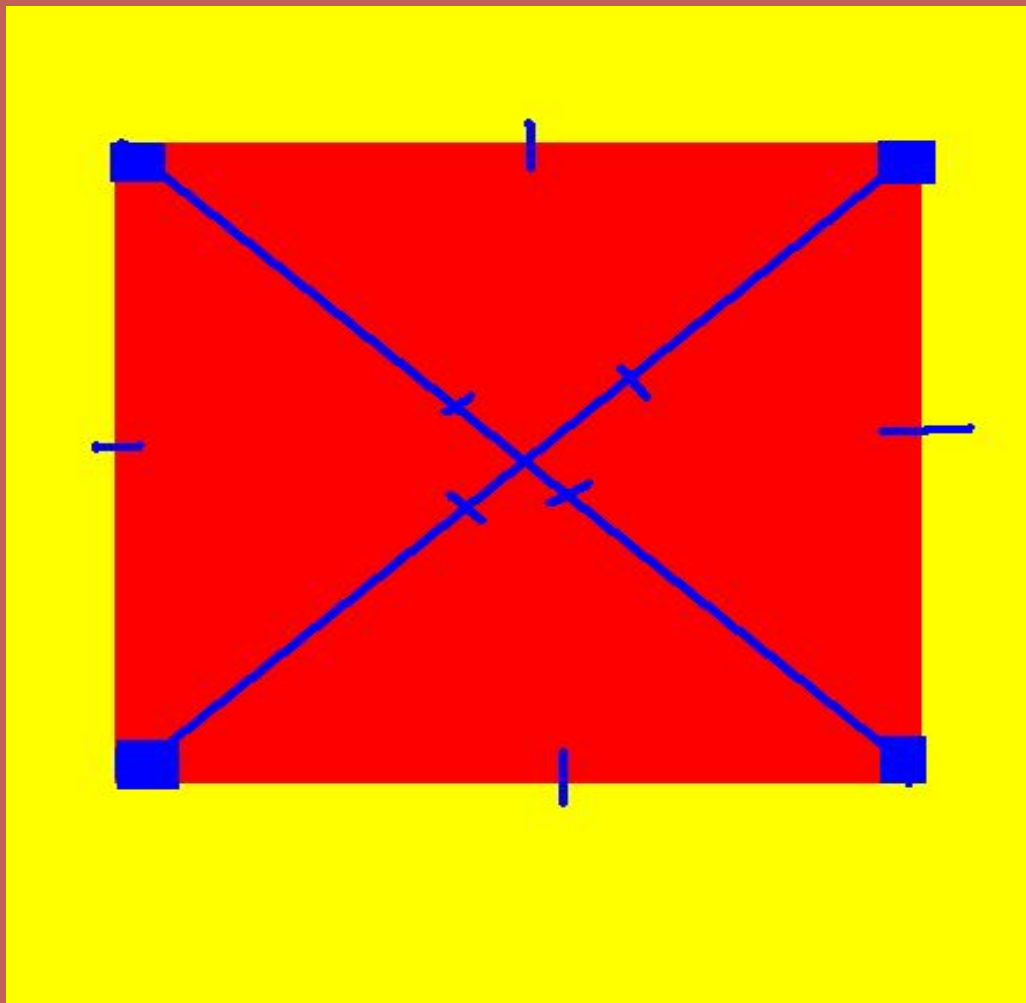




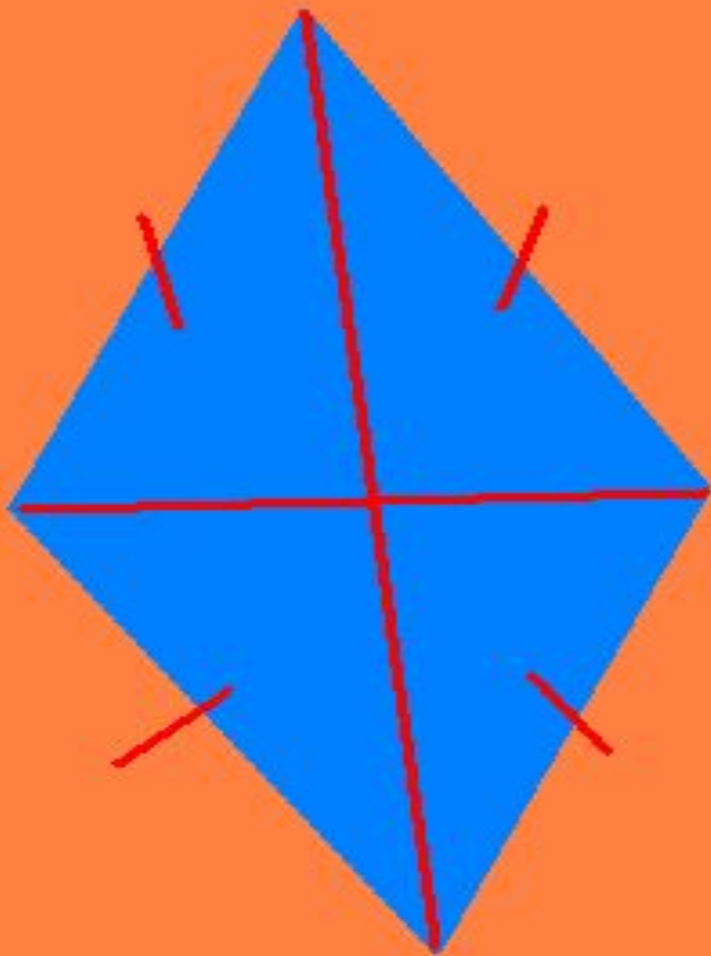




к в а д р а т

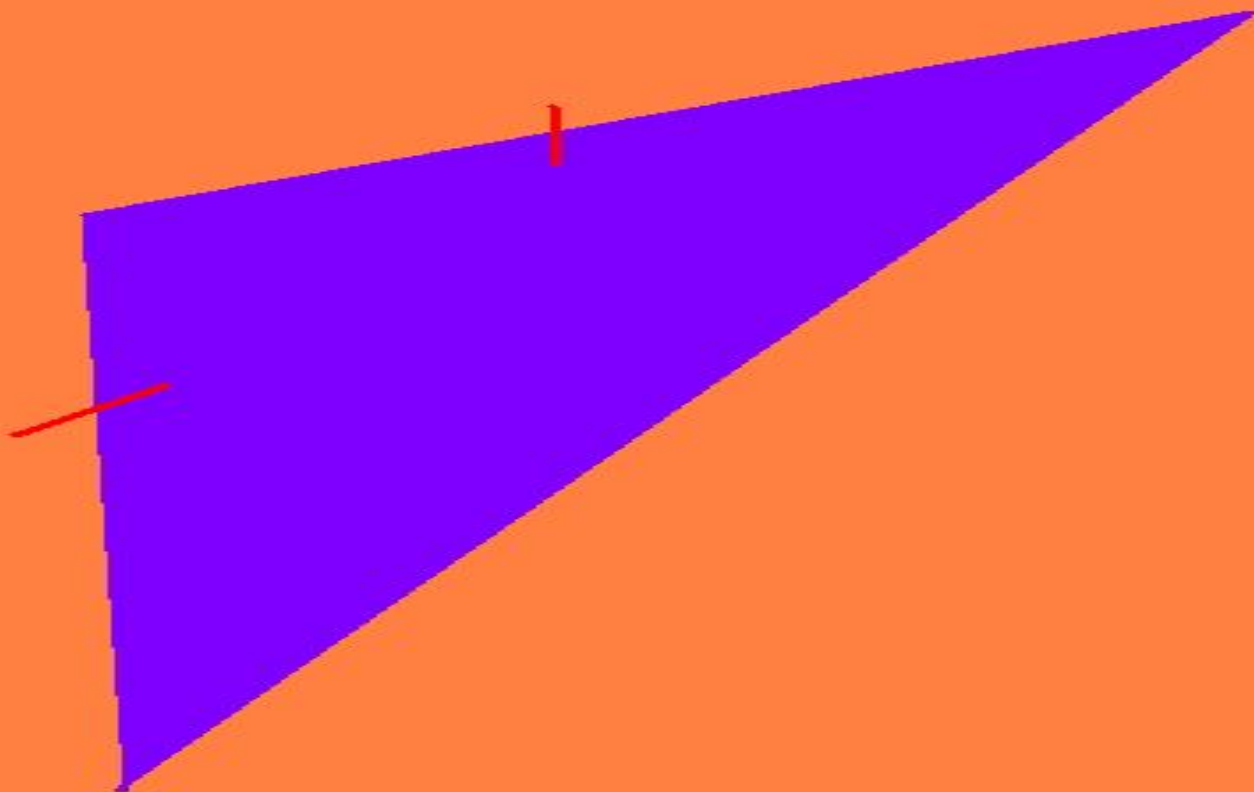


Р О М Б



$$S = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК



Дробь обыкновенная

$$\frac{23}{75} = \frac{32}{57} = \frac{5}{3} = \frac{610}{321}$$

The image shows a sequence of fractions: $\frac{23}{75}$, $\frac{32}{57}$, $\frac{5}{3}$, and $\frac{610}{321}$. The numbers 5 and 7 are highlighted in blue. The fraction $\frac{32}{57}$ has a blue '5' above the '2' and a blue '7' below the '5'. The fraction $\frac{5}{3}$ has a blue '7' below the '3'. The fraction $\frac{610}{321}$ has a blue '7' below the '2'.

ДРОБЬ ДЕСЯТИЧНАЯ

72, 5

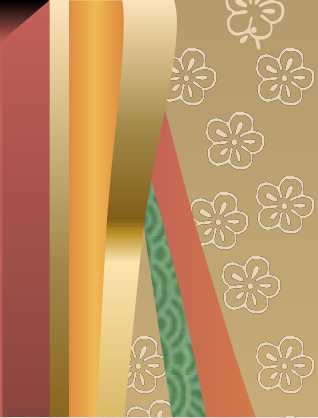
$$\begin{array}{r} \times 2,4 \\ \hline 3,6 \\ + 144 \\ \hline 72 \\ \hline 8,64 \end{array}$$

,5





МАТЕМАТИКА - ЦАРЬ НАУК И ВЕЛИКИЕ ПОДАВНИКИ



Сэр Робертсон

