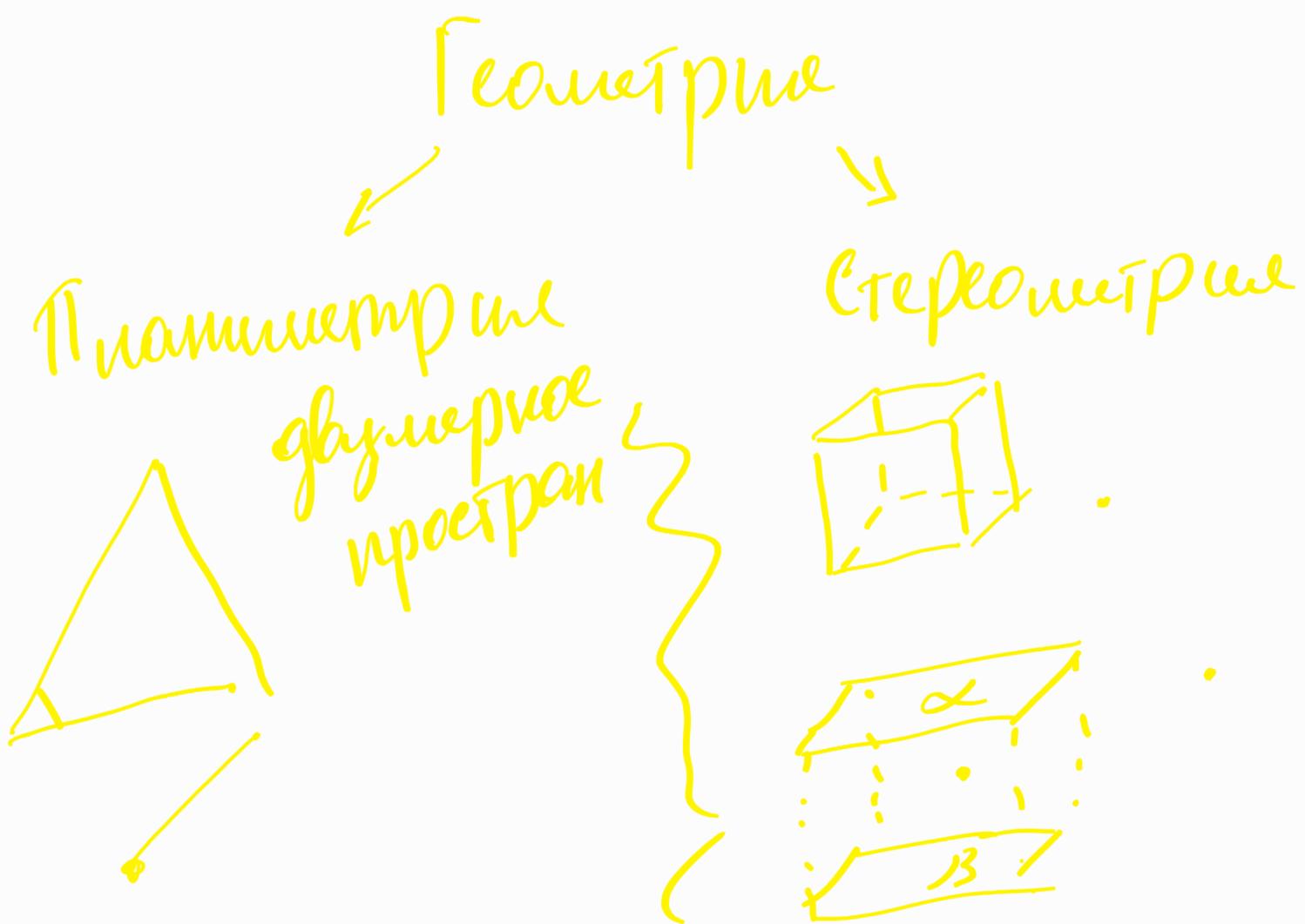
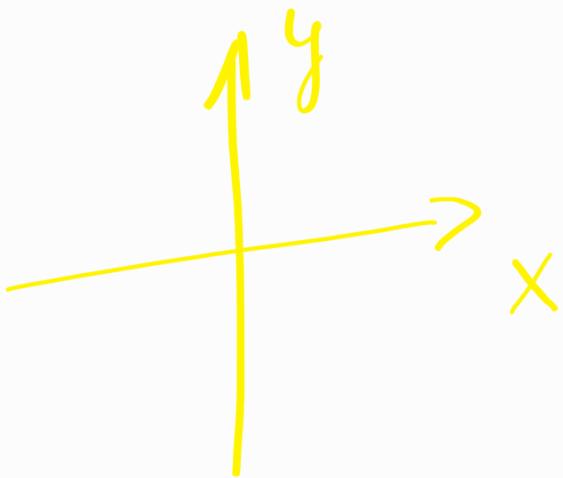


- 1) Аксиомы и их применение
- 2) Прямоолинейка

1 - g )

Аксиома:





Пирамиды



Аксоном.



Рисунок пирамиды)

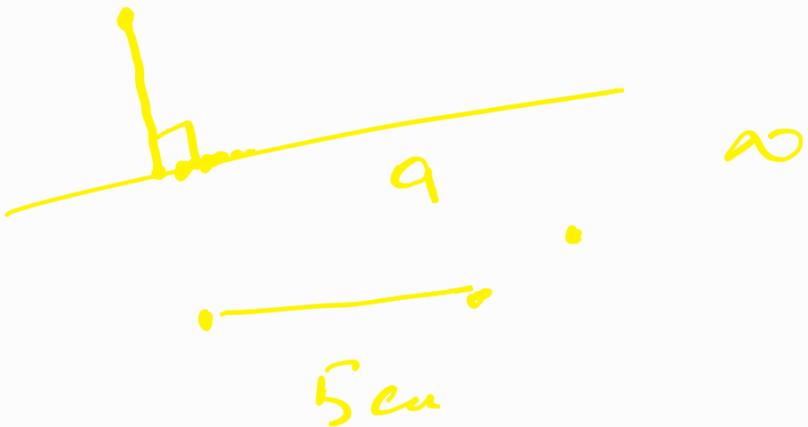


A  $\rightarrow$  TP

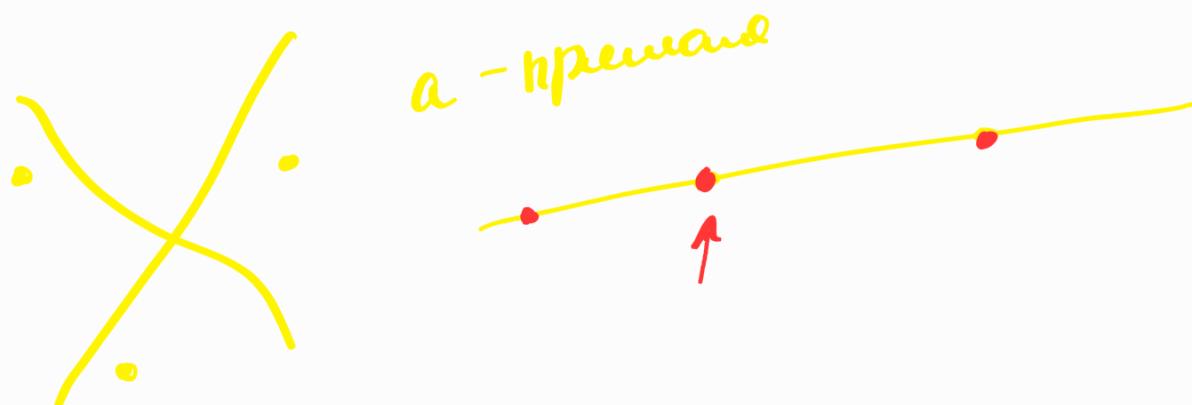
Akciaun  $\rightarrow$  ~~gok~~  $\rightarrow$  boryr

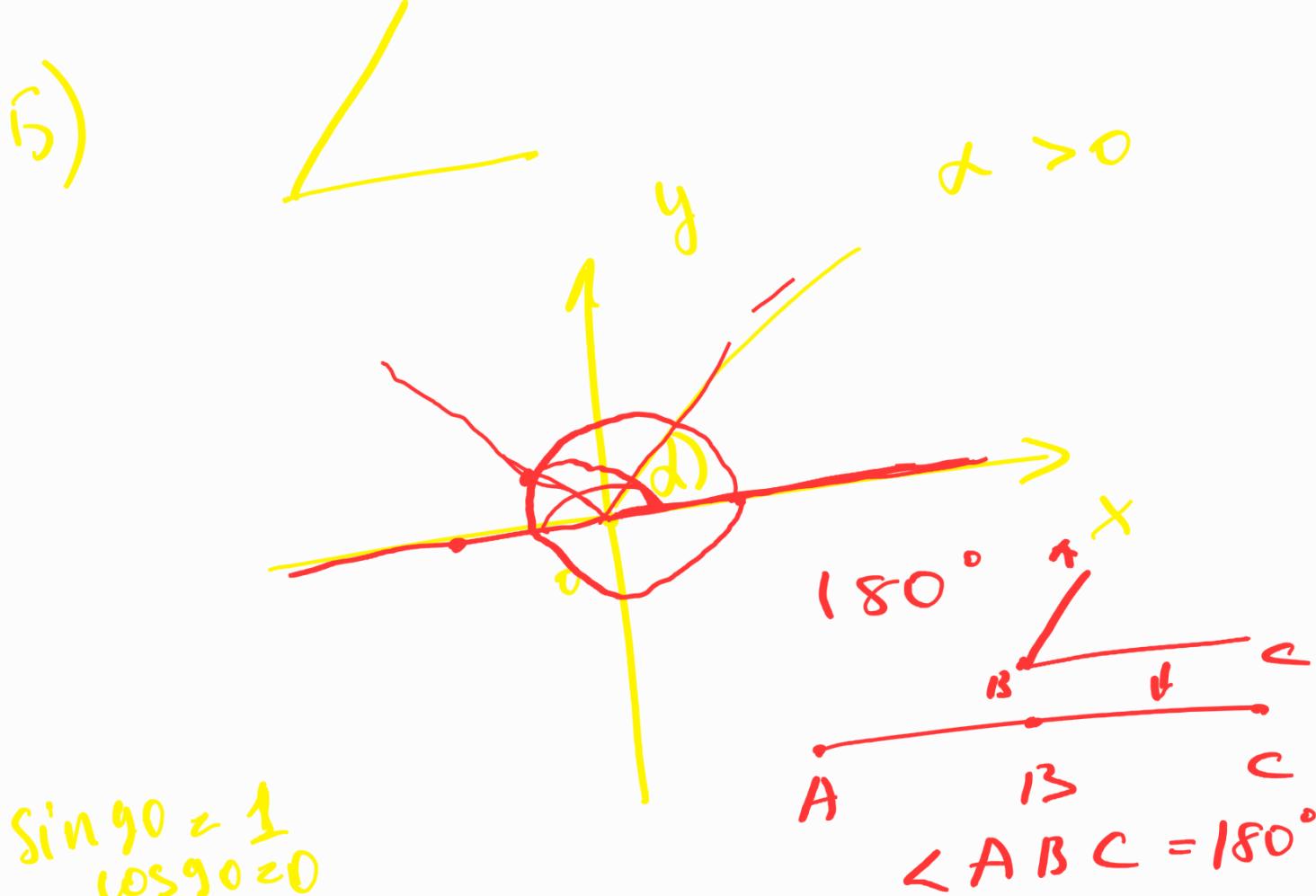
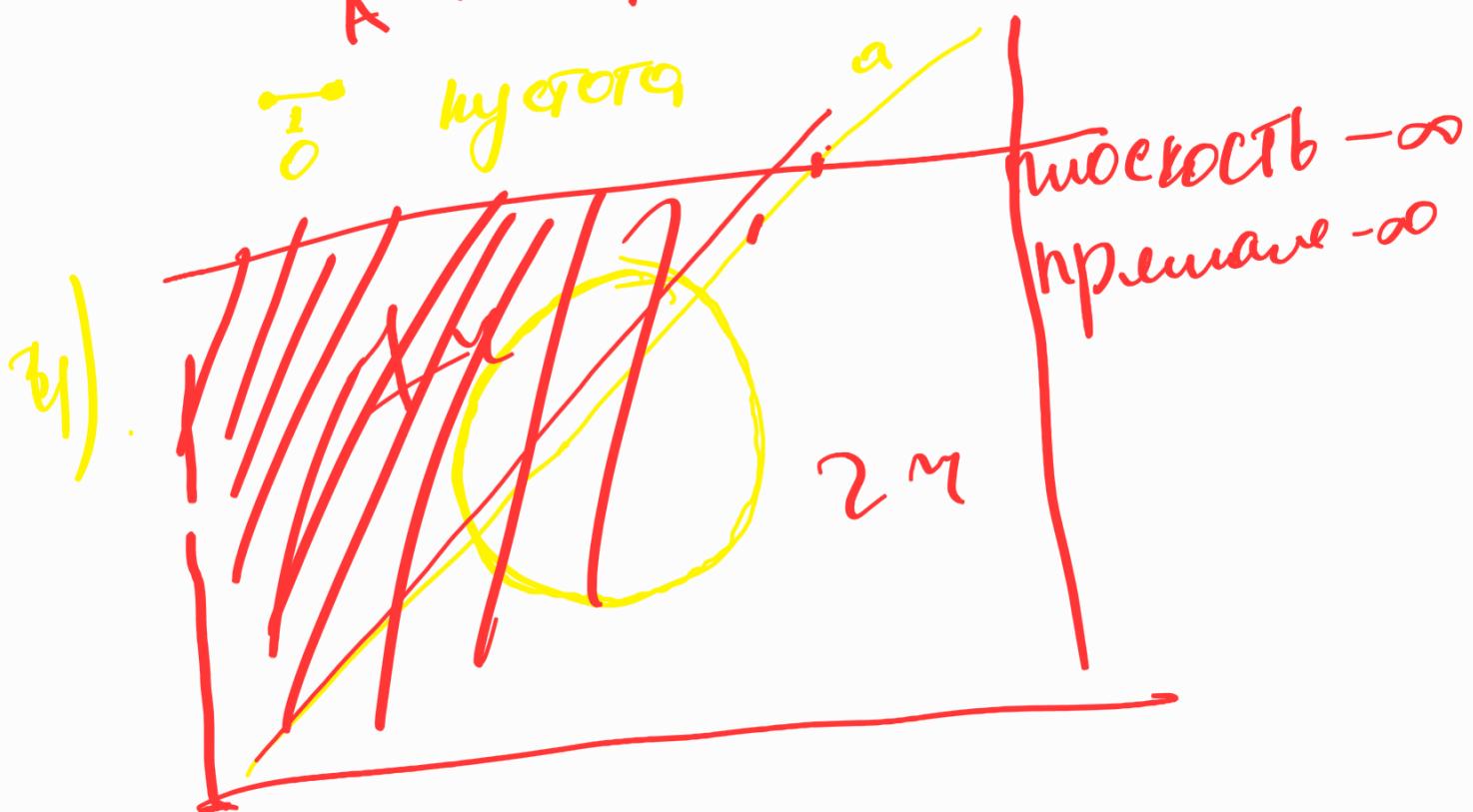
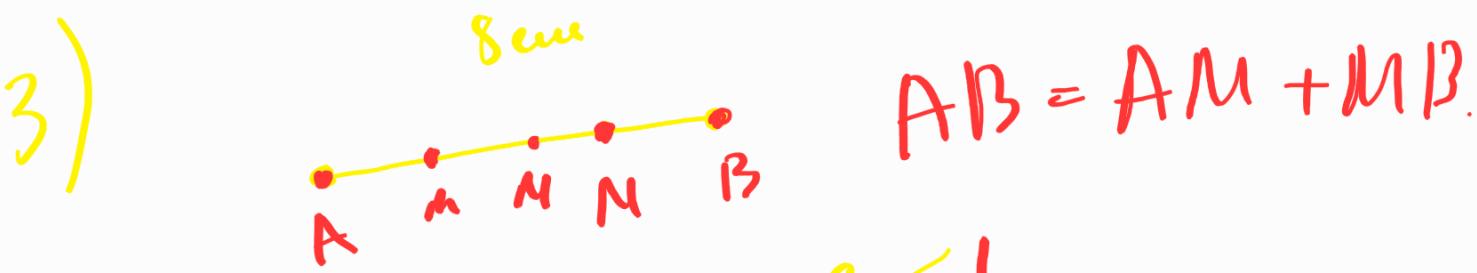
th  $30^\circ$   $\rightarrow$  goko

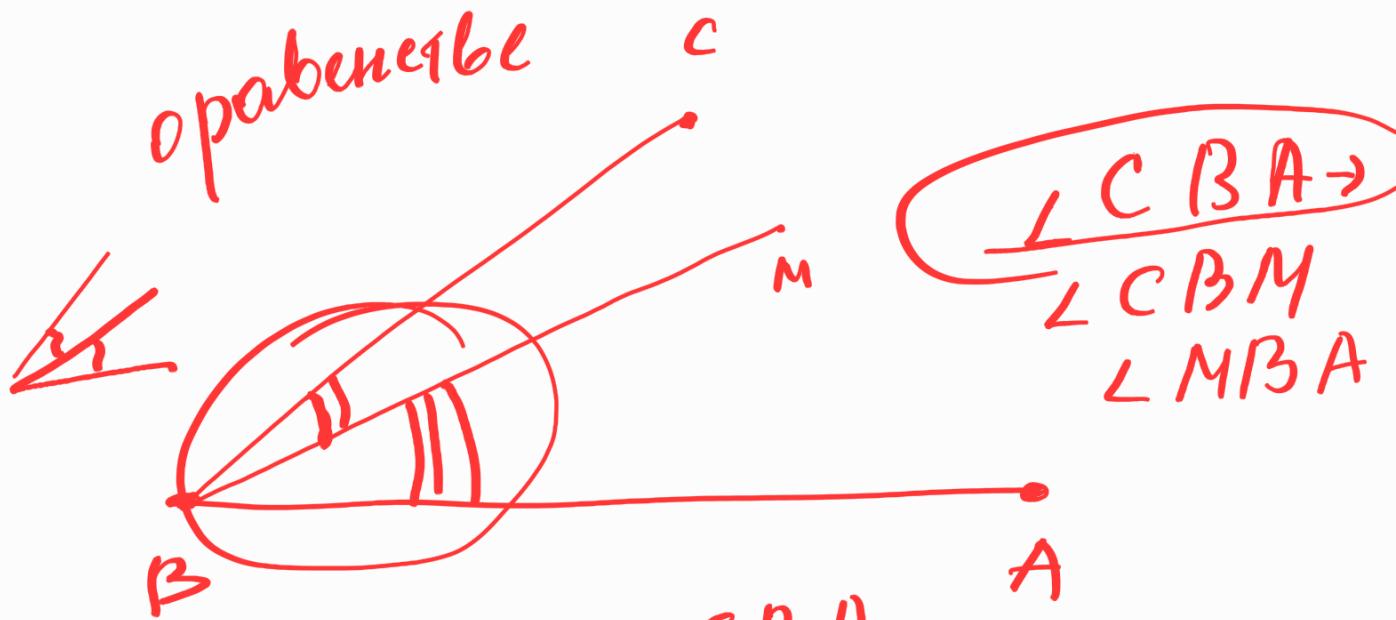
1)



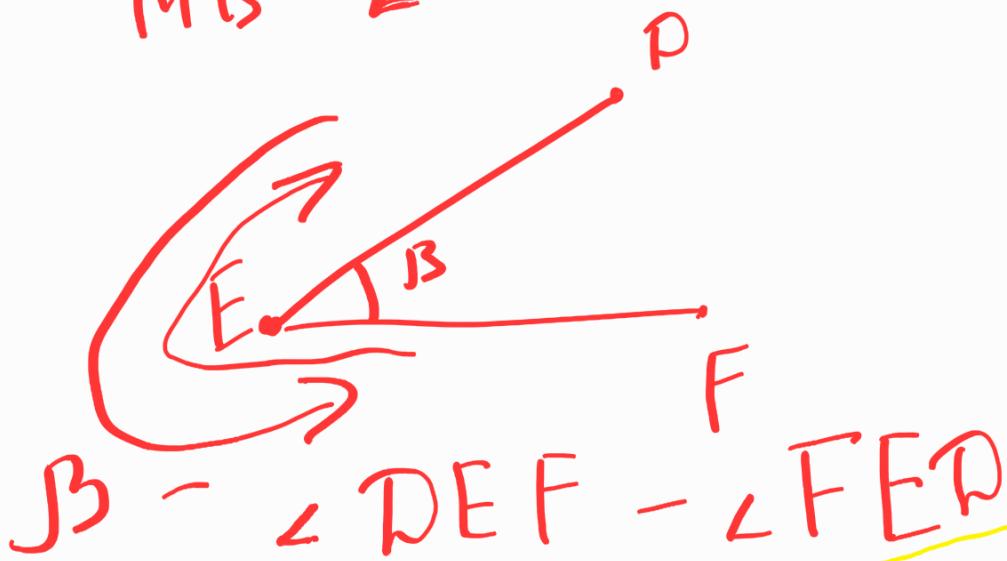
2)



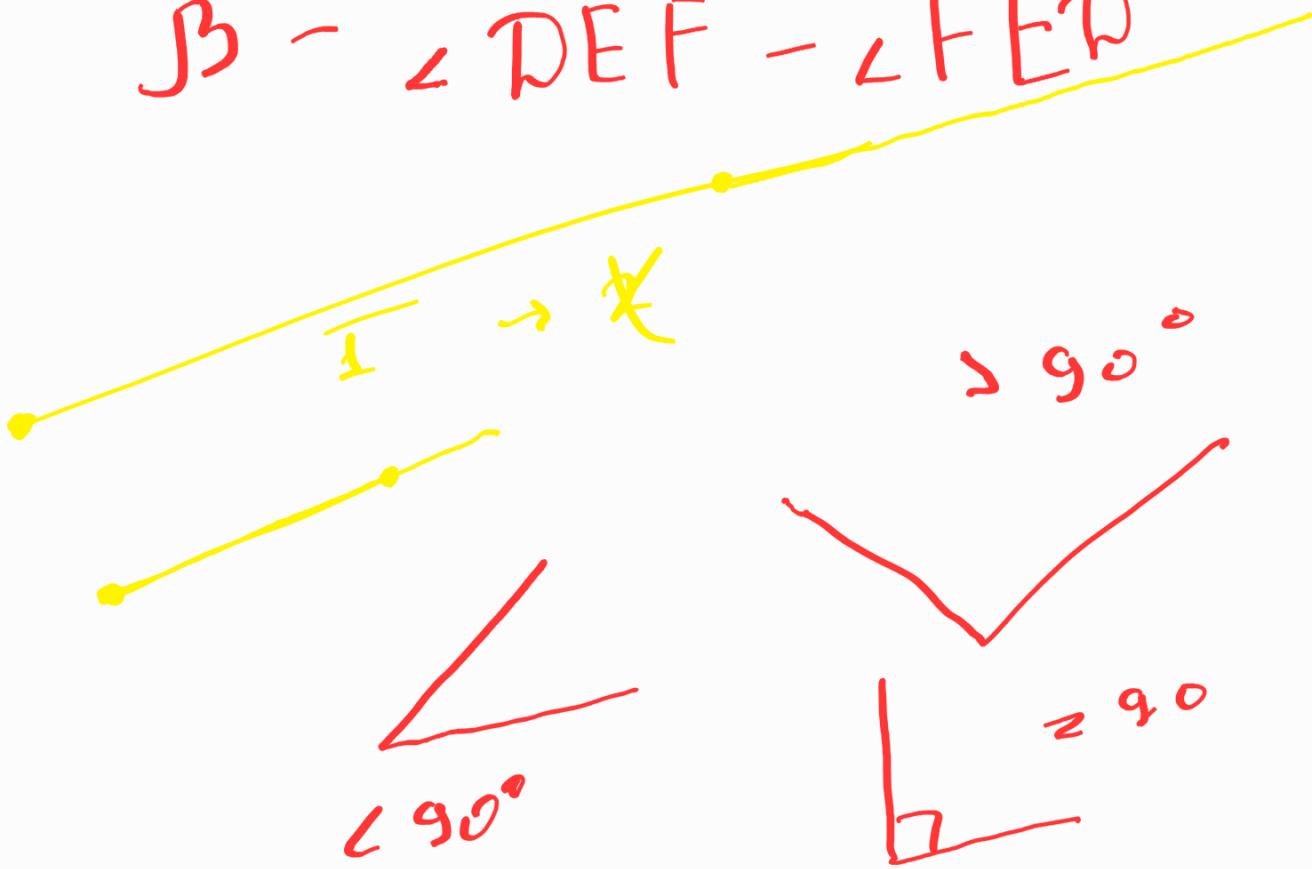


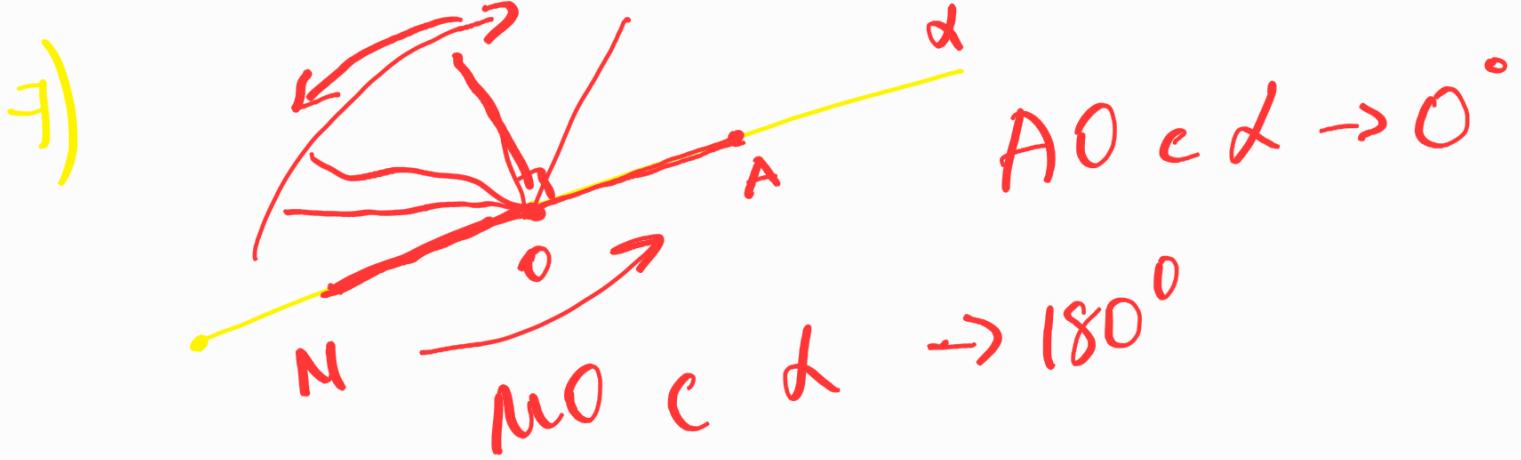


$$MB : \angle CBA$$



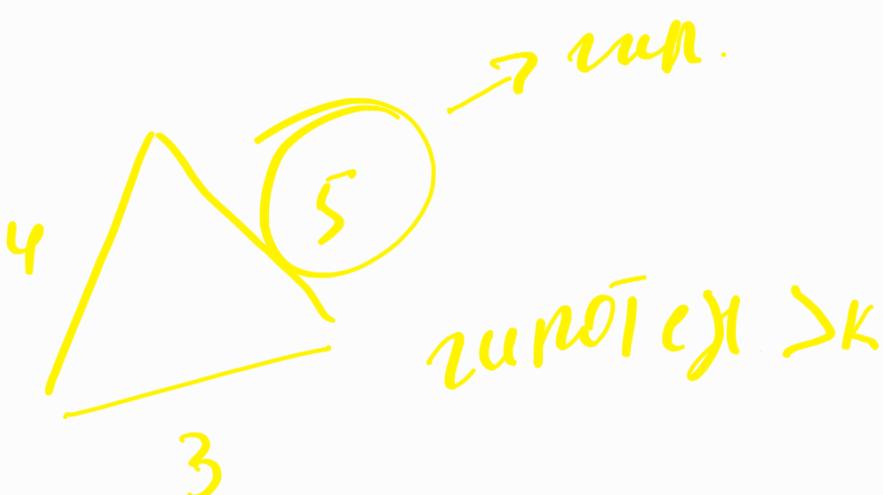
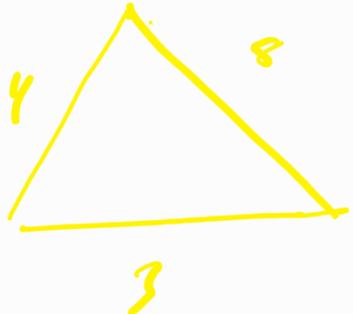
б)





Актуумы 8 жүйе - 813.

Бағытта.



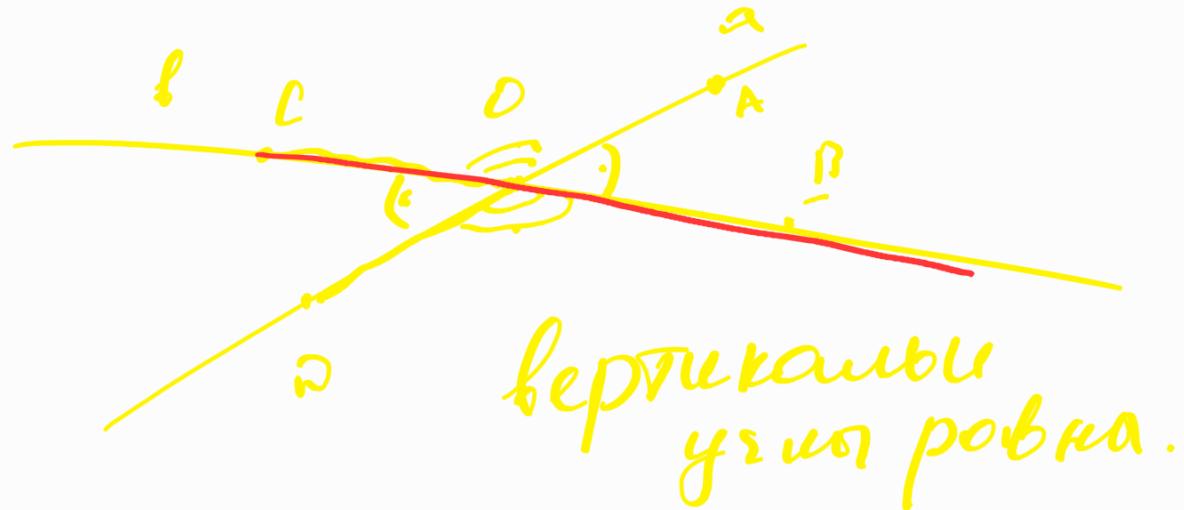
4) Тиғозары:



$$5^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

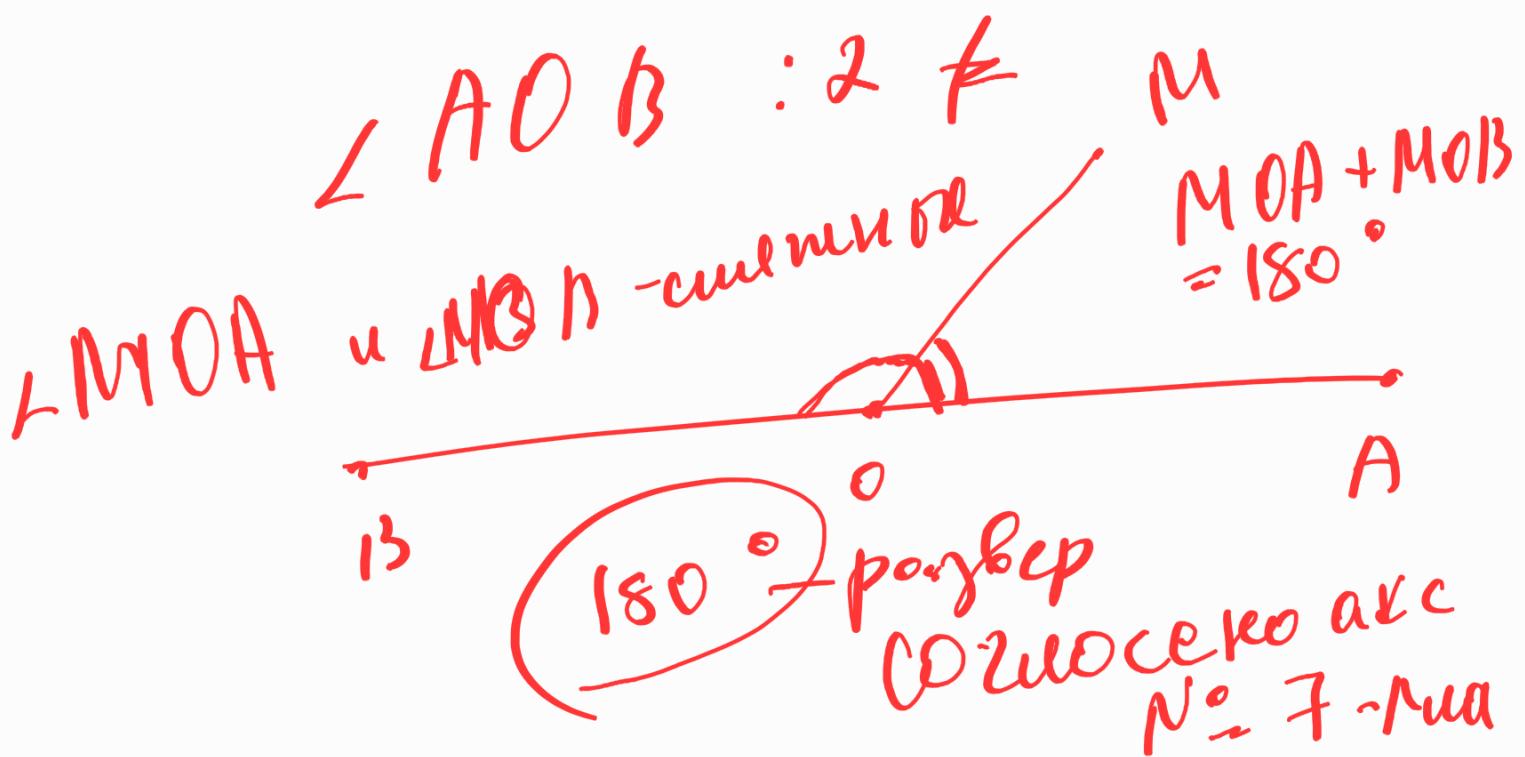
$$25 = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$25 = 25$$



$$\angle COD = \angle AOB$$

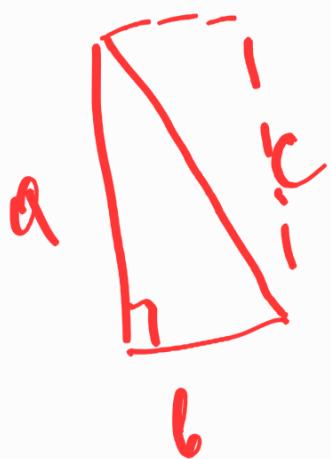
$$\angle COA = \angle DOB.$$



Стереометр  $\rightarrow$  3D фигуры

сумма углов

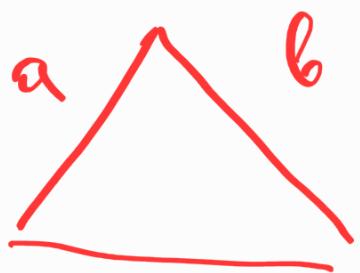
$\angle M$



по Пифагору:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$S_{\text{треугольника}} = \frac{b \cdot a}{2}$$



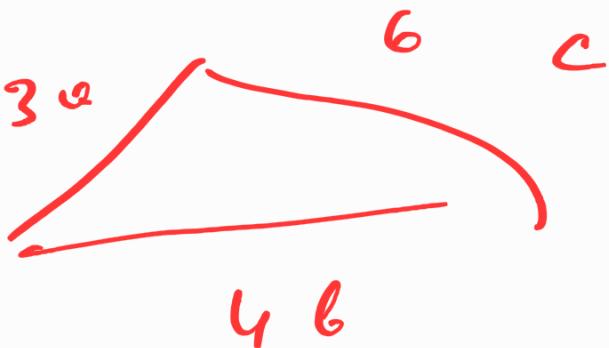
$$S_{\triangle} \rightarrow f$$

$$P = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$a+b \neq c$$

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

Приимер :



$$a + b > c$$

сумістю

$$3 + 4 = 7 > 6$$

$$4 + 6 = 10 > 3$$

$$3 + 6 = 9 > 4$$

$$\frac{3+4+6}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$$

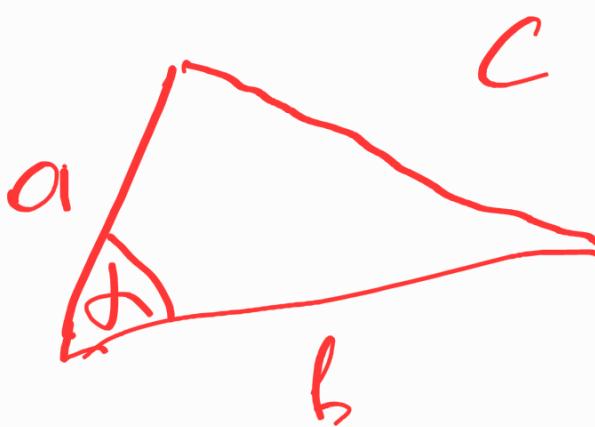
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{13}{2} \left( \frac{13}{2} - 3 \right) \left( \frac{13}{2} - 4 \right) \left( \frac{13}{2} - 6 \right)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{13}{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

~~$\times \frac{65}{100}$~~

$\approx \frac{455}{8}$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin \angle$$



A diagram of a right-angled triangle with the right angle at the bottom-left vertex. The vertical leg is labeled 'b' and the horizontal leg is labeled 'a'.

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{a \cdot b}_{\text{kateTn}} \cdot \sin \angle$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin 90^\circ \rightarrow 1$$

