

Mavzu (Amaliy 2) CHIZIQLI ALGEBRA VA ANALITIK GEOMERIYA FANIDAN TESTLAR

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1. Talabalarining “Chiziqli algebra va analitik geomeriya” fanining Analitik geometriya va Vektorlar algebrasi bo‘limlaridan o‘tilgan nazariy mavzular orqali olgan bilimlarini misol va masalalar yechish orqali mustahkamlash

2. Talabalarda Analitik gemetriya va Vektorlar algebrasi bo‘limlaridan testlarni yechish ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilish

50. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning skalyar ko‘paytmasi quyidagicha bo‘ladi .

$$* \vec{a}\vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \varphi ;$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \varphi$$

51. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlar orasidagi burchak quyidagi formula yordamida aniqlanadi.

$$* \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a}\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}{\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{b^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \varphi = \frac{\vec{a}\vec{b}}{\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{b^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{\vec{a}\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$$

52. Ixtiyoriy \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlar uchun quyidagi munosabatlardan qaysi biri o‘rinli.

$$* (\vec{a}\vec{b})^2 \leq a^2 b^2$$

$$(\vec{a}\vec{b})^2 > a^2 b^2$$

$$(\vec{a}\vec{b})^2 \geq a^2 b^2$$

$$(\vec{a}\vec{b})^2 < a^2 b^2$$

53. Koordinatalari bilan berilgan \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$* [\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \varphi$$

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2} \sin \varphi$$

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2} \cos \varphi$$

54. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasi bo'lgan vektorning uzunligi quyidagiga teng.

$$* |[\vec{a}, \vec{b}]| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \varphi$$

$$|[\vec{a}, \vec{b}]| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

$$|[\vec{a}, \vec{b}]| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \varphi$$

$$|[\vec{a}, \vec{b}]| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \operatorname{ctg} \varphi$$

55. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning ortogonallik shartini ko'rsating.

$$* \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$[\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}] = 0$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

56. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning kollinearlik shartini ko'rsating.

$$* [\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = 0$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = 0$$

57. $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ vektorlarning komplanarlik shartini ko'rsating.

$$* \vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} = 0$$

58. $\vec{a} = 4\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - 5\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi quyidagiga teng.

$$* \vec{a}\vec{b} = -20;$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = 20;$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = -50;$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = 30$$

59. $\vec{a} = \vec{i}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + \vec{j}$ vektorlar orasidagi burchak quyidagiga teng.

$$* \varphi = 45^0;$$

$$\varphi = 90^0;$$

$$\varphi = 30^0;$$

$$\varphi = 0^0$$

60. $\vec{a} = \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{k}$ vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasi quyidagiga teng.

$$* [\vec{a}\vec{b}] = \vec{i}$$

$$[\vec{a}\vec{b}] = \vec{j}$$

$$[\vec{a}\vec{b}] = \vec{k}$$

$$[\vec{a}\vec{b}] = \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

61. $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, $\vec{c} = \vec{k}$ vektorlarga yasalgan parallelopedning hajmi quyidagiga teng .

$$* V = 1 ;$$

$$V = 6$$

$$V = 12;$$

$$V = 4$$

62. Koordinata boshidan $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa quyidagiga teng:

$$* d = 1 ;$$

$$d = 2 ;$$

$$d = \sqrt{2} ;$$

$$d = 8$$

63. $M(1,2)$ nuqtadan $2x - y - \sqrt{5} = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqgacha bo'lgan masofa quyidagilardan biriga teng.

*** $d = 1$**

$d = \sqrt{5}$

$d = 0$

$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

64. $3x + 4y + 1 = 0$ va $4x - 3y - 5 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak quyidagilardan biriga teng.

*** $\varphi = 90^0$;**

$\varphi = 60^0$;

$\varphi = 30^0$;

$\varphi = 0^0$

65. $y = 3x - 5$ to'g'ri chiziqning abussasi $x_0 = -4$ ga teng bo'lgan nuqtaning ordinatasi y_0 ni toping.

*** -17**

-4

17

7

66. $C(3;2)$ nuqtaga koordinata boshiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan nuqtani toping.

*** $(-3; -2)$;**

$(3; 2)$;

$(3; -2)$;

$(2; 3)$

67. $M\left(6; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ nuqta kutb koordinatalarida berilgan, uning dekart kordinatalarini toping.

*** $(0; 6)$;**

(3; -2);

(-2; 4);

(6; 0)

68. Uchlari $A(0;0)$, $B(4;0)$, $C(0;6)$ nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzini toping..

*12;

14;

13;

6

69. Uchlari $A(-2;0)$, $B(0;7)$, $C(0;0)$ nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzini toping.

*7;

3;

9;

14

70. Abuissa o'qida $A(-3;4;-8)$ nuqtadan 12 birlik uzaklikda bo'lgan nuqtani toping.

*(5; 0; 0) va (-11; 0;0) ;

(-3; 0; 0) va (2; 0; 0)

(+5; 0; 0) va (5; 0; 0)

(+3; 0; 1) va (-11; 2; 1)

71. $A(1;-3)$, $B(3;-5)$ nuqtalar \overline{AB} kesmaning oxirlari bo'lsa, kesma o'rtasining koordinatalarini toping.

*(2; -4);

(0; 2);

$$(3; -4);$$

$$(2; -2)$$

72. Agar $\vec{a} = \{1; 3; -1\}$, $\vec{b} = \{2; 1; 4\}$ bo'lsa $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$ ni toping.

$$* \vec{c} = \{3; 4; 3\} ;$$

$$\vec{c} = \{0; 2; 1\} ;$$

$$\vec{c} = \{5; 0; 3\} ;$$

$$\vec{c} = \{2; 3; -1\}$$

73. $A = (3; 1; 5)$, $B = (1; 2; 2)$ bo'lsa \overrightarrow{AB} vektorning koordinatalarini toping.

$$* \{-2; 1; -3\} ;$$

$$\{1; 2; 3\};$$

$$\{0; 1; 4\};$$

$$\{-1; 2; 3\}$$

74. $\vec{a} = \{2; -1; 3\}$, $\vec{b} = \{-6; 3; -9\}$ vektorlar qanday o'zaro munosabatda bo'ladi?

* \vec{a} va \vec{b} kollinear bo'ladi.

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{b}$$

\vec{a} va \vec{b} kollinear emas.

75. $\vec{a} = \{-2; 0; 10\}$, $\vec{b} = \{0; -12; 0\}$, $\vec{c} = \{10; 0; 2\}$ vektorlar qanday o'zaro munosabatda bo'ladi?

* $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ o'zaro ortogonal.

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ ortogonal

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ kollinear

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ komplanar.

76. $\vec{a} = \{x_1 \ y_1 \ z_1\}$ va $\vec{b} = \{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$ vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi qanday formula yordamida topiladi?

* $\vec{a}\vec{b} = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2$

$\vec{a}\vec{b} = x_1^2x_2^2 + y_1^2y_2^2 + z_1^2z_2^2$

$\vec{a}\vec{b} = (x_1 + y_1 + z_1)(x_2 + y_2 + z_2)$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}$

77. Agar $xy > 0$ bo'lsa $M(x, y)$ nuqta qaysi chorakda joylashgan?

*I va III

II va III

III va IV

I va IV

78. Agar $xy < 0$ bo'lsa $M(x, y)$ nuqta qaysi chorakda joylashgan?

*II va IV

I va III

III va IV

I va IV

79. Ordinata o'qida $A(1;-3;7)$ va $B(5;7;-5)$ nuqtalardan bir xil uzaklikdagi nuqtani toping.

* $C(0;2;0);$

$$C(0;4;0) ;$$

$$C(0;-2;0);$$

$$C(0;-5;0)$$

80. Parallelogramm uchta uchining koordinatalari $A(3;-5)$, $B(5;-3)$, $C(-1;3)$ berilgan, uning to'rtinchi uchi D nuqtaning koordinatalarini toping.

$$* D(-3;1);$$

$$D(0;-1);$$

$$D(-4;1);$$

$$D(-4;-1)$$

81. \vec{a} va \vec{b} o'zaro perpendikulyar vektorlar bo'lib agar, $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 4$ bo'lsa, $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$ ni toping.

$$* |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 5 ;$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 1 ;$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 0;$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 2$$

82. $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 2$, $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 120^\circ$ bo'lsa $|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|$ ni toping.

$$* \sqrt{13} ;$$

$$\sqrt{15} ;$$

$$\sqrt{37} ;$$

$$\sqrt{23}$$

83. $\vec{a} = \{2; 1; 0\}$ va $\vec{b} = \{0; -2; 1\}$ vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning diagonallari orasidagi burchakni toping.

$$*90^0$$

$$45^0 ;$$

$$0^0 ;$$

$$60^0$$

84. $\vec{a} = \{3; 0; -4\}$ va $\vec{b} = \{1; -2; 2\}$ vektorlar orasidagi burchak sinusini toping.

$$*\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3};$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} ;$$

$$\frac{2}{3} ;$$

$$\frac{3}{4} ;$$

85. $\vec{a}\vec{b} = 42$ bo'lgan holda, $\vec{a} = \{4; 2; -1\}$, vektorga kollinear \vec{b} vektorni toping.

$$*\vec{b} = \{8; 4; -2\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{2; 1; -1\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{-4; -2; 1\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{2; 4; -1\}$$

86. $\vec{a} = \{-2; -1; 1\}$, $\vec{b} = \{4; -4; 1\}$, $\vec{c} = \{4; -6; 2\}$ vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasini toping

*0;

6;

12;

4;

87. $\vec{a} = \{-1; 3; 4\}$, $\vec{b} = \{2; 5; 2\}$, $\vec{c} = \{1; 2; 3\}$ vektorlarga yasalgan parallelepipedning hajmini toping.

*27;

-27 ;

54;

13,5

88. Parallelogramm uchta uchining koordinatalari berilgan; $A(-2; 3)$, $B(4; -5)$, $C(-3; 1)$ parallelogrammning yuzi nimaga teng.

*20 ;

22;

16;

49;

89. $\vec{a} = \{2; -3; -1\}$ vektor oxirining koordinatalari $(1; -1; 2)$ nuqtada bo'lsa, boshining koordinatalarini toping.

* $(-1; 2; 3)$;

$(-1; 3; 2)$;

$(0; -1; 2)$;

$$(3; 2; -1)$$

90. $M(0; -4)$ nuqtaning kutb koordinatasini toping.

$$*\left(4; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$\left(4; \frac{\pi}{4}\right);$$

$$\left(4; \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(4; 45^0);$$

91. $A(-2; 2)$, $M(1; -1)$ nuqtalar berilgan. Koordinata boshidan va \overline{AB} kesmanin o'rtasidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqli tenglamasini tuzing.

$$*x + y = 0$$

$$x - 2y = 0$$

$$x + 2y = 0$$

$$x + y = 7$$

92. Uchburchak uchlarining koordinatalari berilgan: $A(5; -3)$, $B(-3; 4)$, $C(-2; -5)$. S uchidan tushirilgan balandligining tenglamasini tuzing.

$$*8x - 7y - 19 = 0$$

$$x + 3y - 3 = 0$$

$$x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$x - y = 0$$

93. $M(5; 2)$ nuqtadan o'tib koordinata o'qlaridan bir xil kesma ajratadigan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini yozing.

* $x + y - 7 = 0$

$x - y - 1 = 0$

$x + 3y - 8 = 0$

$x + y - 1 = 0$

94. $M(1; 2)$ nuqtaning $5x + 2y + 20 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqdagi proekuiyasini toping.

* $(-4; 0);$

$(0; 10);$

$(1; 1);$

$(4; 0);$

95. $12x - 5y - 26 = 0$ va $12x - 5y - 39 = 0$ parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofani toping.

* $d = 1;$

$d = 13;$

$d = 2;$

$d = 5;$

96. Qanday shart berilganda $ax + by + c = 0$ to'g'ri chiziq Oy o'qinig musbat yarim o'qini kesib o'tadi?

* $bc < 0;$

$ab < 0;$

$bc > 0;$

$ac < 0;$

97. β ning qanday kiymatida $\beta x + 3y + 5 = 0$ va $3x - 5y + 6 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro perpendikulyar bo'ladi?

* $\beta = 5$;

$\beta = 1$;

$\beta = 3$;

$\beta = 4$;

98. $M(3; -4)$ nuqtaga $x + y = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqqa nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan nuqtaning koordinatalari topilsin.

*(4; -3) ;

(-4; 3);

(4; 3);

(-3; -4);

99. Koordinata boshidan $7x - 8y + 15 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziqqa tushirilgan perpendikulyar tenglamasini tuzing.

* $8x + 7y = 0$;

$8x = 15$;

$7x + 8y = 0$;

$y = 15$;

100. $12x - 5y + 52 = 0$ to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini normal ko'rinishga keltiring.

* $\frac{5}{13}y - \frac{12}{13}x - 4 = 0$

$\frac{12}{13}x - \frac{5}{13}y + 4 = 0$

$$\frac{12}{13}x - \frac{5}{13}y - 52 = 0$$

$$5y - 12x - 4 = 0$$

Mashg'ulot rahbari

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