

GatekeepAI | 教育界的 Sora 工具：下一代 AI 教學工具的崛起

數學頭痛黨，有福了！明明用心學卻常常一頭霧水？找不到學習的樂趣？

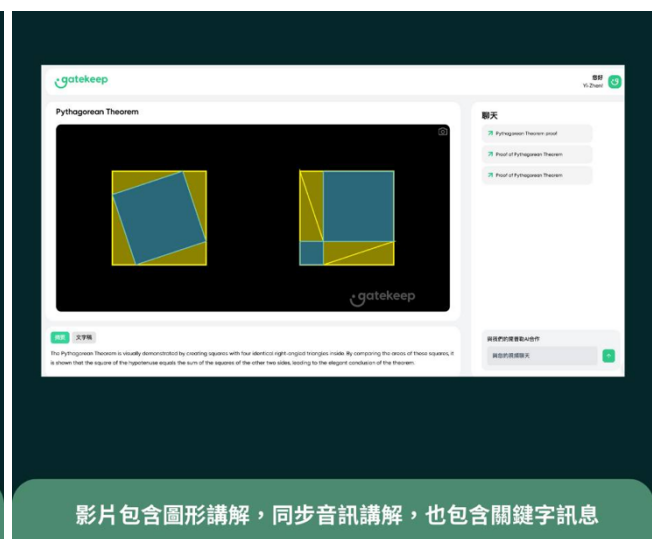
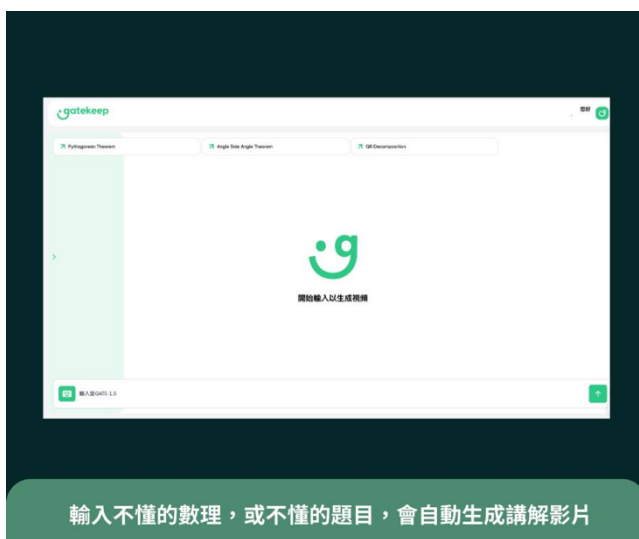
今天想要跟大家分享一個教育界的 Sora 工具--Gatekeep AI，讓你透過「教學影音 AI」幫助你自主學習！

現在不是已經有很多語言模型的 AI 家教了嗎？它又有什麼了不起？Gatekeep 不僅是 AI 小老師，他可以讓你透過提示詞，將複雜的數學和物理問題轉化成生動有趣的教學影片。每一個概念，都通過精心設計的圖表和動畫來生動講解！

不僅如此，Gatekeep AI 還會為每個影片提供摘要和逐字稿，讓學習更加高效。無論是探索貝式定理和條件機率，二次方程，還是證明三角定理，Gatekeep AI 都能提供清晰、易懂的解說。如果你遇到任何疑問，隨時可以通過聊天機器人提問，獲得即時的幫助和指導。

其實要深入理解數學或理工，光靠文字是不夠的，透過圖片和公式的幫助，學習可以變得更直觀。傳統上，製作這樣的教學影片是既耗時又耗力的。但現在，有了 Gatekeep AI 的自動生成功能，不僅大幅提高了製作效率，學生還可以隨時重溫，深化理解。

目前，Gatekeep AI 處於 Gate-1.5 版本，有時還是會出現幻覺，但其對學習材料的解讀和講解能力已經非常出色。隨著技術的持續優化，相信「教學影音 AI」發展到一個地步時，絕對能大幅提升學習效率！



摘要

文字稿

The Pythagorean Theorem is visually demonstrated by creating squares with four identical right-angled triangles inside. By comparing the areas of these squares, it is shown that the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides, leading to the elegant conclusion of the theorem.

字幕

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In this video, we'll visually explore and prove the Pythagorean Theorem.

First, let's draw a large square and four identical yellow right-angled triangles inside it.

Notice how these triangles form a smaller square in the center.

Now let's move the entire figure to the left and draw a similar setup on the right.

Next, rearrange the triangles to reveal the underlying geometry.

The blue areas in both arrangements are equal, demonstrating the theorem.

From the diagram, we can see that the area of the blue square on the left is the square of the length of the hypotenuse, c^2 .

In the diagram on the right, the area of the blue square in the upper right corner is the square of the length of the longer side of the triangle, a^2 , and the area of the blue square in the lower left corner is the square of the length of the shorter side of the triangle, b^2 .

The area contained in the squares of the sides of the triangles.

This leads us to the elegant conclusion of the Pythagorean Theorem, which states that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

In this visualization, we observed the Pythagorean Theorem, which states that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

聊天

begin Proof of Pythagorean Theorem

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The Pythagorean Theorem states that in a right-angled triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

To visualize and understand the proof of the Pythagorean Theorem, we start by drawing a large square and four identical yellow right-angled triangles inside it. These triangles form a smaller square in the center.

Next, we move the entire figure to the left and draw a similar setup on the right. We rearrange the triangles to reveal the underlying geometry. The blue areas in both arrangements are equal, demonstrating the theorem.

In the diagram, the area of the blue square on the left is the square of the length of the hypotenuse, represented as c^2 . The area of the blue square in the upper right corner on the right side is the square of the length of the longer side of the triangle, represented as a^2 . The area of the blue square in the lower left corner on the right side is the square of the length of the shorter side of the triangle, represented as b^2 .

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可觀看影片摘要和逐字稿，也可以進一步做提問

Pythagorean Theorem

循環播放

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