

Мало что-то изобрести – нужно ещё чтобы кто – нибудь оценил изобретение...

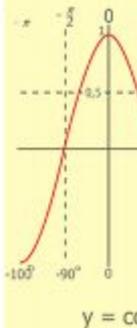
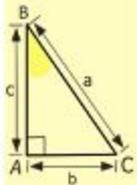
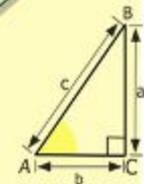
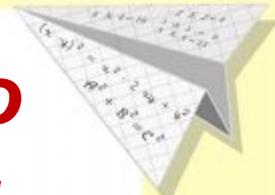
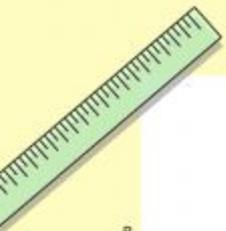
(Кароль Ижиковский)

Критиковать автора легко, но трудно его оценить.

(Люк де Клапье Вовенарг)

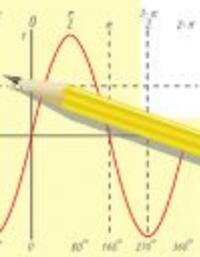
Каждому слову – своя оценка.

(Владимир Борисов)



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 5 00 \\ \times 4 2 \\ \hline 21 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105 0 00 \end{array}$$

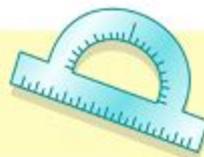
- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

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

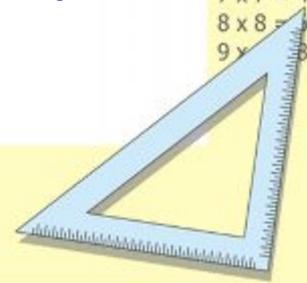


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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



**Свойства
умножения
используемые
при
умножении**

**Способ
разложения
многочлена
множителя**

**Значение
переменной
при координатах
уравнения
обращения
вероятности**

**Равенство,
верное при
любых**

**Слагаемые,
имеющие одну и
ту же буквенную
часть**

**Числовой
множитель у
одночленов**

**Выражен
тавляющие
ой сумму
ночленов**

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

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

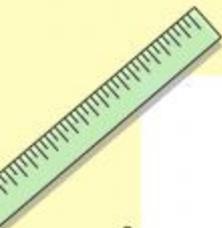
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

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a^2

c^2

$0,6^2$

$(7x)^2$

n^3

2^3

3^2

$2ax$

$3ab$

$4xy$

ac

$6ak$

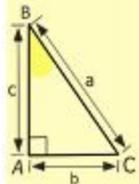
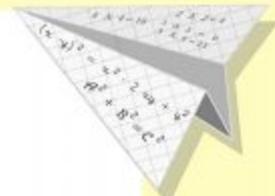
$(a+c)^2$

$(c-2)^2$

$a^2 - c^2$

$x^2 - 36$

$a^3 + c^3$

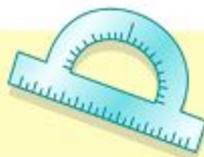


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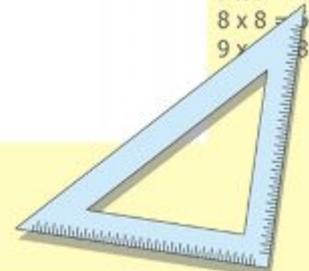


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$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$

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ВОЗВОССТИ В СТЕПЕНЬ

$$7^2$$

$$0,3^2$$

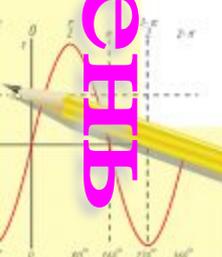
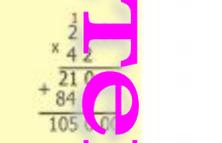
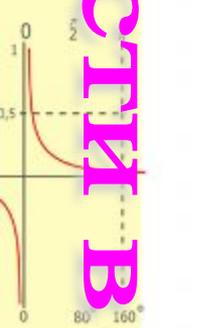
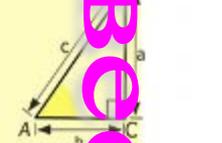
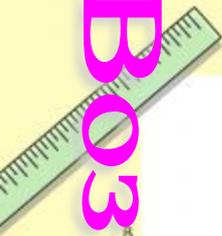
$$0,1^3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\left(1\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

$$(4x)^2$$

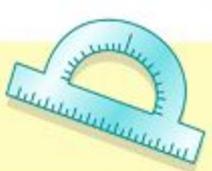
$$(3a^2)^3$$



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

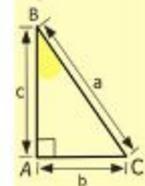
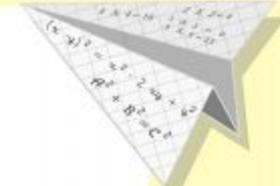
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



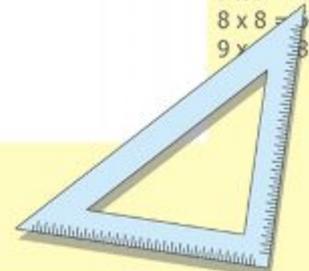
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Представить в виде

квадрата

куба

$$4m^2 = \underline{(2m)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{27} = \underline{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3}$$

$$0,09a^4 = \underline{(0,3a^2)^2}$$

$$0,008p^3 = \underline{(0,2p)^3}$$

$$2\frac{1}{4}a^2b^2 = \underline{\left(\frac{3}{2}ab\right)^2}$$

$$125x^6 = \underline{(5x^2)^3}$$

$$121x^6y^8 = \underline{(11x^3y^4)^2}$$



Замените * одночленом так, чтобы получившееся равенство было тождеством

$$(10 - *)^2 = 100 - 40m + 4m^2$$

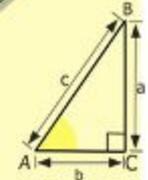
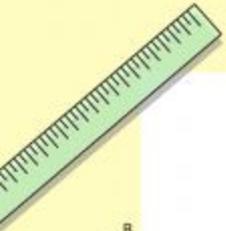
2m

$$(2a + *) (2a - *) = 4a^2 - 9b^2$$

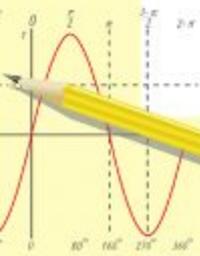
3b

$$(x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 16) = * - *$$

x³, 64



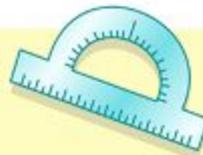
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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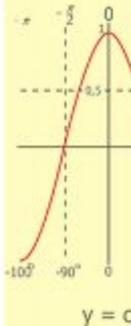
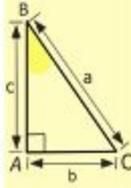
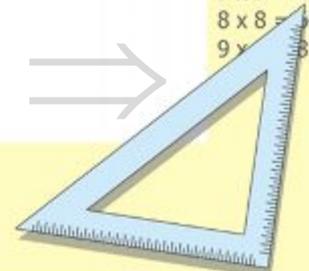
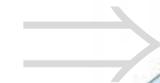
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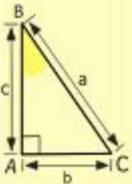
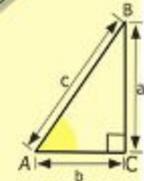
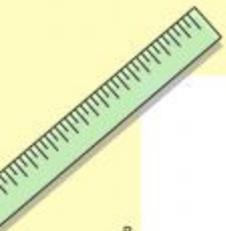
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Формулы сокращённого умножения

Квадрат суммы и разности двух выражений:

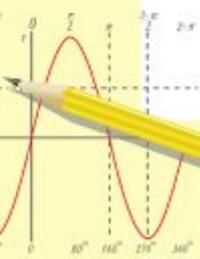
$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

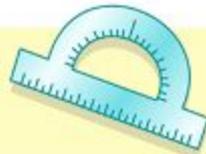
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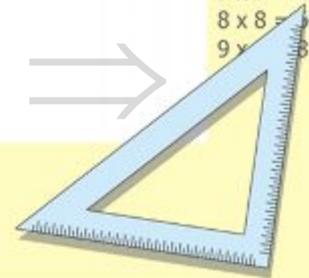
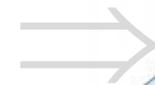
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$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

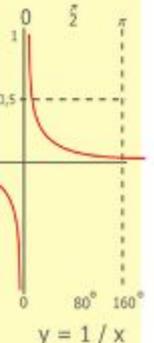
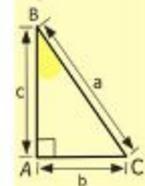
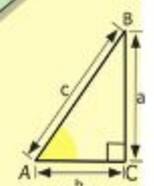
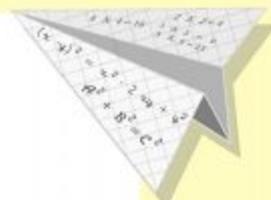
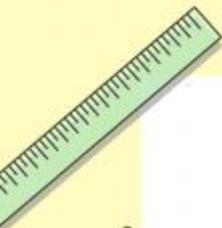
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Формулы сокращённого умножения

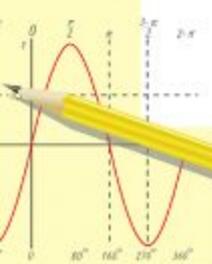
Разность квадратов:

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

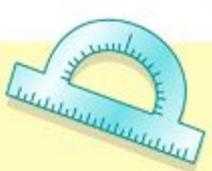
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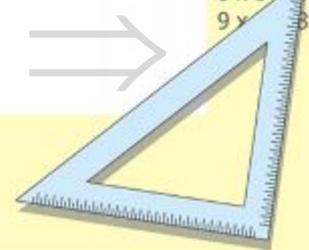
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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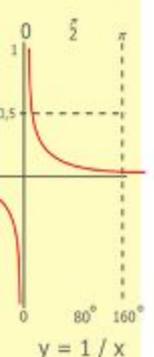
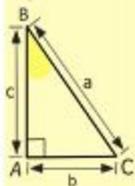
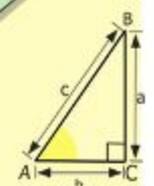
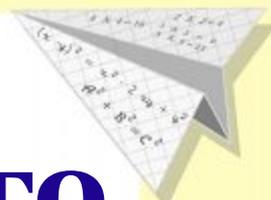
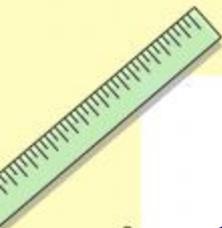


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Сумма и разность кубов:

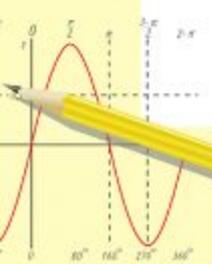
$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$



$\frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{r} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$

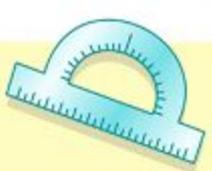
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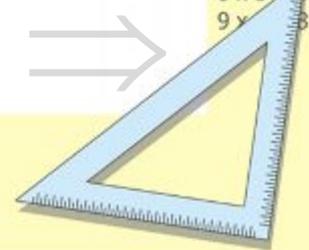
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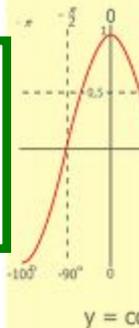
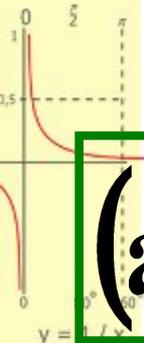
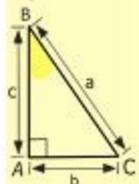
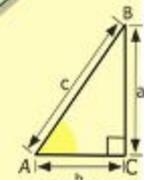
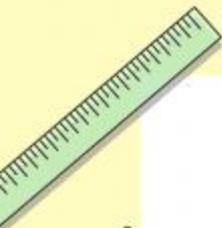


Полезные формулы

$$(a - b)^2 = (b - a)^2$$

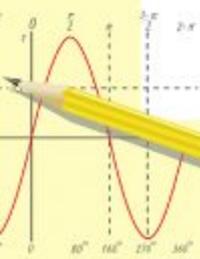
$$(-a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2$$

$$(-a - b)^2 = (a + b)^2$$



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

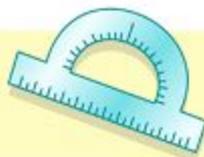
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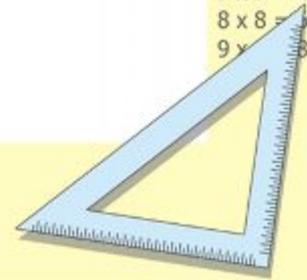


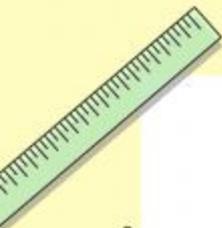
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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





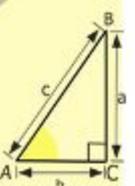
В

М

Н



Д

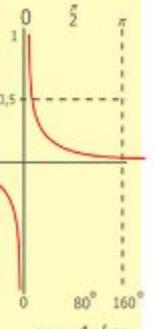


Е

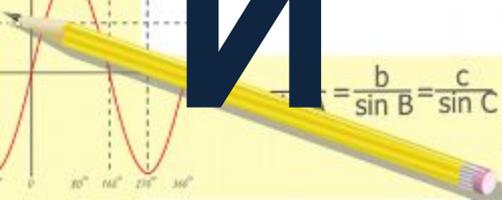
Ф

П

У



К



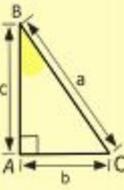
И

О



Л

С



$y = \cos$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

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

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

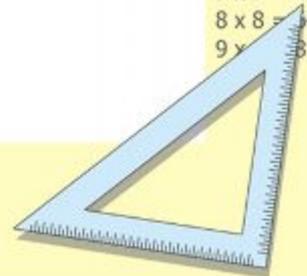
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

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

$$x = 70$$

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



Упростите выражения и расшифруйте фамилию математика.

1) $(xy-1)(xy+1)$

2) $16a^2-24a+9$

3) $x^2-4xy+4y^2$

4) $4x^2-28xy+49y^2$

5) $(3m-4n)(3m+4n)$

6) $1-2b+b^2$

(Л) $(2x-7y)^2$

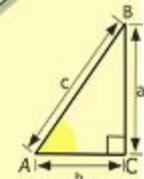
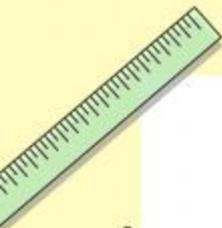
(И) $9m^2-16n^2$

(Д) $(1-b)^2$

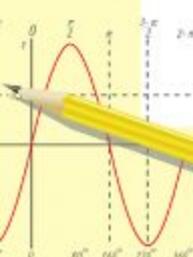
(Е) x^2y^2-1

(К) $(x-2y)^2$

(В) $(4a-3)^2$



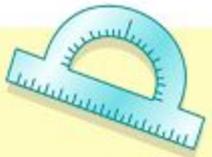
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \ 5 \ 00 \\ \times \ 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 21 \ 0 \\ + \ 84 \\ \hline 105 \ 0 \ 00 \end{array}$$



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

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

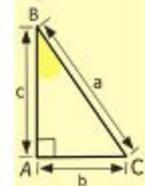
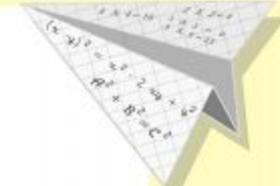
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



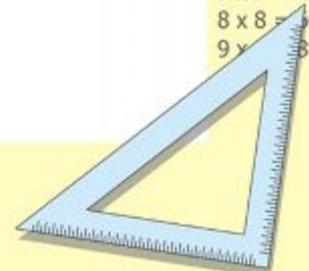
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

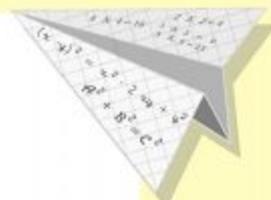
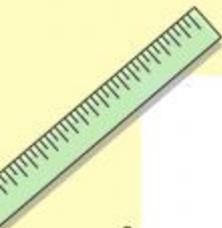
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
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- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
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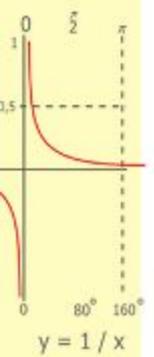
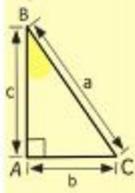
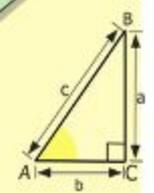
ЕВКЛИД

древнегреческий математик, живший на рубеже IV-III вв. до н. э. автор знаменитого трактата «Начала», посвящённого элементарной геометрии и теории чисел. В «Началах» Евклид геометрически доказал справедливость равенства

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

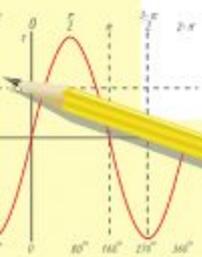
при положительных

значениях a и b



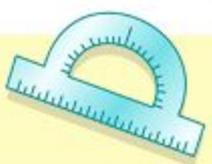
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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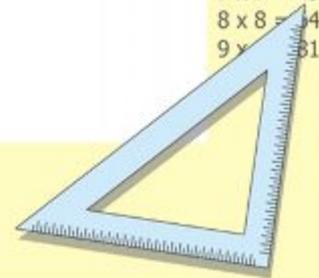
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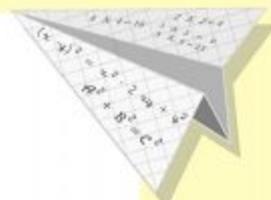
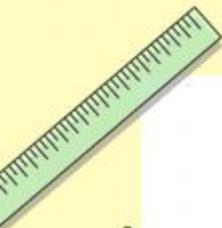
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



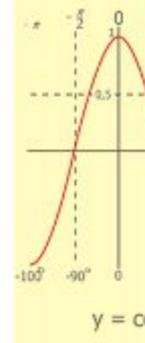
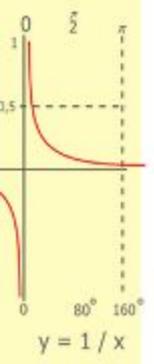
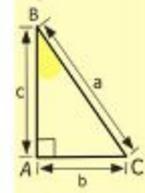
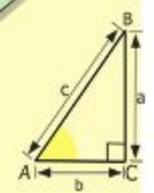
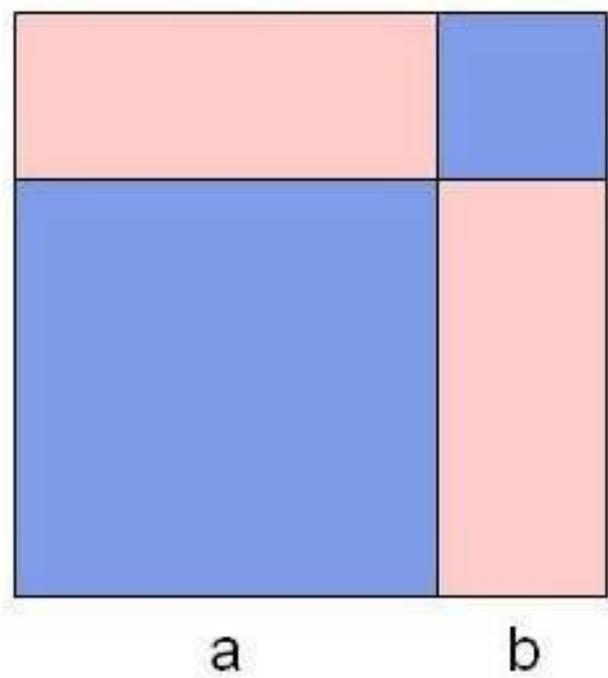
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



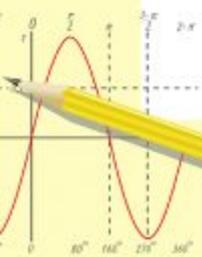


$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

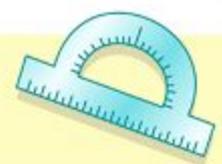
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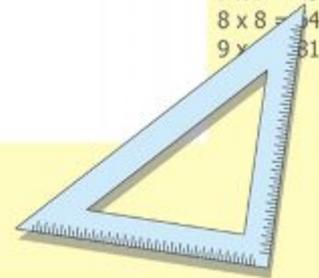
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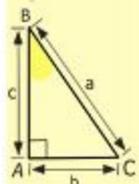
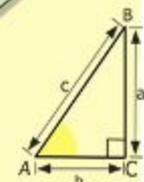
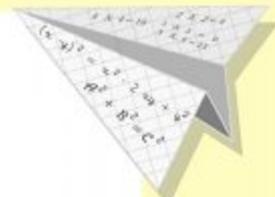
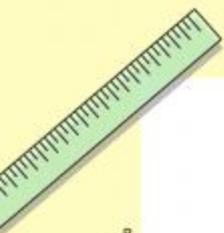


Евклид «Начала»

«Если отрезок как-либо разбит на два отрезка, то площадь квадрата, построенного на всем отрезке, равна сумме площадей квадратов, построенных на каждом из двух отрезков, и удвоенный площади прямоугольника, сторонами которого служат эти два отрезка».

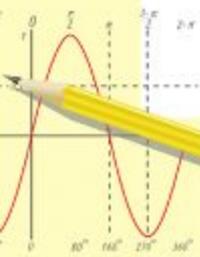
Суть этой фразы в формуле:

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



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

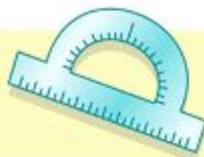
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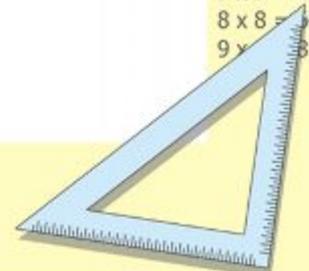
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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

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



Мало что-то изобрести – нужно ещё чтобы кто – нибудь оценил изобретение...

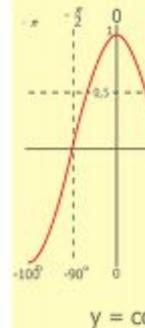
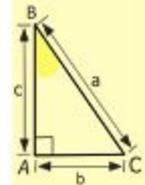
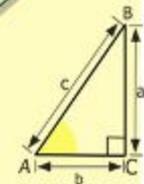
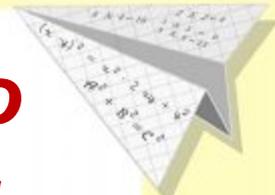
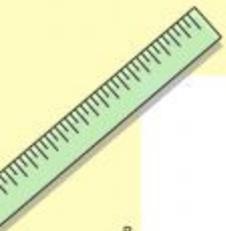
(Кароль Ижиковский)

Критиковать автора легко, но трудно его оценить.

(Люк де Клапье Вовенарг)

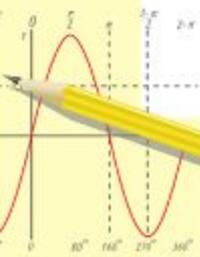
Каждому слову – своя оценка.

(Владимир Борисов)



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 5 00 \\ \times 4 2 \\ \hline 21 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105 0 00 \end{array}$$

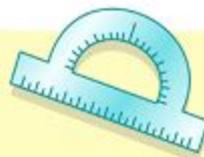
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$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

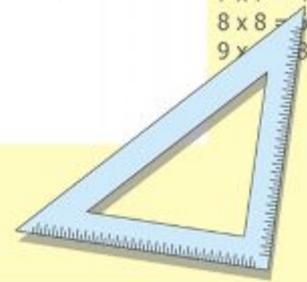


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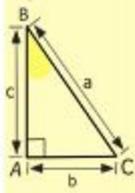
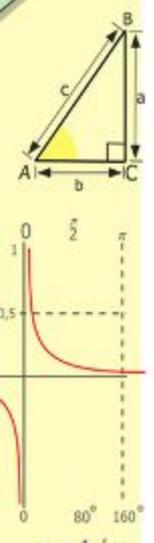
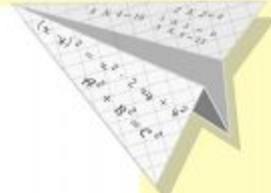
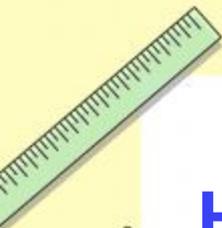


Цель урока:

Научиться оценивать свою деятельность при решении задач с использованием формул сокращённого умножения.

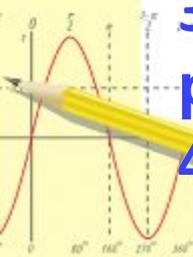
План урока:

1. Вспомним формулы сокращённого умножения;
2. Потренируемся в решении задач на применение этих формул;
3. Сконструируем собственные модели для решения задач;
4. Будем учиться оценивать свою деятельность.



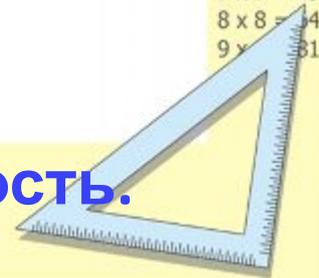
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
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$$\begin{cases} x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



Отгадайте

Я задумала два одночлена, нашла их сумму, нашла их разность, перемножила полученные выражения и получила результат:

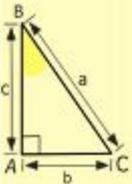
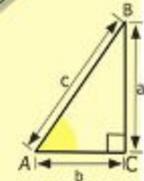
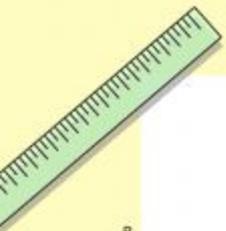
$$4x^2 - 9y^2$$

Какие одночлены я задумала?

Как вы узнали?

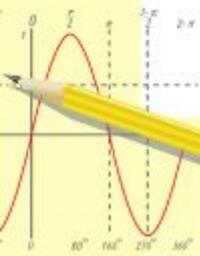
Какую формулу вы использовали?

Сформулируй ее.



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

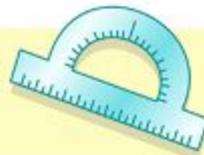
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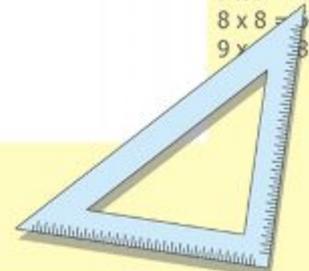
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

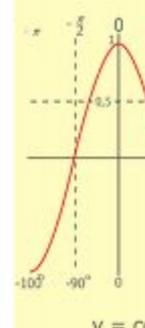
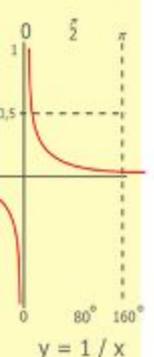
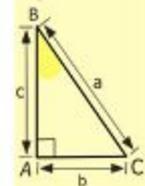
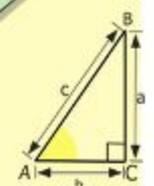
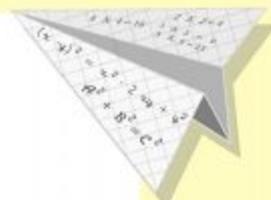
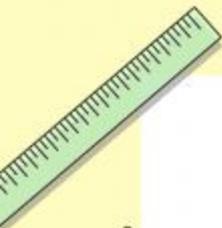


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

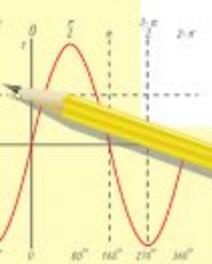


ФИЗКУЛЬТМИНУТКА



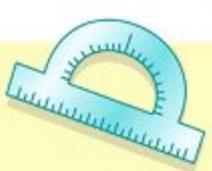
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
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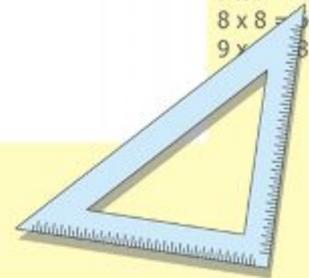
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



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

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



1. Упражнения для улучшения мозгового кровообращения

«Наклоны головы»

- Вперед – назад
- Вправо - влево



2. Упражнение общего воздействия

«Бокс»



3. Упражнения для снятия утомления с плечевого пояса и рук



«Рывки руками»



«Сжимание кисти в кулак»

4. Упражнение для снятия напряжения с мышц туловища

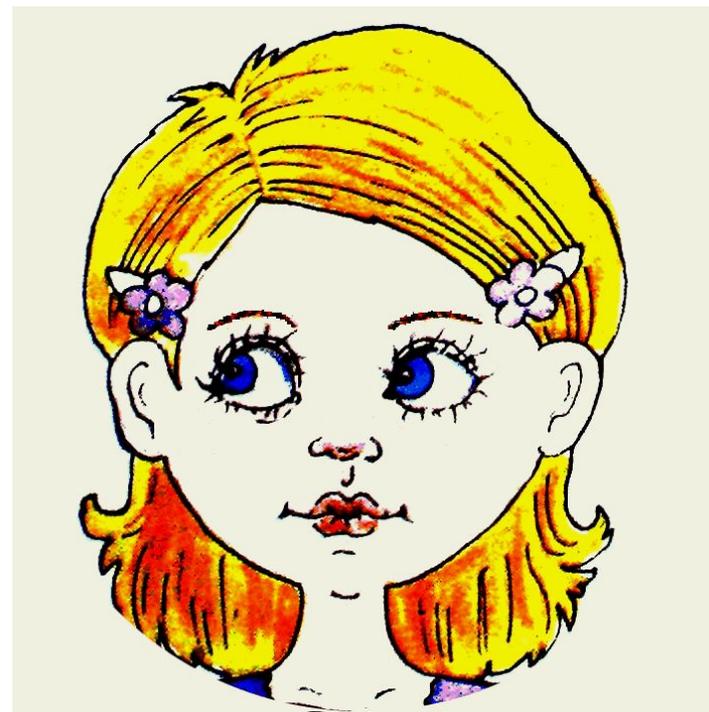
«Наклоны в сторону»



5. Упражнения для глаз

«Вращение глазами»

- по часовой стрелке
- против часовой стрелки



«Пальчик»

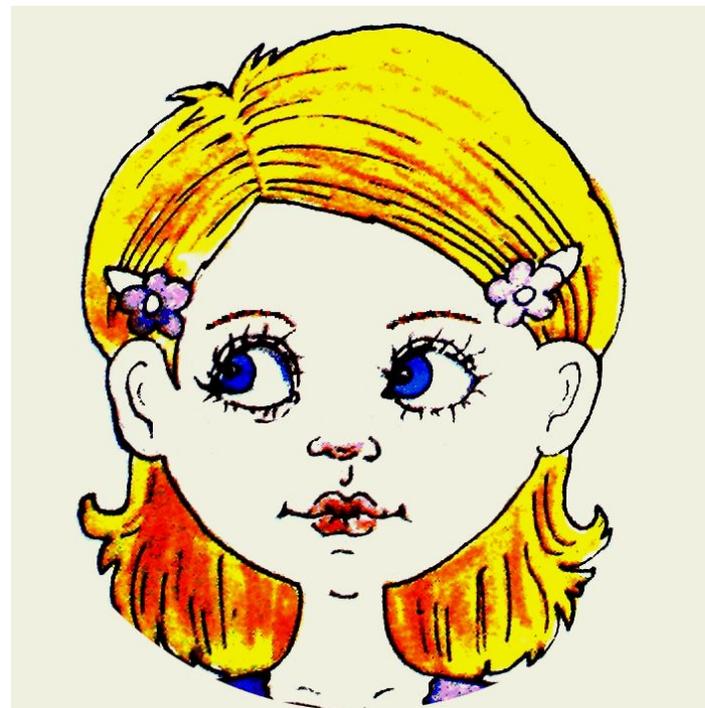
Приближайте и
отводите палец



«Во все стороны»

Двигайте глазами

- **вверх-вниз**
- **вправо-влево**



«Кто там?»

- Зажмурьтесь сильнее
- Широко откройте глаза



«Моргание»



«Сон»

- Закройте глаза



Отгадывание задуманного числа.

- Задумайте число ;
- Умножьте его на себя;
- Прибавьте к результату задуманное число;
- К полученной сумме прибавьте 1;
- К полученному числу прибавьте задуманное число.
- Скажите мне число, которое у вас получилось и я отгадаю, какое число вы задумали.

•Решение:

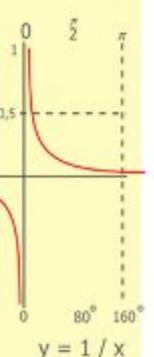
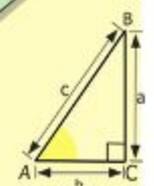
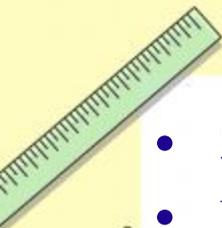
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x + 1 + x &= \\ = x^2 + 2x + 1 &= \\ = (x + 1)^2 & \end{aligned}$$

•Например:

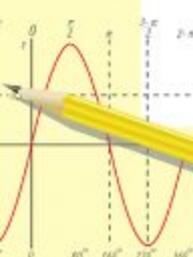
$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 5 + 5 + 1 + 5 &= 36 \\ 36 &= 6^2 \end{aligned}$$

тогда

$$x = 6 - 1 = 5.$$



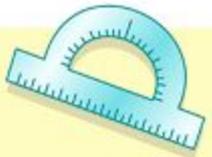
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 5 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

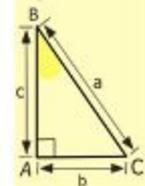
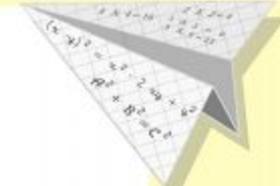
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

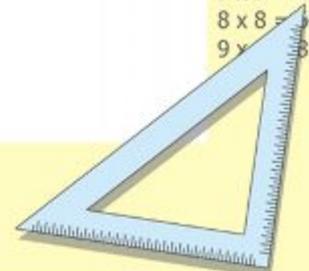


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



- 2 x 2 = 4
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• **Задача Пифагора:**
Докажите, что всякое нечетное число, кроме единицы, есть разность двух квадратов.

• **1 способ.**

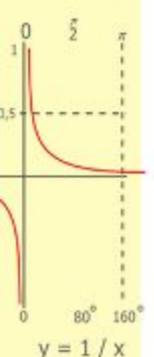
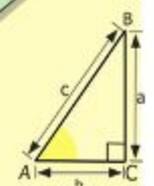
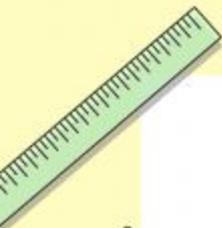
$$(n+1)^2 - n^2 = (n+1-n)(n+1+n) = 2n + 1$$

нечётное число.

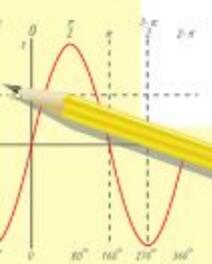
• **2 способ.**

$$(n+1)^2 - n^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 = 2n + 1$$

нечётное число.



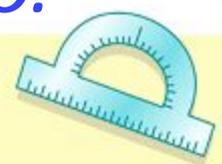
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

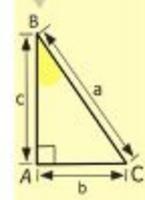
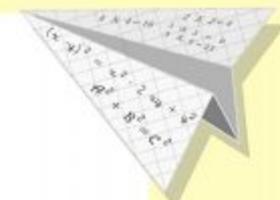


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

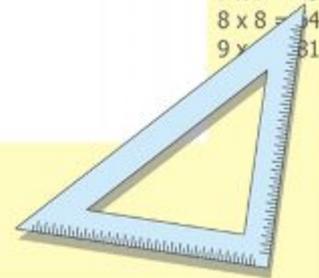
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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



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Задача «Эрудит»

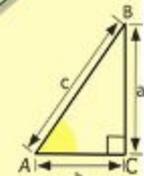
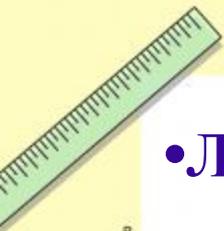
- Любое натуральное число, оканчивающееся цифрой 5, можно записать в виде $10a + 5$.
- Например, $25 = 2 \cdot 10 + 5$.
- Доказать, что для вычисления квадрата такого числа можно к произведению $a(a + 1)$ приписать справа 25.
- Например, $25^2 = 625$, т.к. $2 \cdot (2 + 1) = 6$.

Доказательство:

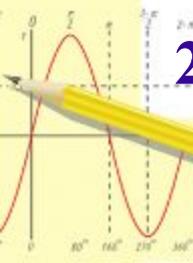
$$\begin{aligned}(10a + 5)^2 &= \\ &= 100a^2 + 100a + 25 = \\ &= 100a(a + 1) + 25 = \\ &= a(a + 1) \cdot 100 + 25.\end{aligned}$$

Найдите по этому правилу

$$45^2, 75^2, 115^2.$$



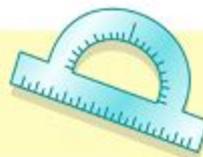
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 5 \ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

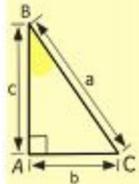
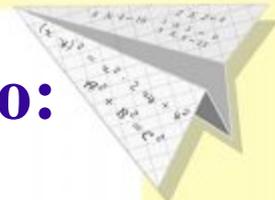


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

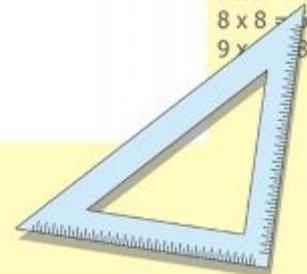
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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



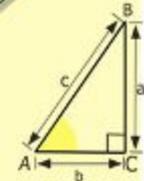
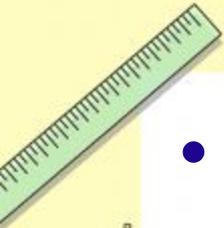
РЕФЛЕКСИЯ

- Что нового каждый из нас узнал на уроке?
- Что каждый из нас делал сегодня на занятии?
- Что было главным? Каковы основные результаты?
- Какая цель была нашего урока? Достигли ли мы цели?

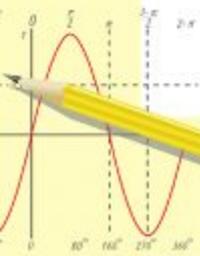
- **Красный жетон – «5»**

- **Зелёный жетон – «4»**

- **Жёлтый жетон – «3»**



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



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

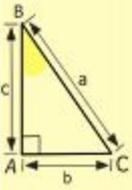
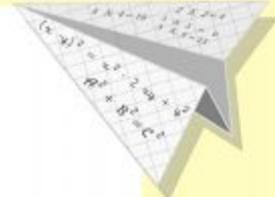
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



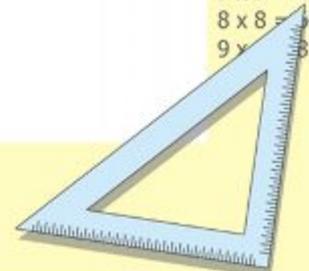
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



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Домашнее задание:

1. Составьте (или подберите из дополнительных источников) задачи, при решении которых будут использоваться формулы сокращённого умножения.

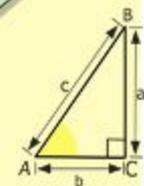
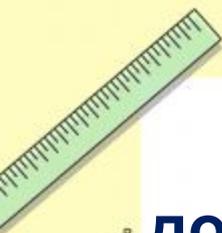
На «5» - три задачи

На «4» - две задачи

На «3» - одну задачу

2. Подумайте, какие составляющие вашей деятельности необходимо изменить, чтобы улучшить результат? Проработайте задания из классной работы, при выполнении которых возникали трудности или были ошибки.

Поставьте себе оценки за домашнее задание.



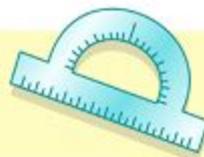
$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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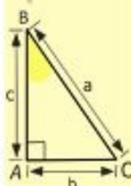
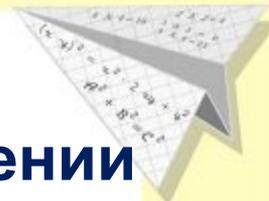


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

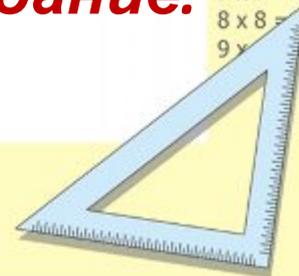
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

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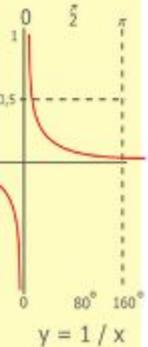
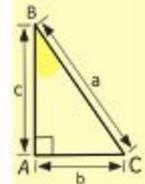
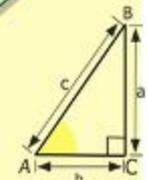
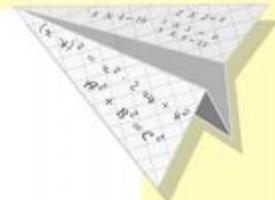
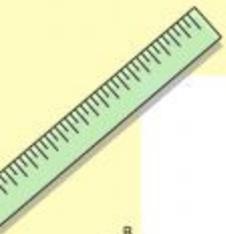


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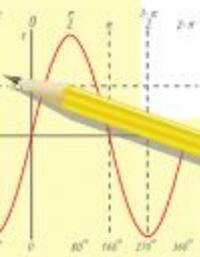
Урок окончен!

УДАЧИ ВАМ!



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

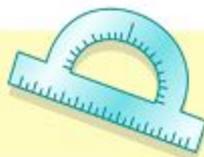
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