

Математик

а

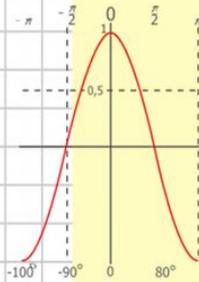
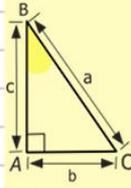
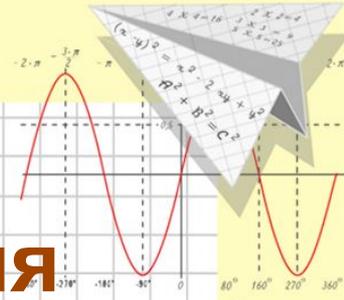
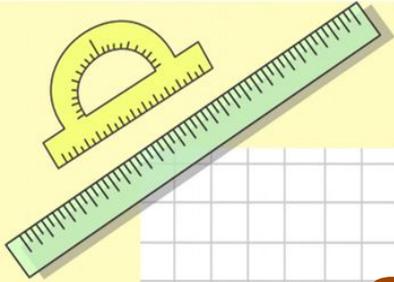
10 «А»

класс

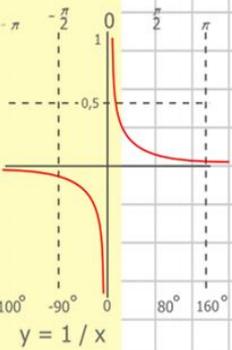
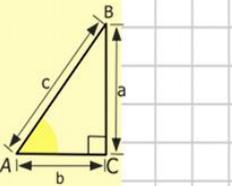
Обобщение и систематизация
знаний по теме:

«Координатно- векторный метод решения стереометрических

задач»
учитель: Королева
Е.В.



- $y = \cos x$
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
 - $3 \times 3 = 9$
 - $4 \times 4 = 16$
 - $5 \times 5 = 25$
 - $6 \times 6 = 36$
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 - $8 \times 8 = 64$



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

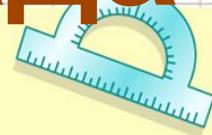


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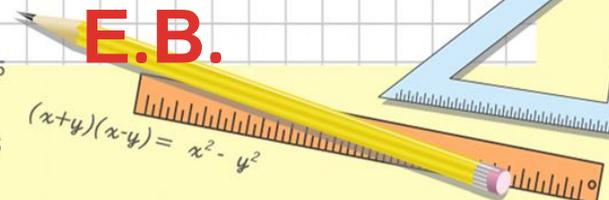


$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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



Векторы и угол между

НИМИ

1. Координаты точки $M(x_M; y_M; z_M)$ $N(x_N; y_N; z_N)$

2. Координаты вектора

$$\overrightarrow{MN} \{ x_N - x_M; y_N - y_M; z_N - z_M \}$$

$$\vec{a} \{ x_a; y_a; z_a \}$$

3. Длина вектора

$$|\overrightarrow{MN}| = \sqrt{(x_N - x_M)^2 + (y_N - y_M)^2 + (z_N - z_M)^2}, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x_a^2 + y_a^2 + z_a^2}$$

4. Скалярное произведение векторов \vec{a} и \vec{b}

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\alpha \quad \text{где } \alpha \text{ – угол между векторами}$$

5. Скалярное произведение в координатах

$$\vec{a}\vec{b} = x_a x_b + y_a y_b + z_a z_b$$

6. Угол между векторами

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{x_a x_b + y_a y_b + z_a z_b}{\sqrt{x_a^2 + y_a^2 + z_a^2} \sqrt{x_b^2 + y_b^2 + z_b^2}}$$

Т.о. зная координаты точек можно найти координаты векторов и пользуясь формулой (п.6) косинус угла между этими векторами.

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

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

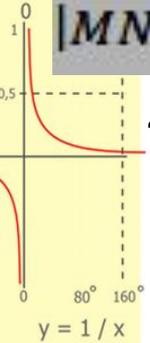
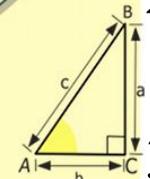
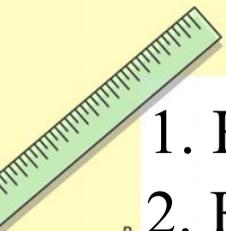
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$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

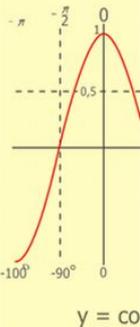
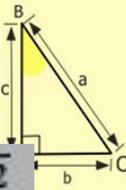
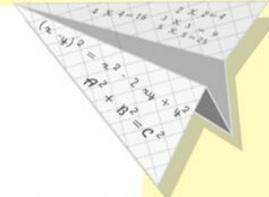
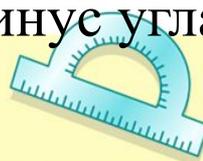
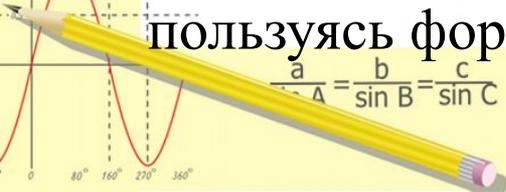
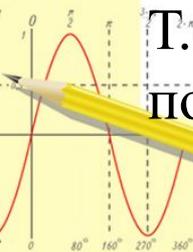
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

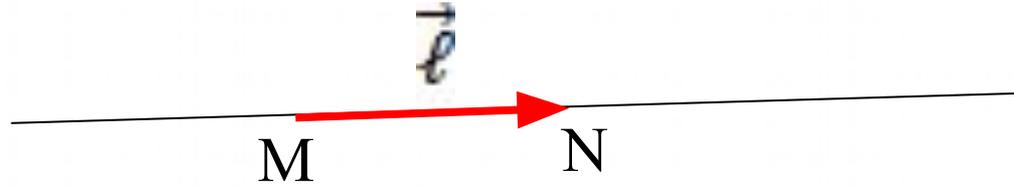


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Пряма

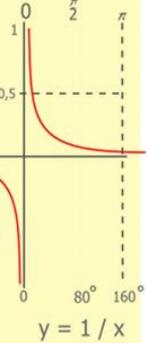
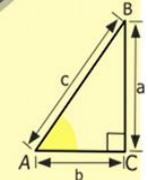
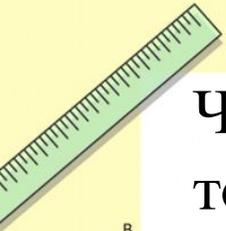
Через любые две точки **я** проходит прямая и притом ТОЛЬКО одна.



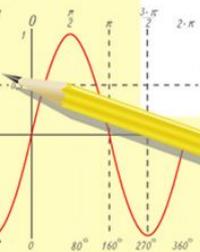
$\vec{\ell}$ - направляющий вектор прямой MN.

Уравнение прямой MN:

$$\frac{x - x_M}{x_N - x_M} = \frac{y - y_M}{y_N - y_M} = \frac{z - z_M}{z_N - z_M}$$



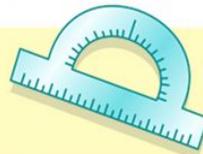
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



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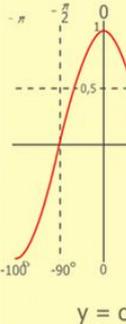
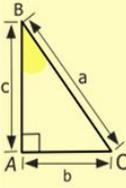
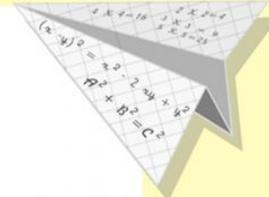
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

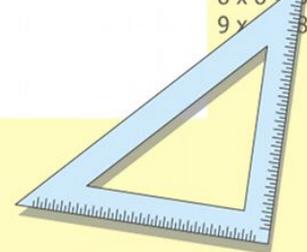
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



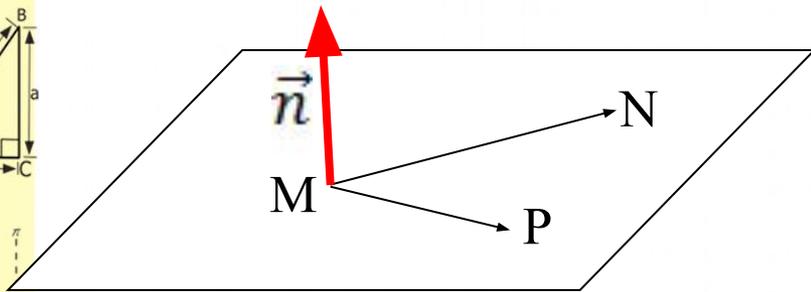
$$y = \cos$$

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Плоскось

Через любые три точки проходит плоскость и притом только одна.



\vec{n} – вектор нормали плоскости – это вектор перпендикулярный этой плоскости

$$\vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{MN} \text{ и } \vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{MP}$$

Уравнение плоскости:

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

где A, B, C – координаты вектора нормали плоскости, т.е. $\vec{n} \{A, B, C\}$

* Если плоскость проходит через начало координат, то $D = 0$, если нет, то $D = 1$.

Чтобы найти координаты вектора нормали (составить уравнение плоскости(MNP)) надо подставить координаты точек M, N, и P и решить систему из трех уравнений с тремя неизвестными A, B, C.

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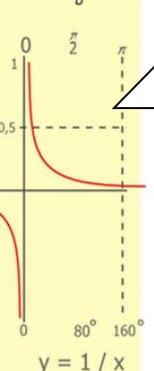
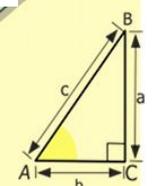
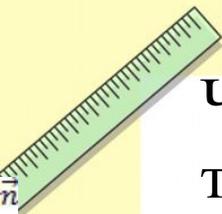
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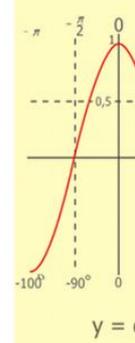
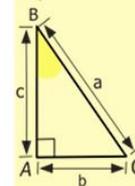
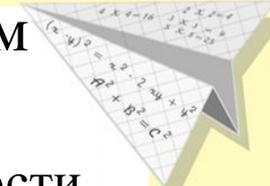
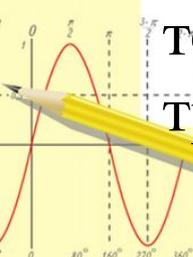
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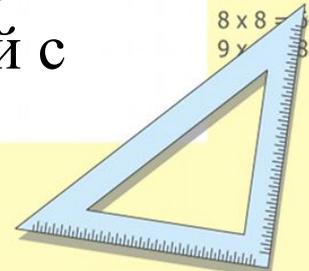
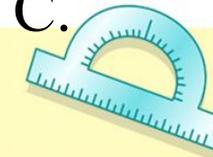
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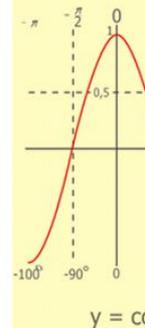
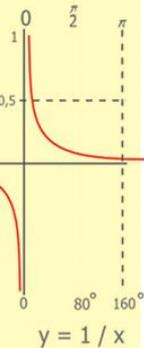
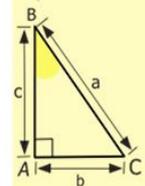
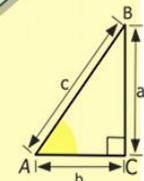
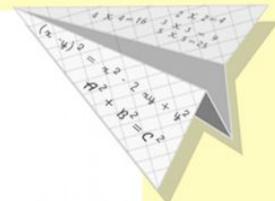
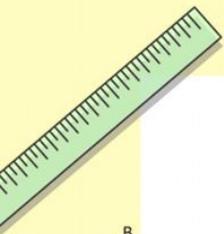
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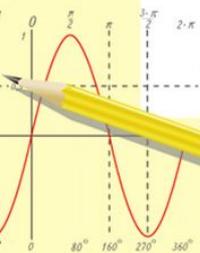


Плоскость



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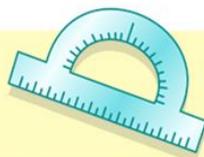
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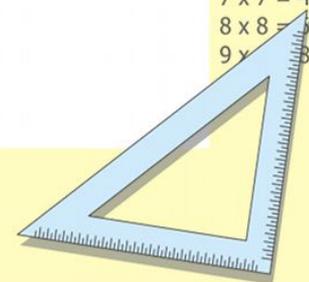
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I. Углы

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x_a x_b + y_a y_b + z_a z_b}{\sqrt{x_a^2 + y_a^2 + z_a^2} \sqrt{x_b^2 + y_b^2 + z_b^2}}$$

1. Угол между

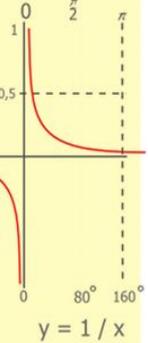
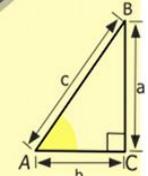
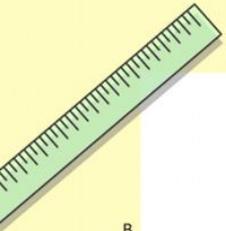
прямыми между их направляющими векторами
($\cos \alpha$)

2. Угол между

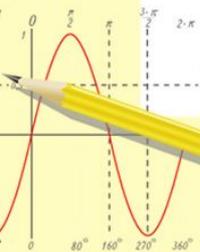
плоскостями это угол между их нормальями
($\cos \alpha$)

3. Угол между прямой и

плоскостью это угол равный разности 90° — угол между их направляющим вектором и нормалью
($\sin \alpha$)!!!



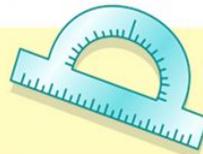
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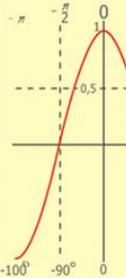
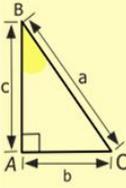
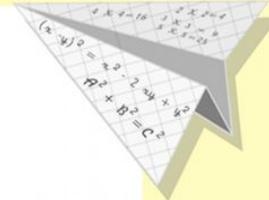


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

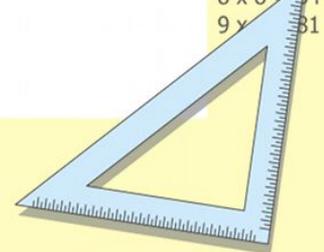
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

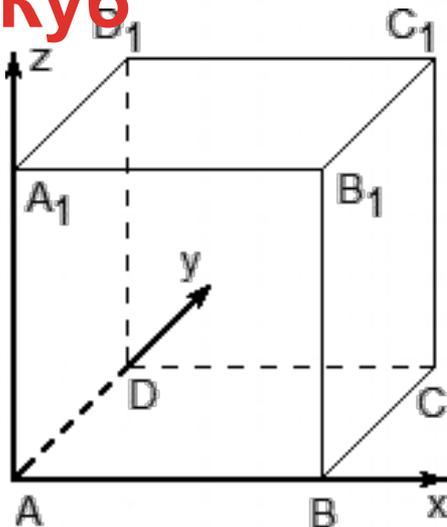
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Введение системы координат

В задачах типа C2 никаких координат и векторов нет. Поэтому их придется вводить самостоятельно.

1. Куб



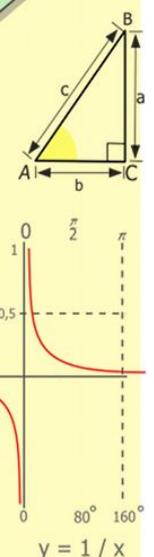
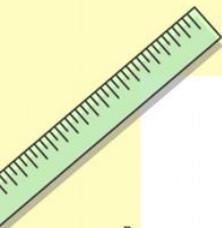
Стандартное введение системы координат для куба показано на рис. Теперь у каждой вершины куба есть координаты.

Выпишем их:

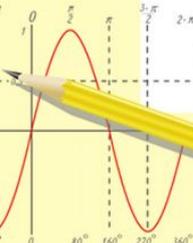
$$A(0; 0; 0) \quad B(1; 0; 0) \quad C(1; 1; 0) \quad D(0; 1; 0)$$

$$A_1(0; 0; 1) \quad B_1(1; 0; 1) \quad C_1(1; 1; 1) \quad D_1(0; 1; 1)$$

Заметим, что координаты точек верхней плоскости отличаются от соответствующих координат точек нижней плоскости только координатой z .



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 5 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105 0 00 \end{array}$$



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

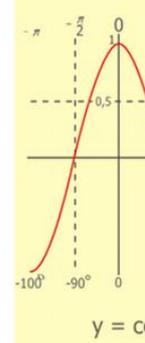
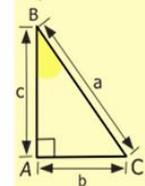
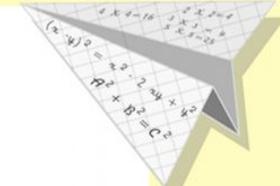
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



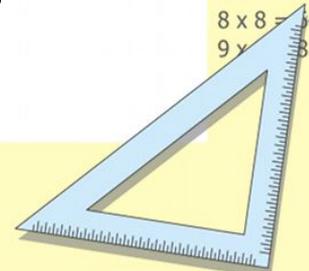
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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

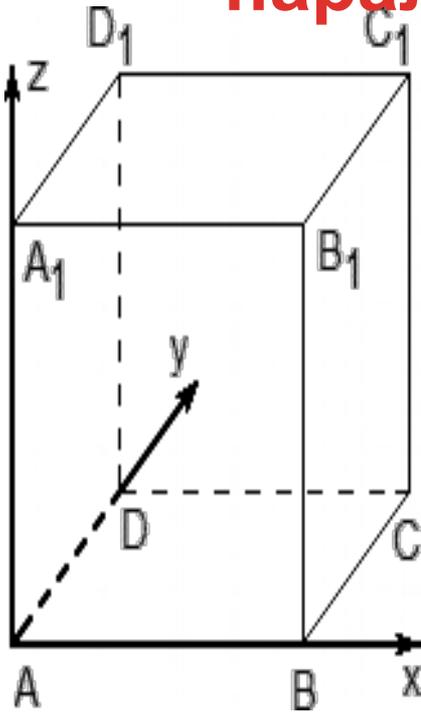


- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



Введение системы

2. Прямоугольный параллелепипед

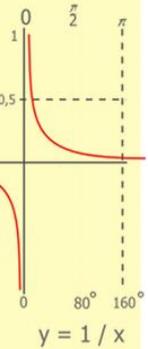
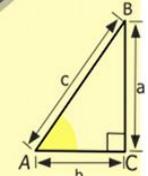
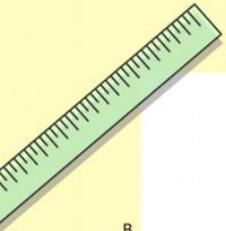


Обозначим $AB = a$, $AD = b$, $AA_1 = c$.

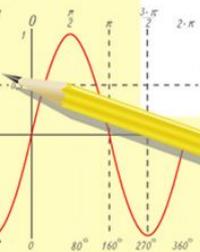
Выпишем координаты точек:

$A(0; 0; 0)$ $B(a; 0; 0)$ $C(a; b; 0)$ $D(0; b; 0)$

$A_1(0; 0; c)$ $B_1(a; 0; c)$ $C_1(a; b; c)$ $D_1(0; b; c)$



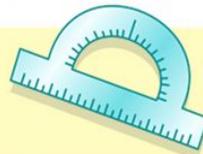
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

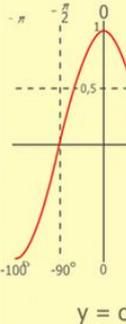
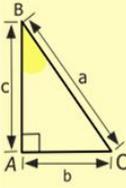
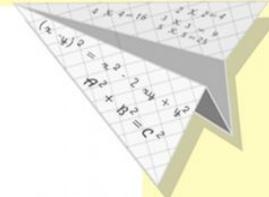
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



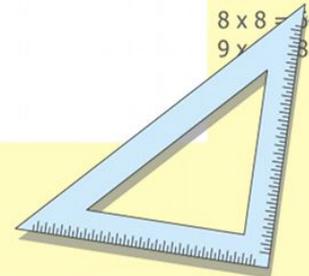
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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



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

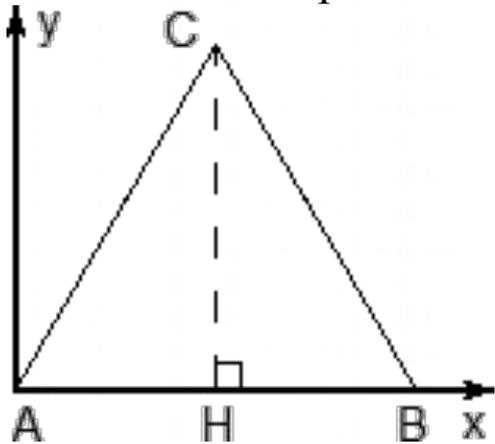


Введение системы

3. Правильная треугольная призма

Вводим систему координат:

1. Начало координат — в точке А;
2. Сторону призмы принимаем за единичный отрезок, если иное не указано в условии задачи;
3. Ось x направляем по ребру AB , z — по ребру AA_1 , а ось y расположим так, чтобы плоскость OXY совпадала с плоскостью основания ABC . ГЛАВНОЕ учесть, что ось y НЕ совпадает с ребром AC , т.к. треугольник ABC — равносторонний, в нем все углы по 60° . А углы между осями координат должны быть по 90° , поэтому вид сверху будет выглядеть так: рис.1.



Проведем в этом треугольнике высоту CH . Треугольник ACH — прямоугольный, причем $AC = 1$, поэтому

$$AH = 1 \cdot \cos A = \cos 60^\circ;$$

$$CH = 1 \cdot \sin A = \sin 60^\circ.$$

Это надо для вычисления координат точки C .

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

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

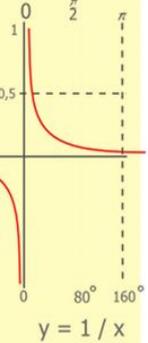
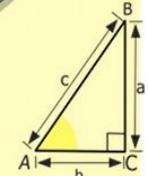
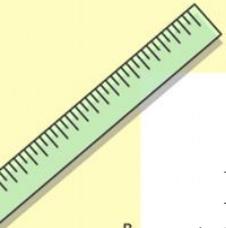
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

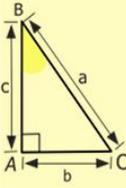
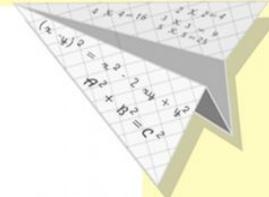
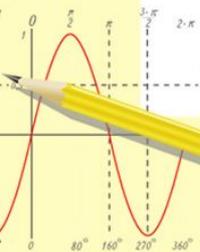
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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

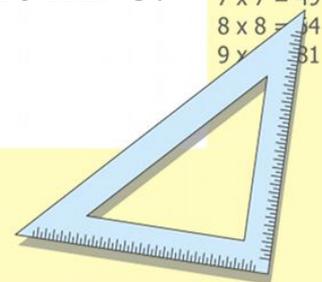
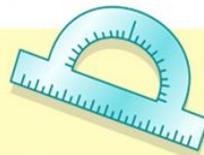


$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$y = \cos$$

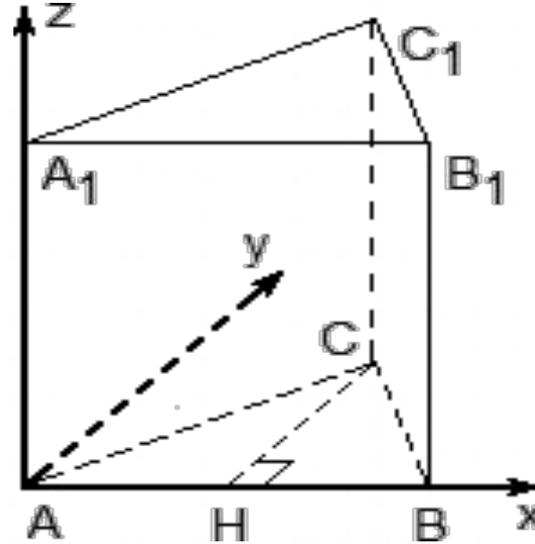
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Введение системы

3. Правильная тетраэдральная

Теперь рассмотрим **призма** вместе с построенной системой координат рис.2:



Получаем следующие координаты точек:

A	B	C	A ₁	B ₁	C ₁
(0; 0; 0)	(1; 0; 0)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0\right)$	(0; 0; 1)	(1; 0; 1)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1\right)$

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

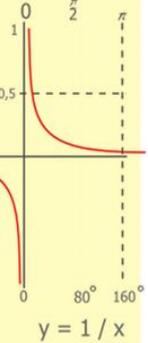
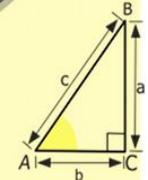
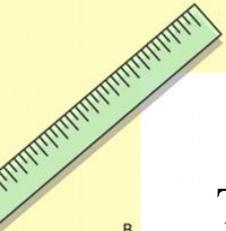
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

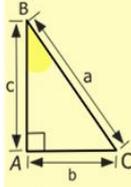
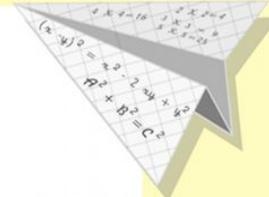
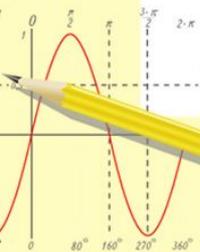
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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

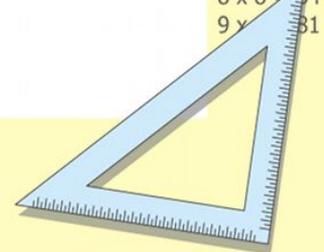
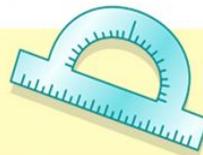


$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$y = \cos$$

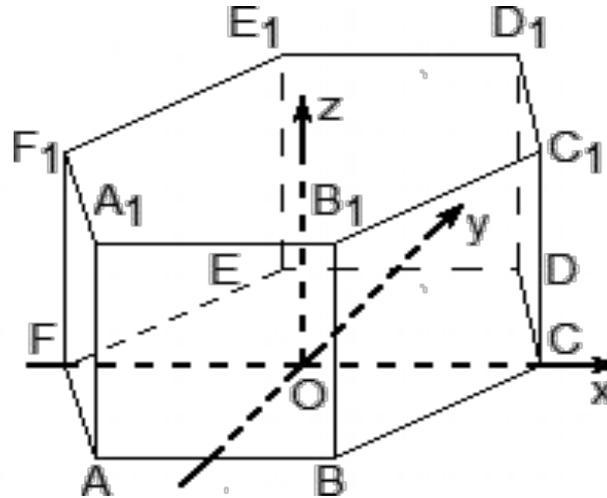
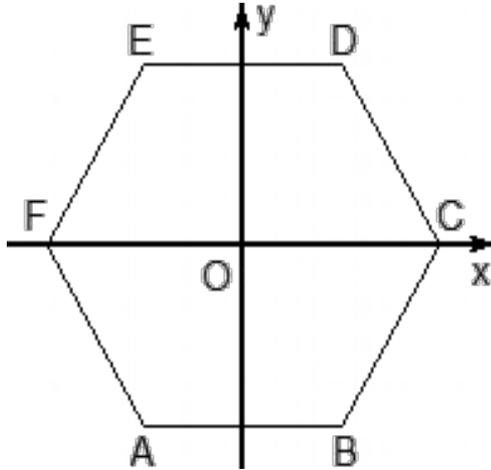
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Введение системы

4. Правильная шестиугольная призма

Введем систему координат как показано на рис.
Пусть все ребра равны 1.



A	B	C	D	E	F
$(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0)$	$(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0)$	$(1; 0; 0)$	$(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0)$	$(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0)$	$(-1; 0; 0)$

A ₁	B ₁	C ₁	D ₁	E ₁	F ₁
$(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1)$	$(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1)$	$(1; 0; 1)$	$(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1)$	$(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1)$	$(-1; 0; 1)$

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

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

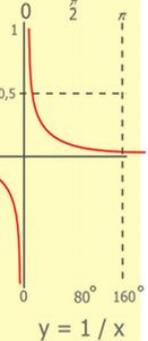
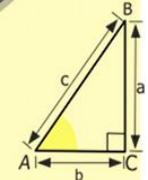
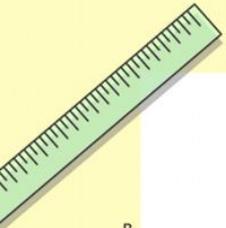
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

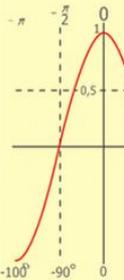
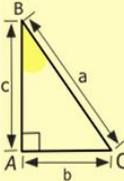
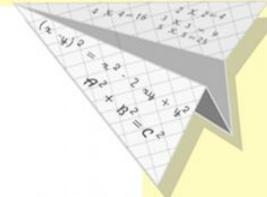
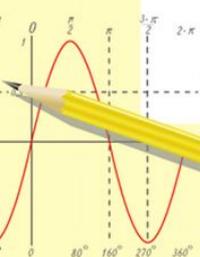
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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

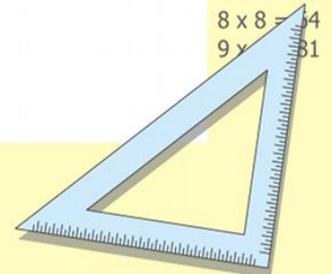


$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 000 \end{array}$$



$$y = \cos$$

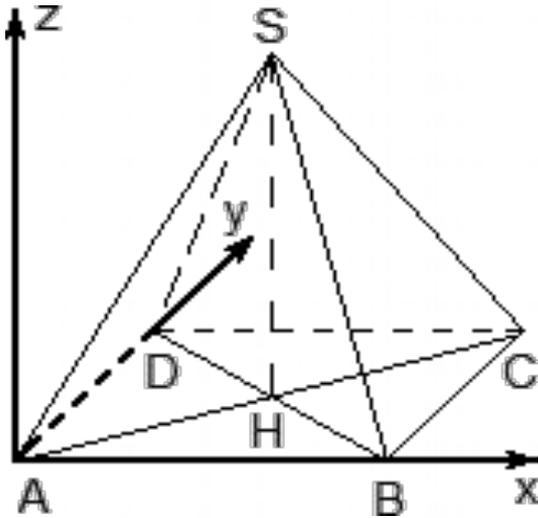
- 2 x 2 = 4
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- 9 x 9 = 81



Введение системы

5. Правильная тетраэдральная пирамида

Обозначим ее $SABCD$, где S — вершина. Введем систему координат.



Рассмотрим плоскость OXY .

В основании лежит квадрат, его координаты известны.

Найдем координаты точки S .

Т.к. SH — высота к плоскости OXY , точки S и H отличаются лишь координатой z .

Длина отрезка SH — это и есть координата z для точки S , координаты точки $H = (0,5; 0,5; 0)$.

Заметим, что треугольники ABC и ASC равны по трем сторонам ($AS = CS = AB = CB = 1$, а сторона AC — общая). Следовательно, $SH = BH$. Но BH — половина диагонали квадрата $ABCD$, т.е. $BH = AB \cdot \sin 45^\circ$. Т.о. получаем координаты всех точек:

A	B	C	D	S
$(0; 0; 0)$	$(1; 0; 0)$	$(1; 1; 0)$	$(0; 1; 0)$	$(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

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

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

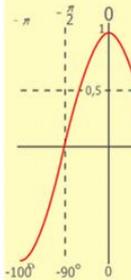
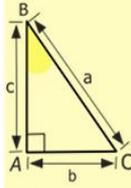
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

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

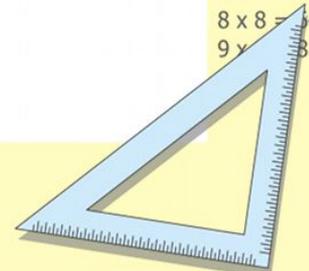
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

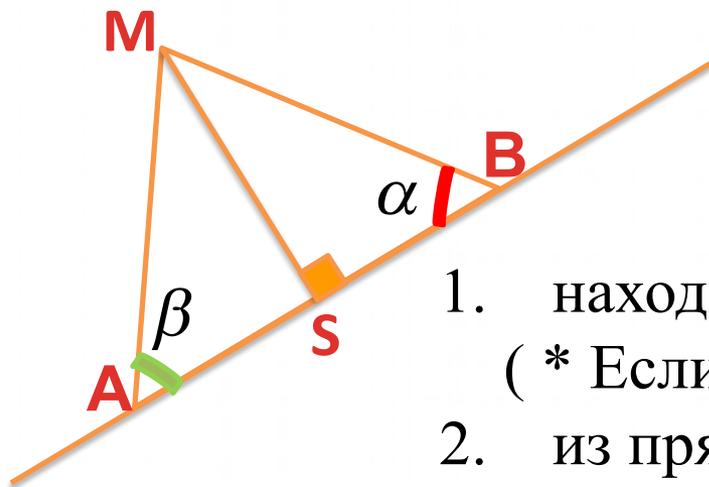
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
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II.

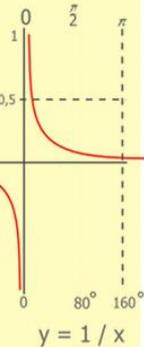
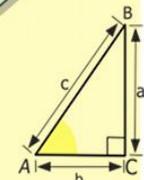
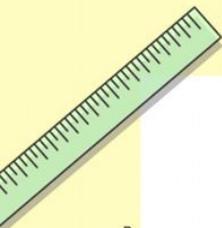
Расстояние от точки до прямой

MS - ?

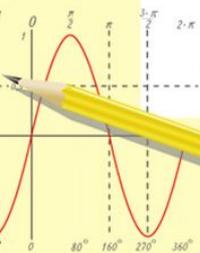


1. находим $\cos \alpha$
(* Если он «-», то находим $\cos \beta$)
2. из прямоугольного $\triangle MBS$
(* или $\triangle MAS$) находим MS

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{MS}{MB} \Rightarrow MS = MB \cdot \sin \alpha$$



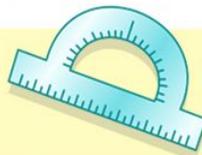
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

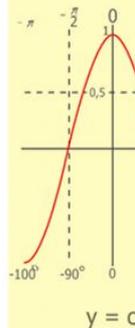
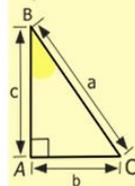
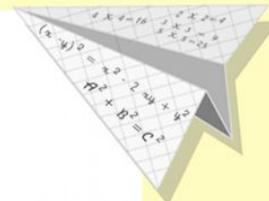
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



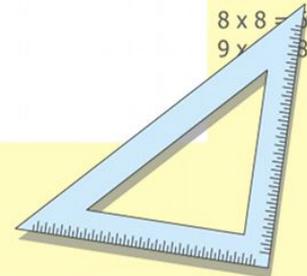
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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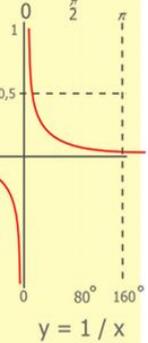
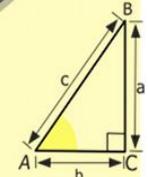
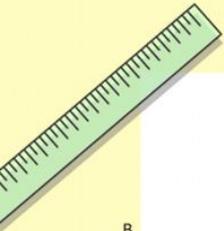
II.

Расстояния от точки до
плоскости формуле:

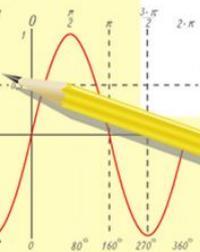
$$\rho(M, \alpha) = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

где — $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\alpha: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$



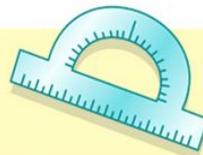
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

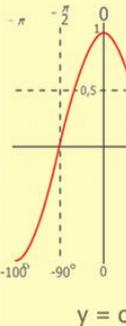
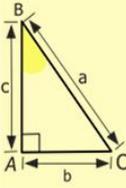
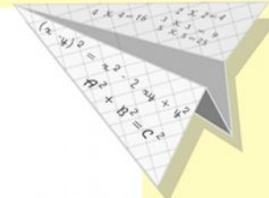
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



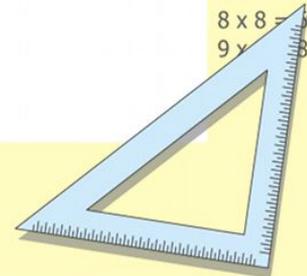
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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



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



II.

Расстояние между скрещивающимися прямыми

Рассмотрим его нахождение на примере: $AB_1C_1D_1$ – единичный куб.
 Найдём расстояние между скрещивающимися прямыми BD_1 и AB_1 .

$$A(0; 0; 0) \quad B_1(0; 1; 1) \quad B(0; 1; 0) \quad D_1(1; 0; 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD_1}\{1; -1; 1\} \quad \overrightarrow{AB_1}\{0; 1; 1\}$$

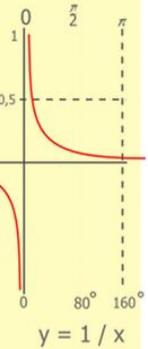
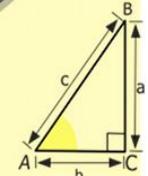
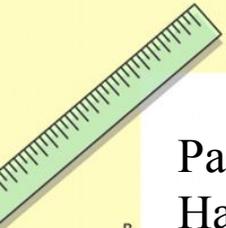
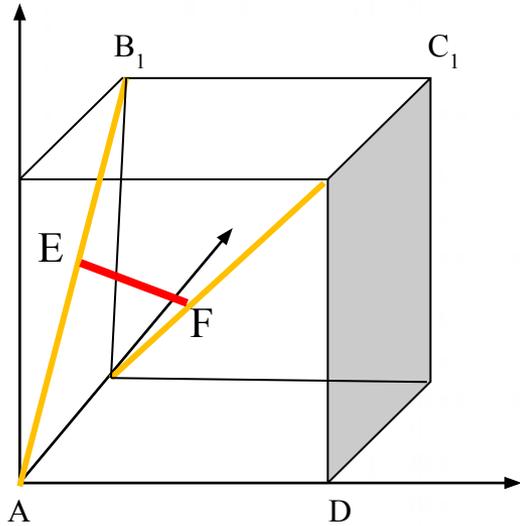
Обозначим EF их общий перпендикуляр и

$$\frac{AE}{B_1E} = m \quad \frac{BF}{D_1F} = n$$

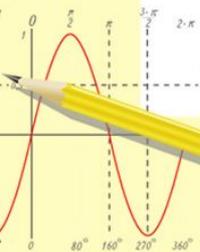
И для определения его координат воспользуемся формулой для нахождения координат точки делящей отрезок в заданном отношении.

$$x_E = \frac{x_A + m \cdot x_{B_1}}{1 + m} \quad x_F = \frac{x_B + n \cdot x_{D_1}}{1 + n}$$

y_E, z_E и y_F, z_F – аналогично



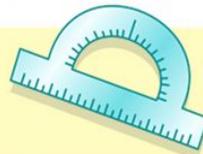
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

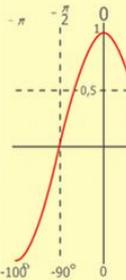
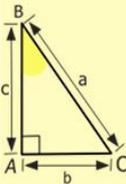
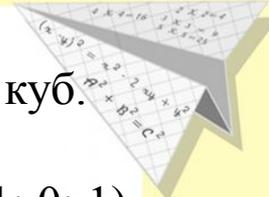


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

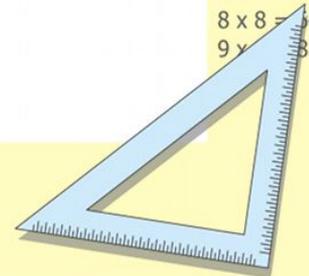
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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



(Продолжение) Расстояние между скрещивающимися прямыми

Получаем $E\left(0; \frac{m}{1+m}; \frac{m}{1+m}\right) F\left(\frac{n}{1+n}; \frac{1}{1+n}; \frac{n}{1+n}\right)$

Делаем замену $\frac{m}{1+m} = p, \frac{n}{1+n} = q \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+n} = 1 - q$

Получаем $E(0; p; p) F(q; 1-q; q)$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{EF} \{q; 1 - q - p; q - p\}$

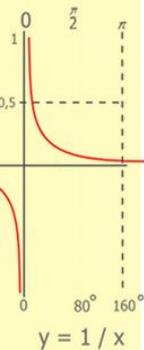
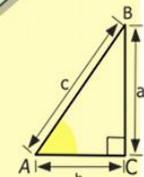
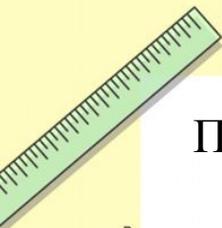
Т.к. $\overrightarrow{EF} \perp \overrightarrow{AB_1}$ и $\overrightarrow{EF} \perp \overrightarrow{BD_1}$
 то их скалярное произведение равно нулю.

Решив систему

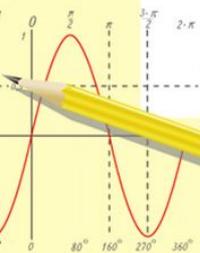
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB_1} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{EF} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD_1} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ получаем } p = \frac{1}{2} \quad q = \frac{1}{3}$$

Следовательно

$$\overrightarrow{EF} \left\{ \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{6}; -\frac{1}{6} \right\} \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{EF}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$



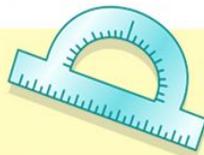
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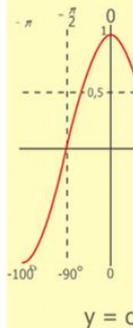
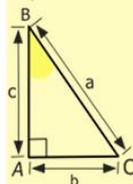
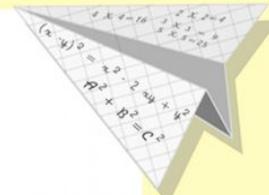
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