

Математик

а

Формирование логического мышления на уроках математики

Учить надобно не мыслям, а мыслить.

И. Кант

Учитель Осмоловская О.А.

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

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

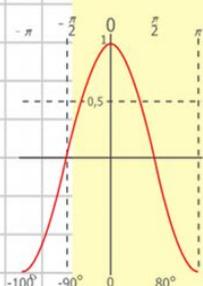
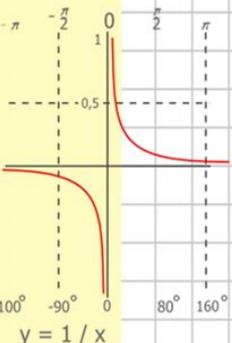
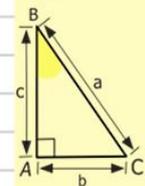
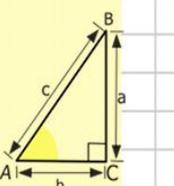
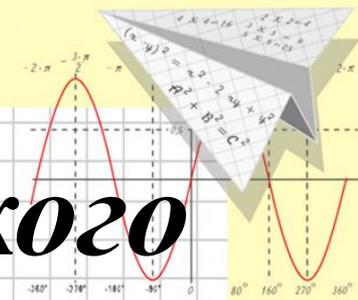
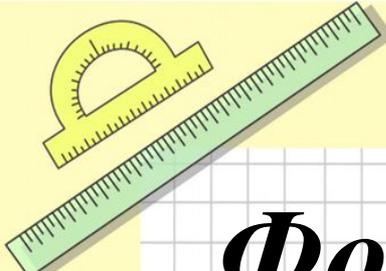
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

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

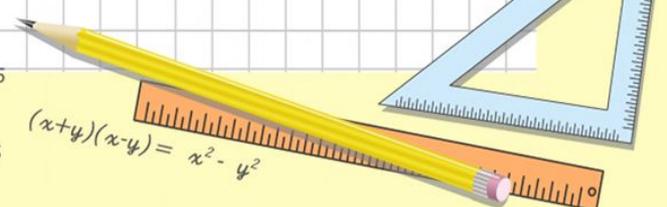
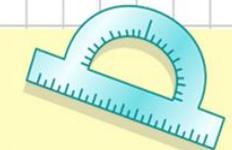
$$x = 70$$

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



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

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



Математик

«Расставьте между числами 1,2,3,4,5 знаки действий «+», «-», «:», «·» так, чтобы в результате получилось два».

Сказка: «Двойка вышла из дома и подошла к отряду чисел 1,2,3,4,5, гуськом стоявших у входа в Дом сказок, и, расставив знаки арифметических действий и скобки, преобразовала весь отряд цифр в такую же Двойку, как и сама. Как она это сделала?»

Варианты решений: $(1+2+3+4):5=2$,
 $(1*2*3+4):5=2$. [2]

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$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

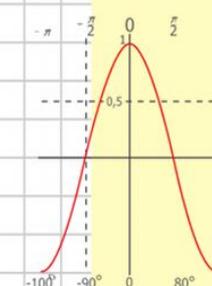
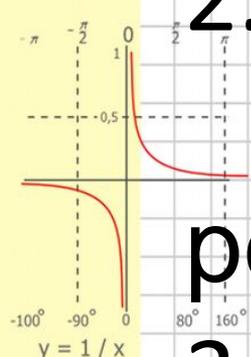
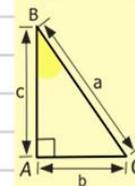
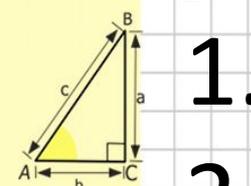
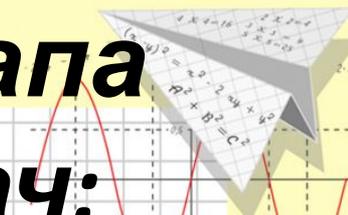
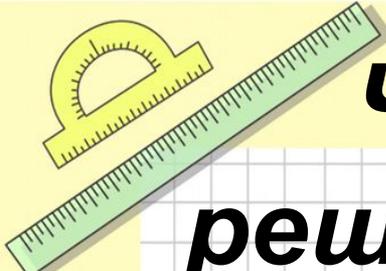
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Математик

Четыре основных этапа

решения текстовых задач:

1. анализ текста задачи;
2. поиск способа решения и составление плана ее решения;
3. осуществление найденного плана;
4. изучение (анализ) найденного решения.



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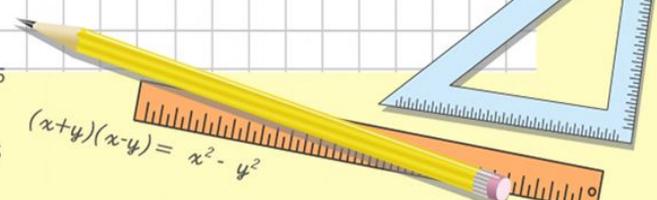
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$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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



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

Математик

Угол. Обозначение углов.

Виды углов. Измерение углов.

Многоугольники. Равные фигуры.

Треугольник и его виды.

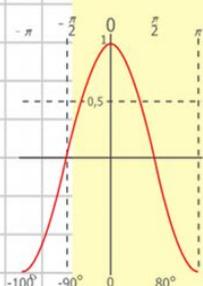
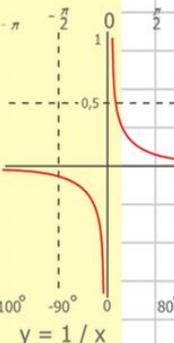
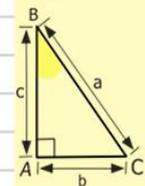
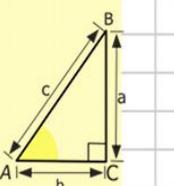
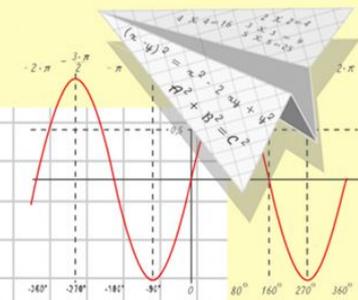
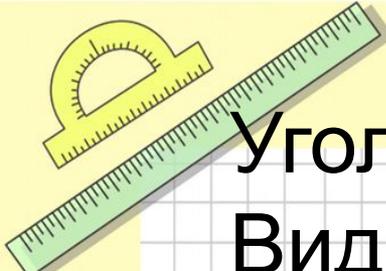
Прямоугольник. Ось симметрии
фигуры.

Площадь. Площадь прямоугольника.

Прямоугольный параллелепипед.

Пирамида.

Объём прямоугольного
параллелепипеда.



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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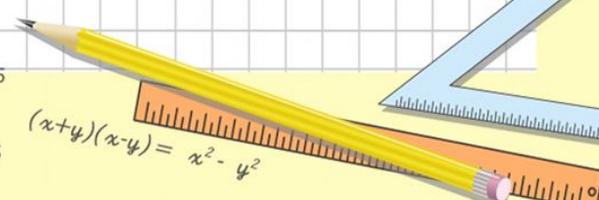
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Треугольник

Остро-
угольны
й

Прямо-
угольный

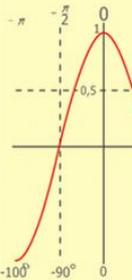
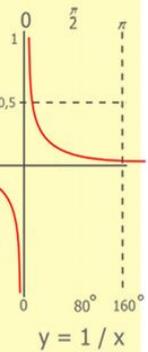
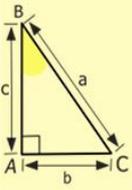
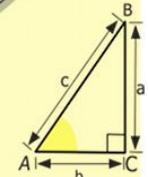
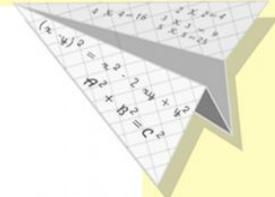
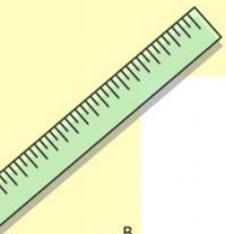
Тупо-
угольный

Треугольник

Равно-
бедренный

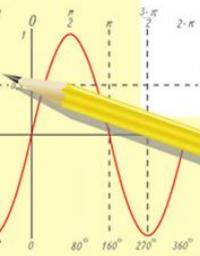
Разно-
сторонний

Равно-
сторонний



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

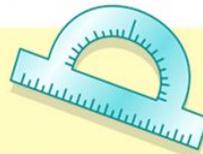
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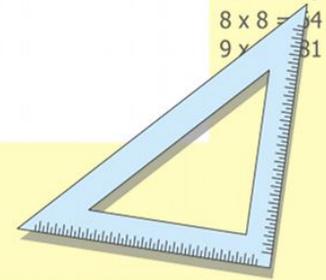
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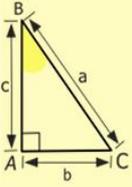
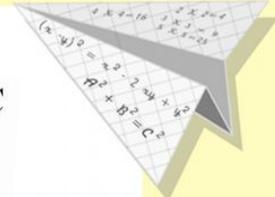
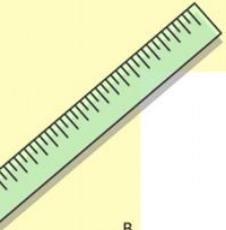
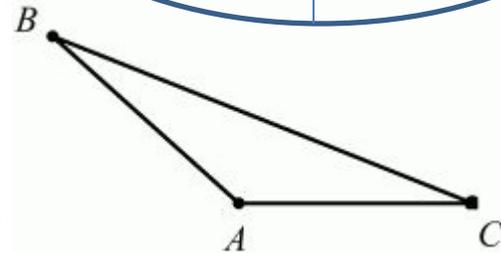
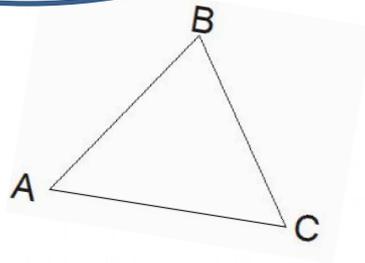
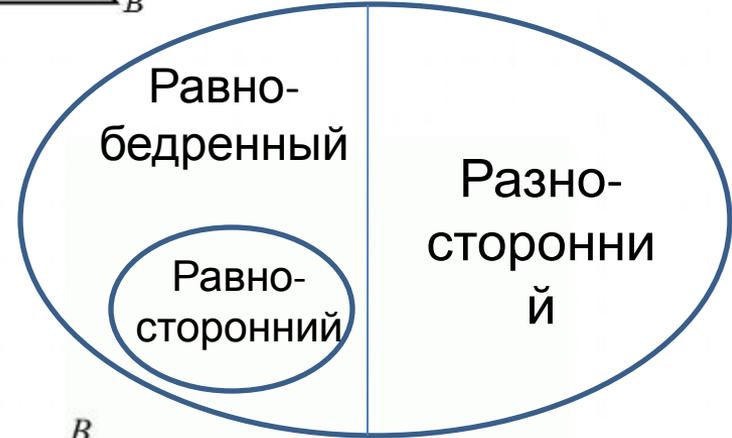
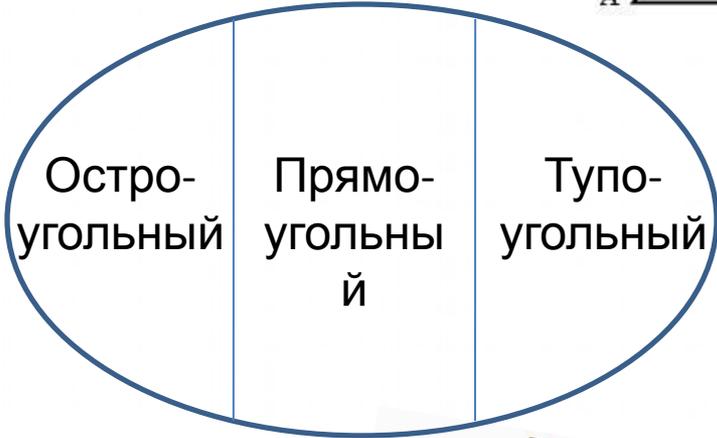
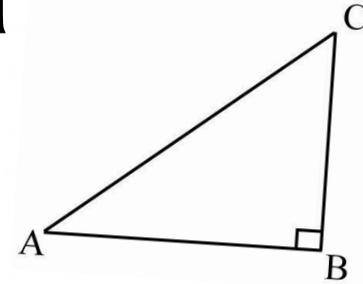
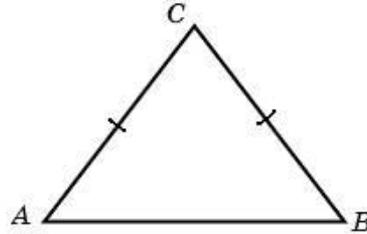
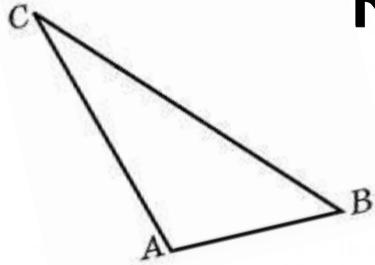


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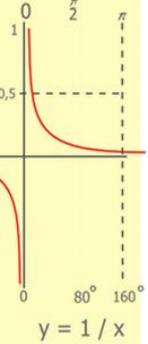
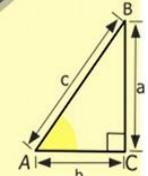


круги Эйлера

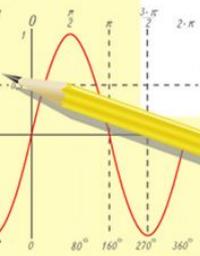


$y = \cos$

- 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



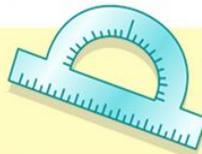
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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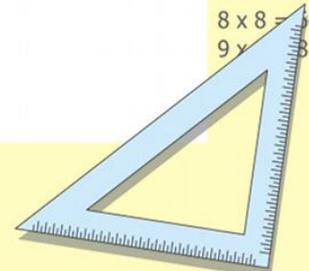
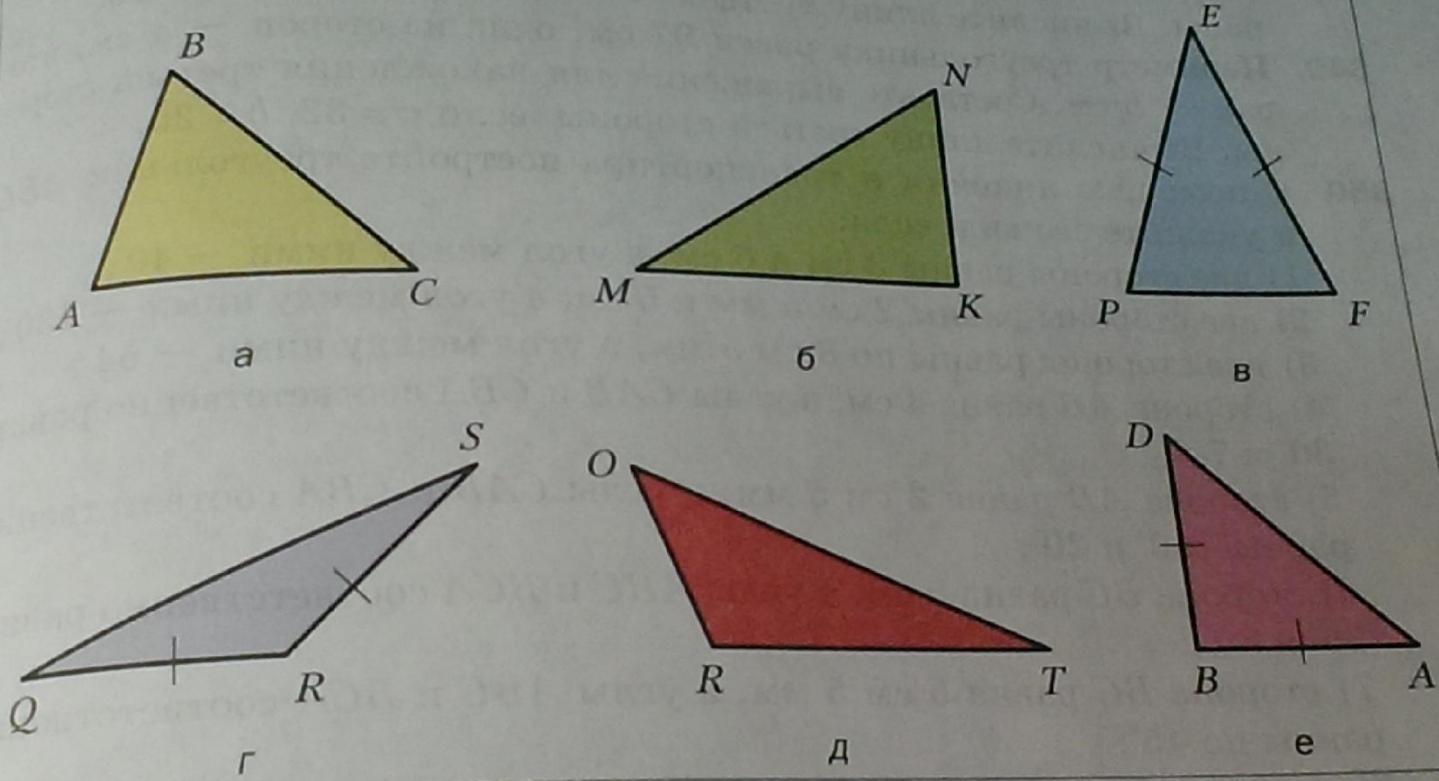
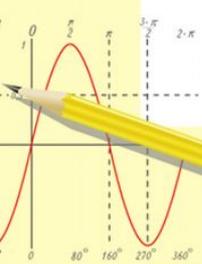


Рис. 121



$y = 1/x$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2500} \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



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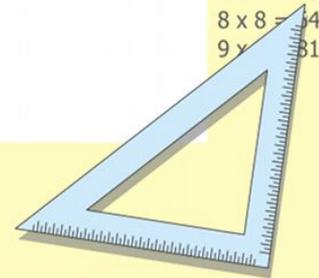
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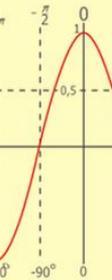
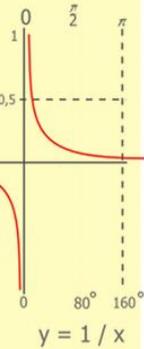
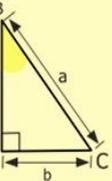
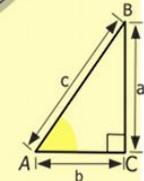
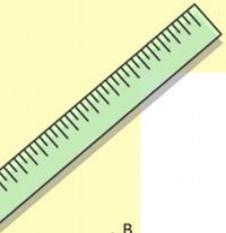
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$$\begin{array}{l} 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

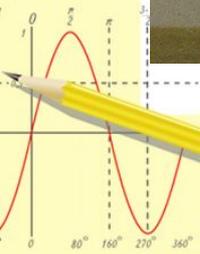
Работы учащихся 5-х классов



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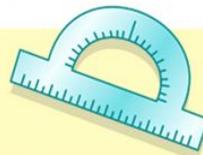
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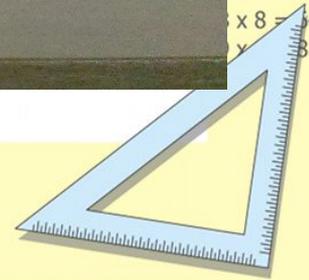
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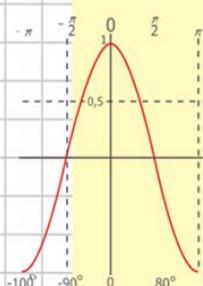
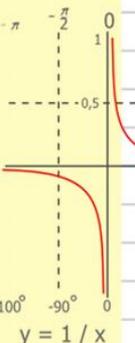
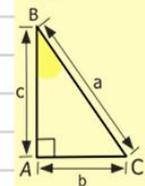
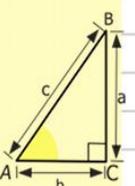
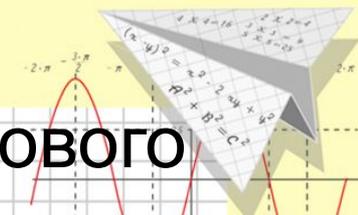


Математик

ЗАДАЧА №383: Как с помощью пятилитрового бидона и трёхлитровой банки набрать на берегу реки 4 литра воды.

- 1). наполнить 5-ти литровый бидон;
- 2). из бидона перелить 3 литра воды в банку;
- 3). вылить воду из 3-х литровой банки;
- 4). воду, оставшуюся в бидоне (2 литра), перелить в банку;
- 5). снова наполнить бидон;
- 6). воду из бидона долить в банку.

После этого в бидоне останется 4 литра воды.



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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



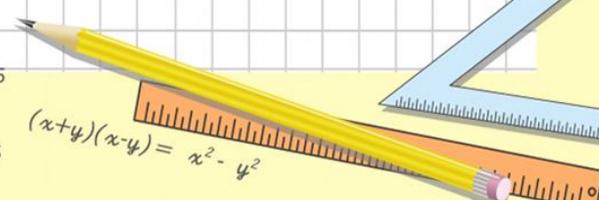
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

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

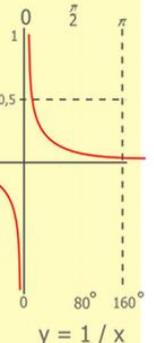
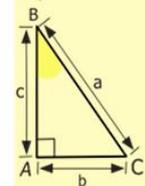
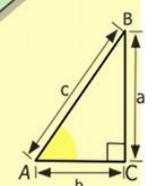
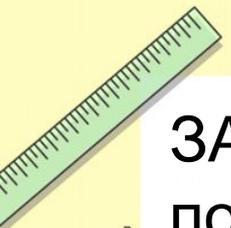


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$



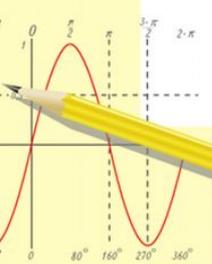
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

ЗАДАЧА № 358: Каждый учащийся гимназии изучает по крайней мере один из двух иностранных языков. Английский язык изучают 328 учеников, французский язык - 246 учеников, а английский и французский одновременно - 109 учеников. Сколько всего учеников учится в гимназии?



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

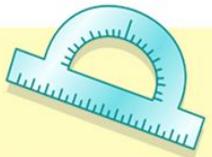
- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



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

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

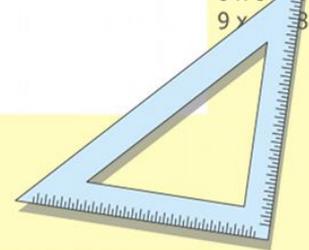
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

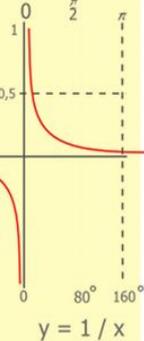
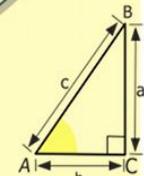
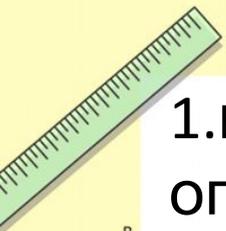
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

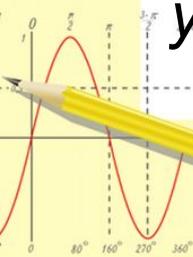


Три составляющие мышления:

1. высокий уровень элементарных мыслительных операций (анализа, синтеза, сравнения, обобщения, выделения существенного, классификации и др.)
 2. высокий уровень активности, раскованности мышления, проявляющейся в продуцировании большого количества различных идей, возникновении нескольких вариантов решения проблемы,
 3. высокий уровень организованности и целенаправленности мышления, проявляющийся в ориентации на выделение существенного в явлениях, в использовании обобщённых схем анализа явления.
- Высокий уровень интеллектуальных способностей, логического мышления у подростка необходимы для успешной учебной деятельности.*



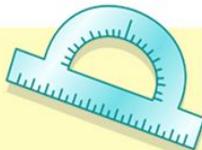
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105\ 00 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

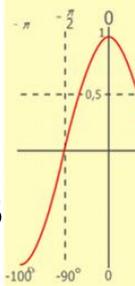
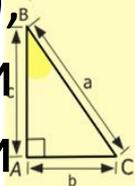


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

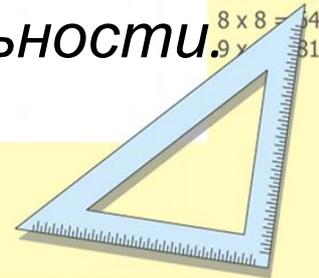
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$x = 70$$

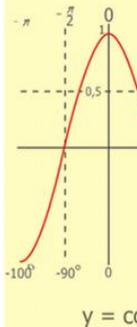
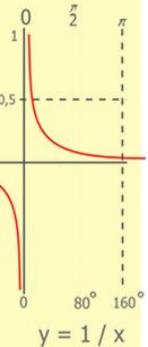
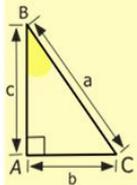
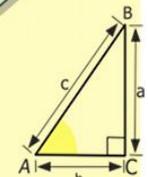
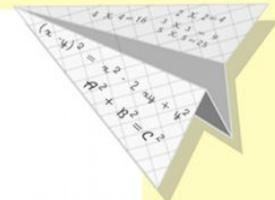
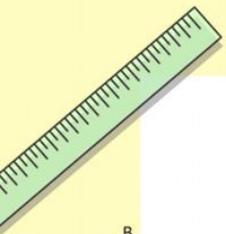


$$y = \cos$$

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

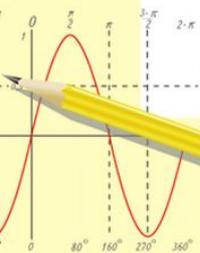


"Измерив уровень "логичности", можно построить траекторию дальнейшего совершенствования мыслительной деятельности."



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

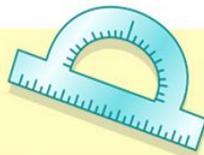
- 2 x 2 = 4
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

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



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

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

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

