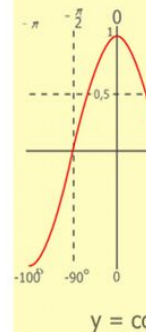
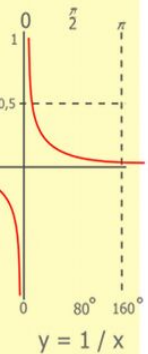
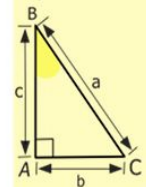
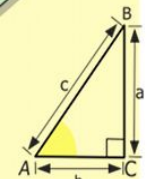
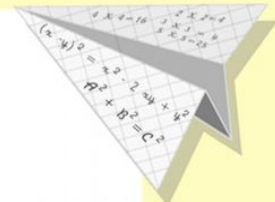
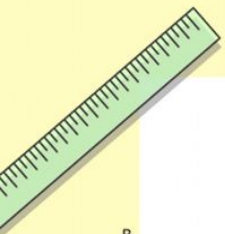
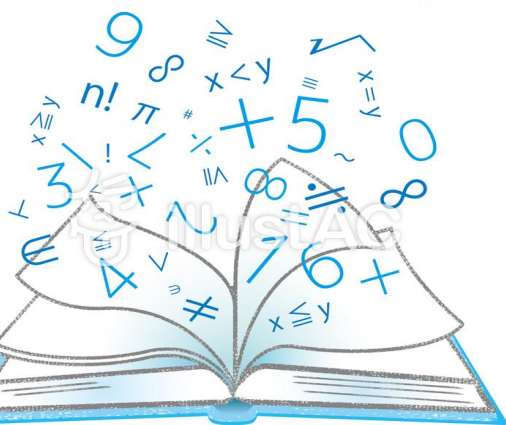


«Уравнение это золотой ключ, открывающий все математические сезамы.»
С.Коваль.



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



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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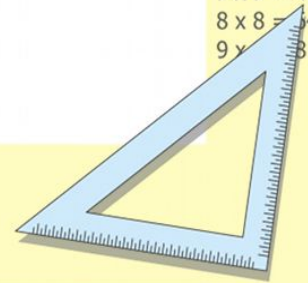
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

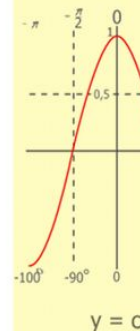
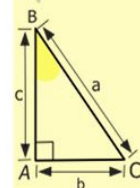
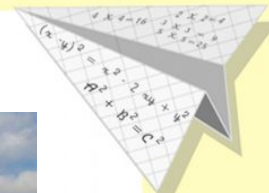
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



Актуальность выбранной темы

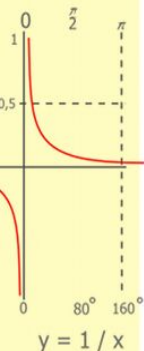
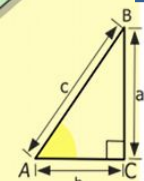
темы



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

МНОГИЕ ЗАДАЧИ ЭКОНОМИКИ, ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ, СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕШАЮТСЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ УРАВНЕНИЙ.

ГРАМОТНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ ЗАДАЧ – ОДНА ИЗ ПРОБЛЕМ 21 ВЕКА



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



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

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

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

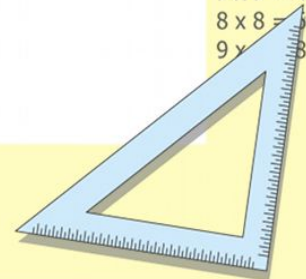


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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

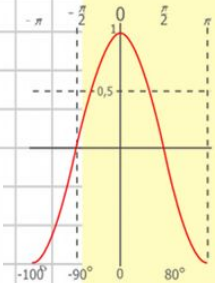
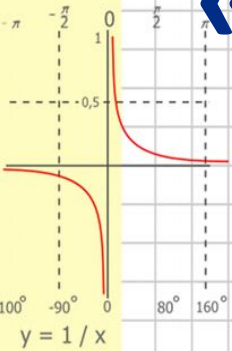
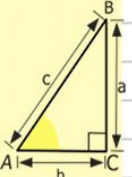
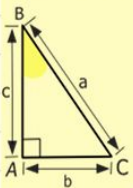
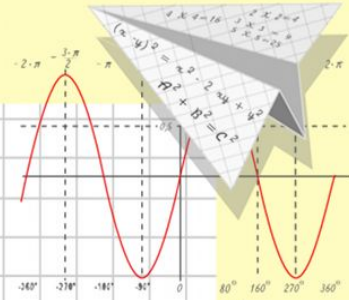
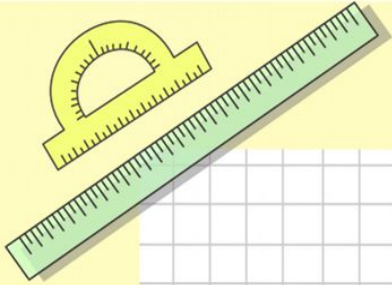


Математик

а

Мастер-класс

«Решение квадратных уравнений»



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

y = cos x

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

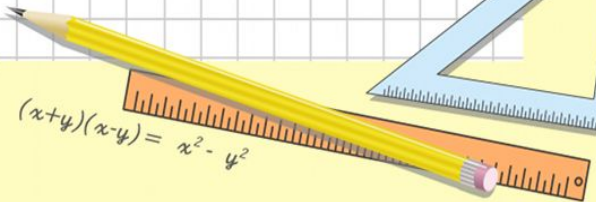
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



sin 90° = 1



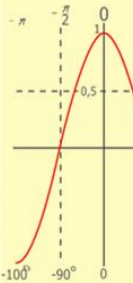
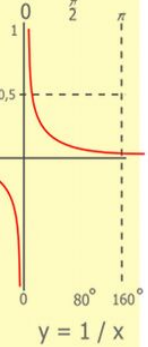
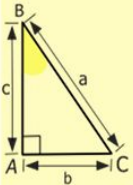
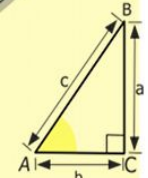
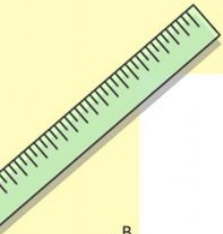
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$



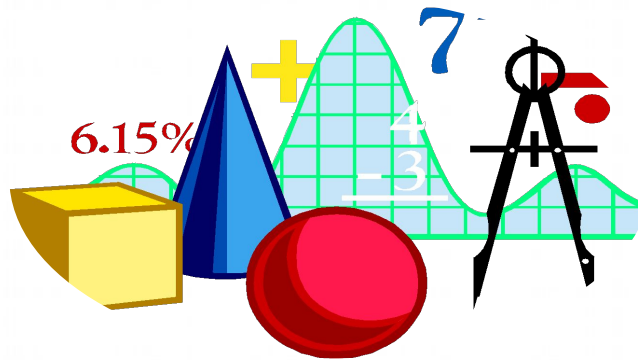
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

Цель урока:

- Профессиональное самосовершенствование

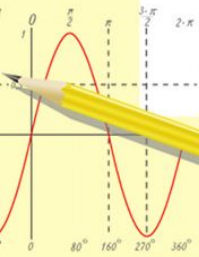


$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$y = \cos$$

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



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

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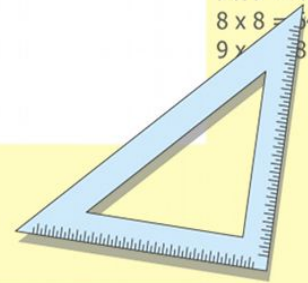
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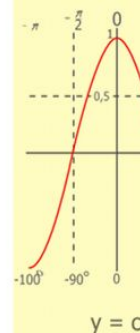
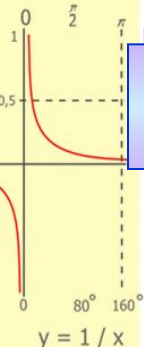
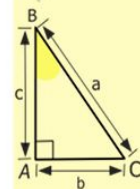
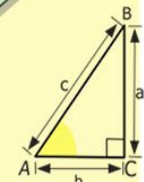
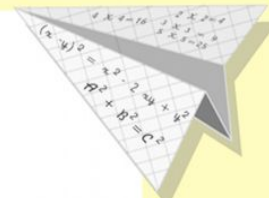
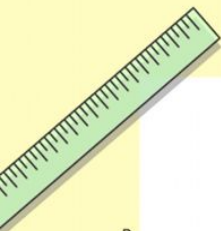
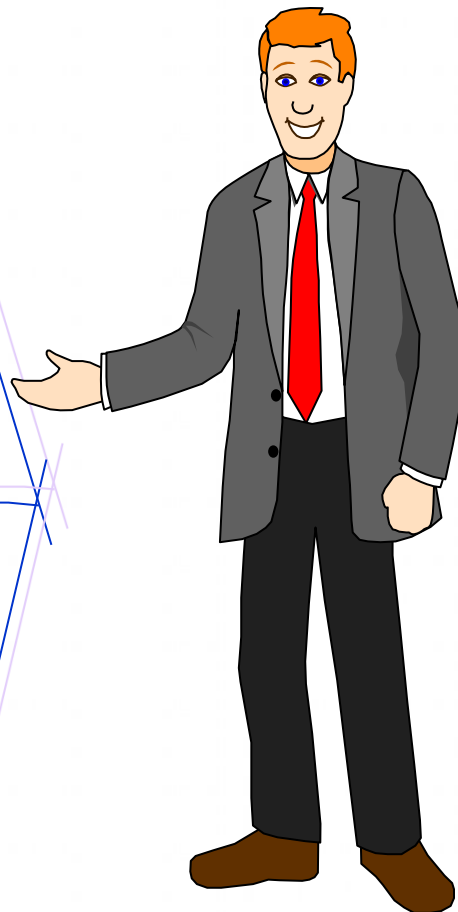


Задачи:

Зачем? Распространение опыта

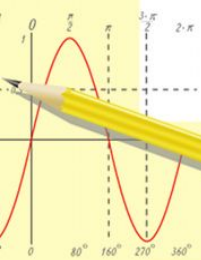
Что? Способы решения квадратных уравнений

Как? Правила, теоремы



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

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
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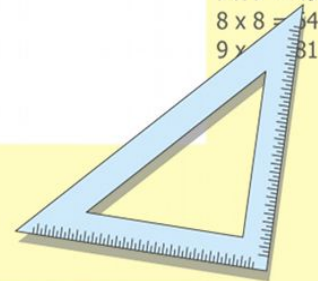
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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

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



Квадратным уравнением называется уравнение вида

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0,$$

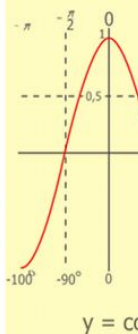
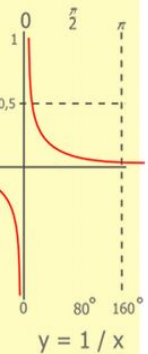
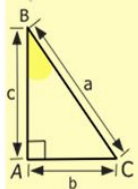
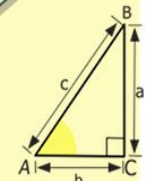
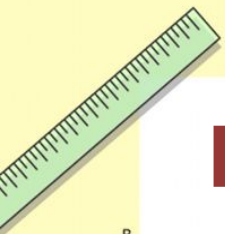
где x - переменная,

a, b и c -некоторые числа, причем, $a \neq 0$.

Коэффициенты a, b, c , различают по названиям: a – первый или старший коэффициент;

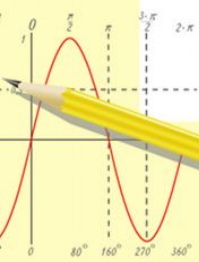
b – второй или коэффициент при x ;

c – свободный член, свободе переменной x .



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

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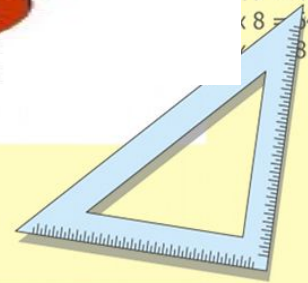
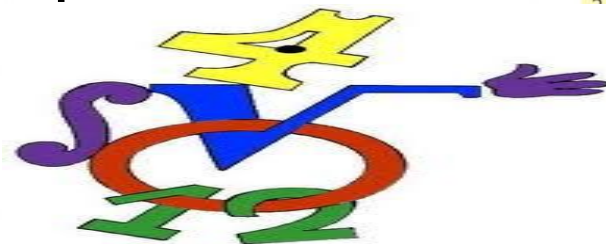


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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$$x = 70$$

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Виды квадратных уравнений

Квадратное уравнение

Полное

Неполное

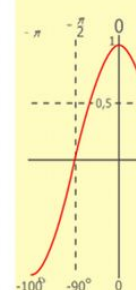
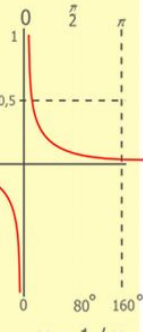
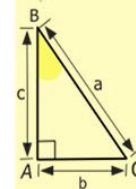
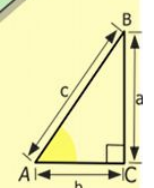
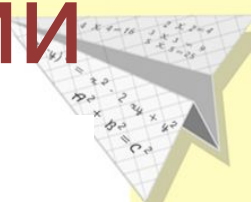
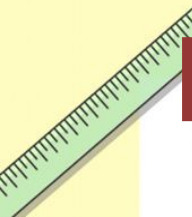
Приведенное $a=1$

Неприведенное $a \neq 1$

Если $b=0$

Если $c=0$

Если $b=0, c=0$



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

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



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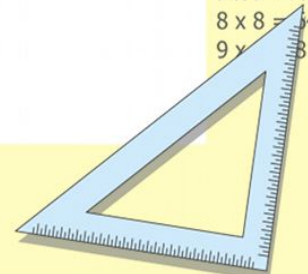
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



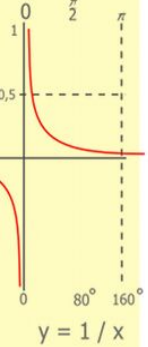
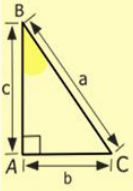
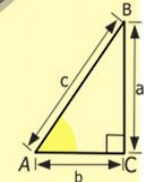
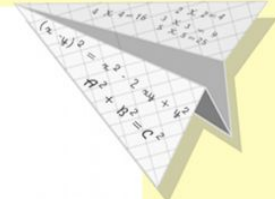
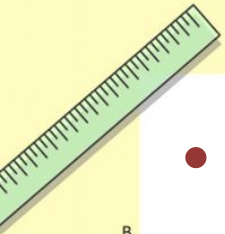
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

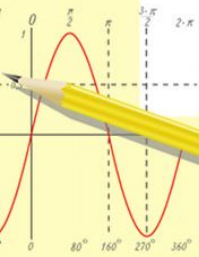


- **Квадратное уравнение** называют **приведенным**, если старший коэффициент равен 1;
- квадратное уравнение называют **неприведенным**, если старший коэффициент отличен от 1.
- $x^2+px+q=0$ – стандартный вид приведенного квадратного уравнения



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

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



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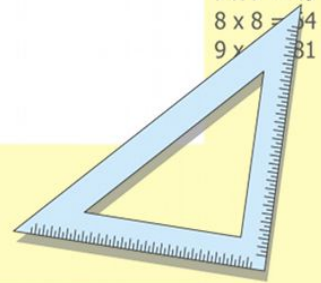


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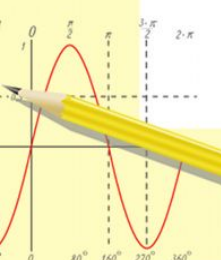
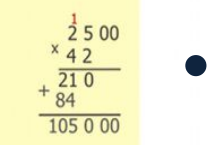
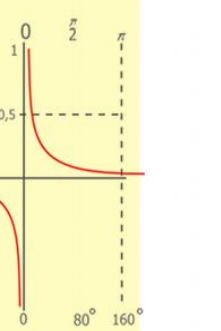
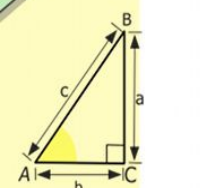
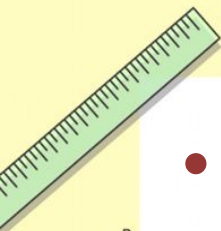
$$x = 70$$

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



• **Неполное квадратное уравнение** – это уравнение, в котором присутствуют не все три слагаемых; иными словами, это уравнение, у которого хотя бы один из коэффициентов b и c равен нулю.

- 1) $ax^2 + c = 0$, где $c \neq 0$;
- 2) $ax^2 + bx = 0$, где $b \neq 0$;
- 3) $ax^2 = 0$



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

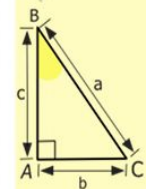
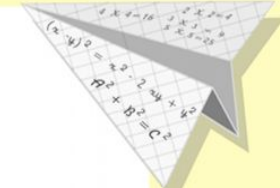
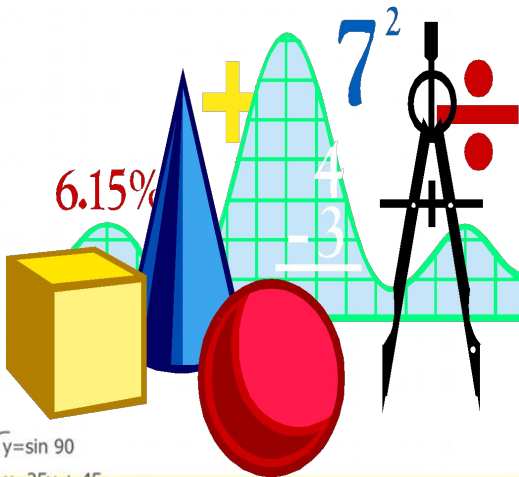
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

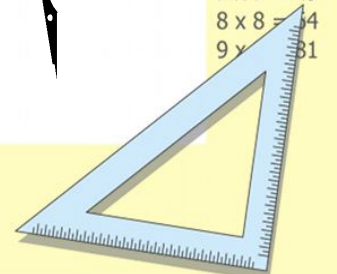


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

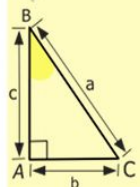
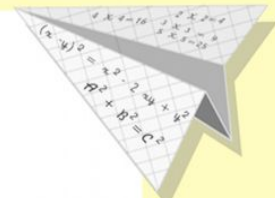
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



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



Решить квадратное уравнение – это значит найти все его корни или установить, что их нет.

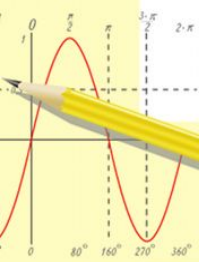


$y = \cos$

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



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



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

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

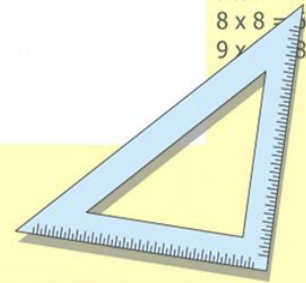
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

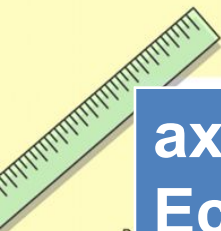


$$\begin{cases} x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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




$$ax^2 + c = 0, \quad ax^2 = -c, \quad x^2 = -c/a$$

Если $-c/a \geq 0$, то уравнение имеет 2 корня

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-c/a},$$

Если $-c/a < 0$, то уравнение корней не имеет.

$$ax^2 + bx = 0,$$

$$x(ax + b) = 0,$$

$$x = 0, \quad ax + b = 0;$$

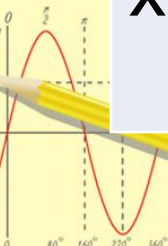
$$x = -b/a.$$

$$ax^2 = 0,$$

$$x^2 = 0,$$

$$x = 0.$$

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



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

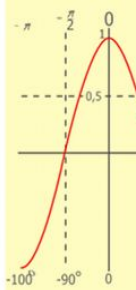
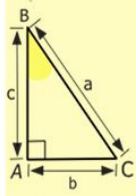
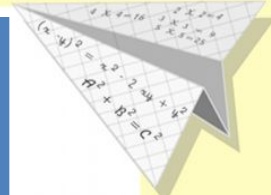
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



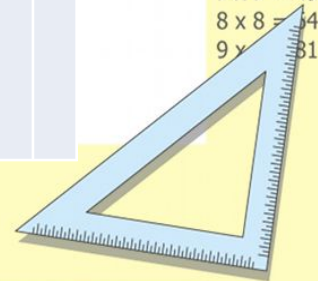
$$\begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{array}$$

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



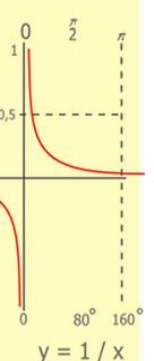
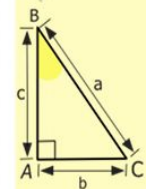
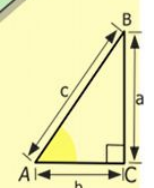
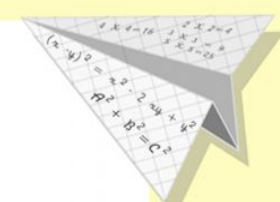
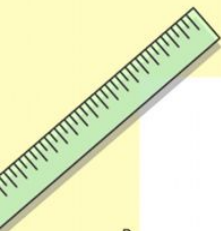
$$y = \cos$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
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- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
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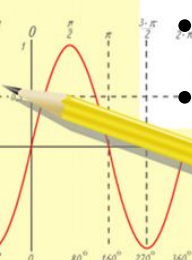
Способы решения квадратных уравнений

- 1) Разложение левой части уравнения на множители.
- 2) Метод выделения полного квадрата.
- 3) Решение квадратных уравнений по формуле.
- 4) Решение уравнений с использованием теоремы Виета.
- 5) Решение уравнений с использованием теоремы Виета (обратной)
- 6) Решение уравнений способом «переброски».
- 7) Свойства коэффициентов квадратного уравнения.
- 8) Графическое решение квадратного уравнения.
- 9) Решение квадратных уравнений с помощью циркуля и линейки.
- 10) Решение квадратных уравнений с помощью номограммы.
- 11) Геометрический способ решения квадратных уравнений.
- 12) Способ решения квадратных уравнений по теореме Безу.



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

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

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



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

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



Квадратное уравнение

Дискриминант
 $D = b^2 - 4ac$

$D > 0$

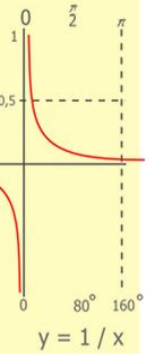
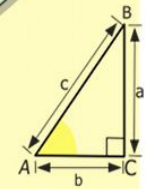
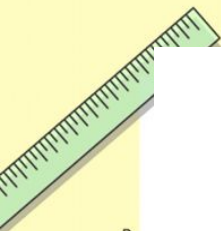
$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a}; x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$D = 0$

$$x_1 = x_2 = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$D < 0$

Корней не существует



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



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

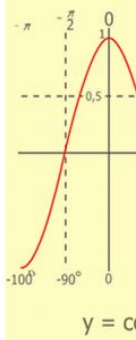
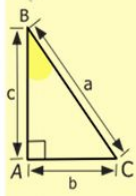
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

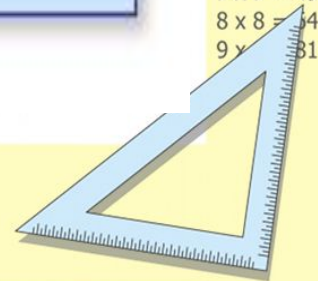


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{x}{70}$$

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



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
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- 6 x 6 = 36
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- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



Решение квадратных уравнения по формуле

- а) $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0, D=0$

- Уравнение имеет один корень

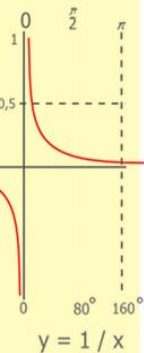
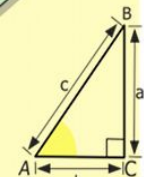
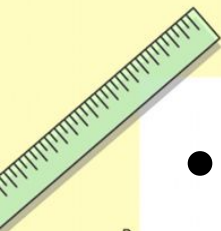
$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad x = -\frac{b}{2a}, \quad x = -\frac{-4}{2 \cdot 4}, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

- б) $2x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0,$

- $D = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 9 - 32 = -13,$

- $D < 0$

- Данное уравнение корней не имеет.



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



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

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

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

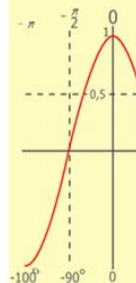
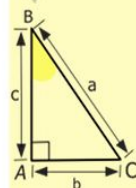
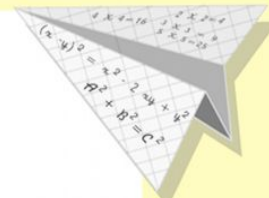


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

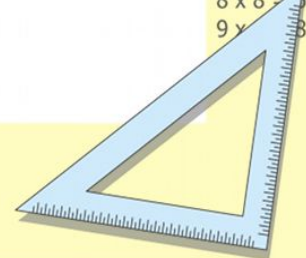
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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

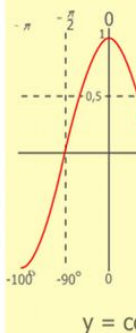
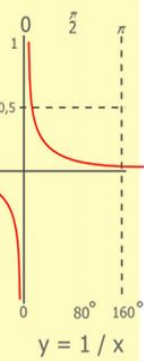
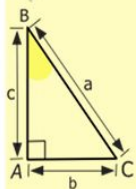
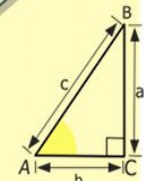
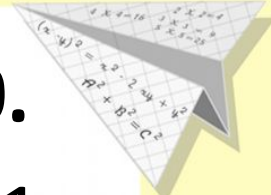
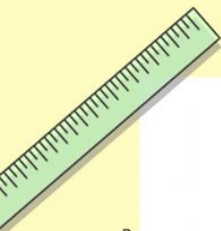


в) Решим уравнение: $4x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$.

- $D = b^2 - 4ac = 49 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 49 - 48 = 1$,
- $D > 0$, два разных корня;

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}, \quad x = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{8}; \quad x_1 = \frac{-7+1}{8}, \quad x_1 = -\frac{3}{4},$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-7-1}{8}, \quad x_2 = -1.$$



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

$2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

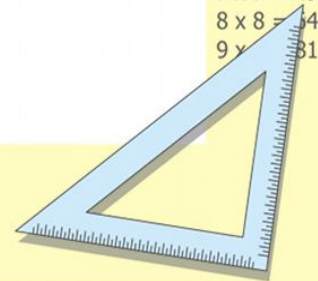
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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

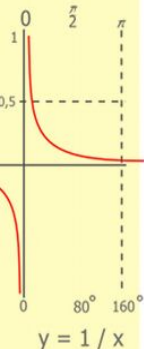
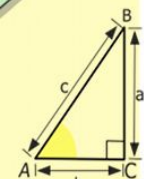
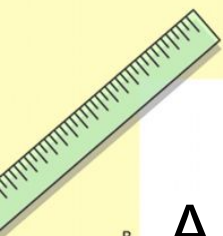
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



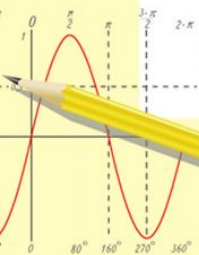
Свойства коэффициентов квадратного уравнения.

А. Пусть дано квадратное уравнение $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, где $a \neq 0$.

- 1) Если, $a + b + c = 0$
- (т.е. сумма коэффициентов равна нулю),
- то $x_1 = 1, x_2 = c/a$.
- Решим уравнение а) $132x^2 - 247x + 115 = 0$.
- Решение. Так как $a + b + c = 0$
- ($132 - 247 + 115 = 0$),
- то $x_1 = 1, x_2 = c/a = 115/132$.
- Ответ: 1; 115/132.
- б) $2x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = -5/2$



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



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

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

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

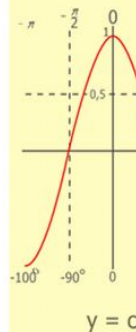
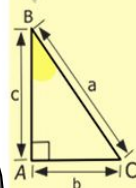
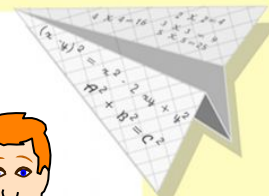


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

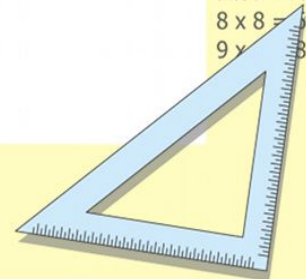
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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

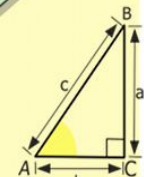
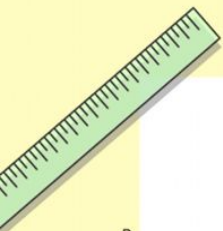
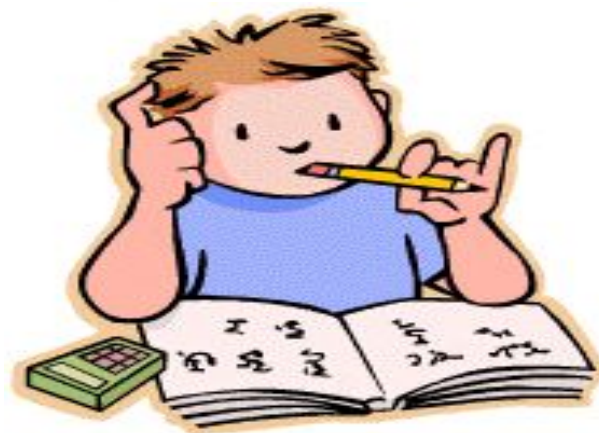


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



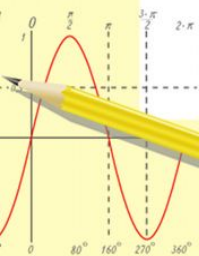
Свойства коэффициентов квадратного уравнения.

- Б. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, где $a \neq 0$
- если $a - b + c = 0$,
- то $x_1 = -1$ и $x_2 = -c/a$,
- Пример: $7x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$
- $(7-2-5=0)$
- $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 5/7$



$$y = 1/x$$

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



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

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

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

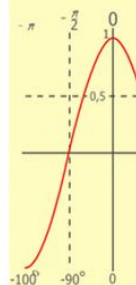
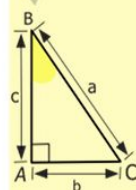
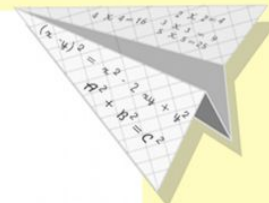


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

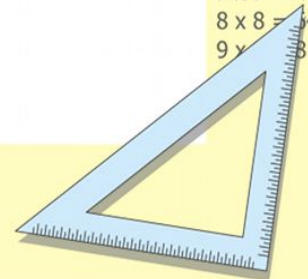
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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



Нахождение корней приведенного квадратного уравнения

$x^2 + px + q = 0$, где p - четное
число

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

Пример: $x^2 + 4x - 77 = 0$,

$$x_1 = -2 + 9 = 7$$

$$x_2 = -2 - 9 = -11$$



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

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

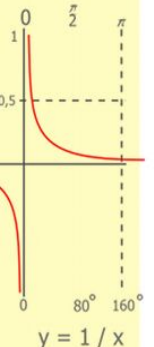
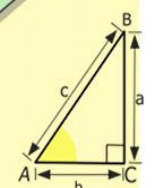
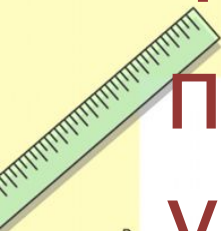
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

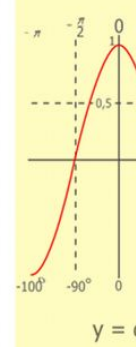
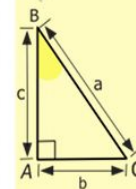
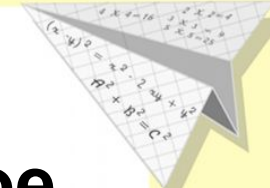
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

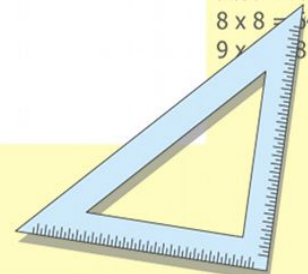
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



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



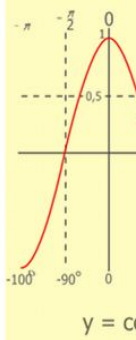
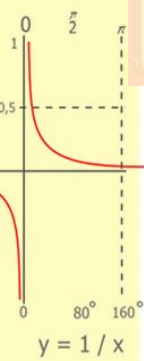
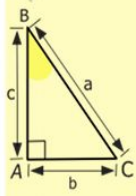
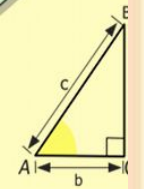
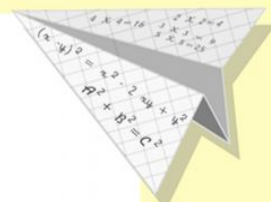
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$





ФРАНСУА ВИЕТ
(1540 – 1603)
французский математик

Впервые зависимость
между корнями и
коэффициентами
квадратного уравнения
установил знаменитый
французский учёный
Франсуа Виет.



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

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

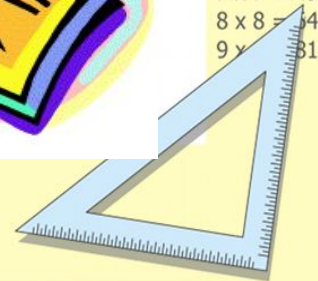
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

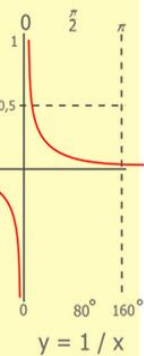
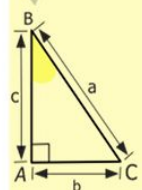
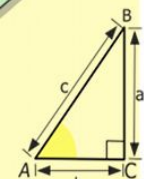
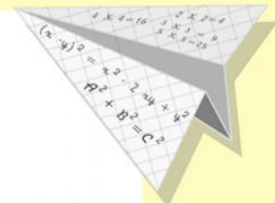
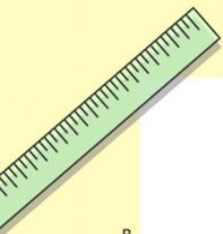
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



Теорема Виета

Поэтом по праву должна быть воспета
 О свойствах корней теорема Виета.
 Что лучше скажи, постоянства такого?
 Умножишь ты корни, и дробь уж готова:
 в числителе **c**, в знаменателе **a**.
 И сумма корней тоже дроби равна.
 Хоть с минусом дробь та, что за беда:
 в числителе **b**, в знаменателе **a**.



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

$$y = \cos$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

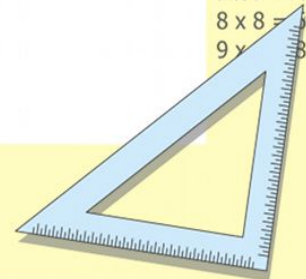
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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

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

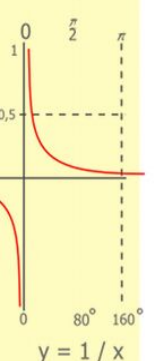
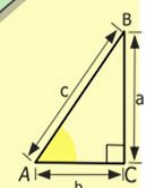
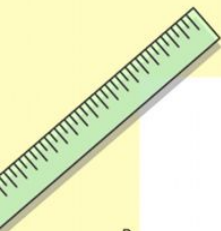


$$ax^2 + vx + c = 0, \text{ при } a \neq 1;$$

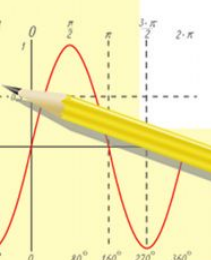
$$*x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \quad x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$x^2 + px + q = 0$ - приведенное
квадратное уравнение

$$x_1 + x_2 = -p \quad x_1 \times x_2 = q$$



$y = 1/x$

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


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

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

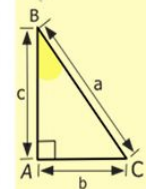
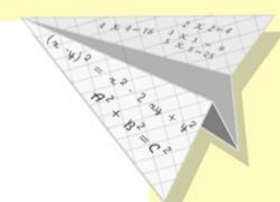
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



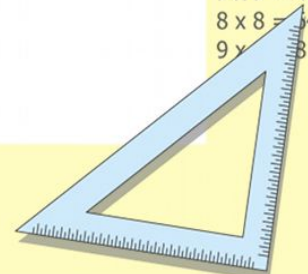
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
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Решим квадратное уравнение

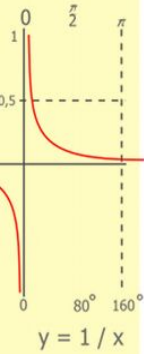
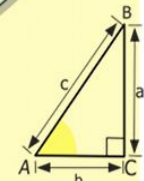
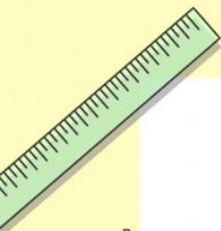
а) $x^2 + 9x + 20 = 0$

б) $x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0$

в) $x^2 + 12x + 20 = 0$

г) $x^2 - 19x - 20 = 0$

д) $x^2 + 21x + 20 = 0$



1	2 5 00
x	4 2
	21 0
+	8 4
	105 0 00



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

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

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

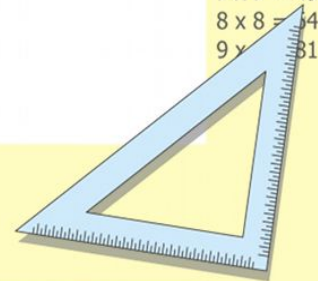


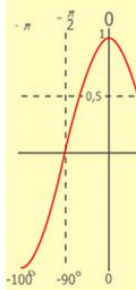
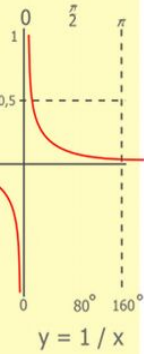
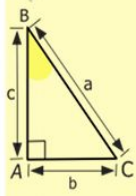
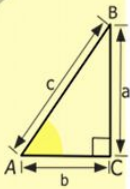
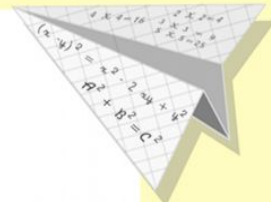
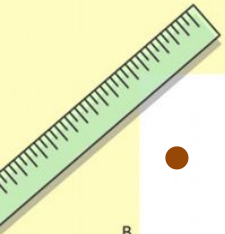
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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





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

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

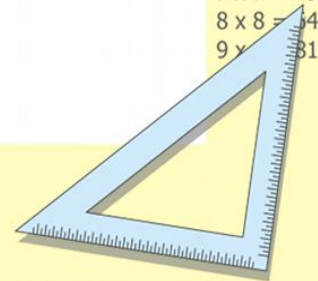
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

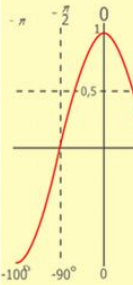
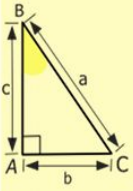
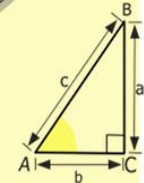
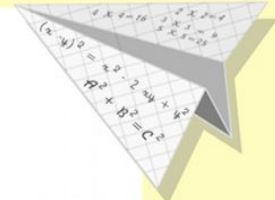
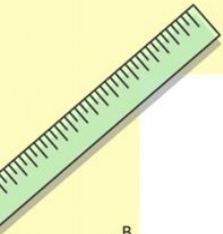
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



Алгоритм

отыскания корней приведенного квадратного уравнения $X^2 + pX + g = 0$



1. Найти множители свободного члена, для которых действие указанное последним знаком уравнения, дает второй коэффициент;

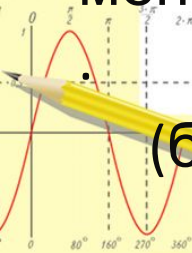
2. Расставить знаки у найденных множителей по следующим правилам:

А) если в уравнении два «плюса», то в ответе два «минуса» ;

Б) если последний знак уравнения «минус», то меньшему корню присваивается второй знак уравнения

$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 21000 \\ + 84000 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 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



(больший корень имеет противоположный знак)



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

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



Используя алгоритм найдем подбором корни уравнения

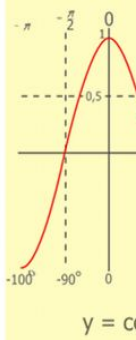
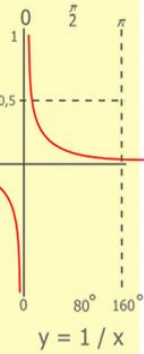
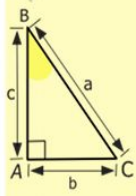
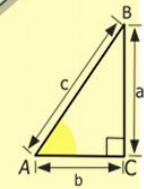
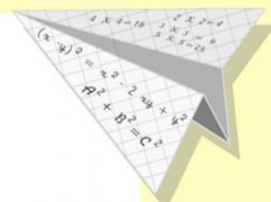
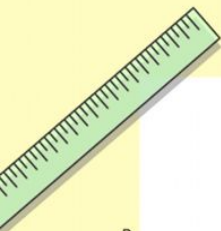
1) $x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0$

2) $x^2 + 11x + 28 = 0$

3) $x^2 - 3x - 28 = 0$

4) $x^2 - 12x - 28 = 0$

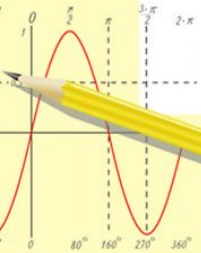
5) $x^2 + 16x + 28 = 0$



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



- 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



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

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

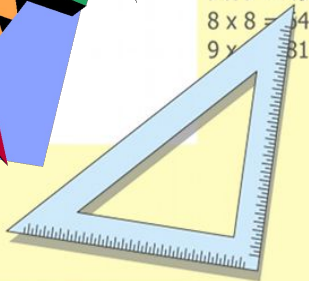
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



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

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

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



Решите уравнения

1) $x^2 - 13x + 36 = 0$

2) $x^2 - 15x + 36 = 0$

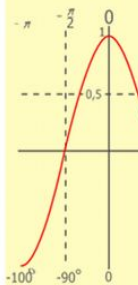
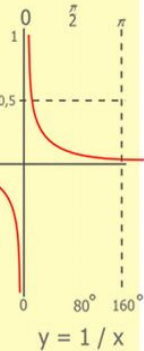
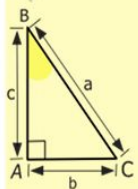
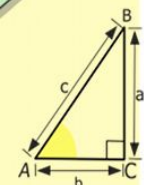
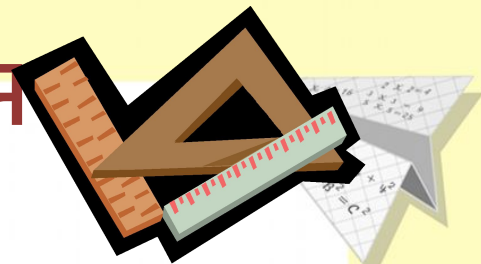
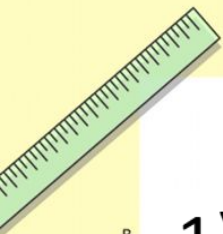
3) $x^2 + 20x + 36 = 0$

4) $x^2 + 37x + 36 = 0$

5) $x^2 - 12x + 36 = 0$

6) $x^2 + 9x - 36 = 0$

7) $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$



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

$y = \cos$

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



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

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

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$

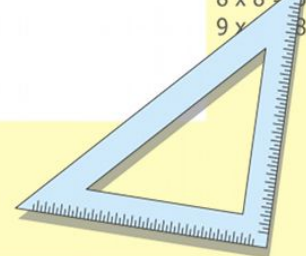


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$x = 70$

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



Решите уравнения

1) $x^2 + 17x - 18 = 0$

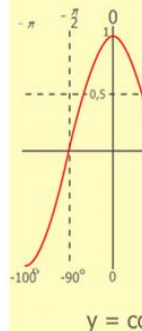
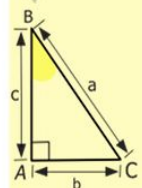
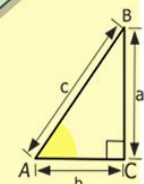
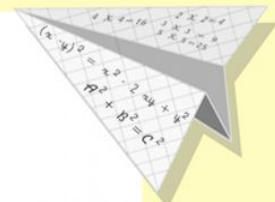
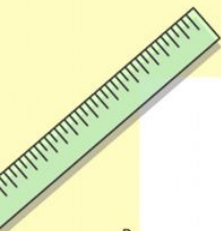
2) $x^2 - 17x - 18 = 0$

3) $x^2 - 11x + 18 = 0$

4) $x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$

5) $x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$

6) $x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$



$\frac{1}{2} \times 500$
 $\times 42$
 $\frac{210}{84}$
 $\frac{10500}{84}$

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



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

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

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

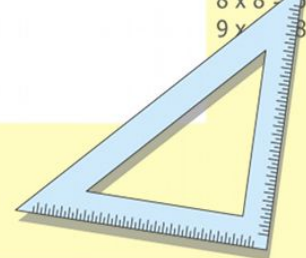


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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



Самостоятельная работа

I

$$X^2 + 3X - 10 = 0$$

II

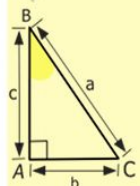
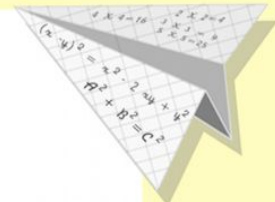
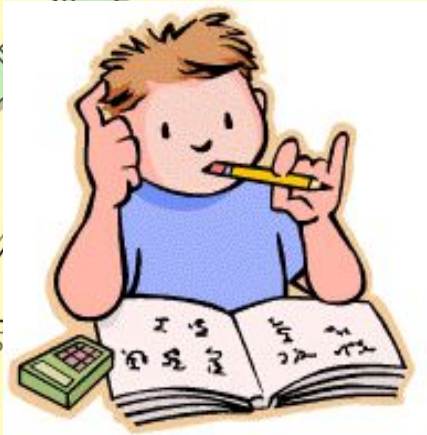
$$X^2 + 5X - 6 = 0$$

III

$$\underline{X^2 + 3X + 2 = 0}$$

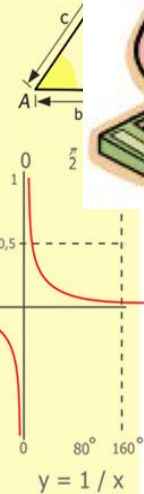
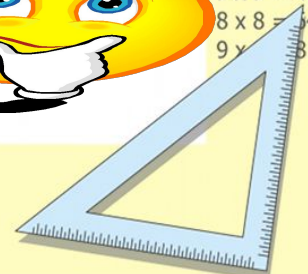
IV

$$X^2 - 8X + 15 = 0$$



$$y = \cos$$

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



$$y = 1/x$$

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



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

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

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

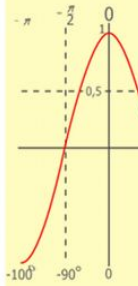
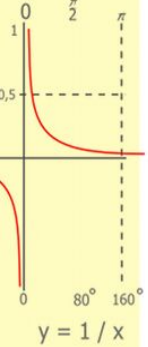
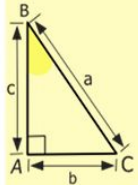
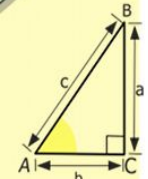
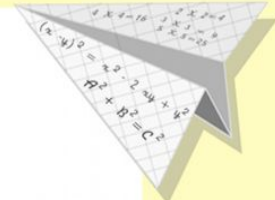
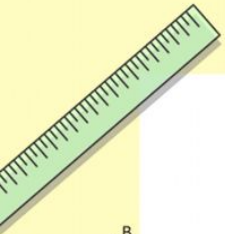


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

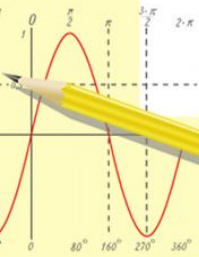
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

**«Да, мир познания не гладок.
И знаем мы со школьных лет
Загадок больше, чем разгадок
И поискам предела нет!»**



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

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



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

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

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

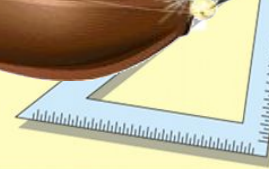
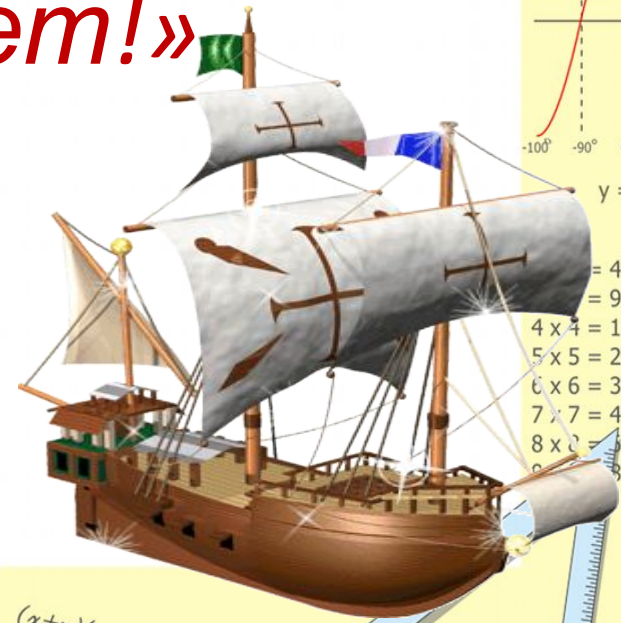


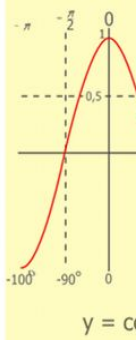
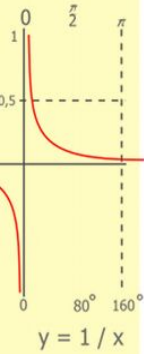
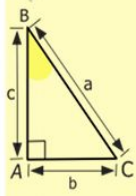
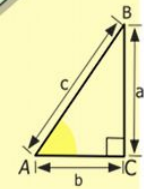
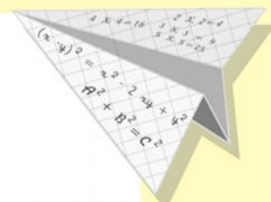
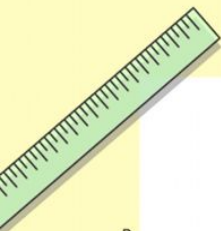
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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





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

- 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

СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ



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

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

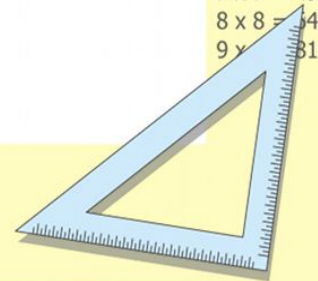
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

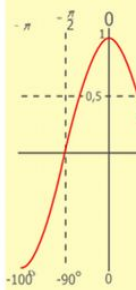
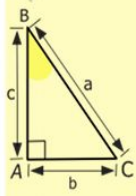
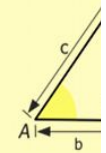
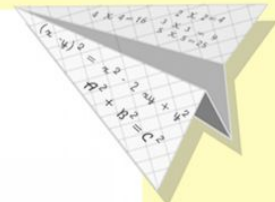
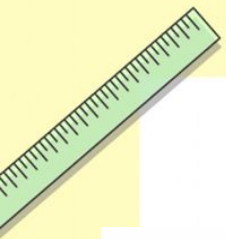


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

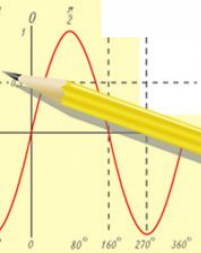
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline 250 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 1050 \end{array}$$

- 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



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

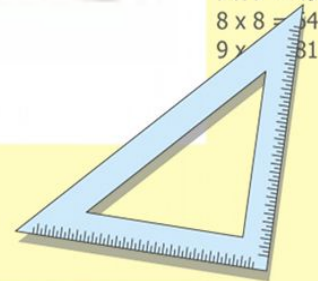
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

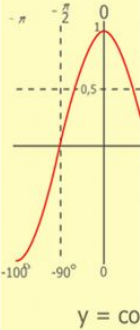
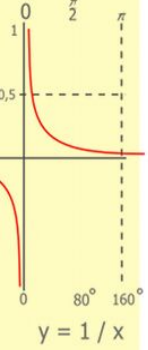
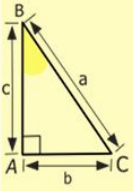
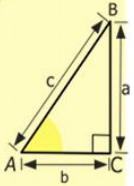
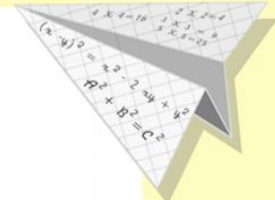
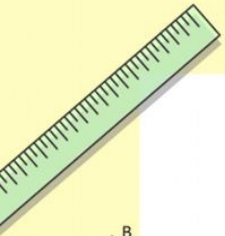


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

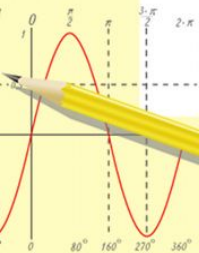
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





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

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

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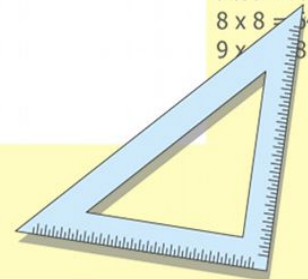
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

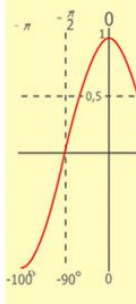
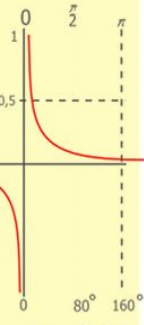
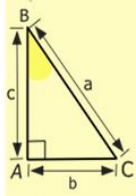
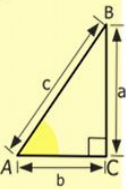


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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



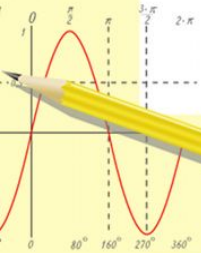


$y = 1 / x$

$y = \cos$

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

- = 4
- = 9
- = 16
- = 25
- = 36
- = 49
- = 64
- = 81



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

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

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



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

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

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

