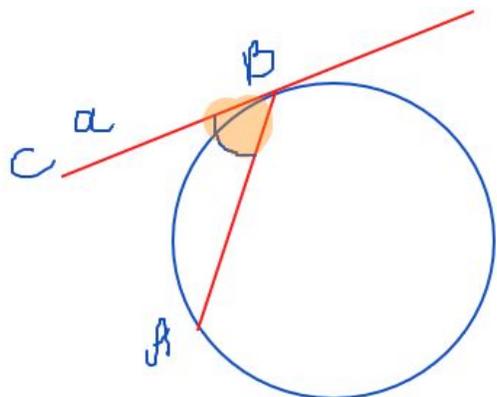




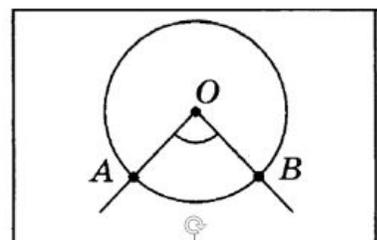
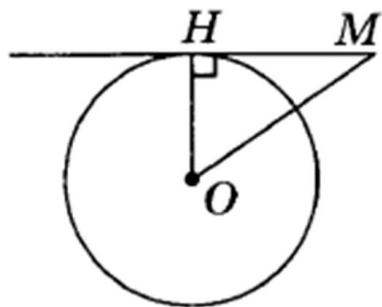
# ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

# ВАЖНО ЗАПОМНИ

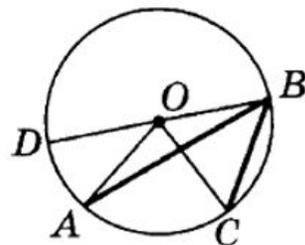
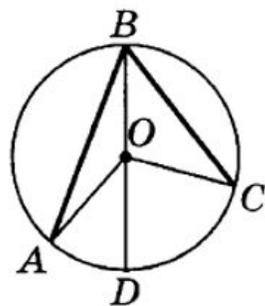
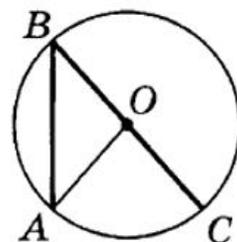
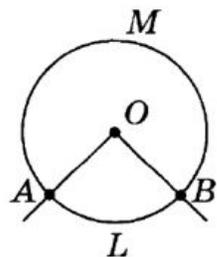
## ОКРУЖНОСТЬ



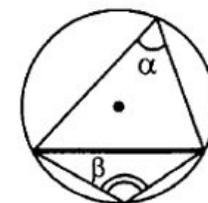
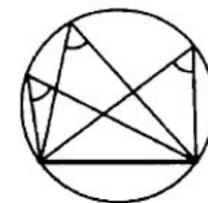
$$\angle CBA = \frac{1}{2} \nu AB$$



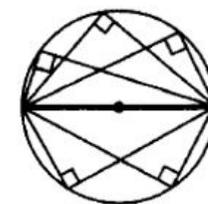
Градусная мера  
окружности



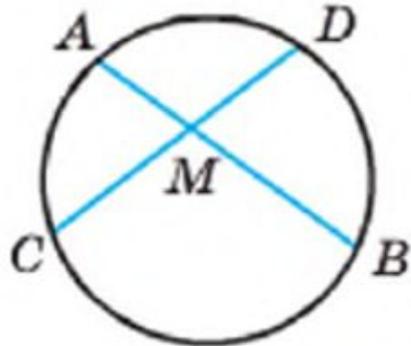
Следствия



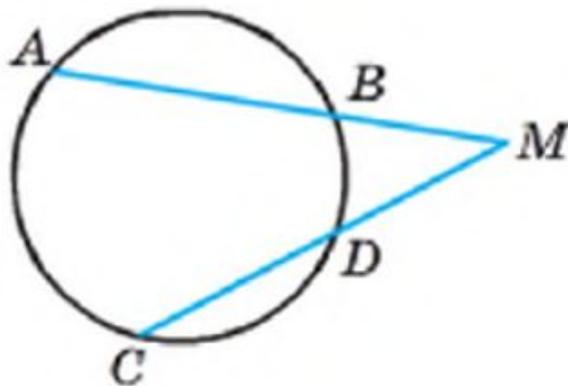
$$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$$



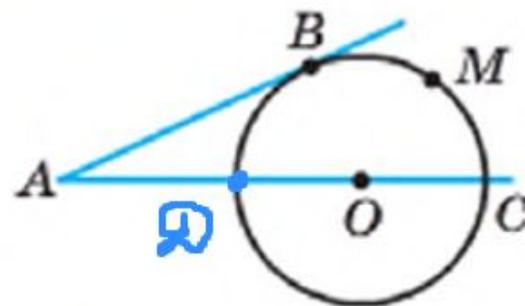
## ВАЖНО ЗАПОМНИТЬ!



$$AM \cdot MB = CM \cdot MD$$



$$MB \cdot MA = MD \cdot MC$$

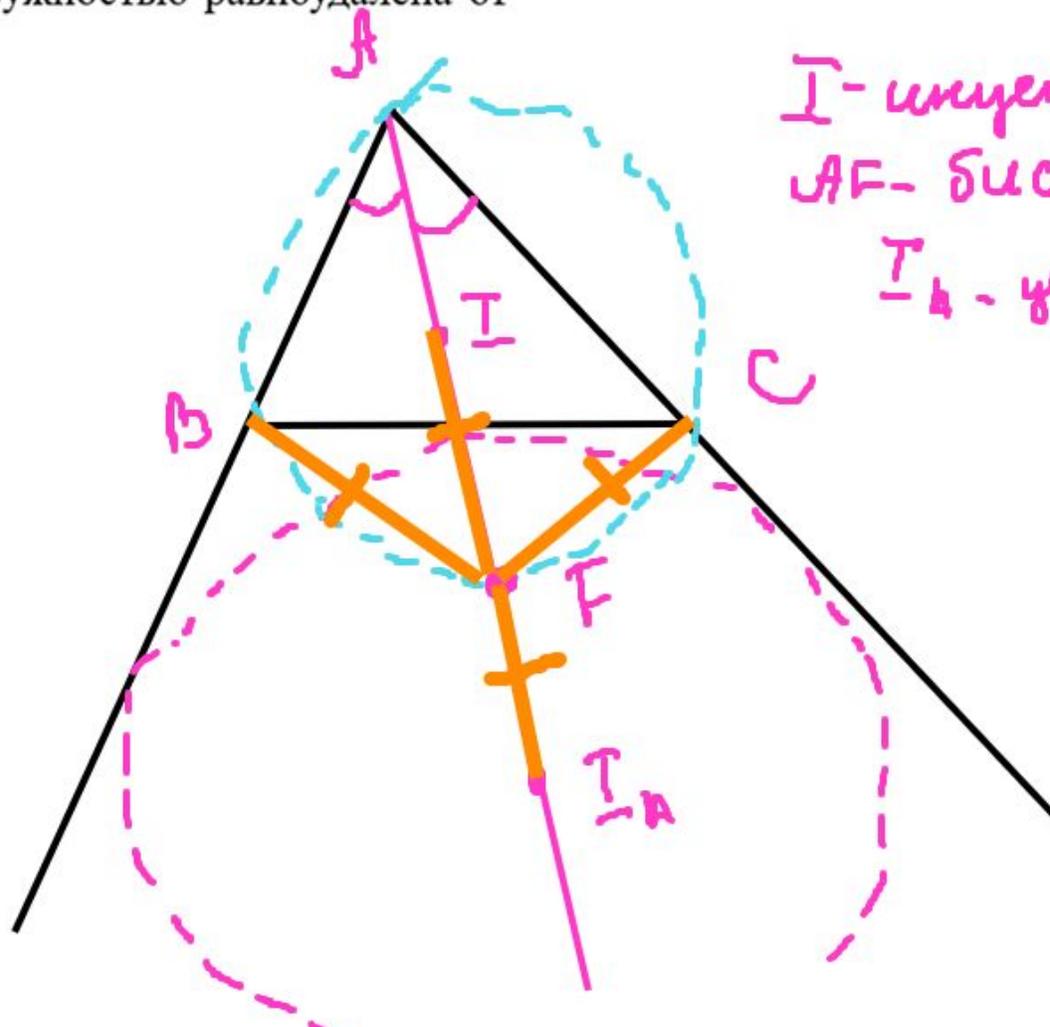


$$AB^2 = AD \cdot AC$$

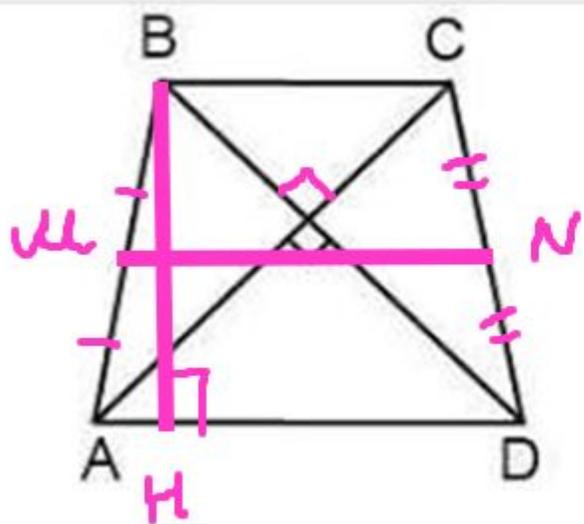
## ЛЕММА О

ЛЕММА О ТРЕЗУБЦЕ. Точка  $F$  – точка пересечения биссектрисы угла  $A$  треугольника  $ABC$  с его описанной окружностью равноудалена от точек  $B, C, I, I_A$ . Докажите, что

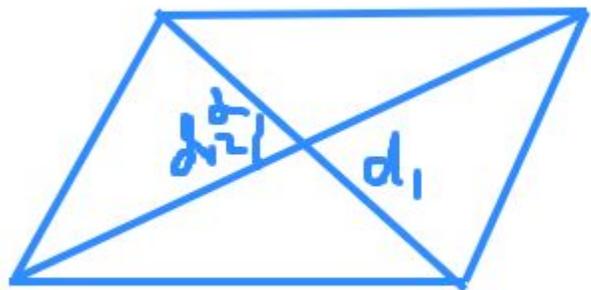
- А)  $FB=FC$
- Б)  $FB=IF$



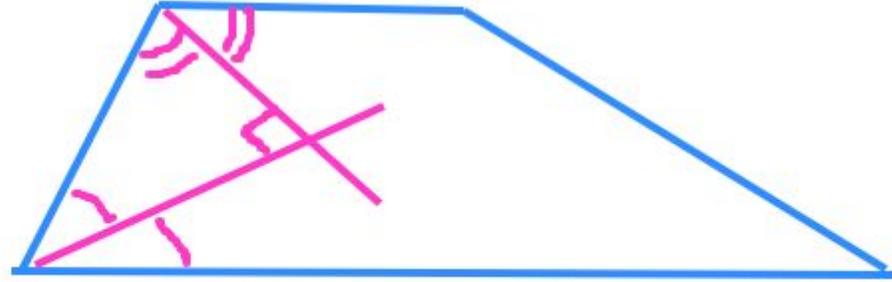
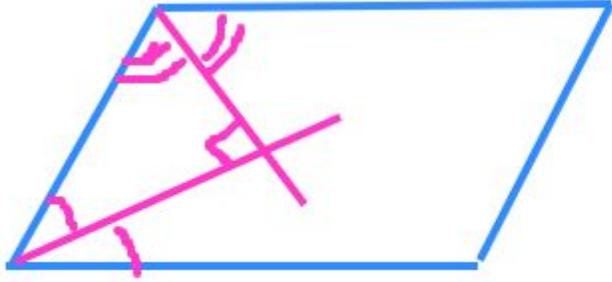
$I$  - инцентр  
 $AF$  - биссектриса  
 $I_A$  - центр внеписи



Если  $BD \perp AC \Rightarrow$   
 $BH = MN$



$$S_{\text{пар}} = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2 \sin \alpha$$

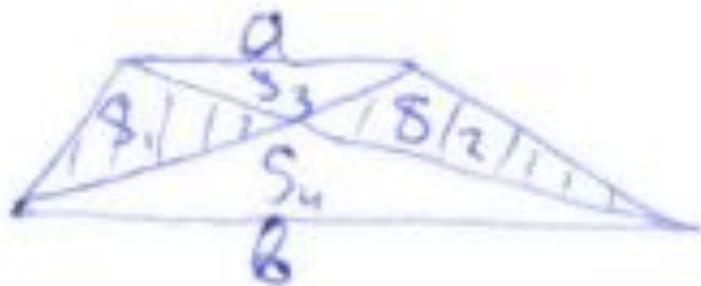


Шар



$$S_{\text{пов.}} = 4\pi R^2$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$$

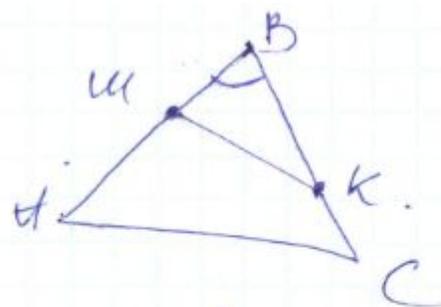


$$1. S_1 = S_2$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{S_3 \cdot S_4}$$

$$2. \frac{S_3}{S_1} = \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^2$$

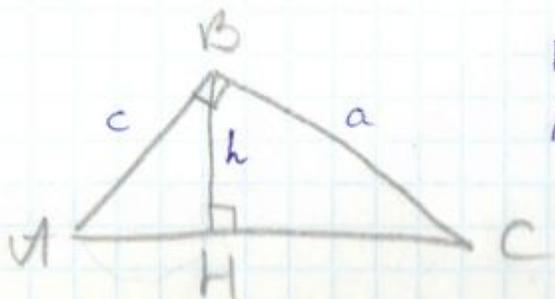
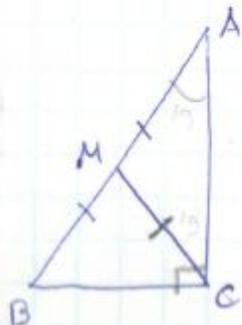
$$\alpha_n = \frac{180^\circ (n-2)}{n}$$



Значит,  $\triangle A, CB, M \triangle ACB$  (по 2-м углам)

$\angle B$  - общий

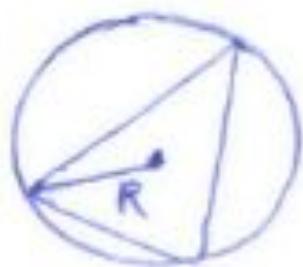
$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{BM \cdot BK}{AB \cdot BC}$$



$$BH^2 = AH \cdot CH$$

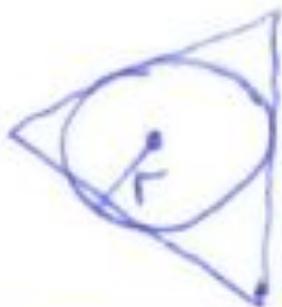
$$AB^2 = AC \cdot AH$$

$$BC^2 = AC \cdot CH$$



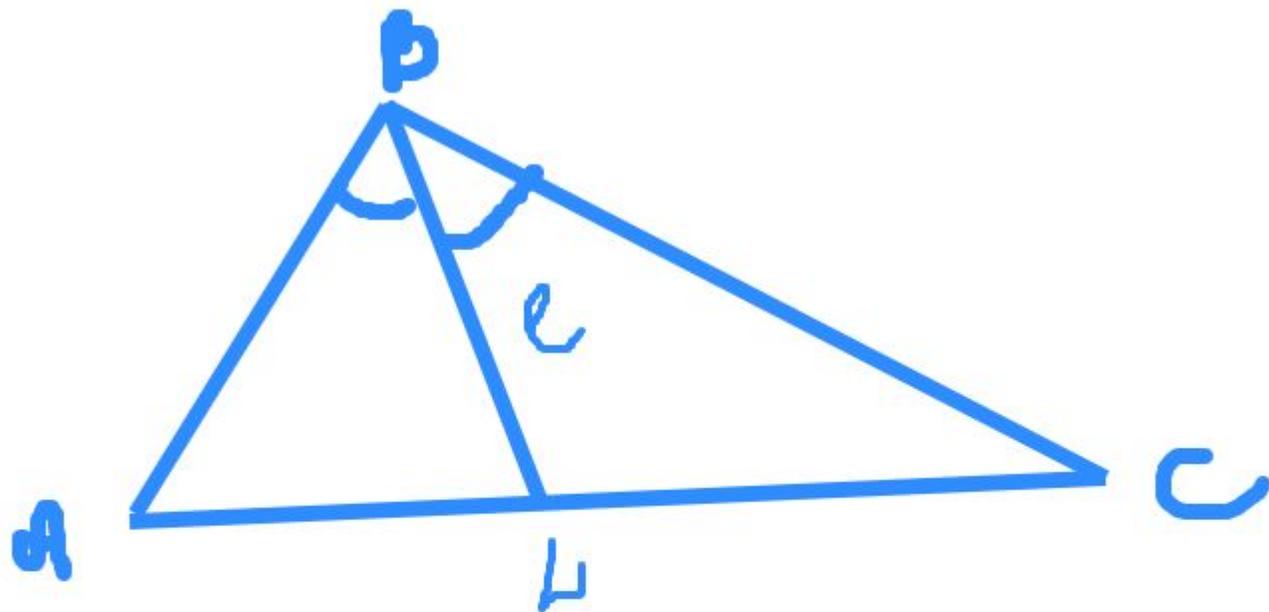
$$S = \frac{abc}{4R}$$

$$S = 2R^2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \sin \gamma$$

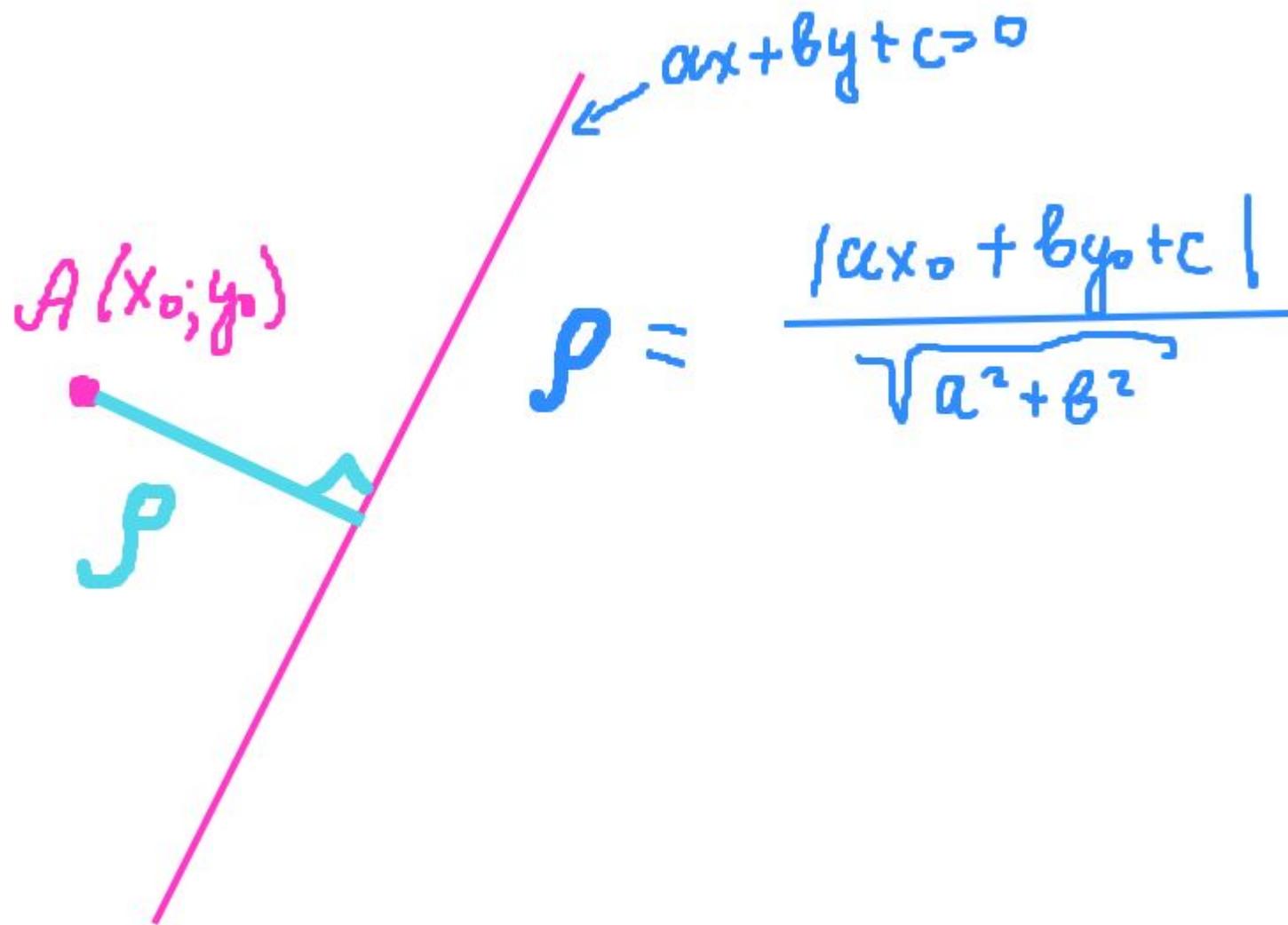


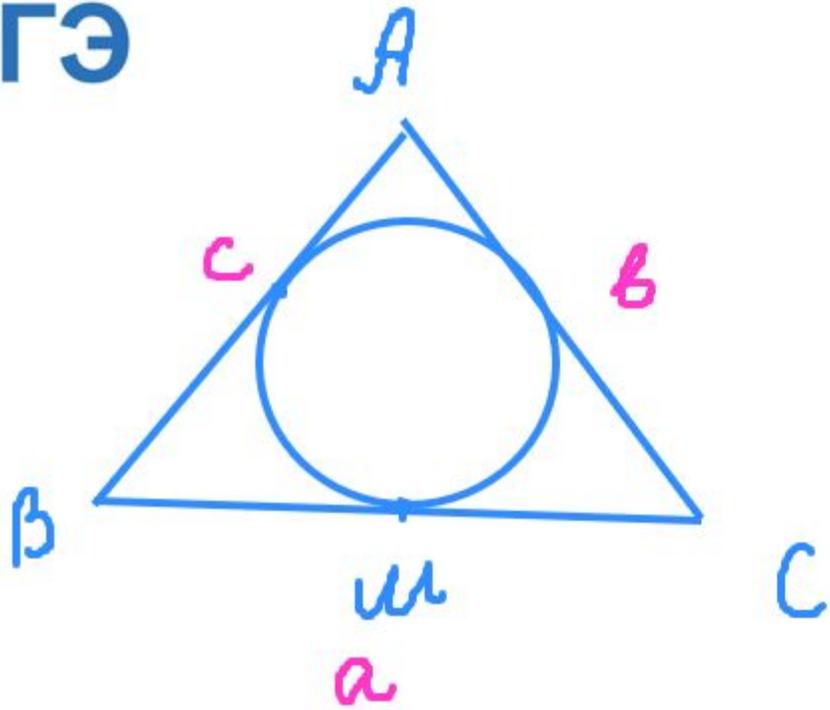
$$S = p \cdot r$$

$p$  - полупериметр



$$e = \sqrt{AB \cdot BC - AL \cdot LC}$$



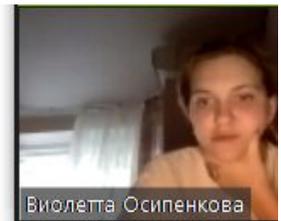
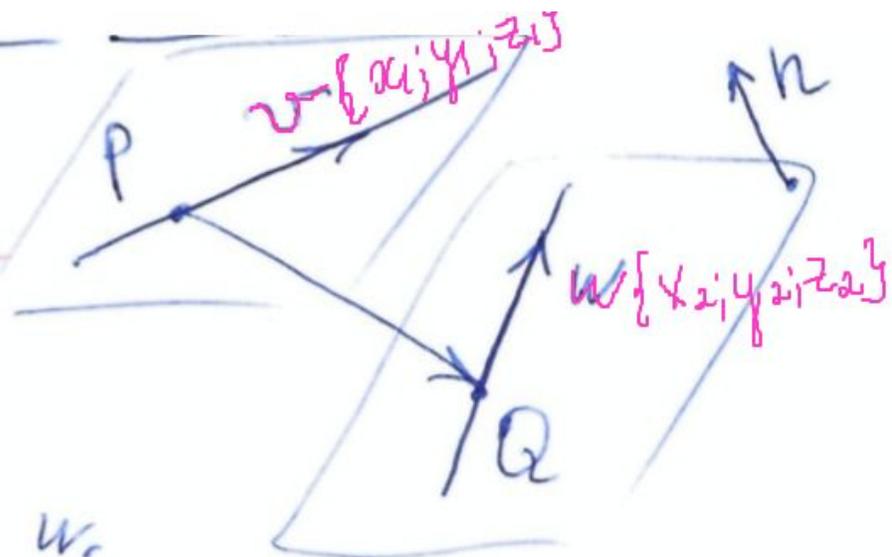


$$MC = p - c = \frac{a + b + c}{2} - c$$

$$BM = p - b$$

скрещиваются

### 5) Расстояние между прямыми



Пусть  $n$  - произвольный ненулевой вектор, ортогональный и к  $v$ , и к  $w$ .

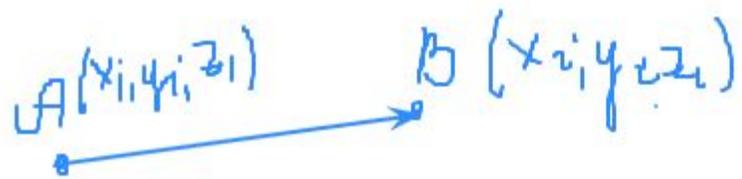
Тогда

$$d = \frac{\langle \overrightarrow{PQ}, n \rangle}{|n|}$$

$$d = \frac{|\text{вектор, соединяющий } P \text{ и } Q|}{|\vec{n}|}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$n = \{z_2 y_1 - y_2 z_1, x_2 z_1 - z_2 x_1, y_2 x_1 - x_2 y_1\}$$



$$\vec{AB} = \{x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1\}$$

$$\vec{m} = \{x, y, z\}$$

$$|\vec{m}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

(при  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ )

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

Метод записовки

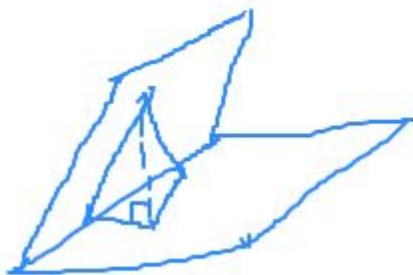
$$\begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' = -b \\ x_1' \cdot x_2' = ac \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{x_1'}{a} \\ x_2 &= \frac{x_2'}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Угол между

плоскостями



$$\cos \alpha =$$

$$\frac{S_{\text{проекция}}}{S_{\text{фигуры}}}$$

∴  $11 \Leftrightarrow$  если  $\sum$  цифр на четных

или нечетных  $\sum$  цифр на четных ∴ 11

$abcd : 11 \Leftrightarrow (ac - bd) : 11$



13

а) Решите уравнение  $\frac{5 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x}{5 \cos x + 4} = 0$ .

б) Найдите все корни этого уравнения, принадлежащие отрезку  $\left[-\frac{7\pi}{2}; -2\pi\right]$ .