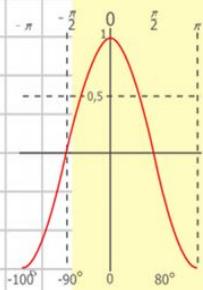
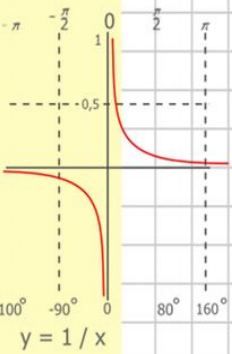
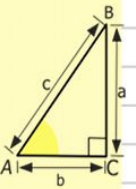
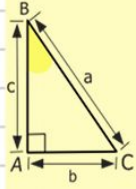
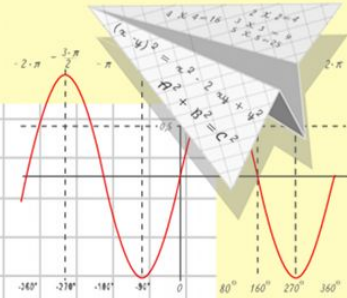
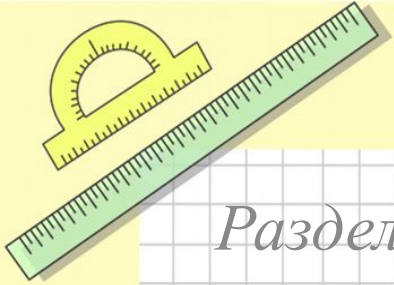


Математик

Раздел 6. Метод ^а координат в пространстве

Занятие 65.

Простейшие задачи в координатах



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

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



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

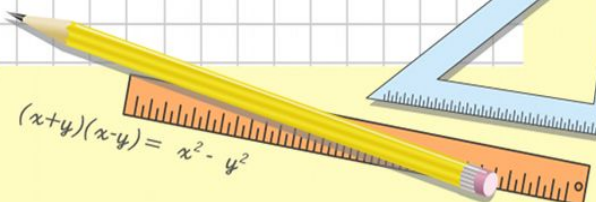
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



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



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



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

Простейшие задачи в

координатах

Пусть даны

$$A = (x_1; y_1; z_1) \quad B = (x_2; y_2; z_2)$$

Тогда:

1. $\vec{AB} = (x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1)$

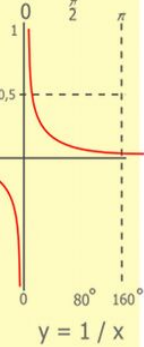
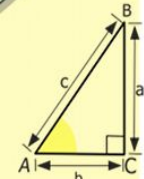
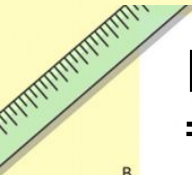
2. $AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$

3. Если $M = (x; y; z)$ – середина AB , то

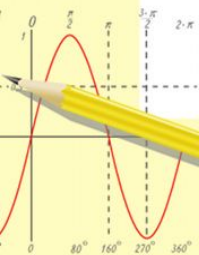
$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}; \quad z = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}$$

4. Если $\vec{a} = (x; y; z)$, то $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

5. $\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$, где $\varphi = \angle(\vec{a}; \vec{b})$



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



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

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

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

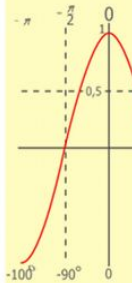
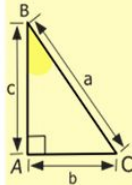
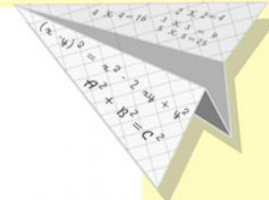


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

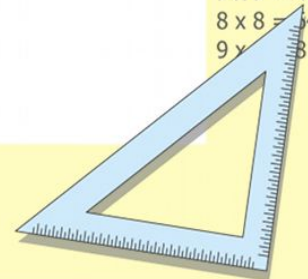
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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



Простейшие задачи в

координатах

Даны $A = (4; 6; -1)$ $B = (0; -2; 5)$ $C = (3; 1; 1)$

Точки:
1. Вычислить координаты

векторов:

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0-4 \\ -2-6 \\ 5-(-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

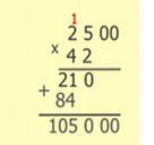
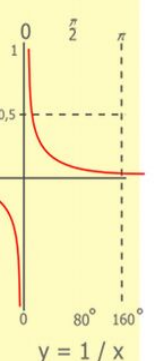
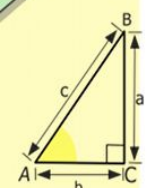
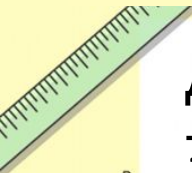
$$\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Вычислить длины

векторов:

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-8)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{16 + 64 + 36} = \sqrt{116} = 2\sqrt{29}$$

$$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-5)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 25 + 4} = \sqrt{30}$$



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

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

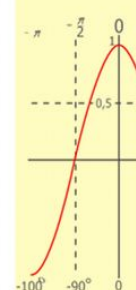
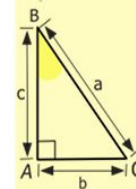
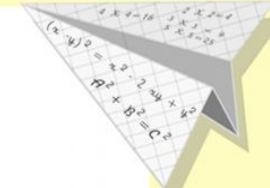
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

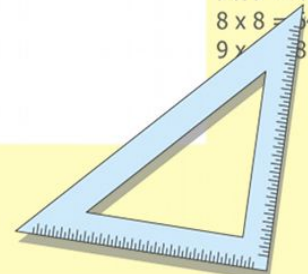
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

2 x 2 = 4
3 x 3 = 9
4 x 4 = 16
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8 x 8 = 64
9 x 9 = 81



Простейшие задачи в координатах

Даны точки: $A = (4; 6; -1)$ $B = (0; -2; 5)$ $C = (3; 1; 1)$

Точки:

3. Вычислить длину медианы CM из $\triangle ABC$

$\triangle ABC$

Если CM медиана, то $M = (x; y; z)$ середина AB

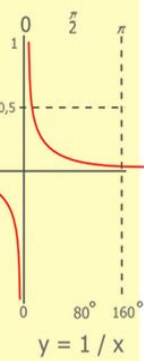
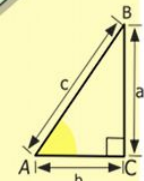
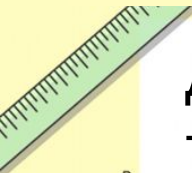
АВ

$$x = \frac{4+0}{2} = 2; \quad y = \frac{6+(-2)}{2} = 2; \quad z = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$$

т.е. $M = (2; 2; 2)$

2)

$$CM = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (2-1)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$



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



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

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

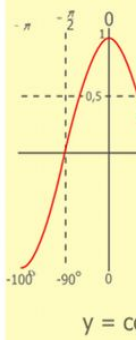
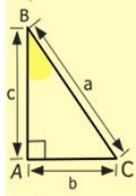
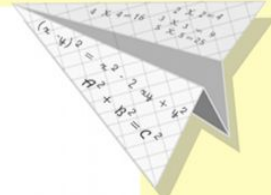
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



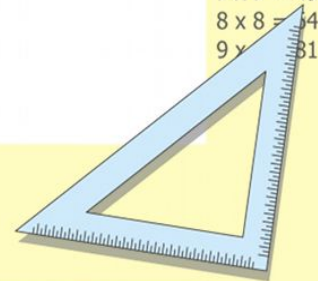
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

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



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



Простейшие задачи в

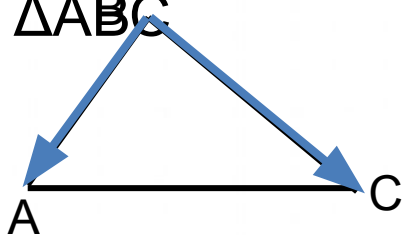
координатах

Даны $A = (2; 1; -1)$ $B = (4; 0; -2)$ $C = (-1; 3; 2)$

Точки:

4. Вычислить $\angle B$ в

$\triangle ABC$



$$\cos B = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{BC}|}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 10 + 3 + 4 = 17$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BA}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25 + 9 + 16} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{17}{\sqrt{6} \cdot 5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{17}{5\sqrt{12}} = \frac{17}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\angle B = \arccos \frac{17}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

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

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

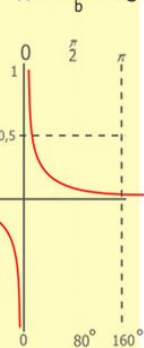
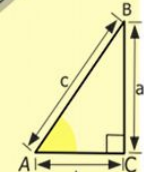
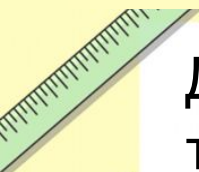
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

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

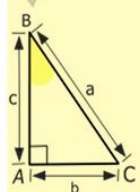
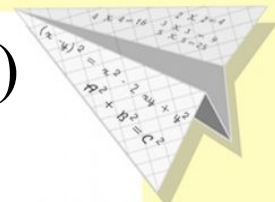
$$x = 70$$

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



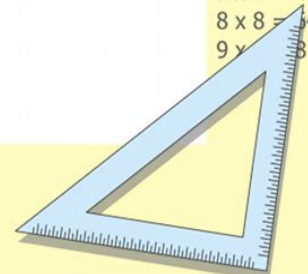
$$y = 1/x$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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



Простейшие задачи в

координатах

5. ABCDA₁B₁C₁D₁ – прямоугольный параллелепипед, AB=1, BC=2, AA₁=3. Найти угол между прямыми AC и B₁D

Решение $A = (1; 0; 0)$ $C = (0; 2; 0)$

: $D = (1; 2; 0)$ $B_1 = (0; 0; 3)$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{B_1D}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{B_1D}|}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{B_1D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

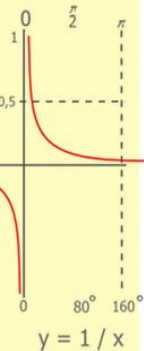
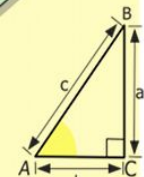
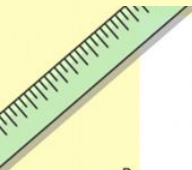
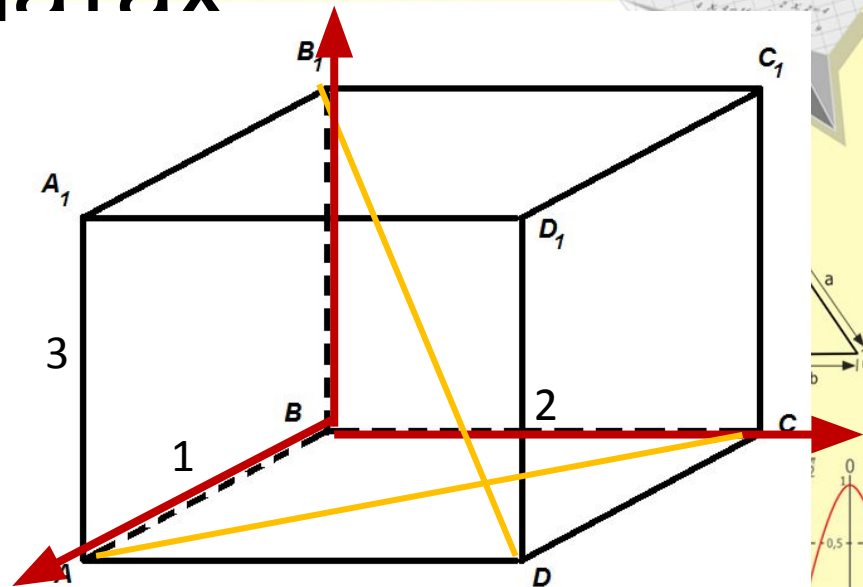
$$\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{B_1D} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = -1 + 4 + 0 = 3$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 0} = \sqrt{5}$$

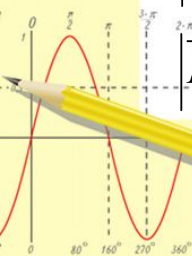
$$|\overrightarrow{B_1D}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{14}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{70}}$$

$$\angle B = \arccos \frac{3}{\sqrt{70}}$$



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



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

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

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

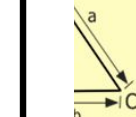


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

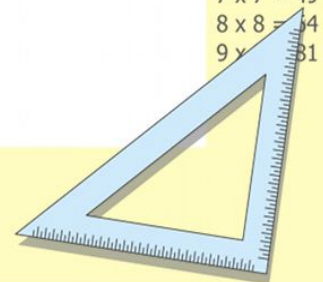
$$x = 70$$

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

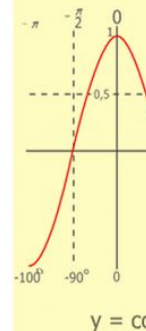
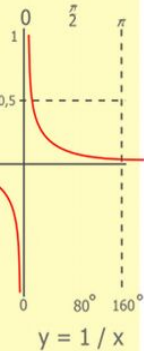
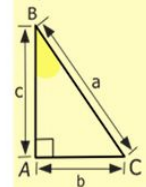
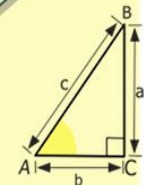
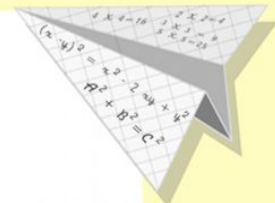
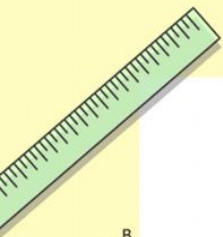


$$y = \cos$$

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



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Юрьевич
преподаватель математики
ГБПОУ ЗКНО
Москва, 2021г.



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

