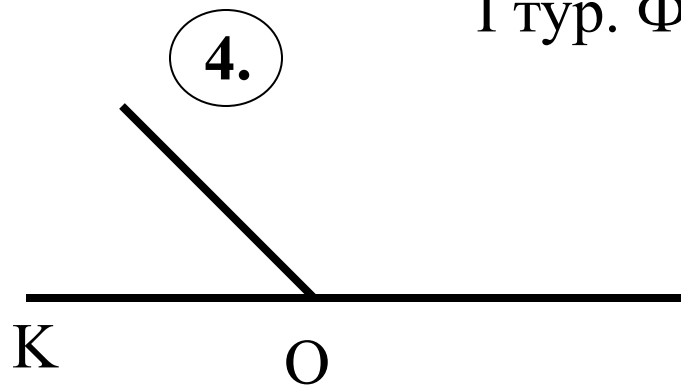
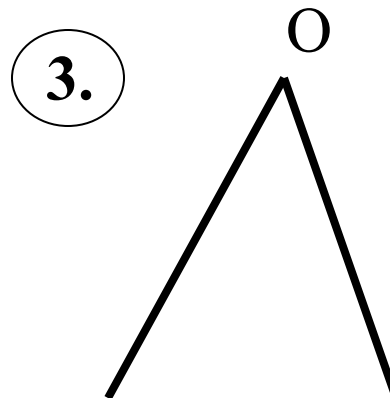
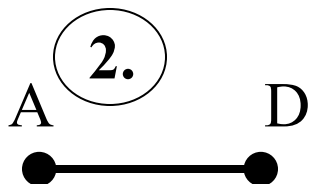
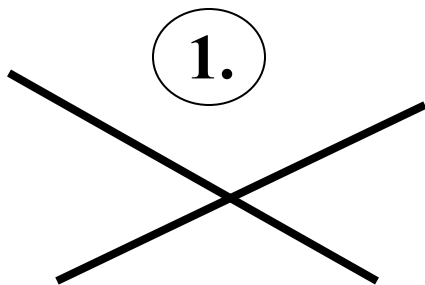
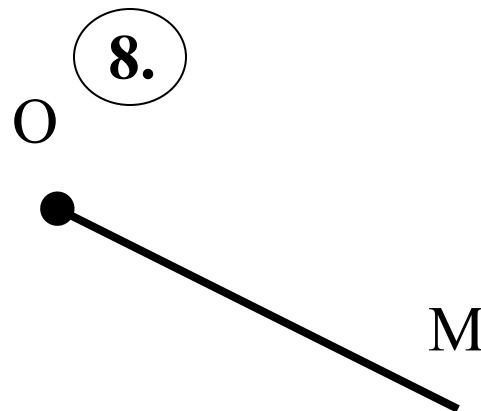
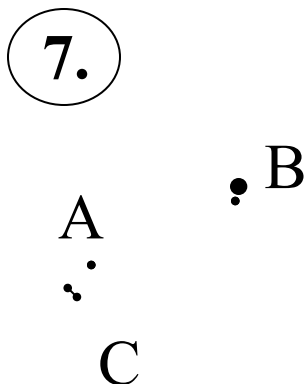
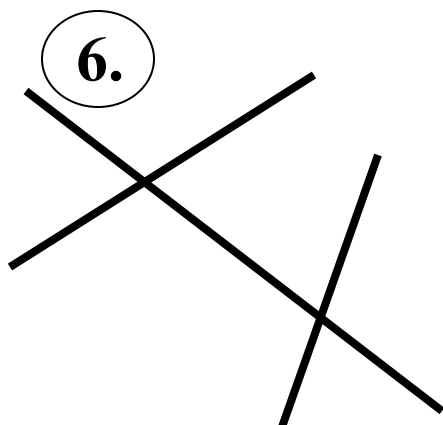
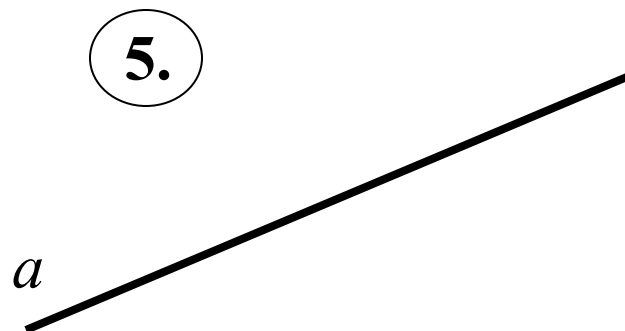
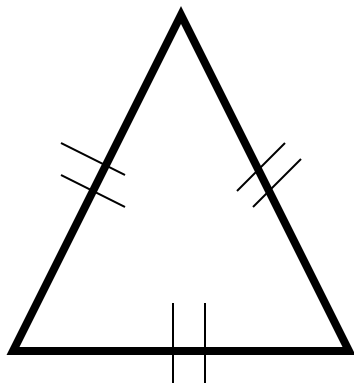




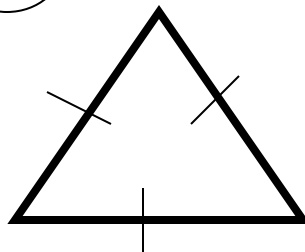
I тур. Фигуры.



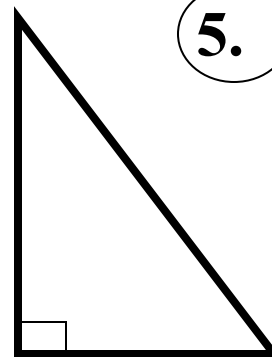
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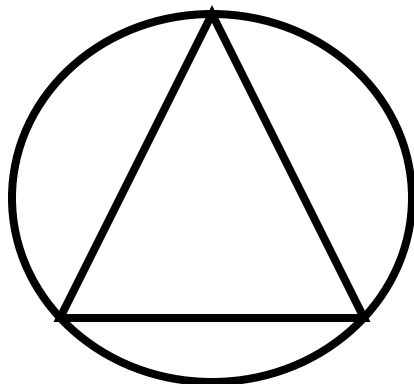
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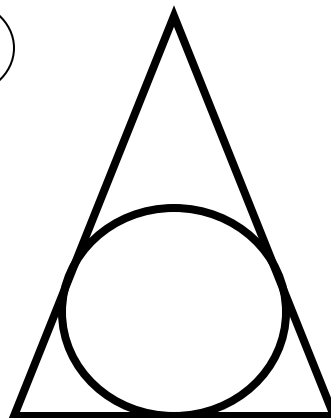
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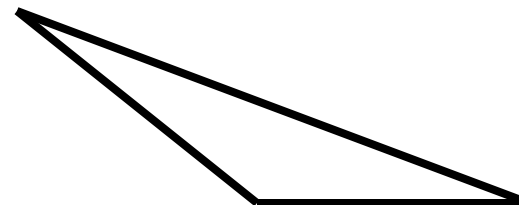
4.



6.



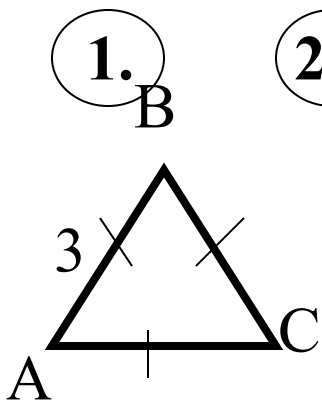
1.



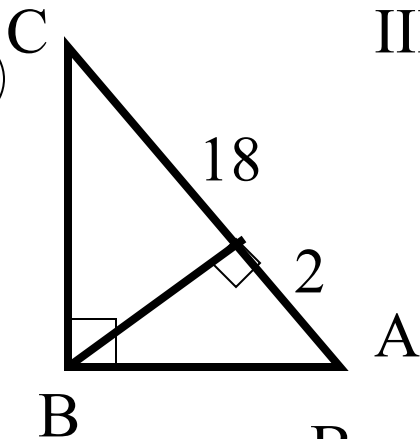
II тур. Треугольники.

III тур. Площади.

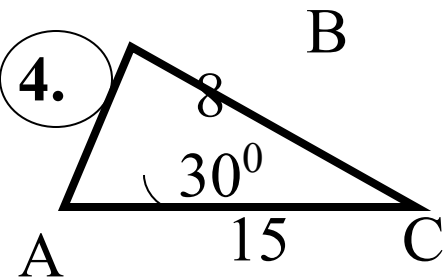
1.



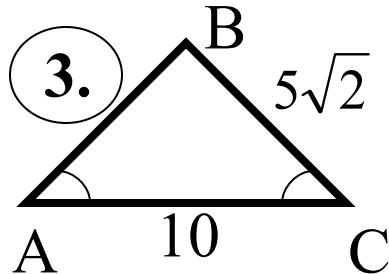
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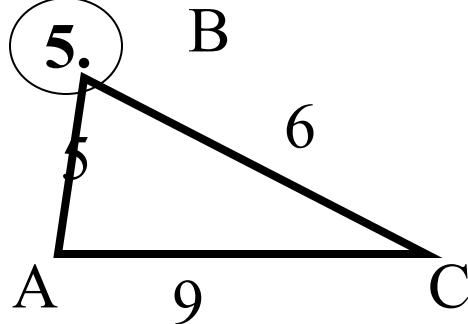
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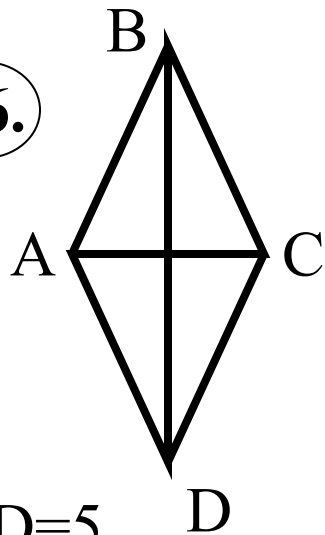
3.



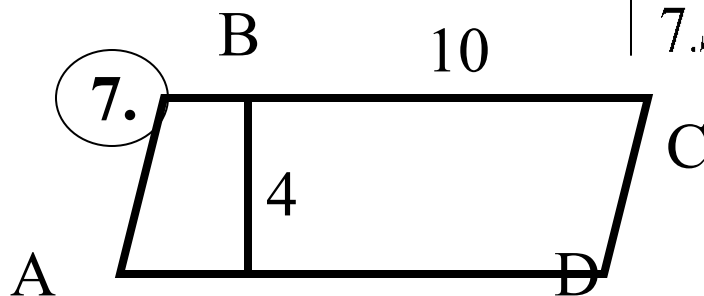
5.



6.



7.



$$1. BD = \sqrt{18 \cdot 2} = 6, S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 6 = 60.$$

$$2. S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 15 \sin 30^\circ = 30.$$

$$3. S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BD \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 5.$$

$$4. S = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$5. S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (5\sqrt{2})^2 = 25.$$

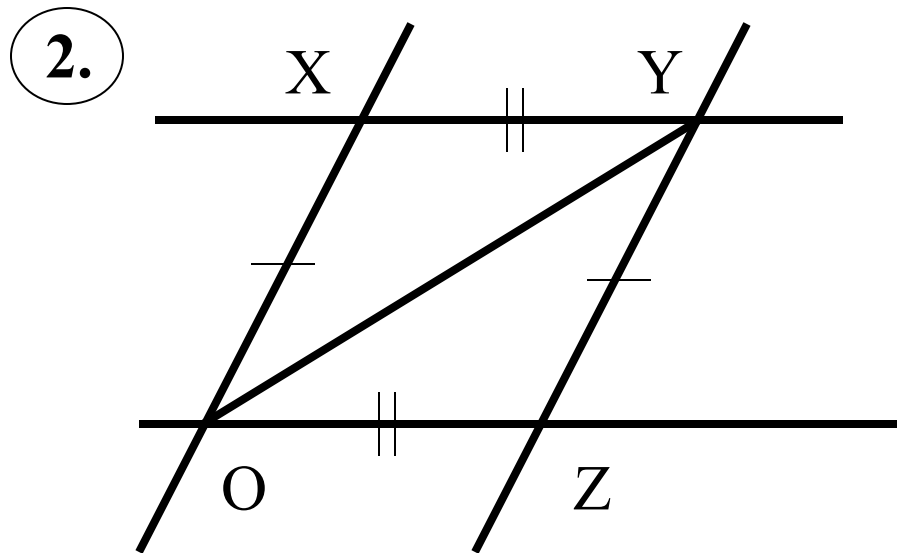
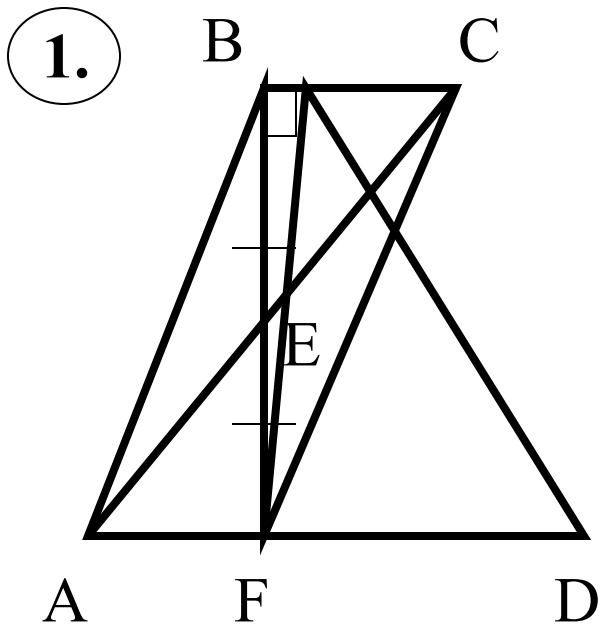
$$6. S = 40.$$

$$7. S = \sqrt{10 \cdot (10 - 9)(10 - 5)(10 - 6)} = 10\sqrt{2}.$$

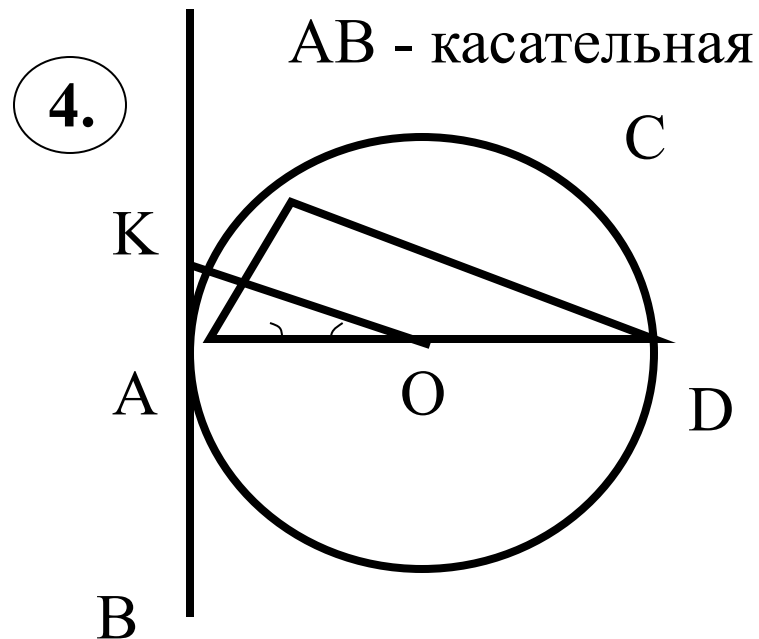
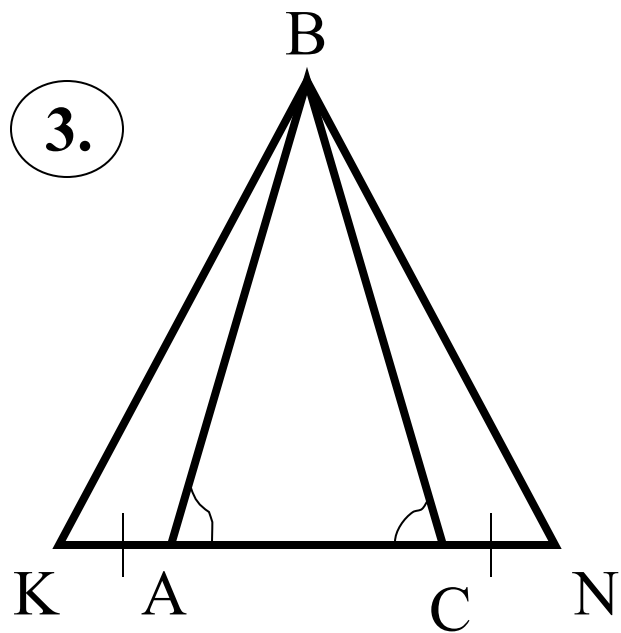
BD=5,
AC=2

IV тур. Продолжи теорему.

1. накрест лежащие углы равны.
2. параллельна одной из его сторон и равна половине этой стороны.
3. равна 180^0 .
4. она является касательной.
5. равно квадрату коэффициента подобия.
6. измеряется половиной дуги, на которую он опирается.
7. равен сумме квадратов двух других сторон, то треугольник прямоугольный.



V тур. Признаки.



V тур. Финал.

«МАТЕМАТИКА

— ЭТО

доказательство"