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E.E.JUMAYEV

# GEOMETRIYADAN MASALALAR TO`PLAMI





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# GEOMETRIYADAN masalalar to'plami

O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi  
universitetlarning bakalavr yo'nalishi bo'yicha 5141600 matematika,  
fizika-matematika va amaliy matematika fakulteti talabalari uchun o'quv  
qo'llanma sifatida nashrga tavsiya etgan

*Plami.pdf*

Toshkent — «ALQACHI» — 2005





O'quv qo'lanma universitetlarning matematika, fizika-matematika va amaliy matematika fakulteti talabalariga olib boriladigan malakaviy amaliyotga mo'ljallangan, shuningdek, undan matematikadan praktikum va tanlangan boblar bo'yicha olib boriladigan darslarda, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kolleji o'quvchilari hamda maktab o'qituvchilari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

Taqrizchilar: Termiz davlat universiteti «Differensial tenglamalar va geometriya» kafedrasining mudiri, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori **M. Mursaburov**.

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti «Matematika o'qitish metodikasi» kafedrasining katta o'qituvchisi, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi **Q. Jumaniyozov**.

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KUTUBXONASI

## K i r i s h

Talabalarning bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish, olingan nazariy bilimlarni amalda qo'llashda muhim bosqichlardan birini malakaviy amaliyotlar tashkil qiladi.

Malakaviy amaliyotda mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgangan va masalalar yechish bilan muntazam shug'ullanib boradigan talabalar unumli mehnat qilishi shubhasizdir.

Masalalar yechish uchun avvalo, maslahatlar, so'ngra o'rni kelganda kerakli maslahatlar beruvchi «maslahatchi» zarur. Ko'pchilik uchun bunday maslahatchi kitobdir.

Talabalarning pedagogik amaliyotida maktab, kollej va akademik litseyda matematika darslarini unumli tashkil etishda kuzatishlar geometriya fanidan o'quvchi, talaba va o'qituvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalari ancha kamligini ko'rsatadi.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmada o'quv jarayonida zarur bo'lgan masalalar kiritildi, masalalarni yechish yo'llari hamda ba'zi masalalarga ko'rsatmalar berildi va malakaviy amaliyot davrida zarur maqsadlarga erishishda talabaga yordam berishi nazarda tutiladi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan talabalarning matematikaga qiziqishini oshirish, masalalar yechish orqali malakaviy amaliyotni sermahsul o'tkazishga imkoniyat yaratish o'quv qo'llanmani asosiy maqsadi hisoblanadi.

Ikkinchidan, talabaning dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, madaniyatini oshirish, mantiqiy va ijodiy fikrlashini shakllantirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu maqsadlarga erishishda tanlangan maxsus masalalar xizmat qiladi. Masalalarni yechishda talabadan chuqur nazariy savollarni bilish va uning muhim jihatlarini qarash talab etiladi.

Yuqori saviyadagi mutaxassislar tayyorlash uchun harakat qilina-yotgan shu kunlarda bu o'quv qo'llanma universitetlarning fizika, matematika, amaliy matematika fakulteti bakalavr yo'nalishi talabalariga, o'qituvchilarni iqtidorli yoshlarni tarbiyalashda, talabalarning olgan bilimlarini mustahkamlashda yordami tegar, degan umiddaman.

*Muallif*



## I bob.

# PLANIMETRIYA MASALALARI

Kitobxon geometriyaning katta bog'ida shunday sayr qilsinki, u o'ziga yoqqan guldastani tanlay olsin...

*Rene Dekart*

### 1-§. Geometriya fanining rivojlanishi haqida

Buyuk grek tarixchisi Gerodot (eramizgacha 484—425 yillar) shunday deb yozgan: «Podshoh misrliklarga yer maydonini to'rtburchak shaklida ajratib bergan. Yerdan daromad qilish maqsadida soliq to'lovi haqida farmon chiqargan. Daryoning suvi toshib ajratilgan yerlarni buzib ketadi. Yer egalari podshoh huzuriga borib arz qilishgan. Podshoh ishongan odamlariga qolgan yerni o'lchashni va unga mos soliq belgilashni buyuradilar. Menga qolsa, geometriya shunday yaratilgan deb o'ylayman».

Gerodotning fikricha, **birinchidan**, “geometriya” — yer o'lchash (grekcha  $\gamma\eta$ , — yer,  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\omega$  — o'lchash) bilan bog'liq bo'lib, kishilarga amaliy jihatdan zarur bo'lgan, **ikkinchidan**, soliq va yerni o'lchash uchun proporsiyani yechish kerak bo'lgan. Bundan Gerodotning geometriya bilan shug'ullanishiga asosli yondashganligi kelib chiqadi.

Birinchi bor ifodani harf bilan belgilash fikri fransuz olimi Fransua Viyetda (1540—1603) paydo bo'lgan, Rene Dekart 1637 yilda yozgan «Geometriya» asarida koordinata tekisligini belgilashni kiritgan.

Chiziqqa urinma o'tkazish masalasini Rene Dekart (1596 — 1650), Per Ferma (1601—1655) va Jil Persone (1602—1675) (Roberval nomi bilan murojaat qilgan)lar hal qilganlar.

Differensial hisobning birinchi masalasi, ya'ni hosila to'g'risidagi masala Blez Paskal (1623—1662) tomonidan hal etilgan va 40 yildan keyin Leybnitsning fikri bilan bir xil bo'lganligi aniqlangan. Leybnits va Nyuton, Leonarda Eyler (1707—1783), fransuz olimi Gospar Monj (1746—1818), nemis olimi Karl Fridrix Gauss (1777—1855) va Bernxard Riman (1826—1866)lar differensial geometriyaning asoschilari hisoblanadi.

$\frac{df}{dx}$  — belgini Leybnits taklif etgan, keyinchalik fransuz olimi matematik Adriyen Mari Lejandr (1752—1833) 1786 yilda  $f'_x$  va  $f''_x$  yoki  $f_x$

va  $f_u$  belgilarni kiritishni taklif etgan. Silindr soʻzi yunoncha Kylindras soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, „gʻoʻla“, konus — „qaragʻay yongʻogʻi“ maʼnosini bildiradi.

Sirtning kesimda birinchi boʻlib ellips, giperbola va parabolaning hosil boʻlishini eramizdan oldingi 4 - asrda yashagan matematik Menex Appoloniylar aniqlagan.

Nyuton uchinchi darajali tenglama bilan berilgan chiziqlarning 72 turini aniqlagan.

Nemis matematigi David Gilbert (1868—1943) chiziqning urinish nuqtasiga oʻtkazilgan urinmalar toʻplamini aniqladi, yaʼni normal tekislik tushunchasiga asos solgan.

Fransuz matematigi Frene (1816—1900) «Reper» tushunchasiga asos solgan, shuningdek fransuz geometri Jozef Alfred Serre (1819—1885) egri chiziqlar nazariyasi bilan shugʻullangan.

Moskva davlat universiteti professori Sergey Pavlovich Finnikov (1883—1964), Parij universiteti professori Eli Jozef Kartan (1869—1951) differensial tenglamalar nazariyasi va differensial geometriyada asosiy natijalarni qoʻlga kiritgan.

Nikolay Kuzanskiy (1401—1464) sikloida chizigʻining birinchi muallifi boʻlib, keyinchalik sikloida bilan bogʻliq masalalar bilan Evanjelista Torichelli (1608—1647) va Galileyning shogirdi Vinchenso Viviana (1622—1703)lar shugʻullanganlar.

Traktrisa chizigʻining asoschisi Leybnits boʻlsa-da, psevdosferadagi geometriya tekislikdagi geometriyaga oʻxshash boʻlishi kerak, degan fikrni italiyalik geometr Eudjenno Beltrami (1835—1900) isbotlagan.

Differensial geometriyaning yaratilishi asosan L.Eyler va fransuz matematigi G.Monj bilan chambarchas bogʻliq. L.Eyler 1707 yilda Shveysariyada tugʻilgan. Fransuz matematigi Monj sirt tenglamasini birinchi boʻlib  $Z=Z(x,y)$  koʻrinishida yozgan.

XIX asrning boshida eng kuchli matematik deb Karl Fridrix Gauss tan olingan.

Karl Mixaylovich Peterson (1828—1881) va italiyalik olim Delfino Kodatsii (1824—1973)lar birgalikda differensial geometriya uchun sirtning “Oltin” teoremasini yozganlar.

Hozirda, qisqacha aytganda, T.Shevchenko nomli Kiyev DU professori V.I.Mixaylovskiy “Sirtlarning cheksiz kichik egilishi nazariyasi”, M.P Dragomanov nomli Kiyev milliy universiteti professori Bevz G.P., Xarkov DU professori A.S.Pogorelov, Moskva DU professori I.Poznyak



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#### **Geometriya fanl inqilabida asosan ikkita qarash mavjud:**

1) F.Kleyning qarashlari almashtirishlar guruhini kiritish orqali geometriyani yaratish.

2) D.Gilbertning qarashlari — aksiomalar sistemasini kiritish orqali geometriyani yaratish.

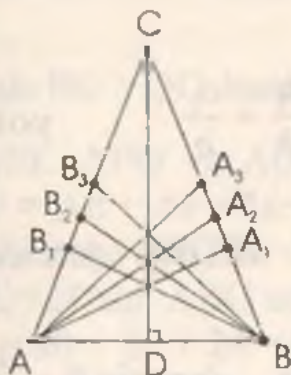
Har ikkala qarash ham bir jinsli fazolar uchun bir xil natija beradi. Lekin tranzitiv bo'lmagan fazolar uchun D.Gilbertning qarashlari orqali kiritilgan geometriya ko'proq yaxshiroq natijalarni beradi.

$E_n$  — yevklid fazosining tuzilishi  $A_n$  — affin fazosiga nisbatan boy materialga ega, ya'ni Yevklid geometriyasi affin geometriyasidan kuchliroq. Xuddi shunday affin fazosining tuzilishi proyektiv fazosidan boyroq, affin geometriyasi proyektiv geometriyadan kuchli deb ayta olamiz.



## 2-§. Teng yonli uchburchak

**Ta'rif.** Agar uchburchakning ikki tomoni teng bo'lsa, unga teng yonli uchburchak deyiladi. Bu teng tomonlar uchburchakning yon tomonlari, uchinchi tomoni esa uchburchakning asosi deyiladi.



Agar  $AC=BC$  bo'lsa,  $\triangle ABC$ -teng yonli.  $AB$ -asosi,  $AC$  va  $BC$  yon tomonlari,  $D$ -esa asosining o'rtasi.

### Xossalari:

- Teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga yopishgan burchaklari teng;  $\angle A = \angle B$ ;
- Teng yonli uchburchakda  $CD$  medianasi, balandlik va bissektrisa vazifasini bajaradi;
- Teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga tushirilgan balandligi, medianasi va bissektrisasi ustma-ust tushadi.

### Belgilari:

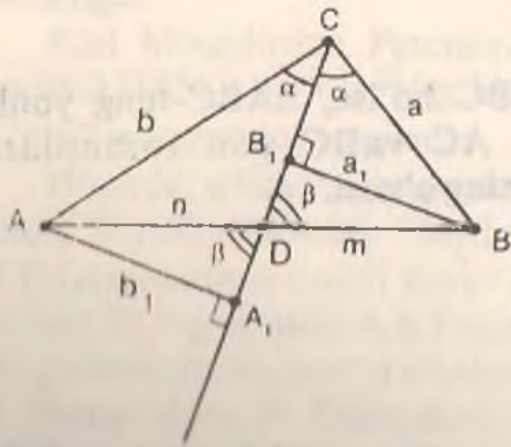
- Agar  $ABC$  uchburchakda  $\angle A = \angle B$  bo'lsa, unda  $AC=BC$  bo'ladi;
- Agar  $AA_1=BB_1$  bo'lsa,  $AC=BC$  bo'ladi, bu yerda  $AA_1, BB_1$  — uchburchakning balandliklari;
- Agar  $AA_2=BB_2$  bo'lsa,  $AC=BC$  bo'ladi, bu yerda  $AA_2, BB_2$  — uchburchakning medianalari;
- Agar  $AA_3=BB_3$  bo'lsa,  $AC=BC$  bo'ladi, bu yerda  $AA_3, BB_3$  — uchburchakning bissektrisalari.

### Uchburchak bissektrisasining xossasi:

Uchburchak bissektrisasi qarama-qarshi tomonini qolgan ikki tomoniga proporsional bo'lgan kesmaga ajratadi.

**Isbot:**  $ABC$  uchburchakning bissektrisasi  $CD$ -bo'lsin.  $A$  va  $B$  uchlaridan  $CD$  ga perpendikulyar  $AA_1$  va  $BB_1$  ni o'tkazamiz.  $\angle ACD = \angle BCD = \alpha$ ,  $AA_1 = h_1$ ,  $BB_1 = a_1$ ,  $AD = n$ ,  $BD = m$  deb

belgilab olaylik.  $\angle B_1DB = \angle A_1DA = \beta$  bo'lgani uchun  $\triangle ACA_1$  dan  $\sin \alpha = \frac{b_1}{b}$ ,  $\triangle BCB_1$  dan  $\sin \alpha = \frac{a_1}{a}$  ni topamiz.



Bundan  $\frac{b_1}{b} = \frac{a_1}{a}$  yoki

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a_1}{b_1}$  bo'ladi.  $\triangle BDB_1$  dan esa

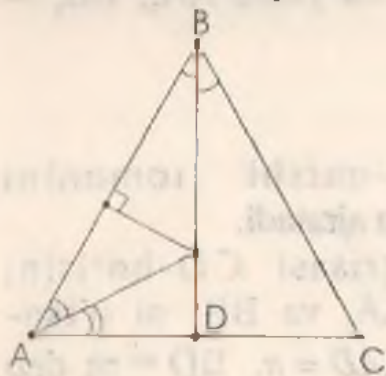
$\sin \beta = \frac{b_1}{n}$ ,  $\triangle ADA_1$  dan  $\sin \beta = \frac{a_1}{m}$

ni topamiz.

Bundan  $\frac{b_1}{n} = \frac{a_1}{m}$  yoki  $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{m}{n}$  bo'ladi.

Demak,  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{m}{n}$  yoki  $\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD}$

**1-masala.** Teng yonli uchburchakning bissektrisalari kesishish nuqtasidan yon tomoniga ayirmasi 4 sm ga teng bo'lgan kesma ajratuvchi perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan. Bu nuqta asosiga o'tkazilgan bissektrisani 5:3 nisbatda bo'ladi. Agar asosiga yopishgan burchagi  $60^\circ$  dan kichik bo'lsa, uchburchakning perimetrini toping.



**Echish.** Aytaylik, ABC uchburchakda  $AB = BC$  bo'lsin. BD kesma AC asosga o'tkazilgan balandlik.  $AD = DC$  va BD esa B burchakning bissektrisasi. B va A burchaklarning BD va AO bissektrisalarning kesishgan nuqtasi O.  $OF \perp AB$  ni o'tkazamiz,  $F \in AB$ .  $OD \perp AC$ . OA—bissektrisa bo'lgani uchun  $OF = OD$ ,  $\angle A < 60^\circ$ , unda



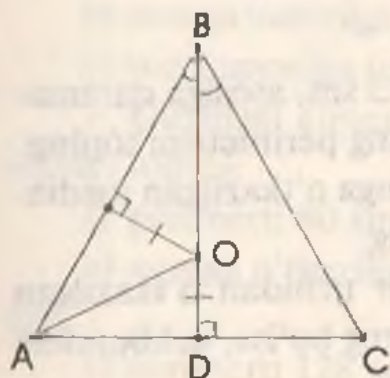
$\angle B > 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle OAF < 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle OBF > 30^\circ$ , ya'ni  $\angle OAF < \angle OBF$ ,  $AF = OF \operatorname{ctg} \angle OAD$ ;  $BF = OF \operatorname{ctg} \angle OBF$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg} \angle OAD > \operatorname{ctg} \angle OBF$ . Unda  $AF > BF$ , shartga ko'ra,  $AF - BF = 4$  sm. A burchak AO bissektrisasining

xossasiga asosan  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $\frac{BO}{OD} = \frac{AB}{AD}$ . Bundan, agar  $AB > AD$  bo'lsa,

unda  $BO > OD$  hamda  $\frac{BO}{OD} = \frac{5}{3}$ ,  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{5}{3}$   $AB = 5x$ ,  $AD = 3x$  deb belgi-

laylik. AFO va AOD uchburchaklarning tengligidan  $AD = AF = 3x$ ,  $BF = AB - AF = 5x - 3x = 2x$ . Shartga ko'ra  $AF - BF = 4$  va  $AF = 3x$ ,  $BF = 2x$  ni hisobga olib,  $3x - 2x = 4$ ;  $x = 4$ .  $AB = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$  sm,  $AD = 3 \cdot 4 = 12$  sm,  $AC = 24$  sm. ABC uchburchakning R perimetri quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:  $R = 20 + 20 + 24 = 64$  sm. Javob: 64 sm.

**2-masala.** Teng yonli uchburchakda yon tomoni va asosining yig'indisi 78 sm ga teng. Yon tomoni va asosidan teng uzoqlikda bo'lgan bissektrisada yotuvchi nuqta asosiga o'tkazilgan bissektrisani 5:4 nisbatda bo'ladi. Uchburchakning asosini toping.



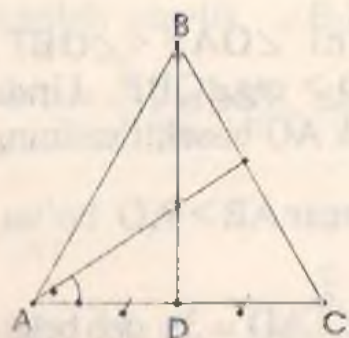
**Echish.** Aytaylik, ABC uchburchakda  $AB = BC$ , AC esa asosi bo'lsin. Shartga ko'ra  $AB + AC = 78$  sm, BD bissektrisasini o'tkazamiz.  $BD \perp AC$  va  $AD = DC$ ,  $O \in BD$ .  $OM \perp AB$

ni o'tkazamiz.  $\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{5}{4}$  va  $OM = OD$  ekanligidan OA kesma BAD burchak bissektrisasi va

$\frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{5}{4}$ . Agar  $AB = 5x$ ,  $AD = 4x$ ,  $AC = 8x$  deb belgilasak,

$5x + 8x = 78$ ,  $x = 6$ ,  $AC = 8 \cdot 6 = 48$  sm ni topamiz. Javob: 48 sm.

**3-masala.** Teng yonli uchburchakning asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi asosiga o'tkazilgan medianani 16,5 va 27,5 smli kesmalarga ajratadi. Bu bissektrisa yon tomonini qanday kesmalarga ajratadi?



**Echish.** Aytaylik, ABC uchburchakda  $AB=BC$ , AC—asosi, BD—mediana, AM—bissektrisa BD ni O nuqtada kesib o'tsin.

Masala shartiga ko'ra  $OD=16,5$ ,  $OB=27,5$  sm deb olsak,  $BD=OD+OB=44$  sm bo'ladi.

Bissektrisa xossasiga asosan

$\triangle ABD$  dan  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BO}{DO}$ ,  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{27,5}{10,5} = \frac{5}{3}$  ga ega bo'lamiz.

$AB = 5x$ ,  $AD = 3x$  deb belgilab,  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $AB^2 \cdot AD^2 = BD^2$ ;  
 $(5x)^2 \cdot (3x)^2 = 44^2$ ;  $x = 11$ .  $AB = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$  sm,  $BC = 55$  sm ni topa-

liz. Bissektrisa xossasiga asosan  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BM}{CM}$  ni yozib,  $CM = y$  deb

$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{55-y}{y}$ ;  $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{55}{y} - 1$ ;  $\frac{55}{y} = \frac{11}{6}$ ;  $y=30$ ;  $CM=30$  sm,  $BM=55-30 = 25$  sm ni topimiz.

### Mushqlar

1. Teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni 13 sm, asosiga qarama-qarshi burchakning bissektrisasi 12 sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

2. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosi 10 sm, unga o'tkazilgan medianasi 12 sm ga teng bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

3. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosidagi bir uchidan o'tkazilgan bissektrisa va balandlik orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$  ga teng bo'lsa, uchburchak burchaklarini toping.

4. Teng yonli uchburchakda asosiga o'tkazilgan balandlik va asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi orasidagi burchak  $55^\circ$  ga teng bo'lsa, uchburchakning burchaklarini toping.

5. Teng yonli uchburchakda quyidagilar ma'lum bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping:

a) yon tomoni 25 sm va unga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm;

b) asosi 30 sm va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm;

v) yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandlik uni 18 va 7 smli kesmalarga ajratadi;

g) asosi 30 sm va unga o'tkazilgan medianasi 20 sm;



- d) yon tomoni va asosiga o'tkazilgan balandliklar 20 sm va 24 sm;
  - e) asosiga yepishgan burchagi  $60^\circ$  dan kichik bo'lib, bissektrisasi yon tomonini 25 va 30 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;
  - j) yon tomonining asosiga nisbati 5:6 kabi. Asosiga yopishgan burchak bissektrisasi asosiga o'tkazilgan balandlikning, ayirmasi 4 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi;
  - z) yon tomoni va asosining ayirmasi 4 sm. Bissektrisa asosiga o'tkazilgan medianani 5:3 nisbatdagi kesmalarga ajratadi;
  - k) asosiga tushirilgan balandlikda yon tomon uchlaridan teng uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqta olingan bo'lib, uni 25 va 7 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;
  - m) medianada olingan nuqquadan asosigacha 14 sm, asosining uchigacha bo'lgan masofa 50 sm.
  - k) bissektrisada yotgan nuqtadan yon tomonigacha bo'lgan masofa 15 sm, uchigacha bo'lgan masofa 25 sm.
6. Quyidagilarga ko'ra teng yonli uchburchak yasang:
- a) asosidagi burchak va shu burchak bissektrisasi;
  - b) asosiga tushirilgan balandlik va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan medianasi;
  - v) yon tomoniga tushirilgan balandligi va asosidagi burchagi;
7. Quyidagi elementlar ma'lum bo'lsa, teng yonli uchburchakning asosini toping:
- a) perimerti 80 sm, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi 20 sm;
  - b) asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi 32 sm, asosigacha bo'lgan masofa 12 sm.
  - v) perimerti 128 sm, yon tomonini asosiga bo'lgan nisbati 5:4 kabi;
8. Quyidagilarga ko'ra teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomonini toping:
- a) asosiga o'tkazilgan medianasi 32 sm, asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi medianani uchidan hisoblaganda 20 sm masofada kesib o'tadi;
  - b) perimetri 128 sm, asosiga tushirilgan balandligi 32 sm;
9. Uchburchakning tomonlari 25, 25 va 30 sm bo'lsa, katta tomoniga o'tkazilgan bissektrisani hisoblang.
10. Teng yonli uchburchakning perimetri 128 sm, asosini yon tomoniga nisbatan 6:5 kabi bo'lsa, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligini hisoblang.

11. Teng yonli uchburchakda medianalar kesishgan nuqtadan asosiga qarama-qarshi uchigacha bo'lgan masofa 12 sm, asosi 16 smga teng. Yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan medianasini toping.

12. Teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni 40 sm, asosi 48 sm. Asosiga o'tkazilgan medianada yotgan nuqtadan asosining uchigacha bo'lgan masofalar teng bo'lsa, shu nuqtadan asosigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

13. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi bilan kesishib, kesishish nuqtasida uni 10 va 6 sm kesmalarga ajratadi. Shu nuqtadan yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar ajratgan kesmalarni toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni 55 sm, asosi 66 sm ga teng. Asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi yon tomonini qanday uzunlikdagi kesmalarga ajratadi?

2. Asosi va unga tushirilgan balandligi 8:3 nisbatda va perimetri 5 sm bo'lgan teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga o'tkazilgan medianasini uchidan kesishish nuqtasigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

3. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosi unga tushirilgan balandligidan 6 sm ga ko'p, medianalar kesishish nuqtasidan asosigacha bo'lgan masofa 3 sm ga teng bo'lsa, uning perimetrini hisoblang.

4. Teng yonli uchburchakda asosidagi burchak bissektrisasi asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligini 5:3 nisbatda bo'ladi. Agar teng yonli uchburchakning perimetri 48 sm ga teng bo'lsa uning balandligini hisoblang.

5. Asosi va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi bo'yicha teng yonli uchburchak yasang.

6. Yon tomoni va unga o'tkazilgan balandligi bo'yicha teng yonli uchburchak yasang.

7. Asosiga qarama-qarshi burchagi va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan bissektrisasi bo'yicha teng yonli uchburchak yasang.

8. Asosiga qarama-qarshi burchagi va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi bo'yicha uchburchak yasang.



9. Yon tomonlari va unga o'tkazilgan medianalar yordamida uchburchaklarning tengligini isbotlang

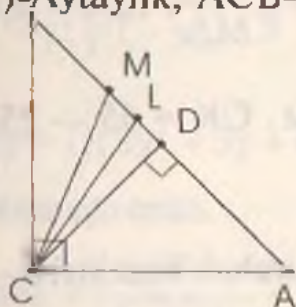
10. Asosiga qarama-qarshi burchagi va asosining uchlaridan o'tkazilgan bissektrisalar yordamida teng yonli uchburchaklarning tengligini isbotlang

11. Asosiga qarama-qarshi burchagi va yon tomonlariga o'tkazilgan balandliklar yordamida teng yonli uchburchaklarning tengligini isbotlang

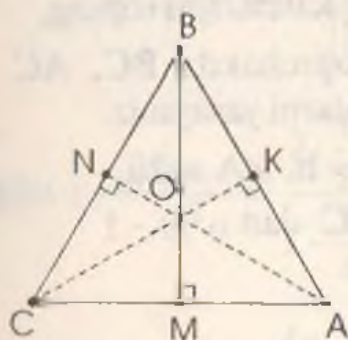
12. Asosi va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandliklari bo'yicha teng yonli uchburchaklarning tengligini isbotlang

### 3-§. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak

1) Aytaylik,  $ACB$ -to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak bo'lsin.  $\angle C=90^\circ$ ,  $AB$ -gipotenuza,  $AC$  va  $BC$ -katetlari,  $AB=c$ ,  $AC=b$ ,  $BC=a$ ;  $CD \perp AB$ ,  $CD=h_c$ ,  $BD=a'$ ,  $AD=b'$ , bu yerda  $a'$  va  $b'$  lar katetlarning gipotenuzadagi proyeksiyalari;  $M$  nuqta  $AB$  ning o'rtasi,  $CM=m_c$ ,  $CL$  — bissektrisa, ya'ni  $CL=l_c$ ,  $L$  nuqta  $M$  va  $D$  nuqtalar orasida yotadi  $\angle MCD = \angle DCL$ ,  $CM = MA = MB$ .



$$CM = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \quad \angle LCD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle A - \angle B).$$



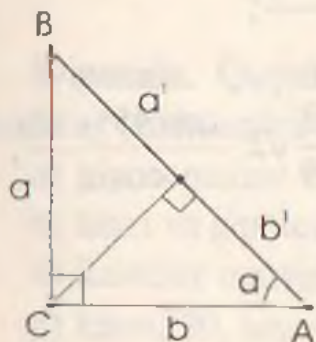
2)  $O$  nuqta —  $AB$ ,  $AC$  va  $BC$  tomonlardan teng uzoqlashgan nuqta,  $BO$ ,  $AO$ ,  $CO$  — bissektrisalar.

$$3) \sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}; \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b};$$

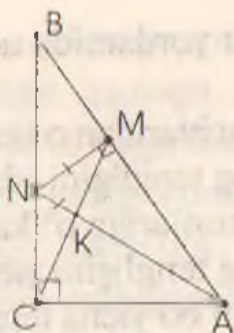
$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}, \quad a^2 + b^2 = c^2, \quad \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1;$$

$$CD \perp AB, \quad CD = h_c, \quad AD = a', \quad BD = b'; \quad h^2 = a'b';$$

$$a^2 = ca'; \quad b^2 = cb'; \quad ch = ab.$$



**1-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlari 66 va 88 sm. Katta o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan medianani kesmalarga ajratadi. Shu kesmalarning uzunligini toping.



**Echish.** Aytaylik,  $\triangle ACB$  uchburchakda  $\angle C=90^\circ$  bo'lsin, unda  $AC$  va  $BC$ - katetlar,  $AB$  — gipotenuza bo'ladi.  $AC = 66$ ,  $BC = 88$  bo'lgani uchun  $BC < AC$ , unda  $\angle A > \angle B$ .  $\angle A$  ning bissektrisasini,  $CM$  medianani o'tkazamiz va ularning kesishish nuqtasini  $K$  bilan belgilaymiz. Ma'lumki,  $CM=MB=AM$ ,  $CK$  va  $MK$  — kesmalarning uzunligini topamiz.  $\triangle ACB$

dan  $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$ ,  $AB = 110$  sm,  $CM = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}110 = 55$  sm.

$\triangle CMA$  dan bissektrisa xossasiga asosan  $\frac{CK}{KM} = \frac{AC}{MA}$ ,  $KM = x$ ,

$CK = 55 \cdot x$  deb  $\frac{55-x}{x} = \frac{66}{55} \Leftrightarrow x = 25$ .  $KM = 25$  sm.  $CK = 55 - 25 = 30$  sm. Javob: 25 sm, 30 sm.

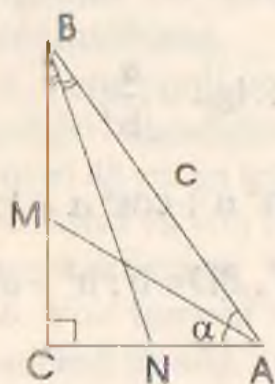
**2-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda o'tkir burchak bissektrisalari mos ravishda  $9\sqrt{5}$  va  $8\sqrt{10}$  sm. Uchburchakning katetlarini toping.

**Echish.** Aytaylik,  $\triangle ABC$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda  $BC$ ,  $AC$  katetlar,  $AB$  gipotenuza bo'lsin.  $AM$  va  $BN$  bissektrisalarni yasaymiz.

$l_a = AM = 9\sqrt{5}$ ,  $l_b = BN = 8\sqrt{10}$  sm,  $BC = a$ ,  $AC = b$ ,  $\angle A = 2\alpha$ ,

$\angle MAC = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle NBC = 45^\circ - \alpha$ ,  $\triangle MAC$  dan

$b = l_a \cos \alpha$ ,  $\triangle NBC$  dan  $\alpha = l_b \cos(45^\circ - \alpha)$ .



$$\frac{a}{b} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha; \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{l_b \cos(45^\circ - \alpha)}{l_a \cos \alpha};$$

$$\frac{l_b}{l_a} = \frac{8\sqrt{10}}{9\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2}; \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{8}{9}\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos \alpha};$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos^2(45^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{128}{81};$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha} = \left(1 + \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}\right) = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} +$$



$$+ \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2} = \frac{2}{(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2}; \left( \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2} = \frac{128}{81}; \left[ \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)} \right] = \frac{64}{81};$$

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)} = \frac{8}{9}; \text{ endi } \operatorname{tg} \alpha = y \text{ deb belgilasak,}$$

$$\frac{y}{(1 - y^2)(1 + y)} = \frac{4}{9}; 4(1 - y^2 + y - y^3) = 9y; 4y^3 + 4y^2 + 5y - 4 = 0.$$

$(2y - 1)(2y^2 + 3y + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$ , chunki  $2u^2 + 3u + 4 = 0$  haqiqiy ildizga ega emas.

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{5}; b = l_a \cos \alpha; b = 9\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = 18 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}; a = b \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha; a = 18 \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 24 \text{ cm.}$$

### Mashqlar

**1-masala.** Quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning perimetrini hisoblang:

- gipotenuzasi 13 sm, kateti 12 sm;
- katet va gipotenuza 3:5 nisbatda va ikkinchi kateti 16 sm;
- katetlar ayirmasi 5 sm, gipotenuzasi 25 sm;
- kateti 20, unga o'tkazilgan medianasi  $5 \cdot \sqrt{13}$  sm;
- gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm va uni 9:16 nisbatda kesmalarga ajratadi.

e) katet va gipotenuza 4:5 nisbatda, o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi ikkinchi katetni ayirmasi 2 sm bo'lgan kesmaga ajratadi.

**2-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda quyidagi elementlar berilgan bo'lsa, gipotenuzasini toping:

- a) perimetri 36 sm, katetlar ayirmasi 3 sm;
- b) o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi katetlaridan birini 8 va 10 sm li kesmalarga ajratadi;
- v) to'g'ri burchak bissektrisasi gipotenuzani 3:4 nisbatda bo'ladi, perimetri 84 sm;
- g) katetlariga o'tkazilgan medianalar  $\sqrt{52}$  va  $\sqrt{73}$  sm.

**3-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlari 15 va 20 sm. Gipotenuza o'tkazilgan balandligini toping.

**4-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda to'g'ri burchak uchidan o'tkazilgan bissektrisa va balandlik orasidagi burchak  $15^\circ$ ga teng bo'lsa, uchburchak burchaklarini toping.

**5-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda to'g'ri burchak uchidan balandlik, mediana va bissektrisa o'tkazilgan. Agar balandlik va mediana orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$  bo'lsa, bissektrisa va balandlik orasidagi burchakni toping.

**6-masala.** Quyidagi elementlarga ko'ra to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak yasang;

- a) gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandligi va o'tkir burchagi;
- b) gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan medianasi va o'tkir burchagi;
- v) gipotenuza va unga o'tkazilgan balandlik;
- g) bitta katet va gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandlik.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda katetlar yig'indisi 35 sm, gipotenuza va unga o'tkazilgan balandliklar yig'indisi 37 sm bo'lsa, uchburchakning gipotenuzasini toping.

2. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning kateti 28 sm, har bir katetdan 12 sm uzoqlikda gipotenuzasida nuqta olingan bo'lsa, uchburchakning perimetrini toping.

3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklarning quyidagi mos elementlariga ko'ra tengligini isbotlang:

- a) gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandligi va medianasi;
- b) to'g'ri burchak uchidan o'tkazilgan balandligi va bissektrisasi;
- v) katet va unga o'tkazilgan medianasi;



- g) katet va ikkinchi katetiga o'tkazilgan medianasi;
- d) katet va ikkinchi katetiga o'tkazilgan bissektrisasi;
- j) o'tkir burchak va shu burchak bissektrisasi bo'yicha.

4. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning gipotenuzasiga o'tkazilgan mediana uni ikkita teng yonli uchburchakka ajratishini isbotlang.

5. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlari 45 va 60 sm. Bissektrisalar va medianalar kesishish nuqtasi orasidagi masofani toping.

#### 4-§. Turli tomonli uchburchak

1. ABC uchburchakda  $AB = c$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $AC = b$ ,  $\angle A = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $\angle C = \varphi$  bo'lsin. Ma'lumki  $\alpha + \beta + \varphi = 180^\circ$ .

a) O nuqta AB, BC, AC tomonlarning o'rta perpendikulyarlari (mediatrisasi) kesishish nuqtasi bo'lsin. Unda  $AM = MB$ ,  $BM = NC$ ,  $KC = AC$  bo'ladi. Katta tomon qarshisida katta burchak yotadi.

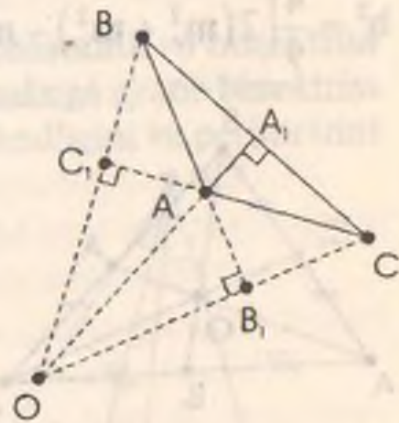
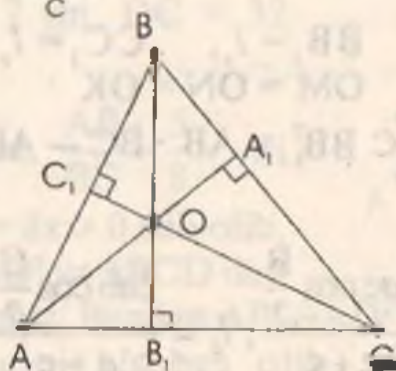
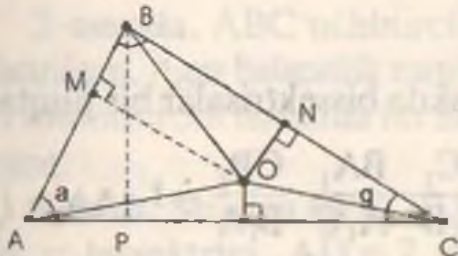
b)  $s^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 2abs \cos \alpha$  (kosinuslar teoremasi);

b)  $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$  (sinuslar teoremasi);

g)  $OM + ON + OK = BP = h_b$ ;

d) Uchburchak balandliklari yotgan to'g'ri chiziqlar bir nuqtada

kesishadi, ya'ni  $\frac{AC_1}{C_1B} \cdot \frac{BA_1}{A_1C} \cdot \frac{CB_1}{B_1A} = 1$ .



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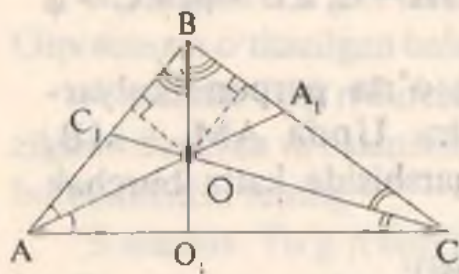
$AA_1 = h_a, BB_1 = h_b, CC_1 = h_c$  deb belgilaylik, unda

$$h_a = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}/2a, h_b = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}/2b,$$

$$h_c = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}/2c, \text{ bo'ladi, bu yerda } p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2h_a^2 h_c^2 h_b}, a = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2h_b^2 h_c^2 h_a}, c = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2h_a^2 h_b^2 h_c}$$
 ni isbotlash mumkin, bu yerda

$$x = (h_a h_b + h_a h_c + h_b h_c) \cdot (h_a h_b + h_b h_c - h_a h_c) \cdot (h_a h_b + h_a h_c - h_b h_c) \cdot (h_a h_c + h_b h_c - h_a h_b).$$



d) Uchburchakda medianalari bir nuqtada

$$\text{kesishadi va } \frac{AC_1}{C_1B} \cdot \frac{BA_1}{A_1C} \cdot \frac{CB_1}{B_1A} = 1.$$

$AA_1 = m_a, BB_1 = m_b, CC_1 = m_c$  deb belgilaylik.

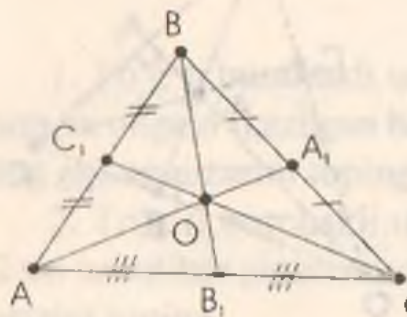
$$\frac{AO}{OA_1} = \frac{CO}{OC_1} = \frac{BO}{OB_1} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$AO = \frac{2}{3} AA_1, OA_1 = \frac{1}{3} AA_1.$$

$$m_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2c^2 + 2b^2 - a^2}; m_b = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2a^2 + 2c^2 - b^2}; m_c = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2};$$

$$c^2 = \frac{4}{9} [2(m_a^2 + m_b^2) - m_c^2], a^2 = \frac{4}{9} [2(m_b^2 + m_c^2) - m_a^2],$$

$$b^2 = \frac{4}{9} [2(m_a^2 + m_c^2) - m_b^2].$$



e) Uchburchakda bissektrisalar bir nuqta-

$$\text{da kesishadi va } \frac{AC_1}{C_1B} \cdot \frac{BA_1}{A_1C} \cdot \frac{CB_1}{B_1A} = 1. AA_1 = l_a,$$

$BB_1 = l_b, CC_1 = l_c$  deb belgilaylik.

$$OM = ON = OK$$

$$BB_1^2 = AB \cdot BC - AB_1 \cdot B_1C$$

$$l_a = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}, l_b = \frac{2ac \cos \frac{B}{2}}{a+c}, l_c = \frac{2ab \cos \frac{C}{2}}{a+c}.$$



$$l_a^2 = \frac{4p(p-a)bc}{(b+c)^2}, \quad l_b^2 = \frac{4p(p-b)ac}{(a+c)^2}, \quad l_c^2 = \frac{4p(p-c)ab}{(a+b)^2},$$

**1-masala.** ABC uchburchakda  $AB = 2\sqrt{19}$  va  $BC = 14$  sm. Agar  $\angle BDC = 120^\circ$  bo'lsa, uchburchakning tomonlarini toping, bu yerda BD mediana.

**Echish:** BD — umumiy tomon,  $AD = DC$ ,  $BC > AB$ ,  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ , endi  $AD = DC = x > 0$ ,  $BD = u > 0$  deb belgilaymiz.

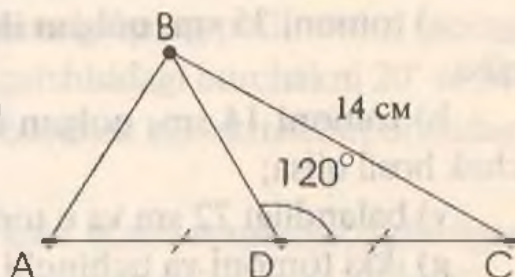
$$\triangle ADB \text{ dan } AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2 - 2AD \cdot BD \cdot \cos 60^\circ,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{19})^2;$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - xy = 76 \quad (1)$$

$$\triangle BDC \text{ dan } DC^2 + BD^2 + 2DCBD \cdot \cos 120^\circ = BC^2;$$

$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - \frac{1}{2} = 14^2$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + xy = 196 \quad (2)$ .  $(1), (2) \Rightarrow xy = 60$  ni topamiz. Bundan  $2x = 20$  ga ega bo'lamiz.  $AC = 2x$ ,  $AC = 20$  sm. Javob: 20 sm.

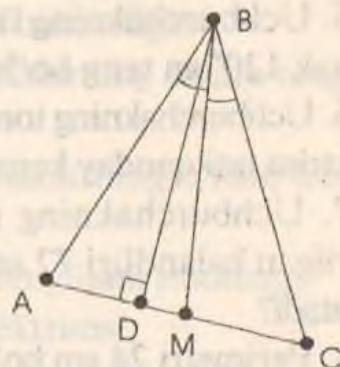


**2-masala.** ABC uchburchakning B uchidan balandlik va bissektrisa o'tkazilgan. Agar balandlik tomonni 7 va 32 sm kesmalarga ajratib bissektrisa shu tomonni 5:8 nisbatda bo'lsa, uchburchakning balandligini va perimetrini toping.

**Echish.** Shartga ko'ra BD — balandlik, BM — bissektrisa,  $AD = 7$  sm,  $DC = 32$  sm bo'lsin.

$$AB < BC, \quad AC = 39 \text{ cm}, \quad \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{5}{8} \quad \text{ni}$$

yoza olamiz.  $5x > 0$ ,  $BC = 8x > 0$  deb olib,  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $BD^2 = AB^2 - AD^2$  va  $\triangle BCD$  dan  $BD^2 = BC^2 - CD^2$  ni topamiz. Bundan  $AB^2 - AD^2 = BC^2 - CD^2$  va  $BC^2 - AB^2 = BD^2 - AD^2$  ekanligini hisobga olib,  $(8x)^2 - (5x)^2 = 32^2 - 7^2$ ;  $13x - 3x = 39 \cdot 25$ ;  $x^2 = 25$ ;  $x = 5$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib,  $AB = 25$  sm,  $BC = 40$  sm.



$R = 25 + 40 + 39 = 104$  sm.  $BD^2 = 25^2 - 7^2 = 32 \cdot 18 = 16 \cdot 36$ ;  $BD = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$  sm ni topamiz. Javob: 24 sm, 104 sm.

### Mashqlar

1. Quyidagi elementlarga ko'ra uchburchakning perimet-rini hisoblang:

a) tomoni 35 sm, qolgan ikki tomoni 8:3 kabi va  $60^\circ$ li burchak hosil qilsa;

b) tomoni 14 sm, qolgan ikki tomon ayirmasi 10 sm va  $60^\circ$ li bur-chak hosil qilsa;

v) balandligi 72 sm va u tomonni 21 va 30 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;

g) ikki tomoni va uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan medianasi mos ra-vishda 12, 14 va 7 sm.

2. Quyidagilar ma'lum bo'lsa, uchburchak tomonlarini toping:

a) perimetri 30 sm, ikki tomoni 5:3 nisbatda va  $120^\circ$ li burchak tash-kil etadi;

b) ikki tomon ayirmasi 15 sm, uchinchi tomoniga tushirilgan balandlik uni 7 va 32 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;

v) uchidan tushirilgan balandlik  $12\sqrt{3}$  sm va shu burchakda  $30^\circ$  va  $45^\circ$  li burchak hosil qiladi;

3. Uchburchakning tomonlari 13, 14 va 15 sm. 14 sm li tomoniga tushirilgan balandligini toping.

4. Uchburchakning tomonlari 14, 18 va 28 sm. Katta tomoniga o'tkazilgan medianasini toping.

5. Uchburchakning ikki tomoni 7 va 3 sm. Katta tomoni qarshisidagi burchak  $120^\circ$  ga teng bo'lsa, uning uchinchi tomonini toping.

6. Uchburchakning tomonlari 15, 20 va 28 sm. Katta tomoniga o'tkazilgan bissektrisa uni qanday kesmalarga ajratadi?

7. Uchburchakning ikki tomoni 75 va 78 sm, uchinchi tomoniga tushirilgan balandligi 72 sm. Bu balandlik shu tomonini qanday kesmalar-ga ajratadi?

8. Perimetri 24 sm bo'lgan uchburchak uchlaridan tomonlariga paral-lel to'g'ri chiziqlar o'tkazilgan, hosil bo'lgan uchburchak perimetrini toping.

9. Quyidagilarga ko'ra uchburchak yasang:

a) ikki tomoni va uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi;

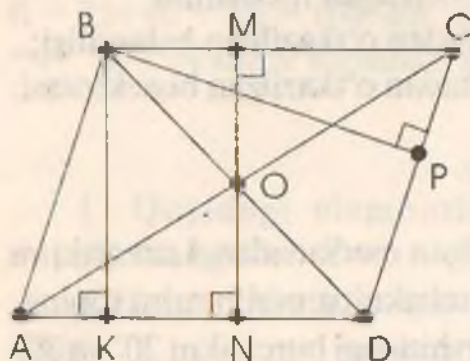


- b) ikki tomoni va uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan medianasi;
- v) ikki tomoni va uchinchi burchak uchidan o'tkazilgan balandligi;
- g) ikki burchagi va uchinchi burchak uchidan o'tkazilgan bissektrisasi.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Uchburchakning tomoni unga o'tkazilgan medianadan 4 sm ortiq va qolgan tomonlari 28 va 36 sm bo'lsa, uchburchakning perimetrini toping.
2. Asosiga tushirilgan balandlik, asos qarshisidagi burchakni  $20^\circ$  va  $30^\circ$  burchaklarga ajratadi. Asosiga yopishgan burchak bissektrisalari orasidagi burchakni hisoblang.
3. Uchburchakning burchaklari 5:6:7 kabi. Katta tomoniga tushirilgan balandlik shu tomon qarshisidagi burchakni qanday qismlarga ajratadi?
4. Uchburchakning perimetri 45 sm, tomonlari 4:5:6 nisbatda bo'lsa, uning katta tomonini toping.
5. Uchburchakning tomonlari 30 va 40 sm, uchinchi tomoniga tushirilgan balandligi 24 sm bo'lsa, uchinchi tomoniga tushirilgan medianasini toping.
6. Uchburchakning tomonlari 21 va 24 sm, ular orasidagi burchak esa  $120^\circ$  ga teng bo'lsa, uning perimetrini hisoblang.
7. Ikki tomoni orasidagi burchak  $60^\circ$  va ular 5:8 kabi bo'lib, uchinchi tomoni 21 sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini hisoblang.
8. Quyidagilarga ko'ra uchburchak yasang:
  - a) uchta medianasi bo'yicha;
  - b) tomoni va unga o'tkazilgan medianasi va balandligi.
9. Mos balandliklari teng bo'lgan uchburchaklarning o'zaro tengligini isbotlang.
10. Mos medianalari teng bo'lgan uchburchaklarning o'zaro tengligini isbotlang.
11. Quyidagilarga ko'ra uchburchaklarning tengligini isbotlang:
  - a) ikkita burchagi va uchinchi burchak bissektrisasi;
  - b) ikki tomoni va uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi.
  - v) ikki burchagi va uchinchi burchak uchidan tushirilgan balandligi;
  - g) bir uchidan chiquvchi ikki tomoni va medianasi;
  - d) ikki tomoni va ulardan birortasiga o'tkazilgan medianasi.

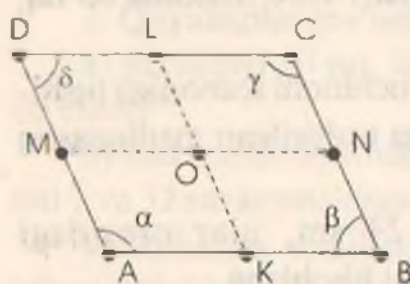
### 5-§. Parallelogramm va uning turli ko'rinishlari



1) ABCD parallelogramm berilgan bo'lsin.  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $BC \parallel AD$ ,  $BD$  va  $AC$  diagonallari,  $O$  esa diagonallar kesishgan nuqta,  $MN$  kesma  $BC$  va  $AD$  ga perpendikulyar bo'lib,  $O$  nuqta orqali o'tadi.  $BK$  va  $BR$  lar  $AD$  va  $DC$  larga perpendikulyar bo'lib parallelogrammning balandliklari bo'ladi.

$AD = BC = a$ ,  $AB = CD = b$ ,  $AC = d_1$ ,  $BD = d_2$ ,  $BK = h_a$ ,  $BP = h_b$  deb belgilasak.  $d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$ ;  $a \cdot h_a = b \cdot h_b$

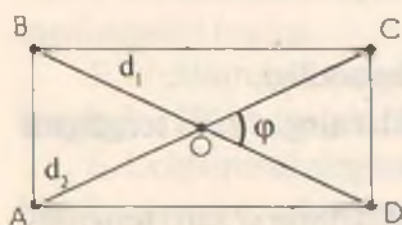
ABCD parallelogramm	$\Leftrightarrow$	$C_{AOB} = C_{DOC}$ va $C_{BOC} = C_{AOD}$
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$L, N, K, M$  — lar mos ravishda  $BC, CB, AB, AD$  larning o'rtasi bo'lsin. ABCD parallelogramm  $\Leftrightarrow LK + MN = (1/2)(AB + BC + CD + AD)$  KMLN — parallelogramm

2). ABCD To'rtburchak uchun

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 360^\circ, S = \frac{d_1 d_2}{2} \sin \varphi.$$



3) Tomonlari  $AB = CD$ ,  $BC = AD$  bo'lgan. To'g'ri to'rtburchak  $O$  — diagonallarining kesishish nuqtasi, to'g'ri to'rtburchakning barcha uchlaridan teng uzoqlashgan nuqta uchun  $OA = OB = OC = OD$ ,  $AB = a$ ,  $BC = b$ ,  $AC = d$  deb belgilasak,  $d^2 = a^2 + b^2$  o'rinli.

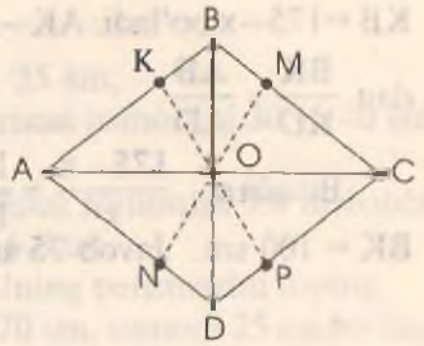
Eslatma. ABCD ga  $O$  markazli ichki aylana chizish imkoniyati har doim bajarilmaydi.

4) Tomonlari  $AB = BC = CD = AD$  bo'lgan ABCD romb bo'lsin. Rombning diagonallari  $AC$  va  $BD$  bo'lib,  $AC \perp BD$ .  $AC$  va  $BD$  diagonallarining kesishish nuqtasini  $O$  desak,  $AB, BC, CD$  va  $AD$  tomonlarga tushirilgan  $OK, OM, OR$  va  $ON$  perpendikulyar uchun  $OK = OM = OR = ON$  tenglik o'rinli.  $O$  nuqta rombning tomonlari-



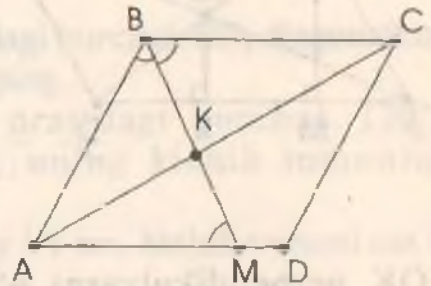
dan teng uzoqlashgan nuqta.  
 $AB = a, AC = d_1, BD = d_2$  desak,  
 $d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 4a^2$   $KP = MN = h$  rombning  
 balandligi uchun  $2ah = d_2 d_1$ , tenglik o'rinli

$$\begin{cases} d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 4a^2 \\ d_1 + d_2 = 2ah \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 = \sqrt{a(a+h)} + a(a-h) \\ d_2 = \sqrt{a(a+h)} - a(a-h) \end{cases}$$



O markazli tashqi aylana chizish har doim bajarilmaydi.

**1-masala.** ABCD parallelogrammda  $\angle B = 120^\circ$ , BM bissektisa AD tomonni 24 va 16 sm kesmalarga ajratadi. Bissektrisa AC diagonalni qanday kesmalarga ajratadi?



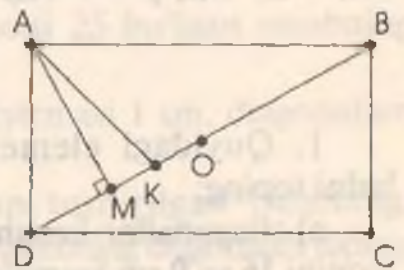
**Echish.**  $\angle B = \angle D = 120^\circ$  bo'lganda, AC katta diagonal bo'ladi. Bissektrisa AD ni M nuqta kesib o'tsin. Unda  $AM = 24$  sm,  $MD = 16$  sm bo'ladi.

$$\angle CBM = \angle ABM = \angle BMA = 60^\circ$$

$\angle BAD = 60^\circ$ ,  $AB = AM = 24$ ,  $BC = AD = 40$  sm.  $\triangle ABC$  dan  $AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos 120^\circ$  ga asosan  $AC = 56$  sm. Bissektrisa xossasiga asosan

$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AK}{KC}$ .  $AK = x$  desak,  $KC = 56 - x$  bo'ladi. Unda  $\frac{24}{40} = \frac{x}{56 - x}$  bo'lib, bundan  $x = 21$  ni topamiz. Shunday qilib,  $AK = 21$  sm,  $KC = 56 - 21 = 35$  sm.

**2-masala.** ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchak berilgan. A uchidan diagonalga tushirilgan perpendikulyar uni 63 va 112 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa, shu burchak bissektisasi diagonalni qanday kesmalarga ajratadi?

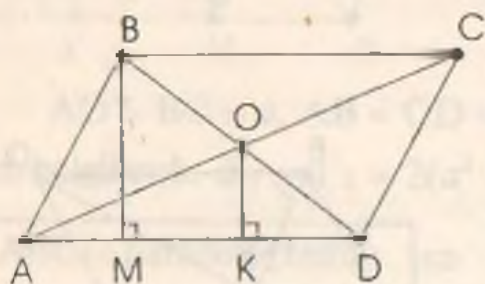


**Echish.**  $AB > AD$  bo'lsin. BD-diagonal, O esa diagonalning o'rtasi.  $AM \perp DB$  va AK — bissektisani o'tkazamiz.  $DM = 63$ ,  $MB = 112$  bo'lgani uchun  $BD = BM + MD = 175$  (sm). DM va DM kesmalar AD va AB ning BD dagi proyeksiyalari.  $AD^2 = BD \cdot DM$ ;  $AD^2 = (5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3)^2$ ;  $AD = 105$  (sm).

$AB^2 = BD \cdot BM$ ;  $AD^2 = (5.7.4)^2$ ;  $AB = 140$  (sm).  $DK = x$  desak,  $KB = 175 - x$  bo'ladi.  $AK$ — $A$  burchak bissektrisasi bo'lgani uchun  $\triangle ABD$

dan  $\frac{BK}{KD} = \frac{AB}{AD}$ .

Bundan  $\frac{175 - x}{x} = \frac{140}{105}$ .  $x = 75$ . Shunday qilib,  $DK = 75$  sm,  $BK = 100$  sm. Javob 75 sm, 100 sm.



**3-masala.** Rombning o'tmas burchagi uchidan tushirilgan perpendikulyar tomonini ayirmasi 11 sm ga teng kesmalarga ajratadi. Diagonallarning kesishish nuqta sidan tomonigacha bo'lgan masofa 12 sm bo'lsa, rombning perimetrini toping.

**Echish.**  $ABCD$  — romb berilgan bo'lib,  $O$  — diagonallar kesishish nuqtasi bo'lsin.  $\angle B$  o'tmas bo'lsin.  $B$  va  $O$  nuqtadan  $AO$  tomoniga  $BM$  va  $OK$  perpendikulyarni o'tkazamiz.  $AM$  va  $MD$  uchun, shartga ko'ra  $MD - MA = 11$  sm,  $OK = 12$  sm,  $AM = x$  desak,  $MD = x + 11$  va  $AD = AM + MD = 2x + 11$  bo'ladi.  $OB = OD$  dan  $MK = KD$ .

$$KD = \frac{1}{2}(x + 11); AK = AD - KD = (2x + 11) - \frac{1}{2}(x + 11) = \frac{1}{2}(3x + 11).$$

$$\angle AOD = 90^\circ \text{ ekanligidan } OK^2 = AK \cdot KD; 12^2 = \frac{1}{2}(3x + 11) \frac{1}{2}(x + 11).$$

Bundan  $x = 7$ ;  $x = -\frac{65}{3}$  (shartni qanoatlantirmaydi). Shunday qilib,  $AD = 25$  sm,  $p = 4 \cdot AD = 100$  sm.

### Mashqlar

1. Quyidagi elementlar ma'lum bo'lsa, rombning diagonal-larini toping:

a) diagonallar kesishgan nuqtadan o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar tomonini 16 va 9 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;

b) o'tmas burchak uchidan tushirilgan perpendikulyar tomonini 7 va 18 sm kesmalarga ajratadi;

v) tomoni  $12\sqrt{3}$ , o'tmas burchagi  $120^\circ$ ;



- g) tomoni 25 sm, balandligi 24 sm;
  - d) diagonallar ayirmasi 10 sm, tomoni 25 sm;
  - e) diagonallar orasidagi burchak bissektrisasi tomonini 30 va 40 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi;
  - j) diagonallar orasidagi burchak bissektrisasi tomonini 3:4 nisbatda bo'linuvchi kesmalarga ajratadi va balandligi 16,8 sm.
2. Rombning diagonallari 30 va 40 sm. Uning perimetrini toping.
  3. Agar rombning diagonallari yig'indisi 70 sm, tomoni 25 sm bo'lsa, uning balandligini toping.
  4. Parallelogrammning o'tkir burchagi  $60^\circ$ , tomonlari 10 va 16 bo'lsa, uning kichik diagonalini toping.
  5. Parallelogrammda diagonallari orasidagi burchak  $60^\circ$ , diagonallari 20 va 12 sm bo'lsa, uning katta tomonini toping.
  6. Parallelogrammda diagonallar orasidagi burchak  $120^\circ$ , diagonallari esa 60 va 32 sm bo'lsa, uning kichik tomonini toping.
  7. Parallelogrammning diagonallari 7 va 11 sm, kichik tomoni esa 6 sm bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomonini toping.
  8. Parallelogrammning katta tomoniga tushirilgan balandligi 24 sm bo'lib, uni 7 va 32 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Parallelogrammning kichik diagonalini va perimetrini toping.
  9. Ikkita diagonali va ular orasidagi burchagi bo'yicha parallelogramm yasang.
  10. Kichik diagonali va ikkita qo'shni burchaklari bo'yicha parallelogramm yasang.

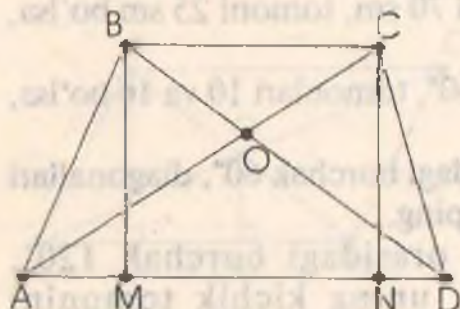
### Uyga vazifalar

1. Diagonallarining ayirmasi 10 va tomoni 25 bo'lgan rombning balandligini toping.
2. Rombning balandligi va tomonining ayirmasi 1 sm, diagonallari 3:4 nisbatda bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.
3. Rombning o'tmas burchak uchidan tushirilgan balandligi tomonini 7 va 18 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Rombning diagonalini toping.
4. Diagonali va balandligi bo'yicha romb yasang.
5. Diagonallar yig'indisi va tomoni bo'yicha romb yasang.
6. Quyidagilarga ko'ra parallelogrammning diagonallarini toping:
  - a) tomonlari 7 va 9 sm, diagonallari yig'indisi 22 sm;
  - b) tomonlari 7 va 9 sm, diagonallari 4:7 kabi.

7. Parallelogrammning o'tkir burchagi uchidan diagonaliga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar uni 18 va 6 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Agar parallelogramm tomonlarining yig'indisi 48 sm bo'lsa, uning diagonalini toping.

8. Ikki diagonali va o'tkir burchagi bo'yicha parallelogramm yasang.

### 6-§. Trapetsiya



ABCD trapetsiya berilgan bo'lsin. Bunda BC va AD — asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin. AB va CD yon tomonlari. AC va BD diagonallari,  $BM = CN$  lar balandliklari. O — diagonallari kesishgan nuqta.

$$S_{ABCD} \text{ trapetsiya} \iff S_{AOB} = S_{DOC}$$

Kichik asosiga yopishgan burchak o'tmas, katta asosiga yopishgan burchak o'tkir bo'ladi.

Agar  $S_{BOC} = a$ ,  $S_{AOD} = b$  bo'lsa,  $S_{ABCD} = (b-a)^2$  bo'ladi.

1) agar  $AB = CD$  va  $\angle A = \angle D$  bo'lsa, ABCD ga teng yonli trapetsiya deyiladi.  $AD = a$ ,  $BC = b$ ,  $CD = AB = c$ ,  $CP = MN = h$  deb belgilasak,

$$AP = \frac{(a+b)}{2} \quad PD = \frac{(a-b)}{2} \quad \text{ni yoza olamiz.}$$

a) agar  $AC \perp CD$  bo'lsa,  $CK^2 = AK$

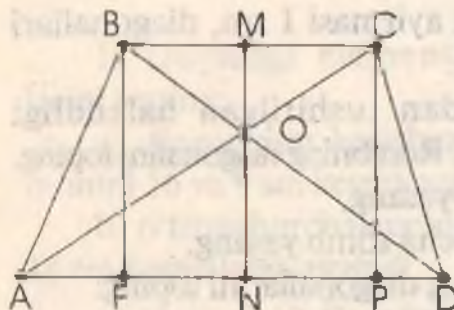
$$\cdot KD. \quad h = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2};$$

b) agar  $AC \perp AD$  bo'lsa,

$$h = \frac{(a+b)}{2};$$

v) agar AC kesma A burchakning bissektisasi bo'lsa, unda  $AB = CD = BC$ ;

g) agar CA c — burchakning bissektisasi bo'lsa, unda  $CD = AB = AD$  bo'ladi.





2) agar  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  (yoki  $AB \perp AD$ ) bo'lsa, ABCD to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiya deyiladi.  $AB \perp AD$  ekanligidan  $AO > AC$  bo'ladi.

a) agar AD kesma B burchak bissektrisasi bo'lsa, unda  $BC = CD$  bo'ladi, ya'ni  $b = c$ ;

b) agar BD kesma B burchak bissektrisasi bo'lsa, unda  $BA = DA$ , ya'ni  $h = a$ ;

v) agar CA kesma C burchak bissektrisasi bo'lsa, unda  $CD = AD$  bo'ladi, ya'ni  $a = c$ ;

g) agar AC kesma A burchak bissektrisasi bo'lsa, unda  $AB = BC$  bo'ladi, ya'ni  $h = b$ .

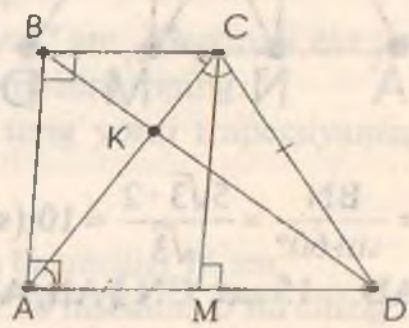
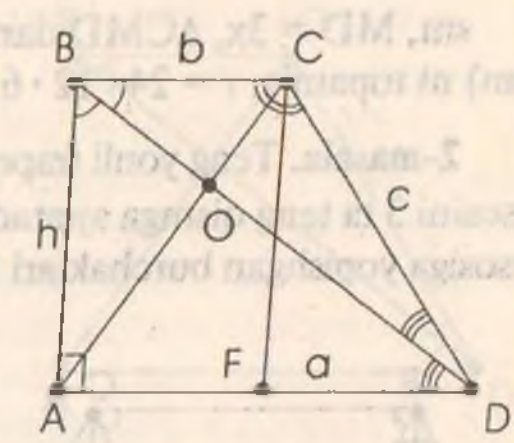
3) aytaylik, ABCD trapetsiyada AD va BC asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin.

Agar trapetsiya tomonlaridan barobar uzoqlikda yotuvchi O nuqta mavjud bo'lsa,  $AB + CD = AD + BC$  tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi. AO, BO, CO, DO lar A, B, C va D burchaklarning bissektrisalari bo'lsa

$\angle ABO + \angle BAO = \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle A) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 180^\circ = 90^\circ$ , ya'ni  $\angle BOA = 90^\circ$ , shuningdek,  $\angle COD = 90^\circ$  bo'ladi.  $OF^2 = CF \cdot FD$ ;  $OC^2 = CD \cdot CF$ ;  $OD^2 = CD \cdot DF$ ;  $OC^2 + OD^2 = CD^2$

**1-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning diagonali o'tmas burchagini teng ikkiga va ikkinchi diagonalini 2:5 nisbatda bo'ladi. Agar balandligi 24 sm bo'lsa, trapetsiyaning perimetrini toping.

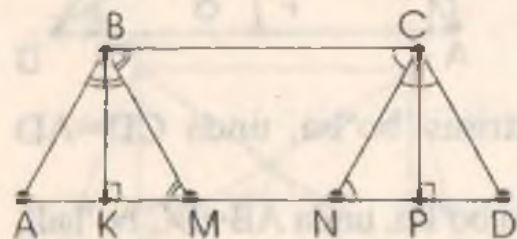
**Echish.** Aytaylik, ABCD trapetsiya berilgan, AD va BC lar asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin.  $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$ .  $\angle C > 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle D < 90^\circ$ . CA diagonal C burchakni teng ikkiga bo'ladi.  $\angle BCA = \angle DCA$  va  $\angle ACD = \angle CAD$ .  $\angle ACD = \angle CAD$  dan  $CD = AD$  kelib chiqadi. CA diagonal BD ni K nuqtada kesib o'tsin.  $BA < CD$  va  $CD = AD$  ekanligidan  $BA < AD$ , bundan  $BK < BD$  va  $BK : KD = 2 : 5$ .  $BA = 24$ .  $\triangle BSD$  da



CK kesma  $\triangle BSD$  ning bissektrisasi bo'lgani uchun  $\frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{BK}{KD} = \frac{2}{5}$   
 $BC = 2x$ ,  $CD = 5x$  deb belgilaylik.  $CM \perp AD$  ni o'tkazamiz.  $CM = AB = 24$

sm,  $MD = 3x$ ,  $\triangle CMD$  dan  $CD^2 = DM^2 + CM^2$  ni tadbiq qilib  $x = 6$  (sm) ni topamiz.  $r = 24 + 12 \cdot 6 = 96$  (sm).

**2-masala.** Teng yonli trapetsiyada o'tmas burchak bissektrisalari katta asosini 3 ta teng qismga ajratadi. Agar trapetsiyaning balandligi  $5\sqrt{3}$  sm, asosiga yopishgan burchaklari  $120^\circ$  bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

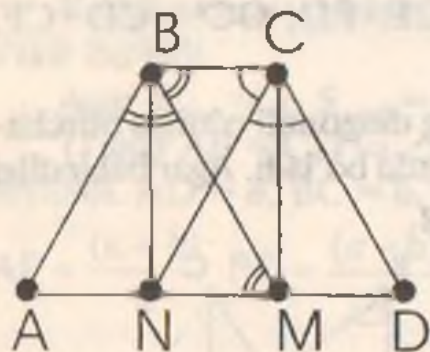


**Echish.** ABCD trapetsiyada AD va BC asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  va  $AB = CD$  bo'lsin.  $BK = CP = h = 5\sqrt{3}$  cm.  $\angle B = \angle C = 120^\circ$ , BM va CN lar B va C burchaklarning bissektrisalari bo'lgani uchun  $AM = MN = ND$ .  $\angle ABM = \angle MBC$ ;  $\angle ABM = \angle CBM$ .

Bundan  $\angle ABM = \angle AMB$   $AB = AM$  va  $\angle BAM = \angle ABM = \angle AMB = 60^\circ$ .

$$AB = \frac{BK}{\sin 60^\circ} = 5\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 10 \text{ (sm)}.$$

$AD = 3 \cdot AM = 3 \cdot 10 = 30$ (sm).  $CN \parallel AB$ ;  $BC = AN = 2AM = 2 \cdot 10 = 20$ (sm) va perimetr  $r = 70$  sm.



**Ikkinchi bir hol bo'lishi mumkin.** CN va BM lar  $\angle C$  va  $\angle B$  ning bissektrisalari.  $AN = NM = MD$ .  $\angle ABM = \angle BAM = \angle BMA = 60^\circ$ , demak  $\triangle ABM$  teng tomonli.  $AN = NM$  dan BN medianani balandlik bo'lishligi kelib chiqadi.  $BN = NM$  dan BN medianani balandlik bo'lishligi kelib chiqadi.  $BN = 5\sqrt{3}$  cm;  $AB =$

$$= \frac{BN}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{5\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}{\sqrt{3}} = 10 \text{ (sm)}. \quad AB = AM = 10 \text{ sm}; \quad AN = 5 \text{ sm};$$

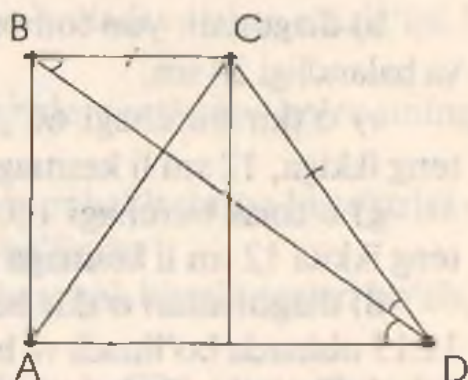
$AD = 15$  sm,  $CN \parallel AB$ ;  $AN = BC = 5$  sm. Chunday qilib  $r = 40$  sm.

**3-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning katta diagonali o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi bo'ladi. Trapetsiya asoslarining yig'indisi 31 sm, yon tomonlari yig'indisi 25 sm bo'lsa, uning asoslarini va balandligini toping.

**Echish.** ABCD ning asoslari BC va AD uchun  $BC < AD$  bo'lsin.  $\angle A < B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle C > 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle D < 90^\circ$ , AB va CD yon tomonlari va



$CD > AB$ ,  $BC + AD = 31$  sm,  $AB + CD = 25$  sm, D burchakning bissektrisasi DB,  $\angle ADB = \angle CDB$ ,  $\angle CDB = \angle BDA$  bo'lgani uchun  $\angle CBD = \angle CDB$  va  $BC = CD$   $DC = x$ ,  $CB = x$ ,  $AB = 25 - x$ ,  $AD = 31 - x$  deb belgilab olib, KD —  $AD - AK = AD - BC = 31 - x - x = 31 - 2x$ ,  $CK = 25 - x$  ni yozamiz.  $\triangle CKD$  dan  $CD^2 = CK^2 + KD^2$  dan foydalanib,  $x = 13$  ni aniqlaymiz. Chunday qilib,  $AB = 12$  (sm),  $BC = 13$  sm,  $AD = 18$  (sm) ni topamiz.



### Mashqlar

- Teng yonli trapetsiya uchun quyidagilar ma'lum bo'lsa, uning burchaklarini toping:

  - o'tmas burchak bissektrisasi yon tomonlarining biriga parallel;
  - diagonali balandligidan 4 marta katta va o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'ladi;
  - diagonal yon tomoniga perpendikulyar bo'lib, o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'ladi;
  - diagonal yon tomoniga perpendikulyar bo'lib, o'tmas burchagidan tushirilgan balandligi bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi.
- Quyidagi elementlar bo'yicha teng yonli trapetsiya yasang:

  - katta asosi va o'tmas burchak diagonali;
  - kichik asosi va o'tkir burchak diagonali.
- Teng yonli trapetsiyaning asoslari 25 va 7 sm, diagonali esa yon tomoniga perpendikulyar bo'lsa, uning yon tomonini toping.
- Quyidagi elementlar berilgan bo'lsa, teng yonli trapetsiyaning asoslarini toping:

  - o'rta chizig'i 15 sm va asoslari 3:2 kabi;
  - yon tomoni va asoslari 5:2:8 nisbatda va balandligi 16 sm;
  - yon tomoni, balandligi va diagonali 13:12:20 nisbatda, o'rta chizig'i esa 32 sm.
- Teng yonli trapetsiyaning quyidagi elementlari berilgan bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping:

  - diagonal, yon tomoni va o'rta chizig'i 20:13:16 nisbatda, balandligi esa 24 sm;

b) diagonali, yon tomoni va asoslarining ayirmasi 20:13:10 nisbatda va balandligi 24 sm;

v) o'tkir burchagi  $60^\circ$ , o'tmas burchak bissektrisasi kichik asosini teng ikkiga, 12 sm li kesmaga ajratadi;

g) o'tmas burchagi  $120^\circ$ , o'tkir burchagi bissektrisasi kichik asosini teng ikkita 12 sm li kesmaga ajratadi;

d) diagonallari o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi bo'lib kesishish nuqtasida 11:15 nisbatda bo'linadi va balandligi 24 sm.

6. Teng yonli trapetsiyaning balandligi, yon tomoni va diagonali mos ravishda 12, 15 va 26 sm bo'lsa, uning asoslarini toping.

7. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning yon tomonlari va diagonali mos ravishda 12, 15 va 20 bo'lsa, uning asoslarini toping.

8. Asoslari va katta diagonali mos ravishda 7, 16 va 20 sm bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning yon tomonini toping.

9. Quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning perimetrini toping:

a) diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'ladi va o'tmas burchagi uchidan tushirilgan balandligini 9 va 15 sm li kesmalarga ajratadi;

b) kichik asosi 30 sm va diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'ladi, o'tmas burchak uchidan tushirilgan balandligini 5:3 nisbatda bo'ladi;

v) diagonali o'tmas burchagini teng ikkiga bo'ladi va asoslari 6 va 15 sm;

g) diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'lib, asoslari 15 va 24 sm;

d) asoslarining ayirmasi 9 sm va kichik diagonali  $12\sqrt{2}$  sm bo'lib, to'g'ri burchagining bissektrisasi bo'ladi.

10. Trapetsiyaning asoslari 28 va 11 sm, yon tomonlari 25 va 26 sm bo'lsa, uning balandligini toping.

11. Trapetsiyaning asoslari 6 va 16 sm. Yon tomonlaridan biri 10 sm va katta asosi bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Trapetsiyaning diagonalini toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Teng yonli trapetsiyaning quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra uning balandligini toping:

a) asoslari 25 va 39 sm, diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'lsa;



b) diagonali o'tmas burchakni teng ikkiga bo'ladi va o'rta chizig'ini 3 va 13 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi.

2. Teng yonli uchburchakning quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra uning perimetrini hisoblang:

a) balandligi 60 sm, diagonallari o'tkir burchaklarining bissektrisalari bo'lib, kesishish nuqtasida 13:5 nisbatda bo'lindi;

b) balandligi 48 sm, diagonallari o'tmas burchak bissektrisalari bo'lib, 3:13 nisbatda bo'linadi;

v) diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'lib, o'tmas burchak uchidan tushirilgan balandligini 75 va 21 sm li kesmalarga ajratadi.

3. Quyidagi elementlari bo'yicha teng yonli uchburchak yasang:

a) o'tkir burchagi va o'tmas burchak bissektrisasi bo'lgan diagonali bo'yicha;

b) o'tmas burchagi va o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi bo'lgan diagonali bo'yicha.

4. Quyidagi elementlari bo'yicha to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiya yasang:

a) o'tmas burchagi va to'g'ri burchak bissektrisasi bo'lgan kichik diagonali;

b) o'tmas burchagi va to'g'ri burchak bissektrisasi bo'lgan katta diagonali.

5. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning kichik diagonali to'g'ri burchak bissektrisasi, asoslarining ayirmasi 30 sm, yon tomonlarining ayirmasi 18 sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

6. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning kichik diagonali o'tmas burchak bissektrisasi, asoslari yig'indisi 21 sm, yon tomonlari yig'indisi 25 sm bo'lsa, uning balandligi va asoslarini toping.

7. Katta diagonali to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'lib, ikkinchi diagonalini 13:18 kabi kesmalarga ajratadi. Agar balandligi 36 sm bo'lsa, uning asoslarini toping.

8. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning asoslari 25 va 32 sm, katta diagonali o'tkir burchagini teng ikkiga bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

9. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning o'tmas burchak bissektrisasi katta asosini 5 va 15 sm li kesmalarga ajratadi. Agar kichik asosi 11 sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

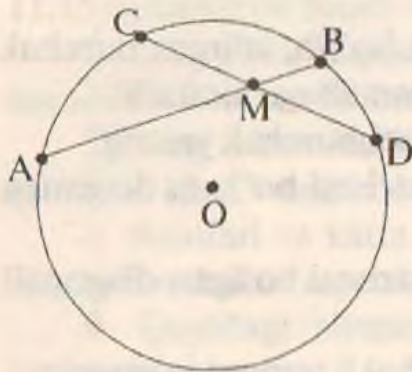
10. Trapetsiyaning asoslari 20 va 60 sm, yon tomonlari 13 va 37 sm bo'lsa, uning balandligini toping.

11. Asoslari 3 va 14 sm, diagonallari 25 va 26 sm bo'lgan trapetsiyaning balandligini toping.

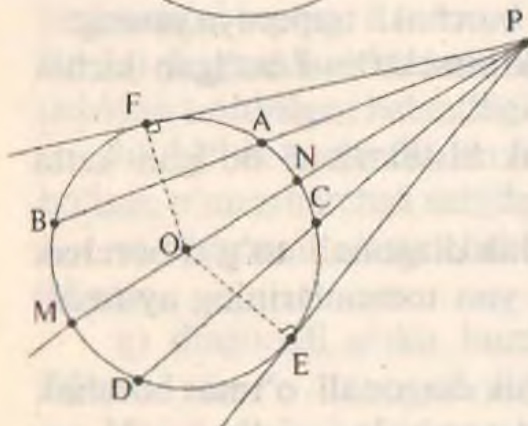
12. Trapetsiyaning yon tomoni 10 sm va uzunligi 22 sm bo'lgan katta asosi bilan  $60^\circ$ li burchak tashkil etadi. Agar asoslari yig'indisi 28 sm bo'lsa, uning ikkinchi tomonini toping.

13. Kichik asosi va yon tomoni  $120^\circ$  li burchak hosil qiladi va mos ravishda 15 va 10 sm. Agar trapetsiyaning asoslari yig'indisi 46 sm bo'lsa, uning ikkinchi yon tomonini toping.

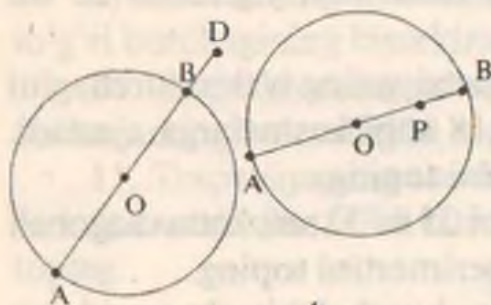
### 7-§. Aylana va uning elementlari



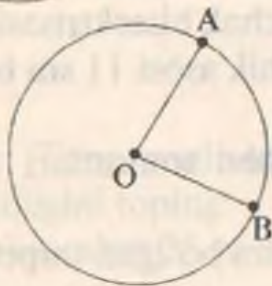
1)  $O$  markazli aylana berilgan bo'lib,  $AB$  va  $CD$  vatarlarining kesishish nuqtasini  $M$  bilan belgilasak,  $AM \cdot MB = CM \cdot MD$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Agar vatarlar kesishsa, kesishish nuqtasidan qanday nisbatda bo'linishidan qat'i nazar vatar kesmalarining ko'paytmasi o'zgarmas son bo'ladi.



2) aytaylik  $O$ —aylana markazi,  $P$  esa undan tashqaridagi nuqta bo'lsin.  $PM$ ,  $PB$ ,  $PD$  — kesuvchi,  $PF$  va  $PE$  urinmalarini o'tkazamiz.  $OF$  va  $OE$  aylana radiusi,  $EP = FP$ ,  $BP \cdot AP = MP \cdot NP = DP \cdot CP$ ,  $FP$  va  $AP$ ,  $BP$  kesmalar uchun  $FP^2 = BP \cdot AP$  tenglik o'zgarmas son bo'ladi, ya'ni urinmaning kvadrati kesuvchining tashqi kesmaga ko'paytmasiga teng bo'ladi.



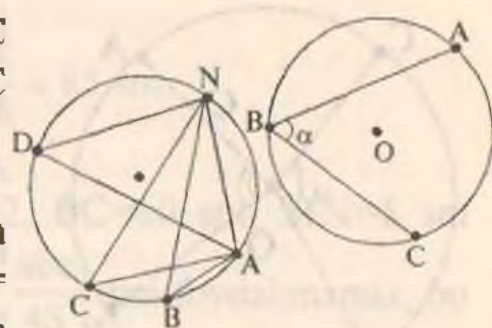
3) aytaylik,  $O$  — aylana markazi,  $AB$  — diametr bo'lsin. Agar  $P$  nuqta aylana tashqarisida bo'lsa,  $AP > AB$ , agar  $P$  nuqta aylana ichida yotsa,  $AP < AB$  bo'ladi.



4)  $O$  — aylana markazi,  $A$  va  $B$  lar aylanada yotsin. Unda  $\angle AOB$ —markaziy burchak bo'ladi, ( $AB$  yoy  $\cup AmB$ ).  $\angle AOB = \cup AB$ , ya'ni markaziy burchak o'zi tiralgan yey bilan o'lchanadi.

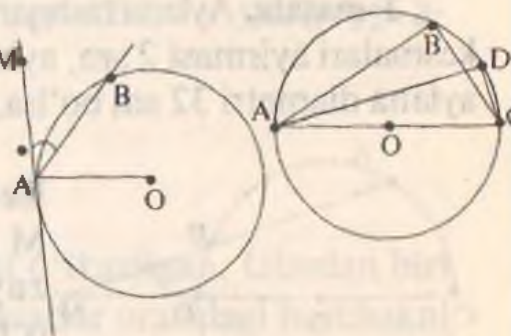


5) a)  $O$  — aylana markazi.  $A, B$  va  $C$  nuqtalar aylanaga tegishli bo'lsin. Unda  $\angle ABC$  — ichki chizilgan burchak bo'ladi.



b) aytaylik,  $A, B, C$  va  $D$  aylanaga tegishli bo'lsin. Unda  $\angle ABM = \angle ACN = \angle ADN$ , ya'ni bitta yoyga tiralgan barcha burchaklar teng bo'ladi.

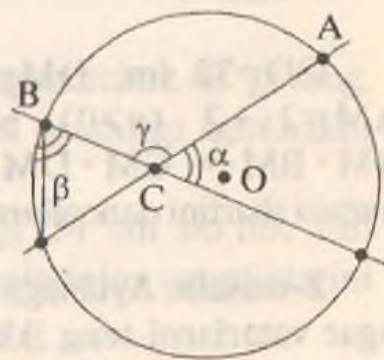
v) aytaylik,  $A, B, C$  va  $D, O$  markazli aylanada yotsin,  $AC$ —diametrga tiralgan har qanday burchak to'g'ri burchak bo'ladi;



g) aytaylik,  $A, B$  nuqtalar  $O$  markazli aylanaga tegishli va  $AM$  urinma bo'lsin. Unda

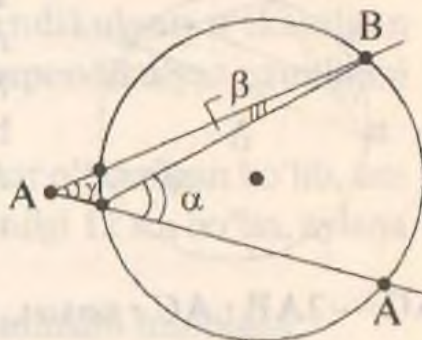
$$\angle MAB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cup AmB = \frac{1}{2}.$$

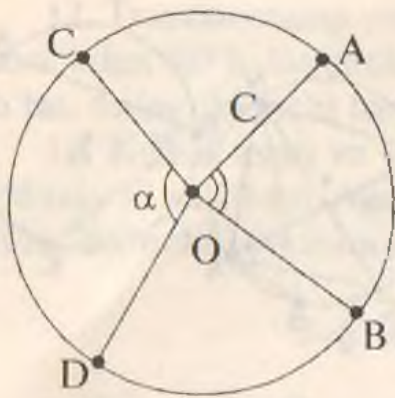
d) agar  $A, B, A_1, B_1$  aylanaga tegishli bo'lib  $AA_1$  va  $BB_1$  vatarlar  $C$  nuqtada kesishsa,  $\varphi = \angle ACB$  burchak  $\angle CBA_1$  uchburchakning tashqi burchagi bo'ladi. Unda  $\varphi = \alpha + \beta$ , bu yerda  $\alpha = \angle AA_1B_1$ ,  $\beta = \angle A_1BB_1$  bo'lib mos ravishda  $AB$  va  $A_1B_1$  yoylarga tiraladi;



e) aytaylik,  $A_1$  va  $B_1$  nuqtalar  $CA$  va  $CB$  larning aylana bilan kesishgan nuqtalari bo'lsin,  $\alpha = \angle BA_1A$  va  $\beta = \angle A_1BC$  deb olsak,  $\alpha = \varphi + \beta$  ni hisobga olib,  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  ni mos ravishda  $AB$  va  $A_1B_1$  yeylariga tiraladi va

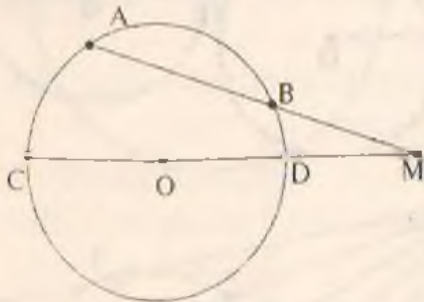
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} (AB - A_1B_1) \text{ deb yoza olamiz;}$$





j) aylana radiusi  $R = OA$ , aylana uzunligi  $C = 2\pi R$ .  $l = \frac{2\pi R}{360^\circ}$ ,  $n^\circ = \frac{\pi R n}{180^\circ}$ , bu yerda  $l$  AB yoy uzunligi  $n^\circ$ li markaziy burchakka tiriladi.  $l_1 = \frac{2\pi R}{2\pi\alpha} \cdot \alpha = R \cdot \alpha$  esa esa  $l_1$  yoy uzunligi,  $\alpha$  radianli markaziy burchakka tiriladi.

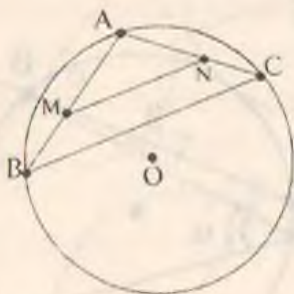
**1-masala.** Aylana tashqarisidan o'tkazilgan kesuvchining ichki va tashqi kesmalari ayirmasi 2 sm, aylanagacha bo'lgan masofa 4 sm ga teng. Agar aylana diametri 32 sm bo'lsa, kesuvchining uzunligini toping.



**Echish.** Aytaylik, aylana tashqarisidagi M nuqtadan AM va CM kesuvchini o'tkazaylik. CM kesuvchi O nuqta orqali o'tadi. AM kesuvchining ichki kesmasi AB, tashqi kesmasi BM bo'lgani uchun  $AB - BM = 2$  sm. CD — diametr, DM esa — M nuqtadan aylanagacha bo'lgan masofa.

$CD = 32$  sm,  $DM = 4$  sm,  $CM = 36$  sm.  $BM = x$  desak,  $AB = x + 2$ ,  $AM = 2x + 2$  ( $x > 0$ ) bo'ladi, Kesuvchining xossasiga asosan  $AM \cdot BM = CM \cdot DM$ , ya'ni  $(2x + 2) \cdot x = 36 \cdot 4$ ;  $x_1 = 8$ ;  $x_2 = -9$  bu masala shartini qanoatlantirmaydi. Chunday qilib,  $AM = 2 \cdot 8 + 2 = 18$  sm.

**2-masala.** Aylanaga tegishli nuqtadan 36 va 40 sm li vatar o'tkazilgan. Agar vatarlarni teng ikkiga bo'luvchi nuqtalar orasidagi masofa 34 sm bo'lsa, aylananing diametrini toping.



**Echish.** O markazli aylananing A nuqtasidan  $AB = 36$  sm va  $AC = 40$  sm vatar o'tkazilgan bo'lsin. M va N lar mos ravishda vatarlarning o'rtasi bo'lsin. Chartga ko'ra  $MN = 34$  sm; MN kesma ABC uchburchakning o'rta chizig'i bo'lgani uchun  $BC = 2MN = 2 \cdot 34 = 68$ .

$\angle BAC = \alpha$  deb belgilaylik.  $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos \alpha$ ;  $68^2 = 36^2 + 40^2 - 2 \cdot 36 \cdot 40 \cdot \cos \alpha$ . Bundan

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}. \quad 90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ.$$



$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}. \quad \frac{BC}{\sin \alpha} = 2R, \quad 2R = \frac{68}{0,8} = 85 \text{ sm.}$$

**3-masala.** Xuddi shu masalani  $AB=52$ ,  $BC=60$  sm,  $MN=8$  sm bo'lgan hol uchun yechaylik.  $BC = 16$ .  $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$  dan foydalanamiz, bu yerda  $R$  tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi;  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  — uchburchak tomonlari,

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}, \quad p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}, \quad p = 64, \quad S = 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 4;$$

Chunday qilib,  $2R=65$  sm.

### Mashqlar

1. Aylanaga tegishli nuqtadan ikkita vatar o'tkazilgan. Ulardan biri  $100^\circ$  li, ikkinchisi  $80^\circ$  li yoyga tiraladi. Chu vatarlar orasidagi burchakni toping.

2. Batar  $80^\circ$  li yoyga tiraladi. Chu vatar bilan vatar uchi orqali o'tuvchi urinma orasidagi o'tkir burchakni toping.

3. Batar uchlaridan o'tkazilgan radiuslar orasidagi burchak  $40^\circ$  ga teng. Chu vatar bilan vatar uchidan o'tkazilgan urinma orasidagi burchakni toping.

4. Ikkinchi vatarni kesuvchi vatar uzunligi 24 sm bo'lib, uni 10 va 8 sm kesmalarga ajratadi. Birinchi vatar kesmalarining uzunliklarini toping.

5. Uzunligi 30 sm bo'lgan vatar diametrga perpendikulyar bo'lib, uni yirmisi 40 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Aylana radiusini toping.

6. Aylana nuqtasidan diametrga perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan bo'lib, uni 16 va 9 sm li kesmalarga ajratsa, perpendikulyar uzunligini toping.

7. Aylana nuqtasidan diametrga perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan bo'lib, uni  $4:9$  nisbatda bo'ladi. Agar perpendikulyarning uzunligi 12 sm bo'lsa, aylana radiusini hisoblang.

8. Agar quyidagilar ma'lum bo'lsa, aylana radiusini hisoblang:

a) aylana nuqtasidan diametr uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofa 16 va 12 sm bo'lsa;

b) aylana nuqtasidan diametr uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar nisbati 0,75, shu nuqtadan diametrgacha bo'lgan masofa 12 sm.

v) markazdan bir tomonda ikkita 48 va 30 sm li vatarlar o'tkazilgan va ular orasidagi masofa 13 sm.

g) aylana tashqarisidagi nuqtadan kesuvchi o'tkazilgan bo'lib ichki va tashqi kesmalar 8 va 15 sm. Chu nuqtadan aylana markazigacha bo'lgan masofa 13 sm.

d) aylana tashqarisidagi nuqtadan 32 sm li urinma o'tkazilgan va shu nuqtadan aylanagacha bo'lgan masofa 24 sm.

e) aylana nuqtasidan uzunligi  $12\sqrt{2}$  bo'lgan ikkita vatar o'tkazilgan. Batarning biri  $90^\circ$  li yoyga tiraladi.

9. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan diametr uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar ayirmasi 10 sm, aylana radiusi 25 sm bo'lsa, shu nuqtadan diametrgacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

10. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan uzunligi 16 va 12 sm bo'lgan perpendikulyar vatarlar o'tkazilgan. Batarlarning uchlari orasidagi masofani toping.

11. Aylanadan tashqarida olingan nuqtadan uzunligi 12 sm bo'lgan urinma o'tkazilgan. Agar aylana radiusi 5 sm bo'lsa, olingan nuqtadan aylanagacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

12. Batar ikkinchi vatarni kesib, uni uzunligi 6 va 16 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi va o'zi 3:2 nisbatda bo'linadi. Birinchi vatarning uzunligini toping.

13. Aylanadan tashqarida olingan nuqtadan urinma va kesuvchi chiziq o'tkazilgan. Kesuvchi kesmalar 18 va 50 sm. Urinmaning uzunligini toping.

14. Aylana tashqarisidan olingan nuqtadan o'tkazilgan kesuvchining tashqi qismi 8 sm, ichki qismi 4 sm ga teng Aylana diametrini toping.

15. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan vatarlar uchlarigacha masofalar 15 va 20 sm, ular orasidagi burchak esa  $90^\circ$  ga teng. Chu nuqtadan vatargacha bo'lgan masofani toping

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Aylananing nuqtalari uni 3:4:5:6 nisbatdagi qismlarga ajratadi. Uchlari shu nuqtalarda bo'lgan qavariq to'rtburchakning burchaklarini toping.

2. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan uzunligi 5 va 8 sm bo'lgan vatarlar o'tkazilgan. Bu vatarlar uchlari orasidagi kesma  $120^\circ$  li yoyga tiraladi. Agar



kesma va nuqta aylana markazining turli tomonida yotsa, shu kesmaning uzunligini toping.

3. Aylanada vatari  $60^\circ$  yoyga tiraladi. Agar aylana diametri 24 sm bo'lsa, vatarni toping.

4. Aylana yotgan nuqtadan uzunligi 10 va  $5\sqrt{3}$  sm bo'lgan vatarlar o'tkazilgan. Batarlar uchlarini birlashturuvchi kesma  $60^\circ$  li yoyga tiraladi. Agar kesma va nuqta aylana markazidan bir tomonda yotsa, aylana diametrini hisoblang.

5. Uzunligi 24 sm bo'lgan vatar diametrga perpendikulyar va uni ayirmasi 7 sm ga teng bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Aylana radiusini hisoblang.

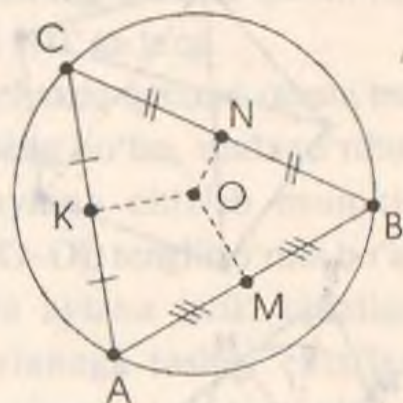
6. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan diametriga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar uni 9:16 nisbatli kesmalarga ajratadi. Aylana diametri 50 sm. Perpendikulyarlarning uzunligini hisoblang.

7. Aylanada yotgan nuqtadan ayirmasi 8 sm bo'lgan ikkita perpendikulyar vatarlar o'tkazilgan. Agar aylana radiusi 20 sm bo'lsa, shu vatarlarni toping.

8. Aylanadan tashqaridagi nuqtadan ichki va tashqi qismlari 3:2 kabi nisbatda bo'lgan kesuvchi o'tkazilgan. Agar shu nuqtadan aylanagacha bo'lgan masofa 10 sm, aylana radiusi 7 sm bo'lsa, shu kesuvchining uzunligini hisoblang.

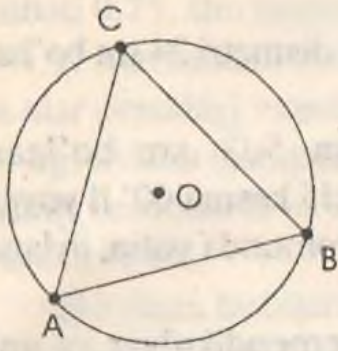
## 8-§. Ko'pburchak va aylana

1) Uchburchakka tashqi aylana chizilgan bo'lsin.  $ABC$  — uchburchak;  $a, v, c$  — uning tomonlari uzunliklari;  $AB, AC, BC$  tomonlariga o'tkazilgan  $OM, ON, OK$  medianalari kesishgan nuqtasi (o'rta perpendikulyarlar) yoki tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi.  $OA=OB=OC=R$  —

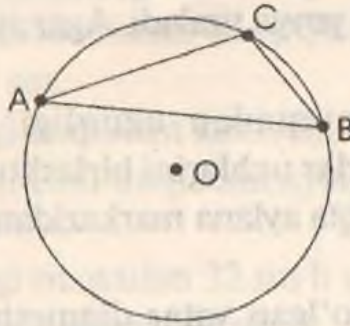


aylana radiusi.  $R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}$ ,  $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ , bu yerda  $S$  —  $ABC$  uchburchakning yuzi.

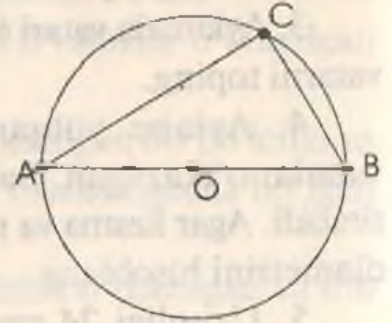
a) O'tkir burchakli uchburchak      b) O'tmas burchakli uchburchak      v) To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak



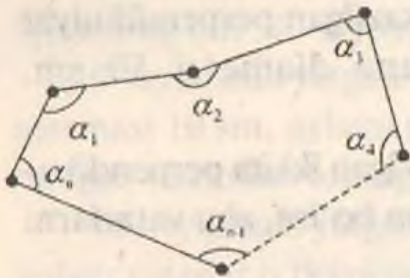
$$\angle C < 90^\circ$$



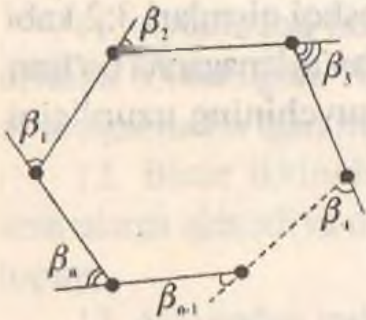
$$\angle C > 90^\circ$$



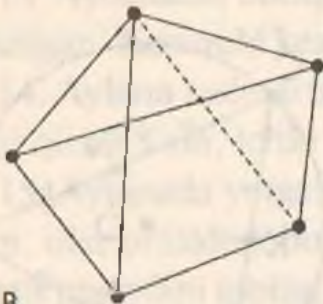
$$\angle C = 90^\circ$$



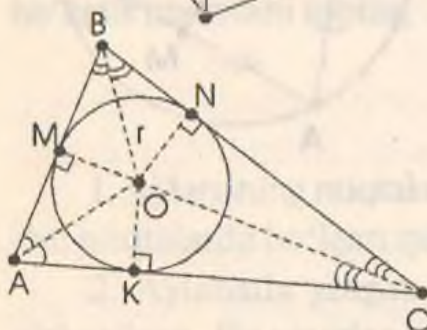
$n$ —burchak ichki burchaklarining yig'indisi  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_n = 180^\circ (n-2)$  ga teng.



$n$  — burchak tashqi burchaklarining yig'indisi  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \dots + \beta_n = 360^\circ$  ga teng.



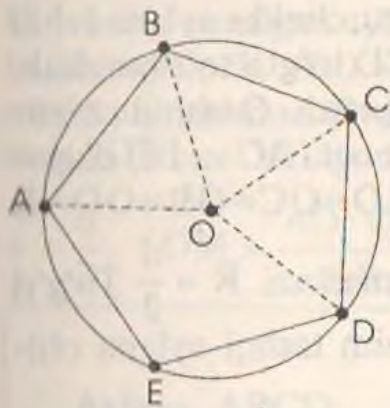
$n$  — burchak diagonallarining soni  $N = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$  ga teng



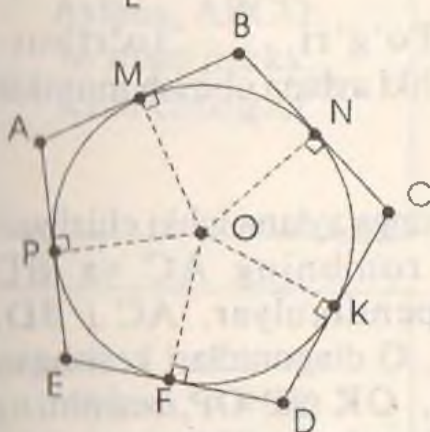
2) Uchburchakka ichki aylana chizilgan bo'lsin. AO, BO va CO bissektrisalarini kesishgan nuqtasi. AB, BC va AC tomonlariga OM, ON va OK perpendikulyarlarni o'tkazamiz.  $OM = ON = OK = r$

ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi  $r = \frac{2S}{a+b+c}$   
 ABC uchburchakning yuzi S.



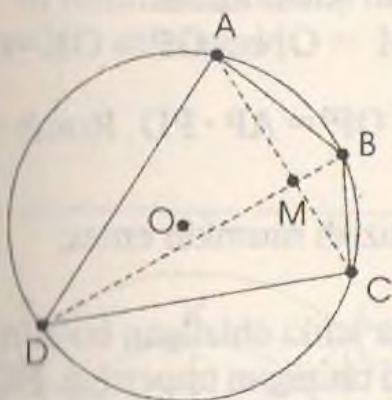


3) aylanaga beshburchak ichki chizilgan. Beshburchakning barcha nuqtalari aylanada yotadi.  $OA=OB=OC=OD=OE=R$  tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi;



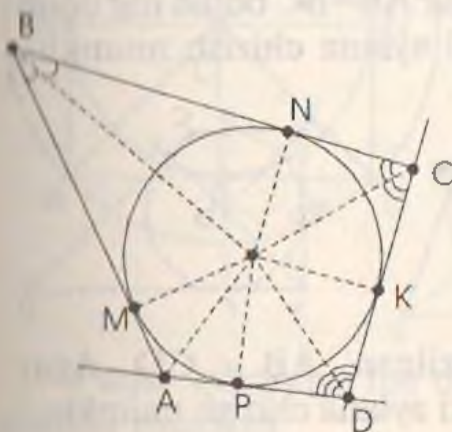
4) Beshburchak aylanaga tashqi chizilgan. Barcha tomonlari aylanaga urinadi. O nuqtadan AB, BC, CD, DE tomonlarga ON, OK, OF, OR, OM perpendikulyarlarni o'tkazamiz:  $OM=OK=OF=OP=OM=r$

ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi,  $r = \frac{2S}{P}$ , bu yerda S va P tashqi chizilgan ko'pburchakning yuzi va perimetri.

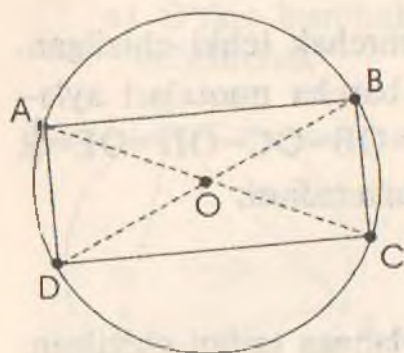


5) to'rtburchakka aylana tashqi chizilgan bo'lsin. A, B, C va D aylanada yotsin. ABCD aylanaga ichki chizilgan to'rtburchak.  $\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$ . Aylanaga ichki chizilgan ko'pburchakning qarama-qarshi burchaklari yig'indisi  $180^\circ$  ga teng.

Agar to'rtburchakda qarama-qarshi burchaklari  $180^\circ$  ga teng bo'lsa, unda to'rtburchakka tashqi aylana chizish mumkin, yoki  $BO-OC = DO-OB$  tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa.



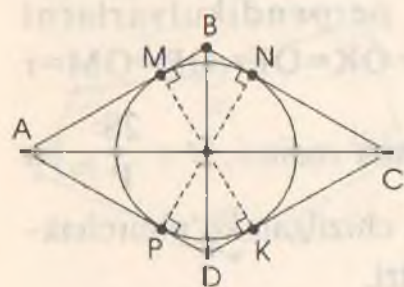
6) to'rtburchakka aylana ichki chizilgan to'rtburchak. Aylanaga tashqi chizilgan to'rtburchakning qarama-qarshi tomonlari yig'indisi teng bo'lsa, unda to'rtburchakka ichki aylana chizish mumkin, unda to'rtta bissekt-risa bir nuqtada kesishadi.



7) ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchakka aylana ichki chizilgan bo'lsin. ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchak,  $AC=BD=d$  uning diagonali. O tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi. O nuqta AC va BD diagonallarining o'rtasi  $AO=OC=OB=OD=R$

tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi.  $R = \frac{d}{2}$  To'g'ri to'rtburchakka har doim tashqi aylana chizish mumkin.

Eslatma. To'g'ri to'rtburchakka har doim ichki aylana chizish mumkin emas.

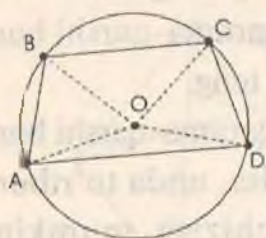


8) ABCD romb va unga aylana ichki chizilgan bo'lsin. ABCD rombning AC va BD diagonallari perpendikulyar.  $AC \perp BD$ ,  $AC = d_1$ ,  $BD = d_2$ . O diagonallari kesishgan nuqta. OM, ON, OK va OP rombnig tomonlariga tushirilgan balandliklar.

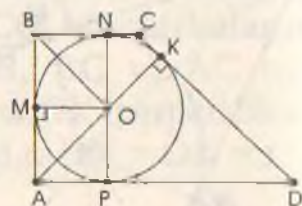
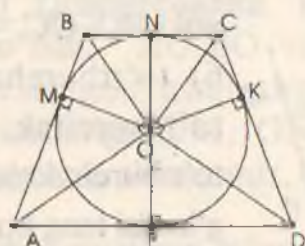
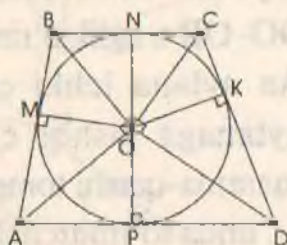
$MK = PN = h$  rombnig balandligi.  $OM = ON = OP = OK = r$

ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi.  $r = \frac{h}{2}$ .  $\Delta AOD$  dan  $OP^2 = AP \cdot PD$ . Rombgaga har doim ichki aylana chizish mumkin.

Eslatma. Rombgaga har doim tashqi aylana chizish mumkin emas;



9) trapetsiya aylanaga ichki chizilgan bo'lsin. ABCD aylanaga ichki chizilgan trapetsiya. BC va AD — uning asoslari. O tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi. Agar  $AB=BC$  bo'lsa har doim trapetsiyaga tashqi aylana chizish mumkin.



ABCD trapetsiya aylanaga tashqi chizilgan.  $AB = CD$ . Agar  $AD + BC = AB + CD$  bo'lsa, trapetsiyaga ichki aylana chizish mumkin.



O — ichki chizilgan aylana markazi. A, B, C va D burchaklarning bissektrisalari AO, BO, CO va DO. OM, ON, OK, OP trapetsiya tomonlariga perpendikulyarlar.  $OM = ON = OK = r$  ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi.  $\angle AOB = \angle COD = 90^\circ$ .  $NR = h$  trapetsiyaning balandligi.

$$r = \frac{h}{2}; \quad OM = \frac{AO \cdot OB}{AB}; \quad OK = \frac{CO \cdot DO}{CD};$$

Aylana, ABCD to'rtburchakka ichki chizilgan



$$BC + AD = BA + CD$$

ABCD — qavariq



To'rtta bissektrissa bitta nuqtada kesishadi.

Aylana, ABCD to'rtburchakka tashqi chizilgan



$$\angle BAD + \angle BCD = \angle CBA + \angle CDA$$



$AM \cdot MC = BM \cdot MD$ ,  
M — diagonallar kesishgan nuqta



10) ABCD kvadrat aylanaga ichki ham tashqi chizilgan bo'lsin. ABCD—kvadrat,  $AB=a$ , O—kvadratning diagonallarini kesishish nuqtasi;  $AO = OB = OC = OD=R$  tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi:

$R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  OM, ON, OP va OK — kvadratning tomonlariga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyarlar.  $OM=ON=OK=r$  ichki chizilgan

aylana radiusi:  $r = \frac{a}{2}$ .

Faqat kvadratga har doim umumiy markazli ichki va tashqi aylana chizish mumkin.

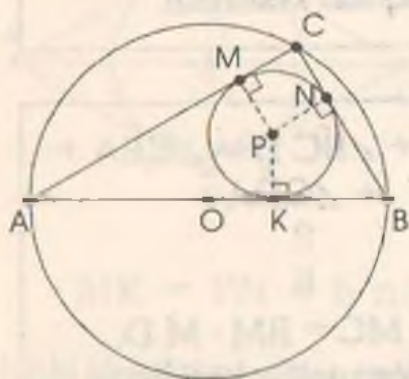


11) teng tomonli uchburchakka aylana ichki va tashqi chizilgan bo'lsin.  $ABC$  teng tomonli uchburchak.  $AB = BC = AC = a$ .  $O - AA_1, BB_1, CC_1$  bissektrisalar (yoki medianalar, yoki balandliklar) kesishgan nuqta.  $OA = OB = OC = R$  — tashqi chizilgan aylana

radiusi:  $R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$ ;  $OA_1 = OB_1 = OC_1 = r$

ichki aylana radiusi:  $r = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$ .  $R = 2r$ .

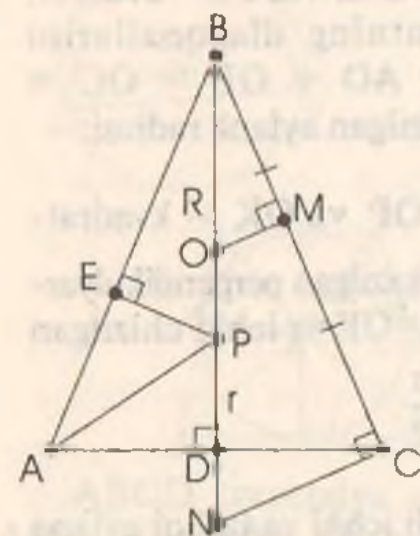
12)  $ABC$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakka ichki va tashqi aylana chizilgan bo'lsin.



$ABC$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak.  $AB = c$  gipotenuza,  $AC = b$ ,  $BC = a$  katetlari.  $O$  tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi,  $R = \frac{c}{2}$   $O$  gipotenuza o'rtasi.  $R$  ichki chizilgan aylana markazi,  $r$

ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi:  $r = \frac{a+b-c}{2}$

**I-masala.** Asosi  $a$  ga, yon tomoni  $b$  ga teng bo'lgan teng yonli uchburchak berilgan. Ichki va tashqi chizilgan aylana radiuslarini va asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligini toping.



**Echish.**  $ABC$  uchburchakda  $AB = BC$  bo'lsin. Chartga ko'ra,  $AB = BC = a$  va  $AC = b$ ,  $BD$  asosga tushirilgan balandlik.  $BC$  tomonining o'rtasi  $M$ .  $O$  nuqta  $OM$  va  $BD$  o'rta perpendikulyarlarining kesishish nuqtasi.  $OB = OC = R$  tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi,  $R$  nuqta  $ABC$  va  $BAC$  burchaklarning  $BD$  va  $AD$  bissektrisalar kesishgan nuqtasi.  $RE$  kesma  $AB$  tomonga o'tkazilgan balandlik  $BD = RE = r$  kesma ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi.  $BD$  ni tashqi chizilgan aylananing  $N$  nuqtada kesguncha



davom ettiramiz. BN tashqi chizilgan aylana diametri.  $\angle BCN = 90^\circ$ , bundan BCN uchburchak to'g'ri burchakli, CD kesma BN diametrga perpendikulyar.  $BD = h$ .  $DC = \frac{a}{2}$ .  $DN = 2R - h$ ;  $BR = h - r$ .  $\triangle ABD$  dan

$$h^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2. \triangle BCN \text{ dan } BC^2 = BD \cdot DN, BC^2 = BN \cdot BD \text{ yoki}$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = h(2R - h) \text{ va } a^2 = 2Rh. \quad (3) \triangle ABD \text{ uchburchakda A burchak}$$

bissektrisasi AP bo'lgani uchun  $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BP}{PD}$  yoki

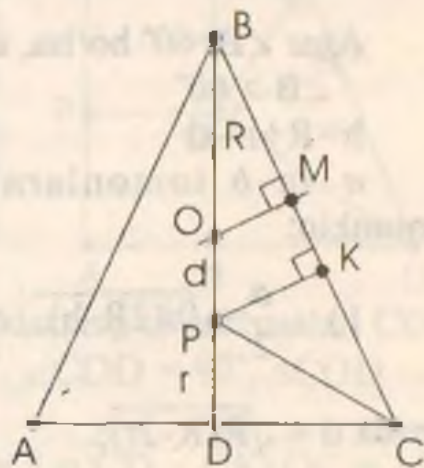
$$\frac{2a}{b} = \frac{h-r}{2}; \quad \frac{2a}{b} = \frac{h}{2} - r; \quad r = \frac{b}{2a+b} \cdot h.$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}; \quad R = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}};$$

$$r = \frac{b}{2a+b} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}}{2} = \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2a-b}{2a+b}};$$

**2-masala.** Teng yonli uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi  $P$ , ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi  $g$  bo'lsa, uning tomonlarini toping.

**Yechish.** ABC uchburchakda  $AB = BC$ , AC asosi bo'lsin.  $AB = v$ ,  $AC = a$ ,  $BO$  — asosiga tushirilgan balandlik,  $BD = h$ . Tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi  $O$ , ichki chizilgan aylana markazini  $P$  bilan belgilaylik.  $OA = OB = OC = R$ ,  $PD = PK = r$ . 1-masaladagi (2), (3), (4)- tengliklardan:



$$\begin{cases} \frac{a^2}{2} = h(2R - h) \\ b^2 = 2Rh, \\ \frac{h-r}{r} = \frac{b}{\frac{a}{2}} \end{cases}$$

uch nom'alimli uchtatenglama sistemasini tuzamiz.

tenglama sistemasini tuzamiz. Bundan  $\left[\frac{h-r}{r}\right]^2 = \frac{b^2}{\left[\frac{a}{2}\right]^2} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{(h-r)^2}{r^2} = \frac{2Rh}{h(2R-h)}; \text{ sodda } (h-r)^2 \cdot (2R-h) = 2Rr^2$$

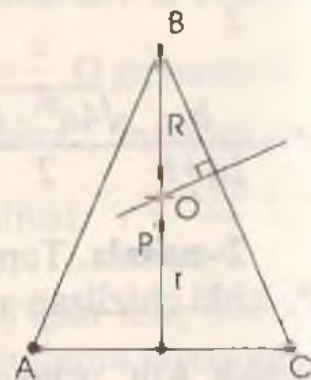
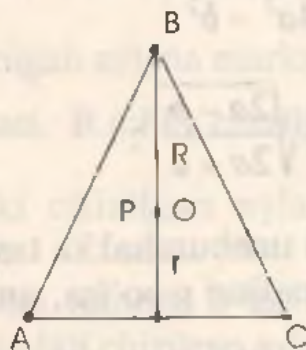
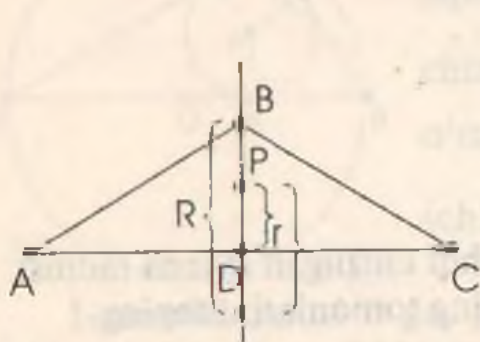
almashtirishlarni bajarib,  $h^2 - 2(R+r)h + r^2 + 4Rr = 0$  ni hosil qilamiz.

$$h = R+r \pm \sqrt{(R+r)^2 - r^2 - 4Rr} = R+r \pm \sqrt{R(R-2r)}.$$

$\sqrt{R(R-2r)} = d$  deb belgilasak,  $h = R+r \pm d$ , bu yerda  $d$  kesma  $O$  va  $R$  markazlar orasidagi masofa, ya'ni  $OR = d$ .

Agar  $\angle B < 60^\circ$  bo'lsa, unda  $h = R+r+d$ .

Agar  $\angle B = 60^\circ$  bo'lsa, unda  $(h = R+r$  ( $d=0$  yoki  $R=2r$ )).



Agar  $\angle B > 60^\circ$  bo'lsa, unda  $h = R+r-d$  bo'ladi.

$$\angle B > 60^\circ$$

$$h = R+r-d$$

$$\angle B = 60^\circ$$

$$h = R+r$$

$$\angle B < 60^\circ$$

$$h = R+r+d$$

$a$  va  $b$  tomonlarni  $R$  va  $r$  orqali quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$1) \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{h(2R-h)}, \quad a = 2\sqrt{(R+r+d)(R-(r+d))} = 2\sqrt{R^2 - (r+d)^2}, \quad \text{bu}$$

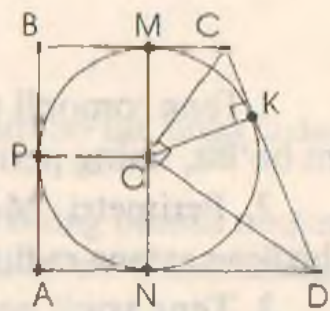
yerda  $d = \sqrt{R(R-2r)}$ ;

$$2) b = \sqrt{2Rh} = \sqrt{2R(R+r+d)}, \quad \text{bu yerda } d = \sqrt{R(R-2r)}.$$

**3-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaga ichki chizilgan aylana markazidan katta yon tomoni uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofalar 15 va 20 sm bo'lsa, trapetsiyaning perimetrini toping.



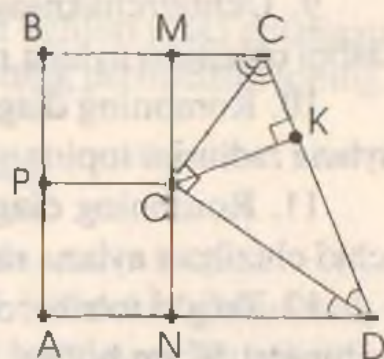
**Echish.** ABCD trapetsiyada AD va BC asoslari bo'lib  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin.  $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ; yon tomonlari CD va AB uchun  $CD > AB$ . Trapetsiyada O markazli aylana ichki chizilgan va  $OC = 15$  sm,  $OD = 20$  sm, CO va DO lar, o'z navbatida, C va D burchaklarning bissektoralari.  $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$   $\angle OCD + \angle CDO = 90^\circ$ ;  $\angle COD = 90^\circ$ . COD uchburchak to'g'ri burchakli AD, BC, CD va AB tomonlariga mos ravishda ON, OM, OK va OP perpendikulyarlarni o'tkazamiz. Ichki chizilgan aylananing trapetsiyaga urinish nuqtalari N, M, K va P,  $ON = OM = OK = OP$  esa uning radiusi.  $\triangle OCD$  dan  $CD^2 = OD^2 +$



$OC^2$ .  $CD = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} = 25$  sm.  $OK = \frac{OC \cdot OD}{CD}$ ;  $OK = \frac{15 \cdot 20}{25} = 12$ .  $MN = 2OM = 24$  (sm).  $AB = MN = 24$  (sm).  $AB + CD = AD + BC$ . Bundan  $p = 2(AB + CD) = 2 \cdot 49 = 98$  (sm).

**4-masala.** To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaga ichki chizilgan aylananing urinish nuqtasi katta yon tomonini 9 va 16 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Aylana markazidan shu kesmalar uchlarigacha bo'lgan masofani va trapetsiyaning asoslarini toping.

**Echish.** ABCD trapetsiyada BC va AD asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin.  $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ; AB va CD yon tomonlari va  $CD > AB$ . Trapetsiyaga O markazli aylana ichki chizilgan. CD, BC AD va AB tomonlariga mos OK, OM, ON va OP perpendikulyarlarni o'tkazamiz. K, M, N va P aylananing shu tomonlar bilan urinish nuqtalari.  $CK = 9$  sm.  $DK = 16$  sm,  $OK = OM = ON = OP$  aylana radiusi C va D burchaklarning bissektoralari CO va DO.  $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$   $\angle DCO + \angle CDO = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle COD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\triangle COD$  — to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak.



$CD = CK + KD = 25$  (sm).  $\triangle COD$  dan  $OC^2 = CD \cdot CK$ ;  $OC = 15$  (sm).  $OD^2 = CD \cdot KD$ ;  $OD = 20$  (sm);  $OK^2 = CK \cdot KD$ ;  $OK = 12$  (sm),  $CK = MC = 9$  sm.  $ND = KD = 16$  (sm),  $BM = AN = OR = ON = OM = OK = 12$  sm.  $BC = BM + MC = 21$  (sm).  $AD = AN + ND = 28$  (sm).

## Mashqlar

1. Teng tomonli uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi  $6\sqrt{3}$  sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.
2. Perimetri  $24\sqrt{3}$  sm bo'lgan teng tomonli uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
3. Teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni 40 sm, asosi esa 48 sm, shu uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
4. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga tushirilgan balandligi 16 sm, shu uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi 6 sm bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.
5. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlari 3:4 nisbatda, perimetri esa 72 sm bo'lsa, unga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
6. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning perimetri 48 sm, gipotenuzasi esa 20 smga teng bo'lsa, unga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
7. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlaridan biri 12 sm, unga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi 4 sm ga teng bo'lsa, tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
8. Uchburchakning tomonlari 15, 26 va 37 sm bo'lsa, unga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
9. Uchburchakning tomonlari 30, 26 va 8 sm ga teng bo'lsa, unga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
10. Rombning diagonallari 40 va 30 sm bo'lsa, unga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
11. Rombning diagonallari 3:4 nisbatda, tomoni esa 25 sm bo'lsa, ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
12. To'g'ri to'rtburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi 10 sm bo'lib, perimetri 56 sm bo'lsa, uning tomonlarini toping.
13. Teng yonli trapetsiyaning balandligi va diagonali mos ravishda 24 va 40 sm. Agar diagonali yon tomoniga perpendikulyar bo'lsa, trapetsiyaga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.
14. Teng yonli trapetsiyaga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi 12 sm, yon tomoni esa 25 sm bo'lsa, uning asoslarini toping.
15. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi 12 sm, asoslari ayirmasi esa 7 sm ga teng bo'lsa, uning asoslarini toping.



## Uyga vazifalar

1. Teng tomonli uchburchakning balandligi 12 sm bo'lsa, unga tashqi va ichki chizilgan aylana radiuslarini toping.

2. Teng yonli uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylananing urinish nuqtasi yon tomonini asosining uchidan hisoblaganda 24 va 16 sm li kesmalarga ajratsa, shu aylana radiusini toping.

3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylananing urinish nuqtasi gipotenuzani 12 va 8 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa, shu aylananing diametrini hisoblang.

4. Uchburchakning yon tomonlari 78 va 120 sm, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi esa 72 sm bo'lsa, unga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini hisoblang.

5. Rombga ichki chizilgan aylananing urinish nuqtasi uning tomonini 16 va 9 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa, shu aylananing diametrini hisoblang.

6. To'g'ri to'rtburchak tomonlarining ayirmasi 7 sm, to'g'ri burchak bissektrisa  $C_4$  esa diagonalini 3:4 nisbatda bo'ladi. Tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusini toping.

7. Teng yonli trapetsiyaning perimetri 100 sm, kichik asosi 18 sm bo'lsa, ichki chizilgan aylana radiusini hisoblang.

8. Trapetsiyaga aylana ichki chizilgan bo'lib, urinish nuqtalari yon tomonlarini 9 va 16 sm hamda 4:9 nisbatda bo'ladi. Trapetsiyaning asoslarini toping.

9. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning katta asosi uchlarini ichki chizilgan aylana markazidan 15 va 20 sm masofada bo'lsa, uning perimetrini toping.

## 9-§. Figuralarning o'xshashligi

### 1. Uchburchaklarning o'xshashlik alomatlari:

1) agar bir uchburchakning ikkita burchagi ikkinchi uchburchakning ikkita burchagiga mos ravishda teng bo'lsa, bunday uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi;

2) agar bir uchburchakning ikki tomoni ikkinchi uchburchakning ikki tomoniga mos ravishda proporsional bo'lsa va ular hosil qilgan burchagi teng bo'lgan uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi;

3) agar bir uchburchakning uch tomoni ikkinchi uchburchakning uch tomoniga mos ravishda proporsional bo'lsa, bunday uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi.

### 2. Teng yonli uchburchaklarning o'xshashlik alomatlari:

1) qolgan ikkita teng yonli uchburchaklarda asosiga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan burchaklar teng bo'lsa uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi;

2) qolgan ikkita teng yonli uchburchakda asosiga yopishgan burchaklari teng bo'lsa, unda uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi.

### 3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklarning o'xshashligi:

1) agar ikkita to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklarda bittadan teng o'tkir burchaklari bo'lsa, unda bu uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi;

2) agar ikkita to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklarda birining katetlari ikkinchisining katetlariga mos ravishda proporsional bo'lsa, unda bunday uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi.

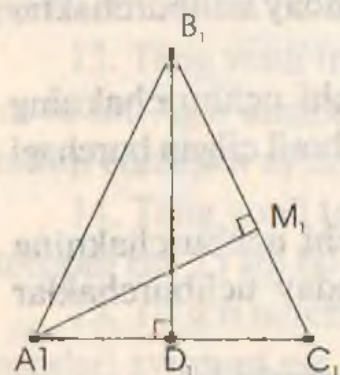
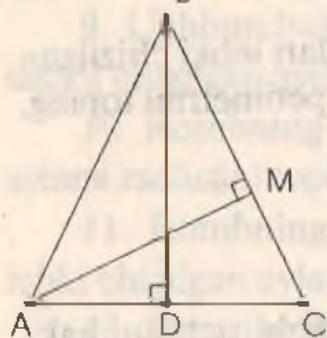
3) agar ikkita to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklar uchun birining gipotenuzasi va bitta kateti ikkinchisining gipotenuzasi va bitta katetiga proporsional bo'lsa, unda bunday uchburchaklar o'xshash bo'ladi.

To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning kateti gipotenuza va shu katetining gipotenuzadagi proyeksiyasining o'rta proporsionali bo'ladi.

To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning balandligi katetlarining gipotenuzadagi proyeksiyalarining o'rta proporsionali bo'ladi.

### 4. Parallel to'g'ri chiziqlarning xossasi.

Burchakning tomonlarini kesuvchi parallel chiziqlar uning tomonlarida proporsional kesmalar ajratadi.



**1-masala.** Teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni va perimetri mos ravishda 25 va 80 sm. Yon tomoniga tushirilgan balandligi 48 sm ga teng, unga o'xshash bo'lgan uchburchakning perimetrini hisoblang.

**Echish.** Aytaylik,  $ABC$  uchburchakda  $AB=BC$ ,  $AC$  asosi bo'lsin.  $AB=25$ .

$2AB+AC=80$  sm.  $AC=80-2 \cdot 25=30$  (sm).  $BD$

- asosiga tushirilgan balandligi.  $AD=\frac{1}{2} \cdot AC$ ,

$AD=15$  (sm).  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $BD^2=AB^2-AD^2$ ,

ya'ni  $BD=20$  (sm).  $DA_1B_1C_1 \sim ABC$ . Unda  $A_1B_1=B_1C_1$  asosi.  $B_1D_1$  kesma  $A_1C_1$  ga

perpendikulyar.  $AM_1 \perp B_1C_1$  ni o'tkazamiz.  $A_1M_1=48$  sm.  $AM \perp BC$  ni yasaymiz.



$$AM \cdot BC = BD \cdot AC, \quad AM = \frac{20 \cdot 30}{25} = 24 \text{ (sm)}.$$

$$\frac{AM}{A_1M_1} = \frac{24}{48} = \frac{1}{2}$$

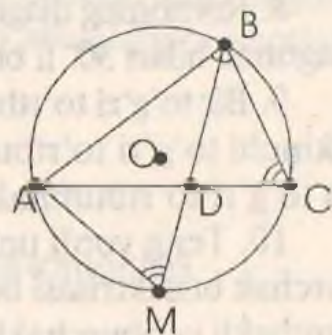
$$\frac{P}{P_1} = \frac{AM}{A_1M_1} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad P_1 = 2 \cdot P = 2 \cdot 80 = 160 \text{ sm}.$$

**2-masala.** ABC uchburchakda BD bissektrisa o'tkazilgan.  $BD^2 = AB \cdot BC - AD \cdot DC$  tenglikning o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

**Echish.** ABC uchburchakda BD bissektrisa AC tomonni AD va DC kesmalarga ajratsin.  $BD^2 = AB \cdot BC - AD \cdot DC$  ekanligini isbotlaymiz.

ABC uchburchakka tashqi aylana chizamiz. BD ni aylana bilan M nuqtada kesishguncha davom ettiramiz. Kesishuvchi vatarning kesmalari to'g'risidagi xossaga asosan  $BD \cdot DM = AD \cdot DC$  ga ega bo'lamiz.

$DM = BM - BD$ .  $BD(BM - BD) = AD \cdot DC$ . Bundan  $BD^2 = BD \cdot BM - AD \cdot DC$ .  $\angle ABM = \angle CBD$ ,  $\angle BCA = \angle AMB$ . ABM va BDC uchburchaklarning o'xshashligidan  $\frac{BM}{BC} = \frac{AB}{BD}$ . Bundan  $BD \cdot BM = AB \cdot BC$ . Chunday qilib,  $BD^2 = AB \cdot BC - AD \cdot DC$ .



### Mashqlar

1. Bir uchburchakning tomonlari 5:4:6 nisbatda, ikkinchisining 25, 20 va 30 sm bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?
2. Bir uchburchakning ikki tomoni 15 va 24 sm bo'lib,  $45^\circ$  ni tashkil etadi. Ikkinchi uchburchakning ikki tomoni mos ravishda 5:8 nisbatda bo'lib, to'g'ri burchakning yarmini tashkil etadi. Bu uchburchaklar o'xshashmi?
3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning burchaklaridan biri  $54^\circ$ , ikkinchi to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak o'tkir burchaklar ayirmasi  $18^\circ$  bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?
4. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga qarshi burchagi  $30^\circ$ , ikkinchi teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga yopishgan burchaklari  $75^\circ$  bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?

5. Bir to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning katetlari 15 va 20 sm, ikkinchi to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning gipotenuzasi va unga o'tkazilgan balandligi mos ravishda 75 va 36 sm bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?

6. Bir to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning kateti va gipotenuzasi mos ravishda 12 va 15 sm, ikkinchi to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning gipotenuzasiga o'tkazilgan balandligi va kateti mos ravishda 12 va 25 sm bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?

7. Bir teng yonli uchburchakning yon tomoni va asosi 15 va 18 sm ga teng, ikkinchi teng yonli uchburchakning asosi va unga o'tkazilgan medianasi 54 va 36 sm bo'lsa, ular o'xshashmi?

8. Rombning diagonalini uning tomoniga teng. Ikkinchi rombning tomoni diagonalini bilan  $30^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Bu romblar o'xshash bo'ladimi?

9. Bir to'g'ri to'rtburchakning diagonalini burchagini 1:2 nisbatda bo'ladi, ikkinchi to'g'ri to'rtburchakning tomoni va diagonalini 12 va 24 sm bo'lsa, bu to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar o'xshashmi?

10. Teng yonli uchburchakning asosiga yopishgan burchagi  $72^\circ$ . Chu burchak bissektrisasi berilgan uchburchakdan unga o'xshash bo'lgan o'tkir burchakli uchburchakka ajratishini isbotlang.

11. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandlik uni ikkita o'xshash uchburchakka ajratishini isbotlang.

12. O'xshash uchburchaklarda barcha mos chiziqli elementlari nisbatining teng ekanligini isbotlang.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Uchburchakning tomonlari 6, 7 va 8 sm. Chu uchburchakning o'xshash perimetri 84 sm bo'lgan uchburchakning tomonlarini toping.

2. Uchburchakning tomonlari 8, 13 va 15 sm. Chu uchburchakka o'xshash eng katta va eng kichik tomonlari ayirmasi 21 sm bo'lgan uchburchakning tomonlarini toping.

3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning gipotenuzasi va kateti mos ravishda 25 va 15 sm. Gipotenuzasiga o'tkazilgan medianasi 25 sm bo'lgan o'xshash uchburchakning katetlarini toping.

4. Rombning diagonalari 6 va 8 sm. Balandligi 48 sm bo'lgan o'xshash rombning perimetrini hisoblang.

5. To'g'ri to'rtburchakning tomoni va diagonalini 8 va 10 sm. Kichik tomoni 24 sm bo'lgan o'xshash to'g'ri to'rtburchakning perimetrini hisoblang.



6. Uchburchakning tomonlari 5 va 8 sm, ular orasidagi burchak  $60^\circ$ . Perimetri 60 sm bo'lgan o'xshash uchburchakning tomonlarini toping.

7. Mos diagonallari nisbati teng bo'lgan ikki rombning o'xshashligini isbotlang.

8. Mos balandlik va tomonlarining nisbati teng bo'lgan rombning o'xshashligini isbotlang.

9. Ikkita to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda mos katetlari nisbati teng bo'lsa, ularni o'xshashligini isbotlang.

10. Mos katet va gipotenuzasining nisbatlari teng bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning o'xshashligini isbotlang.

11. Ikkita to'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyada o'tmas burchaklari teng, diagonali esa shu burchakning bissektrisasi bo'lsa, ularning o'xshashligini isbotlang.

## 10-§. Figuraning yuzi

### 1. To'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzi.

$S = a \cdot b$ , bunda  $a$  va  $b$  - to'g'ri to'rtburchakning tomonlari.

$S = \frac{1}{2} d^2$ , bunda  $d$  - to'g'ri to'rtburchakning diagonali.

### 2. Parallelogrammning yuzi.

$S = ah$ , bunda  $a$  - uning tomoni,  $h$  - shu tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi.

$S = ab \sin \alpha$ , bunda  $a$ ,  $b$  parallelogrammning tomonlari,  $\alpha$  - ular orasidagi burchak.

### 3. Uchburchakning yuzi.

$S = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot h$  bunda  $a$  - uning tomoni,  $h$  - tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi.

$S = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot b \sin \alpha$ , bunda  $a$ ,  $b$  - uchburchakning tomonlari,  $\alpha$  - esa shu tomonlari orasidagi burchak.

$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$  bunda  $a$ ,  $b$  va  $c$  - uchburchakning tomonlari,  $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$  - yarim perimetri.

### 4. Trapetsiyaning yuzi.

$S = \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot h$  bunda  $a$ ,  $b$  - trapetsiyaning asoslari,  $h$  - uning balandligi.

5. O'xshash figuralar yuzlarining nisbati mos chiziqli elementlari nisbatining kvadrati kabi bo'ladi.

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = k^2, \quad \text{bunda } S_1, S_2 \text{ ikkita o'xshash figuraning yuzlari, } k\text{-esa}$$

o'xshashlik koeffitsiyenti.

6. Doiraning yuzi.

$$S_{\text{doira}} = \pi R^2, \text{ bunda } R\text{-doira radiusi.}$$

7. Qo'shimcha formulalar.

a) rombning yuzi:  $S = \frac{1}{2} (d_1 d_2)$ , bunda  $d_1, d_2$  – rombning diagonalari;

b) muntazam uchburchakning yuzi:  $S = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$ , bunda  $a$  – kvadratning tomoni;

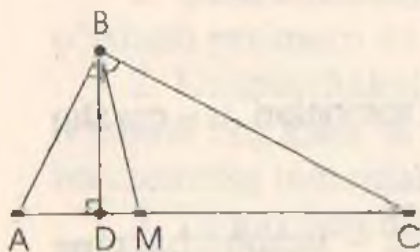
v) kvadratning yuzi:  $S = a^2$ , bunda  $a$  – uchburchakning tomoni.

g) doiraviy sektorning yuzi:

$$S = \frac{nR^2}{360} \cdot n, \text{ bunda } n^\circ \text{ burchak } n^\circ \text{ li markaziy burchak.}$$

$$S = \frac{nR^2}{2n} \alpha = \frac{R^2 \alpha}{2}, \text{ bunda } \alpha \text{ burchak } \alpha \text{ radianli markaziy burchak.}$$

**1-masala.** Uchburchakning yon tomonlari 25 va 40 sm ga teng, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm. Asosiga o'tkazilgan bissektrisasi ajratgan uchburchakning yuzlarini toping.



**Echish.** ABC uchburchakda  $AB=25$  sm,  $BC=40$  sm,  $BD \perp AC$  bo'lib,  $BD=24$  sm va  $AB < BC$ ,  $AD < DC$ .  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $AD^2 = AB^2 - BD^2$ ,  $AD=7$  sm.  $\triangle BDC$  dan  $CD^2 = BC^2 - BD^2$ ,  $CD=32$  (sm)  $\Rightarrow AC=39$  (sm).  $BM$  – bissektrisini

o'tkazamiz. Unda  $\triangle ABC$  dan  $\frac{AM}{MC} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{25}{40}$ ;

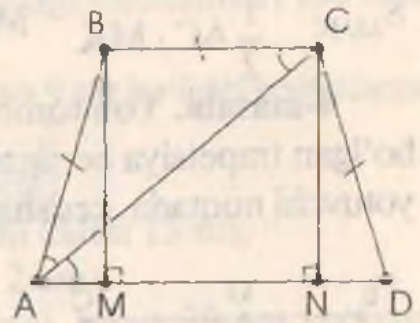
$$\frac{AM}{MC} = \frac{5}{8}; \text{ AM}=5x, \text{ MC}=8x \text{ deb belgilab, } 5x+8x=39, x=3 \text{ ni topamiz.}$$

$$\text{AM}=15 \text{ (sm), MC}=24 \text{ (sm). } S_{\triangle ABM}=180 \text{ (sm). } S_{\triangle BMC}=288 \text{ (sm).}$$



**2-masala.** Teng yonli trapetsiyaning asoslari ayirmasi 14 sm. Diagonali esa o'tkir burchak bissektrisasi bo'ladi. Agar trapetsiyaning perimetri 114 sm bo'lsa, uning yuzini hisoblang.

**Echish.** ABCD – trapetsiyada AD va BC asoslari bo'lib,  $AD > BC$  bo'lsin.  $AD - BC = 14$  sm.  $AB = CD$ .  $\angle A$  o'tkir  $AB + BC + CD + AD = 114$  sm. AC o'tkir burchak va  $\angle BCA = \angle CAD$  bissektrissi  $\angle BAC = \angle CAD$ . Bundan  $\angle BAC = \angle BCA$  va  $AB = BC$ ,  $BM \perp AD$ ,  $CN \perp AD$  ni o'tkazamiz.  $BC = MN$ ;  $AM = ND$ . Endi  $AM = BC = CD = x$  desak,  $AD = 114 - 3x$ .



$$AM = ND = \frac{1}{2}(AD - MN) = \frac{1}{2}(AD - BC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 14 = 7 \text{ sm};$$

$$AM = \frac{1}{2}(114 - 3x - x) = 57 - 2x; \quad 2x = 50; \quad x = 25; \quad AB = 25 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\Delta ABM \text{ dan } BM^2 = AB^2 - AM^2; \quad BM = 24 \text{ sm. } AD = 39 \text{ sm yoki } AD = 114 - 3 \cdot 25 = 39 \text{ sm. } S = \frac{BC + AD}{2} \cdot BM = 768 \text{ (sm)}.$$

**3-masala.** Uchburchakning medianalari mos ravishda 24, 30 va 18 sm bo'lsa, uning yuzini hisoblang.

**Echish:** ABC uchburchakda

$AA_1, BB_1, CC_1$  – mediana bo'lsin, ya'ni  $AA_1 = 24$  sm,  $BB_1 = 30$  sm,  $CC_1 = 18$  sm. M medianalar

kesishgan nuqta bo'lsa,  $AM = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 24 = 16$  sm,

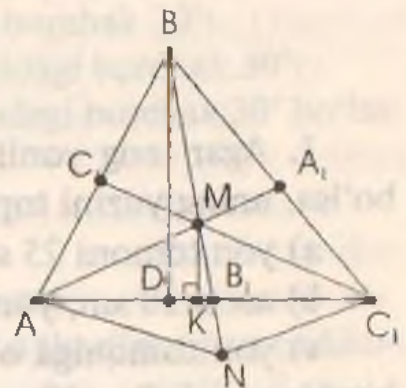
$CM = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 18 = 12$  sm,  $MB = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 30 = 10$  sm.  $MB_1$

ni  $B_1N$  masofada davom ettiramiz, bunda  $MB_1 = B_1N = 10$  sm,  $MN = 20$  sm.  $AB_1 = B_1C$  va

$MB_1 = B_1N_1$ , shuning uchun  $AMCN$  parallelogramm, bunda AC va MN

parallelogrammning diagonallari, AM va MC esa uning tomonlari.

$2(AM^2 + MC^2) = AC^2 + MN^2 \Rightarrow AC^2 = 400$  sm.  $AC = 20$  sm. Geron formulasiidan foydalanib, AMC uchburchakning yuzini topamiz.

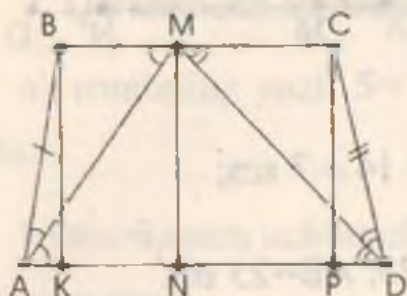


$$S_{\Delta AMC} = 96 \text{ sm}^2, \quad BD \perp AC, \quad MK \perp AC \text{ ni yasab, } \frac{BD}{MK} = \frac{BB_1}{MB_1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = 3 \cdot S_{\Delta AMC} = 288 \text{ sm}^2.$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle ABC}}{S_{\triangle AMC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD}{\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot MK} = \frac{BD}{MK} = 3 \text{ sm.}$$

**4-masala.** Yon tomonlari va balandligi mos ravishda 25, 30 va 24 sm bo'lgan trapetsiya berilgan. O'tkir burchak bissektoralari ikkinchi asosida yotuvchi nuqtada kesishadi. Trapetsiyaning yuzini hisoblang.



**Echish.** ABCD - trapetsiyada AD va BC asoslari bo'lib,  $BC < AD$  bo'lsin.  $AB = 25$  sm,  $CD = 30$  sm.  $MN \perp AD$ ,  $BK \perp AD$ ,  $CR \perp AD$  ni o'tkazamiz.  $BK = CP = 24$  sm. AM va DM bissektoralarni yasaymiz.  $MN \perp AD$  ni yasaymiz.  $\angle BAM = \angle MAD$ ;  $\angle BMA = \angle MAD$ . Bundan  $\angle BAM = \angle BMA$  va  $AB = BM = 25$  sm. Chunga o'xshash  $CD = MC = 30$ .  $\triangle ABK$  dan  $AK^2 = AB^2 - BK^2$ ; ya'ni  $AK = 7$  sm.  $\triangle CPD$  dan  $PD^2 = CD^2 - CP^2$ ; ya'ni  $PD = 18$  sm.  $BC = BM + MC$ ;

$$BC = 55 \text{ sm. } AD = AK + KN + NP + PD = 80 \text{ sm. Bundan } S = \frac{AD + BC}{2} \cdot BK = 1620 \text{ (sm}^2\text{)}.$$

### Mashqlar

1. Agar teng yonli uchburchakning quyidagi elementlari berilgan bo'lsa, uning yuzini toping:

- yon tomoni 25 sm, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi 20 sm;
- asosi 30 sm, yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm;
- yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi uni asosiga qarshi uchidan hisoblanganda 7 va 18 cm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi;
- perimetri 80 sm, yon tomoni 25 sm;
- perimetri 80 sm, asosi 30 sm;
- yon tomoni va asosi 5:6 nisbatda, asosiga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm;
- asosi va unga o'tkazilgan balandligi 3:2 nisbatda, yon tomoni esa 24 sm.



2. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning quyidagi elementlari ma'lum bo'lsa, uning yuzini hisoblang :

a) gipotenuzaga o'tkazilgan balandligi uni 16 va 9 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi;

b) gipotenuzasi 25 sm, katetlari 3:4 nisbatda;

v) gipotenuza va katet 5:4 nisbatda, ikkinchi kateti 15 sm;

g) gipotenuzasi 10 sm, katetlari ayirmasi 2 sm;

d) to'g'ri burchak bissektrisasi gipotenuzani 15 va 20 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi.

3. Uchburchakning quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra yuzasini hisoblang:

a) tomonlari 13, 14 va 15 sm ga teng;

b) ikki tomoni 25 va 40 sm ga, uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm ga teng;

v) ikki tomoni 5:8 nisbatda, uchinchi tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi uni 7 va 32 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi.

4. Parallelogrammning yuzini toping, agar:

a) tomonlari 12 va 8 sm, ular orasidagi burchagi  $30^\circ$ ;

b) diagonallari 15 va 20 sm, ular orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$ ;

v) balandliklari 12 va 15 sm, tomonlari orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$ ;

g) tomonlari 12 va 15 sm, balandliklari orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$  bo'lsa.

5. Rombning yuzini hisoblang, agar:

a) diagonallari 3:4 kabi, tomoni 25 sm;

b) diagonallari ayirmasi 10 sm, tomoni 25 sm.

v) diagonallar kesishgan nuqtadan tomoniga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar uni 9 va 16 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa;

g) o'tmas burchak uchidan o'tkazilgan balandlik tomonini 7 va 18 bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa;

d) diagonallar yig'indisi 34 sm, tomoni esa 13 sm;

e) balandligi 24 sm, diagonallari 3:4 nisbatda;

j) tomoni 25 sm, diagonallar ayirmasi 10 sm bo'lsa.

6. To'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzini hisoblang, agar:

a) uchidan diagonaliga o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar uni 9 va 16 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa;

b) burchak bissektrisasi diagonalini 20 va 15 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratsa;

v) bissektrisa tomonini 12 va 8 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajrat sa;

g) bissektrisa tomonini 1:3 nisbatda bo'lib, diagonalini 20 sm bo'lsa;

d) tomonlari ayirmasi 7 sm, diagonalini esa 13 sm;

e) tomonlari 3:4 nisbatda, diagonalini esa 15 sm bo'lsa;

7. Teng yonli trapetsiyaning quyidagi elementlariga ko'ra uning yuzini toping:

a) asoslari 50 va 14 sm, diagonalini 40 sm;

b) asoslari 39 va 15 sm, diagonalallari yon tomoniga perpendikulyar.

8. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning yuzini hisoblang, agar:

a) yon tomonlari 4:5 kabi, asoslarining ayirmasi 18 sm, kichik diagonalini 26 sm bo'lsa;

b) asoslari 15 va 33 sm, diagonalini esa o'tkir burchagining bissektrisasi bo'lsa.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Agar teng yonli uchburchakning quyidagi elementlari berilgan bo'lsa, uning yuzini toping:

a) yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi uni ayirmasi 11 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Yon tomonining asosiga nisbati 5:6 kabi;

b) yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandligi 24 sm, yon tomonining asosiga nisbati 5:6 kabi;

v) asosiga va yon tomoniga o'tkazilgan balandliklar ayirmasi 4 sm, yon tomonining asosiga nisbati 5:6 kabi bo'lsa.

2. Rombning o'tmas burchagi uchidan o'tkazilgan balandlik tomonini 7 va 18 sm bo'lgan kesmalarga ajratadi. Chu balandlik ajratgan qismlarining yuzasini toping.

3. Rombning diagonalallari 3:4 nisbatda bo'lib, perimetri 100 sm bo'lsa, uning yuzini toping.

4. To'g'ri burchakli trapetsiyaning kichik diagonalini to'g'ri burchagining bissektrisasi bo'ladi. Asoslarining ayirmasi 30 sm. Agar yon tomonlar ayirmasi 18 sm bo'lsa trapetsiyaning yuzini hisoblang.

5. Trapetsiyaning asoslari 60 va 20 sm, yon tomonlari esa 13 va 37 sm. Trapetsiyaning yuzini hisoblang.



6. Trapetsiyaning asoslari 8 va 42 sm, diagonallari esa 30 va 40 sm bo'lsa, uning yuzini hisoblang.

7. Teng uchburchaklarda mos balandliklarining tengligini isbotlang.

8. Ixtiyoriy ikki uchburchak uchun mos balandliklar teng bo'lsa, ularning tengligini isbotlang.

9. Teng uchburchaklarda mos medianalarning tengligini isbotlang.

10. Ixtiyoriy ikki uchburchak uchun mos medianalar teng bo'lsa, ularni tengligini isbotlang.

11. Teng uchburchaklarda mos bissektrisalarining teng ekanligini isbotlang.

12. ABC uchburchakda  $AA_1$ ,  $BB_1$ ,  $CC_1$  kesmalar O nuqtada kesishib,

$$\frac{AO}{OA_1} = \frac{BO}{OB_1} = \frac{CO}{OC_1} = \lambda \text{ tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa, } AA_1, BB_1, CC_1 -$$

kesmalarining mediana ekanligini isbotlang.

13. ABC uchburchak  $AA_1$ ,  $BB_1$ ,  $CC_1$  balandliklar O nuqtada kesishib,

$$\frac{AO}{OA_1} = \frac{BO}{OB_1} = \frac{CO}{OC_1} = \lambda \text{ tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa, uchburchakning uchidagi}$$

ushiqi burchaklarini toping.

14. AB va CD kesmalar M nuqtada kesishib,  $AM \cdot MB = CM \cdot MD$  bo'lsa, A, B, C, D nuqtalarning bir aylanada yotishini isbotlang.

15. ABC uchburchakda  $m_c$  – mediana,  $A_1B_1C_1$  uchburchakda  $m_{C_1}$  – mediana bo'lib,  $AC = A_1C_1$ ,  $BC = B_1C_1$ , va  $m_C = m_{C_1}$  bo'lsa,  $\triangle ABC = \triangle A_1B_1C_1$  ekanligini isbotlang.

16. ABC uchburchakda LC – bissektrisa, A B C uchburchakda esa  $LC_1$  – bissektrisa bo'lib,  $AC = A_1C_1$ ,  $BC = B_1C_1$ , va  $LC = LC_1$  bo'lsa,  $\triangle ABC = \triangle A_1B_1C_1$  ekanligini isbotlang.

17. ABC uchburchakda  $AA_1$ ,  $BB_1$ ,  $CC_1$  – medianalar O nuqtada kesishsa,  $\frac{AO}{OA_1} = 2$ ,  $\frac{BO}{OB_1} = 2$ ,  $\frac{CO}{OC_1} = 2$  ekanligini isbotlang.

18. ABC uchburchakda  $AA_1$ ,  $BB_1$ ,  $CC_1$  – bissektrisalar kesishgan nuqta O bo'lsa,  $\frac{CO}{OC_1} = \frac{a+b}{c}$ ,  $\frac{AO}{OA_1} = \frac{b+c}{a}$ ,  $\frac{BO}{OB_1} = \frac{a+c}{b}$  ekanligini isbotlang, bu yerda a, b, c – lar uchburchakning tomonlari.

19. ABC uchburchakda  $AA_1, BB_1, CC_1$  – balandliklar kesishgan nuqtasini  $O$  desak,  $\frac{CO}{OC_1} = \frac{\cos C}{\cos B \cos A}, \frac{BO}{OB_1} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos A \cos C}, \frac{AO}{OA_1} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos C \cos B}$  ekanligini isbotlang.

20. ABCD to'rtburchakda MOAB, MOBC, KOCD, LOAD bo'lib, tomonlarning o'rtasi bo'lsa, quyidagilarni isbotlang.

a) MNKL – to'rtburchak parallelogramm.

b) MNKL – romb  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AC = BD \\ \chi \\ KL \perp LN \end{cases}$

v) MNKL – to'g'ri to'rtburchak  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AC \perp BD \\ \chi \\ KL = LN \end{cases}$

g) MNKL – kvadrat  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AC = BD \vee AC \perp BD \\ \chi \\ KM = LN \vee KM \perp LN \end{cases}$

d)  $S_{MNKL} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\Delta ABCD}$

e)  $AC^2 + BD^2 = 2(MK^2 + NL^2)$

## 11-§. Koordinatalar, vektorlar, geometrik almashtirishlar

1. Uchlari  $A(x_1, y_1)$  va  $B(x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan bir jinsli sterjenning og'irlik markazi  $M_o(x_o, y_o)$  nuqta  $x_o = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, y_o = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$  deb topiladi.

2.  $A_1(x_1, y_1)$  va  $B_2(x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalar orasidagi d-masofa  $d^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$  ga teng.

3. Radiusi R ga, markazi  $A(a, b)$  nuqtada bo'lgan aylana tenglamasi  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$  bo'ladi.

4. To'g'ri chiziqning umumiy tenglamasi:



$$ax+by+c=0,$$

bu yerda  $a$  va  $b$  — lar bir vaqtda nolga teng bo'lmaydigan sonlar,  $c$  esa ixtiyoriy son.

5. To'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyentli tenglamasi:

$$y=kx+l,$$

bunda  $k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \operatorname{tg}\alpha$ ;  $l = -\frac{c}{b}$   $k$  va  $l$  burchak koeffitsiyenti deyiladi.

6.  $A(x_1, y_1)$  va  $B(x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi:

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} \text{ bo'ladi bu yerda } x_2 - x_1 \neq 0, y_2 - y_1 \neq 0.$$

7.  $A(x_1, y_1)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi  $\vec{a} = \{a_1; a_2\}$  yo'naltiruvchi vektoriga

perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $\frac{x - x_1}{a_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{a_2}$  bo'ladi.

8.  $ax+by+c=0$  to'g'ri chiziq uchun  $\vec{a} = \{-b; a\}$  vektori uning yo'naltiruvchi vektor — bo'ladi.  $\vec{b} = \{a; b\}$  esa  $\vec{a} = \{-b; a\}$  vektoriga perpendikulyar bo'ladi.

9. Koordinata o'qlarini yo'nalishi o'zgarmagan holda  $A(x, y)$  ni  $A'(x', y')$  nuqtaga ko'chirishni  $x' = x + a$ ,  $y' = y + b$  bilan bajarish mumkin.

10.  $\lambda$  va  $\mu$  haqiqiy soni va kolleniar bo'lmagan  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  — vektorlari uchun  $c = \lambda a + \mu b$  tenglikni yozish mumkin.

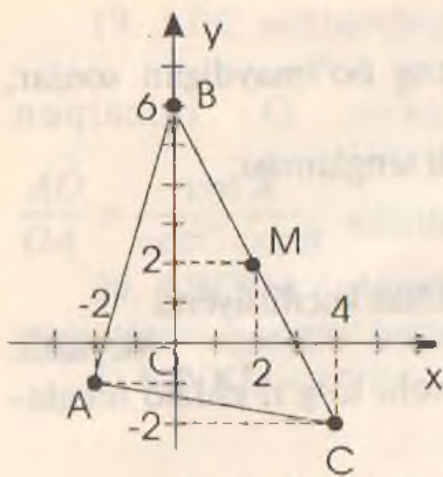
11.  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi  $\vec{a} : \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cos\alpha$ , bu yerda  $\alpha = (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$ :

a) agar  $\vec{a} = \{a_1; a_2\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{b_1; b_2\}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{a} : \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$  o'rinli bo'ladi. Bundan quyidagi xulosa kelib chiqadi:

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} : \vec{b} = 0 \text{ yoki } \vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 = 0.$$

b) agar  $\vec{a} = \{a_1; a_2\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{b_1; b_2\}$  vektorlar uchun  $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \lambda$  bo'lsa,  $a$  va  $b$  lar kolleniar bo'ladi.

**1-masala.** Uchburchakning uchlari  $A(-2; -1)$ ,  $B(0; 6)$ ,  $C(4; -2)$  bo'lsa,  $AM_1$  medianasining uzunligini toping.



$M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqta BC ning o'rtasi bo'lgani uchun  $x_0=2, y_0=2$  bo'ladi.

Chunday qilib,

$$d=|AM| = \sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = 5 \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

sining tenglamasini tuzing.

**2-masala.** Uchburchakning uchlari  $A(4; -4), B(-6; 0), C(0; 6)$  bo'lsa, uning tomonlarini va  $AM_0$  medianasining tenglamasini tuzing.

**Echish.**  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqta BC ning o'rtasi bo'lganligi uchun  $x_0=-3, y_0=3$  bo'ladi.

Chunday qilib,  $\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1}$  for-

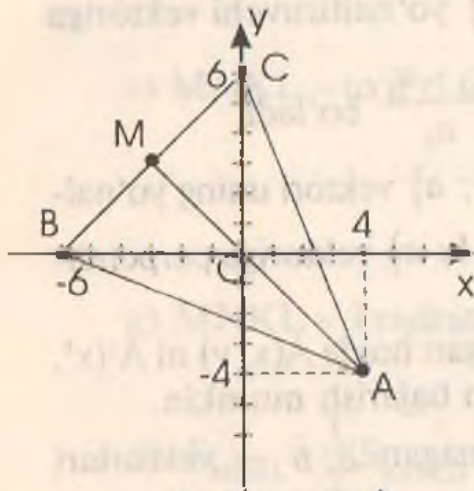
muladan

$$AB: \frac{x-4}{-10} = \frac{y+4}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2x+5y+12=0$$

$$BC: \frac{x+6}{6} = \frac{y}{6} \Leftrightarrow x-y+6=0;$$

$$AC: \frac{x-4}{-4} = \frac{y+4}{4} \Leftrightarrow 5x+2y-12=0$$

$$AM_0: \frac{x-4}{-7} = \frac{y+4}{4} \Leftrightarrow x+y=0 \text{ ni topamiz.}$$



### Mashqlar

1. Absissalar o'qida (2; 3) va (1; -2) nuqtalardan teng uzoqlikda yotgan nuqtani toping.
2. (2; -1) va (-1; 3) nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.
3.  $2x-y=0$  va  $x+y=3$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasining kordinatalarini toping.
4.  $x^2+y^2=1$  aylananing  $x+y=3$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan kesishgan nuqtalarini toping.
5. (-1; 2) markazli (2; -2) nuqtadan o'tuvchi aylana tenglamasini tuzing.



6. Uchlari  $A(-1; -2)$ ,  $B(2; -5)$ ,  $C(1; -2)$ ,  $D(-2; 1)$  nuqtada bo'lgan to'rtburchakni parallelogramm ekanligini isbotlang.

7. Parallelogrammning uchlari  $A(1; 3)$ ,  $B(2; 0)$ ,  $C(-1; -3)$ ,  $D(x_0, y_0)$  bo'lsa,  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$  ni toping.

8. Parallel ko'chirishda  $(-1; 1)$  nuqta  $(2; 3)$  nuqtaga o'tsa,  $(1; -2)$  nuqta qaysi nuqtaga o'tadi?

9.  $A(0; 1)$ ,  $B(1; 0)$ ,  $C(1; 2)$ ,  $D(2; 1)$  nuqtalar berilgan.  $\overline{AB}$  va  $\overline{CD}$  vektorlarni tengligini isbotlang.

10. Uchburchakning  $A(-2;1)$ ,  $B(-2;4)$ ,  $C(2;1)$  uchlari bo'lsa, uning burchak kosinuslarini toping.

11.  $\vec{a} = \{3; 4\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{x; 6\}$  vektorlar  $x$  ning qanday qiymatlarida perpendikulyar bo'ladi?

12.  $\vec{a} = \{1; 1\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{-2; y\}$  vektorlar, uning qanday qiymatlarida kolleniari bo'ladi?

13. Agar  $\vec{a} = \{2; -1\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{-1; 2\}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{d} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{n} = 2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{m} = 3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$  vektorlarni toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Uchlari  $A(-2;4)$ ,  $B(2;1)$ ,  $C(-2;-2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning perimetrini toping.

2. Uchlari  $A(2;1)$ ,  $B(-2;4)$ ,  $C(-2;-2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning to'g'ri burchakli ekanligini isbotlang.

3. Agar uchburchak tomonlarining o'rtasi  $M_1(-1; 3)$ ,  $N_1(0; -1)$ ,  $K_1(1; 2)$  bo'lsa, uning uchlarini koordinatalarini toping.

4. To'rtburchakning uchlari  $A(-1;1)$ ,  $B(3;3)$ ,  $C(3;-3)$ ,  $D(1;-3)$  bo'lsa, uning romb ekanligini isbotlang.

5.  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 4 = 0$  aylananing radiusi va markazini toping.

6. Uchburchakning tomonlari:  $x - 2y + 3 = 0$ ,  $4x + y - 15 = 0$ ,  $3x + 5y + 20 = 0$ . Uning medianalari kesishgan nuqtasini toping.

7.  $|\vec{a}| = 3$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 8$ ,  $\gamma = 120^\circ = (\vec{a}; \vec{b})$  bo'lsa,  $a$  va  $b$  ning skalyar ko'paytmasini toping.

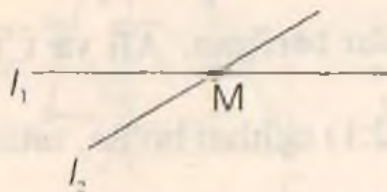
8.  $\vec{a} = \{0; 2\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{3; 6\}$  vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasini toping.

9. Bektorlardan foydalanib, rombning diagonalari perpendikulyar ekanligini isbotlang.

## II BOB. STEREOMETRIYA MASALALARI

### 12-§. Nuqta, to'g'ri chiziq va tekislik

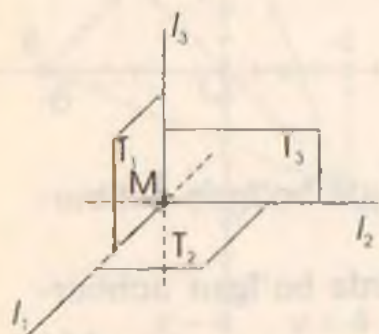
**1-masala.** Fazoda  $M$  nuqta qanday hollarda bir qiymatli aniqlanadi?



a) Ikki  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziqning  $M$  nuqtada kesishishi sifatida;

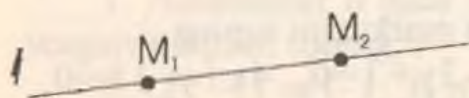


b)  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $T$  tekislikning  $M$  nuqtada kesishishi sifatida;

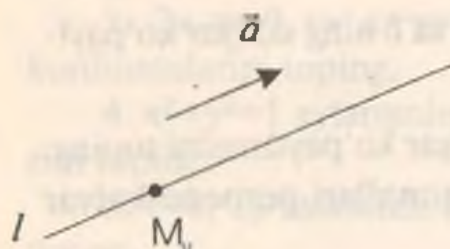


v)  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  uch tekislikning va  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  kesishish chizig'ining  $M$  nuqtada o'zaro kesishishi sifatida.

**2-masala.** Fazoda  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq qanday hollarda bir qiymatli aniqlanadi?

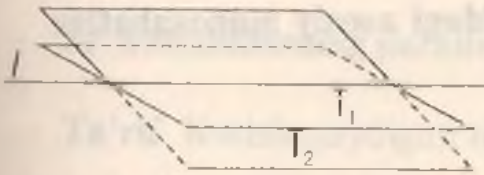


a)  $M_1$  va  $M_2$  nuqtasi bilan;



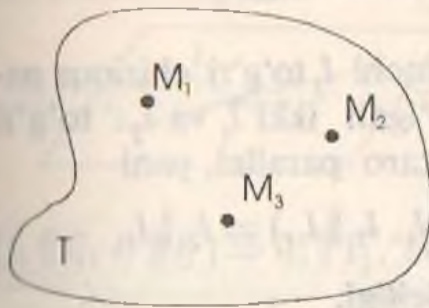
b) Bitta  $M_0$  nuqtasi va  $\vec{a}$  yo'naltiruvchi vektor bilan;



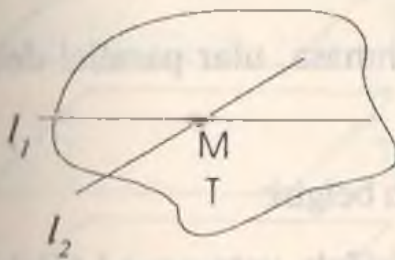


v)  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklarning kesishishi sifatida.

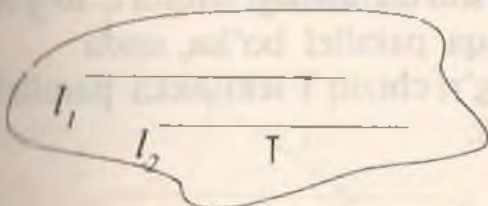
**3-masala.** Fazoda  $T$  tekislik qanday hollarda bir qiymatli aniqlanadi.



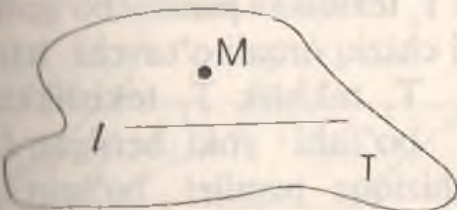
a) Bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotmagan uchta  $M_1, M_2, M_3$  nuqtasi orqali;



b)  $M$  nuqtada kesishuvchi ikki  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziq orqali;



v) Ikki  $l_1$  va  $l_2$ , parallel to'g'ri chiziq orqali;

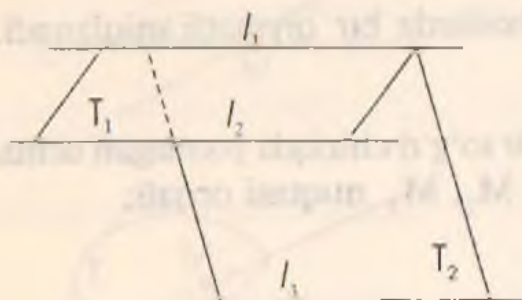


g)  $l$ , to'g'ri chiziq va unda yotmagan  $M$  nuqta orqali.

### 13- §. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi asosiy munosabatlar

#### 1. Ikki to'g'ri chiziqning parallelligi.

**Ta'rif.** Bir tekislikda yotib, kesishmaydigan to'g'ri chiziqlar parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar deyiladi.



Uch to'g'ri chiziqning o'zaro parallel bo'lishlik belgisi:

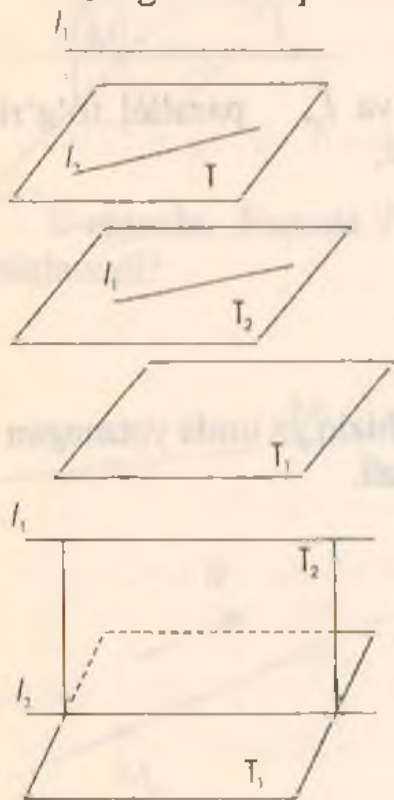
Uchinchi  $l_3$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel bo'lgan ikki  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziq o'zaro parallel, yani

$$(l_2 \parallel l_1, l_3 \parallel l_1) \Rightarrow l_2 \parallel l_3$$

#### 2. To'g'ri chiziq va tekisliklarning parallelligi.

**Ta'rif.** Agar to'g'ri chiziq va tekislik kesishmasa, ular parallel deb aytiladi.

To'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning parallel bo'lish belgisi:



Agar  $T$  tekislikda yotmagan  $l_1$  to'g'ri chiziq shu tekislikdagi birorta  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel bo'lsa, unda

$l_1$  to'g'ri chiziq  $T$  tekislikka parallel bo'ladi.

#### Xossa.

Berilgan  $T_1$  tekislikka parallel bo'lgan  $l_1$  to'g'ri chiziq orqali o'tuvchi har qanday  $T_2$  tekislik  $T_1$  tekislikka parallel bo'lishi yoki berilgan  $l_1$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel bo'lgan  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha kesib o'tadi

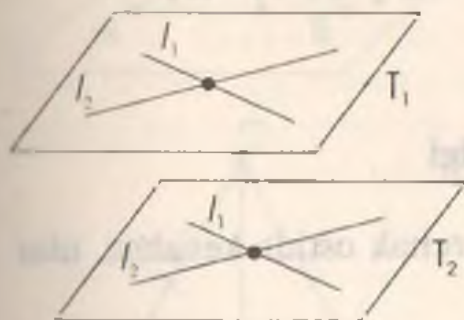
$$(l_1 \subset T_2, l_1 \parallel T_1) \Rightarrow T_2 \parallel T_1 \text{ ёки } l_2 \parallel l_1.$$



### 3. Tekisliklarning paralleligi

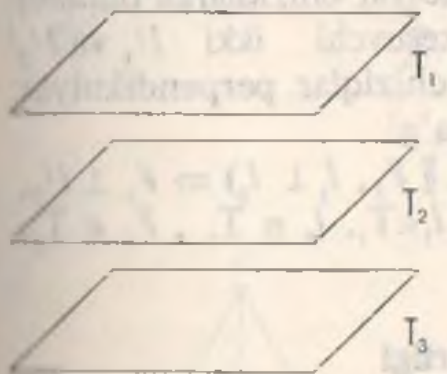
**Ta'rif.** Kesishmaydigan tekisliklar parallel tekisliklar deyiladi.

Tekisliklarning parallel bo'lishlik belgilari:

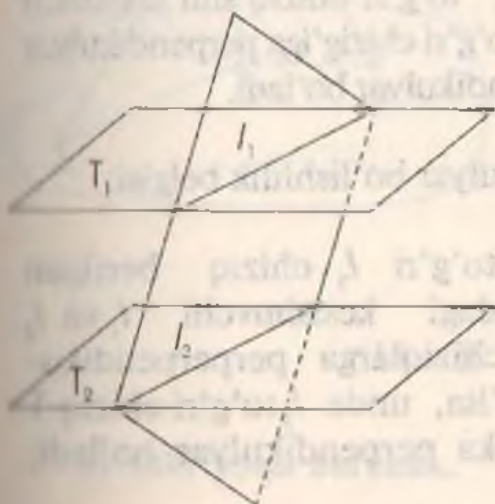


a) agar  $T_1$  tekislikda yotuvchi kesishuvchi ikki  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chizik ikkinchi  $T_2$  tekislikda yotuvchi kesishuvchi ikki  $l'_1$  va  $l'_2$  to'g'ri chiziq-lariga parallel bo'lsa, unda  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekislar parallel bo'ladi, ya'ni

$(l_1 \parallel l'_1, l_2 \parallel l'_2) \Rightarrow T_1 \parallel T_2$ , bu erda  $l_1 \subset T_1, l_2 \subset T_1, l'_1 \subset T_2, l'_2 \subset T_2$ ;



b) agar berilgan ikki  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekislikning har biri uchinchi  $T_3$  tekislikka parallel bo'lsa, unda berilgan ikki  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekislik o'zaro parallel bo'ladi, ya'ni  $(T_1 \parallel T_3, T_2 \parallel T_3) \Rightarrow T_1 \parallel T_2$ .

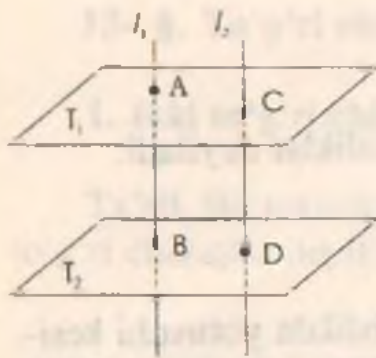


#### Xossalari.

a) agar ikki  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  parallel tekislik uchinchi tekislik bilan kesilsa, unda tekisliklarning  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  kesishish chiziqlari parallel bo'ladi, yani

$T_1 \parallel T_2 \Rightarrow l_1 \parallel l_2$ , bu yerda  $l_1 \subset T_1, l_2 \subset T_2$ ;

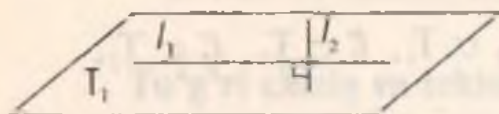




b) ikkita parallel tekislik orasidagi parallel kesmalar teng, ya'ni  $(T_1 \parallel T_2, l_1 \parallel l_2) \Rightarrow AV = SD$ , bu yerda  $l_1 \cap T_1 = A, l_1 \cap T_2 = V, l_2 \cap T_1 = S, l_2 \cap T_2 = D$ ,

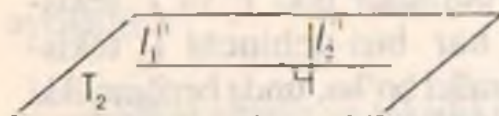
#### 4. To'g'ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyarligi

**Ta'rif.** Agar ikki to'g'ri chiziq to'g'ri burchak ostida kesishsa, ular perpendikulyar to'g'ri chiziqlar deb ataladi.



Mos ravishda ikkita  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  perpendikulyar chiziqlarga parallel bo'lgan kesuvchi ikki  $l'_1$  va  $l'_2$  to'g'ri chiziqlar perpendikulyar bo'ladi, ya'ni

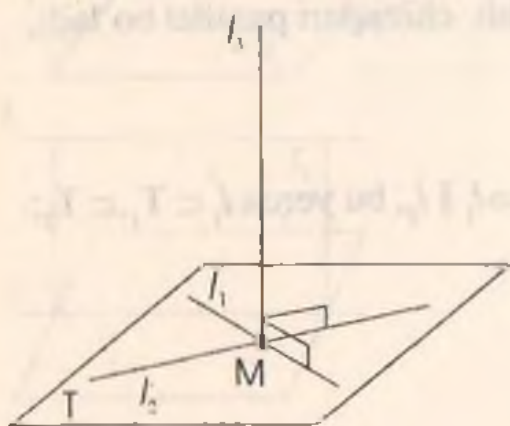
$(l_1 \parallel l'_1, l_2 \parallel l'_2, l_1 \perp l_2) \Rightarrow l'_1 \perp l'_2$ , bu yerda  $l_1 \in T_1, l_2 \in T_1, l'_1 \in T_2, l'_2 \in T_2$ .



#### 5. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning perpendikulyarligi

**Ta'rif.** Agar  $T$  tekislikni kesuvchi  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziq shu tekislikni kesishish nuqtasi orqali o'tuvchi har qanday  $l_3$  to'g'ri chizig'iga perpendikulyar bo'lsa, unda  $l_3$  to'g'ri chiziq  $T$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'ladi.

To'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning perpendikulyar bo'lishlik belgisi:

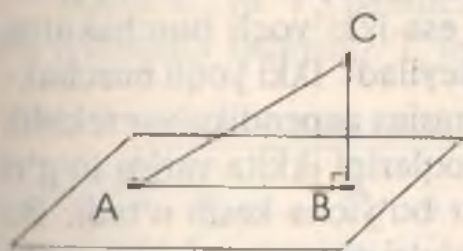


agar to'g'ri  $l_3$  chiziq berilgan tekislikdagi kesishuvchi  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziqlarga perpendikulyar bo'lsa, unda  $l_3$  to'g'ri chiziq  $T$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'ladi, ya'ni

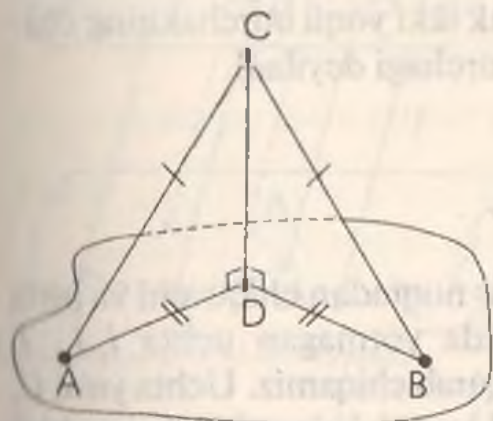
$(l_3 \perp l_1 \text{ va } l_3 \perp l_2) \Rightarrow l_3 \perp T$ , bu yerda  $l_1 \in T, l_2 \in T$ .



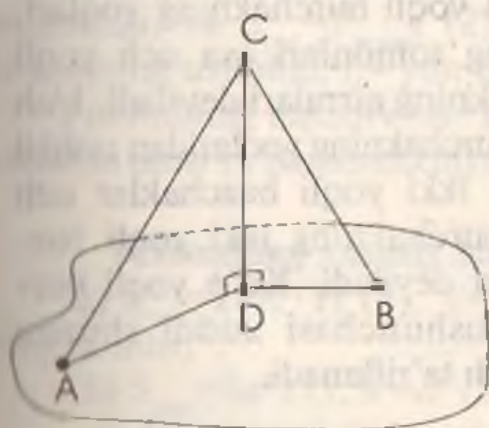
## 6. Perpendikulyar va og'ma to'g'ri chiziqlar



a)-rasmda BC – perpendikulyar, AC – og'ma, AB – og'maning soyasi (proyeksiyasi) tasvirlangan.



b)-rasmda tekislikka o'tkazilgan teng og'malar proyeksiyalarining tengligi tasvirlangan.

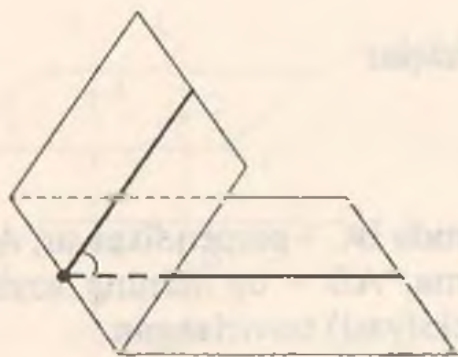


v)- rasmda ikkita og'madan qaysi biri katta bo'lsa, o'sha og'maning katta proyeksiyaga ega bo'lishligi tasvirlangan.

## 14 - §. Sodda ko'p yoqlar

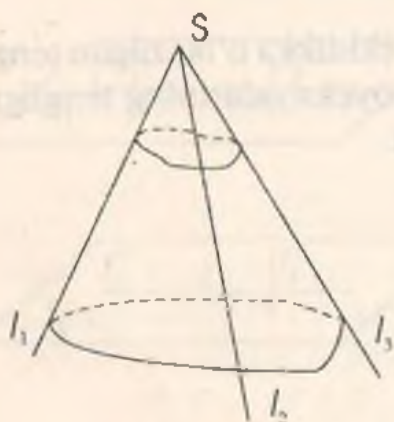
### 1) Ikki yoqli burchak.

**Ta'rif.** Ikkita yarim tekislikdan va ularni chegaralab turgan umumiy to'g'ri chiziqdan tashkil topgan figura ikki yoqli burchak deyiladi.

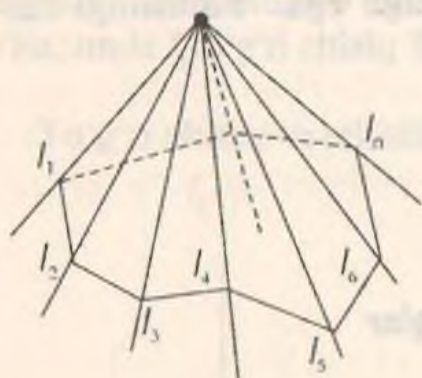


Yarim tekisliklar ikki yoqli burchakning yoqlari, ularni kesishish chizig'i esa ikki yoqli burchakning qirrasiga deyiladi. Ikki yoqli burchakning qirrasiga perpendikulyar tekislik uning yoqlarini ikkita yarim to'g'ri chiziqlar bo'yicha kesib o'tadi. Bu yarim to'g'ri chiziqlar tashkil etgan burchak ikki yoqli burchakning chiziqli burchagi deyiladi.

## 2. Uch yoqli va ko'p yoqli burchaklar.



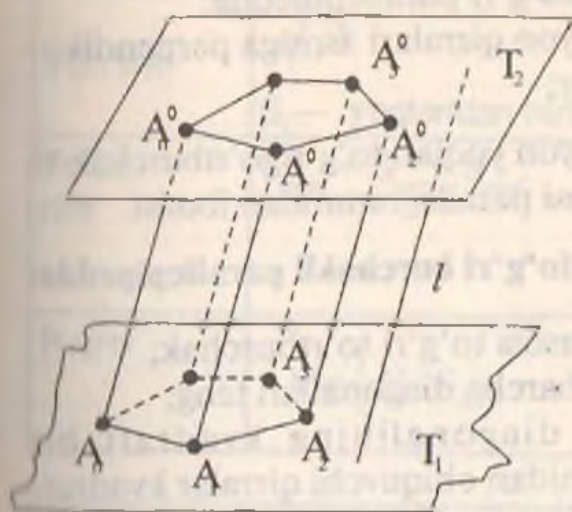
Bir nuqtadan chiquvchi va bitta tekislikda yotmagan uchta  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  nurni qarab chiqamiz. Uchta yassi ( $l_1, l_2$ ), ( $l_2, l_3$ ) va ( $l_1, l_3$ ) burchakdan tashkil topgan figura ( $l_1, l_2, l_3$ ) uch yoqli burchak deyiladi. Bu yassi burchaklar uch yoqli burchakning yoqlari, ularning tomonlari esa uch yoqli burchakning qirralari deyiladi. Uch yoqli burchakning yoqlaridan tashkil topgan ikki yoqli burchaklar uch yoqli burchakning ikki yoqli burchaklari deyiladi. Ko'p yoqli burchak tushunchasi xuddi shunga o'xshash ta'riflanadi.





## 15-§. Prizma.

Ikkita  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  parallel tekisliklar va bu tekisliklarni kesuvchi  $l$  to'g'ri chiziqni qaraymiz.  $T_1$  tekislikda qavariq ko'pburchak berilgan bo'lsin.



Agar ko'pburchakning har bir uchi orqali  $l$  ga parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar o'tkazsak, hosil bo'lgan ko'p yoqlik prizma deyiladi.  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  va  $A_1^0, A_2^0, A_3^0, \dots, A_n^0$  ko'pburchaklar uning asoslari,  $A_1A_1^0, A_2A_2^0, \dots, A_nA_n^0$  parallelogrammlar yon yoqlari,  $A_1A_1^0, A_2A_2^0, A_3A_3^0, \dots, A_nA_n^0$  kesmalar prizmaning qirralari deyiladi.

Yon qirralari asos tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan prizma, to'g'ri prizma deyiladi. Aks holda, prizma og'ma deyiladi.

Prizma yon sirtining yuzi deb, yon yoqlari yuzalari yig'indisiga aytiladi:  $S_{\text{yon}} = P \cdot H$  (1) bu yerda  $P$  - asosining perimetri,  $H$  - prizmaning balandligi, va  $S_{\text{yon}} = P_{\text{perim}} \cdot l$  (2), bu yerda  $P_{\text{perim}}$  prizma perpendikulyar kesimining uzunligi,  $l$  - yon qirrasining uzunligi.

Prizmaning hajmi  $V = S \cdot H$  (3),  $V = S_{\text{kesim}} \cdot l$  (4), bu yerda  $S, S_{\text{kesim}}$  mos ravishda asosi va perpendikulyar kesim yuzi.

**Prizmaning xususiy holi silindr kub va parallelepiped bo'lib:**

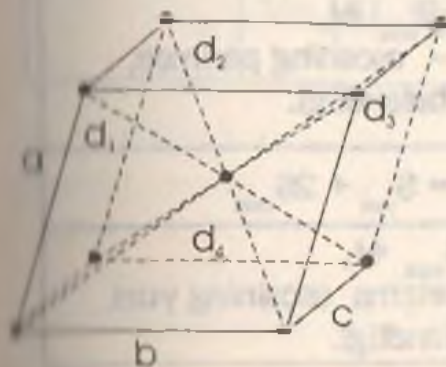
a)  $S_{\text{yon}} = 2\pi R \cdot H$  (5),  $V = \pi R^2 \cdot H$  (6), bu yerda  $R$  - silindr asosining radiusi;

b)  $S_{\text{yon}} = 4a^2$  (7),  $V = a^3$  (8), bu yerda  $a$  - kubning qirrasini.

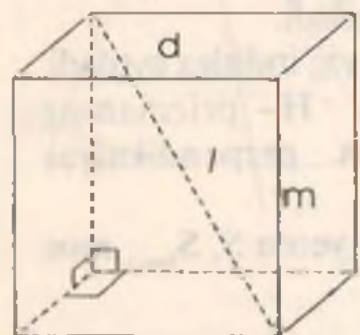
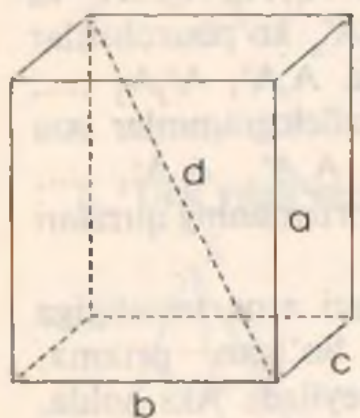
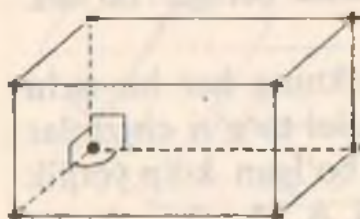
v) Asosi parallelogramm bo'lgan prizma **parallelepiped** deyiladi.

1) parallelepipedda :

- a) barcha yoqlari parallelogramm;
- b) qarama-qarshi yoqlari parallel va teng;
- v) to'rtta diagonali bir nuqtada kesishadi va kesishish nuqtasida teng ikkiga bo'linadi;
- g) diagonallarining kesishish nuqtasi uning simmetriya markazi bo'ladi;



d) diagonallari kvadratlarining yig'indisi barcha qirralari kvadratlarining yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni  $d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + d_4^2 = 4a^2 + 4b^2 + 4c^2$ , bu yerda  $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$  parallelepipedning diagonallari,  $a, b, c$  lar esa uning qirralari.



2) to'g'ri parallelepidda:

a) yon qirralari asosiga perpendikulyar;

b) yon yoqlari to'g'ri to'rtburchak va asosi parallelogrammdan iborat.

3) to'g'ri burchakli parallelepidda:

a) asosi to'g'ri to'rtburchak;

b) barcha diagonallari teng;

v) diagonalining kvadrati bir uchidan chiquvchi qirralar kvadratlarining yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni  $d^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ ;  $S_{to'la} = 2(bc + ac + ab)$ ;  $V = abc$ .

3) kubda:

a) barcha yoqlari kvadratdan iborat

b) barcha qirralari teng

$$d = \sqrt{3a}, \quad S_{to'la} = 6a^2, \quad V = a^3.$$

### Prizma va piramida uchun hisoblash formulalari

Prizmaning yon sirti va hajmi		
	Og'ma prizma	To'g'ri prizma
Yon sirti	$S_{yon} = P_{kesim} \cdot h$ , $P_{kes}$ perpendikulyar kesimning perimetri, yon qirrasining uzunligi.	$S_{yon} = P_{asos} \cdot H$ , $P_{asos}$ — asosning perimetr, $H$ — balandligi.
To'la sirti	$S_{to'lliq} = S_{yon} + 2S_{asos}$	$S_{to'lliq} = S_{yon} + 2S_{asos}$
Hajm	$V = S_{kesim} \cdot h$ , $S_{kesim}$ perpendikulyar kesim yuzi, yon qirrasini	$V = S_{asos} \cdot H$ , $S_{asos}$ prizma asosining yuzi, $H$ balandligi.



Ixtiyoriy piramida yon sirti va hajmi		
	Piramida	Kesik piramida
Yon sirt	$\sum_{i=1}^n S_i$ $S_i$ — yoqlaridan birining yuzi	$\sum_{i=1}^n S_i$ $S_i$ — yoqlaridan birining yuzi
To'la sirti	$S_{\text{to'liq}} = S_{\text{yon}} + S_{\text{asos}}$	$S_{\text{to'liq}} = S_{\text{yon}} + S_1 + S_2$ $S_1$ — pastki asos yuzi, $S_2$ — ustki asos yuzi. $\sqrt{}$
Hajmi	$V = \frac{1}{3} H \cdot S_{\text{asos}}$	$V = \frac{1}{3} H \cdot (S_1 + S_2 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2})$

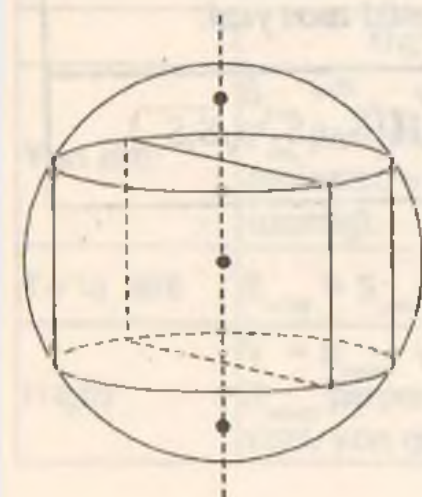
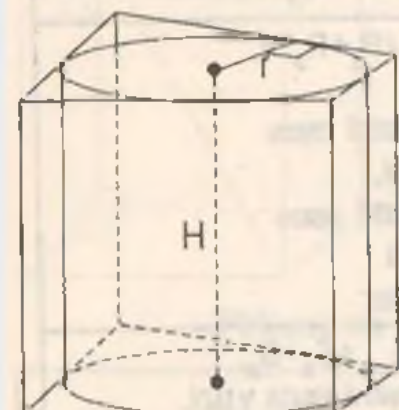
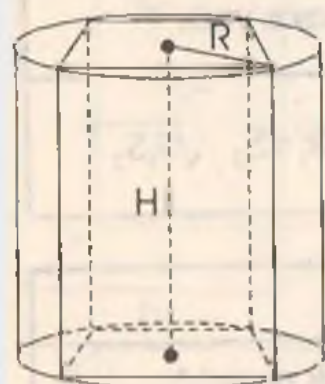
Muntazam piramida yon sirti va hajmi		
	Piramida	Kesik piramida
Yon sirt	$S_{\text{yon}} = P \cdot l$ , $P$ asosning perimetri, $l$ — apofema.	$S_{\text{yon}} = (P_1 + P_2) \cdot l$ , $P_1$ — pastki asos perimetri, $P_2$ — ustki asos perimetri $l$ apofema.
To'la sirti	$S_{\text{to'liq}} = S_{\text{yon}} + S_{\text{asos}}$	$S_{\text{to'liq}} = S_{\text{yon}} + S_1 + S_2$ $S_1$ — pastki asos yuzi, $S_2$ — ustki asos yuzi.
Hajmi	$V = \frac{1}{3} H \cdot S_{\text{asos}}$	$V = \frac{1}{3} H (S_1 + S_2 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2})$

## 16– §. Silindr

**Ta’rif.** To’g’ri to’rtburchakning bir tomonini o’zida saqlovchi o’q atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo’lgan figura silindr deyiladi.

### Silindrning sirti va hajmi

Yon sirti	To’la sirti	Hajmi
$S_{\text{yon}} = 2\pi RH$	$S_{\text{to’la}} = 2\pi R(R+H)$	$V = \pi R^2 H$



Xossalar:

1) agar to’g’ri prizmaning asosi ko’pburchak bo’lib, bu ko’pburchak asos aylanasi ichki chizilgan bo’lsa, unda to’g’ri prizmagacha asos shu aylanadan iborat silindrni tashqi chizish mumkin. Silindrning radiusi shu aylanani radiusiga teng. Silindrning o’qi ichki chizilgan prizmaning balandligini o’zida saqlovchi to’g’ri chiziqda yotadi;

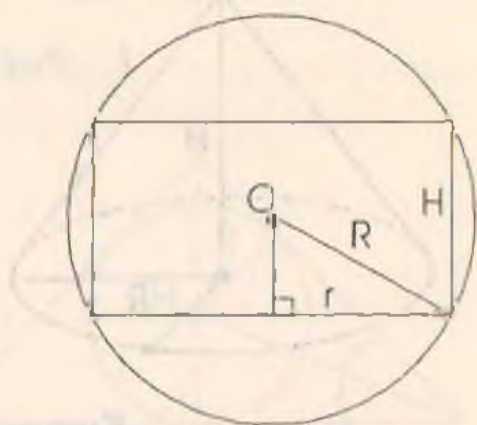
2) agar prizmaning asosi ko’pburchak bo’lib, bu ko’pburchak asos aylanasi tashqi chizilgan bo’lsa, unda to’g’ri prizmagacha asos shu aylanadan iborat silindrni ichki chizish mumkin. Silindrning radiusi shu aylanani radiusiga teng bo’ladi. Silindrning o’qi tashqi chizilgan prizmaning balandligini o’zida saqlovchi to’g’ri chiziqda yotadi;

3) har qanday to’g’ri doiraviy silindrga tashqi shar chizish mumkin. Silindrning asosi shar sirtida joylashadi. Sharning markazi silindrning o’qida yotuvchi balandlikning o’rtasida yotadi;



4) silindrning o'qi bo'yicha kesimini ko'zdan kechiraylik.  $R$  – sharning radiusi,  $r$  – silindrning radiusi.  $H$  – silindrning balandligi va

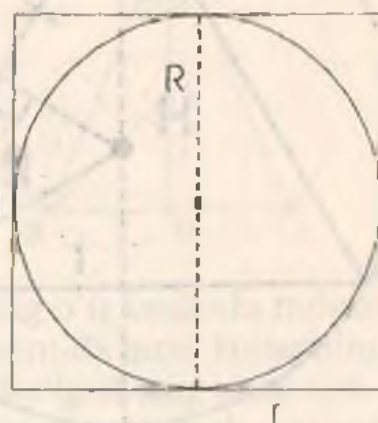
$$R^2 = \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 + r^2.$$



5) faqat teng tomonli silindrga (balandligi asosining diametriga teng) ichki sharni chizish mumkin;



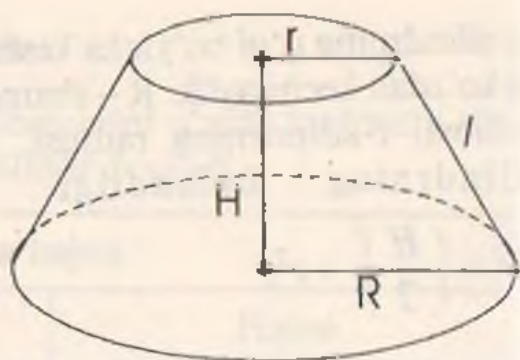
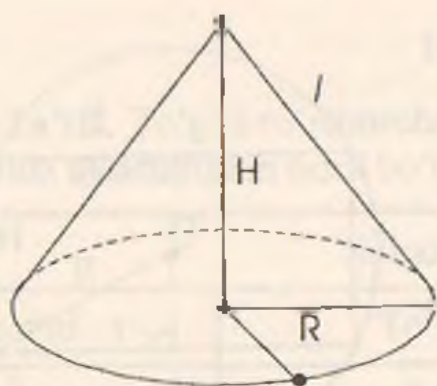
(i) o'q kesimini ko'zdan kechiraylik, unda  $R=r$ ,  $2R=H$



## 17 – §. Konus.

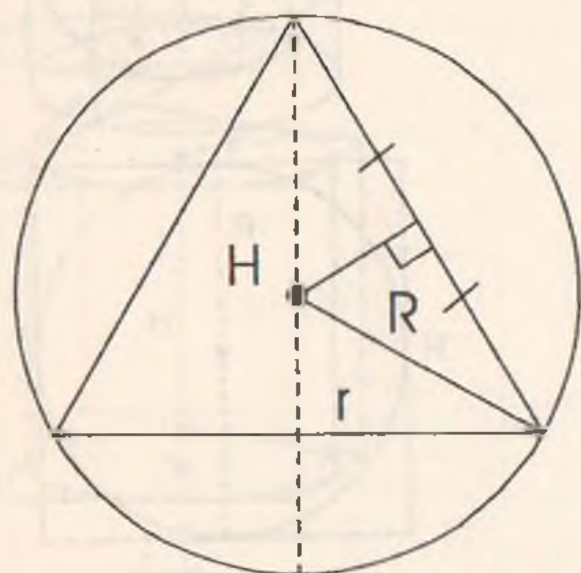
1. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak katetlaridan birini o'zida saqlovchi o'q atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan (figura) jism to'g'ri doiraviy konus deyiladi.

2 Asosiga parallel tekislik bilan kesganda kesim va asosi orasidagi konus bo'lagi kesik konus deyiladi.



### Konusning yon sirti va hajmi

Konus		Kesik konus
Yon sirti	$S_{\text{yon}} = \pi R l$	$S_{\text{yon}} = \pi(R+r)l$
To'la sirti	$S_{\text{tul}} = \pi R(R+l)$	$S_{\text{tul}} = \pi(R+r)l + \pi R^2 + \pi r^2$
Hajmi	$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 H$	$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi H \cdot (R^2 + Rr + r^2)$



**Natija:** 1) Har qanday konusga sharni tashqi chizish mumkin. Konusning asosining aylanasi va uchi shar sirtida yotadi. Sharning markazi konus o'qida yotadi va o'q kesimi hosil qilgan uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.  $R$  sharning radiusi,  $r$  ichki chizilgan konusning radiusi va  $H$  balandligi bo'lsa,  $R^2 = (H-r)^2 + r^2$ , bu tenglik faqat  $H \leq R$  da o'rinli bo'ladi;

2) konus sharga ichki chizilgan bo'lsa: har qanday konusga sharni ichki chizish mumkin.

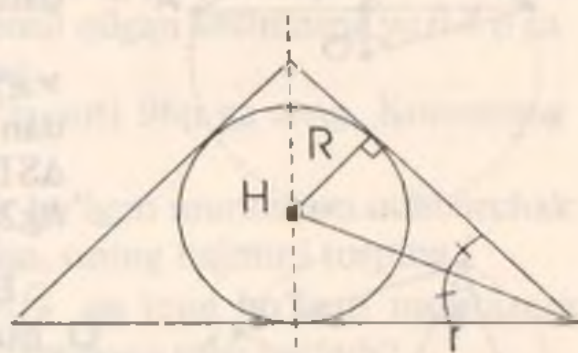
Shar konus asosining markaziga va konusning yon sirti konus asosiga parallel tekislikda yotuvchi aylanaga urinadi. Sharning markazi konus o'qida yotadi va o'q kesimi hosil qilgan uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylana markazi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

1) Konusning asosi sharning eng katta doirasidan iborat bo'lganda, sharning hajmi konus hajmidan 4 marta katta bo'ladi;



2) konusning yasovchisi asosining diametriga teng bo'lganda, shar hajmining konus hajmiga nisbati  $\frac{32}{9}$  kabi bo'ladi;

3) konusning o'q kesimi teng yonli to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak bo'lganda, konusning hajmi shar hajmining  $\frac{1}{4}$  qismini tashkil etadi va  $R$  – konusga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusi,  $r$  – konus radiusi,  $H$  – konus balandligi bo'lsa

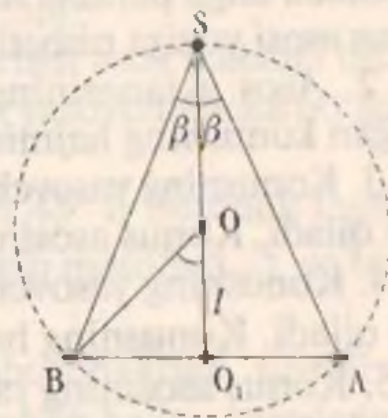


$$\frac{R}{H - R} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{H^2 + r^2}}$$
 tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.

### 18-§. Konus, shar, sfera, prizma va piramidalar orasidagi bog'lanishlar

#### 1. Konus va shar

**1- masala.** Konusning yasovchisi va balandligi orasidagi burchak  $\beta$  ga teng. Konus sharga ichki chizilgan bo'lib, markazidan asosigacha bo'lgan masofa  $l$  ga teng. Konusning balandligi va asosining radiusini toping.

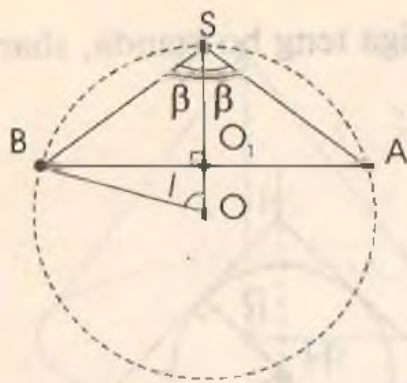


**Echish.** O'q kesimdan foydalanamiz. Sharning o'q kesimda radiusi sharning radiusiga teng doira va konusning o'q kesimida asosi konusning diametriga, balandligi esa konus balandligiga teng bo'lgan teng yonli uchburchak hosil bo'ladi. Shar konusga tashqi chizilgan, unda aylana uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan bo'ladi. Konusning yasovchi va balandligi orasidagi burchak, tayanch yonli uchburchakni tomoni va balandligi orasidagi burchakka teng bo'ladi.

Shartga ko'ra  $\angle BSO_1 = \angle ASO_1 = \beta$ .  $\beta$  burchak o'zgarishi bilan uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi:

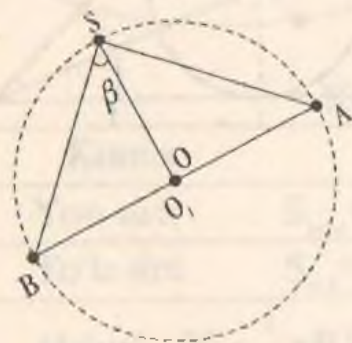
1)  $0^\circ < \beta < 45^\circ$  da  $ABS$  uchburchak ichida  $SO_1$  balandlikda;

2)  $45^\circ < \beta < 90^\circ$  da esa  $ABS$  uchburchak tashqarisida balandligining davomida yotishi mumkin. Har bir hol uchun  $OO_1 = l$ .  $O$  va  $B$  nuqtalarni birlashtiramiz.



Birinchi holda  $\angle O_1OB = 2\beta$ . Unda  $\Delta VOO_1$  dan  $R_{\text{asos}} = BO_1 = l \cdot \text{tg} 2\beta$ .  $\Delta BSO_1$  dan  $N_{\text{kon}} = SO_1 \cdot BO_1 \cdot \text{ctg} \beta = l \cdot \text{tg} 2\beta \cdot \text{ctg} \beta$ .

Ikkinchi holda  $\angle O_1OB = 2 \times \angle SAB = 2(90^\circ - \beta) = 180^\circ - 2\beta$ . Unda  $\Delta BOO_1$  dan  $R_{\text{asos}} = BO_1 = l \cdot \text{tg}(180^\circ - 2\beta) = -l \cdot \text{tg} 2\beta$ .  $\Delta SBO_1$  dan  $H_{\text{kon}} = SO_1 = BO_1 \cdot \text{ctg} \beta = l \cdot \text{tg} 2\beta \cdot \text{ctg} \beta$ .



Bu ikki xoldan tashqari  $\beta = 45^\circ$  da O va  $O_1$  nuqtalar ustma-ust tushadi, chunki ASB uchburchak to'g'ri burchakli. Lekin  $OO_1 = l \neq 0$  ni hisobga olsak oxirgi hol masala shartini qanoatlantirmaydi.

### Mashqlar

1. Konusning balandligi 6 sm ga teng. Konusning asosidan 4 ga teng masofada unga parallel tekislik o'tkazilgan. Hosil bo'lgan kesim yuzining konus asosi yuziga nisbatini toping.

2. Asos aylanasining uzunligi  $8 \cdot \sqrt{\pi}$  ga, balandligi 9 sm ga teng bo'lgan konusning hajmini toping.

3. Konusning yasovchisi 12 ga teng va u asos tekisligi bilan  $60^\circ$  burchak hosil qiladi. Konus asosining radiusini toping.

4. Konusning yasovchisi 6 ga teng va u asos tekisligi bilan  $30^\circ$  burchak hosil qiladi. Konusning hajmini toping.

5. Konus asosining radiusi 0,5 ga teng. Konus yasovchisi bilan uning asos tekisligi orasidagi burchak qanday bo'lganda konus yon sirtining yuzi 0,5 p ga teng bo'ladi?

6. Sharga ichki chizilgan konusning balandligi 3 ga, asosining radiusi  $3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$  ga teng. Sharning radiusini toping.

7. Konusning balandligi 6 ga, yasovchisi 10 ga teng. Konusga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusini toping.

8. Yasovchisi 10 ga, asosining radiusi 6 ga teng bo'lgan konusga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusini toping.

9. Balandligi 3 ga, yasovchisi 6 ga teng bo'lgan konusga tashqi chizilgan sharning radiusini toping.

10. Yasovchisi 5 ga, balandligi 4 ga teng bo'lgan konus asosidan 2 ga teng masofada shu asosga parallel tekislik bilan kesildi. Hosil bulgan kesimning yuzini hisoblang.



## Uyga vazifalar

1. Sharga tashqi chizilgan kesik konusning yasovchilari o'rtalaridan o'tuvchi tekislik bilan shu kesik konus hosil qilgan kesimning yuzi  $4p$  ga teng. Kesik konusning yasovchisini toping.

2. Konusning yon sirti  $60p$  ga, to'la sirti  $96p$  ga teng. Konusning yasovchisini toping.

3. Konusning asosiga tomoni  $3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$  bo'lgan muntazam uchburchak ichki chizilgan. Konus yasovchisi  $5$  bo'lsa, uning hajmini toping.

4. Konus o'q kesimi tomoni  $6\sqrt{\pi}$  ga teng bo'lgan muntazam uchburchak bo'lsa, uning yon sirti yuzi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

5. Qirrasini  $12$  ga teng kubga konus ichki chizilgan. Agar konus asosini kubning pastki asosiga ichki chizilgan bo'lsa, uchi esa yuqoridagi asosining markazida yotsa, konusning hajmini toping.

6. Kesik konusga shar ichki chizilgan. Konusning ustki asosining yuzi  $16p$  ga, ostki asosiniki esa  $64p$  ga teng. Shar sirtining yuzini toping.

7. Kesik konus asoslarining radiuslari  $1$  va  $5$  ga teng. Agar balandligi  $3p$  ga teng bo'lsa, uning yasovchisi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

8. Konus asosining radiusi  $6$  ga teng, yasovchisi asos tekisligi bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Asosining markazidan yasovchigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

9. Konusning yasovchisi asos tekisligi bilan  $45^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Asosining markazidan yasovchisigacha bo'lgan masofa  $3\sqrt{2}$  ga teng. Konusning balandligini toping.

10. Konusning o'q kesimi teng tomonli uchburchakdan, silindrniki esa kvadratdan iborat. Agar ularning to'la sirtlari tengdosh bo'lsa, hajmlarining nisbatini toping.

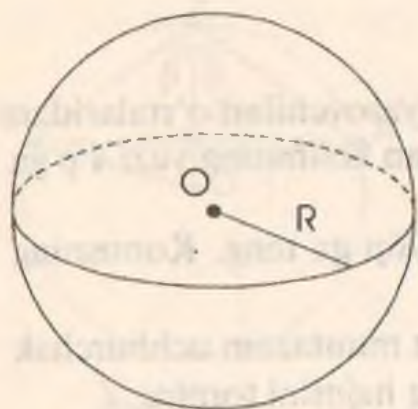
11. Konusning o'q kesimi muntazam uchburchakdan, silindrniki esa kvadratdan iborat. Agar ularning xajmlari teng bo'lsa, to'la sirtlarining nisbati nimaga teng?

## 19-§. Sfera va shar

1. Berilgan  $O$  nuqtadan  $R$  masofada yotgan fazoning barcha nuqtalari to'planiga **sfera** deb ataladi.

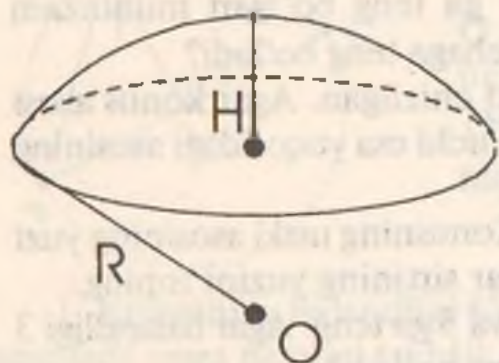
2. Berilgan  $O$  nuqtadan  $R$  masofadan katta bo'lmagan fazoning nuqtalari to'planiga **shar** deb ataladi.

Sfera va shar uchun:



a) sferaning sirti:  $S = 4\pi R^2$

Charning hajmi:  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ .

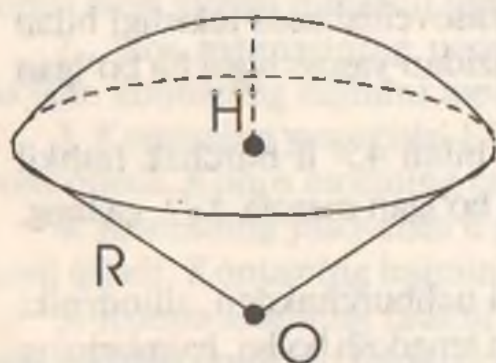


b) shar segmenti uchun:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi H^2(3R-H).$$

Segmentli sirt yuzi:

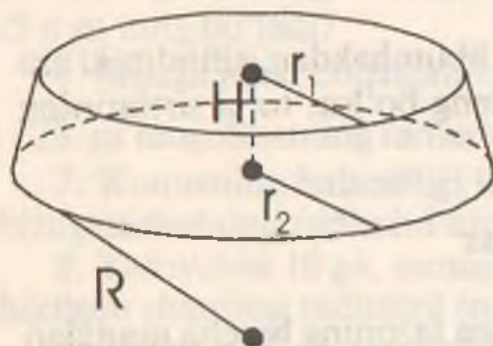
$$S_{yon} = 2\pi RH.$$



v) shar sektori uchun:  $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^2 H$

Char sektorining to'la sirtining yuzi:

$$S_{to'la} = \pi R(2H + \sqrt{2RH - H^2}).$$



g) shar bo'lagi uchun:

$$V = \frac{1}{6}\pi H^3 + \frac{1}{2}\pi(r_1^2 + r_2^2)H,$$

yon sirti esa  $S_{yon} = 2\pi RH$ .

### Mashqlar

1. Radiuslari 2; 3 va 4 ga teng bo'lgan metall sharlar eritilib bitta shar qo'yildi. Shu sharning hajmini toping?



2. Sharni bo'yash uchun 50 massa birligidagi bo'yoq ishlatildi. Agar sharning diametri ikki marta oshirilsa, uni bo'yash uchun qancha bo'yoq kerak bo'ladi?

3. Sirtining yuzi  $16\pi$  ga teng bo'lgan sharning hajmini toping.

4. Radiusi 13 ga teng bo'lgan shar tekislik bilan kesilgan. Agar shar markazidan kesimgacha bo'lgan masofa 10 ga teng bo'lsa, kesimning yuzini toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

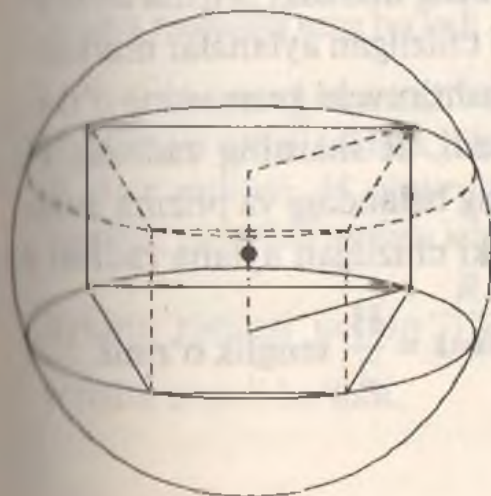
1. Sharning radiusi  $8\sqrt{\pi}$  ga teng. Radiusning oxiridan u bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadigan kesuvchi tekislik o'tkazilgan. Kesimning yuzini toping.

2. Uchburchakning tomonlari sharga urinadi. Sharning radiusi 4 ga teng. Shar markazidan uchburchak tekisligigacha bo'lgan masofa 3 ga teng bo'lsa, uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylananing radiusi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

3. Agar sferaning radiusi 50 % orttirilsa, sfera sirtining yuzi necha foizga ko'payadi?

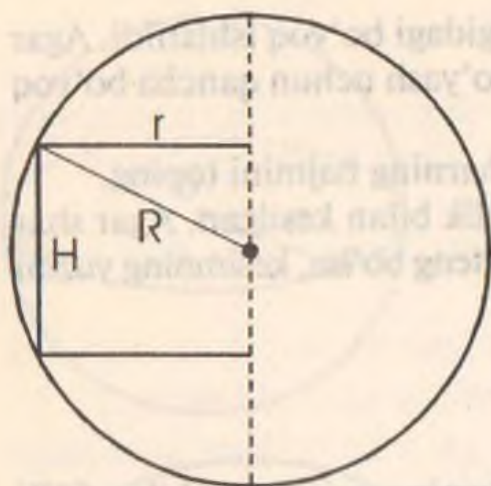
4. Uch yoqli burchakning S uchidagi har bir tekis burchagi  $60^\circ$ . Uch yoqli burchakning qirralarida  $SA = \frac{2}{a}$ ,  $SB = SC = a$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi A, B va S nuqtalar olingan. Burchakning qirralariga va ABC tekisligiga urinuvchi sferaning radiusini toping.

### 20-§. Shar va prizma



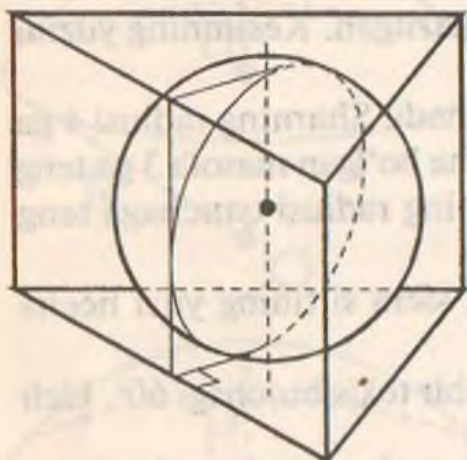
Shar va prizma uchun:

1) agar prizma to'g'ri va uning asosi aylanaga ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak bo'lsa, shu prizmaga tashqi shar chizish mumkin. Sharning markazi prizma asoslariga tashqi chizilgan aylanalarning markazlarini tutashtiruvchi balandlikning o'rtasida bo'ladi.

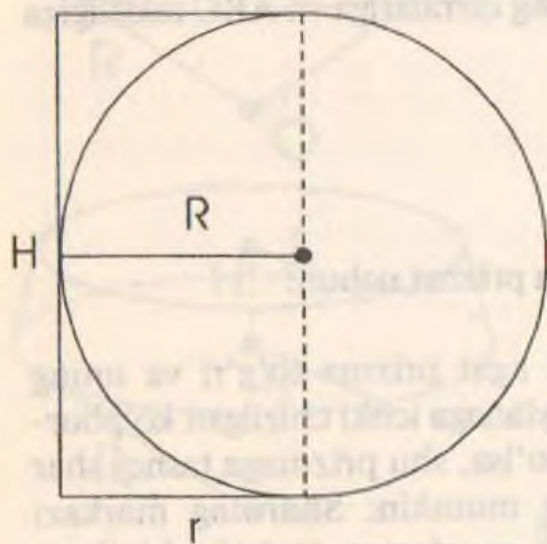


2) sharning markazidan va prizmaning yon qirrasidan o'tuvchi tenglik bilan kesaylik. R shar radiusi, H prizmaning balandligi, asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi r uchun

$$R^2 = \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 + r^2 \text{ tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.}$$



3) agar to'g'ri prizmaning asos aylanaga tashqi chizilgan ko'pburchak, prizmaning balandligi esa shu aylana diametriga teng bo'lsa, unda unga ichki shar chizish mumkin. Ichki chizilgan sharning radiusi shu aylana radiusiga teng bo'ladi.



4) prizmaning yon qirrasiga perpendikulyar va prizmaning balandligi orqali (asosiga ichki chizilgan aylanalar markazini tutashtiruvchi kesma) o'tuvchi tekislik bilan kesaylik.

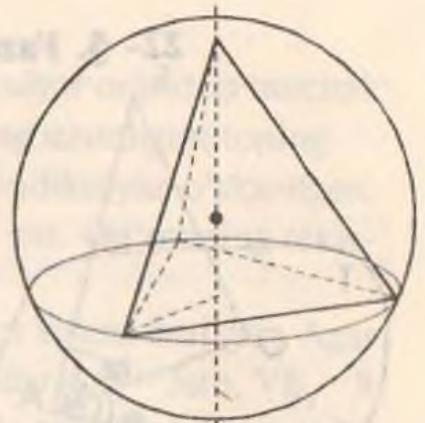
Sharning markazi prizma asoslariga ichki chizilgan aylanalar markazlarini tutashtiruvchi kesmaning o'rtasida bo'ladi. R sharning radiusi, H prizmaning balandligi va prizma asoslariga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi r

uchun  $R = r = \frac{H}{2}$  tenglik o'rinli.

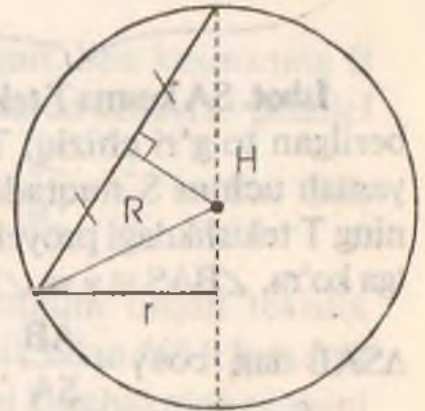


## 21-§. Shar va piramida

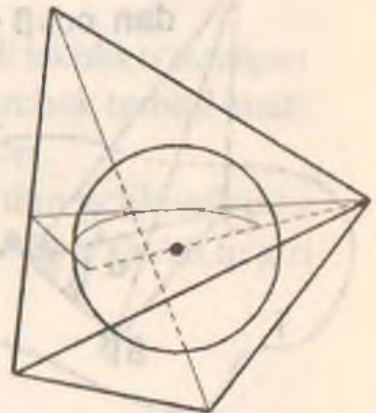
1) har qanday muntazam piramidaga tashqi shar chizish mumkin. Sharining markazi, balandligi piramidaning balandligiga, yon tomoni piramidaning yon qirrasiga teng bo'lgan teng yonli uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi piramidaning balandligini o'zida saqlovchi to'g'ri chiziqda yotadi. Sharining radiusi shu aylana radiusga teng.



2) sharning markazi va piramidaning yon qirrasidan o'tuvchi tekislik bilan kesaylik.  $R$  shar radiusi, piramidaning balandligi  $H$ , piramida asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi  $r$  uchun  $R^2 = (H - R)^2 + r^2$  tenglik faqat  $H \leq R$  uchun o'rinli.

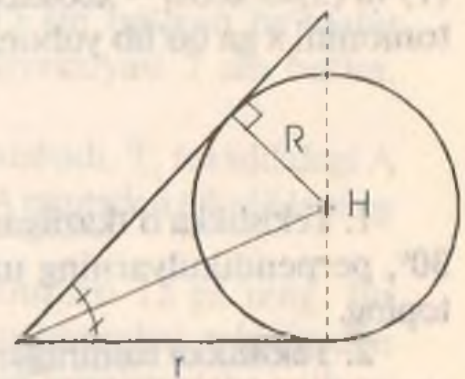


3) har qanday muntazam piramidaga ichki shar chizish mumkin. Sharining markazi piramida balandligida yotib, teng yonli uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylana markazi bilan ustma-ust tushadi, yon tomoni piramidaning apofemasi, balandligi piramida balandligiga teng bo'ladi. Sharining radiusi shu aylana radiusiga teng bo'ladi.

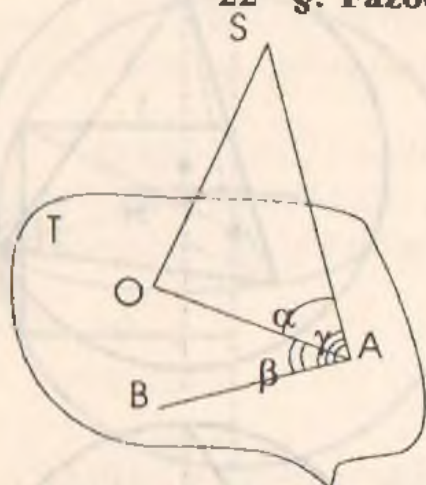


4) sharning markazi va piramida apofemasi orqali tekislik bilan kesaylik.  $R$  shar radiusi,  $H$  piramidaning balandligi, piramida asosiga ichki chizilgan

aylana radiusi uchun  $\frac{R}{H-R} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{H^2 - r^2}}$  tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.



22- §. Fazoda tekislik va to'g'ri chiziqqa oid masalalar

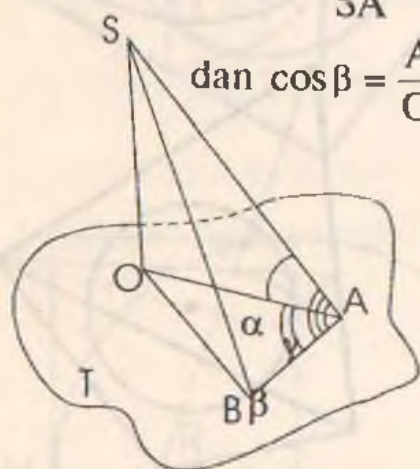


**Masala.** Og'ma tekislik  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etadi. Shu burchak uchidan tekislikda og'ma bilan  $\gamma$  burchak tashkil etuvchi va og'maning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bilan  $\beta$  burchak tashkil etuvchi to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazilgan.  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  ekanligini isbotlang.

**Isbot.** SA kesma T tekislikka o'tkazilgan og'ma bo'lsin, AB esa T tekislikda berilgan to'g'ri chiziq. Tekislik bilan SA og'ma orasidagi  $\alpha$  burchakni yasash uchun S nuqtadan T tekislikka perpendikulyar tushiramiz. SA ning T tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi AO ni yasaymiz.  $\angle SAO = \alpha$  bo'lsin. Shartga ko'ra,  $\angle BAS = \gamma$  va  $\angle BAO = \beta$ . Aytaylik,  $OA \perp AB$  bo'lsin, unda  $SA \perp AB$ .

$\Delta SAB$  dan  $\cos \gamma = \frac{AB}{SA}$ ,  $\Delta SAO$  dan  $\cos \alpha = \frac{OA}{SA}$ ,  $\Delta OAB$

dan  $\cos \beta = \frac{AB}{OA}$ . Unda  $\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{OA}{SA} = \frac{AB}{OA} = \frac{AB}{SA} \cos \gamma$



SA = x bo'lsin.

$\Delta SBA$  dan  $AB = SA \cos \gamma = x \cos \gamma$  (1)

$\Delta SAO$  dan  $OA = SA \cos \alpha = x \cos \alpha$

$\Delta OAB$  dan  $AB = OA \cos \beta = x \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  (2)

(1) va (2)  $\Rightarrow x \cos \gamma = x \cos \alpha \cos \beta$  x kesma uzunligi bo'lgani uchun har ikkala tomonini x ga bo'lib yuboramiz va  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  ni hosil qilamiz.

**Mashqlar**

1. Tekislikka o'tkazilgan perpendikulyar bilan og'ma orasidagi burchak  $30^\circ$ , perpendikulyarning uzunligi esa 10 ga teng. Og'maning uzunligini toping.

2. Tekislikka tushirilgan og'ma bilan perpendikulyar orasidagi burchak  $60^\circ$ , og'maning uzunligi  $20\sqrt{3}$ . Perpendikulyarning uzunligini toping.



2. Tekislikka tushirilgan og'ma bilan perpendikulyar orasidagi burchak  $60^\circ$ , og'maning uzunligi  $20\sqrt{3}$ . Perpendikulyarning uzunligini toping.

3. Bitta nuqtadan tekislikka og'ma va perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan. Og'maning uzunligi 10 sm, perpendikulyarniki 6 sm. Og'maning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi necha sm?

4. Tekislik va uni kesib o'tmaydigan  $AB = 13$  sm kesma berilgan. Agar kesmaning uchlaridan tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofalar  $AA_1 = 5$  sm,  $VB_1 = 8$  sm bo'lsa,  $AB$  kesmada yotuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning tekislik bilan tashkil qilgan burchak sinusini toping.

5.  $AB$  kesmaning  $A$  oxiridan tekislik o'tkazilgan. Shu kesmaning  $B$  oxiridan va  $C$  nuqtasidan tekislikni  $B_1$  va  $C_1$  nuqtalarda kesuvchi parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar o'tkazilgan. Agar  $CC_1 = 15$  va  $\frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}$  bo'lsa,  $BB_1$  kesmaning uzunligini toping.

6. Muntazam  $ABC$  uchburchakning  $AC$  tomoni orqali tekislik o'tkazilgan. Uchburchakning  $BD$  medianasi tekislik bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi.  $AB$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislik orasidagi burchakning sinusini toping.

7.  $ABC$  muntazam uchburchakning  $AC$  tomoni orqali tekislik o'tkazilgan. Uchburchakning  $BD$  balandligi tekislik bilan  $30^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi.  $AB$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislik orasidagi burchak topilsin.

8.  $ABC$  uchburchakning to'g'ri burchakli uchi  $C$  dan uchburchakka perpendikulyar  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazilgan.  $AC = 15$ ,  $BC = 20$ .  $l$  va  $AB$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Nuqtadan tekislikka uzunliklari 10 va 15 sm bo'lgan og'malar tushirilgan. Birinchi og'maning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi 7 sm bo'lsa, ikkinchi og'maning proyeksiyasi qancha bo'ladi?

2.  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklar  $45^\circ$  li burchak ostida kesishadi.  $T_1$  tekislikdagi  $A$  nuqtadan  $T_2$  tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofa 2 ga teng.  $A$  nuqtadan tekisliklarning kesishish chizig'igacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

3. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning gipotenuzasi 12 ga teng. Bu uchburchakning uchlaridan 10 ga teng masofada uchburchak tekisligidan tashqirida nuqta berilgan. Shu nuqtadan uchburchak tekisligigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

4. Nuqtadan tekislikka ikkita og'ma o'tkazilgan. Agar og'malar 1:2 ga teng nisbatda bo'lib, ularning proyeksiyalari 1 va 7 ga teng bo'lsa, og'malarning uzunliklarini toping.

5. Bir nuqtadan tekislikka uzunliklari 23 va 33 bo'lgan ikkita og'ma o'tkazilgan. Agar og'malar proyeksiyalarining nisbati 2:3 kabi bo'lsa, berilgan nuqtadan tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

6. Berilgan nuqtadan tekislikka ikkita og'ma va perpendikulyar o'tkazilgan. Og'malarning proyeksiyalari 27 va 15 ga teng hamda ulardan biri ikkinchisidan 6 ga uzun bo'lsa, perpendikulyarning uzunligini toping.

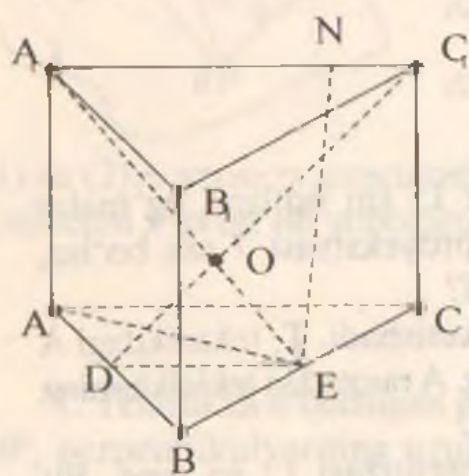
7. Uzunliklari 10 va 15 sm bo'lgan ikki kesmaning uchlari o'zaro parallel tekislikda yotadi. Birinchi kesmaning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi  $\sqrt{19}$  sm bo'lsa, ikkinchi kesmaning proyeksiyasi necha sm bo'ladi?

8. Tekislikdan b masofada joylashgan nuqtadan tekislikka ikkita og'ma o'tkazilgan. Bu og'malar tekislik bilan  $30^\circ$  va  $45^\circ$  li, o'zaro to'g'ri burchak tashkil etadi. Og'malarning uchlari orasidagi masofani toping.

### 23- §. To'g'ri prizmagaga doir masalalar

**1-masala.** Uchburchakli muntazam prizma ustki asosining ikki uchi ostki asosining qarama-qarshi tomonlari o'rtasi bilan tutashtirilgan.

O'tkazilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ . Agar asosining tomoni  $a$  bo'lsa, prizmaning hajmini toping.



**Echish.** D AB qirraning va E - BC qirraning o'rtasi. Masala shartiga ko'ra  $A_1E$  va  $C_1D$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi

burchak  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  ga teng.

Ikkita hol bo'lishi mumkin:

- 1)  $\angle A_1OC_1 = \angle DOE = \frac{\pi}{3}$
- 2)  $\angle A_1OD = \angle C_1OE = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .



**1-hol.**  $A_1C_1$  ED teng yonli trapetsiya bo'lgani uchun  $DO=OE=DE=\frac{a}{2}$  (DE kesma  $\Delta ABC$  ning o'rta chizig'i) va

$A_1O=OC_1=A_1C_1=a$ . Bundan  $A_1E = 3\frac{a}{2}$ . Prizmaning balandligi

$$H = AA_1 = \sqrt{A_1E^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Unda } V = S_{ABC} \cdot H = a^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot a \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = 3a^3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

**2-hol.**  $\angle EA_1C_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$  ekanligi ma'lum.  $EN \perp A_1C_1$  ni o'tkazamiz. Unda

$A_1N = \frac{1}{2}(DE + A_1C_1) = \frac{3a}{4}$ .  $\Delta EA_1N$  dan  $A_1E = \frac{A_1N}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . Bundan  $A_1E=AE$ , bu mumkin emas, chunki  $A_1E$  - og'ma,  $AE$  esa uning  $ABC$  tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi.

**2- masala.**  $ABCA_1B_1C_1$  prizmaning asosi tomoni  $2a$  ga teng muntazam uchburchakdan iborat. Prizmaning  $ABC$  tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi yon tomoni  $AB$  va asosining yuzidan ikki marta katta bo'lgan trapetsiyadan iborat. Agar  $AB_1=b$  bo'lsa, prizmaning balandligini toping.

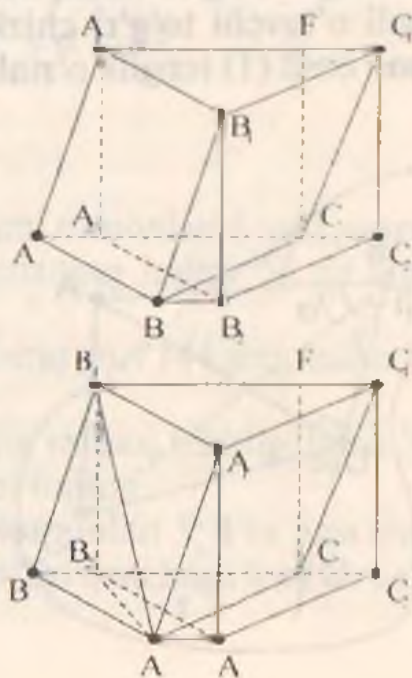
**Yechish.**  $AA_1C_1C$  - yoq prizmaning asosiga perpendikulyar bo'lsin.  $ABB_2C_2$  trapetsiyaning yuzi  $ABC$  uchburchak yuzidan ikki marta katta bo'lgani uchun  $BCC_2B_2$  parallelogramning yuzi va  $ABC$  ning yuziga teng. Bundan

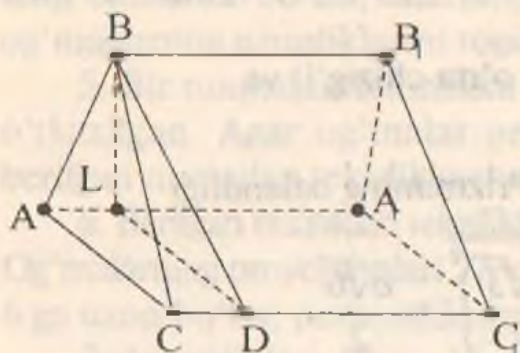
$$BC_2 = FC_2 = \frac{1}{2} AC = a. \quad \text{Demak,}$$

$A_1F = A_2C = a$ , bundan  $A_2$  AC ning o'rtasi.  $A_2C_2 = AC + CC_2 = 2a$ .

$AA_1 = AB = 2a$  va  $B_2C_2 = BC = 2a$  bo'lgani uchun  $A_2B_2C_2$  uchburchak teng yonli. Bundan  $CB_2 = a\sqrt{3}$ ,

$$AA_1 = \sqrt{AC_2^2 + CB_2^2} =$$





$= \sqrt{(2a)^2 + (a\sqrt{3})^2} = a\sqrt{7}$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib,

$$B_1B_2 = \sqrt{AB_1^2 - AB_2^2} = \sqrt{b^2 - 7a^2}.$$

**2-hol.**  $BB_1C_1C$ -yog' asos te-kisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lsin. Birinchi holdagidek,  $B_2-ABC$  uchburchakda  $BC$  tomonning o'rtasi. Unda  $AB_2 = a\sqrt{3}$ .  $\triangle AB_2B_1$  dan

$$B_1B_2 = \sqrt{AB_1^2 - AB_2^2} = \sqrt{b^2 - 7a^2}.$$

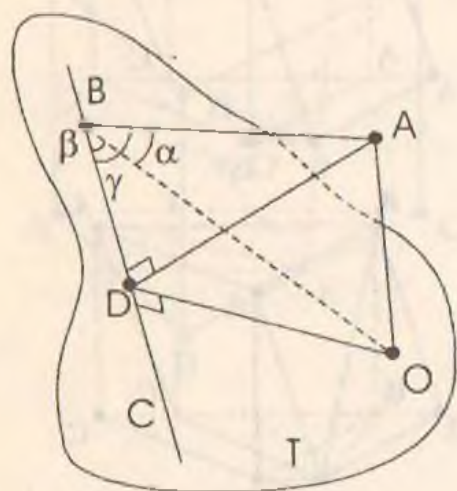
**3-masala.** Yon yog'ining yuzi  $S$ , shu yog'idan qarama-qarshi qirrasigacha bo'lgan masofa  $d$  ga teng bo'lgan uchburchakli og'ma prizmaning hajmini toping.

**Echish:**  $AA_1C_1C$  yoqning yuzi  $S$ , shu yoqdan  $BB_1$  qirraga  $BO$  perpendikulyar uzunligi  $d$  ga teng bo'lsin.  $B$  uchidan  $AA_1, CC_1, BB_1$  qirralarga perpendikulyar tushiramiz.  $OL \perp CC_1$ . Perpendikulyar kesim yuzi  $\triangle LBD$

ning yuziga teng va  $S_{\text{kes}} = \frac{1}{2} LD \cdot BO = \frac{1}{2} LD \cdot d$ .

$$V_{\text{priz}} = S_{\text{yon}} l = \frac{1}{2} LD \cdot d, \quad CC_1 = \frac{1}{2} Sd.$$

**4-masala.**  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq va uning  $T$  tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi orasidagi burchagi  $\alpha$ ,  $l$  to'g'ri chiziqning proyeksiyasi bilan og'maning asosidan o'tkazilgan to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchagi  $\beta$ ,  $l$  og'ma bilan uning asosini orqali o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchak  $\gamma$  bo'lsin. Unda  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  (1) tenglik o'rinli ekanligini isbotlang.

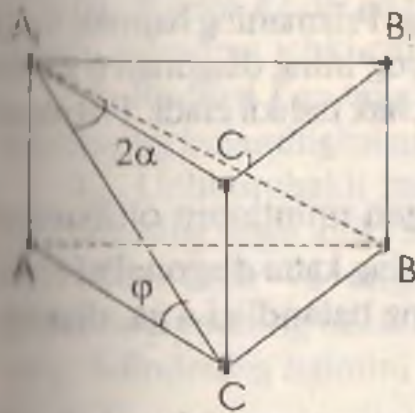


**Isbot:**  $AO$  kesma  $T$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lsin,  $AB$  kesma  $T$  tekislikka og'ma, uning  $T$  dagi proyeksiyasi  $BO \cdot BC$  kesma  $T$  tekislikda og'maning asosidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq bo'lsin. Unda  $\angle ABO = \alpha$ ,  $\angle OBC = \beta$ ,  $\angle ABC = \gamma$ .  $OD \perp BC$  ni o'tkazamiz,  $A$  va  $D$  nuqtalarini tutashtiramiz.  $AD \perp BC$  ma'lum.  $AO = x$  bo'lsin.

Unda  $\triangle OAB$  dan  $BO = x \cos \alpha$ ;  $\triangle BOD$  dan  $BD = x \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$ ,  $\triangle ABD$  dan  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  va bu isbot qilinishi kerak bo'lgan tenglik.



**5-masala.** Uchburchakli muntazam prizmaning balandligi  $h$  ga teng. Asosining qirradi va shu qirra qarshisidagi uchi orqali tekislik bilan kesilgan. Agar olingan qirra hosil qilgan burchak  $2\alpha$  ga teng bo'lsa, kesim yuzini hisoblang.



**Echish.** Agar  $\angle SA_1B = 2\alpha$  bo'lsa,  $A_1BC$  teng yonli uchburchak dan:  $\angle A_1CB = 90^\circ - \alpha$ .  $\angle A_1CA = \varphi$  bo'lsin. Unda  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  dan  $\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \varphi \cdot \cos 60^\circ$  va  $\cos \varphi = 2 \sin \alpha$ ,  $\sin \varphi = \sqrt{1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha} = 2 \sqrt{\sin(30^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \sin(30^\circ - \alpha)}$  dan:

$$A_1C = \frac{h}{2 \sqrt{\sin(30^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \sin(30^\circ - \alpha)}}$$

Demak, izlangan figuraning yuzi:  $S_{\Delta A_1CB} = \frac{h^2 \sin 2\alpha}{8 \sin(30^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \sin(30^\circ - \alpha)}$   
 $\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \varphi \cdot \cos 60^\circ$  dan  $\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) < \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow 90^\circ - \alpha > 60^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha < 30^\circ$ .  $\alpha > 0^\circ$  bo'lgani uchun  $\alpha$  ning qiymati  $0^\circ < \alpha < 30^\circ$  bo'ladi. Shunday qilib

$$S_{\Delta A_1CB} = \frac{h^2 \sin 2\alpha}{8 \sin(30^\circ + \alpha) \sin(30^\circ - \alpha)} \quad 0^\circ < \alpha < 30^\circ.$$

### Mashqlar

- Og'ma prizmaning perpendikulyar kesimi tomonlari 6 va 3 ga teng bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat. Prizmaning hajmi 54 ga teng. Prizmaning yon qirrasini toping.
- To'rtburchakli muntazam prizma asosining yuzi  $144 \text{ sm}^2$ , balandligi 14 sm. Shu prizma diagonalini toping.
- Og'ma prizmaning yon qirradi 20 ga teng va asos tekisligi bilan  $30^\circ$  burchak hosil qiladi. Prizmaning balandligini toping.
- Uchburchakli to'g'ri prizma asosining tomonlari 3; 4 va 5 ga teng. Prizmaning hajmi 18 ga teng bo'lsa, uning balandligi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

5. To'g'ri prizmaning balandligi 50 ga, asosining tomonlari 13, 37 va 40 ga teng. Prizmaning to'la sirtini toping.

6. Uchburchakli to'g'ri prizma asosining tomonlari 36; 29 va 25 va to'la sirti 1620 ga teng. Prizmaning balandligini toping.

7. Uchburchakli to'g'ri prizma asosining tomonlari 13; 14 va 15 va yon qirradi asosining balandligiga teng. Prizmaning hajmini toping.

8. Muntazam to'rtburchakli prizma asosining tomoni 2 ga, diagonalini bilan yon yog'i orasidagi burchak esa  $30^\circ$  ga teng. Prizmaning hajmini toping.

9. Muntazam to'rtburchakli prizma yon yog'ining diagonalini 6 ga teng. Prizmaning diagonalini yon yog'i bilan  $30^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Prizmaning hajmini toping .

10. Prizmaning asosi tomoni  $2\sqrt{5}$  bo'lgan muntazam oltiburchakdan, yon yoqlari kvadratlardan iborat. Prizmaning katta diagonalini toping.

11. To'rtburchakli muntazam prizmaning balandligi 4 ga, diagonalini  $\sqrt{34}$  ga teng. Prizmaning yon sirtini toping.

12. Muntazam to'rtburchakli prizma asosining tomoni 4 ga, balandligi  $4\sqrt{6}$  ga teng. Prizmaning diagonalini asos tekisligi bilan qanday burchak hosil qiladi?

13. To'rtburchakli muntazam prizmaning diagonalini 22 ga, asosining yuzi 144 ga teng. Prizmaning balandligini toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. To'g'ri prizmaning asosi gipotenuzasi  $12\sqrt{2}$  ga teng bo'lgan teng yonli to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan iborat. Kateti orqali o'tgan yon yog'ining diagonalini esa 13 ga teng. Prizmaning hajmini toping.

2. Silindrning balandligi 3 ga, o'q kesimining diagonalini 5 ga teng. Asosining radiusini toping.

3. O'q kesimining yuzi 10 ga teng bo'lgan silindr yon sirtining yuzini toping .

4. Silindrning o'q kesimi tomonlari  $\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{\pi}}$  ga teng bo'lgan kvadrat bo'lsa, uning hajmi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

5. Teng tomonli silindrga radiusi 3 ga teng bo'lgan shar ichki chizilgan. Silindr va shar sirtlari orasida joylashgan jism hajmini toping.

6. Silindrning balandligi N ga teng. Uning yon sirti yoyilganda yasovchisi diagonalini bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil qiladi. Silindrning xajmini toping.

7. Silindr yon sirtining yoyilmasi tomoni a ga teng bo'lgan kvadratdan iborat . Silindrning hajmini toping.



8. Silindr yon sirtining yuzi  $24\pi$  ga, hajmi esa  $48\pi$  ga teng. Silindrning balandligi toping.

9. O'q kesimi kvadratdan iborat silindrga ichki chizilgan sharning hajmi  $\frac{9\pi}{16}$  ga teng. Silindrning yon sirtini toping.

10. Hajmi  $423\pi$  ga teng bo'lgan silindrning o'q kesimi kvadratdan iborat. Silindrga ichki chizilgan shar sirtining yuzini toping.

11. Radiusi 1 ga teng bo'lgan sferaga ichki chizilgan eng katta hajmli silindrning balandligini aniqlang.

12. Uchburchakli muntazam prizmagacha tashqi chizilgan silindr yon sirti yuzining unga ichki chizilgan silindr yon sirti yuziga nisbatini toping.

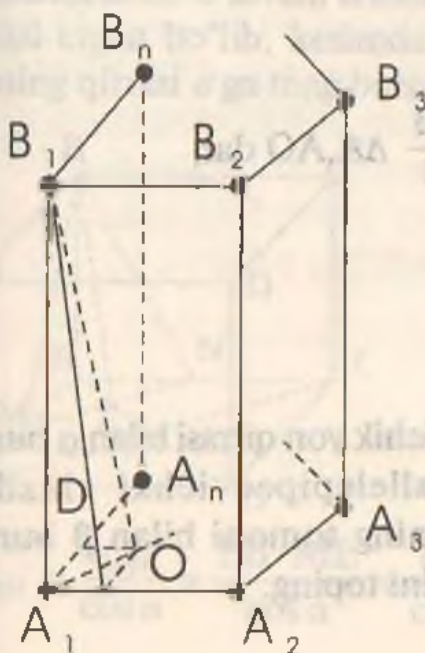
13. Silindr va unga tashqi chizilgan muntazam to'rtburchakli parallelopipedning balandligi 3 ga, parallelopiped asosining tomoni 4 ga teng. Silindrning hajmini toping.

#### 24- §. Og'ma prizma yon qirrasining asosi tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi bilan bog'liq masalalar

**Masala.** Agar og'ma prizmada  $A_1B_1$  qirra asosining tomonlari bilan bir xil burchak tashkil etsa,  $B_1$  uchidan tushirilgan balandligining asosi  $O$  nuqtani  $A_1$  burchak bissekt-risasida yotishini isbotlaylik.

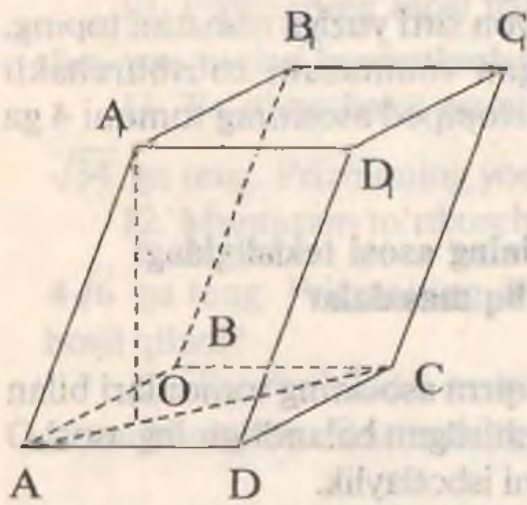
$OC \perp A_1A_2$ ,  $OD \perp A_1A_n$  va  $B_1C$ ,  $B_1D$  kesmalarni yasaymiz. Uch perpendikulyar haqidagi teoremaga asosan  $B_1C \perp A_1A_2$  va  $B_1D \perp A_1A_n$  ga ega bo'lamiz.

Gipotenuzasi va bitta katetiga ko'ra ( $\angle B_1A_1C = \angle B_1A_1D$  shartga ko'ra)  $A_1CB_1$  va  $A_1DB_1$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklar teng. Bundan  $B_1C = B_1D$  va  $\triangle B_1OC = \triangle B_1OD$ , demak,  $OC = OD$ . Shunday qilib,  $O$  nuqta  $A_1$  burchak tomonlaridan teng uzoqlashgan. Bu esa  $O$  nuqtaning  $A_1$  burchak  $A_1O$  bissekt-risasida yotishini bildiradi.



**Natija.** Agar uch yoqli burchakning ikkita o'tkir burchagi o'zaro teng bo'lsa, ularning umumiy qirrasining uchinchi burchak tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi shu burchakning bissektrisasi bo'ladi.

**1-masala.** Og'ma parallelepipedning asosi ABCD romb bo'lib, tomoni  $a$  ga teng va o'tkir burchagi  $60^\circ$  ni tashkil etadi.  $AA_1$  qirradi  $a$  ga teng bo'lib, AB va AD qirradi bilan  $45^\circ$  hosil qiladi. Parallelepipedning hajmini hisoblang.



**Yechish:**  $AA_1$  qirra asosining AB va AD qirralari bilan bir xil burchak tashkil etgani uchun  $A_1$  uchining prizma asosiga ortogonal proyeksiyasi O nuqta A burchak bissektrisasi AC diagonalda yotadi. Sodda almashtirishni

$\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$  dan  $\angle A_1AD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle OAD = 30^\circ$  va sharti-

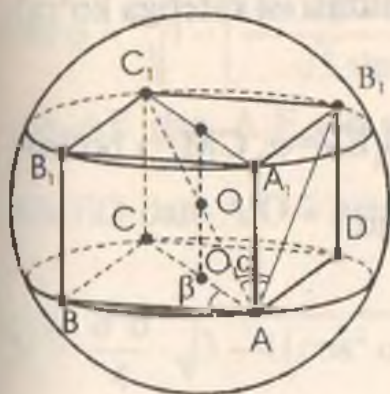
dan foydalanib  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \angle A_1AO$   $\cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  ni topamiz.

Bundan  $\cos \angle A_1AO = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ ;  $\sin \angle A_1AO = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$   $\Delta A_1AO$  dan

$$A_1O = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot a \text{ va } V = a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a^3$$

**2-masala.** R radiusli sharga diagonali kichik yon qirradi bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etuvchi to'g'ri burchakli parallelepiped ichki chizilgan. Parallelepiped asosining diagonali asosining tomoni bilan  $\beta$  burchak tashkil etadi. Parallelepipedning balandligini toping.



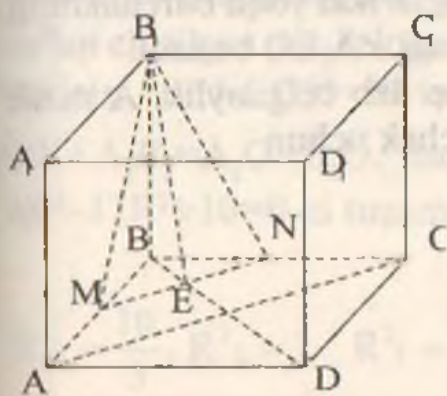


**Echish.** To'g'ri burchakli parallelepipedga tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi uning diagonalini kesishgan nuqtasi bo'lishini va har bir diagonal tashqi chizilgan shar diametri ekanligini ko'rsatamiz.  $ABCD, A_1B_1C_1D_1$  to'g'ri burchakli parallelepipedning diagonalari kesishgan nuqta  $O$  bo'lsin.

Unda  $AC_1 = 2R$ .  $C_1D_1$  ning  $AA_1D_1D$  yoqqa perpendikulyar ekanligidan  $AC_1$  ning  $AA_1D_1D$  tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi  $AD_1$  bo'ladi. Shartga ko'ra,  $\angle C_1AD_1 = \alpha$ . Agar  $AA_1D_1D$  kichik yon yog'i bo'lsa,  $AD$  asosining kichik tomoni bo'ladi. Unda, shartga ko'ra,  $\angle CAB = \beta$ .  $\triangle AC_1D_1$  dan  $C_1D_1 = AC_1 \cdot \sin \alpha = 2R \cdot \sin \alpha$ . Lekin  $AB = C_1D_1 = 2R \sin \alpha$ . Unda  $\triangle ABC$  dan  $CV = AB \operatorname{tg} \beta = 2R \sin \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta$ . To'g'ri burchakli paralelepiped diagonalining kvadrati uning uchta o'lchovi kvadratlarning yig'indisiga tengligidan  $AC_1^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + BB_1^2$ . Bundan

$$BB_1 = \sqrt{AC_1^2 - AB^2 - BC^2} = 2R \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta} = 2R \sqrt{\cos 2\alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta}$$

**3-masala.**  $ABCD, A_1B_1C_1D_1$  kubning  $B_1$  qirradi orqali  $BC$  va  $AB$  qirralarini kesib o'tuvchi tekislik o'tkazilgan va  $ABCD$  yoq bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etgan bo'lib, kesimda teng yonli uchburchak hosil qiladi. Agar kubning qirradi  $a$  ga teng bulsa, teng yonli uchburchak yuzini toping.

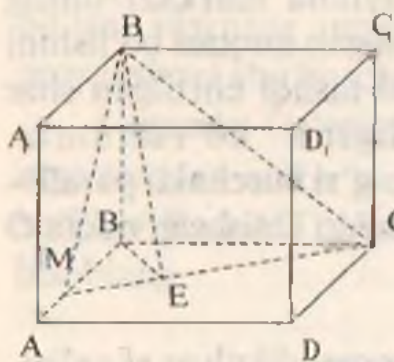


**Echish:** Tekislik  $BC$  va  $AB$  qirralarni  $N$  va  $M$  nuqtalarda kesib o'tgan bo'lsin. Uchta hol bo'lishi mumkin.

**1-hol.**  $MB_1 = NB_1$ . Unda  $MB = BN$  va  $BD \perp MN$ . Uch perpendikulyar haqidagi teorema asosan  $B_1E \perp MN$  va  $\angle B_1EB = \alpha$ .

$$S_{MB_1N} = \frac{S_{MBN}}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{EB \cdot ME}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{BE^2}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{a^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{a^2 \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

2-hol.  $MB_1 = MN$ .  $\triangle MB_1V = \triangle MBN$  (gipotenuzasi va katetiga ko'ra), unda  $BB_1 = BN$ . Bundan  $N=C$ .

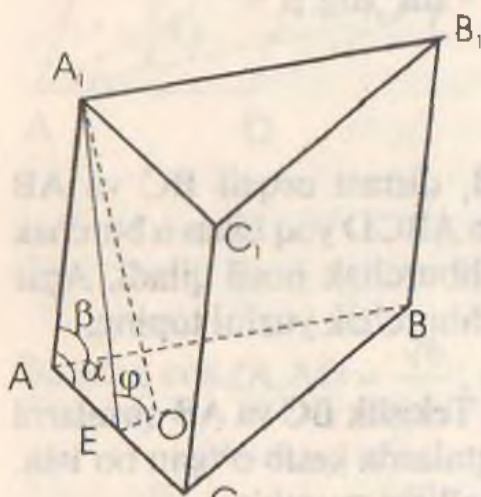


$BE \perp MC$  ni yasaymiz.  $\angle B_1EV = \alpha$ .  $CM = x$  bo'lsin.

$$MB = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}, \quad BE = a \operatorname{ctg} \alpha.$$

$$x = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{-\cos 2\alpha}} \cdot S_{MB_1C} = \frac{1}{2} MC \cdot B_1E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{-\cos 2\alpha}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{-\cos 2\alpha}}$$

4-masala. Prizmaning asosi tomoni  $a$  ga teng muntazam uchburchakdan iborat. Prizmaning yon qirrasasi  $b$  va asosining tomonlari bilan mos ravishda  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  burchak tashkil qiladi. Prizmaning hajmini toping.



**Echish:** Prizmaning asosi ABC muntazam uchburchak. Masala shartiga ko'ra  $AB = a$  va  $AA_1 = b$ ,  $\angle A_1AC = \alpha$ ,  $\angle A_1AB = \beta$  bo'lsin.  $A_1E \perp AC$  ni o'tkazamiz va prizmaning  $A_1O$  balandligining asosi O ni E bilan tutashtiramiz. Uch perpendikulyar haqidagi teorema asosan  $OE \perp AC$  va AC qirraga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchakning chiziqli burchagi  $\angle A_1EO$  bo'ladi.

$A_1EO = \varphi$  deb belgilaylik. A uchli uch yoqli burchak uchun

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \beta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha}$$



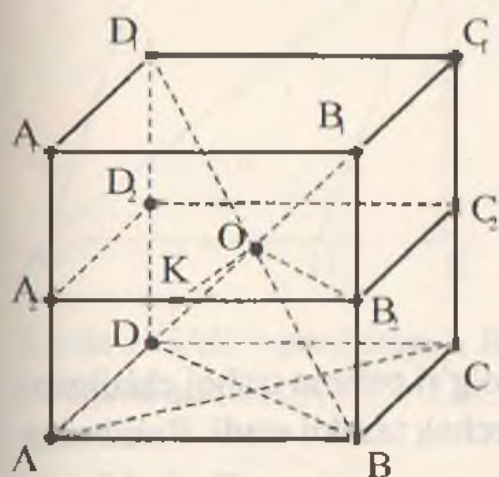
$$\sin \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \left[ \frac{2 \cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha} \right]^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3 - 4(\cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta)}}{\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha}$$

$\Delta A_1AE$  dan  $A_1E = b \sin \alpha$ .

$\Delta A_1EO$  dan  $A_1O = b \sin \alpha \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{3 - 4(\cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta)}$ .

$$V = \frac{a^2 b}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3 - 4(\cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta)}.$$

**5-masala.** Diagonallari  $\sqrt{10}$  va 4 sm bo'lgan to'g'ri parallelepiped sharga tashqi chizilgan. Sharning radiusini toping.



**Yechish.** Parallelepipedning balandligi ichki chizilgan shar diametriga teng. Shar radiusi  $R$  desak,  $H=2R$  bo'ladi. Parallelepiped asosining katta va kichik diagonallari mos ravishda  $AC$  va  $VD$  bo'lsin, ya'ni  $AC=d_1$ ,  $BD=d_2$ .

To'g'ri parallelepipedda  $AC_1$  va  $BD_1$  katta va kichik diagonali bo'lgani uchun  $AC_1=4$  sm,  $BD_1=\sqrt{10}$  sm.  $ACC_1$  va  $BDD_1$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklar bo'lgani uchun  $d_1^2+4R^2=16$  va  $d_2^2+4R^2=10$ . Sferani  $O$  markazi orqali perpendikulyar tekislik bilan kesamiz. Kesim  $A_2B_2C_2D_2$  aylanaga tashqi chizilgan parallelogramm, ya'ni bu romb va  $\angle PA_2OB_2=90^\circ$ .  $OK \perp A_2B_2$  bo'lsin, unda  $OK=R$  va  $A_2OB_2$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan  $OK \cdot A_2B_2=A_2O \cdot B_2O$ . Bundan  $2R\sqrt{d_2^2+4R^2}=d_1 \cdot d_2$ . Endi osongina  $3R^4-13R^2+10=0$  ni tuzamiz va

$$R^2_1 = \frac{10}{3}, R^2_2 = 1. \quad R^2_1 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ qanoatlantirmaydi } (d_2^2+4R_1^2 > 10).$$

Bundan  $R^2=1, \Rightarrow R=1$ .

**6-masala:** R radiusli sharga S sirtli va V hajmli ko'pyoqli tashqi chizilgan.

$$R = \frac{3V}{S} \text{ ekanligini isbotlang.}$$

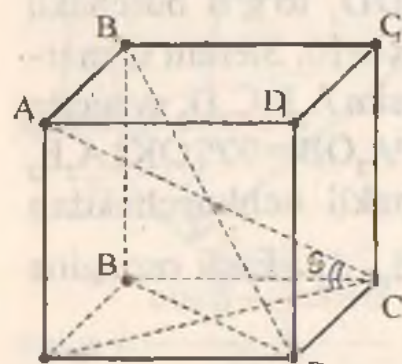
**Isbot.** Tashqi chizilgan ko'p yoqlikning uchi shar markazida, asosini ko'pyoqlikning yog'lari bo'lgan piramidalar yig'indisi deb olish mumkin. Ko'p yoqlik yoqlarining yuzini  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n$  deb belgilasak, masala shartiga ko'ra  $S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n = S$ .

Piramidaning hajmi  $\frac{RS_j}{3}$  ga teng. Barcha piramidalar hajmlarining yig'indisi ko'pyoqlikning hajmiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\frac{1}{3}RS_1 + \frac{1}{3}RS_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{3}RS_n = V$$

$$V = \frac{RS}{3} \text{ dan } R = \frac{3V}{S}. \text{ Isbot bo'ldi.}$$

**7-masala.** Sharga asosi rombdan iborat to'g'ri prizma tashqi chizilgan. Prizmaning katta diagonali tekislik bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etadi. Rombdning o'tkir burchagini toping.



**Echish.**  $R_{\text{shar}} = x$  bo'lsin. Prizmaga ichki chizilgan sharning diametri prizmaning balandligi bo'ladi. Bundan  $A_1A = H_{\text{pr}} = d_{\text{shar}} = 2x$ . Agar ABCD rombdan A va C burchaklar o'tkir bo'lsa, unda prizmaning katta diagonali  $A_1C$  bo'ladi.

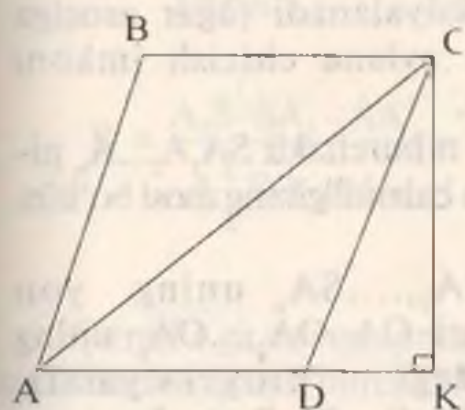
$$\Delta AA_1C \text{ dan } A_1C = \sqrt{A_1A^2 + AC^2} = \sqrt{H_{\text{pr}}^2 + AC^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta B_1VD \text{ dan } B_1D = \sqrt{B_1B^2 + BD^2} = \sqrt{H_{\text{pr}}^2 + BD^2} \quad (2)$$



Agar  $C$  burchak rombning o'tkir burchagi bo'lsa, unda  $AC$  rombning katta diagonali:  $AC > BD$ . (1) va (2) ni tenglashtirib,  $A_1C > B_1D$ , ya'ni  $A_1C$  prizmaning katta diagonali. Unda, shartga ko'ra,  $\angle A_1CA = \alpha$  ( $AC$  kesma  $A_1C$  ning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi).  $\triangle AA_1C$  dan  $AC = A_1A \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 2x \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ .

To'g'ri prizmaga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusi prizma asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusiga teng.



Rombga ichki chizilgan aylana diametri rombning balandligi bo'ladi, ya'ni  $CK = 2x$  ( $CK \perp AD$ ).  $\triangle ACK$  dan

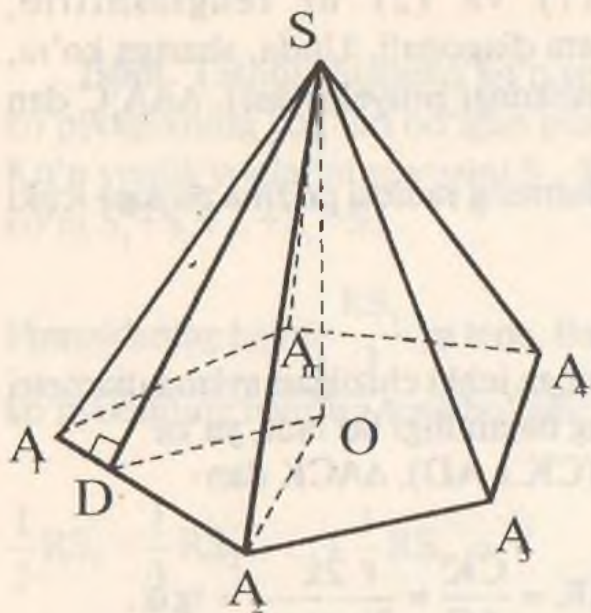
$$\sin \angle CAK = \frac{CK}{AC} = \frac{2x}{2x \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha.$$

Unda  $\angle CAK = \arcsin(\operatorname{tg} \alpha)$ . Rombning diagonali burchakning bissektrisasi bo'lgani uchun  $\angle VAD = 2\angle CAK = 2\arcsin(\operatorname{tg} \alpha)$ .

## 25- §. Piramida

**Ta'rif.** Umumiy uchli uchburchaklar va qavariq ko'p burchaklardan iborat ko'pyoqli **piramida** deyiladi. Uchlari  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  bo'lgan  $P$  ko'pburchak piramidaning asosi,  $SA_1A_2, SA_2A_3, \dots, SA_nA_1$  uning yon yoqlari,  $SA_1, SA_2, \dots, SA_n$  kesmalar yon qirralari,  $S$  nuqta esa piramidaning uchi. Agar  $R$  asosi  $n$  burchak bo'lsa,  $n$  burchakli piramida hosil bo'ladi. Piramidaning uchidan asosi  $T$  tekislikda yotuvchi  $SO$  perpendikulyar uning balandligi deyiladi.  $A_1A_2, A_2A_3, \dots, A_nA_1$  kesmalar piramida asosining tomonlari deyiladi.  $S$  uchidan asosi tomoniga tushirilgan perpendikulyar uning apofemasi deyiladi.  $SA_1O, SA_2O, \dots, SA_nO$  burchaklar yon qirralarini asos tekisligi  $A_n$  bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklari.

## Piramida uchini proyeksiyalashning birinchi holi:

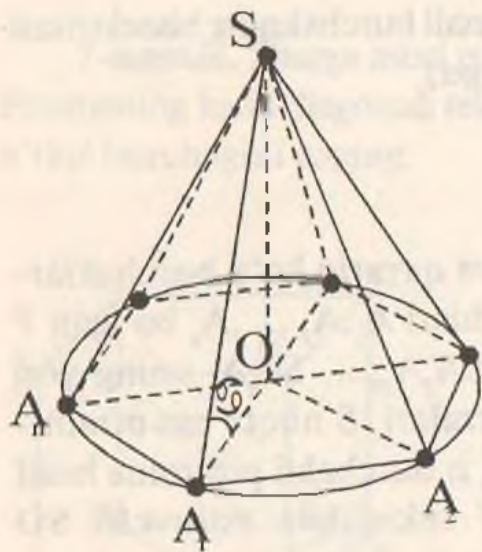


a) barcha yon qirralari asos tekisligi bilan bir xil burchak tashkil etsin;

b) barcha yon qirralari o'zaro teng. Unda piramidaning uchi asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalanadi (agar asosiga tashqi aylana chizish imkoni bo'lsa).

O n burchakli  $SA_1A_2\dots A_n$  piramida balandligining asosi bo'lsin.

$SA_1, SA_2, \dots, SA_n$  uning yon qirralari  $OA_1, OA_2, \dots, OA_n$  uning asosidagi proyeksiyalari;  $SA_1O, SA_2O, \dots, SA_nO$  qirralarni asos tekisligi bilan hosil qilgan burchaklari.



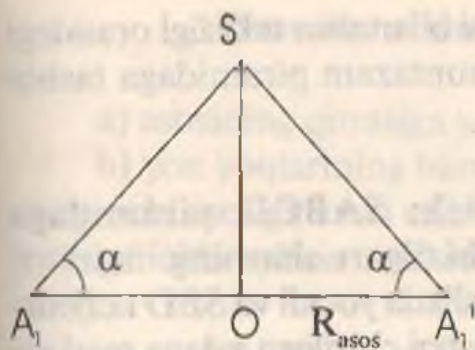
a) da barcha burchaklari o'zaro teng;  $SA_1O, SA_2O, \dots, SA_nO$  – umumiy SO katetli o'zaro teng to'g'ri burchakli uchburchaklar bo'ladi.

Bundan  $OA_1, OA_2 = \dots = OA_n$  kelib chiqadi, yoki O nuqta asosining uchlaridan teng uzoqlashgan, ya'ni piramida asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi bo'ladi.

Agar a) ni b) bilan almashtirsak,  $SOA_1, SOA_2, \dots, SOA_n$  uchburchaklarning tengligi, SO umumiy katetdan tashqari  $SA_1 = SA_2 = \dots = SA_n$  gipotenuzalarning tengligidan kelib chiqadi.

**Natija.** Bunday piramidaga markazi balandligida yoki davomida yotuvchi tashqi shar chizish mumkin. Shar radiusini topish uchun  $SOA_1$  uchburchakni qaraymiz.





$A_1$  nuqta  $SO$  ga nisbatan  $A_1$  ga simmetrik bo'lsin.  $A_1, A_1'$  va  $S$  nuqtalar aylananing katta diametrida yotadi. Bundan  $\Delta A_1SA_1'$  ning teng yonli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bundan sinuslar teoremasiga ko'ra:

$$R = \frac{SA}{2 \sin \alpha}; \quad SA = \frac{AO}{2 \cos \alpha}; \quad R = \frac{R_{asos}}{2 \sin \alpha}; \quad SO = R_{asos} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha;$$

$$R = \frac{A_1S \cdot SA_1 \cdot AA_1'}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} SO \cdot AA_1'} = \frac{A_1S^2}{2SO}$$

Qirradi  $a$  ga va yon qirrasini asos tekisligi bilan tashkil qilgan burchagi  $\alpha$  ga teng bo'lgan  $n$  burchakli piramida uchun quyidagilar o'rinli:

1)  $R_{asos} = \frac{a}{\pi}$ , bu yerda  $R_{asos}$  asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi;

2)  $b = \frac{R_{asos}}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{a}{2 \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}$ , bu yerda  $b$  yon qirrasining uzunligi;

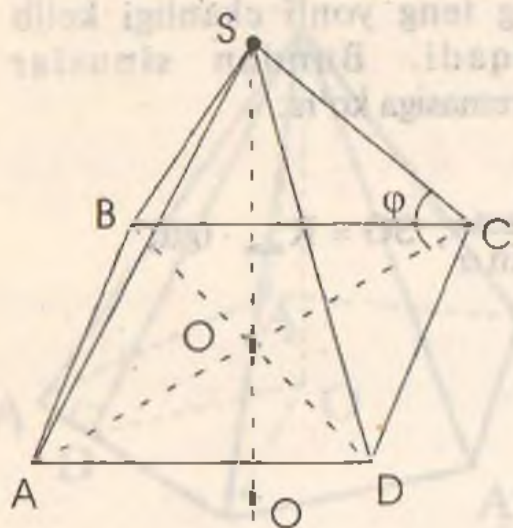
3)  $H = R_{asos} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ , bu yerda  $H$  piramidaning balandligi;

4)  $R_{sfera} = \frac{R_{asos}}{\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \sin 2\alpha}$ , bu yerda  $R$  tashqi chizilgan sfera radiusi;

5)  $V = \frac{n}{24} a^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n}$ , bu yerda  $V$  piramidaning hajmi;

6)  $R = \frac{A_1S^2}{2SO}$ .

**1-masala.** Asosining tomoni  $a$ , yon qirradi bilan asos tekisligi orasidagi burchagi  $\alpha$  ga teng bo'lgan to'rtburchakli muntazam piramidaga tashqi chizilgan sharning radiusini toping.



**Echish:** SABCD piramidaga tashqi chizilgan sharning markazi SBD tekislikda yotadi va SBD uchbur-chakka tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

$$BD = \sqrt{2} \cdot CD = \sqrt{2}a.$$

radiusi;

$$SD = SC = SB = SA = \frac{a^2}{2 \cos \varphi}$$

Sinuslar teoremasiga asosan

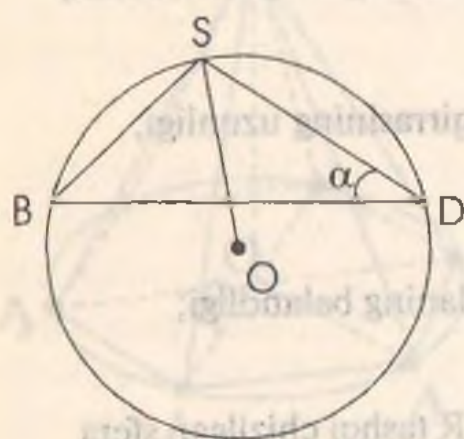
$$R = \frac{SB}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2 \sin 2\varphi};$$

$$R = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2 \sin 2\varphi}$$

Piramidaning balandligi

$$SM = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

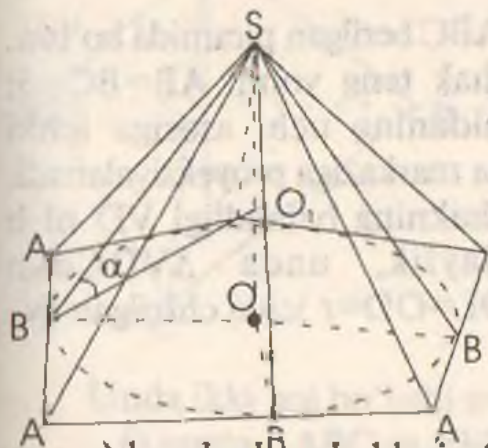
$0 < \varphi < 45^\circ$  da shar markazi piramidadan tashqarida,  $\varphi = 45^\circ$  da piramida balandligining asosi bilan ustma-ust tushadi,  $45^\circ < \varphi < 90^\circ$  da piramidaning balandligida yotadi.





## Piramida uchini proyeksiyalashning ikkinchi holi

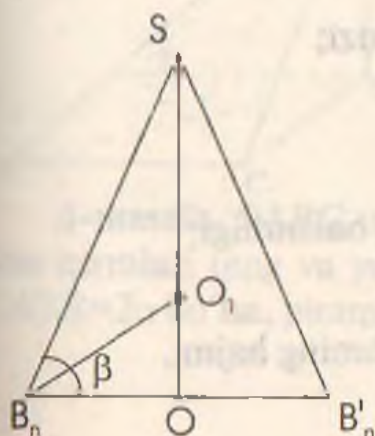
- a) asosining qirrasiga yopishgan barcha ikki yoqli burchaklari bir xil;  
 b) yon yoqlarining barcha apofemalari o'zaro teng. Unda piramidaning uchi asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalanadi (agar asosiga ichki aylana chizish imkoni bo'lsa).



O nuqta  $SA_1 A_2 \dots A_n$  n burchakli piramida balandligining asosi bo'lsin.  $SB_1, SB_2, \dots, SB_n$  yon yoqlarining apofemalari.  $OB_1, OB_2, \dots, OB_n$  kesmalar apofemalarining asosidagi perpendikulyar proyeksiyalari, ya'ni O nuqta asosining barcha tomonlaridan teng uzoqlashgan.  $SB_1 O, SB_2 O, \dots, SB_n O$  ikki yoqli burchaklarga mos chiziqli burchaklari deyiladi.

g) barcha burchaklari o'zaro teng,  $SB_1 O, SB_2 O, \dots, SB_n O$  — umumiy SO katetli to'g'ri burchakli o'zaro teng uchburchaklar. Bundan  $OB_1, OB_2, \dots, OB_n$  kelib chiqadi. Ya'ni O nuqta asosining tomonlaridan teng uzoqlashgan, aniqrog'i, ichki chizilgan aylana markazi bo'ladi. Agar a) ni b) bilan almashtirsak,  $SB_1 O, SB_2 O, \dots, SB_n O$  uchburchaklarning tengligi SO umumiy katetdan tashqari  $SB_1 = SB_2 = \dots = SB_n$  teng gipotenuzalarga ega ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Bunday piramidaga markazi SO balandligining asosiga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchak bisektrisalari bilan kesishgan nuqtasida bo'lgan ichki shar chizish mumkin.  $B'_n$  nuqta SO ga nisbatan  $B_n$  ga simmetrik bo'lsin.



$$r_k = B_n O \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} = r_{\text{asos}} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}$$

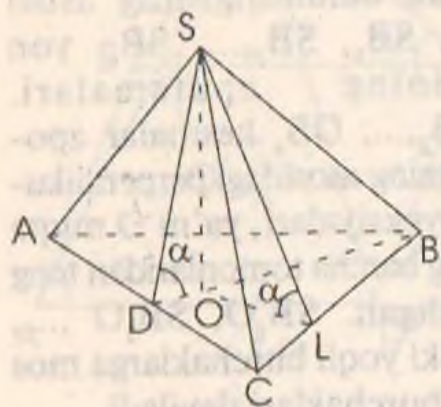
$$r_k = \frac{S_{\Delta B_n B'_n}}{P} = \frac{r_{\text{asos}} \cdot SO}{r_{\text{asos}} + B_n S}$$

Piramidaning yon sirti

$$S_{yon} = \frac{S_{asos}}{\cos \beta}$$

Bunday piramidaning balandligi  $H = r_{asos} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta$  ga teng.

**2-masala.** Piramidaning asosi tomonlari 6:5 va 5 sm bo'lgan uchburchakdan iborat. Piramidaning yon yog'i asosi bilan har biri  $45^\circ$  li ikki yoqli burchak hosil qiladi. Piramidaning hajmini toping.



**Echish:** SABC berilgan piramidá bo'lsin. ABC uchburchak teng yonli.  $AB=BC=5$ ;  $AC=6$ . Piramidaning uchi asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalanadi. ABC uchburchakning balandligi VD ni h bilan belgilaylik, unda  $\Delta VDC$  dan  $h^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 = 4^2$ .  $OL=OD=r$  ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi.

$$\Delta BOL \text{ dan } r^2 + 2^2 = (4-r)^2 \Rightarrow r = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$SO = OD, \text{ va } \varphi = 45^\circ. V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 4 = \frac{3}{2}$$

Asosi  $a$  ga va asosiga yopishgan barcha ikki yoqli burchaklari  $\beta$  bo'lgan  $n$ - burchakli piramida uchun quyidagilar o'rinli:

$$1) r_{asos} = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{n}, \text{ bunda } r_{asos} \text{ asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi;}$$

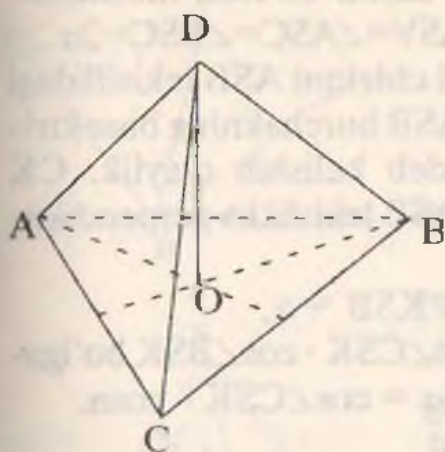
$$2) S_{asos} = n \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{n}, \text{ bunda } S_{asos} \text{ asosining yuzi;}$$

$$3) H = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}, \text{ bunda } H \text{ piramidaning balandligi;}$$

$$4) V = \frac{n}{24} \cdot a^3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}, \text{ bunda } V \text{ piramidaning hajmi.}$$



**3-masala.** Piramidaning asosi tomoni  $\sqrt{6}$  ga teng muntazam uchburchakdan iborat. Yon yoqlari teng yuzali, yon qirralaridan biri  $3\sqrt{2}$  bo'lsa, piramidaning hajmini toping.



**Yechish:** Berilgan piramidaning asosidagi qirralari teng, yon yoqlarining yuzalari teng bo'lganligi uchun piramida uchidan tushirilgan yon yoqlari balandliklari teng bo'ladi. Bundan yon yog'iga tushirilgan balandlik va piramida balandligi hosil qilgan uchburchakning to'g'ri burchakli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak, piramida yon yog'i asosidagi burchaklari teng. Piramida uchining ABC asosidagi proyeksiyasi O nuqta asosining tomonlaridan teng uzoqlikda yotadi.

Unda ikki hol bo'lishi mumkin:

O nuqta  $\triangle ABC$  ga ichki chizilgan aylana markazi.

Bu holda muntazam piramida bo'ladi va  $DA=DB=DC=3\sqrt{2}$ ,  $AO=\sqrt{2}$ .

Piramidaning balandligi  $N=DO=\sqrt{AD^2-OA^2}=4$ . Piramidaning hajmi

$$V = \frac{1}{3} S_{ABC} \cdot H = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 4 = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

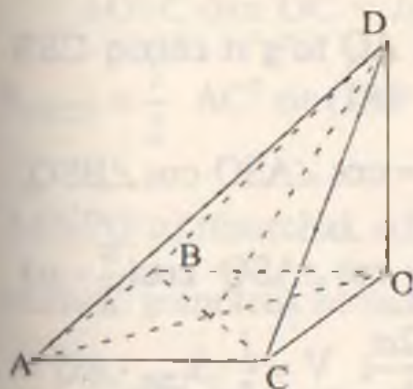
Ikkinchi holda,  $AO=2AK=3\sqrt{2}$  (K nuqta BC ning o'rtasi).

Bundan  $AD \neq 3\sqrt{2}$ .

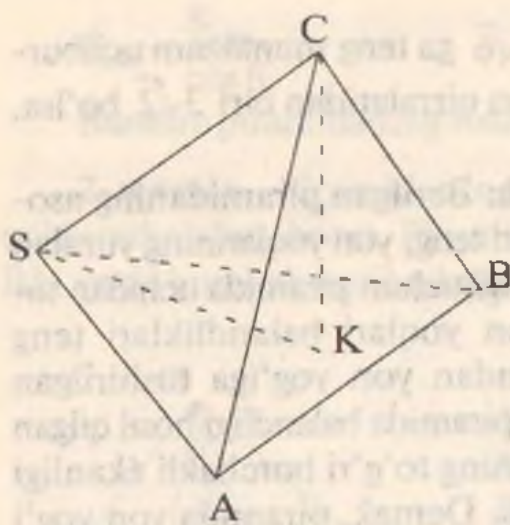
Demak,  $DC=DB=3\sqrt{2}$ .  $H=OD=$

$$= \sqrt{DC^2-OC^2} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 3.$$



**4-masala.** SABC uchburchakli piramidaning uchi S. Piramidaning yon qirralari teng va yon yoqlari teng yuzali. Agar yon yo qirradi  $l$  va  $\angle ASB=2\alpha$  bo'lsa, piramidaning hajmini toping.



**Echlsh:** Yon yoqlari yuzalari teng bo'lgan teng yonli uchburchakdan iborat bo'lgani uchun  $\sin \angle ASB = \sin \angle BSC = \sin \angle ASC$  bo'ladi.

Quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin.

**1-hol:**  $\angle ASV = \angle ASC = \angle BSC = 2\alpha$ .

SC to'g'ri chiziqni ASB tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi ASB burchakning bissektrisasi bo'lsin, deb kelishib olaylik. CK to'g'ri chiziq ASB tekislikka perpendikulyar,

$$\angle ASK = \angle KSB = \alpha,$$

$\cos \angle CSB = \cos \angle CSK \cdot \cos \angle BSK$  bo'lgani uchun  $\cos 2\alpha = \cos \angle CSK \cdot \cos \alpha$ .

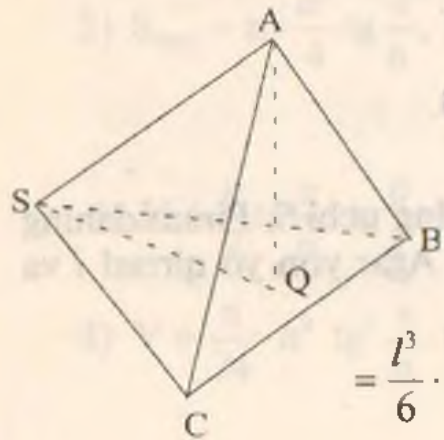
$$\text{Bundan } \cos \angle CSK = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\text{Piramidaning hajmi } V = \frac{1}{3} S_{ASB} \cdot CK = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{l^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2} \cdot l \cdot \sin \angle CSK =$$

$$= \frac{l^2 \sin 2\alpha}{6} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\cos^2 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{l^3 \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

**2- hol.**  $\angle CSA = \angle BSA = \alpha$ ,  $\angle CSB = \pi - 2\alpha$ . AQ to'g'ri chiziq CSB tekislikka perpendikulyar,

$$\angle CSQ = \angle QSB = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha. \quad \cos \angle ASB = \cos \angle ASQ \cos \angle BSQ,$$



$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos \angle ASQ \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$

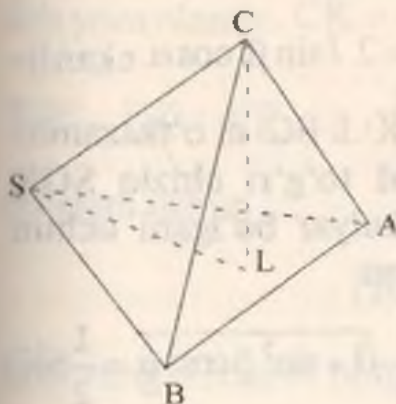
$$\cos \angle ASQ = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha}. \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{CSB} \cdot AQ =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{l^2}{2} \cdot \sin(\pi - 2\alpha) \cdot l \cdot \sin \angle ASQ =$$

$$= \frac{l^3}{6} \cdot \sin 2\alpha \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\cos^2 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{l^3 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{3} \cdot \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \alpha - 1}.$$



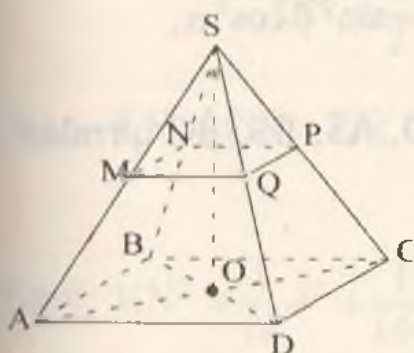
3-hol.  $\angle BSC = \angle ASC = \pi - 2\alpha$ ,  $\angle ASB = 2\alpha$ .



$$1\text{-holdan } \frac{l^3 \sin^2 \alpha}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha} = V$$

$$\text{yoki } \frac{l^3 \cos^2 \alpha}{3} \cdot \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \alpha - 1} = V \text{ ekanligi-}$$

ni topish mumkin.



5-masala. SABCD piramidaning asosi ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat, BD diagonali BC tomoni bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etadi. Barcha yon qirralarning uzunligi  $l$  ga teng, ASC burchakning qiymati  $2\beta$  ga teng. Piramida barcha uchlaridan teng uzoqlikda tekislik bilan kesilgan. Kesim yuzini toping.

Echish. 1-hol. M, N, P, Q nuqtalar mos ravishda AS, BS, CS, DS qirralarining o'rtasi bo'lsin.

Piramidaning barcha qirralari teng bo'lgani uchun uning uchi asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksialanadi, bu nuqta to'g'ri to'rtburchak diagonallarining kesishish nuqtasi bo'ladi.

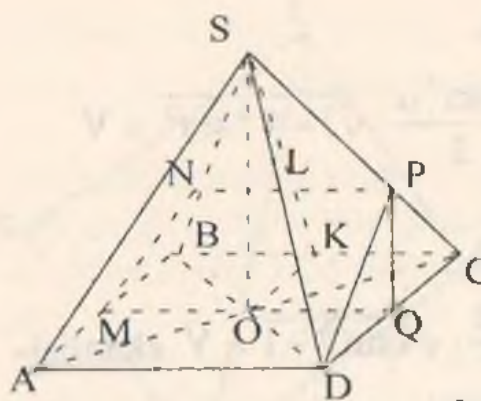
$$\triangle OSC \text{ dan } OC = l \sin \beta. AC = 2OC = 2l \sin \beta$$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} AC^2 \sin(180^\circ - 2\alpha) = 2l^2 \sin^2 \beta \sin 2\alpha.$$

MNPQ to'rtburchak ABCD to'g'ri to'rtburchakka  $\frac{1}{2}$  koeffitsiyentli S markazli gomotetik bo'ladi.

$$\text{Unda } S_{MNPO} = \frac{1}{4} S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} l^2 \sin^2 \beta \sin 2\alpha.$$

2-hol. M, N, P, Q, nuqtalar mos ravishda B, SB, SC, DC qirralarining o'rtasi. Ma'lumki,

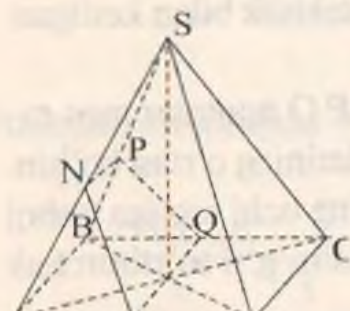


MNPQ – trapetsiya, unda  $O \in MQ$ ,  $MQ = BC$ ,  
 $NP = \frac{1}{2}MQ$ ;  $MQ = 2l \sin \beta \cos \alpha$  ekanli-  
 gini isbotlaymiz.  $OK \perp BC$  ni o'tkazamiz.  
 $L = ST \cap NP$ .  $QM$  to'g'ri chiziq  $SOK$   
 tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun  
 $OL \perp MQ$ .  $SL = LK$  dan

$$OL = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{SC^2 - KC^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} SK$$

$$S_{MNPQ} = \frac{MQ + NP}{2} \cdot OL = \frac{3}{4} l^2 \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \alpha}.$$

**3-hol.** M, N, P, Q nuqtalar mos ravishda AD, AS, BS, BC qirralar-  
 ning o'rtasi.

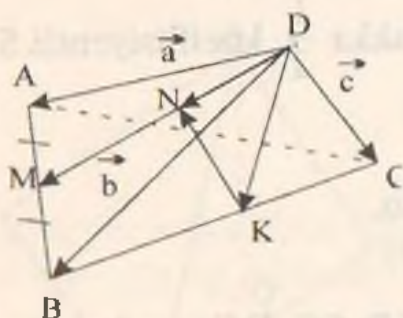


2 – holdagidek,

$$S_{MNPQ} = \frac{3}{4} l^2 \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}$$

ni isbotlash mumkin.

**6-masala.** Qirradi birga teng bo'lgan ABCD muntazam piramida berilgan  
 bo'lsin. M nuqta AB ning o'rtasi, K nuqta BC qirrada yotadi va  $BK = 2CK$ . K  
 nuqtadan DM ning o'rtasigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.



**Echish.** DM ning o'rtasi N bo'lsin. D  
 nuqtadan chiquvchi kompnar bo'lmagan  
 uchta  $\overline{DA} = \vec{a}$ ,  $\overline{DB} = \vec{b}$ ,  $\overline{DC} = \vec{c}$  bazis vek-  
 torlari tanlangan bo'lsin. Muntazam tetraedr  
 ta'rifidan  $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$ ,

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \angle ADB = 60^\circ,$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{c}) = \angle ADC = 60^\circ \quad (\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \angle BDC = 60^\circ, \text{ KN vektorni bazisda}$$

$$KN = DN - DK \quad (1)$$



deb yoza olamiz.  $\overline{CK} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{CB} = \frac{1}{3}(\overline{b} - \overline{c})$  bo'lgani uchun

$\overline{DK} = \overline{DC} + \overline{CK} = \overline{c} + \frac{1}{3}(\overline{b} - \overline{c}) = \frac{1}{3}\overline{b} + \frac{2}{3}\overline{c}$ . AB ning o'rtasi M nuqta bo'lgani uchun

$$\overline{DM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{DA} + \overline{DB}) = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{a} + \overline{b})$$

DM ning o'rtasi N bo'lgani uchun

$$\overline{DN} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{DM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\overline{a} + \overline{b}) = \frac{1}{4}(\overline{a} + \overline{b}).$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \overline{KN} = \overline{DN} - \overline{DK} = \frac{1}{4}(\overline{a} + \overline{b}) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\overline{b} + \frac{2}{3}\overline{c}\right) = \frac{1}{4}\overline{a} - \frac{1}{12}\overline{b} - \frac{2}{3}\overline{c}.$$

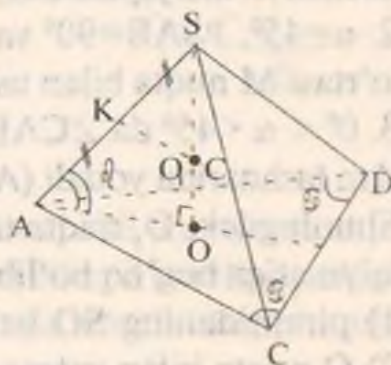
Endi  $KN^2 = \frac{1}{16}\overline{a}^2 + \frac{1}{144}\overline{b}^2 + \frac{4}{9}\overline{c}^2 - \frac{1}{24}\overline{a} * \overline{b} - \frac{1}{2}\overline{a} * \overline{c} + \frac{1}{9}\overline{b} * \overline{c}$  ni topib,

$\overline{a}^2 = \overline{b}^2 = \overline{c}^2 = 1$  va  $\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b} = \overline{a} \cdot \overline{c} = \overline{b} \cdot \overline{c} = 1 * 1 * \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$  ni hisobga

olib,  $KN^2 = \frac{55}{144}$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Chunday qilib,  $KN = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{12}$ .

**7-masala.** Piramidaning asosiga yopishgan burchaklari  $\alpha$  bo'lib, asosi teng yonli uchburchakdan iborat. Barcha yon qirralari asos tekisligi bilan  $\beta$  burchak tashkil etadi. Agar unga tashqi chizilgan sharning radiusi R ga teng bo'lsa, piramidaning hajmini toping.

**Echish:** SABC piramida berilgan bo'lsin. SO uning balandligi. Piramidaning yon qirrasini asos tekisligi bilan  $\beta$  burchak hosil qiladi, shuning uchun piramidaning uchi asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markaziga, ya'ni O nuqtaga proyeksiyalanadi ( $AB=AC$ ;  $\angle B=\angle C=\alpha$ ). Agar piramidaning uchi asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalansa, unda tashqi chizilgan sharning markazi piramidaning balandligida yoki uning davomida yotadi, ya'ni SO to'g'ri chiziq bilan yon qirrasiga o'tkazilgan



o'rtta perpendikulyarning kesishish nuqtasida bo'ladi. ASO tekislikda  $KO_1 \perp AS$  ni o'tkazamiz, bu yerda K nuqta ASning o'rtasi,  $O_1$  tashqi chizilgan shar markazi,  $SO_1$  esa sharning radiusi. SA qirraning asos tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi AO, unda  $\angle SAO$  burchak SA ning ABC tekislik orasidagi burchagi bo'ladi, ya'ni  $\angle SAO = \beta$ . Unda  $\angle SO_1 K = 90^\circ - \angle KSO_1 = \angle SAO = \beta$ .  $\triangle SKO_1$  dan  $SK = SO_1 \sin \beta = R \sin \beta$ . Unda  $SA = 2SK = 2R \sin \beta$ .  $\triangle SAO$  dan  $SO = SA \sin \beta = 2R \sin^2 \beta$ ;  $AO = SA \cos \beta = 2R \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta = R \sin 2\beta$ . AO kesma ABC uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi bo'lgani uchun  $AO = \frac{AC}{2 \sin \alpha}$  dan

$$AC = 2AO \cdot \sin \alpha = 2R \sin 2\beta \sin \alpha.$$

Piramida asosining yuzini topamiz:  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot AB \sin \angle CAB =$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2R \sin 2\beta \sin \alpha)^2 \sin (180^\circ - 2\alpha) = 2R^2 \sin^2 2\beta \sin^2 \alpha \sin 2\alpha.$

Unda  $V_{\text{pir}} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot SO = \frac{4}{3} R^2 \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta \cdot \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 2\alpha.$

**E s l a t m a .** ABS uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi, ya'ni O nuqtaning holati burchakning kiymatlariga bog'liq bo'lib, turlicha bo'lishini nazarda tutish zarur:

1.  $45^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$  da ABC uchburchak o'tkir burchakli va O nuqta uchburchak ichida joylashadi;

2.  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ ,  $\angle PSAB = 90^\circ$  va O nuqta BC ning o'rtasida joylashadi (BC ning o'rtasi M nuqta bilan ustma-ust tushadi);

3.  $0^\circ < \alpha < 45^\circ$  da  $\angle CAB$  o'tmas. Ma'lumki, O nuqta ABC uchburchakdan tashqarida yotadi (AM ning davomida).

Shuningdek,  $O_1$  nuqta tashqi chizilgan sharning markazi  $\beta$  burchakning qiymatiga bog'liq bo'lib, turlicha bo'lishi mumkin;

1) piramidaning SO balandligida (agar  $45^\circ < \beta < 90^\circ$ );

2) O nuqta bilan ustma-ust tushadi (agar  $\beta = 45^\circ$ );

3) SO balandlikning davomida (agar  $0^\circ < \beta < 45^\circ$ ).  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  ning turli qiymatlarda turli 9 ta shaklini chizish mumkin. Uchburchakning asosiga

tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi uchun  $R = \frac{a}{2 \sin \alpha}$  formulasidan foydalandik.

Shuning uchun topilgan yechimni  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida tadbiiq qilish mumkin.

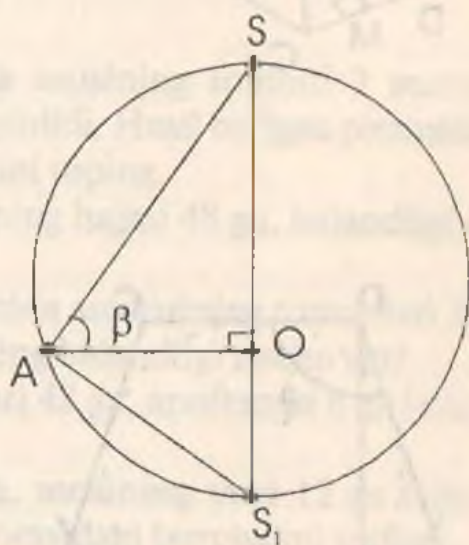
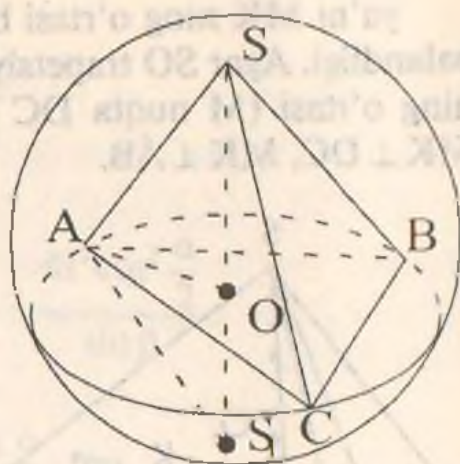


Masalani yechish davomida sharning markazini SA yon qirraga tushirilgan perpendikulyar yordamida fiksirlash mumkin edi, piramidaning SO balandligini esa sharning diametriga to'ldirish kerak edi. Bunda piramidaning barcha qirralari asosi bilan bir xil burchak tashkil etsa, piramidaning markazi asosiga tashqi chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalanadi. Lekin tashqi chizilgan aylana markazi piramidaning balandligida yoki uning davomida yotadi. Piramidaning SO balandligini shar bilan  $S_1$  nuqtada kesishguncha davom ettiramiz.

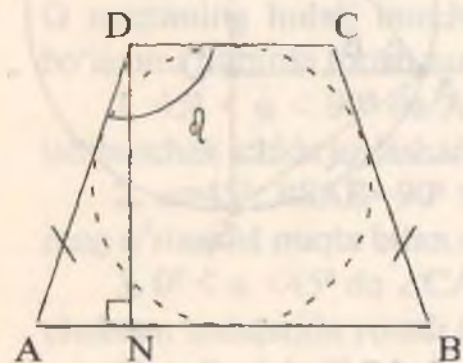
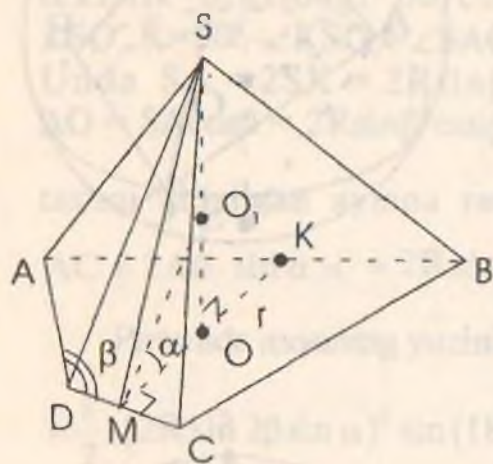
Ma'lumki, sharning markazi  $SS_1$  to'g'ri chiziqda yotadi.  $SS_1$  sharning diametri, ya'ni  $SS_1 = 2R$ .  $S_1$  nuqtani A nuqta bilan tutashtiramiz va sharning ASO tekislik bilan kesimini qaraymiz. Kesuvchi tekislik sharning markazidan o'tadi, shuning uchun kesimda doira hosil bo'ladi (radiusi shar radiusiga teng).  $SAS_1$  ichki chizilgan burchak diametrga tiraladi, ya'ni  $\angle SAS_1 = 90^\circ$ . Unda  $\angle AS_1S = 90^\circ - \angle ASS_1 = \angle SAO = \beta$ .  $\triangle SAS_1$  dan  $SA = SS_1 \cdot \sin\beta = 2R \sin\beta$ .

**8-masala.** Piramidaning asosi o'tmas burchakli teng yonli trapetsiyadan iborat. Piramidaning barcha yoqlari asosi bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etadi. Agar unga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusi  $r$  ga teng bo'lsa, piramidaning hajmini toping.

**Echish.** SABSD piramida berilgan bo'lib, ABSD – teng yonli trapetsiya bo'lsin ( $DC \parallel AB$ ,  $AD = BC$  va  $\angle ADC = \angle BCD = \beta$ ). Piramidaning barcha yon yog'lari asos tekisligi bilan bir xil burchak tashkil etgani uchun uning balandligining asosi O, asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana markazida bo'ladi. Ma'lumki, teng yonli uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylananing markazi uning ichki burchaklari bissektrisalari kesishgan nuqtasida bo'ladi,



ya'ni MK ning o'rtasi bo'ladi. Tabiiyki, MK kesma trapetsiyaning balandligi. Agar SO trapetsiyaning balandligi bo'lsa, unda O nuqta MK ning o'rtasi (M nuqta DC ning o'rtasi, K nuqta AB ning o'rtasi) va  $MK \perp DC$ ,  $MK \perp AB$ .



Agar piramidaning uchi asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana markaziga proyeksiyalansa, unda piramidaga ichki chizilgan sharning markazi asosiga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchak bissektrisasi bilan piramida balandligining kesishish nuqtasida bo'ladi.  $OM \perp DC$  va OM kesma SM ni ABCD tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bo'lgani uchun  $CM \perp DC$  (uch perpendikulyar haqidagi teorema asosan) va  $\angle SMO$  burchak DC qirraga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchak, ya'ni  $\angle SMO = \alpha$ . SMO burchakning  $MO_1(O_1, OSO)$  bissektrisasini o'tkazamiz ( $\angle OMO_1 = \frac{1}{2} \angle CMO = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ). Piramidaga ichki chizilgan sharning markazi  $O_1$  va  $OO_1 = r$  uning radiusi bo'lsin.

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle MOO_1 \text{ dan } MO &= OO_1 \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \\ &= r \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}. \text{ Unda } h_{\text{trap}} = MK = 2MO = \\ &= 2 \cdot r \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\triangle SMO$  dan  $SO = MO \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha = r \operatorname{stg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ .  $DT \perp AB$  ni o'tkazamiz -rasm, unda

$$DN = h_{\text{trap}} = 2r \cdot \operatorname{stg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\angle A = 180^\circ - \angle D = 180^\circ - \beta. \text{ ADN dan } AD = \frac{DN}{\sin(180^\circ - \beta)} = \frac{2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \beta}$$

ABCD trapepetsiyaga aylana ichki chizilgan,



$$\text{unda } AB + CD = AD + BC = 2AD = \frac{4r \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\text{Unda } C_{\text{asos}} = C_{\text{ABCD}} = \frac{AB + CD}{2} \cdot h_{\text{trap}} = \frac{4r^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\text{Demak, } V_{\text{pir}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\text{asos}} \cdot SO = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{r^3 \operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sin \beta}$$

### Mashqlar

1. To'rtburchakli muntazam piramida asosining tomoni 2 marta kattalashtirildi, balandligi esa 2 marta kichraytirildi. Hosil bo'lgan piramida hajmining dastlabki piramida hajmiga nisbatini toping.

2. To'rtburchakli muntazam piramidaning hajmi 48 ga, balandligi 4 ga teng. Piramidaning yon sirtini toping.

3. Muntazam to'rtburchakli kesik piramida asoslarining tomonlari 14 va 10 sm, diagonali 18 sm. Kesik piramidaning balandligi necha sm?

4. Muntazam piramida yon sirtining yuzi 48 ga, apofemasi 8 ga teng. Piramida asosining perimetrini toping.

5. Muntazam piramida yon sirti 24 ga, asosining yuzi 12 ga teng. Piramidaning yon yog'i bilan asos tekisligi orasidagi burchakni toping.

6. Uchburchakli piramidaning asosidagi barcha ikki yoqli burchaklari  $30^\circ$  teng. Agar piramidaning balandligi 6 ga teng bo'lsa, uning asosiga ichki chizilgan doiraning radiusini toping.

7. Piramidaning asosi tomonlari 6 va 8 ga teng bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat. Piramidaning har bir yon qirradi  $5\sqrt{5}$  ga teng bo'lsa, uning balandligini toping.

8. Muntazam to'rtburchakli piramidaning balandligi 24 ga, asosining tomoni 14 ga teng. Uning apofemasini toping.

9. Piramidaning hajmi 10 ga, unga ichki chizilgan sharning radiusi 2 ga teng. Piramidaning to'la sirtini toping.

10. C uchli CABCD piramidaning asosi kichik asosi  $AB = a$  va o'tkir burchagi  $\alpha$  bo'lgan ABCD trapetsiyadan iborat. Piramidaning balandligi h. AO to'g'ri chiziq CD ni K nuqtada kesadi (K nuqta CD ning o'rtasi).

Agar  $\frac{AO}{OK} = \frac{8}{1}$  va  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$  bo'lsa, SBC yog'ining asos tekisligi bilan tashkil etgan burchagini toping.

11. Muntazam uchburchakli piramida yon yog'i apofemasi  $a$  ga teng. Piramida barcha uchlaridan teng uzoqlikda yotgan tekislik bilan kesilgan. Agar piramidaning yon yog'i asosi bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etsa, kesim yuzini toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. To'rtburchakli muntazam piramida asosining yuzi 36 va yon sirtining yuzi esa 60 ga teng. Piramida hajmini toping.

2. Hajmi 48 bo'lgan to'rtburchakli muntazam piramida asosining tomoni 6 ga teng. Piramida yon sirtining yuzini toping.

3. Muntazam uchburchakli piramidaning balandligi 4 va asosining balandligi esa 4,5 ga teng. Piramidaning yon qirrasini toping.

4. Muntazam piramida yon sirti yuzi 96 va asosining perimetri 24 ga teng. Piramidaning apofemasini toping.

5. Piramidaning asosidagi barcha ikki yoqli burchaklari  $60^\circ$  ga teng. Piramida yon sirtining yuzi 36 ga teng bo'lsa, asosining yuzi qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

6. Uchburchakli piramida asosining tomonlari 6,8 va 10 ga teng. Piramidaning yon qirralari asos tekisligi bilan bir xil burchak hosil qiladi. Agar piramidaning balandligi 4 ga teng bo'lsa, yon qirrasini qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

7. Muntazam to'rtburchakli piramidaning balandligi 9 va diagonal kesimi yuzi 36 ga teng. Piramidaning hajmini toping.

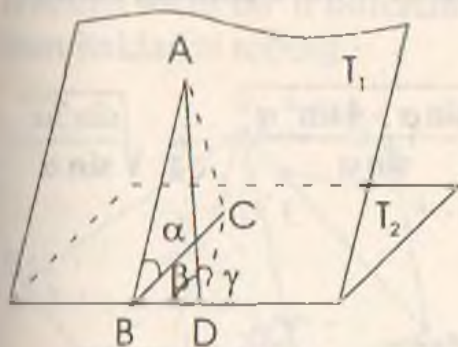
8. Muntazam to'rtburchakli piramidaning balandligi 6 sm apofemasi esa 6,5 sm. Piramida asosining perimetrini toping.

9. To'rtburchakli piramidaning asosi ikki tomoni 6, qolgan ikki tomoni 10 ga teng qavariq to'rtburchakdan iborat. Piramidaning balandligi 7. Barcha yon yoqlari asos tekisligi bilan  $60^\circ$  burchak tashkil etadi. Piramidaning hajmini toping.

10. Asoslari ABCD va  $A_1B_1C_1D_1$  bo'lgan kub berilgan, bu yerda  $AA_1 \parallel BB_1 \parallel CC_1 \parallel DD_1$ . A burchakka radiusi  $R=0.5$  ga teng bo'lgan aylana ichki chizilgan. Kubning qirrasini  $a=1,5$  bo'lsa, kubning uch yoqli burchagiga urinuvchi shar radiusini toping.



## 26-§. Ikki yoqli burchak



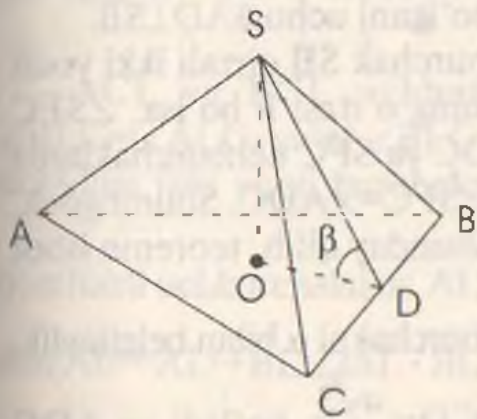
**Masala.** Ikki yoqli burchaklardan birining qiymati  $\alpha$  ga teng, ikki yoqli burchak qirrasi bilan  $\beta$  ( $0^\circ < \beta < 90^\circ$ ) burchak tashkil etuvchi to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazilgan. Shu to'g'ri chiziq ikkinchi yoq bilan qanday burchak tashkil etadi?

**Echish.**  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklar orasidagi chizikli ikki yoqli burchak  $\angle ABC$  bo'lsin. Shartga ko'ra,  $\angle ABC = \alpha$ .  $AD$  to'g'ri chiziq uchun  $\triangle ADB$  va  $\angle ADB = \beta$  bo'lsin.  $AC$  kesma  $T_2$  bo'lgani uchun  $\angle ADC$  izlangan burchak bo'ladi.  $\angle ADC = \gamma$  va  $AD = x$  deb belgilaylik.  $\triangle ADB$  dan:

$$AB = x \sin \beta; \triangle ABC \text{ dan } AC = x \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha; \triangle ADC \text{ dan } \sin \gamma = \frac{AC}{AD} = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \Rightarrow \sin \gamma = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta.$$

**Natija.** Ikki yoqli burchak tekisliklarining birida yotuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning ikkinchi yoq bilan tashkil qilgan burchak sinusining ikki yoqli burchak sinusining berilgan to'g'ri chiziqning ikki yoqli burchak qirrasi bilan tashkil qilgan burchak sinusi ko'paytmasiga teng.

**1-masala.** Asosining tomoni  $a$  ga va yon yog'i bilan  $\alpha$  burchak tashkil etuvchi uchburchakli muntazam piramidaning hajmini toping.



**Yechish.**  $SABC$  masala shartini qanatlantiruvchi piramida bo'lsin. Shartga ko'ra,  $AC = a$ ,  $AC$  va  $SBC$  tekislik orasidagi burchak.  $\angle SDO$  burchak  $BC$  qirrasi yopishgan chizikli burchak bo'lsin.

$\angle SDO = \beta$  ni yasaymiz. Ma'lumki,  $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta \cdot \sin 60^\circ$ ,

$$\sin \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \alpha.$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{a^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}. \text{ OD kesma asosiga ichki chizilgan aylana markazi}$$

bo'lib,

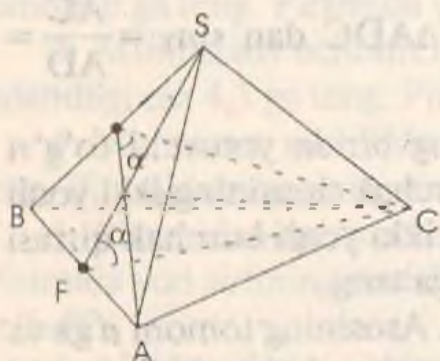
$OD = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6}$  .  $\Delta SOD$  dan  $SO = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6} \cdot \operatorname{tg}\beta$ .  $\operatorname{tg}\beta$  ni  $\alpha$  burchakning funksiyasi orqali ifodalaymiz.

$$\cos\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{3}\sin^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{3 - 4\sin^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3\sin\alpha - 4\sin^3\alpha}{\sin\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin\alpha}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin\alpha : \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin\alpha}}$$

Piramidaning hajmi:  $V = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} * \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6} * 2\sqrt{\frac{\sin^3\alpha}{\sin 3\alpha}} = \frac{a^3}{12} * \sin\alpha * \sqrt{\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin 3\alpha}}$

$$V = \frac{a^3}{12} * \sin\alpha * \sqrt{\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin 3\alpha}}$$



**Teorema:** Muntazam tetraedrning barcha ikki yoqli burchaklari o'zaro teng va uni toping.

**Isbot:** Aytaylik, D nuqta SB qirra-ning o'rtasi bo'lsin. SAB uchburchak muntazam bo'lgani uchun  $AD \perp SB$ .

Shuningdek,  $CD \perp SB$ , bundan  $\angle ADC$  burchak SB qirrali ikki yoqli burchak bo'ladi. Shunga o'xshash AB qirraning o'rtasi F bo'lsa,  $\angle SFC$  ham AB qirrali ikki yoqli burchak bo'ladi. ADC va SFC uchburchaklarda  $AC=SC$ ,  $AD=CD=SF=CF$  bo'lgani uchun  $\angle SFC=\angle ADC$ . Shuningdek, qolgan ikki yoqli burchagi  $\angle ADC$  ga teng. Shunday qilib, teorema isbot bo'ldi.

Ikkinchi tomondan, SB qirrali ikki yoqli burchakni  $\alpha$  bilan belgilaylik.

Tetraedrning qirradi  $a$  bo'lsin. Unda  $AD=CD=\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$  bo'ladi va ADC uchburchakda kosinuslar teoremasini tadbiq etib

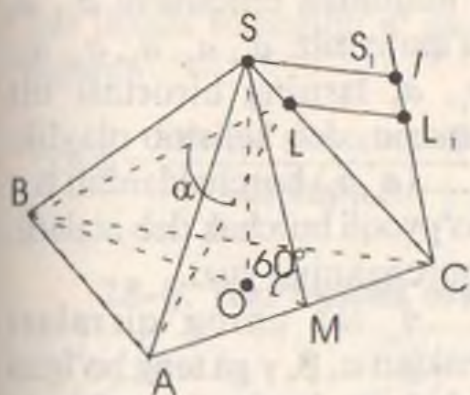
$$AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2 - 2AD * CD \cos\alpha$$

yoki

$$a^2 = \left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos\alpha; \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \alpha \approx 70^\circ 32'$$



**2-masala.** Uchburchakli muntazam piramidaning yon yoqlari asos tekisligi bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Yon yoqlari orasidagi ikki yoqli burchaklarini toping.



**Yechish:** SAC yon yog'ining SM apofemasini yasaymiz va M nuqtani piramida balandligining asosi O bilan tutashiramiz. Unda OM kesma SM ning ABC tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bo'ladi, ya'ni  $OM \perp AC$ . Bundan  $\angle SMO = 60^\circ$ .

$AC = a$  bo'lsin. Unda ABC muntazam uchburchakda  $BM = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

$OM = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6}$  va  $\triangle SOM$  dan  $OM = \frac{SM}{2}$  bo'lib,  $SM = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}$   $\triangle SMC$  dan

$SC = \sqrt{SM^2 + MC^2} = \frac{a\sqrt{21}}{6}$ . Shunday qilib, agar  $AL \perp SC$  bo'lsa,  $AC^2 - CL^2 = AS^2 - SL^2$  yoki

$$a^2 - CL^2 = \left(\frac{a\sqrt{21}}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a\sqrt{21}}{6} - CL\right)^2, \quad CL = \frac{a\sqrt{21}}{7}, \quad \text{ya'ni } CL : CS = 6 : 7.$$

ACL va BCL uchburchaklarning tengligi tushunarli. Unda  $\angle BLC = \angle ALC$ , ya'ni  $\angle BLC = 90^\circ$ . Demak,  $\angle ALB$  burchak SC qirraning uchidagi ikki yoqli burchakning chiziqli burchagi bo'ladi. ALC to'g'ri

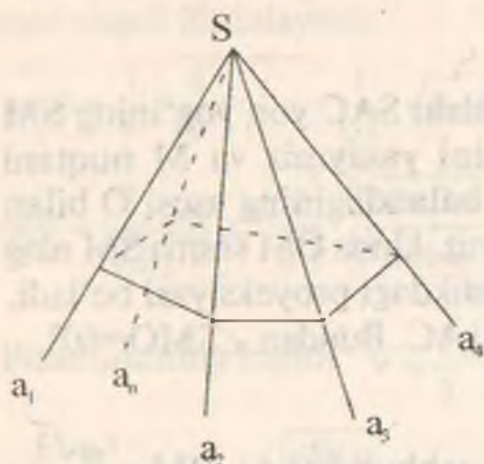
burchakli uchburchakdan  $AL = \sqrt{AC^2 - CL^2} = \frac{2a\sqrt{7}}{7}$ , ALB uchburchak-

dan  $AB^2 = AL^2 + BL^2 - 2AL \cdot BL \cdot \cos \alpha$

$$\text{yoki } a^2 = \left(\frac{2a\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2a\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{2a\sqrt{7}}{7} \cdot \frac{2a\sqrt{7}}{7} \cos \alpha; \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{8}, 7$$

ya'ni  $\alpha \approx 82^\circ 49'$ .

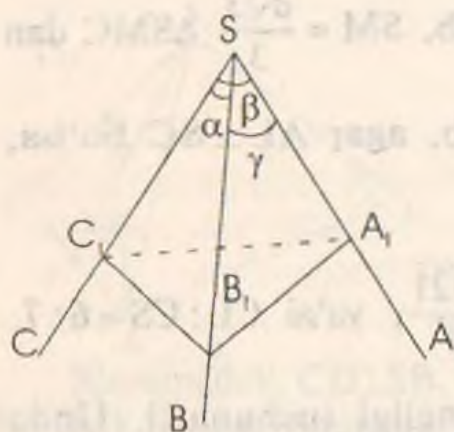
## 27-§. Uch yoqli burchak uchun kosinuslar teoremasi



**Ta'rif.** S nuqtadan chiquvchi  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  nurlarni qaraymiz.  $a_1, a_2, a_3; a_2, a_3, a_4; \dots; a_n, a_1, a_2$  larning birortasi bir tekislikda yotmasin, deb kelishib olaylik.  $(a_1, a_2), (a_2, a_3), \dots, (a_n, a_1)$  burchaklardan tuzilgan figura ko'pyoqli burchak deb ataladi. S ko'p yoqli burchakning yuzi.

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  lar uning qirralari deyiladi. Burchaklari  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  ga teng bo'lgan uch yoqli burchak va  $\gamma$  burchak qarshisida yotgan qirraga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchak uchun quyidagi tenglik o'rinli:

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha \cdot a \sin \beta} \quad (1)$$



Bu bog'lanish uch yoqli burchak uchun kosinuslar teoremasi deyiladi. (1) tenglikning haqiqatan o'rinli ekanligi isbotlaylik.  $SABC$  uch yoqli burchakda  $\angle BSC = \alpha, \angle ASC = \beta, \angle ASB = \gamma$ .

SC qirrada yotuvchi ixtiyoriy  $C_1$  nuqtadan SA va SB ni mos ravishda  $A_1$  va  $B_1$  nuqtalarda kesuvchi tekislik o'tkazamiz.  $A_1C_1B_1$  burchak SC ga yopishgan ikki yoqli burchak va masala shartiga ko'ra,  $\varphi = \angle A_1C_1B_1, SC_1 = x$  deb belgilaylik. Unda  $\Delta SB_1C_1$  dan

$$SB_1 = \frac{x}{\cos \alpha}; \quad B_1C_1 = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha; \quad \Delta SA_1C_1 \text{ dan } SA_1 = \frac{x}{\cos \beta}, \quad A_1C_1 = x \operatorname{tg} \beta;$$

$\Delta SA_1B_1$  dan (kosinuslar teoremasiga ko'ra)

$$A_1B_1^2 = \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \beta} - \frac{2x^2 \cos \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta};$$

$$\Delta A_1B_1C_1 \text{ dan } A_1B_1^2 = x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta - 2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos \varphi.$$

Yuqoridagi ikki tenglikdan

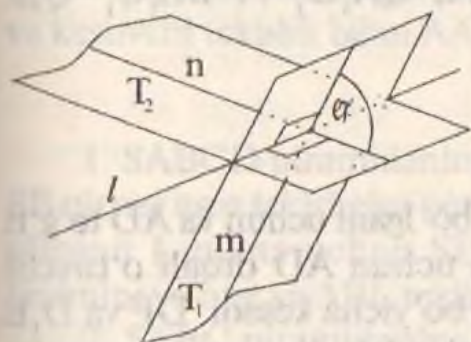


$$\frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \beta} - \frac{2x^2 \cos \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta - 2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos \varphi,$$

har ikkala tomonini  $x^2$  ga bo'lib va sodda trigonometrik almashtirishni bajarib,

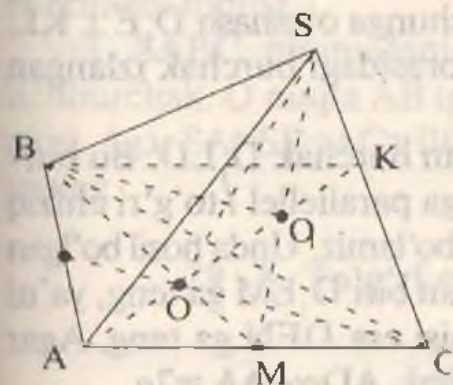
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} \text{ tenglik isbotlandi.}$$

## 28-§. Ikki tekislik orasidagi burchak



$T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklar  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha va  $\gamma$  tekislik  $l$  ga perpendikulyar bo'lib,  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklarni  $m$  va  $n$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bo'yicha kesib o'tsin.  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  tekisliklar orasidagi burchak, ta'rifga asosan  $m$  va  $n$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakka teng bo'ladi.

**1-masala.** Muntazam tetraedrda  $SC$  qirraning o'rtasi  $k$ ,  $AC$  qirrasining o'rtasi  $M$ .  $ABK$  va  $SBM$  tekisliklar orasidagi burchakni toping.

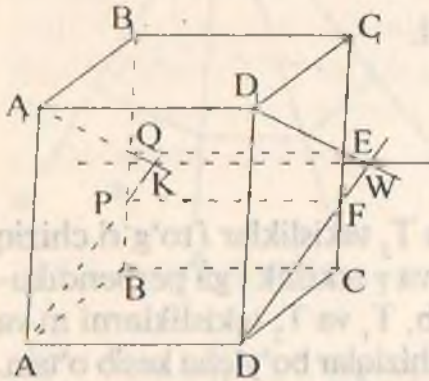


**Echish.**  $K$  nuqta  $SC$  qirraning o'rtasi bo'lgani uchun  $SAC$  burchakda  $AK$  – mediana.  $SAC$  muntazam bo'lganligi uchun  $AK \perp SC$ . Shuningdek,  $BK \perp SC$ . Shunday qilib,  $SC$  to'g'ri chiziq  $ABK$  tekislikda kesishuvchi ikki to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar.

Demak,  $SC$  to'g'ri chiziq  $ABK$  tekislikka perpendikulyar. Shuningdek,  $AC$  to'g'ri chiziq  $SBM$  tekislikka perpendikulyar.  $AK$  va  $SM$  medianalar  $O_1$  nuqtada kesishadi. Shuningdek,  $ABK$  va  $SBM$  tekisliklar  $BO_1$  to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha kesishadi.  $BO_1$  to'g'ri chiziq  $ABK$  tekislikda yotgani uchun  $SC \perp BO_1$ . Xuddi shunga o'xshash  $AC \perp BO_1$ . Shunday qilib,  $BO_1 \perp SC$ ,  $BO_1 \perp AC$ . Unda  $BO_1$  to'g'ri chiziq  $SAC$  tekislikka perpendikulyar va  $AK \perp BO_1$ ,  $BO_1 \perp SM$ .  $ABK$  va  $SBM$  tekisliklar orasidagi burchak  $AK$  va  $SM$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakka teng bo'ladi. Bu burchakning  $60^\circ$  ekanligi tushunarli.

**2-masala.** ABCD A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> to'g'ri burchakli parallelepipedda BB<sub>1</sub> qirraning o'rtasi Q va P nuqta uchun  $\frac{BP}{BB_1} = \frac{1}{3}$  o'rinli.

Agar AB:AD:AA<sub>1</sub>=1:1:2 bo'lsa, PAD va QA<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> tekisliklar orasidagi burchakni toping.

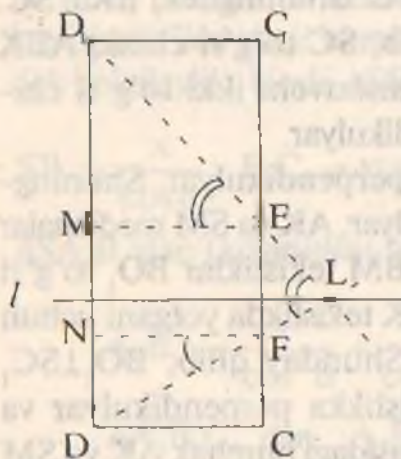


**Echish.** AD || BC bo'lgani uchun AD to'g'ri chiziq BB<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> tekislikka parallel, unda PAD ∩ BB<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> = PF, PF || AD.

Shuningdek, QA<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> ∩ BB<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> = QE, QE || A<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub>.

AD || A<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> bo'lgani uchun va AD to'g'ri chiziq QA<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> tekislikka parallel bo'lganligi uchun AD orqali o'tuvchi QA<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> tekislikni AD ga parallel to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha kesadi. DF va D<sub>1</sub>E lar bir tekislikda yotadi va DF ∩ D<sub>1</sub>E = L. Shuningdek, K nuqtani topamiz. Demak, PAD tekislik QA<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> ni KL || AD to'g'ri chiziq bo'ylab kesadi. AD to'g'ri chiziq CC<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> ga perpendikulyar, ya'ni KL to'g'ri chiziq CC<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> ga perpendikulyar. Bundan KL ⊥ DF. Xuddi shunga o'xshash D<sub>1</sub>E ⊥ KL. Shuning uchun DF va D<sub>1</sub>E to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak izlangan burchak bo'ladi.

Izlangan burchak D<sub>1</sub>LD. Bu burchakni DC ga parallel l to'g'ri chiziq orqali ikkiga bo'lamiz. Unda hosil bo'lgan burchaklardan biri D<sub>1</sub>EM ga teng, ya'ni 45°, ikkinchisi esa DFN ga teng. Agar AB = a deb olsak, AD = a AA<sub>1</sub> = 2a



$$DN = \frac{DD_1}{3} = \frac{2a}{3}, NF = CD = a$$

$$\text{Unda } \text{tg}DFN = \frac{2}{3}$$



Demak,  $\angle DFN \approx 33^\circ 41'$  Shunday qilib, berilgan tekisliklar orasidagi burchak  $\angle D_1LD \approx 78^\circ 41'$ .

### Mashqlar

1.  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  kubda  $A_1 DC_1$  va  $AB_1 D_1$  tekisliklar orasidagi burchakni toping.

2.  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  to'g'ri burchakli parallelepiped BC qirrasining o'rtasi M bo'lib,  $AB:AD:AA_1 = 1:2:1$ .  $AB_1 M$  va  $DC_1 M$  tekisliklar orasidagi burchakni toping.

3.  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  kubda R nuqta  $CC_1$  ning va Q – AB ning o'rtasi.  $B_1 P$  va Q nuqtalar orqali o'tuvchi tekislik bilan kubning kesimini yasang va kesuvchi tekislik bilan  $AA_1 B_1 B$  tekislik orasidagi burchakni toping.

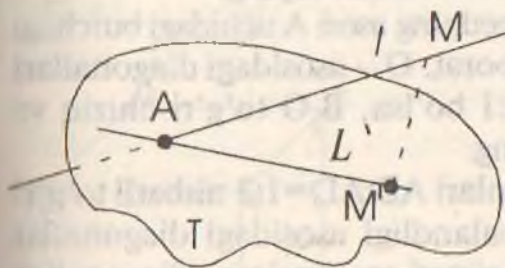
### Uyga vazifalar

1.  $SABCD$  piramidaning asosi  $ABCD$  to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat, SB qirrasini asos tekisligiga perpendikulyar va  $AB:BC:SB = 1:2:1$ . SC qirrada olingan L nuqta uchun  $SL:SC = 3:4$ . Piramidaning ABL tekislik bilan kesimini yasang va ABL tekislik va asos tekisligi orasidagi burchakni toping.

2.  $SABC$  piramidaning asosi  $ABC$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan iborat. SA qirra ABC tekisligiga perpendikulyar va  $SA=AC=BC$ . SB qirradan olingan D nuqta uchun  $SD:SB = 2:3$ . ACD va SBC tekisliklar orasidagi burchakni toping.

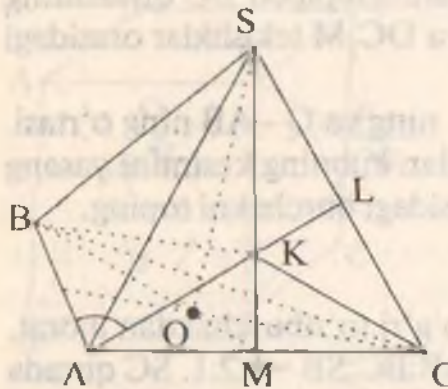
3.  $SABC$  piramidaning asosi teng yonli to'g'ri burchakli ABC uchburchak. O nuqta AB qirraning o'rtasi bo'lib piramida balandligining asosi. Agar  $SA=SB=AC=BC$  bo'lsa, SAC va SBC yoqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.

### 29 -§. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi burchak



Agar  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq T tekislikka parallel va perpendikulyar bo'lmasa,  $l$  va T orasidagi burchakni yasash uchun  $l$  ning T tekislikdagi  $l'$  proyeksiyasi yasash zarur.  $M \in l$  nuqtaning T dagi proyeksiyasi  $M'$  bo'lsin.  $AM'$  tekislik to'g'ri chiziq AM ning proyeksiyasi bo'ladi va ular orasidagi burchak  $l$  va T orasidagi burchakka teng bo'ladi.

**Sodda bir masala.** SABC muntazam tetraedrda AB to'g'ri chiziq va SAC tekislik orasidagi burchakni toping.



**Yechish.** Izlangan burchakni topish uchun SAC tekislikka AB ning biror nuqtasidan perpendikulyar tushirish kerak bo'ladi. SAC tekislikda ixtiyoriy K nuqtani olish tushunarli, hatto BK ni SAC ga perpendikulyar deb hisoblash mumkin emas. Shuning uchun B nuqtadan SAC ga perpendikulyar tushirmasdan, qandaydir BK to'g'ri chiziq SAC tekislikka perpendikulyarning proyeksiyasi bo'lsin. Unda AK, CK va SK to'g'ri chiziqlar AB, CB va SB ning SAC tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bo'ladi. Bu og'malar muntazam piramidaning qirralari bo'lgani uchun  $AK=CK=SK$ . Shunday qilib, K ni  $S_1A$  va C uchidan teng uzoqlikdagi nuqta sifatida olsak bo'ladi.

Demak, K nuqta SAC uchburchakning AL va SM medianalari kesishgan nuqtasidir.

K nuqtani belgilab, B bilan tutashtiramiz. Agar tetraedrning qirrasida  $a$  bo'lsa,

$$AK = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ va } \cos BAK = \frac{AK}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ Demak, } \angle BAK \approx 54^\circ 44'.$$

### Mashqlar

1. SABC muntazam tetraedrning SC qirrasida D nuqta olinganki,  $SD:SC=1:3$ . AD va ABC tekislik orasidagi burchakni toping.

2.  $ABCD_1B_1C_1D_1$  to'g'ri parallelepipedning asosi A uchidagi burchagi  $60^\circ$  bo'lgan ABCD parallelogrammdan iborat. O – asosidagi diagonallari kesishgan nuqta. Agar  $AB:AD:AA_1=1:2:1$  bo'lsa,  $B_1O$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $CC_1D_1$  tekislik orasidagi burchagini toping.

3. CABCD piramidaning asosi tomonlari  $AB:AD=1:2$  nisbatli to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat. Piramidaning balandligi asosidagi diagonallar kesishgan nuqtaga proyeksiyalanadi, yon qirrasida esa asosining diagonaliga teng. DK to'g'ri chiziq va CCD tekislik orasidagi burchagini toping, bu yerda K – piramida asosining o'rtasi.



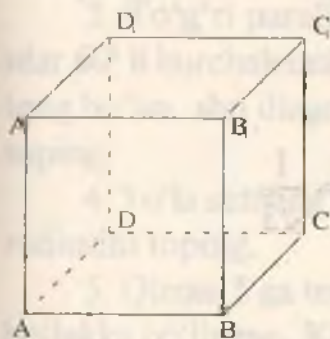
## Uyga vazifalar

1.  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  kubda  $PD_1 Q$  kesim o'tkazilgan, bu yerda  $P$  nuqta  $AD$  qirrada yotib  $AR:AD=1:3$ ,  $Q$  esa  $CD$  qirrada yotib  $CQ:CD=1:3$ .  $AD$  va  $RD_1 Q$  orasidagi burchakni toping.

2. Piramidaning asosi  $ABC$  muntazam uchburchakdan iborat, uning  $SB$  yon qirradi asos tekisligiga perpendikulyar va  $SB = AB$ .  $SA$  qirrada olingan  $D$  nuqta uchun  $SD:SA=1:3$  bo'lsa,  $BD$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $SAC$  tekislik orasidagi burchagini toping.

3.  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  kubning  $CC_1$  qirrasida  $K$  nuqta olinganki,  $C_1 K:CC_1=1:3$ .  $DK$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $A_1 B_1 C_1$  tekislik orasidagi burchagini toping.

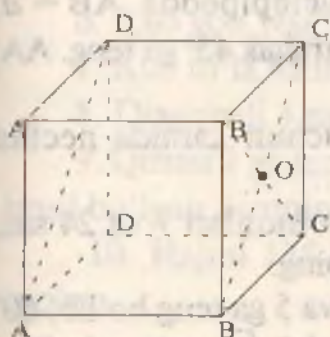
### 30-§. Ayqash to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofani hisoblash



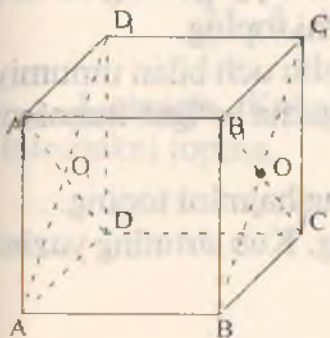
Qirradi birga teng bo'lgan  $ABCD A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1$  kubning  $AA_1$  va  $BC$  qirralari orasidagi masofani topaylik.

**Echish:** Quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

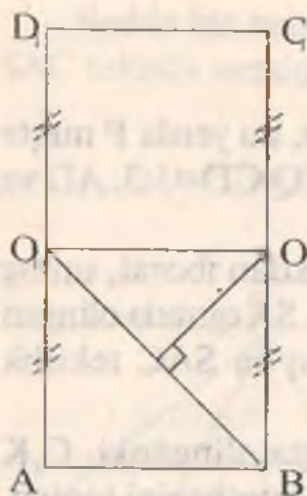
a)  $AB \perp AA_1$  va  $AB \perp BC$  ekanligi ma'lum.  $AB$  umumiy perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun  $AA_1$  va  $BC$  ayqash chiziqlar orasidagi masofa  $AB$  ga teng.



b)  $AD_1$ ,  $B_1 C$ ,  $BC_1$  diagonallar  $BC_1 \parallel AD_1$  va  $B_1 C \cap BC_1 = O$ .  $BB_1 C_1 C$  tekislik  $AD_1$  ga parallel.  $AD_1$  va  $B_1 C$  lar orasidagi masofa  $A$  nuqtadan  $BB_1 C_1 C$  tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofaga teng.  $AB$  qirra  $BB_1 C_1 C$  tekislikka perpendikulyar ( $AB \perp BC$  va  $AB \perp BB_1$ ) bo'lgani uchun  $AD_1$  va  $B_1 C$  lar orasidagi masofa  $AB$  ga teng.



v)  $A_1 D \parallel B_1 C$  va  $AA_1 DD$  yuzi  $BB_1 C_1 C$  yuziga parallel.  $AB$  qirra  $BB_1 C_1 C$  yuziga perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun  $AD_1$  va



$B_1C_1$  lar orasidagi masofa  $AB$  ga teng bo'ladi.

g)  $A_1B_1$  va  $B_1C_1$  ni  $B_1C_1$  ga perpendikulyar bo'ladigan  $ABC_1D_1$  tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi bo'lgani uchun  $\rho(B_1C_1; A_1B_1) = \rho(O; B_1O_1)$ .  $AB = C_1D_1 = 1$  bo'lgani uchun  $BC_1 = AD_1 = \sqrt{2}$   $OM \perp B_1O_1$  ni o'tkazib,  $O$  va  $O_1$  ni tutashtiramiz.  $BOO_1$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning balandligi  $OM$ . Unda  $OO_1 = 1$

$$OB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \Rightarrow BO_1 = \sqrt{BO^2 + OO_1^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \quad S_{\Delta BOO_1} = \frac{1}{2} BO_1 \cdot OO_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\Delta BOO_1} = \frac{1}{2} BO_1 \cdot OM \Rightarrow OM = \frac{2S_{\Delta BOO_1}}{BO_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Shunday qilib  $\rho(B_1C_1; BA_1) = \rho(O; B_1O_1) = OM = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

### Mashqlar

1.  $ABCD A_1B_1C_1D_1$  to'g'ri burchakli parallelepipedda  $AB = a$ ,  $BC = a\sqrt{7}$ .  $CB_1$  va  $BD_1$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak  $45^\circ$  ga teng.  $AA_1$  ni toping.

2. Ixtiyoriy to'g'ri burchakli parallelepiped uchun kamida nechta simmetriya tekisligi mavjud?

3. To'g'ri burchakli parallelepiped asosining tomonlari 7 va 24 sm, balandligi esa 8 sm. Diagonal kesimining yuzini toping.

4. To'g'ri parallelepiped asosining tomonlari 3 va 5 ga teng bo'lib,  $60^\circ$  li burchak hosil qiladi. Parallelepipedning yon qirralari  $7\sqrt{2}$  ga teng bo'lsa, katta diagonal bilan asos tekisligi orasidagi burchakni toping.

5. Tomoni 4 ga teng bo'lgan kubning uchidan shu uch bilan umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lmagan yog'ining simmetriya markazigacha bo'lgan masofani toping.

6. Kubning barcha qirralari yig'indisi 96. Uning hajmini toping.

7. Kubning barcha qirralari yig'indisi 48 ga teng. Kub sirtining yuzini toping.



8. Kubning diagonali  $\sqrt{3}$  ga teng. Uning hajmini toping.
9. Ikkita qo'shni tomonlarining markazlari orasidagi masofa  $2\sqrt{2}$  ga teng bo'lgan kubga tashqi chizilgan shar sirtining yuzini toping.
10. Kubning qirrasi 6 ga teng. Kubga tashqi chizilgan sharning hajmini toping.
11. Kub uchun nechta simmetriya tekisligi mavjud?

### Uyga vazifalar

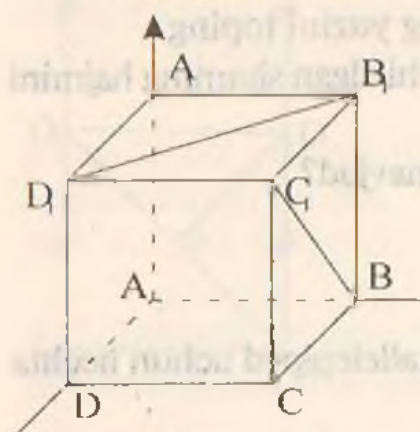
1. Asosi kvadrat bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli parallelepiped uchun nechta simmetriya tekisligi mavjud?
2. Chiziqli o'lchovlari 3;4 va  $2\sqrt{14}$  sm bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli parallelepipedning diagonali necha sm?
3. To'g'ri parallelepiped asosining tomonlari 8 va 4 ga teng bo'lib, ular  $60^\circ$  li burchak tashkil etadi. Parallelepipedning kichik diagonali  $8\sqrt{3}$  ga teng bo'lsa, shu diagonalning asos tekisligi bilan tashkil etgan burchagini toping.
4. To'la sirtining yuzi 72 ga teng bo'lgan kubga tashqi chizilgan sharning radiusini toping.
5. Qirrasi 5 ga teng kub A,B va C nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislik bilan 2 bo'lakka bo'lingan. Kichik bo'lakning hajmi nimaga teng?
6. Kub yon yog'ining yuzi 16 ga teng. Kubning hajmini toping.
7. Kub to'la sirtining yuzi 96 ga teng. Kubning hajmini toping.
8. Diagonali 3 ga teng bo'lgan kub sirtining yuzini toping.
9. Qirrasi 1 ga teng bo'lgan kub tomonlarining markazlari tutashtirildi. hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmini toping.
10. Hajmi 125 bo'lgan kubga ichki chizilgan shar sirtining yuzini toping.

### 31 -§. Ayqash to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchak

**1-masala.** Kubning ikkita qo'shni yog'i ayqash diagonali orasidagi burchakni toping.

**Echish.** ABCD A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> kub berilgan bo'lsin. B<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> va BC<sub>1</sub> diagonal-lar orasidagi burchak φ bo'lsin, ya'ni (B<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub>, BC<sub>1</sub>)=φ

Bektor tilida masalaning sharti



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(\overline{B_1D_1}, \overline{BC_1})}{|\overline{B_1D_1}| \cdot |\overline{BC_1}|}$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. To'g'ri burchakli koordinatalari sistemasining koordinata boshini A, OX o'qini AD, OY ni AB va OZ ni AA<sub>1</sub> qirralardan o'tadigan qilib joylashtiraylik.

Agar kubning qirrasini bir birlik deb qabul qilsak:

$$A(0;0;0), D_1(1;0;1), D(1;0;0), C_1(1;1;1), B_1(0;1;1),$$

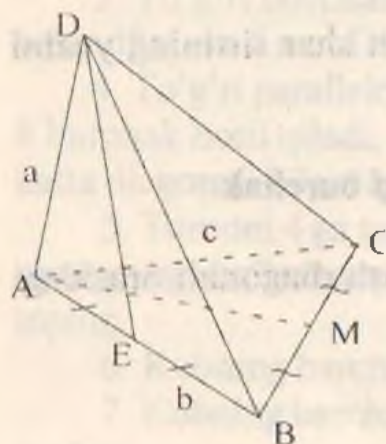
$$B(0;1;0), A_1(0;0;1), C(1;0;0),$$

$$\overline{B_1D_1} = \{1; -1; 0\}, \overline{BC_1} = \{1; 0; 1\};$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 0^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ dan } \varphi - \text{o'tkir burchak, ya'ni } \varphi = 60^\circ.$$

**2-masala.** DABC piramidaning asosi teng tomonli ABC uchbur-chakdan iborat bo'lib, tomoni  $4\sqrt{2}$  ga teng. DA yon qirrasini asos tekisligiga perpendikulyar va 2 ga teng. Agar E nuqta AB ning, M esa BC ning o'rtasi bo'lsa, DE va AM to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.



**Echish.** DE va AM ayqash chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni desak

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(\overline{DE}, \overline{AM})}{|\overline{DE}| \cdot |\overline{AM}|} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

AD = a, AB = b, AC = c larni bazis vektorlar deb qabul qilib,



$|\vec{a}| = AD = 2$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = AB = 4\sqrt{2}$ ,  $|\vec{c}| = AC = 4\sqrt{2}$  ( $\vec{b}, \vec{c}$ ) =  $\angle CAB = 60^\circ$  ni yozamiz. Shartga ko'ra, DA kesma ABC tekislikka perpendikulyar, unda  $DA \perp AC$  va  $DA \perp AB$  bo'ladi. Demak,  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$  va  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$ . DE va AM vektor-

larni bazis orqali  $\overline{DE} = \overline{AE} - \overline{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \vec{a}$  (E nuqta AB ning o'rtasi bo'lgani uchun  $\overline{AE} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AB}$ ),

M nuqta BC ning o'rtasi bo'lgani uchun

$$\overline{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AB} + \overline{AC}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c});$$

$$\overline{DE} \cdot \overline{AM} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \vec{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c};$$

$$\vec{b}^2 = |\vec{b}|^2 = 32, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{c}| \cos 60^\circ = 16, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \text{ va } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \text{ ni hisob-}$$

lab,  $\overline{DE} \cdot \overline{AM} = 12$  ga ega bo'lamiz.  $|\overline{DE}|$  ni topish uchun  $\overline{DE}^2$  ni topamiz.

$$\overline{DE}^2 = |\overline{DE}|^2 \quad (*) \text{ dan foydalanamiz.}$$

$$\overline{DE}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \vec{a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}^2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 32 - 0 + 2^2 = 12.$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow |\overline{DE}| = \sqrt{\overline{DE}^2} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

Shunga o'xshash,

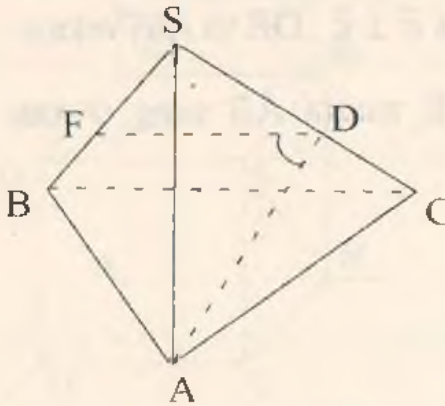
$$\overline{AM}^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c})\right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \frac{\vec{c}^2}{4} = 32 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 32 = 24.$$

$$\text{Bundan } |\overline{AM}| = \sqrt{\overline{AM}^2} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6};$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ Demak, } \varphi \text{ o'tkir burchak, aniqrog'i,}$$

$$\varphi = 45^\circ.$$

**3-masala.** SABC piramidaning SC qirrasida D nuqta olingan. AD va BC to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni yasang.



**Echish:** SBC tekislik BC orqali o'tadi. D nuqta SC ga tegishli. SBC tekislikda D nuqtadan o'tuvchi  $DF \parallel BC$  ni yasaymiz. Unda ADF burchak izlangan burchak bo'ladi.

### Mashqlar

1. SABCD to'g'ri burchakli piramidaning SA qirrasida F nuqta olingan. AC va DF to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni yasang.
2. SABC muntazam tetraedrda DO to'g'ri chiziq SC qirraning o'rtasidan, ya'ni D nuqtadan va ABC uchburchakning medianalari kesilgan O nuqta orqali o'tadi. SA qirraning o'rtasi F bo'lsa, DO va BF to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.
3. ABCDA<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> kubning CC<sub>1</sub> qirrasining o'rtasi K bo'lsa, A<sub>1</sub>D va D<sub>1</sub>K to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. SABC uchburchakli piramidaning SA qirrasida D, ABC uchburchak ichida esa K nuqta olingan. BD va SK to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni yasang.
2. SABC muntazam uchburchakli piramidaning S uchidagi barcha tekis burchaklari  $90^\circ$ . Agar D nuqta BC qirraning o'rtasi bo'lsa, SC va AD to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.
3. ABCDA<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D<sub>1</sub> to'g'ri parallelepipedning barcha qirralari teng bo'lib, asosi burchagi  $\angle BAD = 60^\circ$  bo'lgan rombdan iborat. Agar K nuqta A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> ning, F nuqta AD ning o'rtasi bo'lsa, BK va C<sub>1</sub>F to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.



### III BOB. ANALITIK GEOMETRIYA ELEMENTLARI

Analistik geometriyani o'rganishda determinantlardan foydalaniladi.

#### 32-§. Determinantlar

1.  $a_{11}$  - element birinchi tartibli determinant deyiladi va  $\Delta_1 = a_{11}$  deb belgilanadi.

Masalan,  $a_{11} = 3$  bo'lsa,  $\Delta = |3| = 3$  bo'ladi.

2.  $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$  formula bo'yicha aniqlanadigan son

ikkinchi tartibli determinant deb ataladi.

$a_{11}$  va  $a_{21}$  birinchi ustun elementlari,  $a_{12}$  va  $a_{22}$  ikkinchi ustun elementlari.  $a_{11}$  va  $a_{12}$  - birinchi satr elementlari,  $a_{21}$  va  $a_{22}$  ikkinchi satr elementlari deyiladi.  $a_{11} a_{22}$  va  $a_{12} a_{21}$  - ko'paytmalar ikkinchi tartibli determinantning hadlari deyiladi.

Masalan:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 1 = 10 - 3 = 7 \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$\Delta = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{21} a_{32} a_{13} - a_{31} a_{22} a_{13} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{32} a_{23} a_{11}$  formula bo'yicha hisoblanadigan son uchinchi tartibli determinant deyiladi. Bu son determinantning 6 ta hadining algebraik yig'indisidan iborat bo'lib hisoblanadi, uchburchak qoidasidan (Carrusa qoidasi) foydalanilgan.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{matrix} = \alpha$$

1-misol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \text{ uchinchi tartibli determinantni hisoblang.}$$

Echish:  $\Delta = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 5$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}(-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}(-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

tenglik o'rinli.

### Determinant quyidagi xossalarga ega:

1. Agar determinantning biror satr (ustun) elementlari 0 ga teng bo'lsa, unda uning qiymati 0 ga teng bo'ladi.
2. Agar determinantning biror satr (ustun) elementlari k soniga ko'paytirilsa, unda uning qiymati k marta ortadi.
3. Ikkita satr (ustun) elementlarining o'rnini almashtirsak, hosil bo'lgan determinantning ishorasi teskarisiga almashadi.
3. Agar determinantning ikkita satr (ustun) elementlari bir xil bo'lsa, unda uning qiymati nolga teng bo'ladi.
5. Agar determinantning ikkita satr (ustun) elementlari proporsional bo'lsa, unda uning qiymati 0 ga teng bo'ladi.

**Misol.**  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 2 & 4 \\ 13 & -4 & 1 \\ -10 & 12 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$  ning qiymatini hisoblang.

**Echish.**

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 2 & 4 \\ 13 & -4 & 1 \\ -10 & 12 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -40 & 18 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -88 & 36 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -40 & 18 \\ -88 & 36 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^5 \cdot (-1540 + 1548) = 8$$

### 33- §. Fazoda vektorlar. Bektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi

Maktab geometriya kursidan ma'lum bo'lgan vektorlar haqidagi ayrim ma'lumotlarni umumlashtiramiz.

**Ta'rif.** Boshi A, oxiri B nuqtada bo'lgan yo'naltirilgan kesma vektor deb ataladi va  $\vec{a} = \overline{AB}$  yoki  $\vec{a} = \overline{AB}$  deb belgilanadi. AB kesmaning uzunligiga teng bo'lgan son  $\overline{AB}$   $|\overline{AB}|$  uzunligi (moduli) deb ataladi.



Bir to'g'ri chiziqda yoki parallel to'g'ri chiziqlarda yotuvchi vektorlar kollinear vektorlar deb ataladi.

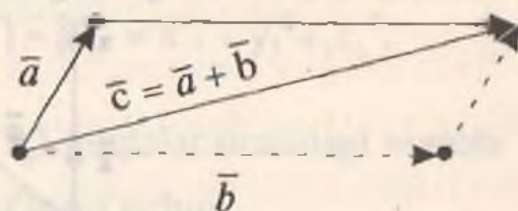
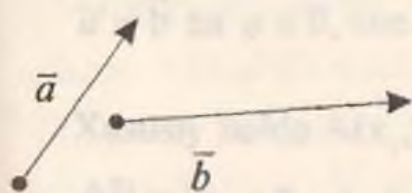
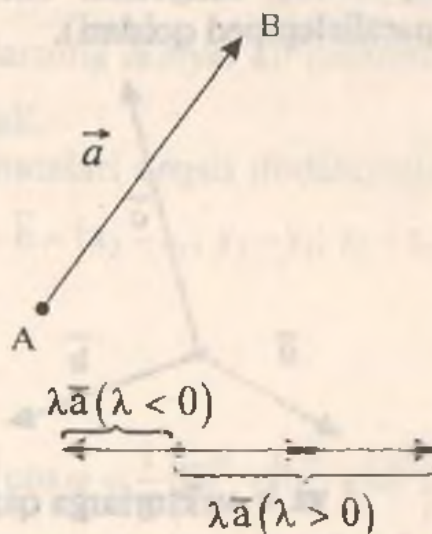
Agar vektorning boshi va oxiri ustma-ust tushsa, masalan,  $\overline{AA}$ , unda bunday vektor nol vektor deyiladi va  $\vec{0} = \overline{AA}$  deb yoziladi.

Nol vektor uchun  $|\vec{0}| = 0$  bo'ladi. Nol vektorning yo'nalishi ixtiyoriy bo'lgani uchun, u har qanday vektorga kollinear bo'ladi.

$\lambda > 0$  da yo'nalishi  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\lambda < 0$  da yo'nalishi  $-\vec{a}$  bo'ladigan  $|\vec{b}| = |\lambda| |\vec{a}|$  uzunlikka ega bo'lgan  $\vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a}$  vektori  $\vec{a}$  ning  $\lambda$  songa ko'paytmasi deb ataladi.

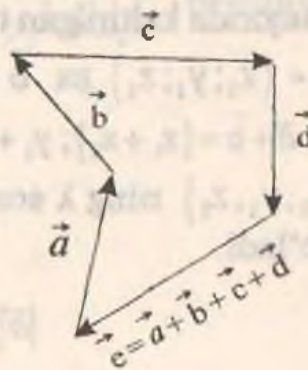
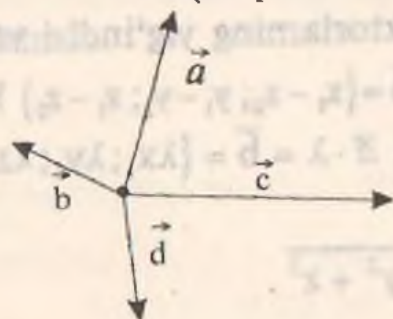
$\vec{a}$  ni  $(-1)$  ga ko'paytirsak,  $-\vec{a}$  vektori hosil bo'ladi.

Boshi  $a$  vektorning boshi, oxiri  $\vec{b}$  vektorning oxiri bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$  vektor,  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning yig'indisi deyiladi (uchburchak qoidasi).

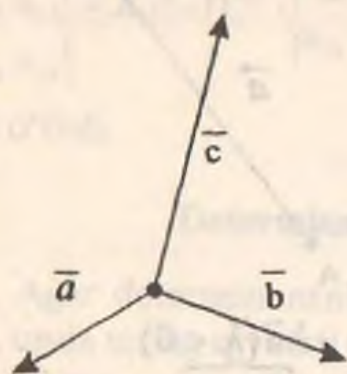


$\vec{c}$  vektor  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarga yasalgan parallogrammning diagonalini bo'lishi ma'lum (parallelogramm qoidasi). Shuningdek, bir necha vektorlarning yig'indisini aniqlash mumkin.

Masalan,  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{c}$ ,  $\vec{d}$  vektorlarning yig'indisi  $\vec{e} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} + \vec{d}$  vektorlarning boshi  $\vec{a}$  vektorning boshi, oxiri esa  $\vec{d}$  vektorning oxiri bilan ustma-ust tushadi (ko'pburchak qoidasi)

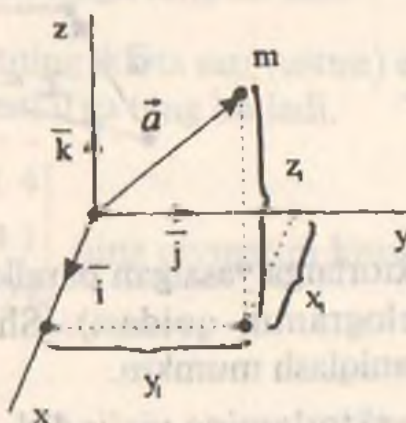


$\vec{d} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$  vektoring  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  va  $\vec{c}$  vektorlarga yasalgan parallelepipedning diagonali ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilish qiyin emas (parallelepiped qoidasi).



$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarga qarama-qarshi  $-\vec{b}$  vektorning yig'indisi  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning ayirmasi deyiladi.

$\vec{a} = \overline{AB}$  va  $\vec{b} = \overline{AD}$  vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning  $\vec{c} = \overline{AC}$   $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarni yig'indisini, ikkinchi  $\vec{d} = \overline{DB}$  diagonal esa ularning ayirmasini ifodalaydi. Boshni koordinata boshida bo'lgan  $\vec{a}$  vektorning koordinatalari deb uning oxirgi nuqtasi koordinatalariga aytiladi.



$$\vec{a} = \overline{OM}_1 = \{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$$

Yuqorida keltirilgan ta'rifga asosan

$\vec{a} = \{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$  vektorlarning yig'indisi va ayirmasini  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \{x_1 + x_2; y_1 + y_2; z_1 + z_2\}$  va  $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \{x_1 - x_2; y_1 - y_2; z_1 - z_2\}$  hamda  $\vec{a} = \{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  ning  $\lambda$  soniga ko'paytmasi  $\vec{a} \cdot \lambda = \vec{b} = \{\lambda x_1; \lambda y_1; \lambda z_1\}$  ga teng bo'ladi.

$$|\vec{a}| = |\overline{OM}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$



### 3. Bektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi

**Ta'rif.**  $|\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \cos \varphi$  soni  $\bar{a}$  va  $\bar{b}$  vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi deyiladi va  $(\bar{a}, \bar{b})$  yoki  $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$  deb belgilanadi.

Skalyar ko'paytmani vektorning koordinatalari orqali ifodalaymiz.  $\bar{a} = \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}$  va  $\bar{b} = \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}$  uchun  $\bar{a} - \bar{b} = \{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1\}$  bo'ladi.

Kosinuslar teoremasiga asosan

$$|\bar{d}|^2 = |\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2 - 2|\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \cos \varphi, \text{ chunki } |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \{|\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2 - |\bar{d}|^2\}.$$

Bektorning uzunligini hisoblash formulasiga asosan  $|\bar{a}|^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2$ ,  $|\bar{b}|^2 = x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2$ ,  $|\bar{d}|^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2$  dan  $(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) = |\bar{a}| |\bar{b}| \cos \varphi = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$  ni yoza olamiz.

$$\bar{a} = \bar{b} \text{ da } \varphi = 0, \cos \varphi = 1 \text{ va } (\bar{a}, \bar{a}) = |\bar{a}|^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2.$$

Xususiyl holda  $A(x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  nuqtalar orasidagi masofa

$$AB = \{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1\} \text{ bo'lgani uchun,}$$

$$|\bar{d}| = \sqrt{|AB|^2} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} \text{ bo'ladi. } \bar{a} \text{ va}$$

$\bar{b}$  vektorlar orasidagi burchak esa

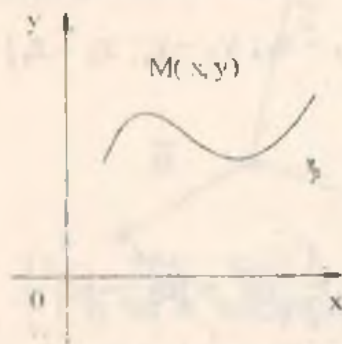
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(\bar{a}, \bar{b})}{|\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}|} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}} \text{ formula bilan}$$

hisoblanadi.

## 34-§. Tekislikda to'g'ri chiziqlar

### 1. Tekislikda to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

Tekislikda chiziq tenglamasi analitik geometriyaning asosiy tushunchasi hisoblanadi.

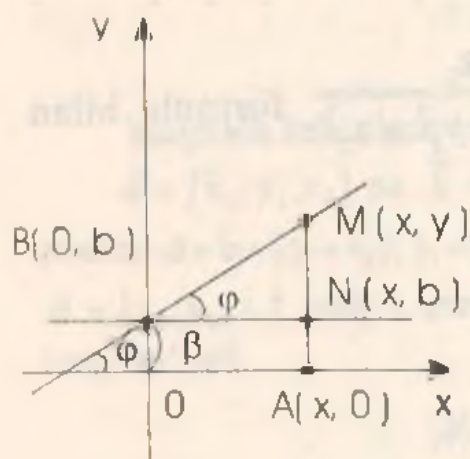


Umumiy chiziq tenglamasini  $F(x, y) = 0$  yoki  $y = f(x)$  (agar mumkin bo'lsa) ko'rinishida yozish mumkin, bu yerda  $F(x, y) = 0$  va  $y = f(x)$  — qandaydir funksiyalar.

Masalan:  $A(-4; 2)$  va  $B(-2; -6)$  nuqtalardan teng uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqtalar to'plami tenglamasini yozing.

**Echish.**  $M(x, y) \in \gamma$  bo'lgani uchun, shartga ko'ra  $AM = BM$  va  $\sqrt{(x+4)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y+6)^2}$ . Unda tenglamaning har ikkala tomonini kvadratiga ko'tarib, sodda almashtirishlarni bajarib  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$  ni topamiz. Bu tenglamani berilgan kesmaga o'tkazilgan  $MD$  — o'rta perpendikulyar tenglamasi ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi. Har qanday tenglama ham tenglikda chiziqni aniqlayvermaydi. Masalan,  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  tenglama faqat bitta  $(0, 0)$  nuqtani,  $x^2 + y^2 + 7 = 0$  esa hech qanday nuqtalar to'plamini aniqlamaydi.

To'g'ri chiziq  $OY$  o'qini  $B(0; b)$  nuqtada kesib,  $OX$  o'qi bilan  $\varphi (0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2})$  burchak hosil qilsin.



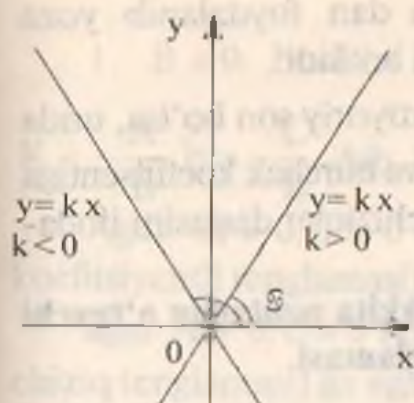
To'g'ri chiziqda ixtiyoriy  $M(x; y)$  nuqtani olaylik. Unda  $MNB$ -to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{MN}{NB} = \frac{y - b}{x} = K, \quad \text{Bundan}$$

$$Y = KX + b$$

Bu formula  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \pi$  hol uchun ham o'rinli bo'lib qoladi va to'g'ri chiziqning koeffitsiyenti tenglamasi deyiladi.





$b = 0$  da  $y = kx$  bo'lib, bu to'g'ri chiziq koordinata boshidan o'tib  $K = \operatorname{tg} \alpha > 0$  da  $OX$  o'qi bilan o'tkir burchak tashkil etadi,  $K = \operatorname{tg} < 0$  da o'tmas burchak tashkil etadi, xususiyl holda I va III koordinata burchaklarning bissektrisasi  $y = x$

ko'rinishida  $\left( K = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \right)$ , II va IV uchun esa  $y = -x$  bo'ladi

$\left( K = \operatorname{tg} \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1 \right)$ .

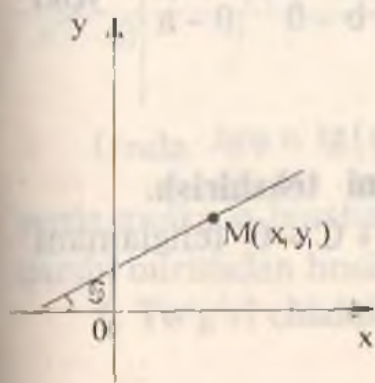
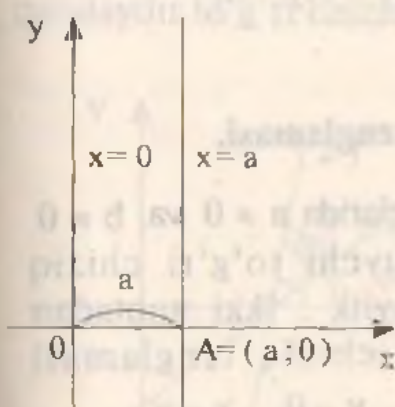
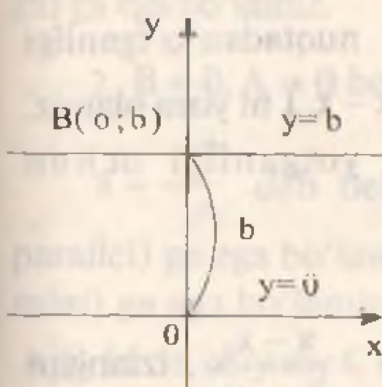
$\alpha = 0$  da ( $K = \operatorname{tg} 0 = 0$ )  $y = b$  bo'lib bu to'g'ri chiziq  $OX$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi,  $y = 0$  bo'lganda esa  $OX$  o'qi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$  da to'g'ri chiziq  $OX$  o'qiga

perpendikulyar bo'ladi va  $K = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2}$  — mavjud bo'lmaydi, ya'ni vertikal to'g'ri chiziq burchak koeffitsiyentiga ega emas. Bu chiziqni  $OX$  o'qiga  $a$  uzunlikdagi kesma ajratsin deb kelishib olaylik. Bunday to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $x = a$  (to'g'ri chiziqning har qanday absissasi  $a$  ga teng),  $OY$  o'qining tenglamasini  $x = 0$  ko'rinishda bo'ladi

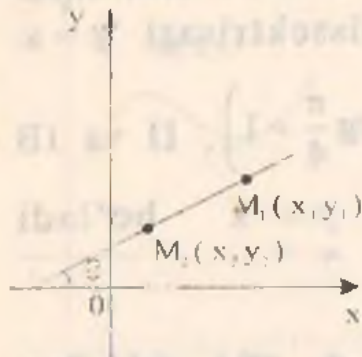
**2. Berilgan nuqtadan ma'lum yo'nalishli to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi.**

To'g'ri chiziq  $M_1(X_1; Y_1)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $OX$  o'qi bilan  $\alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$  burchak tashkil etsin.  $M_1$  nuqta to'g'ri chiziqda yotganligi uchun



$Y_1 = K_1 X + B$  tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.  $y = kx + b$  dan foydalanib yoza olamiz va bu izlangan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi bo'ladi.

Agar  $y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$  tenglamada  $k$  — ixtiyoriy son bo'lsa, unda bu  $M_1(x_1, y_1)$  nuqtaga o'tuvchi OY o'qiga parallel va burchak koeffitsentiga ega bo'lmagan to'g'ri chiziqdan tashqari to'g'ri chiziqlar dastasini ifodalaydi.



### 3. Berilgan ikkita nuqtadan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi.

$m_1(x_1; y_1)$ ,  $m_2(x_2; y_2)$  nuqtalar berilgan bo'lsin va  $x_1 \neq x_2, y_1 \neq y_2$ .

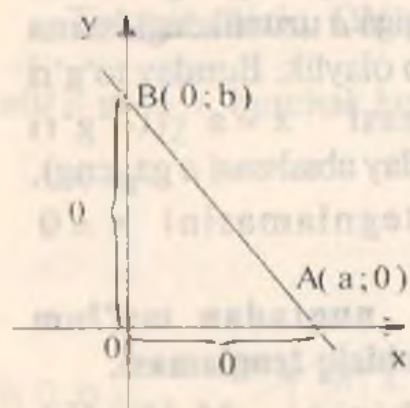
To'g'ri chiziq  $M_1$  nuqtadan o'tganligi uchun  $y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$  ni yoza olamiz.

$M_2$  nuqtada izlangan to'g'ri chiziqda yotganligi uchun  $y_2 - y_1 = k(x_2 - x_1)$  dan  $k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$  ni topamiz.

Unda  $y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$  yoki  $\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ , izlangan

to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi bo'ladi.

### 4. To'g'ri chiziqning kesmalarga nisbatan tenglamasi.



Koordinata o'qlarida  $a \neq 0$  va  $b \neq 0$  kesmalar ajratuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzaylik. Ikki nuqtadan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

formulasiga ko'ra  $\frac{y - 0}{b - 0} = \frac{x - a}{0 - a}$  yoki

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1.$$

### 5. To'g'ri chiziqning umumiy tenglamasi va uni tekshirish.

Ikki o'zgaruvchili birinchi darajali  $Ax + By + C = 0$  tenglamani qaraymiz, bu yerda  $A^2 + B^2 \neq 0$ .



1.  $B \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Unda  $y = -\frac{A}{B}x - \frac{C}{B}$  ga ega bo'lamiz.

$K = -\frac{A}{B}$ ,  $b = -\frac{C}{B}$  deb belgilaymiz.

Agar  $A \neq 0, C \neq 0$  bo'lsa  $y = kx + b$  (to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koefitsiyentli tenglamasi) ga ega bo'lamiz;

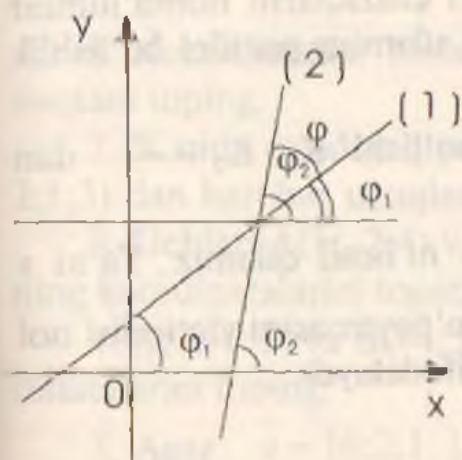
agar  $A \neq 0, c = 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = kx$  (koordinata boshidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi) ga ega bo'lamiz;

agar  $A = 0, c \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = b$  (OY o'qiga parallel to'g'ri chiziq) ga ega bo'lamiz; agar  $A = 0, c = 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = 0$  (OX o'qining tenglamasi-ga) ga ega bo'lamiz.

2.  $B = 0, A \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Unda  $x = -\frac{C}{A}$  ga ega bo'lamiz.

$a = -\frac{C}{A}$  deb belgilaymiz. Agar  $c \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $x = a$  (OY o'qiga parallel) ga ega bo'lamiz; agar  $c = 0$  bo'lsa  $x = 0$  (OY o'qining tenglamasi) ga ega bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib, bir vaqtda nolga teng bo'lmagan  $A, B$  lar va ixtiyoriy  $C$  soni uchun  $Ax + By + C = 0$  tenglama OXY tekislikda qandaydir to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi bo'ladi.

## 6. Ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.



Masala.  $Y = K_1X + B_1$  (1) va  $y = K_2X + b_2$  (2) to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi  $\varphi$  burchakni toping. Chizmadan

$\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$  bo'lib  $K_1 = \operatorname{tg}\varphi_1$ ,  $K_2 = \operatorname{tg}\varphi_2$ ,

$$\varphi_1 \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi_2 \neq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Unda  $\operatorname{tg}\varphi = \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\varphi_2 - \operatorname{tg}\varphi_1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}\varphi_1 \cdot \operatorname{tg}\varphi_2}$  yo'ki  $\operatorname{tg}\varphi = \frac{K_2 - K_1}{1 + K_1 \cdot K_2}$ , bu

yerda strelka  $\varphi$  burchakni (1), chiziqni (2) chiziqqa soat strelkasiga qarama-qarshi burishdan hosil bo'lganini bildiradi.

## 7. To'g'ri chiziqlarning parallellik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari.

Agar  $y = K_1x + b_1$  (1) va  $y = K_2 + b_2$ . To'g'ri chiziqlar parallel bo'lsa, unda  $\varphi = 0$  va  $\operatorname{tg}\varphi = 0$  bo'lib,  $K_1 = K_2$  kelib chiqadi va aksincha,  $K_1 = K_2$  bo'lsa,  $\operatorname{tg}\varphi = 0$  va  $\varphi = 0$  kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib, burchak koeffitsiyentlarning tengligi ikki to'g'ri chiziq parallel bo'lishligining zaruriy va yetarli shartini ifodalaydi.

Agar to'g'ri chiziqlar perpendikulyar bo'lsa, Unda  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , bunda  $\operatorname{ctg}\varphi = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$  yoki  $\operatorname{ctg}\varphi = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\varphi} = \frac{1 + K_1 \cdot K_2}{K_2 - K_1} = 0$ , bundan

$$K_1 = -\frac{1}{K_2} \text{ yoki } 1 + K_1 \cdot K_2 = 0.$$

Shunday qilib burchak koeffitsiyentlarining qiymati qarama-qarshi ishorali teskari bo'lishligi ikki to'g'ri chiziq perpendikulyarligining zaruriy va yetarli shartini ifodalaydi.

Agar to'g'ri chiziqlar umumiy tenglamalari bilan berilgan, ya'ni

$$A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0 \text{ (1) va } A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0 \text{ (2) bo'lsa, unda } K_1 = -\frac{A_1}{B_1}$$

va  $K_2 = -\frac{A_2}{B_2}$  bo'lib,  $K_1 = K_2$  dan  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2}$  ni hosil qilamiz. Demak, umumiy tenglamasi bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlarni noma'lumlar oldidagi koeffitsiyentiga proporsional bo'lishi, ularning parallel bo'lishlik shartlarini ifodalaydi.

To'g'ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyar bo'lishi  $K_1 \cdot K_2 = -1$  dan

$$\left(-\frac{A_1}{B_1}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{A_2}{B_2}\right) = -1 \text{ yoki } A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 = 0 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz. Ya'ni } x$$

va  $y$  o'zgaruvchilar oldidagi koeffitsiyentlar ko'paytmasini yig'indisi nol bo'lishligi ularning perpendikulyarlik shartini ifodalaydi.

### Mashqlar

1.  $\vec{a} = \{2; -1; -2\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{8; -4; 0\}$  berilgan bo'lsa, quyidagilarni toping.

a)  $\vec{c} = 2\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{d} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$

b)  $\vec{c}$  va  $\vec{d}$  larning uzunliklarini;



v)  $\vec{d}$  ning skalyar kvadratini;

g)  $(\vec{c}, \vec{d})$  ni;

d)  $\vec{c}$  va  $\vec{d}$  lar orasidagi burchakni.

2. OXZ tekisligiga nisbatan  $A(1;2;3)$  ga simmetrik bo'lgan nuqtani toping.

3.  $A(X;0;0)$  nuqta  $B(1;2;3)$  va  $C(-1;3;4)$  dan teng uzoqlikda yotishi ma'lum bo'lsa,  $X$  ni toping.

4. OZ o'qida shunday  $M$  ni topingki, undan  $A(2;-3;1)$  nuqttagacha bo'lgan masofa 7 ga teng bo'lsin.

5. Agar kesmaning bir uchi  $A(1;-5;4)$ , o'rtasida  $C(4;-2;3)$  nuqtada bo'lsa, ikkinchi uchining koordinatalari qanday bo'ladi?

6. Agar  $\vec{a} = \{1;2;1\}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{b} = \{4;2;9\}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$  vektorning uzunligini toping.

7.  $\vec{a} = \{-2;1;4\}$  vektor va  $M(1;0;-1)$  nuqta berilgan. Agar  $2\vec{a} + 3x \times \overline{MN} = 0$  bo'lsa,  $N$  nuqtaning koordinatalarini toping.

8.  $\vec{m} = \{-1;5;3\}$  va  $\vec{n} = \{2;-2;4\}$  vektorning skalyar ko'paytmasini toping.

9.  $\vec{b} = \{6;-9;12\}$  vektoriga kollinear va  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 9$  tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\vec{a}$  vektorni toping.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. Koordinatalar boshiga nisbatan  $A(1;2;3)$  ga simmetrik bo'lgan nuqtani toping.

2.  $X$  ning qanday qiymatida  $M(X;0;0)$  nuqta  $M_1(1;2;-3)$  va  $M_2(-2;1;3)$  dan barobar uzoqlashadi?

3. Uchlari  $A(1;-2;4)$  va  $B(3;-4;2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan kesma o'rtasining koordinatalarini toping.

4.  $A(3;-2;5)$  va  $B(-4;5;-2)$  nuqtalar berilgan.  $\overline{BA}$  vektorning koordinatalarini toping.

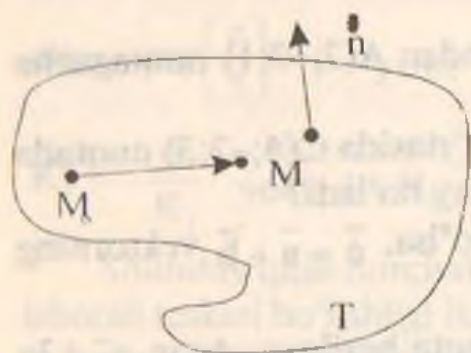
5. Agar  $\vec{a} = \{6;2;1\}$  va  $\vec{b} = \{0;-1;2\}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c} = 2 \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b}$  vektorning koordinatalarini toping.

6.  $Z$  ning qanday qiymatlarida  $\vec{c} = 2i - 9j + Zk$  vektorning uzunligi 11 ga teng bo'ladi?

7.  $\vec{m} = \{4;5;x\}$  va  $\vec{n} = \{-2;2;2\}$  vektorlar perpendikulyar bo'lsa,  $X$  ning qiymati qanchaga teng bo'ladi?

### 35-§. Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi

T tekislik  $M_0(X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $\vec{n} = \{A_1; B_1; C_1\}$  vektoriga perpendikulyar bo'lsin. Bu shart bilan T tekislik fazoda bir qiymatli aniqlanadi va  $\vec{n}$  ga tekislikning normal vektori deyiladi. T tekislikda ixtiyoriy  $M(X, Y, Z)$  nuqta olamiz.



Unda  $\overline{M_0M} = \{X - X_0, Y - Y_0, Z - Z_0\}$

vektori  $\vec{n} = \{A_1; B_1; C_1\}$  ga

perpendikulyar bo'ladi va skalyar ko'paytmasi nolga teng bo'ladi,

ya'ni  $(\vec{n}, \overline{M_0M}) = 0$ . Shunday

qilib,  $M_0(X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$  nuqtadan

o'tuvchi va  $\vec{n} = \{A, B, C\}$  vektoriga

perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislik teng-

l a m a s i

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0 \quad (1)$$

ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

(1)- ni soddalashtirib,  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  ( $D = -Ax_0 - BY_0 - CZ_0$ ) tekislikning umumiy tenglamasini hosil qilamiz.

$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tenglamaning tekislik tenglamasi bo'lishini isbotlash mumkin, bu yerda  $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0$ .

1. Agar  $D = 0$  bo'lsa,  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  tenglama koordinata boshidan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasini ifodalaydi.

2.  $D \neq 0, B \neq 0, C \neq 0, A = 0$  bo'lsa,  $By + Cz + D = 0$  tenglama OX o'qiga parallel,  $D = 0$  da esa OX o'qidan o'tuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.

3. Agar  $A \neq 0, B = 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $Ax + Cz + D = 0$  tenglama OY o'qiga parallel va  $D = 0$  da OY o'qidan o'tuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.

4. Agar  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, C = 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $Ax + By + D = 0$  tenglama OZ o'qiga parallel va  $D = 0$  da OZ o'qidan o'tuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.

5. Agar  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, C = 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $Cz + D = 0$  tenglama XOY tekisligiga parallel va  $D = 0$  da XOY tekislik bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.  $A = 0, B \neq 0, C = 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa, tenglama XOZ tekisligiga parallel va  $D = 0$  da XOZ tekislik bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.



6. Agar  $A \neq 0, B = 0, C = 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $AX + D = 0$  tenglama XOZ tekislikka parallel va  $D = 0$  da XOZ tekislik bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.

7. Agar  $A = 0, B = 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $BY + D = 0$  tenglama XOY tekislikka parallel va  $D = 0$  da XOY tekislik bilan ustma-ust tushuvchi tekislikni ifodalaydi.

Tekisliklarning parallellik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari mos ravishda  $\vec{n}_1 = \{A_1, B_1, C_1\}$  va  $\vec{n}_2 = \{A_2, B_2, C_2\}$  normal vektorlarning kolleniarlik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari bilan aniqlanadi, ya'ni

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \text{ da } T_1 \parallel T_2 \text{ bo'ladi va } A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$$

da  $T_1 \perp T_2$  bo'ladi.

### 36-§. Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

Fazoda to'g'ri chiziqni ikki tekislikning kesishishi sifatida berish mumkin, ya'ni

$$A_1X + B_1Y + C_1Z + D_1 = 0 (*)$$

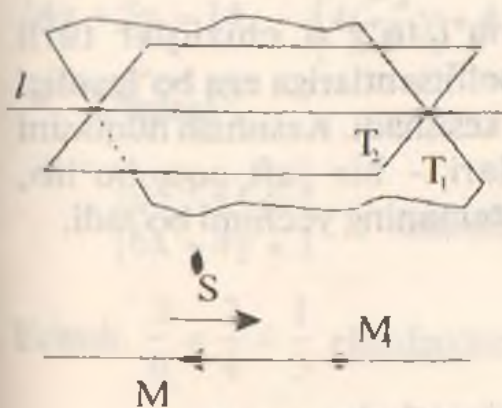
$A_2X + B_2Y + C_2Z + D_2 = 0$  sistemani qanoatlantiruvchi nuqtalar to'plami

to'g'ri chiziq bo'ladi, bunda  $\vec{S} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} B_1C_1 \\ B_2C_2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} A_1C_1 \\ A_2C_2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} A_1B_1 \\ A_2B_2 \end{vmatrix} \right\}$  vektor l to'g'ri chiziqning yo'naltiruvchi vektori bo'ladi. (\*) sistemani qanoatlantiruvchi

$M_0(x_0; y_0; z_0)$  nuqta uchun  $l: \frac{x - x_0}{11} = \frac{y - y_0}{11} = \frac{z - z_0}{11}$  o'rinli bo'ladi.

Bundan tashqari, agar to'g'ri chiziq

$\vec{S} = \{m, n, p\}$  (yo'naltiruvchi vektoriga deyiladi) vektoriga ega bo'lsa va  $M_1(X_1, Y_1, Z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tsa, uning tenglamasi ni  $\vec{M_1M} = \{X - X_1, Y - Y_1, Z - Z_1\}$  va  $\vec{S} = \{m, n, p\}$  vektorlarining kolleniarlik shartidan foydalanib quyidagicha yozish mumkin:



$$\frac{X - X_1}{m} = \frac{Y - Y_1}{n} = \frac{Z - Z_1}{P}, \text{ bu yerda } n \neq 0, P \neq 0.$$

Agar  $P = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\frac{X - X_1}{m} = \frac{Y - Y_1}{n}$ ,  $Z - Z_0 = 0$  bo'ladi.

Shuningdek  $M_1(X_1; Y_1; Z_1)$  va  $M_2(X_2; Y_2; Z_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi

to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$  bo'ladi.

Bu to'g'ri chiziqning kanonik (sodda) tenglamasi deyiladi.

### 37-§. Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi

$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases}$  ikki o'zgaruvchili chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini qaraymiz.

Bu sistemani

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{a_1}{b_1}x + \frac{c_1}{b_1} & (l_1) \\ y = -\frac{a_2}{b_2}x + \frac{c_2}{b_2} & (l_2) \end{cases} \text{ ko'rinishida yozaylik.}$$

Quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

**1-hol.**

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \text{ dan } \frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

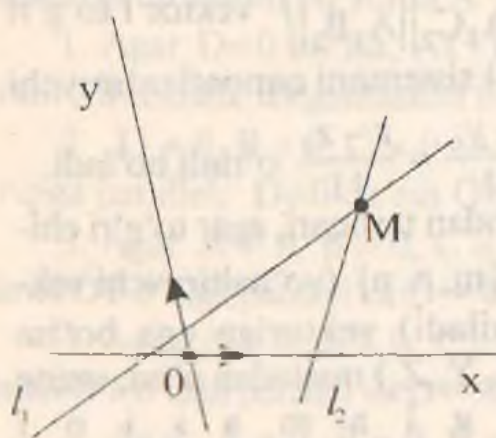
$$a_2b_1 \neq b_2a_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{a_2}{b_1} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{a_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{a_2}{b_1}$$

ya'ni  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  to'g'ri chiziqlar turli burchak koeffitsientlariga ega bo'lganligi uchun ular kesishadi. Kesishish nuqtasini kordinatalari - bir juft son bo'lib, berilgan sistemaning yechimi bo'ladi.

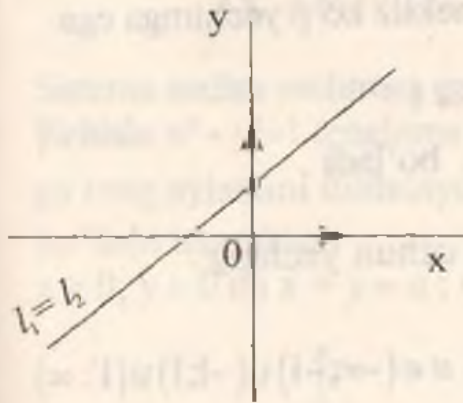
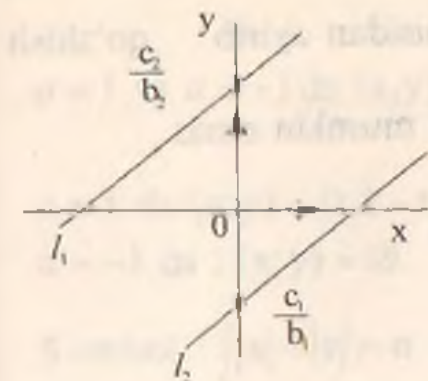
**2-hol.**

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2} \quad a_2b_1 = b_2a_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-a_1}{b_1} = \frac{-a_2}{b_2}$$

ya'ni to'g'ri chiziqlar bir xil burchak koeffitsiyentlariga ega va







$$c_2 b_2 - b_2 c_1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{c_1}{b_1} \neq \frac{c_2}{b_2}$$

bo'lganligi uchun to'g'ri chiziqlar parallel. Bundan sistemaning yechimga ega emasligi kelib chiqadi.

**3-hol.**

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$a_2 b_1 = b_2 a_1 \text{ va } c_2 b_1 = b_2 c_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{a_1}{b_1} = -\frac{a_2}{b_2} \text{ va } \frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{c_2}{b_2}$$

ya'ni to'g'ri chiziqlar ustma-ust tushadi va sistema cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega bo'ladi.

**1-misol.**

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 8 \\ 4x + 6y = 14 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

**Yechish.**  $\frac{2}{4} \neq \frac{3}{6}$  ekanligidan sistema yagona yechimga ega.

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{-3}{2}y + 4 \\ 4x + 5y = 14 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}y + 4 \\ 4(\frac{-3}{2}y + 4) + 5y = 14 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-3}{2}y + 4 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

**2-misol .**

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 6x + 4y = 3 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

**Echish.**  $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{4} \neq \frac{1}{3}$  ekanligidan sistema yechimga ega emas.

Birinchi tenglamani 2 ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchisidan ayirib qo'shish mumkin:

$$6x - 3x + 4y - 4y = 3 - 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 = 1, \text{ bu mumkin emas.}$$

**3- misol**

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = 2 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

**Echish.**  $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  ekanligidan sistema cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega.

$$2x + y = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = -2x + 1$$

$x = t$  deb belgilasak,  $y = -2t + 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$  bo'ladi.

**4 - misol.**  $\begin{cases} ax + y = a^2 \\ x + ay = 1 \end{cases}$  sistemani  $a$  lar uchun yeching.

**Echish.**  $\frac{a}{1} \neq \frac{1}{a} \Leftrightarrow a^2 \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq -1$ , bundan  $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; \infty)$

da sistema yagona yechimga ega:

$$\begin{cases} y = a^2 - ax \\ x + a(a^2 - ax) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = a^2 - ax \\ (1 - a^2)x = 1 - a^3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = a^2 - ax \\ x = \frac{(1 - a^3)}{(1 - a^2)} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y = a^2 - a \cdot \frac{1 - a - a^2}{1 + a} \\ x = \frac{(1 - a)(1 + a + a^2)}{(1 - a)(1 + a)} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{a}{1 + a} \\ x = \frac{1 + a + a^2}{1 + a} \end{cases}$$

$a = 1$  bo'lsin,  $\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x + y = 1, y = 1 - x$

$x = t, y = 1 - t, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , demak,  $a=1$  da sistema cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega.

$a = -1$  bo'lsin,  $\begin{cases} -x + y = 1 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{-1}{1} = \frac{1}{-1} \neq \frac{1}{1}$

ekanligidan sistema yechimga ega emas.



$$a \neq 1 \text{ va } a \neq -1 \text{ da } (x, y) = \left\{ \frac{1+a+a^2}{1+a}; -\frac{a}{1+a} \right\}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ da } (x; y) = (t; 1-t), t \in \mathbb{R};$$

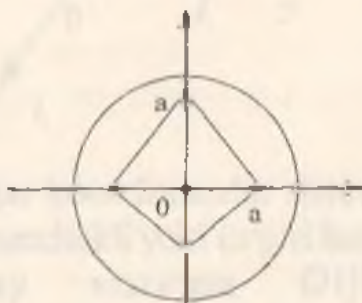
$$a = -1 \text{ da } : (x; y) = \emptyset.$$

5-misol. 
$$\begin{cases} |x| + |y| = a \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

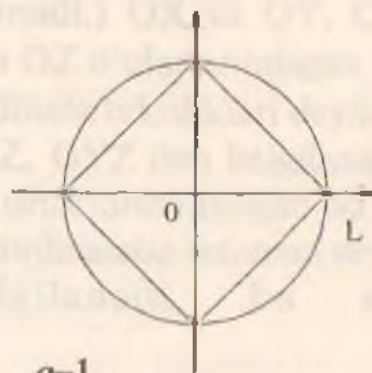
Sistema nechta yechimga ega?

**Echish:**  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  tenglama tekislikda markazi koordinata boshida, radiusi 1 ga teng aylananing ifodalaydi.  $|x| + |y| = a$  tenglama  $a \geq 0$  da yechimga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

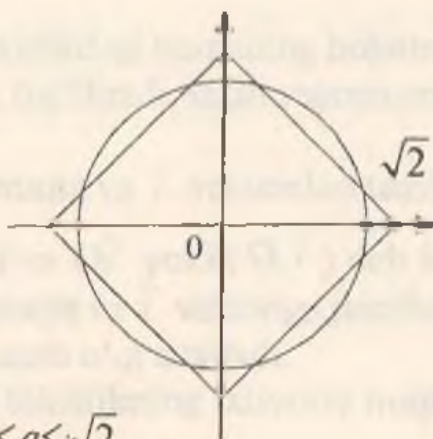
$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$  da  $x + y = a$ ;  $y = a - x$ ;  $a \geq 0$  ko'rinishini oladi.



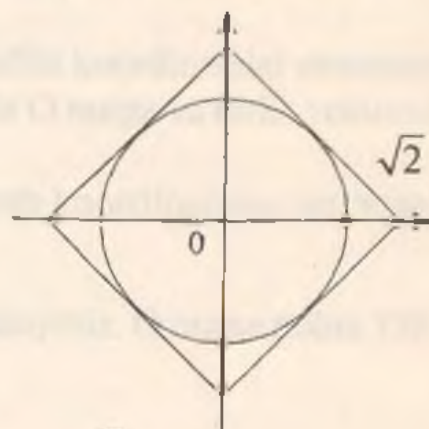
$0 \leq a < 1$   
echim yo'q



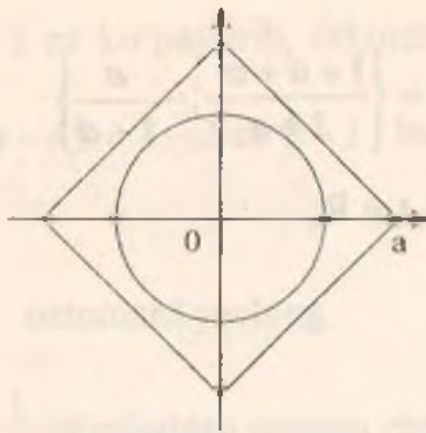
$a=1$   
to'rtta yechim bor



$1 < a < \sqrt{2}$   
8 ta yechim bor



$a = \sqrt{2}$   
to'rtta yechim bor



$a > \sqrt{2}$   
echim yo'q.

$a \in (-\infty; 1) \cup (\sqrt{2}; \infty)$  da yechim yo'q.

$a = 1$  va  $a = 2$  da to'rtta yechim;

$a \in (1; \sqrt{2})$  da 8 ta yechim bor.



$1 < a < \sqrt{2}$   
8 ta yechim bor



$1 < a < \sqrt{2}$   
8 ta yechim bor

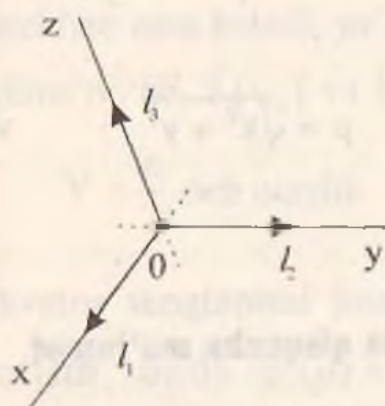


## IV bob. TURLI KOORDINATALAR SISTEMALARI

### 38-§. Affin va dekart koordinatalar sistemasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Fazoda ixtiyoriy  $O$  nuqtada komplanar bo'lmagan uchta  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  vektorlarning boshini joylashtiramiz.

**Ta'rif.**  $O$  nuqta va  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  bazisidan iborat to'rtlik affin koordinatalar sistemasi deb aytiladi va  $O, l_1, l_2, l_3$  deb belgilanadi,  $O$  nuqta koordinata boshi,  $\bar{l}_1, \bar{l}_2, \bar{l}_3$  lar koordinata vektorlari ( $l_1$  – birinchi,  $l_2$  – ikkinchi,  $l_3$  – uchinchi koordinati vektori).



Koordinata boshidan o'tib koordinata vektorlariga parallel bo'lgan yo'naltirilgan chiziq koordinata o'qi deyiladi (absissa, ordinata va applikata o'qlari va mos ravishda  $OX, OY, OZ$  deb belgilanadi.)  $OX$  va  $OY, OX$  va  $OZ, OY$  va  $OZ$  o'qlar aniqlagan tekisliklar koordinata tekisliklari deyiladi va  $OXU, OXZ, OYZ$  deb belgilanadi.

Agar koordinatalar sistemasining bazisi ortonormallangan bo'lsa, u to'g'ri burchakli yoki to'g'ri burchakli dekart koordinatalar sistemasi deyiladi. Bunday sistema  $Oijk$  deb belgilanadi, bu yerda  $\bar{i}^2 = \bar{j}^2 = \bar{k}^2 = 1, \bar{i} \cdot \bar{j} \cdot \bar{k} = 0$ .

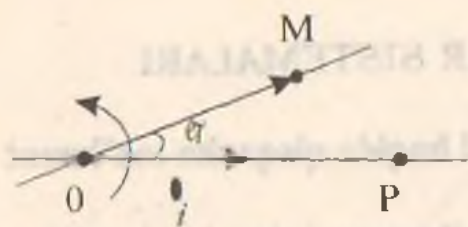
### 39-§. Qutb koordinatalar sistemasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Tekislikdagi nuqtaning holatini aniqlashda affin koordinatalar sistemasi qulaylik tug'diradi, lekin yagona emas. Tekislikda  $O$  nuqta va birlik vektorni olaylik.

$O$  nuqta va  $\bar{i}$  vektordan tuzilgan juftlik qutb koordinatalar sistemasi deyiladi va  $O\bar{i}$  yoki  $(O, \bar{i})$  deb belgilanadi.

$O$  nuqta va  $\bar{i}$  vektoriga parallel  $OR$  o'qni qaraymiz.  $O$  nuqta polus,  $OR$  o'q esa qutb o'qi deyiladi.

$M$  tekislikning ixtiyoriy nuqtasi bo'lsin.



$\varphi = (\vec{i}, \overline{OM})$  va  $\rho = \overline{OM}$  deb belgilaylik. Agar M nuqta O nuqta bilan ustma-ust tushsa, unda  $\rho = 0$ ,  $\varphi$  - esa aniqlanmagan.

Shunday qilib nuqta holatni bir qiymatini aniqlaydi. ( $-\pi < \varphi \leq \pi$ ).

**Eslatma.**  $M(\rho, \varphi)$  nuqtaning qutb burchagi  $\varphi > 0$  da  $\varphi - 2\pi$  ga,  $\varphi < 0$  da  $\varphi + 2\pi$  ga teng bo'ladi. Bunday holda har bir nuqtaning qutb burchagi polyusdan farqli ikkita qiymatga ega bo'ladi va  $-2\pi$  dan  $2\pi$  gacha o'zgaradi.

$(i, j) = \varphi = 90^\circ$  bo'lsin, unda  $\overline{OM} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$  va  $\varphi = (\vec{i}, \overline{OM})$ . Unda  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ .

Bundan  $x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$ , demak,  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  va

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

#### 40-§. Sferik koordinatalar sistemasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Sfera hammaga ma'lum qadimdan tekshirilgan sirt. Astronomlar va astreloglar koinotni o'rganib, yer sharining qutb yulduzi orqali o'tuvchi o'q atrofida bir yilda bir marta to'liq aylanishini kuzatganlar. Yulduzlarni greklar planetalar deb ataganlar, (Quyosh, Oy, Merkuriy, Benera, Mars, Yupiter va Saturn). Yerning planeta ekanligini birinchi bo'lib Nikolay Kopernik (1473–1543) aniqlagan.

Yulduzlarni va planetalar harakatini biror sistemaga nisbatan qaramaslik ma'nosizdir. Bunday sistema sferada dekart sistemasigacha paydo bo'lgan.

Qutb orqali o'tuvchi katta aylanalarni meridian, qutb yulduzi orqali o'tuvchi diametr (jahon o'qi)ga perpendikulyar tekislik bilan kesganda, kesimda hosil bo'lgan aylanalarda parallelar deb aytiladi.

Barcha yulduzlar parallelar bo'ylab jahon o'qi atrofida aylanadi, aniqrog'i, gap yer shari haqida ketayapti. Biz qo'pollik bilan yondasha-yapmizki, yer bu shar emas, modeli esa globus. N-qutb yulduzi bu shimoliy polus va S-janubiy polus orqali meridianga o'tadi.

Tekislikka o'xshash sferadagi har bir nuqta o'zining bir juft koordinatisiga ega.

Sferaning barcha nuqtalari bir xil.



$\vec{r}(u, v) = a \sin v \cdot \vec{l}(u) + a \cos v \vec{k}$  sfera tenglamasini yozaylik, bu yerda  $\vec{l}(u) = \cos u \vec{i} + \sin u \vec{j}$  yoki to'liq  $\vec{r}(u, v) = a \cos u \sin v \vec{i} + a \sin u \sin v \vec{j} + a \cos v \vec{k}$  lar egri chizikli koordinatalar deyiladi. Nima uchun? Tekislikda  $x = \cos t$  tenglamali har qanday chiziq to'g'ri chiziq bo'ladi, shunga o'xshash  $u = \cos t$  ham to'g'ri chiziq.

Xususiylashtirishda  $x = 0$  va  $y = 0$  koordinata o'qlari. Sferada-chi?  $u = 0$  da XOZ tekislikda yotuvchi katta doiraning aylanasi ifodalaydi, haqiqatan ham  $u = 0$  da  $\vec{r}(0, v) = \vec{\rho}(v) = a \sin v \vec{i} + a \cos v \vec{k}$ , bu yerda  $\rho(B)$  — bir argumentning vektor funksiyasi. Har qanday  $u = u_0 \neq 0$  uchun yana bitta meridian mos keladi, ya'ni  $\vec{\rho}_1(v) = \vec{r}(u_0, v) = a \sin v \vec{l}(u_0) + a \cos v \vec{k}$  bu aylana bo'lib,  $\vec{l}(u_0)$  va  $\vec{k}$  vektorlar tekisligida yotadi.

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ deb olaylik.}$$

Ekvator tenglamasi hosil bo'ladi:  $\vec{r}(u, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \vec{\rho}(u, \frac{\pi}{2}) = a \vec{l}(u)$ .  $v = v_0$  bo'lsin, unda  $\vec{\rho}_2(u) = \vec{r}(u, v_0)$  yoki  $\rho_2(u) = a \sin v_0 l(u) + a \cos v_0 k$ ;  $a \cos v_0 = b$ ,  $a \sin v_0 = c$  deb belgilasak,  $\rho_2(u) = c \vec{l}(u) + b \vec{k}$  bu aylana tenglamasini ifodalaydi. Radiusi  $s$  ga teng ekvatoridan  $b = a \sin v_0$  birlik masofada yotuvchi parallel bo'ladi.

### Uyga vazifalar

1. A(2;3) nuqtadan o'tib: a) OX o'qiga parallel; b) OY o'qiga parallel; v) OX o'qi bilan  $45^\circ$  tashkil etuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamalarini tuzing.

2. a) A(3; 1) va B(5; 4) b) A(3; 1) va C(3; 5); i) A(3; 1) va d) (-4; 1) nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

3. ABC uchburchak AB, BC va AC tomonlarning tenglamalari mos ravishda  $4x + 3y - 5 = 0$ ,  $x - 3y + 10 = 0$ . Ularning koordinatalarini toping.

4.  $2x - 3y + 1 = 0$  va  $3x - y - 2 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasidan o'tib  $y = x + 1$  to'g'ri chizig'iga parallel va perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

5. Uchlari A(-3; 0), B(2; 5), C(3; 2) nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning BD balandlik tenglamasini va uzunligini toping.

6. Koordinata burchagida 3 kv birlik yuzali uchburchak ajratib  $A(4; 3)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

7. Paralelogramning ikki tomoni  $y=x-2$  va  $x-5y+6=0$  tenglama bilan berilgan. Diagonallari koordinata boshida kesishadi. Parallelogramning qolgan ikki tomoni  $T$  va diagonalining tenglamasini tuzing.

### Mashqlar

1.  $A(3; -2)$  nuqtadan o'tib, a)  $OX$  o'qi bilan  $135^\circ$  burchak tashkil etuvchi; b)  $OY$  o'qiga parallel bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

$A(3; -2)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq dastasi tenglamasini yozing.

3.  $A(-5; 4)$  va  $B(3; -2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

4.  $OY$  o'qidan  $A(2; -1)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $OX$  o'qiga nisbatan ikki marta ortiq kesma, ajratuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

5.  $A(2; 1)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $3x-2y+2=0$  to'g'ri chizig'iga parallel va perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzing.

7. Uchburchak tomonlarining tenglamalari  $3x-4y+24=0$  ( $AB$ ),  $4x+3y+32=0$  ( $BC$ ),  $2x-y=0$  ( $AC$ ) berilgan.  $B$  uchidan o'tkazilgan balandlik, mediana, bissektrisa tenglamalarini va ularning uzunliklarini toping.



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O'zbekiston Respublikasi

O'zbekiston Respublikasi  
 Boshqaruvi  
 "Toshkent" shirkati  
 Markaziy ofisi  
 100100, Toshkent

2002-yil

O'zbekiston Respublikasi  
 Boshqaruvi  
 "Toshkent" shirkati

**Erkin Ergashevich Jumayev**

**GEOMETRIYADAN MASALALAR  
TO'PLAMI**

**Muharrir Parpieva Q.**

**Bosishga ruxsat etildi 21.06. 2006 y.**

**Bichimi 60 x 84  $\frac{1}{16}$**

**«Temes Uz» harfida terildi.**

**Nashr tabog`i 10,31**

**Bosma tabog`i 9,375**

**Adadi 1000. 349 -buyurtma.**

**30-05-shartnoma**

**Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti  
tasarrufidagi «ALQACH» nashriyot-matbaa  
markazida chop etildi.**

**Toshkent sh, Amir Temur ko`chasi, 108-uy**







**“Aloqachi”**