

UCHBURCHAK YUZINI TOPISHNING XILMA-XIL USULLARI

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Matematika va informatika yo`nalishi

1-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada uchburchak yuzini xilma-xil usullarda, ya`ni uning berilgan xarakteristikasiga ko`ra hisoblash usullarini o`rganish.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье мы изучим способы вычисления грани треугольника разными способами, то есть по заданным его характеристикам.*

Annotatsion: *In this article, we will study the methods of calculating the face of a triangle in different ways, that is, according to its given characteristics.*

Kalit so`zlar: *Uchburchak, yuza, balandlik, burchak, Geron, perimetr, mediana*

Ключевые слова: *Герон, треугольник, поверхность, высота, угол, периметр, медиана.*

Key words: *Geron, triangle, surface, altitude, angle, perimeter, median.*

Inson hayoti davomida yashar ekan uning hayotida matematikaning o`rni behisob katta hisoblanadi. Xususan, kundalik hayotdagi hisob- kitob masalalari, inson ong-u tasavvurida ham matematikaning salmoqli o`rni mavjud. Geometriya esa matematikaning bir sohasi hisoblanib, yon-atrofimizda qurilayotgan barcha inshootlar ya`ni maktablardan tortib universitetlargacha barchasi, avvalo, matematik farazlardan kelib chiqadi va shu asnoda binolar quriladi. Geometriyaning asosini esa uchburchaklar tashkil etadi. Negaki, har bir berilayotgan shakllarning barchasi uchburchaklardan tashkil topgandir. Biz esa quyida shunday uchburchaklarning turli xil usullarda egallab turgan soha yuzlarini hisoblash formulalarini ko`rib chiqsak:

Hech bir uch nuqtasi bir to`g`ri chiziqda yotmagan uchta nuqtani kesmalar orqali tutashtirishdan hosil bo`lgan shakl uchburchak deb ataladi. Uchburchak ham tomonlariga, ham burchaklariga ko`ra uch turga bo`linadigan eng mustahkam shakldir.

Tomonlariga ko`ra: 1. Teng tomonli

2. Teng yonli

3. Turli tomonli

Burchaklariga ko`ra: 1. To`g`ri burchakli

2. O`tkir burchakli

3. O`tmas burchakli

Uchburchak yuzini hisoblashning 7 xil turdagi usullarini o`rganib chiqsak.

1. Bizga uchburchakning ixtiyoriy 2 tomoni va ular orasidagi burchak sinusi berilgan bo`lsa ushbu uchburchakning yuzi quyidagicha topiladi. $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha$

Misol: Tomonlari 4sm va 5sm bo`lgan hamda ular orasidagi burchak sinusi 0,7 bo`lgan uchburchak berilgan. Uning yuzini toping?

Yechish: $a=4\text{sm}$, $b=5\text{sm}$, $\sin \alpha = 0,7$. $S=\frac{1}{2}ab \sin \alpha$

$$S=\frac{1}{2} * 4 * 5 * \frac{7}{10} = \frac{140}{20} = 7\text{sm}^2 \quad \text{Javob: } 7\text{sm}^2$$

2. Bizga uchburchakning ixtiyoriy bir tomoni va shu tomonga tushirilgan balandlik berilgan bo`lsa, uchburchak yuzi $S=\frac{1}{2}ah$ ga teng bo`ladi.

Misol: Bir tomoni 7sm ga va shu tomonga tushirilgan balandligi esa 4sm ga teng bo`lgan uchburchak yuzini toping.

Yechish: $a=7\text{sm}$, $h=4\text{sm}$ $S=\frac{1}{2}ah$

$$S=\frac{1}{2} * 7 * 4 = \frac{28}{2} = 14\text{sm}^2 \quad \text{Javob: } 14\text{sm}^2$$

3. Uchburchak yuzini Geron formulasi orqali hisoblash:

$$S=\sqrt{p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)}$$

a, b, c = uchburchak tomonlari

p = yarim perimenter $p=\frac{a+b+c}{2}$

Misol: Tomonlari 7sm, 8sm, 9sm bo`lgan uchburchak berilgan bo`lsa uning yuzasini hisoblang.

Yechish: $a=7\text{sm}$, $b=8\text{sm}$, $c=9\text{sm}$ $p=\frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{7+8+9}{2} = 12\text{sm}$

$$S=\sqrt{p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)} = \sqrt{12 * (12 - 7) * (12 - 8) * (12 - 9)} = \\ = \sqrt{12 * 5 * 4 * 3} = \sqrt{5 * 12 * 12} = 12\sqrt{5} \text{sm}^2$$

Javob: $12\sqrt{5} \text{sm}^2$

4. Uchburchak yuzini uning tomonlariga tushirilgan medianalari asosida topish:

$$S = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{m * (m - m_a) * (m - m_b) * (m - m_c)}$$

m =medianalar yig`indisining yarmi $m=\frac{m_a+m_b+m_c}{2}$

m_a = a tomoniga tushirilgan mediana

m_b = b tomoniga tushirilgan mediana

m_c = c tomoniga tushirilgan mediana

Misol: Uchburchakning 9sm, 13sm va 16sm ga teng bo`lgan medianalari berilgan bo`lsin. Shu uchburchak yuzini toping.

Yechish: $m_a = 9 \text{sm}$ $m_b=13 \text{sm}$ $m_c = 16 \text{sm}$

$$m = \frac{9+13+16}{2} = \frac{38}{2} = 19\text{sm}$$

$$S = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{19 * (19 - 9) * (19 - 13) * (19 - 16)} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{19 * 10 * 6 * 3} = \\ = \frac{4}{3} * 6\sqrt{95} = 8\sqrt{95} \text{sm}^2$$

Javob: $8\sqrt{95} \text{sm}^2$

5. Aylana va unga ichki chizilgan uchburchak yuzini topish uchun ushbu aylana radiusi va uchburchak tomonlari berilgan bo`lsa uchburchakning yuzasi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$S = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4R} \quad a, b, c - \text{uchburchak tomonlari}$$

R- tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi

Misol: Tomonlari 3sm, 4sm, 5sm bo`lgan to`g`ri burchakli uchburchak hamda unga tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi 2,5sm bo`lsin. Uning yuzini toping?

$$\text{Yechish: } S = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 2,5} = \frac{15}{2,5} = \frac{150}{25} = \frac{30}{5} = 6 \text{ sm}^2$$

Javob: 6 sm^2

6. Aylana radiusi va unga ichki chizilgan uchburchak burchaklarining sinusi berilgan bo`lsa, uning yuzasini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

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

R- aylana radiusi $\sin \alpha$, $\sin \beta$, $\sin \gamma$ - burchak sinuslari

Misol: uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi 2sm ga teng. Burchaklarining sinuslari esa $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ va $\frac{1}{2}$ ga teng bo`lsa, ushbu uchburchak yuzini toping?

$$\text{Yechish: } S = 2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ sm}^2$$

Javob: 2 sm^2

7. Uchburchak tomonlari va unga ichki chizilgan aylana radiusi berilgan bo`lsa uning yuzasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$S = p \cdot r \quad p - \text{yarim perimetr} \quad r - \text{ichki aylana radiusi}$$

Misol: Tomonlari 8sm, 9sm, 13sm ga teng va aylana radiusi 6sm ga teng. Uchburchak yuzasini toping.

$$\text{Yechish: } S = p \cdot r = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \cdot r = \frac{8+9+13}{2} \cdot 6 = 15 \cdot 6 = 90 \text{ sm}^2$$

Javob: 90 sm^2

Yuqoridagilarga o`xshash yana bir necha xil usullar orqali uchburchakning xususiy hollariga nisbatan ularning yuzalarini topish formulalaridan ham foydalanishimiz mumkin.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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