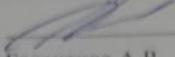


РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании ШМО
гуманитарного цикла
Руководитель ШМО


Латыпова Д.Р.
Протокол №1 от «31» 08 2023 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО
И.о. зам. директора по УР


Баязитова А.Р.
Протокол №1 от «31» 08 2023 г.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

Директор


Нигматуллин И.Я.
Приказ 142-ОД от «31» 08
2023 г.



ПЛАН

работы школьного методического объединения учителей гуманитарного цикла
на 2023-2024 уч. год

Руководитель Латыпова Д.Р.

с. Тан 2023

Figure 1: A sequence of eight diagrams illustrating the steps of the algorithm. The diagrams show a grid of cells with various patterns of black and white cells. The sequence starts with a single black cell, followed by a 2x2 grid of black cells, then a 3x3 grid of black cells, and finally a 4x4 grid of black cells. The diagrams are labeled 1 through 8.

$$1. \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$

2023-2024

1.

1. $\leq$
2. $\approx$
3. $\approx$
4. $\approx$
5. $\approx$
6. $\approx$

1.

1. $\approx$
2. $\approx$
3. $\approx$
4. $\approx$

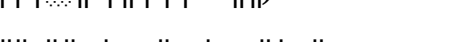
1.

1. $\approx$
2. $\approx$
3. $\approx$
4. $\approx$

- 1.
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

[illegible]

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1. $\leq$  . $\vdash$

2. 
3. 

1. Diagrammatic equation for the two-point function G_2 . The left side shows a chain of vertices connected by horizontal lines, with a shaded square representing G_2 at the end. The right side shows a similar chain, but with a dashed circle containing a cross representing Σ inserted between two vertices.

[illegible]

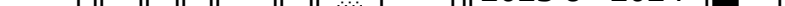
3. 

[illegible]

2. — 

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1. 

2. 

3. 

4.

5.  $\int -$.

[illegible]

התאחדות המורים והמורות למתמטיקה

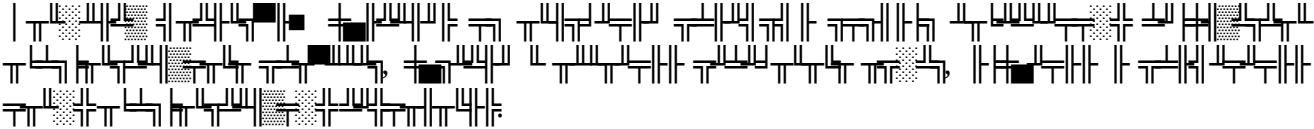
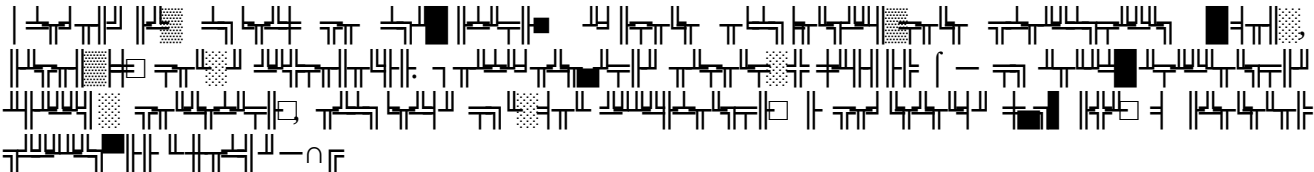
2023-2024

ס.	שאלה	פתרון	תשובה	הערה
1.	$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$
2.	$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$
3.	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$
4.	$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$

[illegible][illegible]

♂ ד/ד			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

10			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
1			

6. 
7. 

[illegible][illegible]

	1. « ». 2." (5-9)	

	1.«...».	... ≤ ...
	1.«...».	
	1. «...».	... = ...

...
...
...

III. √ ... + ...

... ..

1. ...

...
...
...

...
...
...

2. ...

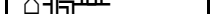
...
...
...

[illegible]

The image displays a musical score for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music is arranged in a complex, multi-measure format, with various musical notations such as staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music is arranged in a complex, multi-measure format, with various musical notations such as staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

3.

2022 ã 2023

♂					
1		5	9	42	87
2		7	11	76	93

1. $\leq$ 

2. $\leq$

3.

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

- $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续，则

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

- $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可积，则

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

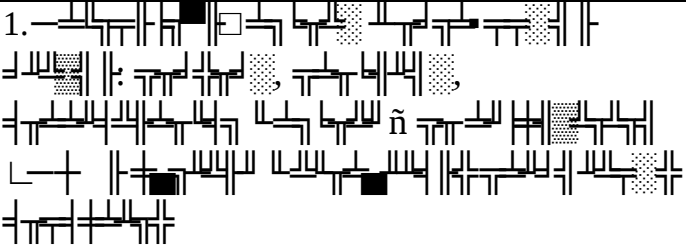
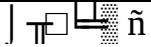
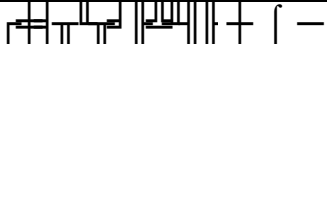
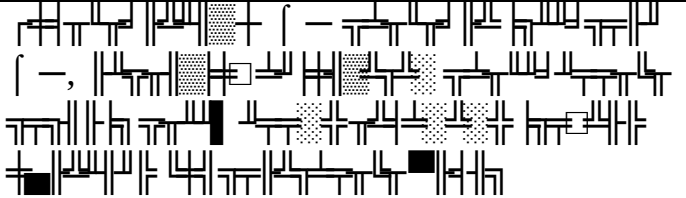
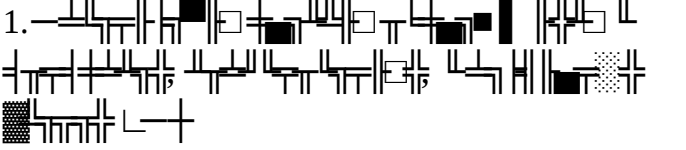
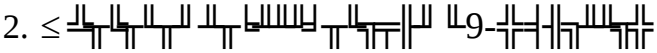
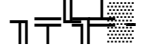
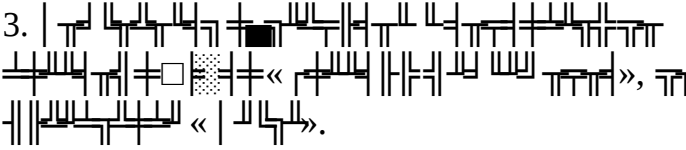
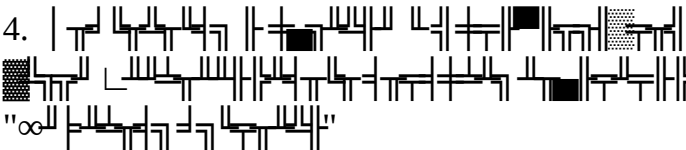
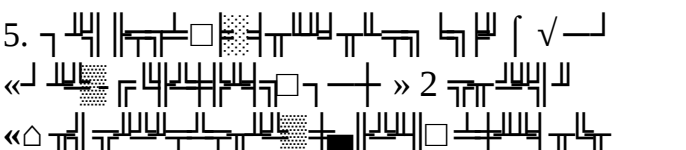
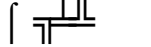
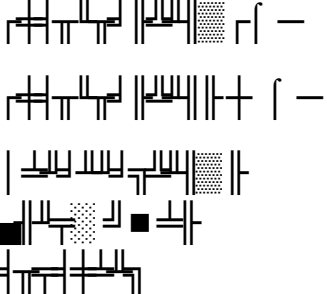
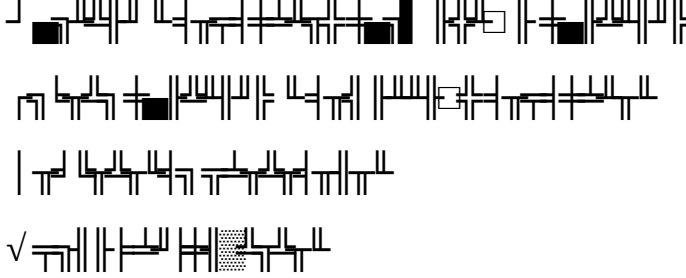
- $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续，则

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

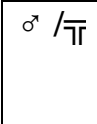
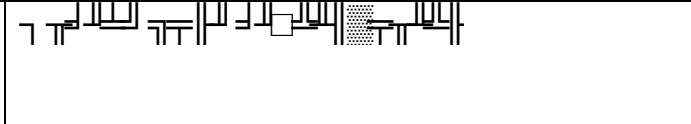
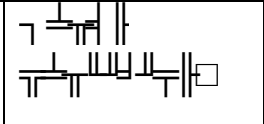
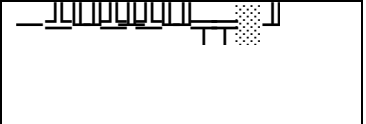
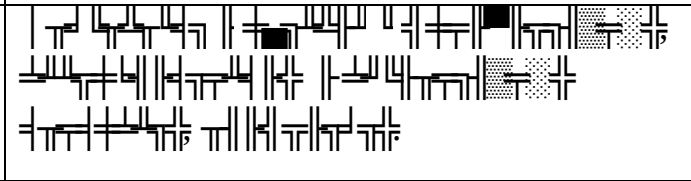
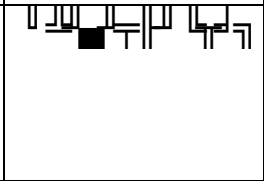
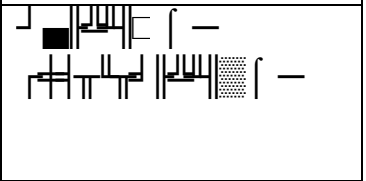
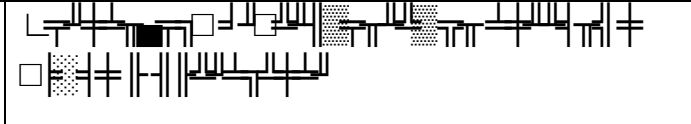
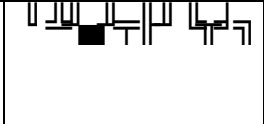
$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

4.	1.  2. $\leq$ 	 $\tilde{n}$ $\int$  2023		
5.	1.  2. $\leq$ 	 $\tilde{n}$		.
6.	1.  3.  4.  5. 	 2024 $\mathbb{L}$ $\int$  2024		

	 ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարություն Կրթության և գիտության նախարարության կողմից հաստատված «...» թվականին:			
7.	1. ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարության կողմից հաստատված «...» թվականին հաստատված «...» թվականին: 2. ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարության կողմից հաստատված «...» թվականին հաստատված «...» թվականին: 2023-2024 թվականին	 2024 թվականին	ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարության կողմից հաստատված «...» թվականին	ՀՀ կրթության և գիտության նախարարության կողմից հաստատված «...» թվականին

2.

			
1			
2			
3	