

Методика подготовки учащихся к участию в математических конкурсах и олимпиадах

Вводная лекция

Преподаватели:

Пырков Вячеслав Евгеньевич

Петрова Вера Ивановна

2019

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

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

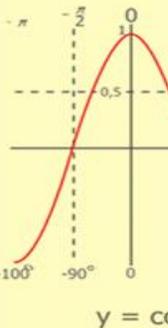
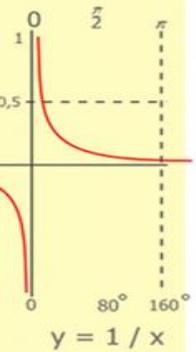
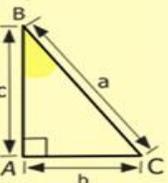
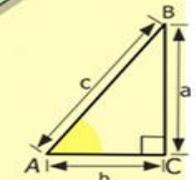
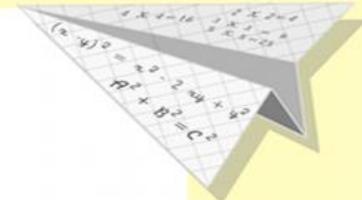
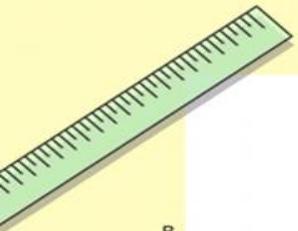
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

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

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

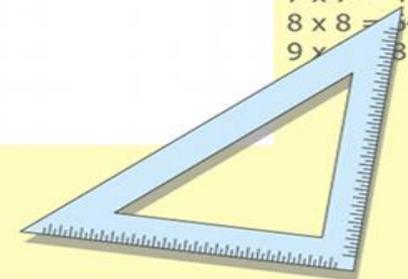
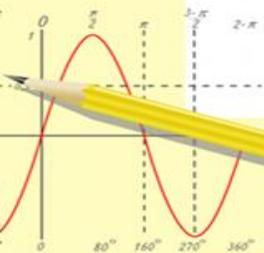
$$x = 70$$

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



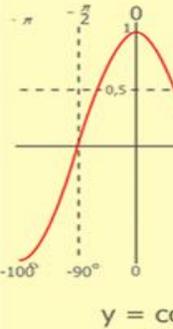
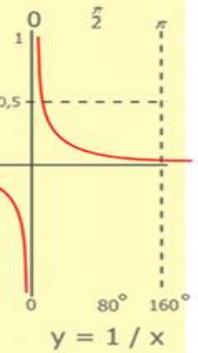
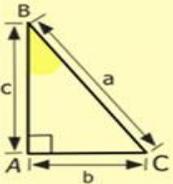
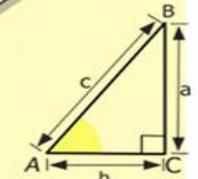
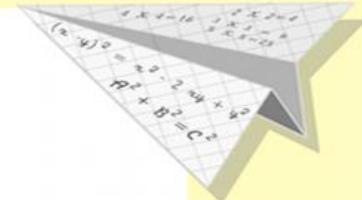
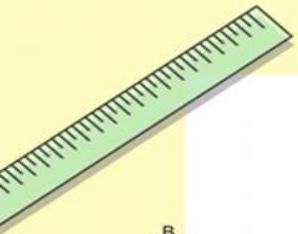
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 21\ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 0\ 00 \end{array}$$

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



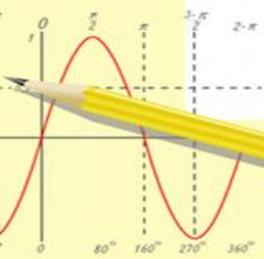
Цели курса

- формирование представлений о математических олимпиадах и конкурсах для учащихся;
- Формирование навыков по подготовке учащихся к успешному участию в математических олимпиадах и конкурсах.



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

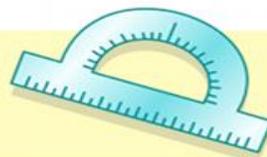
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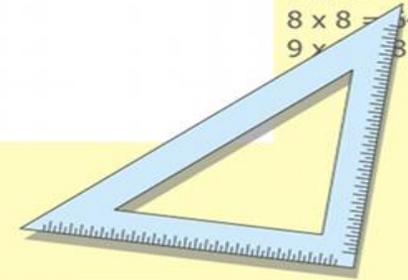
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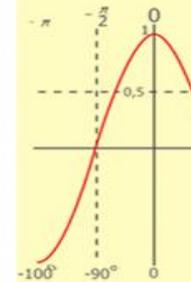
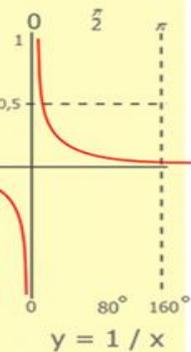
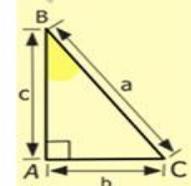
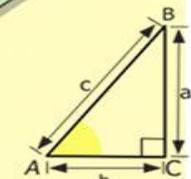
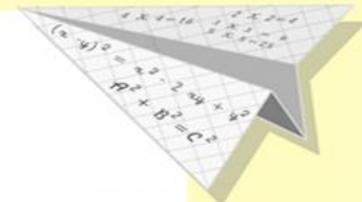
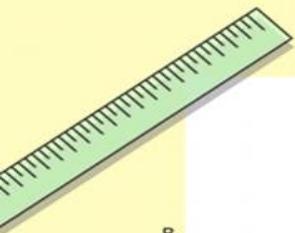
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



Задачи курса

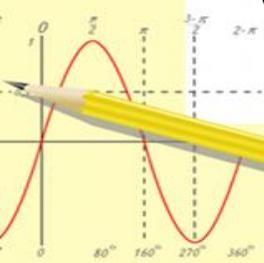
- сформировать представления об истории, современном состоянии и основных тенденциях развития олимпиадного движения в отечественном математическом образовании
- способствовать формированию информационно-методической компетентности будущего учителя в области государственной политики по развитию и поддержке одаренных учащихся.
- дать представление о концепциях различных математических конкурсов и олимпиад по математике для учащихся различных возрастных групп.
- сформировать готовность студентов к подготовке учащихся к успешному участию в математических конкурсах и олимпиадах различного уровня.



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

$$y = \cos$$

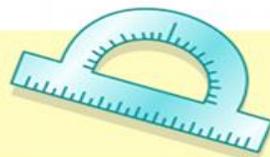
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Структура курса

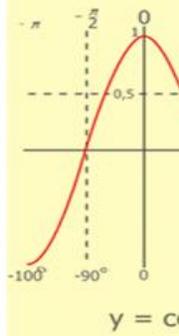
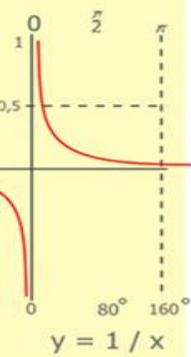
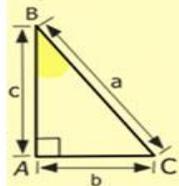
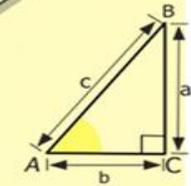
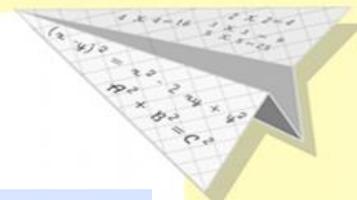
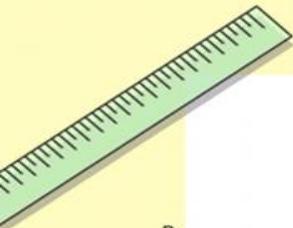
Теоретический модуль
(10 ч: лекции)

Практический модуль
(40 ч + 14 ч: практические занятия)

Модуль самостоятельной работы
(72 ч: работа над индивидуальными проектами, решение задач)

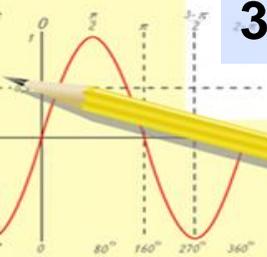
Структура курса

1. Современное состояние и основные тенденции развития олимпиадного движения по математике в России.
2. Методы решения задач «олимпиадной математики».
3. Математические конкурсы и олимпиады для учащихся.



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

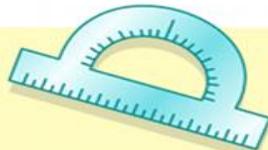
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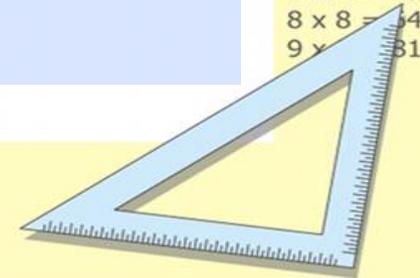
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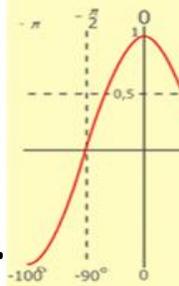
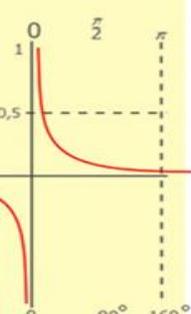
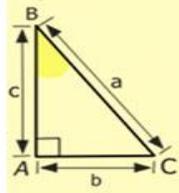
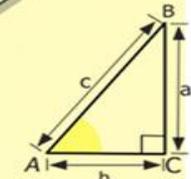
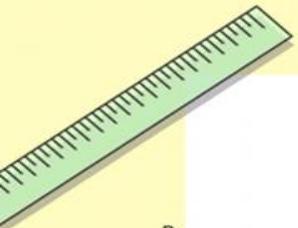
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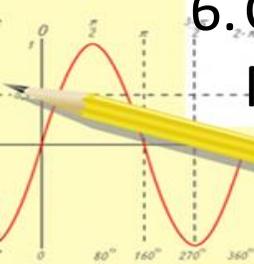
Рекомендуемая литература

1. Агаханов Н.Х., Подлипский О.К. Математика. Районные олимпиады. 6—11 классы. – М.: Просвещение, 2010.
2. Агаханов Н.Х., Богданов И.И., Кожевников П.А. Математика. Областные олимпиады. 8—11 классы. – М.: Просвещение, 2010.
3. Агаханов Н.Х., Богданов И.И., Кожевников П.А. Математика. Всероссийские олимпиады. Вып. 1. – М.: Просвещение, 2008.
4. Агаханов Н.Х., Подлипский О.К. Математика. Всероссийские олимпиады. Вып. 2. – М.: Просвещение, 2009.
5. Агаханов Н.Х., Кожевников П.А., Терешин Д.А. Математика. Международные олимпиады. – М.: Просвещение, 2010.
6. Севрюков П.Ф. Подготовка к решению олимпиадных задач по математике. – М.: Илекса, 2009.



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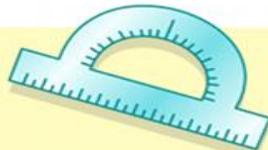
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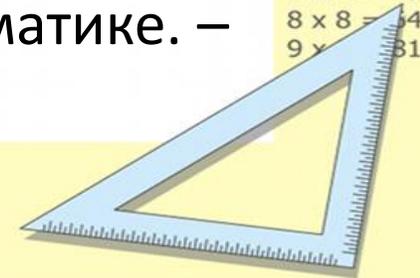
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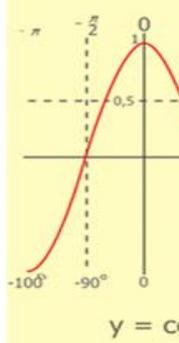
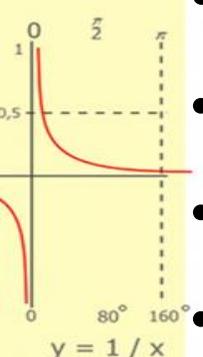
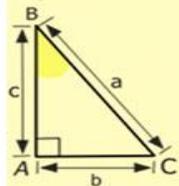
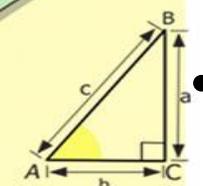
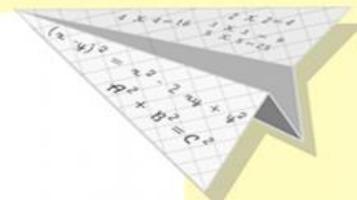
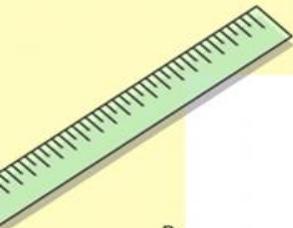
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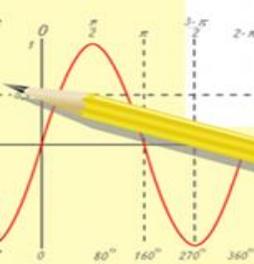
Интернет ресурсы

- <https://olimpiada.ru> - портал олимпиад для школьников
- <http://problems.ru> - архив олимпиадных задач по математике
- <http://rsr-olymp.ru> – Российский совет олимпиад школьников
- <http://www.turgor.ru> - Международный математический Турнир Городов
- <http://www.rosolymp.ru> - Всероссийская олимпиада школьников
- <http://www.zaba.ru> – математические олимпиады и олимпиадные задачи
- <http://mathkang.ru> - российская страница ММК Кенгуру
- <http://www.geniuslogicus.eu/mgs/ru/> - ММК GeniusLogicus
- <http://olympiads.mccme.ru> - олимпиады МЦНМО



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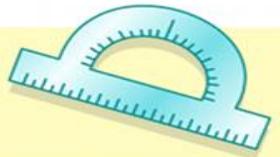
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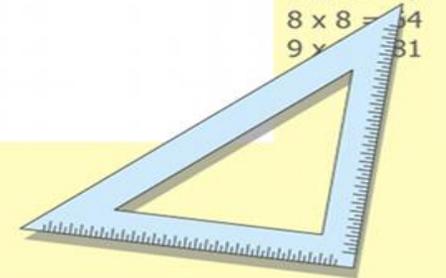
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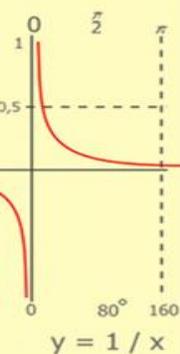
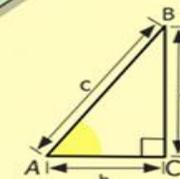
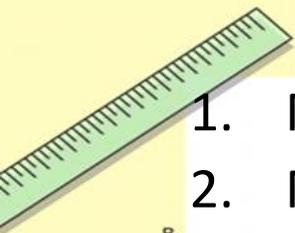
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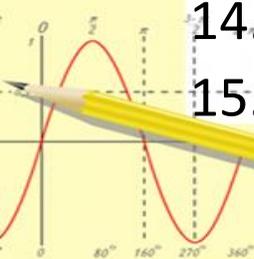


Индивидуальные проекты

1. Международный математический «Турнир городов»
2. Международный конкурс «Кенгуру»
3. Международный конкурс «GeniusLogicus»
4. Олимпиада по геометрии им. И.Ф.Шарыгина
5. Олимпиада «Высшая проба»
6. Олимпиада «Ломоносов»
7. Олимпиада «Покори Воробьёвы горы!»
8. Межрегиональная олимпиада «САММАТ»
9. Олимпиада «ФИЗТЕХ»
10. Олимпиада «Росатом»
11. Олимпиада Курчатова
12. Олимпиада СПбГУ
13. Олимпиада «Шаг в будущее»
14. Олимпиада «Океан знаний»
15. Олимпиада «Формула Единства»/«Третье тысячелетие»



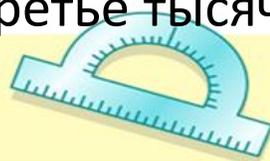
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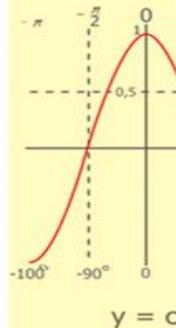
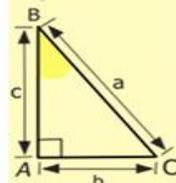
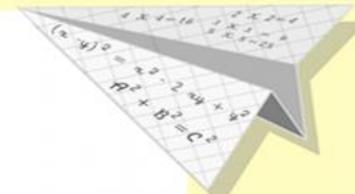
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

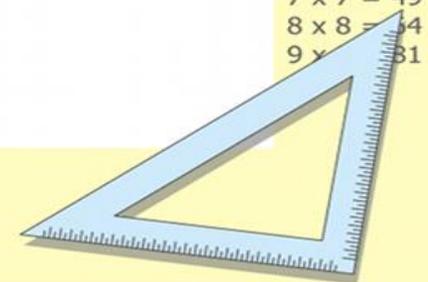


$$\begin{cases} x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

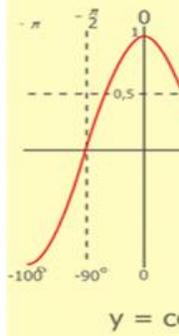
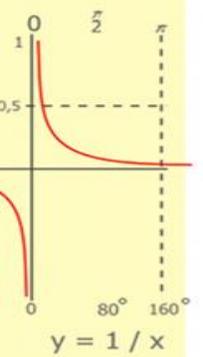
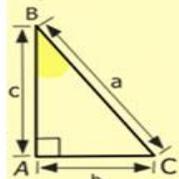
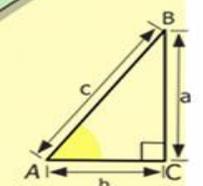
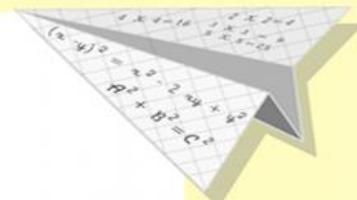
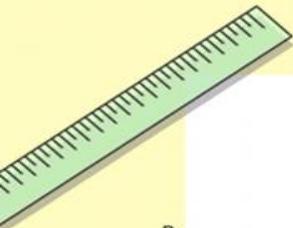


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



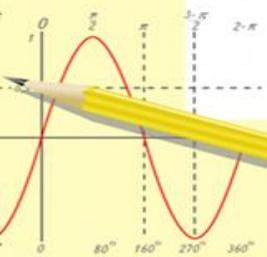
Основные этапы развития олимпиадного движения в математике и математическом образовании

Лекция 1



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

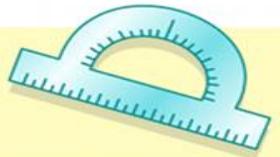


$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

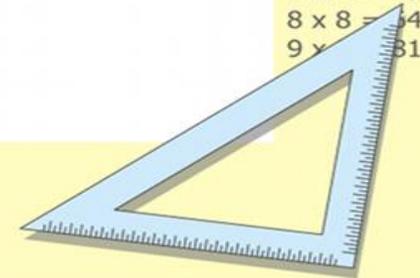
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

2019



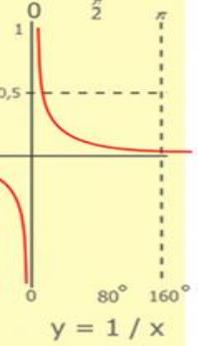
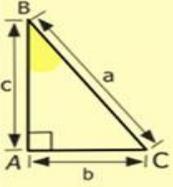
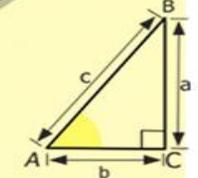
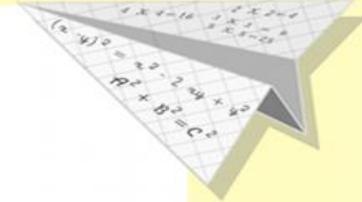
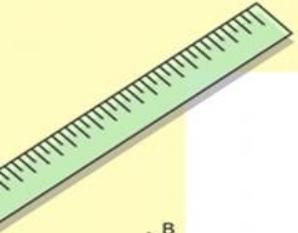
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\underline{x = 70}$$

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



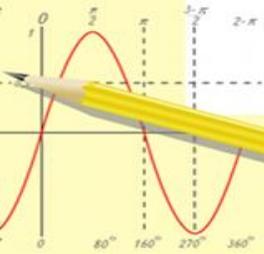
Цель лекции

- Сформировать представление о возникновении математических олимпиад и конкурсов в истории развития математики и математического образования.



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

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



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

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

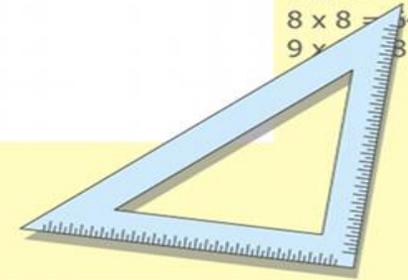
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

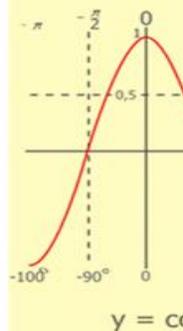
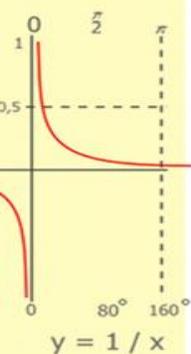
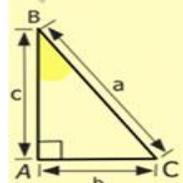
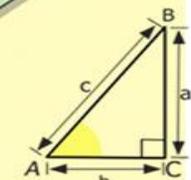
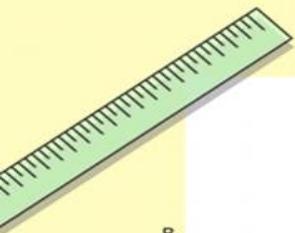
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



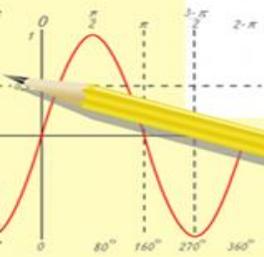
План

1. История возникновения математических олимпиад
2. Математические олимпиады в России
3. Россия в Международном олимпиадном движении (с/р)
4. Организация современных математических олимпиад



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

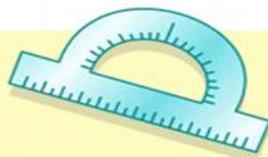
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



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

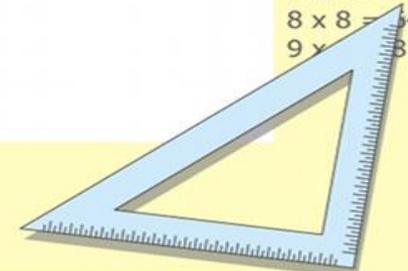
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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

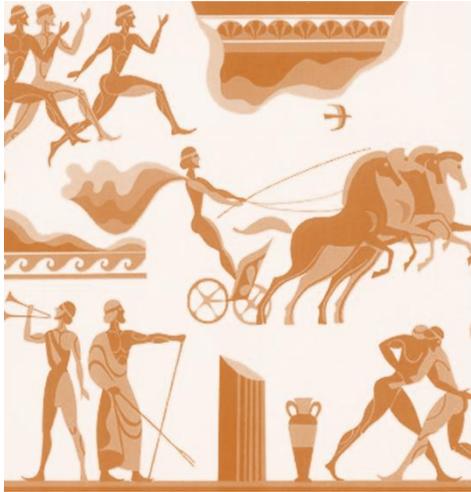


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



1. История возникновения математических олимпиад



776 г. до н.э.

Древняя Греция



XIII - XVI вв.

Математические турниры



XVII-XVIII вв.

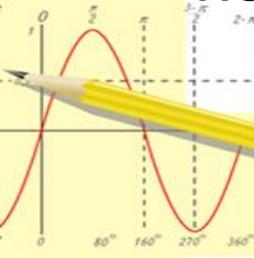
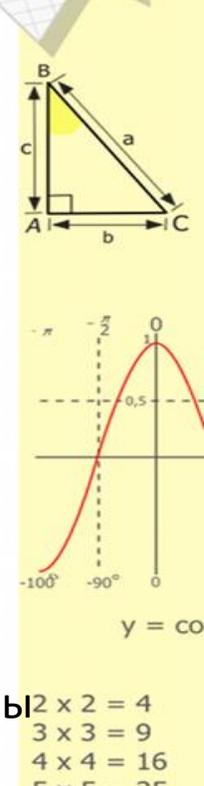
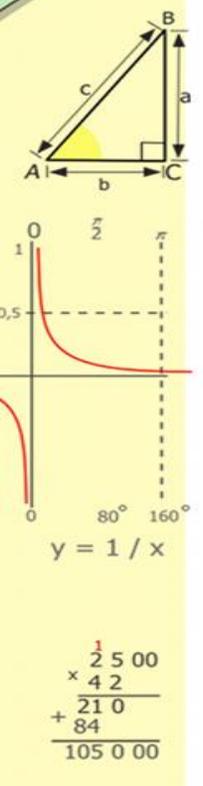
Решения по переписке



XIX-XX вв.

Академические конкурсы

Первая математическая олимпиада – Этвешское соревнование в Венгрии, 1894 г.



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

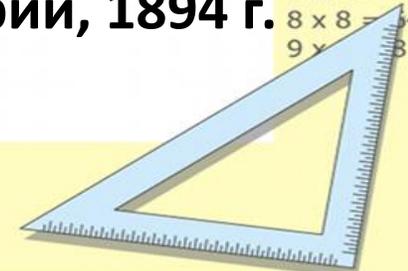
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



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

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



2 x 2 = 4
3 x 3 = 9
4 x 4 = 16
5 x 5 = 25
6 x 6 = 36
7 x 7 = 49
8 x 8 = 64
9 x 9 = 81

2. Математические олимпиады в России

Первые отечественные математические олимпиады

1933 – Тбилиси

1934 – Ленинград

1935 – Москва

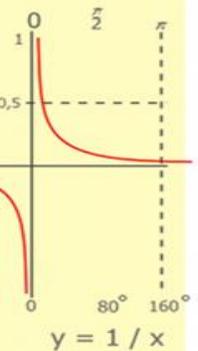
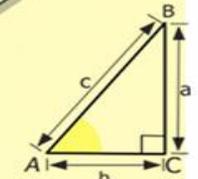
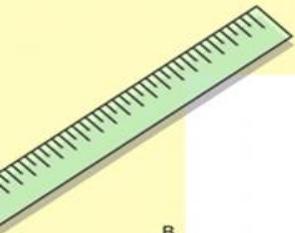
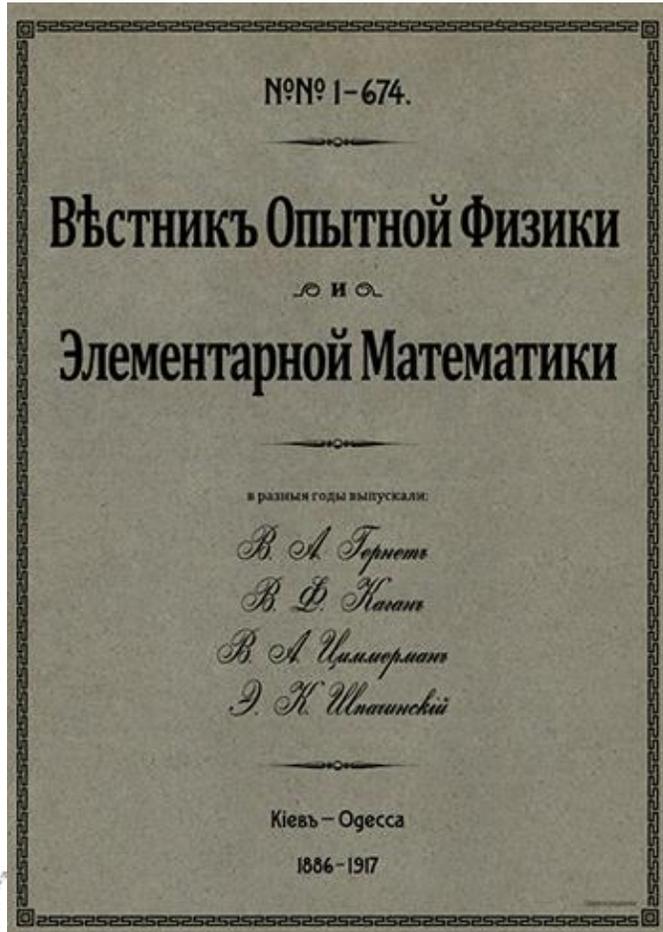
1946 – Киев

1947 - Вологда, Иваново, Иркутск, Смоленск

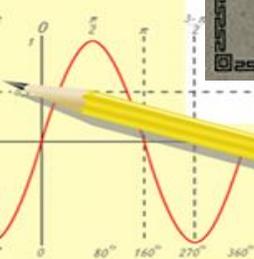
1949 – Саратов

1950 – Минск

1961 – первая Всероссийская МО



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

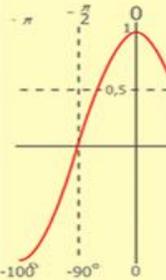
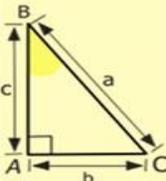
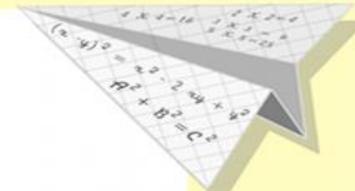


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

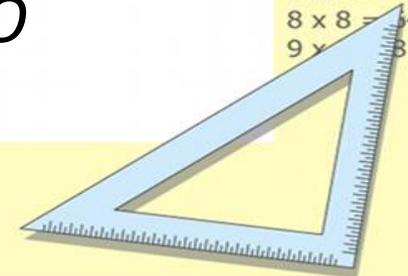
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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

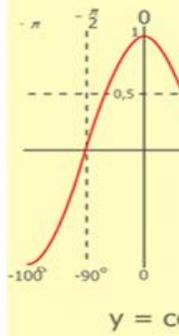
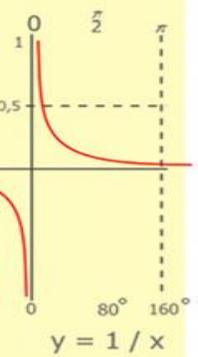
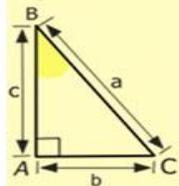
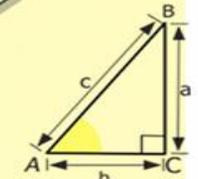
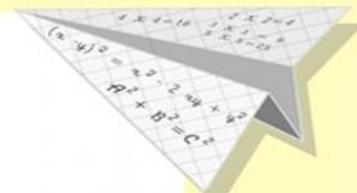
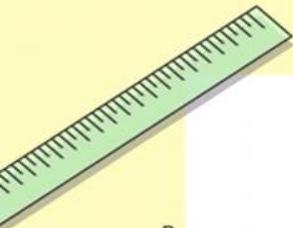


2. Математические олимпиады в России



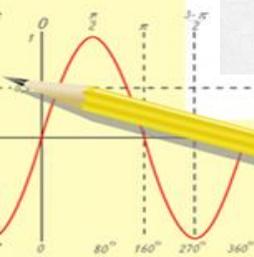
Награждение победителей и призеров математической олимпиады

Москва, 1958 г.



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

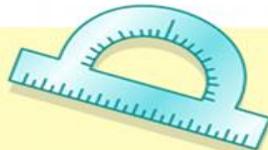
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



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

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

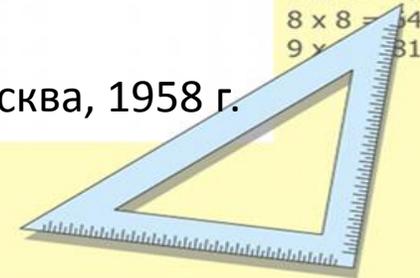
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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

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

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



4. Организация современных математических олимпиад

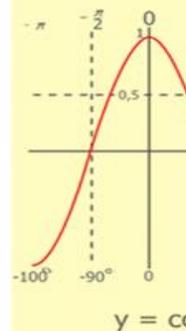
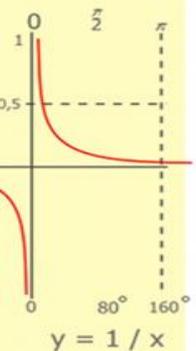
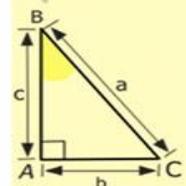
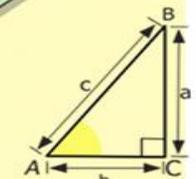
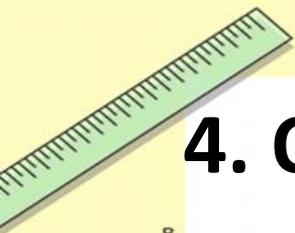
Официальный список олимпиад утверждает РСОШ

В этом списке выделяют три уровня олимпиад:

I – самые масштабные и престижные (> 3000, > 20 рег, автозачисление)

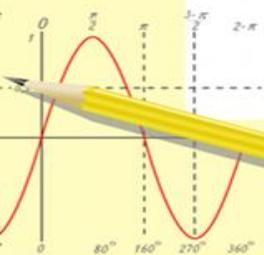
II – средний уровень (> 1500, > 10 рег, 100 баллов ЕГЭ)

III – простой уровень (> 300, > 3 рег, спецусловия вуза)



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

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



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

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

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

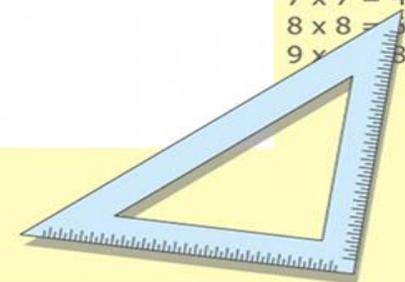


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = 70$$

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



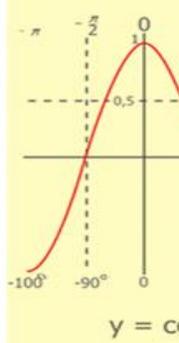
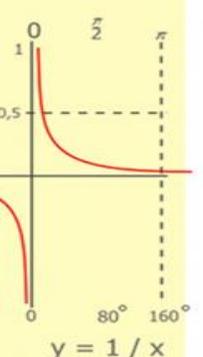
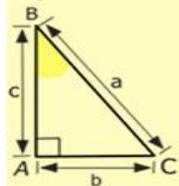
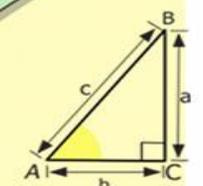
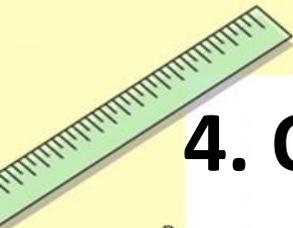
4. Организация современных математических олимпиад

Инициативные

Вузовские

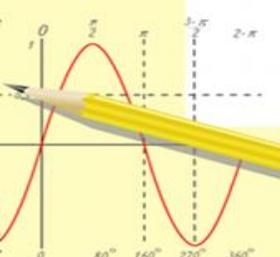
Всероссийские

Международные



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

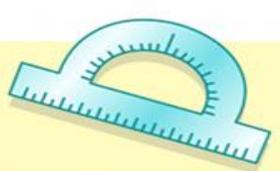
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



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

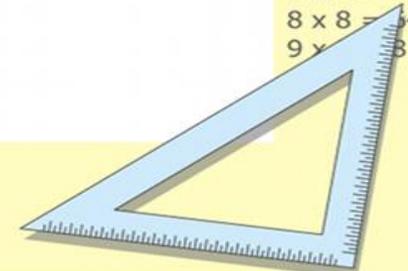
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

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



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

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



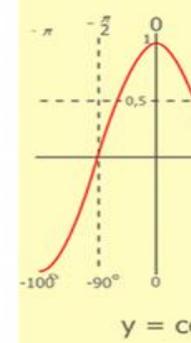
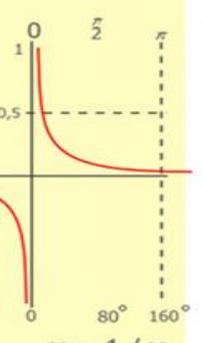
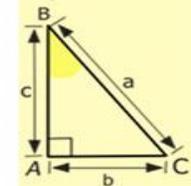
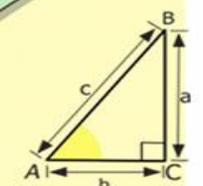
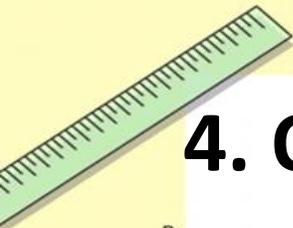
4. Организация современных математических олимпиад

очные

заочные

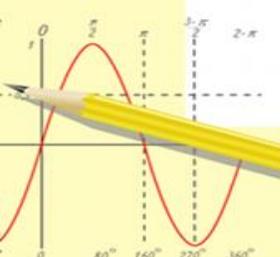
командные

турниры



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

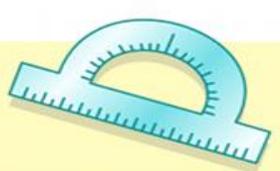
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$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{array}$$

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

