

Isbot. Bissektrisadagi nuqtalar burchak tomonlaridan bir xil masofada joylashgan. $DE \perp AC$, $DF \perp BC$ o'tkazilsa, $DE = DF = d$ bo'ladi. $\triangle ACD$ va

$\triangle BCD$ yuzlarini yozamiz: $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot d$ va $S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot d$ u holda

$$\frac{S_{\triangle ACB}}{S_{\triangle BCD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot d}{\frac{1}{2} BC \cdot d} = \frac{AC}{BC} \quad (1) \text{ tenglikni hosil qilamiz.}$$

C nuqtadan $CK \perp AB$, $CK = h$ o'tkazsak, $\triangle ACD$ va $\triangle BCD$ uchburchaklar uchun quyidagi yuza formulalarini yozish mumkun:

$$S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} AD \cdot h, \quad S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} BD \cdot h \quad \text{Bulardan} \quad \frac{S_{\triangle ACD}}{S_{\triangle BCD}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AD \cdot h}{\frac{1}{2} BD \cdot h} = \frac{AD}{BD} \quad (2)$$

nisbatni hosil qilamiz. (1) va (2) ni solishtirsak $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AC}{BC}$ tenglik hosil bo'ladi:

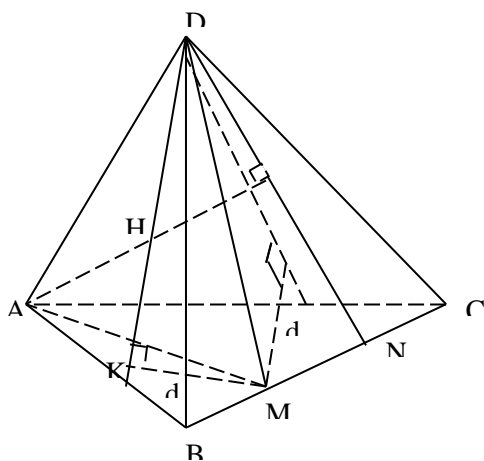
Teorema isbot qilindi.

Endi fazoda ikki yoqli burchakni bissektori ta'rifi, teoremasi va xossasini keltiramiz va uni xossasini bissektisa xossasiga o'xshashtomonlarini ko'rish mumkun.

Ta'rif: Ikki yoqli burchakda ushbu burchakni teng ikkiga bo'luvchi yarim tekislik o'tkazilsa, unga ikki yoqli burchakning bissektori deb ataladi.

Teorema: Tetraedrda ikki yoqli burchakning bissektori qarama-qarshi qirrani ushbu burchakni tashkil qilgan yoqlar yuzlarining nisbatiga teng bo'lgan nisbatda

ajratadi: $BM : MC = S_{\triangle ADB} : S_{\triangle ADC}$



Isbot: $BADC$ ikki yoqli burchakning ADM bissektori o'tkazilgan fbo'lsin. U berilgan tetraedrni ikkita $ABMD$ va $ACMD$ tetraedrga ajratadi. $BC \cap (ADM) = M$ kesishish nuqtadan MK va MF perpendikulyarlar o'tkazilsa, ular teng bo'ladi.

$MK = MF = d$. $DACB$ tetraedrning balandligi H bo'lsin. $DAMB$ va $DACM$ tetraedrlarning hajmlarini topamiz: Ularni mos holda V_1 va V_2 deb belgilab

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ABD} \cdot d \text{ yoki } V_1 = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle BDM} \cdot H \text{ va}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ACD} \cdot d \text{ yoki } V_2 = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle CDM} \cdot H \text{ larni hosil qilamiz.}$$

$$\triangle BDM \text{ va } \triangle CDM \text{ uchburchaklarni yuzalari uchun } S_{\triangle BDM} = \frac{1}{2} BM \cdot h,$$

$S_{\triangle CDM} = \frac{1}{2} CM \cdot h$ ni hosil qilamiz. V_1 ni V_2 ga nisbatidan quyidagiga kelimiz.

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ABD} \cdot d}{\frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle ACD} \cdot d} = \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ACD}} \quad (3) \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle BDM} \cdot H}{\frac{1}{2} S_{\triangle CDM} \cdot H} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} BM \cdot h}{\frac{1}{2} CM \cdot h} = \frac{BM}{CM} \quad (4)$$

Bulardan talab qilingan $BM : MC = S_{\triangle ADB} : S_{\triangle ADC}$ tenglik kelib chiqadi.

Demak ko'rish mumkunki, bu teoremlarni o'xshash va o'xshash xossalarga ega ekan.

ADABIYOTLAR

1. I.F.Sharigin. GEOMETRIYA 7-9 klassi DROFA Moskva-2002
2. B. G.Ziv, V.M.Meyler, A.G.Baxanskiy ZADACHI PO GEOMETRII dlya 7-11 klassov Moskva. Prosvesheniye. 1991.
3. N.G'aybullayev. A.Ortiqboyev. GEOMETRIYA 8-sinf uchun o'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent-Mehnat-2003
4. L.S.Atanasyan I drugie GEOMETRIYA 10-11 Moskva - Prosvesheniye – 1999
5. Geometriya 7 - 11. Umumta'lim maktablarining 7-11-sinflari uchun darslik. (A.V.Pogorelov) Toshkent - O'qituvchi - 1992