

Prodotti notevoli

$$(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$(A - B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2$$

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

$$(A + B + C)^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + 2AB + 2AC + 2BC$$

$$(A + B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$$

$$(A - B)^3 = A^3 - 3A^2B + 3AB^2 - B^3$$

$$A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$$

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

Trinomio tipico

$$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b) \cdot x + a \cdot b$$

Potenze e radicali

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$$

Formula risolutiva delle equazioni di 2° grado:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \quad \text{dove } b^2 - 4ac = \Delta = \text{discriminante}$$

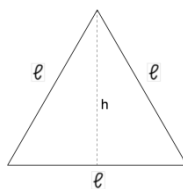
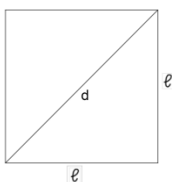
$$\text{e vale: } ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$\text{inoltre se } s = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \text{ e } p = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}, \text{ allora vale: } x^2 - sx + p = 0$$

Formule notevoli del quadrato e del triangolo equilatero

$$d = \ell\sqrt{2} \quad A = \ell^2$$

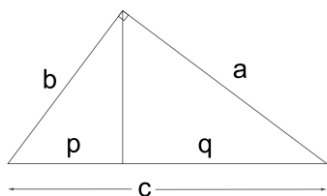
$$\ell = d \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad A = \frac{d^2}{2}$$



$$h = \ell \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad A = \ell^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\ell = h \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad A = h^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Similitudine



1° teorema di Euclide:

In un triangolo rettangolo il quadrato costruito su un cateto è equivalente al rettangolo che ha per dimensioni l'ipotenusa e la proiezione del cateto stesso.

$$a^2 = q \cdot c$$

$$b^2 = p \cdot c$$

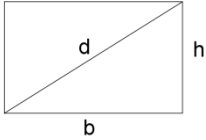
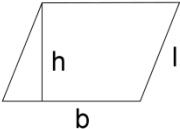
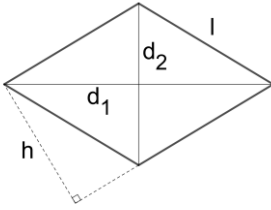
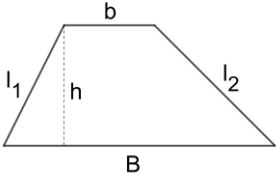
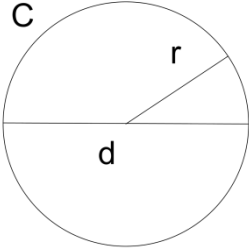
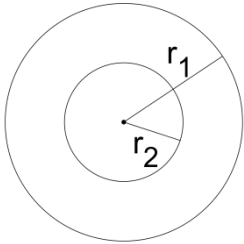
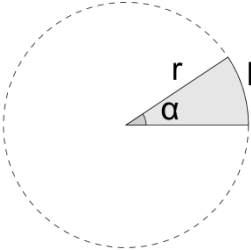
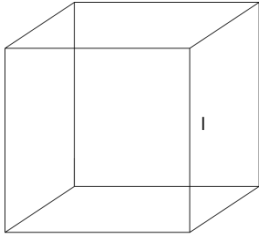
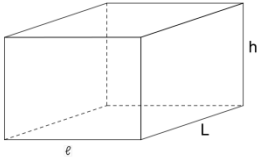
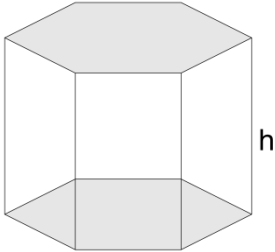
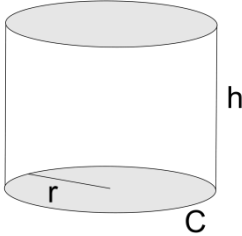
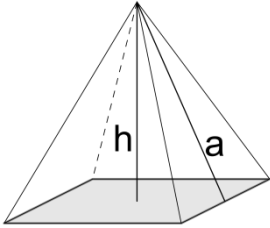
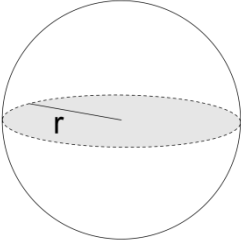
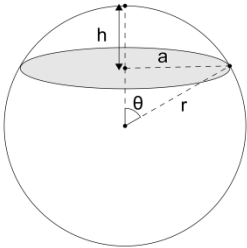
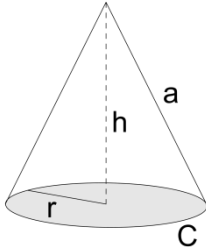
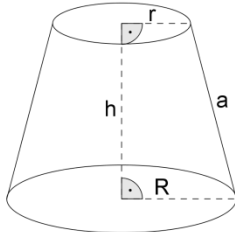
2° teorema di Euclide:

In un triangolo rettangolo il quadrato costruito sull'altezza relativa all'ipotenusa è equivalente al rettangolo che ha per dimensioni le proiezioni dei cateti sull'ipotenusa.

$$h^2 = p \cdot q$$

Formula di Eulero: per l'intera classe dei poliedri convessi (poliedri che non presentano "buchi" o "manici") vale l'uguaglianza:

$$F - S + V = 2 \quad V=\text{vertici}, S=\text{spigoli}, F=\text{facce}$$

Rettangolo  $P = 2(b + h)$ $A = b \cdot h$	Romboide  $P = 2(b + l)$ $A = b \cdot h$	Rombo  $P = 4 \cdot l$ $A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2} = l \cdot h$	Trapezio  $P = B + b + l_1 + l_2$ $A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$
Cerchio  $C = 2 \cdot r \cdot \pi$ $A = r^2 \cdot \pi$	Corona circolare  $A = r_1^2 \cdot \pi - r_2^2 \cdot \pi = \pi \cdot (r_1^2 - r_2^2)$	Settore circolare  $l = \frac{2 \cdot r \cdot \pi}{360} \cdot \alpha$ $A = \frac{r^2 \cdot \pi}{360} \cdot \alpha = \frac{r \cdot l}{2}$	Cubo  $A = 6 \cdot l^2$ $V = l^3$
Parallelepipedo rettangolo  $A_{lat} = P_{base} \cdot h$ $A_{tot} = 2 \cdot A_{base} + A_{lat}$ $V = A_{base} \cdot h$	Prisma retto  $A_{lat} = P_{base} \cdot h$ $A_{tot} = 2 \cdot A_{base} + A_{lat}$ $V = A_{base} \cdot h$	Cilindro  $A_{lat} = C \cdot h$ $A_{tot} = 2 \cdot A_{base} + A_{lat}$ $V = A_{base} \cdot h$	Piramide retta  $A_{lat} = \frac{P_{base} \cdot a}{2}$ $A_{tot} = A_{base} + A_{lat}$ $V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3}$
Sfera  $A_{tot} = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2$ $V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3$	Calotta  $A = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot h$ $A = 2\pi r^2(1 - \cos\theta)$ $V = \pi \cdot h^2 \cdot \left(r - \frac{h}{3}\right)$	Cono  $A_{lat} = \frac{C \cdot a}{2} = \pi \cdot r \cdot a$ $A_{tot} = A_{base} + A_{lat}$ $V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3}$	Tronco di cono  $A_{lat} = \pi \cdot a \cdot (R + r)$ $A_{tot} = \pi \cdot (r^2 + R^2) + A_{lat}$ $V = \frac{\pi \cdot h}{3} \cdot (r^2 + R^2 + r \cdot R)$

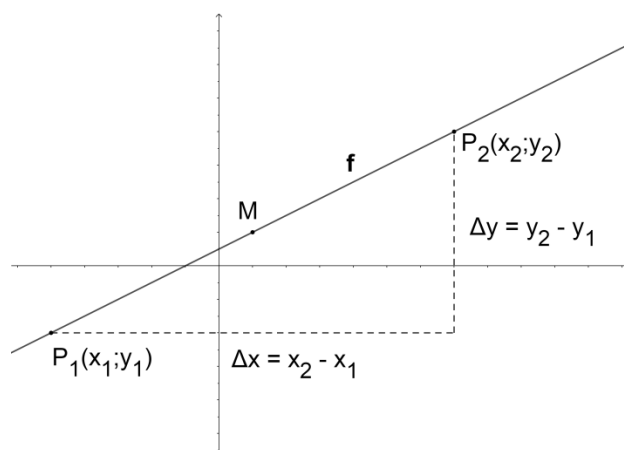
Funzione affine: $y = a \cdot x + b$

La **pendenza** a di una retta $y = a \cdot x + b$ è definita con il rapporto

$$a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Due rette **parallele** ($g \parallel f$) hanno la stessa pendenza: $a_f = a_g$

La pendenza di una retta g **perpendicolare** alla retta f ($g \perp f$) è: $a_g = -\frac{1}{a_f}$



Distanza tra due punti P_1 e P_2 : $d_{P_1 P_2} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Punto medio tra due punti P_1 e P_2 : $M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

Parabola: $y = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$

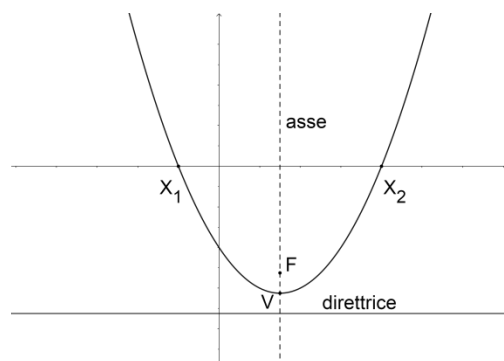
coordinate del **vertice**: $V\left(\frac{-b}{2a}; \frac{-\Delta}{4a}\right)$

del **fuoco**: $F\left(\frac{-b}{2a}; \frac{1-\Delta}{4a}\right)$

equazione

dell'**asse**: $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ e della **direttrice**: $y = \frac{-(1+\Delta)}{4a}$

dove $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = \text{discriminante}$



Statistica

Data una serie di N dati x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N con le rispettive frequenze f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N :

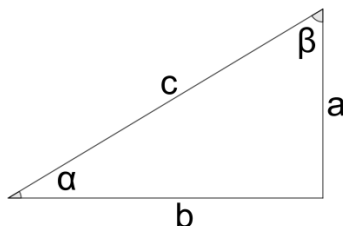
<u>Indici di posizione centrale:</u>	Media:	$m = \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 \cdot f_1 + x_2 \cdot f_2 + \dots + x_N \cdot f_N}{f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_N}$
	Mediana:	Il dato centrale di una serie di dati ordinati
	Moda:	Il dato con la maggiore frequenza
<u>Indici di variabilità:</u>	varianza:	$\sigma^2 = \frac{(x_1 - m)^2 \cdot f_1 + (x_2 - m)^2 \cdot f_2 + \dots + (x_N - m)^2 \cdot f_N}{f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_N}$
	scarto quadratico medio / deviazione standard:	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - m)^2 \cdot f_1 + (x_2 - m)^2 \cdot f_2 + \dots + (x_N - m)^2 \cdot f_N}{f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_N}}$
	scarto interquartile:	$\Delta Q = Q_3 - Q_1$ dove Q_1 =primo quartile, Q_3 =terzo quartile

Trigonometria - Triangolo rettangolo

$$\text{sen} = \frac{\text{cateto opposto}}{\text{ipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{cos} = \frac{\text{cateto adiacente}}{\text{ipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{tan} = \frac{\text{cateto opposto}}{\text{cateto adiacente}}$$



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{a}{c} = \text{cos } \beta$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{b}{c} = \text{sen } \beta$$

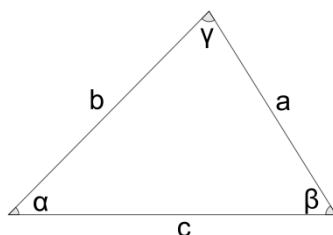
$$\text{tan } \alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{1}{\text{tan } \beta}$$

Trigonometria - Triangolo qualsiasi

Teorema del seno

In un triangolo qualsiasi il rapporto tra un lato ed il seno dell'angolo opposto è costante.

$$\frac{a}{\text{sen } \alpha} = \frac{b}{\text{sen } \beta} = \frac{c}{\text{sen } \gamma}$$



Teorema del coseno o di Carnot

In un triangolo qualsiasi il quadrato di un lato è uguale alla somma dei quadrati degli altri due lati, diminuita del doppio prodotto di questi due lati per il coseno dell'angolo che essi formano.

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \text{cos } \alpha$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \text{cos } \beta$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \text{cos } \gamma$$

Area del triangolo qualsiasi

$$A = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \text{sen } \gamma$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} ac \cdot \text{sen } \beta$$

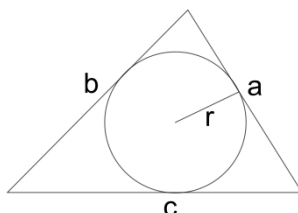
$$A = \frac{1}{2} bc \cdot \text{sen } \alpha$$

Triangolo qualsiasi

In un triangolo qualsiasi di lati a, b e c, e semiperimetro $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ valgono le seguenti formule:

Formula di Erone

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$



Circonferenza inscritta

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$$

$$A = s \cdot r$$

Successione di Fibonacci ($F_1 = 1$, $F_2 = 1$, $F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-1}$):

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...
F_n	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610	...

La sezione aurea:

$$\phi = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$

$$\phi - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{1}{\phi}$$

$$\phi^2 = F_2 \cdot \phi + F_1 = \phi + 1$$

$$\phi^4 = F_4 \cdot \phi + F_3 = 3 \cdot \phi + 2$$

$$\phi^6 = F_6 \cdot \phi + F_5 = 8 \cdot \phi + 5$$

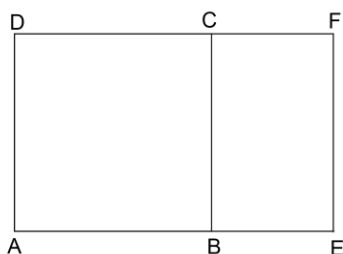
$$\phi^3 = F_3 \cdot \phi + F_2 = 2 \cdot \phi + 1$$

$$\phi^5 = F_5 \cdot \phi + F_4 = 5 \cdot \phi + 3$$

$$\phi^7 = F_7 \cdot \phi + F_6 = 13 \cdot \phi + 8$$

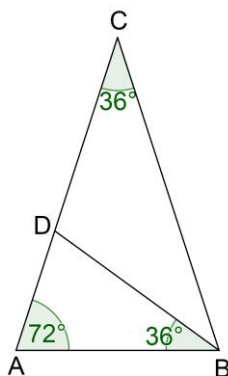
Il rettangolo aureo

$$\frac{AE}{EF} = \frac{EF}{BE} = \phi$$



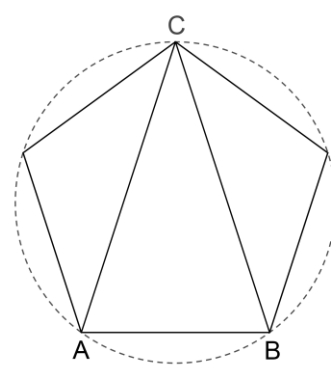
Il triangolo aureo

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AB}{AD} = \phi$$



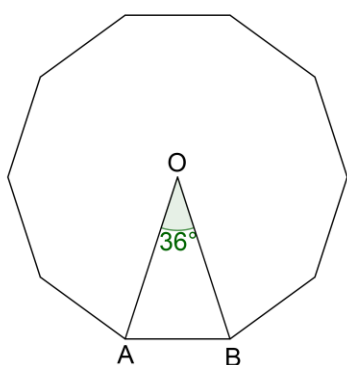
Il pentagono

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \phi$$



Il decagono

$$\frac{AO}{AB} = \phi$$



La stella a 5 punte

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{CD}{BC} = \phi$$

