

# RADICAL 1) Vax+6 = cx+d => x \in [-\frac{6}{a}, +\infty]

a)  $C \in \{ a \le b > 0 > \dots \} \Rightarrow \{ a \le \frac{b}{4}, p > 0 \}$   $\{ c \ge a \le b > 0 > \dots \} \Rightarrow \{ a \le \frac{b}{4}, p > 0 \}$  $\{ a \ge a \le b > 0 > \dots \} \Rightarrow \{ a \le b > 0 > 0 \}$ 

 $\Rightarrow x \in \left[ -\frac{4}{6}, 1e^{-x} \right] \cap \left[ -\frac{4}{6}, 1e^{-x} \right]$ b)  $\sqrt{a + b} = c \times d \cdot |^2 \Rightarrow \alpha \times d = (c \times d)^2$ c) notified come soluble  $e \in E$   $||x||^2 = ||x||^2 = ||x||^2 = ||x||^2 = ||x||^2$ 

VECTORI

il = xu 2 + Juf - forma

il (xu, zu) - coordonatele

Veturi colimari

ii , v - relimini =) (\*\* \*\* 2 mil

以下字 => |X型·x型 + A型·A型 =0 | 13丁字 => |X型·x型 + A型·A型 =0 |

# PUNCTE 61 DREPTE

enigine skonstra - m) { m+ xm = g (i

2) Tipuri de drepte 2) Tipuri de drepte de l'dr => (m1= m2)

6) parpardiculate d, I dz => m1. mz =1

6) perpendiculate d. I de => (mp. 11mg - 1)
2) A(xA,YA)

7-7A = (m (x-xA)

4) Distanta de la A(XA, JA) la drugta (d)  $d(A,d) = \frac{\ln x_A + 6 \cdot \lambda_A + 6 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{\ln^2 + 6^2}}$ 

#### PROGRESII

## I ARIT METICE

: (am) ma, ....., an

h= az az az az .... e diponta dinte du terment

am = a1+ (m-1) 2 -> turmenul general

Sm = 2.21+(m.1) 12. m } => suma primile on thousand

Sm =  $\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_m}{2}$ , m

The throner consenting m p. a

Thei thrower consecutive => b= a+c

II GEOMETRICE

·· (bm) mgs 61,62 ..., 6m

brn = 61. 2 m-1 \_ terrmernel general

5m= 61 gn-1 . ruma primiles in termeni

Their termoni consecutive in p. g. a., b, c - consecutive => 6 = Vac

a, b,c- consecutive => c- reported dientre dei termoni

# LOGARITM 1) log ab + log ac = lg a 6.c

2) legab - logac = loga & 3) logabe = clogab

4) loga == 1; lme = 1; lg10 = 1

5) logal=0; ln1=0; lg1=0 ECUATII CU LOGARITM

/(4) ic. cu log/bn/lg încipe cu c.€ 2+xb = (2+xd) a pol

6x+c>0=) .... =) x ∈ (-c,+∞) dx+e>0=1.... =) XE(-=, +00) =) XE(-8,00) (1-3,+00)

c) verifici core solutri e C.E.

6) docă este cozul aplici formulale 175 până ajungi la :

legalbac)=d => 6x+c=ad

#### FUNCTIL

1) Varbel parabolei (=) puntul de minim/moæin

2) Valencea minima /maxima

3) Burtul care apartine graficului

$$A(x_A, z_A) \in Gf \Rightarrow z_A = f(x_A)$$

4) Runctul de intersectie dintre 60 si 69 Gf nGg => f(x)= q(x) => ..... => x= a

7= f(x)=> 7= f(a)= .....= b

GENGA = A(a,b)

starabroar el eleca us sitzerretrit (c

# ELEMENTE DE COMBINATORICA

m1 = 1.2.3......m 1 0/= 1 1) Permutari Pm=m! 2) Aranjamente Am = m! - submultimi ordenate; rate au cife distincte  $C_{K}^{m} = \frac{\kappa_{1}(m-K)}{m!}$ 3) Comlumati - submutimi; rate. cu "a" sifre (m-1)/ (m-1)! (m+2)/ (m-1)/m-(m+4)(m+2) PROBABILITĂTI p = mr. squii forwabile / (mie)

course formabile rade care indeplaines condition din sonund

#### ECUATIA DE GRADULI

1) Are solutii reale

3, 36, ER 3 130

- 2) Are solutii reale distincte &1, \*2ek; \*1 #x2 => 1>0
- 3) Are soluții reale egale (>) o singură soluție

&1 €2 eR; x1= €2 > 1 =0

4) NU are solutii reale

E1, 22 4 R => 1001

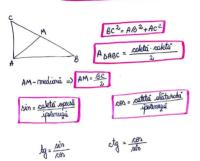
A - 6 - C - 2R 2) Laturi, masura (4), 085(4) cos B = 2 + 2 - 62  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ resc = 22+62-22

3) Aria AABC / a) A same =  $\frac{6 \cdot c \cdot \sin A}{2} = \frac{a \cdot c \cdot \sin B}{2} = \frac{a \cdot 6 \cdot \sin C}{2}$ 

= latura latura sin(4) 6) ADABC = V p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c) , P = a+6+c

c) Aspec = luga frattimea d) DAGC-Eddaturd => ADAGC = 12/3

## TRIUNGHIUL DREPTUNGHIC



# TRIGON OMETRIE 30 (=

$$Aim \approx = ABS (90^\circ - 2)$$

$$Aim \approx = ABS (90^\circ - 2)$$

$$Aim = ABS (90^\circ$$

$$\frac{2}{100} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$r_3 \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right| \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right|$$

$$\frac{\overline{2}}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Nim X

# RELATILE LUI VIETE

Grade ax2+bx+c; x1x2 radocini

24+ 22 = -6

X1 X2 = C

x12+ x2 = (x1+x2)2-2x1x2

// Strie o ec. de gr ! cu rodacimile ≈1 ×2

£2-5=+P=0 5=X1+X2

P= ×1 ×2.

1) CONTINUITATEA £(\*) = { ...., x > ... <u>I</u> ...., x ≤ ... lala)= 2 (a) = f(a) => f-continuă 2) OPERATIO CU +/- 00

- desermoni expressa de la numáriate si je cea de la numéria

în produs de parameze

(x-x)(x-x) = 2+xy+xxy

si la numarater, de râte eri este nevere Exemplu:  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 7}{x^2 + 2x^2 + 3} = \frac{\infty^3 + 2\infty^2 + 7}{\infty^2 + 2\infty - 3} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$  (CN)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 2x^2 + 3} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x^2 + \frac{x}{x^2}}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 +$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + \lambda_1 x^2 + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2 + \lambda_2 x - 5} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^3}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)} =$$

 $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty \left(1 + \frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{7}{\infty}\right)}{1 + \frac{2}{\infty} - \frac{5}{\infty}} =$ 

= 00.1 -00

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x^2 + 7}{x^2 + 3x^2 + 7} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x^2 + 3x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{x^2}{x^2$$

#### INTERVALE DE MONOTONIE (=) CRESCATORRE IDESCRESCATORRE

f'(x)

f'(x)>0 -) f crevateure f'(x)(0=) f denturcatione

f'(x) -----0+++++0--\$(6) > f(c)

Intervalele de monotonie

2 € (-0, a) => f (x) >> f desourcatione

 $x \in (a, b] \rightarrow f'(x)(0)$  f durturations  $x \in (b, c] \rightarrow f'(x)(0)$  f providing

≈ € [ c, 0) =) f'(x) (0 =) f denormationse

Runde de setam

A ( b, f (b)) - punct de minim local => P(x)> \$ (6) B (c, fla)) - punot de (movem local =) f(x) & f(c)

CONCAVITATE / CONVENTATE

£"(x)

f"(x)>0=) f-convexã f"(x) (0=) f - comeonia

Cazuri: dacă sub integrală ai: 1) ex =) g'(x) = ex 2) sin x /cos x =) g(x) = sin x /cos x

Etape :

3) ]1= f(x).g(x) | 6 - 6 f(x)g(x) dx

### ASIMPTOTE

```
I VERTICALA
  f: R 15 a3
     :[<u>a</u>,+∞)
:(∞,<u>a</u>)
              II ORIZONTALA
III OBLICĂ
  A= m>€+W
  m: \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}, m: \lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x) \cdot m^x]
Daca & admite As. Or, rou admite As. Or.
```

#### TABEL DE VARIATIE A SEMNULUI

GRAD ] ax+6 ax+6 mmn centrar o semenul lui A\*+6=0=) 3==-6 GRAD II ax2+ 6x+c a) 4>0=) x, x2 3E -00 31 32 +00

axi+bx+c summed live 0 summer 0 summed live a. 6) A=0/=> x1= +2= -6 36 -00 <u>-6</u> +000 0082+606+0 NIMIM a 0 NIMIM a C) A(0=) \*1,2 & R

C) (0 =) 341,2 8 A

ax2+6x+c semonal lui a

#### REGULI DE INTEGRARE

$$\int f + g \, dx = \int f \, dx + \int g \, dx$$

$$\int f - g \, dx = \int f \, dx - \int g \, dx$$

$$\int a \cdot f \, dx = a \int f \, dx$$

$$\int a \cdot f \, dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx - F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot f(x) \, dx = \frac{F^{2}(x)}{a} \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot f(x) \, dx = \frac{F^{2}(x)}{a} \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

 $\frac{\chi_{\omega}}{1} = \chi_{-\omega}$ Tx = x tm MIXP = x

VX - x 5