

Formularium Wiskunde

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1 Algebra

1.1 Volgorde van Bewerking

Haakjes wegwerken, machtsverheffen, worteltrekken, vermenigvuldigen en delen, optellen en aftrekken.

1.2 Absolute Waarde

De absolute waarde van een getal a wordt genoteerd als $|a|$ en is altijd positief.

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } a \geq 0 \\ -a & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

2 Machten en wortels

2.1 Machten met Gehele Exponenten

| | |
|---|--|
| $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0 : a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n \text{ factoren}}$ $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} : a^1 = a$ $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_0 : a^0 = 1$ $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ | $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}_0, \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z} : a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$ $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$ |
|---|--|

2.2 Vierkantswortel in \mathbb{R}

| | |
|---|--|
| $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall b \in \mathbb{R} :$ $b = \sqrt{a} \Leftrightarrow b^2 = a \wedge (b \geq 0)$ $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+ :$ $\sqrt{a^2} = a$ $(\sqrt{a})^2 = a$ $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}.$ $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \wedge b \neq 0$ | $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} :$ $\sqrt{a^2} = a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{a^2} = a & \text{als } a \geq 0, \\ \sqrt{a^2} = -a & \text{als } a \leq 0. \end{cases}$ |
|---|--|

2.3 N-de machtswortel in \mathbb{R}

| | |
|--|--|
| $n \text{ even} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a & \wedge a \geq 0 \\ \sqrt[n]{a^n} = -a & \wedge a \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $n \text{ oneven} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$ | $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}_0^+, \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0 :$ $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$ $(\sqrt[n]{a})^n = a$ $\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$ $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$ $\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[m \cdot n]{a}$ |
|--|--|

2.4 $\frac{m}{n}$ -de machtswortel in \mathbb{R}

| | |
|--|--|
| $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_0^+, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0 : a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$ | $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}_0^+, \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Q} :$ $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$ $(a \cdot b)^m = a^m \cdot b^m$ $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$ |
|--|--|

3 Veeltermen

3.1 Vierkantsvergelijking

Een vierkantsvergelijking is van de vorm : $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, met $D = b^2 - 4ac$

| | |
|--|---|
| $x \in \mathbb{R}$ | $x \in \mathbb{C}$ |
| $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$ | $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i \sqrt{-D}}{2a}$ |
| $P = \frac{c}{a} = x_1 \cdot x_2$, $S = -\frac{b}{a} = x_1 + x_2$ | |
| $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = a(x^2 - Sx + P)$ | |

3.2 Merkwaardige Producten en Ontbinding in Factoren

| |
|---|
| $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$ |
| $(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$ |
| $(a + b)^n = a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1}b + C_n^2 a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a^2b^{n-1} + b^n \quad \wedge \quad C_n^p = \frac{n!}{(n-p)!p!}$ |
| $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$ |
| $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ |
| $a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$ |
| $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ |
| $a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1} = (a + b)(a^{2n} - a^{2n-1}b + a^{2n-2}b^2 - a^{2n-3}b^3 + \dots - ab^{2n-1} + b^{2n})$ |

3.3 Euclidische Deling

We gaan de derdegraadsveelterm $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5$ delen door de eerstegraadsveelterm $x + 2$ met behulp van de praktische werkwijze van lange deling.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5$ | $x + 2$ |
| $-2x^3 - 4x^2 + 0x + 0$ | $2x^2$ |
| $-1x^2 - 4x + 5$ | |
| $+1x^2 + 2x + 0$ | $-x$ |
| $-2x + 5$ | |
| $2x + 4$ | -2 |
| 9 | |

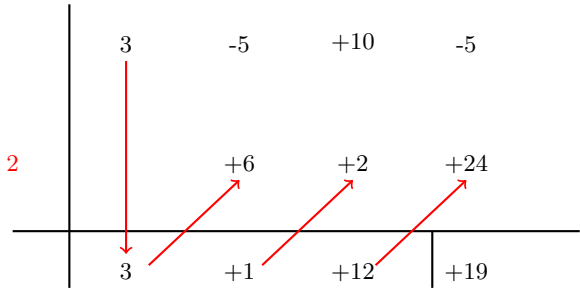
We kunnen de deling als volgt uitdrukken:

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x + 2)(2x^2 - x - 2) + 9$$

De rest is 25, wat een graad heeft die kleiner is dan de graad van de deler $x + 2$.

3.4 Schema van Horner

$$\frac{(3x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x - 52)}{(x - 2)}$$



4 Complexe getallen

4.1 Rechthoekige coördinaten

| Bewerking | Formule |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Optelling/Aftrekking</i> | $(a + j.b) \pm (c + j.d) = (a + c) \pm j(b + d)$ |
| <i>Vermenigvuldiging</i> | $(a + j.b) \cdot (c + j.d) = (ac - bd) + j(ad + bc)$ |
| <i>Deling</i> | $\frac{(a+j.b)}{(c+j.d)} = \frac{(a+j.b) \cdot (c-j.d)}{(c+j.d) \cdot (c-j.d)} = \left(\frac{ac+bd}{c^2+d^2}\right) + j\left(\frac{bc-ad}{c^2+d^2}\right)$ |
| <i>Toegevoegde van</i> | $\overline{(a + j.b)} = (a - j.b)$ $\overline{Z_1 + Z_2} = \overline{Z_1} + \overline{Z_2}, \quad \overline{Z_1 \cdot Z_2} = \overline{Z_1} \cdot \overline{Z_2}$ |
| <i>Inverse</i> | $z = a + bi \implies z^{-1} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2}$ |
| <i>Wortel</i> | $\sqrt{a} \wedge a < 0 \implies \sqrt{a} = \pm i\sqrt{-a}$ $\sqrt{a + bi} = x + yi \iff (x + yi)^2 = a + bi$ |
| <i>Macht</i> | $(a + bi)^0 = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0 :$ $(a + bi)^n = (a + bi) \cdot (a + bi) \cdots (a + bi)$ |
| <i>Machten of i</i> | $i^1 = i, \quad i^2 = -1, \quad i^3 = -i, \quad i^4 = 1$ |

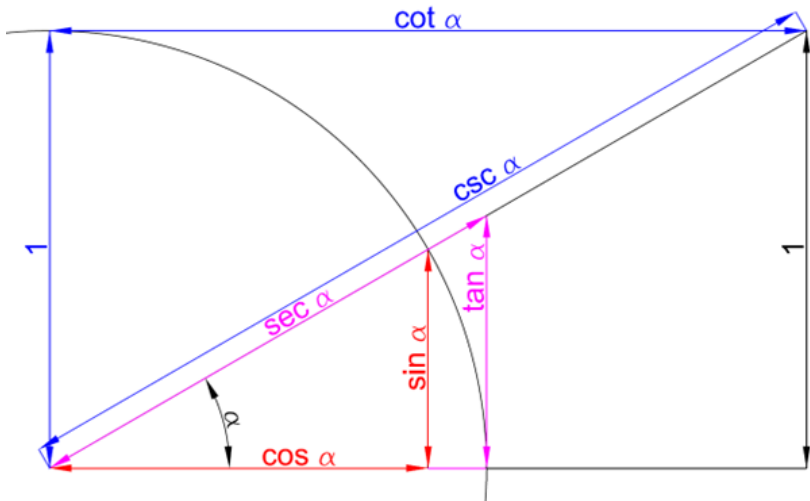
4.2 Poolcoördinaten

$$z = a + i.b = r (\cos(\varphi) + i.\sin(\varphi)) = r\angle\varphi, \quad \tan(\varphi) = \frac{b}{a}, \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

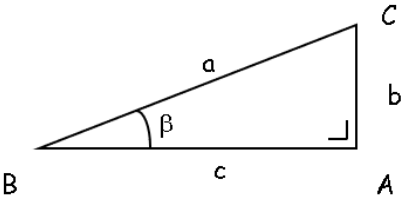
| Bewerking | Formule |
|--|---|
| <i>Vermenigvuldiging</i> | $z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 \angle \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ |
| <i>Deling</i> | $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1 \angle \varphi_1}{r_2 \angle \varphi_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \angle \varphi_1 - \varphi_2$ |
| <i>Inverse</i> | $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} \angle -\varphi$ |
| <i>Macht</i> | $z^n = r^n [\cos (n \cdot \varphi) + i \sin (n \cdot \varphi)] \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$ |
| <i>Wortel</i> | $\sqrt{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \pm \sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$ |
| $\sqrt[n]{r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi+k \cdot 2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi+k \cdot 2\pi}{n} \right) \quad \wedge \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$ | |

5 Goniometrie

5.1 De Goniometrische Cirkel



5.2 formules uit de goniometrie



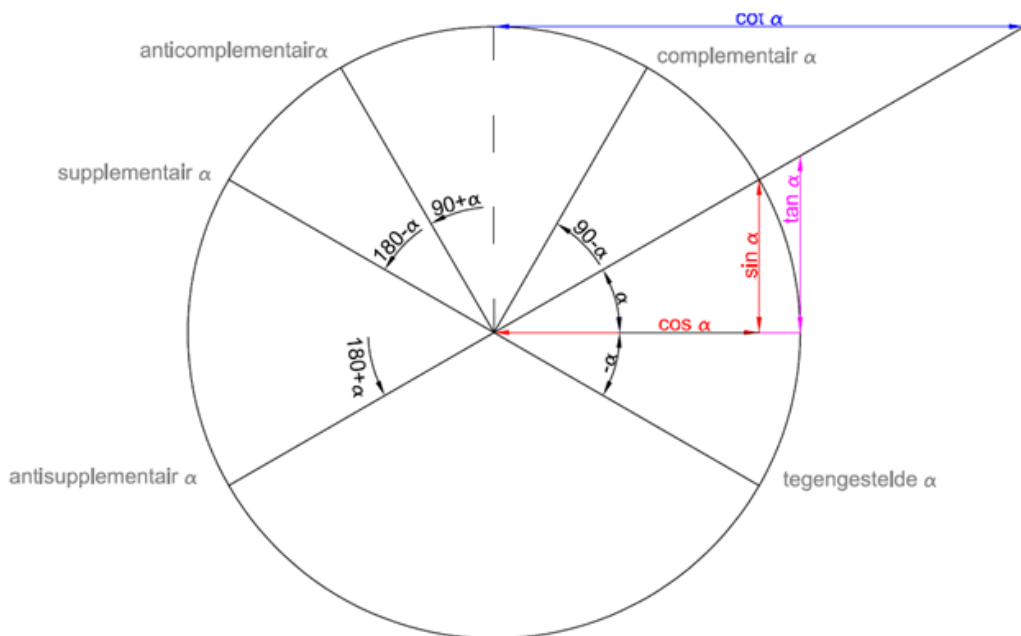
| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| $\csc \beta$ | $\sec \beta$ | $\cot \beta$ | waarin: $\begin{cases} o : \text{overstaande rechthoekszijde} \\ s : \text{schuine zijde (hypotenusa)} \\ a : \text{aanliggende rechthoekszijde} \end{cases}$ |
| \leftarrow | \leftarrow | \leftarrow | |
| os | as | oa | |
| \rightarrow | \rightarrow | \rightarrow | |
| $\sin \beta$ | $\cos \beta$ | $\tan \beta$ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| $\sin \beta = \frac{b}{a}$ | $\cos \beta = \frac{c}{a}$ | $\tan \beta = \frac{b}{c}$ |
| $\csc \beta = \frac{a}{b}$ | $\sec \beta = \frac{a}{c}$ | $\cot \beta = \frac{c}{b}$ |
| $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ | $\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$ | $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$ |
| $\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$ | $\csc \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$ | |

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$

$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$



| gelijkehoeken | supplementairehoeken | complementairehoeken |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| $\sin(\alpha + k2\pi) = \sin \alpha$ | $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ | $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha$ |
| $\cos(\alpha + k2\pi) = \cos \alpha$ | $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ | $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$ |
| $\tan(\alpha + k2\pi) = \tan \alpha$ | $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ | $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha$ |
| $\cot(\alpha + k2\pi) = \cot \alpha$ | $\cot(\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ | $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \tan \alpha$ |
| $\sec(\alpha + k2\pi) = \sec \alpha$ | $\sec(\pi - \alpha) = -\sec \alpha$ | $\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \csc \alpha$ |
| $\csc(\alpha + k2\pi) = \csc \alpha$ | $\csc(\pi - \alpha) = \csc \alpha$ | $\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sec \alpha$ |

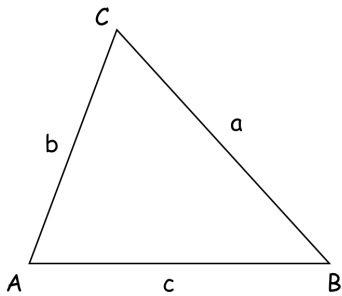
| tegengesteldehoeken | antisupplementairehoeken | anticomplementairehoeken |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ | $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ | $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha$ |
| $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$ | $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ | $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$ |
| $\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ | $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ | $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cot \alpha$ |
| $\cot(-\alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ | $\cot(\pi + \alpha) = \cot \alpha$ | $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\tan \alpha$ |
| $\sec(-\alpha) = \sec \alpha$ | $\sec(\pi + \alpha) = -\sec \alpha$ | $\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\csc \alpha$ |
| $\csc(-\alpha) = -\csc \alpha$ | $\csc(\pi + \alpha) = -\csc \alpha$ | $\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \sec \alpha$ |

Desinusregel :

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

Decosinusregel :

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A} \\ b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos \hat{B} \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \hat{C} \end{cases}$$



| | |
|--|---|
| $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ |
| $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ $\qquad\qquad = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \quad (*)$ $\qquad\qquad = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \quad (**)$ |
| $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ | $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$ |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \quad (*)$ $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \quad (**)$ $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$ $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$ | $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$ $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$ $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$ | $\sin \alpha = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} \quad \wedge \quad \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = t$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$ |
|---|--|--|

5.3 Omgekeerde formules van Simpson

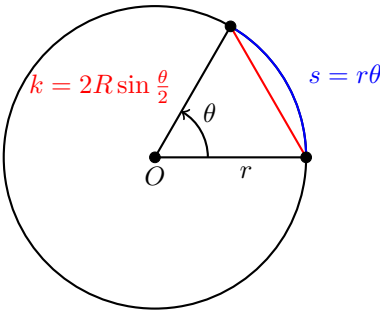
| | |
|--|---|
| $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$ $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ |
| $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ |

5.4 Formules van Simpson

| | |
|--|---|
| $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$ | $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$ |
| $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$ | $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$ |

5.5 Belangrijke goniometrische waarden

| Angle | 0° | 30° | 45° | 60° | 90° | 180° | 270° | 360° |
|---------------|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|--------|
| α | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | π | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | 2π |
| $\sin \alpha$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| $\cos \alpha$ | 1 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\tan \alpha$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ | / | 0 | / | 0 |

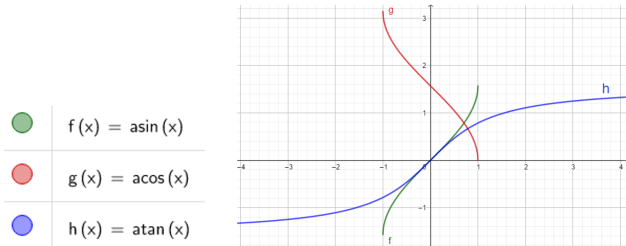


5.6 Cyclometrische formules

$y = \text{Bgsin} x \Leftrightarrow (x = \sin y \wedge y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], x \in [-1, 1])$

$y = \text{Bgcos} x \Leftrightarrow (x = \cos y \wedge y \in [0, \pi], x \in [-1, 1])$

$y = \text{Bgtan} x \Leftrightarrow (x = \tan y \wedge y \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[, x \in \mathbb{R})$



$\sin(\text{Bgsin} x) = x \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$\cos(\text{Bgcos} x) = x \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$tg(\text{Bgtan}) = x \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$cotg(\text{Bgcot} x) = x \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\cos(\text{Bgsin} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$\sin(\text{Bgcos} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$\text{Bgsin}(-x) = -\text{Bgsin} x \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$\cos(\text{Bgtan} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\sin(\text{Bgtan} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Bgsin} x + \text{Bgcos} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$\text{Bgcot} x + \text{Bgtan} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Bgtan}(-x) = -\text{Bgtan} x \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Bgcot}(-x) = -\text{Bgcot} x \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Bgcos}(-x) = \pi - \text{Bgcos} x \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

6 Meetkunde

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Afstand 2 punten | $ P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ $ P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$ |
| Midden v/e lijnstuk | $co(M) = (\frac{(x_1+x_2)}{2}, \frac{(y_1+y_2)}{2})$ |
| Zwaartepunt v/e driehoek | $co(Z) = (\frac{(x_1+x_2+x_3)}{3}, \frac{(y_1+y_2+y_3)}{3})$ |

| | |
|--|--|
| Vergelijking v/e rechte dr punt met rico m | $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ |
| Vergelijking v/e rechte dr punt met rico m | $y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$ |
| Vergelijking v/e rechte dr snijpunt met x-as (r,0) en y-as (0,s) | $\frac{x}{r} + \frac{y}{s} = 1$ |
| Hoek tussen twee rechten a,b met rico m1,m2 | $\cos(\widehat{ab}) = \frac{ 1+m_1m_2 }{\sqrt{1+m_1^2}\sqrt{1+m_2^2}}$ |
| Afstand tussen rechte a- $ux+vy+w=0$ en P(x1,y1) | $d(P, a) = \frac{ ux_1+vy_1+w }{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}}$ |

6.1 De cirkel

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cartesiaanse vergelijking | $(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = r^2$ |
| Algemene vergelijking | $x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0 \quad \wedge \quad a^2 + b^2 - c \geq 0$ |
| Parameter vergelijking | $\begin{cases} x = x_M + r \cdot \cos t \\ y = y_M + r \cdot \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{met } t \in [0, 2\pi[$ |

6.2 De parabool

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Top vergelijking | $y^2 = 2px$ |
| Parameter vergelijking | $\begin{aligned} x &= 2p\lambda^2 && \text{met } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ y &= 2p\lambda \end{aligned}$ |

6.3 De ellips

| | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Cartesiaanse vgl.</i> : $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$</p> <p><i>Parameter vgl.</i> :</p> $\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos t \\ y = b \cdot \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{met } t \in [0, 2\pi[$ | |
|--|--|

6.4 De hyperbool

Cartesiaanse vgl. : $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

Parameter vgl. :

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \sec t \\ y = b \cdot \tan t \end{cases} \quad \text{met } t \in \left] \frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[\setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

6.5 Oppervlakte Formules

| Vorm | Formule | Variabelen |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Vierkant | $A = s^2$ | s : zijlengte |
| Rechthoek | $A = l \cdot w$ | l : lengte, w : breedte |
| Driehoek | $A = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot h$ | b : basis, h : hoogte |
| Cirkel | $A = \pi r^2$ | r : straal |
| Parallelogram | $A = b \cdot h$ | b : basis, h : hoogte |
| Trapezium | $A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) \cdot h$ | b_1, b_2 : bases, h : hoogte |
| Ellips | $A = \pi a \cdot b$ | a, b : halve grote en halve kleine as |
| Regelmatig Veelhoek | $A = \frac{1}{2} P \cdot a$ | P : omtrek, a : apothema |

6.6 Volume Formules

| Vorm | Formule | Variabelen |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Kubus | $V = s^3$ | s : zijlengte |
| Rechthoekig Prisma | $V = l \times w \times h$ | l : lengte, w : breedte, h : hoogte |
| Bol | $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ | r : straal |
| Cilinder | $V = \pi r^2 h$ | r : straal, h : hoogte |
| Kegel | $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ | r : straal, h : hoogte |
| Piramide | $V = \frac{1}{3} B \times h$ | B : basisoppervlakte, h : hoogte |
| Ellipsoïde | $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b c$ | a, b, c : halve hoofdaslengtes |
| Prisma | $V = B \times h$ | B : basisoppervlakte, h : hoogte |

7 Diversen

7.1 Wiskundige Symbolen (ISO 31/XI)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| $x \in A$ | is een element van de verzameling |
| $x \notin A$ | is geen element van de verzameling |
| $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ | de verzameling door opsomming |
| $\{x \in A \mid p(x)\}$ | de verzameling waar de elementen voldoen aan de eigenschap $p(x)$ |
| \emptyset | de lege verzameling |
| \mathbb{N} | de natuurlijke getallen $(0, 1, 2, \dots)$ |
| \mathbb{Z} | de gehele getallen $(\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ |
| \mathbb{Q} | de rationale getallen (breuken van \mathbb{Z}) |
| \mathbb{R} | de reële getallen |
| \mathbb{C} | de complexe getallen |
| $B \subseteq A$ | B behoort tot A (kan er mee samenvallen) |
| $B \subset A$ | B behoort strikt tot A |
| $A \cup B$ | samenvoeging van A en B (unie) |
| $A \cap B$ | doorsnede van A en B (de gemeenschappelijke elementen) |
| $A \setminus B$ | A verschilt B , wat tot A behoort en niet tot B |
| $\mathcal{C}_U A$ | het complement van A in het universum U |
| (a, b) | het geordend paar |
| (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) | een geordend n -tal |
| $A \times B$ | de productverzameling van A en B |
| $\#$ | rangnummer of aantal |

7.2 Logische symbolen

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| $p \wedge q$ | conjunctie, de beweringen p en q zijn geldig |
| $p \vee q$ | disjunctie, de bewering p of q is geldig |
| $\neg p$ | negatie, de bewering p is niet geldig |
| $p \Rightarrow q$ | implicatie, als p dan q |
| $p \Leftrightarrow q$ | equivalentie, de beweringen p en q zijn gelijkwaardig |
| $\forall x$ | universele kwantor, voor alle elementen geldt |
| $\exists x$ | existentiële kwantor, er zijn elementen die voldoen aan |