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NOTES

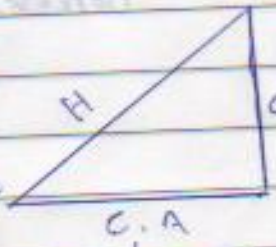
MATÉRIAS A SEREM REVISITADAS

- TRIGONOMETRIA
- GEOMETRIA ANALÍTICA
- FUNÇÕES
- MATRIZES

* QUADRILÁTEROS NOTÁVEIS
* SEN, COS

RELAÇÕES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

H = HIPOTENUSA
CO = CATETO OPOSTO
CA = CATETO ADJACENTE



$SEN = \frac{CA}{H}$

$COS = \frac{CO}{H}$

$TAN = \frac{CO}{CA}$

SEN	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	0,5	0
COS	0	0,5	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
TAN	0	$\sqrt{3}/3$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	V.C.P.
	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
	0 RAD	$\pi/6$ RAD	$\pi/4$ RAD	$\pi/3$ RAD	$\pi/2$ RAD

HASKELL

$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i = 1+2+3+\cdots 9+10$

$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i = 1+2+3+\cdots +99+100$

Σ = SIGMA (SUM)

IS USED TO WRITE DOWN EXPRESSIONS WITHOUT LOSING MUCH TIME

"i" IS THE INDEX AND IS USED TO COUNT, ADDING ITS VALUE EACH TIME I LOOP.

$\sum_{i=0}^{50} \pi i^2 = \pi 0^2 + \pi \cdot 1^2 + \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdots \pi 49^2 + \pi 50^2$

↳ CAN BE READ AS: WHEN "i" EQUALS 0, THIS will be π times 0 SQUARED.

EX.: $\sum_{x=1}^{2} 6(x) = 6(1+2) = 18$

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