

# FORMLER TILL NATIONELLT PROV MATEMATIK KURS 2

## ALGEBRA

### Regler

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

### Andragradsekvationer

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

## ARITMETIK

### Prefix

|           |        |        |        |        |           |           |           |           |           |            |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| T         | G      | M      | k      | h      | d         | c         | m         | μ         | n         | p          |
| tera      | giga   | mega   | kilo   | hekto  | deci      | centi     | milli     | mikro     | nano      | piko       |
| $10^{12}$ | $10^9$ | $10^6$ | $10^3$ | $10^2$ | $10^{-1}$ | $10^{-2}$ | $10^{-3}$ | $10^{-6}$ | $10^{-9}$ | $10^{-12}$ |

### Potenser

$$a^x a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

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

$$a^x b^x = (ab)^x$$

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

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

$$a^0 = 1$$

### Logaritmer

$$y = 10^x \Leftrightarrow x = \lg y$$

$$\lg x + \lg y = \lg xy$$

$$\lg x - \lg y = \lg \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\lg x^p = p \cdot \lg x$$

## FUNKTIONER

### Räta linjen

$$y = kx + m \quad k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

### Potensfunktioner

$$y = C \cdot x^a$$

### Andragsgradsfunktioner

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a \neq 0$$

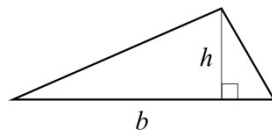
### Exponentialfunktioner

$$y = C \cdot a^x \quad a > 0 \text{ och } a \neq 1$$

## GEOMETRI

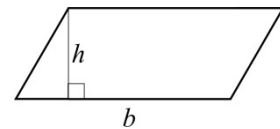
### Triangel

$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$



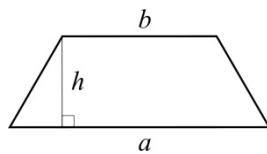
### Parallelogram

$$A = bh$$



### Parallelltrapets

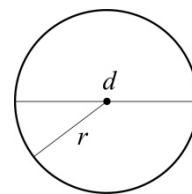
$$A = \frac{h(a+b)}{2}$$



### Cirkel

$$A = \pi r^2 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

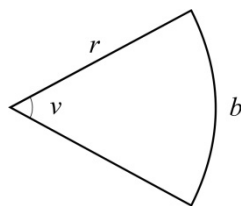
$$O = 2\pi r = \pi d$$



### Cirkelsektor

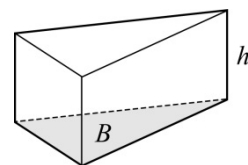
$$b = \frac{v}{360} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$A = \frac{v}{360} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{br}{2}$$



### Prisma

$$V = Bh$$

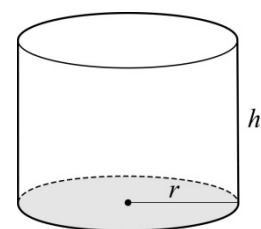


### Cylinder

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

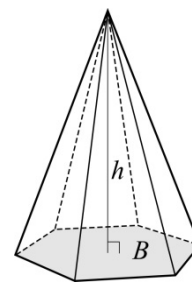
$$A = 2\pi r h$$

(Mantelarea)



### Pyramid

$$V = \frac{Bh}{3}$$

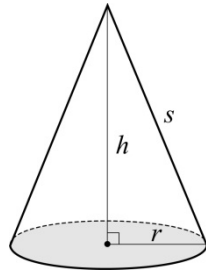


**Kon**

$$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$

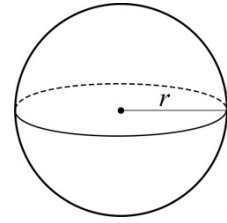
$$A = \pi r s$$

(Mantelarea)

**Klot**

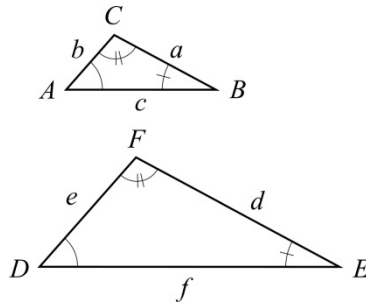
$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

**Likformighet**

Triangelarna  $ABC$  och  $DEF$  är likformiga.

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{b}{e} = \frac{c}{f}$$

**Skala**

$$\text{Areaskalan} = (\text{Längdskalan})^2$$

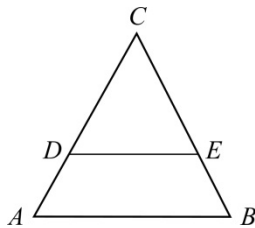
$$\text{Volymskalan} = (\text{Längdskalan})^3$$

**Topptriangel- och transversalsatsen**

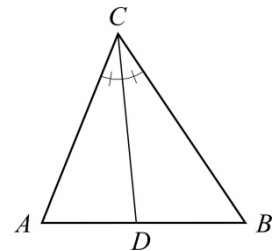
Om  $DE$  är parallell med  $AB$  gäller

$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{CE}{BC} \text{ och}$$

$$\frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{CE}{BE}$$

**Bisektrissatsen**

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

**Vinklar**

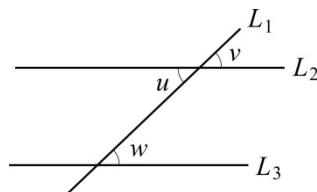
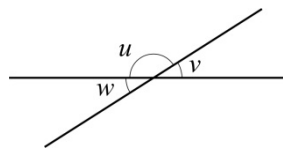
$$u + v = 180^\circ \quad \text{Sidovinklar}$$

$$w = v \quad \text{Vertikalvinklar}$$

$L_1$  skär två parallella linjer  $L_2$  och  $L_3$

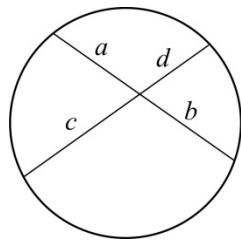
$$v = w \quad \text{Likbelägna vinklar}$$

$$u = w \quad \text{Alternativvinklar}$$

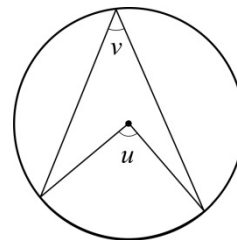


**Kordasatsen**

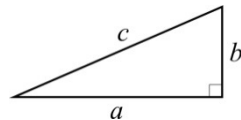
$$ab = cd$$

**Randvinkelsatsen**

$$u = 2v$$

**Pythagoras sats**

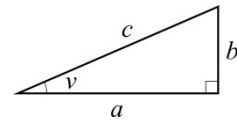
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

**Trigonometri**

$$\sin v = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\cos v = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\tan v = \frac{b}{a}$$

**Avståndsformeln**

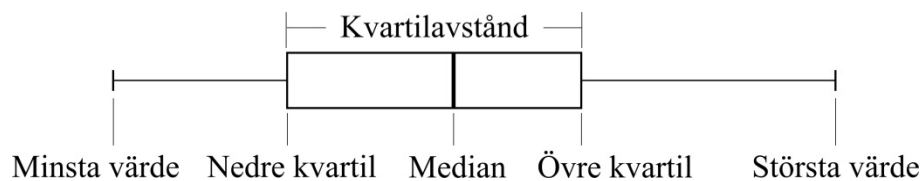
$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

**Mittpunktsformeln**

$$x_m = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \text{ och } y_m = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

**STATISTIK OCH SANNOLIKHET****Standardavvikelse**

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \quad (\text{stickprov})$$

**Lådagram****Normalfördelning**