

## Algebra

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{5}} \equiv \sqrt{2}$$

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

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

Numere reale conjugate:

$\sqrt{5} + 2$  are conjugatul  $\sqrt{5} - 2$

$$\frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n} = \frac{a+b}{n}$$

$$2X+7X=9X$$

$$2X-5X=-3X$$

2X



2 coefficient  
X parte literală

2x – monom  
2x+4y – binom  
2x+4y-7 – trinom

POLinoame

$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$(a+b)(x+y) = ax + ay + bx + by$$

$$ax + ay + bx + by = a(x+y) + b(x+y) = (x+y)(a+b)$$

Daca  $ab=0 \Rightarrow a=0$  sau  $b=0$

Daca  $|x|=3 \Rightarrow x=3$  sau  $x=-3$

Daca  $X^2 = 25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25} \Leftrightarrow |x| = 5 \Rightarrow X=5$  sau  $X=-5 \Rightarrow X \in \{5; -5\}$

! Pentru a rezolva o ecuatie de gradul 2 procedam astfel:

- 1) Trecem totzi termeni in membrul stang
- 2) Descompunem in factori membrul stang
- 3) Egalam fiecare factor cu 0 si gasim radacinile

Formula de rezolvare a ecuatie de gradul 2

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

- 1) a, b, c coeficienti
- 2) calculeaza discriminantul  
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$3) Aflam \quad x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0$$

$$a=2 \quad b=-7 \quad c=5$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 40 = 9 \geq 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{7 + 3}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2};$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{7 - 3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Daca A(x; y)

$$B(x_2; y_2) \quad \text{atunci mij AB} \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

## Dependenta funcionala:

Se numeste dependenta funcioonala intre 2 multimi nevide A,Bo corespondenta intre elementele lui A si elementele lui b care face ca la orice element din a sa-l corespunda un singur element in B.

A=domeniu de definitie

B=codomenu(multimea in care dependenta functionala ia valori)

Legea de corespondenta este al 3-lea element

## Probabilitatea

**Problema:** Un pachet de carti are 52 carti.

Aflati probabilitatea extragerii:

- a)unui 10
- b)unui nr. prim
- c)unui p.p.
- d)unui nr. par

a)Sunt 4 carti cu 10 => $p = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

b)Nr prime sunt 2,3,5,7,13,11=>6x4=24  $p = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

c)P.p sunt 1,4,9=>3x4 =12=> $= \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13}$

d)Nr. pare sunt 2,4,6,8,10,12,14 =>7x4=28  $p = \frac{28}{52} = \frac{7}{13}$

**Probabilitatea**= $\frac{nr.de - cazuri - favorable}{nr.de - cazuri - posibile}$

[Proprietatile egalitatii cu nr. reale]

1)a=a(reflexivitate)

2) Daca  $a=b \Rightarrow b=a$  (simetrie)

3) Daca  $a=b$  si  $b=c \Rightarrow a=c$  (transitivitate)

## Medii

$$\text{Media Aritmetica} = \frac{x + y}{2}$$

$$\text{Media Geometrica} = \sqrt{x \cdot y}$$

$$\text{Media (h)Armonica} = \frac{2xy}{x + y}$$

$$\text{Media Ponderata} = \frac{a \cdot p^1 + b \cdot p^2}{p^1 + p^2}$$

$$M_h < M_g < M_a$$

## METODE DE REZOLVARE A SISTEMELOR DE ECUATIE

1) METODA GRAFICA

2) METODA SUBSTITUTIEI

3) METODA REDUCERII

## MULTIMI

### RELATII

$\in$  apartine

$\cup$  reunit

$\cap$  intersectat

- diferență

## X –produs cartezian

N –numere naturale: 1, 2, 3

Z – numere intregi: -1; -2; 0; 2

Q – numere rationale: 1, 4; -5, 4; 3, (5)

R-Q –numere irationale:  $\sqrt{5}$ ;  $-\sqrt{5}$ ;

R - numere reale:  $\sqrt{5}$ ;  $-\sqrt{5}$ ; -3, 2; 2

$$0, x(y) = \frac{xy - x}{90}$$

$$n, x(y) = n \frac{xy - x}{90}$$

$$\sqrt{A \pm \sqrt{B}} = \sqrt{\frac{A + C}{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{A - C}{2}} \text{ unde } C = \sqrt{A^2 - B}$$

**MINIME:**

1) Aflati valoarea minima a expresiei

$$E(x) = x^2 - 10x + 35$$

$$E(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25 + 10$$

$$E(x) = (x-5)^2 + 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-5)^2 \geq 0 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R} | +10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-5)^2 + 10 \geq 10 \Rightarrow E(x) \geq 10 \Rightarrow \min E(x) = 10$$

## MAXIME

1) Aflati valoarea maxima a expresiei

$$E(x) = -x^2 - 10x + 20 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(x) = -x^2 - 10x - 25 + 45$$

$$E(x) = -(x^2 + 10x + 25) + 45$$

$$E(x) = -(x+5)^2 + 45$$

$$(x+5)^2 \geq 0 \quad |(-1) \Rightarrow -(x+5)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow E(x) \leq 45 \Rightarrow \max E(x) = 45$$

## Puteri

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

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

$$(a^2 \cdot b^3 \cdot c)^4 = a^8 \cdot b^{12} \cdot c^4$$