

## ФОРМУЛИ

### Квадратно уравнение

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$\text{Формули на Виет} \quad x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

### Квадратна функция

Графиката на  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ ,  $a \neq 0$  е парабола с връх точката  $(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{D}{4a})$

### Корен. Степен и логаритъм

$$\sqrt[k]{a^{2k}} = |a| \quad \sqrt[2k+1]{a^{2k+1}} = a; \quad \text{при } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad \sqrt[nk]{a^{mk}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} \quad \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[k]{a}} = \sqrt[nk]{a}; \quad \text{при } a > 0, n \geq 2, k \geq 2 \text{ и } n, m, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\log_a b = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = b \quad \log_a a^x = x \quad a^{\log_a b} = b; \quad \text{при } b > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$$

### Комбинаторика

$$\text{Брой на пермутациите на } n \text{ елемента:} \quad P_n = 1.2.3 \dots (n-1)n = n!$$

$$\text{Брой на вариациите на } n \text{ елемента } k \text{-ти клас:} \quad V_n^k = n.(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)$$

$$\text{Брой на комбинациите на } n \text{ елемента } k \text{-ти клас:} \quad C_n^k = \frac{V_n^k}{P_k} = \frac{n.(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}{1.2.3 \dots (k-1)k}$$

$$\text{Вероятност} \quad P(A) = \frac{\text{брой на благоприятните случаи}}{\text{брой на възможните случаи}} \quad 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

### Прогресии

$$\text{Аритметична прогресия:} \quad a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d \quad S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n = \frac{2a_1 + (n-1)d}{2} \cdot n$$

$$\text{Геометрична прогресия:} \quad a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} \quad S_n = \frac{a_n q - a_1}{q-1} = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q-1}$$

$$\text{Формула за сложна лихва:} \quad K_n = K \cdot q^n = K \cdot \left(1 + \frac{p}{100}\right)^n$$

### Зависимости в триъгълник

Правоъгълен триъгълник:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$     $S = \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2}ch_c$     $a^2 = a_1c$     $b^2 = b_1c$

$h_c^2 = a_1b_1$     $r = \frac{a+b-c}{2}$     $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$     $\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$     $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$     $\operatorname{cotg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$

Произволен триъгълник:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$     $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$     $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2R$

Формула за медиана:  $m_a^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2)$     $m_b^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2a^2 + 2c^2 - b^2)$

$m_c^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2)$

Формула за ъглополовяща:  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{n}{m}$     $l_c^2 = ab - nm$

### Формули за лице

Триъгълник:  $S = \frac{1}{2}ch_c$     $S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \gamma$     $S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

$S = pr$     $S = \frac{abc}{4R}$

Успоредник:  $S = ah_a$     $S = ab \sin \alpha$

Четириъгълник:  $S = \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 \sin \varphi$

Описан многоъгълник:  $S = pr$

### Тригонометрични функции

$\alpha^0$	$0^0$	$30^0$	$45^0$	$60^0$	$90^0$
$\alpha$ rad	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	–
$\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$	–	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

	$-\alpha$	$90^\circ - \alpha$	$90^\circ + \alpha$	$180^\circ - \alpha$
sin	$-\sin \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$	$\sin \alpha$
cos	$\cos \alpha$	$\sin \alpha$	$-\sin \alpha$	$-\cos \alpha$
tg	$-\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	$\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$	$-\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg} \alpha$
cotg	$-\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$	$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	$-\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{cotg} \alpha \operatorname{cotg} \beta \mp 1}{\operatorname{cotg} \beta \pm \operatorname{cotg} \alpha}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \quad \operatorname{cotg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{cotg} \alpha}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$