

Kompleksni brojevi: $i^2 = -1$, $z = a + bi$, $\bar{z} = a - bi$, $|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \quad i^2 = -1 \quad i^3 = -i \quad i^4 = 1$$

Potencije:

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}, \quad a^n : a^m = a^{n-m} \quad (a \neq 0), \quad a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m} \quad (a \neq 0) \quad \sqrt[m]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{m}}$$

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2, \quad (a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b), \quad a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$\text{Kvadratna jednadžba: } ax^2 + bx + c = 0, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a};$$

$$\text{Vieteove formule: } x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{c}, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\text{Tjeme: } T\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}\right)$$

Logaritamska i eksponencijalna funkcija: $b^x = a \Leftrightarrow x = \log_b a$, $\log_b b^x = x = b^{\log_b x}$

$$\log_b(xy) = \log_b x + \log_b y, \quad \log_b \frac{x}{y} = \log_b x - \log_b y, \quad \log_b x^y = y \log_b x, \quad \log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\log^2 x = (\log x)^2 \quad \log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

Geometrija:

$$\text{Površina trokuta: } P = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2}, \quad P = \sqrt{s \cdot (s - a) \cdot (s - b) \cdot (s - c)}, \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \quad P = \frac{ab \sin \gamma}{2} \quad P = \frac{abc}{4r_o} \quad P =$$

$$r_u s$$

$$\text{Jednakostraničan trokut: } P = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \quad v = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad r_0 = \frac{2}{3} v \quad r_u = \frac{1}{3} v$$

$$\text{Površina paralelograma: } P = av$$

$$\text{Površina trapeza: } P = \frac{a+c}{2} v$$

$$\text{Površina kruga: } P = r^2 \pi$$

$$\text{Opseg kruga: } O = 2r\pi$$

$$\text{Površina kružnog isječka: } P = \frac{r^2 \pi \alpha}{360}$$

$$\text{Duljina kružnog luka: } l = \frac{r\pi\alpha}{180}$$

Geometrija prostora:

$$B = \text{površina osnovke (base)}, \quad P = \text{površina pobočja}, \quad h = \text{duljina visine} \quad r = \text{polumjer osnovke stošca}$$

$$\text{Obujam (volumen) prizme i valjka: } V = Bh$$

$$\text{Oplošje prizme i valjka: } O = 2B + P$$

$$\text{Obujam (volumen) piramide i stošca: } V = \frac{1}{3} Bh$$

$$\text{Oplošje piramide: } O = B + P$$

$$\text{Oplošje stošca: } O = r^2 \pi + r\pi s,$$

$$\text{Oplošje (volumen) kugle: } V = \frac{4}{3} r^3 \pi$$

$$\text{Oplošje kugle: } O = 4r^2 \pi, \quad r = \text{polumjer kugle}$$

U pravokutnom trokutu:

$$\text{sinus kuta} = \frac{\text{nasuprotna kateta}}{\text{hiipotenuza}} \quad \text{kosinus kuta} = \frac{\text{priležeća kateta}}{\text{hiipotenuza}} \quad \text{tangens kuta} = \frac{\text{nasuprotna kateta}}{\text{priležeća kateta}}$$

Analitička geometrija:

$$\text{Udaljenost točaka } T_1, T_2: \quad d(T_1, T_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{Polovište dužine } \overline{T_1 T_2}: \quad P\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Jednadžba pravca: } y - y_1 = k(x - x_1), \quad k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Vietove formule

$$\text{suma rješenja } S = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{prodotku rješenja } P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\text{zbroj kvadrata rješenja } x_1^2 + x_2^2 = S^2 - 2P$$

$$\text{kvadrat zbroja rješenja } (x_1 + x_2)^2 = S^2$$

$$f(x) = a(x - x_0)^2 + y_0$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$T_{tjeme} = (x_0, y_0) = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)$$