

## Formulaire

<p><b>Dérivées</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>u^n \rightarrow n u^{n-1} u'</math></td> <td><math>u+v \rightarrow u'+v'</math></td> <td><math>f' &gt; 0 \Leftrightarrow f \uparrow</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\frac{1}{u} \rightarrow \frac{-u'}{u^2}</math></td> <td><math>uv \rightarrow u'v + uv'</math></td> <td><math>f' &lt; 0 \Leftrightarrow f \downarrow</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\sqrt{u} \rightarrow \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{u}{v} \rightarrow \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}</math></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Tangente : <math>y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$u^n \rightarrow n u^{n-1} u'$	$u+v \rightarrow u'+v'$	$f' > 0 \Leftrightarrow f \uparrow$	$\frac{1}{u} \rightarrow \frac{-u'}{u^2}$	$uv \rightarrow u'v + uv'$	$f' < 0 \Leftrightarrow f \downarrow$	$\sqrt{u} \rightarrow \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$	$\frac{u}{v} \rightarrow \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$		Tangente : $y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$			<p><b>Suite arithmétique de raison r</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>u_{n+1} = u_n + r</math></td><td><math>r &gt; 0 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \uparrow</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>u_n = u_0 + nr</math></td><td><math>r &lt; 0 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \downarrow</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>u_j = u_i + (j-i)r</math></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><math>S = u_i + \dots + u_j = \frac{(u_i + u_j)}{2} \times (j-i+1)</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>nombre de termes : <math>n_{TOT} = j - i + 1</math></p>	$u_{n+1} = u_n + r$	$r > 0 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \uparrow$	$u_n = u_0 + nr$	$r < 0 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \downarrow$	$u_j = u_i + (j-i)r$		$S = u_i + \dots + u_j = \frac{(u_i + u_j)}{2} \times (j-i+1)$	
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<p><b>Calcul</b></p> $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)=a+b+c$ $a(b \times c)=(a \times b)c=a b c$ $a(b+c)=ab+ac$ <p>3 identités remarquables :</p> $(a+b)^2=(a+b)(a+b)=a^2+2ab+b^2$ $(a-b)^2=(a-b)(a-b)=a^2-2ab+b^2$ $a^2-b^2=(a-b)(a+b)$	<p><b>Suite géométrique de raison q</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>u_{n+1} = q u_n</math></td><td><math>q &gt; 1 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \uparrow</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>u_n = u_0 q^n</math></td><td><math>q &lt; 1 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \downarrow</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>u_j = u_i q^{(j-i)}</math></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><math>S = u_i + \dots + u_j = u_i \frac{(1-q^{j-i+1})}{(1-q)}</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>nombre de termes : <math>n_{TOT} = j - i + 1</math></p>	$u_{n+1} = q u_n$	$q > 1 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \uparrow$	$u_n = u_0 q^n$	$q < 1 \Leftrightarrow (u_n) \downarrow$	$u_j = u_i q^{(j-i)}$		$S = u_i + \dots + u_j = u_i \frac{(1-q^{j-i+1})}{(1-q)}$													
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<p><b>Equations</b></p> $x+a=0 \Rightarrow x=-a$ $ax=1 \Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{a}$ $ax+b=0 \Rightarrow x=\frac{-b}{a}$ $ax+b=cx+d \Rightarrow x=\frac{(d-b)}{(a-c)}$ $ax^2+bx+c=0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2}=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ $\Delta=b^2-4ac < 0 \Rightarrow 0 \text{ solution}$ $\Delta=b^2-4ac > 0 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ solutions}$ $P(x)=ax^2+bx+c=a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$ <p><math>P(x)</math> est du signe de <math>a</math> à l'extérieur des racines</p>	<p><b>Inéquation :</b> <math>A &lt; B</math></p> $a > 0 \Rightarrow aA < aB$ $a < 0 \Rightarrow aA > aB$																				
	<p><b>Puissances :</b></p> $x^3 = x \times x \times x \quad x^1 = x \quad x^0 = 1$ $x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x} \quad x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$ $x^a x^b = x^{a+b} \quad \frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b} \quad (x^a)^b = x^{ab}$																				
<p>Second degré : <math>y=ax^2+bx+c ; \Delta=b^2-4ac</math></p> <p>Forme canonique :</p> $y=a(x-x_s)^2+y_s \text{ avec } x_s=\frac{-b}{2a}; y_s=\frac{-\Delta}{4a}$ <p>Forme factorisée : <math>y=a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)</math></p>	<p>Signe <math>E(x)</math> : factoriser en facteurs simples</p> $f'(x)=\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ <p>Résoudre système d'équation :</p> <p>Substitution ou combinaison</p>																				