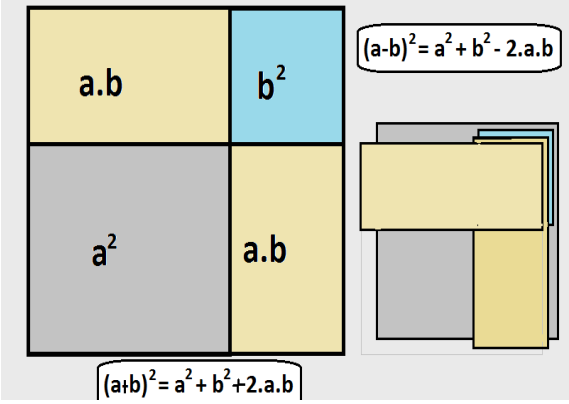
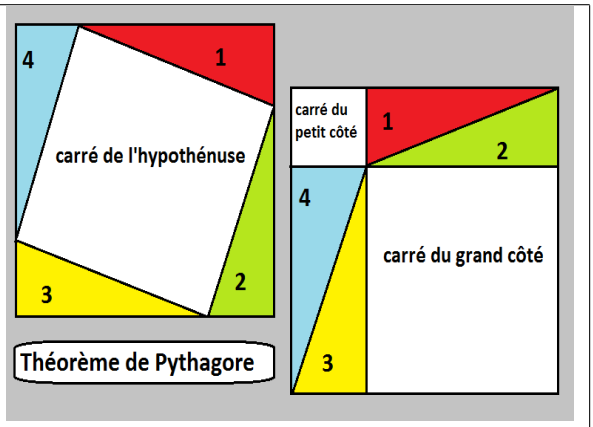
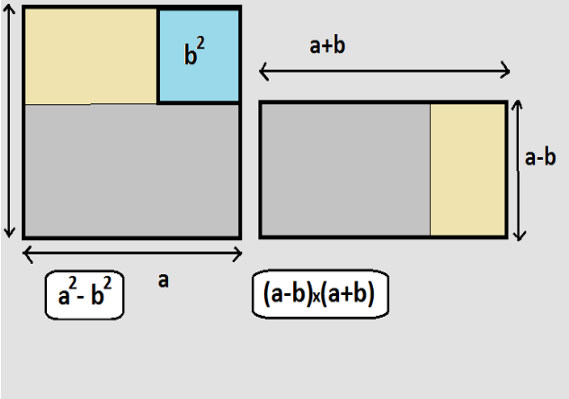
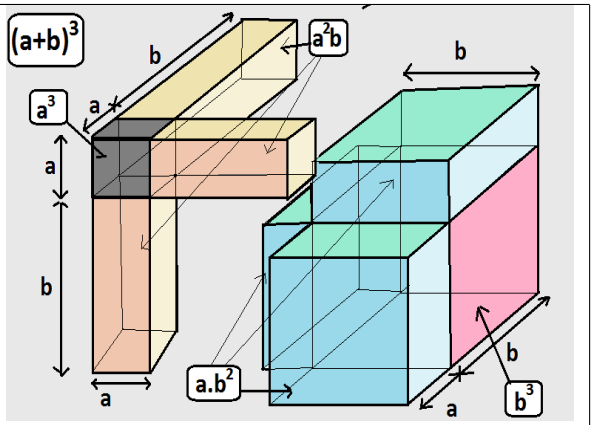
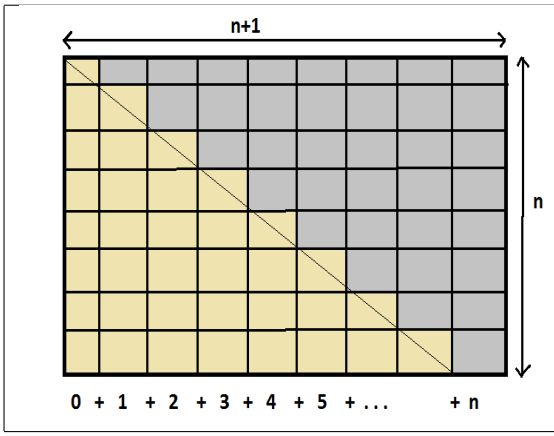
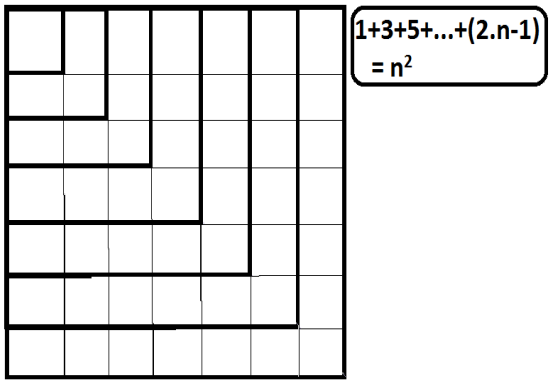


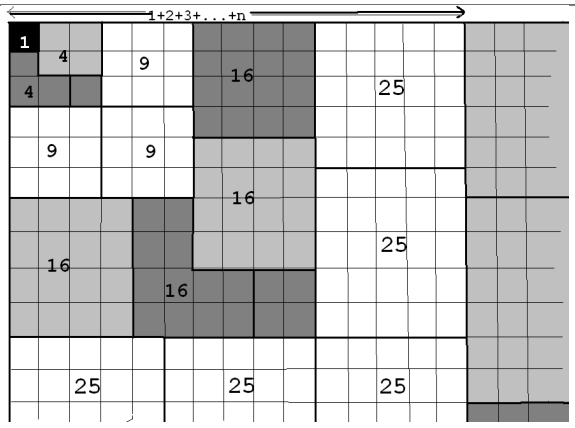










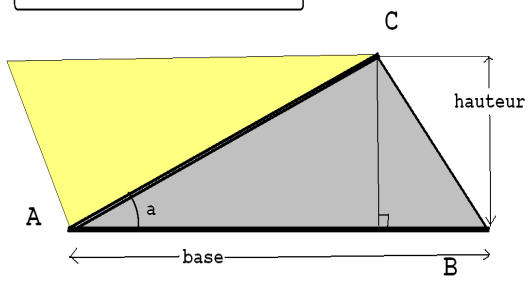


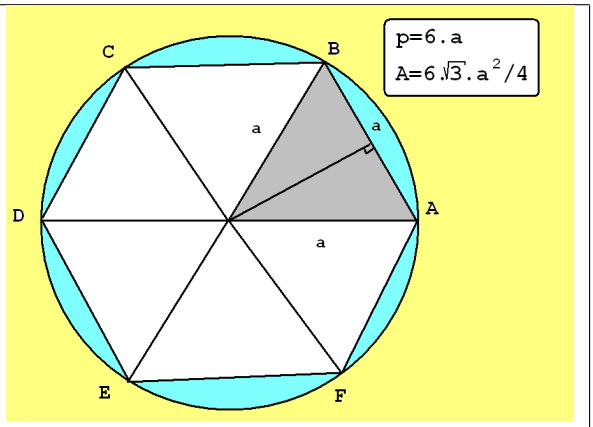
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^3 = \left(\frac{n.(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

1^3	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1
2^3	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2
3^3	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3
4^3	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4
5^3	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5
6^3	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6
7^3	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.7

Aire = base x hauteur / 2

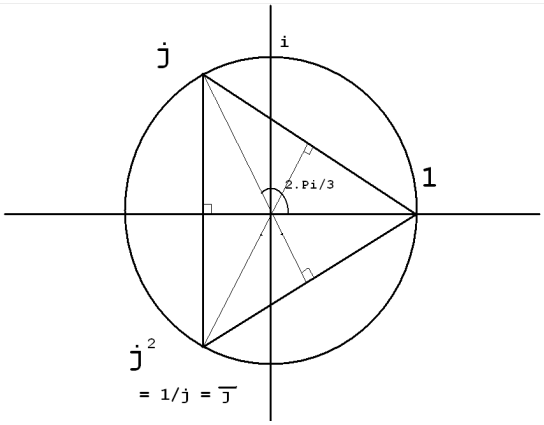
Aire = AB.AC.sin(a/2)



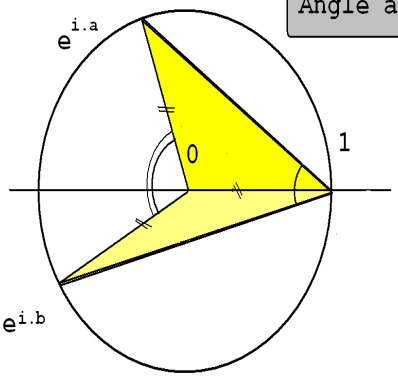


p=6.a

$A=6\sqrt{3}.a^2/4$



Angle au centre

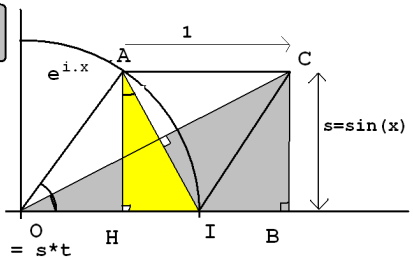


L'angle en O est le double de l'angle en 1

s = sin(x)

t = tan(x/2)

Montrez que les deux angles en O et en A valent x/2.

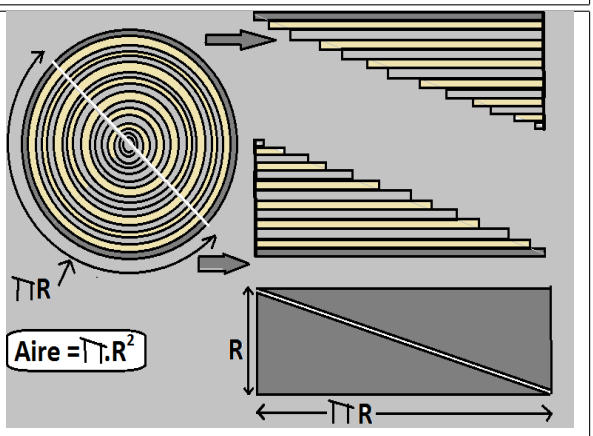


Montrez : HI = s*t

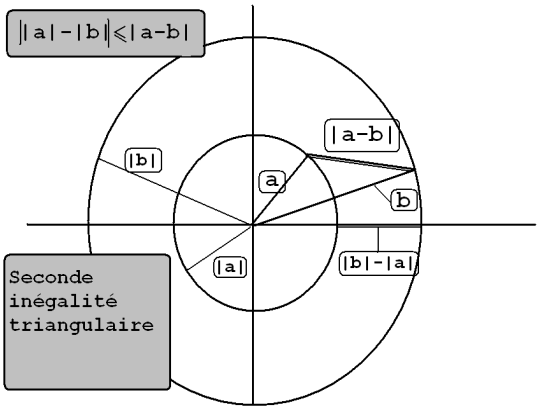
Exprimez OB à l'aide de s et t

A l'aide du triangle (OBC) retrouvez la formule

$$s = \frac{2.t}{1 + t^2}$$



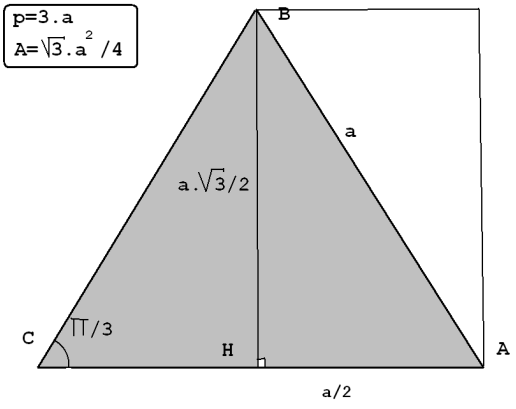
$||a|-|b|| \leqslant |a-b|$

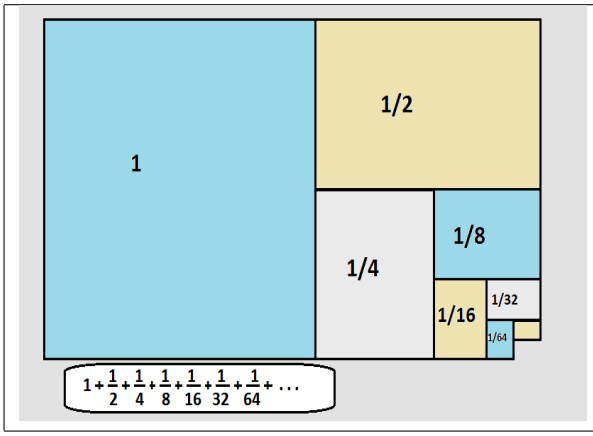


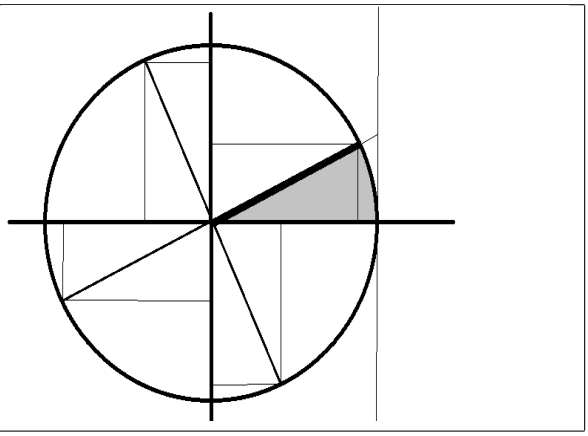
Seconde inégalité triangulaire

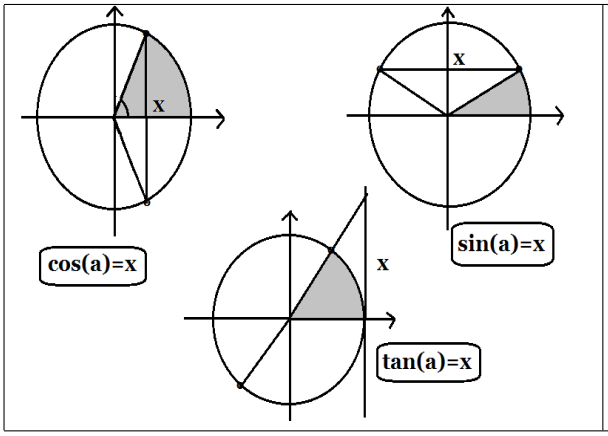
p=3.a

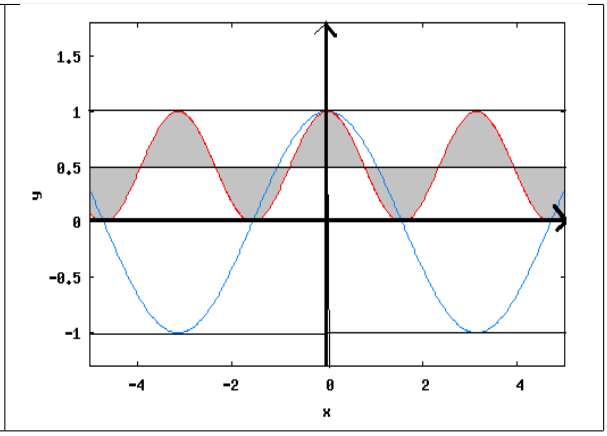
$A=\sqrt{3}.a^2/4$

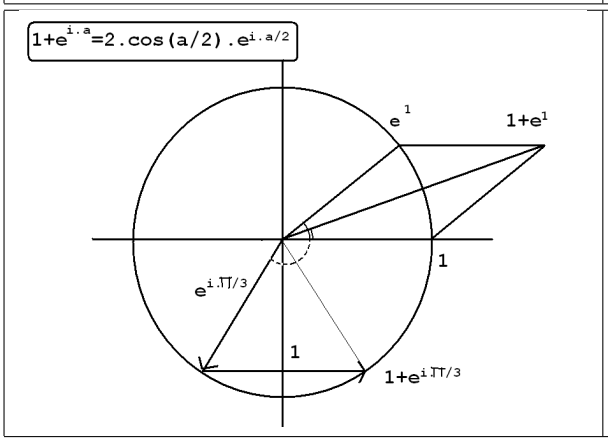


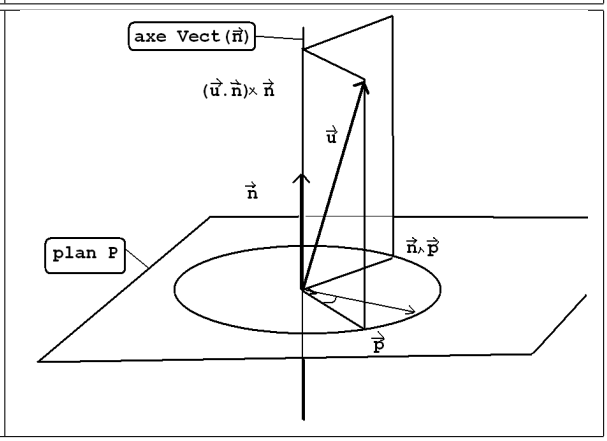

1
1/2
1/4
1/8
1/16
1/32
1/64
1+1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+...

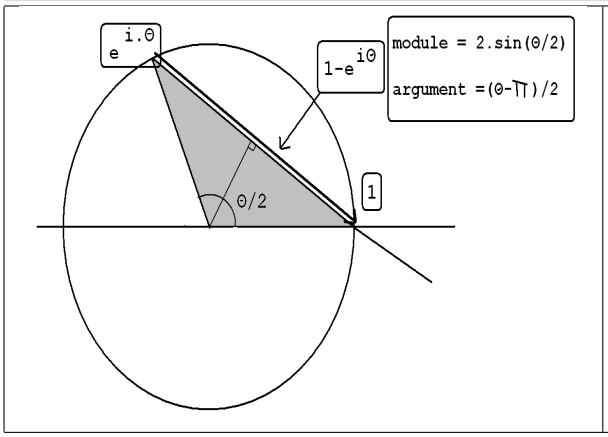


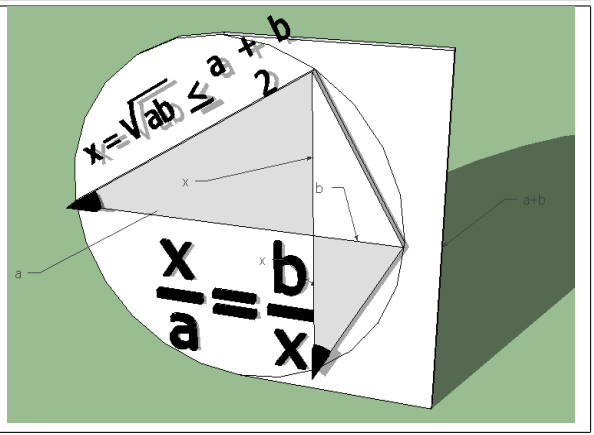

x
cos(a)=x
x
sin(a)=x
x
tan(a)=x


1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
y
-4
-2
0
2
4
x

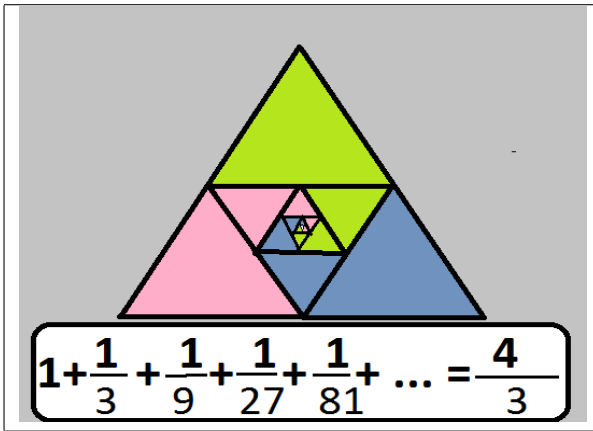

1+e^(i.a)=2.cos(a/2).e^(i.a/2)
e^1
1+e^1
e^(i.π/3)
1
1
1+e^(iπ/3)

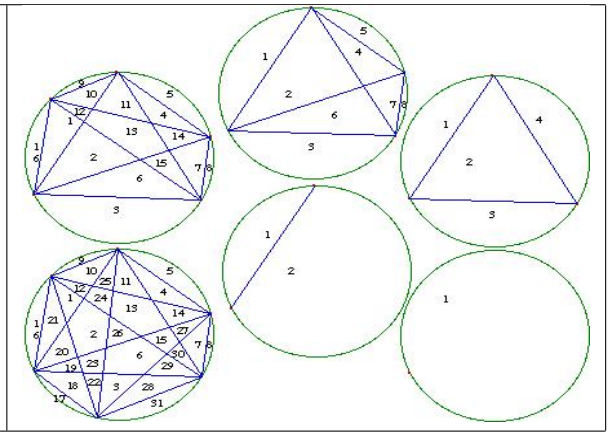

axe Vect(n)
(u.n)× n
u
n
plan P
n^p
p

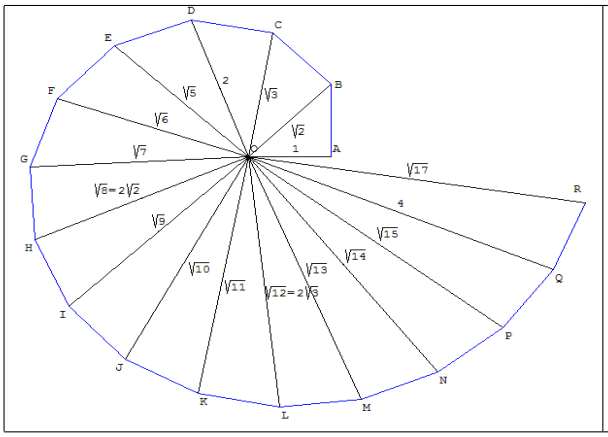

e^(i.θ)
1-e^(iθ)
module = 2.sin(θ/2)
argument =(θ-π)/2
θ/2
1

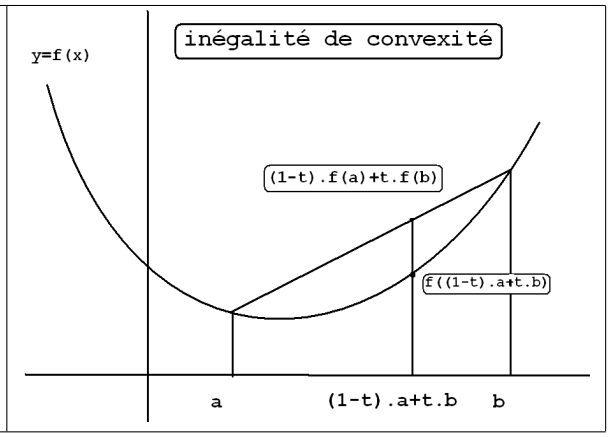

x=√ab ≤ a+b/2
x
b
a+b
a
x
x/a = b/x

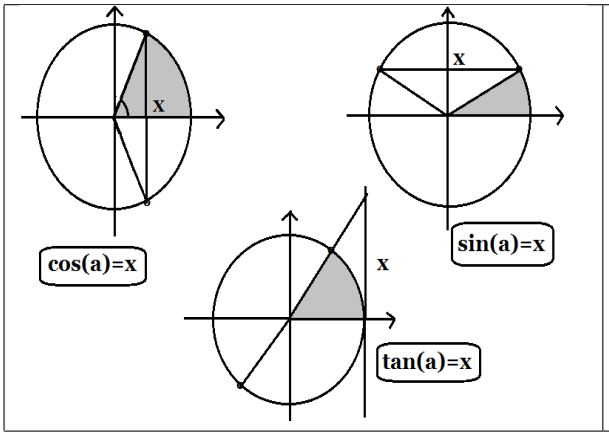
$$3.(1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2)=\frac{5.6}{2}.(2.5+1)$$

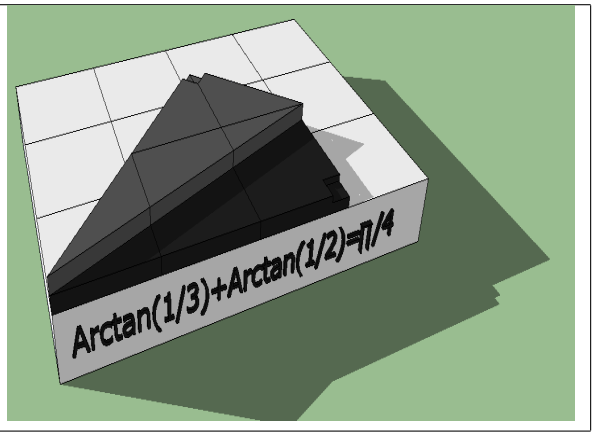


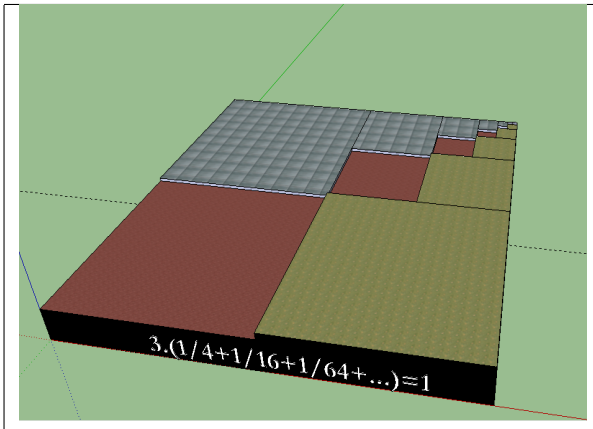


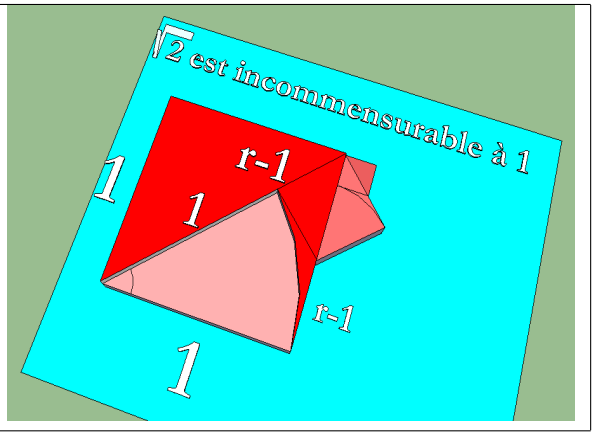


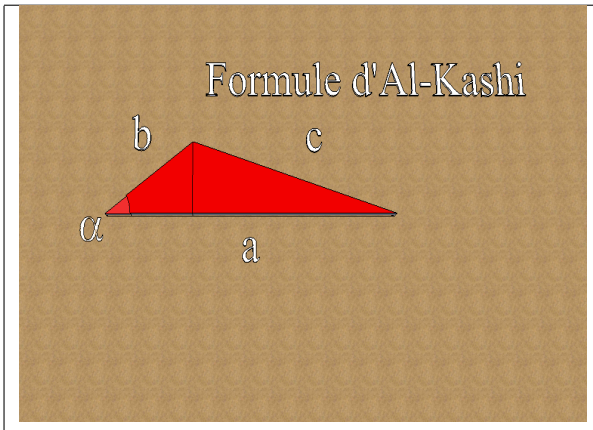


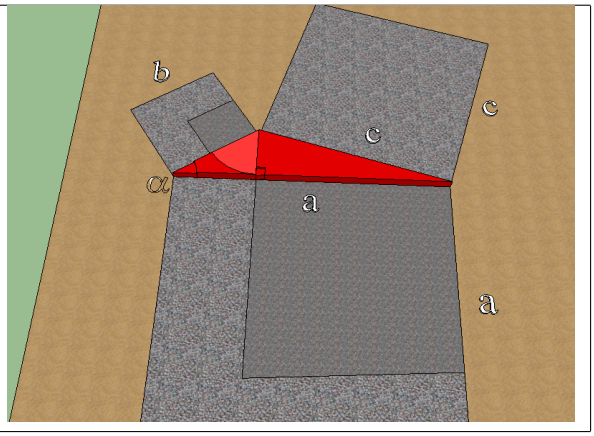

x
cos(a)=x
x
sin(a)=x
x
tan(a)=x

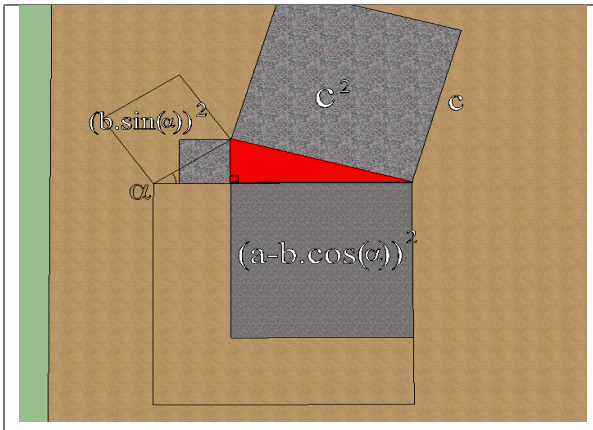

Arctan(1/3)+Arctan(1/2)=π/4

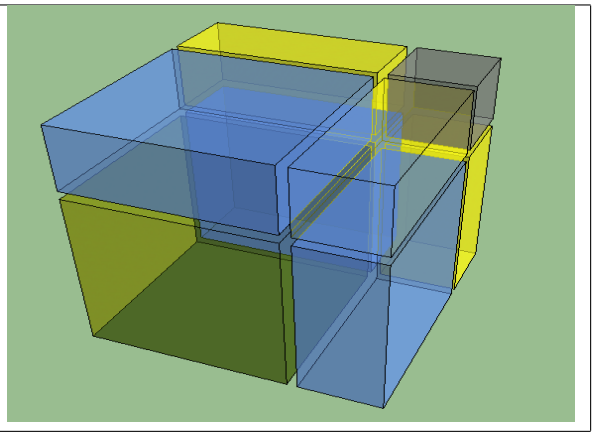

3.(1/4+1/16+1/64+...)=1

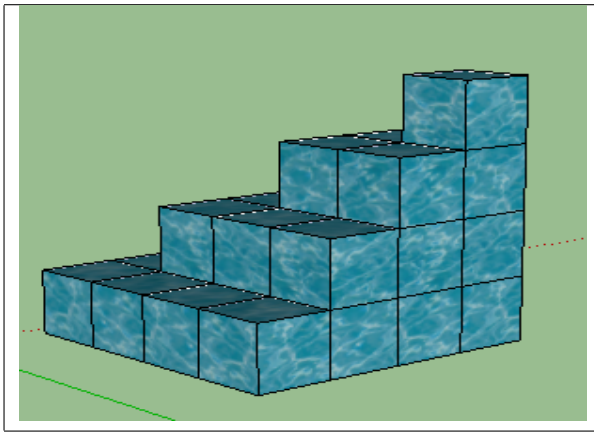

√2 est incommensurable à 1
1
r-1
1
r-1
1

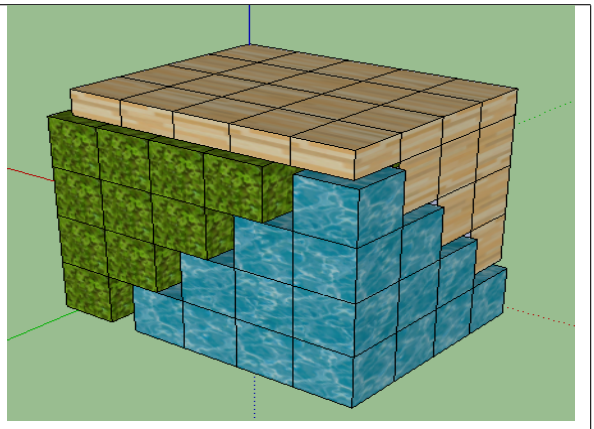

Formule d'Al-Kashi
b
c
α
a

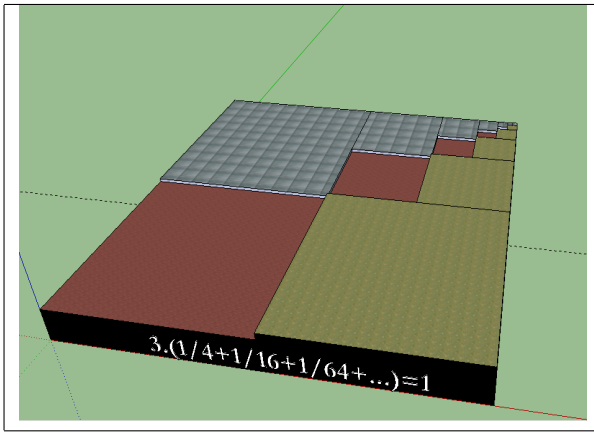

b
c
c
α
a
a


c²
c
(b.sin(α))²
α
(a-b.cos(α))²

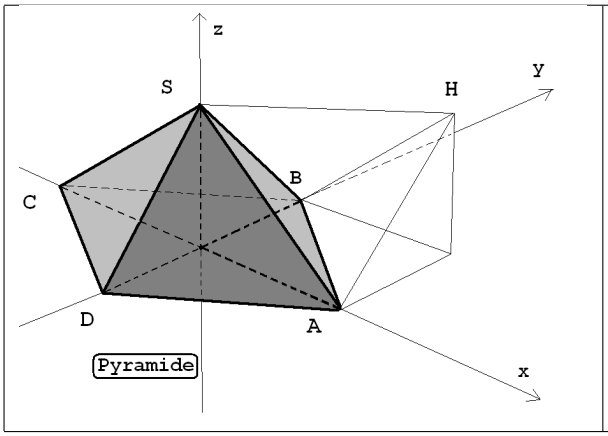


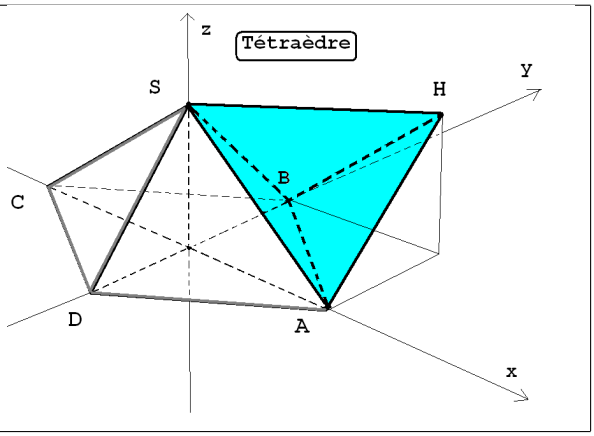


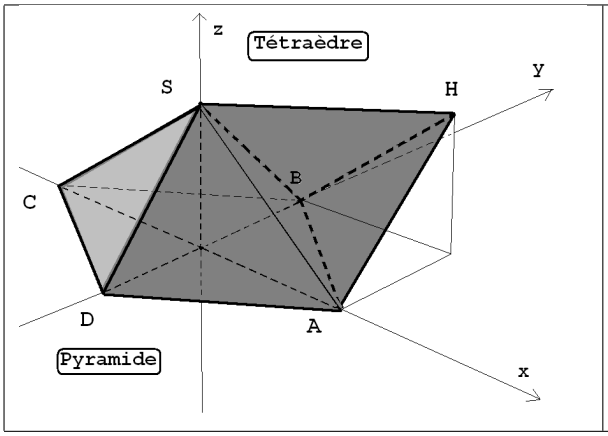


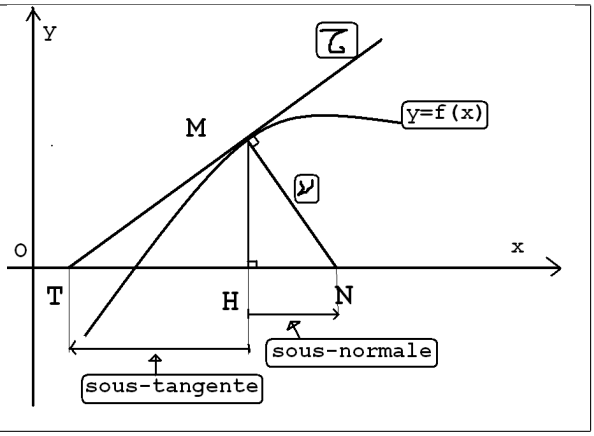

3.(1/4+1/16+1/64+...)=1


Série géométrique de raison 1-r
1
r
r
1-r
r
1-r
r.(1-r)
r.(1-r)²
r.(1-r)³


z
y
x
S
H
B
C
D
A
Pyramide


Tétraèdre
z
y
x
S
H
B
C
D
A


Tétraèdre
z
y
x
S
H
B
C
D
A
Pyramide


y
x
O
M
T
H
N
y=f(x)
sous-normale
sous-tangente