

$$A = \{1, 9, 11, 13\} \quad 1 \in A \quad -2 \notin A$$

$$\{\} = \emptyset$$

$$A = \{a, b\} \rightarrow A_1 = \{b\} \subseteq A \quad A_1 = \{a\} \subseteq A$$

$$A_n = 2^n \quad A_1 = \{a, b\} \subseteq A \quad A_1 = \{\} = \emptyset \subseteq A$$

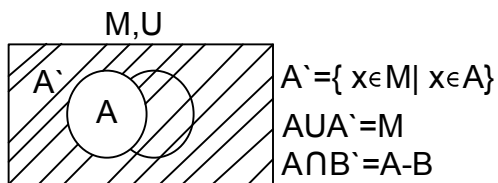
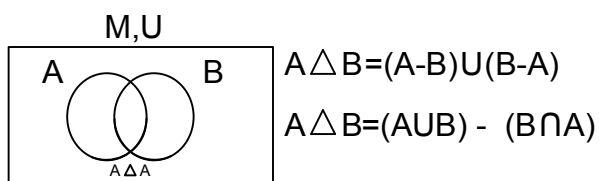
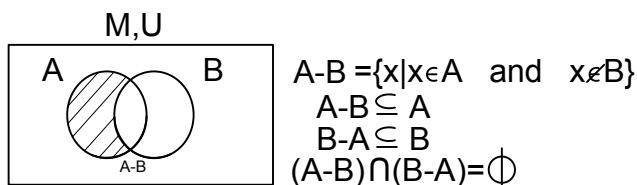
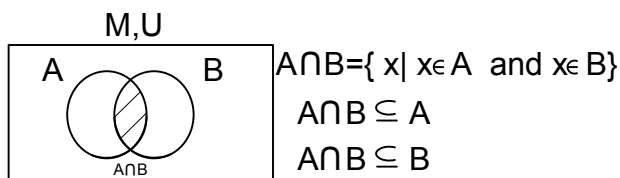
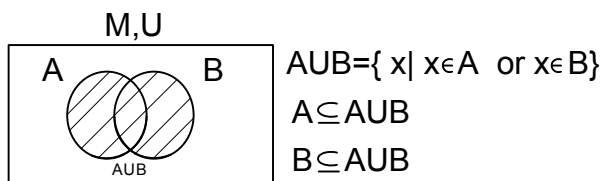
$$0! = 1$$

$$N! = 1 * 2 * 3 * \dots * (n-1) * n$$

$$N! = (n-1)! * n$$

$$C(n, k) = C(n, n-k) = \frac{N!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad \text{ترکیب } n \text{ شی از } k \text{ شی}$$

$$A=B \implies A \subseteq B, B \subseteq A$$



$$N(A \cup B) = N(A) + N(B) - N(A \cap B)$$

$$N(A \cup B \cup C) = N(A) + N(B) + N(C) - N(A \cap B) - N(A \cap C) - N(B \cap C) + N(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$A \cup B = B \cup A$ $A \cap B = B \cap A$	$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$ $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$
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$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$	خاصیت پخشى
$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$	يا توزيعى

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \\ A \cup \emptyset = A \end{array} \right] \quad A \subseteq B \implies \left[ \begin{array}{l} A \cap B = A \\ A \cup B = B \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} A \cap M = A \\ A \cup M = M \end{array} \right] \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} A - B = A \cap B^c \\ A - B = A - (A \cap B) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c \\ (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c \end{array} \right] \quad \text{قوانین دمرگان}$$

$$(a, b) = (c, d) \iff a = c, b = d$$

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

$$A \times B \neq B \times A$$

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \quad \text{مجموعه اعداد طبیعی}$$

$$Z = \{0, +1, +2, +3, \dots\} \quad \text{مجموعه اعداد صحیح}$$

$$Q = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p, q \in Z, q \neq 0 \right\} \quad \text{مجموعه اعداد گویا}$$

$$Q^c \quad \text{اعداد اعشاری نامختومی که اعشار آن دارای تکرار ثابت نمیباشد. اعداد گنگ گویند}$$

$$R = Q \cup Q^c \quad \text{مجموعه اعداد حقیقی}$$

$$\boxed{N \subseteq Z \subseteq Q \subseteq R} \\ \boxed{R = N \cup Z \cup Q \cup Q^c}$$

$$[a, b] = \{x \in R \mid a \leq x \leq b\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{a} \quad \overline{b} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(a, b) = \{x \in R \mid a < x < b\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 3(x-1)(x^2+3), 2(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+3), x^2(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+3) \\ 6(x-1)^2(x^2+3)(x+3)^2 \quad \text{ک.م.م} \\ (x-1)^2(x^2+3) \quad \text{ب.م.م} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\Delta = b^2-4ac$$

- $\Delta > 0$  معادله دارای دو ریشه است
- $\Delta = 0$  یک ریشه مضاعف دارد
- $\Delta < 0$  ریشه حقیقی ندارد

$$X1, X2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = x1+x2 = \frac{-b}{a} \\ P = x1.x2 = \frac{c}{a} \end{cases} \implies X^2 - Sx + P = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ B=0 \implies S=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ C=a \implies P=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ C=0 \implies P=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ \frac{c}{a} > 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{a} > 0 \\ \frac{-b}{a} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ \frac{c}{a} < 0 \end{cases}$$

	$x$	$\frac{-b}{a}$
$P=ax+b$	مخالف علامت ضرب $x$	موافق علامت ضرب $x$

	$x$	$x1$	$x2$
$Ax^2+bx+c=0$	موافق علامت ضرب $\frac{x}{2}$	مخالف علامت ضرب $\frac{x}{2}$	موافق علامت ضرب $\frac{x}{2}$
$\Delta > 0$			

	$x$	$x$
$Ax^2+bx+c=0$	موافق علامت ضرب $\frac{x}{2}$	موافق علامت ضرب $\frac{x}{2}$
$\Delta = 0$		

$$\overline{AB} = x_2 - x_1$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x1,x2) \\ B(x2,y2) \end{cases} \quad \overline{AB} = \sqrt{(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2}$$

$$\overline{AB} = M \quad \begin{cases} \frac{X1+X2}{2} \\ \frac{Y1+Y2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x1,x2) \\ B(x2,y2) \end{cases} \implies m = \frac{Y2-Y1}{X2-X1}$$

$$\begin{cases} P=ax+b \\ ax^2+bx+c=0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} m=a \\ m = \frac{-a}{b} \end{cases}$$

$$M * M' = -1 \quad \text{دو خط بر هم عمودند}$$

$$M = M' \quad \text{دو خط موازیند}$$

- وضعیت دو خط نسبت به هم  $\frac{a}{a} \neq \frac{b}{b}$  دو خط متقاطعند
- $ax^2+bx+c=0$   $\frac{a}{a} = \frac{b}{b} \neq \frac{c}{c}$  دو خط موازیند
- $a'x^2+b'x+c'=0$   $\frac{a}{a} = \frac{b}{b} = \frac{c}{c}$  دو خط منطبقند

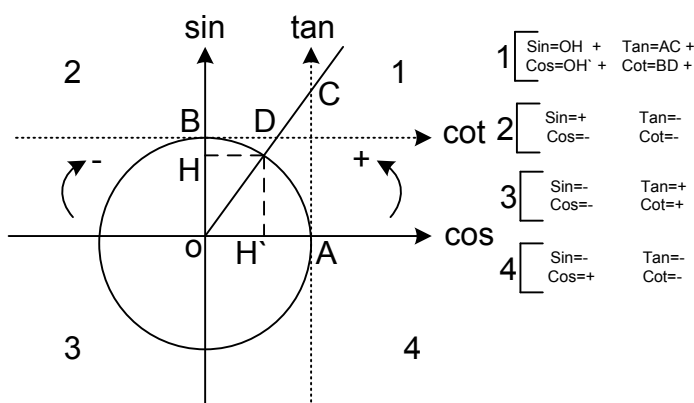
$$\begin{cases} A(x1,x2) \\ B(x2,y2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y-y1 = m(x-x1) \\ y-y1 = \frac{y2-y1}{x2-x1} (x-x1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x1 \neq x2 \\ y1 \neq y2 \end{cases} \implies \frac{y-y1}{y2-y1} = \frac{x-x1}{x2-x1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x1 = x2 \implies x = x1 & \text{خط افقی} \\ y1 = y2 \implies y = y1 & \text{خط عمودی} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x1,y1) \\ ax+by+c=0 \end{cases} \implies d = \frac{|ax1+by1+c|}{\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)}} \quad \text{فاصله نقطه از خط}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax+by+c=0 \\ ax'+by'+c'=0 \\ m=m' \end{cases} \implies D = \frac{|c-c'|}{\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)}} \quad \text{فاصله دو خط موازی}$$



	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$ 30	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 45	$\frac{\pi}{3}$ 60	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ 90	$\pi$ 180	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 270	$2\pi$ 360
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	تعریف نشده	0	تعریف نشده	0
cot	تعریف نشده	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	تعریف نشده	0	تعریف نشده

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\sin x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x, \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 x}}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}}$$

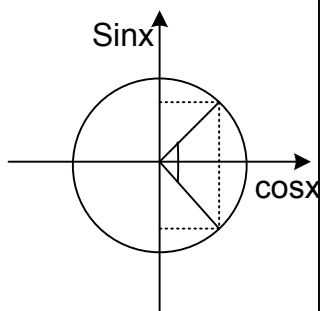
$$(-a \text{ \& } 2k\pi - a)$$

$$\sin(-a) = -\sin a$$

$$\cos(-a) = \cos a$$

$$\tan(-a) = -\tan a$$

$$\cot(-a) = -\cot a$$



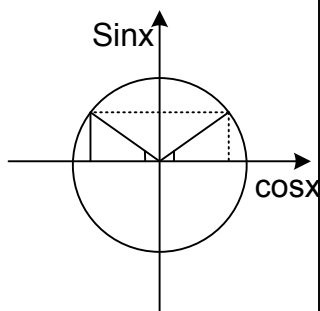
$$(\pi - a)$$

$$\sin(180 - a) = \sin a$$

$$\cos(180 - a) = -\cos a$$

$$\tan(180 - a) = -\tan a$$

$$\cot(180 - a) = -\cot a$$



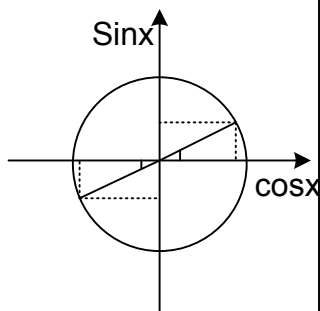
$$(\pi + a)$$

$$\sin(180 + a) = -\sin a$$

$$\cos(180 + a) = -\cos a$$

$$\tan(180 + a) = \tan a$$

$$\cot(180 + a) = \cot a$$



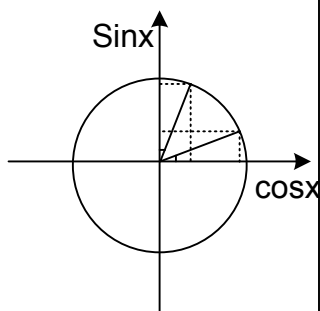
$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right)$$

$$\sin(90 - a) = \cos a$$

$$\cos(90 - a) = \sin a$$

$$\tan(90 - a) = \cot a$$

$$\cot(90 - a) = \tan a$$



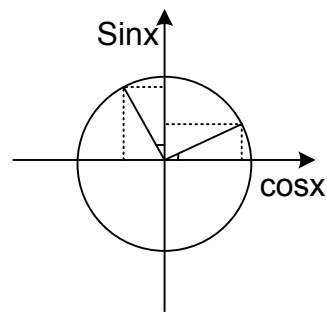
$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right)$$

$$\sin(90 + a) = \cos a$$

$$\cos(90 + a) = -\sin a$$

$$\tan(90 + a) = -\cot a$$

$$\cot(90 + a) = -\tan a$$



$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\cot(a+b) = \frac{\cot a \cot b - 1}{\cot a + \cot b}$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\cot(a-b) = \frac{-\cot a \cot b - 1}{\cot a - \cot b}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\cot 2x = \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2 \cot x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}} \\ \cos x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Arc } \sin x = y \iff \sin y = x$$

$$y \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{if } y \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \implies y + \pi$$

$$\text{Arc } \cos x = y \iff \cos y = x$$

$$y \in [0, \pi]$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{if } y \in [\pi, 2k\pi] \implies y + \pi$$

$$\text{Arc } \tan x = y \iff \tan y = x$$

$$y \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{if } y \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \implies y + \pi$$

$$\text{Arc } \cot x = y \iff \cot y = x$$

$$y \in (0, \pi)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{if } y \in (\pi, 2k\pi) \implies y + \pi$$

$$x = \log_b a \iff b^x = a$$

$$\log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$$

$$\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_b a^M = M \log_b a$$

$$\log_b a^M = \frac{1}{M} \log_b a$$

$$\log_b a^m = \frac{m}{n} \log_b a$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{1}{\log_a b}$$

$$\log_b a \times \log_c b = \log_c a$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a b}$$

$$a^{\frac{\log b}{\log a}} = b$$

معادلات لگاریتم

$$\log(x+1) + \log x = 2 \implies \log x(x+1) = 2$$

$$\implies 10^2 = x(x+1) \implies x^2 + x - 100 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{401}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{401}}{2}$$

چون برای لگاریتم مقادیر باید بزرگتر از صفر باشد پس  $x_2$  صحیح است.

$$\log_2 x + \log_x 2 = 2 \implies \text{Log}_2 x + \frac{1}{\log x} = 2$$

$$\log_2 x = z \implies z + \frac{1}{z} = 2 \implies z^2 - 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$(z-1)^2 = 0 \implies z = 1$$

$$\text{Log}_2 x = 1 \implies x = 2$$