



formula matematika tambahan penting

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|--|---|---|
| <p><i>fungsi kuadrat</i></p> $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ | $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$ $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ | $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$ $\sqrt{a} \div \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ |
| $\log_a mn$ $= \log_a m + \log_a n$ $\log_a \frac{m}{n}$ $= \log_a m - \log_a n$ | $\log_a m^n = n \log_a m$ $\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$ | $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a + 1]$ |
| $T_n = ar^{n-1}$ $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \text{ untuk } r > 1$ | $S_n = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} \text{ untuk } r < 1$ | $(x, y) = \left(\frac{nx_1 + mx_2}{m + n}, \frac{ny_1 + my_2}{m + n} \right)$ |
| <p><i>luas segi tiga =</i></p> $\frac{1}{2} (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3) $ | <p><i>Luas segi empat</i></p> $= \frac{1}{2} (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_4 + x_4y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_4y_3 + x_1y_4) $ | $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ |
| $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ | <p><i>luas segi tiga =</i></p> $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$ | <p><i>Rumus Heron</i></p> $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ $s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$ |
| $I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$ $\bar{I} = \frac{\sum I_i w_i}{\sum w_i}$ | <p><i>panjang lengkok, s = rθ</i></p> <p><i>luas sektor, L = $\frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$</i></p> | $y = uv$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$ |
| $y = \frac{u}{v}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$ | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$ | $\int_a^b y \, dx \text{ atau } \int_a^b x \, dy$ $\int_a^b \pi y^2 \, dx$ |
| $P = \frac{n!}{a! b! c! \dots}$ <p><i>Min, μ = np</i></p> $\sigma = \sqrt{npq}$ | $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$ $\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$ $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$ | $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$ $= 2\cos^2 A - 1$ $= 1 - 2\sin^2 A$ |
| $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$ | $\sin(A \pm B)$ $= \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$ $\cos(A \pm B)$ $= \cos A \cos B \pm \sin A \sin B$ | $\tan(A \pm B)$ $= \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \pm \tan A \tan B}$ |

