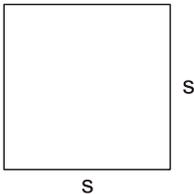
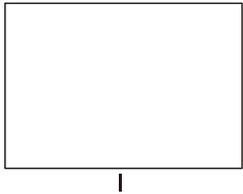
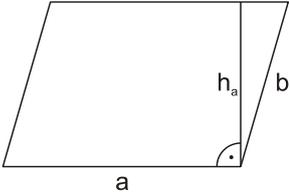
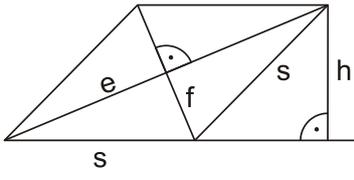
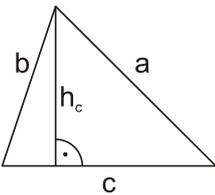
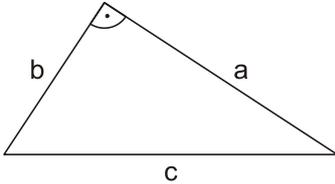
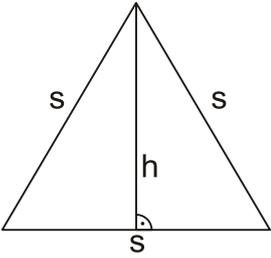
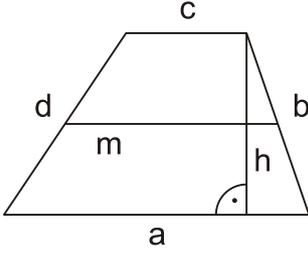
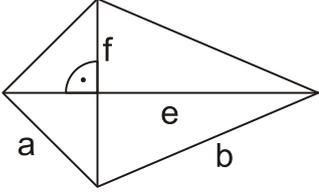
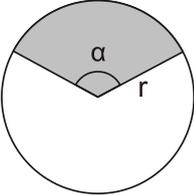
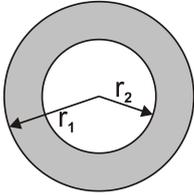
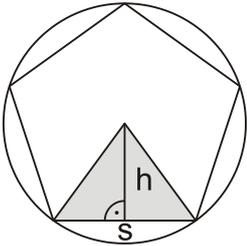
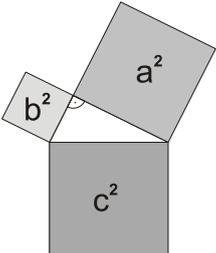
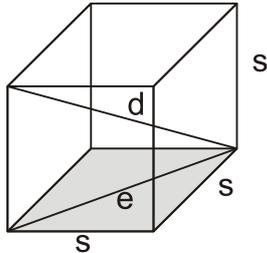
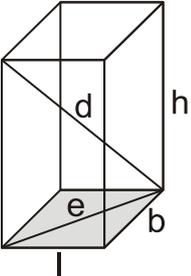
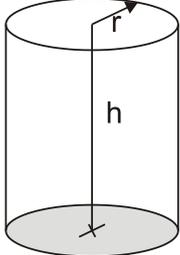
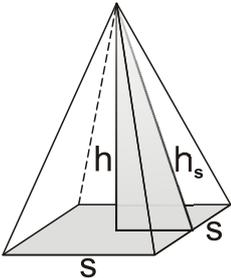
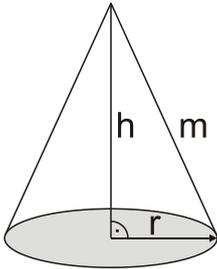
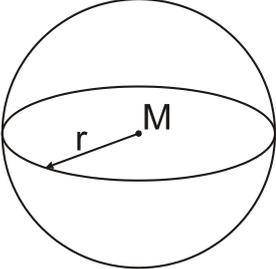
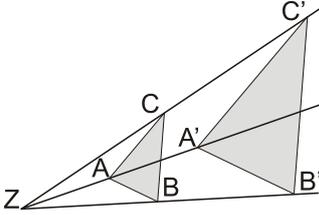


Du darfst dieses Blatt bei Prüfungen benutzen, sofern es **keine Eintragungen** und **Umformungen** enthält.

Geometrie	
	<p>Quadrat</p> $U = 4 \cdot s$ $A = s^2$
	<p>Rechteck</p> $U = 2 \cdot (l + b)$ $A = l \cdot b$
	<p>Parallelenviereck</p> $U = 2 \cdot (a + b)$ $A = a \cdot h_a$ $A = b \cdot h_b$
	<p>Rhombus</p> $U = 4 \cdot s$ $A = s \cdot h$ $A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2}$
	<p>Allgemeines Dreieck</p> $U = a + b + c$ $A = \frac{c \cdot h_c}{2} = \frac{a \cdot h_a}{2} = \frac{b \cdot h_b}{2}$
	<p>Rechtwinkliges Dreieck</p> $U = a + b + c$ $A = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$
	<p>Gleichseitiges Dreieck</p> $U = 3 \cdot s$ $A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot s^2$ $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot s$
	<p>Trapez</p> $U = a + b + c + d$ $m = \frac{a + c}{2}$ $A = m \cdot h$ $A = \frac{a + c}{2} \cdot h$
	<p>Drachenviereck</p> $U = 2 \cdot (a + b)$ $A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2}$
	<p>Kreis Sektor</p> $b = \frac{2\pi \cdot r \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$ $A_s = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ} = \frac{b \cdot r}{2}$
	<p>Kreisring</p> $A = \pi \cdot r_1^2 - \pi \cdot r_2^2$
	<p>Regelmässiges Vieleck</p> $A_{n\text{-Eck}} = n \cdot \frac{s \cdot h}{2}$ <p>Sechseck</p> $A_{6\text{-Eck}} = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot s^2$
	<p>Pythagoras</p> $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Allgemeine Formeln zur Berechnung von M, S, V									
Prismen $M=U \cdot h$ $S=2G+M=2G+U \cdot h$ $V=G \cdot h$	Pyramiden $S=G+M$ $V=\frac{G \cdot h}{3}$		Würfel $M=4 \cdot s^2$ $S=6 \cdot s^2$ $V=s^3$ $e=s \cdot \sqrt{2}$ $d=s \cdot \sqrt{3}$						
	Quader $M=2 \cdot (l+b) \cdot h$ $S=2 \cdot (lb+lh+bh)$ $V=l \cdot b \cdot h$ $e=\sqrt{l^2+b^2}$ $d=\sqrt{e^2+h^2}$		Zylinder $M=2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$ $S=2\pi \cdot r^2+2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$ $V=\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$						
	Quadratische Pyramide $M=4 \cdot \frac{s \cdot h_s}{2}$ $S=4 \cdot \frac{s \cdot h_s}{2}+s^2$ $V=\frac{s^2 \cdot h}{3}$		Kegel $A=\frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \cdot m^2=\pi \cdot r \cdot m$ $S=\frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \cdot m^2+\pi \cdot r^2$ $V=\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$						
	Kugel $S=4\pi \cdot r^2$ $V=\frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3$		Streckung, Ähnlichkeit $k=\frac{\overline{ZP'}}{\overline{ZP}}=\frac{\overline{A'B'}}{\overline{AB}}$ $s'=k \cdot s$ $A'=k^2 \cdot A$ $V'=k^3 \cdot V$						
Arithmetik und Algebra									
Funktionen Geradengleichung $y=a \cdot x$ $y=a \cdot x+b$ $a=\frac{y_A-y_B}{x_A-x_B}$	Zinsrechnen $Z=K \cdot \frac{p}{100}=K \cdot f$ $MZ=K \cdot f \cdot \frac{L}{360}=K \cdot f \cdot \frac{L}{12}$	Gesamtzinskosten $Z=K \cdot f \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{L+1}{2}$	Dichte m: Masse ρ: Dichte V: Volumen $\rho=\frac{m}{V}$						
Binomische Formeln $(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$ $(a-b)^2=a^2-2ab+b^2$ $(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$	Zinseszins $K_L=K_0 \cdot \left(1+\frac{p}{100}\right)^L$	Wachstum p: Prozentzahl q: Wachstumsfaktor $q=1+\frac{p}{100}$	Bewegung v: Geschwindigkeit s: Weg t: Zeit $v=\frac{s}{t}$						
Proportionalität alle Wertepaare (x/y) haben den gleichen Quotienten: $y:x=\frac{y}{x}$	Umgekehrte Proportion. alle Wertepaare (x/y) haben das gleiche Produkt: $x \cdot y$	Prozentrechnen <table border="1" data-bbox="810 1921 1155 2018"> <tr> <td>Brutto</td> <td>Rabatt</td> <td>Netto</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Brutto	Rabatt	Netto				
Brutto	Rabatt	Netto							
									