

Mathematikschulaufgabe

Zinses – Zins Rechnung

$$y = 1000 \cdot 1,05^x \quad (x := \text{Anzahl der Jahre; } 1000 := \text{Anfangskapital})$$

Logarithmus

$$a^b = c$$

$$\log_a c = b \quad (\text{Logarithmus von } c \text{ zur Basis } a)$$

Rechenregeln zum Logarithmus

$$\log_a (u \cdot v) = \log_a u + \log_a v$$

$$\log_a (u/v) = \log_a u - \log_a v$$

$$\log_a u^r = r \cdot \log_a u$$

Erweiterung der Trigonometrie Funktion

1. Quadrant

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \hat{\alpha} \\ \sin \alpha &> 0 \\ \cos \alpha &> 0 \\ \tan \alpha &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Quadrant

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 180 - \hat{\alpha} \\ \sin \alpha &= \sin (180^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = \sin \hat{\alpha} \\ \cos \alpha &= \cos (180^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = -\cos \hat{\alpha} \\ \tan \alpha &= \tan (180^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = -\tan \hat{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

3. Quadrant

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 180 + \hat{\alpha} \\ \sin \alpha &= \sin (180^\circ + \hat{\alpha}) = -\sin \hat{\alpha} \\ \cos \alpha &= \cos (180^\circ + \hat{\alpha}) = -\cos \hat{\alpha} \\ \tan \alpha &= \tan (180^\circ + \hat{\alpha}) = \tan \hat{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

4. Quadrant

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 360 - \hat{\alpha} \\ \sin \alpha &= \sin (360^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = -\sin \hat{\alpha} \\ \cos \alpha &= \cos (360^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = \cos \hat{\alpha} \\ \tan \alpha &= \tan (360^\circ - \hat{\alpha}) = -\tan \hat{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Negativer Winkel

$$\begin{aligned} \sin (-\alpha) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \cos (-\alpha) &= \cos \alpha \\ \tan (-\alpha) &= -\tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Trigonometrie

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{Gegenkathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{Ankathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\text{Gegenkathete}}{\text{Ankathete}}$$

$$\sin 0 = 0 = \cos 90$$

$$\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60$$

$$\sin 45 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = \cos 45$$

$$\sin 60 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos 30$$

$$\sin 90 = 1 = \cos 0$$

Sinussatz

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Lösungsmöglichkeiten beim Sinussatz

keine Lösung:

$$c \cdot \sin \alpha > a$$

eine Lösung:

$$c \cdot \sin \alpha = a$$

zwei Lösungen:

$$c \cdot \sin \alpha < a < c$$

Kosinussatz

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2 b c \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 b c}$$