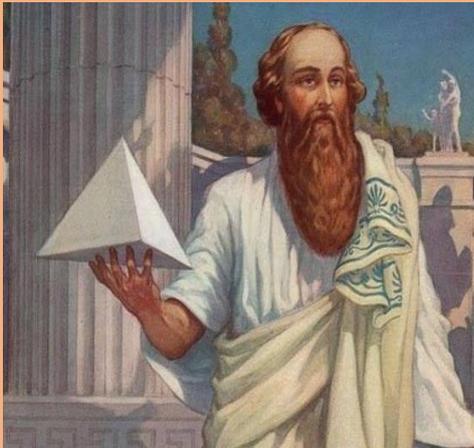


CARTE PERSONAGGI (10):

- Pitagora di Samo (tra 580 a.C. e 570 a.C. – 495 a.C. circa)
- Archimede di Siracusa (287 a.C. circa – 212 a.C.)
- Leonardo Fibonacci (1170 circa – 1242 circa)
- Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1642)
- Cartesio (René Descartes) (1596 – 1650)
- Isaac Newton (1642 – 1726)
- Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777 – 1855)
- Marie Curie (1867 – 1934)
- Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955)
- Amalie Emmy Noether (1882 – 1935)

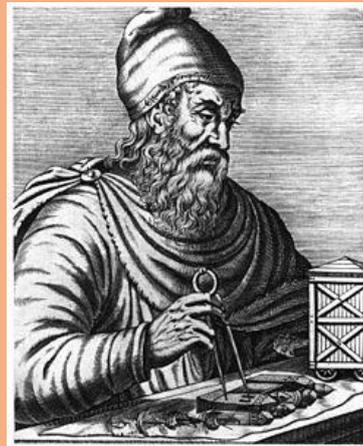
PERSONAGGI



Pitagora di Samo

(tra 580 a.C. e 570 a.C. – 495 a.C. circa)

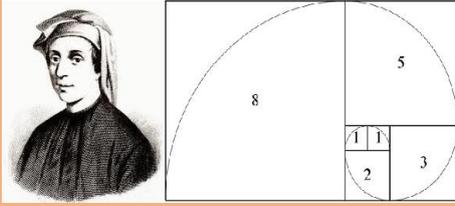
PERSONAGGI



Archimede di Siracusa

(287 a.C. circa – 212 a.C.)

PERSONAGGI



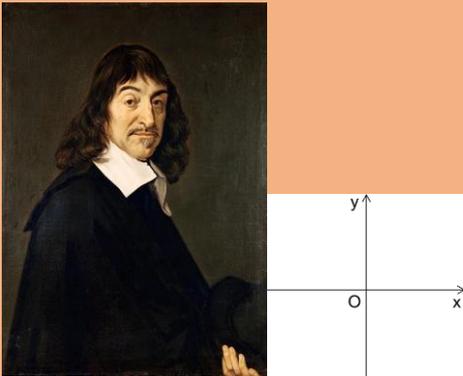
Leonardo Fibonacci
(1170 circa – 1242 circa)

PERSONAGGI



Galileo Galilei
(1564 – 1642)

PERSONAGGI



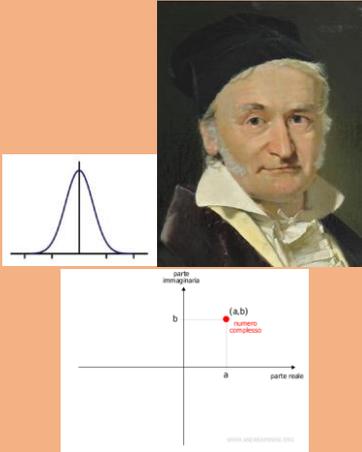
Cartesio (René Descartes)
(1596 – 1650)

PERSONAGGI



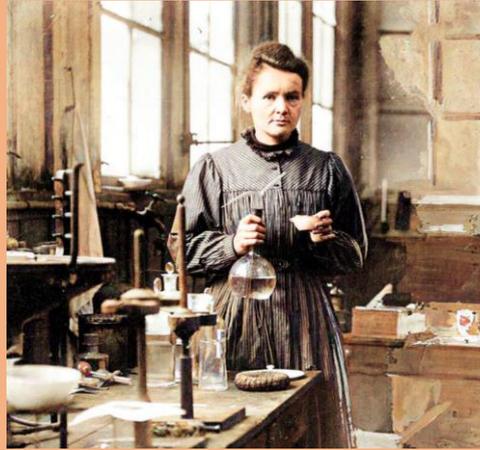
Isaac Newton
(1642 – 1726)

PERSONAGGI



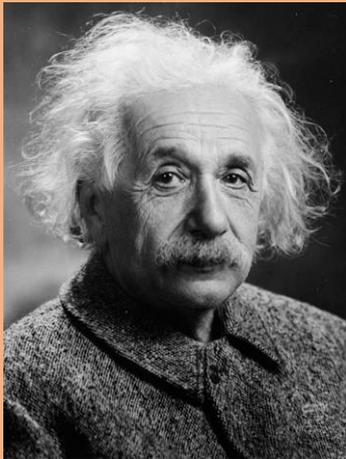
Carl Friedrich Gauss
(1777 – 1855)

PERSONAGGI



Marie Curie
(1867 – 1934)

PERSONAGGI



Albert Einstein
(1879 – 1955)

PERSONAGGI



Amalie Emmy Noether
(1882 – 1935)

CARTE DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI (10):

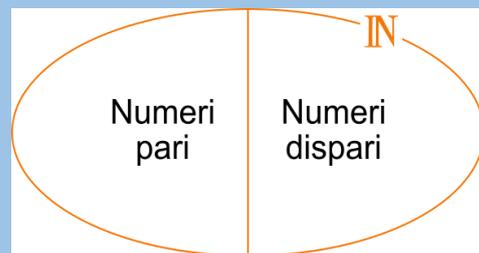
- numeri primi
- numeri pari/dispari
- rette parallele
- rette perpendicolari
- angolo acuto
- angoli opposti al vertice
- numeri complessi
- equazione/disequazione
- polinomio
- derivata/integrale

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



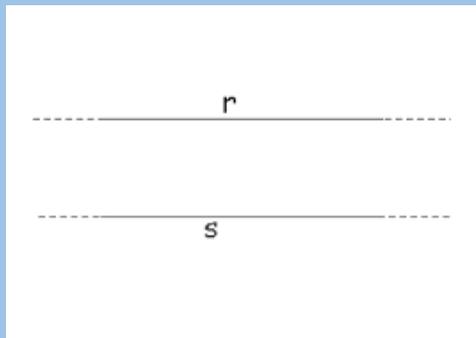
Numeri primi

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



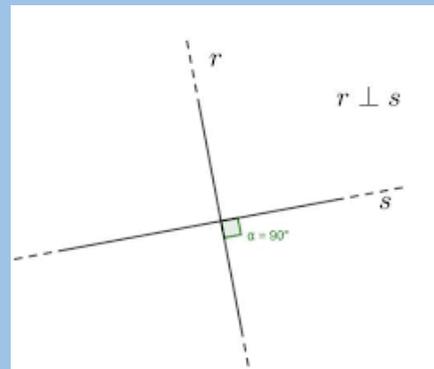
Numeri pari/dispari

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



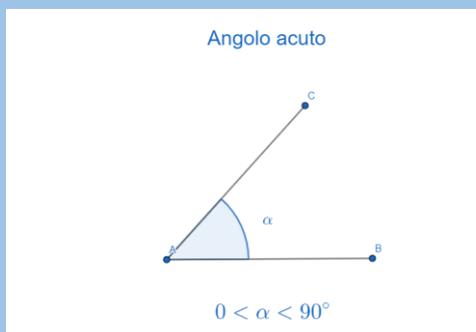
Rette parallele

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



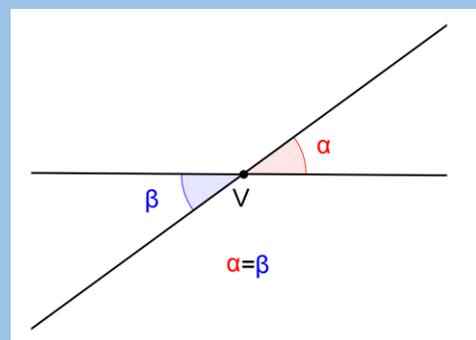
Rette perpendicolari

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



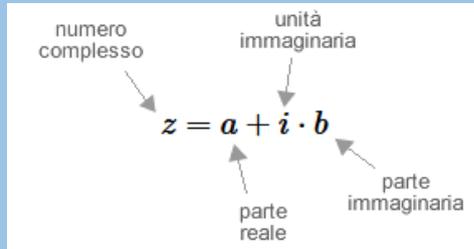
Angolo acuto

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



Angoli opposti al vertice

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



Numeri complessi

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI

$$7 + 4 \cdot (x + 2) - 4x = 3(x + 4) - x;$$

$$7 + 4x + 8 - 4x = 3x + 12 - x;$$

$$-2x = -3;$$

$$2x = 3;$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$4(x + 2)(x - 3) - x(x + 1) < 3x(x - 2) + 5$$

$$4 \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6) - x^2 - x < 3x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 8x - 24 - x^2 - x < 3x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$\cancel{2x^0} - 5x - \cancel{2x^0} + 6x < 24 + 5$$

$$x < 29$$

Equazione/disequazione

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI

$$(5x^2 - 9xy) + (2xy - 10x^2)$$

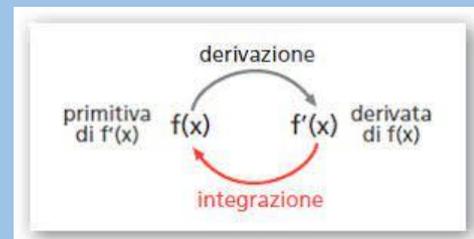
$$(12a^2b - 7a^2 + 5b) + (9a^2 - 5b - 3a^2b)$$

$$(5y^2 - 3xy + 2x^2) - (9y^2 - 8xy + x^2)$$

$$(a^2b^2 - a - 9b) + (3b - 7a + a^2b^2)$$

Polinomio

DEFINIZIONI-TERMINI



Derivata/integrale

CARTE FORMULE (10):

-area del triangolo: $A = \frac{1}{2}b * h$

-formula di risoluzione per le equazioni di secondo grado: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

-volume della sfera: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

-teorema di Pitagora: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

-area del rettangolo: $A = b * h$

-identità trigonometrica: $\text{sen}^2(x) + \text{cos}^2(x) = 1$

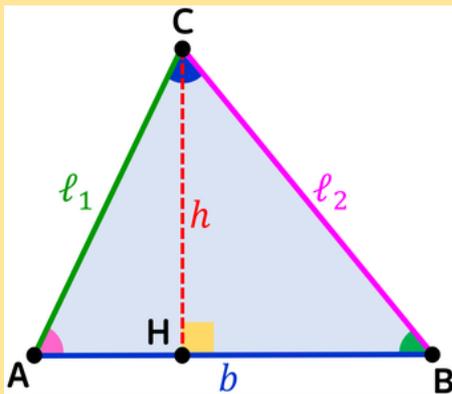
-somma per differenza: $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$

-quadrato di binomio: $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

-somma di due frazioni: $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$

-volume del cilindro: $V = \pi r^2 h$

FORMULE



Area del triangolo:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}b * h$$

FORMULE

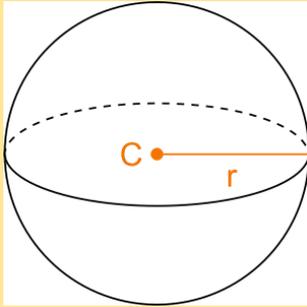
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Formula di risoluzione per le equazioni di secondo grado:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

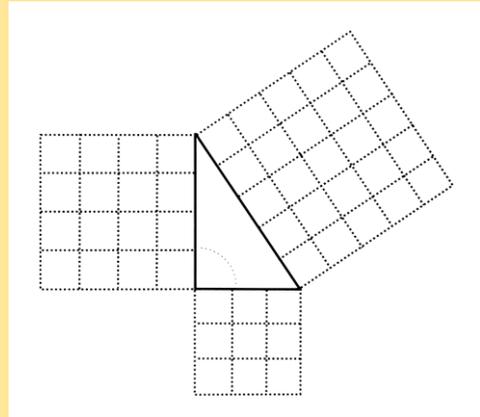
FORMULE



Volume della sfera:

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

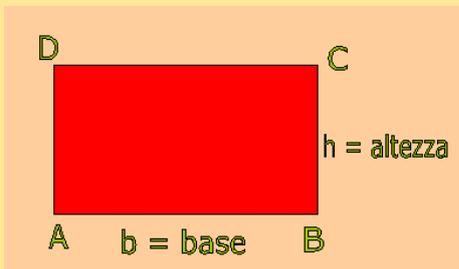
FORMULE



Teorema di Pitagora:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

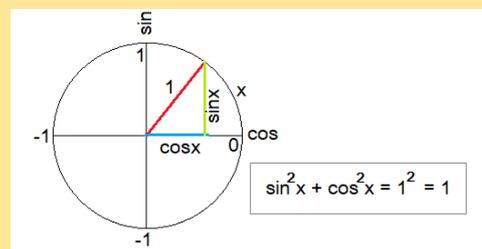
FORMULE



Area del rettangolo:

$$A = b * h$$

FORMULE



Identità trigonometrica:

$$\text{sen}^2(x) + \text{cos}^2(x) = 1$$

FORMULE

$$\begin{aligned}(a + b)(a - b) &= \\ &= a^2 - \cancel{2ab} + \cancel{2ab} - b^2 = \\ &= a^2 - b^2\end{aligned}$$

Somma per differenza:

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

FORMULE

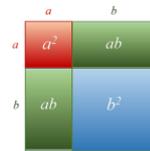
QUADRATO DEL BINOMIO

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

DIMOSTRAZIONE
«ANALITICA»

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)(a+b) &= \\ a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 &= \\ a^2 + 2ab + b^2 &= \end{aligned}$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE
«SINTETICA»



Quadrato di binomio:

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

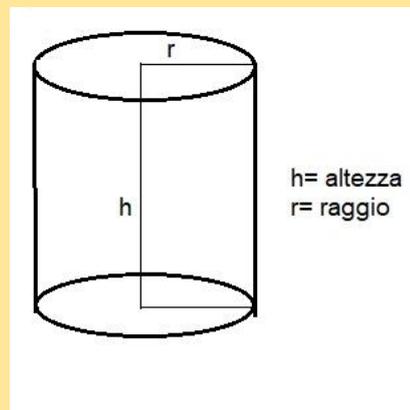
FORMULE

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{6 + 25}{15} = \frac{31}{15}$$

Somma di due frazioni:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$$

FORMULE



Volume del cilindro:

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

CARTE GRAFICI (10):

-retta

-parabola

$-f(x) = -x^2$

-iperbole

-seno

-coseno

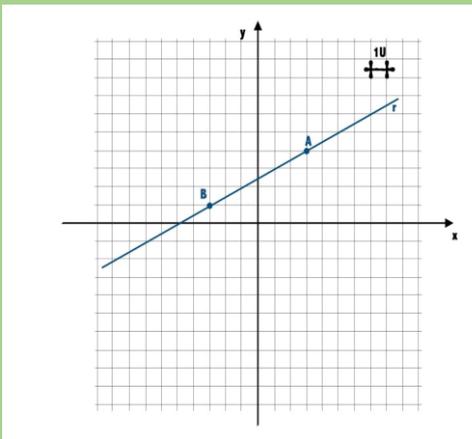
-tangente

-circonferenza

$-f(x) = x^3$

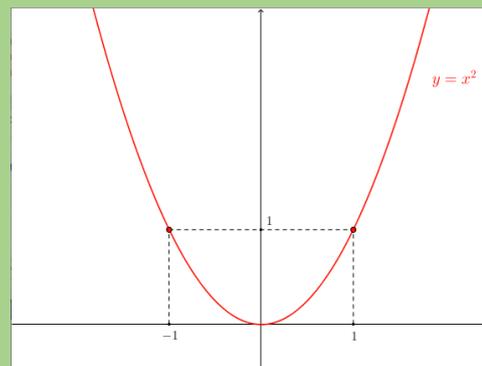
$-f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

GRAFICI



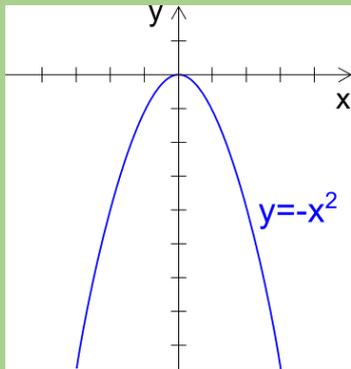
Retta

GRAFICI



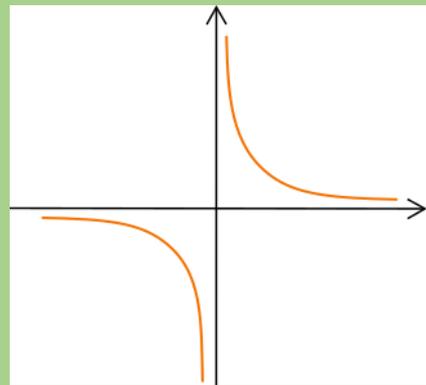
Parabola

GRAFICI



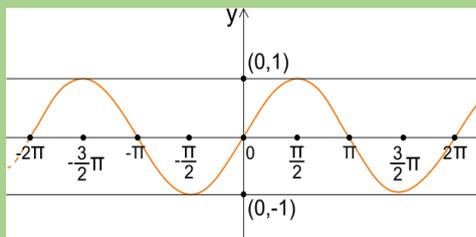
$$f(x) = -x^2$$

GRAFICI



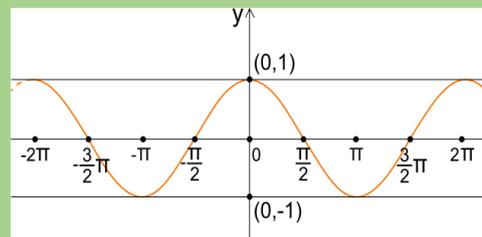
Iperbole

GRAFICI



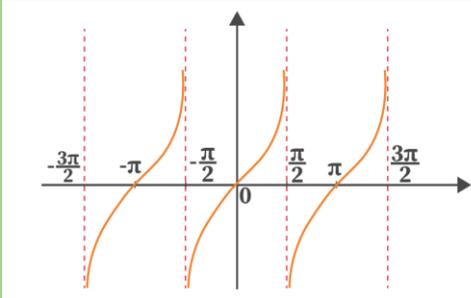
Seno

GRAFICI



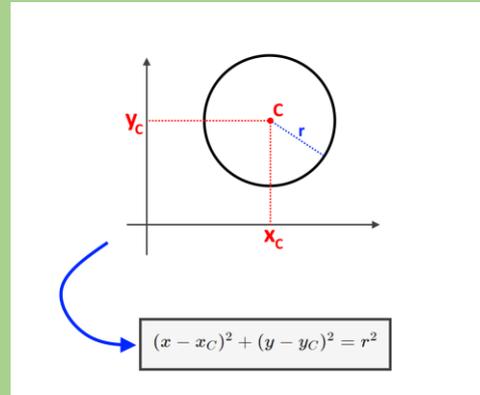
Coseno

GRAFICI



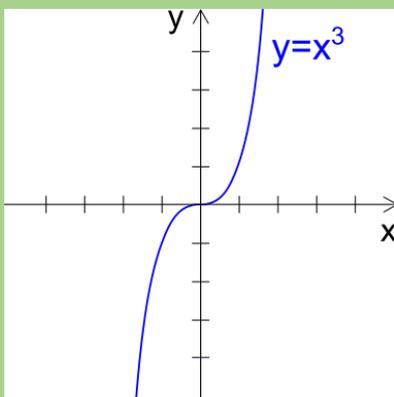
Tangente

GRAFICI



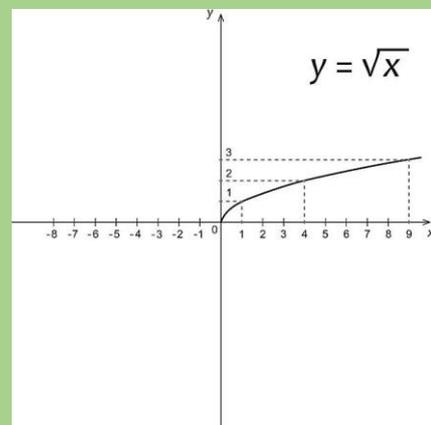
Circonferenza

GRAFICI



$f(x) = x^3$

GRAFICI



$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$