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Støddfrøði C

Formlasavn



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Formlasavnið er gjørt sambært galdandi námsætlan og er góðkent til at brúka til próvtøkuna í Støddfrøði C á miðnámi. Formlasavnið er at finna á heimasíðunum namsaetlanir.fo og provstovan.fo

Februar 2021

Prosent- og renturokning

Byrjanarvirði B
Endavirði S

$$(1) \quad S = B \cdot (1 + r)$$

Vakstrartali r

$$(2) \quad r = \frac{S}{B} - 1$$

Kapitalframskriving

Byrjanarkapitalur K_0
Renta r pr. termin
Kapitalur K eftir n terminir

$$(3) \quad K = K_0 \cdot (1 + r)^n$$

Annuitetsuppsparing

Terminsinngjald b
Rentufótur r
Tal av inngjöldum n
Kapitalur A eftir síðsta
inngjald

$$(4) \quad A = b \cdot \frac{(1 + r)^n - 1}{r}$$

Annuitetslán

Upprunalán G
Rentufótur r
Tal av termingsgjöldum n
Termingsgjöld y

$$(5) \quad y = G \cdot \frac{r}{1 - (1 + r)^{-n}}$$

Vigað miðal

av x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n við
vektunum p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n

$$(6) \quad x = p_1 \cdot x_1 + p_2 \cdot x_2 + \dots + p_n \cdot x_n$$

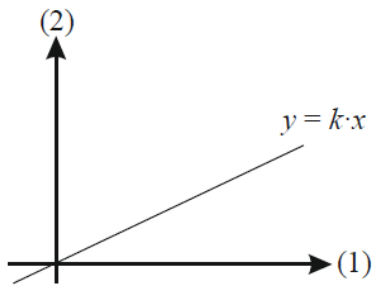
Miðalrenta r_m

$$(7) \quad 1 + r_m = \sqrt[n]{(1 + r_1) \cdot (1 + r_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 + r_n)}$$

Árlig effektiv renta r_e
við terminsrentuni r
og n terminum um árið.

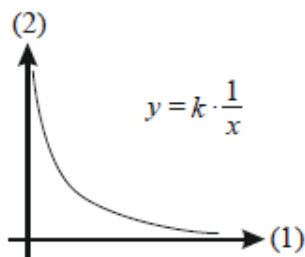
$$(8) \quad r_e = (1 + r)^n - 1$$

Lutfall



$$(9) \quad y = k \cdot x \quad \frac{y}{x} = k$$

x og y eru í beinum lutfalli
Lutfallstal k



$$(10) \quad y = k \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad x \cdot y = k$$

x og y eru í ðvutum lutfalli

Brotreglur

$$(11) \quad a \cdot \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a \cdot b}{c}$$

$$(12) \quad \frac{a}{\frac{b}{c}} = \frac{a \cdot c}{b}$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{c} = \frac{a}{b \cdot c}$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{a \cdot d}{b \cdot c}$$

$$(15) \quad \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot c}{b \cdot d}$$

Kvadratsetningar

$$(16) \quad (a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b$$

$$(17) \quad (a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b$$

$$(18) \quad (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Potensroknireglur

$$(19) \quad a^r \cdot a^s = a^{r+s}$$

$$(20) \quad \frac{a^r}{a^s} = a^{r-s}$$

$$(21) \quad (a^r)^s = a^{r \cdot s}$$

$$(22) \quad (a \cdot b)^r = a^r \cdot b^r$$

$$(23) \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r = \frac{a^r}{b^r}$$

$$(24) \quad a^0 = 1$$

$$(25) \quad a^{-r} = \frac{1}{a^r}$$

$$(26) \quad a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(27) \quad \sqrt[r]{a} = a^{1/r}$$

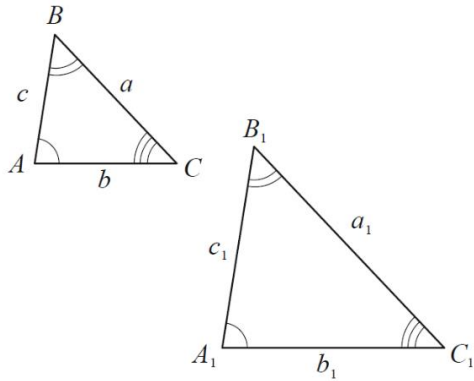
$$(28) \quad \sqrt[s]{a^r} = a^{r/s}$$

$$(29) \quad \sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$

$$(30) \quad \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$(31) \quad \sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$$

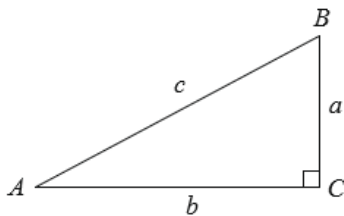
Einsvinklaðir tríkantar



$$(32) \quad \frac{a_1}{a} = \frac{b_1}{b} = \frac{c_1}{c} = k$$

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} a_1 &= k \cdot a \\ b_1 &= k \cdot b \\ c_1 &= k \cdot c \end{aligned}$$

Rættvinklaður tríkantur



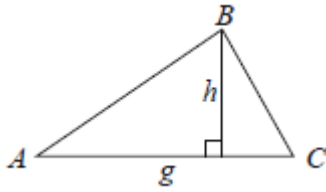
Pythagoras setningur $(34) \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Cosinus $(35) \quad \cos(A) = \frac{b}{c}$

Sinus $(36) \quad \sin(A) = \frac{a}{c}$

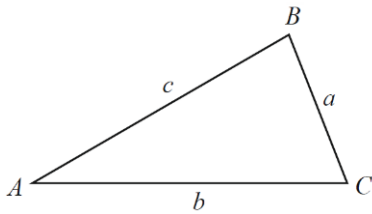
Tangens $(37) \quad \tan(A) = \frac{a}{b}$

Tilvildarligur tríkantur



Vinkulsummur hjá tríkantinum (38) $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

Víddin T á tríkantinum (39) $T = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot g$



Cosinusrelatióinir (40) $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos(C)$

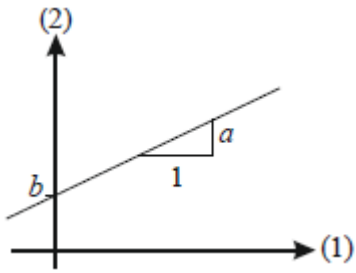
(41) $\cos(C) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2 \cdot a \cdot b}$

Sinusrelatióinir (42) $\frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)}$

(43) $\frac{\sin(A)}{a} = \frac{\sin(B)}{b} = \frac{\sin(C)}{c}$

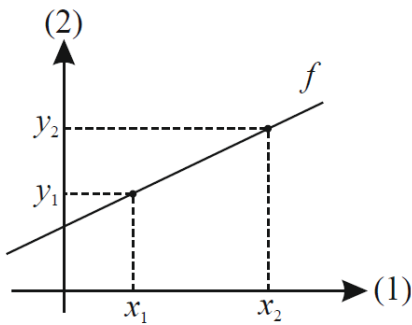
Víddin T á tríkantinum (44) $T = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin(C)$

Linjurött funktión



Linjurött funktión f
Polynom á fyrsta stigi

$$(45) \quad f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$



Halltalið a út frá 2 punktum á
gráfinum (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2)

$$(46) \quad a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Skurður við y -ásinn

$$(47) \quad b = y_1 - a \cdot x_1$$

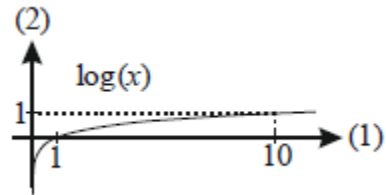
Logaritmufunkti3n

Logaritmufunkti3nin vi3
grundtalinum 10

$$(48) \quad f(x) = \log(x)$$

Grafurin fyri logaritmufunkti3nin
vi3 grundtalinum 10

(49)



$$(50) \quad y = \log(x) \Leftrightarrow x = 10^y$$

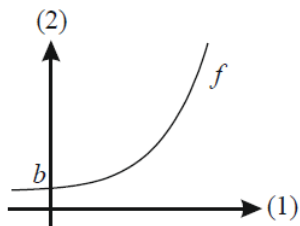
$$(51) \quad \log(10) = 1$$

$$(52) \quad \log(a \cdot b) = \log(a) + \log(b)$$

$$(53) \quad \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log(a) - \log(b)$$

$$(54) \quad \log(a^r) = r \cdot \log(a)$$

EkspONENTIELT VAKSANDI FUNKTIÓN



Grafurinn fyrir eina eksponentiellt vaxandi funkciónn f

$a > 1$
vakstrartalið $r > 0$

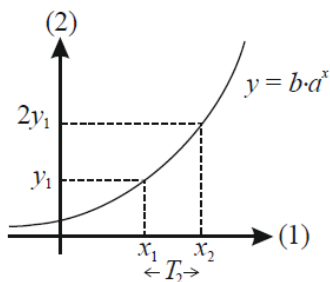
$$(55) \quad f(x) = b \cdot a^x \\ = b \cdot (1 + r)^x$$

Framskrivingartalið a út frá 2 punktum á grafinum (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2)

$$(56) \quad a = \sqrt[x_2 - x_1]{\frac{y_2}{y_1}}$$

Skurður við y -ásinn

$$(57) \quad b = \frac{y_1}{a^{x_1}}$$

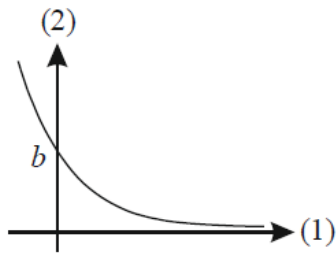


Tvífaldstalið T_2

$$(58) \quad T_2 = x_2 - x_1$$

$$(59) \quad T_2 = \frac{\log(2)}{\log(a)}$$

EkspONENTIELT MINKANDI FUNKTIÓN



Grafurinn fyri eina eksponentiellt minkandi funkión f
 $0 < a < 1$
 vakstrartalið $r < 0$

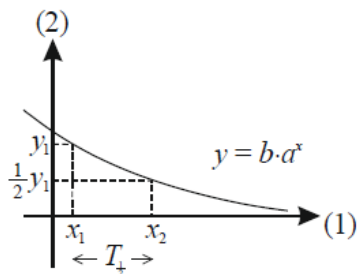
$$(60) \quad \begin{aligned} f(x) &= b \cdot a^x \\ &= b \cdot (1 + r)^x \end{aligned}$$

Framskrivningartalið a
 út frá 2 punktum á grafnum
 (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2)

$$(61) \quad a = \sqrt[x_2 - x_1]{\frac{y_2}{y_1}}$$

Skurður við y -ásinn

$$(62) \quad b = \frac{y_1}{a^{x_1}}$$



Helvtartalið $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$

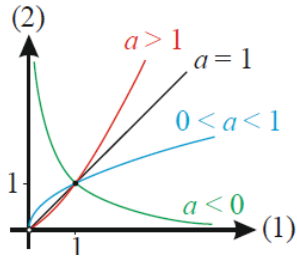
$$(63) \quad T_{\frac{1}{2}} = x_2 - x_1$$

$$(64) \quad T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\log(a)}$$

Potensfunkción

Potensfunkción

$$(65) \quad f(x) = b \cdot x^a$$



Grafar fyri $f(x) = x^a$

Talið a út frá tveimum punktum
á grafinum (x_1, y_1) og (x_2, y_2)

$$(66) \quad a = \frac{\log(y_2) - \log(y_1)}{\log(x_2) - \log(x_1)}$$

$$(67) \quad b = \frac{y_1}{x_1^a}$$

Prosent-prosent broyting

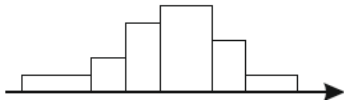
$$(68) \quad 1 + r_y = (1 + r_x)^a$$

Tá x verður faldað við talinum k ,
so faldast $f(x)$ við talinum k^a

$$(69) \quad f(k \cdot x) = k^a \cdot f(x)$$

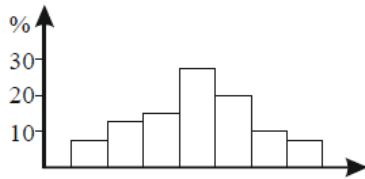
Flokkað hagtöl

□ 10%



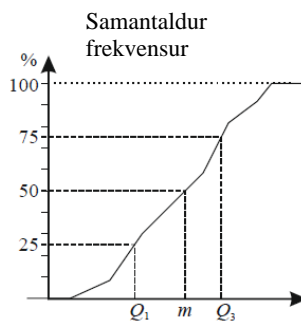
Histogramm

(70) Viddin á einum blokki samsvarar frekvensin í intervallinum



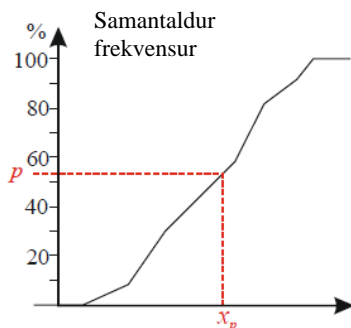
Histogramm við *eins* intervallongdum

(71) Hæddin á einum blokki samsvarar frekvensin í intervallinum

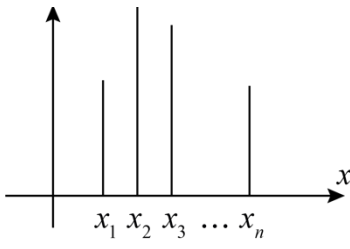


S-rás

(72) Q_1 : niðasta fjóðringsmark, 25% -partmarkið
 m : medianur, 50% -partmarkið
 Q_3 : ovasta fjóðringsmark, 75% -partmarkið
 x_p : p % -partmarkið



Óflokkað hagtöl

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|---|
| Eygleiðingarmongd | (73) | $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ |
| Pinnamynd | (74) | <p>Títteleiki/ frekvensur</p>  |
| Breidd | (75) | $max - min$ har min er tann minsta eygleiðingin og max er tann stórsta. |
| Mesti | (76) | Tann/tær eygleiðing/ar, ið koma oftast fyrri |
| Median m | (77) | Tað mittarsta eygleiðingarvirði um talið av eygleiðingum eru stök, annars talið mitt millum tvær tær mittarstu eygleiðingarnar. |
| Niðara fjórðingsmark Q_1 | (78) | Medianurin fyrri niðaru helvt av eygleiðingunum |
| Ovaru fjórðingsmark Q_3 | (79) | Medianurin fyrri ovaru helvt av eygleiðingunum |
| Fjórðingsmarksbreidd | (80) | $Q_3 - Q_1$ |
| Fjórðingsmørk | (81) | (Q_1, m, Q_3) |
| Víðkaði fjórðingsmørk | (82) | (min, Q_1, m, Q_3, max) |

Miðaltalið fyri eygleiðingar-
mongdina x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n (83)

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\end{aligned}$$

Variansur fyri eygleiðingar-
mongdina x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n (84)

$$\begin{aligned}Var(x) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n}\end{aligned}$$

Spjæðing fyri eygleiðingar-
mongdina x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n (85)

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \sqrt{Var(x)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n}}\end{aligned}$$

Linjurött regressión

Talva við eygleiddum dátum

(86)

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| x | x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | ... | x_n |
| y | y_1 | y_2 | y_3 | ... | y_n |

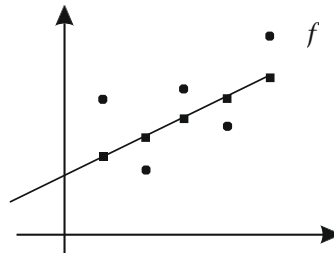
Regressíonslinja

(87)

Tann besta rætta linjan, grafur fyri $f(x) = ax + b$

Punktplot og tann besta rætta linjan

(88)



- eygleitt dátapunkt
- modellpunkt

Residual

(89)

Munurin millum eygleitt y -virði og samsvarandi y -virði i modellinum

$$r_i = y_i - f(x_i)$$

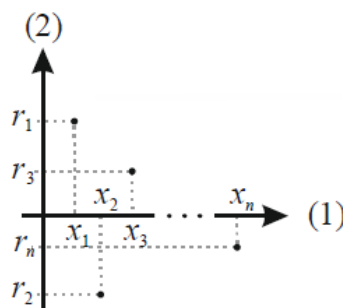
Residualtalva

(90)

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|
| x | x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | ... | x_n |
| Residual | $r_1 = y_1 - f(x_1)$ | $r_2 = y_2 - f(x_2)$ | $r_3 = y_3 - f(x_3)$ | ... | $r_n = y_n - f(x_n)$ |

Residualplot

(91)

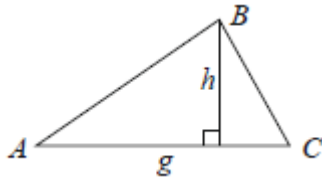


| · | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 | 108 | 114 | 120 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 98 | 105 | 112 | 119 | 126 | 133 | 140 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 | 104 | 112 | 120 | 128 | 136 | 144 | 152 | 160 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 | 117 | 126 | 135 | 144 | 153 | 162 | 171 | 180 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 |
| 11 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 | 143 | 154 | 165 | 176 | 187 | 198 | 209 | 220 |
| 12 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 | 156 | 168 | 180 | 192 | 204 | 216 | 228 | 240 |
| 13 | 13 | 26 | 39 | 52 | 65 | 78 | 91 | 104 | 117 | 130 | 143 | 156 | 169 | 182 | 195 | 208 | 221 | 234 | 247 | 260 |
| 14 | 14 | 28 | 42 | 56 | 70 | 84 | 98 | 112 | 126 | 140 | 154 | 168 | 182 | 196 | 210 | 224 | 238 | 252 | 266 | 280 |
| 15 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 90 | 105 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 165 | 180 | 195 | 210 | 225 | 240 | 255 | 270 | 285 | 300 |
| 16 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 80 | 96 | 112 | 128 | 144 | 160 | 176 | 192 | 208 | 224 | 240 | 256 | 272 | 288 | 304 | 320 |
| 17 | 17 | 34 | 51 | 68 | 85 | 102 | 119 | 136 | 153 | 170 | 187 | 204 | 221 | 238 | 255 | 272 | 289 | 306 | 323 | 340 |
| 18 | 18 | 36 | 54 | 72 | 90 | 108 | 126 | 144 | 162 | 180 | 198 | 216 | 234 | 252 | 270 | 288 | 306 | 324 | 342 | 360 |
| 19 | 19 | 38 | 57 | 76 | 95 | 114 | 133 | 152 | 171 | 190 | 209 | 228 | 247 | 266 | 285 | 304 | 323 | 342 | 361 | 380 |
| 20 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 320 | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 |

Reyð töl: Kvadrattöl

Vídd og ummál, rúmd og yvirflati á geometriskum skapum

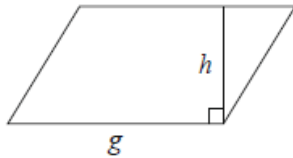
Tríkantur



h hædd
 g grundlinja
 V vídd

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot h$$

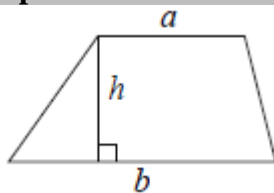
Parallelogramm



h hædd
 g grundlinja
 V vídd

$$V = h \cdot g$$

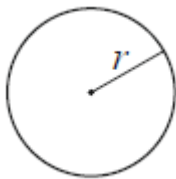
Trapets



h hædd
 a, b parallellar síður
 V vídd

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot (a + b)$$

Sirkul

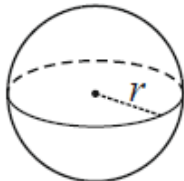


r radius
 V vídd
 U ummál

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

$$U = 2\pi \cdot r$$

Kúla

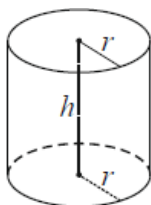


r radius
 Y yvirflati
 R rúmd

$$Y = 4\pi \cdot r^2$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot r^3$$

Sýlindari

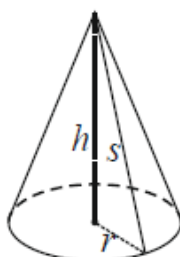


h hædd
 r radius á grundflata
 Y bogin yvirflati
 R rúmd

$$Y = 2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$$

$$R = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$$

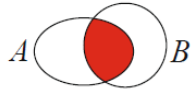
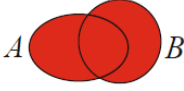
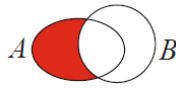
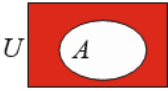

Keyla



h hædd
 s síðulinja
 r radius á grundflata
 Y bogin yvirflati
 R rúmd

$$Y = \pi \cdot r \cdot s$$

$$R = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$$

| Symbol | Týðningur | Dæmi, viðmerkingar v.m. | |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| $\{ \dots \}$ | mongd sett upp í lista | $\{-5, 0, 3, 10\}, \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ | |
| \mathbb{N} | mongd av teljitølum | $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ | |
| \mathbb{Z} | mongd av heilum tølum | $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ | |
| \mathbb{Q} | mongd av brotum | tøl, sum kunnu skrivast $\frac{p}{q}$, $p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N}$ | |
| \mathbb{R} | mongd av rellum tølum | | |
| \in | er lutur í | $2 \in \mathbb{N}$ | |
| $[a; b]$ | lokað interval | $[1; 3] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$ | |
| $]a; b]$ | hálvopið interval | $]1; 3] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 < x \leq 3\}$ | |
| $[a; b[$ | hálvopið interval | $[1; 3[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 \leq x < 3\}$ | |
| $]a; b[$ | opið interval | $]1; 3[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 < x < 3\}$ | |
| \subset | sonn partsmongd | $\{1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ | |
| \cap | felagsmongd | $A \cap B$ |  |
| \cup | sammongd | $A \cup B$ |  |
| \setminus | mongdar differensur | $A \setminus B$ |  |
| \bar{A} | komplementer mongd | $U \setminus A$ |  |
| \emptyset | tóm mongd | | |
| | disjunktar mongdir | $A \cap B = \emptyset$ |  |
| \times | produktmongd | $[-10; 10] \times [-10; 10]$ | |
| \wedge | ”og” í meiningini ”bæði og” (konjunktión) | $x < 2 \wedge y = 5$ | |
| \vee | ”ella” í meiningini ”og/ella” (disjunktión) | $x < 2 \vee x > 5$ | |
| \Rightarrow | ”viðførir”, ”um ... so” (implikatión) | $x = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$ | |
| \Leftrightarrow | ”einsljóðandi”, ”um og bert um” (biimplikatión) | $x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \vee x = 2$ | |
| $n!$ | n fakultet | $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n$ fyri $n \geq 1$ $0! = 1$ | |

| Symbol | Týðningur | Dæmi, viðmerkingar v.m. |
|------------------|---|--|
| $f(x)$ | virði av funktiólni f í x | úttalast ” f av x ” |
| $F_m(f)$ | frummongd hjá f | tað sama sum definitiónsmongd |
| $D_m(f)$ | definitiónsmongd hjá f | tað sama sum frummongd |
| $V_m(f)$ | virðismongd hjá f | |
| $\log(x)$ | logaritmufunktiólnin við grundtalinum 10 | $y = \log(x) \Leftrightarrow x = 10^y$ |
| $\ln(x)$ | natúrliga logaritmufunktiólnin | $y = \ln(x) \Leftrightarrow x = e^y$ |
| e^x | natúrliga eksponentialfunktiólnin | e^x verður eisini skrivað $\exp(x)$ |
| a^x | eksponentialfunktiólnin við grundtali a , $a > 0$ | $b \cdot a^x$ kallast av og á fyri eksponentialfunktióln ella ein eksponential gongd |
| x^a | potensfunktióln | $b \cdot x^a$ kallast av og á fyri potensfunktióln ella ein potensgongd |
| $ x $ | talvirði (absolut) av x | $ 3 = 3, -3 = 3$ |
| $\sin(x)$ | sinus | |
| $\cos(x)$ | cosinus | |
| $\tan(x)$ | tangens | $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$ |
| $\sin^{-1}(y)$ | invers funktióln til sinus | $\sin^{-1}(y) = x \Leftrightarrow \sin(x) = y$ $\sin^{-1}(0,5) = 30^\circ$ \sin^{-1} kann eisini skrivast Arcsin |
| $\cos^{-1}(y)$ | invers funktióln til cosinus | $\cos^{-1}(y) = x \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = y$ $\cos^{-1}(0,5) = 60^\circ$ \cos^{-1} kann eisini skrivast Arccos |
| $\tan^{-1}(y)$ | invers funktióln til tangens | $\tan^{-1}(y) = x \Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = y$ $\tan^{-1}(1) = 45^\circ$ \tan^{-1} kann eisini skrivast Arctan |
| AB | linjustykkið AB | |
| $ AB $ | longdin á linjustykkinum AB | |
| \widehat{AB} | sirkulbogin \widehat{AB} | |
| $ \widehat{AB} $ | longdin á sirkulboganum $ \widehat{AB} $ | |

| Symbol | Týðningur | Dæmi, viðmerkingar v.m. |
|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
|--------|-----------|-------------------------|

\parallel ”er parallelt við”

\perp ”er vinkelrött á”

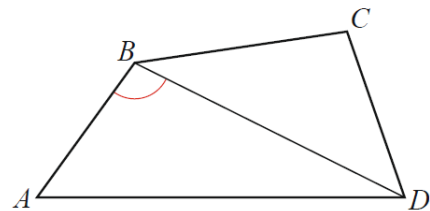
$l \perp m$ verður eisini lisið

” l og m eru vinkelrættar”

$\angle A$ vinkul A

$\angle A = 110^\circ$ ella $A = 110^\circ$

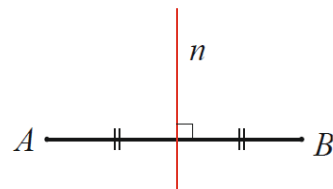
$\angle ABD$ vinkul B í tríkantinum ABD



rættvinklaður tríkantur

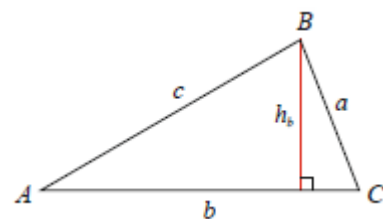


miðnormalurinn n
fyrir linjustykkið AB



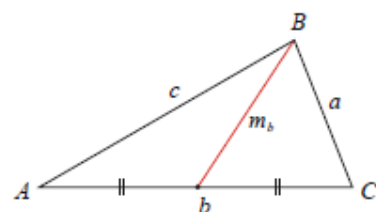
h_b

hæddin frá B á síðuna b ella
á leingjanina av síðuni b



m_b

medianurinn frá B á síðuna b



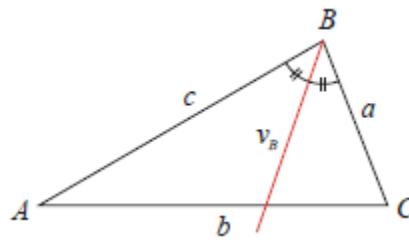
Symbol

Týdningur

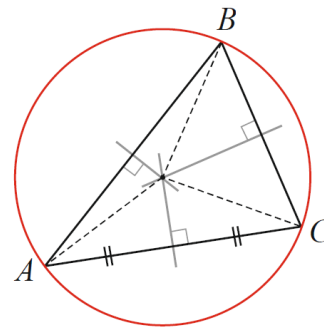
Dømi, viðmerkingar v.m.

V_B

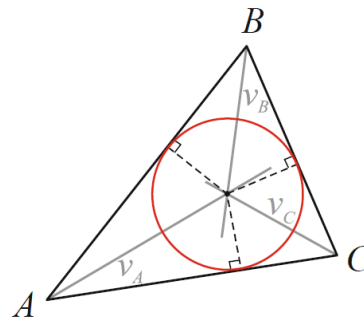
vinkulhálvbýtislinja
fyri vinkul B



umskrivaður sirkul
hjá tríkantinum ABC



innskriður sirkul
hjá tríkantinum ABC



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