1 Autres

1.1 Triangle de Pascal

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 4 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 5 \quad 10 \, 10 \quad 5 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = C_k^n = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

1.2 Matrices

1.2.1 Inverses

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & d & e \\ 0 & 0 & f \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & -\frac{b}{ad} & \frac{be-cd}{adf} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{d} & -\frac{e}{fd} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{f} \end{pmatrix}$$

Même principe si on renverse

$$\left(M^T\right)^{-1} = \left(M^{-1}\right)^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 \\ c & e & f \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{ad} & \frac{1}{d} & 0 \\ \frac{be-cd}{adf} & -\frac{e}{fd} & \frac{1}{f} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pour une matrice 2×2

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$