Mesure:

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k)$$

Théorème de Vaschy-Buckingham (Pi) :

$$f(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = 0$$

$$F(\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_p) = 0$$

$$\pi_i = q_1^{a_1} q_2^{a_2} \cdots q_n^{a_n}$$

Un choc élastique (3 loi de conservations) :

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{\mathbf{r}}_{1} \wedge m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1} + \vec{\mathbf{r}}_{2} \wedge m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2} = \vec{\mathbf{r}}_{1}' \wedge m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1}' + \vec{\mathbf{r}}_{2}' \wedge m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2}' \\
m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1} + m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2} = m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1}' + m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2}' \\
m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2}^{2} = m_{1}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1}'^{2} + m_{2}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2}'^{2}
\end{cases}$$

Solution vectorielle:

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}' = \mathbf{v}_{1} - \frac{2m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}_{1} - \mathbf{v}_{2}, \mathbf{x}_{1} - \mathbf{x}_{2} \rangle}{\|\mathbf{x}_{1} - \mathbf{x}_{2}\|^{2}} (\mathbf{x}_{1} - \mathbf{x}_{2}),$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{2}' = \mathbf{v}_{2} - \frac{2m_{1}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}_{2} - \mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2} - \mathbf{x}_{1} \rangle}{\|\mathbf{x}_{2} - \mathbf{x}_{1}\|^{2}} (\mathbf{x}_{2} - \mathbf{x}_{1})$$

Symétrique par rotation:

$$R(\theta).\vec{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}.\vec{\mathbf{x}}$$

Champs de force global (PFD):

$$m \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{\mathbf{v}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = m\vec{\mathbf{\Gamma}}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}) \Leftrightarrow \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{t+1} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_t + dt.\vec{\mathbf{\Gamma}}(\vec{\mathbf{x}})$$

Champes de force local (Vicsek):

$$v(\mathbf{r}, \Theta) = \mathbf{r} \cdot e^{i\Theta} = \Re(v) + i\Im(v)$$

$$\Theta_i(t + \Delta t) = \langle \Theta_j \rangle_{|r_i - r_j| < R} + \eta_i(t)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_i(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{r}_i(t) + v\Delta t \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Theta_i(t) \\ \sin \Theta_i(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Potentiel thermodynamique:

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_i}\right)_{V,S,n_{j\neq i}} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{P,T,n_{j\neq i}} dU = -P dV + T dS + \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i dn_i G = V dP - S dT + \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i dn_i G = V d$$

Equation locale de diffusion (loi de Fick):

$$c(t+1,x_i) = h + D\sum_{r \le R} c(t,x_j) = h + D(c(t,x_{i+1}) + c(t,x_{i-1}))$$

Diffusion locale avec réactif (Turing):

$$c(t+1, x_i) = sign\left[h + \sum_{k} D_k \sum_{r < R_k} c(t, x_j)\right]$$

Réseau de Bravais:

$$\mathbf{R} = n_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + n_2 \mathbf{a}_2$$

Méthodes d'approximation des milieux continues (serie de Taylor) :

$$f(x_0 + a) = f(x_0) + a\frac{\mathrm{d}f(x_0)}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{a^2}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2f(x_0)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + O(n)$$

Equation de la diffusion:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x}$$

Schéma d'Euler (Laplacien) :

$$u''(x,y) = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} u(x,y)$$

Résolution dans l'espace propre du systeme :

$$\frac{U_{n+1} - U_n}{dt} - \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} U_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow U_{n+1} = M \cdot U_n$$

Cinétique chimique de $2A + B \stackrel{\mathbf{k}}{\rightarrow} 2C$:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}[A]}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}[B]}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}[C]}{\mathrm{d}x} = -k[A]^2[B]^1$$

Modèle de Gray-Scott :

$$\begin{cases} U + 2V \xrightarrow{1} 3V & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -uv^2 + f(1 - u) \\ P \xrightarrow{f+k} U & \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -uv^2 - (f + k)v \\ U \xrightarrow{f} P & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = +uv^2 - (f + k)v \end{cases}$$

Marche aléatoire (Chaine de Markov) :

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i) = \mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i).$$

Force electromagnétique:

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B} \Leftrightarrow X < R \Rightarrow X_{t+1} = X_t$$

Dimension Fractale (autosimilarité):

$$a^{D_h}$$
; $D_h = \frac{\ln(N)}{\ln(\frac{1}{r})}$

Évolution du rapport de dimension :

$$C(r) \equiv N^{-1} \sum_{r'} \rho(r') \rho(r'+r)$$

Entropie (theorie de l'information):

$$H_b(X) = -\mathbb{E}[\log_b P(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \log_b \left(\frac{1}{P_i}\right) = -\sum_{i=1}^n P_i \log_b P_i$$

Lagrangien (symetrie de Noether):

$$L = E_c - E_p = T - V$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_k}$$

Double pendule (Espace des phases $\dot{\theta}(\theta)$):

$$\dot{p}_{\theta_1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} = -\frac{1}{2}ml^2 \left(\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + 3\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta_1 \right)$$

$$\dot{p}_{\theta_2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{1}{2}ml^2 \left(-\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta_2 \right)$$

Fonction de transfert:

$$Y(s) = H(s) X(s)$$

Réponse impulsionnelle :

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - \tau)u(\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)u(t - \tau)d\tau.$$

-

Transformations en Z:

$$H[z] = \frac{Y[z]}{X[z]} = \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{T_e}$$

Series de Fourier (Diffusion):

$$\frac{Y'(t)}{\alpha Y(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} T(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 \alpha t}{L^2}}$$

Coefficient de Fourier (Parseval):

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |c_n(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T |f(t)|^2 dt = ||f||^2$$

Harmonique d'un signal:

$$c_n(f) = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) e^{-i2\pi \frac{n}{T}t} dt$$

Filtre passe-bande (second ordre):

$$h(jw) = \frac{A_0}{1 + j \cdot Q \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

Filtre de Kalman ($X_t = X_{t-1} + v_{(x,t-1)}.dt.$) :

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{F}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1} + \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{u}_k + \mathbf{w}_k \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{P}_{k-1|k-1} \mathbf{F}_k^T + \mathbf{Q}_k$$

Régulateur PID:

$$u(t) = K_{\rm p}\epsilon(t) + K_{\rm i} \int_0^t \epsilon(\tau) d\tau + K_{\rm d} \frac{d\epsilon(t)}{dt}$$

Commande linéaire quadratique:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + B(t)\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)\mathbf{y}(t) = C(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{w}(t)$$

Méthodes Monte-Carlo (Theorement de transfert) :

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi(X)\right] \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_{\Omega} \varphi(X(\omega)) \mathbb{P}(d\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{P}} \varphi(x) \mathbb{P}_X(dx)$$

Fonction d'un transition d'etats optimum :

$$V^*(s) = \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} [R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V^*(s')] T(s, a, s')$$

Equation de Bellman:

$$Q^*(s, a) = \sum_{s' \in S} [R(s, a, s') + \gamma \max_{a' \in A} Q^*(s', a')] T(s, a, s')$$

Récompense et Regret (Exploration/Exploitation) :

$$r_n = n\mu^* - \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}(\mu_{I_k})$$