MATHEMATIQUES

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A \cup B = A \oplus B - A \cap B
                                                                                             A \subseteq B B \subseteq A dim(A) = dim(B) A = B A \cap B = A \cdot B | A = B \cdot A | B
 Axiomes d'extensionnalité :
                                                        E = |n \in [-10, x] \cap \mathbb{Z} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} ; -3 < x \le 2| = |-2, -1, 0, 1, 2| \qquad (A_1, A_2)|B = (A_1|B) \cdot (A_2|(B, A_1))
Logique:
                                                           (p \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \lor q)
                                                                                                                        \neg (A \land B) \Leftrightarrow \neg A \lor \neg B
                                                                                                x \not \exists x \qquad x \Re y \stackrel{d}{\rightleftharpoons} y \Re x \qquad (x \Re y \land y \Re x) \stackrel{d}{\Rightarrow} x = y \qquad (x \Re y \land y \Re z) \stackrel{d}{\Rightarrow} x \Re z
 Relation binaire:
                                                         f: E \rightarrow F | x \mapsto f(x) = \overset{\textbf{Endomorphisme}}{y} \quad F \rightarrow E \quad f \circ f^{-1} = e \quad c_{i,j} = \sum_{R=1}^{n} a_{i,R} \cdot b_{R,j} \quad dim(E,F) = dim(M_{np}) = n \times p
 Application:
                                                                (E, *) a*b \in E (a*b)*c = a*(b*c) e*a = a x(y+z) = xy + xz a*b = b*a = e
 Structure interne:
                                                                                                          \varphi:(G, \star) \rightarrow (H, \star); \varphi(G_1 \star G_2) = \varphi(G_1) \star \varphi(G_2) = H_1 \star H_2
\underline{\mathbf{Lin\acute{e}arit\acute{e}:}} \qquad f(x\,,y) = f(a\cdot x + y) = a\cdot f(x) + f(y) \qquad F \neq \emptyset \qquad F \subset E \qquad u_{[a\,,i]} + u_{[i\,,j]} + u_{[j\,,c]} = u_{[a\,,c]} + u_{[i\,,j]} + u_{[i\,,j]} + u_{[i\,,j]} + u_{[i\,,c]} = u_{[a\,,c]} + u_{[i\,,c]} +
                                                                 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \cdot e_i = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \cdot e_i \quad L_i \leftarrow \lambda \cdot L_i; \quad L_i \leftarrow L_i + \lambda \cdot L_j; \quad L_i \leftarrow \lambda \cdot L_j \quad (A|I_n) \rightarrow (I_n|A^{-1})
                                                                                                     (DE)||(BC) \qquad (d') \qquad (AB)\nmid (AC) \qquad \tan(\phi) = \frac{\sin(\phi)}{\cos(\phi)} = \frac{\lfloor AB \rfloor}{\lceil BC \rceil}
 Théorème de géométrie :
f(t) = \overline{AM} = k \cdot \vec{u} \qquad q(x,y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)y^2
 <u>Equation paramétrique :</u>
Conique: \Delta = b^2 - 4ac d = |\det(\overline{AP}, u, v)|/||u \wedge v|| ||u \wedge v|| = ||u|| \cdot ||v|| \cdot \sin(u, v) (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2
 \begin{array}{lll} \underline{\textbf{Lieu g\'{e}om\'{e}trique}:} & arg(z) = (\vec{u}\,, \overrightarrow{OM}) = \theta & z = \Re(z) + i\,\Im(z) = \rho\,e^{i\,\theta} & arg(Z_1 \cdot Z_2) = arg(Z_1) + arg(Z_2) \\ & i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1 & q = a + bi + cj + dk = a + \vec{v} & q_1\,q_2 = (a_1\,a_2 - \vec{v_1} \cdot \vec{v_2}) + (a_1\,\vec{v_2} + a_2\,\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_1} \wedge \vec{v_2}) \end{array} 
Noyau: Ker f = f^{-1}\{e_F\} = \{x \in E | f(x) = e_F\} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^n | A \cdot X = 0\}
Image:  Imgf = f(E) = \{ y \in F | \exists x \in E, f(x) = y \} = vect((\overline{v_{colonne}})_n) 
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Img f = F
                                                                                      Rg(f) + dim Ker(f) = dim(E)
                                                                                                                                                                          Rg(f) = dim(Img(f))
Théorème du rang:
\underline{\textbf{Th\'{e}or\`{e}me\ isomorphisme\ :}}\ f: G \rightarrow G', f(x \cdot H) = f(x \cdot Ker\ f) = f(x) \quad Card(G) = Card(Ker\ (f)) \times Card\left(Img(f)\right) + Card(G) = Card(G) + Card(G
<u>Décomposition PLU:</u> A = P \cdot L \cdot U det(A) = det(P) \cdot det(L) \cdot det(U) P = \delta_{i,\sigma(j)} = 1 i = \sigma(j)
 Composition de transposition: \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \end{pmatrix} = (a \ b \ c) = (a \ b) \circ (b \ c)
\sigma \circ \sigma(a) = c \ ; \ \epsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{N_t}
                                                                                                        \forall : (n^2[2] = 0 \Rightarrow n[2] = 0) \Leftrightarrow (\neg (n[2]) = 1 \Rightarrow \neg (n^2[2]) = 1) \\ ((2k+1)[2] = 1 \Rightarrow (2k+1)^2[2] = 1)
Contraposé: A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A
                                                                                                                               \sqrt{2} = p/q; p[2] = 0, q[2] = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}[2] = 0
                                       (A \Rightarrow B) \land (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)
 Absurde:
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||x+y|| \le ||x|| + ||y|| P(|X| < a) \le \frac{E(|X|^p)}{a^p} P(A) = Cd(A) / Cd(\Omega)
                                                         |\langle x|y\rangle| \leq ||x|| ||y||
   Inégalité :
                                                        u(n) \sim_{+\infty} v(n) \qquad \qquad \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{u(n)}{v(n)} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{v(n)}{u(n)} = 1 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, ax)
  Limite:
  Exponential: (e^{\pm i\theta})^n = (\cos(\theta) \pm i\sin(\theta))^n = \cos(n\theta) \pm i\sin(n\theta) e^{a+b} = e^a + e^b \ln(a^n) = n\ln(a) \log_p(x) = \frac{\ln(t)}{\ln(n)}
  Théorème continuité : f: I \to \mathbb{R}, ([|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(a)| < \epsilon]) C_i: [a^-, a^+]
  Boule: B(a,r) = \{x \in E \mid ||x-a|| < r\} A = \{(x,r) \in \mathbb{R}^2, a \le f(x,y) \le b\}
  Théorème point f xe : g: E \rightarrow E
                                                                                                                                     g(x)=x d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_E
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   k \in [0,1]
  <u>Dérivée</u>: f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{df}{dx} (f \circ f^{-1})' = 1 v(u)' = u' \cdot v'(u) |u| = \sqrt{x^2} (u \cdot v)' = u' v + v' u
 <u>Théorème encadrement :</u> f \le g \le h \lim f = \lim h = L
                                                                                                                                                                                          \lim g = L \qquad \lim \inf (u_n) = \lim \sup (u_n)
  |f_{n}(x)| \leq a_{n} \qquad \sum_{n} a_{n} x^{n} \qquad \lim |\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}}| = l = \frac{1}{R} \qquad S_{j} - S_{i-1} = \sum_{i}^{J} q^{k} = \frac{q^{i} - q^{J^{\tau + 1}}}{1 - q} = f'(p) \qquad C^{2} : \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{i}} \qquad (ix)^{n}
   Règle d'Alembert :
Régularité: C^1: \lim_{t \to p} f(t) = f'(p) C^2: \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}

Serie de Taylor: a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{k!} P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-a)^k (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^\infty {\alpha \choose n} x^n \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n
                                                        ||x(n)||_p = (|x_1(n)|^p + (...) + |x_n(n)|^p)^{1/p}
  Suite L^p:
                                                J_{\scriptscriptstyle F}(M) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} & \partial x_{\scriptscriptstyle n} \\ \partial x_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} & \partial f_{\scriptscriptstyle m} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi(x,y) \Rightarrow \phi(r,\theta) \;\; ; \;\; J_{\scriptscriptstyle \phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \qquad K = \partial_x^2 \cdot \partial_y^2 - (\partial_x \partial_y)^2
  Jacobien:
                                              f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p_0(z) \cdot (\dots) \cdot p_j(z)} \quad Res(f(z), p_i(z)) = \lim_{z \to p_i} q(z) / \prod_{i \neq i} p_j(z)
   <u>Résidu :</u>
  \underline{\textbf{Crit\`ere d'int\'egration :}} \lim_{t \to [a^*, +\infty]} (t-a)^\alpha f(t) = 0 \quad \int_a^b f(t) \, dt = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{N^*+\infty} f\left(a + k\left(b-a\right) / n\right) \\ \sum \left(n + m\right) = \sum \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) = \sum \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) = \sum \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)\right) = \sum \left(n\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)
   <u>Théorème fondamental d'analyse :</u>
                                                                                                                                            A'(x) = f(x) \qquad \int f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)
  \underline{\textbf{Th\'eor\`eme convergence domin\'e}:} \quad (f_n) \in (E,A,\mu) \rightarrow f \qquad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int f_n(\mu) \, d\mu = \int \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(\mu) \, d\mu
  Transformée: \widetilde{f}(\omega) \propto \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} f(x) \cdot e^{-pt} T(f(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)) = \widetilde{f}(\omega) \cdot e^{-\tau \omega} t \cdot u(t-1) - u(t-1) + u(t-1)
  Equation differentielle: a(x)y' + b(x)y = c(x) \int \frac{y'}{y} = -\int \frac{b(x)}{a(x)} y_p = \lambda(x).f(x) y_p = P[X].e^{Q[X]}; Q[X] \in \mathbb{C}
  Théorème de transfert : G = E[g(X)] = \int g(x) f_X(x) dx = \sum g(x_i) f(x_i) F_X = P(X \le x)
  Théorème central limite: Z_n = \frac{X_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n < z) = \Phi_{N(0,1)}(z) \sigma \to \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} I_n = \left[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}; \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]
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