MATHEMATIQUES

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A \subset B B \subset A dim(A) = dim(B) A = B A \cup B = A + B - A \cap B
                                                                                                                                                              |\langle x|y\rangle| \le ||x|| ||y||
                                                                                                                                       Inégalité :
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|  P(A) = Card(A) / Card(\Omega)
                          (p \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \lor q) \qquad \neg (A \land B) \Leftrightarrow \neg A \lor \neg B
                                                                                                                                       Limite:
Logique:
                                           x \Re x x \Re y \Leftrightarrow y \Re x (x \Re y \land y \Re x) \Rightarrow x = y (x \Re y \land y \Re z) \Rightarrow x \Re z
Relation binaire:
                          f:E \rightarrow F \mid x \mapsto f\left(x\right) = y \quad E \rightarrow E \quad f \circ f^{-1} = e \quad c_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{i,k} \cdot b_{k,j} \quad dim\left(E,F\right) = dim\left(M_{np}\right) = 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, +) \rightarrow (H, *); \varphi(G_1 + G_2) = \varphi(G_1) * \varphi(G_2) = H_1 * H_2
<u>Linéarité :</u> f(x,y) = f(a \cdot x + y) = a \cdot f(x) + f(y) F \neq \emptyset F \subset E
                             \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} \qquad L_{i} \leftarrow \lambda \cdot L_{i} \; ; \; L_{i} \leftarrow L_{i} + \lambda \cdot L_{j} \; ; \; L_{i} \leftarrow \Delta L_{j}
                                                                                                                                       Théorème point fixe : g: E \rightarrow E
                                      (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 :
                                \mathbb{R}^{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = xx' + yy' = \langle u|v \rangle = ||u|| \cdot ||v|| \cdot \cos(\widehat{(u,v)}) \qquad \frac{\langle u|v \rangle}{\langle u|u \rangle} \vec{e}_i
Produit scalaire:
Equation paramétrique: f(t) = \overline{AM(t)} = t \cdot \vec{u} 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
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
\underline{\textbf{Lieu g\'{e}om\'{e}trique:}} \qquad arg(z) = (\vec{u}, \overrightarrow{OM}) = \theta \;\; ; \;\; z = \rho e^{i\theta} \qquad arg(Z_1 \cdot Z_2) = arg(Z_1) + arg(Z_2)
                   Ker f = f^{-1}\{e_F\} = \{x \in E | f(x) = e_F\} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^n | A \cdot X = 0\}
Noyau:
                   Img f = f(E) = \{y \in F | \exists x \in E, f(x) = y\} = vect((\overrightarrow{v_{colorne}})_y) Img f = F
                                                                                                                                       Régularité:
Image:
                                       Rg(f) + dim Ker(f) = dim(E)
                                                                             Rq(f) = dim(Imq(f))
Théorème du rang:
Théorème isomorphisme : f: G \rightarrow G', f(x \cdot H) = f(x \cdot Ker f) = f(x) Card(G) = Card(Ker(f)) \times Card(Img(f))
                                                                                                                                       Suite L^p:
Jacobien:
<u>Décomposition PLU</u>: A=P.L.U det(A)=det(P).det(L).det(U) P=\delta_{i,\sigma(j)}=1 i=\sigma(j)
                                                                                                                                       <u>Résidu :</u>
Evaluation polynome: P[X] = a_n X^n + ... + a_0 \quad (1, X, ..., X^n) \quad P \rightarrow u(P) = \sum_i (C_i) \cdot u(X^i)
<u>Théorème fondamental d'analyse :</u>
Nombre premier: a \times m + b \times n = PGCD(a, b) = 1 a^p \equiv a \mod p \equiv a[p] n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot (...) \cdot p_m^{\alpha_m}
\underline{\mathbf{Contrapos\acute{e}:}} \ A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A \\ \forall : (n^2[2] = 0 \Rightarrow n[2] = 0) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\neg (n[2]) = 1 \Rightarrow \neg (n^2[2]) = 1)}{((2k+1)[2] = 1 \Rightarrow (2k+1)^2[2] = 1)}
                                                            \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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 $||x+y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||$ $P(|X| < a) \le \frac{E(|X|^p)}{a^p}$ $u(n) \sim_{+\infty} v(n) \qquad \qquad \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{u(n)}{v(n)} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{v(n)}{u(n)} = 1 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, ax)$ Exponential: $(e^{i\theta})^n = (\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))^n = \cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)$ $e^{a+b} = e^a + e^b$ $\ln(a^n) = n\ln(a)$ $\log_p(x) = \frac{\ln(t)}{\ln(n)}$ <u>Théorème continuité</u>: $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$, $([|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(a)| < \epsilon])$ $C_i: [a^-, a^+]$ **Boule:** $B(a,r) = \{x \in E \mid ||x-a|| < r\}$ $A = \{(x,r) \in \mathbb{R}^2, a \le f(x,y) \le b\}$ $d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$ **<u>Dérivée</u>**: $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{df}{dx}$ $(f \circ f^{-1})' = 1$ $v(u)' = u' \cdot v'(u)$ $|u| = \sqrt{x^2}$ $(u \cdot v)' = u' v + v' u$ Théorème accroissement fini : $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(c)$ $|f'(c)| \le M$ $\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{g(y)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} \qquad (u^{a})' = \alpha u^{a-1} u' \qquad (\ln(u))' = u'/u$ <u>Théorème encadrement</u>: $f \le g \le h$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} f = \lim_{n \to \infty} h = L$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} g = L$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{n \to \infty} (u_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{n \to \infty} (u_n)$ $C^{\infty} \qquad C^{2}: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} \qquad \lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right| = l = \frac{1}{R} \qquad S_{j} - S_{i-1} = \sum_{i}^{j} q^{k} = \frac{q^{i} - q^{j+1}}{1 - q}$ $\vdots \qquad a = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{a_{n}}$ Règle d'Alembert : $|f_n(x)| \le a_n$ $\sum a_n x^n$ Serie de Taylor: $a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{k!}$ $P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (x-a)^k$ $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty {\alpha \choose n} x^k$ $||x(n)||_n = (|x_1(n)|^p + (...) + |x_n(n)|^p)^{1/p}$ A = B $J_{F}(M) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f_{1} & \partial x_{n} \\ \partial x_{1} & \partial f_{m} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad \phi(x,y) \Rightarrow \phi(r,\theta) \; \; ; \; \; J_{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ $f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p_0(Z).(...).p_i(z)} \operatorname{Res}(f(z), p_i(z)) = \lim_{z \to p_i} q(z) / \prod_{i \neq i} p_i(z)$ $A'(x) = f(x) \qquad \int f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ <u>Théorème changement de variable</u>: $\int g(y_i) dy_i = \int g(F(x_i)) \cdot |\det J_F(x_i)| dx_i \quad dy = f'(x) dx \quad , \quad \alpha = f'(a)$ Théorème de transfert : $G = E[g(X)] = \int g(x) f_X(x) dx = \sum g(x_i) f(x_i)$ $F_X = P(X \le x)$ <u>Théorème central limite</u>: $\lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n < z) = \Phi_{N(0,1)}(z) \qquad \sigma \to \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \qquad A = B$