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
   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
  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 | x \mapsto f(x) = y \quad E \rightarrow E \quad f \circ f^{-1} = e \quad c_{i,j} = \sum_{i=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, +) \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}
                                                                                                                 (DE)||(BC) \qquad (d') \qquad (AB)\nmid (AC)
   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(\overrightarrow{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}\,, \overline{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\}
   Novau:
                                                  Img f = f(E) = \{y \in F | \exists x \in E, f(x) = y\} = vect((\overrightarrow{v_{colorne}})_y) Img f = F
   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))
Evaluation polynome: P = a_n X^n + ... + a_0 (1, X, ..., X^n) P \rightarrow u(P) = \sum (C_i) \cdot u(X^i)
  <u>Théorème fondamental de l'algèbre :</u> (X-1)^n ; 1=e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{n}} \frac{A(x)}{B(x)}=Q(x)+\frac{R(x)}{B(x)}
  <u>Division euclidienne</u>: P(X)=D(X)\cdot Q(X)+R(X) PGCD(P,D)=PGCD(D,R) PPCM=\frac{|P,D|}{PGCD(P,D)}
  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}
  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}
 \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)}
                                             (A \Rightarrow B) \land (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)
                                                                                                                                                           \sqrt{2} = p/q; p[2] = 0, q[2] = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}[2] = 0
   Absurde:
 Récurrence: \forall P(0) \Rightarrow P(n+1) \Rightarrow P(n+1)
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||x+y|| \le ||x|| + ||y|| P(|X| < a) \le \frac{E(|X|^p)}{a^p}
                        |\langle x|y\rangle| \le ||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^{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 valeur intermédiaire</u>: \forall f:[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \forall u \in [f(a),f(b)] \exists c \in [a,b], f(c)=u
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 fixe : g: E \rightarrow E
                                                                              d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_{F}
                                                                                                                  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 \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^{\alpha})' = \alpha u^{\alpha - 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)
Règle d'Alembert : |f_n(x)| \le a_n \sum a_n x^n \lim |\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}| = l = \frac{1}{R}
                     C^{\infty} C^{2}:\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}
Régularité:
Serie de Taylor: a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{k!} \qquad P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (x-a)^k \qquad (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty {\alpha \choose k} x^k
                        ||x(n)||_{p} = (|x_{1}(n)|^{p} + (...) + |x_{1}(n)|^{p})^{1/p}  A = B
Suite L^p:
                    J_{F}(M) = \begin{vmatrix} \partial f_{1} & \partial x_{n} \\ \partial x_{1} & \partial f_{m} \end{vmatrix} \qquad \qquad \phi(x,y) \Rightarrow \phi(r,\theta) \; \; ; \; \; J_{\phi} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}
Jacobien:
                   f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p_0(Z).(\dots).p_n(z)} \operatorname{Res}(f(z),p_i(z)) = \lim_{z \to p_i} q(z) / \prod_{i \neq i} p_j(z)
 <u>Résidu :</u>
Théorème fondamental d'analyse:
                                                                 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)) \, . |\det J_F(x_i)| \, dx_i \quad dy = f'(x) \, dx \quad , \quad \alpha = f'(a)
\widetilde{f}(\omega) \propto \int_{0}^{p} f(x) \cdot e^{-pt}  A = B  F(t-1)u(t) = F(t-1)u(t) + u(t-1) - u(t-1)
 Transformée:
Equation différentielle: 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 Cauchy-Lipstchitz: x^{(p)} = f(t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y, y') X(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i e^{\lambda_i t} u_i
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: \lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n < z) = \Phi_{N(0,1)}(z) \sigma \to \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} A = B
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