MATHEMATIQUES

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A \subseteq B B \subseteq A dim(A) = dim(B) A = B A \cup B = A + B - A \cap B
   Axiomes d'extensionnalité :
                                                                                                                                            E = |x \in \mathbb{Z}| - 3 < x \le 2| = |-2, -1, 0, 1, 2| P(A) = Card(A) / Card(\Omega)
                                                                                                                                           \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
\underline{\text{Linéarité}:} \qquad f(x,y) = f(a \cdot x + y) = a \cdot f(x) + f(y) \qquad F \neq \emptyset \qquad F \subseteq E
   <u>Base vectorielle</u>: \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 \lambda \cdot L_j
                                                                                                                      (DE)||(BC) \qquad (d') \qquad (AB)\nmid (AC)
   Théorème de géométrie :
                                                                                         \mathbb{R}^2 \to \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) + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)y^2
                                                                                         d = |\det(\overline{AP}, u, v)|/||u \wedge v|| \qquad ||u \wedge v|| = ||u|| \cdot ||v|| \cdot \sin(u, v)
                                                                                        arg(z) = (\vec{u}, \overrightarrow{OM}) = \theta; z = \rho e^{i\theta} arg(Z_1 \cdot Z_2) = arg(Z_1) + arg(Z_2)
  Lieu géométrique :
                                                      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_{colonne}})_n) \qquad 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))
 \begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathbf{Th\acute{e}or\grave{e}me\ isomorphisme}:}\ J\cdot G\cdot G\cdot J(\omega\cdot I)\ J(\omega
   Evaluation polynome: P = a_n X^n + ... + a_0 (1, X, ..., X^n) P \rightarrow u(P) = \sum (C_i) \cdot u(X^i)
  Théorème fondamental de l'algèbre : (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}
  Contraposé: A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A
                                                                                                                                                                                E \rightarrow E
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     E \rightarrow E
                                                           (A \Rightarrow B) \land (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)
   Absurde:
                                                                                                                                                                                E \rightarrow E
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     E \rightarrow E
   Récurrence :
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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_n(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 fixe : g:E \rightarrow E g(x)=x
                                                                d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_{F}
<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 \qquad (u^{\alpha})' = \alpha u^{\alpha-1} u'
                                 f \leqslant g \leqslant h \lim f = \lim h = L
Théorème encadrement :
Règle d'Alembert : |f_n(x)| \le a_n \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = l = \frac{1}{R}
                 C^{\infty} \qquad \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!} 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_1(n)|^p)^{1/p}  A = B
Suite L^p:
               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}
<u>Jacobien</u>:
               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>
<u>Critère d'intégration</u>: \lim_{t \to a^*} (t-a)^a f(t) = 0 \quad \int_0^b f(t) dt = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n+k(b-a)/n)
Théorème fondamental d'analyse : A'(x) = f(x) \qquad \int f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)
\widetilde{f}(\omega) \propto \int_{0}^{p} f(x) \cdot e^{-pt}  A = B
<u>Transformée</u>:
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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