FORMULATRE-MG Axiome d'extensionalité: si ACB et BCA alors A=B; A₩B=A⊕B-ANB
 Pauro: Analyse (unisite) → Synthese (existence)
 Relation d'equivalence: relation binaire nour E: reflexive 2002; Synthese: 9002; transtire: 9003 foretron $f: E \to F$ intege lessement: $E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to F$ intege lessement: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to F$ intege lessement: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to F$ intege lessement: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to F$ intege lessement: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to F$ intege lessement: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: $g: E \to E: endomorphisme$ antecation: g: E· Linearité: combinaison lineaire: $f(ax+y) = a \cdot f(x) + f(y)$, si $F \neq \phi$ alors sous espace vedonel FCE $\ker g = g^{-1} \left\{ e \right\} = \left\{ e \in E \mid g(e) = e_F \right\} = \left\{ e \in E \mid g(e) = g(e) = g(e) \right\} = \left\{ e \in E \mid g(e) = g(e) = g(e) \right\} = \left\{ e \in E \mid g(e) = g($ Im $\beta = \beta(E) = \{y \in F \mid \exists z \in E, \beta(z) = y\} = \text{vect}([v_{collore}]_n) = F$ $\sum_{x \in S} |v_{x}| = \sum_{x \in S$ F(E=F) o Th. du Rang: Rg() + dim Ker () = dim (E) avec Rg() = dim (Im ()) ligre

L'operation l'houspoir"

Produit scalaire: lai externes: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \langle u, v \rangle = ||u|| \cdot ||v|| \cdot \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = athonormalisal": \langle u, v \rangle$ Ker() 7 injects

Rec() 7 injects

Rec() 7 injects

Rec() 7 injects

Rec() 7 injects Th. isomorphisme: $f: G \rightarrow G'$ $f(zH) = f(z) \Leftrightarrow \ker f \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Cand}(f) = \operatorname{Card}(\ker(f)) \times \operatorname{Cord}(\operatorname{Inn}(f))$ be nonlicitle of this so grape I det (H) = 0 trospose passage Calcy Hanlton

V. Propress: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \operatorname{Min} \cdot \overrightarrow{V}_{1} = \lambda_{1} \cdot \overrightarrow{V}_{2} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \operatorname{Card}(F) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \operatorname{Min} \cdot F(F) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \operatorname{Card}(F) = \int_$

polynome (suk progre nulle) rente • Division endidienne: $P(x) = D(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$; PGCD(P,D) = PGCD(D,R); $PPCM = \frac{|P,D|}{PGCD(P,D)}$

Nombre premier: Bezart: a x m + b x n = PGCD(a,b). Fernat, a = a mod p = a[p] done d'agri . Th. de Lagrange: HCG, IHI divise |G| avec \for G, gal(G) = e et]g, (g) = {g} } yénérateur

· Parité > contraposé: V: (n² pair) => (n pair) => (n pair) => (n² pair) => (n impour) => (n² im · Irrahonnalité → Abarde : 12 = p/q & p et q pairs → Tel pair > absurde

e Binome \rightarrow Rewrence: $\frac{1}{(a+b)^n} = 1$; $\frac{1}{(a+b)^n} = 1$ $\frac{1}{(a+b)^n} = 1$

• Formule de Moivre: $(e^{i\theta})^n = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)$; $\ln(a^n) = n\ln a$ Contere d'integral Rieman: Si lim $(t-a)^{\alpha} g(t) = 0$ alors $\int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt = \frac{b+a}{n} \sum_{n=0}^{n+\infty} \frac{g(a+kb-a)}{ak \cdot l \cdot l \cdot ak}$ (indiabile) . The encodrement (confencison): G $g \leq h$ et f g = l h = L alors f g = L convergence en "a" • Cohere conveyence: Simple (local): $\lim_{x \to \infty} (f_n(x)) \xrightarrow{S} f(x)$; $\lim_{x \to \infty} (g_n(x) - g_n(x)) \xrightarrow{L} 0$, absolu: $|\Sigma u_n| < \varepsilon$ (couchy)

The continuité: ouvert \Rightarrow ouvert; (E, d), $f: I \to IR$, $([Ix-a] < M \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(a)| < \varepsilon]) \Rightarrow |G_n(x)| = 0$ Regles d'Alembert: conveyence normal serie: $|f_n(x)| < a_n$; enhine: $|f_n(x)| <$ $o Th \cdot forda analyse: Si f, Rievan-integrable: A'(x) = f(x) et \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \xrightarrow{choole_b} \int_a^c \int_b^b f(x) dx$ e Ragle Hopital: $\lim_{x \to a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)=0} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(a) \neq 0}$ prolongement par continuité avec $f'(x)=\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ The convergence dominée: $(g_n)_n \in (E,A,y) \xrightarrow{S} g$ alors $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{E} |g_n-g| dy = 0 \to g$ de dropée $\in L^p$.

Derivée: $g'(x) = \frac{dg}{dx} \xrightarrow{g_{n,p}} \frac{(g_n)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u) \xrightarrow{g_n} \frac{(u \cdot v)_{n=1}^p + v(u)}{dx} = u' \cdot v'(u)$. Iragalité (Axiones): Cauchy-Schwarz: 1<2,4>1 « 11211-11411; triagulaire: 112+411 « 11211+11411 » [18+5)2/12 . $T \cdot V \cdot I$: $\forall j : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $\forall u \in [g(a), g(b)]$, $\exists c \in [a, b]$, $g(c) = u \rightarrow b$ spectron monotone \underline{b}^i signe invariant $\frac{y(b)-y(a)}{b-a}=y'(c) \rightarrow \frac{négalité}{b-a}|y'(c)| \leq M \frac{bornée}{b-a} \rightarrow \frac{concave}{converse}$ · T.A.F.; th character variable: Si primitive (Louintle) alors: $\int_{V} g(y_{1}.y_{n}) dy_{1}.dy_{n} = \int_{V} g(F(x_{1}.y_{n})) |det J_{F}(x_{i})| dx_{1}...dx_{n}$ $= \int_{V} g(F(x_{1}.y_{n})) |det J_{F}(x_{i})| dx_{1}...dx_{n}$. Astruce calculs: somme nulle (+E-E=0); separen terne pair/inposit; componen suite (n+1) et (n); (a+b)(a-b) = a-b2

(**) Tevidu : pole integrale fot holonophe (**) The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $1: y'' + y = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = (y')$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = \int (t, x, ..., x^{(n)}) \rightarrow recenture$ system order $2e^{(p)} = 0$ The Cauchy-Lipschitz: $2e^{(p)} = 0$ T

The de Transfert: Axione P(Q)=1; $G=E[g(x)]=\int g(x)\int_X (x)dx=\sum_{x\in Q} g(xi)\cdot f(xi)$ et $F_X(x)=P(X\leq x)$ Les $P(A)=\frac{a_1A}{a_1A}$ expansive variable algebra:

P(A)= $\frac{a_1A}{a_1A}$