MATHEMATIQUES

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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)
                                           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||
Axiomes d'extensionnalité :
                                                                                                                                  Inégalité:
                        E = |n \in [-10, x] \cap \mathbb{Z} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} ; -3 < x \le 2 = |-2, -1, 0, 1, 2|
                                                                                                A \cap B = A \cdot B | A = B \cdot A | B
                                                                                                                                                       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)
                                                                                                        Conditional (t+1)
                                                                                                                                  <u>Limite</u>:
Logique:
                         (p \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \lor q)
                                                   \neg (A \land B) \Leftrightarrow \neg A \lor \neg B
                                                                                                                                  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)}
                                         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_{k} a_{i,k} \cdot b_{k,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
                                                                                                                                  <u>Théorème continuité</u>: f: I \to \mathbb{R}, ([|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(a)| < \epsilon]) C_i: [a^-, a^+]
Structure interne:
                                             \varphi:(G, \star) \rightarrow (H, \star); \varphi(G_1 \star G_2) = \varphi(G_1) * \varphi(G_2) = H_1 * 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 \sum_{[a,b]} u_{[a,b]} + u_{[b,c]} = u_{[a,c]}
                                                                                                                                  Boule : B(a,r) = \{x \in E \mid ||x-a|| < r\}
                                                                                                                                                                                        A = \{(x, r) \in \mathbb{R}^2, a \leq f(x, y) \leq b\}
                            \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})
                                                                                                                                  Théorème point fixe : g: E \rightarrow E
                                                                                                                                                                                                    d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_{E}
                                    (DE)||(BC) \qquad (d') \qquad (AB)\nmid (AC) \qquad \tan(\phi) = \frac{\sin(\phi)}{\cos(\phi)} = \frac{\lfloor AB \rfloor}{\lceil BC \rceil}
                                                                                                                                  <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 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} \qquad \text{Projection}
                                                                                                                                  Théorème accroissement fini : \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(c) |f'(c)| \le M
Produit scalaire:
                                                                                                                                                \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
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
                                                                                                                                  <u>Théorème encadrement</u>: f \le g \le h \lim f = \lim h = L
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
                                                                                                                                                                                                              \lim g = L \lim \inf (u_n) = \lim \sup (u_n)
                                                                                                                                  \underline{ \text{Lieu g\'{e}om\'{e}trique :} } \qquad arg(z) = (\vec{u}\,, \overline{OM}) = \theta \;\;; \;\; z = \rho \, e^{i\,\theta} \qquad \qquad arg(\,Z_1 \cdot Z_2) = arg(\,Z_1) + arg(\,Z_2) 
                                                                                                                                                                    |f_n(x)| \leq a_n
Noyau: Ker f = f^{-1}\{e_F\} = \{x \in E | f(x) = e_F\} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^n | A \cdot X = 0\}
                                                                                                                                  Règle d'Alembert :
                                                                                                                                                                                                            \lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = l = \frac{1}{R} \qquad S_j - S_{i-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{j} q^k = \frac{q^i - q^{j+1}}{1 - q}
                                                                                                                                  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}
Image:  Imgf = f(E) = \{ y \in F | \exists x \in E, f(x) = y \} = vect((v_{colonne})_n) 
                                                                                       Img f = F
                                                                                                                                  Serie de Taylor: a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{k!} \qquad P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-a)^k \qquad (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^\infty {\alpha \choose k} x^k
                                     Rg(f) + dim Ker(f) = dim(E)
                                                                          Rg(f) = dim(Img(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:
                                                                                                                                                       ||x(n)||_n = (|x_1(n)|^p + (...) + |x_n(n)|^p)^{1/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}
                                                                                                                                  Jacobien:
                                                                                                                                                   f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p_0(Z).(\dots). \ p_i(z)} \qquad \operatorname{Res}(f(z), p_i(z)) = \lim_{z \to p_i} q(z) / \prod_{i \neq i} p_j(z)
<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)
Théorème fondamental d'analyse:
                                                                                                                                                                                           A'(x)=f(x) \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)
\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
                                                                                                                                 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)
Absurde:
Théorème central limite : \lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n < z) = \Phi_{N(0,1)}(z) \qquad \sigma \to \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}
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