## **MATHEMATIQUES**

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|\langle x|y\rangle| \le ||x|| ||y||
                                            A \subseteq B B \subseteq A dim(A) = dim(B) A = B A \cup B = A + B - A \cap B
                                                                                                                                  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 | 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
                                                                                                                                  Boule: B(a,r) = \{x \in E \mid ||x-a|| < r\}
                            \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)
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)^2 + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)y^2
                                                                                                                                  Hopital:
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 \cdot L \cdot U det(A) = det(P) \cdot det(L) \cdot 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}
\forall : (n^2[2]=0 \Rightarrow n[2]=0) \Leftrightarrow (\neg (n[2])=1 \Rightarrow \neg (n^2[2])=1) 
((2k+1)[2]=1 \Rightarrow (2k+1)^2[2]=1)
\underline{\textbf{Contraposé}:} \ A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A
                                                          \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:  $(e^{i\theta})^n = (\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))^n = \cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)$   $e^{a+b} = e^a + e^b$   $\ln(a^n) = n\ln(a)$   $\log_p(x) = \frac{\ln(t)}{\ln(n)}$  $A = \{(x, r) \in \mathbb{R}^2, a \le f(x, y) \le b\}$  $d(f(x), f(y)) < k \cdot d_{F}$  $k \in [0,1]$ <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 :  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(c)$  $|f'(c)| \leq M$  $\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{g(y)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} \qquad (u^{\alpha})' = \alpha u^{\alpha-1} u' \qquad (\ln(u))' = u'/u$ <u>Théorème encadrement</u>:  $f \le g \le h$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} f = \lim_{n \to \infty} h = L$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} g = L$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{n \to \infty} (u_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{n \to \infty} (u_n)$  $C^{\infty} \qquad C^{2}: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} \qquad \lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right| = l = \frac{1}{R} \qquad S_{j} - S_{i-1} = \sum_{i}^{j} q^{k} = \frac{q^{i} - q^{j+1}}{1 - q}$   $\vdots \qquad a = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{a_{n}} \qquad C^{2}: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} \qquad C^{3}: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} \qquad C^{3}: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial$ Règle d'Alembert :  $|f_n(x)| \le a_n$   $\sum a_n x^n$ Serie de Taylor:  $a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{k!}$   $P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (x-a)^k$   $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty {\alpha \choose n} x^k$  $||x(n)||_p = (|x_1(n)|^p + (...) + |x_n(n)|^p)^{1/p}$  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)  $\int f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ <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>:  $\lim_{n \to +\infty} P(Z_n < z) = \Phi_{N(0,1)}(z) \qquad \sigma \to \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \qquad A = B$