

Les Ensembles

Définition: un ensemble est une collection d'éléments, souvent on note un ensemble par E .

Remarques:

- Si x est un élément de E , on note $x \in E$
- $\emptyset$ est l'ensemble vide (un ensemble qui ne contient aucun élément)
- Écriture en extension et en compréhension

→ en extension: $E = \{a, b, c, d, \dots\}$

→ en compréhension: $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

Exercice 1 (Série 1)

écrire en extension les ensembles suivantes

$$E_1 = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} / |k+1| \leq 2\}$$

$$E_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} / k^2 \leq 7\}$$

$$E_3 = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} / 7 \leq k^2 \leq 35\}$$

$$E_4 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / (x+y)(x-y) = 32\}$$

$$E_5 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 15\}$$

$$E_6 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 / 0 < 2xy \leq 7\}$$

$$E_7 = \left\{x \in \mathbb{Z}^* / (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{n}{n+1}\right\}$$

$$E_8 = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} / (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) x^2 \leq 4 + n^3\}$$

$$E_9 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / 0 < 2x \leq y \leq 5\}$$

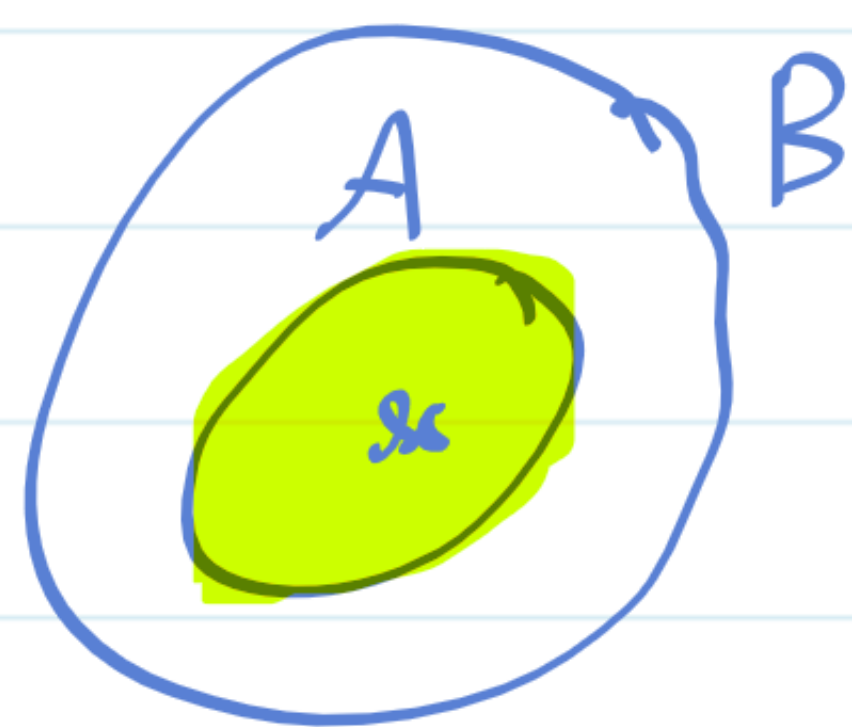
$$E_{10} = \left\{x \in \mathbb{Q} / x = \frac{p}{q} \text{ et } p, q \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ vérifiant } p \leq 3q \leq 11\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \{k \in \mathbb{Z} / |k+1| \leq 2\} \\ &= \{k \in \mathbb{Z} / -2 \leq k+1 \leq 2\} \\ &= \{k \in \mathbb{Z} / -3 \leq k \leq 1\} \\ &= \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x| &\leq a \\ \Leftrightarrow -a &\leq x \leq a \end{aligned}$$

Egalité, inclusion

• $E \subset F \Leftrightarrow (\forall x \in E \Rightarrow x \in F)$



• $E = F$ Si et seulement Si $x \in E \Leftrightarrow x \in F$

c.à.d.:

$E \subset F$ et $F \subset E$

Ensemble des parties d'un ensemble

Exemple: $E = \{1, 2, 3\}$

Les parties de E sont: $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

l'ensemble des parties de E, noté $\mathcal{P}(E)$:

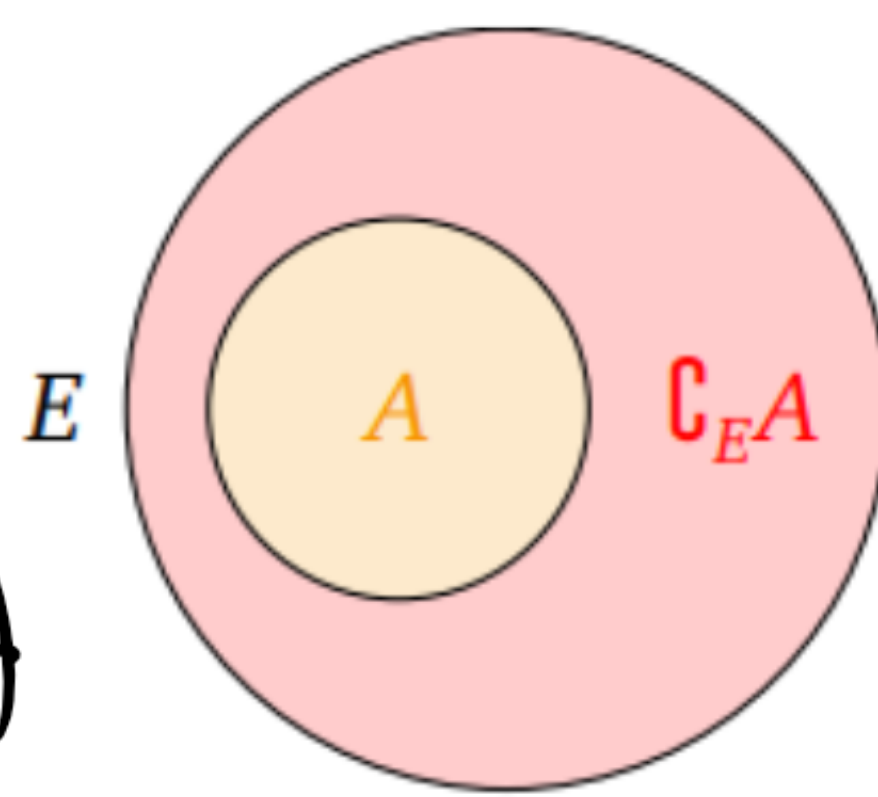
$$\mathcal{P}(E) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

Définition:

$$\mathcal{P}(E) = \{X \mid X \subset E\}$$

• Complémentaire de E (C_E^A)

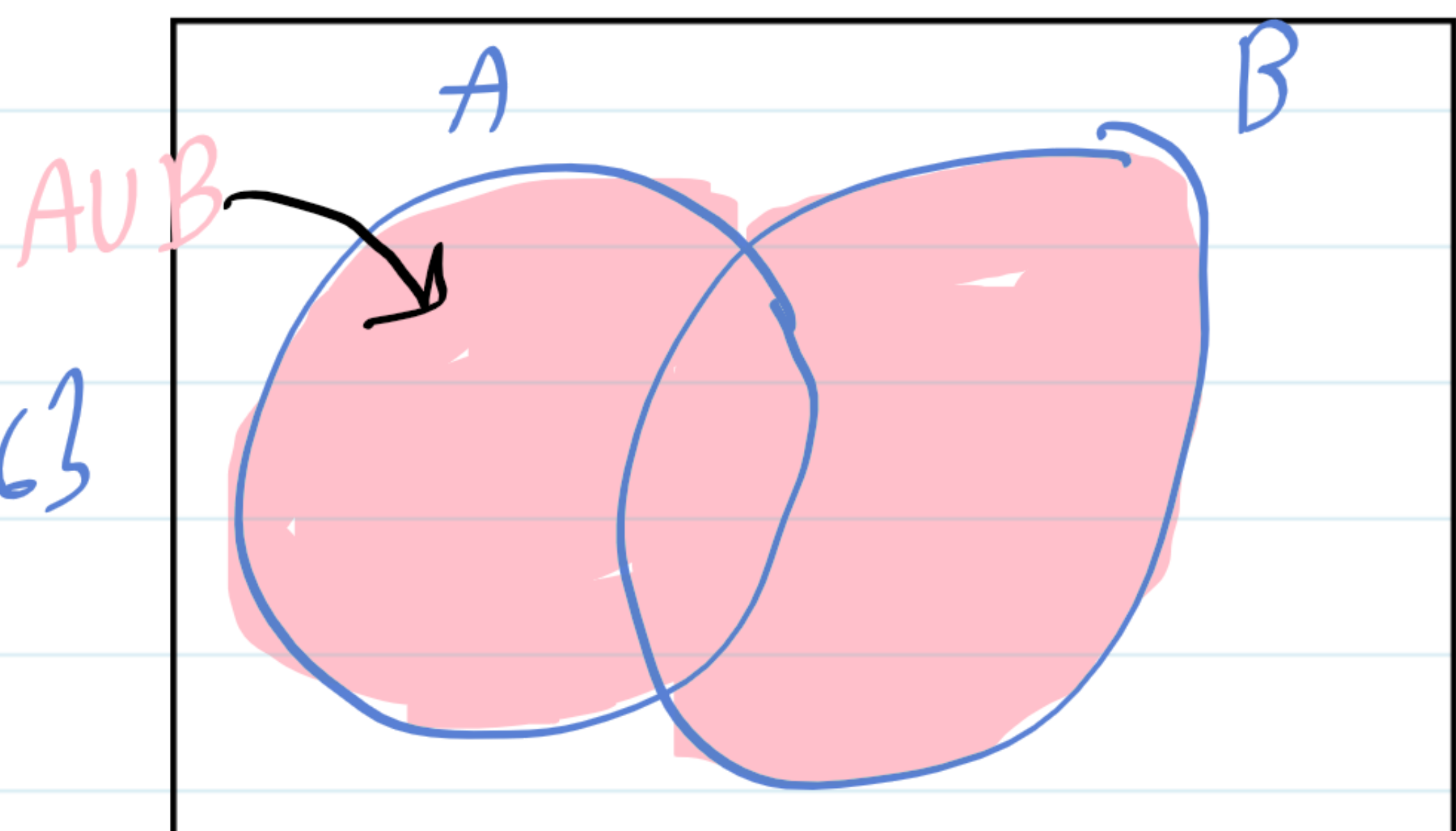
$$\overline{A} = A^c = C_E^A = \{x \in E \mid x \notin A\} = E \setminus A$$



• Union de deux ensembles:

Exemple: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ et $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$$

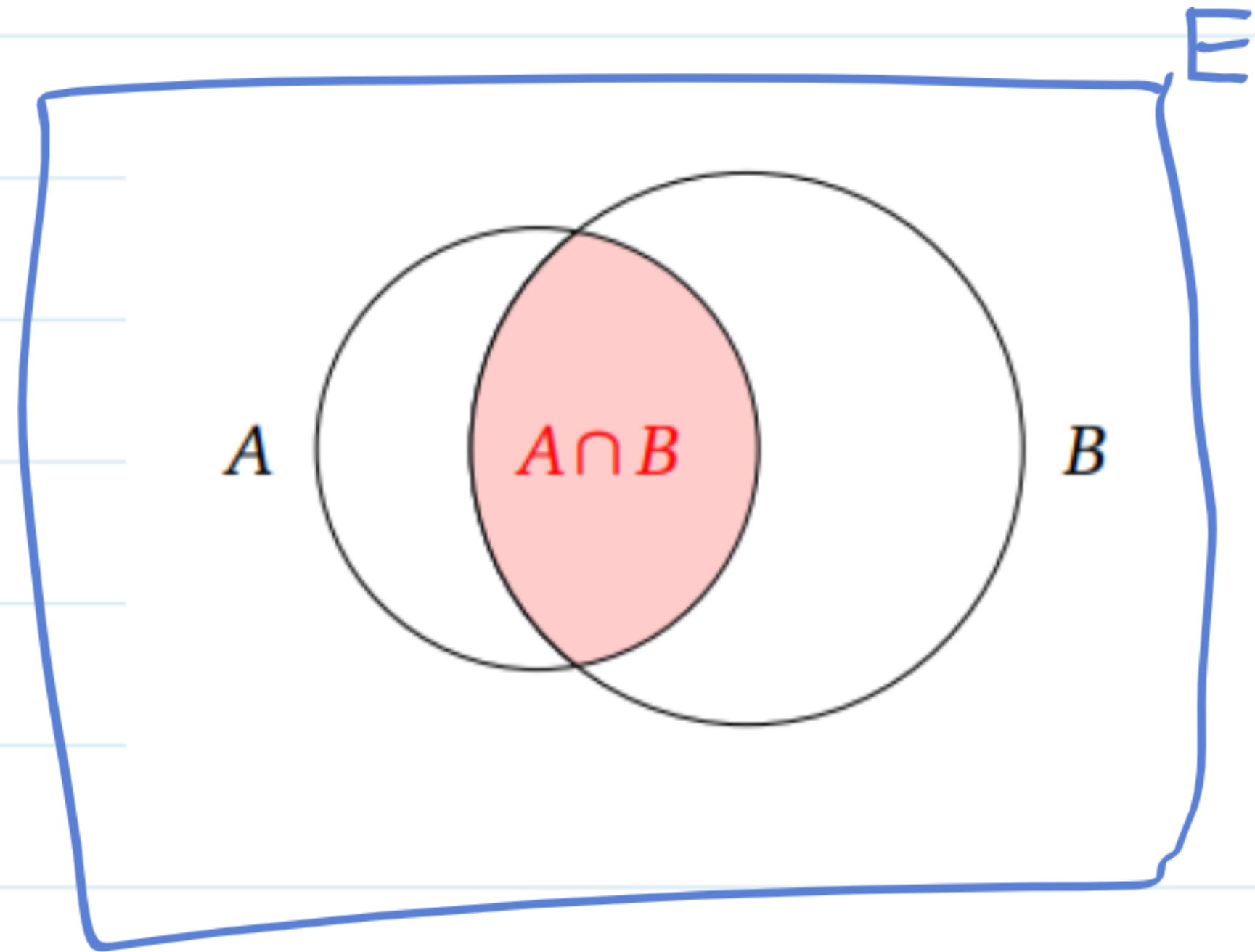


Définition :

$$A \cup B = \{x \in E / x \in A \text{ ou } x \in B\}$$

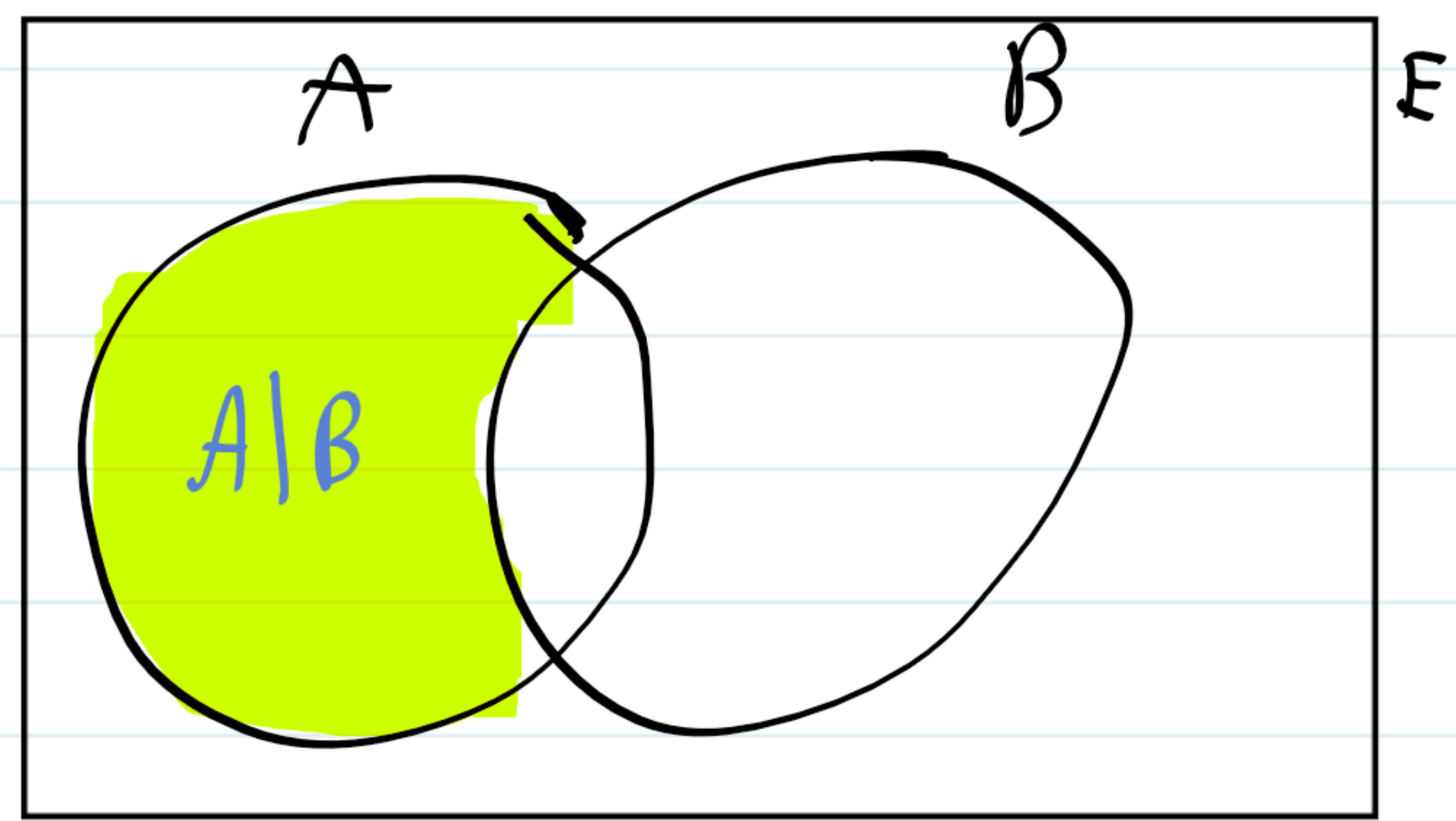
• L'intersection :

$$A \cap B = \{x \in E / x \in A \text{ et } x \in B\}$$



• $A \setminus B$ (A privé de B)

$$A \setminus B = \{x \in E / x \in A \text{ et } x \notin B\}$$



• Règles de calcul

Soient A, B, C des parties d'un ensemble E .

- $A \cap B = B \cap A$
- $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$ (on peut donc écrire $A \cap B \cap C$ sans ambiguïté)
- $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$, $A \cap A = A$, $A \subset B \iff A \cap B = A$
- $A \cup B = B \cup A$
- $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
- $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
- $\complement(\complement A) = A$ et donc $A \subset B \iff \complement B \subset \complement A$
- $\complement(A \cap B) = \complement A \cup \complement B$
- $\complement(A \cup B) = \complement A \cap \complement B$

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cap B)^c &= A^c \cup B^c \\ (A \cup B)^c &= A^c \cap B^c \end{aligned}$$

• Le produit cartésien :

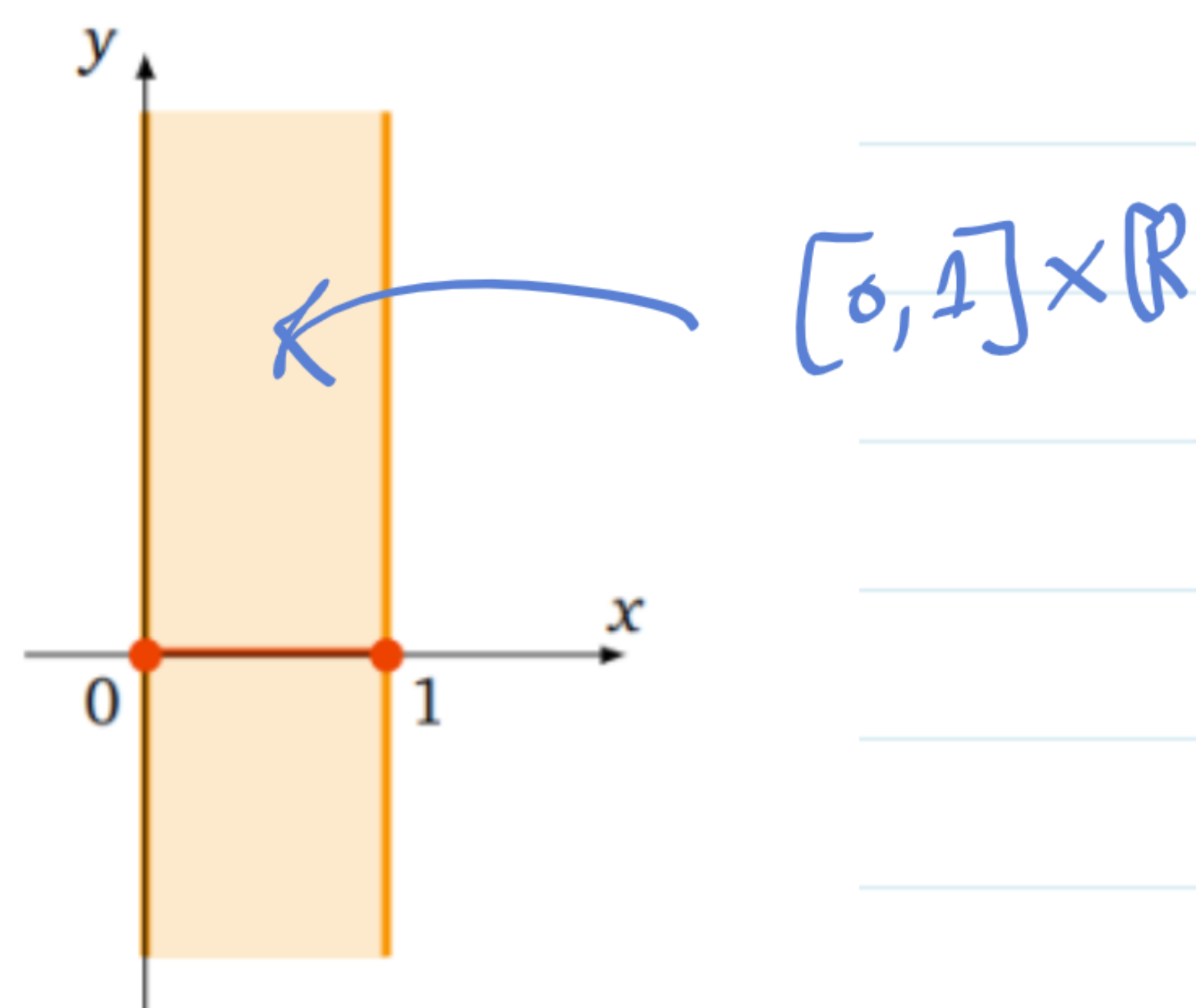
Exemple : $E = \{1, 2\}$; $F = \{3, 4\}$

$$E \times F = \{(1, 3); (1, 4); (2, 3); (2, 4)\}$$

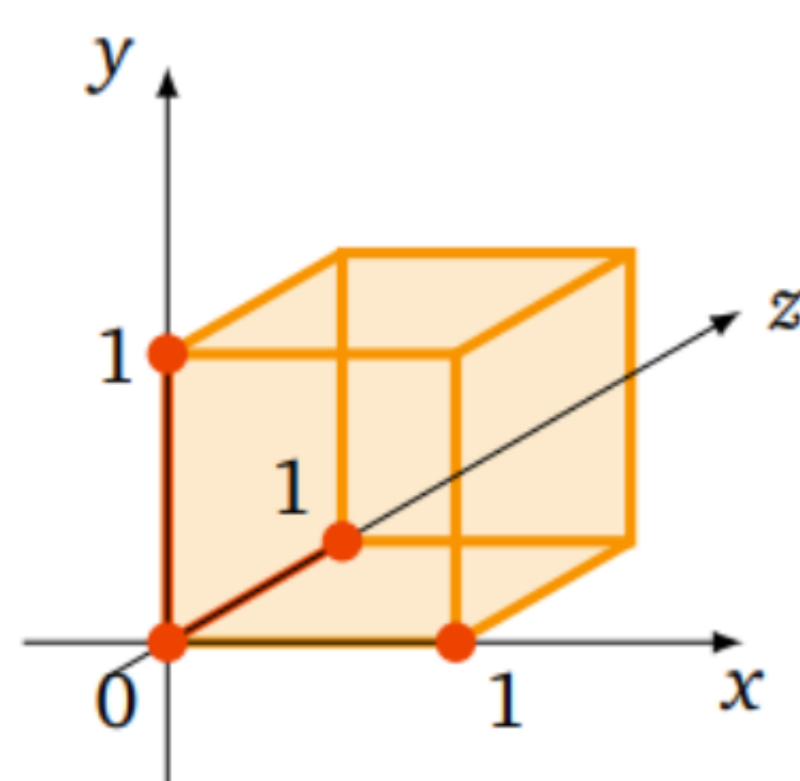
↑
produit cartésien.

$$E \times F = \{ (x, y) \mid x \in E, y \in F \}$$

1. Vous connaissez $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \{ (x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \}$.
2. Autre exemple $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, y \in \mathbb{R} \}$



3. $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1] = \{ (x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1 \}$





zakaria bouicha

PROFESSEUR DE MATHÉMATIQUES



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The background of the banner features a blackboard filled with various mathematical formulas and graphs, including the exponential function $y = e^x$, the sine function $y = \sin x$, and the cosine function $y = \cos x$.