

TD 3 Maths.

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{n}{k} 2^{k+2} = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{n}{k} 2^k = 4 \times 3^{10}.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} \binom{n}{k} 2^k = 3^{10} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^9 \binom{n}{k} 2^{k+3} &= 8 \left(\sum_{k=0}^9 \binom{n}{k} 2^k + \binom{n}{10} 2^{10} \right) - 2^{13} \\ &= 8(1+2)^{10} - 2^{13}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{n}{k} \frac{2^{k+1}}{3^{k+5}} &= \frac{2}{3^5} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \right)^{10} \\ &= \frac{2}{3^5} \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^{10} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 5^{10}}{3^{15}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^8 \binom{n}{k} \frac{5^{k+2}}{3^{k-3}}$$

Exercice 1.11. En utilisant la formule du binôme de Newton, montrer que

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0.$$

En déduire la valeur de $\sum_{0 \leq 2k \leq n} \binom{n}{2k}$.

$$(1+(-1))^n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0^n = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{0 \leq 2k \leq n} \binom{n}{2k} &= 2^{n-1} & \text{car } \sum_{0 \leq 2k \leq n} \binom{n}{2k} - \sum_{0 \leq 2k+1 \leq n} \binom{n}{2k+1} &= 0. \\ \text{et } \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} &= 2^n. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 1.18. En utilisant la fonction $x \mapsto (1+x)^n$, calculer :

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} ; \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} ; \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k}.$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = f(x).$$

$$n(1+x)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k x^{k-1} \quad \text{On pose } x=1.$$

$$n \cdot 2^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k.$$

$$A = [1, n] \quad |A| = n$$

$$B = [1, k] \quad |B| = k$$

$$|\mathcal{P}(A)| = 2^n$$

$$A' = \mathcal{P}(A) \quad |\mathcal{P}(A)| = k = C_n^k.$$

nombre d'applications $f: A \rightarrow B$: k^n

nombre d'applications injectives $f: A \rightarrow B$, $k \geq n$.

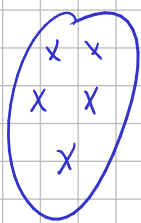
$$k(k-1)(k-2) \dots (k-n+1) = \frac{k!}{(n-k)!}$$

nombre d'applications surjectives $f: A \rightarrow B$, $k \leq n$.

Cas particulier: $k=4$, $n=5$.

$$4 \cdot C_5^4 \cdot 3! = 240.$$

↑ Une image aura nécessairement deux antécédents



A



B.

À la maison. $K=4, n=6$.

Exercice 1.14. Soit $f : E \rightarrow F$. Montrer que

(1) $\forall B \subset F, f(f^{-1}(B)) = B \cap f(E)$.

(2) f est surjective ssi $\forall B \subset F, f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$.

(3) f est injective ssi $\forall A \subset E, f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$.

$$f^{-1}(B) = \{x \in E, f(x) \in B\}$$

$$f(f^{-1}(B)) \subset B \cap f(E)$$

Soit $b \in f(f^{-1}(B))$

Alors $b \in B \cap f(E)$.

$b \in f(E)$ car $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subset E$.

f surjective $\Leftrightarrow \forall B \subset F$.

$$f(f^{-1}(B)) = B.$$

On sait que $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B \cap f(E)$.

Or $f(E) = F$, Donc $B \cap F = B$. Alors, $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$.

f injective $\Leftrightarrow \forall A \subset E$

$$f^{-1}(f(A)) = A.$$

$$f^{-1}(f(A)) \subset A.$$

$$x \in f^{-1}(f(A))$$

$$\exists y \in f(A) \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(A)$$

$$x \in A \text{ car si } x \notin A$$

$$\exists a \in A \text{ tq } f(a) = f(x) \text{ et } a \neq x.$$