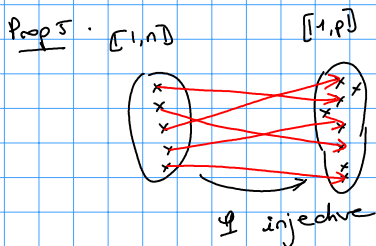
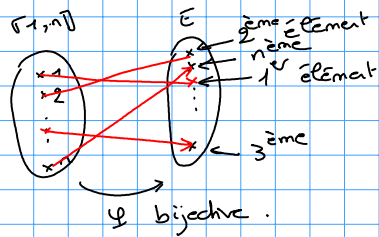
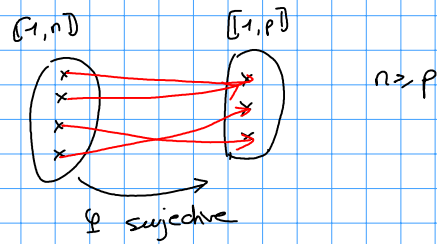


1. Ensembles finis et cardinaux

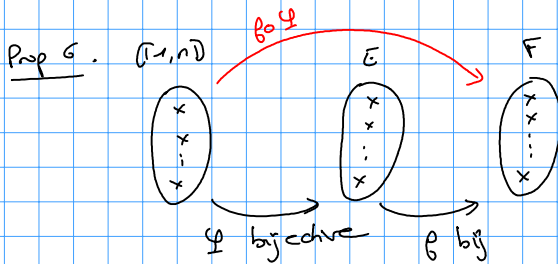
1. Cardinal d'un ensemble fini.



$n \leq p$



$n \geq p$



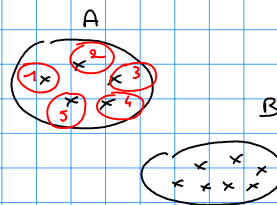
1. Ensembles finis et cardinaux

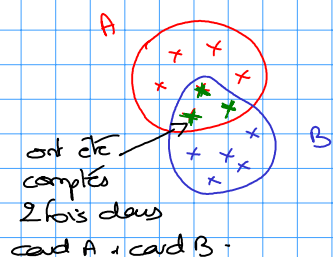
2. Cardinal d'un sous ensemble et réunion

Prop 7. $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_p\}$

$\varphi : \{1, \dots, n+p\} \rightarrow A \cup B$

1	$\mapsto$	a_1
2	$\mapsto$	a_2
$\vdots$		
n	$\mapsto$	a_n
n+1	$\mapsto$	b_1
n+2	$\mapsto$	b_2
$\vdots$		
n+p	$\mapsto$	b_p





$$A \cap B \neq \emptyset.$$

$$\text{card } A \cup B = \text{card } A + \text{card } B - \text{card } (A \cap B)$$

$$\text{si } A \cap B = \emptyset \text{ alors } \text{card } (A \cap B) = 0$$

$$\text{et on retrouve } \text{card } A \cup B = \text{card } A + \text{card } B.$$

$$\text{Donc } \text{card } (A \cup B) = \text{card } A + \text{card } B - \underbrace{\text{card } A \cap B}_{\geq 0} \leq \text{card } A + \text{card } B.$$

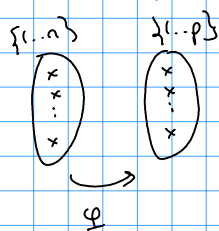
$$\text{card } (A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n) \leq \text{card } A_1 + \text{card } A_2 + \dots + \text{card } A_n$$

$$\text{card } \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \text{card } A_i.$$

1. Ensembles finis et cardinaux

Cours 13 (3)

3. Applications entre ensembles finis

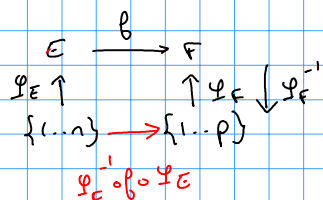


si φ est injective alors $n \leq p$

si φ est surjective alors $n \geq p$

si φ est bijective alors $n = p$.

Prop 15. $n = \text{card } E, p = \text{card } F$.



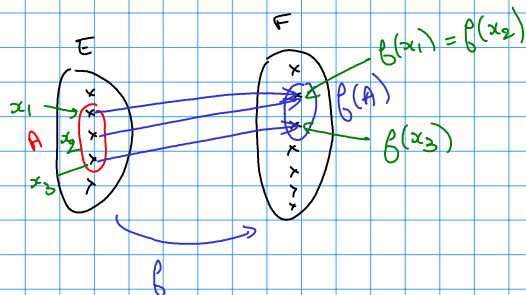
$$\varphi = \varphi_F^{-1} \circ \varphi \circ \varphi_E : \{1..n\} \rightarrow \{1..p\}.$$

si φ injective alors $n \leq p$ soit $\text{card } E \leq \text{card } F$

si φ surjective alors $n \geq p$ soit $\text{card } E \geq \text{card } F$

si φ bijective alors $n = p$ soit $\text{card } E = \text{card } F$.

Prop 16.



$$A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$\varphi(A) = \{ \underbrace{\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2)}_{=}, \varphi(x_3) \}$$

1. Ensembles finis et cardinaux

Cours 13 (4)

4. Cardinal d'un produit cartésien

$$E \times F = \{(x, y), x \in E \text{ et } y \in F\} \quad . \quad n = \text{card } E, \quad p = \text{card } F$$

1) On choisit $x \in E$, alors n choix possibles

2) On choisit $y \in F$, alors p choix possibles

Donc au total, $n \times p$ possibilités.

