

DÉVELOPPEMENTS LIMITÉS USUELS

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ et $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+3})$$

$$\cos(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^9)$$

$$\sinh(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+3})$$

$$\cosh(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+2})$$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{k!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$

$$(1+x)^a = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (a-i) \right) \frac{x^k}{k!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$

$$e^{bx} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{b^k x^k}{k!} + O_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$$