

Corrections: Développements limités – SOS maths 2023

Ex 1 :

$$e^x \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + x^{2n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + x^{2n+2}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + x^{2n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + x^{2n+2}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\tan(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + x^6\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{th}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + x^6\varepsilon(x)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+X}} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4}x^2 - \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 3 \times 6}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2n)}x^n + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\sqrt{1+X} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2 \times 4}x^2 + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4 \times 6}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-3)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2n)}x^n + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - x + x^2 + (-1)^n x^n + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\ln(1+x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + x^{n+1}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\arctan(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} + x^{2n+2}\varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{argth}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} + x^{2n+2}\varepsilon(x)$$

Ex 2 :

Montrons que f admet une limite fini en zéro.

$$DL_3(0) \text{ de } \sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{Donc } \sin x - x \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{-x^3}{6}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{\frac{-x^3}{6}}{x^3} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

f admet un prolongement continue en zéro obtenu en posant $f(0) = \frac{-1}{6}$

Montrons que f est dérivable en zéro.

Il suffit de montrer que f admet un $DL_4(0)$ de $\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + x^4\varepsilon(x)$ où $\varepsilon \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\text{Donc si } x \neq 0, f(x) = \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x^3} = \frac{\frac{-x^3}{6} + x^4\varepsilon(x)}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{6} + x\varepsilon(x) \quad DL_1(0) \text{ de } f \\ = a_0 + a_1x + x\varepsilon(x)$$

ou $a_0 = \frac{-1}{6}$ et $a_1 = 0$

D'après le cours, f est dérivable en zéro et $f'(0) = 0$

Ex 3 :

$$DL_3(0) \text{ de } \sqrt{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$DL_3(0) \text{ de } \cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)$$

Ainsi

$$\sqrt{1-x} \times \cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{18}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

Ex 4 :

On pose $u = \sin(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\tan \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} u = \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}u^5 + o(u^5)$$

$$u \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)$$

$$u^2 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^5)$$

$$u^3 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} u^2 \times u = x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^5 - \frac{1}{3}x^5 + o(x^5) = x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$u^5 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \tan(\sin(x)) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{6} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\text{Conclusion : } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{40}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

Ex 5 :

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \sin(x) \times \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{1+u} \text{ où } u = \cos(x) - 1 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$u = \cos(x) - 1 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5)$$

$$u \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{-x^2}{2}, u^3 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{-x^6}{8} = o(x^5), \text{ de même pour } u^4 \text{ et } u^5$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u} \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - u + u^2 - u^3 + u^4 - u^5 + o(u^5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{1+\cos(u)} \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \left(\frac{-x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} \right) - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x)} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5x^4}{24} + o(x^5)$$

$$\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}$$

$$\tan(x) = \sin(x) \times \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^5 - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{1}{12}x^5 = \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

Ex 6 :

$$(\arccos)'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Il faut donc un \DL{4} de $x \mapsto \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ Posons $u = -x^2 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{3}{8}u^2 - \frac{5}{16}u^3 + \dots + o(x^4)$$

or $u^3 \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} -x^6 = o(x^4)$ de même pour u^4

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

On multiplie par -1 et on primitive

Donc

Ex 7 :

$$\text{On a } \sqrt{\cos(x)} = \sqrt{(\cos(x) - 1) + 1}$$

On pose $u = \cos(x) - 1$

$$\cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^7)$$

$$\sqrt{\cos(x)} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^7)}$$

$$\sqrt{\cos(x) - 1} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^7)}$$

$$\sqrt{1+u} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}u^2 + \frac{1}{16}u^3 + \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{calcul inutile}} + o(u^7)$$

$$u \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{-x^2}{6} \text{ ainsi } u^3 \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{x^6}{8}, u^4 \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{x^8}{16} = o(x^7), \text{ de même}$$

pour $u^5 = o(x^7)$, $u^6 = o(x^7)$ et $u^7 = o(x^7)$

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{24} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{-x^6}{8} \right) + o(x^7)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{96}x^4 - \frac{19}{5760}x^6 + o(x^7)$$

Ex 8 :

1. Ici $x^3 - 3x + 2$ donc $\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3x + 2} \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} x$ i.e. $\frac{f(x)}{x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 1 (a = 1)$

On doit étudier $f(x) - x$

Si $x > 0$,

$$f(x) - x = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3x + 2} - x$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{x^3 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)} - x$$

$$x \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right]$$

On pose $u = \frac{-3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\rightarrow} 0$

$DL_1(0) : (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{3}} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{u}{3} + o(u) = 1 + \frac{u}{3} + u\varepsilon(u)$ où $\varepsilon(u) \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 0$

$$u \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{-3}{x^2}$$

Donc $(1 + u)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}u + o(u) \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{1}{3}u$

ainsi $f(x) - x \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{-1}{x}$

En particulier $f(x) - x \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\rightarrow} 0 (b = 0)$

D'où l'asymptote $\Delta : y = x$

2. Au voisinage de $+\infty$, $\frac{-1}{x} < 0$

Donc $f(x) - x < 0$

Donc \mathcal{C}_f est au dessous de son asymptote

Ex 9 :

1. Montrons que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} - x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{8}$

$$DL_3(0) : \sqrt{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$DL_3(0) : \sqrt{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)}{x^3}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{8}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{1}{8} + o(1)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{1}{8} + \varepsilon(x) \quad \text{où } \varepsilon(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 0$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{8}$$

2. Montrons que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2) - \sin^2(x)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{6}$

On pose $u = x^2$, $DL_2(0)$

$$\ln(1+u) \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{=} u - \frac{u^2}{2} + o(u^2)$$

$$\ln(1+x^2) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$$

$DL_4(0)$

$$\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$\sin^2(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} - x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \frac{-1}{6} + o(1)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{-1}{6} + \varepsilon(x) \quad \text{où } \varepsilon(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 0 \text{ i.e. } f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} \frac{-1}{6}$$