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Développements Limités Usuels

Formule de TAYLOR-YOUNG : Si $f \in \mathcal{C}^n(I, \mathbb{R})$, alors :

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$$

Fonction	développement limité au voisinage de 0	Méthode
e^x	$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	TAYLOR-YOUNG
$(1+x)^\alpha$	$1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \cdots (\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	TAYLOR-YOUNG
$\frac{1}{1+x}$	$1 - x + x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	$\alpha = -1$
$\frac{1}{1-x}$	$1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	$\alpha = -1, x \rightarrow -x$
$\sqrt{1+x}$	$1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n-1)} x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$	$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \cdots + (n+1)x^n + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^n)$	dérivation de $\frac{1}{1-x}$
$\ln(1+x)$	$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{1+x}$
$\ln(1-x)$	$-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots - \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{1-x}$
$\cos x$	$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \cdots + (-1)^p \frac{x^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2p})$	TAYLOR-YOUNG
$\sin x$	$x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \cdots + (-1)^p \frac{x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2p+1})$	TAYLOR-YOUNG
$\tan x$	$x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^8)$	$\frac{\sin}{\cos}$
$\text{Arctan } x$	$x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\text{Arcsin } x$	$x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} + \cdots + \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\text{ch } x$	$1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2p})$	CL d'exponentielle
$\text{sh } x$	$x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2p+1})$	CL d'exponentielle
$\text{th } x$	$x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} - \frac{17x^7}{315} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^8)$	$\frac{\text{sh}}{\text{ch}}$
$\text{Argth } x$	$x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$
$\text{Argsh } x$	$x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathcal{O}_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^{2n+1})$	primitivation de $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$