

TD 25-DL

Ex 1:

5)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1 + \ln(1+x)} &= 1 - \ln(1+x) + \ln^2(1+x) + o(\ln^2(1+x)) = 1 - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) + x^2 + o(x^2) \\ &= 1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \\ &\quad + (x^2 + o(x^2)) \left(1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \\ &= x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x - \sin x}{1 + \ln(1+x)} \sim x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 + x - \sin x}{\ln(1+x)} &\sim \frac{x^2}{x} = x \\ &= x + o(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + x - \sin x)}_{\mathcal{DL}_3} \times \underbrace{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}}_{\mathcal{DL}_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(x^2 + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \times \frac{1}{x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)} \\ &= \left(x^2 + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \times \frac{1}{x \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x)\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2)\right) \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x)}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2)\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} + o(x)\right)$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2) + o(x^2)$$

$$= x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x)} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + o(x)$$

$$1) e^x = e^a(x-a) + \frac{e^a}{2}(x-a)^2 + o((x-a))$$

$$2) f: x \mapsto x\sqrt{x} = x^{3/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a+h)^{3/2} &= \left(a\left(1+\frac{h}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2} \\ &= a^{3/2} \left(1+\frac{h}{a}\right)^{3/2} \\ &= a^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{h}{a} + \frac{3}{2 \times 2} \times \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right) \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 + o\left(\left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2\right)\right) \\ &= a^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{h}{a} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{h^2}{a^2} + o(h^2)\right) \\ &= a^{3/2} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{a} h + \frac{3}{8\sqrt{a}} h^2 + o(h^2)\end{aligned}$$

ou TY:

\mathcal{O}^2 aux voisinages de a



Rq: $x^{3/2} = \underset{\substack{|| \\ 0}}{a_0} + \underset{\substack{|| \\ 0}}{a_1} x + a_2 x^2 + o(x^2)$

$$x^{3/2} = a_2 x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\frac{x^{3/2}}{x^2} = a_2 + o(1) \quad \text{Absurde}$$

$\downarrow_{x \rightarrow 0}$
 $+\infty$

Donc f n'a pas de DL en 0 à l'ordre 2

$$\begin{aligned}3) \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x+x^2}\right) &= \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x+x^2) \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) - \left[(-x+x^2) - (-x+x^2)^2 \frac{1}{2} + (-x+x^2)^3 \frac{1}{3} + o(\underbrace{(-x+x^2)^3}_{o(x^3)})\right] \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) + x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 2x^3) - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2x - x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad \frac{1}{(x+3)(1-x)} &= \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{x}{3})} \times \frac{1}{(1-x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{x^3}{27} + o(x^3) \right] \left(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \frac{2}{3}x + x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \right) + x^3 \left(-\frac{1}{27} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + o(x^3) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9}x + \frac{7}{27}x^2 + \frac{17}{81}x^3 + o(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \quad \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

On pose $h = x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(1+h) &= \frac{(h+1) \ln(h+1)}{(h+1)^2 - 1} = \frac{(h+1) \ln(h+1)}{h(h+2)} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{(h+1) \ln(h+1)}{(h+2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{(h+2)} \times \underbrace{(h+1) \ln(h+1)}_{\sim h}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{h+2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{h}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{h}{2} - \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + o(h^2) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h+1) \ln(h+1) &= (1+h) \left[h - \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^3}{3} + o(h^3) \right] \\
 &= h + \frac{h^2}{2} + h^3 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + o(h^3) \\
 &= h + \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}h^3 + o(h^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{(h+2)} \times (h+1) \ln(h+1) &= \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{h}{2} - \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + o(h^2) \right] \times \left(h + \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}h^3 + o(h^3) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{h}{2} - \frac{h^2}{4} + o(h^2) \right] \times \left[1 + \frac{h}{2} - \frac{1}{6}h^2 + o(h^2) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(1+h) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2 + o(h^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2)_{x \rightarrow 1}$$

$$7) \sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{1/2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{2 \times 3}x^3 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)(\frac{1}{2}-3)}{2 \times 4}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = -x^3 - \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^4)$$

$$8) \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = -\ln(\cos x)$$

$$= -\ln\left[1 - \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)}_h\right]$$

$$= -\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^2)\right]^2 + o\left(\underbrace{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{4!}\right)^2}_{=o(x^4)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4) + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$9) (\ln(1+x))^2 = \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)\right]$$

$$\times \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)\right]$$

$$= x^2 + x^3 \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right] + x^4 \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right] + o(x^4)$$

$$= x^2 - x^3 + \frac{11}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

Ex 2:

$$1) \frac{\sin(x) (\tan x - x)}{\ln(1+x)} \sim \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$\sim x$ $\sim x$ $= o(x)$

$$\tan'(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x) = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\frac{\sin(x) (\tan x - x)}{\ln(1+x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$2) \frac{a^x - b^x}{x}$$

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a} = 1 + x \ln a + o(x)$$

$$b^x = e^{x \ln b} = 1 + x \ln b + o(x)$$

$$a^x - b^x = 1 + x \ln a + o(x) - 1 - x \ln b + o(x)$$

$$\frac{a^x - b^x}{x} = \ln a - \ln b + o(1)$$

$$\lim_{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan(2x)}$$

On pose $h = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) \right)^{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right)} = \exp\left(\underbrace{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right)}_{\rightarrow \pm \infty} \times \underbrace{h \left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) \right)}_{\rightarrow 0} \right)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right)} = \frac{\cos(2h)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right)} \sim \frac{-1}{2h}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \tan(h)}{1 - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tan h}$$

Ex 3:

1) Soit u_n définie par
$$\begin{cases} u_n \in]0; 1[\\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* u_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{u_n}{1+n} \end{cases}$$

My u_n cv vers 1

My $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, u_n \in [0; 2]$

Pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, on pose: $H(n): "u_n \in [0; 2]"$

I: $u_1 \in]0; 1[$

donc $u_1 \in [0; 2]$

donc on a $H(1)$

H: Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $H(n)$

My $H(n+1)$

$$u_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{u_n}{1+n}$$

Donc $u_{n+1} \geq 0$ comme somme de termes positifs et $u_{n+1} \leq 2$ car $u_n \in [0; 2]$ par HR

Donc u est bornée

Donc $\left(\frac{u_n}{1+n}\right)$ tend vers 0.

Donc $(u_n - 1)$ tend vers 0.

2) Soit $n \geq 2$

$$u_n - 1 = \frac{u_{n-1}}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

Donc $a = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{u_{n-1}}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \frac{u_{n-1} - 1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or } u_{n-1} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Donc } u_{n-1} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n-1} \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Dmc } \frac{u_{n-1}-1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\text{Dmc } u_{n-1}-1-\frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\text{Dmc } u_{n-1}-1-\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\text{Dmc } u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$