TD 12 bis - Equivalents

Ex1:

2)
$$u_n = n \sqrt{\ln \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n}\right)} \sim n \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2 + n}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n}} \sim 1$$

3)
$$u_n = \left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)^n$$

= $\exp\left(n \cdot \ln\left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \right)$

$$\ln\left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \sim \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

done n ln
$$\left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \sim 1$$

d'où lim nh
$$\left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = 1$$

donc
$$\exp\left(n \ln\left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)\right) \sim e$$

4)
$$u_n = \frac{n^{\sqrt{n+n'}}}{(n+n)^{\sqrt{n'}}} = \frac{\exp(\sqrt{n+n'} \ln(n))}{\exp(\sqrt{n} \ln(n+n))} = \exp(\sqrt{n+n'} \ln(n) - \sqrt{n'} \ln(n+n))$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n+s} \ln (n) - \sqrt{n} \ln (n+s)}{\sqrt{n} \ln (n)} = \sqrt{n} \ln (n) \left(\sqrt{\frac{n+s}{n}} - \frac{\ln (n+s)}{\ln (n)} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{N}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{N}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\frac{\ln (n+1)}{\ln n} - 1 = \frac{\ln (n+1) - \ln n}{\ln n} = \frac{\ln (1 - \frac{1}{n})}{\ln n} \sim \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

$$N_n = \sqrt{n} \ln n \left(\frac{1}{2n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n \ln n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n \ln n}\right) \right)$$

$$v_n \sim \frac{\ln n}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

Donc
$$V_n \xrightarrow[n \to +\infty]{} 0$$

$$puis e^{N_n} \xrightarrow[n \to +\infty]{} 1$$

5)
$$N_n = n^2 \left((n+1)^m - n^m \right) \sim 1$$

$$\mathcal{N}_{n} = \left(n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{N_{n}} - n^{N_{n}}$$

$$= n^{N_{n}} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{N_{n}} - 1 \right)$$

v n ~ 1

6)
$$\int_{n^{2}}^{n^{3}} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt = \arctan(n^{3}) - \arctan(n^{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{3}}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{3}}\right)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{1}{n^{3}}\right)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

$$\boxed{ou} \quad \tan u_n = \frac{n^3 - n^2}{4 + n^5} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

 $\mathcal{M}_{n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}$

donc tom un ~ un

Ainsi $u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 $u_n = \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt$

$$\forall \ t \in [n^2; n^3] : \frac{1}{1+n^3} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+t^3} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

donc
$$\int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{1+n^3} dt \leq \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{1+n^3} dt \leq \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{1+n^2} dt$$

$$\frac{n^3 - n^2}{1 + n^3} \leqslant u_n \leqslant \frac{n^3 - n^2}{1 + n^2}$$
perdu

$$+ V_n = \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{t^3} dt = \left[\frac{t^{-2}}{-2} \right]_{n^2}^{n^3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n^4} - \frac{1}{n^6} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2n^4}$$

$$N_n - u_n = \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^3+1} dt = \int_{n^2}^{n^3} \frac{1}{t^3(t^3+1)} dt$$

$$\frac{n^{3}-2}{n^{2}(n^{9}+\Lambda)} \langle N_{n}-N_{n} \langle \frac{n^{3}-n^{2}}{n^{6}(n^{6}+\Lambda)} \rangle \sim \frac{\Lambda}{n^{9}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{n^{3}-n^{2}}{n^{5}(n^{9}+1)}\right)}{\left(\frac{n^{3}-n^{2}}{n^{4}}\right)} \left(\frac{n^{3}-n^{2}}{n^{2}(n^{6}+1)}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{mc}$$
 $\mathcal{N}_{n} - \mathcal{U}_{n} = O\left(\frac{1}{n^{4}}\right)$

$$\operatorname{cad} \ \mathcal{U}_n - \overline{\nu}_n = O\left(\overline{\nu}_n\right)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2n^4}$$

Ex 2:

1) Soit nEN

Mg l'égnation x + ln x = n a une unique solution

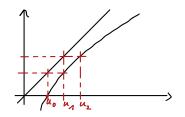
Soit f: x -> x + ln x

J str ? sen R+* et continue

D'après le théorème de la bijection continue, J'établit une bijection de R+*

dans] lim f; lim f[=R

Pinsi pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$, il existe un unique $u_n \in \mathbb{R}^{+*}$ to $f(u_n) = n$



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2) Mg u ?
Soit n EIN
Hy un ( un +1
Pan def, f(a_n) = n
       f(unex) = nex
dne f(un) < f(un+1)
 Comme of P, un ( unes
 Ainsi u P
on u = (f-1(n))nEIN
Or god sto ?
done u str ?
On lim f = + 00, done lim f-1 = +00
Donc lim u = + as
on Supp lim u \ + 00
alors u a une limite finie l
Or Vnell unth(un)=n
VneN un> uo, done l>, uo> 0
Ainsi en pessant à la limite: l+h (e) = + 00 alesende
Donc lim 11: +00
on un + h (un) = n
     u_n = n - ln(n)
\leq u_n - 1
     u_n \geq n - u_n + 1
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2 un >, n+1
puis lim u = + 0

3) On a: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $u_n + h(u_n) = n$

Comme lim $u = +\infty$, $ln u_n = o(u_n)$

Done un + lu (un) nun

D'où un ~n

et un-n?

 $V_n = u_n - n$

On a déjà vn = o(n)

On a: YnEN un + ln(un) = n

cad: VneN: vn tn+ ln(vntn) = n

 $V_n + ln(V_n + n) = 0$

 $V_n = - ln \left(n \left(1 + \frac{V_n}{n} \right) \right)$

 $=-\ln n - \ln \left(1 + \frac{V_0}{n}\right) n - \ln n$