

rappel n° de place :

Corrections

$$\text{Ex 1. 1. } \sinh(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{donc } \sinh(x) - x = -\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \Rightarrow \sinh(x) - x \underset{0}{\sim} -\frac{x^3}{6}$$

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

$$\text{donc } 1 - \cos(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3), \quad \text{d'où } 2(1 - \cos(x)) = x^2 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } 2(1 - \cos(x))\sqrt{1+x} &= \text{Tronc}_3 \left(\left(1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16}\right) x^2 \right) + o(x^3) \\ &= x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{et } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

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

$$\text{donc } 2(1 - \cos(x))\sqrt{1+x} - x \ln(1+x) = x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(1 - \cos(x))\sqrt{1+x} - x \ln(1+x) \underset{0}{\sim} x^3$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{2(1 - \cos(x))\sqrt{1+x} - x \ln(1+x)}{\sinh(x) - x} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{x^3}{-\frac{x^3}{6}} = -6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos(x))\sqrt{1+x} - x \ln(1+x)}{\sinh(x) - x} = -6$$

$$2. \text{ En fait } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ où } f(x) = \frac{x^2(x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}$$

$$\text{Comme } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{x^2} = 0, \quad x^2 - x \underset{+\infty}{\sim} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - x} \underset{+\infty}{\sim} x$$



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$$\Rightarrow f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \hat{f}(x) = \frac{x^2 \left(x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 1 \right)}{x}$$

$$= x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - x.$$

Méthode 1: Comme au point 0:

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

on a en $+\infty$

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o_{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{donc } \hat{f}(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} + o_{+\infty}(1) - x = -\frac{1}{2} + o_{+\infty}(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \hat{f}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Méthode 2:

Soit $\cancel{g(y)} \quad y = \frac{1}{x}$

$$g(y) = \hat{f}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{1}{y^2} \ln(1+y) - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\ln(1+y) - y}{y^2}$$

au point 0: $\ln(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2)$

$$\text{donc } \ln(1+y) - y = -\frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2) \Leftrightarrow \ln(1+y) - y \underset{y \rightarrow 0}{\sim} -\frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1+y) - y}{y^2} \underset{y \rightarrow 0}{\sim} -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \hat{f}(x) = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ y > 0}} g(y) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



Ex 2: (1) Comme $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 0$, $x^2 + x^3 \underset{0}{\sim} x^2$.

~~et $\ln(1+x) = x + o(x)$ donc.~~

~~$\ln(1-x^2) = -x^2 + o(x^2)$~~
 ~~$(1+2x)\ln(1-x^2)$~~

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

$$\text{donc } \ln(1-x^2) = -x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } (1+2x)\ln(1-x^2) &= \text{Tronc}_4((1+2x)(-x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2}) + o(x^4)) \\ &= -x^2 - 2x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -x^2 - 2x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+2x)\ln(1-x^2) + x^2 = -2x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+2x)\ln(1-x^2) + x^2 \underset{0}{\sim} -2x^3$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{(1+2x)\ln(1-x^2) + x^2}{x^2 + x^3} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{-2x^3}{x^2} = -2x$$

$$(2) \quad e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \quad \text{donc } e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 = \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) \Rightarrow e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{x^4}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cosh(x) - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{x^4}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2}{\cosh(x) - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2}}{\frac{x^4}{24}} = 12$$



Ex 3

$$1. f(x) = \cos\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$= \text{Tronc}_3 \left(P_3(\cos(u))(u) \Big|_{u=x-\frac{x^3}{6}} + o(x^3) \right)$$

$$= \text{Tronc}_3 \left(\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{u=x-\frac{x^3}{6}} + o(x^3) \right)$$

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

2. Comparant les coefficients correspondants :

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad (\text{le coefficient de } x)$$

$$\frac{f''(0)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{le coefficient de } x^2) \Rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

3. L'équation de la tangente en 0 est $y = 1$.

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

$$f(x) - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

donc au voisinage de 0, $f(x) - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2} < 0$.La courbe représentative de f est en dessous de la tangente.

Ex 4.

1. Soit $y = \frac{1}{x}$, ($y > 0$)

$$f(y) = f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y f(y) = \sqrt{1-y} - \sqrt{1+y}$$

$$\text{en } 0+ : \sqrt{1-y} = 1 - \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^2}{8} - \frac{y^3}{16} + o(y^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1+y} = 1 + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^2}{8} + \frac{y^3}{16} + o(y^3)$$



$$\text{donc } y f'(y) = -y - \frac{y^3}{8} + o(y^3)$$

$$\text{donc } f'(y) = -1 - \frac{y^2}{8} + o(y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -1 - \frac{1}{8x^2} + o_{+\infty}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

appel n° de place :

2. $f(x)$ admet une asymptote en $+\infty$ et l'équation de l'asymptote est ~~$f(x) = -1$~~ $y = -1$.

$$f(x) - (-1) = -\frac{1}{8x^2} + o_{+\infty}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\text{donc } f(x) + 1 \underset{+\infty}{\sim} -\frac{1}{8x^2} < 0$$

la courbe est en dessous de l'asymptote.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 5: } & \sqrt{x} \ln(e^{x^2} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) - x^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{x} (\ln(e^{x^2} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) - x^2) \\ &= \sqrt{x} (\ln(e^{x^2} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) - \ln(e^{x^2})) \\ &= \sqrt{x} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{x^2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Comme } \ln(1+x) \sim x \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\text{on a } \ln\left(1 + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{x^2}}\right) \underset{+\infty}{\sim} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } & \sqrt{x} \ln(e^{x^2} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) - x^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{x} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e^{x^2}}\right) \underset{+\infty}{\sim} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 6 } (\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{x} \ln(\cos(x))\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^3)\right) \\ &= \text{Tronc}_3\left(1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{u^3}{6} \Big|_{u=-\frac{x}{2}-\frac{x^3}{12}}\right) + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{48} + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{5}{48}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} (\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \text{Tronc}_3\left(\left(1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{5}{48}x^3\right)\right) + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \cancel{\frac{x}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{x^2}{8}} - \frac{5}{48}x^3 + \cancel{\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{8}} + \frac{x^3}{16} + \frac{x^3}{16} + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{donc } f'(x) = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{et } \ln(2-x) - \ln 2 = \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \Rightarrow \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{donc } f'(x) - \ln(2-x) + \ln 2 = \frac{3}{8}x^2 + o(x^2) \Rightarrow f'(x) - \ln(2-x) + \ln 2 \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{3}{8}x^2$$

et on sait que

$$\tanh(x) \underset{0}{\sim} x \neq \Rightarrow \tanh(x^2) \underset{0}{\sim} x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{f'(x) - \ln(2-x) + \ln 2}{\tanh(x^2)} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - \ln(2-x) + \ln 2}{\tanh(x^2)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

