

①

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

developpement
limites

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n}{n} \left\} \text{Suite}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(e^{1/n} - 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arccos x}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

arcsin, arccos, arctan

$$\sin(x + 2\pi)$$

$$\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\arccos: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

②

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

$$\tan(-x) = -\tan x$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x$$

Bien connaître les hypothèses {

Théorème de Rolle

Formule des accroissements finis

Règle de l'Hôpital

Formule de Taylor

→ Version avec 2 fonctions

→ 1 fonction

→ fonctions à valeurs réelles

Tableau des dérivées

x^a	$a x^{a-1}$	$\arcsin x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
a^x	$(\ln a) a^x$	$\arccos x$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
e^u	$u' e^u$	$\arctan x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\ln x$	$1/x$		
$\ln x $	$1/x$		
$\sin x$	$\cos x$		
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$		
$\tan x$	$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$u'v$	$\frac{u'v' - uv''}{v^2}$
		$\frac{u}{v}$	
		$\lambda u + \mu v$	$\lambda u' + \mu v'$

③

$$\frac{1}{y^2+1}$$

ln + x

Equas diff

- Ordre 1 autonome $y' = \varphi(y)$
- cas des variables séparées $y' = \frac{1}{\varphi(y)} f(x)$
- Méthode de variation de la constante
 $y' = \varphi(y) f(x) + y(x)$

Ordre n linéaire à coefficients constants

- homogène
- avec second membre (chercher une solution particulière)

$$y' + y^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y' = -y^2 - 1 \quad \bullet \text{ pas de solution constante}$$

$$\bullet \int_{y_0}^{y(t)} \frac{dy}{-y^2-1} = t$$

$$\iff - \int_{y(t)}^{y_0} \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = t \iff \int_{y(t)}^{y_0} \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = t$$

$$\iff \arctan(y_0) - \arctan(y(t)) = t$$

$$\text{Si } y_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \tan(-k)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \tan k$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\iff y(t) = \tan(\arctan(y_0) - t)$$

$$= -\tan(t - k)$$

$$\uparrow k = \arctan y_0 = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(4)

$$y' = 16 - y^2$$

$$-4 < y < 4$$

alors $y' > 0$

y croissant

pas de solution constante car
 $y \neq 4$ et -4

$$\int_{y_0}^{y_1} \frac{dy}{16 - y^2} = t$$

$$16 - y^2 = (4 - y)(4 + y)$$

$$\frac{1}{16 - y^2} = \frac{A}{y - 4} + \frac{B}{y + 4} = \frac{A(y + 4) + B(y - 4)}{y^2 - 16}$$

$$= \frac{(A + B)y + 4(A - B)}{y^2 - 16}$$

$$\frac{1}{16 - y^2} = \frac{-(A + B)y - 4(A - B)}{16 - y^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ -4(A - B) = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{8} \\ B = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{16 - y^2} = \int \left(-\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{y - 4} \right) + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{y + 4} \right) \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \ln |y - 4| + \frac{1}{8} \ln (y + 4) + \frac{1}{8} \ln |y_0 - 4| - \frac{1}{8} (y_0 + 4)$$
$$= t$$

(5)

$$P_m \frac{y+4}{|y-4|} = P_m \frac{y_0+4}{|y_0-4|} + 8t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y+4}{|y-4|} = e^{8(t-k)} \quad \uparrow \text{une constante}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4+y}{4-y} = e^{8(t-k)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 + \frac{8}{4-y} = e^{8(t-k)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4-y} = \frac{e^{8(t-k)} + 1}{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y - 4 = \frac{-8}{e^{8(t-k)} + 1} \Leftrightarrow y = 4 - \frac{8}{e^{8(t-k)} + 1}$$

$$\frac{ay+b}{cy+d} = A + \frac{B}{cy+d}$$

$$= \frac{A(cy+d) + B}{cy+d}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ad + B = b \\ Ac = a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} B = b - \frac{ad}{c} \\ A = \frac{a}{c} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{ay+b}{cy+d} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{(b - \frac{ad}{c})}{cy+d}$$

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$$x'' + x' + x = 4 \cos(2t)$$

equation homogene

$$x'' + x' + x = 0$$

$$X^2 + X + 1 \quad \text{racines} \quad \Delta = -3 = (i\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$(a+ib)e^{(a+ib)t} \quad (a-ib)e^{(a-ib)t} \quad \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} = a \pm ib$$

$$x = c_1 e^{(a+ib)t} + c_2 e^{(a-ib)t}$$

$$= e^{at} (A \cos(bt) + B \sin(bt))$$

E.J