### **EXERCICE N°1 : (4 points)**

$$\sin(3t)\cos t = \frac{e^{3it} - e^{-3it}}{2i} \times \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} = \frac{e^{4it} - e^{-4it} + e^{2it} - e^{-2it}}{4i} = \frac{2i\sin(4t) + 2i\sin(2t)}{4i} = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(4t) + \sin(2t))$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(4t) + \sin(2t)) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos(4t)}{4} - \frac{\cos(2t)}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode : par double IPP

 $soit\ u(t) = \sin(3t)\ et\ v'(t) = \cos(t); alors\ u'(t) = 3\cos(3t)\ et\ v(t) = \sin t.\ u\ et\ v\ sont\ d\'{e}rivables\ sur\ \mathbb{R}\ de\ d\'{e}riv\'{e}es$ continues donc  $I = [\sin(3t)\sin t]_0^{\pi} - 3\int_0^{\pi}\cos(3t)\sin tdt = -3\int_0^{\pi}\cos(3t)\sin tdt.$  $soit\ u(t) = \cos(3t)\ et\ v'(t) = \sin(t); alors\ u'(t) = -3\sin(3t)\ et\ v(t) = -\cos t.\ u\ et\ v\ d\'{e}rivables\ sur\ \mathbb{R}\ de\ d\'{e}riv\'{e}es$ continues donc  $I = -3[-\cos(3t)\cos t]_0^{\pi} + 9\int_0^{\pi}\sin(3t)\cos tdt = 9I \ donc \ 8I = 0 \ donc \ I = 0.$ 

# EXERCICE N°2 :(5 points) 1. Décomposition en éléments simples

$$t^{3} + 3t + 1 = t(t^{2} + 1) + 2t + 1 \ donc \ \frac{t^{3} + 3t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)} = 1 + \frac{2t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)}. \ \frac{2t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)} = \frac{a}{t} + \frac{bt + c}{t^{2} + 1}$$

$$\frac{2t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)} \times t = \frac{2t + 1}{(t^{2} + 1)} = a + \frac{t(bt + c)}{t^{2} + 1} \ donc \ si \ t = 0, on \ obtient \ 1 = a. \frac{2t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)} \times (t^{2} + 1) = \frac{2t + 1}{t} = \frac{a(t^{2} + 1)}{t} + bt + c$$

$$donc \ si \ t = i, on \ obtient \ bi + c = \frac{2i + 1}{i} = 2 - i \ donc \ c = 2 \ et \ b = -1 \ donc \ \frac{t^{3} + 3t + 1}{t(t^{2} + 1)} = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{-t + 2}{t^{2} + 1}$$

$$I = \int_{1}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{-t + 2}{t^{2} + 1}\right) dt = \int_{1}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2t}{t^{2} + 1} + 2 \times \frac{1}{t^{2} + 1}\right) dt = \left[t + \ln t - \frac{1}{2}\ln(t^{2} + 1) + 2\arctan(t)\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 5 + 2\arctan 2 - \pi$$

# 2. Changement de variable.

$$t = \ln x \implies x = e^t \ et \ dx = e^t dt \implies J = \int_{\ln e}^{\ln e^2} \frac{t^3 + 3t + 1}{e^t t (t^2 + 1)} e^t dt = \int_1^2 \frac{t^3 + 3t + 1}{t (t^2 + 1)} dt = I = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 5 + 2 \arctan 2 - \pi$$

# **EXERCICE N°3: (4 points)**

1. soit 
$$X = 2x$$
. Si  $x \to 0$ , alors  $X \to 0$  et  $\sin X = X - \frac{X^3}{3!} + o(X^3) \Rightarrow \sin(2x) = 2x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x + x^2}$   

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)}{1 + x} = \left(2 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \frac{1}{1 + x} = \left(2 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \left(1 - x + x^2 + o(x^2)\right) = 2 - 2x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)$$
2.  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 2$ ;  $T: y = 2 - 2x$  tangente à  $C_f$  en 0;  $\frac{2}{3}x^2 \ge 0$  donc  $C_f$  est au dessus de  $T$ .

$$f(x) = (x+2)\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^x = (x+2)e^{x\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}. Posons \ X = \frac{1}{x}. Si \ x \to +\infty, alors \ X \to 0 \Rightarrow x\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{X}\ln(1 + 2X^2)$$

$$Y = 2X^2. Si \ X \to 0, Y \to 0 \ \ln(1+Y) = Y - \frac{Y^2}{2} + o(Y^2) \Rightarrow x\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) = 2X - 2X^3 + o(X^3) \Rightarrow e^{x\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)} = e^{2X - 2X^3 + o(X^3)}$$

$$Z = 2X - 2X^3 + o(X^3). X \to 0 \Rightarrow Z \to 0. e^Z = 1 + Z + \frac{Z^2}{2!} + \frac{Z^3}{3!} + o(Z^3) = 1 + 2X + 2X^2 - \frac{2}{3}X^3 + o(X^3)$$

$$f(x) = (x+2)\left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right) = x + 4 + \frac{6}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x = +\infty; \ D: y = x + 4 \ asymptote$$

$$\grave{a} \ C_f; \frac{6}{x} > 0 \ donc \ C_f \ est \ au \ dessus \ de \ D.$$

## **EXERCICE N°5**:(4 points)

$$\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n! \times 3^n} z^{n+2} = z^2 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n! \times 3^n} z^n = z^2 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n!} Z^n \text{ où } Z = \frac{z}{3}.$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n!} Z^n \text{ est de la forme } \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} a_n z^n \text{ avec } a_n = \frac{4n-1}{n!}. |a_n| \sim \frac{4n}{n!} \Rightarrow \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} \sim \frac{n+1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n!} Z^n = 4 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{n!} Z^n - \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} = 4 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{(n-1)!} - \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} = 4 \sum_{p=2}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^{p+1}}{p!} - \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} \text{ (en posant } p = n-1)$$

$$= 4Z \sum_{p=2}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^p}{p!} - \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} = 4Z \left( \sum_{p=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^p}{p!} - Z - 1 \right) - \left( \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} - \frac{Z^2}{2} - Z - 1 \right) = 4Z(e^Z - Z - 1) - \left( e^Z - \frac{Z^2}{2} - Z - 1 \right)$$

$$= 4d^2 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} = 4Z \left( \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{n!} - Z^n - 1 \right) - \left( \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Z^n}{$$