

mat-l.

intégrations par parties :

Soit la DL₆(0) $\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6)$

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

$$\Rightarrow L_5(0) f(x) = \left(D L_6(0) f(x) \right)'$$

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

2) $f(x) = e^x$ formule de Taylor :

$$f'(x) = e^x \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = e^x \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = e^x \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$\frac{x^0}{0!} + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$D_5^L(0) = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + o(x^5).$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + o(x^5).$$

$$D_5^L(0) \quad x(e^x - 1).$$

$$e^x - 1 = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5).$$

$$x(e^x - 1) = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} + o(x^5).$$

partie 2:

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx.$$

Integration par parties

$$u(x) = x^2, \quad u'(x) = 2x.$$

$$v'(x) = e^{2x}, \quad v(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}.$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{2x}}{2} - \int \cancel{2x} \frac{e^{2x}}{\cancel{2}} dx = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \int x e^{2x} dx.$$

$$u(x) = x, \quad u'(x) = 1$$

$$v'(x) = e^{2x}, \quad v(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx$$

