Developpement limité ou point a de f 9 / orgre n

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + f''(a)(x-a)^2 +$$

$$+\frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3+6.6+$$

Equation de
$$+ f^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n + E(x)$$
Is tangente

the function of the form that
$$f(x) = 0$$
 the function of the form $f(x) = 0$ the form

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
; an point $\alpha = 0$; ordre 3

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x-0)^2 +$$

$$+ f'''(o) (x-o)^3 + \xi(x) =$$

$$= f(\alpha) + f'(0) \times + f''(0) \times^{2} + f'''(0) \times^{3} + \epsilon(x)$$

$$f(x) = lm(1+x)$$

$$f(a) = ln(1+0) = ln(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
 => $f'(0) = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = > f''(0) = -\frac{1}{(1+0)^2} = -1$$

 $f'''(x) = \frac{\lambda}{(1+x)^3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{\lambda}{(1+0)^3} = \lambda$

$$\frown$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \times + \frac{f''(0)}{2} \times^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{6} \times^3 + \varepsilon(x) =$$

$$= 0 + \times - \frac{1}{2} \times^2 + \frac{1}{6} \times^3 + \varepsilon(x) =$$

$$= \chi - \frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\chi^3}{3} + \xi(\chi)$$

1) Déterminer les coordonnes du point d'abscisse à
$$f(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$
 $a = 0$

$$f(0) = 0 - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^3}{3} = 0 \implies A(\sigma; \sigma)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sigma| = 0 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^3}{3} = 0 \implies A(\sigma; \sigma)$$

2) Déterminer le targent on point A
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + f''(0)x^{2} + f'''(0)x^{3}$$

$$\langle T: y = f(0) + f'(0)x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 + x \Rightarrow y = x$$

3) Étudier la position relative de la function et la tongente au voisinge du point A.

$$f/x = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$
 T: $y = x$

$$T: y = x$$

Etudier le signe de
$$f-T$$

$$f(x)-T = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) - \left(x\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

Danc à l'ordre 2:

$$f(x) - T = -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$A(0, \sigma) \rightarrow X_A = 0$$

Danc f-T = 0 => f est an dessous

de T pour x = 0

et x > 0

f est égale à T

pour x = 0

Y

T; y=x

A

T; y=x