Evergine 1 (17 points).

Exercise
$$J$$
 $f(n) = 2n - J + \frac{x h h x}{2h x - J}$
 $d = 1$
 $d = 1$
 $d = 2n - J + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2)$
 $d = 1$
 d

Done
$$f(n) = -1 + 2n + \frac{n^2}{6} + o(n^2)$$

$$|f(n)| = 1 + 2n + \frac{n^2}{6} + o(n^2)$$

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$$|f(n)| = 1$$

d)
$$f$$
 a dimethant un $DL_{\lambda}(0)$, f est derivable entre
e) $f(x) = (1+2x) \sim \frac{x^2}{6}$ or C_{f} en $C_{$

d)
$$f$$
 a dimethant in $DL_{\lambda}(0)$, f is $y = 1+2n$ est le tangente e) $f(n) = (1+2n) \sim \frac{n^2}{6}$ or Cf en C and Cf en C and Cf est and Cf est and Cf est and Cf est Cf est

$$\frac{n^{2}}{6} > 0 \quad \text{Donc} \quad C_{1}^{2} \quad \text{int} \quad \text{densus old} \quad \text{int} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^{2} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} + 1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^{2} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} + 1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^{2} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} + 1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^{2} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n} + 1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n^{2} - e^{-n} - e^{n} - e^{-n} - e^{-n}$$

Ain or
$$\frac{2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - 1}{2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - 1} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - 1}{2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - 1} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{2x}} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{$$

Ain
$$\overline{n}$$
 $\frac{\lambda h n}{C h n - A} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac$

b) f(n) - (-1+3n) ~ + 2xe 2 ~ 0 done Ce est asymptote \tilde{a} $\Delta: y = -4+3x$ en +00 Soit

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3)

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- (22)

e(0)= 1

o(xe")

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Enewal
               (En); n1+2n-1... + n = 1
  Soit no 1
4) Soit folkl= x1+ x1-1... + x ~ d pour x E 112+
    for (x) = nxn-1 + .... + 4 >0 +x >0.
   I est continue sur IR+ et strictement moimante
    f_n(x) \sim x^n et x^n \rightarrow +\infty donc \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_n = +\infty
            D'après le Ménime des valeurs internédiaire, I! un ER+ I falunt
    fo (0) = - 1 <0
2) Soit n > 1
on a forth (Month) = 0
                       + 4,++ + ... + 4,++ - 1 = 0
                                     n+1 < 0 (ear this (0) = - 1 < 0 = the
                 u_{n+1}^{n+1} + f_n(u_{n+1}) = 0
            donc for ( un+1) = - un+1
                  or for (ma) = 0 > for (ma+1)
                      et for est stirtement cosimante sur 12t
                             donc un > 4+1
    " Mn + Mn + ··· + Mn = 1
    Soil no 1
    done u_n \left( u_n^n + u_n^{n-1} - \dots + u_n \right) = u_n
     Mais un + ... + un + un = 1 donne un + ... + un = 1 - un
                J'où Na + (1-40) = Na
                          done 111 - 2 111 + 1 = 0
       112 est l'unique solution réelle positive de X2+X-1=0
\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5

X_1 = -\frac{1 - 15}{2} or X_2 = -\frac{1 + 15}{2}
                  or X, 20 donc 42 = X2 =
                              (n+1) lm un = 2 un - 1
                                             done lu(un) ( hue ( 0
     (n+1) ln(un) <(n+1) ln(un) - so (par majoration) con 2<18 x 3
       or pour tout ny 2, un < Me
  5)
                                                          山山土人里世
                                 airsi 2m - 1 --> 0
       mair e - so d'où
                                               J'ou un -> 1/2
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Soit n \ge 1 on pose \mathcal{E}_n = \mu_n - \frac{1}{2}

a \mu_n^{n+1} = 2\mu_n + 1 = 0 d'où \mu_n^{n+1} = 2\mu_n - 1 = 2(\mu_n - \frac{1}{2}) = 2\mathcal{E}_n
                                                                                                   1 2 2 En
                                                                                                    1 2 m = n &n
                                                           (un) de noît strictement et tend vers \frac{1}{2} et u_2 = \frac{-1+5}{2}(1)
\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_n}{2} \right)^{n+1} \left( \frac{u_2}{u_n} \right)^{n+1} \left( \frac{u_2}{u_n} \right)^{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \left( \frac{u_n}{u_n} \right)^{n+1} \left
        donc 8022
                                                                                                                                                                                                \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \left(\cos -\lambda \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                                               - 12 12 0 (car - 1 L 112 (1)
                                                    for noimances comparées
                                                                                  for encachement n En - 0 ( l'est-aidire En = o( !)
u_n = \frac{1}{2} + \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{E}_n \quad \text{avec} \quad n \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{E}_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{E}_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (\frac{1}{2} + \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{E}_n) + 1 = 0
                                 11/1 - 2 m + 1 = 0 donc
                                                                                                                \frac{(n+1)\ln(\frac{1}{2}+E_n)}{e} - 2E_n = 0
                                                             \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{E}_{n}\right) = \frac{\ln\frac{1}{2} + \ln\left(1 + 2\mathcal{E}_{n}\right)}{2\mathcal{E}_{n} + o(\mathcal{E}_{n})} = -\ln 2 + 2\mathcal{E}_{n} + o(\mathcal{E}_{n})  (car 2\mathcal{E}_{n} \to o)
                                                        d'ou
                                                                                                                                               = - lm² + 2 En + o(1)
                                                     (n+1) h(\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{E}_n) = -(n+1) \ln 2 + 2(n+1) \mathcal{E}_n + o(1)
                                                                                                                                                                                         donc n En = 0 (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                  puis 2(1+1)En = 0(1)
                                                                                                        (n+1) h ( 1/2 + En) = - (n+1) ln2 + o(1)
                                                                                                     2 E_n = e^{-(n+1) \ln 2 + o(1)} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \times e^{o(1)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    main e^{O(1)} \rightarrow 1
donc e^{O(1)} \sim 1
                                                                                                                         Ainzi 2 E_n \sim \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} d'où E_n \sim \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2^n}
                                                                                                         u_n = \mathcal{E}_n + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{42}n + o(\frac{1}{2}n)
```

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Exeru u 3
         A) f(x) = \min(tan x) tan x \to 0
                                                    \min u = u - \frac{u^3}{6} + o(\frac{u}{6}) \text{ et } \tan u = u + \frac{u^3}{6} + o(\frac{u}{6})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 tom2 = x2 3240 (x.)
                 donc A \sin (tanx) = (x + \frac{x^3}{3}) - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4) = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)
     2) f(n) = h (200x + sin x) = h (2(1-x2+0(x3)) + (x-x3+0(x3)))
                                                          = \ln\left(2+x-x^2-\frac{x^3}{6}+o(x^3)\right)=\frac{2}{\ln 2(1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{x^3}{12}+o(x^3))
                                                donc
f(x) = h 2 + \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + o(x^3)
 = \frac{1}{1} \frac{
                         \frac{donc}{1+e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \lambda - \left( x + x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right) + \left( x^2 + 2x^3 \right) - x^3 + o(x^3) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \lambda - x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right)
4) \lim_{t\to 0} \left( \frac{1}{h(1+2t)} - \frac{1}{2t} \right) = \frac{1}{2t}
               \frac{1}{\ln(\lambda+2k)} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k - \frac{(2k)^2}{2} + \frac{(2k)^3}{2} + o(k^3)} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k - 2k^2 + o(k^2)} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k \left[\frac{1}{1 - k + o(k)} - \frac{1}{2}\right]}
                                                                                                                = \frac{1}{2t} \left[ 1 + k + o(t) - 1 \right] \left( c - \frac{1}{1 - k} = 1 + k + o(k) \right)
                                                                                                                =\frac{1}{2}+o(1) \quad donc \quad \lim_{t\to 0}\left(\frac{1}{h(1+2t)}-\frac{1}{4t}\right)=\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}
      5/V_{R}/3 anctain \pi/4 \le \frac{317}{2} clone 3 arctain \pi/4 = \theta(\sqrt{3\pi}) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \to 0 \text{ denc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3 \text{ arctain} \times \to 0}{\times \to +\infty}\right)
               d'agres le cours, (l_n \pi)^3 = 3(\pi)
       donc |f(n)| \sim 2\sqrt{n}
|f(n)| = (2^{n} - 1)^{2}
                                                                                                                                           or en lux donc (e-1) nx
                           Ch(2n) = 1 + \frac{(2n)^2 + o(n^2)}{2} done Ch(2n) = 1 + o(2n)^2 + o(n^2) done Ch(2n) = 1 + o(2n)^2 + o(
                                                                                                                                                        d'où f(x) -> 1/2
                           e^{x} = 1 N e^{x} donc (e^{x} - 1)^{2} e^{2x} p w ch(2x) = e^{x} + e^{x}
                                        done Ch(2\pi) = 1 N = \frac{2\pi}{2} done f(\pi) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 0 d'où f(\pi) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi}
```

Cf sa courbe représentative.
$$\operatorname{ch}(x) - 1$$

) Donner les développement limités d'ordre 4 en 0 de $x\operatorname{sh}(x)$ et de $\operatorname{ch}(x)-1$. En déduire le développement limité d'ordre 2 en 0 de se En déduire que f act

L'apr'

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - e^{-x}} & \text{si } x \neq 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - e^{-x}} & \text{sit } C' & \text{sun } R^{-x} & (\cos 1 - e^{-x} \neq 0, \forall x \in R^{+x} \neq x \neq x \neq x \neq 0) \\
- x \mapsto \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - e^{-x}} & \text{sit } C' & \text{sun } R^{-x} & (\cos 1 - e^{-x} \neq 0, \forall x \in R^{-x} \neq x \neq x \neq x \neq 0)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
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$$\begin{cases}
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done of est continue en o

done
$$f$$
 est Continue en O

A in n : f est Continue sun R , derivable sun $IR^{\frac{1}{2}}$

on feut applique le Keoneme de la limite de f ' en O :

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \cos(2x) \left(1 - e^{-x}\right)^{-2} - e^{-x} \sin(2x)}{\left(1 - e^{-x}\right)^{2}} = \frac{e^{-x} \left(-2 \cos(2x) - \sin(2x)\right) + 2 \cos(2x)}{\left(1 - e^{-x}\right)^{2}}$$

or $-2 \cos(2x) - \sin(2x) = -2 \left(1 - \frac{(2x)^{2}}{2} - (2x)\right) + o(x^{2}) = -2 + 4x^{2} - 2x + 4x^{2} + o(x^{2})$

- $x = -2 \cos(2x) - \sin(2x)$

or $-2 \cos(2x) - \sin(2x)$

or
$$-2 \cos(2x) - \sin(2x) = -2 \left(1 - \frac{(2x)}{2}\right) - \frac{(2x)}{2} + \frac{(2x)}{2} - \frac{(2x)}{2} + \frac{(2x)}{2$$

donc
$$e^{-2x}(-2\cos(2x) - \sin(2x)) + 2\cos(2x) = -2$$
 $+5x^2 + 2(1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2}) + o(x^2)$
= -2 $+5x^2 + 2 - 4x^2 + o(x^2)$

$$= -2 + 5x^{2} + 2 - 4x^{2}$$

$$= + x^{2} + 6(x^{2})$$

$$= 2 + 32 + 6(2^{4})$$

$$= 2 + 6(2^{4})$$

$$= 3^{2}$$

or
$$1 - \frac{1}{2} N - (-\pi)$$
 $\pi \to 0$
 $1 - \frac{1}{2} N - (-\pi)$
 $\pi \to 0$
 $\pi \to 0$

done
$$f'(x) \xrightarrow{\chi \to 0} f$$

d'où f est C' en O (at $f'(0)=1$)