

TD3

Exercice n°1

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan^2 x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}$$

$$\sin x \sim x$$

$$\tan x \sim x$$

$$\cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x$$

$$\ln x \sim \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x$$

$$(1+x)^a \sim 1+ax$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\tan x \sim x$$

$$\text{donc } \tan^2 x \sim x^2$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan^2 x} \sim \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \tan^2 x}{x(1 - \cos x)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e^x - 1 \sim x \\ \tan x \sim x \Rightarrow \tan^2 x \sim x^2 \\ 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\} f(x) \sim \frac{x \cdot x^2}{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^{x \ln x} - 1}$$

$$a^b = e^{b \ln a}$$

Sous cette forme
que l'on peut trouver
la limite.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^{x \ln x} - 1}$$

$$\text{Posons } X = x \ln x, \text{ si } x \rightarrow 0, X \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{x \ln x} - 1 = e^X - 1$$

$$\text{or } e^X - 1 \sim X$$

$$e^{x \ln x} - 1 \sim x \ln x$$

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

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{\ln}{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln x \stackrel{?}{\sim} x-1$$

$$\text{denn } f(x) \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{x(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{x(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$\ln x \stackrel{?}{\sim} x-1$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^2 (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x+1}}) = x^2 (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 + 1 - e^{\frac{1}{x+1}})$$

$$x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sim 0 \left(1 - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x+1}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\ln(1+x) \stackrel{?}{\sim} x$$

$$\ln x \stackrel{?}{\sim} x-1$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (x^2 - 1) \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\text{Posons } X = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{Si } x \rightarrow +0, X \rightarrow 1$$

$$\ln X \stackrel{?}{\sim} X-1$$

$$\ln X \stackrel{?}{\sim} X-1$$

$$\ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1 = \frac{2}{x-1} \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow (x^2 - 1) \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \stackrel{?}{\sim} 2x$$

$$x^2 - 1 \stackrel{?}{\sim} x^2$$



Exercice n°2

Etude locale
en 0

($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$
 $\Delta; y = x$ tangente à f en $x=0$
 $-\frac{x^2}{2} < 0$ courbe de la fonction
 sera en dessous
 de la tangente.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad D_{L_4}(0) \quad f(x) &= (x^2+1) \ln(1+x) \\
 &= (x^2+1) \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \\
 &= x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \\
 &= 0 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^4}{4} + o(x^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad D_{L_4} \quad f(x) = (1+2x+3x^2) \sin x^2$$

Posons $X = x^2$, si $x \rightarrow 0$, $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$\sin x^2 = x^2 + o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = (1+2x+3x^2)(x^2 + o(x^4)) = x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$3) \quad D_{L_3}(0) \quad f(x) = \cos(2x) \sqrt{1+x}$$

Posons $X = 2x$, si $x \rightarrow 0$, $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\cos X = 1 - \frac{X^2}{2} + o(X^3)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{1+x} &= (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = (1 - 2x^2 + o(x^3)) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3) \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - 2x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{17}{8}x^2 - \frac{15}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

4- DL₄ $f(x) = e^{x \sin x}$

Posons $x \sin x = X$, si $x \rightarrow 0$ $X \rightarrow 0$

$$\sin x \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right)$$

$$e^X = 1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + \frac{X^4}{24} + o(X^4)$$

$$\left(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} \right)$$

$$X = x \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) \right) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$X^2 = x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$X^3 = o(x^4)$$

$$X^4 = o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$$

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

5) DL₃(0) $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin x}$

Posons $X = \sin x$, si $x \rightarrow 0$, $X \rightarrow 0$

$$(1+X)^{1/2} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2}X - \frac{1}{8}X^2 + \frac{1}{16}X^3 + o(X^3)$$

$$\sin x = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right)$$

$$X = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$X^2 = x^2 + o(x^3)$$

$$X^3 = x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{48}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

6) DL₆ $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2}{1+x^3} = (x^2+2) \times \frac{1}{1+x^3}$

① Par composition

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

$$= 2+x^2-2x^3+x^5+2x^6+o(x^6)$$

Posons $X=x^3$, si $x \rightarrow 0$, $X \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{1+X} = 1 - X + X^2 + o(X^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^3} = 1 - x^3 + x^6 + o(x^6)$$

② Par division suivant les puissances croissantes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2+x^2 \\ -2+2x^3 \\ \hline x^2+2x^3 \\ -x^2+x^5 \\ \hline -2x^3+x^5 \\ -(2x^3-2x^6) \\ \hline -x^5+2x^6 \\ -(x^5) \\ \hline 2x^6 \\ -(2x^6) \\ \hline o(x^6) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1+x^3 \\ 2+x^2-2x^3-x^5+2x^6+o(x^6) \end{array}$$

7) DL₄₍₀₎ $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x} = \frac{x}{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)} = \frac{x}{x(1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2))}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ (x - \frac{x^3}{6}) \\ \hline \frac{x^3}{6} \\ -(\frac{x^3}{6}) \\ \hline o(x^4) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6}}{x - \frac{x^3}{6}} \\ 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2) \end{array}$$

↑ erreur

$$= \frac{x}{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)}$$

8) $f(x) = x - \frac{x^5}{180} + o(x^5)$
faire l'étude locale

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g) \text{ DL}_3 f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

~~$1 + \frac{1}{x}x$~~ Δ Formule valable que lorsque est constant.

méthode l'exposant est une variable, on n'a qu'une formule de ce type $e^x =$

$$a^b = e^{b \ln a}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \neq 0$$

Faux $X = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$

$e^x = 1 + x + \dots$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 1 + \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \dots\right) + \dots$

$$f(x) = e^{\underbrace{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3)}}_{\rightarrow 1}$$
$$= e^1 x e^{-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3)}$$

$$\text{Soit } X = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} X = 0$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow f(x) &= e \left[1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} \right)^3 \right] \\
&= e \left[1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(-\frac{x^3}{8} \right) \right] \\
&= e \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^3}{48} \right] \\
&= e \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{24} x^2 - \frac{21}{48} x^3 \right] \\
&= e - \frac{ex}{2} + \frac{11e}{24} x^2 - \frac{21e}{48} x^3 + o(x^3) \\
&= e - \frac{ex}{2} + \frac{11e}{24} x^2 - \frac{7e}{16} x^3 + o(x^3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$8) f(x) = x - \frac{x^5}{180} + o(x^5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$y = x$ est tangente à cf en 0

Si x est proche de 0 et négatif $-\frac{x^5}{180} > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > x$
positif $-\frac{x^5}{180} < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < x$
 cf est en dessous de D .

Exercice 5

$$1) f(z) = \sqrt{\frac{z^3}{z-1}}$$



méthode

On pose $h = \frac{1}{x}$ $x = \frac{1}{h}$ $f(x) =$ en fonction de h

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} h = 0$$

$$x^3 = \frac{1}{h^3}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)^3}{\frac{1}{h} - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{h^3}}{\frac{1}{h} - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{h^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h} - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{h^2 - h^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-h}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{h^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-h}} = \frac{1}{|h|} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-h}} \quad \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{|h|} \sqrt{1+h+h^2+o(h^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|h|} \times (1+h+h^2+o(h^2))^{1/2}$$

$$(1+y)^{1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}y^2 + o(y^2)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8}y^2 + o(y^2)$$

$$\text{avec } y = h+h^2+o(h^2) \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow \pm\infty \\ h \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{|h|} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(h+h^2) - \frac{1}{8}(h+h^2)^2 + o(h^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|h|} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}h + \frac{3}{8}h^2 + o(h^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|h|} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{|h|} + \frac{3}{8} |h| + o(h)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\left|\frac{1}{x}\right|} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{|x|}{x} + \frac{3}{8} \left|\frac{1}{x}\right| + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= |x| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{|x|}{x} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{|x|} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Si $x > 0$ $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
 $|x| = x$

Étude asymptotique

il faut au \ominus 1 DL2 en h Si $x < 0$ $f(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
 $|x| = -x$

interprétation

$D: y = x + \frac{1}{2}$ est asymptotique à cf en $+\infty$ est cf est au dessus de D au voisinage de $+\infty$

$$\left(\frac{3}{8} * \frac{1}{x}\right) > 0$$

$D: y = -x - \frac{1}{2}$ est $-\infty$ est cf $-\infty$ en $-\infty$ (Si $x < 0$ $-\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{x} > 0$)

2) $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$

$$h = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} h = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{h}}{1+e^h}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{h(1+e^h)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} h = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^h = 1 + h + \frac{h^2}{2} + o(h^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{1}{1 + h + \frac{h^2}{2} + o(h^2)}$$

$$\triangle = \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{1}{\frac{2+h+\frac{h^2}{2}+o(h^2)}{2+\frac{h^2}{2}}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} -1$$

methode = $\frac{1}{h} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4} + o(h^2)}$

$$X = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{o(h^2)}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{h^3}{12} + \left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{h^3}{12} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{h^3}{12} \right)^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{h^3}{12} + \frac{h^2}{4} + 2 \times \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{4} - \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^3 + o(h^3) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{1}{4} h^2 + o(h^3) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48} h^2 + o(h^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

D: $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$ est asymptote à cf en $+\infty$ et $-\infty$

en $+\infty$ et $-\infty$, cf est en dessous de D.

Exercice n°4

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$\xrightarrow{+\infty} \quad \quad \quad \xrightarrow{+\infty}$

$$\sin x \sim x$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x \sim x^2$$

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

on ne peut pas soustraire des équivalents.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{2x^4}{6} + o(x^4)} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{2x^4}{6} + o(x^4)} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) - 1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)} \\
&= \frac{-\frac{1}{3} + o(1)}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)}{3} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} o(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{3} + 0}{1} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$