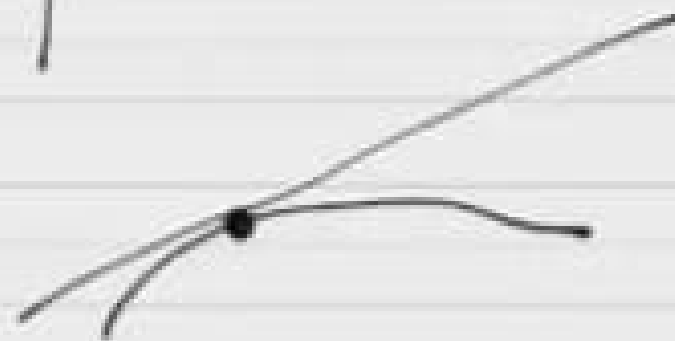


$$Y = 1 + x$$

$$f(x) - Y = \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{9} + o(x^3) \right)$$

puisque $-\frac{1}{2} < 0$; $\nearrow$ au-dessus $\circledast$
 $\searrow$ au-dessous $\circledast$ X



• 40

Untitled Notebook (2) (7/7)

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \quad l_f = 2$$

$$2^e / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{a_{nf}}{b_{ng}} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{-1/2}{1/2} = -1$$

$$\ln(1+x) - \ln(x) = \left(\cancel{x} - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} + o(x^1) \right) - \left(\cancel{x} + o(x^2) \right)$$

$$+ \dots + b_p(x^{-p}) + o((x-x_0)^p)$$

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

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

$$(12) - \sin(h) = -h + \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4) \quad (n=4)$$

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

$$X = -h + \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$$

$$X^2 = h^2 - 2 \cdot h \cdot \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$$

→ 84 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \left(-h + \frac{h^3}{6} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \left(h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^4 \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{6} \left(-h^3 - \frac{1}{2} h^4 \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{24} h^4 + o(h^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

• Δ 4.0 $\sqrt{40}$ Unités d'écoulement (m/s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= -h + \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4) \\
 X^2 &= h^2 - 2 \cdot h \cdot \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4) \\
 X^3 &= h^3 - \frac{1}{3} h^4 \\
 X &= -h + 3 \cdot -h \cdot \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4) \\
 &= -h^3 - \frac{1}{2} h^4 + o(h^4) \\
 X^4 &= h^4 + o(h^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x) - \ln(x) = \left(\cancel{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right) - \left(\cancel{x} + o(x^2) \right)$$

$$+ \dots + o(x^2) + o(x^2)$$

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

$$1 - \ln(x)$$

$$g(h)$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^4)$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} h^3$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$= 1 - h + \frac{1}{2} h^2$$

$$\frac{1}{6} h^4$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} h^4$$

$$X = -h + \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$$

$$X^2 = h^2 - 2 \cdot h \cdot \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$$

$$X^3 = -h^3 + o(h^4)$$

$$X^4 = h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} = h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 + \frac{1}{6} h^4 - \frac{1}{24} h^5 + o(h^4)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} h^4 + o(h^4) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} x^4 = h^4 + o(h^4)$$

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

$$e^{(2)} = 1 - h + \frac{1}{2} h^2 - \frac{1}{6} h^3 + o(h^4) \quad \left(\text{on voit} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \left(h - \frac{h^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(h - \frac{h^2}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{6} \left(h - \frac{h^2}{2} \right)^3 + o\left(h - \frac{h^2}{2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} h^4 = h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 + \frac{1}{6} h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} h^3$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$x^4 = h^4 + o(h^4)$$

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

$$e^{(2)} = 1 - h + \frac{1}{2} h^2 - \frac{1}{6} h^3 + o(h^4) \quad (an_{100})$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} h^4 = h^2 - \frac{1}{3} h^3 + \frac{1}{6} h^4$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{24} h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$x^4 = h^4 + o(h^4)$$

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

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

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

$$x^2 = h^2 - 2 \cdot h \cdot \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$$

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

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

$$x^4 = h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$\hookrightarrow e^{\cos(x)} = e^{-\sin(x)}$

on a: $\sin(h) = h - \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^4)$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \leq e^{-1} \cdot \frac{2^{\sqrt{3}}}{(n+1)!} \\
 & \leq e^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots \times 2 \text{ (n+1) fois}}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n \times (n+1)} \\
 & \leq 2e^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untitled Notebook (2) (3/3)

$$= \left| \frac{2^{n+1} e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(c + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{6}\right)}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

$$< e^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \left| \sin\left(c + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{6}\right) \right|$$

$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{e^{\sqrt{3}}} < e^{\sqrt{3}}$$

(3)(a)
$$u_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{6}\right)}{k!}$$

D'après (2); on a:
$$|u_n - e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin(1)| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{2^{n+1} e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(c + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{6}\right)}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

if existe $c \in [0, 1]$ tale che

$$\rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} (z - z_0)^k$$

pour le rang n .

Pour le rang $n+1$, on a:

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left(f^{(n)}(x) \right)' \quad \left. \vphantom{f^{(n+1)}(x)} \right\} = i$$

$$= \left(2^{n+1} e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) \right)'$$

$$= 2^{n+1} \left(\sqrt{3} e^{x\sqrt{3}} \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) + e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

2 4 8 16 (Added Notebook (2) (V1))

H.R. Supposons que: $f^{(n)}(x) = 2^n e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right)$
pour le rang n .

Pour le rang $n+1$, on a:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n+1)}(x) &= (f^{(n)}(x))' \\ &= \left(2^n e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) \right)' \\ &= 2^n e^{x\sqrt{3}} \left[2 \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{6}\right) \right] \\ &= 2^{n+1} e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(x + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{6}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(2) On a $f(x) = e^{x\sqrt{3}} \sin(x)$; où $x \in [0, 1]$; f est
de classe $\mathcal{C}^n$ sur $[0, 1]$, et $f^{(n+1)}$ existe sur $[0, 1]$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin(x)} = \sqrt{1 + u}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + 0(x^3) \right) - \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 0(x^3)) + \frac{1}{24} (x^3 + 0(x^3))$$

—

en DWG, DXF, STP, CSM, JT, HPGL et d'autres formats de CAO dans 30 langues CADSoft Tools

United Notebook (2) (5/5)

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + 0(x^3) \right) - \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 0(x^3)) + \frac{1}{24} (x^3 + 0(x^3))$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^3 + 0(x^3)$$

$$2) f(x) = e^{\cos(x)}$$

$$x_i = \bar{u}/2, n=4$$

On pose $h = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$; qd $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, $h \rightarrow 0$.

$$x = h + \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos(x) = \cos\left(h + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ = -\sin(h)$$

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin(x)} = \sqrt{1 + u}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

On peut tendre $n \rightarrow +\infty$; d'où

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |u_n - e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin(1)| < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{\sqrt{3}}}{n+1}$$

$$\text{Donc : } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |u_n - e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin(1)| = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+x)^{\alpha} &= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{6} x^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{6} + 0(x^3) \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 0(x^3)) + \frac{1}{16} (x^3 + 0(x^3)) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} x^2 - \frac{1}{16} x^3 + 0(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Untitled Notebook (2) (3/3)

$$\leq \frac{2e^{\sqrt{3}}}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{(2e^{\sqrt{3}}M)}{(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \leq 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \leq 1$$

$$\left| u_n - e^{\sqrt{3}} \sin(1) \right| \leq \frac{2e^{\sqrt{3}}}{(n+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \leq e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \\
 & \leq e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$(n+1)!$: $(n+1)$ fois
 2^{n+1} : $2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2$
 $(n+1)!$: $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n \times (n+1)$

• 40 40 Unlited Notebook (2) (55)

$$\text{et } \sqrt{1+u} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}u^2 + \frac{1}{24}u^3 + o(u^3)$$

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

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

$$u^3 = o(x^3)$$

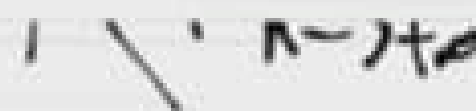
On pose $u = x - \frac{x^3}{6}$; $o(u^3) = o(x^3)$

et $x \rightarrow 0, u \rightarrow 0$

et $\sqrt{1+u} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}u^2 + \frac{1}{24}u^3 + o(u^3)$



Untitled Notebook (2) (44)



Donc : $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left| 1 - e^{\sqrt{3}/h} \sin(1) \right| = 0$

équivalent à $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{\sqrt{3}/h} \sin(1) = 0$

Donc : $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{\sqrt{3}/h} \sin(1) = 0$

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\ t \rightarrow +\infty

United Notebook (2) (44)

\ t \rightarrow +\infty

Donc : $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left| 1 - e^{\sqrt{3}/h} \sin(1) \right| = 0$

équivalent à $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{\sqrt{3}/h} \sin(1) = 0$

$= 0$

↓

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \leq e^{-1} \cdot \frac{2^{h+1}}{(h+1)!} \\
 & \leq e^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2^{h+1}}{(h+1)!} = \frac{2^{h+1}}{(h+1)!} \stackrel{(h+1) \text{ fois}}{=} \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots \times 2}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times h \times (h+1)} \\
 & \leq 2e^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{h+1}
 \end{aligned}$$
