

## Ex 5 du TD 8

①

1.  $\sqrt{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} + o(x^3)$  à l'ordre 3

$$\text{car } \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) = \frac{3}{8} \text{ et } \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{3!} = \frac{1}{16}$$

donc  $\sqrt{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} + o(x^3)$

donc  $\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^3)$

donc  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$

2.  $\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$  à l'ordre 3

et  $\cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$  à l'ordre 2

donc  $\sin(x) - x \cdot \cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} - x \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + o(x^3)$   
 $\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$

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

donc  $\frac{\sin(x) - x \cdot \cos(x)}{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$

3. On pose  $x = 2 + h$

$$\frac{1}{2+h} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1+\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{1+t} \underset{t \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - t + t^2 + o(t^2) \text{ et } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{2+h} \underset{h \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4}\right) + o(h^2)$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{x} \underset{x \rightarrow 2}{=} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x-2}{4} + \frac{(x-2)^2}{8} + o((x-2)^2)$$

4. On pose  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + h$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos h - \sin h - 1)$$

$$\underset{h \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^4}{24} - h + \frac{h^3}{6} - 1\right) + o(h^4)$$

$$\underset{h \rightarrow 0}{=} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} h^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} h^3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} h^4 + o(h^4)$$

$$\text{et } \pi - 4x = -4h$$

$$\text{et } \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi - 4x} \underset{h \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} h^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{192} h^3 + o(h^3)$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi - 4x} \underset{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}}{=} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{192} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3\right)$$

5. On pose  $x = \frac{1}{h}$

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

comme  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  on a  $h \rightarrow 0^+$  donc  $h > 0$

$$\text{et donc } \sqrt{h^2} = h$$

$$\text{donc } \sqrt{\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{h}} - \frac{1}{h} e^h = \frac{\sqrt{1+h} - e^h}{h}$$

$$\underset{h \rightarrow 0^+}{=} \frac{1}{h} \left( 1 + \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^3}{16} - 1 - h - \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{h^3}{6} + o(h^3) \right)$$

$$\underset{h \rightarrow 0^+}{=} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5h}{8} - \frac{5h^2}{48} + o(h^2)$$

$$\text{donc } \sqrt{x^2 + x} - x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{=} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8x} - \frac{5}{48x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$