

Devoir surveillé n° 1 du 07/10/2024 - Durée : 1h10

NOM, Prénom :

- Documents et calculatrices non autorisés. Barème indicatif
- Toutes les réponses doivent être justifiées et les résultats soulignés.

Répondez **uniquement** dans les cases de cet énoncé. Si vous manquez de place, continuez au verso.

Exercice 1 (1-2-2 points) Calculer :

$$(1) l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 2x + 3}{5x^3 + x^2 - 7} \quad (2) l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} - 3x \quad (3) l_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 2x + 3}{5x^3 + x^2 - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4}{5x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{5} = -\infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} - 3x \quad (\text{FI } \infty - \infty) \rightarrow \text{conjugué}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} - 3x] \times [\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} + 3x]}{[\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} + 3x]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x^2 + 6x + 1 - 9x^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x + 1}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 1} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x + 1}{\sqrt{9x^2 \left(1 + \frac{6}{9}x + \frac{1}{9x^2}\right)} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x + 1}{3x\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9x^2}} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{6x} = 1$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin 0}}{x - 0}$$

$$= (e^{\sin x})'(0) = (\cos x e^{\sin x})(0) = 1$$

Exercice 2 (2-2 points) Calculer les dérivées des fonctions suivantes :

(1) $g(x) = x^4 4^x$ (2) $h(x) = \tan(\ln(x^2))$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad g(x) &= x^4 4^x & a^x &= e^{x \ln a} \\ g(x) &= x^4 e^{x \ln 4} \\ \Rightarrow g'(x) &= 4x^3 \cdot 4^x + x^4 \cdot \ln 4 \cdot e^{x \ln 4} \\ &= 4x^3 \cdot 4^x + x^4 \cdot \ln 4 \cdot 4^x \\ &= 4^x x^3 (4 + x \ln 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad h(x) &= \tan(\ln(x^2)) \\ &= \tan(2 \ln x) \\ \Rightarrow (h'(x)) &= 1 + \tan^2 x \\ \Rightarrow h'(x) &= \frac{2}{x} \cdot (1 + \tan^2(2 \ln x)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3 (2-2-2-2 points) Déterminer les développements limités : (1) $DL_3(0)$ de $e^{\sin x}$
 (2) $DL_6(0)$ de $\arctan(x^2)$ (3) $DL_2(1)$ de $(4+x)^{1/4}$ (4) $DL_4(0)$ de $\frac{1}{\cos(x)-x^2}$

1) $DL_3(0)$ de $e^{\sin x}$ $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + x^3 \varepsilon(x) = u(x)$

$$e^{\sin x} = e^{u(x)} = 1 + u(x) + \frac{1}{2} u^2(x) + \frac{1}{3!} u^3(x) + \dots$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + x^2 \frac{1}{2} + x^3 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} \right) + x^3 \varepsilon(x).$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + x^3 \varepsilon(x)$$

2) $DL_6(0)$ de $\arctan(x^2)$ $\odot$ passe par la dérivée de $\arctan$

$$\arctan' x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 - x^4 \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\text{donc } \arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^3 \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\text{et } \arctan x^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3} + x^6 \varepsilon(x)$$

3) $DL_2(1)$ de $(4+x)^{1/4}$

$$(4+x)^{1/4} = (4+1-1+x)^{1/4} = (5+x-1)^{1/4} = 5^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{(x-1)}{5} \right)^{1/4}$$

$$\text{Soit } t = \frac{x-1}{5} \quad t \rightarrow 0 \text{ qd } x \rightarrow 1.$$

$$\rightarrow 5^{1/4} (1+t)^{1/4} = 5^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) t^2 + t^2 \varepsilon(t) \right)$$

$$\text{soit } (4+x)^{1/4} = 5^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x-1}{5} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{8} \frac{(x-1)^2}{5^2} + (x-1)^2 \varepsilon(x-1) \right)$$

4) $DL_4(0)$ $\frac{1}{\cos(x)-x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(x) - x^2 &= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right) - x^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + x^4 \varepsilon(x) \\ &= 1 + u(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{et } \frac{1}{1+u(x)} = 1 - u + u^2 - u^3 + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos(x)-x^2} = 1 + \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + \left(-\frac{3x^2}{2} \right)^2 + x^4 \varepsilon(x).$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{9x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{24} + x^4 \varepsilon(x)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{53}{24} x^4 + x^4 \varepsilon(x).$$

Exercise 4 (1.5-2.5 points) Calculer :

(1) $l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^5(x)}{x^4}$

(2) $l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$, puis $l_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2}$

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^5(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} \times \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^4 \cdot \sin x = 1 \times 0 = 0$
↳ cf TD / cours!

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x) - (1-x)}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1-0}} = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$

3) Pour l_3 on pose $y = x^2$ et on reporte sur la m^{ème} chose et $\lim = 1$

• Développements limités en 0 de quelques fonctions usuelles ($DL_n(0)$) :

1)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + x^n \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

2)

$$\cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2p}}{(2p)!} + x^{2p} \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + x^{2p} \varepsilon(x), \quad (n = 2p)$$

$$\sinh x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} + x^{2p+1} \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + x^{2p+1} \varepsilon(x), \quad (n = 2p+1)$$

3)

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^p \frac{x^{2p}}{(2p)!} + x^{2p} \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + x^{2p} \varepsilon(x), \quad (n = 2p)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^p \frac{x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} + x^{2p+1} \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + x^{2p+1} \varepsilon(x), \quad (n = 2p+1)$$

$$\tan x := \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

4)

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

5)

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-(n-1))}{n!} x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

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

6)

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + x^n \varepsilon(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k} + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n} + x^n \varepsilon(x) = -\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^k}{k} + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$