

Interrogation de calcul 11

Question 1. Calculer le $DL_7(0)$ de $x \mapsto x^3 e^{-x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 e^{-x^2} &= x^3 \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2} + o(x^4) \right) \\ &= x^3 - x^5 + \frac{1}{2} x^7 + o(x^7). \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. Calculer le $DL_2(0)$ de $x \mapsto \ln(1 + \ln(1+x))$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1 + \ln(1+x)) &= \ln\left(1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) \\ &= \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x + o(x)\right)^2 + o(x^2) \quad \text{on } \begin{cases} \ln(1+u) = u - \frac{u^2}{2} + o(u^2) \\ x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \sim x \end{cases} \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \\ &= x - x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

Question 3. Calculer le $DL_4(0)$ de $x \mapsto \frac{x}{\sin(x)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} &= \frac{x}{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)} \\ &= 1 - \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)\right) + \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2)\right)^2 + o(x^4) \\ &= 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4) \quad \text{on } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+u} = 1 - u + u^2 + o(u^2) \\ -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4) \sim -\frac{x^2}{6} \end{cases} \\ &= 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{7}{360} x^4 + o(x^4). \quad \left(\frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{120} - \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{7}{12 \times 30} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Question 4.

- Calculer un $DL_3(0)$ de $f : x \mapsto \frac{2+x}{2-x}$.

Soyons intelligents ! Pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ on a

$$f(x) = \frac{-(2-x)+4}{2-x} = \frac{4}{2-x} - 1 = \frac{2}{1-\frac{x}{2}} - 1.$$

$$\text{On a } \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^3)$$

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

∴

- En déduire un équivalent de $g : x \mapsto \frac{2+x}{2-x} - e^x$ au voisinage de 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } g(x) &= \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} + o(x^3)\right) - \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \\ &= \frac{x^3}{12} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$
$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{donc } g(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{x^3}{12}$$