

paraide $\exists c$, esio $\sqrt{2}(a, b, c, d)$

$$a) \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |(1-i)z - 3i| = 3\} = A$$

$$|(1-i)z - 3i| =$$

$$\left| (1-i) \left(z - \frac{3i}{1-i} \right) \right| =$$

$$|1-i| \left| z - \frac{3i}{1-i} \right|$$

$$\text{Mas } |1-i| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$z \in A \text{ssi } \sqrt{2} \left| z - \frac{3i}{1-i} \right| = 3$$

$$\text{ssi } \left| z - \frac{3i(1+i)}{2} \right| = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{ssi } \left| z + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3i}{2} \right| = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

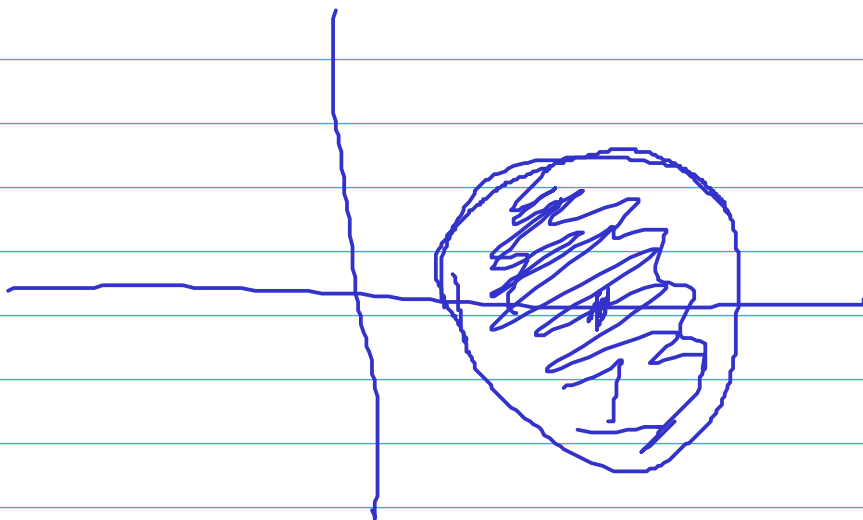
A est l'ensemble des
nbr complexes qui sont
à une distance de $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ de

$$-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i.$$

A est un cercle de centre

$$-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i \text{ et de rayon } \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$b) B = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathbb{C}, |1 - \gamma| \leq \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$



B est le disque de
centre 1 et de rayon $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$c) C = \{z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Re}(1-z) \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$z \in C, \text{ssi } \operatorname{Re}(1-z) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

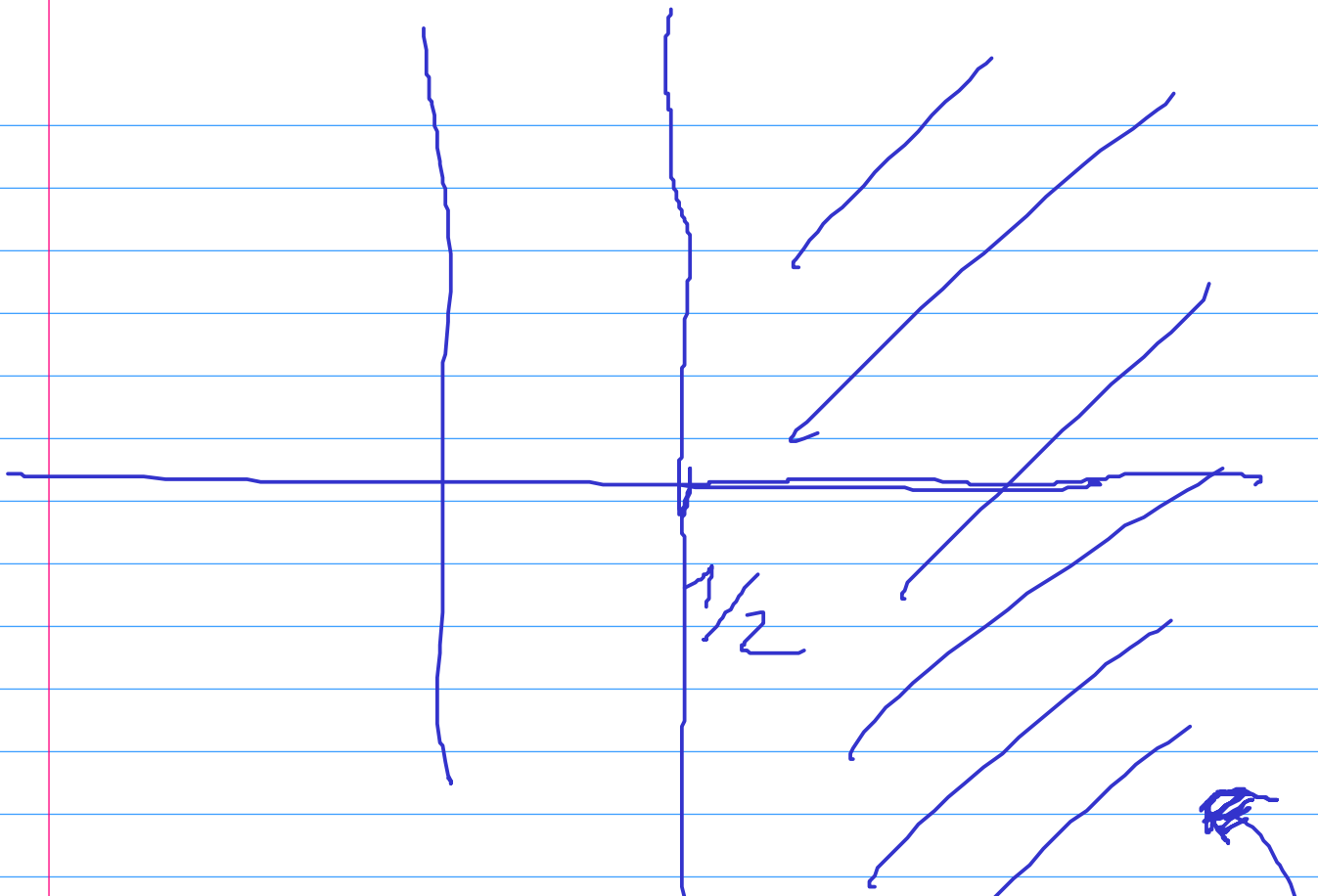
$$\text{Mais } \operatorname{Re}(1-z) = \operatorname{Re}(1) \\ - \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

$$= 1 - \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

$$z \in C \text{ ssi } 1 - \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ssi } \operatorname{Re}(z) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = a + ib, \quad a \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



C est ce demi-plan

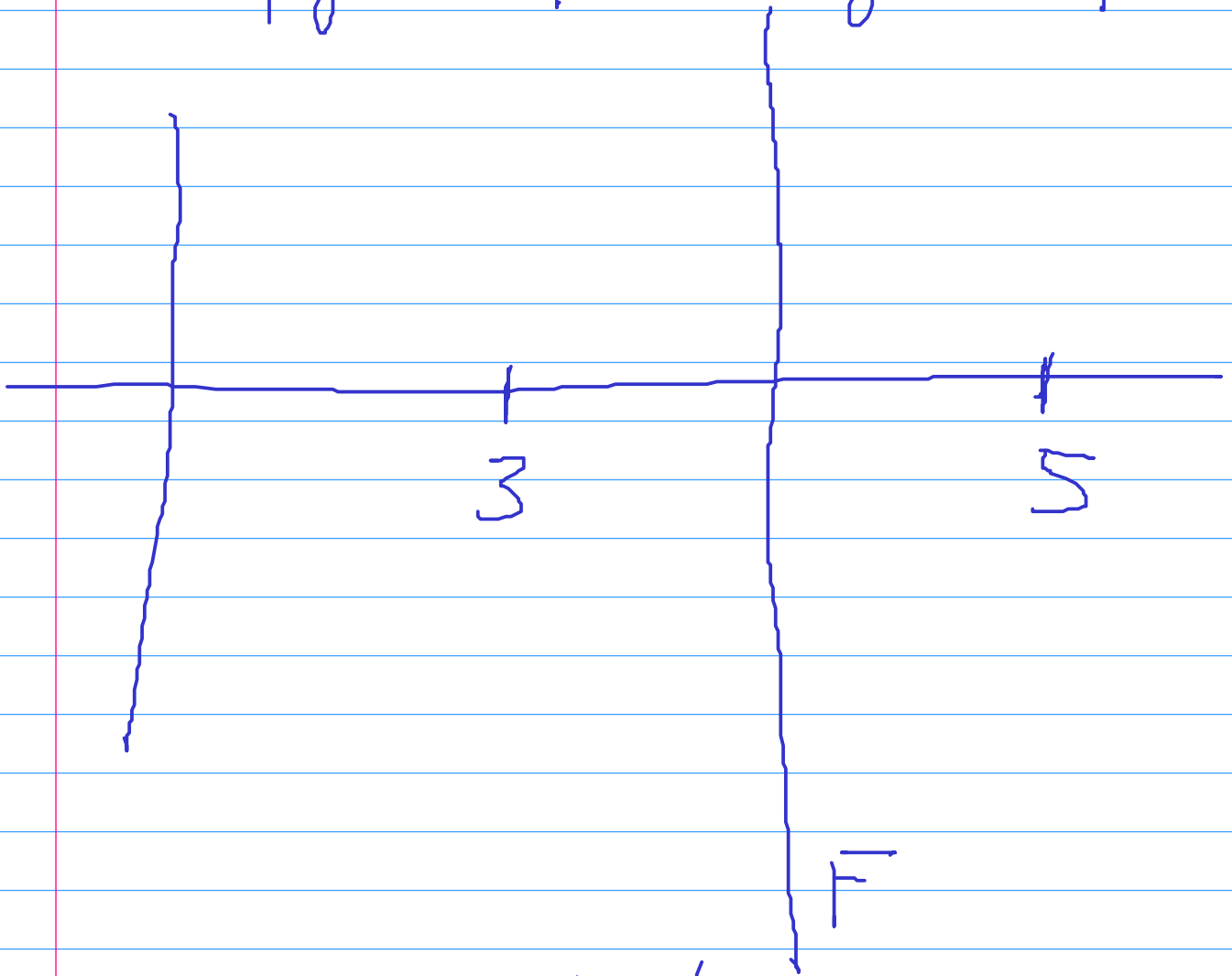
$$C = \left\{ (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2, a > \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$f) F = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}, \left| \frac{z-3}{z-5} \right| = 1 \right\}$$

$$z \in F \text{ si } \left| \frac{z-3}{z-5} \right| = 1$$

$$\text{ssi } \frac{|z-3|}{|z-5|} = 1$$

$$\text{ssi } |z-3| = |z-5|$$



F est la médiatrice du segment $[3, 5]$, ou alors de 3 et 5.

feuille n° 8

ex. 1 : 2, 3, 4, 5, 1.

Rappel sur les σ

- $f(a) = \sigma(g(a))$
en 0

$$\text{si } \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$x \neq 0$

$$(g(x) \neq 0 \text{ si } x \neq 0)$$

f est possible devant g
au voisinage de 0 .

• On peut écrire

$$f(x) = g(x) \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

⚠ Je ne connais rien
de $\varepsilon: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

→ Ça donne une idée
de la fonction f
par rapport à g .

⚠
$$\sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \varepsilon_1(n)$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon_1(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{ou bien } \sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \xi_2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{avec } \xi_2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \xi_3(n) - \frac{1}{n} \xi_4(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (\xi_3(n) - \xi_4(n))$$

$$\xi_3(n) - \xi_4(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \sigma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

osc 1

from $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$2) \mu_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{2^n} + o\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{hence } \frac{1}{n^2} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) &= o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

De même que

$$\frac{1}{2^n} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

en effet $\frac{1/2^n}{1/n} = \frac{n}{2^n} = n2^{-n}$
 $= n \exp(-n \ln 2)$

Par les croissances comparées

$$\frac{1/2^n}{1/n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Donc $\frac{1}{2^n} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

Si $\frac{1}{2^n} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

alors forcément $o\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

lorsque n tend vers l'infini.

Question: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$?

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

La réponse est NON

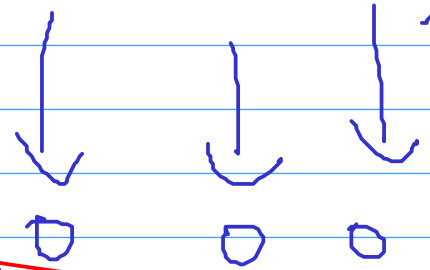
De même $\frac{1}{n} \neq o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \varepsilon(n)$$

avec $\varepsilon(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \varepsilon(n) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \varepsilon(n) \right)$$



$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

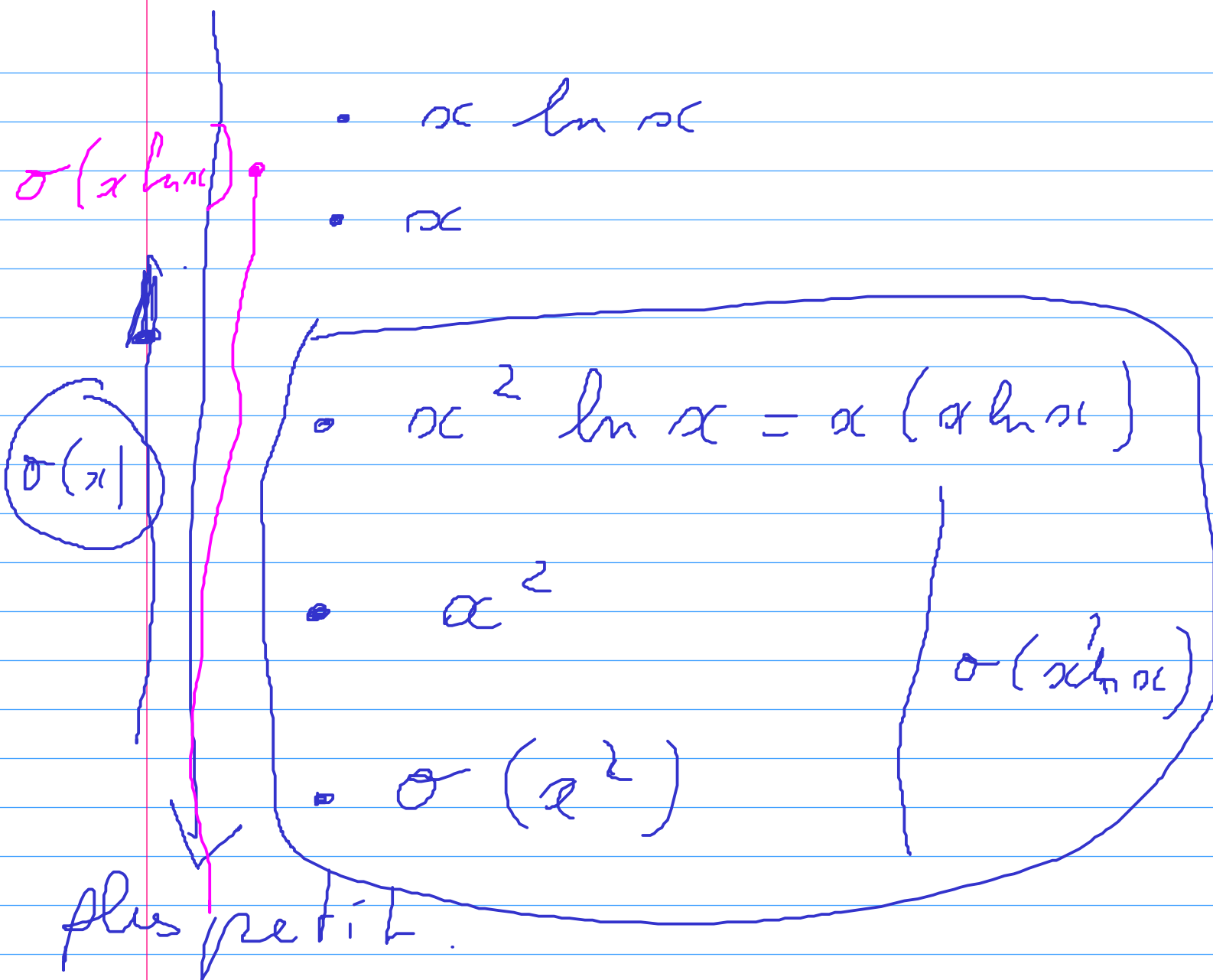
consequence $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\sigma(x)$

$$3) \quad g(x) = x + o(x) + x \ln x + o(x^2 \ln x) + x^2 - o(x^2)$$

$$o(x) \quad x \ln x \quad x^2 \ln x$$

$$x^2 \quad o(x) \quad o(x^2 \ln x)$$

$$o(x^2)$$



$$x \ln x \longrightarrow 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

Par la comparaison comparées.

$$\bullet x^2 \ln x = x (x \ln x)$$

$$x \ln x \longrightarrow 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

Donc $x^2 \ln x = O(x)$

donc $\sigma(x^2 \ln x) = \sigma(x)$

$$\sigma(x^2) = x \sigma(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(x^2) &= x^2 \Sigma(x) && \text{avec } \Sigma(x) \rightarrow 0 \\ &= x \underbrace{(x \Sigma(x))}_{= \sigma(x)} \\ &= x \sigma(x)\end{aligned}$$

formule : $\sigma(x^2) = x^2 \sigma(1)$

$$\sigma(1) = 1 \times \Sigma_2(x)$$

$$\text{avec } \Sigma_2(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ quand } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sigma(x^2) = x \sigma(x) \text{ donc } \sigma(x^2) = \sigma(x)$$

$$x^2 = o(x)$$

10^{-3}

$$f(x) = x + \alpha \ln \alpha + o(x)$$

lorsque x tend vers 0

On peut aussi dire 10^{-2}

(b) $g(x) = \alpha \ln \alpha + o(\alpha \ln \alpha)$
en 0

On a perdu de l'information.

$$g(x) = 0 + o(1) \quad 10^{-1}$$

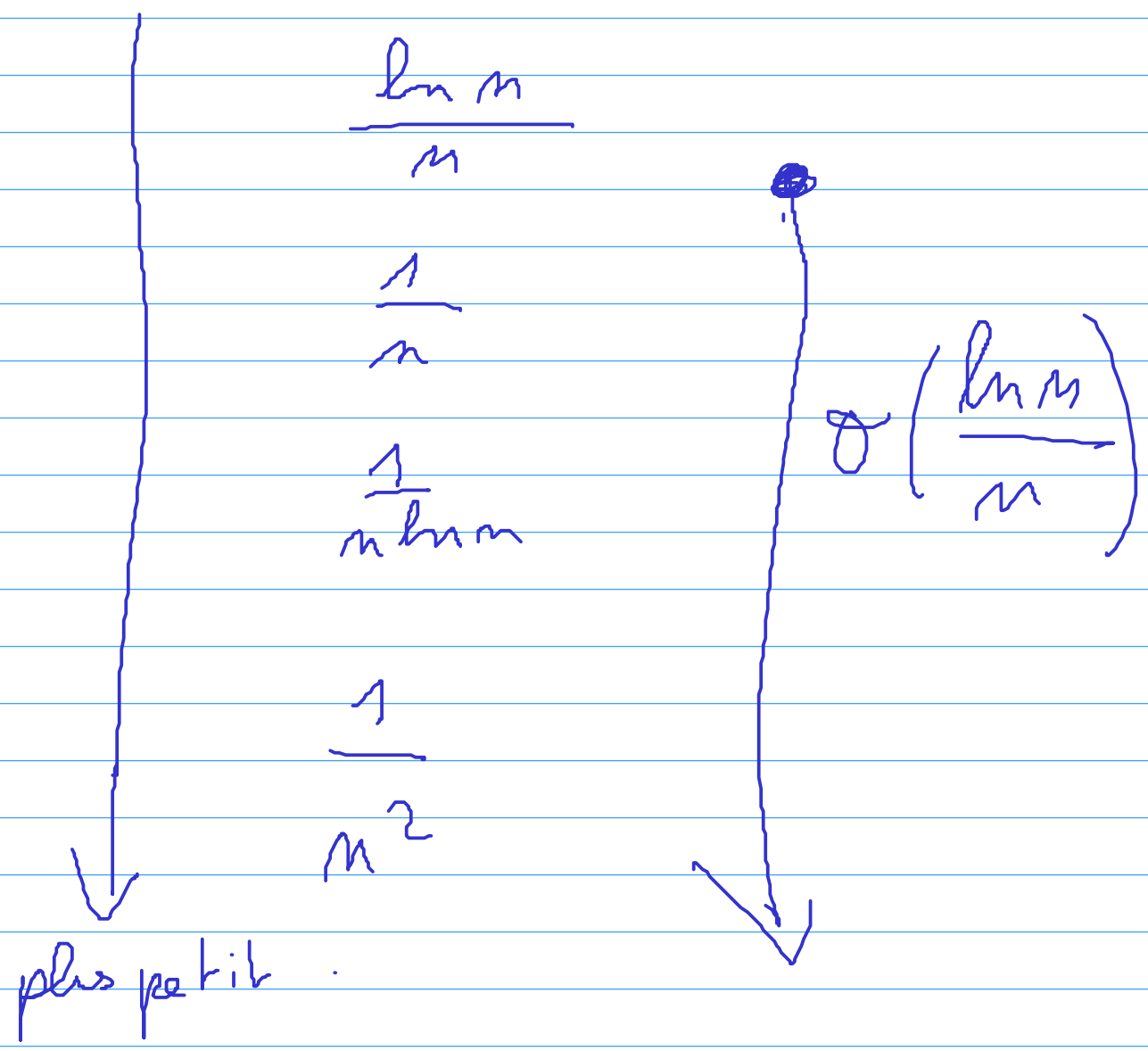
(a) $g(x) = o(1)$

$$\alpha \ln \alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 0$$

donc $o(\alpha \ln \alpha) \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$4) \quad U_n = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\ln n}{n} + o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + \frac{1}{n \ln n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n \ln n}\right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \quad \frac{\ln n}{n} \quad \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$



$$O(n^a) = \frac{1}{n} = o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n \ln n} = o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow o\left(\frac{1}{n \ln n}\right) = o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$O_n = \frac{\ln n}{n} \neq o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)$$

$$i) f(x) = x + o(x^2) + o(x^3)$$

$$= x + x \underbrace{\varepsilon_1(x)} + x^2 \underbrace{\varepsilon_2(x)}$$

avec $\varepsilon_1(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\varepsilon_2(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$= x + x^2 (\varepsilon_1(x) + o(\varepsilon_2(x)))$$

$$5) W_n = n + o(n) + \sqrt{n} + o(\sqrt{n})$$

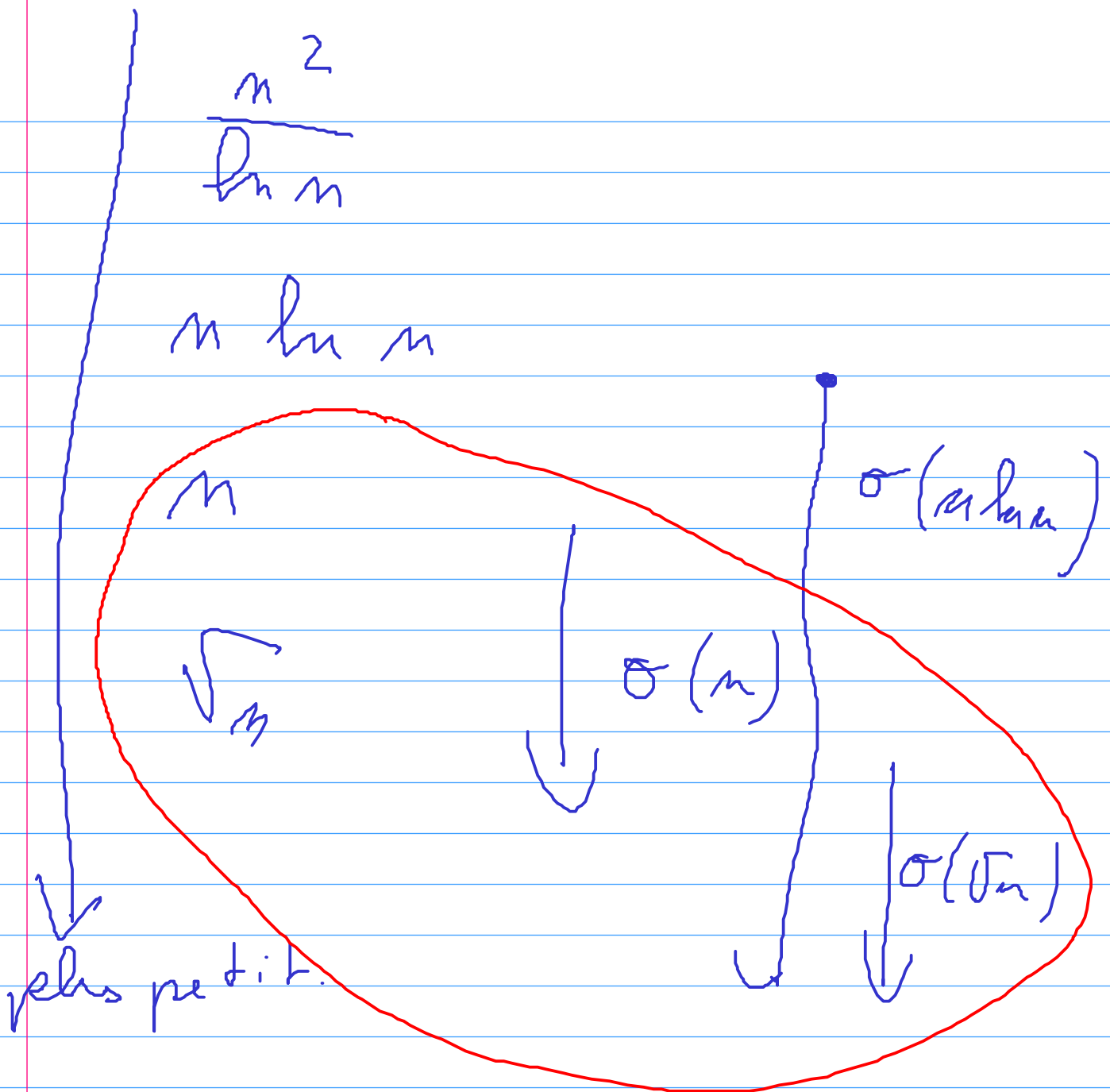
$$+ \frac{n^2}{\ln n} + n \ln n + o(n \ln n)$$

Quand $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$n \quad \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{\ln n}$$

$$n \ln n$$



$$n = o(n \ln n)$$

$$\sqrt{n} = o(n \ln n)$$

$$o(n) = o(n \ln n)$$

$$o(\sqrt{n}) = o(n \ln n)$$

$$n^2 = \frac{n^2}{\ln n} + n \ln n + o(n \ln n)$$

en l'infini:

exercice 3

Question 1.

$$a) \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\sin x - \sin 0}{x - 0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \sin'(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$b) \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\tan x - \tan 0}{x - 0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \tan'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{mais } \tan'(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x)$$

$$c) \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} f'(0)$$

$$\text{soit } f(x) = e^x - 1, \quad f'(x) = e^x, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

De façon générale

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} ? \quad \text{forme indéterminée}$$

$f(0) = g(0) = 0$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \quad \frac{x - 0}{g(x) - g(0)}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$f'(0) \quad \frac{1}{g'(0)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)}$$

$$d) \frac{\operatorname{sh}(x)}{x} = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(x) - \operatorname{sh}(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sh}'(0) = \operatorname{ch}(0) = 1$$

$$e) \frac{(1+x)^d - 1}{x} \stackrel{=} f(x) \stackrel{=} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = (1+x)^d - 1$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f'(0)$$

$$f'(x) = d(1+x)^{d-1}$$

$$f'(0) = d$$

Question 2:

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

$$= 2 \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{x}$$

→ $\frac{1}{2}$

Dans le cas présent

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\frac{x}{2}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha^2} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

3) Rappel

• $\mu_n \sim \nu_n$ si

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\nu_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

• $f(x) \sim g(x)$ si

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow[x \neq 0]{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

- $\mu_n \underset{\infty}{\sim} \nu_n$

$$\mu_n = \nu_n (1 + o(1))$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\mu_n}{\nu_n} = 1 + o(1) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

- $\mu_n \sim \mu_n$

- $\mu_n \sim \nu_n$ et $\nu_n \sim \nu'_n$
alors $\mu_n \sim \nu'_n$.

- $\mu_n \underset{\infty}{\sim} \nu_n$

$$\hookrightarrow \mu_n = \nu_n (1 + \varepsilon(n))$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Question 3:

a)

$$\mu_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\frac{\sin(\mu_n)}{\mu_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \text{can}$$

$$\mu_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

done $\sin(\mu_n) \sim \mu_n$
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

b) This gives $\frac{\tan(x)}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$

$$\tan(\mu_n) \sim \mu_n$$

 $n \rightarrow \infty$

c) $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \rightarrow f'(0)$

or $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$

$$\forall x > -1, f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, f'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{Dane } \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\text{Dane } \ln(1+u_n) \sim u_n \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$d) \frac{e^{u_n} - 1}{u_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\text{dane } e^{u_n} - 1 \sim u_n \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$e) \frac{\operatorname{sh}(u_n)}{u_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\text{Dane } \operatorname{sh}(u_n) \sim u_n \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f) \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -\cos' x = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos(\mu_n)}{\mu_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$1 - \cos(\mu_n) = o(\mu_n)$$

$$g) \frac{(1 + \mu_n)^d - 1}{\mu_n} \xrightarrow{\mu_n \rightarrow 0} d$$

$$\frac{(1 + \mu_n)^d - 1}{\mu_n} \underset{\mu_n \rightarrow 0}{\sim} d$$

Lundi

exercice 1 question 1

exercice 10 a, b, c