

TD 8

exercice 10 question c.

$$\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \text{forme indéterminée.}$$

$x \rightarrow 1^-$   
 $x > 1$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow -\infty \quad \frac{1}{1-x^2} \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cancel{1-x^2} \sqrt{1+x}}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{x(1-x)}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} \\ & = \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x)(1+x)} \end{aligned}$$

$x \rightarrow 1^+$   
 $x < 1$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{1}{1-x^2} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$x < 1$   
 $x > 1$

exercice 4 (a, b, c)

exercices 5, 6, 10 (a b c e g h)

---

exo 4 a)

$$u_n = n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$$

$$u_n = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln n} - 1$$

On sait que  $e^x - 1 \sim x$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{n} \ln n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\text{donc } e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln n} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n} \ln n$$

Donc  $u_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \ln n$

b)

$$A_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{n+1 - n-1}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+1)}$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{n^2} \left( \frac{n^2}{(n-1)(n+1)} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \searrow & \downarrow \\ n & \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$A_n \sim \frac{2}{n^2}$$

$$A_n \sim \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+1)}$$

$$c) \mu_m = \ln(m + \sqrt{m^2 + 1})$$

ensemble à 2 m

$$\mu_m = \ln \left( m \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m^2}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \ln(m) + \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m^2}} \right)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\infty$

$\downarrow m \rightarrow \infty$

$\ln 2$

$$\mu_m = \ln(m) \left( 1 + \frac{\ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m^2}} \right)}{\ln(m)} \right)$$

$\downarrow m \rightarrow \infty$

$\downarrow$

$$\mu_m \sim \ln(m)$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$

## Exercice 5

$$a_n = \sqrt{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} &= \sqrt{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} - \sqrt{n} \\ &= \sqrt{n} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right]\end{aligned}$$

Rappel:  $e^x - 1 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x$

$(1+x)^d - 1 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} dx$

$\ln(1+x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x$

$\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x$

Q. est 3.

Si  $x = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\sqrt{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{x}{2}$

$\frac{1}{n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} 0$

Donc  $\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{2n}$

Donc  $\sqrt{n} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2n} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$   
x et remplace  $\delta$  par  $1/n$

$$a_n = \sqrt{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{n^{-1/4}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

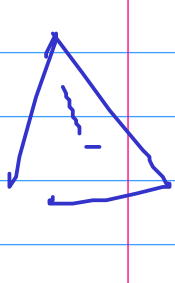
$$b_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{n+2 - n - 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Donc  $b_n \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{n}$

$a_n + b_n$



$\Rightarrow$   $G_n$  ne peut pas additionner des équivalents

$$a_n \sim \frac{n^{-1/4}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

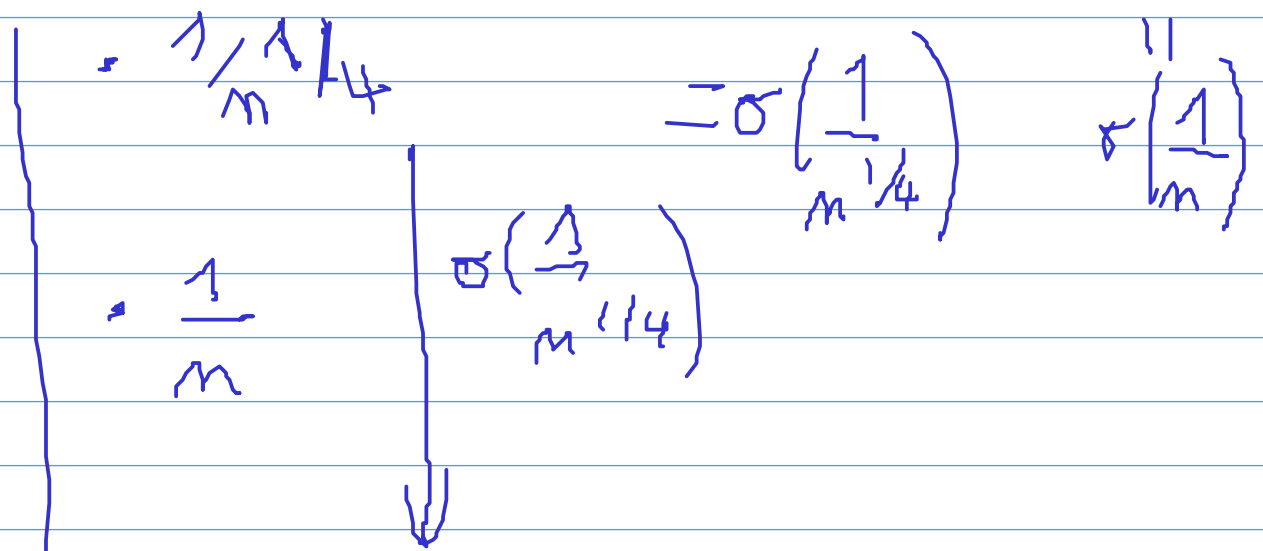
$$\text{Donc } a_n = \frac{n^{-1/4}}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \varepsilon_1(n))$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \varepsilon_2(n))$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon_2(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$a_n + b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n^{1/4}} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon_1(n)}{\sqrt{2} n^{1/4}} + \frac{\varepsilon_2(n)}{n}$$



$$a_n + b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n^{1/4}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{1/4}}\right)$$

ODL  $\in \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{n}{n+1} \end{cases}$$

On veut montrer que

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sqrt{n} \leq \mu_n \leq \sqrt{n+1}$$

Démonstration par récurrence.

$n=0$  :  $\mu_0 = 1$  on a bien

$$0 = \sqrt{0} \leq \mu_0 \leq \sqrt{0+1} = 1$$

On pose  $P_n$  : " $\sqrt{n} \leq \mu_n \leq \sqrt{n+1}$ "

$P_0$  est vérifiée.



On suppose  $P_n$  et on cherche  
à démontrer  $Q_{n+1}$ .

$$u_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{n}{u_n}$$

$$\text{mais } \sqrt{n} \leq u_n \leq \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{u_n} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Donc

$$1 + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq u_{n+1} \leq 1 + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bullet \quad 1 + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 + \sqrt{n} \leq \sqrt{n+1} + 1$$

$$\text{Donc } u_{n+1} \leq \sqrt{n+1} + 1$$

Il faut montrer que

$$\sqrt{n+1} \leq 1 + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + (\sqrt{n+1})^2 - \sqrt{n+1}(\sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

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

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

$$\stackrel{<0}{=} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \underbrace{(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})}_{<0} \underbrace{(1 + \sqrt{n+1})}_{>0}}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

Donc  $\sqrt{n+1} \leq 1 + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

Donc  $P_{n+1}$  est vérifiée.

Ce qui achève la récurrence.

$$\forall n \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$\sqrt{n} \leq u_n \leq \sqrt{n+1} \quad \bullet$$

$$\forall n \geq 0, 1 \leq \frac{u_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Par le théorème des gendarmes on a que

$$\frac{u_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

donc  $u_n \sim \sqrt{n}$   
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

Exercice e g h i m n  
p q r.

limites de suites.

$$e) \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}_{\infty} - \underbrace{(x+1)}_{\infty} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

Formel unbestimmtheit

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

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

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

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

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

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

↪ 2

↳ dann  $\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - (x+1) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}$ .

f)  $\frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{x}}$

Rezept  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \\ \sin x \sim x \end{array} \right]$

$$\frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{x}} \sim \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\underline{\sin(2x)} \underset{0}{\sim} 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{Dane } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$h) \sin(2x) \underset{0}{\sim} 2x$$

$$\sin(3x) \underset{0}{\sim} 3x$$

$$\frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin(3x)} \underset{0}{\sim} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

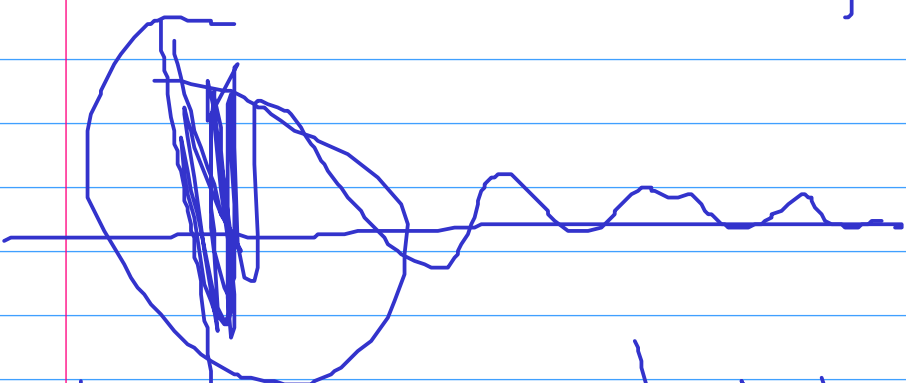
$$\text{Dane } \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin(3x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3}$$

$$i) \frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sin x} \text{ em } 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sin x} \sim \frac{x^2}{x} = x$$

$$\frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sin x} \sim \frac{0 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{0}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$



$$\left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right| \leq |x|$$

→ Par le théorème des  
gendarmes

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \sin\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = 0$$

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

$$\text{m) } \frac{\ln(\cos(3\alpha))}{\ln(\cos(2\alpha))}$$

Rappel :  $\cos 0 = 1$

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

DL à l'ordre 2 de  $\cos \alpha$

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

$$o(4\alpha^2) = o(\alpha^2)$$



$$\ln(\cos(3\alpha)) = \ln(\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha^2 + \sigma(\alpha^2)})$$

Reppel :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ln(1+\alpha) &\sim \alpha \\ \ln(1+\alpha) &= \alpha + \sigma(\alpha) \\ &= \alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \sigma(\alpha)\right) \\ &= \alpha (1 + \sigma'_\alpha(1)) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Posons  $X = -2\alpha^2 + \sigma(\alpha^2)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+X) &= X + \sigma(X) \\ &= -2\alpha^2 + \sigma(\alpha^2) \\ &\quad + \sigma(-2\alpha^2 + \sigma(\alpha^2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+X) = -2\alpha^2 + \sigma'_\alpha(\alpha^2)$$

$$\ln(\cos(2x)) = -2x^2 + o_0(x^2)$$

$$\cos(3x) = 1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o_0(x^2)$$

$$\ln(\cos(3x)) = -\frac{9}{2}x^2 + o_0(x^2)$$

$$\ln(\cos(3x)) = \frac{-\frac{9}{2}x^2 + o_0(x^2)}{2}$$

$$\ln(\cos(2x)) = \frac{-2x^2 + o_0(x^2)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \left( -\frac{9}{2} + o_0(1) \right)}{x^2 \left( -2 + o_0(1) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{9}{2} + o_0(1)}{-2 + o_0(1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{+} \frac{-\frac{9}{2} + o_0(1)}{-2 + o_0(1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{e^x(x)}{1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\frac{e^x(x)}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

(n)  $\ln(1+x^2) \sim x^2$

Car  $\ln(1+x) \sim x$

$$\sin x \sim x$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{(\sin x)^2} \sim \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{(\sin x)^2} = 1$$

$$P) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\ln(x)}$$

$$\Delta \ln(x+1) \sim x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(x+1) &= \ln\left(x\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) \\ &= \ln(x) + \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\ln(x+1)}{\ln(x)} = \frac{\ln(x) + \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln(x)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln(x)}$$

$$\text{Denn } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\ln(x)} = 1$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} (\ln x)^3$$

Par les croissances comparées

$$\sqrt{x} \ln(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Rappel

$$\frac{d}{dx} |\ln(x)|^p \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

dès que  $d > 0$

$$\sqrt{x} |\ln x| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

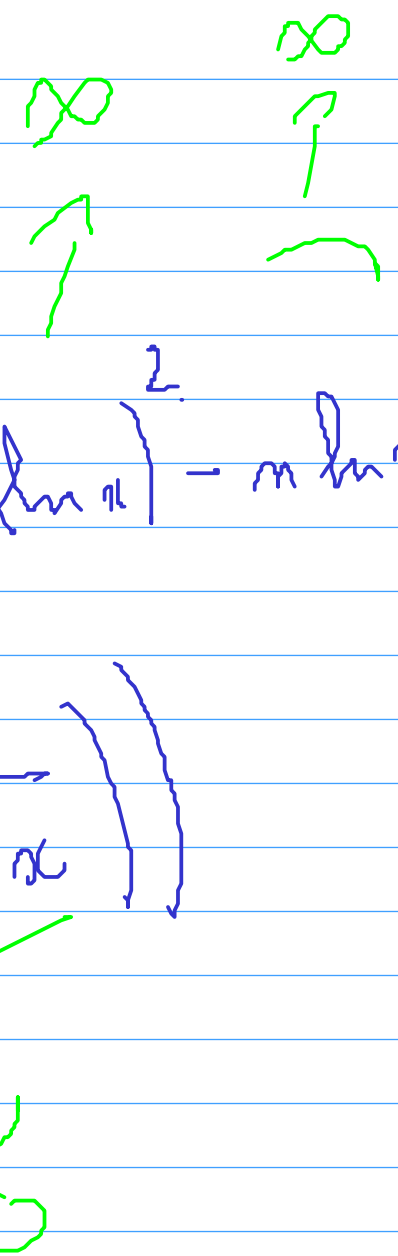
$$2) \quad \underline{\exp((\ln x)^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\exp((\ln x)^2)}{e^{m \ln x}} = \exp((\ln x)^2 - m \ln x)$$

$$= \exp((\ln x) \left( 1 - \frac{m}{\ln x} \right))$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$

esc 2



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

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

1<sup>st</sup> method:

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^4}{36} + o(x^6)$$

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

$$+ x^3 + \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)$$

$$+ \frac{x^5}{6} + o(x^5) + o(x^6)$$

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

2<sup>nd</sup> method

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

$$= 1 + x^2$$
$$+ 2x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

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

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

$$f(2x) = 1 + (2x) + \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6}(2x)^3 + o(x^3)$$

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

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

---



$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + \dots + x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$n \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x+\dots+x^n)(1-x) &= 1 - x^{n+1} \\ &= 1 + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$1+x+\dots+x^n = \frac{1+o(x^n)}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{o(x^n)}{1-x} \quad \text{en } O$$

$$\frac{o(x^n)}{1-x} = o(x^n)$$

Done  $1+x+\dots+x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} + o(x^n)$

$$\underline{\sigma(a^m)} = a^m \varepsilon(a)$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon(a) \rightarrow 0 \\ a \rightarrow 0$$

$$17 \sigma(a^m) = \sigma(a^m) = -25 \sigma(a^m)$$

$$3) \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{avec } x = -a$$

$$\text{Si } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ alors } X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n) \right. \\ \left. = 1 - a + a^2 - a^3 + \dots + (-a)^n + o(a^n) \right)$$

$$(a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)_2 \\ = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ba^2$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Si: } x \rightarrow 0 \quad X \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = 1 - (x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + o(x^3)) + (x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + o(x^3))^2 - (x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + o(x^3))^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x - 2x^2 - 3x^3 + o(x^3) + x^2 + 4x^3 - x^3$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x - x^2 + o(x^3)$$

Un exercice : question 5

↑ pour lundi

fr de l'es02, es07 et 8  
de la feuille 8.

DM2 et en ligne  
pour le 30 novembre.

