

CHAPITRE XX : DÉVELOPPEMENTS LIMITÉS

Correction

a) On a $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)$ et

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1-x} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-x) - \frac{1}{8}(-x)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(-x)^3 - \frac{5}{128}(-x)^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4).\end{aligned}$$

Il s'ensuit

$$\begin{aligned}&\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)\right) \\ &= -x - \frac{1}{8}x^3 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4).\end{aligned}$$

b) On a $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^6)$ et

$$\cos(2x) = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^5) = 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^5).$$

Par conséquent, on obtient

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x) \cos(2x) &= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^6)\right) \cdot \left(1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^5)\right) \\ &= x - 2x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^5 - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^5 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^6) \\ &= x - \frac{13}{6}x^3 + \frac{121}{120}x^5 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^6).\end{aligned}$$

c) On a $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)$ donc

$$\begin{aligned}(\ln(1+x))^2 &= \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)\right) \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^4}{3} + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4) \\ &= x^2 - x^3 + \frac{11}{12}x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4).\end{aligned}$$

d) On pose $x = 2 + h$ avec $h \rightarrow 0$. On peut alors réécrire $\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2+h} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+\frac{h}{2}}$. Par ailleurs, on a

$\sqrt{1+u} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}u^2 + \frac{1}{16}u^3 - \frac{5}{128}u^4 + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^4)$ donc, en posant $u = \frac{h}{2}$, il vient

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1 + \frac{h}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{5}{128} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 + o_{h \rightarrow 0}(h^4) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4}h - \frac{1}{32}h^2 + \frac{1}{128}h^3 - \frac{5}{2048}h^4 + o_{h \rightarrow 0}(h^4) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4}(x-2) - \frac{1}{32}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{128}(x-2)^3 - \frac{5}{2048}(x-2)^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 2}((x-2)^4) \right].\end{aligned}$$