

## CHAPITRE XX : DÉVELOPPEMENTS LIMITÉS

## Correction

- a) En posant  $u = x + x^2$ , on a  $u^2 = x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4$ ,  $u^3 = x^3 + 3x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)$ ,  $u^4 = x^4 + o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)$  et  $\frac{o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^4)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)} = \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)}$ . En utilisant le développement limité  $\frac{1}{1+u} = 1 - u + u^2 - u^3 + u^4 + \frac{o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^4)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)}$ , il vient

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x)+1} = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}\right].$$

De plus, on a  $\sin x = x + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}$  donc

$$\frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x + 1} = \left[-1 + x + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}\right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^2)}.$$

- c) On a  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)} = x \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)$  ainsi que  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^4)} = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)$ . Par conséquent, il vient

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sin x} = \frac{x \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)}{x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)} = \frac{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}}.$$

Par ailleurs, on peut écrire  $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)} = \frac{1}{1-u}$  avec  $u = \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}$ . Or  $u^2 = \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}$  et  $\frac{1}{1-u} = 1 + u + \frac{o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u)}{o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u)}$  donc

$$\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right)} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}.$$

On en déduit que

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sin x} &= \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right] \cdot \left[1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}\right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}{o_{x \rightarrow 0}(x^3)}. \end{aligned}$$