

Exercice 1

$$f: x \mapsto \arctan\left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right)$$

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$, bdf_j

$$u = \ln(1+x)$$

$$v = (2+x)^{-1}$$

$$w = uv$$

$$\arctan(w) = w - \frac{w^3}{3} + o(w^3) \text{ on}$$

$$u(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \checkmark$$

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} \checkmark, \text{ on pose } r = \frac{x}{2} \checkmark$$

$$v(r) = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3)) \text{ on}$$

Calculer plutôt w^3 d'abord pour en déduire ensuite w^3

$$u^3(x) = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right) \times \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right) \times \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right) \checkmark$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \\ -\frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \end{pmatrix} \times \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right) \checkmark$$

$$= x^3 + o(x^3) \text{ bon}$$

$$v^3(r) = \frac{1}{8} (1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3)) \times (1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3)) \times (1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3))$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3) \\ -r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3) \\ +r^2 + o(r^3) \end{pmatrix} \times (1 - r + r^2 - r^3 + o(r^3)) \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2r + 3r^2 - 2r^3 + o(r^3) \\ -r + 2r^2 - 3r^3 + o(r^3) \\ +r^2 - 2r^3 + o(r^3) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{rapide}} \frac{1}{8} \times (1 - 3r + 6r^2 - 8r^3 + o(r^3)) \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{6}{4}x^2 - \frac{8}{8}x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \checkmark$$

$$w \stackrel{(b)}{=} uv \stackrel{(a) (b)}{=} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^3) \right) \right) \checkmark$$

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

$$- \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^3) \left(\stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{12x^3}{48} + \frac{8x^3}{48} + o(x^3) \right) \checkmark$$

Aligner les calculs

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

$$w^3 \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} u^3 \times v^3 \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} (x^3 + o(x^3)) \times \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{6}{32}x^2 - \frac{8}{64}x^3 + o(x^3) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x^3}{8} + o(x^3) \text{ oui (ouf!)}$$

Donc

$$\arctan(w) \stackrel{w \rightarrow 0}{=} \arctan\left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right) \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{20x^3}{48} + o(x^3) - \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{24 + o(x^3)}$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{18}{48}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

A simplifier!
Bon travail!

Exercice 2

On pose $I =]-1; +\infty[$

$$(E) \forall x \in I, y'(x) + \frac{2x}{1+x} y(x) = (1+x)^3 e^x$$

$$1 \neq \frac{-2x}{1+x}$$

donc $m \neq -a$

donc on cherche une solution de la forme :

$Q(x) e^{mx}$ avec $Q(x)$ un polynôme du 3^{ème} degré

A faire plutôt lorsque a est constant
sinon, il est possible que cela n'aboutisse pas.

Soit $(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4$, et

$$\forall x \in I, Q(x) = (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) e^x$$

$$\text{donc } Q'(x) = (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) e^x + (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) e^x$$

$\forall x \in I,$

$$(E) \Rightarrow e^x (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) + \frac{2x}{1+x} (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) e^x = (1+x)^3 e^x$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I,$

$$e^x (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) + \frac{2ax^4}{1+x} + \frac{2bx^3}{1+x} + \frac{2cx^2}{1+x} + \frac{2xd}{1+x} = (1+x)^3 e^x$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I,$

$$(3ax^2 + 2bx + c + 2ax^4 + 2bx^3 + 2cx^2 + 2dx) e^x = (1+x)^3 e^x$$

OK cf corrigé.

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I,$

$$e^x (2ax^4 + x^3(3a+2b) + x^2(3a+3b+2c) + x(2b+3c+2d) + (c+3d)) = (1+x)^3 e^x$$

Or,

$$(1+x)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$\text{donc, } \begin{cases} 2a = 0 \\ 3a + 2b = 1 \\ 3a + 3b + 2c = 3 \\ 2b + 3c + 2d = 3 \\ c + 3d = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = (3 - \frac{3}{2}) \times \frac{1}{2} \\ d = 1 - (3 - \frac{3}{2}) \times \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 11 \\ 121 \\ 1331 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = 0,75 \\ d = 0,75 \end{cases}$$

Donc, soit y une solution de (E):

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + 0,75x + 0,75 \right) e^x$$