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PTSI

## Exercice Hiver 08

### Séries et Analyse asymptotique

#### Exercice 1

1) Développement limité de  $f$  à 3 en 0

$$f(x) = \cos(e^x) + x \tan\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)$$

$$e^x \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cos(e^x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos 1 \cos\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) - \sin(1) \sin\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^4}{24} + o\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^2 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^3 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} (x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)) \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^4 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} (x^3 + o(x^3)) \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) - \frac{\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^3}{6}$$

$$+ o\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cos(e^{2x}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos 1 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)\right) - \sin 1 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos 1 - x \sin 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} (\cos 1 + \sin 1) - \frac{x^3}{2} \cos 1 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - x + x^2 + o(x^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x}{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \tan\left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) + \frac{\left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^3}{3} + o\left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^2 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 - x^3 + o(x^3) - x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^2 - 2x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)^3 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \left(x^2 - 2x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$o((x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3))^2) = o(x^5) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} a \tan\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right) &\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} a(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3) + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)) \\ &\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} a(x - x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + o(x^3)) \quad \checkmark \\ &\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} ax - ax^2 + \frac{4ax^3}{3} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos 1 - x \sin 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} (\cos 1 + \sin 1) - \frac{x^3}{2} \cos 1 + o(x^3) \\ &\quad + ax - ax^2 + \frac{4ax^3}{3} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \cos 1 + x(-\sin 1 + a) + x^2\left(-\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{\sin 1}{2} - a\right) + x^3\left(-\frac{\cos 1}{2} + \frac{4a}{3}\right) + o(x^3) \quad \text{TB!!!}}$$

2- Déterminons unique valeur de  $a$  pour que 0 soit un extremum de  $f$  et précisons alors la nature de cet extremum.  
0 extremum de  $f \Leftrightarrow -\sin 1 + a = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \sin 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\sin 1 = a} \quad \text{6mi}$$

Vérifions le signe de  $-\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{\sin 1}{2} - a$

$$-\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{\sin 1}{2} - a = -\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{\sin 1}{2} - \sin 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \sin 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 + 3 \sin 1)$$

or  $1 \in [0; \pi/2]$  donc  $\cos(1) > 0 \quad \checkmark$   $\sin 1 > 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow 3 \sin 1 > 0$   
alors  $\cos 1 + 3 \sin 1 > 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 + 3 \sin 1) < 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\text{car } -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

donc  $-\frac{\cos 1}{2} - \frac{\sin 1}{2} - a < 0$  alors f admet un maximum local **Parfait!!!**

donc 0 est un maximum local de  $f$

Exercice 2 = Nature de la série de terme générale  $u_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}$   
 $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \frac{n^2}{2^n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, u_n > 0$

$$\text{Posons } u_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n} \quad n^2 u_n = \frac{n^4}{2^{2n}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^4}{2^{2n}} = 0 \quad \text{par croissance comparée} \quad \checkmark$$

donc  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$  tel que  $\forall n \geq n_0$ ,

$$0 < n^2 u_n \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < u_n \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \checkmark$$

ou  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \frac{1}{n^2}$  converge en tant que série de Riemann d'ex <sup>Gni</sup>

posant  $\alpha = 2 > 1$ . Donc par le théorème de comparaison  
con des séries à termes positifs,

$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} u_n$  converge

TB!