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Exercice 1:

1^{ère} Méthode: On a:

$$\tan'(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan''(x) = 2\tan(x) + 2\tan^3(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan^{(3)}(x) = 8\tan^2(x) + 6\tan^4(x) + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan^{(4)}(x) = 16\tan(x) + 40\tan^3(x) + 24\tan^5(x)$$

Cette méthode est compliquée!

$$\tan(0) = 0, \tan'(0) = 1, \tan''(0) = 0, \tan^{(3)}(0) = 2, \tan^{(4)}(0) = 0, \tan^{(5)}(0) = 16$$

$$\text{Donc } \tan(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o_0(x^6)$$

2^e Méthode

$$\int_0^x \tan(t) dt$$

$$= -\ln(\cos(x)) \quad \text{Car } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$= -\ln(1 - (1 - \cos(x)))$$

$$p_{\text{lin}} \text{ lin} = -\ln\left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o_0(x^5)}_{=v}\right)$$

$$\text{On pose } u = 1 - \cos(x)$$

$$= -\ln(1-u)$$

$$= u + \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^4}{4} + \frac{u^5}{5} + o_0(u^6)$$

$$= \left(x - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6) \right) \right)^1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6) \right) \right)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \left(x - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6) \right) \right)^3$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{1}{8} x^4 - \frac{1}{48} x^6 + \frac{1}{24} x^6 + o(x^6)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{1}{45} x^6 + o(x^6) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \tan(x)$$

Nous savons que $\tan$ admet un DL pour tout ordre en 0, donc :

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5 + o(x^5) \quad \checkmark$$

3ème Méthode

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2(x)}$$

Rem : avec un DL $\sin(x) \sim x$
 on a $1 + u + u^2 + u^3 + o(u^3)$
 Or $u = (x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3))^2$
 Donc $u = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + \sin(x))} \times \frac{1}{(1 - \sin(x))}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1/2}{1 + \sin(x)} + \frac{1/2}{1 - \sin(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1/2}{1+u} + \frac{1/2}{1-u} \quad \text{on pose } u = \sin(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k u^k + \sum_{k=0}^n u^k + o(u^n) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \sum_{k=0}^n u^{2k} + o(u^{2n}) \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n u^{2k} + o(u^{2n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \sin^{2k}(x) + o(\sin^{2n}(x))$$

On sait que $\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)$

Donc :

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

N'oubliez pas ce petit $o(x^4)$

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

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

$$d'au f(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5) \quad /$$

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