

Analyse 2 : DS2 2021/2022

Correction du DS2 d'Analyse 2 de 2021/2022 par Mathis S.

La plupart des résultats ont été vérifiés par l'outil informatique, mais si vous constatez une erreur, merci de me contacter.

[DS2 2021 2022 Analyse2-DS PREING1 S2 | Δhmed CyCours \(deltahmed.fr\)](https://deltahmed.fr)

Exercice 1 :

1.

$$\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^2 = n^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^4}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{Or, avec } X \rightarrow 0, (\sqrt{1 + X} - 1) \sim \frac{X}{2}, \text{ donc } \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^4}} - 1 \right) \sim \frac{1}{2n^4}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } (\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^2) \sim \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$\text{Aussi, avec } X \rightarrow 0, (e^X - 1) \sim X, \text{ donc } \left(\exp\left(\frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right) - 1 \right) \sim \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

Par quotient,

$$u_n \sim \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$$

2.

$$\ln(1 + \sin(x)) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x$$

$$\sin(\pi x^2) \underset{0}{\sim} \pi x^2$$

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{1}{\pi x}$$

3.

$$g(x) = \frac{\sin(x) (\cos(x) - 1)}{(x^4 + x^5)(\cos(\pi x))}$$

$$\sin(x) \underset{0}{\sim} x$$

$$\cos(x) - 1 \underset{0}{\sim} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

$$(x^4 + x^5) \underset{0}{\sim} x^4$$

$$\cos(\pi x) \underset{0}{\sim} 1$$

$$g(x) \sim_0 x \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) = -\frac{1}{2x}$$

$$g(x) \sim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2x} \right)$$

Exercice 2 :

1.a.

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+x+x^2} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \right) (1-x) + o(x^2) = 1 - x + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

$$g_1(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{5x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

1.b.

$$f(x) = -\frac{5x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

$$f(x) \sim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{5x^2}{8}$$

2.

$$g_2(x) = e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}$$

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

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

$$\text{On pose } X = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)$$

$$e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e^{1+X} = e(e^X) = e \left(1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + o(X^2) \right)$$

$$g_2(x) = e \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} \right)^2 \right) + o(x^2)$$

$$g_2(x) = e \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^2}{8} \right) + o(x^2)$$

$$g_2(x) = e - \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{11e}{24}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

3.

Faire un DL de $g_3(x)$ au voisinage de $\frac{\pi}{2}$ revient à faire un DL de $g_3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ en 0.

$$g_3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{x + \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos(x)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

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

$$g_3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) + o(x^2)$$

$$g_3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) + o(x^2)$$

$$g_3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}x + o(x^2)$$

$$g_3(x) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

Exercice 3 :

1.

$$\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1 \sim -\frac{1}{2n^4}$$

$$n^2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1\right) \sim -\frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = 0, \text{ donc } \sin\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \sim \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n^2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1\right)}{\sin\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} \sim -\frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1\right)}{\sin\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} = 0$$

2.

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \sim \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \sim \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) \sim \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\frac{n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)} \sim \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

3.

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)$$

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

$$3 \sin(x) - x \cos(x) - 2x = 3x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{40} - x + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^5}{24} - 2x + o(x^5)$$

$$3 \sin(x) - x \cos(x) - 2x = x^5 \left(\frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{24} \right) = -\frac{x^5}{60} + o(x^5) = x^5 \left(-\frac{1}{60} + o(1) \right)$$

$$\pi x^5 + x^6 = x^5(\pi + x)$$

$$\frac{3 \sin(x) - x \cos(x) - 2x}{\pi x^5 + x^6} = \frac{-\frac{1}{60} + o(1)}{\pi + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(x) - x \cos(x) - 2x}{\pi x^5 + x^6} = -\frac{1}{60\pi}$$

4.

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

$$e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2} = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

$$1 + \ln(1 + 2x) - e^{2x} = -4x^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \ln(1 + 2x) - e^{2x}}{1 - \cos(x)} = -8$$

Exercice 4 :

1.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^3}{\frac{1}{v} + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2 + v^3}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2(1+v)}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{v} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+v}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{v} \sqrt{1 - v + v^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)}$$

Soit $u = -v + v^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)$

$$\sqrt{1+u} = 1 + \frac{u}{2} - \frac{u^2}{8} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^2)$$

$$\sqrt{1 - v + v^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-v + v^2) - \frac{1}{8}(-v + v^2)^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)$$

$$\sqrt{1 - v + v^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)} = 1 - \frac{v}{2} + \frac{3}{8}v^2 + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}v + o_{v \rightarrow 0}(v)$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8x} + o_{x \rightarrow +\infty}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

2.

Une asymptote oblique de C_f en $+\infty$ est de forme :

$$y = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

3.

$$f(x) - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{8x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \sim \frac{3}{8x} > 0$$

Donc C_f est au-dessus de l'asymptote oblique.