

Exercice 1

$$f(x) = e^{\ln(\sqrt{1+\tan(e^{-x})})}$$

$$\ln(\sqrt{1+\tan(e^{-x})}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\tan(e^{-x}))$$

$$\tan(e^{-x}) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad \text{done} \quad \ln(1+\tan(e^{-x})) \underset{+ \infty}{\sim} \tan(e^{-x})$$

$$e^{-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad \text{done} \quad \tan(e^{-x}) \underset{+ \infty}{\sim} e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Donc } \ln(1+\tan(e^{-x})) \underset{+ \infty}{\sim} e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Donc } x \sin x \ln(\sqrt{1+\tan(e^{-x})}) \underset{+ \infty}{\sim} \frac{x \sin x}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{par C.C. } ne^{-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \\ \text{et } \sin \text{truc} \end{array} \right\} \text{done } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin x e^{-x} = 0$$

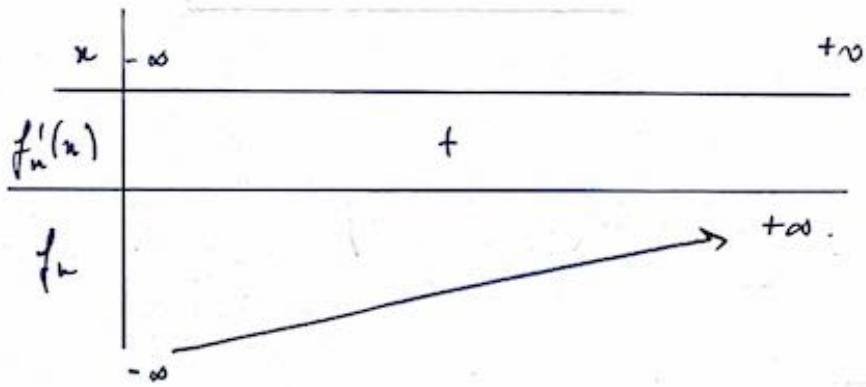
Conclusion:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$

Exercice 2

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_n \text{ déivable sur } \mathbb{R} \text{ et } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f'_n(x) = -\frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} + n$$

$$f'_n(x) = \frac{-e^x + n(1+e^x)^2}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{ne^{2x} + 2ne^x + n - e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{n(e^x)^2 + (2n-1)e^x + n}{(1+e^x)^2}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad 2n-1 > 0$  donc:



②

$\boxed{n=1}$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x} + x.$$

$$\text{as } x \rightarrow \infty: \quad \frac{f_1(x)}{x} = 1 + \frac{1}{x+e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

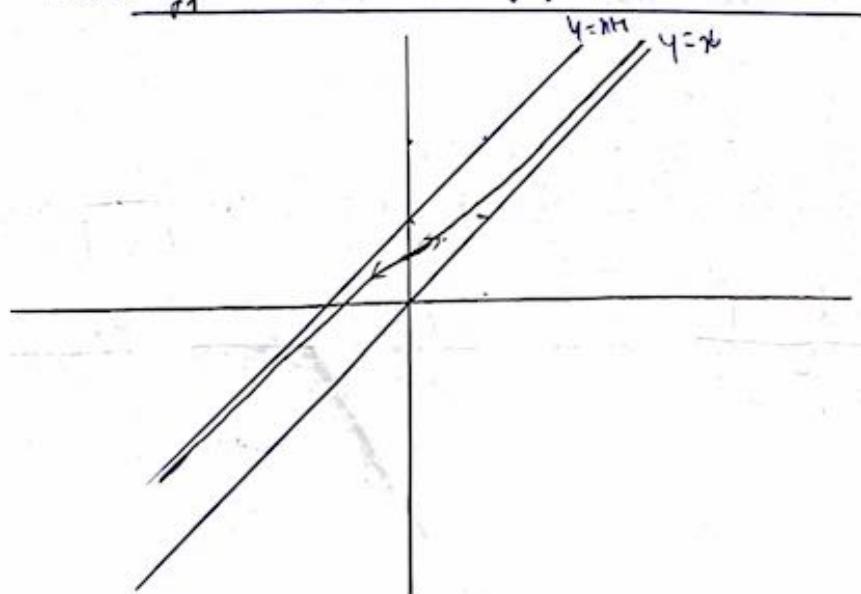
$$f_1(x) - x = \frac{1}{1+e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

done  $y_{f_1}$  admit one asymptote:  $y=x$

$$\text{as } x \rightarrow -\infty: \quad \frac{f_1(x)}{x} = 1 + \frac{1}{x+e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1. \quad (\text{as C.C.: } x e^x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0)$$

$$f_1(x) - x = \frac{1}{1+e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1$$

done  $y_{f_1}$  admit one asymptote:  $y=x+1$



$$f_1(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_1(0) = \frac{3}{4}$$

3. (a)  $f_n$  est continue et  $\bar{\pi}$  sur  $\mathbb{R}$  donc bijective de la forme  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{x_n}}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^*$

Or  $\bar{\pi}$  donc  $f_n(x) = e$  admet une unique  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(b)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} f_n(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ f_n\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1/n}} - 1 < 0 \end{array} \right\}$  donc  $f_n(-\frac{1}{n}) < f_n(x_n) < f_n(0)$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^*$   $f_n$  P sur  $\mathbb{R}$  donc  $\underline{-\frac{1}{n} < x_n < 0}$

(c) Par encadrement,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

(d)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, f_n(x_n) = 0$  et  $f_n(x_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_{n+1}}} + n x_{n+1}$   
 or  $f'_{n+1}(x_{n+1}) = 0$  donc  $\frac{1}{1+e^{-x_{n+1}}} + (n+1)x_{n+1} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x_{n+1}}} = -(n+1)x_{n+1}$$

done  $f_n(x_{n+1}) = -n x_{n+1} - x_{n+1} + n x_{n+1} = -x_{n+1} > 0$

done  $f_n(x_{n+1}) > f_n(x_n)$

$f_n$  P sur  $\mathbb{R}$  donc  $x_{n+1} > x_n$

par  $(x_n)$  ↑

(e)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, f_n(x_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_n}} + n x_n = 0$   
 $n x_n = \frac{-1}{1+e^{-x_n}}$   
 done  $n x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{1} \neq 0$  donc  $n x_n \sim -\frac{1}{1}$   
 done  $x_n \sim -\frac{1}{2n}$

(4)

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def dichot(m):
    a = -2; b = 0
    while abs(b-a) > 10**(-2):
        if f(a/m) + f((a+b)/2, m) < 0:
            b = (a+b)/2
        else:
            a = (a+b)/2
    return (a+b)/2

```

import math as mr  
 def f(x, m):  
 return 1/(1+mr.exp(x)) + m\*x