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## Développements limités :

On rappelle que, pour tout  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , au voisinage de 0, un  $O(t^{n+1})$  est toujours un  $o(t^n)$ .

Tous les développements limités qui suivent sont au voisinage de 0.

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$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{t^n}{n!} + O(t^{n+1}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{t^k}{k!} + O(t^{n+1})$$

$$\operatorname{cht} = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \frac{t^6}{6!} + \cdots + \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} + O(t^{2n+2}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{t^{2k}}{(2k)!} + O(t^{2n+2})$$

$$\operatorname{sht} = t + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} + \frac{t^7}{7!} + \cdots + \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + O(t^{2n+3}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + O(t^{2n+3})$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \frac{t^6}{6!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} + O(t^{2n+2}) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{t^{2k}}{(2k)!} + O(t^{2n+2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin t &= t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \frac{t^7}{7!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + O(t^{2n+3}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + O(t^{2n+3}) \end{aligned}$$

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Pour tout réel  $m$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (1+t)^m &= 1 + mt + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}t^2 + \cdots + \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}t^n + O(t^{n+1}) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-k+1)}{k!}t^k + O(t^{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + t^4 + \cdots + t^n + O(t^{n+1}) = \sum_{k=0}^n t^k + O(t^{n+1})$$

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{t^n}{n} + O(t^{n+1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{t^k}{k} + O(t^{n+1})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{arctant} &= t - \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^7}{7} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + O(t^{2n+3}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{t^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + O(t^{2n+3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan t = t + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{2t^5}{15} + O(t^7)$$

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Les formules suivantes sont hors programme.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{argth}(t) &= t + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^7}{7} + \cdots + \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + O(t^{2n+3}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{t^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + O(t^{2n+3})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\arcsin(t) &= t + \frac{t^3}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times (2n)} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + O(t^{2n+3}) \\ &= t + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2k-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times (2k)} \frac{t^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + O(t^{2n+3})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{argsh}(t) &= t - \frac{t^3}{6} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times (2n)} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + O(t^{2n+3}) \\ &= t + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2k-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times (2k)} \frac{t^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + O(t^{2n+3})\end{aligned}$$