

# Développements usuels en 0

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| $\frac{1}{1-x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + o(x^n) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| $\ln(1-x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} -\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^k}{k} + o(x^n) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| $\frac{1}{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k + o(x^n) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| $\ln(1+x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k} + o(x^n) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                         |
| $\arctan(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+2}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2}).$                                                                                                                                     |
| $(1+x)^\alpha \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) \dots (\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$<br>$\underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{\alpha}{k}_{\mathbb{R}} x^k + o(x^n)$ où $\binom{\alpha}{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ est le coefficient du binôme généralisé à $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ |
| $\sqrt{1+x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-3)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times 2n} x^n + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                            |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times 2n} x^n + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                        |
| $e^x \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + o(x^n) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n).$                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| $\cos(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1}).$                                                                                                                                                         |
| $\sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}).$                                                                                                                                                |
| $\operatorname{ch}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1}).$                                                                                                                                                          |
| $\operatorname{sh}(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}).$                                                                                                                                                 |
| $\tan(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + o(x^8).$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Exercice 1 :** Effectuer le DL au voisinage de 0 à l'ordre indiqué de la fonction suivante :

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|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. $\tan^2(x)$            | $n = 7$ | 7. $\frac{x}{\sin(x)}$                    | $n = 5$ | 12. $\ln(\ln((1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}))$                  | $n = 4$ |
| 2. $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x}$ | $n = 4$ | 8. $\ln\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x}\right)$    | $n = 5$ | 13. $\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{x^2}}$ | $n = 3$ |
| 3. $e^{x \sin(x)}$        | $n = 6$ | 9. $\ln\left(\frac{\arctan(x)}{x}\right)$ | $n = 7$ | 14. $(\cos(x))^p$                                    | $n = 6$ |
| 4. $\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}$     | $n = 3$ | 10. $(1+x)^x$                             | $n = 5$ | 15. $\left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right)^p$                 | $n = 2$ |
| 5. $\sqrt{\cos(x)}$       | $n = 7$ | 11. $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$                 | $n = 3$ | 16. $\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x}\right)^p$               | $n = 5$ |
| 6. $\frac{1}{\cos(x)}$    | $n = 5$ |                                           |         |                                                      |         |

**Exercice 2 (Applications) :** Calculer les limites suivantes :

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| 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin(x) - x)}{\sqrt{1+x^3} - 1}$              | 5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right)$                     |
| 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \tan 4x - 4 \tan 3x}{3 \sin 4x - 4 \sin 3x}$     | 6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$                                   |
| 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3}$                     | 7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x + \ln(x)}{1 - \sqrt{2x - x^2}}$                          |
| 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{\arctan(1+x) - \arctan(1-x)}$ | 8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{2(1-\sqrt{x})} - \frac{1}{3(1-\sqrt[3]{x})} \right)$ |