

3/c

## Fonctions usuelles, exercices ##

Meth 1  $f = \frac{\arctan \circ \text{id}^2}{\text{id}} = \frac{\arctan \circ \text{id}^2}{\text{id}^2} \cdot \text{id}$

Posons  $X = \text{id}^2$

$$\text{id} \rightarrow 0 \iff X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{0} \frac{\arctan \circ \text{id}^2}{\text{id}^2} = \lim_{0} \frac{\arctan \circ X}{X} = 1$$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{0} f = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$f$  se prolonge par continuité en 0.

Notons  $f_{\wedge}$  le prolongement. On a  $f_{\wedge}(0) = 0$

Meth 2 Notons  $g = \arctan \circ \text{id}^2$ .  $g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$  comme composée de fonctions dérivables et d'après le TDFC:

$$g' = \frac{2 \cdot \text{id}}{1 + \text{id}^4}$$

$$f = x \mapsto \frac{g(x)}{x} = x \mapsto \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} g'(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 0}{1 + 0^4} = 0$$

Le prolongement est-il dérivable?

$$\frac{f_{\wedge}(x) - f_{\wedge}(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{\frac{\arctan(x^2)}{x} - 0}{x} = \frac{\arctan(x^2)}{x^2} \rightarrow 1$$

Donc  $f_{\wedge}$  est dérivable en 0 et  $f'_{\wedge}(0) = 1$

**4/1** On a  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan a - \arctan b < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

On pose  $\alpha = \arctan a$  et  $\beta = \arctan b$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a = \tan \alpha \quad \Leftrightarrow b = \tan \beta$

$$\tan(\arctan a - \arctan b) = \frac{a - b}{1 + ab}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arctan a - \arctan b = \arctan \frac{a - b}{1 + ab} \quad \text{car } \arctan a - \arctan b \in ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$$

**4/2**

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \arctan \frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1}$$

pour  $\begin{cases} a = k \\ b = k + 1 \end{cases}$  la question 1 donne:

$$\arctan \frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1} = \arctan(k + 1) - \arctan k \in ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[ \text{ car } k, k + 1 \geq 0$$

d'où

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \arctan(k + 1) - \arctan k$$

$$= \arctan(n + 1) - \arctan 0$$

$$= \arctan(n + 1)$$

$$S_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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Seit  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

sh x sh y ch x ch y

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} y + \operatorname{sh} y \operatorname{ch} x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} + \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{x+y} - e^{y-x} + e^{x-y} - e^{-x-y}}{4} + \frac{e^{y+x} - e^{x-y} + e^{y-x} - e^{-x-y}}{4} \\ &= \frac{2(e^{x+y} - e^{-x-y})}{4} \\ &= \operatorname{sh}(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(2x) = \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x = 2 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{ch} y + \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{sh} y &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} + e^{-x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}}{4} + \frac{e^{x+y} - e^{x-y} - e^{-x+y} - e^{-(x+y)}}{4} \\ &= \frac{2e^{x+y} + 2e^{-(x+y)}}{4} \\ &= \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}}{2} \\ &= \operatorname{ch}(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{th}(a+b) &= \frac{\operatorname{sh}(a+b)}{\operatorname{ch}(a+b)} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a}{\operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a}{\operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b}}{\frac{\operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b}{\operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b}} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th} b}{1 + \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{th}(2a) = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} a}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 a}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^n \ln \left( 1 + \operatorname{th}^2 \frac{x}{2^k} \right) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \ln \frac{2 \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^k}}{\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^{k-1}}} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \ln 2 + \ln \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^k} - \ln \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^{k-1}} \\ &= (n+1) \ln 2 + \ln \left( \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^n} \right) - \ln \left( \operatorname{th} (2x) \right) \\ &= (n+1) \ln 2 + \ln \frac{\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2^n}}{\operatorname{th} (2x)} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{k=1}^n \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{2^k} &= \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2^{k-1}}}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2^k}} = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2^{k-1}}}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2^k}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2^n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad f = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right)^{\text{id}} = e^{\text{id} \cdot \ln \circ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right)}$$

$$D_f = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^*, 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 0\right\}$$

Soit  $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$ .

$$\text{On résout } 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x+1 < 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > 0 \vee x < -1$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$$

$f$  est de la forme  $e^u$  avec

$$u: \begin{cases} D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \end{cases}$$

$\ln \circ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right)$  est dérivable sur  $D_f$  comme composée de fns D et

$$\left(\ln \circ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right)\right)' = \frac{\text{id}^{-1/2}}{1 + 1/\text{id}} = \frac{-1}{\text{id}^2 + \text{id}}$$

Donc  $u$  est dérivable comme produit de dérivée

$$u' = \ln \circ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right) - \frac{1}{\text{id}+1}$$

Finalement  $f = e^u$  est dérivable sur  $D_f$  de dérivée

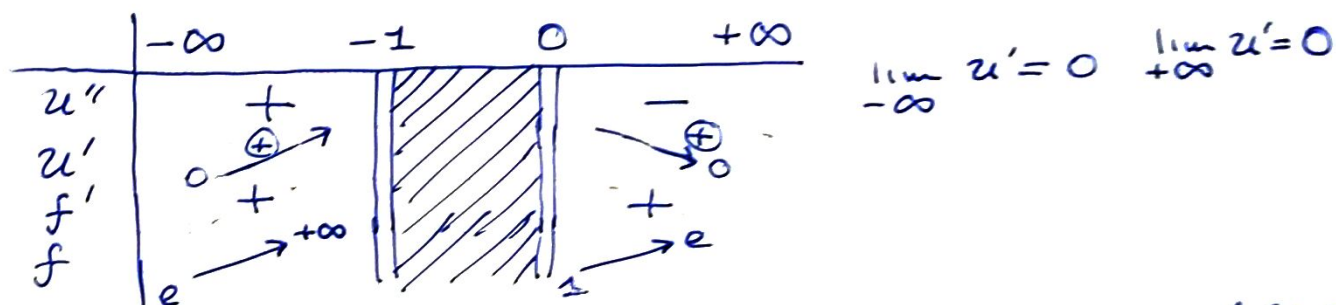
$$u' e^u = u' f = x \mapsto \underbrace{\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x+1}\right)}_{> 0} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}_{> 0}$$

Pour  $x \in D_f$  déterminer le signe de

$$u' = \ln \circ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right) - \frac{1}{\text{id}+1}$$

Étudions  $u'$ :  $u'$  est dérivable comme somme et

$$\begin{aligned} u'' &= \frac{-1}{\text{id}^2 + \text{id}} + \frac{1}{(\text{id}+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-(\text{id}+1) + \text{id}}{\text{id} \cdot (\text{id}+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\text{id}(\text{id}+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$



$\lim_{\pm\infty} f = e$  par continuité de exp en 1 et car  $f(x) = e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}$

$$\text{et } x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \ln(1+0)}{\frac{1}{x} - 0}$$

Posons  $h = \frac{1}{x}$      $x \rightarrow \pm\infty \Leftrightarrow h \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln(1)}{h} = \ln'(1) = 1$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = +\infty$  car

$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right) \xrightarrow[-1^-]{} -\infty &\Rightarrow \text{id} \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{id}}\right) \xrightarrow[-1^-]{} +\infty \\ &\Rightarrow e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow -1^-]{} +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_0 f = 1$  par continuité de exp en 0 et car

$$x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \ln(x+1) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 \cdot 0 = 0 & (\text{pas une FI}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \ln(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 & \text{par croissance comparée} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 - 0 = 0$$

