

Test n° 01

En utilisant un développement de Taylor-Maclaurin, calculer la limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin ax} - 1}{e^{\sin bx} - 1}$$

Solution:

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(\theta x) \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$f(x) = e^{\sin ax} \implies f(0) = 1 ;$$

$$f'(x) = a \cos ax e^{\sin ax} \implies f'(0) = a ;$$

$$f''(x) = (-a^2 \sin ax + a^2 \cos^2 ax) e^{\sin ax} \implies f''(\theta x) = (-a^2 \sin(a\theta x) + a^2 \cos^2(a\theta x)) e^{\sin(a\theta x)}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } e^{\sin(ax)} = 1 + ax + \frac{x^2}{2!} (-a^2 \sin(a\theta x) - a^2 \cos^2(a\theta x)) e^{\sin(a\theta x)} ;$$

$$\text{de même } e^{\sin(bx)} = 1 + bx + \frac{x^2}{2!} (-b^2 \sin(b\theta x) - b^2 \cos^2(b\theta x)) e^{\sin(b\theta x)}.$$

$$\text{Il en découle que: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin(ax)} - 1}{e^{\sin(bx)} - 1} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Remarque: quand $x \rightarrow 0$; $\sin x \approx x$; donc $x \rightarrow 0$, $\sin ax \approx ax$.

$$\text{ainsi } e^{\sin ax} \approx e^{ax} \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\text{D'un autre côté } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \implies e^{ax} = 1 + ax + \frac{(ax)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin(ax)} - 1}{e^{\sin(bx)} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + ax + \frac{(ax)^2}{2!} + \dots)}{(1 + bx + \frac{(bx)^2}{2!} + \dots)} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Test n° 02

En utilisant un développement de Taylor-Maclaurin calculer la

$$\text{limite: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{\sin(bx)}$$

Solution:

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(\theta x) \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$f(x) = \sin(ax) \implies f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{\cos^2 ax} \cos(ax) \implies f'(0) = a$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2a^2 \sin ax \cdot \cos ax}{\cos^4 ax} \cos(ax) - \frac{a}{\cos^2 ax} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 ax} \sin(ax)$$

$$f''(\theta x) = \frac{-2a^2 \sin a\theta x}{\cos^3 a\theta x} \cos(a\theta x) - \frac{a^2}{\cos^4 a\theta x} \sin(a\theta x)$$

ainsi $\sin(ax) = ax + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(\theta x)$ Comme $f''(\theta x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\sin(bx) = bx + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(\theta x)$$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{\sin(bx)} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Remarque quand $x \rightarrow 0$; $\text{tg } x \approx x$

et comme $ax \rightarrow 0$, $\text{tg } ax \approx ax$

d'un autre côté quand $x \rightarrow 0$; $\sin x \approx x$.

ainsi $\sin(\text{tg } ax) \approx \sin(ax) \approx ax$ qd $x \rightarrow 0$

de même $\sin(\text{tg } bx) \approx \sin(bx) \approx bx$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\text{tg } ax)}{\sin(\text{tg } bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Test n° 03

En utilisant un développement de Taylor-Maclaurin, calculer la limite :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)}$$

Solution:

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(\theta x) \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$f(x) = \ln(\cos ax) \implies f(0) = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-a \sin ax}{\cos ax} = -a \tan(ax) \implies f'(0) = 0.$$

$$f''(x) = -a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(ax)} = \frac{-a^2}{\cos^2(ax)} \implies f''(0) = -a^2.$$

$$f'''(x) = -a^3 \frac{2 \sin(ax) \cos(ax)}{\cos^4(ax)} = -2a^3 \frac{\sin(ax)}{\cos^3(ax)} \implies f'''(\theta x) = -2a^3 \frac{\sin(a\theta x)}{\cos^3(a\theta x)}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } \ln(\cos(ax)) = \frac{x^2}{2!} (-a^2) + \frac{x^3}{3!} (-2a^3) \frac{\sin(a\theta x)}{\cos^3(a\theta x)} \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\text{de même } \ln(\cos(bx)) = \frac{x^2}{2!} (-b^2) + \frac{x^3}{3!} (-2b^3) \frac{\sin(b\theta x)}{\cos^3(b\theta x)} \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\text{Il en découle que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(ax))}{\ln(\cos(bx))} = \frac{-a^2}{-b^2} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2.$$

Remarque:

Quand $x \rightarrow 0$, $\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}$; et donc $\cos(ax) \approx 1 - \frac{(ax)^2}{2!}$

Quand $x \rightarrow 0$, $\ln(1+x) \approx x$.

donc $\ln(\cos(ax)) \approx \ln\left(1 - a^2 \frac{x^2}{2!}\right) \approx -a^2 \frac{x^2}{2!}$ (quand $x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{Par suite: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(ax))}{\ln(\cos(bx))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a^2 \frac{x^2}{2!}}{-b^2 \frac{x^2}{2!}} = \frac{-a^2}{-b^2} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2.$$