

Et. Sup
 Prépas MPSI
 Prof. MAJOUNI

DM4: Fcts Usuelles
Corrigé

Pl. 1

1) Formule du cours à savoir redémontrer

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \operatorname{th} 2t &= \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2t}{\operatorname{ch} 2t} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t + \operatorname{sh}^2 t} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t} \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} t / \operatorname{ch} t}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 t / \operatorname{ch}^2 t} \\
 &= \frac{2 \operatorname{th} t}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 t}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) $\frac{\operatorname{th} t}{t} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} t}{t} \times \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} t}$ $\begin{matrix} \operatorname{ch} t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} t} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} 1 \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sh} t}{t} = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^t}{t} + \frac{e^{-t}}{-t} \right]$$

d'où le résultat

4) $t = \frac{x}{2^k}$ et $2t = \frac{x}{2^{k-1}}$

$$\ln \left(\frac{1 + \operatorname{th}(t)}{1 - \operatorname{th}(t)} \right) = \ln \operatorname{th}(2t) = \ln 2 + \operatorname{th}(t) - \ln(1 + \operatorname{th}^2 t)$$

①

$$5) S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 + \ln^2(x/2^k))$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(a_k) - \ln(a_{k-1})$$

with $a_k = \ln^2(x/2^k)$

$$= n \ln 2 + \ln(a_n) - \ln a_0$$

$$= \ln 2^n a_n - \ln a_0 \quad \text{with}$$

$$7) \text{ on } \text{part } t = x/2^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$R_n^n \ln(x/2^n) = x \frac{\ln t}{t} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{t \rightarrow 0} x$$

donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n(x) = x$

6) n fixe et $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\ln(x/2^n) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\ln x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

Probleme 2

1) a)

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha = x \quad , \quad \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \tan \beta = y$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in]-\pi/2, \pi/2[$$

$$\alpha y < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} < 1 \quad \text{avec } \cos \alpha > 0, \cos \beta > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \sin \alpha \sin \beta < \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\text{et } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \alpha + \beta \in]-\pi/2, \pi/2[$$

donc $S_n(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(2^n) = n \ln 2$

2)

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

~~or~~ $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta}$

or $\alpha + \beta \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$
 donc $\text{Arctan} \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta} \right) = \text{Arctan} \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha + \beta$

2) $\alpha \beta > 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta > \cos \alpha \cos \beta$
 $\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) < 0$
 ~~$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}[$~~

$\alpha, \beta \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$
 donc $-\pi < \alpha + \beta < \pi$
 or $\cos(\alpha + \beta) < 0$

3)



donc

$\alpha + \beta \in]-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}[\cup]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi[$

~~$\alpha + \beta \in]-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}[$~~ $\alpha + \beta - \frac{\pi}{2} \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$

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

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

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

donc $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta} + \pi$

or $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta} - \pi$

3) 2nd part from q_k &

$$q_k = x, \quad q_{k+1} = -y$$

$$\frac{x-y}{1+xy} = \frac{1}{2k^2} \quad \text{from above}$$

below square

4) $x=y=0 \Rightarrow 2f(0) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$
 $y=-x \Rightarrow f(x) + f(-x) = -f(0) = 0$

5) a) replace x by $-x$

$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y-x} = \frac{f\left(\frac{y-x}{1+xy}\right)}{y-x}$$

on page $h = y-x$

$$f'(x) \leftarrow \text{apply } \rightarrow x \quad \text{denom } f\left(\frac{y-x}{1+xy}\right)$$

$$\frac{h \rightarrow 0}{y-x} \rightarrow \frac{h}{y-x} = h+x$$

Answer

$$= \frac{f\left(\frac{y-x}{1+xy}\right)}{y-x} \times \frac{1}{1+x^2+h}$$

or $t = \frac{h}{1+x^2+h} \rightarrow$

$$\xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{t \rightarrow 0} f'(0) \times \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

b) $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{f'(s)}{1+t^2} ds = \Delta(\text{output})$
 $= \Delta \text{ output } x$
 or $\Delta = f'(0)$

FIN

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{h}{1+x^2+h}\right)}{h} = \frac{f\left(\frac{h}{1+x^2+h}\right)}{\frac{h}{1+x^2+h}} \times \frac{1+x^2+h}{1+x^2+h}$$