

22. Établir le développement en série des fonctions suivantes au voisinage de $a = 0$ et déterminer le rayon de convergence de ces séries.

a) $x \mapsto (1+x)^2$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^2, \quad \underline{f(0) = 1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(1+x), \quad \underline{f'(0) = 2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2, \quad f''(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0, \quad \underline{f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \text{ pour } n \geq 3}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 2x + \frac{2}{2!}x^2 = 1 + 2x + x^2 = (1+x)^2$$

Puisque le reste est nul, le rayon de convergence est

$$\underline{r = +\infty}$$

b) $x \mapsto \sqrt{x+1}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad \underline{f(0) = 1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \underline{f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \underline{f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{3}{8}(x+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}, \quad \underline{f^{(3)}(0) = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{-3}{2}}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{15}{16} (x+1)^{-\frac{7}{2}}, \quad f^{(4)}(0) = -\frac{15}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{3}{2} \cdot -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(x) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} x^3 - \frac{15}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{4!} x^4 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2!} x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^3 \cdot 3!} x^3 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^4 \cdot 4!} x^4 \end{aligned}$$

On observe que $|a_n| = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!}, \quad n \geq 2$

On calcule r en utilisant le critère d'Alembert:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{2n-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $r = 1$

e) $x \mapsto \ln(1-x)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = \frac{-u'}{u^2}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1-x), \quad \underline{f'(0) = 0}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{1-x}, \quad \underline{f'(0) = -1}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2}, \quad \underline{f''(0) = -1}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{-2}{(1-x)^3}, \quad \underline{f^{(3)}(0) = -2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-6}{(1-x)^4}, \quad \underline{f^{(4)}(0) = -6}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{-24}{(1-x)^5}, \quad \underline{f^{(5)}(0) = -24}$$

Donc $f(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \cdot 2x^3 - \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 6x^4 - \dots$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \dots$$

$$a_n = -\frac{1}{n}, \quad n \geq 1$$

$$r = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r=1}$$

f) $x \mapsto e^{-x} \cdot \cos(x)$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \cdot \cos(x), \quad \underline{f(0) = 1}$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} \cos(x) - e^{-x} \cdot \sin(x)$$
$$= -e^{-x} (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) \quad \underline{f'(0) = -1}$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x} (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - e^{-x} (-\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$
$$= e^{-x} (2\sin(x)) = 2e^{-x} \cdot \sin(x) \quad \underline{f''(0) = 0}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 2(-e^{-x} \sin(x) + e^{-x} \cos(x)) = 2e^{-x} (-\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$
$$\underline{f^{(3)}(0) = 2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 2(-e^{-x} (-\sin(x) + \cos(x)) + e^{-x} (-\cos(x) - \sin(x)))$$

$$= 2e^{-x}(-2\cos(x)) = -4e^{-x}\cos(x)$$

$$\underline{f^{(4)}(0) = -4}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 - \frac{4}{4!}x^4 + \frac{4}{5!}x^5 - \frac{8}{7!}x^7 + \frac{16}{8!}x^8 - \dots$$

$$= 1 - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{30}x^5 - \frac{1}{630}x^7 + \dots$$

Le rayon de convergence semble être $+\infty$.