

ex 33 A  $f(x) = \ln(2x+5)$ ,  $n=5$ ,  $a=0$ ,  $I = [-2; 2]$

a)  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{2x+5} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{2}{5}$

$f''(x) = 2 \frac{(-2)}{(2x+5)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = \frac{2(-2)}{5^2} = -\frac{4}{25}$

$f'''(x) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2(2x+5) \cdot 2}{(2x+5)^4} = 2^3 \cdot \frac{2}{(2x+5)^3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{2^4}{5^3} = \frac{16}{125}$

$f^{(4)}(x) = 2^4 \left( -\frac{3(2x+5)^2 \cdot 2}{(2x+5)^6} \right) = 2^4 \frac{(-2 \cdot 3)}{(2x+5)^4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -\frac{96}{625}$

$f^{(5)}(x) = \dots = \frac{2^5 \cdot 4!}{(2x+5)^5} \Rightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = \frac{2^5 \cdot 4!}{5^5} = \frac{768}{3125}$

(rem:  $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{2^n (n-1)!}{(2x+5)^n} (-1)^{n+1}$ )

donc: Dev. de Laurent d'ordre 5 (= dev. de Taylor avec  $a=0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(2x+5) &= \ln(5) + \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{4}{25}x^2 + \frac{16}{125}x^3 - \frac{96}{625}x^4 + \frac{768}{3125}x^5 + R_5(x) \\ &= \ln(5) + \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2x^2}{25} + \frac{8}{375}x^3 - \frac{4}{625}x^4 + \frac{32}{15625}x^5 + R_5(x) \end{aligned}$$

c) Determinons  $M$  tq:  $|f^{(6)}(x)| \leq M \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{2^6 \cdot 5!}{(2x+5)^6} (-1)^7 \right| \leq M \Leftrightarrow \frac{2^6 \cdot 5!}{(2x+5)^6} \leq M$

on travaille dans  $[-2; 2]$ , donc on a:  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

$$1 \leq (2x+5) \leq 9$$

$$1 \leq (2x+5)^6 \leq 9^6$$

$$1 \geq \frac{1}{(2x+5)^6} \geq \frac{1}{9^6}$$

et donc:  $\left| \frac{2^6 \cdot 5!}{(2x+5)^6} \right| \leq \frac{2^6 \cdot 5!}{M}$

alors:  $|R_5(x)| \leq \frac{M}{6!} |x|^6 = \frac{2^6 \cdot 5!}{6!} x^6 = \frac{32}{3} x^6 \quad \forall x \in [-2; 2]$

Cf illustration géométrique...

ex 33 B  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + 4$ ,  $n=4$ ,  $a=-2$ ,  $I = [-3; -1]$

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + 4$   $f'(-2) = 1/4$   
 $f''(x) = -2/x^3$   $f''(-2) = 3/8$   
 $f'''(x) = 6/x^4$   $f'''(-2) = 3/4$   
 $f^{(4)}(x) = -24/x^5$   $f^{(4)}(-2) = 15/8$

donc dev. de Taylor en  $a = -2$ :

$$P_4(x) = f(-2) + f'(-2)(x+2) + \frac{f''(-2)}{2!}(x+2)^2 + \frac{f'''(-2)}{3!}(x+2)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(-2)}{4!}(x+2)^4 + R_4(x)$$

$$= \frac{17}{4} + \frac{1}{4}(x+2) + \frac{3}{16}(x+2)^2 + \frac{3}{8}(x+2)^3 + \frac{5}{64}(x+2)^4 + R_4(x)$$

c) Déterminons  $M$  t.g.  $|f^{(5)}(x)| \leq M \Leftrightarrow \left| -\frac{720}{x^7} \right| \leq M \Leftrightarrow \frac{720}{|x^7|} \leq M$  sur  $[-3; -1]$

car  $-3 \leq x \leq -1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq |x| \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq |x|^7 \leq 3^7$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq \frac{1}{|x|^7} \geq \frac{1}{3^7} \Leftrightarrow 720 \geq \frac{720}{|x|^7} \geq \frac{720}{3^7}$

on prend  $M = 720 = 6!$

et on a:  $|R_4(x)| \leq \frac{M}{5!} |x+2|^5 = \frac{6!}{5!} |x+2|^5 = 6|x+2|^5$

cf Illustration avec Geogebra...

ex 34  $f(x) = \ln(x)$  on  $a=1$

d°1:  $P_1(x) = f(1) + f'(1) \cdot (x-1) = x-1$

d°2:  $P_2(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$

d°3:  $P_3(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3}$

d°4:  $P_4(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4}$

d°5:  $P_5(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^5}{5}$

ex 35 a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(5) \frac{(x-5)^n}{n!} = \dots = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-5)^n}{5^n}$

b)  $f(x) = \cos(2x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \frac{(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^n}{n!} = \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2k-1}$