

Développements limités usuels

(au voisinage de 0)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\operatorname{th} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15} \cdot x^5 - \frac{17}{315} \cdot x^7 + o(x^8)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15} \cdot x^5 + \frac{17}{315} \cdot x^7 + o(x^8)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha \cdot x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} \cdot x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \cdot x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \frac{3}{8} \cdot x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \cdots - \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$\operatorname{argth} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\operatorname{arctan} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\operatorname{argsh} x = x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\operatorname{arcsin} x = x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

NB : penser à écrire, notamment pour profiter de la formule de STIRLING :

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1) \cdot (2n)}{2 \cdot 4 \dots (2n) \cdot 2^n \cdot n!} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \binom{2n}{n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}}$$