

Series of Exercises N°1

Exercise 1

Using Taylor-Lagrange formula, prove that:

$$\textcircled{1} \forall x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \quad x - \frac{x^3}{6} \leq \sin x \leq x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9} \leq \sqrt[3]{1+x} \leq 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{5x^3}{91}. \quad (*)$$

Exercise 2

Using the Maclaurin expansion of the function $\ln(1+x)$, show that

$$\forall x > 0, \quad x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(1+x) < x.$$

Exercise 3

$\textcircled{1}$ Find the Maclaurin formula with the Lagrange remainder of $f(x) = e^x$ up to order n .

$\textcircled{2}$ Show that: $1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} < e < 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e}{(n+1)!}$.

$\textcircled{3}$ Deduce the limit of the sequence

$$u_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}.$$

Exercise 4

Find the Taylor-Young expansion of order 2 near the given point.

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \ln x, \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad x_0 = 4.$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x_0 = 1.$$

Exercise 5

Using the Taylor-Young formula, calculate the following limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x + \frac{x^2}{4}}{(\sin x)^2}$$

Exercise 6

Let f and g be two functions that admit limited developments in a neighborhood of 0 given by

$$f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + O(x^4)$$

$$g(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^4)$$

- ❶ Calculate the limited development up to order 4 in a neighborhood of zero of the composite function $g \circ f$.
- ❷ Deduce the following limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g \circ f(x) - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4}$$

Exercise 7

Compute the limited developments up to order n in the neighborhood of x_0 of the following functions:

- ❶ $f(x) = x(\cosh x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, $x_0 = 0$, $n = 3$.
- ❷ $f(x) = \ln(1 + \sin x)$, $x_0 = 0$, $n = 3$.
- ❸ $f(x) = \tan(x)$, $x_0 = 0$, $n = 5$.
- ❹ $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x}$, $x_0 = 0$, $n = 3$.
- ❺ $f(x) = e^{3x} \sin(2x)$, $x_0 = 0$, $n = 4$.
- ❻ $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}}$, $x_0 = 1$, $n = 3$.

Exercise 8

Calculate the following limits:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} \sin 3x}{\sinh(-2x)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 (e^{1/x} - e^{1/(1+x)})$$