

Corrigé de L'EF.Exercice 1 - 6pts -

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1/ \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \quad -1-n^2 < 1-n^2 \leq 1+n^2 \\ \text{Donc } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \quad -1 < \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} \leq 1 \\ A \text{ est donc bornée} \end{array} \right\} (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$2/ \text{ Posons } u_n = \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2}$$

$$\bullet u_0 = 1 \quad \text{donc } \text{Sup} A = 1 \quad \dots (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-n^2}{n^2} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{inf} A = -1 \quad \dots (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$3/ \text{ Sup} A = 1 = u_0 \in A \quad \Rightarrow \text{Max} A = 1 \quad \dots (0,5 \text{ pt})$$

$$\text{inf} A \notin A, \quad \text{min} A \text{ n'existe pas } \dots (0,5 \text{ pt})$$

$$4/ \quad \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} = -0,8 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} = -\frac{8}{10}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8(1+n^2) = 10(1-n^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n^2 = 18$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n=3 \vee n=-3) \quad \dots (2 \text{ pts})$$

- 8 pts -

Exercice 2: $f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto f(x) = 1 - \frac{\sin(2x)}{x}$

1/ $f(\pi) = 1, f(-\pi) = 1 \dots$ (1 pt)

f n'est pas injective car $f(\pi) = f(-\pi)$
pourtant $\pi \neq -\pi$ (1 pt)

2/ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - 2 \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right) = 1 - 2 = -1 \dots$ (1 pt)
(car $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$)

3/ La limite de f en 0 existe et est finie donc
 f est prolongeable en 0 (1 pt)

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases} \dots (1 \text{ pt})$$

4/ • g est continue sur $[0, \pi)$ (1 pt)

• $g(0) = -1, g(\pi) = 1$
 $g(0) \cdot g(\pi) < 0$ (1 pt)

donc $\exists c \in]0, \pi[$ tq $g(c) = 0$ (1 pt)

exercice 3: -6pts -

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \quad \sin x \neq 0, \quad f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{car } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \quad \text{donc } f \text{ est continue en } 0$$

2/ D.L d'ordre 4 en 0 de "cos"

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4) \quad \dots \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

on a au voisinage de 0:

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)\right)}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)\right)}{x^2} \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2)$$

$$3/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^2) - \frac{1}{2}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{x}{8} + o(x) \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

Donc f est dérivable en 0 et $f'(0) = 0$. \dots (1 pt)