



FACULTE des SCIENCES

FORMULAIRE

Développements Limités en 0

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

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2.4}x^2 + \frac{1.3}{2.4.6}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1.3\dots(2n-3)}{2.4\dots(2n)} x^n + x^n \varepsilon(x)$$

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

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

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \begin{cases} x^{2n+1} \varepsilon(x) \\ x^{2n+2} \varepsilon_1(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \begin{cases} x^{2n} \varepsilon(x) \\ x^{2n+1} \varepsilon_1(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + x^7 \varepsilon(x)$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{th}x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 - \frac{17}{315}x^7 + x^7 \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Arc} \sin x = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{1.3\dots(2n-1)}{2.4\dots(2n)} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + x^{2n+1} \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Argsh}x = x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1.3\dots(2n-1)}{2.4\dots(2n)} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + x^{2n+1} \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Arc} \tan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + x^{2n+1} \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Argth}x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + x^{2n+1} \varepsilon(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon(x) = 0$$