

Développements limités usuels

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1-u} &= 1 + u + \dots + u^n + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n u^k + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1+u} &= 1 - u + \dots + (-1)^n u^n + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k u^k + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(1+u) &= u - \frac{u^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{u^n}{n} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{u^k}{k} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n)\end{aligned}$$

À retrouver par primitivation de $\frac{1}{1+u}$

$$\begin{aligned}e^u &= 1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{u^n}{n!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{u^k}{k!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch}(u) &= 1 + \frac{u^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{u^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+1}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{u^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+1})\end{aligned}$$

Partie paire de e^u

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sh}(u) &= u + \frac{u^3}{6} + \dots + \frac{u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{u^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2})\end{aligned}$$

Partie impaire de e^u

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(u) &= 1 - \frac{u^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+1}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+1})\end{aligned}$$

Comme ch mais alterne de signe

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(u) &= u - \frac{u^3}{6} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2})\end{aligned}$$

Comme sh mais alterne de signe

$$\begin{aligned}(1+u)^\alpha &= 1 + \alpha u + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} u^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} u^n + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} u^k + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^n)\end{aligned}$$

Cas particuliers $\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ fréquents

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan(u) &= u - \frac{u^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u^{2n+2})\end{aligned}$$

À retrouver par primitivation de $\frac{1}{1+u^2}$

$$\tan(u) = u + o_{u \rightarrow 0}(u)$$

Savoir trouver des termes suivants par
bootstrap de $\tan' = 1 + \tan^2$