

Développements limités à connaître par cœur...

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

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

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

$$\arctan x = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\arcsin x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times 2n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1})$$