



1]

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{x^{n+2}}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3}x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 3 \Rightarrow R = 3$$

$$b) \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3}x < 1 \Rightarrow x < 3 \Rightarrow R = 3$$

$$? c) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}$$

$$\left( \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{x^n}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow x^n < 2$$
$$\Rightarrow x < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \longrightarrow 1$$
$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$d) |\sin(n)| \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{d'où } |\sin(n)x^n| \leq x^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^n \text{ cv sur } x \in ]-1, 1[ \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R = 1}}$$

2] Soit  $\sum a_n x^n$  et rayon de cv  $R$ .

$$\sum a_n x_0^n \text{ cv} \Rightarrow R \geq |x_0|$$

car  $\sum a_n x^n$  cv si  $x \in ]-R, R[$  parfois en  $R$  ou  $-R$

3]  $R \leq x_0$

6) Soient  $\sum a_n x^n$  de RCV  $R_a$   
 $\sum b_n x^n$  de RCV  $R_b$

Montrer que  $|a_n| \sim |b_n| \Rightarrow R_a = R_b$

On suppose que  $|a_n| \sim |b_n|$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| = O(|b_n|) \Rightarrow \exists C_1, |a_n| \leq C_1 |b_n| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$|b_n| = O(|a_n|) \Rightarrow \exists C_2, |b_n| \leq C_2 |a_n| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum |a_n| |x|^n \leq C_1 \sum |b_n| |x|^n \quad \text{mais } \sum |b_n| |x|^n \text{ cv}$$

donc  $\sum |a_n| |x|^n$  cv  $\forall |x| < R_b$   
 et pour  $|x| < R_a$  aussi

$$\text{donc } R_a \geq R_b$$

À l'inverse  $\sum |b_n| |x|^n \leq C_2 \sum |a_n| |x|^n$  et  $\sum |a_n| |x|^n$  cv.  
 donc  $\sum |b_n| |x|^n$  cv pour  $\forall |x| < R_a$   
 et pour  $\forall |x| < R_b$  aussi

$$\text{donc } R_a \leq R_b$$

$$R_a \geq R_b \quad \text{et} \quad R_b \leq R_a \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{R_a = R_b}}$$

4)  $\sum a_n x^n$  de RCV  $R$ .  $a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Utilisons règle de Cauchy:

$$|a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} L \text{ car } a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{mais } R = \frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{L} = L \quad \text{mais } L < 1 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{L} > 1$$

$$\text{d'où } \underline{\underline{R \geq 1}}$$

§  $\sum a_n x^n$  de RCV  $R$ .

On suppose que  $\sum (-1)^n a_n$  diverge

donc  $\sum a_n$  diverge

Alors  $\sum a_n |x|^n$  dr. donc  $R \leq 1$

car  $\sum a_n |x|^n$  dr  $\forall |x| > R$

mais dans ce cas  $\sum a_n x^n$  dr  $\forall |x| \geq 1$

donc  $R \leq 1$

¶ a)  $x \mapsto \ln((2-x)(3-x))$

$$= \ln(2 \cdot 3 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right))$$

$$= \ln(6) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)$$

$$= \ln(6) - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n}{n}$$

$$= \ln(6) - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n n} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n n} \rightarrow R=3$$

$$\frac{x^n x}{x^n 2^{n+1}} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} (1+k) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x \Rightarrow R=2$$

$R=2$

b)  $x \rightarrow \int_0^1 t^2 \sin(tx) dt = g(x)$

$$\sin(tx) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(tx)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^1 t^2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(tx)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+3} dt$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!(2n+4)} t^{2n+4} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!(2n+4)}$$

$$\frac{x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!(2n+6)} \frac{(2n+1)!(2n+4)}{x^{2n+1}} = x^2 \frac{(2n+4)}{(2n+2)(2n+3)(2n+6)} \sim x^2 \frac{1}{n^2} < 1$$

$R = +\infty$

$$c) x \mapsto \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n}}{n}$$

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n} x^2 (-1)}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{x^{2n} (-1)^{n+1}} \right| = x^2 \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right) < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 < 1 + \frac{1}{n} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 1$$

$$R = 1$$

8) Soit  $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$\frac{x^n x}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{x^n} = x \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

Mais  $\sum \frac{1}{n}$  diverge car série harmonique

Donc si  $\sum u_n x^n$  de  $R=1 \neq \sum u_n$  cv.

9) Soit  $u_n = \frac{1}{\ln n}$

$$\sum u_n x^n = \sum \frac{1}{\ln n} x^n$$

$$\frac{x^n x}{\ln n+1} \cdot \frac{\ln n}{x^n} = x \frac{\ln n}{\ln n+1} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \frac{\ln n+1}{\ln n} \sim \frac{\ln n}{\ln n} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

Mais  $\frac{u_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  et  $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln n} = \sum \frac{u_n}{n}$  diverge

car une série de Bertrand.

10)

$$\text{Soit } u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^n}{n} u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n} = \frac{1}{n \ln n} \text{ dont la somme diverge}$$

11) Oui

$$\sum u_n x^n \quad R = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum u_n x^n \quad \text{cv } \forall x \geq 1$$

$$\sum u_n / 4^n \quad \text{oz } \frac{1}{4} < 1 \text{ donc cv.}$$

12)

$$\sum n! x^n$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)x^n x}{n! x^n} = x(n+1) < 1$$
$$x < \frac{1}{n+1} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n!} x^n$$

$$\frac{x^n x}{n!(n+1)} \frac{n!}{x^n} = \frac{x}{n+1} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < n+1 \longrightarrow +\infty$$

$$R = +\infty$$

13

$$a) \sum n(n-1)x^n$$

$$\frac{(n+1)n x^n x}{n(n-1)x^n} = \frac{(n+1)}{n-1} x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$R = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)x^{n+2}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n^2 - n)x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^n &= x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n \right)'' \quad \text{siehe geometrische} \\ &= x^2 \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)'' \\ &= x^2 \left( \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right)' \\ &= x^2 \left( \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \right) = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3} \quad \forall x \in ]-1, 1[ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{4^n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{x}{4} \right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right)^{2n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right)^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{16} \right)^n - \frac{x}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{16} \right)^n \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}} - \frac{x}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}} \frac{4-x}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{16-x^2}{16}} \frac{4-x}{4} = \frac{16}{16-x^2} \frac{4-x}{4} \\ &= \frac{4}{4+x} = \frac{16}{(4-x)(4+x)} \frac{4-x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} &= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n - 1 \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} - 1 \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (-\ln(1-x) - x) \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = x e^x$$

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} = \frac{x}{n} < 1$$

$x < n \longrightarrow \infty$

$$R = +\infty$$

14)

$$f_1(x, y) = \sqrt{1+xy}$$

est continue lorsque  $1+xy \geq 0 \Rightarrow xy \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{y}$

$$\Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq -1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \quad \vee \quad y \geq -1 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 0 \quad y < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 0 \quad y > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}$$

$f_2(x, y) = e^{x+y} \sin(x-y)$  est continue sur  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} \sin(x-y) + e^{x+y} \cos(x-y) = e^{x+y} (\sin(x-y) + \cos(x-y))$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} = e^{x+y} \sin(x-y) - e^{x+y} \cos(x-y) = e^{x+y} (\sin(x-y) - \cos(x-y))$$

$f_3(x,y) = \sin(1-x^2-y^2)$  est continue sur  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} = -2x \cos(1-x^2-y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} = -2y \cos(1-x^2-y^2)$$

15  $f_1(x,y) = x \tan y$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = \tan y \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = x \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$$

$$f_2(x,y) = \arctan(x+xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = (1+y) \frac{1}{1+(x+xy)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} = x \frac{1}{1+(x+xy)^2}$$

$$f_3(x,y) = 1-x+3y+2xy+x^2+2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} = -1+y+2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} = 3+x+2y$$

16

a)  $f_1(x,t) = \frac{x(x-t^2)+t^2}{x^2+t^2}$

$$f_1\left(\frac{1}{n}, 0\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$f_1\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{n}\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n^2}\right)+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}-\frac{1}{n^3}+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}+1\right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{2-\frac{1}{n}}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

Donc lorsque  $x,y$  tendent vers 0,  $f_1(x,y)$  tend vers 1

Posons  $x=t=y$  et faisons  $y$  tendre vers 0

$$\text{Calculer } f_1(y,y) = \frac{y(y-y^2)+y^2}{y^2+y^2} = \frac{2y^2-y^3}{2y^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y$$

où  $y$  tend vers 0

$$\text{Donc } f_1(y,y) \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 1 = f_1(0,0)$$

Donc  $f_1$  est continue

$$Q \quad f_2(x,t) = \frac{xt^3}{x^2+t^2} \text{ si } (x,t) \neq 0 \text{ et } 0 \text{ si } (x,t) = 0$$

Soit  $x=t=y$  et faisons  $y$  tendre vers 0

$$f_2(y,y) = \frac{yy^3}{y^2+y^2} = \frac{y^4}{2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Donc  $f_2$  n'est pas continue en  $(0,0)$