

Université Aboubekr Belkaid-Tlemcen

Module: Mathématiques 2
1ère Année Sciences et technologies

Série de TD 02 " Le développement limité"
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Exercice 01: En utilisant la formule de Taylor, développer les fonctions suivantes à l'ordre 3:

Sachant que f est de classe C^3 ($]x_0, x[$) et admet une dérivée d'ordre 4 sur $]x_0, x[$, alors:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(c)}{4!} (x - x_0)^4, c \in]x_0, x[.$$

C'est la formule de Taylor à l'ordre 3 au voisinage de x_0 .

$$1) f_1(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ au voisinage de } x_0 = -1.$$

$$f_1'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, f_1''(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}, f_1^{(3)}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{(1-x)^4} \text{ et } f_1^{(4)}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1-x)^5}.$$

Donc:

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}(x+1) + \frac{1}{8}(x+1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x+1)^3 + \frac{1}{(1-c)^5}(x+1)^4, c \in]-1, x[.$$

$$2) f_2(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \text{ au voisinage de } x_0 = 1.$$

$$f_2'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} e^{\sqrt{x}}, f_2''(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x^{-1} \right) e^{\sqrt{x}},$$
$$f_2^{(3)}(x) = \left(\frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{8}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}x^{-2} \right) e^{\sqrt{x}} \text{ et } f_2^{(4)}(x) = \left(-\frac{15}{16}x^{-\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{1}{16}x^{-2} + \frac{15}{16}x^{-3} - \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right) e^{\sqrt{x}}.$$

Donc:

$$f_2(x) = e + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + e(x-1)^3 + \left(-\frac{15}{16}c^{-\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{1}{16}c^{-2} + \frac{15}{16}c^{-3} - \frac{3}{8}c^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right) e^{\sqrt{c}}(x-1)^4, c \in]1, x[.$$

$$3) f_3(x) = \ln(\sin x) \text{ au voisinage de } x_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$f_3'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \tan x, f_3''(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x},$$
$$f_3^{(3)}(x) = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} \text{ et } f_3^{(4)}(x) = \frac{2 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x}.$$

Donc:

$$f_3(x) = e + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^3 + \frac{2 + \sin^2 c}{\cos^4 c} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^4, c \in \left] \frac{\pi}{3}, x \right[.$$

Exercice 02: Calculer le $DL_3(0)$ des fonctions suivantes:

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3), o(x^3) \rightarrow 0 \text{ si } x \rightarrow 0.$$

Remarque: Ici on utilise les DL connus.

$$1) f_1(x) = e^x \ln(1+x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!}\right) \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + o(x^3) \\ &= \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2}\right) + o(x^3) \text{ prendre que les puissances } \leq 3 \text{ dans la distribution,} \\ &= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + o(x^3). \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &1+x && 2+x+x^2 \\ &-1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 && \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 \\ &\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 && \\ &-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 && \\ &-\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 && \\ &\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^3 + \frac{3}{8}x^4 && \\ &\frac{1}{8}x^3 && \end{aligned}$$

D'où:

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

$$3) f_3(x) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x}),$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(x) &= \ln\left(1 + 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3\right) + o(x^3) \\ &= \ln\left(2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3\right) + o(x^3) \\ &= \ln\left[2\left(1 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right)\right] + o(x^3) \\ &= \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right) + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

mais

$$\ln(1+X) = X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3} + o(X^3)$$

Dans notre cas il suffit de poser: $X = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3$ et prendre que les puissances ≤ 3 , ce qui donne:

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(x) &= \ln 2 + \left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right) - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right)^3}{3} + o(x^3) \\ &= \ln 2 + \left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{32}x^3\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{x^3}{32}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\frac{x^3}{64} + o(x^3) \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3}{32}x^2 + \frac{10}{192}x^3 + o(x^3). \end{aligned}$$

$$4) f_4(x) = e^{\sin x}$$

$$f_4(x) = e^{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)}$$

mais:

$$e^X = 1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + o(X^3)$$

Dans notre cas il suffit de poser: $X = x - \frac{x^3}{6}$ et prendre que les puissances ≤ 3 , ce qui donne:

$$\begin{aligned} f_4(x) &= 1 + \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right) + \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^3}{6} + o(x^3) \\ &= 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) f_5(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3} + o(x^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{4}x^2} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1 + \frac{1}{12}x^2 \\ -\frac{1}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{144}x^4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{36}x^2 \end{array}$$

dépasse l'ordre

donc:

$$f_5(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{36}x^2 + o(x^3).$$

Remarque: On remarque qu'on a trouvé que les puissances paires ce qui affirme les calculs car la fonction f_5 est paire.

$$\begin{aligned} 6) f_6(x) &= (1+x)^{\frac{1}{1+x}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{1+x} \ln(1+x)} = e^{\frac{1}{1+x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + o(x^3)} \\ &= e^{x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3} \end{aligned}$$

car:

$$\begin{array}{l} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \\ -x - x^2 \\ -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^3 \\ \frac{11}{6}x^3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1+x \\ x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3 \end{array}$$

mais:

$$e^X = 1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + o(X^3)$$

Dans notre cas il suffit de poser: $X = x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3$ et prendre que les puissances ≤ 3 , ce qui donne:

$$\begin{aligned} f_6(x) &= 1 + \left(x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3\right) + \frac{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3\right)^3}{6} + o(x^3) \\ &= 1 + \left(x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3\right) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 3x^3) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ &= 1 + x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3). \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 03: Calculer le $DL_n(x_0)$ des fonctions suivantes:

$$f_1(x) = \sin x, DL_4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

On pose: $X = x - \frac{\pi}{4}, x = X + \frac{\pi}{4}$, si $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ alors $X \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(X) &= \sin\left(X + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos X \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin X \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos X + \sin X) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^4}{4!} + X - \frac{X^3}{3!}\right) + o(X^4) \\ f_1(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[1 + \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{6} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{24} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^4\right] + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^4\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, DL_4(1).$$

On pose: $X = x - 1, x = X + 1$, si $x \rightarrow 1$ alors $X \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(X) &= \frac{\ln(X+1)}{(X+1)^2} = \frac{X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3} - \frac{X^4}{4} + o(X^4)}{1 + 2X + X^2} \\ &= \frac{X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3} - \frac{X^4}{4}}{-X - 2X^2 - X^3} \cdot \frac{1 + 2X + X^2}{X - \frac{5}{2}X^2 + \frac{13}{3}X^3 - \frac{77}{12}X^4} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2}X^2 - \frac{2}{3}X^3 - \frac{X^4}{4}}{\frac{5}{3}X^2 + 5X^3 + \frac{5}{2}X^4} \\ &= \frac{\frac{13}{3}X^3 + \frac{9}{4}X^4}{-\frac{13}{3}X^3 - \frac{26}{3}X^4} \\ &= -\frac{77}{12}X^4 \end{aligned}$$

Ce qui implique que:

$$f_2(X) = X - \frac{5}{2}X^2 + \frac{13}{3}X^3 - \frac{77}{12}X^4 + o(X^4),$$

d'où:

$$f_2(x) = (x-1) - \frac{5}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{13}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{77}{12}(x-1)^4 + o((x-1)^4).$$

$$f_3(x) = \cos \ln x, DL_3(1).$$

On pose: $X = x - 1, x = X + 1$, si $x \rightarrow 1$ alors $X \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(X) &= \cos \ln(X+1) \\ &= \cos\left(X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3} + o(X^3)\right) \end{aligned}$$

mais:

$$\cos y = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^3)$$

Il suffit de poser: $y = X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3}$ et prendre que les puissances ≤ 3 .

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3} + o(X^3)\right) &= \left(X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3}\right) - \frac{\left(X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3}\right)^2}{2} + o(X^3) \\ &= \left(X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}(X^2 - X^3) + o(X^3) \\ &= X - X^2 + \frac{5X^3}{6} + o(X^3) \\ f_3(x) &= (x-1) - (x-1)^2 + \frac{5(x-1)^3}{6} + o((x-1)^3). \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 04: A l'aide des DL, calculer les limites suivantes:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x \arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)}{x \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3}}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2 - x^2}{x^2 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x^2 + \frac{x^6}{36} - \frac{x^4}{3}\right) - x^2}{x^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{x^6}{36} - \frac{x^4}{3}\right)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 \left(\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{x^4 \left(1 + \frac{x^4}{36} - \frac{x^2}{3}\right)} = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\tan^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\tan^2 x \ln \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2 \ln \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2 \left[\ln x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6}\right)\right]} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2 \left[\ln x + \ln \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6}\right)\right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{6}} = e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

car: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) + o(x^4)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{24}}{x^4} = \frac{1}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{y} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1}{y}-1}{\frac{1}{y}+1}\right)} \text{ on pose } y = \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{y} \ln \left(\frac{1-y}{1+y}\right)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1-y) - \ln(1+y)}{y}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\left(-y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) - \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)}{y}} = e^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{x^2}{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^3} \ln(\cos y) + \frac{1}{2y^2} \sin y, \text{ on pose } y = \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^3} \ln \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^4}{24} \right) + \frac{1}{2y^2} \left(y - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^3} \left(-\frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^4}{24} - \frac{y^4}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2y^2} \left(y - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -\frac{7}{24} y = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a^{\ln x} - x}{\ln x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{\ln x \ln a} - x}{\ln x} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\ln a \ln(y+1)} - (y+1)}{\ln(y+1)} \text{ on pose : } y = x - 1 \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{y \ln a} - (y+1)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + y \ln a) - (y+1)}{y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln a - 1)y}{y} = (\ln a - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{1}{1-x} \ln x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-1}{y} \ln(y+1)}, \text{ on pose : } y = x - 1 \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-1}{y} (y+o(y))} = e^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \ln \left(\frac{\ln(x+1)}{\ln x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \ln \left(\frac{\ln x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \ln \left(\frac{\ln x + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \ln \left(1 + \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Le passage entre la 3ème ligne et la 4ème, on a utilisé

$$y = \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln x} \rightarrow 0 \text{ si } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ et } \ln(1+y) \sim y, V(0).$$

Exercice 05: Soit la fonction: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(x^2-2)(x+3)}$. Déterminer, s'il existe, les asymptotes à la courbe représentative de f . Etudier la position de la courbe par rapport à ses asymptotes.

Remarque: Il suffit de calculer le $DL_2(+\infty)$ de la fonction: $\frac{f(x)}{x}$.

On Calcule le $DL_2(+\infty)$ de la fonction: $\frac{f(x)}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{f(x)}{x} &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-2)(x+3)}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right) x \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}}{x} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}}{x} = \sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

On pose: $y = \frac{1}{x}$, si $x \rightarrow +\infty$, alors: $y \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt[3]{(1-2y^2)(1+3y)} &= \sqrt[3]{(1-2y^2)} \sqrt[3]{(1+3y)} \\
&= (1-2y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} (1+3y)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}(-2y^2) + o(y^2)\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}(3y) + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2!} (3y)^2 + o(y^2)\right) \\
&= 1 + y - y^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^2 + o(y^2) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{5}{3}y^2 + o(y^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Donc:

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + o\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right)$$

ce qui donne que:

$$f(x) = x + 1 - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + o\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

Alors, la courbe admet une asymptote oblique d'équation: $(\Delta) : y = 1 + x$.

Pour la position:

$$\begin{cases} (C_f) \text{ est au-dessous de } (\Delta) \text{ Si } x > 0, \\ (C_f) \text{ est au-dessus de } (\Delta) \text{ Si } x < 0. \end{cases}$$