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# BAC 2016 SC

Exo: 4

Soit  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x} = (x+1)e^{-x}$

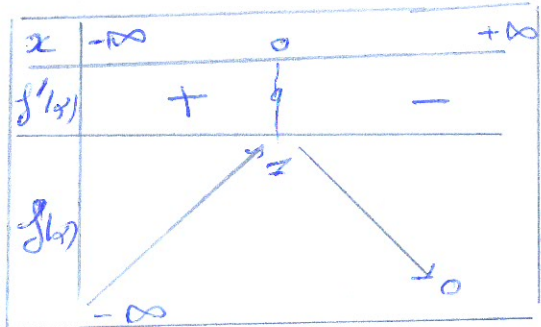
1) a) Déterminer le T.V de f

$D_f: ]-\infty; +\infty[$   
 $\dim f(x) = (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) = 0$

$f'(x) = e^{-x}(x+1)e^{-x} = -xe^{-x}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$



b) Tracer C

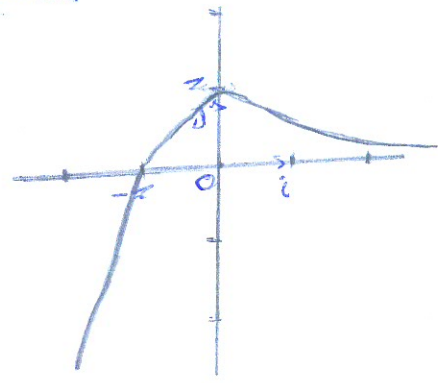
$C \cap Ox: f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1; A(-1; 0)$

$C \cap Oy: f(0) = 1; B(0; 1)$

Branche infinie  
 $y=0$  A H au V du V du V de  $+\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} e^{-x} \right) = +\infty$

C admet une branche parabolique de direction Oy



2)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $f_n(x) = \frac{(x+1)^n}{e^x} = (x+1)^n e^{-x}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} F_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_n(t) dt$

Montrons que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  et  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$F_{n+1}(x) = (n+1)F_n(x) - \int_{-\infty}^x f_{n+1}(t) dt$

Faisons l'intégration par partie

$F_{n+1}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x (x+1)^{n+1} e^{-t} dt$

on pose  $\begin{cases} u(t) = (x+1)^{n+1} \\ v'(t) = e^{-t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = (n+1)(x+1)^n \\ v(t) = -e^{-t} \end{cases}$

$F_{n+1}(x) = \left[ -(x+1)^{n+1} e^{-t} \right]_{-\infty}^x + (n+1) \int_{-\infty}^x (x+1)^n e^{-t} dt$

$F_{n+1}(x) = (n+1)F_n(x) - (x+1)^{n+1} e^{-x}$

$F_{n+1}(0) = (n+1)F_n(0) - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_{n+1}(t) dt$

3) Soit  $I_n = F_n(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f_n(t) dt$

a) Vérifier que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}; I_n = (n+1)I_{n-1}$  de l'égalité

$F_{n+1}(0) = (n+1)F_n(0) - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_{n+1}(t) dt$

on prend  $\boxed{x=0}$

$F_{n+1}(0) = (n+1)F_n(0) - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_{n+1}(t) dt$

$I_{n+1} = (n+1)I_n - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_{n+1}(t) dt$

b) Montrons que la suite  $(I_n)$  est décroissante et positive

on rappelle que  
 $\forall x \in [0, z] \quad 0 \leq x^{n+1} \leq x^n \leq z$   
 $\Rightarrow -z \leq x \leq 0$   
 $0 \leq z+x \leq z$   
 $0 \leq (z+x)^{n+1} \leq (z+x)^n$   
 $0 \leq \int_{-z}^0 (z+x)^{n+1} e^{-x} dx \leq \int_{-z}^0 (z+x)^n e^{-x} dx$   
 $0 \leq \int_{-z}^0 (z+x)^{n+1} e^{-x} dx \leq \int_{-z}^0 (z+x)^n e^{-x} dx$

$0 \leq I_{n+1} \leq I_n$   
 donc  $(I_n)$  est décroissante et positive

c) Montrons que  $\forall n, z$

$\frac{z}{n+1} \leq I_n \leq \frac{z}{n}$   
 d'une part:  
 $I_{n+1} \leq I_n$  car  $(I_n) \downarrow$   
 $(n+1)I_{n+1} \leq I_n$   
 $nI_n + I_{n+1} \leq I_n$   
 $\Rightarrow I_n \leq \frac{z}{n}$   
 d'autre part:  $(I_n)$  positive

$0 \leq I_{n+1}$   
 $0 \leq (n+1)I_{n+1}$   
 $z \leq (n+1)I_n$   
 $\frac{z}{n+1} \leq I_n$

donc:  
 $\frac{z}{n+1} \leq I_n \leq \frac{z}{n}$

on déduit que  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} I_n = 0$

4)  $\forall n, z \quad u_n = \frac{I_n}{n!}$

a) Montrons que  $u_{n+1} = u_n - \frac{z}{(n+1)!}$   
 on rappelle que  
 $(n+1)! = (n+1)n!$

on a:  $I_{n+1} = (n+1)I_n - z$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{I_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)I_n}{(n+1)n!} - \frac{z}{(n+1)!}$   
 $= u_{n+1} = u_n - \frac{z}{(n+1)!}$

Reduisons que:  $u_n = e - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!}$

on a:  $u_z = \frac{I_z}{z!} = I_z$   
 $I_z = \int_{-z}^0 (z+t) e^{-t} dt$  IPP  $\int u'(t) = z+t$   
 $\int v'(t) = e^{-t}$   
 $\int u'(t) = z$   
 $\int v'(t) = -e^{-t}$   
 $u_z = [- (z+t) e^{-t}]_{-z}^0 + \int_{-z}^0 e^{-t} dt$   
 $u_z = [- (z+t) e^{-t}]_{-z}^0 + [-e^{-t}]_{-z}^0$   
 $u_z = -z - z + e \Rightarrow \boxed{u_z = e - z}$

on a:  $u_{n+1} = u_n - \frac{z}{(n+1)!}$  alors

$u_2 = u_1 - \frac{z}{2!}$   
 $u_3 = u_2 - \frac{z}{3!}$   
 $u_4 = u_3 - \frac{z}{4!}$

Par addit°

$u_n = u_1 - (\frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z}{3!} + \dots + \frac{z}{n!})$   
 $u_n = e - z - (\frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z}{3!} + \dots + \frac{z}{n!})$   
 $u_n = e - \frac{z}{0!} - \frac{z}{1!} - (\frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z}{3!} + \dots + \frac{z}{n!})$   
 $u_n = e - (\frac{z}{0!} + \frac{z}{1!} + \dots + \frac{z}{n!})$   
 $u_n = e - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!}$

2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!}$  ; on sait que:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = e$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_n}{n!} = 0$  ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!} = e$