

Ex 7:

$$2)(a) \quad \tan\left(h + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan(h) + \tan(\pi/4)}{1 - \tan(h)\tan(\pi/4)}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1 + \tan(h)}{1 - \tan(h)}}$$

$$(b) \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) = \frac{2 \tan^2(h) / h^2 \times h^2}{(1 - \tan^2 h)^2 \left(\frac{\sin(2h)}{2h}\right)^2 (2h)^2} \xrightarrow{0} \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f\left(h + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Ex 8:

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

Ex 9: 1) TVI ...

2) on pose $f(x) = 1x - \sin(x)$, f est C^0 sur $[0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$.

$$\text{on a } \begin{cases} f(0) = 1 > 0 \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\pi/6) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} < 0 \text{ car } \pi > 3. \end{cases}$$

* f dérivable sur $]0, \frac{\pi}{6}[$, et $\forall x \in]0, \frac{\pi}{6}[$, $f'(x) = 1 - \cos(x) < 0$
donc f est strictement décroissante sur $]0, \frac{\pi}{6}[$.

TVI $\Rightarrow \exists ! c \in]0, \frac{\pi}{6}[$, $f(c) = 0$.

Ex 9: 3) $f \in C^0$ sur $\mathbb{R}$,

$\Rightarrow f$ dérivable sur $\mathbb{R}$ et $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = 5x^4 + 9x^2 + 4 > 0$.
donc f str $\nearrow$ sur $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} *) \quad f(\mathbb{R}) &= \left] \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right[\\ &= \left] -\infty, +\infty \right[= \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

donc f est une bijection de $\mathbb{R}$ vers $\mathbb{R}$ et $0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists ! a \in \mathbb{R}, f(a) = 0.$$

$\forall a \in]0, 1[$, on a $\begin{cases} f(0) = -5 < 0 \\ f(1) = 3 > 0 \end{cases}$ donc $a \in]0, 1[$.

Ex 10:

$$g(x) = \lambda f(0) + \gamma f(1) - (\gamma + \lambda) f(x).$$

* $g \in C^0$ sur $[0, 1]$ (car f l'est).

$$*) \quad g(0) = \gamma (f(1) - f(0)) \neq 0$$

$$g(1) = \lambda (f(0) - f(1)) = -\frac{\lambda}{\gamma} g(0) \neq 0$$

$$\text{donc } g(1)g(0) = -\frac{\lambda}{\gamma} (g(0))^2 < 0.$$

$$\text{TVI} \Rightarrow \exists c \in]0, 1[, g(c) = 0.$$