

Exercice 4

$$1) \quad \ln(e+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\ln\left(\overbrace{\ln(e+x)}^{\rightarrow 1}\right)}_{\rightarrow 0}\right) \quad \text{F.I.}$$

soit u tel que $\ln(e+x) = 1+u$

$$u = \ln(e+x) - 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

on sait que $\frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} \xrightarrow{u \rightarrow 0} 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} \ln(\ln(e+x)) &= \frac{1}{x} \times \ln(1+u) \\ &= \frac{u}{x} \times \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} \\ &= \frac{\ln(e+x)-1}{x} \times \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} \end{aligned}$$

Étudions $\frac{\ln(e+x)-1}{x}$ (F.I. « $\frac{0}{0}$ »)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln(e+x)-1}{x} &= \frac{\ln\left(e\left(1+\frac{x}{e}\right)\right)-1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\ln(e) + \ln\left(1+\frac{x}{e}\right)-1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{x}{e}\right)}{x} \\ &= \frac{\ln(1+h)}{e h} \quad \text{avec } h = \frac{x}{e} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \times \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} \\ &\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e} \times 1 = \frac{1}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(e+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp\left(\frac{1}{e} \times 1\right) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad f(x) &= \ln(1+e^{-x})^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{en } +\infty \\
 &= \exp\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\ln(\ln(1+e^{-x}))}_{\rightarrow -\infty}\right) \quad \text{r. I.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Posons $h = e^{-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln(\ln(1+e^{-x})) &= \ln(\ln(1+h)) = \ln\left(h \times \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h}\right) \\
 &= \ln(h) + \ln\left(\frac{\ln(1+h)}{h}\right) \\
 &= -x + \ln\left(\frac{\ln(1+h)}{h}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\frac{1}{x} \ln(\ln(1+e^{-x})) = -1 + \frac{1}{x} \ln\left(\frac{\ln(1+h)}{h}\right)$

or $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = 1$ par base d'accroissement usuel

Donc $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{\ln(1+h)}{h}\right) = 0$.

Et $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(\ln(1+e^{-x})) = -1$

Par compacité, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \exp(-1) = \frac{1}{e}$.