

Corrigé des exercices du livre p 48

1 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 5x^3 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5x^3 = -\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -2x^4 = -\infty$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^3 = +\infty$$

2 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 7x^3 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 7x^3 = -\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 8x^4 = +\infty$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 5x^3 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5x^3 = -\infty$$

3 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x+1}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{x-1}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x+1}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{x-1}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x^2+3}^{\rightarrow 4}}{\underbrace{x-1}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x^2+3}^{\rightarrow 4}}{\underbrace{x-1}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x > 2}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x > 2}} \frac{\overbrace{2x+3}^{\rightarrow 7}}{\underbrace{x-2}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} \frac{\overbrace{2x+3}^{\rightarrow 7}}{\underbrace{x-2}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

4 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{5x}{x} = 5$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} \frac{\overbrace{5x+1}^{\rightarrow -4}}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x < -1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x < -1}} \frac{\overbrace{5x+1}^{\rightarrow -4}}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = +\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-6x+9} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\overbrace{x+2}^{\rightarrow 5}}{\underbrace{(x-3)^2}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

5 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x - 5 = +\infty \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{x+2}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} = 0 \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3x - 5 = -\infty \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{x+2}_{\rightarrow -\infty}} = 0 \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 3x - 5 = -11 \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2 \\ x > -2}} \frac{1}{\underbrace{x+2}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 3x - 5 = -11 \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2 \\ x < -2}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+2}}_{\rightarrow 0^-} = -\infty \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 2 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow 0^+} = -\infty$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 + 3x = +\infty \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = 0 \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 + 3x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty \text{ et}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+x}}_{\rightarrow -\infty} = 0 \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 + 3x = -2 \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+x}}_{\rightarrow 0^+} = +\infty \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 + 3x = -2 \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x < -1}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+x}}_{\rightarrow 0^-} = -\infty \text{ donc :}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

6 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{-x^2} = -1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{2x^2}^{\rightarrow 2}}{(x-1)(2-x)}}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0^+ \quad \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{2x^2}^{\rightarrow 2}}{(x-1)(2-x)}}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0^- \quad \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{2x^2}^{\rightarrow 8}}{(x-1)(2-x)}}_{\substack{\rightarrow 1 \quad \rightarrow 0^- \\ \rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{2x^2}^{\rightarrow 8}}{(x-1)(2-x)}}_{\substack{\rightarrow 1 \quad \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

(b). (Sans justification)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = -\infty \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x > 2}} f(x) = -\infty \text{ et } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} f(x) = +\infty$$

(c). (Sans justification)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -\infty$$

9 p 48

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{5x-1}^{\rightarrow 4}}{(x-1)^2}}_{\rightarrow 0^+} = +\infty$$

Pour tout $x \neq 1$,

$$\frac{5x-1}{(x-1)^2} > 10^3$$

$$5x-1 > 1000(x-1)^2$$

$$\text{car } (x-1)^2 > 0 \text{ pour tout } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$5x-1 > 1000x^2 - 2000x + 1000$$

$$-1000x^2 + 2005x - 1001 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 2005^2 - 4 \times (-1000) \times (-1001) = 16025 = (5\sqrt{641})^2$$

Donc $-1000x^2 + 2005x - 1001 > 0$ dès que

$$x \in \left] 1, 0025 - \frac{\sqrt{641}}{400} ; 1, 0025 + \frac{\sqrt{641}}{400} \right[$$

Donc $\alpha = -0, 0025 + \frac{\sqrt{641}}{400} \approx 0, 06$ convient

10 p 48

f est définie sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$ donc :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = f(5) = 4$$

Pour tout $x \in]3; 7[$, $x - 3 > 0$ et ainsi :

$$\begin{aligned} 3,95 &< \frac{x+3}{x-3} < 4,05 \\ 3,95(x-3) &< x+3 < 4,05(x-3) \\ 3,95x - 11,85 &< x+3 < 4,05x - 12,15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2,95x &< 14,85 & \text{et} & \quad 15,15 < 3,05x \\ x &< \frac{14,85}{2,95} & \text{et} & \quad \frac{15,15}{3,05} < x \\ x &< 5,033 & \text{et} & \quad 4,967 < x \end{aligned}$$

Donc $I =]4,967; 5,033[$ convient.

12 p 48

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2x}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2x}{x} = -2$$

Donc la courbe représentative de f admet une asymptote horizontale en $-\infty$ et en $+\infty$ d'équation $y = -2$.

$$f(x) - (-2) = \frac{-2x}{x+1} + 2 = \frac{2}{x+1}.$$

Si $x > -1$, $f(x) - (-2) > 0$ donc la courbe est au dessus de l'asymptote, sinon elle est en dessous.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} \frac{\overbrace{-2x}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x < -1}} \frac{\overbrace{-2x}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

Donc la courbe représentative de f admet une asymptote verticale en -1 d'équation $x = -1$.

14 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x+1}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x}-1}_{\rightarrow 0^+}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{\overbrace{x+1}^{\rightarrow 2}}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x}-1}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} = -\infty$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(2x-3)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(5-\sqrt{x})}_{\rightarrow -\infty} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}} \underbrace{(2x-3)}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(5-\sqrt{x})}_{\rightarrow 5-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

15 p 48

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\cos x}_{\rightarrow 1} + \frac{\overbrace{1}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{\cos x}_{\rightarrow 1} + \frac{\overbrace{1}^{\rightarrow -\infty}}{x} = -\infty$$

$\cos x$ n'a pas de limite en $+\infty$ donc $f(x)$ n'a pas de limite en $+\infty$.

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi + 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x$$

$$2x - 1 \leq 2x + \sin x$$

Or $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x - 1 = +\infty$ donc d'après les théorèmes de comparaison :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$