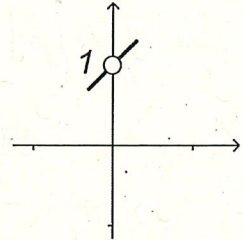


Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

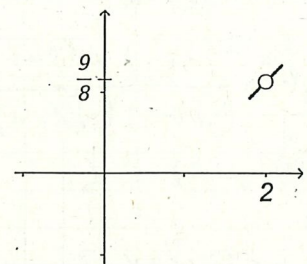
d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{x}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$ avec $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1) - (x^2 - x + 1)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 + 2x}{x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(-x+2)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x+2}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{0+2}{\sqrt{0+1} + \sqrt{0-0+1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{4x+1} - 3}$: c'est un type $\frac{1}{0}$ avec $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{4x+1} - 3} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x+2}}{x + \sqrt{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - (x+2)}{(\sqrt{4x+1} - 3)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(\sqrt{4x+1} - 3)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(\sqrt{4x+1} - 3)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + 3}{\sqrt{4x+1} + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)(\sqrt{4x+1} + 3)}{((4x+1) - 9)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)(\sqrt{4x+1} + 3)}{4(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{4x+1} + 3)}{4(x + \sqrt{x+2})} = \frac{(2+1)(\sqrt{4 \cdot 2 + 1} + 3)}{4(2 + \sqrt{2+2})} = \frac{3 \cdot 6}{4 \cdot 4} = \frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$



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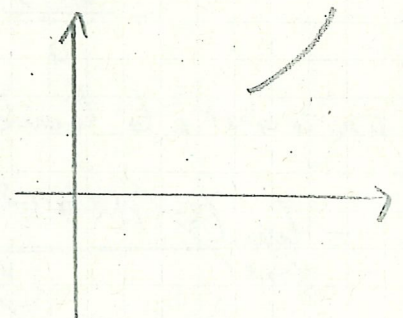
a. Soit $f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}$

$D_{f(x)}$: pb. Si $x^2 - x + 1 < 0$; $\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3 < 0$, donc pas de zéros, $a = 1 > 0$, d'où $D_{f(x)} = \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})$ indétermination du type $\infty - \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(3x - \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(3x - |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(3x - x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(3 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = (+\infty) \cdot (3 - \sqrt{1 - 0 + 0}) = +\infty \cdot 2 = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

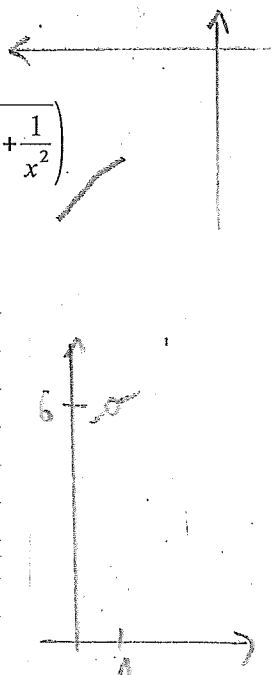
(Attention ! $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ et non $\sqrt{x^2} = x$)



Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(3x - \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(3x - |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(3x - (-x) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(3 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = (-\infty) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{1 + 0 + 0}) = -\infty \cdot 4 = -\infty \end{aligned}$$



c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$ type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2(x-1) + (x-1))(\sqrt{x+1})}{(\sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+1)(\sqrt{x+1})}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+1})} \\ &= (1^2+1)(1+2) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + x^3 + x - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$ type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^4 + x^3 + x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1})}{(\sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^4 + x^3 + x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1})}{x-1}$$

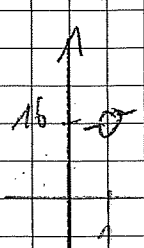
on divise $(x^4 + x^3 + x - 3)$ par $(x-1)$:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 + x^3 + x - 3 & x-1 \\ - x^4 + x^3 & \\ \hline 2x^3 + x - 3 & \\ - 2x^3 + 2x^2 & \\ \hline 2x^2 + x - 3 & \\ - 2x^2 + 2x & \\ \hline 3x - 3 & \\ - 3x + 3 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

donc $x^4 + x^3 + x - 3 = (x-1)(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 3)$

on revient à la limite : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^4 + x^3 + x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1})}{x-1}$

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



ex 15 (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} + 2x = \infty - \infty \dots$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} + 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 2x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x) \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 2 \right) = (-\infty) \cdot 1 = -\infty$$

ex 15 (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x \sqrt{\dots} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 1 \right) = (+\infty) \cdot 0$$

résultat indéterminé

→ autre approche :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} + x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} - x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4 - x^2}{\sqrt{\dots} - x}$$

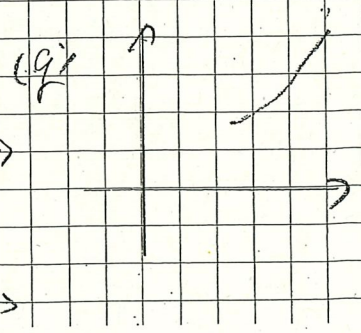
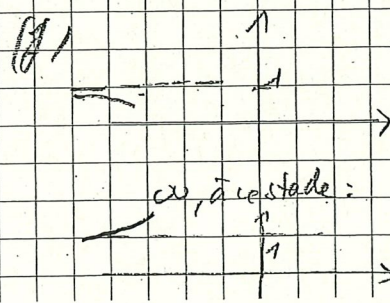
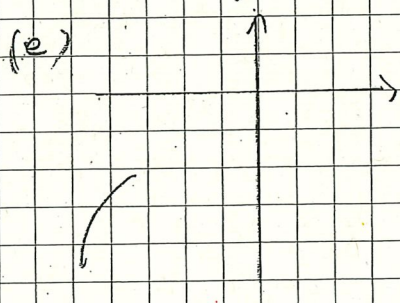
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(-2 + 4/x)}{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(-2 + 4/x)}{x \left(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} - 1 \right)} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

ex 15 (g) idem à (f), mais c'est la 1^{re} approche fonctionnelle !

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 1 \right) = +\infty (1 + 1) = +\infty$$

Interprétations graphiques :

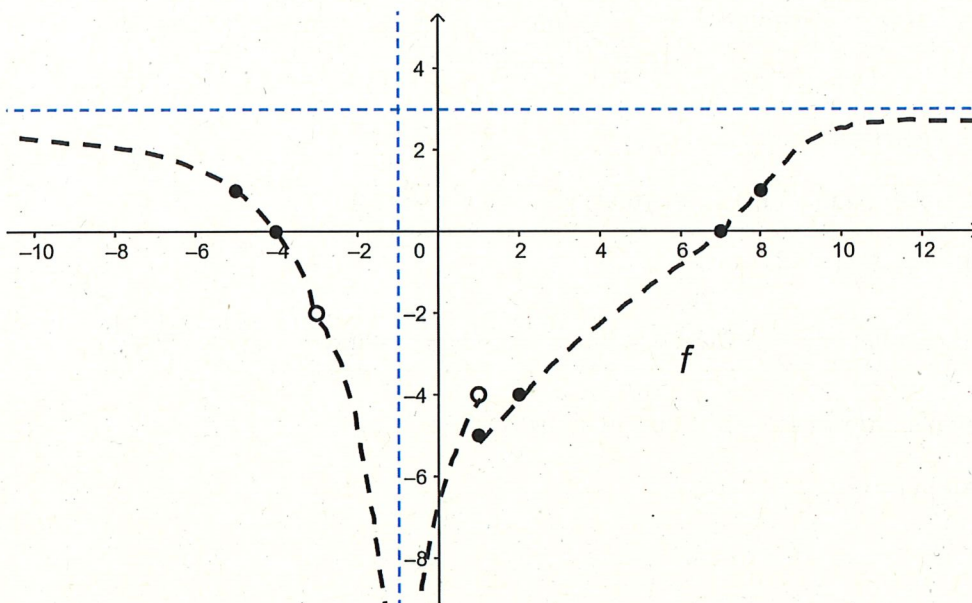


ω, ā, c, t, e, d, e :
p
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Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

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- | | |
|--|--|
| a. $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x)$ | e. $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1$ | f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 5$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$ | g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$ | h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ |

18 Soit f la fonction définie par $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^3-2x^2}$.

a. Pour $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-1}{x^2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{0-1}{(0^-)^2(0^- - 2)} = \frac{-1}{0^+ \cdot (-2)} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{0-1}{(0^+)^2(0^+ - 2)} = \frac{-1}{0^+ \cdot (-2)} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x-1}{x^2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2-1}{(2^-)^2(2^- - 2)} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 0^-} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2-1}{(2^+)^2(2^+ - 2)} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 0^+} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

$$\text{b. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{x^3-2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1-\frac{1}{x})}{x^3(1-\frac{2}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{x}}{x^2(1-\frac{2}{x})} = \frac{1-0}{(+\infty)^2 \cdot (1-0)} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0.$$

c. Par exemple : $g(x) = 3x^2$

d. Oui. Par exemple : $g(x) = 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ (tout $g(x) = 3x^2 + bx + c$)

e. Par exemple : $h(x) = 2(x-2)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x)h(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-1}{x^3-2x^2} \cdot 2(x-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-2)(x-1)}{x^2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-1)}{x^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Oui. Par exemple : $h(x) = 4(x-2)$ (tout $h(x) = a(x-2)$)

f. Par exemple $k(x) = x^3$

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a. Faux

Contre exemple : soient $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, $g(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ et $a = 0$

$$\text{on a : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = +\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$$

b. Vrai.

Posons $x = 2+h$, c'est-à-dire $h = x-2$

$$\text{on obtient : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{(2+h) \rightarrow 2} f(2+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(2+h)$$

c. Vrai.

On sait que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ et $g(x) > 0$, c'est-à-dire qu'il existe un tel voisinage du nombre a tel que

$$0 < g(x) < 1 \quad \forall x \text{ dans cet intervalle. D'où } \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} > f(x) \text{ sur cet intervalle.}$$

En même temps, on sait que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$, alors on peut en déduire que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} > \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty, \text{ par conséquent } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty$$

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a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{2x-1}-3}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$ avec $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{2x-1}-3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}+3}{\sqrt{2x-1}+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(\sqrt{2x-1}+3)}{(2x-1)-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(\sqrt{2x-1}+3)}{2(x-5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}+3}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 5-1}+3}{2} = \frac{3+3}{2} = 3$$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}-\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^2-1} = \frac{\sqrt{0^2+3}-\sqrt{0^2+1}}{0^2-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{1}}{-1} = 1-\sqrt{3}$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-9x}{(4-x^2)^3}$: c'est un type $\frac{1}{0}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-9x}{[(2-x)(2+x)]^3} = \frac{-18}{[0^+ \cdot 4]^3} = \frac{-18}{[0^+]^3} = \frac{-18}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-9x}{[(2-x)(2+x)]^3} = \frac{-18}{[0^- \cdot 4]^3} = \frac{-18}{[0^-]^3} = \frac{-18}{0^-} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-3x+2}{(x^2-1)^2}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-3x+2}{(x^2-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} : \text{c'est un type } \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{1-2}{0^- \cdot 2^2} = \frac{-1}{0^-} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{1-2}{0^+ \cdot 2^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{x-a}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 1 = 1$$

f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}{x-a}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$ avec $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}{x-a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{(x-a)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (\text{pour } a > 0)$$

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x-a}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x+a) = a+a = 2a$$

h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + ax + a^2) = a^2 + a \cdot a + a^2 = 3a^2$$

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a}}{x - a}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{a-x}{ax}}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{ax} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-(x-a)}{ax} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-1}{ax} = -\frac{1}{a \cdot a} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \quad (\text{pour } a \neq 0)$$

j. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-1}{x-2} \quad \text{type } \frac{1}{0}$$

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

k. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{2x^2 - 6x}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{2x^2 - 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{2x(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-2}{2x} = \frac{3-2}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + 3x}$: c'est un type $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})}{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{3}{x}} = \frac{1 - 0 + 0}{1 + 0} = 1$$

m. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 1}$: c'est un type $\frac{0}{0}$ avec $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + x) - 2}{(x-1) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+2}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

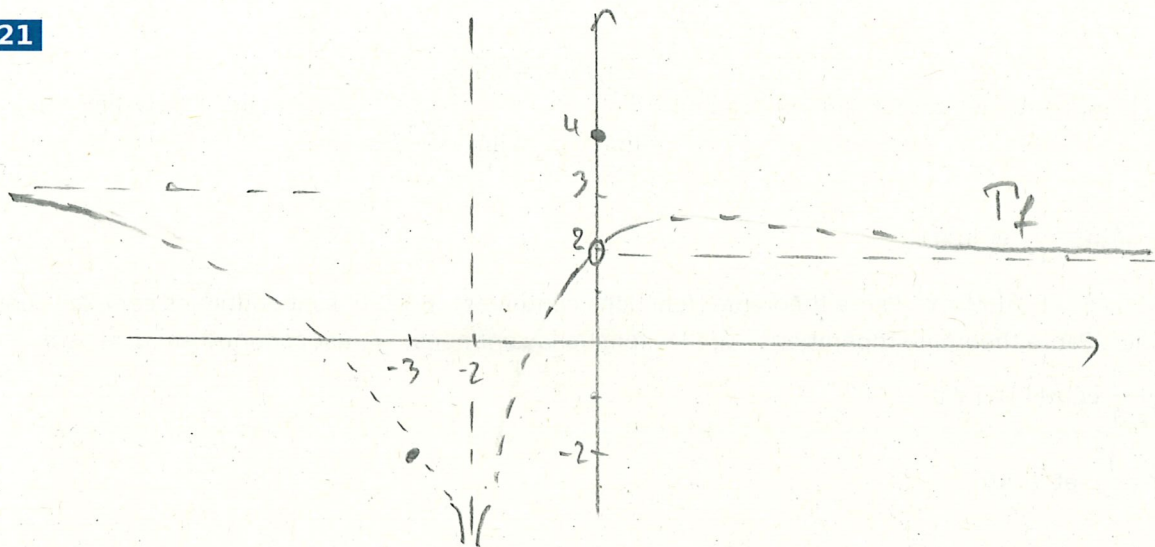
Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 2

n. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 + 8x + 15} = \frac{3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 15}{3^2 + 8 \cdot 3 + 15} = \frac{9 + 6 - 15}{9 + 24 + 15} = \frac{0}{48} = 0$

o. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x+1}{(x+3)^2}$: c'est un type $\frac{1}{0}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x+1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-3+1}{(0^-)^2} = \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x+1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-3+1}{(0^+)^2} = \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -\infty$$

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