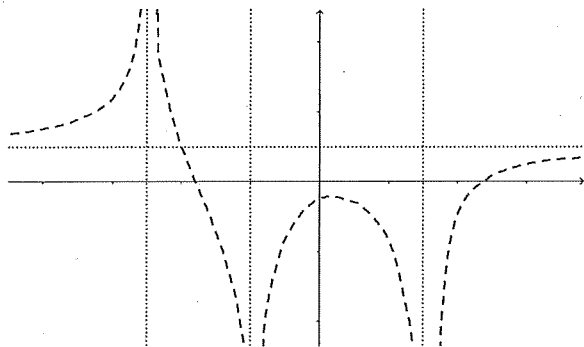
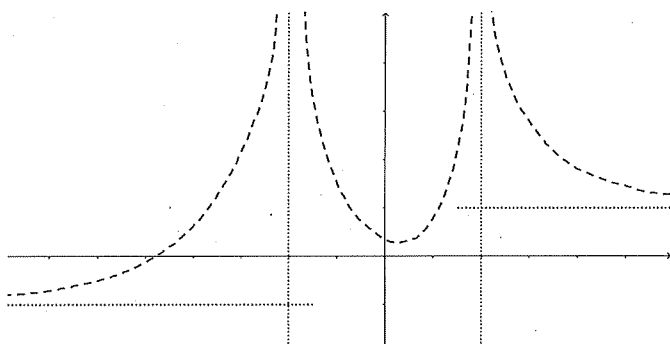


Asymptotes

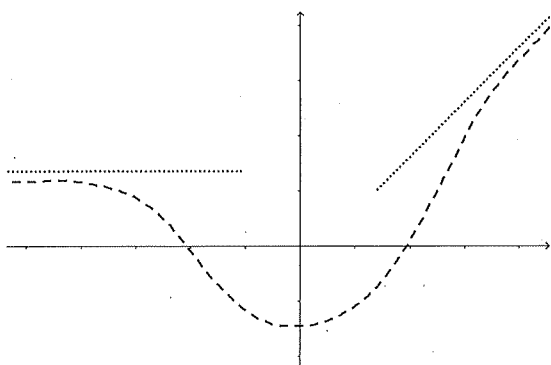
48



49



50



51 Par exemple $f(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(x-2)(x-4)}$

Aussi

$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(x-2)(x-4)} \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} \quad - \text{ une infinité de possibilités}$$

*n'ajoute pas d'asymptote verticale
ne modifie l'asymptote horizontale*

ex 52

a) $x^4 + 1 \neq 0$ } donc pas d'as. verticale possible
 fct rationnelle }

m^e degré num/dénom } as. horizontale et pas d'as. obl

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^4(3-5/x^3)}{x^4(1+1/x^3)} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \quad ; \quad y=3 \text{ as. horiz de } f \text{ à } \pm\infty$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{x(3x-5)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}$ et $x^2-x+1 \neq 0$ car $\Delta = 1-4 = -3 < 0$, donc

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= \frac{(-1) \cdot (-8)}{0^- \cdot 3} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= \frac{(-1) \cdot (-8)}{0^+ \cdot 3} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } x = -1 \text{ as. vert de } f$$

d^o num < d^o dénom } as. horiz $y=0$: vérif: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2(3-5/x)}{x^3(1+1/x^3)} = \frac{3}{(\pm\infty) \cdot 1} = 0$
 fct rationnelle

c) $f(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{2(x-2)x^2} = \frac{(x-1)}{2x^2}$, donc :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \frac{-1}{2(0)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \frac{-1}{2(0)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } x=0 \text{ as. vert. de } f ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \frac{1}{8} \text{ donc } \text{pas d'as. vert en } x=2$$

(comme en b) : $y=0$ as. horiz de f à $\pm\infty$

d) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+3}{(2-x)(2+x)}$ et $x^2+2x+3 \neq 0$ car $\Delta = 4-12 = -8 < 0$, donc :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \frac{11}{0^+ \cdot 4} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \frac{11}{0^- \cdot 4} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} x=2 \text{ as. vert. de } f$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) &= \frac{3}{4 \cdot 0^-} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) &= \frac{3}{4 \cdot 0^+} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} x=-2 \text{ as. vert. de } f$$

fct rat
 d^o num = d^o dénom } \Rightarrow as. horiz : vérif: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2(1+2/x+3/x^2)}{x^2(-1+1/x^2)} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$
 $y = -1$ as. horiz de f à $\pm\infty$

ex 53

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

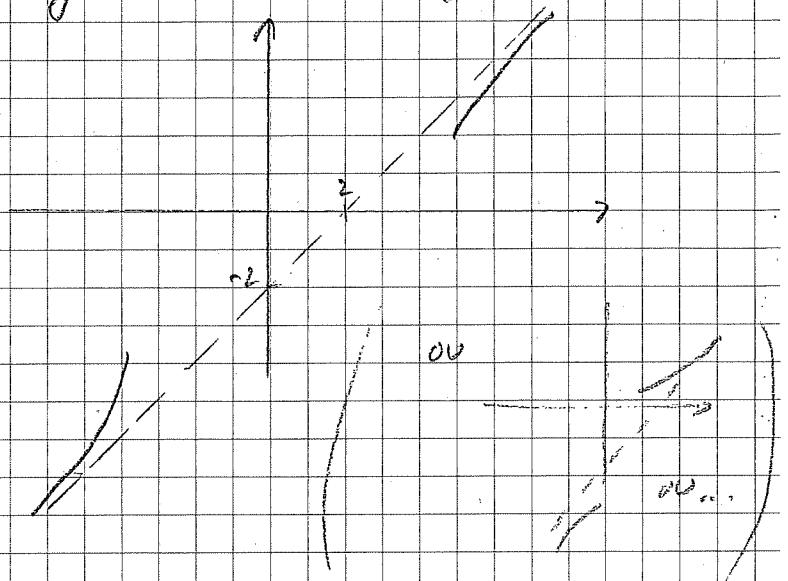
donc $x^3 - 2x - 3 = (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 1) + (x-1)$

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

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

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

donc $y = x - 2$ as. obl. de f à $\pm\infty$

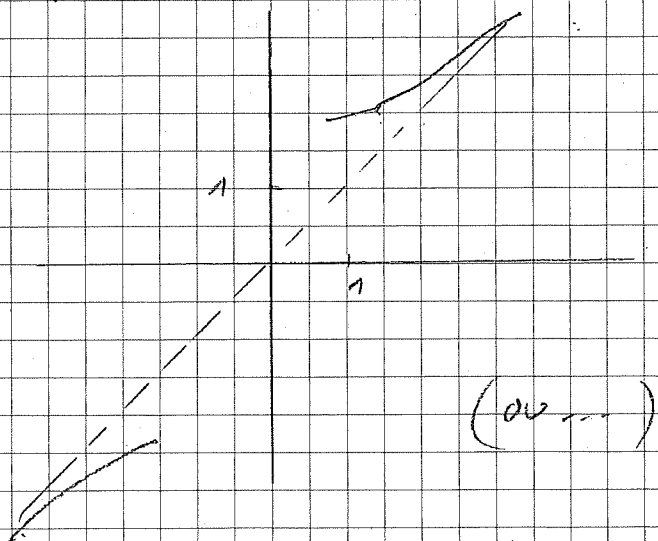


$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 x^2 - x + 2 & x - 2 \\
 - x^2 + 2x & x + 1 \\
 \hline
 x + 2 & \\
 - x - 2 & \\
 \hline
 4 &
 \end{array}$$

donc $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{4}{x-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - (x+1)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4}{x-2} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y = x + 1$ as. obl. de f à $\pm\infty$



$$\text{ex 53 (c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x+1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1/k)}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = 1 \quad (\text{idem à } x \rightarrow -\infty)$$

donc $a = 1$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{x+1} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{x(x+1/k)} = \frac{-1}{1+0} = \frac{-1}{2} = b$$

donc $y = 1 - x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = x - \frac{1}{2}$ ad abt. de f à $+\infty$ (idem à $-\infty$)

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + 2p/k + k/x^2}}{x}$$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{\dots}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + 2p/k + k/x^2} = 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{\dots}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sqrt{1 + 2p/k + k/x^2} = -1 = a$$

$$\text{à } +\infty: \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} + x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2px + k) - x^2}{|x| \sqrt{1 + 2p/k + k/x^2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(2p + k/x)}{x(\sqrt{1 + 2p/k + k/x^2} + 1)} = 2p$$

$$\text{à } -\infty: \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} - (-x))(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} + (-x))}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + k} + (-x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(2p + k/x)}{-x(\sqrt{\dots} + 1)} = -2p$$

donc $y = 1 \cdot x + 2p = x + 2p$ ad abt. de f à $+\infty$

$y = -x - 2p$ " " " " " $-\infty$

ex 54

as. vert

as. horiz / obl

$n=0$
 $f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2-9}$

$x=3$
 $x=-3$ } as. vert
 def

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \dots = 0 ; y=0$

as. horiz def à $\pm\infty$
 (pas d'as. obl.)

$n=1$
 $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x^2-9}$

$x=3$ as. vert
 def

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \dots = 0 ; y=0$

as. horiz de f à $\pm\infty$
 (pas d'as. obl.)

$= \frac{x+3}{(x+3)(x-3)}$

pas d'as. vert en $x=-3$
 car $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -\frac{1}{6}$

$= \frac{1}{x-3}$

$n=2$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-9}$

$x=3$
 $x=-3$ } as. vert
 def

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

$y=1$ as. horiz de f à $\pm\infty$
 (pas d'as. obl.)

$n=3$

$f(x) = \frac{x^3+3}{x^2-9}$

$x=3$
 $x=-3$ } as. vert
 def

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ pas d'as. horiz

$\frac{x^3+3}{x^2-9} \mid \frac{x^2-9}{x}$
 $= \frac{x^3-9x}{-9x+3}$

donc $f(x) = x + \frac{9x+3}{x^2-9}$
 d'où $y=x$ as. obl. de f à $\pm\infty$

ex 55

(i) $f(x) = (3x-5) + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3x^2-5x+1}{x}$

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

(iii) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-7}$

(iv) $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-3)(x+10)}$

(v) $f(x) = (-2x+5) + \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{(-2x+5)(x-5)+1}{x-5}$
 $= \frac{2x^2+5x+10x-25+1}{x-5} = \frac{2x^2+15x-24}{x-5}$

beaucoup de
 réponses
 possibles!

$$\text{ex. 56} \quad \bullet \quad x = -3 \text{ as vertical} \Rightarrow d = 3 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x + 3}$$

$$\bullet \quad y = -2x + 1: \quad a = -2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2 + 3x} \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$b = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) + 2x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2x^2 + bx + c}{x + 3} + 2x \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2 + bx + c + 2x^2 + 6x}{x + 3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(b+6)x + c}{x + 3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b + 6 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -5$$

$$\text{done } f(x) = \frac{-2x^2 - 5x + c}{x + 3}$$

$$\bullet \quad A(2; -2) \in T_f \Rightarrow f(2) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2 \cdot 4 - 5 \cdot 2 + c}{5} = -2$$

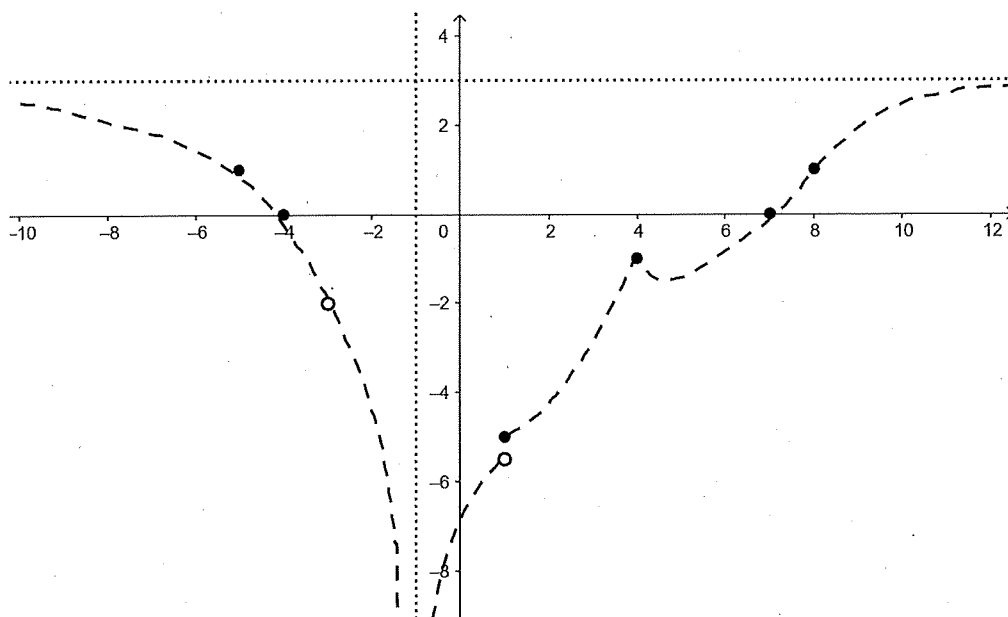
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-18 + c}{5} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow -18 + c = -10$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 8$$

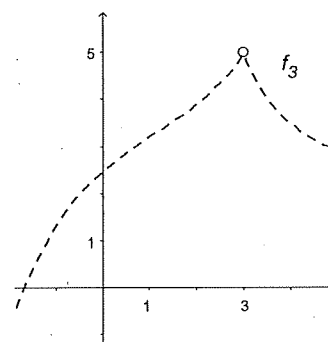
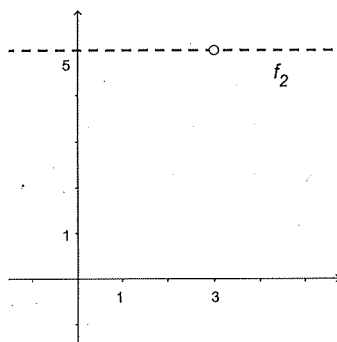
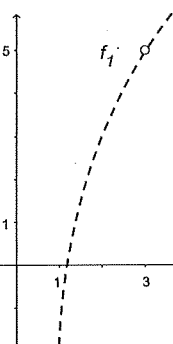
Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

57 Par exemple :



58 Les exemples des fonctions t.q. $f(3)$ n'existe pas et $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 5$

a.



b.

