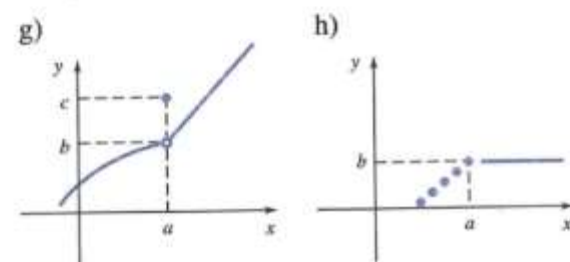
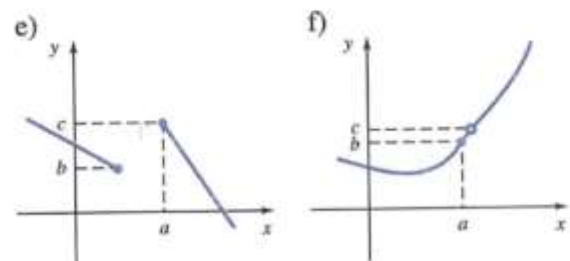
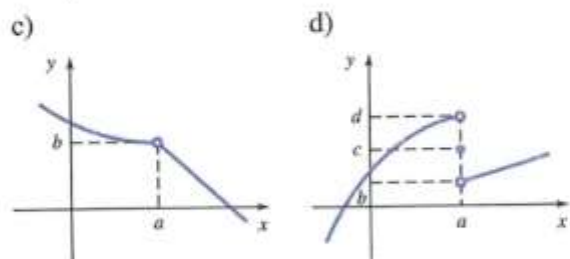
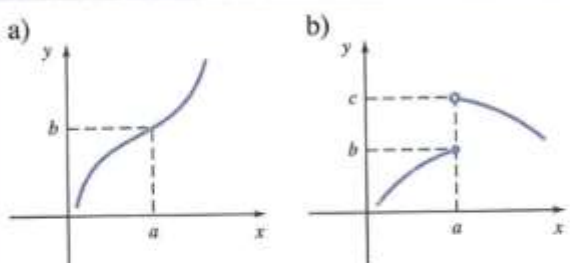


1) Considérons la fonction  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$

- a) Trouver  $f(0,8)$ ,  $f(0,9)$ ,  $f(0,99)$ ,  $f(0,999)$  et  $f(0,9999)$   
 b) Trouver  $f(1,2)$ ,  $f(1,1)$ ,  $f(1,01)$ ,  $f(1,001)$  et  $f(1,0001)$   
 c) Sans autre calcul, peut-on prédire :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

2) Pour chacune des fonctions suivantes définies par un graphique, trouver  $f(a)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$



b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{4x^2 + 8x}{2x + 3}$

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

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x - 2|$

4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 + x^3 + 2x + 2}{x^4 - x^2 + 2}$

5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} |x - 1|$

6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 7x - 1 & \text{si } x < 2 \\ x^2 + 8 & \text{si } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \lfloor x - 1 \rfloor$

8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{4x + x^3 + 1}$

9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \log_{10} \left( \frac{x-2}{x} \right)$

10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{2x + 1}$

11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

12)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

13)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2 + 8)}{2x + 5}$

14)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x - 5 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ 4x^2 - 3 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

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

16)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{x + 1}$

17)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \log_{10}(x - 4)$

18)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x(x - 3)$

19)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{(x - 7)}{2(x - 7)}$

20)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 5 & \text{si } x < 3 \\ 4x^2 - 5 & \text{si } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

En citant les résultats 1 à 6, trouver, si elles existent, les limites suivantes :

3 a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 2x + 15)$

21  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 + x^3 - 2x + 1}{3x^2 - 5}$

22  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

23  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x-1}$

24  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \sqrt{x-3}$

25  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x-3}$

26  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (5x^3 - x + 2)^3$

27  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{6x^2 - 3} - \sqrt{x-1})$

28  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x-1})$

29  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin(4x^2 + 8x - |x|)$

30  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}$

31  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$

32  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 8 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 4x + 3 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$

33  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3x^2 + 6x - 11}{4x - 8}$

34  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{|2x - 5|}$

35  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3^{x^2 - 4}$

36  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$

si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3 + \sin x & \text{si } 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 4x^2 - 7 & \text{si } 2 < x < 5 \\ 3x^2 + 5 & \text{si } x \geq 5 \end{cases}$

37  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log_{10}(x^2 - 9)$

38  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{x^3 + x + 1}{2x + 3}\right)$

39  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^{3/2}$

40  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 64}$

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

si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x + 2 & \text{si } x < -1 \\ x + 2 & \text{si } -1 \leq x < 3 \\ 8x + 3 & \text{si } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

42  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt[3]{3x - 8}$

43  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x + 7 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ x^3 - 1 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$

44  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \lfloor x - 2 \rfloor$

45  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \lfloor 2x \rfloor$

46  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x-4|}{x-4}$

47  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$  si  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 6x & \text{si } x < 5 \\ 12 & \text{si } x = 5 \\ \frac{4x + 15}{7} & \text{si } x > 5 \end{cases}$

48  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{|x|}$

49  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x|}{\lfloor x \rfloor}$

50  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{\lfloor x \rfloor}$

Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

Réponse :

1.

a)

$$f(0,8) = 2,8$$

$$f(0,9) = 2,9$$

$$f(0,99) = 2,99$$

$$f(0,999) = 2,999$$

$$f(0,9999) = 2,9999$$

b)

$$f(1,2) = 3,2$$

$$f(1,1) = 3,1$$

$$f(1,01) = 3,01$$

$$f(1,001) = 3,001$$

$$f(1,0001) = 3,0001$$

c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 3 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$$

2.

a)

$$f(a) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

b)

$$f(a) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq$$

c)

$$f(a) \neq$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = b$$

h)

$$f(a) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \neq$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \neq$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq$$

3.

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 2x + 15) = 3^2 + 2(3) + 15 = 30 \quad (\text{résultat 5})$$

$$b) 0$$

$$c) 4/3$$

$$d) 2$$

$$4. 1$$

$$5. 4$$

6.

Cette fonction fait partie des fonctions de la catégorie (B) mentionnée dans la technique de calcul d'une limite. On évalue alors la limite à gauche et la limite à droite.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (7x - 1) = 13 \quad (\text{résultat 5})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x^2 + 8) = 12 \quad (\text{résultat 5})$$

$$\text{Donc, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq$$

$$7. \neq$$

$$8. 1$$

$$9. \log_{10} 2$$

$$10. 1/5$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \sqrt{0^+} = 0$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \sqrt{0^-} \therefore \neq$$

$$13. 0$$

Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

d)

$$f(a) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = d$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

e)

$$f(a) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

f)

$$f(a) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

g)

$$f(a) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{6x^2 - 3} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x-1} \text{ } \cancel{\exists};$$

$$\text{donc, globalement } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{6x^2 - 3} - \sqrt{x-1}) \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

$$28. \sqrt{3}$$

$$29. \sin 30$$

$$30. \cancel{\exists}$$

$$31. 0$$

$$32. \cancel{\exists}$$

$$33. 47/6$$

$$34. 1$$

$$35. 1$$

$$36. 9$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \log_{10}(x^2 - 9) = \log_{10}(9^- - 9) = \log_{10}(0^-); \text{ donc } \cancel{\exists}$$

$$38. \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$14. 1$$

$$15. \sqrt{2}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{x+1}$$

en appliquant les résultats connus, on retrouve une forme  $\sqrt{0}$ ; c'est une situation où il faut considérer les limites à gauche et à droite :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{0^+} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{0^-} \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

$$\text{Donc, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{x+1} \text{ } \cancel{\exists}$$

$$17. \cancel{\exists}$$

$$18. 0$$

$$19. 1/2$$

$$20. 9$$

$$21. 3$$

$$22. 1$$

$$23. -1$$

$$24. 0$$

$$25. \cancel{\exists}$$

$$26. 64000$$



39.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^{3/2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} \quad (\text{forme } \sqrt{0})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} = \sqrt{0^-} \quad \nexists$$

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

$$\text{Donc, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^{3/2} \quad \nexists$$

40. 0

41. 0

42.  $\sqrt[3]{-2}$

43. 7

44.  $\nexists$

45.  $\nexists$

46.  $\nexists$

47.  $\nexists$

48. 1

49.  $\nexists$

50.  $\nexists$

Trouver, si elles existent, les limites suivantes :

$$1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-3)}{(x-4)}$$

$$2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{(x-3)}$$

$$3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1}$$

$$4 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$$

$$5 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2 + 2x - 8}$$

$$6 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1/3} \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 1}{3x^2 - 10x + 3}$$

$$7 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - 16)}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$8 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - 2}{x+1}$$

$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+5}}{x-4}$$

$$10 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$11 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 13x}{x^2 + x}$$

$$12 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$13 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{9-x} - 2}{x-5}$$

$$14 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 + 7x + 5}{x+1}}$$

$$15 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 5x - 14}{x^2 + 6x + 8}$$

$$16 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$17 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 13x + 22}{x^2 - 10x + 16}$$

$$18 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3}{x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

$$19 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^4 - 81}{x - 3}$$

$$20 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$$

$$21 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1} - 1}{x-1}$$

$$22 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3+x} - \sqrt{3}}{x}$$

$$23 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 16x}{x}$$

$$36 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-2x) \tan 4x}{2x^2}$$

$$37 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 5 \tan x}{x}$$

$$38 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|}$$

$$39 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin 2x}$$

$$40 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x \sin^2 2x}{3x^3}$$



24 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{2x}$	41 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x \sec x \tan x}{x^3}$
25 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{x}$	42 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin^3 x \cos x}{2x}$
26 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$	43 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \sin 3x$
27 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 4x}{2x}$	44 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin^2 x \sec x}{x^2}$
28 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x}$	45 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x \tan x}{x^2 \operatorname{cosec} x}$
29 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \cos 5x}{\sin 3x \cos 4x}$	46 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{3}}$
30 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin^2 x}{x}$	47 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$ si $f(x) = 3x - 2$
31 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 - 6 \cos x}{x^2}$	48 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3 + \Delta x) - f(3)}{\Delta x}$ si $f(x) = x^2 + 2$
32 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{2}}$	49 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ si $f(x) = x^2 + x - 3$
33 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\tan 5x}$	50 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x}$ si $g(x) = x^3 + 7$
34 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x}$	51 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ si $f(x) = \sqrt{2x-7}$
35 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{x^2 \sec^2 x}$	

Réponse :

1. 1

2. -1

3. 3

4. 0

5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2 + 2x - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{(x+4)(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x-1}{x+4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

6. 1/4

7. -8

8.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - 2}{x+1} \right) \times \frac{(\sqrt{x+5} + 2)}{(\sqrt{x+5} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+5) - 4}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x+5} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x+5} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+5} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

9.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+5}}{x-4} \right) &\times \frac{(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+5})}{(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(2x+1) - (x+5)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

10.  $\sqrt{5}$

11. 13

12. 5/4

13. -1/4

14.  $\sqrt{3}$

15. -9/2

16. 1

17. 3/2

27. 6

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} 2 \cos x = 2(-1) = -2$$

29. 2/3

30. 1

31. 3

32.  $\sqrt{2}$

33. 7/5

$$34. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos 2\pi}{\cos \pi} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

35. 1

36. -4

18. 4/3

19. 108

20. 0

21. 3/2

22.  $\sqrt{3}/6$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 16x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (16) \frac{\sin 16x}{(16)x} = 16(1) = 16$$

24.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x} \frac{1}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{(5x)} \frac{1}{\cos 5x} \frac{(5x)}{2x} \\ &= (1)(1) \left( \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

25. 1

26.

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

43. 3

44. 4

45. 1

46.  $2\sqrt{3}$

47. 2

$$\begin{aligned} 48. \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3 + \Delta x) - f(3)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(3 + \Delta x)^2 + 2] - [3^2 + 2]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 + 6\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + 2 - 9 - 2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (6 + \Delta x) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

49.  $2x+1$



Mathématiques Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

37.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 5 \tan x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x} + \frac{5 \tan x}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + 5 \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \\ &= 1 + 5 (1) (1) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

38.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} \quad (\text{forme } \frac{0}{0})$$

À cause de la fonction  $|x|$  qui n'est pas définie de la même manière à gauche et à droite de 0, il faut considérer les limites à gauche et à droite.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \sin x}{(-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$$

Donc,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} = 0$$

39.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{2 \sin 2x} \times \frac{(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{2 (2 \sin x \cos x) (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{4 \cos x (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{0}{4 (1) (2)} = 0$$

50.  $3x^2$

51.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2(x+h)-7} - \sqrt{2x-7}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2x+2h-7} - \sqrt{2x-7}}{h} \times \frac{(\sqrt{2x+2h-7} + \sqrt{2x-7})}{(\sqrt{2x+2h-7} + \sqrt{2x-7})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+2h-7) - (2x-7)}{h(\sqrt{2x+2h-7} + \sqrt{2x-7})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h(\sqrt{2x+2h-7} + \sqrt{2x-7})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2x+2h-7} + \sqrt{2x-7})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x-7} + \sqrt{2x-7}} \\ &= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x-7}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-7}} \end{aligned}$$

40.  $20/3$

41. 1

42.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin^3 x \cos x}{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - \frac{2 \sin^3 x \cos x}{2x} \right) \\ &= 1 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Trouver, si elles existent, les limites suivantes :

$$1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{4x+1}{x+2}$$

$$3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2 + 8x + 7}{x^4 + x^2}$$

$$7 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+4)(2x-3)}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$8 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4x^3 + 5x^2 - 1}{x^7 + 2x^6 + x^3}$$

$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x^2 - 6x}{2x^2 - 11x - 6}$$

$$10 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x+7}{x^2 - 2x+1}$$

$$11 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^4 - 1}{5x - x^2 - 6}$$

$$12 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{4x+1}{x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3}$$

$$13 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{[x] - 5}{x - 5}$$

$$14 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ 8x + 7 + \frac{x}{x-2} \right]$$

$$4 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{x - 3}$$

$$5 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} \frac{3x+8}{x-7}$$

$$6 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2 + 7x - 13}{(x-5)(x+2)}$$

$$27 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 7x^2 - x - 13}{5x^4 + x^3 - 2x}$$

$$28 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 6}{3x^5 - x^2 + x}$$

$$29 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 8x^2 + 9}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$30 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + x^3 + x - 7}{2x^5 + x - 3}$$

$$31 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{2x + 3}$$

$$32 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3}}$$

$$33 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$34 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{9x^2 - x + 5}}$$



$$15 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \ln \left( \frac{x-10}{7} \right)$$

$$16 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \log_{10} \left( \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right)$$

$$17 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \ln \left( \frac{3-x}{12} \right)$$

$$18 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \log_{10} \left( \frac{x-2}{3x-1} \right)$$

$$19 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x^2 + 4x - 7)$$

$$20 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 + 3x - 1)$$

$$21 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^3 + 2x - 1}$$

$$22 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+4}{x-4}$$

$$23 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x+6}{2x-1}$$

$$24 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 7}{x^3 + 3}$$

$$25 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^5 - x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^5 - x^3 + 2}$$

$$26 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + 1}{2x^3 + x + 7}$$

$$35 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-1)^8}{(x+3)^8}$$

$$36 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x})$$

$$37 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{-x}$$

$$38 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2^x + 2^{-x}}$$

$$39 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$$

$$40 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{3x + 7}$$

$$41 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^x$$

$$42 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$43 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left[ \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} \right]$$

$$44 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cot 2x$$

$$45 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{1/x}$$

$$46 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/x}$$



Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

Pour chacune des fonctions suivantes, trouver les asymptotes et esquisser le graphique de la fonction.

$$47 \quad f_1(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x-2}$$

$$48 \quad f_2(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2-4}$$

$$49 \quad f_3(x) = \frac{x^2+2}{x}$$

$$50 \quad f_4(x) = \frac{x-1}{2x-3}$$

$$51 \quad f_5(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$$

$$52 \quad f_6(x) = \frac{3x^2-4x+2}{x-1}$$

$$53 \quad f_7(x) = \frac{x^2-5x+4}{x-5}$$

$$54 \quad f_8(x) = \frac{x^2+x-5}{x+3}$$

$$55 \quad f_9(x) = \frac{x^3-2x^2-2x-3}{x^2-2x-3}$$

$$56 \quad f_{10}(x) = \frac{3x^3+4x^2-5x-2}{2x^2+5x+2}$$

Réponse

1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2}{x+1} \quad (\text{forme } \frac{2}{0})$$

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

Donc,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2}{x+1} \quad \nexists$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{4x+1}{x+2} = \frac{-8+1}{-2^-+2} = \frac{-7}{0^-} = \infty$$

3.  $\infty$

4.  $\nexists$

5.  $-\infty$

6.  $\infty$

7.  $\nexists$

8.  $\infty$

9.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x^2-6x}{2x^2-11x-6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x(x-6)}{(2x+1)(x-6)}$$

Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x}{2x+1} = \frac{6}{13}$$

10.  $\infty$

11.  $-\infty$

12.  $\infty$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor - 5}{x - 5} = \frac{\lfloor 5^+ \rfloor - 5}{5^+ - 5} = \frac{5 - 5}{5^+ - 5} = \frac{0 \text{ exact}}{0^+} = 0$$

14.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ 8x + 7 + \frac{x}{x-2} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (8x + 7) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x}{x-2} \right) \\ &= 23 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x}{x-2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Pour la deuxième partie de ce calcul, on a une forme  $\frac{2}{0}$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{x}{x-2} \right) = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{x}{x-2} \right) = \frac{2}{0^+} = \infty$$

Donc,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x-2}$  n'existe pas et globalement,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ 8x + 7 + \frac{x}{x-2} \right] \text{ n'existe pas.}$$

15.

C'est une forme  $\ln(0)$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 10^-} \ln \left( \frac{x-10}{7} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{0^-}{7} \right) = \ln(0^-) \quad \cancel{\exists}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 10^+} \ln \left( \frac{x-10}{7} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{0^+}{7} \right) = \ln(0^+) = -\infty$$

$$\text{Donc, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \ln \left( \frac{x-10}{7} \right) \quad \cancel{\exists}$$

31.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{2x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{x^2+2}}{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}$$

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

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x}{\sqrt{2x^2+3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5x}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^2}}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2+0}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3+1}}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{0+0}}{1+0} = 0$$

34.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{9x^2-x+5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6 + \frac{7}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{9x^2-x+5}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6 + \frac{7}{x}}{-\sqrt{\frac{9x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^2}}}$$

N.B.: Puisque  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $x$  est donc négatif, de sorte qu'on doit garder un signe  $-$  devant le radical après avoir entré le  $1/x$  à l'intérieur de ce radical.

$$= \frac{6+0}{-\sqrt{9-0+0}} = \frac{6}{-3} = -2$$

35.  $2^8$

Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

16.  $\exists$   
 17.  $-\infty$   
 18.  $-\infty$   
 19.  $\infty$   
 20.  $\infty$   
 21.  $\infty$   
 22. 1  
 23.  $3/2$   
 24. 1  
 25. 3  
 26.  $\infty$   
 27. 0  
 28.  $1/3$   
 29.  $-\infty$   
 30. 0

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x}) \times \frac{(x + \sqrt{x})}{(x + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x}{x - \sqrt{x}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\infty - 1}{1 + 0} = \infty$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{-x} = 3^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{3^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2^x + 2^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2^x}}{\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2^x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2^{-2x}}{1 + 2^{-2x}}$$

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

39.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\infty + \infty} = 0$$

40.  $2/3$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

42. 0

43.  $-\infty$

44.  $1/2$

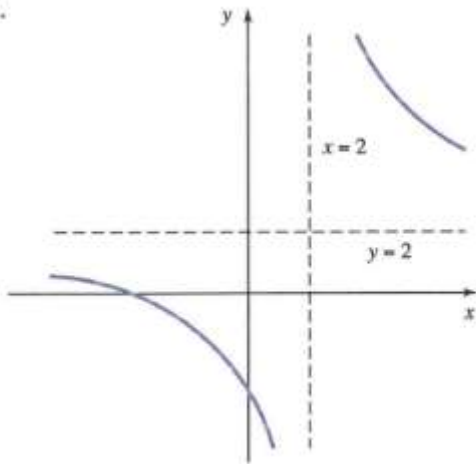
45. 0

46. 1

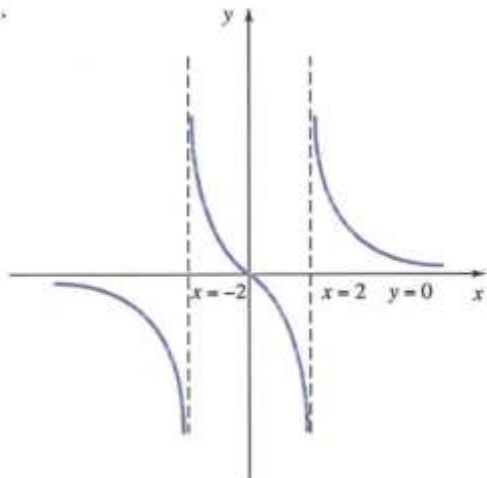


Mathématique Calcul 42S : Exercice 4B Limites

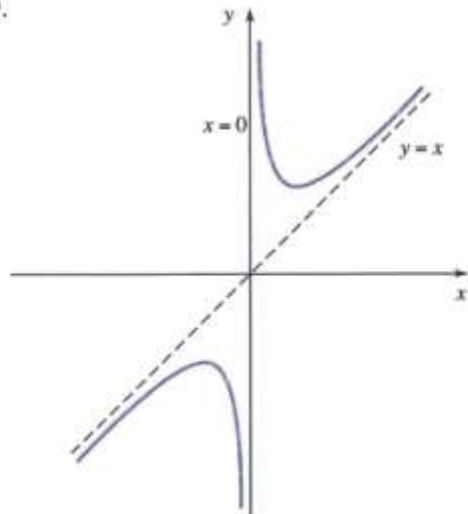
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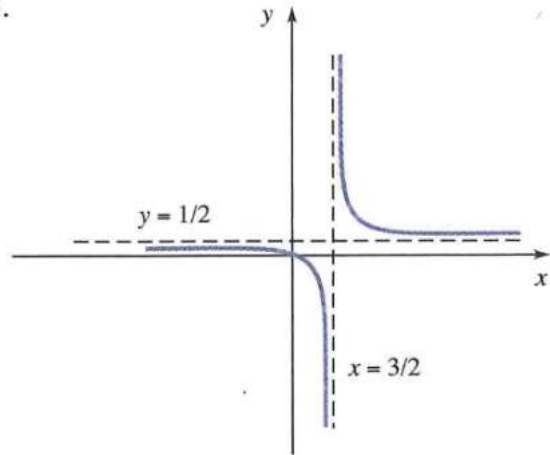
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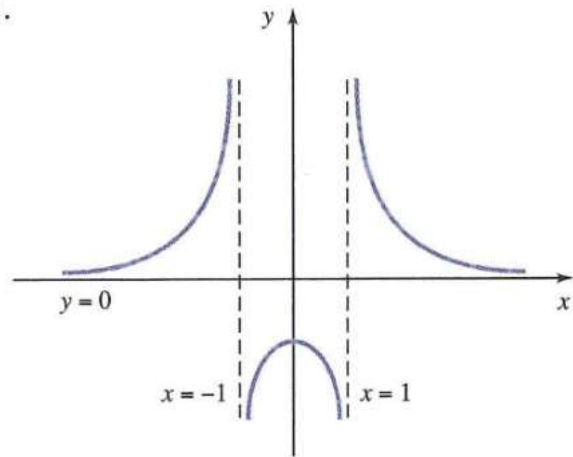
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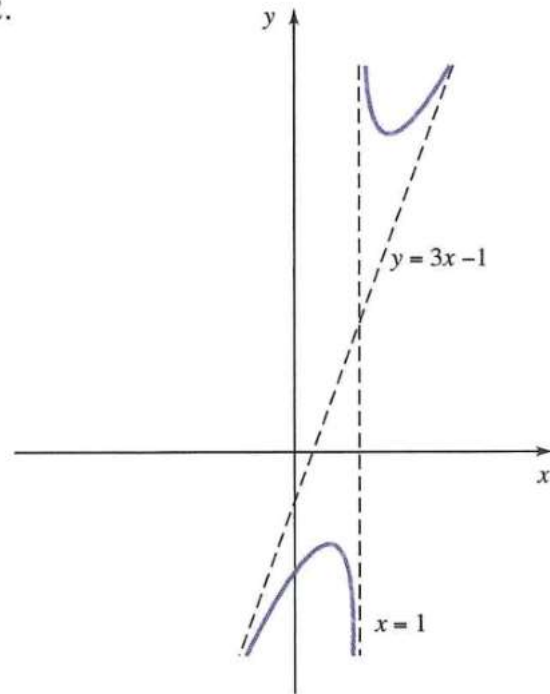
50.



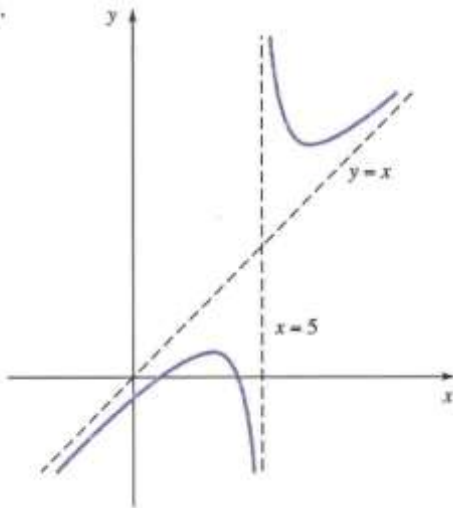
51.



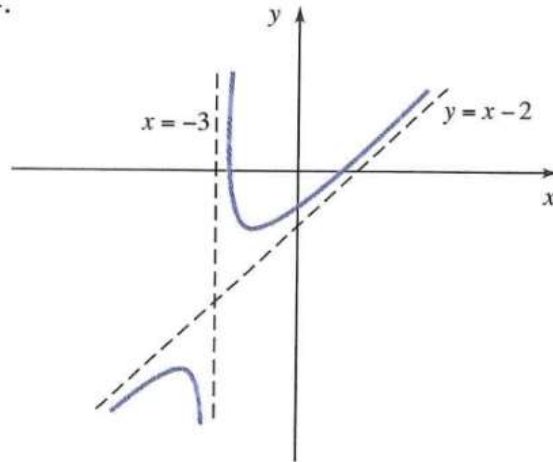
52.



53.



54.



55.

$$f_9(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)(x - 3)}{(x + 1)(x - 3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f_9(x) = \frac{(1)(-4)}{0^-(-4)} = -\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f_9(x) = \frac{(1)(-4)}{0^+(-4)} = \infty$$

Donc,  $x = -1$  est une asymptote verticale.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f_9(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x + 1)} = \frac{13}{4}$$

Donc, il n'y a pas d'asymptote verticale à  $x = 3$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_9(x) = \infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_9(x) = -\infty$$

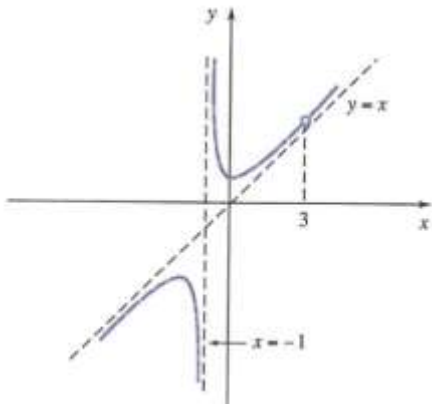
Donc, il n'y a pas d'asymptote horizontale.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f_9(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + x} = 1; \text{ donc, } m = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f_9(x) - 1x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} - x \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x + 1} \right) = 0$$

Donc,  $y = x$  est une asymptote oblique.



56.

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$  est une asymptote verticale.

$y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{4}$  est une asymptote oblique.