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Nom : _____

Date : _____

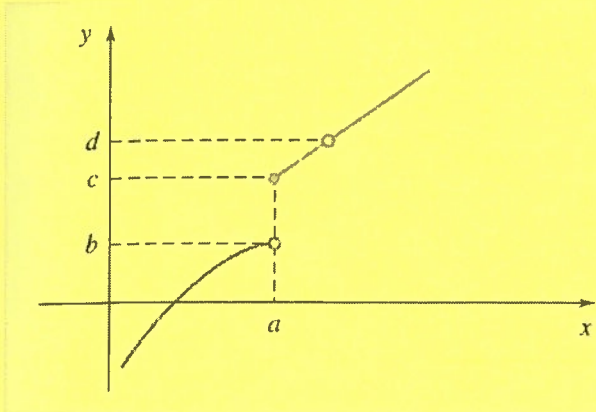
1. À partir de la fonction suivante définie par un graphique, trouve :

a) $F(a) = c$

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

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

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



2. Trouve les limites, s'ils existent.

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ si $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & \text{si } x < 3 \\ 8 & \text{si } x = 3 \\ x^3 - 6x - 4 & \text{si } x > 3 \end{cases}$

Handwritten calculations: $2(3) - 1 = 5$ and $27 - 18 - 4 = 5$. The limit is 5 .

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

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b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{6x^2 + x - 1}{2x + 1}$

Handwritten calculation: $\frac{(2x+1)(3x-1)}{2x+1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} 3x - 1 = -2.5 = -5/2$

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c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{9-x}-2}{x-5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-x}+2}{\sqrt{9-x}+2}$

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

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

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d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x+5}{x^2+2x-8} = \frac{3x+5}{(x+4)(x-2)}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x+5}{x^2+2x-8} = \cancel{d}$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ -5 \ 0 \ 4 \\ + \ 1 \ 1 \ -4 \ 4 \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 \end{array}$$

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

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 7x + 3}{(7-x)^3}$
 $\frac{4}{-1} = -4$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ -4 \ -4 \\ + \ 2 \ 6 \ 4 \\ \hline x^2 + 3x + 2 \end{array}$$

$x^2 + 3x + 2$
 $(x+1)(x+2)$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left[\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{7}{x^2 + 3x - 10} \right]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left[\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{7}{(x+5)(x-2)} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1(x+5) - 7}{(x-2)(x+5)} = \frac{-7}{(x+5)(x-2)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{1}{7}$$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^4 + 2x^3 - x + 7}{2x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x - 1}$
 $\frac{4}{2} = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^4 + 2x^3 - x + 7}{2x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x - 1} = 2$$

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3. Trouve les asymptotes et trace le graphique de la fonction suivante.

a)

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

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$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{114} \quad -3 \quad 1 \\ + \downarrow \quad 4 \quad 1 \\ \hline x \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

ou $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 1}{(x-1)(x)} = \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 1x} = m$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2}} = \frac{4 - 0 + 0}{1 - 0} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 = m$$

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x}$$

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

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

asy obl. $y = 4x + 1$

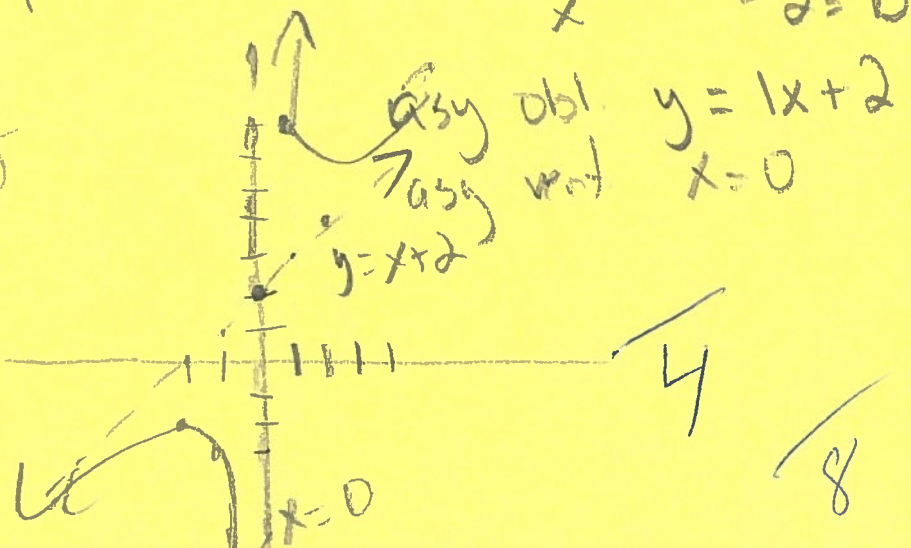
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x^2} = m$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{1} = 1 = m$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{4}{x}}{\frac{x}{x}} = \frac{2 + 0}{1} = 2 = b$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 4}{x}$$



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$$f(x) = 2^x - 2(x)^2 + 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 3(x)^4 - 4(x)^3 + 2 - 2 = 0$$

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4^e Trouve l'asymptote oblique.

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^4 - 6x^3 + x - 2}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 - 6x^3 + x - 2}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2} \Big/ x^4 = 3 = m$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2\sqrt{3} & -6 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ + \downarrow & 6 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline x & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2\sqrt{1} & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ + \downarrow & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline x & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

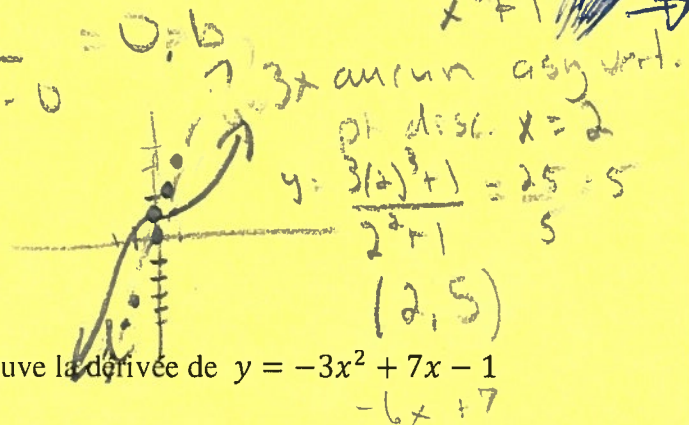
$$x^2 + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^2 + 7x - 2}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2} \Big/ x^3$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{3x^2}{x^3} + \frac{7x}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^3}}{\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{2x^2}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^3}} = \frac{0 + 0 - 0}{1 - 0 + 0 - 0} = 0 = b$$

asy oblique $y = 3x$



5. En utilisant la formule $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$, trouve la dérivée de $y = -3x^2 + 7x - 1$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3(x+h)^2 + 7(x+h) - 1 - (-3x^2 + 7x - 1)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x^2 - 6xh - 3h^2 + 7x + 7h - 1 + 3x^2 - 7x + 1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6xh - 3h^2 + 7h}{h}$$

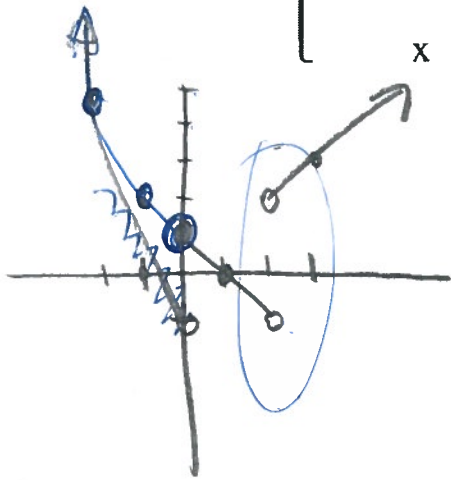
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -6x - 3h + 7$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -6x + 7$$

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6. Détermine la limite, si elle existe.

Soit $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x < 0 \\ 1 - x & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ x & x > 2 \end{cases}$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \cancel{2}$

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7. Évalue

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 + \frac{5}{x}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x^2}}} = \frac{6 + 0}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 0}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5 + 0$

~~$\frac{6x+5}{x+\sqrt{x^2-7}} \cdot \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2-7}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-7}}$
 $\frac{(6x+5)(x-\sqrt{x^2-7})}{x^2 - (x^2-7)}$
 $\frac{(6x+5)(x-\sqrt{x^2-7})}{7} = \frac{6x}{7} = 3$~~

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