

**Exercice 1**

A =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 + 1'000) = -\infty$ , car moins un nombre gigantesque au cube donne moins un nombre gigantesque.
B =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{x} - x\right) = 0 - \infty = -\infty$
C =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5}{x} - x\right) = \begin{cases} \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 0^- \end{cases}$ , donc la limite n'existe pas.
D =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x}{(x+3) \cdot (x-3)} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 3^+ \\ \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 3^- \end{cases}$ , donc la limite n'existe pas.
E =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 9}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (2x-9)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x-9)}{(x-1)} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^- \end{cases}$ , donc la limite n'existe pas.
F =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 9}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (2x-9)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x-9)}{(x+1)} = -\frac{7}{2}$
G =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x^2 + 2x + 1 = 6$ par division polynomiale de $3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$ par $x - 1$ .
H =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (x-1)}{(2x+1) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(2x+1)} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$
I =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^4 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^4 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \frac{1}{+\infty \cdot 1} = 0^+$
J =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-7x^3 + 1}{1 - 2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(-7 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^3} - 2\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-7 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} - 2} = \frac{-7}{-2} = +\frac{7}{2}$
K =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{2x^2 - x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} = \frac{-\infty \cdot 4}{2} = -\infty$
L =
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^4 + 9x^7}{12x^8 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^7 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{x^3} + 9\right)}{x^8 \cdot \left(12 - \frac{1}{x^8}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^3} + 9}{x \cdot \left(12 - \frac{1}{x^8}\right)} = \frac{9}{-\infty \cdot 12} = 0^-$

## Exercice 1, suite

M =

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 9}{(5-x) \cdot (x+3)} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 5^+ \\ \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 5^- \end{cases}, \text{ donc la limite n'existe pas.}$$

N =

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{(5-x) \cdot (x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x-3) \cdot (x+3)}{(5-x) \cdot (x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x-3}{5-x} = \frac{-6}{8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

O =

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{169x^{10} + 13x^6 + 1}}{x^5 + 20} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^{10} \cdot \left(169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}\right)}}{x^5 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{20}{x^5}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 \cdot \sqrt{169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}}}{x^5 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{20}{x^5}\right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}}}{1 + \frac{20}{x^5}} = \sqrt{169} = 13 \end{aligned}$$

P =

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{169x^{10} + 13x^6 + 1}}{x^5 + 20} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^{10} \cdot \left(169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}\right)}}{x^5 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{20}{x^5}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^5 \cdot \sqrt{169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}}}{x^5 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{20}{x^5}\right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{169 + \frac{13}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}}}{1 + \frac{20}{x^5}} = -\sqrt{169} = -13 \end{aligned}$$

Remarquez que :  $\sqrt{x^{10}} = \sqrt{(x^5)^2} = -x^5$ , quand  $x$  est négatif !

Q =

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^2 - a^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 + 2a \cdot h + h^2 - a^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cdot (2a + h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2a + h = 2a$$

R =

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

Remarquez qu'en substituant  $x$  par  $(a+h)$  et  $x \rightarrow a$  par  $h \rightarrow 0$ , on obtient l'exercice précédent.

S =

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^3 - a^3}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^3 + 3a^2 \cdot h + 3a \cdot h^2 + h^3 - a^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cdot (3a^2 + 3a \cdot h + h^2)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3a^2 + 3a \cdot h + h^2 = 3a^2 \end{aligned}$$

T =

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

Remarquez qu'en substituant  $x$  par  $(a+h)$  et  $x \rightarrow a$  par  $h \rightarrow 0$ , on obtient l'exercice précédent.

**Exercice 1, suite**

U =

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{1}{x-a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{x \cdot a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-(x-a)}{x \cdot a \cdot (x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-1}{x \cdot a} = -\frac{1}{a^2}$$

V =

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

W =

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

X =

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

**Exercice 2**

a. Remarquez que :  $\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$  et  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$  et  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{8}$  etc.

On constate que  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$ , la somme se rapproche de plus en plus de 1. La tortue dépassera donc la distance de 0,99 km, mais elle n'atteindra jamais une distance de 1,00 km.

b. Remarquez que :  $\frac{2}{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$  et  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} = 1 - \frac{1}{9}$  et  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{27} = 1 - \frac{1}{27}$  etc.

On constate que  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{27} + \dots + \frac{2}{3^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{3^n}$ , la somme se rapproche de plus en plus de 1. La tortue dépassera donc la distance de 0,99 km, mais elle n'atteindra jamais une distance de 1,00 km.

**Exercice 3**

A =	par division polynomiale de $3x^3 - 10x^2 + 11x - 4$ par $x - 1$ .
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - 10x^2 + 11x - 4}{x - 1}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 - 7x + 4) \cdot (x - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$
B =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - 10x^2 + 11x - 4}{(x - 1)^2}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 - 7x + 4) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x - 4) \cdot (x - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x - 4 = -1$
C =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - 10x^2 + 11x - 4}{(x - 1)^3}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 - 7x + 4) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x - 4) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2} =$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x - 4}{x - 1}$	$= \begin{cases} \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^- \end{cases}$ donc la limite n'existe pas !
D =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 10x^2 + 11x - 4}{(x - 1)^3}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(3 - \frac{10}{x} + \frac{11}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} = 3$
E =	par division polynomiale de $3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$ par $x - 1$ . C.f. ex. 1.7
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (x - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x^2 + 2x + 1 = 6$
F =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{(x - 1)^2}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 1}{x - 1} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^- \end{cases}$ ,
donc la limite n'existe pas !	
G =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{(x - 1)^3}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{6}{0^+} = +\infty$
H =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{(x - 1)^3}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(3 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left(3 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} = 3$
I =	
$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(2+h)^2} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{h}{1}}$	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (2+h)^2}{4 \cdot (2+h)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (4 + 4h + h^2)}{4 \cdot (2+h)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h - h^2}{4 \cdot (2+h)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} =$
$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h \cdot (4+h)}{4 \cdot (2+h)^2 \cdot h}$	$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(4+h)}{4 \cdot (2+h)^2} = \frac{-4}{16} = -\frac{1}{4}$
J =	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{x - 2}}$	$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 - x^2}{x^2 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x) \cdot (2+x)}{x^2 \cdot 4 \cdot (x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x-2) \cdot (2+x)}{x^2 \cdot 4 \cdot (x - 2)} =$
$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(2+x)}{x^2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-(2+2)}{2^2 \cdot 4} = -\frac{1}{4}$	
Remarquez qu'en substituant $x$ par $(a + h)$ et $x \rightarrow a$ par $h \rightarrow 0$ , on obtient l'exercice précédent.	

**Exercice 3, suite**

<p>K =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 9}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 9) \cdot (x - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x - 9 = -7$
<p>L =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 9}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 9) \cdot (x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 9}{x - 1} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ \rightarrow +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 1^- \end{cases},$ <p>donc la limite n'existe pas.</p>
<p>M =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{49x^6 - 2x^2 + 1}}{5x^3 - x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^6 \cdot \left(49 - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^6}\right)}}{x^3 \cdot \left(5 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^3 \cdot \sqrt{49 - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^6}}}{x^3 \cdot \left(5 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{49}}{5} = -\frac{7}{5}$
<p>N =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{x^2 - 2x - 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x - 3) \cdot (x - 5)}{(x + 3) \cdot (x - 5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x - 3}{x + 3} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
<p>O =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5x - 8}{x^2 - 2x + 7} = \frac{25 - 8}{25 - 10 + 7} = \frac{17}{22}, \text{ c'est une limite immédiate.}$
<p>P =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (9x^3 - 5x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 \cdot \left(9 - \frac{5}{x^2}\right) = -\infty \cdot 9 = -\infty, \text{ c'est une limite quasi immédiate.}$
<p>Q =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{2x^2 - x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} = \frac{-\infty \cdot 4}{2} = -\infty$
<p>R =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1) \cdot \sqrt{x} + 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x} + 1 = 2$
<p>S =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - 3x - x^2}{3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x} - 1\right)}{x \cdot \left(3 - \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x} - 1\right)}{3 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-\infty \cdot (-1)}{3} = +\infty$
<p>T =</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{(x + 1) \cdot (3x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{3x^2 + 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(3 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$