

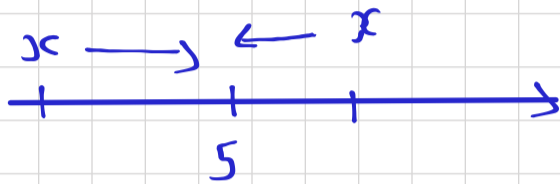
Leçon du 19/10/19.

## Limites et continuité.

N°4 p1.

$$1) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x-5}} \quad \text{en } x=5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$$

$$\text{Si } x > 5 \quad \text{car } x-5 > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x > 5.$$



$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 5 \\ x > 5}} x+3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} x+3 = 8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} x-5 = 0$$

On se demande alors si  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} x-5 = 0^+$  ou  $0^-$ .

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -\infty & 5 & +\infty \\ \hline x-5 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} x-5 = 0^+.$$

Par quotient des limites,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x+3}{x-5} = +\infty.$$

$$\text{Or } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

Par composition de limites  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x-5}} = +\infty.$

$$2) f(x) = \sqrt{-x^3 + x^2 + x} \quad \text{en } -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^3 + x^2 + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^3 = +\infty \quad \text{Or } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty.$$

Par composition de limites,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty.$

polynôme:  $P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_n x^n.$

3)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{-x+1}{x^2+1}}$  en  $-\infty$ .

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

Or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = 0$  donc par composition de limites,  $= 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0.$$

5)  $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x+1}{x+2}\right)$  en  $+\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi x+1}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi x}{x} = \pi.$$

Or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \cos(x) = -1$

n° 5.  $x \in ]-5; +\infty[$   $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+5}.$

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1.$

On cherche  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f \circ f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(f(x))$  Or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1.$

Par composition de limites,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(f(x)) = f(1)$

$$f(1) = \frac{1-3}{1+5} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

2)

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(f(x)) = (f(x))^2 = (x^2)^2 = x^4$$

$$f(2) = 2^2$$

$$f(3) = 3^2$$

$$f(abc) = (abc)^2$$

$$f(\phi) = \phi^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+5}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{f(x)-3}{f(x)+5} = \frac{\frac{x-3}{x+5} - 3}{\frac{x-3}{x+5} + 5} = \frac{\frac{x-3}{x+5} - \frac{3(x+5)}{x+5}}{\frac{x-3}{x+5} + \frac{5(x+5)}{x+5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x-3-3x-15}{x+5}}{\frac{x-3+5x+25}{x+5}} = \frac{-2x-18}{6x+22}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{-2x-18}{x+5} \times \frac{x+5}{6x+22} = \frac{-2x-18}{6x+22}$$

$$\text{Or } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x}{6x} = -\frac{2}{6} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

no 6.

$$1) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} + x \quad \text{en } -\infty$$

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

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

$$\text{Or } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 + 1 = +\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty.$$

donc par composition de limites:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = +\infty \\ \text{De plus, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{Par somme de limites:}$$

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

Par quotient de limites,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

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

Indication.  $a = \sqrt{a'} \times \sqrt{a'}$   
 $= \sqrt{a'^2} = a$ .

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

$$(a-b)/(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} \times \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1} \times \sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

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

$$x^2 - 3 = x^2 - \sqrt{3}^2$$

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$$

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

Or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x} = 1$ . Par composition de limites,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ .

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1. \text{ Par composition, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1.$$

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x+1 = 2 \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} x-1 = 0^+ \quad \text{Par quotient}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = +\infty.$$

n°9

$$2) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad -1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1.$$

$\downarrow \times (-1)$

$$1 \geq -\cos(x) \geq -1.$$

$\downarrow + 2$

$$3 \geq 2 - \cos(x) \geq 1.$$

On applique la fonction inverse décroissante sur  $]0; +\infty[$

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{2 - \cos(x)} \leq 1$$

$\downarrow \times (x+1) \geq 0$

$$\frac{x+1}{3} \leq \frac{x+1}{2 - \cos(x)} \leq x+1.$$

car  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .

Or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{3} = +\infty$ . Par comparaison de limites,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{2 - \cos(x)} = +\infty.$$

