

## Question 1

$$(1) \quad a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4}{6x^3 - 2x + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2x^5}{6x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{x^2}{3} = -\infty$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{6x^3 - 2x + 8}{-2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{6x^3}{-2x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{3}{x^2} = 0^-$$

$$(2) \quad a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x-1)(2x+1)^2} \underset{\substack{\text{Schéma de} \\ \text{Horner}}}{x \rightarrow 1}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(3x^2 - 3x - 1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(2x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3x - 1}{(2x+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x-1)(2x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3x - 1}{4x^2 + 4x + 1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(3) \quad a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - 6x}{|3x - 6|} = \frac{-11}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1 - 6x}{|3x - 6|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-6x}{|3x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-6x}{\pm 3x} = \mp 2$$

$$(4) \quad 4x^2 - 9x + 5 = 4\left(x - 1\right)\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right) = (x-1)(4x-5)$$

Les racines du trinôme sont 1 et  $\frac{5}{4}$ . Son tableau du signe est :

$x$		1		$\frac{5}{4}$	
$4x^2 - 9x + 5$	+	0	-	0	+

$$a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 5}}{1 - x} \text{ n'existe pas}$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 5}}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{\underbrace{(x-1)}_{-} \underbrace{(4x-5)}_{-}}}{1 - x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{5-4x}}{\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{5-4x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 5}}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}}}{-x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\pm 2x}{-x} = \mp 2$$

## Question 2

(1) C.E. :  $2x^2 - 2x - 4 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(x-2)(x+1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2 \text{ et } x \neq -1$

$$D_f = D_c f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 2\}$$

(2) Racines :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 2x + 3) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } \underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0}_{\Delta = 4 - 12 < 0} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^\pm} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^\pm} \frac{x(x^2 - 2x + 3)}{2(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{-1 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot 0^\pm} = \pm\infty$

Donc AV :  $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^\pm} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^\pm} \frac{x(x^2 - 2x + 3)}{2(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 0^\pm \cdot 3} = \pm\infty$$

Donc : AV :  $x = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{2} = \pm\infty$$

Donc pas d'AH.

Recherche d'une AO :

La division euclidienne de  $x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x$  par  $2x^2 - 2x - 4$  donne :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4x - 2}{2(x-2)(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x - 1}{(x-2)(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Donc :

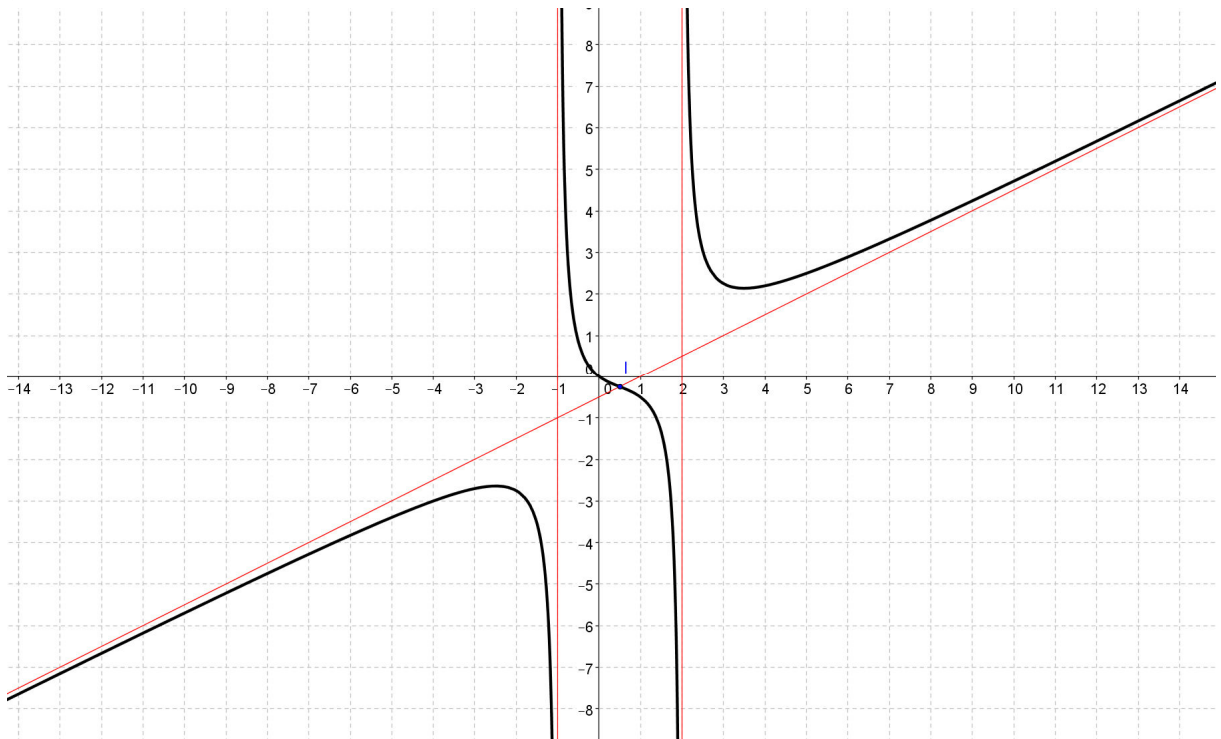
$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[ f(x) - \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x - 1}{(x-2)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0^\pm \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{G}_f \text{ admet une AO : } y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \delta(x) = f(x) - \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{2x-1}{(x-2)(x+1)}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$		$1/2$		$2$	$+\infty$
$2x-1$	-		-	0	+		+
$(x-2)(x+1)$	+	0	-		-	0	+
$\delta(x)$	-	//	+	0	-	//	+
Position de $\mathcal{G}_f$ p.r. à AO	AO/gf	//	gf/AO	PI $(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4})$	AO/gf	//	gf/AO

(5) Graphe de  $f$ :



### Question 3

Remarquons tout d'abord que  $\mathcal{D}_g = ]-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty[$ , donc la question a un sens.

Remarquons ensuite que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}}}{\cancel{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| = +\infty,$$

donc  $\mathcal{G}_f$  n'admet pas d'asymptote horizontale à gauche (calcul pas demandé !)

Maintenant :

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} |x| \overbrace{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}}}^{-1}}{\underbrace{x^2}_{\rightarrow 1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1 \quad \text{car } |x| = -x \text{ si } x \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) + x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x+1} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 4} + x + 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 1}} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - 4} + x + 1 \right) \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x - 1 \right)}{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x - 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\underbrace{x+1}_{\rightarrow 1}} \frac{x^2 - 4 - (x+1)^2}{\left( |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} - x - 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4 - x^2 - 2x - 1}{\left( -x \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} - x - 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x - 5}{-x \underbrace{\left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} + 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}_{\rightarrow 2}} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Donc  $\mathcal{G}_f$  admet l'AOG :  $y = -x + 1$

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