

**INTERRO DE COURS 8**

**Exercice 1** – Calculer les limites suivantes.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 - 5x + 6$

**Solution :**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 - 5x + 6 = (-1)^2 - 5 \times (-1) + 6 = 1 + 5 + 6 = 12.$

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

**Solution :**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x-1}{x+6} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 1}{3 + 6} = \frac{5}{9}.$

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

**Solution :**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 3x - 1 = 5 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2x - 4 = 0^+,$$

donc, par quotient,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3x-1}{2x-4} = +\infty.$

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

**Solution :**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x + 1 = 3 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -x + 1 = 0^+,$$

donc, par quotient,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2x+1}{-x+1} = +\infty.$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^3}$

**Solution :**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0^- \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3}{x^3} = 0^-,$$

donc, par somme,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^3} = 1.$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 7$

**Solution :**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 7 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty.$

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

**Solution :**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{-4x^3 + 2x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{-4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{-4x} = 0^-.$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x^2 + 1) \times \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2 + 5}$

**Solution :**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x^2 + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x^2 = +\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2 + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2 = 2,$$

donc, par quotient,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x^2 + 1) \times \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2 + 5} = +\infty.$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2} + 4}$

**Solution :** On a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} = 0^+$  donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} + 4 = 4$  et donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2} + 4} = \sqrt{4} = 2.$

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-2}} + 3 \right)^2$

**Solution :** On a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = +\infty$  donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-2}} = +\infty$  donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-2}} + 3 = +\infty$   
et donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-2}} + 3 \right)^2 = +\infty.$