## Chap I et I : Les fonctions

· La définition de la limite à

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) = \ell \iff \forall E > 0, \exists x > 0, \forall x \in D_f :$$

$$|x - x_0| < x \implies |f(x) - \ell| < E$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n) = +\infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists x > 0, \forall x \in Df$$

$$|x-x_0| < \alpha \implies f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = -\infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \in D_f:$$

$$|x - x_0| \neq \alpha \implies f(x) \neq -A$$

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = \ell \iff \forall \mathcal{E} > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall x \in D_f :$$

$$x > B \implies |f(x) - \ell| \leq \mathcal{E}$$

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} f(n) = +\infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall n \in D_f$$

$$x > B \Rightarrow f(x) > A$$

$$f(n) = \ell \iff \forall \mathcal{E} > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall x \in D_f:$$

$$x > -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - \ell| < \mathcal{E}$$

$$\alpha < -B \Rightarrow |f(\alpha) - \ell| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = +\infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall x \in D_f :$$

$$x < -B \implies f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall x \in D_f$$

$$\forall x \leftarrow B \implies f(x) < -A$$







