

= lim (n+v1/21). 2-00 (n+v1/21) v1/22 $= \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} = 1 = \int_{0}^{\infty} (0)$ $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{n - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^{i} \cdot n - \ln (n+x)}{n}$ $= 2 \cdot \lim_{N \to 0^+} \frac{N - \ln(1+x)}{N^2}$ = 0 F.I R. H & lim 1- 1+2 2. lim 1- 1+2 = lim 142-1 x-00+ n(1+2) = lim 1 = 1 = fd (0) @ fg(0) = fg(0) done f est derivable en 0. (0,5) 3/ lim (n+ 1/1+2) = - 0 + 0 F.I on multiple par le conjugue, nous trouvons lim (n+ \(\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{n+2}\) = lim \(\left(n+\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{n+2}\)\) \((n-\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{n+2}\)\) = lim n'- (1+n2) n-0-0 n- \(\sigma + n^2\) $= \lim_{N \to 0^{-9}} \frac{-1}{N - \sqrt{1 + n^2}}$ $= \frac{-1}{-9} = 0$ In deduire lim f(n) = lim ln (n+ v+n) = lno = -8 (08)

 $=\lim_{R\to 0} 2 \cdot \frac{n - \ln(1+x)}{n} = \frac{+0-0}{40} = 1$ $= \lim_{R\to 0} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+2x}}{1}\right)$ $= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+2x}}{1}\right)$ 4/ lim J(n) = lim e. (1 - 12) = e (N) $\int E \times 000^{\circ} e^{2} = \sin \theta a \text{ fonction } f: IR^{\circ} - sIR \text{ define par}$ $\int [bi] = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(n+\sqrt{n+2})}$ 1º/ Dg = 18 = 18 - {0} lim f(n) = lim = lim (n+ vini) ona: lim 1 la (2+51+22) $=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\ln(n+\sqrt{n+n})}{n}=\frac{0}{0}\text{ F. I}$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{e^n}{e^{n}}}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1^2}}$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} = 1$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln (n + \sqrt{n})$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln (n + \sqrt{n})$ Done of est prolongeable par continuité san 18 et $g(n) = \begin{cases} f(n) & si & n \neq 0 \\ e & si & n = 0 \end{cases}$ $g(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln (n + \sqrt{1 + n^2}) & \text{si } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $Si \quad n \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $Si \quad n \neq 0 \end{cases}$

2/ la Pante deg? Ona Dg = 18 Vn∈ IR alors -n∈ IR (on a la symétie de Dg) - In ln (-21+ V1+22") = -1 ln ((14x1-21) (14x +21)) = 1 ln (n+ with) = = 1 ln (n+ v1421) (115) d'où g'est une fonction paire. (0,5) \$ Exon'3: Pour tout ne M ona: $I_n = \int_0^1 n^n \cdot \sqrt{1-n^n} \, dn$ $S/I_{s} = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx$, for changement de variable on pose: $t = \sqrt{1-x^{2}} \implies t^{2} = 1-x$ -> dn = - 2t dt (08) Si n = 0 \Rightarrow $t = \sqrt{1 - 0} = 1$ (0) Si n = 1 \Rightarrow $t = \sqrt{1} = 0$ (0) I = { ot . (-et) dt = -2 { to dt (0,5) I = 2 5 to dt = 2 [+3] = = (5) [I = 2 (0.5) 2/ En utilisant l'intégration pur parties; pour tout n > 1 posons: $f(x) = x^n = 0$ $f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$ $g'(n) = \sqrt{1-n} \Rightarrow g(n) = -\frac{e}{3} (1-n)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $\frac{1}{n} = \left[-\frac{2}{3} n^n \left(n - n \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{n}{2}} + \frac{2n}{3} \int n^{n-1} \left(n - n \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} dn$ $I_n = \frac{e_n}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{1} n^{n-1} (1-n)^{\frac{3}{1}} dn$ $I_n = \frac{2n}{3} \int_{0}^{1} n^{n-1} (1-n) \sqrt{1-n^2} dn$ (0) In = en ("(" m") VI-" dn In = 2n (se sind - 2n f se sind he In = en I - en I = In + 3n In = 2n In. = $\frac{e^{n}+3}{3}$ $\Gamma = \frac{e^{n}}{3}$ Γ_{n-1} (=) $(en+3)I_n = en I_{n-1}$ In = 2n In-1 Remarque 3 R. H c'est la règle de l'Hospital