1) De= 12/42)

3) Ef admot sure aroquiptote vesticale d'équation &= 2 Ef admet une asymptote lesignood d'equation y=5 en ta Ex admet une asymptos horization d'equation y=-4 en as

Eservice 2

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 \qquad f(x) = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-3 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)}{3^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)} = \frac{3 + \frac{5}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{2 + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$$

Es admet une asymptote livinguitate d'equation y = -3 en tos

$$\frac{E_{x \times 0 \times \infty}}{A} \xrightarrow{3} \frac{3}{A} \xrightarrow{x^3 + x^2 + 3} = \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)} = \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^2}}$$

lein 
$$k \left(1 + \frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{3}{2^3}\right) = +00$$
 par quotient lein  $\frac{\mu^3 + \lambda^2 + 3}{\mu + 100} = +00$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left( e^{\lambda} + 3\lambda \right)}{2e^{\lambda} + 1} = \frac{e^{\lambda} \left( 4 + \frac{3\lambda}{e^{\lambda}} \right)}{e^{\lambda} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{e^{\lambda}} \right)} = \frac{4 + \frac{3\lambda}{e^{\lambda}}}{2 + \frac{1}{e^{\lambda}}}$$

de theorems de cosissances, emposées: lim 
$$\frac{e^{\lambda}}{\kappa}$$
 = +00  
por enverse. Lies  $\frac{\chi}{\kappa++\infty}$  => por produit et somme lies  $\frac{4+\frac{3\lambda}{e^{\lambda}}}{e^{\lambda}}$  =4

lie 
$$2 + \frac{1}{e^x} = 2$$
 poo quotient lies  $\frac{(e^x + 3x)}{2e^x + 1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ 

3) line 
$$\chi_{-3} = 0^{+}$$
 $\chi_{-3}^{2}$ 
 $\chi_{-1+00}^{2}$ 
 $\chi_{-1+00}^{2}$ 
 $\chi_{-3}^{2} = +\infty$ 

Or

 $\chi_{-1+00}^{2}$ 
 $\chi_{-3}^{2} = +\infty$ 
 $\chi_{-1+00}^{2}$ 
 $\chi_{-3}^{2} = +\infty$ 
 $\chi_{-3}^{2} = +\infty$