

### 3.2

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2-x-12} = \frac{4-4}{4^2-4-12} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2-x-12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x+3)(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{4+3} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x^2-9} = \frac{3^3-27}{3^2-9} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x^2-9} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+3x+9}{x+3} = \frac{3^2+3 \cdot 3+9}{3+3} \\ &= \frac{27}{6} = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{2^2-4}{2^2-5 \cdot 2+6} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-5x+6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-3} = \frac{2+2}{2-3} = -4$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{(-1)^2+3 \cdot (-1)+2}{(-1)^2+4 \cdot (-1)+3} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x^2+4x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+2}{x+3} = \frac{-1+2}{-1+3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} = \frac{2-2}{2^2-4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-6x+8} = \frac{2^2-3 \cdot 2+2}{2^2-6 \cdot 2+8} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

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

$$7) \frac{2}{1-x^2} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} = \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x)} - \frac{3}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{2(1+x+x^2)-3(1+x)}{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{2x^2-x-1}{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{1-x^2} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2-x-1}{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 1^2 - 1 - 1}{(1-1)(1+1)(1+1+1^2)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

Pour factoriser  $2x^2-x-1$ , recherchons ses zéros :

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = 9 = 3^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-1)-3}{2 \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-(-1)+3}{2 \cdot 2} = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{1 - x^2} - \frac{3}{1 - x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{(1 - x)(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2)} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x + 1)(x - 1)}{\underbrace{(1 - x)}_{-(x-1)}(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{2x + 1}{(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2)} = \\ -\frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{(1 + 1)(1 + 1 + 1^2)} &= -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1^6 - 1}{1^4 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^4 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1^4 + 1^2 + 1}{1^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} = \frac{(-2)^3 - 7 \cdot (-2) - 6}{(-2)^3 + (-2)^2 - 2 \cdot (-2)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

Factorisons  $x^3 - 7x - 6$  à l'aide du schéma de Horner, attendu que  $x = -2$  est un zéro de ce polynôme :

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 0 & -7 & -6 \\ & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & -2 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } x^3 - 7x - 6 = (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x - 3) = (x + 2)(x + 1)(x - 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x + 1)(x - 3)}{x(x + 2)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 1)(x - 3)}{x(x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{(-2 + 1)(-2 - 3)}{-2 \cdot (-2 - 1)} = \frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^2 + (-1) - 1}{(-1)^3 + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

Recherchons les zéros du polynôme  $2x^2 + x - 1$  pour le factoriser :

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = 9 = 3^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1-3}{2 \cdot 2} = -1 \quad x_2 = \frac{-1+3}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } 2x^2 + x - 1 = 2\left(x + 1\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = (x + 1)(2x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x + 1)(2x - 1)}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - x + 1} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (-1) - 1}{(-1)^2 - (-1) + 1} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1\end{aligned}$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^3 - 18x^2 + 36x - 24}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^3 - 18 \cdot 2^2 + 36 \cdot 2 - 24}{2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

$$3x^3 - 18x^2 + 36x - 24 = 3(x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8) = 3(x-2)^3$$

Comme l'on sait que  $x = 2$  est un zéro de  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ , recourons au schéma de Horner :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -3 & 0 & 4 \\ & & 2 & -2 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Par conséquent } x^3 - 3x^2 + 4 = (x-2) \underbrace{(x^2 - x - 2)}_{(x-2)(x+1)} = (x-2)^2(x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^3 - 18x^2 + 36x - 24}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)^3}{(x-2)^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{3 \cdot (2-2)}{2+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2}{1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indéterminé}$$

Pour factoriser  $x^3 - 3x + 2$ , on utilise le schéma de Horner, car l'on sait que  $x = 1$  est un zéro de ce polynôme :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ & & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Par suite } x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x-1) \underbrace{(x^2 + x - 2)}_{(x-1)(x+2)} = (x-1)^2(x+2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2(x+2)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$