$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (3x^2) = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (3x^2) = +\infty.$$

$$\rightarrow +\infty$$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \; ; \; \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} x = -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x = +\infty.$$

• $\lim 2x = +\infty$ et $\lim \ln x = +\infty$

•
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$
 et $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$ donc

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right) = + \infty.$$

 $x \rightarrow + \infty$

donc
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x + \ln x) = +\infty$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + 1} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} 3 e^{-2x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3}{e^{2x}} = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x-2) = +\infty$$

donc
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln(x-2) = +\infty$$
.

•
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x-2) = 0$$
 (par valeurs positives)

donc $\lim \ln (x-2) = -\infty$.

 $x \rightarrow 2$ x > 2

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 2 \\ z > 2}} (x - 2) = 0 \text{ (par valeurs)}$$