

## Les limites

### Formes Indéterminées :

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}, 0 \times \pm\infty, \frac{-\infty + \infty}{+\infty - \infty}, (0^+)^0, (+\infty)^0, 1^{\pm\infty}$$

### Limites remarquables :

$$\text{I/ } 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty \quad 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty \quad 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0 \quad 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{II/ } 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0 \quad 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty \quad 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = +\infty$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \quad 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x = 0.$$

$$\text{III/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

### Rappel :

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$1. \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$2. \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \\ \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$3. \sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$4. \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$$

$$5. \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$$

**Exercice :**

Calculer les limites suivantes :

**A/ 1.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) \quad (-\infty + \infty) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) \quad (+\infty - \infty) \text{ FI}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

**2.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \quad (+\infty - \infty) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1-x}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

**3.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln x) \quad (+\infty - \infty) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty(1-0) = +\infty$$

**B/ 1.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - x}} \quad \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}} = 1$$

**2.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \quad \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x(1+e^{-x}))}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x) + \ln(1+e^{-x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x}{x} + \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x})}{x} \right] = 1 + \frac{0}{+\infty} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

C/

I. 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^2 + 3x - 2}{x^2 - 4} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

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

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a}, a > 0 \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x - a}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}.$$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{5+x})(3 + \sqrt{5+x})(1 + \sqrt{5-x})}{(1 - \sqrt{5-x})(1 + \sqrt{5-x})(3 + \sqrt{5+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(9 - (5+x))(1 + \sqrt{5-x})}{(1 - (5-x))(3 + \sqrt{5+x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(4-x)(1 + \sqrt{5-x})}{(-4+x)(3 + \sqrt{5+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{5-x})}{(3 + \sqrt{5+x})} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

II. 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{x} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

On pose  $y = 5x$  donc  $x = \frac{y}{5}$

Quand  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin y}{y} = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 5 \times 1 = 5.$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = 1 \times 1 = 1.$$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(kx)}{x}, k \neq 0 \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

On pose  $y = kx$  donc  $x = \frac{y}{k}$

Quand  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(kx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} k \frac{\operatorname{tg}(y)}{y} = k \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(y)}{y} = k \times 1 = k.$$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

1<sup>ère</sup> méthode

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{Donc } 1 - \cos(2\alpha) = 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$2\alpha = x \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{x \cdot x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{4 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{\frac{x}{2}} \right) \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{\frac{x}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^2} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\text{On pose } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad \text{donc } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$$

$$\text{Quand } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right)}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos y}{y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{d'après 4.})$$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$

$$\text{On pose } y = \pi - x \quad \text{donc } x = \pi - y$$

$$\text{Quand } x \rightarrow \pi \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2(\pi - y)}{1 + \cos(\pi - y)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 y}{1 - \cos y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 y(1 + \cos y)}{(1 - \cos y)(1 + \cos y)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 y(1 + \cos y)}{1 - \cos^2 y} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 y(1 + \cos y)}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos y) = 2\end{aligned}$$

D/ 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x \cdot \sin x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x \cdot \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( (x \ln x) \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right) = 0 \times 1 = 0$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right) \quad (0, (+\infty)) \text{ FI}$

1<sup>ère</sup> méthode

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x+1}) = 0 \times 1 = 0$$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^2 + x} = 0.$$

E/ 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^x) \quad (0^0) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln(x^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x)} = e^0 = 1$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x} - 1)^{x-1} \quad (0^0) \text{ FI}$

$$\begin{aligned}(\sqrt{x} - 1)^{x-1} &= e^{\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)^{x-1}} \\ &= e^{(x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x} - 1)^{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{(x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) \quad (0 \cdot (-\infty)) \text{ FI}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [(x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[ \left( \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) (\sqrt{x}-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [(\sqrt{x}-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1)]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x}-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1)\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) = 2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x}-1)^{x-1} = e^0 = 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{4x}} \quad (+\infty)^0 \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{4x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(1+3x)}{4x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{4x} \ln(1+3x)}{1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{4x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{4x} \quad \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+3x)\ln(1+3x)}{4x(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1+3x}{4x} \right) \left( \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{1+3x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1+3x}{4x} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{1+3x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1+3x}{4x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{1+3x} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{1+3x} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \times 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{4x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (1^{\pm\infty}) \text{ FI}$$

**Proposition :**

Soient  $f$  et  $g$  deux fonctions définies sur un même voisinage de  $x_0$ ,  $V \in V(x_0)$ .

Supposons que  $f(x) \neq 1$ ,  $\forall x \in V$   $x \neq x_0$

$$\text{Et } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \pm\infty$$

Donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = 1^{\pm\infty}$  se présente sous forme indéterminée.

Si  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x)-1)g(x) = \lambda$  alors  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = e^\lambda$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (1^{\pm\infty}) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^\lambda \text{ et } \lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x)-1)g(x) \text{ avec } f(x) = 1+x \text{ et } g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x-1) \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x) \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1) = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^1 = e$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} \right) \quad (1^{\pm\infty}) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} \right) = e^\lambda \text{ et } \lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x)-1)g(x) \text{ avec } f(x) = x \text{ et } g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{x}+1) = 2$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} \right) = e^2 .$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3+x}{4+x} \right)^{2x} (1^{+\infty}) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3+x}{4+x} \right)^{2x} = e^\lambda \text{ et } \lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x)-1)g(x) \text{ avec } f(x) = \frac{3+x}{4+x} \text{ et } g(x) = 2x$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3+x}{4+x} - 1 \right) (2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3+x-4-x}{4+x} \right) (2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{-1}{4+x} \right) (2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{-2x}{4+x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{-2x}{x} \right) = -2$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3+x}{4+x} \right)^{2x} = e^{-2} .$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} (1^{+\infty}) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^\lambda \text{ et } \lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x)-1)g(x) \text{ avec } f(x) = \cos x \text{ et } g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - 1) \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right) \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ FI}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)}{x^2(\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x^2(\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x^2(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x^2(\cos x + 1)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} \right) = (-1) \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} .$$