

Correction DS limites asymptotes.

Ex 1:

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

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

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - 2x}{(x+1)(3x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{3x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2}{3x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$c) \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+2})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2})}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{x - x - 2}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2}}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2}} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x+1}{4-x^2} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2x+1 = 5 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 4-x^2 = 0^- \end{cases} \text{ donc } \lim_{2^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad (1)$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2x+1}{4-x^2} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 2x+1 = 5 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 4-x^2 = 0^+ \end{cases} \text{ donc } \lim_{2^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad (1)$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{(x+3)^2}{x^2+x-2} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x+3)^2 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x+2)(x-1) = 0^- \end{cases} \text{ donc } \lim_{-2^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{(x+3)^2}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} (x+3)^2 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} (x+2)(x-1) = 0^+ \end{cases} \text{ donc } \lim_{-2^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad (1)$$

ex 8 :

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$ 0,5

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$ 0,5

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x - 2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^2 - x - 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x - 2 = 0^- \end{array} \right.$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$ 0,5

2,5 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^2 - x - 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x - 2 = 0^+ \end{array} \right.$ donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$ 0,5

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$ donc C admet une asymptote verticale d'equation $x = 2$ 0,5

b) $\frac{ax(x-2) + b(x-2) + c}{x-2} = \frac{ax^2 + (b-2a)x + c - 2b}{x-2}$
2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b - 2a = -1 \\ c - 2b = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 1 \end{array} \right.$ donc $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-2}$

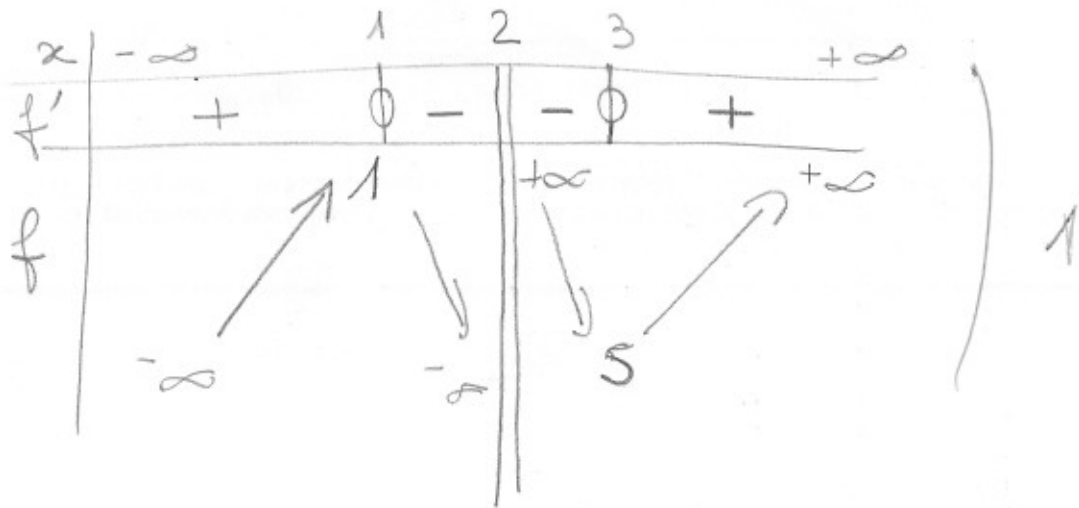
c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - (x+1)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x-2} = 0$
2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - (x+1) = 0$ donc C admet une asymptote

oblique d'equation $y = x + 1$

d) On etudie le signe de $\frac{f(x) - y}{x - 2} = \text{signe}(x - 2)$
1,5 $x - 2 > 0$ pour $x > 2$ donc C est au dessus de d'
 $x < 2$ donc C est au dessous de d'

e) $f'(x) = \frac{(2x-1)(x-2) - (x^2-x-1)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - x + 2 - x^2 + x + 1}{(x-2)^2}$

$\Delta = \frac{(x-3)(x-1)}{(x-2)^2}$ $x_1 = 3$ $x_2 = 1$ 0,5



f) Trace

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