

**TSpé Fiche d'exercices : Détermination de limites**

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^2 - 3x + 1}{4x^2 + 5}$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2x^3 - 2x}{2x - 10}$

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x + \cos(x)}{x^2 + 2}$

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

5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{x}$

6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x + 1}{2x^2 + 5}$

7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+7} - e^7}{x}$

8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x + \sin(x)}{x + 2}$

9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{xe^x + 2e^x - 5}{e^{2x} - 3}$

10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \ln(x) - 5x}{x}$

11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3\ln(x) - x^2 + 3x}{x}$

12)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 2}$

# Correction fiche sur les limites

(1)

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^2 - 3x + 1}{4x^2 + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^2}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} 2x^3 - 2x = 240 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{par quotient}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} 2x - 10 = 0^- \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{2x^3 - 2x}{2x - 10} = -\infty$$
$$x < 5 \Leftrightarrow 2x < 10 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 10 < 0$$

$$3) -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$3x - 1 \leq 3x + \cos x \leq 3x + 1$$

$$\frac{3x - 1}{x^2 + 2} \leq \frac{3x + \cos x}{x^2 + 2} \leq \frac{3x + 1}{x^2 + 2} \quad \text{car } x^2 + 2 > 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 1}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{x} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x + 1}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{x} = 0$$

donc d'après le théorème des gendarmes,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x + \cos x}{x^2 + 2} = 0$

$$4) \frac{e^x - 3x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^x}{x^2} - 3 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = +\infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{par somme}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -3 = -3$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - 3x^2 + 1}{x^2} = +\infty$$

5) On utilise la définition du nombre dérivé de la fonction  $\cos(2x)$ .

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(0 + 2h) - \cos 0}{2h} = (\cos(2x))'(0) = -2 \sin(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Or } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(0 + 2h) - \cos 0}{2h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{x} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x}$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{x}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x + 1}{2x^2 + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{x} = 0$$

7) On utilise la définition du nombre dérivé de la fonction  $e^{2x}$

$$\frac{e^{2x+7} - e^7}{x} = \frac{e^7(e^{2x} - 1)}{x} = e^7 \times \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = e^7 \left( \frac{e^{0+2x} - e^0}{2x} \times 2 \right)$$

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

donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+7} - e^7}{x} = 2e^7$ .

8)  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$x-1 \leq x + \sin x \leq x+1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+2} \geq \frac{x + \sin x}{x+2} \geq \frac{x+1}{x+2} \quad \text{car si } x \rightarrow -\infty \quad x+2 < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+1}{x+2} = 1$$

donc d'après le théorème des gendarmes,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x+2} = 1$ .

9)  $\frac{xe^x + 2e^x - 5}{e^{2x} - 3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -5 = -5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -3 = -3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{par somme} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x + 2e^x - 5 = -5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{par somme} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2x} - 3 = -3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{par quotient} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{xe^x + 2e^x - 5}{e^{2x} - 3} = \frac{5}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

10)  $\frac{x^2 \ln x - 5x}{x} = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{5x}{x} = x \ln x - 5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -5 = -5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{par somme} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \ln x - 5x}{x} = -5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$11). \frac{3 \ln x - x^2 + 3x}{x} = 3 \frac{\ln x}{x} - x + 3.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \text{ donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3 \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{par somme} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \ln x - x^2 + 3x}{x} = -\infty \end{array}$$

$$12). 3x^2 - 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 96 = 100 \quad x_1 = \frac{2-10}{6} = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ et } x_2 = \frac{2+10}{6} = 2.$$

donc  $3x^2 - 8x - 8$  peut se factoriser et on a :

$$3x^2 - 8x - 8 = 3 \left(x - 2\right) \left(x + \frac{4}{3}\right) \quad a(x - x_1)(x - x_2).$$

$$\text{d'où } \frac{3x^2 - 8x - 8}{x - 2} = \frac{3(x - 2) \left(x + \frac{4}{3}\right)}{x - 2} = 3 \left(x + \frac{4}{3}\right) = 3x + 4.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x + 4 = 10 \text{ donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 8x - 8}{x - 2} = 10.$$