

Correction des exercices de la page 28 et 29 du livre

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I.- Domaine de définition et étude de la parité des fonctions suivantes :

1.

$$f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1-x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x \neq 1 \text{ et } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ avec } k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$D_f =]-\infty, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[- \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(-x)}{1+x} = \frac{-\operatorname{tg} x}{1+x}$$

f n'est ni paire ni impaire.

2.

$$f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - x}{x^3 \cos x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x \neq 0 \text{ et } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ avec } k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$D_f =]-\infty, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[- \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(-x) + x}{(-x)^3 \cos(-x)} = \frac{-\operatorname{tg}(x) + x}{-x^3 \cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) - x}{x^3 \cos x} = f(x)$$

Donc f est une fonction paire.

3.

$$f(x) = \sin(x^2)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = \sin((-x)^2) = \sin(x^2) = f(x)$$

Donc f est paire.

4.

$$f(x) = \cos(x^3)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = \cos((-x)^3) = \cos(-x^3) = \cos(x^3) = f(x)$$

f est une fonction paire.

5.

$$f(x) = \text{Log} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

Pour que f soit bien définie, il faut que $\frac{1+x}{1-x} > 0$ et $x \neq 1$.

Donc $D_f =]-1, 1[$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= \text{Log} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) = \text{Log}(1-x) - \text{Log}(1+x) = -(\text{Log}(1+x) - \text{Log}(1-x)) \\ &= -\text{Log} \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) = -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

Donc f est impaire.

6.

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

$$D_f =]-\infty, 1[$$

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

f n'est ni paire ni impaire.

II.- Étude ou calcul de limite, dans les cas indiqués, des fonctions suivantes :

1.

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

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

2.

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x+3}{x+1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x+3}{x+1} = -\infty$$

Autre méthode :

On a $x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0$ si $x > 3$ ou $x < -1$ et $x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$ si $x \in]-1, 3[$

donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{-8}{0^-} = +\infty$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{-8}{0^+} = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+3}{x+1} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

4.

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

5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = +\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\text{(On a } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{1+x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{x}\text{)}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)} - x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} - x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} - x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - x = +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5})^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + 5}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + 5}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(2 + \frac{5}{x} \right)}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{5}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - x = 1$$

7.

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

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

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

8.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2-4}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+7}+3}{x+7-9} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+7}+3}{x-2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7}+3}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

III.- Calcul des limites suivantes :

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3+\cos x} - 2}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3+\cos x - 4}{x^2(\sqrt{3+\cos x} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2(\sqrt{3+\cos x} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1(1-\cos x)}{2 \frac{x^2}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+\cos x} + 2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{8} \quad \left(\text{car } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+\cos x} + 2} = \frac{1}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2. On a

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| &= 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \quad (\text{Car } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \quad (\text{Car } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty) \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \times \frac{2x}{3x} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

IV.- Calcul des limites suivantes :

1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + 1)e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = +\infty \quad (\text{Car } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 + 1 = +\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1)$$

2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + 3 \text{Log } x) = +\infty \quad (\text{Car } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \text{Log } x = +\infty)$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x \operatorname{Log}(\operatorname{tg} x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x \operatorname{Log} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x (\operatorname{Log} \sin x - \operatorname{Log} \cos x)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} > 0 \text{ pour } x \text{ proche de } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ et } x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x (1 - \operatorname{Log}(\cos x) + \operatorname{Log}(\sin x) - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x (1 - \operatorname{Log}(\cos x)) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\operatorname{Log}(\sin x) - 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x \operatorname{Log}(\operatorname{tg} x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} X (1 - \operatorname{Log} X) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\operatorname{Log} \sin x - 1)$$

(On prend $\cos x = X$, donc quand $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-$, $X \rightarrow 0^+$)

$$X(1 - \operatorname{Log} X) = X - X \operatorname{Log} X$$

$$\text{Comme } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} X \operatorname{Log} X = 0, \lim_{X \rightarrow 0} X = 0 \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{Log} \sin x - 1 = \operatorname{Log} 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$\text{alors } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x \operatorname{Log}(\operatorname{tg} x) = -1$$

V.- Étude des limites des fonctions suivantes en x_0 indiqué :

1. soit f définie par

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \sin x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cos x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

Donc f n'admet pas de limite en $x_0 = 0$.

2. soit f définie par

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(\pi x) & \text{si } 0 < x < 1 \\ \operatorname{Log} x & \text{si } 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sin(\pi x) = \sin(\pi) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \operatorname{Log} 1 = 0$$

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$, par suite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$.