

Solution devoir

Exercice 1

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

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

calcul de $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{2x+1}{x-3}$

tableau de signe de $x-3$:

x	$-\infty$	3	$+\infty$
$x-3$	$-$	0	$+$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{3x^2-x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x(1+\frac{1}{x})}}{\sqrt{x(3x-1+\frac{1}{x})}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{3x-1+\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{3x-1+\frac{1}{x}}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

alors $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{3x^2-x+1}} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$

Exercice 2

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

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

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

on a $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$

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

alors $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = 0 + 0 = 0$

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

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

2 - on sait que

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{x} + \sin x \leq 1 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{x} + \sin x \leq 2 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sin x}{x^2} \leq \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2}$$

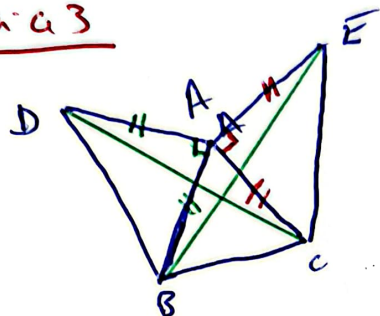
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \leq g(x) \leq \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2}$$

Puisque $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = 0$

et $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = 0$

alors $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

Exercice 3



Soit R la rotation de centre A et d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$

on a, dans le triangle ABD

$$\begin{cases} AD = AB \\ (\overrightarrow{AD}, \overrightarrow{AB}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow R(D) = B$$

on a dans le triangle ACE

$$\begin{cases} AC = AE \\ (\overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AE}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow R(C) = E$$

donc $DC = BE$ car la rotation conserve la distance.

$$\text{et on a } (\overrightarrow{DC}, \overrightarrow{BE}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

angle entre le vecteur $\overrightarrow{DC}$ et son image $\overrightarrow{BE}$

$$\text{alors } (DC) \perp (BE)$$