

Limites de fonctions Polynômes en  $\infty$

$$\bullet P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a_n x^n$$

Limites de fonctions Rationnelle en  $\infty$

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + b_{m-2} x^{m-2} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m}$$

Limites de fonctions du type  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  en  $a$  telle que :  $f(a) = g(a) = 0$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 2}{-x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

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

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^5 - 32}$$

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x+16} - 5}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^3 - 27}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - x^2 + x + 4}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{3x+1}}$$

Limites de fonctions et ordre

Rappel

$$|\sin x| \leq 1 ; |\cos x| \leq 1 ; x \leq E(x) < x + 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} E(x) = x_0 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} E(x) = x_0 - 1$$

- Soit  $a$  un réel ou infini

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq g(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \text{ (} l \text{ un réel ou infini)}$$

$$\begin{cases} |f(x) - l| \leq g(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \text{ (où } l \text{ est un réel)}$$

### Limites de fonctions trigonométriques

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

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

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

### Exercice

Calculer  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{7x}$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{\sin(7x)}$ .

### Exercice

Calculer  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(7x)}{5x}$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{\tan(7x)}$ .

### Exercice

Calculer :

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\tan^2(x)}$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)}$ .

### Exercice

Calculer :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x}$  puis  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - \cos(x) + 1}{x}$ .

### Exercice

Calculer :

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{1 - \cos(x)}}$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x) - \sin(x)}{x^3}.$$

### **Exercice**

Calculer :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin(x) - 1) \tan^2(x)$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos(x)) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right).$$

### **Exercice**

Calculer :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin(x) - 1) \tan^2(x)$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos(x)) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right).$$

### **Exercice**

Calculer :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\cos(x) - \cos(\alpha)}{\sin(x) - \sin(\alpha)}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\tan(x) - \tan(\alpha)}{\cos(x) - \cos(\alpha)}.$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(3x)}{1 - 2\cos(x)}.$$

