

Ex. 1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^3}{x^2 + x + 1} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - x(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x} =$$

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

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

Ex. 2.  $f(x) = (3x^2 + 7) \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = (6x) \ln x + (2x^2 + 7) \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$

$$= 6x \ln x + 3x + \frac{7}{x} \quad \text{pour } x > 0.$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^4 + 8} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4x^3}{2\sqrt{x^4 + 8}} = \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 8}}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(7 - x^2) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{7 - x^2} = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 7} \quad \text{pour } 7 - x^2 > 0,$$

$$\text{c-à-d } -\sqrt{7} < x < \sqrt{7}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x \ln x + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 6x \ln x + 3x \quad \text{pour } x > 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{pour } x > 0.$$

Ex. 3.  $f(x) = (1 + \sqrt{x})(1 - \sqrt{x})$ . Il suffit de remarquer que pour  $x > 0$ ,

$$f(x) = 1 - x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -1 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'''(x) = 0.$$



$$\begin{cases} d = -1 \\ a + b + c + d = -1 \\ c = -1 \\ 2b = 10 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} d = -1 \\ c = -1 \\ b = 5 \\ a + 5 - 1 - 1 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 5 \\ c = -1 \\ d = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(x) = -4x^3 + 5x^2 - x - 1$$

Ex. 7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x^2) \cdot 2x}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} \stackrel{(A)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-1} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos \pi x \cdot \pi}{1} = -\pi$$

Ex. 8.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$

on étudie  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$

on pose  $\frac{1}{n} = x \rightarrow 0^+$  :

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$= 1$$

donc  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} = e^1 = e.$