



Athénée Royal Uccle 1

Nom, Prénom:

Devoir surveillé n°9 - Solutions

Limites

Série A

Le 17 avril 2025

Classe: 5AC

1. Calculer les limites suivantes

.../5 (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x^3 - 8}$

On a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x^3 - 8} &= \frac{0}{0} \text{ F.I.} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x^3 - 8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + 2}{\sqrt{x+2} + 2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2-4}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{(\cancel{x-2})(x^2+2x+4)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+4)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{48} \end{aligned}$$

.../5 (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 + 7x + 2}$

On a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 + 7x + 2} &= \frac{0}{0} \text{ F.I.} \\ &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-2)\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}(3x+1)} = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

.../5 (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x - 1]$

On a

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

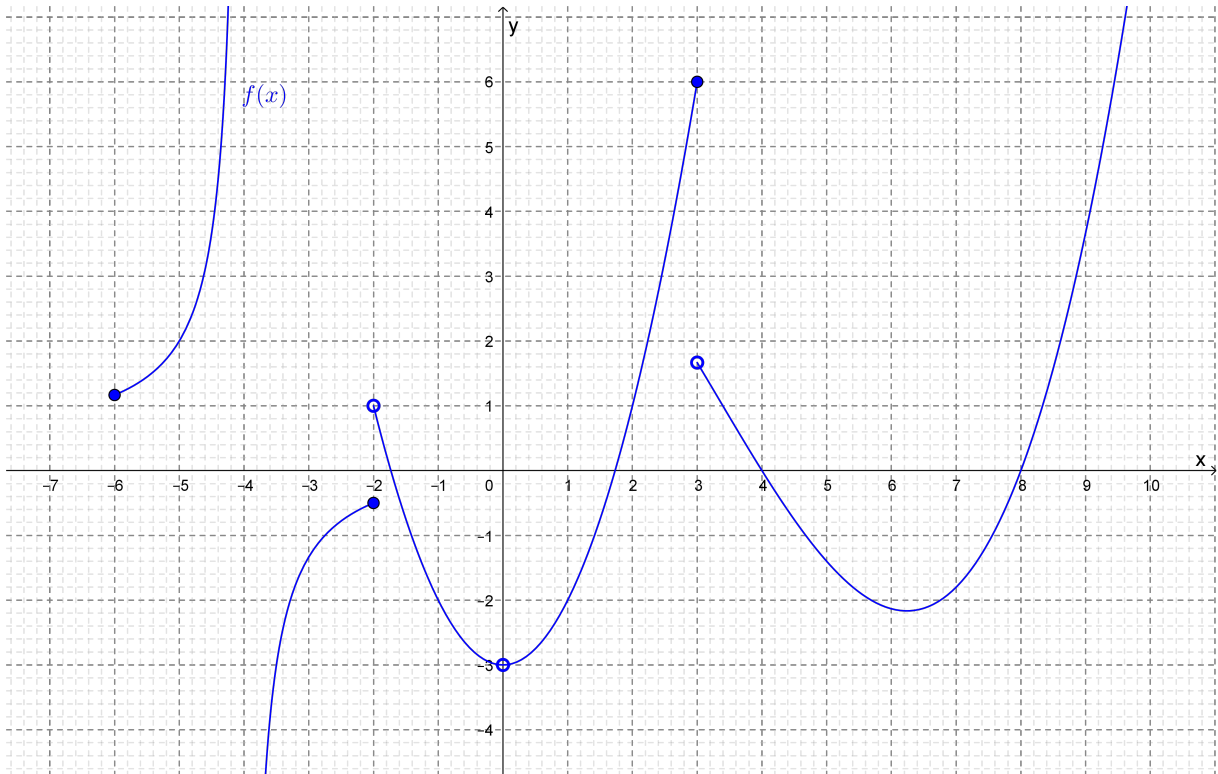
et

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x - 1] = \infty - \infty \text{ F.I.}$$

En levant l'indétermination, on a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x - 1] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x - 1] \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x - 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - (x - 1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x - 1)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ F.I.} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{|x^2| - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{-x - x} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

.../5 2. On donne le graphe de la fonction  $f(x)$  suivant :



Calculer  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  dans les cas suivants

- $a = -6$
- $a = -4$
- $a = -2$
- $a = 0$
- $a = +\infty$

On lit sur le graphe

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^-} f(x) \nexists$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^+} f(x) = 1, 2$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) = +\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) = -\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -0, 5$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$



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1. Calculer les limites suivantes

.../5 (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x + 1]$   
On a

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

et

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x + 1] = \infty - \infty \text{ F.I.}$$

En levant l'indétermination, on a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x + 1] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x + 1] \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x + 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - (x + 1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - (x^2 + 2x + 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} - (x + 1)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ F.I.} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x}{|x^2| - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x}{-x - x} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

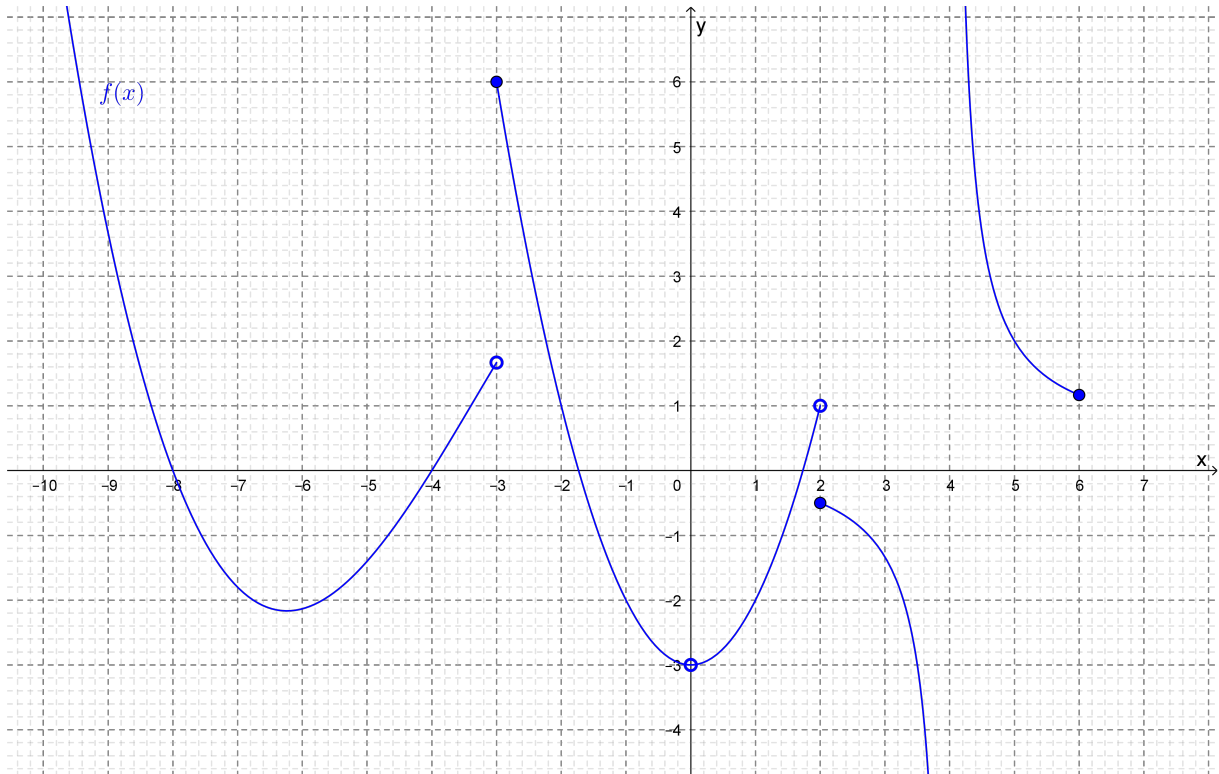
.../5 (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 - 5x - 2}$   
On a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 - 5x - 2} &= \frac{0}{0} \text{ F.I.} \\ &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(3x + 1)} = \frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

.../5 (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x + 1} - 2}{x^3 - 27}$   
On a successivement :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x + 1} - 2}{x^3 - 27} &= \frac{0}{0} \text{ F.I.} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x + 1} - 2}{x^3 - 27} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + 1} + 2}{\sqrt{x + 1} + 2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x + 1 - 4}{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)(\sqrt{x + 1} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)(\sqrt{x + 1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 3x + 9)(\sqrt{x + 1} + 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{108} \end{aligned}$$

.../5 2. On donne le graphe de la fonction  $f(x)$  suivant :



Calculer  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  dans les cas suivants

- $a = -\infty$
- $a = 0$
- $a = 2$
- $a = 4$
- $a = 6$

On lit sur le graphe

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -0,5$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = -\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = +\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) = 1,2$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) \nexists$