

Etudier la limite en $a \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ des fonctions f suivantes (on distinguera éventuellement limite à droite et à gauche).

i) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} \quad (a = 1)$

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

ii) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^3-1} \quad (a = 1)$

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

iii) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{x-3} \quad (a = 3)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

iv) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x^2 - |x|} \quad (a \in \{1; 0; -1; +\infty; -\infty\}) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x^2 - |x|} = \frac{|x|(|x|+1)}{|x|(|x|-1)} = \frac{|x|+1}{|x|-1}; f \text{ est paire.}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = -1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = +\infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = -\infty; \text{ donc (par parité) } \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} f = -\infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} f = +\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1; \text{ donc (par parité) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f = 1.$$

v) $f(x) = x^2(1 + \sin x) \quad (a = +\infty) \quad f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = 0 \text{ et } f(2k\pi) = 4k^2\pi^2 \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty;$

f n'a donc pas de limite en $+\infty$ (ni finie, ni infinie).

vi) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} \quad (a = +\infty)$

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

vii) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{\sqrt{x^2+x+3}-\sqrt{2x+5}} \quad (a \in \{2; +\infty\})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+3} + \sqrt{2x+5}}{(\sqrt{x+2}+2)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x+1+\frac{3}{x}} - \sqrt{2+\frac{5}{x}}\right)} = 0.$$

viii) $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \quad (a = 0) \quad f(x) = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{-\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}} = -\sqrt{2}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

ix) $f(x) = \frac{\sin 3x}{1-2\cos x} \quad (a = \frac{\pi}{3})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(2x)\cos(x) + \cos(2x)\sin(x)}{1-2\cos(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(4\cos^2(x)-1)\sin(x)}{1-2\cos(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} -\sin x(2\cos x+1) = -\sqrt{3}$$