

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 6}{(x+2)^2} = \ll \frac{4 - 6 + 6}{0} \gg = \ll \frac{4}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 + 8x + 15} = \ll \frac{9 - 6 - 15}{9 - 24 + 15} \gg = \ll \frac{-18}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^3} = \ll \frac{0^2 - 3 \cdot 0}{0^3} \gg = \ll \frac{0}{0} \gg \text{ IND}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^3} = \frac{x(x-3)}{x \cdot x^2} = \frac{x-3}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \ll \frac{-3}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$d) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 5 \\ >}} \frac{x-3}{5-x} = \ll \frac{2}{0} \gg = -\infty$$

Vu que si $x > 5$, $5 - x < 0$

0^- (zéro par valeurs négatives)

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} = \ll \frac{2 \cdot 1^2 - 5 \cdot 1 + 3}{1-1} \gg$$

$$= \ll \frac{0}{0} \gg \quad \text{IND}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} = \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(2x-3)}{\cancel{(x-1)}} = 2x-3$$

On a donc

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow x \rightarrow 1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1} = -1$$

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

$$= x+1 \quad \text{si } x \neq 1$$

La limite cherchée est donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 2$

g) signe de $\frac{x-1}{x+2}$ $\frac{-2}{+} \parallel \frac{1}{-} \parallel \frac{1}{+}$

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

<

$$-2,01 + 2 = -0,01 < 0$$

$$h) \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{(x+2)(x-2)} =$$

$$\frac{x+2-4}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

si $x \neq 2$

Donc, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right) =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$