

ETUDE D'UNE FONCTION

- ① D_f
- ② Zéros
- ③ Signe
- ④ Asymptotes

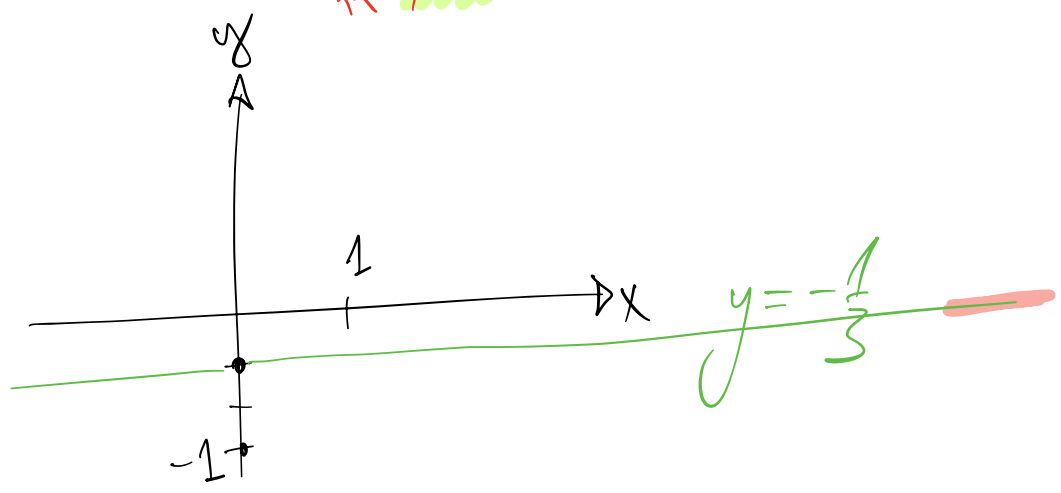
← limites $x \rightarrow 2$ ($2 \notin D_f$)
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

Exo 14 chap. II

$$\frac{x+1}{1-3x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{-3x} = \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{x}}{-3 \cdot \cancel{x}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

« PEANUTS »

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{1-3x} = y = -\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x - 3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \pm\infty$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 4x + 2}{1 - x - 2x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2}{-2x^2} = \frac{3}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2} = -1.5$$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \infty \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = x$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow -\infty$

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

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

$$\frac{3x^2}{x} = \frac{3 \cdot x \cdot x}{1 \cdot x} = \frac{3x}{1} = 3x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

⚠ NOTATION: $\langle\langle \infty = \pm \infty \rangle\rangle$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

Des deux côtés à la fois.

$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = x$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow 0^+ \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\infty^2} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{-x+5}{x^4+3x^2+2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x^4} = \frac{-1}{x^3} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow 0^- \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2}{x} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow 0^+ \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow 0^- \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1000$$

↑

Assez près de $+\infty$

$$\dots \underbrace{\frac{k}{x^3} \quad \frac{k}{x^2} \quad \frac{k}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \quad \underbrace{2 \quad kx \quad kx^2 \quad kx^3 \quad kx^4 \dots}_{\rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{3x^3 - 1}{2x - 5x^3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3}{-5x^3} = -\frac{3}{5} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x} = \frac{x \cdot \cancel{x}}{1 \cdot \cancel{x}} = \frac{x}{1} = x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \pm\infty$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^3} = \frac{2\cancel{x}\cancel{x}}{x\cancel{x}\cancel{x}} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$\frac{2}{x} \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0^+ & \leftarrow 0 \text{ par valeurs supérieures} \\ \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0^- & \leftarrow 0 \text{ par valeurs inférieures} \end{cases}$

$\downarrow x \rightarrow \infty$
 0

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(x) \\ g(x) &= \log(x) \\ h(x) &= \log_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(x) \\ g(x) &= \log(x) \\ h(x) &= \log_2(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} D_f &= D_g = D_h =]0; +\infty[\\ &= \mathbb{R}_+^* \end{aligned}$$

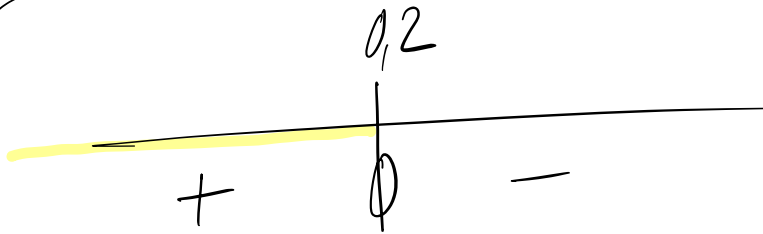
0 est exclu

$$f(x) = \log(1-5x)$$

$$D_f = ?$$

$$1-5x > 0 \quad ?$$

A trouver : Le signe de $1-5x$:



$$\text{Si } x < 0,2,$$

$$1-5x > 0$$

et $\log(1-5x)$ existe.

$$\begin{aligned} D_f &=]-\infty; 0,2[\\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 0,2\} \end{aligned}$$