

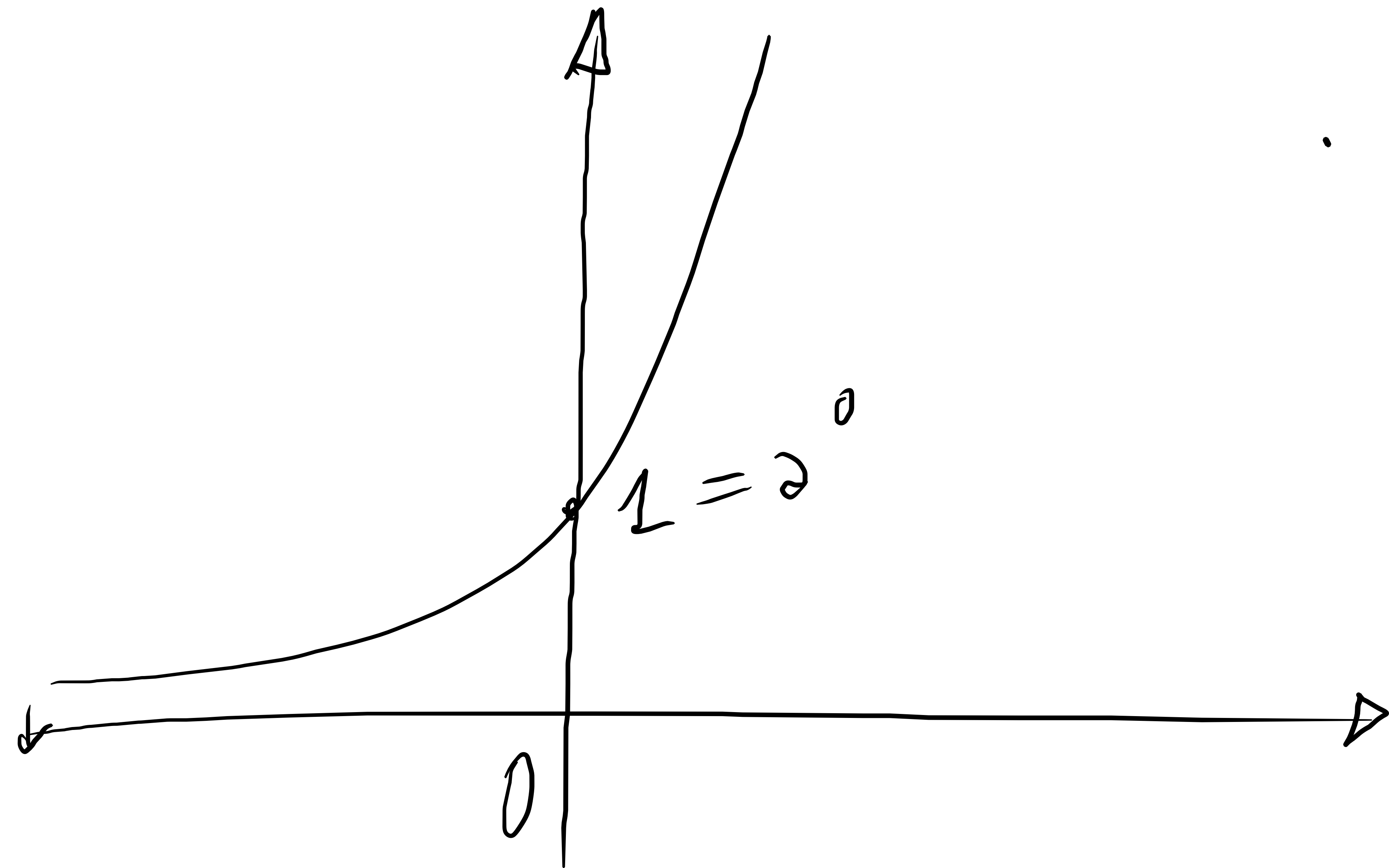
$$2 = 2_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}} = 2_0 \left(2^{-4}\right)^{\frac{t}{T}} = 2_0 \cdot 0,5^{\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$X \mapsto X^3$$

$$X \mapsto 2^x$$

$$2^{-5} = \frac{1}{2^5}$$

$$0,3^{-5} = \frac{1}{0,3^5}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 1 \\ x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_n > x_{n+1} \text{ par réc sur } n$$

$$n=0 \quad x_0 = 1 > \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \checkmark \Rightarrow n+1 \checkmark \quad \text{hyp. de réc.} \quad x_n > x_{n+1}$$

$$x_n > x_{n+1}$$

$$1+x_n > 1+x_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x_n} < \frac{1}{1+x_{n+1}} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} < x_{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+x_{n+1} < 1+x_{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x_{n+1}} > \frac{1}{1+x_{n+2}} \Rightarrow x_{n+2} > x_{n+3}$$

$$C = 2_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{L}{T}}$$

$$\log_2 u = x \iff 2^x = u$$

QUELLE EST LA PUISSANCE

A LAQUELLE

JE DOIS ÉLEVER 2

POUR

TROUVER u

$$\log_3 15 = ?$$
$$\log_2 8 = 3 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2^3 \\ 3^2 = 9 \\ 3^3 = 27 \end{array}$$

$$\log_{10} 1000 = 3 \quad 10^3$$

$$\log_3 27 = x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 3^x = 27$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\log_{2.77} 3.83 = x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 2.77^x = 3.83$$

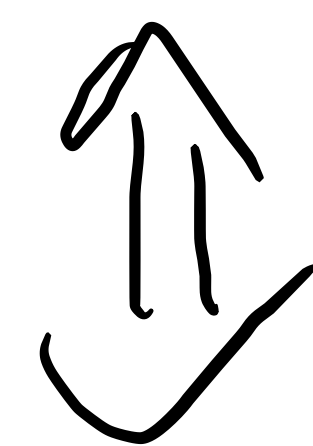
$$C = 2_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{C}{2_0} = 2^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 \left(\frac{C}{2_0} \right) = -\frac{t}{T}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -T \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{C}{2_0} \right)$$

$$2^x = u$$



$$\log_2 u = x$$

LN \leftarrow \log_e $e \approx 2,718281$

LOG \leftarrow \log_{10}

$$\log_2 b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c 2} = \boxed{\frac{\text{LN } b}{\text{LN } 2}} = \frac{\text{LOG } b}{\text{LOG } 2}$$

$$\log_2 n = \frac{\text{LN } n}{\text{LN } 2} = \frac{\text{LOG } n}{\text{LOG } 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \left\langle \frac{b}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

IND : $\left\langle \frac{0}{0} \right\rangle \quad \left\langle \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\rangle \quad \left\langle \infty - \infty \right\rangle$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-3}{x+2} = \left\langle \frac{-5}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-3}{x+2} = \left\langle \frac{-5}{0^-} \right\rangle = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2}^< \frac{x-3}{x+2} = \left\langle \frac{-5}{0^+} \right\rangle = -\infty$$

$x \approx -1,99$	$\frac{-1,99 - 3}{-1,99 + 2} = \frac{-4,99}{+0,01}$
-------------------	---

← negativ

Classe de limites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = b \in \mathbb{R}$$

cas direct 2.6.2

• FINI

• IND.

$\ll \frac{0}{0} \gg$, $\ll \infty - \infty \gg$, $\ll 0 \cdot \infty \gg$, $\ll \frac{\infty}{\infty} \gg$, ...

Lever l'indétermination

- FACTORISATION 2.6.3
- CONJUGUÉ 2.6.4
- DISTINGUER DES CAS 2.6.5
- $\frac{\sin t}{t} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} 1$ 2.6.8

FORMULES TRIGO

• INFINIES

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \infty$$

$\ll \frac{b}{0} \gg$

ASYMPTOTE VERTICALE

$$\forall M \in [0; +\infty[\quad \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad t_q.$$

$$\text{si } |x-2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x)| > M$$