

28.11.25

2.6.17 Calculer, si elles existent, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$ pour les fonctions f suivantes :

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

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

a) Déterminons $ED(f)$

condition : $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + x + 1 > 0$$

• limite à gauche :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} - x \right) = +\infty - (-\infty) = +\infty + \infty = +\infty$$

• limite à droite :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x \right) \stackrel{\text{Ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x^2}{x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 1}{x\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\cancel{x} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{|x|}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}_{\rightarrow 1} = +\infty \cdot 1 = +\infty$$

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

1) Recherche de ED:

Conditions : $x \neq -1$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = -32 < 0 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 3 > 0$$

$$ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

2) limite à gauche:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 4x + 3}}{x + 1} \stackrel{\text{Ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}\right)}}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|2x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}}}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}}}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -4 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 16 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 4 \\ x & & x^2 & & -x \end{array}$$

3) limite à droite:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{4x^2}}}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = 2$$

c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

• Ensemble de définition

1) $x^2 + 2x > 0$

$x(x+2) > 0$

x	-2	0
$x^2 + 2x$	$+$	$-$
	0	$+$

2) $x^2 + 4 > 0$

$ED(f) =]-\infty; -2] \cup [0; +\infty[$

• limite à gauche

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \stackrel{\text{Ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4})(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4})}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{2}{x})} + \sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{4}{x^2})}}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{|x|}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{|x|}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x) - (x^2 + 4)}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - 4}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} - x \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(2 - \frac{4}{x})}{-\cancel{x}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}})} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

• limite à droite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - 4}{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + x \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(2 - \frac{4}{x})}{\cancel{x}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}})} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$d) f(x) = \frac{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x - 5}}{x + 3}$$

① Signe de $4x^2 + 2x - 5$:

$$\Delta = 4 + 80 = 84 = 4 \cdot 21$$

$$\text{zéros : } \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{21}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{4}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \sqrt{21})$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 - \sqrt{21})$$

x	α_2		α_1		
$4x^2+2x-5$	+	0	-	0	+

$$ED(f) =]-\infty; -3[\cup]-3; \alpha_2] \cup [\alpha_1; +\infty[$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x - 5}}{x + 3} \stackrel{\text{Ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \sqrt{4x^2(1 + \dots)}}{x(1 + \dots)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - 2x\sqrt{1 + \dots}}{x(1 + \dots)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\cancel{x}(1 - \sqrt{1 + \dots})}{\cancel{x}(1 + \dots)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(1 - \sqrt{1 + \dots})}{1 + \dots}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x - 5}}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x + 2x\sqrt{1 + \dots}}{x(1 + \dots)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2\cancel{x}(1 + \sqrt{1 + \dots})}{\cancel{x}(1 + \dots)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1} = 4$$

e) $f(x) = 2x - \cos(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x - \underbrace{\cos(x)}_{\in [-1;1]}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x - \cos(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x) = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - \cos(x)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \cos(x)}{x - 1} = 2$$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \searrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = 1$

changement de variables $\frac{1}{x} = t$
 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

$x \rightarrow +\infty ; t \rightarrow 0_+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{t \searrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = 1$$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$