

$$\bullet f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x^2 + 4x + 8, & x < -1 \\ x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1^- \\ x < -1}} f(x) = -2 \times (-1)^2 + 4 \times (-1) + 8 \\ = -2 - 4 + 8 = 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1^+ \\ x > -1}} f(x) = (-1)^3 + 2 \times (-1)^2 - 5 \times (-1) - 4 \\ = -1 + 2 + 5 - 4 \\ = 2$$

donc f est continue en -1 .

exercice 3:

3) a) $\vec{HB} = k \vec{u}$

↳ $\vec{HB}$ et $\vec{u}$ sont
colinéaires

↳ (HB) et $\mathcal{D}$ parallèles.

• H est le projeté orthogonal
du point A sur $\mathcal{D}$.

Donc $H \in \mathcal{D}$ et $B \in \mathcal{D}$

Donc $\vec{HB}$ et $\vec{u}$ sont
colinéaires.

Donc il existe un nombre
réel k tel que $\vec{HB} = k\vec{u}$.

b) H projeté orthogonal de A sur $\mathcal{D}$.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \vec{u} = \overrightarrow{HB} \cdot \vec{u}.$$

$$= k \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$= k (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u})$$

$$= k \|\vec{u}\|^2$$

donc $k = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|^2}.$

c) $k = \frac{-8}{9}$

$$4) \quad v = \frac{1}{5} \times B \times h$$

$$\frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \times B \times HB$$

$$\vec{HB} = -\frac{8}{9} \vec{a} = \left(-\frac{16}{9} ; \frac{8}{9} ; -\frac{16}{9} \right)$$

$$\text{donc } HB = \sqrt{\frac{64}{9}} \\ = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$\frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \times B \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{8} = 1.$$

$$\bullet f(x) = \underbrace{(1-6x^2)^3}_{u(x)} \underbrace{e^{3x+2}}_{v(x)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 3x - 12x(1-6x^2)^2 \\ v'(x) = 3e^{3x+2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f'(x) = -36x(1-6x^2)^2 e^{3x+2}$$

$$+ (1-6x^2)^3 \times 3e^{3x+2}$$

$$= e^{3x+2} (1-6x^2)^2 [-36 + 3(1-6x^2)]$$

$$= e^{3x+2} (1-6x^2)^2 (-36x + 3 - 18x^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{2x+5}}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$v'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+5}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \sqrt{2x+5} - \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{2x+5}}}{2x+5}$$

$$= \frac{2x(2x+5) - (1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)}{(2x+5)(1+x^2)\sqrt{2x+5}}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 1}{2x^2 + x - 7} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 - x + 1} = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 4x^2 - x + 1 = +\infty!$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(2x^2 - 3x + 1)$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(x+2)}_{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{\text{circled}} = 0.$$

→ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$(x+2)e^{-x} = \underbrace{xe^{-x}}_{\substack{0 \text{ per C.L.} \\ + \text{ conve}}} + \underbrace{2e^{-x}}_{0 \text{ per conve}}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{(x+2)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{+\infty} = -\infty$$