

Ex 1.1.5

$(k)' = 0$ avec k un nombre comme e^2 par exple

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x - e^2}{x - 2} = \frac{e^2 - e^2}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{BH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x}{1} = \frac{e^2}{1} = \underline{e^2}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{1 - e^x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x}{-e^x} = \frac{1 + 0}{-1} = \underline{-1}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x - 1}{e^x + 2} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x}{e^x} = \underline{2}$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2 - 2x + 3} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2x - 2} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{+\infty}{2} = \underline{+\infty}$$

Ex 1.1.9

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} = 1$$

f.i.

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln(x)-1}{x-e} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

f.i.

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2-3)}{2-x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -\frac{2x}{x^2-3}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{1} = -4$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{x} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)+1}{1-\ln(x)} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = -1$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)}{\ln^2(x)} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2}}{2\ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2\ln(x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{B.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$[\ln^2(x)]' = [(\ln(x))^2]'$$

$$(u^2)' = 2u \cdot u' \text{ avec } u = \ln(x)$$

$$(u^n)' = n u^{n-1} \cdot u'$$