

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{2x},$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x},$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x^3 - 1},$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{2x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1-1}{2x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(5) \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)}{(x^3 - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x^2 + x + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + x + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{9}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x} \leftarrow f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x - 1 = -1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x} \text{ donc la limite n'existe pas.}$$

Exercice 6.6. Soit $E: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
 $x \mapsto E(x)$ la fonction *partie entière* étudiée dans l'exercice 5.3.

(1) Si $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, calculer $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} E(x)$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} E(x)$.

(2) Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Vérifier que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} E(x) = a$ si et seulement si $a \notin \mathbb{Z}$.

(3) Calculer les limites suivantes : $E(a)$.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

(1). $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} E(x) = n$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} E(x) = n-1$.

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} E(x) = E(a)$ ssi $a \notin \mathbb{Z}$ la q1,

Donc $E(x)$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$.

Mq $\sin(\pi x) E(x)$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R}$.

Si $x = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\sin(\pi x) = \sin(0) = 0$.

Si $x = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\sin(\pi x) = \sin(\pi) = 0$.

$\sin(\pi x) E(x) \begin{cases} \sin(\pi x) E(x) & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Z}} \sin(\pi x) E(x) = \sin(0) E(0) = 0$. car $E(x)$ fini

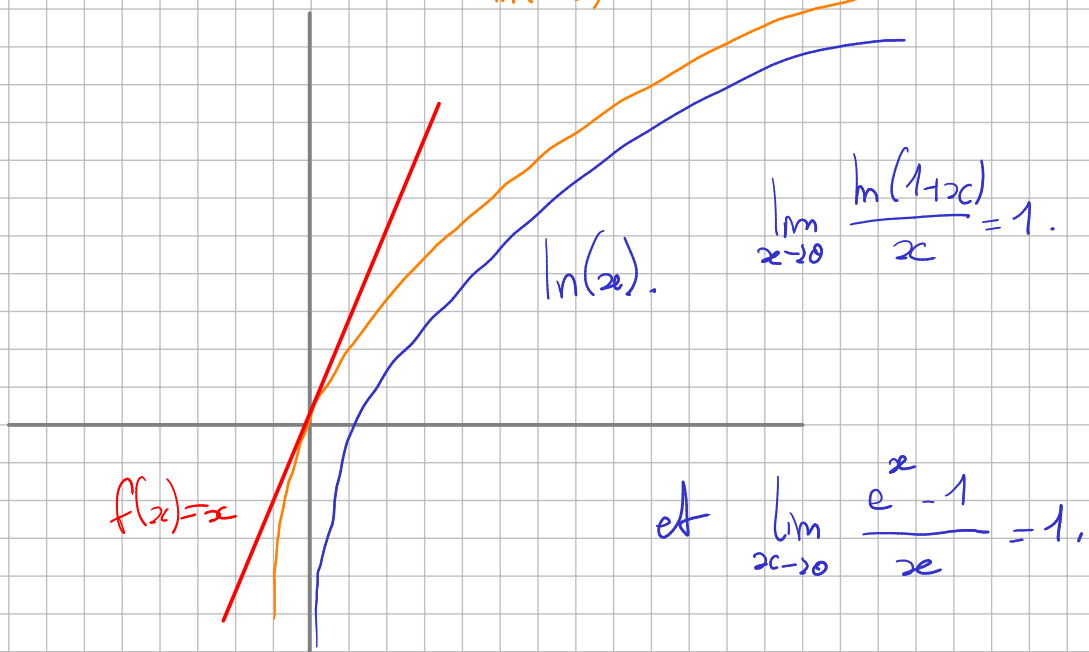
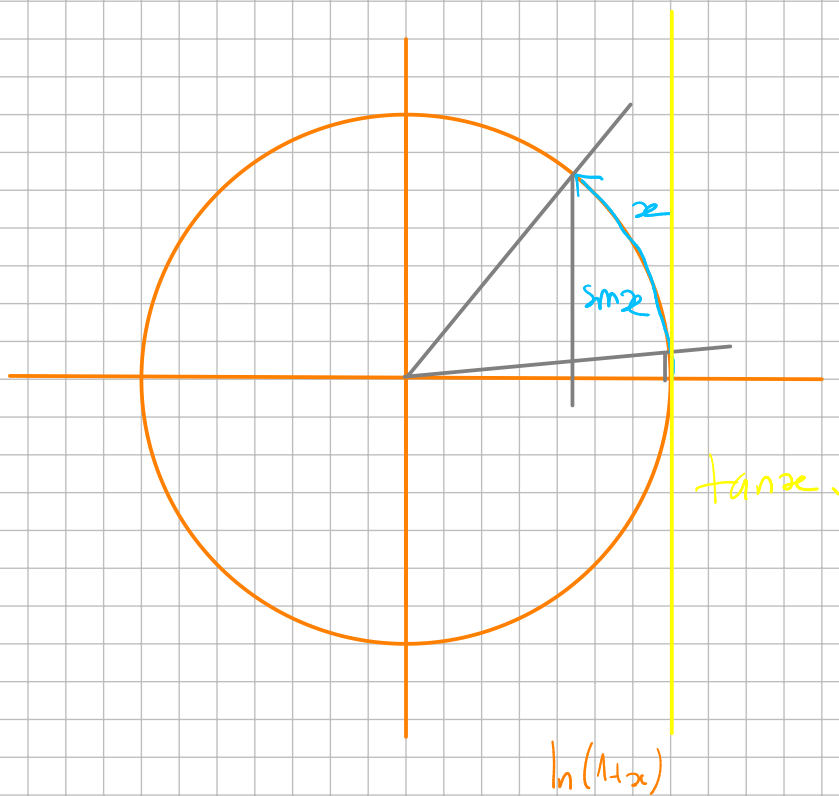
Donc, puisque $\sin(\pi x)$ et $E(x)$ sont continues sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$,

$\sin(\pi x) E(x)$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R}$

Soi, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

$x = \frac{1}{n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} E(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1.$$



$$\sin x \sim x \quad x \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(2x)}{2x} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(2x)},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x \sin(3x)}{3x \sin(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin(2x)} \cdot \frac{2x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x + x^2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(2x)}{2x(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1+x} = 2.$$

(1) En utilisant la relation $\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$, montrer que $1 - \cos x \sim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2}$.

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$$

$$1 - \cos(x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$1 - \cos 2\alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)} = \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}$$

