$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x^2-2x-15}{x^2-25} = \ll \frac{25-10-15}{25-25} \gg$$

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

Un nombre ou $\pm\infty$

$$= \lim_{x \to 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+3)}{(x-5)(x-5)}$$

$$\frac{x^2-2x-15}{x^2-25} = \frac{(x-5)(x+3)}{(x-5)(x-5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x+3}{x-5} = \ll \frac{8}{0} \gg$$

$$= \infty$$

$x \to 5$

$$\ll \frac{5+3}{5-5} \gg = \ll \frac{8}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 4}{12 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

1,999 | 1,99 | 1,9 | 2^- | 2^+ | 2,1 | 2,01 | 2,001

2

1 | 2nd | e^x | LN

$e^1 = e$

$$Q(t) = Q_0 \cdot e^{ct}$$

T = $37 \cdot e^{-0{,}002 \cdot t}$

T : 25° après t minutes

$e^x = u \Leftrightarrow x = \ln u$

$25 = 37 \cdot e^{-0{,}002 \cdot t}$

$\div 37$

$\frac{25}{37} = e^{-0{,}002 \cdot t}$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad -0{,}002 \cdot t = \ln\left(\frac{25}{37}\right)$

$600 = 1000 \cdot e^{c \cdot 3}$

$\div 1000$

$0{,}6 = e^{c \cdot 3}$

logarithme

$\ln 0{,}6 = 3c$

$c = \dfrac{\ln 0{,}6}{3}$

$e^x = u \Leftrightarrow x = \ln u$

FORMULAIRE