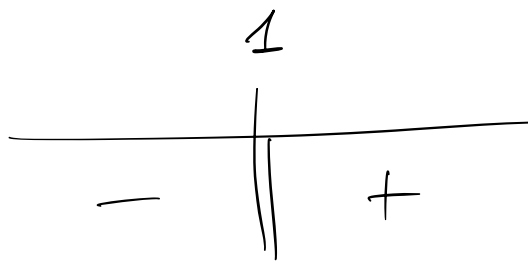


$$1) f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

$2=0 \Rightarrow \emptyset$

$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$



$$f(0) = -2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

Pos de zeros

A. H.

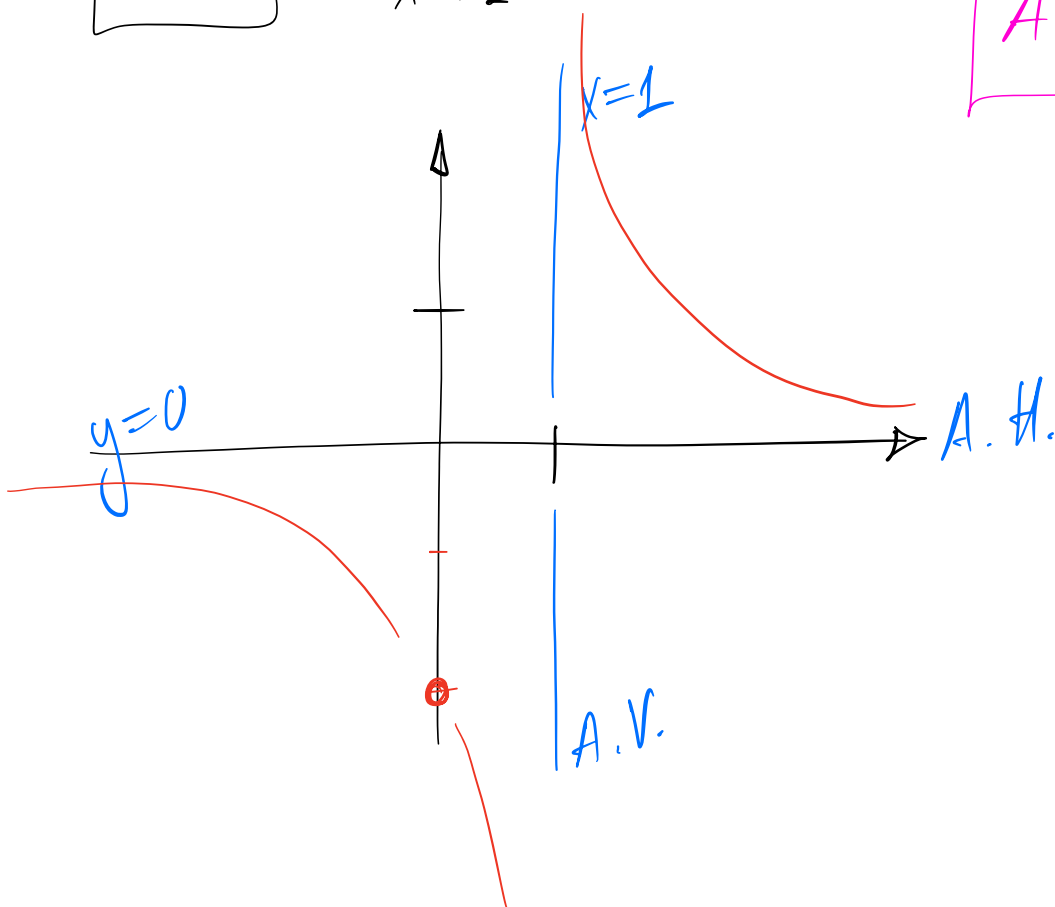
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

A. H. em  $y=0$

A. V.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{0} \gg = \infty$$

A. V. em  $x=1$



$$f(0) = -2$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{x \cdot x}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2; 2\}$$

$$\text{Zeros: } x \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\text{Signe: } \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \\ + \parallel - \parallel - \parallel + \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\text{A.V.}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \ll \frac{2^2}{2^2 - 4} \gg$$

$$= \ll \frac{4}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x=2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \ll \frac{(-2)^2}{(-2)^2 - 4} \gg = \ll \frac{4}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x=-2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1-4} < 0$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{1-4} < 0$$

$$f(3) = \frac{9}{9-4} > 0$$

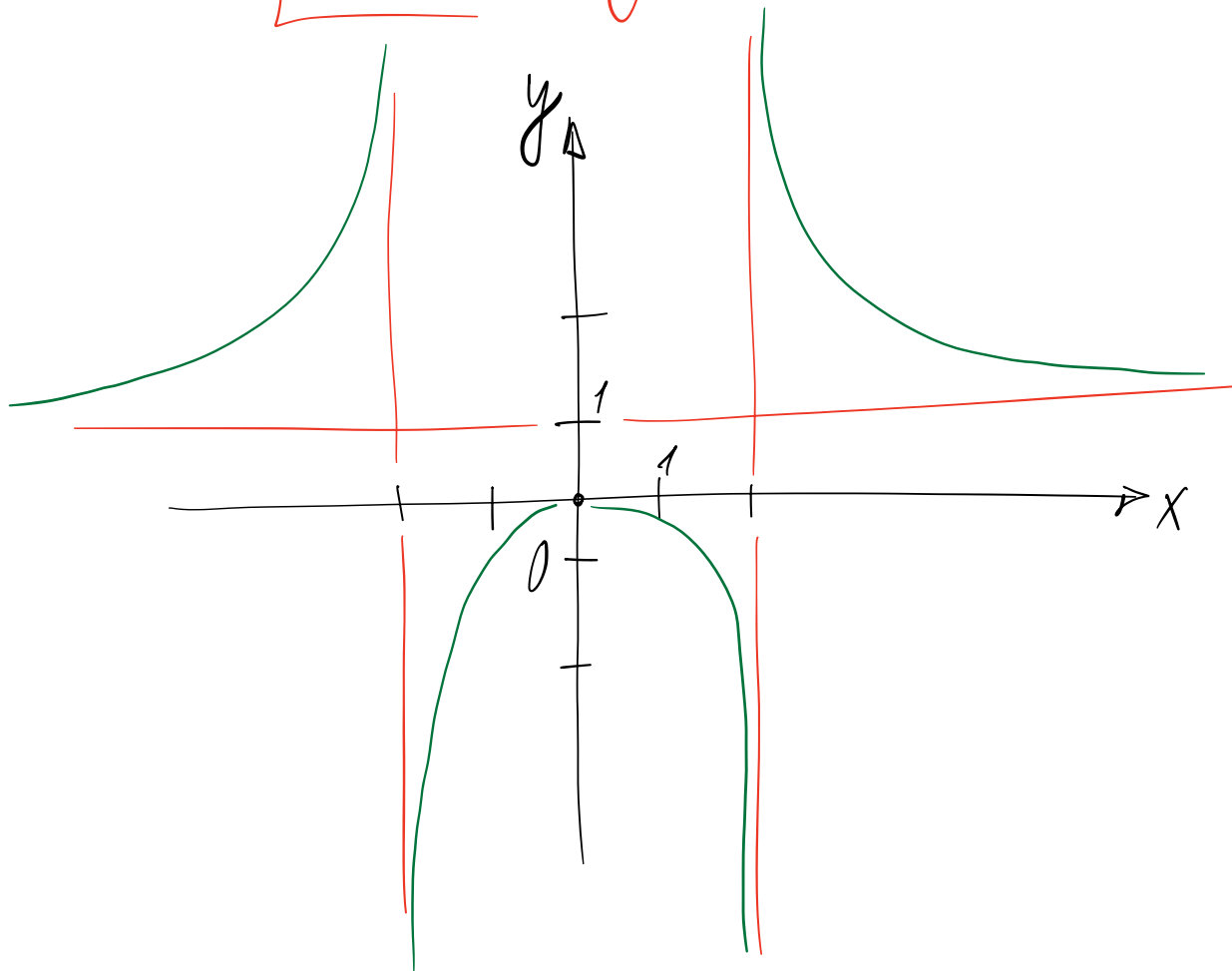
$$f(-3) = \frac{9}{9-4} > 0$$

A.H.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  A.H. en  $y=1$



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

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 3)(x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 1 \checkmark \\ x = 3 \checkmark \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 16}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  n'a pas de zéro.

Signe:

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \qquad 3 \\ \hline + \quad || \quad - \quad || \quad + \end{array}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{4}{3} > 0$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{-1} < 0$$

A. H.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

A. H. en  $y = 1$

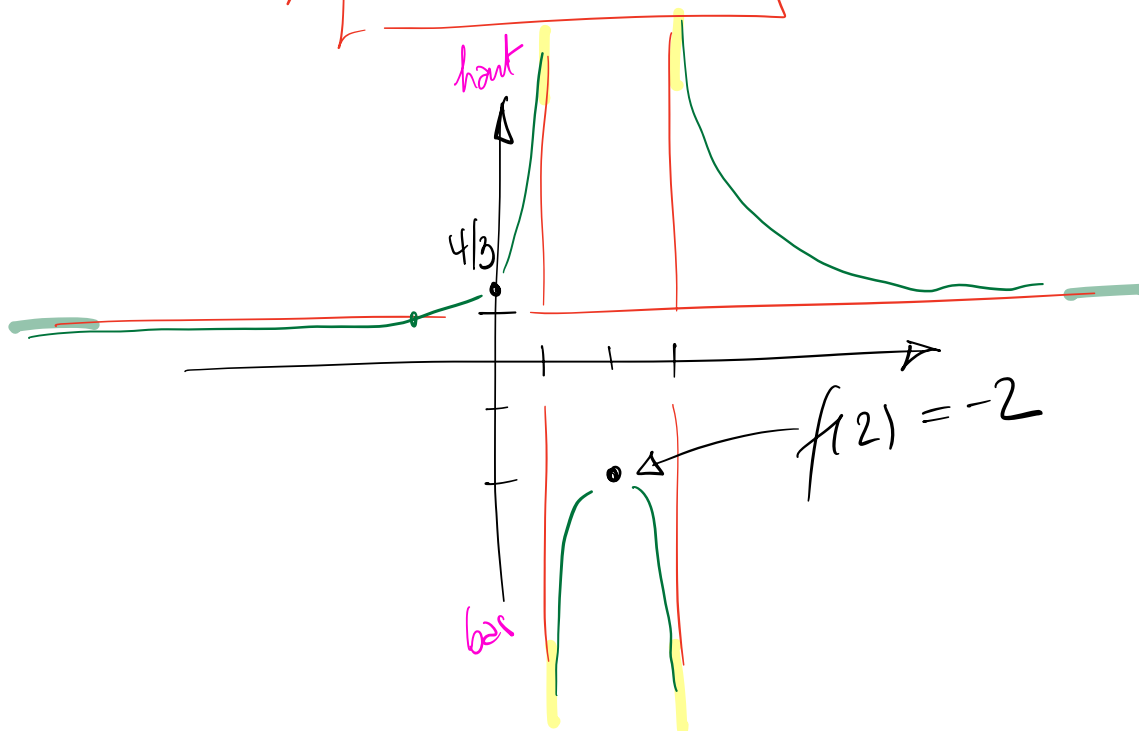
A. V.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \ll \frac{2}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  A. V. en  $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \ll \frac{4}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x=3}$$



$$4) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + 6x + 8} = \frac{(x+3)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+4)}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{6}{8} > 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-4; -2\}$$

A' exclude.

$$\text{Zeros: } (x+3)(x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -3 / x = -2$$

Le seul zero est:  $x = -3$

Signe:

|   |    |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|----|---|
|   | -4 | -3 | -2 |   |
| + |    | -  |    | + |

Comment trouver le signe :  $f(x)$  donne le  
signe dans la  
case tout à droite.

$$\frac{(x+3) \cdot (x+2)}{(x+2)(x+4)}$$

$x+3$  et  $x+4$  sont « seuls »  $\Rightarrow$  Le signe change  
au voisinage de  $-3$   
de  $-4$ .

$x+2$  est « double »  $\Rightarrow$  Pas de changement  
de signe au  
voisinage de  $-2$

Asymptotes :

(Verticales)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \left\langle \frac{0}{0} \right\rangle$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+3)\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}(x+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Il y a donc un TROU en  $(-2; \frac{1}{2})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \left\langle \frac{-1}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

A. V. en  $x = -4$

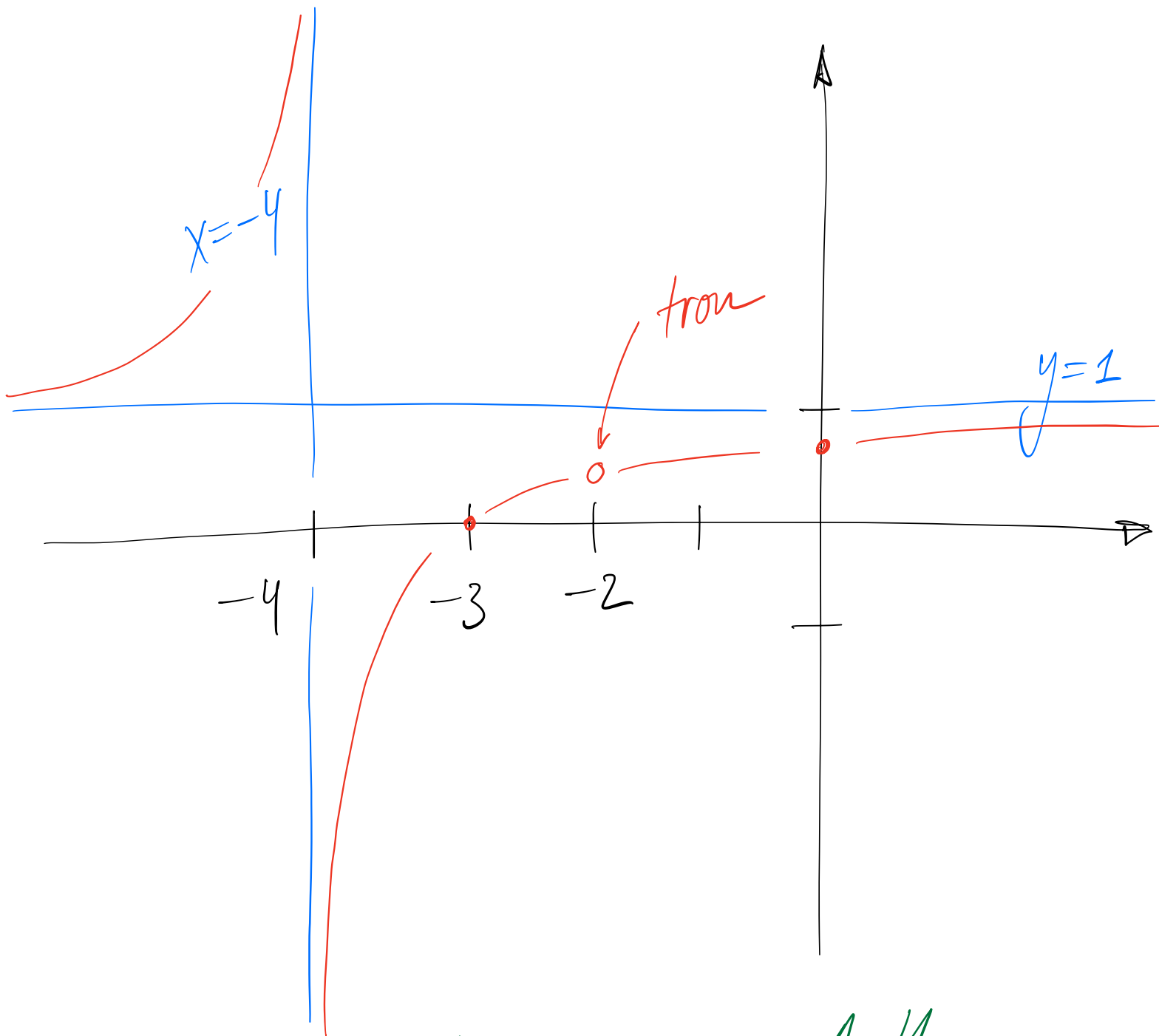
$\Rightarrow$  ~~A.O.~~

Il y a une HORIZONTALE, ou que

la différence des degrés haut-bas est 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2+6x+8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

A.H. en  $y = 1$



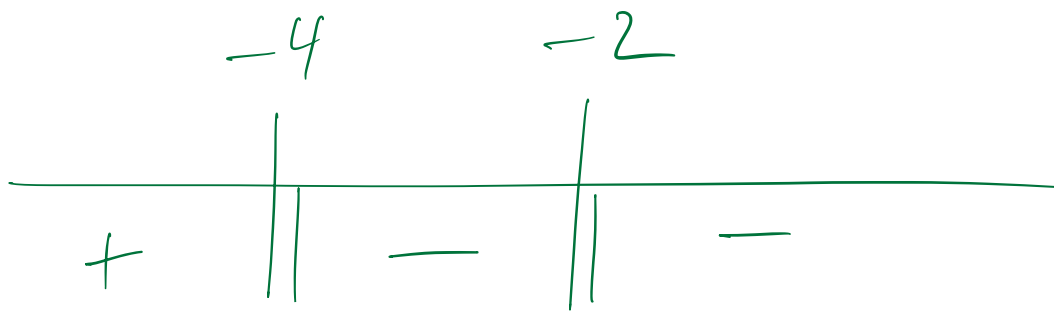
Position de  $f$  relativement à son A.A.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2+6x+8} - 1 = \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2+6x+8} - \frac{x^2+6x+8}{x^2+6x+8} \\
 &= \frac{x^2+5x+6-x^2-6x-8}{x^2+6x+8} = \frac{-x-2}{x^2+6x+8} = \frac{-x-2}{(x+2)(x+4)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \cancel{-2} \quad \text{A' exclure}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-4; -2\}$$



est au  
dessus de  $y=1$   
à gauche

est en dessous  
de  $y=1$   
à droite

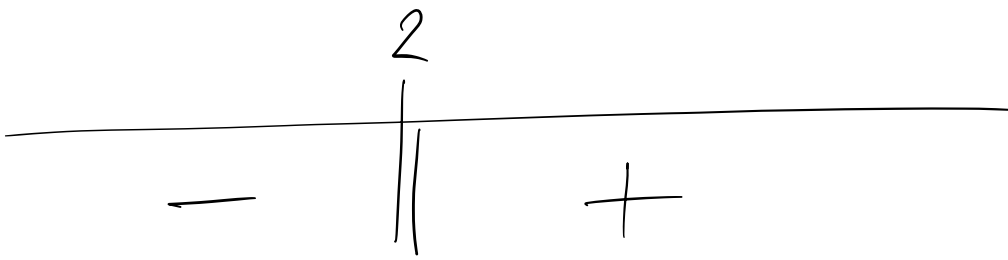
$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x - 2}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 12}}{2}$$

négatif

Bs de zero pour  $f$ .

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$



$$f(0) = -1.5$$

Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x - 2} = \left\langle \frac{1}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x = 2}$$

Vu que  $\text{degré}(x^2 - 3x + 3) - \text{degré}(x - 2) = 2 - 1 = 1,$

Il y a une asymptote oblique.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2 - 3x + 3 & x - 2 \\ x^2 - 2x & x - 1 \\ \hline -x + 3 & \\ -x + 2 & \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 3 = (x - 2)(x - 1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x-2} = \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-2}$$

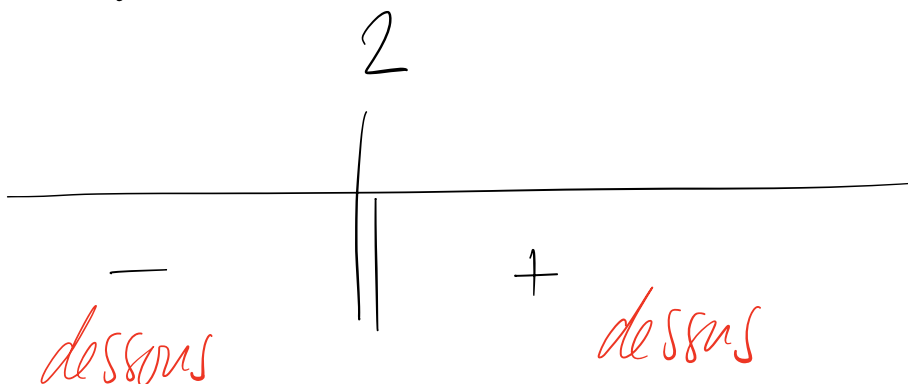
$$= x-1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x-2}}_{f(x)}$$

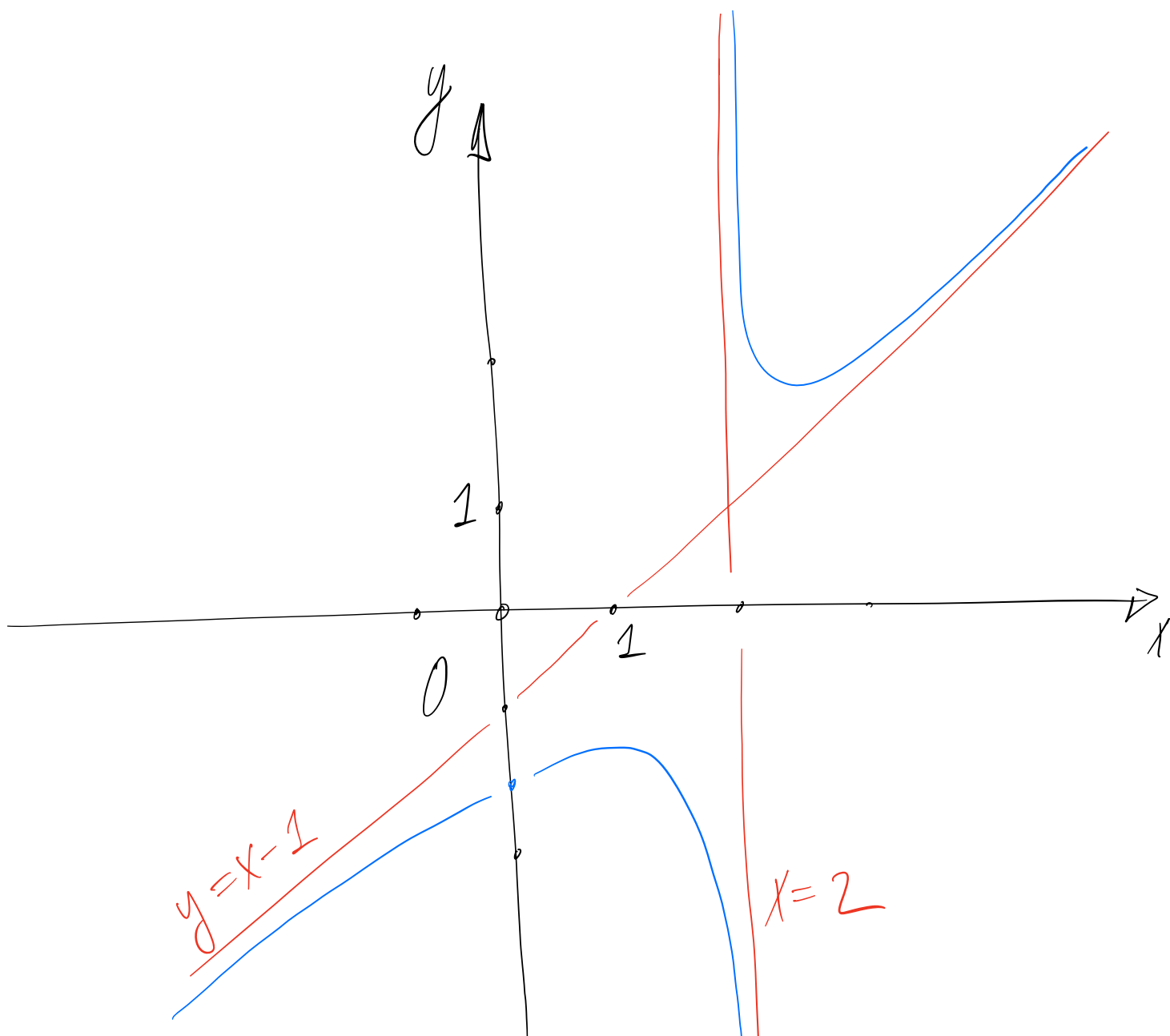
On a une A.O.

en  $y = x-1$

Le signe de  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$  donne

la position du graphe de  $f$  relativement à  $y = x-1$ , son asymptote.

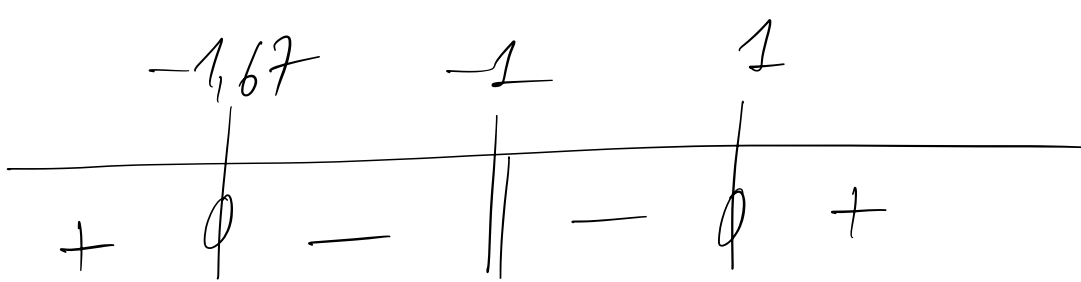




$$6) f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{3(x-1)(x+1.67)}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \quad \text{car } (x+1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

$$\text{Zeros: } 3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{6} \begin{cases} 1 \\ -5/3 \end{cases}$$



$$f(0) = -5$$

Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x+1)^2} = \left\langle \frac{-4}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

On a une A.V. en  $x = -1$

$$\text{Vu que } \text{degré}(3x^2 + 2x - 5) - \text{degré}((x+1)^2) = 0,$$

on a une A.H.

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

$\Rightarrow$  A.H. en  $y = 3$

Étude de la position:

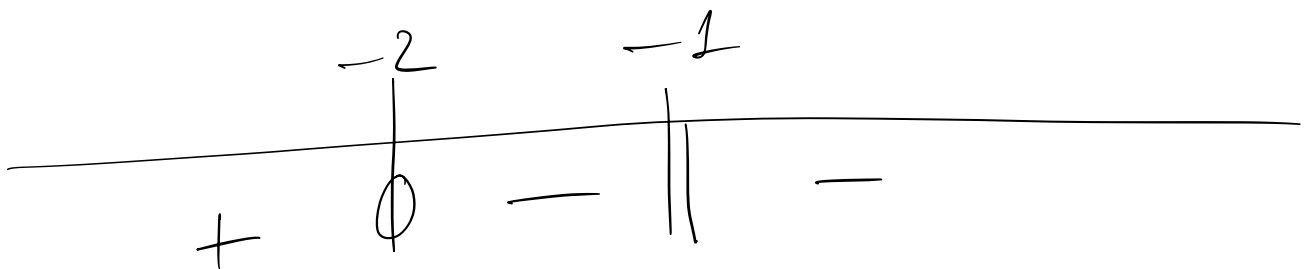
$$S(x) = f(x) - 3 = \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x+1)^2} - 3$$

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

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5 - 3x^2 - 6x - 3}{(x+1)^2}$$

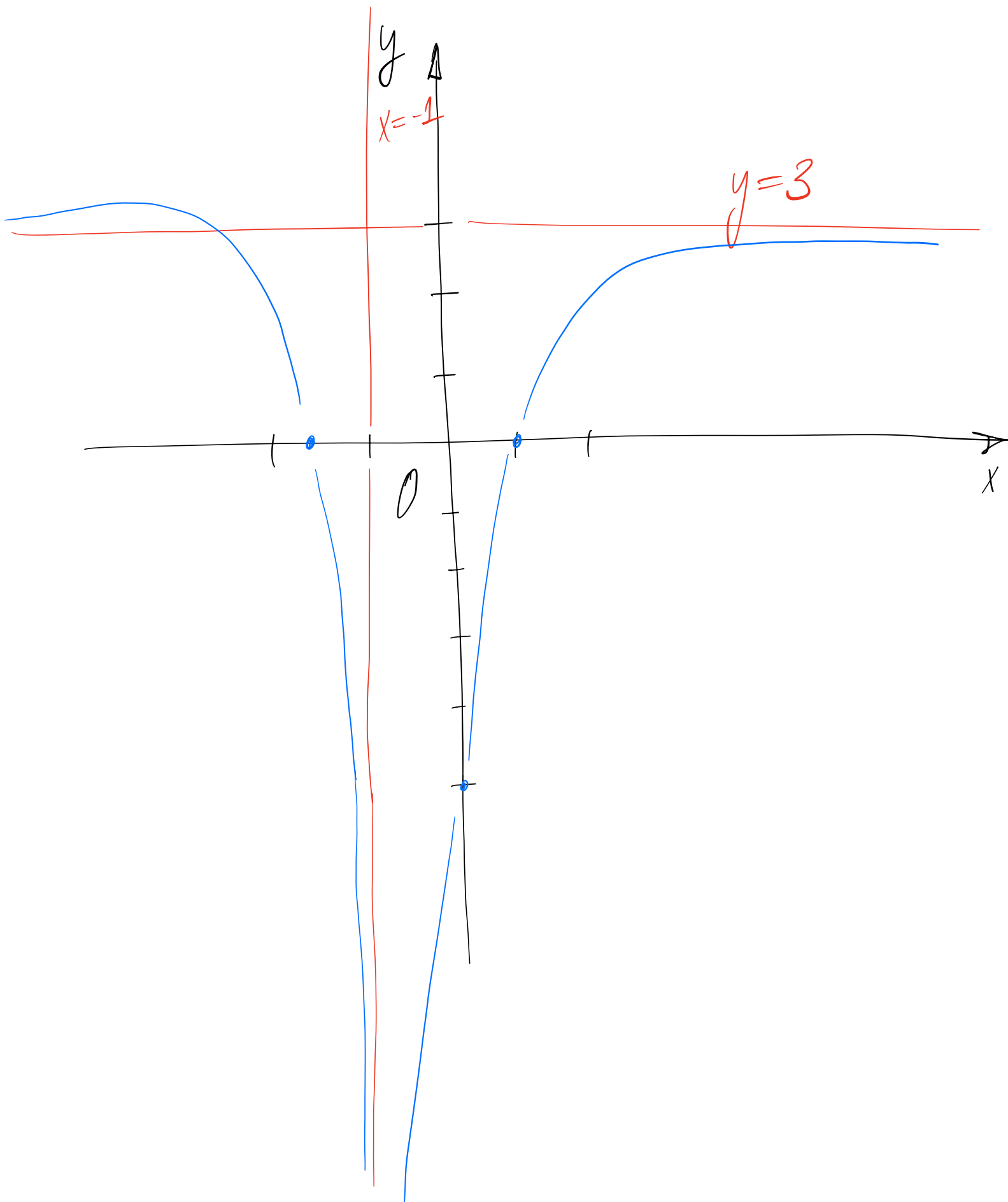
$$= \frac{-4x - 8}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$-4x - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x = -8 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$$



dessus

dessous



$$7) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{x}$$

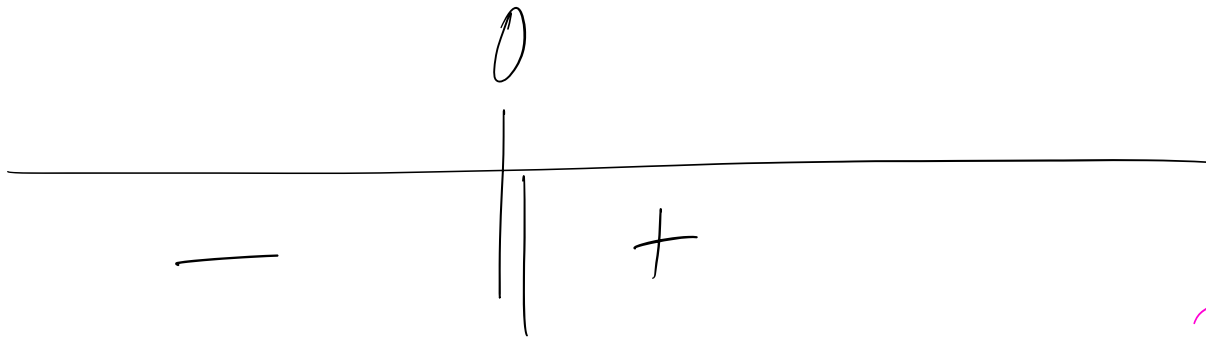
$$= \frac{x^2}{2x} + \frac{2x}{2x} + \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{2x}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\text{Zéros: } x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2}$$

negatif

La fonction  $f$  n'a pas de zéros.



$$f(1) = 2,5$$

Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{2x} = \left\langle \frac{2}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

On a une A.V. en  $x=0$



$$\text{degré}(x^2+2x+2) - \text{degré}(2x) = 2-1 = 1$$

On a donc une A. O.

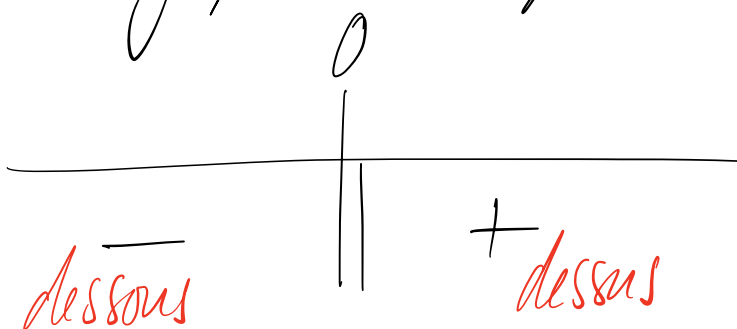
$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2+2x+2 & 2x \\ \hline x^2 & \frac{1}{2}x+1 \\ \hline 2x+2 & \\ 2x & \\ \hline 2 & \end{array}$$

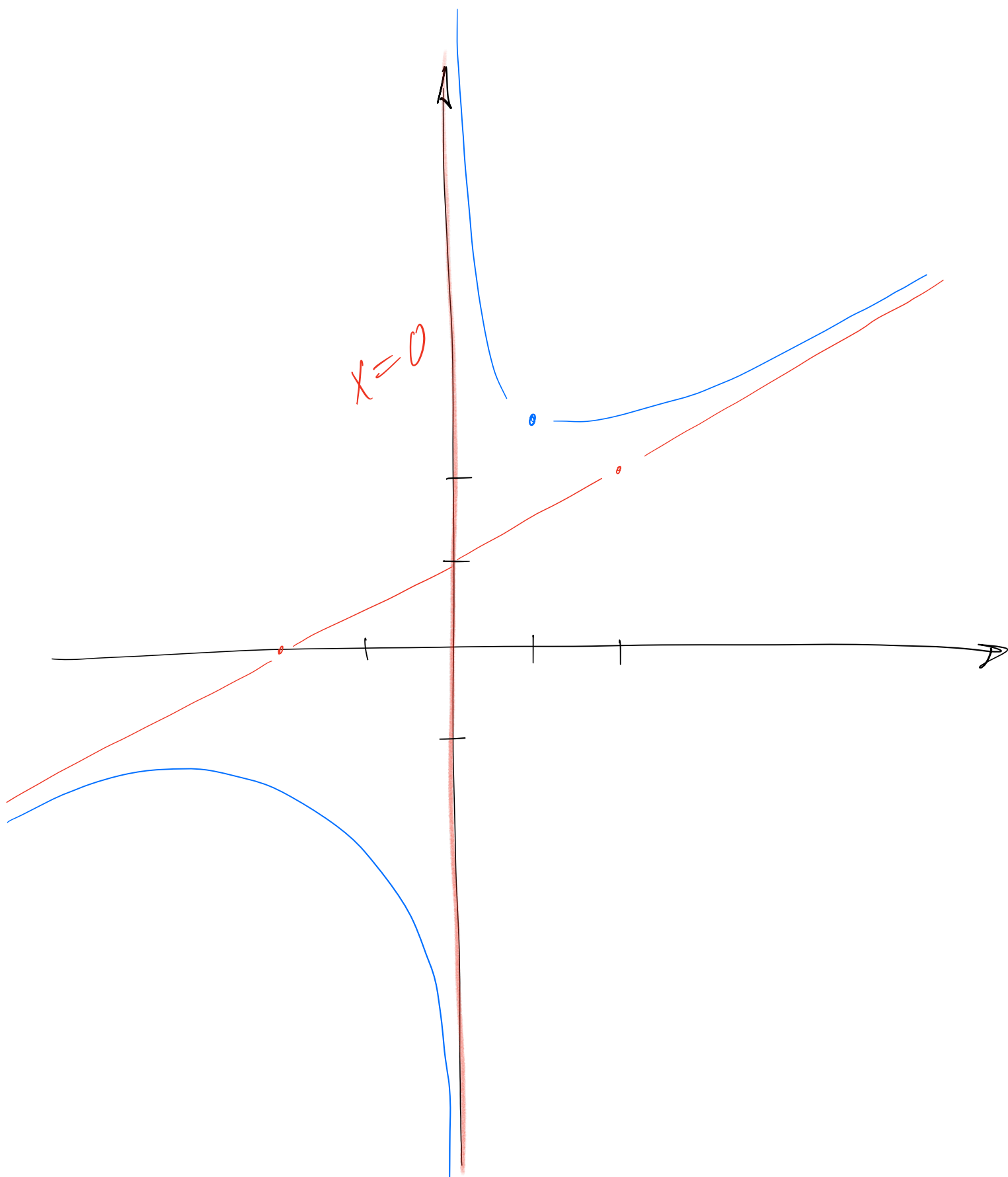
$$\Rightarrow x^2+2x+2 = 2x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x+1\right) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+2x+2}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}x+1 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{2x}}_{f(x)}$$

Le signe de  $f(x) = \frac{2}{2x}$  nous donne

la position du graphe de  $f$  relativement  
à son asymptote oblique :



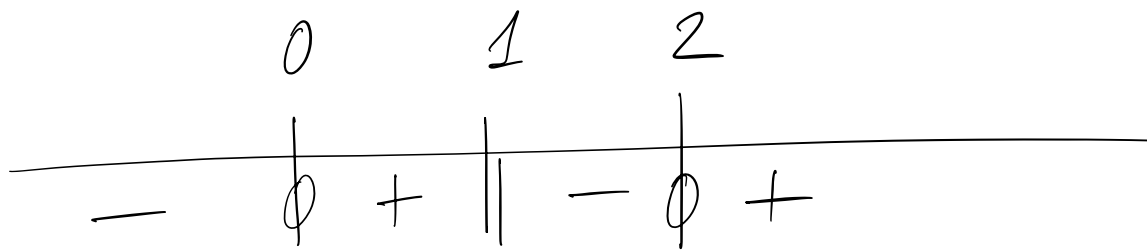


$$8) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x-1} = \frac{x \cdot (x-2)}{x-1}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\text{Zeros: } x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 / x=2$$



$$f(-1) = \frac{3}{-2} < 0$$

Asymptotes:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x-1} = \left\langle \frac{-1}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{A.V. en } x=1$$

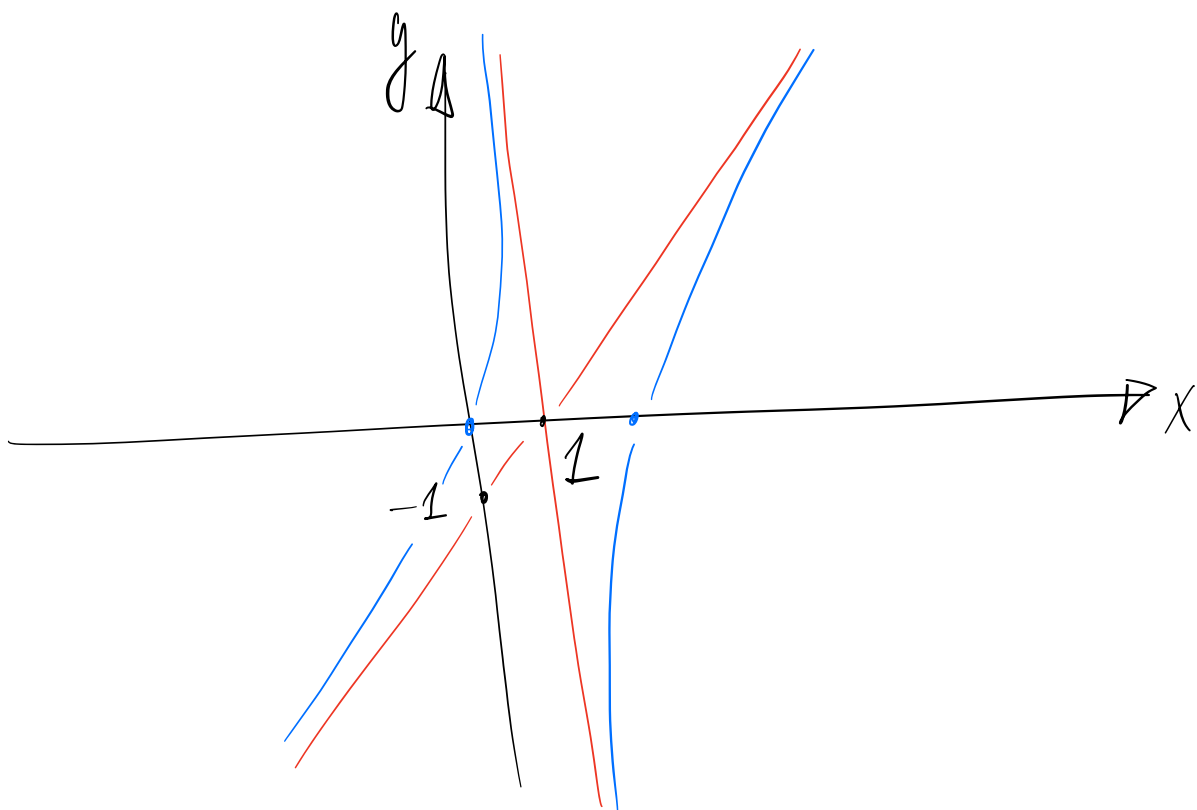
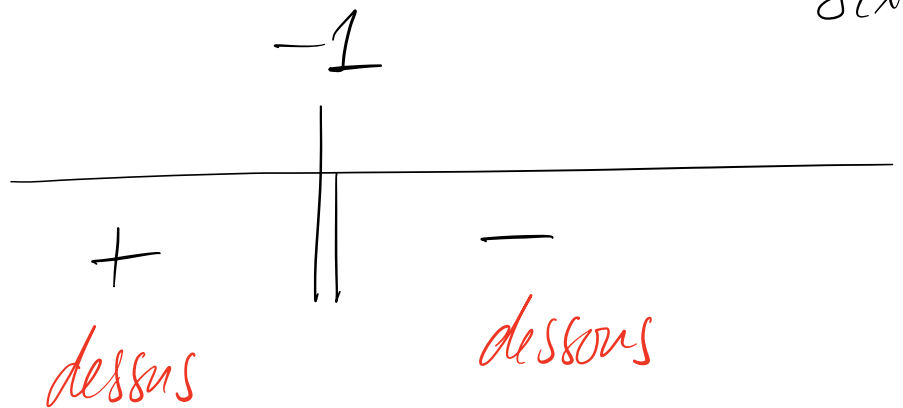
Vu la différence des degrés, on a une A.O.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2 - 2x & x-1 \\ \hline x^2 - x & x-1 \\ \hline -x & \\ -x+1 & \\ \hline -1 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x-1} = x-1 + \frac{-1}{x-1}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{f(x)}$

Signe de  $f$ :

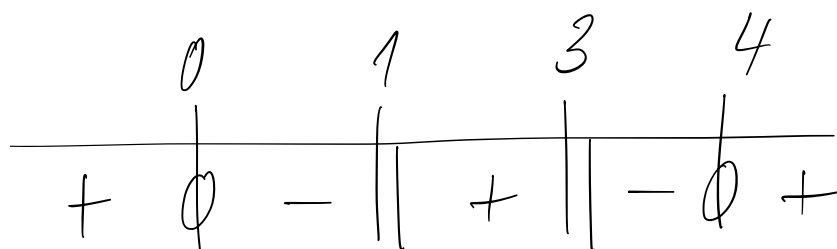


$$g) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$$

$$\text{Zeros: } x=0 \text{ / } x=4$$

$$f(2) = \frac{-4}{-1} = 470$$



Asymptotes

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-3)} = \ll \frac{1 \cdot (-3)}{0 \cdot (-2)} \gg \\ &= \ll \frac{-3}{0} \gg = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x=1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-1)(x-3)} = \ll \frac{3 \cdot (-1)}{2 \cdot 0} \gg$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x=3}$$

La différence des degrés vaut 0 : il y a une A.A. et pas d'A.O.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2}$$

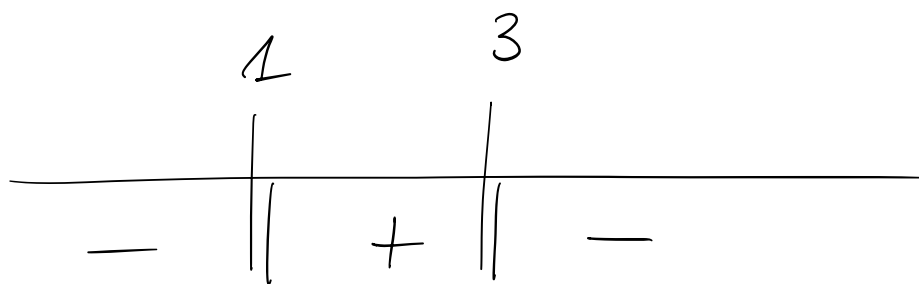
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.A. en } y=1}$$

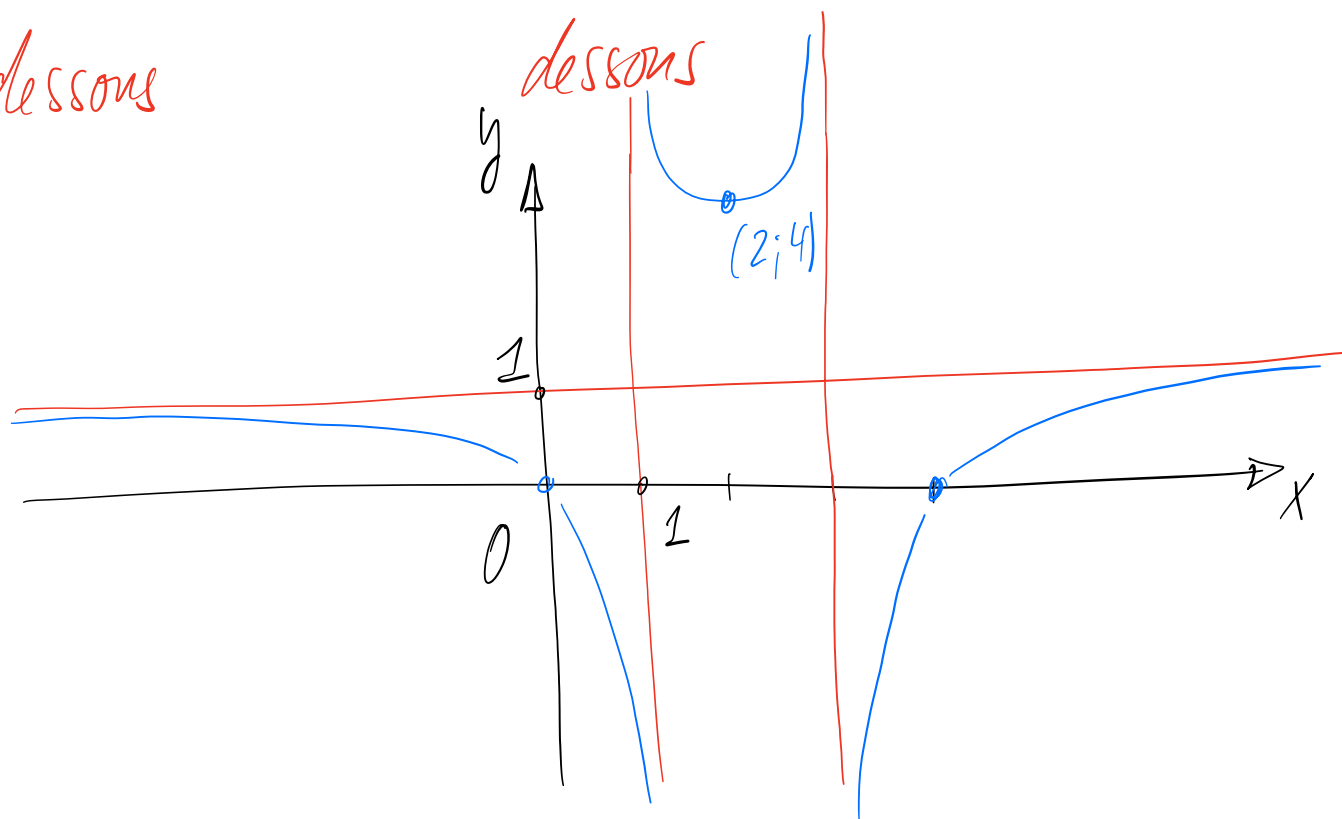
$$S(x) = f(x) - 1$$

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

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



dessons



$$10) f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1; 2\}$$

$$\text{Zéros: } 2x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow 2x=1 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -1 & & 0,5 & & 2 & \\ & | & & | & & | & \\ - & || & + & \phi & - & || & + \end{array}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{-1}{-2} = 0,5$$

Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \ll \frac{-3}{0 \cdot (-3)} \gg$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A.V. en } x = -1}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \ll \frac{3}{3 \cdot 0} \gg$$

$$= \ll \frac{3}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  A.V. en  $x=2$

Vu que  $\text{degré}(2x-1) - \text{degré}(x^2-x-2) = -1$ ,

on a une A.H. en  $y=0$ .

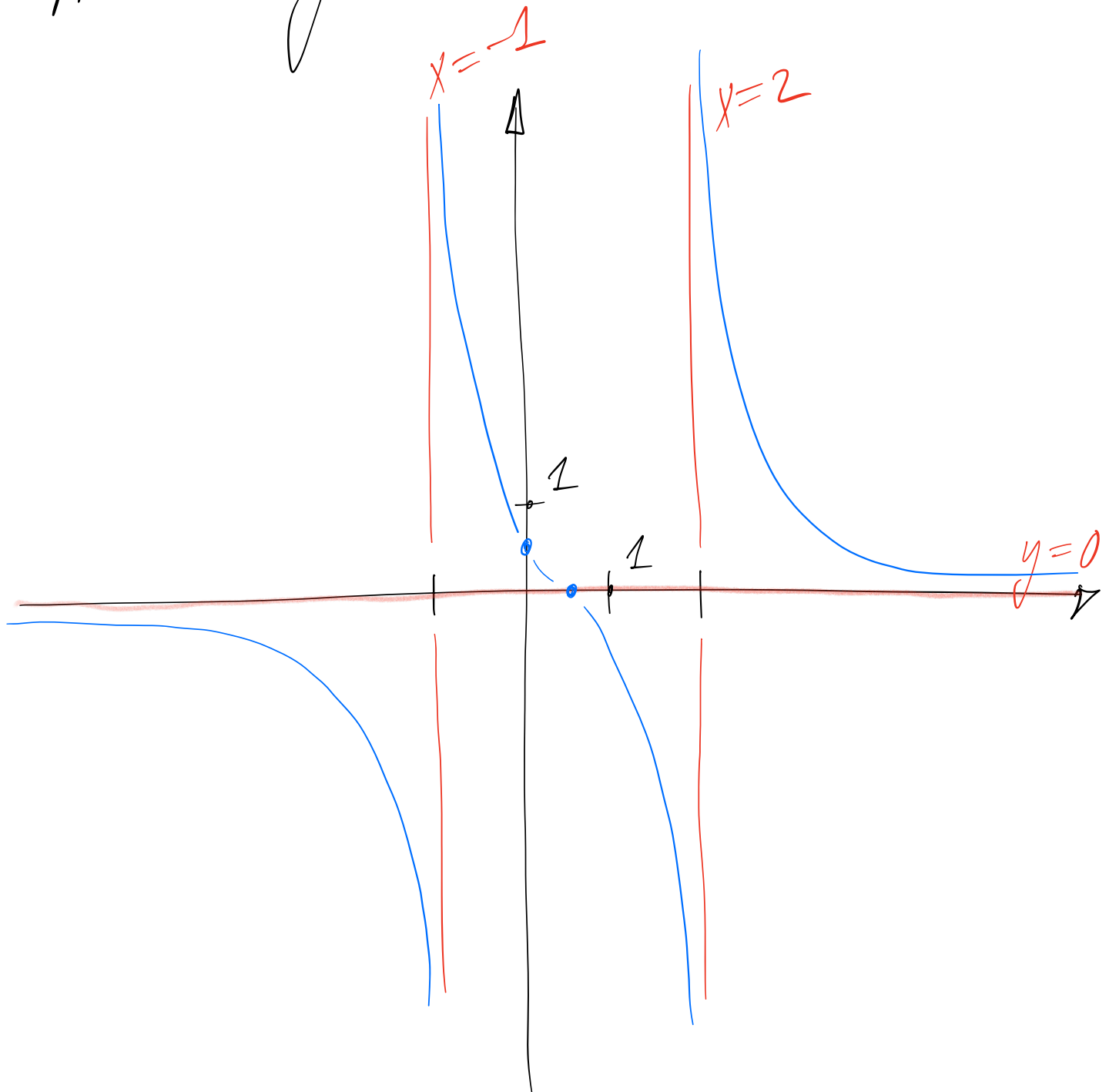
On pourrait aussi calculer

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0,$$

ce qui confirme ce qui a été dit.

$g(x) = f(x) - 0 = f(x)$ . Le signe de  $f$   
donne donc la position du graphe par  
rapport à  $y=0$ .



$$11) f(x) = \frac{x^3+2}{x^2+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1,26 \\ \hline - \quad 0 \quad + \end{array} \quad \text{for } = 2$$

Vu que  $x^2+1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ( $\Delta = 0^2 - 4 = -4 < 0$ ),

il n'y a pas de nombres à exclure:  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zéros: } x^3+2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{-2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \simeq -1,26 \end{aligned}$$

Asymptotes:

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{A.V.}$$

$$\text{degré}(x^3+2) - \text{degré}(x^2+1) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{A.O.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3+2 & x^2+1 \\ x^3+x & x \\ \hline -x+2 & \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{x^3+2}{x^2+1} = x + \underbrace{\frac{-x+2}{x^2+1}}_{S(x)}$$

$$S(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

2

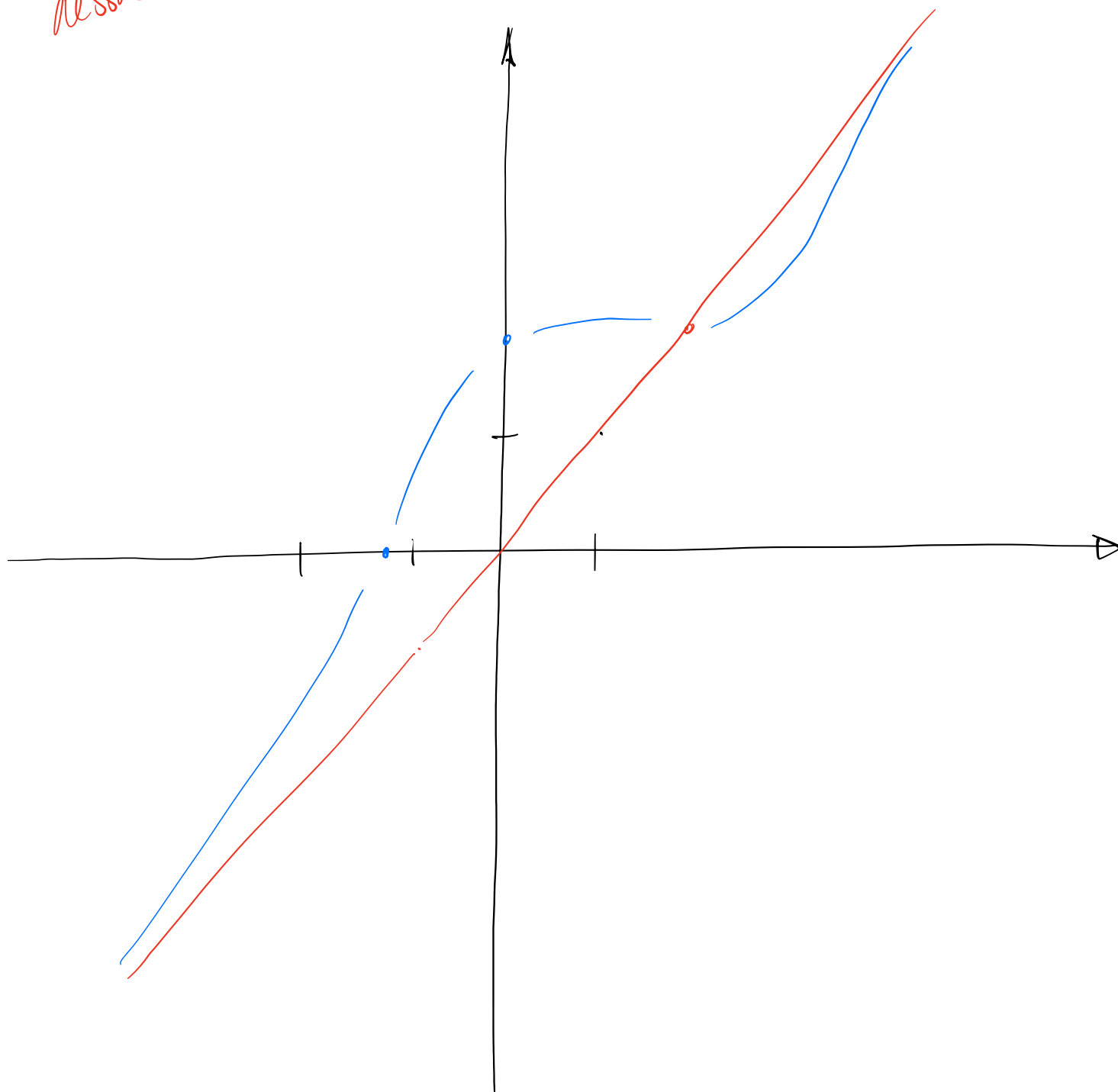
+

0

-

dessus

dessous



$$12) f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 22}{2x^2 - 8}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{22}{8} > 0 \\ = 2.75$$

$$2x^2 - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2\}$$

$$\text{Zéros: } x^3 + 3x^2 - 22 = 0$$

On cherche à factoriser à l'aide d'un schéma

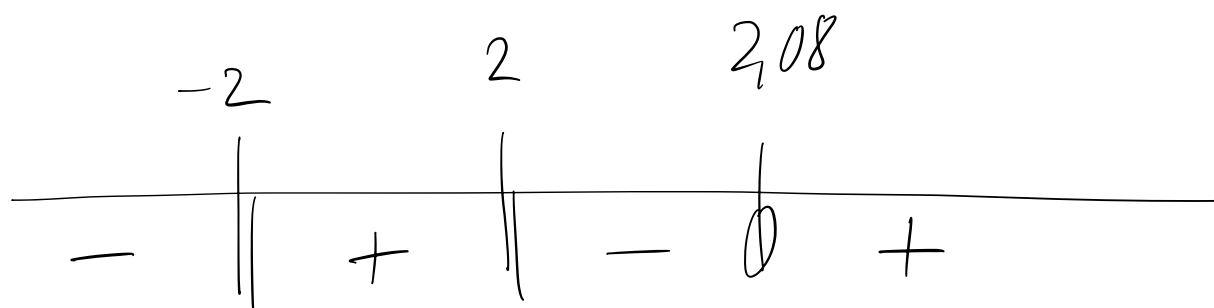
$$\text{de Horner: } D_{22} = \{\pm 1; \pm 2; \pm 11; \dots\}$$

Cela ne fonctionne pas. Par exemple:

|                                          |   |   |   |     |          |
|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|----------|
|                                          | 1 | 3 | 0 | -22 |          |
| 1                                        |   | 1 | 4 | 4   |          |
| <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> |   |   |   |     |          |
|                                          | 1 | 4 | 4 | -18 | $\neq 0$ |

Le recours à une machine donne:

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 22 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x \approx 2,08$$



Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 22}{2x^2 - 8}$$

$$= \ll \frac{-8 + 12 - 22}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  A.V. en  $x = -2$  et en  $x = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \ll \frac{8 + 12 - 22}{0} \gg = \infty$$

Vu que  $\text{degré}(x^3 + 3x^2 - 22) - \text{degré}(2x^2 - 8) = 1$ ,

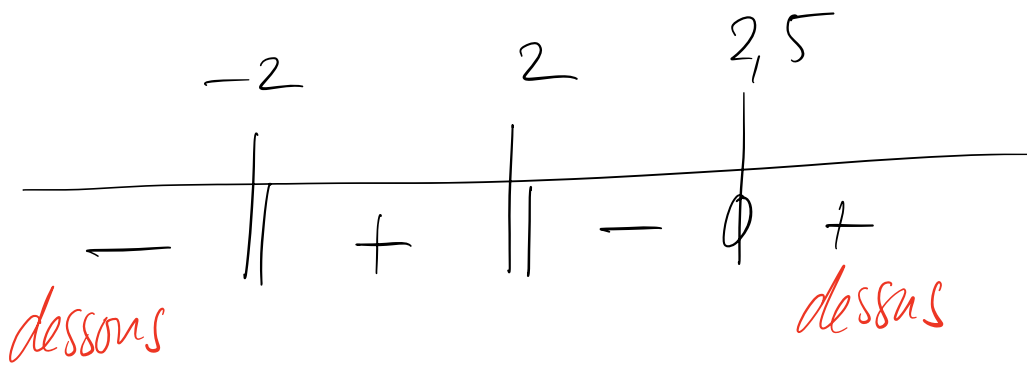
on a une asymptote oblique :

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 3x^2 - 22 & 2x^2 - 8 \\ \hline x^3 - 4x & \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \hline 3x^2 + 4x - 22 & \\ 3x^2 - 12 & \\ \hline 4x - 10 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 22}{2x^2 - 8} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{4x - 10}{2x^2 - 8}}_{S(x)}$$

Le signe de  $S$  donne la position  
du graphe par rapport à son asymptote.

$$S(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x - 10 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2,5$$



$$S(0) = \frac{-10}{-8} = 1,25 > 0$$

