



# Série N°1

✍ Continuité

✍ Dérivation

## Exercice 2

Étudier la continuité de  $f$  en  $a$  dans chacun des cas suivants :

$$1. \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^4-1}{x+1}; & x \neq -1 \\ f(-1) = -4 \end{cases} ; a = -1$$

$$2. \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2+4x-5}{\sqrt{x+8}-3}; & x \neq 1 \\ f(1) = 36 \end{cases} ; a = 1$$

$$3. \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}-\sqrt{3x+1}}{x-1}; & x \neq 1 \\ f(1) = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} ; a = 1$$

$$4. \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x}; & x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases} ; a = 0$$

## Correction

1. On a :

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

$$\text{Alors } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = f(-1).$$

Donc  $f$  est continue en  $-1$ .

2. On a :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+4x-5}{\sqrt{x+8}-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+4x-5)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+8}-3)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+4x-5)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)}{x-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+5)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+5)(\sqrt{x+8}+3) = 36. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Alors } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1).$$

Donc  $f$  est continue en  $1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}-\sqrt{3x+1}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+3}-\sqrt{3x+1})(\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-3x+2}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3x+1}} = -\frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Alors } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1).$$

Donc  $f$  est continue en  $1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 - \cos(2x) + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x} \\ &\stackrel{x \neq 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1 - \cos x)}{x^2} \times x + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \times 4x = -\frac{1}{2} \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Alors } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0).$$

Donc  $f$  est continue en  $0$ .