

Series of exercices 4: Real-valued functions

Exercise 1:

1• Show using the definition of the limit at a point that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x + 3 = 6; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 3}{3x + 1} = -3; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 + x + 1 = +\infty$$

2• Does the function $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$ have a limit at $x_0 = 0$? Justify your answer.

Exercise 2:

Calculate the following limits

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^3 - a^3}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(ax) - \cos(bx)}{x^2}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 (1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}); \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} E\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{x}\right)$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x - 3|}{x - 3}; \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x - 1}{x + 1}\right)^x; \quad 7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

Exercise 3:

Study the continuity of the following functions:

$$\bullet f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x^2 - 2}{2}, & x \geq 1 \\ \cos(x - 1), & x \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \bullet g(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 1 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Exercise 4:

Find the values of α and β so that the functions f and g are continuous on $\mathbb{R}$ and $h(x)$ continues at 0.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x \leq 1 \\ 3 - \alpha x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}; \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha x + \beta, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases};$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}, & x \in [-1, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[\\ \alpha, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Exercise 5:

Do the following functions admit an extension by continuity at 0? if yes give its extension on $D_f \cup \{0\}$

$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}; \quad g(x) = \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{|x|}}{|x|}; \quad h(x) = \frac{(x - 1) \sin(x)}{2x^2 - 2}$$

Exercise 6:

I- Show that the following equations admit at least one real solution

$$1) 1 + \sin x - x^2 = 0. \quad \text{on } [0, \pi].$$

$$2) x^3 - 3x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{on } [2, 3]$$

II- Show that $x \mapsto \sqrt{x}$ is uniformly continuous on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

Version Française

Exercice 1:

1• Montrer en utilisant la définition de la limite en un point que :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x + 3 = 6; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 3}{3x + 1} = -3; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 + x + 1 = +\infty$$

2• La fonction $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$ possède-t-elle une limite au voisinage du zéro?

Justifier votre réponse.

Exercice 2:

Calculer les limites suivantes :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^3 - a^3}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(ax) - \cos(bx)}{x^2}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 (1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}); \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} E\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{x}\right)$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x - 3|}{x - 3}; \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x - 1}{x + 1}\right)^x; \quad 7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

Exercice 3:

Etudier la continuité des fonctions suivantes :

$$\bullet f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x^2 - 2}{2}, & x \geq 1 \\ \cos(x - 1), & x \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \bullet g(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Exercice 4:

Trouver les valeurs de α et β pour que les fonctions f et g soient continues sur $\mathbb{R}$ et $h(x)$

continue en 0.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x \leq 1 \\ 3 - \alpha x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}; \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha x + \beta, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases};$$
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1}{x}, & x \in [-1, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[\\ \alpha, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Exercice 5:

Les fonctions suivantes admettent-elles une prolongement par continuité en 0? si oui donner sa prolongement sur $D_f \cup \{0\}$:

$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}; \quad g(x) = \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{|x|}}{|x|}; \quad h(x) = \frac{(x - 1) \sin(x)}{2x^2 - 2}$$

Exercice 6:

I- Montrer que les équations suivantes admettent au moins une solutions réelle

$$1) 1 + \sin x - x^2 = 0. \quad \text{dans } [0, \pi].$$

$$2) x^3 - 3x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{dans } [2, 3]$$

II- Montrer que $x \mapsto \sqrt{x}$ est uniformément continue sur $\mathbb{R}^+$