



Talking: BE SMART ACADEMY

Calculer les limites suivantes :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^2+1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x^2} ; 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x-1} - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$2) \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt{(x-1)^2} ; 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x^3-x} - \sqrt{x^3+2x}}{x} ; 6) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 8 \\ x \neq 8}} \frac{(4-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x-8}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+x-3}}{5x} ; 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4+x-3}}{x}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x+2} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt{x+1}} ; 10) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x+1} - \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x}$$

EXERCICE 52

Calculer les limites suivantes :

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{1+\tan x} - \sqrt[3]{1+\sin x} ; 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos x - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}$$

1) Simplifier les expressions suivantes :

$$A = \text{Arctan } 2 + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$B = \text{Arctan}(1-\sqrt{2}) - \text{Arctan}(1+\sqrt{2})$$

2) Établir les égalités suivantes :

$$\text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{2}-2 \quad \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{5} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4\text{Arctan } \frac{1}{5} - \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{239} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3) On pose : $\alpha = 2\text{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$

a) Vérifier que $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3}$

b) Calculer $\tan \alpha$ puis en déduire la valeur de α .

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$$\text{Arctan}(1 - \sqrt{2}) + \text{arctan}(-1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{1+2}{1-\sqrt{2}}\right) + \text{Arctan}(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \text{Arctan } 2 \quad (x \leftrightarrow)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



Talking:

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2) Établir les égalités suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned} & \tan \left(\text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1 \\ & \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ & \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{5} + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$-1 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{2} < \text{Arctan } 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Arctan} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$x = 4 \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{239} + \frac{\pi}{4} = y$$

$$\tan(x) = \tan(y) = \frac{\frac{1}{239} \times 1}{1 - \frac{1}{239}} = \frac{240}{238}$$

$$\tan\left(4 \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{2 \tan\left(2 \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(2 \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right)} = \frac{120}{119}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{5}{12}}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2} = \frac{120}{119}$$

$$\tan\left(2 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{24}{25}} = \frac{10}{24} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\tan\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \quad | \quad \Delta = 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$M_9 \cdot \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \in \left[\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{5} < \sqrt{2} - 1 < \frac{6}{5}$$