

Étudier, dans chaque cas, la limite éventuelle.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1. u_n = n^2 - 3n \\
 2. u_n = n\sqrt{n} - n^2 \\
 3. u_n = 3^n - 2^n \\
 4. u_n = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^{n+1}} \\
 5. u_n = \frac{2n-1}{3n-2} \\
 6. u_n = \frac{3n-2}{2n-1} \\
 7. u_n = \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^n + 2^n} \\
 8. u_n = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}{(1-\frac{1}{n})^n} \\
 9. u_n = \frac{10^n - 1}{10^n + 1} \\
 10. u_n = \frac{2n^2 - 1}{2n+1} \\
 11. u_n = \frac{2n^2 - 1}{2n+7}
 \end{array}$$

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 - 3n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n(n-3) = +\infty$   
 2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n\sqrt{n} - n^2 \geq n^2 \left( \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{n^2} - 1 \right)$   
 $\approx n^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} - 1 \right)$   
 5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n - 1}{3^n + 2^n} \approx n^2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right) = -\infty$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n(1 + \frac{3}{2^n})}{3n(1 + \frac{2}{3^n})}$   
 $\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{3} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{3}{2^n}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{2}{3^n}\right)} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \quad 1 \quad 0$

6.  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{m}{m} \left( \frac{5 - \frac{3}{m}}{3 - \frac{5}{m}} \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{15 - \frac{3}{m}}{15 - \frac{5}{m}} = \frac{5}{3}$

7)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{m}{m^3} \left( \frac{2m+3}{2m^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{m}}{2 - \frac{1}{m^2}} = \frac{2}{2} = \bigcirc$

3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3^n - 2^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3^n \left( 1 - \frac{2^n}{3^n} \right)$

$\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3^n \left( 1 - \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right) = +\infty$

4)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5^m - 1}{4^m + 3} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^m \cdot 1}{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^m \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3}{5^m}\right)}$

$\approx +\infty$        $\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} +\infty$

8)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5 + \cos(m)}{m}$        $\text{car } \frac{5}{m} > 1$

$-1 \leq \cos(m) \leq 1$

$-1 + 5 \leq 5 + \cos(m) \leq 1 + 5$

$\frac{4}{m} \leq \frac{5 + \cos(m)}{m} \leq \frac{6}{m}$       donc  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5 + \cos(m)}{m} = 0$

$\downarrow m \rightarrow +\infty \quad \downarrow m \rightarrow +\infty \quad \downarrow m \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

D'après le théorème des gendarmes