

On souhaite calculer : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6}$

- 1) Montrer qu'on est face à une forme indéterminée.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6 = 1 \times 2^3 - 34 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2 + 6 = 15 \times 8 - 34 \times 4 + 16 \\ = 120 - 136 + 16 \\ = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Forme indéterminée} \\ \text{du type: } \frac{0}{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

de même : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5x^2 - 13x + 6 = 5 \times 4 - 13 \times 2 + 6 \\ = 20 - 26 + 6 = 0$

- 2) Factoriser le dénominateur

$$5x^2 - 13x + 6 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 5 \\ b = -13 \\ c = 6 \end{array} \right. \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \\ = (-13)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 6 \\ = 169 - 120 = 49 > 0$$

Le trinôme admet 2 racines distinctes :

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{13 + 7}{10} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{13 - 7}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Or, $ax^2 + bx + c$ se factorise sous la forme : $a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$
d'où $5x^2 - 13x + 6 = 5(x - 2)(x - \frac{3}{5})$

- 3) a) Calculer les nombres a, b et c tels que $15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6 = (5x - 3)(ax^2 + bx + c)$

$$(5x - 3)(ax^2 + bx + c) = 5ax^3 + 5bx^2 + 5cx - 3ax^2 - 3bx - 3c \\ = 5ax^3 + x^2(5b - 3a) + x(5c - 3b) - 3c$$

on identifie les coefficients de même degré :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5a = 5 \\ 5b - 3 = -34 \\ 5c - 3b = 6 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ 5b = 34 - 6 \\ 5c = 6 + 3b \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 6 \\ c = 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 3 \\ b = -5 \\ 5c = 3 \times (-5) + 5 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 3 \\ b = -5 \\ c = -2 \end{array} \right.}$$

Donc : $15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6 = (5x - 3)(3x^2 - 5x - 2)$

b) Factoriser $3x^2 - 5x - 2$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 3 \\ b = -5 \\ c = -2 \end{array} \right. \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (-5)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times (-2)$$

$$= 25 + 24 = 49 > 0, \text{ le trinôme admet deux racines distinctes}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{5+7}{6} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{5-7}{6} = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\} 3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 3(x-2)\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

c) En déduire la simplification au maximum de $\frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6}$

$$\frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6} = \frac{(5x-3) \times 3(x+2)\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{5(x+2)\left(x - \frac{3}{5}\right)}$$

$$= 3\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \underline{\underline{3x+1}}$$

4) Conclure sur la valeur de : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6}$

On a : $\frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6} = 3x + 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x + 1 = 3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

Donc : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{15x^3 - 34x^2 + 5x + 6}{5x^2 - 13x + 6} = 7$