

1)  $f(x) = 2x - \sin(x)$   $D_f = \mathbb{R}$  (1)

$\lim_{+\infty} f(x) = +\infty$   $\lim_{-\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{+\infty} \frac{2x - \sin(x)}{x} = 2$  ;  $\lim_{-\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{-\infty} \frac{2x - \sin(x)}{x} = 2$

$\lim_{+\infty} f(x) - 2x = \lim_{+\infty} -\sin(x)$  n'existe pas

$\lim_{-\infty} f(x) - 2x = \lim_{-\infty} -\sin(x)$  n'existe pas.

Donc 0 Asymptote

2)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x-1}$   $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty$  1 Asymptote verticale  $x=1$

$\lim_{+\infty} f(x) = +\infty$   $\lim_{-\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

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

1 Asymptote oblique  $y = x + 1$

Donc 2 Asymptotes

3)  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 4$   $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{+\infty} f(x) = +\infty$   $\lim_{-\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$   $\lim_{-\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\infty$

Donc 0 Asymptote

4)  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$

Asimptotă orizontală  $y = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\infty$

Asimptotă verticală  $x = 3$

Are 2 Asimptotes

5)  $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0; -3\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$

Asimptotă verticală  $x = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = -\infty$

Asimptotă verticală  $x = -3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

Asimptotă orizontală  $y = 0$

Are 3 Asimptotes