

Calculer les limites suivantes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x - e^{2x}) = -\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 + x^2 - x - 1) = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 1}{2x^3 + x - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 - 2x + 1}{x^3 + x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x-1)(x-2)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \tan x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \cos x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{\cos x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x + x + e^{2x}) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x \ln x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 9} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x^2 - 9} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(x-3)(x+5)}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{8}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{e^x + x - 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x + x}{x - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{2x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = +\infty$$