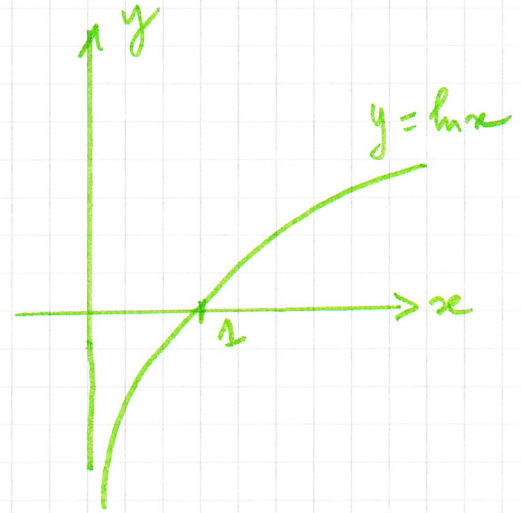


① $g(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \ln x$
 $\mathcal{D}g = \mathbb{R}^{+*}$



Etude de g :

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-1+x}{x^2} \quad \forall x > 0$$

> 0

$$g'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -1+x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1.$$

x	0	1	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$		0	+
g	$+\infty$	2	$+\infty$

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

$+\infty + -\infty$ (F.I)

pour lever l'indéterminée, on factorise par $\frac{1}{x}$:

$$1 + \frac{1}{x} + \ln x = \frac{1}{x} (x + 1 + x \cdot \ln x)$$

$x \rightarrow 0^+$ \downarrow $+\infty$ \times $(0 + 1 + 0)$ "car x l'emporte au $\ln x$ "

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty.$$

$$g(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \ln 1 = 2$$

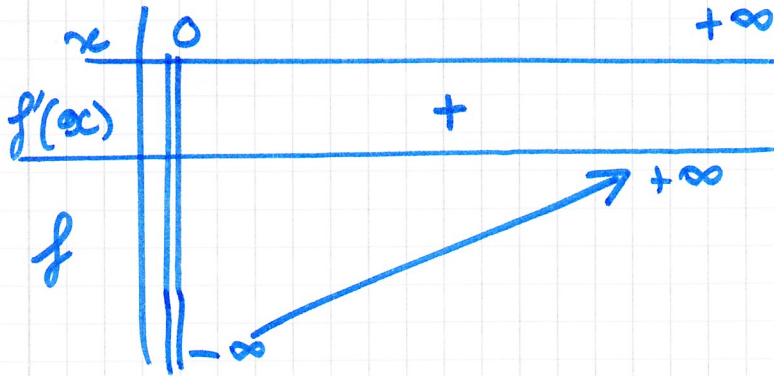
La fonction g est donc positive sur \mathbb{R}^{+*} .

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = (x+1) \cdot \ln x \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln x + (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = g(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0.$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{(x+1)}_{\downarrow 1} \times \underbrace{\ln x}_{\downarrow -\infty} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(x+1)}_{\downarrow +\infty} \times \underbrace{\ln x}_{\downarrow +\infty} = +\infty$$