

lim
$$\frac{f(\alpha) - f(\alpha)}{n-0} = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{n \ln n - n}{n}$$

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on utilise le Tableau de variation:

$$n - \infty = 0$$
 $f'(x) + 6 - + 0$
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donc of admet deun extrémums (N)
lepoint (0,0) est un marimum et le point (34, f(34) extun minimum. $3^{\circ}/f'(x) = \left(\frac{2x^{6}-8x^{3}}{(x^{3}-1)^{2}}\right)' = \frac{(2x^{6}-8x^{3})^{1}(x^{3}-1)^{2}+(2x^{6}-8x^{3})[6z^{3}]^{3}}{(x^{3}-1)^{4}}$

 $\Rightarrow J(n) = \frac{(12x^{2} - 24x^{2})(x^{3} - 1)^{2} - (2x^{6} - 8x^{3})(2(x^{3} - 1) \cdot 3x^{2})}{(x^{3} - 1)^{4}}$

 $=\frac{12n^{2}(n^{3}-2)(n^{3}-1)-12n^{2}(n^{6}-42)}{(n^{3}-1)^{3}}$

 $=\frac{12 n^2 \left[(n^3-2) (n^3-1) - (n^6 4n^2) \right]}{(n^3-1)^3}$

12 n2 (n6-323+2-26+423)

$$\begin{cases} f^{(1)} = \frac{1 + 2 \cdot (n^3 + 2)}{(n^3 - 1)^3} \end{cases}$$

BEXON° 3°. On pose In= 51 nn en dn, theW

 $10/\sqrt{1} = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{x} \right]_{0}^{1} = -e^{1} + 1$ $= -\frac{1}{e} + 1$