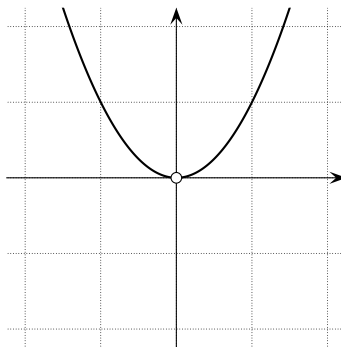


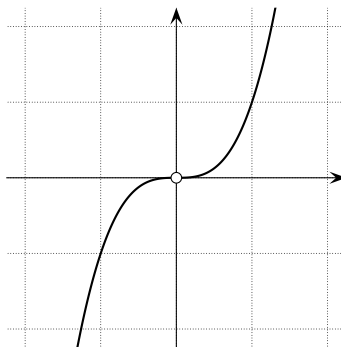
**6.1**

- 1)  $f'(x) = (x^2)' = 2x$   
 $f'(x) = 2x = 0$  implique  $x = 0$ .



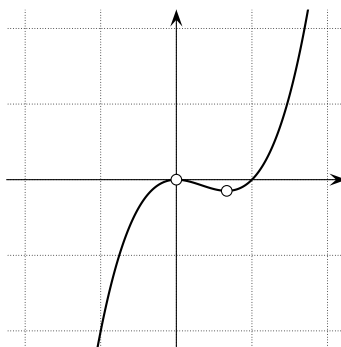
La fonction  $f$  admet un minimum absolu en 0.

- 2)  $f'(x) = (x^3)' = 3x^2$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0$  entraîne  $x = 0$ .



La fonction  $f$  admet un point critique (replat) en 0.

- 3)  $f'(x) = (x^3 - x^2)' = 3x^2 - 2x$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x = x(3x - 2) = 0$  donne  $x = 0$  ou  $x = \frac{2}{3}$ .



La fonction  $f$  admet un maximum local en 0 et un minimum local en  $\frac{2}{3}$ .