

## Chamblandes 2013 — Problème 1

### Signe

$x^4$		+	0	+		+
$x^3 - 2$		-	0	-		+
$f$		-	0	-		+

$$x^3 - 2 = 0 \iff x^3 = 2 \iff x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

### Asymptotes

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{x^4}{x^3 - 2} = \ll \frac{(\sqrt[3]{2})^4}{0} \gg = \ll \frac{(2^{\frac{1}{3}})^4}{0} \gg = \ll \frac{2^{\frac{4}{3}}}{0} \gg = \ll \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^4}}{0} \gg = \ll \frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{0} \gg = \infty$$

$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$  asymptote verticale

$$2. \frac{x^4}{-x^4 + 2x} \bigg| \frac{x^3 - 2}{x}$$

$y = x$  asymptote oblique

$$\delta(x) = \frac{2x}{x^3 - 2}$$

$2x$		-	0	+		+
$x^3 - 2$		-	0	-		+
$\delta$		+	0	-		+

### Croissance

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{x^4}{x^3 - 2} \right)' = \frac{(x^4)'(x^3 - 2) - x^4(x^3 - 2)'}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = \frac{4x^3(x^3 - 2) - x^4(3x^2)}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^6 - 8x^3 - 3x^6}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = \frac{x^6 - 8x^3}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = \frac{x^3(x^3 - 8)}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = \frac{x^3(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$x^3$		-	0	+		+	2	+
$x - 2$		-	0	-		-	0	+
$x^2 + 2x + 4$		+	+	+		+	+	+
$(x^3 - 2)^2$		+	+	+		+	+	+
$f'$		+	0	-		-	0	+
$f$		↗	max	↘		↘	min	↗

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = -12 < 0$$

Il nous reste encore à calculer les coordonnées des extremums :

$$f(0) = \frac{0^4}{0^3 - 2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

Le point  $(0; 0)$  est un maximum local.

$$f(2) = \frac{2^4}{2^3-2} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Le point  $(2; \frac{8}{3})$  est un minimum local.

