

6.10

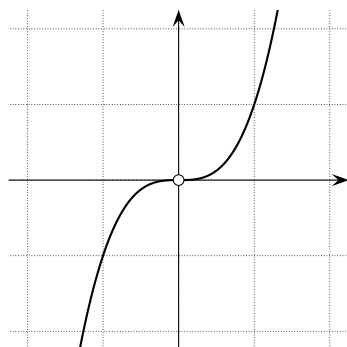
1)  $f'(x) = 3x^2$

$f''(x) = 6x$

		0	
$6x$		- 0 +	
$f''$		- 0 +	
$f$		⤵ inf ⤶	

$f(0) = 0^3 = 0$

Le point  $(0; 0)$  est un point d'inflexion.



2)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x} = x^2 - \frac{8}{x} = x^2 - 8x^{-1}$

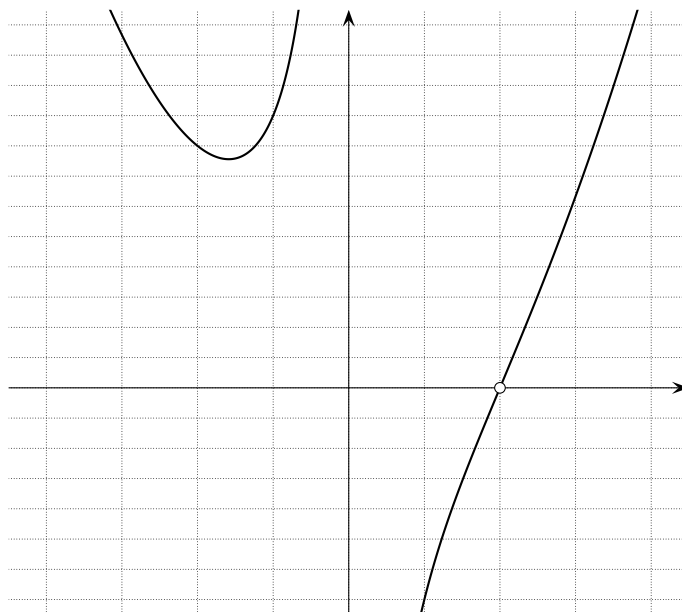
$f'(x) = 2x + 8x^{-2}$

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

		0	2	
2		+	+	+
$x - 2$		-	- 0 +	
$x^2 + 2x + 4$		+	+	+
$x^3$		-	+	+
$f''$		+	- 0 +	
$f$		⤵	⤵ inf ⤶	

$f(2) = \frac{2^3 - 8}{2} = 0$

Le point  $(2; 0)$  est un point d'inflexion.

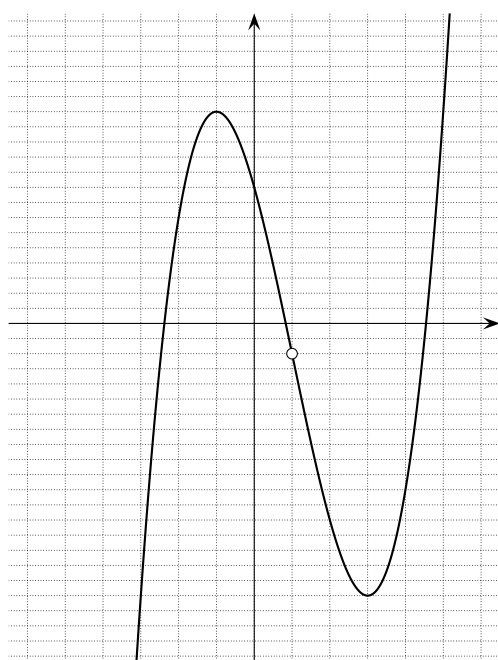


3)  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$   
 $f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 6(x - 1)$

6		+		+
$x - 1$		-	0	+
$f''$		-	0	+
$f$		$\frown$	inf	$\smile$

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 - 9 \cdot 1 + 9 = -2$$

Le point  $(1; -2)$  est un point d'inflexion.



$$4) \quad f'(x) = \left( \frac{x}{x^2+3} \right)' = \frac{(x)'(x^2+3) - x(x^2+3)'}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{1(x^2+3) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+3)^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-2x(x^2+3)^2 - (3-x^2)2(x^2+3)\overbrace{(x^2+3)'}^{2x}}{(x^2+3)^4}$$

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

$$= \frac{-2x(x^2+3)((x^2+3) + 2(3-x^2))}{(x^2+3)^4} = \frac{-2x(-x^2+9)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x(x^2-9)}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{2x(x+3)(x-3)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

		-3	0	3				
$2x$		-		-	0	+		+
$x+3$		-	0	+		+		+
$x-3$		-		-	-	0		+
$(x^2+3)^3$		+		+		+		+
$f''$		-	0	+	0	-	0	+
$f$		$\cap$	infl	$\cup$	infl	$\cap$	infl	$\cup$

$$f(-3) = \frac{-3}{(-3)^2+3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Le point  $(-3; -\frac{1}{4})$  est un point d'inflexion.

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

Le point  $(0; 0)$  est un point d'inflexion.

$$f(3) = \frac{3}{3^2+3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Le point  $(3; \frac{1}{4})$  est un point d'inflexion.

