3)
$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$$
 $I = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

$$a = 3$$
 $b = 0$ $c = -3$

$$\Delta = 0^{2} - 4 \times 3 \times (-3) = 36 > 0$$

$$\chi_{1} = \frac{0 - 6}{6} = -1 \qquad \chi_{2} = \frac{0 + 6}{6} = 1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3 \times (-1) + 1 = -1 + 3 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 3 \times 1 + 1 = 1 - 3 + 1 = -1$$

Le mox locale de f(x) est 3 atteint en -1. Le min locale de f(x) est -1 atteint en 1.