

Ex 2.10.7

b) $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 8$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$

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

$f''(x) = 6x$ $ED(f'') = \mathbb{R}$

zéro de f'' : 0

x	0		
f''	-	0	+
f	\cap	I	\cup

I(0; 8) car $f(0) = 8$

c) $f(x) = (x-1)^4$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 4(x-1)^3$

$f''(x) = 12(x-1)^2$ $ED(f'') = \mathbb{R}$ et zéro de f'' : 1 (2)

x	1		
f''	+	0	+
f	\cup		\cup

pas de point d'inflexion

f) $f(x) = \frac{x^3-1}{x^3+1}$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x^3+1) - 3x^2(x^3-1)}{(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{3x^2[x^3+1 - (x^3-1)]}{(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{6x^2}{(x^3+1)^2}$

$f''(x) = \frac{12x(x^3+1)^2 - 6x^2 \cdot 2(x^3+1) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3+1)^4} = \frac{12x(x^3+1)^2 - 36x^4(x^3+1)}{(x^3+1)^4}$

$= \frac{12x(x^3+1)(x^3+1 - 3x^3)}{(x^3+1)^4} = \frac{12x(1-2x^3)}{(x^3+1)^3}$ zéros : 0 et $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
 u.i. : -1

x	-1	0		$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
f''	+	-	0	+ 0 -
f	\cap	\cup	I_1	\cap I_2 \cup

pts d'inflexions : $I_1(0; -1)$ et $I_2(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}; -\frac{1}{3})$