

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$$

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

Étudions le signe de $f'(x)$.

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4 \times 6 = 36 - 24 = 12 > 0$$

$$\text{Prc } f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{si } x \in]-\infty; \frac{6-\sqrt{12}}{12}]$$

$$\cup [\frac{6+\sqrt{12}}{12}; +\infty[$$

$$\text{et } f'(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{si } x \in [\frac{6-\sqrt{12}}{12}; \frac{6+\sqrt{12}}{12}]$$

$$f\left(\frac{6-\sqrt{12}}{12}\right) \approx f(0,211) \approx 1,096$$

$$f\left(\frac{6+\sqrt{12}}{12}\right) \approx f(0,788) \approx 0,903$$

on peut donc faire le tableau de variations suivant

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{6-\sqrt{12}}{12}$	$\frac{6+\sqrt{12}}{12}$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$1,096$	$0,903$	$+\infty$

Il y a donc un seul zéro entre $]-\infty; \frac{6-\sqrt{12}}{12}]$

$$f(0) = 1, \quad f(-0,5) = -0,5, \quad f(-0,4) = -0,008, \quad f(-0,3) = 0,376$$

$$f(-0,39) = 0,035, \quad f(-0,395) = 0,013, \quad f(-0,396) = 0,00335$$

$$f(-0,398) = 0,0006, \quad f(-0,399) = -0,0026$$

Prc Il y a un seul zéro α

$$\text{avec } \underline{\underline{-0,399 < \alpha < -0,398}}$$