

$$h'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$h'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{6} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \\ \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = 1 : y^2 = 2x - x^2$$

$$y^2 = 2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{(1, 1)}{(1, -1)} \Big] \underline{0.9}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} : y^2 = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} < 0 \Rightarrow \#y.$$

Extremos

$$x = 0 : \underline{(0, 0)}$$

$$x = 2 : y^2 = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 : \underline{(2, 0)} \Big] \underline{0.9}$$

(x, y)	$f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x + y^2$
$(1, 0)$	$-2 \rightarrow$ mínimo absoluto
$(1, 1)$	-1
$(1, -1)$	-1
$(0, 0)$	0
$(2, 0)$	$2 \rightarrow$ máximo absoluto

$\Big] \underline{0.9}$