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$$f'(x) = e^x - 2 \quad , \quad f'(x) = 0 \text{ at } \ln(2)$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \text{ on } [0, \ln(2))$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \text{ on } (\ln(2), 1]$$

f has an absolute minimum at $\ln(2)$

$$\underline{f(0) = 1} \quad , \quad f(1) = e - 2$$

absolute maximum