

$$82) \quad y = e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}$$

$$\subseteq x \neq 0$$

$$D \quad (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$$

$$f(-x) = e^{\frac{-2x-1}{-x}} = e^{\frac{2x+1}{x}} \rightarrow \text{No pari}$$

$$-f(x) = -e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \rightarrow \text{No dispari}$$

Asse  $y$  con  $x=0$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \notin D \end{cases}$$

Asse  $x$  con  $y=0$

$$\begin{cases} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = 0 \text{ mai (e' un'esponenz.)} \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Segno } e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in D$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x-1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2)} = e^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{x}} = e^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{As. orizz.} \\ y = e^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \rightarrow e^{\frac{2 \cdot 0 - 1}{0^-}} \rightarrow e^{\frac{-}{-}} = e^+ \rightarrow e^{+\infty} = \infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{As. Vert. sinistra} \\ x=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \rightarrow e^{\frac{2 \cdot 0 - 1}{0^+}} \rightarrow e^{\frac{-}{+}} \rightarrow e^- \rightarrow e^{-\infty} = 0^+$$

$$f'(x) \text{ per } \frac{2x-1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot x - (2x-1)1}{x^2} = \frac{2x - 2x + 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x} > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in D$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x-1}}{x^2}$$

funzione sempre crescente  $\rightarrow$  No stazionari

$$f'(x) \text{ per } e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}}{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}}{x^2} \cdot x^2 - e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \cdot (2x)}{x^4} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} - 2xe^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}}{x^4} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} (1-2x)}{x^4}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{D}$$

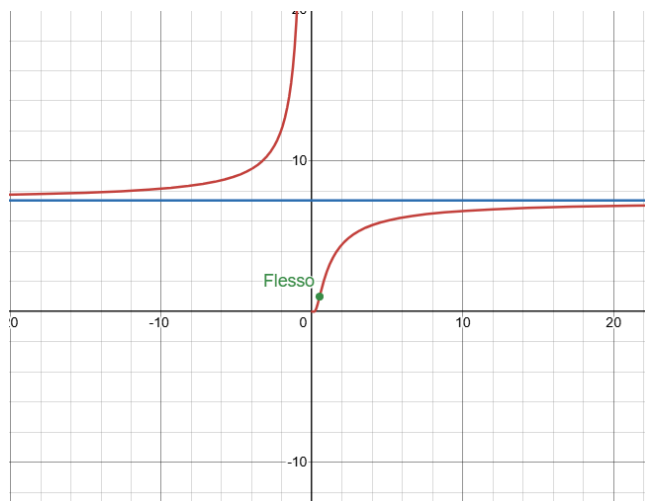
$$1-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow -2x \geq -1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\cup \cap$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$  è un flesso

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)-1}{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\frac{1-1}{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^0 = 1$$

flesso  $\left(\frac{1}{2}; 1\right)$



$$83) y = x \ln x$$

$$c \in x > 0$$

$$D (0; \infty)$$

$$f(-x) = -x \cdot \ln(-x) \rightarrow \text{No pari}$$

$$-f(x) = -x \ln(x) \rightarrow \text{No dispari}$$

$$\text{Assa } x \text{ con } x=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & \nexists D \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Assa } x \text{ con } y=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \ln(x) = 0 \rightarrow * \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$* \ln(x) = \ln(1) \rightarrow x^x = 1$$

$$x^x = e^{x \ln(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x \ln(x)} &= 1 \\ e^{x \ln(x)} &= e^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \ln(x) = 0$$

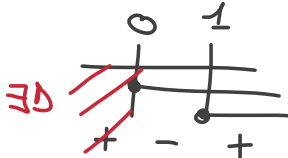
$$\rightarrow x=0 \quad \nexists D$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(x) = \ln(1) \rightarrow x=1$$

$$A(1; 0)$$

$$\text{Segno } x \ln(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\ln(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(x) = \infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

anche tramite gerarchie

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0^+ \cdot \ln(0^+) = 0^+ \cdot (-\infty) \text{ ind.}$$

Per logico  $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0^+$

trasformazione

Cerco di creare una frazione per usare De L'Hopital

$$x \cdot \ln(x) = x^{-1} \cdot \ln(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

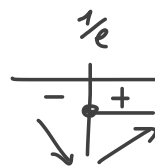
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0 \quad \text{No As. Vert.}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \ln(x) \geq -1$$

$$\ln(x) \geq \ln(e)^{-1}$$

$$x \geq e^{-1} \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{e}$$



$$x = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{Minimo}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) &= \frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) && \text{prop. log.} \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{e} && \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\ln(e) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

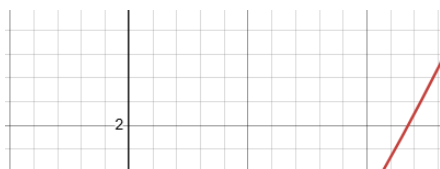
$$\text{MIN} \left( \frac{1}{e}; -\frac{1}{e} \right)$$

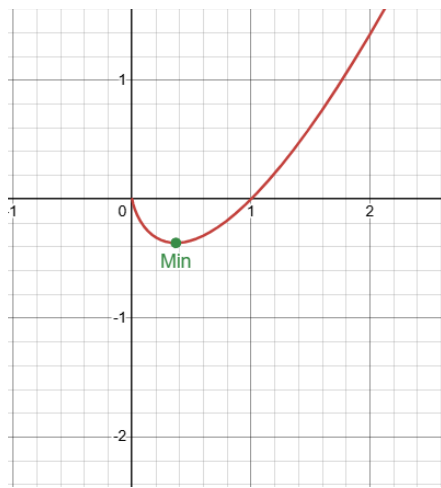
$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x > 0$$



No fless.





$$89) y = x^2 e^x$$

$$CE \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D(-\infty; \infty)$$

No pari

No dispari

Assa  $y$  con  $x=0$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

A(0;0)

Assa  $x$  con  $y=0$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 e^x = 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x=0 \\ e^x = 0 \text{ mai} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Segno} \quad \begin{aligned} x^2 > 0 &\rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^x > 0 &\rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^x = \infty \cdot e^{-\infty} = \infty \cdot 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^{-2}} \quad \text{De L'H.} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{-2x}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{De L'H.} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{-2} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-\infty}}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{As. Ori.} \\ \text{sinistro} \\ y=0^- \end{array} \right\}$$

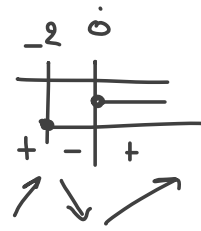
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^x = \infty \cdot e^{\infty} = \infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$f'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$xe^x(2+x)$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \cdot e^x \geq 0 \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ e^x > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$



$$2+x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -2$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^2} \quad (\approx 0.54)$$

$$\left(-2; \frac{4}{e^2}\right)$$

$$M_{\max} \left(-2; \frac{4}{e^2}\right)$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 \cdot e^0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$M_{\min}(0; 0)$$

$$f''(x) \begin{array}{l} \text{per } 2xe^x \rightarrow 2 \cdot e^x + 2xe^x \\ \text{per } x^2e^x \rightarrow 2xe^x + x^2e^x \end{array}$$

$$f''(x) = 2e^x + 2xe^x + 2xe^x + x^2e^x$$

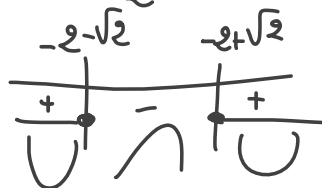
$$= 2e^x + x^2e^x + 4xe^x$$

$$= e^x(2+x^2+4x)$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow e^x > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 8 = 8$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$



$$f(-2-\sqrt{2}) = (-2-\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot e^{(-2-\sqrt{2})} = (4+2+4\sqrt{2}) \cdot e^{-2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= (6+4\sqrt{2}) \cdot e^{-2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f \left( -2-\sqrt{2} \right) = \dots = -2-\sqrt{2}$$

flesso per  $[-2-\sqrt{2}, (6+4\sqrt{2})e]$

$$f(-2+\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{2}-2)^2 \cdot e^{(-2+\sqrt{2})} = (2+4-4\sqrt{2})e^{(-2+\sqrt{2})} = (6-4\sqrt{2})e^{(\sqrt{2}-2)}$$

flesso per  $[-2+\sqrt{2}, (6-4\sqrt{2})e^{(\sqrt{2}-2)}]$

