

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

$\Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$

$$\Delta (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$$

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

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

Asse y con $x=0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \nexists D$$

Asse x con $y=0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = 0 \text{ mai} \\ y=0 \end{array} \right. \text{(e non esponenz.)}$$

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

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2)} = e^2 \quad \boxed{\text{As. orig.}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{x}} = e^2 \quad \boxed{y = e^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = e^{\frac{2 \cdot 0^- - 1}{0^-}} = e^+ = e^0 \rightarrow e^{+\infty} = \infty \quad \boxed{\text{As. Vert. sinist} \quad x=0}$$

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

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

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

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

$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{x^2}$

funzione sempre crescente \rightarrow No stationari

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) \text{ per } e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} &= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}}{x^2} \\
 \rightarrow f''(x) &= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \cdot x^2 - e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \cdot (2x)}{x^4} = \\
 &= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \cdot 2x - 2x \cdot e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}}{x^4} = \\
 &= \frac{e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} (1 - 2x)}{x^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

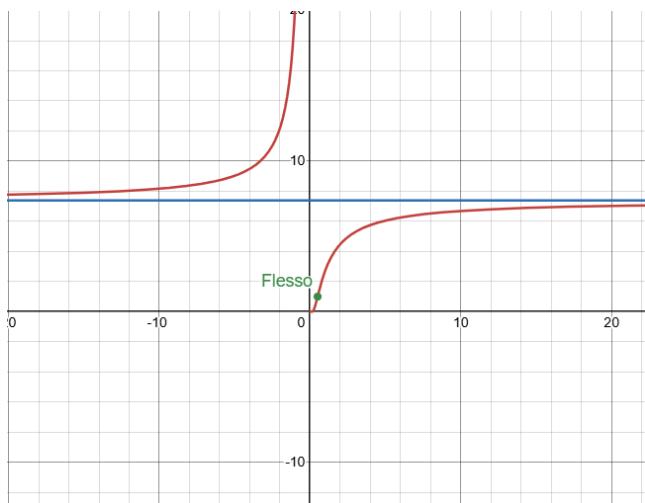
$f''(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{D}$
 $1 - 2x \geq 0 \rightarrow -2x \geq -1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$\begin{array}{c|c} + & \\ \hline & - \\ \cup & \cap \end{array}$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $(\frac{1}{2}; 1)$



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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{es} \\ \Delta (0; \infty) \end{array}$$

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

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

Asse y con $x=0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \exists D \end{array} \right.$$

Asse x con $y=0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \ln(x) = 0 \\ y=0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow *$$

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

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

$$e^{x \ln(x)} = \frac{1}{e^0}$$

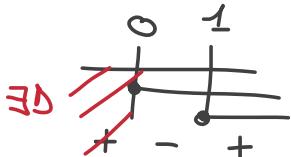
$$x \ln(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 0 \quad \cancel{\exists D}$$

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

$$A(1; 0)$$

$$\text{Segno } x \ln(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ \ln(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \end{array}$$



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

anche tramite gerarchie

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

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

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

Trasformazione

Cerco di creare una frazione per usare De L'Hopital

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

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

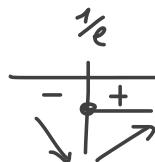
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0 \quad \text{No As. Vert.}$$

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

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

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

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



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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

Prop. Log.

$$= \frac{1}{e} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

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

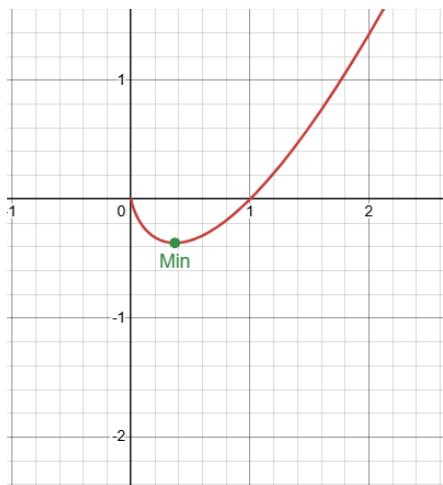
$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

~~Ex~~

No fless:





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

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

$\Delta (-\infty; \infty)$

No peri

No desperi

Asse y con $x \rightarrow 0$

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

A(0,0)

Asse x con $y=0$

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

Segno $x^2 > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $e^x > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$$\rightarrow \text{De L'H.} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{-2} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-\infty}}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{A.s. Orizz. sinistro } y=0}$$

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

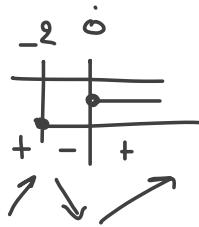
$$f'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

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

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



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

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

$$M_{\text{Ax}} (-2; \frac{4}{e^2})$$

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

$$M_{\text{In}} (0; 0)$$

$$f''(x) \text{ per } 2xe^x \rightarrow 2e^x + 2xe^x$$

$$\text{per } x^2e^x \rightarrow 2xe^x + x^2e^x$$

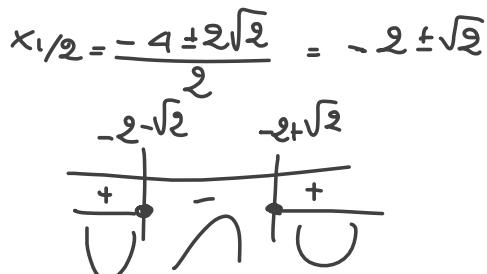
$$f''(x) = 2e^x + 2xe^x + 2xe^x + x^2e^x$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

