

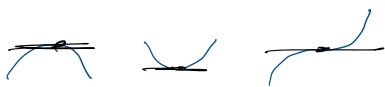
$$f'(x) = (e^{x \log|x|})' =$$

$$= e^{x \log|x|} \left(1 \log|x| + \cancel{x} \frac{1}{\cancel{|x|}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{|x|}}{\cancel{x}} \right)$$

$$= |x|^x (1 + \log|x|) \quad x \neq 0$$

f è derivabile in tutto il suo dominio.

PUNTI STAZIONARI: $f'(x) = 0$



$$|x|^x \cdot (1 + \log|x|) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{|x|^x = 0}_{\text{imp.}} \vee \underbrace{(1 + \log|x|) = 0}_{\log|x| = -1}$$

$$|x| = e^{-1}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{e} \approx \pm 0,36..$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{e}\right|^{\frac{1}{e}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{e}}} \sim 0,7..$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{e}) = |-\frac{1}{e}|^{-\frac{1}{e}} = (\frac{1}{e})^{-\frac{1}{e}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}} \sim 1,4..$$

INTERVALLI DI MONOTONIA $f'(x) > 0$

$$|x|^x \cdot (1 + \log|x|) > 0$$

① $|x|^x > 0 \rightarrow$ sempre vero

② $1 + \log|x| > 0 \rightarrow \log|x| > -1$

$$e^{\log|x|} > e^{-1} \quad |x| > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{e} \vee x > \frac{1}{e}$$

	$-\frac{1}{e}$	0	$\frac{1}{e}$
①	+	+	+
②	+	-	-
	+	-	+

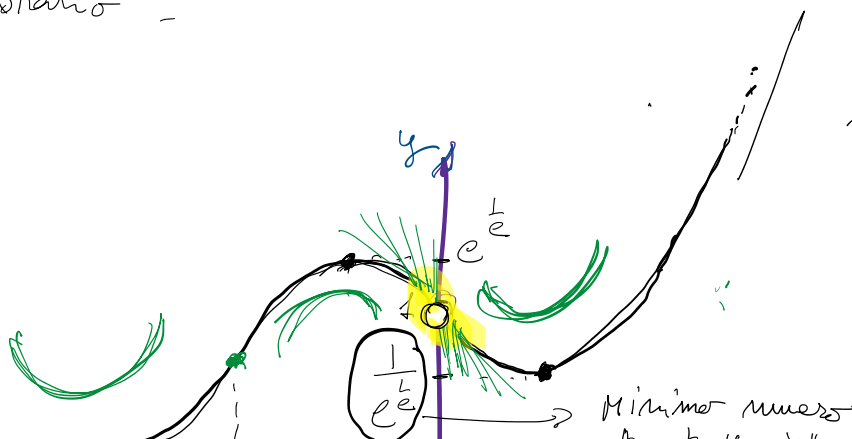
$x = -\frac{1}{e}$ p.to di MAX. REL.

$x = \frac{1}{e}$ p.to di MIN. REL.

Valutiamo l'inclinazione "limite" della retta tangente per $x \rightarrow 0^\pm$

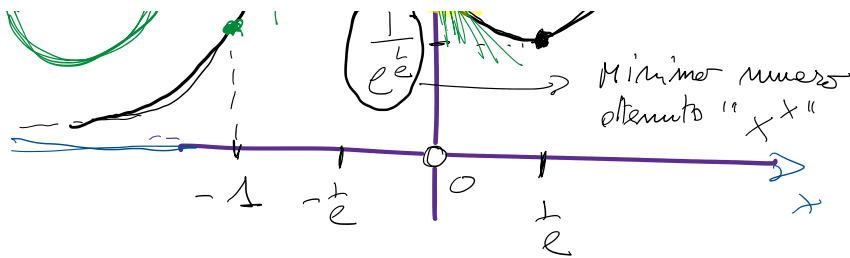
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} |x|^x (1 + \log|x|) = -\infty$$

quindi le rette tangenti tendono a diventare verticali "ruotando in senso orario".



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$$

VERIFICARE!



$$f''(x) = \left[|x|^x (1 + \log |x|) \right]' =$$

$$= |x|^x (1 + \log |x|) \cdot (1 + \log |x|) +$$

$$+ |x|^x \left(0 + \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} \right) =$$

$$= |x|^x \left[(1 + \log |x|)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

PUNTI DI FLESSO $f''(x) = 0$ ~

$$|x|^x \cdot \left[(1 + \log |x|)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0$$

$$|x|^x = 0 \quad \text{imp.}$$

$$\left[(1 + \log |x|)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0 \quad \text{eq. trascendente ...}$$

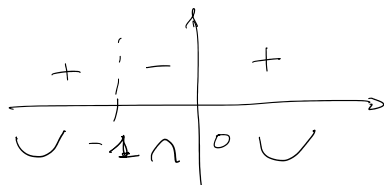
però osserviamo che $x = -1$ è soluzione:

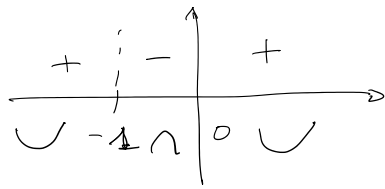
$$\text{infatti } (1 + \log |-1|)^2 + \frac{1}{-1} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Inoltre per la CONCAVITÀ/CONVESSITÀ si osserva che per $x > 0$ l'eq.

$$(1 + \log |x|)^2 + \frac{1}{x} = \underbrace{(1 + \log x)^2}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{> 0} > 0$$

poiché è somma di quantità positive





$$f(x) = |x|^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$f(x) = \log_{\sin x} \cos x$$

FUNZIONI IPERBOLICHE

$\sinh(x)$ = "seno iperbolico di x "

$\cosh(x)$

$\tanh(x)$

$\operatorname{arcsinh}(x) = \operatorname{arsinh}(x)$

↓

"retro seno iperbolico"

↙

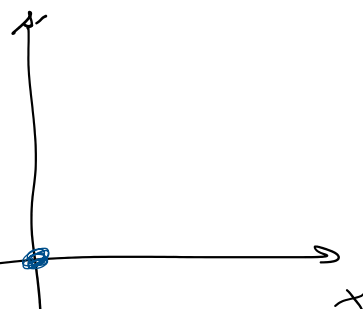
"arco seno iperbolico"

$$\sinh x := \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

Domio: \mathbb{R}

simmetrie:

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



$$\begin{aligned} \sinh(-x) &= \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2} \\ &= -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\ &= -\sinh x \rightarrow e^- \text{ dispari!} \end{aligned}$$

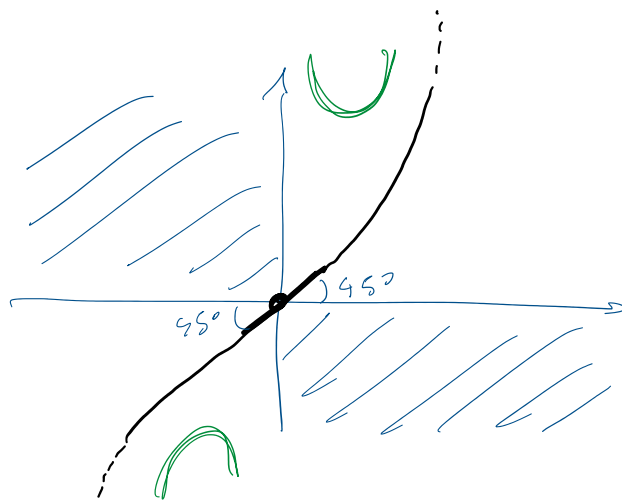
$$\sinh(0) = \frac{e^0 - e^{-0}}{2} = 0$$

$$\sinh x > 0 \quad \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} > 0$$

$$e^x - \frac{1}{e^x} > 0 \quad e^{2x} - 1 > 0 \quad e^{2x} > 1 = e^0$$

$$2x > 0 \quad x > 0$$

(NON e^-
PERIODICA)



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = +\infty$$

\Rightarrow NON CI SONO ASINTOTI OBLIQUI

$$\left(\sinh x \sim \frac{e^x}{2} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow +\infty \right)$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} =: \cosh x$$

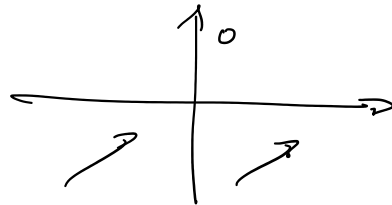
Il $\cosh x$ è definito proprio con

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

monotonia : $(\sinh x)' > 0$

$$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} > 0 \quad \text{vna } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Con che inclinazione passa per l'origine?

$$f'(0) = \frac{e^0 + e^{-0}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

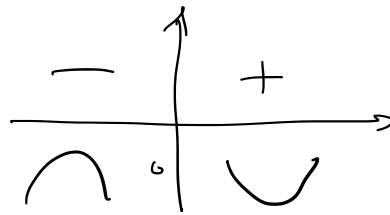
$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= (\sinh x)'' = (\cosh x)' = \\ &= \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x \end{aligned}$$

Quindi $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$

$$f''(x) = \sinh x \rightarrow x=0 \quad \text{etc. etc.}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{p.to di flesso}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad \sinh x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$



Osserviamo che $\sinh x$ è funzione biettiva e quindi invertibile e la sua inversa ha espressione:

$$y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \text{isoliamo } e^x$$

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

$$e^{2x} - 2e^x y - 1 = 0 \quad \text{poniamo } e^x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2yt - 1 = 0$$

(FORMULA RIPOD)

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1 \cdot (-1)}}{1} = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 1} = e^x$$

$$\textcircled{e^x} = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

verificare che $y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$ è sempre > 0

mentre $y - \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$ è sempre < 0 .

Allora

$$\ln x = u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \log(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}) \Rightarrow$$

cambiando i nomi si ha

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\operatorname{arsinh} x)' =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

oss: $\operatorname{arsinh} x$ è dispari: verificare
 $f(-x) = -f(x)$

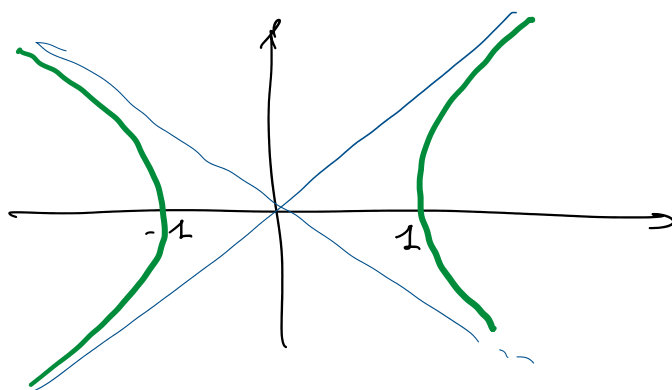
$$\log(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = -\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

VALE IDENTITÀ:

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$e^{2x} - e^{-2x} = 1$$

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



Valgono anche le formule di duplicazione e bizzione (e altre...)

$$\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh x \cdot \cosh x$$

$$\frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

verificare...

$$\cosh(2x) = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} 2 \cosh^2 x - 1$$

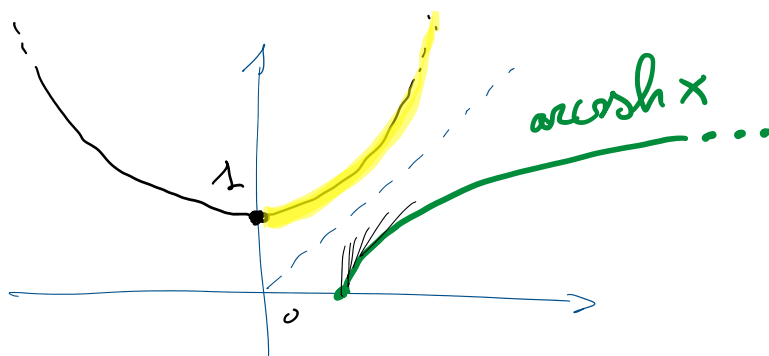
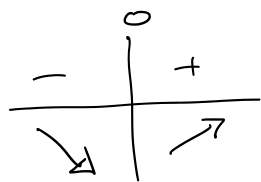
$$\stackrel{!}{=} 2 \sinh^2 x + 1$$

$$\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cosh x}{2}$$

$$\sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cosh x - 1}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

Domínio = \mathbb{R} , e^{\pm} PARI, e^{\pm} sempre positivo, $\cosh(0) = 1$, $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$



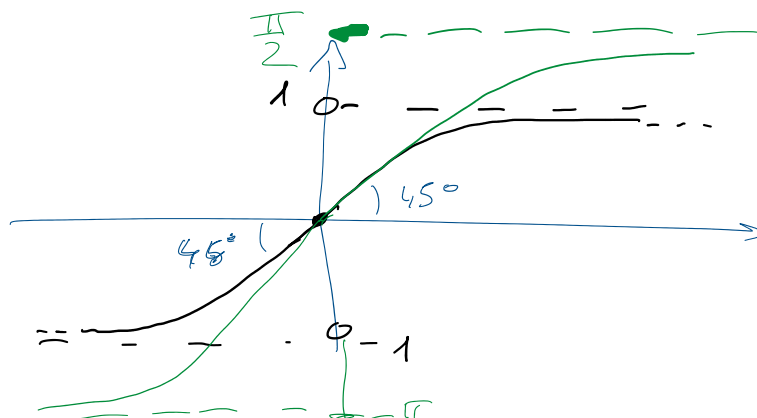
Nem e^{\pm} invertibile su \mathbb{R} , ma si definisce $\operatorname{arccosh} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$

per $x \geq 1$

$$(\operatorname{arccosh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad (x > 1)$$

non derivabile in $x = 1$.

$$\operatorname{tgh} x := \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$



$$\operatorname{arctgh} x = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} h x = \frac{1}{2} \lg \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg} h x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

SALUTI!