137 
$$y = \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

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  $\left[ x < \frac{5}{3} \lor x > 3, x \neq 1 \right]$ 

Determinare gli intervalli di crescenso e decrescenso

$$y = \frac{(x-3)^2}{(x-2)(x-1)} \qquad D = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

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$$y = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$y = \frac{(2 \times -6)(x^2 - 3x + 2) - (2 \times -3)(x^2 - 6x + 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2}$$

$$= 2x^{3} - 6x^{2} + 4x - 6x^{2} + 18x - 12 - 2x^{3} + 12x^{2} - 18x + 3x^{2} - 18x + 27$$

$$= (x^{2} - 3x + 2)^{2}$$

$$3x^{2} - 14x + 15$$

$$= \frac{3x^{2} - 14x + 15}{(x^{2} - 3x + 2)^{2}}$$

$$3x^{2}-14x+15$$
 (x) > 0  $(x^{2}-3x+2)^{2}$  D



