1)
$$f(x) = (x-2) x^{2/3}$$

Continua en R Derivable en R1903 (22/3 no es derivable en x=0)

$$f'(x) = \frac{x(5x-4)}{3x^{4/3}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(2+5x)}{9x^{4/3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varkappa \in (-\infty, -\frac{2}{5}): f''(\varkappa) < 0 \quad (-)$$

$$\varkappa \in (-\frac{2}{5}, 0) \cup (0, \infty): f''(\varkappa) > 0 \quad (\forall)$$

2)
$$f(x) = x(x-2)^{3/2}$$

Continua en [2,00)

Derivable en [2,00)

Dos veces derivable en (2,00)

$$f''(z) = \frac{3(5z-8)}{4\sqrt{z-2}}$$

3)
$$f(x) = |x|e^{|x|}$$

f es PAR; continua en R infinitas veces derivable en R1903

Si 2>0:
$$f(x) = xe^{x}$$

 $f'(x) = (x+1)e^{x}$
 $f''(x) = (x+2)e^{x} > 0$ si 2>0
 $f''(x) = (x+2)e^{x} > 0$ (+)

Como f es PAR: $f''(z) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

4)
$$f(x) = \log(x^2 - 6x + 8) = \log((x-2)(x-4))$$

Dom $f = (-\infty_{12}) \cup (41\infty)$ $f \in C^{\infty}(Dom F)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+8}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2-6x+10)}{(x^2-6x+8)^2} < O \ \forall x \in Dom f : (-)$$

$$(x^2-6x+10>0 \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int^{\parallel}(z) \langle 0 \rangle \forall z \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (4 \times 10)$$