

STUDIO DI FUNZIONE

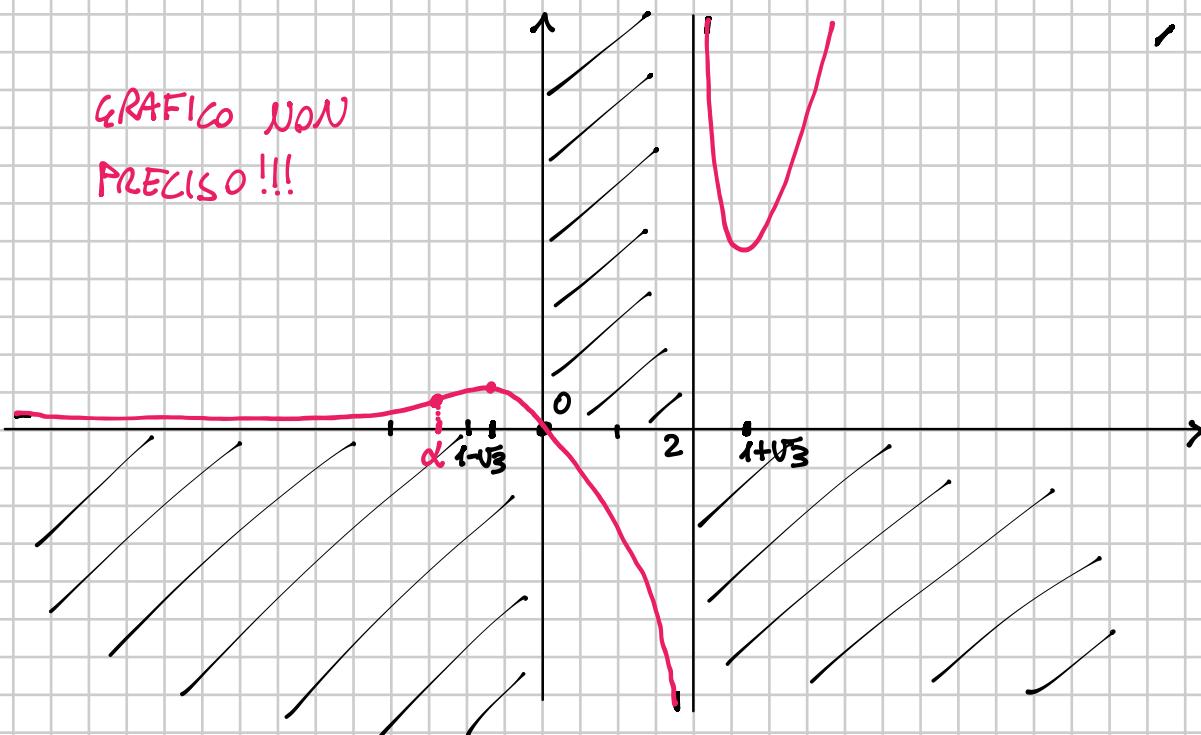
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$$y = \frac{xe^x}{x-2}$$

[a: $y = 0$; $\max(1 - \sqrt{3}; \dots)$; $\min(1 + \sqrt{3}; \dots)$; flesso in $x = \alpha, \alpha \in]-2; -1[$]

1) DOMINIO $x-2 \neq 0 \quad x \neq 2 \quad D = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

GRAFICO NON
PRECISO !!!

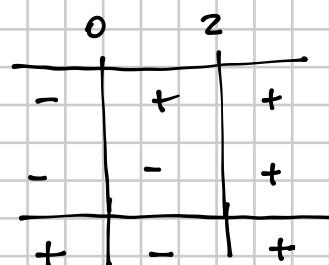


2) INT. ASSI

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{xe^x}{x-2} & \frac{xe^x}{x-2} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ y=0 & \end{cases} \quad O(0,0)$$

3) SEGNO

$$\frac{xe^x}{x-2} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} N] x e^x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \\ D] x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \end{array}$$



4) LIMITI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{xe^x}{x-2} = e^{-\infty} = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ ASINTOZO ORIZZ. per } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

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

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

$x=2$ ASINTOZO VERTICALE

5) EVENTUALE ASINTOZO OBLIQVA PER $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$M = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} e^x}{\cancel{x}(x-2)} = +\infty \quad \text{NON C'E' ASINTOZO OBLIQVA PER } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

6) STUDIO DERIVATA PRIMA

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

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

$$= \frac{e^x [(x+1)(x-2) - x]}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{e^x [x^2 - 2x + x - 2 - x]}{(x-2)^2} =$$

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

ZERI DI f'

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x \neq 2 \quad \frac{\Delta}{4} = 3$$

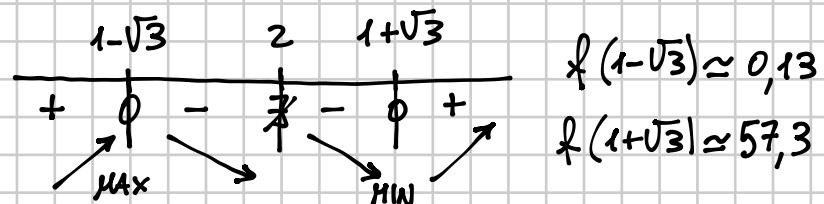
SEGNO DI f'

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 2 > 0 \quad (x < 1 - \sqrt{3} \vee x > 1 + \sqrt{3}) \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$x \neq 2$$

$$1 - \sqrt{3} \approx -0,73$$

$$1 + \sqrt{3} \approx 2,73$$



$$f(1 - \sqrt{3}) \approx 0,13$$

$$f(1 + \sqrt{3}) \approx 57,3$$

I PUNTI DEL GRAFICO CORRESPONDENTI AL MAX E AL MIN SONO:

$$M_1(1-\sqrt{3}, 0, 12\dots)$$

MAX

$$M_2(1+\sqrt{3}, 57, 34\dots)$$

MIN

7) STUDIO DERIVATA SECONDA

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x [x^2 - 2x - 2]}{(x-2)^2} \quad x \neq 2$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{[e^x(x^2 - 2x - 2) + e^x(2x - 2)](x-2)^2 - e^x(x^2 - 2x - 2) \cdot 2(x-2)}{(x-2)^4} =$$

$x \neq 2$

$$= \frac{e^x [(x^2 - 2x - 2) + 2x - 2](x-2)^2 - 2(x-2)(x^2 - 2x - 2)}{(x-2)^4} =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{e^x(x-2)[x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8 - 2x^2 + 4x + 4]}{(x-2)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x [x^3 - 4x^2 + 12]}{(x-2)^3}$$

Dove studiare il fattore $x^3 - 4x^2 + 12$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 12$$

$$g(-2) = -8 - 16 + 12 < 0$$

g è continua

$$g(-1) = -1 - 4 + 12 > 0$$



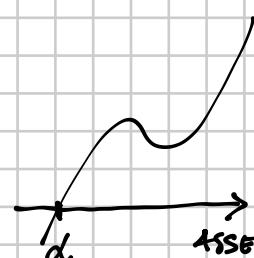
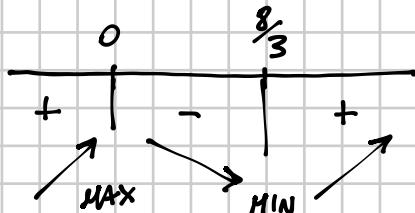
IL TEOREMA DEGLI ZERI MI DICE

C'È ALMENO UNA SOLUZIONE $\alpha \in (-2, -1)$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x = x(3x - 8)$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{8}{3}$$

SENGO



$$g\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^3 - 4\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 + 12$$

$$= 2,51\dots > 0$$

quindi l'ascissa x
interseca la $g(x)$
in un solo
punto

$x = \alpha \in (-2, -1)$ è un CANDIDATO FLESSO

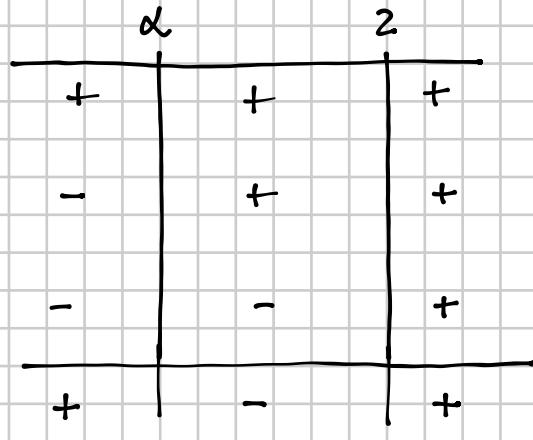
$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x \left[x^3 - 4x^2 + 12 \right]}{(x-2)^3} \quad x \neq 2$$

SENGO DI $f''(x)$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad [1] \quad e^x > 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$[2] \quad x^3 - 4x^2 + 12 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x > \alpha$$

$$[3] \quad (x-2)^3 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x > 2$$



P.T.O.
DI FLESSO α CON $-2 < \alpha < -1$

GRAFICI GEOGEBRA

