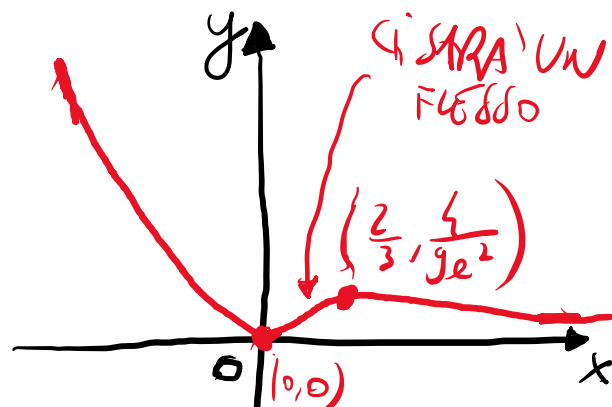


ESERCIZIO (STUDIO DI FUNZIONE)

$$\underline{f(x) = x^2 e^{-3x}}$$

$f(x)$ SI PUO' ANCHE
SCRIVERE $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}}$.



IL DOMINIO NON PRESENTA
PROBLEMI PERCHE' IL DENOMINATORE $e^{3x} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0 \quad (\text{PALLA PARTE POSITIVA})$$

VA) $\Rightarrow y = 0$ E' UN ASINTOTO ORIZZONTALE
DESTRO.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-3x} = \infty \cdot \infty = +\infty.$$

INTERSEZIONE CON L'ASSE y (CIOE' $x=0$):

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 e^{-3x} \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{IL GRAFICO PASSA PER L'ORIGINE (0,0).}$$

CALCOLIAMO LA DERIVATA DI $f(x)$:

COME PRODOTTO: $f'(x) = 2x e^{-3x} + x^2 \cdot (-3) e^{-3x} =$

$= e^{-3x} \cdot (2x - 3x^2)$; COME RAPPORTO:

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot e^{3x} - x^2 \cdot 3 \cdot e^{3x}}{(e^{3x})^2} = \frac{e^{3x} (2x - 3x^2)}{(e^{3x})^2} =$$

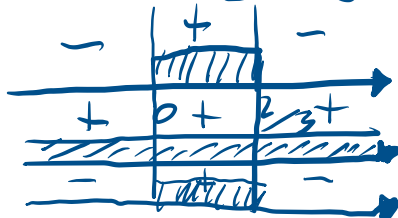
$$= (2x - 3x^2) \cdot e^{-3x}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 3x^2 \geq 0 \\ e^{-3x} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

E' SEMPRE VERIFICATA, $\forall x \in D(f)$

$$2x - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(3x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3x^2 \geq 0 \\ e^{-3x} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



minimo in $(0, 0)$
massimo in $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9e^2})$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \cdot e^{-3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{4}{9e^2}$$

PUNTI STAZIONARI: $(0, 0) \Rightarrow$ minimo
 $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9e^2}) \Rightarrow$ massimo

$$f''(x) = (2 - 6x) e^{-3x} + (2x - 3x^2) \cdot (-3) \cdot e^{-3x} =$$

$$= e^{-3x} (2 - 6x - 6x + 9x^2) = e^{-3x} (9x^2 - 12x + 2) = 0$$

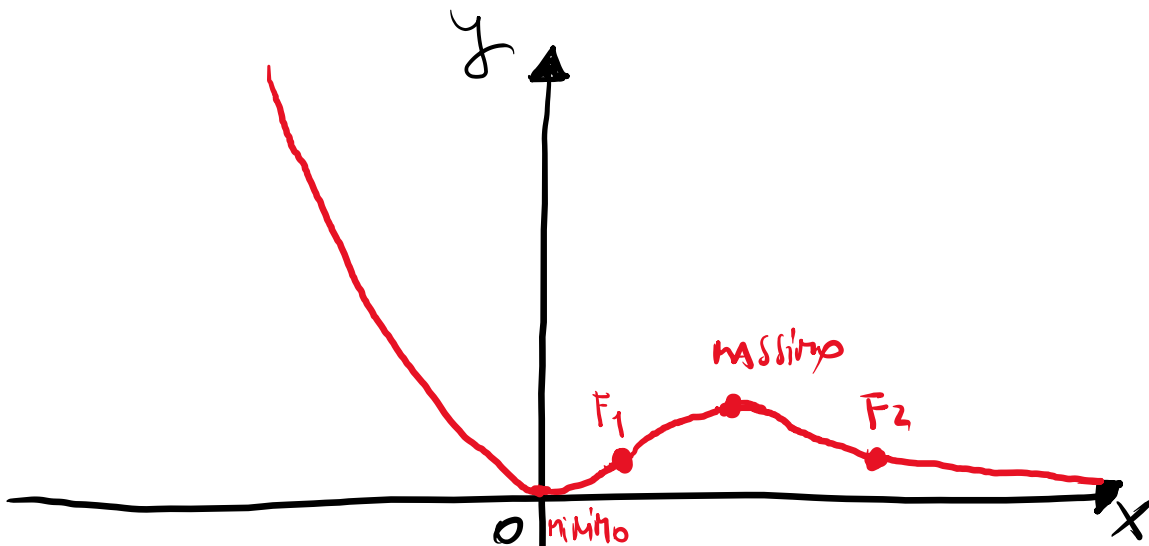
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 72}}{18} = \frac{12 \pm 6\sqrt{2}}{18} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Ci sono 2 FLESSI: $F_1 = \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}, f\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \right)$

$$F_2 = \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}, f\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 \cdot e^{-3\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)} = \frac{6-4\sqrt{2}}{9} e^{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 \cdot e^{-3\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)} = \frac{6+4\sqrt{2}}{9} e^{2+\sqrt{2}}$$



$f(x)$ CONVEXA $\forall x \in (-\infty, \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3})$;

$f(x)$ CONCAVA $\forall x \in (\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3})$;

$f(x)$ CONVEXA $\forall x \in (\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}, +\infty)$.

