

Studio della funzione

$$f(x) = x[(-\log x)^2 + 2\log x]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = x(\log^2 x + 2\log x)$$

1) Determinare l'insieme di definizione della funzione

$$\text{ID: } x > 0;$$

$$X =]0, +\infty[$$

2) Studio del segno della funzione

$$f(x) = 0; \Leftrightarrow x(\log^2 x + 2\log x) = 0;$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0; \\ \text{oppure} \\ \log^2 x + 2\log x = 0; \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ la funzione non è definita;} \\ \text{oppure} \\ \log x(\log x + 2) = 0; \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \log x = 0; \\ \text{oppure} \\ \log x + 2 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1; \\ \text{oppure} \\ x = e^{-2}; \end{cases}$$

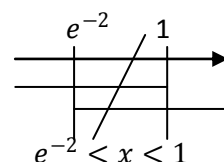
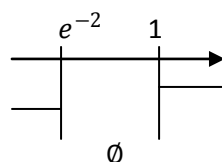
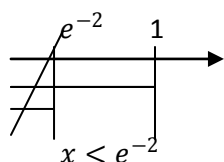
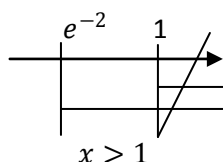
$$f(x) > 0; \Leftrightarrow x(\log^2 x + 2\log x) > 0;$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0; \\ \log^2 x + 2\log x > 0; \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 0; \\ \log^2 x + 2\log x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0; \\ \log x(\log x + 2) > 0 \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 0; \\ \log x(\log x + 2) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0; \\ \begin{cases} \log x > 0; \\ \log x + 2 > 0; \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} \log x < 0; \\ \log x < 0; \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 0; \\ \begin{cases} \log x > 0; \\ \log x + 2 < 0; \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} \log x < 0; \\ \log x + 2 > 0; \end{cases}$$

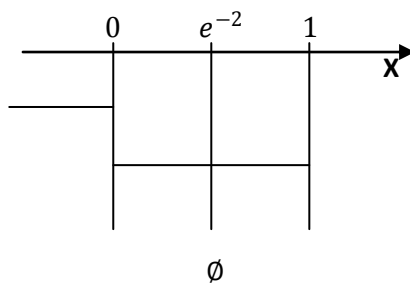
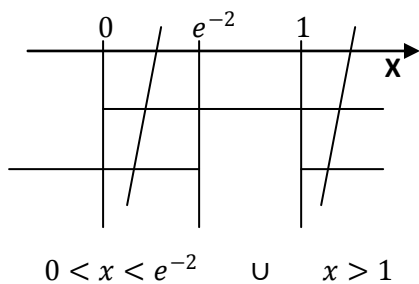
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0; \\ \begin{cases} x > 1; \\ x > e^{-2}; \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 1; \\ x < e^{-2}; \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 0; \\ \begin{cases} x > 1; \\ x < e^{-2}; \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 1; \\ x > e^{-2}; \end{cases}$$



$$x < e^{-2}; x > 1;$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0; \\ x < e^{-2}; x > 1; \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} x < 0; \\ e^{-2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$



Soluzione:

$$f(x) > 0; \quad 0 < x < e^{-2} \quad \cup \quad x > 1$$

$$f(x) < 0; \quad x < 0 \quad \cup \quad e^{-2} < x < 1$$

3) Comportamento ai limiti ($\pm\infty$) e ai limiti degli estremi, determinazione degli asintoti della funzione

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\log^2 x + 2\log x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(\log^2 x + 2\log x) = 0$$

4) Studio della derivata prima della funzione, $f'(x) = 0$, $f'(x) > 0$, $f'(x) < 0$, ricerca dei punti di massimo e di minimo, studio l'andamento della funzione.

$$f'(x) = D(x)(\log^2 x + 2\log x) + xD(\log^2 x + 2\log x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log^2 x + 2\log x + x \left(2\log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log^2 x + 2\log x + 2\log x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log^2 x + 4\log x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log^2 x + 4\log x + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{Pongo } \log x = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 + 4y + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1 = -2 - \sqrt{2}, \quad y_2 = -2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \log x = -2 - \sqrt{2}; \\ oppure \\ \log x = -2 + \sqrt{2}; \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = e^{-2-\sqrt{2}} \\ oppure \\ x = e^{-2+\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \log^2 x + 4\log x + 2 > 0$$

$$\text{Pongo } \log x = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 + 4y + 2 > 0$$

$$y = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-2}$$

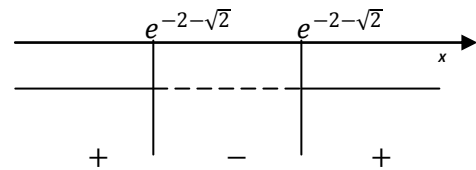
$$y_1 = -2 - \sqrt{2};$$

$$y_2 = -2 + \sqrt{2};$$

$$y < -2 - \sqrt{2} \quad \cup \quad y > -2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log x < -2 - \sqrt{2} \quad \cup \quad \log x > -2 + \sqrt{2}$$

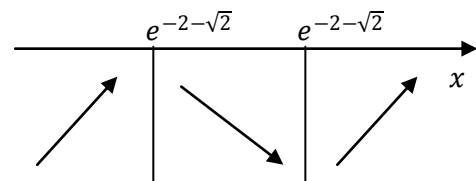
$$\Leftrightarrow x < e^{-2-\sqrt{2}} \quad \cup \quad x > e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}$$



Soluzione:

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad x < e^{-2-\sqrt{2}} \quad \cup \quad x > e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad e^{-2-\sqrt{2}} < x < e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}$$



$$M(e^{-2-\sqrt{2}}, f(e^{-2-\sqrt{2}})) = (e^{-2-\sqrt{2}}, +0,16)$$

$$m(e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}, f(e^{-2+\sqrt{2}})) = (e^{-2+\sqrt{2}}, -0,46)$$

- 5) Studio della derivata seconda della funzione, $f''(x) = 0$, $f''(x) > 0$, $f''(x) < 0$, ricerca dei punti di flesso, studio della concavità e della convessità della funzione

$$f''(x) = D \log^2 x + 4\log x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x}(\log x + 2)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x}(\log x + 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log x = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2}$$

$$F(e^{-2}, f(e^{-2})) = (e^{-2}, 0)$$

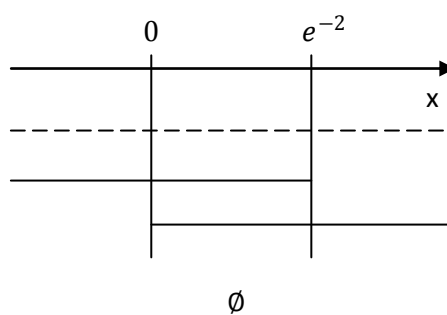
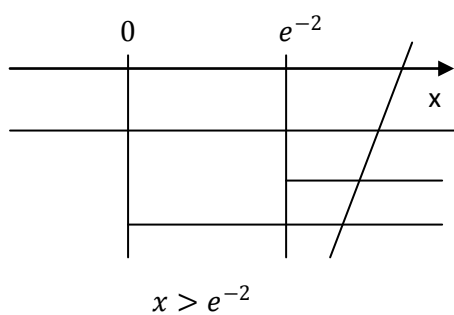
$$f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x}(\log x + 2) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 > 0; \\ \log x + 2 > 0; \\ x > 0; \end{cases} \quad o \quad \begin{cases} 2 < 0; \\ \log x + 2 < 0; \\ x > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; \\ x > e^{-2} \\ x > 0; \end{cases}$$

o

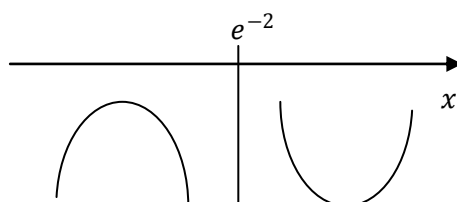
$$\begin{cases} \emptyset; \\ x < e^{-2}; \\ x > 0; \end{cases}$$



Soluzione:

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad x > e^{-2}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \quad x < e^{-2}$$



6) Grafico

