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Dom $f = (0, +\infty)$

Puntos de corte con eje OX: $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=x \ln x \end{cases} \iff 0=x \ln x \iff \begin{cases} x=0 \notin \text{Dom} f \\ x=1 \in \text{Dom} f \end{cases}$

Pto: (1,0)
Puntos de corte con OY: $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=x \ln x \end{cases}$ No hay $0 \in \text{Dom} f$

Asintotas:

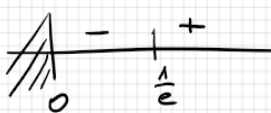
Verticales $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0 \cdot (-\infty) = \text{IND} \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0 \implies$ No hay asíntota

Horizontales $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln x = +\infty \implies$ No hay asíntotas

Oblicuas $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty \implies$ No hay

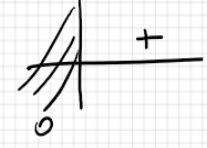
Monotonía:

$f'(x) = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0 \iff \ln x = -1 \iff x = \frac{1}{e}$

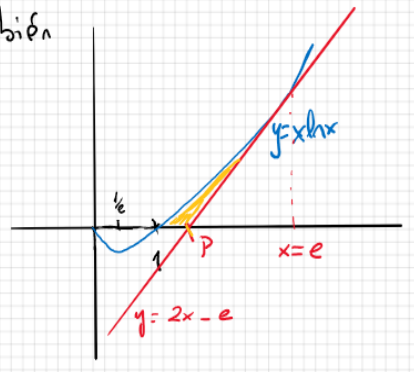
Signo $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$  $\implies \begin{cases} \text{crece en } (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \\ \text{decrece en } (0, \frac{1}{e}) \end{cases}$

En $x = \frac{1}{e}$ hay un mínimo relativo (que también es absoluto)

Curvatura:

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Signo f'' 

f es convexa en $(0, +\infty)$
No hay puntos de inflexión



Recta tangente en $x=e$:

$f'(e) = \ln(e) + 1 = 2 \implies y - e = 2(x - e) \implies \boxed{y = 2x - e}$
 $f(e) = e \cdot \ln(e) = e$

Para determinar bien el recinto de integración, hay que determinar P:

$P = \begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=2x-e \end{cases} \implies x = \frac{e}{2} \implies P = (\frac{e}{2}, 0)$

Área = $\int_1^{\frac{e}{2}} x \ln x dx + \int_{\frac{e}{2}}^e x \ln x - (2x - e) dx$

$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$

$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

Área = $\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^{\frac{e}{2}} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} - x^2 + ex \right]_{\frac{e}{2}}^e =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} - e^2 + e^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4} \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{e^2}{2} \right) =$
 $= \frac{e^2}{8} \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) - \frac{e^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} e^2 \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) + \frac{e^2}{16} + \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{e^2}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$