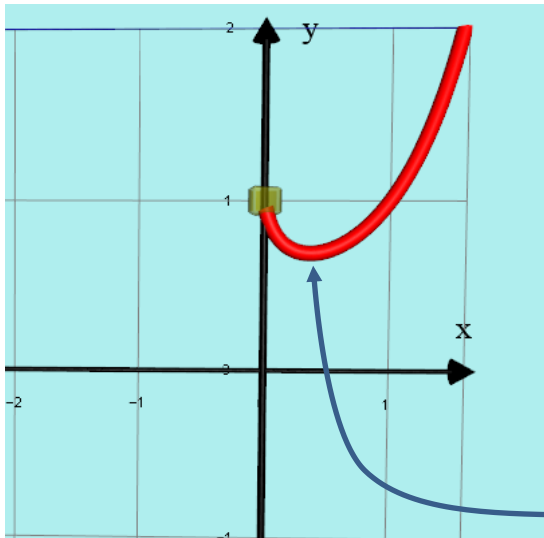


The graph of $y = x^x$

I have been working on this graph and I found the graph to be ABSOLUTELY fascinating.

For $x > 0$ there is no problem.

It looks like this:



*If $y = x^x$
 then $\ln(y) = \ln(x^x)$
 so that $\ln(y) = x \ln(x)$
 therefore differentiating:
 we get $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = x \times \frac{1}{x} + 1 \times \ln(x)$*

$$= 1 + \ln(x)$$

*If the gradient is zero then $\ln(x) = -1$
 so $x = e^{-1} \approx 0.367879$ and $y = 0.6922$
 This is a minimum point.*

Many people believe that the minimum value of x^x is 0.6922...

but there is a left hand side to the graph when $x < 0$ where it gets very exciting!

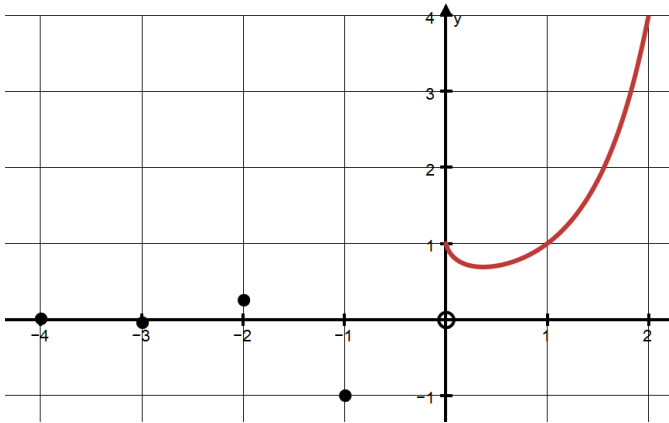
If $x < 0$ we CAN find y values!

For instance if:

- $x = -1$ we get $(-1)^{-1} = -1$
- $x = -2$ we get $(-2)^{-2} = +\frac{1}{4}$
- $x = -3$ we get $(-3)^{-3} = -0.037$
- $x = -4$ we get $(-4)^{-4} = +0.0039$

These are all REAL numbers
 and they are less than 0.6922!

If we plot these extra points we get something like this...



...and these are not just a few isolated points! I will explain below...

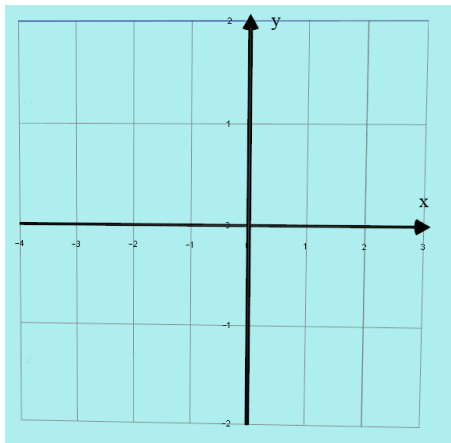
If $x = -0.5$ then $y = (-0.5)^{(-0.5)} = -1.414i$

If $x = -1.5$ then $y = (-1.5)^{(-1.5)} = +0.544i$

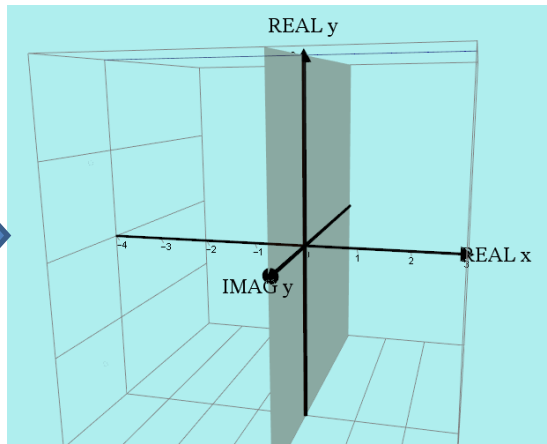
If $x = -1.6$ then $y = (-1.6)^{(-1.6)} = 0.15 + 0.45i$

We can plot these points if we change from the normal x, y axes to a REAL x axis sticking through a complex y plane as below:

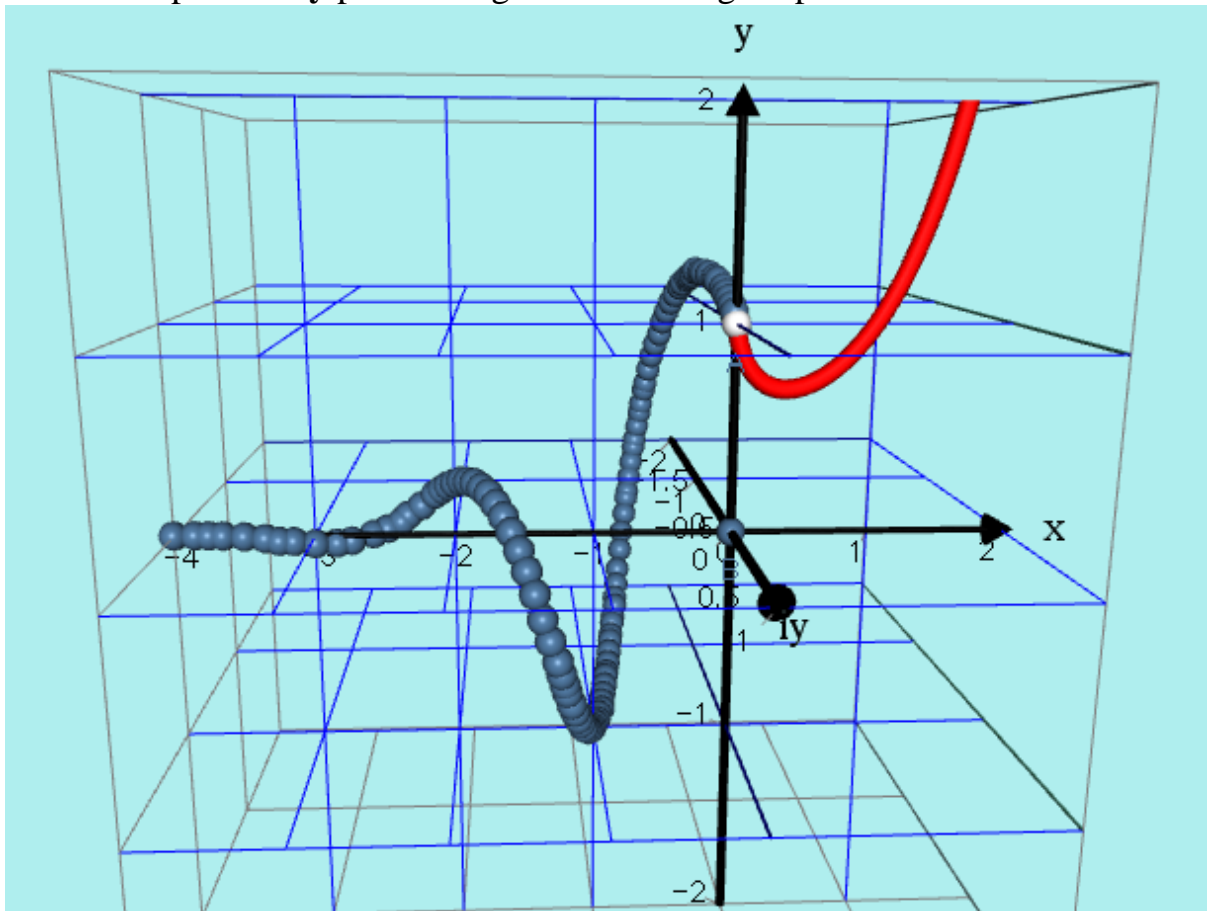
x, y axes



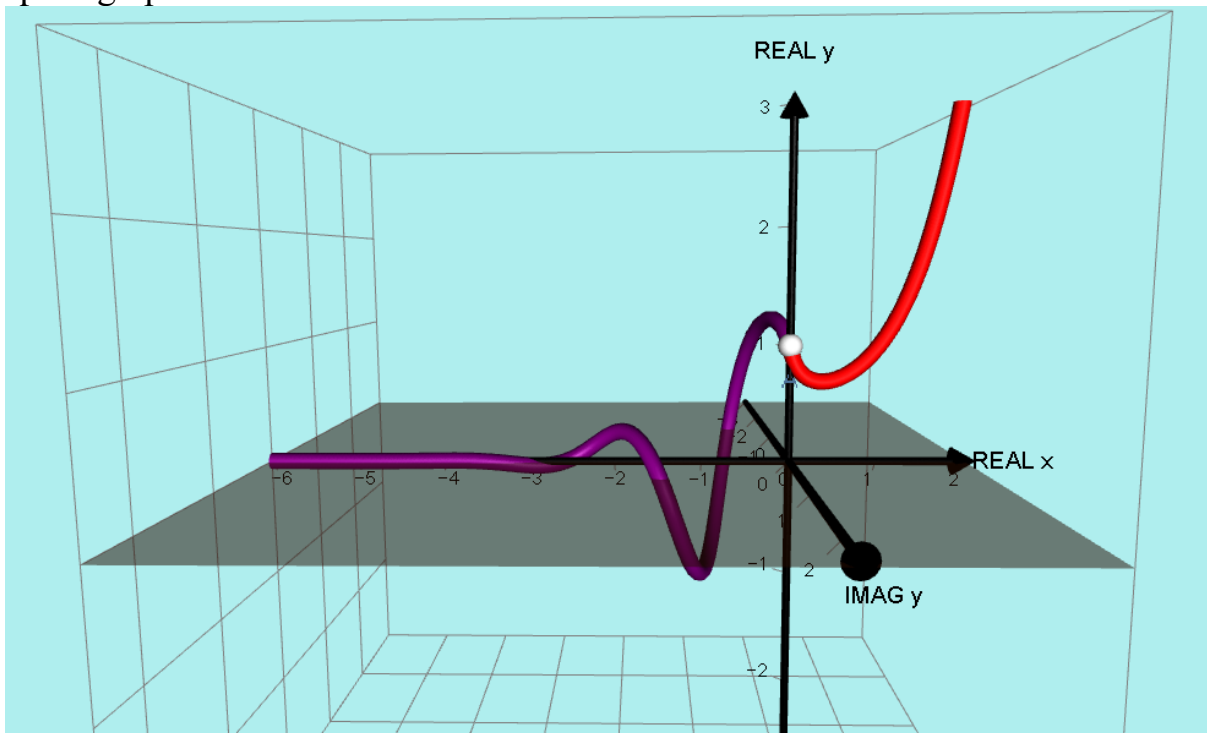
Real x axis and **complex y PLANE**



Now if we plot **many** points we get this amazing shape!



I finally found the equation of the actual spiral and produced this wonderful spiral graph...



Do watch this short video I made about this...

$$y = x^x \quad 2020$$

<https://www.screencast.com/t/Vkz2HWA27>