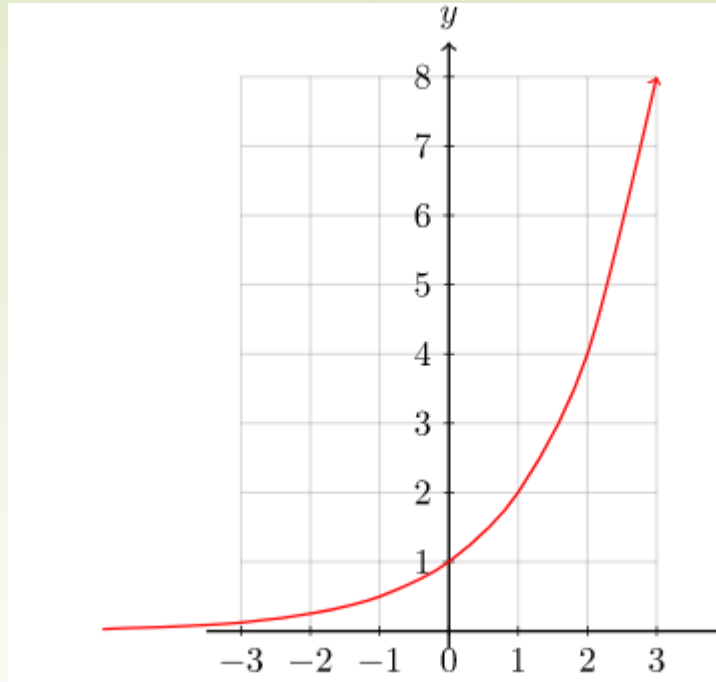


Repaso 1 primer punto Examen institucional. Gráficas



Función exponencial

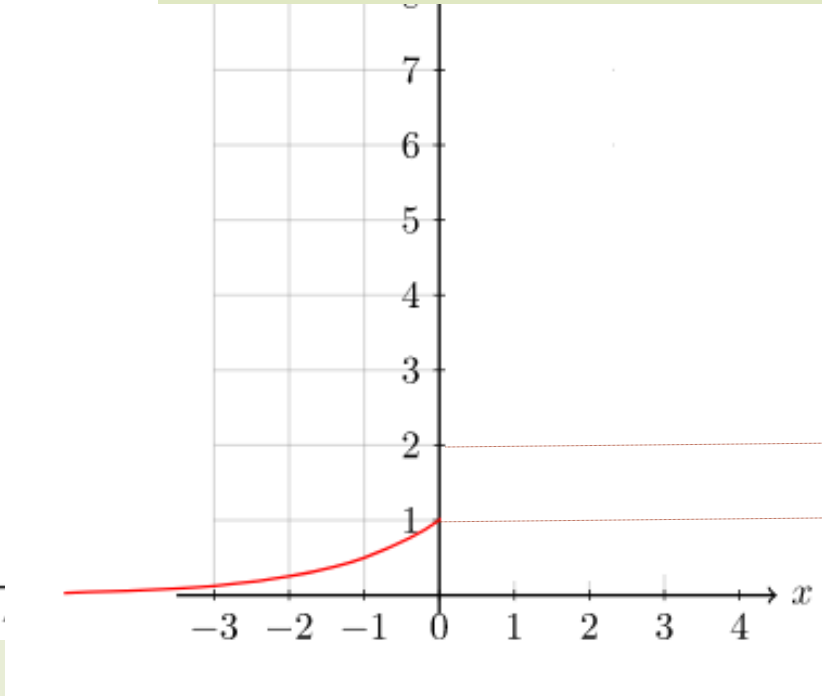
Función original



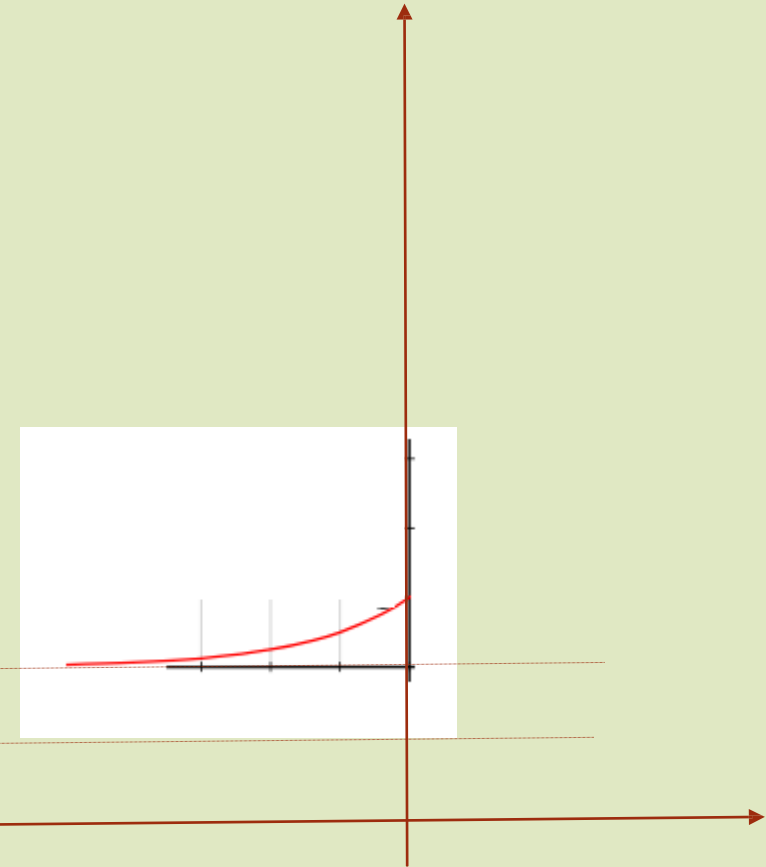
$$e^x$$

Características

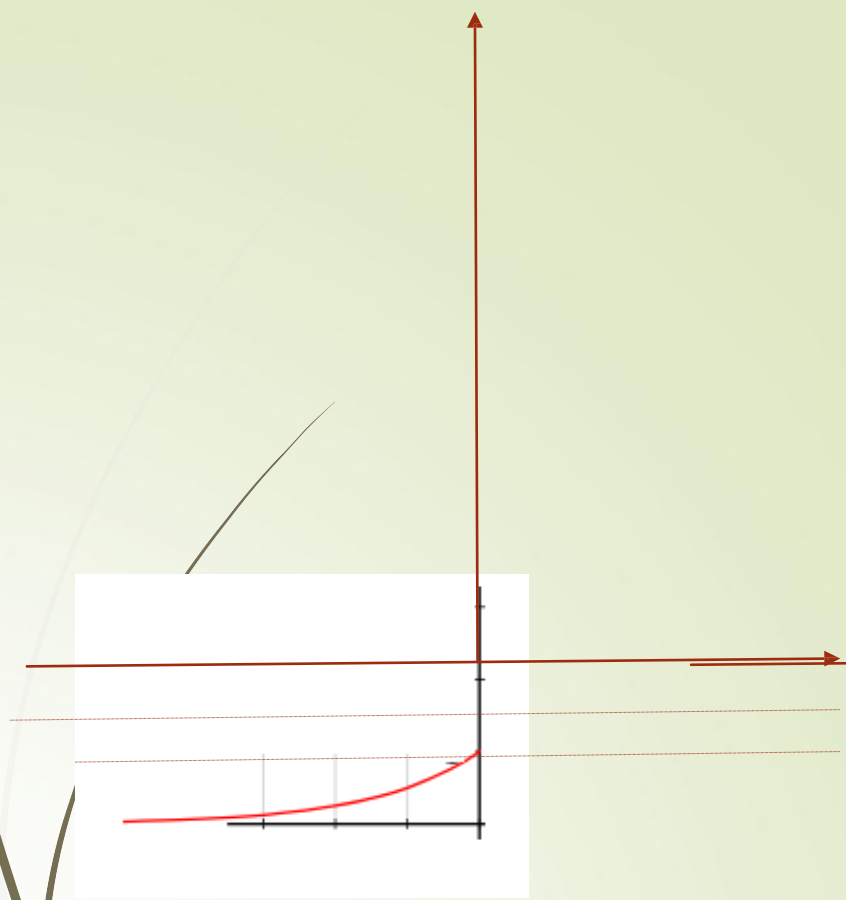
1. Asíntotas en eje x
2. Corta el al eje y en 1
3. Se eleva muy rápido



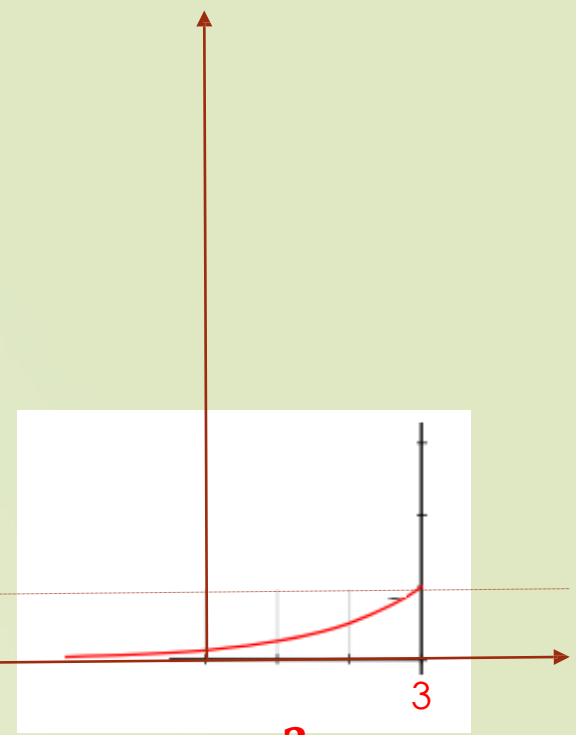
$$e^x \text{ si } x \leq 0$$



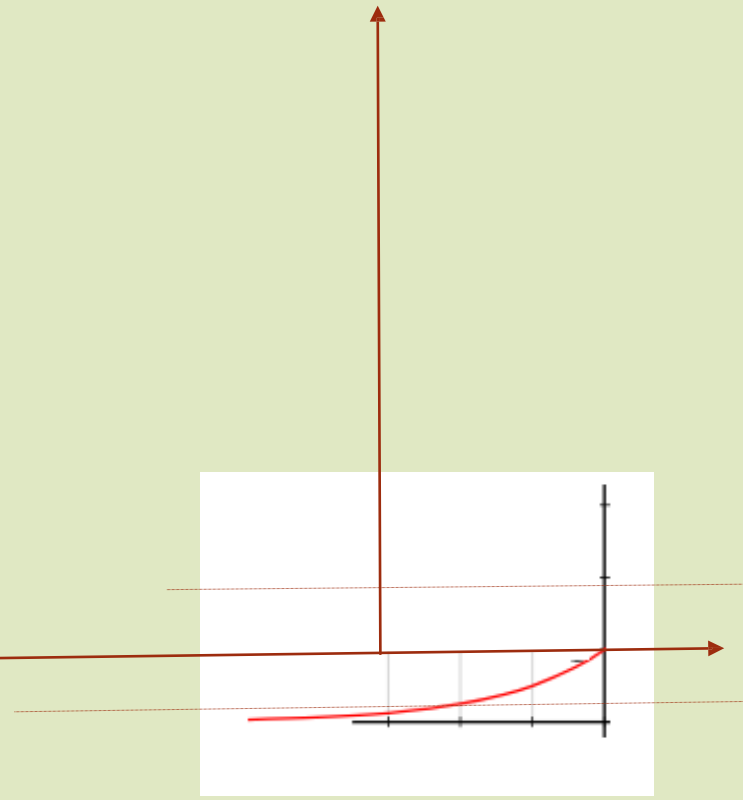
$$e^x + 2 \text{ si } x \leq 0$$



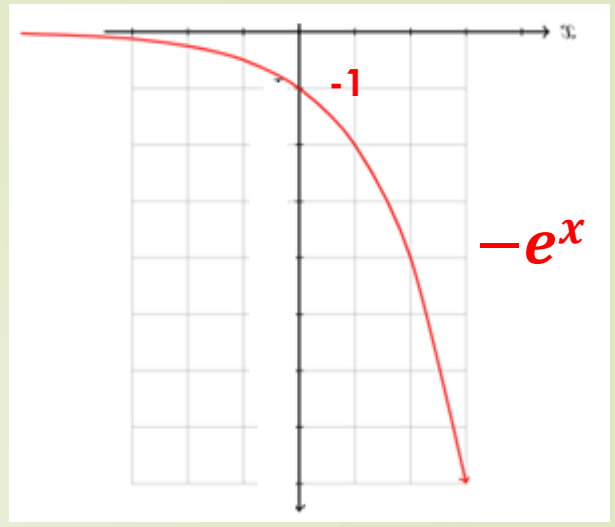
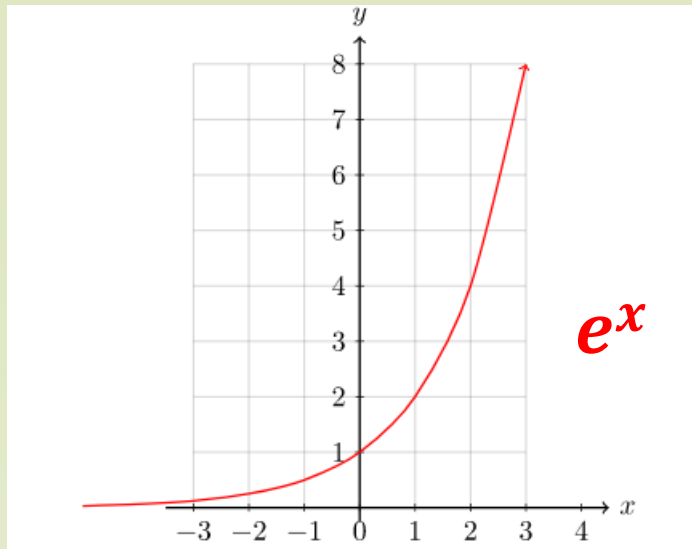
$e^x - 2$ si $x \leq 0$



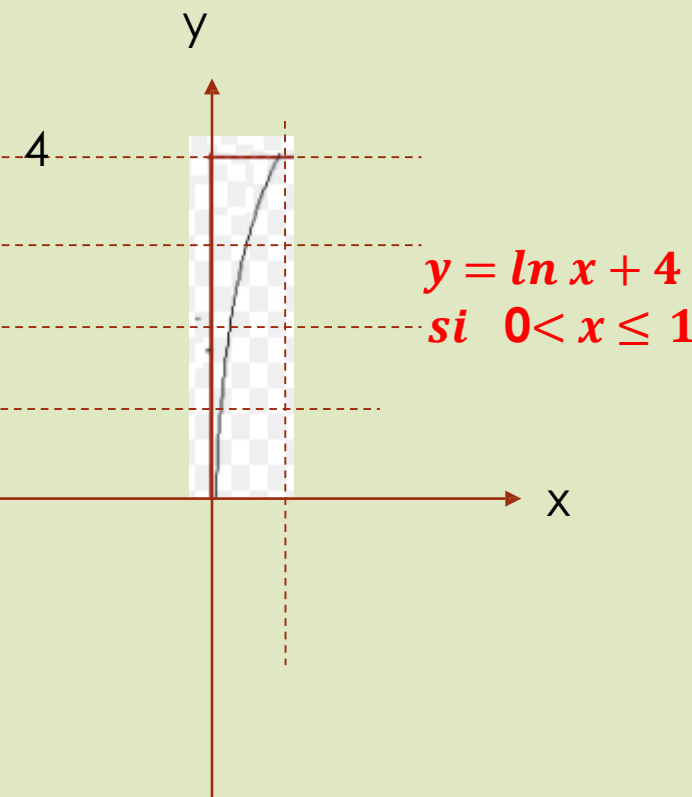
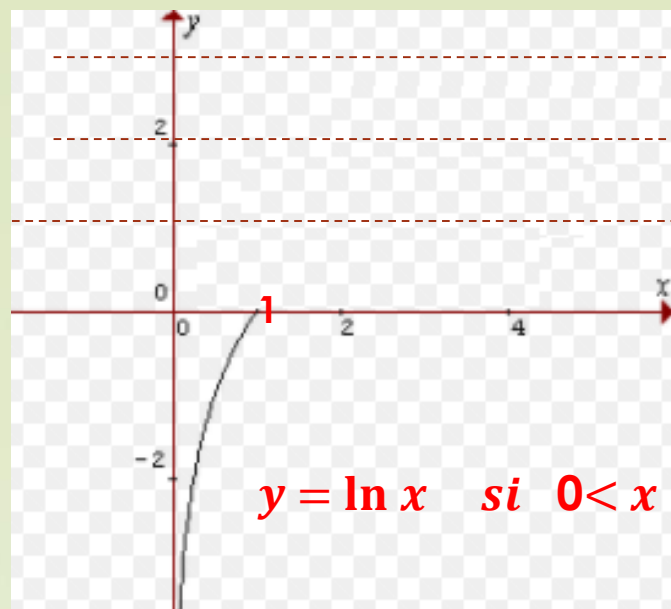
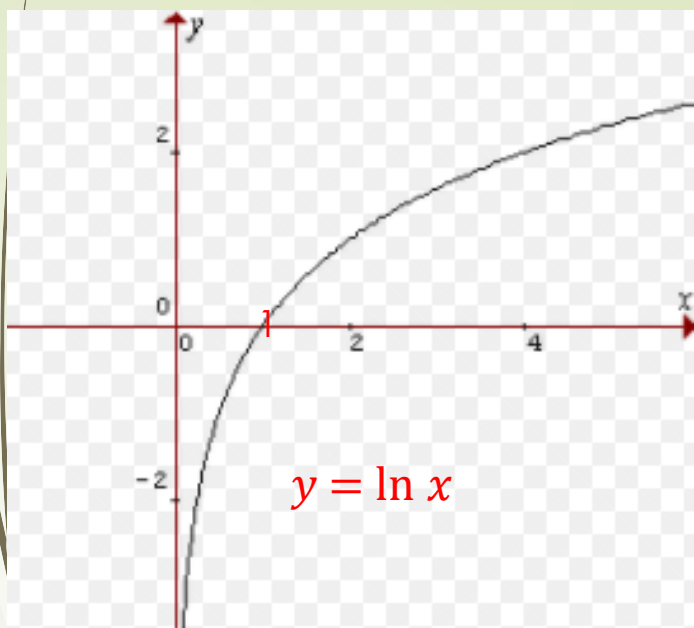
e^{x-3} si $x \leq 3$



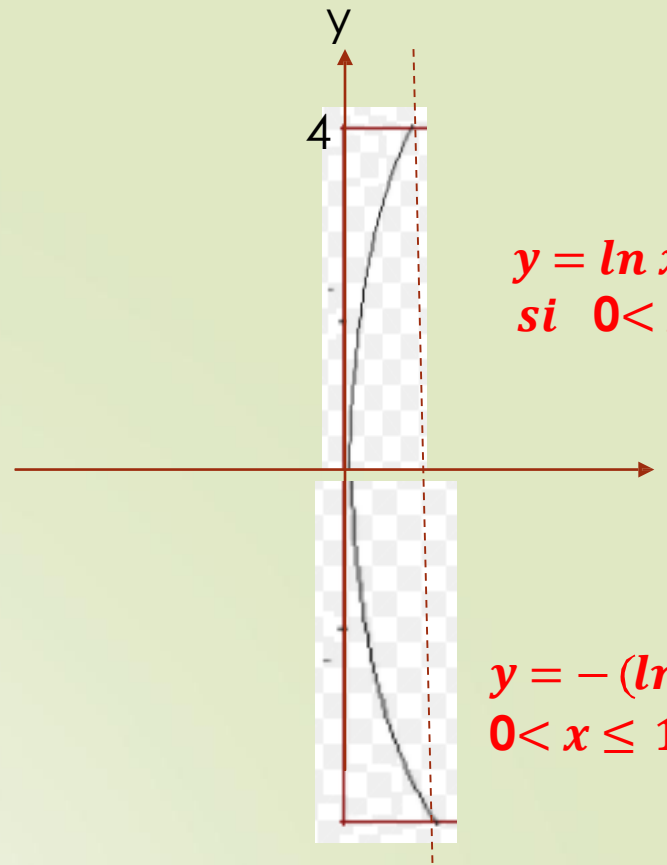
$e^{x-3} - 1$ si $x \leq 3$



Función $y = \ln$

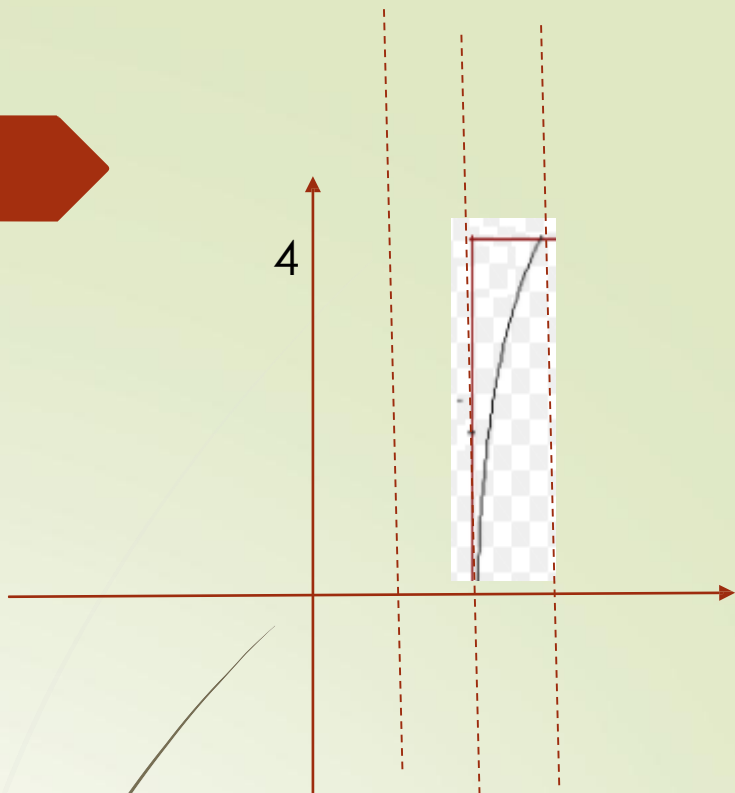


Comienza con asíntota en $-\infty$
Corta al eje x en $x=1$

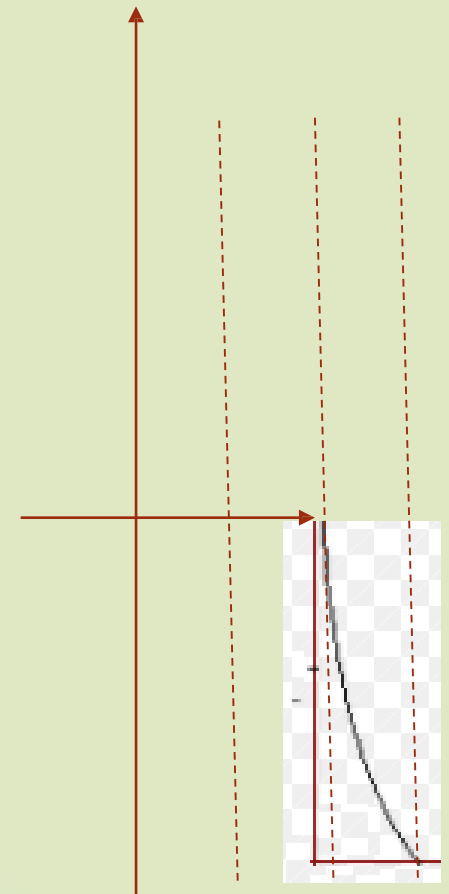


$y = \ln x + 4$
si $0 < x \leq 1$

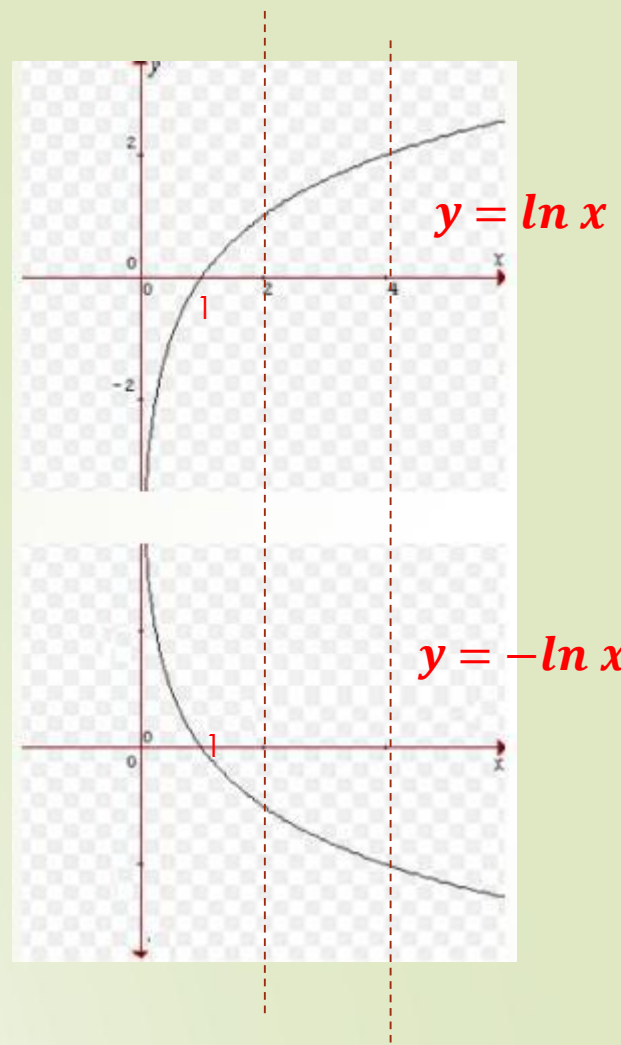
$y = -(\ln x + 4)$
 $0 < x \leq 1$

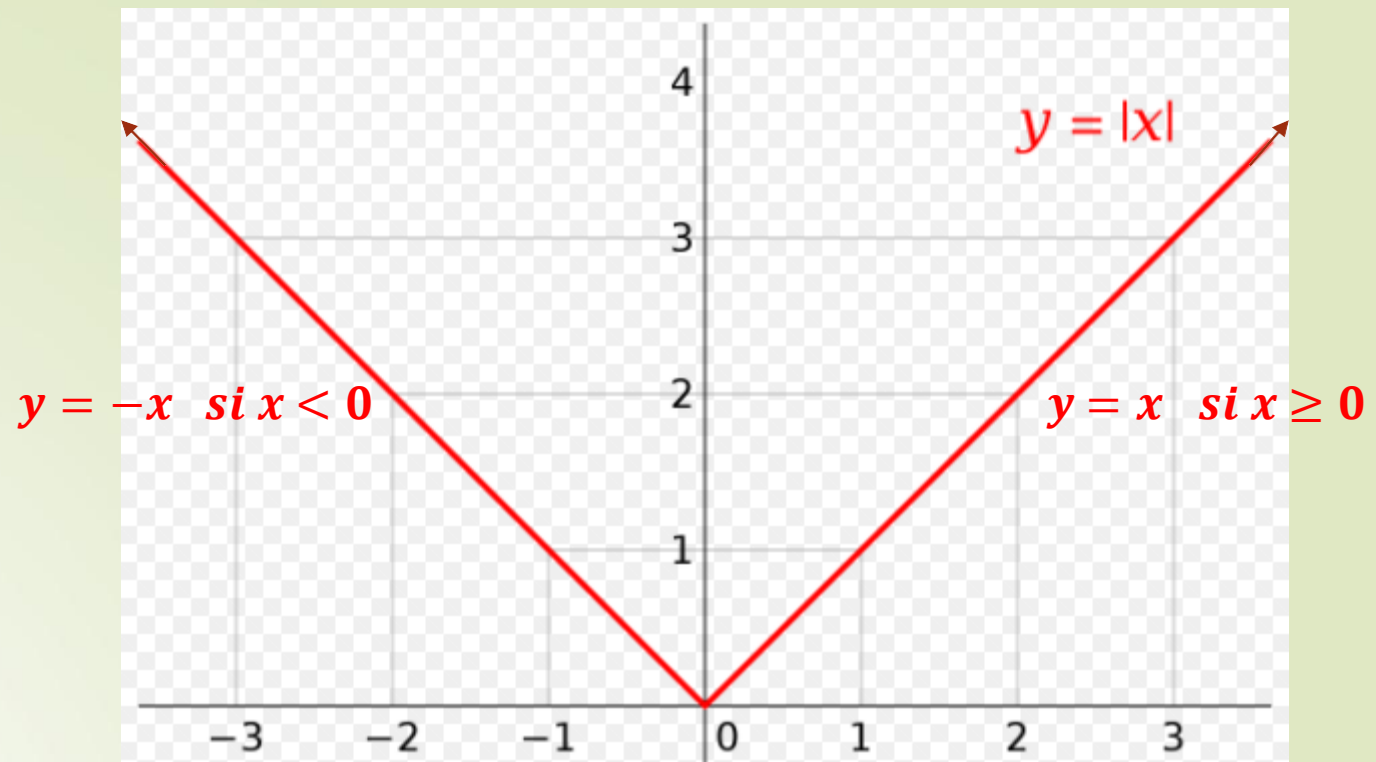


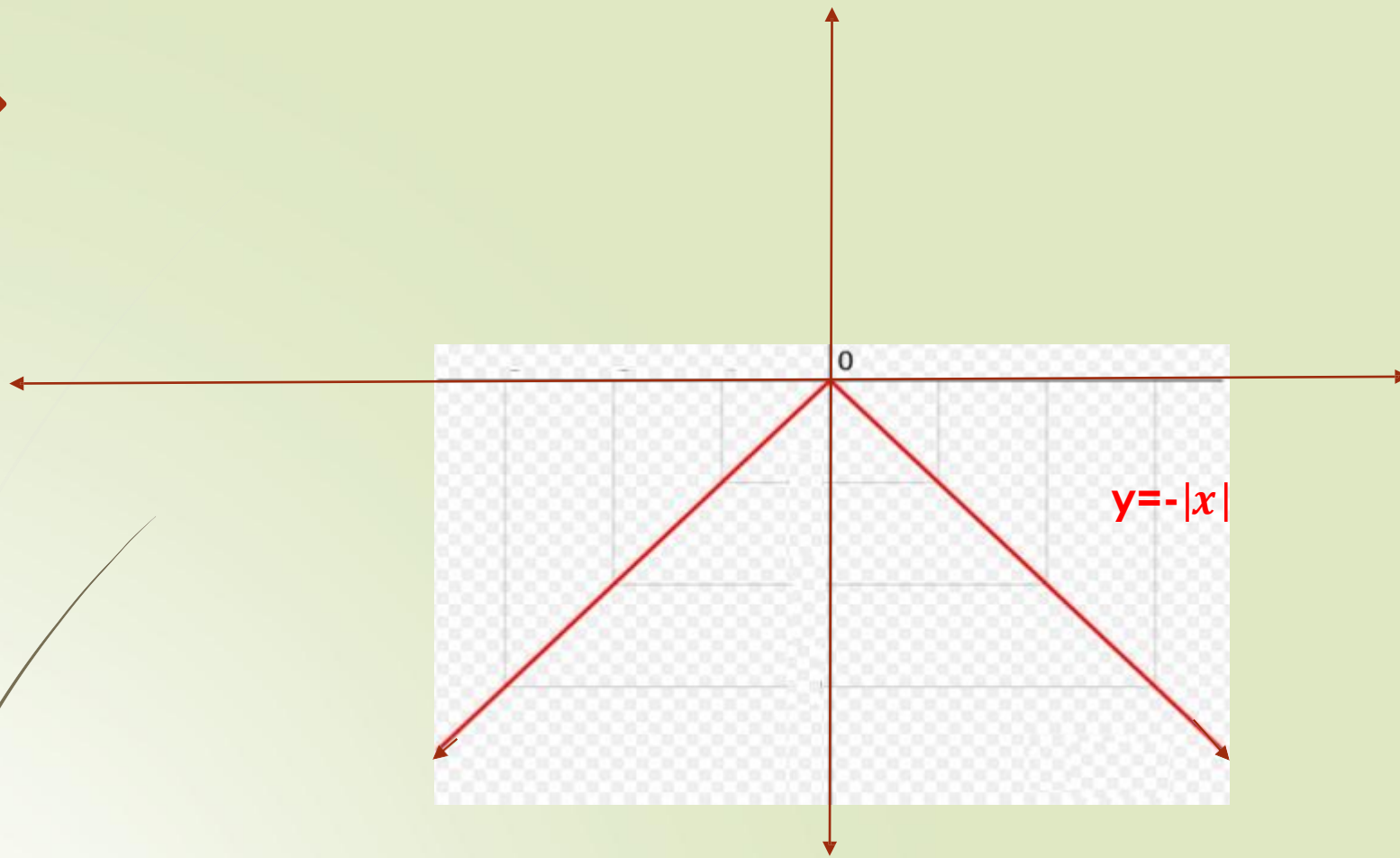
$y = \ln(x - 2) + 4$ si $2 < x \leq 3$

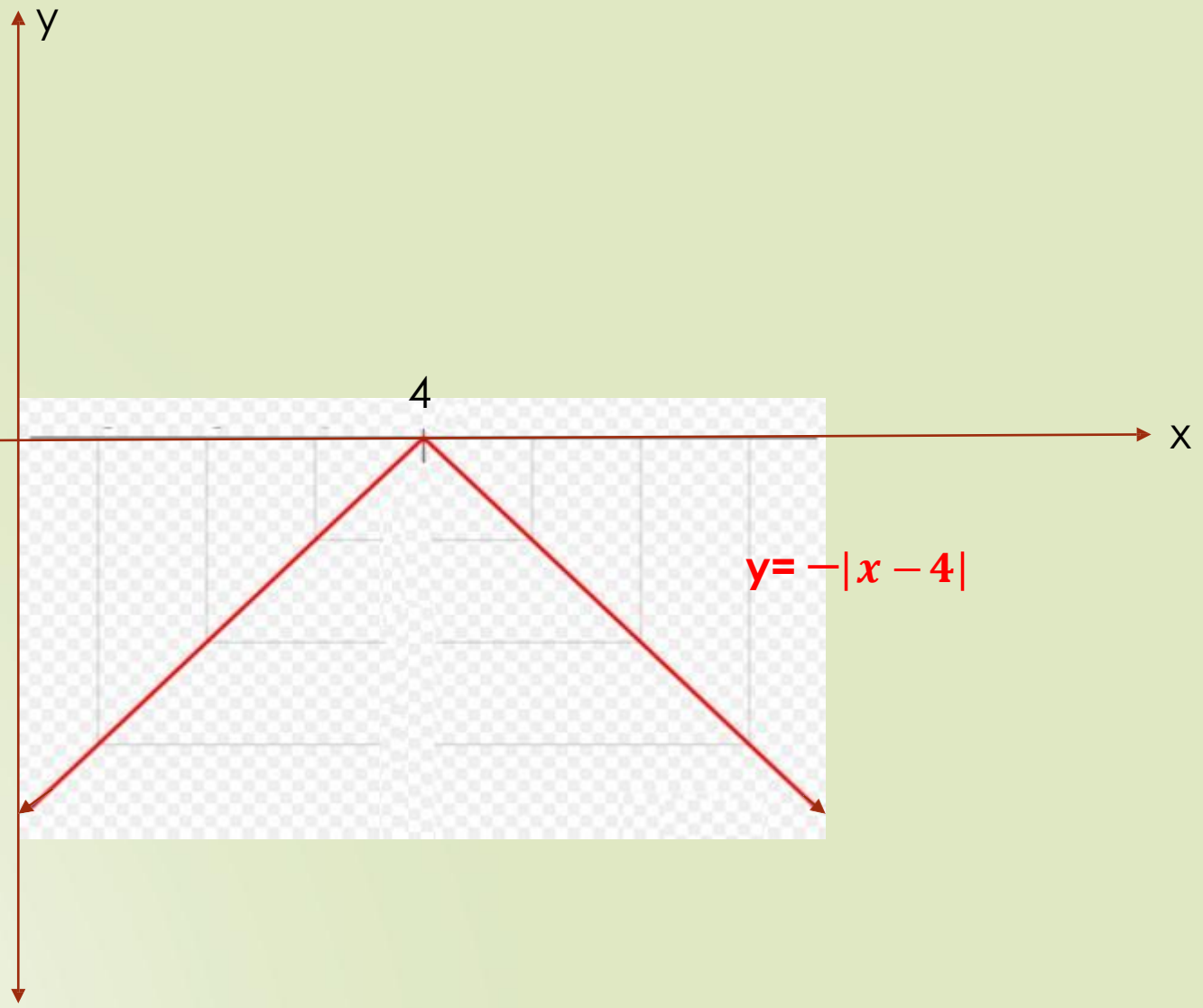


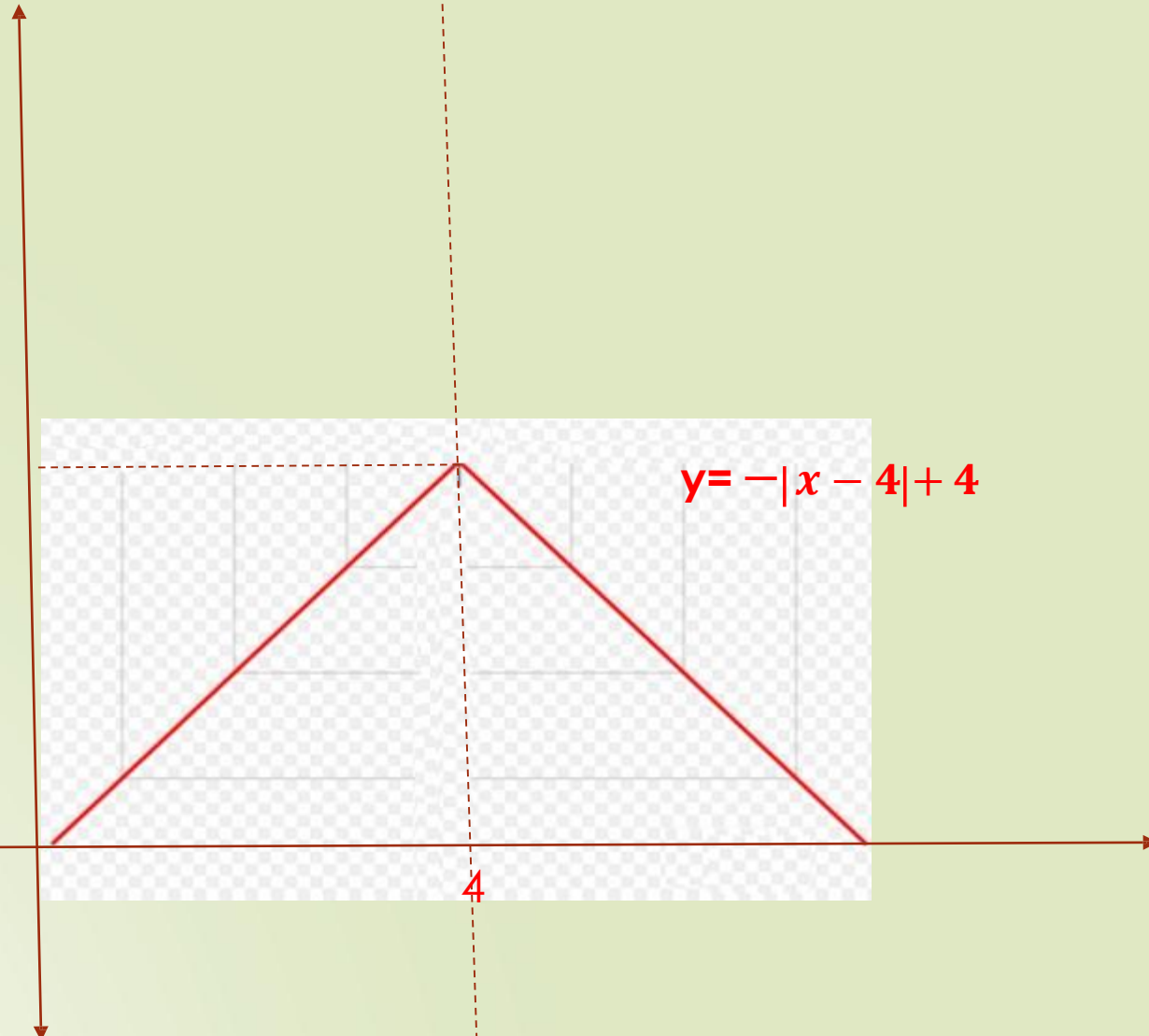
$y = -(\ln(x-2)+4)$ si $2 < x \leq 3$






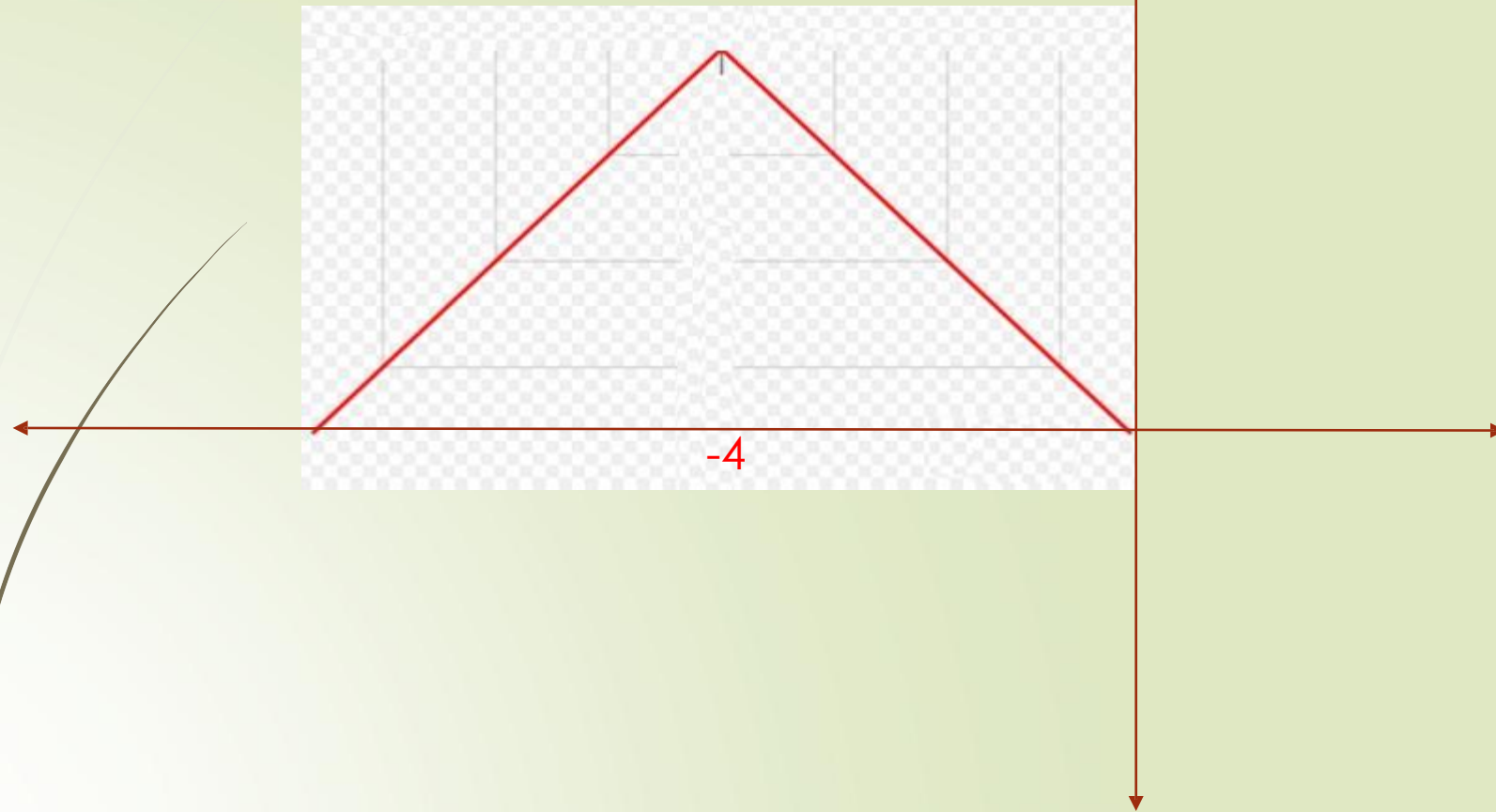


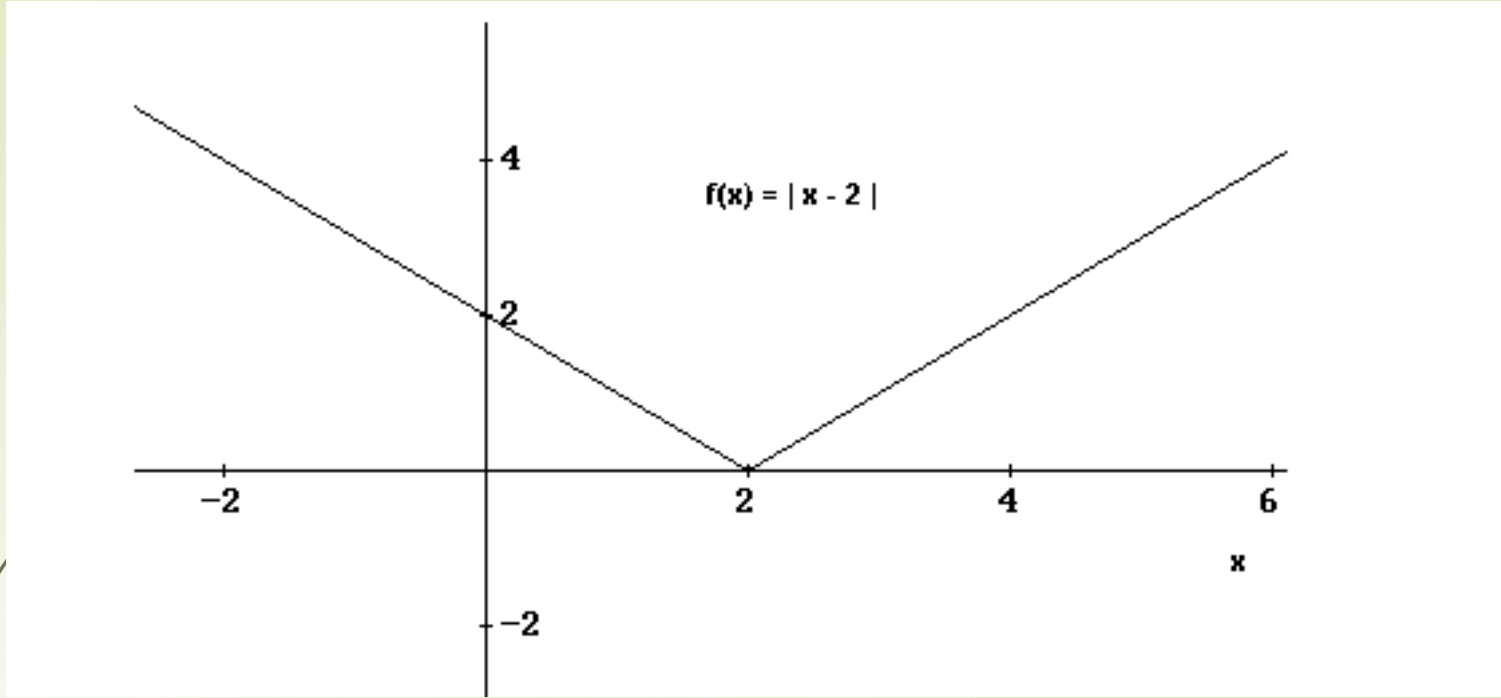




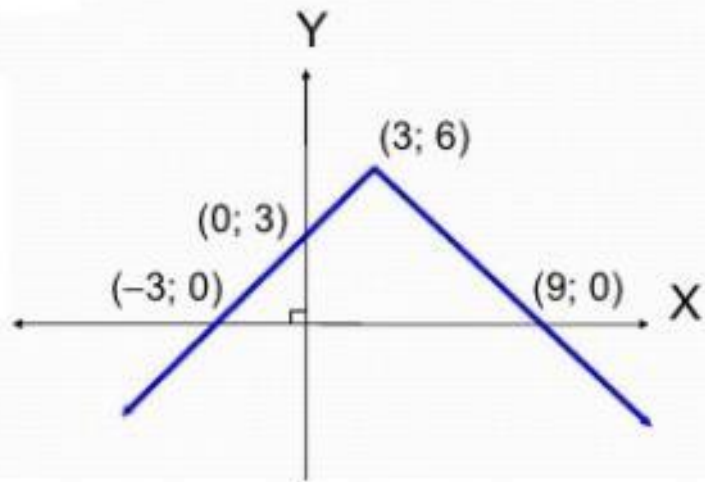


$y = -|x + 4| + 4$



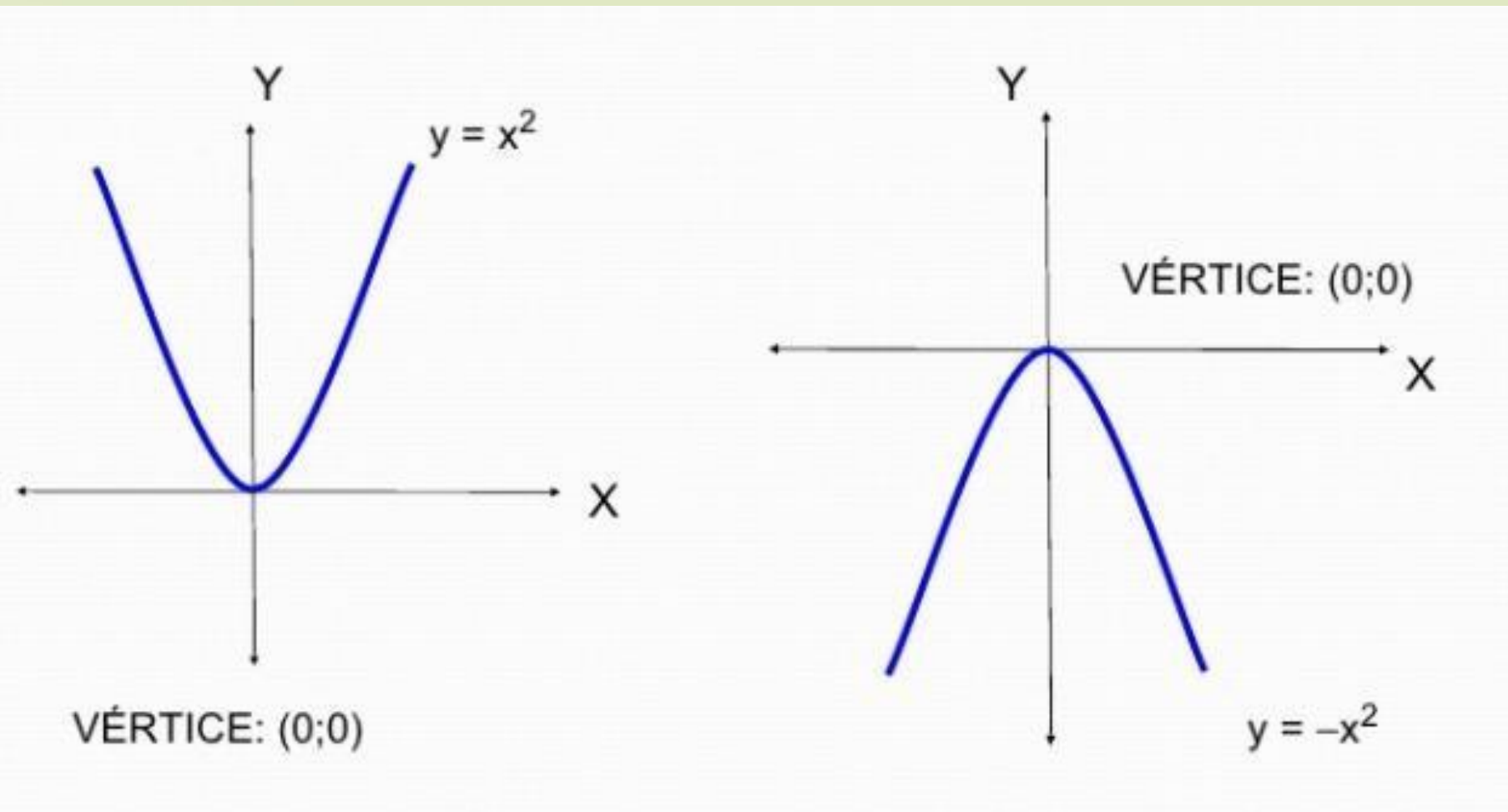


$$y = -|x - 3| + 6$$



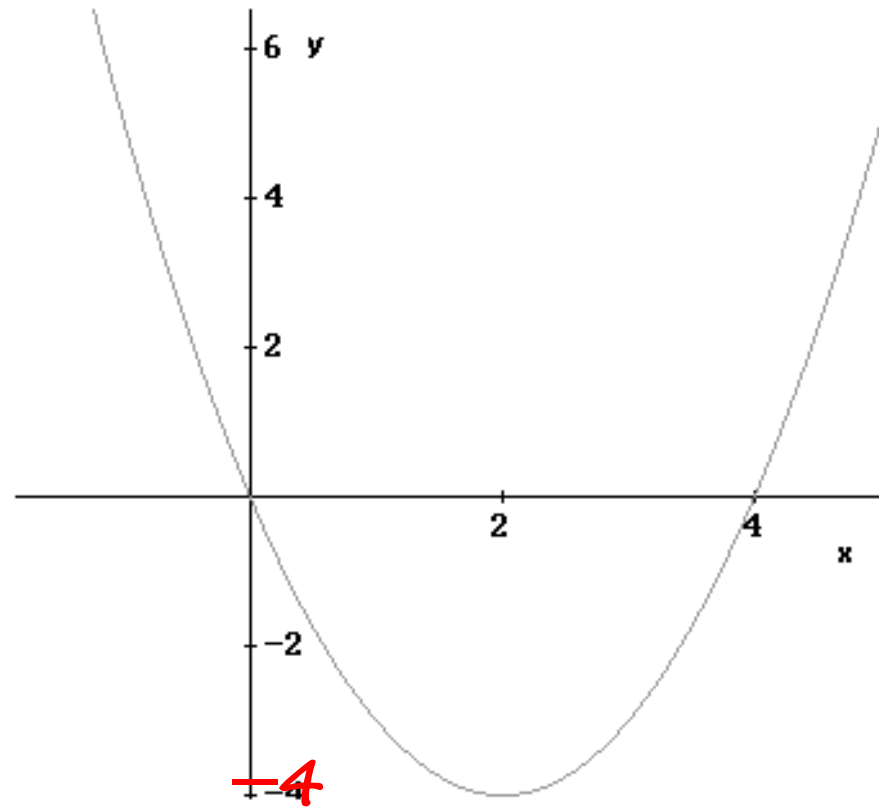
Dominio: \mathbb{R}

Rango: $\langle -\infty; 6]$

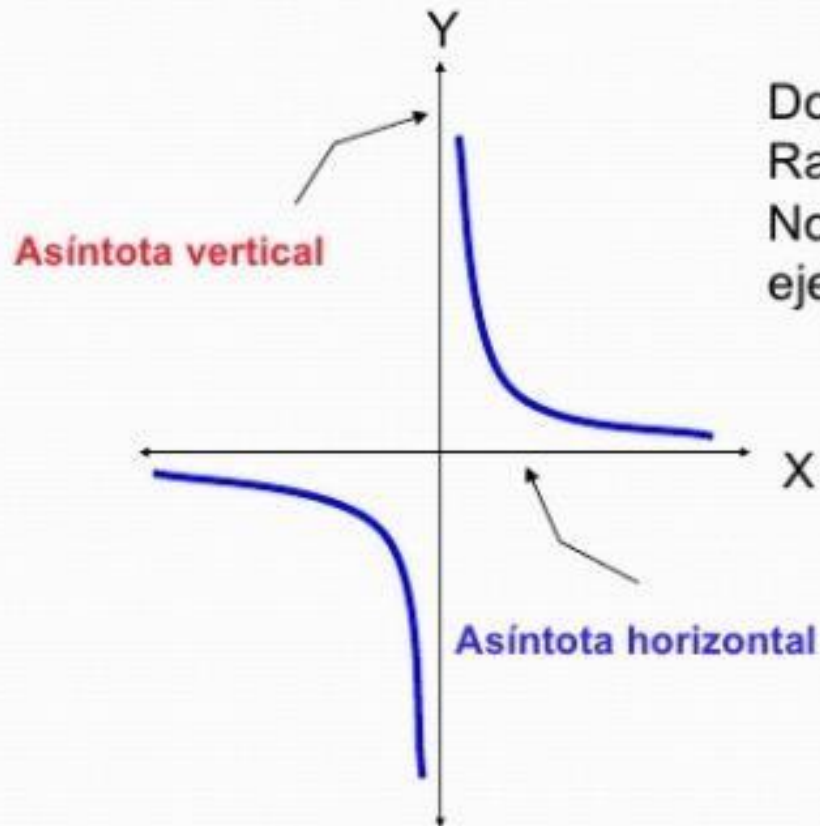


$$y = (x - 2)^2 - 4$$

$$y = x^2$$



$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

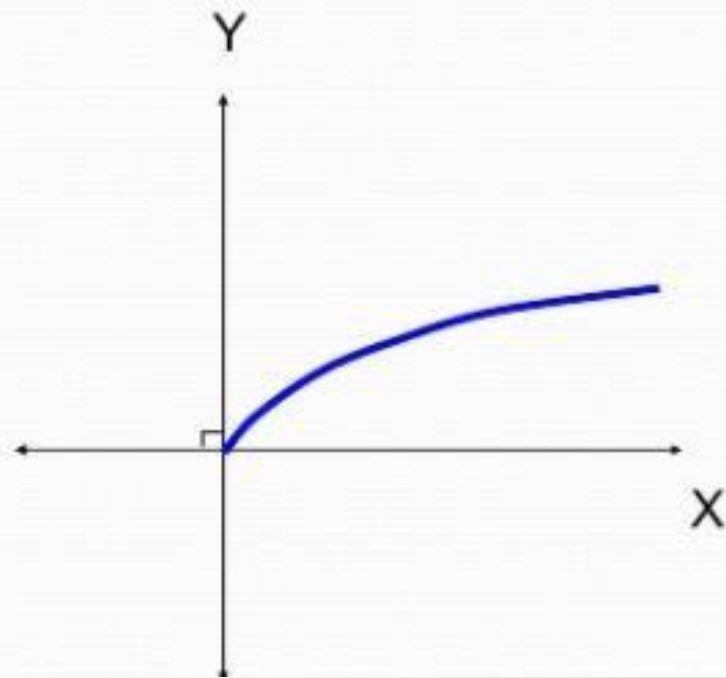


Dominio = $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

Rango = $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

No existen intersecciones sobre los ejes

FUNCIÓN RAÍZ CUADRADA: $y = \sqrt{x}$



(0; 0) : Origen de la curva

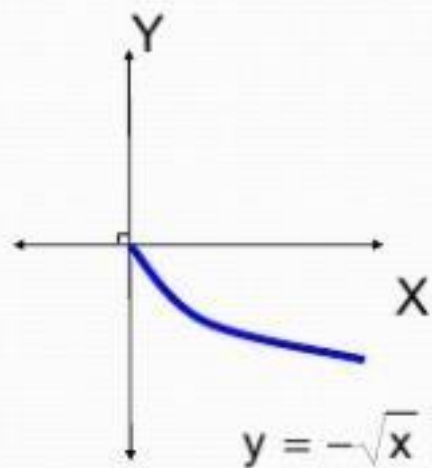
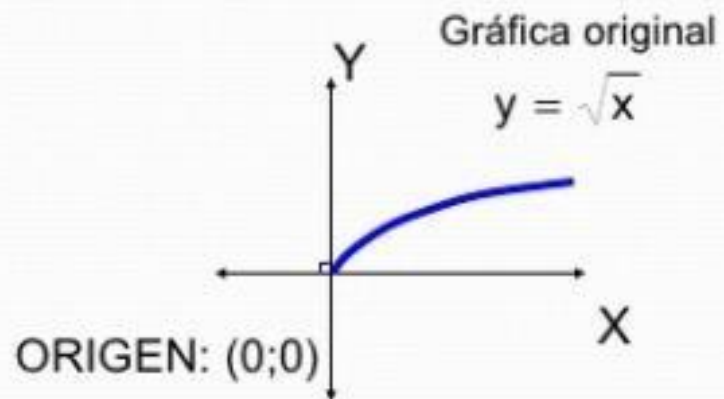
(0; 0) : Intersección sobre el eje X

(0; 0) : Intersección sobre el eje Y.

Dominio = $[0; \infty >$

Rango = $[0; \infty >$

VARIACIONES DE LA GRÁFICA FUNCIÓN RAÍZ CUADRADA:



Gráfica reflejada
respecto al eje X

