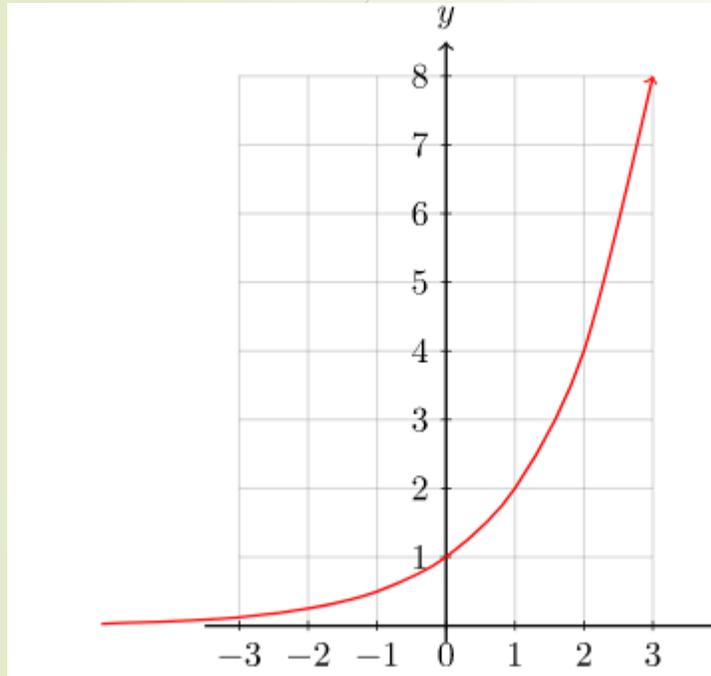




Repaso 1 primer punto Examen institucional. Gráficas

Función exponencial

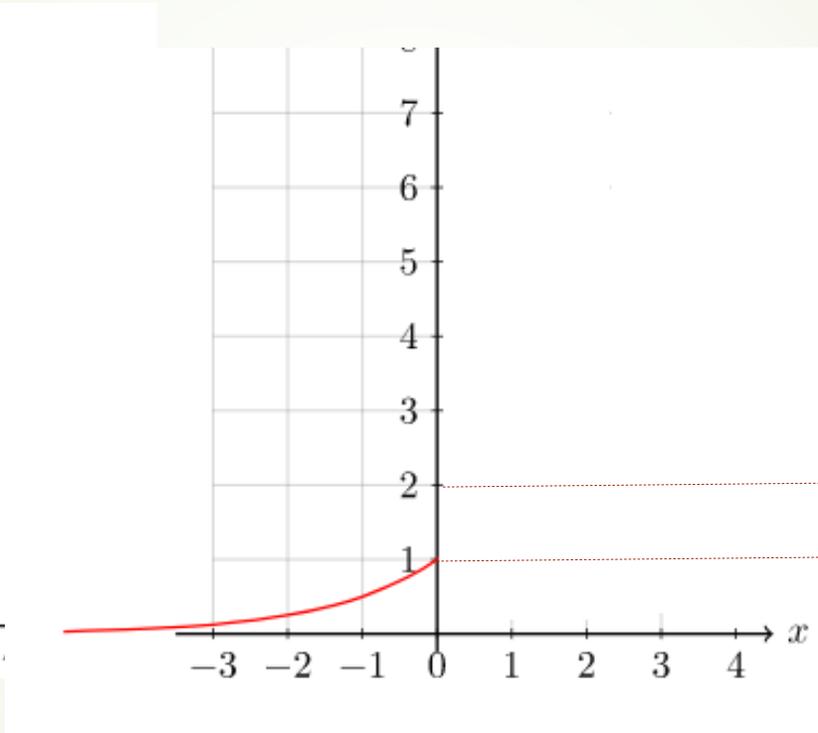
Función original



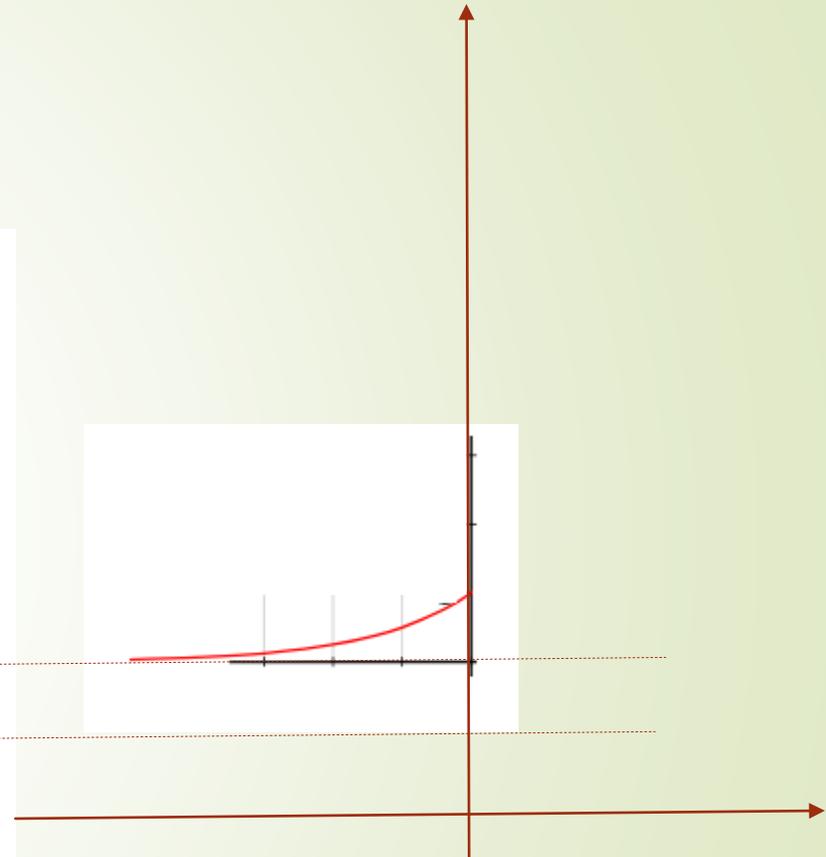
$$e^x$$

Características

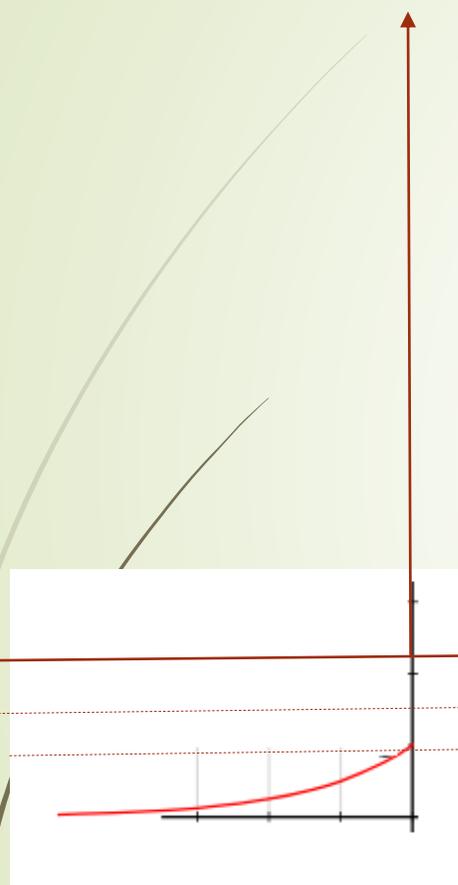
1. Asíntotas en eje x
2. Corta el al eje y en 1
3. Se eleva muy rápido



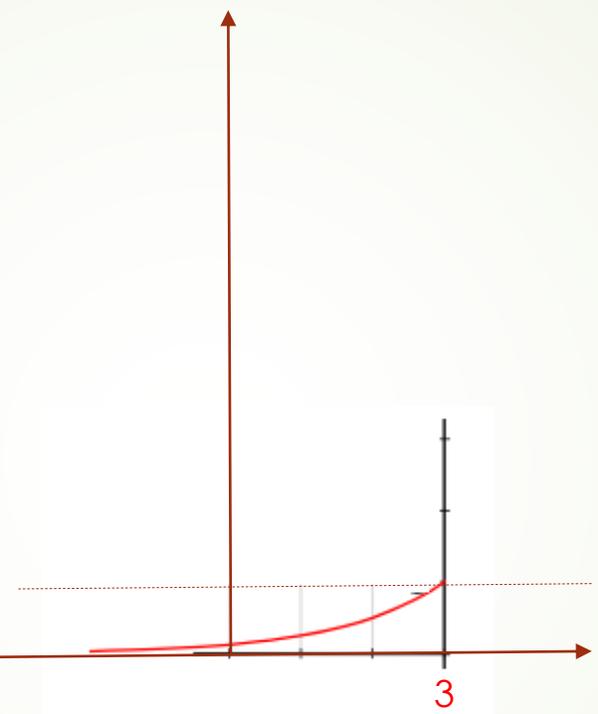
$$e^x \text{ si } x \leq 0$$



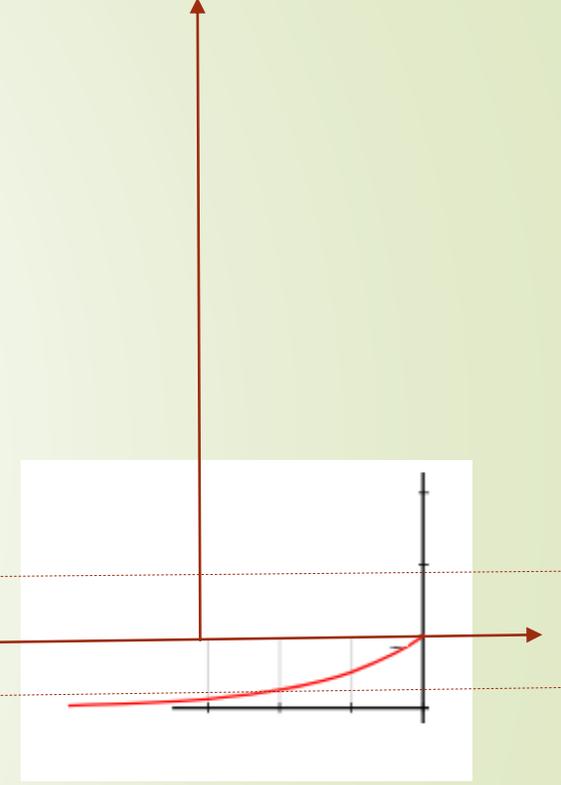
$$e^x + 2 \text{ si } x \leq 0$$



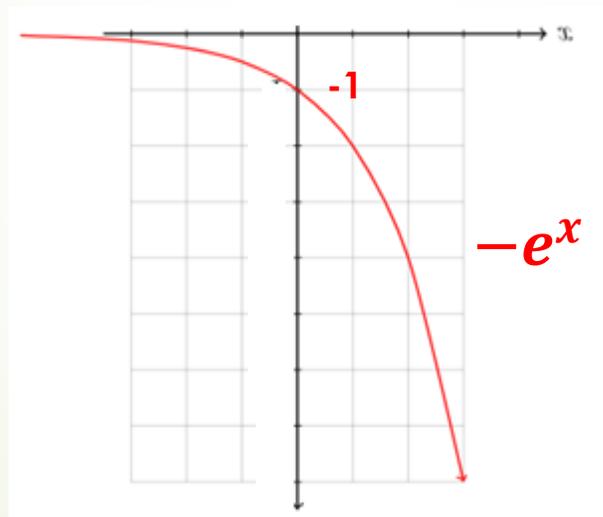
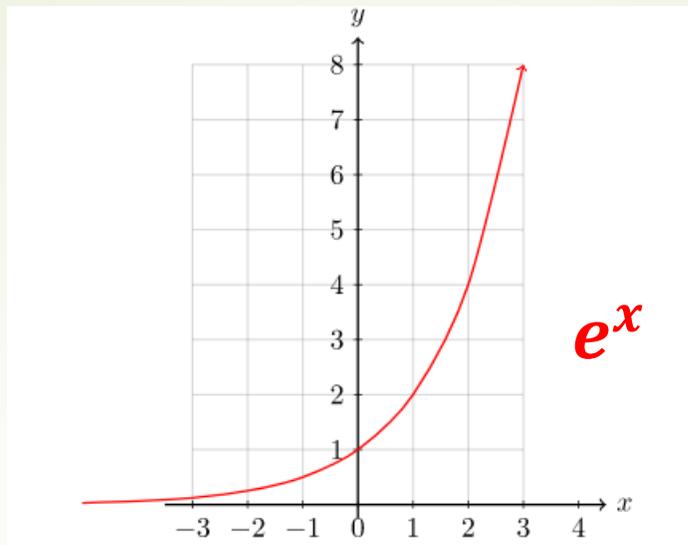
$e^x - 2 \text{ si } x \leq 0$



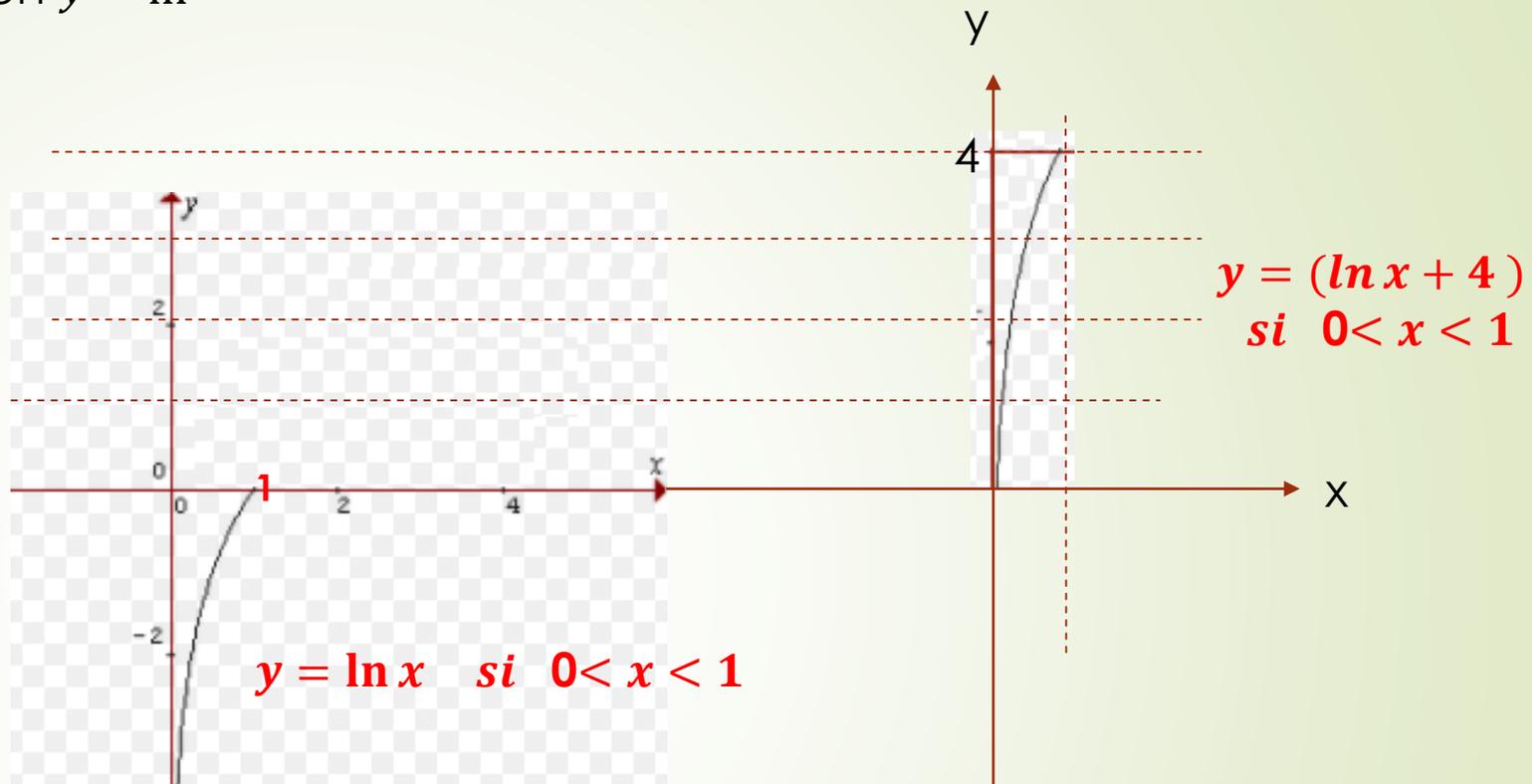
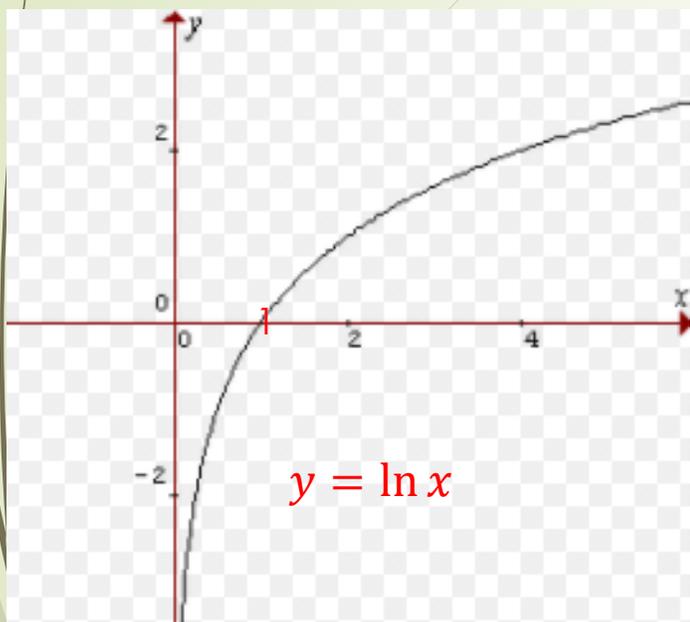
$e^{x-3} \text{ si } x \leq 0$



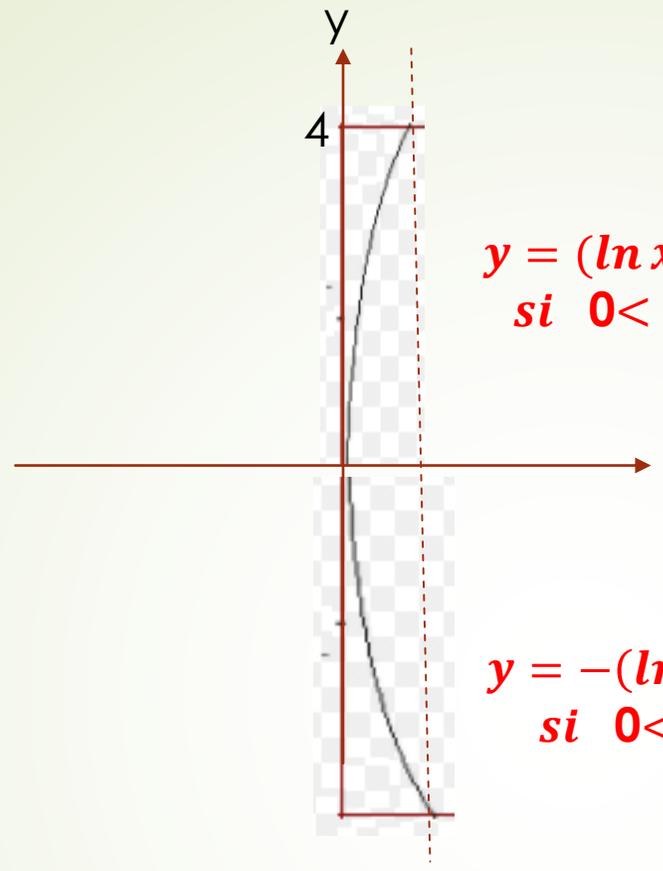
$e^{x-3} - 1 \text{ si } x \leq 0$



Función $y = \ln$

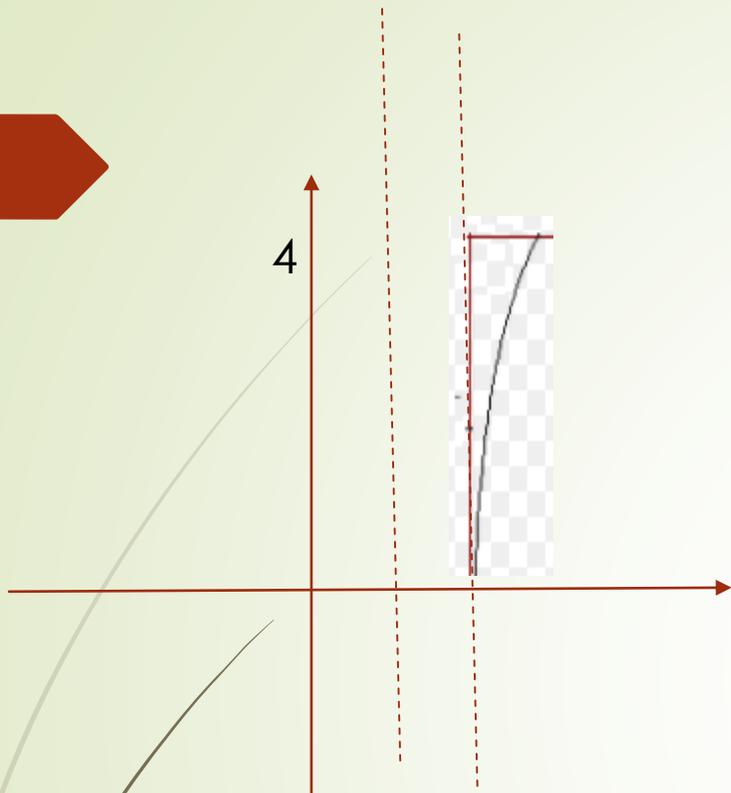


Comienza con asíntota en $-\infty$
Corta al eje x en $x=1$



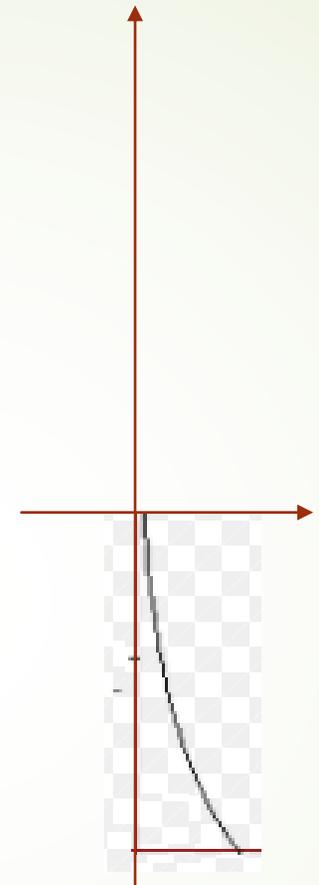
$$y = (\ln x + 4)$$
$$\text{si } 0 < x < 1$$

$$y = -(\ln x + 4)$$
$$\text{si } 0 < x < 1$$

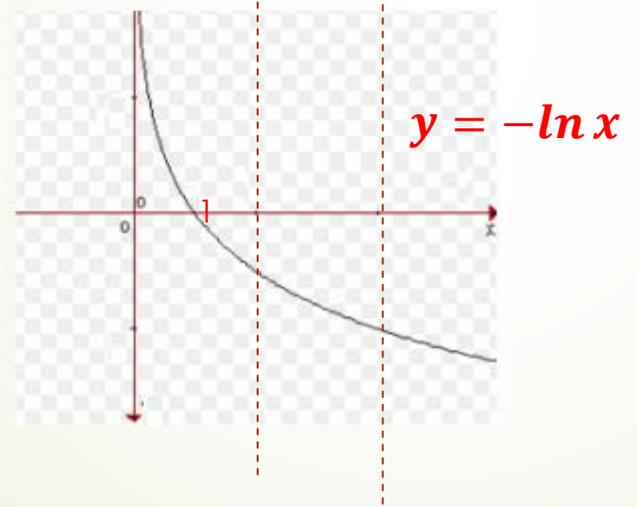
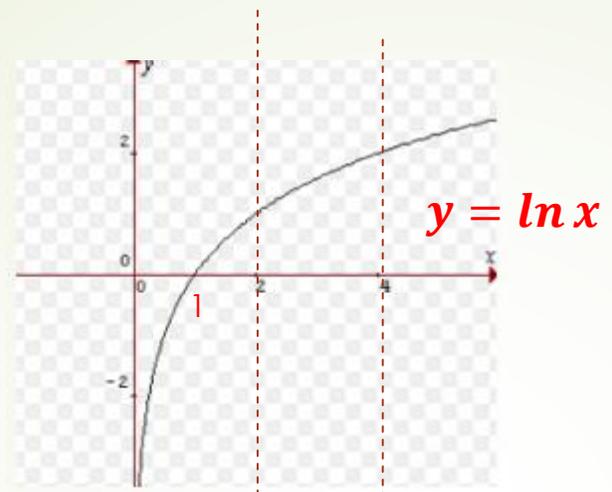


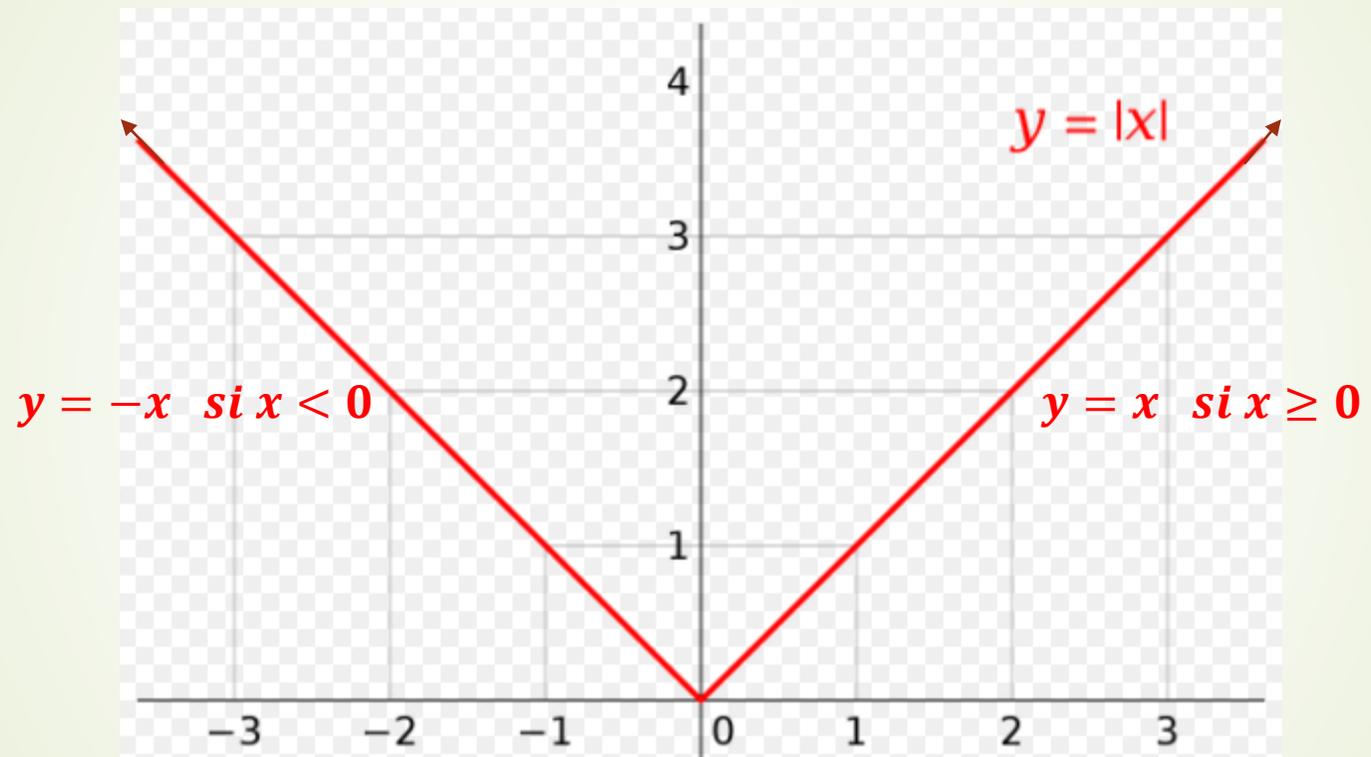
$$y = \ln(x - 2) + 4 \quad \text{si} \quad 0 < x < 1$$

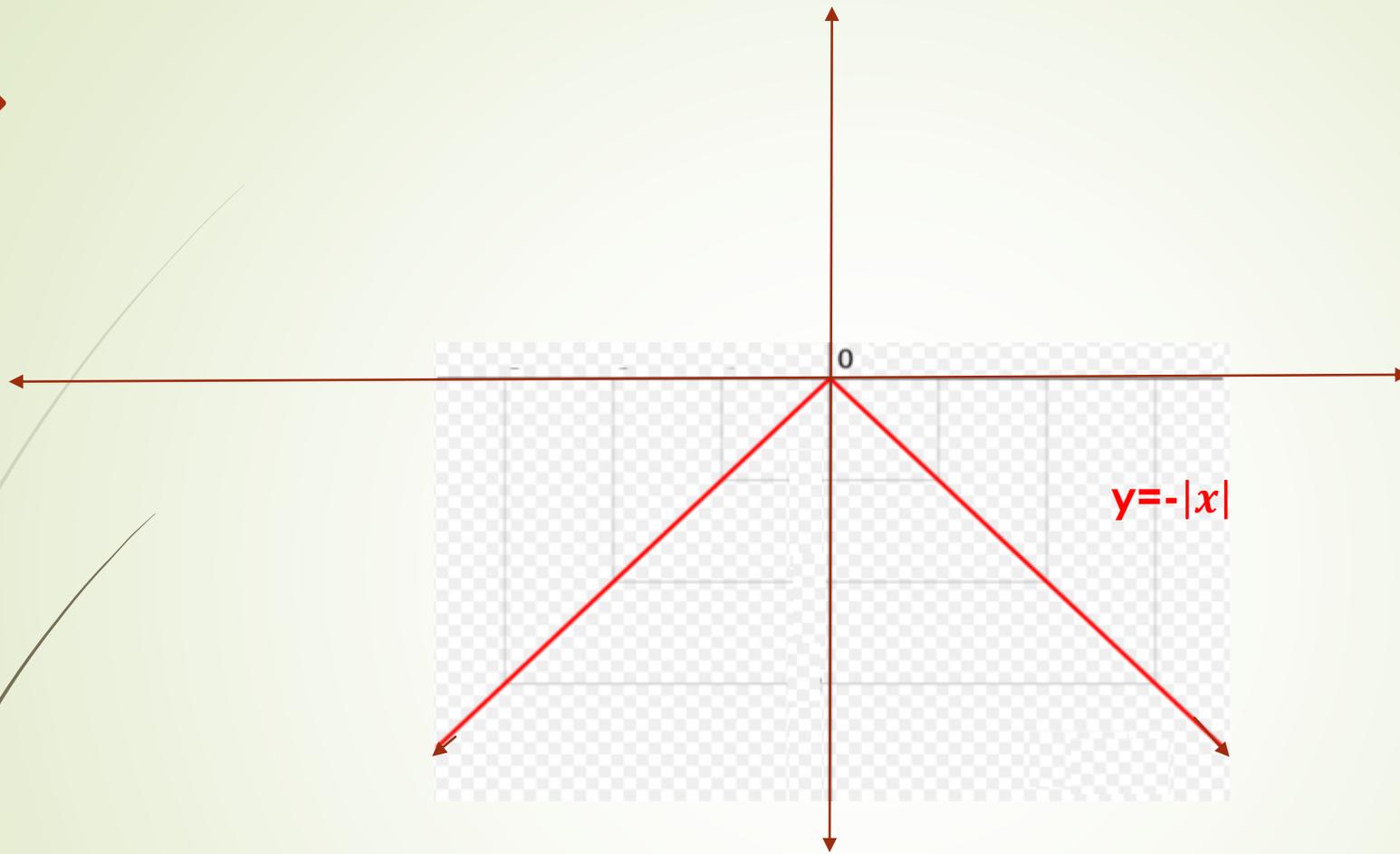
?

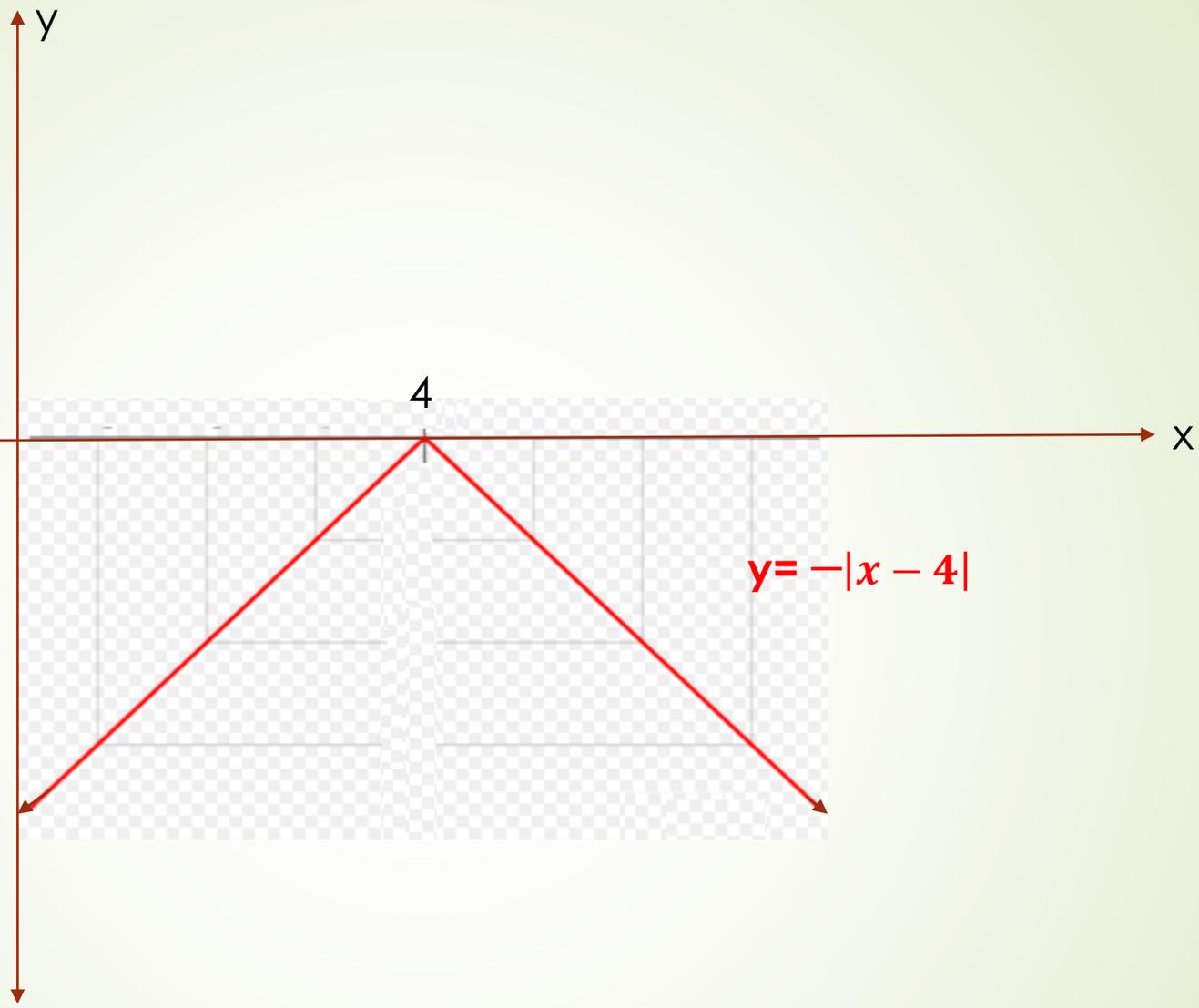


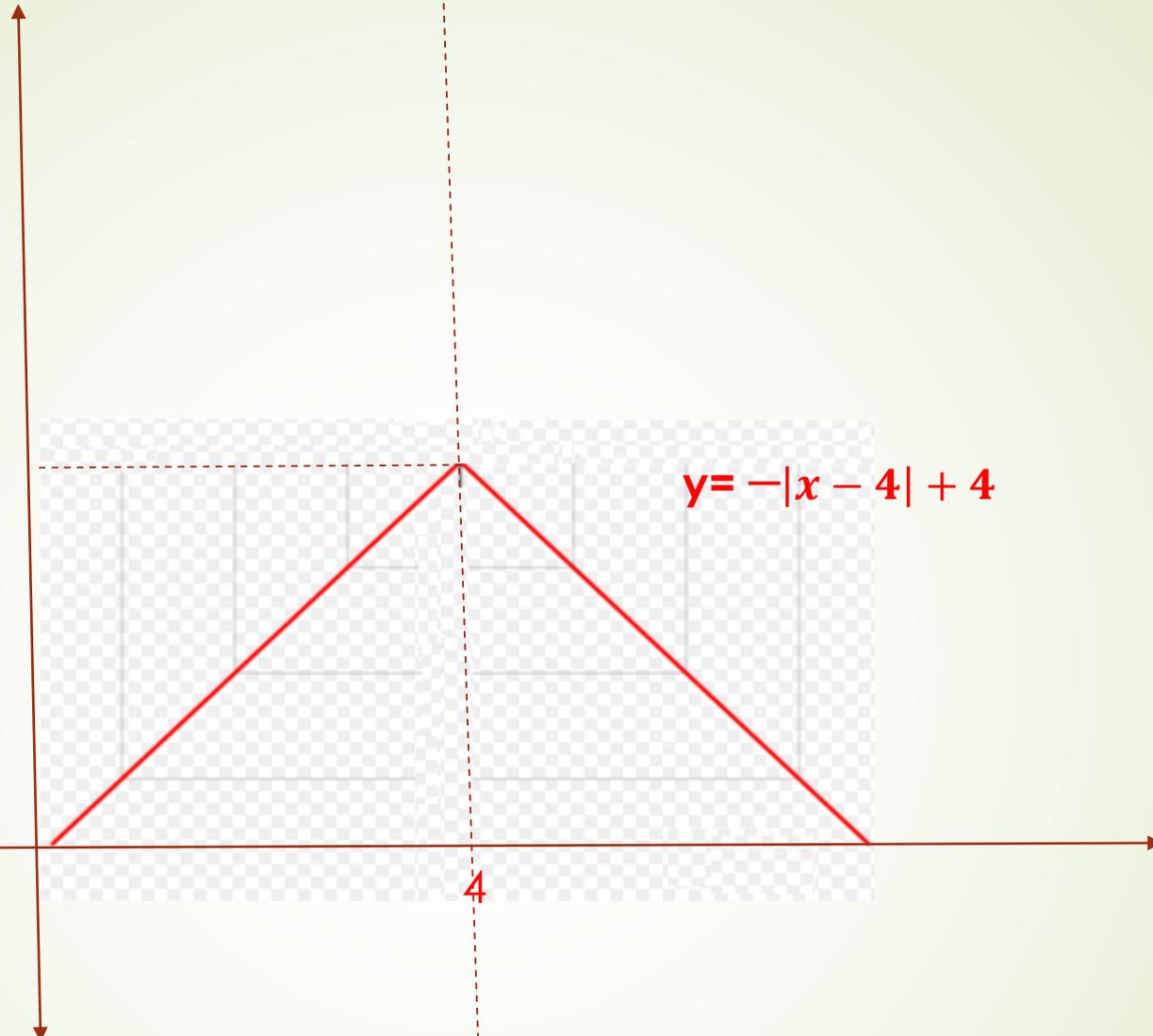
$$y = -\ln x \quad \text{si} \quad 0 < x < 1$$









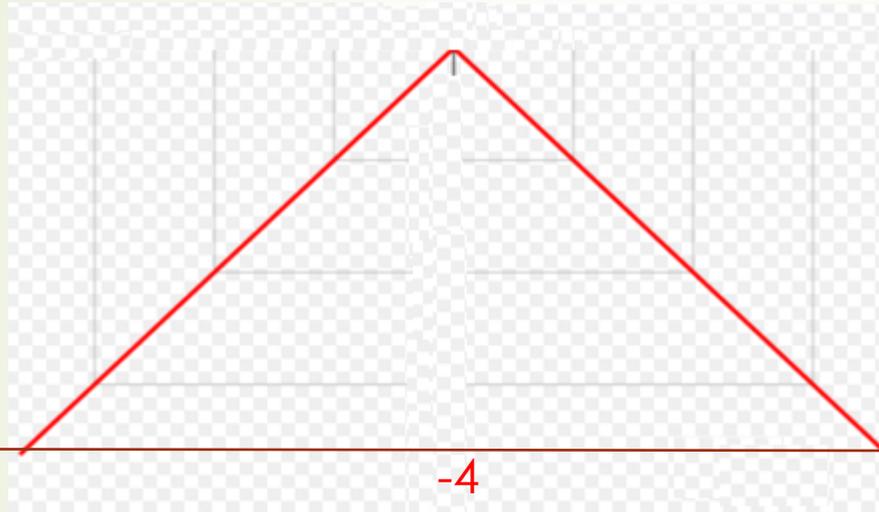


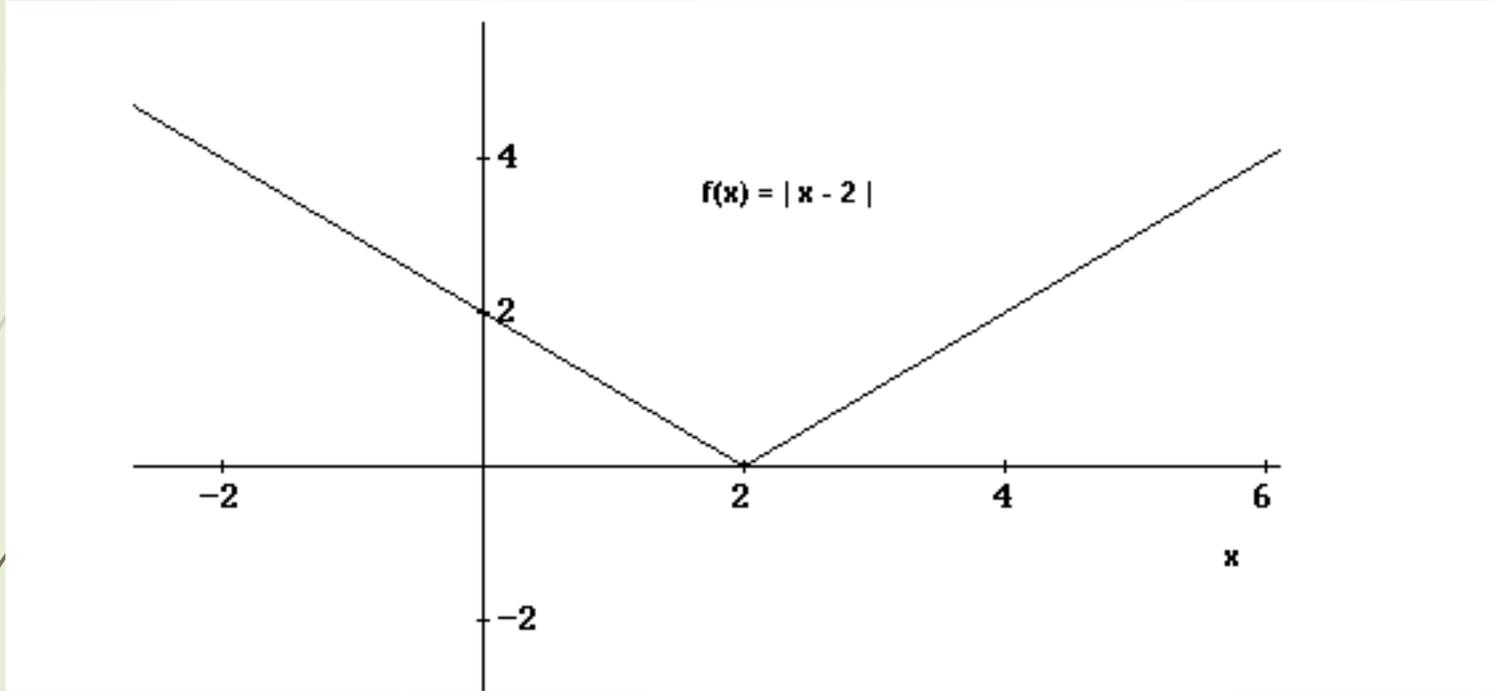
$$y = -|x - 4| + 4$$

4

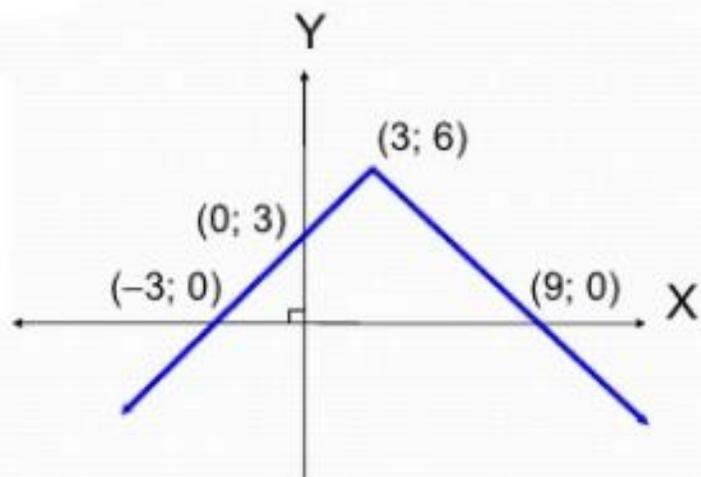


$y = -|x + 4| + 4$



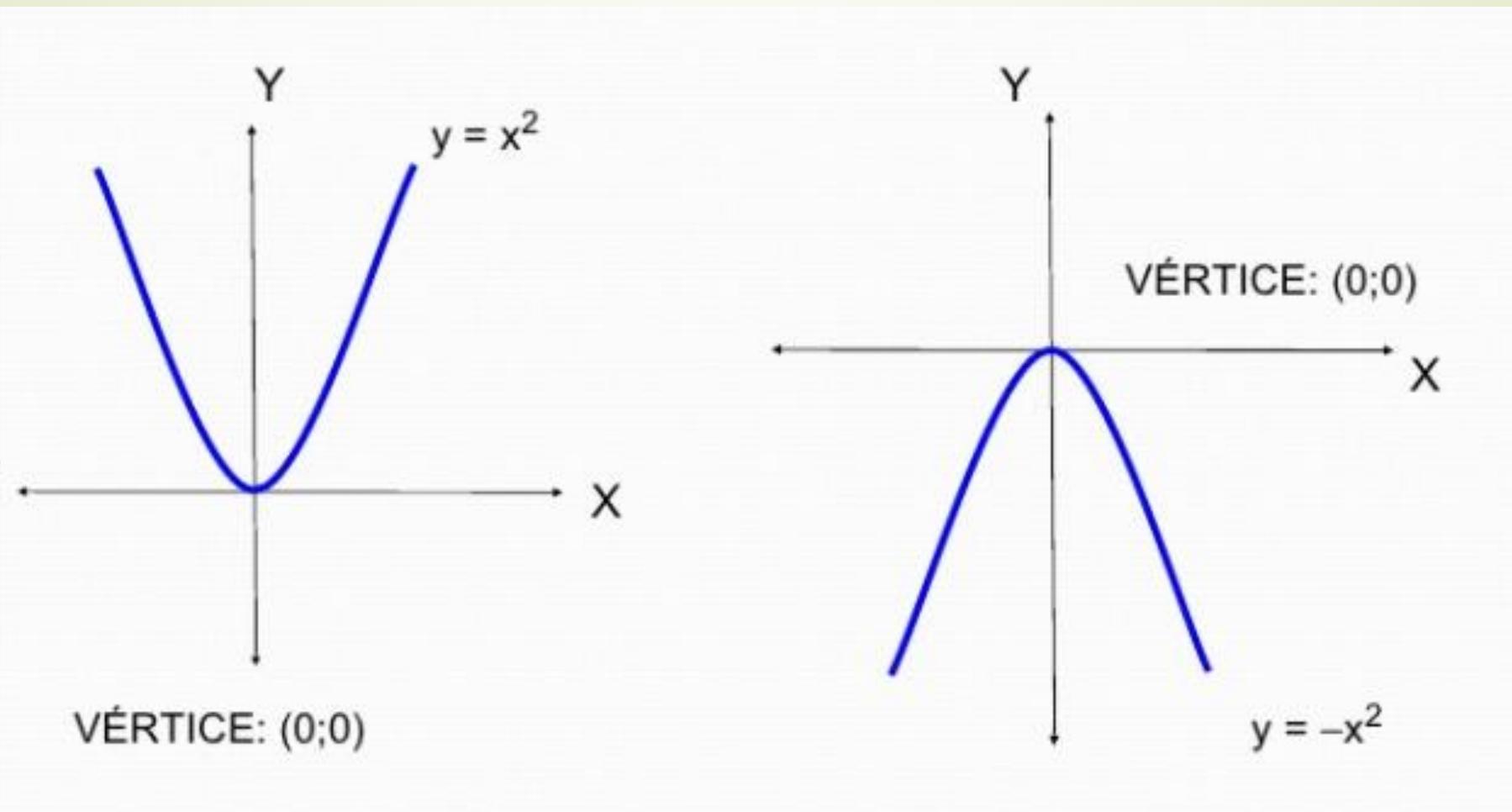


$$y = -|x - 3| + 6$$

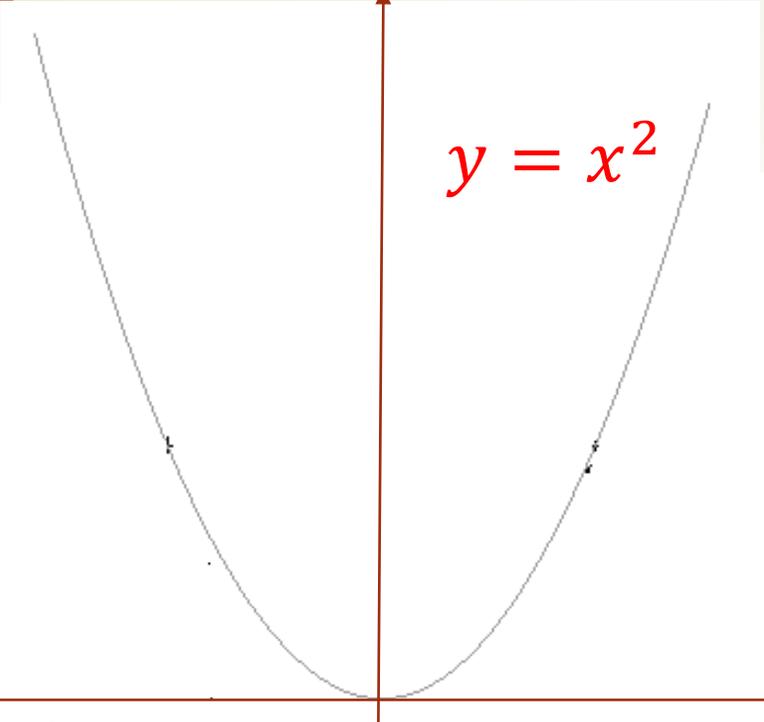


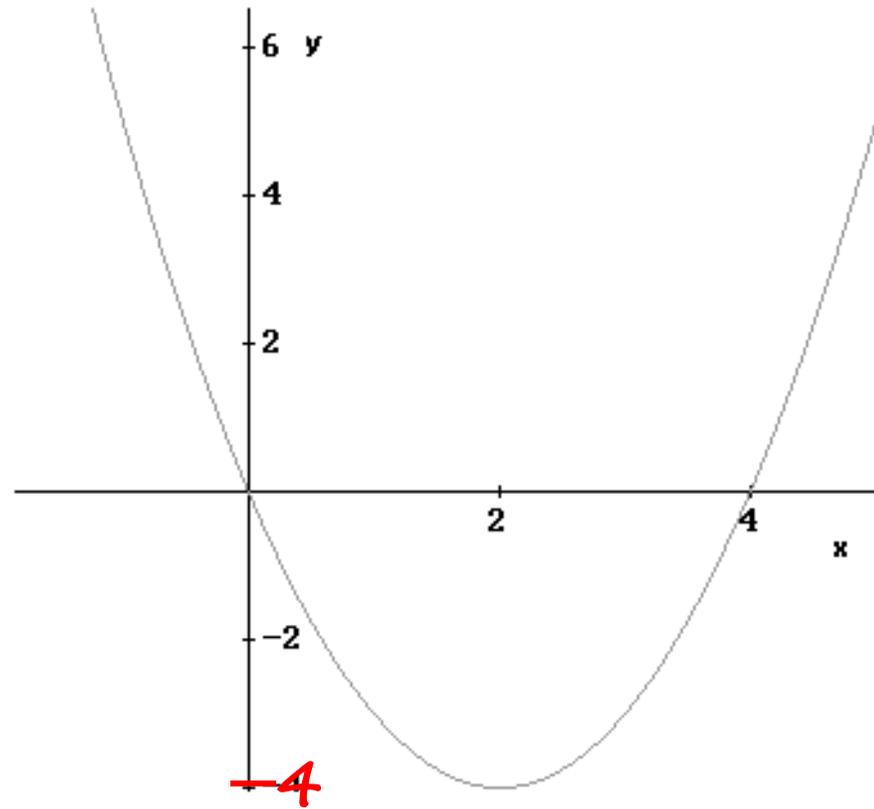
Dominio: \mathbb{R}

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

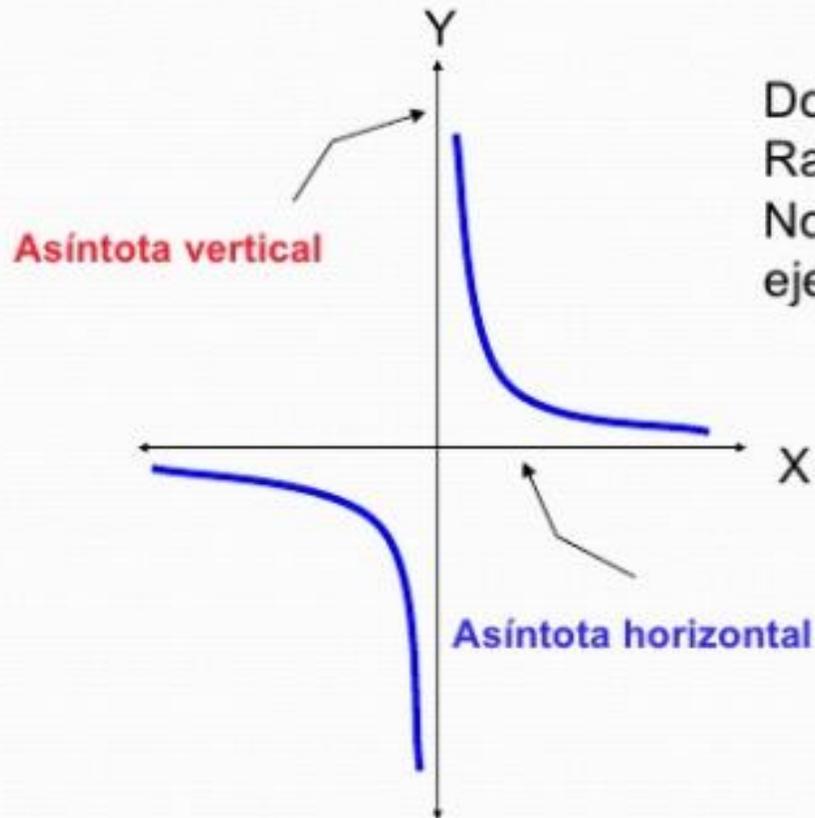


$$y = (x - 2)^2 - 4$$

$$y = x^2$$
A coordinate plane showing the graph of the parent function $y = x^2$. The parabola opens upwards with its vertex at the origin (0, 0). The x and y axes are shown with arrows at their ends. The equation $y = x^2$ is written in red in the upper right quadrant of the graph.



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

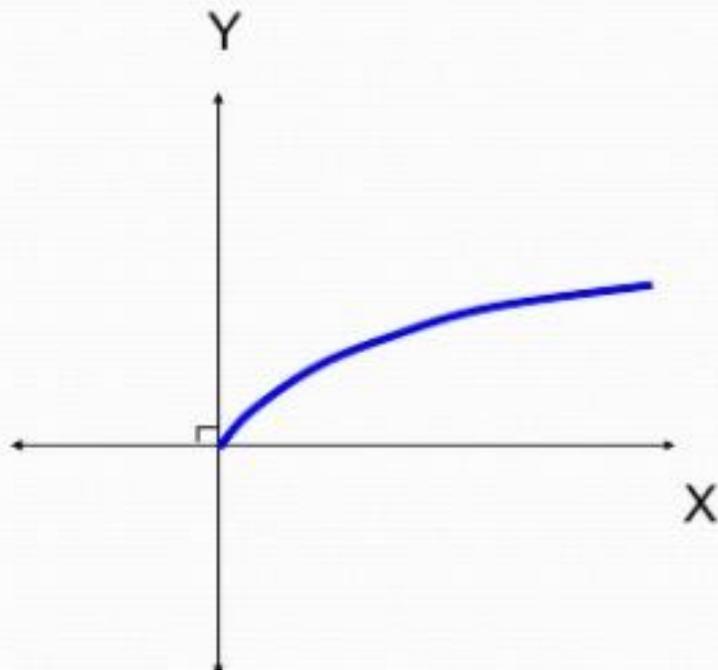


Dominio = $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

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:

