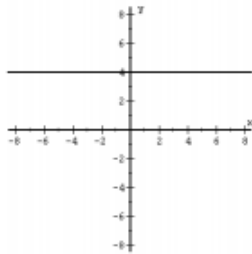
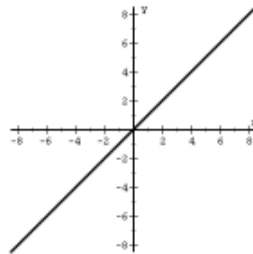


DISTINTOS TIPOS DE FUNCIONES

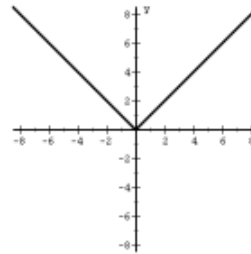
Tipos de Funciones elementales



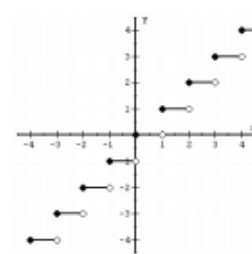
$f(x) = a$
Constante



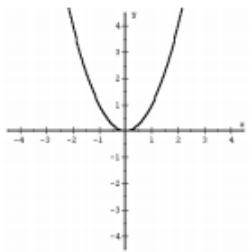
$f(x) = x$
Lineal



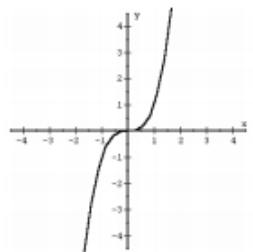
$f(x) = |x|$
Valor Absoluto



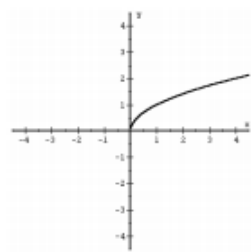
$f(x) = \text{int}(x) = [x]$
Función parte entera



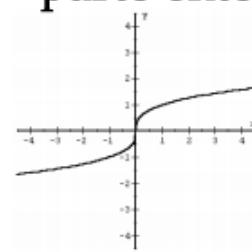
$f(x) = x^2$
Cuadrática



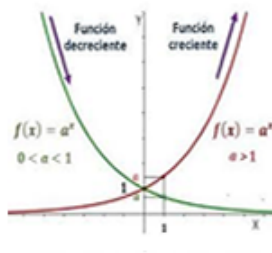
$f(x) = x^3$
Cúbica



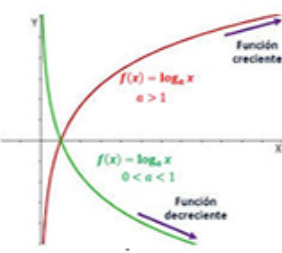
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
Raíz Cuadrada



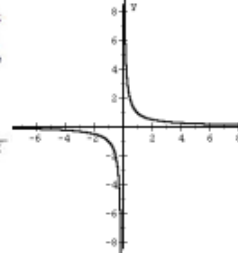
$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$
Raíz Cúbica



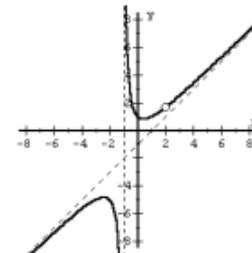
$f(x) = a^x$
Exponencial



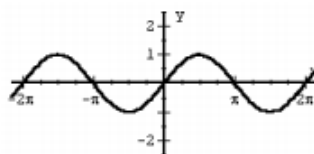
$f(x) = \log_a x$
Logarítmica



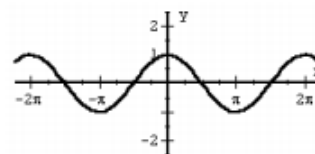
$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
Recíproca



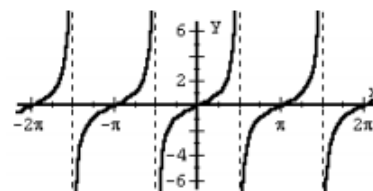
$f(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1)(x - 2)}{(x + 1)(x - 2)}$
Racional



$f(x) = \sin x$



$f(x) = \cos x$

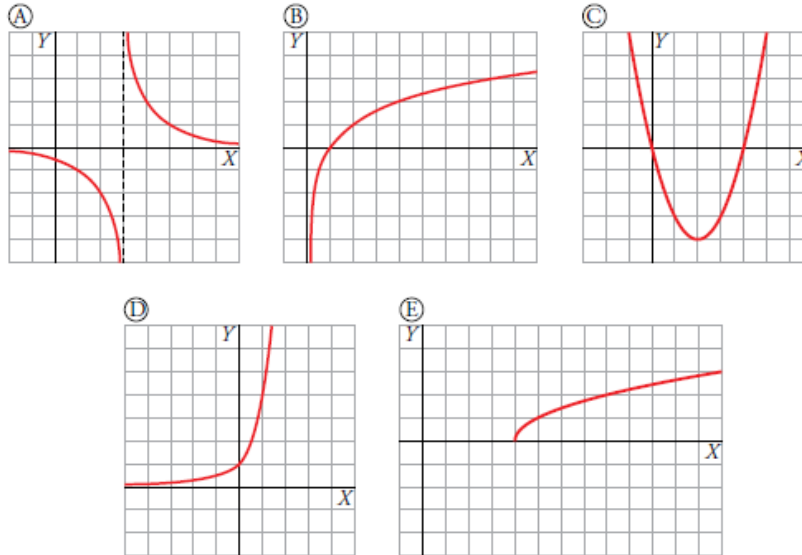


$f(x) = \tan x$

Funciones Trigonométricas

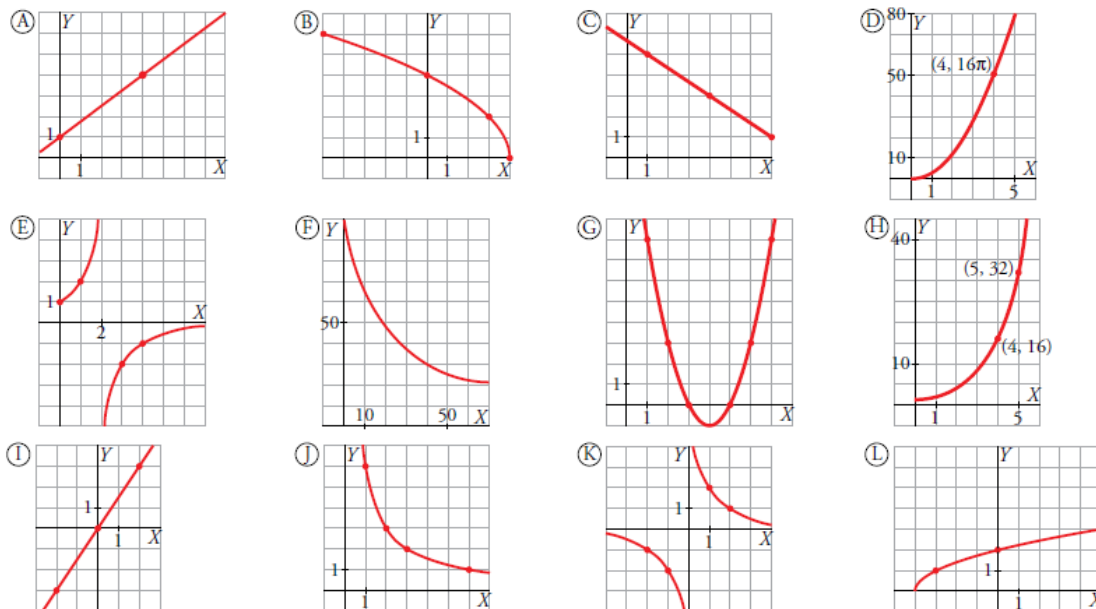
Ejercicios

1. Asocia cada gráfica con la expresión analítica que corresponda:



- I. $y = \sqrt{x-4}$ II. $y = 4^x$ III. $y = x^2 - 4x$ IV. $y = \log_2 x$ V. $y = \frac{2}{x-3}$

2. Asocia a cada gráfica la ecuación que corresponda:



LINEALES	CUADRÁTICAS	PROPORCIONALIDAD INVERSA	RADICALES	EXPONENCIALES
L ₁ $y = \frac{3}{2}x$	C ₁ $y = x^2 - 8x + 15$	Pl ₁ $y = \frac{1}{x}$	R ₁ $y = \sqrt{2x+4}$	E ₁ $y = 2^x$
L ₂ $y = -\frac{2}{3}(x-1) + 5$	C ₂ $y = (x+3)(x+5)$	Pl ₂ $y = \frac{2}{2-x}$	R ₂ $y = \sqrt{x+4}$	E ₂ $y = 0,5^x$
L ₃ $3x + 2y = 0$	C ₃ $y = x^2, x > 0$	Pl ₃ $y = \frac{2}{x}$	R ₃ $y = 2\sqrt{4-x}$	E ₃ $y = 20 + 80 \cdot 0,95^x$
L ₄ $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$	C ₄ $y = \pi x^2, x > 0$	Pl ₄ $y = \frac{6}{x}, x > 0$	R ₄ $y = -\sqrt{4+x}$	E ₄ $y = 3^x$