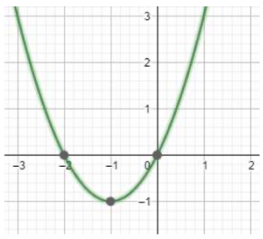
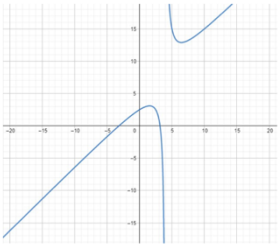
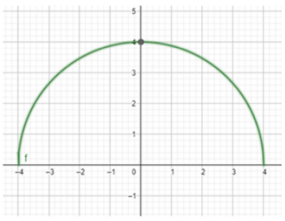
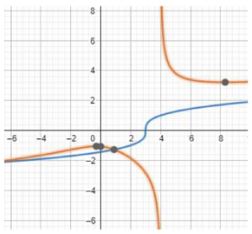
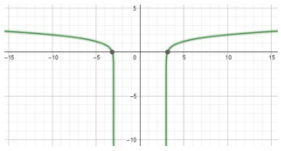
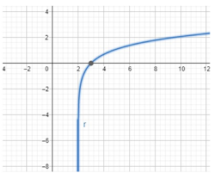
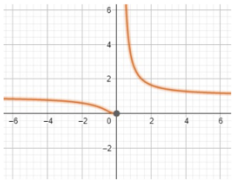
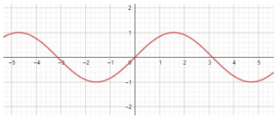
16_REPRESENTAR FUNCIONES

DOMINIO

TIPO DE FUNCION		DOMINIO	EJEMPLO	
POLINOMICA		*Dominio* $\mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = x^2 + 2x$	
RACIONAL		*Dominio* $\mathbb{R}$ *menos los valores que anulan al denominador* $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ $Dom\ f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{Q(x) = 0\}$	$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 5}{x - 4}$	
RADICAL	INDICE PAR	*El dominio esta formado por todos los valores del radicando que hacen que este sea mayor o igual que cero* $Dom\ f(x) = g(x) \geq 0$	$f(x) = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ $16 - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 4$	
	INDICE IMPAR	*El dominio es el dominio de la función que esta dentro del radicando* $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{g(x)}$ $Dom\ f(x) = Dom\ g(x)$	$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 3}$ $g(x) = \sqrt[2]{\frac{2x^2 + 5}{x - 4}}$	
LOGARITMO		*el dominio esta dormado por todos los valores que hacen que la función que aparece dentro del logaritmo sea mayor que ceo*	 $f(x) = \log(x^2 - 9)$	 $f(x) = \ln(x - 2)$
EXPONENCIAL		*El dominio es el dominio de la funcion del exponente*	$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$	
SENO/COSENO		*Dominio* $\mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = sen\ x$	

16_REPRESENTAR FUNCIONES

1. $y = 2x + 1$
2. $y = x^3 - x - 8$
3. $y = x^2 + x + 1$
4. $y = \frac{1}{7-3x}$
5. $y = \frac{1}{4x^2-1}$
6. $y = \frac{7}{x^2-5}$
7. $y = \frac{7x+9}{x^3+8}$
8. $y = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1}$
9. $y = \frac{x^2-3}{x^3-2x^2-x+2}$
10. $y = \frac{5x^3-8}{1+x+x^2}$
11. $y = \sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{3-x}$
12. $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x-2}}$
13. $y = \sqrt[3]{4-2x}$
14. $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2x}}$
15. $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}$
16. $y = \sqrt{-2x^2 + 5x - 3}$
17. $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
18. $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x^2-2x}$
19. $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x-1}}$
20. $y = \ln(-3x + 2)$
21. $y = \ln(5 - x^2)$
22. $y = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x-3}}$
23. $y = \log(x^2 - 3x + 2)$
24. $y = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}$
25. $y = 5^{x-2}$