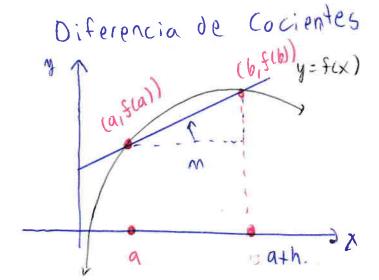
1.3.2 Combinación de funciones.

Suma
$$\begin{array}{ll}
5+9 \\
\text{Producto} & 59 \\
\text{Cociente} & \frac{5}{9} \\
\text{Composición} & 509 = 5(9(X))
\end{array}$$



Pendiente entre los puntos

$$(a, f(a))$$
 y $(b, f(b))$.

 $m = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

Pendiente entre $(a, f(a))$ y

 $(a+h, f(a+h))$
 $m = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{a+h - a} = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$
 $a+h-a$

Piferencia de cocientes.

Ejerciciol: Encuentre la diferencia de cocientes para las siguientes funciones.

Significantly Functiones.
a)
$$S(x) = 4 + 2x - x^2$$
, $\frac{S(3+h) - S(3)}{h}$.
 $S(3+h) = 4 + 2(3+h) - (3+h)^2 = 4 + 6 + 2h - 9 - 6h - h^2$
 $(3+h)^2 = 9 + 6h + h^2$ $= +1 - 4h - h^2$.

$$S(3) = 4+6-9=1$$

$$\frac{5(12+h)-5(3)}{h} = \frac{1-4h-h^2-1}{h} = -\frac{h(4+h)}{h} = -(4+h)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$h \neq 0.6005 \text{ puntas})$$

$$5(x) = 4+2x-x^2$$

$$5(x) = 2-2x$$

$$5(3) = 2-6 = 4$$

$$b) g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-1}$$

$$g(x+h)-g(x)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{b}(a) \quad 3(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x-(x+h)}{x+h} \right]$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{b}(a) \quad 3(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x-(x+h)}{x+h} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x-(x+h)}{x+h} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x-(x+h)}{x+h} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{h} \left[g(x+h)-g(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x-(x+h)}{x+h} \right]$$

dTiene interceptus en x la parabola x2+x+1?

$$\chi^2 + \chi + 1 = \emptyset$$
 $a\chi^2 + b\chi + c = 0$
Ec. Cuadrática. $\chi = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

1)
$$X = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}$$
 no hay solucion y no tiene interceptos $en - x$

11)
$$x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = -1 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \implies x + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}} \qquad \text{no existe no hav}$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \implies x + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}} \qquad \text{Solución}$$

$$vértica está en \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \qquad f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

Ejercicio 3: Exprese las sigs, fonciones como una composición de funciones. DESARMELAS.

Interna:
$$9(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) $K(t) = \frac{4}{4-t} + \frac{4$

Intermedia.
$$g(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 8$$
.

Interna
$$h(t) = \frac{4+t}{4-t}$$

externa - interna fogoh

50g .. = p.

Ejercicio S: Pág 31. Evalúe las sigs. fonciones.

b.
$$(guf)(3) = g(f(3)) = g(u) = 1$$

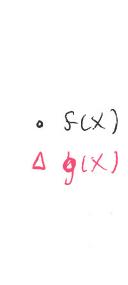
$$(1, g(s(1)) = g(s) = 2$$

c.
$$g(f(1)) = g(3) - 2$$

 $g(g(3)) = g(2) = 3$
 $g(g(g(3))) = g(g(2)) = g(3) = 2$

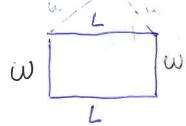
e.
$$(509)(6) = 5(9(6)) = 5(3) = 4$$
 ordenimporta.
 $\sqrt{5}$. $(905)(6) = 9(5(6)) = 9(5) = 2.$

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$
 $Q = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $Q = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$



.

.



A'rea Rectangulo A=WL A(L) Largo o Perimetro del rectangula 20.

2w+2L=-20 Wy 46.220

Resulva para w: Zw = 20-2L w=10-L.

Sustituya en A:

" Conceptual"

Matemáticamente 10:1R.

Dominia Físico:

$$A > 0$$
 $(10-L) L > 0$

10-470

10>L & L < 10.

Duminio "quisquilloso" WA (L>W)

$$(0,10) \rightarrow (5,10)$$

$$10 = (5, 10).$$