### Función Cuadrática

#### Pablo Torres

Departamento de Matemática Escuela de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Ingeniería y Agrimensura Universidad Nacional de Rosario

> Curso de Análisis Matemático I Primer cuatrimestre 2020

$$p_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$$
,  $Dom(p_1) = \mathbb{R}$ 

$$p_2(x) = 3x^5 - 2x^4 - 4x^2 + 2$$
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$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad Dom(p) = \mathbb{R}$$

donde 
$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$
,  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ .

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$$\mathsf{donde} \ n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \ a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}.$$

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# Función polinómica o polinomial

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$$a_5 = 3, \quad a_4 = -2, \quad a_3 = 0, \quad a_2 = -4, a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$
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$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad Dom(p) = \mathbb{R}$$
 donde  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \ a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}.$ 

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$$a_5 = 3$$
,  $a_4 = -2$ ,  $a_3 = 0$ ,  $a_2 = -4$ ,  $a_1 = 0$ ,  $a_0 = 2$ 

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$$a_2 = 1, a_1 = -4, \ a_0 = 3$$

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$$a_5=3,\ a_4=-2,\ a_3=0,\ a_2=-4, a_1=0,\ a_0=2$$

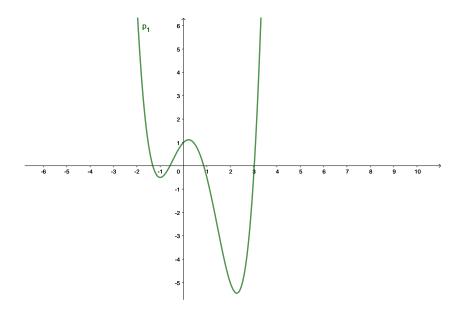
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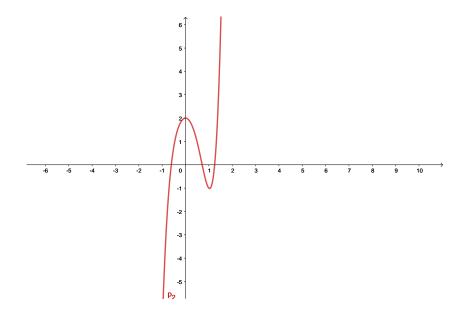
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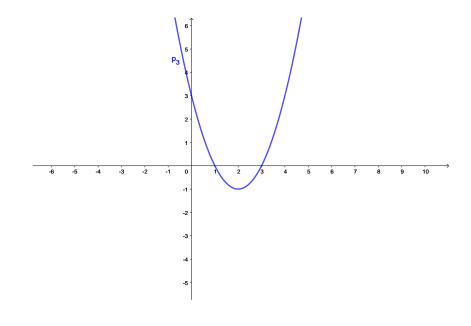
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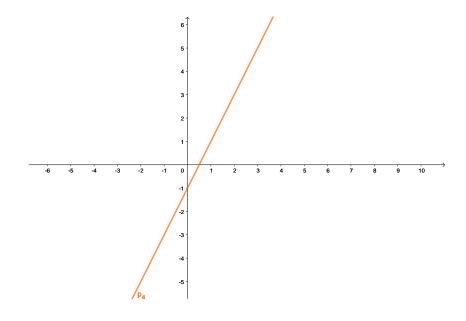
donde 
$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$
,  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ .

$$p_4(x) = 2x - 1 \longrightarrow a_1 = 2, \ a_0 = -1$$









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- ullet  $a < 0 \longrightarrow {
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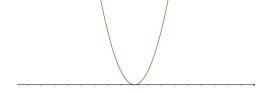
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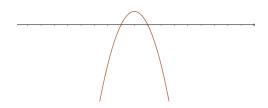
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#### Signo de a:

- $a > 0 \longrightarrow$  parábola con ramas hacia arriba.
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### Vértice: $V(x_v, y_v)$

- $x_v = \frac{-b}{2a}$ .
- $y_v = f(x_v) = \dots = \frac{4ac b^2}{4a}$ .

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$$y_v = p_3(x_v) = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - (-4)^2}{4 \cdot 1}$$

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$$y_v = p_3(x_v) = p_3(2) = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 3$$

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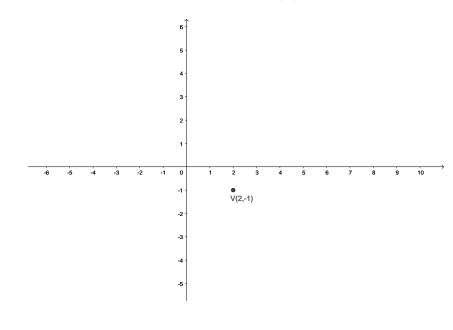
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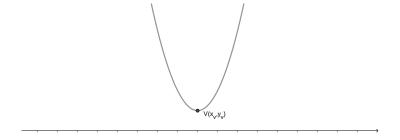
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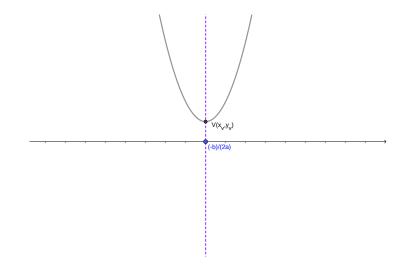
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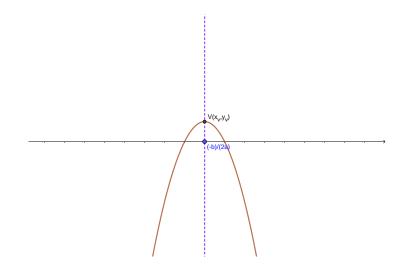
$$y_v = p_3(x_v) = p_3(2) = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 3 = 4 - 8 + 3 = -1.$$

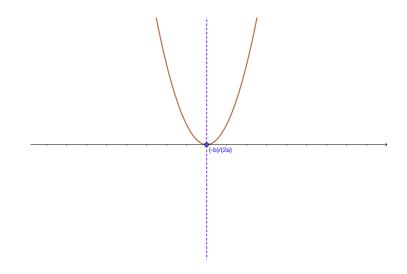
# VÉRTICE DE LA GRÁFICA DE $p_3(x)$

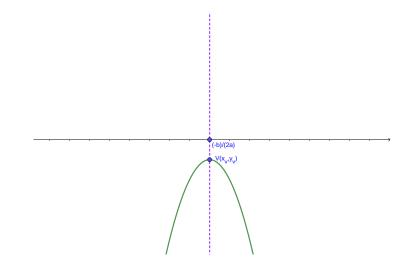












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$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \ \ x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac.$$

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• Si  $\Delta > 0$   $\longrightarrow$  la parábola interseca al eje x en dos puntos diferentes, a saber  $(x_1,0)$  y  $(x_2,0)$ .

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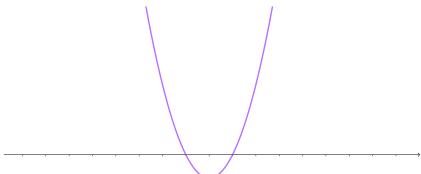
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \ \ x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

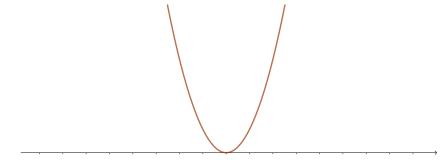
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- Si  $\Delta < 0 \longrightarrow$  la parábola no interseca al eje x.

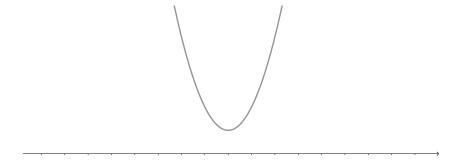
a>0 ,  $\Delta>0$ 



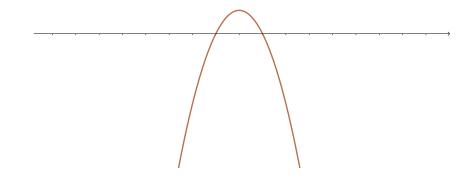
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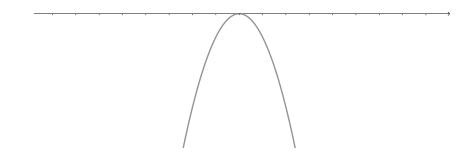
a>0,  $\Delta<0$ 



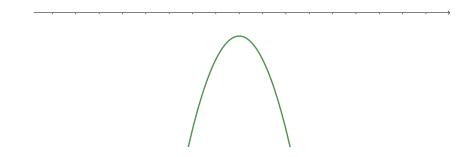
a<0,  $\Delta>0$ 



a<0 ,  $\Delta=0$ 



a<0,  $\Delta<0$ 



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$$-(-4) + \sqrt{4} + 4 + \sqrt{4} + 6$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-4) + \sqrt{4}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3.$$

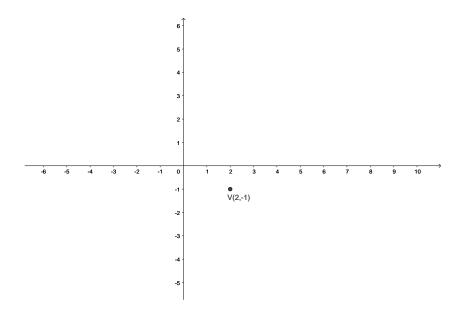
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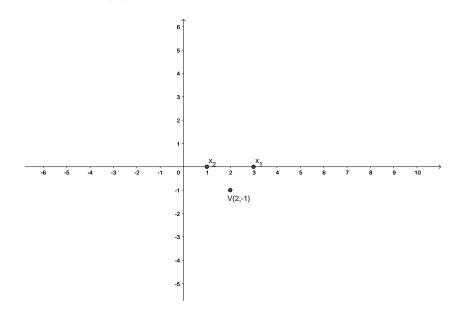
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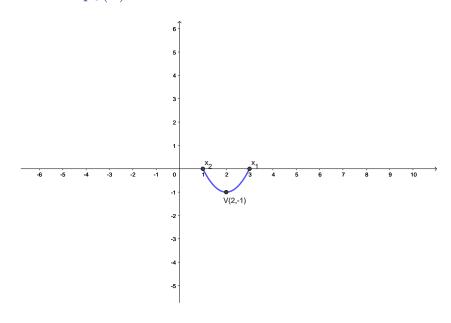
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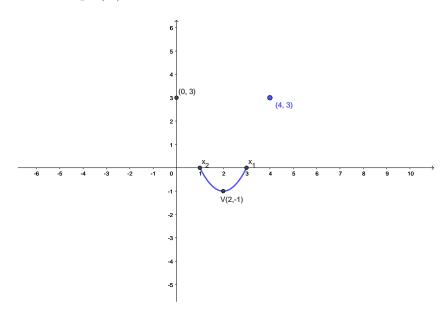
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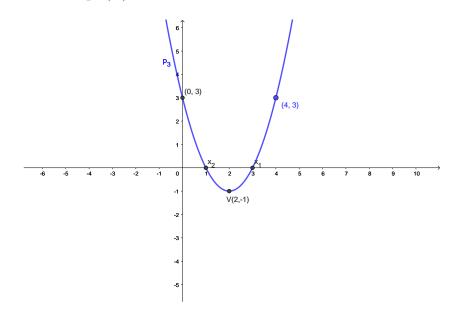
$$x_2 = \frac{-(-4) - \sqrt{4}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 - \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1.$$

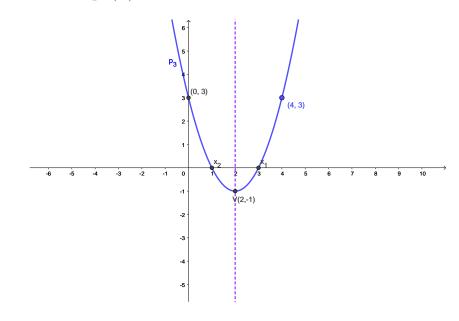












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Eje de simetría: recta de ecuación  $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ .

$$x_v = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta} - b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right) =$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} x_v = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta} - b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right) = \\ = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-2b}{2a}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-b}{2a} \end{array}$$

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## Función cuadrática

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

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

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Completar cuadrados

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + h^2}_{(x+h)^2} - h^2 + 3$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Luego, -4=2h

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + h^2}_{(x+h)^2} - h^2 + 3$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Luego, 
$$-4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = -2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2}_{(x-2)^2} - (-2)^2 + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2}_{(x-2)^2}$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Luego, 
$$-4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = -2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2}_{(x-2)^2} - (-2)^2 + 3 =$$

$$= (x-2)^2 - 4 + 3$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Luego, 
$$-4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = -2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2}_{(x-2)^2} - (-2)^2 + 3 =$$

$$= (x-2)^2 - 4 + 3 = (x-2)^2 - 1$$

$$= (x-2)^2 - 4 + 3 = (x-2)^2 - 1$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

Luego, 
$$-4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = -2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$g_1(x) = x^2$$

$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$g_1(x) = x^2$$

$$g_2(x) = g_1(x-2) = (x-2)^2$$

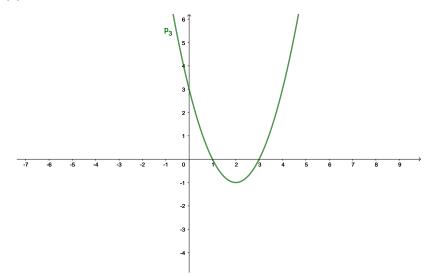
$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$g_1(x) = x^2$$

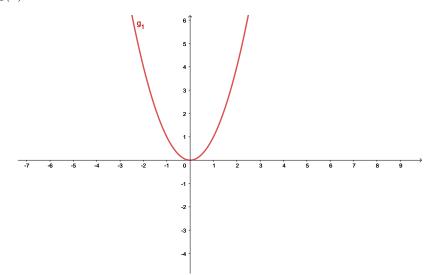
$$g_2(x) = g_1(x-2) = (x-2)^2$$

$$p_3(x) = g_2(x) - 1 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

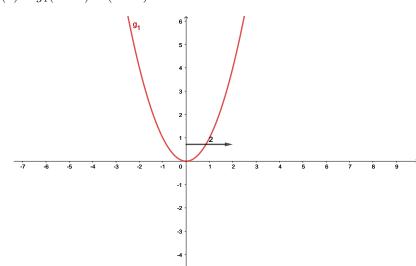
$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$



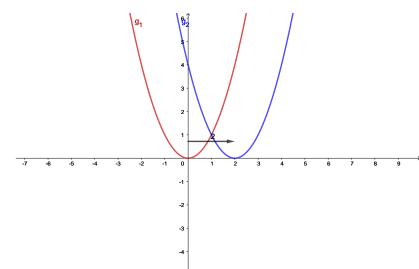
$$g_1(x) = x^2$$



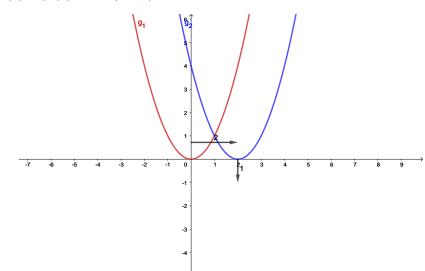
$$g_2(x) = g_1(x-2) = (x-2)^2$$



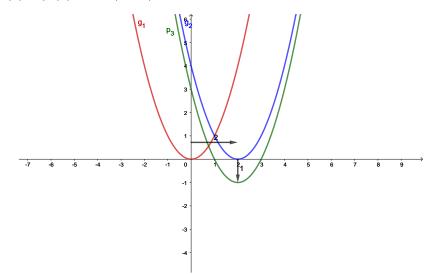
$$g_2(x) = g_1(x-2) = (x-2)^2$$



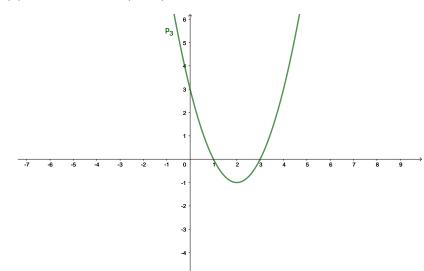
$$p_3(x) = g_2(x) - 1 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$



$$p_3(x) = g_2(x) - 1 = (x-2)^2 - 1$$



$$p_3(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$



$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$a=2,\ b=8,\ c=8.$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$a = 2, b = 8, c = 8.$$

a>0  $\longrightarrow$  ramas hacia arriba.

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$a = 2, b = 8, c = 8.$$

a>0 — ramas hacia arriba.

Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-8}{2 \cdot 2} = -2.$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$a = 2, b = 8, c = 8.$$

 $a > 0 \longrightarrow \text{ramas hacia arriba}.$ 

Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

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$$y_v = g(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 8 \cdot (-2) + 8 = 2 \cdot 4 - 16 + 8 = 0.$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

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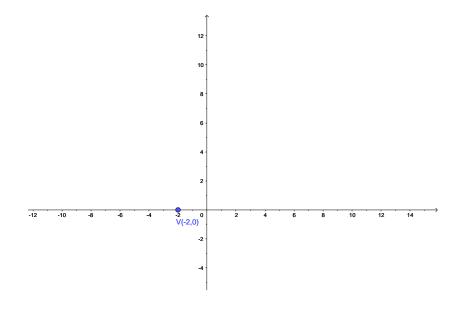
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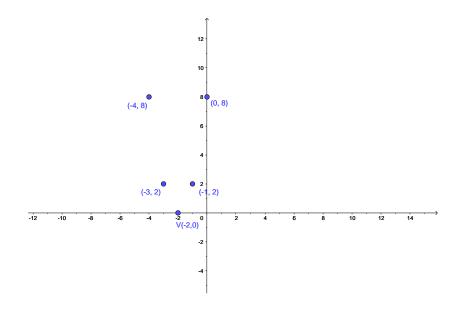
$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-8}{2 \cdot 2} = -2.$$

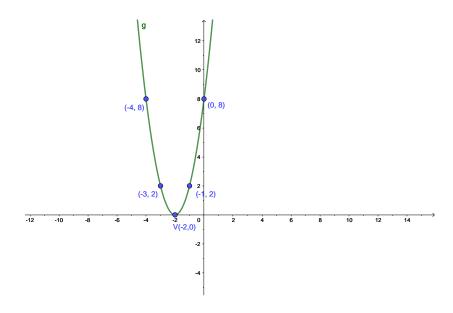
$$y_v = g(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 8 \cdot (-2) + 8 = 2 \cdot 4 - 16 + 8 = 0.$$

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Eje de simetría: recta de ecuación x = -2.







$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

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

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8 = 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) = 2(x^2 + 4x + h^2 - h^2 + 4) =$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 8 = 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) = 2(x^2 + 4x + h^2 - h^2 + 4) =$$

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$$4=2h \ \longrightarrow \ h=2$$

$$g(x) = 2x^{2} + 8x + 8$$

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$$= 2(x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2} - 2^{2} + 4)$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 4x + h^2$$
  
 $(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$ 

 $4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = 2$ 

$$g(x) = 2x^{2} + 8x + 8$$

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$$= 2(x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2} - 2^{2} + 4) = 2(\underbrace{x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2}}_{(x+2)^{2}} - 2^{2} + 4) =$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 4x + h^2$$
$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$
$$4 = 2h \longrightarrow h = 2$$

$$g(x) = 2x^{2} + 8x + 8$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 4x + h^2$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

$$4=2h \ \longrightarrow \ h=2$$

$$g(x) = 2x^{2} + 8x + 8$$

$$g(x) = 2x^{2} + 8x + 8 = 2(x^{2} + 4x + 4) = 2(x^{2} + 4x + h^{2} - h^{2} + 4) =$$

$$= 2(x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2} - 2^{2} + 4) = 2(\underbrace{x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2}}_{(x+2)^{2}} - 2^{2} + 4) =$$

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

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 4x + h^2$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

$$4=2h \ \longrightarrow \ h=2$$

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$$= 2(x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2} - 2^{2} + 4) = 2(\underbrace{x^{2} + 4x + 2^{2}}_{(x+2)^{2}} - 2^{2} + 4) =$$

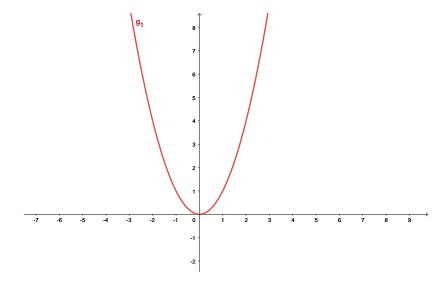
$$= 2((x+2)^2 - 4 + 4) = 2((x+2)^2) = 2(x+2)^2$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 4x + h^2$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2hx + h^2$$

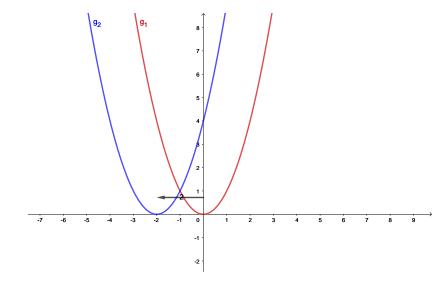
$$4=2h \ \longrightarrow \ h=2$$

 $g_1(x) = x^2$ 



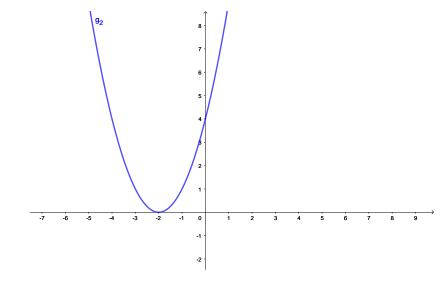
# Función cuadrática

$$g_2(x) = g_1(x+2) = (x+2)^2$$

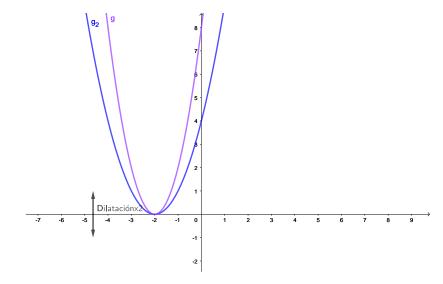


# Función cuadrática

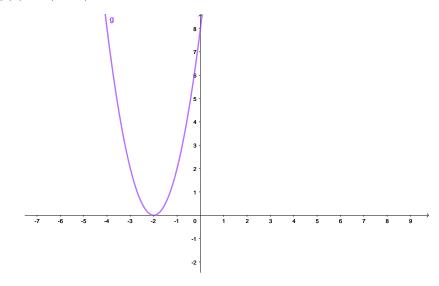
$$g_2(x) = g_1(x+2) = (x+2)^2$$



$$g(x) = 2g_2(x) = 2(x+2)^2$$



$$g(x) = 2(x+2)^2$$



$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$a = -1, b = 4, c = -6.$$

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 $a < 0 \longrightarrow {\sf ramas} \; {\sf hacia} \; {\sf abajo}.$ 

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Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 2.$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$a = -1, b = 4, c = -6.$$

 $a < 0 \longrightarrow$  ramas hacia abajo.

Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 2.$$

$$y_v = g(2) = -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 - 6 = -2.$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$a = -1, b = 4, c = -6.$$

 $a < 0 \longrightarrow$  ramas hacia abajo.

Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 2.$$

$$y_v = g(2) = -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 - 6 = -2.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-6) = -8 < 0.$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

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 $a < 0 \longrightarrow {\sf ramas} \; {\sf hacia} \; {\sf abajo}.$ 

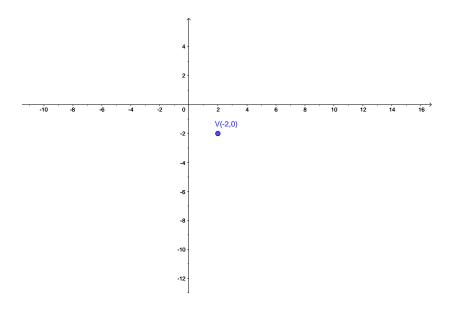
Vértice:  $V(x_v, y_v)$ 

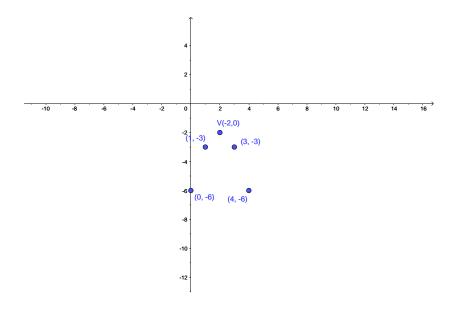
$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 2.$$

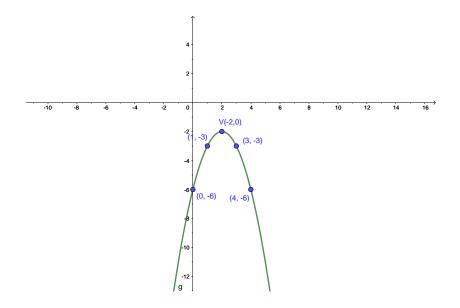
$$y_v = g(2) = -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 - 6 = -2.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-6) = -8 < 0.$$

Eje de simetría: recta de ecuación x = 2.







$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

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$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6 = -(x^2 - 4x + 6)$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 6 = -(x^2 - 4x + 6) = -(x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2 - (-2)^2 + 6)$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6 = -(x^{2} - 4x + 6) = -(x^{2} - 4x + (-2)^{2} - (-2)^{2} + 6)$$

$$= -(x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4 + 6)$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6 = -(x^{2} - 4x + 6) = -(x^{2} - 4x + (-2)^{2} - (-2)^{2} + 6)$$

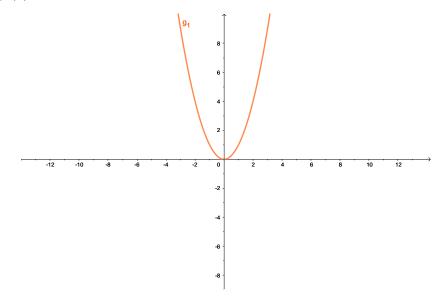
$$= -(x^{2} - 4x + 4 - 4 + 6) = -((x - 2)^{2} + 2)$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6$$

$$g(x) = -x^{2} + 4x - 6 = -(x^{2} - 4x + 6) = -(x^{2} - 4x + (-2)^{2} - (-2)^{2} + 6)$$

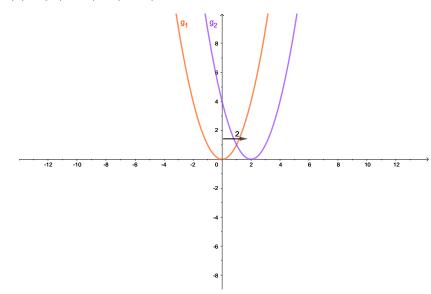
$$= -(x^{2} - 4x + 4 - 4 + 6) = -((x - 2)^{2} + 2) = -(x - 2)^{2} - 2$$

 $g_1(x) = x^2$ 

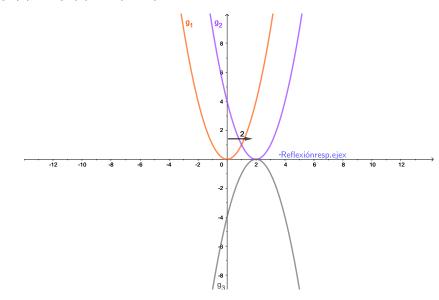


# Función cuadrática

$$g_2(x) = g_1(x-2) = (x-2)^2$$

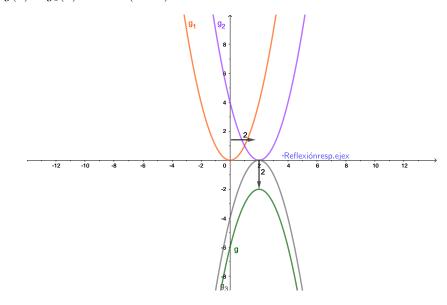


$$g_3(x) = -g_2(x) = -(x-2)^2$$



# Función cuadrática

$$g(x) = g_3(x) - 2 = -(x-2)^2 - 2$$



$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = ax^{2} + bx + c = a\left(x^{2} + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

$$= a\left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$
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$$= a\left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}\right)$$

$$= a \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = a \left( x - \frac{-b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \ a \neq 0$$

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$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

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$$= a\left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

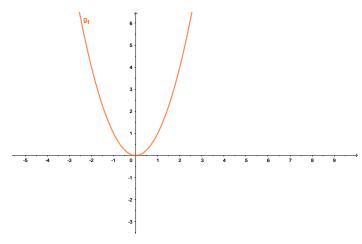
$$= a\left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}\right)$$

$$= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = a \left(x - \frac{-b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

Recordar: Vértice 
$$\longrightarrow V\left(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}\right)$$

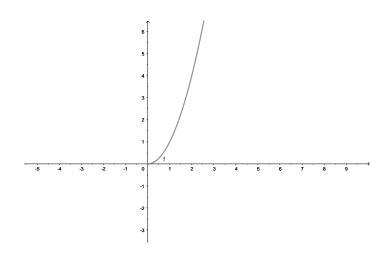
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

$$g_1(x)=x^2,$$
  $Dom(g_1)=\mathbb{R},$   $Rec(g_1)=\mathbb{R}_0^+=[0,+\infty),$   $g_1$  no es inyectiva,  $g_1$  es par.



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

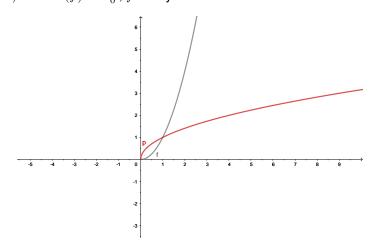
$$f(x)=x^2$$
,  $Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $f$  es inyectiva.



# Función cuadrática

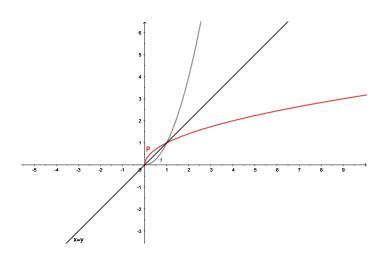
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA

$$\begin{array}{l} p(x)=f^{-1}(x)=\sqrt{x},\,Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+,\\ Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+,\,f\text{ es inyectiva}. \end{array}$$



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

$$f(x), p(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}.$$



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+.$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2, \ Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+, \ Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

Existe 
$$f^{-1} \operatorname{con} \operatorname{Dom}(f^{-1}) = \operatorname{Rec}(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$
 y  $\operatorname{Rec}(f^{-1}) = \operatorname{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+.$ 

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow_{x>0} x = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ ,  $Rec(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$f^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(f^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(f^{-1})=Dom(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$ .

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$ .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INYECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1} \operatorname{con} \operatorname{Dom}(h^{-1}) = \operatorname{Rec}(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$
 y  $\operatorname{Rec}(h^{-1}) = \operatorname{Dom}(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y\geq 0, x\leq 0$$

### Función cuadrática

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2, \ Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-, \ Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

Existe 
$$h^{-1} \operatorname{con} \operatorname{Dom}(h^{-1}) = \operatorname{Rec}(f) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$
 y  $\operatorname{Rec}(h^{-1}) = \operatorname{Dom}(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$ .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y}$$

### Función cuadrática

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow_{x \le 0} -x = \sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,  $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 

Existe 
$$h^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(f)=\mathbb{R}_0^+$  y  $Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-$  .

$$h^{-1}(y) = x \iff h(x) = y$$

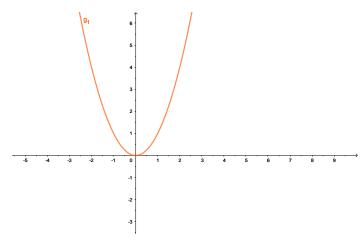
$$y \ge 0, x \le 0$$

$$h(x) = y \Longrightarrow x^2 = y \Longrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y} \Longrightarrow -x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = -\sqrt{y}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

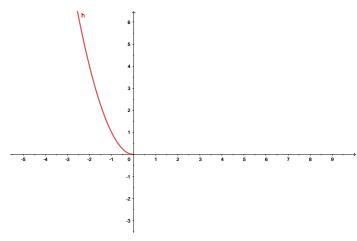
$$g_1(x)=x^2,$$
  $Dom(g_1)=\mathbb{R},$   $Rec(g_1)=\mathbb{R}_0^+=[0,+\infty),$   $g_1$  no es inyectiva.



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

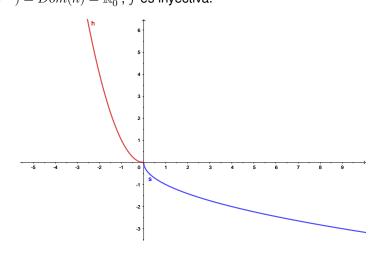
$$h(x) = x^2$$
,  $Dom(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^-$ ,

 $Rec(h) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ , h es inyectiva.



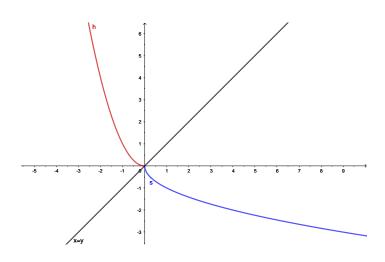
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

$$\begin{array}{l} s(x)=h^{-1}(x)=-\sqrt{x},\,Dom(h^{-1})=Rec(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^+,\\ Rec(h^{-1})=Dom(h)=\mathbb{R}_0^-,\,f\text{ es inyectiva}. \end{array}$$



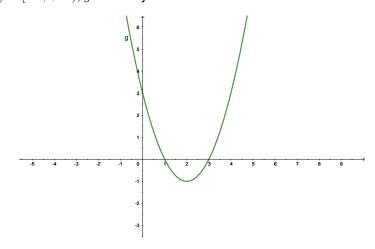
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

$$h(x), s(x) = h^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x}.$$



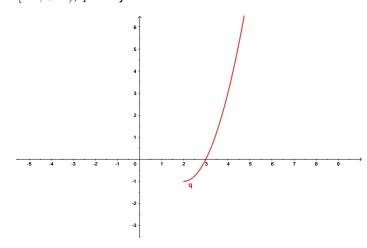
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA

$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(g) = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $Rec(g) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $g$  no es inyectiva.



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $q$  es inyectiva.



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1, \ Dom(q) = [2, +\infty), \ Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$$
  $q$  es inyectiva.

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
$$y \ge -1, x \ge 2$$

$$q(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  
 $y > -1, x > 2$ 

$$q(x) = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 - 1 = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  
 $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

$$g = 1, w = 1$$

$$q(x) = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 = y+1 \Longrightarrow$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} q(x)=y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2-1=y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2=y+1 \implies \\ \sqrt{(x-2)^2}=\sqrt{y+1} \end{array}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

$$\frac{q(x) = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 = y+1}{\Longrightarrow \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{y+1} \Longrightarrow |x-2| = \sqrt{y+1}}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

$$\frac{q(x) = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \Longrightarrow (x-2)^2 = y+1 \Longrightarrow}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{y+1} \Longrightarrow |x-2| = \sqrt{y+1} \Longrightarrow x-2 = \sqrt{y+1} \Longrightarrow}$$

$$\Longrightarrow x = \sqrt{y+1} + 2$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

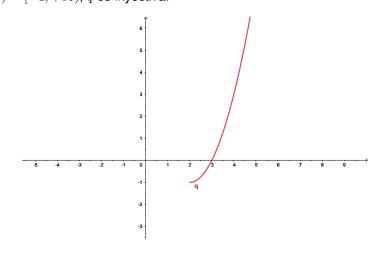
Existe 
$$q^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(q^{-1})=Rec(q)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(q^{-1})=Dom(q)=[2,+\infty).$ 

$$q^{-1}(y) = x \iff q(x) = y$$
  
 $y \ge -1, x \ge 2$ 

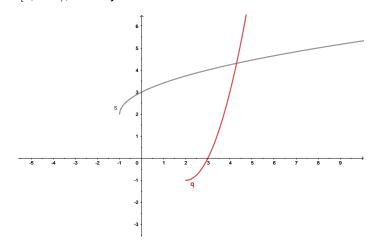
$$q^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y+1} + 2$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA

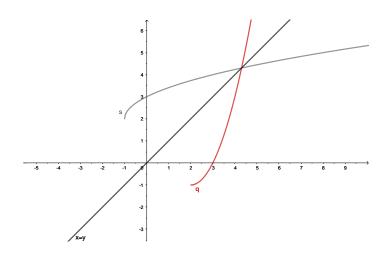
$$q(x) = (x-2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(q) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(q) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $q$  es inyectiva.



$$s(x) = q^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + 2$$
,  $Dom(s) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(s) = [2, +\infty)$ ,  $s$  es inyectiva.

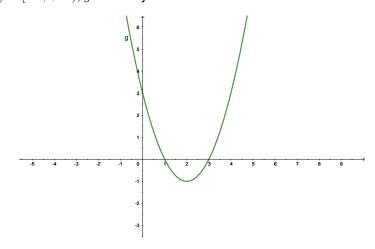


$$q(x)$$
,  $s(x) = q^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + 2$ 



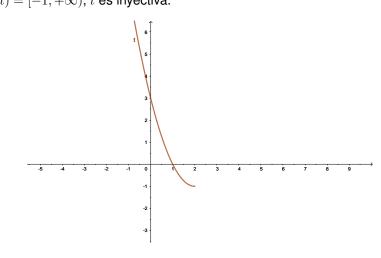
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA

$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(g) = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $Rec(g) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $g$  no es inyectiva.



# Función cuadrática

$$t(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $t$  es inyectiva.



$$t(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$t(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$   $t$  es inyectiva.

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$t(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$t^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(t^{-1})=Rec(t)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(t^{-1})=Dom(t)=(-\infty,2].$ 

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

$$t(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$ 

Existe 
$$t^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(t^{-1}) = Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$  y  $Rec(t^{-1}) = Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2].$ 

$$t^{-1}(y) = x \iff t(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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 con  $Dom(t^{-1})=Rec(t)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(t^{-1})=Dom(t)=(-\infty,2].$ 

$$t^{-1}(y) = x \iff t(x) = y$$
  
 $y > -1, x < 2$ 

$$t(x) = y$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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$$y \ge -1, x \le 2$$

$$t(x) = y \implies (x-2)^2 - 1 = y$$

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$$t^{-1}(y) = x \iff t(x) = y$$

$$y \geq -1, x \leq 2$$

$$t(x) = y \implies (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \implies (x-2)^2 = y + 1 \implies$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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 con  $Dom(t^{-1})=Rec(t)=[-1,+\infty)$  y  $Rec(t^{-1})=Dom(t)=(-\infty,2].$ 

$$t^{-1}(y) = x \iff t(x) = y$$
  
 $y \ge -1, x \le 2$ 

$$t(x) = y \implies (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \implies (x-2)^2 = y+1 \implies \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{y+1}$$

RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA.

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$$t^{-1}$$
 con  $Dom(t^{-1}) = Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$  y  $Rec(t^{-1}) = Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2].$ 

$$t^{-1}(y) = x \iff t(x) = y$$
  $y \ge -1, x \le 2$ 

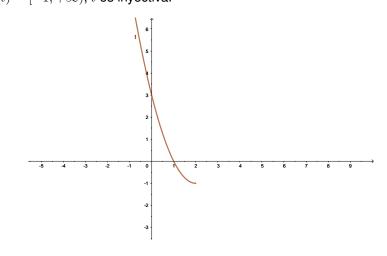
$$\frac{t(x) = y \implies (x-2)^2 - 1 = y \implies (x-2)^2 = y+1 \implies}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{y+1} \implies |x-2| = \sqrt{y+1} \implies} -(x-2) = \sqrt{y+1} \implies}$$

$$\implies x - 2 = -\sqrt{y+1} \implies x = -\sqrt{y+1} + 2$$

$$t^{-1}(y) = -\sqrt{y+1} + 2$$

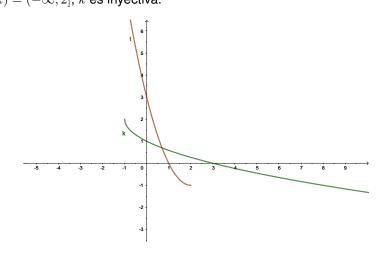
# Función cuadrática

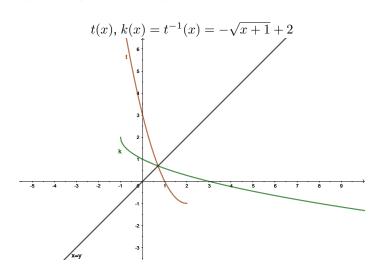
$$t(x) = (x-2)^2 - 1$$
,  $Dom(t) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $Rec(t) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $t$  es inyectiva.

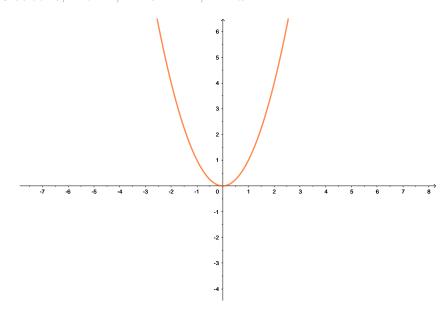


# Función cuadrática

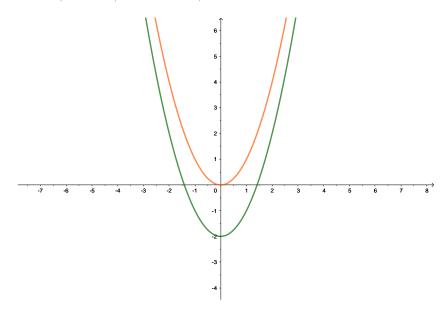
$$k(x) = t^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x+1} + 2$$
,  $Dom(k) = [-1, +\infty)$ ,  $Rec(k) = (-\infty, 2]$ ,  $k$  es inyectiva.



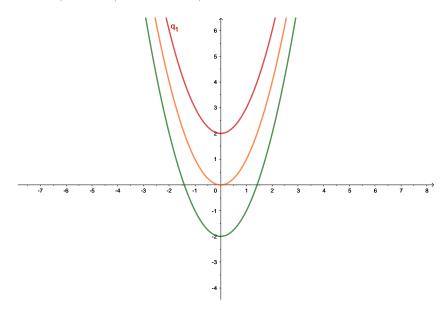


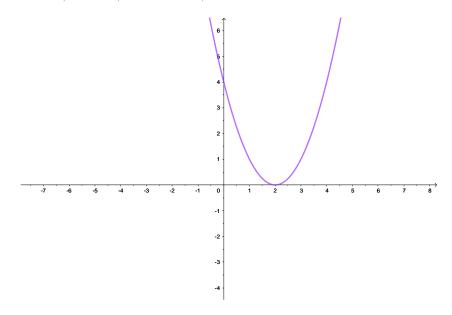


# Función cuadrática

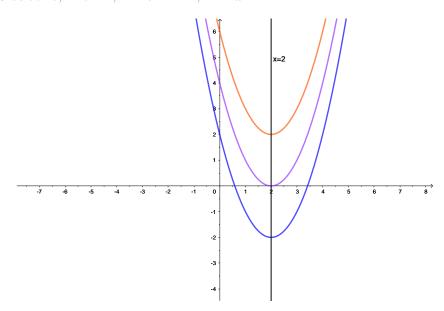


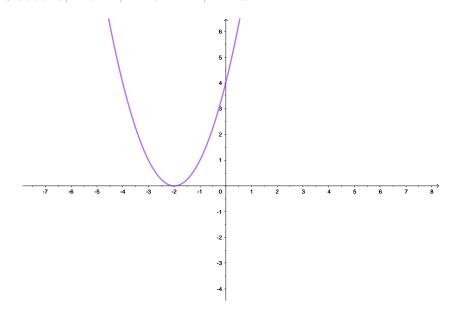
RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA



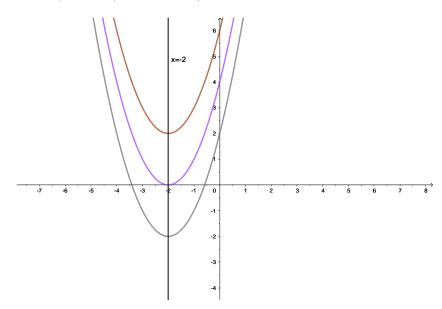


RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA





RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVERSA



RECORRIDO, PARIDAD, INVECTIVIDAD, INVERSA

#### Ejercicio: Probar que

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$
,  $a \neq 0$ , es par  $\iff b = 0$