

2.1 Determinar dominio y recorrido.

Pregunta 1.

Sea $F: \begin{cases} x = \cot^2 t \\ y = 8 \csc t \end{cases}$ con $0^\circ \leq t \leq 90^\circ$

- Determinar dominio y recorrido de $f(x)$.

$$x = \cot^2(0^\circ) = \infty$$

$$x = \cot^2(90^\circ) = 0$$

$$y = 8 \csc(90^\circ) = 8$$

$$y = 8 \csc(0^\circ) = \infty$$

$$D_F = 0 \leq x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$R_F: 8 \leq y \in [8, \infty)$$

Pregunta 2.

Sea $y = -1 + 2\sqrt{2x-6}$ con $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Determinar dominio y recorrido:

$$x = 3$$

$$-1 + 2\sqrt{2(3)-6}^1 ; -1 + 2\sqrt{6-6}^1 ; -1 + 2\sqrt{0}^1 ; -1$$

$$y = -1$$

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Pregunta 3.

Sea $y = 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(x+1)^2}$ con $x \leq 0$

Determinar dominio y recorrido de $f(x)$.

$$x = 0$$

$$2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(0+1)^2}; \quad 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(1)^2}; \quad 2 + \sqrt{0}; \quad -2$$

$$D_f: -2 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$x \rightarrow -2, 0$$

$$y = 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(-2+1)^2}; \quad y = 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9}; \quad y = 2$$

$$y = 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(-1+1)^2}; \quad y = 2 + \sqrt{9 - 9(-1+1)^2}; \quad y = 5$$

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Pregunta 4.

$$f : \begin{cases} x = -1 + \cos t \\ y = 2 + 3 \operatorname{sen} t \end{cases} \text{ con } 0^\circ \leq t \leq 90^\circ$$

$$x = -1 + \cos(0^\circ) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$x = -1 + \cos(90^\circ) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$y = 2 + 3 \operatorname{sen}(0^\circ) = 2 + 3(0) = 2$$

$$y = 2 + 3 \operatorname{sen}(90^\circ) = 2 + 3(1) = 5$$

$$D_F : -1 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$R_F : 2 \leq y \leq 5$$

2.2 Composición de funciones

Pregunta 1.

Si $f(x) = -2x + 1$, $g(x) = 3x + 2$, $h(x) = 4x - 3$
obtener $f \circ g \circ h$.

$$g \circ h \quad g(x) = 3x + 2$$

$$3(4x - 3) + 2; \quad 12x - 9 + 2; \quad 12x - 7 \leftarrow (g \circ h)$$

$$h \circ (g \circ h) \quad f(x) = -2x + 1$$

$$= 4(12x - 7) - 3; \quad 24x + 15$$

$$\cdot F \circ g \circ h \rightarrow 24x + 15$$

Pregunta 2.

Si $f(x) = -x - 4$ y $g(x) = 6x + 2$, obtener $f \circ g$ y $g \circ f$

$$F \circ g \quad -(6x + 2) - 4; \quad -6x - 2 - 4; \quad -6x - 6$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow -6x - 6$$

$$g \circ F \quad 6(-x - 4) + 2; \quad -6x - 24 + 2; \quad -6x - 22$$

$$g \circ F \rightarrow -6x - 22$$

Pregunta 3.

Si $f(x) = -8x + 3$ y $g(x) = -5x - 4$, obtener $f \circ g$ y $g \circ f$

$$F \circ g \quad -8(-5x - 4) + 3; \quad 40x + 32 + 3; \quad 40x + 35$$

$$F \circ g \rightarrow 40x + 35$$

$$g \circ f \quad 6(-x-4)+2; -6x-24+2; -6x-22$$
$$g \circ f \rightarrow -6x-22$$

Pregunta 4.

Si $f(x) = 5x-1$ y $g(x) = 2x^2-3x+8$; obtener $f \circ g$ y $g \circ f$.

$$f \circ g \quad 5(2x^2-3x+8)-1; 10x^2-15x+39$$
$$f \circ g \rightarrow 10x^2-15x+39$$

$$g \circ f \quad 2(5x-1)^2-3(5x-1)+8$$
$$50x^2-20x+2+15x+3+8$$
$$g \circ f \rightarrow 50x^2-35x+13$$

Pregunta 5.

Si $f(x) = 4x-2$ y $g(x) = 2x^2+x+5$, obtener $f \circ g$ y $g \circ f$.

$$f \circ g; 4(2x^2+x+5)-2; 8x^2+4x+20-2$$
$$8x^2+4x+18$$
$$f \circ g \rightarrow 8x^2+4x+18$$

$g \circ f$

$$2(4x-2)+(4x-2)+5; 2(16x^2-8x+4)+4x-3$$

$$32x^2-28x+11$$

$$g \circ f \rightarrow 32x^2-28x+11$$

2.3 Función inversa.

Pregunta 1.

Si $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$ y el dominio de $f(x) \in [7, 13]$,
determinar el recorrido de recorrido de $f(x)$, $f^{-1}(x)$, su
dominio y recorrido.

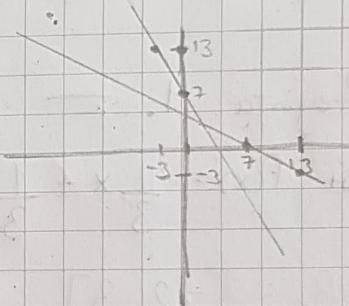
$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} \quad [7, 13] \leftarrow D_f$$

$$R_f [0, -3]$$

$$\text{Inverso: } y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-y}{2} + \frac{7}{2}; \quad x - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{-y}{2}; \quad 2x - 7 = -y$$

$$y = -2x + 7; \quad f^{-1} = -2x + 7$$



$$D_{f^{-1}} [0, -3] \quad R_{f^{-1}} [7, 13]$$

- Pregunta 2. —

$$\text{Si } f(x) = \sqrt{x+2} \quad D_f [-2, 2]$$

$$R_f [0, 2]$$

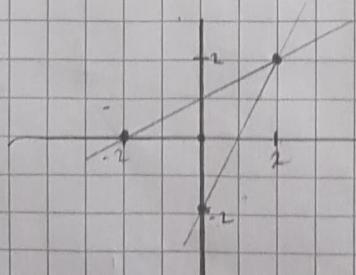
Inverso:

$$x = \sqrt{y+2}; \quad x^2 = y+2; \quad y = x^2 - 2$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} [0, 2]$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} [-2, 2]$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 2$$



Pregunta 3. —

Si $f(x) = +\sqrt{x+4}$ $D_f \in [-3, 0] \therefore$

$R_f = [1, 2]$

Inverso

$$x = +\sqrt{y+4} ; \quad x^2 = y+4 ; \quad y = x^2 - 4 ; \quad f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 4$$

$D_{f^{-1}} = [1, 2]$

$R_{f^{-1}} = [-3, 0]$

Pregunta 4. —

Si $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ $D_f \in [-7, 8]$

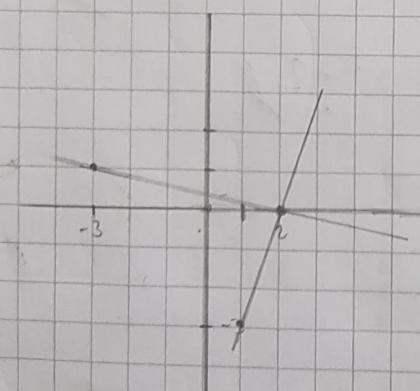
$R_f = [-2, 3]$

Inverso:

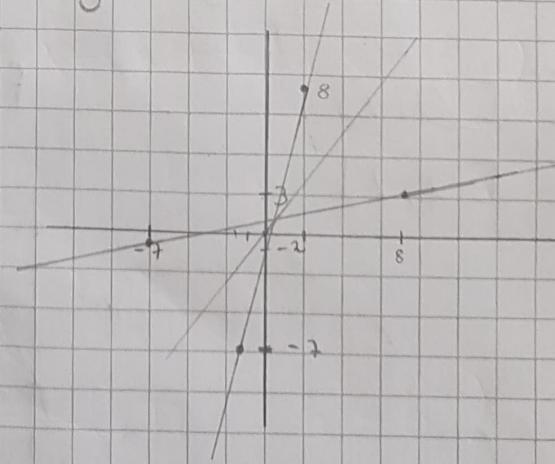
$$x = \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{3} ; \quad y = 3x - 1 ; \quad f^{-1}(x) = 3x - 1$$

$D_{f^{-1}} = [-2, 3] ; \quad R_{f^{-1}} = [-7, 8]$

Pregunta 3 :



Pregunta 4 :



Pregunta 5.

Si $F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$, $D_F \in [11, 19]$

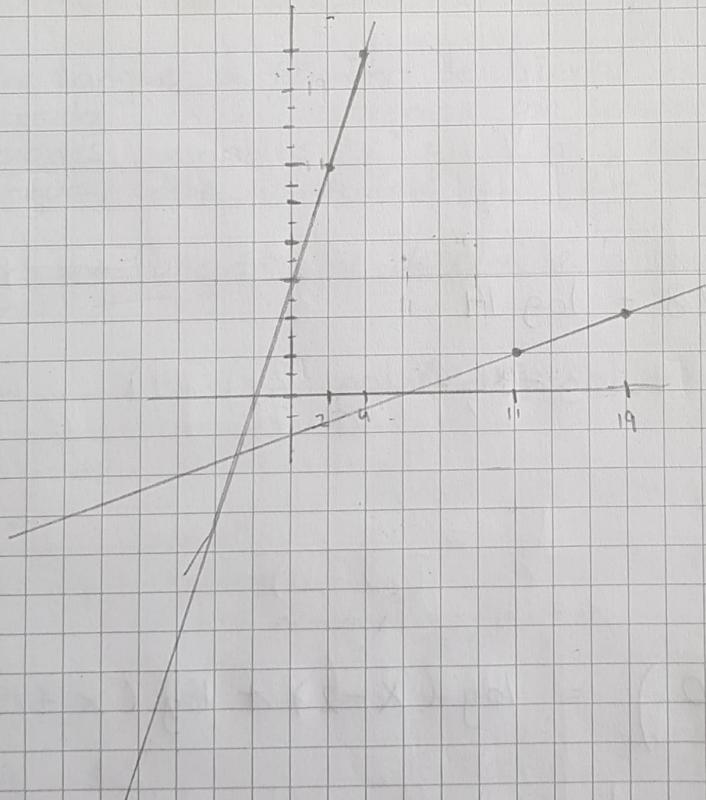
$R_F [2, 4]$

Inverso:

$$x = \frac{1}{4}y - \frac{3}{4} ; 4(x + \frac{3}{4}) = y ; y = 4x + 3$$

$$F^{-1}(x) = 4x + 3$$

$$D_F^{-1} = [2, 4] ; R_F^{-1} [11, 19]$$



2.4 Operaciones logarítmicas

Pregunta 1.

$$\log_{10} (x+3)^2 = ; \quad 2 \log (x+3) \quad \checkmark$$

Pregunta 2.

$$\log 20 + \log 12 - \log 16 - \log 5 = \log$$

$$\log \left(\frac{20 \cdot 12}{16 \cdot 5} \right) = \log \left(\frac{4 \cdot 3}{4} \right)$$
$$= \log (3) \quad \checkmark$$

Pregunta 3.

$$\log 8 - \log 28 + \log 14$$

$$\log \left(\frac{8}{28} \right) + \log 14; \quad \log \left(\frac{2}{7} \right) (14)$$

$$\log (4)$$

Pregunta 4.

$$\log \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2 - 4x} \right) = \log (x-2) + \log (x+5) \\ - \log (x-4) - \log (x)$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2 - 4x} = \frac{(x-2)(x+5)}{x(x-4)}$$

Pregunta 5.

$$\log \left(\frac{(x-2)^2}{(x+1)^2} \right)$$

$$\log (x-2)^2 - \log (x+1)^2$$

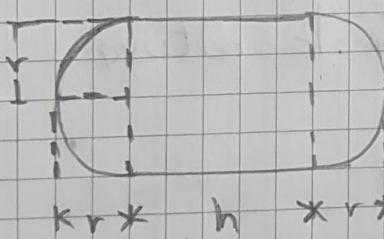
$$2 \log (x-2) - 2 \log (x+1)$$

$$2(\log (x-2) - \log (x+1))$$

2.5 Formulación de funciones

1.0 Un tanque de lámina de hierro en forma cilíndrica cerrada en sus extremos por semiesferas, de dimensiones variables = "r" y "h", como se ve en la figura, debe construirse con 2m² de lámina.

Formular una función que determine la capacidad del tanque en términos de "r".



$$V = A_B h = V = \pi r^2 h$$

Área la lámina

$$2\pi rh + 4\pi r^2 = 2$$

$$\pi rh = \frac{2 - 4\pi r^2}{2}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\pi rh = 1 - 2\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \text{ esfera}$$

$$h = \frac{1 - 2\pi r^2}{\pi r}$$

$$V(r) = \pi r^2 h + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Figura



$$V(r) = \pi r^2 \left(\frac{1 - 2\pi r^2}{\pi r} \right) + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

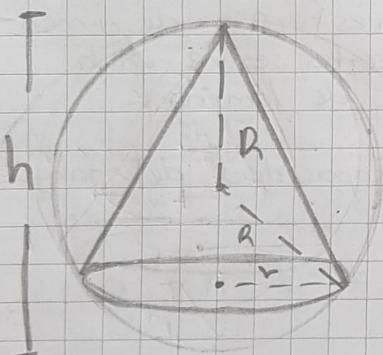
$$V(r) = r - 2\pi r^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

a)

$$V(r) = r - \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3, \quad -\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 + r$$

Pregunta 2.

En una esfera de 20cm de radio está inscrito un cono de dimensiones variables. Formular una función que permita calcular el volumen del cono en términos de su altura $\approx h$.

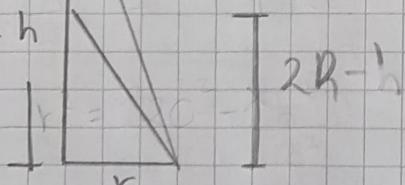


Volumen del cono

$$V_C = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Teorema de la altura

$$\frac{h}{r} = \frac{r}{2R-h}$$



$$r = h(2R-h) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Sustituyendo (2) en (1)

$$V(h) = \frac{\pi h (2R-h) h}{3}$$

$$V(h) = \frac{\pi h^2 (40-h)}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \pi (40h^2 - h^3)$$