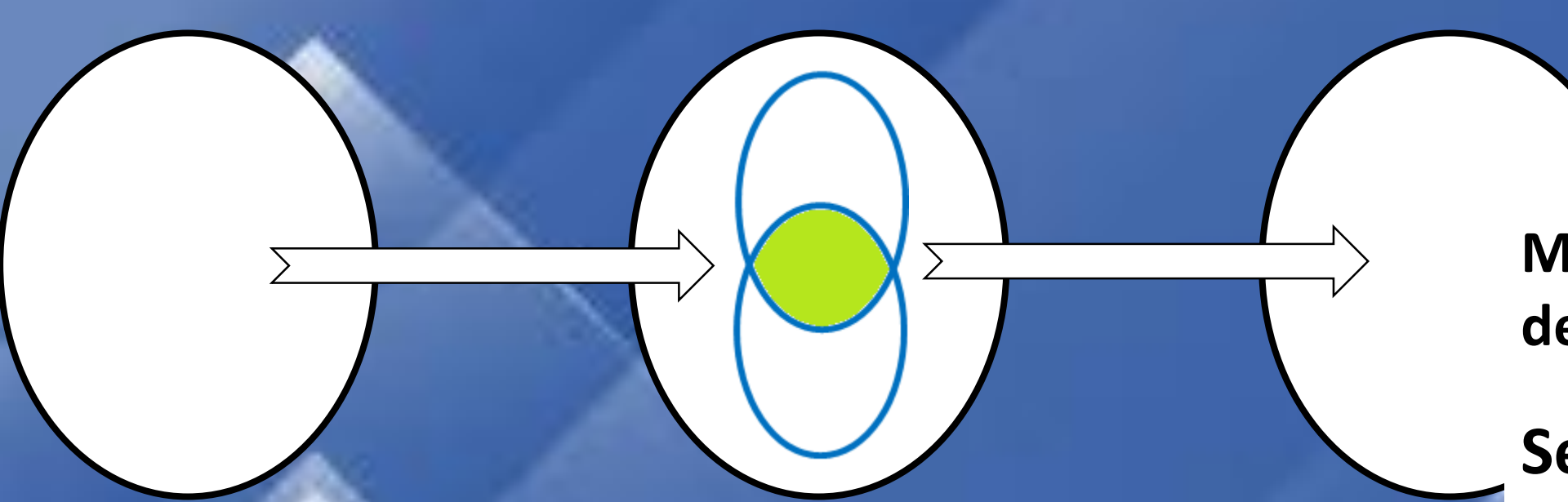


Álgebra

Martes 24
de agosto de 2021

Semestral
5



$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Ran}(f) \neq \emptyset$$

ÁLGEBRA DE FUNCIONES

Función par

$$\text{i) } x \in \text{Dom} f \Rightarrow -x \in \text{Dom} f$$

$$\text{ii) } f(-x) = f(x)$$

Ejemplo:

$$\text{Sea: } f(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 5$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ es una función par

Función impar

$$\text{i) } x \in \text{Dom} f \Rightarrow -x \in \text{Dom} f$$

$$\text{ii) } f(-x) = -f(x)$$

Ejemplo:

$$\text{Sea: } f(x) = x^3 - x$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 - (-x) = -x^3 + x$$

$$-f(x) = -(x^3 - x) = -x^3 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ es una función impar

16. Determine cuántas funciones son pares.

I. $f_{(x)} = x^2 - 4; x \in \mathbb{R}$

II. $g_{(x)} = x^3 + 1; x \in \mathbb{R}$

III. $h_{(x)} = e^{x^2}; x \in \mathbb{R}$

IV. $P_{(x)} = \cos x; -2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$

A) 2

B) 3

C) 4

D) 0

E) 1

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$h(x) = e^{x^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$h(-x) = e^{(-x)^2} = e^{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad \times$$

$$g(-x) = (-x)^3 + 1 = -x^3 + 1$$

$$P(x) = \cos x \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(-x) = \cos(-x) = \cos x$$

ALGEBRA DE FUNCIONES

Sean $f(x)$ y $g(x)$
funciones tales que:

$$\text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g) \neq \emptyset$$

Adición de funciones

- i) $\text{Dom}(f + g) = \text{Dom} f \cap \text{Dom} g$
- ii) $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

Multiplicación de funciones

- i) $\text{Dom}(fg) = \text{Dom} f \cap \text{Dom} g$
- ii) $(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

Igualdad de funciones

Dos funciones f y g son iguales si:

- i) $\text{Dom} f = \text{Dom} g$
- ii) $f(x) = g(x), \forall x \in \text{Dom} f$

Sustracción de funciones

- i) $\text{Dom}(f - g) = \text{Dom} f \cap \text{Dom} g$
- ii) $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

División de funciones

- i) $\text{Dom}(f/g) = (\text{Dom} f \cap \text{Dom} g) - \{x \in \text{Dom} g / g(x) = 0\}$
- ii) $(f / g)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, \forall x \in \text{Dom}(f / g)$

Dadas las funciones:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x + 2} \cdot \sqrt{x - 2}$$

$$¿f(x) = g(x)?$$

Calculemos el dominio en cada función.

Para $f(x)$:

$$\text{Dom}(f) = x^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2)(x - 2) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in <-\infty ; -2] \cup [2 ; +\infty>$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = <-\infty ; -2] \cup [2 ; +\infty>$$

Para $g(x)$:

$$\text{Dom}(g) = x + 2 \geq 0 \wedge x - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq -2 \wedge x \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [2 ; +\infty>$$

$$\text{Dom}(g) = [2 ; +\infty>$$

Entonces vemos que $\text{Dom}(f) \neq \text{Dom}(g)$

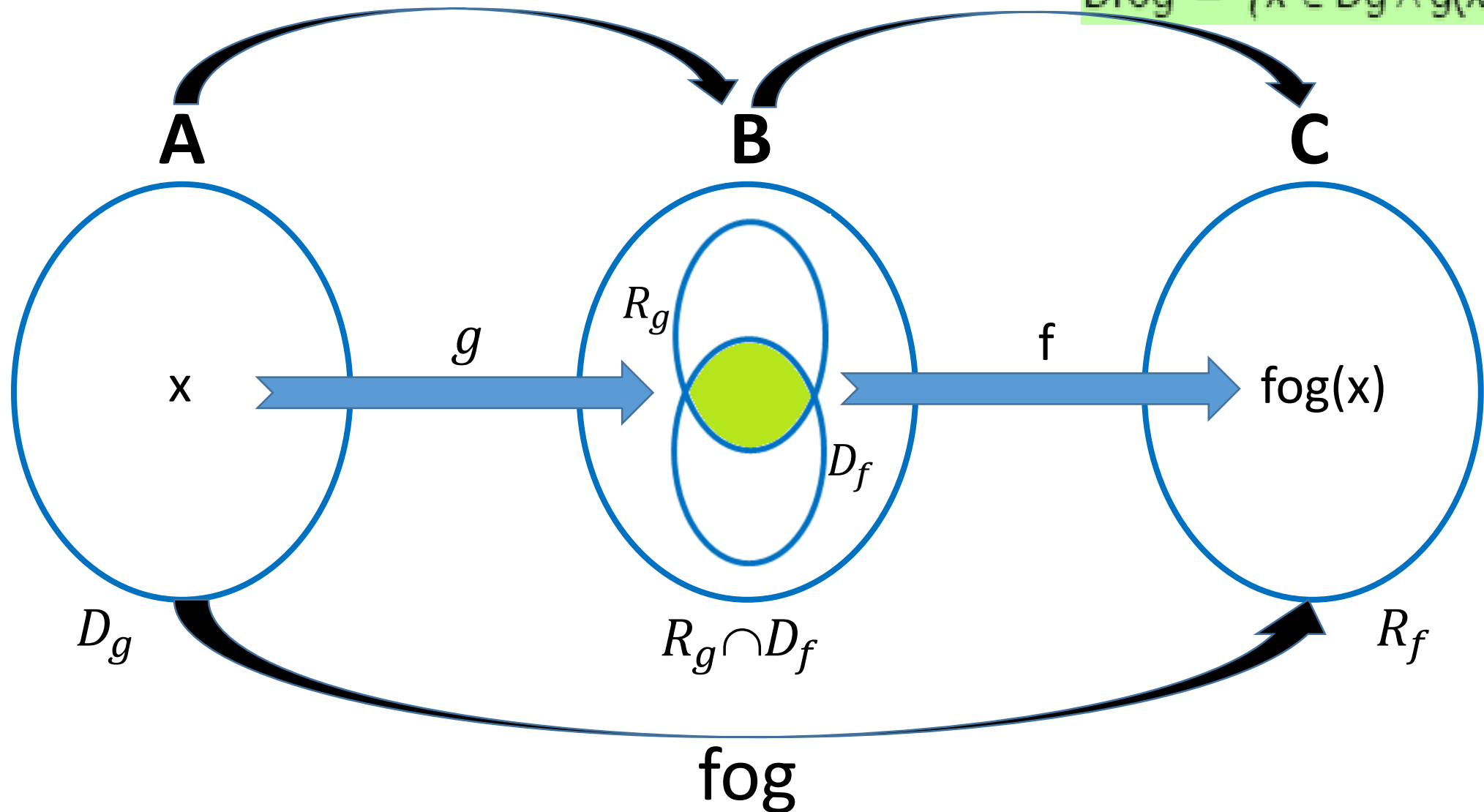
Por lo tanto $f(x) \neq g(x)$

COMPOSICIÓN DE FUNCIONES

Dadas 2 funciones f y g la función composición denotado por $f \circ g$ se define así:

$$f \circ g = \{(x; y) | y = f(g(x))\}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \wedge g(x) \in D_f\}$$



02. Calcule $\text{Dom}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)$ si

$$f_{[a]} = x^2 - 4x - 3; x \in \langle -2; 4 \rangle$$

$$g_{[a]} = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x; x \in \langle -4; 3 \rangle$$

A) $\langle -4; 3 \rangle$

B) $\langle -2; 3 \rangle$

C) $\langle -2; 4 \rangle - \{0; 1\}$

D) $\langle -2; 3 \rangle - \{0; 1\}$

E) $\langle -2; 3 \rangle - \{0; 1\}$

$$\text{Dom}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \left\{ \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g) \right\} - \left\{ x \in \text{Dom}(g) / g(x) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \langle -2; 4 \rangle \wedge \text{Dom}(g) = \langle -4; 3 \rangle$$

$$\ast \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g) = \langle -2; 3 \rangle$$

$$\ast g(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0$$

$$x(x-3)(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, 3, 1$$

$$\circ \text{Dom}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \langle -2; 3 \rangle - \{0; 3; 1\} = \langle -2; 3 \rangle - \{0; 1\}$$

06. Dadas las siguientes funciones

$$f = \{(2; 1), (3; 5), (-1; 4), (4; 7)\}$$

$$g = \{(2; -3), (-1; -4), (4; -2), (5; 1)\}$$

determine la suma de elementos del rango de la función $f+g$.

A) 5

B) 8

C) 2

D) 1

E) 3

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \{2; 3; -1; 4\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(g) = \{2; -1; 4; 5\}$$

$$* \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g) = \{2; -1, 4\} = \text{Dom}(f+g)$$

$$* (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$f(2) + g(2) = 1 + (-3) = -2$$

$$f(-1) + g(-1) = 4 + (-4) = 0$$

$$f(4) + g(4) = 7 + (-2) = 5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(2) + g(2) = 1 + (-3) = -2 \\ f(-1) + g(-1) = 4 + (-4) = 0 \\ f(4) + g(4) = 7 + (-2) = 5 \end{array} \right\} \text{Ran}(f+g) = \{-2, 0, 5\}$$

$$\therefore \Sigma = -2 + 0 + 5 = 3$$

08. Calcule el rango de $f \cdot g$ si

$$f_{(x)} = \frac{1}{x+1} + 1; x \in \langle -1; 5 \rangle$$

$$g_{(x)} = 2x + 2; x \in \langle -3; 1 \rangle$$

A) $\langle 1; 6 \rangle$

B) $\langle 2; 6 \rangle$

C) $\langle 2; 6 \rangle$

D) $\langle -1; 3 \rangle$

E) $[2; 6]$

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ Dom}(f \cdot g) &= \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g) \\ &= \langle -1; 5 \rangle \cap \langle -3; 1 \rangle \\ &= \langle -1; 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ran}(f \cdot g) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} * (f \cdot g)(x) &= f(x) \cdot g(x) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + 1 \right) (2x+2) \\ &= \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1} \right) \cdot 2(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = 2x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < x \leq 1$$

$$-2 < 2x \leq 2$$

$$2 < 2x+4 \leq 6$$

$$2 < (f \cdot g)(x) \leq 6$$

$$\therefore \text{Ran}(f \cdot g) = \langle 2; 6 \rangle$$

10. Dadas las funciones

$$f_{(x)} = x^2 - x + 1; x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$g_{(x)} = |x|^2 + x + 1; x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

determine el rango de $\frac{g}{f}$.

A) $(-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

B) $\left(-\infty; -\frac{1}{3}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{3}; +\infty\right)$

C) $[1; 3]$

D) $(-1; 1)$

E) $(1; 3]$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 1; x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \text{Ran}\left(\frac{g}{f}\right) = ?$$

$$g(x) = |x|^2 + x + 1; x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\ast \left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{|x|^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 - x + 1} = 1 + \frac{2}{x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

(HORNER)

$$\ast MA \geq MG$$

$$\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2 \Rightarrow x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{2}{x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}} \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 < 1 + \frac{2}{x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}} \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(x) \leq 3 \quad \text{so } \text{Ran}\left(\frac{g}{f}\right) = (1; 3]$$

12. Sean las funciones

$$f = \{(2; 3), (4; 5), (5; 8), (6; 10), (7; 0)\}$$

$$g = \{(3; 4), (1; 5), (0; 6), (8; 2), (-1; 3)\}$$

Determine $(f \circ g)$ y $(g \circ f)$.

A) $f \circ g = \{(5; 5), (0; 6), (7; 10), (3; 10)\}$

$$g \circ f = \{(2; 3), (4; 2), (1; 5), (7; 6)\}$$

B) $f \circ g = \{(3; 5), (1; 8), (0; 10), (8; 3)\}$

$$g \circ f = \{(2; 4), (5; 2), (7; 6)\}$$

C) $f \circ g = \{(3; 5), (1; 6), (0; 10), (8; 3)\}$

$$g \circ f = \{(2; 3), (5; 2), (7; 6)\}$$

D) $f \circ g = \{(4; 5), (1; 6), (0; 10), (8; 3)\}$

$$g \circ f = \{(2; 3), (1; 2), (7; 6)\}$$

E) $f \circ g = \{(5; 5), (3; 10), (1; 6), (0; 10)\}$

$$g \circ f = \{(2; 3), (1; 2), (7; 6)\}$$

* Hallando $g \circ f$:

$$* \text{Dom}(g) = \{\underline{3}; \underline{1}; \underline{0}; \underline{8}; -1\} \quad \text{Ran}(g) = \{4; 5; 6; 2; 3\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \{2; 4; \underline{5}; 6; 7\} \quad \text{Ran}(f) = \{\underline{3}; 5; \underline{8}; \underline{10}; \underline{0}\}$$

$$* \text{Dom}(g \circ f) = \{x \in \text{Dom}(f) \wedge f(x) \in \text{Dom}(g)\}$$
$$x \in \{2; 4; 5; 6; 7\} \wedge \{2; 5; 7\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(g \circ f) = \{2; 5; 7\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f(2)) = g(3) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f(5)) = g(8) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f(7)) = g(0) = 6$$

$$\therefore g \circ f = \{(2; 4), (5; 2), (7; 6)\}$$

18. Determine la suma de los elemento enteros del rango

de la función (f o g) si

$$f_{(x)} = \sqrt{x+3}; x < 6$$

$$g_{(x)} = x^2 - 4x + 1; x \in \langle -1; 3 \rangle$$

A) 2

B) 3

C) 6

D) 5

E) 4

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{Dom}(f \circ g) &= \{x \in \text{Dom}(g) \wedge g(x) \in \text{Dom}(f)\} \\ &= x \in \langle -1; 3 \rangle \wedge \underline{x^2 - 4x + 1} \in \langle -\infty; 6 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(x-2)^2 - 3 \in \langle -\infty; 6 \rangle$$

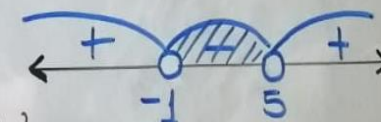
$$(x-2)^2 - 3 < 6$$

$$(x-2)^2 - 9 < 0$$

$$(x-2+3)(x-2-3) < 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-5) < 0$$

$$\text{P.C.: } -1, 5$$



$$\text{Dom}(f \circ g) = \{x \in \langle -1; 3 \rangle \cap \langle -1; 5 \rangle\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f \circ g) = \langle -1; 3 \rangle$$

$$* (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2 - 4x + 1) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1 + 3} = \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = |x-2|$$

$$\text{Como: } -1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow -3 < x-2 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq |x-2| < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ran}(f \circ g) = [0; 3)$$

$$\text{Piden: } \sum_{\text{Ent.}} (\text{Ran}(f \circ g)) = 0 + 1 + 2 = \underline{3}$$

20. Calcule la suma de elementos del dominio de la función (G o F) a partir de

$$F = \{(x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = 2 - \sqrt{4 - x}\}$$

$$G = \{(5; \sqrt{2}); (0; 3); (1; -5); (2; 15); (7; 0)\}$$

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 5

E) 7

$$* \text{Dom}(G \circ F) = \{x \in \text{Dom}(F) \wedge F(x) \in \text{Dom}(G)\}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 4] \wedge 2 - \sqrt{4 - x} \in \{5; 0; 1; 2; 7\}$$

$$x = \{0; 3; 4\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(G \circ F) = \{x \in (-\infty; 4] \cap \{0; 3; 4\}\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(G \circ F) = \{0; 3; 4\}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\sum_{\text{ENT.}} (\text{Dom}(G \circ F)) = 0 + 3 + 4 = 7$$

OBSERVACIÓN

Para $\text{Dom}(F)$:

$$4 - x \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Dom}(F) = (-\infty; 4]$$