NÚMEROS REALES. FUNCIONES REALES

9.- Estudia el dominio de las siguientes funciones:

i)
$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$$

ii)
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 + 4}$$

iii)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 7x + 12}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^{2} + y = 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} = -y \\ 4 & \text{sol} \end{array}$$

$$x^2-7\times+12=0$$

 $\times=$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Dom(S) = R_{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac$$

iv)
$$f(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2x-5}{x^2-1}}$$

$$v$$
) $f(x) = 3^{x-9}$

Fexponental

Don (8)=12

Fire word

Double = $5 \times \frac{2x-5}{x^2-1} = 50$

$$Dom(g) = (-1,1) \cup [\frac{1}{2},+\infty)$$

$$vi) f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

Fexponousial

Don $(\frac{1}{x}) = 1R - 404$ Boun(3) = 1R - 404

vii)
$$f(x) = \ln(x^2-6x)$$

F boontuire

Donly = 1x/2-6x>0}

0 6

× - + +

+ - +

Dom (31= (-0,0)U (6,+0)

viii)
$$f(x) = \log \frac{1-x}{x+3}$$

F. bogartuna

ix)
$$f(x) = \cos(\sqrt[3]{x+5})$$

$$x) f(x) = tg\left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right)$$

$$xi) f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$2gm\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 12 - 4 - 34$$

$$-4 \times \left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right) = 90 + 180$$

$$-4 \times \left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right) = 90 + 180$$

$$2x = 90 + 120$$

$$2x = 90 \times + 120$$

$$-120 = 88 \times -120$$

$$-280 = 2$$

$$280 = 2$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2\mathbf{x} - 1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{x} - 3}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{Dout}\left(\frac{2\mathbf{x} - 1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{x} - 3}}\right)$$

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10.- Estudia el dominio de las siguientes funciones:

i)
$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right)$$
ii) $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$$

$$Dom \left(\frac{x \cdot (\ln x)^{2}}{(x-1)^{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{\delta}{x} \cdot (\ln x)^{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\delta}{x} \cdot (\ln$$

$$\int (x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

 $g(x) = \frac{p(x)}{Q(x)} \quad \text{con } g(p) \leq 1 \quad \text{A } g(Q) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{funcion}$

v)
$$f(x) = \frac{-2x-1}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \int = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-2x-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-2x}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow A.H. \quad y=-2$$

$$A.V.$$

$$00m(f) = 12 - h - 1$$
 yo gre $x + 1 = 0 = 0 \times = -1 = 0$ A. $\sqrt{x} = -1$
 $\sqrt{2}(9m)$ recomposte cerca de $x = -1$? $\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{2} = -1$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \int_{-1}^{2} z^{2} - 2 \cdot (-1) - 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} + \int_{0}^{\pm} \frac{1}{0^{+}} = +\infty$$

$$iv) f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \qquad AV \Rightarrow \lim_{X \to 1^{+}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} AH \Rightarrow 0$$

$$AV \Rightarrow 1-x=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \qquad AV$$

$$\lim_{X\to 1^+} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{0} = -\infty / \lim_{X\to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{0} = -\infty$$

$$A \cdot H \Rightarrow \lim_{X\to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{0} = 0$$

viii)
$$f(x) = |x-3| - |x|$$

$$|x-3| \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-3 & i & x-3 > 0 \\ -(x-3) & i & x-3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-3 & (-0,3) \\ x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

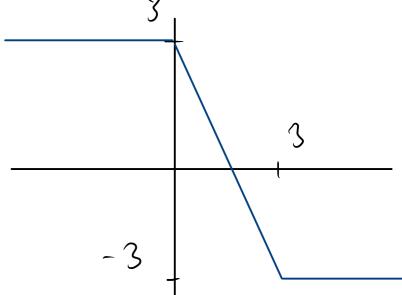
$$|x-3| \rightarrow \begin{cases} x & (-0,3) \\ -x & (-0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$1\times1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\times, \overline{(0,+\infty)}$$

$$\int (x) = \begin{cases}
-x+3-(-x), & (-\infty,0) \\
-x+3-x, & (0,3) \\
(3,+\infty)
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi-3-x, & (3,+\infty)$$

$$\frac{y=-2x+3}{x}$$
 $\frac{y}{3}$
 $\frac{3}{3}$



xii)
$$f(x) = |x^2 + 6x + 8|$$

White: 1 word: $-6 = -3$

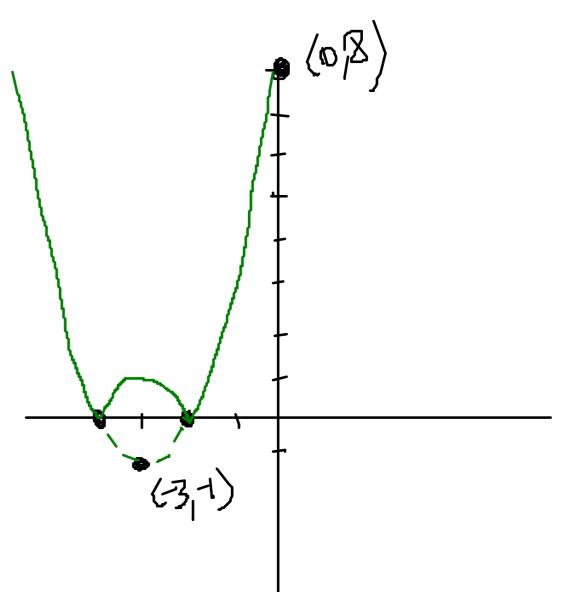
2= coord: $(-3)^2 + 6 \cdot (-3) + 8 = -1$

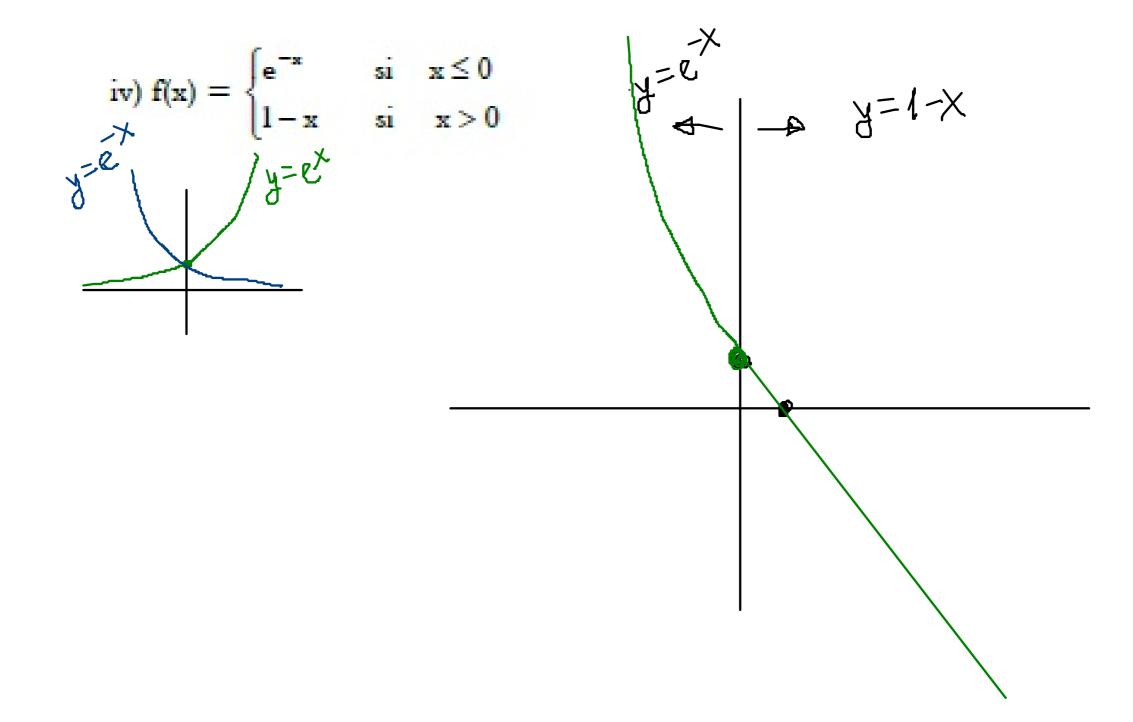
(-3,-1)

Codes: Ejer DY => y=8

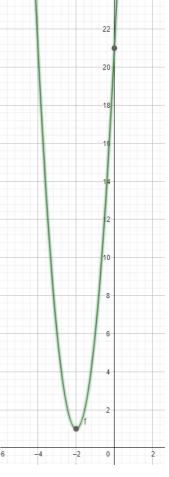
HO)=0+6.048

$$\frac{50x}{x^2} = \frac{x^2+6x+18}{36-32} = \frac{-2}{-4}$$





iii) $f(x) = 5.(x+2)^2 + 1$ => $f(x) = 5x^2 + 20x + 21$ => $f(-2)^2 + 1$ => $f(-2)^2 + 1$



14.- La gráfica de una función logarítmica del tipo
$$f(x) = \log_a(x+b)$$
 pasa por los puntos $(0,0)$ y $\left(-\frac{3}{4},-1\right)$

- i) Calcula a y b y representa la función.
- ii) ¿Qué relación tiene con y = log₄x?

Hereación dene con y = 10gx?

$$\begin{cases}
(x) = \log_{\alpha}(x + b) \Rightarrow \text{ Si para per } (0,0) \iff g(0) = 0 \\
\log_{\alpha}(x + b) \Rightarrow \text{ Si para per } (0,0) \iff g(-\frac{3}{4}) = -1
\end{cases}$$

$$\log_{\alpha}(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = b \Rightarrow bb = 1$$

$$\log_{\alpha}(-\frac{3}{4} + 1) = -1 \Rightarrow \log_{\alpha}(\frac{1}{4}) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha = 4$$

$$|g(x) = \log_{4}(x + 1)|$$

$$|g(x) = \log_{4}(x +$$