# Actividades

1 Dibuja las siguientes funciones afines e indica su pendiente y ordenada en el origen.

a) 
$$f(x) = 3x$$

**b)** 
$$f(x) = x + 2$$

c) 
$$f(x) = -x + 1$$

*d*) 
$$f(x) = 2.5x$$

*e*) 
$$f(x) = -2x + 3$$

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

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

**h)** 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

*i*) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-x}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{3}$$

I) 
$$f(x) = -3x - 2.8$$

2 Dibuja las siguientes funciones cuadráticas e indica su eje de simetría y su vértice.

a) 
$$f(x) = x^2$$

**b)** 
$$f(x) = -x^2$$

c) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

**d**) 
$$f(x) = 2x^2$$

**e)** 
$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2}{4}$$

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

g) 
$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

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

*i*) 
$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x+2)$$

k) 
$$f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 2)$$

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

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# XII

#### Función afín y función cuadrática

### Actividades

Representa gráficamente la función  $f(x) = x^2$  y, a partir de ella, dibuja las gráficas de las siguientes funciones, indicando en cada caso el vértice y el eje de simetría.

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

4 Dibuja las siguientes funciones definidas por intervalos.

a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ si } x < -1 \\ 1 \text{ si } -1 \le x < 2 \\ 3 \text{ si } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

**b)** 
$$f(x) = -(x + 1)^2$$

$$\mathbf{b}) \ f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x \operatorname{si} x \leqslant -1 \\ x \operatorname{si} x > 1 \end{cases}$$

c) 
$$f(x) = (x-2)^2 + 1$$

c) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x \sin x < 1 \\ x^2 - 4x + 4 \sin x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

**d)** 
$$f(x) = -(x-1)^2 + 4$$

**d)** 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 \text{ si } x < 0 \\ -x^2 \text{ si } 0 \le x < 2 \\ (x - 2)^2 \text{ si } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

### Solución de las actividades

1 *a*) 
$$a = 3, b = 0$$

**b)** 
$$a = 1, b = 2$$

c) 
$$a = -1, b = 1$$

d) 
$$a = 2.5, b = 0$$

e) 
$$a = -2, b = 3$$

**f)** 
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1$$

g) 
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$$

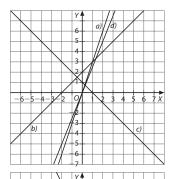
**h**) 
$$a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{2}{3}$$

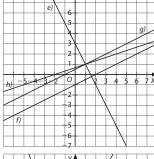
*i*) 
$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{3}{4}$$

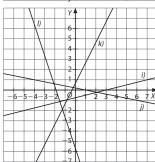
*i)* 
$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{3}{4}$$
  
*j)*  $a = \frac{-1}{5}, b = \frac{1}{5}$ 

**k**) 
$$a = 2, b = \frac{1}{3}$$

I) 
$$a = -3, b = -2.8$$







De a) a f): eje de simetría x = 0, Vértice V(0, 0)

g) 
$$x = \frac{3}{2}, V\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-1}{4}\right)$$

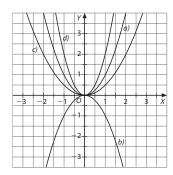
**h)** 
$$x = \frac{1}{2}, V\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

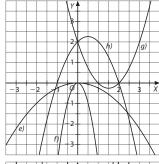
*i)* 
$$x = 2, V(2, -1)$$

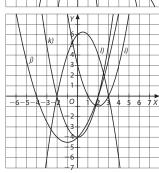
$$j$$
)  $x = -\frac{1}{2}V\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right)$ 

k) 
$$x = 0, V(0, -4)$$

I) 
$$x = \frac{1}{2}, V\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{25}{4}\right)$$



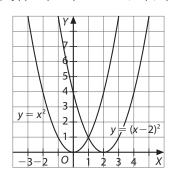




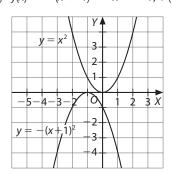
#### Función afín y función cuadrática

## Solución de las actividades

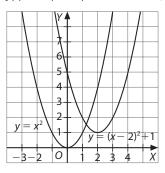
3 a)  $f(x) = (x-2)^2 \Rightarrow x = 2, V(2, 0)$ 



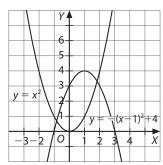
**b)**  $f(x) = -(x + 1)^2 \Rightarrow x = -1, V(-1, 0)$ 



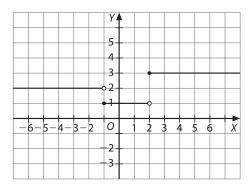
c)  $f(x) = -(x-2)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x = 2, V(2, 1)$ 



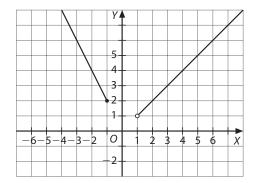
**d)**  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2 + 4 \Rightarrow x = 1, V(1, 4)$ 



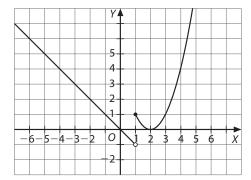
4 a)



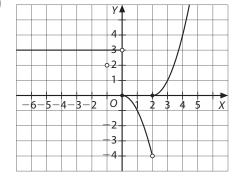
b)



c)



d)



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