

FUNCIONES CUADRÁTICAS

$y = \text{TRIGONOMETRICAS}$

① a) $f(x) = 3(x+1)^2 - 12 = 3 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1) - 12 = 3x^2 + 6x + 3 - 12 = \underline{\underline{3x^2 + 6x - 9}}$ cqd.

b) Ejex $\rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{6} = -1$

$f(-1) = -12$

Práctica $(-1, -12)$

b) $f(x) = 3(x+1)^2 - 12$

$P(0, 0)$ desplazado \downarrow tipo orden 1 unidad

desplazado verticalmente
-12 unidades abajo.

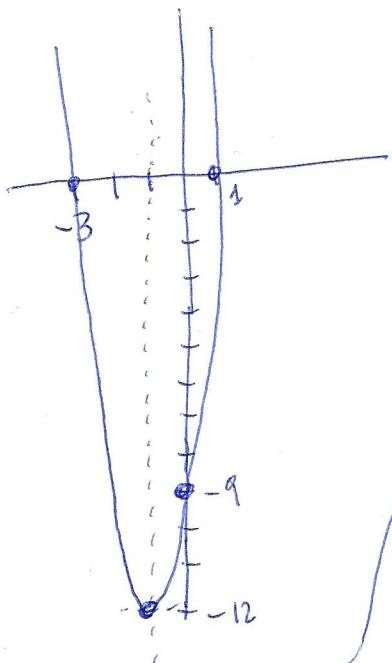
c) y-intercept $\rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = -9$

Práctica $(0, -9)$

d) x-intercepts $\rightarrow y=0$

$$0 = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 \rightarrow x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 9}}{6} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{108}}{6} = \frac{-6 \pm 6\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -3 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

g)



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

$t = 3$

(P) horizontal
(q) vertical

$f(x) = 3(x+1)^2 - 12$

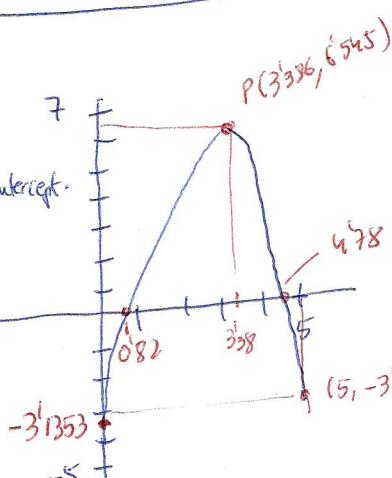
\downarrow horizontal stretching.

\rightarrow $(-1, -12)$

② a) x-intercepts $\rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow$ G.C. C.G.

\rightarrow $\boxed{P(0, 0), Q(3, 39, 655)}$

$P(0, -3, 1353) = y\text{-intercept.}$



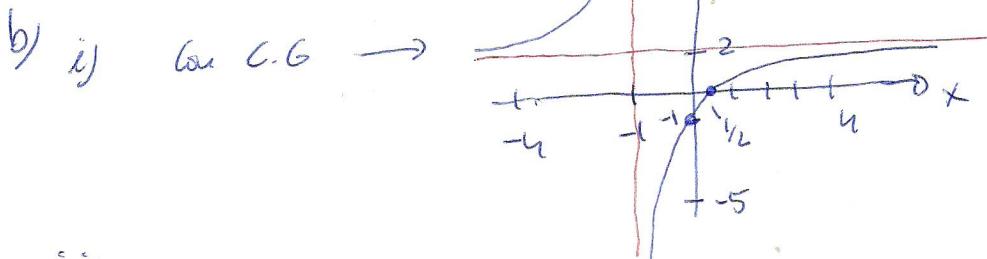
c) gradient at $x=3 \rightarrow f'(3) \rightarrow$ G.C. C.G.

$f'(3) = \boxed{528}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad g = \frac{2x-1}{x+1}; \quad x \neq -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = \frac{2y-1}{y+1} \rightarrow xy + x = 2y - 1 \rightarrow x + 1 = 2y - xy \rightarrow x + 1 = y(2 - x) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x+1}{2-x} = y \rightarrow h^{-1}(x) = \boxed{\frac{x+1}{2-x}}$$



ii)

$$\text{AHL} \rightarrow \boxed{y=2}$$

$$\text{AV} \rightarrow \boxed{x=-1}$$

iii) $x\text{-intercept} \rightarrow \boxed{x=\frac{1}{2}} \quad P\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

i) a) $y \rightarrow t=0 \rightarrow f(0) = \boxed{106} \text{ (m)}$

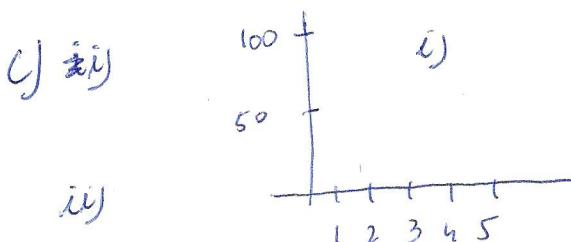
ii) $\rightarrow t=5 \rightarrow f(5) = \boxed{26.4} \text{ (m)}$

iii) $f(t) = 30 \rightarrow -0.25t^3 - 2.32t^2 + 1.93t + 106 = 30 \rightarrow \text{Cn C.G.}$

$$\boxed{t=4.91} \text{ (s)}$$

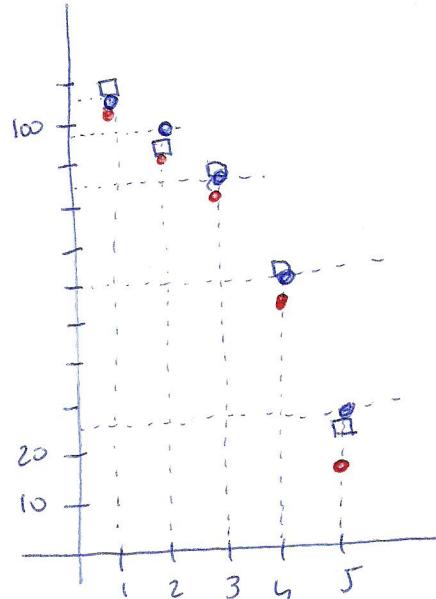
b) i) $g(t) = -5.2t^2 + 9.5t + 100 \Rightarrow 0 \text{ when lifts the ground.}$

$-5.2t^2 + 9.5t + 100 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Cn C.G.} \rightarrow \boxed{t = 5.39} \text{ (s)}$



Es mejor lo de Jane. & opta
mejor en la parte de la tabla.

Le da Kevin & se pone mío.



○ = gráfica tabla

JANE = □

KEVIN = ●

Usando CG.
Representar la
función y sacar
valores para la y
en diferentes x.
(Rápido + rápido)

⑤

a) $h = 2$
 $K = 3$

b) $f = \alpha(x-2)^2 + 3 \rightarrow f = \alpha + 3 ; \boxed{\alpha = 4}$

③

⑥ a) $AV \rightarrow x - q = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = q}$

A-H $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x-q} = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{q = 3}$

b) $q = 1$

c) $Q(1, 3)$
 $P(x, y)$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{x-1}\right)^2} \quad c.g.d.$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (x-1, y-3) \rightarrow (x-1, \frac{3x}{x-1} - 3) \rightarrow (x-1, \frac{3x}{x-1} - \frac{3(x-1)}{x-1}) \rightarrow$$

$$(x-1, \frac{3x-3x+3}{x-1})$$

d) El punto más próximo de g a h es mínimo de $PQ \rightarrow$ la derivada de $PQ = 0$.
 $(PQ)'(x) = 0$

En CG. \rightarrow dibujar recta PQ
 Hallar mínimo $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -0'73205 \\ y = 2'73205 \end{cases}$

Coordenadas del en C.G.

$$P_1(-0'73205, 1'267949)$$

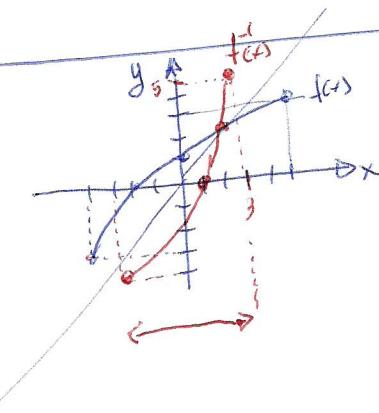
$$P_2(2'73205, 4'73205)$$

⑦ a) i) $f(-3) = -1$

ii) $f'(1) = 0$

b) $\text{Dom } f^{-1}(x) = [-3, 3]$

c)



⑧ a) $\Delta = \boxed{36 - 12p}$

ii) 2 raíces iguales $\Rightarrow \Delta = 0 ; 36 - 12p = 0 \rightarrow \frac{36}{12} = p ; \boxed{p = 3}$

b) Si situado sobre el eje $x \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow$ Una sola solución $\rightarrow \Delta = 0$

$$V_x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 ; \quad x = 1 ; \quad f(1) = 3 - 6 + 3 = 0 ; \quad \boxed{V(1, 0)}$$

⑧ cont.

$$\text{c)} \quad 0 = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad a=3$$

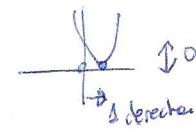
$$h=1$$

$$K=0$$

$$\text{e)} \quad g(x) = f(x) \times (-1) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad f(x) = 3(x-1)^2$$

$$g(x) = -3(x-1)^2 + 6 \rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = -3(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 6 = \overline{-3x^2 + 6x + 3}}$$

Vertice (1,0)



⑨

$$\text{a)} \quad 0 = 5 - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = 5 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \text{t.b. con C.G. representando } \int \text{ entre os pts.}$$

$$A = -\sqrt{5}$$

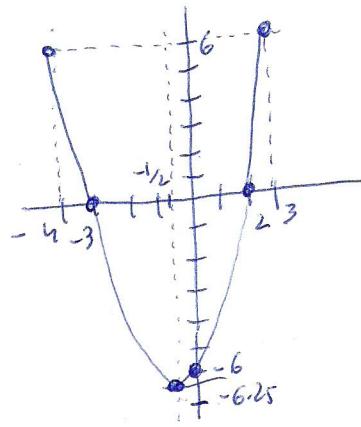
$$B = +\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad V = \pi \int_{-\sqrt{5}}^{+\sqrt{5}} (5-x^2)^2 dx = \rightarrow \text{con C.G.} = \boxed{187.33}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = -6 \rightarrow \boxed{P(0, -6)}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -3 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{e)} \quad V_x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2}$$



$$f(3) = 9 + 3 - 6 = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-\frac{1}{2}) &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} - 6 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{12}{4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} - \frac{24}{4} = \frac{-25}{4} = -6.25 \end{aligned}$$

⑪

$$\text{a)} \quad \boxed{q=3}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad u = p + \frac{q}{p-3} ; \quad u = p-3 ; \quad \boxed{p=7}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \boxed{y=7}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 7 + \frac{q}{x-3} = 7$$

(5)

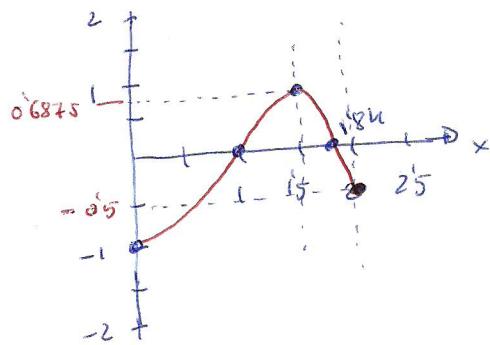
(12) a) $(f \circ g)(x) = 2x^3 + 3$

b) $2x^3 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x^3 = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{3}{2}}$

(13) a) zu C.G.

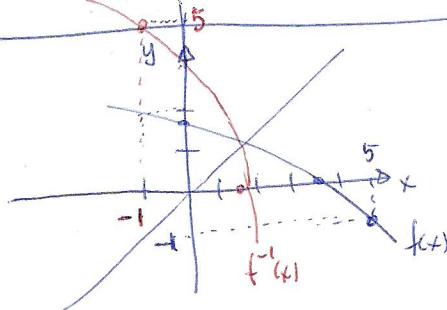
b) $0 = -x^4 + 2x^3 - 1$
↓
ROOTS

$x=1$
$x=1,84$



c) $V = \pi \int_1^{1,84} (-x^4 + 2x^3 - 1)^2 \cdot dx \xrightarrow{\text{C.G.}} = 0,637 \quad \text{3.c.s.}$

(14) a)

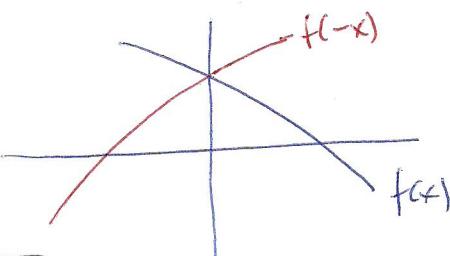


$f^{-1}(-1) = 5$

b) $(f \circ f)(-1) = f(f(-1)) \rightarrow \text{on the graph of } f \rightarrow f(-1) = 2$

hence $f(f(-1)) = f(2) \rightarrow \text{on the graph of } f \rightarrow f(2) = 1$

hence $(f \circ f)(-1) = 1$



c)

(15) a) $\Delta = (10-p)^2 - 4 \cdot p \left(\frac{5}{4}p - 5\right)$

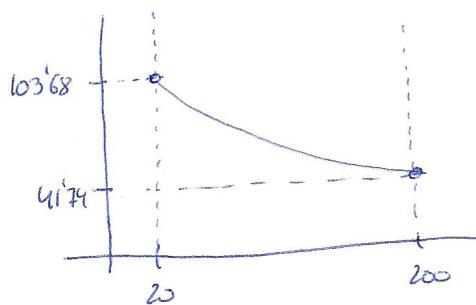
$$\Delta = 100 - 20p + p^2 - 5p^2 + 20p = \underline{100 - 4p^2} \quad \text{c.q.d.}$$

b) Since 2 equal roots $\rightarrow \Delta = 0$

$$0 = 100 - 4p^2 \rightarrow 25 = p^2 \rightarrow \boxed{p = \pm 5}$$

$$p \neq \pm \sqrt{25}$$

(16) a) C.G.



⑥

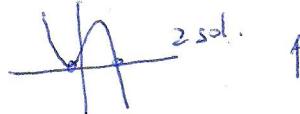
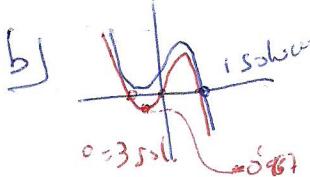
b) $n=45 \rightarrow G(n) = 95 \cdot e^{(-0.02 \cdot 45)} + 40 = 78.624117 \text{ \$/Guest}$
C.G. cost per guest.

Coste total para 45 invitados: $78.624117 \times 45 =$ 3538,09 \$
3540 \$ 3.5f.

(17)

c) Representando en C.G. hallando el mínimo

$$\boxed{M(-0.3, -0.967)}$$



lleg K > 0.967; si es igual, tendrá 2 soluc. y si es menor abraza una.

(18)

$f(x) = a(x+3)(x-1) \rightarrow$ este factorizado, llega los solucion de $x=-3$ y $x=1$

a) $p = -3$
 $q = 1$

ii) $P(0, 12) \rightarrow 12 = a(0+3)(0-1) \Rightarrow 12 = a \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow 12 = -3a \Rightarrow a = -4$

b) Vértice (x_1) en $\frac{-1+3}{2} = 1$ y en $\frac{-3+1}{2} = -1$ $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$

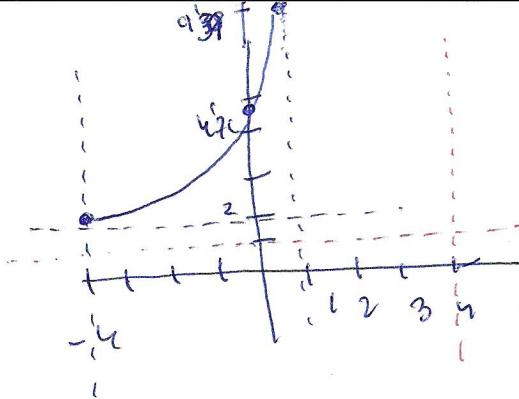
es decir ejes simétrico $x = -1$

c) $f(-1) = -4 \cdot (-1+3)(-1-1) = -4 \cdot (2) \cdot (-2) = \boxed{16}$

d) $h = -1$

$K = 16$

(19)



(x-3)

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

$$= e^{(x-3)+1} + 2 - 1 = e^{x-2} + 1$$

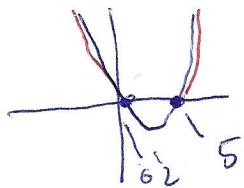
(7)

(20) $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow kx^2 + kx = x - 0.8 \Rightarrow kx^2 + k(x-1) + 0.8 = 0$

 $k > 0$

$$\Delta = (k-1)^2 - 4 \cdot k \cdot 0.8 = k^2 - 2k + 1 - 3.2k = k^2 - 5.2k + 1 \Rightarrow > 0$$

Lös C.G.

positive values of k have to be $\Delta > 0$

$$\text{SOL } [k \in (-\infty, 0.2) \cup (5, \infty)]$$

(21) $y = (x-5)^3$

a) $x = (y-5)^3$; $\sqrt[3]{x} = y-5 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x+5} = y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+5}$

b) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = (g(x)-5)^3 = 8x^6$

$$f(x) = (\underbrace{g(x)-5}_g)^3$$

$$(g(x)-5)^3 = 8x^6$$

$$g(x)-5 = \sqrt[3]{8x^6}$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 5$$

(22)

a) $\begin{cases} h=1 \\ k=-9 \end{cases}$

b) $f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 9 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = (0-1)^2 - 9 = 1 - 9 = -8$

$$\boxed{c = -8}$$

c) $3-1=2 \Rightarrow p=2$
 $1-(-9)=10 \Rightarrow q=10$

(22) CONT.

a) punto de corte $f(x) = g(x)$

$$(x+1)^2 - 9 = -(x-3)^2 + 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 9 = -(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 1; \quad x^2 - 2x - 8 = -x^2 + 6x - 8$$

$$2x^2 - 8x = 0; \quad 2x(x-4) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

x-coord.
punto intersecc-

(23) a) No \exists log & n^os negativos; $\nexists \log(x) \vee x \in \mathbb{R}^-$ log x es recta vertical para $x \neq 1$

$$b) 0 = 2 \cdot \ln(x-3); \quad 0 = \ln(x-3); \quad e^0 = x-3; \quad s = x-3; \quad \boxed{x=4}$$

tb graficar & probar.

$$c) V = \pi \int_{1}^{10} [2 \ln(x-3)]^2 \cdot dx \rightarrow \text{en C.G}$$

$$V = \boxed{111,5\text{h}}$$

$$(24) a) g(2) = 4 \cdot 2 = \boxed{8}$$

$$b) (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 8 \cdot (4x) + 3 = \boxed{32x+3}$$

$$c) y = 8x+3 \\ x = 8y+3 \rightarrow \frac{x-3}{8} = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-3}{8}$$

(25) $f(x) = x^2 + qx + r$. Si tiene un mínimo \Rightarrow dato d vértice, o en la
derivada = 0.

$$a) V_x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow -\frac{q}{2} = \frac{-q}{2} \Rightarrow -3 = -q; \quad \boxed{q = 3}$$

Vértice en el punto medio de las 2 ceros. $\frac{q}{2} = 4,5; \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_x + 4,5 = -15 + 4,5 = \boxed{3} \\ V_x - 4,5 = -15 + 4,5 = \boxed{-6} \end{array} \right.$

$$b) f(x) = x^2 + 3x + r \\ 0 = 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 + r \Rightarrow \boxed{r = -18}$$

(9)

(26) a) Si tiene un maximo $f'(x)=0$

$$0 = \frac{6-2x}{6x-x^2} \rightarrow 0 = 6-2x \rightarrow \boxed{x=3} = P_x$$

$$P(3, \ln 27)$$

b) $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{6-2x}{6x-x^2} dx = \boxed{\ln(6x-x^2) + C}$ || $\int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln u$

El punto $P \in f(x)$

$$\ln 27 = \ln(6 \cdot 3 - 3^2) + C$$

$$\ln 27 = \ln 9 + C \rightarrow \ln 27 - \ln 9 = C \rightarrow \ln \frac{27}{9} = C; \boxed{C = \ln 3}$$

luego $f(x) = \ln(6x-x^2) + \ln 3 = \ln((6x-x^2) \cdot 3) = \boxed{\ln(18x-3x^2)}$

c) Localizado $x \rightarrow$ No se move hep $\boxed{a=3} = x$

de a a y transformado.

$$\text{Nueva funci}\ddot{\text{o}} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \cdot \left(\underset{\downarrow}{f(x)} \right) = \frac{\ln 27}{\ln 3} = \frac{3 \ln 3}{\ln 3} = \boxed{3}$$

el valor de y cuando $x=3 \rightarrow \underline{\ln 27}$, sustituye a

$\boxed{a=3}$
$\boxed{b=3}$

c) $f(x) = (x-2)(x-4)$; si $x=0$

$$f(0) = (-2) \cdot (-4) = \boxed{8}$$

$$\boxed{P(0, 8)}$$

(27) a) $h=3$
 $k=-1$

b) $a=2$
 $b=4$

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 6x \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 x} = 6(6x) \cdot \sin x = 3 \cdot \underline{6 \cos x \cdot \sin x} \\ & = \underline{3 \cdot \sin(2x)} \end{aligned}$$

(28) a) $h(x) = f(g(x)) = 6 \cdot (6x) \cdot \sqrt{1 - (6x)^2} =$

b) Recorrido $\boxed{[-3, +3]}$

recorrido de $\sin x \rightarrow [-1, 1] \rightarrow x \cdot 3$.

(29) a) i) $x=0 \rightarrow g = e^{0.5 \cdot 0} - 2 = e^0 - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$ P(0, -1) (10)
 f.b. con. C.G.

ii) $y=0 \rightarrow 0 = e^{0.5x} - 2$
 $2 = e^{0.5x} \rightarrow \ln 2 = 0.5 \cdot x \cdot \ln e \rightarrow \frac{\ln 2}{0.5} = x \rightarrow \frac{\ln 2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \ln 2$
Q(2 \ln 2, 0) f.b. con. C.G.

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{0.5x} - 2 = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{0.5x} - 2 = -2$ A.H. y = -2 f.b. con. C.G.

b) Gv. C.G.
 f.b.

$2 \ln 2 \approx 1.38$

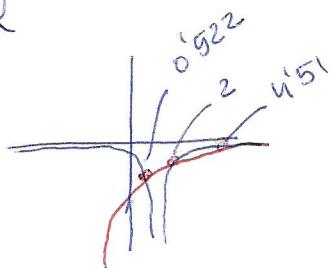
(30) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x-1} + 2 = 2 \rightarrow$ A.H. y = 2

b) $f(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}$
 c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a \cdot e^{-x} + b = b$; cosa su iguale b = 2

d) $g(x) = a \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = -a \cdot e^{-x} \Rightarrow g'(1) = -a \cdot e^{-1} \Rightarrow -e$
 $\frac{-a}{e} = -e \Rightarrow -a = -e^2 \Rightarrow$ a = e^2

e) Si tiene misma pendiente \rightarrow de modo es igual

$$\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} = -e^2 \cdot e^{-x} \rightarrow$$
 Gv. C.G.



Volar entre $1 < x < 4$

x = 2

(31) a) $V_x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow$ eje & función $\boxed{x=2}$ (11)

b) $\boxed{h=2}$

Coordenada y del vértice

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 5 = 4 - 8 + 5 = 1; \boxed{V(2, 1)}$$

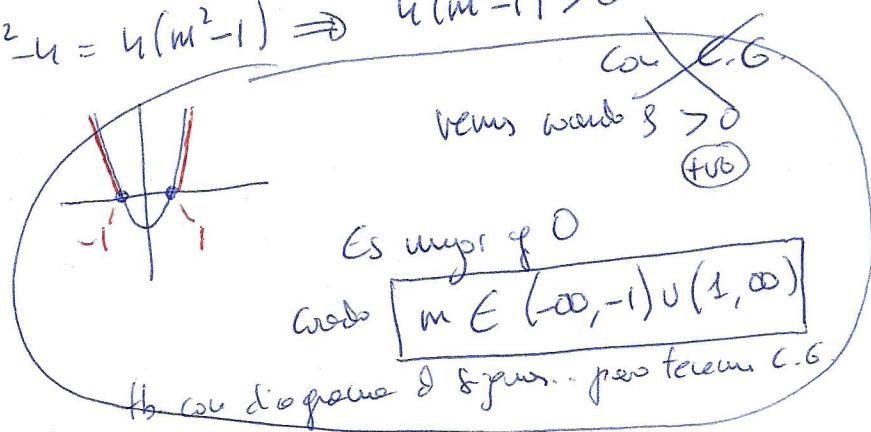
$\boxed{K=1}$

(32) $f(x) = y \rightarrow m - \frac{1}{x} = x - m \rightarrow mx - 1 = x^2 - mx \rightarrow 0 = x^2 - 2mx + 1$

Si son 2 puntos distintos, el $\Delta > 0$

$$\Delta = 4m^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = 4m^2 - 4 = 4(m^2 - 1) \Rightarrow 4(m^2 - 1) > 0$$

No válido.
Es Pd
(sin colado)



Hacer un diagrama de signo.

① factorizar.

$$4(m-1)(m+1) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (m-1) \\ \hline - \quad + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (m+1) \\ \hline - \quad + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4(m-1)(m+1) \\ \hline + \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \end{array}$$

Sol $m \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

(33) a) $f(8) = 8^2 + 2 \cdot 8 + 1 = \boxed{81}$

b) $g(f(x)) = (x^2 + 2x + 1) - 5 = \boxed{x^2 + 2x - 4}$

c) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{20}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{20}}{2} \end{cases}$$

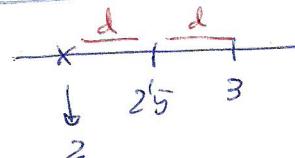
fb. co. C.G. rápidamente.

34) $y = 5x \rightarrow x = 5y \rightarrow \frac{x}{5} = y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{5}$

b) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 5 \cdot (x^2 + 1)$

$(f \circ g)(7) = 5 \cdot (7^2 + 1) = \underline{\underline{250}}$

35) a) $p=2$



b) $f(0) = -6$

$$-6 = \alpha(x-2)(x-3) \text{ en } x=0$$

~~$$-6 = \alpha(x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6) \rightarrow -6 = \alpha(x^2 - 5x + 6) \text{ en } x=0$$~~

$$-6 = \alpha(-2) \cdot (-3)$$

$$-6 = 6\alpha$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -1}$$

c) $y = Kx - 5 \rightarrow K \text{ es la pendiente, } = f'(x)$

$$\log f(x) = -1(x-2) \cdot (x-3) = -(x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6) = \underline{\underline{-x^2 + 5x - 6}}$$

$K = f'(x) = \underline{\underline{-2x + 5}}$ valor de K , para distintos valores de x

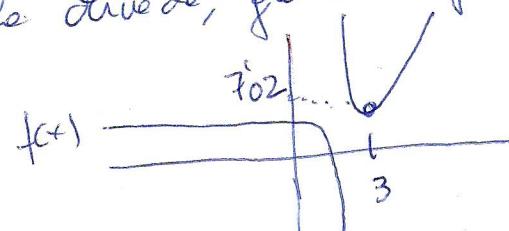
36) a) $x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{e^0}{5 \cdot 0 - 10} + 3 = \frac{1}{-10} + 3 = \frac{29}{10} = \underline{\underline{2,9}}$

b) $\underline{\underline{x=2}}$

c) $f'(x) = \frac{e^x(5x-10) - 5 \cdot e^x}{(5x-10)^2} = \frac{5x \cdot e^x - 10e^x - 5e^x}{(5x-10)^2} \rightarrow f'(2) = \underline{\underline{6}}$

Minimo en $f'(x)=0$

Mejor → Repetir $f(4)$ en C.G. y ver coordenadas del minimo. No
falta calcular el derivado, que no lo pide.



$$P(3, f(3))$$

minimo sobre $\underline{\underline{f(3)}}$

(37)

a) $g = 2$
 $h = 0$
 $K = 3$

Se descreve ↑

mejor

$g = 1$
 $h = 0$
 $K = 3 - \ln 2$

y g(x) se describe:

$$g(x) = 3 + \ln(x) - \ln(2) = \underline{\ln x + (3 - \ln 2)}$$

(13)

(38)

a) Range = $[0, 6]$

b)

c) Domínio $g(t) = [-1, 3]$

