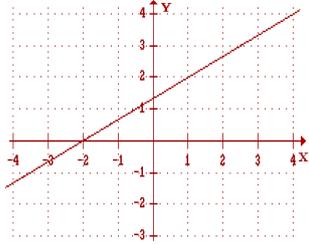


CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL E INTEGRAL I INGENIERÍA INDUSTRIAL Y DE SISTEMAS

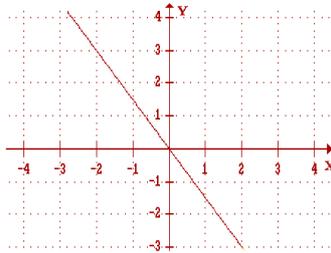
TRABAJO DE LA PRIMERA UNIDAD

Determina la expresión algebraica de las funciones representadas geoméricamente en cada una de las siguientes figuras.

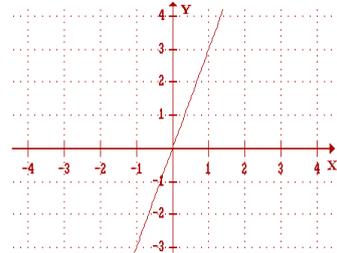
I. Lineales y Cuadráticas.



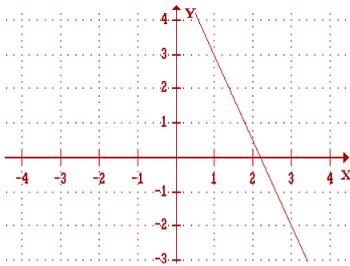
1. $f(x) =$



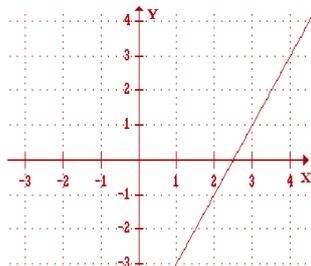
2. $f(x) =$



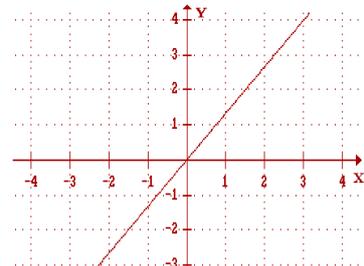
3. $f(x) =$



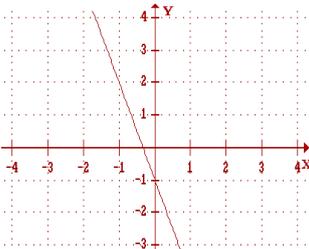
4. $f(x) =$



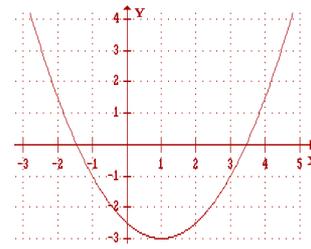
5. $f(x) =$



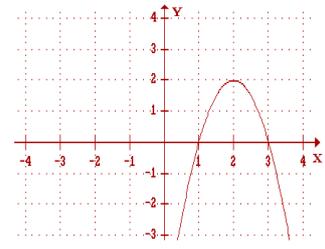
6. $f(x) =$



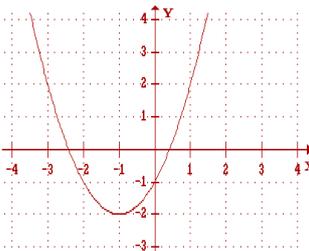
7. $f(x) =$



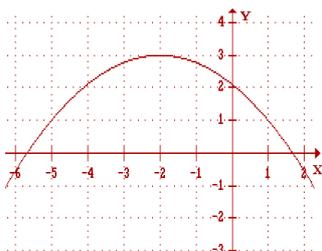
8. $f(x) =$



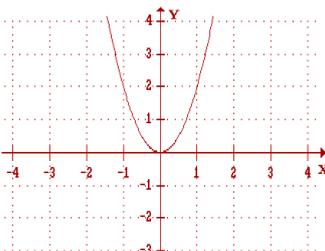
9. $f(x) =$



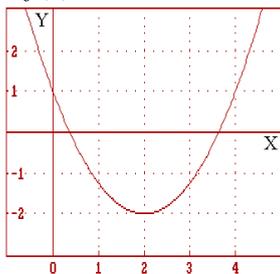
10. $f(x) =$



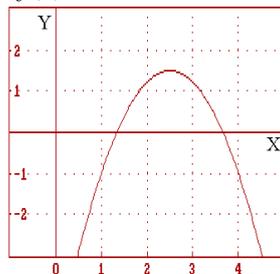
11. $f(x) =$



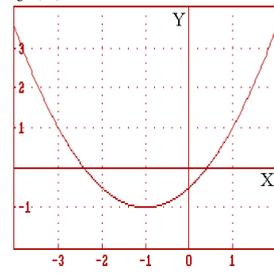
12. $f(x) =$



13. $f(x) =$



14. $f(x) =$

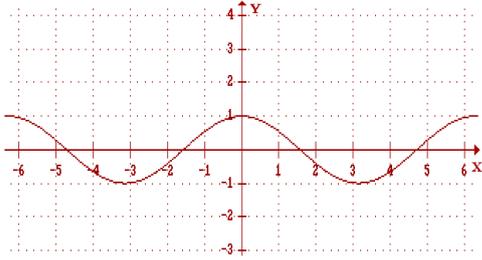


15. $f(x) =$

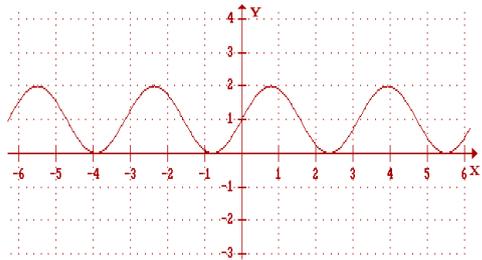
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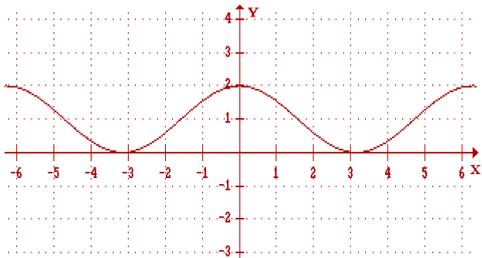
II. Trigonómicas.



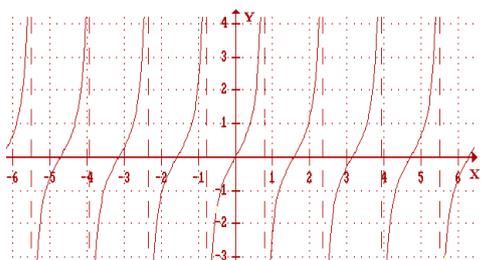
16. $f(x) =$



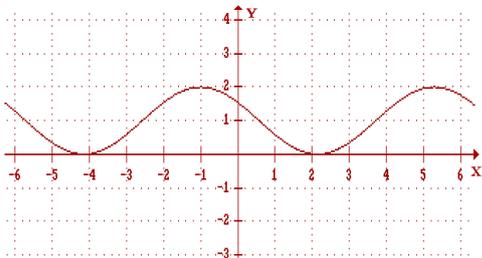
18. $f(x) =$



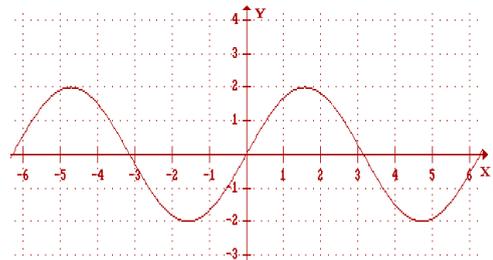
20. $f(x) =$



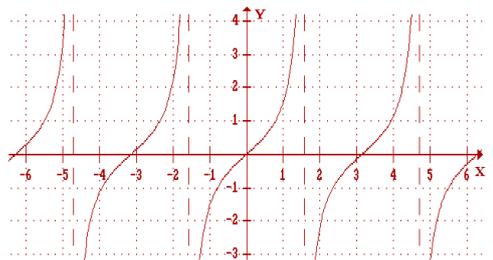
22. $f(x) =$



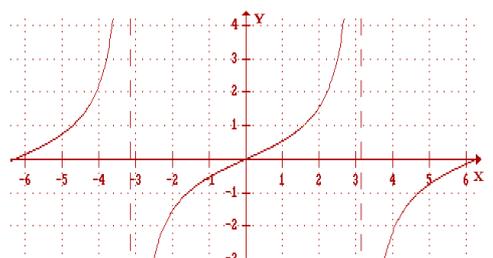
24. $f(x) =$



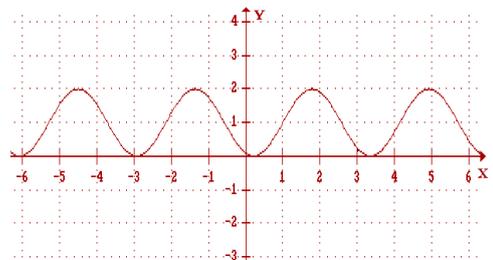
17. $f(x) =$



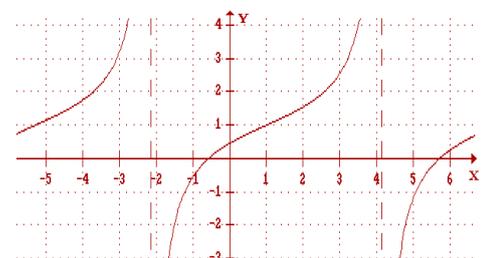
19. $f(x) =$



21. $f(x) =$



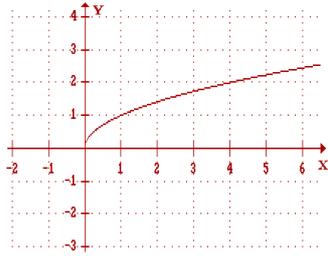
23. $f(x) =$



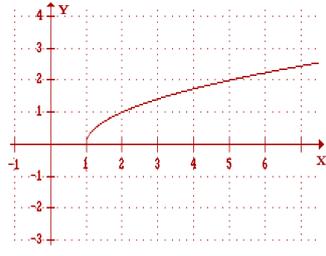
25. $f(x) =$

CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL E INTEGRAL I
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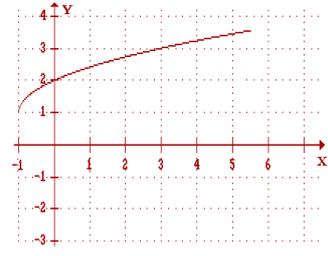
III. Raíz cuadrada.



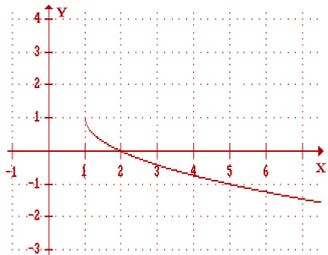
26. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



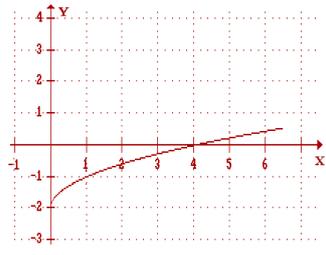
27. $f(x) =$



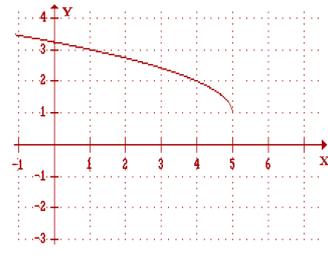
28. $f(x) =$



29. $f(x) =$

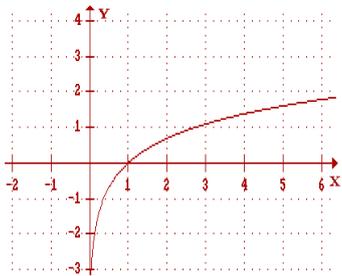


30. $f(x) =$

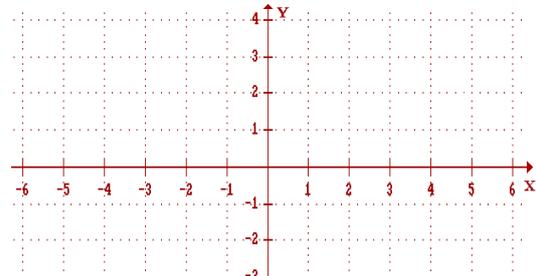


31. $f(x) =$

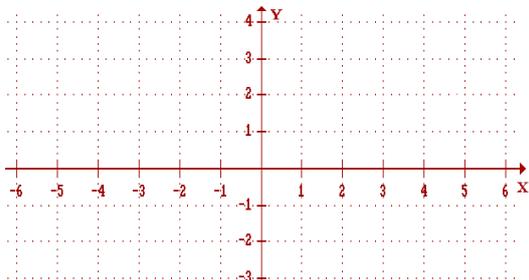
III. Logarítmicas. A partir de la función base Logaritmo Natural que se muestra en la figura 32. Construye la gráfica de las funciones que se solicita en los inciso 33, 34 y 35.



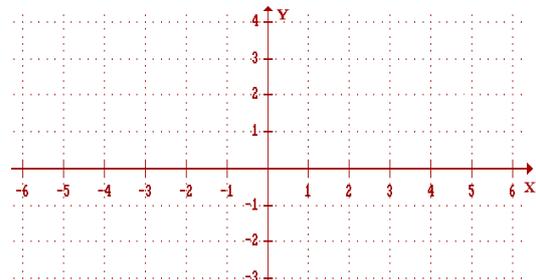
32. $f(x) = \text{Ln}(x)$



33. $f(x) = \text{Ln}(x+1) - 1$



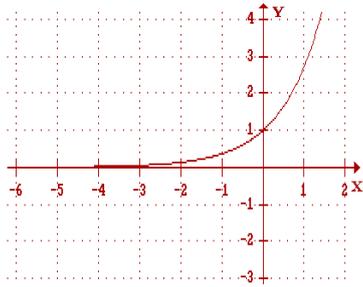
34. $f(x) = -\text{Ln}(x)$



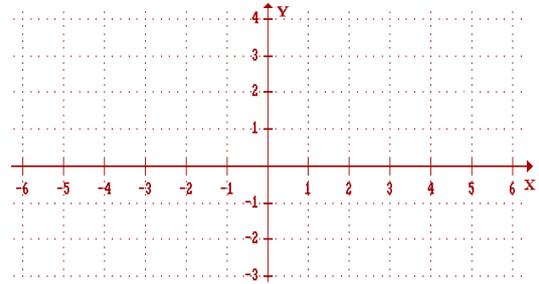
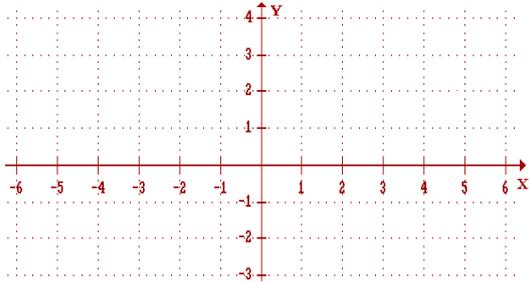
35. $f(x) = \text{Ln}(-x)$

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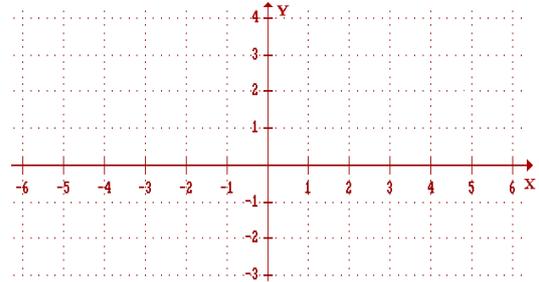
IV. Exponenciales. La gráfica de la figura 36 representa a la función exponencial base e y en la figura 40 se muestra la función exponencial base dos. Tómalas como base para construir la gráfica que se te solicita.



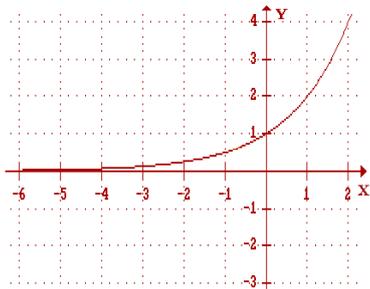
36. $f(x) = e^x$



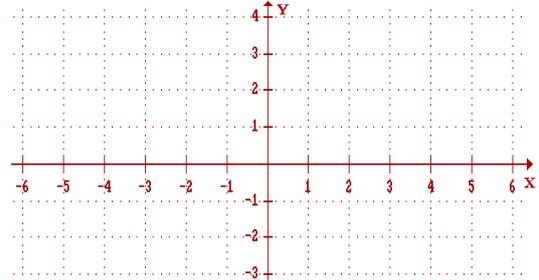
37. $f(x) = e^{(x-2)} - 1$



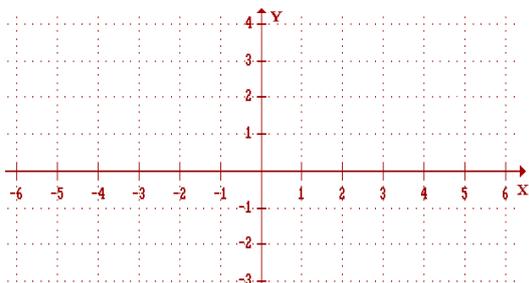
38. $f(x) = -2e^x$



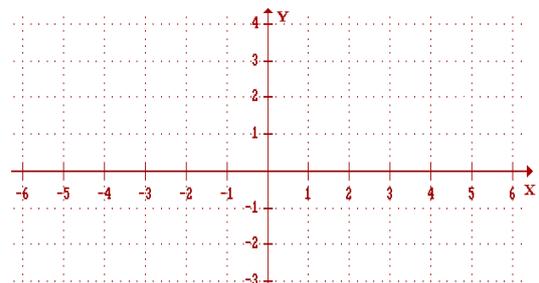
39. $f(x) = e^{-x} + 1$



40. $f(x) = 2^x$



41. $f(x) = 2^{x-2}$

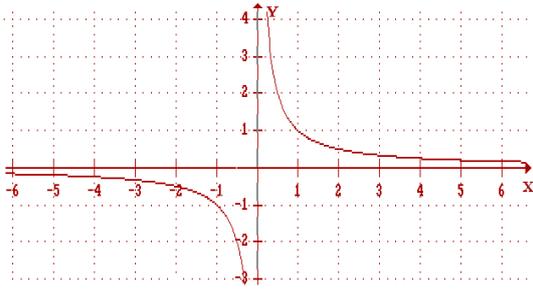


42. $f(x) = (-2)2^x + 3$

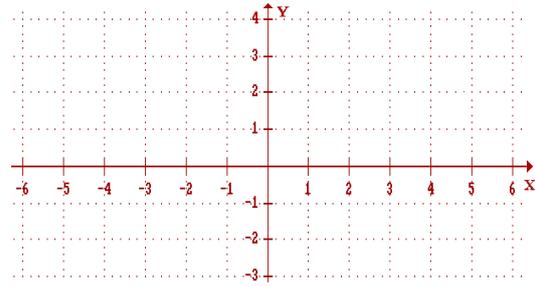
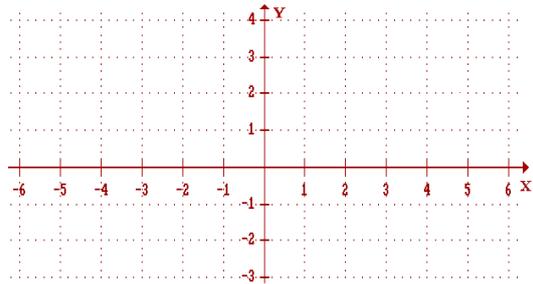
43. $f(x) = 2^{-x+2}$

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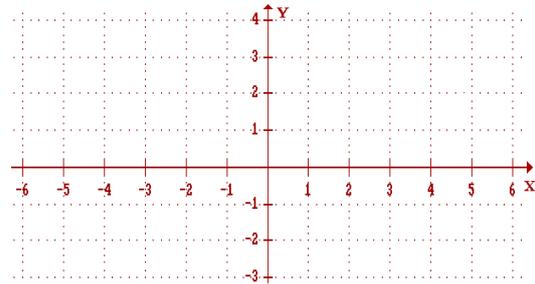
VI. Inversa Multiplicativa.



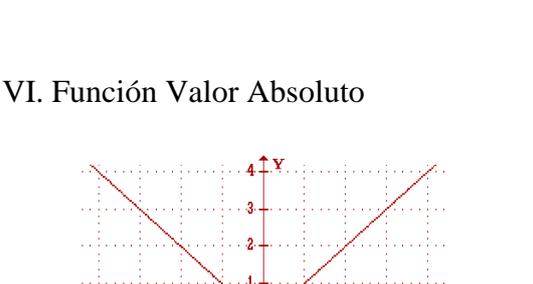
44. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



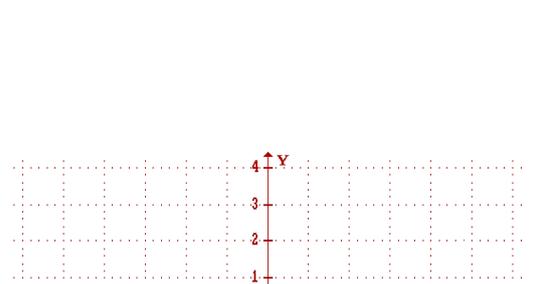
45. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+4} + 1$



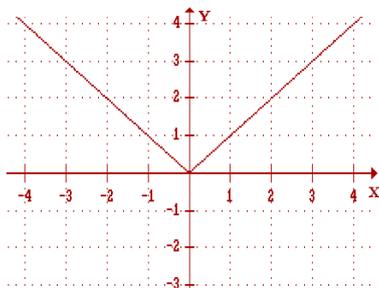
46. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$



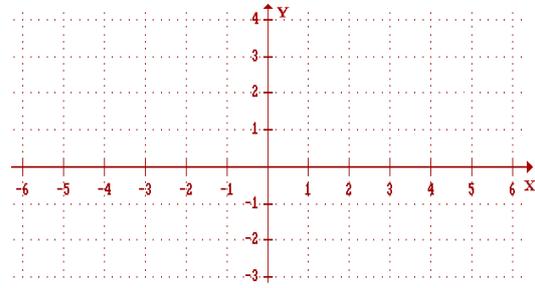
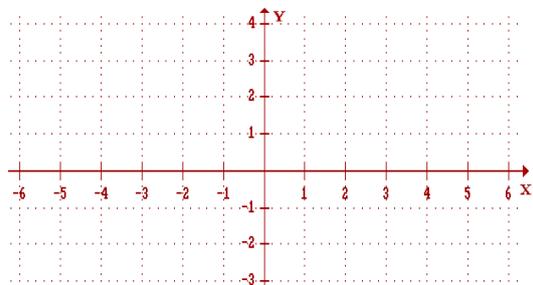
47. $f(x) = \frac{1}{-x+2}$



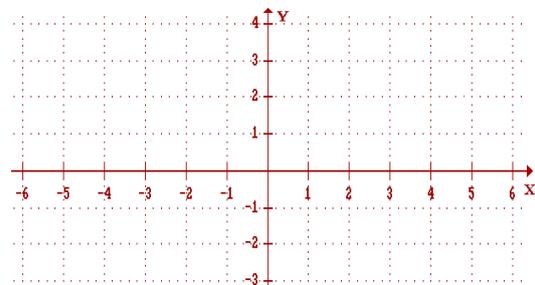
VI. Función Valor Absoluto



48. $f(x) = |x|$



49. $f(x) = |x-3| + 1$



50. $f(x) = |2x-2|$

51. $f(x) = -|-x-3| - 2$