

# Estrategias didácticas para la construcción de gráficas de funciones

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# Funciones Polinomiales

**Determine el dominio de la función**

$$f(x) = \text{Log}_2 \left[ x(3x - 6)^{2018} (x + 4)^{2017} \right]$$

$$x(3x - 6)^{2018} (x + 4)^{2017} > 0$$

$$P(x) = x(3x - 6)^{2018} (x + 4)^{2017}$$

$$P(x) > 0$$

# Limitaciones del álgebra

$$x = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0,$$

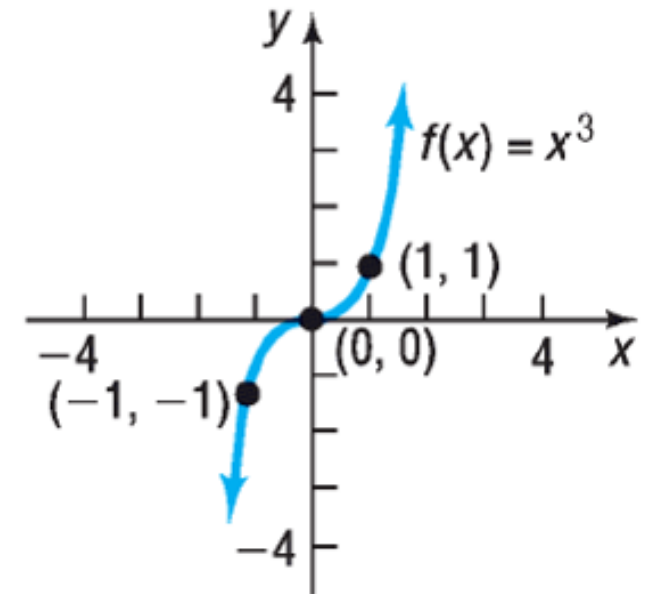
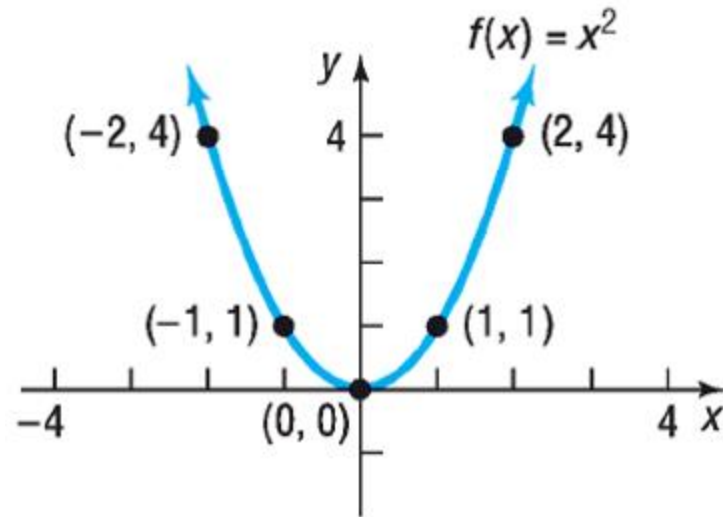
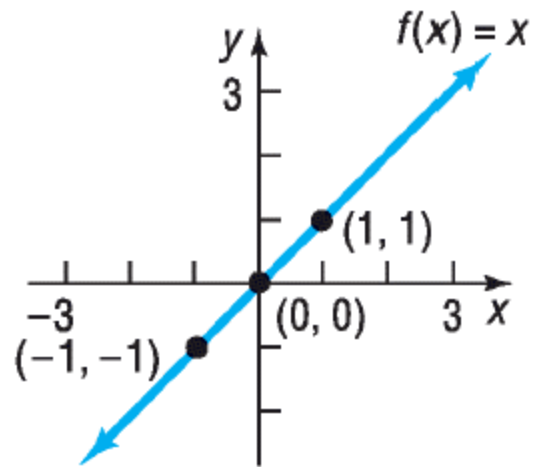
$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x^3 = 0$$

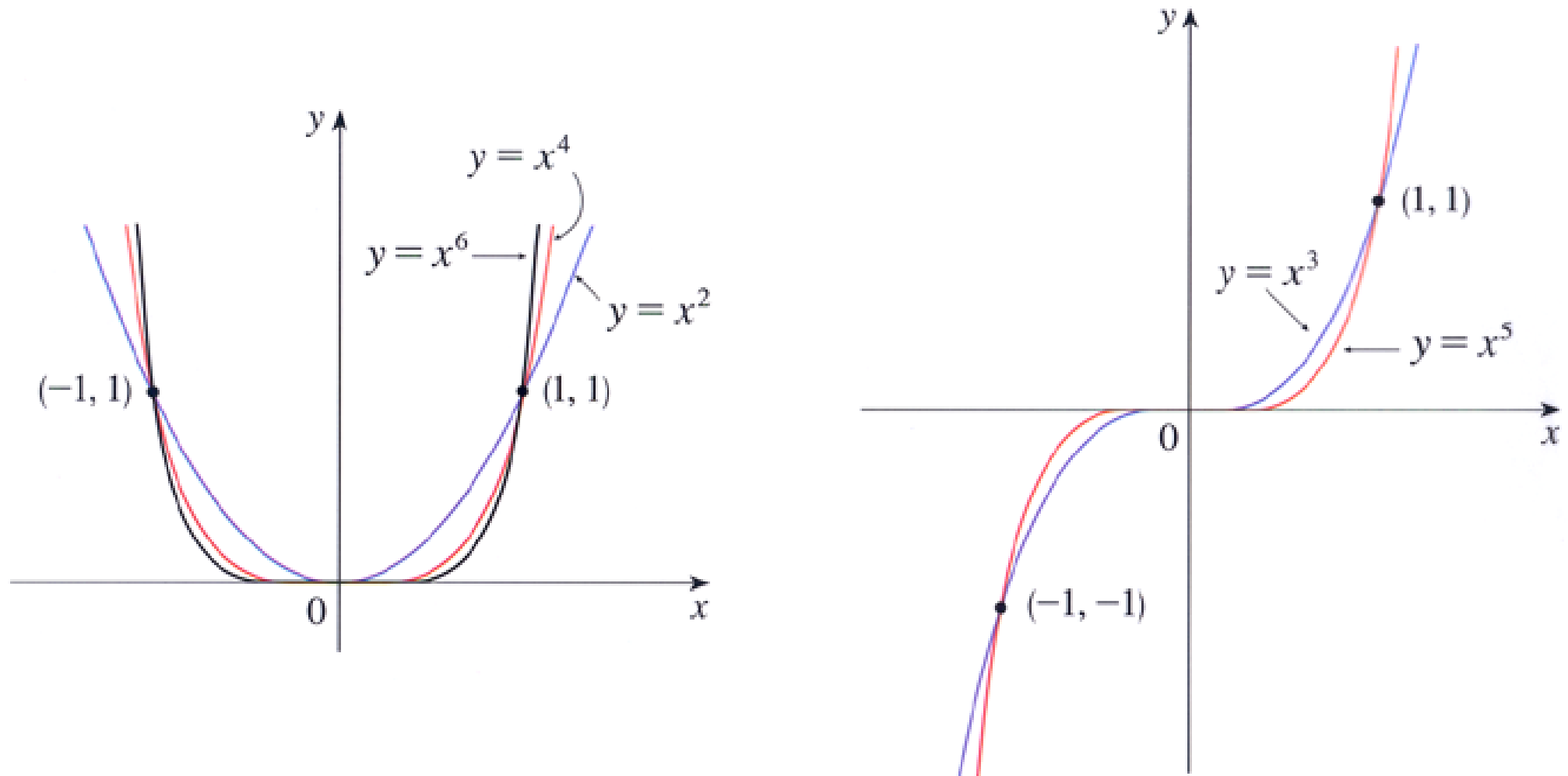
$$x_1 = 0,$$

$$x_2 = 0,$$

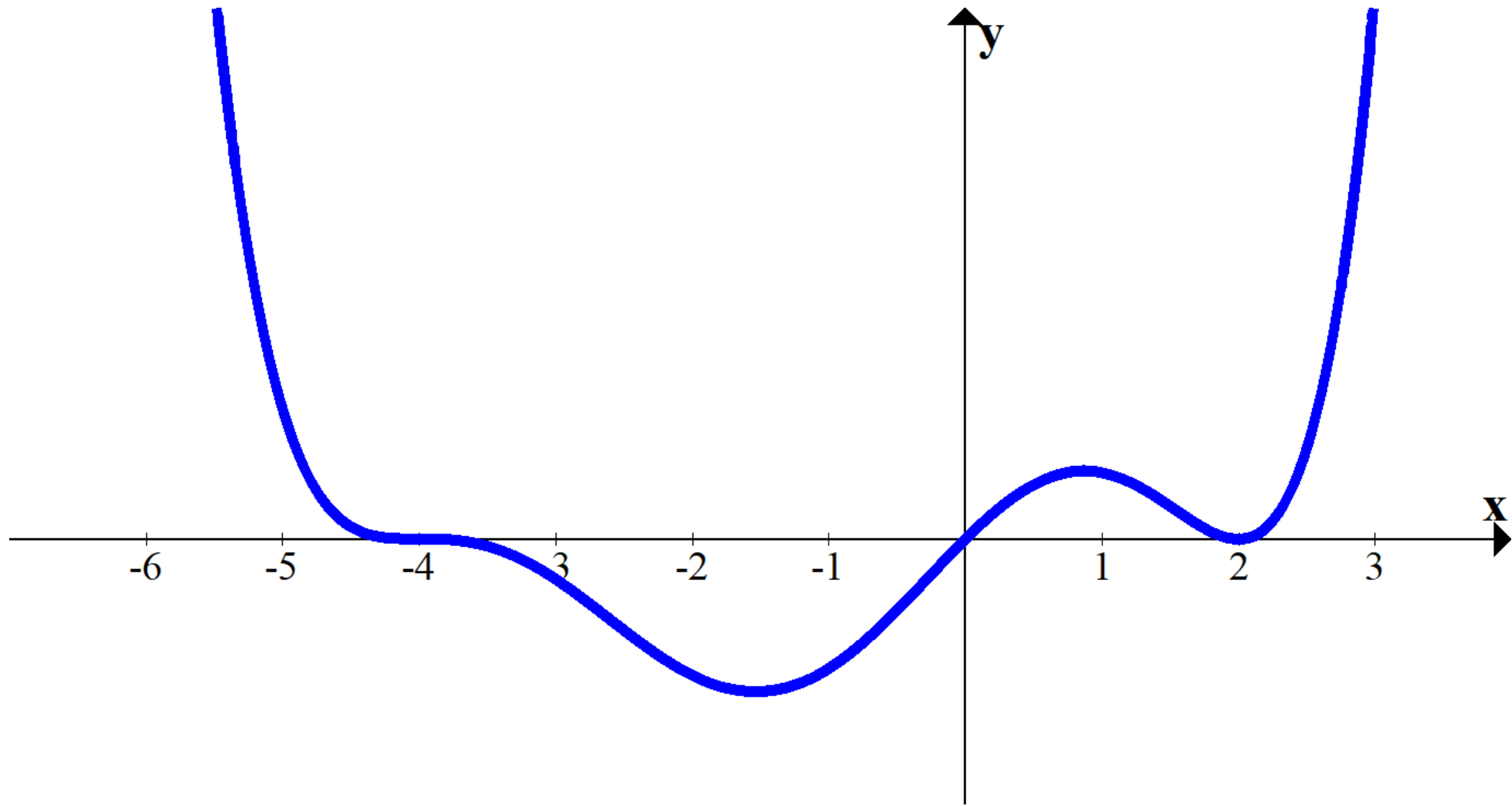
$$x_3 = 0$$



# Familia de funciones potencia



$$x(3x - 6)^{2018} (x + 4)^{2017} > 0$$



$$x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

# Funciones Racionales



Determine el dominio de la función

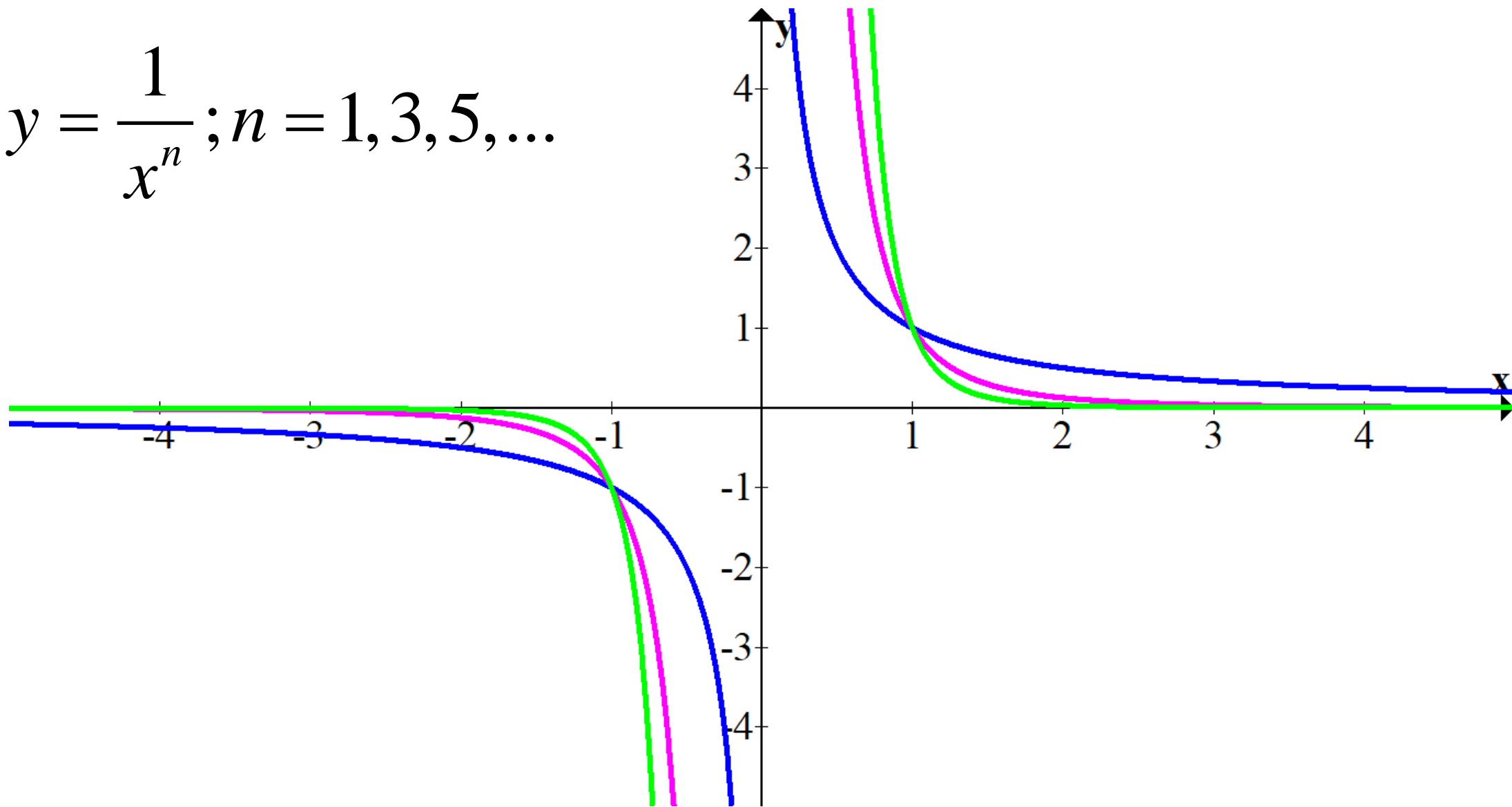
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)^2 (x-3)^3 (x+4)^5 (x-7)}{(x+1)^2 (x-5)^4 (9-x)}}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2(x-3)^3(x+4)^5(x-7)}{(x+1)^2(x-5)^4(9-x)} \geq 0$$

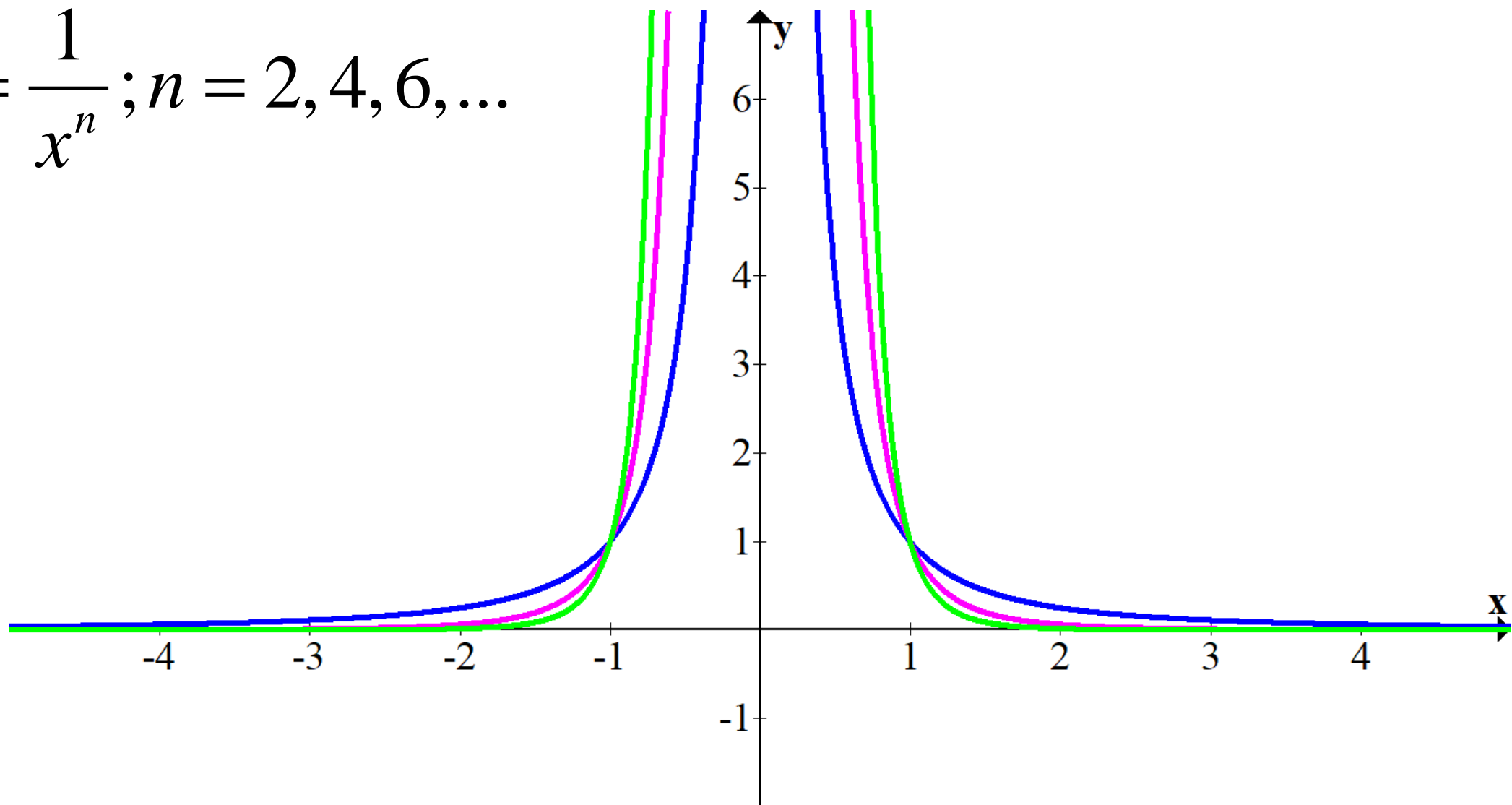
$$R(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2(x-3)^3(x+4)^5(x-7)}{(x+1)^2(x-5)^4(9-x)}$$

$$R(x) \geq 0$$

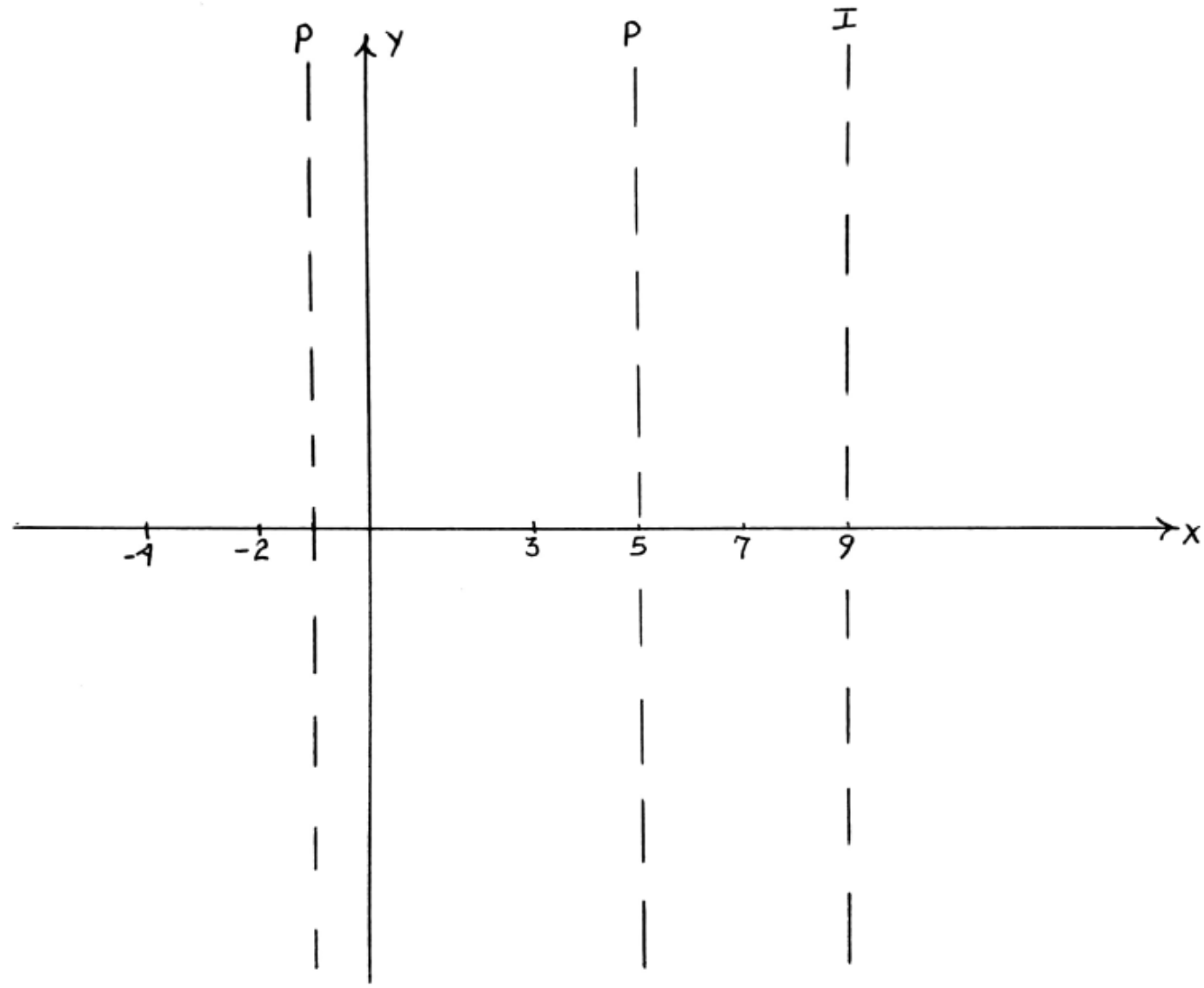
$$y = \frac{1}{x^n}; n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$



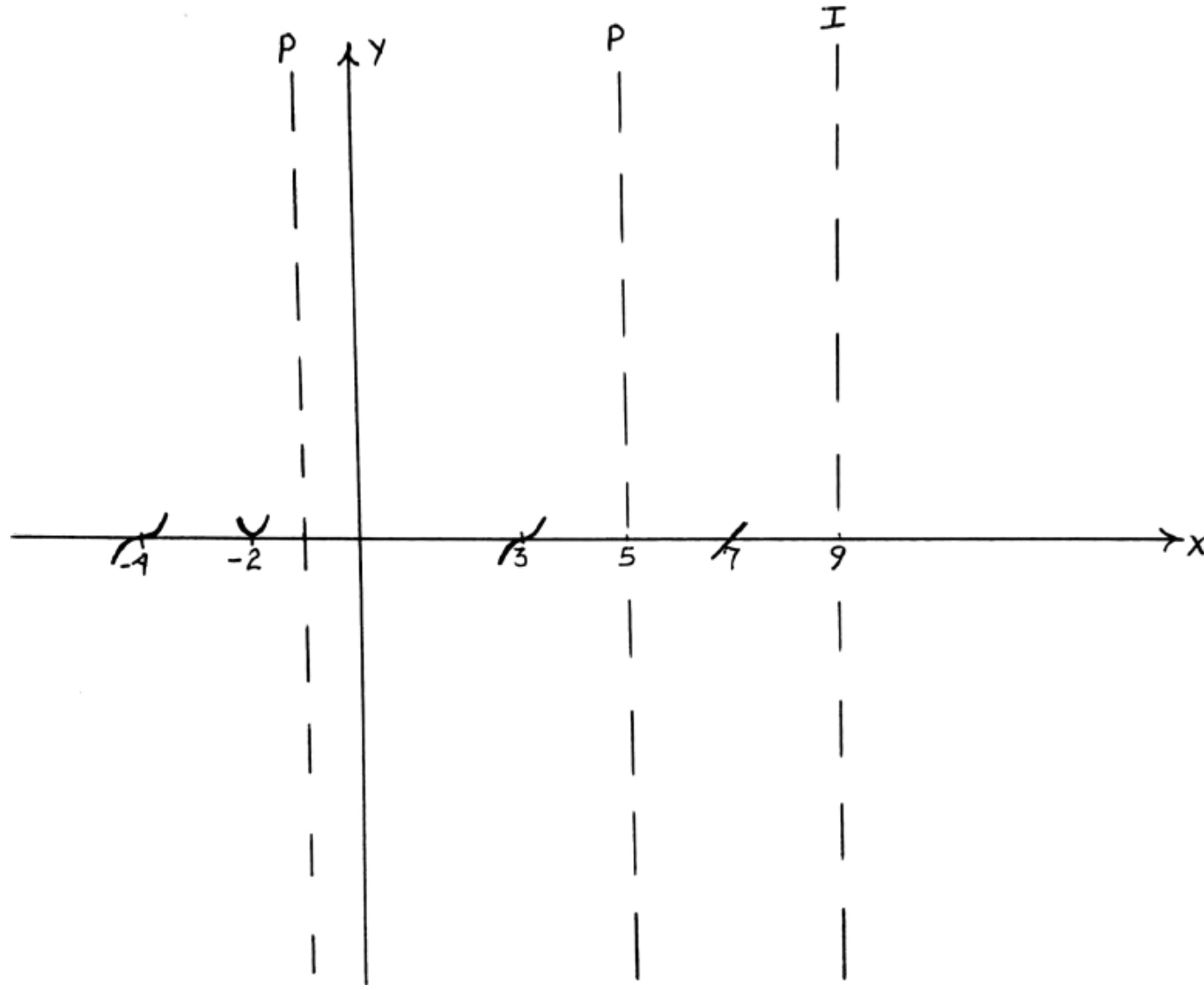
$$y = \frac{1}{x^n}; n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$$



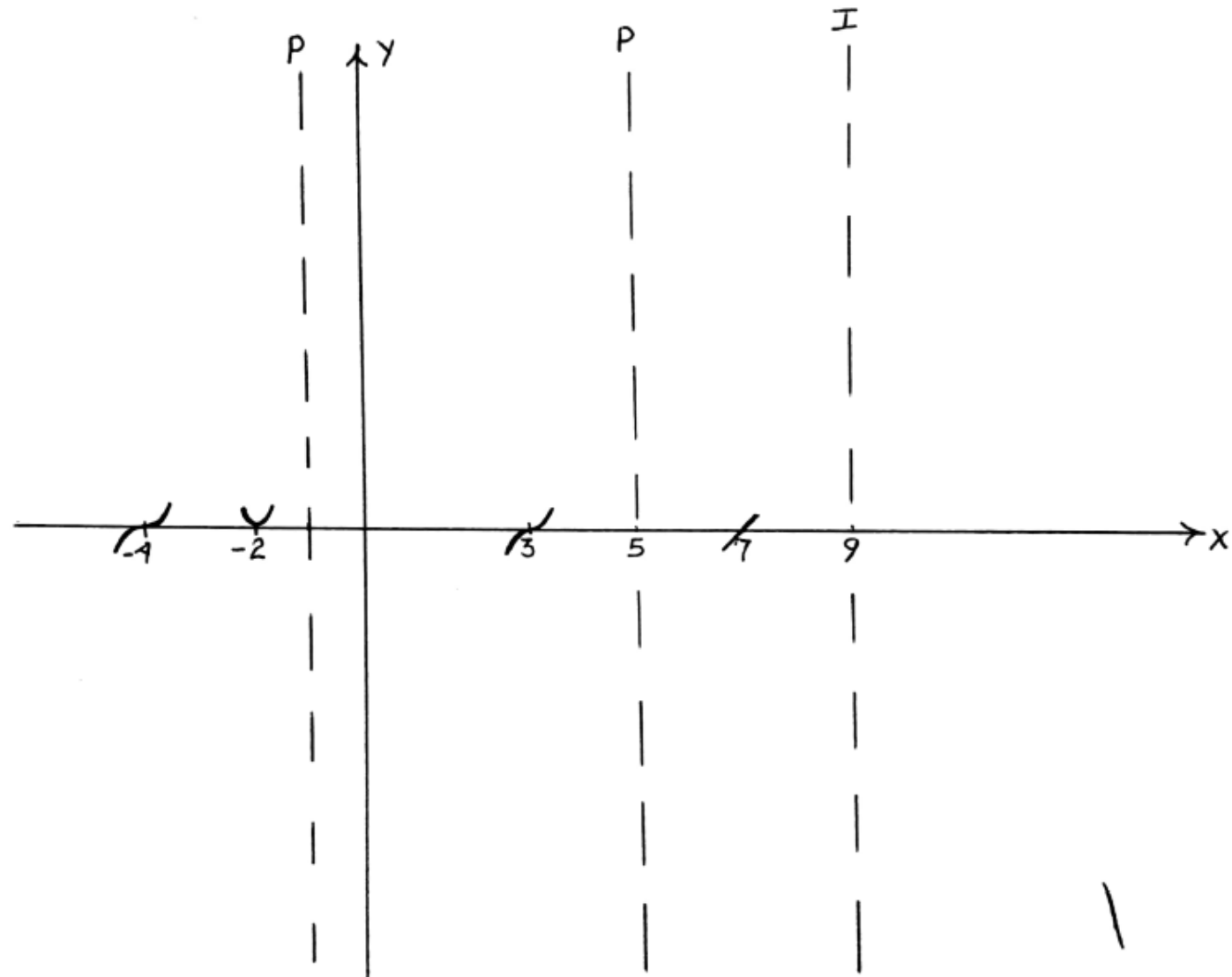
$$R(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2(x-3)^3(x+4)^5(x-7)}{(x+1)^2(x-5)^4(9-x)}$$



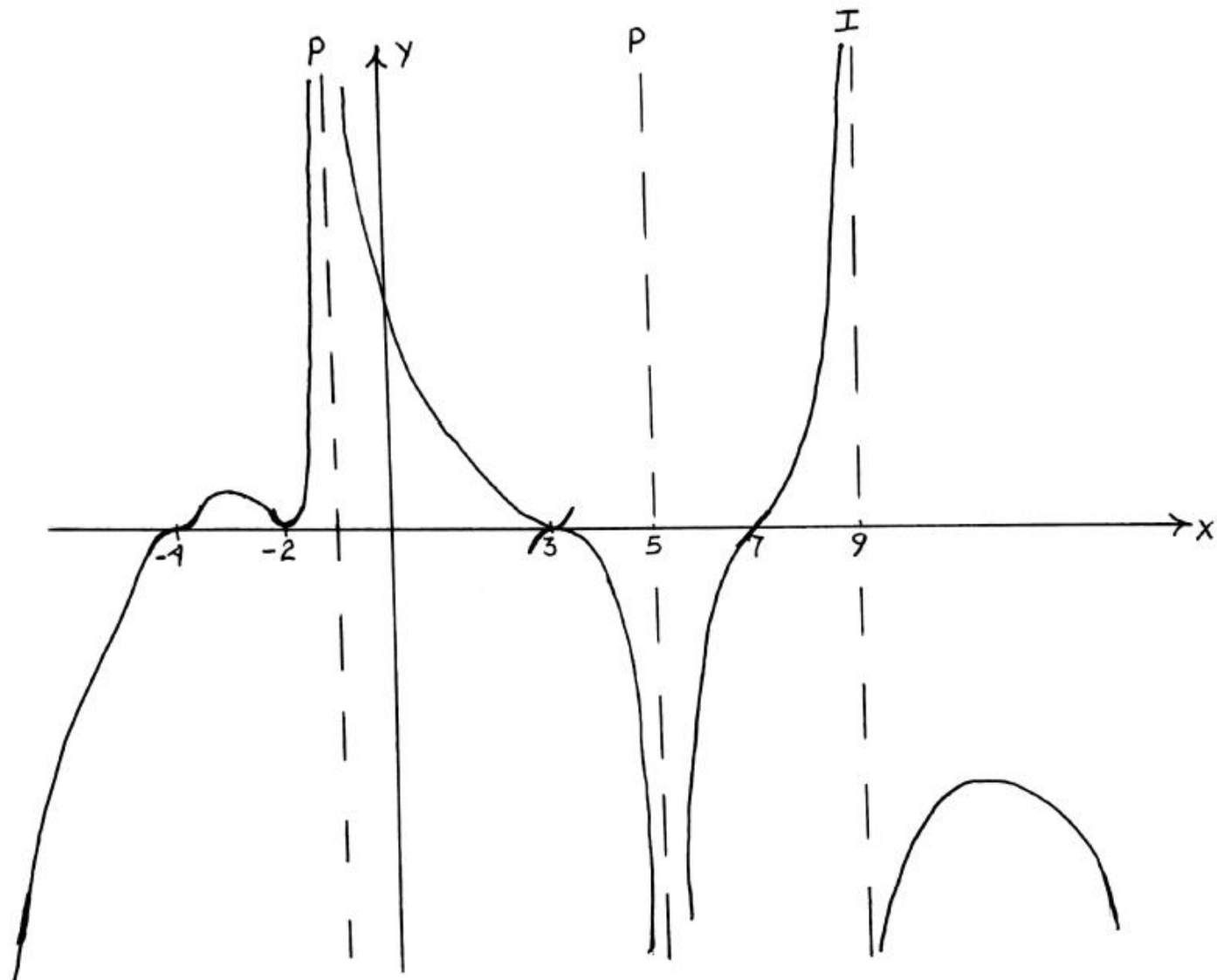
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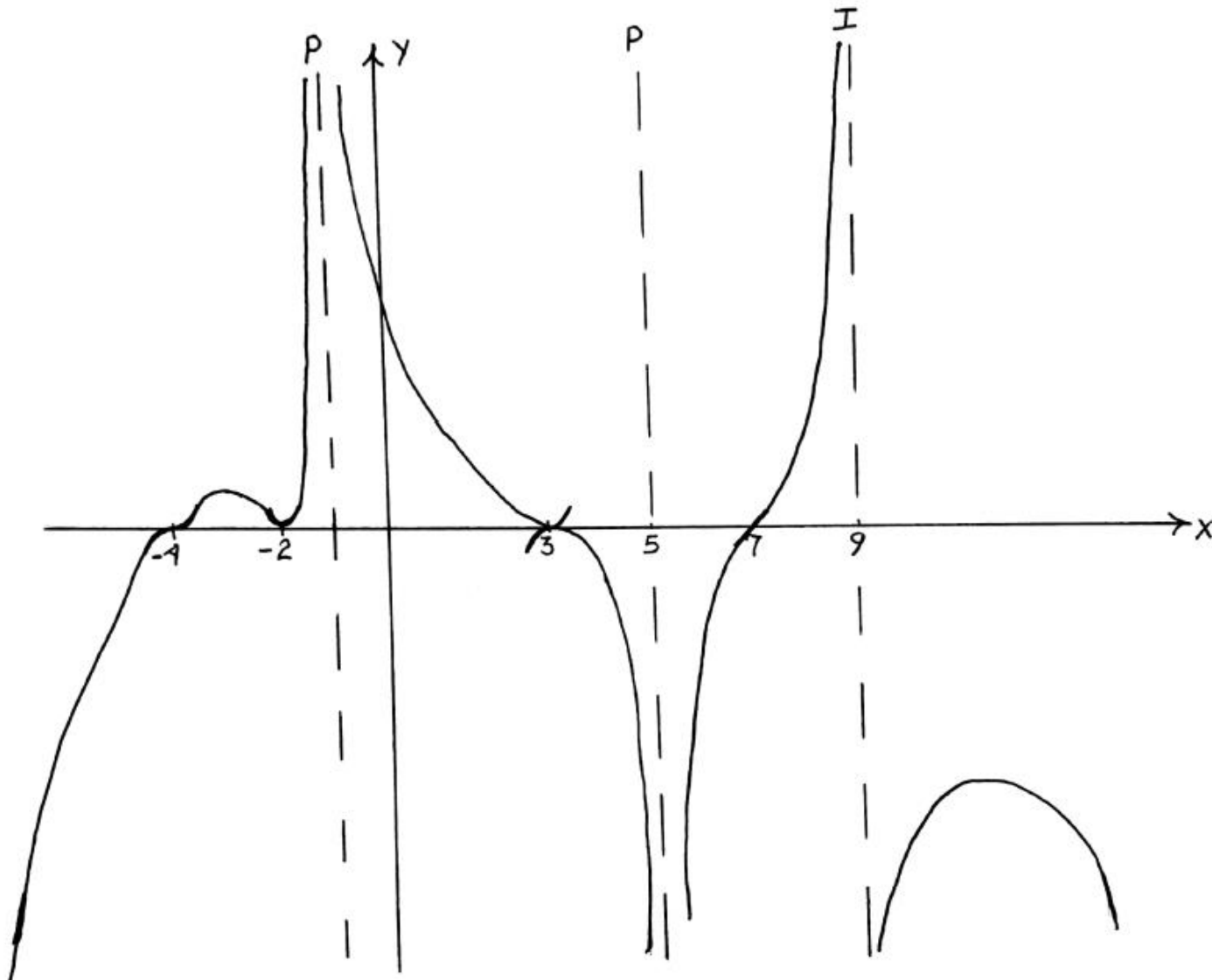


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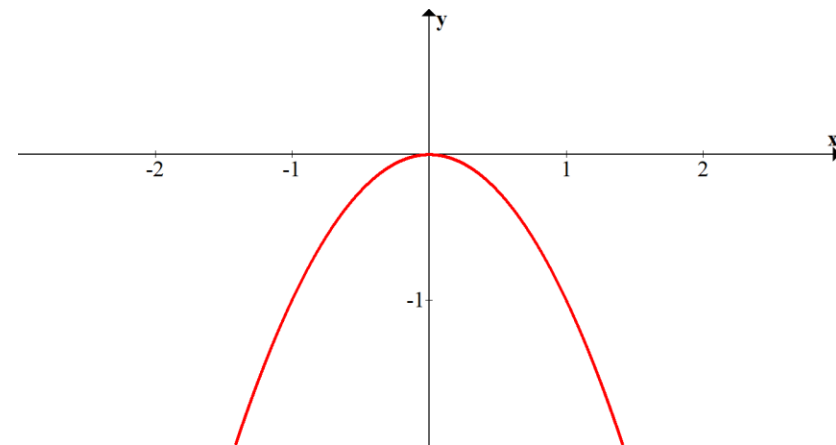
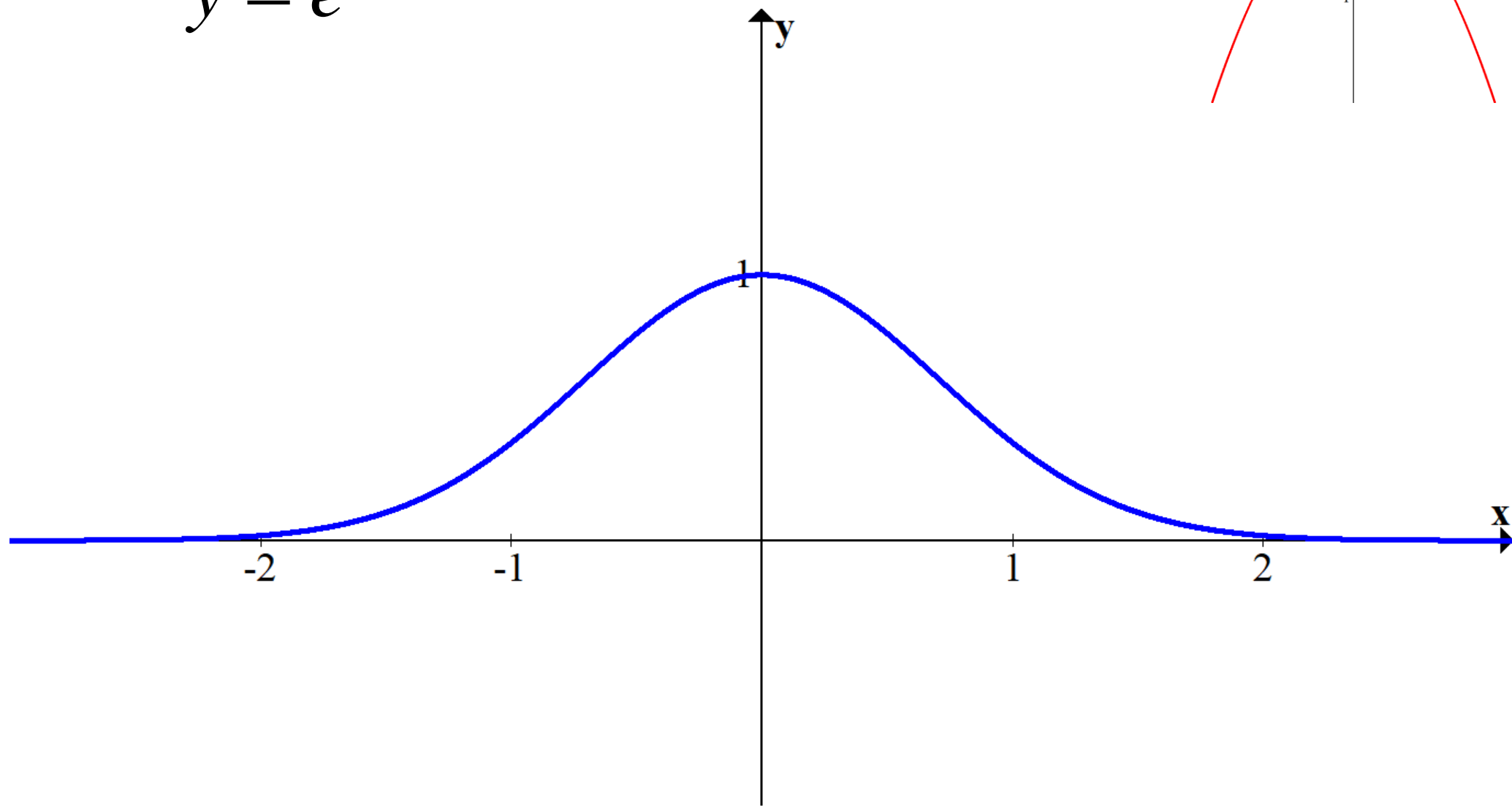
$$x \in [-4, -1) \cup (-1, 3] \cup [7, 9)$$



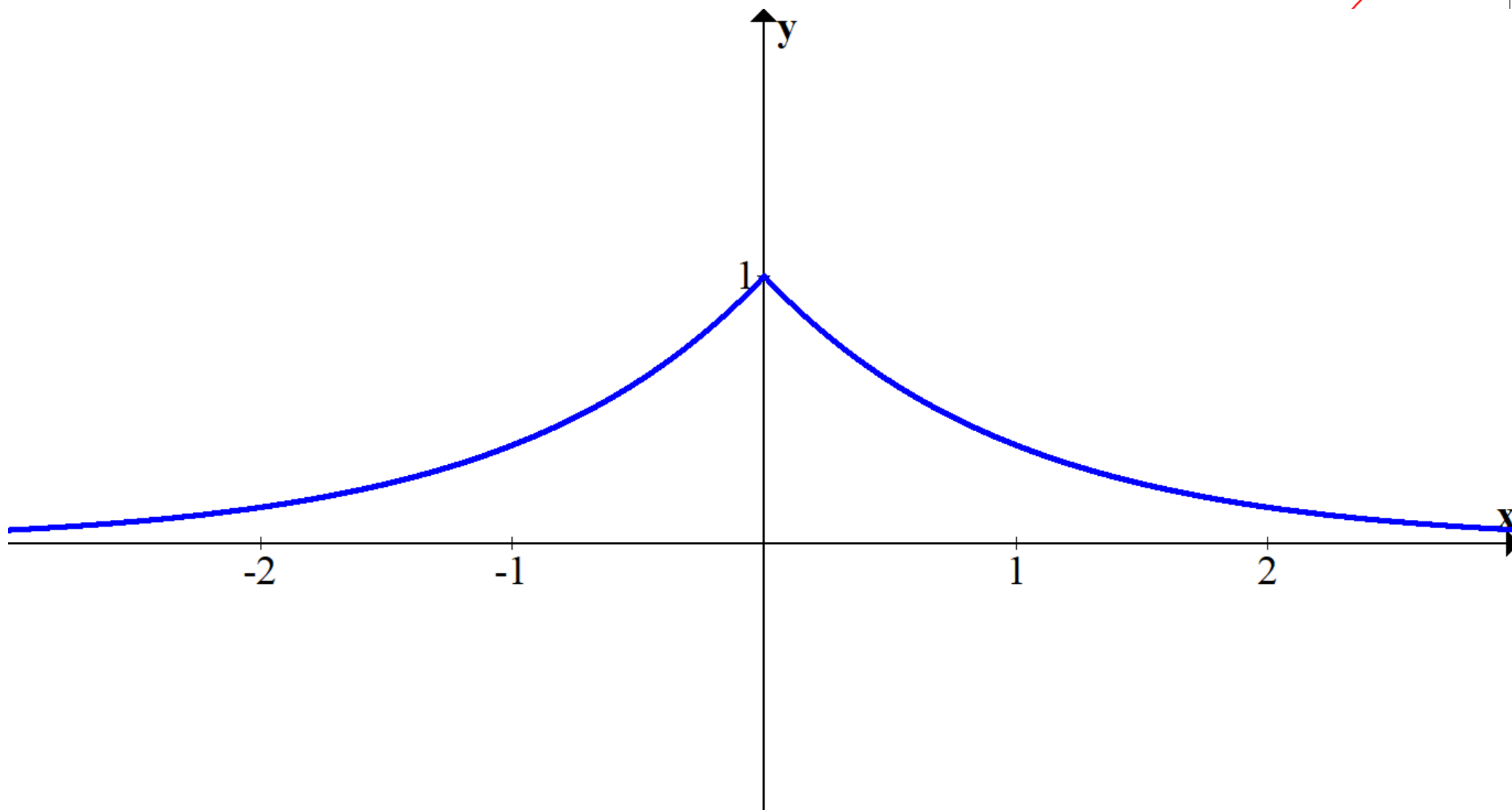
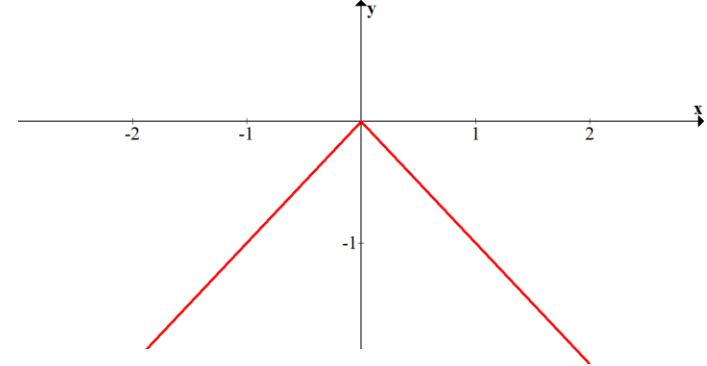


# Campana de Gauss y algunas patologías

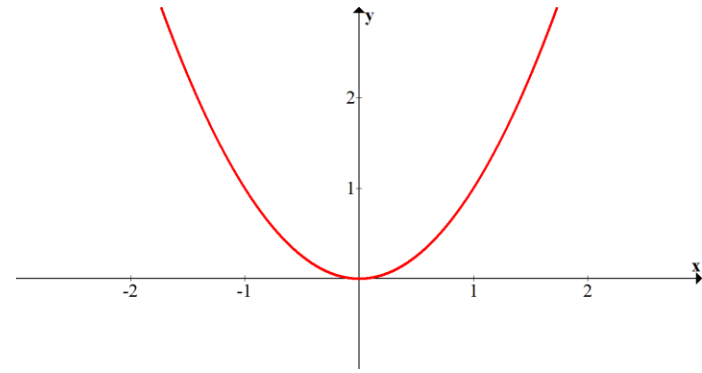
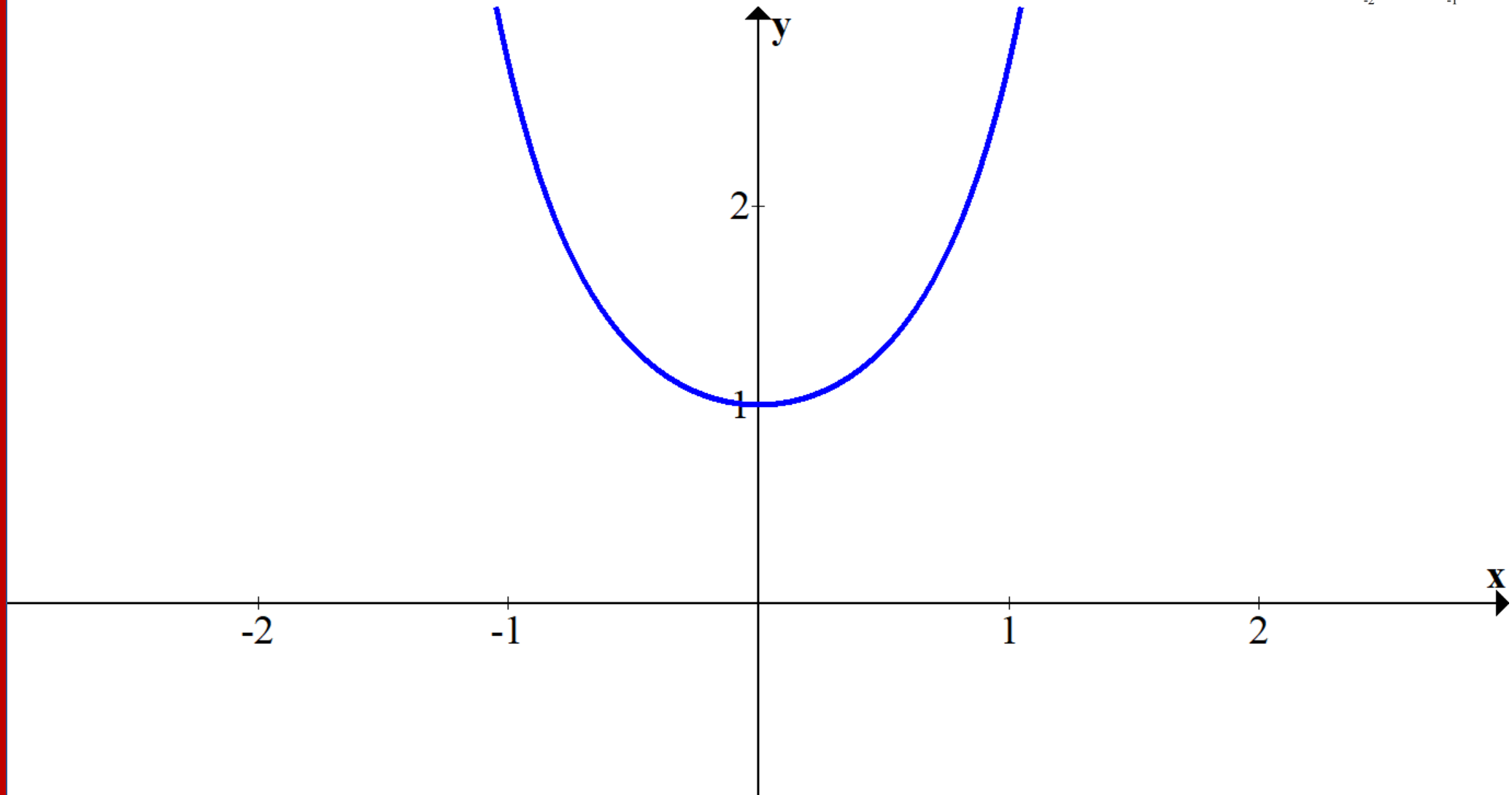
$$y = e^{-x^2}$$



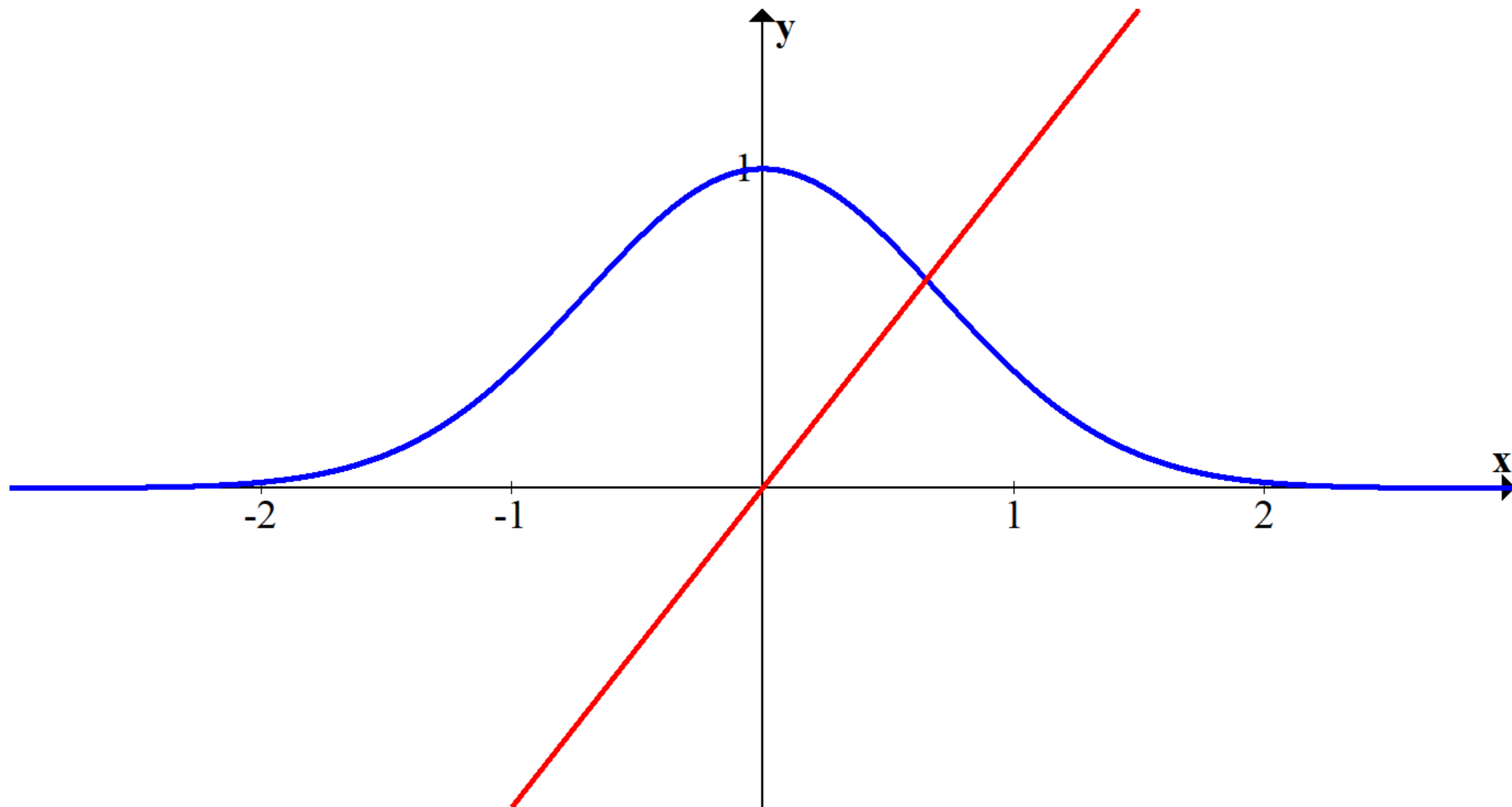
$$y = e^{-|x|}$$



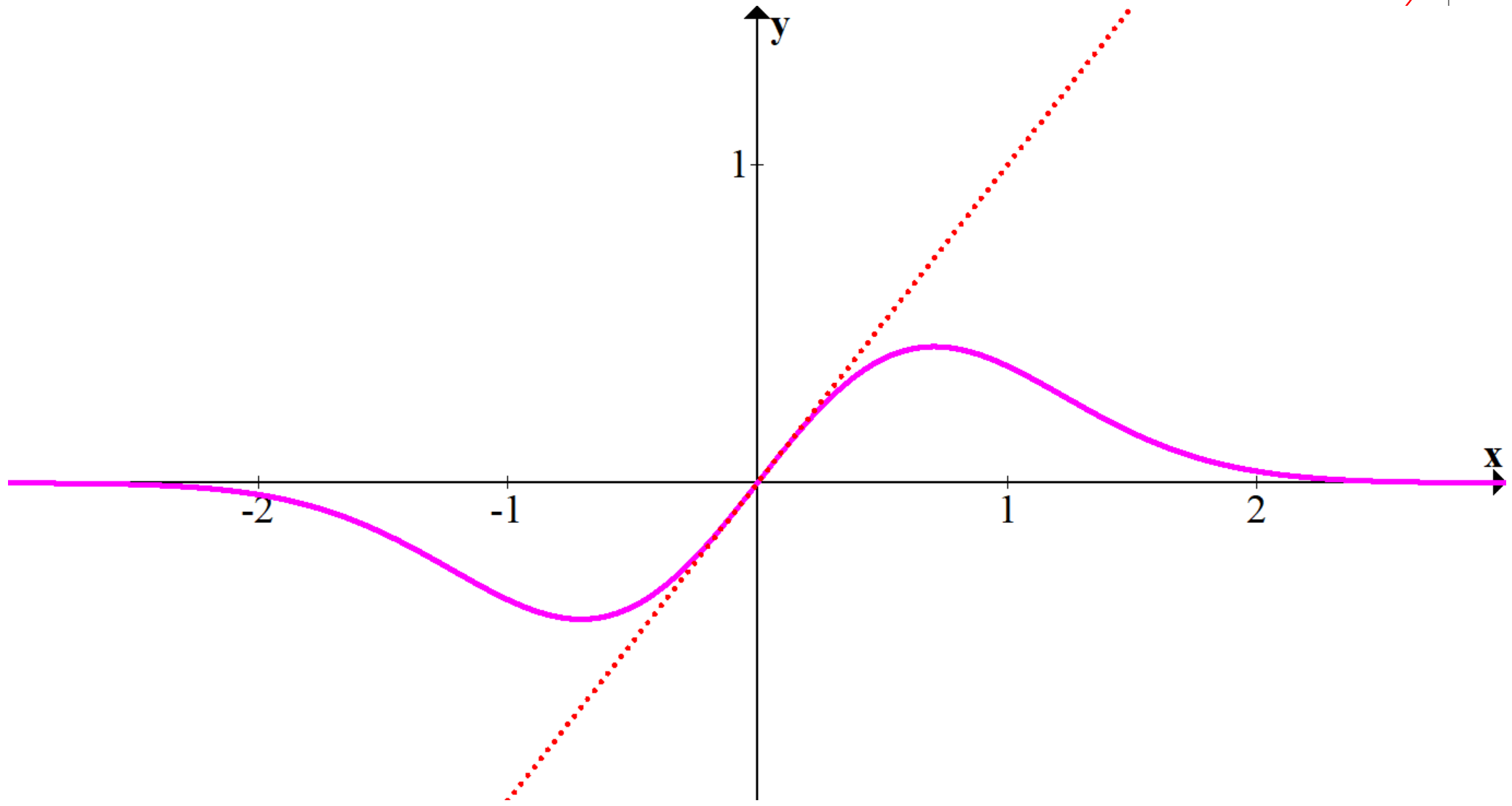
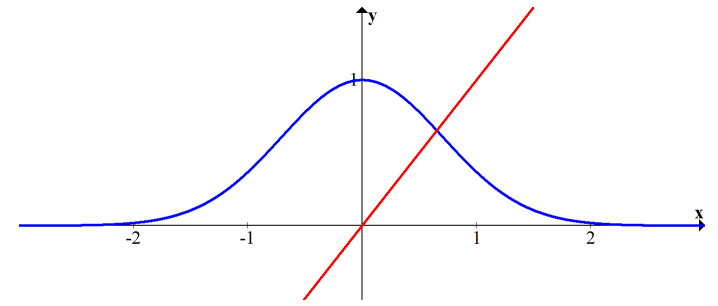
$$y = e^{x^2}$$



$$y = xe^{-x^2}$$



$$y = xe^{-x^2}$$



# Mas allá de la función logística



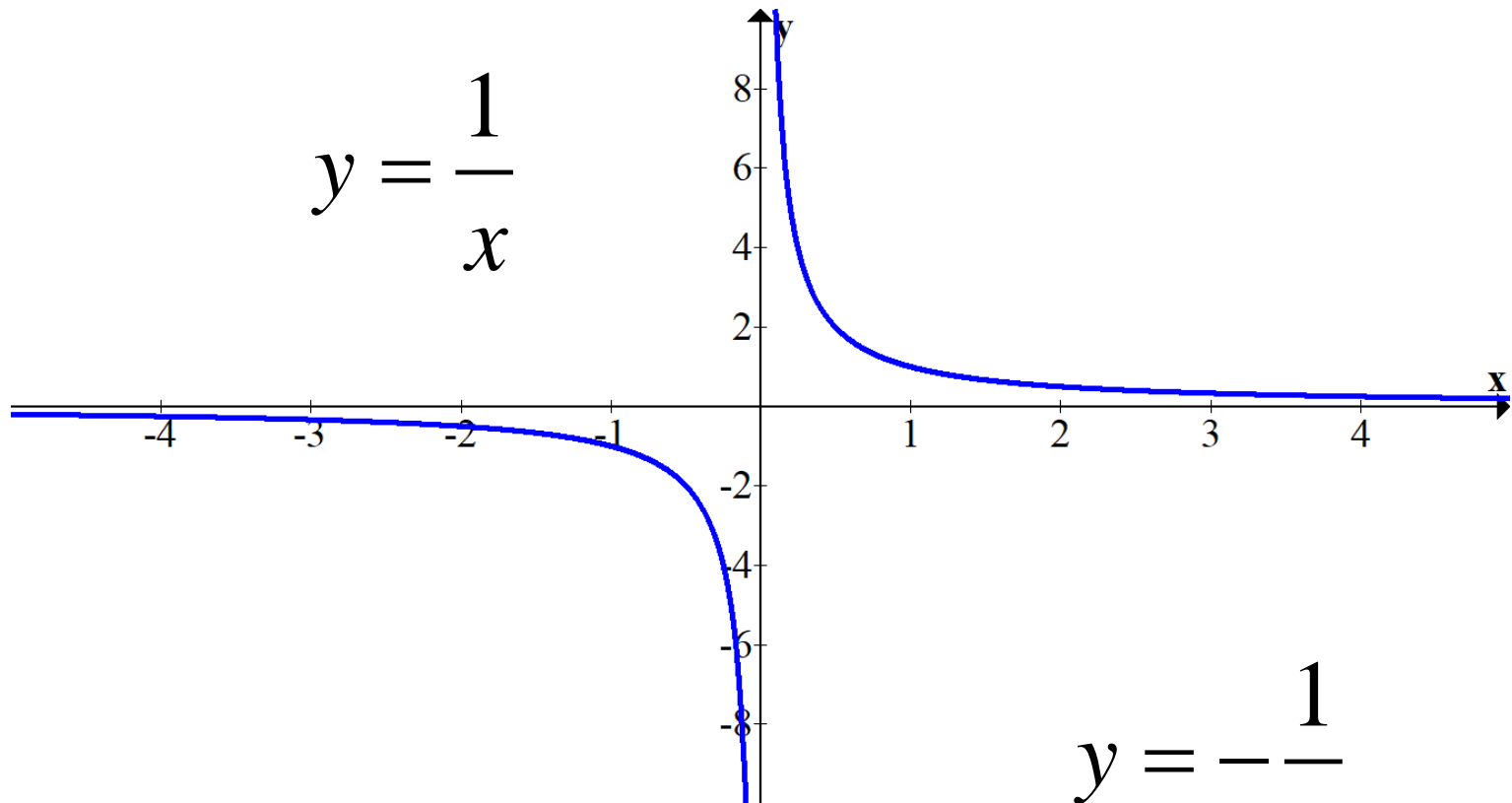
# Calcule los siguientes límites:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right]$$

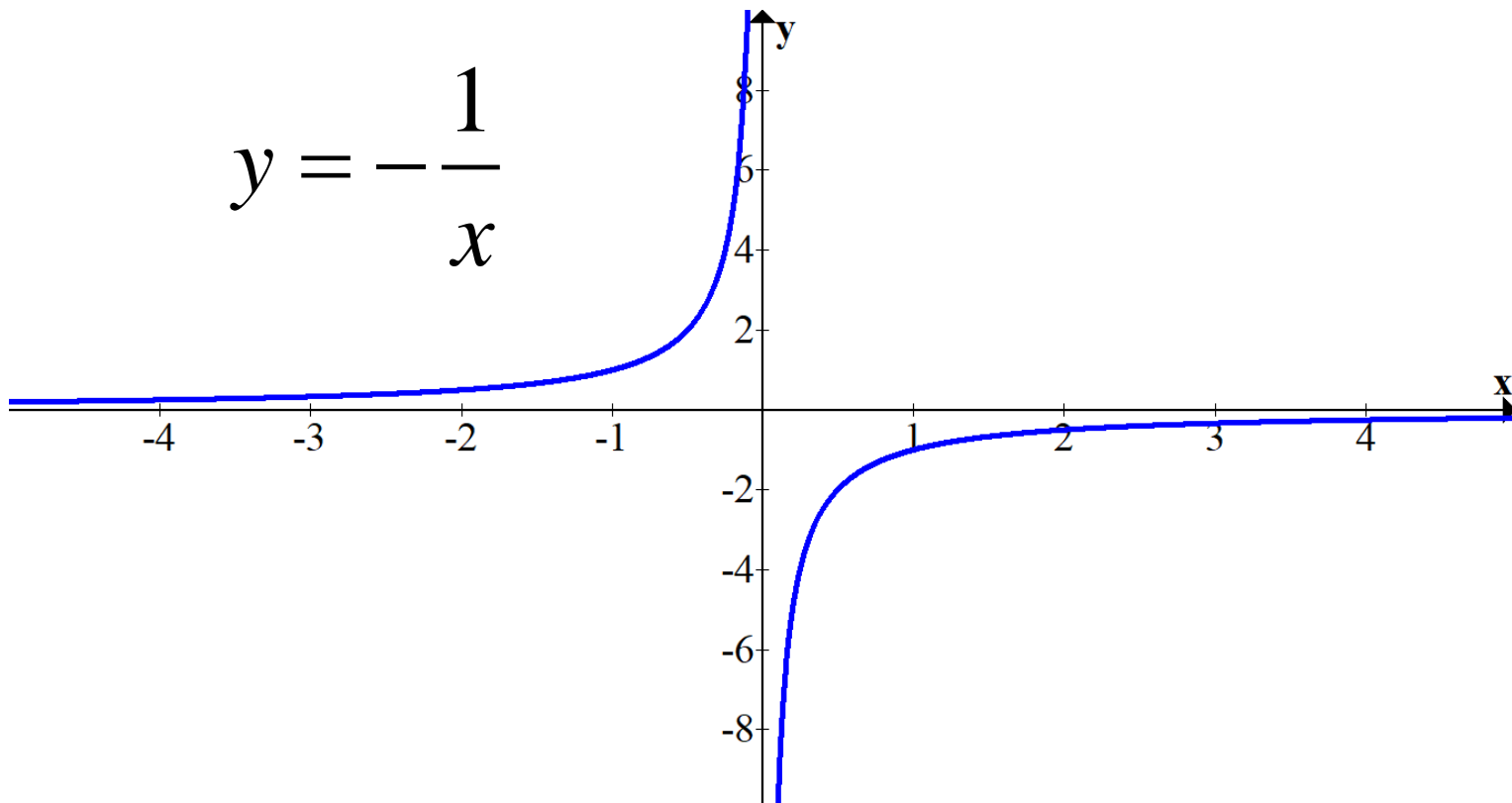
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right]$$

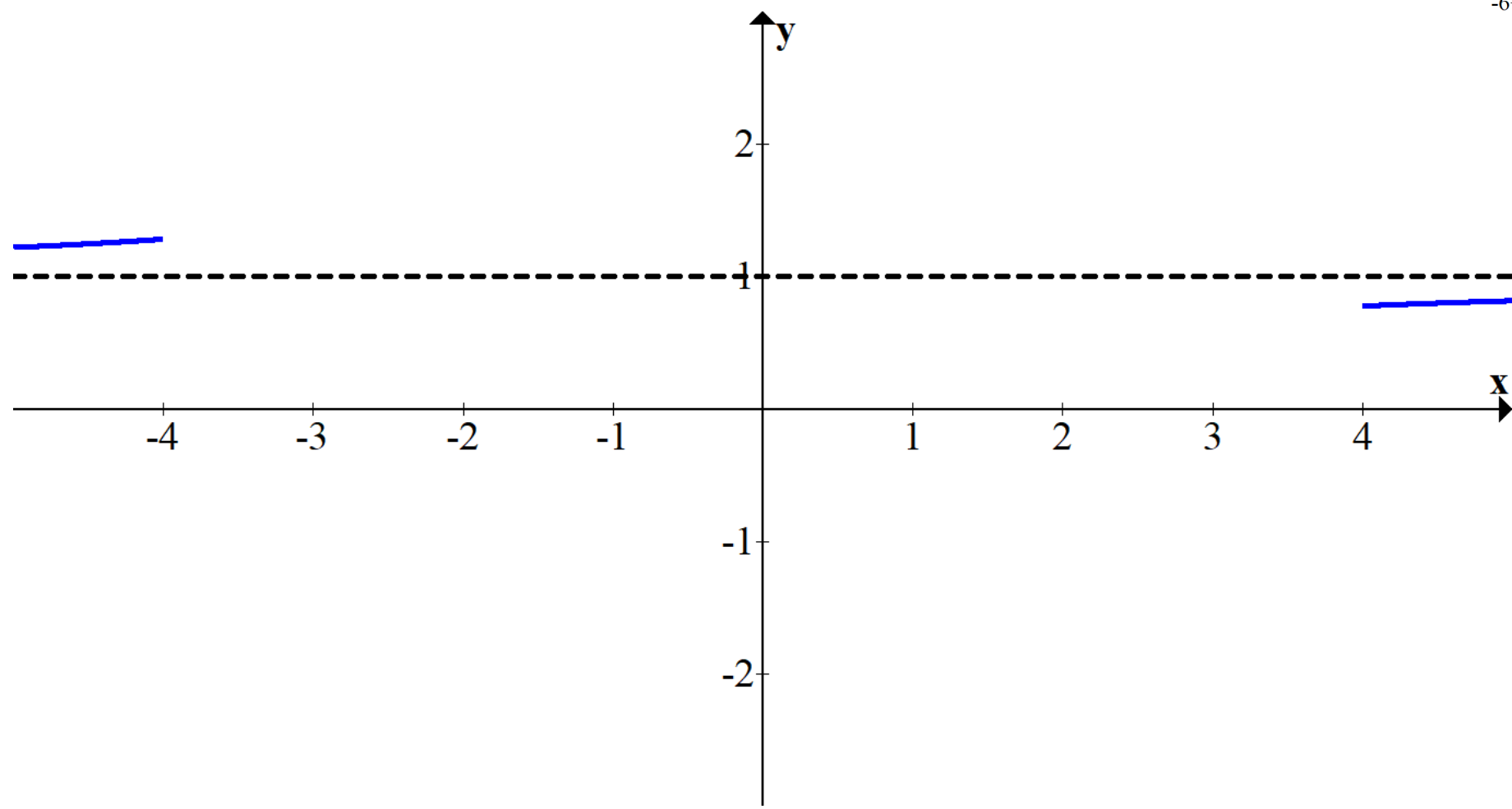
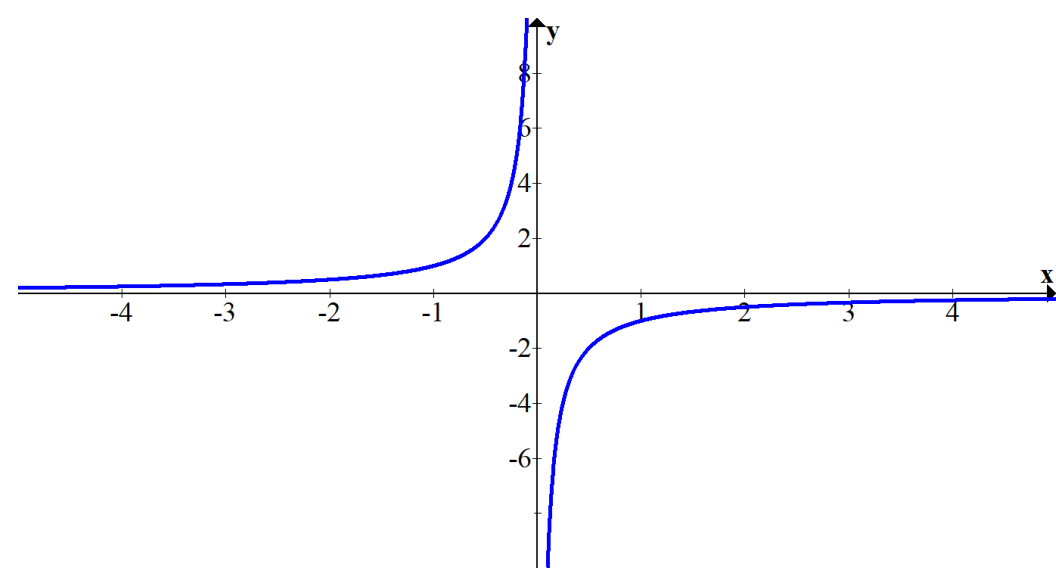
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$



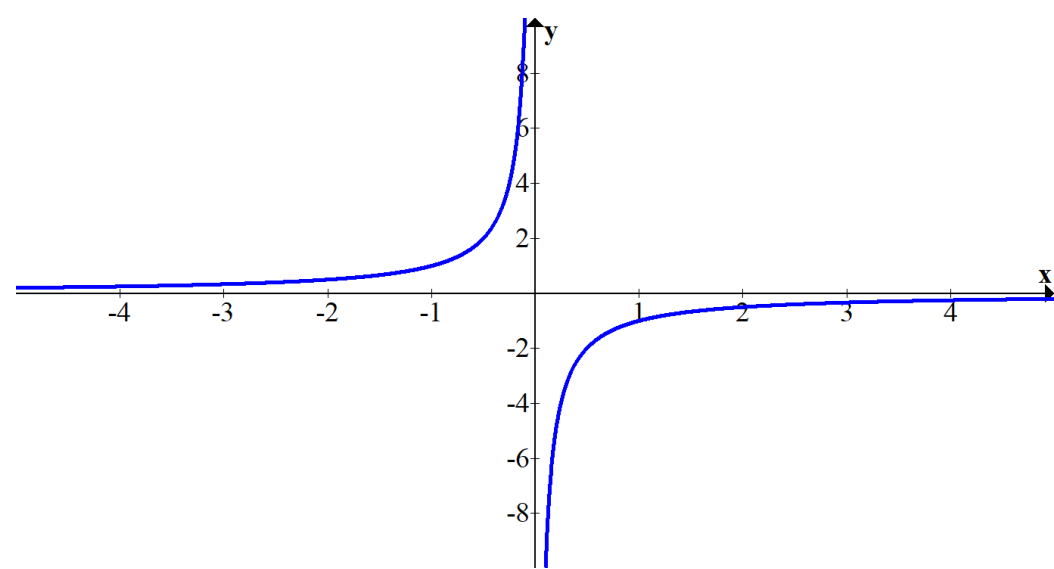
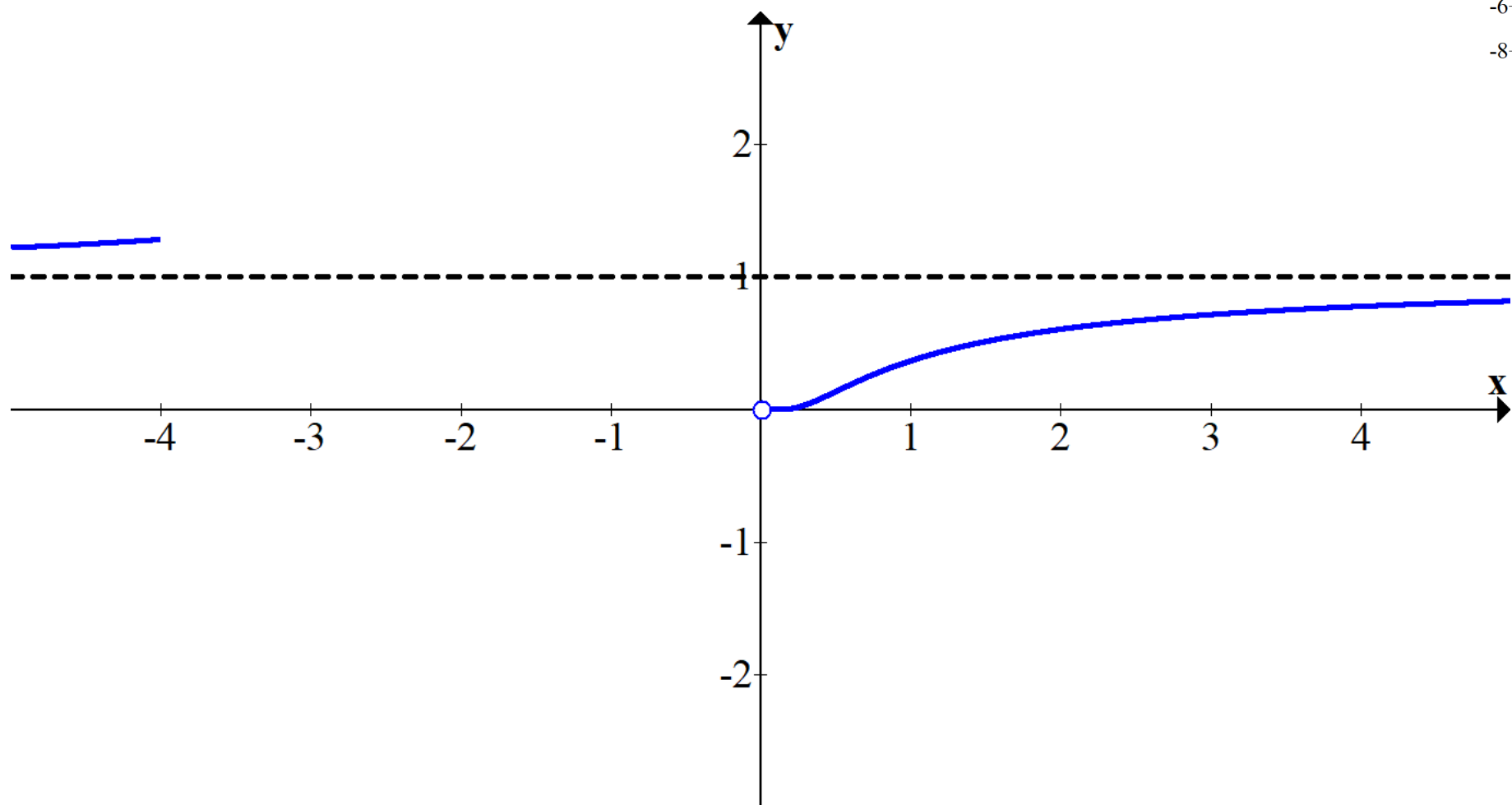
$$y = -\frac{1}{x}$$



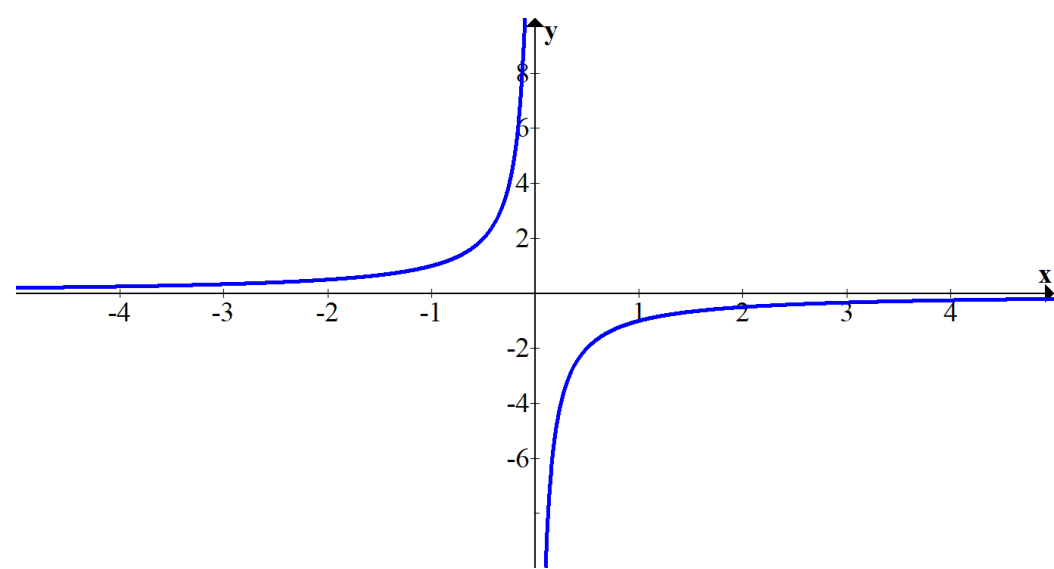
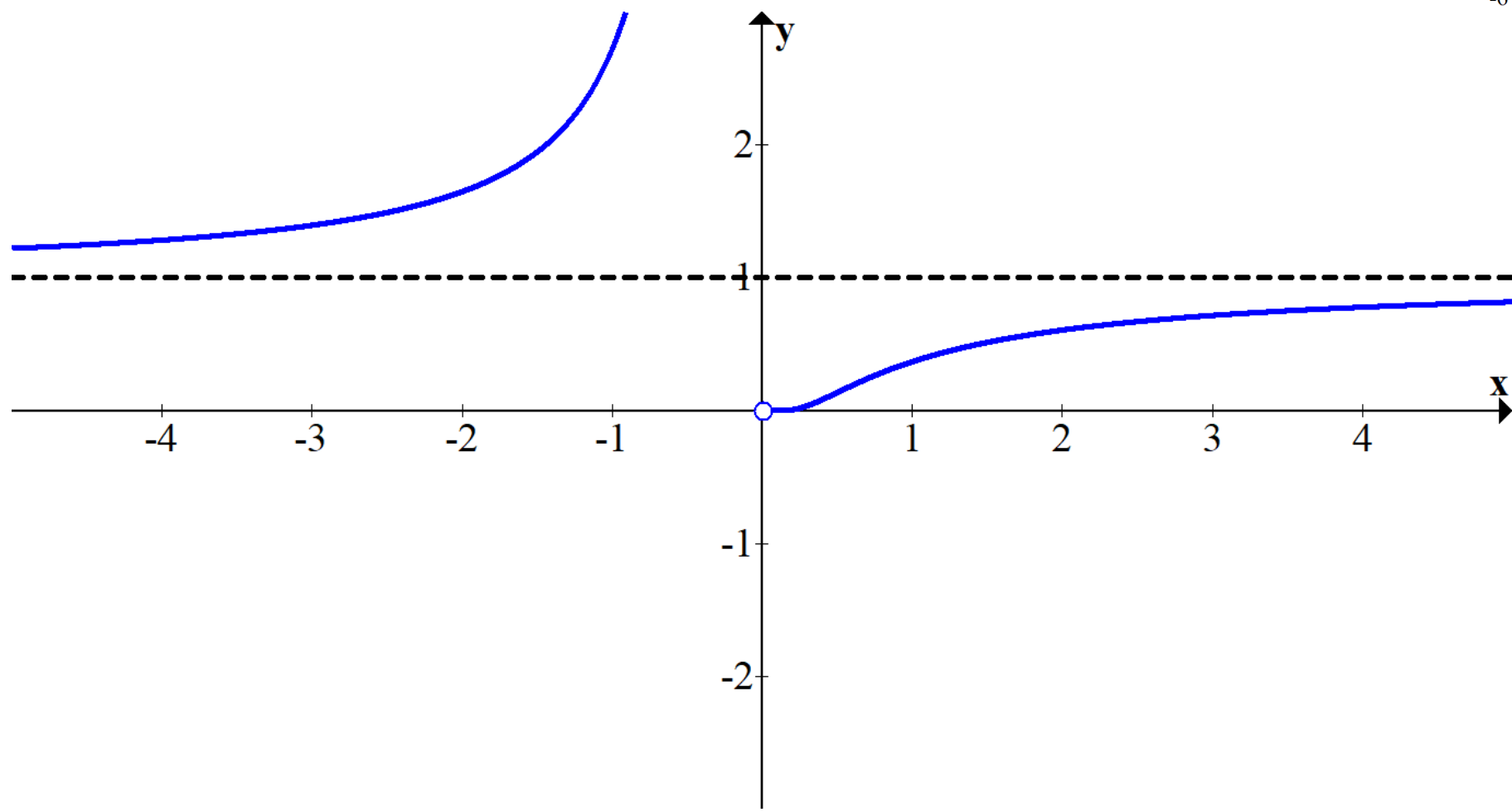
$$y_1 = e^{-1/x}$$



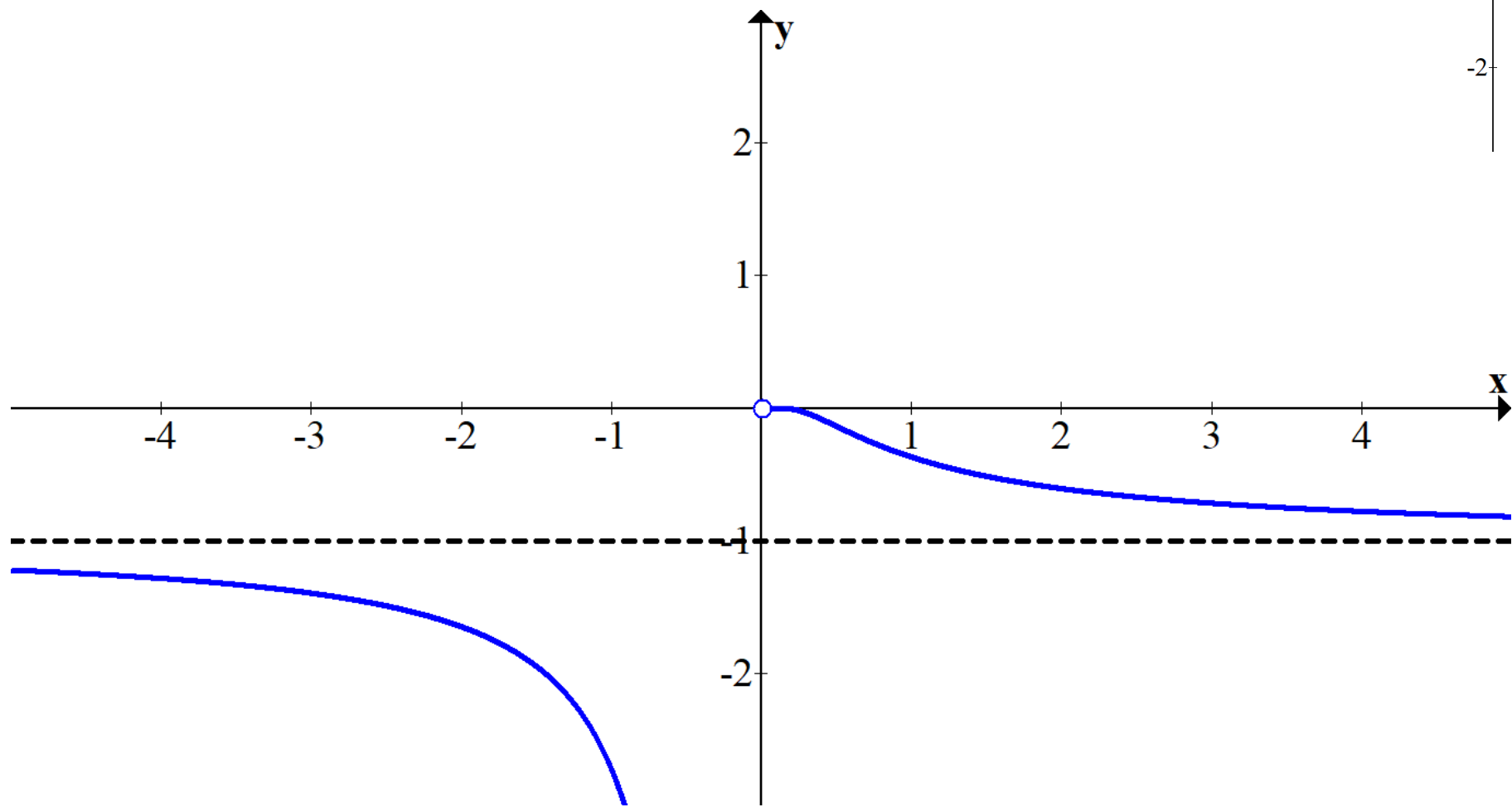
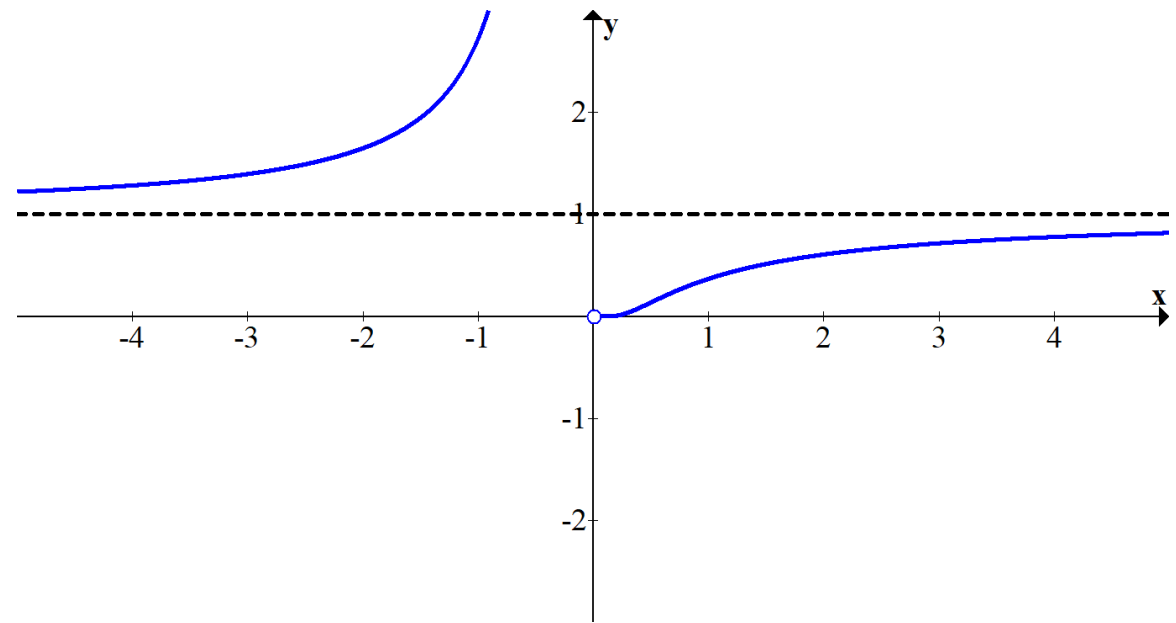
$$y_1 = e^{-1/x}$$



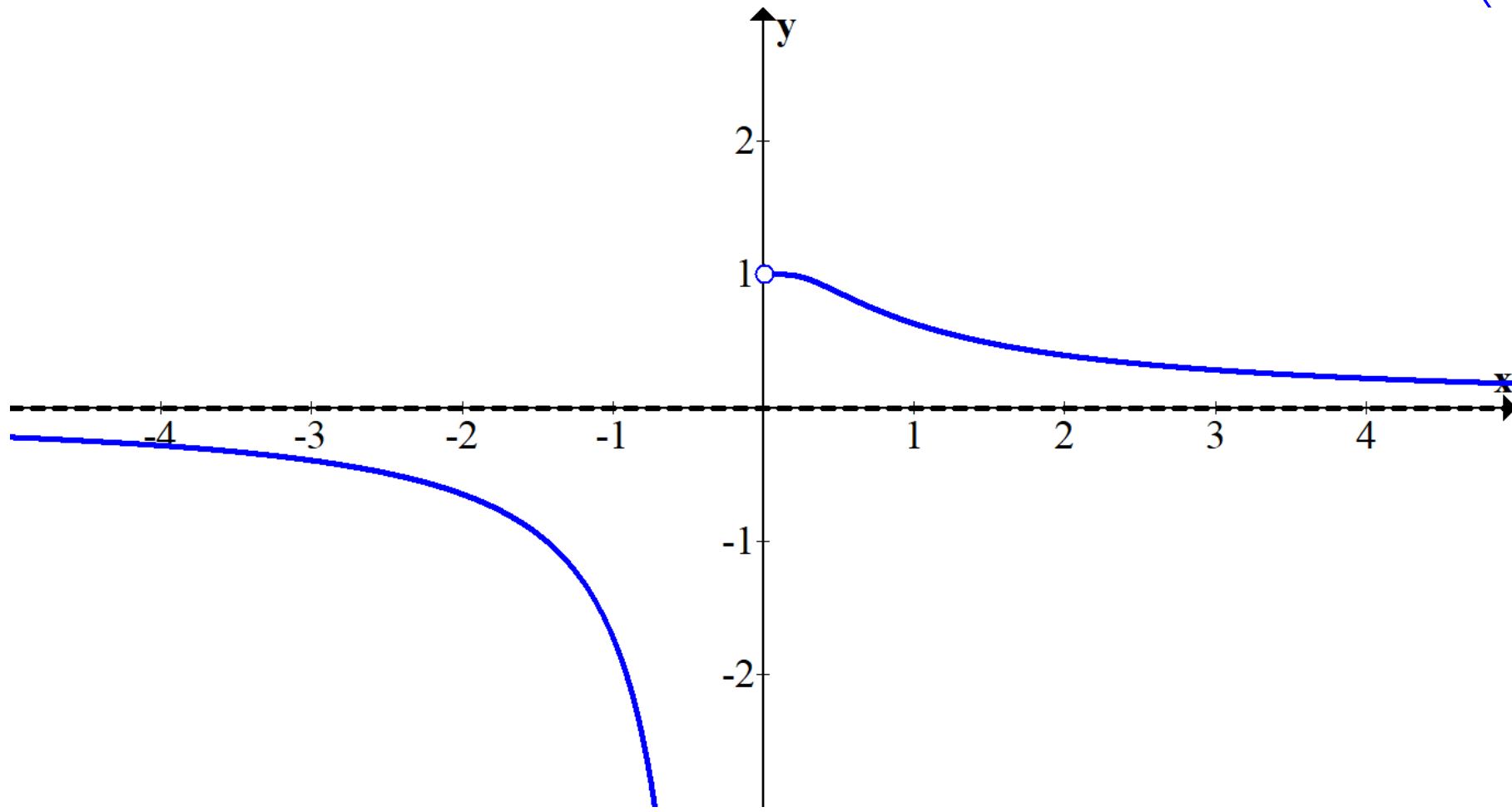
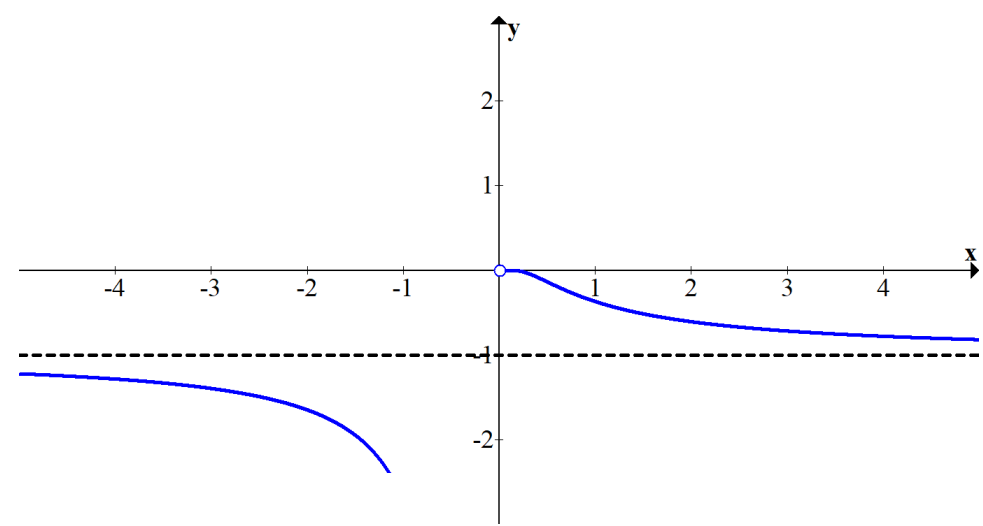
$$y_1 = e^{-1/x}$$



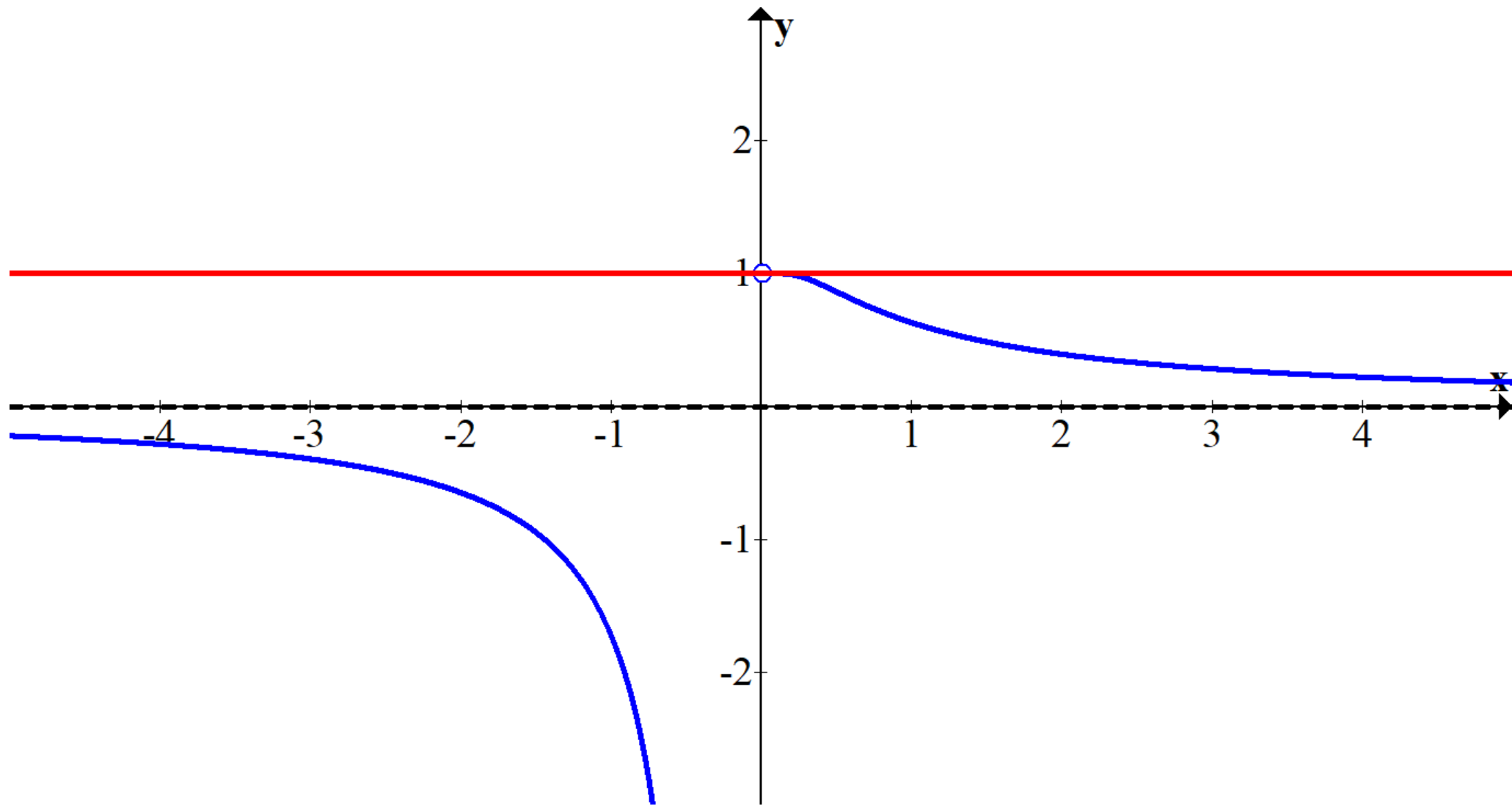
$$y_2 = -e^{-1/x}$$



$$y_3 = 1 - e^{-1/x}$$

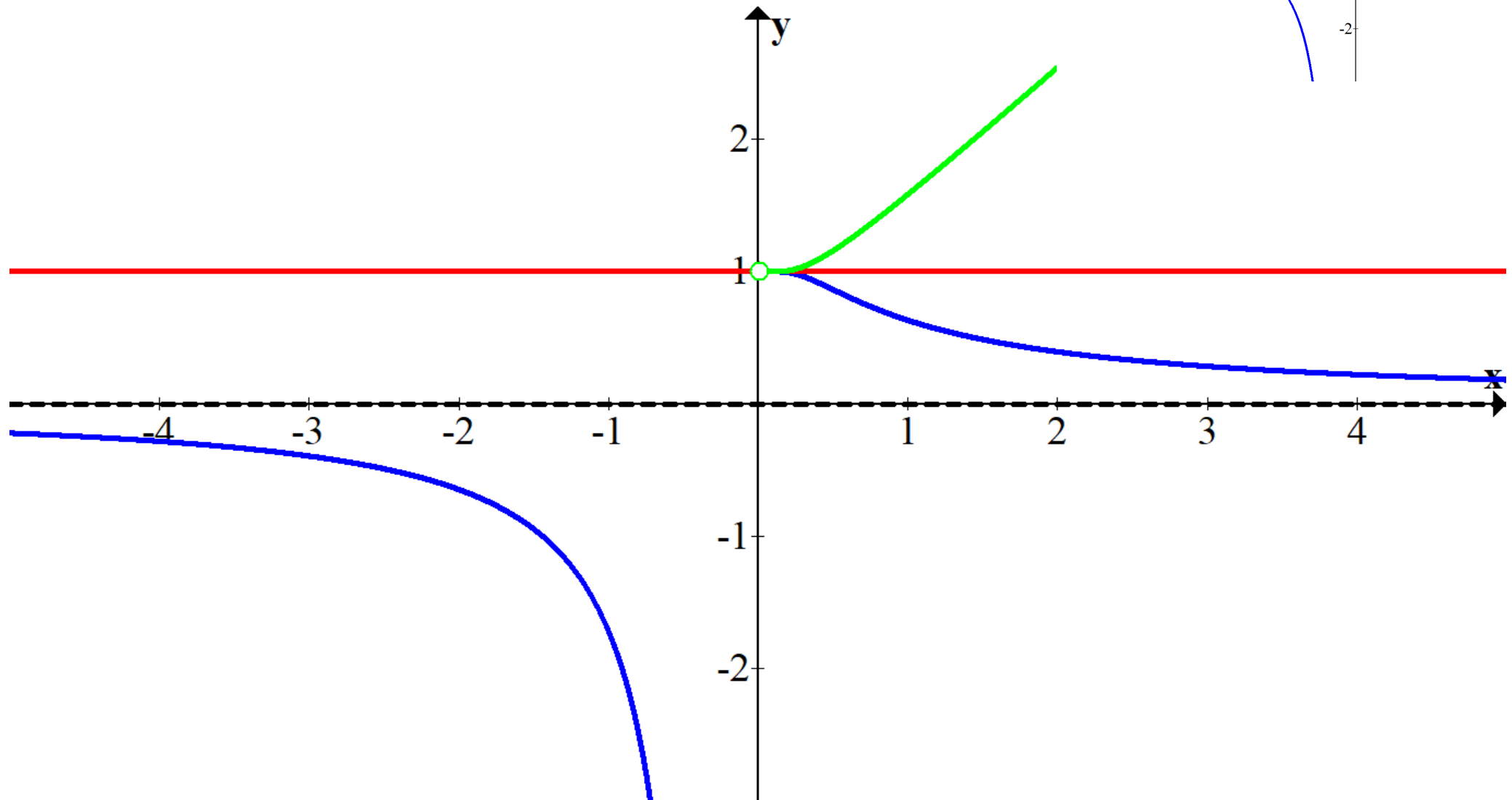
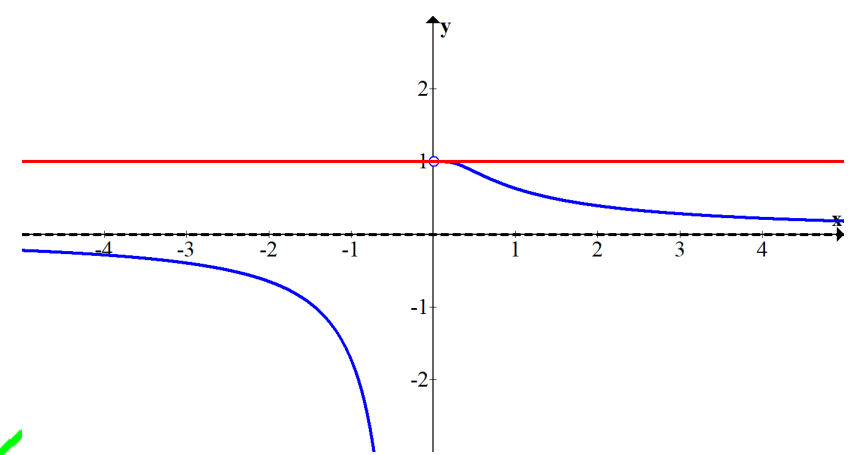


$$L(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} = \frac{y_4}{y_3}$$

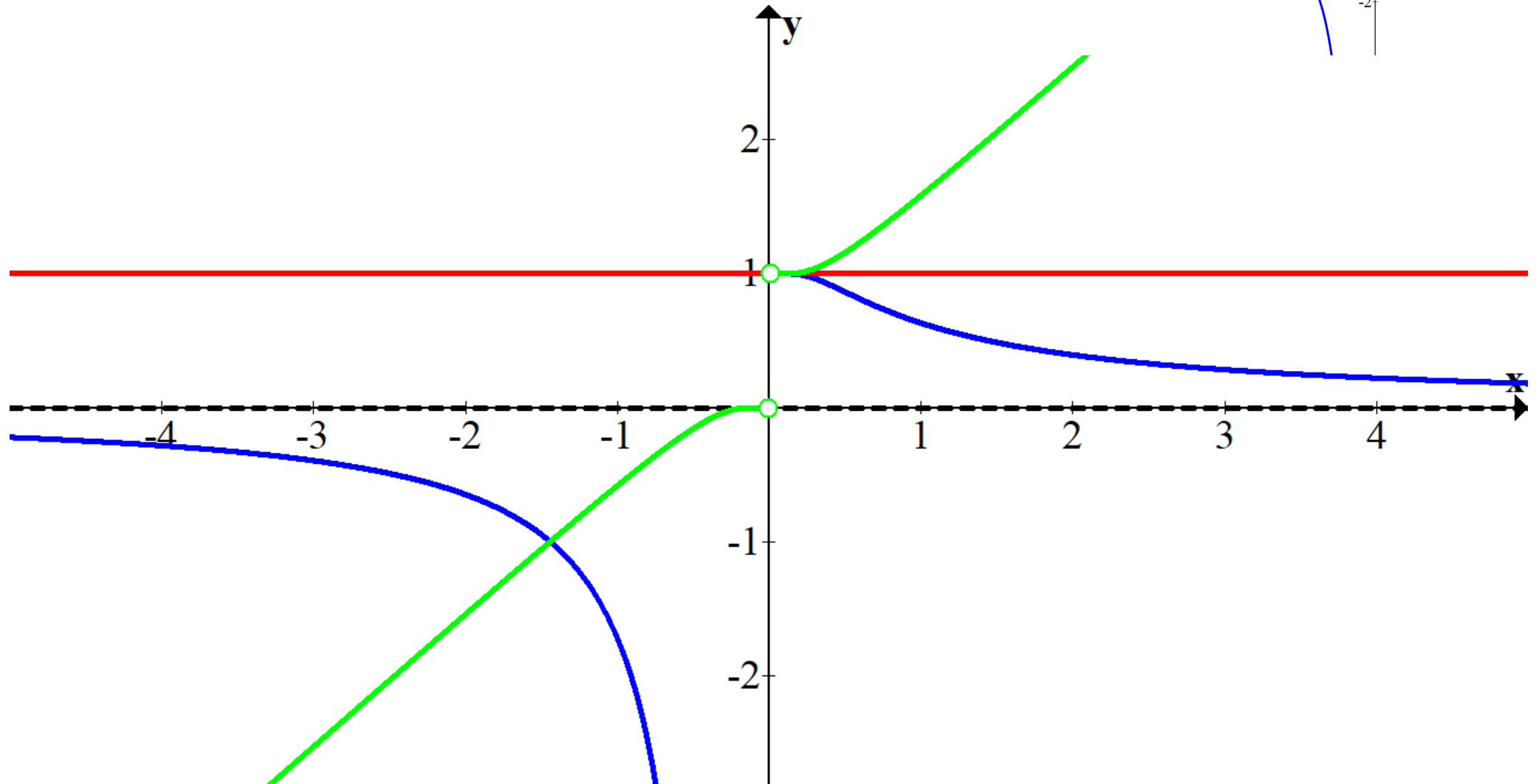
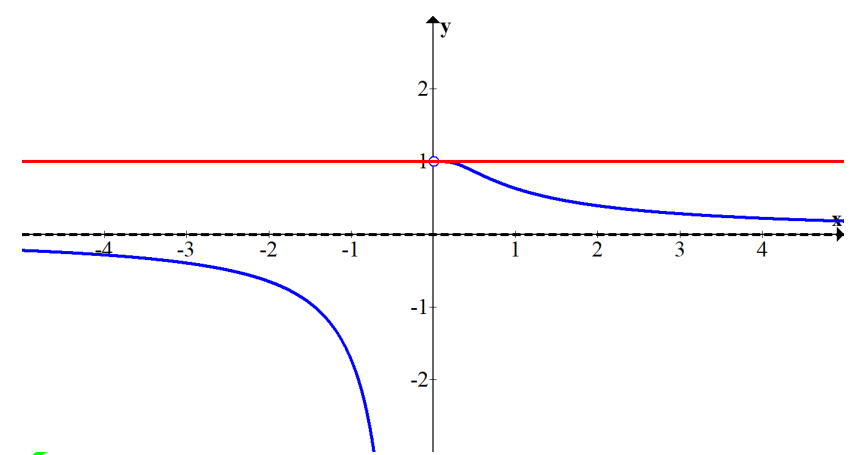




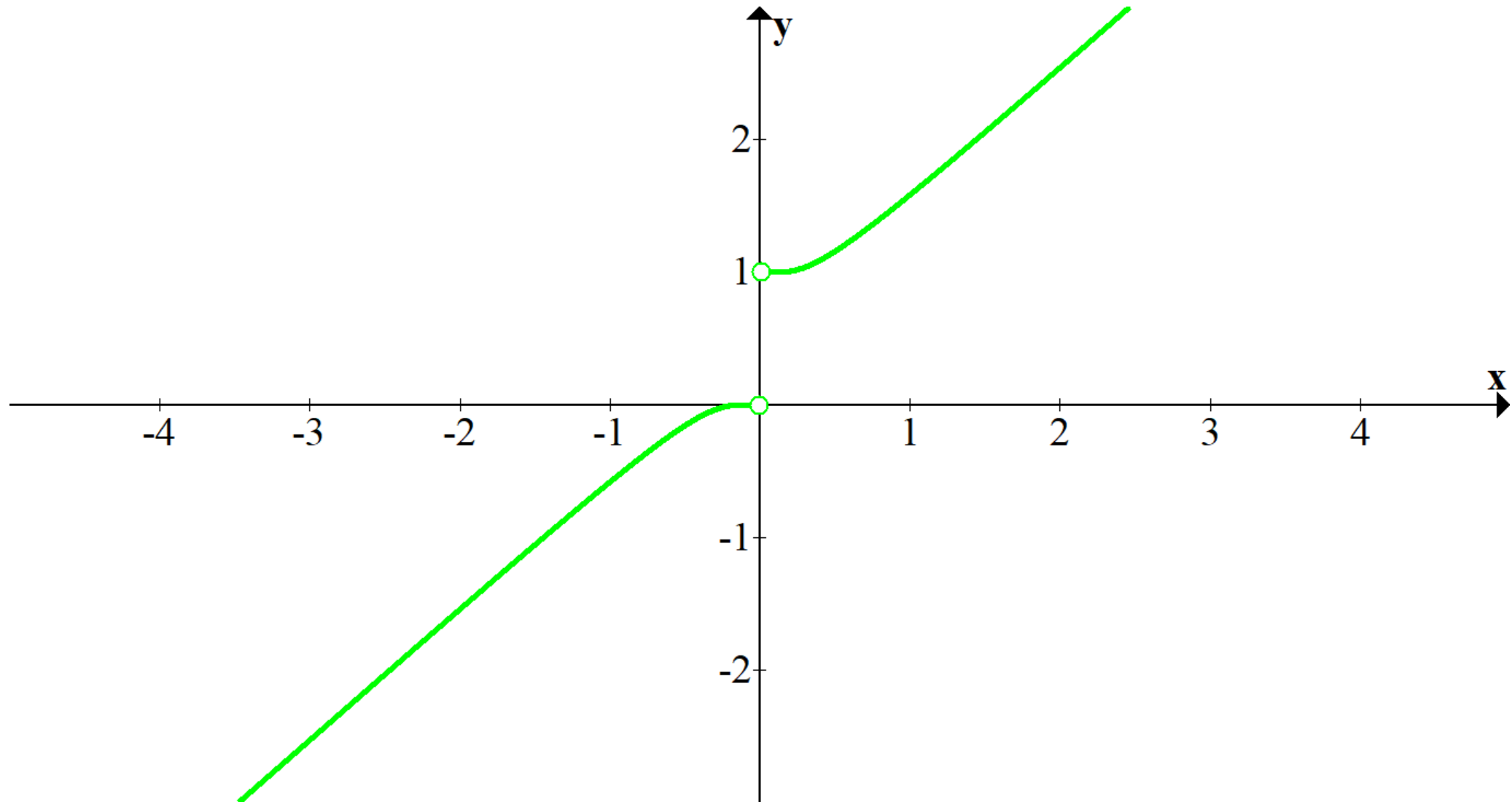
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right] = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right] = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}} \right] = \infty$$



**¡Gracias por su atención!**

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