

DOMINIOS Y RECORRIDOS DE ALGUNAS FUNCIONES

Completa las tablas hallando el dominio, el recorrido y la gráfica de las siguientes funciones

FUNCIONES	DOMINIOS	RECORRIDOS	GRÁFICA ASOCIADA
FUNCIONES CONSTANTES			
$y = 5$			
$y = 2$			
$y = 0$			
$y = -3$			
FUNCIONES LINEALES			
$y = x$			
$y = 2x$			
$y = 5x$			
$y = -x$			
$y = -3x$			
$y = -\frac{x}{3}$			
FUNCIONES AFINES			
$y = x + 5$			
$y = x - 3$			
$y = 2x + 3$			
$y = 2x - 5$			
$y = -\frac{x}{3} + 4$			
$y = -\frac{x}{3} - 3$			

FUNCIONES CUADRADAS

$y = x^2$			
$y = 2x^2$			
$y = 5x^2$			
$y = \frac{x^2}{3}$			
$y = \frac{x^2}{5}$			
$y = -x^2$			
$y = -3x^2$			
$y = -\frac{x^2}{5}$			
$y = (x + 5)^2$			
$y = (x - 3)^2$			
$y = 3(x + 2)^2$			
$y = -\frac{(x - 4)^2}{5}$			
$y = x^2 - 3x + 2$			
$y = 5x^2 + x + 2$			
$y = -\frac{x^2}{3} + 2x + 3$			

FUNCIONES RACIONALES DEL TIPO $\frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$ con $c \neq 0$ y $ad - bc \neq 0$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$			
$y = \frac{3}{x}$			
$y = -\frac{2}{x}$			
$y = \frac{3}{x - 2}$			
$y = \frac{3 + 2x}{x - 5}$			

FUNCIONES EXPONENCIALES			
$y = e^x$			
$y = 2^x$			
$y = 10^x$			
$y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$			
$y = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$			
$y = -e^x$			
$y = e^x + 3$			
$y = e^x - 2$			
$y = e^{x+3}$			
$y = ex^5$			
FUNCIONES LOGARÍTMICAS			
$y = \log x$			
$y = \log_2 x$			
$y = \ln x$			
$y = \log_{1/2} x$			
$y = \ln x + 3$			
$y = \ln x - 2$			
$y = \ln (x + 3)$			
$y = \ln (x - 2)$			
FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS			
$y = \text{sen } x$			
$y = \text{sen } x + 3$			
$y = \text{sen } x - 2$			
$y = \text{sen } (x + 3)$			
$y = \text{sen } (x - 2)$			
$y = 3\text{sen } x$			
$y = \frac{\text{sen } x}{2}$			

$y = \cos x$			
$y = \operatorname{tg} x$			
$y = \operatorname{cot} x$			
$y = \operatorname{sec} x$			
$y = \operatorname{csc} x$			
"FUNCIONES" MULTIFORMES			
$y = \operatorname{arcsen} x$			
$y = \operatorname{arccos} x$			
$y = \operatorname{arctg} x$			
OTRAS FUNCIONES			
$y = x $			
$y = x - 5 $			
$y = x^2 - 3x + 2 $			
$y = \ln x $			
$y = \operatorname{sen} x $			
$y = \operatorname{Ent}(x)$			
$y = \operatorname{Mant} x = x - \operatorname{Ent} x$			
$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$			
$y = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{si } x < -2 \\ x^2 - 5 & \text{si } -2 \leq x < 3 \\ 3 + \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$			
$y = e^{-x}$			
$y = \ln(-x)$			
$y = \operatorname{sen}(-x)$			