



1.- Las siguientes son leyes de correspondencia de traslaciones verticales de funciones básicas. Haga el correspondiente gráfico de cada una de ellas.

- |                             |                                     |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) $y = x + 1$             | (h) $y = \sqrt{x} + 2$              | (n) $y = \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$ | (s) $y =  x  - 3$              |
| (b) $y = x - 1$             | (i) $y = \sqrt{x} + 4$              | (ñ) $y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$ | (t) $y = \text{sen}(x) - 1$    |
| (c) $y = x^2 + 2$           | (j) $y = \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}$    | (o) $y = 2^x + 3$           | (u) $y = \text{sen}(x) + 2$    |
| (d) $y = x^2 + 4$           | (k) $y = \sqrt{x} + 1$              | (p) $y = e^x + 2$           | (v) $y = \text{cos}(x) - 1$    |
| (e) $y = x^3 - 3$           | (l) $y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}$ | (q) $y = e^x - 2$           | (w) $y = \ln(x) + \frac{1}{3}$ |
| (f) $y = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}$ | (m) $y = \frac{1}{x} + 1$           | (r) $y =  x  + 4$           |                                |
| (g) $y = x^3 + 2$           |                                     |                             |                                |

2.- Las siguientes son leyes de correspondencia de traslaciones horizontales de funciones básicas. Para cada una de ellas, haga su gráfico correspondiente.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (a) $y = \sqrt{x-2}$           | (h) $y = (x-3)^3$       | (o) $y = \frac{1}{x-1}$     | (t) $y = \ln(x+1)$                      |
| (b) $y = \sqrt{x+\frac{1}{2}}$ | (i) $y = (x+3)^3$       | (p) $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$     | (u) $y = \ln(x-1)$                      |
| (c) $y = \sqrt{x+4}$           | (j) $y = (x+2)^3$       | (q) $y = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$ | (v) $y = \ln(x-2)$                      |
| (d) $y = \sqrt{x-3}$           | (k) $y = (x-2)^3$       | (r) $y = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$ | (w) $y = e^{x+1}$                       |
| (e) $y = (x+1)^2$              | (l) $y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$ | (s) $y = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ | (x) $y = e^{x-1}$                       |
| (f) $y = (x-1)^2$              | (m) $y = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$ |                             | (y) $y = e^{x-2}$                       |
| (g) $y = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2$    | (n) $y = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$ |                             | (z) $y = \text{sen}(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$ |
|                                | (ñ) $y = \frac{1}{x+1}$ |                             |                                         |

3.- Haga el gráfico de cada una de las siguientes funciones.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) $y = \sqrt{x+1} - 2$ | (h) $y = \ln(x-2) - 1$ | (ñ) $y = (x-2)^2 + 1$ | (u) $y =  x-4  - 2$             |
| (b) $y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$ | (i) $y = \ln(x-2) + 1$ | (o) $y = (x-2)^2 - 1$ | (v) $y = \frac{1}{x+4} - 2$     |
| (c) $y = \sqrt{x-4} - 3$ | (j) $y = \ln(x+2) + 1$ | (p) $y = (x+2)^2 + 1$ | (w) $y = \frac{1}{x+4} + 2$     |
| (d) $y = \sqrt{x+4} + 3$ | (k) $y = e^{x-2} + 3$  | (q) $y = (x+2)^2 - 1$ | (x) $y = \frac{1}{x-4} - 2$     |
| (e) $y = \sqrt{x+4} - 3$ | (l) $y = e^{x-2} - 3$  | (r) $y =  x+4  + 2$   | (y) $y = \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} - 1$ |
| (f) $y = \sqrt{x-4} + 3$ | (m) $y = e^{x+2} + 3$  | (s) $y =  x+4  - 2$   |                                 |
| (g) $y = \ln(x+2) - 1$   | (n) $y = e^{x+2} - 3$  | (t) $y =  x-4  + 2$   |                                 |



4.- Las siguientes son leyes de correspondencia de reflexiones de funciones básicas, alrededor del los ejes de coordenadas. Haga el gráfico de cada una de ellas.

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|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (a) $y = -x$        | (g) $y = \sqrt{-x}$      | (l) $y = -\ln(x)$ | (q) $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x}$ |
| (b) $y = -x^2$      | (h) $y = -\frac{1}{x}$   | (m) $y = \ln(-x)$ | (r) $y = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$   |
| (c) $y = (-x)^2$    | (i) $y = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ | (n) $y = -e^x$    | (s) $y = \text{sen}(-x)$                |
| (d) $y = -x^3$      | (j) $y = - x $           | (ñ) $y = e^{-x}$  | (t) $y = -\text{sen}(x)$                |
| (e) $y = (-x)^3$    | (k) $y =  -x $           | (o) $y = 2^{-x}$  | (u) $y = -\text{cos}(x)$                |
| (f) $y = -\sqrt{x}$ |                          | (p) $y = -2^x$    |                                         |

5.- Haga el gráfico de cada una de las siguientes funciones.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) $y = -\sqrt{x+3} + 2$  | (k) $y = -\ln(-x+4) - 2$                      | (r) $y = -\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - 3$ |
| (b) $y = \sqrt{-x+3} + 2$  | (l) $y = -(x-3)^3 + 4$                        | (s) $y = -\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + 3$ |
| (c) $y = -\sqrt{-x+3} + 2$ | (m) $y = -e^{-x+1} + 3$                       | (t) $y = -\sqrt{-x+2} - 3$       |
| (d) $y = -(x+2)^2 - 4$     | (n) $y = 2^{x-3} + 4$                         | (u) $y = -\ln(1-x) + 3$          |
| (e) $y = (-x+2)^2 - 4$     | (ñ) $y = -\log_{1/2}(x-2) - 3$                | (v) $y = -\text{sen}(x) + 2$     |
| (f) $y = -(-x+2)^2 - 4$    | (o) $y = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1} + 4$ | (w) $y = -\tan(x)$               |
| (g) $y = - x+1  + 3$       | (p) $y = -\frac{1}{x-2} + 4$                  | (x) $y = -\text{cos}(x)$         |
| (h) $y =  -x+1  + 3$       | (q) $y = -\frac{1}{2-x} + 4$                  | (y) $y = 1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}$      |
| (i) $y = - -x+1  + 3$      |                                               | (z) $y = -1 - \sqrt{2-x}$        |
| (j) $y = \ln(-x+4) + 2$    |                                               |                                  |

6.- Sea  $g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1$ . Hacer el gráfico de  $y = |g(x)|$ .

7.- Sea  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ . Hacer el gráfico de  $y = |f(x)|$ .

8.- Sea  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$ . Hacer el gráfico de  $y = |f(x)|$ .

9.- Sea  $f(x) = |x-1| + |1-x|$ . Hacer el gráfico de  $y = f(x)$ .

10.- Sea  $f : D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , dada por

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

Determine el dominio de  $f$  y haga el gráfico.