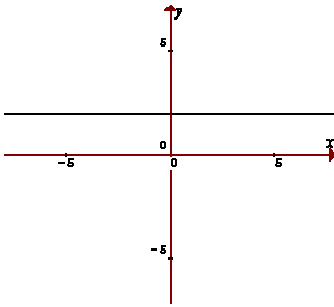
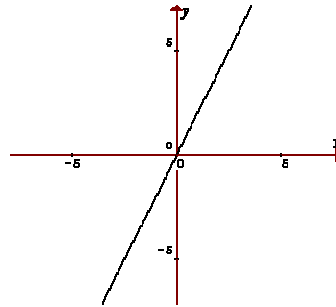


Constante $f(x)=k$



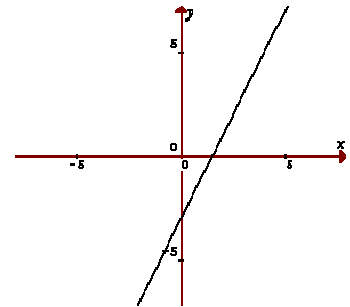
FUNCIONES ELEMENTALES

Lineal $f(x)=kx$

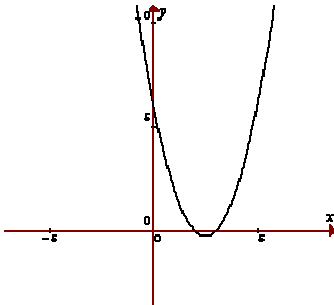


Si $k>0$ crece
Si $k<0$ decrece

Afín $y=ax+b$



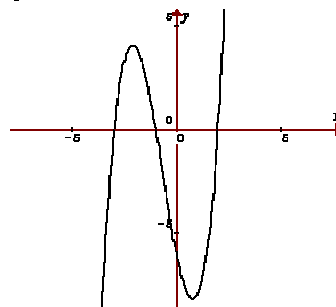
Cuadrática $y=ax^2+bx+c$



Parábola (cóncava o convexa)Depende del valor de a

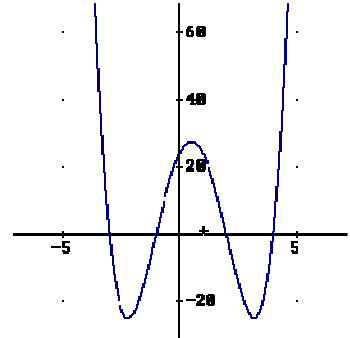
Polinómica de grado 3

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$



Depende del valor de a

Polinómica de grado 4



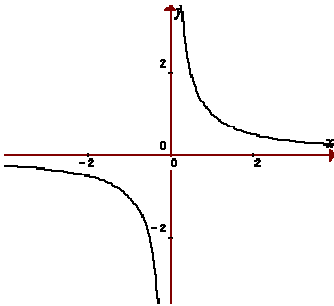
$$y = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$$

Depende de los valores a,b,c,d

Proporcionalidad

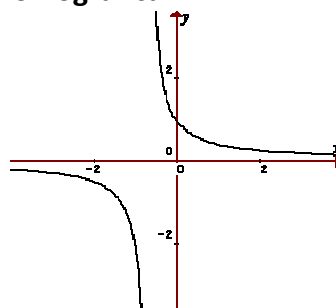
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

Inversa

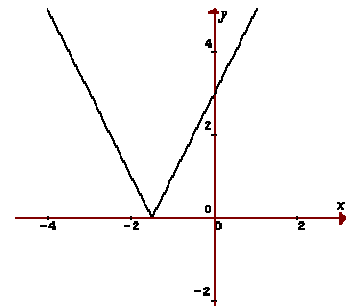


Homográfica

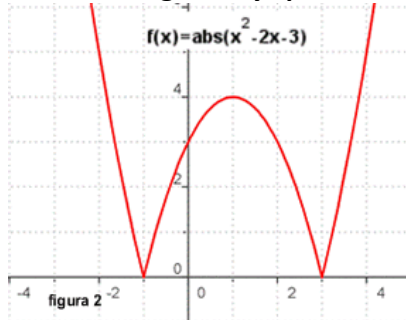
$$y = b + \frac{k}{x - a}$$



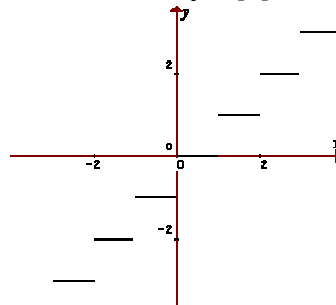
Valor Absolutode 1º grado $y=|ax+b|$



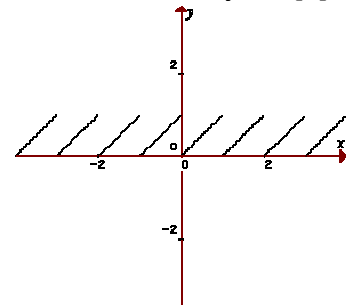
Valor Abs 2º grado $y=|ax^2+bx+c|$



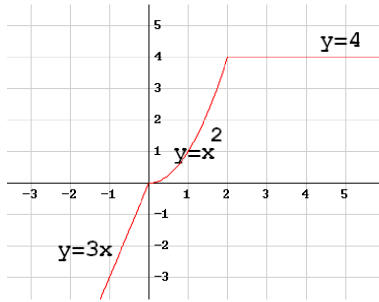
Parte Entera $y=E[x]$



Parte decimal $y=x-E[x]$

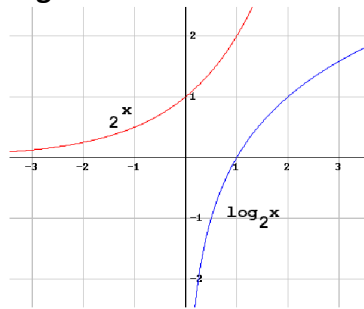


Definida a trozos



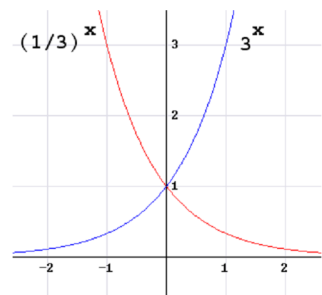
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 4 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Logarítmica $y = \log_a x$



El valor de $a > 1$ o $a < 1$ determina el crecimiento

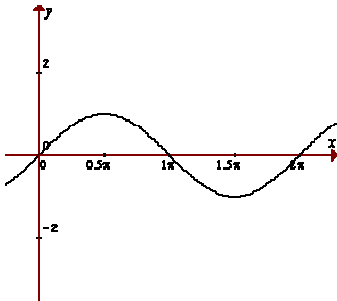
Exponencial $y = a^x$



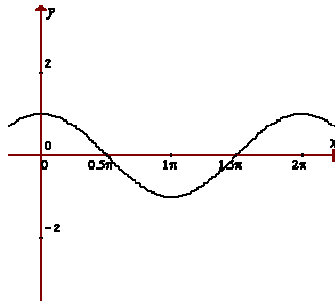
El valor de $a > 1$ o $a < 1$ determina el crecimiento

Trigonómicas

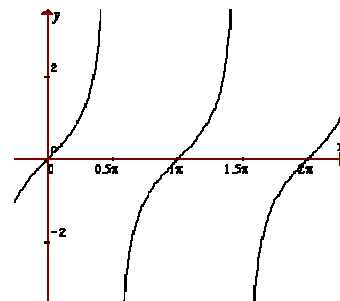
$y = \text{sen}x$



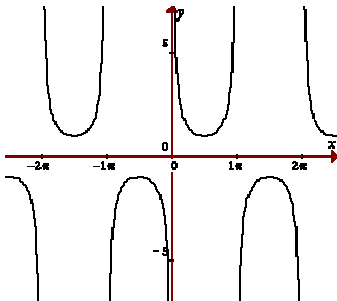
$y = \text{cos}x$



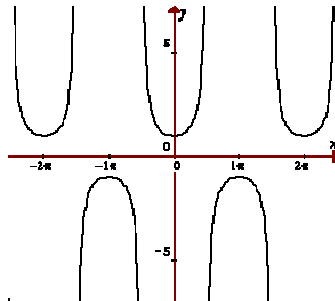
$y = \text{tg}x$



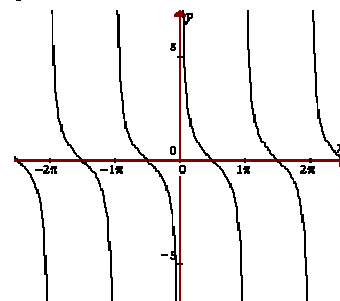
$y = \text{csc}x$



$y = \text{sec}x$

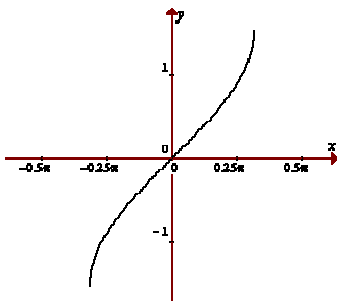


$y = \text{cot}x$



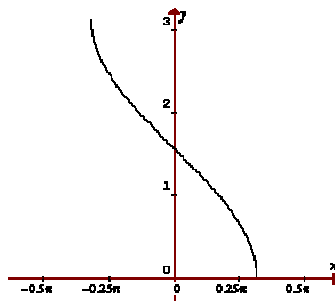
Trigonómicas Recíprocas

$y = \text{arcsen}x$



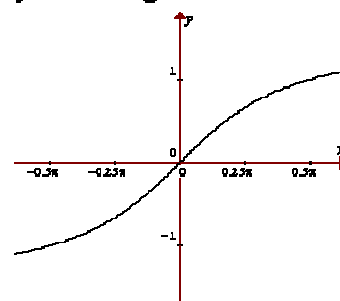
$y = \text{arccot}x$

$y = \text{arccos}x$



$y = \text{arcsec}x$

$y = \text{arctg}x$



$y = \text{arcosec}x$

