Geometría Analítica
DISTOTIGA & PUNTOS: A(XI,VI) B(X2V2) a(1) Dr. 1(1) 21/11 122
Punto medio: $A(x_1,y_1) B(x_2,y_2) PH(A,B) = \frac{x+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}$
Kectos: 1: over 1 c = 0
Ec. Principal: y=mx+n pendiente $\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} \Rightarrow \frac{y-y_0=m(x-x_0)}{y_2-y_0}$
Pendientes porolelos: <u>mi=ma</u> perpendiculores: <u>mi=ma</u> perpendiculores: <u>mi=ma</u>
$L_{\chi^{2}+\chi^{2}+Ax+Bw+T=0}^{(1)}$
sa=-Az; b=-Bz; r= Va2+b2-T Sectiones Conicas
Parobola (e=1 -> PF=:e: PD) y=ax2+bx2+c P====================================
L. P. vertice: $(y-y_0) = \frac{1}{4p} (x-x_0)^2$ L. P. horizontel: $(x-x_0) = \frac{1}{4p} (y-y_0)^2$
Vertice: $(X0, Y0) = (\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4})$ Nertice: $(X0, Y0)$ *
Directiz: Y=YO-P Directiz: X=XO-P
FOLD : (X, Y+P) • p>0 se abre havia arribe • p<0 " " " " abajo • p<0 " " " " " izquieroux
그는 그는 것, 이번 방법에는 영양에 지하는 것은 것을 많은 것이 같이 다. 여행은 영양에서 이가 집에서 많을 것을 끓었다.

Hiperbola 
$$(e_1 \rightarrow \overline{p_1} = e_1\overline{b})$$
  
L H. How works  $(\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 = (\underline{y} + \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LH the works  $(\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 = (\underline{y} + \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
Lentroda en:  $(X_0, y_0)$   
Extentini dod:  $e = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{e}$   
Directina:  $(x_0, y_0)$   
 $E = How works e (x_{x,x_0})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 \pm (\underline{x} - \underline{x})$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 = 1$   
LE. How works e ( $\underline{x} \times \underline{x})^2 \pm (\underline{y} - \underline{y})^2 \pm (\underline{x} - \underline{x})^2 \pm \underline{y}$   
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $(x = y_0 \pm \underline{y})^2 \pm (\underline{x} - \underline{x})^2 \pm \underline{y}$   
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = y_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ . Directina:  $x = x_0 \pm \frac{a}{2}$ .  
Directina:  $x = x_0$ 

\* Conjunto imagen: sea f: A cIR > R Im(+)= 1 f (x) : x E A p

l'enos función Wondo Y=0, corto eje OX
Paridad funciones ( $\forall x \in A$ )-x $\in A$ L Pares: ( $\forall x \in A$ ) $f(-x) = f(x) \longrightarrow (x, y) \in Gf \implies (-x, y) \in Gf$ L Impores: ( $\forall x \in A$ ) $f(-x) = -f(x) \longrightarrow (x, y) \in Gf \implies (-x, -y) \in Gf$
Funciones periódices = (YXEA) × +PEA (YXEA) f(X+P)=f(x) pes ce periódo de la función
Funciones monotones $\rightarrow$ creciente $\forall x_1, x_2 \in B, x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ $\rightarrow$ decreciente $\forall x_1, x_2 \in B, x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$
Funciones a coto das - inferiormente (Jacilia) ta (tredomf) a stex) - superiormente (Jbellia) ta (tredomf) fox) 56 - acotode (Jacilia) ta (tredomf) a stex) 56 - acotode (Jacilia) ta (tredomf) a stex) 56
Algebra de funciones 4 soma: $(f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x)$ 5 diference: $(f-g)(x) = f(x)-g(x)$ 5 ponderación: $(f-g)(x) = f(x)$ 5 ponderación:
Asintotes de función vociónal La Honzontoles: se factoriza por el + grande y ahí se evolva
Composición funciones (gof)(x)=g(f(x)) Jom (gof)=1x E Dom(f): f(x) E Dom(g)f Jom (gof)=1x E Dom(f): f(x) E Dom(g)f Thyectiva Efox)=t(x2)=> x1=x23; Epiyectiva Im(f)=(od(f); Biyectiva: Ambes juntes E Dom(f)=(od(f)) + (od(f)) + (od(f)); Biyectiva: Ambes juntes
$\frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$

Inupdividad Soble ged Non. Sea f: A) B Hyc B, Fre, y-tal HXINGA, X= y=tus #1) L=) tel=tyl=)X=y do importante Es la intorpretación Rec=Cod IIII Bigedra L=> invjedra 1 50 bregedra Ric = Cod 1a 1 Z(F) = = 1x = 10 m/f), ful = 0 8 Cetos: PAt: Sea fai, fai=f(-K) IMPAt: SEA Fui f(x) = -f(x)xo (two) = - f(xo). faol=f(-x) Ctecimianto Sea X1 2 X2 => tx2 - tx1 = 0 L X2 => f(x2)-f(x1) >0 Xi CHECIGNTE decracionte. faul X MO, MCCESALionants tail Estrolo. ) 24) X2 . \*1 tral

Plus 
$$f_{A,B}$$
  $f_{A,B}$   $f_{A,B}$ 

ł

ł

1

 $\frac{FZ}{1216} \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{h^2} = 1$ Encontrar (Ko, yo) 24, 50) A(Xo, yo) = 4xoyo. (-xoyo) (xo,-go) Como es una pración. sigmple positiva Es couvalente a maximizar su cocidiado ATX0,90)=16×62902. tambion tamemos 10, 90 EE. =>  $\frac{\chi_{0^{2}}}{\alpha^{2}} + \frac{g_{0^{2}}}{6^{2}} = 1 => g_{0^{2}} = \frac{g_{0^{2}}}{6^{2}} = \frac{g_{0^{2}}}{\alpha^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{\chi_{0^{2}}}{\alpha^{2}}\right) = \frac{b^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} \left(\alpha^{2} - \chi_{0^{2}}\right)$ En al cuadrado =)  $A^{2}(x_{0}) = 16 \cdot x_{0}^{2} \cdot b^{2}(a^{2} - x_{0}^{2})$ X.= 1/2 = 16 62 ×02 - 165×04  $\Rightarrow = 166^2 \lambda - 165^2 \lambda^2.$  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1166^2}{72.166^2} = \frac{10^2}{2}$ =)  $K_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$   $g_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{y_0^2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$ 

121 Detat minus daminio do primoto y mais importante es saber los testricciomes,  $\frac{V(k)}{Q(k)} = Q(k) \neq 0$ ,  $\forall x \in Vorm$ Si Lengo Combinado V PK) upico 2 pui => puizo trepon ambas conditionos.  $after 1 = \frac{5}{\chi^2 - 4}$ X-4 = 0  $x^{2} - 4 \neq 0$   $x^{2} \neq 4$   $x^{2} \neq -4$   $x^{2} \neq -4$ =) pomf = 1R-3-2,29 b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{X+1}{X-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{X+1}{X-1} = \frac{X+1}{X-1} = \frac{X+1}{X+1}$ Tabla signos!! Jul 51R= 329  $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{$ 

C)  $f(x) = |x^2| - 2$ El valor abouto time testircaicn? No! Sal: IR/ 8) VIG-X2 => 16-x2 70 16 2 X2 X no hacat ESO  $-4 \frac{(4-x)(4+x)}{400}$ (4-x) ##### + 4+x -+-[-4,4]:Sal//

The Para la pariadad Gjo Los signos · Por ssi [trel = tcx] · IMPAt SSI FUI = - THI a) fix1= 6 x2- x-5. Vermos tr-x1  $6(-x)^2 - (-x) - 5$ 6x2+x-s= fer) No es por Vermois -tGx)  $-(b(x)^2 - (x) - 5) =$ = -6x2-x+5 = fiel No ES Import b)  $f(x+1) = 6(x+1)^2 - (x+1) - 5$  $= 6(x^2+2x+1) - 1x+1) - 5$ Yearmos Fixi fGx) = 6(-x)<sup>2</sup> - 11(-x) = 6x<sup>2</sup> + 11x = ftx) No es par Vermos  $-f(x) = -(6(x)^2 - 11(-x)) = -6x^2 - 11x + f(x) NOESIMPAT$ c) f(1x11 = 6(x1)2 -1x1)-5 Vecronos F(x) Li solo este combia 6(1-x1)<sup>2</sup> - 1-x1 - 5 dat dado XI u-XI signple dalXI = [-Xi] ES IMPAT As' que comple

$$f(x) = b(x)^{2} - (x) - 5$$

$$-f(-x) = -6x^{2} + (x) + 5 + f'(x) + Nbes Imper$$

$$(a) - 5x^{2} - x - 5 = 0$$

$$(bx + 5)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 5 + B Biged va & Img \land Soble$$

$$f(x) = 5 + B Biged va & Img \land Soble$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \times -5 + X =$$

- .

5

b) 
$$f(x_{1})$$
  
 $f(x_{1}) = (x_{1}) - 5$   
 $f(x_{1}) = x_{1} - 5$   
 $f(x_{1}) = x_{1} - 5$   
 $f(x_{1}) = x_{1} - 5$   
 $f(x_{1}) = y_{1} - 1x_{1} - 5 = 0$   
 $f(x_{1}) - 1x_{1} - 5 = 0$   
 $f(x_{1})$ 

$$aff(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$Co'mo \quad vermos \quad \epsilon_s to.$$

$$f(x) = -f(-x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1}{(-x)} \quad \epsilon_s \quad \underline{I} \text{ mport}$$

$$Dam(R-3o \{$$

$$f(x) = f(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow x = y \quad \underline{I} \text{ myed}(n) / x$$

$$Rec = \frac{1}{y}(R-3o \{|f(x)| = R| \text{ No sobtogradium} - 2(f)\} = f(x)$$

$$T(f) = f(x).$$

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

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \text{ for } i \text{ zentral } f(x) \text{ for sobtogradium}$$

$$T(f) = f(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \text{ for } i \text{ zentral } f(x) \text{ for sobtogradium}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \text{ for } i \text{ zentral } f(x) \text{ for sobtogradium}$$

į.

6) fax1 = 1 X Dom = 1R- 20 8 • Asimtots X=0 · Poridad  $f(x) = f(-x) = \frac{1}{|-x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|}$ fuode. · No bigediva pues mo impediva Set itul Vot cottes  $= \frac{1}{2}(f) = \phi$ com los cjes cuemb hayen  $C) = \frac{1}{y_2} = f(x)$ # Ve Hificar si sumo más al donaminador d f(x) = 1×(+) s sumo monos 1 / sitesto?

PET 
$$f_{x1} = x$$
  
 $x^{2} = 0.1$   
Dorm f  $x^{2} \neq 1 \neq 0$   
 $x^{2} \neq +1$   $\forall i \in [R \text{ comple}]$   
 $y = \pm 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Dorm  $|R - \frac{1}{2} - 1, \frac{1}{2}$ .  
Portidad  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} \neq f_{x}$ .  
 $f_{x2} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} = f_{x}$ .

e Sigmos turi= X  $x^2 = 1$  (x+1)(x-1) +1 00 00 -1 0 V X+1 X-1 fallo site (-1,0) U (1,00) failo sixe (-00,-1)U(0,1) Asimtota Vortirales, indeterminaciones. X= - + x X = 1 horizantal es ¿qué acorte si avanzo hacia los extramos? 4=0

$$\begin{split} \begin{array}{l} \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \quad & \left( \frac{1}{(\chi_{2})^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\chi_{1})^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\chi_{1})^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\chi_{2})^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\chi_{2})$$

Como es impor ana logo  
Si 
$$x \in (-1,0)$$
 V poro ahara  $f(x_1)>0$   
 $si x \in (-\infty, -1)$  V poro ahara  $f(x_1)>0$   
 $si x \in (-\infty, -1)$  V poro ahara  $f(x_1)>0$   
 $c)$   $f((1,00)$   
 $l(x): (1,00) \rightarrow f(1,\infty)$   
 $x \rightarrow l(x): stal$   
(S sobtrogaduo por definición  
 $(wc y_0 f(x) = f(x) = j \times = 9)$   
 $f(x) - f(y) = 0 = j \times = 9 \quad j = 551 \quad j = 100 \quad j = 100$   
 $(\frac{x_1 - x_1}{(x^2 - x_1)(x^2 - 1)} = 0)$   
 $(\frac{x_1 - y_1(1 + y_0)}{(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)} = 0$   
 $x = -\frac{1}{5}$   
 $x = 9$   
 $f(x) = \frac{x = 9}{2}$ 

•

Luago su involsa

$$y = \frac{\chi}{\chi^2 - 1}$$

X=

# Terminamos I Walquier duda a mi correo pyanez@dim.uchile.cl