

Justificación

1.  $f\left(\frac{a}{h}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2$        $f(a) = a^2$

$$\frac{a^2}{h^2} + a^2 = \frac{a(1+h)}{h}$$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{-1^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-3^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{-27}{2} + 1 = \frac{-25}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{27}{2} + 1 = \frac{29}{2}$$

3.  $y(x) = \underbrace{\sqrt{x}}_1 + 2$  Corte con eje X  
pendiente



$$4- f(x) = x^3$$

$$f(-x) = y (x)^3 = (-x)(-x)(-x)$$

NO es par

$$6 f(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$= f(-2) = 3(-2) - 1 = -6 - 1 = -7 \text{ - Valor de } y$$

$$= f(1) = 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2 \text{ - Valor de } y$$

$$7- = 5 \cdot 5^2$$

$$= 5 \cdot 25$$

$$= 125 \text{ m}^2$$