

13 / 05 / 2021

PROCEDIMIENTOS...

1)

x	y
0	-1
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	3
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{23}{4}$
2	9

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 - 1 \\ &= 0 + 0 - 1 \\ &= 0 - 1 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{4} - \frac{4}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 1 =$$

$$= 1 + 3 - 1 =$$

$$= 4 - 1 = 3$$

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

$$= \frac{3^2}{4} + \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{1} =$$

$$\frac{3^2}{4} + \frac{18}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{23}{4}$$

$$f(x) = 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 - 1$$
$$= 4 + 6 - 1$$
$$= 10 - 1$$

9

2)

x	y
0	1
1/2	1/4
1	1/2
3/2	3/4

$$f(x) = \frac{0}{2} + 1$$

$$= 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3/2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$4) f(x) = 1/2 + 3 = 3,5$$

$$f(x) = 7/2 + 3 = 6,5$$

$$5) f(0) = 0^2 - 1$$
$$= -1$$