DD MM AA

RECUPERACIÓN CÁLCULO BIMESTRAL

7. **R/** $q_0 = \dfrac{q(1+h)}{h}$

- $f\left(\frac{q}{h}\right) = \left(\frac{q}{h}\right)^2 \qquad f(q) = q^2$

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

2. **R/** b. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{35}{8}, -\frac{79}{8}$

- $f(x) = -\frac{1^3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{8} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{7}{8}}$
- $f(x) = \frac{1^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{8} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{9}{8}}$
- $f(x) = \frac{-3^3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{27}{8} + 1 = \boxed{-\frac{79}{8}}$
- $f(x) = \frac{3^3}{2} + 1 = \frac{27}{8} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{35}{8}}$

DD MM AA

3. R/ D. $y(x) = 5x + 2$

4. R:/ a. $F(x) = x^3$

• es la función impar, pues los cortes x y y es = 0.

6. R:/ a. $F(x) = 3x - 1$

$= f(-2) = 3 \cdot (-2) - 1 = -6 - 1 = -7$

$= f(1) = 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$

7. R:/ d. $A = 5D^2$

$\cdot 5 \cdot 5^2$

$\cdot 5 \cdot 25$

$= 125\ m^2$