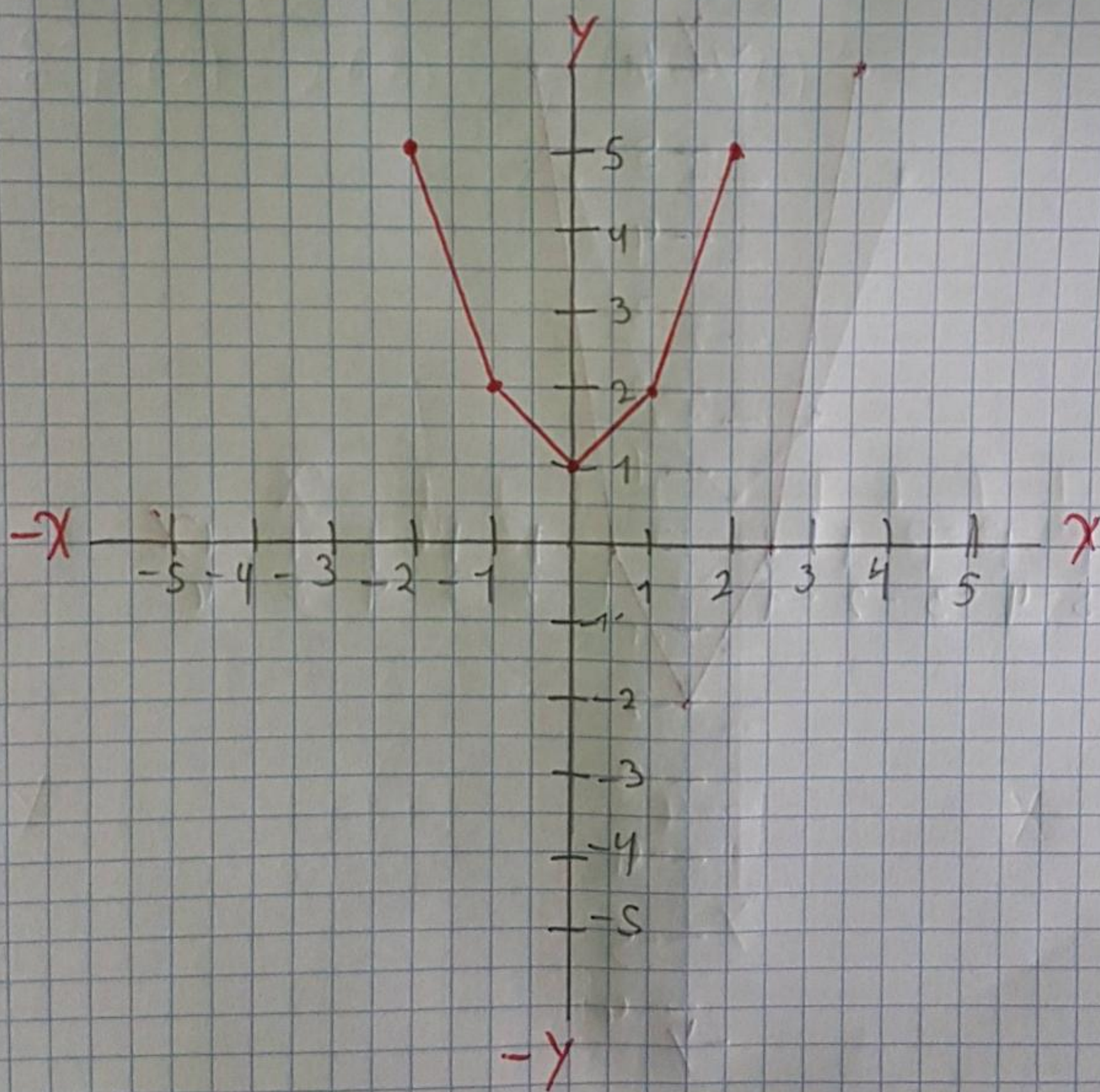
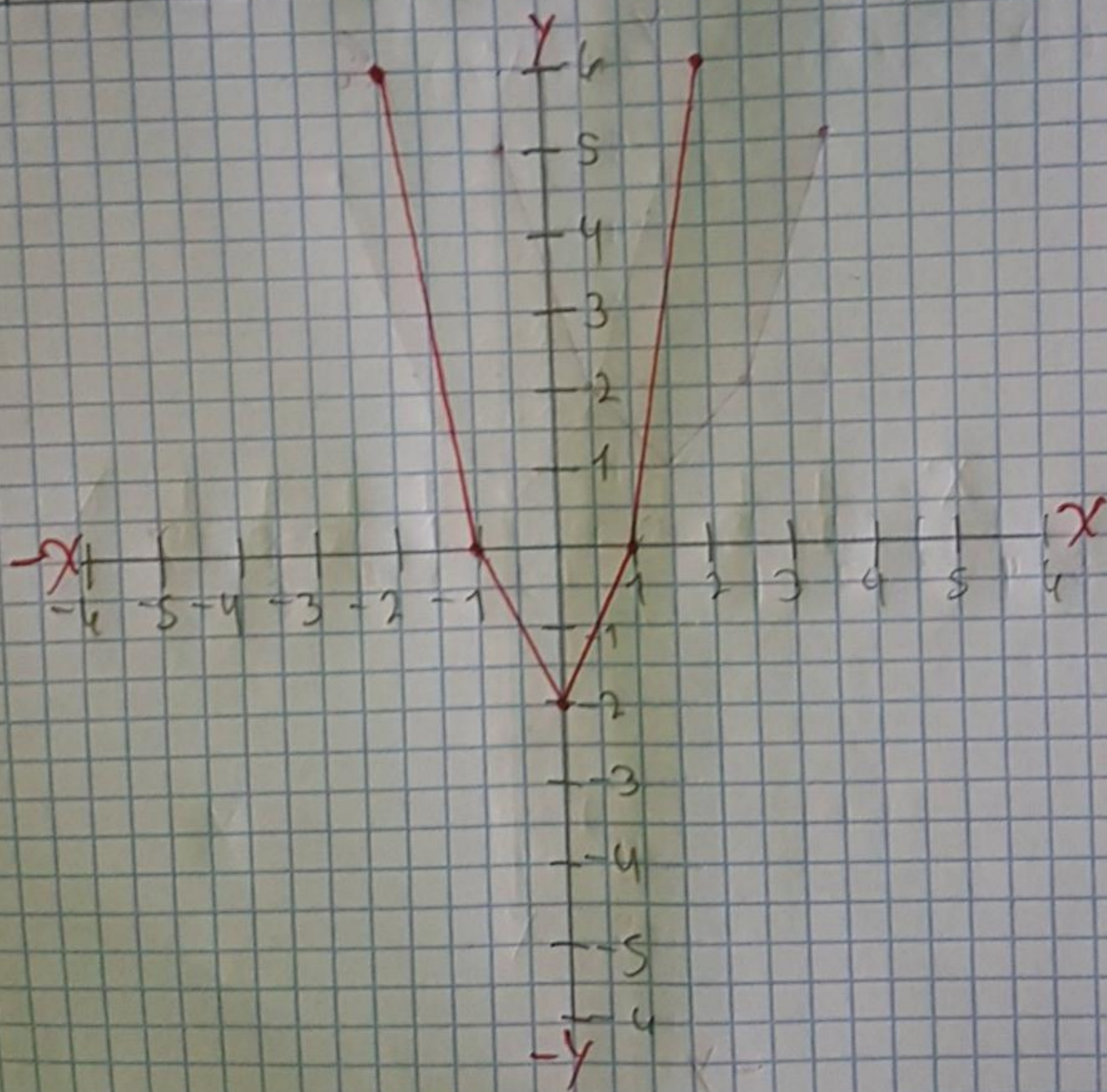


tema 14 Lección 5

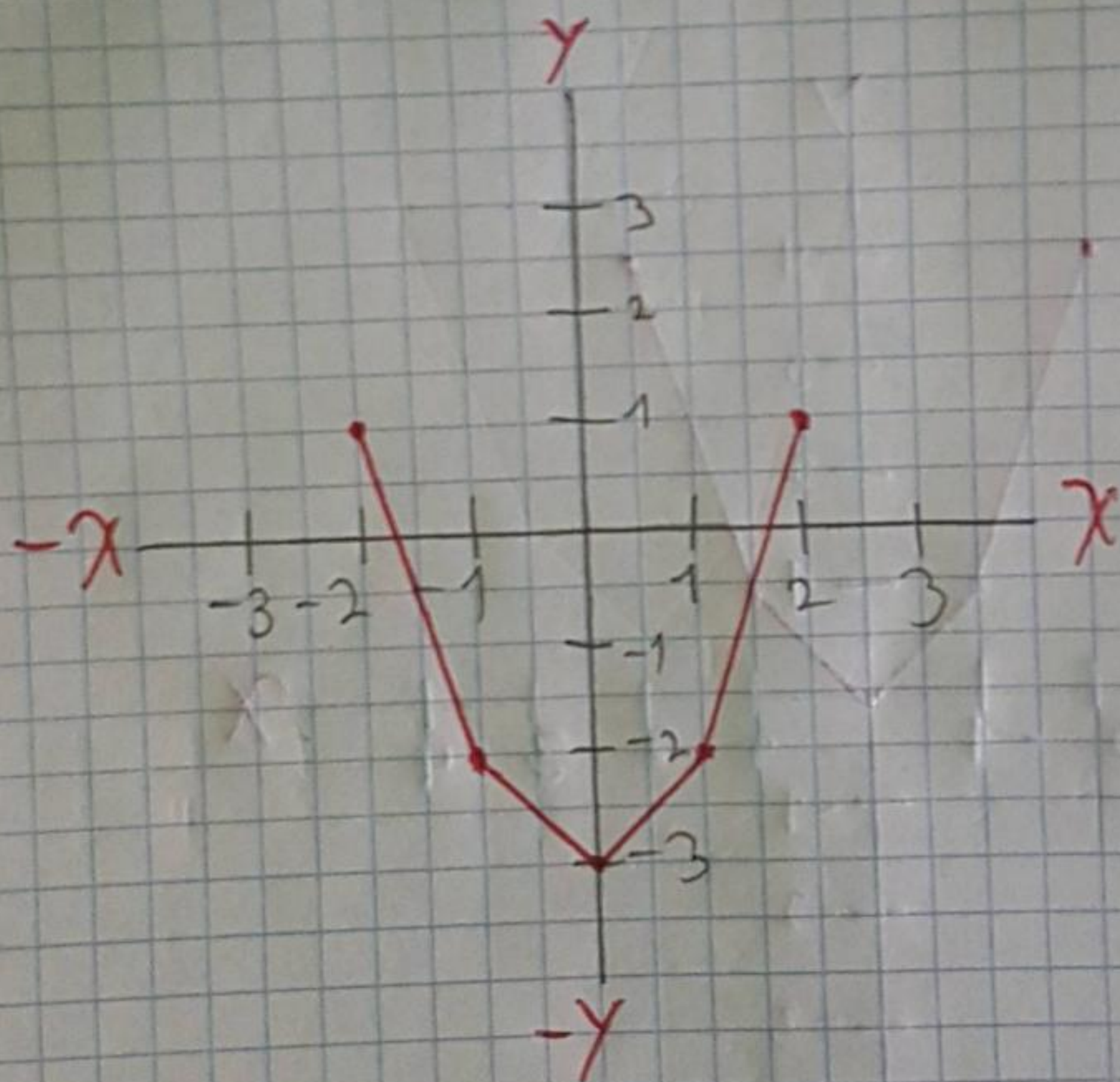
x	$f(x) = x^2 + 1$	(x, y)
-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 1 = 5$	$(-2, 5)$
-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 1 = 2$	$(-1, 2)$
0	$f(0) = (0)^2 + 1 = 1$	$(0, 1)$
1	$f(1) = (1)^2 + 1 = 2$	$(1, 2)$
2	$f(2) = (2)^2 + 1 = 5$	$(2, 5)$



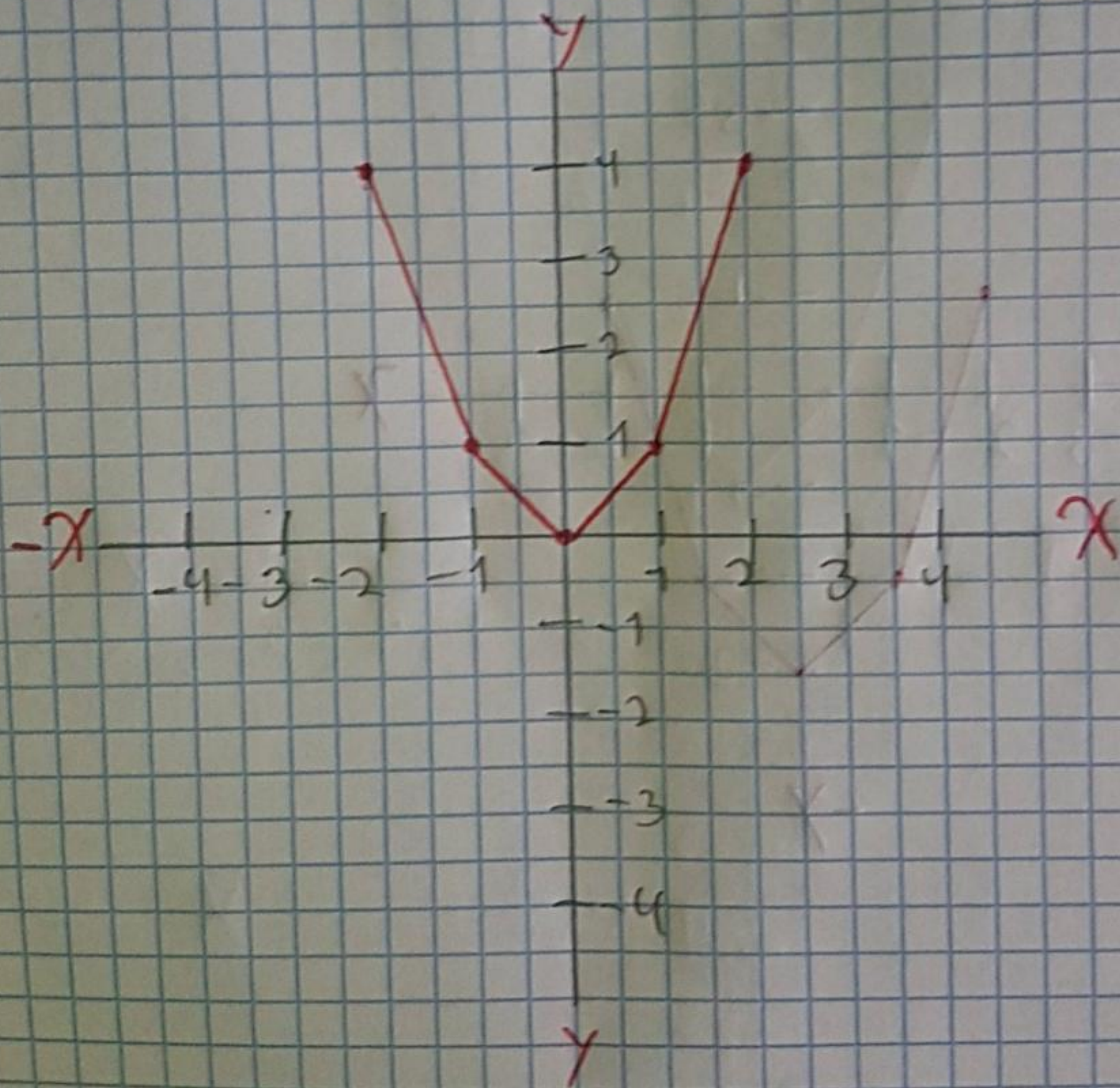
x	$f(x) = 2x^2 - 2$	(x, y)
2	$f(-2) = 2(-2)^2 - 2 = 6$	$(-2, 6)$
1	$f(-1) = 2(-1)^2 - 2 = 0$	$(-1, 0)$
0	$f(0) = 2(0)^2 - 2 = -2$	$(0, -2)$
1	$f(1) = 2(1)^2 - 2 = 0$	$(1, 0)$
2	$f(2) = 2(2)^2 - 2 = 6$	$(2, 6)$



x	$f(x) = x^2 - 3$	(x, y)
-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 3 = -1$	$(-2, +1)$
-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 3 = -2$	$(-1, -2)$
0	$f(0) = (0)^2 - 3 = -3$	$(0, -3)$
1	$f(1) = (1)^2 - 3 = -2$	$(1, -2)$
2	$f(2) = (2)^2 - 3 = +1$	$(2, +1)$



x	$f(x) = (-x)^2$	(x, y)
-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4$	$(-2, 4)$
-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$	$(-1, 1)$
0	$f(0) = (0)^2 = 0$	$(0, 0)$
1	$f(1) = (1)^2 = 1$	$(1, 1)$
2	$f(2) = (2)^2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$



$$x \quad f(x) = 3x^2 - 1 \quad (x, y)$$

$$2 \quad f(-2) = 3(-2)^2 - 1 = 11 \quad (-2, 11)$$

$$1 \quad f(-1) = 3(-1)^2 - 1 = 2 \quad (-1, 2)$$

$$0 \quad f(0) = 3(0)^2 - 1 = -1 \quad (0, -1)$$

$$1 \quad f(1) = 3(1)^2 - 1 = 2 \quad (1, 2)$$

$$2 \quad f(2) = 3(2)^2 - 1 = 11 \quad (2, 11)$$

