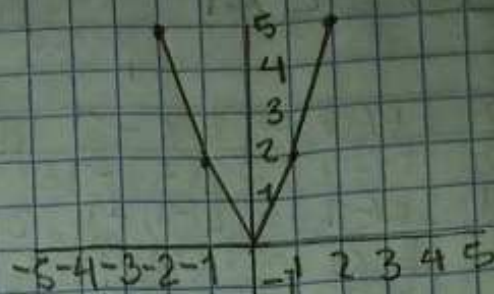


Lección 5

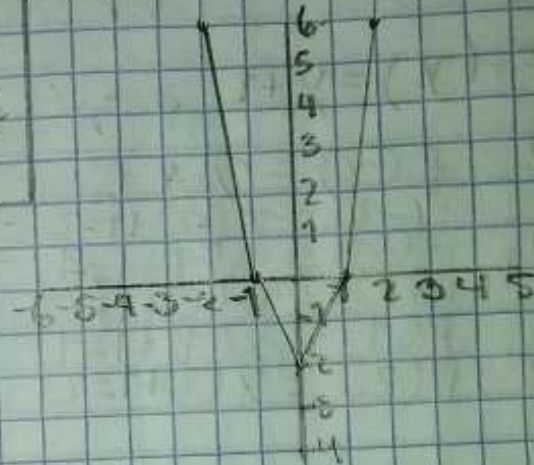
1.

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



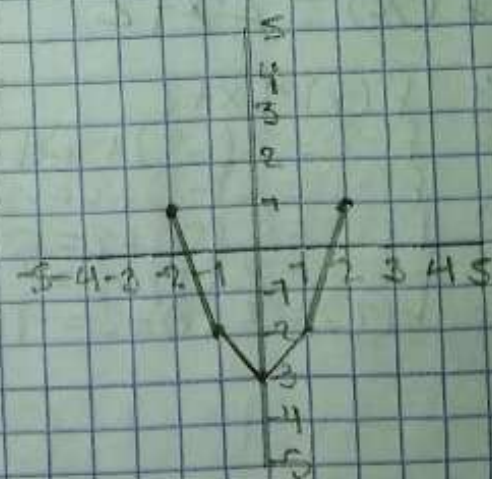
2.

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



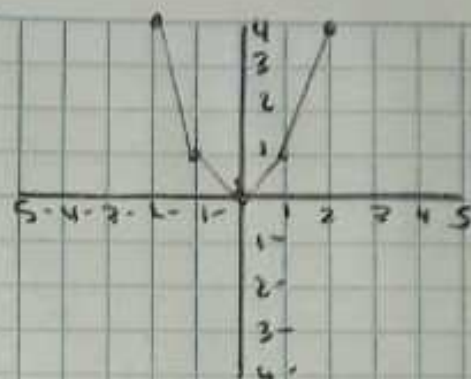
3.

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



4.

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



5.

x	$f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$	x	y
-2	$f(-2) = 3(-2)^2 - 1 = 11$	-2	11
-1	$f(-1) = 3(-1)^2 - 1 = 2$	-1	2
0	$f(0) = 3(0)^2 - 1 = -1$	0	-1
1	$f(1) = 3(1)^2 - 1 = 2$	1	2
2	$f(2) = 3(2)^2 - 1 = 11$	2	11

