

## Problemas – Tema 8

### Problemas resueltos - 4 - composición de funciones

1. Realiza la composición  $(f \circ g)(x)$  y  $(g \circ f)(x)$  de las siguientes parejas de funciones.

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

b)  $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$  ,  $g(x) = \sqrt{2x-4}$

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

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x-2}} = x-2 \quad , \quad (g \circ f)(x) = g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}-2} = \frac{x}{1-2x}$$

b)  $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$  ,  $g(x) = \sqrt{2x-4}$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(\sqrt{2x-4}) = (\sqrt{2x-4})^2 - \sqrt{2x-4} - 2 = 2x-4 - \sqrt{2x-4} - 2 = 2x - \sqrt{2x-4} - 6$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(x^2 - x - 2) = \sqrt{2(x^2 - x - 2) - 4} = \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right) = \frac{\frac{x^2-1}{x} + 3}{\frac{x^2-1}{x} - 3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 1}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g\left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{x+3}{x-3}\right)^2 - 1}{\frac{x+3}{x-3}} = \frac{\frac{(x+3)^2 - (x-3)^2}{(x-3)^2}}{\frac{x+3}{x-3}} = \frac{12x}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{12x}{x^2-9}$$

**2. Sea**  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3$  **y**  $g(x) = x^2$  . **Obtén**  $f[g(x)]$  **y**  $g[f(x)]$  .

$$f[g(x)] = f[x^2] = (x^2)^2 - 5(x^2) + 3 = x^4 - 5x^2 + 3$$

$$g[f(x)] = g[x^2 - 5x + 3] = (x^2 - 5x + 3)^2 = x^4 - 10x^3 + 31x^2 - 30x + 9$$

**3. Sea**  $f(x) = \text{sen}(x)$  **y**  $g(x) = x^2 + 5$  . **Obtén**  $f[g(x)]$  ,  $g[f(x)]$  ,  $f[f(x)]$  **y**  $g[g(x)]$  . **Hallar el valor de estas composiciones de funciones en**  $x=0$  **y en**  $x=2$  .

Hacemos las composiciones, recordando que los valores  $x=0$  y  $x=2$  indican radianes al ser sustituidos dentro de la función seno (ojo con la calculadora).

$$f[g(x)] = f[x^2 + 5] = \text{sen}(x^2 + 5)$$

$$f[g(0)] = \text{sen}(5) = -0,95$$

$$f[g(2)] = \text{sen}(9) = 0,41$$

$$g[f(x)] = g[\text{sen}(x)] = \text{sen}^2(x) + 5$$

$$g[f(0)] = 5$$

$$g[f(2)] = \text{sen}^2(2) + 5 = 5,82$$

$$f[f(x)] = f[\text{sen}(x)] = \text{sen}(\text{sen}(x))$$

$$f[f(0)] = \text{sen}(\text{sen}(0)) = \text{sen}(0) = 0$$

$$f[f(2)] = \text{sen}(\text{sen}(2)) = \text{sen}(0,90) = 0,79$$

$$g[g(x)] = g[x^2 + 5] = (x^2 + 5)^2 + 5$$

$$g[g(0)] = 25 + 5 = 30$$

$$g[g(2)] = (4 + 5)^2 + 5 = 86$$

4. Sea  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  y  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ . Obtener las siguientes composiciones:  $(f \circ g)(2)$ ,  $(g \circ g)(x)$ ,  $(g \circ f)(-3)$ ,  $(f \circ g)(x)$ .

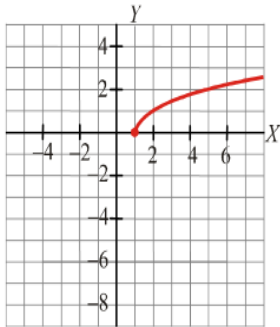
$$(f \circ g)(2) = f[g(2)] = f\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(g \circ g)(x) = g[g(x)] = g\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = x$$

$$(g \circ f)(-3) = g[f(-3)] = g[9 + 1] = g[10] = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f[g(x)] = f\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 = \frac{1 + x^2}{x^2}$$

5. Dada la gráfica de  $f(x)$  obtener los valores de  $f^{-1}(0)$  y  $f^{-1}(2)$  .



Dos funciones inversas  $f(x)$  y  $f^{-1}(x)$  cumplen que la imagen de  $f(x)$  es el dominio de  $f^{-1}(x)$  . Por lo tanto, si  $f(x_0)=y_0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(y_0)=x_0$

$$f^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \text{¿Qué valor } x_0 \text{ cumple } f(x_0)=0 ? \rightarrow f(1)=0 \rightarrow x_0=1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(0)=1$$

$$f^{-1}(2) \rightarrow \text{¿Qué valor } x_0 \text{ cumple } f(x_0)=2 ? \rightarrow f(5)=2 \rightarrow x_0=5 \rightarrow f^{-1}(2)=5$$

**6. Calcular la función inversa de  $f(x)=3x$  ,  $g(x)=x+7$  y  $h(x)=3x-2$  y comprobar que sus respectivas composiciones dan lugar a la función identidad.**

$$f(x)=3x \rightarrow y=3x \rightarrow \frac{y}{3}=x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x)=\frac{x}{3}$$

$$f[f^{-1}(x)]=f\left[\frac{x}{3}\right]=x \quad , \quad f^{-1}[f(x)]=f^{-1}[3x]=x$$

$$g(x)=x+7 \rightarrow y=x+7 \rightarrow y-7=x \rightarrow g^{-1}(x)=x-7$$

$$g[g^{-1}(x)]=g[x-7]=x \quad , \quad g^{-1}[g(x)]=g^{-1}[x+7]=x$$

$$h(x)=3x-2 \rightarrow y=3x-2 \rightarrow \frac{y+2}{3}=x \rightarrow h^{-1}(x)=\frac{x+2}{3}$$

$$h[h^{-1}(x)]=h\left[\frac{x+2}{3}\right]=x \quad , \quad h^{-1}[h(x)]=h^{-1}[3x-2]=x$$

**7. Dada las funciones**  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$  **y**  $g(x) = x^2 - 1$  , **calcula**  $(g \circ f)(x)$  **y**  $(f \circ g)(x)$

$$(g \circ f)(x) \rightarrow g\left[\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right] = \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{-4x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) \rightarrow f[x^2 - 1] = \frac{x^2 - 1 - 1}{x^2 - 1 + 1} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2}$$