

FUNCIONES PARA REPRESENTAR GRÁFICAMENTE

$y = \frac{1}{x+1}$	$y = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$	$y = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$	$y = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$
$y = \frac{x}{1+x}$	$y = \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2}$	$y = \frac{x}{x^2-16}$	$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$
$y = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$	$y = \frac{x}{(x+5)^2}$	$y = \frac{x}{x^2+5x+4}$	$y = \frac{x+2}{x^2-6x+5}$
$y = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x+2}$	$y = \frac{x^2-1}{x+2}$	$y = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$	$y = \frac{x^2}{x^2-4x+3}$
$y = \frac{x^2}{(x-2)^2}$	$y = \frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2+x+1}$	$y = \frac{x^2+1}{x}$	$y = \frac{x^2-1}{x}$
$y = \frac{2x^2}{x+2}$	$y = \frac{x^2-5}{2x-4}$	$y = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-2}$	$y = \frac{x^2+x}{x-1}$
$y = e^{x^2}$	$y = e^{-x^2}$	$y = 2e^{\frac{(x-3)^2}{2}}$	$y = e^{x^3-1}$
$y = e^{\frac{x}{x+2}}$	$y = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$	$y = e^{\frac{x+2}{x^2}}$	$y = e^{\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}}$
$y = 2x \cdot e^{-2x}$	$y = 3x \cdot e^{3x}$	$y = (x-2)^2 \cdot e^{-x^2}$	$y = x^3 \cdot e^{-x}$
$y = x^4 \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}}$	$y = x^5 \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}}$	$y = \frac{e^x}{x}$	$y = \frac{e^{-x}}{1-x}$
$y = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}}$	$y = (1-x) \cdot e^{-x}$	$y = (x^2-1) \cdot e^{-x}$	$y = x^2 \cdot e^x$
$y = (x^2-2x+4) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}}$	$y = (x^2-4x+2) \cdot e^{-x}$	$y = \frac{e^x-1}{x}$	$y = \frac{e^{1-x^2}}{x}$
$y = \frac{e^x}{x^2-1}$	$y = \frac{e^{-x}}{1-x^2}$	$y = \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2-1}$	$y = \frac{e^{-2x}}{(x-1)^2}$
$y = \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}}$	$y = \frac{2}{1+e^{-x}}$	$y = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$	$y = \frac{10}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$
$y = e^x \cdot \ln x$	$y = e^x \cdot \ln(x+1)$	$y = \ln \sqrt{x^2+1}$	$y = x \cdot \ln x$

$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2}{x-1}\right)$	$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$	$y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$	$y = -2x + \ln x$
$y = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)$	$y = \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$	$y = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$	$y = \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$
$y = \ln\left[(x-3)^2(x+3)\right]$	$y = \ln\sqrt{x}$	$y = \sqrt{\frac{e^{-x}}{1-x}}$	$y = \ln(x-1)$
$y = \ln(x^2-4)$	$y = \ln(4-x^2)$	$y = \ln[(x-1)(x+2)]$	$y = \ln(x^3-9x)$
$y = -x^2 + \ln x$	$y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}$	$y = \sqrt{-2x^2+3x-1}$	$y = \sqrt{(x-2)(x+1)}$
$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$	$y = \sqrt{x^2-4}$	$y = \sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x-1}}$	$y = \sqrt{(x+2)(x-1)(x-5)}$
$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-1}}$	$y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$	$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-1}}$	$y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$
$y = -\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}$	$y = x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x-1}$	$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)}}$	$y = -\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x}$
$y = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$	$y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$y = e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}}$	$y = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}}$
$y = \pm x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$	$y = \operatorname{sen}(x-2)$	$y = \ln(\operatorname{sen} x)$	$y = \operatorname{sen} 2x$
$y = \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2}$	$y = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{2}$	$y = 2\operatorname{sen} x$	$y = \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$
$y = \operatorname{tg} x $	$y = \operatorname{cosec} x$	$y = 2^x + 2^{-x}$	$y = x - \ln(1+x)$
$y = \ln 1-x $	$y = x + \ln 1-x $	$y = \cos 2x $	$y = x + 2 - \frac{1}{x}$
$y = -\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-3x+2}$	$y = \frac{ x }{x^2+1}$	$y = \left \frac{x^2}{x-1}\right $	$y = x^3-3x^2 $
$y = x^2-x^4 $	$y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$	$y = x -x^2$	$y = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^3}$