

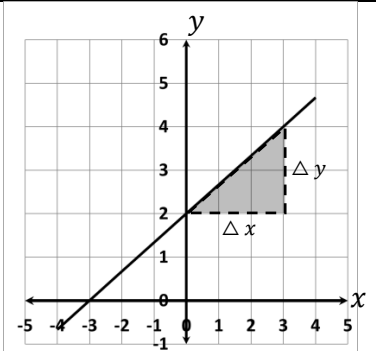
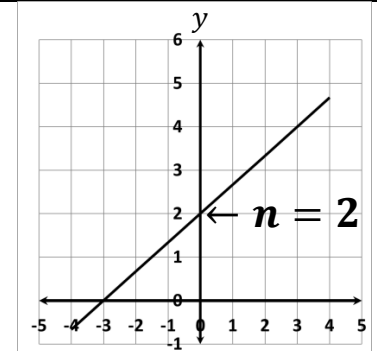


GUÍA N°3: FUNCIÓN LINEAL

1° MEDIO

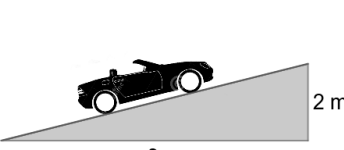
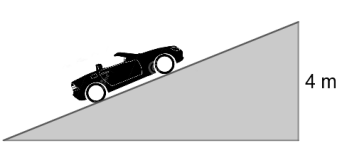
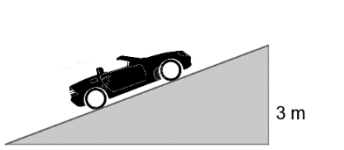
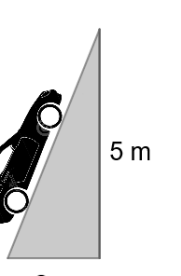
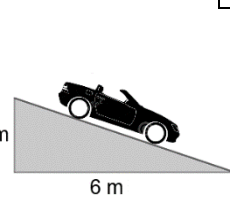
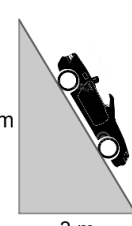
NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_ FECHA \_\_\_\_\_

Cuando se define la ecuación de la recta  $y = mx + n$ , podemos identificar la **pendiente**( $m$ ) y el **coeficiente de posición**( $n$ ) .

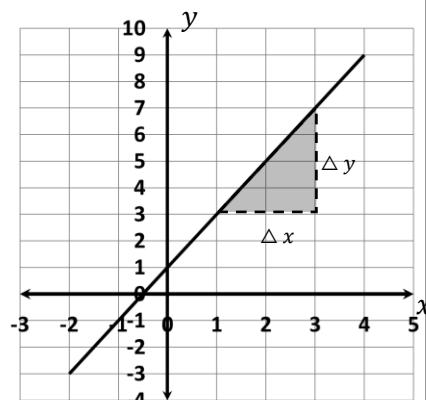
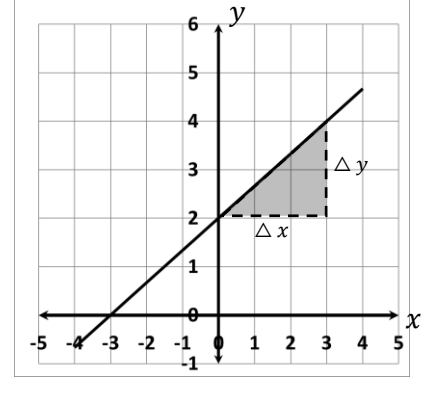
PENDIENTE( $m$ ): Corresponde al nivel de inclinación de la recta.	COEFICIENTE DE POSICIÓN( $n$ ): Representa el intercepto de la recta con el eje y (ordenada)
$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ $m = \frac{2}{3}$ 	
$y = mx + n \Rightarrow y = \boxed{+} \frac{\boxed{2}}{\boxed{3}} x + \boxed{2}$	

**Representación:**

Determinar la pendiente en cada caso:

$m = \frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \frac{\square}{\square} =$ 
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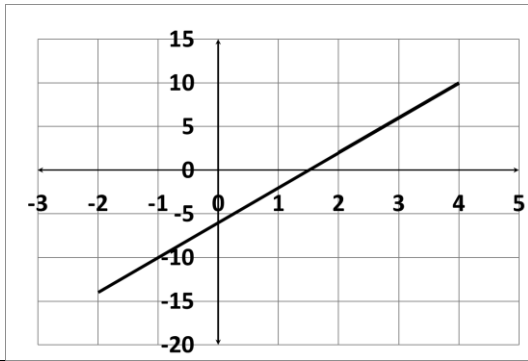
Determinar la pendiente en cada caso:

$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 	$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 
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COMPLETAR EN CADA CASO LO PEDIDO

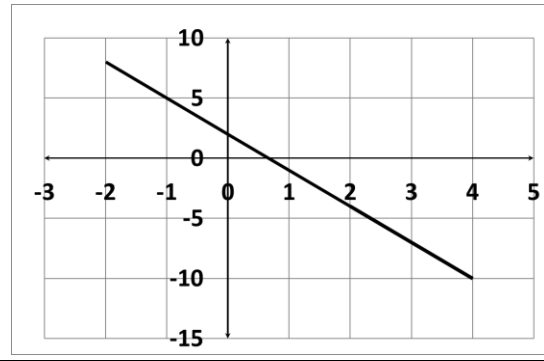
a.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x - 6$$



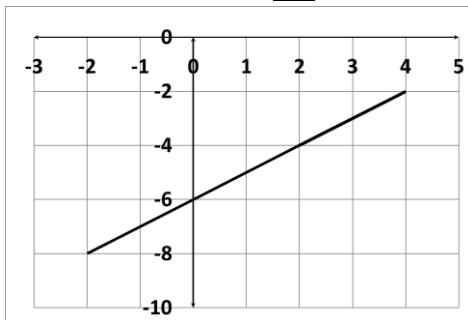
b.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x + 2$$



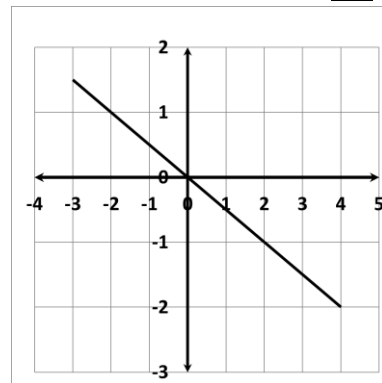
c.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x - \square$$



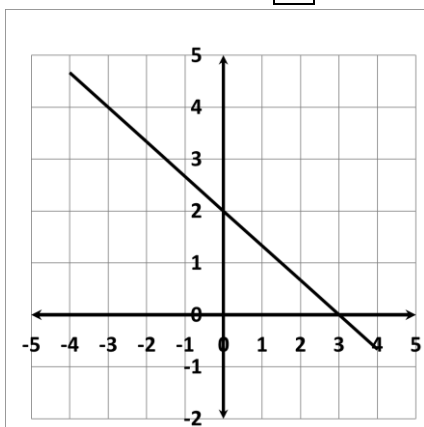
d.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x$$



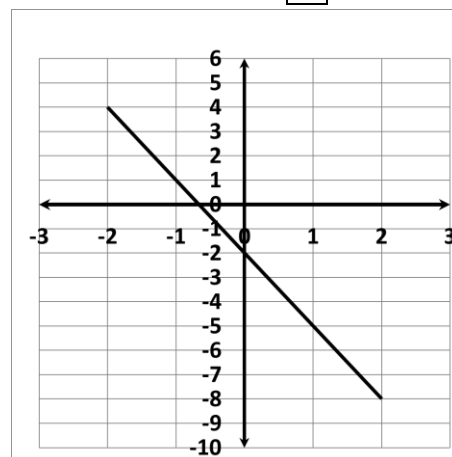
e.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x + \square$$



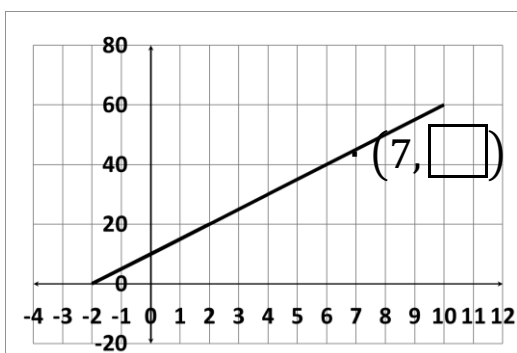
f.

$$y = \square \frac{\square}{\square} x \square \square$$



g.

$$y = 5x + 10$$



h.

$$y = -6x + 4$$

