FUNDACIÓN CENTRO CRISTIANO
INSTITUTO ABDÓN CIFUENTES
DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICA

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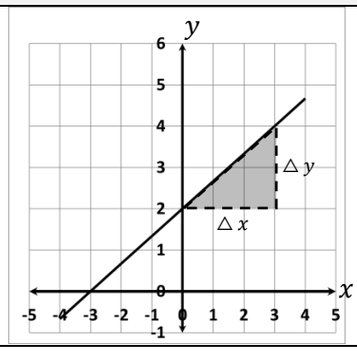
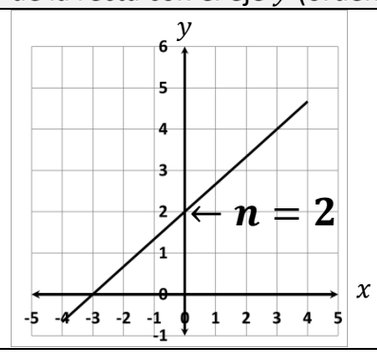
GUÍA N°2: FUNCIÓN LINEAL **8° BÁSICO**

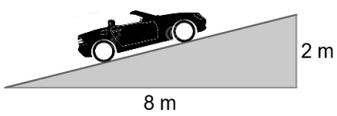
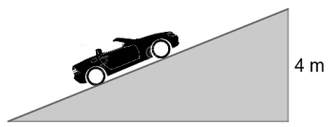
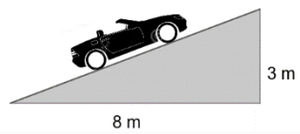
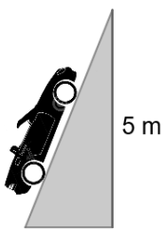
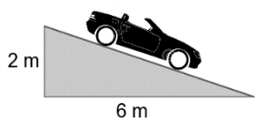
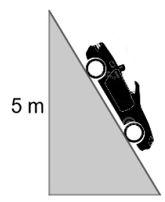
NOMBRE:_____ FECHA_____

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

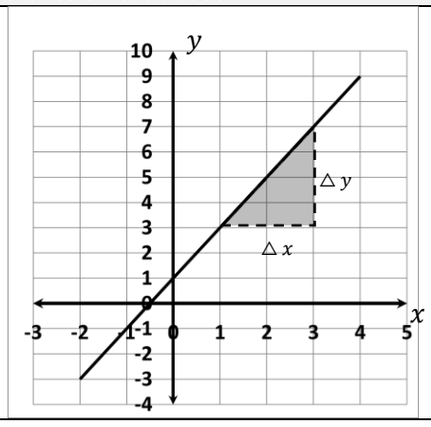
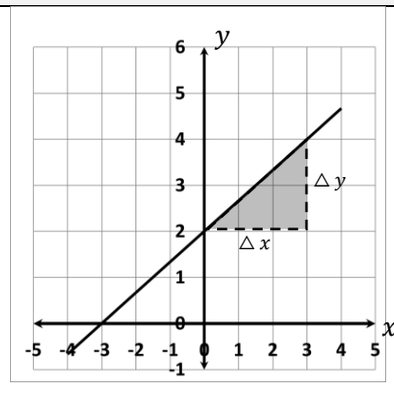
PENDIENTE(m): Corresponde al nivel de inclinación de la recta.	**COEFICIENTE DE POSICIÓN**(n): Representa el intercepto de la recta con el eje y (ordenada)
$m = \frac{\triangle y}{\triangle x}$ $m = \frac{2}{3}$ 	
$y = mx + n \Rightarrow \quad y = \boxed{+}\boxed{\frac{2}{3}}x + \boxed{2}$	

Representación:

Determinar la pendiente en cada caso:

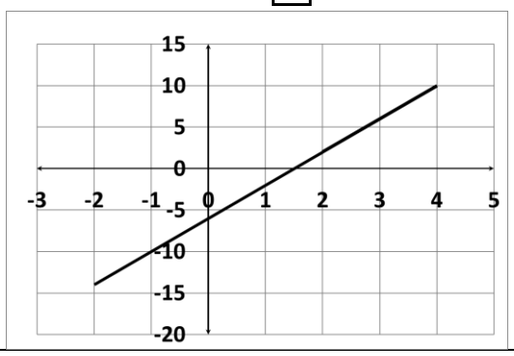
$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 
$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 	$m = \square\frac{\square}{\square} =$ 

Determinar la pendiente en cada caso:

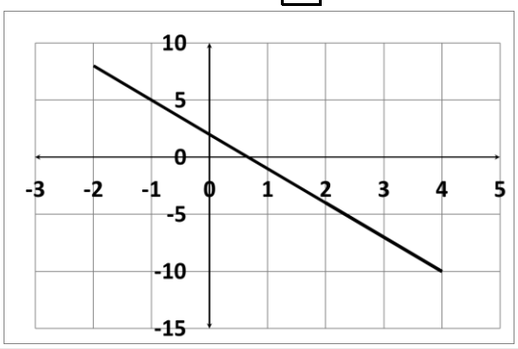
$m = \frac{\triangle y}{\triangle x} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 	$m = \frac{\triangle y}{\triangle x} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 

COMPLETAR EN CADA CASO LO PEDIDO

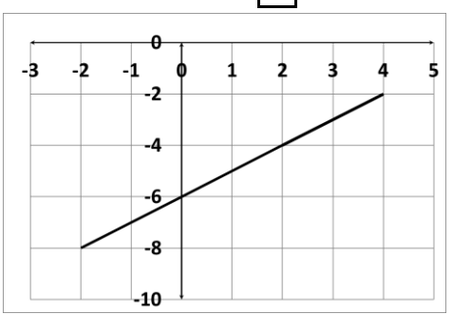
a. $y = \square\frac{\square}{\square}x - 6$



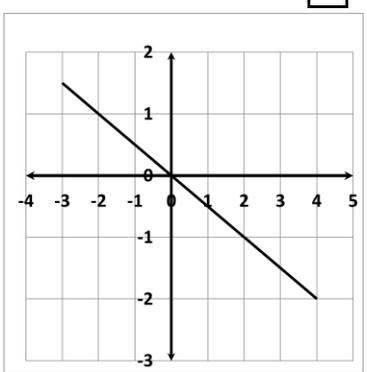
b. $y = \square\frac{\square}{\square}x + 2$



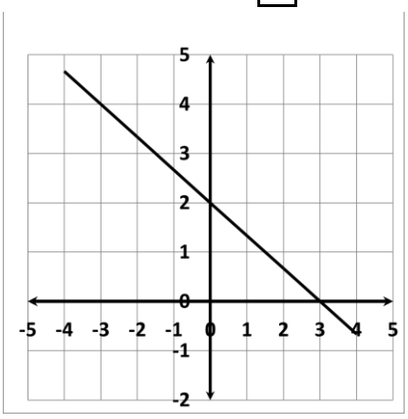
c. $y = \square\frac{\square}{\square}x - \square$



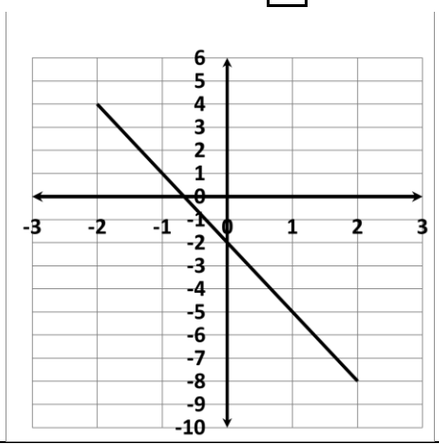
d. $y = \square\frac{\square}{\square}x$



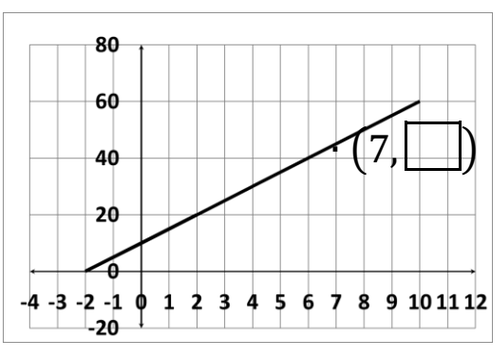
e. $y = \square\frac{\square}{\square}x + \square$



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



g. $y = 5x + 10$



h. $y = -6x + 4$