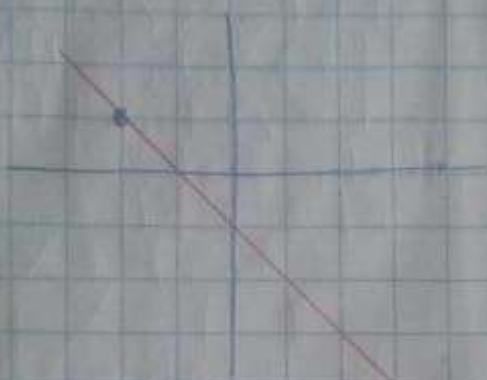


4. LOCALIZAR LA PENDIENTE DE LOS PUNTOS  
A(-2,1) + B(4,5)

$$m = \frac{5-1}{4-(-2)} = \frac{5-1}{4+2} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$



ECUACION CUADRÁTICA

5. Resolver la ecuación cuadrática  $2x^2 + 9x + 10 = 0$

Usando fórmula general.

$$a=2$$
$$b=9$$
$$c=10$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4(2)(10)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-9+1}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 80}}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-9-1}{4} = \frac{-10}{4} = \frac{-5}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{4} = \frac{-9 \pm 1}{4}$$

SUMA DE POLINOMIOS

$$6(x^4 - 3x^2 + x + 1) + (x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 2)$$
$$= x^4 - 3x^2 + x + 1 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 2$$
$$= x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x + 3$$

$$7. -(-2k^3 - 7k^2 + 5k)(6k^2 + 3k)$$
$$= 2k^3 - 7k^2 + 5k + 6k^2 + 3k$$
$$= 2k^3 - k^2 + 8k$$

# ECUACIONES LINEALES

1.-  $3X + 2Y = 1$

$X - 5Y = 6$

$X = 6 + 5Y$

$3(6 + 5Y) + 2Y = 1$

~~$18 + 15Y + 2Y = 1$~~

$18 + 15Y + 2Y = 1$

$15Y + 2Y = 1 - 18$

$17Y = -17$

$X - 5Y = 6$

$Y = \frac{17}{17} = 1$

$3X + 2 \cdot 1 = 1$

$3X = 1 - 2$

$X = \frac{-1}{3} = -0.33$

2.-  $X + Y = 7$

$X = 7 - Y$

$5X - 2Y = -7$

$5(7 - Y) - 2Y = -7$

$35 - 5Y - 2Y = -7$

$-5Y - 2Y = -7 - 35$

$-7Y = -42$

$Y = \frac{-42}{-7}$

$Y = 6$

$5X - 2Y = -7$

$5X - 2(6) = -7$

$5X - 12 = -7$

$5X = -7 + 12$

$X = \frac{5}{5}$

$X = 1$

## RECTAS EN EL PLANO

### 3. GRAFICAR LOS PUNTOS EN EL PLANO CARTESIANO

A (6, 3) (-2, 5)

B (7, -2) (4, -2)

C (1, -3) (1, 5)

D (-3, 4) (6, -2)

