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**Nombre del trabajo: Actividad
extraescolar 1 .**

Materia: Matemáticas administrativas.

Grado: 2do cuatrimestre.

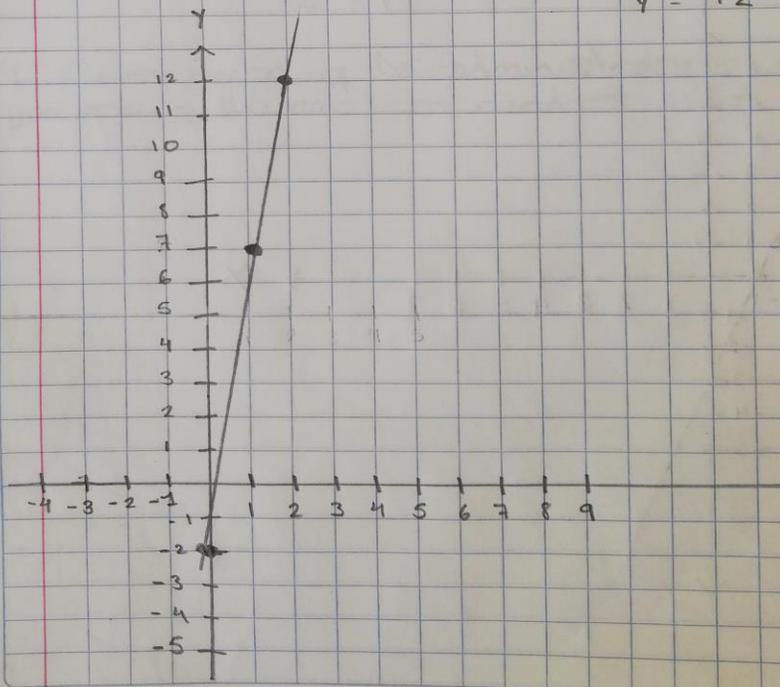
Grupo: LCF26SDC0220-A

Funcion Lineal

$$f(x) = 5x + 2$$

X	0	1	2
Y	2	7	12

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= 5x + 2 \quad x = 0 \\
 Y &= 5 \cdot 0 + 2 \\
 Y &= 0 + 2 \\
 Y &= 2 \\
 \\
 Y &= 5 \cdot 1 + 2 \\
 Y &= 5 + 2 \\
 Y &= 7 \\
 \\
 Y &= 5 \cdot 2 + 2 \\
 Y &= 10 + 2 \\
 Y &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$



Funcion Lineal

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

x	0	1	2
y	-3	-1	1

$$y = 2x - 3$$

$$y = 2 \cdot 0 - 3$$

$$y = 0 - 3$$

$$y = -3$$

$$y = 2 \cdot 1 - 3$$

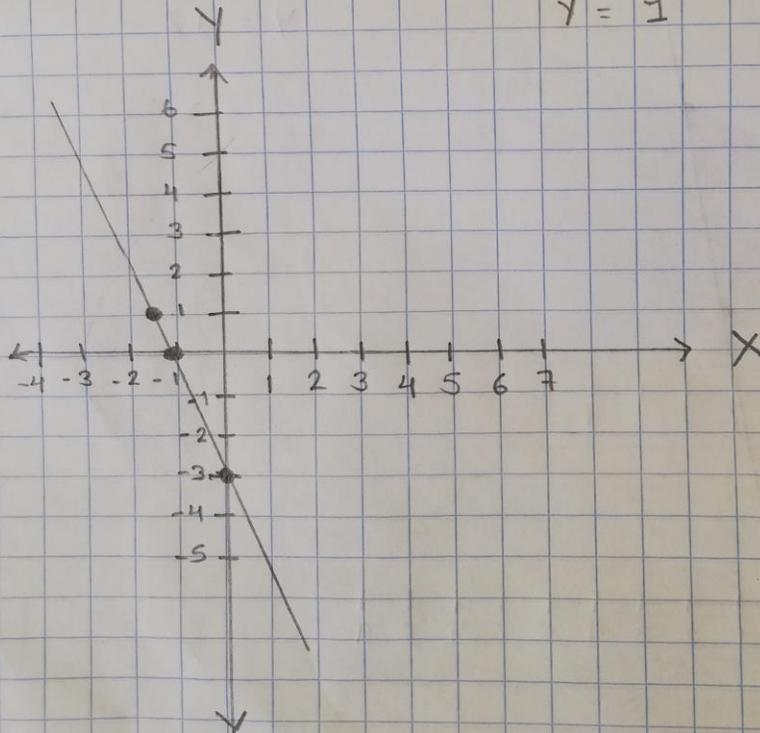
$$y = 2 - 3$$

$$y = -1$$

$$y = 2 \cdot 2 - 3$$

$$y = 4 - 3$$

$$y = 1$$



Funcion Cuadrática

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$a = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$b = 2$$

$$c = -3$$

X	Y
-1	-4
0	-3
1	-1
2	5
3	15

$$x = \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{(2)}{2(1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$y = (1)^2 + 2(1) - 3$$

$$y = 1 + 2 - 3$$

$$y = -1$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$y = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) - 3$$

$$y = 1 + (-2) - 3$$

$$y = -4$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$y = (0)^2 + 2(0) - 3$$

$$y = 0 + 0 - 3$$

$$y = -3$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$y = (2)^2 + 2(2) - 3$$

$$y = 4 + 4 - 3$$

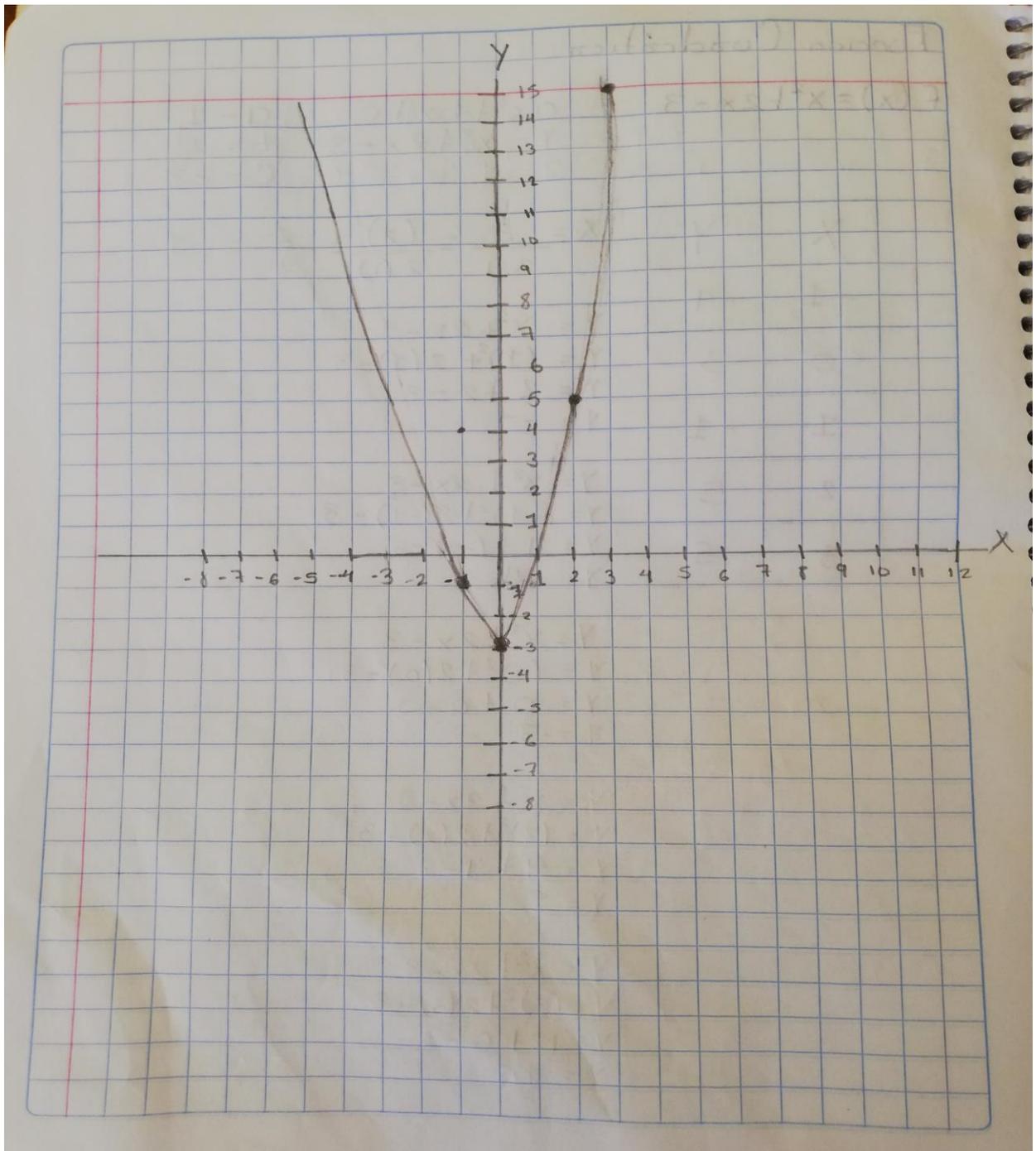
$$y = 5$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$y = (3)^2 + 2(3) - 3$$

$$y = 12 + 6 - 3$$

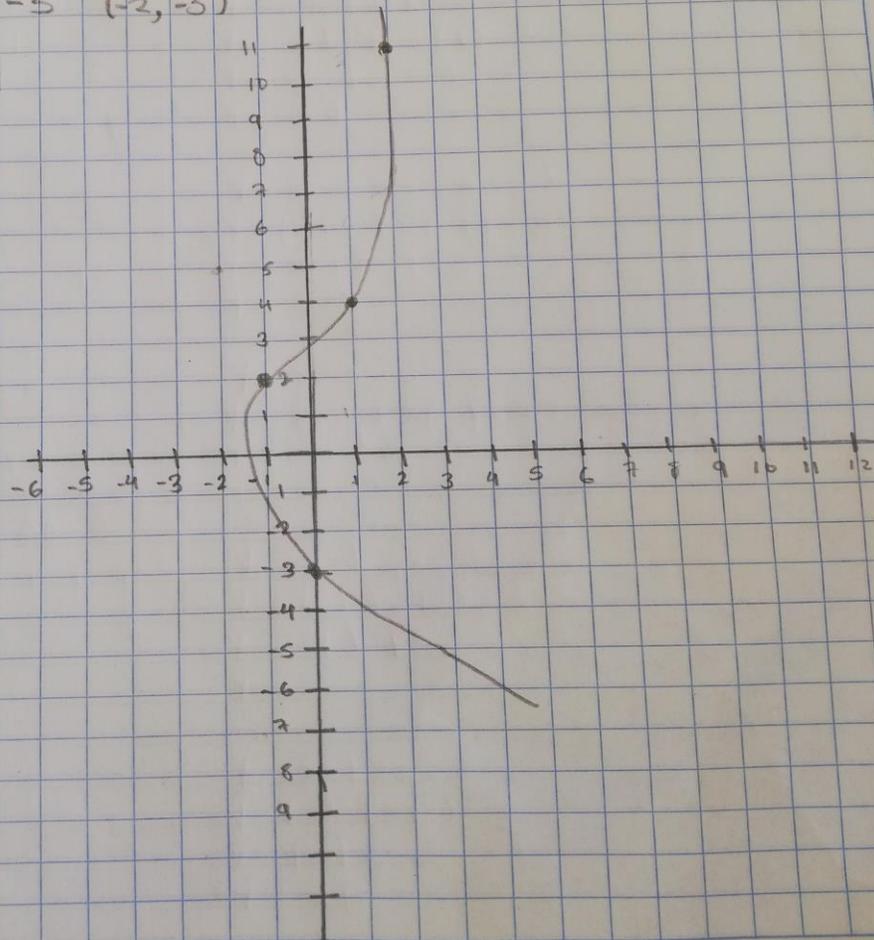
$$y = 15$$



Funciones Cúbicas

$F(x) = x^3 + 3$ dar Valores de -2 a 2 , es decir $(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2)$

X	f(x)		
0	3	(0, 3)	$f(0) = (0)^3 + 3 = 3$
1	4	(1, 4)	$f(1) = (1)^3 + 3 = 4$
2	11	(2, 11)	$f(2) = (2)^3 + 3 = 11$
-1	2	(-1, 2)	$f(-1) = (-1)^3 + 3 = 2$
-2	-5	(-2, -5)	$f(-2) = (-2)^3 + 3 = -5$



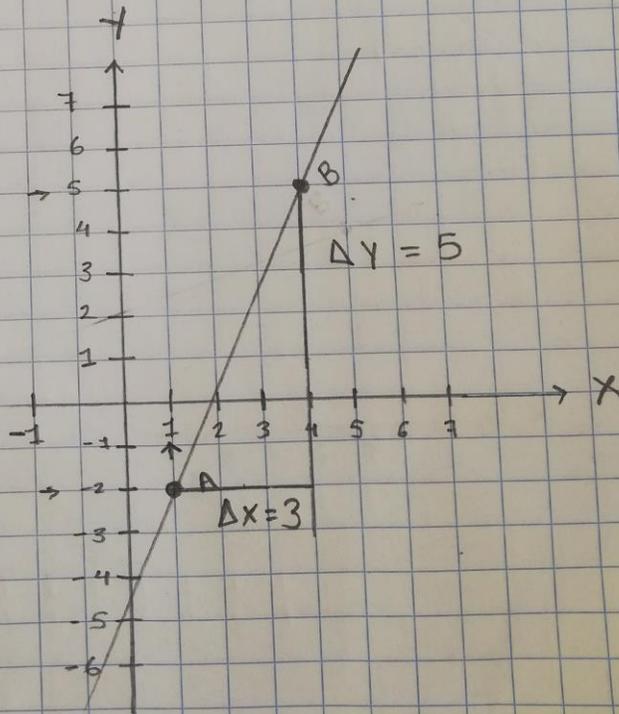
Pendiente de la recta.

1. Encontrar la pendiente de la recta que pasa por los puntos A $(-2, 1)$ y B $(4, 5)$. Realizar la gráfica respectiva alusiva a los puntos dados.

$$m = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} \quad m = \frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{X_2 - X_1}$$

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

$$m = 0.6$$



2: Encontrar la pendiente de la recta que pasa por los puntos A $(-4, 5)$ y B $(2, -1)$. Realizar la gráfica respectiva alusiva a los puntos dados

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

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

$$m = 3$$

