

ALUMNA... MARIA ADRIANA PÉREZ ESPINOSA.

LIC. ADMINISTRACIÓN Y ESTRATEGIA DE NEGOCIOS.

$$1 = 3x - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 3(2) - 2 \\ 6 - 2 \\ 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 3(0) - 2 \\ 0 - 2 \\ -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 3(1) - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 3(-1) - 2 \\ -3 - 2 \\ -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 3(-2) - 2 \\ -6 - 2 \\ -8 \end{aligned}$$

| X | Y |
|----|----|
| 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 0 | -2 |
| -1 | -5 |
| -2 | -8 |

$$2 = -2x + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} > -2(2) + 5 \\ -4 + 5 \\ 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > -2(0) + 5 \\ 0 + 5 \\ 5 \end{aligned}$$

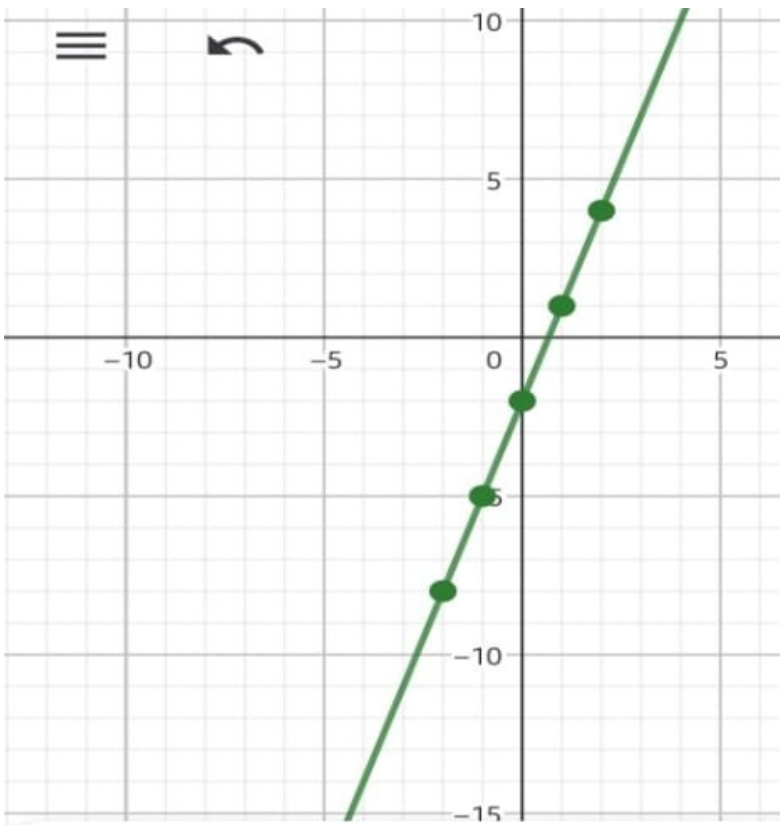
$$\begin{aligned} > -2(1) + 5 \\ -2 + 5 \\ 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > -2(-1) + 5 \\ 2 + 5 \\ 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > -2(-2) + 5 \\ 4 + 5 \\ 9 \end{aligned}$$

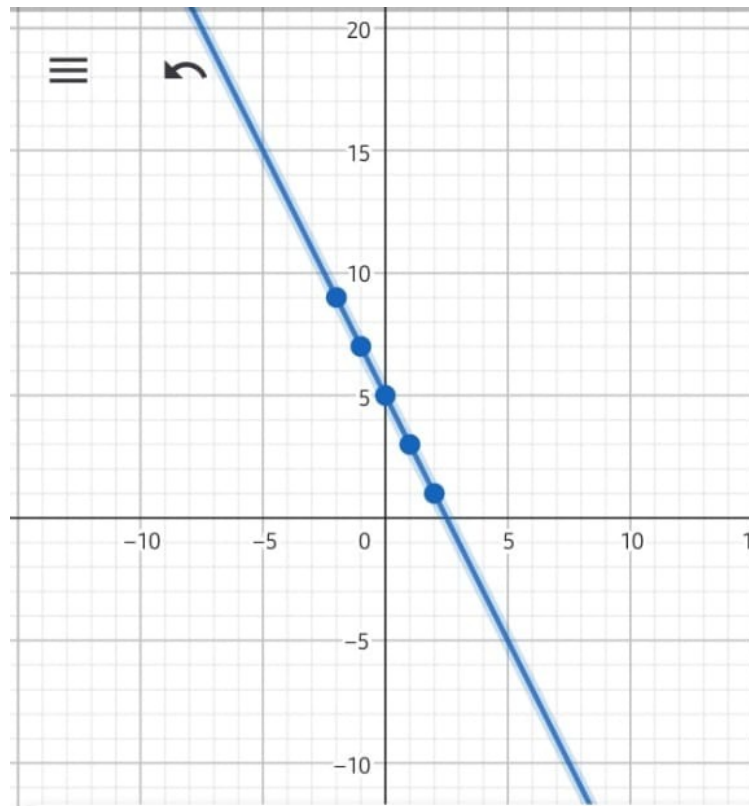
| X | Y |
|----|---|
| 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 5 |
| -1 | 7 |
| -2 | 9 |

EJERCICIO 1



| x | f(x) |
|----|------|
| -2 | -8 |
| -1 | -5 |
| 0 | -2 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

EJERCICIO 2



| x | f(x) |
|----|------|
| -2 | 9 |
| -1 | 7 |
| 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 |

3: $0.5x + 4$

> $0.5(2) + 4$
 $1 + 4$
 5

> $0.5(1) + 4$
 $0.5 + 4$
 4.5

> $0.5(0) + 4$
 $0 + 4$
 4

> $0.5(-1) + 4$
 $-0.5 + 4$
 3.5

> $0.5(-2) + 4$
 $-1 + 4$
 3

| X | Y |
|----|-----|
| 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 4.5 |
| 0 | 4 |
| -1 | 3.5 |
| -2 | 3 |

4: $-x - 3$

> $-2 - 3$
 -5

> $-1 - 3$
 -4

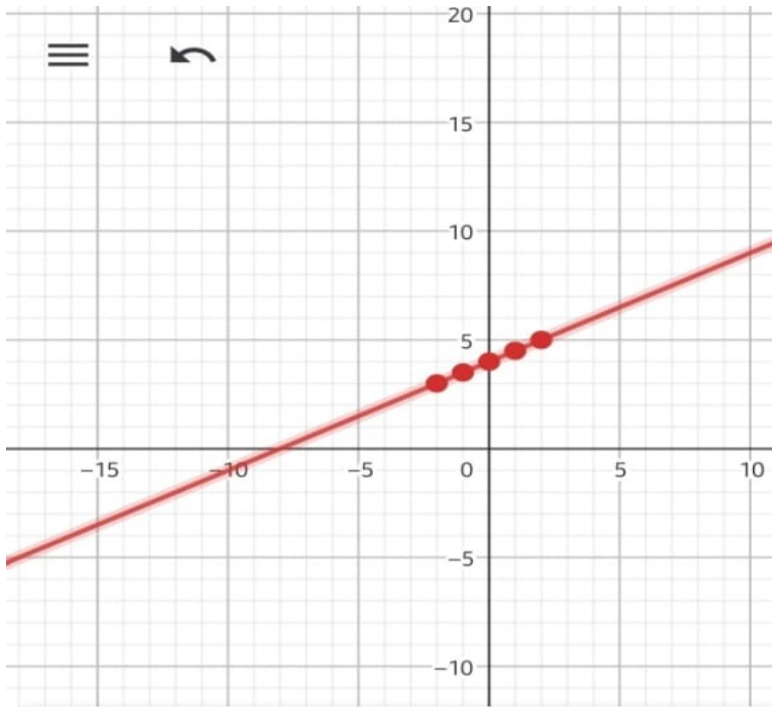
> $-0 - 3$
 -3

> $-(-1) - 3$
 -2

> $-(-2) - 3$
 -1

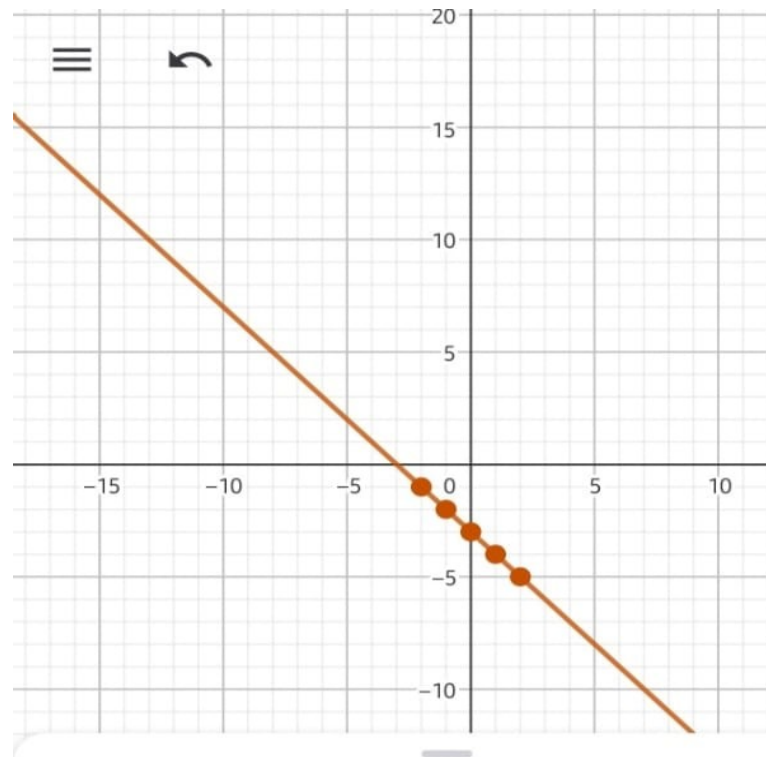
| X | Y |
|----|----|
| 2 | -5 |
| 1 | -4 |
| 0 | -3 |
| -1 | -2 |
| -2 | -1 |

EJERCICIO 3



| x | f(x) |
|----|------|
| -2 | 3 |
| -1 | 3.5 |
| 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 4.5 |
| 2 | 5 |

EJERCICIO 4



| x | f(x) |
|----|------|
| -2 | -1 |
| -1 | -2 |
| 0 | -3 |
| 1 | -4 |
| 2 | -5 |

$$5 = 4 - 3x$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 4 - 3(2) \\ 4 - 6 \\ -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 4 - 3(1) \\ 4 - 3 \\ 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 4 - 3(0) \\ 4 - 0 \\ 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 4 - 3(-1) \\ 4 + 3 \\ 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > 4 - 3(-2) \\ 4 + 6 \\ 10 \end{aligned}$$

| X | Y |
|----|----|
| 2 | -2 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 4 |
| -1 | 7 |
| -2 | 10 |

$$6 = 2x + y$$

Se convierte en fracción el $\frac{2x}{1}$ y a "y" se

le da el valor de 1 ya que no es otorgado por sí mismo.

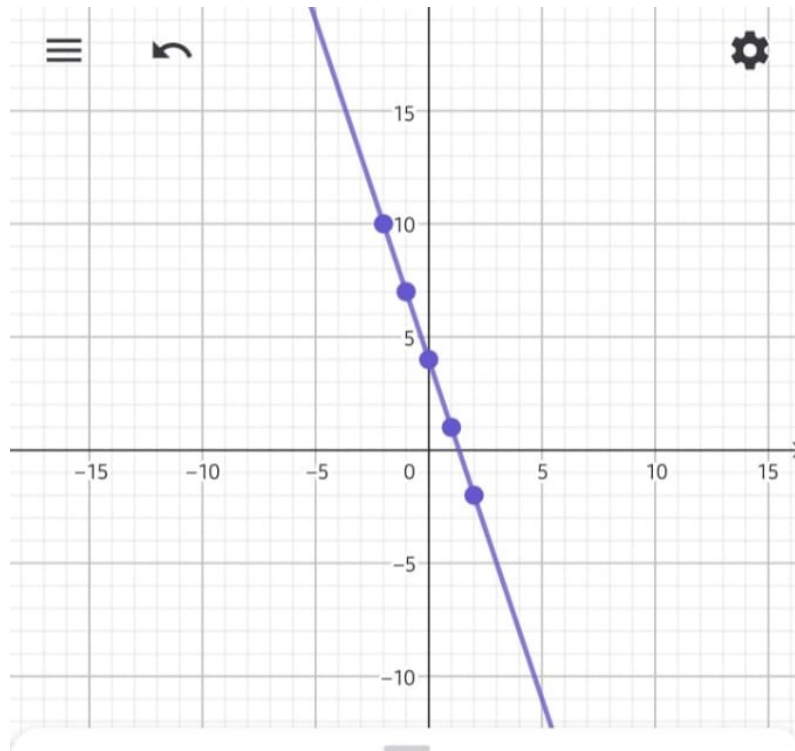
$$7 = \frac{3x}{1} - 2y$$

A "y" se queda con el valor de 2 y "3x" pasa a fracción.

$$8 = \frac{5x}{1} + 4y$$

"5x" pasa a fracción y "y" queda con valor de 4.

EJERCICIO 5



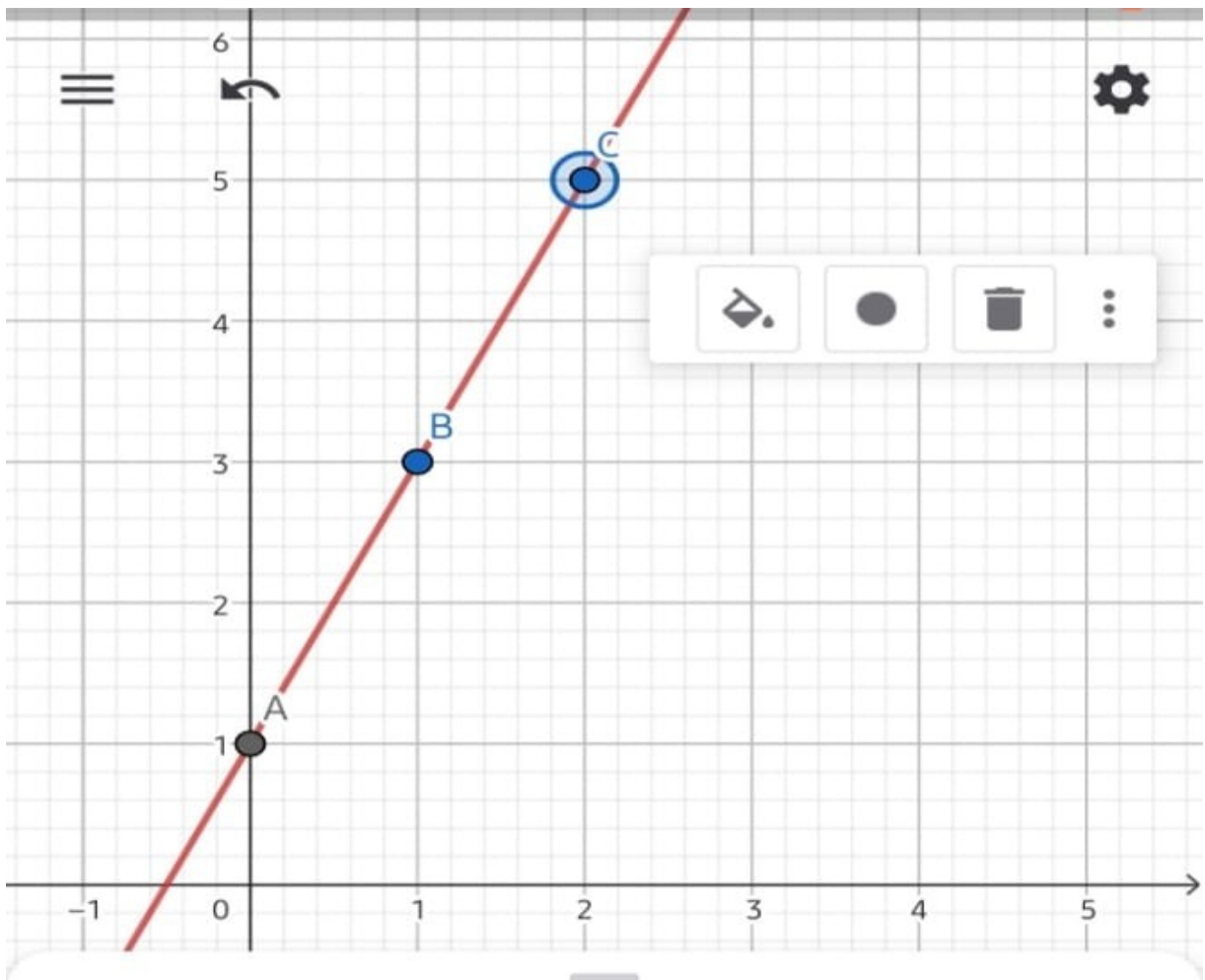
| x : | $f(x)$: |
|-------|----------|
| -2 | 10 |
| -1 | 7 |
| 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | -2 |
| | |
| | |

$$9 = \frac{-x + 3y}{1}$$

"-x" se convierte en fracción donde a "x" el valor de 1.

$$10 = \frac{6x - y}{1}$$

"y" queda con el valor de 1 y "6x" se convierte en fracción



$f(x) = \frac{2x}{1} + 1$

$A = \text{Interseca}(f, \text{EjeY}, 1)$

$= (0, 1)$

$B = \text{Punto}(f)$

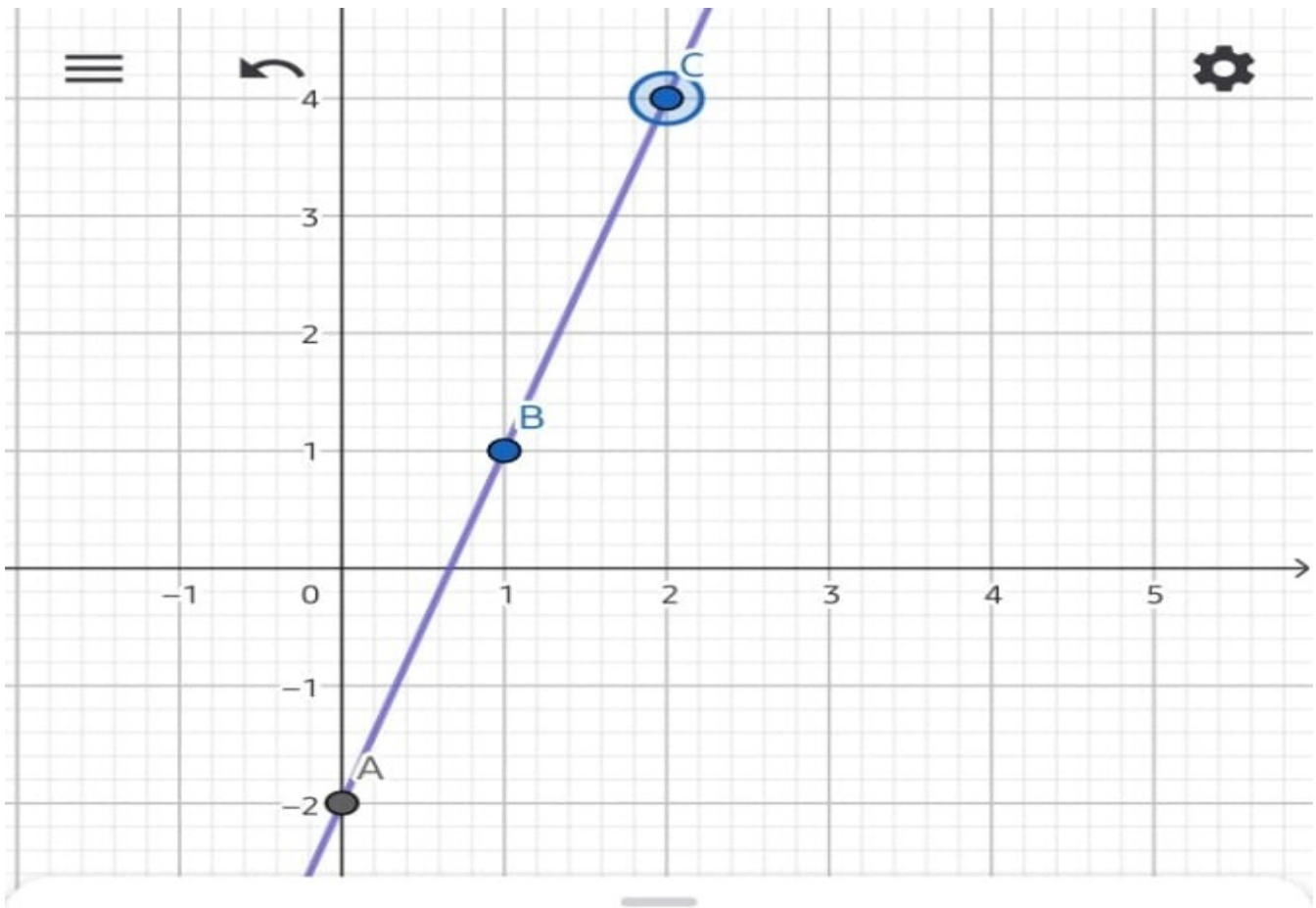
$= (1, 3)$

$C = \text{Punto}(f)$

$= (2, 5)$

+ Entrada...

EJERCICIO 7



$f(x) = \frac{3x}{1} - 2$ ⋮

$A = \text{Interseca}(f, \text{EjeY}, 1)$ ⋮

$= (0, -2)$

$B = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

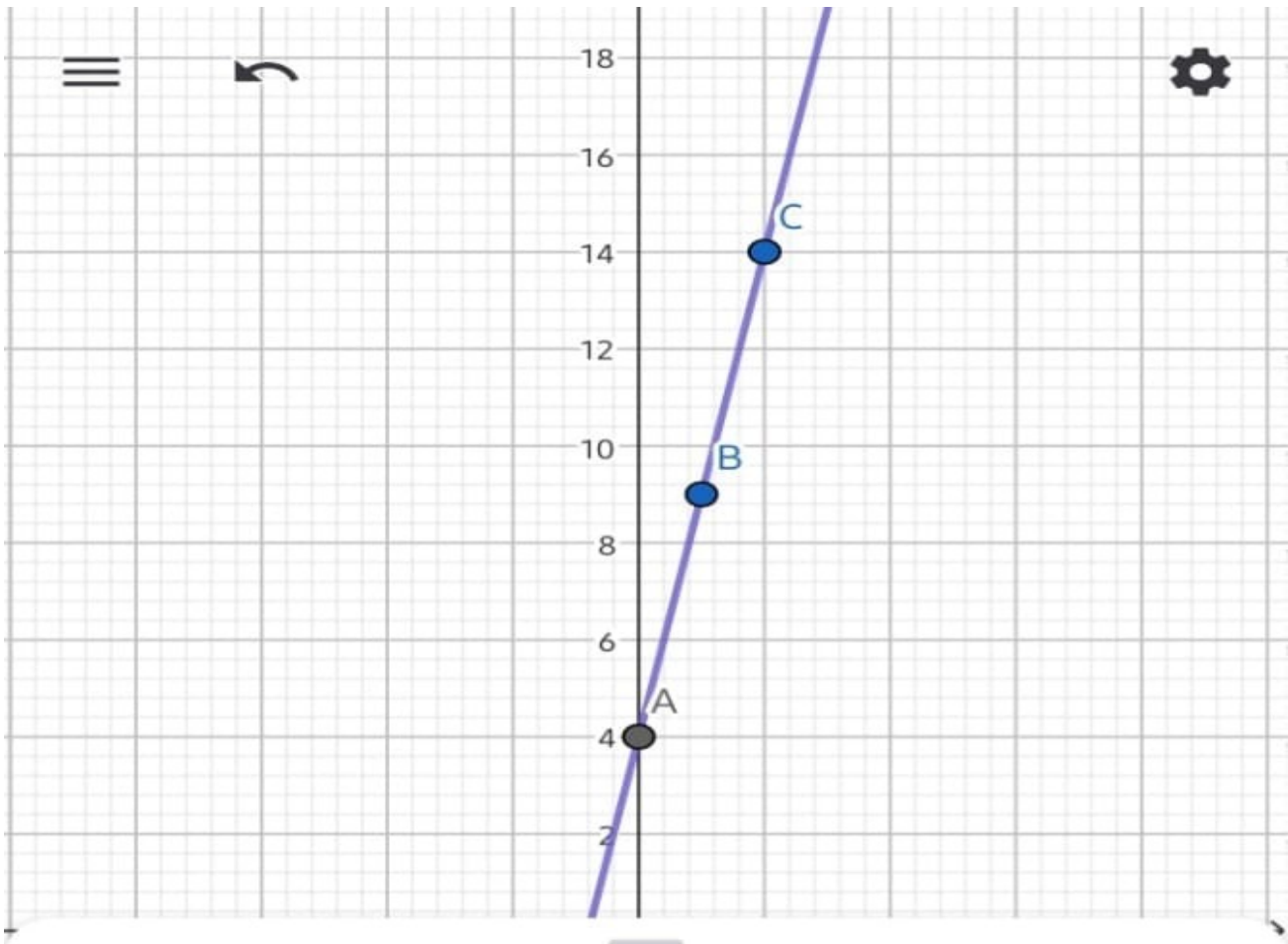
$= (1, 1)$ ▶

$C = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (2, 4)$ ▶

+ Entrada...

EJERCICIO 8



$f(x) = \frac{5x}{1} + 4$ ⋮

$A = \text{Interseca}(f, \text{EjeY}, 1)$ ⋮

$= (0, 4)$

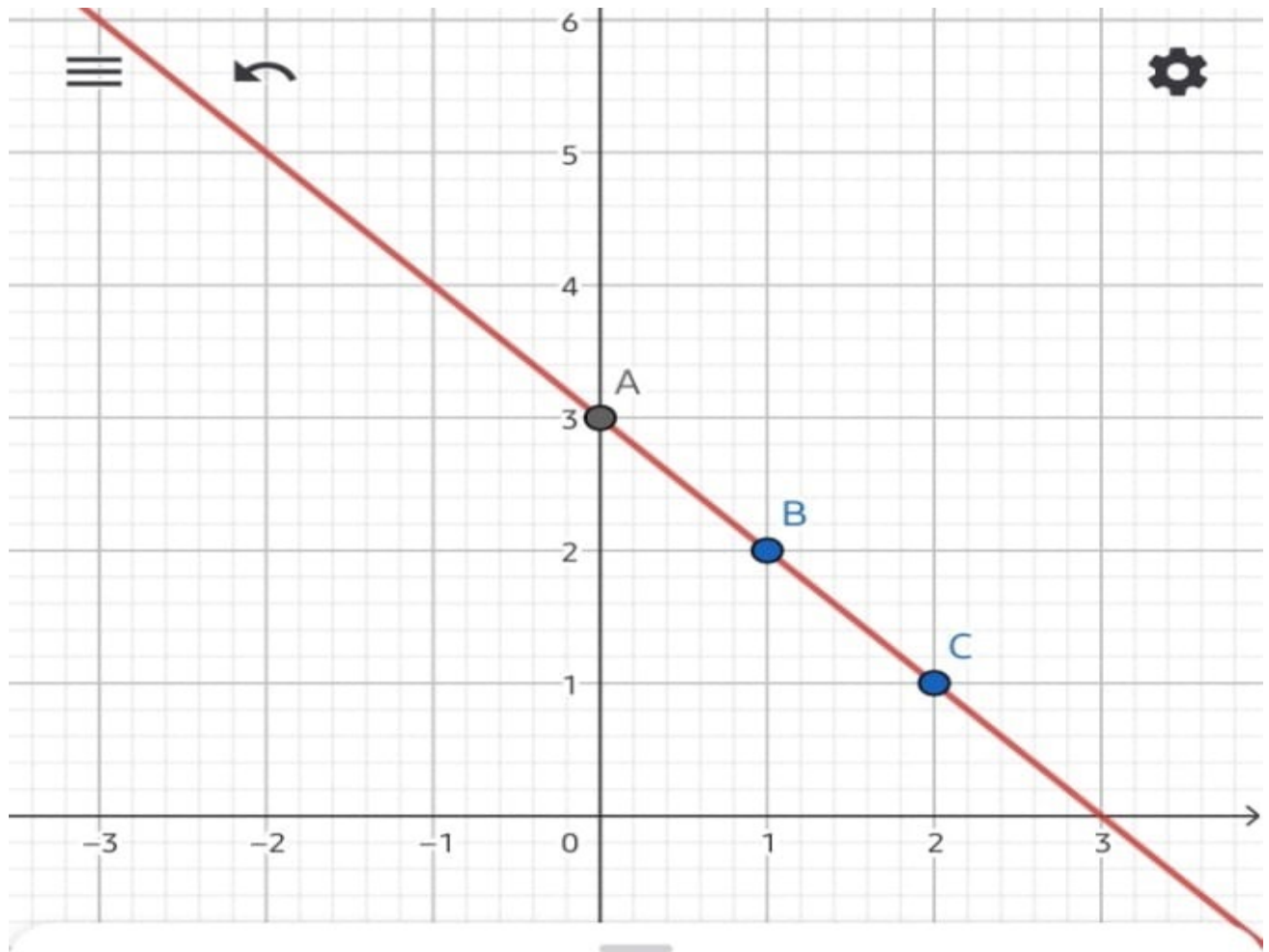
$B = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (1, 9)$ ▶

$C = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (2, 14)$ ▶

Entrada...



$f(x) = \frac{-x}{1} + 3$ ⋮

$A = \text{Interseca}(f, \text{EjeY}, 1)$ ⋮

$= (0, 3)$

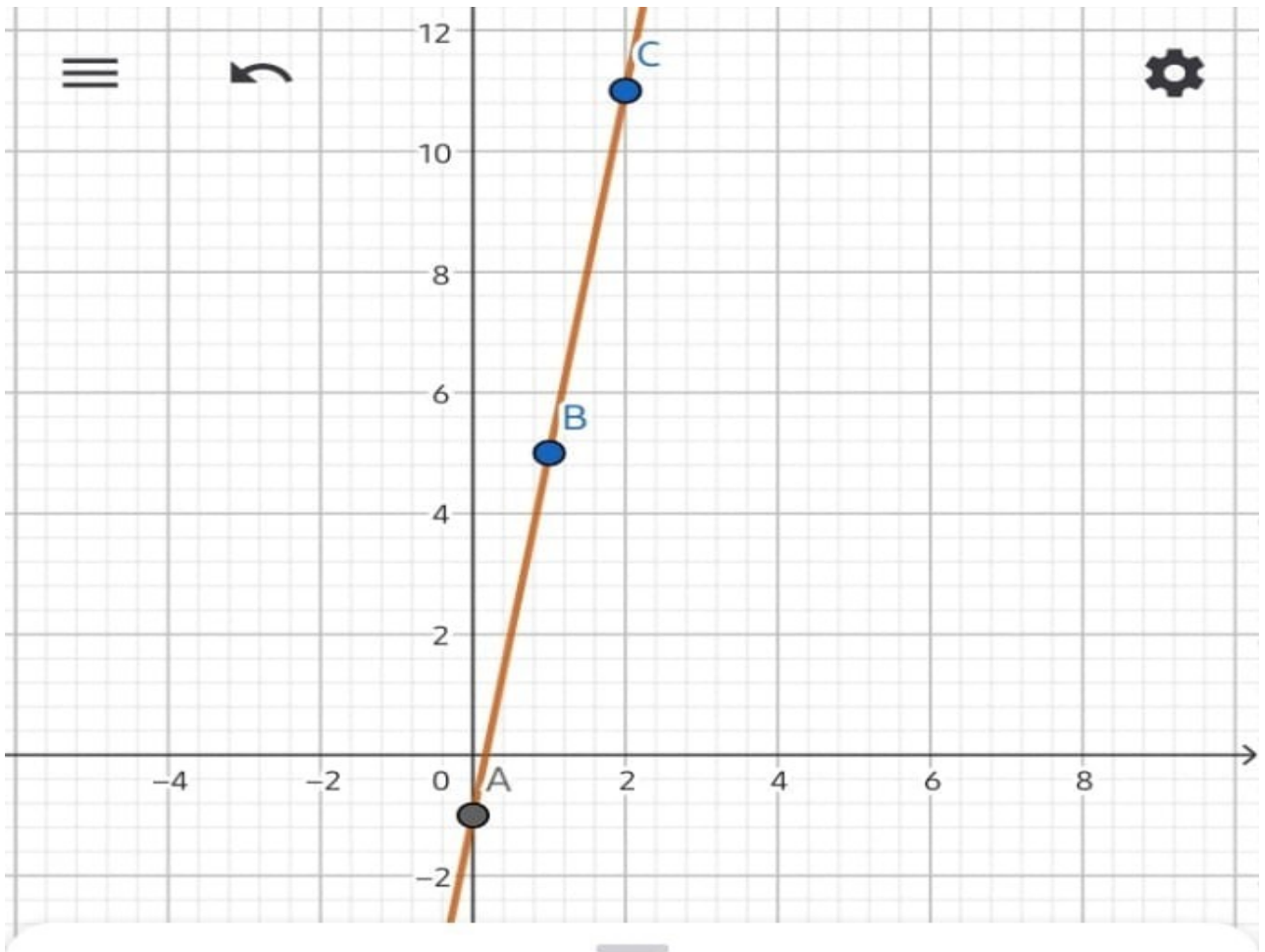
$B = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (1, 2)$ ▶

$C = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (2, 1)$ ▶

+ Entrada...



$f(x) = \frac{6x}{1} - 1$ ⋮

$A = \text{Interseca}(f, \text{EjeY}, 1)$ ⋮

$= (0, -1)$

$B = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (1, 5)$ ▶

$C = \text{Punto}(f)$ ⋮

$= (2, 11)$ ▶

+ Entrada...

RECUPERADO DE... APUNTES DE CLASES, LAN UDS. MATEMÁTICAS II