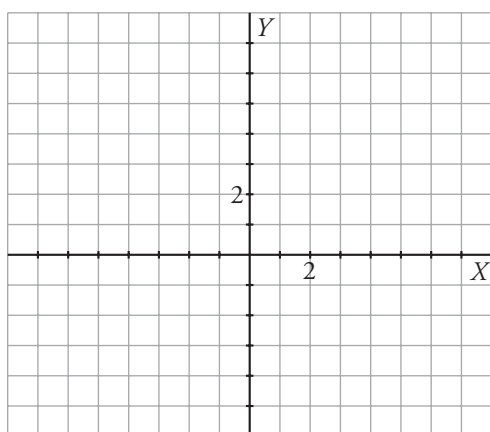


Refuerza: función $y = mx + n$

- 1 Representa las siguientes rectas completando previamente las tablas. Determina sus pendientes y sus ordenadas en el origen.

a) $y = 3x + 2 \rightarrow$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

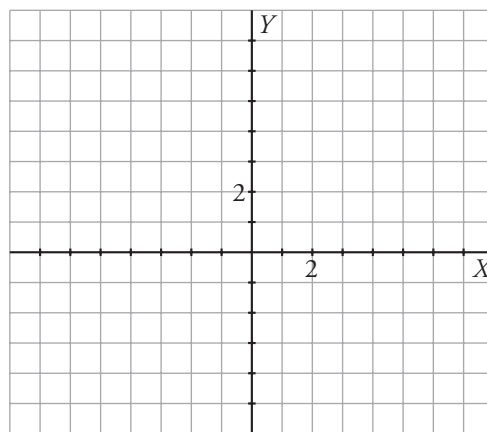


Pendiente: $m = \square$

Ordenada en el origen: $n = \square$

b) $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 \rightarrow$

x	-4	-2	0	2	4
y					

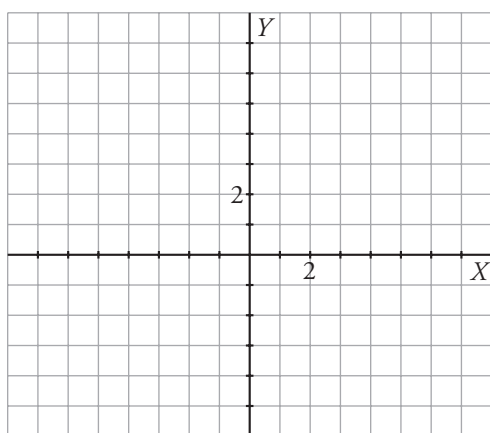


Pendiente: $m = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Ordenada en el origen: $n = \square$

c) $y = 2 - 2x \rightarrow$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

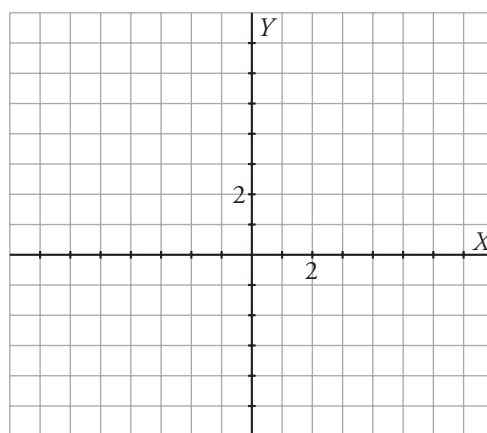


Pendiente: $m = \square$

Ordenada en el origen: $n = \square$

d) $y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x \rightarrow$

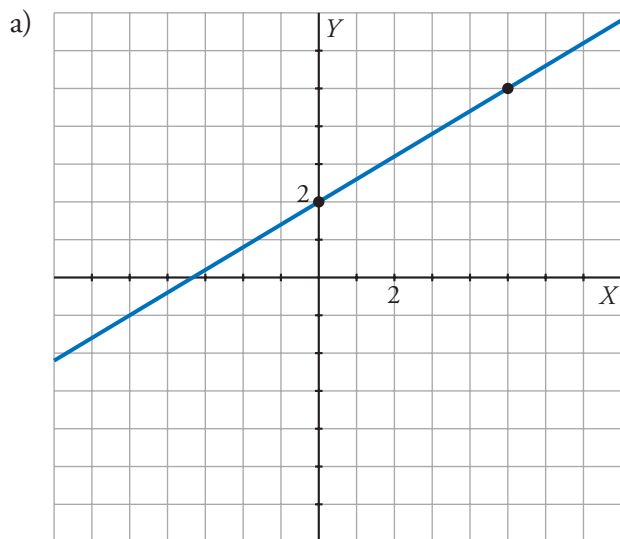
x	-8	-4	0	4	8
y					



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

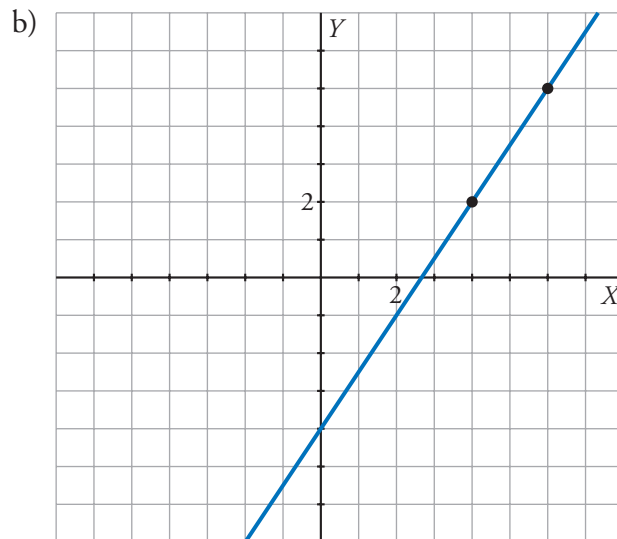
Ordenada en el origen: $n = \square$

2 Escribe la pendiente, la ordenada en el origen y la ecuación de cada una de estas rectas.



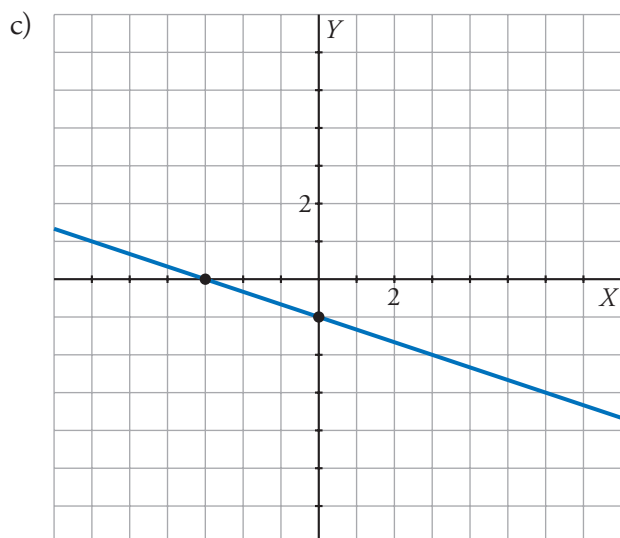
$$m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}; \quad n = \boxed{}$$

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



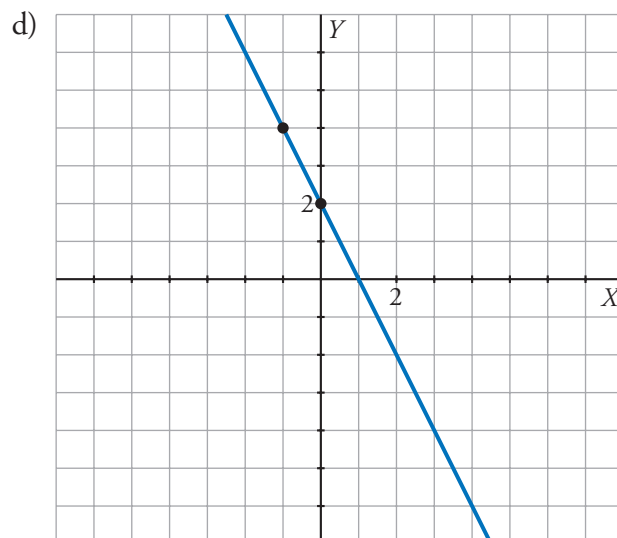
$$m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}; \quad n = \boxed{}$$

$$y = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}x + (\boxed{})$$



$$m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}; \quad n = \boxed{}$$

$$y = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}x + (\boxed{})$$



$$m = \boxed{}; \quad n = \boxed{}$$

$$y = \boxed{}x + \boxed{}$$