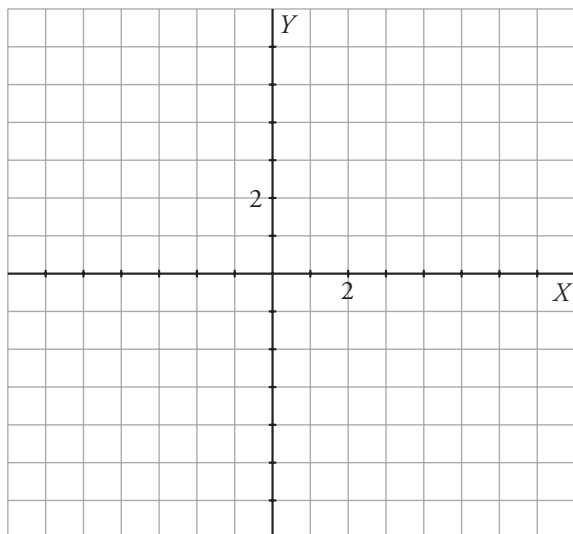


Refuerza: función de proporcionalidad $y = mx$

1 Completa las tablas, representa los puntos y traza las rectas que determinan.

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

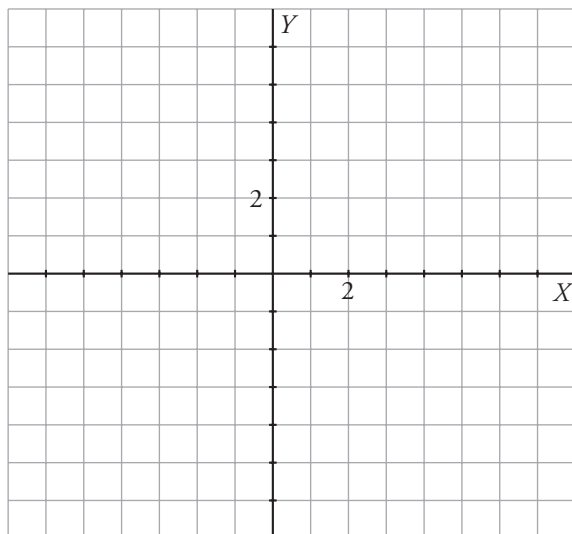
x	-4	-2	0	4	6
y					



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

b) $y = \frac{3}{2}x \rightarrow$

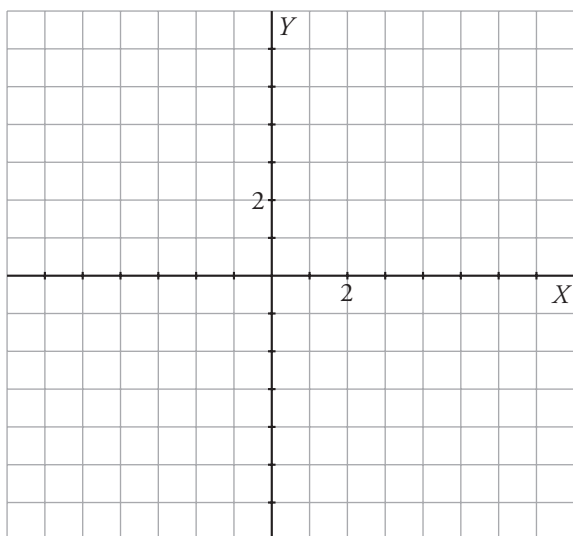
x	-4	-2	0	2	4
y					



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

c) $y = -3x \rightarrow$

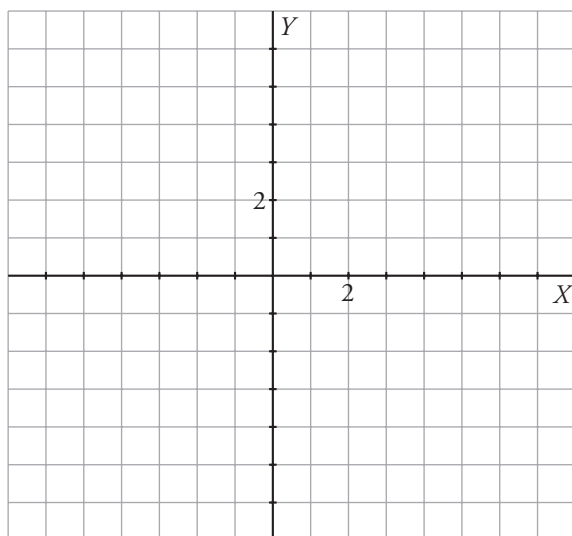
x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					



Pendiente: $m = \boxed{}$

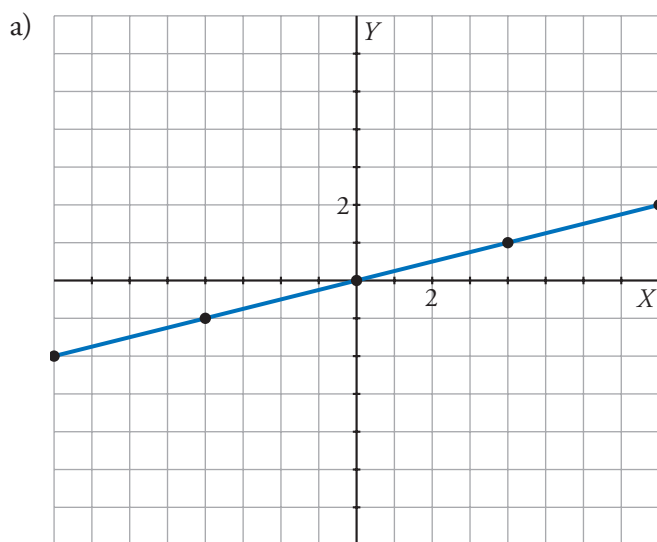
d) $y = -\frac{2}{3}x \rightarrow$

x	-6	-3	0	3	6
y					



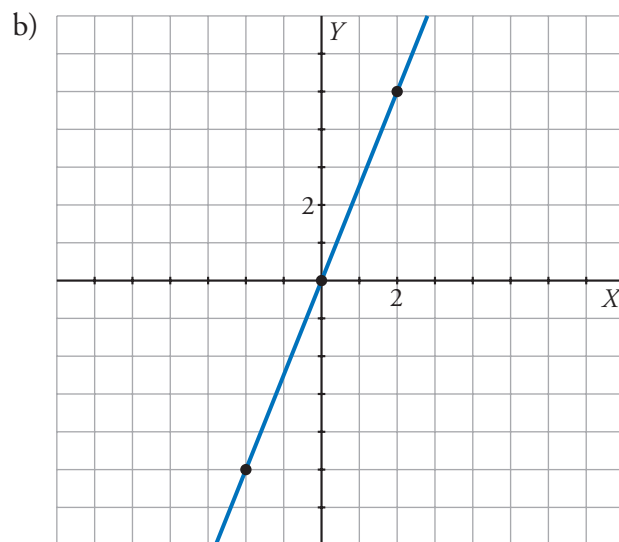
Pendiente: $m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

2 Observa cada recta y escribe su pendiente (simplificada todo lo posible) y su ecuación.



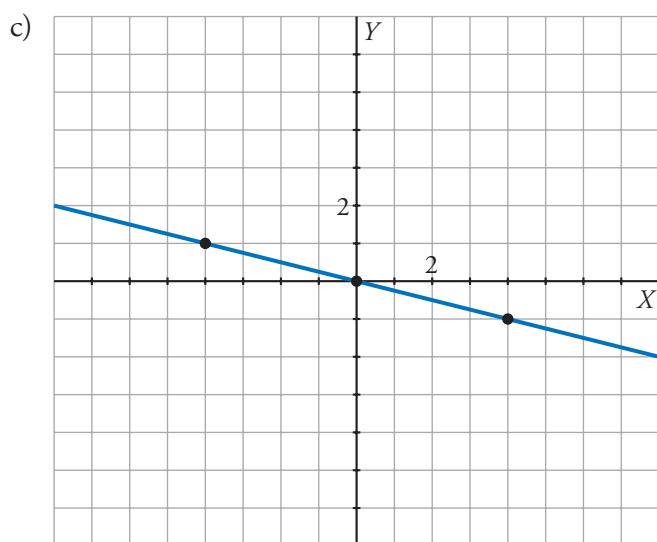
Pendiente: $m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

Ecuación: $y = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}x$



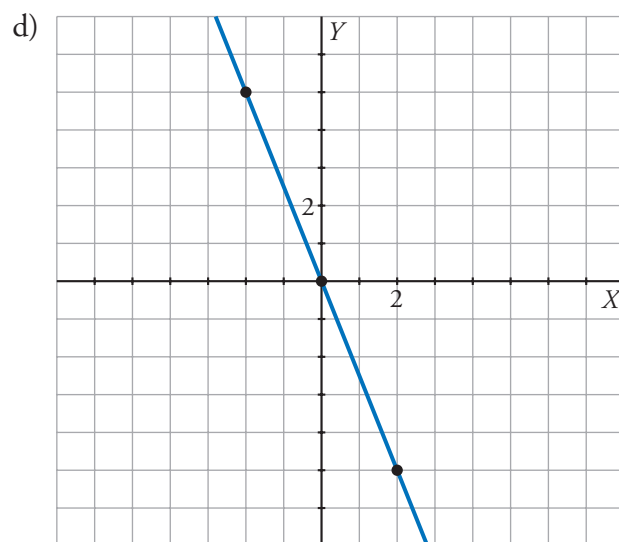
Pendiente: $m = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

Ecuación: $\boxed{} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} \boxed{}$



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

Ecuación: $\boxed{} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} \boxed{}$



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

Ecuación: $\boxed{} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} \boxed{}$