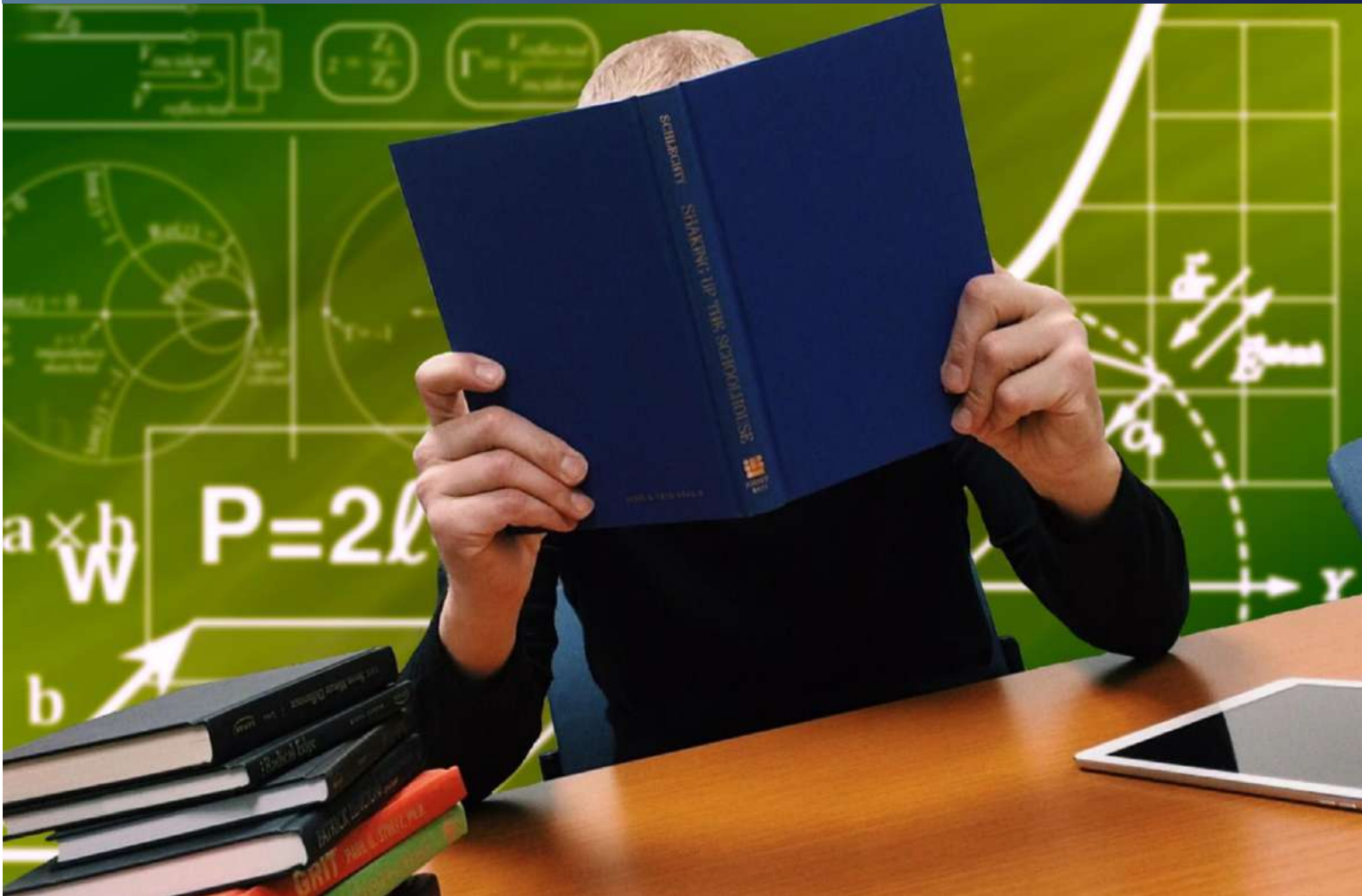


Ejercicios y Talleres



puedes enviarlos a
klasesdematematicasymas@gmail.com

REPRESENTACIÓN GRAFICA DE LAS FUNCIONES

Hacer un plano cartesiano y determinar gráficamente los siguientes puntos:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. (1,2) | 5. (3, -4) | 9. (-3,0) | 13. (4,0) |
| 2. (-1,2) | 6. (-5,2) | 10. (5, -4) | 14. (-7, 10) |
| 3. (-2, -1) | 7. (-3, -4) | 11. (-4, -3) | 15. (3, -1) |
| 4. (2, -3) | 8. (0, 3) | 12. (0, -6) | |

Trazar la línea que pasa por los puntos:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (1, 2) y (3, 4) | 4. (2, -4) y (5, -2) | 7. (-4, 5) y (2,0) |
| 2. (-2, 1) y (-4, 4) | 5. (3,0) y (0,4) | 8. (-3, -6) y (0,1) |
| 3. (-3, -2) y (-1, -7) | 6. (-4,0) y (0,2) | 9. (-3, -2) y (3,2) |

Dibujar las siguientes figuras:

- Triángulo (0,6), (3,0) y (-3,0)
- Triángulo (0,-5), (-4,3) y (4,3)
- Cuadrado (4,4), (-4, 4) y (-4, -4) y (4,-4)
- Cuadrado (-1, -1), (-4, -1) (-4, -4) y (-1, -4)
- Rectángulo (1, -1), (1, -3) (6,-1) y (6, -3)
- Una recta que pasa por (4,0) y (0,6) y otra recta que pasa por (0,1) y (4,5) y hallar el punto de intersección de las dos rectas.
- Probar gráficamente que la serie de puntos (-3,5) y (-3,1) y (-3, -4), se hallan en una línea paralela a la línea que contiene a los puntos (2, -4), (2,0), (2,3) y (2,7)
- Probar gráficamente que la línea que pasa por (-4,0) y (0,-4) es Perpendicular a la línea que pasa por (-1,-1) y (-4,-4).

EJERCICIO

Representar gráficamente las funciones:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. $y = x$ | 11. $y = 8 - 3x$ |
|------------|------------------|

2. $y = -2x$

3. $y = x + 2$

4. $y = x - 3$

5. $y = x + 4$

6. $y = 3x + 3$

7. $y = 2x - 4$

8. $y = 3x + 6$

9. $y = 4x + 5$

10. $y = -2x - 4$

12. $y = \frac{5x}{4}$

13. $y = \frac{x+6}{2}$

14. $y = \frac{5x-4}{2}$

15. $y = \frac{x}{2} + 4$

16. $x + y = 0$

17. $2x = 3y$

18. $y + 5 = x$

19. $2x = y - 1$

20. $4x + y = 8$

EJERCICIO

1. $y = 2x^2$

2. $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$

3. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

4. $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$

5. $y = x^2 + 1$

6. $xy = 4$

7. $x^2 + y^2 = 36$

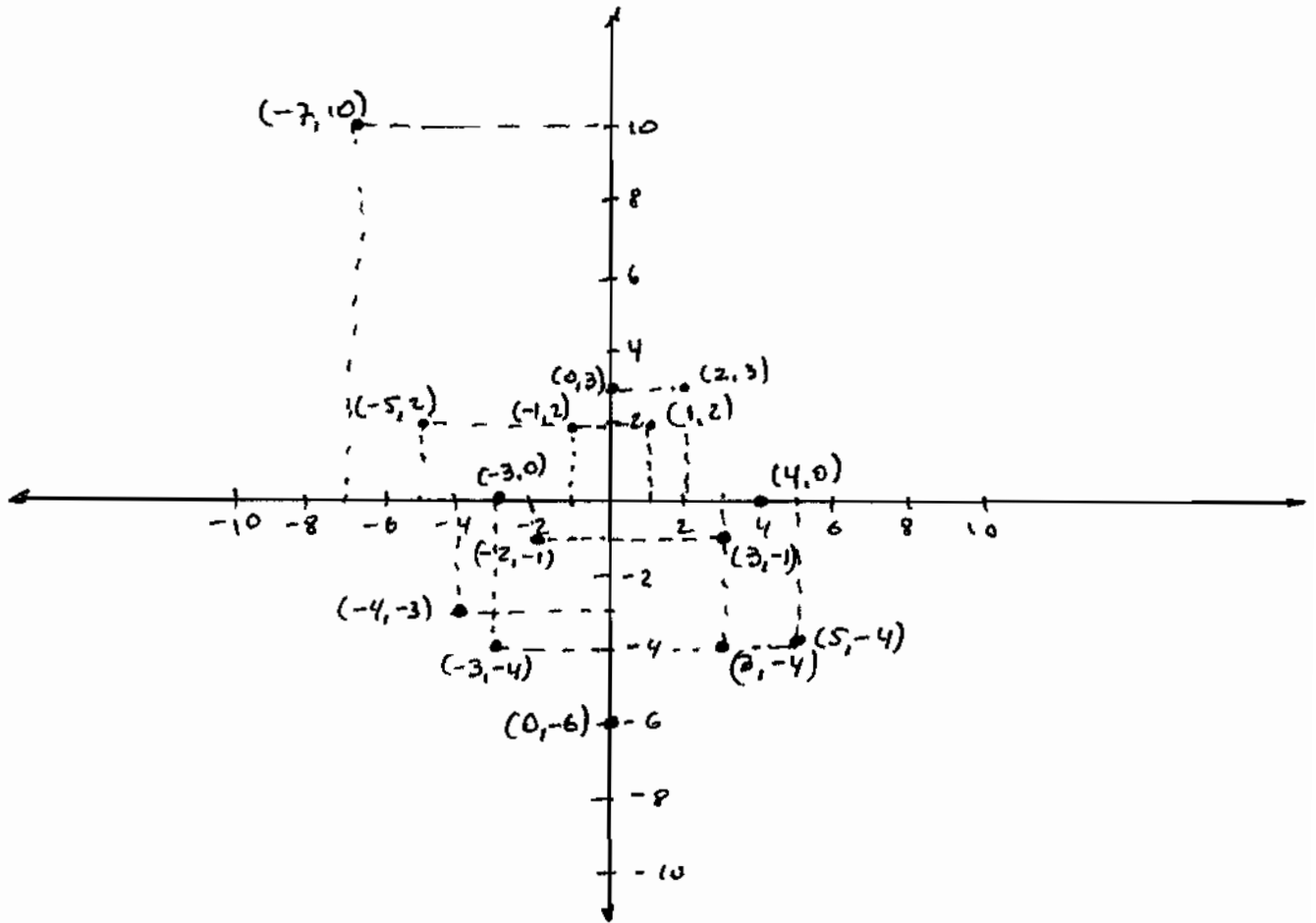
8. $y = x^2 - 3x$

9. $y - x^2 = 2$

10. $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2}$

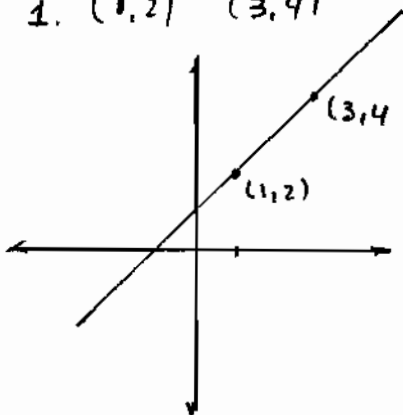
Representación gráfica de las funciones

1.

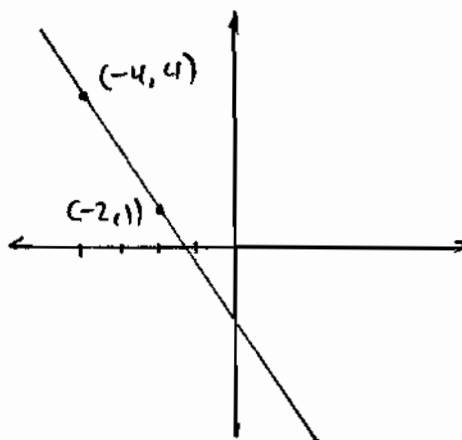


2. Trazar la línea que pasa por los puntos.

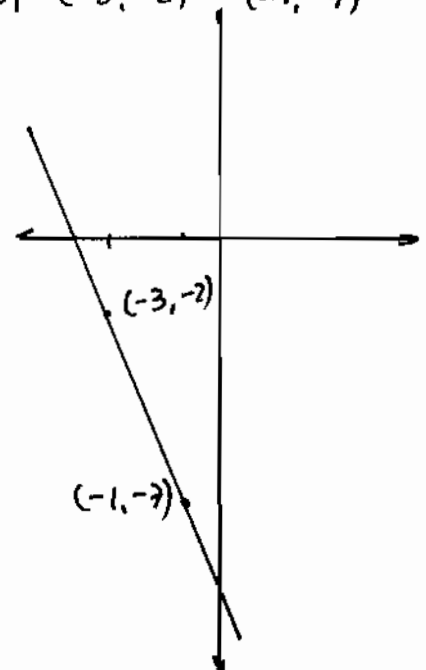
1. $(1, 2)$ $(3, 4)$



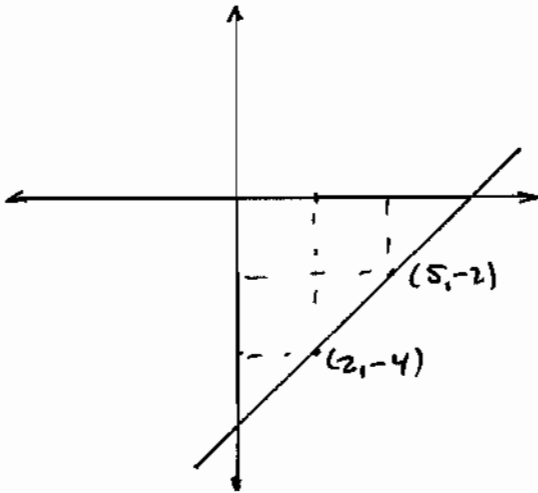
2) $(-2, 1)$ $(-4, 4)$



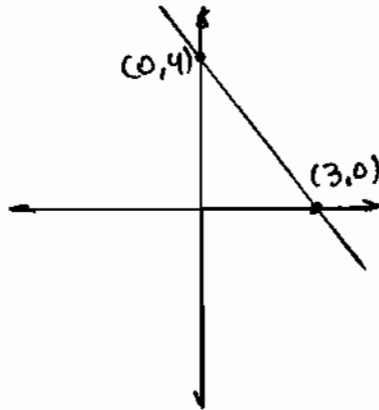
3) $(-3, -2)$ $(-1, -7)$



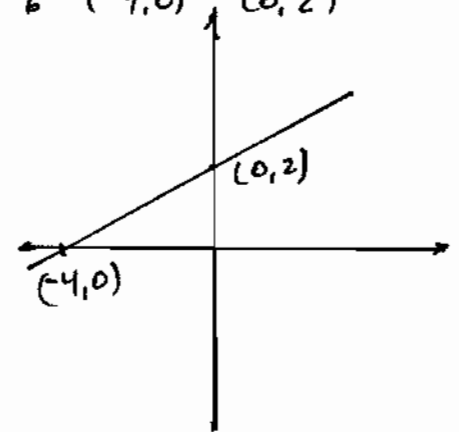
4. $(2, -4)$ $(5, -2)$



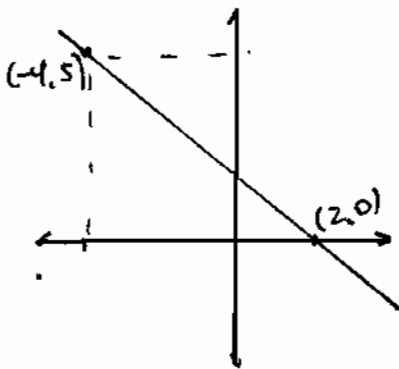
5 $(3, 0)$ $(0, 4)$



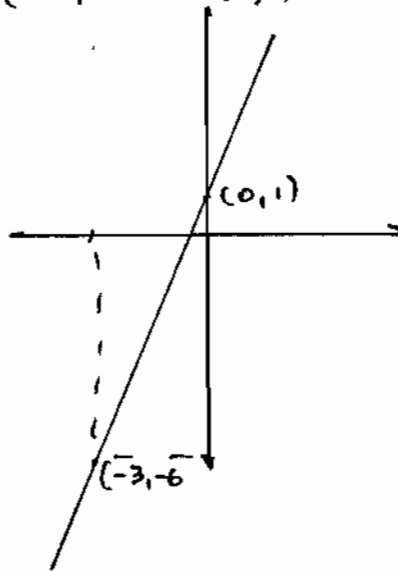
6 $(-4, 0)$ $(0, 2)$



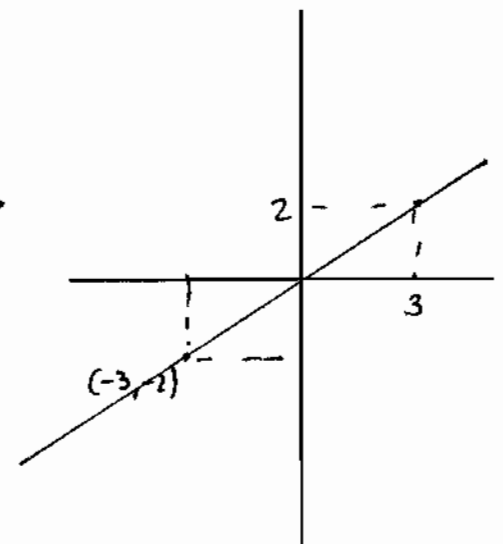
7) $(-4, 5)$ $(2, 0)$



8) $(-3, -6)$ $(0, 1)$

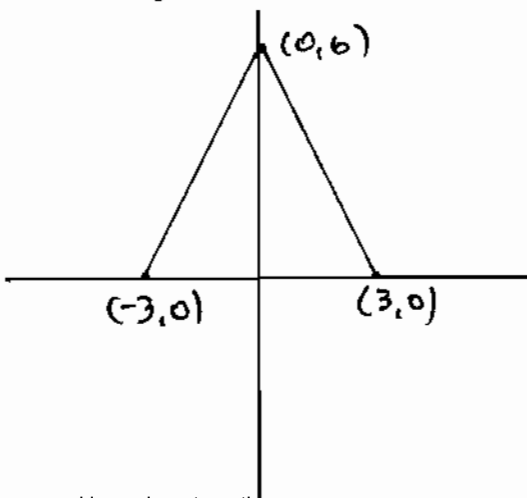


9 $(-3, -2)$ $(3, 2)$

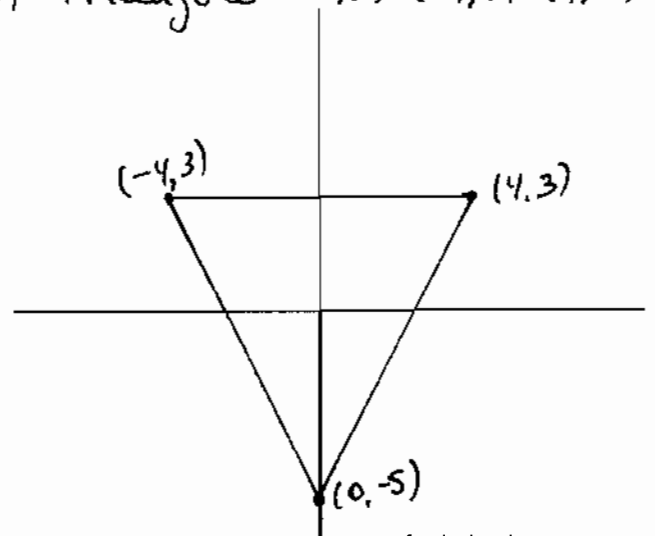


Dibujar las figuras

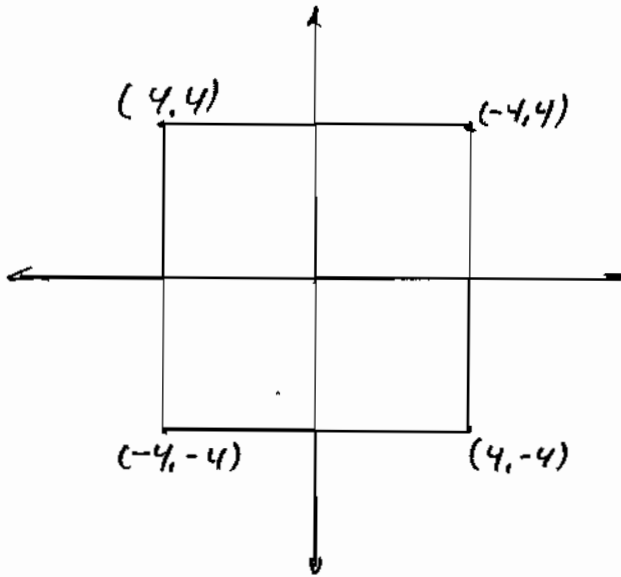
1. Triángulo $(0, 6)$, $(3, 0)$, $(-3, 0)$



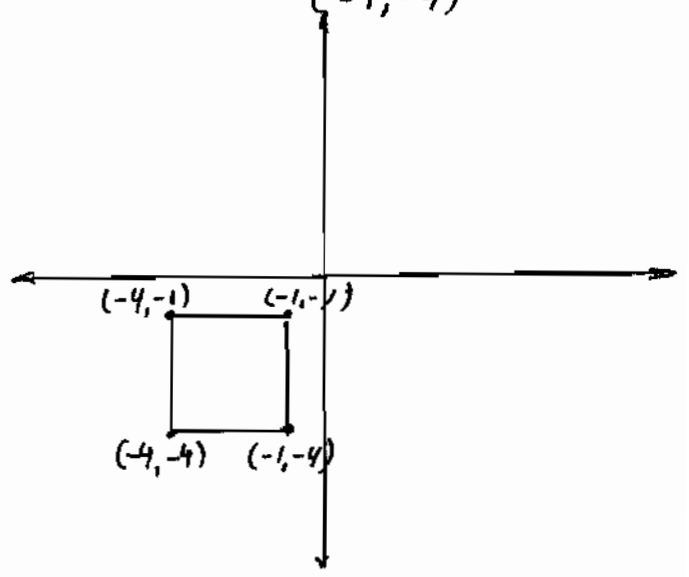
2) Triángulo $(0, 5)$, $(-4, 3)$, $(4, 3)$



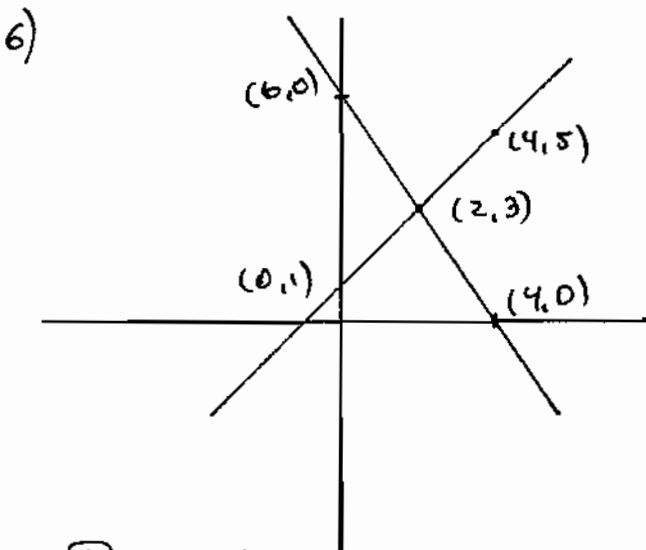
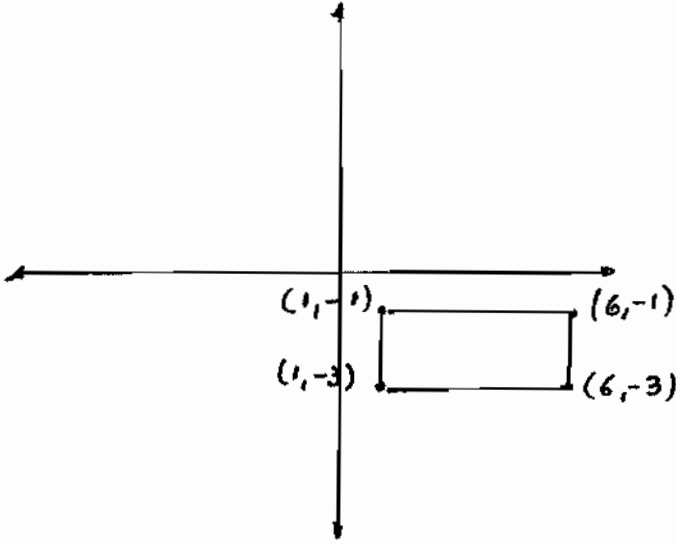
3. Cuadrado $(4,4)$ $(-4,4)$ $(-4,-4)$ $(4,-4)$



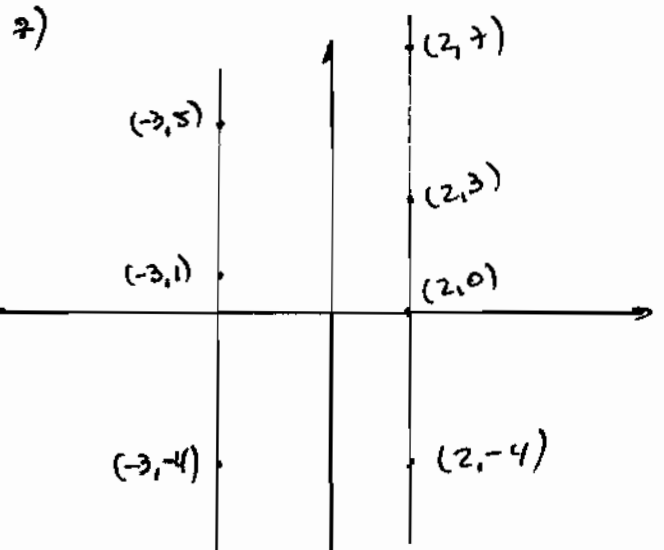
4. Cuadrado $(-1,-1)$, $(-4,-1)$, $(-4,-4)$, $(-1,-4)$



5. Rectángulo $(1,-1)$, $(1,-3)$, $(6,-1)$, $(6,-3)$

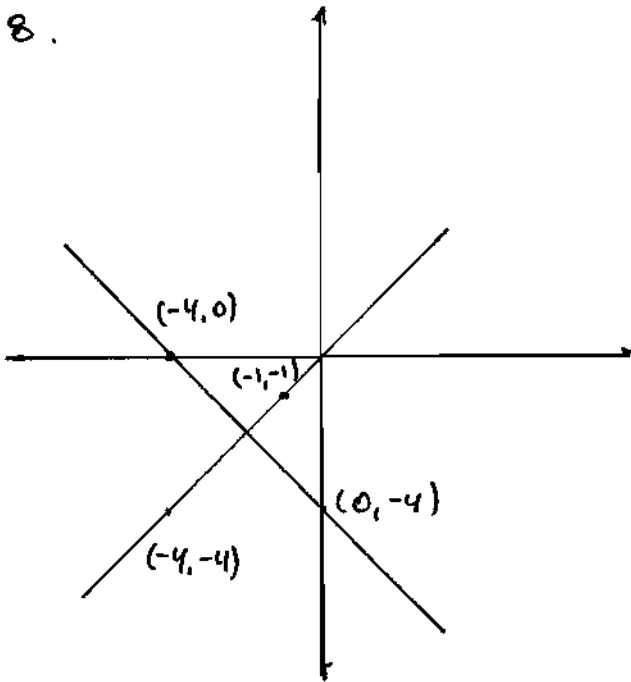


Punto de corte $(2,3)$



las dos líneas son paralelas

8.



Representar gráficamente

1. $y = x$

x	y
0	0
1	1

6) $y = 3x + 3$

x	y
0	3
-1	0

2. $y = -2x$

x	y
0	0
1	-2

7) $y = 2x - 4$

x	y
0	-4
2	0

3. $y = x + 2$

x	y
0	2
-2	0

8) $y = 3x + 6$

x	y
0	6
-2	0

4. $y = x - 3$

x	y
0	-3
3	0

9) $y = 4x + 5$

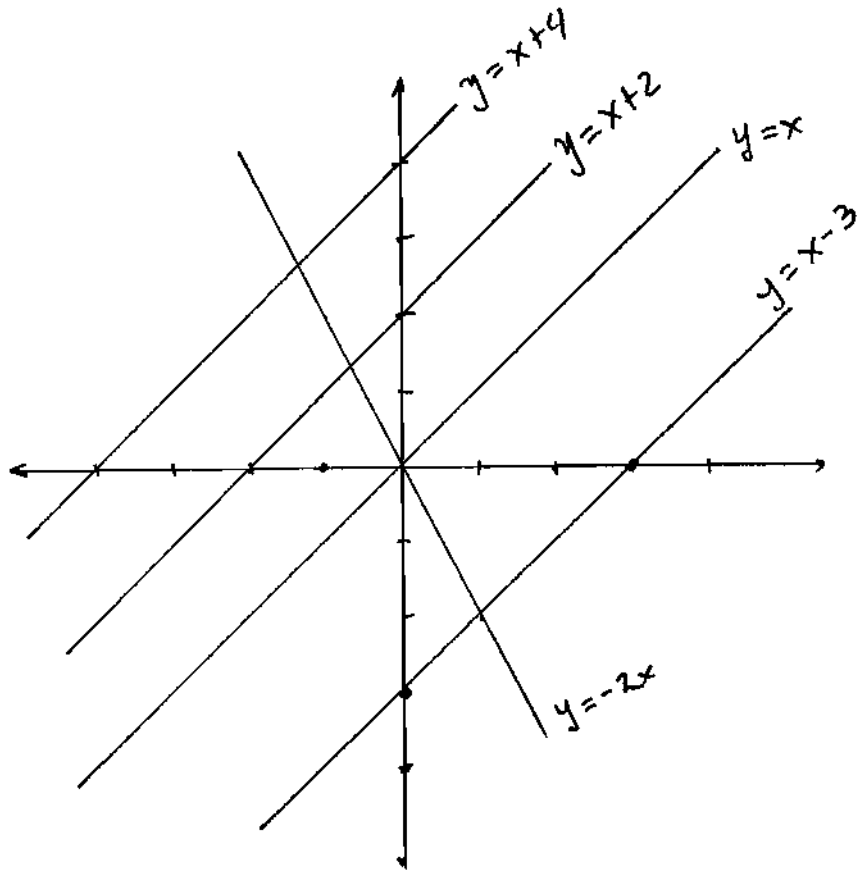
x	y
0	5
$-\frac{5}{4}$	0

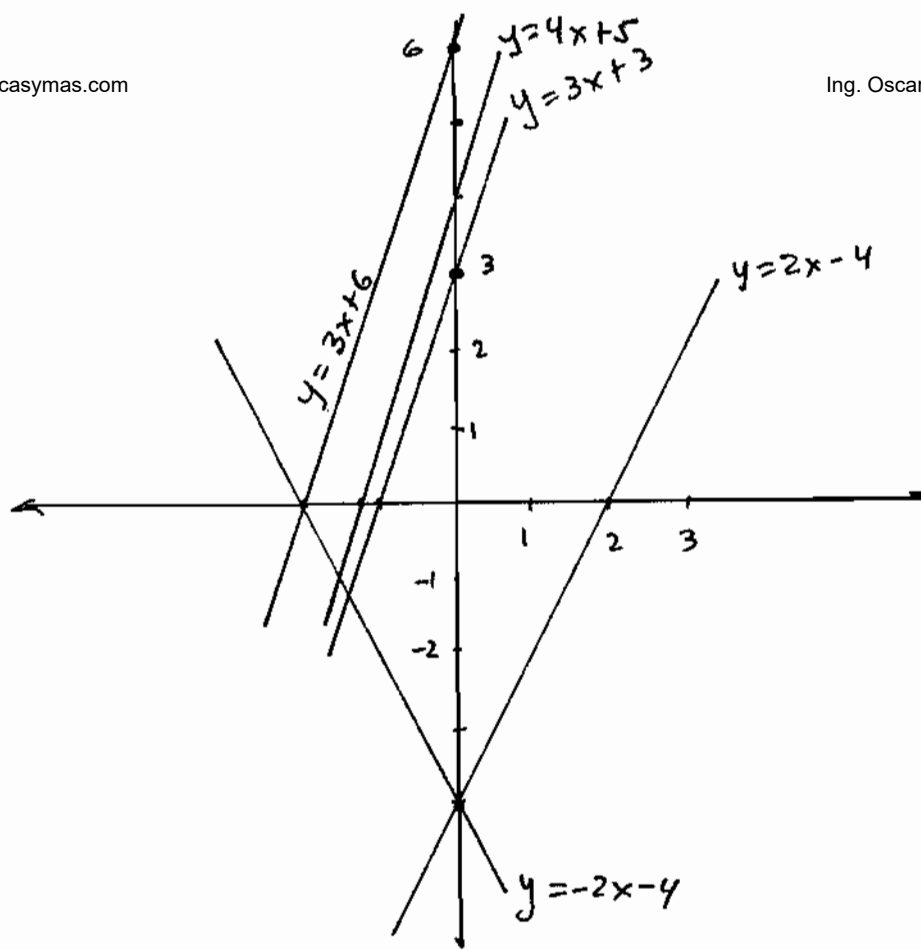
5. $y = x + 4$

x	y
0	4
-4	0

10) $y = -2x - 4$

x	y
0	-4
-2	0





11) $y = 8 - 3x$

x	y
0	8
$\frac{8}{3}$	0

12) $y = \frac{5x}{4}$

x	y
0	0
1	$\frac{5}{4}$

13) $y = \frac{x+6}{2}$

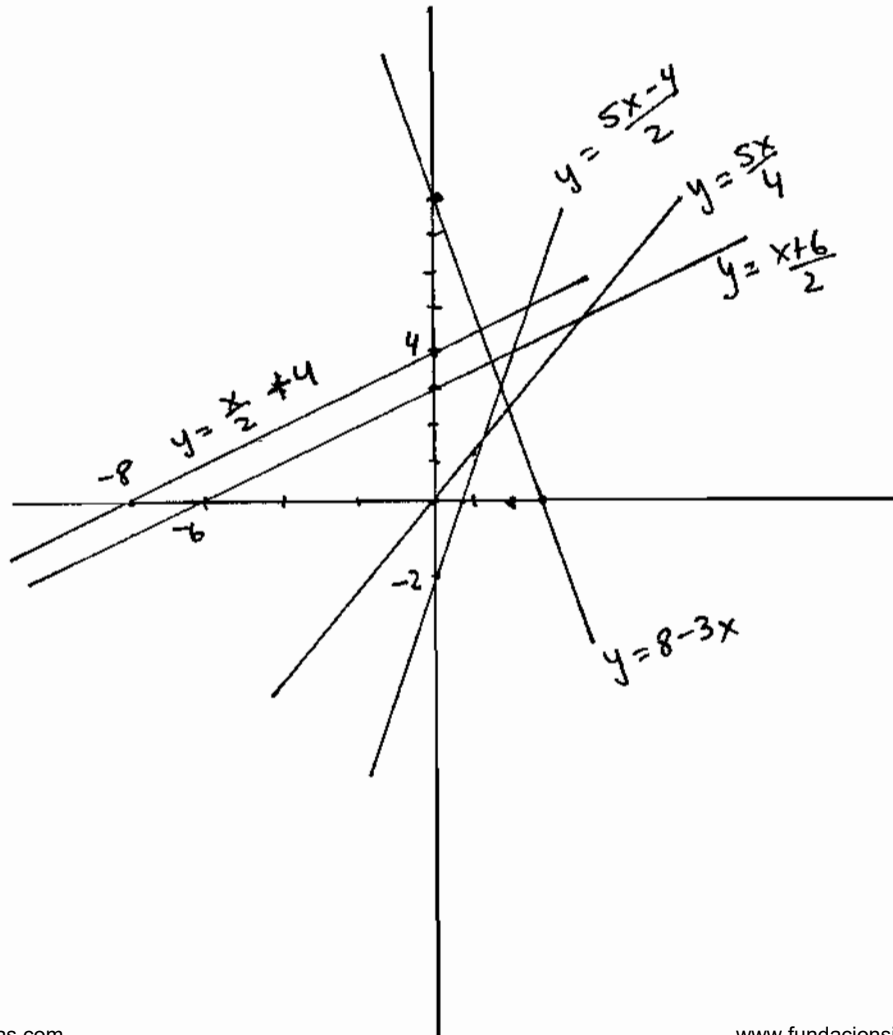
x	y
0	3
-6	0

14) $y = \frac{5x-4}{2}$

x	y
0	-2
$\frac{4}{5}$	0

15) $y = \frac{x}{2} + 4$

x	y
0	4
-8	0



16) $x + y = 0$

x	y
0	0
1	-1

17) $2x = 3y$

x	y
0	0
1	2/3

18) $y + 5 = x$

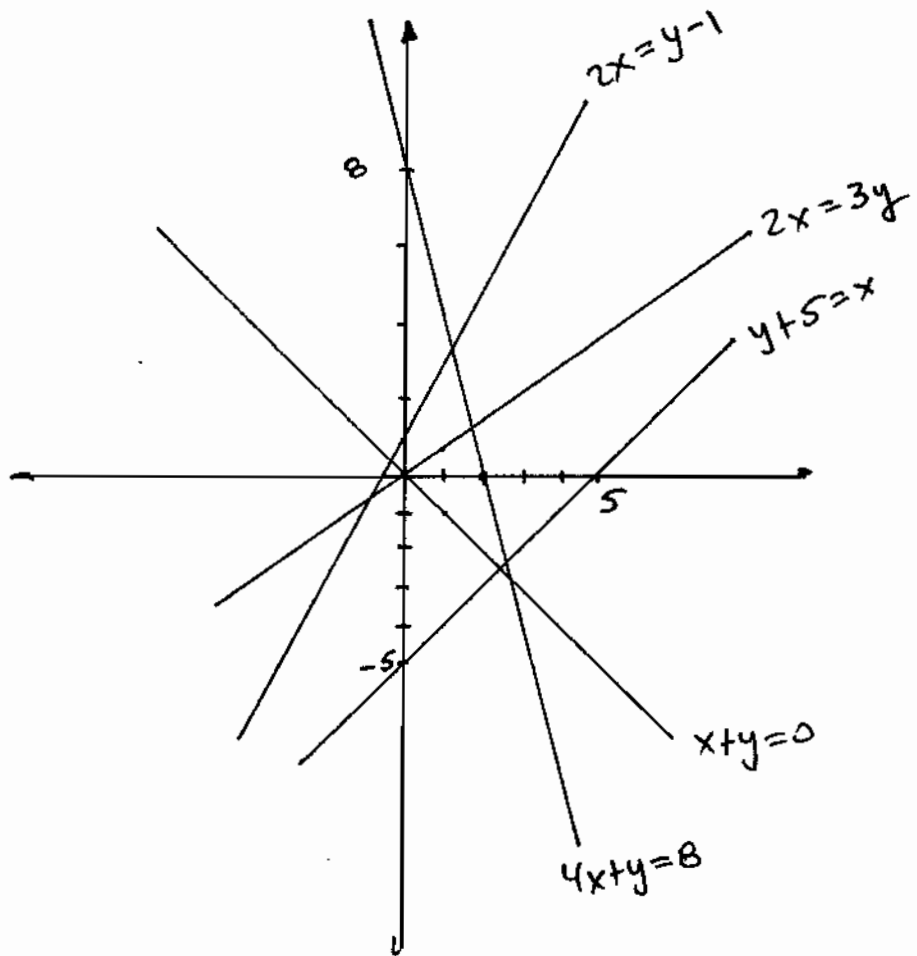
x	y
0	-5
5	0

19) $2x = y - 1$

x	y
0	1
-1/2	0

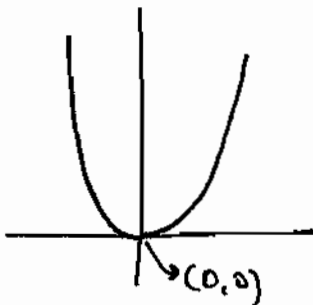
20) $4x + y = 8$

x	y
2	0
0	8

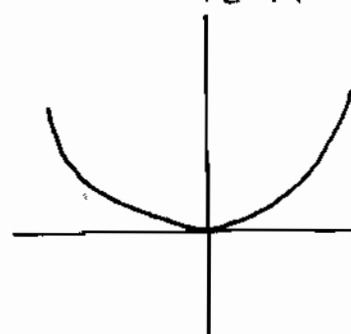


Ejercicio

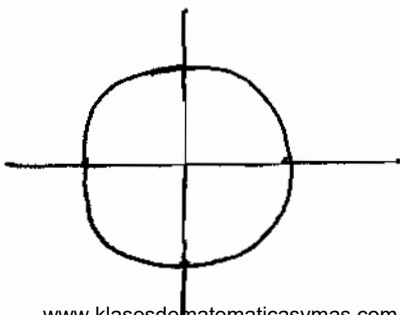
1. $y = 2x^2 \rightarrow$ Parábola.
Vértice (0,0)



2) $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$ Parábola
Vértice (0,0)



3. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ Circunferencia
Radio 5
Centro (0,0)

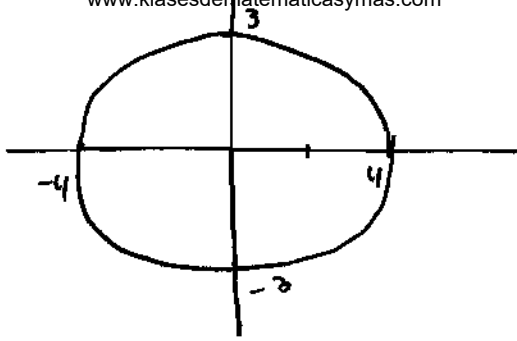


4) $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$ Elipse

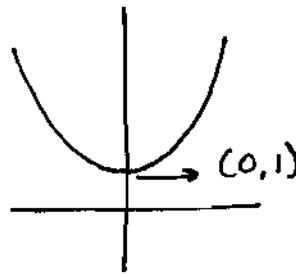
$$\frac{x^2}{144} + \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(\frac{12}{3})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{12}{4})^2} = 1$$

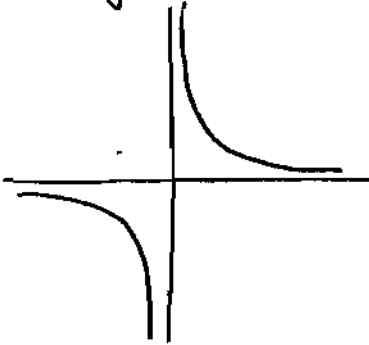
$$\frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$$



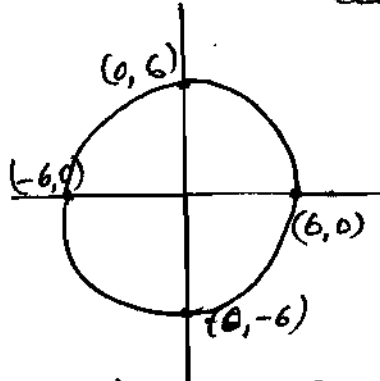
5) $y = x^2 + 1$ Parábola Ing. Oscar Restrepo



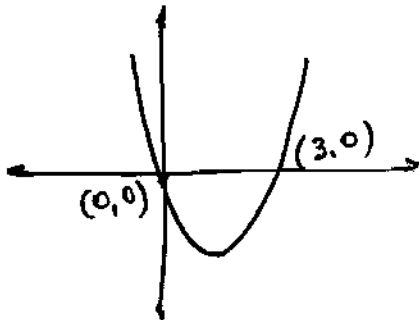
6) $xy = 4$



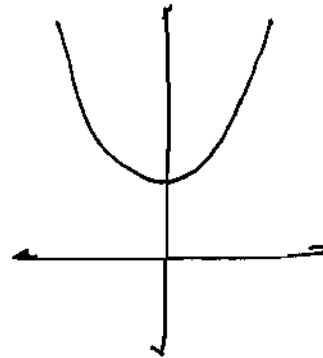
7) $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ Circunferencia $r = 6$
centro $(0,0)$



8) $y = x^2 - 3x$ → Parábola



9) $y = x^2 = 2$ $y = x^2 + 2$
Parábola



10) $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2}$ Parábola

