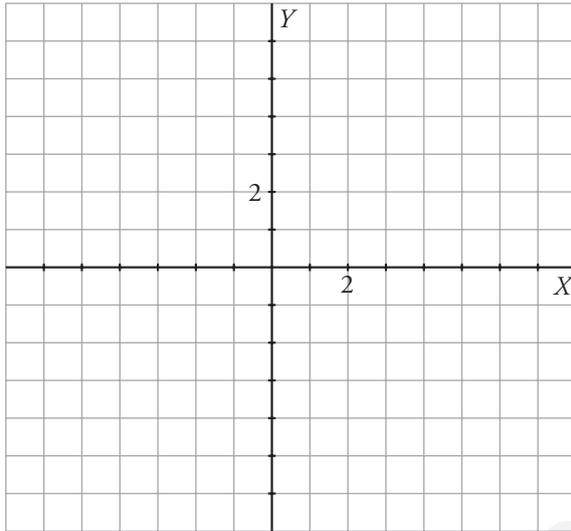


## Refuerza: función de proporcionalidad $y = mx$

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

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

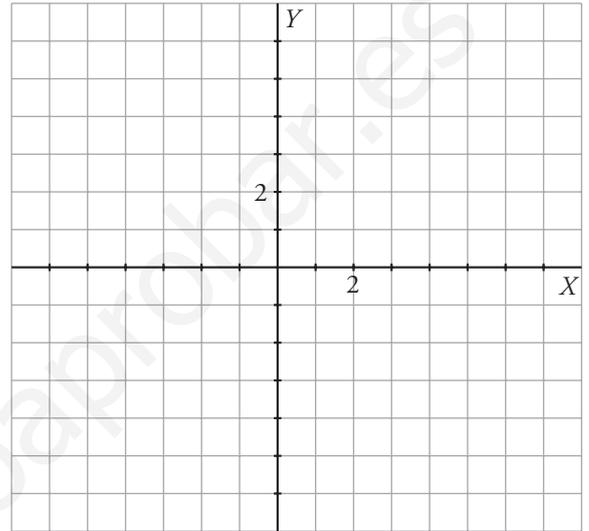
x	-4	-2	0	4	6
y					



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

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

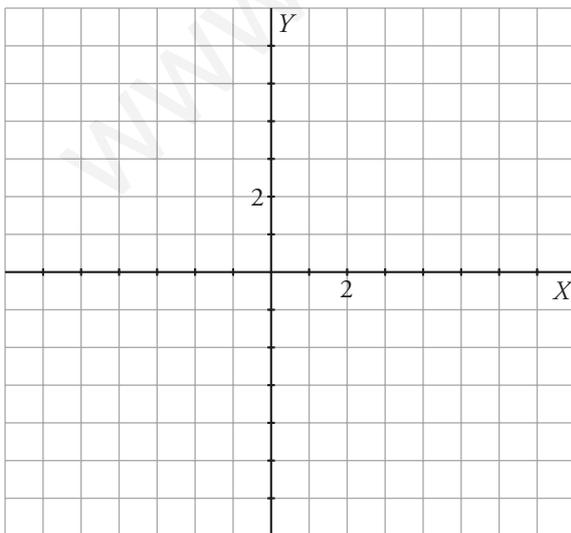
x	-4	-2	0	2	4
y					



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

c)  $y = -3x \rightarrow$

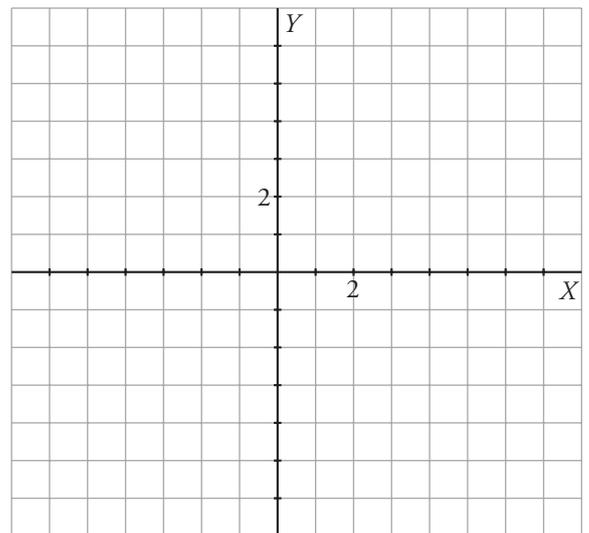
x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					



Pendiente:  $m = \square$

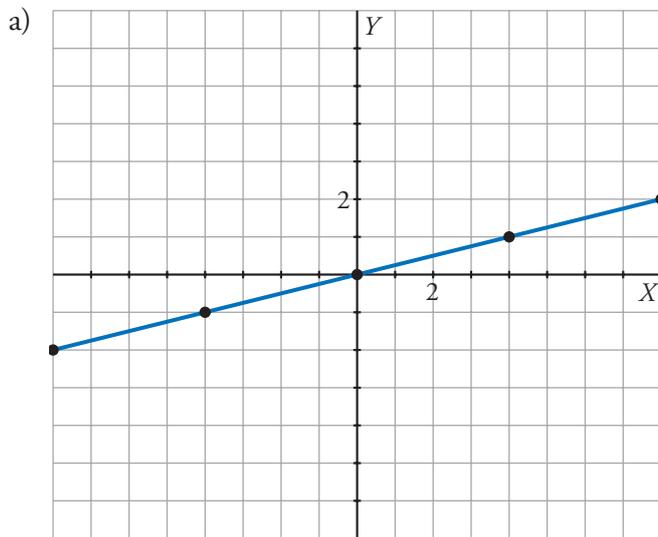
d)  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x \rightarrow$

x	-6	-3	0	3	6
y					



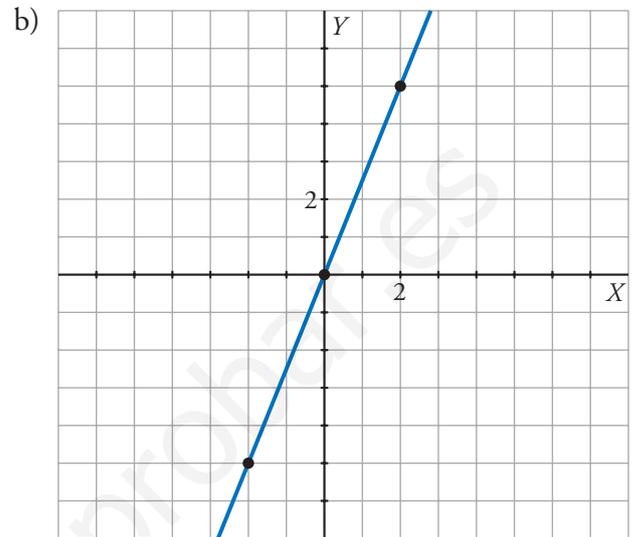
Pendiente:  $m = \frac{\square}{\square}$

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



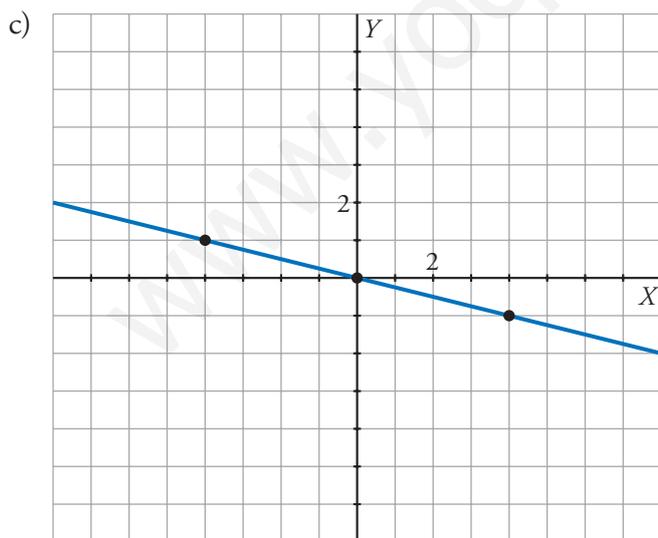
Pendiente:  $m = \frac{\square}{\square}$

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



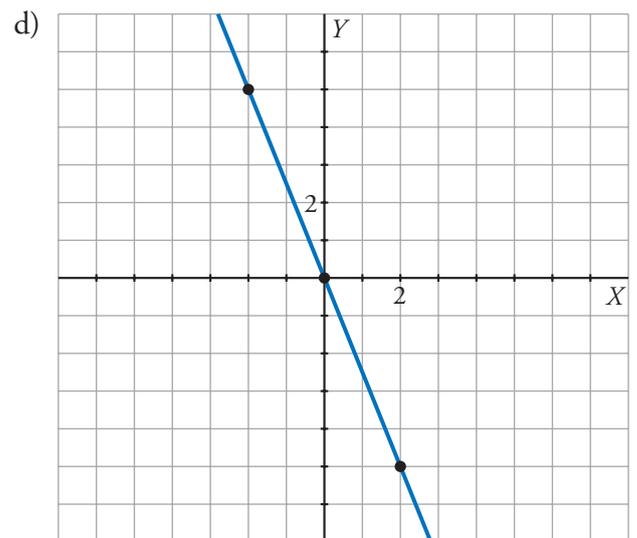
Pendiente:  $m = \frac{\square}{\square}$

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



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

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



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

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