

58. ● Determina, sen representalas, se as seguintes parellas de rectas son secantes ou paralelas.

- a)  $y = -4x + 2$      $y = 4x + 1$   
 b)  $y = -3x$      $y = -3x + 6$   
 c)  $y = 2x + 3$      $y = -2x - 11$   
 d)  $y = 1,5x$      $y = -1,5x$

a)  $m = -4$   
 $m' = 4$   
 $m \neq m'$  secantes

c)  $m = 2$   
 $m' = -2$   
 $m \neq m'$  secantes

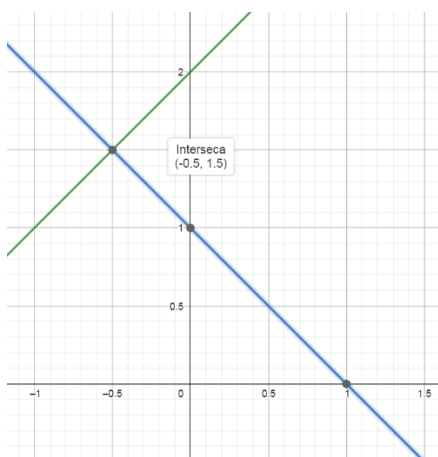
b)  $m = -3$   
 $m' = -3$   
 $m = m'$  paralelas

d)  $m = 1,5$   
 $m' = -1,5$   
 $m \neq m'$  secantes

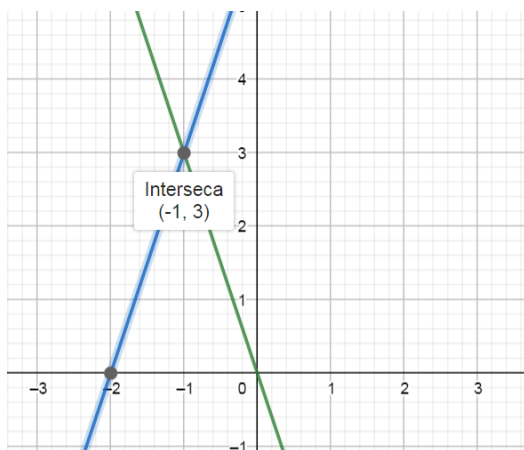
59. ● Obtén, de forma alxébrica e gráfica, o punto de corte de cada par de rectas.

- a)  $y = x + 2$ ;  $y = -x + 1$     c)  $y = 2x$ ;  $y = -2x + 4$   
 b)  $y = -3x$ ;  $y = 3x + 6$     d)  $y = 3x$ ;  $y = 2x - 5$

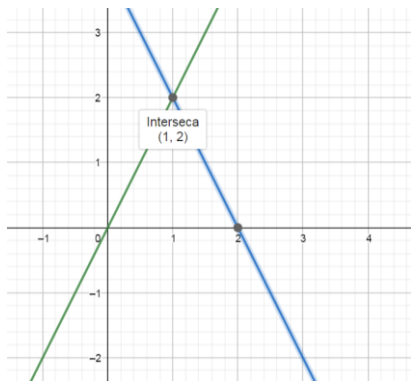
a)



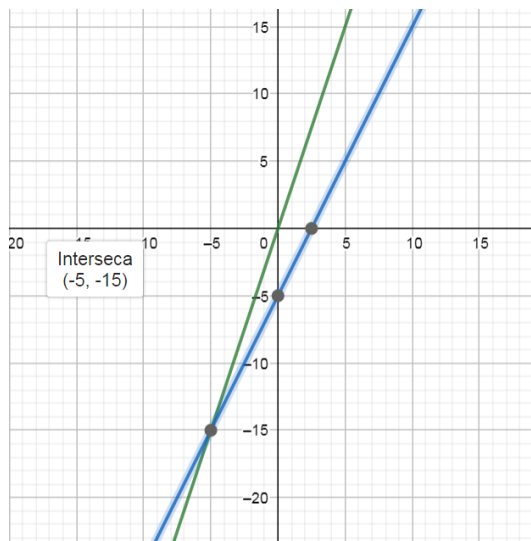
b)



c)



d)



60. ●● Escribe la ecuación de tres rectas paralelas y tres secantes a las siguientes rectas.

- a)  $y = 9x - 6$       c)  $y = -11x + 13$   
 b)  $y = -7x$       d)  $y = x$

- a)  $y = 9x$   
 $y = 9x + 2$   
 $y = 9x + 0,25$   
 (paralelas)

- $y = -x$   
 $y = 2x + 3$   
 $y = -6x + 9$   
 (secantes)

- d)  $y = x + 1$ ;  $y = x - 2$ ;  $y = x - 20$   
 $y = 3x$ ;  $y = 2x$ ;  $y = 4x - 7$