Fogure 20

1 para (a recta 1 (azul) sca les punto A(-3,0), B(3,2) $x = y_2 - y_1$ $x = x_1 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - 3 - (-3) - 6 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - 3 - 2$ $x = x_1 - 3 - 3 - 2$ $x = x_1 - 3 - 3 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3 - 3 - 3$ $x = x_1 - 3$

Some 2 more to rectar 1 volo to portos $2 \text{ more to } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$ $m = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$ $y = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

3. Para (a rectar 1 reports for partos) A(2/6) B(-4, -5) 1 reports for partos $M = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $y - y = m(x - x_1)$ y - 0 = 2(x - 2) y = 2x + 2 A(2/6) A(2/6) A(3/6) A(3/

Paro (a recta 1 rojo (as penta) A(z,z) B(-z,-4) B(z,z) B(-z,-4) A(z,z) B(-z,-4) A(z,z) B(-z,-4) A(z,z) B(z,-2) A(z,z) B(z,-2) A(z,z) B(z,-2) A(z,z) B(z,-2) A(z,z) A(z,z)

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Popula 21	
8 Cos signification paras de realis	5.60-
bon pondictas for pendictares	205
Justifico le responsta	5 4
6×134=4 2×+4=5	
34=-6x 4=-2x+5	
4=-6×+4	
4 = 2x + 4	900
subficación of all all all all all all all all all al	999
Cos on teriores poires de vectos	
paralelas por que sus pendie	1103
exercisio 9	
8x - 74 = 5 x + 44 = 15	
24=-8x-5 44=-X+15	
11 - 7	
4 - 6 × - 2	
distripcion	
las anteriores pares de rectas paralelas paralelas paralelas pendie	nfes
I iguales (m= 4x)	

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ejarcibio 10
-2x + 214=6 6x + 24=7
214=7×+6 24=-6×+7
4-7+6 4-6+7
4=7 x+6 - 19 4=-3x+7=
21 21 2-4 5-51 2
With cacion Wixon
Cas anteriores pares de rectas
pendientes no son guales sus
$(m=\frac{1}{2})$ $m=-3$
charges the sold sold pe
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2 101 2 2 2 2