

## EJEMPLOS

1. After you fill cells using the fill handle, the Auto Fill Options button appears so that you can choose how the selection is filled. In Excel, the default option is to copy the original content and formatting.
2. The simplest kind of engine to analyze is one in which the working substance undergoes a cyclic process, a sequence of processes that eventually leaves the substance in the same state in which it started.
3. After a file is saved, the Statistics tab records when the file was accessed and when it was modified. It also identifies the person who last saved the file. After a workbook is saved, the Properties dialog box title bar displays the workbook name.

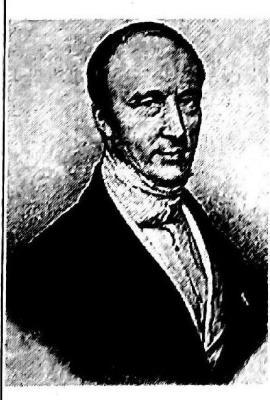
En ocasiones, la secuencia en el tiempo se suele materializar mediante distintos tiempos de verbo, por ejemplo:

1. A breakthrough in astronomy was made by Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus when, in 1543, he gave strong arguments for the heliocentric model of the Solar system, ostensibly as a means to render tables charting planetary motion more accurate and to simplify their production. In heliocentric models of the Solar system, the Earth orbits the Sun along with other bodies in Earth's galaxy, a contradiction according to the Greek-Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy, whose system placed the Earth at the center of the Universe and had been accepted for over 1,400 years. The Greek astronomer Aristarchus of Samos had suggested that the Earth revolves around the Sun, but Copernicus' reasoning led to lasting general acceptance of this "revolutionary" idea. Copernicus' book presenting the theory (*De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres") was published just before his death in 1543 and, as it is now generally considered to mark the beginning of modern astronomy, is also considered to mark the beginning of the Scientific revolution. Copernicus' new perspective, along with the accurate observations made by Tycho Brahe, enabled German astronomer Johannes Kepler to formulate his laws regarding planetary motion that remain in use today.
2. Many technological improvements have been made in the basic MOSFET and this device now rivals the bipolar transistor in importance.
3. The first Integrated Circuits were digital logic circuits, and these gates were interconnected to form combinational systems, and sequential systems. Starting in 1964, linear integrated circuits became available, and analog IC systems have flourished.

## 27.6 LEER EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO E IDENTIFICAR LOS RELACIONADORES TEMPORALES.

### THE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

- [1] Shortly after joining Texas Instruments in 1958 Kilby conceived the monolithic idea, that is, the concept of building an entire circuit out of germanium or silicon. He used the bulk semiconductor to form a resistor, and he also fabricated a diffused-layer resistor. He built a capacitor by using an oxide layer (for the dielectric) on silicon, and he also thought of the *p-n* junction capacitor. To demonstrate the feasibility of this concept, he built a phase-shift oscillator and then a multivibrator using these resistors, capacitors, and a transistor, all made from germanium with thermally bonded gold connecting wires. However, in the patent application, he indicated that the components could be interconnected by laying down connecting material. In 1959 the *solid circuit* (later called *integrated circuit*) was announced by Kilby at an IRE convention. 1  
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- [2] About this same time Noyce, then director of research and development at Fairchild Semiconductor (and now chairman of the Board of Intel), also had the monolithic circuit idea for making multiple devices on a single piece of silicon in order to be able to make inter-connections between devices as part of the manufacturing process, and thus reduce size, weight, etc., as well as cost per active element. He explained how devices could be isolated from one another with back-biased *p-n* diodes, how resistors could be fabricated, and how connections could be made by evaporating metal through holes in the oxide to interconnect circuit components. The first modern diffused transistors were developed by Hoerni at Fairchild in 1958. He was responsible for the planar process of passivating the junctions with an oxide layer on the surface. He used production photolithographic techniques and diffusion processes previously developed by Noyce and Moore. The real key to integrated-circuit manufacturing was the planar transistor and batch-processing. By 1961, both Fairchild and Texas Instruments were producing integrated circuits commercially, and other companies soon joined them in IC fabrication. Today, million of transistors, passive components, and their interconnections are manufactured simultaneously in one production batch. 12  
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**Augustin-Louis Cauchy** (21 August 1789 – 23 May 1857) was a French mathematician and physicist who made pioneering contributions to mathematical analysis. He was one of the first to state and prove theorems of calculus rigorously, rejecting the heuristic principle of the generality of algebra of earlier authors. He almost singlehandedly founded complex analysis and the study of permutation groups in abstract algebra.

A profound mathematician, Cauchy had a great influence over his contemporaries and successors; Hans Freudenthal stated: "More concepts and theorems have been named for Cauchy than for any other mathematician (in elasticity alone there are sixteen concepts and theorems named for Cauchy)." Cauchy was a prolific writer; he wrote approximately eight hundred research articles and five complete textbooks, on a variety of topics in the fields of mathematics and mathematical physics.

## REVISIÓN 4

- [1] A linear coordinate system is a graphical representation of the real numbers as the points of a straight line. To each number corresponds one and only one point, and to each point corresponds one and only one number. 1  
2  
3
- [2] To set up a linear coordinate system on a given line: (1) select any point of the line as the *origin* and let that point correspond to the number 0; (2) choose a positive direction 4  
5 on the line and indicate that direction by an arrow; (3) choose a fixed distance as a 6  
7 unit of measure. If  $x$  is a positive number, find the point corresponding to  $x$  by moving 8  
9 a distance of  $x$  units from the origin in the positive direction. If  $x$  is negative, find the 10  
11 point corresponding to  $x$  by moving a distance of  $-x$  units from the origin in the negative direction. (For example, if  $x = -2$ , then  $-x = 2$  and the corresponding point lies 2 units from the origin in the negative direction.) See Fig. 1-1.

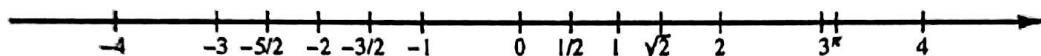


Fig. 1-1

- [3] The number assigned to a point by a coordinate system is called the *coordinate* of 12  
that point. We often will talk as if there is no distinction between a point and its 13  
coordinate. Thus, we might refer to "the point 3" rather than to "the point with 14  
coordinate 3."

- [4] The absolute value  $|x|$  of a number  $x$  is defined as follows: 15

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \text{ is zero or a positive number} \\ -x & \text{if } x \text{ is a negative number} \end{cases}$$

For example,  $|4| = 4$ ,  $|-3| = -(-3) = 3$ , and  $|0| = 0$ . Notice that, if  $x$  is a negative 19  
number, then  $-x$  is positive. Thus,  $|x| \geq 0$  for all  $x$ . 20

**SCHAUM'S OUTLINE OF CALCULUS – Frank Ayres Jr., Elliott Mendelson.**

### 1. FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS. (a)

El texto contiene tres definiciones. Señale los renglones en los cuales éstas se encuentran y consigne qué se define.

RENGLÓN	¿QUÉ SE DEFINE?

2. **FUNCIONES DEL LENGUAJE.** Identifique y transcriba el nexo según la referencia de renglón dada. Indique la relación lógica, el equivalente en español y las ideas relacionadas.

<u>1. Renglón 10</u>	<u>Nexo lógico</u>	<u>Rel. Lógica</u>	<u>Equivalente</u>

Ideas relacionadas

**Idea 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Idea 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

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<u>2. Renglón 13</u>	<u>Nexo lógico</u>	<u>Rel. Lógica</u>	<u>Equivalente</u>

Ideas relacionadas

**Idea 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Idea 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

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<u>3. Renglón 19</u>	<u>Nexo lógico</u>	<u>Rel. Lógica</u>	<u>Equivalente</u>

Ideas relacionadas

**Idea 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Idea 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**3. FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS. (b)**

Indique la función comunicativa existente en los renglones 19/20.

 DESCRIPCIÓN DEFINICIÓN INSTRUCCIÓN(Tache lo que  
no corresponda) ↘

describe?

¿Qué se define?

instruye?

**4. REFERENCIA EN EL CONTEXTO.** Lea nuevamente el texto y consigne a qué hacen referencia las palabras dadas.

1. that direction (r. 7)

2. we (r. 13)

3. its (r. 13)

**5. LECTOCOMPRENSIÓN.** Consulte el texto y responda las siguientes preguntas en castellano. Indique las referencias de renglón.1. ¿Qué sucede si  $x$  es igual a -2?

Renglón ►

2. ¿Qué le corresponde a cada número y a cada punto?

Renglón ►

**6. VOCABULARIO (a).** Encuentre sinónimos de las siguientes palabras:

1. description (r. 1)

2. establish (r. 4)

3. select (r. 6)

4. locate (r. 8)

5. instance (r. 10)

6. referred to as (r. 12)

**7. VOCABULARIO (b). Encuentre antónimos de las siguientes palabras:**

1. elliptical (r. 2) \_\_\_\_\_
2. variable (r. 6) \_\_\_\_\_
3. dissociated from (r. 7) \_\_\_\_\_
4. seldom (r. 13) \_\_\_\_\_
5. ignore (r. 19) \_\_\_\_\_

**8. FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS. (c) Consigne los pasos necesarios para establecer un sistema lineal de coordenadas sobre una recta dada.**

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**¿A QUÉ FUNCIÓN COMUNICATIVA CORRESPONDE?**

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## Tabla de verbos irregulares

V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>	V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>
ABIDE	ABODE, ABIDED,	ABODE, ABIDED	BROADCAST	BROADCAST	BROADCAST
ARISE	AROSE	ARISEN	BUILD	BUILT	BUILT
AWAKE	AWOKE, AWAKED	AWOKEN, AWAKED	BUM	BURNT, BURNED	BURNT, BURNED
BE	WAS, WERE	BEEN	BURST	BURST	BURST
BEAR	BORE	BORNE	BUST	BUST, BUSTED	BUST, BUSTED
BEAT	BEAT	BEATEN (BEAT)	BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME	CAST	CAST	CAST
BEFALL	BEFELL	BEFALLEN	CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT
BEGET	BEGOT	BEGOTTEN	CHIDE	CHID, CHIDED	CHIDDEN, CHID, CHIDED
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN
BEHOLD	BEHELD	BEHELD	CLEAVE	CLEFT	CLEFT
BEND	BENT	BENT.	CLING	CLUNG	CLUNG
BESEECH	BESOUGHT	BESOUGHT	COME	CAME	COME *
BESET	BESET	BESET	COST	COST	COST
BESTRIDE	BESTRODE	BESTRIDDEN	CREEP	CREPT	CREPT
BETAKE	BETOOK	BETAKEN	CUT	CUT	CUT
BID	BADE	BADE	DEAL	DEALT	DEALT
BIND	BOUND	BOUND	DIG	DUG	DUG
BITE	BIT	BITTEN	DO	DID	DONE
BLEED	bled	bled	DRAW	DREW	DRAWN
BLOW	blew	blown	DREAM	DREAMT	DREAMT
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK
BREED	BRED	BRED	DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	DWELL	DWELT, DWELLED	DWELT, DWELLED

V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>	V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>
EAT	ATE	EATEN	HAMSTRING	HAMSTRUNG	HAMSTRUNG
FALL	FELL	FALLEN	HANG	HUNG	HUNG
FEED	FED	FED	HAVE	HAD	HAD
FEEL	FELT <sup>1</sup>	FELT	HEAR	HEARD	HEARD
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	HEW	HEWED	HEWN
FIND	FOUND	FOUND	HIDE	HID	HIDDEN
FIT	FIT	FIT	HIT	HIT	HIT
FLEE	FLED	FLED	HOLD	HELD	HELD
FLING	FLUNG:	FLUNG	HURT	HURT	HURT
FLY	FLEW	FLOWN	INSET	INSET	INSET
FORBEAR	FORBORE	FOREBORNE	KEEP	KEPT	KEPT
FORBID	FORBADE	FORBIDDEN	KNEEL	KNELT	KNELT
FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	KNIT	KNIT	KNIT
FORESEE	FORESAW	FORESEEN	KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN
FORETELL	FORETOLD	FORETOLD	LAY	LAID	LAID
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	LEAD	LED	LED
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN	LEAN	LEANT	LEANT
FORGO	FORWENT	FORGONE	LEAP	LEAPT	LEAPT
FORSAKE	FORSOOK	FORSAKEN	LEARN	LEARNT	LEARNT
FORSWEAR	FORSWORE	FORSWORN	LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT
FREEZE	FROZE	FROZEN	LEND	LENT	LENT
GET	GOT	GOT	LET	LET	LET
GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN	LIE	LAY	LAIN
GO	WENT	GONE	LIGHT	LIT	LIT
GRIND	GROUND	GROUND	LOSE	LOST	LOST
GROW	GREW	GROWN	MAKE	MADE	MADE

V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>	V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>
MEAN	MEANT	MEANT	OVERFEED	OVERFED	OVERFED
MEET	MET	MET	OVERHANG	OVERHUNG	OVERHUNG
MISCAST	MISCAST	MISCAST	OVERRIDE	OVERRODE	OVERRIDDEN
MISDEAL	MISDEALT	MISDEALT	OVERRUN	OVERRAN	OVERRUN
MISGIVE	MISGAVE	MISGIVEN	OVERSEE	OVERSAW	OVERSEEN
MISHEAR	MISHEARD	MISHEARD	OVERSHOOT	OVERSHOT	OVERSHOT
MISLAY	MISLAID	MISLAID	OVERSLEEP	OVERSLEPT	OVERSLEPT
MISLEAD	MISLED	MISLED	OVERTAKE	OVERTOOK	OVERTAKEN
MISSPELL	MISSPELT	MISSPELT	OVERTHROW	OVERTHREW	OVERTHROWN
MISSPEND	MISSPENT	MISSPENT	PARTAKE	PARTOOK	PARTAKEN
MISTAKE	MISTOOK	MISTAKEN	PAY	PAID	PAID
MISUNDERSTAND	MISUNDERSTOOD	MISUNDERSTOOD	PROVE	PROVED	PROVED, PROVEN
MOW	MOWED	MOWN	PUT	PUT	PUT
OFFSET	OFFSET	OFFSET	QUIT	QUIT, QUITTED	QUIT, QUITTED
OUTBID	OUTBID	OUTBIDDEN	READ	READ	READ
OUTDO	OUTDID	OUTDONE	REBIND	REBOUND	REBOUND
OUTFIGHT	OUTFOUGHT	OUTFOUGHT	REBUILD	REBUILT	REBUILT
OUTGROW	OUTGREW	OUTGROWN	RECAST	RECAST	RECAST
OUTRUN	OUTRAN	OUTRUN	REDO	REDID	REDONE
OUTSHINE	OUTSHONE	OUTSHONE	RELAY	RELAID	RELAID
OVERBEAR	OVERBORE	OVERBORNE	REMAKE	REMADE	REMADE
OVERCAST	OVERCAST	OVERCAST	REND	RENT	RENT
OVERCOME	OVERCAME	OVERCOME	REPAY	REPAID	REPAID
OVERDO	OVERDID	OVERDONE	REREAD	REREAD	REREAD
OVEREAT	OVERATE	OVEREATEN	RERUN	RERAN	RERUN

V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>	V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>
RESET	RESET	RESET	SHRED	SHRED	SHRED
RESTRING	RESTRUNG	RESTRUNG	SHRINK	SHRANK	SHRUNK
RETELL	RETOLD	RETOLD	SHUT	SHUT	SHUT
RETHINK	RETHOUGHT	RETHOUGHT	SING	SANG	SUNG
REWIND	REWOUND	REWOUND	SINK	SANK	SUNK
REWRITE	REWROTE	REWRITTEN	SIT	SAT	SAT
RID	RID	RID	SLAY	SLEW	SLAIN
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN	SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT
RING	RANG	RUNG	SLIDE	SLID	SLID
RISE	ROSE	RISEN	SLING	SLUNG	SLUNG
RUN	RAN	RUN	SLINK	SLUNK	SLUNK
SAW	SAWED	SAWN	SLIT	SLIT	SLIT
SAY	SAID	SAID	SMELL	SMELT, SMELLED	SMELT, SMELLED
SEE	SAW	SEEN	SMITE	SMOTE	SMITTEN
SEEK	SOUGHT	SOUGHT	SOW	SOWED	SOWN, SOWED
SELL	SOLD	SOLD	SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN
SEND	SENT	SENT	SPEED	SPED, SPEEDED	SPED, SPEEDED
SET	SET	SET	SPELL	SPELT, SPELLED	SPELT, SPELLED
SEW	SEWED	SEWN	SPEND	SPENT	SPENT
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN	SPILL	SPILT, SPILLED	SPILT, SPILLED
SHED	SHED	SHED	SPIN	SPAN	SPUN
SHEW	SHewed	SHewn	SPIT	SPAT, SPIT	SPAT, SPIT
SHINE	SHONE	SHONE	SPLIT	SPLIT	SPLIT
SHOOT	SHOT	SHOT	SPOIL	SPOILT, SPOILED	SPOILT, SPOILED
SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWN	SPREAD	SPREAD	SPREAD

V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>	V <sub>BASE</sub>	V <sub>PASADO</sub>	V <sub>PARTICIPIO</sub>
SPRING	SPRANG	SPRUNG	UNBEND	UNBENT	UNBENT
STAND	STOOD	STOOD	UNBIND	UNBOUND	UNBOUND
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN	UNDERGO	UNDERWENT	UNDERGONE
STICK	STUCK	STUCK	UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD
STING	STUNG	STUNG	UNDERTAKE	UNDERTOOK	UNDERTAKEN
STINK	STANK	STUNK	UNDERWRITE	UNDERWROTE	UNDERWRITTEN
STREW	STREWED	STREWN	UNDO	UNDID	UNDONE
STRIDE	STRODE	STRIDDEN	UNFREEZE	UNFROZE	UNFROZEN
STRIKE	STRUCK	STRUCK	UNMAKE	UNMADE	UNMADE
STRING	STRUNG	STRUNG	UNWIND	UNWOUND	UNWOUND
SWEAR	SWORE	SWORN	UPHOLD	UPHELD	UPHELD
SWEAT	SWEAT, SWEATED	SWEAT, SWEATED	UPSET	UPSET	UPSET
SWEEP	SWEPT	SWEPT	WAKE	WOKE, WAKED	WOKEN, WAKED
SWELL	SWELLED	SWOLLEN, SWELLED	WAYLAY	WAYLAID	WAYLAID
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	WEAR	WORE	WORN
SWING	SWUNG	SWUNG	WEAVE	WOVE	WOVEN
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	WED	WEDDED, WED	WEDDED, WED
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	WEEP	WEPT	WEPT
TEAR	TORE	TORN	WET	WETTED, WET	WETTED, WET
TELECAST	TELECAST	TELECAST	WIN	WON	WON
TELL	TOLD	TOLD	WIND	WOUND	WOUND
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	WITHDRAW	WITHDREW	WITHDRAWN
THRIVE	THRIVED, (THROVE)	THRIVED, (THRIVEN)	WITHHOLD	WITHHELD	WITHHELD
THROW	THREW	THROWN	WITHSTAND	WITHSTOOD	WITHSTOOD
THRUST	THRUST	THRUST	WRING	WRUNG	WRUNG
TREAD	TROD	TRODDEN, (TROD)	WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN

## Prefijos de las Unidades del Sistema Internacional

FACTOR	PREFIJO	SÍMBOLO
$10^{24}$	yotta-	Y
$10^{21}$	zetta-	Z
$10^{18}$	exa-	E
$10^{15}$	peta-	P
$10^{12}$	tera-	T
$10^9$	giga-	G
$10^6$	mega-	M
$10^3$	kilo-	k
$10^2$	hecto-	h
$10^1$	deka-	da
$10^{-1}$	deci-	d
$10^{-2}$	centi-	c
$10^{-3}$	milli-	m
$10^{-6}$	micro-	$\mu$
$10^{-9}$	nano-	n
$10^{-12}$	pico-	p
$10^{-15}$	femto-	f
$10^{-18}$	atto-	a
$10^{-21}$	zepto-	z
$10^{-24}$	yocto-	y

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