

donde A, By C son constantes (Ay B no deben ser simultainerments nulss)

Si
$$B \neq 0$$
: $\Delta x + C = -By$

$$y = -A \times - \frac{5}{8}$$

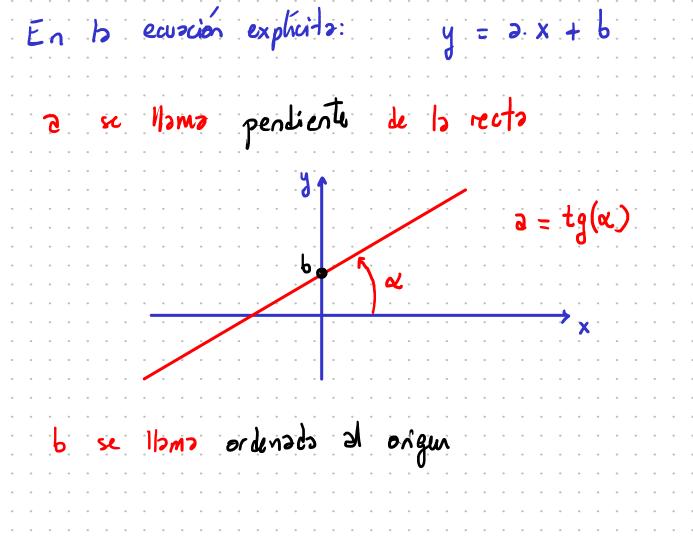
$$5i$$
 $A \neq 0$ $A \times = -By - C$

$$X = -\frac{B}{A}y - \frac{C}{A}$$

$$x = cy + d$$

$$y = -\frac{A}{B} \cdot x$$

: y = 2.x



La ecuación general es
$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

 $Ax + By = -C$

$$\frac{x}{\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)} + \frac{y}{\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)} = 1$$

$$\frac{X}{\left(-\frac{\varsigma}{h}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\left(-\frac{\varsigma}{R}\right)}{P} \qquad \frac{\left(-\frac{\varsigma}{B}\right)}{q}$$

La ecuación segmentaria es
$$\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$$

$$A = -2$$

$$B = 1$$

segmentand:

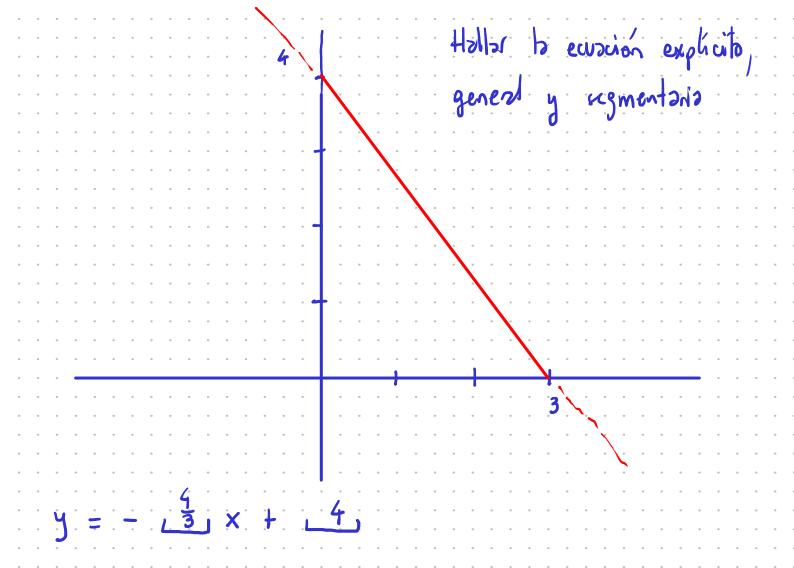
Explicits: y = 2x + 4

-2x + y = 4

$$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{(-2)} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$$
 $p = -2$
 $q = 4$

$$y = 2x + 4$$
 $y = 2x + 4$
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4 \cdot 10 \text{ reads pass par } (0.4)$
 $x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 20$



Explicits:
$$y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$$

General $0 = -y - \frac{4}{3}x$

$$O = -y - \frac{4}{3}x + 4$$
 $A = -\frac{4}{3}$
 $B = -1$
 $C = 4$

Segmentaria:
$$\frac{4}{3}x + y = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{5} = 1$$

$$y = 0 = y = 0 : (3,0) \text{ estimate}$$

$$5i \quad y=4.$$

$$3 + 1 = 1$$

 $5i \times 3$ $1 + \frac{9}{4} = 1$

$$\frac{x}{3} + 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow (0,4) \text{ est } n \text{ h}$$
rects

Is rects possiper in purto
$$(x_1, y_1)$$
 $\Rightarrow y = \partial \cdot x + b$
 $\Rightarrow y = \partial \cdot x + b$

$$y = 3 \cdot x + y_1 - 2x_1$$

Otro monero: restando los dos ecuaciones
$$y - y_1 = \partial x + b - \partial x_1 - b$$

$$y + y_1 = 3x + y$$

$$y - y_1 = \partial (x - x_1)$$

y = 1 x + b

Como la recta pasa por
$$P=(2,3)$$
 tenemos que

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 6$$

$$R+3: y = \frac{1}{2} \times + 2$$

Nos don dos puntos
$$P_1 = (x_1, y_1)$$
 y un $P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$

) y2 = 2. x2 + 6

La eusción de la recta es:
$$y = 2 \cdot x + b$$

La evación de la recta es:
$$y = 2 \cdot x + b$$

2 eusaion de la recta es:
$$y = 2 \cdot x + b$$

La eusción de la recta es:
$$y = 2.x + 6$$

? ? ?

$$y_2 - y_1 = 2x_2 + 16 - 2x_1 - 16$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = a \cdot (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$2 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Oto manera
$$y - y_1 = \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right) \cdot (x - x_1)$$

Hallor to ecuación de la recta que pasa por
$$P_1 = (-1,3)$$
 y $P_2 = (3,5)$ $y = 3 \times 4b$

$$3 = 3 \cdot (-1) + b$$

$$5 = 2.3 + 6$$
 $6 = 5 - 3.2$
 $5 - 3 = 37 + 7$
 $= 5 - 3.1 = \frac{10 - 3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$

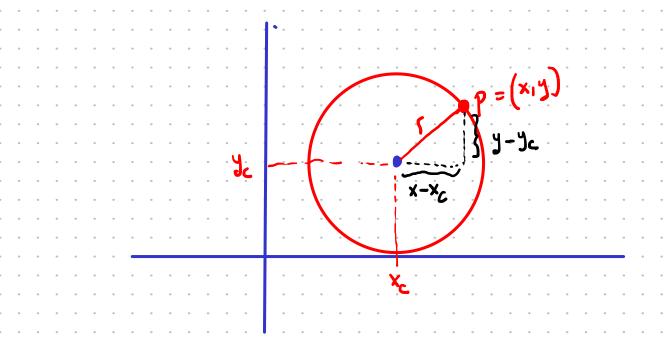
$$2 = 40$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$

CIRCUNTERENCIA

Es el lugar geométrico de los puntos del plano que equidistan de un punto fijo llamado centro



$$r^2 = (x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2$$
 Ecusción cononico
de la circunferencia

ECUACIÓN GENERAL DE LA CIRCUNTERENCIA
$$(X - X_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = \Gamma^2$$

$$x^{2} - 2xx_{c} + x_{c}^{2} + y^{2} - 2yy_{c} + y_{c}^{2} - r^{2} = 0$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + (-2x_{c})x + (-2y_{c})y + x_{c}^{2} + y_{c}^{2} - r_{c}^{2} = 0$$

$$\overline{D} \qquad \overline{E} \qquad F$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + Dx + \overline{E}y + \overline{F} = 0 \qquad \text{Ecusción general}$$

$$de la circunferencia$$

Ej: Hallar la emación de la circunferencia con centro

$$P = (-2,1)$$
 y 12dio 3
$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$$

Eji Del dibyo deducimos que
$$(x_{c_1}y_{c}) = (2,3)$$
 y el (3dio $r = 3$).

$$9 = (x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2$$
Ec. conónico

$$y' = x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9$$

$$D = 4$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$$

$$E = -6$$

$$F = 4$$