Retta (quota d'intersezione frazionaria)

Periodo 2 - UdA 2

Rappresentare graficamente le seguenti rette

1. $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$
2. $y = -x - \frac{3}{4}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$
3. $y = -x - \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 2$
4. $y = 2x - \frac{2}{3}$ $y = -\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$
5. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$ $y = 2x + \frac{1}{2}$
6. $y = \frac{1}{3}x$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}$
7. $x = -1$ $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}$
8. $y = -x + \frac{1}{2}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}$
9. $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ $y = 2x - 2$
10. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$ $y = x + \frac{1}{3}$

Denominatori comuni

Retta (quota d'intersezione frazionaria) Periodo 2 - UdA 2

1. $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{2}$
2. $y = -x - \frac{3}{4}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2}{4}$
3. $y = -x - \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{4}{2}$
4. $y = 2x - \frac{8}{12}$ $y = -\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{9}{12}$
5. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2}{6}$ $y = 2x + \frac{3}{6}$
6. $y = \frac{1}{3}x$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}$
7. $x = -\frac{2}{2}$ $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}$
8. $y = -x + \frac{3}{6}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{4}{6}$
9. $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ $y = 2x - \frac{4}{2}$
10. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$ $y = x + \frac{1}{3}$