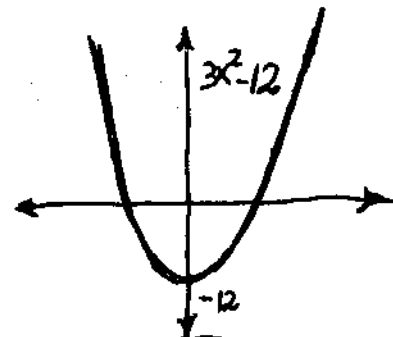
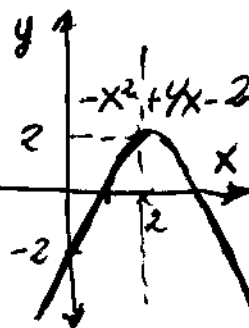
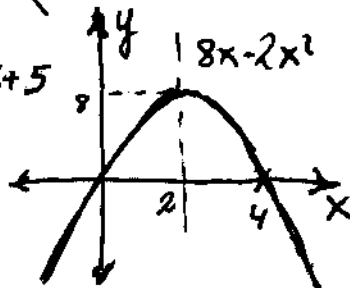
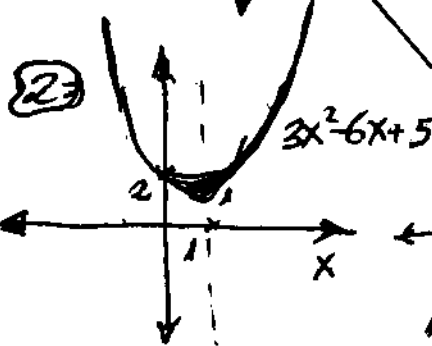
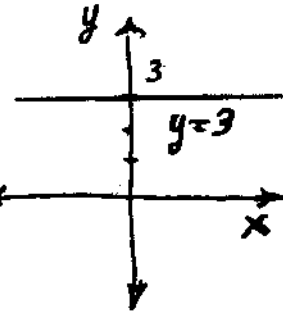
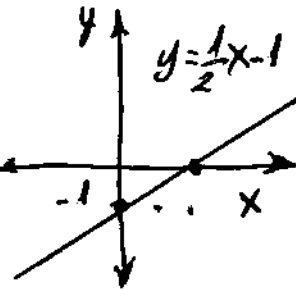
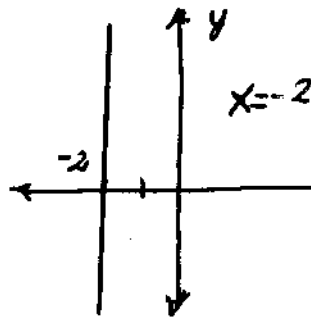
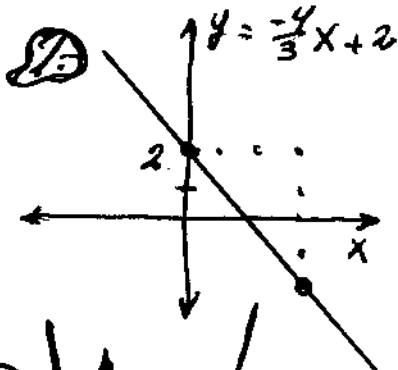
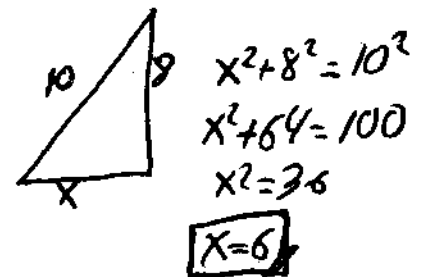
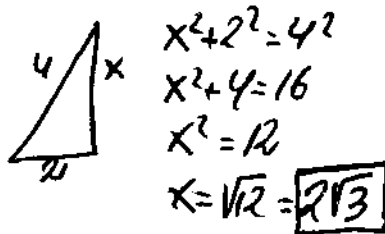
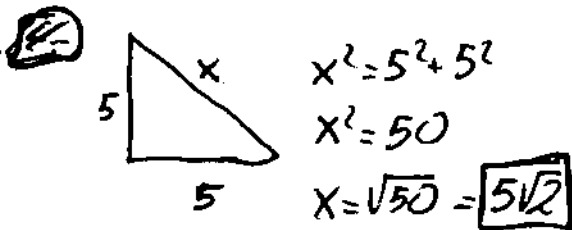


Corrección Control - 3ª Evaluación - Matemáticas 2º ESO
29-05-2018



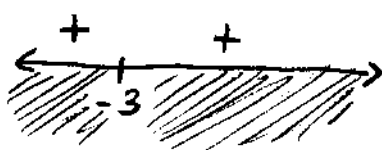
3) $\frac{28}{24} = \frac{x}{26} \rightarrow \frac{11}{12} = \frac{x}{26} \rightarrow 12x = 11 \cdot 26 \rightarrow x = \frac{11 \cdot 26}{12} = \frac{11 \cdot 13}{6} = \frac{143}{6}$



5) $\text{Dom } f(x) = \text{Cont } f(x) = \text{Der } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$
 $\text{Rac } f(x) = (0, \infty)$
Cortes \leftarrow OX: no tiene
OY: $y = 1$

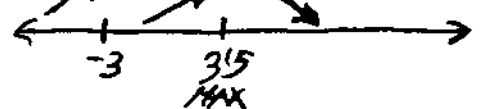
Asimétrico

Zonas

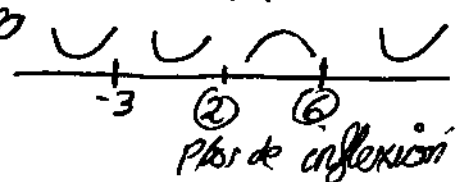


Asintotas \leftarrow AV: $x = -3$
AH: $y = 0$
AO: no tiene

Monotonía



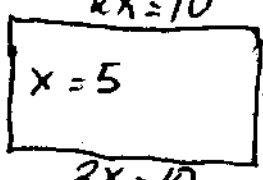
Curvatura



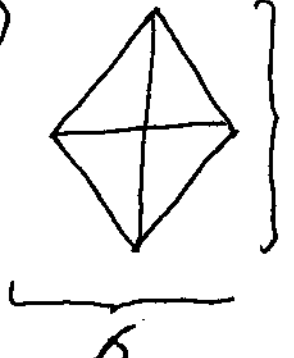
6. $A = \frac{(10+6) \cdot 2}{2} = \boxed{16 \text{ cm}^2}$

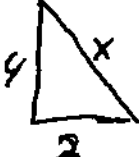
7. $P = 18 \text{ cm} \rightarrow l = 6 \text{ cm} \rightarrow A = \frac{6^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \boxed{9\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2}$

8. $r = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = \pi \cdot 2^2 = \boxed{4\pi \text{ cm}^2}$
 $P = 2\pi \cdot 2 = \boxed{4\pi \text{ cm}}$

9.  $2x = 10$
 $x = 5$
 $6x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 5$ $A = 10 \cdot 5 = \boxed{50 \text{ cm}^2}$

10. $A = 6 \cdot \frac{4^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \boxed{24\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2}$

11.  $A = \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2} = \boxed{24 \text{ m}^2}$

 $x^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$
 $x = 5$ $P = 4 \cdot 5 = \boxed{20 \text{ cm}}$