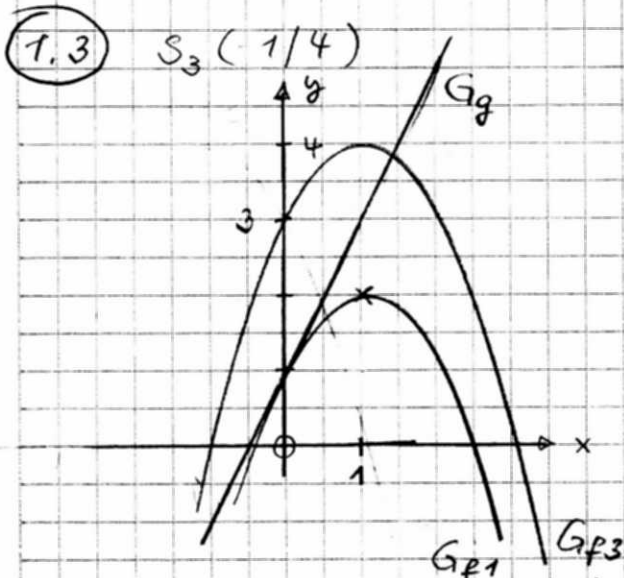


1.1 $f_k(x) = -(x^2 - 2x + 1^2 - 1 - k) = -(x^2 - 1)^2 + 1 + k$
 $S(1/1+k)$; x_s fest; $y_s \rightarrow$ oben für $k \rightarrow \infty$

1.2 $y_s = 0 \Leftrightarrow k+1=0 \Leftrightarrow k = -1$; $f_{-1}(x) = -(x-1)^2$



1.4 $-x^2 + 2x + k = 0$

$D = 4 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot k$
 $= 4 + 4k$

1. Fall $D > 0$: 2 NST

$4 + 4k > 0 \Leftrightarrow k > -1$

$x_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4k}}{-2}$

$= 1 \pm \sqrt{1+k}$

2. Fall: $D = 0$: 1 NST = $S(-1/0)$
 $k = -1$; s.o.

3. Fall: $D < 0$: k. NST
 $k < -1$

1.5 $-x^2 + 2x + 3 \geq 3$ (NR)

$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 2x \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -x(x-2) \geq 0$

$x_1 = 0$ $x_2 = 2$

x	-	0	+	2	+
(x-2)	-	-	-	0	+
-1	-	-	-	-	-
Ges	-	0	+	0	-

$B = [0; 2]$

1.6 $-x^2 + 2x + k = 2x + 1$

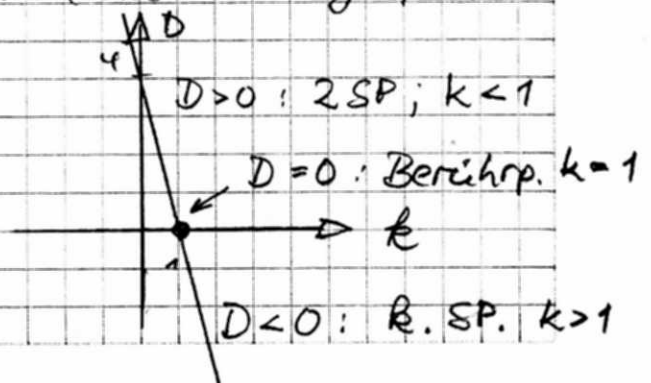
$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 2x - 2x + k - 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + k - 1 = 0$

$a = -1$; $b = 0$; $c = k - 1$

$D = 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (k-1)$
 $= -4k + 4$

F. U: (Dreis mal teilgraph.)



1.7 $k = 1 \Rightarrow S(1/2)$

ABlatt Quadr. Fuen m. Param.

3.1 $m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3+1}{-2-6} = \frac{4}{-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $t = y - mx = 3 - (-2) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = 2$
 $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ $S_g(2|0)$
 $-\frac{1}{2}x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$; $N(4|0)$

3.2.1 $P_k(x) = kx^2 + 3$

3.2.2 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ober:} \\ \text{Scheitel } (0|3) \\ \text{Öffnung d. Parabel} \end{array} \right\} k > 0$

Rechnung:

$kx^3 = -3 \quad | : k$

1. Fall: $k = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -3$ (f)
 \Rightarrow k. SP

2. Fall: $k \neq 0$

$x^2 = -\frac{3}{k}$

2.1. Fall: $k > 0$: k. NST

2.2. Fall: $k < 0$: $x_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{3}{k}}$

3.3 $kx^2 + 3 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow kx^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 1 = 0$

$D = \frac{1}{4} - 4 \cdot k$

1. Fall $D > 0$: 2 SP

$\frac{1}{4} - 4k > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < \frac{1}{16}$

2. Fall: $D = 0$: 1 SP; $k = \frac{1}{16}$

3. Fall $D < 0$: k. SP. $k > \frac{1}{16}$

Für $k = \frac{1}{16}$:

$x_B = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{16}} = 4$

$y_B = g(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + 2 = 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} B^*(4|0)$

3.4

$D: 1 = k \cdot 2^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$

$Q: -5 = k \cdot 0^2 + 3$ (f) \downarrow geht nicht

Es gibt keine solche Parabel

(Q liegt unterhalb d. Scheitels)

