

# BVKT 1 1. Schulaufgabe am 3.12.2013

1.1  $\frac{a}{2x} + \frac{1}{b} = 6 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{2x} = 6 - \frac{1}{b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{2x} = \frac{6^2 - 1}{b}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{a} = \frac{b}{6^2 - 1} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{ab}{2b^2 - 2}$$

1.2  $(x+1)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x+1) = x^3 + 3x^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 + x + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^3 + 3x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

1.3  $(x - \sqrt{2013}) = \sqrt{2013} \mid \sqrt{\quad} \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} - \sqrt{2013} = \pm \sqrt{2013}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \sqrt{2013} \pm \sqrt{2013} ;$$

$$\underline{x_1 = 0} ; \underline{x_2 = 2\sqrt{2013}}$$

2  $3a^9b^5 \cdot (a^3b^{-4}) + 6ab^2(a^7b^{-2}) - (-a^2b^3)^3 + a^2$

$$= 3a^6b^9 + 6a^8 + a^6b^9 + a^2$$

$$= \underline{4a^6b^9 + 7a^8}$$

3.1

$$\begin{array}{rccccccccc} 4 & -2 & 1 & 13 \\ 16 & 4 & 1 & -5 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{II}-\text{I} \\ \text{III}-\text{II} \end{array} \begin{array}{rccccc} -24 & -12 & & 36 \\ 12 & 6 & 0 & -18 \\ 144 & 12 & 0 & 24 \\ 48 & +4 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} /(-2) \\ \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$144a - 24a = 24 + 36 \Leftrightarrow 120a = 60 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 6b = -18 \Leftrightarrow 6b = -24 \Leftrightarrow b = -4$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot (-4) + c = 13 \Leftrightarrow c = 3 \Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + 3$$

3.2  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3})$

$$x_1 = 4 + \sqrt{10} (\approx 7,16) ; \underline{x_2 = 4 + \sqrt{10} / 0}$$

$$x_2 = 4 - \sqrt{10} (\approx 0,84) ; \underline{x_1 = 4 - \sqrt{10} / 0} ; \underline{S_y(0/3)}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4 + \sqrt{10})(x - 4 - \sqrt{10})$$

3.3  $p(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 8x + 4^2 - 16) + 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 - 8 + 3$

$$p(x) = \underline{\frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 - 5} ; \underline{S(4/-5)} ; \underline{G(p)}$$

$$m = \frac{28+22}{-100-100} = \frac{50}{-200} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

3.4

$$f = y - mx = 28 - (-\frac{1}{4}) \cdot (-100) = 28 - 25 = 3$$

$$\underline{g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x + 3} \quad ; \quad \underline{G(g)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + 3 > -\frac{1}{4}x + 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x > 0$$

3.5

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x(x - \frac{15}{2}) > 0 ; x_1 = 0 ; x_2 = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5$$

$$\underline{L = \mathbb{R} \setminus [0; 7,5]} = ]-\infty; 0] \cup ]7,5; \infty[$$

$$\underline{W_h = [-5; 3]} \quad \text{und} \quad \underline{G(h)}$$

3.6

Ein positiver Wert von  $a$  verschiebt den Graphen 3.7

n. oben. Wenn die Ungleichung die geforderte Lösungsmenge haben soll, muss  $y \geq 0$  sein.

Also muss der Graph um  $\leq$  n. oben verschoben werden:  $a \in \underline{[5; \infty[}$

