

1a) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6+4+3}{12} = \frac{13}{12} \Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{13}$ b) $(4711) - (3711)^2 = (4711-3711)(4711+3711) = 1000 \cdot 8422 = 8422000$

c) $\cos(2010^\circ) = \cos(5 \cdot 360^\circ + 210^\circ) = \cos(210^\circ) = \cos(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\cos(30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ d) $(3x-2y)^5 =$
 $= (3x)^5 - 5(3x)^4 2y + 10(3x)^3 (2y)^2 - 10(3x)^2 (2y)^3 + 5(3x)(2y)^4 - (2y)^5 \Rightarrow$ weile für $x^3 y^2$ zu
 $10 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 2^2 = 1080$

2a) $9e^x + 3e^x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + \frac{z}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = 0$ mit $z = e^x \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$ (es weilt für $z = -\frac{2}{3}$)

$\therefore e^x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \ln e^x = \ln \frac{1}{3} = \ln 1 - \ln 3 = 0 - \ln 3 = -\ln 3$ b) $\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} < 0$

Teilerkriterium $\frac{x}{1} \mid + \frac{x}{-1} - \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x}{-1} \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

3a) $x^2 + y^2 = ax + by + c$ mit $(1,1), (2,3)$ respektive $(5,1) \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a+b+c=11 \\ 2c+3b+c=4+9 \\ 5a+b+c=25+1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c=11 \\ a+2b=11 \\ 4a=24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=6 \\ b=5/2 \\ c=-13/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=6x+\frac{5y}{2}-\frac{13}{2}$

b) $x^2-6x+9+y^2-\frac{5y}{2}+\frac{13}{2}=9+\frac{25}{4}-\frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow (x-3)^2+(y-\frac{5}{4})^2=\frac{65}{16} \Rightarrow$ mitre $=(3, \frac{5}{4})$, radius $=\frac{\sqrt{65}}{4}$

4a) $\begin{cases} x+2y=3 \\ 4x+5y=6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+2y=3 \\ -3y=-6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} x+2y=3 \\ 4x+py=7 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+2y=3 \\ (p-8)y=7-12 \end{cases}$ $\therefore$ On $p-8 \neq 0$
 so Annus eindeutig lösung

$x = \frac{3p-24}{p-8}, y = \frac{p-12}{p-8}$ On $p=8$ so selbster Lösung an $7-12 \neq 0$, wenn $p=12$ so:
 Annus unendlich viele Lösungen; da $-6 < x < 6$ mit $y = \frac{1}{2}(3-x)$

5a) $\cos(3v) = \cos(2v+v) = \cos 2v \cos v - \sin(2v) \sin v = (\cos^2 v - \sin^2 v) \cos v - 2 \sin v \cos v \sin v =$
 $= (2 \cos^2 v - 1) \cos v - 2 \cos v (1 - \cos^2 v) = 2 \cos^3 v - \cos v - 2 \cos v + 2 \cos^3 v = 4 \cos^3 v - 3 \cos v$

b) Setz $v = \frac{\alpha}{3}$, $\therefore \cos \alpha = \cos(3v) = (\cos v) = 4 \cos^3 v - 3 \cos v = 4 \cos^3(\frac{\alpha}{3}) - 3 \cos \frac{\alpha}{3} =$
 $= 4 \left(\frac{A}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 - 3 \frac{A}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4A^3}{8 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3A}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}} (A^3 - 9A)$ Welche geben $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{26} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{1} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \triangle \sqrt{26} \Rightarrow$ hypotenuse hier länge $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{26})^2 + 1} = \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3} \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore A^3 - 9A = 6\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = 6\sqrt{3} / 3\sqrt{3} = 2$

6) Circlekordens länge $= x+2+y$

Kordensatz (einer Hilferinge Anzeigen) gen

$\begin{cases} x(7+2) = 4 \cdot 4 \\ x+2+y = 9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+2x=16 \\ x+2y=9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+2x=16 \\ x=y+\frac{7}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 + \frac{7}{2}y - 9 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{-\frac{7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{4} + 36}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{265} - 11}{4}$

$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{265} - 11}{4} + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{265} + 3}{4}$
 $= x+2+y = \frac{\sqrt{265}}{2}$

Die an Kordens länge $L =$

