

1 a)  $\frac{a+c}{b+d} \cdot \frac{b^2 d^3}{b^2 d^3} = \frac{ad+bc}{cd+bc} \cdot \frac{1}{cd+bc} = \frac{(ad+bc)b^2 d^3}{(cd+bc)^2} = \frac{bd^2}{cd+bc}$

b)  $\frac{a^3(\sqrt{b})^3(\sqrt{a})^{-1}}{(\sqrt{a})^5 b^{-1/2}} = a^{3-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{5}{2}} b^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} = a^0 b^{4/2} = \underline{b^2}$

c)  $\frac{x^3-7x+6}{x^2+2x-3} = \frac{(x-1)^2(x+6)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+6)}{(x+3)} = x-2$

2) 
$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 9x - 3 \sqrt{3x-8} \\ \underline{-(3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1)} \\ -8x^2 + 10x - 1 \\ \underline{-(-8x^2 - 16x + 24)} \\ 26x - 25 = \text{rest} \end{array} \Rightarrow 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1 = (3x-8)(x^2+2x-3) + 26x - 25$$

3) 
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4)  $2x-1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x-1-\frac{1}{2} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x(2x-1)-1}{x} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2-x-1}{x} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})}{x} \leq 0$

	-1/2	0	1	
Teiler	-	+	-	+
Zeiler	+	-	+	-
$\frac{2x^2-x-1}{x}$	-	+	-	+

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup (0, 1]$

5) a) Set  $y = \sin x \Rightarrow y^2 + y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 1, y = -2 \Rightarrow \sin x = -2, \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

b) Set  $y = e^x \Rightarrow y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 1, 2 \Rightarrow e^x \geq 1, e^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0 \cup x = \ln 2$

c)  $\cos x = \sin x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + 2k\pi \\ x = -(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + 2k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$

6) Let  $x = \arcsin \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \\ |\cos x| \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x = 2/9$

7) Let  $A = (1, 0, 0), B = (1, 1, 1), C = (0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = (0, 1, 1), \vec{AC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = (-1, 0, 1)$

$\vec{n} \parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, -1) = -(1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (1, 1, 1)$

Plane eq:  $x - y + z = D$  or  $x + y + z = D$  (C point  $\Rightarrow D = 1$ )  $\therefore$  plane eq:  $x - y + z = 1$

8) a)  $P = (1, 2, 2)$  to plane. c)  $\text{dist} = |\text{Proj}_{\vec{n}}(\vec{P}_0 \vec{P})|$  with  $P_0 = \text{C} = (0, 0, 1)$  and  $\vec{n} = (1, -1, 1)$

$\text{dist} = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{|(1, -1, 1) \cdot (0, 0, 1)|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Alternativ lösung: Wähle Punkt  $P_0$  auf  $P$  mit orthogonaler Projektion auf plane  $\vec{d} = (1, -1, 1)$

Let  $(x, y, z) = (1, -1, 1) + s(1, -1, 1) = (1+s, -1-s, 1+s)$  then plane eq:  $(-1-s) + 1+s = 1 \Rightarrow s = -2/3$  is stationary point  $\vec{a} = \frac{1}{3}(1, -1, 1)$  and distance between plane and point  $P = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

8) See above.