

1) $\frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{7}}{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{12}} = \frac{14+9}{3 \cdot 7} = \frac{23 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7} = -\frac{46}{7}$

b) Drogen Lösung für $|x-2| \geq 0$ so kann x von $5-1$ her nicht sein $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

c) $|x-2|=1 \Leftrightarrow x=1$ eller $x=3$

2) a) $D\left(\frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x}\right) = \frac{-\sin x(2+\sin x) - \cos x(0+\cos x)}{(2+\sin x)^2} = -\frac{2\sin x + 1}{(2+\sin x)^2}$

b) $\sin(x+\sin(2x)) = \cos(x+\sin(2x))(1+2\cos(2x)) = \cos(x+\sin(2x))(1+2\cos(2x))$

c) $p(1) = 12-14-3-5 = -10 < 0$, $p(2) = 12 \cdot 2^4 - 14 \cdot 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 - 5 = (12-7)2^4 - 12 \cdot 5 > 0$
 ∴ existiert Schranke, um mittels Lagrange'sche Methode $\exists \xi \in (1,2)$ s.d. $p(\xi) = 0$

3) a) $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$ eller $x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$

b) $\cos(3x) = \sin(5x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x\right) \Rightarrow 3x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 5x + 2n\pi$
 eller $3x = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x\right) + 2n\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{4n\pi}{4}$ eller $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi$

c) $\frac{x-1}{x+1} < \frac{2x-5}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-5}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-x-6}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$

x	-2	-1	1	3	Δ
$x+2$	-	+	+	+	
$x-3$	-	-	-	+	
$x+1$	-	-	+	+	
$x-1$	-	-	+	+	
$\frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$	+	-	+	-	+

Skizze: $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -2 \text{ eller} \\ -1 < x < 1 \text{ eller} \\ x > 3 \end{cases}$

4) $\vec{r}_1 = (1,1,1) - (1,0,1) = (0,1,0)$, $\vec{r}_2 = (2,-1,0) - (1,0,1) = (1,-1,-1)$

∴ $n = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, -1) = -(1,1,1)$ ∴ en normal vektor til planen $(1,0,1)$ så planen eller $x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 = 2$

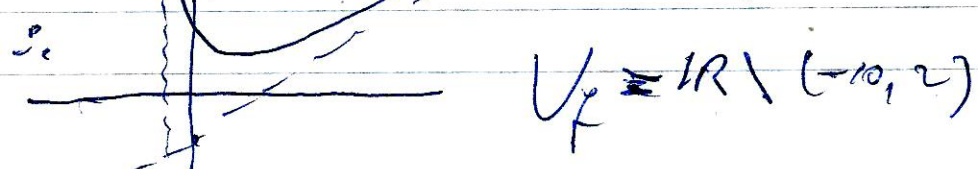
$x_1 + x_3 = 2$ eller $(1,0,1)$ ligger i planen $\Rightarrow 1+1=2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1+x_3=2}$ er planen's equation.

5) Se løsningsforslag for Duggen på OUL.

6) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{x+2} = x-2 + \frac{9}{x+2}$ så $y = x-2$ er asymptoti

$\pm \infty$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$ over $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = \pm \infty$ Videre $\hat{=}$

$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+2) - (x^2+5) \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-5}{(x+2)^2}$



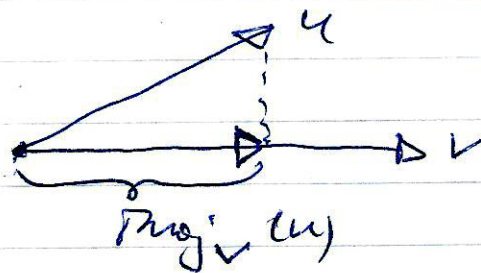
2) $u \equiv \vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_1 = \vec{OP}_2 - \vec{OP}_1 = (2, 0, 0) - (1, -1, -1) = (1, 1, 1)$

$v \equiv \vec{P}_3 \vec{P}_1 = \vec{OP}_3 - \vec{OP}_1 = (2, -1, 1) - (1, -1, -1) = (1, 0, 2)$

$\text{Proj}_v(u) = \text{Orthogonalprojektion von } u \text{ auf } v =$

$= \frac{u \cdot v}{|v|} \frac{v}{|v|} = \frac{u \cdot v}{|v|^2} v = \frac{3}{(\sqrt{5})^2} (1, 0, 2)$

$= \frac{3}{5} (1, 0, 2)$



8) Se Kurvenstücken,

