

$$c) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{1} = 1 \quad (\text{by } x \neq 0 \text{ given}) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 1}}{1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

ii) $12x - 4 < 4 \Leftrightarrow 12x < 8 \Leftrightarrow 3x < 2 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{2}{3}$

2) $2x^2 - 12x + 22 = 2(x^2 - 6x + 11) = 2((x-3)^2 + 2) = 2(x-3)^2 + 4 \geq 4$ nur für $x=3$

$$1) a) \sin(75^\circ) = \sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

5) Let $y = 2^x \Rightarrow 30 = y^2 - 7y - 8 = (y+1)(y-8)$ $\therefore 2^x = y = -1$ Keine Lösung, $2^x = y = 8 \Rightarrow x = 3$

c) $\frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - (x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{x(x+1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x(x+1)} < 0$

	x	-1	0
x	$-$	$-$	$+$
$x+1$	$+$	$+$	$+$

Sign: $-1 < x < 0$

3) a) $\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 9 & -6 & k \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-9 \end{array}\right)$ e: $k \neq 9$ ingen lös.

an $h=9$ enthält mehr als 150

b) $D = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 = (x+3)(x^2 + bx + c) = (x+3)(x^2 + bx - 4) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{ident} + \text{ex} \\ x^2 - 4 \text{ term} \end{pmatrix} = (x+3)(x^2 - 4)$ so weiter

Ans $x = -3, -2, 2$.

4) a) $x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y-2)^2 - 4 = 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$: Mittelpunkt = (0, 2)
radius = 3

b) Für $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = R^2$ $R = |(-1, 3) - (1, 1)| = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (3-1)^2} = \sqrt{8}$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8$$

5) a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x-7 = K(x) \\ x^2+2x-3 \overline{) 2x^3-3x^2+4x-5} \\ \underline{-(2x^3+4x^2-6x)} \\ -7x^2+10x-5 \\ \underline{-(-7x^2-14x+21)} \\ 24x-26 = R(x) \end{array}$$

b) $x^2+2x-3 = (x-1)(x+3)$ $\hookrightarrow$ 2
 $p(x) = x^3 - 7x + 6$ Vieta
 $p(1) = p(-3) = 0$ sind Nullstellen
Somit gilt $p(x) = (x-1)(x+3)q(x)$ und
gilt für das Polynom, somit
ist das verbleibende $\equiv 0$.

(c)

$\cos$ mus-Satz: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
Beweis: $x = b \cos A$ Pythagoras in den rechtwinkligen
 Teildreiecken $\begin{cases} x^2 + h^2 = b^2 & (1) \\ (c-x)^2 + h^2 = a^2 & (2) \end{cases}$
 $\cos$ mus-Satz liefert in $\triangle BCD$ (2) nach (1) hier $\rightarrow$
 $a^2 = (c-x)^2 + h^2 = c^2 + x^2 - 2cx + h^2 = \cancel{c^2} = c^2 + x^2 + h^2 - 2cx = (1)$
 $= c^2 + b^2 - 2cx = c^2 + b^2 - 2cb \cos A \quad \square$


 Cosinusabstand per Formeln: Entsprechend mit
 Pythagoras: $x-y$ gegeben: $\frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(x-y)}{2} =$
 $= 1^2 + 1^2 - |(\cos x, \sin x) - (\cos y, \sin y)|^2 =$

$$= 2 - \left(\sqrt{(\cos y - \cos x)^2 + (\sin y - \sin x)^2} \right)^2 = 2 - (\cos^2 y + \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x \cos y + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \sin y) = 2 - (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y)) = 2 - (2 - 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y)) = 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y}}$$