

d) $(a-b)^n = \sum_{\kappa=0}^n (-\lambda)^{\kappa} (\kappa) a^{n-\kappa} b^{\kappa}$
$\sum_{k=0}^{N} \left(-\lambda\right)^{k}, \left(\begin{matrix} \gamma \\ k \end{matrix}\right) \lambda^{n-k}, \lambda^{k} = 1$
$= (\Lambda - \Lambda)^n = O^n = O$

a)

$$8^{2} - x^{6} = (2^{3})^{2} - x^{6}$$

$$= 2^{6} - x^{6}$$

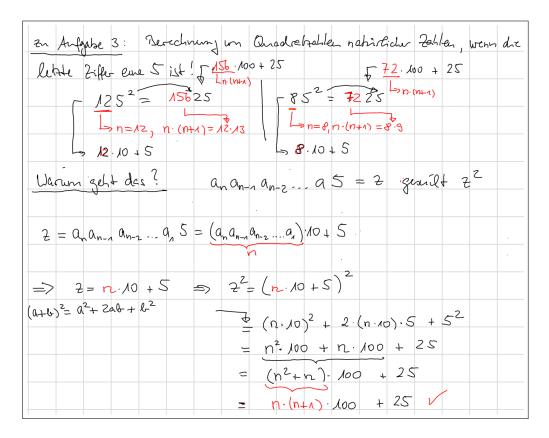
$$= (2^{3})^{2} - (x^{3})^{2}$$

$$= (2^{3} - x^{3}) \cdot (2^{3} + x^{3})$$

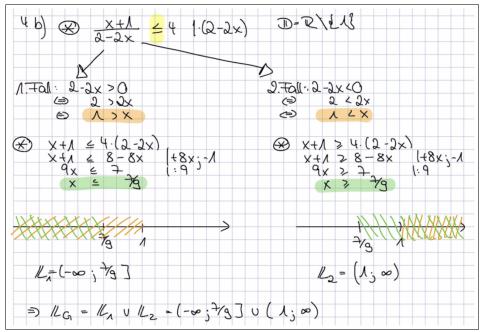
$$= (2 - x) \cdot (2^{2} - 2x + x^{2}) \cdot (2^{3} + x^{3})$$

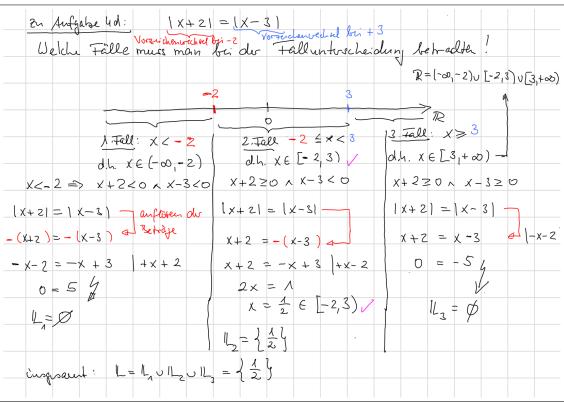
$$\Rightarrow p(x) = (2^{2} - 2x + x^{2}) \cdot (2^{3} + x^{3})$$

3. Aufgabe



$$(10n+5)^2 = (10n)^2 + 2 \cdot 10n \cdot 5 + 5^2$$
$$= 100n^2 + 100n + 25$$
$$= 100 \cdot n(n+1) + 25$$





A4

$$A_4 = 25r^2 - 40rs + 16s^2 + 49t^2 - 70tq + 25q^2$$

= $(5r - 4s)^2 + (7t - 5q)^2$

A5

zur 6. Aufgabe Finden die Rinome bzei	. bochen sie mit geeigneten Binomen
(as) (33^2)	- 2·1·100 + 1 ² = 10000 - 200 + 1 = 3801
$(a-b)^{2} = a^{2} - 2ab + b^{2}$	- 5,4,100 + 1 = 10,000 - 500 + 1 = 20,01

A6

$$A_6 = 81^2$$

$$= (80 + 1)^2$$

$$= 80^2 + 2 \cdot 80 \cdot 1 + 1^2$$

$$= 6400 + 160 + 1$$

$$= 6561$$

B1

$$B_1 = \frac{39a^3 - 39a^2}{13a^2 - 13a}$$

$$= \frac{13a(3a^2 - 3a)}{13a(a - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2 - 3a}{a - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3a(a - 1)}{a - 1}$$

$$= 3a$$

B2

$$B_2 = \frac{15ab - 30b^2}{5a^2b - 20ab^2 + 20b^3}$$

$$= \frac{15ab - 30b^2}{5b(a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2)}$$

$$= \frac{15ab - 30b^2}{5b(a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot (2b) + (2b)^2)}$$

$$= \frac{5b(3a - 6b)}{5b(a - 2b)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3a - 6b}{(a - 2b)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3(a - 2b)}{(a - 2b)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{a - 2b}$$

C1

$$C_1 = (-a^5)^6 \cdot (-a^6)^{-5}$$

$$= -a^{30} \cdot (-a^{-30})$$

$$= -a^{30} \cdot \frac{1}{-a^{30}}$$

$$= 1$$

C2

$$C_2 = (\frac{a}{3})^2 \cdot (\frac{3}{a})^{-5}$$

$$= (\frac{a}{3})^2 \cdot (\frac{a}{3})^5$$

$$= (\frac{a}{3})^{2+5}$$

$$= \frac{a^7}{3^7}$$

$$= \frac{a^7}{2187}$$

d1

d2

$$\begin{split} 2x - 3 &= 2x^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 &= 2x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 &= x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q < 0 \text{ mit } p = -1 \text{ und } q = \frac{3}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \mathbb{L} &= \emptyset \text{ da die Diskriminante unter 0 liegt.} \end{split}$$

d5

$$0 = (x - 2)(x - 5) + 2$$

$$= (x^{2} - 5x - 2x + 10) + 2$$

$$= x^{2} - 7x + 12$$
mittels pq-formel:
$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{-7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-7}{2}\right)^{2} - 12}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{49}{4}\right) - 12}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{4} - \frac{48}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{L} = \left\{\frac{6}{2}, \frac{8}{2}\right\}$$

$$= \{3, 4\}$$