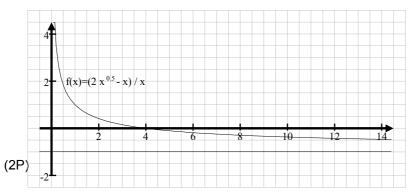
Mathematik Grundlagen Lösungen

Lösung der Aufgabe 1:

a) Nullstelle: $2\sqrt{x_0} - x_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{x_0} = x_0 \Leftrightarrow 2 = \sqrt{x_0}$, da $x_0 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x_0 = 4}$

Asymptoten: senkrechte Asymptote bei x = 0

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{2\sqrt{x}-x}{x}=\lim_{x\to\infty}(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}-1)=-1 \Rightarrow \text{horizontale Asymptote } \underline{\underline{y}=-1}$$



b)
$$\underline{\underline{A(p)}} = \int_{p}^{4} f(x) dx = \int_{p}^{4} \frac{2\sqrt{x} - x}{x} dx = \int_{p}^{4} (\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - 1) dx = \int_{p}^{4} (2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dx = [4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x]_{p}^{4} = [4\sqrt{x} - x]_{p}^{4}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 2 - 4 - (4\sqrt{p} - p) = \underbrace{4 - 4\sqrt{p} + p}_{p \to 0} \Rightarrow \lim_{p \to 0} \underline{A(p)} = \lim_{p \to 0} (4 - 4\sqrt{p} + p) = \underbrace{4}_{p \to 0}$$
(3P)

c) Zielfunktion: Flächeninhalt von R: $F(x, y) = x \cdot y$

Nebenbedingung:
$$y = f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x} - x}{x} \implies F(x) = x \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{x} - x}{x} = 2\sqrt{x} - x$$
, ID =]0,4]

Lokale Maxima: $F'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 = 0 \implies x = 1$

$$F''(x) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1)' = (x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1)' = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \Rightarrow F''(1) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ lokales Maximum}$$

 \Rightarrow x = 1 globales Maximum

$$y = f(1) = \frac{2\sqrt{1-1}}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Beim Punkt } \underbrace{P(1|1)}_{\text{max}} \text{ ist der Flächeninhalt von R am grössten.}$$
 (3P)

d)
$$\underline{\underline{V}} = \pi \cdot \int_{4}^{9} f(x)^{2} dx = \pi \cdot \int_{4}^{9} (\frac{2\sqrt{x} - x}{x})^{2} dx = \pi \cdot \int_{4}^{9} (\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^{2} dx = \pi \cdot \int_{4}^{9} (\frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 1) dx = \pi \cdot \int_{4}^{9} (\frac{4}{x} - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1) dx = \pi \cdot [4 \cdot \ln x - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x]_{4}^{9} = \pi \cdot [4 \cdot \ln 9 - 8\sqrt{9} + 9 - (4 \cdot \ln 4 - 8\sqrt{4} + 4)] = \pi \cdot [4 \cdot (\ln 9 - \ln 4) - 3] = 0.765...$$
 (2P)

Lösung der Aufgabe 2:

a)
$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - (-2) \\ 3 - 5 \\ -5 - 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OF} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ also } \underline{F(4|4|-10)} \text{ und } \underline{G(2|0|-8)}$$
(2P)

b) Parametergleichung von ε:

$$\vec{\underline{r}} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{uAB} + \overrightarrow{VAC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\5\\6 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 3 - (-2)\\6 - 5\\1 - 6 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (-2)\\2 - 5\\3 - 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\5\\6 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 5\\1\\-5 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 3\\-3\\-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Koordinatengleichung von ε:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x = -2 + 5u + 3v \\ y = 5 + u - 3v \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow x + z = 4 \Rightarrow \underline{x + z - 4 = 0}$$

$$z = 6 - 5u - 3v \end{vmatrix} \cdot 1$$
(2P)

c)
$$\cos(\phi) = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}}{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-3)^2 + (-3)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + (-11)^2}} = \frac{3 + 6 + 33}{3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{126}} = \frac{42}{9\sqrt{42}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{9} = 0.720...$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 43.938...^{\circ}$$
(1P)

d)
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-3 \\ 2-6 \\ 3-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Es gilt $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -6 + 12 - 6 = 0$. Also steht AC rechtwinklig zu BC und der rechte Winkel ist bei C. (1P)

e) Normale n zu ε durch E:

$$\epsilon: x+z-4=0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{\epsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Richtungsvektor von } n \Rightarrow n: \vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OE} + t\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\3\\-5 \end{pmatrix} + t\begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n \cap \epsilon:} \ (-1+t) + (-5+t) - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2t = 10 \Rightarrow t = 5 \Rightarrow n: \vec{r}_{H} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\3\\-5 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{H(4 \mid 3 \mid 0)}$$

$$h = \overline{HE} = \sqrt{(-1-4)^{2} + (3-3)^{2} + (-5-0)^{2}} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \approx 7.07$$
 (2P)

f)
$$\underline{F_{ABC}} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BC} = \frac{1}{2} 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{24} = 9\sqrt{2} = 12.727...$$

$$\underline{V_{ABCEFG}} = G \cdot h = F_{ABC} \cdot \overline{FS} = \cdot 9\sqrt{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{2} = \underline{90}$$
(2P)

Lösung der Aufgabe 3:

a) P (3mal positiv) =
$$0.5^3 = 0.125$$
 (1P)

b) Summe
$$\geq$$
 16: +6+6+6, +6+6+4, +6+4+6, +4+6+6. (1P) P (mindestens Summe 16) = $\frac{4}{6^3} = \frac{1}{54} = \frac{0.0185...}{6}$

c) Summe = 0:
$$+6-5-1$$
 (in jeder Reihenfolge, 6mal) (2P) $+6-3-3$ (3mal) $+4-3-1$ (6mal) $+2-1-1$ (3mal) \rightarrow total 18 günstige Ereignisse, bzw. Pfade im Baum P (Summe 0) = $\frac{18}{216} = \frac{1}{12}$

e) P (rot) =
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 (2P)

P (mindestens 1mal rot in n Würfen) = 1 – P (keinmal rot) = $1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \ge 0.99$

$$\Rightarrow 0.01 \ge \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \Rightarrow n \ge 11.357...$$
 Man muss mindestens 12mal werfen.

f) Verteilung:
$$P \text{ (3mal positiv)} = \frac{1}{8} \longrightarrow 9 \text{ Franken Auszahlung}$$

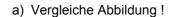
$$P \text{ (2mal positiv)} = \frac{3}{8} \longrightarrow 6 \text{ Franken Auszahlung}$$

$$P \text{ (1mal positiv)} = \frac{3}{8} \longrightarrow 3 \text{ Franken Auszahlung}$$

Erwartete Auszahlung E =
$$\frac{1 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 3}{8} = \frac{36}{8} = 4.5$$
 (Franken)

Es muss mit einem Verlust von 0.5 Franken gerechnet werden.

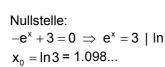
Lösung der Aufgabe 4:

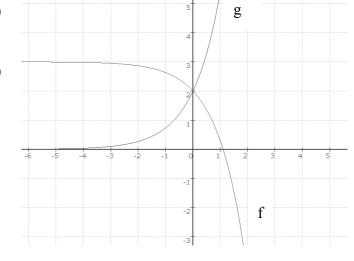


(2P)

b)
$$2e^{x} = -e^{x} + 3 + e^{x}$$

 $3e^{x} = 3 + 3 \Rightarrow \underline{S(0|2)}$ (2P)
 $e^{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$





c)
$$A = \lim_{b \to -\infty} \int_{0}^{0} 2e^{x} dx + \int_{0}^{\ln 3} (-e^{x} + 3) dx$$
 (3P)

$$\begin{split} & \int\limits_{b}^{0} 2e^{x} dx = \left[2e^{x} \right]_{b}^{0} = 2e^{0} - 2e^{b} = 2 - 2e^{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{b \to -\infty} (2 - 2 \cdot e^{b}) = 2 \\ & \int\limits_{0}^{\ln 3} (-e^{x} + 3) dx = \left[-e^{x} + 3x \right]_{0}^{\ln 3} = (-e^{\ln 3} + 3 \cdot \ln 3) - (-e^{0} + 0) = -3 + 3 \cdot \ln 3 + 1 = 3 \cdot \ln 3 - 2 \\ & A_{\text{Total}} = 2 + 3 \cdot \ln 3 - 2 = 3 \cdot \ln 3 \quad = 3.295... \end{split}$$

d)
$$g: y = 2 \cdot e^{tx} \Rightarrow P(0 \mid 2)$$
 (3P)

Tangente: $g'(x) = 2 \cdot t \cdot e^{t \cdot x} \Rightarrow g'(0) = 2t = m_t \Rightarrow \underbrace{t: y = 2t \cdot x + 2}_{1}$, weil $q = f(0) = 2$

Normale: $m_t \cdot m_n = -1 \Rightarrow m_n = -\frac{1}{2t} \Rightarrow \underbrace{n: y = -\frac{1}{2t} \cdot x + 2}_{1}$

Nullstelle der Tangente: $2 \cdot t \cdot x + 2 = 0 \implies x_1 = -\frac{1}{t}$

Nullstelle der Normalen: $-\frac{1}{2t}x + 2 = 0 \implies x_2 = 4t$

$$A_{\Delta}(t) = \frac{(x_2 - x_1) \cdot 2}{2} = \frac{\left(4t - (-\frac{1}{t})\right) \cdot 2}{2} = \underline{4t + \frac{1}{t}}$$

Lösung der Kurzaufgaben:

a) Gerade g=(PQ):

$$m_g = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3-4}{6-2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow g : y = -\frac{1}{4}x + b \Rightarrow 4 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow g : y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{9$$

Normale n zu t durch B:

$$\begin{split} &B(-10|y_B) \in t \Rightarrow y_B = -2 \cdot (-10) - 19 = 1 \Rightarrow B(-10|1) \\ &m_n = -\frac{1}{m_t} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n : y = \frac{1}{2}x + b \overset{B(-10|1)}{\Rightarrow} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-10) + b \Rightarrow b = 6 \Rightarrow n : y = \frac{1}{2}x + 6 \\ &\underline{n \cap g :} \ \frac{1}{2}x + 6 = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x + 24 = -x + 18 \Leftrightarrow 3x = -6 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \overset{n:}{\Rightarrow} y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) + 6 = 5 \Rightarrow M(-2|5) \\ &\underline{Radius :} \ r = \overline{MB} = \sqrt{(-10 - (-2))^2 + (1 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 16} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5} = 8.944... \\ &\underline{Gleichung \ von \ k :} \ k : (x + 2)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 80 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} b) & \underline{\underline{s(0.4)}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2 \cdot 0.4^{i-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-0.4} = \frac{2}{0.6} = \frac{10}{\underline{3}} \text{, da } q = 0.4 < 1 \\ & s_n(0.4) = 2 \cdot \frac{1-0.4^n}{1-0.4} = \frac{2}{0.6} \cdot (1-0.4^n) = \frac{10}{3} \cdot (1-0.4^n) \\ & s(0.4) - s_n(0.4) \leq 0.0000000001 \cdot s(0.4) \Rightarrow (1-0.000000001) \cdot s(0.4) \leq s_n(0.4) \\ & \Rightarrow 0.999999999 \cdot \frac{10}{3} \leq \frac{10}{3} \cdot (1-0.4^n) \Rightarrow 0.999999999 \leq 1-0.4^n \\ & \Rightarrow 0.4^n \leq 1-0.999999999 = 0.000000001 \quad | \ln \Rightarrow n \cdot \ln(0.4) \leq \ln(0.000000001) \quad | : \ln(0.4) < 0 \\ & \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{\ln(0.000000001)}{\ln(0.4)} = 22.616... \Rightarrow \underline{n=23} \end{array} \tag{5P}$$