Lösunger Ut 5

5.1

"=>" (Beweis der Hinrichtung) 27: p(x):a(x-xn)(x-x2), 040

Sei p(x): ax2+bx+c, a = 0 und xn, x2 DST.

=> xn, x2 Cosen ax2+bx+c=0 (=> a(x2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2})=0

setze p=\frac{1}{2} q=\frac{1}{2}: a(x2+px+q)=0

Lt. kleiner Losungsformel gill xn=-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}

num gilt: $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + 6 = a(x^2 + bx + 6) = a(x^2 + px + q) = a[(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 - (\frac{p}{2})^2 + q] = a[(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 - ((\frac{p}{2})^2 - q)] = a[(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 - (\frac{p}{2})^2 - q) = a(x - (-\frac{p}{2} - (\frac{p}{2})^2 - q))(x - (-\frac{p}{2} + (\frac{p}{2})^2 - q)) = a(x - x)(x - x)$ $= a(x - x)(x - x) \quad \text{and} \quad a \neq 0$

x2:-号-(号)2-9

(Beweis obs Rackrichtung) 22, p(x)=ax2+bx+c, a+0 und x1, x2 NST Sei p(x)=a(x-x1)(x-x2) a+0

i) zeige x, 1 x2 stud Dullskellen p(x1) = a(x1-x1)(x1-x2) = a.0.(x1-x2) = 0 p(x2) = a(x2-x1)(x2-x2) = a.(x2-x1).0=0

ii) zeige $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ $a \neq 0$. $p(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = a(x^2 - x_2x - x_1x + x_2x_1) =$ $= a x^2 + a(-x_1 - x_2)x + ax_1x_2$ $= x^2 + a(-x_1 - x_2)x + ax_1x_2$

$$(=) (x-5)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^{3}+7x^{2}-60x}{3x^{2}-27x+60} \cdot \frac{x(x-5)(x+12)}{(x-4)(x-5)} = \frac{x(x+12)}{(x-4)}$$

ii) Zerleg Zühler:
$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$
 $x = 1$ ist Lösung

$$(x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8) : (x - 1) = x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x - 4)(x + 2)$$

$$-2x^2 - 6x$$

$$-2x^2 + 2x$$

$$-8x + 8$$

- 9x2-18x

$$\frac{x^{3}-3x^{2}-6x+8}{x^{3}-\frac{5}{2}x^{2}-7x+4} = \frac{(x-\lambda)(x-\alpha)(x+2)}{(x+2)(2x-\lambda)(x-\alpha)} = \frac{x-\lambda}{2x-\lambda}$$

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5.3
       i) x8+4x4=-6 u=x4
                       u2+4u+6=0
                     14 = -2 ± 74-6 hot keine Lsg in IR => 1 = 9
      ii) D=12/2-7,+7] HN=(x+7)(x-7)
                       \frac{(2x+4)(x-7)}{HN} = \frac{(\lambda-3x)(x+7)}{HN} + \frac{7x+21}{HN}
       (=) 2x2-13x-7=-3x2-20x+7+7x+21
        E 5x2 - 35 = 0
         ( x = ± 17 [ [-[7, 17])
   iii) x4+ x3+ x2+3x-6=0 x=1 ist Lsg
                               (x4+x3+x2+3x-6)(x-1)=x3+2x2+3x+6
                                      x4-x3
                                                        2x3+x2
                                                                                                                                                                                                  x3+2x+3x+6=0 x=-2 ist Lsq
                                                       2x3-2x2
                                                                                  3x2+3x
                                                                                                                                                                                                (x3+2x+8x+6):(x+2)= x2+3
                                                                                   3x2 - 3x
                                                                                                                                                                                                   x3+ 2x2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     3x+6
                                                                                                                6x-6
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                02
                                                                                                                                      OB
                           Na: (x-1)(x+2)(x2+3)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              D= R141,-23
                            Na: (x-1)(x+2)
                              D3: (x 2 +3)
                               HD: NA
                            Far x eD ist die Gla
                              (=> 2x - (3x-1)(x2+3) = (2x-5)(x-1)(x+2) = (2x-5)(x2+x-2)
                               (a) 2x - (3x3+9x-x2-3) = 2x3+2x2-4x-5x2-5x+10=2x3-3x2-9x+10
                               => -5x3+4x2+2x-7=0 x=-1 ist Lsq
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  1 = 10 ± 1 8/ 4- 3
                                              (-5x3+4x2+2x-7):(x+1):-5x2+9x-7
                                                 -5x3-5x2
                                                                                         9x2+2x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         => keine weileren Lisungen
                                                                                           3x2+ 9x
                                                                                                                                                                                              T= 2-13
(x+\sqrt{13})(x-\sqrt{13}) + \frac{3x^2-4}{(x^2-3)^2} = \frac{2}{(x-\sqrt{13})^2}
D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{13}, 
for x & D
             (=) x^2-3 + 3x^2-4 = 2(x^2+273'x+3)
              (=) 2x2-213x-13=0
                                          4^{2} = \frac{13!}{2} = \frac{13!}{4} + \frac{13!}{2} = \frac{13!}{2} + \frac{129!}{2} =
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i) 22: Yaibeil : |a+b| = |a|+ |b|
  F1: 0>0, b>0 => 0+b>0
      a+b ≤ a+b V
  F2: 0:0, bc0 = 0+bc0
      -a-b &-a-b V
  F3: 070 600
      +3a a+b >0 @ a > -b
           a+b = a - b
           @ b < - b
           = 25 = 0 , shimmt woch Follvorroussetzung
     73b a+b<0 @ a<-b
           -a-b= a-b
         @ - 2a & 0
          € a ≥ 0, stimut noch Vorroussetzung
 F4: 000 620
      analog zu F3 1
ii) Druckfehler: (3) gehört durch => ersetzt.
  25: (pep2/23) = (3ken): (p=4k+1) v (p=4k+3))
  nerde zeigen: (Y kein: (p=4k+0) v (p=4k+2)) => p & P/{2}
  Sei k EN Celiebig fix
    F1: p=4k => p=2(2k) => pist gerade
    72: p=4k+2 => p=2(2k+1)=> p ist gorode
```

Da p gerade ist, kann p keine Primzahl ungleich 2 sein.

5.5

i)
$$12u-11|u+21 = |u-\frac{1}{3}|+3$$
 (x)

 $7a : u \in (-\infty, -2)$
 $(*) \Leftrightarrow [-(2u-1)][-(u+2)] = -(u-\frac{1}{3})+3$
 $\Leftrightarrow 2u^2 + 3u - 2 = -u + \frac{13}{3}$
 $\Leftrightarrow u^2 + 2u - \frac{18}{6} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow u_1 = -x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{257}{6} = -x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{5}{67}$
 $\Rightarrow u \in [-2, \frac{1}{2}]$

(a) $\Leftrightarrow [-(2u-1)](u+2) = -(u-\frac{1}{3})+3$

(b) $e^{-2}(u^2 - 3u + 2) = -u + \frac{13}{3}$

(c) $e^{-2}(u^2 - 3u + 2) = -u + \frac{13}{3}$

(d) $e^{-2}(u^2 + u + \frac{1}{6}) = 0$
 $e^{-2}(u^2 + u + \frac{1}{6}) = 0$
 $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(a) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(b) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(c) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(d) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(e) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(f) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

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(e) $e^{-2}(u^2 + 2u - 2) = u + \frac{13}{3}$

(e) e

$$\Rightarrow \iff 3x-21=x^2-14x+43$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-17x+70=0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2=\frac{17}{2}=\sqrt{\frac{289}{4}}-\frac{180}{4}=\frac{17}{2}+\frac{3}{2}=\begin{cases} 10\\ 7\end{cases}$$
Ruckeiusetzen =) $L=\{7,10\}$

111)
$$D = [\frac{5}{9}, 0)$$
 $19xi57 = 4 - 13 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow 9x - 5 = 16 - 9 \frac{3}{3} \times 7 + 3 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow 8x - 24 = -813 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow x - 3 = -13 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow x^{2} - 6x + 9 = 3 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow x^{2} - 6x + 9 = 3 + x^{7}$
 $\Rightarrow x^{2} - 7x + 6 = 0$

Ruckeiusetzen: $\Rightarrow L = \{1\}$

noch oben offen Porobel mit NST 1± 127 1V) 22-22-1-0 e) negotiv zwisden den DET. @ 22 = 1 = 127 Fn: 2 e (-00, -3) 22-22-1=-2-3 (=) 22-3+5=O Frage: 3-17 3 1-12 Tz: ze[-3, 1-12] @ 1 < -212 TET 22-22+1=2+3 @ 22-32-2 = D (=) 1+212) E 117 @ 22 = 3 + 1 = 3 + 1A @1+412+8 £ 17 6 477 58 V => 112= { 3/2 - 1/3/2 } 73: 26 (1-12, 1+12) -22+22-1= 2+3 = 22 - 2 + U = O Tu: 2 [] + 121,00) 田之2-22+1=2+3 田元2=至世四日4=(至十厘)

山。 { 3 - 空 , 3 + 空]

1x + 1x+16" = 0 v) 1x+1x+167 = 2 (2) X + 1x + 16 3 0 => x+16 = x² => x + 7x+16' = 4 => x+16 = 16-8x+x2 x2-9x = 0 x (x-9) . 0

packeinsetzen: 1 = {0}

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5.6
 1) 3x-122x-6-2+x
   (2) -14-8 => H= $
                                       X1-7-4620
 11) 3x2 + 9x -30 -2x2 -16x +18 2 -18
  (3) x2 - 7x +6 30
   (2 (x-6)(x-1) 30
         beide negetiv oder beide positiv
          L= (-00, 1] U[6,00)
                               x2 = 3 ± 19-12
 iii) 3x2-18x+36>0
                                3) Keine NST In PR
   (c) x2-6x+12 >0
                                => L=R
 iv) 13x-11+ x+21 = 3
    Fn: x ∈ (-00, -2)
                                      73: x ∈ [3,00)
        -3x+1-x-2=3
                                           3x - 1+ x+2 63
                                            (=) 4x 42
      (3) - 4x 44
                                            E) × 5 7
                                                           13=[3, 5]
      (=) x 3 / 11 = Ø
    F2: x E[-2, 3)
                                             11 = [0, 2]
        -3x+1+x+2 =3
        € -2× € 0
       ≈ × 30 ∏3:[0, 3]
 V) x-1 - 2 = -4
                    HD: x2-1
  (3) \frac{x(x+1)}{4N} - \frac{2(x-1)}{4N} \le \frac{-4}{x^2-1} (4)
   D=12/8±13
   Fn: HU >0 (=) x ∈ (-00,-1) v (1,00)
   (*) (=) x2+x-2x+1 5-4
                            (=) x2-x+5 €0
                             3) keine DST in 1R
                              Funktion großer Louel => 14,= $
  F2: HDLO @ XE(-1,1)
    (*) (=) x2 +x -2x +1 3 -4
      (=) x2-x+5 30 gill auf IR => 111= (-1,1)
```

4=4