Muster løs unger gnadoatische gleichunger

Bud Saite 13 bir 98:

$$1 c)$$
 $x^2 = 2.25 = \frac{225}{100} = \frac{15^2}{10^2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$

Definal gall in Einen Bruch um-

schreiber

Schreiber

Schreiber

=>
$$x^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 => x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$
 and $x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$

Warzelgieben ist keine

Agnoalergungormung,

deshalb Folgerungspfeil

4c)
$$\frac{1}{4}x^{2} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $\iff 9x^{2} + 8 = 12$
 $\Rightarrow 9x^{2} = 4$ $\iff x^{2} = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2^{2}}{3^{2}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x_{1} = \frac{2}{3}$ and $x_{2} = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{4} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{1} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{2} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{4} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$(5c)$$
 $x^2 - (x - 4)^2 = (x + 4)^2 - 8.4$

6c)
$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi d^{2} \stackrel{!}{\rightleftharpoons} \frac{4A}{\pi} = d^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}}$$
Wurzelzieher ist keine Ägnivalerzumformung!

$$Md) \times (2\times -3) = x^2 + 11x$$

$$\langle = \rangle 2 x^2 - 3 x = x^2 + 11 x$$

$$= x^{2}$$

$$= 14 \times = 0 \iff x \cdot (x - 14) = 0$$

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$$=$$

L'ésnigs-)
pringip
eine Seite "zn Nall"
machen

=> entweder
$$x_1 = 0$$
 oder $x - 14 = 0$
(=) $x_2 = 14$

$$15e)$$
 $z^{2} - 13z = z^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{13}{2} \cdot z$

$$= > Z^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{13}{2} Z + \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^{2} = Z^{2} - 13Z + \frac{165}{4} =$$

gnadratische Ergängung mit ({)

Termes erkannt bew. identifiziert

$$\iff \left(\times + \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = 6^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\times + \frac{2}{3} = + 6 \Rightarrow$

Wargeljuher ist keine

Squivalenj umforming

=) entweder
$$x + \frac{2}{3} = 6 \iff 3x + 2 = 18$$

$$\frac{12}{6}$$
 $3 \times = 11$

Solve
$$x + \frac{2}{3} = -(\frac{3}{4}) \quad 3x + 2 = -18$$

$$(\frac{3}{4}) \quad 3x = -21$$

$$(\frac{3}{4}) \quad x^{2} = -\frac{7}{4} \quad 2. \text{ Losning}$$

$$(\frac{3}{4}) \quad x^{2} + 20x - \frac{96}{9} = 0 \quad \text{quadratiscle gleichney}$$

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$$(\frac{3}{4}) \quad x^{2} + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot x = \frac{96}{9} = \frac{96}{9}$$

$$+96$$

$$\iff \times^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \times = 96$$

$$(+10^{2})$$

$$(=)$$

$$x^{2} + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot x + 10^{2} = 56 + 10^{2}$$

$$\frac{e}{2}$$

quadratischer Ergänzen mit (£)= 10°

$$(\times + 10)^2 = 196 = 14^2$$

1. bizomische Formel

ruckwarts!

Zahl als Pokely Schreiben

6

=> ent weder
$$\times + 10 = 14$$
 (=) $\times_1 = 4$ oder $\times + 10 = -14$ (=) $\times_2 = -24$

186)
$$x^2 = 7 - 8 \times \langle = \rangle \times^2 + 8 \times = 7$$

um den gradratischen

=> $f = 4$

Term $f = f$ in erkenner

$$(x + 4)^2 = 7 + 16 = 23$$

 $\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^2 = 4^2$

1. bisomisdie Formel

=> entweder
$$\times + 4 = \sqrt{23}$$
 (=) $\times_{q} = -4 + \sqrt{23}$ oder $\times + 4 = -\sqrt{23}$ (=) $\times_{2} = -4 - \sqrt{23}$

18 L)
$$\times^2 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times}{-\frac{1}{16}} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{2} \times} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

18 L) $\times^2 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times}{-\frac{1}{16}} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{2} \times} = -\frac{1}{16}$

18 L) $\times^2 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times}{-\frac{1}{16}} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{2} \times} = -\frac{1}{16}$

18 L) $\times^2 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{2} \times} = -\frac{1}{16}$

18 L) $\times^2 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} = -\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} = -\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} = -\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} = -\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{16} \times} \times \frac{$

$$(=) \times^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \times = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2}$$

$$\times^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} = -\frac{1}{11} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{e}{2}$$

gradratisches Ergängen mit $\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$

$$(=) \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

2. bisomirche Formel

ruch warts 1

(=)
$$x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$
 (=) $x = \frac{1}{4}$ =) $L = \{\frac{1}{4}\}$

2/ 50 nor else hörney!

(=)
$$x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 33 = 0$$
 Normalform der quadratischin glei-

damit x^2 alleine da steht chung

I damit x² alleine da steht

$$+33$$
 (=) $\times^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times = 33$

$$\left(+\frac{4}{4}\right)^{2} \times + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} = 33 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2}$$

gradentoscher Ergänzer mit ({\$)2

$$(\Rightarrow)$$
 $(x + \frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{525}{16} = \frac{23^2}{4^2} = (\frac{23}{4})^2$

$$=> \times + \frac{1}{4} = \pm \frac{23}{4}$$

Warzelfüler ist keine

=> ent weder
$$x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{23}{4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{4} = \frac{22}{4} = \frac{11}{2}$$

oder $x + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{23}{4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{4} = -\frac{24}{4} = -6$

$$= \left\{ -6, \frac{11}{2} \right\}$$