Im 2. Quadranten

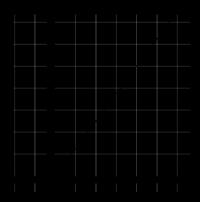




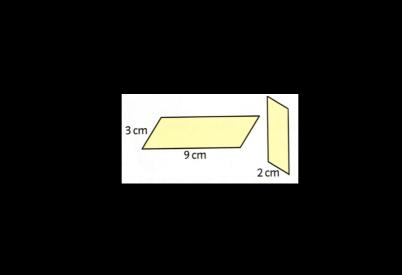


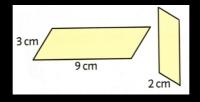
$$(-2)^3 = -8, (-2)^{-3} = -\frac{1}{2}, 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2}, 2^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ 



y = 2.53





## 6cm

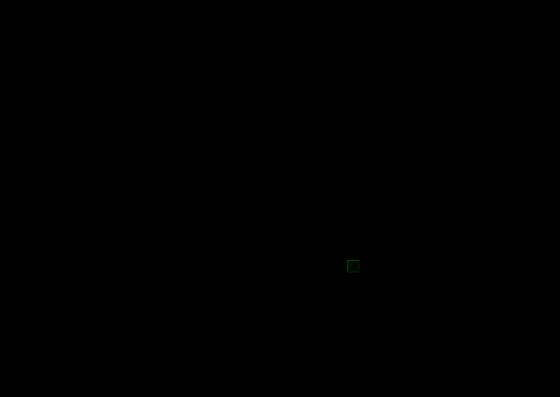
Dies ist die y-Achse.

Dies ist die x-Achse.

Viel grösser.



## f(t) = 2 + 0.01t (in Metern) oder f(t) = 200 + t (in Zentimetern)



 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \to a = 3$ 

$$\alpha = \beta = 37^{\circ} \rightarrow \gamma = 180^{\circ} - 2 \cdot 37^{\circ} = 106^{\circ}$$





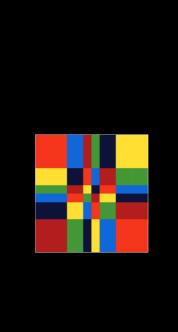


A' = (2; -5) b) A'' = (-2; 5)

Ja, denn sowohl die Seitenlängen  $(\sqrt{52})$  als auch die Diagonalen  $(\sqrt{104})$  sind gleich lang









 $2ab + 2ac + b^2 + c^2$ 



$$f(-3) = -$$





 $c=5\,\mathrm{m}$ 





 $c=3\,\mathrm{m}$ 







 $kgV(14,35) = 70, \ ggT(14,35) = 7$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{81}{181}}$$
  $\frac{28}{28}$   $\pi$   $\frac{16}{16}$   $\sqrt{13}$   $\frac{28}{18}$ 



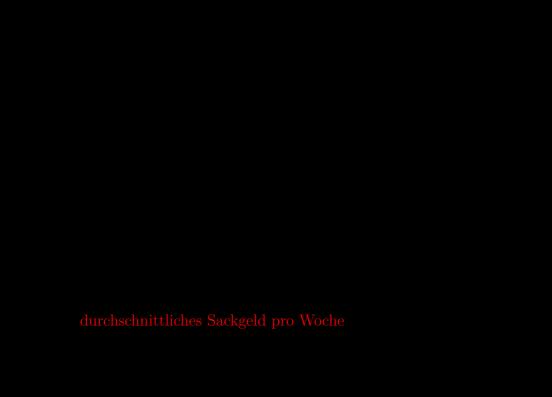
Das Grundquadrat hat eine Seitenlänge von 5 cm



kleiner

Falsch, das gilt nur für x < 0 oder x > 1

 $4a^2 + 6ab \text{ und } 12a^2b$ 

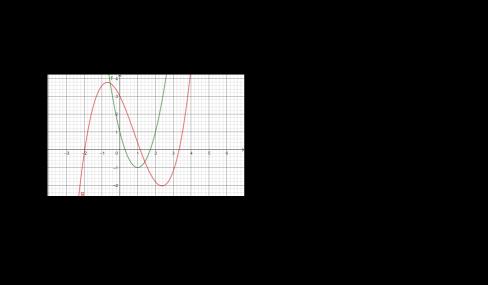


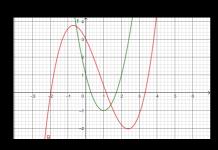
 $\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x}{5} = 4$  ergibt x = 8

 $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{3$ 

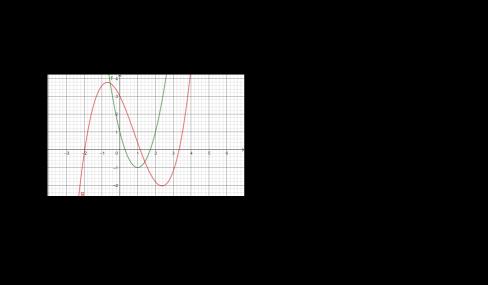
nein

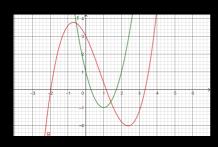


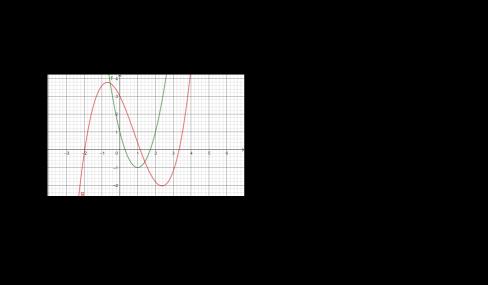


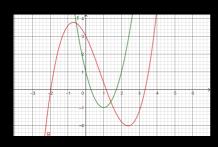


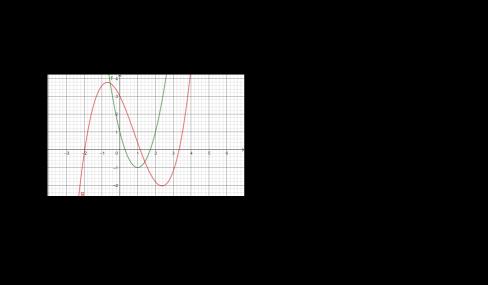
 $\frac{-1}{2}$  und

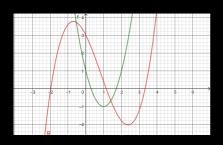












 $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ ,  $a\cdot b$  und

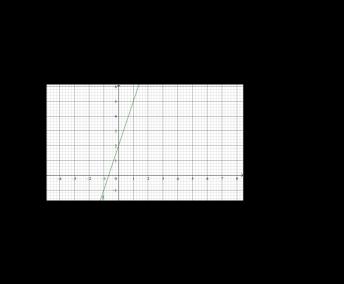


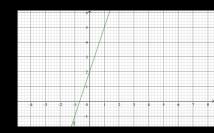




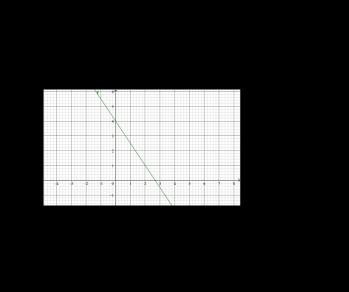
 $\frac{5a^2-2ab-b^2}{3a(a-b)}$ 

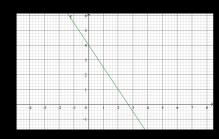






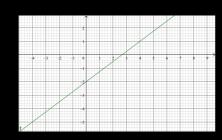
= 3x +



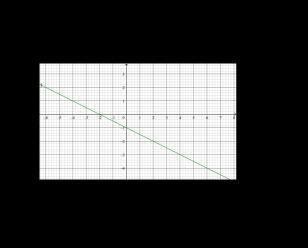


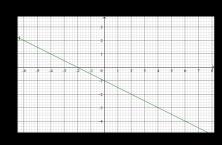
 $(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{$ 

-3



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

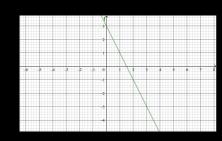




 $(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$ 

-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2

4



-2x +

x ist höchstens 2 x ist mindestens 2 x ist ungleich



)  $1 \cdot 10^4$  b)  $4.5 \cdot 10^6$ 

 $1.324 \cdot 10^{-2}$ 

a)  $3.48 \cdot 10^5$  b)  $2.30 \cdot 10^{-3}$ 

6x + 6y bzw. 6(x + y)

b) 17 b) 37