

Im 2. Quadranten

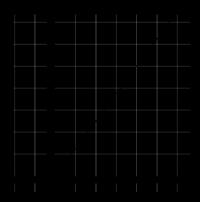




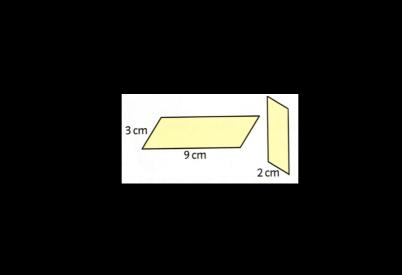


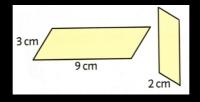
$$(-2)^3 = -8, (-2)^{-3} = -\frac{1}{2}, 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2}, 2^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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



y = 2.53





6cm

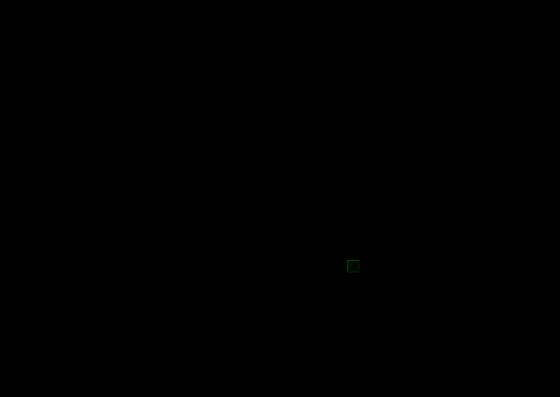
Dies ist die y-Achse.

Dies ist die x-Achse.

Viel grösser.



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



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

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





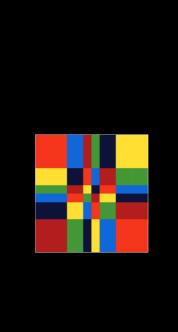


A' = (2; -5) b) A'' = (-2; 5)

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









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



$$f(-3) = -$$





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





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







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

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



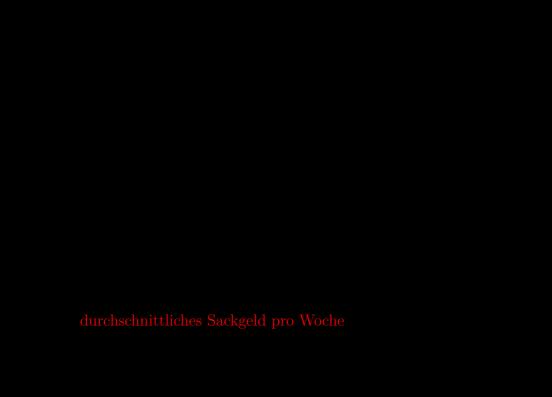
Das Grundquadrat hat eine Seitenlänge von 5 cm



kleiner

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

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

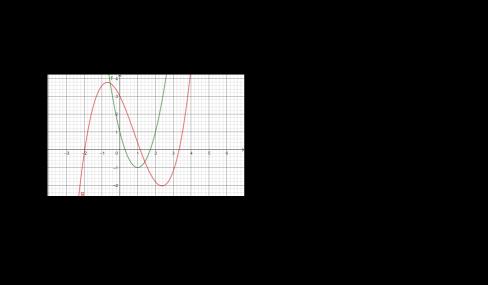


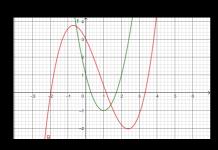
 $\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x}{5} = 4$ ergibt x = 8

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

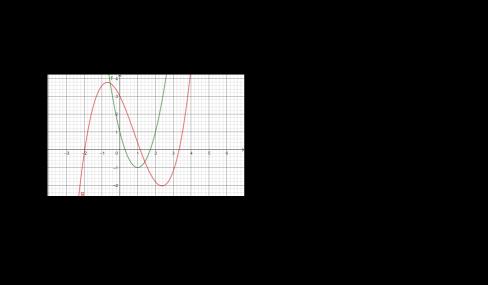
nein

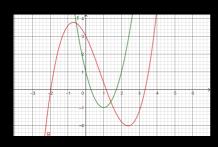


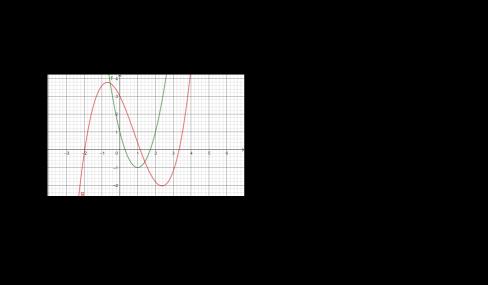


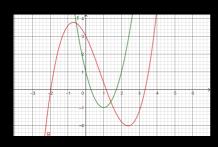


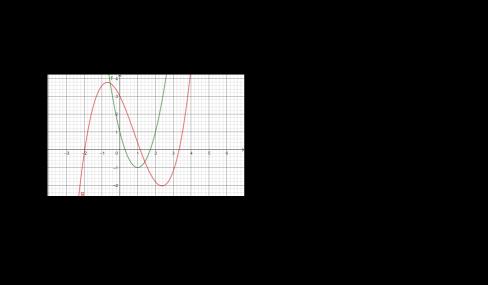
 $\frac{-1}{2}$ und

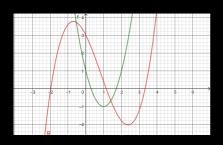












 $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, $a\cdot b$ und

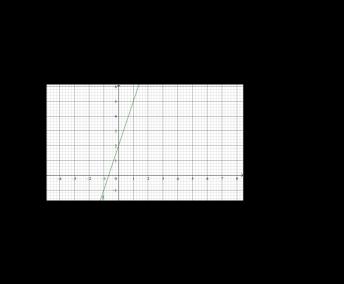


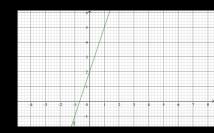




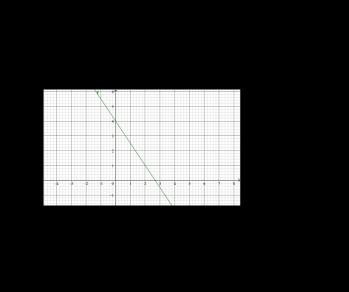
 $\frac{5a^2-2ab-b^2}{3a(a-b)}$

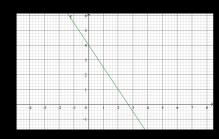






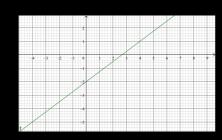
= 3x +



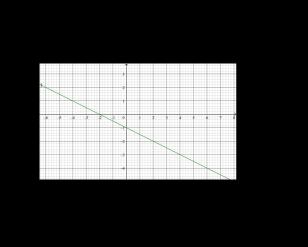


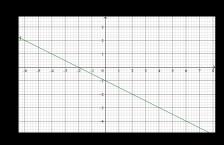
 $(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{$

-3



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

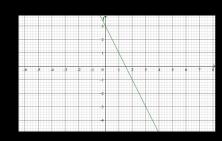




 $(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$

-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) $4.5 \cdot 10^6$

 10^{-6} b) $1.324 \cdot 10^{-2}$

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

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

a) 17 b) 37