

## Lösungen Exponentialgleichungen II

### Ergebnisse

E1	Ergebnisse	
	a) $\frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(6)$	b) $2e^{x+1} - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(3) - 1$
	c) $2e^x + 3x \cdot e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$	d) $(2+3x)e^{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$

E2	Ergebnisse	
	a) $4e^{2x} - 3e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$	b) $\frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{e}{4} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}e + 4\right)$
	c) $3e^{2-x} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 - \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$	d) $2x \cdot e^x - 4x = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = 0; x_2 = \ln(2)$

E3	Ergebnisse	
	a) $2e^x - e^{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(2)$	b) $4e^{2x} - 3e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$

E4	Ergebnisse	
	a) $\frac{1}{2}e^x - 10e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = \ln(4)$	b) $-\frac{1}{10}e^x - \frac{1}{2} + 5e^{-x} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = \ln(5)$
	c) $e^{2x} - 5e^x + 4 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln(4); x_2 = 0$	d) $2e^x + 8e^{-x} = 10$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln(4); x_2 = 0$

E5	Ergebnisse	
	a) $3e^{2x} - 6e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(2)$	b) $4e^{-3x} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}\ln(2)$
	c) $\frac{5x}{e^{2x} + 1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$	d) $e^x(e^x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(3)$

E6	Ergebnisse	
	a) $(x-3)e^x - e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$	b) $e^{x+1} - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(3) - 1$
	c) $e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$	d) $(3+5x)e^{3-4x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{5}$

E7		Ergebnisse	
a)	$\frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} - \frac{10}{3}e^{-x} + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = 0; x_2 = -\ln(9)$	b)	$8 - 6e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} - 2e^{\frac{1}{4}x} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = 4 \cdot \ln(3); x_2 = 0$
c)	$\frac{1}{4}e^x - 4e^{-x} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \ln(8)$	d)	$e^x + e^{-x} - \frac{5}{2} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln(2); x_2 = -\ln(2)$
e)	$-3e^{-2x} + 20 - 4e^{-x} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -\ln(2)$	f)	$\frac{3}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{15}{2}e^x + \frac{27}{8} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln\left(\frac{9}{2}\right); x_2 = -\ln(2)$

E8		Ergebnisse	
a)	$2e^{-x} - 3e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$	b)	$(e^{2x+1} - 1)(e+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$
c)	$4e^x + 2x \cdot e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$	d)	$(e^{x+1} - 2)(e^{2x} - 4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln(2) - 1; x_2 = \ln(2)$

**Ausführliche Lösungen**

A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a)	b)
	$\frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} - 2 = 0 \quad   +2$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} = 2 \quad   \cdot 3$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{-2x} = 6 \quad   \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{-2x}) = \ln(6)$ $\Leftrightarrow -2x = \ln(6) \quad   : (-2)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(6)$	$2e^{x+1} - 6 = 0 \quad   +6$ $\Leftrightarrow 2e^{x+1} = 6 \quad   : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{x+1} = 3 \quad   \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x+1}) = \ln(3)$ $\Leftrightarrow x+1 = \ln(3) \quad   -1$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(3) - 1$

A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	c)	d)
	$2e^x + 3x \cdot e^x = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow (2+3x)e^x = 0 \quad \text{mit } e^x \neq 0$ $\Leftrightarrow 2+3x = 0 \quad   -2$ $\Leftrightarrow 3x = -2 \quad   : 3$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$	$(2+3x)e^{x-1} = 0 \quad \text{mit } e^{x-1} \neq 0$ $\Leftrightarrow 2+3x = 0 \quad   -2$ $\Leftrightarrow 3x = -2 \quad   : 3$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a)	b)
	$4e^{2x} - 3e^x = 0 \quad   +3e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow 4e^{2x} = 3e^x \quad   : 4$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = \frac{3}{4}e^x \quad   \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}e^x\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + x \cdot \ln(e)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + x \quad   -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{e}{4} - 2 = 0 \quad   +2$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{e}{4} = 2 \quad   + \frac{e}{4}$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}e^x = \frac{e}{4} + 2 \quad   \cdot 2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{e}{2} + 4 \quad   \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln\left(\frac{e}{2} + 4\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}e + 4\right)$

A2 Ausführliche Lösungen	
<p>c)</p> $3e^{2-x} = 4 \quad   : 3$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2-x} = \frac{4}{3} \quad   \ln( \quad )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2-x}) = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2-x = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \quad   -2$ $\Leftrightarrow -x = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 2 \quad   \cdot (-1)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 - \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$	<p>d)</p> $2x \cdot e^x - 4x = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x(e^x - 2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = 0$ $e^x - 2 = 0 \quad   +2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = 2 \quad   \ln( \quad )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln(2)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = x_2 = \ln(2)$

A3 Ausführliche Lösungen	
<p>a)</p> $2e^x - e^{2x} = 0 \quad   +e^{2x}$ $\Leftrightarrow 2e^x = e^{2x} \quad   : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \quad   \ln( \quad )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln(e^{2x})$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(1) - \ln(2) + 2x \quad   -2x$ $\Leftrightarrow -x = -\ln(2) \quad   \cdot (-1)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(2)$	<p>b)</p> $4e^{2x} - 3e^x = 0 \quad   +3e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow 4e^{2x} = 3e^x \quad   : 4$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = \frac{3}{4}e^x \quad   \ln( \quad )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}e^x\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \ln(e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + x \quad   -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$

A4 Ausführliche Lösung	
<p>a)</p> $\frac{1}{2}e^x - 10e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad   \cdot 2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x - 20e^{-x} + 1 = 0 \quad   \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 20 + e^x = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 + u - 20 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = 1; q = -20$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 20$ $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{80}{4} = \frac{81}{4}$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{4}} = \frac{9}{2}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 4 \\ u_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = -5 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 4 \quad   \ln( \quad )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln(4) \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(4)$ $u_2 = -5$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = -5 \text{ keine Lösung}$

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>b)</p> $-\frac{1}{10}e^x - \frac{1}{2} + 5e^{-x} = 0 \mid \cdot (-10)e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + 5e^x - 50 = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 + 5u - 50 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = 5; q = -50$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 50$ $= \frac{25}{4} + \frac{200}{4} = \frac{225}{4}$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{4}} = \frac{15}{2}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{15}{2} = 5 \\ u_2 = -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{15}{2} = -10 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 5 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 5 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln(5) \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(5)$ $u_2 = -10$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = -10 \text{ keine Lösung}$

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>c)</p> $e^{2x} - 5e^x + 4 = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - 5u + 4 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -5; q = 4$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 4$ $= \frac{25}{4} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}$	$u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 4 \\ u_2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = 4 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1}) = \ln(4) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \ln(4)$ $u_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_2} = 1 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_2}) = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 0$

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>d)</p> $2e^x + 8e^{-x} = 10 \mid \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow 2e^{2x} + 8 = 10e^x \mid -10e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow 2e^{2x} - 10e^x + 8 = 0 \mid :2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 5e^x + 4 = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - 5u + 4 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -5; q = 4$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 4$ $= \frac{25}{4} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 4 \\ u_2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = 4 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1}) = \ln(4) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \ln(4)$ $u_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_2} = 1 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_2}) = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 0$

A5 Ausführliche Lösungen	
a)	$3e^{2x} - 6e^x = 0 \quad   +6e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow 3e^{2x} = 6e^x \quad   :3$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 2e^x \quad   \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(2e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(2) + \ln(e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(2) + x \quad   -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(2)$
b)	$4e^{-3x} - 2 = 0 \quad   +2$ $\Leftrightarrow 4e^{-3x} = 2 \quad   :4$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{-3x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad   \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{-3x}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow -3x = \ln(1) - \ln(2) \quad   :(-3)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \ln(2)$

A5 Ausführliche Lösungen	
c)	$\frac{5x}{e^{2x} + 1} = 0 \quad   \cdot (e^{2x} + 1)$ $\Leftrightarrow 5x = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 0$
d)	$e^x(e^x - 3) = 0 \quad \text{mit } e^x \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow e^x - 3 = 0 \quad   +3$ $\Leftrightarrow e^x = 3 \quad   \ln( ) \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(3)$

A6 Ausführliche Lösungen	
a)	$(x-3)e^x - e^x = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow [(x-3) - 1]e^x = 0$ <p>mit <math>e^x \neq 0</math></p> $\Rightarrow x - 4 = 0 \quad   +4$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 4$
b)	$e^{x+1} - 3 = 0 \quad   +3$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{x+1} = 3 \quad   \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x+1}) = \ln(3)$ $\Leftrightarrow x + 1 = \ln(3) \quad   -1$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(3) - 1$

A6 Ausführliche Lösungen	
c)	$e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \quad   +\frac{3}{2}$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{3}{2} \quad   \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \quad   \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
d)	$(3+5x)e^{3-4x} = 0$ $e^{3-4x} \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow 3+5x = 0 \quad   -3$ $\Leftrightarrow 5x = -3 \quad   :5$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{5}$

A7	<b>Ausführliche Lösung</b>	
	<p>a)</p> $\frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} - \frac{10}{3}e^{-x} + 3 = 0 \mid \cdot 3e^{2x}$ $\Leftrightarrow 1 - 10e^x + 9e^{2x} = 0 \mid : 9$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - \frac{10}{9}e^x + \frac{1}{9} = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - \frac{10}{9}u + \frac{1}{9} = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -\frac{10}{9}; q = \frac{1}{9}$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{5}{9}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9}$ $= \frac{25}{81} - \frac{9}{81} = \frac{16}{81}$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{4}{9}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{5}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = 1 \\ u_2 = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = 1 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1}) = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0$ $u_2 = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_2} = \frac{1}{9} \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_2}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = -\ln(9)$

A7	<b>Ausführliche Lösung</b>	
	<p>b)</p> $8 - 6e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} - 2e^{\frac{1}{4}x} = 0 \mid \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}x}$ $\Leftrightarrow 8e^{\frac{1}{4}x} - 6 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 0 \mid : (-2)$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{4}x} - 4e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + 3 = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^{\frac{1}{4}x} = u \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -4; q = 3$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = (-2)^2 - 3$ $= 4 - 3 = 1$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{1} = 1$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 2 + 1 = 3 \\ u_2 = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{4}x_1} = 3 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x_1 = \ln(3) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 4\ln(3)$ $u_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{4}x_2} = 1 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x_2 = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 0$

A7	<b>Ausführliche Lösung</b>	
	<p>c)</p> $\frac{1}{4}e^x - 4e^{-x} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \mid \cdot 4e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 16 - 6e^x = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - 6u - 16 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -6; q = -16$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = (-3)^2 + 16$ $= 9 + 16 = 25$	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 3 + 5 = 8 \\ u_2 = 3 - 5 = -2 \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 8 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 8 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln(8) \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(8)$ $u_2 = -2 \Leftrightarrow e^x = -2 \text{ keine Lösung}$

A7 Ausführliche Lösung	
d)	$e^x + e^{-x} - \frac{5}{2} = 0 \mid \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + 1 - \frac{5}{2}e^x = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - \frac{5}{2}u + 1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -\frac{5}{2}; q = 1$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - 1$ $= \frac{25}{16} - \frac{16}{16} = \frac{9}{16}$
	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{3}{4}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 2 \\ u_2 = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = 2 \mid \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1}) = \ln(2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \ln(2)$ $u_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \mid \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_2}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = -\ln(2)$

A7 Ausführliche Lösung	
e)	$-3e^{-2x} + 20 - 4e^{-x} = 0 \mid \cdot e^{2x}$ $\Leftrightarrow -3 + 20e^{2x} - 4e^x = 0 \mid : 20$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - \frac{1}{5}e^x - \frac{3}{20} = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - \frac{1}{5}u - \frac{3}{20} = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{5}; q = -\frac{3}{20}$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{20}$ $= \frac{1}{100} + \frac{15}{100} = \frac{16}{100}$
	$\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{100}} = \frac{4}{10}$ $u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \\ u_2 = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = -\frac{3}{10} \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{2} \mid \ln( )$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = -\ln(2)$ $u_2 = -\frac{3}{10} \Leftrightarrow e^x = -\frac{3}{10} \text{ keine Lösung}$

A7	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>f) <math>\frac{3}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{15}{2}e^x + \frac{27}{8} = 0 \mid \cdot \frac{2}{3}</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 5e^x + \frac{9}{4} = 0$ <p>Substitution: <math>e^x = u \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = u^2</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow u^2 - 5u + \frac{9}{4} = 0$ $\Rightarrow p = -5; q = \frac{9}{4}$ $D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$ $= \frac{25}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{16}{4}$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{4}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$	$u_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left  \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \\ u_2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$ $u_1 = \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = \frac{9}{2} \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1}) = \ln\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \ln\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)$ $u_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_2}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = -\ln(2)$

A8	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	<p>a) <math>2e^{-x} - 3e^{2x} = 0 \mid \cdot e^x</math></p> $\Leftrightarrow 2 - 3e^{2x} = 0 \mid -2$ $\Leftrightarrow -3e^{2x} = -2 \mid : (-3)$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = \frac{2}{3} \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \mid : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$	<p>b) <math>(e^{2x+1} - 1)(e + 1) = 0</math></p> <p>wegen <math>e + 1 \neq 0</math></p> $\Rightarrow e^{2x+1} - 1 = 0 \mid +1$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x+1} = 1 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x+1}) = \ln(1)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x + 1 = 0 \mid -1$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = -1 \mid : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

A8	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	<p>c) <math>4e^x + 2x \cdot e^x = 0</math></p> <p><math>e^x</math> ausklammern</p> $\Rightarrow (4 + 2x)e^x = 0$ <p>wegen <math>e^x \neq 0</math></p> $\Rightarrow 4 + 2x = 0 \mid -4$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = -4 \mid : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow x = -2$	<p>d) <math>(e^{x+1} - 2)(e^{2x} - 4) = 0</math> Nullprodukt</p> $\Rightarrow e^{x+1} - 2 = 0 \mid +2$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{x+1} = 2 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow x + 1 = \ln(2) \mid -1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \ln(2) - 1$ $e^{2x} - 4 = 0 \mid +4$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 4 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(4) \mid : 2 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln(4)$