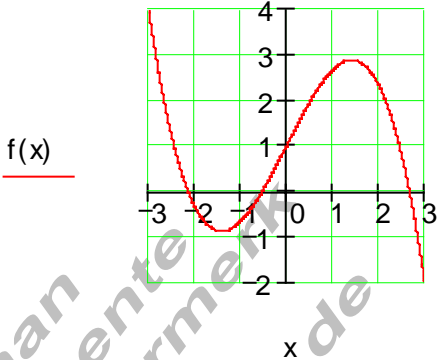


Lösungen ganzrationale Funktionen aus gegebenen Bedingungen I

Ausführliche Lösungen:

A1	<p>Ausführliche Lösung</p> <p>Es existieren 3 Nullstellen (Wertetabelle). Der Graph verläuft von II – III – I – IV. Schnittpunkt mit der y – Achse: $P_y(0 1)$. Punktsymmetrisch zu $P(0 1)$.</p> <p>Bemerkung zur Punktsymmetrie: Zwei Punkte, $P_0(x_0 y_0)$ und $P_1(x_1 y_1)$ liegen auf dem Graphen von $f(x)$. Liegt der Spiegelpunkt $P_1'(x_1' y_1')$ ebenfalls auf dem Graphen, so ist der Graph von $f(x)$ symmetrisch zu $P_0(x_0 y_0)$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x)$</p>
A2	<p>Ausführliche Lösung</p> <p>a) Allgemeine Form der Funktionsgleichung $f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ Aufstellen des Gleichungssystems aus den vorgegebenen Punkten:</p> <p>$P_1(-3 0,5) : f(-3) = -27a_3 + 9a_2 - 3a_1 + a_0 = 0,5$ $P_2(0 -4) : f(0) = a_0 = \underline{\underline{-4}}$ $P_3(1 -1,5) : f(1) = a_3 + a_2 + a_1 + a_0 = 0,5$ $P_4(2 -2) : f(2) = 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 + a_0 = -2$</p> <p>Wegen $a_0 = -4$ vereinfacht sich das Gleichungssystem.</p> $-27a_3 + 9a_2 - 3a_1 = 4,5$ $a_3 + a_2 + a_1 = 2,5$ $8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 = 2$	

A2 Ausführliche Lösung

a) Lösung durch den Gauss – Algorithmus :

a_3	a_2	a_1	
1	1	1	2,5
8	4	2	2 II - 8 · I
-27	9	-3	4,5 III + 27 · I
1	1	1	2,5
0	-4	-6	-18
0	36	24	72 III + 9 · II
1	1	1	2,5
0	-4	-6	-18
0	0	-30	-90

Berechnung der Koeffizienten:

$-30a_1 = -90$
 $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{-90}{-30} = 3$

$-4a_2 - 6a_1 = -18$
 $\Leftrightarrow -4a_2 - 18 = -18$
 $\Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{-18 + 18}{-4} = 0$

$a_3 + a_2 + a_1 = 2,5$
 $\Leftrightarrow a_3 + 3 = 2,5$
 $\Leftrightarrow a_3 = 2,5 - 3 = -0,5$

Damit lautet die Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = -0,5x^3 + 3x - 4$

Um den Funktionsgraphen zeichnen zu können, benötigen wir zu den in der Aufgabenstellung vorgegebenen Punkten einige zusätzliche.
 Diese bestimmen wir mit dem HORNER – Schema.

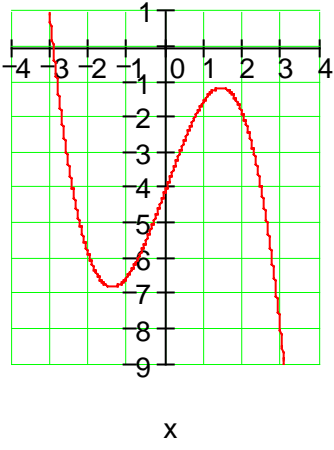
A2 Ausführliche Lösung

a) HORNER – Schema :

	-0,5	0	3	-4
x = -2		1	-2	-2
	-0,5	1	1	-6
x = -1		0,5	-0,5	-2,5
	-0,5	0,5	2,5	-6,5
x = 3		-1,5	-4,5	-4,5
	-0,5	-1,5	-1,5	-8,5

Wertetabelle:

x	-3	-2	-1	0
f(x)	0,5	-6	-6,5	-4
x	1	2	3	
f(x)	-1,5	-2	-8,5	



Schnittpunkt mit der y – Achse:
 $P_1(0 | -4)$
 Es existiert nur eine Nullstelle, sie liegt in der Nähe von $x = -3$.

A2	Ausführliche Lösung
b)	<p>Das Gleichungssystem:</p> $f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ $P_1(-3 44): f(-3) = -27a_3 + 9a_2 - 3a_1 + a_0 = 44$ $P_2(-1 2): f(-1) = -a_3 + a_2 - a_1 + a_0 = 2$ $P_3(1 0): f(1) = a_3 + a_2 + a_1 + a_0 = 0$ $P_4(2 -1): f(2) = 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 + a_0 = -1$

A2	Ausführliche Lösung																																																																																																																																																						
b)	<p>Der Gauss – Algorithmus</p> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <thead> <tr> <th>a_0</th> <th>a_1</th> <th>a_2</th> <th>a_3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>2 II - I</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0 II - I</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>-1 II - I</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>-8</td><td>26</td><td>-42 :2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>-8</td><td>28</td><td>-44 :4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>-5</td><td>35</td><td>-45 :5</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>13</td><td>-21</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-2</td><td>7</td><td>-11 III - II</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>7</td><td>-9 IV - II</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>13</td><td>-21</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>-6</td><td>10 :2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>-6</td><td>12 :3</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>13</td><td>-21</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-2</td><td>4 IV - III</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td><td>-27</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>13</td><td>-21</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Die Koeffizienten:</p> $a_3 = -1$ $a_2 - 3a_3 = 5$ $\Leftrightarrow a_2 + 3 = 5$ $\Leftrightarrow a_2 = 5 - 3 = 2$ $a_1 - 4a_2 + 13a_3 = -21$ $\Leftrightarrow a_1 - 8 - 13 = -21$ $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = -21 + 8 + 13 = 0$ $a_0 - 3a_1 + 9a_2 - 27a_3 = 44$ $\Leftrightarrow a_0 + 18 + 27 = 44$ $\Leftrightarrow a_0 = 44 - 27 - 18 = -1$ <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Die Funktionsgleichung:</p> $\underline{\underline{f(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2 - 1}}$	a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3		1	-3	9	-27	44	1	-1	1	-1	2 II - I	1	1	1	1	0 II - I	1	2	4	8	-1 II - I	<hr/>					1	-3	9	-27	44	0	2	-8	26	-42 :2	0	4	-8	28	-44 :4	0	5	-5	35	-45 :5	<hr/>					1	-3	9	-27	44	0	1	-4	13	-21	0	1	-2	7	-11 III - II	0	1	-1	7	-9 IV - II	<hr/>					1	-3	9	-27	44	0	1	-4	13	-21	0	0	2	-6	10 :2	0	0	3	-6	12 :3	<hr/>					1	-3	9	-27	44	0	1	-4	13	-21	0	0	1	-3	5	0	0	1	-2	4 IV - III	<hr/>					1	-3	9	-27	44	0	1	-4	13	-21	0	0	1	-3	5	0	0	0	1	-1
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	<p>b) HORNER – Schema :</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td style="padding-right: 10px;">$x = -2$</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>2</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-8</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>+16</u></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">4</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-8</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>15</u></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 10px;">$x = 1,5$</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-1,5</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>0,75</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>+1,125</u></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0,5</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0,75</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>0,125</u></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 10px;">$x = 3$</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-3</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-3</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-9</u></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-3</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-10</u></td></tr> </table> <p>Wertetabelle:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">x</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-3</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-2</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">f(x)</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">44</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">15</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">x</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">1</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">1,5</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding-right: 5px;">f(x)</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">0</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">0,125</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-10</td></tr> </table>	$x = -2$	-1	2	0	-1			<u>2</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>+16</u>		-1	4	-8	<u>15</u>	<hr/>					$x = 1,5$	-1	2	0	-1			<u>-1,5</u>	<u>0,75</u>	<u>+1,125</u>		-1	0,5	0,75	<u>0,125</u>	<hr/>					$x = 3$	-1	2	0	-1			<u>-3</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-9</u>		-1	-1	-3	<u>-10</u>	x	-3	-2	-1	0	f(x)	44	15	2	-1	x	1	1,5	2	3	f(x)	0	0,125	-1	-10	
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A2	Ausführliche Lösung																
	<p>b) Schnittpunkt mit der y – Achse: $P_y(0 -1)$ 1. Nullstelle wird der Wertetabelle entnommen: $P_{x_1}(1 0)$. Statt über die Polynomdivision kann man die weiteren Nullstellen über das HORNER – Schema bestimmen. Führt man die Berechnung für den x – Wert einer Nullstelle durch, dann erhält man die Koeffizienten für das Ergebnis der Polynomdivision.</p> <p>$f(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2 - 1$ bekannte Nullstelle: $P_{x_1}(1 0)$</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td style="padding-right: 10px;">$x = 1$</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">-1</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>-1</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>1</u></td><td style="padding-right: 5px;"><u>1</u></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding-right: 5px;">0</td></tr> </table> <p>$(-x^3 + 2x^2 - 1) : (x - 1) = -1x^2 + 1x + 1$</p> <p>$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow p = -1; q = -1 \Rightarrow D = 0,25 + 1 = 1,25$ $\Rightarrow x_2 = 0,5 + \sqrt{1,25} \approx 1,62; x_3 = 0,5 - \sqrt{1,25} \approx -0,62$</p>	$x = 1$	-1	2	0	-1			<u>-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		-1	1	1	0	
$x = 1$	-1	2	0	-1													
		<u>-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>													
	-1	1	1	0													

A3 Ausführliche Lösung																													
a)	<p>Achsensymmetrie $\Rightarrow f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_2x^2 + a_0$</p> <p>$P_1(0 2): f(0) = a_0 = 2$</p> <p>$P_2(-2 0): f(-2) = 16a_4 + 4a_2 + 2 = 0$</p> <p>$P_3\left(1 \frac{57}{40}\right): f(1) = 1a_4 + a_2 + 2 = \frac{57}{40}$</p>																												
	<p>Gleichungssystem</p> $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 16a_4 + 4a_2 = -2 \\ 1a_4 + 1a_2 = -\frac{23}{40} \end{cases}$																												
	<p>Gauß – Algorithmus</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <thead> <tr> <th>a_4</th> <th>a_2</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>4</td> <td>-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>$-\frac{23}{40}$</td> <td>$\cdot 40$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>4</td> <td>-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>-23</td> <td>$-10 \cdot I$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>4</td> <td>-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-120</td> <td>0</td> <td>-3</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a_4	a_2			16	4	-2		1	1	$-\frac{23}{40}$	$ \cdot 40$	16	4	-2		40	40	-23	$ -10 \cdot I$	16	4	-2		-120	0	-3	
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	<p>Berechnung der Koeffizienten</p> $-120a_4 = -3 \Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{40}$ $16a_4 + 4a_2 = -2$ $\Leftrightarrow 16 \cdot \frac{1}{40} + 4a_2 = -2 \Leftrightarrow 4a_2 = -2 - \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{12}{5}$ $\Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{-\frac{12}{5}}{4} = -\frac{3}{5}$																												
	<p>Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = \frac{1}{40}x^4 - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + 2$</p>																												

A3	Ausführliche Lösung																																																			
	b) Achsensymmetrie $\Rightarrow f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_2x^2 + a_0$ $P_1\left(1 \mid \frac{1}{16}\right): f(1) = 1a_4 + 1a_2 + a_0 = \frac{1}{16}$ $P_2(2 \mid -2): f(2) = 16a_4 + 4a_2 + a_0 = -2$ $P_3(-4 \mid 1): f(-4) = 256a_4 + 16a_2 + a_0 = 1$	Gleichungssystem $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1a_4 + 1a_2 + a_0 = \frac{1}{16} \\ 16a_4 + 4a_2 + a_0 = -2 \\ 256a_4 + 16a_2 + a_0 = 1 \end{cases}$																																																		
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a_0	a_2	a_4																																																		
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	c) Achsensymmetrie $\Rightarrow f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_2x^2 + a_0$ $P_1\left(\sqrt{3} \mid -\frac{9}{4}\right): f(\sqrt{3}) = 9a_4 + 3a_2 + a_0 = -\frac{9}{4}$ $P_2\left(\sqrt{2} \mid -2\right): f(\sqrt{2}) = 4a_4 + 2a_2 + a_0 = -2$ $P_3\left(-1 \mid -\frac{5}{4}\right): f(-1) = 1a_4 + 1a_2 + a_0 = -\frac{5}{4}$	Gleichungssystem $9a_4 + 3a_2 + a_0 = -\frac{9}{4}$ $4a_4 + 2a_2 + a_0 = -2$ $1a_4 + 1a_2 + a_0 = -\frac{5}{4}$																																																																	
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a_0	a_2	a_4																																																																	
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	<p>d) Achsensymmetrie $\Rightarrow f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_2x^2 + a_0$</p> <p>$P_1\left(0 \mid \frac{3}{2}k\right): f(0) = a_0 = \frac{3}{2}k$</p> <p>$P_2\left(\sqrt{k} \mid \frac{16}{9}k\right): f(\sqrt{k}) = k^2a_4 + ka_2 + \frac{3}{2}k = \frac{16}{9}k$</p> <p>$P_3\left(\sqrt{3k} \mid 2k\right): f(\sqrt{3k}) = 9k^2a_4 + 3ka_2 + \frac{3}{2}k = 2k$</p>	<p>Gleichungssystem</p> $\Rightarrow k^2a_4 + ka_2 = \frac{5}{18}k$ $9k^2a_4 + 3ka_2 = \frac{1}{2}k$																					
	<p>Gauß – Algorithmus</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <thead> <tr> <th>a_4</th> <th>a_2</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>k^2</td> <td>k</td> <td>$\frac{5}{18}k \quad \cdot 18$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$9k^2$</td> <td>$3k$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}k \quad \cdot 2$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$18k^2$</td> <td>$18k$</td> <td>$5k$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$18k^2$</td> <td>$6k$</td> <td>$k \quad -I$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$18k^2$</td> <td>$18k$</td> <td>$5k$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0$</td> <td>$-12k$</td> <td>$-4k$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a_4	a_2		k^2	k	$\frac{5}{18}k \quad \cdot 18$	$9k^2$	$3k$	$\frac{1}{2}k \quad \cdot 2$	$18k^2$	$18k$	$5k$	$18k^2$	$6k$	$k \quad -I$	$18k^2$	$18k$	$5k$	0	$-12k$	$-4k$	<p>Berechnung der Koeffizienten</p> $-12ka_2 = -4k \Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{-4k}{-12k} = \frac{1}{3}$ $18k^2a_4 + 18ka_2 = 5k$ $\Leftrightarrow 18k^2a_4 + 6k = 5k$ $\Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{5k - 6k}{18k^2} = -\frac{1}{18k}$
a_4	a_2																						
k^2	k	$\frac{5}{18}k \quad \cdot 18$																					
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	<p>Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = -\frac{1}{18k}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}k$</p>																						

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>a) Das Gleichungssystem</p> <p>$f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$</p> <p>$P_1(0 0): f(0) = a_0 = 0$</p> <p>$P_2(1 2,5): f(1) = 1a_4 + 1a_3 + 1a_2 + 1a_1 = 2,5$</p> <p>$P_3(-2 -14): f(-2) = 16a_4 - 8a_3 + 4a_2 - 2a_1 = -14$</p> <p>$P_4(2 6): f(2) = 16a_4 + 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 = 6$</p> <p>$P_5(-1 -8,5): f(-1) = 1a_4 - 1a_3 + 1a_2 - 1a_1 = -8,5$</p>	

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
a)	Der Gauß- Algorithmus	
	$\begin{array}{cccc c} a_4 & a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,5 \\ 16 & -8 & 4 & -2 & -14 \text{ II} - 16 \cdot \text{I} \\ 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 6 \text{ III} - 16 \cdot \text{I} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -8,5 \text{ IV} - \text{I} \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,5 \\ 0 & -24 & -12 & -18 & -54 \\ 0 & -8 & -12 & -14 & -34 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & -11 \text{ I} \cdot (-1) \xrightarrow{z_2} \\ & & & & \xleftarrow{z_4} \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & -8 & -12 & -14 & -34 \text{ III} + 4 \cdot \text{II} \\ 0 & -24 & -12 & -18 & -54 \text{ IV} + 12 \cdot \text{II} \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -6 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & 6 & 78 \text{ IV} - \text{III} \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -6 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 68 \end{array}$	$12a_1 = 68$ $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{68}{12} = \frac{17}{3}$ $-12a_2 - 6a_1 = 10$ $\Leftrightarrow -12a_2 = 10 + \frac{6 \cdot 17}{3} = 44$ $\Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{44}{-12} = -\frac{11}{3}$ $2a_3 + 2a_1 = 11$ $\Leftrightarrow 2a_3 = 11 - \frac{2 \cdot 17}{3} = -\frac{11}{3}$ $\Leftrightarrow a_3 = -\frac{11}{6}$ $a_4 + a_3 + a_2 + a_1 = 2,5 = \frac{5}{2}$ $\Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{11}{3} - \frac{17}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ <p>Funktionsgleichung:</p> $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{11}{3}x^2 + \frac{17}{3}x$

A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
b)	$f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$	
	$P_1(0 -4): f(0) = a_0 = -4$	
	$P_2(-2 -4): f(-2) = 16a_4 - 8a_3 + 4a_2 - 2a_1 - 4 = -4$	
	$P_3(2 12): f(2) = 16a_4 + 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 - 4 = 12$	
	$P_4(1 -2,5): f(1) = 1a_4 + a_3 + a_2 + a_1 - 4 = -2,5$	
	$P_5(-1 -4,5): f(-1) = 1a_4 - 1a_3 + 1a_2 - 1a_1 = -4,5$	
	Gleichungssystem:	
	$16a_4 - 8a_3 + 4a_2 - 2a_1 = 0$	
	$16a_4 + 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 = 16$	
	$1a_4 + 1a_3 + 1a_2 + 1a_1 = 1,5$	
	$1a_4 - 1a_3 + 1a_2 - 1a_1 = -0,5$	

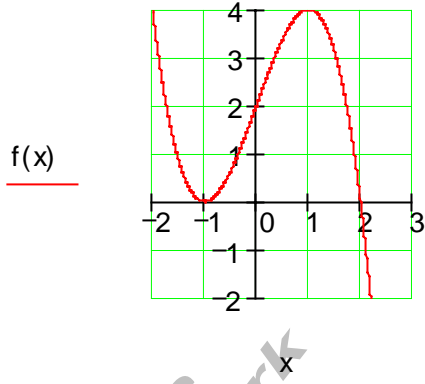
A4	Ausführliche Lösung																																																																																																										
b)	<p>Gauß- Algorithmus</p> <p>Die Gleichungen können in beliebiger Reihenfolge eingesetzt werden.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>a_4</th> <th>a_3</th> <th>a_2</th> <th>a_1</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>$1,5 \cdot 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>$-0,5 \cdot 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>$16 : 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>-8</td><td>4</td><td>-2</td><td>$0 : 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-2</td><td>2</td><td>-2</td><td>$-1 - I$</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>$8 - I$</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>-4</td><td>2</td><td>-1</td><td>$0 - I$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>-6</td><td>-7</td><td>$-4 - II$</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-12</td><td>-6</td><td>-9</td><td>$-12 - 3 \cdot II$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>-6</td><td>-3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>-6</td><td>3</td><td>$0 - III$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>0</td><td>-4</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>-6</td><td>-3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	a_4	a_3	a_2	a_1		1	1	1	1	$1,5 \cdot 2$	1	-1	1	-1	$-0,5 \cdot 2$	16	8	4	2	$16 : 2$	16	-8	4	-2	$0 : 2$	2	2	2	2	3	2	-2	2	-2	$-1 - I$	8	4	2	1	$8 - I$	8	-4	2	-1	$0 - I$	2	2	2	2	3	0	-4	0	-4	-4	0	-4	-6	-7	$-4 - II$	0	-12	-6	-9	$-12 - 3 \cdot II$	2	2	2	2	3	0	-4	0	-4	-4	0	0	-6	-3	0	0	0	-6	3	$0 - III$	2	2	2	2	3	0	-4	0	-4	-4	0	0	-6	-3	0	0	0	0	6	0	<p>$6a_1 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = 0$</p> <p>$-6a_2 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow a_2 = 0$</p> <p>$-4a_3 = -4$ $\Leftrightarrow a_3 = 1$</p> <p>$2a_4 + 2a_3 = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2a_4 = 3 - 2 = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 + x^3 - 4$</p>
a_4	a_3	a_2	a_1																																																																																																								
1	1	1	1	$1,5 \cdot 2$																																																																																																							
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16	8	4	2	$16 : 2$																																																																																																							
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0	0	0	6	0																																																																																																							

A5	Ausführliche Lösung	
	<p>$P_1(0 0)$ ist Sattelpunkt \Rightarrow 3-fache Nullstelle</p> <p>$P_x(3 0)$ ist einfache Nullstelle</p> <p>\Rightarrow Ansatz: $f(x) = a_4 x^3 (x - 3)$</p> <p>$P_2(2 -2) : f(2) = -2 \Leftrightarrow a_4 \cdot 2^3 (2 - 3) = -2 \Leftrightarrow -8a_4 = -2 \Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} x^3 (x - 3) = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{4} x^3$</p>	

A6	Ausführliche Lösung	<p>Achsensymmetrie $\Rightarrow f(x) = a_4x^4 + a_2x^2 + a_0$</p> <p>$P_y(0 2) \Rightarrow a_0 = 2$</p> <table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">$P_1(\sqrt{6} 2) : f(\sqrt{6}) = 35a_4 + 6a_2 + 2 = 2$</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\Rightarrow 36a_4 + 6a_2 = 0$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">$P_1(1 0,75) : f(1) = 1a_4 + 1a_2 + 2 = 0,75$</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\Rightarrow 1a_4 + 1a_2 = -1,25$</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">a_4</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">a_2</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">36</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$-30a_2 = 45 \Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{45}{-30} = -\frac{3}{2} = -1,5$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$-1,25$</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$36a_4 + 6a_2 = 0$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">36</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\Leftrightarrow 36a_4 = -6a_2 = \frac{6 \cdot 3}{2} = 9$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-36</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-36</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">45</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">36</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$f(x) = 0,25x^4 - 1,5x^2 + 2$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-30</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">45</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>$g(x) = 0,25x^2(x^2 - 6) = 0,25x^4 - 1,5x^2$</p> <p>$g(x) = f(x) - 2$</p> <p>Die Funktion $g(x)$ entsteht aus $f(x)$ durch Verschiebung um 2 LE nach unten.</p>	$P_1(\sqrt{6} 2) : f(\sqrt{6}) = 35a_4 + 6a_2 + 2 = 2$	$\Rightarrow 36a_4 + 6a_2 = 0$	$P_1(1 0,75) : f(1) = 1a_4 + 1a_2 + 2 = 0,75$	$\Rightarrow 1a_4 + 1a_2 = -1,25$	a_4	a_2			36	6	0	$-30a_2 = 45 \Leftrightarrow a_2 = \frac{45}{-30} = -\frac{3}{2} = -1,5$	1	1	$-1,25$	$36a_4 + 6a_2 = 0$	36	6	0	$\Leftrightarrow 36a_4 = -6a_2 = \frac{6 \cdot 3}{2} = 9$	-36	-36	45	$\Leftrightarrow a_4 = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$	36	6	0	$f(x) = 0,25x^4 - 1,5x^2 + 2$	0	-30	45	
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0	-30	45																																

A7	Ausführliche Lösung	<p>Wir bestimmen die Funktionsgleichung für $f^*(x)$ mit der Bedingung 3 fache Nullstelle in $x_1 = 0$ und einfache Nullstelle in $x_2 = 2$.</p> <p>Danach verschieben wir den Graphen um 3 LE nach oben bzw. nach unten, denn eine Parallele zur x-Achse vom Abstand 3 kann sowohl oberhalb als auch unterhalb der x-Achse verlaufen.</p> <p>Ansatz : $f^*(x) = a_4x^3(x-2)$</p> <p>Verschiebung um 3 LE nach oben liefert: $f_1(x) = a_4x^3(x-2) + 3$</p> <p>Verschiebung um 3 LE nach unten liefert: $f_1(x) = a_4x^3(x-2) - 3$</p> <p>z.B für $a_4 = 1$ gilt: $f_1(x) = x^3(x-2) + 3 = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3$</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">$f_2(x) = x^3(x-2) - 3 = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3$</p>
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A8	Ausführliche Lösung	<p>a) Der Graph der Funktion $g(x) = -x^3 + 3x$ ist symmetrisch zum Ursprung.</p> <p>Eine Verschiebung um 2 LE nach oben ergibt $f(x) = g(x) + 2 = -x^3 + 3x + 2$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow f(x)$ ist symmetrisch zu $P(0 2)$</p>
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A8	Ausführliche Lösung b) Nullstellen von $f(x) = -x^3 + 3x + 2$: 1. Nullstelle durch raten: $f(2) = -8 + 6 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow P_{x_1}(2 0)$ Polynomdivision: $(-x^3 + 3x + 2) : (x - 2) = -x^2 - 2x - 1$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow (x + 1)^2 = 0$ I. binomische Formel $\Rightarrow x_{2/3} = -1 \Rightarrow P_{x_{2/3}}(-1 0)$ ist Berührungspunkt. $f(x) > 0$ für $I = \{x \mid -1 < x < 2\}_{\mathbb{R}}$	
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