

Q11 * Mathematik * Aufgaben zur Wiederholung der Algebra

1. Lösen Sie die folgenden Gleichungen!

a) $0 = 2x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x$

b) $0 = x^5 + x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - 6x - 6$

c) $x^4 + 24x = 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 24$

d) $0,1x^5 + 2,5x^3 = x^4$

e) $\frac{2}{x} + 3 = 2x$

f) $\frac{2}{3-x} + \frac{5}{2x+1} = 3$

g) $x^3 - 36x = 36 - x^2$

h) $x^4 - 7x = \frac{8}{x^2}$

2. Geben Sie die Definitionsmenge des Terms an und vereinfachen Sie ihn dann so weit wie möglich!

a) $\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2x+1}{1-x} + \frac{5x^2+x+2}{x^2-1}$

b) $\frac{2-x}{3x} - \frac{3-x}{x-2} + \frac{3x-1}{6-3x}$

c) $\frac{x+1}{x-3} - \frac{3-x}{2x} + \frac{2x+2}{6-2x}$

3. Bestimmen Sie den Definitionsbereich und alle Nullstellen der Funktion f.

a) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 12x + 18}{3x^4 - 12x^2}$

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

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{3}{x}$



Q11 * Mathematik * Aufgaben zur Wiederholung der Algebra * Lösungen

1. a) $0 = 2x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x \Leftrightarrow 2x \cdot (x^2 + 6x - 9) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0$ oder $x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0$
 $x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{2/3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4 \cdot 9}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-6 \pm 6\sqrt{2}) = -3 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$
- b) $0 = x^5 + x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - 6x - 6$ Probieren: $x_1 = -1$ und Polynomdivision liefert
 $0 = (x+1) \cdot (x^4 - x^2 - 6) \Leftrightarrow 0 = (x+1) \cdot (x^2 - 3) \cdot (x^2 + 2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -1; x_{2/3} = \pm \sqrt{3}$
- c) $x^4 + 24x = 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 24 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 24x - 24 = 0$ durch Probieren $x_1 = 2$
 Pol.division: $0 = (x-2) \cdot (x^3 - 2x^2 - 6x + 12) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 2$ oder $x^3 - 2x^2 - 6x + 12 = 0$
 Probieren: $x_2 = 2$ und $0 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 6x + 12 = (x-2) \cdot (x^2 - 6)$ also $x_{1/2} = 2$ oder $x^2 = 6$
 also lauten die Lösungen $x_{1/2} = 2; x_{3/4} = \pm \sqrt{6}$
- d) $0,1x^5 + 2,5x^3 = x^4 \Leftrightarrow 0,1x^5 - x^4 + 2,5x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0,1x^3 \cdot (x^2 - 10x + 25) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $0,1x^3 \cdot (x-5)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2/3} = 0; x_{4/5} = \pm \sqrt{5}$
- e) $\frac{2}{x} + 3 = 2x \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3x = 2x^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}) = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$
 also $x_1 = 2; x_2 = -0,5$
- f) $\frac{2}{3-x} + \frac{5}{2x+1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \cdot (2x+1) + 5 \cdot (3-x)}{(3-x) \cdot (2x+1)} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 4x+2+15-5x = 3 \cdot (6x+3-2x^2-x)$
 $\Leftrightarrow 17-x = 15x+9-6x^2 \Leftrightarrow 6x^2-16x+8=0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2-8x+4=0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $x_{1/2} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (8 \pm \sqrt{64-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (8 \pm \sqrt{16}) = \frac{8 \pm 4}{6}$ also $x_1 = 2; x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$
- g) $x^3 - 36x = 36 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 36x - 36 = 0$ durch Probieren $x_1 = -1$
 $(x+1) \cdot (x^2 - 36) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -1; x_{2/3} = \pm 6$
- h) $x^4 - 7x = \frac{8}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow x^6 - 7x^3 - 8 = 0$ Substitution $u = x^3$ also $u^2 - 7u - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $(u-8) \cdot (u+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 8$ oder $x^3 = -1$ also $x_1 = 2; x_2 = -1$



$$2. a) \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2x+1}{1-x} + \frac{5x^2+x+2}{x^2-1} = \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{2x+1}{x-1} + \frac{5x^2+x+2}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} \quad \text{also } D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 1\}$$

$$\frac{3\cdot(x-1)}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} + \frac{(2x+1)\cdot(x+1)}{(x-1)\cdot(x+1)} + \frac{5x^2+x+2}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} =$$

$$\frac{3x-3+2x^2+2x+x+1+5x^2+x+2}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} = \frac{7x^2+7x}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} = \frac{7x(x+1)}{(x+1)\cdot(x-1)} = \frac{7x}{x-1}$$

$$b) \frac{2-x}{3x} - \frac{3-x}{x-2} + \frac{3x-1}{6-3x} = \frac{2-x}{3x} - \frac{3-x}{x-2} - \frac{3x-1}{3\cdot(x-2)} \quad \text{also } D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 2\}$$

$$\frac{(2-x)\cdot(x-2)}{3x\cdot(x-2)} - \frac{(3-x)\cdot3x}{(x-2)\cdot3x} - \frac{(3x-1)\cdot x}{3\cdot(x-2)\cdot x} = \frac{2x-4-x^2+2x-9x+3x^2-3x^2+x}{(x-2)\cdot3x} =$$

$$\frac{-x^2-4x-4}{(x-2)\cdot3x} = \frac{-(x^2+4x+4)}{(x-2)\cdot3x} = \frac{-(x+2)^2}{3x\cdot(x-2)}$$

$$c) \frac{x+1}{x-3} - \frac{3-x}{2x} + \frac{2x+2}{6-2x} = \frac{x+1}{x-3} - \frac{3-x}{2x} - \frac{2x+2}{2\cdot(x-3)} \quad \text{also } D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 3\}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)\cdot2x}{(x-3)\cdot2x} - \frac{(3-x)\cdot(x-3)}{2x\cdot(x-3)} - \frac{(2x+2)\cdot x}{2\cdot(x-3)\cdot x} = \frac{2x^2+2x-(3x-9-x^2+3x)-2x^2-2x}{(x-3)\cdot2x} =$$

$$\frac{x^2-6x+9}{(x-3)\cdot2x} = \frac{(x-3)^2}{(x-3)\cdot2x} = \frac{x-3}{2x}$$

$$3. a) f(x) = \frac{2x^2-12x+18}{3x^4-12x^2} = \frac{2\cdot(x^2-6x+9)}{3x^2\cdot(x^2-4)} = \frac{2\cdot(x-3)^2}{3x^2\cdot(x-2)\cdot(x+2)}$$

also $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; -2; 2\}$ und $NSt.: f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = 3$



$$b) f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{2x-1} = \frac{(2x+1)\cdot(2x-1) - (x+2)\cdot(x+2)}{(x+2)\cdot(2x-1)} = \frac{4x^2-1-(x^2+4x+4)}{(x+2)\cdot(2x-1)} =$$

$$\frac{3x^2-4x-5}{(x+2)\cdot(2x-1)} \quad \text{also } D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2; \frac{1}{2}\} \quad \text{und } NSt.: f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2-4x-5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 \pm \sqrt{16+4\cdot3\cdot5}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 \pm \sqrt{16+4\cdot3\cdot5}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 \pm \sqrt{16+4\cdot3\cdot5}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 \pm 2 \cdot \sqrt{19}) = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{19}}{3}$$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{3}{x} = \frac{1\cdot(x+2)\cdot x + 2\cdot(x+1)\cdot x - 3\cdot(x+1)\cdot(x+2)}{(x+1)\cdot(x+2)\cdot x} =$$

$$\frac{x^2+2x+2x^2+2x-(3x^2+6x+3x+6)}{(x+1)\cdot(x+2)\cdot x} = \frac{-5x-6}{(x+1)\cdot(x+2)\cdot x} = \frac{-5(x+1,2)}{(x+1)\cdot(x+2)\cdot x}$$

also $D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; -2; 0\}$ und $NSt.: f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -1,2$