

7. Bestimmen Sie die Lösungsmenge des Gleichungssystems

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 3y = 15 \\ y + 2z = 4 \\ x + 3z = 3 \end{cases}$$

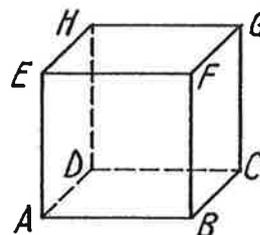
8. Welche Winkel α im Intervall $0 \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ erfüllen die Gleichung

$$2 \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \quad ?$$

9. Bestimmen Sie die Lösungsmenge: $\frac{x}{2x-1} \leq \frac{2}{5}$

10. Im Würfel $ABCDEFGH$ liegt der Punkt P in der Seitenfläche $BCGF$, so dass $\vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{BC} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{BF}$.

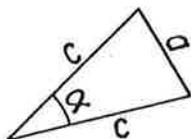
Setzen Sie \vec{BP} aus den Vektoren \vec{AB} , \vec{AD} und \vec{AF} zusammen.



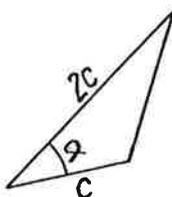
11. Für welche Parameterwerte a ist die Gleichung $ax^2 + 12x - 16 = x^2$ erfüllbar?

12. Formulieren Sie mit α und c

a) die Seite a ;



b) die Fläche des Dreiecks:



13. Zwei Tangenten t_1 und t_2 berühren denselben Kreis $k(M;r)$ in den Punkten $T_1; T_2$ und schneiden sich im Punkt S . Der $\sphericalangle T_1ST_2$ misst 60° .

Formulieren Sie mit dem Radius r

a) die Strecken \overline{SM} , $\overline{ST_1}$ und $\overline{ST_2}$;

b) die Fläche des Vierecks ST_1MT_2 .

14. Es gilt $G = C$.

$x_1 = -3 + 4i$ ist eine Lösung der Gleichung $ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$ mit den reellen Koeffizienten a und b . Berechnen Sie a und b .

15. Stellen Sie die Lösungsmenge des Systems graphisch dar.

$$\left(y \geq \left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| \right) \wedge \left(y < -\frac{1}{5}x^2 + 5 \right)$$

Bitte wenden!

Lösungen

Pte

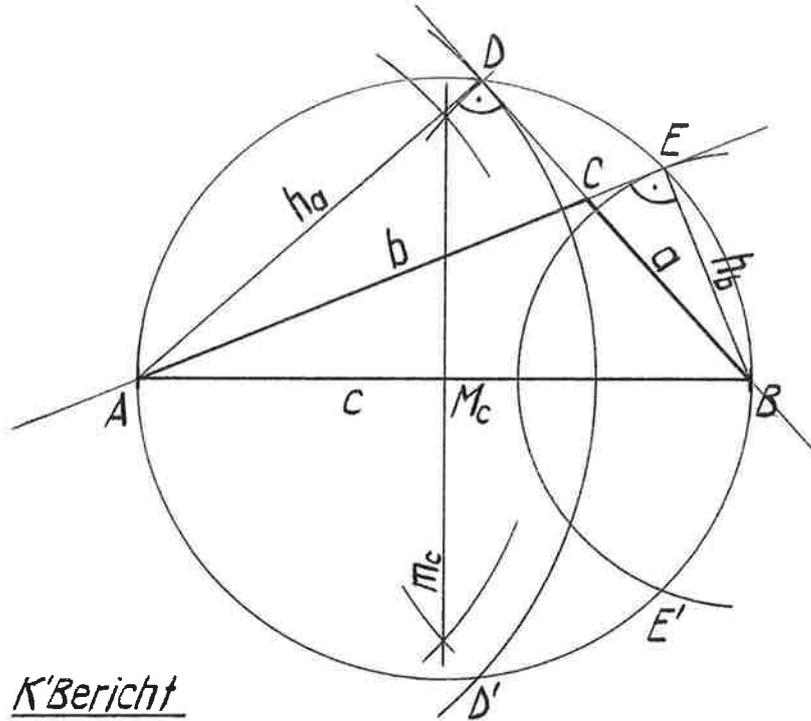
$$1. \quad \frac{\left(\frac{1}{m+n} - \frac{1}{m}\right)\left(\frac{n}{m} + n\right)(m^2 - n^2)}{\frac{m^2 - mn + n^2}{m^2} - 1} = \frac{(m-m-n)(n+mn)(m+n)(m-n) \cdot m^2}{m(m+n) \cdot m \cdot (m^2 - mn + n^2 - m^2)}$$

$$= \frac{-n(mn+n)(m-n)}{-n(m-n)} = \underline{\underline{mn+n = n(m+1)}}$$

(1)

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2.

K'Bericht

1. $\overline{AB} = c = 8 \text{ cm}$
2. Thales $\odot(AB) \cap \odot(A; h_a = 6 \text{ cm}) = \{D; D'\}$
Thales $\odot(AB) \cap \odot(B; h_b = 3 \text{ cm}) = \{E; E'\}$
3. $AE \cap BD = \{C\}$; $\triangle ABC$

1

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$$3. \quad \begin{aligned} 30 - \sqrt{x} &= x && | +\sqrt{x}; -x; ()^2 \\ 900 - 60x + x^2 &= x \\ x^2 - 61x + 900 &= 0 \\ \therefore x_{1,2} &= \frac{61 \pm \sqrt{61^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 900}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{61 \pm 11}{2} = \underline{\underline{25; 36}} \end{aligned}$$

(0.5)

(1)

CHECK in BG \rightarrow $\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 = 25: & 25 \equiv 25 \\ x_2 = 36: & 24 \neq 36 \end{aligned} \right\} \underline{\underline{\mathbb{L} = \{x \mid 25\}}}$

2

$$4. a. \quad \begin{aligned} 10^{\lg x} &= 100 \\ \lg x \lg 10 &= \lg 100 \\ \lg x &= 2 \\ \therefore \underline{\underline{x = 100}} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. b. \quad \begin{aligned} y &= ab^x \\ 2 &= ab^0 \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{a = 2}} \\ 6 &= 2b^1 \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{b = 3}} \end{aligned}$$

0.5

0.5

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	Pte
$5. \quad \frac{(2x+6a)(x+9b)-2a^2}{(3b+x)(x-a)} = \frac{2b+6x}{x-a} - \frac{8x-4a}{6b+2x}$	
$2[(2x+6a)(x+9b)-2a^2] = 2 \cdot 2(b+3x)(3b+x) - (8x-4a)(x-a)$	
$4x^2 + 36bx + 12ax + 108ab - 4a^2 = 12b^2 + 40bx + 12x^2 - 8x^2 + 12ax - 4a^2$	(1)
$-4bx = -108ab + 12b^2 = -12b(9a-b)$	
$\underline{\underline{x = 3(9a-b)}}$	2

$6. \quad \overline{BC}^2 = 4r_G^2 - b^2 = \overline{BF} \cdot 2r_G \quad \text{PYTH; KATH'S}$	
$\therefore \underline{\underline{\overline{BF} = 2r_G - \frac{b^2}{2r_G}}}$	0.5
$\underline{\underline{\overline{ZA} = r_K = \frac{1}{2}(2r_G - \overline{BF}) = \frac{b^2}{4r_G}}}$	0.5
$\overline{MD}^2 = r_G \cdot \overline{MF} \quad \text{HOEHN'S; } \overline{MF} = r_G - \overline{BF} = \frac{b^2}{2r_G} - r_G$	
$\underline{\underline{\overline{MD} = \left(\frac{1}{2}b^2 - r_G^2\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{0.5b^2 - r_G^2}}}$	0.5
$\overline{FD}^2 = \overline{MD}^2 + \overline{MF}^2 = \frac{b^2}{2} - r_G^2 + \frac{b^4}{4r_G^2} - b^2 + r_G^2 = \frac{b^2}{4r_G^2}(b^2 - 2r_G^2)$	
$\underline{\underline{\overline{FD} = \frac{b}{2r_G} \sqrt{b^2 - 2r_G^2}}}$	0.5

7.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x + 3y = 15 \\ y + 2z = 4 \\ x + 3z = 3 \end{array} \right\} (x, y, z) = \dots!$	1) 2) 3)	FF
1) →	$x = 5 - y$	4)	
4) IN 3) →	$y = 3z + 2$	5)	
5) IN 2) →	$\underline{z = 0.4}$		(0.5)
z IN 5) →	$\underline{y = 3.2}$	} $\mathbb{L} = \{(x, y, z) $	(1)
y IN 4) →	$\underline{x = 1.8}$		$\underline{\underline{(1.8, 3.2, 0.4)\}}$

8.	
$2 \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \quad \mathbb{D} = \{0 \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ\}$	
$2 \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot 1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$	(0.5)
$2 \sin \alpha = 1$	(1)
$\underline{\underline{\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}}} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{D}} \underline{\underline{\alpha = 30^\circ}}$	2

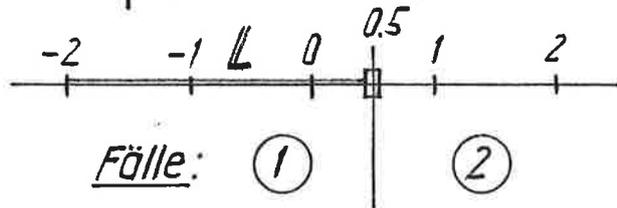
9.

$$\frac{x}{2x-1} \leq \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{5x-4x+2}{5(2x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2x-1} \leq 0$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0.5\}$$



Pte

Haupt- und
Seiten-
Schnittpunkt

(0.5)

(0.5)

(0.5)

2

Fälle:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ HN} < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x+2 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -2 \xrightarrow{\text{CHECK IN } \textcircled{1}} \underline{\mathbb{L}_1 = \{x \mid -2 \leq x < 0.5\}}$$

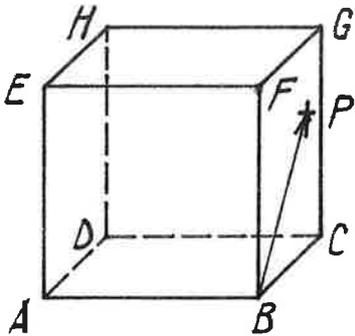
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ HN} > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x \leq -2 \xrightarrow{\text{CHECK IN } \textcircled{2}} \underline{\mathbb{L}_2 = \{\}}$$

Fälle
 $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{L}_2 = \{x \mid -2 \leq x < 0.5\}}}$$

10.



$$\vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BC} + \frac{3}{4} \vec{BF}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \vec{BC} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AD}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \vec{BF} = \frac{3}{4} (\vec{AF} - \vec{AB})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AD} + \frac{3}{4} (\vec{AF} - \vec{AB})}}$$

(0.5)

(1)

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11.

$$ax^2 + 12x - 16 = x^2$$

$$(a-1)x^2 + 12x - 16 = 0$$

$$\text{Bedingung: } D \geq 0$$

$$144 - 4(a-1)(-16) \geq 0$$

$$144 + 64a - 64 \geq 0$$

$$64a \geq -80$$

$$\underline{\underline{a \geq -\frac{5}{4}}}$$

(0.5)

(1)

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$$12.a. \quad a^2 = c^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot c \cdot c \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \alpha)} \cdot c}} \quad \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \alpha)} \right.$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{oder } a = 2c \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}}$$

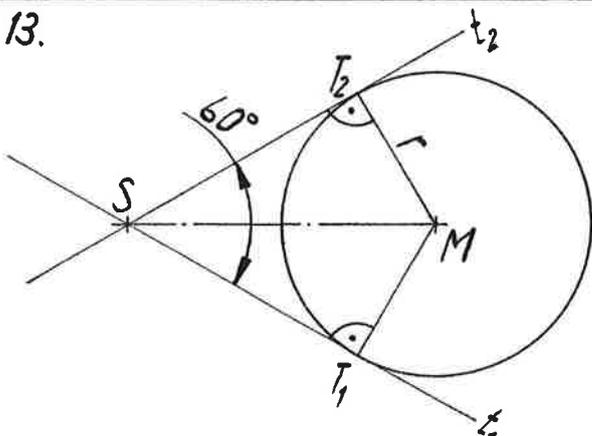
$$12.b. \quad A = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot 2c \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\underline{\underline{A = c^2 \cdot \sin \alpha}}$$

1

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13.



$$a. \quad \underline{\underline{SM = 2r}}; \quad \underline{\underline{ST_1 = ST_2 = r \sqrt{3} = 2r \cos 30^\circ}}$$

0.5; 0.5

$$b. \quad \underline{\underline{A_{VE} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot r \cdot r \cdot \sqrt{3} = r^2 \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot r^2}}$$

1

14.

$$ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0 \quad | a; b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_1 = -3 + 4i \rightarrow x_2 = \bar{x}_1 = -3 - 4i$$

Vieta: $x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a} \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{a}} = \frac{c}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{1}{9 + 16} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{25}}}$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{b}} = -a(x_1 + x_2) = -\frac{1}{25}(-6) = \underline{\underline{\frac{6}{25}}}$$

Pte

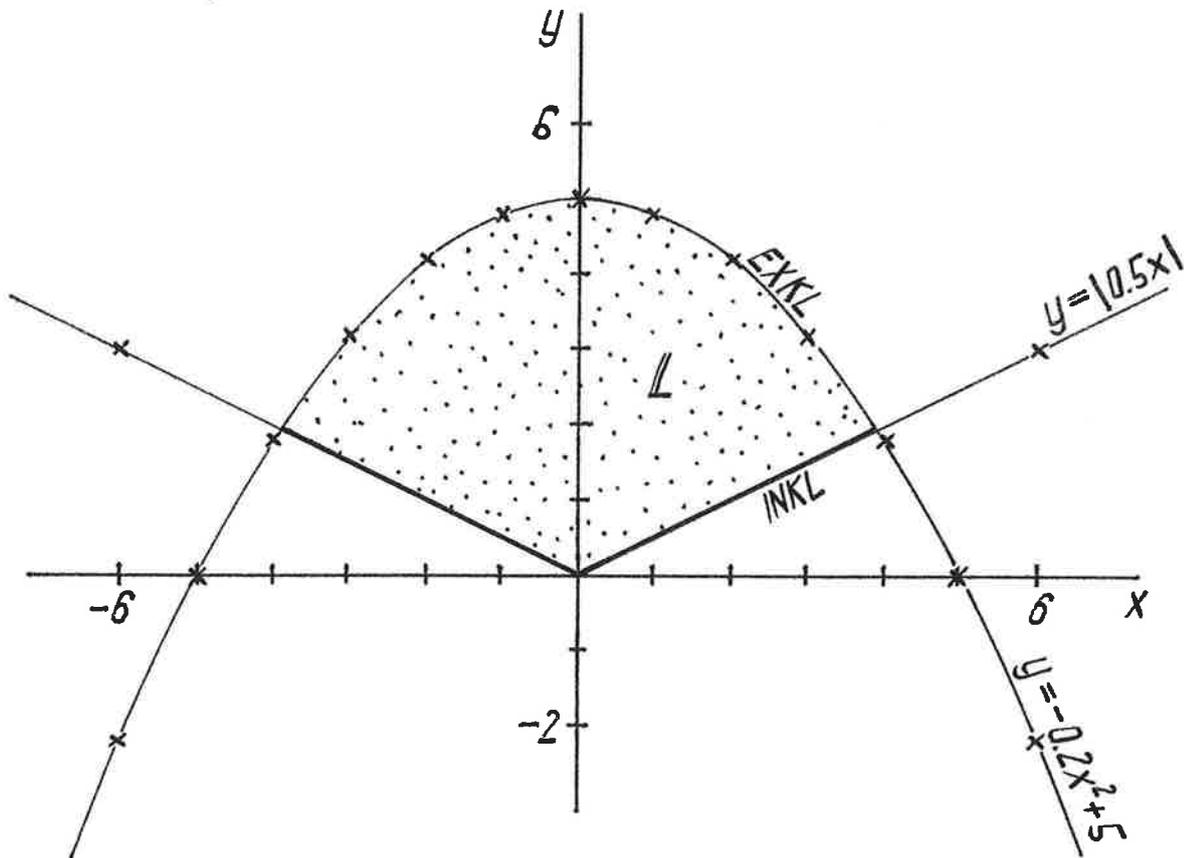
(0.5)

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15.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y \geq |0.5x| \\ y < -0.2x^2 + 5 \end{array} \right\} \text{ \textcircled{L} GRAFISCH! }$$



pro graph

Fehler

1/2 Abzug

G 1

P 1