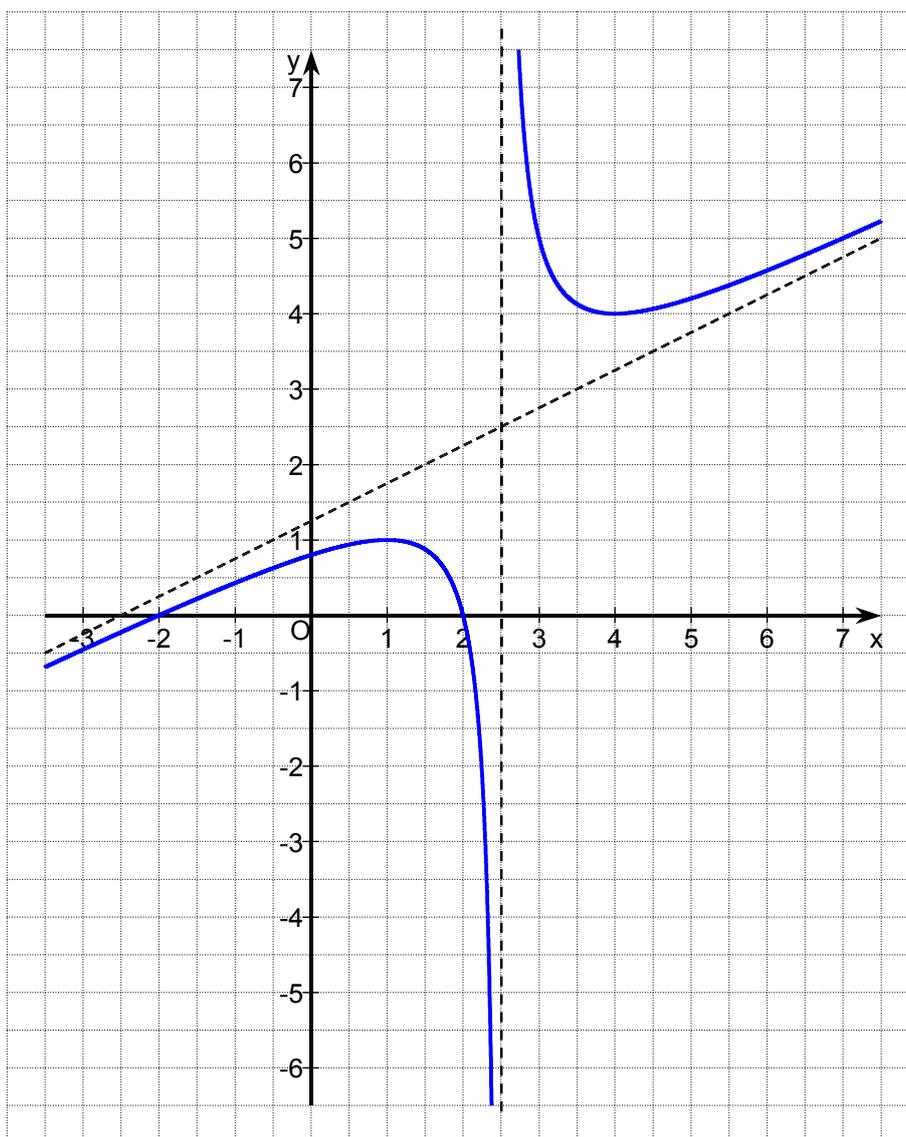


Klasse BVKT1
3. Schulaufgabe aus der Mathematik am 14.07.2011

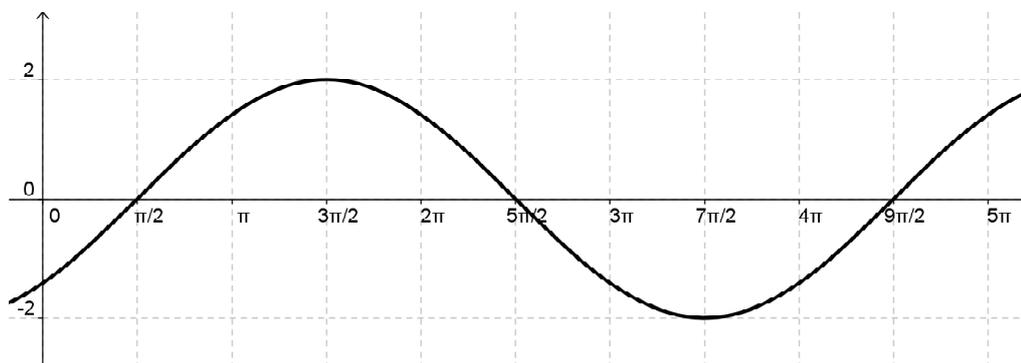
Name:

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	Σ

Zu Aufgabe 1



Zu Aufgabe 3



3. Schulaufgabe

BVKT1

14.07.11

1.1 • Keine besondere Sym. für $k \neq 0$ 4 • Für $k=0$: Punktsymm., $\left(\begin{matrix} A\text{-Sym} \\ P\text{-Sym} \end{matrix}\right) f_k(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{2x+k}$ 1.2 $N(x) = 2x+k=0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}k$; $D_{\max} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}k\}$ 7 $Z(-\frac{1}{2}k) = \frac{1}{4}k^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k^2 = 16 \Rightarrow k_{1/2} = \pm 4$

$$f_4(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{2(x+2)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-2)}}$$

$$f_{-4}(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{2(x-2)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (x+2)}}$$

1.3 $(x^2-4) : (2x+k) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}k + \frac{\frac{1}{4}k^2-4}{2x+k}$

5 $\frac{-(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx)}$

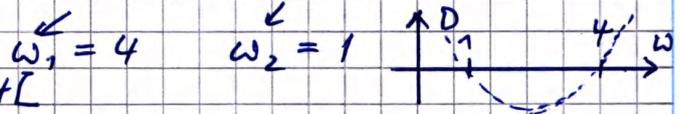
$-\frac{1}{2}kx - 4$

(Schräge) As: $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}k$

$$\frac{-(-\frac{1}{2}kx - \frac{1}{4}k^2)}{\frac{1}{4}k^2-4}$$

(Senkr.) As: $x = -\frac{1}{2}k$ 1.4 $\frac{x^2-4}{2x-5} = w \Leftrightarrow x^2-4 = 2wx-5w \Leftrightarrow x^2-2wx+5w-4=0$ 8 $D = (2w)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (5w-4) = 4w^2 - 20w + 16$

$$4(w^2 - 5w + 4) = 4(w-4)(w-1) = 0$$

Keine SP. für $w \in]1; 4[$ also: $W_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus]1; 4[$ 

1.5 Gf u. Asymptoten 3+2

5

29

3. Schulaufgabe

BVKT1

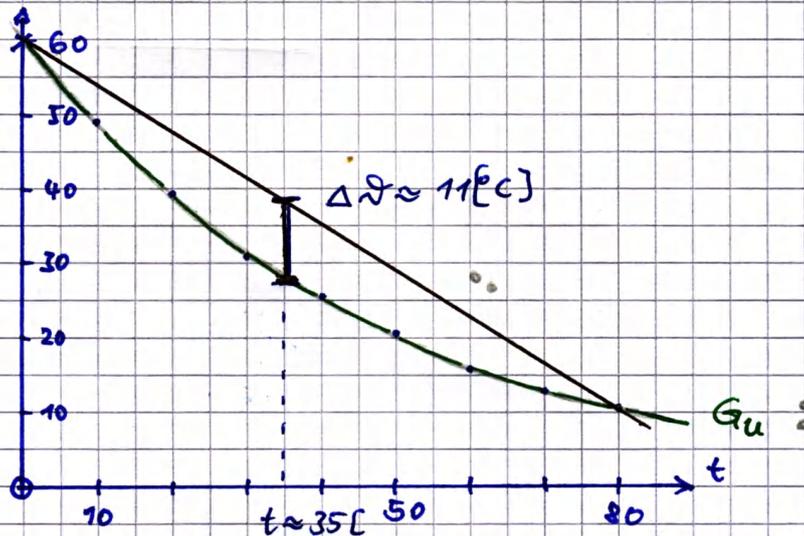
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Blatt 2

2.1 $u(t) = 60 \cdot b^t$

(5) $u(80) = 60 \cdot b^{80} = 11 \Leftrightarrow b = \sqrt[80]{\frac{11}{60}} \Rightarrow b \approx 0,979$

$u(t) = 60 \cdot 0,979^t$



2.2. $u(t) = 30 \Rightarrow 60 \cdot 0,979^t = 30 \Leftrightarrow 0,979^t = \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\Leftrightarrow t = \log_{0,979} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow t \approx 32,659 \approx \underline{\underline{32,7 \text{ [min]}}}$

2.3 : Siehe Graph (2.1)

(4) : Bei $t \approx 35 \text{ [min]}$ beträgt die Abweichung ca $11 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}$

2.4 (3) $C(t) = 60 \cdot 0,979^{t-10} + 25$

15

$29 + 15 + 7 = \underline{\underline{51}}$

3. Amplitude $a = 2$

Periode $p = \frac{8\pi}{2} = 4\pi$

(7) 1. NST $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$t(x) = 2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{4\pi} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \Rightarrow t(x) = 2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\pi \right)$

Alle NST : $x_k = x_0 + k \cdot \frac{p}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \frac{4\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$; $k \in \mathbb{Z}$: