

Klassenarbeit	Mathematik	Bearbeitungszeit 90 min.	Mo 23.01.12
SG10D Gruppe A	NAME: Lösungen		

A1	<p>Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Funktionsgleichung</p> <p>a) Die vorgegebenen Punkte: $P_1(-1 -4)$ $P_2(3 0)$ $P_3(5 -4)$ $P_4(7 4)$</p> <p>Die Funktionsgleichung: $f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$</p> <p>Das Gleichungssystem: $P_1(-1 -4) \Rightarrow f(-1) = -4 \Leftrightarrow -1a_3 + 1a_2 - 1a_1 + 1a_0 = -4$ $P_2(3 0) \Rightarrow f(3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 27a_3 + 9a_2 + 3a_1 + 1a_0 = 0$ $P_3(5 -4) \Rightarrow f(5) = -4 \Leftrightarrow 125a_3 + 25a_2 + 5a_1 + 1a_0 = -4$ $P_4(7 4) \Rightarrow f(7) = 4 \Leftrightarrow 343a_3 + 49a_2 + 7a_1 + 1a_0 = 4$</p> <p>Der Gauß- Algorithmus:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$8a_3 = 2 \Leftrightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{4}$</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$2a_2 + 14a_3 = -1$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow 2a_2 + \frac{14}{4} = -1 \mid -\frac{14}{4}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow 2a_2 = -\frac{4}{4} - \frac{14}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2a_2 = -\frac{18}{4} \mid :2$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow a_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$a_1 + 2a_2 + 7a_3 = 1$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow a_1 - \frac{18}{4} + \frac{7}{4} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a_1 - \frac{11}{4} = 1 \mid +\frac{11}{4}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{4}{4} + \frac{11}{4} \Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{15}{4}$</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 = -4$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow a_0 - \frac{15}{4} - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -4 \Leftrightarrow a_0 - \frac{25}{4} = -4 \mid +\frac{25}{4}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">$\Leftrightarrow a_0 = -\frac{16}{4} + \frac{25}{4} \Leftrightarrow a_0 = \frac{9}{4}$</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}$</u></p>	$8a_3 = 2 \Leftrightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{4}$	$2a_2 + 14a_3 = -1$	$\Leftrightarrow 2a_2 + \frac{14}{4} = -1 \mid -\frac{14}{4}$	$\Leftrightarrow 2a_2 = -\frac{4}{4} - \frac{14}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2a_2 = -\frac{18}{4} \mid :2$	$\Leftrightarrow a_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$	$a_1 + 2a_2 + 7a_3 = 1$	$\Leftrightarrow a_1 - \frac{18}{4} + \frac{7}{4} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a_1 - \frac{11}{4} = 1 \mid +\frac{11}{4}$	$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{4}{4} + \frac{11}{4} \Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{15}{4}$	$a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 = -4$	$\Leftrightarrow a_0 - \frac{15}{4} - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -4 \Leftrightarrow a_0 - \frac{25}{4} = -4 \mid +\frac{25}{4}$	$\Leftrightarrow a_0 = -\frac{16}{4} + \frac{25}{4} \Leftrightarrow a_0 = \frac{9}{4}$
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A1	<p>Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Extrema</p> <p>b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{15}{4} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$</p> $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{15}{4} = 0 \quad \cdot \frac{4}{3}$ $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ <p>$p = -6 \quad q = 5 \quad D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = 9 - 5 = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{4} = 2$</p> $x_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 + 2 = 5 \\ x_2 = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ Stellen mit waagerechter Tangente}$ <p>$f''(x_1) = f''(5) = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{rel. Min. bei } x_1 = 5$</p> <p>$f''(x_2) = f''(1) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{rel. Max. bei } x_2 = 1$</p> <p>$f(x_1) = f(5) = -4 \text{ da } P_3(5 -4) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{\text{Min}}(5 -4)}}$</p> <p>$f(x_2) = f(1) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4} + \frac{15}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{\text{Max}}(1 4)}}$</p>
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A1	<p>Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Wendepunkte</p> <p>c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{15}{4}$</p> $\Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = \frac{3}{2}$ <p>$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} = 0 \quad + \frac{9}{2}$</p> $\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \cdot \frac{2}{3}$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 3 \text{ ist mögliche Wendestelle } x_w$ <p>$f'''(x_w) = f'''(3) = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_w = 3 \text{ ist Wendestelle}$</p> <p>$f(x_w) = f(3) = 0 \text{ da } P_2(3 0) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_w(3 0)}}$</p>
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A1 Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Achsenschnittpunkte

d)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_y(0 | \frac{9}{4})}}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$P_w(3 | 0) \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 \text{ ist bereits als Nullstelle bekannt} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{x_1}(3 | 0)}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{9}{4} \quad \frac{15}{4} \quad \frac{9}{4} \\ x=3 \downarrow + \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{18}{4} \quad \frac{9}{4} \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{6}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{Restpolynom } \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{4} = 0 \mid \cdot 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

$$p = -6 \quad q = -3 \quad D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = 9 + 3 = 12 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$x_{2/3} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 3 + \sqrt{12} \approx 6,46 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{x_2}(3 + \sqrt{12} \approx 6,46 | 0)}} \\ x_3 = 3 - \sqrt{12} \approx -0,46 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{x_3}(3 - \sqrt{12} \approx -0,46 | 0)}} \end{array} \right.$$

A1 Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Wertetabelle

e)

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot 4 + \frac{15}{4} \cdot 2 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{8}{4} - \frac{36}{4} + \frac{30}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2,75$$

$$f(4) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 64 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot 16 + \frac{15}{4} \cdot 4 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{64}{4} - \frac{144}{4} + \frac{60}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{11}{4} = -2,75$$

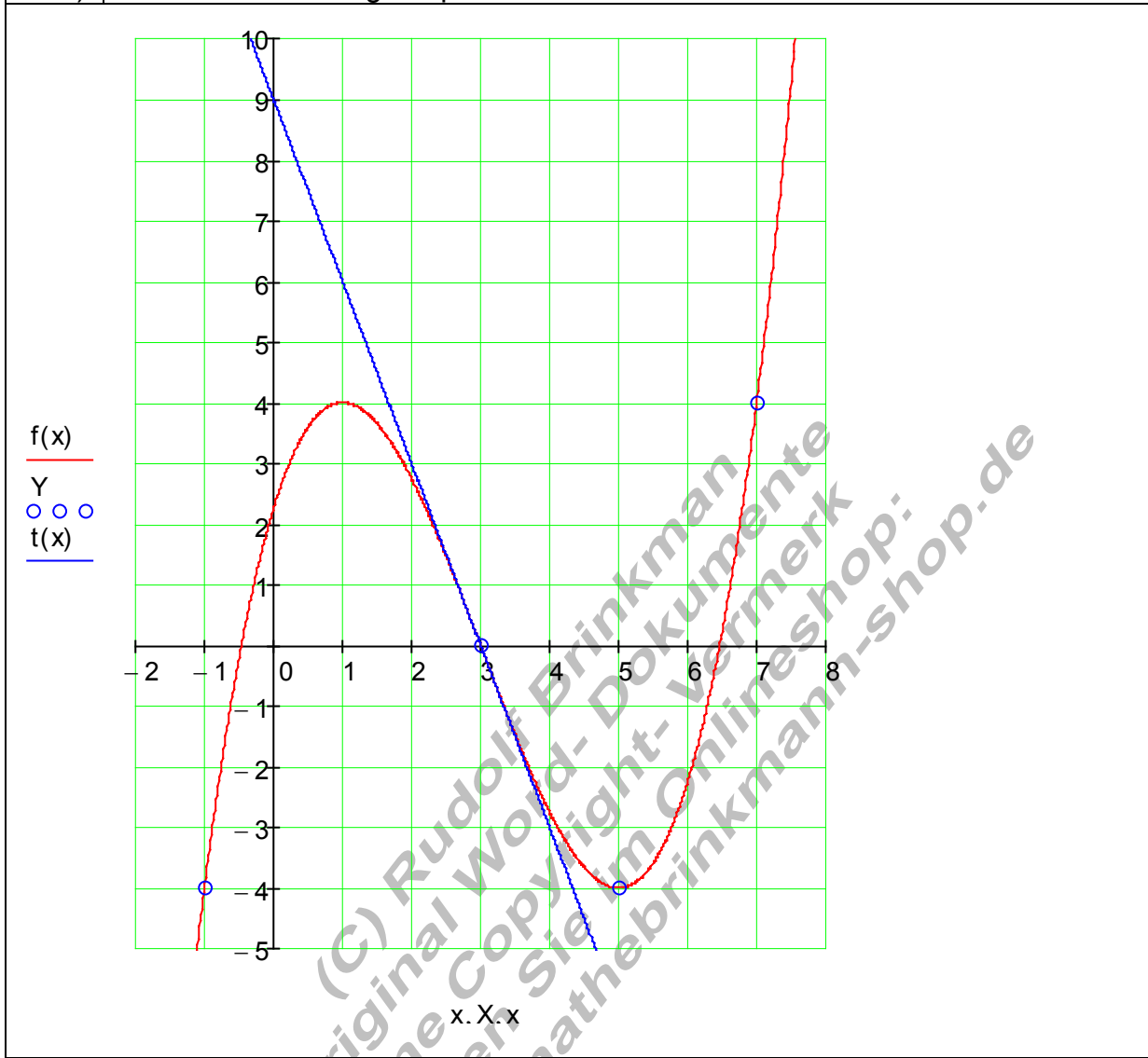
$$f(6) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 216 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot 36 + \frac{15}{4} \cdot 6 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{216}{4} - \frac{324}{4} + \frac{90}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{9}{4} = -2,25$$

$$P_1(-1 | -4) \quad P_2(3 | 0) = P_{x_1} = P_w \quad P_3(5 | -4) = P_{\text{Min}} \quad P_4(7 | 4) \quad P_{\text{Max}}(1 | 4)$$

$$P_y(0 | 2,25) \quad P_{x_2}(6,46 | 0) \quad P_{x_3}(-0,46 | 0)$$

x	-1	-0,46	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6,46	7
f(x)	-4	0	2,25	4	2,75	0	-2,75	-4	-2,25	0	4

A1 f) Ausführliche Lösung Graph zeichnen



2.	Gegeben ist die Funktion $f(x) = e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x$ Berechnen Sie die Achsenschnittpunkte.
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A2	Ausführliche Lösung		
	<table><tr><td>$f(x) = e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x$ $P_y(0 y_s)$ $\Rightarrow y_s = f(0) = e^0 - 4 \cdot e^0$ $= 1 - 4 \cdot 1$ $= -3$ $\Rightarrow P_y(0 -3)$</td><td>$P_x(x_s 0)$ $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x +4 \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 4 \cdot e^x \ln()$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(4 \cdot e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(4) + x -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = x_s = \ln(4) \Rightarrow P_x(\ln(4) 0)$</td></tr></table>	$f(x) = e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x$ $P_y(0 y_s)$ $\Rightarrow y_s = f(0) = e^0 - 4 \cdot e^0$ $= 1 - 4 \cdot 1$ $= -3$ $\Rightarrow P_y(0 -3)$	$P_x(x_s 0)$ $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x +4 \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 4 \cdot e^x \ln()$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(4 \cdot e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(4) + x -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = x_s = \ln(4) \Rightarrow P_x(\ln(4) 0)$
$f(x) = e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x$ $P_y(0 y_s)$ $\Rightarrow y_s = f(0) = e^0 - 4 \cdot e^0$ $= 1 - 4 \cdot 1$ $= -3$ $\Rightarrow P_y(0 -3)$	$P_x(x_s 0)$ $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 4 \cdot e^x +4 \cdot e^x$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 4 \cdot e^x \ln()$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(4 \cdot e^x)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(4) + x -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = x_s = \ln(4) \Rightarrow P_x(\ln(4) 0)$		

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Klassenarbeit	Mathematik	Bearbeitungszeit 90 min.	Mo 23.01.12
SG10D Gruppe B	NAME: Lösungen		

A1 Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Funktionsgleichung

a) Die vorgegebenen Punkte:
 $P_1(-1|4)$ $P_2(3|0)$ $P_3(5|4)$ $P_4(7|-4)$

Die Funktionsgleichung:
 $f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$

Das Gleichungssystem:
 $P_1(-1|4) \Rightarrow f(-1) = 4 \Leftrightarrow -1a_3 + 1a_2 - 1a_1 + 1a_0 = 4$
 $P_2(3|0) \Rightarrow f(3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 27a_3 + 9a_2 + 3a_1 + 1a_0 = 0$
 $P_3(5|4) \Rightarrow f(5) = 4 \Leftrightarrow 125a_3 + 25a_2 + 5a_1 + 1a_0 = 4$
 $P_4(7|-4) \Rightarrow f(7) = -4 \Leftrightarrow 343a_3 + 49a_2 + 7a_1 + 1a_0 = -4$

Der Gauß- Algorithmus:

	$8a_3 = -2 \Leftrightarrow a_3 = -\frac{1}{4}$																																																		
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">a_0</td> <td style="width: 5%;">a_1</td> <td style="width: 5%;">a_2</td> <td style="width: 5%;">a_3</td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>3</td><td>9</td><td>27</td><td>0</td><td>II - I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>5</td><td>25</td><td>125</td><td>4</td><td>III - I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>7</td><td>49</td><td>343</td><td>-4</td><td>IV - I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3							1	-1	1	-1	4						1	3	9	27	0	II - I					1	5	25	125	4	III - I					1	7	49	343	-4	IV - I					$2a_2 + 14a_3 = 1$
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$f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x - \frac{9}{4}$

A1	Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Extrema b) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x - \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - \frac{15}{4} \Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$ $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - \frac{15}{4} = 0 \mid \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ $p = -6 \quad q = 5 \quad D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = 9 - 5 = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ $x_{1/2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 + 2 = 5 \\ x_2 = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ Stellen mit waagerechter Tangente}$ $f''(x_1) = f''(5) = -\frac{15}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{rel. Max. bei } x_1 = 5$ $f''(x_2) = f''(1) = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{rel. Min. bei } x_2 = 1$ $f(x_1) = f(5) = 4 \text{ da } P_3(5 4) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{\text{Max}}(5 4)}}$ $f(x_2) = f(1) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{15}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{16}{4} = -4 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{\text{Min}}(1 -4)}}$
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A1	Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Wendepunkte c) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x - \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - \frac{15}{4}$ $\Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = -\frac{3}{2}$ $f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} = 0 \mid -\frac{9}{2}$ $\Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{2}x = -\frac{9}{2} \mid \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 3 \text{ ist mögliche Wendestelle } x_w$ $f'''(x_w) = f'''(3) = -\frac{3}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_w = 3 \text{ ist Wendestelle}$ $f(x_w) = f(3) = 0 \text{ da } P_2(3 0) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_w(3 0)}}$
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A1 Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Achsenschnittpunkte

d)

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$f(0) = -\frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{P_y(0 | -\frac{9}{4})}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{4}x - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$P_w(3 | 0) \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 \text{ ist bereits als Nullstelle bekannt} \Rightarrow \underline{P_{x_1}(3 | 0)}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & -\frac{15}{4} & -\frac{9}{4} \\ x=3 & \downarrow & -\frac{3}{4} & +\frac{18}{4} & +\frac{9}{4} & \Rightarrow \text{Restpolynom } -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \cdot (-4) \\ & & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{6}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

$$p = -6 \quad q = -3 \quad D = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q = 9 + 3 = 12 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$x_{2/3} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{D} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 3 + \sqrt{12} \approx 6,46 \Rightarrow \underline{P_{x_2}(3 + \sqrt{12} \approx 6,46 | 0)} \\ x_3 = 3 - \sqrt{12} \approx -0,46 \Rightarrow \underline{P_{x_3}(3 - \sqrt{12} \approx -0,46 | 0)} \end{array} \right.$$

A1 Ausführliche Lösung zur Berechnung der Wertetabelle

e)

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 + \frac{9}{4} \cdot 4 - \frac{15}{4} \cdot 2 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{8}{4} + \frac{36}{4} - \frac{30}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{11}{4} = -2,75$$

$$f(4) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 64 + \frac{9}{4} \cdot 16 - \frac{15}{4} \cdot 4 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{64}{4} + \frac{144}{4} - \frac{60}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2,75$$

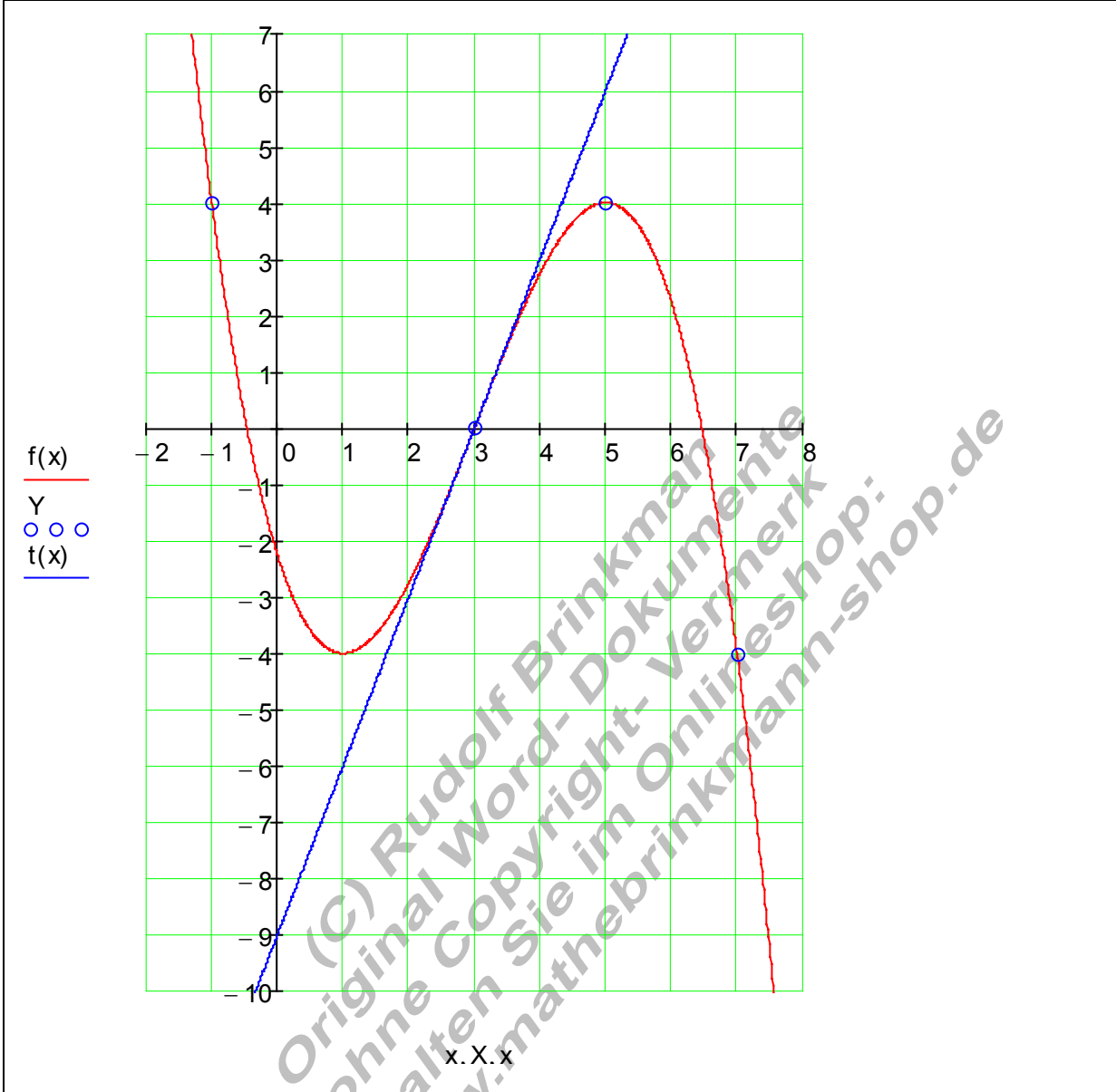
$$f(6) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 216 + \frac{9}{4} \cdot 36 - \frac{15}{4} \cdot 6 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{216}{4} + \frac{324}{4} - \frac{90}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25$$

$$P_1(-1 | 4) \quad P_2(3 | 0) = P_{x_1} = P_w \quad P_3(5 | 4) = P_{\text{Max}} \quad P_4(7 | -4) \quad P_{\text{Min}}(1 | -4)$$

$$P_y(0 | -2,25) \quad P_{x_2}(6,46 | 0) \quad P_{x_3}(-0,46 | 0)$$

x	-1	-0,46	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6,46	7
f(x)	4	0	-2,25	-4	-2,75	0	2,75	4	2,25	0	-4

A1 f) Ausführliche Lösung Graph zeichnen



2.	Gegeben ist die Funktion $f(x) = 4 \cdot e^x - e^{2x}$ Berechnen Sie die Achsenschnittpunkte.
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A2	Ausführliche Lösung	
	$f(x) = 4 \cdot e^x - e^{2x}$ $P_y(0 y_s)$ $\Rightarrow y_s = f(0) = 4 \cdot e^0 - e^0$ $= 4 \cdot 1 - 1$ $= 3$ $\Rightarrow P_y(0 3)$	$P_x(x_s 0)$ $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot e^x - e^{2x} +e^{2x}$ $\Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot e^x = e^{2x} \ln(\)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(4 \cdot e^x) = \ln(e^{2x})$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(4) + x = 2x -x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = x_s = \ln(4) \Rightarrow P_x(\ln(4) 0)$

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Leistungsbewertung				
Note	% der Gesamtpunktzahl	Aufgabe	Punkte	%
1+	97 - 100			
1	93 - 96	1a	12	24
1-	89 - 92	1b	8	16
2+	85 - 88	1c	4	8
2	80 - 84	1d	8	16
2-	75 - 79	1e	6	12
3+	70 - 74	1f	6	12
3	65 - 69			
3-	60 - 64	2	6	12
4+	55 - 59			
4	50 - 54			
4-	45 - 49			
5+	39 - 44			
5	30 - 38			
5-	20 - 29			
6	0 - 19			
		Summe	50	100

Note	% der Gesamtpunktzahl	Aufgabe	Punkte	%
1+	97 - 100	1a	12	24
1	93 - 96	1b	8	16
1-	89 - 92	1c	4	8
2+	85 - 88	1d	8	16
2	80 - 84	1e	6	12
2-	75 - 79	1f	6	12
3+	70 - 74			
3	65 - 69	2	6	12
3-	60 - 64			
4+	55 - 59			
4	50 - 54			
4-	45 - 49			
5+	39 - 44			
5	30 - 38			
5-	20 - 29			
6	0 - 19			
		Summe	50	100