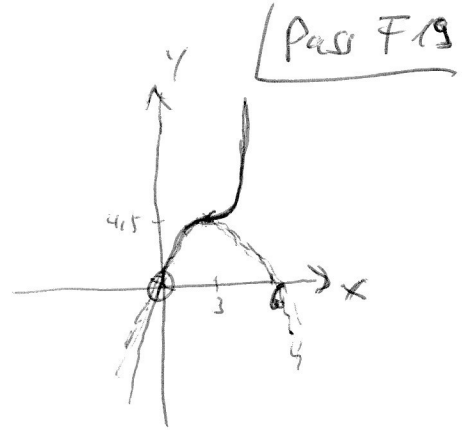


1. a) $f(x) = 0$ $f'(x) = 0$ $f'' = 0$
 $x = 0$ $x = 3$ doppelt, Ter. P. $x = 3$
 $y = \frac{9}{2}$ WP $y = \frac{9}{2}$



b) WP $(3 | \frac{9}{2})$ } Symmetrie (6|0)
 $(0|0)$
 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x(x-6)$

c) $d(x) = f(x) - p(x) = \frac{1}{6} x(x^2 - 6x + 9)$
 $d'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{2} = 0$
 $x_1 = 1$ $d(1) = \frac{2}{3}$
 $x_2 = 3$

2. a) A: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = r$ $t = -4$ $x = 60$ A(60|0)
 B: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = r$ $t = -16$ $y = -12$ B(0|-12)

b) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{n}_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -60 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{r}_C = \vec{r}_B + \vec{n}_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -72 \end{pmatrix}$ C(12|-72)
 $\vec{r}_D = \vec{r}_A + \vec{n}_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 72 \\ -60 \end{pmatrix}$ D(72|-60)

c) $\vec{r}_M = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}_B + \vec{r}_D) = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ -36 \end{pmatrix}$ h: $y = -x$

d) AB: $y = \frac{1}{5}x - 12$ $AB \cap h \rightarrow E(10|-10)$
 CD: $y = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{37}{5}$ $CD \cap h \rightarrow F(6|-6)$

$A_0 + B_{CD} = \frac{1}{2} 60 \cdot 12 + (60^2 + 12^2) = 360 + 3744 = 4104$
 $A_0 + E_{FDA} = \frac{1}{2} 60 \cdot 10 + \frac{1}{2} A_{ABCD} = 300 + \frac{1}{2} (60^2 + 12^2)$
 $A_{00CF} = 1932$ $\frac{1932}{161} = 12$

3,

	0	A	B
M	70	28	20
F	280	14	230
	350	42	250

a) ~~36~~

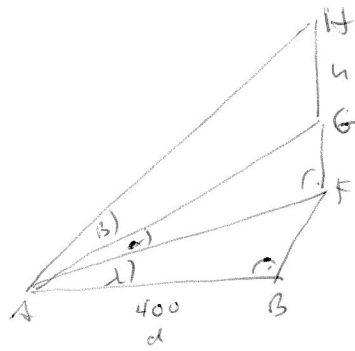
b) $P = \frac{250 \cdot 249}{350 \cdot 349} = 50,96\%$

c) i) $P(M \cap 0) = \frac{70}{350} = 20\%$
 ii) $P(\text{drei beide}) = 6 \cdot \frac{42}{350} \cdot \frac{250}{350} \cdot \frac{58}{350} = 8,6\%$

d) $P(3 \text{ Fem 3 Anich}) = \frac{14}{42} \cdot \frac{230}{250} \cdot \frac{36}{58} = 10,03\%$

ohne Zurücklegen
 $\frac{28 \cdot 27 \cdot 26 + 250 \cdot 227 \cdot 228}{350 \cdot 349 \cdot 348}$
 $\approx 28,3\%$

4.1.



$$\alpha = 15^\circ$$

$$\beta = 7^\circ$$

$$\lambda = 25^\circ$$

$$AF = \frac{d}{\cos \lambda} = 441,4$$

$$(AG = \frac{AF}{\cos \alpha} = 456,92)$$

$$FH = AF \cdot \tan(\alpha + \beta) = 178,34$$

$$GF = AF \cdot \tan \alpha = 118,27$$

$$h = 60m$$

Pass Fig

4.2.

$$y = a \cdot e^{-bx} ; x > 0$$

$$y' = -ab e^{-bx}$$

$$y(\ln 2) = 2 \quad ; \quad a e^{-b \cdot \ln 2} = 2$$

$$y'(\ln 2) = 4 \quad ; \quad -ab e^{-b \cdot \ln 2} = 4$$

$$-2b = 4$$

$$b = -2$$

$$a = 2 e^{+b \ln 2} = 2 e^{-2 \cdot \ln 2} = 2 (e^{\ln 2})^{-2} = 2 \cdot 2^{-2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$