

$\frac{-b}{2a} = -1 \Rightarrow b = 2a$

$a - b + c = 9 \Rightarrow a - 2a + c = c - a = 9$  \*

$9a + 3b + c = 1 \Rightarrow 9a + 6a + c = 15a + c = 1$  \*

$\left. \begin{matrix} ** \\ ** \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} a = \frac{-1}{5} \\ b = 2(\frac{-1}{5}) = -\frac{2}{5} \\ c = \frac{16}{5} \end{matrix}$

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$y = -\frac{1}{5}x^2 - \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{16}{5}$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-m}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow m < 0$  \* \* \*  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+4}{2} > 0 \\ m > -4 \end{matrix} \right.$

$\Delta = m^2 - 4m - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+2) > 0$   $\frac{-2}{1} \pm \frac{2}{1}$   
 $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$  \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  $\Rightarrow -4 < m < -2$

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$\frac{c}{a} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow a^2 = -bc \Rightarrow 9 = -(2m-1)(2-m)$   
 $(2m-1)^2 - 4(2m-1)(2-m) > 0$   
 $4m^2 + 4m - 2 > 0$   
 $m = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+2}}{2}$   
 $m = \frac{1}{2}$

$9 = -(2m-1)(2-m)$   
 $9 = -(4m - 2m^2 - 2 + m)$   
 $9 = -(-2m^2 + 5m - 2)$  ۵  
 $9 = 2m^2 + 5m - 2$   
 $2m^2 + 5m - 7 = 0$   
 $(2m-1)(m+7) = 0$

$x = x^2 - 4$   
 $x^2 - x - 4 = 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow s = +1 \quad p = -4$   
 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2(x_1 x_2) + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{1}{-4}$   
 $(x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1})(x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_2}) = (x_1 x_2) + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{1}{-4}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = y$

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$\sqrt[3]{2^x} = t \Rightarrow (t + \frac{1}{t} + 1)(t-1) = t^2 - \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2^x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2^x}} = 2\sqrt[3]{2x}$   
 $\frac{\sqrt[3]{2^x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{2^x}} = 2\sqrt[3]{2x} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow S = 2$

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$$\alpha = \frac{r}{p}\beta$$

$$p = \frac{r}{p}$$

$$\frac{r}{p}\beta = \frac{r}{p}$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \frac{r}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow r$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\frac{-1}{p} = \frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\{ 1 - (-1) = 2 \}$$

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$$a > 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 9 + 4\alpha^2 + 4a \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$S \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r - \sqrt{r^2 - 4a}}{2a} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{2a} > a \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{2} > a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{-r}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$p = 0 \checkmark$$

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$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{r}{-r} = \frac{-a}{r} \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$I = -n^2 - rn + b$$

$$I = n^2 + rn - r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I = -r + b \Rightarrow b = r \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$ab = 1$$

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$$ran^2 + an - 4 = 0$$

$$S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{r} \quad p = -4$$

$$rn^2 - an + b = 0$$

$$S = \alpha + \frac{1}{r} + \beta + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-(-a)}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$p = \frac{(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r})}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -4$$

$$ab = -4 \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{-4}{r} \right] = \left[ -\frac{4}{r} \right] = -\frac{4}{r}$$

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$$n^2 + 4n + m = 0$$

$$S = -4$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -4$$

$$\alpha = -4 - \beta$$

$\downarrow$   
Satz

$$n^2 + rn - pm = 0$$

$$S = -r$$

$$\alpha + \delta = -r$$

$$\alpha = -r - \delta$$

$$-4 - \beta = -r - \delta \Rightarrow \delta - \beta = r - 4$$

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