

1. Klausur im GK Mathematik m2 am 24.01.2006 * Lösungen

1. $f(x) = 4x - x^2$; $g(x) = x^2 - 6$

a) Schnittpunkte:

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x - x^2 = x^2 - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

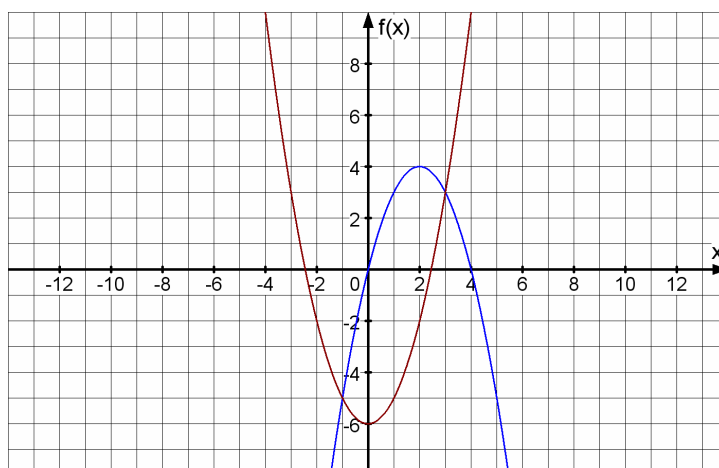
$$0 = 2x^2 - 4x - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$(x-3) \cdot (x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_1 = 3 ; x_2 = -1$$

$$S_1(3;3) ; S_2(-1;-5)$$



b) $F = \int_{-1}^3 f(x) - g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^3 4x - x^2 - x^2 + 6 dx = \int_{-1}^3 4x - 2x^2 + 6 dx =$

$$\int_{-1}^3 4x - 2x^2 + 6 dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{2x^3}{3} + 6x \right]_{-1}^3 = 18 - 18 + 18 - \left(2 + \frac{2}{3} - 6 \right) = 21\frac{1}{3}$$

2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$; $D_f = [0; 3]$

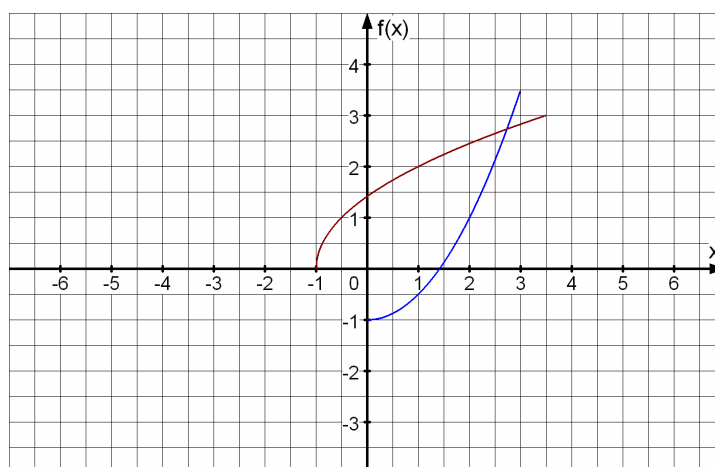
$$f^{-1}: x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y^2 = x + 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{2x + 2}$$

wegen $D_f = W_{f^{-1}} = [0; 3]$ folgt

$$f^{-1}(x) = +\sqrt{2x + 2} \text{ und}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = W_f = [-1; 3,5]$$



$$V = \int_{-1}^{3,5} [f^{-1}(x)]^2 \cdot \pi dx = \int_{-1}^{3,5} (2x + 2) \cdot \pi dx = \pi \cdot [x^2 + 2x]_{-1}^{3,5} = \pi \cdot [(12,25 + 7) - (1 - 2)] =$$

$$\pi \cdot [(12,25 + 7) - (1 - 2)] = 20,25 \cdot \pi = \frac{81}{4} \pi$$

3. a) $f(x) = \ln(x) + \ln(3 - 2x)$; $x > 0$ und $3 - 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1,5$; $D_f =]0; 1,5[$

$$\text{Nullstellen: } f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) + \ln(3 - 2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x \cdot (3 - 2x)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \cdot (3 - 2x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3x - 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{1}{4}(3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8})$$

$$x_1 = 1 ; x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ sind die beiden Nullstellen.}$$

$$3. \text{ b) } f(x) = \ln(x) + \ln(3 - 2x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1,5^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \text{und}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1 \cdot (-2)}{3-2x} = \frac{3-2x-2x}{x \cdot (3-2x)} = \frac{3-4x}{x \cdot (3-2x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3-4x}{x \cdot (3-2x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3-4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_3 = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ also Hochpunkt } \left(\frac{3}{4}; f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \ln\left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{9}{8}\right) \approx 0,118 \quad \text{und} \quad W_f =]-\infty; \ln\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)]$$

$$4. \text{ a) } 2e^{3x-4} = 5 \Leftrightarrow e^{3x-4} = 2,5 \Leftrightarrow 3x-4 = \ln(2,5) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 + \ln(2,5)}{3} \approx 1,639$$

$$\text{b) } e^{2x} - e^x = 2 \quad \text{mit der Substitution } u = e^x \text{ gilt damit } u^2 - u - 2 = 0$$

$$u^2 - u - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (u-2) \cdot (u+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u_1 = 2 \quad \text{und} \quad (u_2 = -1)$$

$$e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(2) \approx 0,693 \quad (\text{zu } e^x = -1 \text{ gibt es keine Lösung!})$$

$$5. \text{ a) } \int_1^k \frac{2}{x} dx = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \ln(k) = 3 \Leftrightarrow k = e^{1,5} \approx 4,482$$

$$\text{b) } \int_e^{2e} \frac{3}{kx} dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{k} \cdot [\ln x]_e^{2e} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(2e) - \ln(e) = \frac{k}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln(2) + 1 - 1 = \frac{k}{3} \Leftrightarrow k = 3 \cdot \ln(2) = \ln(8) \approx 2,079$$