

## Induktion

1a)  $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-3)+(2n-1)=n^2 \quad | \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1) = n^2$

JA:  $n=1: 1=1 \checkmark$ ; JV:  $n=k: S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (2i-1) = k^2$

JBch.:  $n=k+1: S_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i-1) = (k+1)^2$

JBew.:  $S_{k+1} = S_k + 2k+1 \stackrel{!JV!}{=} k^2 + 2k+1 = (k+1)^2 \checkmark$

b) analog a) JBew.:  $S_{k+1} - S_k + (k+1)^2 \stackrel{!JV!}{=} \frac{1}{6} k(k+1)(2k+1) + (k+1)$

! zusammenfassen!

$= \frac{1}{6} (k+1)(k+2)(2k+3) \quad (\text{wie JBch.})$

d)  $2^n > 2n; n \geq 3$

JA:  $n=3: 8 > 6 \checkmark$ ; JV:  $n=k: 2^k > 2k \quad (k \geq 3)$

JBch.:  $2^{(k+1)} > 2(k+1) = (2k+2)$

JBew.: !JV!  $2^k > 2k \quad || \cdot 2$

$2^{k+1} > 4k = 2k + 2k > 2k + 2 = 2(k+1) \checkmark$

fortlaufende Ungleichung

e)  $2^n > n^2; n \geq 5$

JA:  $n=5: 32 > 25 \checkmark$ ; JV:  $n=k: 2^k > k^2$

JBch.:  $n=k+1: 2^{(k+1)} > (k+1)^2 = (k^2 + 2k+1)$

JBew.: !JV!  $2^k > k^2 \quad || \cdot 2$

$2^{(k+1)} > 2k^2 = k^2 + k^2 > k^2 + 2k+1 = (k+1)^2 \checkmark$

Nebenrechnung: man zeigt:  $k^2 > 2k+1$  indem man

$y=x^2$  und  $y=2x+1$  betrachtet; für  $x > 1+\sqrt{2}$  ist

$x^2 > 2x+1$  also ab 3 ist  $k^2 > 2k+1$

4) Ansatz für Linearkombination:  $x \cdot a_3 + y a_2 + z a_1 = b$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \\ \hline -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \\ \hline -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \underline{z = \lambda} \\ &\rightarrow \underline{y = -2 + 3\lambda} \\ &-x + (-2 + 3\lambda) + 2\lambda = 1 \\ &\underline{x = -3 + 5\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 + 5\lambda \\ -2 + 3\lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Lösungsparameter-} \\ \text{faltigkeit} \end{array}$$

5) a)  $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 18x - 8y = 23$

$$9[x^2 + 2x] + 4[y^2 - 2y] = 23$$

$$9[(x+1)^2 - 1] + 4[(y-1)^2 - 1] = 23$$

$$9(x+1)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 = 36$$

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

Ellipse  
MP (-1, 1)  
x-Halbachse = 2  
y-Halbachse = 3

b)  $\frac{(y-1)^2}{9} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} = 1$  (Hyperbel)

c)  $(x-2)^2 + 4(y+7)^2 = 0$   
Punkt (2; -7)

d)  $(x+2)^2 - 9(y-7)^2 = 0$  (3. binom. Formel)

$$[x+2+3(y-7)][x+2-3(y-7)] = 0 \rightarrow \text{zwei Geraden}$$

e)  $x-3 = 4(y+7)^2$  Parabel

6) Achsenabschnittsgleichung

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1 \rightarrow 3x + 2y = 6$$

Abstand  $d = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{13}}$

Cramer-Regel

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} x_1 & x_2 & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \det(A) = 4 - 3 = 1; x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = 2; x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \lambda \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 7 - 5\lambda \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow x_3 = \frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9}\lambda$$

$$x_2 = \frac{14}{9} - \frac{1}{9}\lambda$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda$$