

# Arithmetik – Quadratische Gleichungen mit einer Variablen

## Lösungswege- Lösungsblatt 1

Löse folgende Gleichungen über die Grundmenge  $G = R$ !

### \*) Reine quadratische Gleichungen!

$$x^2 = + 64 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 8 \quad \rightarrow L = \{-8, +8\}; \rightarrow \text{weil } (+8)^2 = +64 \quad \vee \quad (-8)^2 = +64$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= +144 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \\ x_{1,2} &= \pm 12 \\ L &= \{-12, +12\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 25 &= 0 \quad | + 25 \\ x &= +25 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \\ x_{1,2} &= \pm 5 \\ L &= \{-5, +5\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 81 &= 0 \quad | + 81 \\ x &= +81 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \\ x_{1,2} &= \pm 9 \\ L &= \{-9, +9\} \end{aligned}$$

### \*) “Produkt – Null – Satz!”

$$x^2 + 5x = 0$$

→  $x$  herausheben!

$$x \cdot (x + 5) = 0$$

→ Die Faktoren “ $x$ “  $\vee$  “ $(x+5)$ “ = 0;  $x = 0 \quad \vee \quad (x + 5) = 0 \rightarrow$  daraus folgt:

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$(x + 5) = 0 \quad | - 5$$

$$x_2 = -5 \quad \rightarrow L = \{-5, 0\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 7x &= 0 \\ x \cdot (x - 7) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12x &= 0 \\ x \cdot (x + 12) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 6x &= 0 \\ x \cdot (2x - 6) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ (x - 7) &= 0 \quad | + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ (x + 12) &= 0 \quad | - 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ 2x - 6 &= 0 \quad | + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= +7 \\ \rightarrow L &= \{0, +7\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= -12 \\ \rightarrow L &= \{-12, 0\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= +6 \quad | : 2 \\ x_2 &= +3 \\ \rightarrow L &= \{0, +3\}; \end{aligned}$$

### \*) Auf ein vollständiges Quadrat ergänzen!

$$x^2 + 6x = +7 \quad | + 9$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = +7 + 9 \quad \rightarrow (x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9 \rightarrow \text{binomische Formel!}$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = +16 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$$

$$x + 3 = \pm 4 \quad | - 3$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 4 - 3 \rightarrow x_1 = +1; x_2 = -7; \rightarrow L = \{-7, +1\};$$

$$x^2 + 8x = +128 \quad | + 16$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = +128 + 16 \quad \rightarrow (x + 4)^2 = x^2 + 8x + 16 \rightarrow \text{binomische Formel!}$$

$$(x + 4)^2 = +144 \quad | \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$$

$$x + 4 = \pm 12 \quad | - 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 12 - 4 \rightarrow x_1 = +8; x_2 = -16; \rightarrow L = \{-16, +8\};$$