

①

a)  $2x + 6 = p/(p-1) - px$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x + px = p^2 - p - 6$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x(2+p) = (p-3)/(p+2)}$

$\Rightarrow \cdot \text{! Lösung} \Leftrightarrow 2+p \neq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{p \neq -2} \Rightarrow \underline{x = p-3}$

$\cdot \underline{U = \{ \}} \Leftrightarrow 2+p = 0 \wedge (p-3)/(p+2) \neq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{(p = -2) \wedge (p \neq 3 \wedge p \neq -2)}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{dieser Fall ist nicht m\u00f6glich!}}$

$\cdot \underline{U = \{ 6 \}} \Leftrightarrow p = -2 \wedge (p = 3 \vee p = -2)$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{p = -2}$

b)  $q^2x - q - 1 - x/(q+1)$

$\Leftrightarrow q^2x + qx + x = q + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{(q^2 + q + 1) \cdot x = q + 1}$

$\Rightarrow \cdot \text{! Lösung} \Leftrightarrow q^2 + q + 1 \neq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{q_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \notin \mathbb{R}}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{hat in } \mathbb{R} \text{ immer genau eine L\u00f6s.}}$

$\cdot \underline{U = \{ \}} \wedge U = \{ 6 \} \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ nicht m\u00f6glich}$

② in  $\mathbb{N}$ :  $U = \{ 3 \}$ , in  $\mathbb{Z}$ :  $U = \{ -5 \}$ , in  $\mathbb{Q}$ :  $U = \{ -5 \}$

in  $\mathbb{R}$ :  $U = \{ -5, \pm \sqrt{5} \}$ , in  $\mathbb{C}$ :  $U = \{ -5, \pm \sqrt{5}, \pm i\sqrt{5} \}$

③ Ich glaube sind definiert f\u00fcr positive Reellen

④ Beweis: 
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\left( \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3} &= \frac{(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^3}{2^3} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 \cdot i\sqrt{3} + (-1)(i\sqrt{3})^2 + (i\sqrt{3})^3}{8} \\ &= \frac{(-1) + 3i\sqrt{3} + 3 - 3i\sqrt{3}}{8} = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

5) Beh.  $\sqrt{1+\sqrt{-3}} + \sqrt{1-\sqrt{-3}} = \sqrt{6}$

Beweis.  $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1+\sqrt{3e^2}} + \sqrt{1-\sqrt{3e^2}} \stackrel{!}{=} \sqrt{6}$

$\Rightarrow 1+i\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{3e^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-\sqrt{3e^2}} + 1-i\sqrt{3} \stackrel{!}{=} 6$

$\Leftrightarrow 2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{3e^2})(1-\sqrt{3e^2})} = 6$

$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \sqrt{1-3e^2} = 4$

$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \sqrt{4} = 4$

6) Wächter  $\Rightarrow x_1 = 2$

Ableiten der Lösung:  $(x^3 - 6x + 4) : (x-2) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{-(x^2 - 2x^2)} \Rightarrow x_{2,3} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot (-2)}}{2}$   

$$\frac{2x^2 - 6x + 4}{-(2x^2 - 4x)} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{-2x + 4}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mathcal{L} = \{2, -1 \pm \sqrt{3}\}}}$

Die Cardanische Formel liefert:  $x = \sqrt[3]{-2 + \sqrt{4-8}} + \sqrt[3]{-2 - \sqrt{4-8}}$

$x^3 - 6x + 4 = x^3 + px + q$   
 $\Leftrightarrow p = -6, q = 4$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{-2 + \sqrt{-4}} + \sqrt[3]{-2 - \sqrt{-4}}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{-2 + 2\sqrt{-1}} + \sqrt[3]{-2 - 2\sqrt{-1}}$   
 $= \underline{\underline{\sqrt[3]{-2 + 2i} + \sqrt[3]{-2 - 2i}}}$

Beh.  $x = \sqrt[3]{-2+2i} + \sqrt[3]{-2-2i} = 2$

Beweis. Tipp.  $(1+i) + (1-i) = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{(1+i)^3} + \sqrt[3]{(1-i)^3} = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{1+3i+3i^2+i^3} + \sqrt[3]{1-3i+3i^2-i^3} = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{1+3i-3-i} + \sqrt[3]{1-3i-3+i} = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{-2+2i} + \sqrt[3]{-2-2i} = 2$

Beweis.  $x = \sqrt[3]{-2+2i} + \sqrt[3]{-2-2i}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{(1+i)^3} + \sqrt[3]{(1-i)^3}$   
 $= (1+i) + (1-i) = 2 \quad \square$

⑦

$$x^3 + x^2 + x = -1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0}$$

a) mit Polynom:  $\underline{x_1 = -1} \Rightarrow$  abpoltern:  $(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) : (x + 1) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \underline{x_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{-1}} = \underline{\pm i}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{K = \{-1, \pm i\}}$$

s) mit Cardano: Setz  $x = t - \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow (t - \frac{1}{3})^3 + (t - \frac{1}{3})^2 + (t - \frac{1}{3}) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^3 - t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{27} + t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{1}{9} + t - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{t^3 + \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{20}{27} = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{t = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{20}{27} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{20}{27}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{20}{27} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{20}{27}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3}}$$

$$\approx 0.244 + 1.0811i$$

$$= \underline{-0.667}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = t - \frac{1}{3} = -1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 4x^6 + 21x^4 + 21x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{substit} \\ \Leftrightarrow & 4r^3 + 21r^2 + 21r + 4 = 0 \\ r := x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{substit} \\ \Leftrightarrow & (t - 7/4)^2 + 21/4 \cdot (t - 7/4) + 21/4 \cdot (t - 7/4) + 4 = 0 \\ r = t - \frac{21}{4} \\ & = t - 7/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^3 - \frac{21}{4}t^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 42}{16}t - \frac{343}{64} + \frac{21}{4}t^2 - \frac{21}{4} \cdot \frac{14}{4}t + \frac{21}{4} \cdot \frac{49}{16} + \frac{21}{4}t - \frac{147}{16} + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^3 - \frac{63}{16}t + \frac{162}{64} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cardano} \\ \Rightarrow t_1 &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{162}{2 \cdot 64} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{162}{2 \cdot 64}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-63}{3 \cdot 16}\right)^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{162}{2 \cdot 64} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{162}{2 \cdot 64}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-63}{3 \cdot 16}\right)^3}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{81}{64} + \frac{15}{32}\sqrt{3}i} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{81}{64} - \frac{15}{32}\sqrt{3}i} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{30\sqrt{3}i - 81}{64}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{-30\sqrt{3}i - 81}{64}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{30\sqrt{3}i - 81} + \sqrt[3]{-30\sqrt{3}i - 81} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Zerose: "prüfde" in } (x) \Rightarrow r_0 = (-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (4r^3 + 21r^2 + 21r + 4) \cdot (r + 1) &= 4r^4 + 17r + 4 \\ &- (4r^3 + 4r^2) \\ &\frac{17r^2 + 21r + 4}{-(17r^2 + 17r)} \\ &\frac{4r + 4}{4r + 4} \end{aligned} \quad \Leftrightarrow r_{2,3} = \frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{225}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = -1/4, r_3 = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{r_0} = \pm i}$$

$$\underline{x_{3,4} = \pm \frac{i}{2}}$$

$$\underline{x_{5,6} = \pm 2i}$$