

# Abitur 2018 - A1 - Analysis

## Aufgabe 1

$$f_1: x \mapsto \frac{2x+3}{x^2-4}$$

$$x^2-4=0 \Leftrightarrow x_1=2; x_2=-2; \underline{D_{f_1} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2; 2\}}$$

$$2x+3=0 \Leftrightarrow 2x=-3; \underline{x=-\frac{2}{3}} \text{ Nullstelle}$$

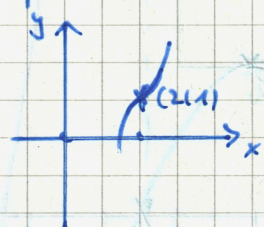
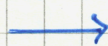
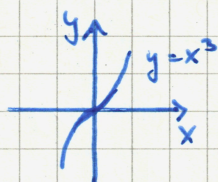
$$f_2: x \mapsto \ln(x+2); \underline{D_{f_2} = ]-2; \infty[}$$

$$\text{Nullstelle: } \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x+2=1; \underline{x=-1}$$

## Aufgabe 2

in  $P(2|1)$  waagrechte Tangente, kein Extrempunkt



$$y = (x-2)^3 + 1$$

## Aufgabe 3

$$f(x) = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 15x - 25$$

$$(1) f'(x) = -3x^2 + 18x - 15$$

$$f'(0) = -15$$

$$(2) f(5) = -125 + 9 \cdot 25 - 75 - 25 = -225 + 225 = 0$$

$$f'(5) = -3 \cdot 25 + 90 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow G_f \text{ hat im}$$

Punkt  $(5|0)$  eine waagrechte Tangente,  
wegen  $y=0$  ist dies die x-Achse

$$(3) t, B(-1 | f(-1)), y = -36x - 36$$

$$f(-1) = -(-1)^3 + 9 \cdot (-1)^2 - 15 \cdot (-1) - 25 = 0$$

$$f'(-1) = -3 - 18 - 15 = -36$$

$$t: y = mx + t$$

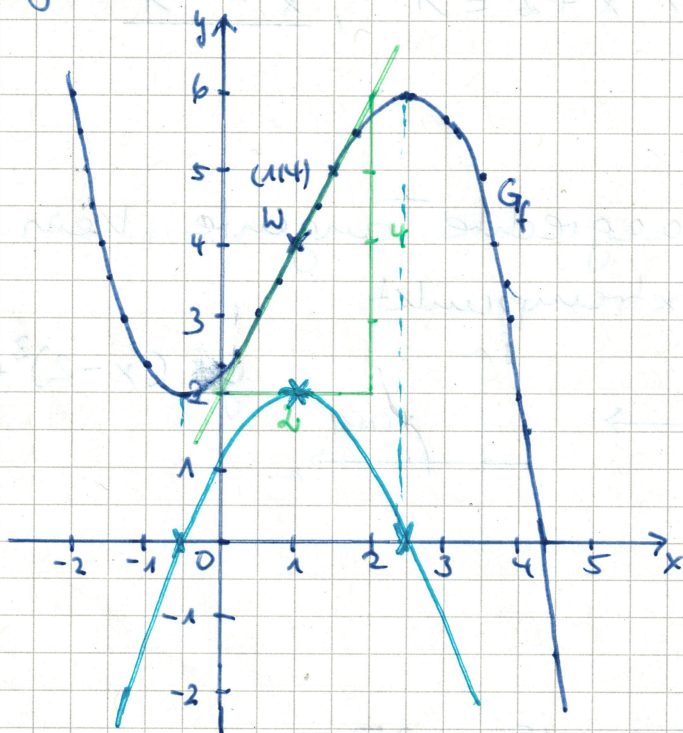
$$= -36x + t$$

$$B \in t: 0 = -36 \cdot (-1) + t$$

$$t = -36$$

$$\text{Also } t: \underline{y = -36x - 36}$$

#### Aufgabe 4



$$f'(1) = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

#### Aufgabe 5

$$f_a(x) = \frac{1}{a}x^3 - x, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) Abb.-Z:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_a(x) = +\infty$  und  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_a(x) = -\infty$

b)  $f_a'(x) = \frac{3}{a}x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \cdot \frac{a}{3} \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}$

$$3 = \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}} \Leftrightarrow 9 = \frac{a}{3} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{a = 27}}$$