

## - Festigen - Lösungen -



**Aufgabe 1:** Bestimme den Ordinatenabschnitt der Funktion.

$$a) f(x=0) = f(0) = 3^x - 2 = 3^0 - 2 = -1$$

$$b) f(x=0) = f(0) = 2 \cdot 1,5^x + 1 = 2 \cdot 1,5^0 + 1 = 3$$

$$c) f(x=0) = f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5^{x+1} + 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5^{0+1} + 4 = 4,25$$

$$d) f(x=0) = f(0) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}x-1} = 2^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e) f(x=0) = f(0) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{x+2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{0+2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{23}{8}$$

$$f) f(x=0) = f(0) = \pi e^{\pi x+1} - \pi = \pi e^{\pi \cdot 0+1} - \pi = (e-1)\pi$$



**Aufgabe 2:** Bestimme die Nullstellen der Funktion.

$$a) f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = 3^x - 27 \quad | +27$$

$$27 = 3^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3(27) = x$$

$$3 = x$$

$$b) f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = 2^{\frac{1}{2}x-1} - 4 \quad | +4$$

$$4 = 2^{\frac{1}{2}x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(4) = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 \quad | +1$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2}x \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$6 = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5^{x+1} - 4 \quad | +4 \\
 4 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5^{x+1} \quad | \cdot 2 \\
 8 &= 0,5^{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \log_{0,5}(8) &= x + 1 \\
 -3 &= x + 1 \quad | -1 \\
 -4 &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 &= -2 \cdot 1,5^x + 1 \quad | -1 \\
 -1 &= -2 \cdot 1,5^x \quad | : (-2) \\
 \frac{1}{2} &= 1,5^x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \log_{1,5}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= x \\
 -1,7095 &\approx x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \quad f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{x+2} - \frac{5}{2} \quad | +\frac{5}{2} \\
 \frac{5}{2} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{x+2} \quad | \cdot \frac{3}{2} \\
 \frac{15}{4} &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{x+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{3}{4}}\left(\frac{15}{4}\right) = x + 2 \quad | -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log_{\frac{3}{4}}\left(\frac{15}{4}\right) - 2 &= x \\
 -6,5945 &\approx x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \quad f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \pi e^{\pi x + 1} \quad | : \pi$$

$$0 = e^{\pi x + 1} \Rightarrow \ln(0) \text{ ist nicht definiert, es existiert keine Nullstelle!}$$




**Aufgabe 3:** Bestimme den Ordinatenabschnitt der Funktion.

$$a) \quad f(x=0) = \log_2(x+4) = \log_2(0+4) = 2$$

$$b) \quad f(x=0) = \log_7(3x+2) = \log_7(3 \cdot 0 + 2) = \log_7(2) \approx 0,356$$

$$c) \quad f(x=0) = \ln(x-1) = \ln(0-1) \Rightarrow \text{nicht definiert, es existiert kein Ordinatenabschnitt!}$$

 **Aufgabe 4:** Bestimme die Nullstellen der Funktion.

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad f(x) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \log_2(x + 4) \\ &\Rightarrow 2^0 = x + 4 \quad | -4 \\ &\quad -3 = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad f(x) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \log_7(3x + 2) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 = 3x + 2 \quad | -2 \\ &\quad -1 = 3x \quad | : 3 \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{3} = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad f(x) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \ln(x - 1) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 = x - 1 \quad | +1 \\ &\quad 2 = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad f(x) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 = 3 \log_9(2x - 5) \quad | : 3 \\ &\quad 0 = \log_9(2x - 5) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 = 2x - 5 \quad | +5 \\ &\quad 6 = 2x \quad | : 2 \\ &\quad 3 = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) \quad f(x) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \frac{2}{3} \lg\left(\frac{2}{3}x^3\right) \quad \left| \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right. \\ &\quad 0 = \lg\left(\frac{2}{3}x^3\right) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{3}x^3 \quad \left| \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \frac{3}{2} = x^3 \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}} = x \end{aligned}$$

$$f) f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \frac{5}{4} \lg \left( \frac{3}{4} x^2 - 3 \right) \quad \left| \cdot \frac{4}{5} \right.$$

$$0 = \lg \left( \frac{3}{4} x^2 - 3 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{3}{4} x^2 - 3 \quad | +3$$

$$4 = \frac{3}{4} x^2 \quad \left| \cdot \frac{4}{3} \right.$$

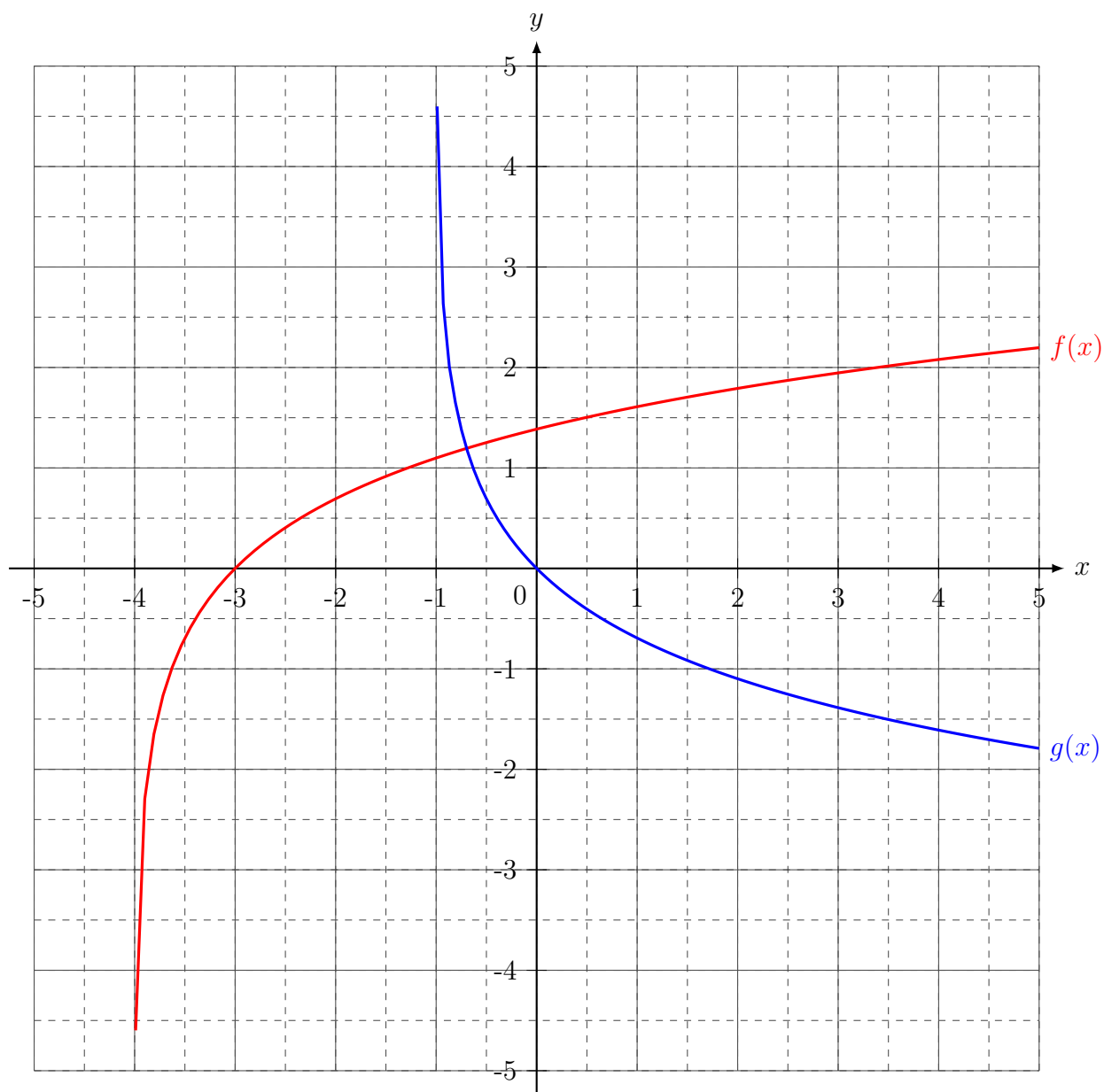
$$\frac{16}{3} = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} = x_{1,2}$$

 **Aufgabe 5:** Zeichne den Graphen der Funktion.

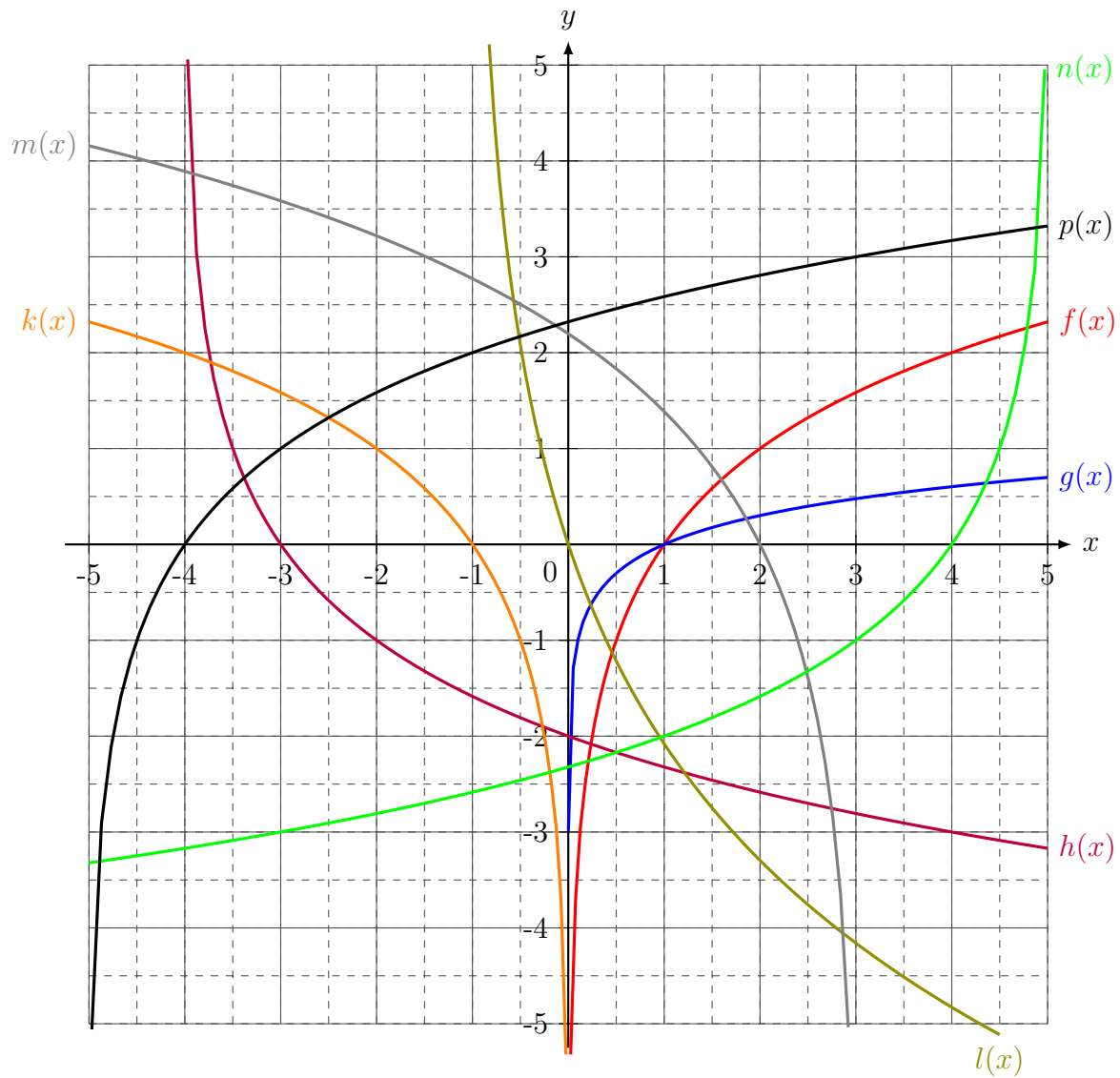
a)  $f(x) = \ln(x + 4)$

b)  $g(x) = -\ln(x + 1)$





**Aufgabe 6:** Ordne den Funktionsterm einen Graphen zu.



$$g(x) = \lg(x)$$

$$m(x) = 2 \ln(-(x-3))$$

$$k(x) = \lg(-x)$$

$$p(x) = \lg(x+5)$$

$$f(x) = \lg(x)$$

$$h(x) = -\lg(x+4)$$



**Aufgabe 7:** Ergänze die Tabelle.

$x$	0	1	4	9
$f(x) = 2^x$	1	2	16	512
$h(x) = 6^x$	1	6	1296	10077696
$k(x) = 7^x$	1	7	2041	40353607



**Aufgabe 8:** Ergänze die Tabelle.

$x$	1	16	64	1024
$f(x) = \log_4(x)$	0	2	4	5
$g(x) = \log_2(x)$	0	4	8	10
$h(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$	0	-4	-8	-10