

① $b+c=5$ $x^r - 5x + p = 0 \rightarrow x + \frac{r}{p} x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{p}, -r$

$(0, r) \rightarrow r = 1 \cdot \log_c(-b)$ $(-b)$

$(-\frac{r}{p}, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c(\frac{r}{p} a + r)$ $\rightarrow \log_c = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow bc = -1 = p$

$(a+c)b = -r$

$\rightarrow -\frac{r}{p} a + r = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a = 1$

$b = -r$

$c = \frac{1}{p}$

② $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + cx^p + \mu$ $(0, 1/30) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + cx^p + \mu$

$(0, \frac{r}{p}) \rightarrow \frac{r}{p} = 1 + cx^p \rightarrow cx^p = \frac{r}{p} - 1$

$-\frac{1}{p} x^p = -1 \rightarrow x^p = \frac{b}{p} \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + cx^p + \mu = 1 + \frac{cx^p}{b} = 1 + \frac{\frac{r}{p} - 1}{\frac{r}{p}} = \frac{1}{q}$

③ $(0, r) \rightarrow r = c + \log_b b$

$(r, c, 0) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_b(r, ca + b)$ $\rightarrow r = \log_b \frac{b}{r, ca + b}$

$\rightarrow \frac{b}{r, ca + b} = r \rightarrow 4 \cdot a + r \cdot b = b \rightarrow 4 \cdot a = -r \cdot b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{4} = -\frac{r}{b}$

④ $|x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > x$

$x^r - r > x$
 $x^r - r < -x$

$[x^r - r - x > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)]$
 $[x^r - r + x < 0 \rightarrow (-r, 1)]$

⑤ $f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = e \rightarrow r^{b-a} = e - r \rightarrow b - a = 1$

$f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = 1 - r \rightarrow \frac{r^b = e}{b+a=r} \rightarrow b = r - a = 1$

⑥ $f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{Ax+B}$ $g = x^r - x$

$x^r = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = g \rightarrow -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{p})^{A+B} = r \rightarrow r^{-A-B} = r \rightarrow -A-B = 1 \rightarrow A = -1/B$

$x = r + f(x) = g \rightarrow -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{r+A+B} = r \rightarrow (\frac{1}{p})^{r+A+B} = 2r \rightarrow r^{-r-A-B} = 2r \rightarrow -r-A-B = r \rightarrow A = -1/B$

$f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{-x} \rightarrow f(r) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{-r} = -r + p^r = y$

⑧ $T = 4 \text{ min}$ $A_r = \frac{1}{4} A_1 \rightarrow A_1 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{t}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} A_1 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{t}{4}} = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$
 $P_2 = \frac{1}{4}$
 $t_2 = ?$ $\frac{t}{4} (\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} - \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 1) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{t}{4} (\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} - \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 1) = \frac{1}{4} \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 1 \rightarrow \frac{t}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$

⑨ $A_r = \frac{1}{2} A_1$ $A_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} A_1$ $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$
 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (t+1) \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (t+1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} t = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow t = 1 \text{ min}$
 Ergebnis

⑩ $t = 1 \text{ min}$ $P_2 = 0,9994$ $\log_{0,9994} 0,9994 = 1$
 $A_r = \frac{1}{2} A_1 \rightarrow A_1 (0,9994)^t = \frac{1}{2} A_1$ $\log_{0,9994} (0,9994)^t = \log_{0,9994} \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow t (\log_{0,9994} 0,9994) = \log_{0,9994} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t \times 1 = 1 \rightarrow t = 1 \text{ min}$

⑪ $g(x) = 2,9 \log_{10} x$ $x = 10^y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2,9} \log_{10} x$ $D = x > 0$
 $\rightarrow y = \log_{10} x^r \rightarrow r \log_{10} x$ $R = x > 0$
 $D \Rightarrow x^R \rightarrow R - [0] R = R$

x	1	$\sqrt{10}$	10	100	1000
y	0	$0,5$	1	2	3

