

Übungen Logarithmen – Lösungen

Lösung von Aufgabe 1:

$$\begin{aligned}\log_7 49 &= 2, & \text{da } 7^2 &= 49 \\ \log_3 1 &= 0, & \text{da } 3^0 &= 1 \\ \log_5 \sqrt[6]{25} &= \log_5 25^{\frac{1}{6}} = \log_5 5^{\frac{2}{6}} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \log_{0.5} \frac{1}{32} &= \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{32} = 5, & \text{da } \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 &= \frac{1}{32}\end{aligned}$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 2:

Für alle Aufgaben muss gelten: $x > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}\log_x 8 = 3 &\Rightarrow x^3 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 2 \\ \log_x 25 = 2 &\Rightarrow x^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x = 5 \\ \log_x \sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow x = 10 \\ \log_{0.5} x = 4 &\Rightarrow x = (0,5)^4 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{16} \\ \log_2 x = 6 &\Rightarrow x = 2^6 = 64\end{aligned}$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 3:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \sqrt{\sqrt{10}^{\lg 16}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{10}^{\log_{10} 16}} = \sqrt{10^{\frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 16}} = \sqrt{10^{\log_{10} 16^{\frac{1}{2}}}} = \sqrt{10^{\log_{10} 4}} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ x &= \left[(\sqrt[3]{e})^2\right]^{\ln 8} = [\sqrt[3]{e}]^{2 \ln 8} = [\sqrt[3]{e}]^{\ln 64} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \ln 64} = e^{\ln 64^{\frac{1}{3}}} = e^{\ln 4} = 4 \\ x &= \sqrt[3]{10^{\frac{1}{2}(\lg 2 + \lg 32)}} = \sqrt[3]{10^{\frac{1}{2} \lg(2 \cdot 32)}} = \sqrt[3]{10^{\frac{1}{2} \lg 64}} = \sqrt[3]{10^{\lg 8}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \\ x &= \left(100^{\frac{1}{2} \lg 49}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(100^{\lg 7}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(10^{2 \lg 7}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(10^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \lg 7}\right) = 10^{\lg 7} = 7 \\ x &= \lg 5 \cdot \lg 20 + (\lg 2)^2 = \lg \frac{10}{2} \cdot \lg(2 \cdot 10) + (\lg 2)^2 \\ &= (\lg 10 - \lg 2)(\lg 2 + \lg 10) + (\lg 2)^2 = (\lg 10)^2 - (\lg 2)^2 + (\lg 2)^2 = (\lg 10)^2 = 1^2 = 1\end{aligned}$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 4:

$$e^{0.5(\ln x)^2} = \left(e^{(\ln x)^2}\right)^{0.5} \neq e^{(\ln x)^{2 \cdot 0.5}} = e^{\ln x} = x$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 5:

a)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}ae^{ct} &= ae^{c(t+3)} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{ct} &= e^{c(t+3)} = e^{ct} \cdot e^{3c} \\ \frac{1}{2} &= e^{3c} \Rightarrow 3c = \ln \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c = -0,23\end{aligned}$$

Die Einheit von c wäre $1/h$, da der Exponent einheitslos ist.

b)

$$\frac{1}{2}ae^{ct} = ae^{c(t+2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{ct} = e^{c(t+2)} = e^{ct} \cdot e^{2c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{2c}$$

$$y(t+6) = ae^{c(t+6)} = e^{ct} \cdot e^{6c} = y(t) \cdot e^{6c} = y(t) \cdot (e^{2c})^3 = y(t) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}y(t)$$

D.h. der Nikotingehalt sinkt auf ein Achtel.

Übungen Winkelfunktionen–Lösungen

Lösung von Aufgabe 6:

x	$\sin \alpha = x$	$\cos \alpha = x$	$\tan \alpha = x$
0,8290	$\alpha = 56^\circ$	$\alpha = 34^\circ$	$\alpha = 39,7^\circ$
-0,2907	$\alpha = -16,9^\circ$	$\alpha = 106,9^\circ$	$\alpha = -16,2^\circ$
-2,145	keine Lsg.	keine Lsg.	$\alpha = -65^\circ$
0,8660	$\alpha = 60^\circ$	$\alpha = 30^\circ$	$\alpha = 40,9^\circ$

Lösung von Aufgabe 7:

$$a = 50\text{cm}, \quad b = 78,17\text{cm}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 92,73\text{cm}$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{a}{c} = 32,63^\circ$$

$$\beta = \arcsin \frac{b}{c} = 57,37^\circ$$

$$a = 40\text{cm}, \quad \alpha = 46^\circ$$

$$\beta = 180^\circ - \alpha - \gamma = 44^\circ$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = 55,61\text{cm}$$

$$b = c \cdot \sin \beta = 38,63\text{cm}$$

$$b = 70\text{cm}, \quad \alpha = 18^\circ$$

$$\beta = 180^\circ - \alpha - \gamma = 72^\circ$$

$$c = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = 73,60\text{cm}$$

$$a = c \cdot \sin \alpha = 22,74\text{cm}$$

$$c = 65\text{cm}, \quad \beta = 59^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - \beta - \gamma = 31^\circ$$

$$b = c \cdot \sin \beta = 55,72\text{cm}$$

$$a = c \cdot \sin \alpha = 33,48\text{cm}$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 8:

$$y = \sin(2x + 5) \Rightarrow \text{Periode } p = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi = 180^\circ$$

$$y = \cos(4x - 1) \Rightarrow \text{Periode } p = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$$

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \text{Periode } p = \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4\pi = 720^\circ$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 9:

Sei $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ eine beliebige ganze Zahl

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \iff 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{8}\right)\pi$$

$$\cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \iff 4x + \frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{k}{4}\pi$$

$$\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \iff x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \left(k + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi$$

Lösung von Aufgabe 10:

Gesucht sind die Lösungen der Gleichungen für $\alpha \in [0^\circ, 360^\circ]$:

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \iff \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1 \iff \alpha = 45^\circ, \alpha = 225^\circ$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha \iff \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 \iff \tan \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\iff \alpha = 45^\circ, \alpha = 135^\circ, \alpha = 225^\circ, \alpha = 315^\circ$$