

1. Vereinfache soweit wie möglich (Teilweises Radizieren, Nenner wurzelfrei).

a) $\sqrt{27x} \cdot \sqrt{3x^2}$, $x \geq 0$

b) $\frac{15}{\sqrt{5ab^2}}$, $a, b > 0$

c) $\sqrt{2xy} : \sqrt{\frac{6x^3}{y}}$, $x, y > 0$

d) $(2 - 5\sqrt{2})(3\sqrt{2} + 6)$

e) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - 2}$

f) $\sqrt{98x^{10}y^2}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R} (!)$

2. Wahr oder falsch? Beweise oder widerlege folgende Aussagen.

a) $\sqrt{27 - 18\sqrt{2}} = 3 - 3\sqrt{2}$

b) $\sqrt{96 - 32\sqrt{5}} = 4\sqrt{5} - 4$

3. Bestimme die Lösungsmenge aus der Grundmenge \mathbb{R} (ohne Lösungsformel).

a) $4x = x^2$

b) $3x^2 + 6x = 105$

c) $x^2 - 3x - 9 = 0$

Viel Erfolg!

1. a) $\sqrt{27x} \cdot \sqrt{3x^2} = \sqrt{27x \cdot 3x^2} = 9x\sqrt{x}$
- b) $\frac{15}{\sqrt{5ab^2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{5ab^2}}{5ab^2} = \frac{3b\sqrt{5a}}{ab^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5a}}{ab}$
- c) $\sqrt{2xy} : \sqrt{\frac{6x^3}{y}} = \sqrt{2xy \cdot \frac{y}{6x^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{3x^2}} = \frac{y}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{y}{3x} \sqrt{3}$
- d) $(2 - 5\sqrt{2})(3\sqrt{2} + 6) = 6\sqrt{2} + 12 - 30 - 30\sqrt{2} = -24\sqrt{2} - 18$
- e) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{3 - 4} = -\sqrt{3} - 2$
- f) $\sqrt{98x^{10}y^2} = 7|x^5||y|\sqrt{2}$
2. a) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{27 - 18\sqrt{2}} \geq 0 \\ 3 - 3\sqrt{2} < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{27 - 18\sqrt{2}} \neq 3 - 3\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{Aussage falsch}$
- b) L.S. ≥ 0 und $(\text{L.S.})^2 = 96 - 32\sqrt{5}$
 R.S. ≥ 0 und $(\text{R.S.})^2 = (4\sqrt{5} - 4)^2 = 80 - 32\sqrt{5} + 16 = 96 - 32\sqrt{5} = (\text{L.S.})^2$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{96 - 32\sqrt{5}} = 4\sqrt{5} - 4$
3. a)
$$\begin{aligned} 4x &= x^2 \\ x^2 - 4x &= 0 \\ x(x - 4) &= 0 \\ x_1 &= 0, \quad x_2 = 4, \quad L = \{0; 4\} \end{aligned}$$
- b)
$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 6x &= 105 \\ 3x^2 + 6x - 105 &= 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 35 &= 0 \\ (x + 7)(x - 5) &= 0 \\ x_1 &= -7, \quad x_2 = 5, \quad L = \{-7; 5\} \end{aligned}$$
- c)
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 3x - 9 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} - 9 &= 0 \\ \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{45}{4} \\ \left(x_{1,2} - \frac{3}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{45}{4}} \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5} \quad L = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}; \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5} \right\} \end{aligned}$$