

HA: S. 70 ②

c) $e^{2x} = 7$ | $\ln()$

$\ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(7)$ [$\ln e = 1!$]

Log.-Gesetz (3) anwenden

$(2x \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(7))$ | :2

$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(7)$

$x \approx 0,973$

1) $4e^{-2x-3} = 6$ | :4

$e^{-2x-3} = \frac{3}{2}$ | $\ln()$

da $\ln e^k = k$ schreiben wir direkt:

$-2x - 3 = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ | +3

$-2x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 3$ | :(-2)

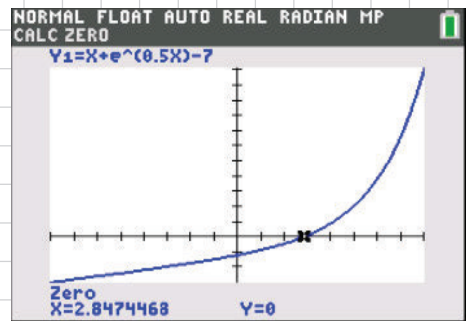
$x = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 3\right) \approx 1,70$

S. 70 ④

b) $x + e^{0,5x} = 7$

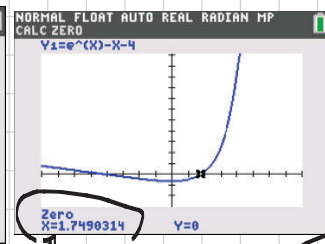
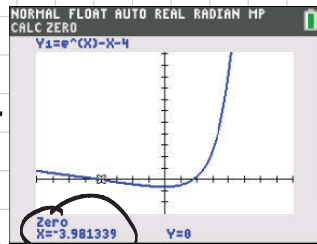
$|y_1 = x + e^{0,5x} - 7$ [GRAPH] für $-8 \leq x \leq 8$

2nd CALC zero $\rightarrow x \approx 2,847$



c) $e^x - x = 4$

2nd CALC zero 2mal durchführen, für Nullstelle links der y-Achse und diejenige rechts der y-Achse.



$x_1 \approx -3,98$

$x_2 \approx 1,75$

Alternativ:

$|y_1 = e^x - x$

$|y_2 = 4$

2nd CALC intersection ...

S. 70 ⑧

b) $e^x - 2 - \frac{15}{e^x} = 0 \quad | \cdot e^x$

$$e^{2x} - 2e^x - 15 = 0$$

Substituiere: $u := e^x \Rightarrow u^2 = e^{2x}$

$$u^2 - 2u - 15 = 0$$

$$u_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 15}$$

$$u_1 = 5 \quad [u_2 = -3] \quad \begin{array}{l} \ln(-3) \\ \text{nicht def.} \end{array} !$$

Rücksubstitution: $e^x = 5$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(5) \approx \underline{\underline{1,609}}$$

h.) $2e^x + 15 = 8e^{-x} \quad | \cdot e^x$

$$2e^{2x} + 15e^x = 8 \underbrace{e^{-x} \cdot e^x}_{= e^0 = 1}$$

Subst.: $u := e^x$

$$2u^2 + 15u - 8 = 0$$

$$u_{1,2} = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{225 + 64}}{4}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad [u_2 = -16] \quad \begin{array}{l} \ln(-16) \\ \text{n. def.} \end{array}$$

Rücksubstitution: $x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx \underline{\underline{-0,693}}$

S. 71 ⑪ b) $2,5^x = 7 \quad | \ln()$

$$\ln(2,5^x) = \ln(7) \quad | \text{Log.gesetz (3)}$$

$$x \cdot \ln(2,5) = \ln(7) \quad | : \ln(2,5)$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(7)}{\ln(2,5)} \approx \underline{\underline{2,12}}$$

c) $3 \cdot 5^{x-2} = 7,2 \quad | : 3$

$$5^{x-2} = 7,2 \quad | \ln()$$

$$\ln(5^{x-2}) = \ln(7,2) \quad | \text{Log.gesetz (3)}$$

$$(x-2) \ln(5) = \ln(7,2) \quad | : \ln(5)$$

$$x-2 = \frac{\ln(7,2)}{\ln(5)} \quad | +2$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(7,2)}{\ln(5)} + 2$$

$$x \approx \underline{\underline{2,544}}$$