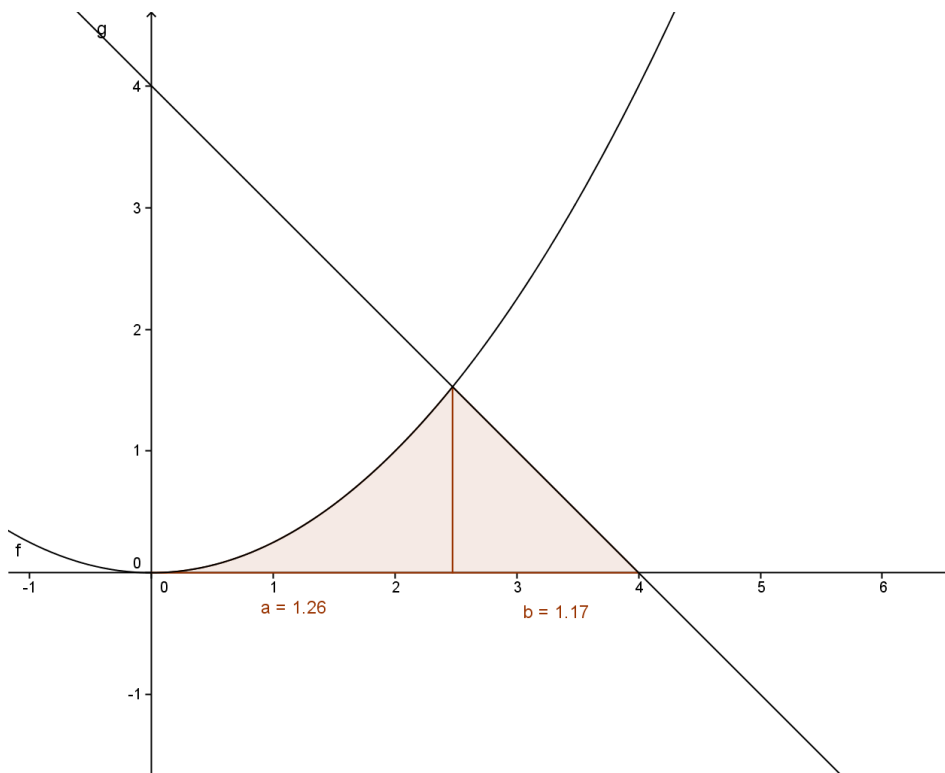


**S. 23/5**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \qquad h(x) = 4 - x$$

a) Schnittpunkt:  $f(x) = h(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 4 - x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x - 4 = 0$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{0,5} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{5} \quad \Rightarrow S(-2+2\sqrt{5} / 6-2\sqrt{5})$$

b)  $A = \int_0^{-2+2\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{4}x^2 dx + \int_{-2+2\sqrt{5}}^4 (4-x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{12}x^3 \right]_0^{-2+2\sqrt{5}} + \left[ 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-2+2\sqrt{5}}^4 \approx 1,26 + 8 - 6,83 = 2,43$

**S. 23/6**

$F(x)$  ist eine Stammfunktion von  $f(x)$ , wenn gilt  $F'(x) = f(x)$

a)  $F'(x) = (2x^3 + 4x - 1)' = 6x^2 + 4 = f(x)_{qed}$

$$\int_1^3 (6x^2 + 4) dx = [2x^3 + 4x - 1]_1^3 = (2 \cdot 3^3 + 4 \cdot 3 - 1) - (2 \cdot 1^3 + 4 \cdot 1 - 1) = 65 - 5 = 60$$

b) 0

e)  $\approx -7,27$

c) -2

f)  $\approx 1,44$

d)  $\frac{8}{9} = 0,8\bar{8}$

g) -27