



✖ Lösung zu Aufgabe 6.3 ex-gleichungen-mit-parametern-ohne-diskussion

a)

$$\begin{aligned} qx - x &= q^2 - 1 \\ x(q - 1) &= (q + 1)(q - 1) \quad | : (q - 1) \\ x &= q + 1 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} 2(bz - cz) &= z + bz - c \\ 2bz - 2cz &= z + bz - c \quad | - z - bz \\ 2bz - 2cz - z - bz &= -c \\ z(2b - 2c - 1 - b) &= -c \\ z(b - 2c - 1) &= -c \quad | : (b - 2c - 1) \\ z &= -\frac{c}{b - 2c - 1} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} (y - 3p)^2 &= 2y(y + 3p) - y(y - 1) \\ y^2 - 6py + 9p^2 &= 2y^2 + 6py - (y^2 - y) \\ y^2 - 6py + 9p^2 &= y^2 + 6py + y \quad | - y^2 - 6py - y - 9p^2 \\ -12py - y &= -9p^2 \\ y(-12p - 1) &= -9p^2 \quad | : (-12p - 1) \\ y &= \frac{9p^2}{12p + 1} \end{aligned}$$

✖ Lösung zu Aufgabe 6.4 ex-gleichungen-mit-parametern-mit-diskussion

a)

$$\begin{aligned} ax + b &= 3 \\ ax &= 3 - b \end{aligned}$$

Fall 1: Normalfall $a \neq 0$. Lösung $x = \frac{3-b}{a}$.**Fall 2:** Spezialfall $a = 0$. Man hat die Gleichung $0 = 3 - b$.**Fall 2.1:** $b \neq 3$. $\mathbb{L} = \emptyset$.**Fall 2.2:** $b = 3$. $\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{R}$.