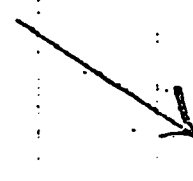
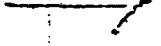
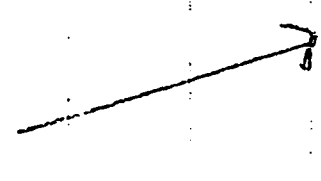
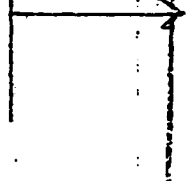
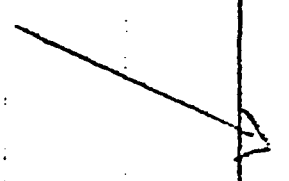


Lösung - Analysis - Gruppe A

1. 1. Fall $a=0$ ^(✓) Punktsymmetrie, da nur ungerade Exponenten ^(✓)
 2. Fall $a \neq 0$ ^(✓) keine Symmetrie, da gerade und ungerade Exponenten ^(✓) 3

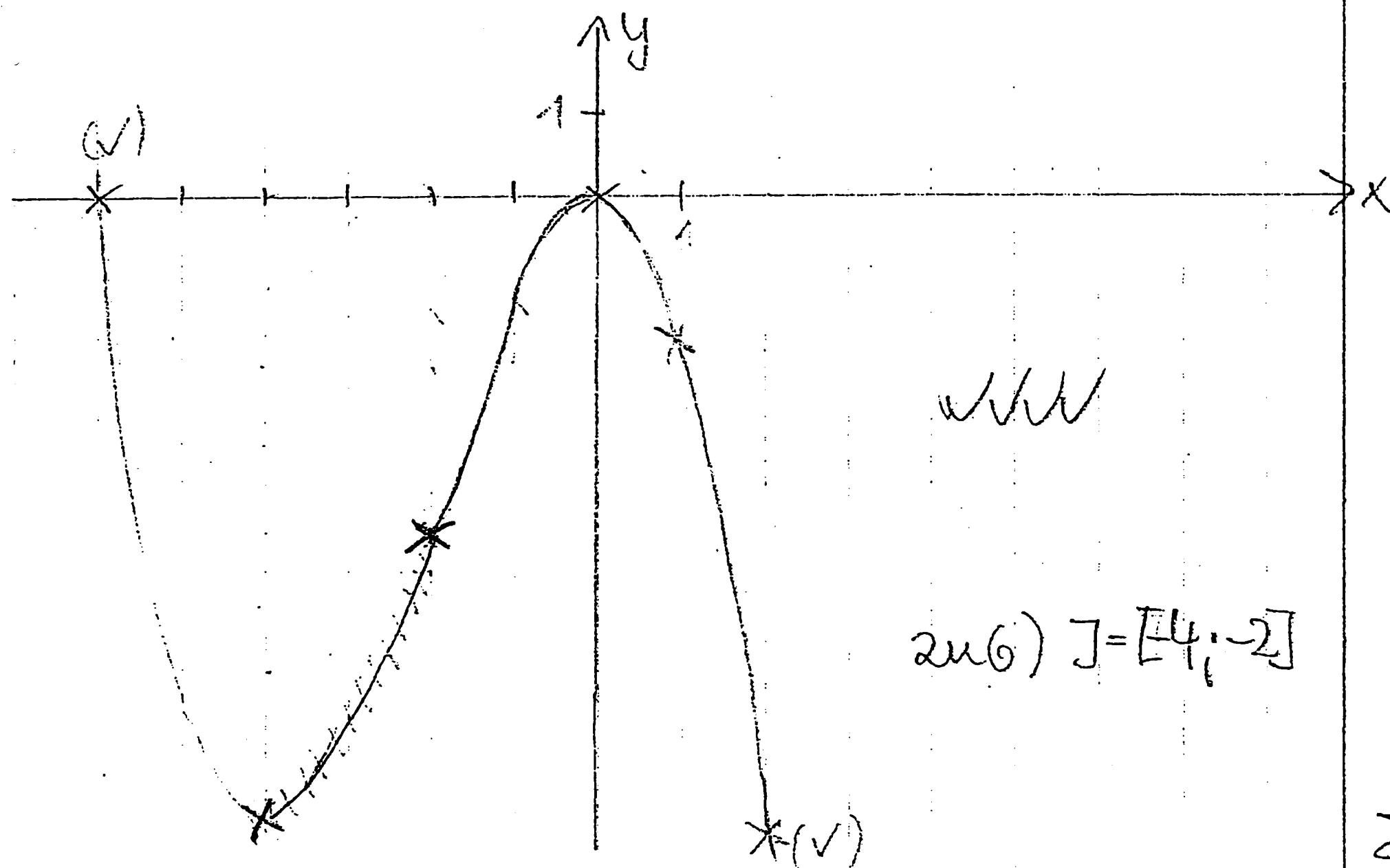
2. 1. Fall $a=0$ ^(✓): $-0,25x^3=0$ $x_{1/2/3}=0$ (dreifach) ^(✓)
 2. Fall $a \neq 0$ ^(✓): $-0,25x^2(x+a)=0$ $x_{1/2}=0$ (doppelt) ^(✓)
 $x_3=-a$ einfach ^(✓) 6

3. $p'(x) = -0,25(3x^2 + 12x)$ ^(✓)
 $-0,25x(3x+12)=0$ $x_1=0$ $x_2=-4$ ^(✓)

x	$-\infty < x < -4$	-4	$-4 < x < 0$	0	$0 < x < \infty$	
$p'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	
Gp						
		Min ^(✓)		Max ^(✓)		10

Min $(-4|-8)$ ^(✓) Max $(0|0)$ ^(✓)

4. $p'(x) = -0,25(6x+12) = 0$ $x = -2$ ^(✓)
 einfache Nullstelle von $p'(x) \rightarrow$ Wendepunkt existiert ^(✓) 4
 W $(-2|-4)$ ^(✓)



2u6) $J = [-4; -2]$

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