

1. Nullstellen linearer Funktionen:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) $f(x) = 2x - \frac{4}{3}$            | $x_0 = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}}$  |
| b) $f(x) = -3x - \frac{6}{5}$           | $x_0 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{5}}}$ |
| c) $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{8}$  | $x_0 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{2}}}$ |
| d) $f(x) = -\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{4}{3}$ | $x_0 = \underline{\underline{\frac{10}{3}}}$ |
| e) $f(x) = -\frac{3}{7}$                | <u>keine Nullstelle</u>                      |

2. Berechnen Sie jeweils die Nullstellen folgender quadratischer Funktionen:

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| a) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$          | $x_{01} = \underline{\underline{1}}$            | $x_{02} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$            |
| b) $f(x) = x^2 + 7x + 12$         | $x_{01} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$           | $x_{02} = \underline{\underline{-4}}$            |
| c) $f(x) = x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4}$ | $x_{01} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$  | $x_{02} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{2}}}$  |
| d) $f(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$        | $x_{01} = \underline{\underline{3}}$            | $x_{02} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$   |
| e) $f(x) = 15x^2 + 29x + 12$      | $x_{01} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{5}}}$ | $x_{02} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{4}{3}}}$  |
| f) $f(x) = 36x^2 + 84x + 49$      | $x_0 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{7}{6}}}$    |  |
| g) $f(x) = 7x^2 - 3x + 5$         | <u>keine Nullstelle</u>                         |  |
| h) $f(x) = 4x^2 + 7x - 8$         | $x_{01} \approx \underline{\underline{0,7880}}$ | $x_{02} \approx \underline{\underline{-2,5380}}$ |