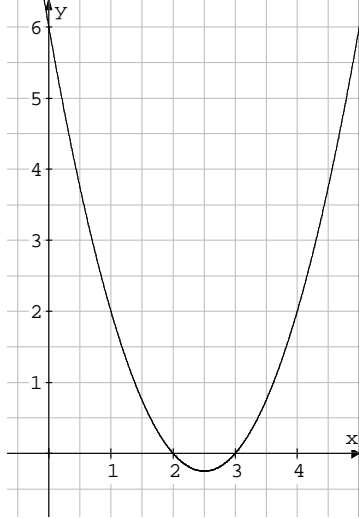
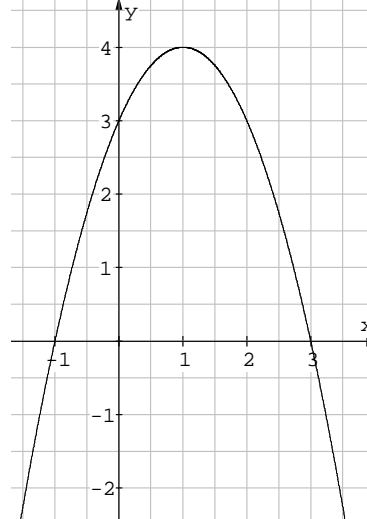


AB – Quadratische Funktionen, Nullstellen; Scheitelpunkte; Graphen

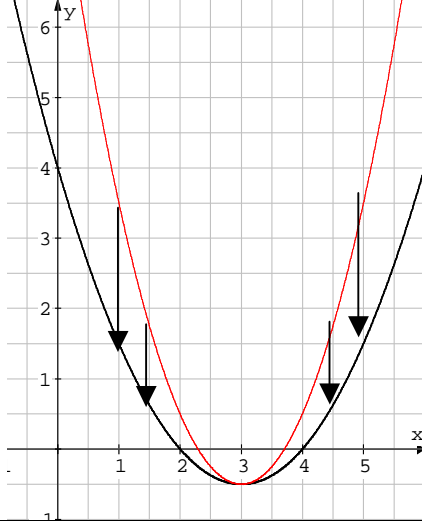
1) $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$; $x_1=3$; $x_2=2$; $S(2,5/-0,25)$



2) $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$; $x_1=3$; $x_2=-1$; $S(1/4)$

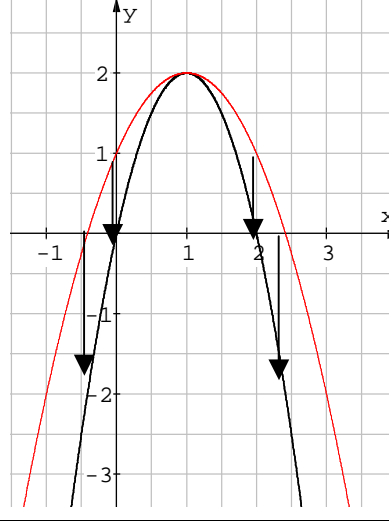


3) $f(x) = 0,5x^2 - 3x + 4$; $x_1=4$; $x_2=2$; $S(3/-0,5)$



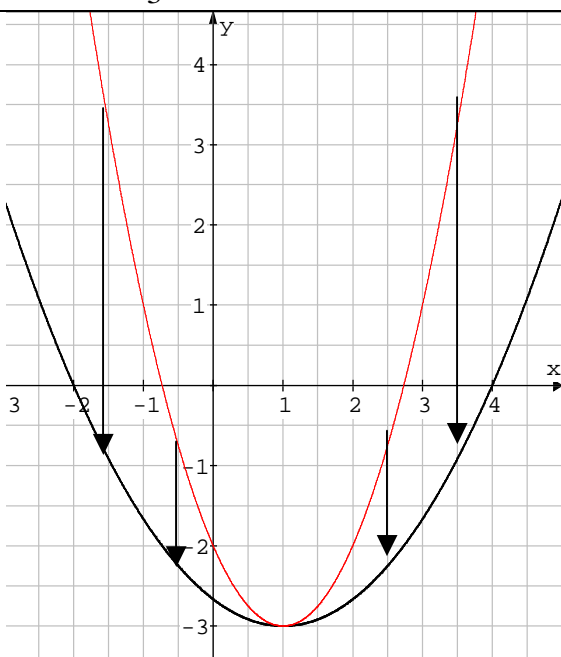
Stauchten: Faktor 0,5

4) $f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x$; $x_1=0$; $x_2=2$; $S(1/2)$



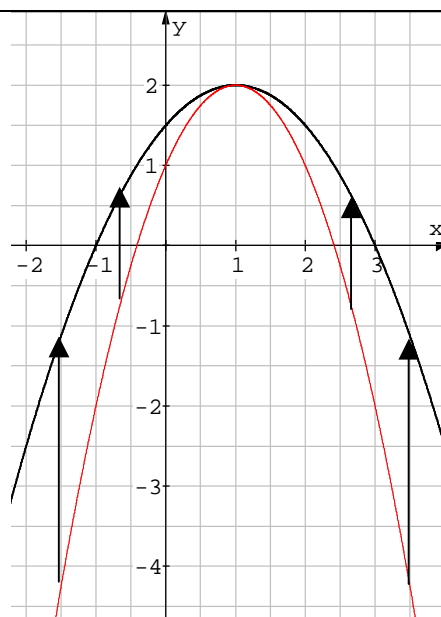
Strecken: Faktor 2

5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 2x - 8)$; $x_1=4$; $x_2=-2$; $S(1/-3)$



Stauchten: Faktor $\frac{1}{3}$

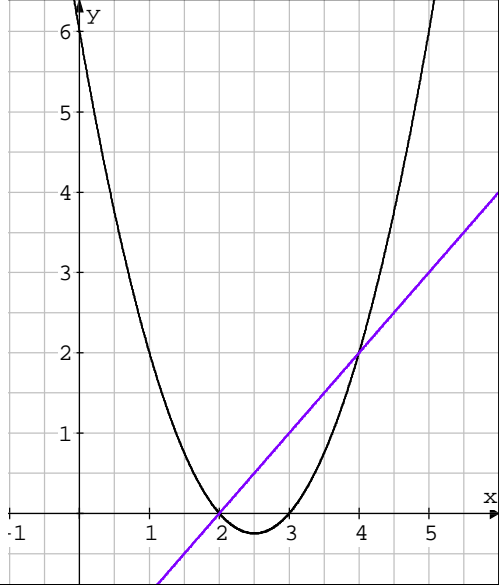
6) $f(x) = -0,5x^2 + x + 1,5$; $x_1=3$; $x_2=-1$; $S(1/2)$



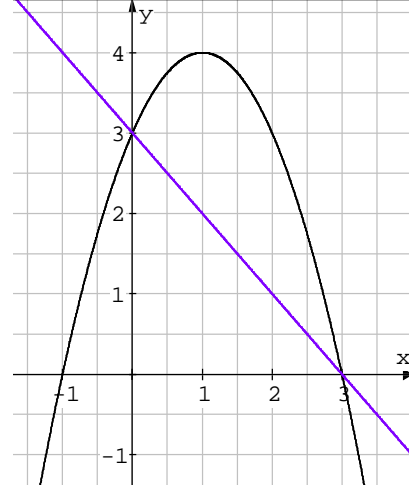
Stauchten: Faktor 0,5

AB – Schnittpunkte: Parabeln – Geraden (f wie Blatt 1)

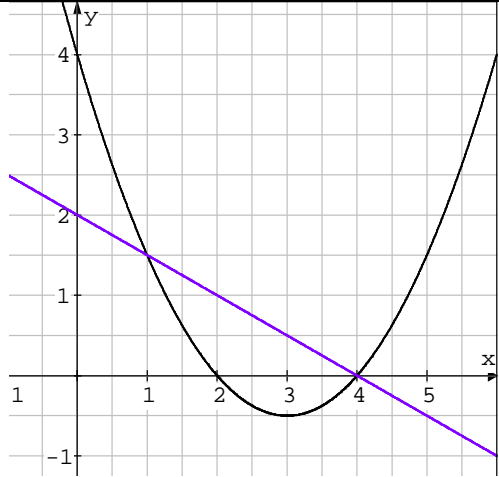
1) $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$; $g(x) = x - 2$



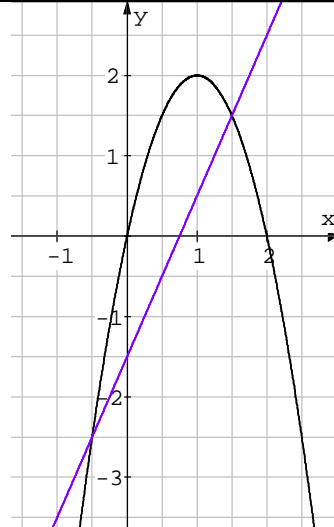
2) $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$; $g(x) = 3 - x$



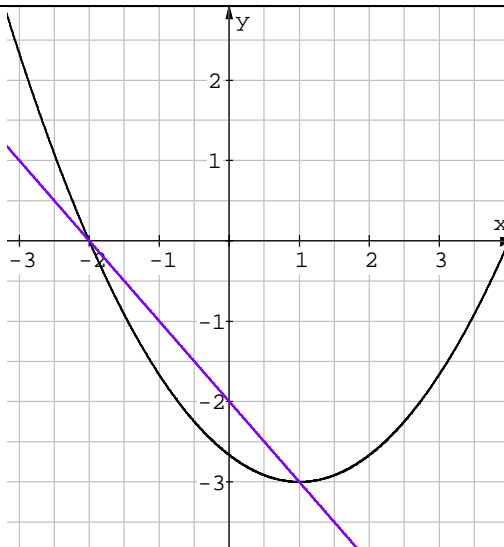
3) $f(x) = 0,5x^2 - 3x + 4$; $g(x) = 2 - 0,5x$



4) $f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x$; $x_1=0$; $g(x) = 2x - 1,5$



5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 2x - 8)$; $g(x) = -x - 2$



6) $f(x) = -0,5x^2 + x + 1,5$; $g(x) = -0,5x + 1,5$

