



1) $K_0 = 2.000,-$ $p = 2\% \rightarrow q = 1,02$
vierteljährlich

a) $K_{10} = 2.000,- \cdot 1,02^{4 \cdot 10} = 4.416,08$

b) $1,02^{4 \cdot x} = (1,02^4)^x = 1,082^x \Rightarrow p = 8,2\%$

c) $K_n = 9.750,88 = 2.000 \cdot 1,02^{4x}$ $| : 2000$
 $4,875 = 1,02^{4x}$ $| \log$

$$4x = \frac{\log 4,875}{\log 1,02}$$

$$4x = 80 \quad | : 4$$

$$x = 20 \text{ Jahre}$$

$$2) \quad A_0 = 1000 \text{ l} \cdot 1.000 \text{ dm}^3 = 1.000.000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$p = -5\% \rightarrow q = 0,95 \quad \text{wöchentlich}$$

$$a) \quad A_n = 10^6 \cdot 0,95^{52x} = 69.442,84 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$b) \quad \begin{aligned} 0,95^{52x} &< 0,5 \quad | \log \\ 52x \log 0,95 &< \log 0,5 \quad | : \log 0,95 (< 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 52 \cdot x &> \frac{\log 0,5}{\log 0,95} && 1,52 \\ x &> 94,85 && \Rightarrow x > 95 \text{ Jahre} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) 5 \cdot \log_7(2x) + 4 \cdot \log_7 \sqrt{0,5x} - 0,5 \cdot \log_7(16x^4) - 2 \cdot \log_7(0,25)$$

$$\log_7 (2x)^5 + \log_7 (\sqrt{0,5x})^4 - \log_7 (16x^4)^{1/2} - \log_7 (1/4)^2$$

$$\log_7 \frac{2^5 x^5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2}{4x^2 \cdot 1/16} = \log_7 2^5 x^5 = 5 \cdot \log_7(2x)$$

$$4) 2 \ln(3a^2) - 6 \cdot \ln \sqrt[3]{2a^4} + \frac{1}{3} \ln(27(a^2)^6) - 4 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)$$

$$\ln(3a^2)^2 - \ln((2a^4)^{1/3})^6 + \ln(27a^{12})^{1/3} - \ln\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^4$$

$$\ln \frac{3^2 a^4}{2^2 a^8} \cdot \frac{3 a^4}{2^4 / a^4} = \ln \frac{3^3 a^4}{2^6} = \ln \frac{27}{64} \cdot a^4$$

$$f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \cdot (x)' = e^x \cdot 1$$

$$f(x) = e^{\heartsuit} \rightarrow f'(x) = e^{\heartsuit} \cdot \heartsuit'$$

$$f(x) = 42^x = (e^{\ln 42})^x = e^{\ln 42 \cdot x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\ln 42 \cdot x} \cdot (\ln 42 \cdot x)' = e^{\ln 42 \cdot x} \cdot \ln 42$$

$$= 42^x \cdot \ln 42$$

$$1) \log_2 1100 = \sqrt{e^{\ln 4} + 4^{\ln 3}} - 2 \log_2 0,25$$

$$\log 10^{-2} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln 4} + 2^{\ln 3} - 2 \log_2 2^{-2}$$

$$-2 - 2 + 4 + 4 = 9$$

$$2) 100^{\log 3} = \ln 1/2 + 1/2 \log 16 - e^{-3 \ln 1/2}$$

$$10^{2 \cdot \log 3} = \ln e^{-2} + 1/2 \log 2^4 - e^{\ln (1/2)^{-3}}$$

$$9 - (-2) + 1/2 \cdot 4 - 8 = 5$$