



Lernziel:

Sie verstehen den Zusammenhang zwischen der Logarithmusfunktion und der Exponentialfunktion. Außerdem können Sie mit der Exponentialfunktion zusammenfassen und umrechnen.

1. Bestimmen Sie.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) $\ln(e^{-2})$ | $\rightarrow \ln(e^{-2}) = -2$ |
| b) $e^{-2 \ln(k)}$ | $\rightarrow e^{-2 \ln(k)} = \mathbf{k^2}$ richtig ist: $k^{(-2)}$ |
| c) $e^{\ln(\frac{k}{2})}$ | $\rightarrow e^{\ln(\frac{k}{2})} = \frac{k}{2}$ |
| d) $\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{\ln(k)}{2}}$ | $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{\ln(k)}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{k}$ |
| e) $e^{-\frac{\ln(k)}{3}}$ | $\rightarrow e^{-\frac{\ln(k)}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k}}$ |
| f) $2 * e^{\ln(k)^2}$ | $\rightarrow 2 * e^{\ln(k)^2} = 2 * \mathbf{k^2}$ |
| g) $e^{\ln(k)-1}$ | $\rightarrow e^{\ln(k)-1} = \mathbf{k e^{-1}}$ |
| h) $e^{\ln(k-1)}$ | $\rightarrow e^{\ln(k-1)} = \mathbf{k - 1}$ |

2. Bestimmen Sie den Klammerausdruck

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|---|--|
| a) $e^x - e^{3x} = e^x * (...)$ | $\rightarrow e^x - e^{3x} = \mathbf{e^x * (1 - e^{2x})}$ |
| b) $e^{2x} - 1 = (e^x - 1) * (...)$ | $\rightarrow e^{2x} - 1 = (\mathbf{e^x - 1}) * (\mathbf{e^x + 1})$ 3. Binomische Formel anwenden |
| c) $x^2 e^x + 2x e^x + e^x = e^x * (...)$ | $\rightarrow x^2 e^x + 2x e^x + e^x = \mathbf{e^x * (x + 1)^2}$ 1. Binomische Formel anwenden |
| d) $e^{3x} - 2e^{-x} = e^{-x} * (...)$ | $\rightarrow e^{3x} - 2e^{-x} = \mathbf{e^{-x} * (e^{4x} - 2)}$ |
| e) $ke^{2x} - 2e^{x+1} = e^x * (...)$ | $\rightarrow ke^{2x} - 2e^{x+1} = \mathbf{e^x * (ke^x - 2e^1)}$ |

3. Vereinfachen Sie die folgenden Terme

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|---|
| a) $2 \ln\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(q^2) - \ln(p^3)$ |
| $\rightarrow 2 \ln\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(q^2) - \ln(p^3) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 + \ln(q^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln(p^3) =$ |
| $= \ln\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 + \ln(q) - \ln(p^3) = \ln\left(\frac{p^2 q}{q^2 p^3}\right) = \mathbf{\ln\left(\frac{1}{pq}\right)}$ |
| b) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(a) - 2 \ln(b^2) + \ln(c)$ |
| $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(a) - 2 \ln(b^2) + \ln(c) = \ln(a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln(b^2)^2 + \ln(c) =$ |
| $= \ln(\sqrt{a}) - \ln(b^4) + \ln(c) = \mathbf{\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{a} * c}{b^4}\right)}$ |

c) $5 \ln(x) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(y) + \frac{3}{2} \ln(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 5 \ln(x) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(y) + \frac{3}{2} \ln(z) &= \ln(x)^5 + \ln(y)^{\frac{1}{4}} + \ln(z)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \\ &= \ln(x^5 * \sqrt[4]{y} * \sqrt{z^3}) \end{aligned}$$

d) $4 \ln(a) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(b^2) - \frac{2}{3} \ln(\sqrt{a^3})$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 4 \ln(a) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(b^2) - \frac{2}{3} \ln(\sqrt{a^3}) &= \ln(a)^4 - \ln(b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln(\sqrt{a^3})^{\frac{2}{3}} = \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{a^4}{\sqrt{b^6}}\right) - \ln\left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{a^4}{\sqrt{b^6} * a}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{a^3}{b^3}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

e) $\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln(\sqrt{x}) - \ln(x^3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln(\sqrt{x}) - \ln(x^3) &= \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} * \sqrt{x}\right) - \ln(x^3) = \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x * x^3}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^4}\right) = \ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} * x^{-4}\right) = \ln\left(x^{-\frac{7}{2}}\right) = -\frac{7}{2} \ln(x) \end{aligned}$$

f) $\ln\left(\frac{5}{x}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \ln^3 \sqrt{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{5}{x}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \ln^3 \sqrt{x^2} &= \ln\left(\frac{5}{x} * \frac{x}{5}\right) - \ln^3 \sqrt{x^2} = \\ &= \ln(1) - \ln^3 \sqrt{x^2} = -\ln^3 \sqrt{x^2} = -\frac{2}{3} \ln(x) \end{aligned}$$

g) $\ln\left(\frac{e}{a}\right) + \ln(a^2) - \ln(a\sqrt{e})$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{e}{a}\right) + \ln(a^2) - \ln(a\sqrt{e}) &= \ln\left(\frac{e}{a} * a^2\right) - \ln(a\sqrt{e}) = \\ &= \ln(e * a) - \ln(a\sqrt{e}) = \ln\left(\frac{e * a}{a\sqrt{e}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{e}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = \ln\left(e * e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$