

Nr. 11) Nullstelle von $f(x) = t - x^2$; $t > 0$

$x^2 = t \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{t}$; f ist symmetrisch zur y -Achse

$$A_1 = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} (t - x^2) dx = 2 \cdot \left[t \cdot x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{t}} = 2 \cdot \left(t \cdot \sqrt{t} - \frac{t \cdot \sqrt{t}}{3} \right)$$

$$A_1 = 2 t \cdot \sqrt{t} - \frac{2}{3} t \sqrt{t} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3} t \sqrt{t}}}$$

$$A_2 = 2 \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot t \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{t} \cdot t}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A_2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = A_1}} \quad \text{q. e. d.}$$

Nr. 13) $A(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \left(a \cdot \sin(x) + \frac{1}{a} \sin(x) \right) dx = \left[-a \cdot \cos(x) - \frac{1}{a} \cos(x) \right]_0^{\pi}$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{a} - \left\{ -a - \frac{1}{a} \right\} = \underline{\underline{2a + \frac{2}{a}}}$$

Extrema von $A(a) \Rightarrow A'(a) = 0$ notw. Bed

$$A'(a) = 2 + 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot a^{-2} = 2 - \frac{2}{a^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{a^2} \quad | \cdot a^2$$

$$a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = \pm 1$$

hinr. Bed. $A''(a) = -\frac{2 \cdot (-2)}{a^3} = \frac{4}{a^3}$

$$A''(+1) = \frac{4}{1^3} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Min von } A(a) \text{ f\u00fcr } \underline{\underline{a = +1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(+1) = 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{1} = 4}}$$

$$A''(-1) = \frac{4}{(-1)^3} = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow (\text{Max von } A(a) \text{ f\u00fcr } a = -1)$$

F\u00fcr $a < 0$ wird $A(a) < 0$ ∇