

A. 2. 3. 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad (x-1)^3 - (x-1) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 - 1)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\
 &\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (x-2) \cdot x = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow x_3 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 - x + 1 \, dx + \int_2^1 (x-1)^3 - x + 1 \, dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_2^1 \\
 &= 0 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 0 + 0 \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2 + 2 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad 4x^2 - x + 1 &= -x + 5 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \\
 &\Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \wedge x_2 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^1 -x + 5 - (4x^2 - x + 1) \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 -4x^2 + 4 \, dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{4}{3}x^3 + 4x \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{4}{3} + 4 - \left(\frac{4}{3} - 4 \right) = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{24}{3} = \frac{16}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Auch mit GTR müssen nachvollziehbare Rechenschritte angegeben werden: $f(x) = g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 - 4x - x^2 + 2 &= 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x_0 = -1,81 \\ x_1 = 0,471 \\ x_2 = 2,34 \end{array} \right\} \text{GTR}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_{-1,81}^{0,471} f(x) - g(x) \, dx - \int_{0,471}^{2,34} g(x) - f(x) \, dx \approx 9,51 \text{ GTR}$$

4) Das Ergebnis eines Integrals kann negativ, Null, positiv sein, wogegen Flächeninhalt immer größer-gleich Null sind.