

Nachstens-/Zerfallsfunktion

$$A(x) = A_0 \cdot q^x$$

Wachstum: $1.000,- = A_0$

$$p = 3\% \Rightarrow q = 1,03$$

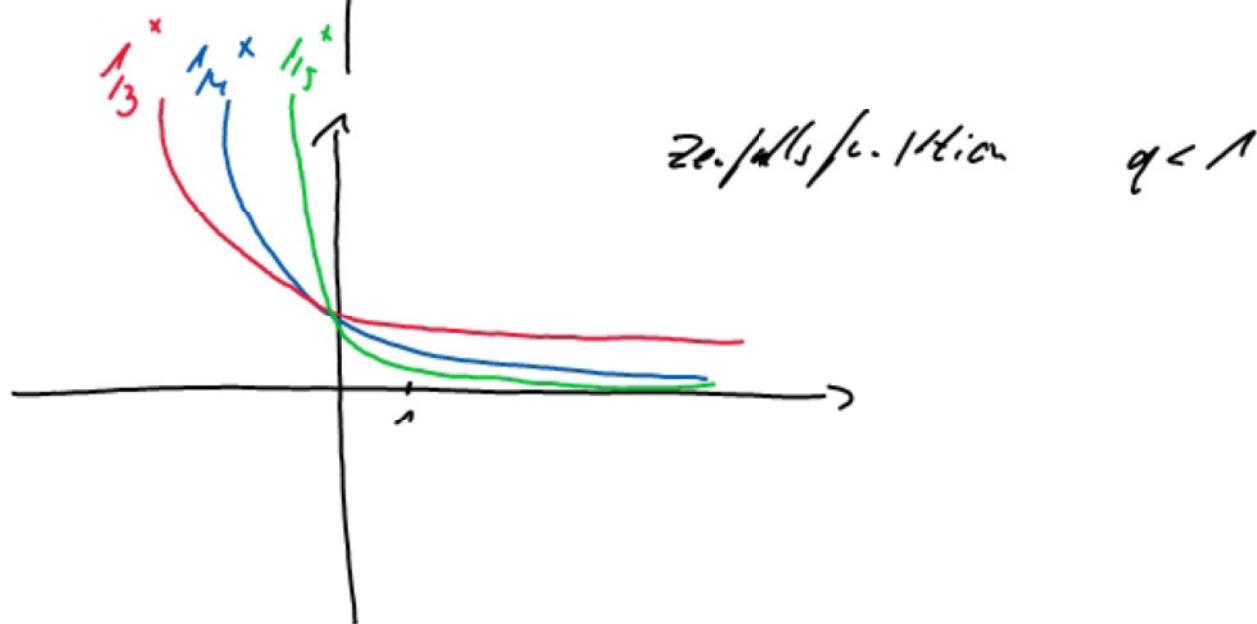
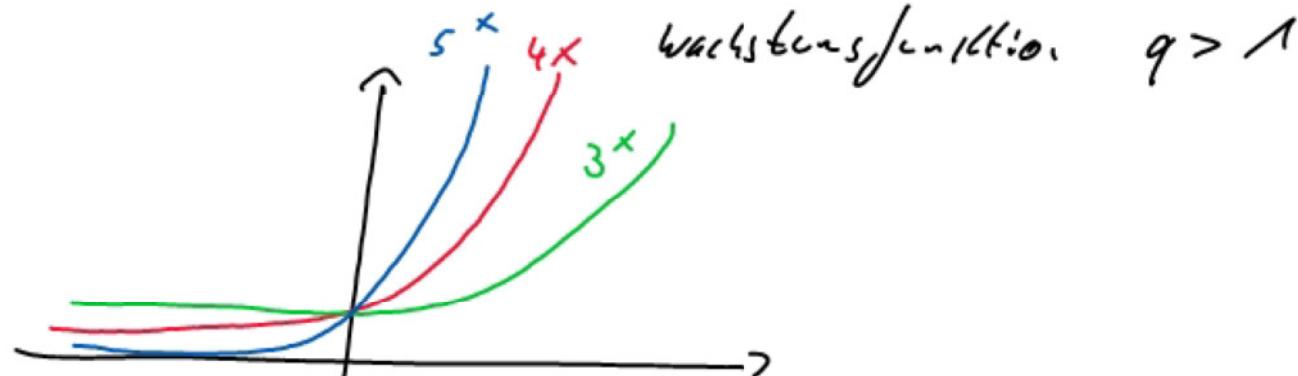
$x =$ Jahre $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{jährliche Beobachtung} : A(x) = 1.000,- \cdot 1,03^x \\ \text{vierteljährlich} : A(x) = 1.000,- \cdot 1,03^{4 \cdot x} \end{array} \right.$

$x =$ Monate vierteljährlich : $A(x) = 1.000,- \cdot 1,03^{1/3 \cdot x}$

Zerfall: Wächst -5% i. Quarta. $A(x) = A_0 \cdot 0,95^{-4 \cdot x}$

$$x = \text{Jahre}$$

Halbwertszeit: 50 Jahre. $A(x) = A_0 \cdot 0,5^{-1/50 \cdot x}$



$$1) \quad k_0 = 2.000,- \quad \rho = 2\% \rightarrow q = 1,02$$

vinsteljährlig

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

$$5) \quad 1,02^{4x} = (1,02^4)^x = 1,082^x \Rightarrow \rho = 8,2\%$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rho = -5\% \rightarrow q = 0,95 \quad \text{niedrig}$$

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

$$5) 0,95^{52x} < 0,5 \quad | \lg \\ 52 \cdot \lg 0,95 < \lg 0,5 \quad | : \lg 0,95 (< 0)$$

$$52 \cdot x > \frac{\lg 0,5}{\lg 0,95} \quad | \cdot 52 \\ x > 94,85 \Rightarrow x > 95 \text{ Jahre}$$

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

$$\log(2x)^5 + \log(\sqrt{16x})^4 = \log(16x^4)^{1/2} - \log(1/4)^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= e^{\ln 42 \cdot x} \cdot (\ln 42 \cdot x)^1 = e^{\ln 42 \cdot x} \cdot \ln 42 \\&= 42^x \cdot \ln 42\end{aligned}$$

$$1) \log_{10} \frac{1}{M_{\text{H}_2}} = \ln \frac{e^{-4}}{e^{1/2}} + 4^{\ln 3} - 2 \ln 0.25$$

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

$$-2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 + 4 = 9$$

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

$$10^{2 \cdot \ln 3} = \ln e^{-2} + \ln 16 - e^{\ln (1/2)^{-3}}$$

$$9 - (-2) + \ln 16 - 8 = 5^-$$