

1.1. Prüfungsaufgaben zu Binomischen Formeln

Aufgabe 1: Binomische Formeln vorwärts

Löse die Klammern auf und fasse anschließend zusammen:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) $(3a - 4b)(3a + 4b)$ | h) $-5 \cdot (a + b)^2 + 10ab$ |
| b) $(4c - 5d)(4c + 5d)$ | i) $(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2 - 4xy$ |
| c) $(2m + 3n)(2m - 3n)$ | j) $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ |
| d) $(a + 2b)(a - 2b)$ | k) $3 \cdot (x - 2) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x + 3)$ |
| e) $(a - b)(a^2 - b^2)$ | l) $-4 \cdot (a + 3) \cdot (a + 1) \cdot (a - 3)$ |
| f) $(2a - b)^2 + (a + b)^2 - (2a - b)(2a + b)$ | m) $(3u - 4)^2 \cdot (u + 1)$ |
| g) $(x - y)^2 + (x + 2y)^2 - (x - 3y)(x + 3y)$ | n) $(4m - 1)^2(3m + 1)$ |

Lösungen

- a) $(3a - 4b)(3a + 4b) = 9a^2 - 16b^2$ (1)
 b) $(4c - 5d)(4c + 5d) = 16c^2 - 25d^2$ (1)
 c) $(2m + 3n)(2m - 3n) = 4m^2 - 9n^2$ (1)
 d) $(a + 2b)(a - 2b) = a^2 - 4b^2$ (3)
 e) $(a - b)(a^2 - b^2) = a^3 - a^2b - ab^2 + b^3$ (2)
 f) $(2a - b)^2 + (a + b)^2 - (2a - b)(2a + b) = a^2 - 2ab + 3b^2$ (1)
 g) $(x - y)^2 + (x + 2y)^2 - (x - 3y)(x + 3y) = x^2 + 2xy + 14y^2$ (1)
 h) $-5 \cdot (a + b)^2 + 10ab = -5a^2 - 10ab - 5b^2 + 10ab = -5a^2 - 5b^2$ (2)
 i) $(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2 - 4xy = 0$ (2)
 j) $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$ (1)
 k) $3 \cdot (x - 2) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x + 3) = (3x^2 - 12) \cdot (x + 3) = 3x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x - 36$ (3)
 l) $-4 \cdot (a + 3) \cdot (a + 1) \cdot (a - 3) = -4 \cdot (a^2 - 9) \cdot (a + 1) = -4 \cdot (a^3 + a^2 - 9a - 9) = -4a^3 - 4a^2 + 36a + 36$ (3)
 m) $(3u - 4)^2 \cdot (u + 1) = (9u^2 - 24u + 16) \cdot (u + 1) = 9u^3 - 15u^2 - 8u + 16$ (3)
 n) $(4m - 1)^2(3m + 1) = (16m^2 - 8m + 1) \cdot (3m + 1) = 48m^3 - 8m^2 - 5m + 1$ (3)

Aufgabe 2: 1. Binomische Formel rückwärts

Zerlege in Faktoren:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) $\frac{1}{4}a^2 + ab + b^2$ | e) $\frac{1}{9}x^4 + 2x^3 + 9x^2$ | i) $4m^2 + 8m + 4$ |
| b) $\frac{1}{2}ab^2 + 4ab + 8a$ | f) $9p^2 + 6p + 1$ | j) $7m^2 + 28m + 28$ |
| c) $2mn^2 + 2mn + \frac{1}{2}m$ | g) $3x^2 + 12x + 12$ | k) $12z^3 + 36z^2 + 27z$ |
| d) $\frac{1}{8}x^2 + 2x + 8$ | h) $3x^2 + 6x + 3$ | |

Lösungen

- a) $\frac{1}{4}a^2 + ab + b^2 = \frac{1}{4}(a + 2b)^2$ (2)
 b) $\frac{1}{2}ab^2 + 4ab + 8a = \frac{1}{2}a(b + 4)^2$ (2)
 c) $2mn^2 + 2mn + \frac{1}{2}m = \frac{1}{2}m(2n + 1)^2$ (2)
 d) $\frac{1}{8}x^2 + 2x + 8 = \frac{1}{8}(x + 8)^2$ (2)
 e) $\frac{1}{9}x^4 + 2x^3 + 9x^2 = \frac{1}{9}x^2(x + 9)^2$ (2)
 f) $9p^2 + 6p + 1 = (3p + 1)^2$ (2)
 g) $3x^2 + 12x + 12 = 3(x + 2)^2$ (2)
 h) $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 3(x + 1)^2$ (2)
 i) $4m^2 + 8m + 4 = 4(m + 1)^2$ (2)
 j) $7m^2 + 28m + 28 = 7(m + 2)^2$ (2)
 k) $12z^3 + 36z^2 + 27z = 3z(2z + 3)^2$ (2)

Aufgabe 3: 2. Binomische Formel rückwärts

Zerlege in Faktoren:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a)} & \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x & \text{e)} \quad 36w^2 - 24w + 4 \quad \text{i)} \quad \frac{1}{4}a - 2a^2 + 4a^3 \\ \text{b)} & 3xy^2 - 2xy + \frac{1}{3}x & \text{f)} \quad 36c^2 - 12c + 1 \quad \text{j)} \quad \frac{1}{2} - a + \frac{1}{2}a^2 \\ \text{c)} & a^2b - 2ab^2 + b^3 & \text{g)} \quad 81a - 54a^2 + 9a^3 \quad \text{k)} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{14}{x} + 49 \\ \text{d)} & 24c^2 - 24c + 6 & \text{h)} \quad \frac{1}{6}n^2 - \frac{1}{3}n + \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

Lösungen

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} & \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x = \frac{2}{3}x(x-3)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{b)} & 3xy^2 - 2xy + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{1}{3}x(3y-1)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{c)} & a^2b - 2ab^2 + b^3 = b(a-b)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{d)} & 24c^2 - 24c + 6 = 6(2c-1)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{e)} & 36w^2 - 24w + 4 = 4(3w-1)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{f)} & 36c^2 - 12c + 1 = 6(c-1)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{g)} & 81a - 54a^2 + 9a^3 = 9a(3-a)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{h)} & \frac{1}{6}n^2 - \frac{1}{3}n + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(n-1)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{i)} & \frac{1}{4}a - 2a^2 + 4a^3 = \frac{1}{4}a(1-4a)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{j)} & \frac{1}{2} - a + \frac{1}{2}a^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1-a)^2 \quad (2) \\ \text{k)} & \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{14}{x} + 49 = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 7\right)^2 \quad (1) \end{array}$$

Aufgabe 4: 3. Binomische Formel rückwärts

Zerlege in Faktoren:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a)} & 50x^2 - 2y^2 & \text{e)} \quad \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{32}y^2 \quad \text{i)} \quad 64x^2 - 144z^2 \\ \text{b)} & 7a^2 - 63b^2 & \text{f)} \quad \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 18y^2 \quad \text{j)} \quad 18y^3 - \frac{2}{9}yz^2 \\ \text{c)} & 4b^2 - 25c^2 & \text{g)} \quad \frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1 \quad \text{k)} \quad 8y^3 - 18x^2y \\ \text{d)} & 9a^2 - 16b^2 & \text{h)} \quad 3m^2 - 27n^2 \quad \text{l)} \quad \frac{25}{49}b^3 - \frac{49}{25}a^2b \end{array}$$

Lösungen

- a) $50x^2 - 2y^2 = 2(5x - y)(5x + y)$ (2)
b) $7a^2 - 63b^2 = 7(a - 3b)(a + 3b)$ (2)
c) $4b^2 - 25c^2 = (2b - 5c) \cdot (2a + 5c)$ (2)
d) $9a^2 - 16b^2 = (3a - 4b)(3a + 4b)$ (2)
e) $\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{32}y^2 = \frac{1}{32}(2x - y) \cdot (2x + y)$ (2)
f) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 18y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6y)(x + 6y)$ (2)
g) $\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1 = \left(\frac{x}{y} - 1\right)\left(\frac{x}{y} + 1\right)$ (2)
h) $3m^2 - 27n^2 = 3(m - 3n) \cdot (m + 3n)$ (2)
i) $64x^2 - 144z^2 = (8x - 12z)(8x + 12z)$ (1)
j) $18y^3 - \frac{2}{9}yz^2 = 2y\left(3y + \frac{1}{3}z\right)\left(3y - \frac{1}{3}z\right)$ (2)
k) $8y^3 - 18x^2y = 2y(2y - 3x)(2y + 3x)$ (2)
l) $\frac{25}{49}b^3 - \frac{49}{25}a^2b = b\left(\frac{5}{7}b + \frac{7}{5}a\right)\left(\frac{5}{7}b - \frac{7}{5}a\right)$ (2)

Aufgabe 5: Satz von Vieta

Zerlege in Faktoren:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| a) $x^2 + 5x + 6$ | g) $a^2 + 3a - 18$ | m) $y^2 - y - 30$ | s) $w^2 + 5w - 24$ |
| b) $w^2 + 9w + 20$ | h) $x^2 - x - 20$ | n) $a^2 + 4a - 60$ | t) $z^2 - z - 56$ |
| c) $x^2 + 11x + 24$ | i) $x^2 - x - 12$ | o) $w^2 + 7w - 8$ | u) $n^2 + 8a - 20$ |
| d) $f^2 + 3f + 2$ | j) $u^2 + u - 12$ | p) $z^2 - 16z - 36$ | v) $z^2 - 8z - 33$ |
| e) $x^2 + 6x + 8$ | k) $x^2 - 2x - 15$ | q) $x^2 - 11x + 30$ | w) $2x^2 + 10x + 12$ |
| f) $b^2 + 21b + 110$ | l) $x^2 - x - 42$ | r) $n^2 + 15n - 16$ | x) $\frac{1}{3}a^2 - \frac{7}{3}x + 4$ |

Lösungen

- a) $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)$ (1)
b) $w^2 + 9w + 20 = (w + 4)(w + 5)$ (1)
c) $x^2 + 11x + 24 = (x + 3)(x + 8)$ (1)
d) $f^2 + 3f + 2 = (f + 2)(f + 1)$ (1)
e) $x^2 + 6x + 8 = (x + 4)(x + 2)$ (1)
f) $b^2 + 21b + 110 = (b + 10)(b + 11)$ (1)
g) $a^2 + 3a - 18 = (a - 3)(a + 6)$ (1)
h) $x^2 - x - 20 = (x - 5)(x + 4)$ (1)
i) $x^2 - x - 12 = (x - 4)(x + 3)$ (1)
j) $u^2 + u - 12 = (u + 4)(u - 3)$ (1)
k) $x^2 - 2x - 15 = (x - 5)(x + 3)$ (1)
l) $x^2 - x - 42 = (x - 7)(x + 6)$ (1)
m) $y^2 - y - 30 = (y - 6)(y + 5)$ (1)
n) $a^2 + 4a - 60 = (a + 10)(a - 6)$ (1)
o) $w^2 + 7w - 8 = (w + 8)(w - 1)$ (1)
p) $z^2 - 16z - 36 = (z - 18)(z + 2)$ (1)
q) $x^2 - 11x + 30 = (x - 6)(x - 5)$ (2)
r) $n^2 + 15n - 16 = (n + 16)(n - 1)$ (1)
s) $w^2 + 5w - 24 = (w + 8)(w - 3)$ (1)
t) $z^2 - z - 56 = (z - 8)(z + 7)$ (1)
u) $n^2 + 8a - 20 = (n + 10)(n - 2)$ (1)
v) $z^2 - 8z - 33 = (z - 11)(z + 3)$ (1)
w) $2x^2 + 10x + 12 = 2(x + 1)(x + 4)$ (2)
x) $\frac{1}{3}a^2 - \frac{7}{3}x + 4 = \frac{1}{3}(a - 3)(a - 4)$ (2)

Aufgabe 6: Binomische Formeln gemischt

Vereinfache soweit wie möglich durch ausklammern und kürzen:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{a)} \quad \frac{a^2 - 12a + 36}{2a - 12} & \text{e)} \quad \frac{-3a - 9}{a^2 + 6a + 9} & \text{i)} \quad \frac{4y^2 - z^2}{4y^2 - 4yz + z^2} & \text{m)} \quad \frac{2a - 4}{a^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{(a - 2) \cdot (a + 2)}{a^2 + 3a + 2} \\
\text{b)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 12x + 36}{2x - 12} & \text{f)} \quad \frac{4d - 12}{-d^2 + 6d - 9} & \text{j)} \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 5x + 4} & \text{n)} \quad \frac{2a + 6}{a^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{a^2 + 6a + 9}{(a - 3) \cdot (a + 3)} \\
\text{c)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 10x + 25}{-3x + 15} & \text{g)} \quad \frac{b^2 - 9c^2}{b^2 + 6bc + 9c^2} & \text{k)} \quad \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x^2 + 8x + 16} & \\
\text{d)} \quad \frac{-3x - 9}{x^2 + 6x + 9} & \text{h)} \quad \frac{y^2 - 9z^2}{y^2 + 6yz + 9z^2} & \text{l)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 + 3x - 18} &
\end{array}$$

Lösungen

$$\text{a)} \quad \frac{a^2 - 12a + 36}{2a - 12} = \frac{(a - 6)^2}{2(a - 6)} = \frac{1}{2}(a - 6) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 12x + 36}{2x - 12} = \frac{(x - 6)^2}{2(x - 6)} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 10x + 25}{-3x + 15} = \frac{(x - 5)^2}{-3(x - 5)} = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 5) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{d)} \quad \frac{-3x - 9}{x^2 + 6x + 9} = \frac{-3(x + 3)}{(x + 3)^2} = -\frac{3}{x + 3} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{e)} \quad \frac{-3a - 9}{a^2 + 6a + 9} = \frac{-3(a + 3)}{(a + 3)^2} = -\frac{3}{a + 3} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{f)} \quad \frac{4d - 12}{-d^2 + 6d - 9} = \frac{4(d - 3)}{-(d - 3)^2} = -\frac{4}{d - 3} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{g)} \quad \frac{b^2 - 9c^2}{b^2 + 6bc + 9c^2} = \frac{(b - 3c)(b + 3c)}{(b + 3c)^2} = \frac{b - 3c}{b + 3c} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{h)} \quad \frac{y^2 - 9z^2}{y^2 + 6yz + 9z^2} = \frac{(y - 3z)(y + 3z)}{(y + 3z)^2} = \frac{y - 3z}{y + 3z} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{i)} \quad \frac{4y^2 - z^2}{4y^2 - 4yz + z^2} = \frac{(2y - z)(2y + z)}{(2y - z)^2} = 2y + z \quad (3)$$

$$\text{j)} \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 5x + 4} = \frac{(x + 1)^2}{(x + 4)(x + 1)} = \frac{x + 1}{x + 4} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{k)} \quad \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \frac{(x + 3)(x + 4)}{(x + 4)^2} = \frac{x + 3}{x + 4} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{l)} \quad \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 + 3x - 18} = \frac{(x - 3)^2}{(x - 3)(x + 6)} = \frac{x - 3}{x + 6} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{m)} \quad \frac{2a - 4}{a^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{(a - 2) \cdot (a + 2)}{a^2 + 3a + 2} = \frac{2a - 4}{a^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{a^2 + 3a + 2}{(a - 2) \cdot (a + 2)} = \frac{2(a - 2)}{(a - 1)(a + 1)} \cdot \frac{(a + 1)(a + 2)}{(a - 2) \cdot (a + 2)} = \frac{2}{a - 1} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{n)} \quad \frac{2a + 6}{a^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{a^2 + 6a + 9}{(a - 3) \cdot (a + 3)} = \frac{2a + 6}{a^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{(a - 3) \cdot (a + 3)}{a^2 + 6a + 9} = \frac{2(a + 3)}{(a - 3)(a + 3)} \cdot \frac{(a - 3) \cdot (a + 3)}{(a + 3)^2} = \frac{2}{a + 3} \quad (3)$$