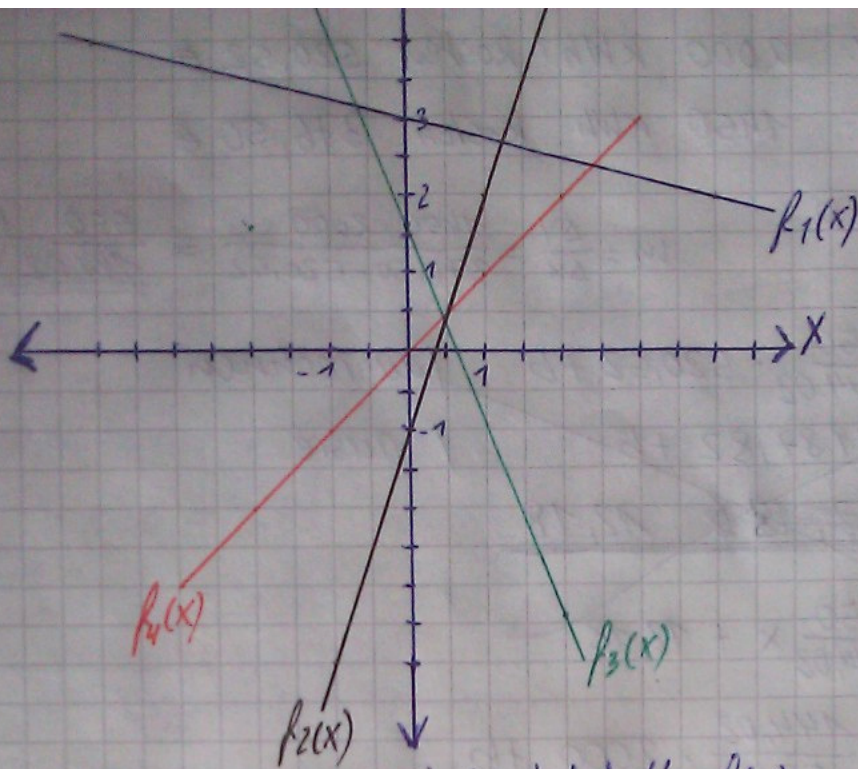


2 b)



$$f_1(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x + 3$$

$$f_2(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f_3(x) = -\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$f_4(x) = x$$

a) Wertetabelle  $f_1(x)$

x	f(x)
5	1,75
4	2
3	2,25
2	2,5
1	2,75
0	3
-1	3,25
-2	3,5
-3	3,75
-4	4
-5	4,25

$f_2(x)$

x	f(x)
5	-16
4	-13
3	-10
2	-7
1	-4
0	-1
-1	2
-2	5
-3	8
-4	11
-5	14

3)

$$P_1(-3/3)$$

$$P_2(3/1)$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - 3}{3 - (-3)} = \frac{-2}{6}$$

$$y = m \cdot x + b$$

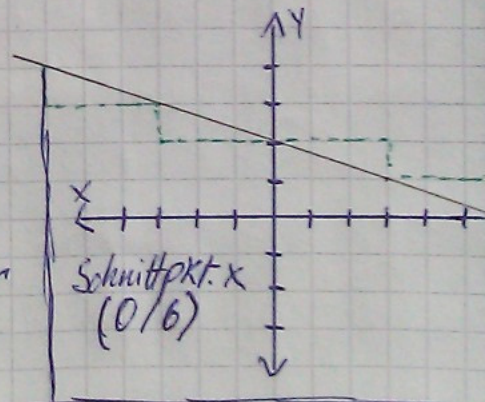
$$1 = -\frac{2}{6} \cdot 3 + b$$

$$\underline{b = 2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{6}x + 2$$

$$\underline{f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2}$$

1 Var. einsetzen  
1 ausrechnen



$$P_3(2|3)$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{6} \cdot 2 + 2 \quad \text{lausr.}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3} + 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3} = 1,\bar{3}$$

$P_3$  liegt nicht auf der Geraden da  $3 \neq 1,\bar{3}$