

Binom $a^2 - b^2$

Beispiel:

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2+2)^2 - (x-2)^2 &= [(x^2+2) - (x-2)][(x^2+2) + (x-2)] \\&= [x^2 - x + 4][x^2 + x] \\&= (x^2 - x + 4)(x+1)x\end{aligned}$$

(1) Verwende die binomische Formel $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) $1-x^2$ | b) u^3-25u |
| c) $2x^3y-18xy^3$ | d) $25x^2-(2x+3)^2$ |
| e) $100t^2-9(u-t)^2$ | f) $a^4-(a^2+a+1)^2$ |

Bringe den Term zuerst auf die Form $a^2 - b^2$

Beispiel:

$$\begin{aligned}4a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc &= (2a)^2 - (b^2 - 2bc + c^2) \\&= (2a)^2 - (b-c)^2 \\&= (2a-b+c)(2a+b+c)\end{aligned}$$

- (2)
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) $a^2+2ae+e^2-b^2$ | b) $s^2-f^2+g^2-2gs$ |
| c) $x^2-6x+9-y^2$ | d) $x^2-y^2-z^2+2yz$ |
| e) $4a^2-y^2-9x^2+6xy$ | f) $1-u^2-x^2-2ux$ |

Polynom 2. Grades ax^2+bx+c

Beispiel:

$$x^2+3x-28 = (x+7)(x-4)$$

- (3)
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) $x^2+8x+15$ | b) a^2-a-12 |
| c) $r^2-15r+54$ | d) $b^2+3b-28$ |
| e) $h^2+24h+135$ | f) x^4+3x^2-108 |
-
- (4)
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) $3a^2+13a-30$ | b) $9m^2+48m+64$ |
| c) $6x^2-29x+20$ | d) $35y^2+3y-2$ |