

## Algebra – Lösungen zu Übungsserie 8

Der **“Umkehrtrick”**: In vielen dieser Aufgaben hilft es, einen Ausdruck der Form  $a - b$  zu  $b - a$  umzukehren. Dazu muss ein Faktor  $-1$  ausgeklammert werden:  $a - b = -(b - a)$ . Bei Brüchen können wir diesen Faktor  $-1$  unterbringen, wo es gerade praktisch ist – im Nenner, im Zähler oder vor dem Bruch als Ganzes. Beispiel:

$$\frac{2}{b-a} - \frac{1}{a-b} = \frac{2}{b-a} - \frac{1}{-(b-a)} = \frac{2}{b-a} + \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{3}{b-a}$$

$$1. \quad \frac{1}{a-1} - \frac{1}{a^2-1} = \frac{1}{a-1} - \frac{1}{(a+1)(a-1)} = \frac{a+1-1}{(a+1)(a-1)} = \frac{a}{(a+1)(a-1)}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{a}{a-c} - \frac{c}{a+c} - \frac{2ac}{a^2-c^2} = \frac{a}{a-c} - \frac{c}{a+c} - \frac{2ac}{(a+c)(a-c)} = \frac{a^2+ac-ac+c^2-2ac}{(a+c)(a-c)}$$

$$= \frac{a^2-2ac+c^2}{(a+c)(a-c)} = \frac{(a-c)^2}{(a+c)(a-c)} = \frac{a-c}{a+c}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{3}{1-x} = \frac{4}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{a}{ac-c^2} + \frac{e}{ce-ae} = \frac{a}{c(a-c)} + \frac{e}{e(c-a)} = \frac{a}{c(a-c)} - \frac{1}{a-c} = \frac{a-c}{c(a-c)} = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{4a^2}{a^2-2ac+c^2} + \frac{4a}{c-a} = \frac{4a^2}{(a-c)^2} - \frac{4a}{a-c} = \frac{4a^2-4a^2+4ac}{(a-c)^2} = \frac{4ac}{(a-c)^2}$$

$$6. \quad \frac{a-b}{c-d} + \frac{a+b}{d-c} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} - \frac{a+b}{c-d} = \frac{a-b-a-b}{c-d} = \frac{2b}{c-d} = \frac{2b}{d-c}$$

$$7. \quad \frac{(a+b)^2}{ap+aq-bp-bq} - \frac{a-b}{p+q} = \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)(p+q)} - \frac{a-b}{p+q} = \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{(a-b)(p+q)} = \frac{4ab}{(a-b)(p+q)}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{4}{c-5} - \frac{3}{c+3} - \frac{c+26}{c^2-2c-15} = \frac{4}{c-5} - \frac{3}{c+3} - \frac{c+26}{(c+3)(c-5)}$$

$$= \frac{4c+12-3c+15-c-26}{(c+3)(c-5)} = \frac{1}{(c+3)(c-5)}$$

$$9. \quad \frac{b-c}{a^2+ac} - \frac{a-b}{c^2+ac} + \frac{a^2+c^2}{a^2c+ac^2} = \frac{b-c}{a(a+c)} - \frac{a-b}{c(a+c)} + \frac{a^2+c^2}{ac(a+c)}$$

$$= \frac{bc-c^2-a^2+ab+a^2+c^2}{ac(a+c)} = \frac{bc+ab}{ac(a+c)} = \frac{b(a+c)}{ac(a+c)} = \frac{b}{ac}$$

$$10. \quad \frac{a}{cx-c} - \frac{c}{a-ax} = \frac{a}{c(x-1)} - \frac{c}{a(1-x)} = \frac{a}{c(x-1)} + \frac{c}{a(x-1)} = \frac{a^2+c^2}{ac(x-1)}$$

$$11. \quad \frac{7}{a^2-a} - \frac{1}{1-a} = \frac{7}{a(a-1)} + \frac{1}{a-1} = \frac{7+a}{a(a-1)}$$

$$12. \quad \frac{2c+3d}{2c+d} - 2 - \frac{d-4c}{d} = \frac{d(2c+3d) - 2d(2c+d) - (d-4c)(2c+d)}{d(2c+d)}$$

$$= \frac{2cd+3d^2-4cd-2d^2-2cd-d^2+8c^2+4cd}{d(2c+d)} = \frac{8c^2}{d(2c+d)}$$

13. Als Resultat ergibt sich stets  $\frac{1}{1-a}$ :

$$(a) \quad 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} = \frac{1-a+a}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$(b) \quad 1 + a + \frac{a^2}{1-a} = \frac{(1+a)(1-a) + a^2}{1-a} = \frac{1-a^2+a^2}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$(c) \quad 1 + a + a^2 + \frac{a^3}{1-a} = \frac{(1+a+a^2)(1-a) + a^3}{1-a} = \frac{1-a^3+a^3}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

Somit würde die Aufgabe (i) und ihre Lösung lauten:

$$(i) \quad 1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^8 + \frac{a^9}{1-a} = \frac{(1+a+\dots+a^8)(1-a) + a^9}{1-a} = \frac{1-a^9+a^9}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

Die tiefere Begründung dieser Resultate liegt darin, dass sich aus  $x^n - y^n$  stets  $(x-y)$  ausklammern lässt:

$$x^n - y^n = (x-y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y + x^{n-3}y^2 + \dots + x^2y^{n-3} + xy^{n-2} + y^{n-1})$$

Für  $x = 1$  und  $y = a$  ergibt sich so:

$$1 - a^n = (a-1)(1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{n-3} + a^{n-2} + a^{n-1})$$

In Aufgabe 13 wird jeweils der Term vor dem Bruch, also  $1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{n-3} + a^{n-2} + a^{n-1}$ , beim Erweitern mit dem Nenner  $(1-a)$  multipliziert und es entsteht  $1 - a^n$  im Zähler.

$$14. \quad \frac{2q^2 - 4q}{3q-1} + \frac{3-q+q^2}{3q-1} - \frac{4-8q+3q^2}{3q-1} + \frac{-3q+1}{3q-1} = \frac{(2+1-3)q^2 + (-4-1+8-3)q + 3-4+1}{3q-1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$15. \quad \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{a^2b^2} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{a^2b^2}$$

$$16. \quad \frac{4c-2}{2c+4} - \frac{8c-7}{6c+12} - \frac{2c-5}{10c+20} = \frac{4c-2}{2(c+2)} - \frac{8c-7}{6(c+2)} - \frac{2c-5}{10(c+2)} = \frac{15(4c-2) - 5(8c-7) - 3(2c-5)}{30(c+2)}$$

$$= \frac{60c - 30 - 40c + 35 - 6c + 15}{30(c+2)} = \frac{14c + 20}{30(c+2)} = \frac{7c + 10}{15(c+2)}$$

$$17. \quad \frac{x-1}{2x+4} - \frac{x+1}{3x-6} + \frac{6x^2+x-10}{30x^2-120} = \frac{x-1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{x+1}{3(x-2)} + \frac{6x^2+x-10}{30(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$= \frac{15(x-2)(x-1) - 10(x+2)(x+1) + 6x^2+x-10}{30(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$= \frac{15x^2 - 45x + 30 - 10x^2 - 30x - 20 + 6x^2 + x - 10}{30(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{11x^2 - 74x}{30(x+2)(x-2)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x(11x-74)}{30(x+2)(x-2)}}}}$$

$$18. \quad \frac{a+c}{a^2-ac} - \frac{a-c}{ac+c^2} + \frac{a(a-3c)}{a^2c-c^3} = \frac{a+c}{a(a-c)} - \frac{a-c}{c(a+c)} + \frac{a(a-3c)}{c(a+c)(a-c)}$$

$$= \frac{c(a+c)^2 - a(a-c)^2 + a^2(a-3c)}{ac(a+c)(a-c)} = \frac{a^2c + 2ac^2 + c^3 - a^3 + 2a^2c - ac^2 + a^3 - 3a^2c}{ac(a+c)(a-c)}$$

$$= \frac{ac^2 + c^3}{ac(a+c)(a-c)} = \frac{c^2(a+c)}{ac(a+c)(a-c)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{c}{a(a-c)}}}}$$

$$19. \quad \frac{a-7}{2a-1} - \frac{3a+2}{3a+1} = \frac{(3a+1)(a-7) - (2a-1)(3a+2)}{(2a-1)(3a+1)}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2 - 20a - 7 - 6a^2 - a + 2}{(2a-1)(3a+1)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3a^2 - 21a - 5}{(2a-1)(3a+1)}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
20. \quad & \frac{2x+1}{4x-2} - \frac{3x^2+5x}{6x^2+7x-5} = \frac{2x+1}{2(2x-1)} - \frac{3x^2+5x}{(2x-1)(3x+5)} = \frac{(3x+5)(2x+1) - 2(3x^2+5x)}{2(2x-1)(3x+5)} \\
& = \frac{6x^2+13x+5 - 6x^2 - 10x}{2(2x-1)(3x+5)} = \frac{3x+5}{2(2x-1)(3x+5)} = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{2(2x-1)}}} \\
21. \quad & \frac{6a^2}{4a^2-4a+1} - \frac{2a}{2a-1} = \frac{6a^2}{(2a-1)^2} - \frac{2a}{2a-1} = \frac{6a^2 - 2a(2a-1)}{(2a-1)^2} = \frac{2a^2+2a}{(2a-1)^2} = \frac{2a(a+1)}{\underline{\underline{(2a-1)^2}}} \\
22. \quad & \frac{2m}{2m-n} - \frac{2m-n}{2m+n} - \frac{n}{m} = \frac{2m^2(2m+n) - m(2m-n)^2 - n(2m+n)(2m-n)}{m(2m+n)(2m-n)} \\
& = \frac{4m^3 + 2m^2n - 4m^3 + 4m^2n - mn^2 - 4m^2n + n^3}{m(2m+n)(2m-n)} \\
& = \frac{2m^2n - mn^2 + n^3}{m(2m+n)(2m-n)} = \frac{n(2m^2 - mn + n^2)}{\underline{\underline{m(2m+n)(2m-n)}}} \\
23. \quad & \frac{a-2}{(a-4)^2} - \frac{a-2}{a^2-7a+12} = \frac{a-2}{(a-4)^2} - \frac{a-2}{(a-3)(a-4)} = \frac{(a-2)(a-3) - (a-2)(a-4)}{(a-3)(a-4)^2} \\
& = \frac{(a-2)(a-3-a+4)}{(a-3)(a-4)^2} = \frac{a-2}{\underline{\underline{(a-3)(a-4)^2}}} \\
24. \quad & 3 - \frac{a-b}{4a-b} + \frac{-33a^2-16ab+4b^2}{12a^2+5ab-2b^2} = 3 - \frac{a-b}{4a-b} + \frac{-33a^2-16ab+4b^2}{(4a-b)(3a+2b)} \\
& = \frac{3(12a^2+5ab-2b^2) - (a-b)(3a+2b) - 33a^2-16ab+4b^2}{(4a-b)(3a+2b)} \\
& = \frac{36a^2+15ab-6b^2-3a^2+ab+2b^2-33a^2-16ab+4b^2}{(4a-b)(3a+2b)} = \frac{0}{(4a-b)(3a+2b)} = \underline{\underline{0}} \\
25. \quad & \frac{4}{c-5} - \frac{3}{c+3} - \frac{c+26}{c^2-2c-15} = \frac{4}{c-5} - \frac{3}{c+3} - \frac{c+26}{(c+3)(c-5)} \\
& = \frac{4c+12-3c+15-c-26}{(c+3)(c-5)} = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{(c+3)(c-5)}}} \\
26. \quad & 2x-1 - \frac{2x^2+5x+2}{2x+1} + \frac{x^2-7x+3}{1-2x} = 2x-1 - \frac{2x^2+5x+2}{2x+1} - \frac{x^2-7x+3}{2x-1} \\
& = \frac{(2x+1)(2x-1)^2 - (2x-1)(2x^2+5x+2) - (2x+1)(x^2-7x+3)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} \\
& = \frac{8x^3-4x^2-2x+1-4x^3-8x^2+x+2-2x^3+13x^2+x-3}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} \\
& = \frac{2x^3+x^2}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{x^2(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{x^2}{\underline{\underline{2x-1}}} \\
27. \quad & \frac{a^3-7a^2-12a+108}{(a-6)^2} - a-4 = \frac{a^3-7a^2-12a+108 - (a+4)(a-6)^2}{(a-6)^2} \\
& = \frac{a^3-7a^2-12a+108 - a^3+8a^2+12a-144}{(a-6)^2} = \frac{a^2-36}{(a-6)^2} = \frac{(a+6)(a-6)}{(a-6)^2} = \frac{a+6}{\underline{\underline{a-6}}}
\end{aligned}$$