

AH S. 64 Nr. 13-16

13 $x + x + 2 + x + 4 + x + 6 + x + 8 + x + 10 = 360$

$$6x + 30 = 360 \quad | -30$$

$$6x = 330 \quad | :6$$

$$\underline{x = 55}$$

Zahlen: 55; 57; 59; 61; 63; 65

14 $x + 15 \cdot x = x^2$

$$16x = x^2 \quad | :x$$

$$\underline{16 = x}$$

Zahl: 16

15 A $3x - 20 > \frac{x}{3} \quad | \cdot 3$

$$9x - 180 > x \quad | -x$$

$$8x - 180 > 0 \quad | +180$$

$$8x > 180 \quad | :8$$

$$\underline{x > 22,5}$$

Zahlen: 23; 24; 25; ...

$$B \quad 10 - \frac{x}{6} > x \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$60 - x > 6x \quad | +x$$

$$60 > 7x \quad | :7$$

$$(\approx 8,6) \quad \underline{\underline{\frac{60}{7} > x}}$$

Zahlen: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8

$$C \quad x^2 < 2x + 100 \quad | -2x$$

$$x^2 - 2x < 100$$

$$(x-1) \cdot (x-1) - 1 < 100 \quad | +1$$

$$(x-1)^2 < 101 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x-1 < \pm\sqrt{101} \quad | +1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x < \pm\sqrt{101} + 1}}$$

Zahlen: 1; 2; 3; \dots; 10; 11

$$D \quad x + 5 \geq \frac{x^2}{2} \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$2x + 10 \geq x^2 \quad | -2x$$

$$10 \geq x^2 - 2x$$

$$10 \geq (x-1)(x-1) - 1 \quad | +1$$

$$11 \geq (x-1)^2 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\pm\sqrt{11} \geq x-1 \quad | +1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\pm\sqrt{11} + 1 \geq x}}$$

Zahlen: 1; 2; 3; 4

16

$$15x + 55y = 2'000 \quad | -15x$$

$$55y = 2'000 - 15x \quad | :55$$

$$y = \frac{2'000 - 15x}{55}$$

$$= \frac{\overset{1}{5} \cdot (400 - 3x)}{\overset{11}{55}}$$

$$= \frac{400 - 3x}{11}$$

→

x	5	16	27	38	49	60	71	82	93	104	115	126
y	35	32	29	26	23	20	17	14	11	8	5	2

Annotations: An arrow labeled "+11" points from x=5 to x=16. An arrow labeled "-3" points from y=35 to y=32. The cell (12, 126) is boxed, and the cell (12, 2) is boxed.

⇒ Maximale Summe $x+y$: $126+2 = \underline{\underline{128}}$.