

## Lösungen AB 2 ‚Zahlenmengen‘

Notiere alle Resultate als gemeine Brüche.

**Ohne Taschenrechner.**

- |     |                                 |   |                  |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1.  | $x$                             | = | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
| 2.  | $2x$                            | = | $\frac{1}{2}$    |
| 3.  | $x^2$                           | = | $\frac{1}{16}$   |
| 4.  | $2x^2$                          | = | $\frac{1}{8}$    |
| 5.  | $x - 1$                         | = | $-\frac{3}{4}$   |
| 6.  | $2x - 1$                        | = | $-\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 7.  | $2(x - 1)$                      | = | $-\frac{3}{2}$   |
| 8.  | $x^2 - 1$                       | = | $-\frac{15}{16}$ |
| 9.  | $2x^2 - 1$                      | = | $-\frac{7}{8}$   |
| 10. | $2(x^2 - 1)$                    | = | $-\frac{15}{8}$  |
| 11. | $2(x - 1)^2$                    | = | $\frac{9}{8}$    |
| 12. | $(2x - 1)^2$                    | = | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
| 13. | $0,5x$                          | = | $\frac{1}{8}$    |
| 14. | $0,25x^2$                       | = | $\frac{1}{64}$   |
| 15. | $\sqrt{x}$                      | = | $\frac{1}{2}$    |
| 16. | $\sqrt{3x} \cdot \sqrt{3(x+2)}$ | = | $\frac{9}{4}$    |
| 17. | $\frac{1}{x}$                   | = | 4                |
| 18. | $\frac{x}{x+1}$                 | = | $\frac{1}{5}$    |
| 19. | $\frac{x}{x-2}$                 | = | $-\frac{1}{7}$   |
| 20. | $\frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}$            | = | $-\frac{15}{8}$  |