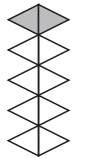
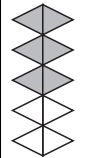
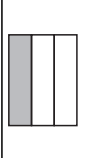
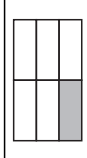
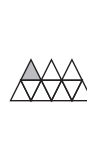
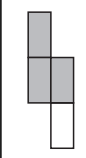
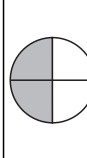


**L**

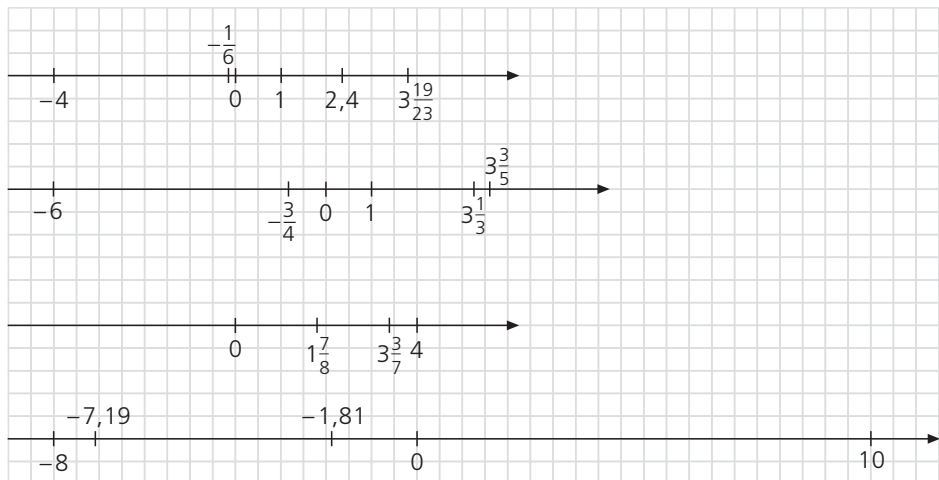
1.

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)
(1) Bruchteil	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Dezimalzahl	0,2	0,60	$0,\overline{3}$	$0,\overline{16}$	0,10	0,75	0,5
(3) Prozentsatz	20%	60%	$33\frac{1}{3}\%$	$16\frac{2}{3}\%$	10%	75%	50%
(4) Veranschaulichung							

2. a)  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ;  $\alpha^* = 150^\circ$   
 b)  $\beta = 45^\circ$ ;  $\beta^* = 135^\circ$   
 c)  $\gamma = 80^\circ$ ;  $\gamma^* = 100^\circ$

3.

	$x^2$	$3(1 - 3x)$	$-8x + 16$	$-4(21 - 5x)$
$4 - 3x$	$L = \{-4; 1\}$	$L = \{-\frac{1}{6}\}$	$L = \{2,4\}$	$L = \{3\frac{19}{23}\}$
$6 - 5x$	$L = \{-6; 1\}$	$L = \{-\frac{3}{4}\}$	$L = \{3\frac{1}{3}\}$	$L = \{3\frac{3}{5}\}$
$-x - 12$	$L = \{\}$	$L = \{1\frac{7}{8}\}$	$L = \{4\}$	$L = \{3\frac{3}{7}\}$
$x^2 + 16$	$L = \{\}$	$L = \{\frac{-9 - \sqrt{29}}{2}; \frac{-9 + \sqrt{29}}{2}\}$	$L = \{-8; 0\}$	$L = \{10\}$



Zwei Gleichungen haben eine leere Lösungsmenge, dies entspricht 12,5%.

4.

	verläuft durch die Quadranten	$g_2$ verläuft parallel zur x-Achse, $g_3$ parallel zur y-Achse. $g_1$ und $g_5$ bilden zusammen mit der y-Achse ein gleichschenkelig-rechtwinkliges Dreieck; somit stehen $g_1$ und $g_5$ aufeinander senkrecht.
$G_{g_1}$	III., II., I.	
$G_{g_2}$	III., IV.	
$G_{g_3}$	III., II.	
$G_{g_4}$	II., I., IV.	
$G_{g_5}$	II., IV	