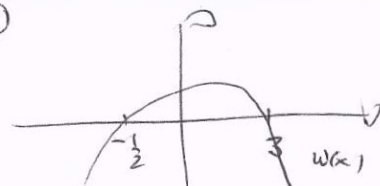


$$① f(x) = x - \frac{3}{7} \ln \frac{2x+1}{3-x} \quad \frac{2x+1}{3-x} > 0$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (-\frac{1}{2}, 3) \quad (0.5)$$

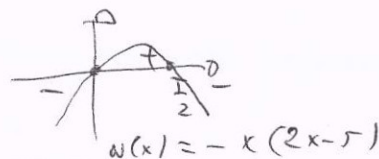


$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{3-x}{2x+1} \cdot \frac{2(3-x) + (2x+1)}{(3-x)^2} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{(2x+1)(3-x) - 3}{(2x+1)(3-x)} = \frac{(2x+1)(3-x) - 3}{(2x+1)(3-x)} = \frac{-2x^2 + 5x}{(2x+1)(3-x)}$$

$$= \frac{-x(2x-5)}{(2x+1)(3-x)}$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{5}{2} \in \mathcal{D} \quad (2)$$



$$x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0): f'(x) < 0, \quad f \downarrow$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{5}{2}): f'(x) > 0, \quad f \uparrow$$

$$x \in (\frac{5}{2}, 3): f'(x) < 0, \quad f \downarrow$$

$x_1 = 0$ min. lde.
$x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$ max. lde.

(2.5)

$$② f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+1} \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \quad (0.5)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x+1) - x^3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(6x^2 + 6x)(x+1) - (2x^3 + 3x^2)2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{6x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x + 6x - 4x^3 - 6x^2}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x}{(x+1)^3} =$$

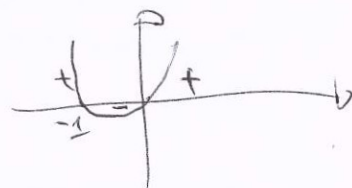
$$= \frac{2x(x^2 + 3x + 3)}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$x_0 = 0 \in \mathcal{D} \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 12 = -3 < 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 3 > 0 \quad \forall x$$



$$x \in (-\infty, -1): f''(x) > 0, \quad f \cup$$

$$x \in (-1, 0): f''(x) < 0, \quad f \cap$$

$$x \in (0, \infty): f''(x) > 0, \quad f \cup$$

$x_0 = 0$ P P

(2.5)

$$w(x) = x(x+1)$$

$$③ f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x^2 - 3x} = \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x(x-1)}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x^2 - 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3(1 + \frac{5}{x^3})}{x^3(3 - \frac{3}{x})} = \pm \infty$$

Brüche oder partiell

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0 \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x^2 - 3x} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \beta = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 5}{3x^2 - 3x} - \frac{1}{3}x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5 - \frac{1}{3}x^3}{3(x^2 - x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3} - \text{asymptote}$$

(2.5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x(x-1)} = \mp \infty \quad [x = 0 \text{ or } \text{pole}]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 5}{3x(x-1)} = \pm \infty \quad [x = 1 \text{ or } \text{pole}]$$

(2)

(1)

(4) $2^0 z^5 + (\sqrt{3}-i)^{12} z^2 = 0$

$2=0$, $2^8 z^3 + (\sqrt{3}-i)^{12} = 0$

(0.5)

$|2|=2$

$\varphi_1 = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$

$(\sqrt{3}-i)^{12} = 2^{12} (\cos 22\pi + i \sin 22\pi) = 2^{12}$

$2^8 z^3 + 2^{12} = 0$

$z^3 = -8$

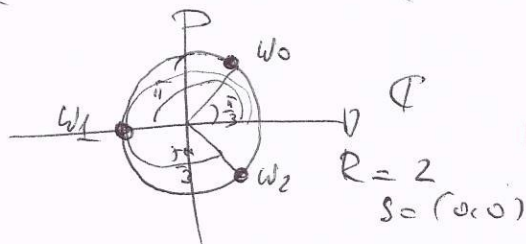
(1.5)

$z \in \sqrt[3]{-8} = \{ \omega_k = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi+2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi+2k\pi}{3} \right) : k=0,1,2 \}$

$\omega_0 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) = \boxed{1 + \sqrt{3}i}$ (2)

$\omega_1 = 2 \left(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi \right) = \boxed{-2}$

$\omega_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) = \boxed{1 - \sqrt{3}i}$



(1)