

S. 101/71

a) f: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

(I) $-1 = 4a - 2b + c$

(II) $2 = a + b + c$

(III) $-3 = 16a + 4b + c$

(II') $c = 2 - a - b$

\Rightarrow (I') $-1 = 4a - 2b + 2 - a - b$

$-1 = 2 + 3a - 3b \quad | +3b + 1; :3$

$b = 1 + a$

\Rightarrow (III') $-3 = 16a + 4b + 2 - a - b$

$-3 = 2 + 15a + 3b$

$-3 = 2 + 15a + 3(1 + a)$

$-3 = 5 + 18a$

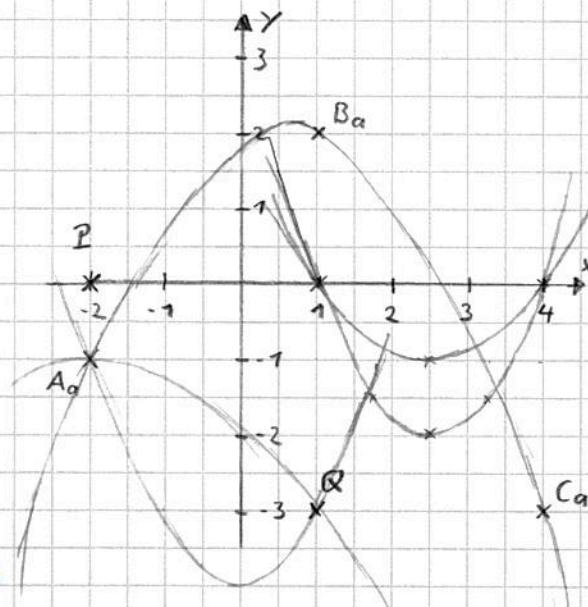
$a = -\frac{4}{9}$

(I') $\Rightarrow b = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$

(II') $\Rightarrow c = 2 + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = 1\frac{8}{9}$

insgesamt:

$f(x) = -\frac{4}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x + 1\frac{8}{9}$



b) f: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

(I) $0 = 4a - 2b + c$

(II) $-3 = a + b + c$

(II') $c = -3 - a - b$

(I') $0 = 4a - 2b - 3 - a - b$

$3 = 3a - 3b \quad | :3; +b$

$\Rightarrow a = 1 + b$

$\Rightarrow c = -3 - (1+b) - b = -4 - 2b$

\Rightarrow f: $y = (1+b)x^2 + bx - 4 - 2b$ mit $b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ beliebig

weil $a \neq 0$ c) Schnellste Lösung über Nullstellenform: f: $y = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$ Nullstellen sind 1 und 4 \Rightarrow f: $y = a(x-1)(x-4)$ mit $a \neq 0$ Alternativ: f: $y = ax^2 - 5ax + 4a$ ($a \neq 0$) oder $y = -\frac{b}{5}x^2 + bx - \frac{4}{5}b$ ($b \neq 0$) oder $y = \frac{c}{4}x^2 - \frac{5}{4}cx + c$ ($c \neq 0$)*) Auch richtige Alternativlösungen: $y = ax^2 + (a-1)x - 2a - 2$ ($a \neq 0$)oder $y = -(\frac{c}{2}+1)x^2 - (\frac{c}{2}+2)x + c$ ($c \neq 0$)