

Faktorisieren mit binomischen Formeln

1 Verwandle in ein Produkt. Wende dazu die 1. oder 2. binomische Formel an.

a) $x^2 + 6x + 9$
 $= x^2 + 6x + 3^2$
 $= x^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3^2$
 $= (x + 3)^2$

b) $x^2 - 12x + 36$
 $= x^2 - 12x + \underline{\quad}^2$
 $= x^2 - 2 \cdot \underline{\quad} \cdot x + \underline{\quad}^2$
 $= (x - \underline{\quad})^2$

c) $x^2 + 4x + 4$

d) $x^2 - 8x + 16$

e) $x^2 + 14x + 49$

f) $x^2 - 16x + 64$

g) $a^2 + 22a + 121$

h) $x^2 - 3x + 2,25$

i) $36 + 12x + x^2$

2 Verwandle in ein Produkt. Wende dazu die 3. binomische Formel an.

a) $x^2 - 64$
 $= x^2 - 8^2$
 $= (x + 8) \cdot (x - 8)$

b) $x^2 - 81$
 $= \underline{\quad}^2 - \underline{\quad}^2$
 $= (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \cdot (\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad})$

c) $x^2 - 100$

d) $x^2 - 144$

e) $x^2 - 625$

f) $b^2 - 169$

g) $c^2 - 81$

h) $49 - x^2$

i) $x^2 - y^2$

Faktorisieren mit binomischen Formeln – Lösung

1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & x^2 + 6x + 9 \\ &= x^2 + 6x + 3^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3^2 \\ &= (x + 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & x^2 - 12x + 36 \\ &= x^2 - 12x + 6^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot x + 6^2 \\ &= (x - 6)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ &= x^2 + 4x + 2^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2^2 \\ &= (x + 2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } & x^2 - 8x + 16 \\ &= x^2 - 8x + 4^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 4^2 \\ &= (x - 4)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } & x^2 + 14x + 49 \\ &= x^2 + 14x + 7^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2 \cdot 7 \cdot x + 7^2 \\ &= (x + 7)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } & x^2 - 16x + 64 \\ &= x^2 - 16x + 8^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot x + 8^2 \\ &= (x - 8)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } & a^2 + 22a + 121 \\ &= a^2 + 22a + 11^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2 \cdot 11 \cdot a + 11^2 \\ &= (a + 11)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) } & x^2 - 3x + 2,25 \\ &= x^2 - 3x + 1,5^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2 \cdot 1,5 \cdot x + 1,5^2 \\ &= (x - 1,5)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } & 36 + 12x + x^2 \\ &= 6^2 + 12x + x^2 \\ &= 6^2 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot x + x^2 \\ &= (6 + x)^2 \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & x^2 - 64 \\ &= x^2 - 8^2 \\ &= (x + 8) \cdot (x - 8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & x^2 - 81 \\ &= x^2 - 9^2 \\ &= (x + 9) \cdot (x - 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & x^2 - 100 \\ &= x^2 - 10^2 \\ &= (x + 10) \cdot (x - 10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } & x^2 - 144 \\ &= x^2 - 12^2 \\ &= (x + 12) \cdot (x - 12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } & x^2 - 625 \\ &= x^2 - 25^2 \\ &= (x + 25) \cdot (x - 25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } & b^2 - 169 \\ &= b^2 - 13^2 \\ &= (b + 13) \cdot (b - 13) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } & c^2 - 81 \\ &= c^2 - 9^2 \\ &= (c + 9) \cdot (c - 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) } & 49 - x^2 \\ &= 7^2 - x^2 \\ &= (7 + x) \cdot (7 - x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } & x^2 - y^2 \\ &= (x + y) \cdot (x - y) \end{aligned}$$