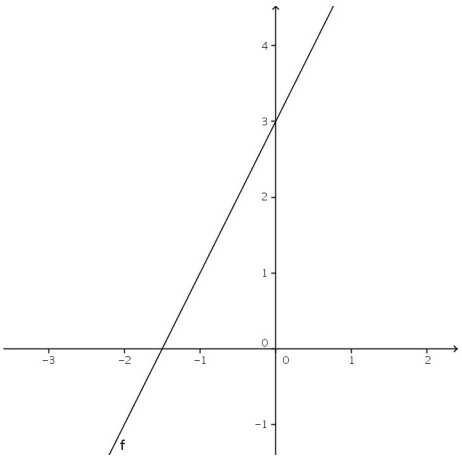
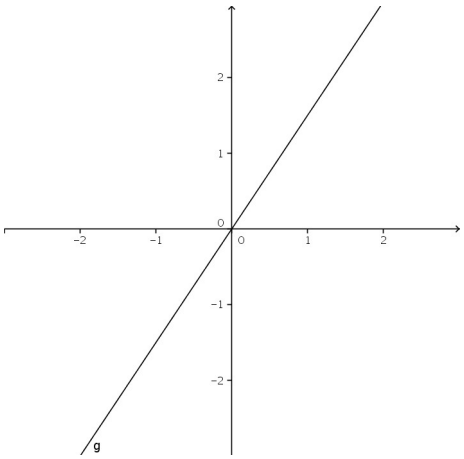
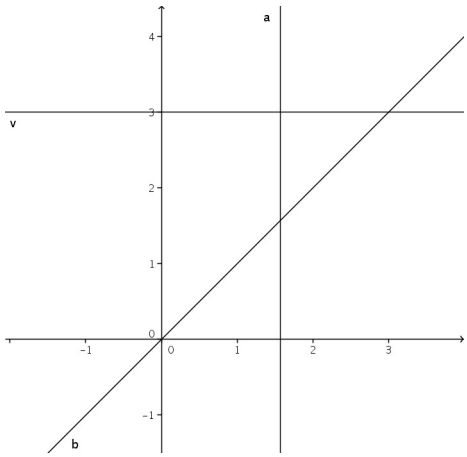
Übersicht – Funktionen – Seite 1



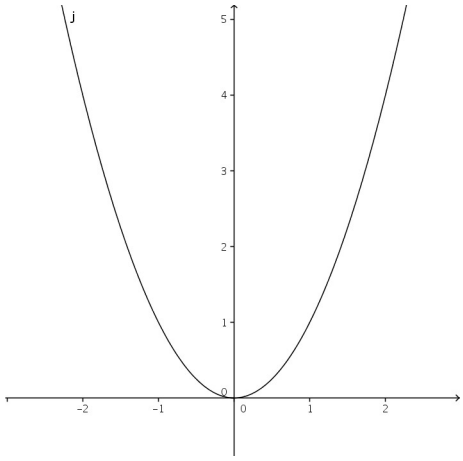
f(x) = 2x+3



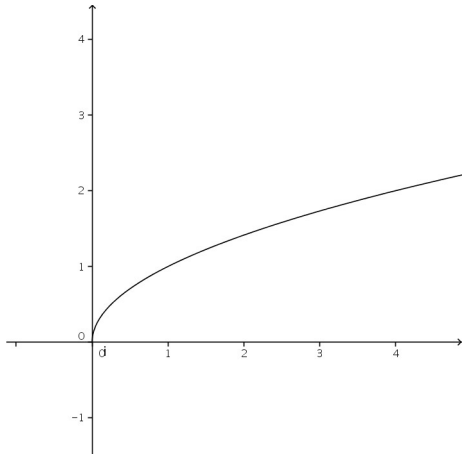
g(x) = 1,5x
y ist proportional zu x



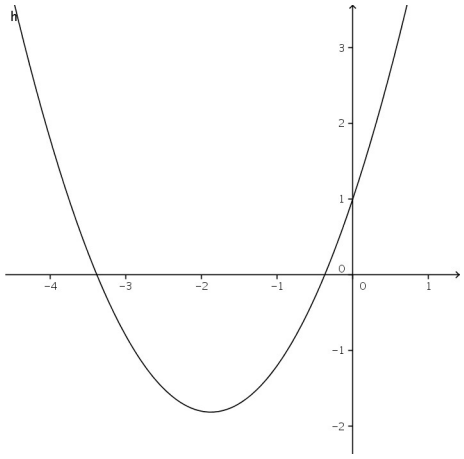
v(x) = 3; x=a; b(x) = x
(a ist keine Funktion!)



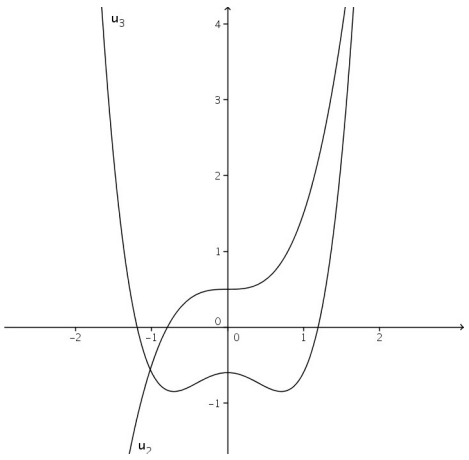
j(x) = x²



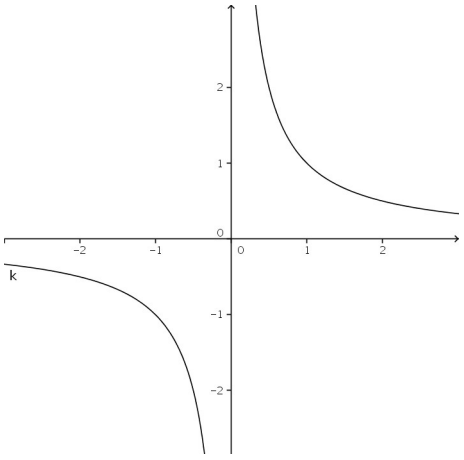
i(x) = sqrt(x)



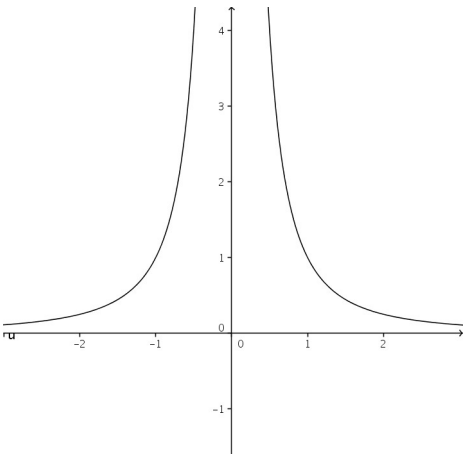
h(x) = 0,8x²+3x+1



$u_2(x) = x^3+0{,}5$; $u_3(x) = x^4-x^2-0{,}6$

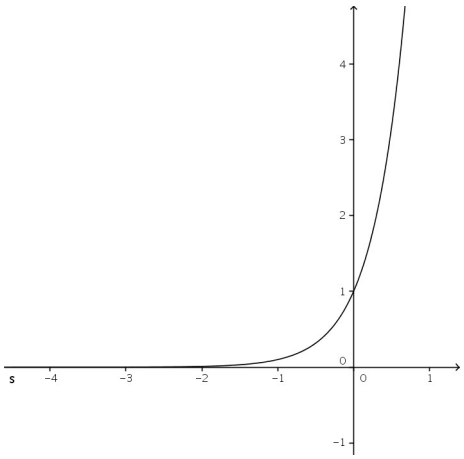


k(x) = 1/x
y ist antiproportional zu x

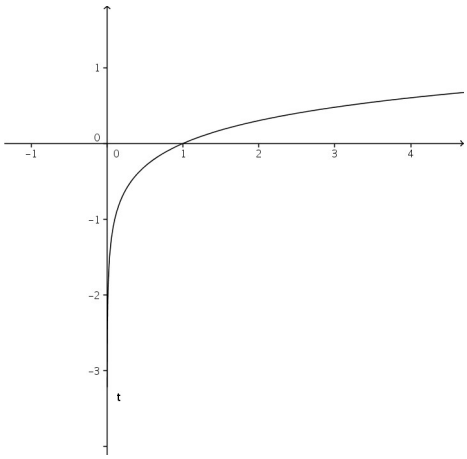


u(x) = 1/x²

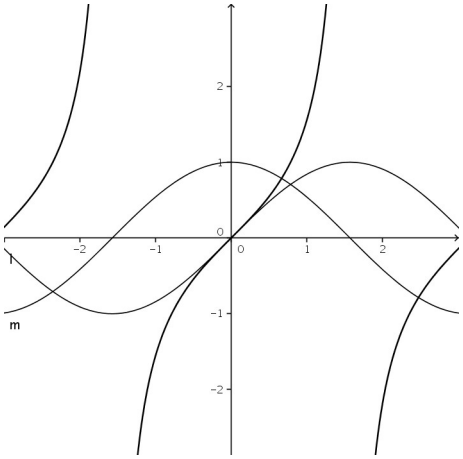
Übersicht – Funktionen – Seite 2



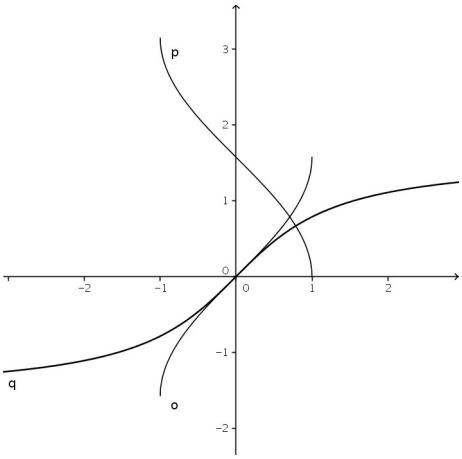
$s(x) = 10^x$



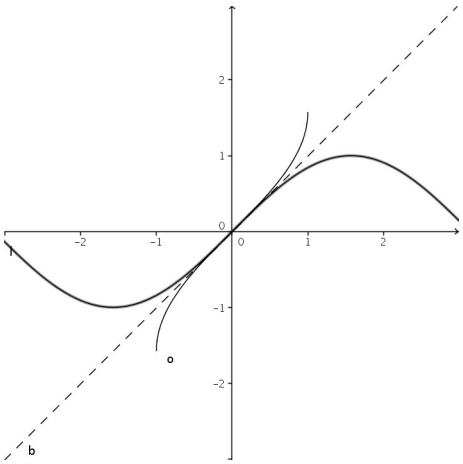
$t(x) = lg(x) = \log_{10}(x)$

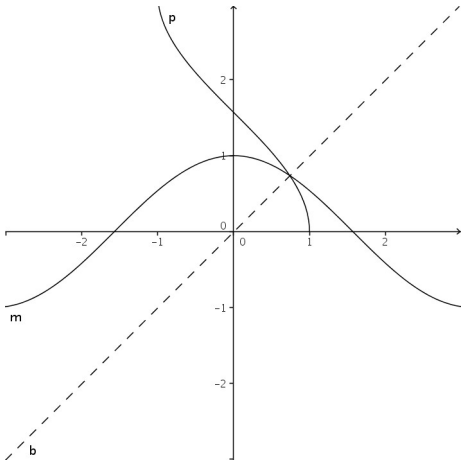


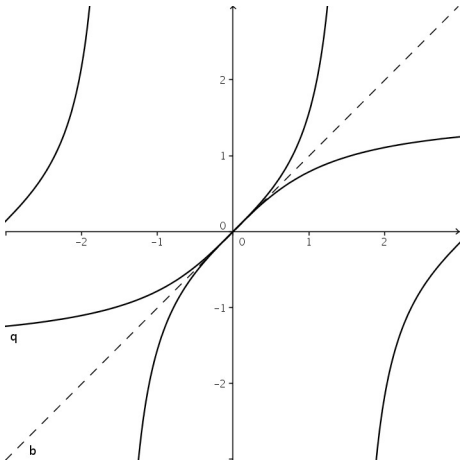
l:sin(x); m:cos(x); n:tan(x)



o:asin(x); p:acos(x); q:atan(x)







l(x) = sin(x); o(x) = arcsin(x) m(x) = cos(x); p(x) = arccos(x) n(x) = tan(x); q(x) = arctan(x)

→ in diesen drei Diagrammen ist die Winkelhalbierende: b(x) = x