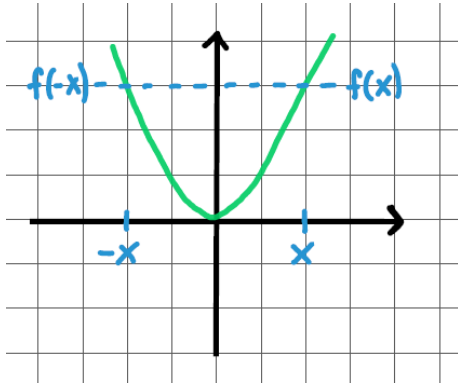


Symmetrie von Graphen

(1) Achsensymmetrie:

Bedingung: $f(x) = f(-x)$



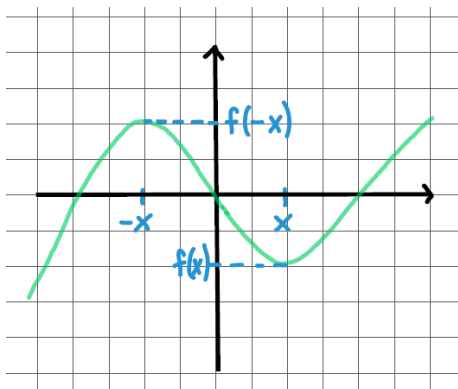
Beispiel: Parabel

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 = f(x)$$

(2) Punktsymmetrie:

Bedingung: $f(x) = -f(-x)$



Beispiel:

- $f(x) = 2x^3$

- $-f(-x) = -2 * (-x)^3 = -2 * (-x^3) = 2x^3 = f(x)$