

Lösungen Terme V

Ergebnisse:

| E1 | Ergebnisse |
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| a) | $\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{3}{4a} - \frac{a+b}{ab} = -\frac{4a+5b}{4ba}; a,b \neq 0$ |
| b) | $\frac{4x}{x-1} - \frac{10x}{2-x} = \frac{2x(7x-9)}{(x-2)(x-1)}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1; 2\}$ |
| c) | $\frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2k-x}{kx} = 0; k, x \neq 0$ |
| d) | $k+3 - \frac{k(k+3)}{k-3} = \frac{-3(k+3)}{k-3}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$ |
| e) | $\frac{3x}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{6}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{1}{x-2}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ |
| f) | $\frac{1}{1-k} + \frac{1}{1+k} + \frac{2}{k^2-1} - 4 = -4; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 1\}$ |

| E2 | Ergebnisse |
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| a) | $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{k} = \frac{x+6}{2k}; k \neq 0$ |
| b) | $\frac{\frac{k}{4} - \frac{k}{3}}{\frac{3k}{4} - \frac{k}{3}} = -\frac{1}{5}; k \neq 0$ |
| c) | $\frac{x}{2k} + \frac{4x}{k^2} = \frac{9x}{2k^2}; k \neq 0$ |
| d) | $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}k} + \frac{1}{k-1} = \frac{-1}{k-1}; k \neq 1$ |
| e) | $\frac{k+2 - \frac{k(k+2)}{k-1}}{2} = \frac{k+2}{2(k-1)}; k \neq 1$ |
| f) | $\frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-x} = x^2; k \neq 0; 1$ |

| E3 | Ergebnisse |
|----|---|
| a) | $\frac{2-k}{1-k} - k = 1 - k + \frac{1}{1-k} \text{ für } k \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-k^2 + 2k - 2}{k-1} = \frac{-k^2 + 2k - 2}{k-1}$ |
| b) | $\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{2}\right) : \left(k - \frac{k-1}{2}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) : \left(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$ |

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| E4 | Ergebnisse |
| a) | $\frac{3x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 3x} - \frac{2x - 2}{x + 3} = \frac{x - 1}{x}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3; 0\}$ |
| b) | $(x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot \frac{2x + 1}{2x + 2} = \frac{(x+1)(2x+1)}{2}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ |
| c) | $\frac{ax^2 + 2x}{ax + 2x^2} = \frac{ax + 2}{a + 2x}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{a}{2}; 0 \right\}$ |

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| E5 | Ergebnisse |
| a) | $2x + 1 + \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{(x-2)(2x+1)}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-2} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-2}$ |
| b) | $\frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x+1)} - \frac{x(x+1)}{(x+1)} + \frac{1(x+1)}{(x+1)} - \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{x^3 - 2}{x+1}$ |

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| E6 | Folgende Terme sind äquivalent: |
| | $1 \Leftrightarrow 13 \quad 2 \Leftrightarrow 11 \quad 3 \Leftrightarrow 15 \quad 4 \Leftrightarrow 12 \quad 5 \Leftrightarrow 7 \quad 6 \Leftrightarrow 16 \quad 8 \Leftrightarrow 9 \quad 10 \Leftrightarrow 17 \quad 14 \Leftrightarrow 18$ |
| | $1 \Leftrightarrow 13: \frac{4}{3}x^2(3 - 6x^2) \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 8x^4$ |
| | $2 \Leftrightarrow 11: \frac{3x(2x+1)}{12x^2 - 3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2x-1}$ |
| | $3 \Leftrightarrow 15: \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x-3} \Leftrightarrow x-5 - \frac{15}{x-3}$ |
| | $4 \Leftrightarrow 12: 9xy^2 - 18x^2y \Leftrightarrow 9xy(y - 2x)$ |
| | $5 \Leftrightarrow 7: (3a+5)^2 \Leftrightarrow 9a^2 + 30a + 25$ |
| | $6 \Leftrightarrow 16: (4-x)x + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x$ |
| | $8 \Leftrightarrow 9: x^2(3-x)(x+3) \Leftrightarrow 9x^2 - x^4$ |
| | $10 \Leftrightarrow 17: x^2(3-x) + 2x^3 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2(4+x)$ |
| | $14 \Leftrightarrow 18: (xy+x)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2(y+1)^2$ |

Ausführliche Lösungen:

| Aufgabe | |
|---|--|
| Bestimmen Sie die maximale Definitionsmenge und vereinfachen Sie. | |
| a) | $\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{3}{4a} - \frac{a+b}{ab}$ |
| b) | $\frac{4x}{x-1} - \frac{10x}{2-x}$ |
| c) | $\frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2k-x}{kx}$ |
| d) | $k+3 - \frac{k(k+3)}{k-3}$ |
| e) | $\frac{3x}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{6}{(2-x)^2}$ |
| f) | $\frac{1}{1-k} + \frac{1}{1+k} + \frac{2}{k^2-1} - 4$ |

| Ausführliche Lösung | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a) | $\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{3}{4a} - \frac{a+b}{ab}$ Der Nenner darf nicht Null werden also $a,b \neq 0$ Hauptnenner: $4ab$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot 2b}{2a \cdot 2b} - \frac{3 \cdot b}{4ab} - \frac{4(a+b)}{4ab} = \frac{2b}{4ab} - \frac{3b}{4ab} - \frac{4a+4b}{4ab}$ Bruchstrich ersetzt Klammer $= \frac{2b - 3b - (4a+4b)}{4ab} = \frac{2b - 3b - 4a - 4b}{4ab} = \frac{-5b - 4a}{4ab} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{4a+5b}{4ab}}}$ |

| Ausführliche Lösung | |
|----------------------------|---|
| b) | $\frac{4x}{x-1} - \frac{10x}{2-x}$ Der Nenner darf nicht Null werden $\Rightarrow x \neq 1; x \neq 2$ $\frac{4x}{x-1} - \frac{10x}{2-x}$ HN = $(x-1)(2-x)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4x(2-x)}{(x-1)(2-x)} - \frac{10x(x-1)}{(x-1)(2-x)} = \frac{8x - 4x^2 - (10x^2 - 10x)}{(x-1)(2-x)}$ $= \frac{8x - 4x^2 - 10x^2 + 10x}{(x-1)(2-x)} = \frac{-14x^2 + 18x}{(x-1)(2-x)} = \frac{(-1)(14x^2 - 18x)}{(-1)(x-2)(x-1)}$ $= \underline{\underline{\frac{2x(7x-9)}{(x-2)(x-1)}}}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1; 2\}$ |

| Ausführliche Lösung | |
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| c) | $\frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2k-x}{kx} \Rightarrow k; x \neq 0$ Hauptnenner: kx $\Rightarrow \frac{1x}{kx} - \frac{2k}{kx} + \frac{2k-x}{kx} = \frac{x-2k+2k-x}{kx} = \frac{0}{kx} = \underline{\underline{0}}$ |

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| A1 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| d) | $k+3 - \frac{k(k+3)}{k-3} \Rightarrow k \neq 3 \text{ Hauptnenner: } k-3$ $\Rightarrow \frac{(k+3)(k-3)}{k-3} - \frac{k(k+3)}{k-3} = \frac{(k+3)(k-3) - k(k+3)}{k-3}$ $= \frac{(k+3)[(k-3)-k]}{k-3} = \frac{(k+3)[k-3-k]}{k-3} = \frac{(k+3)[-3]}{k-3}$ $= \frac{-3(k+3)}{k-3}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><u><u><u></u></u></u></p> |

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| A1 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| e) | $\frac{3x}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{6}{(2-x)^2} \Rightarrow x \neq 2 \text{ Hauptnenner: } (x-2)^2$ <p>Denn $(2-x)^2 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2$ weil $(2-x)^2 = [-1(x-2)]^2 = (-1)^2(x-2)^2 = (x-2)^2$</p> $\frac{3x}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{2(x-2)}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{6}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{3x-2(x-2)-6}{(x-2)^2}$ $= \frac{3x-2x+4-6}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x-2}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{1}{x-2}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ |

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| A1 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| f) | $\frac{1}{1-k} + \frac{1}{1+k} + \frac{2}{k^2-1} - 4 \Rightarrow k \neq \pm 1 \text{ HN: } k^2-1 = (k-1)(k+1)$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{(k-1)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)} + \frac{2}{k^2-1} - 4$ $= -\frac{1(k+1)}{(k-1)(k+1)} + \frac{1(k-1)}{(k+1)(k-1)} + \frac{2}{k^2-1} - 4 \frac{k^2-1}{k^2-1}$ $= \frac{-(k+1)+(k-1)+2-4(k^2-1)}{k^2-1} = \frac{-k-1+k-1+2-4k^2+4}{k^2-1}$ $= \frac{-4k^2+4}{k^2-1} = \frac{-4(k^2-1)}{k^2-1} = \underline{\underline{-4}}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 1\}$ |

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| A2 | Aufgabe Bestimmen Sie die maximale Definitionsmenge. Vereinfachen Sie soweit wie möglich. | | | | |
| | a) $\frac{x}{\frac{2}{k} + \frac{3}{k}}$ | b) $\frac{k}{\frac{4}{3k} - \frac{3}{k}}$ | c) $\frac{x}{\frac{k}{2k} + \frac{4x}{k^2}}$ | | |
| | d) $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} + \frac{1}{k-1}$ | e) $k+2 - \frac{k(k+2)}{k-1}$ | f) $\frac{x}{x-1} : \frac{1}{x^2-x}$ | | |

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| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung | | | | |
| | a) $\frac{x}{\frac{2}{k} + \frac{3}{k}} \Rightarrow k \neq 0$ Doppelbruch: $\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{a \cdot d}{b \cdot c}$ $\frac{x}{\frac{2}{k} + \frac{3}{k}} = \frac{x}{\frac{2}{k}} + \frac{3}{k} = \frac{x \cdot 1}{2 \cdot k} + \frac{3}{k} \quad \text{HN} = 2k \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2 \cdot k} + \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2k} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x+6}{2k}}}$ | | | | |

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| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung | | | | |
| | b) $\frac{k}{\frac{4}{3k} - \frac{3}{k}}$ $\Rightarrow k \neq 0$ Da der Nenner nicht Null werden darf $\frac{k}{\frac{4}{3k} - \frac{3}{k}} \quad \text{HN} = 12 \quad \frac{3k}{12} - \frac{4k}{12} = \frac{-k}{12} \quad \frac{12}{5k} = \frac{-12k}{12 \cdot 5k} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{5}}}$ | | | | |

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| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung | | | | |
| | c) $\frac{x}{\frac{k}{2k} + \frac{4x}{k^2}} \Rightarrow k \neq 0$ Doppelbruch: $\frac{\frac{x}{2k}}{\frac{1}{k^2}} + \frac{4x}{k^2} = \frac{x}{2k^2} + \frac{4x}{k^2} \quad \text{HN} = 2k^2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2k^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 4x}{2k^2} = \frac{x+8x}{2k^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9x}{2k^2}}}$ | | | | |

| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung |
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| d) | $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} + \frac{1}{k-1} \Rightarrow k \neq 1$ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} + \frac{1}{k-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1-k}{2}} + \frac{1}{k-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{1-k}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{k-1}$ $= \frac{2}{1-k} + \frac{1}{k-1} = -\frac{2}{k-1} + \frac{1}{k-1} = \frac{-2+1}{k-1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{k-1}}}$ |

| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung |
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| e) | $k+2 - \frac{k(k+2)}{k-1} \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} k \neq 1$ $\frac{k+2 - \frac{k(k+2)}{k-1}}{2} = \frac{(k+2)(k-1) - k(k+2)}{2(k-1)}$ $= \frac{\frac{(k+2)(k-1) - k(k+2)}{k-1}}{2} = \frac{(k+2)(k-1) - k(k+2)}{2(k-1)}$ $= \frac{(k+2)[(k-1) - k]}{2(k-1)} = \frac{(k+2)(-1)}{2(k-1)} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{k+2}{2(k-1)}}}$ |

| A2 | Ausführliche Lösung |
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| f) | $\frac{x}{x-1} : \frac{1}{x^2-x} \Rightarrow k \neq 0; 1$ $\frac{x}{x-1} : \frac{1}{x^2-x} = \frac{x(x^2-x)}{x-1} = \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x-1} = \underline{\underline{x^2}}$ |

| A3 | Aufgabe |
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| Zeigen Sie die Gleichheit. | |
| a) | $\frac{2-k}{1-k} - k = 1 - k + \frac{1}{1-k} \text{ für } k \neq 1$ |
| b) | $\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{2}\right) : \left(k - \frac{k-1}{2}\right) = 1$ |

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| A3 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| a) | $\frac{2-k}{1-k} - k = 1-k + \frac{1}{1-k} \text{ für } k \neq 1$ $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2-k}{1-k} - k \\ &= \frac{2-k}{1-k} - \frac{k(1-k)}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{2-k-k(1-k)}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{2-k-k+k^2}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{k^2-2k+2}{1-k} \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & 1-k + \frac{1}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{(1-k)(1-k)}{1-k} + \frac{1}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{(1-k)(1-k)+1}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{1-2k+k^2+1}{1-k} \\ &= \frac{k^2-2k+2}{1-k} \end{aligned}$ |

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| A3 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| b) | $\left(1+\frac{k-1}{2}\right) : \left(k-\frac{k-1}{2}\right) = 1$ $\left(\frac{2}{2}+\frac{k-1}{2}\right) : \left(\frac{2k}{2}-\frac{k-1}{2}\right) = \frac{2+k-1}{2} : \frac{2k-(k-1)}{2}$ $=\underline{\underline{\frac{k+1}{2} : \frac{k+1}{2}}}=1$ |

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| A4 | Aufgabe |
| | Bestimmen Sie die maximale Definitionsmenge für die Variable x und vereinfachen Sie. |
| a) | $\frac{3x^2-3}{x^2+3x} - \frac{2x-2}{x+3}$ |
| b) | $(x^2+2x+1) \cdot \frac{2x+1}{2x+2}$ |
| c) | $\frac{ax^2+2x}{ax+2x^2}; \quad a \neq 0$ |

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| A4 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| a) | $\frac{3x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 3x} - \frac{2x - 2}{x + 3} = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x(x+3)} - \frac{2x - 2}{x+3} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3; 0\}$ $\frac{3x^2 - 3}{x(x+3)} - \frac{2x - 2}{x+3} = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x(x+3)} - \frac{x(2x-2)}{x(x+3)}$ $= \frac{3x^2 - 3 - x(2x-2)}{x(x+3)} = \frac{3x^2 - 3 - 2x^2 + 2x}{x(x+3)} =$ <p style="text-align: center;">Polynomdivision: $(x^2 + 2x - 3) : (x + 3) = x - 1$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -(x^2 + 3x) \\ \hline -x - 3 \\ \underline{-(x - 3)} \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x(x+3)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{x(x+3)} = \frac{x-1}{\underline{\underline{x}}} =$ |

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| A4 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| b) | $(x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot \frac{2x + 1}{2x + 2} \Rightarrow x \neq -1$ $= \frac{(x+1)^2(2x+1)}{2x+2} = \frac{(x+1)^2(2x+1)}{2(x+1)} = \frac{(x+1)(2x+1)}{2}; D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ |

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| A4 | Ausführliche Lösung |
| c) | $\frac{ax^2 + 2x}{ax + 2x^2}$ Der Nenner darf nicht Null werden. $ax + 2x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(a + 2x) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ und } a + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{a}{2}; 0 \right\}$ $\frac{ax^2 + 2x}{ax + 2x^2} = \frac{x(ax + 2)}{x(a + 2x)} = \frac{ax + 2}{a + 2x}$ |

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| A5 | Aufgabe | | |
| Zeigen Sie die Gleichheit der beiden Terme. | | | |
| a) | $\frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x - 2}; 2x + 1 + \frac{3}{x - 2}$ | b) | $x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{3}{x + 1}; \frac{x^3 - 2}{x + 1}$ |

| A5 Ausführliche Lösung | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a) $\frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x - 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2x+1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \\ & = \frac{(2x+1)(x-2)}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-2} \\ & = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + x + 3}{x-2} \\ & = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-2} \end{aligned}$ |

| A5 Ausführliche Lösung | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| b) $x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{3}{x+1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & = \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)(x+1)}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+1} \\ & = \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)(x+1) - 3}{x+1} \\ & = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x + x^2 - x + 1 - 3}{x+1} \\ & = \frac{x^3 - 2}{x+1} \end{aligned}$ |

| A6 Aufgabe | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Welche Terme sind äquivalent (gleichwertig)? | |
| 1) $\frac{4}{3}x^2(3 - 6x^2)$ | 2) $\frac{3x(2x+1)}{12x^2 - 3}$ |
| 4) $9xy^2 - 18x^2y$ | 5) $(3a+5)^2$ |
| 7) $9a^2 + 30a + 25$ | 8) $x^2(3-x)(x+3)$ |
| 10) $x^2(3-x) + 2x^3 + x^2$ | 11) $\frac{x}{2x-1}$ |
| 13) $4x^2 - 8x^4$ | 14) $(xy+x)^2$ |
| 16) $4x$ | 17) $x^2(4+x)$ |
| | 18) $x^2(y+1)^2$ |

A6 | Ausführliche Lösung

$$(1) : \frac{4}{3}x^2(3 - 6x^2) = 4x^2 - 8x^4 \quad (13) \Downarrow$$

$$(2) : \frac{3x(2x+1)}{12x^2 - 3} = \frac{3x(2x+1)}{3(4x^2 - 1)} = \frac{2x^2 + x}{4x^2 - 1} = \frac{x(2x+1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{x}{(2x-1)} \quad (11) \Downarrow$$

$$(3) : \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x - 3} \quad (15) \Downarrow$$

$$(4) : 9xy^2 - 18x^2y \quad (12) \Downarrow$$

$$(5) : (3a+5)^2 = 9a^2 + 30a + 25 \quad (7) \Downarrow$$

$$(6) : (4-x)x + x^2 = 4x - x^2 + x^2 = 4x \quad (16) \Downarrow$$

$$(7) : 9a^2 + 30a + 25 \quad (5) \Updownarrow$$

$$(8) : x^2(3-x)(x+3) = x^2 \cdot (-1)(x-3)(x+3) = -x^2(x^2 - 9) = -x^4 + 9x^2 \quad (9) \Downarrow$$

$$(9) : 9x^2 - x^4 = -x^4 + 9x^2 \quad (8) \Updownarrow$$

$$(10) : x^2(3-x) + 2x^3 + x^2 = 3x^2 - x^3 + 2x^3 + x^2 = 4x^2 + x^3 \quad (17) \Downarrow$$

$$(11) : \frac{x}{2x-1} \quad (2) \Updownarrow$$

$$(12) : 9xy(y-2x) = 9xy^2 - 18x^2y \quad (4) \Updownarrow$$

$$(13) : 4x^2 - 8x^4 \quad (1) \Updownarrow$$

$$(14) : (xy+x)^2 = [x(y+1)]^2 = x^2(y+1)^2 \quad (18) \Downarrow$$

$$(15) : x-5 - \frac{15}{x-3} = \frac{(x-3)(x-5) - 15}{x-3} = \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15 - 15}{x-3} = \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x-3} \quad (3) \Updownarrow$$

$$(16) : 4x \quad (6) \Updownarrow$$

$$(17) : x^2(4+x) = 4x^2 + x^3 \quad (10) \Updownarrow$$

$$(18) : x^2(y+1)^2 \quad (14) \Updownarrow$$

Folgende Terme sind äquivalent:

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|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| $1 \Leftrightarrow 13$ | $2 \Leftrightarrow 11$ | $3 \Leftrightarrow 15$ | $4 \Leftrightarrow 12$ | $5 \Leftrightarrow 7$ | $6 \Leftrightarrow 16$ | $8 \Leftrightarrow 9$ | $10 \Leftrightarrow 17$ | $14 \Leftrightarrow 18$ |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|