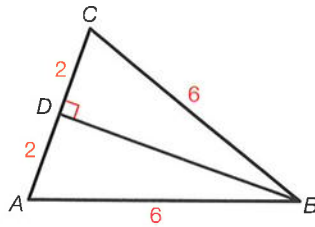


# 10 Meetkundige berekeningen

## Voorkennis Oppervlakte en omtrek

Bladzijde 54

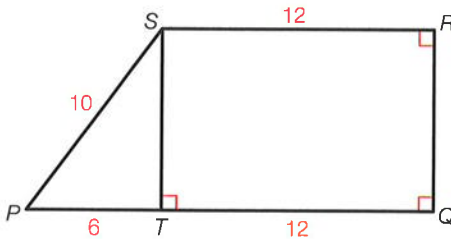
1 a



$$BD = \sqrt{6^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{32}$$

$$O(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{32} \approx 11,31$$

b



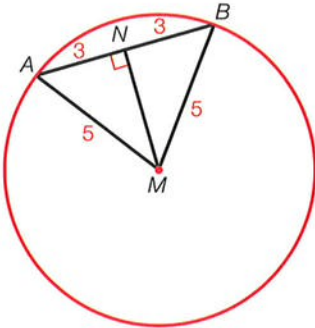
$$ST = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8$$

$$O(PQRS) = \frac{1}{2}(18 + 12) \cdot 8 = 120$$

2 a langste boog  $AB = \frac{360 - 73,73...}{360} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 5 \approx 24,98$

b oppervlakte  $= \frac{73,73...}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 5^2 \approx 16,09$

c



$$MN = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4 \text{ en } O(\triangle ABM) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 4 = 12.$$

De gevraagde oppervlakte is  $16,09 - 12 = 4,09$ .

3 a kortste boog  $AB = \frac{60}{360} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 4 \approx 4,19$

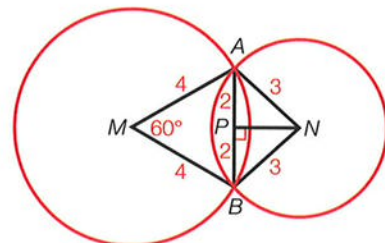
b  $AM = BM$ , dus  $\angle MAB = \angle MBA = \frac{180^\circ - 60^\circ}{2} = 60^\circ$ .

Dus driehoek  $ABM$  is gelijkzijdig met zijde 4, dus  $AB = 4$ .  
Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$$\sin(\angle ANP) = \frac{AP}{AN} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ geeft } \angle ANP = 41,81...^\circ$$

$$\angle ANB = 2 \cdot 41,81...^\circ = 83,62...^\circ$$

$$\text{kortste boog } AB = \frac{83,62...}{360} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 3 \approx 4,38$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{c} \quad MP &= \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12} \text{ en } O(\triangle ABM) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{12}. \\ NP &= \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ en } O(\triangle ABN) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}. \\ O(AMBN) &= O(\triangle ABM) + O(\triangle ABN) = 2\sqrt{12} + 2\sqrt{5} \approx 11,40 \end{aligned}$$

## 10.1 Afstanden en hoeken

### Bladzijde 55

$$1 \quad \text{I} \quad \sin(27^\circ) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AB}{8} \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{2}AB = 8 \sin(27^\circ), \text{ dus } AB = 16 \sin(27^\circ) \approx 7,26.$$

$$\text{II} \quad \angle A = \angle B = \frac{180^\circ - 54^\circ}{2} = 63^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{De sinusregel geeft } \frac{AB}{\sin(\angle C)} &= \frac{BC}{\sin(\angle A)} \\ \frac{AB}{\sin(54^\circ)} &= \frac{8}{\sin(63^\circ)} \\ AB &= \frac{8 \sin(54^\circ)}{\sin(63^\circ)} \approx 7,26 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{III De cosinusregel geeft } AB^2 &= AC^2 + BC^2 - 2 \cdot AC \cdot BC \cdot \cos(\angle C) \\ AB^2 &= 8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos(54^\circ) \\ AB^2 &= 52,76... \\ AB &= \sqrt{52,76...} \approx 7,26 \end{aligned}$$

### Bladzijde 57

$$2 \quad \begin{aligned} \text{a} \quad \angle C &\approx 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 115,9^\circ = 24,1^\circ \\ \text{b} \quad \text{De cosinusregel geeft } BC^2 &= 6^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(40^\circ) = 15,03... \\ BC &\approx 3,88 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c} \quad \text{De cosinusregel geeft } 4^2 &= 6^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(\angle A) \\ 16 &= 36 + 25 - 60 \cdot \cos(\angle A) \\ 60 \cos(\angle A) &= 45 \\ \cos(\angle A) &= 0,75 \\ \angle A &\approx 41,4^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \quad \begin{aligned} \text{a} \quad \text{De sinusregel in } \triangle ABD \text{ geeft } \frac{10}{\sin(\angle ADB)} &= \frac{8,57...}{\sin(58^\circ)} \\ \sin(\angle ADB) &= \frac{10 \sin(58^\circ)}{8,57...} \end{aligned}$$

De GR geeft  $81,29...^\circ$ .

Dus  $\angle ADB = 81,29...^\circ$  of  $\angle ADB = 180^\circ - 81,29...^\circ = 98,70...^\circ$ .

Het probleem is dat je niet weet welke de juiste is.

b In  $\triangle ACD$  is  $\angle D$  stomp.

Het is niet mogelijk om in een driehoek twee stompe hoeken te hebben, dus vervalt in dit geval de tweede mogelijkheid bij het berekenen van een hoek met de sinusregel.

### Bladzijde 58

$$4 \quad \begin{aligned} \text{a} \quad \text{De cosinusregel in } \triangle ABD \text{ geeft } 10^2 &= 6^2 + 9^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot \cos(\angle ADB) \\ 100 &= 36 + 81 - 108 \cdot \cos(\angle ADB) \\ 108 \cos(\angle ADB) &= 17 \\ \cos(\angle ADB) &= 0,15... \\ \angle ADB &\approx 80,94^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b} \quad \angle BDC = 150^\circ - 80,94...^\circ = 69,05...^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{De cosinusregel in } \triangle BDC \text{ geeft } BC^2 &= 9^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos(69,05...^\circ) = 71,26... \\ BC &\approx 8,4 \end{aligned}$$

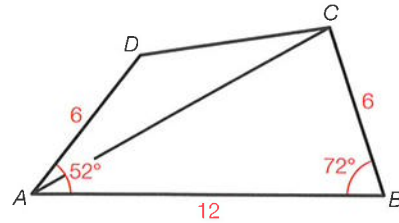
- 5 De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABC$  geeft  
 $AC^2 = 12^2 + 6^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 6 \cdot \cos(72^\circ) = 135,5...$   
 $AC = 11,64...$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABC$  geeft  
 $6^2 = 12^2 + 135,5... - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 11,64... \cdot \cos(\angle BAC)$   
 $36 = 279,5... - 279,3... \cdot \cos(\angle BAC)$   
 $279,3... \cdot \cos(\angle BAC) = 243,5...$   
 $\cos(\angle BAC) = 0,87...$   
 $\angle BAC = 29,35...^\circ$

$\angle CAD = \angle BAD - \angle BAC = 52^\circ - 29,35...^\circ = 22,64...^\circ$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ACD$  geeft  $CD^2 = 135,5... + 6^2 - 2 \cdot 11,64... \cdot 6 \cdot \cos(22,64...^\circ) = 42,58...$   
 $CD \approx 6,5$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ACD$  geeft  $135,5... = 36 + 42,58... - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 6,52... \cdot \cos(\angle ADC)$   
 $135,5... = 78,58... - 78,30... \cdot \cos(\angle ADC)$   
 $78,30... \cdot \cos(\angle ADC) = -56,91...$   
 $\cos(\angle ADC) = -0,72...$   
 $\angle ADC \approx 136,6^\circ$



- 6 a  $\angle GFD = \angle EDF = 32^\circ$  (Z-hoeken)

De sinusregel in  $\triangle DFG$  geeft  $\frac{5}{\sin(32^\circ)} = \frac{3}{\sin(\angle FDG)}$   
 $\sin(\angle FDG) = \frac{3 \sin(32^\circ)}{5}$

De GR geeft  $18,53...^\circ$ .

Dus  $\angle FDG = 18,53...^\circ$ .

$\angle FGD = 180^\circ - \angle DFG - \angle FDG = 180^\circ - 32^\circ - 18,53...^\circ = 129,46...^\circ$

De sinusregel in  $\triangle DFG$  geeft  $\frac{DF}{\sin(129,46...^\circ)} = \frac{5}{\sin(32^\circ)}$   
 $DF = \frac{5 \sin(129,46...^\circ)}{\sin(32^\circ)} \approx 7,28$

#### Alternatieve uitwerking

$\angle GFD = \angle EDF = 32^\circ$  (Z-hoeken)

Stel  $DF = x$ .

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle DFG$  geeft  $5^2 = 3^2 + x^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x \cdot \cos(32^\circ)$   
 $25 = 9 + x^2 - 6x \cos(32^\circ)$

Voer in  $y_1 = 25$  en  $y_2 = 9 + x^2 - 6x \cos(32^\circ)$ .

De optie snijpunt geeft  $x = 7,284...$

Dus  $DF \approx 7,28$ .

- b In  $\triangle DFH$  is  $\cos(32^\circ) = \frac{DH}{7,284...}$ , dus

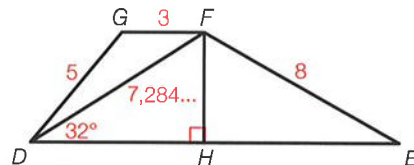
$DH = 7,284... \cdot \cos(32^\circ) = 6,17...$

In  $\triangle DFH$  is  $\sin(32^\circ) = \frac{FH}{7,284...}$ , dus

$FH = 7,284... \cdot \sin(32^\circ) = 3,86...$

In  $\triangle EFH$  is  $EH = \sqrt{8^2 - 3,86...^2} = 7,00...$

$O(DEFG) = \frac{1}{2}(DE + FG) \cdot FH = \frac{1}{2}(DH + EH + FG) \cdot FH = \frac{1}{2}(6,17... + 7,00... + 3) \cdot 3,86... \approx 31,24$



- 7 De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle PEQ$  geeft  $PQ = \sqrt{15^2 + 19^2} = 24,20...$   
 De cosinusregel in  $\triangle KQZ$  geeft  $QZ^2 = 19^2 + 42^2 - 2 \cdot 19 \cdot 42 \cdot \cos(155^\circ) = 3571,46...$   
 $QZ = 59,76...$   
 De zadelhoogte is  $PQ + QZ = 24,20... + 59,76... \approx 84$  cm.

**Bladzijde 59**

- 8 a** omtrek  $ABCD = 2 \cdot 16,5 + 2 \cdot (11 + 5,5 + 7,32 + 5,5 + 11) = 113,64$   
 $EH + GH + FG = 4 \cdot 5,5 + 7,32 = 29,32$   
 $\cos(\frac{1}{2}\angle MSN) = \frac{16,5 - 11}{9,15} = \frac{5,5}{9,15}$  geeft  $\frac{1}{2}\angle MSN = 53,05\dots^\circ$ , dus  $\angle MSN = 2 \cdot 53,05\dots^\circ = 106,10\dots^\circ$ .  
 boog  $MN = \frac{106,10\dots}{360} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 9,15 = 16,944\dots$   
 Hij gaat  $113,64 + 29,32 + 16,944\dots \approx 159,90$  meter kalken.
- b** De loodrechte projectie van  $P$  op  $AB$  is punt  $U$ .  
 $\tan(\angle KPU) = \frac{3}{9}$  geeft  $\angle KPU = 18,4\dots^\circ$   
 $\tan(\angle LPU) = \frac{10,32}{9}$  geeft  $\angle LPU = 48,9\dots^\circ$   
 De schothoek is  $48,9\dots^\circ - 18,4\dots^\circ \approx 30^\circ$ .
- c** In dat geval bevindt een speler zich midden voor het doel en is  $KU = LU = 3,66$ .  
 $\tan(\angle KPU) = \frac{3,66}{9}$  geeft  $\angle KPU = 22,1\dots^\circ$   
 De grootst mogelijke schothoek is dan  $2 \cdot 22,1\dots^\circ \approx 44^\circ$ .
- d** De cosinusregel geeft  $7,32^2 = 14,5^2 + 17^2 - 2 \cdot 14,5 \cdot 17 \cdot \cos(\angle P)$   
 $53,5824 = 210,25 + 289 - 493 \cdot \cos(\angle P)$   
 $493 \cdot \cos(\angle P) = 445,6676$   
 $\cos(\angle P) = 0,903\dots$   
 $\angle P = 25,3\dots^\circ$   
 Dus de schothoek is dan  $25^\circ$ .

**Bladzijde 60**

- 9 a** Ze heeft 100 meter met een koers van  $350^\circ$  gevaren.  
 Noem het punt vanaf waar ze haar koers bijstelt  $P$ .  
 $\angle BAP = 350^\circ - 330^\circ = 20^\circ$   
 De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABP$  geeft  $BP^2 = 300^2 + 100^2 - 2 \cdot 300 \cdot 100 \cdot \cos(20^\circ) = 43618,44\dots$   
 $BP = 208,85\dots$   
 Maaike heeft dus  $100 + 208,85\dots - 300 \approx 9$  meter extra afgelegd.
- b**  $\angle BCT = 180^\circ - \angle TCU = 180^\circ - 4,6^\circ = 175,4^\circ$   
 $\angle BTC = 180^\circ - \angle CBT - \angle BCT = 180^\circ - 2,7^\circ - 175,4^\circ = 1,9^\circ$   
 De sinusregel in  $\triangle BCT$  geeft  $\frac{CT}{\sin(2,7^\circ)} = \frac{500}{\sin(1,9^\circ)}$   
 $CT = \frac{500 \sin(2,7^\circ)}{\sin(1,9^\circ)} = 710,39\dots$   
 In  $\triangle CUT$  is  $\sin(4,6^\circ) = \frac{TU}{710,39\dots}$ , dus  $TU = 710,39\dots \cdot \sin(4,6^\circ) = 56,97\dots$   
 Dus de gevraagde hoogte van  $T$  ten opzichte van het water is 59 meter.

**Alternatieve uitwerking**

Stel  $CU = x$ .

In driehoek  $CUT$  is  $\tan(4,6^\circ) = \frac{TU}{x}$ , dus  $TU = x \tan(4,6^\circ)$ .

In driehoek  $BUT$  is  $\tan(2,7^\circ) = \frac{TU}{x + 500}$ , dus  $TU = (x + 500) \tan(2,7^\circ)$ .

Hieruit volgt  $x \tan(4,6^\circ) = (x + 500) \tan(2,7^\circ)$ .

Voer in  $y_1 = x \tan(4,6^\circ)$  en  $y_2 = (x + 500) \tan(2,7^\circ)$ .

De optie snijpunt geeft  $x = 708,10\dots$  en  $y = 56,97\dots$

Dus  $TU = 56,97\dots$  en de gevraagde hoogte van  $T$  ten opzichte van het water is 59 meter.

**10** Teken  $AC$ .De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ABC$  geeft

$$AC = \sqrt{2140^2 + 780^2} = 2277,7\dots$$

$$\tan(\angle BAC) = \frac{780}{2140} \text{ geeft } \angle BAC = 20,02\dots^\circ$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ACD$  geeft

$$1890^2 = 2277,7\dots^2 + 2575^2 - 2 \cdot 2277,7\dots \cdot 2575 \cdot \cos(\angle CAD)$$

$$11\,730\,248,5\dots \cdot \cos(\angle CAD) = 8\,246\,525$$

$$\cos(\angle CAD) = 0,703\dots$$

$$\angle CAD = 45,33\dots^\circ$$

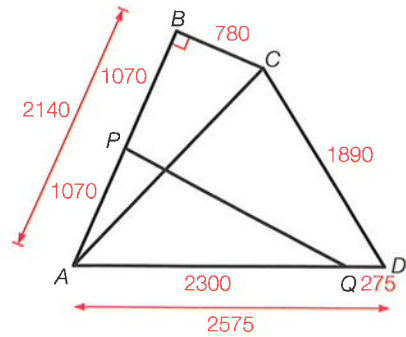
$$\angle PAQ = 20,02\dots^\circ + 45,33\dots^\circ = 65,35\dots^\circ$$

$$AQ = AD - DQ = 2575 - 275 = 2300$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle APQ$  geeft

$$PQ^2 = 1070^2 + 2300^2 - 2 \cdot 1070 \cdot 2300 \cdot \cos(65,35\dots^\circ) = 4382\,591,89\dots$$

$$PQ = 2093,46\dots$$

De normale route is  $2140 + 780 + 1890 = 4810$  meter.De ingekorte route is  $1070 + 2093,46\dots + 275 = 3438,46\dots$  meter.Het verschil is  $4810 - 3438,46\dots \approx 1372$  meter.**10.2 Vergelijkingen bij meetkunde****Bladzijde 62**

- 11**
- Omdat je
- $AB$
- niet weet.

**Bladzijde 63**

- 12 a**
- $\angle A$
- (in
- $\triangle ADE$
- ) =
- $\angle A$
- (in
- $\triangle ABC$
- ) en
- $\angle ADE = \angle ABC$
- (F-hoeken), dus
- $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$
- .

$$\text{b } \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC \text{ geeft } \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC} \text{ oftewel } \frac{AE}{10,2} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ dus } AE = \frac{4 \cdot 10,2}{5} = 8,16.$$

$$\text{Dus } CE = 10,2 - 8,16 = 2,04.$$

$$\text{13 } \triangle BDE \sim \triangle BAC \text{ geeft } \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{AC}$$

Stel  $BE = x$ , dan is  $BC = x + 6$ .

$$\frac{x}{x+6} = \frac{12,5}{20} \text{ geeft } 20x = 12,5(x+6)$$

$$20x = 12,5x + 75$$

$$7,5x = 75$$

$$x = 10$$

Dus  $BE = 10$  en  $BC = 16$ .

$$BD = \sqrt{12,5^2 - 10^2} = 7,5 \text{ en } AB = \sqrt{20^2 - 16^2} = 12.$$

$$\text{Dus } AD = 12 - 7,5 = 4,5.$$

$$\text{14 } \triangle PQR \sim \triangle TQS \text{ geeft } \frac{PQ}{QT} = \frac{QR}{QS}$$

Stel  $QT = x$ , dan is  $QR = x + 4$ .

$$\frac{32}{x} = \frac{x+4}{15} \text{ geeft } x(x+4) = 15 \cdot 32$$

$$x^2 + 4x = 480$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 480 = 0$$

$$(x-20)(x+24) = 0$$

$$x = 20 \vee x = -24 \text{ (vold. niet)}$$

Dus  $QT = 20$ .

$$\triangle PQR \sim \triangle TQS \text{ geeft } \frac{PQ}{QT} = \frac{PR}{ST} \text{ oftewel } \frac{32}{20} = \frac{16}{ST}, \text{ dus } ST = \frac{16 \cdot 20}{32} = 10.$$

15  $AC = \sqrt{15^2 - 12^2} = 9$   
 $CD = 9 - 5 = 4$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$  geeft  $\frac{AB}{DE} \mid \frac{AC}{CD}$  oftewel  $\frac{12}{DE} \mid \frac{9}{4}$ , dus  $DE = \frac{4 \cdot 12}{9} = 5\frac{1}{3}$ .

$\triangle ABS \sim \triangle EDS$  geeft  $\frac{AB}{DE} \mid \frac{BS}{DS}$

$BD = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$

Stel  $BS = x$ , dan is  $DS = 13 - x$ .

$\frac{12}{5\frac{1}{3}} \mid \frac{x}{13-x}$  geeft  $5\frac{1}{3}x = 12(13-x)$   
 $5\frac{1}{3}x = 156 - 12x$   
 $17\frac{1}{3}x = 156$   
 $x = 9$

Dus  $BS = 9$ .

16 Stel  $BC = x$ , dan is  $CD = 12 - x$ .  
 Stel  $AC = y$ , dan is  $CE = 10,4 - y$ .

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$  geeft  $\frac{AB}{DE} \mid \frac{AC}{CD} \mid \frac{BC}{CE}$  oftewel  $\frac{4}{7,2} \mid \frac{y}{12-x} \mid \frac{x}{10,4-y}$ .

Uit  $\frac{4}{7,2} \mid \frac{y}{12-x}$  volgt  $4(12-x) = 7,2y$   
 $12-x = 1,8y$   
 $x = 12 - 1,8y$

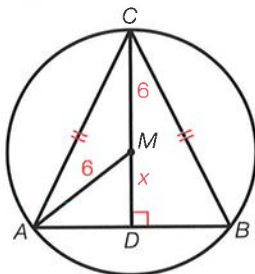
Uit  $\frac{4}{7,2} \mid \frac{x}{10,4-y}$  en  $x = 12 - 1,8y$  volgt  $\frac{4}{7,2} \mid \frac{12-1,8y}{10,4-y}$

$4(10,4-y) = 7,2(12-1,8y)$   
 $41,6 - 4y = 86,4 - 12,96y$   
 $8,96y = 44,8$   
 $y = 5$

Dus  $BC = x = 12 - 1,8 \cdot 5 = 3$ .

### Bladzijde 64

17 a



b  $AB = CD = DM + CM = x + 6$

$AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

c De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ADM$  geeft  $AD^2 + DM^2 = AM^2$

$(\frac{1}{2}x + 3)^2 + x^2 = 6^2$

$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3x + 9 + x^2 = 36$

$1\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$

d  $1\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$

$5x^2 + 12x - 108 = 0$

$D = 12^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -108 = 2304$ , dus  $\sqrt{D} = 48$

$x = \frac{-12 \pm 48}{10} = 3\frac{3}{5} \vee x = \frac{-12 - 48}{10} = -6$  (vold. niet)

$AB = x + 6 = 9\frac{3}{5}$



18 Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$M$  is het middelpunt van de cirkel.

Dus  $AM = CM = 6$ .

Stel  $AD = x$ , dan is  $AB = 2x$ ,  $CD = 3x$  en  $DM = 3x - 6$ .

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ADM$  geeft

$$AD^2 + DM^2 = AM^2$$

$$x^2 + (3x - 6)^2 = 6^2$$

$$x^2 + 9x^2 - 36x + 36 = 36$$

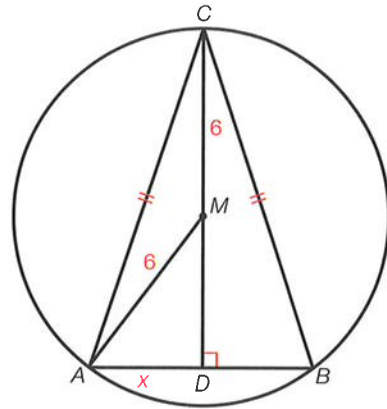
$$10x^2 - 36x = 0$$

$$2x(5x - 18) = 0$$

$$2x = 0 \vee 5x = 18$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 3\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Dus } AB = 2 \cdot 3\frac{3}{5} = 7\frac{1}{5}.$$



### Bladzijde 65

19 Verleng  $MP$ . Zie de figuur hiernaast.

Stel  $AP = x$ . Dan is  $MP = x$  en  $NP = MN - MP = 9 - x$ .

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ANP$  geeft  $AN^2 + NP^2 = AP^2$

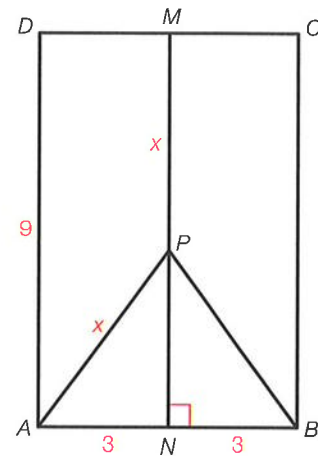
$$3^2 + (9 - x)^2 = x^2$$

$$9 + 81 - 18x + x^2 = x^2$$

$$-18x = -90$$

$$x = 5$$

Dus  $AP = 5$ .



20 Zie de figuur hiernaast. Hierin is  $M$  het middelpunt van de cirkel.

Stel  $AD = x$ . Dan is  $AC = 1\frac{1}{2}AB = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x = 3x$ .

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ACD$  geeft

$$AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2$$

$$x^2 + CD^2 = (3x)^2$$

$$CD^2 = 9x^2 - x^2$$

$$CD^2 = 8x^2$$

$$CD = \sqrt{8x^2} = 2x\sqrt{2}$$

$$DM = CD - CM = 2x\sqrt{2} - 6$$

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ADM$  geeft

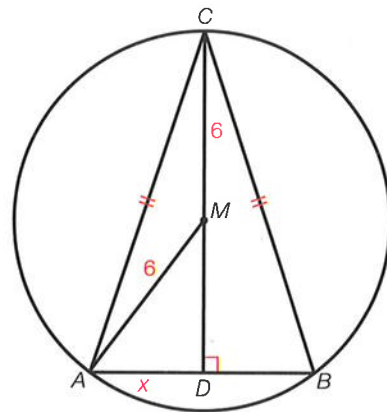
$$AD^2 + DM^2 = AM^2$$

$$x^2 + (2x\sqrt{2} - 6)^2 = 6^2$$

Voer in  $y_1 = x^2 + (2x\sqrt{2} - 6)^2$  en  $y_2 = 36$ .

De optie snijpunt geeft  $x = 3,771\dots$

Dus  $AB = 2x = 2 \cdot 3,771\dots \approx 7,54$ .



21 Zie de figuur hiernaast.

Stel de straal van de cirkel  $r$ .

Dan is  $MD = r - 18$ .

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ADM$  geeft

$$AD^2 + DM^2 = AM^2$$

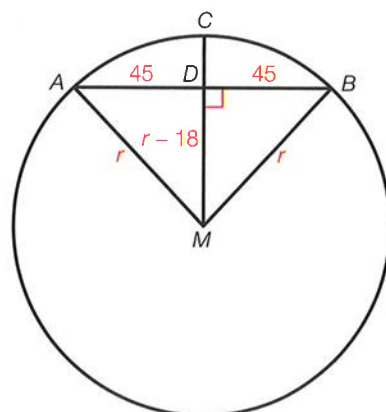
$$45^2 + (r - 18)^2 = r^2$$

$$2025 + r^2 - 36r + 324 = r^2$$

$$-36r = -2349$$

$$r = 65\frac{1}{4}$$

Dus de gevraagde straal is 65 cm.



**Bladzijde 66****22**

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

Stel  $AP = DP = PQ = BQ = CQ = x$ .

$$PR = \frac{13 - x}{2} = 6\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x$$

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle APR$  geeft

$$PR^2 + AR^2 = AP^2$$

$$(6\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x)^2 + 3^2 = x^2$$

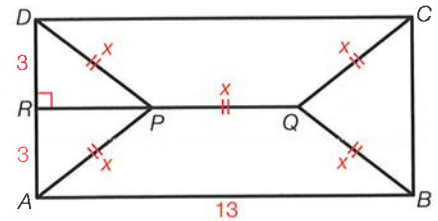
$$42\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 9 = x^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 6\frac{1}{2}x - 51\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 26x - 205 = 0$$

$$D = 26^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -205 = 3136, \text{ dus } \sqrt{D} = 56$$

$$x = \frac{-26 + 56}{6} = 5 \vee x = \frac{-26 - 56}{6} = -13\frac{2}{3} \text{ (vold. niet)}$$

Dus  $AP = 5$ .**23**

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

 $M$  is het middelpunt van de cirkels.Stel de breedte van het vlot is  $x$ , dan is de breedte van de gracht  $2x$ .Er geldt  $MR = x + 37$  en  $MP = 2x + 37$ .De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle MPR$  geeft

$$PR^2 + MR^2 = MP^2$$

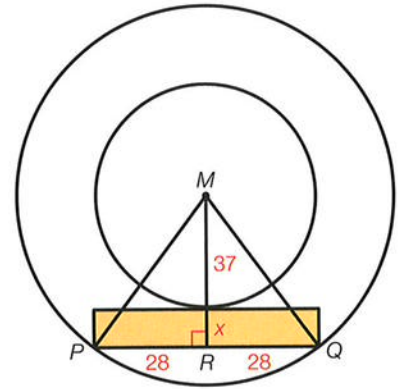
$$28^2 + (x + 37)^2 = (2x + 37)^2$$

$$784 + x^2 + 74x + 1369 = 4x^2 + 148x + 1369$$

$$-3x^2 - 74x + 784 = 0$$

$$D = (-74)^2 - 4 \cdot -3 \cdot 784 = 14884, \text{ dus } \sqrt{D} = 122$$

$$x = \frac{74 + 122}{-6} = -32\frac{2}{3} \text{ (vold. niet)} \vee x = \frac{74 - 122}{-6} = 8$$

Dus de gracht is  $2x = 2 \cdot 8 = 16$  meter breed.**24**Stel  $BN = x$ , dan is  $AN = CN = 16 - x$ .De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ABN$  geeft  $AB^2 + BN^2 = AN^2$ 

$$4^2 + x^2 = (16 - x)^2$$

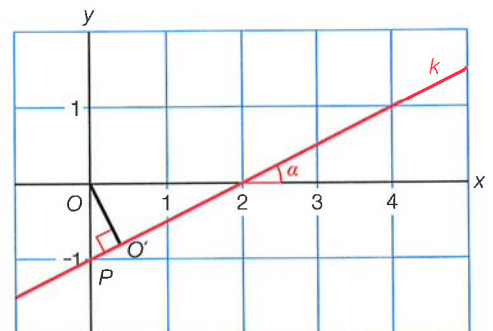
$$16 + x^2 = 256 - 32x + x^2$$

$$32x = 240$$

$$x = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

Dus  $BN = 7\frac{1}{2}$  en  $AN = 16 - 7\frac{1}{2} = 8\frac{1}{2}$ .Verder is  $AD' = CD = 4$  en  $D'M = 7\frac{1}{2}$ .

$$O(ABNMD') = O(\triangle ABN) + O(\triangle ANMD') = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{2} (8\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 4 = 47$$

**10.3 Lijnen en cirkels in een assenstelsel****Bladzijde 68****25****a**  $\tan(\text{hoek}) = \frac{1}{2}$  geeft hoek  $\approx 26,6^\circ$ **b** Noem het snijpunt van  $k$  met de  $y$ -as  $P$ .De afstand van  $O$  tot  $k$  is de lengte van het kortste verbindingslijnstuk tussen  $O$  en de loodrechte projectie  $O'$  van  $O$  op  $k$ .Teken je  $OO'$ , dan ontstaat de rechthoekige driehoek  $OO'P$  waarvan  $OO'$  een rechthoekszijde is en  $OP$  de schuine zijde. Dus  $OO' < OP$ , met  $OP = 1$ .Dus de afstand van de oorsprong tot  $k$  is kleiner dan 1.



**Bladzijde 69****26**  $k$  snijden met  $l$  geeft

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 4 \\ x - 3y = -3 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} 6x - 3y = 12 \\ x - 3y = -3 \end{cases}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 5x &= 15 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 3 - y = 4 \\ 6 - y = 4 \end{cases}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y &= 4 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $S(3, 2)$ .

$$n: x + 2y = c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } A(5, 6) \end{array} \right\} c = 5 + 2 \cdot 6 = 17$$

Dus  $n: x + 2y = 17$ . $n$  snijden met  $l$  geeft

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y = -3 \\ x + 2y = 17 \end{cases}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} -5y &= -20 \\ y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 17 \\ x + 8 &= 17 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$x = 9$$

Dus  $T(9, 4)$ .

$$d(S, T) = \sqrt{(9-3)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

**27 a**  $k: 2x - 5y = -7$ 

$$-5y = -2x - 7$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5}x + 1\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{2}{5} \text{ geeft } \alpha = 21,80\dots^\circ$$

$$l: x + 3y = 2$$

$$3y = -x + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\tan(\beta) = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ geeft } \beta = -18,43\dots^\circ$$

De hoek tussen  $k$  en  $l$  is  $21,80\dots^\circ - (-18,43\dots^\circ) \approx 40,2^\circ$ .**b**  $k$  snijden met  $l$  geeft

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 5y = -7 \\ x + 3y = 2 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} 6x - 15y = -21 \\ 5x + 15y = 10 \end{cases}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 11x &= -11 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} x + 3y &= 2 \\ -1 + 3y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= 3 \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $A(-1, 1)$ .

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(4 - (-1))^2 + (3 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

**c** Lijn  $m$  door  $B$  loodrecht op  $l$ .

$$m: 3x - y = c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } B(4, 3) \end{array} \right\} c = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 = 9$$

 $m: 3x - y = 9$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $C$ .

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 2 \\ 3x - y = 9 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} x + 3y = 2 \\ 9x - 3y = 27 \end{cases}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 10x &= 29 \\ x &= 2\frac{9}{10} \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} x + 3y &= 2 \\ 2\frac{9}{10} + 3y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= -\frac{9}{10} \\ y &= -\frac{3}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $C(2\frac{9}{10}, -\frac{3}{10})$ .

$$d(B, l) = d(B, C) = \sqrt{(2\frac{9}{10} - 4)^2 + (-\frac{3}{10} - 3)^2} = \sqrt{12\frac{1}{10}}$$

## Bladzijde 70

$$28 \quad a \quad \left. \begin{aligned} rc_{OC} &= \frac{3-0}{2-0} = \frac{3}{2} \\ rc_{BC} &= \frac{1-3}{5-2} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} rc_{OC} \cdot rc_{BC} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot -\frac{2}{3} = -1$$

Dus  $\angle OCB = 90^\circ$ .

$$b \quad rc_{OA} = \frac{-1-0}{3-0} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$\tan(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{3}$  geeft  $\alpha = -18,43\dots^\circ$

$$rc_{AB} = \frac{1-1}{5-3} = 1$$

$\tan(\beta) = 1$  geeft  $\beta = 45^\circ$

De hoek tussen de lijn door  $O$  en  $A$  en de lijn door  $A$  en  $B$  is  $45^\circ - -18,43\dots^\circ = 63,43\dots^\circ$ .

$\angle OAB$  is stomp, dus  $\angle OAB = 180^\circ - 63,43\dots^\circ \approx 116,6^\circ$ .

$$c \quad \text{Stel } AB: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = \frac{1-1}{5-3} = 1.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= x + b \\ \text{door } A(3, -1) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 3 + b &= -1 \\ b &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $AB: y = x - 4$ .

Lijn  $l$  door  $C$  loodrecht op  $AB$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l: y &= -x + b \\ \text{door } C(2, 3) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -2 + b &= 3 \\ b &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $l: y = -x + 5$ .

$l$  snijden met  $AB$  geeft het punt  $D$ .

$$x - 4 = -x + 5$$

$$2x = 9$$

$$x = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } D(4\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$d(C, AB) = d(C, D) = \sqrt{(4\frac{1}{2} - 2)^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - 3)^2} = \sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}} \approx 3,54$$

$$29 \quad a \quad rc_{AP} = \frac{0 - 2\frac{1}{2}}{6 - 3\frac{1}{2}} = -1$$

$\tan(\alpha) = -1$  geeft  $\alpha = -45^\circ$

$$rc_{BP} = \frac{6 - 2\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{2}} = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

$\tan(\beta) = 3\frac{1}{2}$  geeft  $\beta = 74,05\dots^\circ$

$$\beta - \alpha = 74,05\dots^\circ - -45^\circ = 119,05\dots^\circ$$

$\angle APB$  is stomp, dus  $\angle APB = 119,05\dots^\circ$ .

$$rc_{CP} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} - 2}{3\frac{1}{2} - 0} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$\tan(\gamma) = \frac{1}{7}$  geeft  $\gamma = 8,13\dots^\circ$

$$\gamma - \alpha = 8,13\dots^\circ - -45^\circ = 53,13\dots^\circ$$

$\angle APC$  is stomp, dus  $\angle APC = 180^\circ - 53,13\dots^\circ = 126,86\dots^\circ$

$$\angle BPC = 360^\circ - \angle APB - \angle APC = 360^\circ - 119,05\dots^\circ - 126,86\dots^\circ = 114,07\dots^\circ$$

Dus  $\angle APC$  is de grootste hoek.

$$b \quad d(P, A) = \sqrt{(6 - 3\frac{1}{2})^2 + (0 - 2\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}} = 3,535\dots$$

$$\text{Stel } AC: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = \frac{0-2}{6-0} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

Door  $C(0, 2)$ , dus  $AC: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$ .

Lijn  $k$  door  $P$  loodrecht op  $AC$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k: y &= 3x + b \\ \text{door } P(3\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 3 \cdot 3\frac{1}{2} + b &= 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 10\frac{1}{2} + b &= 2\frac{1}{2} \\ b &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dus } k: y = 3x - 8.$$

$k$  snijden met  $AC$  geeft het punt  $D$ .

$$3x - 8 = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$$

$$3\frac{1}{3}x = 10$$

$$x = 3$$

$x = 3$  geeft  $y = 1$ , dus  $D(3, 1)$ .

$$d(P, AC) = d(P, D) = \sqrt{(3\frac{1}{2} - 3)^2 + (2\frac{1}{2} - 1)^2} = \sqrt{2\frac{1}{2}} = 1,581...$$

$2 \cdot d(P, AC) = 2 \cdot 1,581... = 3,162...$  en dit is niet gelijk aan  $d(P, A) = 3,535...$

Dus  $d(P, A) \neq 2 \cdot d(P, AC)$ .

### Alternatieve uitwerking

De loodlijn uit  $P$  op  $AC$  snijdt  $AC$  in het punt  $D$ .

$$rc_{AC} = \frac{0 - 2}{6 - 0} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ geeft } \alpha = -18,43...^\circ$$

$$rc_{AP} = -1$$

$$\tan(\beta) = -1 \text{ geeft } \beta = -45^\circ$$

$$\alpha - \beta = -18,43...^\circ - -45^\circ = 26,56...^\circ$$

Dus  $\angle PAD = 26,56...^\circ$ .

$$\text{In } \triangle APD \text{ is } \sin(26,56...^\circ) = \frac{d(P, AC)}{d(P, A)}.$$

$$\text{Dit geeft } d(P, A) = \frac{d(P, AC)}{\sin(26,56...^\circ)} = \frac{d(P, AC)}{0,447...} = 2,23... \cdot d(P, AC).$$

Dus  $d(P, A) \neq 2 \cdot d(P, AC)$ .

**30 a**  $rc_{PR} = \frac{6 - 3}{9 - 0} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ geeft } \alpha = 18,43...^\circ$$

$$rc_{ST} = \frac{4 - 6}{10 - 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\tan(\beta) = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ geeft } \beta = -14,03...^\circ$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 18,43...^\circ - -14,03...^\circ = 32,47...^\circ$$

Dus de hoek tussen de routes is  $32,5^\circ$ .

**b**  $rc_{PR} = \frac{1}{3}$  en  $P(0, 3)$  geeft  $PR: y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$ .

$$rc_{FE} = \frac{3 - 2}{7 - 3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$rc_{FE} < rc_{PR}$ , dus het punt  $F$  ligt het dichtst bij de route van schip I.

$rc_{PR} = \frac{1}{3}$ , dus van de lijn  $k$  door  $F$  loodrecht op route  $PR$  is  $rc_k = -3$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -3x + b \\ \text{door } F(3, 2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -3 \cdot 3 + b = 2 \\ -9 + b = 2 \\ b = 11 \end{array}$$

Dus  $k: y = -3x + 11$ .

$k$  snijden met  $PR$  geeft het punt  $G$ .

$$\frac{1}{3}x + 3 = -3x + 11$$

$$3\frac{1}{3}x = 8$$

$$x = 2\frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = 2\frac{2}{5} \text{ geeft } y = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\frac{2}{5} + 3 = 3\frac{4}{5}, \text{ dus } G(2\frac{2}{5}, 3\frac{4}{5}).$$

$$d(F, \text{route I}) = d(F, G) = \sqrt{(2\frac{2}{5} - 3)^2 + (3\frac{4}{5} - 2)^2} = \sqrt{3\frac{3}{5}} = 1,89...$$

De afstand is korter dan de voorgeschreven minimale afstand van 200 meter.

Route I voldoet dus niet aan de eis.

**31**  $A(0, 4)$  ligt op  $k$ .Lijn  $m$  door  $A$  loodrecht op  $l$ .

$$m: 2x - y = c \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = 2 \cdot 0 - 4 = -4 \\ \text{door } A(0, 4) \end{array} \right.$$

 $m: 2x - y = -4$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $B$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = 13 \\ 2x - y = -4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right. \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = 13 \\ 4x - 2y = -8 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$\frac{5x = 5}{x = 1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = 13 \\ x + 2y = 13 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + 2y = 13 \\ 2y = 12 \\ y = 6 \end{array} \right.$$

Dus  $B(1, 6)$ .

$$d(k, l) = d(A, l) = d(A, B) = \sqrt{(1 - 0)^2 + (6 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

**Bladzijde 71****32 a**  $rc_{k_1} = 3$ , dus  $\tan(\alpha) = 3$  geeft  $\alpha = 71,56\dots^\circ$  $rc_{k_3} = 1$ , dus  $\tan(\beta) = 1$  geeft  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ .

$$\angle(k_1, k_3) = 71,56\dots^\circ - 45^\circ = 26,56\dots^\circ$$

 $rc_{k_9} = \frac{1}{3}$ , dus  $\tan(\gamma) = \frac{1}{3}$  geeft  $\gamma = 18,43\dots^\circ$ 

$$\angle(k_3, k_9) = 45^\circ - 18,43\dots^\circ = 26,56\dots^\circ$$

Dus Maud heeft gelijk.

**b**  $rc_{k_4} = \frac{3}{4}$ , dus  $rc_{\text{loodlijn}} = -1\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\text{loodlijn: } y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 + b = 6 \\ -5\frac{1}{3} + b = 6 \\ b = 11\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

Dus loodlijn:  $y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 11\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$k_4 \text{ snijden met de loodlijn geeft } \frac{3}{4}x = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 11\frac{1}{3}$$

$$2\frac{1}{12}x = 11\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = 5\frac{11}{25}$$

$$x = 5\frac{11}{25} \text{ geeft } y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 5\frac{11}{25} = 4\frac{2}{25}$$

$$d(A, k_4) = d(A, (5\frac{11}{25}, 4\frac{2}{25})) = \sqrt{(5\frac{11}{25} - 0)^2 + (4\frac{2}{25} - 4)^2} = 2\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot d(A, k_4) = 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{2}{5} = 6 \\ d(A, x\text{-as}) = 6 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Ischa heeft dus gelijk.}$$

**c**  $\tan(\alpha) < \tan(10^\circ)$ 

$$\frac{3}{a} < \tan(10^\circ)$$

Voer in  $y_1 = \frac{3}{x}$  en  $y_2 = \tan(10^\circ)$ .De optie snijpunt geeft  $x = 17,013\dots$ Dus vanaf  $a = 18$  maakt  $k_a$  een hoek met de  $x$ -as die kleiner is dan  $10^\circ$ .**33 a**  $f(-2) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot -8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - 2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}$ , dus  $A(-2, -\frac{1}{3})$ .

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 \text{ geeft } f'(x) = -x^2 - x + 1$$

$$rc_k = f'(-2) = -4 + 2 + 1 = -1$$

$$rc_l = -1, \text{ dus } f'(x) = -1$$

$$-x^2 - x + 1 = -1$$

$$-x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x - 1)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = -2$$

$$f(1) = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 = 1\frac{1}{6}, \text{ dus } B(1, 1\frac{1}{6}).$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(1 - (-2))^2 + (1\frac{1}{6} - (-\frac{1}{3}))^2} = \sqrt{11\frac{1}{4}}$$

**b**  $rc_{AO} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $\tan(\alpha) = \frac{1}{6}$  geeft  $\alpha = 9,46\dots^\circ$   
 $rc_{OB} = \frac{1\frac{1}{6}}{1} = 1\frac{1}{6}$   
 $\tan(\beta) = 1\frac{1}{6}$  geeft  $\beta = 49,39\dots^\circ$   
 $49,39\dots^\circ - 9,46\dots^\circ = 39,93\dots^\circ$   
Dus  $\angle AOB = 180^\circ - 39,93\dots^\circ \approx 140,1^\circ$ .

**Alternatieve uitwerking**

$$AO^2 = (-2 - 0)^2 + (-\frac{1}{3} - 0)^2 = 4\frac{1}{9}$$

$$BO^2 = (1 - 0)^2 + (1\frac{1}{6} - 0)^2 = 2\frac{13}{36}$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABO$  geeft  $11\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{1}{9} + 2\frac{13}{36} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{4\frac{1}{9}} \cdot \sqrt{2\frac{13}{36}} \cdot \cos(\angle AOB)$   
 $6,23\dots \cdot \cos(\angle AOB) = -4,77\dots$   
 $\cos(\angle AOB) = -0,76\dots$   
 $\angle AOB \approx 140,1^\circ$

**c**  $k: y = -x + b$   
door  $A(-2, -\frac{1}{3})$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 + b = -\frac{1}{3} \\ b = -2\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\}$

Dus  $k: y = -x - 2\frac{1}{3}$ .

Lijn  $m$  door  $B$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$m: y = x + b$   
door  $B(1, 1\frac{1}{6})$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 + b = 1\frac{1}{6} \\ b = \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right\}$

Dus  $m: y = x + \frac{1}{6}$ .

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $C$ .

$$x + \frac{1}{6} = -x - 2\frac{1}{3}$$

$$2x = -2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1\frac{1}{4} \\ y = x + \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right\} y = -1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = -1\frac{1}{12}$$

Dus  $C(-1\frac{1}{4}, -1\frac{1}{12})$ .

$$d(k, l) = d(B, k) = d(B, C) = \sqrt{(-1\frac{1}{4} - 1)^2 + (-1\frac{1}{12} - 1\frac{1}{6})^2} = \sqrt{(-2\frac{1}{4})^2 + (-2\frac{1}{4})^2} = 2\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

**34 a**  $r = \sqrt{36} = 6$  en  $M(3, 4)$

**b**  $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 36$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = 36$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y - 11 = 0$$

Dus  $a = -6$ ,  $b = -8$  en  $c = -11$ .

**Bladzijde 72**

**35 a**  $x = 2$  en  $y = 0$  invullen in de cirkelvergelijking geeft  $(2 - 2)^2 + (0 + 4)^2 = 16$  klopt.

Dus  $A(2, 0)$  ligt op  $c$ .

**b**  $d(B, M) = \sqrt{(2 - (-2))^2 + (-4 - (-3))^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{17}$   
 $r = 4$

$\sqrt{17} > 4$ , dus  $d(B, M) > r$ , dus  $B$  ligt buiten  $c$ .

**c**  $d(C, M) = \sqrt{(2 - 1)^2 + (-4 - (-1))^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$   
 $d(C, M) < r$ , dus  $C$  ligt binnen  $c$ .

**36 a**  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 10 = 0$

$$x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 2y + 10 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)^2 - 16 + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 10 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 7$$

Dus de straal is  $\sqrt{7}$  en het middelpunt is  $(4, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 5y + 13 &= 0 \\ x^2 + 6x + y^2 - 5y + 13 &= 0 \\ (x+3)^2 - 9 + (y-2\frac{1}{2})^2 - 6\frac{1}{4} + 13 &= 0 \\ (x+3)^2 + (y-2\frac{1}{2})^2 &= 2\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Dus de straal is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  en het middelpunt is  $(-3, 2\frac{1}{2})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } x^2 + y^2 - 9x - 3y + 10 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 9x + y^2 - 3y + 10 &= 0 \\ (x-4\frac{1}{2})^2 - 20\frac{1}{4} + (y-1\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2\frac{1}{4} + 10 &= 0 \\ (x-4\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-1\frac{1}{2})^2 &= 12\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Dus de straal is  $\sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}}$  en het middelpunt is  $(4\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{37 a } x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 6 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 2y + 6 &= 0 \\ (x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 6 &= 0 \\ (x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Cirkel met middelpunt  $M(3, 1)$  en straal  $r = 2$ .

$$d(A, M) = \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$d(A, M) < r$ , dus  $A$  ligt binnen  $c_1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 21 &= 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 4y - 21 &= 0 \\ (x+1)^2 - 1 + (y-2)^2 - 4 - 21 &= 0 \\ (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

Cirkel met middelpunt  $M(-1, 2)$  en straal  $r = \sqrt{26}$ .

$$d(B, M) = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

$d(B, M) = r$ , dus  $B$  ligt op  $c_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8y &= 23 \\ x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 8y &= 23 \\ (x-1)^2 - 1 + (y-4)^2 - 16 &= 23 \\ (x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

Cirkel met middelpunt  $M(1, 4)$  en straal  $r = \sqrt{40}$ .

$$d(C, M) = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{45}$$

$d(C, M) > r$ , dus  $C$  ligt buiten  $c_3$ .

$$\text{38 a } \left. \begin{aligned} (x-6)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= r^2 \\ \text{door } O(0, 0) \end{aligned} \right\} r^2 &= (0-6)^2 + (0-3)^2 = 45$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1: (x-6)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= 45 \\ x^2 - 12x + 36 + y^2 - 6y + 9 &= 45 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 6y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b } \left. \begin{aligned} (x+3)^2 + (y-5)^2 &= r^2 \\ \text{door } (0, 3) \end{aligned} \right\} r^2 &= (0+3)^2 + (3-5)^2 = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_2: (x+3)^2 + (y-5)^2 &= 13 \\ x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 10y + 25 &= 13 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 10y + 21 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

c Middellijn  $AB$  met  $A(2, 0)$  en  $B(8, 0)$  geeft middelpunt  $M(5, 0)$  en straal  $r = 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} c_3: (x-5)^2 + y^2 &= 9 \\ x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 &= 9 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 16 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

d Middellijn  $CD$  met  $C(1, 2)$  en  $D(7, 4)$  geeft middelpunt  $M(4, 3)$  en straal  $r = d(C, M) = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} c_4: (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= 10 \\ x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 &= 10 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 15 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



**39 a**  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 24 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 6y + 24 = 0$   
 $(x - 5)^2 - 25 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 + 24 = 0$   
 $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 10$

Cirkel met middelpunt  $M(5, 3)$ .

$$d(M, x\text{-as}) = 3$$

**b**  $d(M, y\text{-as}) = 5$

**c** De lijn  $m$  gaat door  $M$  en staat loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m: y = -x + b \\ \text{door } M(5, 3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -5 + b = 3 \\ b = 8 \end{array}$$

Dus  $m: y = -x + 8$ .

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft  $x = -x + 8$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

$x = 4$  geeft  $y = 4$

Dus  $m$  snijdt  $k$  in het punt  $S(4, 4)$ .

$$d(M, k) = d(M, S) = \sqrt{(4 - 5)^2 + (4 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

**d** De lijn  $n$  gaat door  $M$  en staat loodrecht op  $l$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n: 3x - y = c \\ \text{door } M(5, 3) \end{array} \right\} c = 3 \cdot 5 - 3 = 12$$

Dus  $n: 3x - y = 12$ .

$n$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $T$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x - y = 12 \\ x + 3y = 6 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9x - 3y = 36 \\ x + 3y = 6 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$10x = 42$$

$$x = 4\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 4\frac{1}{5} \\ x + 3y = 6 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4\frac{1}{5} + 3y = 6 \\ 3y = 1\frac{4}{5} \\ y = \frac{3}{5} \end{array}$$

Dus  $T(4\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$ .

$$d(M, l) = d(M, T) = \sqrt{(4\frac{1}{5} - 5)^2 + (\frac{3}{5} - 3)^2} = \sqrt{6\frac{2}{5}}$$

**40 a**  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y = 12$   
 $x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y = 12$   
 $(x + 2)^2 - 4 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 = 12$   
 $(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 25$

Cirkel met middelpunt  $M(-2, 3)$  en straal  $r = 5$ .

$$d(A, M) = \sqrt{(-2 - 2)^2 + (3 - -1)^2} = \sqrt{32}$$

$d(A, M) > r$ , dus  $A$  ligt buiten  $c$ .

**b** De lijn  $l$  gaat door  $M$  en staat loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: 2x - 3y = c \\ \text{door } M(-2, 3) \end{array} \right\} c = 2 \cdot -2 - 3 \cdot 3 = -13$$

Dus  $l: 2x - 3y = -13$ .

$l$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $S$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - 3y = -13 \\ 3x + 2y = 13 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x - 6y = -26 \\ 9x + 6y = 39 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$13x = 13$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ 3x + 2y = 13 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3 + 2y = 13 \\ 2y = 10 \\ y = 5 \end{array}$$

Dus  $S(1, 5)$ .

$$d(M, k) = d(M, S) = \sqrt{(1 - -2)^2 + (5 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

c De  $x$ -as snijden, dus  $y = 0$  geeft  $x^2 + 4x = 12$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x + 6) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = -6$$

Dus  $P(-6, 0)$  en  $Q(2, 0)$ , dus  $PQ = 8$ .

$$BP^2 = (-6 - (-3))^2 + (0 - 2)^2 = 13$$

$$BQ^2 = (2 - (-3))^2 + (0 - 2)^2 = 29$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle BPQ$  geeft  $8^2 = 13 + 29 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{29} \cdot \cos(\angle PBQ)$

$$2\sqrt{377} \cos(\angle PBQ) = -22$$

$$\cos(\angle PBQ) = -0,566\dots$$

$$\angle PBQ \approx 124,5^\circ$$

41 Middellijn  $PR$ , dus middelpunt is het midden van  $PR$ , dus  $M(2, \frac{1}{2}p + 3\frac{1}{2})$ .

De straal is

$$r = d(R, M) = \sqrt{(2 - 5)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}p + 3\frac{1}{2} - 7)^2} = \sqrt{9 + (\frac{1}{2}p - 3\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{4}p^2 - 3\frac{1}{2}p + 12\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}p^2 - 3\frac{1}{2}p + 21\frac{1}{4}}$$

Dus  $c: (x - 2)^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2}p - 3\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}p^2 - 3\frac{1}{2}p + 21\frac{1}{4}$ .

$c$  door  $Q(-2, 6)$  geeft  $(-4)^2 + (2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}p)^2 = \frac{1}{4}p^2 - 3\frac{1}{2}p + 21\frac{1}{4}$

$$16 + 6\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{4}p^2 = \frac{1}{4}p^2 - 3\frac{1}{2}p + 21\frac{1}{4}$$

$$p = -1$$

$p = -1$  geeft  $M(2, \frac{1}{2} \cdot -1 + 3\frac{1}{2}) = M(2, 3)$  en  $r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1)^2 - 3\frac{1}{2} \cdot -1 + 21\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ .

$$d(O, M) = \sqrt{(2 - 0)^2 + (3 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$d(O, M) < r$ , dus de oorsprong ligt binnen  $c$ .

## 10.4 Cirkels, raaklijnen en functies

### Bladzijde 74

42 a  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 7 = 0$

$$x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y - 7 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)^2 - 4 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 - 7 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 20$$

Dus de straal is  $\sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .

b De lijn  $k$  gaat door  $M$  en staat loodrecht op  $l$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: x + 2y = c \\ \text{door } M(-2, 3) \end{array} \right\} c = -2 + 2 \cdot 3 = 4$$

Dus  $k: x + 2y = 4$ .

$k$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - y = 3 \\ x + 2y = 4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - y = 3 \\ 2x + 4y = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5y = -5 \\ y = 1 \\ x + 2y = 4 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 2x - y = 3 \\ 2x + 4y = 8 \end{array}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x + 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \\ x = 2 \end{array}$$

Dus  $A(2, 1)$ .

$$d(M, l) = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(2 - (-2))^2 + (1 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

c De afstand van  $M$  tot  $l$  is gelijk aan de straal van  $c$ , dus  $l$  raakt  $c$ .

**Bladzijde 75**

- 43 a**
- Lijn
- $l$
- door
- $M$
- loodrecht op
- $k$
- .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: 3x - 2y = c \\ \text{door } M(2, 5) \end{array} \right\} c = 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 5 = -4$$

$$\text{Dus } l: 3x - 2y = -4.$$

$l$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ 3x - 2y = -4 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} |2| \\ |3| \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + 6y = 12 \\ 9x - 6y = -12 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 2x + 3y = 6 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3y = 6 \\ y = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } A(0, 2).$$

$$r = d(M, k) = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(0-2)^2 + (2-5)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{Dus } c_1: (x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 13.$$

- b**
- $c_2$
- is de cirkel met middelpunt
- $M(-1, 3)$
- en straal
- $\sqrt{29}$
- .

$$rc_{BM} = \frac{3-1}{-1-4} = -\frac{2}{5}, \text{ dus } rc_l = 2\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: y = 2\frac{1}{2}x + b \\ \text{door } B(4, 1) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + b = 1 \\ 10 + b = 1 \\ b = -9 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } l: y = 2\frac{1}{2}x - 9.$$

- 44**
- Lijn
- $l$
- door
- $M$
- loodrecht op
- $k$
- .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: 2x + 3y = c \\ \text{door } M(2, 1) \end{array} \right\} c = 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 = 7$$

$$\text{Dus } l: 2x + 3y = 7.$$

$l$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ 3x - 2y = -9 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} |2| \\ |3| \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + 6y = 14 \\ 9x - 6y = -27 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13x = -13 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 2x + 3y = 7 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot -1 + 3y = 7 \\ 3y = 9 \\ y = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } A(-1, 3).$$

$$r = d(M, k) = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (3-1)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{Dus } c: (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 13.$$

**Bladzijde 76**

- 45 a**
- $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 4y + 12 = 0$

$$x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 4y + 12 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 - 25 + (y-2)^2 - 4 + 12 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 17$$

$$\text{Dus } M(5, 2).$$

$$rc_{AM} = \frac{2-3}{5-1} = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ dus } rc_k = 4.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = 4x + b \\ \text{door } A(1, 3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot 1 + b = 3 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } k: y = 4x - 1.$$

$$rc_{BM} = \frac{2-2}{5-6} = -4, \text{ dus } rc_l = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: y = \frac{1}{4}x + b \\ \text{door } B(6, -2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \cdot 6 + b = -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + b = -2 \\ b = -3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } l: y = \frac{1}{4}x - 3\frac{1}{2}.$$

- b**  $\tan(\alpha) = 4$  geeft  $\alpha = 75,96\dots^\circ$   
 $\tan(\beta) = \frac{1}{4}$  geeft  $\beta = 14,03\dots^\circ$   
 $\alpha - \beta = 75,96\dots^\circ - 14,03\dots^\circ = 61,92\dots^\circ$   
 Dus de hoek tussen  $k$  en  $l$  is ongeveer  $61,9^\circ$ .

**46 a** Lijn  $m$  door  $M$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m: x - 4y = c \\ \text{door } M(4, 3) \end{array} \right\} c = 4 - 4 \cdot 3 = -8$$

$$\text{Dus } m: x - 4y = -8.$$

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + y = 36 \\ x - 4y = -8 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} |4| \\ |1| \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16x + 4y = 144 \\ x - 4y = -8 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$\frac{17x = 136}{x = 8} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot 8 + y = 36 \\ 32 + y = 36 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Dus } A(8, 4).$$

$$r_1 = d(M, k) = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(8-4)^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\text{Dus } c_1: (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 17.$$

$$c_1 \text{ snijden met de } x\text{-as, dus } y = 0 \text{ geeft } (x-4)^2 + (-3)^2 = 17$$

$$(x-4)^2 + 9 = 17$$

$$(x-4)^2 = 8$$

$$x-4 = \sqrt{8} \vee x-4 = -\sqrt{8}$$

$$x-4 = 2\sqrt{2} \vee x-4 = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \vee x = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } B(4 - 2\sqrt{2}, 0) \text{ en } C(4 + 2\sqrt{2}, 0).$$

- b** Het middelpunt  $N$  van  $c_2$  is  $N(\frac{1}{2}(4 - 2\sqrt{2} + 4 + 2\sqrt{2}), 0) = N(4, 0)$ .

$$\text{De straal } r_2 \text{ van } c_2 \text{ is } r_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot d(B, C) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4 + 2\sqrt{2} - (4 - 2\sqrt{2})) = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Dus } c_2: (x-4)^2 + y^2 = 8.$$

$$x = 2 \text{ geeft } (2-4)^2 + y^2 = 8$$

$$4 + y^2 = 8$$

$$y^2 = 4$$

$$y = 2 \vee y = -2$$

$$\text{Dus } D(2, 2).$$

$$\text{Van de lijn } n \text{ door } D \text{ en } N \text{ is } rc_n = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0-2}{4-2} = -1.$$

$$l \perp n, \text{ dus } rc_l \cdot rc_n = -1, \text{ dus } rc_l = 1.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} l: y = x + b \\ \text{door } D(2, 2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 + b = 2 \\ b = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dus } l: y = x, \text{ dus } l \text{ gaat door de oorsprong.}$$

- 47 a** Substitutie van  $y = -2x + 5$  in  $x^2 + y^2 = 5$  geeft  $x^2 + (-2x + 5)^2 = 5$   
 $x^2 + 4x^2 - 20x + 25 = 5$   
 $5x^2 - 20x + 20 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

**b**  $D = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 0$

De vergelijking die na de substitutie is ontstaan, heeft één oplossing.

Dus de lijn  $l$  en de cirkel  $c$  hebben één punt gemeenschappelijk.

Dus  $l$  raakt  $c$ .

**Bladzijde 77**

- 48 a**  $D = 484$ , dus  $\sqrt{D} = 22$ .

$$\text{Dit geeft } x = \frac{12 + 22}{10} = 3\frac{2}{5} \vee x = \frac{12 - 22}{10} = -1.$$

$$x = 3\frac{2}{5} \text{ geeft } y = 2 \cdot 3\frac{2}{5} - 3 = 3\frac{4}{5} \text{ en } x = -1 \text{ geeft } y = 2 \cdot -1 - 3 = -5.$$

$$\text{Dus de snijpunten zijn } (3\frac{2}{5}, 3\frac{4}{5}) \text{ en } (-1, -5).$$

- b**  $b = 5$  bij  $5x^2 + (4b - 10)x + b^2 - 4b = 0$  geeft  
 $5x^2 + (4 \cdot 5 - 10)x + 5^2 - 4 \cdot 5 = 0$   
 $5x^2 + 10x + 5 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$   
 $(x + 1)^2 = 0$   
 $x = -1$   
 $x = -1$  geeft  $y = 2 \cdot -1 + 5 = 3$   
 Dus het raakpunt is  $(-1, 3)$ .

**Bladzijde 78**

- 49 a**  $x^2 + 9x^2 + 6bx + b^2 - 5x + 18x + 6b - 10 = 0$   
 $10x^2 + 6bx + 13x + b^2 + 6b - 10 = 0$   
 $10x^2 + (6b + 13)x + b^2 + 6b - 10 = 0$   
 $A = 10, B = 6b + 13$  en  $C = b^2 + 6b - 10$
- b**  $x^2 + x^2 - 2bx + b^2 - 6x - 2x + 2b + 5 = 0$   
 $2x^2 - 2bx - 8x + b^2 + 2b + 5 = 0$   
 $2x^2 + (-2b - 8)x + b^2 + 2b + 5 = 0$   
 $A = 2, B = -2b - 8$  en  $C = b^2 + 2b + 5$
- c**  $x^2 + a^2x^2 - 6ax + 9 + 2x - 8ax + 24 - 7 = 0$   
 $a^2x^2 + x^2 - 14ax + 2x + 26 = 0$   
 $(a^2 + 1)x^2 + (-14a + 2)x + 26 = 0$   
 $A = a^2 + 1, B = -14a + 2$  en  $C = 26$
- 50 a** Substitutie van  $y = x - 4$  in  $x^2 + y^2 = 13$  geeft  
 $x^2 + (x - 4)^2 = 13$   
 $x^2 + x^2 - 8x + 16 = 13$   
 $2x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$   
 $D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 40$   
 $D > 0$ , dus  $k$  snijdt  $c_1$  in twee punten.
- b** Substitutie van  $y = -4x - 3$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y = 4$  geeft  
 $x^2 + (-4x - 3)^2 - 6x - 4(-4x - 3) = 4$   
 $x^2 + 16x^2 + 24x + 9 - 6x + 16x + 12 = 4$   
 $17x^2 + 34x + 17 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$   
 $D = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0$   
 $D = 0$ , dus  $l$  raakt  $c_2$ .
- c**  $m: 2x - y = 1$  oftewel  $m: y = 2x - 1$   
 Substitutie van  $y = 2x - 1$  in  $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y = 0$  geeft  
 $x^2 + (2x - 1)^2 + 6x - 4(2x - 1) = 0$   
 $x^2 + 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 6x - 8x + 4 = 0$   
 $5x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$   
 $D = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = -64$   
 $D < 0$ , dus  $m$  heeft geen punten gemeenschappelijk met  $c_3$ .
- 51** Stel  $y = 3x + b$ .  
 Substitutie van  $y = 3x + b$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y - 5 = 0$  geeft  
 $x^2 + (3x + b)^2 - 4x - 2(3x + b) - 5 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 9x^2 + 6bx + b^2 - 4x - 6x - 2b - 5 = 0$   
 $10x^2 + (6b - 10)x + b^2 - 2b - 5 = 0$   
 $D = (6b - 10)^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot (b^2 - 2b - 5)$   
 $= 36b^2 - 120b + 100 - 40b^2 + 80b + 200$   
 $= -4b^2 - 40b + 300$   
 $D = 0$  geeft  $-4b^2 - 40b + 300 = 0$   
 $b^2 + 10b - 75 = 0$   
 $(b - 5)(b + 15) = 0$   
 $b = 5 \vee b = -15$   
 Dus de lijnen zijn  $y = 3x + 5$  en  $y = 3x - 15$ .

**52 a** Stel  $y = -2x + b$ .Substitutie van  $y = -2x + b$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 29 = 0$  geeft

$$x^2 + (-2x + b)^2 - 10x - 6(-2x + b) + 29 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 - 4bx + b^2 - 10x + 12x - 6b + 29 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + (2 - 4b)x + b^2 - 6b + 29 = 0$$

$$D = (2 - 4b)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (b^2 - 6b + 29)$$

$$= 4 - 16b + 16b^2 - 20b^2 + 120b - 580$$

$$= -4b^2 + 104b - 576$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } -4b^2 + 104b - 576 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 26b + 144 = 0$$

$$(b - 8)(b - 18) = 0$$

$$b = 8 \vee b = 18$$

Dus de lijnen zijn  $y = -2x + 8$  en  $y = -2x + 18$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = ax + b \\ \text{door } A(0, 3) \end{array} \right\} b = 3$$

Dus de lijnen  $y = ax + 3$  gaan door  $A(0, 3)$ .Substitutie van  $y = ax + 3$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 29 = 0$  geeft

$$x^2 + (ax + 3)^2 - 10x - 6(ax + 3) + 29 = 0$$

$$x^2 + a^2x^2 + 6ax + 9 - 10x - 6ax - 18 + 29 = 0$$

$$(1 + a^2)x^2 - 10x + 20 = 0$$

$$D = (-10)^2 - 4 \cdot (1 + a^2) \cdot 20$$

$$= 100 - 80 - 80a^2$$

$$= 20 - 80a^2$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } 20 - 80a^2 = 0$$

$$-80a^2 = -20$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \vee a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**Bladzijde 79****53 a**  $k: x - 2y = 1$  oftewel  $k: x = 2y + 1$ Substitutie van  $x = 2y + 1$  in  $(x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 5$  geeft

$$(2y - 5)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 5$$

$$4y^2 - 20y + 25 + y^2 - 10y + 25 = 5$$

$$5y^2 - 30y + 45 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0$$

$$D = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 = 0$$

Dus dat is inderdaad het geval.

$$\mathbf{b} \quad (x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 5$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 + y^2 - 10y + 25 = 5$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 10y + 56 = 0$$

$$k: x - 2y = 1 \text{ oftewel } k: -2y = -x + 1 \text{ oftewel } k: y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$l \perp k, \text{ dus } rc_l \cdot rc_k = -1, \text{ dus } rc_l = -2.$$

$$\text{Stel } l: y = -2x + b.$$

Substitutie van  $y = -2x + b$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 10y + 56 = 0$  geeft

$$x^2 + (-2x + b)^2 - 12x - 10(-2x + b) + 56 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 - 4bx + b^2 - 12x + 20x - 10b + 56 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 4bx + 8x + b^2 - 10b + 56 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + (-4b + 8)x + b^2 - 10b + 56 = 0$$

$$D = (-4b + 8)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (b^2 - 10b + 56)$$

$$= 16b^2 - 64b + 64 - 20b^2 + 200b - 1120$$

$$= -4b^2 + 136b - 1056$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } -4b^2 + 136b - 1056 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 34b + 264 = 0$$

$$(b - 12)(b - 22) = 0$$

$$b = 12 \vee b = 22$$

Dus  $l_1: y = -2x + 12$  en  $l_2: y = -2x + 22$ .

c Stel  $m: y = ax + 4\frac{1}{2}$ .

Substitutie van  $y = ax + 4\frac{1}{2}$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 10y + 56 = 0$  geeft

$$x^2 + (ax + 4\frac{1}{2})^2 - 12x - 10(ax + 4\frac{1}{2}) + 56 = 0$$

$$x^2 + a^2x^2 + 9ax + 20\frac{1}{4} - 12x - 10ax - 45 + 56 = 0$$

$$a^2x^2 + x^2 - ax - 12x + 31\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$(a^2 + 1)x^2 + (-a - 12)x + 31\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$D = (-a - 12)^2 - 4 \cdot (a^2 + 1) \cdot 31\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= a^2 + 24a + 144 - 125a^2 - 125$$

$$= -124a^2 + 24a + 19$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } -124a^2 + 24a + 19 = 0$$

$$D = 24^2 - 4 \cdot (-124) \cdot 19 = 10000$$

$$a = \frac{-24 \pm 100}{-248} = -\frac{19}{62} \vee a = \frac{-24 - 100}{-248} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } m_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ en } m_2: y = -\frac{19}{62}x + 4\frac{1}{2}.$$

54 Punt  $A(2, 1)$  ligt op  $k$ .

Lijn  $m$  door  $A$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m: 4x - 3y = c \\ \text{door } A(2, 1) \end{array} \right\} c = 4 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 = 5$$

$$\text{Dus } m: 4x - 3y = 5 \text{ oftewel } m: y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}.$$

De cirkel  $c$  met middelpunt  $A$  en straal 5 heeft vergelijking  $c: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 25$ .

$c$  snijden met  $m$ .

$$\text{Substitutie van } y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} \text{ in } (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 25 \text{ geeft } (x - 2)^2 + (\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} - 1)^2 = 25$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3})^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + \frac{16}{9}x^2 - \frac{64}{3}x + \frac{64}{9} = 25$$

$$2\frac{7}{9}x^2 - 11\frac{1}{9}x - 13\frac{8}{9} = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 100x - 125 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$x = -1 \vee x = 5$$

$$x = -1 \text{ geeft } y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot -1 - \frac{5}{3} = -3 \text{ en } x = 5 \text{ geeft } y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 5 - \frac{5}{3} = 5.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_1: 3x + 4y = c \\ \text{door } (-1, -3) \end{array} \right\} c = 3 \cdot -1 + 4 \cdot -3 = -15$$

$$\text{Dus } l_1: 3x + 4y = -15.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_2: 3x + 4y = c \\ \text{door } (5, 5) \end{array} \right\} c = 3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5 = 35$$

$$\text{Dus } l_2: 3x + 4y = 35.$$

55 Substitutie van  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$  in  $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 5$  geeft

$$(x - 5)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}x + 2 - 2)^2 = 5$$

$$(x - 5)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = 5$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 5$$

$$1\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 10x + 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$$

$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 16 = 0$$

$$D = 0, \text{ dus } k \text{ is raaklijn van } c.$$



**Bladzijde 81**

**56** Stel  $m: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$ .

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } -\frac{2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = -2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b \\ f(-2) = -1, \text{ dus } C(-2, -1) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot -2 + b = -1 \\ 1 + b = -1 \\ b = -2 \end{array}$$

Dus  $m: y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$ .

Substitutie van  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$  in  $(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4$  geeft

$$(x-2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x-1)^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 1 - 4 = 0$$

$$1\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$$

$$D = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 64$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 8}{10} = 2 \vee x = \frac{12 - 8}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ geeft } y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 - 2 = -3 \text{ en } x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ geeft } y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 2 = -2\frac{1}{5}.$$

Dus  $D(\frac{2}{5}, -2\frac{1}{5})$  en  $E(2, -3)$ .

**57** Van  $d$  is de straal 2 en  $y_N = y_A + r = 1 + 2 = 3$ , dus  $d: (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4$ .  
Substitutie van  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$  in  $(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4$  geeft

$$(x-2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x-1)^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 1 - 4 = 0$$

$$1\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$$

$$D = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 64$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 8}{10} = 2 \vee x = \frac{12 - 8}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ geeft } y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 2 = 1\frac{4}{5}$$

Dus  $F(\frac{2}{5}, 1\frac{4}{5})$ .

**58 a**  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 6\frac{2}{3}x + 18$  geeft  $f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{3}x - 6\frac{2}{3}$

Stel  $k: y = ax + b$  met  $a = f'(4) = 1\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 - 6\frac{2}{3} = -1\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + b \\ f(4) = 2, \text{ dus } A(4, 2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -1\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 + b = 2 \\ -5\frac{1}{3} + b = 2 \\ b = 7\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

Dus  $k: y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 7\frac{1}{3}$ .

- b** 1 Stel de formule op van de lijn  $l$  door  $A$  loodrecht op  $k$ .  
2 Bereken met behulp van de formule van  $l$  de  $y$ -coördinaat van  $M$ .  
3 Bereken de afstand tussen  $M$  en  $A$ .

- c** Lijn  $l$  door  $A$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: y = \frac{3}{4}x + b \\ \text{door } A(4, 2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 + b = 2 \\ 3 + b = 2 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$

Dus  $l: y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$ .

$M$  ligt op  $l$ .

$$x = 3 \text{ geeft } y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 - 1 = 1\frac{1}{4}, \text{ dus } M(3, 1\frac{1}{4}).$$

$$r = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(4-3)^2 + (2-1\frac{1}{4})^2} = \sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

Er geldt  $y_M = r$ , dus  $c$  raakt de  $x$ -as.

**Bladzijde 82**

- 59 a** 1 Stel met behulp van de afgeleide van  $f$  de formule op van  $k$ .  
 2 Stel met behulp van de coördinaten van  $M$  en  $R$  een vergelijking op van  $c$ .  
 3 Substitueer de formule van  $k$  in de vergelijking van  $c$ .  
 4 Toon aan dat de discriminant gelijk is aan nul.

**b**  $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-2} = 1 + (x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  geeft  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2\sqrt{x-2} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} = 2$$

$$x-2 = 4$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = \frac{1}{4}x + b \\ f(6) = 3, \text{ dus } A(6, 3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \cdot 6 + b = 3 \\ 1\frac{1}{2} + b = 3 \\ b = 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Dus  $k: y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1\frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M(0, -7) \text{ geeft } x^2 + (y+7)^2 = r^2 \\ \text{door } R(2, 1) \end{array} \right\} r^2 = 2^2 + 8^2 = 68$$

Dus  $c: x^2 + (y+7)^2 = 68$ .

Substitutie van  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1\frac{1}{2}$  in  $x^2 + (y+7)^2 = 68$  geeft

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x + 8\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 68$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^2 + 4\frac{1}{4}x + 72\frac{1}{4} - 68 = 0$$

$$1\frac{1}{16}x^2 + 4\frac{1}{4}x + 4\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$D = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 0$$

$$D = 0, \text{ dus } k \text{ raakt } c.$$

**c**  $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$

$$(x+2)^2 = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = -2 \text{ geeft } y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot -2 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 1, \text{ dus } B(-2, 1).$$

$$k \text{ raakt } c, \text{ dus } \angle ABM = 90^\circ.$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(-2-6)^2 + (1-3)^2} = \sqrt{68}$$

$$d(M, B) = r = \sqrt{68}$$

Dus driehoek  $ABM$  is een gelijkbenige rechthoekige driehoek.

**60**  $y_A = 7$ , dus  $f(x) = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \sqrt{6x-12} &= 7 \\ \sqrt{6x-12} &= 6 \\ 6x-12 &= 36 \\ 6x &= 48 \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $A(8, 7)$ .

$$f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{6x-12} = 1 + (6x-12)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(6x-12)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 6 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6x-12}}$$

$$\text{Stel } k: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = f'(8) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6 \cdot 8 - 12}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{36}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = \frac{1}{2}x + b \\ \text{door } A(8, 7) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 + b = 7 \\ 4 + b = 7 \\ b = 3 \end{array}$$

Dus  $k: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ .

$6x - 12 = 0$  geeft  $x = 2$ , dus randpunt  $M(2, 1)$ .

Lijn  $m$  door  $M$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$m: y = -2x + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -4 + b = 1 \\ b = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

Dus  $m: y = -2x + 5$ .

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft  $\frac{1}{2}x + 3 = -2x + 5$

$$2\frac{1}{2}x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5}$$

$x = \frac{4}{5}$  geeft  $y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 3 = 3\frac{2}{5}$ , dus  $B(\frac{4}{5}, 3\frac{2}{5})$ .

$$r = d(M, k) = d(M, B) = \sqrt{(\frac{4}{5} - 2)^2 + (3\frac{2}{5} - 1)^2} = \sqrt{7\frac{1}{5}}$$

Dus  $c: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 7\frac{1}{5}$ .

$MBSC$  is een vierkant met  $BS = CS = r = \sqrt{7\frac{1}{5}}$ , dus  $O(MBSC) = 7\frac{1}{5}$ .

De oppervlakte van het deel van de cirkel dat wordt ingesloten door de lijnstukken  $BM$  en  $CM$  en de cirkelboog  $BC$  is  $\frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot 7\frac{1}{5} = 1\frac{4}{5}\pi$ .

Dus  $O(V) = 7\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{4}{5}\pi \approx 1,55$ .

## 10.5 Afstanden bij cirkels

### Bladzijde 84

- 61 a**  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 8y + 9 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 8y + 9 = 0$   
 $(x - 5)^2 - 25 + (y - 4)^2 - 16 + 9 = 0$   
 $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 32$   
Dus de straal is  $r = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$  en  $M(5, 4)$ .  
 $d(A, M) = \sqrt{(5 - 10)^2 + (4 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{29}$
- b**  $d(A, M) < r$ , dus  $A$  ligt binnen de cirkel.  
 $d(A, c) = r - d(A, M) = 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{29}$

### Bladzijde 85

- 62**  $M$  op  $k$ , dus  $2 + 4y_M = 16$  en dit geeft  $y_M = 3\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Dus de straal  $r_1$  van  $c_1$  is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  en  $M(2, 3\frac{1}{2})$ .  
 $N$  op  $k$ , dus  $8 + 4y_N = 16$  en dit geeft  $y_N = 2$ .  
Dus de straal  $r_2$  van  $c_2$  is 2 en  $N(8, 2)$ .  
 $d(M, N) = \sqrt{(8 - 2)^2 + (2 - 3\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{36 + 2\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{38\frac{1}{4}}$   
Dus  $d(c_1, c_2) = d(M, N) - r_1 - r_2 = \sqrt{38\frac{1}{4}} - 3\frac{1}{2} - 2 \approx 0,685$ .

- 63 a**  $c_1$  raakt de  $x$ -as en het middelpunt is  $M(4, 2)$ , dus de straal van  $c_1$  is 2.  
 $c_1: (x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$
- b** Substitutie van  $y = 1\frac{1}{3}x$  in  $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$  geeft  $(x - 4)^2 + (1\frac{1}{3}x - 2)^2 = 4$   
 $x^2 - 8x + 16 + 1\frac{7}{9}x^2 - 5\frac{1}{3}x + 4 = 4$   
 $2\frac{7}{9}x^2 - 13\frac{1}{3}x + 16 = 0$   
 $25x^2 - 120x + 144 = 0$   
 $D = (-120)^2 - 4 \cdot 25 \cdot 144 = 0$

Dus  $c_1$  raakt  $l$ .

- c Lijn  $n$  door  $P$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$rc_k = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } rc_n = -2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} n: y = -2x + b \\ \text{door } P(6, 5) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} -2 \cdot 6 + b &= 5 \\ -12 + b &= 5 \end{aligned} \right. \\ b = 17$$

$$\text{Dus } n: y = -2x + 17.$$

$n$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $B$ .

$$\frac{1}{2}x = -2x + 17$$

$$x = -4x + 34$$

$$5x = 34$$

$$x = 6\frac{4}{5}$$

$$x = 6\frac{4}{5} \text{ geeft } y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6\frac{4}{5} = 3\frac{2}{5}, \text{ dus } B(6\frac{4}{5}, 3\frac{2}{5}).$$

$$d(P, k) = d(P, B) = \sqrt{(6\frac{4}{5} - 6)^2 + (3\frac{2}{5} - 5)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25} + 2\frac{14}{25}} = \sqrt{3\frac{1}{5}} = 1,78\dots$$

De lijn  $p$  door  $P$  loodrecht op  $l$ .

$$rc_l = 1\frac{1}{3}, \text{ dus } rc_p = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} p: y = -\frac{3}{4}x + b \\ \text{door } P(6, 5) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} -\frac{3}{4} \cdot 6 + b &= 5 \\ -4\frac{1}{2} + b &= 5 \end{aligned} \right. \\ b = 9\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } p: y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 9\frac{1}{2}.$$

$p$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $C$ .

$$1\frac{1}{3}x = -\frac{3}{4}x + 9\frac{1}{2}$$

$$16x = -9x + 114$$

$$25x = 114$$

$$x = 4\frac{14}{25}$$

$$x = 4\frac{14}{25} \text{ geeft } y = 1\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4\frac{14}{25} = 6\frac{2}{25}, \text{ dus } C(4\frac{14}{25}, 6\frac{2}{25}).$$

$$d(P, l) = d(P, C) = \sqrt{(4\frac{14}{25} - 6)^2 + (6\frac{2}{25} - 5)^2} = \sqrt{2\frac{46}{625} + 1\frac{104}{625}} = \sqrt{3\frac{6}{25}} = 1\frac{4}{5} = 1,8$$

$$d(P, M) = \sqrt{(6 - 4)^2 + (5 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$d(P, c_1) = \sqrt{13} - 2 = 1,60\dots$$

Dus  $d(P, c_1)$  is de kortste.

- d Substitutie van  $y = 1\frac{1}{3}x$  in  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 14y + 25 = 0$  geeft  $x^2 + (1\frac{1}{3}x)^2 + 2x - 14 \cdot 1\frac{1}{3}x + 25 = 0$

$$x^2 + 1\frac{7}{9}x^2 + 2x - 18\frac{2}{3}x + 25 = 0$$

$$2\frac{7}{9}x^2 - 16\frac{2}{3}x + 25 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 150x + 225 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$D = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 = 0$$

Dus  $l$  is raaklijn van  $c_2$ .

- e  $c_2: x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 14y + 25 = 0$

$$x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 14y + 25 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)^2 - 1 + (y - 7)^2 - 49 + 25 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 25$$

Van  $c_2$  is het middelpunt  $N(-1, 7)$  en de straal  $r_2 = 5$ .

$$d(c_1, c_2) = d(M, N) - r_1 - r_2 = \sqrt{(-1 - 4)^2 + (7 - 2)^2} - 2 - 5 = 5\sqrt{2} - 7$$

**Bladzijde 86**

**64**  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 4y + 10 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 4y + 10 = 0$   
 $(x-4)^2 - 16 + (y-2)^2 - 4 + 10 = 0$   
 $(x-4)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$

Dus  $M(4, 2)$  en  $r = \sqrt{10}$ .

Lijn  $l$  door  $M$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$l: \begin{cases} 3x - y = c \\ \text{door } M(4, 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow c = 3 \cdot 4 - 2 = 10$$

Dus  $l: 3x - y = 10$ .

$l$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $S$ .

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = -10 \\ 3x - y = 10 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} x + 3y = -10 \\ 9x - 3y = 30 \end{cases} +$$

$$\begin{matrix} 10x = 20 \\ x = 2 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} 2 + 3y = -10 \\ 3y = -12 \\ y = -4 \end{cases}$$

Dus  $S(2, -4)$ .

$$d(M, k) = d(M, S) = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (-4-2)^2} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$d(k, c) = d(M, k) - r = 2\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$$

**65 a**  $M(4, 4)$  en  $r = 4$  geeft  $c_1: (x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 16$ .

$N(1, 4)$  en  $r = 1$  geeft  $c_2: (x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 1$ .

**b** Stel  $T(p, 2)$ .

$$MT = 4 + 2 \text{ geeft } \sqrt{(p-4)^2 + (2-4)^2} = 6$$

$$(p-4)^2 + (2-4)^2 = 36$$

$$(p-4)^2 + 4 = 36$$

$$(p-4)^2 = 32$$

$$p-4 = \sqrt{32} \vee p-4 = -\sqrt{32}$$

$$p-4 = 4\sqrt{2} \vee p-4 = -4\sqrt{2}$$

$$p = 4 + 4\sqrt{2} \vee p = 4 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

vold. niet

Dus  $x_T = 4 + 4\sqrt{2}$ .

**c**  $d(c_2, c_3) = d(N, T) - 1 - 2 = \sqrt{(4 + 4\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 + (2 - 4)^2} - 3 = \sqrt{(3 + 4\sqrt{2})^2 + 4} - 3 \approx 5,885$

**66 a**  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 9 = 0$

$$x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 2y + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

Dus  $M(3, 1)$  en  $r_1 = 1$ .

$$x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 4y + 36 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 12x + y^2 - 4y + 36 = 0$$

$$(x-6)^2 - 36 + (y-2)^2 - 4 + 36 = 0$$

$$(x-6)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$$

Dus  $N(6, 2)$  en  $r_2 = 2$ .

$$d(M, N) = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (2-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$

Dus  $d(c_1, c_2) = d(M, N) - r_1 - r_2 = \sqrt{10} - 1 - 2 = \sqrt{10} - 3$ .

**b**  $l: 3x - 4y = 0$  oftewel  $l: y = \frac{3}{4}x$

Substitutie van  $y = \frac{3}{4}x$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 9 = 0$  geeft  $x^2 + (\frac{3}{4}x)^2 - 6x - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}x + 9 = 0$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - 6x - 1\frac{1}{2}x + 9 = 0$$

$$1\frac{9}{16}x^2 - 7\frac{1}{2}x + 9 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 120x + 144 = 0$$

$$D = (-120)^2 - 4 \cdot 25 \cdot 144 = 0$$

Dus  $l$  raakt  $c_1$ .

Substitutie van  $y = \frac{3}{4}x$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 4y + 36 = 0$  geeft  $x^2 + (\frac{3}{4}x)^2 - 12x - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4}x + 36 = 0$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - 12x - 3x + 36 = 0$$

$$1\frac{9}{16}x^2 - 15x + 36 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 240x + 576 = 0$$

$$D = (-240)^2 - 4 \cdot 25 \cdot 576 = 0$$

Dus  $l$  raakt  $c_2$ .

**c** Lijn  $n$  door  $P$  loodrecht op  $l$  heeft richtingscoëfficiënt  $-1\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} n: y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + b \\ \text{door } P(2, 5) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} -1\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 + b &= 5 \\ -2\frac{2}{3} + b &= 5 \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$b = 7\frac{2}{3}$$

Dus  $n: y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 7\frac{2}{3}$ .

$n$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $T$ .

$$\frac{3}{4}x = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 7\frac{2}{3}$$

$$9x = -16x + 92$$

$$25x = 92$$

$$x = 3\frac{17}{25}$$

$x = 3\frac{17}{25}$  geeft  $y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3\frac{17}{25} = 2\frac{19}{25}$ , dus  $T(3\frac{17}{25}, 2\frac{19}{25})$ .

$$d(P, T) = \sqrt{(3\frac{17}{25} - 2)^2 + (2\frac{19}{25} - 5)^2} = \sqrt{2\frac{514}{625} + 5\frac{11}{625}} = \sqrt{7\frac{21}{25}} = 2\frac{4}{5}$$

De straal van  $c_3$  is gelijk aan  $d(P, T) = 2\frac{4}{5}$ .

Dus  $c_3: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 7\frac{21}{25}$ .

### Bladzijde 87

**67 a**  $A(-8, -8)$  en  $B(12, 2)$

Stel  $k: y = ax + b$  met  $a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2 - (-8)}{12 - (-8)} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} k: y = \frac{1}{2}x + b \\ \text{door } B(12, 2) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 + b &= 2 \\ 6 + b &= 2 \end{aligned} \right. \\ b = -4 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $k: y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$ .

$l$  loodrecht op  $k$  geeft  $l: y = -2x + b$ .

$l$  door  $P(0, 6)$  geeft  $l: y = -2x + 6$ .

$k$  snijden met  $l$  geeft  $\frac{1}{2}x - 4 = -2x + 6$

$$2\frac{1}{2}x = 10$$

$$x = 4$$

$x = 4$  geeft  $y = -2 \cdot 4 + 6 = -2$ , dus  $Q(4, -2)$ .

$$d(a, l) = d(A, Q) - r_a = \sqrt{(4 - (-8))^2 + (-2 - (-8))^2} - 11 = \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2} - 11 = \sqrt{180} - 11 = 6\sqrt{5} - 11$$

$$d(b, l) = d(B, Q) - r_b = \sqrt{(4 - 12)^2 + (-2 - 2)^2} - 7 = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-4)^2} - 7 = \sqrt{80} - 7 = 4\sqrt{5} - 7$$

$$d(a, l) - d(b, l) = 6\sqrt{5} - 11 - (4\sqrt{5} - 7) = 2\sqrt{5} - 4$$

**b**  $d(A, C) = \sqrt{(0 - (-8))^2 + (q - (-8))^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + (q + 8)^2} = \sqrt{64 + q^2 + 16q + 64} = \sqrt{q^2 + 16q + 128}$

$$r = d(A, C) - r_a = \sqrt{q^2 + 16q + 128} - 11$$

**c**  $d(B, C) = \sqrt{(0 - 12)^2 + (q - 2)^2} = \sqrt{144 + q^2 - 4q + 4} = \sqrt{q^2 - 4q + 148}$

$$r = d(B, C) - r_b = \sqrt{q^2 - 4q + 148} - 7$$

Voer in  $y_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + 16x + 128} - 11$  en  $y_2 = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 148} - 7$ .

De optie snijpunt geeft  $x = 7$  en  $y = 6$ .

$q = 7$  en  $r = 6$  geeft  $c: x^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 36$ .

**68 a**  $c: x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y - 20 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 6y - 20 = 0$   
 $(x-4)^2 - 16 + (y-3)^2 - 9 - 20 = 0$   
 $(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 45$

Dus  $M(4, 3)$  en straal  $r_c = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$ .

$y = 0$  geeft  $x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0$

$$(x+2)(x-10) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \vee x = 10$$

Dus  $A(10, 0)$ .

Stel  $k: y = ax + b$  met  $a = r_{c_k} = \frac{0-3}{10-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

$$k: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 + b = 0 \\ \text{door } A(10, 0) \end{array} \right. \quad b = 5$$

Dus  $k: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$ .

$$d: x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y+1)^2 - 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 5$$

Dus  $N(3, -1)$  en straal  $r_d = \sqrt{5}$ .

Lijn  $m$  door  $N$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$m: y = 2x + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 3 + b = -1 \\ \text{door } N(3, -1) \end{array} \right. \quad b = -7$$

Dus  $m: y = 2x - 7$ .

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $Q$ .

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 5 = 2x - 7$$

$$-2\frac{1}{2}x = -12$$

$$x = 4\frac{4}{5}$$

$x = 4\frac{4}{5}$  geeft  $y = 2 \cdot 4\frac{4}{5} - 7 = 2\frac{3}{5}$ , dus  $Q(4\frac{4}{5}, 2\frac{3}{5})$ .

$$d(k, N) = d(Q, N) = \sqrt{(3 - 4\frac{4}{5})^2 + (-1 - 2\frac{3}{5})^2} = \sqrt{16\frac{1}{5}} = 1\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(k, l) = d(k, N) - d(l, N) = 1\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

**b**  $d(c, d) = r_c - d(M, N) - r_d$

$$d(M, N) = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (-1-3)^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\text{Dus } d(c, d) = 3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{17}.$$

## Diagnostische toets

### Bladzijde 90

**1**  $\angle BDC = 180^\circ - \angle ADB = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$

De sinusregel in  $\triangle BCD$  geeft  $\frac{8}{\sin(\angle C)} = \frac{10}{\sin(130^\circ)}$   

$$\sin(\angle C) = \frac{8 \sin(130^\circ)}{10}$$

De GR geeft  $37,79\dots^\circ$ .

Dus  $\angle C \approx 37,8^\circ$ .



2 Zie de figuur hiernaast.

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABD$  geeft

$$BD^2 = 6^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(42^\circ) = 16,41\dots$$

$$BD = 4,05\dots$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle ABD$  geeft

$$5^2 = 6^2 + 16,41\dots - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 4,05\dots \cdot \cos(\angle ABD)$$

$$48,61\dots \cdot \cos(\angle ABD) = 27,41\dots$$

$$\cos(\angle ABD) = 0,56\dots$$

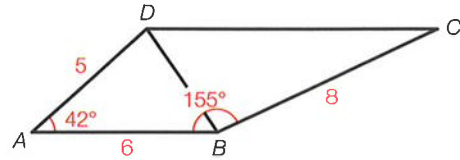
$$\angle ABD = 55,67\dots^\circ$$

$$\angle CBD = 155^\circ - 55,67\dots^\circ = 99,32\dots^\circ$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle BCD$  geeft  $CD^2 = 8^2 + 16,41\dots - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 4,05\dots \cdot \cos(99,32\dots^\circ) = 90,91\dots$

$$CD = 9,53\dots$$

Dus  $CD \approx 9,5$ .



3  $\triangle ADS \sim \triangle CES$  geeft  $\frac{AD}{CE} = \frac{AS}{CS}$

Stel  $CE = x$ , dan is  $AD = BC = x + 2$ .

$$\frac{x+2}{x} = \frac{4}{2\frac{1}{2}} \text{ geeft } 4x = 2\frac{1}{2}x + 5$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}x = 5$$

$$x = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

Dus  $CE = 3\frac{1}{3}$ .

4 Stel  $AB = x$ , dan is  $AC = 2\frac{1}{2}x$ .

De stelling van Pythagoras in  $\triangle ABC$  geeft  $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$

$$x^2 + BC^2 = (2\frac{1}{2}x)^2$$

$$x^2 + BC^2 = 6\frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$BC^2 = 5\frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$BC = x\sqrt{5\frac{1}{4}}$$

$O(ABCD) = \sqrt{21}$  geeft  $AB \cdot BC = \sqrt{21}$

$$x \cdot x\sqrt{5\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{5\frac{1}{4}}} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ (vold. niet)}$$

Dus de straal is  $AM = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}x = 1\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$ .

5 a  $\text{rc}_{BC} = \frac{2-4}{5-4} = -2$

$$\tan(\alpha) = -2 \text{ geeft } \alpha = -63,43\dots^\circ$$

$$\text{rc}_{CD} = \frac{4-3}{4-0} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\tan(\beta) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ geeft } \beta = 14,03\dots^\circ$$

De hoek tussen de lijn door B en C en de lijn door C en D is

$$14,03\dots^\circ - (-63,43\dots^\circ) = 77,47\dots^\circ$$

$\angle BCD$  is stomp, dus  $\angle BCD = 180^\circ - 77,47\dots^\circ \approx 102,5^\circ$ .

**Alternatieve uitwerking**

$$BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, CD = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17} \text{ en } BD = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

De cosinusregel in  $\triangle BCD$  geeft  $26 = 5 + 17 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{17} \cdot \cos(\angle BCD)$

$$2\sqrt{85} \cdot \cos(\angle BCD) = -4$$

$$\cos(\angle BCD) = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{85}}$$

$$\angle BCD \approx 102,5^\circ$$

- b** Stel  $BD: y = ax + b$  met  $a = \frac{2-3}{5-0} = -\frac{1}{5}$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} BD: y = -\frac{1}{5}x + b \\ \text{door } D(0, 3) \end{array} \right\} BD: y = -\frac{1}{5}x + 3$$

Lijn  $l$  door  $A$  loodrecht op  $BD$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: y = 5x + b \\ \text{door } A(2, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 5 \cdot 2 + b = 0 \\ b = -10 \end{array}$$

Dus  $l: y = 5x - 10$ .

$l$  snijden met  $BD$  geeft het punt  $E$ .

$$5x - 10 = -\frac{1}{5}x + 3$$

$$5\frac{1}{5}x = 13$$

$$x = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } y = 5 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} - 10 = 2\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } E(2\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$d(A, BD) = d(A, E) = \sqrt{(2\frac{1}{2} - 2)^2 + (2\frac{1}{2} - 0)^2} = \sqrt{6\frac{1}{2}} \approx 2,55$$

### Bladzijde 91

**6 a**  $c_1: x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y + 4 = 0$   
 $(x+2)^2 - 4 + (y-3)^2 - 9 + 4 = 0$   
 $(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$

Dus  $M(-2, 3)$  en straal  $r_1 = 3$ .

$$d(A, M) = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (3-3)^2} = \sqrt{9+0} = 3$$

$d(A, M) = r_1$ , dus  $A$  ligt op  $c_1$ .

**b**  $d(B, M) = \sqrt{(-2-5)^2 + (3-5)^2} = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$

$d(B, M) > r_1$ , dus  $B$  ligt buiten  $c_1$ .

**c**  $r_2 = d(O, A) = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$   
Dus  $c_2: (x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 10$ .

**d** Het midden van  $AB$  is  $N(\frac{1}{2}(1+5), \frac{1}{2}(3+5)) = N(3, 4)$ .

$$r_3 = d(A, N) = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$

Dus  $c_3: (x+2)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 10$ .

- 7 a** Lijn  $m$  door  $M$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m: x - 2y = c \\ \text{door } M(4, -3) \end{array} \right\} c = 4 - 2 \cdot (-3) = 10$$

Dus  $m: x - 2y = 10$ .

$m$  snijden met  $k$  geeft het punt  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2y = 10 \\ 2x + y = 10 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} |1 \\ |2 \end{array} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2y = 10 \\ 4x + 2y = 20 \end{array} \right. +$$

$$5x = 30$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - 2y = 10 \\ 6 - 2y = 10 \end{array} \right\} -2y = 4$$

$$y = -2$$

Dus  $A(6, -2)$ .

De straal  $r_1$  van  $c_1$  is  $r_1 = d(M, A) = \sqrt{(6-4)^2 + (-2-3)^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$ .

Dus  $c_1: (x-4)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 5$ .

- b** Substitutie van  $y = -x + 3$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + 4 = 0$  geeft

$$x^2 + (-x+3)^2 - 4x + 6(-x+3) + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x^2 - 6x + 9 - 4x - 6x + 18 + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 16x + 31 = 0$$

$$D = (-16)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 31 = 8$$

$D > 0$ , dus  $l$  raakt  $c_2$  niet maar snijdt  $c_2$  in twee punten.

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \quad a \quad c: x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 15 &= 0 \\
 x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 6y + 15 &= 0 \\
 (x-4)^2 - 16 + (y-3)^2 - 9 + 15 &= 0 \\
 (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

Het middelpunt van  $c$  is  $M(4, 3)$ .

Van de lijn  $n$  door  $A$  en  $M$  is  $rc_n = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0-3}{5-4} = -3$ .

$k \perp n$ , dus  $rc_k \cdot rc_n = -1$ , dus  $rc_k = \frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 k: y = \frac{1}{3}x + b \\
 \text{door } A(5, 0) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 5 + b &= 0 \\ b &= -1\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $k: y = \frac{1}{3}x - 1\frac{2}{3}$ .

**b** Substitutie van  $y = -3x + b$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 15 = 0$  geeft

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + (-3x + b)^2 - 8x - 6(-3x + b) + 15 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + 9x^2 - 6bx + b^2 - 8x + 18x - 6b + 15 &= 0 \\
 10x^2 - 6bx + 10x + b^2 - 6b + 15 &= 0 \\
 10x^2 + (-6b + 10)x + b^2 - 6b + 15 &= 0 \\
 D = (-6b + 10)^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot (b^2 - 6b + 15) \\
 = 36b^2 - 120b + 100 - 40b^2 + 240b - 600 \\
 = -4b^2 + 120b - 500
 \end{aligned}$$

$D = 0$  geeft  $-4b^2 + 120b - 500 = 0$

$$b^2 - 30b + 125 = 0$$

$$(b-5)(b-25) = 0$$

$$b = 5 \vee b = 25$$

**c** Stel  $y = ax + 1$ .

Substitutie van  $y = ax + 1$  in  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 15 = 0$  geeft

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + (ax + 1)^2 - 8x - 6(ax + 1) + 15 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + a^2x^2 + 2ax + 1 - 8x - 6ax - 6 + 15 &= 0 \\
 a^2x^2 + x^2 - 4ax - 8x + 10 &= 0 \\
 (a^2 + 1)x^2 + (-4a - 8)x + 10 &= 0 \\
 D = (-4a - 8)^2 - 4 \cdot (a^2 + 1) \cdot 10 \\
 = 16a^2 + 64a + 64 - 40a^2 - 40 \\
 = -24a^2 + 64a + 24
 \end{aligned}$$

$D = 0$  geeft  $-24a^2 + 64a + 24 = 0$

$$3a^2 - 8a - 3 = 0$$

$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -3 = 100$$

$$a = \frac{8+10}{6} = 3 \vee a = \frac{8-10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Dus  $m_1: y = 3x + 1$  en  $m_2: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 1$ .

$$9 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{2x+1} = (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$$

$$rc_k = f'(4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Lijn  $l$  door  $A$  en  $M$  staat loodrecht op  $k$ .

$l \perp k$ , dus  $rc_l \cdot rc_k = -1$ , dus  $rc_l = -3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 l: y = -3x + b \\
 f(4) = 3, \text{ dus } A(4, 3) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} -3 \cdot 4 + b &= 3 \\ -12 + b &= 3 \\ b &= 15 \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus  $l: y = -3x + 15$ .

$l$  snijden met de  $x$ -as geeft  $-3x + 15 = 0$

$$-3x = -15$$

$$x = 5$$

Dus  $M(5, 0)$ .

De straal  $r$  van  $c$  is  $d(A, M) = \sqrt{(5-4)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$ .

Dus  $c: (x-5)^2 + y^2 = 10$ .

**10 a**  $c_1: x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 12 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 2y + 12 = 0$   
 $(x - 4)^2 - 16 + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 12 = 0$   
 $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 5$

Het middelpunt van  $c_1$  is  $M(4, 1)$  en de straal is  $r_1 = \sqrt{5}$ .

$$d(A, M) = \sqrt{(4 - (-1))^2 + (1 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 1} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$d(A, c_1) = d(A, M) - r_1 = \sqrt{26} - \sqrt{5}.$$

**b**  $c_2: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 10y + 27 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 10y + 27 = 0$   
 $(x - 2)^2 - 4 + (y - 5)^2 - 25 + 27 = 0$   
 $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 2$

Het middelpunt van  $c_2$  is  $N(2, 5)$  en de straal is  $r_2 = \sqrt{2}$ .

$$d(M, N) = \sqrt{(2 - 4)^2 + (5 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(c_1, c_2) = d(M, N) - r_1 - r_2 = 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}$$

**c** Lijn  $l$  door  $M$  loodrecht op  $k$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: x - y = c \\ \text{door } M(4, 1) \end{array} \right\} c = 4 - 1 = 3$$

Dus  $l: x - y = 3$ .

$k$  snijden met  $l$  geeft het punt  $B$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 1 \\ x - y = 3 \end{array} \right. + \frac{2x = 4}{x = 2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 + y = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

Dus  $B(2, -1)$ .

$$d(B, M) = \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (1 - (-1))^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$d(k, c_1) = d(B, c_1) = d(B, M) - r_1 = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}$$