

Gemengde opgaven

1 Functies en grafieken

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{3}ax - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{door } A(-1, 2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3}a \cdot -1 - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \\ -\frac{1}{3}a = 2\frac{1}{2} \\ a = -7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Dus $a = -7\frac{1}{2}$ en $b = -\frac{1}{2}$.

b
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -3x + 2b \\ \text{door } C(0, 4) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0 + 2b = 4 \\ b = 2 \end{array}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{3}ax + 2 \\ \text{door } B(2, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3}a \cdot 2 + 2 = 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}a = -2 \\ a = -3 \end{array}$$

$k: y = -x + 2$ en $l: y = -3x + 4$ snijden geeft $-x + 2 = -3x + 4$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = 2 \\ x = 1 \\ y = -x + 2 \end{array} \right\} y = 1$$

Dus $S(1, 1)$.

c $k \parallel l$ geeft $rc_k = rc_l$

$$\frac{1}{3}a = -3$$

 $a = -9$

Dus $k: y = -3x + b$ en $l: y = -3x + 2b$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -3x + b \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -3x + b = 0 \\ -3x = -b \\ x = \frac{1}{3}b \end{array}$$

Dus snijpunt van k met de x -as is $P(\frac{1}{3}b, 0)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -3x + 2b \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -3x + 2b = 0 \\ -3x = -2b \\ x = \frac{2}{3}b \end{array}$$

Dus snijpunt van l met de x -as is $Q(\frac{2}{3}b, 0)$.

$PQ = 2$ geeft $\frac{1}{3}b - \frac{2}{3}b = 2 \vee \frac{2}{3}b - \frac{1}{3}b = 2$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{3}b = 2 \vee \frac{1}{3}b = 2 \\ b = -6 \vee b = 6 \end{array}$$

Dus $a = -9$ en $b = -6$ of $b = 6$.

2 a 33 km/uur geeft $\frac{33}{60} = \frac{11}{20}$ km/minuut.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s = \frac{11}{20}t + b \\ t = 5 \text{ en } s = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{20} \cdot 5 + b = 0 \\ \frac{11}{4} + b = 0 \\ b = -2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

Dus voor Marc geldt de formule $s = \frac{11}{20}t - 2\frac{3}{4}$.

Los op $\frac{11}{20}t - 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}t$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{20}t = 2\frac{3}{4} \\ t = 55 \end{array}$$

Dus Marc haalt Harm in om 8:55 uur.

b 42 km/uur geeft $\frac{42}{60} = \frac{7}{10}$ km/minuut.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s = -\frac{7}{10}t + b \\ t = 0 \text{ en } s = 30 \end{array} \right\} b = 30$$

Dus voor Gerrit geldt de formule $s = -\frac{7}{10}t + 30$.

Los op $\frac{1}{2}t = -\frac{7}{10}t + 30$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{12}{10}t = 30 \\ t = 25 \end{array}$$

Dus Harm en Gerrit komen elkaar om 8:25 uur tegen.

3 a $x_{\text{top}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-3}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 3$

$$y_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + a = a - 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = ax - 3 \\ \text{door } (3, a - 4\frac{1}{2}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3a - 3 = a - 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 2a = -1\frac{1}{2} \\ a = -\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

b $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - bx = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2}x(x - 2b) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 2b$$

Dus de snijpunten met de x -as zijn $(0, 0)$ en $(2b, 0)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = bx - 18 \\ \text{door } (0, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0 - 18 = 0 \\ \text{geen opl.} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = bx - 18 \\ \text{door } (2b, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} b \cdot 2b - 18 = 0 \\ 2b^2 = 18 \\ b^2 = 9 \\ b = 3 \vee b = -3 \end{array}$$

c $2x + c = 0$

$$2x = -c$$

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

Dus snijpunt met de x -as is $(-\frac{1}{2}c, 0)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 3x^2 - cx - 10 \\ \text{door } (-\frac{1}{2}c, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}c)^2 - c \cdot -\frac{1}{2}c - 10 = 0 \\ 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4}c^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 = 10 \end{array}$$

$$1\frac{1}{4}c^2 = 10$$

$$c^2 = 8$$

$$c = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \vee c = -2\sqrt{2}$$

4 a $7x^2 = 5x$
 $7x^2 - 5x = 0$
 $x(7x - 5) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee 7x = 5$
 $x = 0 \vee x = \frac{5}{7}$

b $2x^2 + x = 3$
 $2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -3 = 25$, dus $\sqrt{D} = 5$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4} = 1 \vee x = \frac{-1 - 5}{4} = -1\frac{1}{2}$

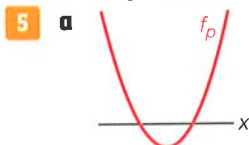
c $(x+2)(x-6) = 9$
 $x^2 - 6x + 2x - 12 = 9$
 $x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$
 $(x+3)(x-7) = 0$
 $x = -3 \vee x = 7$

d $(x-3)^2 - (x+1) = x^2 - 1$
 $x^2 - 6x + 9 - x - 1 = x^2 - 1$
 $-7x = -9$
 $x = 1\frac{2}{7}$

e $(2x-3)^2 = 36$
 $2x-3 = 6 \vee 2x-3 = -6$
 $2x = 9 \vee 2x = -3$
 $x = 4\frac{1}{2} \vee x = -1\frac{1}{2}$

f $4 - (x-2)^2 = 7x - 3$
 $4 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) = 7x - 3$
 $4 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = 7x - 3$
 $-x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$
 $x^2 + 3x - 3 = 0$
 $D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -3 = 21$
 $x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}$
 $x = -1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{21} \vee x = -1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{21}$

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er moet gelden $D > 0$
 $D = (-p)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 9 = p^2 - 9$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p^2 - 9 > 0 \\ p^2 > 9 \\ p < -3 \vee p > 3 \end{array} \right.$

b $x_{\text{top}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-p}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2p$
 $y_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2p)^2 - p \cdot 2p + 9 = p^2 - 2p^2 + 9 = -p^2 + 9$
 $y = -3x + 2$
 door $(2p, -p^2 + 9)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3 \cdot 2p + 2 = -p^2 + 9 \\ p^2 - 6p - 7 = 0 \\ (p+1)(p-7) = 0 \\ p = -1 \vee p = 7 \end{array} \right.$

c $x_{\text{top}} = 2p$ geeft $p = \frac{1}{2}x_{\text{top}}$
 $y_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{4}x_{\text{top}}^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_{\text{top}} \cdot x_{\text{top}} + 9 = -\frac{1}{4}x_{\text{top}}^2 + 9$
 Dus alle toppen liggen op de kromme $y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 9$.

6 a één oplossing als $D = 0$
 $D = (-2p)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 16 = 4p^2 - 64$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4p^2 - 64 = 0 \\ 4p^2 = 64 \\ p^2 = 16 \\ p = 4 \vee p = -4 \end{array} \right.$

- b** $p = 0$ geeft de vergelijking $3 = 0$ en die heeft geen oplossingen.

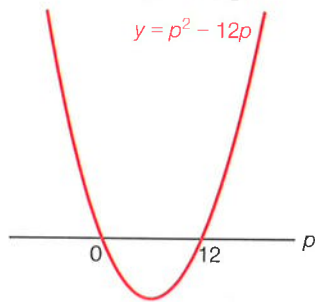
Voor $p \neq 0$ is $D = (-p)^2 - 4 \cdot p \cdot 3 = p^2 - 12p$.

Geen oplossingen als $D < 0$.

$D = 0$ geeft $p^2 - 12p = 0$

$$p(p - 12) = 0$$

$$p = 0 \vee p = 12$$



$D < 0$ geeft $0 < p < 12$

Dus de vergelijking heeft geen oplossingen als $0 \leq p < 12$.

- c** $p = 0$ geeft de vergelijking $6x = 0$ en die heeft één oplossing, dus $p \neq 0$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{twee oplossingen als } D > 0 \\ D = 6^2 - 4 \cdot p \cdot 3p = 36 - 12p^2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 36 - 12p^2 > 0 \\ -12p^2 > -36 \\ p^2 < 3 \end{array}$$

$$-\sqrt{3} < p < \sqrt{3}$$

Dus twee oplossingen als $-\sqrt{3} < p < 0 \vee 0 < p < \sqrt{3}$.

- d** $x = 6$ geeft $6^2 + p \cdot 6 - 6p^2 = 0$

$$36 + 6p - 6p^2 = 0$$

$$p^2 - p - 6 = 0$$

$$(p + 2)(p - 3) = 0$$

$$p = -2 \vee p = 3$$

$$p = -2 \text{ geeft } x^2 - 2x - 6 \cdot (-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x + 4)(x - 6) = 0$$

$$x = -4 \vee x = 6$$

$$p = 3 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 3x - 6 \cdot 3^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 9) = 0$$

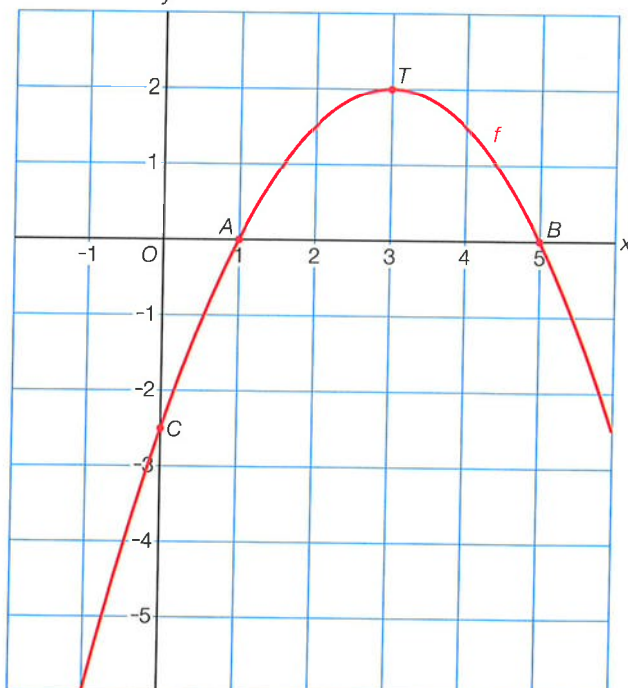
$$x = 6 \vee x = -9$$

Voor $p = -2$ is de andere oplossing $x = -4$

en voor $p = 3$ is de andere oplossing $x = -9$.

7 a

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$f(x)$	-6	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-2\frac{1}{2}$



b $x_{\text{top}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{3}{2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}} = 3$ en $y_{\text{top}} = f(3) = 2$, dus max. is $f(3) = 2$.

$B_f = \langle \leftarrow, 2 \rangle$

c $T(3, 2)$ en $y_C = f(0) = -2\frac{1}{2}$, dus $C(0, -2\frac{1}{2})$.

Stel $y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2 - (-2\frac{1}{2})}{3 - 0} = 1\frac{1}{2}$.

$y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + b$
door $C(0, -2\frac{1}{2}) \} b = -2\frac{1}{2}$

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

d Zie vraag a: $A(1, 0)$, $B(5, 0)$ en $T(3, 2)$.

$O(\triangle ABT) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (5 - 1) \cdot 2 = 4$

e $f(x) = -4$ geeft $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - 2\frac{1}{2} = -4$
 $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 8$
 $x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$
 $(x - 3)^2 - 9 - 3 = 0$
 $(x - 3)^2 = 12$
 $x - 3 = \sqrt{12} \vee x - 3 = -\sqrt{12}$
 $x = 3 + \sqrt{12} \vee x = 3 - \sqrt{12}$
 $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \vee x = 3 - 2\sqrt{3}$

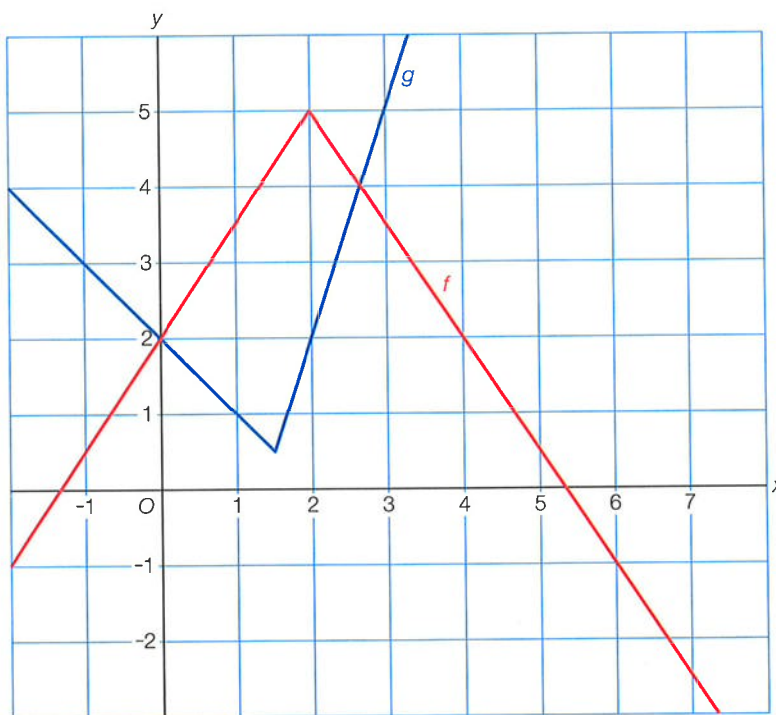
$3 + 2\sqrt{3} > 5$ kan niet, dus $a = 3 - 2\sqrt{3}$.

8 a $f(x) = 5 - (1\frac{1}{2}x - 3) = 5 - 1\frac{1}{2}x + 3 = -1\frac{1}{2}x + 8$ als $1\frac{1}{2}x - 3 \geq 0$, dus als $x \geq 2$ en

$f(x) = 5 - (-1\frac{1}{2}x + 3) = 5 + 1\frac{1}{2}x - 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ als $1\frac{1}{2}x - 3 < 0$, dus als $x < 2$.

$g(x) = x - 1 + 2x - 3 = 3x - 4$ als $2x - 3 \geq 0$, dus als $x \geq 1\frac{1}{2}$ en

$g(x) = x - 1 - 2x + 3 = -x + 2$ als $2x - 3 < 0$, dus als $x < 1\frac{1}{2}$.



b $x < 1\frac{1}{2}$ geeft $1\frac{1}{2}x + 2 = -x + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\frac{1}{2}x &= 0 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 0$ geeft $g(0) = 0 + 2 = 2$

$x \geq 2$ geeft $-1\frac{1}{2}x + 8 = 3x - 4$

$$-4\frac{1}{2}x = -12$$

$$x = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

$x = 2\frac{2}{3}$ geeft $g(2\frac{2}{3}) = 3 \cdot 2\frac{2}{3} - 4 = 4$

Dus de snijpunten zijn $(0, 2)$ en $(2\frac{2}{3}, 4)$.

c $g(x) = -x + 2$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x_A + 2 = 3 \\ -x_A = 1 \\ x_A = -1 \end{array} \right.$

$f(x) = 1\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\frac{1}{2}x_B + 2 = 3 \\ 1\frac{1}{2}x_B = 1 \\ x_B = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right.$

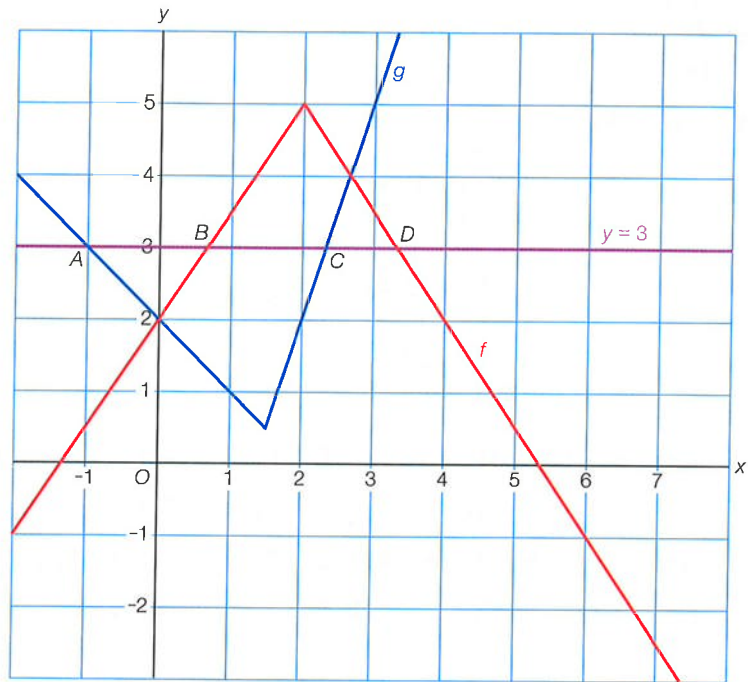
$g(x) = 3x - 4$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x_C - 4 = 3 \\ 3x_C = 7 \\ x_C = 2\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$f(x) = -1\frac{1}{2}x + 8$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1\frac{1}{2}x_D + 8 = 3 \\ -1\frac{1}{2}x_D = -5 \\ x_D = 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$AB = \frac{2}{3} - (-1) = 1\frac{2}{3}$, $BC = 2\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$

en $CD = 3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{3} = 1$.

Dus CD heeft de kleinste lengte.



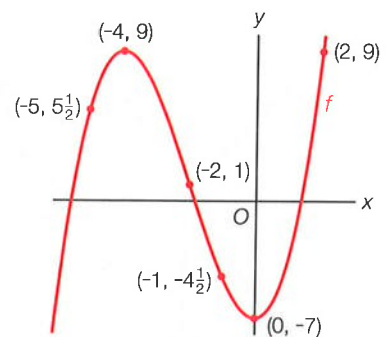
- 9 a** Voer in $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 3x^2 - 7$.
De optie maximum geeft de top $(-4, 9)$.
De optie minimum geeft de top $(0, -7)$.
 $f(-1) = -4\frac{1}{2}$ en $f(2) = 9$
Zie de figuur.

$D_f = [-1, 2]$ geeft $B_f = [-7, 9]$

- b** $f(-5) = 5\frac{1}{2}$ en $f(-2) = 1$

Zie de figuur bij a.

$D_f = [-5, -2]$ geeft $B_f = [1, 9]$



- 10 a** Voer in $y_1 = \frac{3}{4}x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 24x - 10$.
De optie minimum geeft de toppen $A(-1; -25,25)$ en $C(4, 6)$.
De optie maximum geeft de top $B(2, 22)$.

- b** Er zijn drie oplossingen als de lijn $y = a$ door de top B of de top C gaat.
Dus $a = 6 \vee a = 22$.

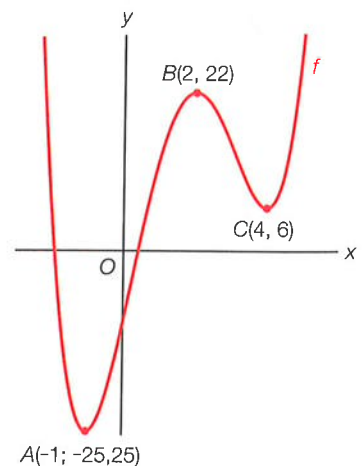
- c** Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{6 - 22}{4 - 2} = -8$.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -8x + b \\ \text{door } C(4, 6) &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -8 \cdot 4 + b = 6 \\ -32 + b = 6 \\ b &= 38 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Dus $k: y = -8x + 38$.

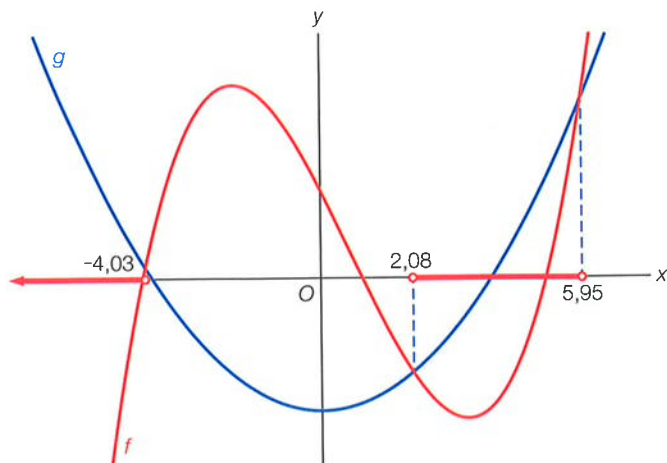
Voer in $y_2 = -8x + 38$.

De optie snijpunt geeft de punten $D(-2, 51)$ en $E(3, 18)$.

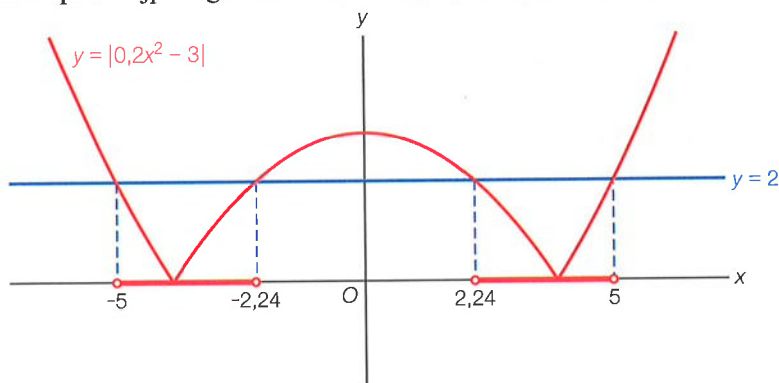


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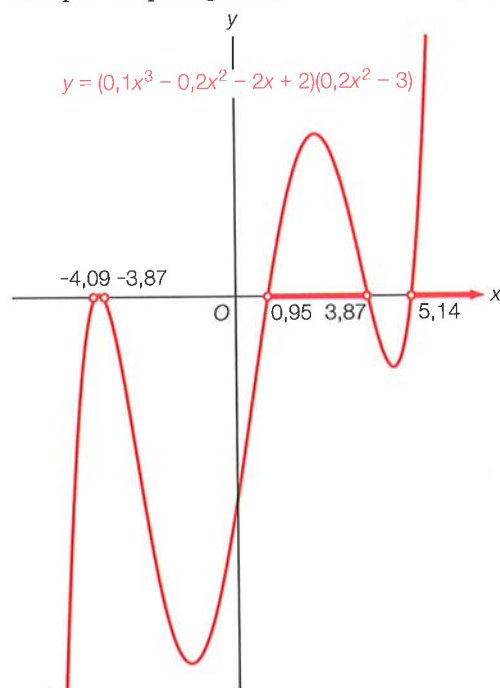
- 11 a** Voer in $y_1 = 0,1x^3 - 0,2x^2 - 2x + 2$ en $y_2 = 0,2x^2 - 3$.
De optie snijpunt geeft $x \approx -4,03$, $x \approx 2,08$ en $x \approx 5,95$.



- $f(x) < g(x)$ geeft $x < -4,03 \vee 2,08 < x < 5,95$
b De optie nulpunt bij y_1 geeft $x \approx -4,09$, $x \approx 0,95$ en $x \approx 5,14$.
 $f(x) > 0$ geeft $-4,09 < x < 0,95 \vee x > 5,14$
c Voer in $y_1 = |0,2x^2 - 3|$ en $y_2 = 2$.
 De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -5$, $x \approx -2,24$, $x \approx 2,24$ en $x = 5$.



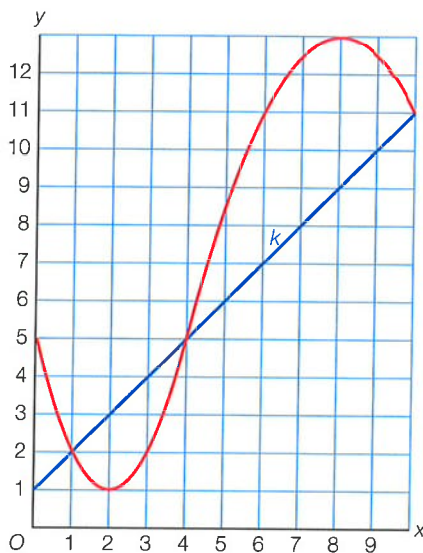
- $|g(x)| < 2$ geeft $-5 < x < -2,24 \vee 2,24 < x < 5$
d Voer in $y_1 = (0,1x^3 - 0,2x^2 - 2x + 2)(0,2x^2 - 3)$.
 De optie nulpunt geeft $x \approx -4,09$, $x \approx -3,87$, $x \approx 0,95$, $x \approx 3,87$ en $x \approx 5,14$



$f(x) \cdot g(x) > 0$ geeft $-4,09 < x < -3,87 \vee 0,95 < x < 3,87 \vee x > 5,14$

2 De afgeleide functie

- 12 a** Afnemend dalend op $\langle \leftarrow, 2 \rangle$.
 Toenemend stijgend op $\langle 2, 4 \rangle$.
 Afnemend stijgend op $\langle 4, 8 \rangle$.
 Toenemend dalend op $\langle 8, \rightarrow \rangle$.
- b** Teken de lijn k met $rc_k = 1$ door het punt $(10, 11)$ van de grafiek.



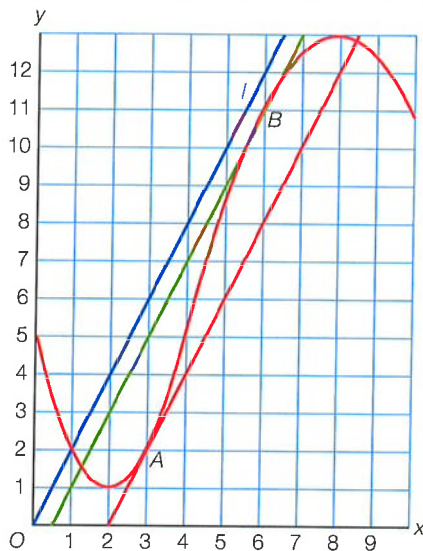
k snijdt de grafiek links van $(10, 11)$ in de punten $(1, 2)$ en $(4, 5)$.

Dus op $[1, 10]$ en op $[4, 10]$ is de gemiddelde verandering gelijk aan 1.

- c** De intervallen $[0, 4]$, $[1, 3]$ en $[6, 10]$ zijn de intervallen waarvan de grenzen gehele getallen zijn en waarop het differentiequotient gelijk is aan 0.
 Dus $[1, 3]$ is het gevraagde interval.

- d** Teken een lijn met richtingscoëfficiënt 2, bijvoorbeeld lijn l met $rc_l = 2$ door O in de figuur hieronder.

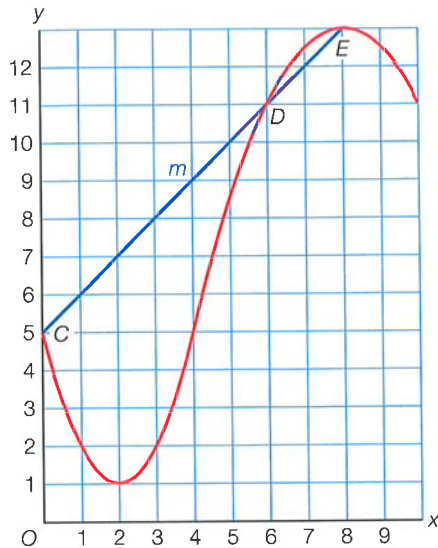
Teken lijnen evenwijdig met l die de grafiek raken.



In de raakpunten $A(3, 2)$ en $B(6, 11)$ is de helling van de grafiek gelijk aan 2.

- e** Er zijn geen lijnen met richtingscoëfficiënt -7 die de grafiek raken.
 Dus er ligt geen punt op de grafiek waarin de helling van de grafiek gelijk is aan -7 .

- f** In een top is de helling van de grafiek gelijk aan 0.
 Dus E is het hoogste punt van de grafiek, oftewel $E(8, 13)$.
 Teken de lijn m met $rc_m = 1$ door E .

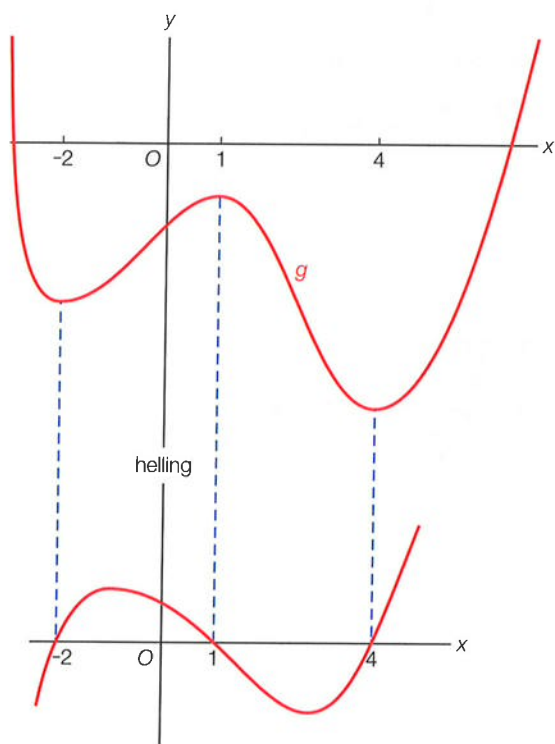
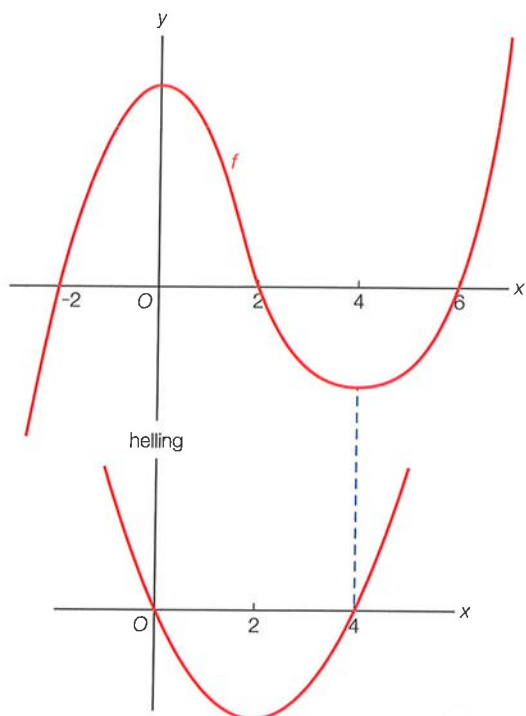


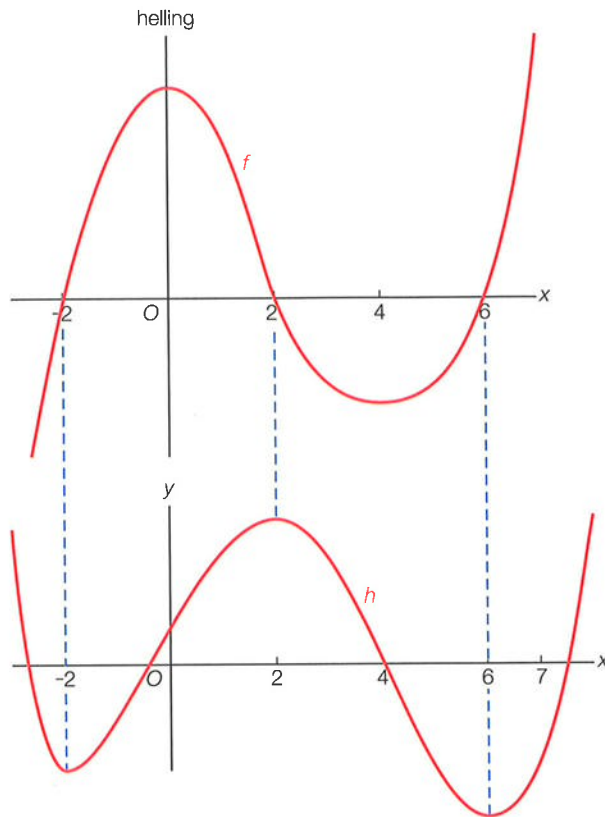
Dit geeft $C(0, 5)$ en $D(6, 11)$.

- 13 a** Op $[0, 4]$ is $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(4) - f(0)}{4 - 0} = \frac{16a + 4b + c - (0 + 0 + c)}{4} = \frac{16a + 4b}{4}$.
 Dus $\frac{16a + 4b}{4} = 2$ oftewel $16a + 4b = 8$, dus $4a + b = 2$ oftewel $b = 2 - 4a$.
 Op $[2, 3]$ is $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(3) - f(2)}{3 - 2} = \frac{9a + 3b + c - (4a + 2b + c)}{1} = \frac{5a + b}{1} = 5a + b$.
 Dus $5a + b = 4$ oftewel $b = 4 - 5a$.
 $b = 2 - 4a$ en $b = 4 - 5a$ geeft $2 - 4a = 4 - 5a$
 $a = 2$
 $a = 2$ geeft $b = 2 - 4 \cdot 2 = -6$
 Dus $f(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + c$.
 Op $[1, 5]$ is $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(5) - f(1)}{5 - 1} = \frac{50 - 30 + c - (2 - 6 + c)}{4} = \frac{24}{4} = 6$.
b Op $[0, c]$ is $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{2c^2 - 6c + c - (0 - 0 + c)}{c} = \frac{2c^2 - 6c}{c} = \frac{c(2c - 6)}{c} = 2c - 6$.
 Er moet dus gelden $2c - 6 = c$ en dit geeft $c = 6$.

Bladzijde 185

14 a



b

15 a Voer in $y_1 = \frac{500x^2}{x^2 + 400}$.

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=15} = 15,36$$

Op $t = 15$ is de snelheid $15,36 \cdot 3,6 \approx 55$ km/uur.

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=30} = 7,10\dots$$

Op $t = 30$ is de snelheid $7,10\dots \cdot 3,6 \approx 26$ km/uur.

b $t = 50$ geeft $s = \frac{500 \cdot 50^2}{50^2 + 400} = 431,03\dots$

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=50} = 2,37\dots$$

Dus na 1 minuut heeft de mountainbiker $431,03\dots + 10 \cdot 2,37\dots \approx 455$ meter afgelegd.

16 a Voer in $y_1 = \frac{5x+6}{\sqrt{2x+9}}$.

Stel $l: y = ax + b$ met $a = \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=-4} = 19$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 19x + b \\ f(-4) = -14, \text{ dus } A(-4, -14) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 19 \cdot -4 + b = -14 \\ -76 + b = -14 \\ b = 62 \end{array}$$

Dus $l: y = 19x + 62$.

b Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=0} \approx 1,44$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 1,44x + b \\ f(0) = 2, \text{ dus } B(0, 2) \end{array} \right\} b = 2$$

Dus $k: y = 1,44x + 2$.

c Stel $m: y = ax + b$ met $a = \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=8} = 0,632$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 0,632x + b \\ f(8) = 9,2, \text{ dus } C(8; 9,2) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0,632 \cdot 8 + b = 9,2 \\ 5,056 + b = 9,2 \\ b = 4,144 \end{array}$$

Dus $m: y = 0,632x + 4,144$.

m snijden met de x -as geeft $0,632x + 4,144 = 0$
 $0,632x = -4,144$
 $x \approx -6,56$

17 a $f(x) = -x(2x - 7) = -2x^2 + 7x$ geeft $f'(x) = -4x + 7$

b $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)(x - 1) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ geeft $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1$

c $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{5-2x}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(5-2x) \cdot 2 - (2x-1) \cdot (-2)}{(5-2x)^2} = \frac{10-4x+4x-2}{(5-2x)^2} = \frac{8}{(5-2x)^2}$

d $f(x) = 7 - \frac{x^2+8x}{16} = 7 - \frac{1}{16}(x^2+8x) = 7 - \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$ geeft $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{2}$

e $f(x) = x(3x+2)^2 = x(9x^2+12x+4) = 9x^3+12x^2+4x$ geeft $f'(x) = 27x^2+24x+4$

f $f(x) = 8 - (x-1)^2 = 8 - (x^2-2x+1) = 8 - x^2 + 2x - 1 = -x^2 + 2x + 7$ geeft $f'(x) = -2x + 2$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot (2x-2) - (x^2-2x) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} + 4x^3 = \frac{2x^2-2x+2x-2-x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2} + 4x^3 = \frac{x^2+2x-2}{(x+1)^2} + 4x^3$$

h $f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{4x+3}{2x-1}$ geeft

$$f'(x) = 6x - \frac{(2x-1) \cdot 4 - (4x+3) \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2} = 6x - \frac{8x-4-8x-6}{(2x-1)^2} = 6x + \frac{10}{(2x-1)^2}$$

Bladzijde 186

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

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(0) = 0 - 0 - 2 = -2$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -2x + b \\ f(0) = 1, \text{ dus } A(0, 1) \end{array} \right\} b = 1$$

Dus $k: y = -2x + 1$.

b Raaklijn horizontaal, dus $rc = 0$, dus $f'(x) = 0$.

Dit geeft $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

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

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

$$f(-1) = 2\frac{1}{6} \text{ en } f(2) = -2\frac{1}{3}$$

De gevraagde punten zijn $(-1, 2\frac{1}{6})$ en $(2, -2\frac{1}{3})$.

c Raaklijnen evenwijdig met $l: y = 4x + 10$, dus $rc_{\text{raaklijn}} = rc_l = 4$, dus $f'(x) = 4$.

Dit geeft $x^2 - x - 2 = 4$

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

$$(x+2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \vee x = 3$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ en } f(3) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Dus $B(-2, \frac{1}{3})$ en $C(3, -\frac{1}{2})$.

19 a $f(x) = (x^2+2)(1-x) = x^2 - x^3 + 2 - 2x = -x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2$ geeft $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 2x - 2$

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(2) = -12 + 4 - 2 = -10$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -10x + b \\ f(2) = -6, \text{ dus } A(2, -6) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -10 \cdot 2 + b = -6 \\ -20 + b = -6 \\ b = 14 \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = -10x + 14$.

- b** $rc_k = -10$ en de raaklijn is evenwijdig met k , dus $f'(x) = -10$.

Dit geeft $-3x^2 + 2x - 2 = -10$

$$-3x^2 + 2x + 8 = 0$$

$$D = 2^2 - 4 \cdot -3 \cdot 8 = 100$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 10}{-6} = -1\frac{1}{3} \vee x = \frac{-2 - 10}{-6} = 2$$

Dus $x_B = -1\frac{1}{3}$.

- 20** $f(x) = (x^2 - 9)(x + p) = x^3 + px^2 - 9x - 9p$ geeft $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px - 9$

Voor de helling in A geldt $f'(-2) = 7$.

Dit geeft $3 \cdot (-2)^2 + 2p \cdot -2 - 9 = 7$

$$12 - 4p - 9 = 7$$

$$-4p = 4$$

$$p = -1$$

Dus $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 9$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = rc_k = rc_l = 7$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 7x + b \\ f(-2) = 15, \text{ dus } A(-2, 15) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 7 \cdot -2 + b = 15 \\ -14 + b = 15 \\ b = 29 \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = 7x + 29$.

k snijden met de grafiek van f geeft $x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 9 = 7x + 29$.

Voer in $y_1 = x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 9$ en $y_2 = 7x + 29$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -2$ en $y = 15$, en $x = 5$ en $y = 64$.

Dus $B(5, 64)$.

- 21** **a** $s = 0,06t^3 + 1,2t^2$ geeft $v = 0,18t^2 + 2,4t$

Na vier seconden is de snelheid $v = 0,18 \cdot 4^2 + 2,4 \cdot 4 = 12,48$ m/s.

Na zes seconden is de snelheid $v = 0,18 \cdot 6^2 + 2,4 \cdot 6 = 20,88$ m/s.

b $100 \text{ km/uur} = \frac{100}{3,6} \text{ m/s}$

Voer in $y_1 = 0,18x^2 + 2,4x$ en $y_2 = \frac{100}{3,6}$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x \approx 7,43$.

Dus na ongeveer 7,43 seconden is de snelheid 100 km/uur.

- c** Na acht seconden is $s = 0,06 \cdot 8^3 + 1,2 \cdot 8^2 = 107,52$ m

en $v = 0,18 \cdot 8^2 + 2,4 \cdot 8 = 30,72$ m/s.

$$\frac{300 - 107,52}{30,72} \approx 6,3, \text{ dus na ongeveer } 8 + 6,3 = 14,3 \text{ seconden}$$

heeft de motor 300 meter afgelegd.

- 22** **a** $f(x) = x - 2 + \frac{4}{x+3}$ geeft $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{(x+3) \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = 1 - \frac{4}{(x+3)^2}$

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(0) = 1 - \frac{4}{(0+3)^2} = \frac{5}{9}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{5}{9}x + b \\ f(0) = -\frac{2}{3}, \text{ dus } A(0, -\frac{2}{3}) \end{array} \right\} b = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Dus $k: y = \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}$.

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -3x + b \\ B(-2, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -3 \cdot -2 + b = 0 \\ b = -6 \end{array}$$

Dus $l: y = -3x - 6$.

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{3}{4}x + b \\ C(1, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1 + b = 0 \\ b = -\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

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

l en m snijden geeft $-3x - 6 = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$

$$-3\frac{3}{4}x = 5\frac{1}{4}$$

$$-15x = 21$$

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

$x = -1\frac{2}{5}$ geeft $y = -3 \cdot -1\frac{2}{5} - 6 = -1\frac{4}{5}$

Dus het snijpunt is $(-1\frac{2}{5}, -1\frac{4}{5})$.

23 a $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x - 1}$ geeft

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

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(-2) = \frac{4+4}{(-2-1)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{8}{9}x + b \\ f(-2) = -3\frac{1}{3}, \text{ dus } A(-2, -3\frac{1}{3}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{8}{9} \cdot -2 + b = -3\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{16}{9} + b = -\frac{30}{9} \\ b = -\frac{14}{9} = -1\frac{5}{9} \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = \frac{8}{9}x - 1\frac{5}{9}$.

b $rc_l = f'(-1) = \frac{1+2}{(-1-1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$rc_m = f'(3) = \frac{9-6}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$rc_l = rc_m$, dus l en m zijn evenwijdig.

3 Meetkunde

Bladzijde 187

24 Stel $AD = x$, dan is $BD = x + 2$.

$BC = AB = AD + BD = x + x + 2 = 2x + 2$

In $\triangle BCD$ is $\tan(55^\circ) = \frac{2x+2}{x+2}$.

Voer in $y_1 = \tan(55^\circ)$ en $y_2 = \frac{2x+2}{x+2}$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 1,497...$

Dus $AB = 2 \cdot 1,497... + 2 \approx 4,99$.

In $\triangle BCD$ is $\cos(55^\circ) = \frac{x+2}{CD} = \frac{1,497...+2}{CD}$.

Dus $CD = \frac{1,497...+2}{\cos(55^\circ)} \approx 6,10$.

$$25 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \angle ACB = \angle DCE \\ \angle ABC = \angle CED \text{ (gegeven)} \end{array} \right\} \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC \text{ dus } \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{BC}{CE}$$

Stel $CD = x$, dan is $BC = x + 1$.

Dit geeft $\frac{7}{x} = \frac{x+1}{4}$

$$x(x+1) = 28$$

$$x^2 + x = 28$$

$$x^2 + x - 28 = 0$$

$$D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -28 = 113$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{113}}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{113}}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{113} \vee x = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{113} \text{ (kan niet)}$$

Dus $CD = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{113}$.

26 a De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle ABD$ geeft $BD = \sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = 26$.

De zijde $\times$ hoogte-methode in $\triangle BCD$ geeft $BD \cdot CE = CD \cdot AD$

$$26 \cdot CE = 15 \cdot 10$$

$$CE = \frac{15 \cdot 10}{26} = 5\frac{10}{13}$$

b $\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle ABS = \angle CDS \text{ (Z-hoeken)} \\ \angle BAS = \angle DCS \text{ (Z-hoeken)} \end{array} \right\} \triangle ABS \sim \triangle CDS \text{ dus } \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BS}{DS}$

Stel $DS = x$, dan is $BS = 26 - x$.

Dit geeft $\frac{24}{15} = \frac{26-x}{x}$

$$24x = 15(26 - x)$$

$$24x = 390 - 15x$$

$$39x = 390$$

$$x = 10, \text{ dus } DS = 10$$

$DS = AD$, dus $\angle SAD = \angle ASD$ (basishoeken gelijkbenige driehoek).

En omdat $\angle CAD = \angle SAD$ is $\angle CAD = \angle ASD$.

27 Teken DE en CF loodrecht op AB , en stel $AE = x$.

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

Nu is $BF = 15 - 3 - x = 12 - x$.

De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle ADE$ geeft $DE^2 = 5^2 - x^2$.

De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle BCF$ geeft $CF^2 = 11^2 - (12 - x)^2$.

$DE = CF$, dus $DE^2 = CF^2$, dus $25 - x^2 = 121 - (144 - 24x + x^2)$

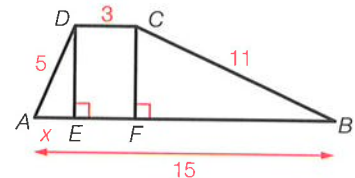
$$25 - x^2 = 121 - 144 + 24x - x^2$$

$$24x = 48$$

$$x = 2$$

Dus $DE^2 = 5^2 - 2^2 = 21$, dus $DE = \sqrt{21}$.

$$O(ABCD) = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD) \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}(15 + 3) \cdot \sqrt{21} = 9\sqrt{21}$$



28 $O(\triangle ADE) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \sin(\angle A) = 15 \sin(\angle A)$

$$O(\triangle ABC) = 2 \cdot O(\triangle ADE) = 30 \sin(\angle A) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot AC \cdot \sin(\angle A) = 30 \sin(\angle A) \\ 4AC = 30 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

Dus $CE = AC - AE = 7\frac{1}{2} - 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Bladzijde 188

- 29** De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle ABC$ geeft $BC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$.

$$BM = \frac{1}{2}BC = 2,5$$

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$$AM = BM = 2,5 \text{ (straal cirkel)}$$

$$\text{In } \triangle AMN \text{ is } \sin(\angle AMN) = \frac{2}{2,5}$$

$$\angle AMN = 53,13\dots^\circ$$

$$\angle AMB = 2 \cdot \angle AMN = 2 \cdot 53,13\dots^\circ = 106,26\dots^\circ$$

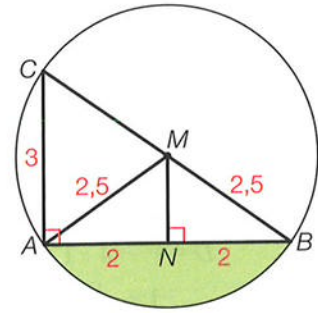
De oppervlakte van het gebied dat wordt ingesloten door AM ,

$$BM \text{ en de kortste cirkelboog } AB \text{ is } \frac{106,26\dots}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 2,5^2 = 5,795\dots$$

$$\text{De stelling van Pythagoras in } \triangle AMN \text{ geeft } MN = \sqrt{2,5^2 - 2^2} = 1,5.$$

$$\text{opp } \triangle ABM = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot MN = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1,5 = 3$$

De oppervlakte van het groene gebied is $5,795\dots - 3 \approx 2,80$.



- 30** Teken AC . Zie de figuur hiernaast.

De cosinusregel in $\triangle ABC$ geeft

$$AC^2 = 8^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos(50^\circ)$$

$$AC^2 = 38,861\dots$$

$$AC = 6,233\dots$$

De sinusregel in $\triangle ABC$ geeft

$$\frac{6,233\dots}{\sin(50^\circ)} = \frac{4}{\sin(\angle BAC)}$$

$$\sin(\angle BAC) = \frac{4 \sin(50^\circ)}{6,233\dots} = 0,491\dots$$

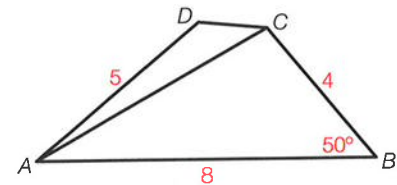
$$\angle BAC = 29,44\dots^\circ$$

$$\angle CAD = 40^\circ - \angle BAC = 40^\circ - 29,44\dots^\circ = 10,55\dots^\circ$$

De cosinusregel in $\triangle CAD$ geeft $CD^2 = 38,861\dots + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 6,233\dots \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(10,55\dots^\circ)$

$$CD^2 = 2,578\dots$$

$$CD \approx 1,61$$



- 31 a** Stel de straal van een grote cirkel is r .

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC \text{ is } AC = 2r \text{ en } AB = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2r\sqrt{2}}{2} = r\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Ook is } AB = r + 1.$$

$$\text{Dit geeft } r\sqrt{2} = r + 1$$

$$r\sqrt{2} - r = 1$$

$$r(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2 - 1} = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

Dus de straal van de grote cirkels is $\sqrt{2} + 1$.

- b** In $\triangle ABD$ is $BD = \sqrt{2}$.

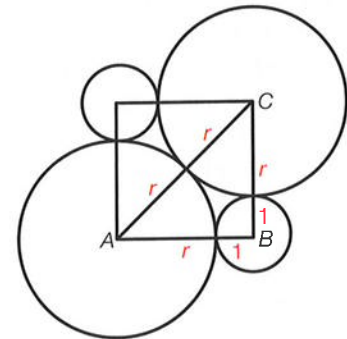
$$DE = 1, \text{ dus } BE = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

$\triangle BEH$ is een gelijkbenige rechthoekige driehoek.

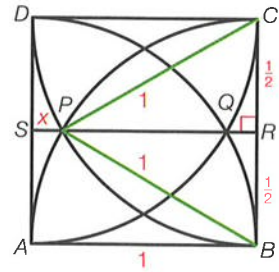
$$\text{In } \triangle BEH \text{ is } EH = BE = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

$$O(\triangle BEH) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BE \cdot EH = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1) = 1\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

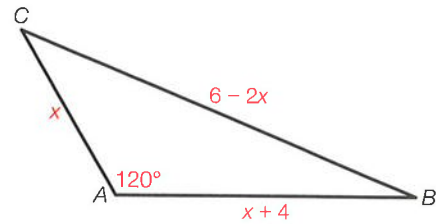
$$\text{Dus } O(\triangle DEHC) = O(\triangle BCD) - O(\triangle BEH) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - (1\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$



- c Zie de figuur hiernaast met R op BC en S op AD waarbij R en S op het verlengde van PQ liggen.
 $BC = BP = CP = 1$ (straal cirkel)
 $\angle BCP = 60^\circ$ (gelijkzijdige driehoek)
 Stel $PS = x$, dan is $PR = 1 - x$.
 In $\triangle CPR$ is $PR = \sqrt{3} \cdot CR = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$.
 Dus $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 1 - x$ oftewel $x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$.
 $PQ = 1 - 2x = 1 - 2(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} - 1$

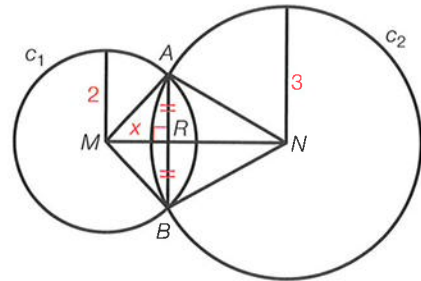
**Bladzijde 189**

- 32 Stel $AC = x$, dan is $AB = x + 4$ en $BC = 10 - x - (x + 4) = 6 - 2x$.
 Zie de figuur hiernaast.
 De cosinusregel geeft
 $(6 - 2x)^2 = x^2 + (x + 4)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot (x + 4) \cdot \cos(120^\circ)$.
 Voer in $y_1 = (6 - 2x)^2$ en $y_2 = x^2 + (x + 4)^2 - 2x(x + 4) \cos(120^\circ)$.
 De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,564...$
 Dus $AB = 4,564...$ en $AC = 0,564...$
 $O(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,564... \cdot 0,564... \cdot \sin(120^\circ) \approx 1,12$



- 33 $\angle ADE = \angle AED = \frac{180^\circ - \angle DAE}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$
 $\angle CDE = \angle ADC - \angle ADE = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$
 $\angle DEC = \angle DCE = \frac{180^\circ - \angle CDE}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 45^\circ}{2} = 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
 $\angle BCE = \angle BCD - \angle DCE = 90^\circ - 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ = 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
 Stel $AD = BC = x$.
 In $\triangle ADE$ is $AE = AD = x$ en $DE = \sqrt{2} \cdot AD = x\sqrt{2}$.
 In $\triangle CDE$ is $CD = DE = x\sqrt{2}$.
 $BE = AB - AE = CD - AE = x\sqrt{2} - x$
 In $\triangle BCE$ is $\tan(22\frac{1}{2}^\circ) = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{x\sqrt{2} - x}{x} = \frac{x(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{x} = \sqrt{2} - 1$.

- 34 a Zie de figuur hiernaast met $AM = BM = 2$ en $AN = BN = 3$.
 $AMBN$ is een vlieger met MN als symmetrieas, dus MN gaat door het midden R van AB en staat loodrecht op AB .
 Stel $MR = x$, dan is $NR = 4 - x$.
 De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle AMR$ geeft $AR^2 = 2^2 - x^2$.
 De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle ANR$ geeft $AR^2 = 3^2 - (4 - x)^2$.
 Dus $4 - x^2 = 9 - (16 - 8x + x^2)$
 $4 - x^2 = 9 - 16 + 8x - x^2$
 $8x = 11$
 $x = 1\frac{3}{8}$
 $AR^2 = 2^2 - x^2 = 2^2 - (1\frac{3}{8})^2 = \frac{135}{64}$ geeft $AR = \sqrt{\frac{135}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt{135}}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8} = \frac{3}{8}\sqrt{15}$
 Dus $AB = 2AR = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{15}$.



b Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$\angle NDS = 90^\circ$ en $\angle MCS = 90^\circ$ (stelling raaklijn aan cirkel)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle NDS = \angle MCS \text{ (rechte hoek)} \\ \angle NSD = \angle MSC \end{array} \right\} \Delta DNS \sim \Delta CMS \text{ dus } \frac{DN}{CM} = \frac{NS}{MS}$$

Stel $MS = x$, dan is $NS = x + 4$.

$$\text{Dit geeft } \frac{3}{2} \frac{x+4}{x}$$

$$3x = 2(x+4)$$

$$3x = 2x + 8$$

$$x = 8, \text{ dus } MS = 8$$

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$\angle PQS = 90^\circ$ (stelling raaklijn aan cirkel)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle MCS = \angle PQS \text{ (rechte hoek)} \\ \angle MSC = \angle PSQ \end{array} \right\} \Delta CMS \sim \Delta QPS \text{ dus } \frac{CM}{PQ} = \frac{MS}{PS}$$

Stel de straal van c_3 is r .

Dan is $PQ = r$ en $PS = 8 - 2 - r = 6 - r$.

$$\text{Dit geeft } \frac{2}{r} \frac{8}{6-r}$$

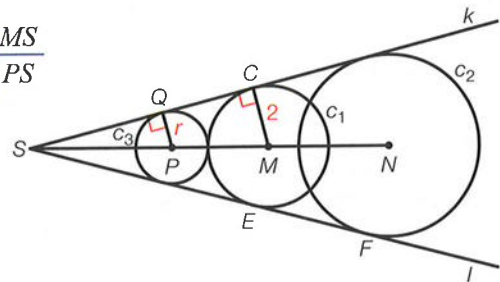
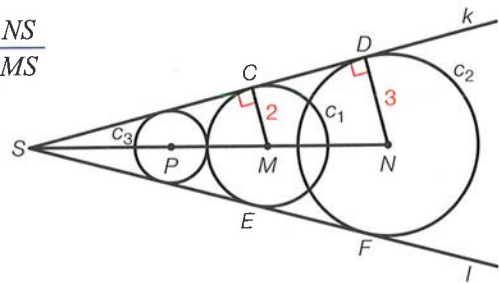
$$8r = 2(6-r)$$

$$8r = 12 - 2r$$

$$10r = 12$$

$$r = 1\frac{1}{5}$$

De straal van c_3 is $1\frac{1}{5}$.



35 Stel $AM = BM = r$. Zie de figuur hiernaast.

AB is een middellijn van c_1 , dus $\angle AMB = 90^\circ$ (stelling van Thales).

$\triangle ABM$ is een gelijkbenige rechthoekige driehoek, dus $AB = r\sqrt{2}$.

De straal van c_1 is $\frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{2}$ en de oppervlakte van c_1 is $\pi \cdot (\frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$.

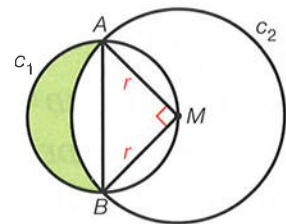
$$O(\triangle ABM) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AM \cdot BM = \frac{1}{2}r^2$$

De oppervlakte van het gebied dat wordt ingesloten door lijnstuk AB

en cirkel c_2 is $\frac{90}{360} \cdot \pi r^2 - O(\triangle ABM) = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2}r^2$.

De oppervlakte van het groene gebied is $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 - (\frac{1}{4}\pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2}r^2) = \frac{1}{2}r^2$.

Dus de oppervlakte van het groene gebied is gelijk is aan de oppervlakte van driehoek ABM .



36 Zie de figuur hiernaast.

Stel $BE = x$, dan is $AE = x + 11$.

De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle BCE$ geeft $CE^2 = 13^2 - x^2$.

De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle ACE$ geeft $CE^2 = 20^2 - (x + 11)^2$.

$$\text{Dus } 169 - x^2 = 400 - (x^2 + 22x + 121)$$

$$169 - x^2 = 400 - x^2 - 22x - 121$$

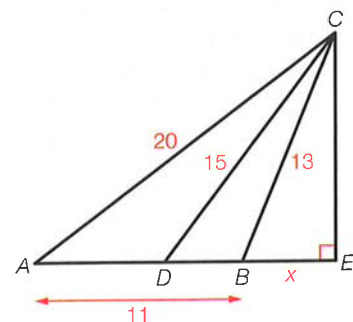
$$22x = 110$$

$$x = 5$$

Dus $BE = 5$, $AE = 11 + 5 = 16$ en $CE^2 = 13^2 - 5^2 = 144$.

De stelling van Pythagoras in $\triangle CDE$ geeft $DE = \sqrt{15^2 - 144} = 9$.

Dus $AD = AE - DE = 16 - 9 = 7$.



4 Vergelijkingen en herleidingen

Bladzijde 190

37 a $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 58 \\ 5x - 2y = 12 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$ geeft $\begin{cases} 4x + 6y = 116 \\ 15x - 6y = 36 \end{cases} +$
 $\frac{19x}{19} = 152$
 $x = 8$
 $5x - 2y = 12 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 8 - 2y = 12$
 $40 - 2y = 12$
 $-2y = -28$
 $y = 14$

Dus $(x, y) = (8, 14)$.

b $2x + y = 13$ geeft $y = -2x + 13$

Substitutie van $y = -2x + 13$ in $x^2 + y^2 = 58$ geeft $x^2 + (-2x + 13)^2 = 58$
 $x^2 + 4x^2 - 52x + 169 = 58$
 $5x^2 - 52x + 111 = 0$
 $D = (-52)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 111 = 484$
 $x = \frac{52 \pm 22}{10} = 7\frac{2}{5} \vee x = \frac{52 - 22}{10} = 3$

$x = 3$ geeft $y = -2 \cdot 3 + 13 = 7$

$x = 7\frac{2}{5}$ geeft $y = -2 \cdot 7\frac{2}{5} + 13 = -1\frac{4}{5}$

Dus $(x, y) = (3, 7) \vee (x, y) = (7\frac{2}{5}, -1\frac{4}{5})$.

c $\begin{cases} 0,4x - 0,32y = 2 \\ 0,6x - 0,28y = 5 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$ geeft $\begin{cases} 2,4x - 1,92y = 12 \\ 2,4x - 1,12y = 20 \end{cases}$
 $-0,8y = -8$
 $y = 10$
 $0,4x - 0,32y = 2 \Rightarrow 0,4x - 0,32 \cdot 10 = 2$
 $0,4x - 3,2 = 2$
 $0,4x = 5,2$
 $x = 13$

Dus $(x, y) = (13, 10)$.

d $x + 5y = 17$ geeft $x = -5y + 17$

Substitutie van $x = -5y + 17$ in $(2x - 1)^2 + (3y - 1)^2 = 73$ geeft

$(2(-5y + 17) - 1)^2 + (3y - 1)^2 = 73$

$(-10y + 34 - 1)^2 + (3y - 1)^2 = 73$

$(-10y + 33)^2 + (3y - 1)^2 = 73$

$100y^2 - 660y + 1089 + 9y^2 - 6y + 1 = 73$

$109y^2 - 666y + 1017 = 0$

$D = (-666)^2 - 4 \cdot 109 \cdot 1017 = 144$

$y = \frac{666 \pm 12}{218} = 3\frac{12}{109} \vee y = \frac{666 - 12}{218} = 3$

$y = 3$ geeft $x = -5 \cdot 3 + 17 = 2$

$y = 3\frac{12}{109}$ geeft $x = -5 \cdot 3\frac{12}{109} + 17 = 1\frac{49}{109}$

Dus $(x, y) = (2, 3) \vee (x, y) = (1\frac{49}{109}, 3\frac{12}{109})$.

38 a De grafiek gaat door $(0, 0)$.

$f(0) = 0$ geeft $0 + 0 + 0 + d = 0$, dus $d = 0$.

b $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$ geeft $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$

$f'(0) = 0$ geeft $0 + 0 + c = 0$, dus $c = 0$.

c $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2$

De grafiek gaat door de punten $(6, 4)$ en $(12, 0)$.

$f(6) = 4$ geeft $216a + 36b = 4$ oftewel $54a + 9b = 1$.

$f(12) = 0$ geeft $1728a + 144b = 0$ oftewel $b = -12a$.

Substitutie van $b = -12a$ in $54a + 9b = 1$ geeft $54a + 9 \cdot -12a = 1$

$54a - 108a = 1$

$-54a = 1$

$a = -\frac{1}{54}$

$a = -\frac{1}{54}$ geeft $b = -12 \cdot -\frac{1}{54} = \frac{2}{9}$

- 39** Stel a is het aantal rails van 7 cm, b is het aantal rails van 15 cm, en c is het aantal rails van 22 cm.

Dan geldt $7a + 15b = 95$, $7a + 22c = 189$ en $15b + 22c = 214$.

$$\begin{cases} 7a + 15b = 95 \\ 7a + 22c = 189 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{15b - 22c = -94}$$

$$\begin{cases} 15b - 22c = -94 \\ 15b + 22c = 214 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{30b = 120}$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} 15b - 22c = -94 \\ 15 \cdot 4 - 22c = -94 \end{cases}$$

$$60 - 22c = -94$$

$$-22c = -154$$

$$c = 7$$

Dus Finn heeft zeven stukken rail van 22 cm.

- 40 a** $17 - (2x - 1)^4 = 1$

$$(2x - 1)^4 = 16$$

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

$$2x = 3 \vee 2x = -1$$

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

- b** $x^6 - 6x^3 + 5 = 0$

$$\text{Stel } x^3 = u.$$

$$u^2 - 6u + 5 = 0$$

$$(u - 1)(u - 5) = 0$$

$$u = 1 \vee u = 5$$

$$x^3 = 1 \vee x^3 = 5$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = \sqrt[3]{5}$$

- c** $10x^4 = 17x^2 + 657$

$$10x^4 - 17x^2 - 657 = 0$$

$$\text{Stel } x^2 = u.$$

$$10u^2 - 17u - 657 = 0$$

$$D = (-17)^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot -657 = 26\,569$$

$$u = \frac{17 + 163}{20} = 9 \vee u = \frac{17 - 163}{20} = -7\frac{3}{10}$$

$$x^2 = 9 \vee x^2 = -7\frac{3}{10}$$

$$x = 3 \vee x = -3$$

- d** Stel $f(x) = x^3 + 5x$ en $g(x) = 6x^2$.

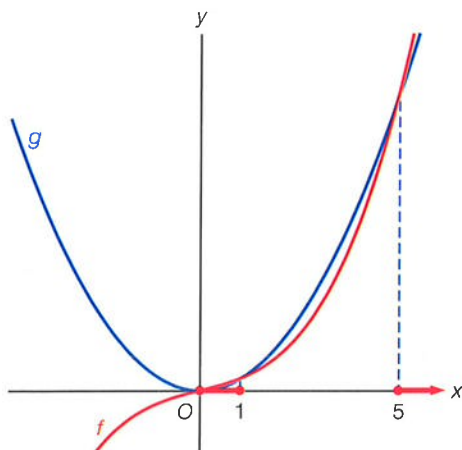
$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ geeft } x^3 + 5x = 6x^2$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x = 0$$

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

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

$$x = 0 \vee x = 1 \vee x = 5$$



$$x^3 + 5x \geq 6x^2 \text{ geeft } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \vee x \geq 5$$

e $(2x-1)^4 - 5(2x-1)^2 + 4 = 0$

Stel $(2x-1)^2 = u$.

$$u^2 - 5u + 4 = 0$$

$$(u-1)(u-4) = 0$$

$$u = 1 \vee u = 4$$

$$(2x-1)^2 = 1 \vee (2x-1)^2 = 4$$

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

$$2x = 2 \vee 2x = 0 \vee 2x = 3 \vee 2x = -1$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = 0 \vee x = 1\frac{1}{2} \vee x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

f $x^3 - 3x\sqrt{x} - 108 = 0$

Stel $x\sqrt{x} = u$.

$$u^2 - 3u - 108 = 0$$

$$(u+9)(u-12) = 0$$

$$u = -9 \vee u = 12$$

$$x\sqrt{x} = -9 \vee x\sqrt{x} = 12$$

$$x\sqrt{x} = -9 \text{ heeft geen oplossingen.}$$

$$x\sqrt{x} = 12 \text{ kwadrateren geeft } x^3 = 144$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{144}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{144} \text{ geeft } \sqrt[3]{144} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{144}} = 12 \text{ vold.}$$

Bladzijde 191

41 a $x^5 - 16x^3 + 28x = 0$

$$x(x^4 - 16x^2 + 28) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^4 - 16x^2 + 28 = 0$$

Stel $x^2 = u$.

$$x = 0 \vee u^2 - 16u + 28 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee (u-2)(u-14) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee u = 2 \vee u = 14$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^2 = 2 \vee x^2 = 14$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = \sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2} \vee x = \sqrt{14} \vee x = -\sqrt{14}$$

b Stel $f(x) = x^4$ en $g(x) = x^2 + 12$.

$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ geeft } x^4 = x^2 + 12$$

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

Stel $x^2 = u$.

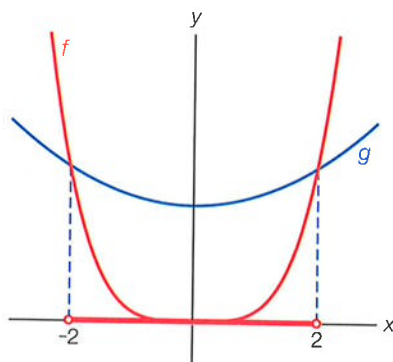
$$u^2 - u - 12 = 0$$

$$(u+3)(u-4) = 0$$

$$u = -3 \vee u = 4$$

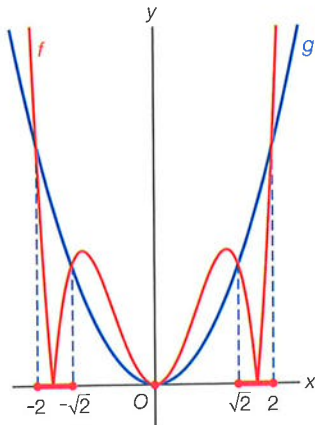
$$x^2 = -3 \vee x^2 = 4$$

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



$$x^4 < x^2 + 12 \text{ geeft } -2 < x < 2$$

- c Stel $f(x) = |x^4 - 3x^2|$ en $g(x) = x^2$.
 $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $x^4 - 3x^2 = x^2 \vee x^4 - 3x^2 = -x^2$
 $x^4 - 4x^2 = 0 \vee x^4 - 2x^2 = 0$
 $x^2(x^2 - 4) = 0 \vee x^2(x^2 - 2) = 0$
 $x^2 = 0 \vee x^2 = 4 \vee x^2 = 2$
 $x = 0 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2 \vee x = \sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2}$



$$|x^4 - 3x^2| \leq x^2 \text{ geeft } -2 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{2} \vee x = 0 \vee \sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 2$$

- d $6x^5 + 10x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - 464 = 0$
 $3x^5 + 5x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - 232 = 0$
 Stel $x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = u$.
 $3u^2 + 5u - 232 = 0$
 $D = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -232 = 2809$
 $u = \frac{-5 \pm 53}{6} = 8 \vee u = \frac{-5 - 53}{6} = -9\frac{2}{3}$
 $x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 8 \vee x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = -9\frac{2}{3}$
 $x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = -9\frac{2}{3}$ heeft geen oplossingen.
 $x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 8$ kwadrateren geeft $x^5 = 64$
 $x = \sqrt[5]{64}$
 $x = \sqrt[5]{64}$ geeft $(\sqrt[5]{64})^2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{64} = 8$ vold.

- 42 a inhoud kubus $= 2^3 = 8$
 oppervlakte kubus $= 6 \cdot 2^2 = 24$
 lengte ribben $= 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
 Zo krijg je som $= 8 + 24 + 24 = 56$.

- b Stel de ribbe x .
 inhoud kubus $= x^3$
 oppervlakte kubus $= 6x^2$
 lengte ribben $= 12x$
 Er geldt $x^3 + 3 \cdot 6x^2 = 144x$
 $x^3 + 18x^2 - 144x = 0$
 $x(x^2 + 18x - 144) = 0$
 $x(x - 6)(x + 24) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee x = 6 \vee x = -24$

Dus de ribbe is 6.

- c Stel de ribbe x .
 Er geldt $x^3 \cdot (6x^2 + 12x) = (6x^2)^2$
 $6x^5 + 12x^4 = 36x^4$
 $6x^5 - 24x^4 = 0$
 $6x^4(x - 4) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee x = 4$

Dus de ribbe is 4.

43 a $(2x^2 - 1)^2 = x^2$
 $2x^2 - 1 = x \vee 2x^2 - 1 = -x$
 $2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 $D = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -1 = 9 \quad D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -1 = 9$
 $x = \frac{1+3}{4} = 1 \vee x = \frac{1-3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1-3}{4} = -1$

b $\sqrt{2-2x} + 2x = 0$
 $\sqrt{2-2x} = -2x$
kwadrateren geeft
 $2 - 2x = 4x^2$
 $-4x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$
 $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -1 = 9$
 $x = \frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1-3}{4} = -1$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ geeft $\sqrt{2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = -1$ vold. niet
 $x = -1$ geeft $\sqrt{2 - 2 \cdot -1} = 2$ vold.

c $\frac{2x+4}{x} = \frac{12}{x+1}$
 $(2x+4)(x+1) = 12x$
 $2x^2 + 2x + 4x + 4 = 12x$
 $2x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$
 $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x-2) = 0$
 $x = 1 \vee x = 2$
vold. vold.

d $\sqrt{3x-2} + 2 = x$
 $\sqrt{3x-2} = x-2$
kwadrateren geeft
 $3x-2 = (x-2)^2$
 $3x-2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$
 $-x^2 + 7x - 6 = 0$
 $x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x-6) = 0$
 $x = 1 \vee x = 6$
 $x = 1$ geeft $\sqrt{3 \cdot 1 - 2} = -1$ vold. niet
 $x = 6$ geeft $\sqrt{3 \cdot 6 - 2} = 4$ vold.

e $(2x-3)(x^2-3) + 3 = 2x$
 $(2x-3)(x^2-3) = 2x-3$
 $2x-3 = 0 \vee x^2-3 = 1$
 $2x = 3 \vee x^2 = 4$
 $x = 1\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2$

f $\frac{x^2-9}{2x+3} = \frac{x^2-9}{x+4}$
 $x^2-9 = 0 \vee 2x+3 = x+4$
 $x^2 = 9 \vee x = 1$
 $x = 3 \vee x = -3 \vee x = 1$
vold. vold. vold.

44 a $(x^3 - 2x + 1)(2x + 1) = 2x + 1$
 $2x + 1 = 0 \vee x^3 - 2x + 1 = 1$
 $2x = -1 \vee x^3 - 2x = 0$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x(x^2 - 2) = 0$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 0 \vee x^2 = 2$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 0 \vee x = \sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{b } \frac{x^3}{x+2} = \frac{4x}{x+2}$$

$$x^3 = 4x$$

$$x^3 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2$$

vold. vold. vold. niet

$$\text{c } \frac{3(x^3 - 5) + 21}{x^3 + 1} = 0$$

$$3(x^3 - 5) + 21 = 0$$

$$3(x^3 - 5) = -21$$

$$x^3 - 5 = -7$$

$$x^3 = -2$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-2} \text{ vold.}$$

$$\text{d } \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x = 6$$

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

kwadrateren geeft

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

$$x^2 + 2x = 36 - 12x + x^2$$

$$14x = 36$$

$$x = 2\frac{4}{7}$$

$$x = 2\frac{4}{7} \text{ geeft } \sqrt{(2\frac{4}{7})^2 + 2 \cdot 2\frac{4}{7}} + 2\frac{4}{7} = 6 \text{ vold.}$$

$$\text{e } x^3 - 26x\sqrt{x} = 27$$

$$x^3 - 26x\sqrt{x} - 27 = 0$$

Stel $x\sqrt{x} = u$.

$$u^2 - 26u - 27 = 0$$

$$(u + 1)(u - 27) = 0$$

$$u = -1 \vee u = 27$$

$$x\sqrt{x} = -1 \vee x\sqrt{x} = 27$$

$x\sqrt{x} = -1$ heeft geen oplossingen.

$x\sqrt{x} = 27$ kwadrateren geeft $x^3 = 729$

$$x = 9$$

$$x = 9 \text{ geeft } 9\sqrt{9} = 27 \text{ vold.}$$

$$\text{f } \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x + 2} = 5x$$

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

$$x^2 - 1 = 10x^2 + 10x$$

$$9x^2 + 10x + 1 = 0$$

$$D = 10^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 = 64$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm 8}{18} = -\frac{1}{9} \vee x = \frac{-10 - 8}{18} = -1$$

vold.

vold. niet

45

$$\text{a } y = \frac{x^4 - x^2}{x - 1} = \frac{x^2(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} = \frac{x^2(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = x^2(x + 1) \text{ mits } x \neq 1$$

$$\text{b } y = \frac{15x}{x + 2} - 2x = \frac{15x}{x + 2} - \frac{2x(x + 2)}{x + 2} = \frac{15x - 2x^2 - 4x}{x + 2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 11x}{x + 2}$$

$$\text{c } y = \frac{10 - \frac{2x}{x + 3}}{5 + \frac{2}{x + 3}} = \frac{\left(10 - \frac{2x}{x + 3}\right) \cdot (x + 3)}{\left(5 + \frac{2}{x + 3}\right) \cdot (x + 3)} = \frac{10(x + 3) - 2x}{5(x + 3) + 2} = \frac{8x + 30}{5x + 17} \text{ mits } x \neq -3$$

$$\text{d } N = \frac{3t^3 + 3t^2 - 6t}{t^2 + 2t} = \frac{3t(t^2 + t - 2)}{t(t + 2)} = \frac{3t(t - 1)(t + 2)}{t(t + 2)} = 3t - 3 \text{ mits } t \neq 0 \wedge t \neq -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e } K &= \frac{2a}{a+2} \left(\frac{a-1}{2a} - \frac{a+2}{a^2} \right) = \frac{2a}{a+2} \cdot \frac{a(a-1) - 2(a+2)}{2a^2} = \frac{2a}{a+2} \cdot \frac{a^2 - a - 2a - 4}{2a^2} \\ &= \frac{2a(a^2 - 3a - 4)}{2a^2(a+2)} = \frac{a^2 - 3a - 4}{a(a+2)} \\ \text{f } P &= \frac{\frac{q^2}{q^2+1} - 2}{\frac{q}{q^2+1} - 2q} = \frac{\left(\frac{q^2}{q^2+1} - 2 \right) \cdot (q^2+1)}{\left(\frac{q}{q^2+1} - 2q \right) \cdot (q^2+1)} = \frac{q^2 - 2(q^2+1)}{q - 2q(q^2+1)} = \frac{-q^2 - 2}{-2q^3 - q} = \frac{q^2 + 2}{2q^3 + q} \end{aligned}$$

Bladzijde 192

$$\begin{aligned} 46 \text{ a } T &= \frac{(2t-1)(t+2)}{2t^2} = \frac{2t^2 + 4t - t - 2}{2t^2} = \frac{2t^2 + 3t - 2}{2t^2} = 1 + \frac{3}{2t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \\ \text{b } B &= 12a - 6 \cdot \frac{\frac{a}{a^2+1} - 2}{5a} = 12a - 6 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a^2+1} - 2 \right) \cdot (a^2+1)}{5a \cdot (a^2+1)} = 12a - 6 \cdot \frac{a - 2(a^2+1)}{5a(a^2+1)} \\ &= 12a - 6 \cdot \frac{a - 2a^2 - 2}{5a(a^2+1)} = 12a + \frac{12a^2 - 6a + 12}{5a(a^2+1)} \\ \text{c } \text{Substitutie van } y &= \frac{4x}{x-1} \text{ in } K = \frac{3y-2}{2y-1} \text{ geeft} \\ K &= \frac{3\left(\frac{4x}{x-1}\right) - 2}{2\left(\frac{4x}{x-1}\right) - 1} = \frac{\left(3\left(\frac{4x}{x-1}\right) - 2\right) \cdot (x-1)}{\left(2\left(\frac{4x}{x-1}\right) - 1\right) \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{3 \cdot 4x - 2(x-1)}{2 \cdot 4x - (x-1)} = \frac{10x+2}{7x+1} \text{ mits } x \neq 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$47 \text{ a } f^{\text{inv}}(x) = 3 \text{ geeft } x = f(3) = \frac{3 \cdot 3 + 1}{3 - 2} = 10$$

$$\text{b } g^{\text{inv}}(x) = x^2 \text{ geeft } x = g(x^2)$$

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

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

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

$$x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3 = 3$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 3x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

vold.

$$\text{Van } x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \text{ is } D = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -3 = 13, \text{ dus } x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13} \vee x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13}$$

vold.

vold.

$$\text{c } \text{Voor } h \text{ geldt } y = a + \frac{3x-1}{2x+1}, \text{ dus voor } h^{\text{inv}} \text{ geldt } x = a + \frac{3y-1}{2y+1}.$$

$$x = a + \frac{3y-1}{2y+1} \text{ geeft } x(2y+1) = a(2y+1) + 3y-1$$

$$2xy + x = 2ay + a + 3y - 1$$

$$2xy - 2ay - 3y = -x + a - 1$$

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

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

$$\text{Dus } h^{\text{inv}}(x) = \frac{-x + a - 1}{2x - (2a + 3)}.$$

$$k(x) = 2 - \frac{5x-25}{2x-11} = \frac{2(2x-11)}{2x-11} - \frac{5x-25}{2x-11} = \frac{4x-22-(5x-25)}{2x-11} = \frac{-x+3}{2x-11}$$

Dus er moet gelden $a - 1 = 3$ en $2a + 3 = 11$.

Hieruit volgt $a = 4$.

48 a $px^3 + 2px^2 + x^2 + 2\frac{1}{4}x = 0$

$$x(px^2 + 2px + x + 2\frac{1}{4}) = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \vee px^2 + (2p + 1)x + 2\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

De vergelijking heeft drie oplossingen als $px^2 + (2p + 1)x + 2\frac{1}{4} = 0$ twee oplossingen heeft.

$p = 0$ geeft $x + 2\frac{1}{4} = 0$, dus één oplossing.

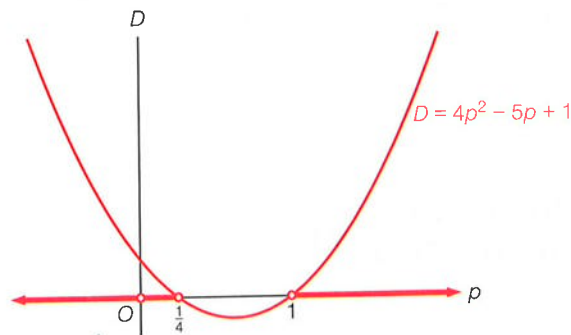
$$\text{Voor } p \neq 0 \text{ is } D = (2p + 1)^2 - 4 \cdot p \cdot 2\frac{1}{4} = 4p^2 + 4p + 1 - 9p = 4p^2 - 5p + 1.$$

Twee oplossingen als $D > 0$, dus als $4p^2 - 5p + 1 > 0$.

$$4p^2 - 5p + 1 = 0$$

$$D = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 9$$

$$p = \frac{5+3}{8} = 1 \vee p = \frac{5-3}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$



De vergelijking heeft drie oplossingen voor $p < 0 \vee 0 < p < \frac{1}{4} \vee p > 1$.

b $2px^4 - px^3 + 5x^3 + 2x^2 = 0$

$$x^2(2px^2 - px + 5x + 2) = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0 \vee 2px^2 - px + 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee 2px^2 + (-p + 5)x + 2 = 0$$

De vergelijking heeft precies één oplossing als $2px^2 + (-p + 5)x + 2 = 0$ geen oplossingen heeft.

$p = 0$ geeft $5x + 2 = 0$, dus één oplossing.

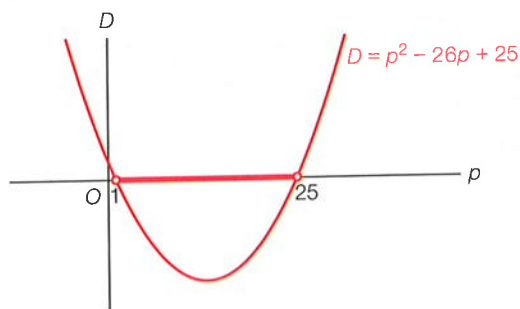
$$\text{Voor } p \neq 0 \text{ is } D = (-p + 5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2p \cdot 2 = p^2 - 10p + 25 - 16p = p^2 - 26p + 25.$$

Geen oplossingen als $D < 0$, dus als $p^2 - 26p + 25 < 0$.

$$p^2 - 26p + 25 = 0$$

$$(p - 1)(p - 25) = 0$$

$$p = 1 \vee p = 25$$



De vergelijking heeft precies één oplossing voor $1 < p < 25$.

49 $f(x) = \frac{10x}{x^2 + 1}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot 10 - 10x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{10x^2 + 10 - 20x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-10x^2 + 10}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

rc_{raaklijn} = $-\frac{4}{5}$ geeft $\frac{-10x^2 + 10}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-4}{5}$

$$-4(x^2 + 1)^2 = 5(-10x^2 + 10)$$

$$-4(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) = -50x^2 + 50$$

$$-4x^4 - 8x^2 - 4 = -50x^2 + 50$$

$$-4x^4 + 42x^2 - 54 = 0$$

$$2x^4 - 21x^2 + 27 = 0$$

Stel $x^2 = u$.

$$2u^2 - 21u + 27 = 0$$

$$D = (-21)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 27 = 225$$

$$u = \frac{21 \pm 15}{4} = 9 \vee u = \frac{21 - 15}{4} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 9 \vee x^2 = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \vee x = -3 \vee x = \sqrt{1\frac{1}{2}} \vee x = -\sqrt{1\frac{1}{2}}$$

vold. vold. vold. vold.

erantwoording

nisch tekenwerk: Integra Software Services

on

gontwerp: InOntwerp, Assen

p binnenwerk: Ebel Kuipers, Sappemeer

: Integra Software Services

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ormation in this publication.

Gemengde opgaven

5 Machten, exponenten en logaritmen

Bladzijde 172

1 a $a^{-\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{b^3} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{b^3}}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$

$$(81p^2)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 81^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot (p^2)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = (3^4)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot p^{-1\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{p^{1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{p\sqrt{p}} = \frac{1}{27p\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\frac{10a^{-5}}{(4a)^{-1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{10a^{-5}}{4^{-1\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{-1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{10a^{-5}}{(2^2)^{-1\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{-1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{10a^{-5}}{2^{-3} \cdot a^{-1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{10}{\frac{1}{8}} \cdot a^{-3\frac{1}{2}} = 80 \cdot \frac{1}{a^{3\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{80}{a^3 \cdot \sqrt{a}}$$

b $x^4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3} = x^4 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} = x^{4+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{3}{4}} = x^{5\frac{1}{12}}$

$$\frac{x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{x^2}{x \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{x^2}{x^{1\frac{2}{3}}} = x^{2-1\frac{2}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{x^{2\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} = x^{2\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} = x^{1\frac{1}{4}}$$

2 a $y = \frac{6x^4}{(2\sqrt{x})^3} = \frac{6x^4}{2^3 \cdot (\sqrt{x})^3} = \frac{6x^4}{8 \cdot (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^3} = \frac{6x^4}{8 \cdot x^{1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{4}x^{4-1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}x^{2\frac{1}{2}}$

Dus $y = \frac{3}{4}x^{2\frac{1}{2}}$.

b $y = (\frac{1}{4})^{2-\frac{1}{2}x} = (\frac{1}{4})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{4})^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (2^{-2})^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2^x$

Dus $y = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2^x$.

c $y = 4x^{-1\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (3x^4)^2 = 4x^{-1\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3^2 \cdot (x^4)^2 = 36x^{-1\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^8 = 36x^{6\frac{1}{3}}$

$$36x^{6\frac{1}{3}} = y$$

$$x^{\frac{19}{3}} = \frac{1}{36}y$$

$$x = (\frac{1}{36}y)^{\frac{3}{19}}$$

$$x = (\frac{1}{36})^{\frac{3}{19}} \cdot y^{\frac{3}{19}}$$

$$x \approx 0,57 \cdot y^{0,16}$$

Dus $x = 0,57y^{0,16}$.

d $A = 6 + 2\sqrt{3B+2}$

$$6 + 2\sqrt{3B+2} = A$$

$$2\sqrt{3B+2} = A - 6$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$4(3B+2) = A^2 - 12A + 36$$

$$3B+2 = \frac{1}{4}A^2 - 3A + 9$$

$$3B = \frac{1}{4}A^2 - 3A + 7$$

$$B = \frac{1}{12}A^2 - A + 2\frac{1}{3}$$

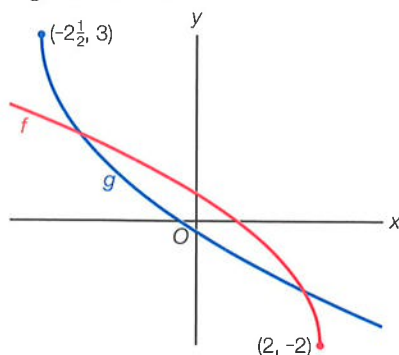
3 a $(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4)(2x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 16) = 0$
 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4 = 0 \vee 2x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 16 = 0$
 $\sqrt{x} = 4 \vee 2x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 16$
 $x = 16 \vee x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 8$
 $x = 16 \vee x = 8^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $x = 16 \vee x = (2^3)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $x = 16 \vee x = 2^{4\frac{1}{2}}$

b $\frac{1}{2}(2x^2 - 5)^{1\frac{1}{2}} = 4$
 $(2x^2 - 5)^{1\frac{1}{2}} = 8$
 $2x^2 - 5 = 8^2$
 $2x^2 - 5 = (2^3)^2$
 $2x^2 - 5 = 4$
 $2x^2 = 9$
 $x^2 = 4\frac{1}{2}$
 $x = \sqrt{4\frac{1}{2}} \vee x = -\sqrt{4\frac{1}{2}}$
 $x = 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \vee x = -1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

c $2^{x+4} - 2^{x+3} = 16\sqrt{2}$
 $2^x \cdot 2^4 - 2^x \cdot 2^3 = 16\sqrt{2}$
 $16 \cdot 2^x - 8 \cdot 2^x = 16\sqrt{2}$
 $8 \cdot 2^x = 16\sqrt{2}$
 $2^x = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $2^x = 2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
 $x = 1\frac{1}{2}$

4 a $y = \sqrt{x}$
 $\downarrow$ verm. y-as, $-\frac{1}{3}$
 $y = \sqrt{-3x}$
 $\downarrow$ translatie (2, -2)
 $f(x) = -2 + \sqrt{-3(x-2)} = -2 + \sqrt{6-3x}$

b $6 - 3x \geq 0$
 $-3x \geq -6$
 $x \leq 2$
 $D_f = \langle \leftarrow, 2 \rangle$ en het randpunt van de grafiek van f is (2, -2).
 $4x + 10 \geq 0$
 $4x \geq -10$
 $x \geq -2\frac{1}{2}$
 $D_g = [-2\frac{1}{2}, \rightarrow)$ en het randpunt van de grafiek van g is $(-2\frac{1}{2}, 3)$.



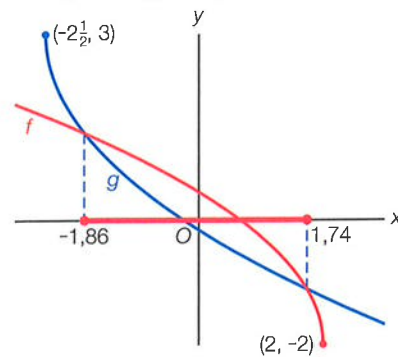
d $5 \cdot 2^{5x-1} + 6 = 56$
 $5 \cdot 2^{5x-1} = 50$
 $2^{5x-1} = 10$
 $5x - 1 = {}^2\log(10)$
 $5x = 1 + {}^2\log(10)$
 $x = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot {}^2\log(10)$

e ${}^3\log(3^{x-1} + 5) = 2$
 $3^{x-1} + 5 = 3^2$
 $3^{x-1} + 5 = 9$
 $3^{x-1} = 4$

$x - 1 = {}^3\log(4)$
 $x = 1 + {}^3\log(4)$

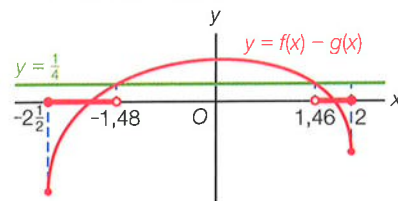
f $2^{2x+3} + 2^{x+5} = 168$
 $2^{2x} \cdot 2^3 + 2^x \cdot 2^5 = 168$
 $8 \cdot 2^{2x} + 32 \cdot 2^x - 168 = 0$
 $(2^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x - 21 = 0$
 Stel $2^x = u$.
 $u^2 + 4u - 21 = 0$
 $(u - 3)(u + 7) = 0$
 $u = 3 \vee u = -7$
 $2^x = 3 \vee 2^x = -7$
 $x = {}^2\log(3)$

- c Voer in $y_1 = -2 + \sqrt{6 - 3x}$ en $y_2 = 3 - \sqrt{4x + 10}$.
De optie snijpunt geeft $x \approx -1,86$ en $x \approx 1,74$.



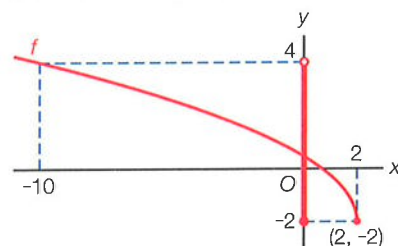
$f(x) \geq g(x)$ geeft $-1,86 \leq x \leq 1,74$

- d Zet y_1 en y_2 uit en voer in $y_3 = y_1 - y_2$ en $y_4 = \frac{1}{4}$.
De optie snijpunt geeft $x \approx -1,48$ en $x \approx 1,46$.



$f(x) - g(x) < \frac{1}{4}$ geeft $-2\frac{1}{2} \leq x < -1,48 \vee 1,46 < x \leq 2$

- e $f(-10) = -2 + \sqrt{36} = 4$



Voor $x > -10$ is $-2 \leq f(x) < 4$.

5 a $(2x - 5)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{27}$
 $2x - 5 = (\frac{1}{27})^{-\frac{4}{3}}$
 $2x - 5 = (3^{-3})^{-\frac{4}{3}}$
 $2x - 5 = 3^4$
 $2x - 5 = 81$
 $2x = 86$
 $x = 43$

b $(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9} = 81$
 $(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 81$
 $(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9)^{\frac{4}{3}} = 81$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9 = 81^{\frac{3}{4}}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9 = (3^4)^{\frac{3}{4}}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9 = 3^3$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 = 18$
 $x^2 = 36$
 $x = 6 \vee x = -6$

c $(\sqrt{3})^{x+2} = 9\sqrt{3}$
 $(3^{\frac{1}{2}})^{x+2} = 3^2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $3^{\frac{1}{2}x+1} = 3^{2\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x + 1 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x = 1\frac{1}{2}$

$x = 3$

d $4^x + 48 = 2^{x+4}$
 $(2^2)^x + 48 = 2^x \cdot 2^4$
 $(2^x)^2 + 48 = 16 \cdot 2^x$
 $(2^x)^2 - 16 \cdot 2^x + 48 = 0$
 Stel $2^x = u$.
 $u^2 - 16u + 48 = 0$
 $(u - 4)(u - 12) = 0$
 $u = 4 \vee u = 12$
 $2^x = 4 \vee 2^x = 12$
 $x = 2 \vee x = {}^2\log(12)$

e ${}^5\log(x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - 7) = 2$

$$x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - 7 = 5^2$$

$$x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 32$$

$$x^{2\frac{1}{2}} = 32$$

$$x = 32^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

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

$$x = 2^2$$

$$x = 4$$

f $5^x - 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x = 5$

$$5^x - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{5^x} = 5$$

$$(5^x)^2 - 6 = 5 \cdot 5^x$$

$$\text{Stel } 5^x = u.$$

$$u^2 - 6 = 5u$$

$$u^2 - 5u - 6 = 0$$

$$(u+1)(u-6) = 0$$

$$u = -1 \vee u = 6$$

$$5^x = -1 \vee 5^x = 6$$

$$x = {}^5\log(6)$$

Bladzijde 173

6

a $y = 2^x$

↓ verm. x-as, 0,4

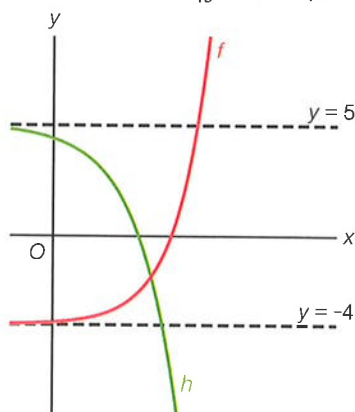
$$y = 0,4 \cdot 2^x$$

↓ translatie (2, -4)

$$f(x) = 0,4 \cdot 2^{x-2} - 4$$

b $k(x) = 5 - 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}(x-6)+1} - 4 = 1 - 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}x-2} = 1 - 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot 3^{-2} = 1 - 0,2 \cdot (3^{\frac{1}{2}})^x \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 1 - \frac{1}{45} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^x$
Dus $a = 1$, $b = -\frac{1}{45}$ en $g = \sqrt{3}$.

c



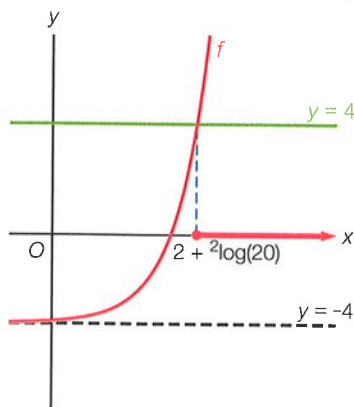
d $f(x) = 4$ geeft $0,4 \cdot 2^{x-2} - 4 = 4$

$$0,4 \cdot 2^{x-2} = 8$$

$$2^{x-2} = 20$$

$$x - 2 = {}^2\log(20)$$

$$x = 2 + {}^2\log(20)$$



$$f(x) \geq 4 \text{ geeft } x \geq 2 + {}^2\log(20)$$

e De lengte van AB is 3 geeft $f(p) - h(p) = 3 \vee f(p) - h(p) = -3$.

$$f(p) - h(p) = 0,4 \cdot 2^{p-2} - 4 - (5 - 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}p+1}) = 0,4 \cdot 2^{p-2} + 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}p+1} - 9$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = 0,4 \cdot 2^{x-2} + 0,2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}x+1} - 9, y_2 = 3 \text{ en } y_3 = -3.$$

De optie snijpunt met y_1 en y_2 geeft $x \approx 4,92$.

De optie snijpunt met y_1 en y_3 geeft $x \approx 3,74$.

Dus voor $p \approx 4,92$ en voor $p \approx 3,74$.

- f** $B_f = \langle -4, \rightarrow \rangle$, dus de vergelijking $f(x) = q$ heeft één oplossing voor $q > -4$.
 $B_h = \langle \leftarrow, 5 \rangle$, dus de vergelijking $h(x) = q$ heeft geen oplossing voor $q \geq 5$.
 Dus $f(x) = q$ heeft één en $h(x) = q$ heeft geen oplossing voor $q \geq 5$.

7 De beeldgrafiek van de grafiek van f is $y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}x - 4} + b$.

De beeldgrafiek van de grafiek van g is $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}x + 1} + b$.

De beeldgrafieken gaan door $A(4, 5)$ geeft $\sqrt{\frac{8}{a} - 4} + b = 5 \wedge \sqrt{\frac{4}{a} + 1} + b = 5$.

Hieruit volgt $\sqrt{\frac{8}{a} - 4} = 5 - b \wedge \sqrt{\frac{4}{a} + 1} = 5 - b$.

$$\sqrt{\frac{8}{a} - 4} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{a} + 1}$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$\frac{8}{a} - 4 = \frac{4}{a} + 1$$

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

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

$a = \frac{4}{5}$ en $\sqrt{\frac{4}{a} + 1} + b = 5$ geeft $\sqrt{5 + 1} + b = 5$, dus $b = 5 - \sqrt{6}$.

8 a $T = a \cdot R^{1,5}$ geeft $a = \frac{T}{R^{1,5}}$

$R = 5,28$ en $T = 4,5$ geeft $a = \frac{4,5}{5,28^{1,5}} \approx 0,37$

$R = 3,78$ en $T = 2,7$ geeft $a = \frac{2,7}{3,78^{1,5}} \approx 0,37$

$R = 2,95$ en $T = 1,9$ geeft $a = \frac{1,9}{2,95^{1,5}} \approx 0,37$

Dus $a \approx 0,37$.

- b** Straal is $3,56 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km} = 35,6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}$, dus $R = 35,6$.

$R = 35,6$ geeft $T = 0,37 \cdot 35,6^{1,5} \approx 78,6$

Dus de omlooptijd is ongeveer 78,6 dagen.

- c** $R_{\text{Rhea}} = 5,28$ geeft $R_{\text{Titan}} = 2,3 \cdot 5,28 = 12,144$

$T_{\text{Titan}} = 0,37 \cdot 12,144^{1,5} = 15,65\dots$

De omlooptijd is $\frac{15,65\dots}{4,5} \approx 3,5$ keer zo groot.

- d** $T = 0,37R^{1,5}$

$0,37R^{1,5} = T$

$R^{1,5} = \frac{1}{0,37} \cdot T$

$R = \left(\frac{1}{0,37} \cdot T\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$R = \left(\frac{1}{0,37}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot T^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$R \approx 1,94 \cdot T^{0,67}$

Dus $R = 1,94 \cdot T^{0,67}$.

- e** Omlooptijd 15 uur geeft $T = \frac{15}{24}$.

$R = 1,94 \cdot \left(\frac{15}{24}\right)^{0,67} \approx 1,42$

De straal is ongeveer $1,42 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}$.

Bladzijde 174

9 a $2x + 4 > 0$

$2x > -4$

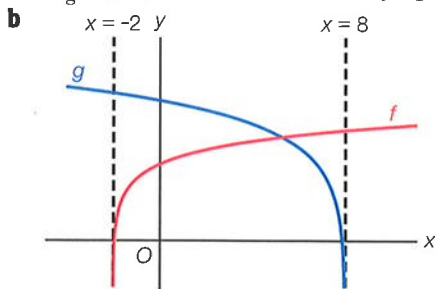
$x > -2$

 $D_f = \langle -2, \rightarrow \rangle$ en de verticale asymptoot van de grafiek van f is de lijn $x = -2$.

$8 - x > 0$

$-x > -8$

$x < 8$

 $D_g = \langle \leftarrow, 8 \rangle$ en de verticale asymptoot van de grafiek van g is de lijn $x = 8$.

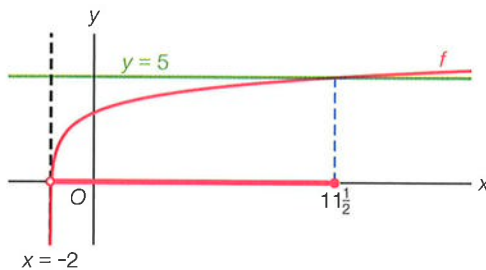
c $f(x) = 5$ geeft $2 + {}^3\log(2x + 4) = 5$

${}^3\log(2x + 4) = 3$

$2x + 4 = 3^3$

$2x = 23$

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



$f(x) \leq 5$ geeft $-2 < x \leq 11\frac{1}{2}$

d $f(x) = 2$ geeft $2 + {}^3\log(2x + 4) = 2$

${}^3\log(2x + 4) = 0$

$2x + 4 = 1$

$2x = -3$

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

Dus $x_A = -1\frac{1}{2}$.

$g(x) = 2$ geeft $3 - \frac{1}{2}\log(8 - x) = 2$

$\frac{1}{2}\log(8 - x) = 1$

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

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

Dus $x_B = 7\frac{1}{2}$.

$AB = x_B - x_A = 7\frac{1}{2} - (-1\frac{1}{2}) = 9$

10 a $L = 34$ geeft $7,5G^{0,25} = 34$

$G^{0,25} = \frac{34}{7,5}$

$G = \left(\frac{34}{7,5}\right)^4 \approx 422$

Het gemiddelde gewicht is 422 kg.

b $H = 900$ geeft $280G^{-0,25} = 900$

$G^{-0,25} = \frac{900}{280}$

$G = \left(\frac{900}{280}\right)^{-4} = 0,009...$

$G = 0,009...$ geeft $L = 7,5 \cdot 0,009...^{0,25} = 2,33...$

Het aantal hartslagen is $900 \cdot 60 \cdot 24 \cdot 365 \cdot 2,33... \approx 1,1 \cdot 10^9$.

Dus ongeveer 1,1 miljard hartslagen.

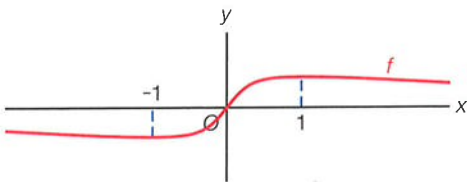
- c L is de levensverwachting in jaren, dus $365 \cdot 24 \cdot 60 \cdot L = 525\,600L$ is de levensverwachting in minuten.
 H is het aantal hartslagen per minuut, dus $525\,600L \cdot H$ is het aantal hartslagen in het gehele leven.
 Als $L \cdot H$ voor elk zoogdier gelijk is, dan moet $L \cdot H$ voor elk zoogdier hetzelfde getal zijn.
 $L \cdot H = 7,5G^{0,25} \cdot 280G^{-0,25} = 2100G^0 = 2100$
 Dus $L \cdot H = 2100$.

6 Differentiaalrekening

- 11 a $f(x) = \frac{x^5 - 5x^2}{x^6} = x^{-1} - 5x^{-4}$ geeft $f'(x) = -x^{-2} + 20x^{-5} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{20}{x^5} = \frac{-x^3 + 20}{x^5}$
- b $g(x) = 4x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = 4x^{3\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{-3\frac{1}{2}}$ geeft $g'(x) = 14x^{2\frac{1}{2}} + 14x^{-4\frac{1}{2}} = 14x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} + \frac{14}{x^4 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$
- c $h(x) = (x\sqrt{x} + 2)^4$ geeft $h'(x) = 4(x\sqrt{x} + 2)^3 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} = 6\sqrt{x} \cdot (x\sqrt{x} + 2)^3$
- 12 a $f_p(x) = x^4 + px^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x + 1$
 $f_p'(x) = 4x^3 + 3px^2 + x + 4$
 $f_p''(x) = 12x^2 + 6px + 1$
 $f_p''(x) = 0$ geeft $12x^2 + 6px + 1 = 0$
 $D = (6p)^2 - 4 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 = 36p^2 - 48$
 $D > 0$ geeft $36p^2 > 48$
 $p^2 > \frac{4}{3}$
 $p < -\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \vee p > \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$
 Dus de grafiek van f_p heeft twee buigpunten voor $p < -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \vee p > \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$.
- b $f_p'(x) = 4$ geeft $4x^3 + 3px^2 + x + 4 = 4$
 $4x^3 + 3px^2 + x = 0$
 $x(4x^2 + 3px + 1) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee 4x^2 + 3px + 1 = 0$
 Van $4x^2 + 3px + 1 = 0$ is $D = (3p)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 9p^2 - 16$
 $D > 0$ geeft $9p^2 > 16$
 $p^2 > \frac{16}{9}$
 $p < -\frac{4}{3} \vee p > \frac{4}{3}$
 Dus $4x^2 + 3px + 1 = 0$ heeft twee (van 0 verschillende) oplossingen voor $p < -\frac{4}{3} \vee p > \frac{4}{3}$.
 Dus de grafiek van f_p heeft voor $p < -1\frac{1}{3} \vee p > 1\frac{1}{3}$ drie raaklijnen die evenwijdig zijn met k .

Bladzijde 175

- 13 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{x}{4x^2 + 1}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 4) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{(4x^2 + 1) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 8x}{(4x^2 + 1)^2}$
 $= \frac{x^2 + 4 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{4x^2 + 1 - 8x^2}{(4x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 4}{(x^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{-4x^2 + 1}{(4x^2 + 1)^2}$
 $f'(1) = f'(-1) = \frac{-1 + 4}{(1 + 4)^2} + \frac{-4 + 1}{(4 + 1)^2} = \frac{3}{25} - \frac{3}{25} = 0$



- $f'(1) = 0$ en $f'(-1) = 0$ en in de schets is te zien dat de grafiek toppen heeft voor $x = 1$ en $x = -1$.
 Dus f heeft extremen voor $x = 1$ en $x = -1$.

14 a $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 9}{x^3} = 3x^{-1} - 9x^{-3}$ geeft $f'(x) = -3x^{-2} + 27x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{27}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^2 + 27}{x^4}$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $-3x^2 + 27 = 0$
 $3x^2 = 27$
 $x^2 = 9$
 $x = 3 \vee x = -3$

Zie figuur G.2 in het leerboek.

min. is $f(-3) = -\frac{2}{3}$ en max. is $f(3) = \frac{2}{3}$.

b $f'(x) = 24$ geeft $\frac{-3x^2 + 27}{x^4} = 24$
 $-3x^2 + 27 = 24x^4$
 $24x^4 + 3x^2 - 27 = 0$
 $8x^4 + x^2 - 9 = 0$
 Stel $x^2 = u$.
 $8u^2 + u - 9 = 0$
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 8 \cdot -9 = 289$
 $u = \frac{-1 \pm 17}{16} = 1 \vee u = \frac{-1 - 17}{16} = -1\frac{1}{8}$
 $x^2 = 1 \vee x^2 = -1\frac{1}{8}$
 $x = 1 \vee x = -1$

De raakpunten zijn $(1, -6)$ en $(-1, 6)$.

c Voor raken geldt $f(x) = ax^2 \wedge f'(x) = 2ax$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 9}{x^3} = ax^2 \wedge \frac{-3x^2 + 27}{x^4} = 2ax$
 $a = \frac{3x^2 - 9}{x^5} \wedge a = \frac{-3x^2 + 27}{2x^5}$

Hieruit volgt $\frac{3x^2 - 9}{x^5} = \frac{-3x^2 + 27}{2x^5}$
 $\frac{6x^2 - 18}{2x^5} = \frac{-3x^2 + 27}{2x^5}$
 $6x^2 - 18 = -3x^2 + 27$
 $9x^2 = 45$
 $x^2 = 5$
 $x = \sqrt{5} \vee x = -\sqrt{5}$

$x = \sqrt{5}$ geeft $a = \frac{3 \cdot 5 - 9}{25\sqrt{5}} = \frac{6}{125}\sqrt{5}$

$x = -\sqrt{5}$ geeft $a = \frac{3 \cdot 5 - 9}{-25\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{6}{125}\sqrt{5}$

Dus voor $a = \frac{6}{125}\sqrt{5} \vee a = -\frac{6}{125}\sqrt{5}$.

15 a $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4x}$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + x^2 \cdot \frac{2x + 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}} = \frac{2x(x^2 + 4x) + x^2(x + 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}$
 $= \frac{2x^3 + 8x^2 + x^3 + 2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}} = \frac{3x^3 + 10x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}$

b $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}$ geeft $g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} \cdot 2x - x^2 \cdot \frac{2x + 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{2x(x^2 + 4x) - x^2(x + 2)}{(x^2 + 4x)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}$
 $= \frac{2x^3 + 8x^2 - x^3 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 4x)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}} = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2}{(x^2 + 4x)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}} = \frac{x^2 + 6x}{(x + 4)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}$

c $h(x) = \frac{5x}{(x^2 - 2x)^3}$ geeft $h'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 2x)^3 \cdot 5 - 5x \cdot 3(x^2 - 2x)^2 \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x)^6} = \frac{(x^2 - 2x) \cdot 5 - 5x \cdot 3 \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x)^4}$
 $= \frac{5x^2 - 10x - 30x^2 + 30x}{(x^2 - 2x)^4} = \frac{-25x^2 + 20x}{(x^2 - 2x)^4} = \frac{5x(4 - 5x)}{(x^2 - 2x)^4}$

16 a $f_p(x) = x^3 + px^2 - 3x + 8$ geeft $f_p'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px - 3$

$$f_p'(-\frac{1}{3}) = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}p - 3 = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}p = \frac{8}{3}$$

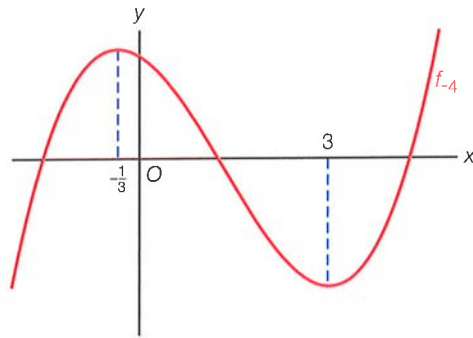
$$p = -4$$

$$f_{-4}(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 8 \text{ geeft } f_{-4}'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x - 3$$

$$f_{-4}'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -3 = 100$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 10}{6} = 3 \vee x = \frac{8 - 10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\text{min. is } f_{-4}(3) = 27 - 36 - 9 + 8 = -10.$$

b $f_p'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px - 3$ geeft $f_p''(x) = 6x + 2p$

$$f_p''(1) = 0 \text{ geeft } 6 + 2p = 0$$

$$2p = -6$$

$$p = -3$$

$$y_A = f_{-3}(1) = 1 - 3 - 3 + 8 = 3$$

c Er moet gelden $f_p(x) = -3x + 12 \wedge f_p'(x) = -3$.

$$f_p'(x) = -3 \text{ geeft } 3x^2 + 2px - 3 = -3$$

$$3x^2 + 2px = 0$$

$$x(3x + 2p) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee 3x + 2p = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = -\frac{2}{3}p$$

$x = 0$ geeft het punt $(0, 8)$ op de grafiek van f_p en dit punt ligt niet op de lijn $y = -3x + 12$,

dus $x = 0$ voldoet niet.

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}p \text{ substitueren in } f_p(x) = -3x + 12 \text{ geeft } f_p(-\frac{2}{3}p) = -3 \cdot -\frac{2}{3}p + 12$$

$$(-\frac{2}{3}p)^3 + p \cdot (-\frac{2}{3}p)^2 - 3 \cdot -\frac{2}{3}p + 8 = -3 \cdot -\frac{2}{3}p + 12$$

$$-\frac{8}{27}p^3 + \frac{4}{9}p^3 = 4$$

$$\frac{4}{27}p^3 = 4$$

$$p^3 = 27$$

$$p = 3$$

d $f_p'(x) = 0$ geeft $3x^2 + 2px - 3 = 0$

$$2px = -3x^2 + 3$$

$$p = \frac{-3x^2 + 3}{2x}$$

$$\text{Substitutie van } p = \frac{-3x^2 + 3}{2x} \text{ in } y = f_p(x) \text{ geeft } y = x^3 + \frac{-3x^2 + 3}{2x} \cdot x^2 - 3x + 8$$

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

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

Dus alle toppen liggen op de kromme $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^3 - 1\frac{1}{2}x + 8$.

Bladzijde 176

17 a $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{2\frac{1}{2}} - x^{1\frac{1}{2}} - 2\sqrt{x}$ geeft

$$f'(x) = 2\frac{1}{2}x^{1\frac{1}{2}} - 1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^2 - 3x - 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

b $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $5x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$

$$D = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -2 = 49$$

$$x = \frac{3+7}{10} = 1 \vee x = \frac{3-7}{10} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

vold. vold. niet

Zie figuur G.3 in het leerboek.

min. is $f(1) = -2$.

c $f(x) = 0$ geeft $x^3 - x^2 - 2x = 0$

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

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

$$x = 0 \vee x = -1 \vee x = 2$$

vold. niet vold. niet vold.

Dus $A(2, 0)$.

De lijn l raakt de grafiek van f in A .

$$rc_l = f'(2) = \frac{20 - 6 - 2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$rc_k \cdot rc_l = -1, \text{ dus } rc_k = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$k: y = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}x + b \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 + b = 0 \\ \text{door } A(2, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$k: y = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} \text{ oftewel } k: 3y\sqrt{2} = -x + 2$$

$$\text{Dus } k: x + 3y\sqrt{2} = 2.$$

d $f'(x) = 16\frac{1}{2}$ geeft $\frac{5x^2 - 3x - 2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{33}{2}$

$$5x^2 - 3x - 2 = 33\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = 5x^2 - 3x - 2 \text{ en } y_2 = 33\sqrt{x}.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 4$.

$$f(4) = 20, \text{ dus } B(4, 20).$$

$$y = 16\frac{1}{2}x + b \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 66 + b = 20 \\ \text{door } B(4, 20) \end{array} \right. \quad b = -46$$

$$\text{Dus } m: y = 16\frac{1}{2}x - 46.$$

18 $9 - x^2 \geq 0$

$$-x^2 \geq -9$$

$$x^2 \leq 9$$

$$-3 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\text{Dus } D_f = [-3, 3].$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2 \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9 - x^2}} \cdot -2x + x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} + x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} + x = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = x$$

$$x = 0 \vee \sqrt{9-x^2} = 1$$

$$x = 0 \vee 9-x^2 = 1$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^2 = 8$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 2\sqrt{2} \vee x = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{max. is } f(-2\sqrt{2}) = f(2\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{9-8} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 - 2 = 3 \text{ en min. is } f(0) = \sqrt{9} + 0 - 2 = 1.$$

$$f(-3) = f(3) = \sqrt{9-9} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 - 2 = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } B_f = [1, 3].$$

19 a $f_p(x) = x\sqrt{x} + p\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + p\sqrt{x}$ geeft $f'_p(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x+p}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$f'_p(4) = 5 \text{ geeft } \frac{12+p}{2\sqrt{4}} = 5$$

$$12+p = 20$$

$$p = 8$$

$$f_8(x) = x\sqrt{x} + 8\sqrt{x} \text{ geeft } f_8(4) = 8 + 16 = 24$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = 5x + q \\ \text{door } A(4, 24) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 20 + q = 24 \\ q = 4 \end{array}$$

b $f'_p(x) = 0$ geeft $3x + p = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p = -3x \\ y = x\sqrt{x} + p\sqrt{x} \end{array} \right\} y = x\sqrt{x} - 3x\sqrt{x} = -2x\sqrt{x}$$

Dus de formule van de kromme waarop alle toppen liggen is $y = -2x\sqrt{x}$.

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

$$x\sqrt{x} = 1$$

$$x^3 = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ vold.}$$

$$f'_p(1) = 0 \text{ geeft } 3 + p = 0, \text{ dus } p = -3.$$

20 a $f(x) = (x+1)\sqrt{4x^2+1}$ geeft $f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{4x^2+1} + (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4x^2+1}} \cdot 8x = \sqrt{4x^2+1} + \frac{4x(x+1)}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}}$

$$rc_k = f'(0) = 1$$

$$g_a(x) = 4 + \frac{8}{(ax-2)^2} = 4 + 8(ax-2)^{-2} \text{ geeft } g'_a(x) = -16(ax-2)^{-3} \cdot a = \frac{-16a}{(ax-2)^3}$$

$$rc_l = g'_a(0) = \frac{-16a}{-8} = 2a$$

$$k \perp l \text{ geeft } rc_k \cdot rc_l = -1$$

$$1 \cdot 2a = -1$$

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

b $f(0) = 1$, dus $A(0, 1)$ en $k: y = x + 1$.

$$g_a(0) = 4 + \frac{8}{(0-2)^2} = 4 + \frac{8}{4} = 4 + 2 = 6, \text{ dus } l: y = 2ax + 6.$$

$$k \text{ snijdt de } x\text{-as in } (-1, 0).$$

$$(-1, 0) \text{ op } l \text{ geeft } -2a + 6 = 0$$

$$-2a = -6$$

$$a = 3$$

Bladzijde 177

21 a $f(p) = \frac{4}{p}$, dus $P\left(p, \frac{4}{p}\right)$.

$$L(p) = d(O, P) = \sqrt{(p-0)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{p}-0\right)^2} = \sqrt{p^2 + \frac{16}{p^2}}$$

b $L(p) = \sqrt{p^2 + \frac{16}{p^2}} = \sqrt{p^2 + 16p^{-2}}$ geeft

$$L'(p) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p^2 + \frac{16}{p^2}}} \cdot (2p - 32p^{-3}) = \frac{p - 16p^{-3}}{\sqrt{p^2 + \frac{16}{p^2}}} = \frac{p^4 - 16}{p^3 \cdot \sqrt{p^2 + \frac{16}{p^2}}}$$

$$L'(p) = 0 \text{ geeft } p^4 - 16 = 0$$

$$p^4 = 16$$

$$p = 2 \vee p = -2$$

vold. vold. niet

$$f(2) = \frac{4}{2} = 2, \text{ dus } P(2, 2).$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rc}_k = f'(2) = -\frac{4}{2^2} = -1 \\ \text{rc}_{OP} = \frac{2-0}{2-0} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{rc}_k \cdot \text{rc}_{OP} = -1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

Dus k en OP staan loodrecht op elkaar.

22 $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 6}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^3 + 6}{x^{1\frac{1}{2}}} = x^{1\frac{1}{2}} + 6x^{-1\frac{1}{2}}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 9x^{-2\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} - \frac{9}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x^3 - 18}{2x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 3x^3 - 18 = 0$$

$$3x^3 = 18$$

$$x^3 = 6$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{6}$$

$$f(\sqrt[3]{6}) = \frac{6+6}{(\sqrt[3]{6})^{1\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{12}{6^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{6}} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

Dus $a = 6$ en $b = 2$.

23 $f_p(x) = \frac{10x+p}{x^2+1}$ geeft $f_p'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot 10 - (10x+p) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{10x^2+10-20x^2-2px}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-10x^2-2px+10}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$$f_p'(1) = \frac{-10-2p+10}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{-2p}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}p$$

Loodrecht snijden, dus $f_p'(1) \cdot \text{rc}_k = -1$

$$-\frac{1}{2}p \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}p = -1$$

$$p = 3$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{10x+3}{x^2+1}$$

$$f_3(1) = \frac{10+3}{1+1} = \frac{13}{2} = 6\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } A(1, 6\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{2}{3}x + q \\ \text{door } A(1, 6\frac{1}{2}) \end{array} \right\} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 + q = 6\frac{1}{2}$$

$$q = 5\frac{5}{6}$$

Dus $p = 3$ en $q = 5\frac{5}{6}$.

7 Meetkunde met coördinaten

24 a $k: \frac{x}{2p+1} + \frac{y}{5} = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{2p+1} + \frac{3}{5} = 1 \\ \frac{2}{2p+1} = \frac{2}{5} \\ 2p+1 = 5 \\ 2p = 4 \\ p = 2 \\ \text{vold.} \end{array} \right.$

b $rc_k = \frac{0-5}{2p+1-0} = \frac{-5}{2p+1}$
 $k \parallel m$, dus $rc_k = rc_m$
 $\frac{-5}{2p+1} = -2$
 $-2(2p+1) = -5$
 $-4p-2 = -5$
 $-4p = -3$
 $p = \frac{3}{4}$

$rc_l = \frac{q+2-0}{0-2} = \frac{q+2}{-2}$
 $l \parallel m$, dus $rc_l = rc_m$
 $\frac{q+2}{-2} = -2$
 $q+2 = 4$
 $q = 2$

Dus voor $p = \frac{3}{4} \wedge q = 2$ zijn de lijnen k , l en m evenwijdig.

c De lijnen k en l vallen samen als k door het punt $(2, 0)$ en l door het punt $(0, 5)$ gaat.

Dus er moet gelden $2p+1 = 2$ en $q+2 = 5$. Hieruit volgt $p = \frac{1}{2}$ en $q = 3$.

Dus voor $p = \frac{1}{2} \wedge q = 3$ vallen de lijnen k en l samen.

25 a Stel $k: y = ax + b$.

$B(1, 6)$ op k geeft $a + b = 6$, dus $b = -a + 6$.

$k: y = ax - a + 6$ oftewel $k: ax - y - a + 6 = 0$

$d(A, k) = 2$ geeft $\frac{|-3a - 4 - a + 6|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = 2$
 $|-4a + 2| = 2\sqrt{a^2 + 1}$
 $16a^2 - 16a + 4 = 4a^2 + 4$
 $12a^2 - 16a = 0$
 $4a(3a - 4) = 0$
 $4a = 0 \vee 3a = 4$
 $a = 0 \vee a = 1\frac{1}{3}$

$a = 0$ geeft $b = 6$, dus $k_1: y = 6$.

$a = 1\frac{1}{3}$ geeft $b = -1\frac{1}{3} + 6 = 4\frac{2}{3}$, dus $k_2: y = 1\frac{1}{3}x + 4\frac{2}{3}$.

b Stel $AB: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{6-4}{1-3} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + b = 6 \\ b = 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
 door $B(1, 6)$

Dus $AB: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2}$ oftewel $AB: x - 2y = -11$.

$l \parallel AB$, dus $l: x - 2y = c$.

$d(B, l) = 2\sqrt{5}$ geeft $\frac{|1 - 2 \cdot 6 - c|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2}} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $\frac{|-11 - c|}{\sqrt{5}} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $|-11 - c| = 10$
 $-11 - c = 10 \vee -11 - c = -10$
 $c = -21 \vee c = -1$

Dus $l_1: x - 2y = -21$ en $l_2: x - 2y = -1$.

- c Lijnen n evenwijdig m en op afstand 5 van m .

$$n: 3x + 4y = c$$

$D(0, 2)$ is een punt op m .

$$d(D, n) = 5 \text{ geeft } \frac{|3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 2 - c|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 5$$

$$\frac{|8 - c|}{\sqrt{25}} = 5$$

$$\frac{|8 - c|}{5} = 5$$

$$|8 - c| = 25$$

$$8 - c = 25 \vee 8 - c = -25$$

$$c = -17 \vee c = 33$$

$$n_1: 3x + 4y = -17 \text{ snijden met } AB: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } 3x + 4(\frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2}) = -17$$

$$3x + 2x + 22 = -17$$

$$5x = -39$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -7\frac{4}{5} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -7\frac{4}{5} + 5\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{3}{5}$$

$$n_2: 3x + 4y = 33 \text{ snijden met } AB: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } 3x + 4(\frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2}) = 33$$

$$3x + 2x + 22 = 33$$

$$5x = 11$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2\frac{1}{5} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{1}{5} + 5\frac{1}{2} = 6\frac{3}{5}$$

De punten zijn $(-7\frac{4}{5}, 1\frac{3}{5})$ en $(2\frac{1}{5}, 6\frac{3}{5})$.

d $rc_{AC} = \frac{-1-4}{0-3} = -1\frac{2}{3}$

$$\tan(\alpha) = rc_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } \alpha = 26,56\dots^\circ$$

$$\tan(\beta) = rc_{AC} = -1\frac{2}{3} \text{ geeft } \beta = -59,03\dots^\circ$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 26,56\dots^\circ - (-59,03\dots^\circ) \approx 85,6^\circ$$

Dus $\angle(AB, AC) \approx 85,6^\circ$.

26 a $p = -3$ geeft $k: y = -3x + 1$

$$\tan(\alpha) = rc_k = -3 \text{ geeft } \alpha = -71,56\dots^\circ$$

$$l: 2x + y = 3 \text{ oftewel } l: y = -2x + 3$$

$$\tan(\beta) = rc_l = -2 \text{ geeft } \beta = -63,43\dots^\circ$$

$$\beta - \alpha = -63,43\dots^\circ - (-71,56\dots^\circ) \approx 8,1^\circ$$

Dus $\angle(k, l) \approx 8,1^\circ$.

b $-63,43\dots^\circ + 15^\circ = -48,43\dots^\circ$

$$p = rc_k = \tan(-48,43\dots^\circ) \approx -1,128$$

$$-63,43\dots^\circ - 15^\circ = -78,43\dots^\circ$$

$$p = rc_k = \tan(-78,43\dots^\circ) \approx -4,887$$

Bladzijde 178

27 a $d(A, B) = \sqrt{(5p-p)^2 + (2p+3-5)^2} = \sqrt{(4p)^2 + (2p-2)^2} = \sqrt{16p^2 + 4p^2 - 8p + 4} = \sqrt{20p^2 - 8p + 4}$

b $d(A, B) = 4\sqrt{29}$ geeft $\sqrt{20p^2 - 8p + 4} = 4\sqrt{29}$

$$20p^2 - 8p + 4 = 464$$

$$20p^2 - 8p - 460 = 0$$

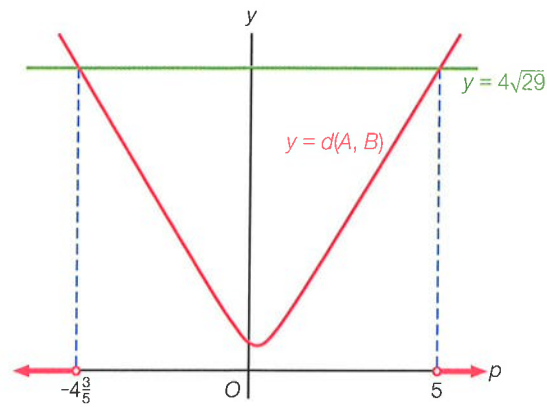
$$5p^2 - 2p - 115 = 0$$

$$D = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -115 = 2304$$

$$p = \frac{2+48}{10} = 5 \vee p = \frac{2-48}{10} = -4\frac{3}{5}$$

vold.

vold.



$d(A, B) > 4\sqrt{29}$ geeft $p < -4\frac{2}{5} \vee p > 5$

c $M(\frac{1}{2}(p+5p), \frac{1}{2}(5+2p+3)) = M(3p, p+4)$

Van $c: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ is het middelpunt $O(0, 0)$ en $r = 4$.

M op afstand 8 van c , dus M op de cirkel met middelpunt $O(0, 0)$ en straal 12.

M op $x^2 + y^2 = 144$ geeft $(3p)^2 + (p+4)^2 = 144$

$$9p^2 + p^2 + 8p + 16 = 144$$

$$10p^2 + 8p - 128 = 0$$

$$5p^2 + 4p - 64 = 0$$

$$D = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -64 = 1296$$

$$p = \frac{-4 \pm 36}{10} \vee p = \frac{-4 \pm 36}{10}$$

$$p = 3\frac{1}{5} \vee p = -4$$

d AB is een middellijn, dus van d is het middelpunt $M(3p, p+4)$.

$$\text{De straal is } d(A, M) = \sqrt{(3p-p)^2 + (p+4-5)^2} = \sqrt{(2p)^2 + (p-1)^2} = \sqrt{4p^2 + p^2 - 2p + 1} = \sqrt{5p^2 - 2p + 1}.$$

$$\text{Dus } d: (x-3p)^2 + (y-p-4)^2 = 5p^2 - 2p + 1.$$

$$d \text{ door de oorsprong geeft } (-3p)^2 + (-p-4)^2 = 5p^2 - 2p + 1$$

$$9p^2 + p^2 + 8p + 16 = 5p^2 - 2p + 1$$

$$5p^2 + 10p + 15 = 0$$

$$p^2 + 2p + 3 = 0$$

$$D = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = -8$$

geen opl.

Dus er is geen waarde van p waarvoor d door de oorsprong gaat.

28 a $r = d(M, k) = \frac{|3 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 2 - 6|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{|10|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$

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

b Stel $l: 3x - 4y = c$.

$P(2, 0)$ is een punt op k .

$$d(P, l) = 3 \text{ geeft } \frac{|3 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 0 - c|}{5} = 3$$

$$|6 - c| = 15$$

$$6 - c = 15 \vee 6 - c = -15$$

$$c = -9 \vee c = 21$$

Dus $l_1: 3x - 4y = -9$ en $l_2: 3x - 4y = 21$.

c Stel een punt op m is $A(a, a)$.

$$d(A, k) = 4 \text{ geeft } \frac{|3a - 4a - 6|}{5} = 4$$

$$|-a - 6| = 20$$

$$-a - 6 = 20 \vee -a - 6 = -20$$

$$a = -26 \vee a = 14$$

Dus $A(-26, -26)$ en $B(14, 14)$.

- 29 a** Met dit werkschema wordt het middelpunt M van de cirkel gevonden door het snijpunt van twee middelloodlijnen van driehoek ABC te berekenen. Daarna geeft $d(M, A)$ de straal van de cirkel.

b $rc_{AB} = \frac{1-8}{7-6} = -7$, dus $rc_k = \frac{1}{7}$.

Het midden van AB is $(\frac{1}{2}(6+7), \frac{1}{2}(8+1)) = (6\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{1}{2})$.

$$\begin{aligned} k: y = \frac{1}{7}x + b \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{7} \cdot 6\frac{1}{2} + b = 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{13}{14} + b = 4\frac{1}{2} \\ b = 3\frac{4}{7} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Dus $k: y = \frac{1}{7}x + 3\frac{4}{7}$.

$rc_{AC} = \frac{4-8}{-2-6} = \frac{1}{2}$, dus $rc_l = -2$.

Het midden van AC is $(\frac{1}{2}(6+(-2)), \frac{1}{2}(8+4)) = (2, 6)$.

$$\begin{aligned} l: y = -2x + b \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 \cdot 2 + b = 6 \\ -4 + b = 6 \\ b = 10 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Dus $l: y = -2x + 10$.

k en l snijden geeft

$$\frac{1}{7}x + 3\frac{4}{7} = -2x + 10$$

$$2\frac{1}{7}x = 6\frac{3}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 3 \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -2x + 10 \end{array} \right. \quad y = -2 \cdot 3 + 10 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $M(3, 4)$.

$$d(M, A) = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (8-4)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Dus $c: (x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$.

- 30 a** $c: x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y + 5 = 0$
 $x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 6y + 5 = 0$
 $(x-1)^2 - 1 + (y-3)^2 - 9 + 5 = 0$
 $(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5$

Dus $M(1, 3)$ en $r = \sqrt{5}$.

Stel $y = ax + b$.

Door $A(5, 0)$ geeft $5a + b = 0$, dus $b = -5a$.

$y = ax - 5a$ oftewel $ax - y - 5a = 0$

$$d(M, ax - y - 5a = 0) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|a - 3 - 5a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|-4a - 3| = \sqrt{5a^2 + 5}$$

$$16a^2 + 24a + 9 = 5a^2 + 5$$

$$11a^2 + 24a + 4 = 0$$

$$D = 24^2 - 4 \cdot 11 \cdot 4 = 400$$

$$a = \frac{-24 \pm 20}{22} = -\frac{2}{11} \vee a = \frac{-24 - 20}{22} = -2$$

$a = -\frac{2}{11}$ geeft $b = -5 \cdot -\frac{2}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$, dus $l: y = -\frac{2}{11}x + \frac{10}{11}$.

$a = -2$ geeft $b = -5 \cdot -2 = 10$, dus $k: y = -2x + 10$.

- b** $\tan(\alpha) = rc_k = -2$ geeft $\alpha = -63,43\dots^\circ$
 $\tan(\beta) = rc_l = -\frac{2}{11}$ geeft $\beta = -10,30\dots^\circ$
 $\beta - \alpha = -10,30\dots^\circ - (-63,43\dots^\circ) \approx 53,1^\circ$
Dus $\angle(k, l) \approx 53,1^\circ$.

- c d raakt de x -as in het punt $A(5, 0)$, dus het middelpunt van d is N met $x_N = 5$.

Stel $N(5, p)$. Dit geeft $d: (x-5)^2 + (y-p)^2 = p^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} d \text{ door } M(1, 3) \text{ geeft } (-4)^2 + (3-p)^2 &= p^2 \\ 16 + 9 - 6p + p^2 &= p^2 \\ -6p &= -25 \\ p &= 4\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Dus $d: (x-5)^2 + (y-4\frac{1}{6})^2 = (4\frac{1}{6})^2$ oftewel $d: (x-5)^2 + (y-4\frac{1}{6})^2 = 17\frac{13}{36}$.

Bladzijde 179

31 a $c_1: x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 4y + 15 = 0$

$$x^2 - 8x + y^2 - 4y + 15 = 0$$

$$(x-4)^2 - 16 + (y-2)^2 - 4 + 15 = 0$$

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

Dus van c_1 is het middelpunt $M(4, 2)$ en de straal $r_1 = \sqrt{5}$.

$l \perp k$ geeft $l: x + 2y = c$.

$$d(M, l) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|4 + 2 \cdot 2 - c|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{|8 - c|}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|8 - c| = 5$$

$$8 - c = 5 \vee 8 - c = -5$$

$$c = 3 \vee c = 13$$

Dus $l_1: x + 2y = 3$ en $l_2: x + 2y = 13$.

b $d(A, M) = \sqrt{(4-15)^2 + (2-9)^2} = \sqrt{121 + 49} = \sqrt{170}$

$$d(A, c_1) = d(A, M) - r_1 = \sqrt{170} - \sqrt{5}$$

$$d(M, k) = \frac{|2 \cdot 4 - 2 - 21|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{|-15|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{5}} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(k, c_1) = d(M, k) - r_1 = 3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} \cdot d(k, c_1) = 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{5}$$

Is $\sqrt{170} - \sqrt{5} > 5\sqrt{5}$ oftewel is $\sqrt{170} > 6\sqrt{5}$?

$$6\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{180}$$

Er geldt dus niet dat $\sqrt{170} > 6\sqrt{5}$ en dus geldt niet dat $d(A, c_1) > 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot d(k, c_1)$.

- c Van lijnstuk AB met $A(15, 9)$ en $B(1, -1)$ is het midden $N(8, 4)$.

N is tevens het middelpunt van c_2 en de straal van c_2 is

$$r_2 = d(A, N) = \sqrt{(8-15)^2 + (4-9)^2} = \sqrt{49 + 25} = \sqrt{74}.$$

$$d(M, N) = \sqrt{(8-4)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(c_1, c_2) = r_2 - d(M, N) - r_1 = \sqrt{74} - 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{74} - 3\sqrt{5}$$

32 a Stel $k: y = 3x + b$ oftewel $k: 3x - y + b = 0$

Van c is het middelpunt $O(0, 0)$ en de straal $r = \sqrt{10}$.

$$d(O, k) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|3 \cdot 0 - 0 + b|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{|b|}{\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|b| = 10$$

$$b = 10 \vee b = -10$$

Dus $k_1: y = 3x + 10$ en $k_2: y = 3x - 10$.

- b** Stel $l: y = ax + b$.

$A(4, 2)$ op l geeft $4a + b = 2$, dus $b = -4a + 2$.

$l: y = ax - 4a + 2$ oftewel $ax - y - 4a + 2 = 0$

$$d(O, l) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|0 - 0 - 4a + 2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|-4a + 2| = \sqrt{10a^2 + 10}$$

$$16a^2 - 16a + 4 = 10a^2 + 10$$

$$6a^2 - 16a - 6 = 0$$

$$3a^2 - 8a - 3 = 0$$

$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -3 = 100$$

$$a = \frac{8 + 10}{6} = 3 \vee a = \frac{8 - 10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$a = 3$ geeft $b = -4 \cdot 3 + 2 = -10$, dus $l_1: y = 3x - 10$.

$a = -\frac{1}{3}$ geeft $b = -4 \cdot -\frac{1}{3} + 2 = 3\frac{1}{3}$, dus $l_2: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3\frac{1}{3}$.

- c** Noem de raakpunten P en Q .

$$\sin(\angle OBQ) = \frac{r}{OB} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \text{ geeft } \angle OBQ = 52,23\dots^\circ$$

$$\angle PBQ = 2 \cdot 52,23\dots^\circ \approx 104,5^\circ$$

$$\text{Dus } \angle(m_1, m_2) \approx 180^\circ - 104,5^\circ = 75,5^\circ.$$

- 33 a** $c: x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y = 0$

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

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

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 13$$

Dus $M(3, 2)$ en $r = \sqrt{13}$.

$$x = 5 \text{ geeft } (5 - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 13$$

$$4 + (y - 2)^2 = 13$$

$$(y - 2)^2 = 9$$

$$y - 2 = 3 \vee y - 2 = -3$$

$$y = 5 \vee y = -1$$

Dus $A(5, 5)$ en $B(5, -1)$.

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

$$k: y = -\frac{2}{3}x + b \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{2}{3} \cdot 5 + b = 5 \\ -3\frac{1}{3} + b = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\text{Dus } k: y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 8\frac{1}{3}.$$

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

$$l: y = \frac{2}{3}x + b \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 5 + b = -1 \\ 3\frac{1}{3} + b = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$b = -4\frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = -4\frac{1}{3}$$

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

- b** m evenwijdig met $n: 3x + 2y = 10$ geeft $m: 3x + 2y = c$.

$$d(M, m) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|3 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2 - c|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{|13 - c|}{\sqrt{13}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|13 - c| = 13$$

$$13 - c = 13 \vee 13 - c = -13$$

$$c = 0 \vee c = 26$$

Dus $m_1: 3x + 2y = 0$ en $m_2: 3x + 2y = 26$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 34 \quad c: x^2 + y^2 + 8x &= 0 \\
 x^2 + 8x + y^2 &= 0 \\
 (x+4)^2 - 16 + y^2 &= 0 \\
 (x+4)^2 + y^2 &= 16
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus middelpunt $M(-4, 0)$ en straal $r_c = 4$.

Lijn l gaat door M en staat loodrecht op k .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l: 3x - 4y &= c \\ \text{door } M(-4, 0) \end{aligned} \right\} c = 3 \cdot -4 - 4 \cdot 0 = -12$$

$$\text{Dus } l: 3x - 4y = -12.$$

k en l snijden geeft het punt S , dat het middelpunt van cirkel d is.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{aligned} 4x + 3y &= 9 \\ 3x - 4y &= -12 \end{aligned} \right| \begin{aligned} 4 \\ 3 \end{aligned} \text{ geeft } \left\{ \begin{aligned} 16x + 12y &= 36 \\ 9x - 12y &= -36 \end{aligned} \right. + \\
 25x &= 0 \\
 x &= 0 \\
 4x + 3y &= 9 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \\ & \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 4 \cdot 0 + 3y &= 9 \\ y &= 3 \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $S(0, 3)$.

$$d(M, S) = \sqrt{(0 - (-4))^2 + (3 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

De straal van d is $r_d = d(k, c) = d(M, S) - r_c = 5 - 4 = 1$.

$$\text{Dus } d: x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35 \quad k: \frac{x}{2r} + \frac{y}{4} &= 1 \text{ oftewel } k: 2x + ry = 4r \\
 d(O, k) &= r \text{ geeft } \frac{|2 \cdot 0 + r \cdot 0 - 4r|}{\sqrt{4 + r^2}} = r \\
 |-4r| &= r\sqrt{4 + r^2} \\
 16r^2 &= r^2(4 + r^2) \\
 16 &= 4 + r^2 \\
 r^2 &= 12 \\
 r &= \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bladzijde 180

$$\begin{aligned}
 36 \quad a \quad \text{De loodlijn uit } N \text{ op de } y\text{-as snijdt de } y\text{-as in het punt } Q(0, 4). \\
 \text{In driehoek } MNQ \text{ geeft de stelling van Pythagoras } QN^2 + QM^2 &= MN^2 \\
 QN^2 + 5^2 &= 13^2 \\
 QN^2 &= 169 - 25 = 144 \\
 QN &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$

Vierhoek $OPNM$ is een trapezium.

De oppervlakte van $OPNM$ is $\frac{1}{2}(9 + 4) \cdot 12 = 78$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad \text{De loodlijn uit } N \text{ op de } y\text{-as snijdt de } y\text{-as in het punt } Q(0, s). \\
 \text{In driehoek } MNQ \text{ geeft de stelling van Pythagoras } QN^2 + QM^2 &= MN^2 \\
 QN^2 + (r - s)^2 &= (r + s)^2 \\
 QN^2 + r^2 - 2rs + s^2 &= r^2 + 2rs + s^2 \\
 QN^2 &= 4rs \\
 QN &= \sqrt{4rs} = 2\sqrt{rs}
 \end{aligned}$$

De oppervlakte van $OPNM$ is $\frac{1}{2}(r + s) \cdot 2\sqrt{rs} = (r + s)\sqrt{rs}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \quad \text{De stelling van Pythagoras in driehoek } QNM \text{ geeft } QM^2 + QN^2 &= MN^2 \\
 (r - s)^2 + QN^2 &= MN^2 \\
 (r - s)^2 + 15^2 &= 25^2 \\
 (r - s)^2 &= 625 - 225 \\
 (r - s)^2 &= 400 \\
 r - s &= 20
 \end{aligned}$$

$MN = 25$ geeft $r + s = 25$

$$\begin{cases} r + s = 25 \\ r - s = 20 \end{cases} +$$

$$2r = 45$$

$$r = 22\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} r = 22\frac{1}{2} \\ r + s = 25 \end{matrix} \right\} 22\frac{1}{2} + s = 25$$

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

Dus $r = 22\frac{1}{2}$ en $s = 2\frac{1}{2}$.

37 M op k en $x_M = -3$ geeft $y_M = -1\frac{1}{3} \cdot -3 + 4 = 8$.

Dus $M(-3, 8)$.

N op k en $y_N = -4$ geeft $-1\frac{1}{3}x_N + 4 = -4$

$$-1\frac{1}{3}x_N = -8$$

$$x_N = 6$$

Dus $N(6, -4)$.

$$d(M, N) = \sqrt{(6 - (-3))^2 + (-4 - 8)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 144} = \sqrt{225} = 15, r_1 = 3 \text{ en } r_2 = 4.$$

$$d(c_1, c_2) = d(M, N) - r_1 - r_2 = 15 - 3 - 4 = 8$$

$$d(c_1, l) = d(c_2, l) = 4$$

$$d(M, l) = r_1 + d(c_1, l) = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$d(N, l) = r_2 + d(c_2, l) = 4 + 4 = 8$$

$k: y = -1\frac{1}{3}x + 4$ oftewel $k: 1\frac{1}{3}x + y = 4$ oftewel $k: 4x + 3y = 12$

$l \perp k$ geeft $l: 3x - 4y = c$

$$d(M, l) = 7 \text{ geeft } \frac{|3 \cdot -3 - 4 \cdot 8 - c|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 7$$

$$\frac{|-41 - c|}{\sqrt{25}} = 7$$

$$\frac{|-41 - c|}{5} = 7$$

$$|-41 - c| = 35$$

$$-41 - c = 35 \vee -41 - c = -35$$

$$c = -76 \vee c = -6$$

Dus $l_1: 3x - 4y = -76$ en $l_2: 3x - 4y = -6$.

$$d(N, l_1) = \frac{|3 \cdot 6 - 4 \cdot -4 + 76|}{5} = \frac{|110|}{5} = \frac{110}{5} = 22, \text{ dus } l_1 \text{ voldoet niet.}$$

$$d(N, l_2) = \frac{|3 \cdot 6 - 4 \cdot -4 + 6|}{5} = \frac{|40|}{5} = \frac{40}{5} = 8, \text{ dus } l_2 \text{ voldoet.}$$

Een vergelijking van l is dus $3x - 4y = -6$.

8 Goniometrische functies

38 De draaiingshoek van A is $30^\circ = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ rad.

De draaiingshoek van B is $\frac{1}{6}\pi + 2$ rad.

De draaiingshoek van C is $\frac{1}{6}\pi + 4$ rad.

$$A(\cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi), \sin(\frac{1}{6}\pi)) \approx A(0,87; 0,5)$$

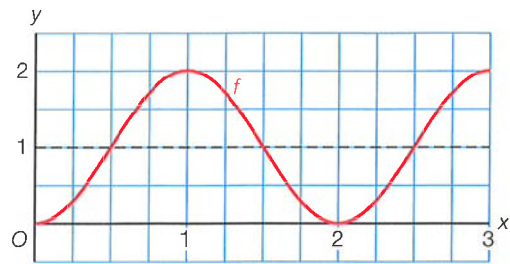
$$B(\cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi + 2), \sin(\frac{1}{6}\pi + 2)) \approx B(-0,82; 0,58)$$

$$C(\cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi + 4), \sin(\frac{1}{6}\pi + 4)) \approx C(-0,19; -0,98)$$

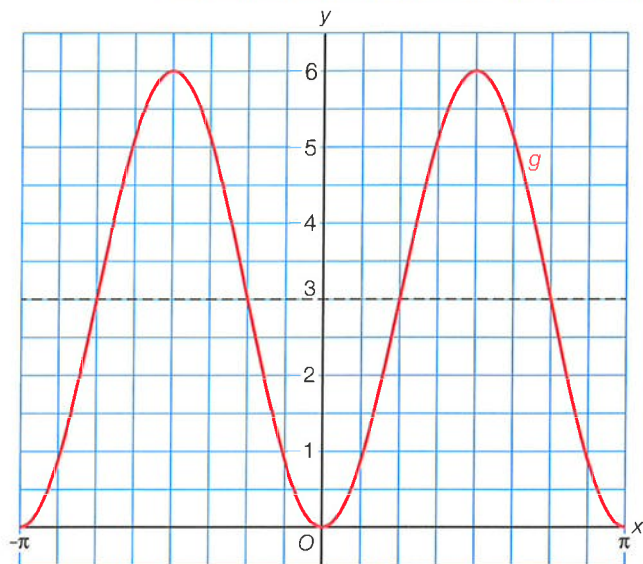
Bladzijde 181

- 39 a** $A(\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi), \sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi)) = A(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$
b $C(\cos(-\frac{1}{6}\pi), \sin(-\frac{1}{6}\pi)) = C(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, -\frac{1}{2})$
c $\cos(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ geeft $\beta = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$
d De lengte van de langste cirkelboog BC is $1\frac{1}{4}\pi - -\frac{1}{6}\pi = 1\frac{5}{12}\pi$.

- 40 a** $f(x) = 1 - \sin(\pi x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 1 - \sin(\pi(x + \frac{1}{2}))$
 evenwichtsstand 1
 amplitude 1
 periode $\frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$
 $-1 < 0$, dus grafiek dalend door het punt $(1\frac{1}{2}, 1)$.



- b** $g(x) = 3 + 3\cos(2x - \pi) = 3 + 3\cos(2(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$
 evenwichtsstand 3
 amplitude 3
 periode $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$
 $3 > 0$, dus $(\frac{1}{2}\pi, 6)$ is een hoogste punt.



- 41 a** $a = \frac{20 + -10}{2} = 5$
 $b = 20 - 5 = 15$

Stijgend door de evenwichtsstand bij $t = 3$ en bij $t = 8$, dus periode $= 8 - 3 = 5$,
 dus $c = \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2}{5}\pi$.

Dalend door de evenwichtsstand bij $t = 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{periode} = 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 = \frac{1}{2}$, dus $d = \frac{1}{2}$.

Dus $N = 5 - 15\sin(\frac{2}{5}\pi(t - \frac{1}{2}))$.

- b** Er is een hoogste punt bij $t = 3 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{periode} = 3 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 5 = 4\frac{1}{4}$.
 Dus $N = 5 + 15\cos(\frac{2}{5}\pi(t - 4\frac{1}{4}))$.

- 42 a** Stel $y = a + b\sin(c(x - d))$.
 $a = \frac{5 + -1}{2} = 2$
 $b = 5 - 2 = 3$

periode $= 4\pi$, dus $c = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Stijgend door de evenwichtsstand bij $x = \frac{1}{2}\pi$, dus $d = \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

Dus $y = 2 + 3\sin(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$.

Bijvoorbeeld:

$$y = \sin(x) \xrightarrow{\text{verm. x-as, 3}} y = 3\sin(x) \xrightarrow{\text{verm. y-as, 2}} y = 3\sin(\frac{1}{2}x) \xrightarrow{\text{translatie } (\frac{1}{2}\pi, 2)} y = 2 + 3\sin(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$$

- b** Een hoogste punt is $(\frac{1}{2}\pi, 5)$, dus $y = 2 + 3 \cos(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$.

Bijvoorbeeld:

$$y = \cos(x) \xrightarrow{\text{verm. } x\text{-as, } 3} y = 3 \cos(x) \xrightarrow{\text{verm. } y\text{-as, } 2} y = 3 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) \xrightarrow{\text{translatie } (\frac{1}{2}\pi, 2)} y = 2 + 3 \cos(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$$

- 43 a** $\sin^2(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 1$
 $\sin(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 1 \vee \sin(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) = -1$
 $x + \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x + \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
- b** $\cos(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) \cdot \sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 0$
 $\cos(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 0 \vee \sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 0$
 $2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee 2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $2x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee 2x = \frac{7}{6}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = \frac{5}{12}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = \frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$
- c** $\tan(2x - \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \tan(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}\pi)$
 $2x - \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = \frac{7}{18}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$
- d** $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) \cdot (\cos(\pi x) - 1) = 0$
 $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = 0 \vee \cos(\pi x) - 1 = 0$
 $\frac{1}{2}\pi x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = k \cdot \pi \vee \cos(\pi x) = 1$
 $\frac{1}{2}\pi x = -\frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee \pi x = k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} + k \cdot 2 \vee x = k \cdot 2$
- e** $\tan^2(\pi x) = \tan(\pi x)$
 $\tan(\pi x) = 0 \vee \tan(\pi x) = 1$
 $\pi x = k \cdot \pi \vee \pi x = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = k \cdot 1 \vee x = \frac{1}{4} + k \cdot 1$
- f** $\sin(2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \sin(x - \frac{1}{3}\pi)$
 $2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = x - \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \pi - (x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \pi - x + \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3x = \frac{1}{12}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{36}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$

Bladzijde 182

- 44 a** $\sin^2(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \vee \sin(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{5}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{7}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $\frac{1}{2}x = k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = k \cdot 4\pi \vee x = \pi + k \cdot 4\pi \vee x = 3\pi + k \cdot 4\pi \vee x = 5\pi + k \cdot 4\pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = 2\pi$
- b** $\tan^2(x) = 3$
 $\tan(x) = \sqrt{3} \vee \tan(x) = -\sqrt{3}$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{2}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{4}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{3}\pi$
- c** $\cos^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) = 0$
 $\cos(x)(\cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$
 $\cos(x) = 0 \vee \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{3}\pi$
- d** $\cos(2x) - \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) = 0$
 $\cos(2x) = \cos(\frac{1}{2}x)$
 $2x = \frac{1}{2}x + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{1}{2}x + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $\frac{1}{2}x = k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{5}{2}x = k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = k \cdot 1 \vee x = \frac{4}{5}k \cdot \pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = 0 \vee x = \frac{4}{5}\pi \vee x = \frac{8}{5}\pi \vee x = \frac{12}{5}\pi$

45 a $\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi(x-1)) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$
 $\frac{2}{3}\pi(x-1) = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{2}{3}\pi(x-1) = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $\frac{2}{3}\pi x - \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{2}{3}\pi x - \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $\frac{2}{3}\pi x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{2}{3}\pi x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = 1\frac{1}{4} + k \cdot 3 \vee x = \frac{3}{4} + k \cdot 3$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 5] \text{ geeft } x = 1\frac{1}{4} \vee x = 4\frac{1}{4} \vee x = \frac{3}{4} \vee x = 3\frac{3}{4}$

b $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x) = \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi(x-1))$
 $\frac{1}{2}\pi x = \frac{1}{2}\pi(x-1) + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}\pi x = \pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi(x-1) + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $\frac{1}{2}\pi x = \frac{1}{2}\pi x - \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{2}\pi x = \pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi x + \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $0 = -\frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \pi x = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
geen opl. $x = 1\frac{1}{2} + k \cdot 2$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 5] \text{ geeft } x = 1\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 3\frac{1}{2}$

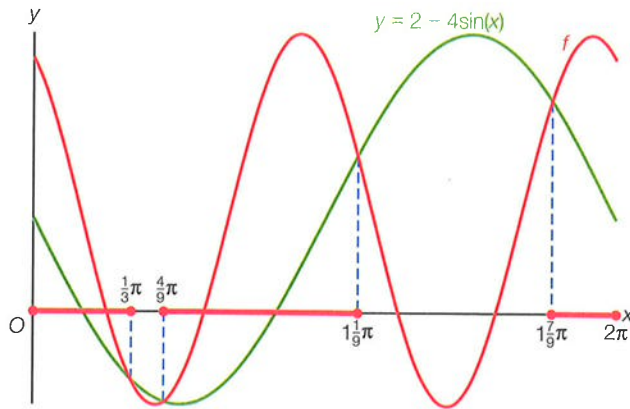
c $\tan(\frac{1}{3}\pi x) + \sqrt{3} = 0$
 $\tan(\frac{1}{3}\pi x) = -\sqrt{3}$
 $\frac{1}{3}\pi x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = 2 + k \cdot 3$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 5] \text{ geeft } x = 2 \vee x = 5$

d $\sin^2(\frac{1}{3}\pi x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi x)$
 $\sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi x) = 0 \vee \sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$
 $\frac{1}{3}\pi x = k \cdot \pi \vee \frac{1}{3}\pi x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \frac{1}{3}\pi x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = k \cdot 3 \vee x = 1 + k \cdot 6 \vee x = 2 + k \cdot 6$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 5] \text{ geeft } x = 0 \vee x = 3 \vee x = 1 \vee x = 2$

46 a $f(x) = 2$ geeft $2 - 4\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 2$
 $4\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 0$
 $\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 0$
 $2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = k \cdot \pi$
 $2x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = \frac{2}{3}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{2}{3}\pi$
De grafiek van f snijdt de lijn van de evenwichtsstand in de punten $(\frac{1}{6}\pi, 2)$, $(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 2)$, $(1\frac{1}{6}\pi, 2)$ en $(1\frac{2}{3}\pi, 2)$.

b Toppen als $\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 1 \vee \sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = -1$
 $2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $2x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = 1\frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{5}{12}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = 1\frac{11}{12}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{5}{12}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{5}{12}\pi \vee x = \frac{11}{12}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{11}{12}\pi$
De toppen van de grafiek zijn $(\frac{5}{12}\pi, -2)$, $(1\frac{5}{12}\pi, -2)$, $(\frac{11}{12}\pi, 6)$ en $(1\frac{11}{12}\pi, 6)$.

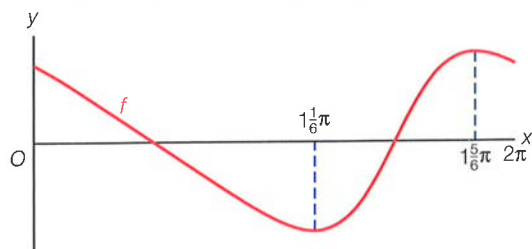
c $f(x) = 2 - 4\sin(x)$ geeft $2 - 4\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 2 - 4\sin(x)$
 $4\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 4\sin(x)$
 $\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = \sin(x)$
 $2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = x + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \pi - x + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3x = 1\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{4}{9}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$
 $x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{4}{9}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{1}{9}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{7}{9}\pi$



$$f(x) \geq 2 - 4\sin(x) \text{ geeft } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee \frac{4}{3}\pi \leq x \leq \frac{11}{3}\pi \vee \frac{17}{3}\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

- 47 a** $-\cos(2\pi x - \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \cos(2\pi x - \frac{1}{4}\pi + \pi) = \sin(2\pi x - \frac{1}{4}\pi + \pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \sin(2\pi x + \frac{1}{4}\pi)$
- b** $-\sin(2(x + \frac{1}{4}\pi)) = -\sin(2x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \sin(2x + \frac{1}{2}\pi + \pi) = \cos(2x + \frac{1}{2}\pi + \pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \cos(2x + 3\pi) = \cos(2x + \pi)$
- c** $\sin(2x + \frac{2}{3}\pi) - 2\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = \cos(2x + \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi) - 2\cos(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \cos(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi) + 2\cos(2x - \frac{5}{6}\pi + \pi) = \cos(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi) + 2\cos(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi) = 3\cos(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)$
- d** $\frac{\cos(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi)}{\sin(2x + \frac{2}{3}\pi)} = \frac{\sin(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi)}{\cos(2x + \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi)} = \frac{\sin(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)}{\cos(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)} = \tan(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)$
- 48 a** $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sin(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) + x^2 \cdot \cos(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) \cdot 3$
 $= 2x \sin(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) + 3x^2 \cos(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$
- b** $f(x) = \frac{x}{2 + \cos(x)}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(2 + \cos(x)) \cdot 1 - x \cdot (-\sin(x))}{(2 + \cos(x))^2} = \frac{2 + \cos(x) + x \sin(x)}{(2 + \cos(x))^2}$
- c** $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \cos^3(x)$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \cos^3(x) + x^2 \cdot 3\cos^2(x) \cdot (-\sin(x)) = 2x \cos^3(x) - 3x^2 \sin(x) \cos^2(x)$
- d** $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{\tan^2(x)} = x^2 - \tan^{-2}(x)$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x + 2\tan^{-3}(x) \cdot (1 + \tan^2(x)) = 2x + \frac{2 + 2\tan^2(x)}{\tan^3(x)}$
- e** $f(x) = \sqrt{2\sin(x) + 3\cos(x)}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\sin(x) + 3\cos(x)}} \cdot (2\cos(x) - 3\sin(x)) = \frac{2\cos(x) - 3\sin(x)}{2\sqrt{2\sin(x) + 3\cos(x)}}$
- f** $f(x) = \frac{5}{4\sin(x) + 3\cos(x)}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(4\sin(x) + 3\cos(x)) \cdot 0 - 5 \cdot (4\cos(x) - 3\sin(x))}{(4\sin(x) + 3\cos(x))^2} = \frac{15\sin(x) - 20\cos(x)}{(4\sin(x) + 3\cos(x))^2}$
- 49 a** $f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{2 + \sin(x)}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(2 + \sin(x)) \cdot (-\sin(x)) - \cos(x) \cdot \cos(x)}{(2 + \sin(x))^2}$
 $= \frac{-2\sin(x) - \sin^2(x) - \cos^2(x)}{(2 + \sin(x))^2}$
 $= \frac{-2\sin(x) - (\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x))}{(2 + \sin(x))^2}$
 $= \frac{-1 - 2\sin(x)}{(2 + \sin(x))^2}$
- b** Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = \frac{-1 - 2 \cdot 1}{(2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$.
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + b$
 $f(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 0$, dus $A(\frac{1}{2}\pi, 0)$ } $-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi + b = 0$
 $b = \frac{1}{6}\pi$
Dus $k: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}\pi$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{-1 - 2 \sin(x)}{(2 + \sin(x))^2} &= 0 \\
 -1 - 2 \sin(x) &= 0 \\
 2 \sin(x) &= -1 \\
 \sin(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} \\
 x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \\
 x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \text{ (vold.)} \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ (vold.)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{min. is } f\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi\right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{1\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{max. is } f\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{Dus } B_f = \left[-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\right].$$

Gemengde opgaven

9 Exponentiële en logaritmische functies

Bladzijde 226

1 a $x + 1 > 0$ geeft $x > -1$, dus $D_f = \langle -1, \rightarrow \rangle$.
 $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $2 - {}^3\log(x+1) = {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(5-x)$
 ${}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(\frac{1}{9}) + {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(x+1) = {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(5-x)$
 ${}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(\frac{1}{9}(x+1)) = {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(5-x)$
 $\frac{1}{9}(x+1) = 5-x$
 $x+1 = 45-9x$
 $10x = 44$
 $x = 4\frac{2}{5}$

$f(x) \geq g(x)$ geeft $-1 < x \leq 4\frac{2}{5}$
b $f(x) = 3$ geeft $2 - {}^3\log(x+1) = 3$
 $-{}^3\log(x+1) = 1$
 ${}^3\log(x+1) = -1$
 $x+1 = 3^{-1}$
 $x+1 = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$

$g(x) = 3$ geeft ${}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(5-x) = 3$
 $5-x = (\frac{1}{3})^3$
 $5-x = \frac{1}{27}$
 $x = 4\frac{26}{27}$

$$AB = 4\frac{26}{27} - (-\frac{2}{3}) = 4\frac{26}{27} + \frac{18}{27} = 5\frac{17}{27}$$

$$f(2) = 2 - {}^3\log(3) = 2 - 1 = 1 \text{ en } g(2) = {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log(3) = {}^{\frac{1}{3}}\log((\frac{1}{3})^{-1}) = -1$$

$$CD = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

Dus AB is niet meer dan drie keer zo lang als CD .

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

$rc_{\text{raaklijn}} = -1$, dus $f'(x) = -1$
 $-\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln(3)} = -1$
 $\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln(3)} = 1$
 $x+1 = \frac{1}{\ln(3)}$
 $x = \frac{1}{\ln(3)} - 1$
 $x = \frac{1 - \ln(3)}{\ln(3)}$

Dus $x_p = \frac{1 - \ln(3)}{\ln(3)}$.

2 a $4^{\log(x)} = 2^{3+\log(x)}$
 $(2^2)^{\log(x)} = 2^{3+\log(x)}$
 $2^{2\log(x)} = 2^{3+\log(x)}$
 $2\log(x) = 3 + \log(x)$
 $\log(x) = 3$
 $x = 1000$

b ${}^8\log(2x+1) = {}^4\log(25)$
 $\frac{{}^2\log(2x+1)}{{}^2\log(8)} = \frac{{}^2\log(25)}{{}^2\log(4)}$
 $\frac{{}^2\log(2x+1)}{3} = \frac{{}^2\log(25)}{2}$
 ${}^2\log(2x+1) = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot {}^2\log(25)$
 ${}^2\log(2x+1) = {}^2\log(25^{1\frac{1}{2}})$
 $2x+1 = 125$
 $2x = 124$
 $x = 62$

c ${}^5\log^2(x+2) = 6 \cdot {}^5\log(x+2) + 7$ **d** $2 \cdot {}^3\log(2x-3) + \frac{1}{3}\log(2x+1) = 2$
 Stel ${}^5\log(x+2) = u$. ${}^3\log((2x-3)^2) - {}^3\log(2x+1) = {}^3\log(9)$
 $u^2 = 6u + 7$ ${}^3\log((2x-3)^2) = {}^3\log(9) + {}^3\log(2x+1)$
 $u^2 - 6u - 7 = 0$ ${}^3\log((2x-3)^2) = {}^3\log(9(2x+1))$
 $(u+1)(u-7) = 0$ $(2x-3)^2 = 9(2x+1)$
 $u = -1 \vee u = 7$ $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 18x + 9$
 ${}^5\log(x+2) = -1 \vee {}^5\log(x+2) = 7$ $4x^2 - 30x = 0$
 $x+2 = 5^{-1} \vee x+2 = 5^7$ $4x(x-7\frac{1}{2}) = 0$
 $x = -2 + \frac{1}{5} \vee x = 5^7 - 2$ $x = 0 \vee x = 7\frac{1}{2}$
 $x = -1\frac{4}{5} \vee x = 78123$ vold. niet

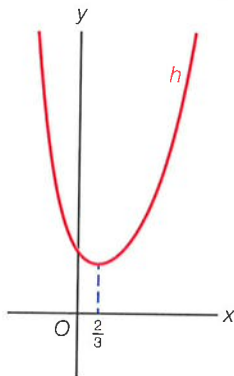
3 a $\ln^2(x) + 1 = 2\frac{1}{2}\ln(x)$ **d** $\ln(4x) - \ln(x+4) = 1$
 Stel $\ln(x) = u$. $\ln\left(\frac{4x}{x+4}\right) = 1$
 $u^2 + 1 = 2\frac{1}{2}u$ $\frac{4x}{x+4} = e$
 $u^2 - 2\frac{1}{2}u + 1 = 0$ $\frac{4x}{x+1} = e$
 $(u - \frac{1}{2})(u - 2) = 0$ $4x = e(x+1)$
 $u = \frac{1}{2} \vee u = 2$ $4x = ex + 4e$
 $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{2} \vee \ln(x) = 2$ $4x - ex = 4e$
 $x = \sqrt{e} \vee x = e^2$ $(4-e)x = 4e$
b $\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} = 2$ $x = \frac{4e}{4-e}$
 $e^x = 2(e^x - 2)$ **e** $\ln^2(x-2) = 4$
 $e^x = 2e^x - 4$ $\ln(x-2) = 2 \vee \ln(x-2) = -2$
 $-e^x = -4$ $x-2 = e^2 \vee x-2 = e^{-2}$
 $e^x = 4$ $x = 2 + e^2 \vee x = 2 + \frac{1}{e^2}$
 $x = \ln(4)$ **f** $3e^{2x} + 2 = 5e^x$
c $\ln(3x+2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $3(e^x)^2 + 2 = 5e^x$
 $3x+2 = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\ln(e^x) = u$
 $3x+2 = \sqrt{e}$ $3u^2 + 2 = 5u$
 $3x = -2 + \sqrt{e}$ $3u^2 - 5u + 2 = 0$
 $x = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{e}$ $D = (-5^2) - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 1$
 $u = \frac{5+1}{6} = 1 \vee u = \frac{5-1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$
 $e^x = 1 \vee e^x = \frac{2}{3}$
 $x = 0 \vee x = \ln(\frac{2}{3})$

4 a $g_{\text{jaar}} = 1,096$
 $1,096^T = 2$
 $T = {}^{1,096}\log(2) = 7,561...$
 De verdubbelingstijd is 7 jaar en $0,561... \cdot 12 \approx 7$ maanden.
b $g_{\text{dag}} = 0,83$
 $0,83^T = \frac{1}{2}$
 $T = {}^{0,83}\log(\frac{1}{2}) = 3,720...$
 De halveringstijd is $3,720... \cdot 24 \approx 89$ uren.
c $g_{\text{maand}} = 2$
 $g_{\text{dag}} = 2^{\frac{1}{30}} = 1,023...$
 De toename per dag is 2,3%.
d $g_{8,3 \text{ dagen}} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $g_{\text{dag}} = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{8,3}} = 0,919...$
 $0,919...^t = 0,01$
 $t = {}^{0,919...}\log(0,01) = 55,1...$
 Dus na 55 dagen is er nog 1% over.

5 a $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $3 \cdot 2^x = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$
 $3 \cdot 2^x = 6 \cdot (2^{-2})^x$
 $3 \cdot 2^x = 6 \cdot (2^x)^{-2}$
 Stel $2^x = u$.
 $3u = 6u^{-2}$
 $3u^3 = 6$
 $u^3 = 2$
 $u = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $2^x = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$

$f(x) \leq g(x)$ geeft $x \leq \frac{1}{3}$

b $h(x) = f(x) + g(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$ geeft $h'(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$
 $h'(x) = 0$ geeft $3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 0$
 $3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) + 6 \cdot (2^{-2})^x \cdot \ln(2^{-2}) = 0$
 $3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) + 6 \cdot 2^{-2x} \cdot -2 \ln(2) = 0$
 $3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) - 12 \cdot 2^{-2x} \cdot \ln(2) = 0$
 $3 \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) = 12 \cdot 2^{-2x} \cdot \ln(2)$
 $2^x = 4 \cdot 2^{-2x}$
 $2^x = 2^2 \cdot 2^{-2x}$
 $2^x = 2^{2-2x}$
 $x = 2 - 2x$
 $3x = 2$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}$



Dus $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ heeft een minimum voor $x = \frac{2}{3}$.

Bladzijde 227

6 a $f(x) = x^2 e^{x-1}$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x-1} + x^2 \cdot e^{x-1} = (x^2 + 2x) e^{x-1}$

b $g(x) = \ln^2(x) + \ln(x^2) = (\ln(x))^2 + \ln(x^2)$ geeft
 $g'(x) = 2 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2 \ln(x)}{x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2 \ln(x) + 2}{x}$

c $h(x) = {}^2\log(x^3 - x^2)$ geeft $h'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^3 - x^2) \ln(2)} \cdot (3x^2 - 2x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{(x^3 - x^2) \ln(2)}$

d $j(x) = \ln(\ln(2x))$ geeft $j'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{x \ln(2x)}$

7 a $y = e^{3x-1} \xrightarrow{\text{translatie } (2, 0)} y = e^{3(x-2)-1}$

Er geldt $e^{3(x-2)-1} = e^{3x-6-1} = e^{3x-1-6} = e^{3x-1} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{1}{e^6} \cdot e^{3x-1}$.

Dus de vermenigvuldiging ten opzichte van de x -as met $\frac{1}{e^6}$ levert dezelfde beeldfiguur op.

b $y = \ln(x^2) \xrightarrow{\text{verm. } y\text{-as, } 3} y = \ln\left(\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)^2\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{9}x^2\right)$

Er geldt $\ln\left(\frac{1}{9}x^2\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + \ln(x^2) = \ln(3^{-2}) + \ln(x^2) = -2 \ln(3) + \ln(x^2)$.

Dus de translatie $(0, -2 \ln(3))$ levert dezelfde beeldfiguur op.

8 a $f(x) = (x-3)^2 e^x = (x^2 - 6x + 9) e^x$ geeft $f'(x) = (2x-6) \cdot e^x + (x^2 - 6x + 9) \cdot e^x = (x^2 - 4x + 3) e^x$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $(x^2 - 4x + 3) e^x = 0$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x-3) = 0$
 $x = 1 \vee x = 3$

$f(1) = (1-3)^2 e^1 = 4e$ en $f(3) = (3-3)^2 e^3 = 0$

De toppen zijn $(1, 4e)$ en $(3, 0)$.

b $f'(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 3) e^x$ geeft $f''(x) = (2x-4) \cdot e^x + (x^2 - 4x + 3) \cdot e^x = (x^2 - 2x - 1) e^x$
 $f''(x) = 0$ geeft $(x^2 - 2x - 1) e^x = 0$
 $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$
 $D = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -1 = 8$, dus $\sqrt{D} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $x = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \vee x = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \vee x = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

De x -coördinaten van de buigpunten zijn $x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ en $x = 1 - \sqrt{2}$.

c Stel $x_A = a$, dan is $x_B = a + 3$.

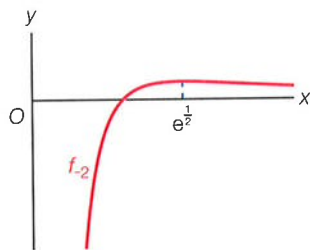
$p = f(x_A) = f(x_B)$ geeft $(a-3)^2 e^a = a^2 e^{a+3}$

Voer in $y_1 = (x-3)^2 e^x$ en $y_2 = x^2 e^{x+3}$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -0,861...$ en $y = 6,299...$ en $x = 0,547...$ en $y = 10,398...$

Dus $p \approx 6,30$.

9 a $f_{-2}(x) = x^{-2} \cdot \ln(x)$ geeft $f_{-2}'(x) = -2x^{-3} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-2 \ln(x)}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-2 \ln(x)}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{-2 \ln(x) + 1}{x^3}$
 $f_{-2}'(x) = 0$ geeft $\frac{-2 \ln(x) + 1}{x^3} = 0$
 $-2 \ln(x) + 1 = 0$
 $-2 \ln(x) = -1$
 $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$



max. is $f_{-2}(e^{\frac{1}{2}}) = (e^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2e}$

b $f_3(x) = x^3 \cdot \ln(x)$ geeft $f_3'(x) = 3x^2 \cdot \ln(x) + x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 3x^2 \ln(x) + x^2$

$f_3'(x) = 3x^2 \ln(x) + x^2$ geeft $f_3''(x) = 6x \cdot \ln(x) + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2x = 6x \ln(x) + 3x + 2x = 6x \ln(x) + 5x$

$f_3''(x) = 0$ geeft $6x \ln(x) + 5x = 0$

$x(6 \ln(x) + 5) = 0$

$x = 0 \vee 6 \ln(x) + 5 = 0$

vold. niet $6 \ln(x) = -5$

$\ln(x) = -\frac{5}{6}$

$x = e^{-\frac{5}{6}}$

De x -coördinaat van het buigpunt van de grafiek van f_3 is $x = e^{-\frac{5}{6}}$.

c $f_p(x) = x^p \cdot \ln(x)$ geeft $f'_p(x) = px^{p-1} \cdot \ln(x) + x^p \cdot \frac{1}{x} = px^{p-1} \ln(x) + x^{p-1} = px^{p-1} \ln(x) + x^{p-1}$
 $f'_p(x) = 0$ geeft $px^{p-1} \ln(x) + x^{p-1} = 0$
 $x^{p-1}(p \ln(x) + 1) = 0$
 $x = 0 \quad \vee \quad p \ln(x) + 1 = 0$
vold. niet $p \ln(x) = -1$
 $\ln(x) = -\frac{1}{p}$
 $x = e^{-\frac{1}{p}}$
 $f_p(e^{-\frac{1}{p}}) = (e^{-\frac{1}{p}})^p \cdot -\frac{1}{p} = e^{-1} \cdot -\frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{pe}$
 $y_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{3}e$ geeft $-\frac{1}{pe} = \frac{1}{3}e$
 $-\frac{1}{pe} = \frac{e}{3}$
 $pe^2 = -3$
 $p = \frac{-3}{e^2}$

10 a $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $\ln(4x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

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

$$4x^2 = 1$$

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

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

vold. niet

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln(2)$ geeft $A\left(\frac{1}{2}, \ln(2)\right)$

$f(x) = \ln(4x) = \ln(4) + \ln(x)$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Stel $y = ax + b$ met $a = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$.

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

De lijn $y = 2x + \ln(2) - 1$ snijdt de y -as in $(0, \ln(2) - 1)$.

$g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln(x^{-1}) = -\ln(x)$ geeft $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$

Stel $y = ax + b$ met $a = g'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2$.

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

De lijn $y = -2x + \ln(2) + 1$ snijdt de y -as in $(0, \ln(2) + 1)$.

De lengte van het gevraagde lijnstuk is $\ln(2) + 1 - (\ln(2) - 1) = 2$.

b Stel $x_p = p$.

$PS = g(p) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)$

$PQRS$ is een vierkant, dus $PQ = PS = \ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)$
 $x_p = p$

$x_Q = p + \ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)$ geeft $QR = f\left(p + \ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\right) = \ln\left(4\left(p + \ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\right)\right) = \ln\left(4p + 4\ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\right)$

$PQRS$ is een vierkant, dus $PS = QR$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = \ln\left(4p + 4\ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = 4p + 4\ln\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)$$

Voer in $y_1 = \frac{1}{x}$ en $y_2 = 4x + 4\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,1065...$

Dus $x_p \approx 0,107$.

Bladzijde 228

11 a $p = 10e^{-\frac{1}{2}t+1}$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}t+1} = \frac{1}{10}p$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}t + 1 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{10}p\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}t = -1 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{10}p\right)$$

$$t = 2 - 2\ln\left(\frac{1}{10}p\right)$$

$$t = \ln(e^2) + \ln\left(\left(\frac{1}{10}p\right)^{-2}\right)$$

$$t = \ln(e^2) + \ln(100p^{-2})$$

$$t = \ln(100e^2p^{-2})$$

b $y = 3\ln\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) + 2\ln(5x)$

$$y = 3(\ln(2) - \ln(x)) + 2(\ln(5) + \ln(x))$$

$$y = 3\ln(2) - 3\ln(x) + 2\ln(5) + 2\ln(x)$$

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

$$\ln(x) = \ln(2^3 \cdot 5^2) - y$$

$$\ln(x) = \ln(200) + \ln(e^{-y})$$

$$\ln(x) = \ln(200e^{-y})$$

$$x = 200e^{-y}$$

c $y = e^x + e^{x+1} + e^{x+2} + e^{x+3}$

$$e^x + e^{x+1} + e^{x+2} + e^{x+3} = y$$

$$e^x + e^x \cdot e + e^x \cdot e^2 + e^x \cdot e^3 = y$$

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

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

$$x = \ln\left(\frac{y}{1 + e + e^2 + e^3}\right)$$

$$\frac{e-1}{e^4-1} = \frac{e-1}{(e^2+1)(e^2-1)} = \frac{e-1}{(e^2+1)(e+1)(e-1)} = \frac{1}{(e^2+1)(e+1)} = \frac{1}{e^3 + e^2 + e + 1}$$

Dus $x = \ln\left(\frac{y}{1 + e + e^2 + e^3}\right)$ kan worden geschreven als $x = \ln\left(\frac{e-1}{e^4-1}y\right)$.

10 Meetkunde met vectoren

12 a Substitutie van $x = -1 + 5t$ en $y = -t$ in $3x + 2y = 10$ geeft $3(-1 + 5t) + 2 \cdot -t = 10$

$$-3 + 15t - 2t = 10$$

$$13t = 13$$

$$t = 1$$

$t = 1$ geeft $x = -1 + 5 = 4$ en $y = -1$, dus $S(4, -1)$.

b $m \perp k$, dus $\vec{n}_m = \vec{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

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

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

c $\vec{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $\vec{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\cos(\angle(k, l)) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|10 + 3|}{\sqrt{26} \cdot \sqrt{13}} = \frac{13}{13\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\angle(k, l) = 45^\circ$$

d P op k , dus $\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 5t \\ -t \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\vec{AP} = \vec{p} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 5t \\ -t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5t - 2 \\ -t - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

De lijnen AP en l zijn evenwijdig en $\vec{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $\begin{pmatrix} 5t - 2 \\ -t - 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$15t - 6 - 2t - 6 = 0$$

$$13t = 12$$

$$t = \frac{12}{13}$$

$t = \frac{12}{13}$ geeft $P(-1 + 5 \cdot \frac{12}{13}, -\frac{12}{13}) = P(3\frac{8}{13}, -\frac{12}{13})$

13 a $\vec{r}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\cos(\angle(k, m)) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|-4 - 15|}{\sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{29}} = \frac{19}{\sqrt{377}}$$

$$\angle(k, m) \approx 11,9^\circ$$

b $\vec{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $\vec{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

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

Dus $k: 3x + 2y = 7$.

$x = 2u - 6$ en $y = -5u + 4$ substitueren in $3x + 2y = 7$ geeft $3(2u - 6) + 2(-5u + 4) = 7$

$$6u - 18 - 10u + 8 = 7$$

$$-4u = 17$$

$$u = -4\frac{1}{4}$$

$u = -4\frac{1}{4}$ geeft $x = 2 \cdot -4\frac{1}{4} - 6 = -14\frac{1}{2}$ en $y = -5 \cdot -4\frac{1}{4} + 4 = 25\frac{1}{4}$

Dus $S(-14\frac{1}{2}, 25\frac{1}{4})$.

c $m: x = 2u - 6 \wedge y = -5u + 4$ geeft $m: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + u \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

$n \perp m$, dus $\vec{n}_n = \vec{r}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n: 2x - 5y = c \\ \text{door } O(0, 0) \end{array} \right\} n: 2x - 5y = 0$$

d $p \perp l$, dus $p: 3x - y = c$
door $A(6, 8)$ $c = 3 \cdot 6 - 8 = 10$

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

$x = 1 - 2t$ en $y = 2 + 3t$ substitueren in $3x - y = 10$ geeft $3(1 - 2t) - (2 + 3t) = 10$

$$3 - 6t - 2 - 3t = 10$$

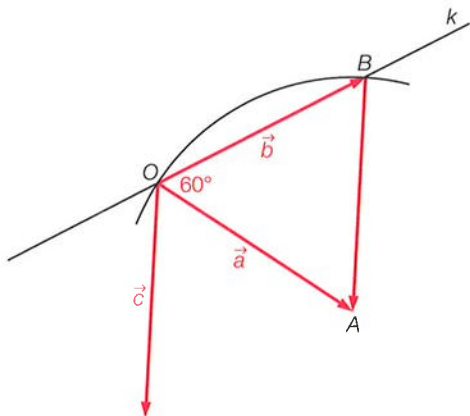
$$-9t = 9$$

$$t = -1$$

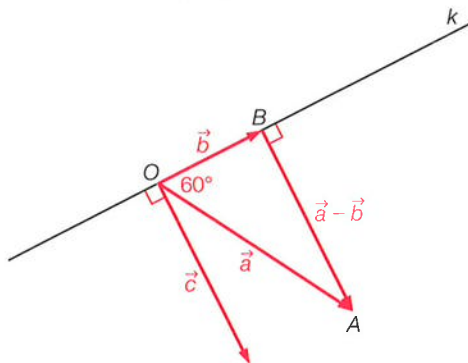
$t = -1$ geeft $x = 1 - 2 \cdot -1 = 3$ en $y = 2 + 3 \cdot -1 = -1$

Dus $T(3, -1)$.

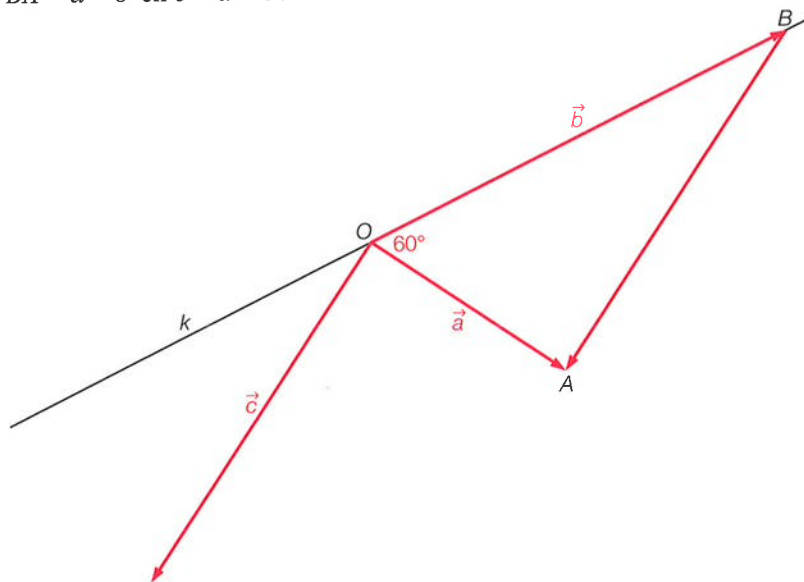
- 14 a** A is het eindpunt van $\vec{a}$ en B is het eindpunt van $\vec{b}$.
 Teken een cirkelboog van de cirkel met middelpunt A en straal OA . Deze cirkelboog snijdt k in O en B . Je hebt nu $\vec{b}$ en $\vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.
 Teken $\vec{c}$ evenwijdig met $\vec{BA}$ en even lang als $\vec{BA}$.



- b** A is het eindpunt van $\vec{a}$ en B is het eindpunt van $\vec{b}$.
 $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{3} \cdot |\vec{b}|$ betekent dat driehoek OBA een bijzondere rechthoekige driehoek is met zijden waarvan de lengten zich verhouden als $1 : 2 : \sqrt{3}$.
 Teken lijnstuk AB loodrecht op k . Je hebt nu $\vec{b}$ en $\vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.
 Teken $\vec{c}$ evenwijdig met $\vec{BA}$ en even lang als $\vec{BA}$.



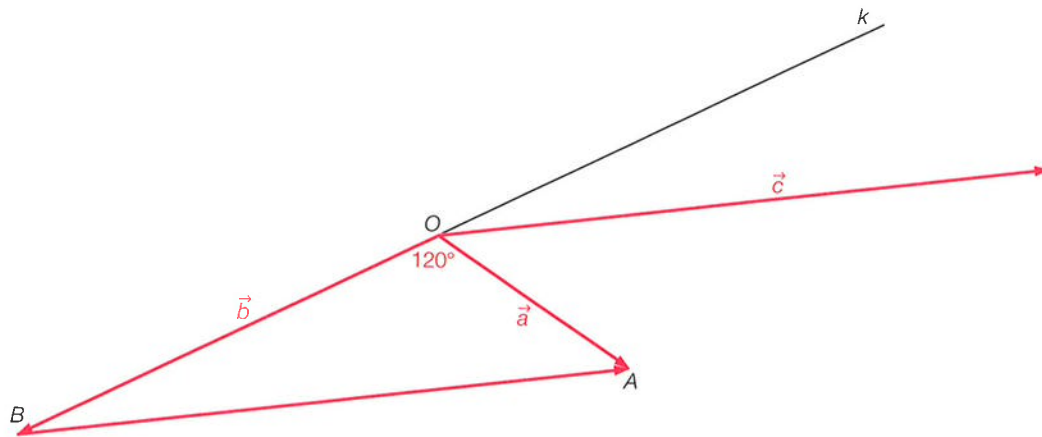
- c** Zie de figuur hieronder.
 A is het eindpunt van $\vec{a}$, B is het eindpunt van $\vec{b}$, $|\vec{b}| = 2 \cdot |\vec{a}|$ oftewel $OB = 2OA$,
 $\vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ en $\vec{c} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.



De cosinusregel in $\triangle OAB$ geeft $AB^2 = OA^2 + (2OA)^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot 2OA \cdot \cos(60^\circ)$
 $AB^2 = OA^2 + 4OA^2 - 4OA^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 $AB^2 = 3OA^2$
 $AB = |\vec{BA}| = |\vec{c}|$ en $OA = |\vec{a}|$, dus $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{3} \cdot |\vec{a}|$.

Zie de figuur hieronder.

A is het eindpunt van $\vec{a}$, B is het eindpunt van $\vec{b}$, $|\vec{b}| = 2 \cdot |\vec{a}|$ oftewel $OB = 2OA$,
 $\vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ en $\vec{c} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.



De cosinusregel in $\triangle OAB$ geeft $AB^2 = OA^2 + (2OA)^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot 2OA \cdot \cos(120^\circ)$
 $AB^2 = OA^2 + 4OA^2 - 4OA^2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}$
 $AB^2 = 7OA^2$
 $AB = |\vec{BA}| = |\vec{c}|$ en $OA = |\vec{a}|$, dus $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{7} \cdot |\vec{a}|$.

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- 15 a** E is het snijpunt van de diagonalen DH en CI van het vierkant $DCHI$ en is dus het midden van diagonaal DH .

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{a} + \vec{AD} = \vec{a} + \vec{AB}_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{h} = \vec{b} + 2\vec{BC} = \vec{b} + 2\vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{d} + \vec{h}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } E(3, 5).$$

- b** $\vec{c} = \vec{b} + \vec{BC} = \vec{b} + \vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $C(4, 3)$.

$$\vec{f} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{d} + \vec{e}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } F(2, 4\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\text{Stel } CF: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = \frac{3 - 4\frac{1}{2}}{4 - 2} = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

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

$$b = 6$$

$$\text{Dus } CF: y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6 \text{ en } G(0, 6).$$

$$CG = \sqrt{(0 - 4)^2 + (6 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

16 a $\vec{AC} = \vec{c} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c - a \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{e} = \vec{a} + \vec{AE} = \vec{a} + \vec{AC}_L = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -d \\ c - a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a - d \\ c - a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{c} - \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c - b \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f} = \vec{b} + \vec{BF} = \vec{b} + \vec{BC}_R = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d \\ b - c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b + d \\ b - c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{e} + \vec{f}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a - d \\ c - a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b + d \\ b - c \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a + b \\ -a + b \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } M(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b, -\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } \vec{n} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{d} &= \vec{c} + \overrightarrow{CD} = \vec{c} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -d \\ c-a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c-d \\ -a+c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{p} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{d}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c-d \\ -a+c+d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+c-d \\ -a+c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \overrightarrow{NP} &= \vec{p} - \vec{n} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+c-d \\ -a+c+d \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} -b+c-d \\ -a+c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{g} &= \vec{c} + \overrightarrow{CG} = \vec{c} + \overrightarrow{BF} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d \\ b-c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c+d \\ b-c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{q} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{g}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c+d \\ b-c+d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} b+c+d \\ b-c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \overrightarrow{NQ} &= \vec{q} - \vec{n} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} b+c+d \\ b-c+d \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} -a+c+d \\ b-c+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \overrightarrow{NQ} &= \overrightarrow{NP}_R, \text{ dus } NP = NQ \text{ en } NP \perp NQ, \text{ dus driehoek } PQN \text{ is een gelijkbenige} \\
 &\text{rechtthoekige driehoek.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{17 a } \overrightarrow{DA} &= \vec{a} - \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{c} &= \vec{d} + \overrightarrow{DA}_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ a+d \end{pmatrix} \\
 \overrightarrow{AC} &= \vec{c} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ a+d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d-a \\ d+a \end{pmatrix} \\
 \vec{p} &= \vec{a} + \overrightarrow{AP} = \vec{a} + \overrightarrow{AC}_R = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a+d \\ a-d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a+d \\ a-d \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(10, -1) \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} 2a+d=10 \\ a-d=-1 \\ 3a=9 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} a=3 \\ a-d=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3-d=-1 \\ d=4 \end{cases}$$

Dus $a=3$ en $d=4$.

$$\text{b } \begin{cases} x+y=6 \\ P(2a+d, a-d) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a+d+a-d=6 \\ 3a=6 \\ a=2 \end{cases}$$

$$a=2 \text{ geeft } \vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+d \\ 2-d \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} d-2 \\ d+2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{q} = \vec{p} + \overrightarrow{PQ} = \vec{p} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+d \\ 2-d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d-2 \\ d+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2d+2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\
 Q(2d+2, 4) &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2d+2)^2 = 4 \\ (2d+2)^2 = 8 \\ 2d+2 = 2\sqrt{2} \vee 2d+2 = -2\sqrt{2} \\ d+1 = \sqrt{2} \vee d+1 = -\sqrt{2} \\ d = -1 + \sqrt{2} \vee d = -1 - \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \\
 &\text{vold. niet}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $d = -1 + \sqrt{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{18 a } AB: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \vec{a} + t \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \\
 \vec{a} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Bigg\} AB: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 x &= 99 \text{ oftewel } -1 + t = 99 \text{ geeft } t = 100 \\
 t &= 100 \text{ geeft } y = 5 + 100 \cdot (-2) = -195 \\
 &\text{Dus } D(99, -195) \text{ op de lijn } AB.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad BC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{b} + t \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{c} - \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} BC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k: x + 3y = c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } A(-1, 5) \end{array} \right\} c = -1 + 3 \cdot 5 = 14$$

$$\text{Dus } k: x + 3y = 14.$$

$$\text{Substitutie van } x = 2 + t \text{ en } y = -1 + 3t \text{ in } x + 3y = 14 \text{ geeft } 2 + t + 3(-1 + 3t) = 14$$

$$2 + t - 3 + 9t = 14$$

$$10t = 15$$

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

$$t = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } x = 2 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ en } y = -1 + 3 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } S(3\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad AP = BP, \text{ dus } P \text{ ligt op de middelloodlijn } m \text{ van } AB.$$

$$m \perp AB, \text{ dus } \vec{r}_m = \vec{n}_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{s}_m = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Dus } m: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$P \text{ op } m, \text{ dus } \vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 2t \\ 2 + t \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{AP} = \vec{p} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 2t \\ 2 + t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ t - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{BP} = \vec{p} - \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 2t \\ 2 + t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t - 1\frac{1}{2} \\ t + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AP \perp BP, \text{ dus } \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BP} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2t + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ t - 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2t - 1\frac{1}{2} \\ t + 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$4t^2 - 2\frac{1}{4} + t^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$5t^2 = 11\frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$$t = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } P(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}, 2 + 1\frac{1}{2}) = P(3\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$t = -1\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } P(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot -1\frac{1}{2}, 2 - 1\frac{1}{2}) = P(-2\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\mathbf{d} \quad BC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (zie b)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} BC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ 38 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} q = 1$$

$$(2, -1) \text{ op } BC, \text{ dus } 38 + 3t = -1$$

$$3t = -39$$

$$t = -13$$

$$q = 1 \text{ en } t = -13 \text{ geeft } p + -13 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$p - 13 = 2$$

$$p = 15$$

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19 a $\overrightarrow{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{b} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} + \overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{c} + \overrightarrow{CD} = \vec{b} + \overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} CD: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \vec{c} + t \cdot (\vec{d} - \vec{c}) \\ \vec{c} &= \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{d} - \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} CD: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x_P = 22$ en P op CD geeft $24 + t = 22$, dus $t = -2$.

$t = -2$ geeft $y = 8 + -2 \cdot -2 = 12$ en dit is y_P .

Verder geldt $x_D \leq x_P \leq x_C$ en $y_C \leq y_P \leq y_D$.

Dus P ligt op de zijde CD .

b $AP: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{a} + t \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{a})$
 $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$ en $\vec{p} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\left. \right\} AP: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Q op AP , dus $\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 11t \\ 16 - 2t \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\overrightarrow{DQ} = \vec{q} - \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 11t \\ 16 - 2t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11t - 16 \\ -2t - 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

DQ loodrecht op AP , dus $\begin{pmatrix} 11t - 16 \\ -2t - 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$121t - 176 + 4t + 16 = 0$$

$$125t = 160$$

$$t = 1\frac{7}{25}$$

$$t = 1\frac{7}{25} \text{ geeft } Q(11 \cdot 1\frac{7}{25}, 16 - 2 \cdot 1\frac{7}{25}) = Q(14\frac{2}{25}, 13\frac{11}{25})$$

20 a $x(t) = t^2 - 4t$ geeft $x'(t) = 2t - 4$

$y(t) = t^4 - 4t^3 + 4t^2$ geeft $y'(t) = 4t^3 - 12t^2 + 8t$

Evenwijdig met de x -as als $y'(t) = 0 \wedge x'(t) \neq 0$

$$4t^3 - 12t^2 + 8t = 0 \wedge 2t - 4 \neq 0$$

$$4t(t^2 - 3t + 2) = 0 \wedge 2t \neq 4$$

$$4t(t-1)(t-2) = 0 \wedge t \neq 2$$

$$(t=0 \vee t=1 \vee t=2) \wedge t \neq 2$$

$$t=0 \vee t=1$$

$t=0$ geeft het punt $(0, 0)$.

$t=1$ geeft het punt $(-3, 1)$.

Dus evenwijdig met de x -as in de punten $(0, 0)$ en $(-3, 1)$.

Evenwijdig met de y -as als $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$

$$t=2 \wedge t \neq 0 \wedge t \neq 1 \wedge t \neq 2$$

Er is dus geen waarde van t die voldoet, dus er zijn geen punten waarin de raaklijn evenwijdig is met de y -as.

- b** Naar links betekent $x'(t) < 0$

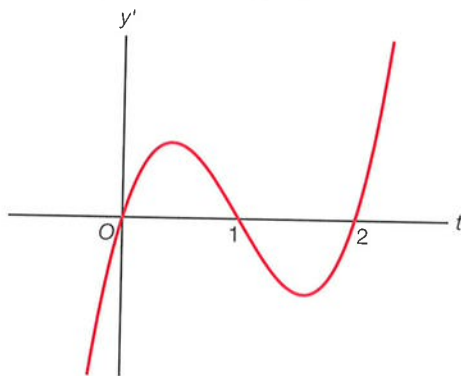
$$2t - 4 < 0$$

$$2t < 4$$

$$t < 2$$

$y'(t) = 0$ geeft $t = 0 \vee t = 1 \vee t = 2$ (zie a)

Omhoog betekent $y'(t) > 0$.



$y'(t) > 0$ geeft $0 < t < 1 \vee t > 2$

$$x'(t) < 0 \wedge y'(t) > 0$$

$$t < 2 \wedge (0 < t < 1 \vee t > 2)$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

Dus naar links en omhoog voor $0 < t < 1$.

- c** $x(t) = -3$ geeft $t^2 - 4t = -3$

$$t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0$$

$$(t-1)(t-3) = 0$$

$$t = 1 \vee t = 3$$

$t = 1$ geeft het punt $(-3, 1)$, dus voldoet niet.

$t = 3$ geeft het punt $(-3, 9)$, dus voldoet.

$$x'(3) = 2 \cdot 3 - 4 = 2 \text{ en } y'(3) = 4 \cdot 3^3 - 12 \cdot 3^2 + 8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

$$\text{De baansnelheid is } v'(3) = \sqrt{2^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{580} = 2\sqrt{145}.$$

- d** $v(t) = \sqrt{(2t-4)^2 + (4t^3 - 12t^2 + 8t)^2}$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = \sqrt{(2x-4)^2 + (4x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x)^2}.$$

De optie minimum geeft $x = 2$ en $y = 0$.

De minimale baansnelheid is 0 voor $t = 2$.

- e** $x'(t) = 2t - 4$ geeft $x''(t) = 2$

$$y'(t) = 4t^3 - 12t^2 + 8t \text{ geeft } y''(t) = 12t^2 - 24t + 8$$

De versnellingsvector is evenwijdig met de lijn $y = x$ als $y''(t) = x''(t)$

$$12t^2 - 24t + 8 = 2$$

$$12t^2 - 24t + 6 = 0$$

$$2t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0$$

$$D = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 8, \text{ dus } \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$t = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}{4} \vee t = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$t = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \vee t = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

- 21 a** $y(t) = 0$ geeft $t^2 - 1 = 0$

$$t^2 = 1$$

$$t = 1 \vee t = -1$$

$t = 1$ geeft het punt $(0, 0)$.

$t = -1$ geeft het punt $(6, 0)$.

Dus de snijpunten met de x -as zijn $(0, 0)$ en $(6, 0)$.

$$x(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } -t^3 + 3t^2 - 2t = 0$$

$$-t(t^2 - 3t + 2) = 0$$

$$-t(t-1)(t-2) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \vee t = 1 \vee t = 2$$

$t = 0$ geeft het punt $(0, -1)$.

$t = 1$ geeft het punt $(0, 0)$.

$t = 2$ geeft het punt $(0, 3)$.

Dus de snijpunten met de y -as zijn $(0, -1)$, $(0, 0)$ en $(0, 3)$.

b $x(t) = -t^3 + 3t^2 - 2t$ geeft $x'(t) = -3t^2 + 6t - 2$

$y(t) = t^2 - 1$ geeft $y'(t) = 2t$

Evenwijdig met de x -as als $y'(t) = 0 \wedge x'(t) \neq 0$ en evenwijdig met de y -as als $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$.

$x'(t) = 0$ geeft $-3t^2 + 6t - 2 = 0$

$$D = 6^2 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-2) = 12, \text{ dus } \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$t = \frac{-6 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-6} \vee t = \frac{-6 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-6}$$

$$t = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} \vee t = 1 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$y'(t) = 0$ geeft $2t = 0$

$$t = 0$$

Dus raaklijn evenwijdig met de x -as of met de y -as voor $t = 0 \vee t = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} \vee t = 1 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$.

c Evenwijdig met de lijn $y = 2x + 3$ geeft $\begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} \hat{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$2 \cdot x'(t) = 1 \cdot y'(t)$$

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

$$-6t^2 + 12t - 4 = 2t$$

$$-6t^2 + 10t - 4 = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 5t + 2 = 0$$

$$D = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$t = \frac{5+1}{6} = 1 \vee t = \frac{5-1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$t = 1$ geeft het punt $(0, 0)$.

$t = \frac{2}{3}$ geeft het punt $(-\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{5}{9})$.

Dus de punten zijn $(0, 0)$ en $(-\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{5}{9})$.

d $y(t) = 8$ geeft $t^2 - 1 = 8$

$$t^2 = 9$$

$$t = 3 \vee t = -3$$

$t = 3$ geeft het punt $(-6, 8)$, dus voldoet.

$t = -3$ geeft het punt $(60, 8)$, dus voldoet niet.

$x'(3) = -3 \cdot 3^2 + 6 \cdot 3 - 2 = -11$ en $y'(3) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$

De baansnelheid is $v(3) = \sqrt{(-11)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{157}$.

e $y(t) = -\frac{3}{4}$ geeft $t^2 - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

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

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

$x(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{8}$, dus $t = \frac{1}{2}$ voldoet.

$x(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{8}$, dus $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ voldoet niet.

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(-3t^2 + 6t - 2)^2 + (2t)^2} = \sqrt{9t^4 - 18t^3 + 6t^2 - 18t^3 + 36t^2 - 12t + 6t^2 - 12t + 4 + 4t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9t^4 - 36t^3 + 52t^2 - 24t + 4}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9t^4 - 36t^3 + 52t^2 - 24t + 4}} \cdot (36t^3 - 108t^2 + 104t - 24) = \frac{18t^3 - 54t^2 + 52t - 12}{\sqrt{9t^4 - 36t^3 + 52t^2 - 24t + 4}}$$

$$a(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{18 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 54 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 52 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 12}{\sqrt{9 \cdot \frac{1}{16} - 36 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 52 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 24 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4}} = \frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{\sqrt{1\frac{1}{16}}} = \frac{11}{17}\sqrt{17}$$

Dus de baanversnelling is $\frac{11}{17}\sqrt{17}$.

11 Integraalrekening

Bladzijde 231

22 a $F(x) = x + \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ geeft

$$F'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{(x+1) \cdot 1 - (x-1) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = 1 + \frac{x+1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x+1-x-1}{(x+1)^2} = 1 + \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x^2-1+2}{x^2-1}$$

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

Dus $F'(x) = f(x)$ oftewel F is een primitieve van f .

b $F(x) = x \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) + \ln(x^2-1)$ geeft

$$F'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(x-1) \cdot 1 - (x+1) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) + x \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) + x \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{-2}{x-1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) - \frac{2x}{x^2-1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$$

Dus $F'(x) = f(x)$ oftewel F is een primitieve van f .

c $F(x) = -x^3 \cos(x) + 3x^2 \sin(x) + 6x \cos(x) - 6 \sin(x)$ geeft

$$F'(x) = -3x^2 \cdot \cos(x) - x^3 \cdot (-\sin(x)) + 6x \cdot \sin(x) + 3x^2 \cdot \cos(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x) + 6x \cdot (-\sin(x)) - 6 \cos(x)$$

$$= -3x^2 \cos(x) + x^3 \sin(x) + 6x \sin(x) + 3x^2 \cos(x) + 6 \cos(x) - 6x \sin(x) - 6 \cos(x)$$

$$= x^3 \sin(x)$$

Dus $F'(x) = f(x)$ oftewel F is een primitieve van f .

d $F(x) = (6x^2 - 2x - 4)\sqrt{x-1}$ geeft

$$F'(x) = (12x - 2) \cdot \sqrt{x-1} + (6x^2 - 2x - 4) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = (12x - 2)\sqrt{x-1} + \frac{3x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{(12x - 2)(x - 1)}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{3x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{12x^2 - 12x - 2x + 2 + 3x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{15x^2 - 15x}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{15x(x-1)}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 15x\sqrt{x-1}$$

Dus $F'(x) = f(x)$ oftewel F is een primitieve van f .

23 a $f(x) = 7 \cdot \log(5x)$ geeft $F(x) = 7 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(10)} \cdot (5x \ln(5x) - 5x) + c = \frac{7(x \ln(5x) - x)}{\ln(10)} + c$

b $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x-1}$ geeft $F(x) = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x-1} + c$

c $f(x) = 10 \ln(2x-4)$ geeft

$$F(x) = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} ((2x-4) \ln(2x-4) - (2x-4)) + c = 5(2x-4) \ln(2x-4) - 5(2x-4) + c$$

d $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 6x^2\sqrt{x} + 8x}{x^3} = \frac{x^4}{x^3} - \frac{6x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{x^3} + \frac{8x}{x^3} = x - 6x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 8x^{-2}$ geeft

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{6}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{-1} \cdot x^{-1} + c = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12\sqrt{x} - \frac{8}{x} + c$$

e $f(x) = (x^2 + 3)^2 = x^4 + 6x^2 + 9$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + 2x^3 + 9x + c$

f $f(x) = 3 \sin(4x)$ geeft $F(x) = 3 \cdot -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + c = -\frac{3}{4} \cos(4x) + c$

24 a $f(x) = \sqrt{6x+3} = (6x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} (6x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \frac{1}{9} (6x+3) \sqrt{6x+3} + c$

b $f(x) = \frac{10}{2x-1}$ geeft $F(x) = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-1| + c = 5 \ln|2x-1| + c$

c $f(x) = (3x-6)^{-2}$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot -\frac{1}{-1} (3x-6)^{-1} + c = -\frac{1}{3} (3x-6)^{-1} + c$

d $f(x) = (2x+5)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2x+5}$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+5| + c$

e $f(x) = 10^{2x-3}$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10^{2x-3}}{\ln(10)} + c = \frac{10^{2x-3}}{2 \ln(10)} + c$

f $f(x) = \frac{8^x - 1}{2^x} = \frac{8^x}{2^x} - \frac{1}{2^x} = 4^x - 2^{-x}$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{4^x}{\ln(4)} + \frac{2^{-x}}{\ln(2)} + c$

25 $F(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^x$ geeft

$$F'(x) = (2ax + b) \cdot e^x + (ax^2 + bx + c) \cdot e^x = (ax^2 + (2a + b)x + b + c)e^x$$

Dit moet gelijk zijn aan $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^x$, dus $a = 1$, $2a + b = 0$ en $b + c = 1$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ 2a + b = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 + b = 0 \\ b = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b = -2 \\ b + c = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -2 + c = 1 \\ c = 3 \end{array}$$

Dus $a = 1$, $b = -2$ en $c = 3$.

26 $f(x) = px$ geeft $x^3 - 3x = px$

$$x^3 = px + 3x$$

$$x^3 = (p + 3)x$$

$$x = 0 \vee x^2 = p + 3$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = \sqrt{p+3} \vee x = -\sqrt{p+3}$$

vold. niet

$$O(V) = \int_0^{\sqrt{p+3}} (px - f(x)) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{p+3}} (px - (x^3 - 3x)) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{p+3}} (-x^3 + (p+3)x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + (p+3) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{p+3}} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (p+3)^2 + (p+3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (p+3) - 0 = \frac{1}{4}(p+3)^2$$

$$O(V) = 9 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{4}(p+3)^2 = 9$$

$$(p+3)^2 = 36$$

$$p+3 = 6 \vee p+3 = -6$$

$$p = 3 \vee p = -9$$

vold. niet

Dus $p = 3$.

27 $O(ABCD) = 5 \cdot (2 - p) = 10 - 5p$

V is het vlakdeel dat wordt ingesloten door de grafiek van f en het lijnstuk CD .

$$O(V) = \int_0^5 (2 - f(x)) dx = \int_0^5 \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 1 - \frac{3}{x+1} \right) dx = \int_0^5 \left(3 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[3x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 3 \ln|x+1| \right]_0^5$$

$$= 15 - 6\frac{1}{4} - 3 \ln(6) - (0 - 0 - 0) = 8\frac{3}{4} - 3 \ln(6)$$

$$O(V) = \frac{1}{2}O(ABCD) \text{ geeft } 8\frac{3}{4} - 3 \ln(6) = 5 - 2\frac{1}{2}p$$

$$2\frac{1}{2}p = 3 \ln(6) - 3\frac{3}{4}$$

$$p = 1\frac{1}{5} \ln(6) - 1\frac{1}{2}$$

Bladzijde 232

28 a 54 km/uur = 15 m/s

Versnelling van de wielrenner constant a en beginsnelheid 15 geeft snelheid $v_w(t) = at + 15$.

$$v_w(t) = at + 15 \text{ geeft } s_w(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + 15t + c$$

$$s_w(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + 15t + c \left\} s_w(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + 15t \right.$$

$$s_w(0) = 0$$

$$v_w(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } at + 15 = 0$$

$$at = -15$$

$$t = -\frac{15}{a}$$

$$s_w\left(-\frac{15}{a}\right) = 40 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{2}a \cdot \left(-\frac{15}{a}\right)^2 + 15 \cdot -\frac{15}{a} = 40$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a \cdot \frac{225}{a^2} - \frac{225}{a} = 40$$

$$\frac{112\frac{1}{2}}{a} - \frac{225}{a} = 40$$

$$-\frac{112\frac{1}{2}}{a} = 40$$

$$a = -\frac{112\frac{1}{2}}{40} = -2,8125$$

Dus de versnelling van de wielrenner is $-2,8125 \text{ m/s}^2$.

- b** $a = -2,5$, $v_w(0) = 15$ en $s_w(0) = 0$ geeft $v_w(t) = -2,5t + 15$ en $s_w(t) = -1,25t^2 + 15t$
 $6 \text{ km/uur} = 1\frac{2}{3} \text{ m/s}$

Voor de auto geldt $v_a(t) = 1\frac{2}{3}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_a(t) = 1\frac{2}{3} \text{ geeft } s_a(t) = 1\frac{2}{3}t + b \\ s_a(0) = 40 \end{array} \right\} s_a(t) = 1\frac{2}{3}t + 40$$

$$v_w(t) = v_a(t)$$

$$-2,5t + 15 = 1\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-2,5t = -13\frac{1}{3}$$

$$t = 5\frac{1}{3}$$

$$s_w(5\frac{1}{3}) = -1,25 \cdot (5\frac{1}{3})^2 + 15 \cdot 5\frac{1}{3} = 44\frac{4}{9}$$

$$s_a(5\frac{1}{3}) = 1\frac{2}{3} \cdot 5\frac{1}{3} + 40 = 48\frac{8}{9}$$

Dus op het moment dat de wielrenner en de auto dezelfde snelheid hebben, rijdt de auto $48\frac{8}{9} - 44\frac{4}{9} = 4\frac{4}{9}$ meter voor de wielrenner.

De wielrenner kan dus op tijd stoppen.

29 a $O(V) = \int_0^1 (3^x + 1) dx = \left[\frac{3^x}{\ln(3)} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{\ln(3)} + 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(3)} = \frac{2}{\ln(3)} + 1$

b $I(L) = \pi \int_0^1 (3^x + 1)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (3^{2x} + 2 \cdot 3^x + 1) dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3^{2x}}{\ln(3)} + 2 \cdot \frac{3^x}{\ln(3)} + x \right]_0^1$
 $= \pi \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{\ln(3)} + \frac{6}{\ln(3)} + 1 - \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\ln(3)} + \frac{2}{\ln(3)} + 0 \right) \right) = \pi \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{2} + 6 - \frac{1}{2} - 2}{\ln(3)} + 1 \right) = \frac{8\pi}{\ln(3)} + \pi$

c $y = 3^x + 1$ geeft $3^x + 1 = y$
 $3^x = y - 1$
 $x = {}^3\log(y - 1)$

$$f(0) = 2 \text{ en } f(1) = 4$$

$$I(M) = \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 4 - \pi \int_2^4 ({}^3\log(y - 1))^2 dy \approx 9,89$$

30 a $I = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{3}r}^{\frac{1}{2}r} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{3}r}^{\frac{1}{2}r} (r^2 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[r^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{\frac{1}{3}r}^{\frac{1}{2}r} = \pi \left(r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}r \right)^3 \right) - \pi \left(r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}r - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}r \right)^3 \right)$
 $= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}r^3 - \frac{1}{24}r^3 \right) - \pi \left(\frac{1}{3}r^3 - \frac{1}{81}r^3 \right) = \frac{11}{24}\pi r^3 - \frac{26}{81}\pi r^3 = \frac{89}{648}\pi r^3$

b $I_{\text{bol}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$$I = \pi \int_{-pr}^{pr} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-pr}^{pr} (r^2 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[r^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-pr}^{pr} = \pi \left(r^2 \cdot pr - \frac{1}{3}(pr)^3 \right) - \pi \left(r^2 \cdot -pr - \frac{1}{3}(-pr)^3 \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(pr^3 - \frac{1}{3}p^3 r^3 \right) + \pi \left(pr^3 - \frac{1}{3}p^3 r^3 \right) = \pi \left(2pr^3 - \frac{2}{3}p^3 r^3 \right) = (2p - \frac{2}{3}p^3)\pi r^3$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}I_{\text{bol}} \text{ geeft } (2p - \frac{2}{3}p^3)\pi r^3 = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

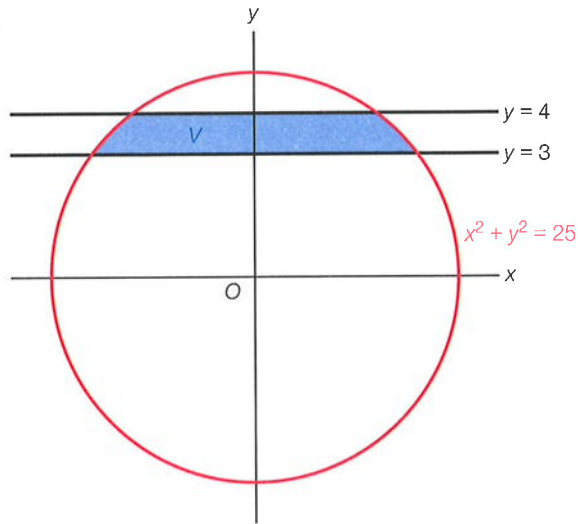
$$2p - \frac{2}{3}p^3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \text{ en } y_2 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,347...$

Dus $p \approx 0,35$.

31



Substitutie van $y = 3$ in $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ geeft $x^2 + 9 = 25$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = 4 \vee x = -4$$

Substitutie van $y = 4$ in $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ geeft $x^2 + 16 = 25$

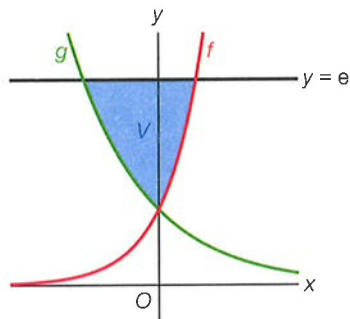
$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = 3 \vee x = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(L) &= \pi \int_{-4}^{-3} y^2 dx + \pi \int_{-3}^3 4^2 dx + \pi \int_3^4 y^2 dx - \pi \int_{-4}^4 3^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_{-4}^{-3} (25 - x^2) dx + \pi [16x]_{-3}^3 + \pi \int_3^4 (25 - x^2) dx - \pi [9x]_{-4}^4 \\ &= \pi \left[25x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-4}^{-3} + \pi(48 - -48) + \pi \left[25x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_3^4 - \pi(36 - -36) \\ &= \pi(-75 + 9) - \pi(-100 + \frac{64}{3}) + 96\pi + \pi(100 - \frac{64}{3}) - \pi(75 - 9) - 72\pi \\ &= -66\pi + 78\frac{2}{3}\pi + 96\pi + 78\frac{2}{3}\pi - 66\pi - 72\pi = 49\frac{1}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{array}{lll} e^{2x} = e & e^{-x} = e & e^{2x} = e^{-x} \\ 2x = 1 & -x = 1 & 2x = -x \\ x = \frac{1}{2} & x = -1 & x = 0 \end{array}$$

e omlaag schuiven geeft

$$\begin{aligned} I(L) &= \pi \int_{-1}^0 (e^{-x} - e)^2 dx + \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{2x} - e)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (e^{-2x} - 2e^{-x+1} + e^2) dx + \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{4x} - 2e^{2x+1} + e^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + 2e^{-x+1} + e^2 x \right]_{-1}^0 + \pi \left[\frac{1}{4}e^{4x} - e^{2x+1} + e^2 x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2e \right) - \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^2 + 2e^2 - e^2 \right) + \pi \left(\frac{1}{4}e^2 - e^2 + \frac{1}{2}e^2 \right) - \pi \left(\frac{1}{4} - e \right) = \left(-\frac{3}{4}e^2 + 3e - \frac{3}{4} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b} \quad \int_{-1}^0 g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_{-1}^0 = -1 + e$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2x} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } O(W) = -1 + e + \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2} e - 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\int_{-1}^{\ln(\frac{4}{e+3})} e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_{-1}^{\ln(\frac{4}{e+3})} = -e^{-\ln(\frac{4}{e+3})} + e = -e^{\ln(\frac{e+3}{4})} + e = -\frac{e+3}{4} + e = -\frac{1}{4}e - \frac{3}{4} + e = \frac{3}{4}e - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} O(W) = \frac{1}{2} (1\frac{1}{2} e - 1\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} e - \frac{3}{4}$$

Dus de lijn $x = \ln\left(\frac{4}{e+3}\right)$ verdeelt W in twee delen met gelijke oppervlakte.

12 Goniometrische formules

33 a $\sin(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) = -\cos(x - \frac{2}{3}\pi)$
 $\cos(x - \frac{1}{6}\pi) = \cos(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi)$
 $x - \frac{1}{6}\pi = x + \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x - \frac{1}{6}\pi = -x - \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
geen oplossing $2x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{1}{12}\pi + k \cdot \pi$

b $2 \sin(x) \cos(x) = \cos(x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)$
 $\sin(2x) = \sin(x + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$
 $2x = x + \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = \pi - x - \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{9}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$

c $\cos(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \cdot \cos(x) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$
 $\cos(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \cdot \sin(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x + \pi) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$
 $\sin(2x + \pi) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$
 $2x + \pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x + \pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $2x = -\frac{3}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $x = -\frac{3}{8}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = -\frac{1}{8}\pi + k \cdot \pi$

d $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin(2x) + \cos(2x) = 1$
 $2\sqrt{3} \sin(x) \cos(x) + 1 - 2\sin^2(x) = 1$
 $2\sqrt{3} \sin(x) \cos(x) - 2\sin^2(x) = 0$
 $2 \sin(x)(\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x)) = 0$
 $2 \sin(x) = 0 \vee \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x) = 0$
 $\sin(x) = 0 \vee \sin(x) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(x)$
 $x = k \cdot \pi \vee \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \sqrt{3}$
 $x = k \cdot \pi \vee \tan(x) = \sqrt{3}$
 $x = k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$

34 a $f(x) = (2 - \sin(x))^2 = 4 - 4 \sin(x) + \sin^2(x) = 4 - 4 \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$
 $= 4\frac{1}{2} - 4 \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$

$$F(x) = 4\frac{1}{2}x + 4 \cos(x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + c$$

b $g(x) = \sin(3x) \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + \cos(3x) \sin(\frac{1}{2}x) = \sin(3\frac{1}{2}x)$
 $G(x) = -\frac{2}{7} \cos(3\frac{1}{2}x) + c$

c $h(x) = 4 \cos^4(x) - \cos^2(2x) = (2 \cos^2(x))^2 - \cos^2(2x) = (1 + \cos(2x))^2 - \cos^2(2x)$
 $= 1 + 2 \cos(2x) + \cos^2(2x) - \cos^2(2x) = 1 + 2 \cos(2x)$
 $H(x) = x + \sin(2x) + c$

35 a $f(x) = \sin(x) - \cos(x) + \sqrt{2}$ geeft $f'(x) = \cos(x) + \sin(x)$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $\cos(x) + \sin(x) = 0$
 $\sin(x) = -\cos(x)$
 $\tan(x) = -1$
 $x = -\frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi$

$$f(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) = \sin(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) - \cos(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) + \sqrt{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$f(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) = 0$ en $f'(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) = 0$, dus de grafiek van f raakt de x -as.

b $f(\frac{1}{4}\pi - p) + f(\frac{1}{4}\pi + p) = \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi - p) - \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi - p) + \sqrt{2} + \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi + p) - \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi + p) + \sqrt{2}$
 $= \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\cos(p) - \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\sin(p) - (\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\cos(p) + \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\sin(p)) + \sqrt{2}$
 $+ \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\cos(p) + \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\sin(p) - (\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\cos(p) - \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi)\sin(p)) + \sqrt{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \sqrt{2}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} = 2y_A$

Dus de grafiek van f is puntsymmetrisch in $A(\frac{1}{4}\pi, \sqrt{2})$.

c $f(\frac{3}{4}\pi - p) = \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi - p) - \cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi - p) + \sqrt{2}$
 $= \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\cos(p) - \cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\sin(p) - (\cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\cos(p) + \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\sin(p)) + \sqrt{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \sqrt{2}$
 $= \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \sqrt{2}$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}\pi + p) = \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi + p) - \cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi + p) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\cos(p) + \cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\sin(p) - (\cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\cos(p) - \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi)\sin(p)) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(p) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(p) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}\pi - p) = f(\frac{3}{4}\pi + p)$$

Dus de lijn $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ is symmetrieas van de grafiek van f .

36 a $\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -ab \sin(bt) \\ ab \cos(bt) \end{pmatrix}$
 $v(t) = \sqrt{(-ab \sin(bt))^2 + (ab \cos(bt))^2} = \sqrt{a^2 b^2 \sin^2(bt) + a^2 b^2 \cos^2(bt)}$
 $= \sqrt{a^2 b^2 (\sin^2(bt) + \cos^2(bt))} = \sqrt{a^2 b^2} = ab$

b $\vec{a}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x''(t) \\ y''(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -ab^2 \cos(bt) \\ -ab^2 \sin(bt) \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{v}(t) \cdot \vec{a}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -ab \sin(bt) \\ ab \cos(bt) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -ab^2 \cos(bt) \\ -ab^2 \sin(bt) \end{pmatrix} = a^2 b^3 \sin(bt) \cos(bt) - a^2 b^3 \cos(bt) \sin(bt) = 0$

Dus $\vec{v}(t) \perp \vec{a}(t)$.

c $|\vec{a}(t)| = \sqrt{(-ab^2 \cos(bt))^2 + (-ab^2 \sin(bt))^2} = \sqrt{a^2 b^4 \cos^2(bt) + a^2 b^4 \sin^2(bt)}$
 $= \sqrt{a^2 b^4 (\sin^2(bt) + \cos^2(bt))} = \sqrt{a^2 b^4} = ab^2$

$$v = 10 \text{ en } |\vec{a}(t)| = 5 \text{ geeft } ab = 10 \text{ en } ab^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{ab^2}{ab} = \frac{5}{10}$$

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

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ en } ab = 10 \text{ geeft } a = 20$$

Dus de straal van de cirkel is 20.

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37 a $f(x) = 2 \cos^2(x) + \sin(2x) = 2 \cos^2(x) - 1 + 1 + \sin(2x) = \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 1$
 $f(x) = \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 1$ geeft $f'(x) = -2 \sin(2x) + 2 \cos(2x)$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $-2 \sin(2x) + 2 \cos(2x) = 0$
 $\sin(2x) = \cos(2x)$
 $\tan(2x) = 1$
 $2x = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $x = \frac{1}{8}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$

$$x \text{ in } [0, \pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{8}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{8}\pi$$

$$\text{max. is } f(\frac{1}{8}\pi) = \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi) + \sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{min. is } f(\frac{5}{8}\pi) = \cos(1\frac{1}{4}\pi) + \sin(1\frac{1}{4}\pi) + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 1 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Dus } B_f = [1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}].$$

- b** $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $2 \cos^2(x) + \sin(2x) = 2 \sin(2x)$

$$2 \cos^2(x) = \sin(2x)$$

$$2 \cos^2(x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$2 \cos(x) = 0 \vee \cos(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\cos(x) = 0 \vee \tan(x) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

x in $[0, \pi]$ geeft $x = \frac{1}{4}\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{2}\pi$

$$O(V) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (2 \sin(2x) - (2 \cos^2(x) + \sin(2x))) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (2 \sin(2x) - (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 1)) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (2 \sin(2x) - \cos(2x) - \sin(2x) - 1) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (\sin(2x) - \cos(2x) - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) - x \right]_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi) - \frac{1}{2}\pi - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) - \frac{1}{4}\pi \right)$$

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

- c** C is het midden van AB als $g(p) = \frac{1}{2}f(p)$.

Dit geeft $2 \sin(2p) = \cos^2(p) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2p)$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sin(2p) = \cos^2(p)$$

$$3 \sin(p) \cos(p) = \cos^2(p)$$

$$\cos(p) = 0 \vee 3 \sin(p) = \cos(p)$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee 3 \cdot \frac{\sin(p)}{\cos(p)} = 1$$

$$\text{vold. niet} \quad \tan(p) = \frac{1}{3}$$

- 38 a** $u_P = 25 \sin(8\pi t)$

Per trilling wordt $4 \cdot 25 = 100$ mm afgelegd.

Er zijn $\frac{8\pi}{2\pi} = 4$ trillingen per seconde,

dus P legt per minuut $60 \cdot 4 \cdot 100 = 24\,000$ mm = 24 m af.

$$u_Q = 40 \sin(6\pi t).$$

Per trilling wordt $4 \cdot 40 = 160$ mm afgelegd.

Er zijn $\frac{6\pi}{2\pi} = 3$ trillingen per seconde,

dus Q legt per minuut $60 \cdot 3 \cdot 160 = 28\,800$ mm = 28,8 m af.

Het punt Q legt de grootste afstand per minuut af. Het verschil is 4,8 m.

- b** Op $t = 0$ beginnen P en Q beide aan een nieuwe trilling.

P heeft trillingstijd $\frac{1}{4}$ seconde en Q heeft trillingstijd $\frac{1}{3}$ seconde. Dus na 1 seconde heeft P 4 trillingen gemaakt en Q 3 trillingen, dus beginnen P en Q na 1 seconde beide de tweede keer aan een nieuwe trilling.

Dus op $t = 1$.

- c** De afstand tussen P en Q is $|25 \sin(8\pi t) - 40 \sin(6\pi t)|$.

Voer in $y_1 = |25 \sin(8\pi x) - 40 \sin(6\pi x)|$ en $y_2 = 30$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,2360\dots$

Dus het eerste tijdstip is $t \approx 0,236$.

- 39 a** $f(x) = 0$ geeft $2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x) = 0$

$$\sin(x)(2 \sin(x) + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 \vee \sin(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = k \cdot \pi \vee x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

x in $[0, 2\pi]$ geeft $x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \vee x = 2\pi$

$$O = \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_0^\pi (2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x)) dx = \int_0^\pi (2 \sin^2(x) - 1 + 1 + \sin(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (-\cos(2x) + \sin(x) + 1) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) - \cos(x) + x \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\pi) - \cos(\pi) + \pi - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin(0) - \cos(0) + 0 \right) = 0 - (-1) + \pi + 0 + 1 = 2 + \pi$$

b $f(x) = 2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x)$ geeft $f'(x) = 4 \sin(x) \cos(x) + \cos(x)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 4 \sin(x) \cos(x) + \cos(x) = 0$$

$$\cos(x)(4 \sin(x) + 1) = 0$$

$$\cos(x) = 0 \vee \sin(x) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi \vee \sin(x) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}\pi) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(1\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 \sin^2(1\frac{1}{2}\pi) + \sin(1\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$\sin(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ geeft } f(x) = 2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$f(x) = p \text{ heeft precies vier oplossingen voor } -\frac{1}{8} < p < 0 \vee 0 < p < 1.$$

c $f(\frac{1}{2}\pi - p) = 2 \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}\pi - p) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi - p)$

$$= 2(\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \cos(p) - \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \sin(p))^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \cos(p) - \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \sin(p)$$

$$= 2(1 \cdot \cos(p) - 0)^2 + 1 \cdot \cos(p) - 0$$

$$= 2 \cos^2(p) + \cos(p)$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}\pi + p) = 2 \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}\pi + p) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi + p)$$

$$= 2(\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \cos(p) + \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \sin(p))^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \cos(p) + \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \sin(p)$$

$$= 2(1 \cdot \cos(p) + 0)^2 + 1 \cdot \cos(p) + 0$$

$$= 2 \cos^2(p) + \cos(p)$$

Er geldt $f(\frac{1}{2}\pi - p) = f(\frac{1}{2}\pi + p)$, dus de grafiek van f is symmetrisch op het interval $[0, \pi]$.

$$p = f(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = f(\frac{1}{6}\pi) = 2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

40 a $\begin{cases} x(t) = \sin(t) + \cos(t) \\ y(t) = 1 + 2 \sin(2t + \pi) \end{cases}$

$$x^2 = (\sin(t) + \cos(t))^2 = \sin^2(t) + 2 \sin(t) \cos(t) + \cos^2(t) = 1 + \sin(2t)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 + 2 \sin(2t + \pi) = 1 - 2 \sin(2t) \\ x^2 = 1 + \sin(2t) \text{ geeft } \sin(2t) = x^2 - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 1 - 2(x^2 - 1) \\ y = 1 - 2x^2 + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = -2x^2 + 3$$

Dus de baan van P is een deel van de bergparabool $y = -2x^2 + 3$.

Dus $a = -2$ en $b = 3$.

b $\begin{cases} x^2 = 1 + \sin(2t) \\ -1 \leq \sin(2t) \leq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x^2 \leq 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$

$$x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ en } y = -2x^2 + 3 \text{ geeft } y = -1$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ en } y = -2x^2 + 3 \text{ geeft } y = -1$$

Dus de keerpunten zijn $(-\sqrt{2}, -1)$ en $(\sqrt{2}, -1)$.

Bladzijde 235

41 a De baan van P is de cirkel met middelpunt O en straal 4, de baan van Q is de cirkel met middelpunt O en straal 5.

De minimale afstand tussen P en Q is $5 - 4 = 1$ voor $5t = 3t + k \cdot 2\pi$

$$2t = k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$t = k \cdot \pi$$

Dus de minimale afstand wordt bereikt voor $t = 0$, $t = \pi$ en $t = 2\pi$.

De maximale afstand tussen P en Q is $5 + 4 = 9$ voor $5t = 3t + \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$

$$2t = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

Dus de maximale afstand wordt bereikt voor $t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ en $t = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi$.

b $PQ^2 = (5 \cos(3t) - 4 \cos(5t))^2 + (5 \sin(3t) - 4 \sin(5t))^2$

$$= 25 \cos^2(3t) - 40 \cos(3t) \cos(5t) + 16 \cos^2(5t) + 25 \sin^2(3t) - 40 \sin(3t) \sin(5t) + 16 \sin^2(5t)$$

$$= 25(\cos^2(3t) + \sin^2(3t)) + 16(\cos^2(5t) + \sin^2(5t)) - 40(\cos(3t) \cos(5t) + \sin(3t) \sin(5t))$$

$$= 25 + 16 - 40 \cos(3t - 5t) = 41 - 40 \cos(-2t) = 41 - 40 \cos(2t) = 41 - 40(1 - 2 \sin^2(t))$$

$$= 41 - 40 + 80 \sin^2(t) = 1 + 80 \sin^2(t)$$

$$\text{Dus } PQ = \sqrt{1 + 80 \sin^2(t)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } PQ &= \sqrt{41} \\
 \sqrt{1 + 80 \sin^2(t)} &= \sqrt{41} \\
 1 + 80 \sin^2(t) &= 41 \\
 80 \sin^2(t) &= 40 \\
 \sin^2(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 \sin(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \vee \sin(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \\
 t = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee t = \frac{3}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee t = -\frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee t = 1\frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \\
 t \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } t &= \frac{1}{4}\pi \vee t = \frac{3}{4}\pi \vee t = 1\frac{1}{4}\pi \vee t = 1\frac{3}{4}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

- d Evenwijdig met de y -as, dus $x_P = x_Q$
 $4 \cos(5t) = 5 \cos(3t)$
 Voer in $y_1 = 4 \cos(5x)$ en $y_2 = 5 \cos(3x)$.
 De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,756...$
 Dus voor $t \approx 0,76$.

42 a $y = 0$ geeft $\cos(3t) = 0$
 $3t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{3}\pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ geeft het punt $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.
 $t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ geeft het punt $(-1, 0)$.
 $t = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ geeft het punt $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.
 $\begin{cases} x(t) = \cos(2t) \\ y(t) = \cos(3t) \end{cases}$ geeft $\begin{cases} x'(t) = -2 \sin(2t) \\ y'(t) = -3 \sin(3t) \end{cases}$ en dus $\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin(2t) \\ -3 \sin(3t) \end{pmatrix}$.
 $\vec{v}(\frac{1}{6}\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi) \\ -3 \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \\ -3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{v}(\frac{5}{6}\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin(1\frac{2}{3}\pi) \\ -3 \sin(2\frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \\ -3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\cos(\varphi) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|1 - 3|}{\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{4}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

Dus $\varphi = 60^\circ$.

b $x = 0$ geeft $\cos(2t) = 0$
 $2t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ geeft het punt $(0, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$.
 $t = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ geeft het punt $(0, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$.
 $\vec{v}(\frac{3}{4}\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot -1 \\ -3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$
 Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{-1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$ en k door $(0, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$.
 Dus $k: y = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$.

c De baansnelheid is $v(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = \sqrt{(-2 \sin(\pi))^2 + (-3 \sin(1\frac{1}{2}\pi))^2} = \sqrt{0 + 9} = 3$.

d $d(A, B) = 1$, dus A op de lijn $y = \frac{1}{2}$, omdat de baan symmetrisch is in de x -as.
 $\cos(3t) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $3t = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3t = -\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{9}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi \vee t = -\frac{1}{9}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$
 $t \text{ in } [0, \pi]$ geeft $t = \frac{1}{9}\pi \vee t = \frac{7}{9}\pi \vee t = \frac{5}{9}\pi$
 $x(\frac{1}{9}\pi) = \cos(\frac{2}{9}\pi) = 0,766...$
 $x(\frac{7}{9}\pi) = \cos(\frac{14}{9}\pi) = 0,173...$
 $x(\frac{5}{9}\pi) = \cos(\frac{10}{9}\pi) = -0,939...$
 Dus $p \approx -0,94 \vee p \approx 0,17 \vee p \approx 0,77$.

43 a $y = 0$ geeft $2 \cos(2t) = 0$
 $\cos(2t) = 0$
 $2t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$
 $t = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$

$t = -\frac{1}{4}\pi$ geeft het punt $(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, 0)$.

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \\ y(t) = 2 \cos(2t) \end{cases} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} x'(t) = -3 \sin(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \\ y'(t) = -4 \sin(2t) \end{cases}$$

Dus $\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \sin(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \\ -4 \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\vec{v}(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -4 \cdot -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{4}{-1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} \text{ geeft } \varphi = -62,061\dots^\circ$$

Dus de hoek waaronder de baan de positieve x -as snijdt is ongeveer $62,1^\circ$.

b De baansnelheid is $v(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) = \sqrt{(-1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4\frac{1}{2} + 16} = \sqrt{\frac{41}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{82}$

c $x = 0$ geeft $3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 0$

$$\cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 0$$

$$t + \frac{1}{2}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$t = k \cdot \pi$$

$t = 0$ geeft $y = 2$, dus de baan snijdt de y -as in het punt $(0, 2)$.

Dus de vergelijking van de parabool is van de vorm $y = ax^2 + 2$.

$$\begin{cases} y = ax^2 + 2 \\ t = \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ geeft het punt } (-3, -2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \cdot (-3)^2 + 2 = -2 \\ 9a = -4 \\ a = -\frac{4}{9} \end{cases}$$

Dus $y = -\frac{4}{9}x^2 + 2$.

Substitutie van $x = 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ en $y = 2 \cos(2t)$ in $y = -\frac{4}{9}x^2 + 2$ geeft

$$2 \cos(2t) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot (3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi))^2 + 2$$

$$2 \cos(2t) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot 9(\cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi))^2 + 2$$

$$2 \cos(2t) = -4(\sin(t + \pi))^2 + 2$$

$$\cos(2t) = -2(-\sin(t))^2 + 1$$

$$\cos(2t) = 1 - 2 \sin^2(t)$$

Dit klopt voor elke t , dus de baan van P is een deel van de parabool $y = -\frac{4}{9}x^2 + 2$.

d $\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \\ 2 \cos(2t) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{PQ} = \vec{p}_L = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cos(2t) \\ 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{q} = \vec{p} + \vec{p}_L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \\ 2 \cos(2t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cos(2t) \\ 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) - 2 \cos(2t) \\ 2 \cos(2t) + 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{pmatrix}$$

Dus de bewegingsvergelijkingen van Q zijn $\begin{cases} x_Q = 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) - 2 \cos(2t) \\ y_Q = 2 \cos(2t) + 3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) \end{cases}$

e Q op de y -as geeft $x_Q = 0$

$$3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) - 2 \cos(2t) = 0$$

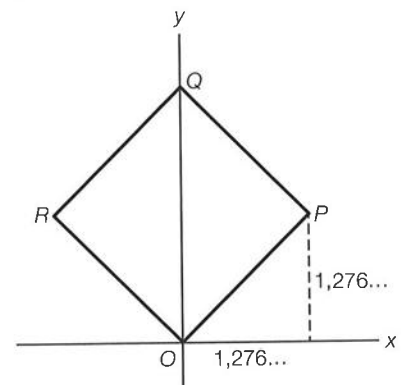
$$3 \cos(t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 \cos(2t)$$

Voer in $y_1 = 3 \cos(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ en $y_2 = 2 \cos(2x)$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -0,439\dots$

Dus $t = -0,439\dots$ en dit geeft $P(1,276\dots; 1,276\dots)$.

$$O(OPQR) = OP^2 = 1,276\dots^2 + 1,276\dots^2 \approx 3,26.$$



K Voortgezette integraalrekening**Bladzijde 236**

44 a $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x+8} = \frac{x-2+4}{x^2-4x+8} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-4)+4}{x^2-4x+8} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-4)}{x^2-4x+8} + \frac{4}{x^2-4x+8}$

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-4)}{x^2-4x+8} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-4x+8} (2x-4) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-4x+8} d(x^2-4x+8) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+8| + c$$

$$\int \frac{4}{x^2-4x+8} dx = \int \frac{4}{(x-2)^2-4+8} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}(x-2))^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}x-1)^2+1} dx = 2 \arctan(\frac{1}{2}x-1) + c$$

Dus $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+8| + 2 \arctan(\frac{1}{2}x-1) + c$.

b $F(x) = \int 3x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = \int \sin(x^3) dx^3 = -\cos(x^3) + c$

c $F(x) = \int \cos(x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+\sin(x)} dx = \int \sqrt[3]{1+\sin(x)} d\sin(x) = \int \sqrt[3]{1+u} du = \int (1+u)^{\frac{1}{3}} du$

$$= \frac{3}{4}(1+u)^{\frac{4}{3}} + c = \frac{3}{4}(1+u) \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+u} + c = \frac{3}{4}(1+\sin(x)) \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+\sin(x)} + c$$

d $F(x) = \int (2x+4) \cos(2x) dx = \int (2x+4) d\frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) = (2x+4) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) - \int \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) d(2x+4)$

$$= (x+2) \sin(2x) - \int \sin(2x) dx = (x+2) \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + c$$

e $F(x) = \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \right) dx$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} d(16-x^2) + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du + \arcsin(\frac{x}{4}) = -2\sqrt{u} + \arcsin(\frac{x}{4}) + c = -2\sqrt{16-x^2} + \arcsin(\frac{x}{4}) + c$$

f $F(x) = \int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{-x^2-4x-3}} dx = \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{-x^2-4x-3}} d(-x^2-4x-3) = \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{u}} du = -2\sqrt{u} + c$

$$= -2\sqrt{-x^2-4x-3} + c$$

g $f(x) = \frac{2x+7}{x^2+6x+8} = \frac{2x+7}{(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{b}{x+4} = \frac{a(x+4)+b(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{(a+b)x+4a+2b}{(x+2)(x+4)}$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=2 \\ 4a+2b=7 \end{cases} \left| \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} 2a+2b=4 \\ 4a+2b=7 \\ -2a=-3 \\ a=1\frac{1}{2} \\ a+b=2 \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} 1\frac{1}{2}+b=2 \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{x+2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+4} \text{ geeft } F(x) = 1\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+4| + c$$

45 a $f(x) = 4 \sin^2(x) \cos(x)$ geeft

$$f'(x) = 8 \sin(x) \cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) + 4 \sin^2(x) \cdot -\sin(x) = 8 \sin(x) \cos^2(x) - 4 \sin^3(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 4 \sin^2(x) \cdot \cos(x) = 0$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 \vee \cos(x) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$f'(0) = 8 \cdot 0 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f'(\pi) = 8 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f'(2\pi) = 8 \cdot 0 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 0 = 0$$

Dus de grafiek raakt de x -as in $(0, 0)$, $(\pi, 0)$ en $(2\pi, 0)$.

b Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 8 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 1 = -4$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -4x + b \\ f(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 0, \text{ dus } A(\frac{1}{2}\pi, 0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi + b = 0 \\ b = 2\pi \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = -4x + 2\pi$.

$$\text{c } O(V) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} 4 \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{1}{2}\pi} 4 \sin^2(x) d \sin(x) = \left[\frac{4}{3} \sin^3(x) \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 0 = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

46 a $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}$ geeft $\frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{2}{3}$

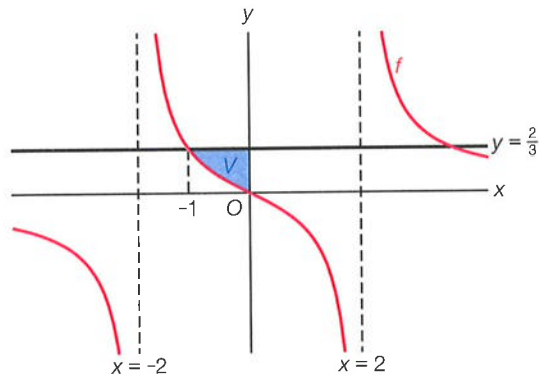
$$2x^2 - 8 = 6x$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = -1 \vee x = 4$$



$$O(V) = \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} 2x dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} d(x^2 - 4) = \ln|x^2 - 4| + c$$

$$\text{Dus } O(V) = \left[\frac{2}{3}x - \ln|x^2 - 4| \right]_{-1}^0 = 0 - \ln(4) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \ln(3) \right) = -\ln(4) + \frac{2}{3} + \ln(3) = \frac{2}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right).$$

$$\text{b } \int_p^{p+4} f(x) dx = \int_p^{p+4} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} dx = \left[\ln(x^2 - 4) \right]_p^{p+4} = \ln((p+4)^2 - 4) - \ln(p^2 - 4)$$

$$= \ln(p^2 + 8p + 16 - 4) - \ln(p^2 - 4) = \ln\left(\frac{p^2 + 8p + 12}{p^2 - 4}\right)$$

Omdat $p^2 - 4 > 0$ als $p > 2$, kan de modulus wegblijven.

$$\int_p^{p+4} f(x) dx = \ln(2)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p^2 + 8p + 12}{p^2 - 4}\right) = \ln(2)$$

$$\frac{p^2 + 8p + 12}{p^2 - 4} = 2$$

$$p^2 + 8p + 12 = 2p^2 - 8$$

$$p^2 - 8p - 20 = 0$$

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

$$p = -2 \vee p = 10$$

vold. niet

Dus voor $p = 10$.

47 a $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 10x}{x^2 + 1}$ geeft

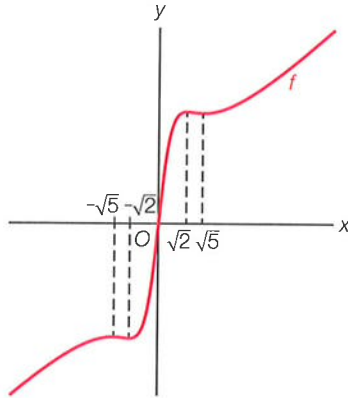
$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot (3x^2 + 10) - (x^3 + 10x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 10x^2 + 3x^2 + 10 - 2x^4 - 20x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 7x^2 + 10}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } x^4 - 7x^2 + 10 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 = 2 \vee x^2 = 5$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \vee x = -\sqrt{2} \vee x = \sqrt{5} \vee x = -\sqrt{5}$$



$$f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^3 + 10 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{2}}{2 + 1} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{3} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{(-\sqrt{2})^3 + 10 \cdot -\sqrt{2}}{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} - 10\sqrt{2}}{2 + 1} = \frac{-12\sqrt{2}}{3} = -4\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{5}) = \frac{(\sqrt{5})^3 + 10 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{5})^2 + 1} = \frac{5\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{5}}{5 + 1} = \frac{15\sqrt{5}}{6} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$f(-\sqrt{5}) = \frac{(-\sqrt{5})^3 + 10 \cdot -\sqrt{5}}{(-\sqrt{5})^2 + 1} = \frac{-5\sqrt{5} - 10\sqrt{5}}{5 + 1} = \frac{-15\sqrt{5}}{6} = -2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

De toppen zijn $(-\sqrt{5}, -2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5})$, $(-\sqrt{2}, -4\sqrt{2})$, $(\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2})$ en $(\sqrt{5}, 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5})$.

b Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(1) = \frac{1 - 7 + 10}{(1 + 1)^2} = 1$.

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

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

c $f(x) = p$ heeft precies één oplossing voor $p < -4\sqrt{2} \vee -2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} < p < 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \vee p > 4\sqrt{2}$.

d $x^2 + 1 \mid x^3 + 10x \setminus x$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x \\ \hline 9x \end{array}$$

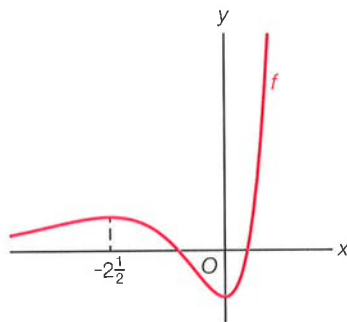
$$f(x) = x + \frac{9x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\int \frac{9x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int 4\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x dx = \int 4\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} d(x^2 + 1) = 4\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^3 \left(x + \frac{9x}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) \right]_0^3 \\ &= 4\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{1}{2} \ln(10) - 0 = 4\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{1}{2} \ln(10) \end{aligned}$$

Bladzijde 237

- 48 a** $f(x) = (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x$ geeft $f'(x) = (4x + 1) \cdot e^x + (2x^2 + x - 1) \cdot e^x = (2x^2 + 5x)e^x$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $(2x^2 + 5x)e^x = 0$
 $2x^2 + 5x = 0$
 $x(2x + 5) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee x = -2\frac{1}{2}$



$$f(0) = -1 \text{ en } f(-2\frac{1}{2}) = 9e^{-2\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{9}{e^{2\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{9}{e^2 \cdot \sqrt{e}}$$

Dus de toppen zijn $(0, -1)$ en $(-2\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{e^2 \cdot \sqrt{e}})$.

- b** $f(x) = 0$ geeft $(2x^2 + x - 1)e^x = 0$
 $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -1 = 9$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{-1 - 3}{4} = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x dx &= \int (2x^2 + x - 1) d e^x = (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - \int e^x d(2x^2 + x - 1) \\ &= (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - \int (4x + 1)e^x dx = (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - \int (4x + 1) d e^x \\ &= (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - (4x + 1)e^x + \int e^x d(4x + 1) = (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - (4x + 1)e^x + \int 4e^x dx \\ &= (2x^2 + x - 1)e^x - (4x + 1)e^x + 4e^x = (2x^2 - 3x + 2)e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$O(V) = -\int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = -[(2x^2 - 3x + 2)e^x]_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} = -(\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{2} + 2)e^{\frac{1}{2}} + (2 + 3 + 2)e^{-1} = -e^{\frac{1}{2}} + 7e^{-1} = \frac{7}{e} - \sqrt{e}$$

- c** $-\int_{-1}^p f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{7}{e} - \sqrt{e} \right)$ geeft $-(2x^2 - 3x + 2)e^x \Big|_{-1}^p = \frac{7}{2e} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$
 $-(2p^2 - 3p + 2)e^p + \frac{7}{e} = \frac{7}{2e} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$
 $-(2p^2 - 3p + 2)e^p = -\frac{7}{2e} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$
 $(2p^2 - 3p + 2)e^p = \frac{7}{2e} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$

Voer in $y_1 = (2x^2 - 3x + 2)e^x$ en $y_2 = \frac{7}{2e} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -0,1130\dots$

Dus $p \approx -0,113$.

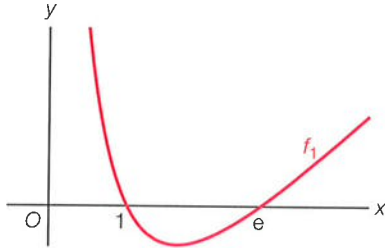
- 49 a** $F(x) = \int x^3 \ln(x) dx = \int \ln(x) d(\frac{1}{4}x^4) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{4}x^4 d \ln(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{4}x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{4}x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + c$
- b** $F(x) = \int x \ln(x^3) dx = \int 3x \ln(x) dx = \int 3 \ln(x) d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = 3 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d 3 \ln(x)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) - \int \frac{3}{2}x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + c$
- c** $F_n(x) = \int x^n \ln(x) dx = \int \ln(x) d(\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} d \ln(x)$
 $= \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{n+1}x^n dx$
 $= \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}x^{n+1} + c$

- d Er geldt $x > 0$, omdat anders x^m niet bestaat.

Uit c volgt $\int x \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + c$.

$$F_m(x) = \int x \ln(x^m) dx = \int mx \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}mx^2 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4}mx^2 + c$$

50 a $f_1(x) = 2 \ln^2(x) - 2 \ln(x)$
 $f_1(x) = 0$ geeft $2 \ln^2(x) - 2 \ln(x) = 0$
 $2 \ln(x)(\ln(x) - 1) = 0$
 $\ln(x) = 0 \vee \ln(x) = 1$
 $x = 1 \vee x = e$



$$\begin{aligned} \int 2 \ln^2(x) dx &= 2x \ln^2(x) - \int 2x d \ln^2(x) = 2x \ln^2(x) - \int 2x \cdot 2 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= 2x \ln^2(x) - \int 4 \ln(x) dx \\ &= 2x \ln^2(x) - 4(x \ln(x) - x) + c = 2x \ln^2(x) - 4x \ln(x) + 4x + c \\ \int 2 \ln(x) dx &= 2(x \ln(x) - x) + c = 2x \ln(x) - 2x + c \\ \int_1^e f_1(x) dx &= \int_1^e (2 \ln^2(x) - 2 \ln(x)) dx = [2x \ln^2(x) - 4x \ln(x) + 4x - (2x \ln(x) - 2x)]_1^e \\ &= [2x \ln^2(x) - 6x \ln(x) + 6x]_1^e = 2e - 6e + 6e - (0 - 0 + 6) = 2e - 6 \end{aligned}$$

De oppervlakte is $-(2e - 6) = 6 - 2e$.

b $f_p(x) = 0$ geeft $2 \ln^2(x) - 2p \ln(x) = 0$
 $2 \ln(x)(\ln(x) - p) = 0$
 $\ln(x) = 0 \vee \ln(x) = p$
 $x = 1 \vee x = e^p$

Uit a volgt $F_p(x) = 2x \ln^2(x) - 4x \ln(x) + 4x - 2px \ln(x) + 2px + c$.

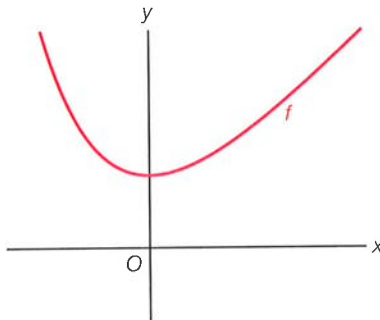
$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{e^p} f_p(x) dx &= [2x \ln^2(x) - 4x \ln(x) + 4x - 2px \ln(x) + 2px]_1^{e^p} \\ &= 2e^p \cdot p^2 - 4e^p \cdot p + 4e^p - 2pe^p \cdot p + 2pe^p - (0 - 0 + 4 - 0 + 2p) \\ &= 2p^2e^p - 4pe^p + 4e^p - 2p^2e^p + 2pe^p - 4 - 2p \\ &= -2pe^p + 4e^p - 4 - 2p = (4 - 2p)e^p - 4 - 2p \end{aligned}$$

$f_p(x) \leq 0$ voor $1 \leq x \leq e^p$, dus opp $= (2p - 4)e^p + 2p + 4$.

opp $= 8$ geeft $(2p - 4)e^p + 2p + 4 = 8$
 $(2p - 4)e^p + 2p - 4 = 0$
 $(2p - 4)(e^p + 1) = 0$
 $2p - 4 = 0 \vee e^p + 1 = 0$
 $2p = 4$ geen opl.
 $p = 2$

Dus voor $p = 2$.

51 a $f(x) = x + e^{-x}$ geeft $f'(x) = 1 - e^{-x}$
 $f'(x) = 0$ geeft $1 - e^{-x} = 0$
 $e^{-x} = 1$
 $-x = 0$
 $x = 0$



min. is $f(0) = 1$

$B_f = [1, \rightarrow)$

b $p > 0$

$$O(V_p) = 6 \text{ geeft } \int_{-p}^p (x + e^{-x}) dx = 6$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - e^{-x} \right]_{-p}^p = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}p^2 - e^{-p} - \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 - e^p \right) = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}p^2 - e^{-p} - \frac{1}{2}p^2 + e^p = 6$$

$$e^p - 6 - e^{-p} = 0$$

$$(e^p)^2 - 6e^p - 1 = 0$$

Stel $e^p = u$.

$$u^2 - 6u - 1 = 0$$

$$D = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -1 = 40$$

$$u = \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{10}}{2} \vee u = \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$u = 3 + \sqrt{10} \vee u = 3 - \sqrt{10}$$

$$e^p = 3 + \sqrt{10} \vee e^p = 3 - \sqrt{10}$$

$$p = \ln(3 + \sqrt{10}) \text{ geen opl.}$$

Dus voor $p = \ln(3 + \sqrt{10})$ en voor $p = \ln(-3 + \sqrt{10})$.

c $I = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (x + e^{-x})^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 + 2xe^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx$

$$\int 2xe^{-x} dx = \int 2x d(-e^{-x}) = -2xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} d2x = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + c$$

$$I = \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \right]_{-1}^0$$

$$= \pi \left(0 - 0 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \pi \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 2e - 2e - \frac{1}{2}e^2 \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(-2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}e^2 \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}e^2 - 2\frac{1}{6} \right) \pi$$

52 a $F(x) = \int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{-1}{1 + e^{-x}} d(1 + e^{-x}) = \int -\frac{1}{u} du = -\ln|u| + c = -\ln(1 + e^{-x}) + c$

b $F(x) = \int \frac{\ln(\sin(x))}{\cos^2(x)} dx = \int \ln(\sin(x)) d \tan(x) = \tan(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) - \int \tan(x) d \ln(\sin(x))$

$$= \tan(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) - \int \tan(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

$$= \tan(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) - \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

$$= \tan(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) - \int 1 dx$$

$$= \tan(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) - x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c} \quad & \sqrt{2x+1} = u \\
 & 2x+1 = u^2 \\
 & 2x = u^2 - 1 \\
 & x = \frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2} \\
 & F(x) = \int x\sqrt{2x+1} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot u \, d\left(\frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot u \cdot u \, du = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u^4 - \frac{1}{2}u^2\right) du \\
 & = \frac{1}{10}u^5 - \frac{1}{6}u^3 + c = \frac{1}{10}(2x+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+1} - \frac{1}{6}(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Bladzijde 238

53 a $x = 11$ geeft $t^2 - 4 = 11$

$$t^2 = 15$$

$$t = \sqrt{15} \vee t = -\sqrt{15}$$

$$y(\sqrt{15}) = \sqrt{15} \ln(4 + \sqrt{15})$$

$$y(-\sqrt{15}) = -\sqrt{15} \ln(4 - \sqrt{15}) = \sqrt{15} \ln((4 - \sqrt{15})^{-1}) = \sqrt{15} \ln\left(\frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{15} \ln\left(\frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}} \cdot \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{4 + \sqrt{15}}\right) = \sqrt{15} \ln\left(\frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{16 - 15}\right) = \sqrt{15} \ln(4 + \sqrt{15})$$

Dus $y(\sqrt{15}) = y(-\sqrt{15})$ en dus snijdt K zichzelf in het punt $(11, \sqrt{15} \ln(4 + \sqrt{15}))$.

Dit snijpunt ligt op de lijn $x = 11$, dus K snijdt zichzelf op de lijn $x = 11$.

b $\int y \, dx = \int t \ln(t+4) \, d(t^2 - 4) = \int t \ln(t+4) \cdot 2t \, dt = \int 2t^2 \ln(t+4) \, dt$

De GR geeft $\int_{-\sqrt{15}}^{\sqrt{15}} 2x^2 \ln(x+4) \, dx = 67,636\dots$

Dus oppervlakte $\approx 67,64$.

54 a $x = 0$ geeft $4 \sin(t) = 0$

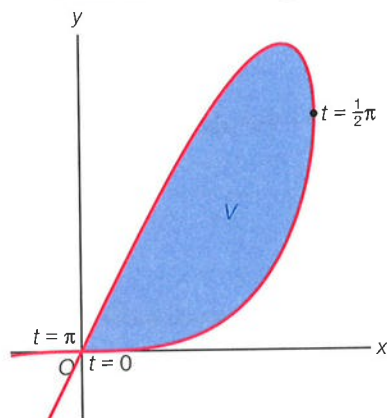
$$t = k \cdot \pi$$

$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ geeft het punt $(4, 4)$ en $t = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ geeft het punt $(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2} - 2)$.

Dus V wordt in positieve richting omlopen.

$$\begin{aligned}
 O(V) &= \int_{t=\pi}^{t=0} y \, dx = \int_{t=\pi}^{t=0} (4 \sin(t) - 2 \sin(2t)) \, d(4 \sin(t)) = \int_{\pi}^0 (4 \sin(t) - 4 \sin(t) \cos(t)) \cdot 4 \cos(t) \, dt \\
 &= \int_{\pi}^0 (16 \sin(t) \cos(t) - 16 \sin(t) \cos^2(t)) \, dt = \int_{\pi}^0 16 \sin(t) \cos(t) \, dt - \int_{\pi}^0 16 \sin(t) \cos^2(t) \, dt \\
 &= \int_{\pi}^0 8 \sin(2t) \, dt + \int_{t=\pi}^{t=0} 16 \cos^2(t) \, d \cos(t) = [-4 \cos(2t)]_{\pi}^0 + \left[5\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(t)\right]_{\pi}^0 \\
 &= -4 \cos(0) + 4 \cos(2\pi) + 5\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(0) - 5\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(\pi) = -4 + 4 + 5\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - 5\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 = 10\frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

b x is maximaal 4 voor $t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 I(L) &= \pi \int_{t=\pi}^{t=\frac{1}{2}\pi} y^2 dx - \pi \int_{t=0}^{t=\frac{1}{2}\pi} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{t=\pi}^{t=\frac{1}{2}\pi} y^2 dx + \pi \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}\pi}^{t=0} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{t=\pi}^{t=0} y^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_{t=\pi}^{t=0} (4 \sin(t) - 2 \sin(2t))^2 d 4 \sin(t) = \pi \int_{\pi}^0 (4 \sin(t) - 2 \sin(2t))^2 \cdot 4 \cos(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

De GR geeft $\pi \int_{\pi}^0 (4 \sin(x) - 2 \sin(2x))^2 \cdot 4 \cos(x) dx = 157,913\dots$

Dus $I(L) \approx 157,91$.

Gemengde opgaven

13 Limieten en asymptoten

Bladzijde 218

1 a $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 9x}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x^2 - 9)}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x = 3$

b $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a - x^2}{(x + a)(x - a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a - x^2}{x^2 - a^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2a}{x^2} - 1}{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} = \frac{0 - 1}{1 - 0} = -1$

c $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{3 + \ln(x^4)} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x)}{3 + 4 \ln(x)} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{\ln(x)} + 4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{8}$

d $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{e^{2x} - e^6}{e^3 - e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(e^x - e^3)(e^x + e^3)}{-(e^x - e^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} -(e^x + e^3) = -(e^3 + e^3) = -2e^3$

e $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x+2}}{e^{2x} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x+2}}{1 + \frac{2}{e^{2x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^2}{1 + \frac{2}{e^{2x}}} = \frac{e^2}{1 + 0} = e^2$

f $\lim_{x \downarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{2 + \ln(x^3)} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(x^{-1})}{2 + 3 \ln(x)} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\ln(x)}{2 + 3 \ln(x)} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{2}{\ln(x)} + 3} = \frac{-1}{0 + 3} = -\frac{1}{3}$

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

Er is een perforatie als $x = -1$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \frac{-1+2}{-1-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$

Dus de perforatie is $A(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$.

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

Er is een perforatie als $x = 3$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3+1} = \frac{1}{4}$

Dus de perforatie is $B(3, \frac{1}{4})$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - (-\frac{1}{2})}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$.

$y = \frac{3}{16}x + b$
 door $A(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{3}{16} + b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{5}{16} \end{array} \right\}$

Dus $k: y = \frac{3}{16}x - \frac{5}{16}$
 $16y = 3x - 5$
 $3x - 16y = 5$

$$b \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{x+2}{x-1} \text{ mits } x \neq -1 \text{ geeft}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{rc}_l = f'(0) &= \frac{-3}{(-1)^2} = -3 \\ f(0) &= -2, \text{ dus } C(0, -2) \end{aligned} \right\} l: y = -3x - 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1$$

Dus de horizontale asymptoot van de grafiek van f is de lijn $y = 1$.

$$g(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{x-3}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ mits } x \neq 3$$

$$x+1=0 \text{ geeft } x=-1$$

Dus de verticale asymptoot van de grafiek van g is de lijn $x = -1$.

Dus $D(-1, 1)$.

$$x = -1 \text{ en } y = -3x - 2 \text{ geeft } y = 1$$

Dus D ligt op l .

$$3 \quad a \quad f_3(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 4x - 15}{2x + 3} = \frac{2x(2x+3) - 6x + 4x - 15}{2x+3} = 2x + \frac{-2x-15}{2x+3} = 2x + \frac{-(2x+3)+3-15}{2x+3} \\ = 2x - 1 - \frac{12}{2x+3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12}{2x+3} = 0, \text{ dus de scheve asymptoot is de lijn } y = 2x - 1.$$

$$2x+3=0 \wedge 4x^2+4x-15 \neq 0 \text{ geeft } x = -1\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus de verticale asymptoot is de lijn } x = -1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$b \quad f_a(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 4x - 15}{2x + a} = \frac{2x(2x+a) - 2ax + 4x - 15}{2x+a} = 2x + \frac{-2ax + 4x - 15}{2x+a}$$

Voor scheve asymptoot $y = 2x$ moet gelden dat $-2a = -4$, dus $a = 2$.

$$\text{Want dan is } f_a(x) = 2x - \frac{15}{2x+a} \text{ en } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{15}{2x+a} = 0.$$

$$c \quad f_a(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 4x - 15}{2x + a} = \frac{(2x-3)(2x+5)}{2x+a}$$

Er is een perforatie als $a = -3$ en als $a = 5$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2}} f_{-3}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-3)(2x+5)}{2x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2}} (2x+5) = 3+5=8$$

Voor $a = -3$ is de perforatie $(1\frac{1}{2}, 8)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2\frac{1}{2}} f_5(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-3)(2x+5)}{2x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2\frac{1}{2}} (2x-3) = -5-3=-8$$

Voor $a = 5$ is de perforatie $(-2\frac{1}{2}, -8)$.

$$4 \quad a \quad 2e^{-x} - 4 = 0 \wedge e^x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$2e^{-x} = 4 \wedge e^x \neq -1$$

$$e^{-x} = 2$$

$$-x = \ln(2)$$

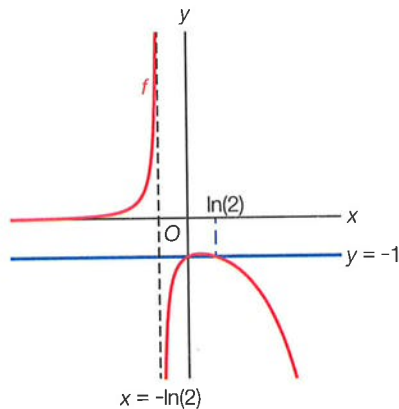
$$x = -\ln(2)$$

Dus de verticale asymptoot is de lijn $x = -\ln(2)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + 1}{2e^{-x} - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + e^x}{2 - 4e^x} = \frac{0+0}{2-0} = 0$$

Dus de horizontale asymptoot is de lijn $y = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } f(x) = -1 \text{ geeft } \frac{e^x + 1}{2e^{-x} - 4} &= -1 \\
 e^x + 1 &= -2e^{-x} + 4 \\
 e^x - 3 + 2e^{-x} &= 0 \\
 e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 &= 0 \\
 (e^x - 1)(e^x - 2) &= 0 \\
 e^x = 1 \vee e^x &= 2 \\
 x = 0 \vee x &= \ln(2)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) \geq -1 \text{ geeft } x < -\ln(2) \vee 0 \leq x \leq \ln(2)$$

Bladzijde 219

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{5 a } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f_{p,q}(x) \text{ bestaat als } \lim_{x \uparrow 2} (x^2 + 4px) &= \lim_{x \downarrow 2} (2x + q) \\
 4 + 8p &= 4 + q \\
 q &= 8p \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f_{p,q}(x) \text{ bestaat als } \lim_{x \uparrow 3} (2x + q) &= \lim_{x \downarrow 3} (x^3 - 4x + p) \\
 6 + q &= 27 - 12 + p \\
 q &= p + 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8p &= p + 9 \\
 7p &= 9 \\
 p &= 1\frac{2}{7} \\
 q &= 1\frac{2}{7} + 9 = 10\frac{2}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } A(3, 10) \text{ is een perforatie als } \lim_{x \uparrow 3} (2x + q) &= 10 \wedge \lim_{x \downarrow 3} (x^3 - 4x + p) = 10 \\
 6 + q &= 10 \wedge 27 - 12 + p = 10 \\
 q &= 4 \wedge p = -5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } f_{p,q} \text{ heeft een extreme waarde voor } x = -1 \text{ als } \frac{-4p}{2} &= -1 \\
 p &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f_{p,q}(x) \text{ bestaat als } q = p + 9, \text{ dus } q = \frac{1}{2} + 9 = 9\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{6 a } \text{De grafiek heeft een knik voor } x &= p. \\
 \text{De top met horizontale raaklijn ligt rechts van de knik.} \\
 \text{Rechts van de knik is } x > p, \text{ dus } f_p(x) &= (x - p)(e^x - 3) \text{ en} \\
 f_p'(x) &= 1 \cdot (e^x - 3) + (x - p) \cdot e^x = (x - p + 1)e^x - 3. \\
 f_p'(-1) = 0 \text{ geeft } (-1 - p + 1)e^{-1} - 3 &= 0 \\
 -pe^{-1} &= 3 \\
 p &= -3e
 \end{aligned}$$

b $f_p'(x) = \begin{cases} (x-p+1)e^x - 3 & \text{voor } x > p \\ -(x-p+1)e^x + 3 & \text{voor } x < p \end{cases}$
 $\lim_{x \uparrow p} f_p'(x) = \lim_{x \uparrow p} (-(x-p+1)e^x + 3) = -e^p + 3$
 $\lim_{x \downarrow p} f_p'(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow p} ((x-p+1)e^x - 3) = e^p - 3$
 Geen knik als $\lim_{x \uparrow p} f_p'(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow p} f_p'(x)$, dus als $-e^p + 3 = e^p - 3$
 $2e^p = 6$
 $e^p = 3$
 $p = \ln(3)$

c $f_2(x) = |x-2|(e^x-3) = \begin{cases} (x-2)(e^x-3) & \text{voor } x \geq 2 \\ -(x-2)(e^x-3) & \text{voor } x < 2 \end{cases}$

$$f_2'(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)e^x - 3 & \text{voor } x > 2 \\ -(x-1)e^x + 3 & \text{voor } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \uparrow 2} f_2'(x) = \lim_{x \uparrow 2} (-(x-1)e^x + 3) = -e^2 + 3$$

$$\lim_{x \downarrow 2} f_2'(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow 2} ((x-1)e^x - 3) = e^2 - 3$$

$$rc_k = \tan(\alpha) = -e^2 + 3 \text{ geeft } \alpha = -77,1...^\circ$$

$$rc_l = \tan(\beta) = e^2 - 3 \text{ geeft } \beta = 77,1...^\circ$$

$$\beta - \alpha \approx 154^\circ$$

$$\angle(k, l) \approx 180^\circ - 154^\circ = 26^\circ$$

d $\angle(k, l) = 90^\circ$ geeft $\lim_{x \uparrow p} f_p'(x) \cdot \lim_{x \downarrow p} f_p'(x) = -1$
 $(-e^p + 3) \cdot (e^p - 3) = -1$
 $(e^p - 3)^2 = 1$
 $e^p - 3 = 1 \vee e^p - 3 = -1$
 $e^p = 4 \vee e^p = 2$
 $p = \ln(4) \vee p = \ln(2)$

7 a $e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a = 0 \wedge 2e^{\frac{1}{x}} \neq 0$

$$e^{\frac{1}{x}} = a$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \ln(a)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\ln(a)}$$

Dus de verticale asymptoot is de lijn $x = \frac{1}{\ln(a)}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_a(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a} = \frac{2e^0}{e^0 - a} = \frac{2}{1-a}$$

Dus de horizontale asymptoot is de lijn $y = \frac{2}{1-a}$.

Het snijpunt van de asymptoten in het punt $\left(\frac{1}{\ln(a)}, \frac{2}{1-a}\right)$.

Dit punt ligt op de lijn $y = x - 1$ geeft $\frac{2}{1-a} = \frac{1}{\ln(a)} - 1$.

Voer in $y_1 = \frac{2}{1-x}$ en $y_2 = \frac{1}{\ln(x)} - 1$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 5,700...$

Dus $a \approx 5,70$.

$$\text{b } f_a(x) = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a} \text{ geeft } f'_a(x) = \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a) \cdot 2e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2} - 2e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2}}{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a)^2} = \frac{2e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 2ae^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{-x^2 \cdot (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a)^2} = \frac{2ae^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2 \cdot (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_a(1) - 4 \text{ geeft } \frac{2ae}{(e-a)^2} &= 4 \\ 2(e-a)^2 &= ae \\ 2(e^2 - 2ae + a^2) &= ae \\ 2e^2 - 4ae + 2a^2 &= ae \\ 2a^2 - 5ae + 2e^2 &= 0 \\ D &= (-5e)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2e^2 = 9e^2 \\ a &= \frac{5e + 3e}{4} = 2e \vee a = \frac{5e - 3e}{4} = \frac{1}{2}e \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c } \text{Voor } f_a \text{ geldt } y = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - a}, \text{ dus voor } f_a^{\text{inv}} \text{ geldt } x = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{y}}}{e^{\frac{1}{y}} - a}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{y}}}{e^{\frac{1}{y}} - a} \text{ geeft } x(e^{\frac{1}{y}} - a) &= 2e^{\frac{1}{y}} \\ x e^{\frac{1}{y}} - 2e^{\frac{1}{y}} &= ax \\ e^{\frac{1}{y}}(x - 2) &= ax \\ e^{\frac{1}{y}} &= \frac{ax}{x - 2} \\ \frac{1}{y} &= \ln\left(\frac{ax}{x - 2}\right) \\ y &= \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{ax}{x - 2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dus } f_a^{\text{inv}}(x) = \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{ax}{x - 2}\right)}.$$

Bladzijde 220

$$\text{8 a } \text{De grafiek van } f_a(x) = \frac{ax + 4}{2x - 3} \text{ heeft een perforatie als } 2x - 3 = 0 \wedge ax + 4 = 0.$$

$$2x - 3 = 0 \text{ geeft } x = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$ax + 4 = 0 \text{ en } x = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } 1\frac{1}{2}a + 4 = 0$$

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

$$a = -2\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b } \text{De grafieken van } f_a \text{ en } f_a^{\text{inv}} \text{ snijden elkaar op de lijn } y = x, \text{ dus } f_a(4) = 4$$

$$\frac{4a + 4}{8 - 3} = 4$$

$$4a + 4 = 20$$

$$4a = 16$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\text{c } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_a(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax + 4}{2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \frac{4}{x}}{2 - \frac{3}{x}} = \frac{a + 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{1}{2}a, \text{ dus de horizontale asymptoot is de lijn } y = \frac{1}{2}a.$$

$$2x - 3 = 0 \wedge ax + 4 \neq 0 \text{ geeft } x = 1\frac{1}{2} \wedge a \neq -2\frac{2}{3}, \text{ dus de verticale asymptoot is de lijn } x = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Het snijpunt } (1\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}a) \text{ ligt op de parabool } y = x^2 \text{ als } \frac{1}{2}a = (1\frac{1}{2})^2$$

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

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

$$9 \quad a \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2 - |x - 1|} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x}{2 - (x - 1)} = \frac{x^2 - x}{3 - x} & \text{voor } x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^2 - x}{2 - (-x + 1)} = \frac{x^2 - x}{x + 1} & \text{voor } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

noemer = 0 voor $x \geq 1$ geeft $3 - x = 0$, dus $x = 3$.

noemer = 0 voor $x < 1$ geeft $x + 1 = 0$, dus $x = -1$.

De verticale asymptoten zijn de lijnen $x = 3$ en $x = -1$.

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{3 - x} = 0$, dus de lijn $y = -x - 2$ is scheve asymptoot.

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x + 1} = 0$, dus de lijn $y = x - 2$ is scheve asymptoot.

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

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

$$(x + 1)^2 = 2$$

$$x + 1 = \sqrt{2} \vee x + 1 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = -1 + \sqrt{2} \vee x = -1 - \sqrt{2}$$

vold. niet

$$y_A = f(-1 - \sqrt{2}) = \frac{(-1 - \sqrt{2})^2 - (-1 - \sqrt{2})}{-1 - \sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 1 + \sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = -2\sqrt{2} - 3$$

$$c \quad \text{Voer in } y_1 = \frac{x^2 - x}{2 - |x - 1|}.$$

De optie maximum geeft $x \approx -2,41$ en $y \approx -5,83$ en ook $x \approx 5,45$ en $y \approx -9,90$.

De optie minimum geeft $x \approx 0,41$ en $y \approx -0,17$.

$f(x) = p$ heeft twee oplossingen voor $-9,90 < p < -5,83 \vee p > -0,17$.

$$d \quad x < 1 \text{ en } f(x) = 2 \text{ geeft } \frac{x^2 - x}{x + 1} = 2$$

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

$$x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$D = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -2 = 17$$

$$x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \vee x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

vold. niet

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

$$x^2 - x = 6 - 2x$$

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

$$(x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = -3$$

vold. niet

$$f(x) \leq 2 \text{ geeft } x < -1 \vee \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \vee x > 3$$

10 a $f_a(x) = \frac{x^3 + ax^2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = \frac{x(x^2 - 2x) + 2x^2 + ax^2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = x + \frac{(a+2)x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x} =$
 $= x + \frac{(a+2)(x^2 - 2x) + 2ax + 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = x + a + 2 + \frac{2ax + 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2ax + 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2a}{x} + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = \frac{0 + 0 + 0}{1 - 0} = 0$

Dus de scheve asymptoot is de lijn $y = x + a + 2$.

$A(2, 3)$ op de scheve asymptoot geeft $2 + a + 2 = 3$

$$a = -1$$

b $f_a(x) = \frac{x^3 + ax^2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x}$ geeft $f'_a(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 2x) \cdot (3x^2 + 2ax) - (x^3 + ax^2 + 4) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x)^2}$

Top op de lijn $x = 1$ geeft $f'_a(1) = 0$

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

$$-3 - 2a - 0 = 0$$

$$-2a = 3$$

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

c De grafiek van $f_a(x) = \frac{x^3 + ax^2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x}$ heeft een perforatie als $x^2 - 2x = 0 \wedge x^3 + ax^2 + 4 = 0$.

$$x^2 - 2x = 0 \text{ geeft } x(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ en } x^3 + ax^2 + 4 = 0 \text{ geeft } 4 = 0, \text{ dus voldoet niet.}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ en } x^3 + ax^2 + 4 = 0 \text{ geeft } 8 + 4a + 4 = 0$$

$$4a = -12$$

$$a = -3$$

Dus voor $a = -3$ heeft de grafiek van f_a een perforatie.

$$\text{Echter } f_{-3}(x) = x - 3 + 2 + \frac{2 \cdot -3x + 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x} = x - 1 + \frac{-2x + 4}{x^2 - 2x}.$$

Dus de grafiek van f_{-3} is geen rechte lijn.

Dus voor geen enkele waarde van a is de grafiek een rechte lijn met een perforatie.

11 a $\ln(x^2) + 1 = 0 \wedge \ln(x^2) - 1 \neq 0$

$$\ln(x^2) = -1 \wedge \ln(x^2) \neq 1$$

$$x^2 = e^{-1} \wedge x^2 \neq e$$

$$x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \vee x = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Dus de verticale asymptoten zijn de lijnen $x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ en $x = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2) - 1}{\ln(x^2) + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln(x) - 1}{2 \ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln(x) - 1}{2 \ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\ln(x)}}{2 + \frac{1}{\ln(x)}} = \frac{2 - 0}{2 + 0} = 1$$

Dus de horizontale asymptoot is de lijn $y = 1$.

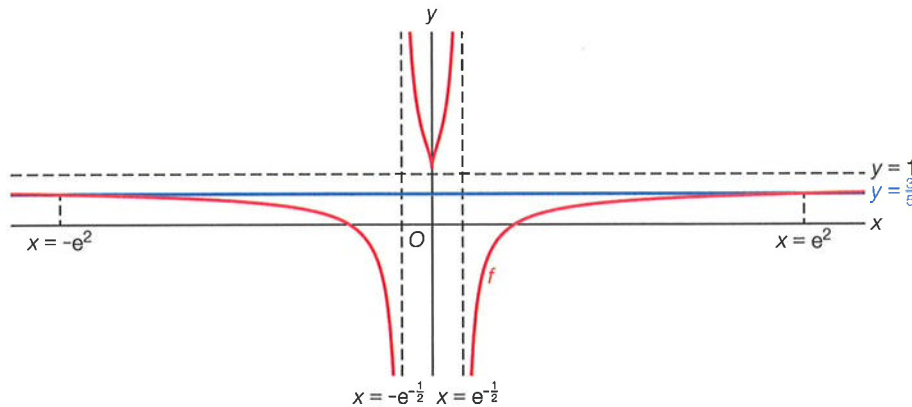
b Voor $x > 0$ is $f(x) = \frac{2 \ln(x) - 1}{2 \ln(x) + 1}$ en voor $x < 0$ is $f(x) = \frac{2 \ln(-x) - 1}{2 \ln(-x) + 1}$.

$$\lim_{x \downarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(x) - 1}{2 \ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 \ln(x) - 1}{2 \ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\ln(x)}}{2 + \frac{1}{\ln(x)}} = \frac{2 - 0}{2 + 0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \uparrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \uparrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(-x) - 1}{2 \ln(-x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(-x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 \ln(-x) - 1}{2 \ln(-x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(-x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\ln(-x)}}{2 + \frac{1}{\ln(-x)}} = \frac{2 - 0}{2 + 0} = 1$$

Dus de perforatie is het punt $(0, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } f(x) = \frac{3}{5} \text{ geeft } \frac{\ln(x^2) - 1}{\ln(x^2) + 1} &= \frac{3}{5} \\
 3 \ln(x^2) + 3 &= 5 \ln(x^2) - 5 \\
 -2 \ln(x^2) &= -8 \\
 \ln(x^2) &= 4 \\
 x^2 &= e^4 \\
 x &= e^2 \vee x = -e^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) \geq \frac{3}{5} \text{ geeft } x \leq -e^2 \vee -e^{\frac{1}{2}} < x < e^{\frac{1}{2}} \vee x \geq e^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d } f(x) = \frac{\ln(x^2) - 1}{\ln(x^2) + 1} \text{ geeft } f'(x) &= \frac{(\ln(x^2) + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x - (\ln(x^2) - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x}{(\ln(x^2) + 1)^2} = \frac{(\ln(x^2) + 1) \cdot 2 - (\ln(x^2) - 1) \cdot 2}{x(\ln(x^2) + 1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2 \ln(x^2) + 2 - 2 \ln(x^2) + 2}{x(\ln(x^2) + 1)^2} = \frac{4}{x(\ln(x^2) + 1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Stel } y = ax + b \text{ met } a = f'(e) = \frac{4}{e(\ln(e^2) + 1)^2} = \frac{4}{e(2 + 1)^2} = \frac{4}{9e}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= \frac{4}{9e}x + b \\ f(e) &= \frac{1}{3}, \text{ dus } A(e, \frac{1}{3}) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{4}{9e} \cdot e + b &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{9} + b &= \frac{1}{3} \\ b &= -\frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \frac{4}{9e}x - \frac{1}{9} \text{ snijden met de } x\text{-as geeft } \frac{4}{9e}x - \frac{1}{9} = 0 \\
 4x - e &= 0 \\
 4x &= e \\
 x &= \frac{1}{4}e
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $B(\frac{1}{4}e, 0)$.

14 Meetkunde toepassen

Bladzijde 221

- 12 a** Een parametervoorstelling van c is $x = 3 \cos(t) \wedge y = 6 + 3 \sin(t)$ met $-\pi \leq t \leq 0$.

Het midden Q van $B(3, 0)$ en $P(3 \cos(t), 6 + 3 \sin(t))$ is

$$Q(\frac{1}{2}(3 + 3 \cos(t)), \frac{1}{2}(0 + 6 + 3 \sin(t))) = Q(1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} \cos(t), 3 + 1\frac{1}{2} \sin(t)).$$

$$-\pi \leq t \leq 0 \text{ geeft } -1 \leq \sin(t) \leq 0, \text{ dus } 1\frac{1}{2} \leq 3 + 1\frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \leq 3, \text{ dus } 1\frac{1}{2} \leq y_Q \leq 3.$$

De baan van Q is de kromme met vergelijking $(x - 1\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 2\frac{1}{4} \wedge 1\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 3$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2\frac{1}{4} + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 2\frac{1}{4} \wedge 1\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 6y + 9 = 0 \wedge 1\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 3$$

Dus $a = -3$, $b = -6$, $c = 9$, $d = 1\frac{1}{2}$ en $e = 3$.

- b** De totale massa is $1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{Z_1} &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot (1 \cdot y_O + 1 \cdot y_A + 1 \cdot y_B + 2 \cdot y_C + 2 \cdot y_D + 3 \cdot y_E) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot (1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 3) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 33 = 3\frac{3}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c Het zwaartepunt $(0, 3)$ van het vierkant heeft massa 36.

De y -coördinaat van het zwaartepunt van de halve cirkel is $6 - \frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot 3 = 6 - \frac{4}{\pi}$.

De massa van het zwaartepunt van de halve cirkel is $\frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 3^2 = 4\frac{1}{2}\pi$.

De totale massa is $36 - 4\frac{1}{2}\pi$.

$$y_{Z_2} = \frac{1}{36 - 4\frac{1}{2}\pi} \cdot \left(36 \cdot 3 - 4\frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot \left(6 - \frac{4}{\pi} \right) \right) \approx 1,88$$

13 a $\vec{z} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ en $Z(1\frac{2}{3}, 1\frac{2}{3})$.

Dus het zwaartepunt Z van driehoek ABC ligt op de lijn $y = x$.

b $M(\frac{1}{2}(-1+4), \frac{1}{2}(-1+1)) = M(1\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, dus $c: (x - 1\frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

c door $A(-1, -1)$ geeft $c: (x - 1\frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = 7\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\vec{r}_{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{s}_{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ geeft } AC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

AC snijden met c geeft $(-1+t-1\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-1+2t)^2 = 7\frac{1}{4}$

$$(t-2\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-1+2t)^2 = 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$t^2 - 5t + 6\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 4t + 4t^2 = 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$5t^2 - 9t = 0$$

$$t(5t - 9) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \vee 5t - 9 = 0$$

$$t = 0 \vee t = 1\frac{4}{5}$$

$t = 0$ geeft punt A

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

Dus $D(\frac{4}{5}, 2\frac{3}{5})$.

- c** Noem in driehoek ABC de hoogte die bij de zijde AB hoort h_1 .

Noem in driehoek BMP de hoogte die bij de zijde BM hoort h_2 .

$$O(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot h_1$$

$$O(\triangle BMP) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BM \cdot h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot h_2 = \frac{1}{4} AB \cdot h_2$$

$$O(\triangle ABC) = 5 \cdot O(\triangle BMP) \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot h_1 = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} AB \cdot h_2$$

$$h_1 = \frac{5}{2} h_2$$

$$h_2 = \frac{2}{5} h_1$$

Dus ook $\overrightarrow{BP} = \frac{2}{5} \overrightarrow{BC}$.

$$\vec{p} = \vec{b} + \overrightarrow{BP} = \vec{b} + \frac{2}{5} \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} + \frac{2}{5} (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) = \frac{3}{5} \vec{b} + \frac{2}{5} \vec{c} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{1}{5} \\ 2\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dus $P(3\frac{1}{5}, 2\frac{3}{5})$.

Bladzijde 222

14 a $y = 0$ geeft $x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0$

$$(x-1)(x-9) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = 9$$

Dus $A(1, 0)$ en $B(9, 0)$.

$$y = 7 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 49 - 10x - 42 + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-8) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = 8$$

Dus $C(2, 7)$ en $D(8, 7)$.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 - 25 + (y-3)^2 - 9 + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 25$$

Dus $M(5, 3)$.

De totale massa is $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 16$.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{z} &= \frac{1}{16}(1 \cdot \vec{a} + 2 \cdot \vec{b} + 3 \cdot \vec{c} + 4 \cdot \vec{d} + 6 \cdot \vec{m}) \\ &= \frac{1}{16}\left(1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + 6 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 28 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 87 \\ 67 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\frac{7}{16} \\ 4\frac{3}{16} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Dus $Z(5\frac{7}{16}, 4\frac{3}{16})$.

- b** $x_M = 5$ en $r_c = 5$, dus de cirkel raakt de y -as.

Dus een van de raaklijnen heeft vergelijking $x = 0$.

De andere raaklijn heeft een vergelijking van de vorm $y = ax$ oftewel $ax - y = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}d(M, \text{raaklijn}) &= r_c \text{ geeft } \frac{|5a - 3|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = 5 \\ |5a - 3| &= 5\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \\ 25a^2 - 30a + 9 &= 25a^2 + 25 \\ -30a &= 16 \\ a &= -\frac{8}{15}\end{aligned}$$

Dus de andere raaklijn heeft vergelijking $y = -\frac{8}{15}x$.

- c** Stel van deze cirkel de straal gelijk aan r .

Dan is $N(r, r)$.

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

De stelling van Pythagoras geeft

$$(5 - r)^2 + (3 - r)^2 = (r + 5)^2$$

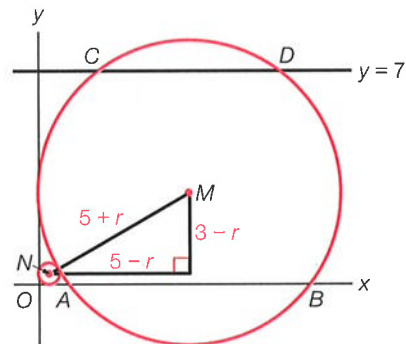
$$25 - 10r + r^2 + 9 - 6r + r^2 = r^2 + 10r + 25$$

$$r^2 - 26r + 9 = 0$$

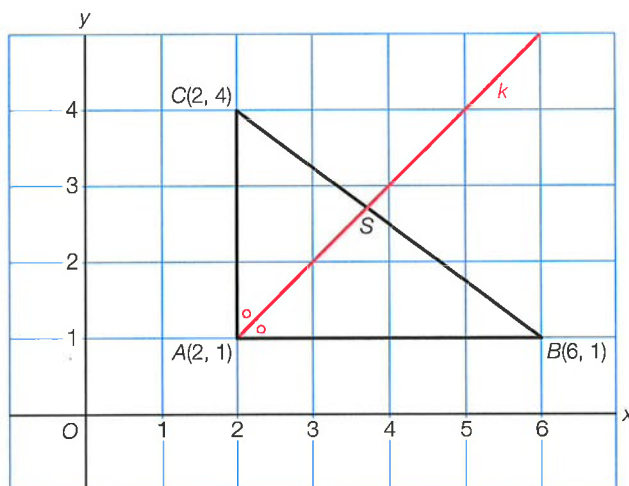
$$D = (-26)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 = 640, \text{ dus } \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{640} = 8\sqrt{10}$$

$$r = \frac{26 \pm 8\sqrt{10}}{2} = 13 \pm 4\sqrt{10} \vee r = 13 - 4\sqrt{10}$$

De straal is $13 - 4\sqrt{10}$.



15 a



$$k: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$b = 5\frac{1}{2}$$

Dus $BC: y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 5\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 k \text{ snijden met } BC \text{ geeft } 1+t &= -\frac{3}{4}(2+t) + 5\frac{1}{2} \\
 4+4t &= -3(2+t) + 22 \\
 4+4t &= -6-3t+22 \\
 7t &= 12 \\
 t &= 1\frac{5}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 1\frac{5}{7} \text{ geeft } x = 2 + 1\frac{5}{7} = 3\frac{5}{7} \text{ en } y = 1 + 1\frac{5}{7} = 2\frac{5}{7}.$$

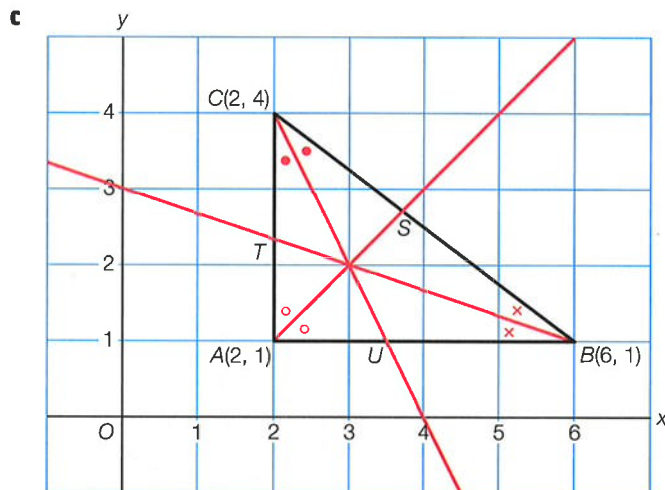
$$\text{Dus } S(3\frac{5}{7}, 2\frac{5}{7}).$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad BC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$BS = \sqrt{(3\frac{5}{7} - 6)^2 + (2\frac{5}{7} - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(-\frac{16}{7})^2 + (\frac{12}{7})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{256}{49} + \frac{144}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{400}{49}} = \frac{20}{7}$$

$$CS = 5 - \frac{20}{7} = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{BS}{CS} &= \frac{\frac{20}{7}}{\frac{15}{7}} = \frac{20}{15} = \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{AB}{AC} &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{BS}{CS} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$



$$p = 4 \text{ en } q = 5 \text{ geeft } \vec{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Dus } T(2, 2\frac{1}{3}).$$

$$\mathbf{d} \quad \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Dus } U(3\frac{1}{2}, 1).$$

Bladzijde 223

$$\mathbf{16} \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \vec{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} -4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } |\vec{BA}| = \sqrt{22\frac{1}{2}} = 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } |\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\vec{r}_b = \vec{BA} + 1\frac{1}{2}\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } \vec{n}_b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } b: x + y = 4.$$

$$\vec{z} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{1}{6} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } Z(2\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$2\frac{1}{6} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ klopt niet, dus } Z \text{ ligt niet op } b.$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad b \text{ snijden met de } y\text{-as geeft het punt } D(0, 4).$$

$$\vec{n}_m = \vec{r}_{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } m: -x + 3y = c.$$

$$m \text{ door het punt } (\frac{1}{2}(4+3), \frac{1}{2}(0+3)) = (3\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}) \text{ geeft } c = -3\frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

$$\text{Dus } m: -x + 3y = 1.$$

$$m \text{ snijden met de } y\text{-as geeft het punt } E(0, \frac{1}{3}).$$

$$\text{Dus } DE = 4 - \frac{1}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3}.$$

- c De straal van de cirkel is $r = d(O, A) = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (1\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{2\frac{1}{2}}$.

Stel $y = ax + b$.

Door $F(3, 1)$ geeft $3a + b = 1$ oftewel $b = 1 - 3a$, dus $y = ax + 1 - 3a$ oftewel $ax - y + 1 - 3a = 0$.

$$d(A, \text{raaklijn}) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|-\frac{1}{2}a - 1\frac{1}{2} + 1 - 3a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{2\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$|-3\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}| = \sqrt{2\frac{1}{2}a^2 + 2\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$|-7a - 1| = \sqrt{10a^2 + 10}$$

$$49a^2 + 14a + 1 = 10a^2 + 10$$

$$39a^2 + 14a - 9 = 0$$

$$D = 14^2 - 4 \cdot 39 \cdot -9 = 1600$$

$$a = \frac{-14 \pm 40}{78} = \frac{1}{3} \vee a = \frac{-14 - 40}{78} = -\frac{9}{13}$$

$a = \frac{1}{3}$ geeft de raaklijn $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ oftewel $y = \frac{1}{3}x$.

$a = -\frac{9}{13}$ geeft de raaklijn $y = -\frac{9}{13}x + 1 - 3 \cdot -\frac{9}{13}$ oftewel $y = -\frac{9}{13}x + 3\frac{1}{13}$.

17 a
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 5x - 2y + 6 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 2y + 21 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x - 15 = 0 \\ 5x = 15 \\ x = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 5x - 2y + 6 = 0 \\ 9 + y^2 - 15 - 2y + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y^2 - 2y = 0 \\ y(y - 2) = 0 \\ y = 0 \vee y = 2 \end{array}$$

Dus $A(3, 0)$ en $B(3, 2)$.

b
$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 - 5x - 2y + 6 = 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + y^2 - 2y + 6 = 0 \\ (x - 2\frac{1}{2})^2 - 6\frac{1}{4} + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 6 = 0 \\ (x - 2\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

Dus $M(2\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ en $r_c = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$.

De punten Q en R zijn raakpunten.

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$\triangle PMQ \sim \triangle PNR$ en $NR = 2MQ$, dus

$PN = 2PM$ geeft $PM = 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Dus $P(0, 1)$.

- c Stel $k: y = ax + 1$ oftewel $k: ax - y + 1 = 0$.

$$d(N, k) = r_d \text{ geeft } \frac{|5a - 1 + 1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|5a| = \sqrt{5a^2 + 5}$$

$$25a^2 = 5a^2 + 5$$

$$20a^2 = 5$$

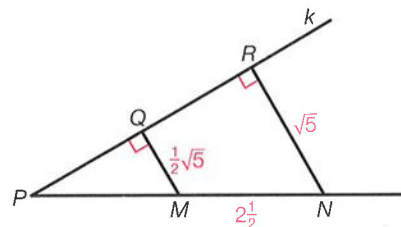
$$a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

Dus $k_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ en $k_2: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 2y + 21 = 0 \\ x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 2y + 21 = 0 \\ (x - 5)^2 - 25 + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 21 = 0 \\ (x - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 5 \end{array}$$

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



- d Het middelpunt van deze cirkel is C en de straal is r .

De punten Q en D zijn raakpunten.

Zie de figuur hiernaast.

$\triangle PMQ \sim \triangle PCD$ geeft

$$\frac{PM}{PC} = \frac{MQ}{CD}$$

$$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2} + r + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}{r}$$

$$\frac{5}{5 + 2r + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2r}$$

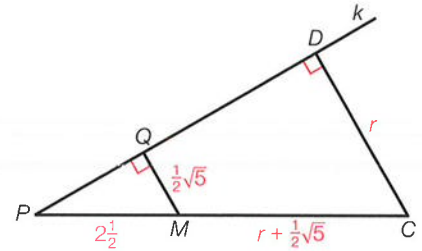
$$10r = 5\sqrt{5} + 2r\sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$10r - 2r\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$(10 - 2\sqrt{5})r = 5\sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$r = \frac{5\sqrt{5} + 5}{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{50\sqrt{5} + 50 + 50 + 10\sqrt{5}}{100 - 20} = \frac{100 + 60\sqrt{5}}{80} = 1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{5}$$

De gevraagde straal is $1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{5}$.



18 a $(t-2)^4 = ((t-2)^2)^2 = (t^2 - 4t + 4)^2 = t^4 - 4t^3 + 4t^2 - 4t^3 + 16t^2 - 16t + 4t^2 - 16t + 16 = t^4 - 8t^3 + 24t^2 - 32t + 16$

- b Substitutie van $x = t^2 - 4$ en $y = (t-2)^2$ in de cirkelvergelijking geeft

$$(t^2 - 4)^2 + ((t-2)^2)^2 - 2(t^2 - 4) - 8(t-2)^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$t^4 - 8t^2 + 16 + t^4 - 8t^3 + 24t^2 - 32t + 16 - 2t^2 + 8 - 8(t^2 - 4t + 4) - 8 = 0$$

$$t^4 - 8t^2 + 16 + t^4 - 8t^3 + 24t^2 - 32t + 16 - 2t^2 + 8 - 8t^2 + 32t - 32 - 8 = 0$$

$$2t^4 - 8t^3 + 6t^2 = 0$$

$$2t^2(t^2 - 4t + 3) = 0$$

$$2t^2(t-1)(t-3) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \vee t = 1 \vee t = 3$$

$$t = 0 \text{ geeft } (-4, 4)$$

$$t = 1 \text{ geeft } (-3, 1)$$

$$t = 3 \text{ geeft } (5, 1)$$

- c $(-3, 1)$ op K geeft $9 + 1 = -3a + b$ oftewel $-3a + b = 10$.

$$(5, 1) \text{ op } K \text{ geeft } 25 + 1 = 5a + b \text{ oftewel } 5a + b = 26.$$

$$\begin{cases} -3a + b = 10 \\ 5a + b = 26 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3a + b = 10 \\ 5a + b = 26 \\ \hline -8a = -16 \end{array}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ 5a + b = 26 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10 + b = 26 \\ b = 16 \end{cases}$$

Dus $a = 2$ en $b = 16$.

- d Voor het midden Q van $A(4, -4)$ en $P(t^2 - 4, (t-2)^2)$ geldt $Q(\frac{1}{2}(4 + t^2 - 4), \frac{1}{2}(-4 + (t-2)^2))$

$$Q(\frac{1}{2}t^2, \frac{1}{2}(-4 + t^2 - 4t + 4))$$

$$Q(\frac{1}{2}t^2, \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t)$$

Substitutie van $x = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ en $y = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t$ in $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy + 8x$ geeft

$$(\frac{1}{2}t^2)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t) + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

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

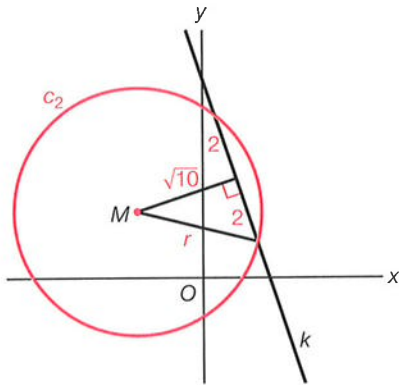
$$\frac{1}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 + 4t^2 = \frac{1}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 + 4t^2$$

Dit klopt voor elke waarde van t .

Dus Q ligt op de kromme met vergelijking $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy + 8x$.

Bladzijde 224

- 19 a $k: 3x + y - 6 = 0$
 $d(M, k) = \frac{|3 \cdot -2 + 2 - 6|}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{10}$
 Dus $c_1: (x+2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$.
- b $d(M, k) = \sqrt{10}$

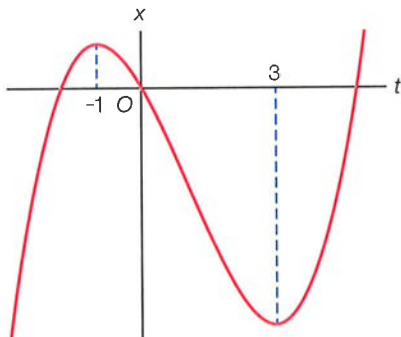


$$r^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2 + 2^2 = 14$$

$$\text{Dus } c_2: (x+2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 14.$$

- c m loodrecht op k geeft $m: x - 3y = c$.
 $d(M, m) = \sqrt{10}$
 $\frac{|-2 - 3 \cdot 2 - c|}{\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{10}$
 $|-8 - c| = 10$
 $-8 - c = 10 \vee -8 - c = -10$
 $c = -18 \vee c = 2$
 Dus $m_1: x - 3y = -18$ en $m_2: x - 3y = 2$.
- d Stel $n: y = ax - 2$ oftewel $n: ax - y - 2 = 0$.
 $d(M, n) = \sqrt{10}$
 $\frac{|-2a - 2 - 2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{10}$
 $|-2a - 4| = \sqrt{10a^2 + 10}$
 $4a^2 + 16a + 16 = 10a^2 + 10$
 $-6a^2 + 16a + 6 = 0$
 $3a^2 - 8a - 3 = 0$
 $D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -3 = 100$
 $a = \frac{8+10}{6} = 3 \vee a = \frac{8-10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$
 Dus $n_1: y = 3x - 2$ en $n_2: y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 2$.

- 20 a $x(t) = t^3 - 3t^2 - 9t$ geeft $x'(t) = 3t^2 - 6t - 9$
 $x'(t) = 0$ geeft $3t^2 - 6t - 9 = 0$
 $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$
 $(t+1)(t-3) = 0$
 $t = -1 \vee t = 3$



max. is $x(-1) = 5$ en min. is $x(3) = -27$.

Dus $x = p$ snijdt de baan in drie punten voor $-27 < p < 5$.

b $y(t) = 0$ geeft $t^2 - 1 = 0$

$$t^2 = 1$$

$$t = 1 \vee t = -1$$

$t = 1$ geeft het punt $(-11, 0)$

$$x'(t) = 3t^2 - 6t - 9 \text{ en } y'(t) = 2t \text{ geeft}$$

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(3t^2 - 6t - 9)^2 + (2t)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9t^4 - 18t^3 - 27t^2 - 18t^3 + 36t^2 + 54t - 27t^2 + 54t + 81 + 4t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9t^4 - 36t^3 - 14t^2 + 108t + 81}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9t^4 - 36t^3 - 14t^2 + 108t + 81}} \cdot (36t^3 - 108t^2 - 28t + 108)$$

$$v(1) = \sqrt{9 - 36 - 14 + 108 + 81} = \sqrt{148} \approx 12,17 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$a(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9 - 36 - 14 + 108 + 81}} \cdot (36 - 108 - 28 + 108) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{148}} \approx 0,33 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

c $y = 3$ geeft $t^2 - 1 = 3$

$$t^2 = 4$$

$$t = 2 \vee t = -2$$

$t = 2$ geeft het punt $A(-22, 3)$ en $t = -2$ geeft het punt $B(-2, 3)$.

$$\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3t^2 - 6t - 9 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } rc_k = -\frac{4}{9}.$$

$$k: y = -\frac{4}{9}x + b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } A(-22, 3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{9} \cdot -22 + b = 3 \\ \frac{8}{9} + b = 3 \end{array}$$

$$b = -6\frac{7}{9}$$

$$\text{Dus } k: y = -\frac{4}{9}x - 6\frac{7}{9}.$$

$$\vec{v}(-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } rc_l = -\frac{4}{15}.$$

$$l: y = -\frac{4}{15}x + b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } B(-2, 3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{15} \cdot -2 + b = 3 \\ \frac{8}{15} + b = 3 \end{array}$$

$$b = 2\frac{7}{15}$$

$$\text{Dus } l: y = -\frac{4}{15}x + 2\frac{7}{15}.$$

$$k \text{ en } l \text{ snijden geeft } \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{9}x - 6\frac{7}{9} = -\frac{4}{15}x + 2\frac{7}{15} \\ -20x - 305 = -12x + 111 \\ -8x = 416 \end{array}$$

$$x = -52$$

$$x = -52 \text{ en } y = -\frac{4}{9}x - 6\frac{7}{9} \text{ geeft } y = 16\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Dus } S(-52, 16\frac{1}{3}).$$

21 a $x(t) = \cos^2(t) - \cos(t)$ geeft $x'(t) = 2\cos(t) \cdot -\sin(t) + \sin(t) = -\sin(2t) + \sin(t)$

$$y(t) = \sin(t) \text{ geeft } y'(t) = \cos(t)$$

Raaklijn horizontaal, dus $y'(t) = 0 \wedge x'(t) \neq 0$.

$$y'(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } \cos(t) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$-\pi \leq t \leq \pi \text{ geeft } t = -\frac{1}{2}\pi \vee t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ geeft het punt } (0, -1).$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ geeft het punt } (0, 1).$$

Dus de raaklijn is horizontaal in de punten $(0, -1)$ en $(0, 1)$.

Raaklijn verticaal, dus $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$.

$$x'(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } -\sin(2t) + \sin(t) = 0$$

$$\sin(2t) = \sin(t)$$

$$2t = t + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2t = \pi - t + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$t = k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3t = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$t = k \cdot 2\pi \vee t = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$-\pi \leq t \leq \pi \text{ geeft } t = -\pi \vee t = -\frac{1}{3}\pi \vee t = 0 \vee t = \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee t = \pi$$

$t = -\pi$ en $t = \pi$ geven het punt $(2, 0)$.

$t = -\frac{1}{3}\pi$ geeft het punt $(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$.

$t = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ geeft het punt $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$.

$t = 0$ geeft het punt $(0, 0)$.

Dus de raaklijn is verticaal in de punten $(2, 0)$, $(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$, $(0, 0)$ en $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$.

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(2t) + \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

P gaat door de oorsprong voor $t = 0$ (zie a).

$$\vec{v}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus de gevraagde baansnelheid is } 1 \text{ cm/s.}$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad x(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } \cos^2(t) - \cos(t) = 0$$

$$\cos(t)(\cos(t) - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos(t) = 0 \vee \cos(t) = 1$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee t = k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$-\pi \leq t \leq \pi \text{ geeft } t = -\frac{1}{2}\pi \vee t = 0 \vee t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ geeft het punt $(0, 1)$.

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-\sin(2t) + \sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^2(2t) - 2\sin(t)\sin(2t) + \sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^2(2t) - 2\sin(t)\sin(2t) + 1}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin^2(2t) - 2\sin(t)\sin(2t) + 1}} \cdot (2\sin(2t) \cdot \cos(2t) \cdot 2 - 2\cos(t) \cdot \sin(2t) - 2\sin(t) \cdot \cos(2t) \cdot 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin^2(2t) - 2\sin(t)\sin(2t) + 1}} \cdot (4\sin(2t)\cos(2t) - 2\cos(t)\sin(2t) - 4\sin(t)\cos(2t))$$

$$a(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0 - 0 + 1}} \cdot (0 - 0 + 4) = 2$$

De gevraagde baanversnelling is 2 cm/s^2 .

$$\mathbf{d} \quad x(-p) = \cos^2(-p) - \cos(-p) = \cos^2(p) - \cos(p) = x(p)$$

$$y(-p) = \sin(-p) = -\sin(p) = -y(p)$$

Dus de baan van P is symmetrisch in de x -as.

$$\mathbf{e} \quad x = \frac{3}{4} \text{ geeft } \cos^2(t) - \cos(t) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos^2(t) - \cos(t) - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$(\cos(t) - \frac{1}{2})(\cos(t) + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$\cos(t) = \frac{1}{2} \vee \cos(t) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee t = -\frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$-\pi \leq t \leq \pi \text{ geeft } t = \frac{2}{3}\pi \vee t = -\frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$t = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ geeft het punt $C(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$.

$t = -\frac{2}{3}\pi$ geeft het punt $D(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3})$.

$$\mathbf{f} \quad x = \cos^2(t) - \cos(t) \text{ en } y = \sin(t) \text{ substitueren in } y = x^2 \text{ geeft } \sin(t) = (\cos^2(t) - \cos(t))^2.$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = \sin(x) \text{ en } y_2 = (\cos^2(x) - \cos(x))^2.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0$ en $y = 0$ en ook $x = 2,182\dots$ en $y = 0,818\dots$

Dus $E(2,18; 0,82)$.

15 Afgeleiden en primitieven

Bladzijde 225

- 22 a** Stel $x_A = a$, dan is $x_B = -a$.

$$f(a) = g(-a) \text{ geeft } e^{\frac{1}{2}a} = e^{-a-1}$$

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

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

$$a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$p = f(-\frac{2}{3}) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$$

- b** Stel $x_E = 3b$, dan is $x_D = 4b$.

$$g(3b) = f(4b) \text{ geeft } e^{3b-1} = e^{2b}$$

$$3b - 1 = 2b$$

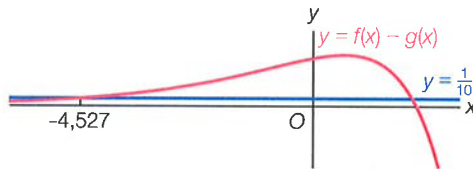
$$b = 1$$

$$q = f(4) = e^2$$

- c** $PQ = f(r) - g(r) = e^{\frac{1}{2}r} - e^{r-1}$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{x-1} \text{ en } y_2 = \frac{1}{10}.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x \approx -4,527$.



$$PQ < \frac{1}{10} \text{ geeft } r < -4,527$$

- d** $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft $e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = e^{x-1}$

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

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

$$x = 2$$

$$O(V) = \int_0^2 (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_0^2 (e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{x-1}) dx = [2e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{x-1}]_0^2 = 2e - e - (2 - e^{-1}) = e - 2 + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e } I(L) &= \pi \int_0^2 ((f(x))^2 - (g(x))^2) dx = \pi \int_0^2 ((e^{\frac{1}{2}x})^2 - (e^{x-1})^2) dx = \pi \int_0^2 (e^x - e^{2x-2}) dx \\ &= \pi [e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x-2}]_0^2 = \pi(e^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^2 - (e^0 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2})) = \pi(\frac{1}{2}e^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2e^2}) \end{aligned}$$

23 a $f_p(x) = \frac{px^2 + px + 1}{x^2 + 1}$ geeft

$$\begin{aligned} f_p'(x) &= \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot (2px + p) - (px^2 + px + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2px^3 + px^2 + 2px + p - 2px^3 - 2px^2 - 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-px^2 + (2p - 2)x + p}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

b $f_2(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 1}$ geeft $f_2'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x + 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

$$f_2'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -2x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$D = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -1 = 5$$

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

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

$$x_A = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \text{ en } x_B = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \text{ geeft } x_A + x_B = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} = 1$$

$$\text{Dus } x_A + x_B = 1.$$

$$\text{c } f_4(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^2 + 1} \text{ geeft } f_4'(x) = \frac{-4x^2 + 6x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f_4'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -4x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$D = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -2 = 25$$

$$x = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2 \vee x = \frac{3-5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_4(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1-2+1}{\frac{1}{4}+1} = 0, \text{ dus } A(-\frac{1}{2}, 0).$$

$$f_4(2) = \frac{16+8+1}{4+1} = 5, \text{ dus } B(2, 5).$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(2 - (-\frac{1}{2}))^2 + (5 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{6\frac{1}{4} + 25} = \sqrt{31\frac{1}{4}} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{d } f_1(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + 1} \text{ geeft } f_1'(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f_1'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

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

$$f_1(-1) = \frac{1-1+1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } A(-1, \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$f_1(1) = \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = 1\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } B(1, 1\frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\text{Dus } y_B = 1\frac{1}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3 \cdot y_A.$$

$$\text{e } f_{-3}(x) = \frac{-3x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 + 1} \text{ geeft } f_{-3}'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 8x - 3}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f_{-3}'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -3 = 100$$

$$x = \frac{8+10}{6} = 3 \vee x = \frac{8-10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f_{-3}(-\frac{1}{3}) = 1\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } A(-\frac{1}{3}, 1\frac{1}{2}) \text{ en } OA = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{3})^2 + (1\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{85}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{85}$$

$$f_{-3}(3) = -3\frac{1}{2}, \text{ dus } B(3, -3\frac{1}{2}) \text{ en } OB = \sqrt{3^2 + (-3\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{85}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85}$$

$$\text{Dus } OB = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{85} = 3 \cdot OA.$$

$$\text{f } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_p(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{px^2 + px + 1}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p + \frac{p}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{p + 0 + 0}{1 + 0} = p$$

Dus de horizontale asymptoot is de lijn $y = p$.

$$f_p(2) = p \text{ geeft } \frac{4p + 2p + 1}{5} = p$$

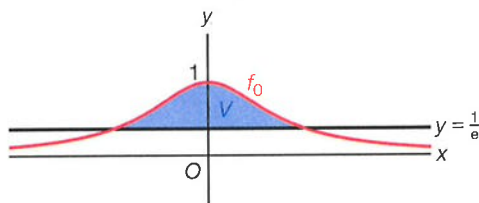
$$6p + 1 = 5p$$

$$p = -1$$

$$\text{g } f_0(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \text{ geeft } x^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{y}$$

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



$$I(L) = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 x^2 dy = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \left(\frac{1}{y} - 1 \right) dy = \pi \left[\ln(y) - y \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 = \pi \left(0 - 1 - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \right) = \pi \left(-1 + 1 + \frac{1}{e} \right) = \frac{\pi}{e}$$

Bladzijde 226

- 24 a** $f_{p+1}(x) = (x - (p+1))^2 + p + 1 - 2 = (x - (p+1))^2 + p - 1$
 De top van de grafiek van f_{p+1} is het punt $(p+1, p-1)$.
 $x = p+1$ geeft $f_p(p+1) = (p+1-p)^2 + p - 2 = 1^2 + p - 2 = p - 1$
 Dus voor elke p ligt de top van de grafiek van f_{p+1} op de grafiek van f_p .

- b** De top $(p, p-2)$ van de grafiek van f_p ligt op $k: y = ax + b$.

$x = p$ en $y = p-2$ geeft $k: y = x - 2$, dus $rc_k = 1$.

$l \parallel k$, dus $rc_l = rc_k = 1$.

Er is gegeven dat l evenwijdig is met k , en dat l de grafieken van f_p raakt.

Dus l raakt de grafiek van f_0 .

$f_0(x) = x^2 - 2$ geeft $f_0'(x) = 2x$

$f_0'(x) = 1$ geeft $2x = 1$

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

$$f_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 = -1\frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$b = -2\frac{1}{4}$$

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

- c** $f_1(x) = (x-1)^2 + 1 - 2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 1 - 2 = x^2 - 2x$

$$f_2(x) = (x-2)^2 + 2 - 2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$f_3(x) = (x-3)^2 + 3 - 2 = x^2 - 6x + 9 + 3 - 2 = x^2 - 6x + 10$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) \text{ geeft } x^2 - 2x = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f_1(x) = f_3(x) \text{ geeft } x^2 - 2x = x^2 - 6x + 10$$

$$4x = 10$$

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

$$f_2(x) = f_3(x) \text{ geeft } x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - 6x + 10$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_2^{2\frac{1}{2}} (f_1(x) - f_2(x)) dx + \int_{2\frac{1}{2}}^3 (f_3(x) - f_2(x)) dx \\ &= \int_2^{2\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 2x - (x^2 - 4x + 4)) dx + \int_{2\frac{1}{2}}^3 (x^2 - 6x + 10 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)) dx = \int_2^{2\frac{1}{2}} (2x - 4) dx + \int_{2\frac{1}{2}}^3 (-2x + 6) dx \\ &= [x^2 - 4x]_2^{2\frac{1}{2}} + [-x^2 + 6x]_{2\frac{1}{2}}^3 = 6\frac{1}{4} - 10 - (4 - 8) + (-9 + 18 - (-6\frac{1}{4} + 15)) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- 25 a** $L = AB = f(p) - g(p) = (p^2 + 2p) \cdot 2^{-p} - (p^2 - p) \cdot 2^{-p} = (p^2 + 2p - p^2 + p) \cdot 2^{-p} = 3p \cdot 2^{-p}$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 3 \cdot 2^{-p} + 3p \cdot 2^{-p} \cdot \ln(2) \cdot -1 = (3 - 3p \ln(2)) \cdot 2^{-p}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 0 \text{ geeft } (3 - 3p \ln(2)) \cdot 2^{-p} = 0$$

$$3 - 3p \ln(2) = 0$$

$$3p \ln(2) = 3$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\ln(2)}$$

Dus de lengte van het lijnstuk AB is maximaal voor $p = \frac{1}{\ln(2)}$.

- b Stel $x_C = r$, dan is $x_D = r + 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(r) = f(r+3) \text{ geeft } (r^2 + 2r) \cdot 2^{-r} &= ((r+3)^2 + 2(r+3)) \cdot 2^{-(r+3)} \\ (r^2 + 2r) \cdot 2^{-r} &= (r^2 + 6r + 9 + 2r + 6) \cdot 2^{-r} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \\ 8(r^2 + 2r) &= r^2 + 8r + 15 \\ 8r^2 + 16r &= r^2 + 8r + 15 \\ 7r^2 + 8r - 15 &= 0 \\ D &= 8^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot -15 = 484 \\ r &= \frac{-8 \pm 22}{14} = 1 \vee r = \frac{-8 - 22}{14} = -2\frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

vold. niet

$$q = f(1) = (1 + 2) \cdot 2^{-1} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

Bladzijde 227

26 a $L = AB = f(p) - g(p) = \sqrt{25 - p^2} - (\frac{3}{4}p - 4) = \sqrt{25 - p^2} - \frac{3}{4}p + 4$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{25 - p^2}} \cdot -2p - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{p}{\sqrt{25 - p^2}} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{p}{\sqrt{25 - p^2}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$4p = -3\sqrt{25 - p^2}$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$16p^2 = 9(25 - p^2)$$

$$16p^2 = 225 - 9p^2$$

$$25p^2 = 225$$

$$p^2 = 9$$

$$p = 3 \vee p = -3$$

vold. niet

De maximale lengte van het lijnstuk AB is $\sqrt{25 - (-3)^2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot -3 + 4 = 10\frac{1}{4}$.

b $L = AC = h(p) - f(p) = -\frac{4}{3}p + 10 - \sqrt{25 - p^2}$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{25 - p^2}} \cdot -2p = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{25 - p^2}}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{p}{\sqrt{25 - p^2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3p = 4\sqrt{25 - p^2}$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$9p^2 = 16(25 - p^2)$$

$$9p^2 = 400 - 16p^2$$

$$25p^2 = 400$$

$$p^2 = 16$$

$$p = 4 \vee p = -4$$

vold. niet

De minimale lengte van het lijnstuk AC is $-\frac{4}{3} \cdot 4 + 10 - \sqrt{25 - 4^2} = 1\frac{2}{3}$.

27 a $f(x) = (x^2 + x)e^x$ geeft $f'(x) = (2x + 1) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + x) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 3x + 1)e^x$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - x)e^x \text{ geeft } g'(x) = (2x - 1) \cdot e^x + (x^2 - x) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + x - 1)e^x$$

$$rc_k = f'(0) = 1 \cdot e^0 = 1$$

$$rc_l = g'(0) = -1 \cdot e^0 = -1$$

$$rc_k \cdot rc_l = 1 \cdot -1 = -1$$

Dus k en l snijden elkaar loodrecht.

b $g'(x) = (x^2 + x - 1)e^x$ geeft $g''(x) = (2x + 1) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + x - 1) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 3x)e^x$

$$g'(-2) = (4 - 2 - 1)e^{-2} = e^{-2} > 0$$

$$g''(-2) = (4 - 6)e^{-2} = -2e^{-2} < 0$$

Dus in A is sprake van afnemende stijging.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } f'(x) &= (x^2 + 3x + 1)e^x \text{ geeft } f''(x) = (2x + 3) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 5x + 4)e^x \\ f''(x) &= 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0 \\ (x + 1)(x + 4) &= 0 \\ x &= -1 \vee x = -4 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $x_B = -4$ en $x_C = -1$.

$$\begin{aligned} g''(x) &= 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 3x = 0 \\ x(x + 3) &= 0 \\ x &= 0 \vee x = -3 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $x_D = -3$ en $x_E = 0$.

$$x_C - x_B = -1 - (-4) = 3$$

$$x_E - x_D = 0 - (-3) = 3$$

$$\text{Dus } x_C - x_B = x_E - x_D.$$

$$\text{d } L = FG = g(p) - f(p) = (p^2 - p)e^p - (p^2 + p)e^p = (p^2 - p - p^2 - p)e^p = -2pe^p$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = -2 \cdot e^p - 2p \cdot e^p = (-2p - 2)e^p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dL}{dp} &= 0 \text{ geeft } -2p - 2 = 0 \\ -2p &= 2 \\ p &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

De maximale lengte van het lijnstuk FG is $-2 \cdot -1 \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{2}{e}$.

$$\text{e } H'(x) = a \cdot e^x + (ax + b) \cdot e^x = (ax + a + b)e^x$$

Dus de primitieven van de functies $h(x) = (px + q)e^x$ zijn van de vorm

$$H(x) = (ax + b)e^x + c \text{ met } p = a \text{ en } q = a + b.$$

$$\text{f } O(V) = \int_{-3}^0 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \int_{-3}^0 ((x^2 - x)e^x - (x^2 + x)e^x) dx = \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 - x - x^2 - x)e^x dx = \int_{-3}^0 -2xe^x dx$$

$$h(x) = (px + q)e^x \text{ met } p = -2 \text{ en } q = 0 \text{ geeft } h(x) = -2e^x.$$

$$\text{Uit e volgt dat } H(x) = (ax + b)e^x + c \text{ met } a = p = -2 \text{ en } b = q - a = 0 - (-2) = 2.$$

$$\text{Dus } O(V) = \int_{-3}^0 -2xe^x dx = [(-2x + 2)e^x]_{-3}^0 = 2e^0 - (6 + 2)e^{-3} = 2 - \frac{8}{e^3}.$$

$$\text{28 a } f(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 4 - \sqrt{2x} = 0$$

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

$$2x = 16$$

$$x = 8$$

$$O(V) = \int_0^8 (4 - \sqrt{2x}) dx = \int_0^8 (4 - (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \left[4x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^8 = \left[4x - \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{2x} \right]_0^8 = 32 - \frac{16}{3} \sqrt{16} = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = 10\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b } A = p \cdot f(p) = p(4 - \sqrt{2p}) = 4p - p\sqrt{2p}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dp} = 4 - 1 \cdot \sqrt{2p} - p \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2p}} \cdot 2 = 4 - \sqrt{2p} - \frac{p}{\sqrt{2p}}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dp} = 0 \text{ geeft } 4 - \sqrt{2p} - \frac{p}{\sqrt{2p}} = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{2p} - 2p - p = 0$$

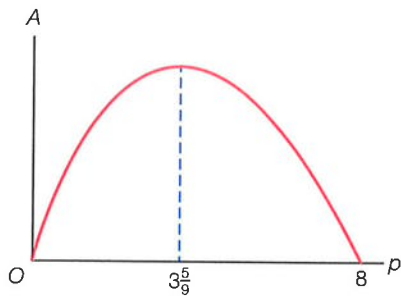
$$4\sqrt{2p} = 3p$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$32p = 9p^2$$

$$p = 0 \vee 32 = 9p$$

$$\text{vold. niet } p = 3\frac{5}{9}$$



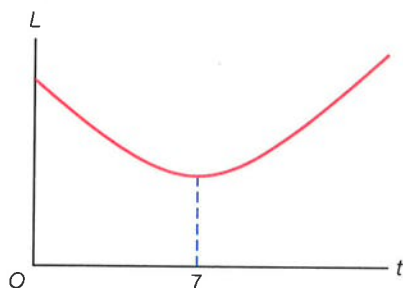
Dus voor $p = 3\frac{5}{9}$ is de oppervlakte van rechthoek $OPQR$ maximaal.

c $S(8, 4)$ en $T(t, 4 - \sqrt{2t})$ geeft

$$L = \sqrt{(t-8)^2 + (4 - \sqrt{2t} - 4)^2} = \sqrt{t^2 - 16t + 64 + 2t} = \sqrt{t^2 - 14t + 64}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^2 - 14t + 64}} \cdot (2t - 14) = \frac{t-7}{\sqrt{t^2 - 14t + 64}}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = 0 \text{ geeft } t - 7 = 0, \text{ dus } t = 7.$$



Het minimum van L is $\sqrt{49 - 98 + 64} = \sqrt{15}$.

Bladzijde 228

29 a $f_p(x) = p\sqrt{x} - \ln(x)$ geeft

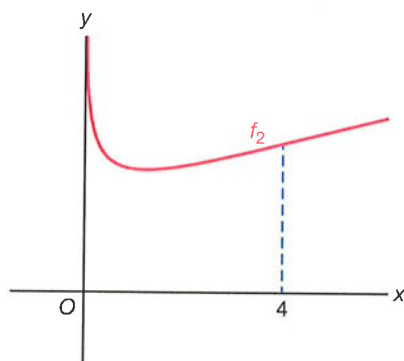
$$f_p'(x) = \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}px^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-1} \text{ en}$$

$$f_p''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}px^{-\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-2} = -\frac{p}{4x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f_p''(4) = 0 \text{ geeft } -\frac{p}{16\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$-\frac{p}{32} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$p = 2$$



Dus voor $p = 2$ gaat de grafiek van f_p bij $x = 4$ over van toenemend stijgend naar afnemend stijgend.

$$\text{b } f_p'(x) = \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{p\sqrt{x}}{2x} - \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{p\sqrt{x} - 2}{2x}$$

$$f_p'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } p\sqrt{x} - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{p^2} \text{ (met } p > 0)$$

$$f_p\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right) = 2 - \ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right)$$

Het punt $\left(\frac{4}{p^2}, 2 - \ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right)\right)$ ligt op de grafiek van $g(x) = 2 \ln(x) - 4$ geeft

$$2 \ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right) - 4 = 2 - \ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right)$$

$$3 \ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right) = 6$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{4}{p^2}\right) = 2$$

$$\frac{4}{p^2} = e^2$$

$$p^2 = \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{e} \vee p = -\frac{2}{e}$$

vold. niet

$$\text{Dus voor } p = \frac{2}{e}.$$

$$\text{30 a } f(x) = \frac{4x-3}{2x+1} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{(2x+1) \cdot 4 - (4x-3) \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{8x+4-8x+6}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{10}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$rc_k = f'(-3) = \frac{10}{(-6+1)^2} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$rc_l = f'(2) = \frac{10}{(4+1)^2} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$rc_k = rc_l$, dus k en l zijn evenwijdig.

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

$$b = \frac{1}{5}$$

Dus $l: y = \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}$ oftewel $l: 2x - 5y + 1 = 0$.

$$d(k, l) = d(A, l) = \frac{|2 \cdot -3 - 5 \cdot 3 + 1|}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{20}{29}\sqrt{29}$$

$$\text{b } f(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$4x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

Dus het snijpunt van de grafiek van f met de x -as is $C(\frac{3}{4}, 0)$.

$$\text{Stel } m: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1-3}{2-3} = -\frac{2}{5}.$$

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

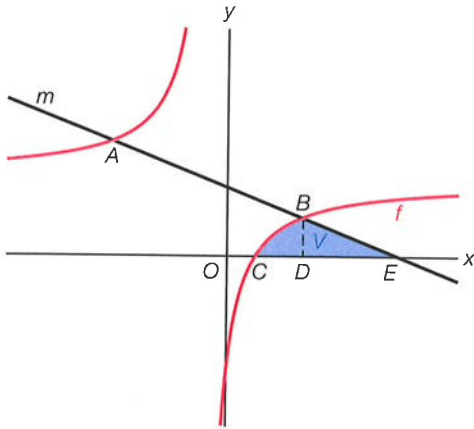
$$b = 1\frac{4}{5}$$

$$m: y = -\frac{2}{5}x + 1\frac{4}{5} \text{ snijden met de } x\text{-as geeft } -\frac{2}{5}x + 1\frac{4}{5} = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{5}x = -1\frac{4}{5}$$

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

Dus het snijpunt van m met de x -as is $E(4\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.



$$f(x) = \frac{4x-3}{2x+1} = \frac{2(2x+1)-2-3}{2x+1} = 2 - \frac{5}{2x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^2 f(x) dx + O(\triangle DEB) = \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^2 \left(2 - \frac{5}{2x+1}\right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot DE \cdot BD \\ &= \left[2x - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1|\right]_{\frac{3}{4}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = 4 - 2\frac{1}{2} \ln(5) - \left(1\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\frac{1}{2})\right) + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ &= 4 - 2\frac{1}{2} \ln(5) - 1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\frac{1}{2}) + 1\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{5}\right) = 3\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \\ &= 3\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2} \ln(2) \end{aligned}$$

31 a $f(x) = g_a(x)$ geeft $\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} = a\sqrt{x}$
 $ax = 4$
 $x = \frac{4}{a}$

$f(x) = h_a(x)$ geeft $\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} = 4a\sqrt{x}$
 $4ax = 4$
 $x = \frac{1}{a}$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} (h_a(x) - g_a(x)) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{4}{a}} (f(x) - g_a(x)) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} (4a\sqrt{x} - a\sqrt{x}) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{4}{a}} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - a\sqrt{x}\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} 3ax^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{4}{a}} (4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - ax^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \left[2ax^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} + \left[8x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}ax^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{4}{a}} \\ &= \left[2ax\sqrt{x}\right]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} + \left[8\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{3}ax\sqrt{x}\right]_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{4}{a}} = 2a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 0 + 8\sqrt{\frac{4}{a}} - \frac{2}{3}a \cdot \frac{4}{a} \sqrt{\frac{4}{a}} - \left(8\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{2}{3}a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 16\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{16}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - \left(8\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right) = 12\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 7\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = 5\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= 4 \text{ geeft } \frac{16}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = 4 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} &= 4 \cdot \frac{3}{16} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{9}{16} \\ a &= \frac{16}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Dus voor $a = 1\frac{7}{9}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } O(V_1) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} (h_a(x) - g_a(x)) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} 3ax^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = [2ax^{\frac{3}{2}}]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} = 2a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\ O(V_2) - O(V) - O(V_1) &= 5\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 3\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\ O(V_1) : O(V_2) &= 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} : 3\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = 2 : 3\frac{1}{3} = 3 : 5 \end{aligned}$$

32 a $f(x) = g_a(x)$ geeft $e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = a - e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x} &= a \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}x} &= \frac{1}{2}a \\ \frac{1}{2}x &= \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) \\ x &= 2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} (g_a(x) - f(x)) dx = \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} (a - e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{\frac{1}{2}x}) dx = \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} (a - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x}) dx \\ &= [ax - 4e^{\frac{1}{2}x}]_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} = 2a\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 4e^{\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} - (0 - 4) \\ &= 2a\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}a + 4 = 2a\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 2a + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$O(V) = 10 \text{ geeft } 2a\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 2a + 4 = 10$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = 2x\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 2x + 4 \text{ en } y_2 = 10.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 7,9346\dots$

Dus $a \approx 7,935$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } I(L) &= \pi \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} ((g_a(x))^2 - (f(x))^2) dx = \\ &= \pi \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} ((a - e^{\frac{1}{2}x})^2 - (e^{\frac{1}{2}x})^2) dx = \pi \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} (a^2 - 2ae^{\frac{1}{2}x} + e^x - e^x) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} (a^2 - 2ae^{\frac{1}{2}x}) dx = \pi [a^2x - 4ae^{\frac{1}{2}x}]_0^{2\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} \\ &= \pi(2a^2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 4ae^{\ln(\frac{1}{2}a)} - (0 - 4a)) = \pi(2a^2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 4a \cdot \frac{1}{2}a + 4a) \\ &= \pi(2a^2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) - 2a^2 + 4a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = \pi(2x^2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 2x^2 + 4x) \text{ en } y_2 = 400.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 9,2351\dots$

Dus $a \approx 9,235$.

Bladzijde 229

33 $AQ + BR = 2,5$, dus $BR = 2,5 - AQ = 2,5 - x$

In $\triangle ARB$ is $AR^2 + BR^2 = AB^2$

$$(a+x)^2 + (2,5-x)^2 = 2,5^2$$

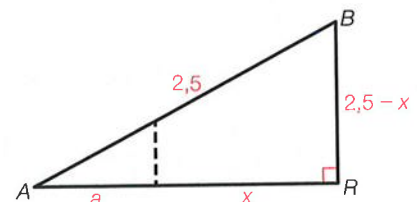
$$(a+x)^2 + 6,25 - 5x + x^2 = 6,25$$

$$(a+x)^2 = 5x - x^2$$

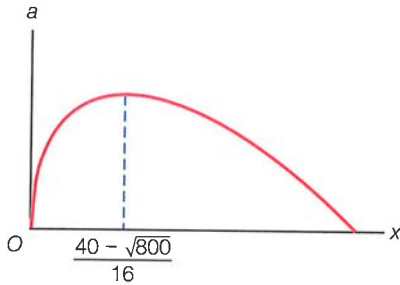
$$a+x = \sqrt{5x-x^2}$$

$$a = -x + \sqrt{5x-x^2}$$

$$\frac{da}{dx} = -1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5x-x^2}} \cdot (5-2x) = -1 + \frac{5-2x}{2\sqrt{5x-x^2}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{da}{dx} = 0 & \text{ geeft } -1 + \frac{5-2x}{2\sqrt{5x-x^2}} = 0 \\ \frac{5-2x}{2\sqrt{5x-x^2}} &= 1 \\ 2\sqrt{5x-x^2} &= 5-2x \\ \text{kwadrateren geeft} \\ 4(5x-x^2) &= 25-20x+4x^2 \\ 20x-4x^2 &= 25-20x+4x^2 \\ 8x^2-40x+25 &= 0 \\ D &= (-40)^2 - 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 25 = 800 \\ x &= \frac{40 + \sqrt{800}}{16} \vee x = \frac{40 - \sqrt{800}}{16} \\ \text{vold. niet}\end{aligned}$$



De onderkant van de garagedeur komt maximaal

$$-\frac{40 - \sqrt{800}}{16} + \sqrt{5 \cdot \frac{40 - \sqrt{800}}{16} - \left(\frac{40 - \sqrt{800}}{16}\right)^2} \approx 1,04 \text{ meter naar buiten.}$$

34 a $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AP}{0,3}$

$$\frac{1}{2}AP = 0,3 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$AP = 0,6 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$AB = 0,6 + 0,6 \cos(\alpha)$$

De cosinusregel in $\triangle ABR$ geeft

$$BR^2 = AR^2 + AB^2 - 2 \cdot AR \cdot AB \cdot \cos(\angle BAR)$$

$$BR^2 = 1,2^2 + (0,6 + 0,6 \cos(\alpha))^2 - 2 \cdot 1,2 \cdot (0,6 + 0,6 \cos(\alpha)) \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$BR^2 = 1,44 + 0,36 + 0,72 \cos(\alpha) + 0,36 \cos^2(\alpha) - 1,44 \cos(\alpha) - 1,44 \cos^2(\alpha)$$

$$BR^2 = 1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)$$

$$BR = \sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)}$$

b $BR > 1$ geeft $\sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)} > 1$

Voer in $y_1 = \sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(x) - 1,08 \cos^2(x)}$ en $y_2 = 1$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,940\dots$

Dus de lengte van het uitgerolde doek is meer dan 1 meter bij een hoek α die groter is dan 0,94 rad.

c $L = BR = \sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)}$ geeft

$$\frac{dL}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)}} \cdot (0,72 \sin(\alpha) - 2,16 \cos(\alpha) \cdot -\sin(\alpha))$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \sin(\alpha) + 1,08 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)}{\sqrt{1,8 - 0,72 \cos(\alpha) - 1,08 \cos^2(\alpha)}}$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\alpha} = 0 \text{ geeft } 0,36 \sin(\alpha) + 1,08 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) = 0$$

$$0,36 \sin(\alpha)(1 + 3 \cos(\alpha)) = 0$$

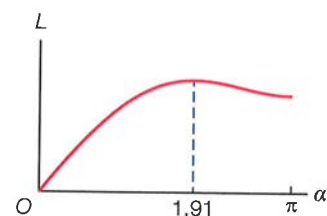
$$0,36 \sin(\alpha) = 0 \vee 1 + 3 \cos(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = 0 \vee \cos(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\alpha = k \cdot \pi \vee \alpha \approx 1,91 + k \cdot 2\pi \vee \alpha \approx -1,91 + k \cdot 2\pi$$

Schets van L , zie hiernaast.

Dus de lengte BR is maximaal bij $\alpha \approx 1,91$ rad.

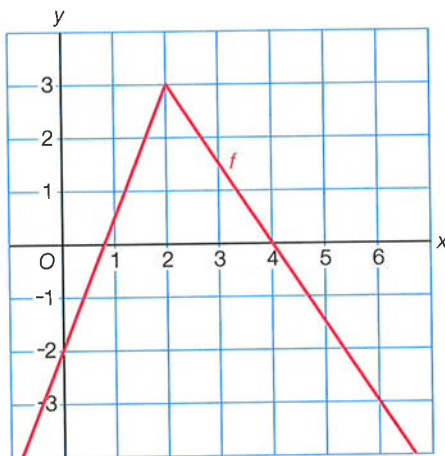


Bladzijde 230

- 35 a** E_v is evenredig met $M_v^{-0,13}$, dus $E_v = aM_v^{-0,13}$.
 $M_v = 0,2$ en $E_v = 3,3$ geeft $a \cdot 0,2^{-0,13} = 3,3$
 $a = 3,3 \cdot 0,2^{0,13} \approx 2,68$
- b** Uit de gegevens van het konijn volgt $a \cdot 2^b = 2,5$ oftewel $a = 2,5 \cdot 2^{-b}$.
 Uit de gegevens van de neushoorn volgt $a \cdot 2500^b = 0,24$ oftewel $a = 0,24 \cdot 2500^{-b}$.
 Voer in $y_1 = 2,5 \cdot 2^{-x}$ en $y_2 = 0,24 \cdot 2500^{-x}$.
 De optie snijpunt geeft $x = -0,328...$ en $y = 3,139...$
 Dus $a \approx 3,14$ en $b \approx -0,33$.
- c** $E_v = E_1$ geeft $2,7M_v^{-0,13} = 3,2M_1^{-0,33}$
 Voer in $y_1 = 2,7x^{-0,13}$ en $y_2 = 3,2x^{-0,33}$.
 De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 2,33...$
 Dus bij ongeveer 2,3 kg.
- d** Neem in de formule van de vogels $2M_v$ voor M_v .
 $E_v = 2,7(2M_v)^{-0,13} = 2,7 \cdot 2^{-0,13} \cdot M_v^{-0,13} = 2^{-0,13} \cdot 2,7M_v^{-0,13}$
 Dus $p = 2^{-0,13}$.
 Neem in de formule van de landdieren $2M_1$ voor M_1 .
 $E_1 = 3,2(2M_1)^{-0,33} = 3,2 \cdot 2^{-0,33} \cdot M_1^{-0,33} = 2^{-0,33} \cdot 3,2M_1^{-0,33}$
 Dus $q = 2^{-0,33}$.
 $p : q = 2^{-0,13} : 2^{-0,33}$
 $p : q = (2^{-0,13} : 2^{-0,33}) : 1$
 $p : q = 2^{0,2} : 1$
 $p : q = 2^{\frac{1}{5}} : 1$
 $p : q = \sqrt[5]{2} : 1$

16 Examentraining**Bladzijde 231**

- 36** $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 - |4 - 2x| = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 - 4 + 2x = 2\frac{1}{2}x - 2$ als $4 - 2x \geq 0$, dus als $x \leq 2$.
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 - |4 - 2x| = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 + 4 - 2x = -1\frac{1}{2}x + 6$ als $4 - 2x < 0$, dus als $x > 2$.



- 37** $f(x) = \cos(\pi(x - 3))$ geeft $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi(x - 3)) + c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38 \quad & x^3 + 10x = 7x^2 \\
 & x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x = 0 \\
 & x(x^2 - 7x + 10) = 0 \\
 & x(x-2)(x-5) = 0 \\
 & x = 0 \vee x = 2 \vee x = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$39 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = x + 2x^{-1/2} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = 1 - 3x^{-2/2} = 1 - \frac{3}{x^2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= -2x + b \\ f(1) &= 3, \text{ dus } A(1, 3) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -2 \cdot 1 + b &= 3 \\ b &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$40 \quad y = a + b \sin(c(x-d))$$

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

$$5 - 2 = 3, \text{ dus } b = -3.$$

$$\text{periode} = 2\pi - \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi, \text{ dus } c = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{4}{3}\pi} = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Dalend door de evenwichtsstand voor } x = \pi, \text{ dus } d = \pi.$$

$$\text{Dus } y = 2 - 3 \sin(1\frac{1}{2}(x - \pi)).$$

$$y = a + b \cos(c(x-d))$$

$$a = 2, b = 3 \text{ en } c = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 5) \text{ is een hoogste punt, dus } d = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

$$\text{Dus } y = 2 + 3 \cos(1\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{2}{3}\pi)).$$

$$41 \quad x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 4y + 8 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y+2)^2 - 4 + 8 = 0$$

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

$$\text{Een parametervoorstelling van } c \text{ is } x = 3 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \cos(t) \wedge y = -2 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \sin(t).$$

$$\text{Het midden } Q \text{ van } P(3 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \cos(t), -2 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \sin(t)) \text{ en } A(10, 0) \text{ is}$$

$$Q(\frac{1}{2}(3 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \cos(t) + 10), \frac{1}{2}(-2 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \sin(t) + 0)) = Q(6\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \cdot \cos(t), -1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \cdot \sin(t)).$$

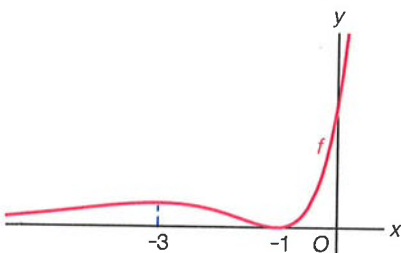
$$\text{Dus } Q \text{ ligt op de kromme met vergelijking } (x - 6\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 1\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$42 \quad f(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 1)e^x \text{ geeft } f'(x) = (2x + 2) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 4x + 3)e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = -1 \vee x = -3$$



$$\text{max. is } f(-3) = (9 - 6 + 1)e^{-3} = \frac{4}{e^3}$$

$$\text{min. is } f(-1) = (1 - 2 + 1)e^{-1} = 0$$

43 $x(t) = 0$ geeft $4 - t^2 = 0$

$$t^2 = 4$$

$$t = 2 \vee t = -2$$

$t = -2$ geeft het punt $(0, -2)$, dus voldoet niet.

$t = 2$ geeft het punt $(0, 2)$, dus voldoet.

$$\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2t \\ 3t^2 - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus de gevraagde baansnelheid is } v(2) = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{97}.$$

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(-2t)^2 + (3t^2 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^4 - 18t^2 + 9} = \sqrt{9t^4 - 14t^2 + 9} \text{ geeft}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9t^4 - 14t^2 + 9}} \cdot (36t^3 - 28t) = \frac{18t^3 - 14t}{\sqrt{9t^4 - 14t^2 + 9}}$$

$$\text{De gevraagde baanversnelling is } a(2) = \frac{18 \cdot 2^3 - 14 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{9 \cdot 2^4 - 14 \cdot 2^2 + 9}} = \frac{116}{\sqrt{97}}.$$

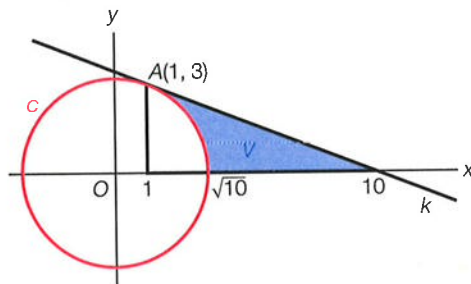
44 twee oplossingen als $D > 0$
 $D = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot p \cdot 3 = 25 - 12p$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 - 12p > 0 \\ -12p > -25 \\ p < 2\frac{1}{12} \end{array} \right.$

45 $\vec{n}_k = \vec{r}_{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $k: x + 3y = c$.

k door $A(1, 3)$ geeft $c = 1 + 3 \cdot 3 = 10$.

Dus $k: x + 3y = 10$.

k snijden met de x -as geeft $x = 10$.



$$x^2 + y^2 = 10 \text{ oftewel } y^2 = 10 - x^2$$

$$I(L) = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 9 - \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{10}} y^2 dx = 27\pi - \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2) dx = 27\pi - \pi \left[10x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_1^{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= 27\pi - \pi(10\sqrt{10} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10\sqrt{10}) + \pi(10 - \frac{1}{3}) = 27\pi - \pi \cdot 6\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{10} + \pi \cdot 9\frac{2}{3} = \pi(36\frac{2}{3} - 6\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{10})$$

Bladzijde 232

46 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 11x - 7y + 24 = 0 \end{cases}$
 $9x + 9y - 27 = 0$

$$x + y = 3$$

$$y = 3 - x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 3 = 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + (3-x)^2 - 2x + 2(3-x) - 3 = 0 \\ x^2 + 9 - 6x + x^2 - 2x + 6 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = 3$$

$x = 2$ en $y = 3 - x$ geeft het snijpunt $(2, 1)$.

$x = 3$ en $y = 3 - x$ geeft het snijpunt $(3, 0)$.

Dus $A(2, 1)$ en $B(3, 0)$.

$$47 \quad f_p(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+p} \text{ geeft } f'_p(x) = \frac{(x^2+p) \cdot 2 - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+p)^2} = \frac{2x^2+2p-4x^2}{(x^2+p)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+2p}{(x^2+p)^2}$$

$$f'_p(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -2x^2 + 2p = 0$$

$$x^2 = p$$

$$x = \sqrt{p} \vee x = -\sqrt{p}$$

$$f(\sqrt{p}) = \frac{2\sqrt{p}}{p+p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \text{ en } f(-\sqrt{p}) = \frac{-2\sqrt{p}}{p+p} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\text{Dus } A\left(\sqrt{p}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right) \text{ en } B\left(-\sqrt{p}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right).$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{p})^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{p}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{4p + \frac{4}{p}}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{10} \text{ geeft } 4p + \frac{4}{p} = 10$$

$$4p^2 + 4 = 10p$$

$$4p^2 - 10p + 4 = 0$$

$$2p^2 - 5p + 2 = 0$$

$$D = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 9$$

$$p = \frac{5+3}{4} = 2 \vee p = \frac{5-3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$48 \quad x^4 + 9 = 6\frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$x^4 - 6\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\text{Stel } x^2 = u.$$

$$u^2 - 6\frac{1}{4}u + 9 = 0$$

$$4u^2 - 25u + 36 = 0$$

$$D = (-25)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 36 = 49$$

$$u = \frac{25+7}{8} = 4 \vee u = \frac{25-7}{8} = 2\frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$$49 \quad y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (3x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{8}{x^{-5}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^{-2} \cdot x^{-2} \cdot 8 \cdot x^5 = \frac{2}{9}x^3$$

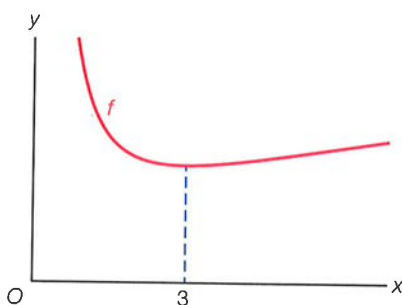
$$50 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2+3}{x\sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{9}{2x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2-9}{2x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = 3 \vee x = -3$$

vold. niet



$$\text{min. is } f(3) = \frac{9+3}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

51 $f(x) = 2$ geeft $1 + \tan(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 2$

$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{7}{12}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$x = 1\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

x in $[0, 2\pi]$ geeft $x = 1\frac{1}{6}\pi$

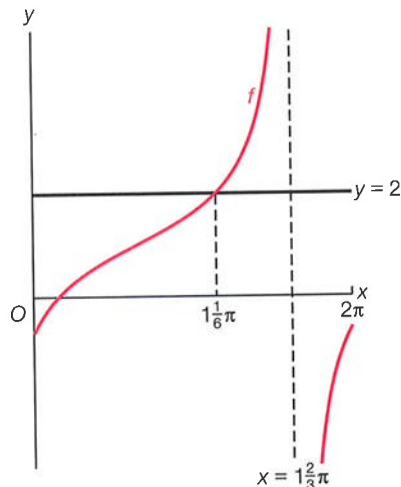
$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$x = 1\frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

x in $[0, 2\pi]$ geeft $x = 1\frac{2}{3}\pi$

De verticale asymptoot is de lijn $x = 1\frac{2}{3}\pi$.



$f(x) > 2$ geeft $1\frac{1}{6}\pi < x < 1\frac{2}{3}\pi$

52 Snijden met de x -as, dus $y = 0$ geeft $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x-5) = 0$
 $x = 1 \vee x = 5$

Dus $A(1, 0)$ en $B(5, 0)$.

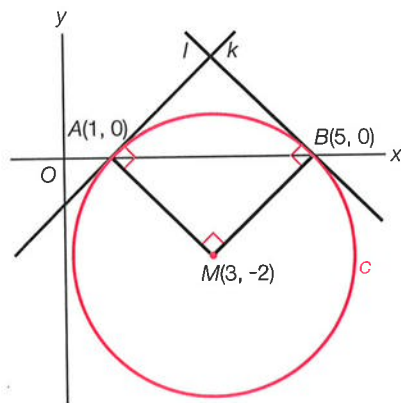
$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 4y + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y+2)^2 - 4 + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8$$

Dus het middelpunt van c is $M(3, -2)$.



$\vec{MA} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ staat loodrecht op $\vec{MB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Omdat ook $AM \perp k$ en $BM \perp l$, is $k \perp l$.

Dus de gevraagde hoek is 90° .

53 $\ln^2(x) - 8 \ln(x) + 12 = 0$

Stel $\ln(x) = u$.

$$u^2 - 8u + 12 = 0$$

$$(u - 2)(u - 6) = 0$$

$$u = 2 \vee u = 6$$

$$\ln(x) = 2 \vee \ln(x) = 6$$

$$x = e^2 \vee x = e^6$$

54 $\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t - \frac{1}{2} \\ 2t - 2 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $v(t) = \sqrt{(2t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (2t - 2)^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 - 2t + \frac{1}{4} + 4t^2 - 8t + 4} = \sqrt{8t^2 - 10t + 4\frac{1}{4}}$

$$\text{en } v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8t^2 - 10t + 4\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot (16t - 10) = \frac{8t - 5}{\sqrt{8t^2 - 10t + 4\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$v'(t) = 0 \text{ geeft } 8t - 5 = 0, \text{ dus } t = \frac{5}{8}.$$

$$t = \frac{5}{8} \text{ geeft het punt } (1\frac{5}{64}, -\frac{55}{64}).$$

$$\text{Dus de baansnelheid is minimaal in het punt } (1\frac{5}{64}, -\frac{55}{64}).$$

55 $a(t) = 0,12t^2$ geeft $v(t) = 0,04t^3 + v(0)$

$$v(0) = 0 \text{ geeft } v(t) = 0,04t^3$$

$$v(t) = 0,04t^3 \text{ geeft } s(t) = 0,01t^4 + s(0)$$

$$s(0) = 0 \text{ geeft } s(t) = 0,01t^4$$

$$v(5) = 0,04 \cdot 5^3 = 5$$

$$s(5) = 0,01 \cdot 5^4 = 6,25$$

De eerste vijf seconden wordt 6,25 meter afgelegd.

De tweede vijf seconden wordt $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ meter afgelegd.

Dus in de eerste tien seconden wordt 31,25 meter afgelegd.

56 Stel $x_B = p$, dan is $x_C = 4p$.

$$f(p) = f(4p) \text{ geeft } 4\sqrt{p} - p = 4\sqrt{4p} - 4p$$

$$4\sqrt{p} - p = 8\sqrt{p} - 4p$$

$$3p = 4\sqrt{p}$$

kwadrateren geeft

$$9p^2 = 16p$$

$$p = 0 \vee 9p = 16$$

$$p = 0 \vee p = \frac{16}{9}$$

vold. niet

$$q = f(\frac{16}{9}) = 4\sqrt{\frac{16}{9}} - \frac{16}{9} = 4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{16}{9} = 3\frac{5}{9}$$

Bladzijde 233

57 $x_{\text{top}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-6}{2p} = \frac{3}{p}$

$$y_{\text{top}} = f_p\left(\frac{3}{p}\right) = p \cdot \left(\frac{3}{p}\right)^2 - 6 \cdot \frac{3}{p} + 2 = \frac{9}{p} - \frac{18}{p} + 2 = 2 - \frac{9}{p}$$

$$\text{top}\left(\frac{3}{p}, 2 - \frac{9}{p}\right) \text{ op de lijn } y = x \text{ geeft } 2 - \frac{9}{p} = \frac{3}{p}$$

$$\frac{12}{p} = 2$$

$$p = 6$$

58 $(-2, -3)$ op $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c$ geeft $-2 - 2b + c = -3$ oftewel $2b - c = 1$.

$(6, 5)$ op $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c$ geeft $-18 + 6b + c = 5$ oftewel $6b + c = 23$.

$$\begin{cases} 2b - c = 1 \\ 6b + c = 23 \end{cases} +$$

$$8b = 24$$

$$b = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} 6b + c = 23 \\ c = 5 \end{cases} \quad 18 + c = 23$$

Dus $b = 3$ en $c = 5$.

$$59 \quad \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{\sqrt[5]{a^2}} = a^{-2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{a^{\frac{2}{5}}} = a^{-2} \cdot a^{\frac{3}{5}} = a^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$60 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1) \cdot 3x^2 - (x^3 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{x} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot (\sqrt{x} + 1) - (x^3 + 1)}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6x^3 + 6x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - x^3 - 1}{2(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^3 + 6x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - 1}{2(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$$

$$61 \quad f(x) = \frac{\sin(x) - \cos(x)}{x^2} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) \cdot 2x}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{x(\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - 2(\sin(x) - \cos(x))}{x^3} = \frac{(x + 2)\cos(x) + (x - 2)\sin(x)}{x^3}$$

62 Substitutie van $x = 3t + p$ en $y = t + 1$ in $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 8y + 10 = 0$ geeft

$$(3t + p)^2 + (t + 1)^2 + 4(3t + p) - 8(t + 1) + 10 = 0$$

$$9t^2 + 6pt + p^2 + t^2 + 2t + 1 + 12t + 4p - 8t - 8 + 10 = 0$$

$$10t^2 + (6p + 6)t + p^2 + 4p + 3 = 0$$

$$D = (6p + 6)^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot (p^2 + 4p + 3) = 36p^2 + 72p + 36 - 40p^2 - 160p - 120 = -4p^2 - 88p - 84$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } -4p^2 - 88p - 84 = 0$$

$$p^2 + 22p + 21 = 0$$

$$(p + 1)(p + 21) = 0$$

$$p = -1 \vee p = -21$$

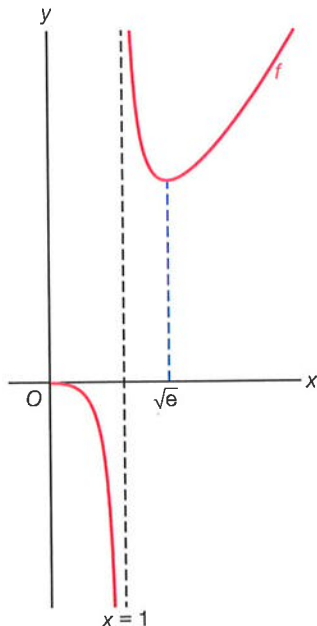
$$63 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\ln(x)} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = \frac{\ln(x) \cdot 2x - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2(x)} = \frac{2x \ln(x) - x}{\ln^2(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 2x \ln(x) - x = 0$$

$$x(2 \ln(x) - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee \ln(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{vold. niet } x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$



$$\text{min. is } f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{e}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2e$$

64 $f(x) = (2x + 4)^3 + e^{2x+4}$ geeft
 $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2x + 4)^4 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+4} + c = \frac{1}{8} (2x + 4)^4 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+4} + c$

65 $2 \cos^2(x) + \sin(x) - 2 = 0$
 $2(1 - \sin^2(x)) + \sin(x) - 2 = 0$
 $2 - 2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x) - 2 = 0$
 $-2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x) = 0$
 $\sin(x)(-2 \sin(x) + 1) = 0$
 $\sin(x) = 0 \vee \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$
 x in $[0, 2\pi]$ geeft $x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

66 Stel $M(p, p - 1)$.
 $l: y = 2x - 1$ oftewel $l: 2x - y - 1 = 0$
 $d(M, l) = \sqrt{5}$ geeft $\frac{|2p - p + 1 - 1|}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$
 $|p| = 5$
 $p = 5 \vee p = -5$
 $p = 5$ geeft $M_1(5, 4)$ en $c_1: (x - 5)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 5$.
 $p = -5$ geeft $M_2(-5, -6)$ $c_2: (x + 5)^2 + (y + 6)^2 = 5$.

67 Stel $x_A = p$. Dan is $x_B = p + 4$.
 $f(p) = f(p + 4)$ geeft $4\sqrt{p} - p = 4\sqrt{p + 4} - p - 4$
 $4\sqrt{p} = 4\sqrt{p + 4} - 4$
 $\sqrt{p} = \sqrt{p + 4} - 1$
kwadrateren geeft
 $p = p + 4 - 2\sqrt{p + 4} + 1$
 $2\sqrt{p + 4} = 5$
 $\sqrt{p + 4} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
 $p + 4 = 6\frac{1}{4}$
 $p = 2\frac{1}{4}$
 $q = f(2\frac{1}{4}) = 4\sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}} - 2\frac{1}{4} = 4 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$

68 $x_{\text{top}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-p}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = p$, dus $p = x_{\text{top}}$.
 $y_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{2}x_{\text{top}}^2 - x_{\text{top}} \cdot x_{\text{top}} + 2 = \frac{1}{2}x_{\text{top}}^2 - x_{\text{top}}^2 + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_{\text{top}}^2 + 2$
Dus de formule van de kromme is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$.

Bladzijde 234

69 $(x^2 - 4)\sqrt{x} = x^3 - 4x$
 $(x^2 - 4)\sqrt{x} = x(x^2 - 4)$
 $x^2 - 4 = 0 \vee \sqrt{x} = x$
 $x^2 = 4 \vee x = x^2$
 $x = 2 \vee x = -2 \vee x = 0 \vee x = 1$
vold. niet

70 $y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (3x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{8}{x^{-5}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^{-2} \cdot x^{-2} \cdot 8 \cdot x^5 = \frac{2}{9}x^3$
 $\frac{2}{9}x^3 = y$
 $x^3 = \frac{9}{2}y$
 $x = (\frac{9}{2}y)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{9}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1,650...y^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Dus $x = 1,65y^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

71 $y = \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x^2+3} = \frac{2x^{1\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2+3}$ geeft $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2+3) \cdot 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{3x^{2\frac{1}{2}} + 9x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{2\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{9\sqrt{x} - x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}{(x^2+3)^2}$

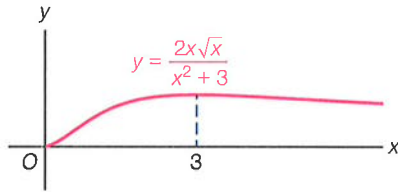
$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ geeft $9\sqrt{x} - x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 0$

$$(9 - x^2) \cdot \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$x^2 = 9 \vee \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$x = 3 \vee x = -3 \vee x = 0$$

vold. niet



min. is $f(0) = 0$ en max. is $f(3) = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{12} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x^2+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0$$

Dus de vergelijking $\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x^2+3} = p$ heeft twee oplossingen als $0 < p < \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

72 $f(x) = x \cdot \tan^3(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ geeft

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \tan^3(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) + x \cdot 3 \tan^2(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) \cdot 3 \cdot (1 + \tan^2(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$$

$$= \tan^3(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) + 9x \tan^2(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) \cdot (1 + \tan^2(3x - \frac{1}{2}\pi))$$

73 $f(x) = g(x)$ geeft ${}^3\log(x+2) = 1 + {}^3\log(2x-11)$

$${}^3\log(x+2) = {}^3\log(3) + {}^3\log(2x-11)$$

$${}^3\log(x+2) = {}^3\log(6x-33)$$

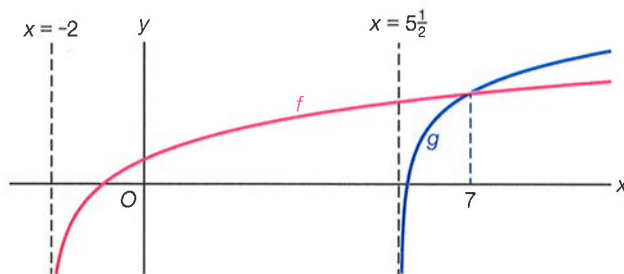
$$x+2 = 6x-33$$

$$-5x = -35$$

$$x = 7$$

$x+2 > 0$ geeft $x > -2$, dus $D_f = \langle -2, \rightarrow \rangle$.

$2x-11 > 0$ geeft $x > 5\frac{1}{2}$, dus $D_g = \langle 5\frac{1}{2}, \rightarrow \rangle$.



$f(x) \geq g(x)$ geeft $5\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 7$

74 Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{-25 - -43}{3 - -3} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 3x + b \\ \text{door } A(-3, -43) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -9 + b = -43 \\ b = -34 \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = 3x - 34$.

k snijden met l geeft $-4 + 2t = 3(3 + 3t) - 34$

$$-4 + 2t = 9 + 9t - 34$$

$$-7t = -21$$

$$t = 3$$

$t = 3$ geeft het snijpunt $(12, 2)$.

75 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AED$ geeft $\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{BC}{ED}$
 $\frac{47}{26} = \frac{AC}{18} = \frac{21}{ED}$

Uit $\frac{47}{26} = \frac{AC}{18}$ volgt $AC = \frac{18 \cdot 47}{26} = 32,53\dots$

$CE = AC - AE = 32,53\dots - 26 \approx 6,5$

Uit $\frac{47}{26} = \frac{21}{ED}$ volgt $DE = \frac{21 \cdot 26}{47} \approx 11,6$.

76 Voor g geldt $y = \frac{x-4}{x-6}$, dus voor g^{inv} geldt $x = \frac{y-4}{y-6}$
 $xy - 6x = y - 4$
 $xy - y = 6x - 4$
 $y(x-1) = 6x - 4$
 $y = \frac{6x-4}{x-1} = \frac{5(x-1) + 5 + x - 4}{x-1} = 5 + \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

Dus g is de inverse van f voor $a = 5$.

77 $m: 3x + 7y = 13$ oftewel $m: 3x = -7y + 13$, dus $m: x = -\frac{7}{3}y + \frac{13}{3}$.

Stel $y_M = p$, dan is $x_M = -\frac{7}{3}p + \frac{13}{3}$.

$d(M, k) = d(M, l)$ geeft $\frac{|2(-\frac{7}{3}p + \frac{13}{3}) - p - 1|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|-\frac{7}{3}p + \frac{13}{3} - 2p - 2|}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $|- \frac{14}{3}p + \frac{26}{3} - p - 1| = |-\frac{13}{3}p + \frac{7}{3}|$
 $|- \frac{17}{3}p + \frac{23}{3}| = |-\frac{13}{3}p + \frac{7}{3}|$
 $-\frac{17}{3}p + \frac{23}{3} = -\frac{13}{3}p + \frac{7}{3} \vee -\frac{17}{3}p + \frac{23}{3} = \frac{13}{3}p - \frac{7}{3}$
 $-\frac{4}{3}p = -\frac{16}{3} \vee -10p = -10$
 $p = 4 \vee p = 1$

$p = 1$ geeft $M(2, 1)$ en $p = 4$ geeft $N(-5, 4)$.

Dus $d(M, N) = \sqrt{(-5-2)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{49+9} = \sqrt{58}$.

78 Raken, dus $f(x) = g(x) \wedge f'(x) = g'(x)$

$\sqrt{5-x^2} = ax + 5 \wedge \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5-x^2}} \cdot -2x = a$

$\sqrt{5-x^2} = ax + 5 \wedge \frac{-x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} = a$

Substitutie van $a = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}$ in $\sqrt{5-x^2} = ax + 5$ geeft $\sqrt{5-x^2} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} \cdot x + 5$

$5 - x^2 = -x^2 + 5\sqrt{5-x^2}$

$5 = 5\sqrt{5-x^2}$

$1 = \sqrt{5-x^2}$

$1 = 5 - x^2$

$x^2 = 4$

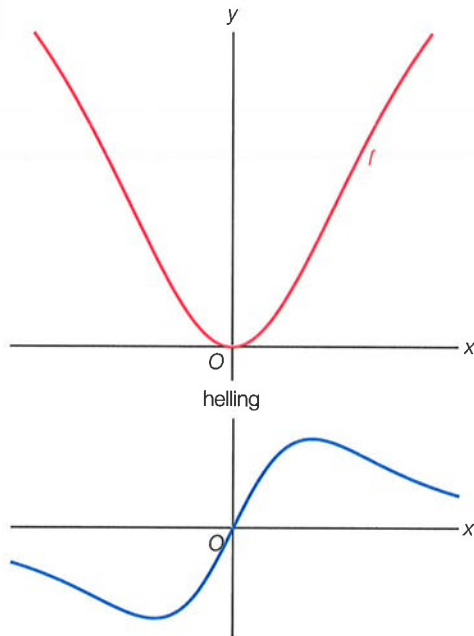
$x = 2 \vee x = -2$

$x = 2$ geeft $a = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5-4}} = -2$ en $x = -2$ geeft $a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5-4}} = 2$.

Dus de grafieken van f en g raken elkaar voor $a = 2$ en voor $a = -2$.

Bladzijde 235

79



80

$$\frac{3x-5}{x^2+4} = \frac{6x-10}{x+36}$$

$$\frac{3x-5}{x^2+4} = \frac{2(3x-5)}{x+36}$$

$$3x-5=0 \vee \frac{1}{x^2+4} = \frac{2}{x+36}$$

$$3x=5 \vee 2x^2+8=x+36$$

$$x=1\frac{2}{3} \vee 2x^2-x-28=0$$

$$D=(-1)^2-4 \cdot 2 \cdot -28=225$$

$$x=1\frac{2}{3} \vee x=\frac{1+15}{4}=4 \vee x=\frac{1-15}{4}=-3\frac{1}{2}$$

81

$$4 \cdot 2^x = 4^{2x-1}$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2^x = (2^2)^{2x-1}$$

$$2^{2+x} = 2^{4x-2}$$

$$2+x=4x-2$$

$$-3x=-4$$

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

82

$$f_p(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{x+p} \text{ geeft } f_p'(x) = \frac{(x+p) \cdot 2x - (x^2+5) \cdot 1}{(x+p)^2} = \frac{2x^2+2px-x^2-5}{(x+p)^2} = \frac{x^2+2px-5}{(x+p)^2}$$

$$f_p'(2)=0 \text{ geeft } \frac{4+4p-5}{(2+p)^2} = 0$$

$$4p-1=0$$

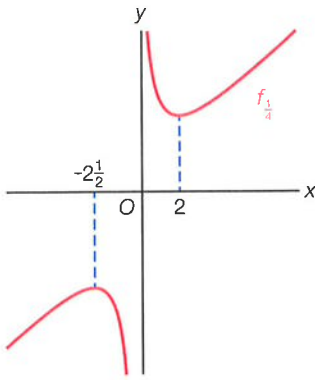
$$p=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$p=\frac{1}{4} \text{ geeft } f_{\frac{1}{4}}(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{x+\frac{1}{4}} \text{ en } f_{\frac{1}{4}}'(x) = \frac{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x-5}{(x+\frac{1}{4})^2}$$

$$f_{\frac{1}{4}}'(x)=0 \text{ geeft } x^2+\frac{1}{2}x-5=0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2\frac{1}{2})=0$$

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



Dus $p = \frac{1}{4}$ en max. is $f_{\frac{1}{4}}(-2\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{6\frac{1}{4} + 5}{-2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = -5$.

83 $l: \begin{cases} x = 3t - 3 \\ y = 2t + b \end{cases}$ oftewel $l: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ b \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ geeft } \vec{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } l: 2x - 3y = c \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \vec{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ geeft } \vec{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}} \right\} c = 2 \cdot -3 - 3 \cdot b = -6 - 3b$$

door $(-3, b)$

Dus $l: 2x - 3y = -6 - 3b$.

$k: 2x + ay = 12$ en $l: 2x - 3y = -6 - 3b$ vallen samen als $a = -3 \wedge 12 = -6 - 3b$

$$a = -3 \wedge 3b = -18$$

$$a = -3 \wedge b = -6$$

84 $\cos(2A) = 2\cos^2(A) - 1$
 $2\cos^2(A) = 1 + \cos(2A)$
 $\cos^2(A) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2A)$

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

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

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

$$\cos^4(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$$

$$\cos^4(x) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$$

Dus $y = \cos^4(x)$ is te herleiden tot $y = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$.

85 $x^2 - 1 = 0$ geeft $x^2 = 1$
 $x = 1 \vee x = -1$

Dus de verticale asymptoten zijn de lijnen $x = 1$ en $x = -1$.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x(x^2 - 1) + x + 3x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 1} = x + \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 8}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= x + \frac{3(x^2 - 1) + 3 - 4x + 8}{x^2 - 1} = x + 3 + \frac{-4x + 11}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x + 11}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-4}{x} + \frac{11}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0 + 0}{1 - 0} = 0$$

Dus de scheve asymptoot is de lijn $y = x + 3$.

86 Loodrecht snijden, dus $f(x) = g_p(x) \wedge f'(x) \cdot g_p'(x) = -1$

$$\ln(x) = x^2 + px \wedge \frac{1}{x} \cdot (2x + p) = -1$$

$$\ln(x) = x^2 + px \wedge 2x + p = -x$$

$$\ln(x) = x^2 + px \wedge p = -3x$$

Substitutie van $p = -3x$ in $\ln(x) = x^2 + px$ geeft $\ln(x) = x^2 + -3x \cdot x$
 $\ln(x) = -2x^2$

Voer in $y_1 = \ln(x)$ en $y_2 = -2x^2$.

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 0,548\dots$

Dus $p = -3 \cdot 0,548\dots \approx -1,64$.

87 $k: 2x + y = 8$ oftewel $k: y = 8 - 2x$

Stel $M(p, 8 - 2p)$.

$l: 3x - 4y = 8$ oftewel $l: 3x - 4y - 8 = 0$

$d(M, l) = d(M, y\text{-as})$ geeft $\frac{|3p - 4(8 - 2p) - 8|}{\sqrt{25}} = |p|$

$$\frac{|3p - 32 + 8p - 8|}{5} = |p|$$

$$|11p - 40| = 5|p|$$

$$11p - 40 = 5p \vee 11p - 40 = -5p$$

$$6p = 40 \vee 16p = 40$$

$$p = 6\frac{2}{3} \vee p = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$p = 6\frac{2}{3}$ geeft $N(6\frac{2}{3}, -5\frac{1}{3})$ en $p = 2\frac{1}{2}$ geeft $M(2\frac{1}{2}, 3)$.

Bladzijde 236

88 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x - 3)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)}{x - 3} = \frac{(2^2 + 4)(2 + 2)}{2 - 3} = -32$

89 $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{5x^2 + 1}{2x - 3}$ geeft

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{(2x - 3) \cdot 10x - (5x^2 + 1) \cdot 2}{(2x - 3)^2} = 3x^2 + \frac{20x^2 - 30x - 10x^2 - 2}{(2x - 3)^2} = 3x^2 + \frac{10x^2 - 30x - 2}{(2x - 3)^2}$$

90 $x^5 + 9 = 10x^2\sqrt{x}$

Stel $x^2\sqrt{x} = u$.

$$u^2 + 9 = 10u$$

$$u^2 - 10u + 9 = 0$$

$$(u - 1)(u - 9) = 0$$

$$u = 1 \vee u = 9$$

$$x^2\sqrt{x} = 1 \vee x^2\sqrt{x} = 9$$

$$x^5 = 1 \vee x^5 = 81$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = \sqrt[5]{81}$$

91 Stel $H = b \cdot g^t$.

$$g_{3 \text{ dagen}} = \frac{795}{942}$$

$$g_{\text{dag}} = \left(\frac{795}{942}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0,9450\dots$$

$$H = b \cdot 0,9450\dots^t \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ t = 5 \text{ en } H = 942 \end{array} \right\} b \cdot 0,9450\dots^5 = 942$$

$$b = \frac{942}{0,9450\dots^5} = 1249,8\dots$$

Dus $H = 1250 \cdot 0,945^t$.

$$92 \quad f_p(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + p} \text{ geeft } f_p'(x) = \frac{(x + p) \cdot 2x - (x^2 + 1) \cdot 1}{(x + p)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2px - x^2 - 1}{(x + p)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2px - 1}{(x + p)^2}$$

$$f_p'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } x^2 + 2px - 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

Dus alle toppen liggen op de lijn $k: y = 2x$.

$$93 \quad k: \frac{x}{2p} + \frac{y}{p} = 1 \text{ oftewel } k: x + 2y = 2p$$

Door $(6, 1)$ geeft $6 + 2 = 2p$

$$8 = 2p$$

$$p = 4$$

$$94 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x + 4 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2} = x + 5 + \frac{6}{x} + 4x^{-2} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ geeft}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x + 6\ln|x| - 4x^{-1} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + c = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x + 6\ln|x| - \frac{4}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + c$$

$$95 \quad \text{Er moet gelden } f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p) = f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p).$$

$$f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p) = 2 + (\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p - \tfrac{1}{2}\pi)\cos(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p) = 2 - p\cos(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p) = 2 - p\cos(p - \tfrac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p) = 2 + (\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p - \tfrac{1}{2}\pi)\cos(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p) = 2 + p\cos(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p) = 2 - p\cos(p - \tfrac{1}{2}\pi)$$

Voor elke p is $f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi - p) = f(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi + p)$.

Dus de grafiek van f is lijnsymmetrisch in de lijn $x = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$.

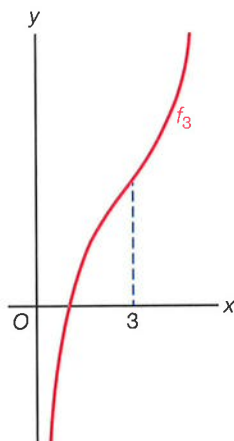
$$96 \quad f_a(x) = (x + a)\ln(x)$$

$$f_a'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + (x + a) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1 + \frac{a}{x} = \ln(x) + 1 + ax^{-1}$$

$$f_a''(x) = \frac{1}{x} - ax^{-2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

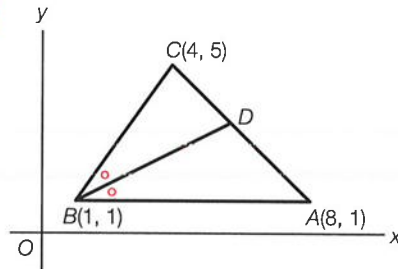
$$f_a''(3) = 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{9} = 0$$

$$a = 3$$



De grafiek van f_a gaat voor $a = 3$ bij $x = 3$ over van afnemend stijgend naar toenemend stijgend.

97



$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ en } \left| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 5, \text{ dus } \vec{r}_{BD} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } BD: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{r}_{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } \vec{n}_{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } AC: x + y = 9.$$

BD snijden met AC geeft $1 + 2t + 1 + t = 9$

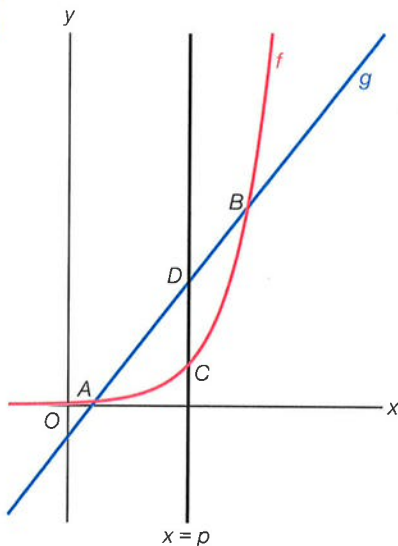
$$3t = 7$$

$$t = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

$$t = 2\frac{1}{3} \text{ geeft } x_D = 1 + 2 \cdot 2\frac{1}{3} = 5\frac{2}{3} \text{ en } y_D = 1 + 2\frac{1}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}.$$

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

98



$$L = g(p) - f(p) = 3p - 1 - e^{2p-3}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 3 - e^{2p-3} \cdot 2 = 3 - 2e^{2p-3}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dp} = 0 \text{ geeft } 2e^{2p-3} = 3$$

$$e^{2p-3} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2p - 3 = \ln(1\frac{1}{2})$$

$$2p = 3 + \ln(1\frac{1}{2})$$

$$p = 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1\frac{1}{2})$$

Dus voor $p = 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1\frac{1}{2})$ is de lengte van CD maximaal.

$$\text{Deze maximale lengte is } 3(1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1\frac{1}{2})) - 1 - 1\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1\frac{1}{2}) - 2\frac{1}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1\frac{1}{2}).$$

99

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{(x+5)(x-5)}$$

Er is een perforatie als $x = 5$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-1}{x+5} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Dus de perforatie is $(5, \frac{2}{5})$.

$$100 \quad \frac{x^4 - x^2 - 20}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 24} = \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 5)}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 6)} = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 - 6}$$

Bladzijde 237

$$101 \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{x-4} + 2^{x+1} &= 66 \\ 2^x \cdot 2^{-4} + 2^x \cdot 2^1 &= 66 \\ \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2^x + 2 \cdot 2^x &= 66 \\ 2^{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot 2^x &= 66 \\ 2^x &= 32 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$102 \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{De draaiingshoek van } A \text{ is } \frac{1}{3}\pi. \\ &\text{Dus de draaiingshoeken van } B, C \text{ en } D \text{ zijn respectievelijk } \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{1}{3}\pi \text{ en } \frac{5}{6}\pi. \\ &\text{Dit geeft } B(\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi), \sin(\frac{5}{6}\pi)) = B(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}), C(\cos(\frac{1}{3}\pi), \sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi)) = C(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \text{ en} \\ &D(\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi), \sin(\frac{5}{6}\pi)) = D(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$103 \quad \text{De lijnen } l_1 \text{ en } l_2 \text{ zijn evenwijdig met } k, \text{ op afstand } \sqrt{2} \text{ van } k.$$

$$\vec{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } \vec{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } k: x + y = 4.$$

$$l // k \text{ geeft } l: x + y = c \text{ oftewel } l: x + y - c = 0.$$

$$\text{Het punt } (4, 0) \text{ ligt op } k.$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(k, l) = d((4, 0), l) &= \sqrt{2} \text{ geeft } \frac{|4 + 0 - c|}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \\ |4 - c| &= 2 \\ 4 - c &= 2 \vee 4 - c = -2 \\ c &= 2 \vee c = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dus } l_1: x + y = 2 \text{ en } l_2: x + y = 6.$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_1: x + y = 2 \text{ oftewel } l_1: y = 2 - x \text{ snijden met } c \text{ geeft } x^2 + (2 - x)^2 - 2x + 6(2 - x) &= 0 \\ x^2 + 4 - 4x + x^2 - 2x + 12 - 6x &= 0 \\ 2x^2 - 12x + 16 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 6x + 8 &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(x - 4) &= 0 \\ x = 2 \vee x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ en } y = 2 - x \text{ geeft het punt } (2, 0).$$

$$x = 4 \text{ en } y = 2 - x \text{ geeft het punt } (4, -2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_2: x + y = 6 \text{ oftewel } l_2: y = 6 - x \text{ snijden met } c \text{ geeft } x^2 + (6 - x)^2 - 2x + 6(6 - x) &= 0 \\ x^2 + 36 - 12x + x^2 - 2x + 36 - 6x &= 0 \\ 2x^2 - 20x + 72 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 10x + 36 &= 0 \\ D = (-10)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 36 &= -44 \\ D < 0, \text{ dus geen oplossingen.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{De gevraagde punten zijn } (2, 0) \text{ en } (4, -2).$$

$$104 \quad \begin{aligned} O(V) &= \int_0^p x^2 \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int_0^p x^{2\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \left[\frac{2}{7} x^{3\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^p = \frac{2}{7} p^{3\frac{1}{2}} - 0 = \frac{2}{7} p^{3\frac{1}{2}} \\ O(V) &= 10 \text{ geeft } \frac{2}{7} p^{3\frac{1}{2}} = 10 \\ p^{3\frac{1}{2}} &= 35 \\ p &= 35^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{35^2} = \sqrt[3]{1225} \end{aligned}$$

$$105 \quad \begin{aligned} \cos(2A) &= 2\cos^2(A) - 1 & \cos(2A) &= 1 - 2\sin^2(A) \\ 2\cos^2(A) &= 1 + \cos(2A) & 2\sin^2(A) &= 1 - \cos(2A) \\ \cos^2(A) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2A) & \sin^2(A) &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2A) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2(4x) + \sin^2(6x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(8x) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(12x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos(8x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(12x) \text{ geeft}$$

$$F(x) = x + \frac{1}{16}\sin(8x) - \frac{1}{24}\sin(12x) + c$$

- 106** De grafiek van f_a heeft een perforatie als $\sin^2(x) - a \cos(x) = 0 \wedge \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$.
 $\sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ geeft $\sin(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \text{ geeft } \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi\right) - a \cos\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi\right) = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - a \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}a\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a\sqrt{3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ geeft } \sin^2\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) - a \cos\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - a \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}a\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$$

Er is een perforatie als $a = -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}$ en als $a = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$.

- 107** Van c is het middelpunt $M(-4, 5)$ en de straal $r = \sqrt{5}$.
 $k: y = ax + b$ door $A(-1, 4)$ geeft $-a + b = 4$, dus $b = a + 4$.
Dit geeft $k: y = ax + a + 4$ oftewel $k: ax - y + a + 4 = 0$.

$$d(M, k) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|-4a - 5 + a + 4|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|-3a - 1| = \sqrt{5a^2 + 5}$$

$$9a^2 + 6a + 1 = 5a^2 + 5$$

$$4a^2 + 6a - 4 = 0$$

$$2a^2 + 3a - 2 = 0$$

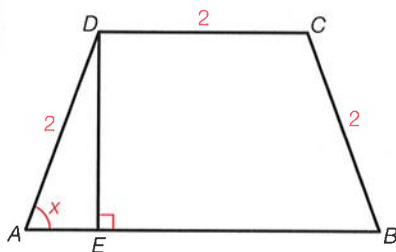
$$D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -2 = 25$$

$$a = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \vee a = \frac{-3 - 5}{4} = -2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ geeft } b = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ en } k_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = -2 \text{ geeft } b = 2 \text{ en } k_2: y = -2x + 2$$

108



$$\sin(x) = \frac{DE}{2} \text{ geeft } DE = 2 \sin(x)$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{AE}{2} \text{ geeft } AE = 2 \cos(x)$$

$$AB = 2 + 2 \cdot AE = 2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cos(x) = 2 + 4 \cos(x)$$

$$O = \frac{1}{2}(AB + CD) \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2}(2 + 4 \cos(x) + 2) \cdot 2 \sin(x) = \sin(x)(4 + 4 \cos(x))$$

$$\frac{dO}{dx} = \cos(x) \cdot (4 + 4 \cos(x)) + \sin(x) \cdot -4 \sin(x) = 4 \cos(x) + 4 \cos^2(x) - 4 \sin^2(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dO}{dx} = 0 & \text{ geeft } 4\cos(x) + 4\cos^2(x) - 4\sin^2(x) = 0 \\ 4\cos(x) + 4(\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)) &= 0 \\ 4\cos(x) + 4\cos(2x) &= 0 \\ 4\cos(2x) &= -4\cos(x) \\ \cos(2x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \cos(2x) &= \cos(x + \pi) \\ 2x &= x + \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = -x - \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \\ x &= \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3x = -\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \\ x &= \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = -\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi & \text{ geeft } x = \frac{1}{3}\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\pi \text{ geeft } O_{\max} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)(4 + 4\cos(\frac{1}{3}\pi)) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot (4 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

109 $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 1$ geeft $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 3$

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(1) = 3 - 8 + 3 = -2$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -2x + b \\ f(1) = 1, \text{ dus } A(1, 1) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -2 + b = 1 \\ b = 3 \end{array}$$

Dus $k: y = -2x + 3$.

Bladzijde 238

110 $F = 10 - \frac{K}{K+1}$

$$F(K+1) = 10(K+1) - K$$

$$FK + F = 10K + 10 - K$$

$$FK - 9K = 10 - F$$

$$K(F - 9) = 10 - F$$

$$K = \frac{10 - F}{F - 9}$$

111 $9^x + 54 = 15 \cdot 3^x$

$$(3^x)^2 - 15 \cdot 3^x + 54 = 0$$

Stel $3^x = u$.

$$u^2 - 15u + 54 = 0$$

$$(u - 6)(u - 9) = 0$$

$$u = 6 \vee u = 9$$

$$3^x = 6 \vee 3^x = 9$$

$$x = {}^3\log(6) \vee x = 2$$

112 $\cos^2(\frac{1}{2}x) - \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) - 2 = 0$

$$(\cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + 1)(\cos(\frac{1}{2}x) - 2) = 0$$

$$\cos(\frac{1}{2}x) = -1 \vee \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = 2\pi + k \cdot 4\pi$$

113 $y = 2 + 3^{0,2x-1}$

$$3^{0,2x-1} = y - 2$$

$$0,2x - 1 = {}^3\log(y - 2)$$

$$0,2x = 1 + {}^3\log(y - 2)$$

$$x = 5 + 5 \cdot {}^3\log(y - 2)$$

114 Stel $k: y = 2x + b$.Substitutie van $y = 2x + b$ in de cirkelvergelijking geeft

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

$$x^2 + 4x^2 + 4bx + b^2 + 2x - 12x - 6b + 5 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 4bx - 10x + b^2 - 6b + 5 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + (4b - 10)x + b^2 - 6b + 5 = 0$$

$$D = (4b - 10)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (b^2 - 6b + 5) = 16b^2 - 80b + 100 - 20b^2 + 120b - 100 = -4b^2 + 40b$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } -4b^2 + 40b = 0$$

$$4b(-b + 10) = 0$$

$$b = 0 \vee b = 10$$

Dus de gevraagde raaklijnen zijn $y = 2x$ en $y = 2x + 10$.**Alternatieve uitwerking**Stel $k: y = 2x + b$ oftewel $k: 2x - y + b = 0$

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

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

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

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

Dus van de cirkel is het middelpunt $M(-1, 3)$ en de straal $r = \sqrt{5}$.

$$d(M, k) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|-2 - 3 + b|}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|-5 + b| = 5$$

$$-5 + b = 5 \vee -5 + b = -5$$

$$b = 10 \vee b = 0$$

Dus de gevraagde raaklijnen zijn $y = 2x + 10$ en $y = 2x$.

$$\mathbf{115} \quad f(x) = \frac{16}{(4x + 10)^5} = 16(4x + 10)^{-5} \text{ geeft } F(x) = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot -\frac{1}{4}(4x + 10)^{-4} + c = \frac{-1}{(4x + 10)^4} + c$$

$$\mathbf{116} \quad x = 0 \text{ geeft } 2 + 4 \cos(2t) = 0$$

$$4 \cos(2t) = -2$$

$$\cos(2t) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2t = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2t = -\frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$t = \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee t = -\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$t \text{ in } [0, \pi] \text{ geeft } t = \frac{1}{3}\pi \vee t = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$x < 0 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{3}\pi < t < \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$x < 0 \wedge y > 1 \text{ geeft } \frac{1}{3}\pi < t < \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

Dus P bevindt zich $\frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ seconden links van de y -as en boven de lijn $y = 1$.

$$y = 1 \text{ geeft } 1 + 4 \sin(2t) = 1$$

$$4 \sin(2t) = 0$$

$$\sin(2t) = 0$$

$$2t = k \cdot \pi$$

$$t = k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$t \text{ in } [0, \pi] \text{ geeft } t = 0 \vee t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$y > 1 \text{ geeft } 0 < t < \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$\mathbf{117} \quad f_a(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{2x + a} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 5)}{2x + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2x - 2)(2x + 10)}{2x + a}$$

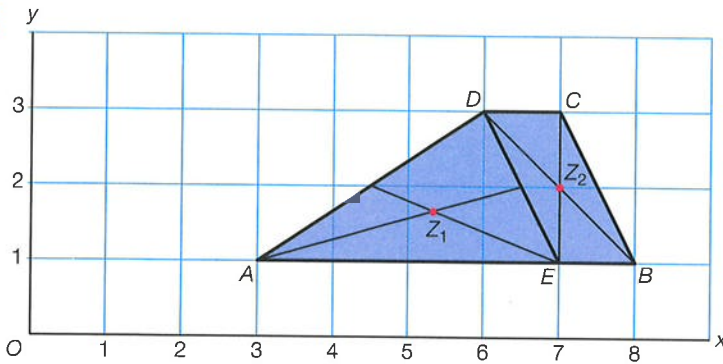
De grafiek van f_a heeft een perforatie als $a = -2$ en als $a = 10$.

$$a = -2 \text{ geeft } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f_{-2}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2x - 2)(2x + 10)}{2x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{4}(2x + 10) = 3$$

$$a = 10 \text{ geeft } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} f_{10}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2x - 2)(2x + 10)}{2x + 10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{1}{4}(2x - 2) = -3$$

Dus voor $a = -2$ is de perforatie het punt $(1, 3)$ en voor $a = 10$ is de perforatie het punt $(-5, -3)$.

118



$$\vec{z}_1 = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{d} + \vec{e}) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\frac{1}{3} \\ 1\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

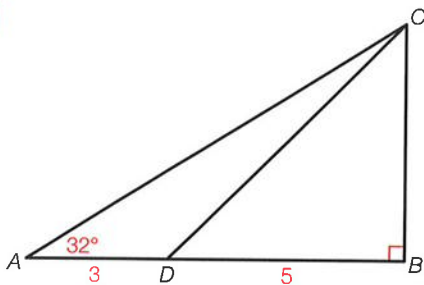
$$\vec{z}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$m_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4$, $m_2 = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$ en de totale massa is 6.

$$\vec{z} = \frac{1}{6}\left(4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5\frac{1}{3} \\ 1\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{6}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 21\frac{1}{3} \\ 6\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{6}\begin{pmatrix} 35\frac{1}{3} \\ 10\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\frac{8}{9} \\ 1\frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } Z(5\frac{8}{9}, 1\frac{7}{9}).$$

119 $f(x) = \frac{6x-5}{2x+1} = \frac{3(2x+1)-3-5}{2x+1} = 3 - \frac{8}{2x+1}$ geeft $F(x) = 3x - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1| + c = 3x - 4 \ln|2x+1| + c$

120



$$\angle ACB = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 32^\circ = 58^\circ$$

$$\tan(32^\circ) = \frac{BC}{8} \text{ geeft } BC = 8 \tan(32^\circ) = 4,99\dots$$

$$\tan(\angle BCD) = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{5}{4,99\dots} = 1,00\dots \text{ geeft } \angle BCD = 45,00\dots^\circ$$

$$\angle ACD = \angle ACB - \angle BCD = 58^\circ - 45,00\dots^\circ \approx 13,0^\circ$$

121 Voor f geldt $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4x-6}$, dus voor f^{inv} geldt $x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4y-6}$

$$\begin{aligned} x(4y-6) &= \frac{1}{2}(4y-6) - 5 \\ 4xy - 6x &= 2y - 3 - 5 \\ 4xy - 2y &= 6x - 8 \\ y(4x-2) &= 6x - 8 \\ y &= \frac{6x-8}{4x-2} = \frac{2(3x-4)}{2(2x-1)} = \frac{3x-4}{2x-1} \end{aligned}$$

Dus $g(x) = \frac{3x-4}{2x-1}$ is de inverse van $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4x-6}$.

122 $\vec{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $\vec{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$l: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$, dus $\vec{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\cos(\angle(k, l)) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|-9-14|}{\sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{58}} = \frac{23}{\sqrt{754}}$$

$$\angle(k, l) \approx 33,1^\circ$$

Bladzijde 239

123 ${}^3\log(x+1) = 4 + \frac{1}{3}\log(x-1)$
 ${}^3\log(x+1) = 4 - \frac{1}{3}\log(x-1)$
 ${}^3\log(x+1) + \frac{1}{3}\log(x-1) = 4$
 ${}^3\log((x+1)(x-1)) = 4$
 ${}^3\log(x^2-1) = 4$
 $x^2-1 = 81$
 $x^2 = 82$
 $x = \sqrt{82} \vee x = -\sqrt{82}$ (vold. niet)

124 Van c is het middelpunt $M(3, -1)$ en de straal $r = \sqrt{10}$.
 $k: y = ax + b$ door $A(-1, -3)$ geeft $-a + b = -3$, dus $b = a - 3$.
Dit geeft $k: y = ax + a - 3$ oftewel $k: ax - y + a - 3 = 0$.

$$d(M, k) = r \text{ geeft } \frac{|3a + 1 + a - 3|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|4a - 2| = \sqrt{10a^2 + 10}$$

$$16a^2 - 16a + 4 = 10a^2 + 10$$

$$6a^2 - 16a - 6 = 0$$

$$3a^2 - 8a - 3 = 0$$

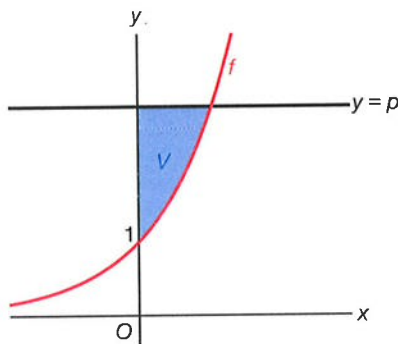
$$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 100$$

$$a = \frac{8 + 10}{6} = 3 \vee a = \frac{8 - 10}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$a = 3$ geeft $b = 0$ en $k_1: y = 3x$.

$a = -\frac{1}{3}$ geeft $b = -3\frac{1}{3}$ en $k_2: y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 3\frac{1}{3}$.

125



$f(x) = p$ geeft $e^x = p$ oftewel $x = \ln(p)$

$$O(V) = \int_0^{\ln(p)} (p - e^x) dx = [px - e^x]_0^{\ln(p)} = p \ln(p) - p - (0 - 1) = p \ln(p) - p + 1$$

$O(V) = 1$ geeft $p \ln(p) - p + 1 = 1$
 $p \ln(p) - p = 0$
 $p(\ln(p) - 1) = 0$
 $p = 0 \vee \ln(p) = 1$
vold. niet $p = e$

Dus voor $p = e$.

126 $1 - 2e^x = 0$

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

$$x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

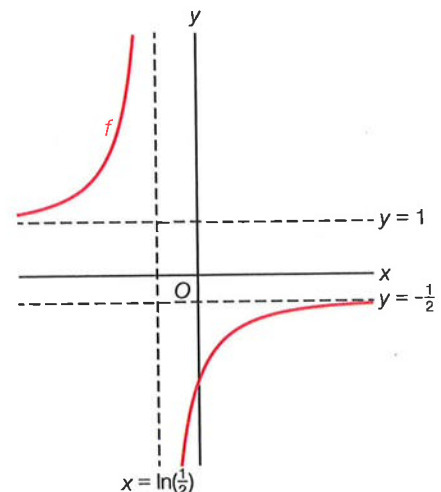
De verticale asymptoot is de lijn $x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + 1}{1 - 2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{e^x}}{\frac{1}{e^x} - 2} = \frac{1 + 0}{0 - 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + 1}{1 - 2e^x} = \frac{0 + 1}{1 - 2 \cdot 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

De horizontale asymptoten zijn de lijnen $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ en $y = 1$.

Zie de figuur hiernaast.



127 $y(t) = 0$ geeft $\cos(2t) = 0$

$$2t = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

De eerste keer is voor $t = \frac{1}{4}\pi$.

$$\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \sin(3t) \\ -2 \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \\ -2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) = \sqrt{\left(-1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{34}$$

Dus de gevraagde baansnelheid is $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{34}$.

128 $y(t) = 0$ geeft $t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0$

$$(t - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$t = 1$$

Het raakpunt is $(1, 0)$.

$$\vec{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ 2t - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}(1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 2 + 3 \\ 2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } v(1) = 4.$$

De gevraagde baansnelheid is 4.

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(-t^2 + 2t + 3)^2 + (2t - 2)^2} \text{ geeft}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(-t^2 + 2t + 3)^2 + (2t - 2)^2}} \cdot (2(-t^2 + 2t + 3) \cdot (-2t + 2) + 2(2t - 2) \cdot 2)$$

$$a(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(-1 + 2 + 3)^2 + (2 - 2)^2}} \cdot (2(-1 + 2 + 3) \cdot (-2 + 2) + 2(2 - 2) \cdot 2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{16}} \cdot (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 2) = 0$$

De gevraagde baanversnelling is 0.

129 $y = \sqrt{x - 1}$

$$y^2 = x - 1$$

$$x = y^2 + 1$$

$$I(L) = \pi \int_0^q x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^q (y^2 + 1)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^q (y^4 + 2y^2 + 1) dy = \pi \left[\frac{1}{5}y^5 + \frac{2}{3}y^3 + y \right]_0^q = \pi \left(\frac{1}{5}q^5 + \frac{2}{3}q^3 + q \right)$$

$$q = \sqrt{p - 1} \text{ geeft } I(L) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{p - 1})^5 + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{p - 1})^3 + \sqrt{p - 1} \right)$$

$$I(M) = \pi \int_1^p y^2 dx = \pi \int_1^p (x - 1) dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right]_1^p = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 - p - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 - p + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$I(L) = 2 \cdot I(M) \text{ geeft } \pi \left(\frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{p - 1})^5 + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{p - 1})^3 + \sqrt{p - 1} \right) = 2 \cdot \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2 - p + \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ oftewel}$$

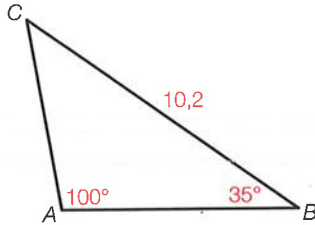
$$\frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{p - 1})^5 + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{p - 1})^3 + \sqrt{p - 1} = p^2 - 2p + 1.$$

$$\text{Voer in } y_1 = \frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{x - 1})^5 + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{x - 1})^3 + \sqrt{x - 1} \text{ en } y_2 = x^2 - 2x + 1.$$

De optie snijpunt geeft $x = 3,448\dots$

Dus $p \approx 3,45$.

130



$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 100^\circ - 35^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{De sinusregel geeft } \frac{10,2}{\sin(100^\circ)} &= \frac{AB}{\sin(45^\circ)} & \text{en } \frac{10,2}{\sin(100^\circ)} &= \frac{AC}{\sin(35^\circ)} \\ AB &= \frac{10,2 \sin(45^\circ)}{\sin(100^\circ)} = 7,32... & AC &= \frac{10,2 \sin(35^\circ)}{\sin(100^\circ)} = 5,94... \end{aligned}$$

Dus $AB \approx 7,3$ en $AC \approx 5,9$.

131

$$2 \sin(2x) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin(2x) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$2x = -\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x = 1\frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot \pi \vee x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$x \text{ in } [0, 2\pi] \text{ geeft } x = \frac{2}{3}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{2}{3}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{5}{6}\pi$$

132

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(2-2p)^2 + (p+1-3)^2} = \sqrt{(2-2p)^2 + (p-2)^2} = \sqrt{4-8p+4p^2+p^2-4p+4} = \sqrt{5p^2-12p+8}$$

$$\sqrt{5p^2-12p+8} \text{ is minimaal als } 5p^2-12p+8 \text{ minimaal is. Dus als } p = -\frac{-12}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{6}{5}.$$

$$\text{De minimale afstand is } \sqrt{5 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{6}{5} + 8} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}.$$

133

$$25^x + 6 = 5^{x+1}$$

$$(5^2)^x - 5^{x+1} + 6 = 0$$

$$(5^x)^2 - 5 \cdot 5^x + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{Stel } 5^x = u.$$

$$u^2 - 5u + 6 = 0$$

$$(u-2)(u-3) = 0$$

$$u = 2 \vee u = 3$$

$$5^x = 2 \vee 5^x = 3$$

$$x = {}^5\log(2) \vee x = {}^5\log(3)$$

134

$$\vec{r}_{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

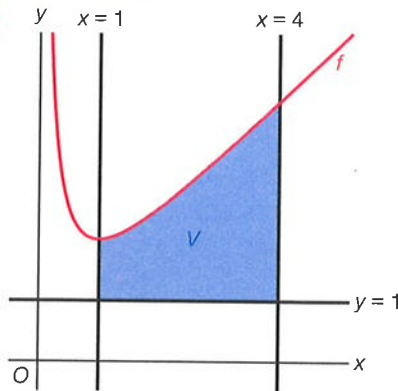
$$\vec{r}_{AC} = \vec{c} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos(\angle(AB, AC)) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|-3+12|}{5 \cdot \sqrt{10}} = \frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\angle(AB, AC) \approx 55,3^\circ$$

Bladzijde 240

135



$$\begin{aligned}
 I(L) &= \pi \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x} \right)^2 dx - \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 3 = \pi \int_1^4 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx - 3\pi = \pi \int_1^4 \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx - 3\pi \\
 &= \pi \int_1^4 (x^2 + 2 + x^{-2}) dx - 3\pi = \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x - x^{-1} \right]_1^4 - 3\pi \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^3 + 2 \cdot 4 - 4^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2 - 1 \right) \right) - 3\pi = 27\frac{3}{4}\pi - 3\pi = 24\frac{3}{4}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

136 $y(t) = 0$ geeft $\sin(2t) = 0$

$$2t = k \cdot \pi$$

$$t = k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

Voor $t = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ snijdt de baan de positieve x-as.

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sin(t - \frac{1}{4}\pi) \\ y(t) = \sin(2t) \end{cases} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} x'(t) = \cos(t - \frac{1}{4}\pi) \\ y'(t) = 2\cos(2t) \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=\frac{1}{2}\pi} = \frac{2\cos(\pi)}{\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)} = \frac{-2}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = -2\sqrt{2} \text{ geeft } \alpha = -70,5\dots^\circ$$

Dus de gevraagde hoek is 71° .

137 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} - 3}$ geeft

$$f'(x) = \frac{(e^{2x} - 3) \cdot e^x - (e^x - 2) \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2}{(e^{2x} - 3)^2} = \frac{e^{3x} - 3e^x - 2e^{3x} + 4e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} - 3)^2} = \frac{-e^{3x} + 4e^{2x} - 3e^x}{(e^{2x} - 3)^2} = \frac{-e^x(e^{2x} - 4e^x + 3)}{(e^{2x} - 3)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -e^x(e^{2x} - 4e^x + 3) = 0$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x + 3 = 0$$

$$(e^x - 1)(e^x - 3) = 0$$

$$e^x = 1 \vee e^x = 3$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = \ln(3)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1-2}{1-3} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ en } f(\ln(3)) = \frac{3-2}{9-3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{2}{e^{2x}}}{1 - \frac{3}{e^{2x}}} = \frac{0-0}{1-0} = 0 \text{ en } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} - 3} = \frac{0-2}{0-3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

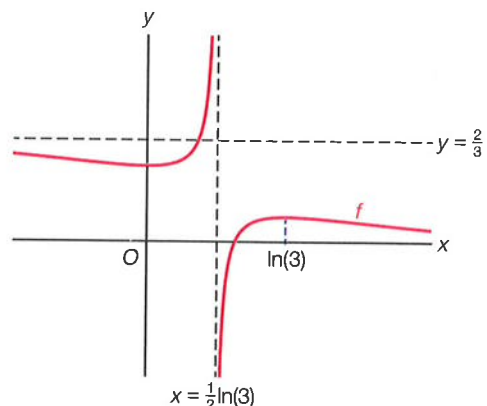
$$e^{2x} - 3 = 0 \text{ geeft } e^{2x} = 3$$

$$2x = \ln(3)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\ln(3)$$

Schets, zie hiernaast.

Het bereik van f bestaat uit de intervallen $\langle \leftarrow, \frac{1}{6} \rangle$ en $[\frac{1}{2}, \rightarrow)$.



138 $\begin{cases} x(t) = t^2 - 4t \\ y(t) = 2t^2 + 4t \end{cases}$ geeft $\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2t - 4 \\ y'(t) = 4t + 4 \end{cases}$

Evenwijdig met de x -as, dus $y'(t) = 0 \wedge x'(t) \neq 0$
 $4t + 4 = 0 \wedge 2t - 4 \neq 0$
 $4t = -4 \wedge 2t \neq 4$
 $t = -1 \wedge t \neq 2$

$t = -1$ geeft het punt $(5, -2)$.

Evenwijdig met de y -as, dus $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$
 $2t - 4 = 0 \wedge 4t + 4 \neq 0$
 $t = 2 \wedge t \neq -1$

$t = 2$ geeft het punt $(-4, 16)$.

139 Er geldt $-1 \leq \cos(t) \leq 1$, dus $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

Substitutie van $x = \cos(t)$ en $y = 2 \sin(2t - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ in $y = 2 - 4x^2$ geeft $2 \sin(2t - \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2 - 4 \cos^2(t)$

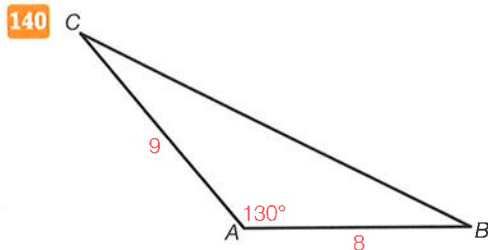
$$\sin(2t - \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 1 - 2 \cos^2(t)$$

$$\cos(2t - \frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \cos(2t)$$

$$\cos(2t) = \cos(2t)$$

Dit klopt voor elke waarde van t .

Dus bij de grafiek met de gegeven parametervoorstelling hoort de parabool $y = 2 - 4x^2$ met $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.



De cosinusregel geeft $BC^2 = 8^2 + 9^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot \cos(130^\circ) = 237,56\dots$
 $BC = \sqrt{237,56\dots} \approx 15,4$

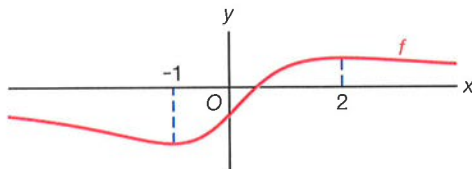
141 $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2+2}$ geeft $f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+2) \cdot 2 - (2x-1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{2x^2+4-4x^2+2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+2x+4}{(x^2+2)^2}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } -2x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$$

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

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

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



min. is $f(-1) = -1$, max. is $f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$ en $B_f = [-1, \frac{1}{2}]$.

142 $\cos(2x - \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \cos(x + \frac{1}{3}\pi)$

$$2x - \frac{1}{2}\pi = x + \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 2x - \frac{1}{2}\pi = -x - \frac{1}{3}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee 3x = \frac{1}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{18}\pi + k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

143 Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = \frac{1-2}{0-1} = -1$.

$k: y = -x + b$ door $C(0, 1)$ geeft $k: y = -x + 1$ oftewel $k: x + y - 1 = 0$.

$$d(A, k) = \frac{|9+2-1|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

144 $g_{103 \text{ jaar}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$g_{\text{jaar}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{103}} \approx 0,9933$$

Dus per jaar is de afname 0,67%.

145 $\vec{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dus } \vec{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\cos(\angle(k, l)) = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right|} = \frac{|15 + 4|}{\sqrt{29} \cdot \sqrt{13}} = \frac{19}{\sqrt{377}}$$

$$\angle(k, l) \approx 11,9^\circ$$

Bladzijde 241

146 Schuif de grafiek van f 1 omlaag, dit geeft de grafiek van $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} I(L) &= \pi \int_1^4 (g(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} - 1 \right)^2 dx = \pi \int_1^4 \left(\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \cdot 1 + 1 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}{x^2} - 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + 1 \right) dx = \pi \int_1^4 \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2x - \frac{2}{x} + 1 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^4 \left(x^2 - 2x + 3 - \frac{2}{x} + x^{-2} \right) dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\ln|x| - x^{-1} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^3 - 4^2 + 3 \cdot 4 - 2\ln(4) - \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 - 2\ln(1) - 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \pi \left(21\frac{1}{3} - 16 + 12 - 2\ln(2^2) - \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 - 0 - 1 \right) \right) = 15\frac{3}{4}\pi - 4\pi\ln(2) \end{aligned}$$

147 $y = {}^5\log(x)$

↓ translatie (3, -2)

$$y = -2 + {}^5\log(x - 3)$$

↓ verm. y-as, $\frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = -2 + {}^5\log(2x - 3)$$

148 c heeft middelpunt $M(1, 0)$ en straal $\sqrt{2}$.

d heeft middelpunt $N(4, 1)$ en straal $2\sqrt{2}$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ oftewel $k: ax - y + b = 0$.

$$d(M, k) = \sqrt{2} \text{ geeft } \frac{|a + b|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ oftewel } |a + b| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + 1}.$$

$$d(N, k) = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ geeft } \frac{|4a - 1 + b|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ oftewel } |4a - 1 + b| = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + 1}.$$

Hieruit volgt $2|a + b| = |4a - 1 + b|$

$$2(a + b) = 4a - 1 + b \vee 2(a + b) = -4a + 1 - b$$

$$2a + 2b = 4a - 1 + b \vee 2a + 2b = -4a + 1 - b$$

$$b = 2a - 1 \vee 3b = -6a + 1$$

$$b = 2a - 1 \vee b = -2a + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b = 2a - 1 \text{ invullen bij } |a + b| &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \text{ geeft } |a + 2a - 1| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \\ |3a - 1| &= \sqrt{2a^2 + 2} \\ 9a^2 - 6a + 1 &= 2a^2 + 2 \\ 7a^2 - 6a - 1 &= 0 \\ D &= (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot (-1) = 64 \\ a &= \frac{6 \pm 8}{14} = 1 \vee a = \frac{6 - 8}{14} = -\frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$a = 1$ geeft $b = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$ en $k_1: y = x + 1$.

$a = -\frac{1}{7}$ geeft $b = 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{7} - 1 = -1\frac{2}{7}$ en $k_2: y = -\frac{1}{7}x - 1\frac{2}{7}$.

Hiermee zijn de twee lijnen gevonden, dus $b = -2a + \frac{1}{3}$ voldoet niet.

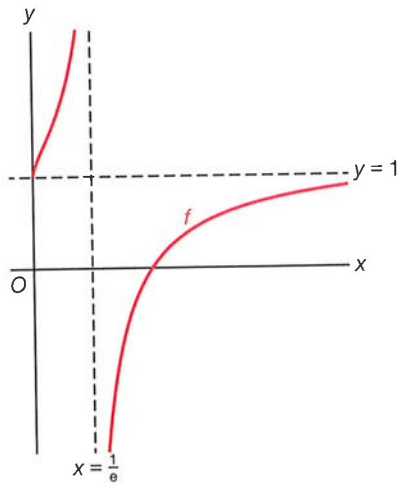
149 $\ln(x) + 1 = 0$
 $\ln(x) = -1$
 $x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

De verticale asymptoot is de lijn $x = \frac{1}{e}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(2x) - 1}{\ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(2) + \ln(x) - 1}{\ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(x)} + 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(x)}}{1 + \frac{1}{\ln(x)}} = \frac{0 + 1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 1$$

De horizontale asymptoot is de lijn $y = 1$.

$$\lim_{x \downarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x) - 1}{\ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(2) + \ln(x) - 1}{\ln(x) + 1} = \lim_{\ln(x) \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(x)} + 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(x)}}{1 + \frac{1}{\ln(x)}} = \frac{0 + 1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 1$$



150 $\begin{cases} x(t) = -\frac{1}{3}t^3 + t^2 + 3t \\ y(t) = t^2 - 4t + 4 \end{cases}$ geeft $\begin{cases} x'(t) = -t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ y'(t) = 2t - 4 \end{cases}$
 Raaklijn verticaal, dus $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$
 $-t^2 + 2t + 3 = 0 \wedge 2t - 4 \neq 0$
 $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \wedge 2t \neq 4$
 $(t+1)(t-3) = 0 \wedge t \neq 2$
 $t = -1 \vee t = 3$

$t = -1$ geeft het punt $(-1\frac{2}{3}, 9)$ en $t = 3$ geeft het punt $(9, 1)$.

$y = 9$ geeft $t^2 - 4t + 4 = 9$
 $t^2 - 4t - 5 = 0$
 $(t+1)(t-5) = 0$
 $t = -1 \vee t = 5$

$t = 5$ geeft het punt $(-1\frac{2}{3}, 9)$.

Dus de baan snijdt zichzelf op $t = 5$ in een punt waarin de raaklijn aan de baan verticaal is.

$t = 5$ geeft $\left[\frac{dy}{dx}\right]_{t=5} = \frac{10 - 4}{-25 + 10 + 3} = \frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\tan(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}$ geeft $\alpha = -26,5\dots^\circ$

De gevraagde hoek is $180^\circ - 90^\circ - 26,5\dots^\circ \approx 63^\circ$.

151 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{5}(x-3)^4 - 2$
 $\downarrow$ verm. x -as, -10
 $y = 2(x-3)^4 + 20$
 $\downarrow$ translatie $(5, -15)$
 $g(x) = 2(x-8)^4 + 5$
 min. is $g(8) = 5$

152 $2 + \frac{3}{x+4}$ is omgekeerd evenredig met y , dus $2 + \frac{3}{x+4} = \frac{c}{y}$.

$x = 2$ en $y = 4$ geeft $2 + \frac{3}{2+4} = \frac{c}{4}$

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

$$c = 10$$

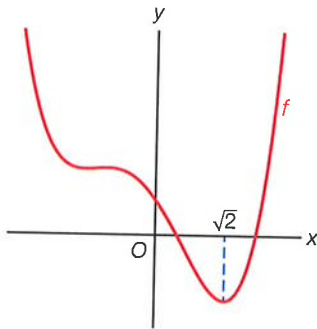
Dit geeft $2 + \frac{3}{x+4} = \frac{10}{y}$

$$\frac{2x+11}{x+4} = \frac{10}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{10(x+4)}{2x+11}$$

$$y = \frac{10x+40}{2x+11}$$

153 $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$ geeft $f'(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2$
 $f'(\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 0$



Dus f heeft een extreme waarde voor $x = \sqrt{2}$.

Bladzijde 242

154 De vergelijking van c is van de vorm $(x-8)^2 + (y-5)^2 = r^2$.

Substitutie van $x = t + 2$ en $y = 3t + 1$ geeft

$$(t-6)^2 + (3t-4)^2 = r^2$$

$$t^2 - 12t + 36 + 9t^2 - 24t + 16 = r^2$$

$$10t^2 - 36t + 52 - r^2 = 0$$

$$D = (-36)^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot (52 - r^2) = 1296 - 2080 + 40r^2 = 40r^2 - 784$$

$$D = 0 \text{ geeft } 40r^2 - 784 = 0$$

$$40r^2 = 784$$

$$r^2 = 19,6$$

Dus $c: (x-8)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 19,6$.

155 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$ geeft $f'(x) = x^2 - x$

$$f'(x) = 6 \text{ geeft } x^2 - x = 6$$

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

$$(x+2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \vee x = 3$$

$$f(-2) = -2\frac{2}{3} \text{ en } f(3) = 6\frac{1}{2}$$

Dus $A(-2, -2\frac{2}{3})$ en $B(3, 6\frac{1}{2})$.

$$156 \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b-a \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{a} + \overrightarrow{AB}_L = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -c \\ b-a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-c \\ b-a \end{pmatrix}$$

D op de y-as geeft $a - c = 0$ oftewel $c = a$.

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} a-b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{c} = \vec{b} + \overrightarrow{BA}_R = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -c \\ b-a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b-c \\ -a+b+c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{c} + \vec{d}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} b-c \\ -a+b+c \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a-c \\ b-a \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} a+b-2c \\ -2a+2b+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b - c \\ -a + b + \frac{1}{2}c \end{pmatrix}$$

BM is horizontaal als geldt $-a + b + \frac{1}{2}c = c$ oftewel $-a + b - \frac{1}{2}c = 0$.

Substitutie van $c = a$ in $-a + b - \frac{1}{2}c = 0$ geeft $-a + b - \frac{1}{2}a = 0$ oftewel $b = \frac{1}{2}a$.

$$c = a \text{ en } b = \frac{1}{2}a \text{ geeft } \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}a \\ a \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } \vec{m} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{3}{4}a - a \\ -a + \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}a \\ a \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$BM = 3 \text{ geeft } \left| \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{4}a \right| = 3$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{4}a \right| = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{4}a = 3$$

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

$$\text{Dus } a = 2\frac{2}{5}, b = 3\frac{3}{5} \text{ en } c = 2\frac{2}{5}.$$

$$157 \quad f(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 4x - x^2 = 0$$

$$x(4-x) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = 4$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ geeft } 4x - x^2 = 5 - 2x$$

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

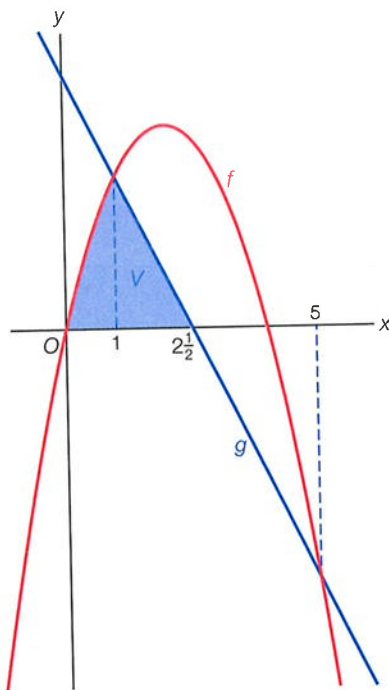
$$(x-1)(x-5) = 0$$

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

$$g(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } 5 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 5$$

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



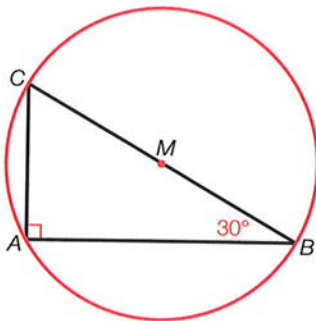
$$\begin{aligned} I(L) &= \pi \int_0^1 (4x - x^2)^2 dx + \pi \int_1^{2.5} (5 - 2x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (16x^2 - 8x^3 + x^4) dx + \pi \int_1^{2.5} (25 - 20x + 4x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{16}{3}x^3 - 2x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 + \pi \left[25x - 10x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_1^{2.5} \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{16}{3} - 2 + \frac{1}{5} \right) - \pi(0 - 0 + 0) + \pi \left(25 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} - 10 \cdot (2\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot (2\frac{1}{2})^3 \right) - \pi \left(25 - 10 + \frac{4}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{53}{15}\pi + \frac{125}{6}\pi - \frac{49}{3}\pi = 8\frac{1}{30}\pi \end{aligned}$$

158 $y = \sqrt{x}$
 $\downarrow$ translatie (4, -2)
 $y = -2 + \sqrt{x-4}$
 $\downarrow$ verm. y -as, $\frac{1}{2}$
 $f(x) = -2 + \sqrt{2x-4}$
 $D_f = [2, \rightarrow)$, $B_f = [-2, \rightarrow)$ en randpunt (2, -2).

159 De grafiek van f_a heeft een perforatie als $\ln(ax^2) + 2 = 0 \wedge \ln(x) + 4 = 0$
 $\ln(ax^2) = -2 \wedge \ln(x) = -4$
 $ax^2 = e^{-2} \wedge x = e^{-4}$
 Substitutie van $x = e^{-4}$ in $ax^2 = e^{-2}$ geeft $a(e^{-4})^2 = e^{-2}$
 $ae^{-8} = e^{-2}$
 $a = e^6$

160 $f(x) = \frac{1-3x}{(x+1)^2}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2 \cdot -3 - (1-3x) \cdot 2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{-3(x+1) - 2(1-3x)}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{-3x-3-2+6x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{3x-5}{(x+1)^3}$
 $f''(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3 \cdot 3 - (3x-5) \cdot 3(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^6} = \frac{3(x+1) - 3(3x-5)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{3x+3-9x+15}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{-6x+18}{(x+1)^4}$
 $f'(-3) = \frac{-14}{(-2)^3} > 0$ en $f''(-3) = \frac{36}{(-2)^4} > 0$
 Dus in A toenemend stijgend.
 $f'(1) = \frac{-2}{2^3} < 0$ en $f''(1) = \frac{12}{2^4} > 0$
 Dus in B afnemend dalend.
 $f'(4) = \frac{7}{5^3} > 0$ en $f''(4) = \frac{-6}{5^4} < 0$
 Dus in C afnemend stijgend.

- 161 Volgens de omgekeerde stelling van Thales is het middelpunt van de omgeschreven cirkel het midden van BC.



Noem de straal van de cirkel r .
 Dan moet gelden $\pi r^2 = 36\pi$
 $r^2 = 36$
 $r = 6$

Dus $BC = 12$.

$\sin(30^\circ) = \frac{AC}{12}$ geeft $AC = 12 \sin(30^\circ) = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6$

$\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{AB}{12}$ geeft $AB = 12 \cos(30^\circ) = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}$

De omtrek van driehoek ABC is $12 + 6 + 6\sqrt{3} = 18 + 6\sqrt{3}$.

162 $y = \sin(x)$
 $\downarrow$ verm. y-as, 2
 $y = \sin(\frac{1}{2}x)$
 $\downarrow$ translatie $(\frac{1}{4}\pi, -2)$
 $y = -2 + \sin(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{4}\pi))$
Dus $f(x) = -2 + \sin(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\pi)$.

Bladzijde 243

163 $A = 12 - 3\sqrt{1 - 2B}$
 $3\sqrt{1 - 2B} = 12 - A$
kwadrateren geeft
 $9(1 - 2B) = 144 - 24A + A^2$
 $9 - 18B = 144 - 24A + A^2$
 $-18B = A^2 - 24A + 135$
 $B = -\frac{1}{18}A^2 + 1\frac{1}{3}A - 7\frac{1}{2}$

164 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - ax^2 + 4x + b$ geeft $f'(x) = x^2 - 2ax + 4$ en $f''(x) = 2x - 2a$.
 $f''(x) = 0$ geeft $2x - 2a = 0$
 $2x = 2a$
 $x = a$

Er moet gelden $f'(a) = 0$.

$f'(a) = -5$ geeft $a^2 - 2a \cdot a + 4 = -5$
 $a^2 - 2a^2 = -9$
 $-a^2 = -9$
 $a^2 = 9$
 $a = 3 \vee a = -3$

$f_3(3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \cdot 3 + b = b - 6$

$y = -5x + 2$
door $(3, b - 6)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b - 6 = -5 \cdot 3 + 2 \\ b = -15 + 2 + 6 = -7 \end{array} \right.$

$f_{-3}(-3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-3)^3 + 3 \cdot (-3)^2 + 4 \cdot -3 + b = b + 6$

$y = -5x + 2$
door $(-3, b + 6)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b + 6 = -5 \cdot -3 + 2 \\ b = 15 + 2 - 6 = 11 \end{array} \right.$

Dus $a = 3$ en $b = -7$ of $a = -3$ en $b = 11$.

165 $-\cos(2x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) = \cos(2x + 1\frac{1}{3}\pi) = \sin(2x + 1\frac{1}{3}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \sin(2x + 1\frac{5}{6}\pi)$

166 $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 8 = 0$
 $x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$
 $(x + 2)^2 - 4 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 + 8 = 0$
 $(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$
Dus middelpunt $M(-2, 3)$ en straal $r = \sqrt{5}$.
 $d(A, M) = \sqrt{(2 - (-2))^2 + (11 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$
 $d(A, c) = d(A, M) - r = 4\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$

167 $e^{2x} - 6e^{x+1} + 5e^2 = 0$
 $(e^x)^2 - 6e \cdot e^x + 5e^2 = 0$
 $(e^x - e)(e^x - 5e) = 0$
 $e^x = e \vee e^x = 5e$
 $x = 1 \vee x = \ln(5e)$
 $x = 1 \vee x = 1 + \ln(5)$

$$168 \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - 2t^2 - 6t \\ y(t) = t^2 - 4 \end{cases} \text{ geeft } \begin{cases} x'(t) = 2t^2 - 4t - 6 \\ y'(t) = 2t \end{cases}$$

Evenwijdig met de x -as, dus $y'(t) = 0 \wedge x'(t) \neq 0$
 $2t = 0 \wedge 2t^2 - 4t - 6 \neq 0$
 $t = 0$

$t = 0$ geeft het punt $(0, -4)$.

Evenwijdig met de y -as, dus $x'(t) = 0 \wedge y'(t) \neq 0$
 $2t^2 - 4t - 6 = 0 \wedge 2t \neq 0$
 $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \wedge t \neq 0$
 $(t+1)(t-3) = 0 \wedge t \neq 0$
 $t = -1 \vee t = 3$

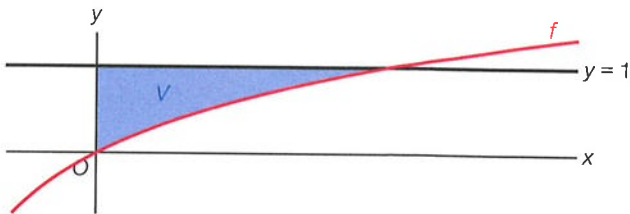
$t = -1$ geeft het punt $(3\frac{1}{3}, -3)$ en $t = 3$ geeft het punt $(-18, 5)$.

$$169 \quad y = \ln(\frac{1}{2}x + 1) \text{ geeft } \ln(\frac{1}{2}x + 1) = y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 = e^y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = e^y - 1$$

$$x = 2e^y - 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} I(L) &= \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^1 (2e^y - 2)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^1 (4e^{2y} - 8e^y + 4) dy = \pi [2e^{2y} - 8e^y + 4y]_0^1 \\ &= \pi(2e^2 - 8e + 4) - \pi(2 - 8 + 0) = (2e^2 - 8e + 10)\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$170 \quad k: x + 7y = 21 \text{ oftewel } k: x = 21 - 7y$$

Stel $M(21 - 7p, p)$.

$$\begin{aligned} d(M, l) = d(M, m) \text{ geeft } \frac{|21 - 7p + 2p - 1|}{\sqrt{5}} &= \frac{|2(21 - 7p) - p - 2|}{\sqrt{5}} \\ |20 - 5p| &= |42 - 14p - p - 2| \\ |20 - 5p| &= |40 - 15p| \\ 20 - 5p &= 40 - 15p \vee 20 - 5p = -40 + 15p \\ 10p &= 20 \vee -20p = -60 \\ p &= 2 \vee p = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$p = 2 \text{ geeft } M_1(7, 2) \text{ en } r_1 = d(M_1, l) = \frac{|7 + 2 \cdot 2 - 1|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$p = 3 \text{ geeft } M_2(0, 3) \text{ en } r_2 = d(M_2, l) = \frac{|0 + 2 \cdot 3 - 1|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$$

Dus $c_1: (x - 7)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 20$ en $c_2: x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$.