

14 Algebraïsche vaardigheden

bladzijde 164

27 a $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x + 1} = x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 5x + 4 &= (x + 1)^2 \\x^2 - 5x + 4 &= x^2 + 2x + 1 \\-7x &= -3 \\x &= \frac{3}{7}\end{aligned}$$

b $(\sin(x) - 3)^4 = (2 \sin(x) - 4)^4$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x) - 3 &= 2 \sin(x) - 4 & \vee & \sin(x) - 3 = -2 \sin(x) + 4 \\-\sin(x) &= -1 & \vee & 3 \sin(x) = 7 \\ \sin(x) &= 1 & \vee & \sin(x) = \frac{7}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \quad \text{geen oplossing}$$

$$\text{Dus } x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}e^x(3e^x - 1) &= 2e^x(e^x + 2) \\3e^x - 1 &= 2(e^x + 2) \\3e^x - 1 &= 2e^x + 4 \\e^x &= 5 \\x &= \ln(5)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d } (2 \ln(x) - 1)(3 \ln^2(x) - 10) &= 4 \ln(x) - 2 \\
 (2 \ln(x) - 1)(3 \ln^2(x) - 10) &= 2(2 \ln(x) - 1) \\
 2 \ln(x) - 1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad 3 \ln^2(x) - 10 &= 2 \\
 2 \ln(x) = 1 \quad \vee \quad 3 \ln^2(x) &= 12 \\
 \ln(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad \ln^2(x) &= 4 \\
 x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \vee \quad \ln(x) = 2 \quad \vee \quad \ln(x) &= -2 \\
 x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \vee \quad x = e^2 \quad \vee \quad x &= e^{-2} \\
 x = \sqrt{e} \quad \vee \quad x = e^2 \quad \vee \quad x &= \frac{1}{e^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{28 a } y = \frac{10^x}{10^x - 1} \left(10^x - \frac{1}{10^x} \right) = \frac{10^x}{10^x - 1} \cdot \frac{10^{2x} - 1}{10^x} = \frac{10^{2x} - 1}{10^x - 1} = \frac{(10^x + 1)(10^x - 1)}{10^x - 1} = 10^x + 1$$

$$\text{Dus } y = 10^x + 1.$$

$$\text{b } y = \frac{10 - \frac{2x}{x+3}}{5 + \frac{2}{x+3}} = \frac{10(x+3) - 2x}{5(x+3) + 2} = \frac{10x + 30 - 2x}{5x + 15 + 2} = \frac{8x + 30}{5x + 17}$$

$$\text{Dus } y = \frac{8x + 30}{5x + 17}.$$

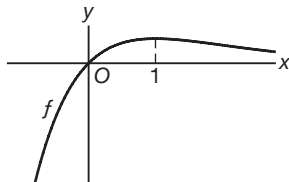
$$\text{c } P = \frac{\frac{2}{a} - \frac{3}{a+1}}{1-a} = \frac{2(a+1) - 3a}{a(a+1)(1-a)} = \frac{2a + 2 - 3a}{a(a+1)(1-a)} = \frac{2-a}{a(a+1)(1-a)}$$

$$\text{Dus } P = \frac{2-a}{a(a+1)(1-a)}.$$

$$\text{d } P = \frac{\frac{5}{a} + \frac{6}{b}}{2b - \frac{3}{a}} = \frac{5b + 6a}{2ab^2 - 3b}$$

$$\text{Dus } P = \frac{5b + 6a}{2ab^2 - 3b}.$$

$$\text{29 a } f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x} \text{ geeft } f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-x} + x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot -1 = (1-x)e^{-x} \\
 f'(x) = 0 \text{ geeft } (1-x)e^{-x} = 0 \\
 1-x = 0 \\
 x = 1$$

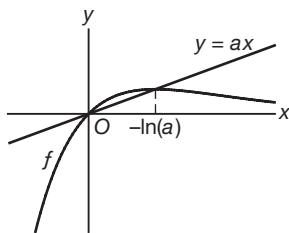


$$\text{max. is } f(1) = 1 \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{b } F(x) = (-x-1)e^{-x} \text{ geeft } F'(x) = -1 \cdot e^{-x} + (-x-1)e^{-x} \cdot -1 \\
 = -e^{-x} + (x+1)e^{-x} = xe^{-x} = f(x)$$

$$\text{Dus } F(x) = (-x-1)e^{-x} \text{ is een primitieve van } f(x).$$

$$\text{c } f(x) = ax \text{ geeft } xe^{-x} = ax \\
 x = 0 \quad \vee \quad e^{-x} = a \\
 x = 0 \quad \vee \quad -x = \ln(a) \\
 x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = -\ln(a)$$



$$O(V) = \int_0^{-\ln(a)} f(x) dx = [(-x-1)e^{-x}]_0^{-\ln(a)}$$

$$= (\ln(a) - 1) \cdot e^{\ln(a)} - (-e^0) = (\ln(a) - 1) \cdot a + 1 = a \ln(a) - a + 1$$

30 a $\frac{a+b}{b+2} = \frac{3}{a}$

$$a^2 + ab = 3b + 6$$

$$ab - 3b = -a^2 + 6$$

$$(a-3)b = -a^2 + 6$$

$$b = \frac{-a^2 + 6}{a-3}$$

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

$$(3x+2)(y+3) = (x-1)(6y+1)$$

$$3xy + 9x + 2y + 6 = 6xy + x - 6y - 1$$

$$-3xy + 8y = -8x - 7$$

$$3xy - 8y = 8x + 7 \dots (1)$$

$$(3x-8)y = 8x+7$$

$$y = \frac{8x+7}{3x-8}$$

Uit (1) volgt $3xy - 8x = 8y + 7$

$$x(3y-8) = 8y+7$$

$$x = \frac{8y+7}{3y-8}$$

31 a $f(x) = (2x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}$ geeft

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^2+2+2x^2+x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

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

b $G(x) = (px+q)\sqrt{x^2+1}$ geeft

$$G'(x) = p\sqrt{x^2+1} + (px+q) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{p(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{px^2+qx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{px^2+p+px^2+qx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2px^2+qx+p}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$G'(x) = g(x)$ geeft $2p=2 \wedge q=1 \wedge p=1$

$$p=1 \wedge q=1$$

c $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} g(x) dx = [(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = (\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{4} - 1\sqrt{1} = 2\sqrt{3}+2-1 = 1+2\sqrt{3}$

32 a $N = 2^{3t} \cdot 3^{2t-1} = (2^3)^t \cdot 3^{2t} \cdot 3^{-1} = 8^t \cdot (3^2)^t \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8^t \cdot 9^t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 72^t$

Dus $N = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 72^t$.

b $N = \frac{3^{2t-1}}{5^{t+1}} = \frac{3^{2t} \cdot 3^{-1}}{5^t \cdot 5} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9^t}{5 \cdot 5^t} = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^t$

Dus $N = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^t$.

c $N = 15 \cdot 3^{0,6t+1}$
 $15 \cdot 3^{0,6t+1} = N$
 $3^{0,6t+1} = \frac{1}{15} N$

$\ln(3^{0,6t+1}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{15} N\right)$

$(0,6t + 1)\ln(3) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{15}\right) + \ln(N)$

$0,6t + 1 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)}{\ln(3)} + \frac{\ln(N)}{\ln(3)}$

$0,6t = -1 + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)}{\ln(3)} + \frac{\ln(N)}{\ln(3)}$

$t = \frac{5}{3} \left(-1 + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)}{\ln(3)} \right) + \frac{5}{3\ln(3)} \cdot \ln(N)$

$t \approx -5,77 + 1,52 \ln(N)$

Dus $t = -5,77 + 1,52 \ln(N)$.

33 Stel $x_D = p$
 $CD : DB = 1 : p$ } $x_B = 3p$

$f_a(p) = f_a(3p)$ geeft $\frac{p}{2} + \frac{a}{p} = \frac{3p}{2} + \frac{a}{3p}$
 $\frac{a}{p} - \frac{a}{3p} = \frac{3p}{2} - \frac{p}{2}$

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

$\frac{2a}{3p} = p$

$3p^2 = 2a$

$p^2 = \frac{2}{3}a$

$p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}a} \vee p = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}a}$

voldoet voldoet niet

$O(OABC) = OA \cdot AB = 3p \cdot f_a(p) = 3p \cdot \left(\frac{p}{2} + \frac{a}{p} \right) = 1\frac{1}{2}p^2 + 3a$ } $O(ABCD) = a + 3a = 4a$
 $p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}a}$

34 a $T = -2,57 \ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right)$ } $T = -2,57 \ln\left(\frac{87-80}{63}\right) = -2,57 \ln\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \approx 5,65$
 $L = 80$

Dus de leeftijd is ongeveer 5,65 jaar, ofwel 5 jaar en 8 maanden.

b $T = 10$ geeft $-2,57 \ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right) = 10$

$\ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right) = -\frac{10}{2,57}$

$\ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right) \approx -3,891$

$\frac{87-L}{63} \approx 0,0204$

$87-L \approx 1,29$

$L \approx 85,7$

85,7 feet $\approx 85,7 \times 0,314$ meter $\approx 26,9$ meter

Dus de lengte is ongeveer 26,9 meter.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } T &= -2,57 \ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right) \\ \ln\left(\frac{87-L}{63}\right) &= -\frac{1}{2,57} T \approx -3,891T \\ \frac{87-L}{63} &\approx e^{-3,891T} \\ 87-L &\approx 63 e^{-3,891T} \\ L &\approx 87 - 63 e^{-3,891T} \\ \text{Dus } L &= 87 - 63 e^{-3,891T}. \end{aligned}$$

35 $f(x) = x^2 - 8$ geeft $f'(x) = 2x$
 $g_p(x) = \sqrt{2x+p}$ geeft $g'_p(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+p}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+p}}$
loodrecht snijden geeft
 $f(x) = g_p(x) \quad \wedge \quad f'(x) \cdot g'_p(x) = -1$
 $x^2 - 8 = \sqrt{2x+p} \quad \wedge \quad 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+p}} = -1$
 $\sqrt{2x+p} = x^2 - 8$ substitueren in $2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+p}} = -1$ geeft
 $2x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 - 8} = -1$
 $2x = -(x^2 - 8)$
 $2x = -x^2 + 8$
 $x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$
 $(x-2)(x+4) = 0$
 $x = 2 \vee x = -4$
 $x = 2$ en $\sqrt{2x+p} = x^2 - 8$ geeft $\sqrt{4+p} = -4$
geen oplossing
 $x = -4$ en $\sqrt{2x+p} = x^2 - 8$ geeft $\sqrt{-8+p} = 8$
 $-8 + p = 64$
 $p = 72$
Dus voor $p = 72$ snijden de grafieken elkaar loodrecht.

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36 a $b = 0,018$ en $S = 58$ geeft $\frac{a+0,018}{0,018a} = 58$
 $a + 0,018 = 1,044a$
 $-0,044a = -0,018$
 $a \approx 0,41$

$b = 0,018$ en $S = 63$ geeft $\frac{a+0,018}{0,018a} = 63$
 $a + 0,018 = 1,134a$
 $-0,134a = -0,018$
 $a \approx 0,13$

Het rechteroog kan tussen 0,13 m en 0,41 m scherp zien.

b $S = \frac{a+b}{ab}$
 $abS = a+b$
 $abS - a = b$
 $a(bS - 1) = b$
 $a = \frac{b}{bS - 1}$

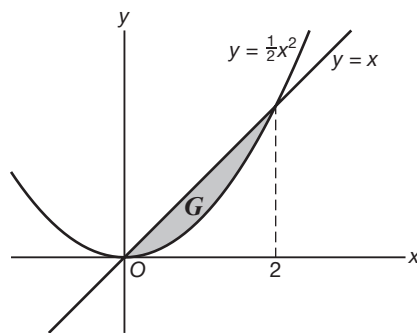
c $b = 0,017$ en $a = 0,15$ geeft $S = \frac{0,15 + 0,017}{0,15 \cdot 0,017} \approx 65,49$

Een grotere a geeft $S = \frac{a + 0,017}{0,017a} = \frac{1}{0,017} + \frac{1}{a}$.

Voor grote waarden van a nadert S tot $\frac{1}{0,017} \approx 58,82$.

Dus S kan de waarden 59 tot en met 65 aannemen.

37 a



$\frac{1}{2}x^2 = x$ geeft $x = 0 \vee \frac{1}{2}x = 1$
 $x = 0 \vee x = 2$

$$I = I_{\text{kegel}} - \int_0^2 \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2 - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}\pi x^4 dx = \frac{8}{3}\pi - \left[\frac{1}{20}\pi x^5\right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi - \left(\frac{1}{20}\pi \cdot 32 + 0\right) = 1\frac{1}{15}\pi$$

b $y = \frac{1}{n}x^2$ geeft $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{n}x$

$OQ_n P_n R_n$ is een vierkant, dus $\frac{1}{n}x^2 = x$

$x = 0 \vee \frac{1}{n}x = 1$

$x = 0 \vee x = n$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = n \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{n} \cdot x \end{array} \right\} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{n} \cdot n = 2$ en dit is onafhankelijk van n .

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38 a $S(t) = 100$ geeft $200 - 180 \cdot e^{-0,29t} = 100$

$-180 \cdot e^{-0,29t} = -100$

$e^{-0,29t} = \frac{5}{9}$

$-0,29t = \ln\left(\frac{5}{9}\right)$

$t = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{5}{9}\right)}{-0,29} \approx 2,027$

2,027 uur is 2 uur en $0,027 \times 60 \approx 1,6$ minuut

Dus het opwarmen stopt na 2 uur en 2 minuten, dus om 17.02 uur.

b $S(t) = 200 - 180 \cdot e^{-0,29t}$ geeft $S'(t) = -180 \cdot e^{-0,29t} \cdot -0,29$
 $S'(t) = 52,2 e^{-0,29t}$

16.00 uur geeft $t = 1$

$S'(1) = 52,2 \cdot e^{-0,29} \approx 39,06$

39,06 graden per uur is 0,651 graden per minuut.

Dus de snelheid is 0,7 graden Celsius per minuut.

c $S = 200 - 180 \cdot e^{-0,29t}$

$180 \cdot e^{-0,29t} = 200 - S$

$e^{-0,29t} = \frac{200}{180} - \frac{1}{180}S$

$-0,29t = \ln\left(\frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{180}S\right)$

$t = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{180}S\right)}{-0,29}$

$t \approx -3,45 \ln\left(\frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{180}S\right)$

Dus $t = -3,45 \ln\left(\frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{180}S\right)$.