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1.) plan: SP x-as bepalen

lengte lg-stukken is dan bekend.

dus:  $\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x)} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

A(-2,0) } dus |AB| = |BO| = 1  
B(-1,0) }

O(0,0)      antwoord: ja, even lang

2.) y=p snijdt op 3 punten

horizontale lijn dus tussen min en max van f(x)  
zie grafiek

plan: afgeleide = 0 en daar tussen meet p liggen.

dus:  $f(x) = (x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{3}}{(x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

teller = 0 en noemer  $\neq 0$  dus  $x \neq 0$

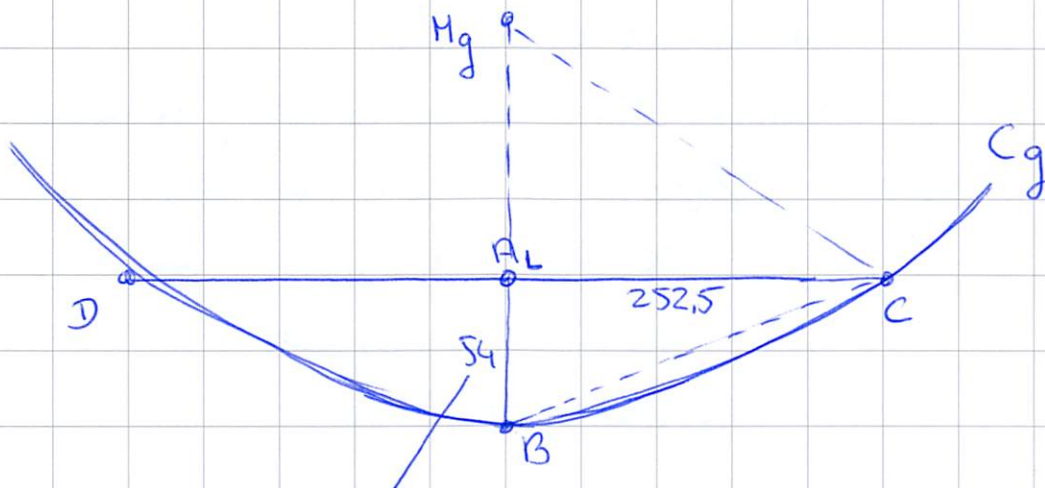
$$x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{3} = 0 \quad \text{dus} \quad 3x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{abc: } \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{6} = -1 \pm \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{12} = -1 \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3} < p < -1 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}$$

# AFDALIJE

- 3.) Aanpak: eerst tekening/schets maken  
 grote cirkel  $C_g$  met  $M_g$  (middelpnt groot)  
 kleine cirkel  $C_u$  met  $M_u$



316-262

straal  $C_g = MB = MC$

Plan:  $\Delta MAC$  met rechte hoek dus Pythagoras  
 om  $MC$  te berekenen  $\rightarrow$  straal =  $r$   
 $MB$  is ook straal =  $r \Rightarrow MA = r - 54$

$$(MA)^2 + (AC)^2 = (MC)^2$$

$$(r - 54)^2 + (252,5)^2 = (MC)^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 - 108r + \overset{2916}{63756,25} = r^2$$

$$r = \frac{63756,25}{108} = 617,337 \dots \approx \underline{\underline{617 \text{ cm}}}$$

- 4.) afstand afdalije  $\rightarrow$  raam dus afstand 2 cirkels  
 dus afstand van  $M_g$  naar  $M_u$  en beide stralen eraf.

$M_u = (0,0)$   $M_B \rightarrow$  grond  $ground \rightarrow 0$

$M_g = (-92, \widehat{617 + 262 - 142}) = (-92, 737)$

dus  $d(M_g, M_u) = \sqrt{92^2 + 737^2} = 742,72 \dots$

dus  $d(C_g, C_u) = 742,72 - r_g - r_u = 742,72 - 617 - 60 = 65,72 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{66 \text{ cm}}}$

5)  $f(x) - g(x) < 0,01$

duus eerst  $f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{100}$

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x} - (x - 1) = \frac{1}{100}$$

linkerhand onder één noemer duus:

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x} - \frac{x(x - 1)}{x} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 4 - x^2 + x}{x} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{1}{100}$$

kruislings verm  $\Rightarrow$

$$4 \times 100 = x \times 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 400$$

Antwoord:  $x > 400$

6.) Als ze snijden dan  $f(x) = g(x)$  duus

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

$$x^2 - x + 4 = x(x - 1) = x^2 - x \quad \text{duus}$$

$$4 = 0 \quad \text{hoort niet duus}$$

geen enkele  $x$  te vinden waarvoor  $4 = 0$

duus geen snijpunt

7.)  $l: rc = \frac{3}{4}$  raakt in  $R$   
snijdt  $y$ -as in  $S$

plan: vgl. van  $l$  dus coord.  $R$  bepalen  
raakpunt  $R$  dus  $f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}$  in  $R$

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

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} \text{ moet } \frac{3}{4} \text{ zijn dus } 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-4}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 16 = x^2$$
$$\underline{x = 4} \vee \underline{x = -4}$$

voldeet niet

$$f(4) = \frac{16 - 4 + 4}{4} = 4$$

$R(4, 4)$

lijn  $l: y = \frac{3}{4}x + b$  met  $(4, 4)$  op  $l \Rightarrow$

$$4 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 + b = 3 + b \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$l: y = 4x + 1$$

SP met  $y$ -as dus  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \underline{1}$

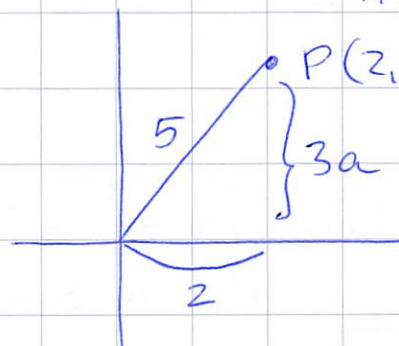
$$\underline{y_S = 1}$$

8.) Vermenigv. tov.  $x$ -as

$$\text{dus } h(x) = a \cdot f(x) = a \cdot \left( \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x} \right)$$

alle  $x$ -oord. blijven't zelfde maar de  $y$  wordt

$a \cdot y$  dus Top  $(2, 3)$  wordt voor  $h(x)$   $(2, 3a)$



$$\Rightarrow (3a)^2 + 2^2 = 5^2$$

$$9a^2 = 25 - 4 = 21$$

$$a^2 = \frac{21}{9} \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{21}{9}} = \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{21}$$

antwoord;  $a = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{21}$  of  $a = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{21}$

9.) in 1950 pm 19,6  $\Rightarrow \log(E) = 19,6$

$$\text{dus } E = 10^{19,6} = 10^{1,6} \cdot 10^{18}$$

$$= 39,81 \cdot 10^{18}$$

$\approx 40$  Exajoule

10)  $E = 3 \cdot 10^{20} \Rightarrow \log(3 \cdot 10^{20}) = 0,0125t + 15,8$

$$20,477 \dots - 15,8 = 0,0125t \Rightarrow$$

$$t = \frac{4,677 \dots}{0,0125} = 374,169 \dots \text{ dus } t + 1650 = \underline{\underline{2024}}$$

word't eerst in 2024

11.) elke bojaar  $10 \times 20$  hoog  
dus  $g_{\text{jaar}} = 10^{\frac{1}{100}} = 1,02329 \dots$

Zon  $\rightarrow 1,7 \cdot 10^{17}$  per seconde  
verbruik  $\rightarrow 1,2 \cdot 10^{13}$  per seconde

dus per ~~jaar~~ <sup>dag</sup>  $1,7 \cdot 10^{17} \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 = (1,2 \cdot 10^{13}) \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \cdot 1,0233^t$  ~~per dag~~

dus  $y_1 = 1,7 \cdot 10^{17}$   
 $y_2 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{13} \cdot 1,0233^t$  } Intersect geeft  
 $t = 415,003 \dots$  dus  
na pm 415 jaar

$$\text{of } 1,7 \cdot 10^{17} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{13} \cdot 1,0233^t \Rightarrow$$
$$1,0233^t = \frac{1,7 \cdot 10^4}{1,2} = 14166,66 \dots$$

$$\text{dus } t = \frac{1,0233}{\log 14166,66} \approx \underline{\underline{415 \text{ jaar}}}$$

12.) domein  $[0, 2\frac{1}{2}\pi]$

BP  $x$ -as dus  $y=0$  dus  $2 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\pi) = 0$

~~dus~~  $\cos(\alpha) = 0$  bij

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\pi (\pm k\pi) \text{ dus}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi (\pm k\pi)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5}{8}\pi (\pm k\pi)$$

$$x = \frac{10}{8}\pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi (\pm 2k\pi) \text{ dus alleen}$$

$x = \frac{1}{4}\pi$  voldoet op  
( $\frac{1}{4}\pi - 2\pi$  en  $\frac{1}{4}\pi + 2\pi$  buiten domein) domein.

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13.) A en B toppen dus  $f'(x) = 0$   
 $A\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi, 2\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) = 0$   
 $B\left(\frac{9}{4}\pi, -2\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{9}{4}\pi\right) = 0$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi a + b \quad (A \text{ ingevuld}) \Rightarrow b = 2 - \frac{1}{4}\pi a$$

$$-2 = \frac{9}{4}\pi a + b \quad (B \text{ ingevuld}) \Rightarrow b = -2 - \frac{9}{4}\pi a$$

$$b = b \text{ dus } 2 - \frac{1}{4}\pi a = -2 - \frac{9}{4}\pi a$$

$$4 = -\frac{8}{4}\pi a = -2\pi a \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{-4}{2\pi} = \frac{-2}{\pi}$$

$$y = \frac{-2}{\pi}x + \frac{5}{2}$$



$$b = 2 - \frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot \frac{-2}{\pi} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

14.)  $[0, 2\frac{1}{2}\pi]$   $g(x) = \sin(x - \frac{1}{4}\pi)$

plan: top van  $g$  berekenen dus  $g'(x) = 0$   
 invullen in  $g$  en controleren

$$\text{top van } \sin(\alpha) = 1 \quad \text{bij } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\pi \quad (+2k\pi)$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = 1 \quad \text{bij } \alpha = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi \quad (+2k\pi)$$

$$x - \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi \quad \text{dus } x = \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad (+2k\pi = \text{buiten } D)$$

$$x - \frac{1}{4}\pi = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi \quad \text{dus } x = 1\frac{3}{4}\pi \quad (+2k\pi = \text{buiten } D)$$

duur Top  $(\frac{3}{4}\pi, 1)$  en  $(\frac{3}{4}\pi, -1)$

op lgn?  $\Rightarrow 1 \stackrel{?}{=} -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = +1$  😊

$-1 \stackrel{?}{=} -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{7\pi}{4} + \frac{5}{2} = -3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = -1$  😊

duur Top op lgn

15.) plan:oord. A en B berekenen en dan

$$\frac{x_A + x_B}{2} = x_M$$

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

$x+1=0$  of  $x^2-5x+5=0$

$x=-1$

↓  
buiten  
domain

↓  
abc-formule

$$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-20}}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$x_A = 2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} \quad x_B = 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$M = \frac{x_A + x_B}{2} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$



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1b.) plan :  $M(2\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

C is bp dus  $f'(x) = 0$

dan  $x_C = x_M$

afgeleide: bij dit soort functies naar losse termen te werken dus hier haakjes wegwerken.

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

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

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 5$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$x(3x - 8) = 0$$

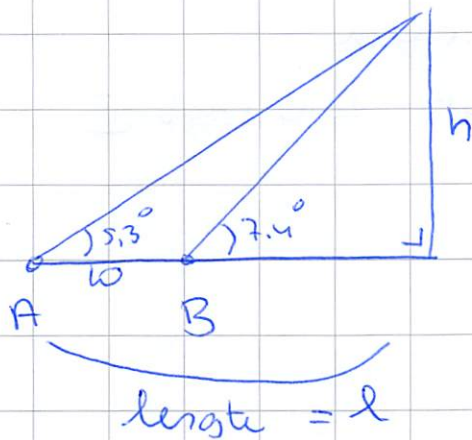
$$x = 0 \vee 3x - 8 = 0$$

↓  
niet  
relevant

$$x = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

dus  $2\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$

17.)



$$\text{dus } \tan(5,3) = \frac{h}{l} \Rightarrow h = \tan(5,3) \cdot l$$

$$\updownarrow h = h \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan(7,4) = \frac{h}{(l-w)} \Rightarrow h = \tan(7,4) \cdot (l-w)$$

$$\tan(5,3) \cdot l = \tan(7,4) \cdot (l-w) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{l-w}{l} = \frac{\tan(7,4)}{\tan(5,3)} = 0,71426 \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$l-w = 0,71426l \Rightarrow$$

$$0,28 \dots l = w$$

$$l = \frac{w}{0,28 \dots} = 34,997 \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$l \text{ pm } \underline{\underline{35 \text{ km}}}$$

$$h = \tan(5,3) \times l = 3,2466 \text{ km} \text{ dus } 3247 \text{ meter}$$

Antwoord is tiertalige meters dus: 3250 meter  
(dus laatste cijfer is 0)

$$18.) f(x) = x^2 - 6x$$

f snijdt x-as dus  $x^2 - 6x = 0$

$$x(x-6) = 0 \quad x=0 \vee x=6$$

(0,0) en (6,0)

$g(x)$  raakt x-as in A  $\Rightarrow$

en  $\frac{18}{T}$  is top van  $f(x)$  ligt op  $g(x)$

$$\downarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 9 - 18 = -9$$

(3, -9) punt op  $g(x)$

$g(x)$  = parabool dus  $g(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2ax + b = 0 \quad \text{in } (6,0) \text{ dus}$$

$$(1) \quad 12a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -12a$$

$$(6,0) \Rightarrow (2) \quad 36a + b + c = 0 \quad \swarrow \text{invullen dus}$$

$$(3, -9) \Rightarrow (3) \quad 9a + 3b + c = -9$$

$$(1+2) \quad 36a + b - 12a + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 36a \Rightarrow$$

$$(1+3) \quad 9a + 3b + c = -9 \Rightarrow c = -9 + 12a$$

$$36a = -9 + 12a \Rightarrow 24a = -9 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$b = -12 \cdot a = 12 \Rightarrow c = 36 \cdot -\frac{3}{8} = -13.5 \Rightarrow \boxed{-x^2 + 12x - 36}$$

Opdracht 18 kan ook anders,  
zie hiervoor antwoordmodel op  
[examenblad.nl](http://examenblad.nl)