

1a $p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = x^2 \cdot (3x - 7) = 3x^3 - 7x^2 \Rightarrow p'(x) = 3 \cdot 3x^2 - 7 \cdot 2x = 9x^2 - 14x$
 $f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$ en $g(x) = 3x - 7 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 3$.

1b $p'(x) = 9x^2 - 14x$ en $f'(x) \cdot g'(x) = 2x \cdot 3 = 6x$. Deze zijn niet gelijk, dus $p'(x) \neq f'(x) \cdot g'(x)$.

1c $f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x) = 2x \cdot (3x - 7) + x^2 \cdot 3 = 6x^2 - 14x + 3x^2 = 9x^2 - 14x$.
 Dus hier geldt: $p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Rightarrow p'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$.

▣

2a $f(x) = (2 - 3x^2) \cdot (2 + 7x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = -6x \cdot (2 + 7x) + (2 - 3x^2) \cdot 7$.

2b $g(x) = (2x - 5)^2 = (2x - 5) \cdot (2x - 5) \Rightarrow g'(x) = 2 \cdot (2x - 5) + (2x - 5) \cdot 2$.

2c $h(x) = (x^2 - 3x) \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x) \Rightarrow h'(x) = (2x - 3) \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x) + (x^2 - 3x) \cdot (3x^2 + 2x + 1)$.

2d $j(x) = (3x^2 - 4)^2 = (3x^2 - 4) \cdot (3x^2 - 4) \Rightarrow j'(x) = 6x \cdot (3x^2 - 4) + (3x^2 - 4) \cdot 6x$.

3a $p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) = j(x) \cdot h(x) \Rightarrow p'(x) = j'(x) \cdot h(x) + j(x) \cdot h'(x)$ ❶

$j(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ ❷ $\Rightarrow j'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$ ❸. Nu ❷ en ❸ invullen in ❶ geeft:

$$p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) \Rightarrow p'(x) = (f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)) \cdot h(x) + f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h'(x)$$

$$= f'(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot h(x) + f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h'(x).$$

(de eerste factor differentiëren en de andere factoren onaangeroerd laten + ... totdat alle factoren aan de beurt zijn geweest)

3b $p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) \cdot j(x) \Rightarrow p'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) \cdot j(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot h(x) \cdot j(x)$
 $+ f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h'(x) \cdot j(x) + f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) \cdot j'(x)$.

4 $q(x) = \frac{t(x)}{n(x)}$ ❶ (een product kunnen we al wel differentiëren \Rightarrow kruislings vermenigvuldigen)

$q(x) \cdot n(x) = t(x)$

(differentieer het linker- en rechterlid)

$q'(x) \cdot n(x) + q(x) \cdot n'(x) = t'(x)$

$q'(x) \cdot n(x) = t'(x) - q(x) \cdot n'(x)$

$q'(x) = \frac{t'(x) - q(x) \cdot n'(x)}{n(x)}$ ❷ (hiernaast verder)

Nu ❶ invullen in ❷ geeft: $q'(x) = \frac{t'(x) - \frac{t(x)}{n(x)} \cdot n'(x)}{n(x)}$

Teller en noemer vermenigvuldigen met $n(x)$ geeft:

$q'(x) = \frac{n(x) \cdot t'(x) - t(x) \cdot n'(x)}{(n(x))^2}$.

5a $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+5} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x+5) \cdot 1 - (x-2) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{x+5-x+2}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{7}{(x+5)^2}$.

5b $g(x) = \frac{3x+2}{-x+6} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(-x+6) \cdot 3 - (3x+2) \cdot (-1)}{(-x+6)^2} = \frac{-3x+18+3x+2}{(-x+6)^2} = \frac{20}{(-x+6)^2}$.

5c $h(x) = \frac{2}{2x-1} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(2x-1) \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-4}{(2x-1)^2}$.

5d $j(x) = \frac{6x-9}{3} = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow j'(x) = 2$.

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

6b $g(x) = \frac{x-2}{3-x^2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(3-x^2) \cdot 1 - (x-2) \cdot (-2x)}{(3-x^2)^2} = \frac{3-x^2+2x^2-4x}{(3-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-4x+3}{(3-x^2)^2}$.

6c $h(x) = \frac{3-x^2}{x-2} + x^3 \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(x-2) \cdot (-2x) - (3-x^2) \cdot 1}{(x-2)^2} + 3x^2 = \frac{-2x^2+4x-3+x^2}{(x-2)^2} + 3x^2 = \frac{-x^2+4x-3}{(x-2)^2} + 3x^2$.

6d $j(x) = x - \frac{2}{x+4} \Rightarrow j'(x) = 1 - \frac{(x+4) \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1}{(x+4)^2} = 1 - \frac{-2}{(x+4)^2} = 1 + \frac{2}{(x+4)^2}$.

7a Snijden met de x -as ($y = 0$) $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{2x+5} = 0$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$)

$x^2 - 4 = 0$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$ (voldoen)

Dus $A(-2, 0)$ en $B(2, 0)$.

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

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(-2) = \frac{8-20+8}{1^2} = -4$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = -4x + b \\ \text{door } A(-2, 0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 = -4 \cdot -2 + b \\ -8 = b.$$

Dus $k: y = -4x - 8$.

Stel $l: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(2) = \frac{8+20+8}{9^2} = \frac{36}{81} = \frac{4}{9}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l: y = \frac{4}{9}x + b \\ \text{door } B(2, 0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{4}{9} \cdot 2 + b \\ -\frac{8}{9} = b.$$

Dus $l: y = \frac{4}{9}x - \frac{8}{9}$.

$$7b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow C(0, -\frac{4}{5}) \\ f'(0) = \frac{8}{5^2} = \frac{8}{25} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m: y = \frac{8}{25}x - \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$7c \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x^2+10x+8}{(2x+5)^2} = 0 \text{ (teller = 0 en noemer } \neq 0)$$

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

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

$$(x+4) \cdot (x+1) = 0$$

$$x = -4 \text{ of } x = -1. \text{ (nu nog de } y\text{-coördinaten)}$$

$$f(-4) = \frac{16-4}{-8+5} = \frac{12}{-3} = -4 \text{ en } f(-1) = \frac{1-4}{-2+5} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1.$$

$$8 \quad f(x) = \frac{2x-5}{x^2-4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2-4) \cdot 2 - (2x-5) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{2x^2-8-4x^2+10x}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+10x-8}{(x^2-4)^2}.$$

$$f(0) = \frac{-5}{-4} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow A(0, 1\frac{1}{4}) \text{ en } f'(0) = \frac{-8}{16} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-5}{x^2-4} = 0 \text{ (teller = 0 en noemer } \neq 0) \Rightarrow 2x-5=0 \Rightarrow 2x=5 \Rightarrow x=2\frac{1}{2} \text{ (voldoet)} \Rightarrow B(2\frac{1}{2}, 0).$$

$$x=2\frac{1}{2} \text{ invullen in } k \text{ geeft: } y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{4} = -1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow B \text{ ligt op } k.$$

$$9a \quad \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}. \quad \frac{5}{x^4} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = 5 \cdot x^{-4}. \quad \frac{1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-2}.$$

$$9b \quad x^{-4} = \frac{1}{x^4}. \quad 3 \cdot x^{-2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3}{x^2}. \quad \frac{1}{7} \cdot x^{-6} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{x^6} = \frac{1}{7x^6}.$$

$$10a \quad \frac{x^3+5x^2}{x} = \frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{5x^2}{x} = x^2 + 5x. \quad \frac{4x^2+7x}{x^3} = \frac{4x^2}{x^3} + \frac{7x}{x^3} = 4x^{-1} + 7x^{-2}. \quad \frac{2x^5+5x^2}{3x^4} = \frac{2x^5}{3x^4} + \frac{5x^2}{3x^4} = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}x^{-2}.$$

$$10b \quad \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{x+4}{2x^2}. \quad \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{x^3+6}{2x^2}. \quad \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{4x} = \frac{2x^2}{3} \cdot \frac{4x}{4x} - \frac{3}{4x} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{8x^3-9}{12x}.$$

$$11a \quad \left[\frac{1}{x^2}\right]' = \frac{x^2 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 2x}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{-2x}{x^4} = \frac{-2}{x^3}. \quad 11b \quad [x^{-2}]' = \left[\frac{1}{x^2}\right]' = \text{(zie 11a)} \frac{-2}{x^3} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = -2 \cdot x^{-3}.$$

$$11c \quad [x^{-5}]' = \left[\frac{1}{x^5}\right]' = \frac{x^5 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 5x^4}{(x^5)^2} = \frac{-5x^4}{x^{10}} = \frac{-5}{x^6} = -5 \cdot \frac{1}{x^6} = -5 \cdot x^{-6}.$$

□

12a □ Dat lukte omdat de noemer steeds uit slechts één term bestaat.

12b □ De functies g en h zijn zonder quotiëntregel te differentiëren. (de noemers bestaan uit slechts één term)

$$13a \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}.$$

$$13b \quad g(x) = 5 - \frac{3}{x^2} = 5 - 3x^{-2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = 6x^{-3} = \frac{6}{x^3}.$$

$$13c \quad h(x) = ax^4 - \frac{b}{x^4} = ax^4 - bx^{-4} \Rightarrow h'(x) = 4ax^3 + 4bx^{-5} = 4ax^3 + \frac{4b}{x^5}.$$

$$14a \quad f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{3x^2} = \frac{2x}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}x^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}x^{-2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-2} + \frac{2}{3}x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2}{3x^3} = -\frac{2x}{3x^3} + \frac{2}{3x^3} = \frac{-2x+2}{3x^3}.$$

$$14b \quad g(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2x-1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(2x-1) \cdot 6x - 3x^2 \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{12x^2 - 6x - 6x^2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 6x}{(2x-1)^2}.$$

$$14c \quad h(x) = \frac{3x^6-3}{x^3} = \frac{3x^6}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^3} = 3x^3 - 3x^{-3} \Rightarrow h'(x) = 9x^2 + 9x^{-4} = \frac{9x^2}{x^4} + \frac{9}{x^4} = \frac{9x^2+9}{x^4}.$$

$$15a \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2-1) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-1-2x^2}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2-1}{(x^2-1)^2}.$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k: y = -\frac{5}{9}x + b \\ f(2) = \frac{2}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \text{door } A(2, \frac{2}{3}) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{5}{9} \cdot 2 + b$$

$$\frac{16}{9} = b \Rightarrow \text{Dus } k: y = -\frac{5}{9}x + 1\frac{7}{9}.$$

$$15b \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{x \cdot 2x - (x^2-1) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{x^2}.$$

$$\text{Stel } l: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = g'(2) = \frac{4+1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}.$$

$$l: y = \frac{5}{4}x + b$$

$$g(2) = \frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{door } B(2, \frac{3}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 2 + b$$

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

$$15c \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow C(-1, 0) \text{ en } D(1, 0).$$

$$\text{Stel } m: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = g'(-1) = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2.$$

$$m: y = 2x + b$$

$$\text{door } C(-1, 0) \Rightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot (-1) + b$$

$$2 = b. \quad \text{Dus } m: y = 2x + 2.$$

$$\text{Stel } n: y = ax + b \text{ met } a = g'(1) = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2.$$

$$n: y = 2x + b$$

$$\text{door } D(1, 0) \Rightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot 1 + b$$

$$-2 = b. \quad \text{Dus } n: y = 2x - 2.$$

$$16a \quad \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x^{1\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}{x^4} = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^4} = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{x^4} = x^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$16b \quad x^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{x^1} = \sqrt[5]{x}.$$

$$x^{2\frac{1}{2}} = x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}.$$

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

$$17a \quad x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x \Rightarrow [x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = [x]'$$

$$[x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = 1$$

$$2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = 1.$$

$$17b \quad 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = 1$$

$$[x^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

□

$$18a \quad f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} = x + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$$

$$18b \quad g(x) = x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} = x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{x}.$$

$$18c \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow h'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$$

$$18d \quad j(x) = x^3 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^3} = x^3 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{5}} = x^{\frac{18}{5}} \Rightarrow j'(x) = \frac{18}{5}x^{\frac{13}{5}} = \frac{18}{5}x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{18}{5}x^2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^3}.$$

$$18e \quad k(x) = x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x} = x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}} = x^{\frac{9}{4}} \Rightarrow k'(x) = \frac{9}{4}x^{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{9}{4}x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{9}{4}x \cdot \sqrt[4]{x}.$$

$$18f \quad l(x) = (x^2 + 1) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x}) = (x^2 + 1) \cdot (1 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = x^2 + x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 1 + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$l'(x) = 2x + \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2x + \frac{5}{2}x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2x + \frac{5}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$$

$$19a \quad f(x) = (x\sqrt{x} - 3)^2 = (x\sqrt{x} - 3) \cdot (x\sqrt{x} - 3) = x^3 - 6x\sqrt{x} + 9 = x^3 - 6x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 9x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3x^2 - 9 \cdot \sqrt{x}.$$

$$19b \quad g(x) = \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x+1} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x+1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{2}x\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2}.$$

$$19c \quad h(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^2+2} = \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2+2} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(x^2+2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{-3x\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{(x^2+2)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-3x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (x^2+2)^2}.$$

$$20a \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-1}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$$

$$20b \quad g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$20c \quad h(x) = \frac{x^2+2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{4} - \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{4} - \frac{1}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x^2 - 2}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$$

21 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(\frac{1}{8}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}}} = \frac{2}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$.

$k: y = \frac{4}{3}x + b$

$f(\frac{1}{8}) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{64}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ door $A(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + b$
 $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} + b$

$\frac{1}{12} = b$. Dus $k: y = 1\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{12}$.

Stel $l: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(8) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{2}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$l: y = \frac{1}{3}x + b$

$f(8) = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4 \Rightarrow$ door $B(8, 4) \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 + b$
 $4 = 2\frac{2}{3} + b$

$1\frac{1}{3} = b$. Dus $l: y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1\frac{1}{3}$.

Nu k snijden met $l: 1\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}x + 1\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = 1\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12} = 1\frac{4}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = 1\frac{3}{12} = 1\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_C = 1\frac{1}{4}$.

$x_C = 1\frac{1}{4}$ invullen in $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y_C = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4} + 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12} + 1\frac{4}{12} = 1\frac{9}{12} = 1\frac{3}{4}$.

22a $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x} - 3x = x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x = x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3 = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} - 3$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(0) = -3$. Dus $k: y = -3x$.

22b $f'(x) = 3 \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} - 3 = 3 \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} = 6 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 16$.

$l: y = 3x + b$

$f(16) = 16 \cdot \sqrt{16} - 3 \cdot 16 = 16 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 16 = 16$ $\Rightarrow 16 = 3 \cdot 16 + b$

$-32 = b$. Dus $l: y = 3x - 32$.

23 $f(x) = \frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{x+1} = \frac{5x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{7\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 7\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 7\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} + 7\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2}$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(4) = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{4} + 7\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{4}}{(4+1)^2} = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 7\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2}{25} = \frac{35}{25} = \frac{7}{5}$.

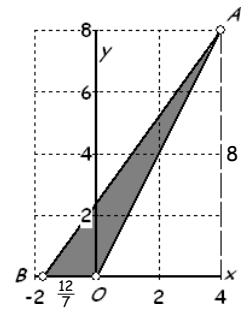
$k: y = \frac{7}{5}x + b$

$f(4) = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{4}}{4+1} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{5} = 8 \Rightarrow$ door $A(4, 8) \Rightarrow 8 = \frac{7}{5} \cdot 4 + b$
 $8 = \frac{28}{5} + b$

$\frac{12}{5} = b$. Dus $k: y = \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$.

k snijden met de x -as ($y = 0$) $\Rightarrow \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{12}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow 7x = -12 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{12}{7} \Rightarrow B(-\frac{12}{7}, 0)$.

$O_{\Delta OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{basis} \times \text{hoogte} = \frac{1}{2} \times OB \times y_A = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12}{7} \times 8 = \frac{48}{7} = 6\frac{6}{7}$.



24a $s(t) = 10t \cdot \sqrt{t} = 10t^1 \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow s'(t) = v(t) = 10 \cdot \frac{3}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} = 15 \cdot \sqrt{t}$. Dus $v(1) = 15 \cdot \sqrt{1} = 15$ (m/s).

24b $108 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{uur}} = \frac{108 \times 1000}{60 \times 60} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 30 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.

$v(t) = 15 \cdot \sqrt{t} = 30 \Rightarrow \sqrt{t} = 2 \Rightarrow t = 4$ (seconden).

$\frac{108 \cdot 1000 \sqrt{60 \cdot 60}}{3600}$
30

24c $s(9) = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot \sqrt{9} = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 = 270$ (m) en $v(9) = 15 \cdot \sqrt{9} = 15 \cdot 3 = 45$ (m/s).

De eerste 9 seconden wordt 270 meter afgelegd.

Gedurende de volgende $60 - 9 = 51$ seconden wordt $51 \cdot 45 = 2295$ meter afgelegd.

Dus in de eerste minuut legt de trein $270 + 2295 = 2565$ meter af.

$51 \cdot 45$	2295
Ans+270	2565

25a $f(x) = (x^2 - 5x)^2 = (x^2 - 5x) \cdot (x^2 - 5x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = (2x - 5) \cdot (x^2 - 5x) + (x^2 - 5x) \cdot (2x - 5) = 2 \cdot (2x - 5) \cdot (x^2 - 5x)$.

25b $f(x) = (x^2 - 5x) \cdot (x^2 - 5x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = [x^2 - 5x]' \cdot (x^2 - 5x) + (x^2 - 5x) \cdot [x^2 - 5x]' = 2 \cdot (x^2 - 5x) \cdot [x^2 - 5x]'$.

26 De functie h is de hellingfunctie van g .

Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
$\sqrt{1} = (x^2 - 4x + 5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\sqrt{2} = \text{Deriv}(\sqrt{1}, x)$	$\sqrt{3} = 3(x^2 - 4x + 5)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (2x - 4)$
$\sqrt{4} =$	$\sqrt{5} =$	

X	Y2	Y3
-2	-6926	-6926
-1	-1800	-1800
0	-300	-300
1	-24	-24
2	0	0
3	24	24
4	300	300

In plaats van de ketting u te benoemen zet ik er een blok om de ketting.

27a $f(x) = -2 \cdot (2x + 1)^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -8 \cdot (2x + 1)^3 \cdot 2 = -16(2x + 1)^3$.

27b $g(x) = \frac{1}{(3x - 2)^2} = (3x - 2)^{-2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -2 \cdot (3x - 2)^{-3} \cdot 3 = \frac{-6}{(3x - 2)^3}$.

27c $h(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 4x} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x}} \cdot (4x + 4) = \frac{4x + 4}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x}} = \frac{2x + 2}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x}}$.

27d $j(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x - 1}} = \frac{1}{(4x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = (4x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow j'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (4x - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 4 = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot (4x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-2}{(4x - 1) \cdot \sqrt{4x - 1}}$.

LEER VAN BUITEN:

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$.

27e \square $k(x) = (x^2 + 3) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 3} = (x^2 + 3)^{1.5} \Rightarrow k'(x) = 1.5 \cdot (x^2 + 3)^{0.5} \cdot 2x = 3x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 3}$.

27f \square $l(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}} = (x^2 + 2x + 3)^{-0.5} \Rightarrow l'(x) = -0.5 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 3)^{-1.5} \cdot (2x + 2) = -\frac{2x + 2}{2 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 3)^{1.5}} = \frac{-x - 1}{(x^2 + 2x + 3) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}}$.

28a $f(x) = 4 \cdot (x^3 + 7x - 2)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 8 \cdot (x^3 + 7x - 2)^1 \cdot (3x^2 + 7) = 8 \cdot (x^3 + 7x - 2) \cdot (3x^2 + 7)$.

28b $g(x) = -\frac{6}{(x^2 + 3x)^3} = -6 \cdot (x^2 + 3x)^{-3} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -6 \cdot -3 \cdot (x^2 + 3x)^{-4} \cdot (2x + 3) = \frac{18 \cdot (2x + 3)}{(x^2 + 3x)^4}$.

28c $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x} = (x^3 + 3x)^{1/3} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x^3 + 3x)^{-2/3} \cdot (3x^2 + 3) = \frac{3x^2 + 3}{3 \cdot (x^3 + 3x)^{2/3}} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x)^2}}$.

28d $j(x) = \frac{1}{(4-x) \cdot \sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{1}{(4-x)^{1.5}} = (4-x)^{-1.5} \Rightarrow j'(x) = -1.5 \cdot (4-x)^{-2.5} \cdot -1 = \frac{3}{2 \cdot (4-x)^{2.5}} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot (4-x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{4-x}}$.

28e $k(x) = 5 \cdot \sqrt{2x^4 + x^2} + 4x^2 \Rightarrow k'(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2x^4 + x^2}} \cdot (8x^3 + 2x) + 8x = \frac{5 \cdot (8x^3 + 2x)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2x^4 + x^2}} + 8x = \frac{5 \cdot (4x^3 + x)}{\sqrt{2x^4 + x^2}} + 8x$.

28f $l(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \Rightarrow l'(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$.

29a Maak een schets van de plot hiernaast. (gebruik de tabel)

29b Raaklijn horizontaal als $f'(x) = 0$.

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

$3 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x)^2 \cdot (x - 2) = 0$

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

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

$x \cdot (x - 4) = 0$ of $x = 2$

$x = 0$ of $x = 4$ of $x = 2$

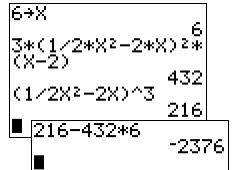
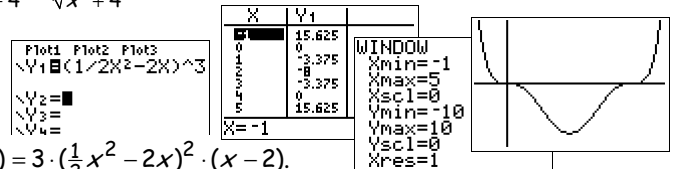
29c Stel $l: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(6) = 432$.

$l: y = 432x + b$

$f(6) = 216 \Rightarrow \text{door } A(6, 216) \Rightarrow 216 = 432 \cdot 6 + b$

$-2376 = b$.

Dus $l: y = 432x - 2376$.



30a $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9} - x^2 + 5x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \cdot 2x - 2x + 5 = \frac{2x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - 2x + 5 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - 2x + 5$.

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

$k: y = -2,2x + b$

$f(4) = 9 \Rightarrow \text{door } A(4, 9) \Rightarrow 9 = -2,2 \cdot 4 + b$

$9 + 8,8 = 17,8 = b$. Dus $k: y = -2,2x + 17,8$.

30b $f'(3) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 9}} - 2 \cdot 3 + 5 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ geen horizontale raaklijn voor $x = 3$.

30c l evenwijdig met $m \Rightarrow rc_l = rc_m = 5$

$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - 2x + 5 = 5$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - 2x = 0$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} = 2x$ (kwadrateren)

$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 9} = \frac{4x^2}{1}$ (kruisproducten)

$4x^2 \cdot (x^2 + 9) = x^2 \cdot 1$

$4x^4 + 36x^2 - x^2 = 5$

$4x^4 + 35x^2 = 0$

$x^2 \cdot (4x^2 + 35) = 0$

$x^2 = 0$ of $4x^2 + 35 = 0$

$x = 0$ of $4x^2 = -35$ (kan niet).

$l: y = 5x + b$

$f(0) = \sqrt{9} = 3 \Rightarrow A(0, 3) \Rightarrow 3 = b$.

Dus $l: y = 5x + 3$.

31 $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{2x + 1}$ is het product van de factoren x en $\sqrt{2x + 1}$

De afgeleide van $\sqrt{2x + 1}$ bereken je met de kettingregel omdat in $\sqrt{2x + 1}$ de ketting $[2x + 1]$ zit.

32a \square $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{3x + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3x + 1} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3x + 1}} \cdot 3 = \sqrt{3x + 1} + \frac{3x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3x + 1}}$.

32b \square $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2x + 1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(2x + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2}{(2x + 1)^2} = \frac{(2x + 1) \cdot x - 2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{(2x + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x^2 + x - 2 \cdot (x^2 + 1)}{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x^2 + x - 2x^2 - 2}{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x - 2}{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$.

32c $h(x) = x \cdot (3x+1)^3 \Rightarrow h'(x) = 1 \cdot (3x+1)^3 + x \cdot 3 \cdot (\overline{3x+1})^2 \cdot 3 = (3x+1)^3 + 9x(3x+1)^2.$

32d $k(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{4x+1}} \Rightarrow k'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} \cdot 2x - (x^2-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{4x+1}} \cdot 4}{(\sqrt{4x+1})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} \cdot 2x - \frac{2 \cdot (x^2-1)}{\sqrt{4x+1}}}{4x+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{\sqrt{4x+1}} = \frac{(4x+1) \cdot 2x - 2 \cdot (x^2-1)}{(4x+1) \cdot \sqrt{4x+1}} = \frac{8x^2+2x-2x^2+2}{(4x+1) \cdot \sqrt{4x+1}} = \frac{6x^2+2x+2}{(4x+1) \cdot \sqrt{4x+1}}.$

33 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{3x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3x+1} + \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3x+1}} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3x+1} + \frac{3x}{4 \cdot \sqrt{3x+1}}.$

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(8) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3 \cdot 8+1} + \frac{3 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 8+1}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{25} + \frac{24}{4 \cdot \sqrt{25}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 + \frac{24}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{25}{10} + \frac{12}{10} = \frac{37}{10} = 3,7.$

$k: y = 3,7x + b$

$f(8) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{25} = 4 \cdot 5 = 20 \Rightarrow$ door $A(8, 20) \Rightarrow 20 = 3,7 \cdot 8 + b$
 $20 - 3,7 \cdot 8 = -9,6 = b.$

Dus $k: y = 3,7x - 9,6.$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 8 + 1}$	$3 \cdot 8$
$\sqrt{4 \cdot 8 + 1}$	$4 \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 8 + 1}$
$3,7$	
$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 8 + 1}$	20
$20 - 3,7 \cdot 8$	$-9,6$

34a $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4} \cdot 1 - (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} \cdot 2x}{(\sqrt{x^2+4})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4} - \frac{x \cdot (x+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}}{x^2+4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{x^2+4 - x \cdot (x+1)}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{x^2+4 - x^2 - x}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{-x+4}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}}.$

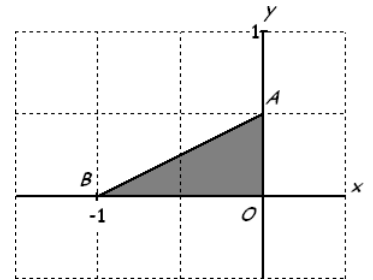
$f'(x) = 0$ geeft $\frac{-x+4}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = 0 \Rightarrow -x+4 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 = x$ en $y = f(4) = \frac{4+1}{\sqrt{4^2+4}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{5}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{5}{2 \cdot \sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}.$

34b f snijden met de y -as ($x=0$) $\Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ door $A(0, \frac{1}{2})$ en $f'(0) = \frac{4}{4 \cdot \sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2}.$

$k: y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$
door $A(0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + b$
 $\frac{1}{2} = b \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}.$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ snijden met de x -as ($y=0$) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow B(-1, 0).$

$O_{\Delta OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{basis} \times \text{hoogte} = \frac{1}{2} \times OB \times OA = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$



35a $g(x) = (x+6) \cdot (8x+9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = 1 \cdot (8x+9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (x+6) \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\overline{8x+9})^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 8 = \frac{1}{(8x+9)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{4 \cdot (x+6)}{(8x+9)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x+9}} - \frac{4 \cdot (x+6)}{(8x+9) \cdot \sqrt{8x+9}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x+9}} - \frac{4x+24}{(8x+9) \cdot \sqrt{8x+9}} = \frac{8x+9 - 4x - 24}{(8x+9) \cdot \sqrt{8x+9}} = \frac{4x-15}{(8x+9) \cdot \sqrt{8x+9}}.$

35b $f(x) = (x+1) \cdot (x^2+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot (x^2+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (x+1) \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\overline{x^2+4})^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{x \cdot (x+1)}{(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} - \frac{x \cdot (x+1)}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} - \frac{x^2+x}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{x^2+4 - x^2 - x}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{-x+4}{(x^2+4) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4}}.$

36a $5 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 2$
 $-2 \cdot \sqrt{x} = -3$
 $\sqrt{x} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$ (kwadrateren)
 $x = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$ (voldoet).

36b $6 + x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 10$
 $x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 4$ (kwadrateren)
 $x^3 = 16$
 $x = \sqrt[3]{16}$ (voldoet).

36c $\frac{5x^2-10}{x^2-4} = 0$
(teller = 0 en noemer \neq 0)
 $5x^2 - 10 = 0$
 $5x^2 = 10$
 $x^2 = 2$
 $x = \sqrt{2}$ of $x = -\sqrt{2}$ (voldoen).

36d $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$
(stel x^2 tijdelijk t)
 $t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$
 $(t-4) \cdot (t-1) = 0$
 $t = x^2 = 4$ of $t = x^2 = 1$
 $x = 2$ of $x = -2$ of $x = 1$ of $x = -1.$

36e $x^3 - 8x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 12 = 0$
(stel $x \cdot \sqrt{x}$ tijdelijk t)
 $t^2 - 8t + 12 = 0$
 $(t-6) \cdot (t-2) = 0$
 $t = x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 6$ of $t = x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 2$ (kwadrateren)
 $x^3 = 36$ of $x^3 = 4$
 $x = \sqrt[3]{36}$ of $x = \sqrt[3]{4}$ (voldoen).

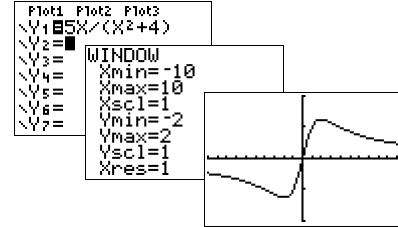
36f $\frac{5x^2-10}{(x^2-4)^2} = 1\frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)
 $5 \cdot (5x^2 - 10) = 7 \cdot (x^2 - 4)^2$
 $25x^2 - 50 = 7 \cdot (x^4 - 8x^2 + 16)$
 $25x^2 - 50 = 7x^4 - 56x^2 + 112$
 $0 = 7x^4 - 81x^2 + 162$ (stel x^2 tijdelijk t)
 $7t^2 - 81t + 162 = 0$ (abc-formule)
 $D = (-81)^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 162 = 2025 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 45$
 $t = x^2 = \frac{81+45}{14} = 9$ of $t = x^2 = \frac{81-45}{14} = \frac{18}{7}$
 $x = 3$ of $x = -3$ of $x = \sqrt{\frac{24}{7}}$ of $x = -\sqrt{\frac{24}{7}}.$
(alle vier voldoen want de noemer wordt niet nul)

$(-81)^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 162$	2025
$\sqrt{2025}$	45
$\frac{81+45}{14}$	9
$\frac{81-45}{14}$	$\frac{18}{7}$

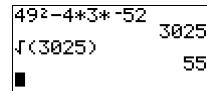
$\sqrt[3]{36}$	$3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{36}$
$\sqrt[3]{4}$	$3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}$
$\sqrt[3]{36}$	$3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{36}$
$\sqrt[3]{4}$	$3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}$

37 $f(x) = 6x - 2x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 6x - 2x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6 - 3 \cdot \sqrt{x}$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6 - 3 \cdot \sqrt{x} = 0$
 $-3 \cdot \sqrt{x} = -6$
 $\sqrt{x} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$ (kwadrateren)
 $x = 4$ (voldoet) en $y = f(4) = 6 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{4} = 24 - 8 \cdot 2 = 8 \Rightarrow T(4, 8)$.

38a $f(x) = \frac{5x}{x^2+4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+4) \cdot 5 - 5x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{5x^2+20-10x^2}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{-5x^2+20}{(x^2+4)^2}$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-5x^2+20}{(x^2+4)^2} = 0$ (\Rightarrow teller = 0 en noemer \neq 0)
 $-5x^2 + 20 = 0$
 $-5x^2 = -20$
 $x^2 = 4$
 $x = 2$ (voldoet) of $x = -2$ (voldoet)
 minimum (zie plot) $f(-2) = \frac{5 \cdot -2}{(-2)^2+4} = \frac{-10}{8} = -1\frac{1}{4}$; maximum (zie plot) $f(2) = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2^2+4} = \frac{10}{8} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ en $B_f = [-1\frac{1}{4}, 1\frac{1}{4}]$.



38b $\frac{-5x^2+20}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen) $3x^4 + 49x^2 - 52 = 0$ (stel x^2 tijdelijk t)
 $3 \cdot (x^2 + 4)^2 = 5 \cdot (-5x^2 + 20)$ $3t^2 + 49t - 52 = 0$ (abc-formule)
 $3 \cdot (x^4 + 8x^2 + 16) = -25x^2 + 100$ $D = 49^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot -52 = 3025 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 55$
 $3x^4 + 24x^2 + 48 = -25x^2 + 100$ $t = x^2 = \frac{-49+55}{6} = 1$ of $t = x^2 = \frac{-49-55}{6} = -\frac{104}{6} = -\dots$ (kan niet)
 (ga hiernaast verder) $x = 1$ of $x = -1$. (voldoen want de noemer van f en f' wordt niet nul).

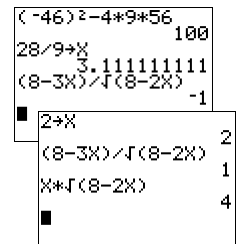


39a $8 - 2x \geq 0$ (onder het $\sqrt{\quad}$ -teken mag niet negatief worden)
 $-2x \geq -8$ (\geq -teken klapt om bij het delen door een negatief getal)
 $x \leq 4 \Rightarrow D_f = \langle \leftarrow, 4 \rangle$.

39b $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{8-2x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{8-2x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{8-2x}} \cdot -2 = \frac{8-2x}{\sqrt{8-2x}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{8-2x}} = \frac{8-2x-x}{\sqrt{8-2x}} = \frac{8-3x}{\sqrt{8-2x}}$.

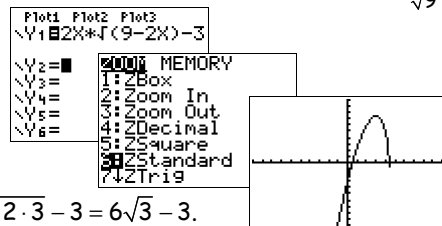
39c $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8-3x}{\sqrt{8-2x}} = 0$ (\Rightarrow teller = 0 en noemer \neq 0)
 $8 - 3x = 0$
 $-3x = -8$
 $x = \frac{-8}{-3} = \frac{8}{3}$ (voldoet)
 $f(\frac{8}{3}) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \sqrt{8 - 2 \cdot \frac{8}{3}} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{24}{3} - \frac{16}{3}} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 3}} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{24} = \frac{8}{9} \cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot 6} = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow$ top $T(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{16}{9} \cdot \sqrt{6})$.
 $B_f = \langle \leftarrow, \frac{16}{9} \cdot \sqrt{6} \rangle$ (gebruik de berekening hierboven en de grafiek in figuur 7.5).

39d $f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{8-3x}{\sqrt{8-2x}} = \frac{1}{1}$ (kruislings verm.) $D = (-46)^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 56 = 100 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 10$
 $8 - 3x = \sqrt{8 - 2x}$ (kwadrateren) $x = \frac{46+10}{18} = \frac{56}{18} = \frac{28}{9} = 3\frac{1}{9}$ (voldoet niet aan $f'(x) = 1$)
 $(8 - 3x)^2 = (\sqrt{8 - 2x})^2$ of $x = \frac{46-10}{18} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$ (voldoet)
 $64 - 48x + 9x^2 = 8 - 2x$ $x = 2$ geeft $y = f(2) = 4 \Rightarrow A(2, 4)$.
 $9x^2 - 46x + 56 = 0$ (abc-formule)



40a $f(x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{9-2x} - 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{9-2x} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{9-2x}} \cdot -2 = \frac{2 \cdot (9-2x)}{\sqrt{9-2x}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{9-2x}} = \frac{18-4x-2x}{\sqrt{9-2x}} = \frac{18-6x}{\sqrt{9-2x}}$.
 f snijden met de y -as ($x = 0$) $\Rightarrow f(0) = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \sqrt{9-0} - 3 = 0 - 3 = -3 \Rightarrow$ door $A(0, -3)$ en $f'(0) = \frac{18}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{18}{3} = 6$.
 $k: y = 6x + b$ } $\Rightarrow -3 = 6 \cdot 0 + b \Rightarrow -3 = b \Rightarrow k: y = 6x - 3$.
 door $A(0, -3)$

40b $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{18-6x}{\sqrt{9-2x}} = 0$ (\Rightarrow teller = 0 en noemer \neq 0)
 $18 - 6x = 0$
 $18 = 6x$
 $x = 3$. Dit geeft maximum (zie ook plot) $y = f(3) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{9 - 2 \cdot 3} - 3 = 6\sqrt{3} - 3$.

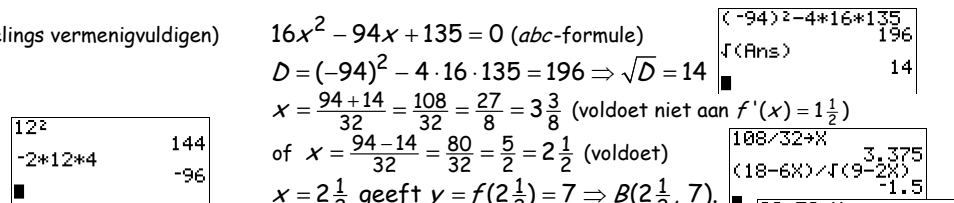


40c $9 - 2x \geq 0$ (onder het $\sqrt{\quad}$ -teken mag niet negatief worden)
 $-2x \geq -9$ (\geq -teken klapt om bij het delen door een negatief getal)
 $x \leq 4\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D_f = \langle \leftarrow, 4\frac{1}{2} \rangle$. $B_f = \langle \leftarrow, 6\sqrt{3} - 3 \rangle$.

40d $f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{18-6x}{\sqrt{9-2x}} = \frac{3}{2}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen) $16x^2 - 94x + 135 = 0$ (abc-formule)

$2 \cdot (18-6x) = 3 \cdot \sqrt{9-2x}$
 $36 - 12x = 3 \cdot \sqrt{9-2x}$
 $12 - 4x = \sqrt{9-2x}$ (kwadrateren) $12^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 4x + 16x^2 = 9 - 2x$

$16x^2 - 94x + 135 = 0$ (abc-formule)
 $D = (-94)^2 - 4 \cdot 16 \cdot 135 = 196 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 14$
 $x = \frac{94 \pm 14}{32} = \frac{108}{32} = \frac{27}{8} = 3\frac{3}{8}$ (voldoet niet aan $f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2}$)
 of $x = \frac{94-14}{32} = \frac{80}{32} = \frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$ (voldoet)
 $x = 2\frac{1}{2}$ geeft $y = f(2\frac{1}{2}) = 7 \Rightarrow B(2\frac{1}{2}, 7)$.

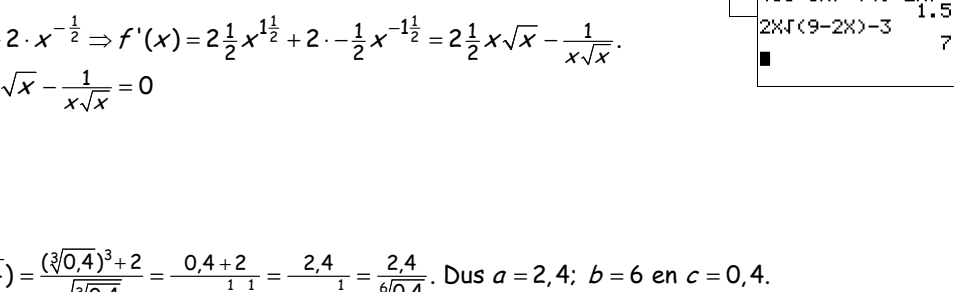


41a $f(x) = \frac{x^3+2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{2\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 2\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$

In de top is $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} = 0$

$\frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$
 $5x^2 \cdot (\sqrt{x})^2 = 2$
 $x^3 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x_A = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}} = \sqrt[3]{0,4} \Rightarrow y_A = f(\sqrt[3]{0,4}) = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{0,4})^3 + 2}{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{0,4}}} = \frac{0,4 + 2}{((0,4)^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2,4}{(0,4)^{\frac{1}{6}}} = \frac{2,4}{\sqrt[6]{0,4}}$. Dus $a = 2,4$; $b = 6$ en $c = 0,4$.



41b $f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^3}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^3 - 2}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)

$2 \cdot (5x^3 - 2) = 3 \cdot 2x \cdot \sqrt{x}$
 $5x^3 - 2 = 3x \cdot \sqrt{x}$ (stel $x\sqrt{x}$ tijdelijk t)
 $5t^2 - 3t - 2 = 0$
 $D = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -2 = 49 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 7$
 $t = x\sqrt{x} = \frac{3+7}{10} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$ (voldoet)

of $t = x\sqrt{x} = \frac{3-7}{10} = -\frac{4}{10} = -\frac{2}{5}$ (mag niet wegens \sqrt{x})
 (na kwadrateren) $x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$ geeft $y = f(1) = 3 \Rightarrow$ raakpunt $(1, 3)$.
 $k: y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + b$
 door $(1, 3) \Rightarrow 3 = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} = b$. Dus $k: y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + 1\frac{1}{2}$.

42a $f(x) = \frac{9x}{x\sqrt{x}+1} = \frac{9x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x\sqrt{x}+1) \cdot 9 - 9x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x\sqrt{x}+1)^2} = \frac{9x\sqrt{x} + 9 - 13\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x}}{(x\sqrt{x}+1)^2} = \frac{-4\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x} + 9}{(x\sqrt{x}+1)^2}$

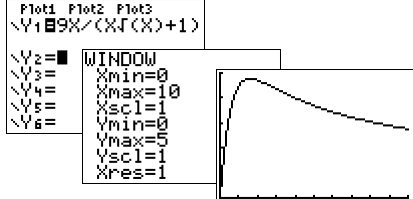
$x_A = 4 \Rightarrow y_A = f(4) = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot \sqrt{4} + 1} = \frac{36}{9} = 4$ en $rc_k = f'(4) = \frac{-4\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{4} + 9}{(4 \cdot \sqrt{4} + 1)^2} = \frac{-18 \cdot 2 + 9}{(8+1)^2} = \frac{-27}{81} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

$k: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + b$
 door $(4, 4) \Rightarrow 4 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 + b \Rightarrow 5\frac{1}{3} = b$. Dus $k: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 5\frac{1}{3}$.

42b $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 9}{(x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 1)^2} = 0$ (\Rightarrow teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$)

$-4\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 9 = 0$
 $-4\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} = -9$
 $x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 2$ (kwadrateren)
 $x^3 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{4}$.

Extreem (maximum volgens plot): $f(\sqrt[3]{4}) = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{4}} + 1} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{4^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{6}} + 1} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{4^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} + 1} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{4^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt{4} + 1} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{3} = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}$.



42c $f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{-4\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 9}{(x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 1)^2} = \frac{9}{8}$

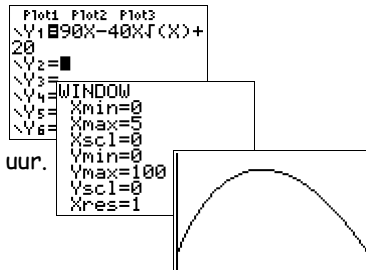
$8 \cdot (-4\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x} + 9) = 9 \cdot (x\sqrt{x} + 1)^2$
 $-36x\sqrt{x} + 72 = 9 \cdot (x\sqrt{x} + 1)^2$
 $-4x\sqrt{x} + 8 = (x\sqrt{x} + 1)^2$
 $-4x\sqrt{x} + 8 = x^3 + 2x\sqrt{x} + 1$

$x^3 + 6x\sqrt{x} - 7 = 0$ (stel $x\sqrt{x}$ tijdelijk t)
 $t^2 + 6t - 7 = 0$
 $(t+7) \cdot (t-1) = 0$
 $t = x\sqrt{x} = -7$ (kan niet) of $t = x\sqrt{x} = 1$ (voldoet)
 (na kwadrateren) $x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_B = 1$ en $y_B = f(1) = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B(1, 4\frac{1}{2})$.

43a $N = 90t - 40t\sqrt{t} + 20 = 90t - 40t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 20 \Rightarrow \frac{dN}{dt} = N' = 90 - 40 \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} = 90 - 60\sqrt{t}$

$\left[\frac{dN}{dt}\right]_{t=1} = 90 - 60 \cdot \sqrt{1} = 90 - 60 = 30$.

Om 8 uur s'morgens neemt het aantal auto's dat per minuut passeert toe met 30 per uur.



43b $\frac{dN}{dt} = 90 - 60\sqrt{t} = 0 \Rightarrow 90 = 60\sqrt{t} \Rightarrow \sqrt{t} = \frac{3}{2}$ (kwadrateren) $\Rightarrow t = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$ (uur).

Dus $2\frac{1}{4}$ uur na 7 uur s'morgens \Rightarrow 9:15.

43c Een AFNAME van 1 per twee minuten is een TOENAME van -30 per uur.
 $\frac{dN}{dt} = 90 - 60\sqrt{t} = -30 \Rightarrow -60\sqrt{t} = -120 \Rightarrow \sqrt{t} = 2$ (kwadrateren) $\Rightarrow t = 4$ (uur).
 Dus 4 uur na 7 uur s' morgens $\Rightarrow 11:00$.

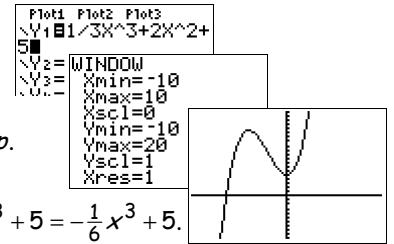
44a $f_2(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 \Rightarrow f_2'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x$ en $f_5(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 \Rightarrow f_5'(x) = 3x^2 + 10x$.

44b $f_p(x) = x^3 + px^2 \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px$.

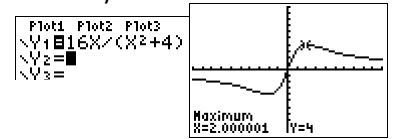
45 $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + px + 3 \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2x + p = -\frac{1}{2}x + p$.
 $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x + p = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}x$.

46 $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + px^2 + 5 \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 + p \cdot 2x = x^2 + 2px$.
 $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2px = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (x + 2p) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = -2p \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $-\frac{1}{2}x = p$.
 $x = 0$ geeft $f_p(0) = 5$ en $f_p'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ top $(0, 5)$.

$p = -\frac{1}{2}x$ invullen in $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + px^2 + 5$ geeft $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x \cdot x^2 + 5 = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 5 = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 5$.
 Dus de formule van de kromme waarop de toppen liggen is $y = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 5$. Ook het punt $(0, 5)$ voldoet hieraan.

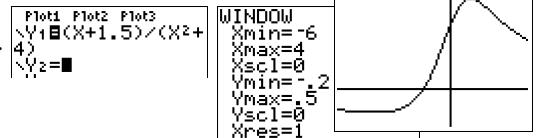


47 $f_p(x) = \frac{px}{x^2+4} \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{(x^2+4) \cdot p - px \cdot 2x}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{px^2+4p-2px^2}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{-px^2+4p}{(x^2+4)^2}$.
 $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $-px^2 + 4p = 0 \Rightarrow p \cdot (-x^2 + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow p = 0$ of $x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow p = 0$ of $x = \pm 2$.
 $p = 0$ geeft $f_0(x) = 0$ en de grafiek hiervan (de x -as) heeft geen top.
 Dus de toppen van de grafieken $f_p(x)$ liggen op de (verticale) lijnen $x = -2$ en $x = 2$.



48a $f_p(x) = \frac{x+p}{x^2+4} \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{(x^2+4) \cdot 1 - (x+p) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{x^2+4-2x^2-2px}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{-x^2-2px+4}{(x^2+4)^2}$.
 $f_p'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $-1^2 - 2p \cdot 1 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 - 2p = 0 \Rightarrow 3 = 2p \Rightarrow p = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 $f_{1\frac{1}{2}}'(x) = \frac{-x^2-3x+4}{(x^2+4)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+4) \cdot (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$ of $x = 1$.

Minimum (zie ook figuur 7.7) is $f_{1\frac{1}{2}}(-4) = \frac{-4+1\frac{1}{2}}{(-4)^2+4} = \frac{-2\frac{1}{2}}{20} = -\frac{5}{40} = -\frac{1}{8}$.



48b $f_p(x) = \frac{x+p}{x^2+4} \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{-x^2-2px+4}{(x^2+4)^2}$ (zie 48a).
 $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $-x^2 - 2px + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -2px = -4 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2px = 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{4-x^2}{2x}$ ($x \neq 0$).

Nu $p = \frac{4-x^2}{2x}$ invullen in $f_p(x)$ geeft als formule voor de kromme waarop de toppen liggen:

$$y = \frac{x + \frac{4-x^2}{2x}}{x^2+4} = \frac{\frac{2x^2+4-x^2}{2x}}{x^2+4} = \frac{\frac{x^2+4}{2x}}{x^2+4} = \frac{x^2+4}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+4} = \frac{1}{2x} \quad (x \neq 0).$$

49 $-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x = 10$ heeft één oplossing omdat de (horizontale) lijn $y = 10$ boven top B ligt. (zie figuur 7.8)
 $-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x = -2\frac{1}{3}$ heeft twee oplossingen omdat de (horizontale) lijn $y = -2\frac{1}{3}$ door top A loopt.

50a $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 10 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 36$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 36 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3) \cdot (x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ of $x = -2$.
 $f(3) = 2 \cdot 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 - 36 \cdot 3 + 10 = 2 \cdot 27 - 3 \cdot 9 - 108 + 10 = 54 - 27 - 108 + 10 = 27 - 98 = -71 \Rightarrow$ top $(3, -71)$.
 $f(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^3 - 3 \cdot (-2)^2 - 36 \cdot (-2) + 10 = 2 \cdot -8 - 3 \cdot 4 + 72 + 10 = -16 - 12 + 72 + 10 = -28 + 82 = 54 \Rightarrow$ top $(-2, 54)$.

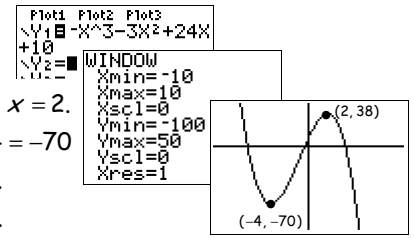
50b $f(x) = 25$ heeft drie oplossingen (de horizontale lijn $y = 25$ loopt tussen de toppen door de grafiek).
 $f(x) = 75$ heeft één oplossing (de horizontale lijn $y = 75$ ligt boven de toppen).

50c $f(x) = p$ heeft drie oplossingen als de horizontale lijn $y = p$ tussen de toppen ligt $\Rightarrow -71 < p < 54$.

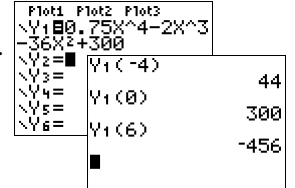
50d $f(x) = p$ heeft één oplossing voor $p < -71$ of $p > 54$ (de horizontale lijn $y = p$ ligt boven $(-2, 54)$ of onder $(3, -71)$).

50e $f(x) = p$ heeft twee oplossingen voor $p = -71$ of $p = 54$ (de horizontale lijn $y = p$ loopt dan door een top).

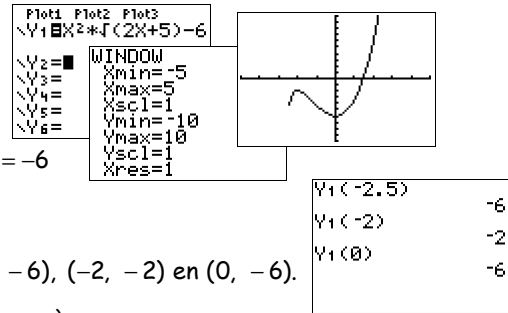
- 51a $f(x) = -x^3 - 3x^2 + 24x + 10 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -3x^2 - 6x + 24$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 - 6x + 24 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+4) \cdot (x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$ of $x = 2$.
 Minimum (zie plot) $f(-4) = -(-4)^3 - 3 \cdot (-4)^2 + 24 \cdot (-4) + 10 = 64 - 48 - 96 + 10 = 74 - 144 = -70$
 en maximum (zie plot) $f(2) = -2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 24 \cdot 2 + 10 = -8 - 12 + 48 + 10 = -20 + 58 = 38$.
- 51b $f(x) = -50$ heeft drie oplossingen en $f(x) = 50$ heeft één oplossing (zie de plot en 51a).
- 51c $f(x) = p$ heeft drie oplossingen voor $-70 < p < 38$.
- 51d $f(x) = p$ heeft één oplossing voor $p < -70$ of $p > 38$.



- 52 $f(x) = 0,75x^4 - 2x^3 - 36x^2 + 300 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 72x$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 72x = 0 \Rightarrow 3x \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 24) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x \cdot (x-6) \cdot (x+4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = 6$ of $x = -4$.
 Minimum (zie figuur 7.11) $f(-4) = 44$; maximum $f(0) = 300$ en minimum $f(6) = -456$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies vier oplossingen voor $44 < p < 300$ (zie figuur 7.11 en gebruik extremen).
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies drie oplossingen voor $p = 44$ of $p = 300$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies twee oplossingen voor $-456 < p < 44$ of $p > 300$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies één oplossing voor $p = -456$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft geen oplossingen voor $p < -456$.



- 53a $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} - 6$ ($x \geq -2,5$) $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+5}} \cdot 2 = 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}}$ ($x > -2,5$).
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = 0$
 $\frac{2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5}}{1} = \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)
 $2x \cdot (2x+5) = -x^2$
 $4x^2 + 10x = -x^2$
 $5x^2 + 10x = 0$
 $5x \cdot (x+2) = 0$
 $x = 0$ of $x = -2$.
- randminimum $f(-2\frac{1}{2}) = -6$
 maximum $f(-2) = -2$
 minimum $f(0) = -6$
 De toppen zijn $(-2\frac{1}{2}, -6)$, $(-2, -2)$ en $(0, -6)$.



- 53b $f(x) = p$ heeft geen oplossingen voor $p < -6$ (zie plot en gebruik extremen).
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies één oplossing voor $p > -2$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies twee oplossingen voor $p = -6$ of $p = -2$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies drie oplossingen voor $-6 < p < -2$.

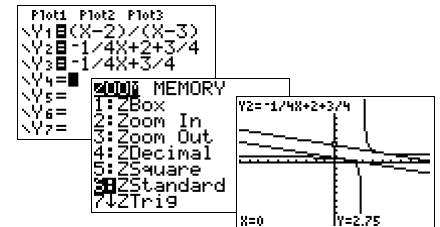
- 54a \square De lijn $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$ ligt hoger dan de bovenste raaklijn en loopt ermee evenwijdig $\Rightarrow \frac{6x}{x^2+3} = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$ heeft één oplossing.

- 54b \square $\frac{6x}{x^2+3} = \frac{3}{4}x + p$ heeft drie oplossingen als de lijn $y = \frac{3}{4}x + p$ tussen de raaklijnen in loopt \Rightarrow voor $-\frac{3}{4} < p < \frac{3}{4}$.

- 55a $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x-3) \cdot 1 - (x-2) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x-3-x+2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2}$.
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen) $\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 = -1 \cdot -4 \Rightarrow x-3 = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x = 3 \pm 2$.
 $x = 3+2 = 5 \Rightarrow f(5) = \frac{5-2}{5-3} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$ raakpunt $(5, 1\frac{1}{2})$ en $x = 3-2 = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1-2}{1-3} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ raakpunt $(1, \frac{1}{2})$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_1: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + b \\ \text{door } (5, 1\frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 5 + b \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4} = b. \text{ Dus } k_1: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 2\frac{3}{4}.$$

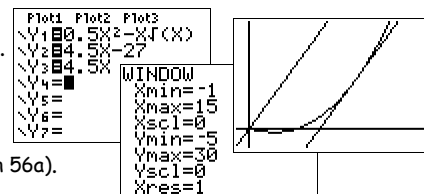
$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_2: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + b \\ \text{door } (1, \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = b. \text{ Dus } k_2: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}.$$



- 55b $\frac{x-2}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{4}x + p$ heeft geen oplossingen voor $\frac{3}{4} < p < 2\frac{3}{4}$ (zie de plot en 55a).

- 56a $f(x) = 0,5x^2 - x \cdot \sqrt{x}$ ($x \geq 0$) $= 0,5x^2 - x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0,5 \cdot 2x - 1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x - 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}$ ($x \geq 0$).
 $f'(x) = 4\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x - 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ (stel $\sqrt{x} = t$) $\Rightarrow t^2 - 1\frac{1}{2}t - 4\frac{1}{2} = 0$
 $D = (1\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -4\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{4} + 18 = 20\frac{1}{4} = \frac{81}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$
 $t = \sqrt{x} = \frac{1,5+4,5}{2} = 3$ of $t = \sqrt{x} = \frac{1,5-4,5}{2} = -1$ (kan niet) $\Rightarrow x = 3^2 = 9$ en $f(9) = 0,5 \cdot 9^2 - 9 \cdot \sqrt{9} = 40\frac{1}{2} - 27 = 13\frac{1}{2}$.

$$k: y = 4\frac{1}{2}x + b \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 13\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 + b \Rightarrow 13\frac{1}{2} - 40\frac{1}{2} = -27 = b. \text{ Dus } k: y = 4\frac{1}{2}x - 27. \\ \text{door } (9, 13\frac{1}{2}) \end{array} \right\}$$

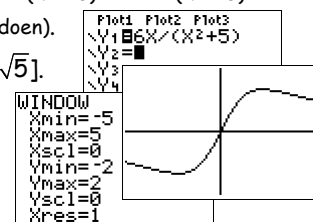


- 56b Door het beginpunt (0,0) van de grafiek van f gaat de lijn $y = 4\frac{1}{2}x + 0$.
 $0,5x^2 - x \cdot \sqrt{x} = 4\frac{1}{2}x + p$ heeft twee oplossingen voor $-27 < p \leq 0$ (zie de plot en 56a).

- 57a De lijn $l: y = x$ heeft drie snijpunten met de grafiek van f . ($0 < r_c < 2$)
De lijn $k: y = 3x$ heeft één snijpunt met de grafiek van f . ($r_c > 2$)

- 57b Voor $0 < a < 2$ ligt de lijn $y = ax$ tussen de x -as en de raaklijn $k: y = 2x$. (zie figuur 7.13)
Dus $y = ax$ heeft drie oplossingen voor $0 < a < 2$.

58a $f(x) = \frac{6x}{x^2+5}$ (de noemer is steeds positief, want $x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$) $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+5) \cdot 6 - 6x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{6x^2+30-12x^2}{(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{-6x^2+30}{(x^2+5)^2}$.
 $f'(x) = 0$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $\Rightarrow -6x^2 + 30 = 0 \Rightarrow -6x^2 = -30 \Rightarrow x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5}$ (voldoen).
Min. (zie plot) $f(-\sqrt{5}) = \frac{6 \cdot -\sqrt{5}}{5+5} = \frac{-6\sqrt{5}}{10} = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$; max. $f(\sqrt{5}) = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5+5} = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$ en $B_f = [-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}, \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}]$.



58b $f'(0) = \frac{30}{5^2} = \frac{30}{25} = 1\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow f(x) = ax$ heeft precies één oplossing voor $a \leq 0$ of $a \geq 1\frac{1}{5}$.

- 58c De raaklijnen met $rc = \frac{2}{3}$ spelen een belangrijke rol.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{-6x^2+30}{(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ (kruiselings vermenigvuldigen)}$$

$$2 \cdot (x^2+5)^2 = 3 \cdot (-6x^2+30)$$

$$2 \cdot (x^4+10x^2+25) = -18x^2+90$$

$$2x^4+20x^2+50 = -18x^2+90$$

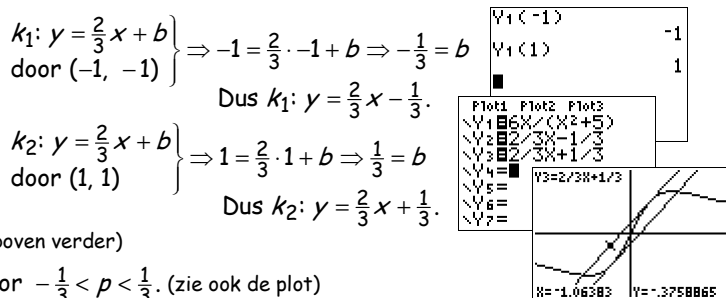
$$2x^4+38x^2-40=0 \text{ (stel } x^2=t \text{ en deel door 2)}$$

$$t^2+19t-20=0$$

$$(t+20) \cdot (t-1)=0$$

$$t = x^2 = -20 \text{ (kan niet) of } t = x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \text{ (ga hierboven verder)}$$

$$\text{Dus } f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + p \text{ heeft precies drie oplossingen voor } -\frac{1}{3} < p < \frac{1}{3}. \text{ (zie ook de plot)}$$



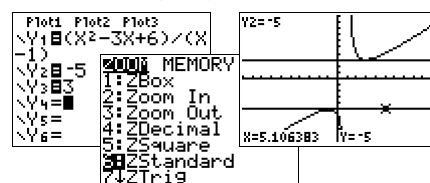
59a $f(x) = \frac{x^2-3x+6}{x-1}$ ($x \neq 1$) $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (2x-3) - (x^2-3x+6) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2-3x-2x+3-x^2+3x-6}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x-1)^2}$ ($x \neq 1$).

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ (} \Rightarrow \text{teller} = 0 \text{ en noemer } \neq 0) \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3) \cdot (x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ (voldoet) of } x = -1 \text{ (voldoet)}$$

$$\text{Maximum (zie plot) } f(-1) = \frac{1+3+6}{-1-1} = \frac{10}{-2} = -5 \text{ en minimum } f(3) = \frac{9-9+6}{3-1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3.$$

$$\text{Dus } f(x) = p \text{ heeft minstens één oplossing voor } p \leq -5 \text{ of } p \geq 3. \text{ (zie ook de plot)}$$



- 59b De raaklijnen met $rc = \frac{5}{9}$ spelen een belangrijke rol.

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{5}{9} \text{ (kruiselings vermenigvuldigen)}$$

$$9 \cdot (x^2-2x-3) = 5 \cdot (x-1)^2$$

$$9x^2-18x-27 = 5 \cdot (x^2-2x+1)$$

$$9x^2-18x-27 = 5x^2-10x+5$$

$$4x^2-8x-32=0$$

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

$$(x-4) \cdot (x+2)=0$$

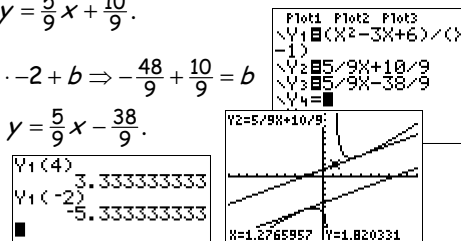
$$x = 4 \text{ (voldoet) of } x = -2 \text{ (voldoet)}$$

$$k_1: y = \frac{5}{9}x + b \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \cdot 4 + b \Rightarrow \frac{30}{9} - \frac{20}{9} = \frac{10}{9} = b \\ \text{door } (4, \frac{10}{3}) \end{array} \right\} \text{ Dus } k_1: y = \frac{5}{9}x + \frac{10}{9}.$$

$$k_2: y = \frac{5}{9}x + b \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow -\frac{16}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \cdot -2 + b \Rightarrow -\frac{48}{9} + \frac{10}{9} = b \\ \text{door } (-2, -\frac{16}{3}) \end{array} \right\} \text{ Dus } k_2: y = \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{38}{9}.$$

$$f(4) = \frac{4^2-3 \cdot 4+6}{4-1} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ en } f(-2) = \frac{(-2)^2-3 \cdot -2+6}{-2-1} = \frac{16}{-3} \text{ (ga eerst hierboven verder)}$$

$$\text{Dus } f(x) = \frac{5}{9}x + p \text{ heeft geen oplossing voor } -\frac{38}{9} < p < \frac{10}{9}. \text{ (zie ook de plot)}$$

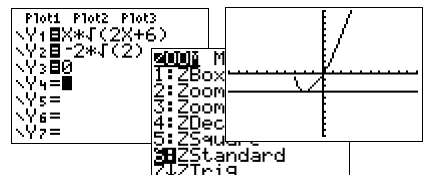


60a $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{2x+6}$ ($x \geq -3$) $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{2x+6} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+6}} \cdot 2 = \frac{\sqrt{2x+6}}{1} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+6}} = \frac{3x+6}{\sqrt{2x+6}}$ ($x > -3$).

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ (} \Rightarrow \text{teller} = 0 \text{ en noemer } \neq 0) \Rightarrow 3x+6=0 \Rightarrow 3x=-6 \Rightarrow x=-2 \text{ (voldoet)}$$

$$\text{Minimum (zie plot) } f(-2) = -2 \cdot \sqrt{-4+6} = -2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \text{ en randpunt } (-3, 0).$$

$$\text{Dus } f(x) = p \text{ heeft precies twee oplossingen voor } -2\sqrt{2} < p \leq 0. \text{ (zie ook de plot)}$$



60b De raaklijnen met $rc = 1\frac{1}{2}$ spelen een belangrijke rol.

$$f'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3x+6}{\sqrt{2x+6}} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)}$$

$$2 \cdot (3x+6) = 3 \cdot \sqrt{2x+6}$$

$$6x+12 = 3 \cdot \sqrt{2x+6}$$

$$2x+4 = \sqrt{2x+6} \text{ (kwadrateren)}$$

$$4x^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4x + 16 = 2x + 6$$

$$4x^2 + 14x + 10 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 7x + 5 = 0$$

$$D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 49 - 40 = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 3 \text{ (ga hierboven verder)}$$

Dus $f(x) = 1\frac{1}{2}x + p$ heeft precies twee oplossingen voor $-\frac{1}{2} < p \leq 4\frac{1}{2}$. (zie ook de plot)

$$x = \frac{-7-3}{4} = -\frac{10}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ (voldoet niet) of } x = \frac{-7+3}{4} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1 \text{ (voldoet).}$$

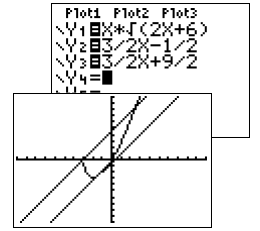
$$f(-1) = -1 \cdot \sqrt{-2+6} = -1 \cdot 2 = -2. \text{ (nu de raaklijn én de lijn door randpunt)}$$

$$k_1: y = \frac{3}{2}x + b \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } (-1, -2) \\ \Rightarrow -2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot -1 + b \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Dus } k_1: y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$k_2: y = \frac{3}{2}x + b \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{door } (-3, 0) \\ \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot -3 + b \Rightarrow \frac{9}{2} = b \end{array} \right\}$$

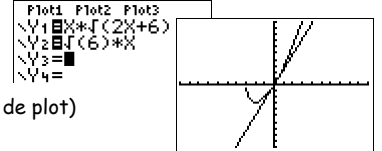
$$\text{Dus } k_2: y = \frac{3}{2}x + 4\frac{1}{2}.$$



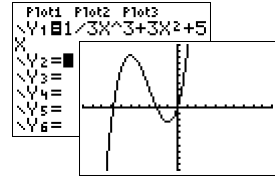
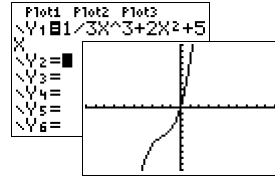
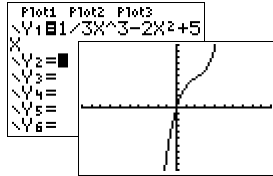
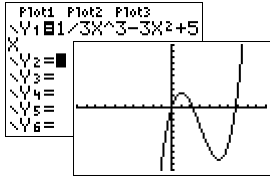
60c De raaklijn in de oorsprong speelt een belangrijke rol.

$$f(0) = 0 \text{ en } f'(0) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt{6}}{6} = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow \text{de raaklijn in } (0, 0) \text{ is } y = \sqrt{6} \cdot x.$$

Dus $f(x) = ax$ heeft precies twee oplossingen voor $0 \leq a < \sqrt{6}$ of $a > \sqrt{6}$. (zie ook de plot)



61a Zie de plots hieronder op de GR met ZStandard. (maak hier schetsen van in het huiswerkschrift)



61b f_{-3} heeft twee extremen; f_{-2} heeft geen extremen; f_2 heeft geen extremen; f_3 heeft twee extremen.

□

62 $p > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D < 0 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft geen oplossingen \Rightarrow de hellinggrafiek $f'_p(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - p$ \otimes geheel onder de x -as. Dus de grafiek van f daalt steeds \Rightarrow er zijn geen extremen voor $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

$p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D = 0 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft één oplossing \Rightarrow de hellinggrafiek $f'_p(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - p$ \otimes raakt de x -as. Dus de grafiek van f stijgt nergens (daalt steeds op het ene buigpunt na) \Rightarrow er zijn geen extremen voor $p = \frac{1}{2}$.

63 $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 1\frac{1}{2}x^2 + px + 5 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = -x^2 - 3x + p.$

$f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 1\frac{1}{2}x^2 + px + 5$ heeft twee extremen als $f'_p(x) = -x^2 - 3x + p$ $\otimes = 0$ twee oplossingen heeft. $-x^2 - 3x + p = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen $\Rightarrow D = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot -1 \cdot p = 9 + 4p > 0 \Rightarrow 4p > -9 \Rightarrow p > -\frac{9}{4}.$

64 $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + px^2 + 3x + 1 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2px + 3.$

$f_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + px^2 + 3x + 1$ heeft geen extremen als $f'_p(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2px + 3$ $\otimes = 0$ één of geen oplossing heeft.

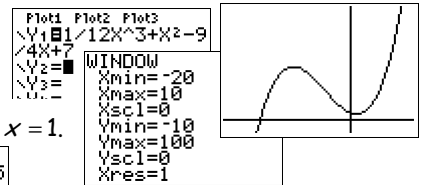
$\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2px + 3 = 0$ heeft één of geen oplossing $\Rightarrow D = (2p)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 = 4p^2 - 9$ $\otimes \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4p^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow p^2 \leq \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq p \leq \frac{3}{2}.$

65a $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^3 + x^2 + px + 7 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + p.$

$$f'_p(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 + p = 0 \Rightarrow 2\frac{1}{4} + p = 0 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{9}{4}.$$

$$f'_{-2\frac{1}{4}}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x - \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+9) \cdot (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -9 \text{ of } x = 1.$$

Het andere extremum is het maximum (zie plot) $f_{-2\frac{1}{4}}(-9) = 47\frac{1}{2}.$



65b $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^3 + x^2 + px + 7$ heeft twee extremen als $f'_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + p$ $\otimes = 0$ twee oplossingen heeft.

$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + p = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen $\Rightarrow D = 2^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot p = 4 - p > 0 \Rightarrow -p > -4 \Rightarrow p < 4.$

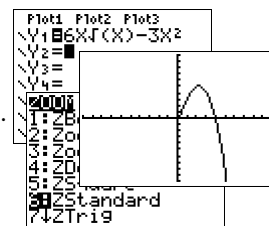
66a De lijn k met $rc_k = 2$ raakt de grafiek van f_p in A geeft $f'_p(x_A) = 2$. Omdat verder $x_A = 3$ geldt dus $f'_p(3) = 2$.

66b $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + px^2 + 5x - 3 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = x^2 + 2px + 5.$

$$f'_p(3) = 2 \Rightarrow 3^2 + 2p \cdot 3 + 5 = 2 \Rightarrow 14 + 6p = 2 \Rightarrow 6p = -12 \Rightarrow p = -2.$$



67a $f_p(x) = 6x \cdot \sqrt{x} + px^2 = 6x^{1\frac{1}{2}} + px^2 \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = 9x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2px = 9 \cdot \sqrt{x} + 2px$.
 $f_p'(2\frac{1}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow 9 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} + 2p \cdot 2\frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow 9 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 4\frac{1}{2}p = 0 \Rightarrow 13\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{1}{2}p = 0 \Rightarrow 4\frac{1}{2}p = -13\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p = -3$.
 Dus f_p heeft een maximum (zie plot) voor $x = 2\frac{1}{4}$ als $p = -3$.

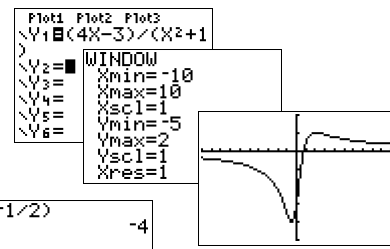


67b $f_p'(1) = 5 \Rightarrow 9 \cdot \sqrt{1} + 2p \cdot 1 = 5 \Rightarrow 9 + 2p = 5 \Rightarrow 2p = -4 \Rightarrow p = -2$.
 Dus $f_{-2}(1) = 6 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{1} - 2 \cdot 1^2 = 6 - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow A(1, 4)$.
 $k: y = 5x + q$ door $A(1, 4) \Rightarrow 4 = 5 \cdot 1 + q \Rightarrow -1 = q$. Dus $p = -2$ en $q = -1$

68a $f_p(x) = \frac{4x+p}{x^2+1}$ (de noemer is steeds positief $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$) $\Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot 4 - (4x+p) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{4x^2+4-8x^2-2px}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-4x^2-2px+4}{(x^2+1)^2}$.
 Raakpunt R op de y -as ($x=0$) $\Rightarrow y_R = f_p(0) = \frac{4 \cdot 0 + p}{0^2+1} = \frac{p}{1} = p$, maar ook geldt: $y_R = a \cdot 0 + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow p = 4$.
 Verder is $a = f_p'(0) \Rightarrow a = \frac{-4 \cdot 0^2 - 2p \cdot 0 + 4}{(0^2+1)^2} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$. Dus $a = 4$ en $p = 4$.

68b $f_p'(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-4 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2p \cdot (-1) + 4}{((-1)^2+1)^2} = \frac{-4+2p+4}{2^2} = \frac{2p}{4} = \frac{1}{2}p = -1 \Rightarrow p = -2$ en $y_A = f_{-2}(-1) = \frac{4 \cdot (-1) - 2}{(-1)^2+1} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \Rightarrow A(-1, -3)$.
 $\therefore y = -1 \cdot x + b$ door $A(-1, -3) \Rightarrow -3 = -1 \cdot (-1) + b \Rightarrow -3 = 1 + b \Rightarrow -4 = b$. Dus $\therefore y = -x - 4$.

68c $f_p'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4 \cdot 2^2 - 2p \cdot 2 + 4}{(2^2+1)^2} = \frac{-16-4p+4}{5^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -12-4p = 0 \Rightarrow -4p = 12 \Rightarrow p = -3$.
 $f_{-3}'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4x^2+6x+4}{(x^2+1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -4x^2+6x+4 = 0$



$D = 6^2 - 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot 4 = 36 + 64 = 100 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 10$
 $x = \frac{-6 \pm 10}{-8} = \frac{-6+10}{-8} = 2$ (bekend) of $x = \frac{-6-10}{-8} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$ (tweede oplossing).
 Het andere extreem is het minimum (zie plot) $f_{-3}(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4 \cdot (-0,5) - 3}{(-0,5)^2+1} = \frac{-5}{1,25} = -4$.

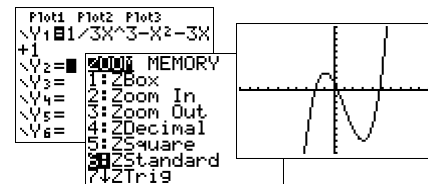
69a $f_p(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + px^2 - 3x - p \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = x^2 + 2px - 3$.
 $x^2 + 2px - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow D = (2p)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 4p^2 + 12 \geq 12 > 0$ voor elke $p \Rightarrow f_p$ heeft twee extremen voor elke p .

69b $f_p'(3) = 0 \Rightarrow 3^2 + 2p \cdot 3 - 3 = 6 + 6p = 0 \Rightarrow 6p = -6 \Rightarrow p = -1$.

$f_{-1}'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3) \cdot (x+1) = 0$
 $x = 3$ (bekend) of $x = -1$ (tweede oplossing).

Het andere extreem is het maximum (zie plot)

$f_{-1}(-1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 - 1 \cdot (-1)^2 - 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 + 1 = 2\frac{2}{3}$.



69c $y_B = f_p(-2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-2)^3 + p \cdot (-2)^2 - 3 \cdot (-2) - p = -\frac{2}{3} + 4p + 6 - p = 3p + 3\frac{1}{3}$
 $f_p'(-2) = rc_l = -1 \Rightarrow (-2)^2 + 2p \cdot (-2) - 3 = 4 - 4p - 3 = 1 - 4p = -1 \Rightarrow -4p = -2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore y = -x + q$ door $B(-2, 4\frac{5}{6}) \Rightarrow 4\frac{5}{6} = -1 \cdot (-2) + q \Rightarrow 2\frac{5}{6} = q$.
 $\Rightarrow y_B = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{3} = 1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{3} = 4\frac{5}{6}$.

70 $f_p(x) = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}}{x^2+2} \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = \frac{(x^2+2) \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+p}} \cdot 2x - 9 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p} \cdot 2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{9x \cdot (x^2+2) - 18x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}}{(x^2+2)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+p}}{\sqrt{x^2+p}}$
 $= \frac{9x \cdot (x^2+2) - 18x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}}{(x^2+2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}} = \frac{9x^3 + 18x - 18x^3 - 18px}{(x^2+2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}} = \frac{-9x^3 + 18x - 18px}{(x^2+2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+p}}$

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

$f_p'(-1) = rc_k = 2\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-9 \cdot (-1)^3 + 18 \cdot (-1) - 18p \cdot (-1)}{((-1)^2+2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{(-1)^2+p}} = \frac{9-18+18p}{3^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+p}} = \frac{-9+18p}{9 \cdot \sqrt{1+p}} = \frac{-1+2p}{\sqrt{1+p}} = \frac{5}{2}$ ②

② $\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-1+2p) = 5 \cdot \sqrt{1+p}$ (kwadrateren)

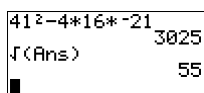
$4 \cdot (1-4p+4p^2) = 25 \cdot (1+p)$

$4-16p+16p^2 = 25+25p$

$16p^2 - 41p - 21 = 0$

$D = (-41)^2 - 4 \cdot 16 \cdot (-21) = 3025 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 55$

$p = \frac{41-55}{32} = \frac{-14}{32} = -\frac{7}{16}$ (voldoet niet) of $p = \frac{41+55}{32} = \frac{96}{32} = 3$ (voldoet) GA HIERBOVEN VERDER ...



$p = 3$ invullen in ① geeft

$y_A = f_3(-1) = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1+3} = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$.

$k: y = 2\frac{1}{2}x + b$ door $A(-1, 6) \Rightarrow 6 = 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) + b \Rightarrow 8\frac{1}{2} = b$

Dus $k: y = 2\frac{1}{2}x + 8\frac{1}{2}$.

Diagnostische toets

D1a \square $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x) \cdot (3 - 7x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = (2x + 3) \cdot (3 - 7x) + (x^2 + 3x) \cdot -7 = (2x + 3) \cdot (3 - 7x) - 7 \cdot (x^2 + 3x)$.

D1b \square $g(x) = (3x^2 + 4)^2 = (3x^2 + 4) \cdot (3x^2 + 4) \Rightarrow g'(x) = 6x \cdot (3x^2 + 4) + (3x^2 + 4) \cdot 6x = 12x \cdot (3x^2 + 4)$.

D2a \square $f(x) = \frac{3x-7}{x^2+2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+2) \cdot 3 - (3x-7) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{3x^2+6-6x^2+14x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{-3x^2+14x+6}{(x^2+2)^2}$.

D2b \square $g(x) = 3x - \frac{2}{x+4} \Rightarrow g'(x) = 3 - \frac{(x+4) \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1}{(x+4)^2} = 3 - \frac{-2}{(x+4)^2} = 3 + \frac{2}{(x+4)^2}$.

D3 \square $f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{3x+2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(3x+2) \cdot 2x - (x^2-9) \cdot 3}{(3x+2)^2} = \frac{6x^2+4x-3x^2+27}{(3x+2)^2} = \frac{3x^2+4x+27}{(3x+2)^2}$.

Snijpunten met de x -as ($y = 0$) $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{3x+2} = 0$ (\Rightarrow teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$)

$x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3$. Dus $A(-3, 0)$ en $B(3, 0)$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(-3) = \frac{27-12+27}{(-7)^2} = \frac{42}{49} = \frac{6}{7}$.

Stel $l: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(3) = \frac{27+12+27}{11^2} = \frac{66}{121} = \frac{6}{11}$.

$k: y = \frac{6}{7}x + b$
door $A(-3, 0)$ $\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{6}{7} \cdot -3 + b$

$l: y = \frac{6}{11}x + b$
door $B(3, 0)$ $\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{6}{11} \cdot 3 + b$

$\frac{18}{7} = b$. Dus $k: y = \frac{6}{7}x + \frac{18}{7}$.

$-\frac{18}{11} = b$. Dus $l: y = \frac{6}{11}x - \frac{18}{11}$.

D4a \square $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^5} = 2x^{-5} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -10x^{-6} = -\frac{10}{x^6}$.

D4b \square $g(x) = \frac{x^5+2}{x^3} = \frac{x^5}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^3} = x^2 + 2x^{-3} \Rightarrow g'(x) = 2x - 6x^{-4} = 2x - \frac{6}{x^4}$.

D4c \square $h(x) = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{x}{3} = 3x^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}x \Rightarrow h'(x) = -3x^{-2} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{3}$.

D5a \square $f(x) = x^3 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^3 + x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3x^2 + \frac{2}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}}$.

D5b \square $g(x) = x^3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^3 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} = x^{\frac{11}{3}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{11}{3}x^{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{11}{3}x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{11}{3}x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}$.

D5c \square $h(x) = \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{x}}{x^3+1} = \frac{x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3+1} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3+1} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(x^3+1) \cdot \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^3+1) - 3x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x^2}{(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^3+1)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{-3x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot (x^3+1)^2}$.

D6 \square $f(x) = \frac{x^2-3}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{3}{x^{\frac{5}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 7\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{7}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{15}{2x^{\frac{7}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x}} + \frac{15}{2x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{15}{2} = 7$.

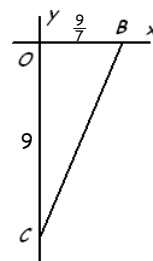
$k: y = 7x + b$

$f(1) = \frac{1^2-3}{1^2 \cdot \sqrt{1}} = \frac{-2}{1} \Rightarrow A(1, -2) \Rightarrow -2 = 7 \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow -9 = b$. Dus $k: y = 7x - 9$.

k snijden met de x -as ($y = 0$) $\Rightarrow 0 = 7x - 9 \Rightarrow 9 = 7x \Rightarrow x = \frac{9}{7} \Rightarrow B(\frac{9}{7}, 0)$.

k snijden met de y -as ($x = 0$) $\Rightarrow y = 7 \cdot 0 - 9 = -9 \Rightarrow C(0, -9)$.

$O_{\Delta OBC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{basis} \times \text{hoogte} = \frac{1}{2} \times OB \times OC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{7} \times 9 = \frac{81}{14}$.



D7a \square $f(x) = 3(x^2 + 4x)^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3 \cdot 4(x^2 + 4x)^3 \cdot (2x + 4) = 12 \cdot (x^2 + 4x)^3 \cdot (2x + 4)$.

D7b \square $g(x) = (x^2 + 2) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 2} = (x^2 + 2)^1 \cdot (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = 3x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 2}$.

D7c \square $h(x) = \frac{3}{(2x^3+2)^5} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(2x^3+2)^5} = 3 \cdot (2x^3+2)^{-5} \Rightarrow h'(x) = 3 \cdot -5(2x^3+2)^{-6} \cdot 6x^2 = \frac{-90x^2}{(2x^3+2)^6}$.

D8a \square $f'(x) = 4x \cdot (x^2 - 4x)^5 + 2x^2 \cdot 5(x^2 - 4x)^4 \cdot (2x - 4) = 4x \cdot (x^2 - 4x)^5 + 10x^2(x^2 - 4x)^4 \cdot (2x - 4)$.

D8b \square $g(x) = (x^3 + x) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = (3x^2 + 1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 2} + (x^3 + x) \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 2}} \cdot 3x^2 = (3x^2 + 1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 2} + \frac{3x^2 \cdot (x^3 + x)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 2}}$.

D8c \square $h(x) = \frac{3x^2+6x}{(2x^3+2)^5} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(2x^3+2)^5 \cdot (6x+6) - (3x^2+6x) \cdot 5(2x^3+2)^4 \cdot 6x^2}{(2x^3+2)^{10}} = \frac{(2x^3+2) \cdot (6x+6) - 30x^2 \cdot (3x^2+6x)}{(2x^3+2)^6} = \frac{12x^4+12x+12x^3+12-90x^4-180x^3}{(2x^3+2)^6} = \frac{-78x^4-168x^3+12x+12}{(2x^3+2)^6}$.

D9a $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{50-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{50-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{50-x^2}} \cdot -2x = \sqrt{50-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{50-x^2}}$.

Horizontale raaklijn $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{50-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{50-x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{50-x^2}}{1} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{50-x^2}}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)

$50-x^2 = x^2$

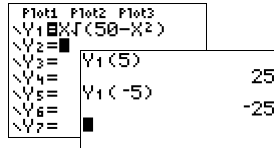
$50 = 2x^2$

$x^2 = 25$

$x = 5$ of $x = -5$

$f(5) = 5 \cdot \sqrt{25} = 25$ en $f(-5) = -5 \cdot \sqrt{25} = -25$.

Horizontale raaklijnen in (5, 25) en (-5, -25).



D9b $x_A = 1 \Rightarrow y_A = f(1) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{49} = 7$.

Stel $k: y = ax + b$ met $a = f'(1) = \sqrt{49} - \frac{1^2}{\sqrt{49}} = 7 - \frac{1}{7} = 6\frac{6}{7}$.

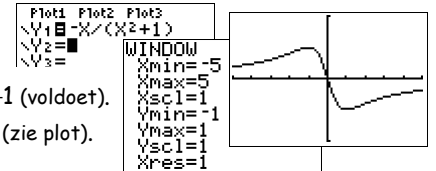
$k: y = 6\frac{6}{7}x + b$
door $A(1, 7)$ $\Rightarrow 7 = 6\frac{6}{7} \cdot 1 + b$

$\frac{1}{7} = b$. Dus $k: y = 6\frac{6}{7}x + \frac{1}{7}$.

D10a $f(x) = \frac{-x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot -1 - (-x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2-1+2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2}$.

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$ (voldoet) of $x = -1$ (voldoet).

Max. (zie plot) $f(-1) = \frac{-(-1)}{(-1)^2+1} = \frac{1}{2}$; min. (zie plot) $f(1) = \frac{-1}{1^2+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ en $B_f = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ (zie plot).



D10b $f'(x) = \frac{3}{25} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{3}{25}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)

$3 \cdot (x^2+1)^2 = 25 \cdot (x^2-1)$

$3 \cdot (x^4+2x^2+1) = 25x^2-25$

$3x^4+6x^2+3 = 25x^2-25$

$3x^4-19x^2+28 = 0$ (stel x^2 tijdelijk t)

$3t^2-19t+28 = 0$

$D = (-19)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 28 = 25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 5$

$t = x^2 = \frac{19+5}{6} = \frac{24}{6} = 4$ of $t = x^2 = \frac{19-5}{6} = \frac{14}{6} = \frac{7}{3}$

$x = 2$ of $x = -2$ of $x = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$ of $x = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$. (voldoen)

$(-19)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 28 = 25$

D11 $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + px^2 + 3x - 4 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = -x^2 + 2px + 3$.

$f'_p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 2px + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2px = x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow p = \frac{x^2-3}{2x}$ ($x \neq 0$).

$p = \frac{x^2-3}{2x}$ invullen in $f_p(x)$ geeft voor de kromme waarop de toppen liggen:

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2-3}{2x} \cdot x^2 + 3x - 4 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2-3}{2} \cdot x + 3x - 4 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x + 3x - 4 = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x - 4$.

D12a $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4$

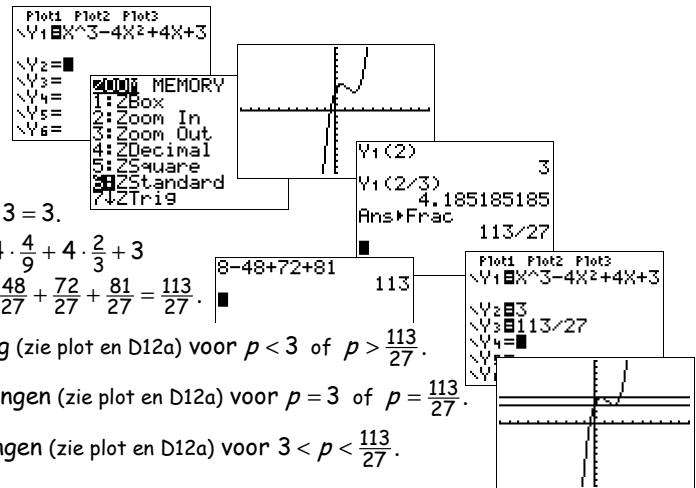
$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$

$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 64 - 48 = 16 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 4$

$x = \frac{8+4}{6} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$ of $x = \frac{8-4}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$.

Minimum (zie plot) $f(2) = 2^3 - 4 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 + 3 = 8 - 16 + 8 + 3 = 3$.

Maximum (zie plot) $f(\frac{2}{3}) = (\frac{2}{3})^3 - 4 \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 3 = \frac{8}{27} - 4 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 3 = \frac{8}{27} - 4 \cdot \frac{12}{27} + 4 \cdot \frac{18}{27} + 3 = \frac{8}{27} - \frac{48}{27} + \frac{72}{27} + \frac{81}{27} = \frac{113}{27}$.



D12b $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 3 = p$ heeft precies één oplossing (zie plot en D12a) voor $p < 3$ of $p > \frac{113}{27}$.

D12c $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 3 = p$ heeft precies twee oplossingen (zie plot en D12a) voor $p = 3$ of $p = \frac{113}{27}$.

D12d $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 3 = p$ heeft precies drie oplossingen (zie plot en D12a) voor $3 < p < \frac{113}{27}$.

D13 \square De raaklijnen met $rc = \frac{1}{2}$ spelen een belangrijke rol.

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

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

$2 \cdot (x^2+2x-1) = (x+1)^2$

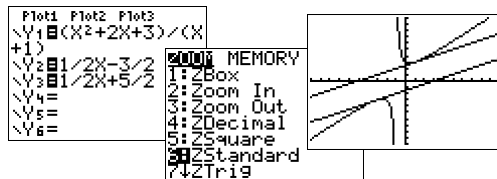
$2x^2+4x-2 = x^2+2x+1$

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

$(x+3) \cdot (x-1) = 0$

$x = -3$ (voldoet) of $x = 1$ (voldoet) GA HIERNAAST VERDER ...

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + p$ heeft minstens één oplossing (zie plot) voor $p \leq -1\frac{1}{2}$ of $p \geq 2\frac{1}{2}$.



$f(-3) = \frac{9-6+3}{-3+1} = \frac{6}{-2} = -3$ en $f(1) = \frac{6}{2} = 3$.

$k_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$
door $(-3, -3)$ $\Rightarrow -3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -3 + b \Rightarrow -1\frac{1}{2} = b$
Dus $k_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1\frac{1}{2}$.

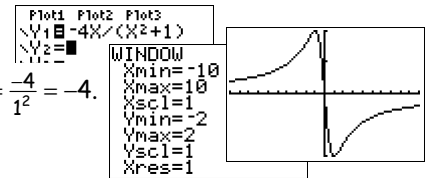
$k_2: y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$
door $(1, 3)$ $\Rightarrow 3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow 2\frac{1}{2} = b$

Dus $k_2: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2\frac{1}{2}$.

D14 \square De raaklijn in de oorsprong speelt een belangrijke rol.

$$f(x) = \frac{-4x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot -4 - 4x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-4x^2 - 4 + 8x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{4x^2 - 4}{(x^2+1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{-4}{1^2} = -4.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-4x}{x^2+1} = ax \text{ heeft drie oplossingen (zie plot) voor } -4 < a < 0.$$



D15a \square $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + px + 5 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = -x^2 + 4x + p.$

$$f'_p(1) = 0 \Rightarrow -1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 + p = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + 4 + p = 0 \Rightarrow p = -3.$$

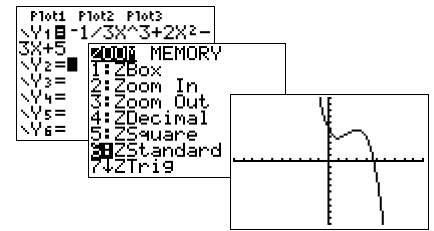
$$f''_3(x) = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3) \cdot (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ (de andere oplossing) of } x = 1 \text{ (is bekend).}$$

$$\text{Het andere extreem is het maximum (zie plot) } f_{-3}(3) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 5 = -9 + 18 - 9 + 5 = 5.$$



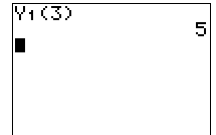
D15b \square f_p heeft twee extremen $\Rightarrow f'_p(x) = -x^2 + 4x + p = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen.

$$\text{Dus } D = 4^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot p > 0$$

$$16 + 4p > 0$$

$$4p > -16$$

$$p > -4.$$



D16 \square $f_p(x) = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{x} + p}{x+1} \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} - (2 \cdot \sqrt{x} + p) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} - p}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x+1 - 2x - p \cdot \sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{-x - p \cdot \sqrt{x} + 1}{(x+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}.$

$$y_A = f_p(4) = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{4} + p}{4+1} = \frac{4+p}{5}$$

$$f'_p(4) = 0,1 \Rightarrow \frac{-4 - p \cdot \sqrt{4} + 1}{(4+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{4}} = \frac{-3 - 2p}{25 \cdot 2} = \frac{-3 - 2p}{50} = \frac{-0,1}{1} \Rightarrow -3 - 2p = -5 \Rightarrow -2p = -2 \Rightarrow p = 1 \left. \vphantom{\frac{-3 - 2p}{50}} \right\} \Rightarrow y_A = \frac{4+1}{5} = 1.$$

$$k: y = -0,1x + q \text{ door } A(4, 1) \Rightarrow 1 = -0,1 \cdot 4 + q \Rightarrow 1,4 = q.$$

Gemengde opgaven 7. Differentiaalrekening

G27a \square $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4(x^2 + 1)^3 \cdot 2x = 8x \cdot (x^2 + 1)^3$.

G27b \square $g(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot (3x^2 - 5x) \Rightarrow$

$g'(x) = 2(x^2 + 1)^1 \cdot 2x \cdot (3x^2 - 5x) + (x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot (6x - 5) = 4x \cdot (x^2 + 1) \cdot (3x^2 - 5x) + (x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot (6x - 5)$.

G27c \square $h(x) = \frac{2x-1}{5-2x} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(5-2x) \cdot 2 - (2x-1) \cdot (-2)}{(5-2x)^2} = \frac{10-4x+4x-2}{(5-2x)^2} = \frac{8}{(5-2x)^2}$.

G27d \square $j(x) = \frac{x^2-2x}{x+1} \Rightarrow j'(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot (2x-2) - (x^2-2x) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2x+2x-2-x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+2x-2}{(x+1)^2}$.

G27e \square $k(x) = \frac{x^2+4x-7}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow$

$k'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot (2x+4) - (x^2+4x-7) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x}}{(2 \cdot \sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{2 \cdot x \cdot (2x+4) - (x^2+4x-7) \cdot 1}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{4x^2+8x-x^2-4x+7}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x^2+4x+7}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}}$.

G27f \square $l(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3}}{x^3+2} = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{x^3+2} = \frac{x^{\frac{11}{4}}}{x^3+2} \Rightarrow$

$l'(x) = \frac{(x^3+2) \cdot \frac{11}{4} x^{\frac{11}{4}-1} - x^{\frac{11}{4}} \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3+2)^2} = \frac{2\frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 5\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{13}{4}} - 3x^{\frac{11}{4}}}{(x^3+2)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 5\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{13}{4}}}{(x^3+2)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}x^4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3} + 5\frac{1}{2}x^4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3}}{(x^3+2)^2} \cdot \frac{4}{4} = \frac{-x^4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3} + 22x^4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3}}{4 \cdot (x^3+2)^2}$.

G28a \square $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + 0 + \frac{(x+2) \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$.

Voor het snijpunt met de y-as ($x=0$) geldt: $rc_k = f'(0) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ en $y_A = f(0) = 0 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$.

$k: y = \frac{3}{4}x + b$
door $A(0, 1\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0 + b \Rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} = b$. Dus $k: y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1\frac{1}{2}$.

G28b \square $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = 0$

$x = -1$ of $x = -3$

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

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

Dus de horizontale raaklijnen zijn $y = 1$ en $y = -3$.

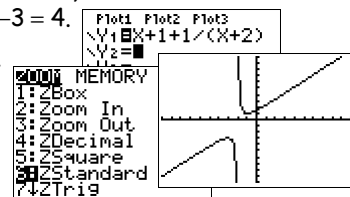
$(x+2)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x+2 = 1$ of $x+2 = -1 \rightarrow$

De afstand tussen deze lijnen is $1 - (-3) = 4$.

G28c \square $f(x) = p$ heeft twee oplossingen (zie plot en berekening in G28b) voor $p < -3$ of $p > 1$.

G28d \square $f'(x) = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$ (kruislings vermenigvuldigen)

$(x+2)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow x+2 = 4$ of $x+2 = -4 \Rightarrow x = 2$ of $x = -6$.



G29a \square $f(x) = \frac{6}{(3x+5) \cdot \sqrt{3x+5}} = \frac{6}{(3x+5)^{1\frac{1}{2}}} = 6(3x+5)^{-1\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} (3x+5)^{-2\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3 = \frac{-27}{(3x+5)^{2\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{-27}{(3x+5)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3x+5}}$.

G29b \square $g(x) = (x^2 + 6) \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^2 + 6} = (x^2 + 6)^{1\frac{1}{5}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = 1\frac{1}{5} (x^2 + 6)^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot 2x = 2\frac{2}{5}x \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^2 + 6}$.

G29c \square $h(x) = x^4 \cdot (2x^2 - 1)^3 \Rightarrow h'(x) = 4x^3 \cdot (2x^2 - 1)^3 + x^4 \cdot 3(2x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot 4x = 4x^3 \cdot (2x^2 - 1)^3 + 12x^5 \cdot (2x^2 - 1)^2$.

G29d \square $j(x) = (2x + 6) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10} \Rightarrow$

$j'(x) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10} + (2x + 6) \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}} \cdot (2x + 6) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10} + \frac{(2x + 6)^2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}}$.

(eventueel nog) $= \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 + 6x + 10)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}} + \frac{(x+3) \cdot (2x+6)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}} = \frac{2x^2 + 12x + 20 + 2x^2 + 6x + 6x + 18}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}} = \frac{4x^2 + 24x + 38}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10}}$

G29e \square $k(x) = \frac{3x}{(x^2 - 6x)^3} \Rightarrow k'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 6x)^3 \cdot 3 - 3x \cdot 3(x^2 - 6x)^2 \cdot (2x - 6)}{(x^2 - 6x)^6} = \frac{3(x^2 - 6x) - 9x \cdot (2x - 6)}{(x^2 - 6x)^4} = \frac{3x^2 - 18x - 18x^2 + 54x}{(x^2 - 6x)^4} = \frac{-15x^2 + 36x}{(x^2 - 6x)^4}$.

G29f \square $l(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} \Rightarrow l'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^3 + 1} \cdot 1 - x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}} \cdot 3x^2}{x^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}} = \frac{2 \cdot (x^3 + 1) - 3x^3}{2 \cdot (x^3 + 1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}} = \frac{2x^3 + 2 - 3x^3}{2 \cdot (x^3 + 1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}} = \frac{-x^3 + 2}{2 \cdot (x^3 + 1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + 1}}$.

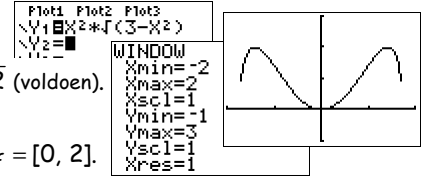
G30 $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sqrt{3-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{3-x^2} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3-x^2}} \cdot -2x = \frac{2x \cdot (3-x^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} - \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = \frac{6x-2x^3-x^3}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = \frac{6x-3x^3}{\sqrt{3-x^2}}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6x-3x^3}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = 0$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 3 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm\sqrt{3}$)

$6x-3x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x(2-x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = \sqrt{2}$ of $x = -\sqrt{2}$ (voldoen).

$f(-\sqrt{3}) = 0, f(-\sqrt{2}) = 2, f(0) = 0, f(\sqrt{2}) = 2$ en $f(\sqrt{3}) = 0$.

$3-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 \geq -3 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow |x| \leq \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow D_f = [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$ en $0 \leq f(x) \leq 2 \Rightarrow B_f = [0, 2]$.



G31a $f(x) = \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (2x-2) - (x^2-2x+2) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2x-2x+2-x^2+2x-2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x}{(x-1)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x}{(x-1)^2} = 0$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 1$)

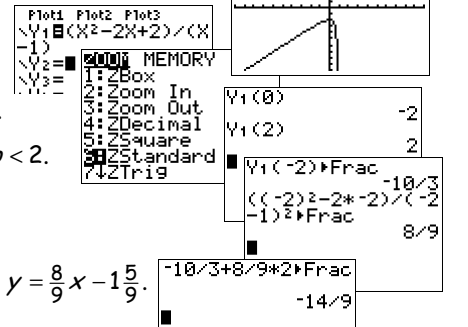
$x^2-2x = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = 2$.

Maximum (zie plot) $f(0) = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$ en minimum (zie plot) $f(2) = \frac{2^2-2 \cdot 2+2}{2-1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$.

G31b $f(x) = p$ heeft geen oplossingen (zie de plot en de berekening in G31a) voor $-2 < p < 2$.

G31c $f(-2) = \frac{(-2)^2-2 \cdot (-2)+2}{-2-1} = \frac{10}{-3} \Rightarrow A(-2, -3\frac{1}{3})$ en $rc_k = f'(-2) = \frac{(-2)^2-2 \cdot (-2)}{(-3)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$.

$k: y = \frac{8}{9}x + b$
door $A(-2, -3\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow -3\frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{9} \cdot (-2) + b \Rightarrow -\frac{10}{3} + \frac{16}{9} = -\frac{30}{9} + \frac{16}{9} = -\frac{14}{9} = b$. Dus $k: y = \frac{8}{9}x - 1\frac{5}{9}$.



G31d $\frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1} = -3x + p$

$x^2-2x+2 = (x-1) \cdot (-3x+p)$

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

$4x^2-5x-px+2+p=0$

$4x^2+(-5-p)x+2+p=0$ (twee oplossingen als $D > 0$)

$D = (-5-p)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (2+p)$

$D = 25+10p+p^2-32-16p = p^2-6p-7 = 0$

$(p-7)(p+1) = 0 \Rightarrow p = 7$ of $p = -1$

$D > 0 \Rightarrow p^2-6p-7 > 0 \Rightarrow p < -1$ of $p > 7$.

of De raaklijnen met $rc = -3$ spelen een belangrijke rol.

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

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

$x^2-2x = -3 \cdot (x^2-2x+1)$

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

$4x^2-8x+3 = 0$

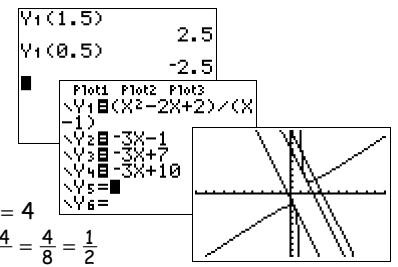
$D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 16 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = 4$

$x = \frac{8+4}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ of $x = \frac{8-4}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$f(1\frac{1}{2}) = 2\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -3x + p$ is raaklijn in $(1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow p = 7$

$f(\frac{1}{2}) = -2\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -3x + p$ is raaklijn in $(\frac{1}{2}, -2\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow p = -1$

$f(x) = -3x + p$ heeft 2 oplossingen (zie plot) voor $p < -1$ of $p > 7$.



G32a $rc_{OP} = \frac{y_p}{x_p} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{1-p}}{\frac{1-p}{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p-p^2}$

$g(p) = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p-p^2} \Rightarrow g'(p) = \frac{(p-p^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} - \sqrt{p} \cdot (1-2p)}{(p-p^2)^2} = \frac{(p-p^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} - \sqrt{p} \cdot (1-2p)}{(p-p^2)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{p}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{p}} = \frac{p-p^2-2 \cdot p \cdot (1-2p)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{p} \cdot (p-p^2)^2}$

Extreem: $g'(p) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $p-p^2-2p+4p^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3p^2-p = 0 \Rightarrow p \cdot (3p-1) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$p = 0$ (voldoet niet, want de noemer van g' is dan nul en $p = 0$) of $p = \frac{1}{3}$ (voldoet). Dus rc_{OP} is minimaal voor $p = \frac{1}{3}$.

G32b $f(x) = ax$ heeft drie oplossingen voor $p > \frac{1}{3}$. (de lijn $y = ax$ gaat door O en snijdt dan de grafiek nog eens in twee punten)

$f(x) = ax$ heeft twee oplossingen voor $p = \frac{1}{3}$. (de lijn $y = ax$ en de grafiek hebben de oorsprong en het raakpunt gemeen)

$f(x) = ax$ heeft één oplossing voor $p < \frac{1}{3}$. (de lijn $y = ax$ en de grafiek hebben alleen de oorsprong gemeen)

G33a $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - px^2 - 4x + 1 \Rightarrow f'_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 - p \cdot 2x - 4 = -x^2 - 2px - 4$

Extreem voor $x = 4 \Rightarrow f'_p(4) = 0 \Rightarrow -4^2 - 2p \cdot 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -16 - 8p - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -8p = 20 \Rightarrow p = \frac{20}{-8} = -2\frac{1}{2}$.

$f'_{-2\frac{1}{2}}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4) \cdot (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$ (bekend) of $x = 1$.

Het andere extreem (minimum volgens een plot) is $f_{-2\frac{1}{2}}(1) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 + 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 1 = -\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} - 4 + 1 = 2\frac{1}{6} - 3 = -\frac{5}{6}$.

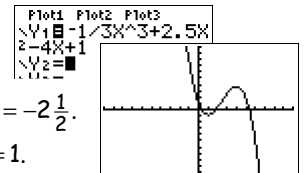
G33b $f'_p(x) = -x^2 - 2px - 4 = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen als $D > 0$.

$D = (-2p)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-4) = 4p^2 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow 4p^2 = 16 \Rightarrow p^2 = 4 \Rightarrow p = \pm 2$; $D > 0 \Rightarrow 4p^2 - 16 > 0 \Rightarrow p < -2$ of $p > 2$.

G33c $f'_p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 2px - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -2px = x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{x^2+4}{2x}$ (voor $x \neq 0$).

$p = -\frac{x^2+4}{2x}$ invullen in $f_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - px^2 - 4x + 1$ geeft voor de kromme waarop de toppen liggen:

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2+4}{2x} \cdot x^2 - 4x + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x - 4x + 1 = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - 2x + 1$.

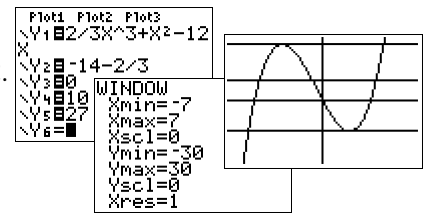


G34a $f_p(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x} - p \cdot \sqrt{x} = x^{1\frac{1}{2}} - p \cdot \sqrt{x} \ (x \geq 0) \Rightarrow f_p'(x) = 1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - p \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x-p}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $f_p'(16) = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 16 - p}{2 \cdot \sqrt{16}} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{48 - p}{8} = 5 \Rightarrow 48 - p = 40 \Rightarrow -p = -8 \Rightarrow p = 8$
 $f_8(16) = 16 \cdot \sqrt{16} - 8 \cdot \sqrt{16} = 16 \cdot 4 - 8 \cdot 4 = 8 \cdot 4 = 32 \Rightarrow A(16, 32)$
 $y = 5x + q$ door $A(16, 32) \Rightarrow 32 = 5 \cdot 16 + q \Rightarrow q = 32 - 80 = -48$.

G34b $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x-p}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow$ (teller = 0 en noemer $\neq 0$) $3x - p = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = p \ (x \neq 0)$
 $p = 3x$ invullen in $f_p(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x} - p \cdot \sqrt{x}$ geeft voor de kromme met toppen: $y = x \cdot \sqrt{x} - 3x \cdot \sqrt{x} = -2x \cdot \sqrt{x}$.

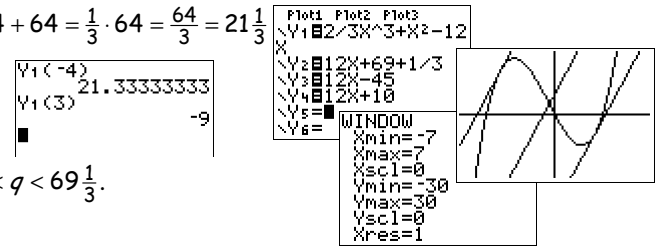
G34c $f_p'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = p \ (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow x_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{3}p$
 $x_{\text{top}} = \frac{1}{3}p \Rightarrow y_{\text{top}} = f_p(x_{\text{top}}) = f_p(\frac{1}{3}p) = \frac{1}{3}p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}p} - p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}p} = -\frac{2}{3}p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}p}$
 $y_{\text{top}} = -2 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}p} = -2$ (kwadrateren) $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{9}p^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}p = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{27}p^3 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{27}p^3 = 1 \Rightarrow p^3 = 27 \Rightarrow p = 3$ (voldoet).

G35a $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 - 12x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3x^2 + 2x - 12 = 2x^2 + 2x - 12$
 $f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+3) \cdot (x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$ of $x = 2$.
 Maximum (zie plot) $f(-3) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-3)^3 + (-3)^2 - 12 \cdot (-3) = -18 + 9 + 36 = -9 + 36 = 27$.
 Minimum (zie plot) $f(2) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 + 2^2 - 12 \cdot 2 = \frac{16}{3} + 4 - 24 = 5\frac{1}{3} - 20 = -14\frac{2}{3}$.
 $f(x) = p$ heeft precies drie oplossingen (zie plot) voor $-14\frac{2}{3} < p < 27$.



G35b $\frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 - 12x = ax \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 - 12x - ax = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (\frac{2}{3}x^2 + x - 12 - a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $\frac{2}{3}x^2 + x - 12 - a = 0$.
 $f(x) = ax$ heeft drie oplossingen als $\frac{2}{3}x^2 + x - 12 - a = 0$ twee oplossingen (andere dan $x = 0$) heeft $\Rightarrow a \neq -12$.
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-12 - a) = 1 + 32 + \frac{8}{3}a$. Dus $D > 0 \Rightarrow 33 + \frac{8}{3}a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{3}a > -33 \Rightarrow a > -33 \cdot \frac{3}{8} = -\frac{99}{8}$.
 Dus $f(x) = ax$ heeft precies drie oplossingen als $a > -\frac{99}{8}$ en $a \neq -12$.

G35c De raaklijnen met $rc = 12$ spelen een belangrijke rol.
 $f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2x - 12 = 12 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+4) \cdot (x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$ of $x = 3$.
 $f(-4) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-4)^3 + (-4)^2 - 12 \cdot (-4) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot -64 + 16 + 48 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot -64 + 64 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 64 = \frac{64}{3} = 21\frac{1}{3}$
 $y = 12x + q$ door $(-4, 21\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow 21\frac{1}{3} = 12 \cdot (-4) + q \Rightarrow 69\frac{1}{3} = q$.
 $f(3) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 3^2 - 12 \cdot 3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 + 9 - 36 = 18 - 27 = -9$
 $y = 12x + q$ door $(3, -9) \Rightarrow -9 = 12 \cdot 3 + q \Rightarrow -45 = q$.
 $f(x) = -3x + p$ heeft drie oplossingen (zie plot) voor $-45 < p < 69\frac{1}{3}$.



G36a $y_A = \sqrt{2x-4} = 12$ (kwadrateren) $\Rightarrow 2x - 4 = 144 \Rightarrow 2x = 148 \Rightarrow x = 74$ (voldoet) $\Rightarrow A(74, 12)$.
 $f(x) = \sqrt{2x-4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x-4}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-4}} \Rightarrow rc_f = f'(74) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{148-4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{144}} = \frac{1}{12}$.

G36b $p = 2$ geeft $f_2(x) = \sqrt{2x-4} \cdot 2 + 4 = \sqrt{2x-4}$ en $p = 0$ geeft $f_0(x) = \sqrt{4} = 2 = y_G$.
 $f_2(x) = f_0(x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2x-4} = 2$ (kwadrateren) $\Rightarrow 2x - 4 = 4 \Rightarrow 2x = 8 \Rightarrow x = 4 = x_G$.
 $f_p(4) = \sqrt{p \cdot 4 - 4} \cdot p + 4 = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow G(4, 2)$ ligt voor elke waarde van p op de grafiek van f_p .

G37a $f(x) = -x^3 + 27x + 44 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -3x^2 + 27$.
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + 27 = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 = -27 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 3$ of $x = -3$ (beide toppen liggen dus 3 van de y -as).

G37b Op de y -as is $x = 0 \Rightarrow y_Q = f(0) = 44 \Rightarrow Q(0, 44)$.
 De horizontale lijn door $Q(0, 44)$ is $y = 44$.
 $f(x) = 44 \Rightarrow -x^3 + 27x + 44 = 44 \Rightarrow -x^3 + 27x = 0 \Rightarrow -x \cdot (x^2 - 27) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x^2 = 27 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = \pm\sqrt{27}$.
 Dus $x_P = -\sqrt{27} = -3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$, $x_Q = 0$ en $x_R = \sqrt{27} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow PR = x_R - x_P = 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} - (-3 \cdot \sqrt{3}) = 6 \cdot \sqrt{3}$.

G37c $h(x) = (x+4) \cdot (p+4x-x^2) = px + 4x^2 - x^3 + 4p + 16x - 4x^2 = -x^3 + px + 16x + 4p$
 $h(x) = f(x) = -x^3 + 27x + 44$
 $\left. \begin{aligned} p+16 &= 27 \text{ én} \\ 4p &= 44 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow p = 11$.

G37d \square $h(x) - x^3 + px + 16x + 4p \Rightarrow h'(x) = -3x^2 + p + 16.$

In een top geldt $h'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + p + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 = -p - 16 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-p-16}{-3} = \frac{-p-16}{3} = \frac{p+16}{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{p+16}{3}}.$

Omdat nu geldt dat $-\sqrt{\frac{p+16}{3}} < \sqrt{\frac{p+16}{3}}$ is $x_A = -\sqrt{\frac{p+16}{3}}$ en is $x_B = \sqrt{\frac{p+16}{3}}.$

G38a \square $v_{\text{van } P \text{ naar } Q} = 20 - 8 = 12 \text{ (km/uur)} \Rightarrow t_{\text{van } P \text{ naar } Q} = \frac{42}{12} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ (uur).}$

$v_{\text{van } Q \text{ naar } P} = 20 + 8 = 28 \text{ (km/uur)} \Rightarrow t_{\text{van } Q \text{ naar } P} = \frac{42}{28} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ (uur).}$

De hele tocht van P via Q terug naar P duurt $3\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 5$ uur.

$42/(20-8)$	3.5
$42/(20+8)$	1.5
$3.5+1.5$	5

G38b \square $v_{\text{stroomopwaarts}} = v - 8 \text{ (km/uur)} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\text{afstand van } P \text{ naar } Q}{v_{\text{stroomopwaarts}}} = \frac{42}{v-8} \text{ (uur).}$

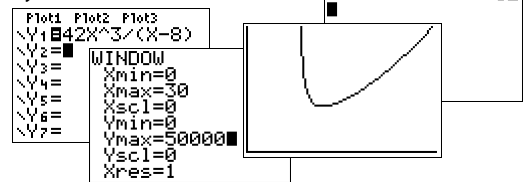
$B = T \cdot v^3 \text{ (gegeven)} = \frac{42}{v-8} \cdot v^3 = \frac{42v^3}{v-8}.$

G38c \square $B = \frac{42v^3}{v-8} \Rightarrow B'(v) = \frac{dB}{dv} = \frac{(v-8) \cdot 42 \cdot 3v^2 - 42v^3 \cdot 1}{(v-8)^2} = \frac{(v-8) \cdot 126v^2 - 42v^3}{(v-8)^2} = \frac{126v^3 - 1008v^2 - 42v^3}{(v-8)^2} = \frac{84v^3 - 1008v^2}{(v-8)^2}.$

Extreem als $\frac{dB}{dv} = 0$ (teller = 0 en de noemer $\neq 0$) $\Rightarrow 84v^3 - 1008v^2 = 84v^2(v-12) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$ of $v = 12.$

Het minimum (zie plot) ligt bij $v = 12.$ (voor $v < 8$ ga je stroomafwaarts)

$42 \cdot 3$	126
Ans: 8	1008
$126 - 42$	84
$1008 / 84$	12



G39a \square $y = rx - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = r - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot 2x.$

$rc_j = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = (r - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot 2x)_{x=0} = r - 0 = r.$

G39b \square $y = 0 \Rightarrow rx - (0,1 + 0,1r^2)x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (r - (0,1 + 0,1r^2)x) = 0$

($x_0 = 0$ of) $r - (0,1 + 0,1r^2)x = 0 \Rightarrow -(0,1 + 0,1r^2)x = -r \Rightarrow x_D = OD = \frac{r}{0,1 + 0,1r^2} \cdot \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10r}{1 + r^2}.$

G39c \square $OD = f(r) = \frac{10r}{1 + r^2} \Rightarrow f'(r) = \frac{(1 + r^2) \cdot 10 - 10r \cdot 2r}{(1 + r^2)^2} = \frac{10 + 10r^2 - 20r^2}{(1 + r^2)^2} = \frac{10 - 10r^2}{(1 + r^2)^2}.$

$f'(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{10 - 10r^2}{(1 + r^2)^2} = 0$ (teller = 0 en de noemer $\neq 0$)

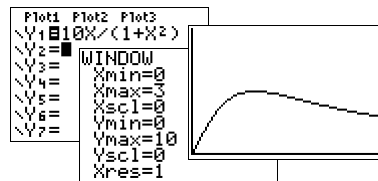
$10 - 10r^2 = 0$

$10 = 10r^2$

$r^2 = 1$

$r = 1$ (want $r > 0$).

Dus OD is maximaal (zie plot, maar dit volgt ook uit de vraagstelling) voor $r = 1.$



G39d \square $y = rx - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x^2$ snijden met $y = x$ geeft

$rx - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x^2 = x \Rightarrow rx - x - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (r - 1 - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x) = 0$

($x_0 = 0$ of) $r - 1 - (0,1 + 0,1r^2) \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow r - 1 = (0,1 + 0,1r^2)x \Rightarrow x_C = \frac{r-1}{0,1 + 0,1r^2} \cdot \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10 \cdot (r-1)}{1 + r^2}.$

G39e \square C op $y = x \Rightarrow x_C = y_C = \frac{10 \cdot (r-1)}{1 + r^2}.$

$OC = \sqrt{x_C^2 + y_C^2} = \sqrt{x_C^2 + x_C^2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot x_C^2} = x_C \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot (r-1)}{1 + r^2}.$

$g(r) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot (r-1)}{1 + r^2} \Rightarrow g'(r) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{(1 + r^2) \cdot 10 - 10 \cdot (r-1) \cdot 2r}{(1 + r^2)^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{10 + 10r^2 - 20r^2 + 20r}{(1 + r^2)^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{-10r^2 + 20r + 10}{(1 + r^2)^2}.$

$g'(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{-10r^2 + 20r + 10}{(1 + r^2)^2} = 0$ (teller = 0 en de noemer $\neq 0$)

$-10r^2 + 20r + 10 = 0$

$r^2 - 2r - 1 = 0$

$D = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -1 = 4 + 4 = 8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$r = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ (voldoet niet want $r > 0$) of $r = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ (voldoet).

OC heeft maximum (zie plot, maar dit volgt ook uit de vraagstelling)

$g(1 + \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2} - 1)}{1 + (1 + \sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{1 + 1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2} = \frac{20}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{20 - 10\sqrt{2}}{4 - 2} = \frac{20 - 10\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10 - 5\sqrt{2}.$

