

Uitwerkingen Hst. 14 wiskunde B

Algebraïsche vaardigheden

1.
 - a. $(x^3 - 27)(x^2 - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 27 \vee x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2$
 - b. $5x(x^2 - 4) = 15(x^2 - 4) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \vee 5x = 15 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2 \vee x = 3$
 - c. $(x^2 - 4)^2 = (x^2 - 8)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 8 \vee x^2 - 4 = -x^2 + 8 \Leftrightarrow -4 = -8(k.n.) \vee$
 $2x^2 = 12 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{6} \vee x = -\sqrt{6}$

2.
 - a. Omdat bij $\ln(2x + 5)$ geldt dat dat alleen bestaat als $2x + 5 > 0$ is.
 - b. $(e^{2x} - 5) \cdot \ln(2x - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 5 \vee \ln(2x - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(5) \vee 2x - 5 = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}\ln(5)$ voldoet niet want dan is $2x - 5 < 0 \vee x = 3$ voldoet.

3.
 - a.

$$(3x^2 - 5)^2 = 4x^2 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 5 = 2x \vee 3x^2 - 5 = -2x \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0 \vee 3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$D_1 = 4 + 64 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm 8}{6} \text{ en } D_2 = 64 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{3} \vee x = -1 \vee x = 1 \vee x = -\frac{5}{3}$$
 - b.

$$(4x - 1)^2 = (3x - 2)^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x - 1 = 3x - 2 \vee 4x - 1 = -3x + 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = -1 \vee 7x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \vee x = \frac{3}{7}$$
 - c.

$$(3^x - 12)^3 \log(2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3^x = 12 \vee 2x - 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = {}^3\log(12) \text{ voldoet } \vee x = 1 \text{ voldoet}$$
 - d.

$$(x - 1) \cdot \cos(2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee 2x + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k \cdot \pi \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = \frac{1}{8}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi$$
 - e.

$$2^x \cdot \log(4x + 1) = 20 \cdot \log(4x + 1) \Leftrightarrow \log(4x + 1) = 0 \vee 2^x = 20 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x + 1 = 1 \vee x = {}^2\log(20) \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = {}^2\log(20) \text{ voldoen.}$$
 - f.

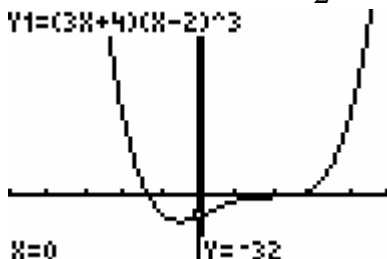
$$x^3 \cdot \sin(2x) = \sin(2x) \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = 0 \vee x^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = k \cdot \pi \vee x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = 1$$

4. Gegeven: $f(x) = (3x+4)(x-2)^3$

a. Nulpunten van $f \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x+4=0 \vee x-2=0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3} \vee x = 2$

b. $f'(x) = 3 \cdot (x-2)^3 + (3x+4) \cdot 3(x-2)^2 = 3 \cdot (x-2)^2 \cdot ((x-2) + (3x+4)) =$
 $3(x-2)^2(4x+2) = (12x+6)(x-2)^2$

Voor de extreme waarde geldt: $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = 2$



Nu de schets van de grafiek: $x=0$

Nu blijkt: $\min f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -39\frac{1}{16}$

Opmerking: Bij $x = 2$ is er wel een horizontale raaklijn, maar geen extreme waarde.

c.

$(3x+4)(x-2)^3 = 3x+4 \Leftrightarrow 3x+4=0 \vee (x-2)^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$
 Voor het snijden geldt: $x = -\frac{4}{3} \vee x-2=1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3} \vee x = 3$

De coördinaten van A en B zijn $A(-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$ en $B(3, 13)$

d.

Voor de snijpunten geldt:

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

\Rightarrow De snijpunten zijn: $(-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$; $(2, 0)$; $(3, 13)$ en $(1, -7)$

5a

$\frac{2x-1}{x-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x=1 \wedge x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

b.

$\frac{2x-1}{x-1} = \frac{3x+1}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow (2x-1)(x+1) = (3x+1)(x-1)$ en $x \neq \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$2x^2 + x - 1 = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 3$

c.

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

$x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x-1 = 2x+1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = -2$ voldoen.

d.

$$\frac{2x-1}{x-1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow 2x-1 = x+1 \wedge x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

6. Neem bij $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ $C = 0$ en $D \neq 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$

Neem bij $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ $C = A$ dan $A = 0$ en de noemers ongelijk 0.

Neem bij $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ $C = A$ en $D = C \Rightarrow A = C$ en D en $B \neq 0$.

7.

a. $\frac{x^2+3}{2x} = x-1 \Leftrightarrow x^2+3 = 2x(x-1) \wedge x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2+3 = 2x^2-2x \Leftrightarrow$

$$x^2-2x-3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \vee x = -1 \text{ voldoen.}$$

b.

$$\frac{4^x - 2^x - 6}{2^x - 4} = 0 \text{ Stel } 2^x = p \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{p^2 - p - 6}{p - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow (p-3)(p+2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 3 \vee 2^x = -2 \Rightarrow x = {}^2\log(3)$$

De andere vergelijking geeft geen oplossing.

c.

$$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4x} = \frac{\cos(2x)}{2x+\pi} \Rightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \vee 4x = 2x+\pi \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{1}{2}\pi + k\pi \vee 2x = \pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}\pi + k \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ voldoen.}$$

d.

$$\frac{\ln^2(x)}{1+\ln(x)} = \frac{2+\ln(x)}{1+\ln(x)} \Rightarrow \ln^2(x) = 2+\ln(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln^2(x) - \ln(x) - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\ln(x)-2)(\ln(x)+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(x) = 2 \vee \ln(x) = -1 \text{ v.n. } \Leftrightarrow x = e^2$$

8. Gegeven : $f(x) = \frac{10 \cdot \ln(x)}{x}$

a. $f'(x) = \frac{10 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x - 10 \cdot \ln(x) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{10 - 10 \cdot \ln(x)}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(x) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow x = e \Rightarrow \text{top} \left(e, \frac{10}{e} \right)$$

b.

Voor het buigpunt geldt:

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{10}{x} \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot (10 - 10 \cdot \ln(x))}{x^4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-30x + 20x \cdot \ln(x)}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-30 + 20 \ln(x)}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow 20 \ln(x) = 30 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) = 1 \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e\sqrt{e} \Rightarrow$$

Het buigpunt is : $\left(e\sqrt{e}, \frac{5}{e\sqrt{e}} \right)$

c. k door O en raakt aan de kromme \Rightarrow

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{10 - 10 \ln(x)}{x^2} = \frac{10 \ln(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow 10 - 10 \ln(x) = 10 \ln(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$20 \ln(x) = 10 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{e}$$

\Rightarrow Het raakpunt is $\left(\sqrt{e}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{e}} \right)$ en de r.c. van de raaklijn is $f'(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{5}{e} \Rightarrow$

De vergelijking van de raaklijn door O is dus : $y = \frac{5}{e} \cdot x$

d. $F(x) = 5 \cdot \ln^2(x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = 10 \cdot \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{10 \cdot \ln(x)}{x} = f(x)$

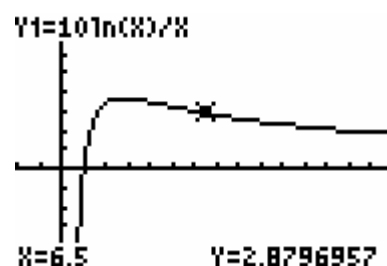
Eerst een schets van de situatie . \Rightarrow
Nu geldt dus :

$$\int_1^a \frac{10 \ln(x)}{x} dx = \left[5 \ln^2(x) \right]_1^a = 10$$

$$5 \ln^2(a) - 0 = 10 \Leftrightarrow \ln^2(a) = 2$$

$$\ln(a) = \sqrt{2} \vee \ln(a) = -\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = e^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (voldoet) } \vee a = e^{-\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,24 \text{ (v.n.)}$$



9.

a. $(2x+1)^2 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1$

b. $(3x-2)^2 = 9x^2 - 12x + 4$

c. $(4x+3)(4x-3) = 16x^2 - 12x + 12x - 9 = 16x^2 - 9$

d. $(x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$

10a

$$(3x\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5})^2 = 9x^2 \cdot 2 - 6x\sqrt{10} + 5 = 18x^2 - 6x\sqrt{10} + 5$$

b. $(2x-1)^3 = (4x^2 - 4x + 1)(2x-1) = 8x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x - 4x^2 + 4x - 1 =$

$$8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1$$

c.

$$\frac{2x^5 - 32x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{2x(x^4 - 16)}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{2x(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)}{x^2 - 4} = 2x(x^2 + 4) \text{ en } x \neq 2 \text{ en } x \neq -2$$

d.

$$(4x\sqrt{2} - 3)(4x\sqrt{2} + 3) = 16x^2 \cdot 2 - 9 = 32x^2 - 9$$

e.

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

f.

$$\frac{x^4 + 4x^2 + 4}{x^4 - 4} = \frac{(x^2 + 2)^2}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 2)} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 2} \text{ met } x \neq -\sqrt{2} \text{ en } x \neq \sqrt{2}$$

11. Gegeven : $y = x^2$ en $A(a, a^2)$ en $B(b, b^2)$ en $a < b$.

a.

$$r.c._k = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b - a} = \frac{(b + a)(b - a)}{b - a} = b + a \Rightarrow k : y = (b + a)x + n$$

Door het punt A $\Rightarrow a^2 = (b + a) \cdot a + n \Rightarrow n = a^2 - ab - a^2 = -ab \Rightarrow$

De gevraagde vergelijking is : $y = (b + a)x - ab$

$$O(V) = \int_a^b ((a + b)x - ab) - x^2 dx = \left[(a + b) \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - abx - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_a^b =$$

b. Zie ook de figuur : $\left(\frac{1}{2} b^2 (a + b) - ab^2 - \frac{1}{3} b^3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} a^2 (a + b) - a^2 b - \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) =$

$$\frac{1}{2} ab^2 + \frac{1}{2} b^3 - ab^2 - \frac{1}{3} b^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 b + a^2 b + \frac{1}{3} a^3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} b^3 - \frac{1}{2} ab^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 b - \frac{1}{6} a^3$$

Nu vergelijken met : $\frac{1}{6} (b - a)^3 = \frac{1}{6} (b^2 - 2ab + a^2)(b - a) =$

$$\frac{1}{6} (b^3 - ab^2 - 2ab^2 + 2a^2b + a^2b - a^3) = \frac{1}{6} b^3 - \frac{1}{2} ab^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 b - \frac{1}{6} a^3$$

\Rightarrow Beide vormen zijn gelijk en dan klopt het gevraagde.

12. Gegeven : $y = x^2$ Lijn k door $(2, 0)$ en $A(a, 4 - a^2)$

$$r.c._k \text{ is : } \frac{4 - a^2 - 0}{a + 2} = \frac{(2 + a)(2 - a)}{2 + a} = 2 - a \Rightarrow$$

Stel de vergelijking is $k : y = (2 - a)x + n$ Door het punt $(-2, 0) \Rightarrow$

$$0 = -2(2 - a) + n \Rightarrow n = 4 - 2a \Rightarrow k : y = (2 - a)x + 4 - 2a \Rightarrow$$

O(V) =

$$\int_{-2}^a (4 - x^2) - ((2 - a)x + 4 - 2a) dx = \left[4x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - (2 - a)\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + 2ax \right]_{-2}^a =$$

$$\left(4a - \frac{1}{3}a^3 - a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^3 - 4a + 2a^2 \right) - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3} - 4 + 2a + 8 - 4a \right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}a^3 + a^2 \right) - \left(-\frac{4}{3} - 2a \right) = \frac{1}{6}(a^3 + 6a^2 + 12a + 8)$$

Nu berekenen :

$$\frac{1}{6}(a + 2)^3 = \frac{1}{6}(a^2 + 4a + 4)(a + 2) = \frac{1}{6}(a^3 + 2a^2 + 4a^2 + 8a + 4a + 8) =$$

$$\frac{1}{6}(a^3 + 6a^2 + 12a + 8) = \frac{1}{6}(a + 2)^3$$

We zien dat beide uitkomsten gelijk zijn dus volgt het gevraagde.

13a.

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

b.

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

c.

$$y = \frac{x}{\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

d.

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

e.

$$y = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x+3} = \frac{2x+4}{x(x+3)}$$

f.

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

14.

$$y = \left(\frac{20}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(4 - \frac{2}{x-1}\right) = \left(\frac{20}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(4 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-1}\right) = \left(\frac{20}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4x-6}{x-1}\right) =$$

$$\frac{80x - 120}{(x-1)^2}$$

15a.

$$y = \frac{20}{x} - \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{40}{2x} - \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{35}{2x}$$

b.

$$y = \frac{10}{x-1} - x^2 = \frac{10}{x-1} - x^2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \frac{10 - x^3 + x^2}{x-1}$$

c.

$$y = \frac{2x^2}{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)} = 2x^2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x^3 - 2x^2}{x+1}$$

d.

$$y = \frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) = \frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \left(x \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) = \frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x-1}\right) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x}{(x-1)^2}$$

e.

$$y = \frac{5}{x-2} \cdot \frac{6}{x+2} = \frac{30}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

f.

$$y = \frac{\left(\frac{x+1}{2x}\right)}{x-1} = \frac{x+1}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x+1}{2x(x-1)}$$

16a.

$$y = \frac{\ln(x)}{x} - \frac{2\ln(x)}{3x} = \frac{3\ln(x)}{3x} - \frac{2\ln(x)}{3x} = \frac{\ln(x)}{3x}$$

b.

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x-1} - 2e^x = \frac{e^x}{x-1} - 2e^x \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \frac{e^x}{x-1} - \frac{2xe^x - 2e^x}{x-1} = \frac{3e^x - 2xe^x}{x-1}$$

c.

$$y = \frac{e^x - 2}{\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + 2}\right)} = \frac{e^x - 2}{1} \cdot \frac{e^x + 2}{e^x + 1} = \frac{e^{2x} - 4}{e^x + 1}$$

d.

$$y = \frac{2^x}{2^x + 4} \left(2^x + \frac{1}{2^x}\right) = \frac{2^x}{2^x + 4} \left(\frac{2^{2x}}{2^x} + \frac{1}{2^x}\right) = \frac{2^{3x} + 2^x}{2^x(2^x + 4)} = \frac{2^{2x} + 1}{2^x + 4}$$

e.

$$y = \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} = \frac{e^{3x}}{(e^x - 1)(e^x + 1)}$$

f.

$$y = \frac{\left(\frac{5 + \ln(x)}{x}\right)}{x} = \frac{5 + \ln(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5 + \ln(x)}{x^2}$$

17. Gegeven: $f(x) = \frac{4e^x}{e^x + 1}$ en $g(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1}$

a.

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

$$3e^x = 5 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{5}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

b.

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = 6 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4e^x}{e^x + 1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} = 6 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4e^{2x}}{e^{2x} - 1} = 6 \Leftrightarrow 4e^{2x} = 6e^{2x} - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2e^{2x} = 6 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(3) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}\ln(3)$$

c.

$$f(x) - g(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4e^x}{e^x + 1} = 3 \cdot \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1} + \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$4e^{2x} - 4e^x = 4e^{2x} + 4e^x - 3e^x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 5e^x = 3 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

d.

$$f'(x) + g'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4e^x(e^x + 1) - 4e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} + \frac{e^x(e^x - 1) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$4(e^x - 1)^2 = (e^x + 1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 4e^{2x} - 8e^x + 4 = e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1 \Leftrightarrow 3e^{2x} - 10e^x + 3 = 0$$

$$\text{Stel } e^x = p \Rightarrow 3p^2 - 10p + 3 = 0$$

$$D = 64 \Rightarrow p = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6} \Rightarrow p = e^x = 3 \vee p = e^x = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(3) \vee x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

18. Gegeven: $y = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x}}{x + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}{x + 1} = \frac{\frac{x + 3}{x}}{x + 1} = \frac{x + 3}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x + 1} = \frac{x + 3}{x(x + 1)}$

a. I is goed ; II is niet goed ;

$$\text{III} : \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x}{x(x+1)} + \frac{3}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x+3}{x(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{Ook III is goed.}$$

$$\text{IV} : \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{3(x+1)}{x} = \frac{x}{x(x+1)} + \frac{3(x+1)^2}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x+3x^2+6x+3}{x(x+1)} \Rightarrow \text{IV is niet goed}$$

19a.

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

b.

$$y = \frac{10x}{p + \frac{x^2}{2p}} = \frac{10x}{\left(p + \frac{x^2}{2p}\right)} \cdot \frac{2p}{2p} = \frac{20px}{2p^2 + x^2}$$

c.

$$y = \frac{10 + \frac{5}{x-1}}{6 - \frac{3}{x-1}} = \frac{\left(10 + \frac{5}{x-1}\right)}{\left(6 - \frac{3}{x-1}\right)} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \frac{10x - 10 + 5}{6x - 6 - 3} = \frac{10x - 5}{6x - 9}$$

d.

$$y = \frac{\frac{3x}{x+4} - 5}{\frac{2x}{x+4} - x + 5} = \frac{\left(\frac{3x}{x+4} - 5\right)}{\left(\frac{2x}{x+4} - x + 5\right)} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+4} = \frac{3x - 5x - 20}{2x - x^2 - 4x + 5x + 20} = \frac{-2x - 20}{-x^2 + 3x + 20}$$

20.

a.

$$N = \frac{600a}{3b - \frac{a^2}{4b}} = \frac{600a}{\left(3b - \frac{a^2}{4b}\right)} \cdot \frac{4b}{4b} = \frac{2400ab}{12b^2 - a^2}$$

b.

$$A = 25x + 20 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{50}{x^2+1}\right)}{x} = 25x + 20 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{50}{x^2+1}\right) x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} = 25x + 20 \cdot \frac{50}{x(x^2+1)}$$

c.

$$K = \left(50 + \frac{150}{\frac{p}{q} + 5} \right) \cdot p = 50p + \frac{150p}{\left(\frac{p}{q} + 5 \right)} \cdot \frac{q}{q} = 50p + \frac{150pq}{p + 5q} =$$

$$50p \cdot \frac{p + 5q}{p + 5q} + \frac{150pq}{p + 5q} = \frac{50p^2 + 250pq + 150pq}{p + 5q} = \frac{50p^2 + 400pq}{p + 5q}$$

21. Gegeven: $N = \frac{4p-1}{2p+3}$ en $p = \frac{3x}{x+5}$

a.

Invullen geeft: $N = \frac{4\left(\frac{3x}{x+5}\right) - 1}{2\left(\frac{3x}{x+5}\right) + 3} \cdot \frac{x+5}{x+5} = \frac{12x - (x+5)}{6x + 3(x+5)} = \frac{11x - 5}{9x + 15}$

b.

$N > 9 \Rightarrow \frac{11x - 5}{9x + 15} > 9$ Eerst het snijpunt \Rightarrow

$$\frac{11x - 5}{9x + 15} = 9 \Rightarrow 11x - 5 = 81x + 135 \Leftrightarrow 70x = -140$$

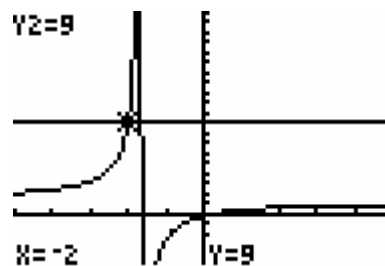
$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2$$

Nu de schets van de grafieken \Rightarrow

Er is een V.A. $x = -5/3$

Nu aflezen uit de grafiek \Rightarrow

$N > 9$ geeft: $-2 < x < -5/3$



22.

a. $N = \frac{x^2 + 5x - 6}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{5x}{x} - \frac{6}{x} = x + 5 - \frac{6}{x}$

b.

$$A = \frac{5x^2 + 1000}{x} = \frac{5x^2}{x} + \frac{1000}{x} = 5x + \frac{1000}{x}$$

c.

$$K = \frac{6t^2 + 12t + 1500}{3t} = \frac{6t^2}{3t} + \frac{12t}{3t} + \frac{1500}{3t} = 2t + 4 + \frac{500}{t}$$

d.

$$F = \frac{5a^2 + 8a}{2a^2} = \frac{5a^2}{2a^2} + \frac{8a}{2a^2} = 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{a}$$

e.

$$N = \frac{6p^2 - 3p - 1}{2p} = \frac{6p^2}{2p} - \frac{3p}{2p} - \frac{1}{2p} = 3p - 1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2p}$$

23.

$$y = \frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow xy = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{y} \quad \text{Natuurlijk zijn } x \text{ en } y \text{ ongelijk aan } 0.$$

24.

$$A = \frac{B}{B+2} \Rightarrow A(B+2) = B \Leftrightarrow AB + 2A = B \Leftrightarrow AB - B = -2A \Leftrightarrow$$

a.

$$B(A-1) = -2A \Rightarrow B = -\frac{2A}{A-1}$$

b.

$$P = \frac{Q-5}{Q} \Rightarrow PQ = Q-5 \Leftrightarrow PQ - Q = -5 \Leftrightarrow Q(P-1) = -5 \Leftrightarrow Q = -\frac{5}{P-1}$$

c.

$$R = \frac{F-2}{F-1} \Rightarrow R(F-1) = F-2 \Leftrightarrow RF - R = F-2 \Leftrightarrow RF - F = R-2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$F(R-1) = R-2 \Leftrightarrow F = \frac{R-2}{R-1}$$

d.

$$L = 320 - \frac{18}{q-1} \Rightarrow L(q-1) = 320(q-1) - 18 \Leftrightarrow Lq - L = 320q - 320 - 18 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$Lq - 320q = L - 338 \Leftrightarrow q(L - 320) = L - 338 \Leftrightarrow q = \frac{L - 338}{L - 320}$$

25. Gegeven : $\frac{1}{a} = 2 + \frac{1}{b}$

a. $\frac{1}{a} = 2 + \frac{1}{b} = 2 \cdot \frac{b}{b} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2b+1}{b}$

Nu links 1 breuk en rechts 1 breuk.

We nemen nu het omgekeerde van beide breuken. Dan krijgen we :

$$a = \frac{b}{2b+1}$$

b. $\frac{1}{a} = 2 + \frac{1}{b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a} - 2 = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{2a}{a} = \frac{1-2a}{a} \Rightarrow b = \frac{a}{1-2a}$

26.

a. $\frac{1}{p} = 5 - \frac{2}{q} = \frac{5q}{q} - \frac{2}{q} = \frac{5q-2}{q} \Rightarrow p = \frac{q}{5q-2}$

$$\frac{1}{p} = 5 - \frac{2}{q} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{q} = 5 - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{5p-1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{q}{2} = \frac{p}{5p-1} \Leftrightarrow q = \frac{2p}{5p-1}$$

$$b. \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{n} - \frac{3}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{n-6}{2n} \Rightarrow m = \frac{2n}{n-6}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{m} = \frac{m}{2m} - \frac{2}{2m} = \frac{m-2}{2m} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{3} = \frac{2m}{m-2} \Rightarrow n = \frac{6m}{m-2}$$

27.

$$a. \frac{t-2}{t-3} \cdot P = \frac{t}{t-1} \Rightarrow P = \frac{\left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)}{\left(\frac{t-2}{t-3}\right)} = \frac{t}{t-1} \cdot \frac{t-3}{t-2} = \frac{t^2-3t}{(t-1)(t-2)}$$

$$\frac{3x}{x+y} = 5 - y \Rightarrow 3x = (x+y)(5-y) \Leftrightarrow 3x = 5x - yx + 5y - y^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$b. yx - 2x = 5y - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x(y-2) = 5y - y^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5y - y^2}{y-2}$$

$$\frac{1500-N}{N} = 50 \cdot 0,95^t \Rightarrow 1500 - N = 50 \cdot 0,95^t \cdot N \Leftrightarrow N50 \cdot 0,95^t + N = 1500 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$c. N(50 \cdot 0,95^t + 1) = 1500 \Rightarrow N = \frac{1500}{50 \cdot 0,95^t + 1}$$

$$K = 90 - \frac{2N}{N+0,2} \Rightarrow K(N+0,2) = 90(N+0,2) - 2N \Leftrightarrow$$

$$d. KN + 0,2K = 90N + 18 - 2N \Leftrightarrow N(K-88) = 18 - 0,2K \Rightarrow N = \frac{18 - 0,2K}{K-88}$$

28.

$$a. F = \frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{2K} \Leftrightarrow F = \frac{2}{2K} + \frac{1}{2K} \Leftrightarrow F = \frac{3}{2K} \Rightarrow \frac{2K}{3} = \frac{1}{F} \Rightarrow K = \frac{3}{2F}$$

$$b. \frac{1}{T} = 10 - \frac{2}{S} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{10S}{S} - \frac{2}{S} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{10S-2}{S} \Rightarrow T = \frac{S}{10S-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} + 3 = \frac{2R+2}{5R+2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} = \frac{2R+2}{5R+2} - 3 \cdot \frac{5R+2}{5R+2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$c. \frac{1}{N} = \frac{2R+2}{5R+2} - \frac{15R+6}{5R+2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} = \frac{-13R-4}{5R+2} \Rightarrow N = \frac{5R+2}{-13R-4}$$

29.

$$K = \frac{500}{A} + 40A + \frac{60}{B} + 25B \text{ en } AB = 30 \text{ dan } B = \frac{30}{A} \Rightarrow$$

$$a. \quad K = \frac{500}{A} + 40A + \frac{60}{\left(\frac{30}{A}\right)} + 25 \cdot \left(\frac{30}{A}\right) \Leftrightarrow K = \frac{500}{A} + 40A + 2A + \frac{750}{A} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$K = \frac{1250}{A} + 42A$$

$$F = \frac{80}{A-1} + 10A + \frac{40}{AB} + 5A^3B \text{ en } A^2B = 20 \Rightarrow B = \frac{20}{A^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$b. \quad F = \frac{80}{A-1} + 10A + \frac{40}{A \cdot \left(\frac{20}{A^2}\right)} + 5A^3 \cdot \left(\frac{20}{A^2}\right) \Leftrightarrow F = \frac{80}{A-1} + 10A + 2A + 100A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F = \frac{80}{A-1} + 112A$$

$$N = 2PQ + P\left(PQ - \frac{2}{P}\right) \text{ en } P^2Q = 10 \Rightarrow Q = \frac{10}{P^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$c. \quad N = 2P \cdot \frac{10}{P^2} + P\left(P \cdot \frac{10}{P^2} - \frac{2}{P}\right) \Leftrightarrow N = \frac{20}{P} + 10 - 2 \Leftrightarrow N = \frac{20}{P} + 8 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{20}{P} = N - 8 \Rightarrow \frac{P}{20} = \frac{1}{N-8} \Rightarrow P = \frac{20}{N-8}$$

30.

$$a. \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$b. \quad K = 2\sqrt{p+2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}p + \frac{2}{9}} \Leftrightarrow K = 2\sqrt{p+2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}(p+2)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$K = 2\sqrt{p+2} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{p+2} \Leftrightarrow K = 2\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{p+2}$$

31.

$$a. \quad y = \sqrt{25x} - \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow y = 5\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow y = 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$b. \quad y = \sqrt{54x} - \sqrt{24x} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 6x} - \sqrt{4 \cdot 6x} = 3\sqrt{6x} - 2\sqrt{6x} = \sqrt{6x}$$

$$c. \quad N = \sqrt{8a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2a} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{2a} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a}$$

$$d. \quad N = \sqrt{20a} + \sqrt{\frac{9a}{5}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5a} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{5a} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{a} =$$

$$2\sqrt{5a} + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}\sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{5a} + \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5a} = 2\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5a}$$

32.

$$a. \quad y = (x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4} - 2\sqrt{x^2+4} = (x+2-2)\sqrt{x^2+4} = x\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

$$b. \quad y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3+2x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$c. \quad N = \frac{2-t^2}{t}\sqrt{t} + t\sqrt{t} = \sqrt{t}\left(\frac{2-t^2}{t} + t\right) = \sqrt{t}\left(\frac{2-t^2}{t} + t \cdot \frac{t}{t}\right) = \sqrt{t}\left(\frac{2-t^2}{t} + \frac{t^2}{t}\right) =$$

$$d. \quad \sqrt{t}\left(\frac{2}{t}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{t}}{t}$$

$$d. \quad N = \frac{t+1}{\sqrt{2t+1}} - \sqrt{2t+1} = \frac{t+1}{\sqrt{2t+1}} - \sqrt{2t+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2t+1}}{\sqrt{2t+1}} = \frac{t+1}{\sqrt{2t+1}} - \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{2t+1}} = \frac{-t}{\sqrt{2t+1}}$$

33.

$$a. \quad A = \sqrt{12b} - 6\sqrt{\frac{3}{16}b} = 2\sqrt{3b} - \frac{6}{4}\sqrt{3b} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3b}$$

$$b. \quad B = \frac{5a}{2\sqrt{a}} - \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}a} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}a} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a} - 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$c. \quad y = \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x-2}} - x\sqrt{x-2} = \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x-2}} - x\sqrt{x-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x-2}} - \frac{x(x-2)}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$d. \quad N = \frac{3t^2}{(t-1)\sqrt{t-1}} - 3\sqrt{t-1} = \frac{3t^2}{(t-1)\sqrt{t-1}} - 3\sqrt{t-1} \cdot \frac{(t-1)\sqrt{t-1}}{(t-1)\sqrt{t-1}} =$$

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

$$34. \quad f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+5}$$

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

$$a. \quad 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x+5}}{\sqrt{2x+5}} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{2x(2x+5) + x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{5x^2 + 10x}{\sqrt{2x+5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5 \text{ en } b = 10$$

$$b. \quad \text{Voor de top geldt: } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 5x^2 + 10x = 0 \Rightarrow 5x(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -2$$

Alleen $x = -2$ voldoet. \Rightarrow Top A $(-2, 4)$

$$F(x) = (px^2 + qx + r)(2x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$c. \quad F'(x) = (2px + q)(2x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (px^2 + qx + r) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2x+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2$$

$$= (2px + q)(2x+5)\sqrt{2x+5} + 3(px^2 + qx + r)\sqrt{2x+5}$$

$$= (4px^2 + 10px + 2qx + 5q)(\sqrt{2x+5} + (3px^2 + 3qx + 3r)\sqrt{2x+5}) =$$

$$= (7px^2 + 10px + 5qx + 5q + 3r)\sqrt{2x+5}$$

Dit moet gelijk zijn aan $f(x) = x^2\sqrt{2x+5}$ voor alle waarden van x in het domein. \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} 7p = 1 \\ 10p + 5q = 0 \\ 5q + 3r = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p = \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{10}{7} + 5q = 0 \Rightarrow q = -\frac{2}{7} \\ -\frac{10}{7} + 3r = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{10}{21} \end{cases}$$

d.
$$Opp. = \int_{-2\frac{1}{2}}^0 x^2 \sqrt{2x+5} dx = \left[\left(\frac{1}{7}x^2 - \frac{2}{7}x + \frac{10}{21} \right) (2x+5) \sqrt{2x+5} \right]_{-2\frac{1}{2}}^0 =$$

$$= \left(0 + 0 + \frac{10}{21} \right) 5\sqrt{5} - \left(\left(\frac{25}{28} + \frac{10}{14} + \frac{10}{21} \right) (0) \right) = \frac{50}{21} \sqrt{5}$$

35.

a. $y = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y^2 = 4x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}y^2$ met $y \geq 0$

b. $y = \sqrt{x-2} \Rightarrow x-2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x = y^2 + 2$ met $y \geq 0$

c. $y = 2\sqrt{x-2} \Rightarrow 4(x-2) = y^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x-8 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x = y^2 + 8 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 2$
met $y \geq 0$

36.

a. $R = 2\sqrt{4A-1} \Rightarrow 4(4A-1) = R^2 \Leftrightarrow 16A-4 = R^2 \Leftrightarrow 16A = R^2 + 4 \Leftrightarrow$
 $A = \frac{1}{16}R^2 + \frac{1}{4}$

b. $A = 6 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{B}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{B}} = 6 - A \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{B}}{2} = \frac{1}{6-A} \Rightarrow \sqrt{B} = \frac{2}{6-A} \Rightarrow B = \frac{4}{(6-A)^2}$

c. $x\sqrt{y} - 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x\sqrt{y} = 4 + 2x \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \frac{4+2x}{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{(4+2x)^2}{x^2}$

$$\frac{p\sqrt{q}}{q} - \sqrt{p} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{p}{\sqrt{q}} = 4 + \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{q}}{p} = \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{q} = \frac{p}{4 + \sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow$$

d.
$$q = \frac{p^2}{(4 + \sqrt{p})^2}$$

37. Gegeven : $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + 1$

a. $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1,5} \Rightarrow f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$

Het raakpunt is $(0, 2) \Rightarrow$

De vergelijking van k is : $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

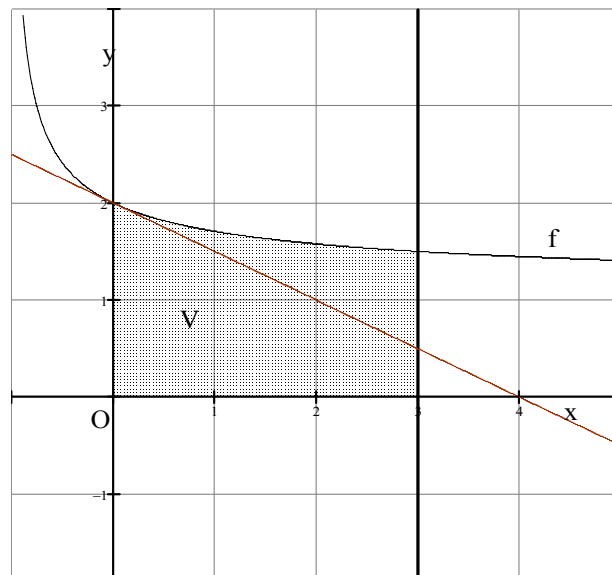
$$O(V) = \int_0^3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + 1 \right) dx =$$

$$\left[2\sqrt{x+1} + x \right]_0^3 = 7 - 2 = 5$$

$$O(\text{onder}) = \int_0^3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^3$$

$$= 3,75 \Rightarrow$$

De verhouding is nu : $\frac{5 - 3,75}{3,75} = \frac{1,25}{3,75} = \frac{1}{3}$



b. Wentelen om de y-as \Rightarrow

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

$$x = \frac{1}{(y-1)^2} - 1 \quad f(3) = 1,5 \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2} + \pi \int_{1,5}^2 x^2 dy = 13,5\pi + \pi \int_{1,5}^2 \left(\frac{1}{(y-1)^2} - 1 \right)^2 dy =$$

$$13,5\pi + \pi \int_{1,5}^2 \left(\frac{1}{(y-1)^4} - \frac{2}{(y-1)^2} + 1 \right) dy =$$

$$13,5\pi + \pi \left[-\frac{1}{3}(y-1)^{-3} + 2(y-1)^{-1} + y \right]_{1,5}^2 =$$

$$13,5\pi + \pi \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} + 2 + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 4 + 1,5 \right) \right] = 13,5\pi + \frac{5}{6}\pi = 14 \frac{1}{3}\pi$$

38.

a. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$

c. $x\sqrt{x} = x^{1,5}$

e. $\frac{x^6}{x^2} = x^4$

b. $\sqrt[4]{x^3} = x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

d. $x^3 \cdot x^2 = x^5$

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

39.

a. $x^5 = 18 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[5]{18}$

b. $\sqrt[3]{x} = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 4^3 \Leftrightarrow x = 64$

40.

a. $y = \frac{6}{x} \cdot x^{1,4} = 6x^{0,4}$

b. $y = \frac{15}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{15 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{2\frac{1}{2}}} = 15x^{\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2}} = 15x^{-2\frac{1}{4}}$

c. $y = (2x^{0,4})^3 \cdot 5x^{0,5} = 8 \cdot x^{1,2} \cdot 5x^{0,5} = 40x^{1,7}$

d. $y = (4\sqrt{x})^3 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x)^4 = 64x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot x^4 = 4x^{5\frac{1}{2}}$

41.

a. $y = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} - 7 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} = y + 7 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} = 3y + 21 \Leftrightarrow x = (3y + 21)^3$

b. $P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2q-1} + 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2q-1} = P - 3 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[4]{2q-1} = 2P - 6 \Rightarrow$

$2q - 1 = (2P - 6)^4 \Leftrightarrow 2q = (2P - 6)^4 + 1 \Leftrightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}(2P - 6)^4 + \frac{1}{2}$

c. $T = \frac{1}{16} S^4 \Leftrightarrow S^4 = 16T \Rightarrow S = \sqrt[4]{16T} \Leftrightarrow S = 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{T} = 2 \cdot T^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$$A = 15 \cdot (4B)^{-1,6} \Leftrightarrow (4B)^{-1,6} = \frac{A}{15} \Rightarrow 4B = \left(\frac{A}{15}\right)^{-\frac{1}{1,6}} \Leftrightarrow B = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{15}\right)^{-\frac{1}{1,6}} \Leftrightarrow$$

d. $B = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{A^{-\frac{1}{1,6}}}{15^{-\frac{1}{1,6}}} \Leftrightarrow B = 1,358 \cdot A^{-\frac{1}{1,6}}$

$$y = \frac{1536}{a^5} \text{ en } a = 4\sqrt{x^2 + 20} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1536}{\left(4\sqrt{x^2 + 20}\right)^5} = \frac{1536}{4^5 \cdot (x^2 + 20)^{2\frac{1}{2}}} =$$

d. $\frac{1536}{4^5} \cdot (x^2 + 20)^{-2\frac{1}{2}} = 1,5 \cdot (x^2 + 20)^{-2\frac{1}{2}}$

42.

a. $P = 20 \cdot (3x^{0,6})^2 \cdot (2y^3)^{0,8} = 20 \cdot 9 \cdot x^{1,2} \cdot 2^{0,8} \cdot y^{2,4} = 313,40 \cdot x^{1,2} \cdot y^{2,4}$

b. $L = 0,6 \cdot (5t)^{0,35} \cdot (6s)^{0,18} \text{ en } s = \frac{1}{3} t^3$

$$L = 0,6 \cdot (5t)^{0,35} \cdot (2t^3)^{0,18} = 0,6 \cdot 5^{0,35} \cdot t^{0,35} \cdot 2^{0,18} \cdot t^{0,54} = 1,19 \cdot t^{0,89}$$

43.

$$a. \quad V = 6 \cdot (5R)^{1,8} \Leftrightarrow V = 6 \cdot 5^{1,8} \cdot R^{1,8} \Leftrightarrow R^{1,8} = \frac{V}{6 \cdot 5^{1,8}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{(6 \cdot 5^{1,8})^{\frac{1}{1,8}}} \cdot V^{\frac{1}{1,8}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$R = 0,07 \cdot V^{\frac{5}{9}}$$

b.

$$S = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4t} + 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4t} = S - 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{4t} = 2\frac{1}{2}S - 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4t = \left(2\frac{1}{2}S - 5\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(2\frac{1}{2}S - 5\right)^3$$

c.

$$K = 8a^3 \text{ en } O = 16a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{16} \cdot O \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4} \cdot O^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$K = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot O^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{4^3} \cdot O^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} O \sqrt{O}$$

$$\text{Nu andersom: } K = \frac{1}{8} \cdot O^{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow O^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8K \Leftrightarrow O = (8K)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4 \cdot K^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

d.

$$F = 2(r-3)^4 \text{ en } L = 4(r-3)^3 \Rightarrow (r-3)^3 = \frac{1}{4}L \Rightarrow r-3 = \left(\frac{1}{4}L\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$F = 2 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{4}L\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^4 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}L\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} = 0,315 \cdot L^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\text{Nu andersom} \Rightarrow F = 0,315 \cdot L^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow L^{\frac{4}{3}} = 3,175F \Leftrightarrow L = 2,378 \cdot F^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$44. \quad y = 2^x \cdot 2^{3x+1} = 2^{4x+1} = 2^1 \cdot (2^4)^x = 2 \cdot 16^x$$

45.

$$a. \quad 10^{\log(2)} = 2 \text{ en } e^{\ln(7)} = 7$$

$$b. \quad 3 = 10^{\log(3)} \text{ en } 5 = e^{\ln(5)}$$

46.

$$a. \quad N = 25 \cdot 1,3^{4t-2} = 25 \cdot 1,3^{-2} \cdot 1,3^{4t} = 14,79 \cdot (1,3^4)^t = 14,79 \cdot 2,86^t$$

$$b. \quad N = 180 \cdot 0,8^{5-t} = 180 \cdot 0,8^5 \cdot 0,8^{-t} = 58,98 \cdot (0,8^{-1})^t = 58,98 \cdot 1,25^t$$

47.

$$a. \quad N = 3^t \cdot 3^{t+3} = 3^{3+2t} = 3^3 \cdot (3^2)^t = 27 \cdot 9^t$$

$$b. \quad N = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t-3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3t+2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1-2t} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2t} = 2 \cdot 4^t$$

c. $N = 3^{2t-1} \cdot 9^{t+1} = 3^{2t-1} \cdot 3^{2t+2} = 3^{4t} \cdot 3^1 = 3 \cdot 81^t$

d. $N = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{t+1} \cdot 2^{3t+4} = (2^{-2})^{t+1} \cdot 2^{3t+4} = 2^{-2t-2} \cdot 2^{3t+4} = 2^t \cdot 2^2 = 4 \cdot 2^t$

48.

a. $y = 15 \cdot 5^{x-1} = 15 \cdot (10^{\log(5)})^{x-1} = 15 \cdot 10^{x \cdot \log(5)} \cdot 10^{-\log(5)} = 3 \cdot 10^{0,70x}$

b. $y = 15 \cdot 5^{x-1} = 15 \cdot 5^x \cdot 5^{-1} = 3 \cdot 5^x = 3 \cdot (e^{\ln(5)})^x = 3 \cdot e^{x \cdot \ln(5)} = 3 \cdot e^{1,61x}$

c.

$$T = 37,2 \cdot 1,7^{3t-2} = 37,2 \cdot 1,7^{-2} \cdot (10^{\log(1,7)})^{3t} = 12,87 \cdot 10^{0,69t}$$

d.

$$T = 37,2 \cdot 1,7^{3t-2} = 10^{\log(37,2)} \cdot (10^{\log(1,7)})^{3t-2} = 10^{\log(37,2)} \cdot 10^{3t \log(1,7)} \cdot 10^{-2 \cdot \log(1,7)} = 10^{1,11} \cdot 10^{0,69t} = 10^{0,69t+1,11}$$

49.

a. $N = 18 - 5(6 - 1,5^{4t}) = 18 - 30 + 5 \cdot 1,5^{4t} = -12 + 5 \cdot 5,06^t$

b. $N = \frac{8^{2t+1}}{4^{t-1}} = \frac{8^1}{4^{-1}} \cdot \frac{64^t}{4^t} = 32 \cdot 16^t$

c.

$$K = 150 \cdot 1,12^{6q+3} = e^{\ln(150)} \cdot (e^{\ln(1,12)})^{6q+3} = e^{\ln(150)} \cdot e^{3 \ln(1,12)} \cdot e^{\ln(1,12) \cdot 6q} = e^{0,68q+5,35}$$

50.

a. $T = 27 \cdot 0,4^t \cdot (3 - 0,4^{2t}) = 81 \cdot 0,4^t - 27 \cdot 0,4^t \cdot 0,4^{2t} = 81 \cdot 0,4^t - 27 \cdot 0,064^t$

b. $P = 3^{2t+1} \cdot 2^{3t+1} = 3 \cdot 3^{2t} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{3t} = 6 \cdot 9^t \cdot 8^t = 6 \cdot 72^t = 6 \cdot (e^{\ln(72)})^t = 6 \cdot e^{4,28t}$

51 $y = e^{x-1} \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = \ln(y) \Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \ln(y)$

52.

a.

$$y = 20 \cdot 3^{x-4} \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-4} = \frac{y}{20} \Leftrightarrow x - 4 = \log\left(\frac{y}{20}\right) = \frac{\log\left(\frac{y}{20}\right)}{\log(3)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = 4 + \frac{\log(y) - \log(20)}{\log(3)} = 4 - \frac{\log(20)}{\log(3)} + \frac{1}{\log(3)} \cdot \log(y) = 1,27 + 2,10 \cdot \log(y)$$

b.

$$y = 0,65 \cdot 1,16^{x-1} \Leftrightarrow 1,16^{x-1} = \frac{y}{0,65} \Leftrightarrow x-1 = {}^{1,16}\log\left(\frac{y}{0,65}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = 1 + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{y}{0,65}\right)}{\ln(1,16)} = 1 + \frac{\ln(y) - \ln(0,65)}{\ln(1,16)} = 1 - \frac{\ln(0,65)}{\ln(1,16)} + \frac{1}{\ln(1,16)} \cdot \ln(y) =$$

$$3,90 + 6,74 \cdot \ln(y)$$

c.

$$N = 250 \cdot 10^{2t-3} \Leftrightarrow 10^{2t-3} = \frac{N}{250} \Leftrightarrow 2t-3 = \log\left(\frac{N}{250}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2t = 3 + \log\left(\frac{N}{250}\right) \Leftrightarrow t = 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{N}{250}\right)$$

$$d. \quad P = 120 \cdot e^{3-q} \Leftrightarrow e^{3-q} = \frac{P}{120} \Leftrightarrow 3-q = \ln\left(\frac{P}{120}\right) \Leftrightarrow q = 3 - \ln\left(\frac{P}{120}\right)$$

$$53. \quad f(x) = e^{2x-1} \quad \text{en} \quad g(x) = e^{2-3x}$$

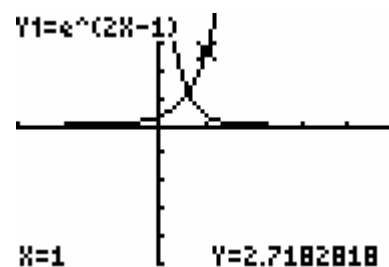
a. Zie de schets.

Eerst de coördinaat van het snijpunt berekenen. \Rightarrow

$$e^{2x-1} = e^{2-3x} \Leftrightarrow 2x-1 = 2-3x \Leftrightarrow 5x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 0,6$$

$$O = \int_0^{0,6} (e^{2-3x} - e^{2x-1}) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{3}e^{2-3x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x-1} \right]_0^{0,6} =$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}e^{2-3x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x-1} \right]_0^{0,6} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}e^{0,2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{0,2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}e^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} \right) = \frac{1}{3}e^2 - \frac{5}{6}e^{0,2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$$



$$b. \quad h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = e^{2x-1+2-3x} = e^{1-x}$$

Zie weer de figuur.

Snijpunt y-as : $(0, e) \Rightarrow$

$$I = \pi \int_1^e x^2 dy \quad \text{Eerst } x \text{ in } y \text{ uitdrukken } \Rightarrow$$

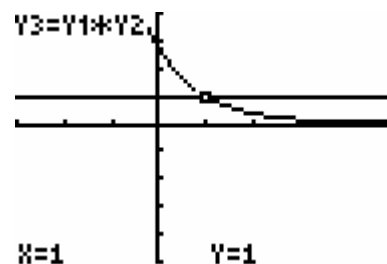
$$y = e^{1-x} \Leftrightarrow 1-x = \ln(y) \Leftrightarrow x = 1 - \ln(y)$$

$$c. \quad I = \pi \int_1^e x^2 dy = \pi \int_1^e (1 - \ln(y))^2 dy$$

$$F = y \ln^2(y) - 4y \ln(y) + 5y \Rightarrow$$

$$F'(x) = \ln^2(y) + 2y \ln(y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} - 4 \ln(y) - 4y \cdot \frac{1}{y} + 5 =$$

$$\ln^2(y) + 2 \ln(y) - 4 \ln(y) + 1 = \ln^2(y) - 2 \ln(y) + 1 = (1 - \ln(y))^2$$



$\Rightarrow F$ is een primitieve van $(1 - \ln(y))^2$

d.

$$I = \pi \int_1^e (1 - \ln(y))^2 dx = \pi \left[y \ln^2(y) - 4y \ln(y) + 5y \right]_1^e =$$

$$\pi(e - 4e + 5e) - \pi(5) = 2\pi e - 5\pi$$

54.

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot {}^3 \log(x) - 2 \Leftrightarrow 2y + 4 = {}^3 \log(x) \Leftrightarrow x = 3^{2y+4} = 3^4 \cdot 3^{2y} = 81 \cdot 9^y$$

55.

a. $\log(N) = 2,15 + 0,07t \Leftrightarrow N = 10^{2,15+0,07t} = 10^{2,15} \cdot (10^{0,07})^t \approx 141 \cdot 1,175^t$

b. $\log(P) = 2,85 + 0,75 \log(q) \Leftrightarrow P = 10^{2,85+0,75 \log(q)} = 10^{2,85} \cdot (10^{\log(q)})^{0,75} \approx 708 \cdot q^{0,75}$

c.

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(5x + 2) + 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(5x + 2) = y - 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln(5x + 2) = 4y - 12 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5x - 2 = e^{4y-12} \Leftrightarrow 5x = e^{4y-12} + 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^{4y-12} + 2}{5}$$

d.

$$\ln(2A + 3) = 5 + \ln(B) \Leftrightarrow \ln(2A + 3) = \ln(e^5) + \ln(B) \Leftrightarrow \ln(2A + 3) = \ln(e^5 B) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2A + 3 = e^5 B \Leftrightarrow 2A = e^5 B - 3 \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} e^5 B - 1\frac{1}{2}$$

56.

a. $F = 2 \log(N) - 0,4 \Leftrightarrow 2 \log(N) = F + 0,4 \Leftrightarrow \log(N) = \frac{1}{2} F + 0,2 \Leftrightarrow N = 10^{\frac{1}{2} F + 0,2}$

b.

$$D = \log(4Q + 1) + 1 \Leftrightarrow \log(4Q + 1) = D - 1 \Leftrightarrow 4Q - 1 = 10^{D-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4Q = 10^{D-1} + 1 \Leftrightarrow Q = \frac{10^{D-1} + 1}{4}$$

c.

$$K\sqrt{2} = \ln(2R - 3) - \sqrt{6} \Leftrightarrow \ln(2R - 3) = K\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} \Leftrightarrow 2R - 3 = e^{K\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2R = e^{K\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} + 3 \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\sqrt{2}} \right)^K \cdot e^{\sqrt{6}} + 1\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow R = 5,8 \cdot 4,1^K + 1\frac{1}{2}$$

d.

$${}^2 \log(3x - 1) = -4 + {}^2 \log(2y + 1) \Leftrightarrow {}^2 \log(2y + 1) = {}^2 \log(3x - 1) + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$${}^2 \log(2y + 1) = {}^2 \log(3x - 1) + {}^2 \log(16) \Leftrightarrow {}^2 \log(2y + 1) = {}^2 \log((3x - 1) \cdot 16) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2y + 1 = 48x - 16 \Leftrightarrow 2y = 48x - 17 \Leftrightarrow y = 24x - 8\frac{1}{2}$$

57.

$$\log(a+b) = \log(a) + \log(b) \Leftrightarrow \log(a+b) = \log(ab) \Leftrightarrow a+b = a \cdot b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \cdot b - a = b \Leftrightarrow a(b-1) = b \Rightarrow a = \frac{b}{b-1}$$

58. Gegeven : $\log(N) = 5,3 - 1,7 \cdot \log(D)$

a. diameter is 0,5m = 50 cm $\Rightarrow D = 50 \Rightarrow$
 $\log(N) = 5,3 - 1,7 \cdot \log(50) \Leftrightarrow \log(N) \approx 2,411 \dots \Leftrightarrow N \approx 258 \Rightarrow$
 Het aantal bomen per ha is dan ongeveer 258.

b. Op 8 ha staan 2000 bomen \Rightarrow Per ha dus 250 bomen $\Rightarrow N = 250 \Rightarrow$
 $\log(250) = 5,3 - 1,7 \cdot \log(D) \Leftrightarrow 1,7 \log(D) = 5,3 - \log(250) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\log(D) = \frac{5,3 - \log(250)}{1,7} \Leftrightarrow \log(D) \approx 1,707 \dots \Rightarrow D \approx 10^{1,707 \dots} \approx 50,9 \text{ cm}$

c.

$$\log(N) = 5,3 - 1,7 \cdot \log(D) \Leftrightarrow 1,7 \log D = 5,3 - \log(N) \Leftrightarrow \log(D) =$$

$$\frac{5,3}{1,7} - \frac{1}{1,7} \cdot \log(N) \Leftrightarrow D = 10^{\frac{53}{17} - \frac{1}{1,7} \log(N)} = 10^{\frac{53}{17}} \cdot 10^{\log\left(N^{-\frac{1}{1,7}}\right)} \approx 1310 \cdot N^{-\frac{1}{1,7}} \approx 1310 \cdot N^{-0,59}$$

59. Gegeven : $s = 290 \log(G + 100) - 550$

a. Spanwijdte is 1,85 m $\Rightarrow G = 185 \Rightarrow s = 290 \log(185 + 100) - 550 \approx 161,9$
 \Rightarrow De schofthoogte is ongeveer 162 cm

b. Schofthoogte is 2,10 m = 210 cm $\Rightarrow s = 210 \Rightarrow 210 = 290 \log(G + 100) - 550$
 $290 \log(G + 100) = 760 \Leftrightarrow \log(G + 100) = \frac{760}{290} \Leftrightarrow G + 100 = 10^{\frac{76}{29}} \Leftrightarrow$
 $G \approx 317,5 \Rightarrow$ De spanwijdte is dan ongeveer 318 cm.

c.

$$s = 290 \log(G + 100) - 550 \Leftrightarrow 290 \log(G + 100) = s + 550 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log(G + 100) = \frac{s + 550}{290} \Leftrightarrow G + 100 = 10^{\frac{s+550}{290}} \Leftrightarrow G = 10^{\frac{s+550}{290}} - 100 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$G = 10^{\frac{1}{290}s} \cdot 10^{\frac{55}{29}} - 100 \Leftrightarrow G = 78,80 \cdot 1,008^s - 100$$

d. In de laatste zin staat de informatie. Voer de formule van onderdeel c in.
 Als $s = 180$ dan $G \approx 231$ en als $s = 220$ dan $G \approx 355 \Rightarrow$
 De spanwijdten variëren dan tussen 220 cm en 355 cm.

60. $y = x^2 + bx + c$

a. Door het punt $(-1,6) \Rightarrow 6 = 1^2 + b \cdot 1 + c \Leftrightarrow b + c = 5$

Ook door het punt $(4,11) \Rightarrow 11 = 16 + 4b + c \Leftrightarrow 4b + c = -5$

b.
$$\begin{cases} -b + c = 5 \\ 4b + c = -5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c = b + 5 \\ 4b + b + 5 = -5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5b = -10 \\ c = b + 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

61. Gegeven: $y = \frac{x^2 + a}{x^2 + b}$

a. Punt $(1, 4\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{1+a}{1+b} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Door punt $(2, 2\frac{2}{5}) \Rightarrow \frac{4+a}{4+b} = 2\frac{2}{5}$

Dit combineren \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1+a}{1+b} = \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{4+a}{4+b} = \frac{12}{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2+2a = 9+9b \\ 20+5a = 48+12b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a-9b = 7 \\ 5a-12b = 28 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} | -5 \\ | 2 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -10a+45b = -35 \\ 10a-24b = 56 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 21b = 21 \\ 2a-9b = 7 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 8 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

b. Gegeven: $y = \frac{x^2 + a}{\sqrt{x+b}}$

Door punt $(-5,15) \Rightarrow \frac{25+a}{\sqrt{-5+b}} = 15 \Rightarrow 25+a = 15\sqrt{-5+b}$

Door het punt $(0, 1\frac{2}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow 3a = 5\sqrt{b} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{b} = \frac{3}{5}a \Rightarrow b = \frac{9}{25}a^2$

Combineren geeft:

$$\begin{cases} 25+a = 15\sqrt{-5+b} \\ b = \frac{9}{25}a^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 25+a = 15\sqrt{-5+\frac{9}{25}a^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$625 + 50a + a^2 = 225\left(-5 + \frac{9}{25}a^2\right) \Leftrightarrow 625 + 50a + a^2 = -1125 + 81a^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$80a^2 - 50a - 1750 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8a^2 - 5a - 175 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 5625 \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{5+75}{16} = 5 \text{ voldoet} \vee a = \frac{5-75}{16} = -\frac{70}{16} \text{ voldoet niet}$$

Als $a = 5$ dan $b = 9$

62a.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 18 \\ x^2 + y = 17 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 18 - 2y^2 \\ x^2 = 17 - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow 18 - 2y^2 = 17 - y \Leftrightarrow 2y^2 - y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = 9 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1+3}{4} = 1 \vee y = \frac{1-3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Als } y = 1 \text{ dan } x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow x = 4 \vee x = -4$$

$$\text{Als } y = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ dan } x^2 = 17\frac{1}{2} = \frac{35}{2} = \frac{70}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{70} \vee x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{70}$$

$$\text{We krijgen dan : } \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -4 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{70} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{70} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

b.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 19 \\ xy = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{9}{x^2} = 19 \\ y = \frac{3}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^4 + 18 = 19x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 19x^2 + 18 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x^2 - 18)(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 18 \vee x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2} \vee x = -3\sqrt{2} \vee x = -1 \vee x = 1$$

Dit geeft als resultaat:

$$\begin{cases} x = 3\sqrt{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -3\sqrt{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -3 \end{cases}$$

c.

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 8 \\ 2^a + 2^{b-1} = 24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = 8 - a \\ 2^a + 2^{7-a} = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2^a + \frac{2^7}{2^a} = 24 \quad \text{Stel } 2^a = p \Rightarrow$$

$$p + \frac{128}{p} = 24 \Rightarrow p^2 - 24p + 128 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 64 \Rightarrow p = \frac{24 \pm 8}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2^a = 16 \Leftrightarrow a = 4 \vee 2^a = 8 \Leftrightarrow a = 3$$

Als $a = 4$ dan $b = 4$ en als $a = 3$ dan $b = 5$

d.

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b = 14 \\ {}^2\log(a) + {}^2\log(b-1) = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 14 - 2b \\ {}^2\log(14 - 2b) + {}^2\log(b-1) = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$${}^2\log((14 - 2b)(b - 1)) = 4 \Leftrightarrow (14 - 2b)(b - 1) = 16 \Leftrightarrow -2b^2 + 16b - 14 = 16 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$b^2 - 8b + 15 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (b - 5)(b - 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 5 \vee b = 3$$

Als $b = 5$ dan $a = 4$ en als $b = 3$ dan $a = 8$

63. Gegeven : $f_{p,q}(x) = \frac{3^{x+p} + 1}{3^{x+q} - 1}$

$$f_{0,0}(x) = \frac{3^x + 1}{3^x - 1}$$

a.

$$f(a) = \frac{3^a + 1}{3^a - 1} \quad \text{en} \quad f(-a) = \frac{3^{-a} + 1}{3^{-a} - 1} \cdot \frac{3^a}{3^a} = \frac{3^0 + 3^a}{3^0 - 3^a} = \frac{3^a + 1}{-3^a + 1} = -\frac{3^a + 1}{3^a - 1}$$

\Rightarrow De functie $f_{0,0}$ is dus symmetrisch in O.

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

c. Uit het gegeven volgt het volgende stelsel :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3^{3+p} + 1}{3^{3+q} - 1} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3^{5+p} + 1}{3^{5+q} - 1} = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 3^{3+p} + 4 = 3^{3+q} - 1 \\ 8 \cdot 3^{5+p} + 8 = 3^{5+q} - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 3^{3+p} - 3^{3+q} = -5 \\ 8 \cdot 3^{5+p} - 3^{5+q} = -9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 \cdot 3^{3+p} - 3^{3+q} = -5 \\ 8 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3^{3+p} - 3^2 \cdot 3^{3+q} = -9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 3^{3+p} - 3^{3+q} = -5 \\ 72 \cdot 3^{3+p} - 9 \cdot 3^{3+q} = -9 \end{cases}$$

Stel nu $3^{3+p} = A$ en $3^{3+q} = B \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} 4A - B = -5 \\ 72A - 9B = -9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4A - B = -5 \\ 8A - B = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4A = 4 \\ 8A - B = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$A = 1 \text{ dan } 3^{3+p} = 1 \Leftrightarrow p = -3$$

$$B = 9 \text{ dan } 3^{3+q} = 9 \Leftrightarrow 3^{3+q} = 3^2 \Leftrightarrow q = -1$$

64. Gegeven : $f(x) = \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{5}{x+2}$

a. $F(x) = 4 \ln|x+1| + 5 \ln|x+2| \Rightarrow F'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{5}{x+2}$

$\Rightarrow F$ is een primitieve van $f(x)$.

b.

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{5}{x+2} = \frac{4}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x+2} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \frac{4x+8}{(x+1)(x+2)} + \frac{5x+5}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{9x+13}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

c.

Aangezien dat uit a en b geldt dat $g(x) = f(x)$ volgt nu meteen dat een primitieven van $g(x)$ is : $F(x) = 4 \ln|x+1| + 5 \ln|x+2|$

65.

a. $\int \frac{5x-14}{x^2-6x+8} dx$

$$\text{Stel } \frac{5x-14}{x^2-6x+8} = \frac{5x-14}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{a}{x-4} + \frac{b}{x-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x-2} + \frac{b}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-4}{x-4} = \frac{ax-2a+bx-4b}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{(a+b)x+(-2a-4b)}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{5x-14}{(x-4)(x-2)}$$

Dit is een ware bewering voor alle x als geldt :

$$a+b=5 \text{ en } -2a-4b=-14 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a+2b=7 \\ a+b=5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b=2 \\ a+b=5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{5x-14}{x^2-6x+8} dx = \int \frac{3}{x-4} + \frac{2}{x-2} dx = 3 \ln|x-4| + 2 \ln|x-2| + C$$

b. $\int \frac{x+11}{x^2+4x+3} dx$

$$\text{Stel } \frac{x+11}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{x+11}{(x+3)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+3} + \frac{b}{x+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{x+3} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x+3} = \frac{ax+a+bx+3b}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{(a+b)x+(a+3b)}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{x+11}{(x+1)(x+3)}$$

Dit is een ware bewering voor alle x als geldt :

$$a+b=1 \text{ en } a+3b=11 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ a+3b=11 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2b=10 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b=5 \\ a=-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{x+11}{x^2+4x+3} dx = \int \frac{-4}{x+3} + \frac{5}{x+1} dx = -4 \ln|x+3| + 5 \ln|x+1| + C$$

c.

$$\int \frac{3x+24}{x^2+7x+10} dx$$

$$\text{Stel } \frac{3x+24}{x^2+7x+10} = \frac{3x+24}{(x+5)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x+5} + \frac{b}{x+2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{x+5} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x+2} + \frac{b}{x+2} \cdot \frac{x+5}{x+5} = \frac{ax+2a+bx+5b}{(x+5)(x+2)} = \frac{(a+b)x+(2a+5b)}{(x+5)(x+2)} = \frac{3x+24}{(x+5)(x+2)}$$

Dit is een ware bewering voor alle x als geldt :

$$a+b=3 \text{ en } 2a+5b=24 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ 2a+5b=24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a+2b=6 \\ 2a+5b=24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3b=18 \\ a+b=3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b=6 \\ a=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{3x+24}{x^2+7x+10} dx = \int \frac{-3}{x+5} + \frac{6}{x+2} dx = -3\ln|x+5| + 6\ln|x+2| + C$$

d.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+7x+12} dx$$

$$\text{Stel } \frac{x}{x^2+7x+12} = \frac{x}{(x+4)(x+3)} = \frac{a}{x+4} + \frac{b}{x+3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{x+4} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x+3} + \frac{b}{x+3} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+4} = \frac{ax+3a+bx+4b}{(x+4)(x+3)} = \frac{(a+b)x+(3a+4b)}{(x+4)(x+3)} = \frac{x}{(x+4)(x+3)}$$

Dit is een ware bewering voor alle x als geldt :

$$a+b=1 \text{ en } 3a+4b=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ 3a+4b=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a+3b=3 \\ 3a+4b=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -b=3 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+7x+12} dx = \int \frac{4}{x+4} - \frac{3}{x+3} dx = 4\ln|x+4| - 3\ln|x+3| + C$$

66. Gegeven : $f(x) = \frac{8x+4}{x^2-4}$

$$f(x) = \frac{8x+4}{x^2-4} = 3 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 12 = 8x + 4 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

a. Eerst :

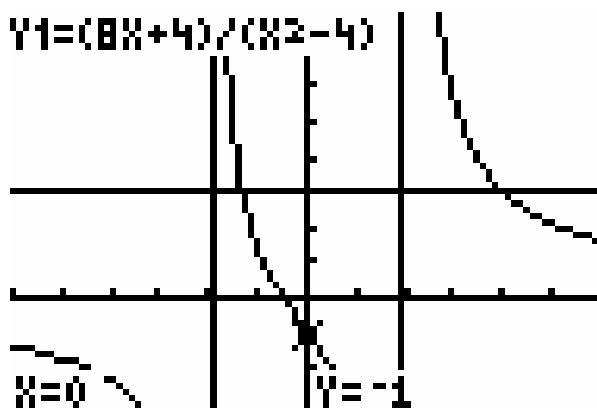
$$D = 64 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-16) = 256 \Rightarrow x = \frac{8+16}{6} = 4 \vee x = \frac{8-16}{6} = -1\frac{1}{3}$$

Nu de schets van de twee grafieken :

Afleren uit de schets geeft :

$$f(x) \leq 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$x < -2 \vee -1\frac{1}{3} \leq x < 2 \vee x \geq 4$$



b. Snijpunt met de y-as is : (0, -1)

$$f'(x) = \frac{8(x^2-4) - 2x(8x+4)}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{-8x^2 - 8x - 32}{(x^2-4)^2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = -2 \Rightarrow$$

Stel de vergelijking is nu : $y = -2x + b$ Door het punt (0,-1) \Rightarrow De vergelijking van de raaklijn k is : $y = -2x - 1$

c.

Eerst snijpunt met $y = 4/3 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{8x+4}{x^2-4} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 16 = 24x + 12 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 24x - 28 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-7)(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 7 \vee x = -1$$

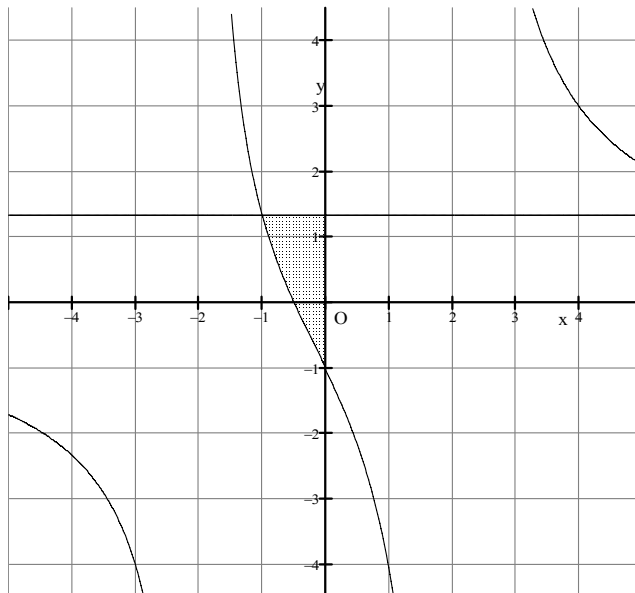
$$O = \int_{-1}^0 1\frac{1}{3} - \frac{8x+4}{x^2-4} dx$$

$$\text{Stel } \frac{8x+4}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x-2} + \frac{b}{x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x+2} + \frac{b}{x+2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x-2} =$$

$$= \frac{ax+2a+bx-2b}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{(a+b)x+(2a-2b)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

Dit is een ware bewering voor alle x als geldt :



$$a+b=8 \text{ en } 2a-2b=4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=8 \\ 2a-2b=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=8 \\ a-b=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a=10 \\ a+b=8 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=5 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$$

$$O = \int_{-1}^0 1\frac{1}{3} - \frac{8x+4}{x^2-4} dx = \int_{-1}^0 1\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[1\frac{1}{3}x - 5\ln|x-2| - 3\ln|x+2| \right]_{-1}^0 = (-5\ln(2) - 3\ln(2)) - \left(-1\frac{1}{3} - 5\ln(3) - 0 \right) =$$

$$1\frac{1}{3} - 8\ln(2) + 5\ln(3)$$

67. Gegeven : $e^{x-p} = 6$ en $-2pe^{x-p} = 24$

a. De eerste vergelijking gaan invullen $\Rightarrow -2p \cdot 6 = 24$

b. $-2p \cdot 6 = 24 \Leftrightarrow p = -2 \Rightarrow e^{x+2} = 6 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = \ln(6) \Leftrightarrow x = -2 + \ln(6)$

68

$$\text{a. } \begin{cases} px\sqrt{x^2+4} = x^2+3 \\ p\sqrt{x^2+4} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \cdot 4 = x^2+3 \Leftrightarrow x^2-4x+3=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-3)(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \vee x = 1$$

$$\text{Als } x = 3 \text{ dan } p \cdot \sqrt{13} = 4 \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{4}{13}\sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{Als } x = 1 \text{ dan } p \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4 \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

b.

$$\begin{cases} pe^{x^2-1} = x^2 + 1 \\ pxe^{x^2-1} = x^3 + x^2 - 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x^2 + 1)x = x^3 + x^2 - 6 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + x = x^3 + x^2 - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \vee x = -2$$

$$\text{Als } x = 3 \text{ dan } p \cdot e^8 = 10 \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{10}{e^8}$$

$$\text{Als } x = -2 \text{ dan } p \cdot e^3 = 5 \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{5}{e^3}$$

c.

$$\begin{cases} 2 + a \cdot \ln(x+1) = x \\ 2ax \cdot \ln(x+1) = 48 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \cdot \ln(x+1) = x - 2 \\ 2x \cdot (x-2) = 48 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 48 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-6)(x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 6 \vee x = -4$$

$$\text{Als } x = 6 \text{ dan } a \cdot \ln(6+1) = 4 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{4}{\ln(7)}$$

$x = -2$ geeft verder geen a -oplossing.

d.

$$\begin{cases} x + \frac{x+p}{2x+3} = 2 \\ \sqrt{\frac{x+p}{2x+3}} = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + x^2 = 2 \\ \frac{x+p}{2x+3} = x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \vee x = 1$$

$$\text{Als } x = -2 \text{ dan } \sqrt{\frac{-2+p}{-4+3}} = -2 \text{ Dit kan natuurlijk niet.}$$

$$\text{Als } x = 1 \text{ dan } \sqrt{\frac{1+p}{2+3}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+p}{2+3} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1+p = 5 \Leftrightarrow p = 4$$

$$69. f_p(x) = e^{x^2+p} + x$$

$$f_p(x) = 0 \text{ en } f'_p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{x^2+p} + x = 0 \text{ en } e^{x^2+p} \cdot 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$X\text{-as raken} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{x^2+p} + x = 0 \\ e^{x^2+p} \cdot 2x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^{x^2+p} = -x \\ -x \cdot 2x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^{x^2+p} = -x \\ 2x^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\text{Als } x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \text{ dan } e^{\frac{1}{2}+p} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + p = \ln\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

Het raakpunt is dan : $(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, 0)$

Als $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ dan hebben we geen p-oplossing.

70. Gegeven : $f_p(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + p}$ staat loodrecht op de lijn $y = 5x + 5$

Loodrecht snijden $\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + p} = 5x + 5$ en

$$f'(x) \cdot y' = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + p}} \cdot 2x \cdot 5 = -1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + p} = 5x + 5 \\ \frac{5x}{5x + 5} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5x = -5x - 5 \Leftrightarrow 10x = -5 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + p} = -2\frac{1}{2} + 5 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + p} = 2\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + p = 6\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow p = 6 \begin{cases} e^{x^2+p} = -x \\ -x \cdot 2x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Conclusie . Bij $p = 6$ snijden de grafieken elkaar loodrecht.

71. Gegeven : $f_p(x) = \ln(p - x^2)$ en $g_q(x) = -x^2 + q$

f raakt de functie g . \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \ln(p - x^2) = -x^2 + q \\ \frac{1}{p - x^2} \cdot (-2x) = -2x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p - x^2} = 1 \vee x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Als } \frac{1}{p - x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow p - x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = p - 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - p + q \Rightarrow p = q + 1$$

$$\text{Als } x = 0 \text{ dan } \ln(p) = q \Leftrightarrow p = e^q$$