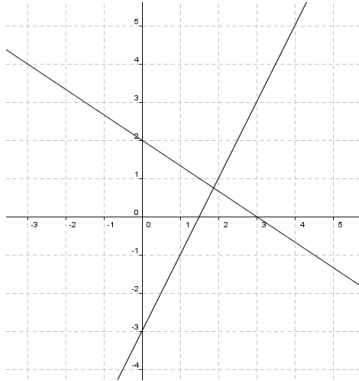


Hoofdstuk 9: Lijnen en cirkels.

9.1 Vergelijkingen van lijnen.

Opgave 1:

a.



b. $y = 2x - 3$

$$2x - y = 3$$

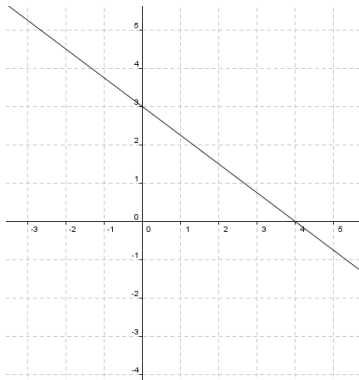
c. $2x + 3y = 6$

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

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

Opgave 2:

a.



b. $3 \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot -3 = 24 - 12 = 12$ dus punt A ligt op lijn k

$$3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot -1 = 15 - 4 = 11 \text{ dus punt } B \text{ ligt niet op lijn } k$$

$$3 \cdot -6 + 4 \cdot 7\frac{1}{2} = -18 + 30 = 12 \text{ dus punt } C \text{ ligt op lijn } k$$

$$3 \cdot 2p + 4 \cdot (3 - 1\frac{1}{2}p) = 6p + 12 - 6p = 12 \text{ dus punt } D \text{ ligt op lijn } k$$

c. $3q + 4(q + 1) = 12$

$$3q + 4q + 4 = 12$$

$$7q = 8$$

$$q = \frac{8}{7}$$

d. $3x + 4y = c$ door $(5, 6)$

$$15 + 24 = c \text{ dus } c = 39$$

$$l: 3x + 4y = 39$$

e. $3x + 4y = c$ door $(p, 2p)$

$$3p + 8p = c$$

$$c = 11p$$

$$m: 3x + 4y = 11p$$

Opgave 3:

a. snijpunt met x -as: $y = 0$

$$2x = 12$$

$$x = 6 \text{ dus } (6,0)$$

snijpunt met y -as: $x = 0$

$$3y = 12$$

$$y = 4 \text{ dus } (0,4)$$

b. $2x + 3y = 12$

deel links en rechts door 12

$$\frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$$

c. $\frac{x}{6}$ levert in de noemer het snijpunt met de x -as

$\frac{y}{4}$ levert in de noemer het snijpunt met de y -as

Opgave 4:

a. $y = 0$

$$\frac{x}{a} = 1$$

$$x = a \text{ dus } (a,0)$$

b. $x = 0$

$$\frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$y = b \text{ dus } (0,b)$$

Opgave 5:

a. $rc = 2$

b. $3 - 3 = 2 \cdot (4 - 4)$

$$0 = 0 \text{ klopt}$$

c. $rc = m$

$$y_A - y_A = m \cdot (x_A - x_A)$$

$$0 = 0 \text{ klopt}$$

d. $rc = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = m$

$$y - y_A = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} \cdot (x - x_A)$$

Opgave 6:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 12 & \times 1 \\ 3x - y = -9 & \times 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 12 \\ 9x - 3y = -27 \end{cases} +$$

$$13x = -15$$

$$x = -\frac{15}{13}$$

$$-\frac{45}{13} - y = -9$$

$$-y = -5\frac{7}{13}$$

$$y = 5\frac{7}{13}$$

dus het snijpunt is $(-\frac{15}{13}, 5\frac{7}{13})$

Opgave 7:

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

dus lijn $k: x - 2y = 2$

$$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{-3} = 1$$

dus lijn $l: 3x - 5y = 15$

b. $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 2 & \times 5 \\ 3x - 5y = 15 & \times 2 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 10y = 10 \\ 6x - 10y = 30 \end{cases} -$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}$$

$$-x = -20$$

$$x = 20$$

$$20 - 2y = 2$$

$$-2y = -18$$

$$y = 9$$

dus het snijpunt is $(20, 9)$

Opgave 8:

a. $k: y - 1 = \frac{3-1}{4-2} \cdot (x - 2)$

$$y - 1 = 1 \cdot (x - 2)$$

$$y - 1 = x - 2$$

$$y = x - 1$$

$$l: y - 5 = \frac{0-5}{4-1} \cdot (x - 1)$$

$$y - 5 = -1 \cdot (x + 1)$$

$$y - 5 = -x - 1$$

$$y = -x + 4$$

b. $x - 1 = -x + 4$

$$2x = 5$$

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

$$y = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

dus het snijpunt is $(2\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2})$

Opgave 9:

- a. Jan mist de lijn $x = 0$, van een verticale lijn bestaat de rc niet, dus kun je de vergelijking niet schrijven in de vorm $y = ax + b$

Harm mist de lijn $y = 3$

$$\frac{x}{p} + \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{p} = 0 \text{ voor geen enkele waarde van } p \text{ komt hier 0 uit}$$

- b. $x = 4$
c. $y = 0$

Opgave 10:

- a. $rc = -2$ door het punt $(0, p)$
b. door het punt $(-6, 4)$ met $rc = p$
c. $m: px + 3y = 6$
 $3y = -px + 6$
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$
door het punt $(0, 2)$ met $rc = -\frac{1}{3}p$
d. door het punt $(p, 0)$ en $(0, 2p)$

Opgave 11:

- a. $3p + 10 = 8$
 $3p = -2$
 $p = -\frac{2}{3}$
b. $3p = 8$
 $p = \frac{8}{3}$
c. $p : 2 = 3 : 5$
 $p = \frac{3}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$
d. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{5} = 1$
 $5x + 2y = 10$
 $p = 5$

Opgave 12:

- a. $\frac{3}{p} + \frac{4}{p+2} = 1$
 $\frac{3(p+2)}{p(p+2)} + \frac{4p}{p(p+2)} = 1$
 $\frac{3(p+2) + 4p}{p(p+2)} = 1$
 $3(p+2) + 4p = p(p+2)$
 $3p + 6 + 4p = p^2 + 2p$
 $p^2 - 5p - 6 = 0$

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

$$p = 6 \quad \vee \quad p = -1$$

b. $\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{p+2} = 1$

$$\frac{y}{p+2} = -\frac{x}{p} + 1$$

$$y = -\frac{p+2}{p} \cdot x + p+2$$

$$rc = -\frac{p+2}{p} = 2$$

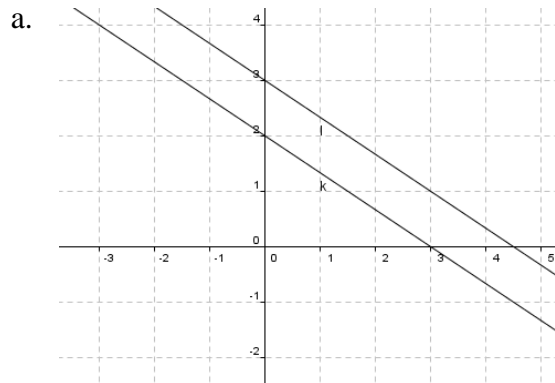
$$-(p+2) = 2p$$

$$-p-2 = 2p$$

$$-3p = 2$$

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

Opgave 13:



b.

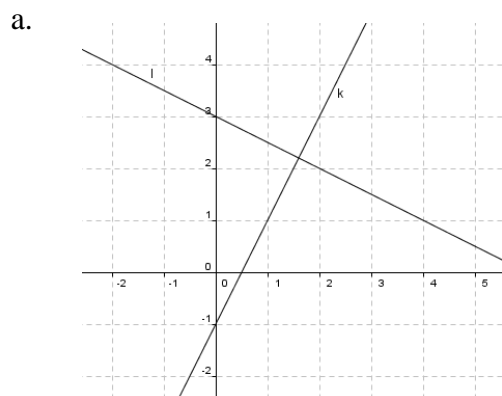
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 & \times 2 \\ 4x + 6y = 18 & \times 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 6y = 12 \\ 4x + 6y = 18 & - \end{cases}$$

$0 = -6$ klopt niet, dus geen oplossingen

c. $2:3 = 4:6$

Opgave 14:



- b. $rc_k = 2$ dus $\tan \alpha = 2$ dus $\alpha = 63,4^\circ$
 $rc_l = -\frac{1}{2}$ dus $\tan \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ dus $\beta = -26,6^\circ$
 het verschil tussen α en β is 90° dus staan de lijnen loodrecht op elkaar

Opgave 15:

a. $\frac{3}{p-1} = \frac{p}{p+4}$
 $p(p-1) = 3(p+4)$
 $p^2 - p = 3p + 12$
 $p^2 - 4p - 12 = 0$
 $(p-6)(p+2) = 0$
 $p = 6 \quad \vee \quad p = -2$

b. $rc_k \cdot rc_l = -1$
 $-\frac{3}{p} \cdot -\frac{p-1}{p+4} = -1$
 $\frac{3(p-1)}{p(p+4)} = -1$
 $3p-3 = -p(p+4)$
 $3p-3 = -p^2-4p$
 $p^2+7p-3=0$
 $p = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{61}}{2}$

Opgave 16:

$$\frac{p}{q+3} = \frac{q}{p-1} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{p}{q+3} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$p = 4(q+3)$$

$$p = 4q+12$$

$$\frac{q}{p-1} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$q = 4(p-1)$$

$$q = 4p-4$$

$$q = 4(4q+12)-4$$

$$q = 16q+48-4$$

$$-15q = 44$$

$$q = -\frac{44}{15}$$

$$p = 4 \cdot -\frac{44}{15} + 12 = \frac{4}{15}$$

Opgave 17:

a. $rc_{AB} = \frac{8-2}{3-1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

$$rc_{AB} \cdot rc_m = -1$$

$$rc_m = \frac{-1}{rc_{AB}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

punt M is het midden van AB dus $M(2,5)$

$$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2)$$

$$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 5\frac{2}{3}$$

- b. omdat $d(C, A) = d(C, B)$ ligt punt C op de middelloodlijn van AB
dus punt C is het snijpunt van de lijnen l en m

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 5\frac{2}{3} \\ 2x - 3y = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$2x - 3(-\frac{1}{3}x + 5\frac{2}{3}) = 6$$

$$2x + x - 17 = 6$$

$$3x = 23$$

$$x = 7\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 7\frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{1}{9}$$

Opgave 18:

punt M is het snijpunt van de middelloodlijnen van $\triangle OAB$.

$$rc_{OA} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

lijn l is de middelloodlijn van OA dus $rc_l = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{4}} = -4$

punt P is het midden van OA dus $P(4,1)$

$$\text{lijn } l: y - 1 = -4 \cdot (x - 4)$$

$$y - 1 = -4x + 16$$

$$y = -4x + 17$$

$$rc_{OB} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

lijn m is de middelloodlijn van OB dus $rc_{OB} = \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$

punt Q is het midden van OB dus $Q(1,3)$

$$\text{lijn } m: y - 3 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (x - 1)$$

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

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

$$\text{snijpunt van } l \text{ en } m: -4x + 17 = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-3\frac{2}{3}x = -13\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = 3\frac{8}{11}$$

$$y = -4 \cdot 3\frac{8}{11} + 17 = 2\frac{1}{11}$$

dus het middelpunt is $(3\frac{8}{11}, 2\frac{1}{11})$

Opgave 19:

a. $x_B = p$ dus $y_B = -3 \cdot x_B + 10 = -3p + 10$

dus $B(p, -3p + 10)$

- b. $rc_{OB} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-3p + 10}{p}$
 $rc_{AB} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-3p + 10 - 2}{p - 6} = \frac{-3p + 8}{p - 6}$
- c. $\angle OBA = 90^\circ$ dus $rc_{AB} \cdot rc_{OB} = -1$
 $\frac{-3p + 8}{p - 6} \cdot \frac{-3p + 10}{p} = -1$
 $(-3p + 8)(-3p + 10) = -p(p - 6)$
 $9p^2 - 54p + 80 = -p^2 + 6p$
 $10p^2 - 60p + 80 = 0$
 $p^2 - 6p + 8 = 0$
 $(p - 2)(p - 4) = 0$
 $p = 2 \quad \vee \quad p = 4$
- d. $B(2, 4) \quad \vee \quad B(4, -2)$

Opgave 20:

punt C is het punt $(p, p - 2)$

$$rc_{AC} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{p - 2 - 2}{p - 2} = \frac{p - 4}{p - 2}$$

$$rc_{BC} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{p - 2}{p - 10}$$

$$rc_{AC} \cdot rc_{BC} = -1$$

$$\frac{p - 4}{p - 2} \cdot \frac{p - 2}{p - 10} = -1$$

$$(p - 4)(p - 2) = -(p - 2)(p - 10)$$

$$p^2 - 6p - 8 = -p^2 + 12p - 20$$

$$2p^2 - 18p + 28 = 0$$

$$p^2 - 9p + 14 = 0$$

$$(p - 2)(p - 7) = 0$$

$$p = 2 \quad \vee \quad p = 7$$

$$C(2, 0) \quad \vee \quad C(7, 5)$$

punt C ligt boven de x-as dus $C(7, 5)$

9.2 Punten, lijnen en afstanden.

Opgave 21:

$$x_B - x_A = 7 - 1 = 6$$

$$y_B - y_A = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

Opgave 22:

a. $d(A, B) = \sqrt{(5 - (-3))^2 + (-2 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

b. $\sqrt{(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2} = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y+2)^2}$

$$(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = (x-5)^2 + (y+2)^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$16x - 12y = 4$$

$$4x - 3y = 1$$

Opgave 23:

a. $\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2}$

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

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 10y + 25$$

$$4x + 12y = 24$$

$$m: x + 3y = 6$$

$$\sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2}$$

$$(x-7)^2 + (y+1)^2 = (x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2$$

$$x^2 - 14x + 49 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 10y + 25$$

$$-12x + 12y = -24$$

$$n: x - y = 2$$

b.
$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 6 \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases} -$$

$$4y = 4$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$S(3,1)$$

c. punt S is het middelpunt van de omschreven cirkel van $\triangle ABC$

Opgave 24:

lijn m is de middelloodlijn van AB

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+3)^2} = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (y-1)^2}$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = (x-7)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = x^2 - 14x + 49 + y^2 - 2y + 1$$

$$16x + 8y = 40$$

$$m: 2x + y = 5$$

lijn n is de middelloodlijn van AC

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

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = (x+2)^2 + (y-4)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 8y + 16$$

$$-2x + 14y = 10$$

$$n: -x + 7y = 5$$

punt S is het snijpunt van de lijnen m en n

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 & \times 1 \\ -x + 7y = 5 & \times 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ -2x + 14y = 10 & + \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ -2x + 14y = 10 & + \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ -2x + 14y = 10 & + \end{cases}$$

$$15y = 15$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$S(2,1)$$

$$d(A, S) = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Opgave 25:

a. je cirkelt vanuit $M(1,4)$ een touwtje om van lengte 5 dus ontstaat een cirkel met straal 5

$$b. (x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 100$$

$$c. d(M, O) = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 17$$

$$d. M(-2,3) \text{ en } r = \sqrt{5}$$

Opgave 26:

$$a. d(A, M) = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 26$$

$$b. d(N, x-as) = 2$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$$

c. lijn m is de middelloodlijn van PQ

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (y-2)^2}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (x-7)^2 + (y-2)^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 - 14x + 49$$

$$12x = 48$$

$$x = 4$$

lijn n is de middelloodlijn van PR

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2}$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 12y + 36$$

$$4x + 8y = 40$$

$$x + 2y = 10$$

punt M is het snijpunt van de lijnen m en n

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x + 2y = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$4 + 2y = 10$$

$$2y = 6$$

$$y = 3$$

$$M(4,3)$$

$$d(M, P) = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 10$$

Opgave 27:

a. $A(2,0)$ $B(0,4)$

$$AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

b. $Opp(\Delta OAB) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OA \cdot OB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot OC$

dus $OA \cdot OB = AB \cdot OC$

$$OA = 2 \quad OB = 4$$

$$2 \cdot 4 = 2\sqrt{5} \cdot OC$$

$$OC = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

Opgave 28:

lijn l : $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{4} = c$ door (x_P, y_P)

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{4} = \frac{x_P}{2} + \frac{y_P}{4}$$

Opgave 29:

lijn k : $3x + 4y = 24$

$P(-2, -1)$ dus lijn l : $3x + 4y = -10$

$$d(P, k) = \frac{|3 \cdot -2 + 4 \cdot -1 - 24|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{|-34|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{34}{5}$$

$$d(O, k) = \frac{|24|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{24}{5}$$

$$d(O, l) = \frac{|10|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{10}{5}$$

dus $d(O, k) + d(O, l) = \frac{24}{5} + \frac{10}{5} = \frac{34}{5} = d(P, k)$

Opgave 30:

$$\frac{|3x - 4y + 12|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{|4x - 3y + 6|}{\sqrt{25}}$$

$$|3x - 4y + 12| = |4x - 3y + 6|$$

$$3x - 4y + 12 = 4x - 3y + 6 \quad \vee \quad 3x - 4y + 12 = -4x + 3y - 6$$

$$-x - y = -6 \quad \vee \quad 7x - 7y = -18$$

$$m: x + y = 6 \quad n: 7x - 7y = -18$$

Opgave 31:

a. $P(0, -2)$ ligt op lijn l

$$d(P, k) = \frac{|3 \cdot 0 + -4 \cdot -2 + 12|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{|20|}{5} = 4$$

b. $P(x, y)$ ligt op de middenparallel m van k en l , dus $d(P, k) = d(P, l)$

$$\frac{|3x - 4y + 12|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{|3x - 4y - 8|}{\sqrt{25}}$$

$$|3x - 4y + 12| = |3x - 4y - 8|$$

$$3x - 4y + 12 = 3x - 4y - 8 \quad \vee \quad 3x - 4y + 12 = -3x + 4y + 8$$

$$12 = -8 \quad \vee \quad 6x - 8y = -4$$

$$\text{kan niet} \quad \vee \quad 3x - 4y = -2$$

$$\text{dus } 3x - 4y = -2$$

Opgave 32:

a. $\frac{|3x + 4y - 12|}{\sqrt{25}} = 2$

$$|3x + 4y - 12| = 10$$

$$3x + 4y - 12 = 10 \quad \vee \quad 3x + 4y - 12 = -10$$

$$3x + 4y = 22 \quad \vee \quad 3x + 4y = 2$$

b. $P(p, 0)$

$$\frac{|3p - 12|}{\sqrt{25}} = 3$$

$$|3p - 12| = 15$$

$$3p - 12 = 15 \quad \vee \quad 3p - 12 = -15$$

$$3p = 27 \quad \vee \quad 3p = -3$$

$$p = 9 \quad \vee \quad p = -1$$

$$(9, 0) \text{ en } (0, -1)$$

Opgave 33:

a. lijn AB : $\frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{8} = 1$

$$8x + 6y = 48$$

$$d(P, C) = \frac{|8 \cdot 11 + 6 \cdot 12 - 48|}{\sqrt{100}} = 11,2$$

b. $rc_{BC} = \frac{12 - 0}{11 - 6} = \frac{12}{5}$

$$\text{lijn } BC: y - 0 = \frac{12 - 0}{11 - 6} \cdot (x - 6)$$

$$y = \frac{12}{5}(x - 6)$$

$$rc_{AD} = \frac{-1}{rc_{BC}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{12}{5}} = -\frac{5}{12}$$

lijn AD : $y = -\frac{5}{12}x + b$ door $(0,8)$

$$y = -\frac{5}{12}x + 8$$

snijpunt van AD en BC :

$$\frac{12}{5}(x-6) = -\frac{5}{12}x + 8$$

$$\frac{12}{5}x - 14\frac{2}{5} = -\frac{5}{12}x + 8$$

$$2\frac{49}{60}x = 22\frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = 7\frac{161}{169}$$

$$y = 4\frac{116}{169}$$

c. lijn AB : $8x + 6y = 48$ ofwel $4x + 3y = 24$

lijn BC : $y = \frac{12}{5}(x-6)$

$$5y = 12(x-6)$$

$$5y = 12x - 72$$

$$12x - 5y = 72$$

$$\frac{|4x + 3y - 24|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{|12x - 5y - 72|}{\sqrt{169}}$$

$$13 \cdot |4x + 3y - 24| = 5 \cdot |12x - 5y - 72|$$

$$52x + 39y - 312 = 60x - 25y - 360 \quad \vee \quad 52x + 39y - 312 = -60x + 25y + 360$$

$$-8x + 64y = -48 \quad \vee \quad 112x + 14y = 672$$

$$x - 8y = 6 \quad \vee \quad 8x + y = 48$$

de lijn $x - 8y = 6$ snijdt het lijnstuk AC niet

lijn AC : $y - 8 = \frac{12-8}{11-0} \cdot (x-0)$

$$y - 8 = \frac{4}{11}x$$

$$y = \frac{4}{11}x + 8$$

AC snijden met de lijn $8x + y = 48$

$$8x + \frac{4}{11}x + 8 = 48$$

$$8\frac{4}{11}x = 40$$

$$x = 4\frac{18}{23}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{11} \cdot 4\frac{18}{23} + 8 = 9\frac{17}{23}$$

$$E(4\frac{18}{23}, 9\frac{17}{23})$$

9.3 Parametervoorstellingen van lijnen.

Opgave 34:

- a. 3 naar rechts en 1 omhoog is dezelfde richting als
6 naar rechts en 2 omhoog
- b. ja, ja

Opgave 35:

a. $\underline{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$k: x + 3y = c$ door $(2,5)$
 $x + 3y = 17$

b. $\underline{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$l: x + 2y = c$ door $(0,3)$
 $x + 2y = 6$

Opgave 36:

a. $\underline{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

het punt $(0,-5)$ ligt op k

$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y = -5 + 3\lambda \end{cases}$$

b. $\underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

het punt $(0,0)$ ligt op l

$$\begin{cases} x = 7\lambda \\ y = -2\lambda \end{cases}$$

Opgave 37:

a. $\underline{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{n}_l$

$l: 3x - 2y = c$ door $(3,-7)$
 $3x - 2y = 23$

$$\text{b. } \underline{n}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{n}_m$$

$$\underline{r}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 + 5\lambda \\ y = -7 + 7\lambda \end{cases}$$

Opgave 38:

$$\text{a. } \underline{r}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m: x + 2y = c \text{ door } (1,2)$$

$$x + 2y = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 2 \\ x + 2y = 5 \quad - \end{cases}$$

$$\hline -3y = -3$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2 + y = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$S(3,1)$$

Opgave 39:

$$\underline{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l: 3x + y = c \text{ door } (-3,1)$$

$$3x + y = -8$$

bissectrice van k en l :

$$\frac{|x + 3y + 7|}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{|3x + y + 8|}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$|x + 3y + 7| = |3x + y + 8|$$

$$x + 3y + 7 = 3x + y + 8 \quad \vee \quad x + 3y + 7 = -3x - y - 8$$

$$-2x + 2y = 1 \quad \vee \quad 4x + 4y = -15$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 2y = 1 & \times 2 \\ 4x + 3y = -1 & \times 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 4y = -15 \\ 4x + 3y = -1 \quad - \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4x + 4y = 2 \\ 4x + 3y = -1 \quad + \end{cases}$$

$$y = -14 \text{ en } x = 10\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\hline 7y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{7} \text{ en } x = -\frac{5}{14}$$

Opgave 40:a. $P(2,0)$

$$AP = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\underline{r}_{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\underline{r}_{PQ}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$Q = P + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2,0) + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (4,1)$$

b. $P(4,0)$

$$AP = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$PQ = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{r}_{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\underline{r}_{PQ}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Q = P + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (4,0) + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = (6,2)$$

c. $P(6,0)$

$$AP = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\underline{r}_{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\underline{r}_{PQ}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$Q = P + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (6,0) + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (8,3)$$

d. ja

$$\underline{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ dus } \underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x - 2y = c \text{ door } (4,1)$$

$$x - 2y = 2$$

Opgave 41:

$$P(0, \lambda)$$

$$AP = \sqrt{6^2 + \lambda^2} = \sqrt{36 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PA} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = P + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = (0, \lambda) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\lambda, 4 + \lambda\right)$$

$$\text{dus } Q \text{ ligt op de lijn: } \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda \\ y = 4 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ dus } \underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3x - 2y = c \text{ door } (0, 4)$$

$$3x - 2y = -8$$

Opgave 42:

$$P(6 + \lambda, 0) \text{ dan } Q(0, 2 + 2\lambda)$$

$$M\left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda, 1 + \lambda\right)$$

$$\text{Punt } M \text{ beweegt over de lijn } l: \begin{cases} x = 3 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ y = 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{s}_l = (3, 1) \text{ en } \underline{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l: 2x - y = c \text{ door } (3, 1)$$

$$l: 2x - y = 5$$

Opgave 43:

$$\underline{r}_{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\underline{r}_{OQ}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

stel $Q = (3\lambda, 4\lambda)$ dan heeft Q snelheid 5

dan geldt: $P(10\lambda, 0)$

$$M = \left(6\frac{1}{2}\lambda, 2\lambda\right)$$

$$\underline{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4x - 13y = 0$$

Opgave 44:

$$P(\lambda, \lambda)$$

$$\underline{r}_{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = P + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \underline{r}_{PQ} = (\lambda, \lambda) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\lambda, \frac{5}{3}\lambda\right)$$

$$\underline{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5x - y = c \text{ door } \left(-\frac{8}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$5x - y = 13\frac{1}{3}$$

9.4 Cirkel en raaklijn

Opgave 45:

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 25$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y - 12 = 0$$

Opgave 46:

$$x^2 + y^2 + by + 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 = \frac{1}{4}b^2 - 15$$

het is een cirkel als geldt:

$$\frac{1}{4}b^2 - 15 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}b^2 \geq 15$$

$$b^2 \geq 60$$

$$b \leq -\sqrt{60} \quad \vee \quad b \geq \sqrt{60}$$

$$b \leq -2\sqrt{15} \quad \vee \quad b \geq 2\sqrt{15}$$

Opgave 47:

a. vul in $x = 0$ en $y = 0$ dan geldt: $0 = 0$

dus het punt $(0,0)$ ligt op de cirkel

b.
$$\begin{cases} 100 + 10a = 0 \\ 16 + 36 + 4a + 6b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$10a = -100$$

$$a = -10$$

$$52 + 4 \cdot -10 + 6b = 0$$

$$6b = -12$$

$$b = -2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 2y = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 - 25 + (y-1)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 26$$

dus $M(5,1)$

c.
$$x^2 + y^2 + 2bx + by = 0$$

$$(x+b)^2 - b^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 = 0$$

$$(x+b)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 = 1\frac{1}{4}b^2$$

$$1\frac{1}{4}b^2 = 5$$

$$b^2 = 4$$

$$b = 2 \quad \vee \quad b = -2 \quad (\text{vervalt})$$

$$a = 4$$

dus $M(-2,-1)$

Opgave 48:

a. $x^2 + y^2 + ax - 5y + 6 = 0$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 + (y - 2\frac{1}{2})^2 - 6\frac{1}{4} + 6 = 0$$

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

voor iedere waarde van a geldt dat $\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4} > 0$ dus heb je altijd een cirkel

b. $\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4} > 25$

$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 > 24\frac{3}{4}$$

$$a^2 > 99$$

$$a < -\sqrt{99} \quad \vee \quad a > \sqrt{99}$$

$$a < -3\sqrt{11} \quad \vee \quad a > 3\sqrt{11}$$

c. $M(-\frac{1}{2}a, 2\frac{1}{2})$

$$-\frac{1}{2}a - 2 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}a - 5 + 2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}a = 3$$

$$a = -6$$

Opgave 49:

a. $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y - 24 = 0$

$$(x + 2)^2 - 4 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 - 24 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 37$$

dus $M(-2, 3)$ en $r = \sqrt{37}$

$AM = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} < \sqrt{37}$ dus punt A ligt binnen de cirkel

b. $P(\lambda, 6 - \lambda)$

$$PM = \sqrt{(\lambda + 2)^2 + (6 - \lambda - 3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\lambda + 2)^2 + (3 - \lambda)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 + \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 13}$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 13 < 37$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 24 < 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 12 < 0$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3 \quad \vee \quad \lambda = 4$$

dus $-3 < \lambda < 4$

Opgave 50:

a. $x - 2y = 2$

$$x = 2 + 2y$$

$$(2 + 2y - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 10$$

$$(2y - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 10$$

$$4y^2 - 4y + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 10$$

$$5y^2 - 8y - 5 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{164}}{10} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{41}}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41} \quad \vee \quad y = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41} \text{ geeft } x = 2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41}\right) = 3\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{41}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41} \text{ geeft } x = 2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41}\right) = 3\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{41}$$

dus $(3\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{41}, \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41})$ en $(3\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{41}, \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{41})$

b. $6x + 4y = 41$

$$4y = -6x + 41$$

$$y = -1\frac{1}{2}x + 10\frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$x^2 + 2\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 30\frac{3}{4}x + 105\frac{1}{16} - 8x + 3x - 20\frac{1}{2} + 10\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$3\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 35\frac{3}{4}x + 95\frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$52x^2 - 572x + 1521 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{572 \pm \sqrt{10816}}{104} = \frac{572 \pm 104}{104}$$

$$x = 6\frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(6\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ en } (4\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2})$$

Opgave 51:

a. $x^2 - 4x + y^2 = 0$

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

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$M(2,0)$

b. $(0,0)$ invullen geeft: $0^2 - 4 \cdot 0 + 0^2 = 0$ dus klopt

c. $x^2 - 4x + (ax)^2 = 0$

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

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

$$x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - 4 + a^2x = 0$$

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

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

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad y = a \cdot \frac{4}{1+a^2} = \frac{4a}{1+a^2}$$

$$(0,0) \text{ en } \left(\frac{4}{1+a^2}, \frac{4a}{1+a^2}\right)$$

d. $A = \left(\frac{4}{\frac{1}{4}+1}, \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}+1}\right) = \left(3\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$

e. $a = \frac{3}{4}$ dus $A = \left(\frac{4}{\frac{9}{16} + 1}, \frac{3}{\frac{9}{16} + 1}\right) = \left(2\frac{14}{25}, 1\frac{23}{25}\right)$

f. $x_p = \frac{4}{1+a^2} = \frac{50}{13}$

$$50(1+a^2) = 52$$

$$50 + 50a^2 = 52$$

$$50a^2 = 2$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{5} \quad \vee \quad a = -\frac{1}{5}$$

punt P onder de x -as dus $y_p < 0$ dus $a = -\frac{1}{5}$

$$\text{dus } y = -\frac{1}{5}x$$

Opgave 52:

a. $y = a(x+1)$

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

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

$$x^2 + a^2x^2 + 2a^2x + a^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

$$D = (2a^2)^2 - 4 \cdot (1+a^2) \cdot (a^2 - 1)$$

$$D = 4a^4 - 4(-1+a^4)$$

$$D = 4a^4 + 4 - 4a^4$$

$$D = 4$$

$$x = \frac{-2a^2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2+2a^2} = \frac{-2a^2 \pm 2}{2+2a^2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2a^2 - 2}{2+2a^2} = -1 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{-2a^2 + 2}{2+2a^2} = \frac{1-a^2}{a^2+1}$$

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

c. $a = \frac{1}{2}$ geeft $P\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \quad y = \frac{4}{5} \quad r = 1$$

$$a = \frac{3}{5} \quad b = \frac{4}{5} \quad c = 1$$

dus (3,4,5)

$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$
 geeft $P\left(\frac{15}{17}, \frac{8}{17}\right)$

$$a = \frac{15}{17} \quad b = \frac{8}{17} \quad c = 1$$

dus (15,8,17)

d. (5,12,13) dus $x = \frac{5}{13}$ en $y = \frac{12}{13}$

$$\frac{1-a^2}{a^2+1} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$5(a^2+1) = 13(1-a^2)$$

$$5a^2 + 5 = 13 - 13a^2$$

$$18a^2 = 8$$

$$a^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} \quad \vee \quad a = -\frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{vervalt})$$

e. $(708, 13915, 13933)$ dus $x = \frac{708}{13933}$

$$\frac{1-a^2}{a^2+1} = \frac{708}{13933}$$

$$708(a^2+1) = 13933(1-a^2)$$

$$708a^2 = 708 = 13933 - 13933a^2$$

$$14641a^2 = 13225$$

$$a^2 = \frac{13225}{14641}$$

$$a = \frac{115}{121} \quad \vee \quad a = -\frac{115}{121} \quad (\text{vervalt})$$

Opgave 53:

a. $y = 2x + 5$

$$x^2 + (2x+5)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 + 20x + 25 = 10$$

$$5x^2 + 20x + 15 = 0$$

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

$$(x+3)(x+1) = 0$$

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

$$y = 3 \quad \quad y = -1$$

dus $(-3, -1)$ en $(-1, 3)$

b. $y = 2x + 5\sqrt{2}$

$$x^2 + (2x + 5\sqrt{2})^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 + 20x\sqrt{2} + 50 = 10$$

$$5x^2 + 20x\sqrt{2} + 40 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x\sqrt{2} + 8 = 0$$

$$D = (4\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 = 32 - 32 = 0$$

dus er is één oplossing, dus raakt de lijn de cirkel

Opgave 54:

a. $rc_m = -\frac{1}{3}$ en $M(0,0)$

lijn m : $y = -\frac{1}{3}x$

$$x^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}x\right)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{9}x^2 = 10$$

$$1\frac{1}{9}x^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

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

$$y = -1 \quad \quad y = 1$$

$$A(3, -1) \quad B(-3, 1)$$

door A : $y+1 = 3(x-3)$ dus $y = 3x - 10$

door B : $y-1 = 3(x+3)$ dus $y = 3x + 10$

b. lijn door (10,0): $y = a(x-10)$

$$x^2 + a^2(x-10)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + a^2(x^2 - 20x + 100) = 10$$

$$x^2 + a^2x^2 - 20a^2x + 100a^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$(1+a^2)x^2 - 20a^2x + 100a^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$D = (-20a^2)^2 - 4 \cdot (1+a^2)(100a^2 - 10)$$

$$= 400a^4 - 4(100a^4 + 90a^2 - 10)$$

$$= 400a^4 - 400a^4 - 360a^2 + 40$$

$$= -360a^2 + 40 = 0$$

$$-360a^2 = -40$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(x-10) \quad \text{en} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}(x-10)$$

Opgave 55:

Het punt $A(x_A, y_A)$ ligt op de cirkel $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

De raaklijn k aan de cirkel staat loodrecht op de straal OA .

$$\underline{r}_{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} x_A \\ y_A \end{pmatrix} = \underline{n}_k$$

dus $x_A \cdot x + y_A \cdot y = c$ door het punt $A(x_A, y_A)$

$$\text{dus } x_A^2 + y_A^2 = c$$

omdat punt A op de cirkel ligt geldt: $x_A^2 + y_A^2 = r^2$

$$\text{dus } c = r^2$$

dus de raaklijn k is: $x_A \cdot x + y_A \cdot y = r^2$

Opgave 56:

a. $2x + 3y = 13$

b. $l: y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + b$

$$1\frac{1}{2}x - y + b = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = \frac{|0 - 0 + b|}{\sqrt{(1\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{|b|}{\sqrt{3\frac{1}{4}}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{42\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$|b| = 6\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = 6\frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad b = -6\frac{1}{2}$$

$$l_1: y = 1\frac{1}{2}x - 6\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{en} \quad l_2: y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + 6\frac{1}{2}$$

c. lijn l door $(4\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

$$y = a(x - 4\frac{1}{3})$$

$$y = ax - 4\frac{1}{3}a$$

$$ax - y - 4\frac{1}{3}a = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = \frac{|0 - 0 - 4\frac{1}{3}a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{|-4\frac{1}{3}a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|4\frac{1}{3}a| = \sqrt{13(a^2 + 1)}$$

$$18\frac{7}{9}a^2 = 13(a^2 + 1)$$

$$18\frac{7}{9}a^2 = 13a^2 + 13$$

$$5\frac{7}{9}a^2 = 13$$

$$a^2 = 2\frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$l_1: y = 1\frac{1}{2}(x - 4\frac{1}{3}) \quad \text{en} \quad l_2: y = -1\frac{1}{2}(x - 4\frac{1}{3})$$

d. lijn l door $(1,5)$

$$y - 5 = a(x - 1)$$

$$y - 5 = ax - a$$

$$ax - y + 5 - a = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = \frac{|0 - 0 + 5 - a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{|5 - a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|5 - a| = \sqrt{13(a^2 + 1)}$$

$$(5 - a)^2 = 13(a^2 + 1)$$

$$a^2 - 10a + 25 = 13a^2 + 13$$

$$12a^2 + 10a - 12 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{676}}{24} = \frac{-10 \pm 26}{24}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} \quad \vee \quad a = -1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$l_1: y = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1) \quad \text{en} \quad l_2: y = -1\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

Opgave 57:

a. lijn l door $(-4, -1)$

$$y + 1 = a(x + 4)$$

$$y + 1 = ax + 4a$$

$$ax - y + 4a - 1 = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = \frac{|0 - 0 + 4a - 1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\frac{|4a-1|}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$|4a-1| = \sqrt{17(a^2+1)}$$

$$(4a-1)^2 = 17(a^2+1)$$

$$16a^2 - 8a + 1 = 17a^2 + 17$$

$$a^2 + 8a + 16 = 0$$

$$(a+4)^2 = 0$$

$$a = -4$$

$$l: y+1 = -4(x+4)$$

$$\text{dus } l: 4x+y = -17$$

b. $l: 4x - y = 3$

$$-y = -4x + 3$$

$$y = 4x - 3$$

$$rc_l = 4$$

$$rc_m = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$m: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + b$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x + y - b = 0$$

$$d(M, m) = \frac{|0 - 0 - b|}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4})^2 + 1^2}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\frac{|-b|}{\sqrt{1\frac{1}{16}}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$|-b| = \sqrt{\frac{289}{16}}$$

$$b^2 = \frac{289}{16}$$

$$b = \frac{17}{4} \quad \vee \quad b = -\frac{17}{4}$$

$$m_1: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 4\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{en} \quad m_2: y = -\frac{1}{4}x - 4\frac{1}{4}$$

c. lijn l door $(0,17)$

$$y = ax + 17$$

$$ax - y + 17 = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = \frac{|0 - 0 + 17|}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\frac{|17|}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$|17| = \sqrt{17(a^2+1)}$$

$$289 = 17(a^2+1)$$

$$289 = 17a^2 + 17$$

$$17a^2 = 272$$

$$a^2 = 16$$

$$a = 4 \quad \vee \quad a = -4$$

$$l_1: y = 4x + 17 \text{ en } l_2: y = -4x + 17$$

9.5 Pool, poollijn, macht en machtlijn.

Opgave 58:

a. de raaklijn door (x_A, y_A) is $x_A \cdot x + y_A \cdot y = r^2$

raaklijn door $(-1, 2)$ is $-x + 2y = 5$

raaklijn door $(2, -1)$ is $2x - y = 5$

b. P is het snijpunt van k en l

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 5 & \times 1 \\ 2x - y = 5 & \times 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 5 \\ 4x - 2y = 10 & + \end{cases}$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

$$10 - y = 5$$

$$-y = -5$$

$$y = 5$$

$$P(5, 5)$$

c. $rc_{AB} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-1 - 2}{2 - -1} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$

lijn AB : $y - 2 = -(x + 1)$

$$y - 2 = -x - 1$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$P(5, 5)$ dus $5x + 5y = 5$

$$x + y = 1$$

Opgave 59:

Opgave 60:

a. $c_2: (x - x_M)^2 + (y - y_M)^2 = r^2 \xrightarrow{T(-x_M, -y_M)} (x + x_M - x_M)^2 + (y + y_M - y_M)^2 = r^2$

dus $c_1: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$$P(x_P, y_P) \xrightarrow{T(-x_M, -y_M)} P'(x_P - x_M, y_P - y_M)$$

$$k: (x_P - x_M) \cdot x + (y_P - y_M) \cdot y = r^2$$

b. door de translatie van c_1 , k en P' over (x_M, y_M) krijg je de poollijn van P en c_2 .

$$k: (x_P - x_M) \cdot x + (y_P - y_M) \cdot y = r^2 \xrightarrow{T(x_M, y_M)}$$

$$k': (x_P - x_M)(x - x_M) + (y_P - y_M)(y - y_M) = r^2$$

c. $\underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} x_P - x_M \\ y_P - y_M \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{r}_{MP} = \begin{pmatrix} x_P - x_M \\ y_P - y_M \end{pmatrix} = \underline{n}_l$$

dus $PM \perp l$

Opgave 61:

a. poollijn l van A is: $4x + 8y = 40$

$$4x = 40 - 8y$$

$$x = 10 - 2y$$

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(10 - 2y)^2 + y^2 = 40$$

$$100 - 40y + 4y^2 + y^2 = 40$$

$$5y^2 - 40y + 60 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 12 = 0$$

$$(y - 2)(y - 6) = 0$$

$$y = 2 \quad \vee \quad y = 6$$

$$x = 6 \quad x = -2$$

raaklijn in $(6,2)$ is: $6x + 2y = 40$

raaklijn in $(-2,6)$ is: $-2x + 6y = 40$

b. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y = 0$

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

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

de poollijn van B is:

$$(1 - 2)(x - 2) + (4 - 1)(y - 1) = 5$$

$$-(x - 2) + 3(y - 1) = 5$$

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

$$-x + 3y = 6$$

$$-x = 6 - 3y$$

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

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(3y - 6 - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 5$$

$$(3y - 8)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 5$$

$$9y^2 - 48y + 64 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 5$$

$$10y^2 - 50y + 60 = 0$$

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

$$(y - 2)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$y = 2 \quad \vee \quad y = 3$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 3$$

raaklijn door $(0,2)$ is:

$$(0 - 2)(x - 2) + (2 - 1)(y - 1) = 5$$

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

$$-2x + 4 + y - 1 = 5$$

$$-2x + y = 2$$

raaklijn door $(3,3)$ is:

$$(3 - 2)(x - 2) + (3 - 1)(y - 1) = 5$$

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

$$x - 2 + 2y - 2 = 5$$

$$x + 2y = 9$$

Opgave 62:

- a. $y = -2x + 5$
 $2x + y = 5$
 $4x + 2y = 10$
- b. bij de cirkel $x^2 + y^2 = 10$ en $P(x_p, y_p)$ is de poollijn van P de lijn $x_p \cdot x + y_p \cdot y = 10$
dus als $P(4,2)$ krijg je de lijn $4x + 2y = 10$
- c. $y = -x - 4$
 $x + y = -4$
 $-2\frac{1}{2}x - 2\frac{1}{2}y = 10$
dus $Q(-2\frac{1}{2}, -2\frac{1}{2})$

Opgave 63:

- a. de poellijn l van A is:
 $2rx + 0y = r^2$
 $2rx = r^2$
 $l: x = \frac{1}{2}r$
 l snijden met c geeft:
 $(\frac{1}{2}r)^2 + y^2 = r^2$
 $\frac{1}{4}r^2 + y^2 = r^2$
 $y^2 = \frac{3}{4}r^2$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3}$
raaklijn in $(\frac{1}{2}r, \frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3})$ is: $\frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3} \cdot y = r^2$
dus $x + y\sqrt{3} = 2r$
raaklijn in $(-\frac{1}{2}r, -\frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3})$ is: $\frac{1}{2}rx - \frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{3} \cdot y = r^2$
dus $x - y\sqrt{3} = r^2$
- b. de poellijn l van B is:
 $0x + 4ry = r^2$
 $4y = r$
 $y = \frac{1}{4}r$
 l snijden met c geeft:
 $x^2 + (\frac{1}{4}r)^2 = r^2$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{16}r^2 = r^2$
 $x^2 = \frac{15}{16}r^2$
 $x = \frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15} \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15}$
raaklijn in $(\frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15}, \frac{1}{4}r)$ is: $\frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15} \cdot x + \frac{1}{4}r \cdot y = r^2$
dus: $x\sqrt{15} + y = 4r$
raaklijn in $(-\frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15}, \frac{1}{4}r)$ is: $-\frac{1}{4}r\sqrt{15} \cdot x + \frac{1}{4}r \cdot y = r^2$
dus: $-x\sqrt{15} + y = 4r$
- c. de poellijn l van C is:
 $r \cdot x + 2r \cdot y = r^2$

$$r \cdot x = r^2 - 2r \cdot y$$

$$x = r - 2y$$

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(r - 2y)^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 - 4r \cdot y + 4y^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$5y^2 - 4r \cdot y = 0$$

$$y(5y - 4r) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad 5y = 4r$$

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad y = \frac{4}{5}r$$

$$x = r \quad x = -\frac{3}{5}r$$

raaklijn in $(r,0)$ is: $r \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = r^2$

$$\text{dus: } x = r$$

raaklijn in $(-\frac{3}{5}r, \frac{4}{5}r)$ is: $-\frac{3}{5}r \cdot x + \frac{4}{5}r \cdot y = r^2$

$$\text{dus: } 3x - 4y = -5r$$

Opgave 64:

a. $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 20 = 0$

$$(x - 4)^2 - 16 + (y - 3)^2 - 9 + 20 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

poollijn l door $(0,0)$:

$$(0 - 4)(x - 4) + (0 - 3)(y - 3) = 5$$

$$-4(x - 4) - 3(y - 3) = 5$$

$$-4x + 16 - 3y + 9 = 5$$

$$-4x - 3y = -20$$

$$-4x = 3y - 20$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{4}y + 5$$

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(-\frac{3}{4}y + 5 - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

$$(-\frac{3}{4}y + 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{9}{16}y^2 - 1\frac{1}{2}y + 1 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 5$$

$$1\frac{9}{16}y^2 - 7\frac{1}{2}y + 5 = 0$$

$$25y^2 - 120y + 80 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{120 \pm \sqrt{6400}}{50} = \frac{120 \pm 80}{50}$$

$$y = 4 \quad \vee \quad y = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$x = 2 \quad x = 4\frac{2}{5}$$

raaklijn door $(2,4)$ is: $2x + 4y = 5$

raaklijn door $(4\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$ is: $4\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}y = 5$ dus $22x + 4y = 25$

b. poollijn l door $(3,0)$:

$$(3 - 4)(x - 4) + (0 - 3)(y - 3) = 5$$

$$-(x - 4) - 3(y - 3) = 5$$

$$-x + 4 - 3y + 9 = 5$$

$$-x - 3y = -8$$

$$-x = 3y - 8$$

$$x = -3y + 8$$

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(-3y + 8 - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

$$(-3y + 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

$$9y^2 - 24y + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 5$$

$$10y^2 - 30y + 20 = 0$$

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

$$(y - 1)(y - 2) = 0$$

$$y = 1 \quad \vee \quad y = 2$$

$$x = 5 \quad x = 2$$

raaklijn door (5,1) is: $5x + y = 5$

raaklijn door (2,2) is: $2x + 2y = 5$

Opgave 65:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 5)^2 - 25 + (y - 2)^2 - 4 + 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 25$$

a. $(-6 - 5)(x - 5) + (4 - 2)(y - 2) = 25$

$$-11(x - 5) + 2(y - 2) = 25$$

$$-11x + 55 + 2y - 4 = 25$$

$$-11x + 2y = -26$$

b. k : $(8 - 5)(x - 5) + (6 - 2)(y - 2) = 25$

$$3(x - 5) + 4(y - 2) = 25$$

$$3x - 15 + 4y - 8 = 25$$

$$3x + 4y = 48$$

snijpunt met de y -as: $0 + 4y = 48$

$$y = 12 \text{ dus } C(0,12)$$

poellijn l van C :

$$(0 - 5)(x - 5) + (12 - 2)(y - 2) = 25$$

$$-5(x - 5) + 10(y - 2) = 25$$

$$-5x + 25 + 10y - 20 = 25$$

$$-5x + 10y = 20$$

$$-5x = -10y + 20$$

$$x = 2y - 4$$

l snijden met c geeft:

$$(2y - 4 - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 25$$

$$(2y - 9)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 25$$

$$4y^2 - 36y + 81 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 25$$

$$5y^2 - 40y + 60 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 12 = 0$$

$$(y - 2)(y - 6) = 0$$

$$y = 2 \quad \vee \quad y = 6$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 8$$

dus $D(0,2)$

Opgave 66:

a. $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 5 = 0$

$$(x - 3)^2 - 9 + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 5 = 0$$

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

$$M(3,1)$$

b. $PM = \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$

c. $PM^2 - r^2 = 45 - 5 = 40$

$$P \text{ invullen geeft: } 9^2 + 4^2 - 6 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 4 + 5 = 40$$

de uitkomsten zijn gelijk

d. $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + c = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 - c$$

$$M(-\frac{1}{2}a, -\frac{1}{2}b)$$

$$PM = \sqrt{(x_p + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + (y_p + \frac{1}{2}b)^2}$$

$$PM^2 - r^2 = (x_p + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + (y_p + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - (\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 - c)$$

$$= x_p^2 + ax_p + \frac{1}{4}a^2 + y_p^2 + by_p + \frac{1}{4}b^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + c$$

$$= x_p^2 + y_p^2 + ax_p + by_p + c$$

Opgave 67:

a. als r de straal van c_1 is geldt: $r^2 = (-1)^2 + 2^2 - 8 \cdot -1 - 4 \cdot 2 + 10 = 15$

$$c_1: (x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 15$$

$$c_4: (x - 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 - 9 = 0$$

b. als r de straal is van c_3 geldt: $r^2 = (6 - 1)^2 + (5 - 4)^2 - 9 = 17$

$$c_3: (x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 17$$

Opgave 68:

$$c_1: x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 12 = 0$$

$$c_2: x^2 + y^2 = 10y + 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10y - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y - 5)^2 - 25 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y - 5)^2 - 27 = 0$$

$$M_{c_2} = (0,5)$$

als r de straal is van cirkel c_3 met $M(0,5)$ die c_1 loodrecht snijdt, geldt:

$$r^2 = 0^2 + 5^2 - 8 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 5 + 12 = 27$$

c_3 : $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 27$ en dat is de vergelijking van c_2 dus $c_2 = c_3$, dus c_1 en c_2 snijden elkaar loodrecht

Opgave 69:

a. $P(p,0)$

$$c_1: (p+1)^2 + (0-5)^2 = 10$$

$$p^2 + 2p + 1 + 25 = 10$$

$$p^2 + 2p + 16 = 0$$

$$c_2: (p-7)^2 + (0-2)^2 = 5$$

$$p^2 - 14p + 49 + 4 = 5$$

$$p^2 - 14p + 48 = 0$$

$$p^2 + 2p + 16 = p^2 - 14p + 48$$

$$16p = 32$$

$$p = 2$$

$$P(2,0)$$

b. $Q(q,6-q)$

$$c_3: q^2 + (6-q)^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$q^2 + 36 - 12q + q^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$2q^2 - 12q + 28 = 0$$

$$c_4: q^2 + (6-q)^2 - 12 \cdot q + 34 = 0$$

$$q^2 + 36 - 12q + q^2 - 12q + 34 = 0$$

$$2q^2 - 24q + 70 = 0$$

$$2q^2 - 12q + 28 = 2q^2 - 24q + 70$$

$$12q = 42$$

$$q = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Q(3\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2})$$

Opgave 70:

a. $c_2: x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 8y + 10 = 0$

$$(x+2)^2 - 4 + (y+4)^2 - 16 + 10 = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y+4)^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$M_{c_2}(-2, -4)$$

als r de straal van de cirkel c_3 is die c_1 loodrecht snijdt, geldt:

$$r^2 = (-2)^2 + (-4)^2 - 6 \cdot -2 - 2 \cdot -4 + 5 = 45$$

$$c_3: (x+2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 45$$

b. $c_1: x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + 5 = 0$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 5 = 0$$

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

$$M_{c_1}(3,1) \text{ en } M_{c_2}(-2,-4)$$

$$\text{lijn } M_1M_2 : y-1 = \frac{-4-1}{-2-3} \cdot (x-3)$$

$$y-1 = x-3$$

$$y = x-2$$

punt $P(p, p-2)$

$$(p-3)^2 + (p-2-1)^2 - 5 = (p+2)^2 + (p-2+4)^2 - 10$$

$$p^2 - 6p + 9 + p^2 - 6p + 9 - 5 = p^2 + 4p + 4 + p^2 + 4p + 4 - 10$$

$$-20p = -15$$

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

$$P\left(\frac{3}{4}, -1\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

c. $P(x, y)$ heeft macht 20 t.o.v. c_1 dus

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 - 5 = 20$$

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

Opgave 72:

a. $x_p^2 + y_p^2 - 4 = x_p^2 + y_p^2 - 8x_p - 8y_p + 30$

$$8x_p + 8y_p = 34$$

$$4x_p + 4y_p = 17$$

b. de punten P liggen op de lijn $4x + 4y = 17$

c. $x_p^2 + y_p^2 + ax_p + by_p + c = x_p^2 + y_p^2 + px_p + qy_p + r$

$$ax_p - px_p + by_p - qy_p + c - r = 0$$

$$(a-p)x_p + (b-q)y_p + c - r = 0$$

dus de punten P liggen op de lijn : $(a-p)x + (b-q)y + c - r = 0$

Opgave 73:

$$c_1 : x^2 + y^2 - 5 = 0$$

$$c_2 : x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 10 = 0$$

machtlijn van c_1 en c_2 is: $x^2 + y^2 - 5 = x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 10$

$$2x - 4y = 5$$

raaklijn door A aan c_1 is: $x + 2y = 5$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4y = 5 & \times 1 \\ x + 2y = 5 & \times 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4y = 5 \\ 2x + 4y = 10 & + \end{cases}$$

$$4x = 15$$

$$x = 3\frac{3}{4}$$

$$3\frac{3}{4} + 2y = 5$$

$$2y = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$M\left(3\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}\right)$$

$$r^2 = (3\frac{3}{4})^2 + (\frac{5}{8})^2 - 5 = 9\frac{29}{64}$$

$$c_3: (x - 3\frac{3}{4})^2 + (y - \frac{5}{8})^2 = 9\frac{29}{64}$$

Opgave 74:

machtlijn van c_1 en c_2 is: $x^2 + y^2 - 5 = x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 15$

$$8x + 6y = 20$$

$$8x = 20 - 6y$$

$$x = 2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}y$$

$$(2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}y)^2 + y^2 = 5$$

$$6\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{3}{4}y + \frac{9}{16}y^2 + y^2 = 5$$

$$1\frac{9}{16}y^2 - 3\frac{3}{4}y + 1\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$25y^2 - 60y + 20 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{60 \pm \sqrt{1600}}{50} = \frac{60 \pm 40}{50}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5} \quad \vee \quad y = 2$$

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

$$(2\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}) \text{ en } (1, 2)$$

Opgave 75:

$$c_1: x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + c = 0$$

$$M_1(-\frac{1}{2}a, -\frac{1}{2}b)$$

$$c_2: x^2 + y^2 + px + qy + r = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}p)^2 - \frac{1}{4}p^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}q)^2 - \frac{1}{4}q^2 + r = 0$$

$$M_2(-\frac{1}{2}p, -\frac{1}{2}q)$$

$$rc_{M_1M_2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}q + \frac{1}{2}b}{-\frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2}a} = \frac{-q + b}{-p + a}$$

machtlijn k van c_1 en c_2 is: $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = x^2 + y^2 + px + qy + r$

$$ax - px + by - qy = r - c$$

$$(a - p)x + (b - q)y = r - c$$

$$(b - q)y = (p - a)x + r - c$$

$$y = \frac{p - a}{b - q} \cdot x + \frac{r - c}{b - q}$$

$$rc_k = \frac{p - a}{b - q}$$

$$rc_k \cdot rc_{M_1M_2} = \frac{p - a}{b - q} \cdot \frac{-q + b}{-p + a} = \frac{p - a}{b - q} \cdot \frac{b - q}{a - p} = \frac{p - a}{a - p} = \frac{-(a - p)}{a - p} = -1$$

dus $k \perp M_1M_2$

Opgave 76:

machtlijn van c_1 en c_2 : $x^2 + y^2 - 4 = x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 6y + 26$

$$12x + 6y = 30$$

$$2x + y = 5$$

$$y = -2x + 5$$

stel punt P ligt op de machtlijn, dan geldt: $P(p, -2p + 5)$

punt P heeft macht 6 ten opzichte van c_1 dus:

$$p^2 + (-2p + 5)^2 - 4 = 6$$

$$p^2 + 4p^2 - 20p + 25 - 4 = 6$$

$$5p^2 - 20p + 15 = 0$$

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

$$(p - 1)(p - 3) = 0$$

$$p = 1 \quad \vee \quad p = 3$$

dus (1,3) en (3,-1)

Opgave 77:

a. $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 - 5 = (x - 8)^2 + (y + 2)^2 - 8$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 - 5 = x^2 - 16x + 64 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 8$$

$$12x - 6y = 60$$

$$2x - y = 10 \quad \text{dus} \quad y = 2x - 10$$

b. stel punt P op de machtlijn k , dan geldt $P(p, 2p - 10)$

punt P heeft macht 8 ten opzichte van c_1 dus:

$$(p - 2)^2 + (2p - 10 - 1)^2 - 5 = 8$$

$$p^2 - 4p + 4 + 4p^2 - 44p + 121 - 5 = 8$$

$$5p^2 - 48p + 112 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{64}}{10} = \frac{48 \pm 8}{10}$$

$$p = 4 \quad \vee \quad p = 5\frac{3}{5}$$

dus (4,-2) en $(5\frac{3}{5}, 1\frac{1}{5})$

c. stel punt P op de machtlijn k , dan geldt $P(p, 2p - 10)$

de macht van P ten opzichte van c_1 is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{macht} &= (p - 2)^2 + (2p - 10 - 1)^2 - 5 \\ &= p^2 - 4p + 4 + 4p^2 - 44p + 121 - 5 \\ &= 5p^2 - 48p + 120 \end{aligned}$$

de macht is minimaal als $[\text{macht}]' = 0$

$$[\text{macht}]' = 10p - 48 = 0$$

$$10p = 48$$

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

$$P(4\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{2}{5})$$

9.6 Analytische methoden bij lijnen en cirkels.

Opgave 78:

- a. $rc_{AM} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $rc_{BN} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$
 $rc_{AM} \cdot rc_{BN} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -2 = -1$ dus $AM \perp BN$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle MBS = \angle NBC \\ \angle BSM = 90^\circ = \angle BCN \end{array} \right\} \Delta BSM \sim \Delta BCN \text{ (hh)}$
- b. $AM = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $BN = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $\frac{BM}{BN} = \frac{SM}{CN}$ dus $\frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{SM}{2}$
 $SM = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$
- c. $AS = AM - SM = 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$
 $AS : SM = 1\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5} : \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} = 4 : 1$

Opgave 79:

Stel dat de eenheid een willekeurig getal c is, met $c \neq 0$, dan geldt:

$$OM: y = \frac{c}{2c} \cdot x \text{ ofwel } y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$BN: y = -\frac{2c}{c} \cdot x + 4c \text{ ofwel } y = -2x + 4c$$

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

$$2\frac{1}{2}x = 4c$$

$$x = \frac{8}{5}c$$

dus $S(\frac{8}{5}c, \frac{4}{5}c)$
 $D(0, 2c)$

$$DS = \sqrt{(\frac{8}{5}c)^2 + (\frac{6}{5}c)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{25}c^2 + \frac{36}{25}c^2} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{25}c^2} = 2c$$

ook $OD = 2c$ dus $DS = OD$ ofwel $DS = AD$:

dus de geldigheid van het bewijs hangt niet af van de grootte van c

Opgave 80:

Kies de oorsprong in punt A

lijn AM : $y = \frac{1}{4}x$

lijn BN : $rc = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$ door $(2, 2)$

$$y - 2 = -(x - 2)$$

$$y = -x + 4$$

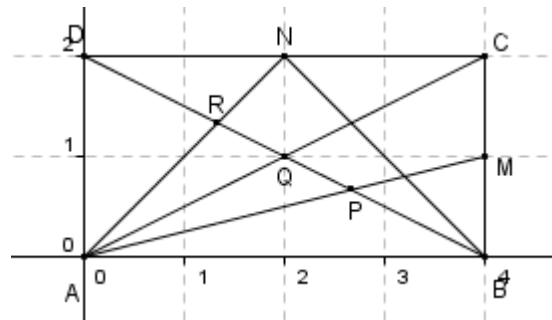
punt P is het snijpunt van AM en BN :

$$\frac{1}{4}x = -x + 4$$

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

$$x = \frac{16}{5} = 3\frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5} \text{ dus } P(3\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$$



lijn AN : $y = x$

lijn AC : $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

lijn DP : $rc = \frac{2 - \frac{4}{5}}{0 - 3\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1\frac{1}{5}}{-3\frac{1}{5}} = -\frac{3}{8}$ door $(0,2)$

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

punt Q is het snijpunt van AN en DP :

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

$$1\frac{3}{8}x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{16}{11}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{11} \text{ dus } Q\left(\frac{16}{11}, \frac{16}{11}\right)$$

punt R is het snijpunt van AC en DP :

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

$$\frac{7}{8}x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{16}{7}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{14} \text{ dus } R\left(\frac{16}{7}, \frac{16}{14}\right)$$

het midden van PQ is $\left(2\frac{26}{35}, \frac{34}{35}\right)$

dus punt R is niet het midden van PQ

Opgave 81:

a. $rc_{AC} = \frac{c}{-a} = -\frac{c}{a}$

lijn k loodrecht op AC dus $rc_k = \frac{-1}{rc_{AC}} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{c}{a}} = \frac{a}{c}$

lijn k door $(b,0)$

$$k: y = \frac{a}{c}(x - b)$$

als $x = 0$ dan $y = -\frac{ab}{c}$ dus $H\left(0, -\frac{ab}{c}\right)$

b. lijn l is de middelloodlijn van AB dus

$$l: x = \frac{b+a}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b$$

lijn m is de middelloodlijn van AC dus $rc_m = \frac{a}{c}$ en m gaat door $\left(\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}c\right)$

$$m: y - \frac{1}{2}c = \frac{a}{c}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}a\right)$$

punt M is het snijpunt van l en m :

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{ab}{2c} = \frac{c^2}{2c} + \frac{ab}{2c} = \frac{ab+c^2}{2c}$$

c. zwaartelijn z_1 gaat door punt C en het midden P van AB

$$P\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$z_1: y - c = \frac{0 - c}{\frac{a+b}{2} - 0} \cdot x$$

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

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

zwaartelijn z_2 gaat door punt B en het midden Q van AC

$$Q\left(\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}c\right)$$

$$z_2: y = \frac{0 - \frac{1}{2}c}{b - \frac{1}{2}a} \cdot (x - b)$$

$$y = \frac{c}{a - 2b} \cdot (x - b)$$

Z is het snijpunt van z_1 en z_2 :

$$\frac{-2c}{a+b} \cdot x + c = \frac{c}{a-2b} \cdot (x-b)$$

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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{2c}{a+b} + \frac{c}{a-2b} \right) \cdot x = \frac{bc}{a-2b} + c$$

$$\left(\frac{2c(a-2b) + c(a+b)}{(a+b)(a-2b)} \right) \cdot x = \frac{bc}{a-2b} + \frac{c(a-2b)}{a-2b}$$

$$\frac{3ac - 3bc}{(a+b)(a-2b)} \cdot x = \frac{ac - bc}{a-2b}$$

$$x = \frac{(a+b)(a-2b)}{3ac - 3bc} \cdot \frac{ac - bc}{a-2b}$$

$$x = \frac{a+b}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{-2c}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a+b}{3} + c = \frac{-2}{3}c + c = \frac{1}{3}c = \frac{c}{3}$$

d. $HZ: y - \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{\frac{c}{3} - \frac{ab}{c}}{\frac{a+b}{3} - 0} \cdot x$

$$y + \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{\frac{c^2 + 3ab}{3c}}{\frac{a+b}{3}} \cdot x$$

$$y = \frac{c^2 + 3ab}{c(a+b)} \cdot x - \frac{ab}{c}$$

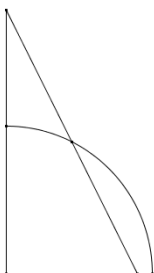
$$x_M = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$y_M = \frac{c^2 + 3ab}{c(a+b)} \cdot \frac{a+b}{2} - \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{c^2 + 3ab}{2c} - \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{c^2 + 3ab}{2c} - \frac{2ab}{2c} = \frac{c^2 + ab}{2c} \text{ klopt}$$

dus punt M ligt op de lijn HZ

dus de punt M , H en Z liggen op één lijn

Opgave 82:



Opgave 83:

a. assenstelsel met $A(-\frac{1}{2}d,0)$ en $B(\frac{1}{2}d,0)$

punt P ligt op de cirkels $(x + \frac{1}{2}d)^2 + y^2 = r^2$ en $(x - \frac{1}{2}d)^2 + y^2 = k^2 r^2$

dus P op $x^2 + dx + \frac{1}{4}d^2 + y^2 = r^2$ en $x^2 - dx + \frac{1}{4}d^2 + y^2 = k^2 r^2$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + dx + \frac{1}{4}d^2 + y^2 = r^2 \\ x^2 - dx + \frac{1}{4}d^2 + y^2 = k^2 r^2 \end{cases} -$$

$$2dx = r^2 - k^2 r^2$$

$$2dx = r^2 \cdot (1 - k^2)$$

$$r^2 = \frac{2dx}{1 - k^2}$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}d)^2 + y^2 = \frac{2dx}{1 - k^2}$$

$$x^2 + dx + \frac{1}{4}d^2 - \frac{2dx}{1 - k^2} + y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{d(1 - k^2)x}{1 - k^2} - \frac{2dx}{1 - k^2} + y^2 = -\frac{1}{4}d^2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{d(-1 - k^2)}{1 - k^2}x + y^2 = -\frac{1}{4}d^2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{d(k^2 + 1)}{k^2 - 1}x + y^2 = -\frac{1}{4}d^2$$

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

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

en dit is een cirkel met middelpunt $(-\frac{1}{2}d \cdot \frac{k^2 + 1}{k^2 - 1}, 0)$ en straal $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}d^2 \cdot \left(\frac{k^2 + 1}{k^2 - 1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}d^2}$

b. als $k = 1$ geldt: $AP = BP$ dus dan liggen alle punten P op de middelloodlijn van AB

Opgave 84:

a. $C(1, a)$

cirkel: $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

D is het snijpunt van lijn AC en de cirkel, dus:

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

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

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

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

$$x = 0 \quad \vee \quad (a^2 + 1)x = 2$$

$$x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{2}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$(0,0) \quad \left(\frac{2}{a^2 + 1}, \frac{2a}{a^2 + 1}\right)$$

b. $x_C - x_E = x_D - x_C$

$$x_E = 2x_C - x_D = 2 - \frac{2}{a^2 + 1} = \frac{2(a^2 + 1) - 2}{a^2 + 1} = \frac{2a^2}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{zo ook: } y_E = 2y_C - y_D = 2a - \frac{2a}{a^2 + 1} = \frac{2a(a^2 + 1) - 2a}{a^2 + 1} = \frac{2a^3}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{dus } E\left(\frac{2a^2}{a^2 + 1}, \frac{2a^3}{a^2 + 1}\right)$$

$$\text{c. lijn } BE: y - 0 = \frac{0 - \frac{2a^3}{a^2 + 1}}{2 - \frac{2a^3}{a^2 + 1}} \cdot (x - 2)$$

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

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

$$y = -a^3 \cdot (x - 2)$$

punt F ligt op lijn BE , dus $x_F = 1$ dus $y_F = a^3$

$$MB = 1$$

$$MF = a^3$$

$$MC = y_C = a \text{ dus } MC^3 = a^3$$

$$MF \cdot MB^2 = a^3 \cdot 1^2 = a^3 = MC^3$$

9.7 Diagnostische toets

Opgave 1:

a. $3p - 4 = p + 2$

$$2p = 6$$

$$p = 3$$

b. $\frac{3p}{1} = \frac{3}{4}$

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

$$p = \frac{1}{4}$$

c. $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{5} = 3$

$$5x + 4y = 60$$

$$\frac{3p}{1} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$3p = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$p = \frac{5}{12}$$

d. $rc_{x-as} = 0$

$$3p = 0$$

$$p = 0$$

Opgave 2:

a. $\frac{3}{p} = \frac{p}{p+6}$

$$p^2 = 3(p+6)$$

$$p^2 = 3p + 18$$

$$p^2 - 3p - 18 = 0$$

$$(p-6)(p+3) = 0$$

$$p = 6 \quad \vee \quad p = -3$$

b. $k_p : 3x + py = 6$

$$py = -3x + 6$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{p}x + \frac{6}{p}$$

$$rc_{k_p} = -\frac{3}{p}$$

$$rc_k \cdot rc_l = -1$$

$$-\frac{3}{p} \cdot -\frac{p}{p+6} = -1$$

$$\frac{3p}{p(p+6)} = -1$$

$$3p = -p(p+6)$$

$$3p = -p^2 - 6p$$

$$p^2 + 9p = 0$$

$$p(p+9) = 0$$

$$p = 0 \quad \vee \quad p = -9$$

c. snijpunt met de y-as dus $x = 0$

$$l_p : px + (p+6)y = p+2$$

$$(p+6)y = -px + p+2$$

$$y = -\frac{p}{p+6}x + \frac{p+2}{p+6}$$

$$rc_{l_p} = -\frac{p}{p+6}$$

$$\begin{cases} py = 6 \\ (p+6)y = p+2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{6}{p} \\ (p+6)y = p+2 \end{cases}$$

$$(p+6) \cdot \frac{6}{p} = p+2$$

$$(p+6) \cdot 6 = p(p+2)$$

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

$$p^2-4p-36 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{160}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{40} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$p = 2 + 2\sqrt{10} \quad \vee \quad p = 2 - 2\sqrt{10}$$

Opgave 3:

a. $r = \sqrt{2^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{40}$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 40$$

b. k is de middelloodlijn van AB

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-5)^2}$$

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

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 10y + 25$$

$$4x + 12y = 36$$

$$x + 3y = 9$$

l is de middelloodlijn van AC

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x-6)^2 + (y-3)^2}$$

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

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = x^2 - 12x + 36 + y^2 - 6y + 9$$

$$8x + 8y = 40$$

$$x + y = 5$$

M is het snijpunt van k en l :

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 9 \\ x + y = 5 \quad - \end{cases}$$

$$2y = 4$$

$$y = 2$$

$$x = 3 \text{ dus } M(3,2)$$

$$r = d(A, M) = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

c. M is het midden van AB

$$M(3,2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$$

Opgave 4:

$$a. \frac{|x+2y-6|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|-2x+y-10|}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$|x+2y-6| = |-2x+y-10|$$

$$x+2y-6 = -2x+y-10 \quad \vee \quad x+2y-6 = 2x-y+10$$

$$3x+y = -4 \quad \vee \quad -x+3y = 16$$

$$b. P(0, p)$$

$$\frac{|2p-6|}{\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$|2p-6| = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$2p-6 = 2\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad 2p-6 = -2\sqrt{5}$$

$$2p = 6+2\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad 2p = 6-2\sqrt{5}$$

$$p = 3+\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad p = 3-\sqrt{5}$$

$$P(0, 3+\sqrt{5}) \text{ of } P(0, 3-\sqrt{5})$$

Opgave 5:

a. de lijn BC is een verticale lijn, dus lijn BC is $x = 4$

$$d(A, BC) = 2$$

b. lijn AB : $rc = \frac{2-1}{4-2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$1 = 1 + b$$

$$b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x \text{ ofwel } x - 2y = 0$$

willekeurig punt P op de x -as: $P(p, 0)$

$$d(P, AB) = \frac{|p|}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d(P, BC) = \frac{|p-4|}{\sqrt{1}}$$

$$\frac{|p|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{|p-4|}{1}$$

$$|p| = \sqrt{5} \cdot |p-4|$$

$$p = \sqrt{5} \cdot (p-4) \quad \vee \quad p = -\sqrt{5} \cdot (p-4)$$

$$p = p\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad p = -p\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$p - p\sqrt{5} = -4\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad p + p\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$p(1-\sqrt{5}) = -4\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad p(1+\sqrt{5}) = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$p = \frac{-4\sqrt{5}}{1-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-4\sqrt{5}}{1-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-4\sqrt{5}-20}{1-5} = \sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$\vee \quad p = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{1-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}-20}{1-5} = -\sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$P(5 + \sqrt{5}, 0) \vee P(5 - \sqrt{5}, 0)$$

Opgave 6:

a. $k: 2x + 3y = 12$

$$\underline{n}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

lijn k gaat door $(6, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 6 + 3\lambda \\ y = -2\lambda \end{cases}$$

b. $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{r}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ dus } \underline{n}_l = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$l: 4x + 3y = c$ door $(-2, 5)$

$l: 4x + 3y = 7$

Opgave 7:

Stel $Q(p, \frac{3}{4}p)$

dan $OQ = \sqrt{p^2 + (\frac{3}{4}p)^2} = \sqrt{p^2 + \frac{9}{16}p^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}p^2} = \frac{5}{4}p$

dan $P(\frac{15}{4}p, 0)$

$M(\frac{19}{8}p, \frac{3}{8}p)$

$$rc_{OM} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}p}{\frac{19}{8}p} = \frac{3}{19}$$

lijn $OM: y = \frac{3}{19}x$ ofwel $3x - 19y = 0$

Opgave 8:

a. $x^2 + y^2 + ax - 4y + 13 = 0$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 + (y - 2)^2 - 4 + 13 = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2 - 9$$

$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 - 9 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 \geq 9$$

$$a^2 \geq 36$$

$$a \leq -6 \vee a \geq 6$$

b. $M(-\frac{1}{2}a, 2)$

als M op l ligt dan geldt: $2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}a + 3 \cdot 2 = 5$

$$-a + 6 = 5$$

$$-a = -1$$

$$a = 1$$

Maar voor $a = 1$ heb je geen cirkel, dus M ligt niet op l .

Opgave 9:

a. $k: -x - 3y = 10$

dus $x + 3y = 10$

b. $l: 3x - y + c = 0$

$$d(M, l) = r \text{ dus } \frac{|0 - 0 + c|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|c| = 10$$

$$c = 10 \quad \vee \quad c = -10$$

$$l_1: 3x - y + 10 = 0 \text{ en } l_2: 3x - y - 10 = 0$$

c. lijn l door $(4, 2)$ dus $y - 2 = a(x - 4)$

$$ax - y + 2 - 4a = 0$$

$$d(M, l) = r \text{ dus } \frac{|0 - 0 + 2 - 4a|}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|2 - 4a| = \sqrt{10a^2 + 10}$$

$$16a^2 - 16a + 4 = 10a^2 + 10$$

$$6a^2 - 16a - 6 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{400}}{12} = \frac{16 \pm 20}{12}$$

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

$$l_1: y - 2 = 3(x - 4) \text{ en } l_2: y - 2 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 4)$$

d. $m: 3x + y - 5 = 0$

$l \perp m$ dus $l: x - 3y + c = 0$

$$d(M, l) = r \text{ dus } \frac{|0 - 0 + c|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|c| = 10$$

$$l_1: x - 3y + 10 = 0 \text{ en } l_2: x - 3y - 10 = 0$$

Opgave 10:

a. $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y = 0$

$$(x - 3)^2 - 9 + (y - 2)^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 13$$

poellijn p ten opzichte van $A(-3, 4)$ is:

$$(-3 - 3)(x - 3) + (4 - 2)(y - 2) = 13$$

$$-6(x - 3) + 2(y - 2) = 13$$

$$-6x + 18 + 2y - 4 = 13$$

$$-6x + 2y = -1$$

b. poellijn p ten opzichte van $B(2, -3)$ is:

$$(2 - 3)(x - 3) + (-3 - 2)(y - 2) = 13$$

$$-(x - 3) - 5(y - 2) = 13$$

$$-x + 3 - 5y + 10 = 13$$

$$x + 5y = 0$$

$$x = -5y$$

p snijden met c geeft:

$$25y^2 + y^2 + 30y - 4y = 0$$

$$26y^2 + 26y = 0$$

$$26y(y+1) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad y = -1$$

raakpunten $(0,0)$ en $(5,-1)$

raaklijn in $(0,0)$ is: $(0-3)(x-3) + (0-2)(y-2) = 13$

$$-3x + 9 - 2y + 4 = 13$$

$$3x + 2y = 0$$

raaklijn in $(5,-1)$ is: $(5-3)(x-3) + (-1-2)(y-2) = 13$

$$2(x-3) - 3(y-2) = 13$$

$$2x - 6 - 3y + 6 = 13$$

$$2x - 3y = 13$$

Opgave 11:

a. $r^2 = (-2)^2 + (-2)^2 - 6 \cdot -2 + 8 \cdot -2 + 5 = 9$

$$c_2: (x+2)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 9$$

b. $(3+2\lambda)^2 + (-4+\lambda)^2 - 6(3+2\lambda) + 8(-4+\lambda) + 5 = 5$

$$4\lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 9 + \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 16 - 18 - 12\lambda - 32 + 8\lambda + 5 = 5$$

$$5\lambda^2 = 25$$

$$\lambda^2 = 5$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad \lambda = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$(3+2\sqrt{5}, -4+\sqrt{5}) \text{ en } (3-2\sqrt{5}, -4-\sqrt{5})$$

Opgave 12:

$$c_1: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y = 0$$

$$c_2: (x-4)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 8x + y^2 + 2y + 16 = 0$$

machtlijn m ten opzichte van c_1 en c_2 is:

$$(-4 - -8)x + (-2 - 2)y - 16 = 0$$

$$4x - 4y = 16$$

$$x - y = 4 \text{ dus } x = y + 4$$

m snijden met c_1 geeft:

$$(y+4)^2 + y^2 - 4(y+4) - 2y = 0$$

$$y^2 + 8y + 16 + y^2 - 4y - 16 - 2y = 0$$

$$2y^2 + 2y = 0$$

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

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad y = -1$$

$x = 4 \vee x = 3$
dus $(4,0)$ en $(3,-1)$

Opgave 13:

stel het raakpunt P is het punt $P(x, y)$

dan is: $rc_{OP} = \frac{y}{x}$

$$rc_{PM} = \frac{0-y}{10-x} = \frac{y}{x-10}$$

$PM \perp OM$ dus $rc_{PM} \cdot rc_{OM} = -1$

$$\frac{y}{x-10} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = -1$$

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

$$y^2 = -1(x^2 - 10x)$$

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

$$x^2 - 10x + y^2 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 - 25 + y^2 = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

dus alle punten P liggen op de cirkel met middelpunt $(5,0)$ en straal 5