

Blok 1 - Vaardigheden

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

$$b \quad \frac{x-1}{x+4} - \frac{x+4}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{(x+4)(x-1)} - \frac{(x+4)(x+4)}{(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{(x^2-2x+1)-(x^2+8x+16)}{(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{-10x-15}{(x+4)(x-1)}$$

$$c \quad \frac{4}{2-x} - \frac{4+x}{2+x} = \frac{4(2+x)}{(2-x)(2+x)} - \frac{(4+x)(2-x)}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \frac{(8+4x)-(8-2x-x^2)}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \frac{x^2+6x}{(2-x)(2+x)}$$

$$d \quad \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x^2+1}{4x} = \frac{x \cdot 4x}{2 \cdot 4x} - \frac{(2x^2+1) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4x} = \frac{4x^2 - (4x^2+2)}{8x} = \frac{-2}{8x} = -\frac{1}{4x}$$

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

$$f \quad \frac{-x^3}{2x^2+2x-4} + \frac{2x^2+1}{4 \cdot (2x-1)} = \frac{-4x^3}{4 \cdot (2x-1)} + \frac{(2x^2+1)(2x-1)}{4 \cdot (2x-1)} = \frac{-4x^3+4x^3-2x^2+2x-1}{4 \cdot (2x-1)} = \frac{-2x^2+2x-1}{4 \cdot (2x-1)}$$

$$2a \quad \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^4} = \frac{2x^2}{x^4} + \frac{3x}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^4} = \frac{2x^2+3x-4}{x^4}$$

$$b \quad \frac{-x}{x-2} + 3 = \frac{-x}{x-2} + \frac{3(x-2)}{x-2} = \frac{-x+3x-6}{x-2} = \frac{2x-6}{x-2}$$

$$c \quad \frac{x}{x+1} - x = \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{x(x+1)}{x+1} = \frac{x-(x^2+x)}{x+1} = \frac{-x^2}{x+1}$$

$$d \quad x+2 - \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{(x^2+x-2)-3}{x-1} = \frac{x^2+x-5}{x-1}$$

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$$3a \quad \frac{-2x^2}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{3x} = \frac{-20x^2}{15x} = \frac{-4x}{3} = -1\frac{1}{3}x$$

$$d \quad -x^2 \cdot \frac{-1}{x^3} = \frac{x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$b \quad \frac{-x}{4} \cdot \frac{-8}{x^3} = \frac{8x}{4x^3} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$e \quad \frac{5}{3x} \cdot \frac{-1}{3}x = \frac{5}{3x} \cdot \frac{-x}{3} = \frac{-5x}{9x} = -\frac{5}{9}$$

$$c \quad 3x \cdot \frac{-2}{x} \cdot \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{3x}{1} \cdot \frac{-2}{x} \cdot \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{18x}{4x} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \quad \frac{-5}{3x^2} \cdot -1\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{-5}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{-3x}{2} = \frac{15x}{6x^2} = \frac{5}{2x}$$

- 4a $\left(2x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = (2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 4x^2 - 4 + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- b $-2x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x} - 1\right) = \frac{-8x^3}{x^2} - \frac{6x^3}{x} + 2x^3 = -8x - 6x^2 + 2x^3$
- c $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$
- d $\frac{-3}{x^2}(x^2 + 3x + 2) = \frac{-3x^2}{x^2} + \frac{-9x}{x^2} + \frac{-6}{x^2} = \frac{-3x^2 - 9x - 6}{x^2} = -\frac{3x^2 + 9x + 6}{x^2}$

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- 5a $\frac{2x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{6x} \Rightarrow 2x \cdot 6x = 1 \cdot (x+1) \Rightarrow 12x^2 = x+1 \Rightarrow 12x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1)}}{24} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{49}}{24} = \frac{1+7}{24} = \frac{1}{3}$ of
 $x_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1)}}{24} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{49}}{24} = \frac{1-7}{24} = -\frac{1}{4}$ (beide oplossingen voldoen)
- b $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} = 5 \Rightarrow x^2+1 = 5 \cdot (x^2-1) \Rightarrow x^2+1 = 5x^2-5 \Rightarrow 4x^2 = 6 \Rightarrow$
 $x^2 = 1\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of $x = -\sqrt{1\frac{1}{2}}$ (beide oplossingen voldoen)
- c $\frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{4x}{x+3} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot (x+3) = 4x \cdot (x-1) \Rightarrow 2x+6 = 4x^2-4x \Rightarrow$
 $4x^2-6x-6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2-3x-3 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)}}{4} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{33}$ of
 $x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)}}{4} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{33}}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{33}$ (beide oplossingen voldoen)
- d $-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4x} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x} + \frac{2}{4x} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{2x} = 3 \Rightarrow 2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

6a $\frac{\frac{p}{p-1}}{3} = \frac{\frac{p}{p-1} \cdot (p-1)}{3 \cdot (p-1)} = \frac{p}{3(p-1)}$

b $\frac{\frac{x-1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{x-1}{x^2} \cdot x^2}{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x}$

- 7a $f(x) = 2x - 5 + \frac{3}{x+1}$ Het domein wordt beperkt door de $x+1$ in de noemer, die mag geen 0 zijn.
 Dus $D_f = \langle \leftarrow, -1 \rangle \cup \langle -1, \rightarrow \rangle$.

$$\text{b } f(x) = 2x - 5 + \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{(2x-5)(x+1)}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 5x - 5 + 3}{x+1} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{x+1}$$

$$\text{c } f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)}}{4} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2 \text{ of}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)}}{4} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{3-5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

De oplossing is dus $x = 2$ of $x = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{8a } f(x) = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x-4} \text{ het domein is dan: } D_f = \langle \leftarrow, 0 \rangle \cup \langle 0, 4 \rangle \cup \langle 4, \rightarrow \rangle.$$

$$\text{b } f(x) = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x-4} = \frac{3(x-4)}{x(x-4)} + \frac{2x}{x(x-4)} = \frac{3x-12+2x}{x(x-4)} = \frac{5x-12}{x(x-4)}$$

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$$\text{9a } \frac{1}{3}p \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p} \right) = \frac{p}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{p}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{p} = \frac{p}{3p^2} - \frac{2p}{3p} = \frac{1}{3p} - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b } -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3p} + 6 \right) = \frac{-4}{9p} - \frac{12}{3} = -\frac{4}{9p} - 4$$

$$\text{c } \frac{(p-1)^2 - (p+1)^2}{p^2} = \frac{(p^2 - 2p + 1) - (p^2 + 2p + 1)}{p^2} = \frac{-4p}{p^2} = -\frac{4}{p}$$

$$\text{d } \frac{-2}{p^2}(p^3 - 4p^2 + 3p + 2) = \frac{-2p^3 + 8p^2 - 6p - 4}{p^2}$$

10a Een snijpunt met de x -as vind je door op te lossen $f(x) = 0$.

$$\text{Dus } 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

Voor deze laatste kwadratische vergelijking geldt: Discriminant =

$$D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

De vergelijking heeft dus geen oplossing. Er zijn dus geen snijpunten met de x -as.

b Eén eenheid naar rechts schuiven betekent dat je x moet vervangen door $x - 1$.

$$\text{Je krijgt dan: } g(x) = f(x-1) = \frac{(x-1)^2 + (x-1) + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 + x - 1 + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

c Eén eenheid naar beneden schuiven betekent dat de functiewaarden 1 kleiner worden.

Je krijgt dan

$$h(x) = g(x) - 1 = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} - 1 = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x}{(x-1)^2}$$

11a De tweede vergelijking: $3x - 2y = 4 \Rightarrow -2y = -3x + 4 \Rightarrow y = 1\frac{1}{2}x - 2$

b De eerste vergelijking: $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^y} = -4 \Rightarrow$ (tweede vergelijking invullen)

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}x - 2} = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} + \frac{6}{3x - 4} = -4$$

c $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{6}{3x - 4} = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{2(3x - 4)}{x(3x - 4)} + \frac{6x}{x(3x - 4)} = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{6x - 8 + 6x}{x(3x - 4)} = -4 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{12x - 8}{x(3x - 4)} = \frac{-4}{1} \Rightarrow 12x - 8 = -4x(3x - 4) \Rightarrow 12x - 8 = -12x^2 + 16x \Rightarrow$$

$$12x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x + 2)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

d $x = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{2}{3} - 2 = -1 - 2 = -3$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

De oplossingen zijn dus $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ en $y = -3$ of $x = 1$ en $y = -\frac{1}{2}$.

12 $\begin{cases} y - 2x = -2 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 2 \\ \frac{y}{x} + 1 = x \end{cases}$ De eerste vergelijking invullen in de tweede geeft

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

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 2)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ of } x = 1$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot 2 - 2 = 2 \text{ en } x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot 1 - 2 = 0$$

De oplossingen zijn dus: $x = 2$ en $y = 2$ of $x = 1$ en $y = 0$.