

drs. J.H. Blankespoor
drs. C. de Joode
ir. A. Sluijter

Toegepaste Wiskunde voor het hoger beroepsonderwijs

Deel 1

Zesde, herziene druk

Uitwerking herhalingsopgaven hoofdstuk 1 Basisvaardigheden en basistechnieken

© ThiemeMeulenhoff, Amersfoort, 2016



Uitwerking herhalingsopgaven hoofdstuk 1, paragraaf 1.9

$$1a \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bd} + \frac{bc}{bd} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$$

$$1b \quad \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{3a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{3a^2}$$

$$1c \quad \frac{a-b}{c} - \frac{2ac-3b}{c^2} = \frac{(a-b)c}{c^2} - \frac{2ac-3b}{c^2} = \frac{ac-bc-2ac+3b}{c^2} = \frac{-ac-bc+3b}{c^2}$$

$$1d \quad \frac{\frac{3b}{a^2}}{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{3b}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3b^2}{a^3}$$

$$2a \quad x(x-y) - y(y-x) = x^2 - xy - y^2 + yx = x^2 - y^2$$

$$2b \quad \frac{1}{2}(a+b-c) - \frac{3}{2}(c-b) = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b - \frac{1}{2}c - \frac{3}{2}c + \frac{3}{2}b = \frac{1}{2}a + 2b - 2c$$

$$2c \quad (a-c)^3 = (a-c)^2(a-c) \\ = (a^2 - 2ac + c^2)(a-c) \\ = a^3 - 2a^2c + c^2a - a^2c + 2ac^2 - c^3 \\ = a^3 - 3a^2c + 3ac^2 - c^3$$

$$2d \quad (a+2b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) = 6ab + 3b^2$$

$$3a \quad (2a^3)^2 + (3a^2)^3 = 4a^6 + 27a^6 = 31a^6$$

$$3b \quad a^2(a+b)^2(a-b)^{-2} = \frac{a^2(a^2+2ab+b^2)}{(a-b)^2} = \frac{a^4+2a^3b+a^2b^2}{a^2-2ab+b^2}$$

$$3c \quad (x^3y^2z)^{-1} \cdot (x^2y^0z^{-1}) = x^{-3}y^{-2}z^{-1}x^2z^{-1} = x^{-1}y^{-2}z^{-2} = \frac{1}{xy^2z^2}$$

$$3d \quad (x+3)(x-2)(x-1) = (x^2+3x-2x-6)(x-1) \\ = (x^2+x-6)(x-1) \\ = x^3+x^2-6x-x^2-x+6 \\ = x^3-7x+6$$

$$4a \quad \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a^4} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{4}{3}} = a^{\frac{11}{6}}$$

$$4b \quad \frac{\sqrt{abc}}{\sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt{b^3} \cdot c} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot b^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot c^{-1} = a^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = a^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot b^{-1} \cdot c^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$4c \quad x\sqrt{x} + x\sqrt{x^3} + x^2\sqrt{x} = x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$4d \quad \sqrt{2^5} + (\sqrt{2})^5 + 2^{\frac{5}{2}} = 2^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^5 + 2^{\frac{5}{2}} = 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$5a \quad x^2 - 4 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$5b \quad x^2 - 5x - 6 = (x-6)(x+1)$$

$$5c \quad a^2 + 6a + 5 = (a+5)(a+1)$$

$$5d \quad a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+b)^2$$

$$6a \quad 3x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = -5 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$6b \quad 3x + 5a = 7a \Rightarrow 3x = 2a \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}a$$

$$6c \quad 3x^2 - x - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-10)}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{121}}{6} \Rightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -\frac{10}{6} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$6d \quad x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot (-5)}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

$$7a \quad ax - 4b = 3x - 2a \Rightarrow ax - 3x = 4b - 2a \Rightarrow (a - 3)x = 4b - 2a \Rightarrow x = \frac{4b - 2a}{a - 3}$$

$$7b \quad 2x - \frac{a}{x} = b \Rightarrow 2x^2 - a = bx \Rightarrow 2x^2 - bx - a = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{(-b)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-a)}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{4}$$

$$7c \quad x^2 - ax + b = cx \Rightarrow x^2 - ax - cx + b = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 - (a + c)x + b = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a + c \pm \sqrt{(a + c)^2 - 4b}}{2}$$

$$7d \quad (x - a)(x - b) = c \Rightarrow x^2 - (a + b)x + ab - c = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a + b \pm \sqrt{(a + b)^2 - 4(ab - c)}}{2}$$

$$8a \quad \frac{1}{c} - \frac{2c + 1}{c^2} = \frac{c}{c^2} - \frac{2c + 1}{c^2} =$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$8c \quad \frac{p}{p - 1} - \frac{2p - 1}{p + 3} + \frac{1 - 5p}{(p - 1)(p + 3)} = \frac{p(p + 3)}{(p - 1)(p + 3)} - \frac{(2p - 1)(p - 1)}{(p - 1)(p + 3)} + \frac{1 - 5p}{(p - 1)(p + 3)}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 8d \quad \frac{y}{y+1} + \frac{4}{y-1} + 4 &= \frac{y(y-1)}{(y+1)(y-1)} + \frac{4(y+1)}{(y-1)(y+1)} + \frac{4(y+1)(y-1)}{(y+1)(y-1)} \\
 &= \frac{y^2 - y + 4y + 4 + 4(y^2 - 1)}{(y+1)(y-1)} \\
 &= \frac{5y^2 + 3y}{(y+1)(y-1)} \\
 &= \frac{y(5y+3)}{(y+1)(y-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$9a \quad 2^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = {}^2 \log 3 = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} \approx 1,5850$$

$$9b \quad \frac{1}{2^x} = 3 \Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = {}^2 \log \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\log \frac{1}{3}}{\log 2} \approx -1,5850$$

$$9c \quad 2^{-2x} = 4^{x+1} \Rightarrow 2^{-2x} = (2^2)^{x+1} = 2^{2x+2} \Rightarrow -2x = 2x+2 \Rightarrow -4x = 2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

9d

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^x + 2^{-x} &= 3 \Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} = 3 \\
 \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 &= 3a \Rightarrow a^2 - 3a + 1 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow a &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} \Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5} \\
 \Rightarrow 2^x &= 2,6180 \vee 2^x = 0,3820 \\
 \Rightarrow x &= {}^2 \log 2,6180 \vee x = {}^2 \log 0,3820 \\
 \Rightarrow x &= \frac{\log 2,6180}{\log 2} \approx 1,3885 \vee x = \frac{\log 0,3820}{\log 2} \approx -1,3885
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10a \quad \log x = -2 = x = 10^{-2} = 0,01$$

$$10b \quad 3 \cdot {}^2 \log x = 1 \Rightarrow {}^2 \log x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$10c \quad |x| = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -2$$

$$10d \quad \log(|x|) = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |x| = 10^{-\sqrt{2}} = 0,0385 \Rightarrow x = \pm 0,0385$$

$$11a \quad \begin{cases} ax - 2y = 3 \\ 3x + 5y = b \end{cases} \text{ heeft één oplossing wanneer } \frac{a}{3} \neq \frac{-2}{5} \Rightarrow a \neq -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$11b \quad \begin{cases} ax - 2y = 3 \\ 3x + 5y = b \end{cases} \text{ heeft geen oplossing wanneer } \frac{a}{3} = \frac{-2}{5} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ èn } \frac{3}{b} \neq \frac{-2}{5} \Rightarrow b \neq -\frac{15}{2}$$

$$12a \quad \begin{cases} x + 5y = 13 \\ 2x - y = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 10y = 26 \\ 2x - y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11y = 22 \Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow 2x - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow 2x = 6 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

De oplossing is dus: $x = 3 \wedge y = 2$

12b
$$\begin{cases} 3x+6y=21 \\ 2x-7y=3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+6y=21 \mid \times 2 \\ 2x-7y=3 \mid \times 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 6x+12y=42 \\ 6x-21y=9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 33y=33 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x-7 \cdot 1=3 \Rightarrow 2x=10 \Rightarrow x=5$$

De oplossing is dus: $x=5 \wedge y=1$

12c
$$\begin{cases} -x+4y=3 \\ 2x-8y=-6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x+4y=3 \mid \times 2 \\ 2x-8y=-6 \mid \times 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x+8y=6 \\ 2x-8y=-6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0=0$$

Dit stelsel heeft dus oneindig veel oplossingen. We hadden dit ook meteen kunnen zien, immers (zie bladzijde 40): $\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{4}{-8} = \frac{3}{-6}$

12d
$$\begin{cases} 2x+4y=15 \\ x+2y=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+4y=15 \mid \times 1 \\ x+2y=7 \mid \times 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+4y=15 \\ 2x+4y=14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0=1$$

Dit stelsel is dus strijdig, geen oplossingen. We hadden dit ook meteen kunnen zien. Immers (zie bladzijde 40): $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{2} \neq \frac{15}{7}$

13a $x^2 - 7x - 12 \leq 0$

Stel $x^2 - 7x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{49+48}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{97}}{2}$

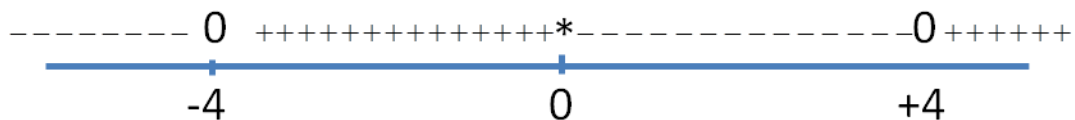
Maak nu een tekenoverzicht:



Hieruit volgt: $x^2 - 7x - 12 \leq 0$ wanneer $\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{97} \leq x \leq \frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{97}$

13b $x - \frac{16}{x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 16}{x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{x} \leq 0$.

Maak weer een tekenoverzicht:



Hieruit volgt dat $x - \frac{16}{x} \leq 0$ wanneer $x \leq -4 \vee 0 < x \leq 4$

13c $2x^2 - 3x + 10 \geq 0$

Stel $2x^2 - 3x + 10 = 0$. De discriminant van $2x^2 - 3x + 10$ is $2x^2 - 3x + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 < 0$. De vergelijking heeft dus geen oplossingen. Aangezien de coëfficiënt van x^2 positief is (2) is de vorm $2x^2 - 3x + 10$ altijd positief. De oplossing van de ongelijkheid is dus: voor alle (reële) waarden van x .

13d $\sqrt{2x-5} \leq \sqrt{x-2}$

Voordat we aan beide kanten van het ongelijkheidsteken kwadrateren stellen we dat zowel $2x-5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2\frac{1}{2}$ als $x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$. Conclusie: Voorwaarde is dat $x \geq 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Nu kunnen we kwadrateren: $2x-5 \leq x-2 \Rightarrow x \leq 3$.

De oplossing van de ongelijkheid is dus: $2\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 3$.