

# UITWERKINGEN VOOR HET HAVO

## HOOFDSTUK 9

### KERN 1

### STANDAARD FUNCTIES

1a)

$$y = x^3 \text{ bij I } x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ bij II } x \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Want}} \frac{1}{0} \text{ bestaat niet}$$

Dus is  $x = 0$  de verticale asymptoot

1b)

$$D_I : x \in \mathbb{R} \quad B_I : y \in \mathbb{R}$$

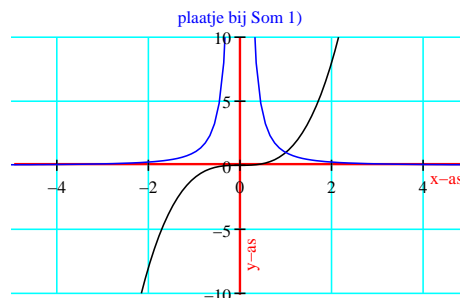
$$D_{II} : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad B_{II} : y > 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \leftarrow \text{betekend: } x \text{ element van } \mathbb{R} \text{ met uitsluiting van } 0$$

1c) II

$$x = 0 \rightarrow \text{Vertikale Asymptoot}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Horizontale Asymptoot}$$



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

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} D_f : & x \geq 0 \\ B_f : & y \geq 0 \\ \text{Nulpunt :} & (0;0) \\ f(x) : & \text{Stijgende Functie} \\ \text{Uiterste Waarden} & \text{Geen} \\ \text{Asymptoten :} & \text{Geen} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} D_g : & x \geq 0 \\ B_g : & y \geq 0 \\ \text{Nulpunt :} & (0;0) \\ g(x) : & \text{Stijgende Functies} \\ \text{Uiterste Waarden} & \text{Geen} \\ \text{Asymptoten :} & \text{Geen} \end{array} \right.$$

$$h(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} D_h : & x > 0 \\ B_h : & y > 0 \\ \text{Nulpunt :} & \text{geen} \\ h(x) : & \text{Stijgende Functies} \\ \text{Uiterste Waarden} & \text{Geen} \\ \text{Asymptoten :} & x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

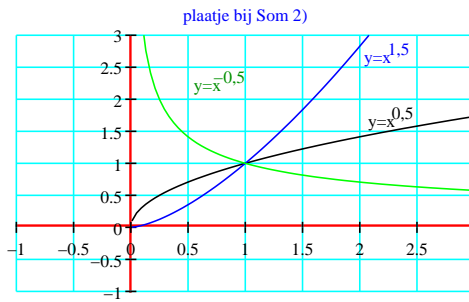
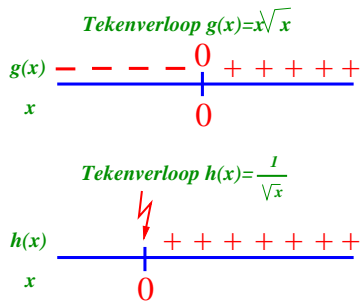
$x$		0		$10^{-8}$		$10^{-6}$		$10^{-2}$		1
$h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$		≠		$10^4$		$10^3$		10		1

<sup>1</sup>Deze samenvatting mag niet massaal op kosten van Schaersvoorde worden Uitgeprint!!!



<sup>2</sup>werd gemaakt onder Linux met L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X en L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

<sup>3</sup>Typ&andere fouten&blunders graag Melden!!



3a)  $f(x) = x^g \log x$

$g = 1\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \log x = \frac{\log x}{\log 1\frac{1}{2}}$

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	9
$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{\log 1\frac{1}{2}}$	$\nexists$	-3,419	-1,71	0	1	2	3,419	4,419	5,49

$\nexists \xrightarrow{\text{Betekend}} \text{Bestaat Niet}$

$g = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \log x = \frac{\log x}{\log \frac{2}{3}}$

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	9
$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{\log \frac{2}{3}}$	$\nexists$	-3,419	-1,71	0	1-	-2	-3,419	-4,419	-5,49

3b)

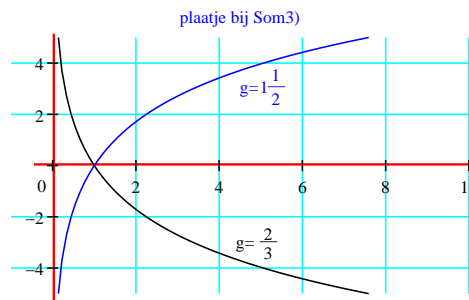
$D_f : x > 0$

$B_f : x \in \mathbb{R}$

3c)

Als  $g > 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Dan}} f$  stijgend

Als  $0 < g < 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Dan}} f$  dalend



4c)

$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f : y = x^2$	9	4	1	0	1	4	9
$g : y = 3$	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$h : y = 3 - x^2$	-6	-1	2	3	2	-1	-6

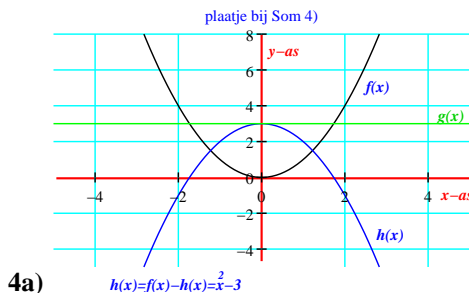
4d)

Maximum:  $f(0) = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{Want}} x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 - x^2 \leq 3$

Nulpunten:  $3 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \vee x = -\sqrt{3}$

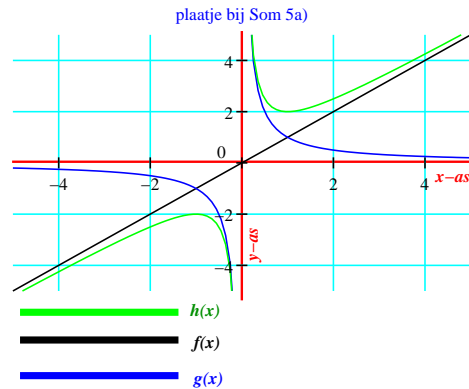
Dus:  $(\sqrt{3}; 0)$  en  $(-\sqrt{3}; 0)$



5a)

$x$	-3	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
$f(x)$	-3	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
$g(x)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	-2	-4	$\nexists$	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
$h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$	$-3\frac{1}{3}$	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-2	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	$-4\frac{1}{4}$	$\nexists$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Het verband is dus  $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$



**5b)** Als je x heel dichtbij 0 neemt, dan is  $h(x) \simeq g(x)$   
 Dus als  $x = 0$  is de asymptoot voor  $g(x)$  en ook voor  $h(x)$

**6a)**  $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \vee x = -1$

$D_f : x \in \mathbb{R}$

$D_g : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\} \xrightarrow{\text{uitleg}} \frac{1}{f(x)} \quad x=1 \text{ of } x=-1 \quad \frac{1}{0} \leftarrow \text{Bestaat Niet}$

Asymptoten zijn :  $x = -1$  ,  $x = 1$  en  $y = 0$

$x$	1	$1 - \frac{1}{1000}$	$1 - \frac{1}{100}$	10	100	10000
$f(x)$	0	-0,0001	-0,01	-49,5	-4999,5	-49999999,5
$g(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-9999,5	-99,5	-0,0202	-0,0002	-0,00000002

**6b)**

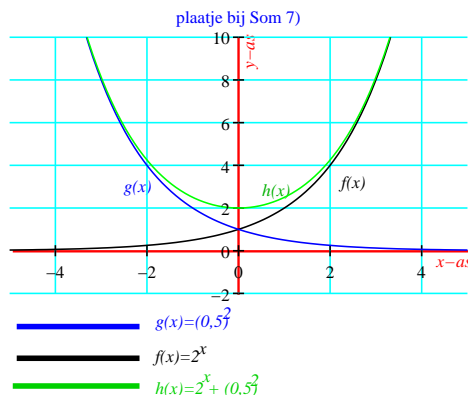
Als  $f$  dalend is, dan is  $g$  stijgend

Als  $f(x)$  steeds kleiner wordt, wordt  $g(x)$  steeds groter

**6c)** Maximum  $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$  Minimum  $g(0) = \frac{1}{2} = 2$

$B_g : y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0; 2)$

**7a)**



$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x) = 2^x$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8
$g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$	8	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$h(x) = 2^x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$

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

Voor  $x < 0$  geldt;  $h(x) \simeq g(x)$  is dalend  
 Voor  $x > 0$  geldt;  $h(x) \simeq f(x)$  is stijgend  
 Dus voor  $x = 0$  een minimum

7b)

$x$	-4	-1	-0,5	0	0,5	1	2,5	4
$d(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$	2,5198	1	0,63	0	0,63	1	1,842	2,5198
$h(x) = x^{\frac{4}{3}}$	0,3496	1	0,397	0	0,397	1	3,393	6,3496

$$d(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$h(x) = (d(x))^2 = \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^2 = x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

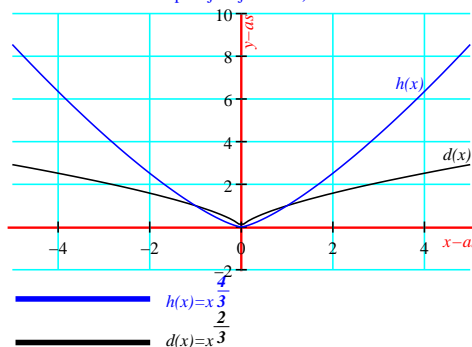
$$D_{d(x)} : x \in \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{Want } \dots} x^2 \geq 0$$

en dit geldt voor elke  $x$

Als  $-1 < x < 1$ , dan  $h(x) < d(x)$

Als  $x < -1 \vee x > 1$ , dan  $h(x) > d(x)$

plaatje bij Som 7b)



8a)

$$f(x) = 2^x \text{ en } g(x) = {}^2\log x$$

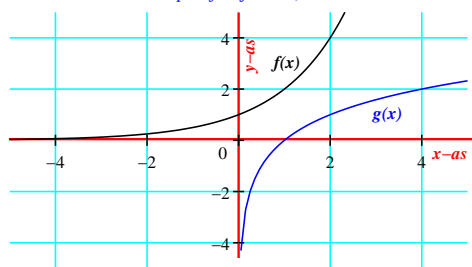
8b)

$$D_f = B_g : \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_g = B_f : x \in \langle 0; \rightarrow \rangle$$

Want  $f$  en  $g$  zijn elkaars inverse

plaatje bij Som 8)



9a)  $f(x) = {}^2\log(x-1)$

$$x \xrightarrow{-1} x-1 \xrightarrow{{}^2\log} {}^2\log(x-1)$$

$$2^x + 1 \xrightarrow{+1} 2^x \xrightarrow{{}^2\log} x$$

Of:

$$y = {}^2\log(x-1) \Rightarrow 2^y = x-1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^y + 1 = x$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{x en y omwisselen}} f^{-1}(x) = 2^x + 1$$

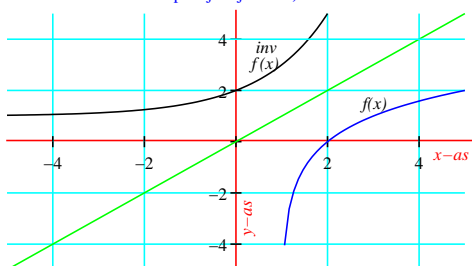
$$D_f : x > 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Want}} x-1 > 0$$

$$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} = \langle 1; \rightarrow \rangle$$

$$B_f = D_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R}$$

$x$	1	2	3	5	9
$f(x) = {}^2\log(x-1)$	0	1	2	3	4

plaatje bij Som 9)



9b)  $f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x}$

$$x \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{+2} \frac{1}{x} + 2$$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x-2}} x-2 \xrightarrow{-2} x$$

$$\text{Of: } y = 2 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y - 2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y-2} \xrightarrow{\text{x en y omwisselen}} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$D_f : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  Want  $\frac{1}{0}$  kan niet.

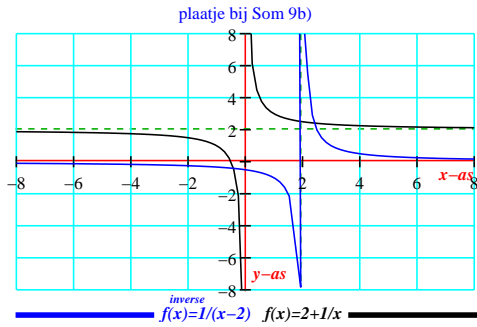
.....dus 2 bereik je nooit

$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$B_f = D_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

$x$	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
$f(x)$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Asymptoten  $\rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} f : x=0 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f^{-1} : y=0 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f : y=2 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f^{-1} : x=2 & \text{asymptoot} \end{cases}$



9c)  $f(x) = (\frac{1}{2})^x = \frac{1}{2^x} = 2^{-x}$

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

$\frac{1}{2} \log x \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \log \dots x$

Of:  $y = (\frac{1}{2})^x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \log y$

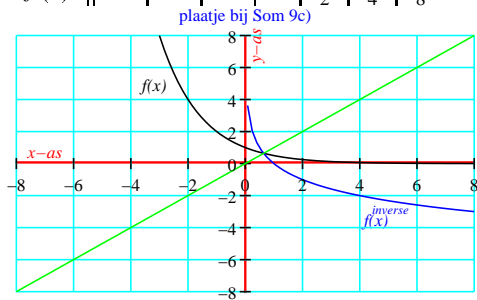
$x$  en  $y$  omwisselen  $\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log x$

$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \log x$

$B_f = D_{f^{-1}} = \langle 0; \rightarrow \rangle$

$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R}$

$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	8	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$



9d)  $f(x) = 2x - 4$

$x \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2x \xrightarrow{-4} 2x - 4$

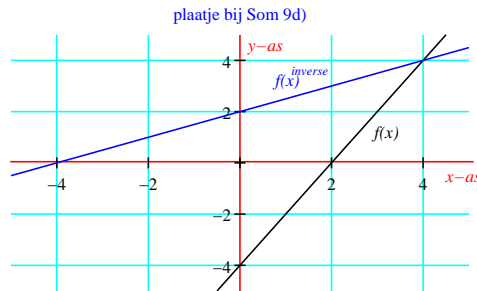
$\frac{1}{2}(x+4) \xrightarrow{\div 2} x+4 \xrightarrow{+4} x$

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

$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R}$

$B_f = D_{f^{-1}} : \mathbb{R}$

$x$	-2	-2	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	-8	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4



9e)  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} (x > 0)$

$x \xrightarrow{\dots^2} x^2 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\dots}} \frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{-\dots} -\frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{+1} 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\dots}} \frac{1}{(1-x)} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\dots}} -(x-1) \xrightarrow{-\dots} x-1 \xrightarrow{-1} x$

Of:  $y = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow y - 1 = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow -y + 1 = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-y} = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y}}$

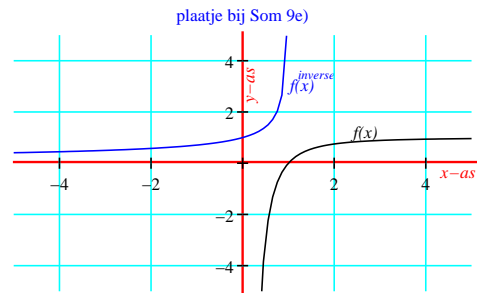
$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$

$D_f = B_{f^{-1}} : \langle 0; \rightarrow \rangle$

$B_f = D_{f^{-1}} : \langle \leftarrow; 1 \rangle$

$x$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
$f(x)$	-3	0	0,75	0,9375

Asymptoten  $\rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} f : x=0 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f^{-1} : y=0 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f : y=1 & \text{asymptoot} \\ f^{-1} : x=1 & \text{asymptoot} \end{cases}$



9f)  $f(x) = (x+2)^3$

$x \xrightarrow{+2} x+2 \xrightarrow{\dots^3} (x+2)^3$

$\sqrt[3]{x}-2 \xleftarrow{-2} \sqrt[3]{x} \xleftarrow{\sqrt[3]{\dots}} x$

Of:  $y = (x+2)^3 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y} = x+2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y}-2 = x \rightarrow$

$f^{inverse}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}-2$

$D_f = B_{f^{inverse}} : \mathbb{R}$

$B_f = D_{f^{inverse}} : \mathbb{R}$

$x$	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
$f(x)$	-8	-1	0	1	8	27

10a)

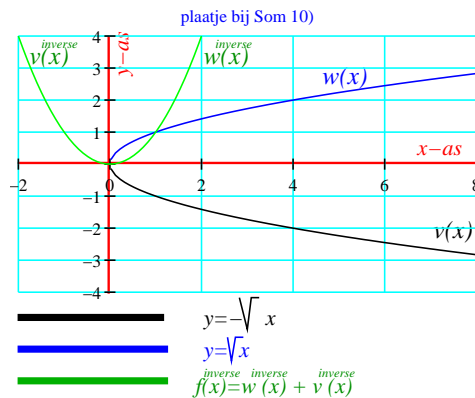
$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y}$

$h(x) = 4-x \rightarrow y = 4-x \Rightarrow y-4 = -x \Rightarrow x = 4-y$

10b)

$w(x) = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = y^2 \xrightarrow{\text{inverse is}} w^{inverse}(x) = x^2, \text{ met } x \geq 0$

$v(x) = -\sqrt{x} \rightarrow y = -\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow -y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow (-y)^2 = x \Rightarrow x = y^2 \xrightarrow{\text{inverse is}} v^{inverse}(x) = x^2, \text{ met } x \leq 0$   
 $x^2 = v^{inverse}(x) + w^{inverse}(x)$  Dus als  $f(x) = x^2$  dan is  $f^{inverse}(x) = \pm\sqrt{x} = w(x) + v(x)$



# KERN 2 GRAFIEKEN VERSCHUIVEN

**11a)** Op alle tijdstippen, behalve als de grond bereikt is, is de kogel die van het dak af geschoten is 45 meter hoger.

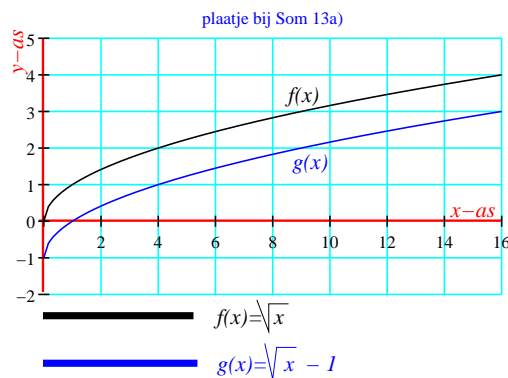
**11b)**  $h_d = -5t^2 + 40t + 45$

**12a)**  $y = 1,5 = f(x)$   $g(x) = f(x) + 1,5$

**12b)**  $y + 2 = f(x)$   $h(x) = f(x) - 2$

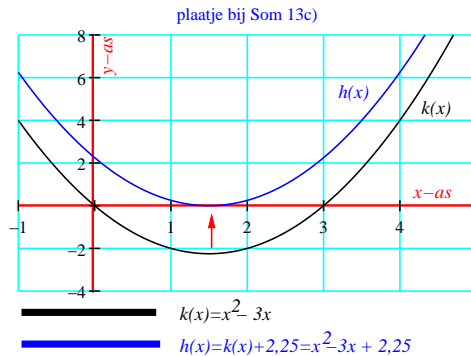
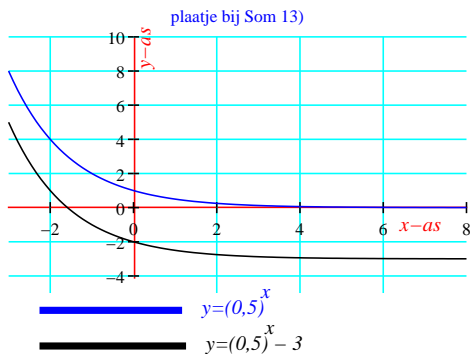
**12c)**  $g(x) = h(x) + 3,5$

**13a)**  $g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1$



**13b)** 3 omhoog

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



**13c)**  $h(x) = x^2 - 3x$

$h(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{Symmetrie-as}} x = 1\frac{1}{2}$

$\left(1\frac{1}{2}; k\left(1\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \xleftarrow{\text{Is Het Minimum}}$

$k\left(1\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \left(1\frac{1}{2}; -2\frac{1}{4}\right) \xleftarrow{\text{Is Het Minimum}}$

Om  $h$  te krijgen moet je dus  $2\frac{1}{4}$  omhoog, dus  $h(x) = k(x) + 2\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow h(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2\frac{1}{4}$

**14a)**

$t$	$A(t)$	$B(t)$	
0	0	-	1cm $\longleftrightarrow$ 500 meter
$\frac{1}{4}$	250	-	
$\frac{1}{2}$	750	0	
$\frac{3}{4}$	1100	250	
1	1200	750	
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1250	1100 $\rightarrow$	$2,2 \cdot 500$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1350	1200 $\rightarrow$	$2,4 \cdot 500$
$1\frac{3}{4}$	1450	1250	
2	1750	1350 $\rightarrow$	$2,7 \cdot 500$
$2\frac{1}{4}$	2000	1450 $\rightarrow$	$2,9 \cdot 500$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	-	1750	
$2\frac{3}{4}$	-	2000	

14b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  minuut later heft  $B$  de zelfde afstand afgelegd als  $A$

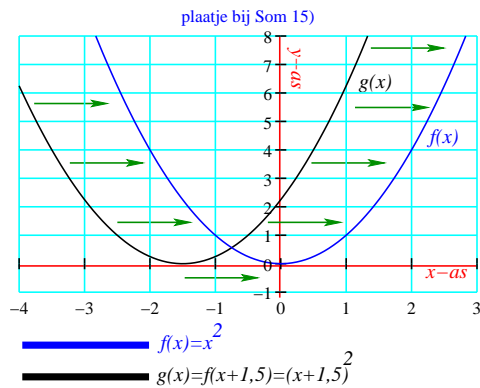
Ze leggen het parcours even snel af

14c)  $t - \frac{1}{2}$

14d)  $B(t) = A(t - \frac{1}{2})$

De grafiek van  $B$  is een half naar rechts verschoven

15a)



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

Een andere gemakkelijke manier om een horizontale verschuiving te bekijken is door een enkel punt te nemen, bijvoorbeeld  $x = 0$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow f(0) = 0 \rightarrow (0; 0) \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ naar links verschuiven, hoogte blijft } 0 \rightarrow g(x) = (x + 1\frac{1}{2})^2$$

het moet "+" zijn want  $-1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 0$

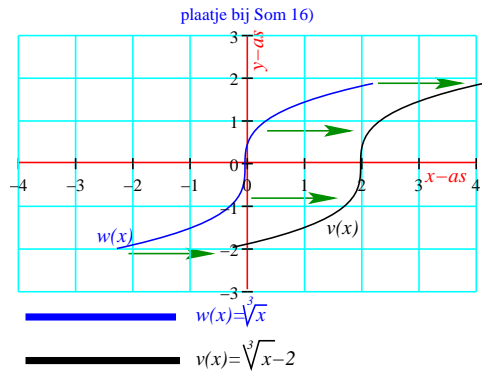
16)  $v(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$

16a) 2 naar rechts

$$w(0) = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$$

$$v(2) = \sqrt[3]{2-2} = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$$

16b)



**17a)** punt  $(x; y)$  ligt op  $g$ , dan  $((x+3); (y-4))$  op  $f$   
 anders geschreven :  $(x; y) \in g \implies ((x+3); (y-4)) \in f$   
 $\in$  betekent "element van"

$$y-4 = f(x+3) = \frac{1}{x+3} \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x+3} + 4$$

**17b)**  $(x; y) \in g \implies ((x-2); (y-3)) \in f$

$$y-3 = f(x-2) = \frac{1}{x-2} \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} + 3$$

**17c)**  $(x; y) \in g \implies ((x+2); (y+5)) \in f$

$$y+5 = f(x+2) = \frac{1}{x+2} \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - 5$$

**17d)**  $(x; y) \in g \implies ((x-2); (y+6)) \in f$

$$y+6 = f(x-2) = \frac{1}{x-2} \implies g(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} - 6$$

**18a)**

① twee naar rechts, twee naar beneden

② vijf naar rechts, drie naar boven

**18b)**

$$\textcircled{1} y = -2 + \frac{1}{x-2} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \star \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } & x = 2 \\ \star \star \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } & y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\star \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 2\frac{1}{1000} & 2\frac{1}{100000} \\ \hline y & 998 & 99998 \end{array}$$

$$\star \star \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 1000 & -100000 \\ \hline y & -1,998998 & -2,00001 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = 3 + \frac{1}{x-5} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } & x = 5 \\ \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } & y = 3 \end{cases}$$

**19a)** 1 naar links, 2 naar beneden

Horizontale Asymptoot:  $y = -2$

Verticale Asymptoot:  $x = -1$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x-2} = \frac{2(x-2)+1}{x-2} = 2 + \frac{1}{x-2} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } & x = 2 \\ \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } & y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} x & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2\frac{1}{10} & 3 & 4 \\ \hline f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x-2} & 1\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \not\exists & 12 & 3 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = \frac{3x+7}{x+2} = \frac{3(x+2)+1}{x+2} = 3 + \frac{1}{x+2} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } & x = -2 \\ \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } & y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} x & -4 & -3 & -2\frac{1}{2} & -2 & -1\frac{7}{8} & -1\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 & 4 & 10 \\ \hline f(x) & 2\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 & \not\exists & 11 & 5 & 4 & 3\frac{1}{2} & 3\frac{1}{6} & 3\frac{1}{12} \end{array}$$

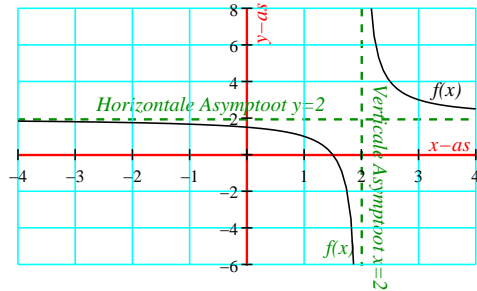
$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{-2x-5}{x+3} = \frac{-2(x+3)+1}{x+3} = -2 + \frac{1}{x+3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } x = -3 \\ \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$x$	-5	-4	$-3\frac{1}{2}$	-3,0001	-2,999	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-2	-1
$f(x)$	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-3	-4	-10002	998	0	-1	$-1\frac{1}{2}$

$$\textcircled{4} f(x) = \frac{-4x+9}{x-2} = \frac{-4(x-2)+1}{x-2} = -4 + \frac{1}{x-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Verticale Asymptoot : } x = 2 \\ \text{Horizontale Asymptoot : } y = -4 \end{cases}$$

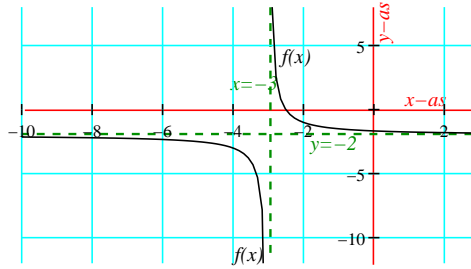
$x$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	4
$f(x)$	$-4\frac{2}{3}$	-5	-6	-3	$-3\frac{1}{2}$

plaatje bij som 19)



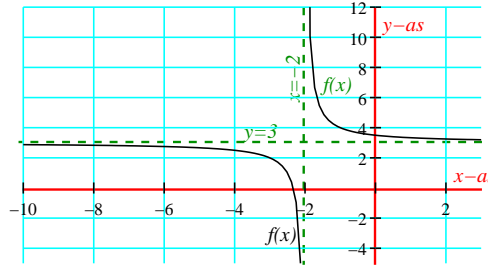
$$f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x-2}$$

plaatje bij Som 19)



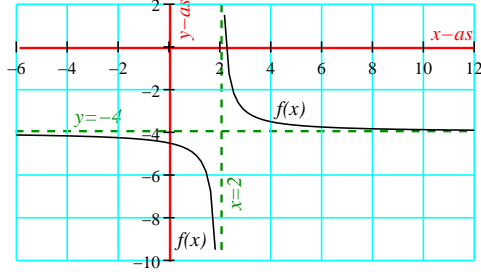
$$f(x) = -2 + \frac{1}{x+3}$$

plaatje bij Som 19)



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

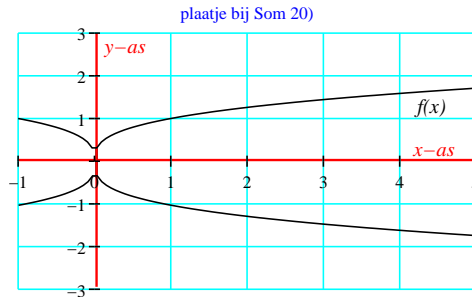
plaatje bij som 19)



$$f(x) = -4 + \frac{1}{x-2}$$

# KERN 3 GRAFIEKEN SPIEGELEN

20)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$



20b)

Punten van $f$		(1; 1)		( $3\frac{3}{8}; 1\frac{1}{2}$ )		(8; 2)		( $15\frac{5}{8}; 2\frac{1}{2}$ )		(27; 3)		(1000; 10)
Spiegelbeeld		(1; -1)		( $3\frac{3}{8}; -1\frac{1}{2}$ )		(8; -2)		( $15\frac{5}{8}; -2\frac{1}{2}$ )		(27; -3)		(1000; -10)

20c)

Punten van $f$		(-1; -1)		( $-3\frac{3}{8}; -1\frac{1}{2}$ )		(-8; -2)		( $-15\frac{5}{8}; -2\frac{1}{2}$ )		(-27; -3)		(-1000; -10)
Spiegelbeeld		(-1; 1)		( $-3\frac{3}{8}; 1\frac{1}{2}$ )		(-8; 2)		( $-15\frac{5}{8}; 2\frac{1}{2}$ )		(-27; 3)		(-1000; 10)

20d) Punten van  $f(x; y) \xrightarrow{\text{SPIEGELBEELD}} (x; -y)$

21a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \log x$

$g(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \log x \stackrel{\star}{=} {}^3 \log x$

$\star y = -\frac{1}{3} \log x \Rightarrow -y = \frac{1}{3} \log x \Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{3})^{-y} = (-3^{-1})^{-y} = 3^y \Rightarrow x = 3^y \Rightarrow y = {}^3 \log x$

21b)  $D_f = D_g : \langle 0; \rightarrow \rangle$

Zelfde Asymptoot:  $x = 0$

Zelfde Nulpunt: moet wel als je in de  $x$ -as spiegelt

21c)

$f$  is dalend, als  $x \rightarrow \infty$  dan  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

$g$  is dalend, als  $x \rightarrow \infty$  dan  $g(x) \rightarrow \infty$

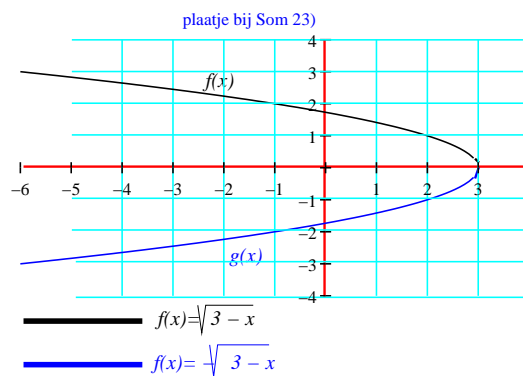
22)  $m(x) = -l(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 1\frac{1}{2}$

23)  $3 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \geq x \Rightarrow x \leq 3$

$D_f : \langle \leftarrow; 3 \rangle \quad B_f : [0; \rightarrow)$

$g(x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = -\sqrt{3-x}$

$D_g : \langle \leftarrow; 3 \rangle \quad B_g : \langle \leftarrow; 0]$



24a) A (3; 0) B (0; 1½)

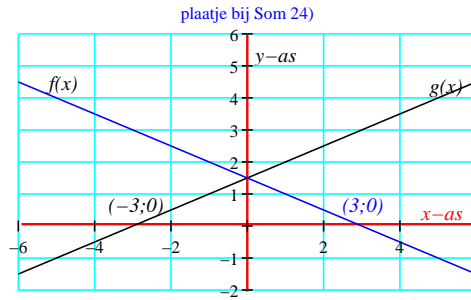
24b)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1\frac{1}{2}$

24c)

$(1; 1) \rightarrow (-1; 1)$

$(-3; 3) \rightarrow (3; 3)$

$(x; y) \rightarrow (-x; y)$



25a)  $f(x) = x^2 - x \xrightarrow{\text{Spiegelen}} f_S(x) = f(-x) = (-x)^2 - (-x) \Rightarrow f_S(x) = x^2 + x$

25b)  $g(x) = (x - 1)^3 \xrightarrow{\text{Spiegelen}} g_S(x) = g(-x) = (-x - 1)^3 \Rightarrow g_S(x) = (-1(x + 1))^3 \Rightarrow g_S(x) = (-1)^3 \cdot (x + 1)^3 \Rightarrow g_S(x) = -(x + 1)^3$

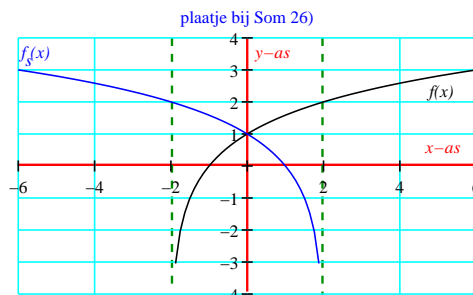
25c)  $h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} \xrightarrow{\text{Spiegelen}} h_S(x) = h(-x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x-3}$

25d)  $ki(x) = \sqrt{-x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{Spiegelen}} k_S(x) = k(-x) = \sqrt{-(-x)-2} \Rightarrow k_S(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$

26)  $f(x) = {}^2\log(x + 2) \xrightarrow{\text{Spiegelen}} f_S(x) = f(-x) = {}^2\log(-x + 2)$

$D_f : \langle -2; \rightarrow \rangle$

$x = -2 \leftarrow \text{Verticale Asymptoot}$



27a)

$f_S(x) = f(-x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2} = f(x)$

$g_S(x) = g(-x) = \sqrt{(-x)^2} = \sqrt{x^2} = g(x)$

$h_S(x) = h(-x) = -(-x)^2 - x = -x^2 - x \neq h(x)$

$j_S(x) = j(-x) = (-x)^4 - (-x)^2 = x^4 - x^2 = j(x)$

$p_S(x) = p(-x) = \frac{1}{4}(-x)^6 = \frac{1}{4}x^6 = p(x)$

$q_S(x) = q(-x) = \frac{1}{3}(-x + 2)^6 \neq q(x)$

27b) Bij spiegelen in de y-as .

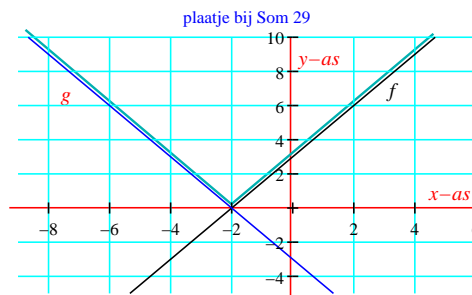
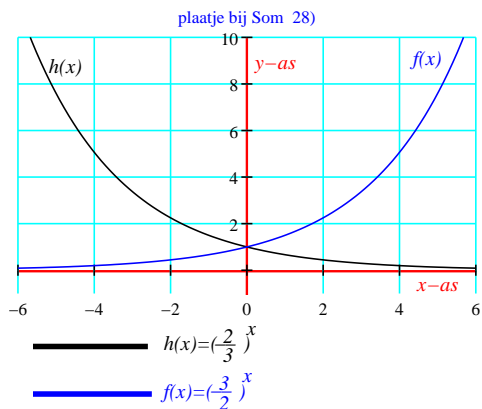
Van een punt van de grafiek ligt het beeldpunt ook op de grafiek

28)  $h(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$

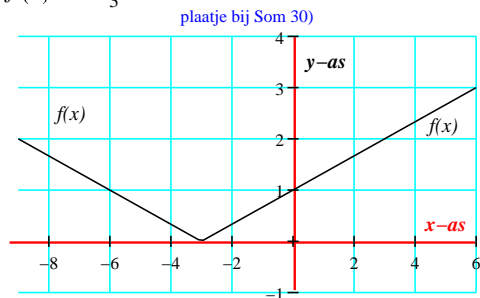
28c)  $k(x) = h(-x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-x} = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^x = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}^x} = \frac{3^x}{2^x} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x$

29b)  $g(x) = -1\frac{1}{2}x - 3$

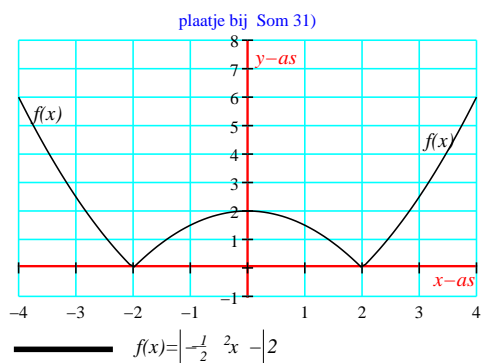
29d)  $B_h : [0; \rightarrow \rangle$



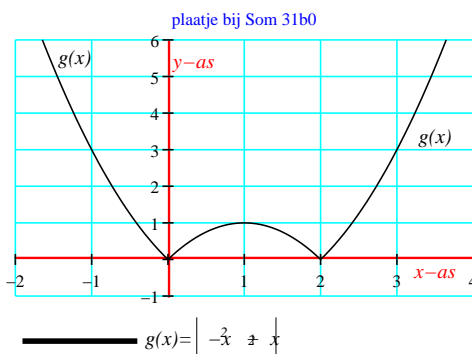
30)  $f(x) = \left|\frac{1}{3}x + 1\right|$   
 $\frac{1}{3}x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -3$   
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$  Voor  $x \geq -3$   
 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x - 1$  Voor  $x < -3$



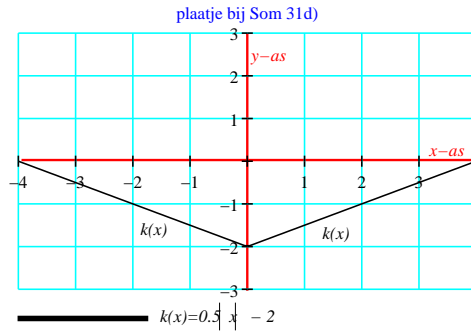
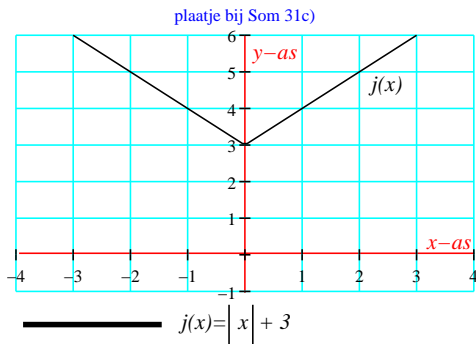
31a)  $f(x) = \left|\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2\right|$   
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -2$   
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2$  als  $x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2$   
 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$  als  $-2 < x < 2$



31b)  $g(x) = |-x^2 + 2x|$   
 $-x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(-x + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 2$   
 $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x$  als  $0 \leq x \leq 2$   
 $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$  als  $x < 0 \vee x > 2$

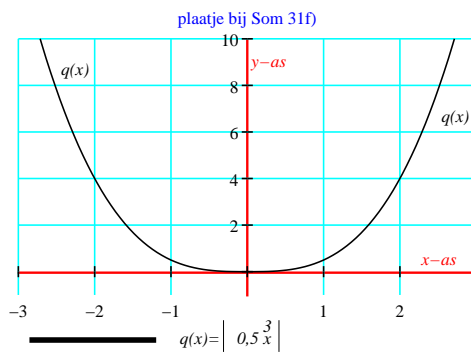
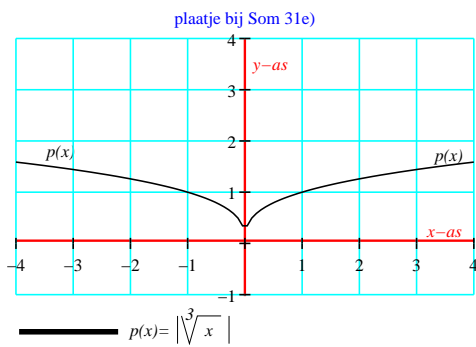


31c)  $j(x) = |x| + 3$   
 $j(x) = x + 3$  als  $x \geq 0$   
 $j(x) = -x + 3$  als  $x < 0$   
 31d)  $k(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x| - 2$   
 $k(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$  als  $x \geq 0$   
 $k(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-x) - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$  als  $x < 0$



**31e)**  $p(x) = |\sqrt[3]{x}|$   
 $p(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$  als  $x \geq 0$   
 $p(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x}$  als  $x < 0$

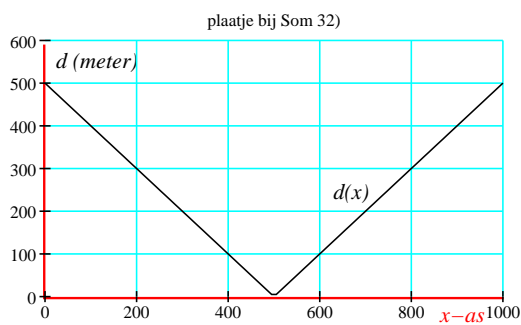
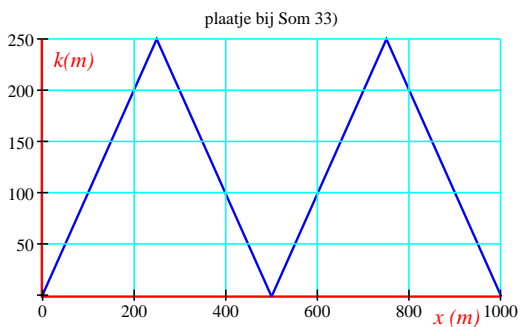
**31f)**  $q(x) = |\frac{1}{2}x^3|$   
 $q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3$  als  $x \geq 0$   
 $q(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^3$  als  $x < 0$



**32)**

$x$	$\parallel 0$	$\Rightarrow$	praatpaal 1	$\parallel 500$	$\Rightarrow$	500 meter afgelegd
$d(x)$	$\parallel 300$	$\Leftarrow$	afstand tot Praatpaal 2	$\parallel 0$	$\Rightarrow$	0 meter afstand tot praatpaal 2

$d(x) = |500 - x|$  of  $d(x) = |x - 500|$



**33)**

## KERN 4 LIJNVERMENIGVULDIGEN

34)  $p_1 = \frac{4}{V}$

34a)  $p_2 = 2 \cdot p_1$

34b)  $p_2 = \frac{8}{V}$

35)  $g(x) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt{x}$

36)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h(t) = \cos \frac{1}{2}t \\ H(t) = 1,2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}t \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H(t) = 1,2 \cdot k(t) \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{1,2}H(t) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{6}H(t)$$

37a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$

$y = g(x) \rightarrow (x; y)$  op  $g$  geeft  $(\frac{1}{2}x; y)$  op  $f$

$$y = g(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}x) = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2}x}$$

37b)

$(x; y)$  op  $h$  geeft  $(2x; y)$  op  $f$

$$h(x) = f(2x) = \sqrt{2 - 2x}$$

38)  $g(x) = f(\frac{2}{3}x)$

38b) Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met  $\frac{2}{3}$

$$f(x) = g(\frac{3}{2} \cdot x)$$

39a)  $(x; y)$  op uitgerekte is  $(\frac{1}{2}x; y)$  op  $y = x^2 - x$

Uitgerekte :  $y = (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 - 3(\frac{1}{2}x) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 1\frac{1}{2}x$

39b) Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met  $\frac{4}{3}$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}x) = g(x) \quad g(\frac{4}{3}x) = f(x)$$

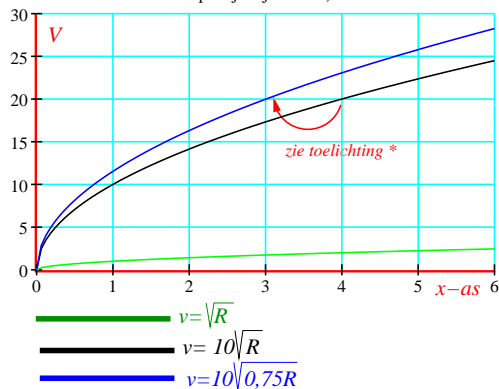
40)  $v = 10 \cdot \sqrt{R}$

40b) Verticaal vermenigvuldigen met 10

40c) Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met  $\frac{3}{4}$

$$v = 10 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \cdot R}$$

★toelichting bij plaatje :  $\frac{4}{3}R = 4 \Rightarrow R = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 3$   
plaatje bij Som 40)



41)  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x \rightarrow$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow[\text{Verticaal vermenigvuldigen met 2}]{\text{Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met 3}} g(x)$$

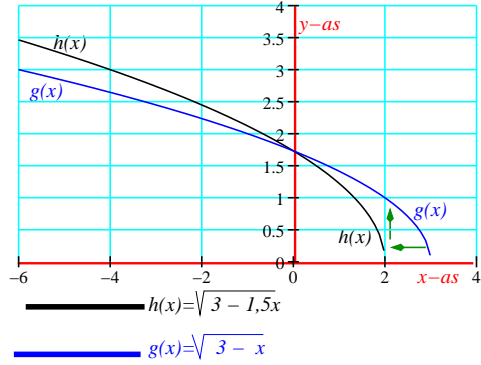
$(x; y)$  ligt op  $g \Rightarrow (\frac{x}{3}; \frac{y}{2})$  op  $f$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{y}{2} = f(\frac{x}{3}) = (\frac{x}{3})^2 - 2(\frac{x}{3}) \\ = \frac{1}{9}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{9}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x$$

42)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{3-x} \xrightarrow[\text{Vertikaal vermenigvuldigen met } \frac{1}{2}]{\text{Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met } \frac{2}{3}} h(x) = \sqrt{3-1\frac{1}{2}x}$$

plaatje bij Som 42)



43a)

$$f(x) = 2\frac{1}{4}x^2 = \frac{9}{4}x^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2 \xrightarrow[\text{Vertikaal vermenigvuldigen met } 2\frac{1}{4}]{\text{Horizontaal vermenigvuldigen met } \frac{2}{3}} g(x)$$

43b) Zie Boekje