

Antwoorden van het tentamen Basiswiskunde van 23 – 10 – 2006

$$1 \quad \frac{-9}{(x-4)(x+5)} + \frac{(x+5)}{(x-4)(x+5)} = \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(x+5)} = \frac{1}{x+5} \quad (\text{met } x \neq 4)$$

$$2 \quad (x+4)((x+4)^2 - 18x) = (x+4)(x^2 - 10x + 16) = (x+4)(x-2)(x-8)$$

$$3 \quad (2x)^3 - 3(2x)^2 + 3 \cdot 2x - 1 + x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 = x \Rightarrow$$

$$9x^3 - 9x^2 + 8x = 0 \Rightarrow x(9x^2 - 9x + 8) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee 9x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0$$

Bij dit laatste gedeelte geldt:  $D = 9^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 = -207$  Dus geen andere oplossingen.

$$4 \quad \frac{4 \cdot (0,8)^2}{1 - 0,8} = 12,8$$

$$5 \quad \text{Domein: } -1 \leq 1 - 2x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq -2x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (1 - 2x)^2}} \cdot -2 = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-4x^2 + 4x}}$$

$$6 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -1(x^2 + 4x)e^{-x} + (2x + 4)e^{-x} = (-x^2 - 2x + 4)e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} = -(-x^2 - 2x + 4)e^{-x} + (-2x - 2)e^{-x} = (x^2 - 6)e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{6}$$

$$7 \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{7} \sin(7x + 2) + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C$$

$$8 \quad F(x) = -\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x + C$$

$$9 \quad 2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x(2 \sin x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \vee x = \frac{1}{2}\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \vee x = 1\frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$10 \quad \cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \text{ geeft } \cos \frac{1}{4}\pi = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{8}\pi \Rightarrow 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{8}\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{8}\pi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 \text{ geeft } \cos \frac{1}{4}\pi = 2\cos^2 \frac{1}{8}\pi - 1 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \frac{1}{8}\pi = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}}$$

(zowel de sin als cos alleen de + wortel omdat beiden  $> 0$ )

$$11 \quad z^2 + 6iz + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow (z + 3i)^2 + 9 + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow (z + 3i)^2 = -16 \Rightarrow$$

$$z + 3i = \pm 4i \Rightarrow z = -7i \vee z = i$$

$$12 \quad z^3 = -64i = 64e^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi i + k2\pi} \Rightarrow z = 4e^{-\frac{1}{6}\pi i + k\frac{2}{3}\pi i} \Rightarrow$$

$$z = 4e^{-\frac{5}{6}\pi i} \vee z = 4e^{-\frac{1}{6}\pi i} \vee z = 4e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi i} \Rightarrow$$

$$z = 4(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}i) \vee z = 4(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}i) \vee z = 4i \Rightarrow$$

$$z = -2\sqrt{3} - 2i \vee z = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i \vee z = 4i$$

$$13 \quad z^2 = 25(\frac{7}{25} - \frac{24}{25}i) = r^2(\cos 2\phi + i \sin 2\phi) \text{ dus } r = 5,$$

$$\cos 2\phi = 2\cos^2 \phi - 1 \text{ geeft } \cos^2 \phi = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow \cos \phi = \pm \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{4}{5} \text{ geeft } \sin \phi = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ en } \cos \phi = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ geeft } \sin \phi = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$z = 5(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i) = 4 - 3i \vee z = 5(-\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i) = -4 + 3i$$

$$14 \quad n = 1 \text{ geeft } 9 + 6 \cdot 2 = 21 = 3 \cdot 7 \text{ Dus formule klopt voor } n = 1$$

Stel formule klopt voor  $n = m$  dan  $9^m + 6 \cdot 2^m$  is deelbaar door 7

$$\text{Dan ook } 9^{m+1} + 6 \cdot 2^{m+1} = 9 \cdot 9^m + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 2^m = 2(9^m + 6 \cdot 2^m) + 7 \cdot 9^m$$

Deelbaar door 7. Dit eerste door de inductiestap.