

7.5 Toppen en snijpunten

Opgave 49:

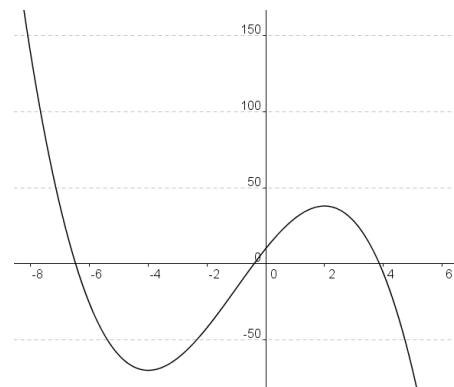
één oplossing
twee oplossingen

Opgave 50:

- a. $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 36 = 0$
 $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
 $(x+2)(x-3) = 0$
 $x = -2 \vee x = 3$
 $(-2, 54)$ en $(3, -71)$
- b. drie oplossingen
één oplossing
- c. de horizontale lijnen door de toppen hebben twee snijpunten met de grafiek van f , daar tussen hebben de horizontale lijnen drie snijpunten met de grafiek van f .
- d. $p < -71 \vee p > 54$
- e. $p = -71 \vee p = 54$

Opgave 51:

- a. $f'(x) = -3x^2 - 6x + 24 = 0$
 $x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$
 $(x+4)(x-2) = 0$
 $x = -4 \vee x = 2$
 $\min f(-4) = -70$
 $\max f(2) = 38$
- b. drie oplossingen
één oplossing
- c. $-70 < p < 38$
- d. $p < -70 \vee p > 38$



Opgave 52:

- $f'(x) = 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 72x = 0$
 $3x(x^2 - 2x - 24) = 0$
 $x(x+4)(x-6) = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee x = -4 \vee x = 6$
 $(-4, 44)$ en $(0, 300)$ en $(6, -456)$
vier oplossingen: $44 < p < 300$
drie oplossingen: $p = 44 \vee p = 300$
twee oplossingen: $-456 < p < 44 \vee p > 300$
één oplossing: $p = -456$
geen oplossingen: $p < -456$

Opgave 53:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } f'(x) &= 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+5}} \cdot 2 = 2x \cdot \sqrt{2x+5} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = \\ &= \frac{2x(2x+5)}{\sqrt{2x+5}} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{4x^2+10x}{\sqrt{2x+5}} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = \frac{5x^2+10x}{\sqrt{2x+5}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$5x^2 + 10x = 0$$

$$5x(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = -2$$

$$\max f(-2) = -2$$

$$\min f(0) = -6$$

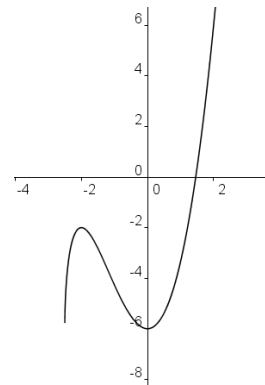
b. de grafiek begint in het punt $(-2\frac{1}{2}, -6)$

geen oplossing: $p < -6$

één oplossingen: $p > -2$

twee oplossingen: $p = -6 \quad \vee \quad p = -2$

drie oplossingen: $-6 < p < -2$

**Opgave 54:**

a. de lijn $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$ ligt boven de hoogste raaklijn, dus deze lijn heeft één snijpunt met de grafiek van f .

b. $-\frac{3}{4} < p < \frac{3}{4}$

Opgave 55:

$$\text{a. } f'(x) = \frac{(x-3) \cdot 1 - (x-2) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x-3-x+2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x-3)^2 = 4$$

$$x-3 = -2 \quad \vee \quad x-3 = 2$$

$$x = 1 \quad \vee \quad x = 5$$

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

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

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x + b \text{ door } (5, 1\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + b$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} = -1\frac{1}{4} + b$$

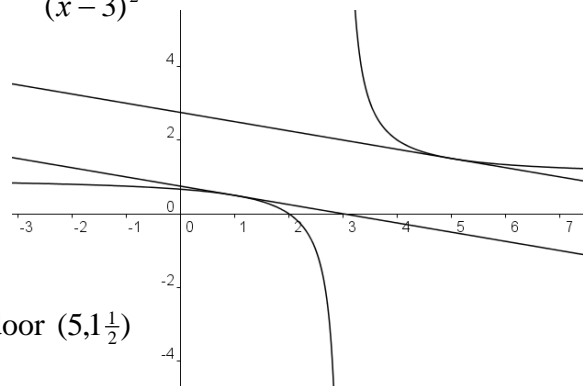
$$b = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$b = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

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

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

b. $\frac{3}{4} < p < 2\frac{3}{4}$

**Opgave 56:**

$$\text{a. } f'(x) = x - 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

$$x - 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x - 4\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

$$2x - 9 = 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$4x^2 - 36x + 81 = 9x$$

$$4x^2 - 45x + 81 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{45 \pm \sqrt{729}}{8} = \frac{45 \pm 27}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{45 + 27}{8} = 9 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{45 - 27}{8} = 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ (vervalt)}$$

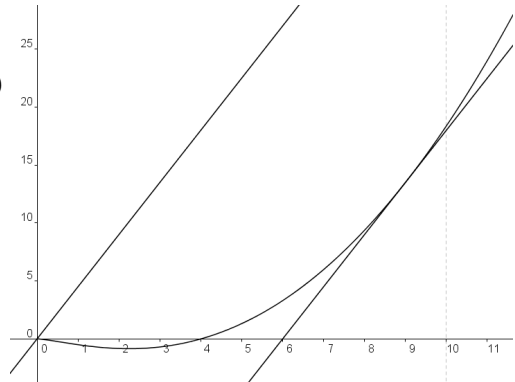
$$y = 4\frac{1}{2}x + b \text{ door } (9, 13\frac{1}{2})$$

$$13\frac{1}{2} = 40\frac{1}{2} + b$$

$$b = -27$$

$$y = 4\frac{1}{2}x - 27$$

b. $-27 < p \leq 0$



Opgave 57:

a. drie oplossingen

één oplossing

b. de lijn $y = ax$ gaat door $(0,0)$ en ligt tussen de x -as en lijn k . Deze lijn snijdt de grafiek van f behalve in $(0,0)$ ook nog in twee andere punten, dus de vergelijking heeft in totaal drie oplossingen.

Opgave 58:

a. $f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 5) \cdot 6 - 6x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 5)^2} = \frac{6x^2 + 30 - 12x^2}{(x^2 + 5)^2} = \frac{-6x^2 + 30}{(x^2 + 5)^2} = 0$

$$-6x^2 + 30 = 0$$

$$-6x^2 = -30$$

$$x^2 = 5$$

$$x = -\sqrt{5} \quad \vee \quad x = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\min f(-\sqrt{5}) = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\max f(\sqrt{5}) = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$B_f = [-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}, \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}]$$

b. $f'(0) = 1\frac{1}{5}$

dus $a \geq 1\frac{1}{5} \quad \vee \quad a \leq 0$

c. $f'(x) = \frac{-6x^2 + 30}{(x^2 + 5)^2} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$2(x^2 + 5)^2 = 3(-6x^2 + 30)$$

$$(x^2 + 5)^2 = 3(-3x^2 + 15)$$

$$x^4 + 10x^2 + 25 = -9x^2 + 45$$

$$x^4 + 19x^2 - 20 = 0$$

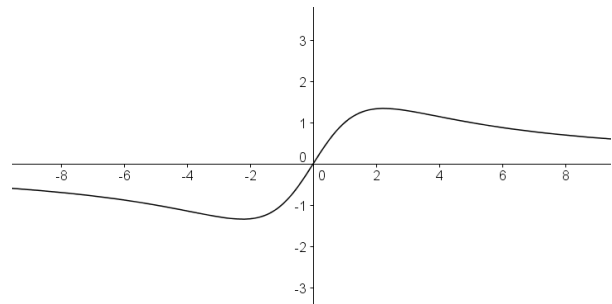
$$(x^2 + 20)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 = -20 \quad \vee \quad x^2 = 1$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + p \text{ door } (1,1) \text{ en } y = \frac{2}{3}x + p \text{ door } (-1,-1)$$



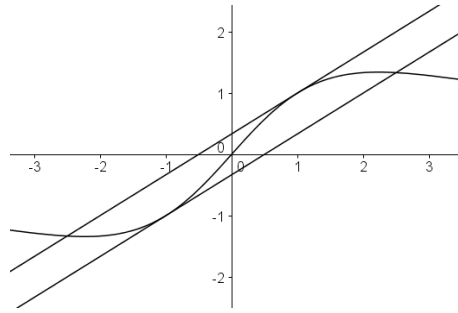
$$1 = \frac{2}{3} + p$$

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

$$\text{dus } -\frac{1}{3} < p < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-1 = -\frac{2}{3} + p$$

$$p = -\frac{1}{3}$$



Opgave 59:

$$\text{a. } f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)(2x-3) - (x^2-3x+6) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3 - x^2 + 3x - 6}{(x-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x-1)^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

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

$$\max f(-1) = -5$$

$$\min f(3) = 3$$

$$p \leq -5 \quad \vee \quad p \geq 3$$

$$\text{b. } f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{5}{9}$$

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

$$9x^2 - 18x - 27 = 5x^2 - 10x + 5$$

$$4x^2 - 8x - 32 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

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

$$x = -2 \quad \vee \quad x = 4$$

$$y = -5\frac{1}{3} \quad y = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{9}x + q \text{ door } (-2, -5\frac{1}{3})$$

$$-5\frac{1}{3} = -\frac{10}{9} + q$$

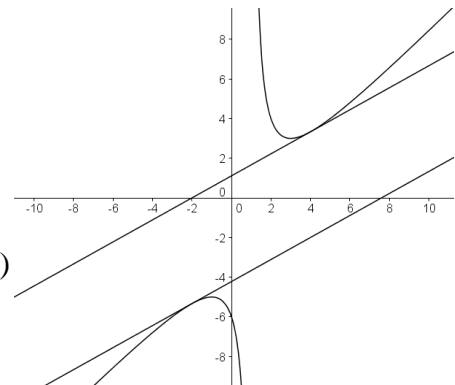
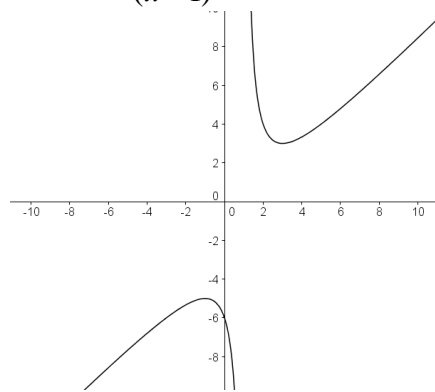
$$q = -\frac{38}{9}$$

$$\text{dus } -\frac{38}{9} < q < \frac{10}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{9}x + q \text{ door } (4, 3\frac{1}{3})$$

$$3\frac{1}{3} = \frac{20}{9} + q$$

$$q = \frac{10}{9}$$



Opgave 60:

$$\text{a. } f'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{2x+6} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+6}} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{2x+6} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+6}} = \frac{2x+6}{\sqrt{2x+6}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x+6}} =$$

$$= \frac{3x+6}{\sqrt{2x+6}} = 0$$

$$3x+6 = 0$$

$$3x = -6$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\text{top } (-2, -2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{beginpunt } (-3, 0)$$

dus $-2\sqrt{2} < p \leq 0$

b. $\frac{3x+6}{\sqrt{2x+6}} = \frac{3}{2}$

$6x+12 = 3\sqrt{2x+6}$

$2x+4 = \sqrt{2x+6}$

$4x^2 + 16x + 16 = 2x + 6$

$4x^2 + 14x + 10 = 0$

$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{36}}{8} = \frac{-14 \pm 6}{8}$

$x = \frac{-14-6}{8} = -2\frac{1}{2}$ (vervalt) \vee $x = \frac{-14+6}{8} = -1$

$y = -2$

dus $y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + q$ door $(-1, -2)$

$-2 = -1\frac{1}{2} + q$

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

de lijn door $(-3, 0)$ heeft ook twee snijpunten

$y = 1\frac{1}{2}x + q$ door $(-3, 0)$

$0 = -4\frac{1}{2} + q$

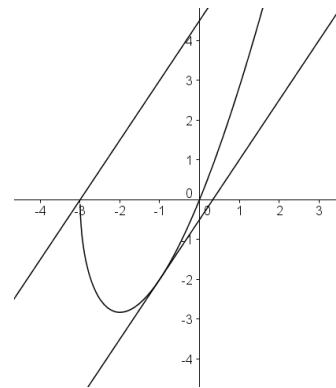
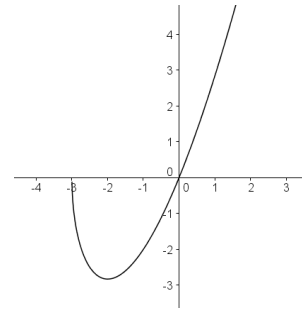
$q = 4\frac{1}{2}$

dus $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 4\frac{1}{2}$

c. de lijn $y = ax$ gaat altijd door het punt $(0, 0)$

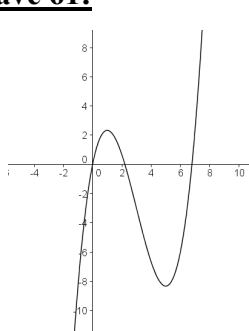
$f'(0) = \sqrt{6}$

dus $0 \leq a < \sqrt{6}$ \vee $a > \sqrt{6}$

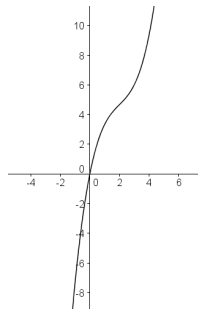


Opgave 61:

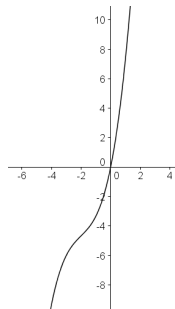
a.



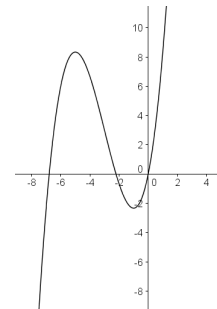
f_{-3}



f_{-2}



f_2



f_3

b. f_{-3} twee extreme waarden

f_{-2} geen extreme waarden

f_2 geen extreme waarden

f_3 twee extreme waarden

Opgave 62:

Voor $p > \frac{1}{2}$ geen, want dan geldt dat $D < 0$ dus geen extreme waarden.

Voor $p = \frac{1}{2}$ geen, want dan geldt $D = 0$, dan is er wel een punt waar de raaklijn horizontaal loopt, maar dit is geen extreme waarden, want de grafiek van f is verder overal dalend.

Opgave 63:

$$f'_p(x) = -x^2 - 3x + p$$

f_p heeft twee extreme waarden dus $f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen

$$D = 9 + 4p > 0$$

$$4p > -9$$

$$p > -2\frac{1}{4}$$

Opgave 64:

$$f'_p(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2px + 3$$

f_p heeft geen extreme waarden dus $f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft 1 of geen oplossing

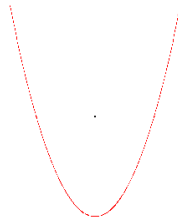
$$D = 4p^2 - 9 \leq 0$$

$$4p^2 = 9$$

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

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

$$-1\frac{1}{2} \leq p \leq 1\frac{1}{2}$$

**Opgave 65:**

a. $f'_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + p$

$$f'_p(1) = \frac{1}{4} + 2 + p = 0$$

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

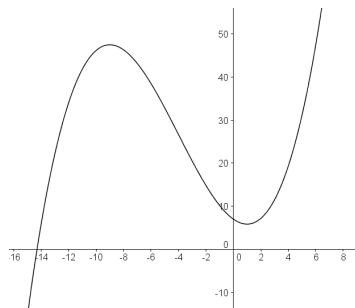
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x - 2\frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$(x+9)(x-1) = 0$$

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

$$\max f(-9) = 47\frac{1}{2}$$



b. f_p heeft twee extreme waarden, dus $f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft twee oplossingen, dus $D > 0$

$$D = 4 - p > 0$$

$$-p > -4$$

$$p < 4$$

Opgave 66:

a. $f'(x)$ geeft de richtingscoëfficiënt van de raaklijn, dus $f'_p(3) = 2$

b. $f'_p(x) = 9 + 6p + 5 = 2$

$$6p = -12$$

$$p = -2$$

Opgave 67:

a. $f'_p(x) = 9\sqrt{x} + 2px$

$$f'_p(2\frac{1}{4}) = 13\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{1}{2}p = 0$$

$$4\frac{1}{2}p = -13\frac{1}{2}$$

$$p = -3$$

b. $f'_p(1) = 9 + 2p = 5$

$$2p = -4$$

$$p = -2$$

$$f_{-2}(x) = 6x\sqrt{x} - 2x^2$$

$$f'_{-2}(1) = 4$$

$$y = 5x + q \text{ door } (1,4)$$

$$4 = 5 + q$$

$$q = -1$$

Opgave 68:

a. snijpunt met de y-as: (0,4)

$$f_p(0) = \frac{p}{1} = p = 4$$

$$p = 4$$

$$f_4(x) = \frac{4x + 4}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$f'_4(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot 4 - (4x + 4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 8x^2 - 8x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-4x^2 - 8x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f'_4(0) = 4 = a \text{ dus } a = 4$$

b. $f'_p(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot 4 - (4x + p) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 8x^2 - 2px}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-4x^2 + 4 - 2px}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

$$f'_p(-1) = \frac{2p}{4} = \frac{1}{2}p = -1$$

$$p = -2$$

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

$$f_{-2}(-1) = -3$$

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

$$-3 = 1 + b$$

$$b = -4$$

$$y = -x - 4$$

c. $f'_p(x) = \frac{-12 - 4p}{25} = 0$

$$-12 - 4p = 0$$

$$-4p = 12$$

$$p = -3$$

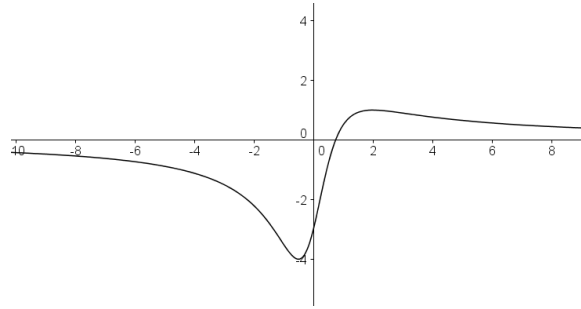
$$f'_{-3}(x) = \frac{-4x^2 + 6x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{100}}{-8} = \frac{-6 \pm 10}{-8}$$

$$x = \frac{-6-10}{-8} = 2 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{-6+10}{-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\min f_{-3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -4$$



Opgave 69:

a. $f'_p(x) = x^2 + 2px - 3 = 0$

$D = 4p^2 + 12 > 0$ voor iedere waarde van p , dus $f'_p(x) = 0$ heeft altijd twee oplossingen, dus f_p heeft twee extreme waarden.

b. $f'_p(3) = 9 + 6p - 3 = 0$

$$6p = -6$$

$$p = -1$$

$$f'_{-1}(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

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

$$\max f_{-1}(-1) = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

c. $f'_p(-2) = 4 - 4p - 3 = -1$

$$-4p = -2$$

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

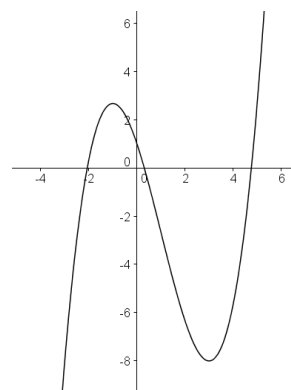
$$f_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2) = 4\frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = -x + q \text{ door } (-2, 4\frac{5}{6})$$

$$4\frac{5}{6} = 2 + q$$

$$q = 2\frac{5}{6}$$



Opgave 70:

$$f'_p(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 2) \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + p}} \cdot 2x - 9\sqrt{x^2 + p} \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{9x(x^2 + 2) - 18x\sqrt{x^2 + p}}{(x^2 + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{9x(x^2 + 2) - 18x(x^2 + p)}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{9x^3 + 18x - 18x^3 - 18px}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{-9x^3 + 18x - 18px}{\sqrt{x^2 + p} \cdot (x^2 + 2)^2}$$

$$f'_p(-1) = \frac{-9 + 18p}{\sqrt{1+p} \cdot 9} = \frac{-1 + 2p}{\sqrt{1+p}} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1+p} = -1 + 2p$$

$$5\sqrt{1+p} = -2 + 4p$$

$$25(1+p) = 4 - 16p + 16p^2$$

$$25 + 25p = 4 - 16p + 16p^2$$

$$-16p^2 + 41p + 21 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{-41 \pm \sqrt{3025}}{-32} = \frac{-41 \pm 55}{-32}$$

$$p = \frac{-41-55}{-32} = 3 \quad \vee \quad p = \frac{-41+55}{-32} = -\frac{7}{16} \text{ (vervalt)}$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{9\sqrt{x^2+3}}{x^2+2}$$

$$f_3(-1) = 6$$

$$y = 2\frac{1}{2}x + b \text{ door } (-1,6)$$

$$6 = -2\frac{1}{2} + b$$

$$b = 8\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 2\frac{1}{2}x + 8\frac{1}{2}$$