

①

UITWERKING TENTAMEN CONTINUE WISKUNDE 1
23-10-2020

① a) Laat $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 2$. Een eventueel geheelfallig
nulpunt van $f(x)$ moet een positieve ^{of negatieve} deler zijn van 2,
dus 1, -1, 2 of -2.

Er geldt $f(1) = 1 - 3 - 9 + 2 = -9$, $f(-1) = -1 - 3 + 9 + 2 = 7$,

$f(2) = 8 - 12 - 18 + 2 = -20$, $f(-2) = -8 - 12 + 18 + 2 = 0$

Dus $x = -2$ is een nulpunt van $f(x)$. We bepalen de andere
nulpunten met een staartdeling:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x+2 \overline{) x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 2} \\
 \underline{x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 -5x^2 - 9x + 2 \\
 \underline{-5x^2 - 10x} \\
 x + 2 \\
 \underline{x + 2} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

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

Dus de nulpunten van $f(x)$ zijn $x = -2$ en de nulpunten van

$x^2 - 5x + 1$
 $x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$

De nulpunten van $f(x)$ zijn $\boxed{x = -2, \frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}, \frac{5 - \sqrt{21}}{2}}$

b) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$ nulpunten $\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 + 4 \times 3 \times 9}}{6} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{144}}{6} = \frac{6 \pm 12}{6}$
 $= -1$ of 3

f'	x	$f(x)$	aard
+	-2	0	rel. minimum
0	-1	7	abs. maximum
-	3	-25	abs. minimum
0	5	7	abs. maximum
+	5		

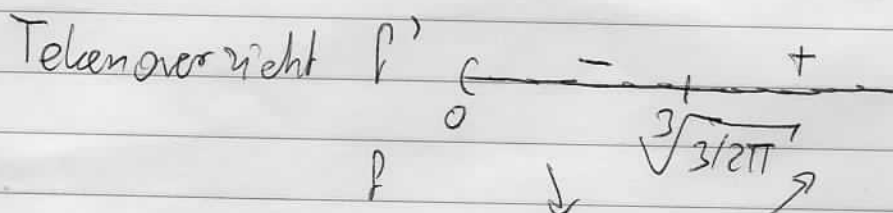
Note: The table above is a simplified representation of the handwritten table. The handwritten table includes a sign chart for f' and f, and a table with columns for x, f(x), and aard.

(2)

(2) Er geldt: $h = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2}$. Dus de oppervlakte van de kogel is

$$f(r) = \pi r^2 + \pi r \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2} = \pi r^2 + \frac{3}{r}$$

$$f'(r) = 2\pi r - \frac{3}{r^2} = \frac{2\pi r^3 - 3}{r^2} = \frac{2\pi(r^3 - 3/2\pi)}{r^2}$$



f neemt in $\boxed{r = \sqrt[3]{3/2\pi}}$ zijn absolute minimum op $(0, \infty)$ aan. De bijbehorende waarde van h is

$$h = \frac{3}{\pi r^2} = \frac{3/\pi}{(3/2\pi)^{2/3}} = \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^{2/3} = \frac{2^{2/3}}{\pi^{1/3}} \cdot 3^{1/3} = \boxed{\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{\pi}}}$$

Dus de oppervlakte is minimaal voor $\boxed{r = \sqrt[3]{3/2\pi}, h = \sqrt[3]{12/\pi}}$

(3) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f_c(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} 2\sin x + c = 2\sin \pi + c = c$

Dus f_c links-continu in $x = \pi \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \uparrow \pi} f_c(x) = f_c(\pi) \Leftrightarrow c^3 = c$

$\Leftrightarrow c^3 - c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c(c^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c = 0, 1 \text{ of } -1}$

f_c rechts-continu in $x = \pi \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \downarrow \pi} f_c(x) = f_c(\pi)$

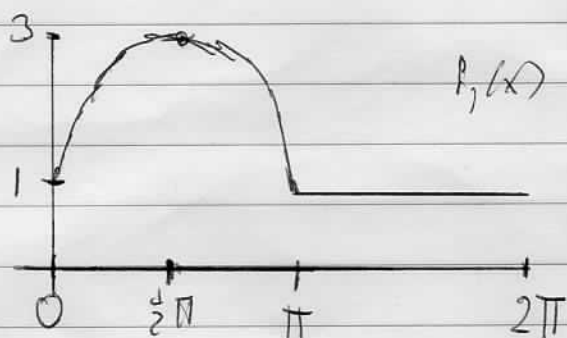
$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \downarrow \pi} (c^2)^{x/\pi} = f_c(\pi) \Leftrightarrow c^2 = c^3 \Leftrightarrow c^3 - c^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c^2(c - 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{c = 0 \text{ of } 1}$

(3)

f_c continue in $x = \pi \Leftrightarrow f_c$ links-continue en rechts-continue
in $x = \pi \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c=0 \text{ of } c=1}$

b)



$$f_c(x) = \begin{cases} 2\sin^2 x + 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1 & \pi < x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

(4) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \ln(1+x)}{\sin^2 x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2\sin x \cdot \cos x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \dots$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{2\sin x \cdot (-\sin x) + 2\cos x \cdot \cos x} = \frac{1+1}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

b) Schrijf $x^{1/\sqrt[3]{x}} = e^{(\ln x)/\sqrt[3]{x}}$

Merkt op: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/\ln x}{1/x^{1/3}} = 0$ (blz. 7)

Dus $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/\sqrt[3]{x}} = e^0 = \boxed{1}$

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

a) domein = $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ (x^4 moet $\neq 0$ zijn)

Tekenoverzicht

+	0	-	NG	-	0	+
$x^2-1 > 0$	$-1 < x^2-1 < 0$	$x^2-1 < 0$	$x^2-1 < 0$	$x^2-1 < 0$	$x^2-1 > 0$	$x^2-1 > 0$
$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$	$x^4 > 0$

verticale asymptoot: $x=0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$

(4)

b) Graad teller < graad noemer, dus f heeft een horizontale asymptoot $y=0$ voor $x \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow -\infty$

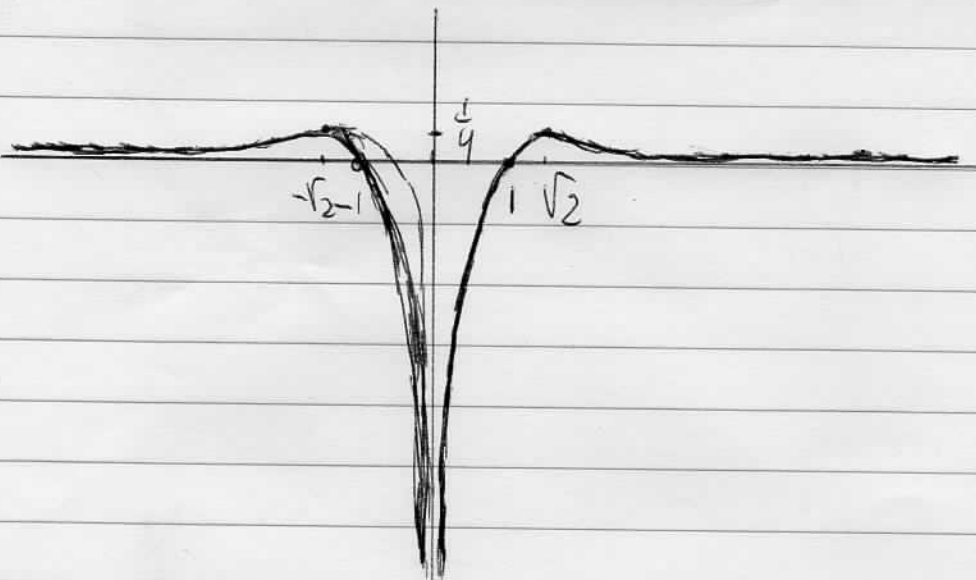
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^{-2} - x^{-4} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } f'(x) &= \frac{x^4 \cdot 2x - (x^2-1) \cdot 4x^3}{x^8} = \frac{2x^5 - 4x^5 + 4x^3}{x^8} = \frac{-2x^5 + 4x^3}{x^8} = \frac{-2x+4}{x^5} \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2-2)}{x^5} \quad f'(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\sqrt{2}, x=-\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Tekenoverzicht f'	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
		$-\sqrt{2}$		0		$\sqrt{2}$	
f		\nearrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\nearrow	\downarrow	
	$x^2-2 > 0$		$x^2-2 < 0$		$x^2-2 < 0$		$x^2-2 > 0$
	$x^5 < 0$		$x^5 < 0$		$x^5 > 0$		$x^5 > 0$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{2-1}{(\sqrt{2})^4} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{2-1}{(\sqrt{2})^4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

f neemt in $\sqrt{2}$ en $-\sqrt{2}$ absolute maxima aan van grootte $\frac{1}{4}$



(5)

(6) a)

n	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$	$f^{(n)}(1)/n!$
0	e^{x^2-1}	1	1
1	$e^{x^2-1} \cdot 2x$	2	2
2	$e^{x^2-1} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + e^{x^2-1} \cdot 2$ $= e^{x^2-1} (4x^2 + 2)$	6	3
3	$e^{x^2-1} \cdot 8x + e^{x^2-1} \cdot 2x(4x^2 + 2)$ $= e^{x^2-1} (8x + 8x^3 + 4x)$ $= e^{x^2-1} (8x^3 + 12x)$		

b) 2^e Taylorpolynoom rond $x=1$

$$P_{2,1}(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f^{(2)}(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 = 1 + 2(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2$$

c) Lagrange-restterm

$$R_{2,1}(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(s)}{3!}(x-1)^3 = \frac{e^{s^2-1}(8s^3 + 12s)}{6} \cdot (x-1)^3$$

met s tussen 1 en x .