

**Antw. 1.**

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x$$

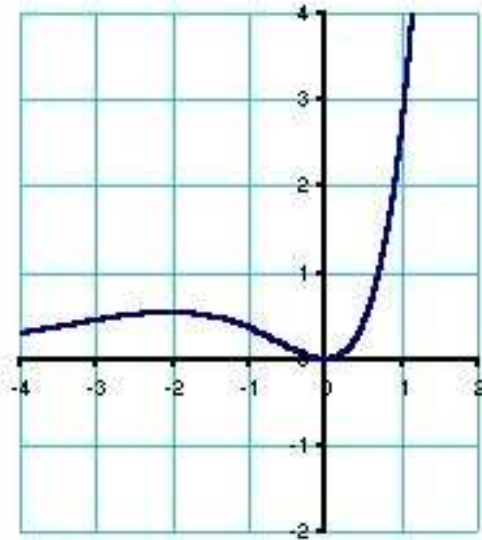
$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x = 0$$

$$(2x + x^2)e^x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x + x^2 = 0$$

$$x(2 + x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -2$$

$$f(0) = 0 \text{ minimum}$$

$$f(-2) = 4 \cdot e^{-2} \approx 0,54 \text{ maximum}$$

**Antw. 2.**

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x \rightarrow f''(x) = 2e^x + 2x \cdot e^x + 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x$$

$$f''(x) = (2 + 4x + x^2) \cdot e^x$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 4x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\text{abc-formule: } x \approx -3,41 \vee x \approx -0,59$$

$$\text{buigpunten } (-3,41; 0,38) \text{ en } (-0,59; 0,19)$$

**Antw. 3.**

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(3x) \rightarrow F(x) = 2 \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot \frac{-1}{3} + c = \frac{-2}{3} \cos(3x) + c$$

$$g(x) = 5 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \rightarrow G(x) = 5 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + c = 10 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + c$$

$$h(x) = 2^{5x} \rightarrow H(x) = 2^{5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + c = \frac{1}{5 \ln(2)} \cdot 2^{5x} + c$$

**Antw. 4.**

$$(x-2)^2 = -x^2 + 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = -x^2 + 4$$

$$2x^2 - 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 2$$

$$\text{Opp} = \int_0^2 \{(-x^2 + 4) - (x-2)^2\} \cdot dx = \int_0^2 \{-2x^2 + 4x\} \cdot dx =$$

$$\left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2\right]_0^2 = \left(-\frac{16}{3} + 8\right) - (0) = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

**Antw. 5.**

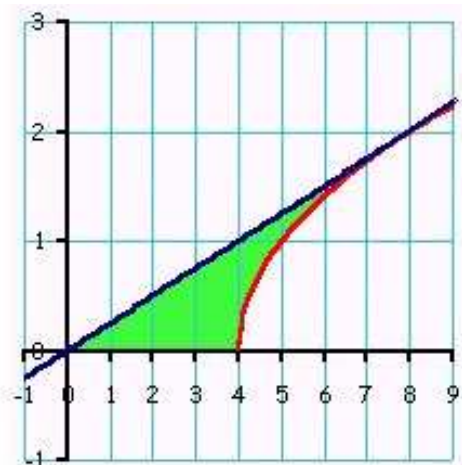
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-4} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}}$$

$$f'(8) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{raaklijn: } y = \frac{1}{4}(x-8) + 2 = \frac{1}{4}x$$

De gekleurde oppervlakte is een driehoek

met basis 8 en hoogte 2, minus  $\int_4^8 \sqrt{x-4} \cdot dx$ .

$$\text{Opp} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 2 - \int_4^8 \sqrt{x-4} \cdot dx = 8 - \left[\frac{2}{3}(x-4)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_4^8 = 2\frac{2}{3}$$



**Antw. 6.**

De oppervlakte van het gekleurde gebied is:

$$\text{Opp} = \int_p^{2p} \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \left[\ln(x)\right]_p^{2p} =$$

$$\ln(2p) - \ln(p) = \ln\left(\frac{2p}{p}\right) = \ln(2)$$

Dat antwoord is onafhankelijk van p.

