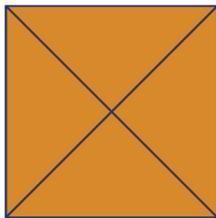


## H27 WORTELS VWO

### 27.0 INTRO

- 1 a ...  
b

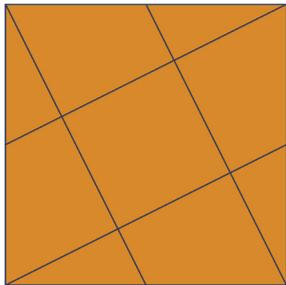


Zijden grotere vierkant zijn  $\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32}$ .

- 2 a ...

- b Lengte kniplijn is  $\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20}$ .  
c De oppervlakte van het grote vierkant is  $5 \cdot 16 = 80$ , dus de zijden zijn  $\sqrt{80}$ .

- d



### 27.1 ZIJDE EN OPPERVLAKTE VAN EEN VIERKANT

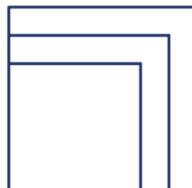
- 3 a

	+1	+1	+1	+1
zijde	1	2	3	4
oppervlakte	1	4	9	16
	+3	+5	+7	+9

- b Steeds langzamer.

- 4 a Nee.

Hij doet alsof de oppervlakte gelijkmatig toeneemt. Je moet als zijde  $\sqrt{12}$  nemen.



- b

z	0,3	0,5	1	1,5	2,5	0,7	z	$\sqrt{a}$
a	0,09	0,25	1	2,25	6,25	0,49	$z^2$	a

- 5    1              10               $\frac{1}{10}$               100  
0,1              0,02              6              0,6  
11              1,1              0,3              0,7  
 $\frac{1}{2}$                $2\frac{1}{2}$                $\frac{3}{5}$                $1\frac{2}{3}$

6       $\frac{1}{4}; 1,96; 7; 1234$

- 7 a Als je onder elkaar zet en vermenigvuldigt:

$$\begin{array}{r} .....3 \\ .....3 \\ \hline .....9 \\ .....0 \\ .....00 \\ \hline .....9 \end{array}$$

Dan krijg je op het eind een 9.

- b

Als een getal eindigt op,	0	1	2	3	4
dan eindigt het kwadraat op:	0	1	4	9	6
Als een getal eindigt op,	5	6	7	8	9
dan eindigt het kwadraat op:	5	6	9	4	1

- c Uit de tabel blijkt dat geen enkel kwadraat op het cijfer 2 eindigt.

- 8 a Twee keer zoveel, dus vier cijfers.

- b Acht, je vermenigvuldigt twee gelijke breuken met noemer 10.000 en teller niet op 0 eindigend met elkaar.  
Het resultaat is een breuk met noemer 100.000.000 en teller niet op 0 eindigend.

- 9 a 5

- b 2,2 ongeveer  
 $2,2^2 = 4,84$ , nee

- b Als je dat getal kwadrateert, krijg je een getal met 18 cijfers achter de komma en niet 5.

- 10 a  $2,3^2 = 5,29$ , dus 2,3 is groter dan  $\sqrt{5}$ .

- b  $\sqrt{17} > 4,1$ , want  $4,1^2 = 16,81 < 17$

- $\sqrt{33} < 5,8$  want  $5,8^2 = 33,64 > 33$

- $\sqrt{56,2} < 7,5$  want  $7,5^2 = 56,25 > 56,2$

- $\sqrt{6,25} = 2,5$  want  $2,5^2 = 6,25$

- 11 a Hij heeft de zijde gemeten en die lengte gekwadrateerd:  $3,6^2 = 12,96$ .

- b Als het vierkant roosterpunten als hoekpunten heeft, is dat fout, want dan zie je met hokjes tellen dat de oppervlakte 13 is.

- 12 Lengte schuine zijde is  $\sqrt{\sqrt{5}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$ .

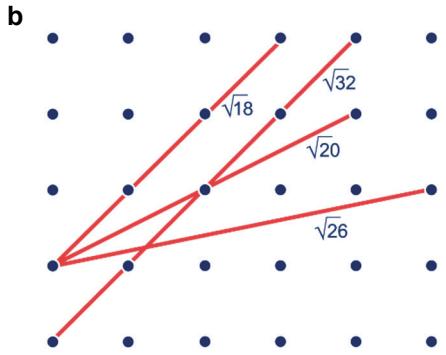
- 13 Bovenlangs:  $\sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} + 2 = \sqrt{50} + 2 \approx 9,07$

- Onderlangs:  $\sqrt{7^2 + 4^2} + 1 = \sqrt{65} + 1 \approx 9,06$

- Dus bovenlangs is langer.

- 14 a  $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \approx 1,4$  ;  $\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \approx 2,2$  ;

- $\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10} \approx 3,2$  ;  $\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17} \approx 4,1$



- 15 Het wedstrijdbiljart bestaat dus uit twee vierkanten 'tegen elkaar' aangelegd. Eén zo'n vierkant heeft dan oppervlakte  $2 \text{ m}^2$ , dus dat vierkant is  $\sqrt{2}$  bij  $\sqrt{2}$  m. Het laken is dus  $\sqrt{2}$  bij  $2\sqrt{2}$  m, dat is 1414 bij 2828 mm.
- 16 De rechthoek bestaat uit drie vierkanten 'tegen elkaar' aangelegd. Eén zo'n vierkant heeft dan oppervlakte  $5 \text{ m}^2$ , dus dat vierkant is  $\sqrt{5}$  bij  $\sqrt{5}$  m. De rechthoek is dus  $\sqrt{5}$  bij  $3\sqrt{5}$  m, dat is 2236 bij 6708 mm.

17 a -2 en 2  
b  $-\sqrt{10}$  en  $\sqrt{10}$

18  $2x^2 = 4$        $3x^2 = 15$   
 $x^2 = 2$        $x^2 = 5$   
 $x = \sqrt{2}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{2}$        $x = \sqrt{5}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{5}$

$$(2x)^2 = 40 \quad (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = 40$$

$$4x^2 = 40 \quad \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 40$$

$$x^2 = 10 \quad x^2 = 160$$

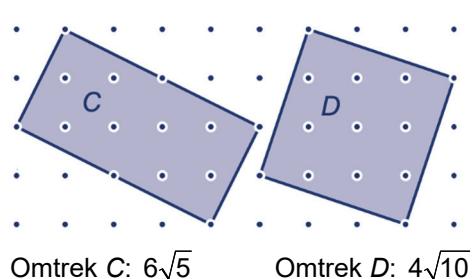
$$x = \sqrt{10}$$
 of  $x = -\sqrt{10}$        $x = \sqrt{160}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{160}$ 

$$(x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{40} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{40}) \quad (x = 2\sqrt{40} \text{ of } x = -2\sqrt{40})$$

## 27.2 REKENREGELS VOOR WORTELS 1

19 a  $2\sqrt{2}$   
b  $2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$   
c 12

20 a  $4 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$   
b hokjes tellen: 8, anders:  
 $2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$



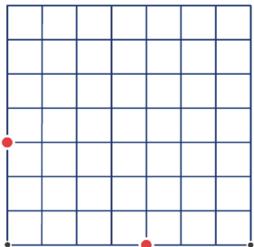
d Hokjes tellen, geeft voor C: 10 en voor D: 10. Anders voor C:  $2\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$ . Voor D krijg je per definitie 10 door de zijde te kwadrateren.

- 21 a ...  
b Ja, nee
- c  $(\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{7})^2 = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{7} = 9 \cdot 7 = 63$
- d  $(\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{11})^2 = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{11} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{11} = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{11} \cdot \sqrt{11} = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$ , dus je krijgt  $\sqrt{55}$ .
- 22 a  $\sqrt{3}^2 + \sqrt{5}^2 = 3 + 5 = 8$ , de schuine zijde is  $\sqrt{8}$   
b De twee rechthoekszijden samen zijn langer dan de schuine zijde (de kortste verbinding van twee punten is een rechte lijn).
- 23 a  $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{20}$        $\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{50}$        $\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{75}$   
b  $\sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2a^2}$        $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{4a}$        $\sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab^2}$
- 24 a  $\sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$        $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$   
 $\sqrt{28} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{7} = 2\sqrt{7}$        $\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$   
**b**  $\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$        $\sqrt{40} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{10}$   
 $\sqrt{60} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{15} = 2\sqrt{15}$        $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$   
**c**  $\sqrt{\frac{7}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{7}$        $\sqrt{\frac{7}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{7}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{7}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{7}$        $\sqrt{\frac{3}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{3}$
- 25 a 0  
b  $\sqrt{160} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 4\sqrt{10}$ ,  $\sqrt{90} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 3\sqrt{10}$   
dus  $4\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{10} = 0$ .
- 26 a  $\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$   
 $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$   
 $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{100} \cdot \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10} + 10\sqrt{10} = 11\sqrt{10}$   
**b**  $\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5}$   
 $\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$   
 $\sqrt{100} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$   
**c**  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{a} = 3\sqrt{a}$   
 $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$
- 27 a 6  
b  $\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{36} = 6$   
c  $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
- 28  $\sqrt{1} = 1$        $\sqrt{16} = 4$        $\sqrt{4} = 2$   
 $\sqrt{81} = 9$        $\sqrt{10}$        $\sqrt{64} = 8$

29  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} > \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}}$        $\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{16} > \sqrt{25}$   
 $4 \neq 2$        $\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{100} > \sqrt{101}$

### 27.3 VERBANDEN MET WORTELS

30 a

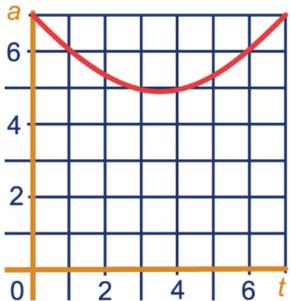


b Lengte is  $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ .

c

$t$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$a$	7	$\sqrt{37}$	$\sqrt{29}$	5	5	$\sqrt{29}$	$\sqrt{37}$	7

d

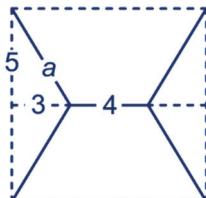


e Na  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sec,  $a \approx 4,9$  cm of

$$a = \sqrt{3,5^2 + 3,5^2} = \sqrt{24,5} \approx 4,9 \text{ cm.}$$

31 a Zie plaatje:

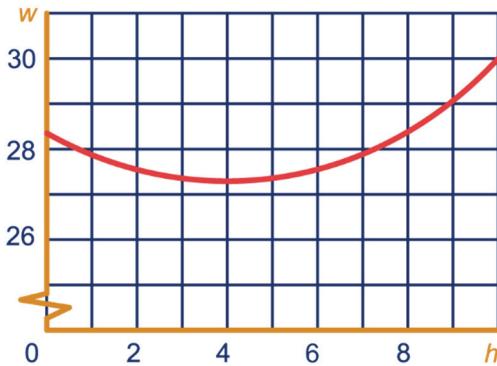
$$a = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{34},$$
 $w = 4a + 4 = 4 + 4\sqrt{34}$ 
 $w \approx 27,3$



b

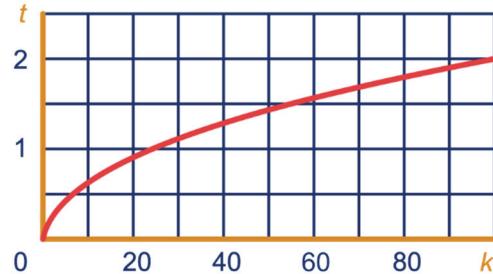
$h$	0	2	4	6	8	10
w exact	$4\sqrt{50}$	$2 + 4\sqrt{41}$		$6 + 4\sqrt{29}$	$8 + 4\sqrt{26}$	30
w benaderd	28,3	27,6		27,5	28,4	30

c



d Als  $h \approx 4$ .

32 a

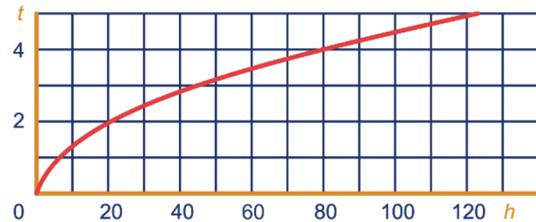


b Iets meer dan 6 cm.

$$0,5 = 0,2\sqrt{k} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{k} = \frac{0,5}{0,2} = 2,5, \text{ dus } k = 2,5^2 = 6,25$$

33 a Korter; de steen valt steeds sneller.

b



c Ongeveer 80 m.

$$0,45\sqrt{h} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{h} = \frac{4}{0,45} = 8\frac{8}{9}, \text{ dus } h = (8\frac{8}{9})^2 \approx 79,01 \text{ m.}$$

e De grafiek loopt steeds minder steil.

34 a  $\frac{1}{60}\sqrt{316.715} \approx 9,4$ , dus 9 vertegenwoordigers

b 3 keer zoveel. Als een getal 9 keer zo groot wordt, wordt de wortel van dat getal 3 keer zo groot:  $\sqrt{9a} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{a} = 3\sqrt{a}$ .

### 27.4 REKENREGELS VOOR WORTELS 2

35 a  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$  en  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

b  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$

36 a  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49} \cdot 14} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{30}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{30}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100} \cdot 30} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{30}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

b  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ ,

$$\sqrt{4\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 18} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 50} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} \text{ en}$$

$$\sqrt{24\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{98}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 98} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{49} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

Dus  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$ .

37 a  $\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$        $\sqrt{36} = 6$   
 $5\sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2}$        $10 \cdot 4 = 40$   
 $2\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5} = 6\sqrt{5}$        $\sqrt{1600} = 40$

kan niet eenvoudiger       $\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

b  $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} = \sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} = 1\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} + \sqrt{\frac{24}{9}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{24} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{6}$

c  $\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{12} = 12$        $\sqrt{1} = 1$

38      2      4      2

39       $\sqrt{16} = 4$        $\sqrt{4} = 2$   
 $\sqrt{100} = 10$        $\sqrt{\frac{1}{10.000}} = \frac{1}{100}$

40 a  $10\sqrt{10}$        $2\sqrt{2}$   
 $10 \cdot 2 = 20$       10  
 $100$       2  
b  $8\sqrt{6}$        $2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $2\sqrt{6}$        $2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$   
 $15 \cdot 6 = 90$        $2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$   
 $\frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$        $2\sqrt{3} : 2\sqrt{3} = 1$   
c  $3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{5}$        $3\sqrt{11} + 2\sqrt{11} = 5\sqrt{11}$   
 $3\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5}$        $3\sqrt{11} - 2\sqrt{11} = \sqrt{11}$   
 $3 \cdot \sqrt{100} = 3 \cdot 10 = 30$        $3\sqrt{11} \cdot 2\sqrt{11} = 6 \cdot 11 = 66$   
 $3\sqrt{5} : 2\sqrt{5} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$        $3\sqrt{11} : 2\sqrt{11} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

41       $\sqrt{3}$        $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$        $\sqrt{7}$   
 $\sqrt{4} = 2$        $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$        $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

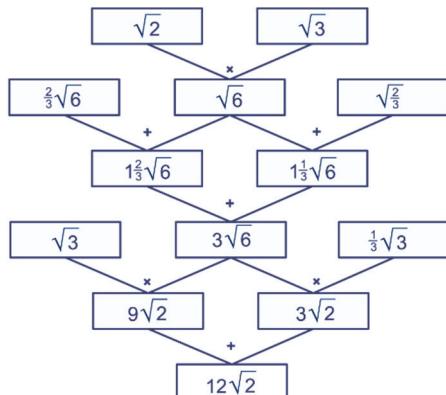
42 Linkerkolom:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} &= 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} + 2\sqrt{6} &= \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6} = 2\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} \\ 2\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{\frac{14}{49}} &= 2\sqrt{14} + \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14} = 2\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14} \end{aligned}$$

Rechterkolom:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{6}{10}} &= \sqrt{\frac{60}{100}} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{60} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{15} \\ \sqrt{36} &= 6 \\ 0,8 - 0,6 &= 0,2 \end{aligned}$$

43



## 27.5 SPECIALE DRIEHOEKEN

44 a  $AC = 1$ , want  $B$  is het midden van  $AD$ .

b  $BC = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$

c  $16$  en  $8\sqrt{3}$

d  $\sqrt{192} = \sqrt{64} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$

45 a De driehoek is gelijkbenig want hij heeft twee hoeken van  $45^\circ$ .  $BC = \sqrt{2}$

b Met gelijkvormigheid vind je  $10\sqrt{2}$  en met de stelling van Pythagoras  $\sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{200}$ .  $\sqrt{200} = \sqrt{100} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$

46 a  $10 : 2 = 5$  en  $5\sqrt{3}$

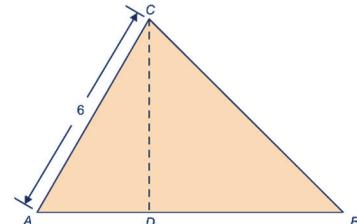
b De korte rechthoeksziege is dan  $6 : \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3} : 3 = 2\sqrt{3}$  en de schuine zijde  $2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$ .

c De korte rechthoeksziege is  $2 : \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} : 3 = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$  en de schuine zijde  $2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$ .

d De lange rechthoeksziege is  $3\sqrt{3}$  en de schuine zijde is  $2 \cdot 3 = 6$ .

47 a Teken een hoek  $A$  van  $60^\circ$ . Pas op één been  $6$  cm af, dat geeft  $C$ . Noem het andere been  $k$ . Teken bij  $C$  een hoek van  $180^\circ - 45^\circ - 60^\circ = 75^\circ$ . Het ene been is  $AC$ , het andere been noemen we  $m$ . Het snijpunt van  $k$  en  $m$  is  $B$ .

b  $CD$  is het hoogtelijnstuk. Driehoek  $ADC$  is een 30-60-90-graden-driehoek.  $AD = 6 : 2 = 3$  en  $CD = 3\sqrt{3}$ .



Driehoek  $BCD$  is een 45-45-90-graden-driehoek, dus:

$DB = 3\sqrt{3}$  en  $BC = 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$ .

$AB = 3 + 3\sqrt{3}$

48 a  $b = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\alpha = 30^\circ$  en  $\beta = 60^\circ$

b  $\sin(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$  en

$\tan(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$

c  $\sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\cos(60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$  en  $\tan(60^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$

d  $c = \sqrt{2}$  en  $\alpha = \beta = 45^\circ$

e  $\sin(45^\circ) = \cos(45^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$  en  $\tan(45^\circ) = 1$

49 a  $AP = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$  en  $BP = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$

b Oppervlakte vlieger is  
 $36 - 6 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 36 - 12\sqrt{3}$ .

c  $DP = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}$  en  $DR = (6 - 2\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3} - 6$ , dus  $QR = 6\sqrt{3} - 6 - (6 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 6\sqrt{3} - 6 - 6 + 2\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3} - 12$

## 27.6 GEMENGDE OPGAVEN

50 a  $100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{30 \text{ miljoen}}{10 \text{ miljoen}}} = 100 \cdot \sqrt{3} \approx 173,2$ , dus 173

afgevaardigden

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ miljoen}}{10 \text{ miljoen}}} = 100 \cdot \sqrt{0,2} \approx 44,7 \text{, dus 45}$$

afgevaardigden

b  $100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{10}} = 100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10n}{100}} = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{10n} = 10\sqrt{10n}$

afgevaardigden

51 Lengte hoogtelijn is

$$\sqrt{(2\sqrt{6})^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{24 - 8} = 4,$$

oppervlakte is  $4 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$ .

52 a  $\sqrt{2\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}$

b  $(3x)^2 = 12$

Eerste manier:

$$9x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \text{ of } x = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

Tweede manier:

$$3x = \sqrt{12} \text{ of } 3x = -\sqrt{12}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{12} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \text{ of } x = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$(\sqrt{3}x)^2 = 12$$

Eerste manier:

$$3x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ of } x = -2$$

Tweede manier:

$$\sqrt{3}x = \sqrt{12} \text{ of } \sqrt{3}x = -\sqrt{12}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \text{ of } x = -2$$

$$(3x)^2 = 11$$

Eerste manier:

$$9x^2 = 11$$

$$x^2 = \frac{11}{9}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{11}{9}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{11} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{11}$$

Tweede manier:

$$3x = \sqrt{11} \text{ of } \sqrt{3}x = -\sqrt{11}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{11} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{11}$$

$$(\sqrt{3}x)^2 = 16$$

Eerste manier:

$$3x^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 = \frac{16}{3} = \frac{48}{9}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{48}{9}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{48} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{48}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

Tweede manier:

$$\sqrt{3}x = 4 \text{ of } \sqrt{3}x = -4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ of } x = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

Eerste manier:

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

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Tweede manier:

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \text{ of } x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 8$$

Eerste manier:

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = 8$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = \sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ of } x = -4$$

Tweede manier:

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ of } \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 4 \text{ of } x = -4$$

53 a  $v = 11,5\sqrt{25,6} \approx 58,2 \text{ km/u}$

b  $100 = 11,5\sqrt{r}$

$$\frac{100}{11,5} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{100}{11,5}\right)^2 = r$$

$$r \approx 75,6 \text{ m}$$

54 a  $2 \cdot 2 + \sqrt{12} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$

b  $2 \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) = 6\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6}$

55  $2 \cdot 3 - \sqrt{18} = 6 - 3\sqrt{2} \quad 4\sqrt{18} - 2 \cdot 3 = 12\sqrt{2} - 6$

$$2 \cdot \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{3} = 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{9} = \sqrt{3} + 3$$

56 a  $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$  bij  $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$

b  $5 - 3 = 2$

c  $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}) \cdot (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) = 5 - 3 = 2$

57 a  $4, 3, 2\sqrt{3}$  en  $2\sqrt{3}$

b  $7 + 4\sqrt{3}$

58 a Linkerkolom:

$$k(a+b) = ka + kb$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Rechterkolom:

$$k(a-b) = ka - kb$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)(c+d) = ac + bc + ad + bd$$

b Linkerkolom:

$$3 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 + 1 = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$3 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$3 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$

Rechterkolom:

$$3 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 + 1 = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$3 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$3 - \sqrt{6}$$

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

## 27.7 DERDEMACHTSWORTELS

59 a 1, 8, 27, 64

b bij 1

c  $(1\frac{1}{2})^3 = 3\frac{3}{8}$

d  $1,25^3 = 1,953125$ , dus te klein

60 10 0,1

$\frac{1}{2}$

2

8

0,5

4

10

61 a  $\sqrt[3]{1} + \sqrt[3]{1} \neq \sqrt[3]{2}$ , de linkerkant is 2 en de rechterkant minder dan 2.

b  $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$        $\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$        $\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{1000}} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

## SUPER OPGAVEN

4 Zijde vierkant was  $\frac{1001-1}{2} = 500$ , dus oppervlakte was  $500^2 = 250.000$ .

7 Het aantal decimalen is twee keer zo groot.

13 a  $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$

b Nee, de overstaande rechthoekszijde is steeds 1 en de schuine zijde wordt langer.

c  $1000^2 = 1.000.000$

15 a Nee, want  $\frac{3}{2} \neq \frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$ .

Nee, want  $\frac{7}{5} \neq \frac{5}{3\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10}{7}$ .

b Nee, want  $\frac{17}{12} \neq \frac{12}{8\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{24}{17}$ .

c  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{x}$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{2}$$

Alleen  $x = \sqrt{2}$  voldoet, want  $x > 0$ .

24 a Bovenste rij:

$$\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{76} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{19} = 2\sqrt{19}$$

$$\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5} \quad \sqrt{84} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{21} = 2\sqrt{21}$$

Onderste rij:

$$\sqrt{\frac{12}{49}} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{12} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{48}{49}} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{48} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{4}{7}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{2\frac{2}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{52}{25}} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{52} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{13} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{13}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{10}{b^2}} = \frac{1}{b}\sqrt{10}$$

b  $\sqrt{2^{11}} = \sqrt{2^{10}} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2^5 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 32\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{2^5 \cdot 3^6} = \sqrt{2^4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3^6} = 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3^3 = 108\sqrt{2}$$

27 a  $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{8} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{45}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{45} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

b  $2\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2} + 16\sqrt{2} = 30\sqrt{2}$ , dus het getal 30.

28 a  $3 + 4 = 7 = \sqrt{x}$ , dus  $x = 7^2 = 49$

b  $10 + 0,1 = 10,1 = \sqrt{x}$ , dus  $x = 10,1^2 = 102,01$

c  $2\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ , dus  $x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2}$

d  $x\sqrt{0,02} = \sqrt{2}$ , dus  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{0,02}} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

e  $\sqrt{x} = 10\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$ ,

dus  $x = (8\sqrt{3})^2 = 64 \cdot 3 = 192$

f  $1 = (\sqrt{x} + 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1) = x - 1$ , dus  $x = 2$ .

35 a Ze zijn elkaar omgekeerde.

b  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot n} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

37 a  $2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot \frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \sqrt{2\frac{2}{3}}$

b  $3\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt{9 \cdot \frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{8}} = \sqrt{3\frac{3}{8}}$

c  $\sqrt{\sqrt{5}-1} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{5}+1} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5}+1)} = \sqrt{5-1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

42 Linkerkolom:

$$\sqrt{2^6 \cdot 3^4} = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 = 8 \cdot 9 = 72$$

$$\sqrt{2^4 \cdot 3^5} = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4 \cdot 9 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 36\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{2^5 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^3} = 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{5} = 180\sqrt{10}$$

Rechterkolom:

$$\sqrt{2^5 \cdot 3^5} = 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 36\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{2^5 \cdot 3^4} = 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3^2 = 36\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2^5}{3^4}} = \frac{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3^2} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

53 a  $O = 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 24$

b  $O = 6r^2$

c  $11 = 6r^2$

$$\frac{11}{6} = r^2$$

$$\frac{66}{36} = r^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{66}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{66} \text{ of } r = -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{66}$$

Alleen  $r = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{66}$  voldoet, want  $r > 0$ .

d  $r = \sqrt{\frac{O}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{6O}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} \cdot \sqrt{6O} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6O}$

## 27.8 EXTRA OPGAVEN

1  $1,4 \cdot 4,2 = 5,88$     $2 \cdot 1,4 = 2,8$     $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,2 = 2,1$   
 $\frac{4,2}{1,4} = 3$     $\frac{1}{4,2} \approx 0,238$     $\frac{10}{1,4} \approx 7,1428$

2 a  $6 + 4 + 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 10 + 5\sqrt{2}$

b  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} =$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 1\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} + 1\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6}$

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

3  $2 + 5 = 7 \text{ cm, dus } 70 \text{ mm.}$

$$\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} + \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{20} \text{ cm, dat is ongeveer } 67 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} + \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{17} \text{ cm, dat is ongeveer } 70 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} + 4 = \sqrt{13} + 4 \text{ cm, dat is ongeveer } 76 \text{ mm.}$$

4  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1}{10}$     $\sqrt{\frac{144}{100}} = \frac{12}{10} = 1,2$   
 $2^4 = 16$     $8$   
 $\sqrt{4} = 2$     $\sqrt{\frac{225}{4}} = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5$   
 $\sqrt{4} = 2$     $\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{1}{5}$

5 Piet meet:  $\sqrt{3^2 + 0,2^2} = \sqrt{9,04} \approx 3,0067 \text{ m.}$   
Het scheelt 6,7 mm.

6 Linkerkolom:

$$5\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{5} + 7\sqrt{2}$$
$$5\sqrt{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 15 = 1500$$

Rechterkolom:

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

7 zijde vierkant is  $\sqrt{10}$

diagonaal is  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

8 Lengte badvloer is  $\sqrt{25^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{626} \approx 25,02 \text{ m}$   
Dus 2 cm langer.

9 Linkerkolom:

$$(5x)^2 = 50 \text{ (manier 1)}$$
$$5x = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ of } 5x = -\sqrt{50} = -5\sqrt{2}$$
$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{2}$$
$$(5x)^2 = 50 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$25x^2 = 50$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{2}x)^2 = 12 \text{ (manier 1)}$$

$$\sqrt{2}x = \sqrt{12} \text{ of } \sqrt{2}x = -\sqrt{12}$$

$$x = \sqrt{6} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{6}$$

$$(\sqrt{2}x)^2 = 12 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$2x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 6$$

$$x = \sqrt{6} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{6}$$

Rechterkolom:

$$(5x)^2 = 20 \text{ (manier 1)}$$
$$5x = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ of } 5x = -\sqrt{20} = -2\sqrt{5}$$
$$x = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$$
$$(5x)^2 = 20 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$25x^2 = 20$$

$$x^2 = \frac{20}{25}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{20}{25}} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{20} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{2}x)^2 &= 10 \text{ (manier 1)} \\
 \sqrt{2}x &= \sqrt{10} \text{ of } \sqrt{2}x = -\sqrt{10} \\
 x &= \sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{5} \\
 (\sqrt{2}x)^2 &= 10 \text{ (manier 2)} \\
 2x^2 &= 10 \\
 x^2 &= 5 \\
 x &= \sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

**10 a**  $\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$  en  $2\sqrt{5}$

b Hoogte driehoek is

$$\sqrt{(2\sqrt{5})^2 - \sqrt{2}^2} = \sqrt{20 - 2} = \sqrt{18}.$$

Oppervlakte driehoek is  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{36} = 6$ .

<b>11</b>	$4 \cdot 5 = 20$	$6 \cdot 5 = 30$	$25\sqrt{6}$
	$2\sqrt{3}$	6	$5\sqrt{3}$
	$2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6} = 3\sqrt{6}$	$2\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6} = 5\sqrt{6}$	$\sqrt{1000} = 10\sqrt{10}$
	$1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 4$	$\sqrt{4} = 2$	$\frac{\sqrt{33}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{33}$
	$2\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}$	$\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$

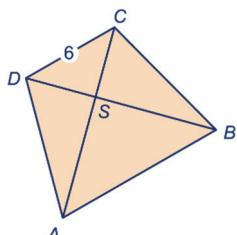
**12 a**  $\sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$   
**b**  $2 \cdot (1 + 2\sqrt{2}) = 2 + 4\sqrt{2} \approx 7,7 \text{ cm}$   
**c**  $1 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \approx 2,83 \text{ cm}^2$

**13 a**  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$   
**b**  $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{6}^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$   
**c**  $\sqrt{2} : \sqrt{6} : 2\sqrt{2} = (\text{deel door } \sqrt{2}) = 1 : \sqrt{3} : 2$   
 60°, want  $\angle ACD = 30^\circ$ , want driehoek ACD is een 30-60-90-graden-driehoek, dit volgt uit de verhouding van de zijden.

**14** De schuine zijde van de blauwe driehoek is  
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18,01 = 9,005 \text{ m}$ .  
 $x^2 + 9^2 = 9,005^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0,090025$ , dus  $x \approx 0,30 \text{ m}$ .  
 Dus  $x \approx 30 \text{ cm}$ .

**15 a**  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2} = \sqrt{6}$   
**b**  $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6} = 6$

**16**  $DS = CS = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$   
 $AS = BS = \sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$   
 $AD = BC = 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$   
 $AB = 3\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$

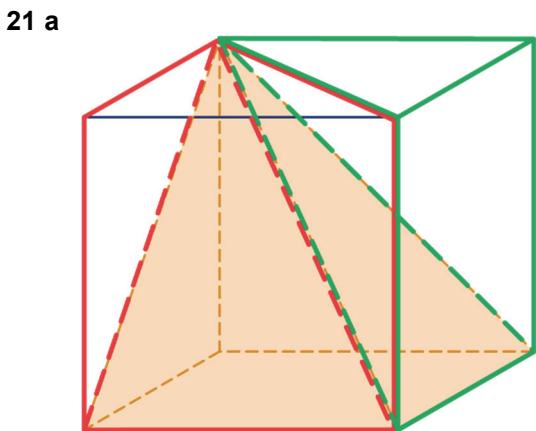


**17 a** Per speler:  $\frac{60.000}{\sqrt{16}} = 15.000 \text{ gulden}$ ,  
 totaal:  $16 \cdot 15.000 = 240.000 \text{ gulden}$ .  
**b**  $\frac{60.000}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot 10 \approx 189.737 \text{ gulden}$   
**c**  $b = \frac{60.000}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot n = 60.000\sqrt{n}$

**18** Zijde gelijkzijdige driehoek is  $\sqrt{6}$ .  
 Lengte hoogtelijn gelijkzijdige driehoek is  
 $\sqrt{\sqrt{6}^2 - (\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6})^2} = \sqrt{4\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ .  
 Oppervlakte zeshoek is  $6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{3}$ .

**19 a**  $p = 10 \cdot 6^3 = 2160 \text{ kW/u}$ ,  
 $p = 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10.000 \text{ kW/u}$   
**b**  $2^3 = 8 \text{ keer}$   
**c**  $1000 = 10 \cdot w^3$   
 $100 = w^3$   
 $w = \sqrt[3]{100} \approx 4,6 \text{ m/s}$   
**d**  $w = \sqrt[3]{\frac{p}{10}} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt[3]{100p}$

**20**  $\sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$        $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{1000}} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$       7



**b**  $i = \frac{1}{3}r^3$   
**c**  $30, \sqrt[3]{900}$   
**d**  $r = \sqrt[3]{3i}$

**22**  $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$