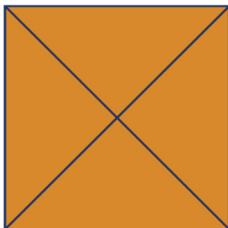


H27 KWADRATEN EN WORTELS HAVO

27.0 INTRO

1 a



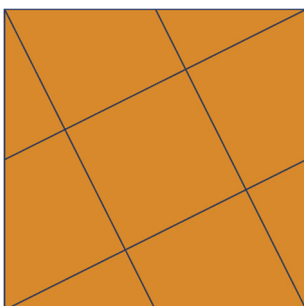
b Zijden grotere vierkant zijn $\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32}$.

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

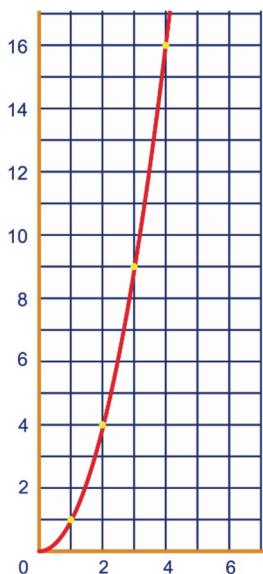


27.1 ZIJDE EN OPPERVLAKTE VAN EEN VIERKANT

3 a

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

b



c $z \approx 2,2$

4 $\frac{1}{4}$; 1,96; 7; 1234

5 a Als je onder elkaar zet en vermenigvuldigt:

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 3 \\ \underline{\dots 3} \times \\ \dots 9 \\ \dots 0 \\ \dots 00 \\ \hline \dots 9 \end{array} + \dots 9$$

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.

6 a Vier cijfers.

b Acht cijfers, 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.

7

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

8 a 5

b 2,2 ongeveer

c $2,2^2 = 4,84$, nee.

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

9 a $z = 4,5$

b 4,472135955; twee keer zo groot

c $(3 \cdot \sqrt{6})^2 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6} = 9 \cdot 6 = 54$

$(5 \cdot \sqrt{6})^2 = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6} = 25 \cdot 6 = 150$

$(4 \cdot \sqrt{5})^2 = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 16 \cdot 5 = 80$

10 $\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{45}$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{28}$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} \cdot \sqrt{200} = \sqrt{2}$

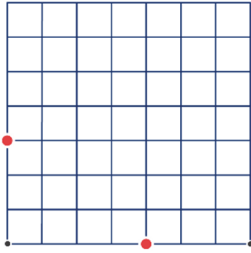
- 11 a** 10
b 3,1
c groter
d 17
e 4,1
f $4,1^2 = 16,81$, te klein.
- 12** $\sqrt{17} > 4,1$, want $4,1^2 = 16,81 < 17$
 $\sqrt{33} < 5,8$ want $5,8^2 = 33,64 > 33$
 $\sqrt{56,2} < 7,5$ want $7,5^2 = 56,25 > 56,2$
 $\sqrt{6,25} = 2,5$ want $2,5^2 = 6,25$
- 13 a** Hij heeft de zijde gemeten en die lengte gekwadeerd: $3,6^2 = 12,96$.
b Als het vierkant roosterpunten als hoekpunten heeft, is dat fout, want dan zie je met hokjes tellen dat de oppervlakte 13 is.
- 14** Lengte schuine zijde is $\sqrt{\sqrt{5^2 + 1^2}} = \sqrt{6}$.
- 15** 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.
- 16 a** $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \approx 1,4$; $\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \approx 2,2$;
 $\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10} \approx 3,2$; $\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17} \approx 4,1$
- b**
-
- 17** Het wedstrijdbiljart bestaat dus uit twee vierkanten 'tegen elkaar' aangelegd. Eén zo'n vierkant heeft dan oppervlakte 2 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 afgerond 1414 bij 2828 mm.
- 18** De rechthoek bestaat uit drie vierkanten 'tegen elkaar' aangelegd. Eén zo'n vierkant heeft dan oppervlakte 5 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 afgerond 2236 bij 6708 mm.

27.2 REKENREGELS VOOR WORTELS 1

- 19 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 $\sqrt{55}$.
- 20 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).
- 21 a** $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{20}$ $\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{50}$ $\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{75}$
b $\sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2a^2}$ $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{4a}$ $\sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a^2 b}$
- 22 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 $\sqrt{\frac{7}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{7}$ $\sqrt{\frac{7}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{7}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{7}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} \cdot \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{7}$ $\sqrt{\frac{3}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{3}$
- 23 a** 0
b $\sqrt{160} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 4\sqrt{10}$, $\sqrt{90} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 3\sqrt{10}$, dus $4\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{10} = 0$.
- 24 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 $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{a} = 3\sqrt{a}$
 $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$
- 25 a** 6
b $\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{36} = 6$
c $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
- 26** $\sqrt{1} = 1$ $\sqrt{16} = 4$ $\sqrt{4} = 2$
 $\sqrt{81} = 9$ $\sqrt{10}$ $\sqrt{64} = 8$
- 27** $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} > \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}}$ $\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{16} > \sqrt{25}$
 $4 \neq 2$ $\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{100} > \sqrt{101}$

27.3 VERBANDEN MET WORTELS

28 a

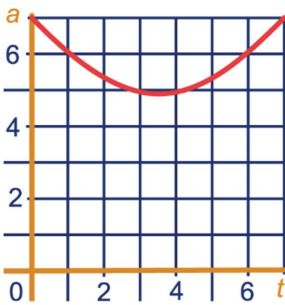


b Lengte is $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$.

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

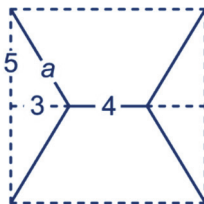
$$a = \sqrt{3,5^2 + 3,5^2} = \sqrt{24,5} \approx 4,9 \text{ cm.}$$

31 a Zie plaatje:

$$a = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{34},$$

$$w = 4a + 4 = 4 + 4\sqrt{34}$$

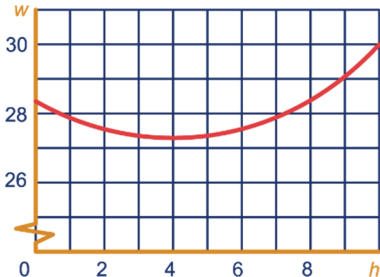
$$w \approx 27,3$$



b

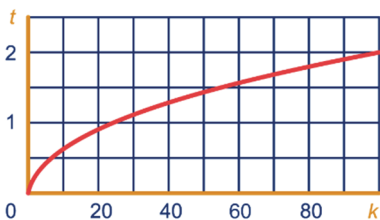
h	0	2	4	6	8	10
w exact	$4\sqrt{50}$	$2 + 4\sqrt{41}$		$6 + 4\sqrt{29}$	$8 + 4\sqrt{26}$	30
w benaderd	28,3	27,6		27,5	28,4	30

c



d Als $h \approx 4$.

30 a

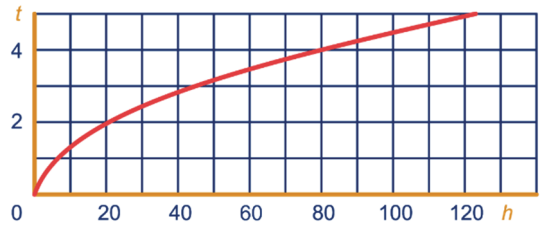


b iets meer dan 6 cm.

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

31 a Korter; de steen valt steeds sneller.

b



c Ongeveer 80 m.

d $0,45\sqrt{h} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{h} = \frac{4}{0,45} = 8\frac{8}{9}$

$$h = \left(8\frac{8}{9}\right)^2 \approx 79,01 \text{ m.}$$

e De grafiek loopt steeds minder steil.

32 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

33 a ...

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

$$34 a \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49}} \cdot \sqrt{14} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Dus: } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{4\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{24\frac{1}{2}} =$$

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

$$\frac{16}{2}\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$35 a \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$5\sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2} \quad 10 \cdot 4 = 40$$

$$2\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5} = 6\sqrt{5} \quad \sqrt{1600} = 40$$

$$\text{kan niet eenvoudiger} \quad \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

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

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

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

36 2 4 2

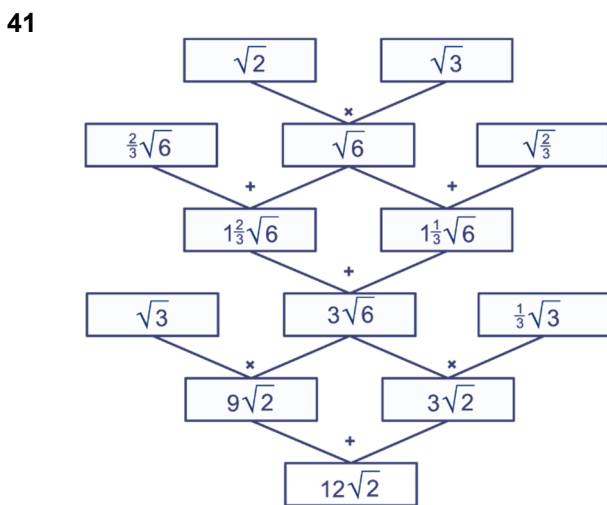
37 $\sqrt{16} = 4$ $\sqrt{4} = 2$
 $\sqrt{100} = 10$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{10.000}} = \frac{1}{100}$

38 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 $3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{5}$ $3\sqrt{11} + 2\sqrt{11} = 5\sqrt{11}$
 $\sqrt{5}$ $3\sqrt{11} - 2\sqrt{11} = \sqrt{11}$
 $3 \cdot \sqrt{100} = 3 \cdot 10 = 30$ $3\sqrt{11} \cdot 2\sqrt{11} = 6 \cdot 11 = 66$
 $3\sqrt{5} : 2\sqrt{5} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ $3\sqrt{11} : 2\sqrt{11} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

39 $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{7}$
 $\sqrt{4} = 2$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

40 Linkerkolom:
 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} + 2\sqrt{6} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6} = 2\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}$
 $2\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{\frac{14}{49}} = 2\sqrt{14} + \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14} = 2\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14}$
 $50 \cdot 2 = 100$

Rechterkolom:
 $\sqrt{\frac{6}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{60}{100}} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{60} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{15}$
 $\sqrt{36} = 6$
 $0,8 - 0,6 = 0,2$
 2



27.5 SPECIALE DRIEHOEKEN

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

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

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

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

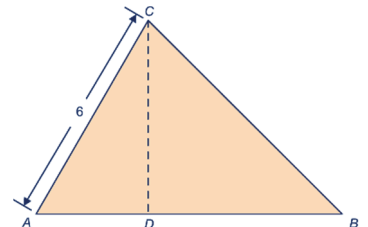
b De korte rechthoekszijde is dan $6 : \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3} : 3 = 2\sqrt{3}$ en de schuine zijde $2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$.

c De korte rechthoekszijde 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 rechthoekszijde is $3\sqrt{3}$ en de schuine zijde is $2 \cdot 3 = 6$.

45 a Teken een hoek A van 60° . 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 $BC = 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$.
 $AB = 3 + 3\sqrt{3}$

46 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 $\tan(45^\circ) = 1$

47 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

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

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

49 $2 \cdot 3 - \sqrt{18} = 6 - 3\sqrt{2}$ $4\sqrt{18} - 2 \cdot 3 = 12\sqrt{2} - 6$
 $2 \cdot \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{9} = \sqrt{3} + 3$

50 Lengte hoogtelijn is

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

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

51 a -2 en 2

b $-\sqrt{10}$ en $\sqrt{10}$

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

d $(3x)^2 = 12$

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:

$$3x^2 = 16$$

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

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

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPER OPGAVEN

15 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 $1000^2 = 1.000.000$

16 a Nee, want $\frac{3}{2} \neq \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$. Nee, want $\frac{7}{5} \neq \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10}{7}$.

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

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

$$x^2 = 2$$

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

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

22 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:

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

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

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

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

- 24 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.

- 25 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 $x = 2$.

- 33 ab** Ze zijn elkaars omgekeerde,
want $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot n} = \sqrt{1} = 1$.

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

- 52 a** $6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 24$
- b** $O = 6r^2$
- c** $11 = 6r^2$
 $\frac{11}{6} = r^2$
 $\frac{66}{36} = r^2$
 $r = \sqrt{\frac{66}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{66}$ 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 a** $2 \cdot 11 - 1 = 21$, $2 \cdot 16 - 1 = 31$, $2n + 1$
b $(n + 1)^2 - n^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 = 2n + 1$

- 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** $2 + 5 = 7$ cm, dus 70 mm.

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

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

$\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} + 4$ cm = $\sqrt{13} + 4$, dat is ongeveer 76 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: $\sqrt{3^2 + 0,2^2} = \sqrt{9,04} \approx 3,0067$ 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 $\sqrt{25^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{626} \approx 25,02$ m.
Dus 2 cm langer.

- 9** Linkerkolom:
 $(5x)^2 = 50$ (manier 1)
 $5x = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$ of $5x = -\sqrt{50} = -5\sqrt{2}$

$x = \sqrt{2}$ of $x = -\sqrt{2}$
 $(5x)^2 = 50$ (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:

$$(5x)^2 = 20 \text{ (manier 1)}$$

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

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

$$(5x)^2 = 20 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$25x^2 = 20$$

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

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

$$(\sqrt{2}x)^2 = 10 \text{ (manier 1)}$$

$$\sqrt{2}x = \sqrt{10} \text{ of } \sqrt{2}x = -\sqrt{10}$$

$$x = \sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$(\sqrt{2}x)^2 = 10 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$2x^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 = 5$$

$$x = \sqrt{5} \text{ of } x = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$10 \text{ a } \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ en } 2\sqrt{5}$$

b Hoogte driehoek is

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

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

$$11 \quad 4 \cdot 5 = 20 \quad 6 \cdot 5 = 30 \quad 25\sqrt{6}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \quad 6 \quad 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6} = 3\sqrt{6} \quad 2\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6} = 5\sqrt{6} \quad \sqrt{1000} = 10\sqrt{10}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 4 \quad \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \frac{\sqrt{33}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{33}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} \quad \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$12 \text{ a } \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{b } 2 \cdot (1 + 2\sqrt{2}) = 2 + 4\sqrt{2} \approx 7,7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{c } 1 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \approx 2,83 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$13 \text{ a } \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{b } \sqrt{\sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{6}^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18,01 = 9,005 \text{ m.}$$

$$x^2 + 9^2 = 9,005^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0,090025, \text{ dus } x \approx 0,30 \text{ m.}$$

Dus $x \approx 30 \text{ cm}$.

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

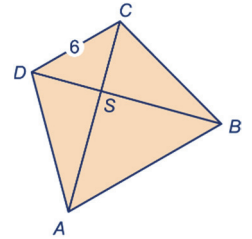
$$\text{b } \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6} = 6$$

$$16 \quad DS = CS = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$AS = BS = \sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$AD = BC = 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$AB = 3\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$$



17 a Per speler:

$$\frac{60.000}{\sqrt{16}} = 15.000 \text{ gulden,}$$

$$\text{totaal: } 16 \cdot 15.000 = 240.000 \text{ gulden.}$$

$$\text{b } \frac{60.000}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot 10 \approx 189.737 \text{ gulden}$$

$$\text{c } b = \frac{60.000}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot n = 60.000\sqrt{n}$$

$$18 \quad \sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$