



b

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.

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  $x = -\sqrt{5}$

$(2x)^2 = 40$                        $(\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = 40$   
 $4x^2 = 40$                          $\frac{1}{4}x^2 = 40$   
 $x^2 = 10$                           $x^2 = 160$   
 $x = \sqrt{10}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{10}$        $x = \sqrt{160}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{160}$   
( $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{40}$  of  $x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{40}$ )    ( $x = 2\sqrt{40}$  of  $x = -2\sqrt{40}$ )

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  $\sqrt{\quad}$   $\sqrt{\quad}$

## 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:

$2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$

c

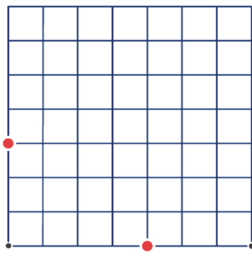
Omtrek C:  $6\sqrt{5}$

Omtrek D:  $4\sqrt{10}$

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

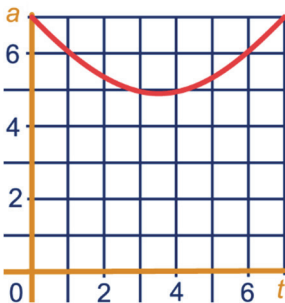


b Lengte is  $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ .

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

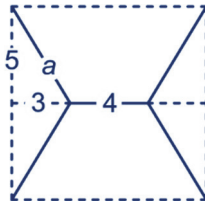
$$a = \sqrt{3,5^2 + 3,5^2} = \sqrt{24,5} \approx 4,9 \text{ cm.}$$

31 a Zie plaatje:

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

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

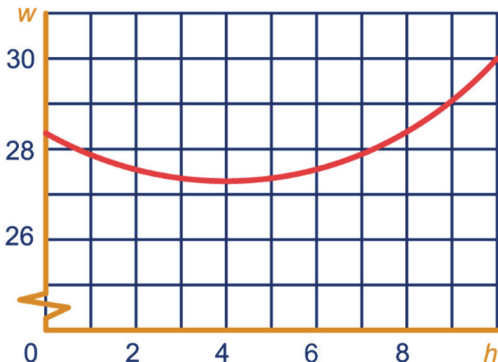
$$w \approx 27,3$$



b

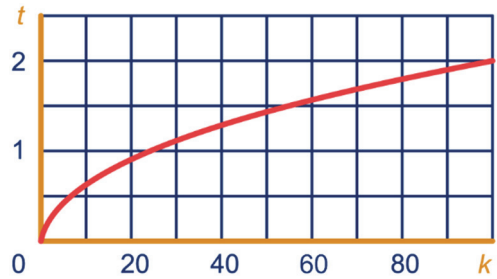
h	0	2	4	6	8	10
w exact	$4\sqrt{50}$	$2 + 4\sqrt{41}$		$6 + 4\sqrt{29}$	$8 + 4\sqrt{26}$	30
w benaderd	28,3	27,6		27,5	28,4	30

c



d Als  $h \approx 4$ .

32 a

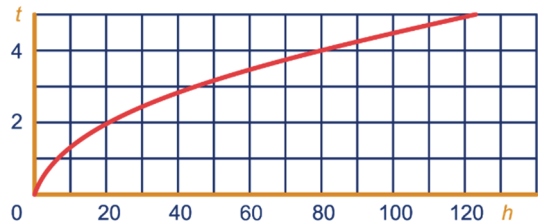


b iets meer dan 6 cm.

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

33 a Korter; de steen valt steeds sneller.

b



c Ongeveer 80 m.

d  $0,45\sqrt{h} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{h} = \frac{4}{0,45} = 8\frac{8}{9}$ , dus  
 $h = (8\frac{8}{9})^2 \approx 79,01$  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  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$

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

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

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

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

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

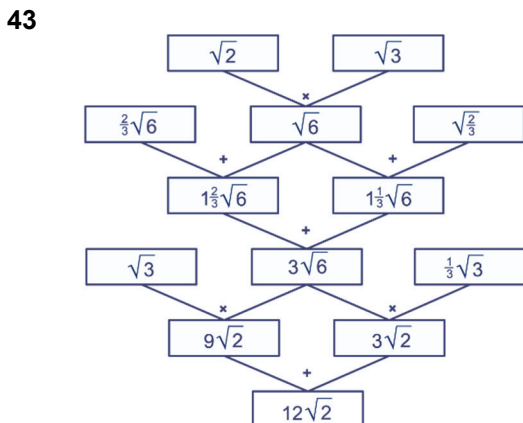
b  $8\sqrt{6}$                        $2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $2\sqrt{6}$                        $2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$   
 $15 \cdot 6 = 90$                        $2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$   
 $\frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$                        $2\sqrt{3} : 2\sqrt{3} = 1$

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:  
 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} + 2\sqrt{6} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6} = 2\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}$   
 $2\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{\frac{14}{49}} = 2\sqrt{14} + \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14} = 2\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14}$

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



## 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  $5\sqrt{3}$

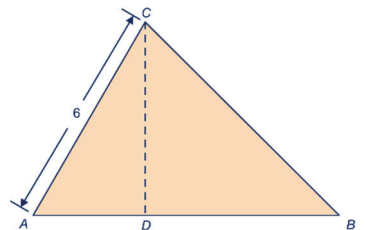
b De korte rechthoekszijde is dan  $6 : \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3} : 3 = 2\sqrt{3}$  en de schuine zijde  $2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$ .

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  $2 \cdot 3 = 6$ .

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

$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ miljoen}}{10 \text{ miljoen}}} = 100 \cdot \sqrt{0,2} \approx 44,7$ , 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:  
 $9x^2 = 12$   
 $x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

Eerste manier:

$3x^2 = 12$   
 $x^2 = 4$

$x = 2$  of  $x = -2$

Tweede manier:

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

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

$(3x)^2 = 11$

Eerste manier:

$9x^2 = 11$

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

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

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

Eerste manier:

$3x^2 = 16$

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

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

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

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

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

Eerste manier:

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

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

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

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

Eerste manier:

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

$x^2 = 16$

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

Tweede manier:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$r \approx 75,6$  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  $2 \cdot 3 - \sqrt{18} = 6 - 3\sqrt{2}$      $4\sqrt{18} - 2 \cdot 3 = 12\sqrt{2} - 6$

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

- 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 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0,5 |
| 2             | 4   |
| 8             | 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  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $x^2 = 2$   
 $x = \sqrt{2}$  of  $x = -\sqrt{2}$   
 Alleen  $x = \sqrt{2}$  voldoet, want  $x > 0$ .

- 24 a Bovenste rij:  
 $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$      $\sqrt{76} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{19} = 2\sqrt{19}$   
 $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$      $\sqrt{84} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{21} = 2\sqrt{21}$   
 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  $x = (\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 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 elkaars 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  $r = \sqrt{\frac{O}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{60}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} \cdot \sqrt{60} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{60}$

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

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

ongeveer 67 mm.

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

ongeveer 70 mm.

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

76 mm.

4  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1}{10}$     $\sqrt{\frac{144}{100}} = \frac{12}{10} = 1,2$   
 $2^4 = 16$    8

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{225}{4}} = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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  $\sqrt{10}$

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

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

9 Linkerkolom:

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

$$5x = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ of } 5x = -\sqrt{50} = -5\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$(5x)^2 = 50 \text{ (manier 2)}$$

$$25x^2 = 50$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$2x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 6$$

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

Rechterkolom:

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

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

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

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

$$25x^2 = 20$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$2x^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 = 5$$

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

**10 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  
 $\sqrt{(2\sqrt{5})^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{20 - 2} = \sqrt{18}$ .  
 Oppervlakte driehoek is  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{36} = 6$ .

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

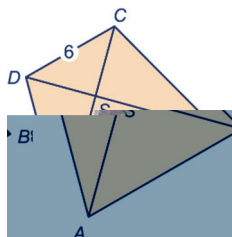
**12 a**  $\sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$   
**b**  $2 \cdot (1 + 2\sqrt{2}) = 2 + 4\sqrt{2} \approx 7,7$  cm  
**c**  $1 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \approx 2,83$  cm<sup>2</sup>

**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  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18,01 = 9,005$  m.  
 $x^2 + 9^2 = 9,005^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0,090025$ , dus  $x \approx 0,30$  m.  
 Dus  $x \approx 30$  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:  $\frac{60.000}{\sqrt{16}} = 15.000$  gulden,  
 totaal:  $16 \cdot 15.000 = 240.000$  gulden.

**b**  $\frac{60.000}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot 10 \approx 189.737$  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**  $\rho = 10 \cdot 6^3 = 2160$  kW/u,  
 $\rho = 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10.000$  kW/u

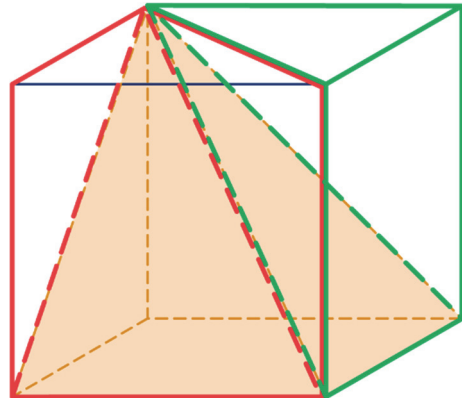
**b**  $2^3 = 8$  keer

**c**  $1000 = 10 \cdot w^3$   
 $100 = w^3$   
 $w = \sqrt[3]{100} \approx 4,6$  m/s

**d**  $w = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\rho}{10}} = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt[3]{100\rho}$

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

**21 a**



**b**  $i = \frac{1}{3}r^3$

**c**  $30, \sqrt[3]{900}$

**d**  $r = \sqrt[3]{3i}$

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