

# **Graad 11 – Boek B**

(CAPS Uitgawe)

## **INHOUD:**

**Bladsy:**

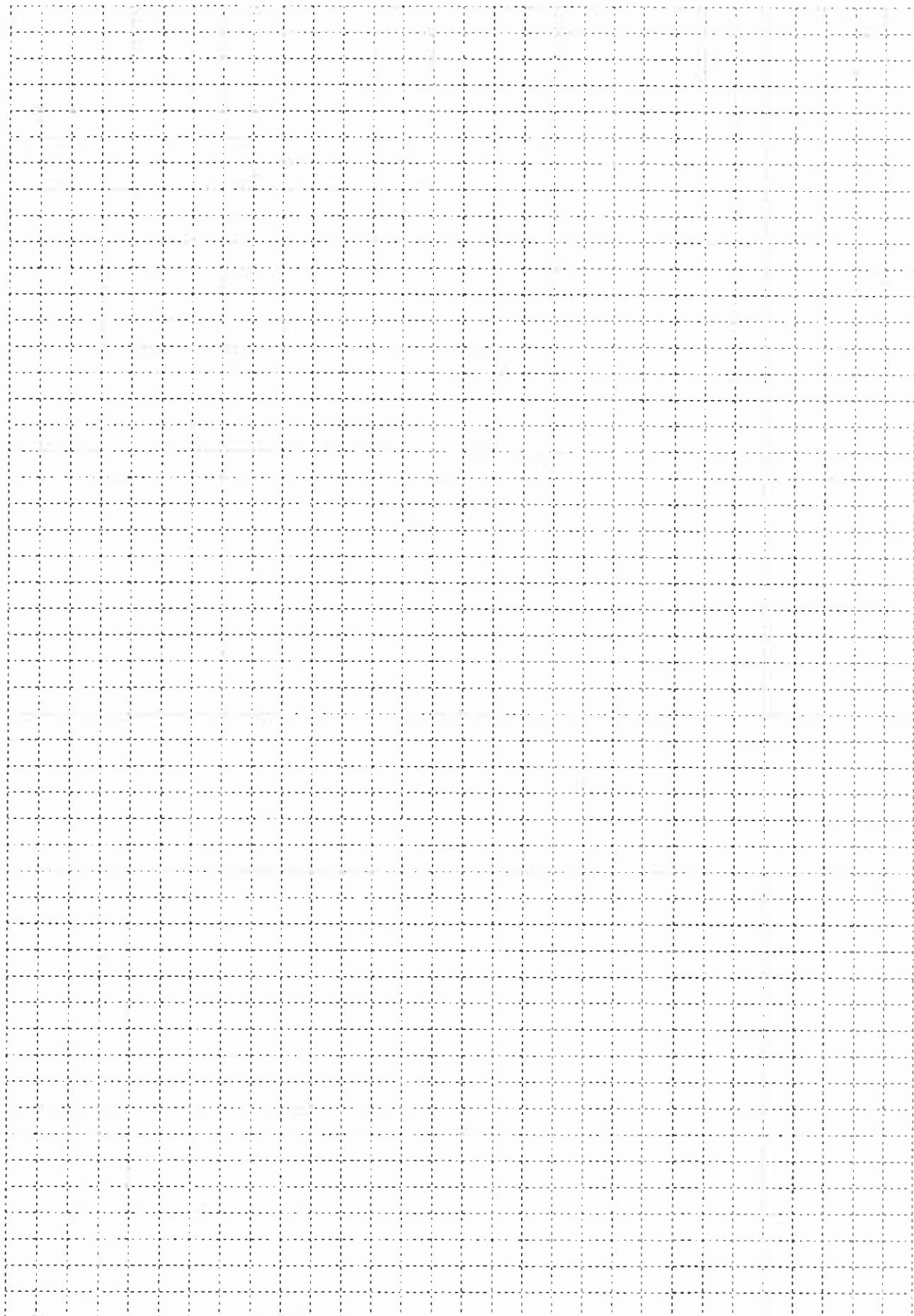
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## Hoofstuk B1

### Funksies

#### **B1.1 Lineêre funksie:**

Hersiening!

Standaardvorm:  $y = mx + c$  met  $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$  as die gradiënt en  $c$  as die  $y$ -afsnit.

Oefening 1:

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) Skets die volgende pare reguitlyne telkens op dieselfde assestelsel en bepaal die gemeenskaplike snypunt vir elk:

(a)  $x - y + 1 = 0$  en  $x + y = 3$

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(b)  $2y + 1 = x$  en  $x + y = 1$

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(c)  $2x + 3 = y$  en  $2y - 4x + 6 = 0$

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(d)  $4x + 2y = -3$  en  $2y + 15 = 3x$

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- (2) Bepaal die vergelyking van die reguitlyn:

- (a) deur die punte  $(1 ; 3)$  en  $(2 ; -1)$

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- (b) deur die punt  $(4 ; 0)$  en ewewydig aan  $3y + 6x - 2 = 0$

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(c) deur die punte  $(3 ; -7)$  en  $(3 ; 4)$

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(d) deur die punt  $(0 ; 2)$  met 'n inklinasie van  $135^\circ$

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(3) Die punte  $(3 ; 5)$ ,  $(0 ; 4)$  en  $(-1 ; m)$  is kollineêr. Bepaal die waarde van  $m$ .

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(4)  $3x - 2y = 3$  en  $px + 1 = 2y$  is loodreg op mekaar. Bereken  $p$ .

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## B1.2 Kwadratiese funksie (parabool):

### B1.2.1 Skets van die parabool:

#### B1.2.1.1 Standaardvorm 1:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

##### Invloed van a: [Vorm!]

As  $a > 0$  :



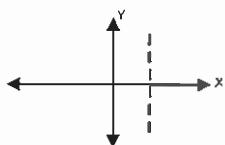
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as  $a < 0$ :

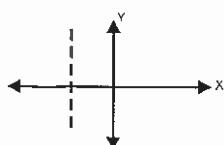


##### Invloed van b: [Simmetrije-as!]

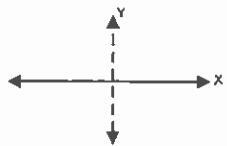
As simm-as ( $x$ ) =  $\frac{-b}{2a} > 0$  dan is:



As simm-as ( $x$ ) =  $\frac{-b}{2a} < 0$  dan is:

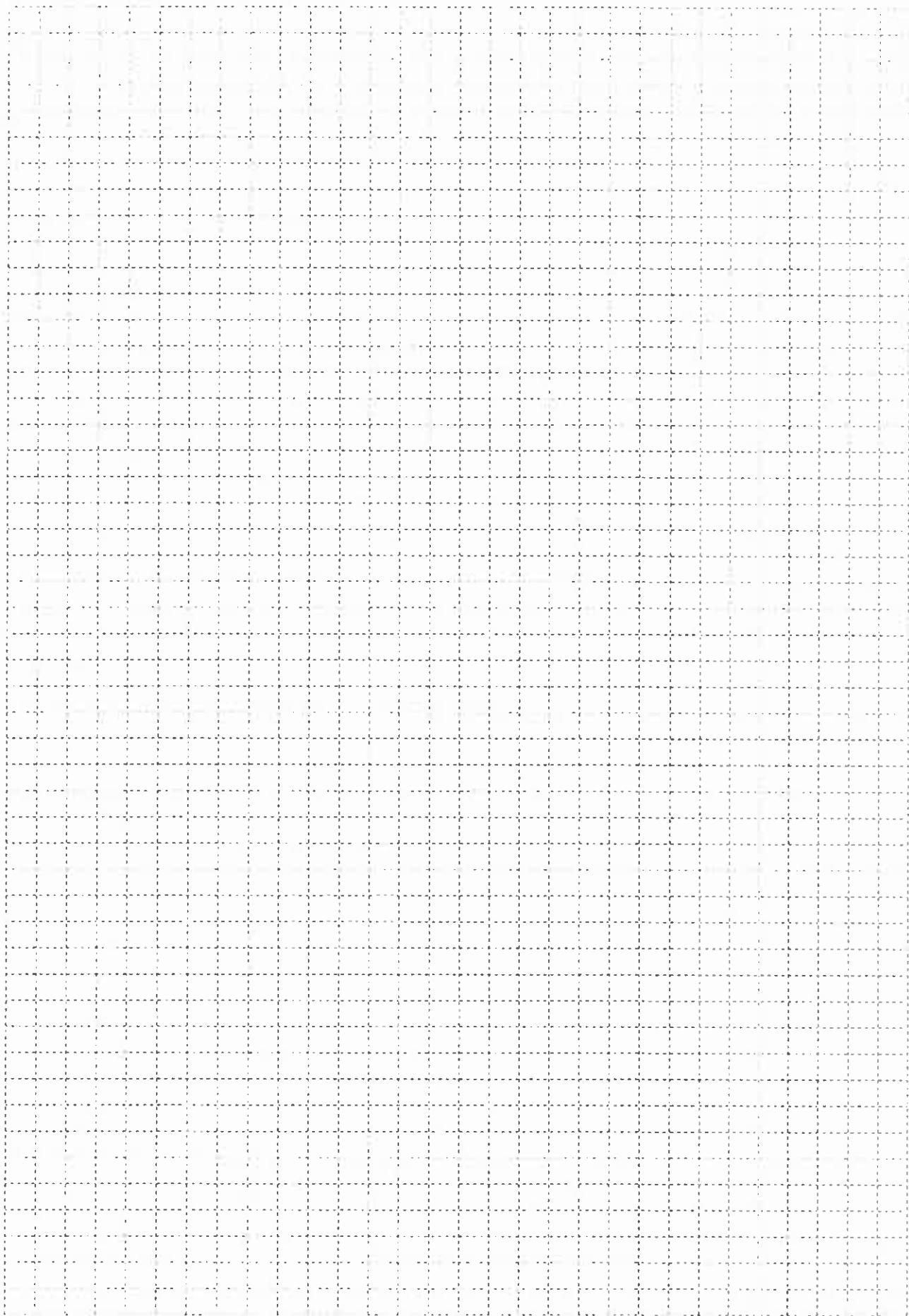


As simm-as ( $x$ ) =  $\frac{-b}{2a} = 0$  dan is:



##### Invloed van c: [y-afsnit!]

c verteenwoordig, net soos by die reguitlyn, die  $y$ -afsnit van die parabool.



Vb. 1 Skets die volgende:  $2y = -2x^2 + 4x + 16$   
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Stap 1 [Skryf vergelyking in standaardvorm]:  $y = -x^2 + 2x + 8$

Stap 2 [Interpreteer die vorm]:  $a < 0 \therefore$

Stap 3 [Bepaal die y-afsnit]:  $c = 8$  of stel  $x = 0 \therefore$  y-afsnit:  $(0 ; 8)$

Stap 4 [Bepaal die x-afsnit(te)]: Daar kan twee, een of geen x-afsnit(te) wees.

Stel  $y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = -x^2 + 2x + 8$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 8$$

$$0 = (x - 4)(x + 2)$$

$$\therefore x = 4 \text{ of } x = -2$$

$$\therefore x\text{-afsnitte: } (4 ; 0) \text{ en } (-2 ; 0)$$

NS: Indien daar nie faktore is nie, maak gebruik van die formule!

Stap 5 [Bepaal die vergelyking van die simmetriee-as]: Formule  $\rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

Uit standaardvorm is  $a = -1$  en  $b = 2 \rightarrow$

$$x = \frac{-2}{2(-1)}$$

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

of die simm-as is presies tussen die twee x-afsnitte:  $\therefore$  simm-as =  $\frac{4 + (-2)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

Stap 6 [Bepaal die draaipunt se koördinate]:

Vervang  $x = 1$  (simm-as) in vgl van stap 1

$$\therefore y = -x^2 + 2x + 8$$

$$\therefore y = -(1)^2 + 2(1) + 8$$

$$\therefore y = -1 + 2 + 8 = 9$$

$$\therefore DP = (1 ; 9)$$

Stap 7 [Skets die funksie se kromme]:

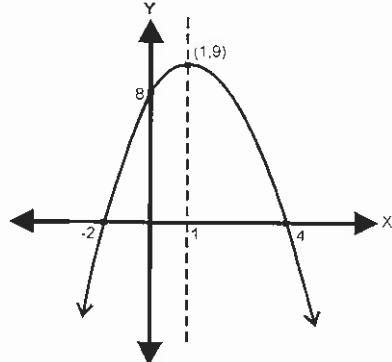
Toon x-en y-afsnitte en draaipunt duidelik aan.

Afleidings:

**Maks waarde van 9**

Def vers:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Waarde vers:  $y \leq 9$



Oefening 2:

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Skets die volgende funksies op verskillende assestelsels: (Skets links!)

(a)  $y = x^2 + 8x + 12$

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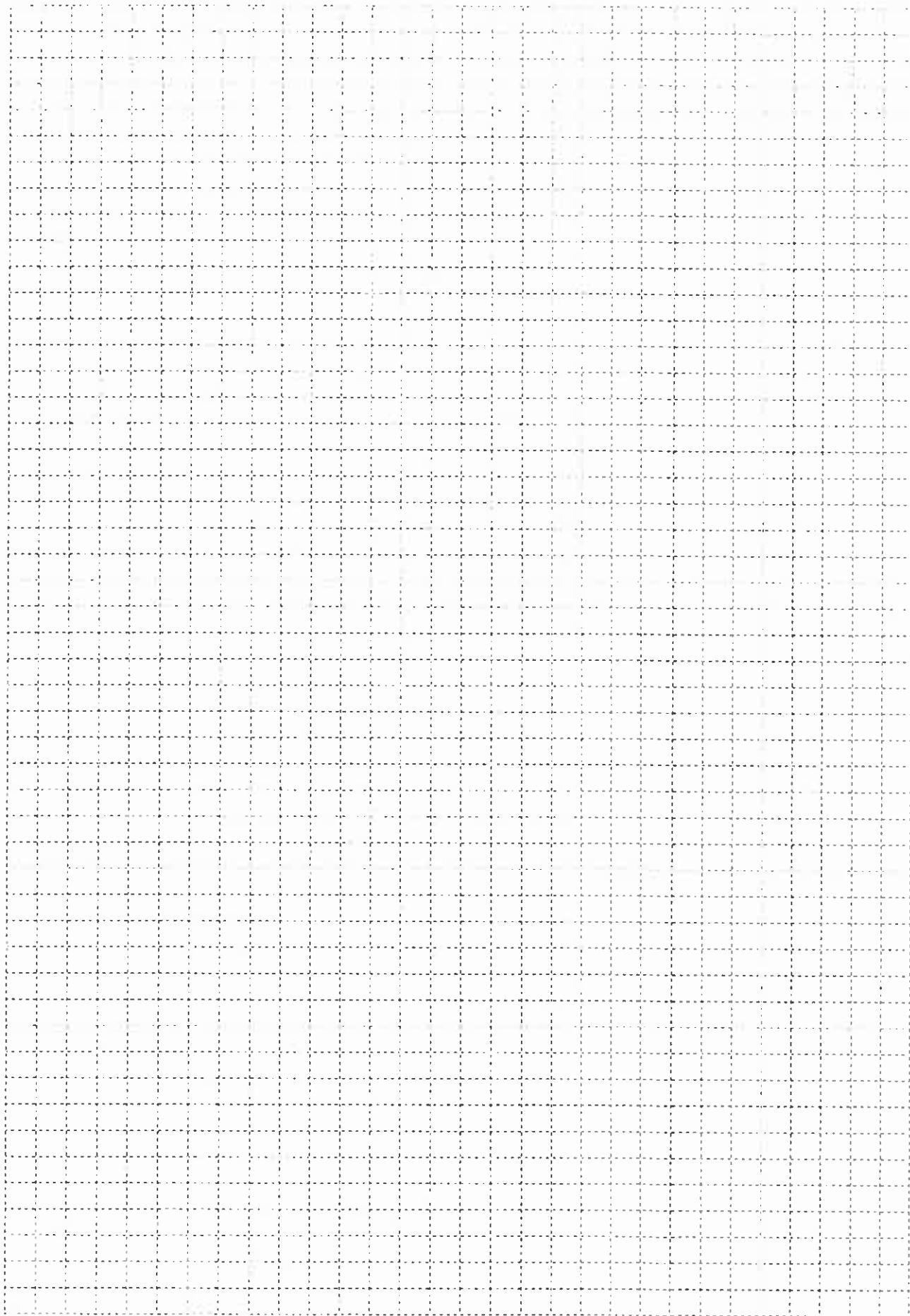
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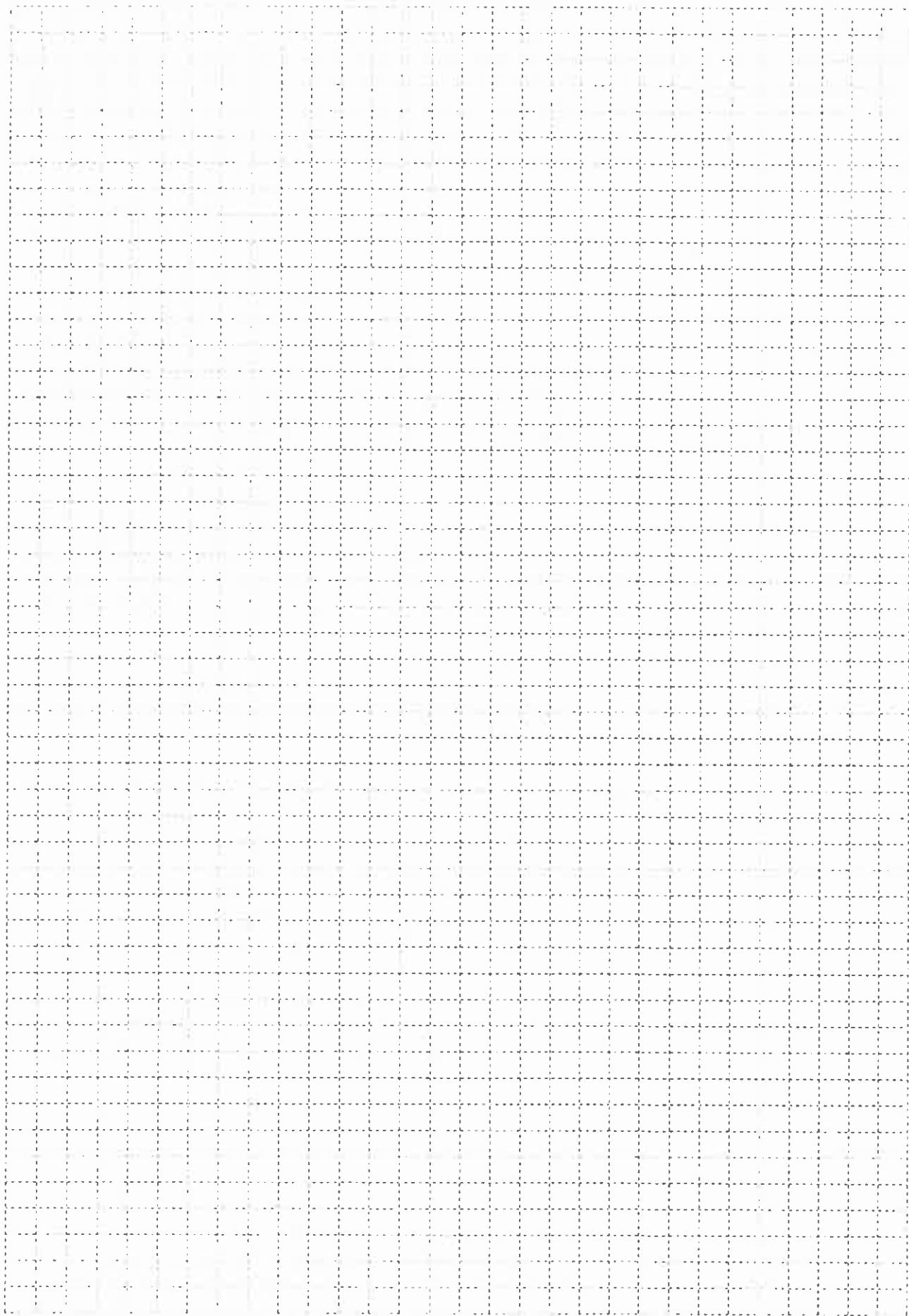


(b)  $y = -x^2 - x + 6$

$$(c) \quad 2y = 2x^2 - 6x + 4$$

(d)  $y = x^2 + 4x + 1$

(e)  $y = -x^2 - 2x - 3$



- (2) Beskou:  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$
- (a) Skets f. Toon alle berekening.

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- (b) Skets op dieselfde assestelsel as in (a):  $g:x \rightarrow -3x + 3$ . Toon alle berekening.

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- (c) Bepaal die volgende:
- (i) g se definisieversameling.
  - (ii) f se waardeversameling.
  - (iii) Vergelyking van f se simmetriee-as.
  - (iv) Die koördinate waar  $f \cap g$ .

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- (3) (a) Skets die volgende op dieselfde assestelsel:  $p(x) = x^2 - 2x$  en  $q(x) = 4 - x^2$

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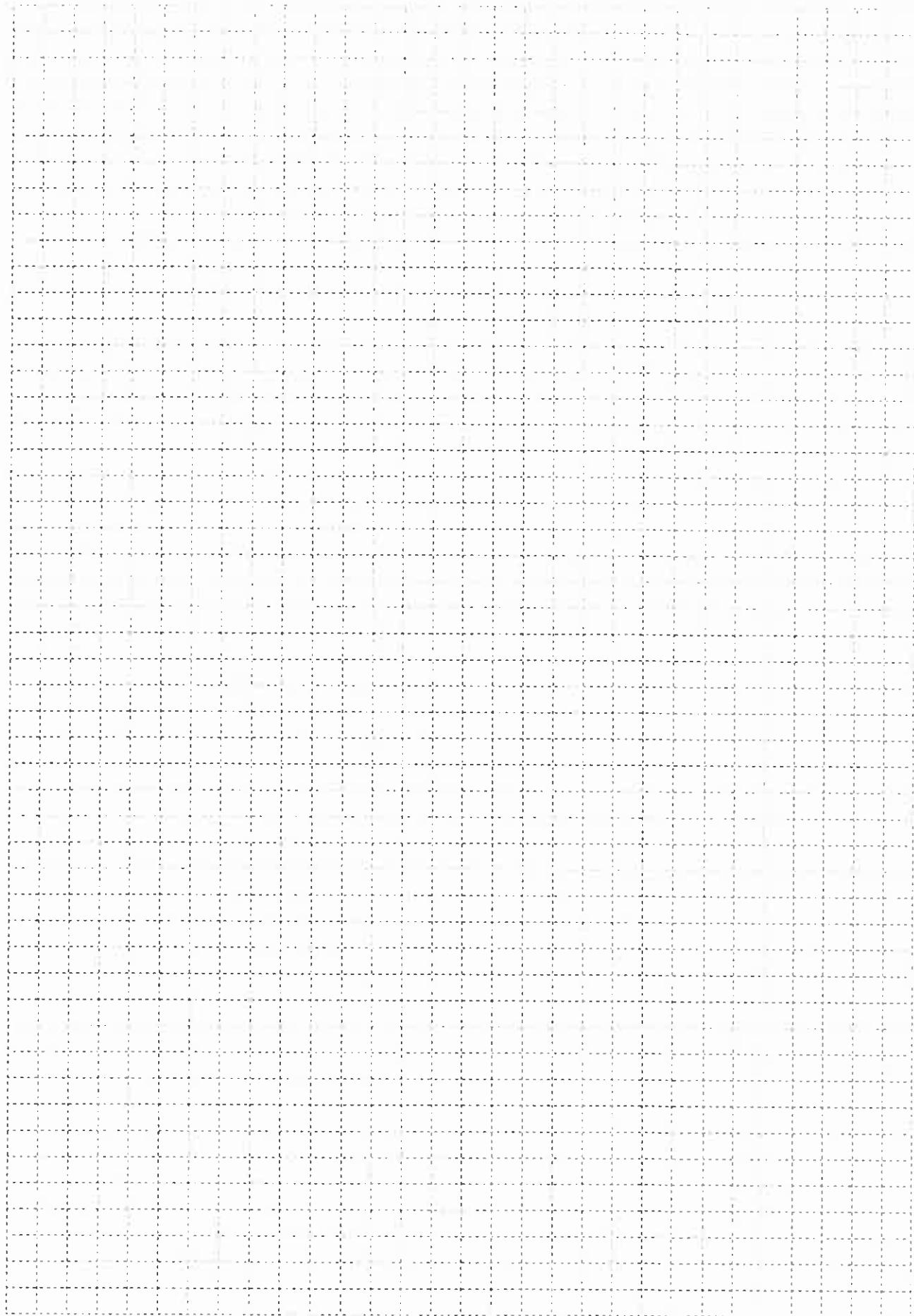
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- (b) Bepaal die volgende aan die hand van die grafieke in (a):
- (i) Definisieversameling van p.
  - (ii) Waardeversameling van q.
  - (iii) Min/Maks waarde van q.
  - (iv)  $x$  as  $p(x) = q(x)$ .
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### B1.2.1.2 Standaardvorm 2:

$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

#### Invloed van a: [Vorm!]

As  $a > 0$  :  en as  $a < 0$ : 

#### Invloed van p: [Simmetrije-as!]

Simm-as se vergelyking:  $x = p$

#### Invloed van q: [Min/Maks!]

$q$  verteenwoordig die  $y$ -koördinaat van die draaipunt.  $\therefore DP = (p; q)$

Vb. 2 Skets die volgende:  $y = (x - 1)^2 - 4$   
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Stap 1 [Interpreteer die vorm]:  $a > 0 \quad \therefore$  

Stap 2 [Bepaal die draaipunt se koördinate]:  $DP = (p; q) = (1; -4)$

Stap 3 [Bepaal  $x$ -afsnit(te)]: Stel  $y = 0$

$$\therefore 0 = (x - 1)^2 - 4 \quad \text{of} \quad 0 = (x - 1)^2 - 4$$

$$4 = (x - 1)^2 \quad 0 = x^2 - 2x + 1 - 4$$

$$\pm\sqrt{4} = x - 1 \quad 0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$\pm 2 = x - 1 \quad 0 = (x - 3)(x + 1)$$

$$\therefore x = +2 + 1 \quad \text{of} \quad x = -2 + 1 \quad x = 3 \quad \text{of} \quad x = -1$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \quad x = -1 \quad \therefore x\text{-afsnitte: } (3; 0) \text{ en } (-1; 0)$$

Stap 4 [Bepaal  $y$ -afsnit]: Stel  $x = 0$

$$\therefore y = (0 - 1)^2 - 4$$

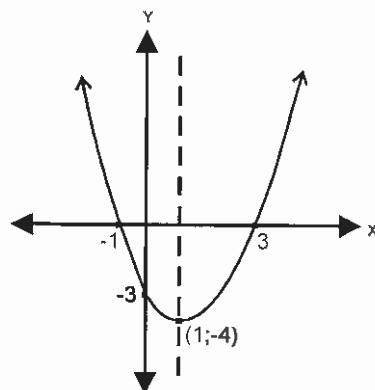
$$\therefore y = (-1)^2 - 4$$

$$\therefore y = 1 - 4$$

$$\therefore y = -3$$

$$\therefore y\text{-afsnit: } (0; -3)$$

Stap 5 [Teken grafiek!]

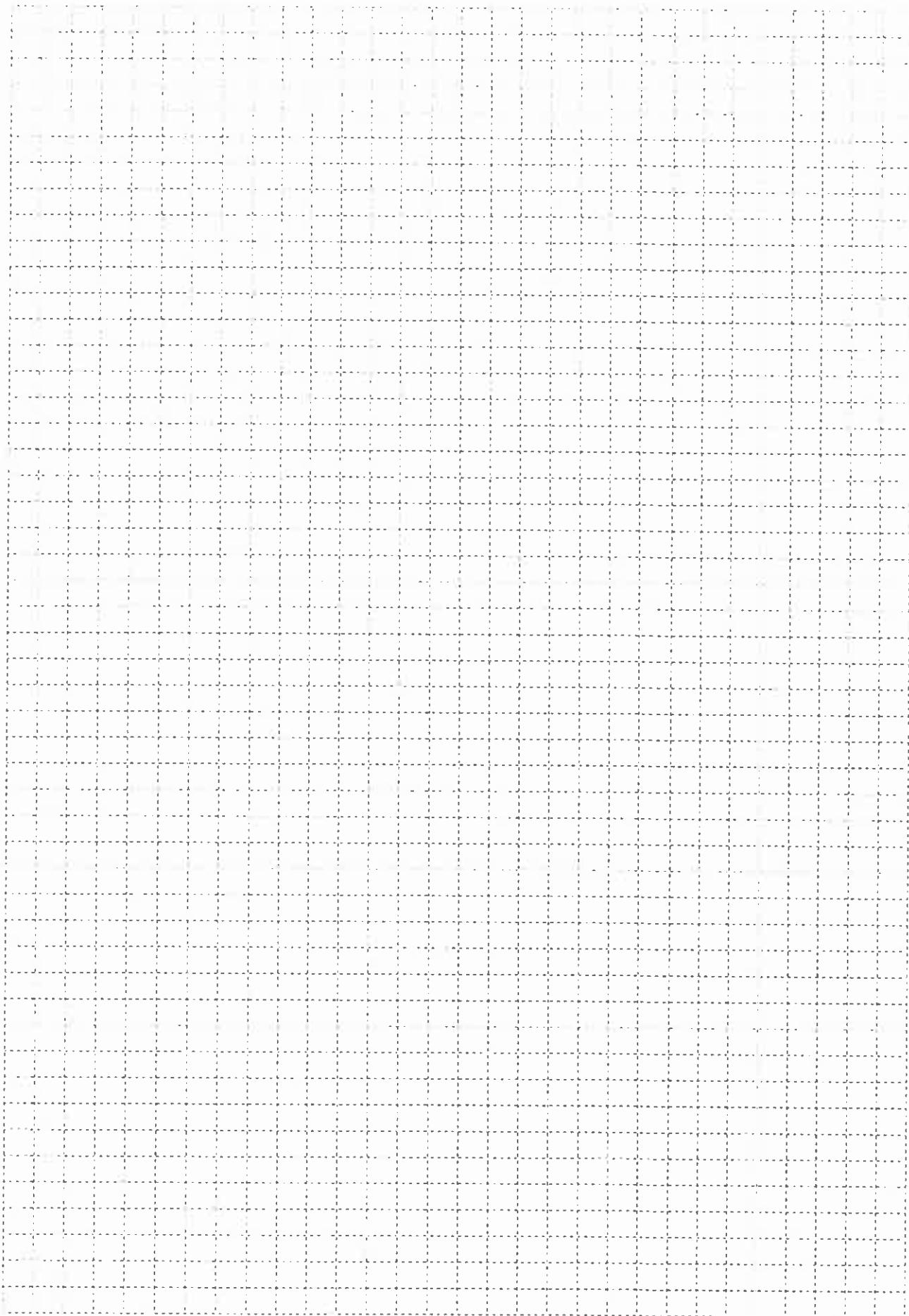


Afleidings:

Min waarde van  $-4$

Def vers:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Waarde vers:  $y \geq -4$



Oefening 3:

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Skets die volgende funksies op verskillende assestelsels: (Skets links!)

(a)  $y = 2(x + 1)^2 - 8$

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(b)  $y = -(x + 2)^2 + 1$

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(c)  $y = -3(x + 3)^2$

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(d)  $y = (x - 2)^2 + 2$

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(2) Beskou:  $h: x \rightarrow -(x + 1)^2 - 3$ (a) Skets  $h$ . Toon alle berekeninge.

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(b) Skets  $p(x) = -x^2 - 3$  op dieselfde assestelsel as (a).

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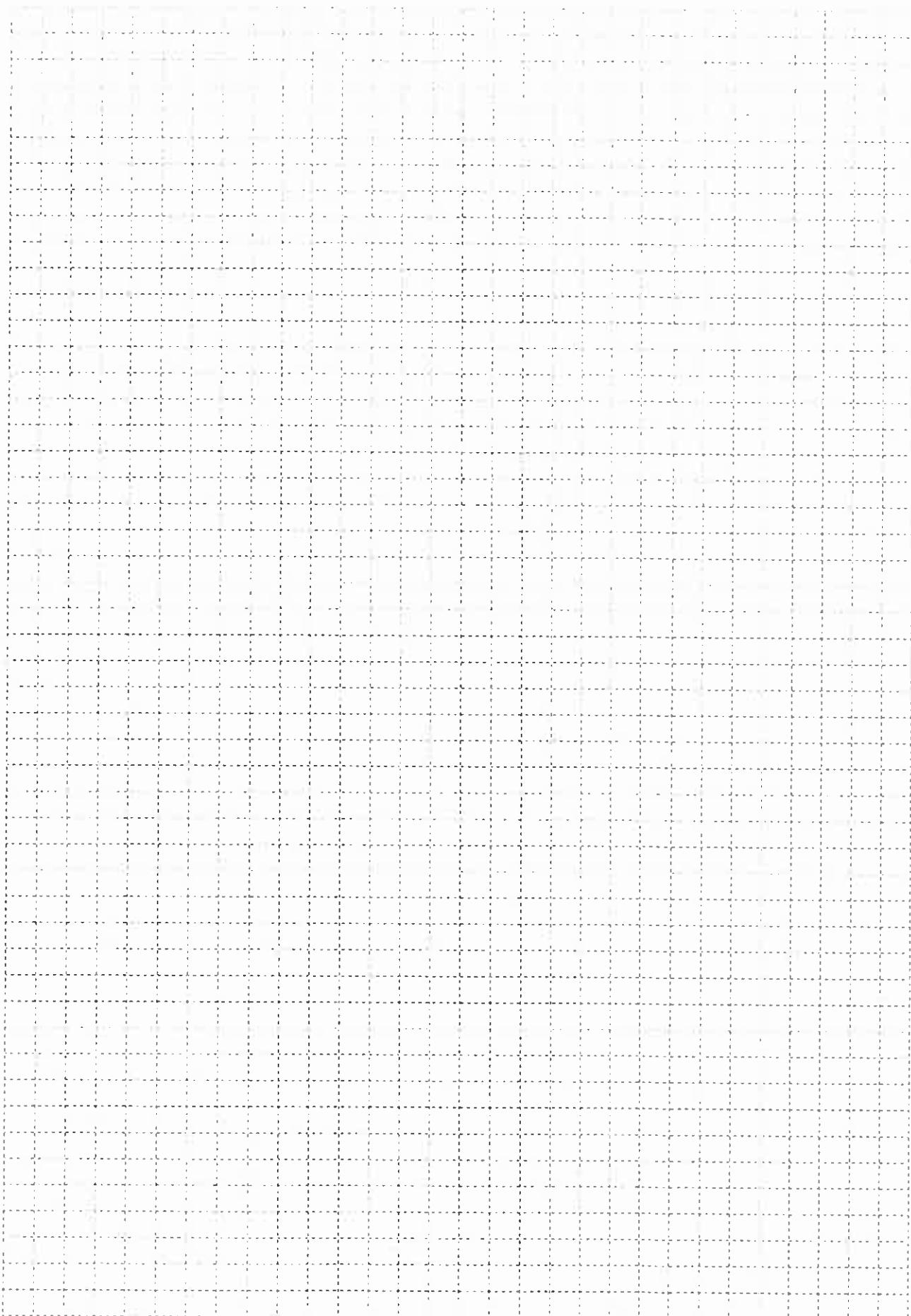
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- (c) Beskryf die transformasie van  $h$  na  $p$  soos in die grafiek van (a) en (b). Watter invloed het sodanige transformasie op die vergelykings van  $h$  na  $p$ :
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- (d) Bepaal die vergelyking van die reguitlyn deur die draaipunte van die twee parabole:
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- (e) Skryf die waardeversamelings van  $h$  en  $p$  neer:
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### B1.2.1.3 Standaardvorm 3:

$$y = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

Invloed van  $a$ : [Vorm!]

As  $a > 0$  :  en as  $a < 0$ : 

Invloed van  $x_1$  en  $x_2$ : [x-afsnitte!]

Parabool sny x-as by  $x_1$  en  $x_2$ .

Vb. 3 Skets die volgende:  $y = 2(x - 3)(x + 1)$   
\*\*\*\*\*

Stap 1 [Interpreteer die vorm]:  $a > 0 \therefore$  

Stap 2 [Bepaal die x-afsnitte]:  $x_1 = 3$  en  $x_2 = -1$   
 $\therefore$  x-afsnitte:  $(3; 0)$  en  $(-1; 0)$

Stap 3 [Bepaal die vergelyking van die simmetrije-as]: simm-as =  $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$   
 $x = \frac{3 + (-1)}{2} = 1$

Stap 3 [Bepaal die draaipunt se koördinate]:

Vervang  $x = 1$  (simm-as) in vergelyking  $\therefore y = 2(1 - 3)(1 + 1)$

$$\therefore y = 2(-2)(2) = -8$$

$$\therefore DP = (1; -8)$$

Stap 4 [Bepaal y-afsnit]: Stel  $x = 0$

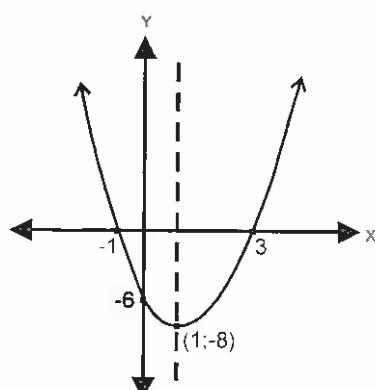
$$\therefore y = 2(0 - 3)(0 + 1)$$

$$\therefore y = 2(-3)(1)$$

$$\therefore y = -6$$

$$\therefore y\text{-afsnit: } (0; -6)$$

Stap 5 [Teken grafiek!]

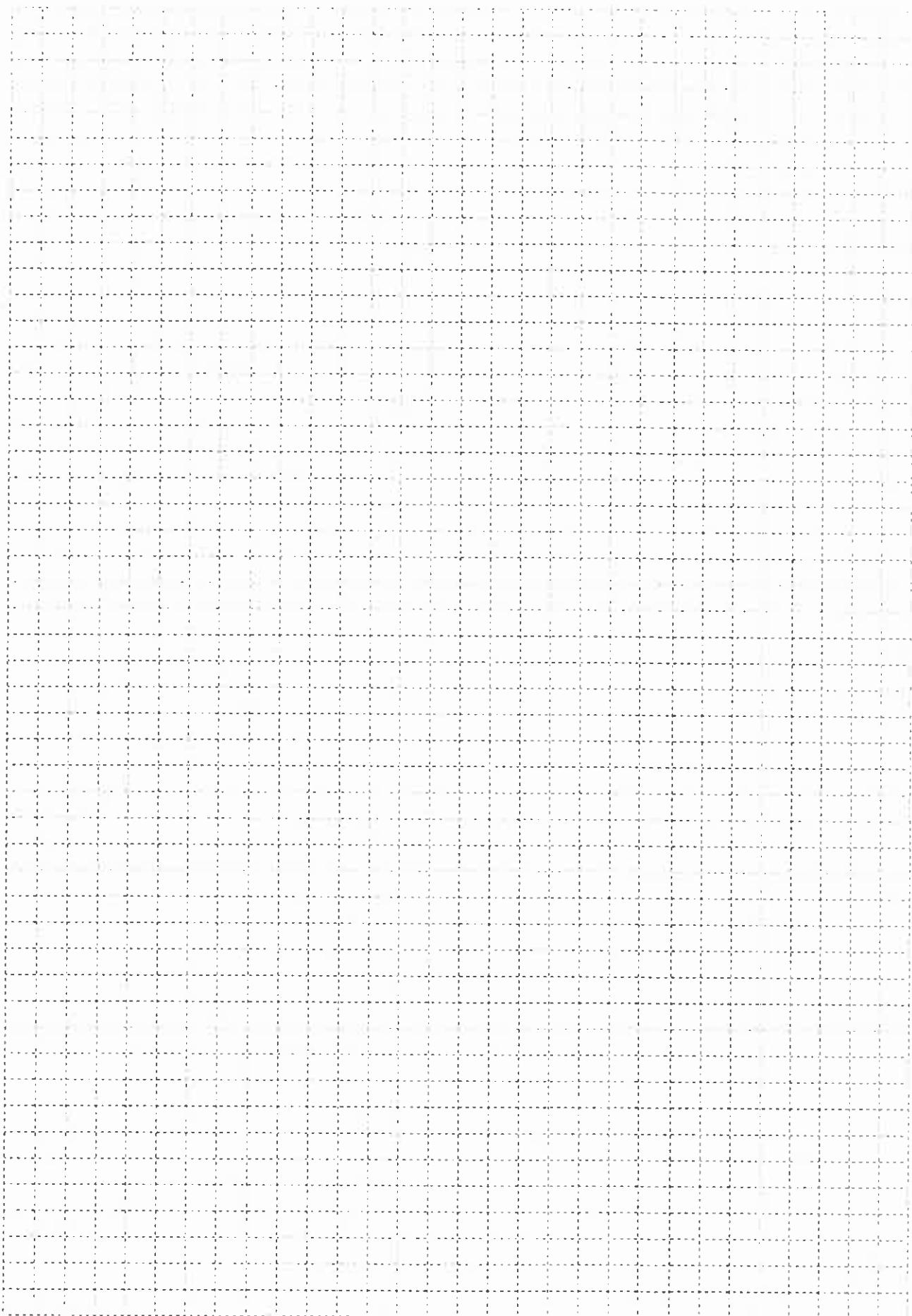


Afleidings:

Min waarde van  $-8$

Def vers:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Waarde vers:  $y \geq -8$



Oefening 4:

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Skets die volgende funksies op verskillende assestelsels: (Skets links!)

(a)  $y = -3(x + 1)(x - 1)$

(b)  $y = (x + 2)(x - 3)$

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(2) Beskou die volgende:  $f(x) = 2(x - 1)(x + 2)$  en  $g(x) = 2x^2 - 2x - 4$ (a) Skets  $f$  en  $g$  op dieselfde assestelsel.

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(b) Skryf  $g$  in die vorm  $g(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ 


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(c) Beskryf die transformasie van  $f \rightarrow g$ . Verduidelik ook die verband tussen die vergelykings van  $f$  en  $g$  en die transformasie.

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