

Graad 11 – Boek C

(CAPS Uitgawe)

INHOUD:

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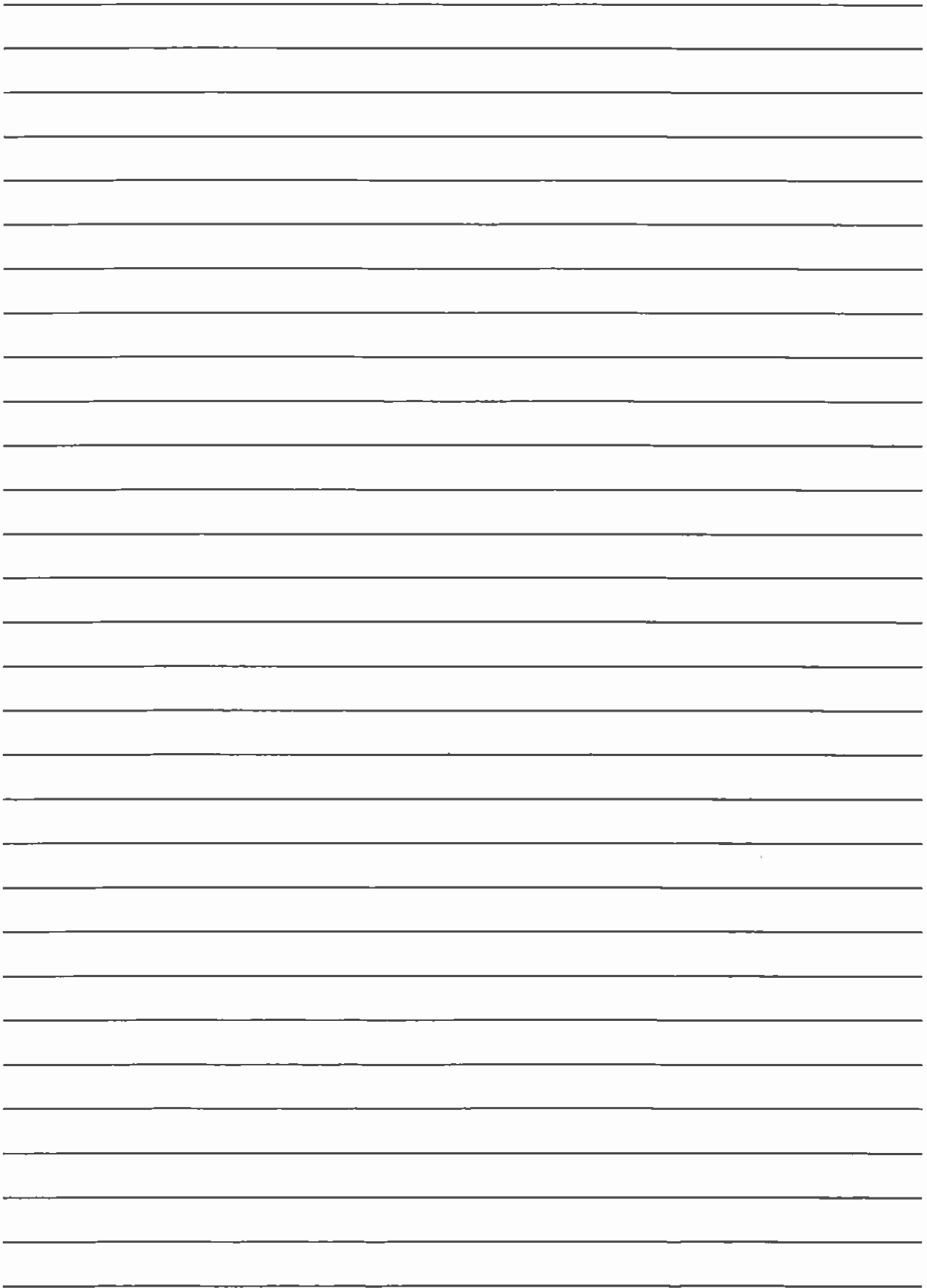
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Hoofstuk C1

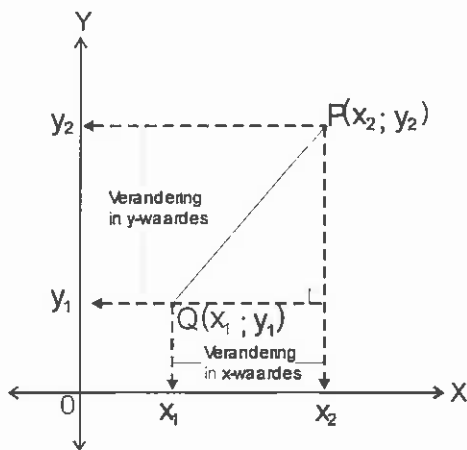
Analitiese meetkunde

C1.1 Gradiënt:

C1.1.1 Berekening van gradiënt:

In graad 10 het ons reeds die formule afgelei vir die gradiënt van 'n reguitlyn.

Afleiding van 'n formule vir die gradiënt van 'n reguitlyn:

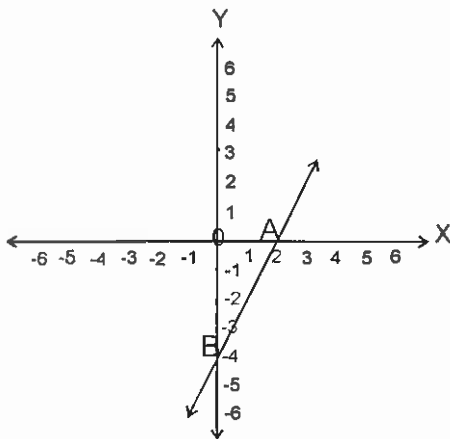


$$\text{Gradiënt/Helling} = \frac{\text{Verandering in } y\text{-waardes}}{\text{Verandering in } x\text{-waardes}}$$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{\text{Verskil in } y\text{-waardes}}{\text{Verskil in } x\text{-waardes}}$$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Vb.1



In die skets langsaan is 'n reguitlyn deur die punte A(2 ; 0) en B(0 ; -4).

Die verskil tussen die y-waardes is dus:

$$-4 - 0 = -4 \text{ en}$$

die verskil tussen die x-waardes is dus:

$$0 - 2 = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{helling} = \frac{\text{verskil tussen } y\text{-waardes}}{\text{verskil tussen } x\text{-waardes}}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{-2}$$

$$m_{AB} = \underline{2}$$

Vb.2 Bereken die gradiënt van die lyn deur die volgende punte: M(2 ; -1) en N(-2 ; 3)

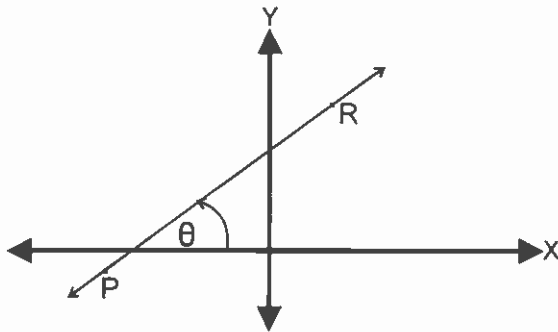
$$\begin{array}{cc} x_1 & y_1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ M(2 ; -1) & \text{en} & N(-2 ; 3) \end{array}$$

$$m_{MN} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{3 - (-1)}{-2 - (2)} = \frac{3 + 1}{-2 - 2} = \frac{4}{-4}$$

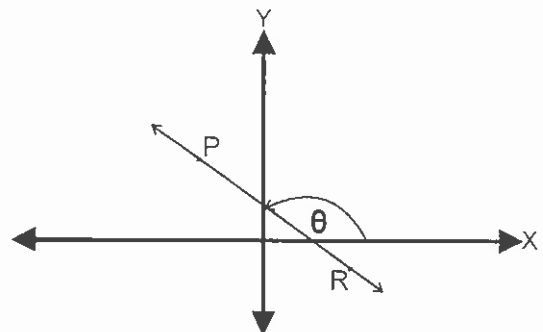
$$\therefore m_{MN} = \underline{-1}$$

C1.1.2 Toepassings van gradiënt:

- * Ewewydige lyne se gradiënte is dieselfde: As $m_1 = m_2 \Leftrightarrow$ die lyne is ewewydig.
- * Die produk van loodregte lyne se gradiënte is gelyk aan -1 :
As $m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \Leftrightarrow$ die lyne is loodreg op mekaar.
- * Drie of meer punte is kollineêr of saamlynig indien die punte op dieselfde reguitlyn lê.
 $\therefore m_{AB} = m_{BC} \Leftrightarrow$ punte A, B en C lê op dieselfde reguitlyn.
- * Die inklinasiehoek van 'n lyn is die hoek tussen die reguitlyn en die positiewe x-as:



Soos hierbo sal die inklinasiehoek, θ 'n skerphoek ($0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$) wees, indien die lyn se gradiënt positief is.



Soos hierbo sal die inklinasiehoek, θ 'n stomphoek ($90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$) wees, indien die lyn se gradiënt negatief is.

Om die inklinasiehoek te bepaal: $\tan \theta = m_{PR}$

Vb.3 Beskou: $P(-3; -2)$, $Q(5; 4)$ en $R(1; -4)$

- Bepaal of die drie punte saamlynig is.
- Bewys dat $QR \perp PR$.
- Bereken die inklinasiehoek (afgerond tot 2 desimale) van lyn PQ .

$$(a) \quad m_{PQ} = \frac{y_Q - y_P}{x_Q - x_P} = \frac{4 - (-2)}{5 - (-3)} = \frac{4 + 2}{5 + 3} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$m_{QR} = \frac{y_R - y_Q}{x_R - x_Q} = \frac{-4 - 4}{1 - 5} = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$$

$\therefore P, Q$ en R is nie saamlynig nie, want $m_{PQ} \neq m_{QR}$

(b) In (a) het ons reeds bereken dat $m_{QR} = 2$

$$m_{PR} = \frac{y_R - y_P}{x_R - x_P} = \frac{-4 - (-2)}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{-4 + 2}{1 + 3} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

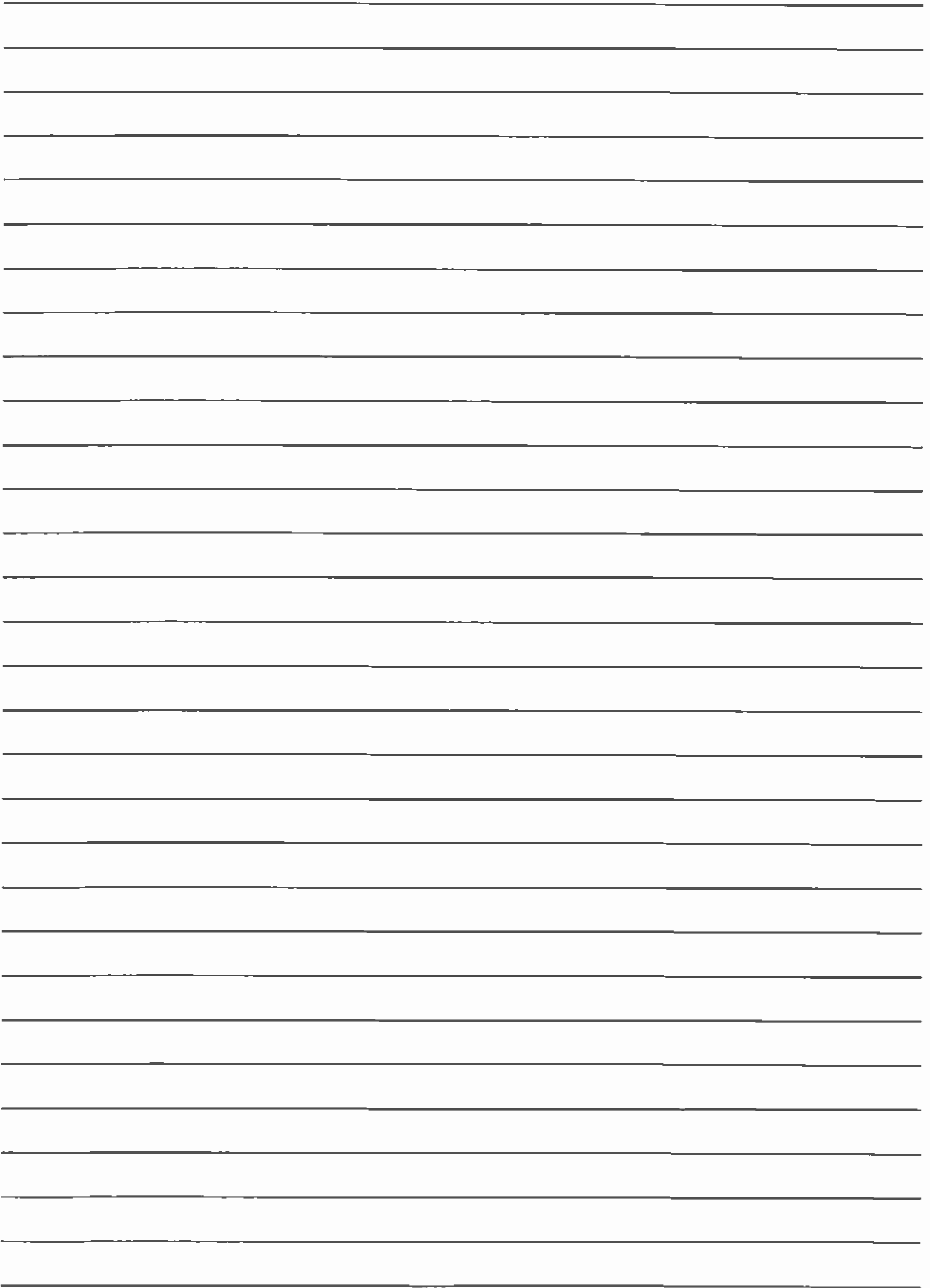
$$\therefore m_{QR} \times m_{PR} = \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{-1}{2} = -1$$

$\therefore QR \perp PR$

(c) Soos reeds in (a) bereken is $m_{PQ} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \underline{\underline{36,87^\circ}}$$



Oefening 1:

Datum: _____

(1) Bepaal of die punte A, B en C kollineêr is of nie:

(a) A(1:2), B(3:5) en C(5:7)

$$m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{5 - 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{y_C - y_B}{x_C - x_B} = \frac{7 - 5}{5 - 3} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

 $\therefore A, B$ en C is nie kollineêr!

(b) A(-1:3), B(4:0) en C(14:6)

$$m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{0 - 3}{4 - (-1)} = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{y_C - y_B}{x_C - x_B} = \frac{6 - 0}{14 - 4} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

 $\therefore A, B$ en C is nie kollineêr!

(2) M(-2:-4), N(1:-3), R(2:-1), T(-3:-1) en K(3:-4)

(a) Bepaal watter van die volgende lyne is ewewydig en watter lyne is loodreg op mekaar: MN, TK, RK, NR en TM

(b) Sonder om die inklinasiehoek te bereken, bepaal watter van die lyne in (a) sal 'n inklinasiehoek hê wat 'n skerphoek is.

(c) Bereken die inklinasiehoek van lyn TN.

$$(a) m_{MN} = \frac{y_N - y_M}{x_N - x_M} = \frac{-3 - (-4)}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{-3 + 4}{1 + 2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_{TK} = \frac{y_K - y_T}{x_K - x_T} = \frac{-4 - (-1)}{3 - (-3)} = \frac{-4 + 1}{3 + 3} = \frac{-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_{RK} = \frac{y_K - y_R}{x_K - x_R} = \frac{-4 - (-1)}{3 - 2} = \frac{-4 + 1}{3 - 2} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$m_{NR} = \frac{y_R - y_N}{x_R - x_N} = \frac{-1 - (-3)}{2 - 1} = \frac{-1 + 3}{2 - 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$m_{TM} = \frac{y_M - y_T}{x_M - x_T} = \frac{-4 - (-1)}{-2 - (-3)} = \frac{-4 + 1}{-2 + 3} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

 \therefore Ewewydige lyne: $RK \parallel TM$ en loodregte lyne: $MN \perp RK$; $MN \perp TM$; $TK \perp NR$

(b) lyne MN en NR (Positiewe gradiënte!)

$$(c) m_{TN} = \frac{y_N - y_T}{x_N - x_T} = \frac{-3 - (-1)}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{-3 + 1}{1 + 3} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \tan \theta = m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ - 26,6^\circ$$

$$\theta = 153,4^\circ$$

(3) D(-3:-1), E(0:-4), F(-1:y), G(x:3) en H(2:2). Bereken die waarde van:

(a) x, as $EG \parallel DH$

$$m_{EG} = \frac{y_G - y_E}{x_G - x_E} = \frac{3 - (-4)}{x - 0} = \frac{7}{x}$$

$$m_{DH} = \frac{y_H - y_D}{x_H - x_D} = \frac{2 - (-1)}{2 - (-3)} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7}{x} = \frac{3}{5} \quad (EG \parallel DH)$$

$$\frac{7}{x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$35 = 3x$$

$$x = \frac{35}{3} = 11\frac{2}{3}$$

(b) y, as $FH \perp DE$

$$m_{FH} = \frac{y_H - y_F}{x_H - x_F} = \frac{2 - y}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{2 - y}{3}$$

$$m_{DE} = \frac{y_E - y_D}{x_E - x_D} = \frac{-4 - (-1)}{0 - (-3)} = \frac{-4 + 1}{0 + 3} = \frac{-3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2 - y}{3} \times \frac{-3}{3} = -1 \quad (FH \perp DE)$$

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

$$-2 + y = -3$$

$$y = -1$$

C1.2 Afstand tussen twee punte:

Afleiding van 'n formule vir die afstand tussen enige twee punte:

Die koördinate van C sal $(x_2 : y_1)$ wees. want A en C het dieselfde x-koördinate en B en C dieselfde y-koördinate.

Die lengte van BC is die verskil tussen die twee x-koördinate van B en C en die lengte van AC is die verskil tussen die y-koördinate van A en C.

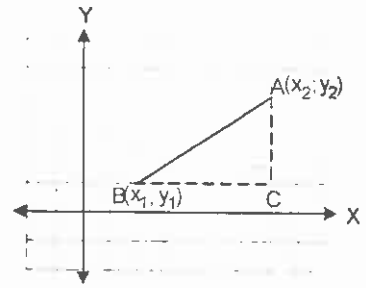
$$\therefore BC = x_2 - x_1 \text{ en } AC = y_2 - y_1 \text{ [Onthou: } BC = CB!]$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2 \quad [\text{Pythagoras}]$$

$$AB^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{AB^2} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d(AB) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$



Vb.4 Bereken die afstand tussen $S(7 : -5)$ en $T(4 : -2)$. Indien nodig laat jou antwoord in eenvoudigste wortelvorm.

$$\begin{array}{cc} x_1 & y_1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ S(7 : -5) & \text{en} & T(4 : -2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore d(ST) &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{[(4) - (7)]^2 + [(-2) - (-5)]^2} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{(4 - 7)^2 + (-2 + 5)^2} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (3)^2} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{9 + 9} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{18} \\ d(ST) &= \sqrt{9 \times 2} \\ d(ST) &= 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Oefening 2:

Datum: _____

(1) Bereken die afstand tussen P en Q in elk van die volgende gevalle. Waar nodig, rond af, korrek tot twee desimale:

(a) $P(2 ; 5)$ en $Q(7 ; 4)$

(b) $P(-2 ; -1)$ en $Q(0 ; 5)$

(c) $P(-3 ; 1)$ en $Q(-3 ; 13)$

$$\begin{aligned} d(PQ) &= \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - 7)^2 + (5 - 4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{26} \end{aligned}$$

$$d(PQ) \approx 5,10$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(PQ) &= \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-2 - 0)^2 + (-1 - 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{40} \end{aligned}$$

$$d(PQ) \approx 6,32$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(PQ) &= \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-3 - (-3))^2 + (1 - 13)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-3 + 3)^2 + (-12)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0^2 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{144} \end{aligned}$$

$$d(PQ) = 12$$

(d) P(2,3 ; 3,1) en Q(5,3 ; 1,1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(PQ) &= \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(2,3 - 5,3)^2 + (3,1 - 1,1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (2)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 + 4} \\
 &= \sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(PQ) \approx 3,61$$

(e) P(2m ; m) en Q(7m ; -4m)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(PQ) &= \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(2m - 7m)^2 + (m - (-4m))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-5m)^2 + (m + 4m)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25m^2 + (5m)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25m^2 + 25m^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{50m^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(PQ) \approx 7,07 m$$

(2) Bereken $d(AB)$ in elk van die volgende. Waar nodig, laat die antwoord in eenvoudigste wortelvorm:

(a) A(1 ; $\sqrt{8}$) en B(-7 ; 0)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(AB) &= \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(1 - (-7))^2 + (\sqrt{8} - 0)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(1+7)^2 + (\sqrt{8})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (\sqrt{8})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{64 + 8} \\
 &= \sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36 \times 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(AB) = 6\sqrt{2}$$

(b) A(-10 ; 9) en B(-2 ; 15)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(AB) &= \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-10 - (-2))^2 + (9 - 15)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-10+2)^2 + (-6)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-6)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{64 + 36} \\
 &= \sqrt{100}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(AB) = 10$$

(c) A(4 ; 1) en B(-4 ; 9)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(AB) &= \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(4 - (-4))^2 + (1 - 9)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(4+4)^2 + (1-9)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (-8)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{64 + 64} \\
 &= \sqrt{128} = \sqrt{64 \times 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(AB) = 8\sqrt{2}$$

(3) Bereken die waarde(s) van p indien $d(LM) = 5$ met L(-2 ; p) en M(-5 ; 3).

$$d(LM) = \sqrt{(x_L - x_M)^2 + (y_L - y_M)^2}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{(-2 - (-5))^2 + (p - 3)^2}$$

$$(5)^2 = (\sqrt{(-2+5)^2 + (p-3)^2})^2$$

$$25 = (3)^2 + (p-3)^2$$

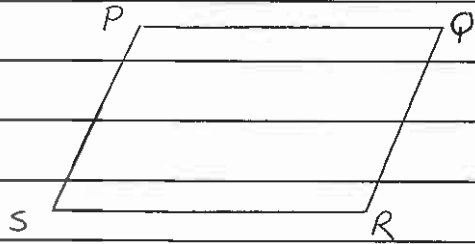
$$25 = 9 + p^2 - 6p + 9$$

$$0 = p^2 - 6p - 7$$

$$0 = (p-7)(p+1)$$

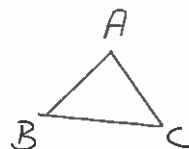
$$p = 7, \text{ of } p = -1$$

(5)



(4) A(2; -2), B(3; 4) en C(-3; 5) is die hoekpunte van driehoek ABC.

(a) Bereken die omtrek van driehoek ABC. Rond die antwoord af tot 1 desimaal.



$$* d(AB) = \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (4-(-2))^2} = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{1+36}$$

$$= \sqrt{37} \approx 6,08\dots$$

$$* d(BC) = \sqrt{(-3-3)^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{36+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{37} \approx 6,08\dots$$

$$* d(AC) = \sqrt{(2-(-3))^2 + (-2-5)^2} = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-7)^2} = \sqrt{25+49}$$

$$= \sqrt{74} \approx 8,60\dots$$

$$\therefore \text{Omtrek} = \sqrt{37} + \sqrt{37} + \sqrt{74} = \underline{20,8}$$

(b) Toon aan dat $\hat{B} = 90^\circ$.

$$AB^2 + BC^2 = (\sqrt{37})^2 + (\sqrt{37})^2 = 37 + 37 = 74$$

$$AC^2 = (\sqrt{74})^2 = 74$$

$$\therefore AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Pythagoras geld}$$

$$\therefore \hat{B} = 90^\circ$$

(5) P(-2; 0), Q(-1; -3), R(2; 0) en S(1; 3) is die hoekpunte van 'n parallelogram. Teken 'n diagram!

(a) Bereken of PQRS 'n ruit is of nie.

$d(PQ)$	$d(QR)$
$= \sqrt{(-2-(-1))^2 + (0-(-3))^2}$	$= \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (-3-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (3)^2}$	$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-3)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1+9}$	$= \sqrt{9+9}$
$= \sqrt{10}$	$= \sqrt{18}$

PQRS is nie 'n ruit nie, want aangrensende sye \neq !

(b) Bereken die gradiënt van PS:

$$m_{PS} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad P(x_1, y_1) \quad S(x_2, y_2)$$

$$= \frac{3 - 0}{1 - (-2)}$$

$$m_{PS} = \frac{3}{1+2} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

(c) Sonder om enige berekeninge te doen, bepaal die gradiënt van QR. Motiveer jou antwoord.

$m_{QR} = 1$, teenoort. sye van parm //, d.w.s. gradiënte is dieselfde!

- (6) Bepaal of ΔVWX gelijkbenig of gelyksydig is met $V(2; 6)$, $W(3; -1)$ en $X(-3; 1)$. Toon alle berekeninge:

$$d(VW) = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (6-(-1))^2} \quad d(WX) = \sqrt{(3-(-3))^2 + (-1-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (7)^2} \quad = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+49} = \sqrt{50} \quad = \sqrt{36+4} = \sqrt{40}$$

$$d(VX) = \sqrt{(2-(-3))^2 + (6-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (5)^2} \quad \therefore VW = VX \neq WX$$

$$= \sqrt{25+25}$$

$$= \sqrt{50} \quad \therefore \Delta VWX \text{ is}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{gelykbenig!}$$

- (7) $S(-2; 3)$, $T(1; 2)$ en $R(-3; 0)$ is drie punte wat rondom die punt $A(-1; 1)$ lê. Toon aan dat S , T en R op die omtrek van die sirkel met middelpunt A lê.



$$d(AS) = \sqrt{(-2-(-1))^2 + (3-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d(AT) = \sqrt{(1-(-1))^2 + (2-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d(AR) = \sqrt{(-3-(-1))^2 + (0-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore AS = AT = AR$$

$$\therefore \text{almal is radii}$$

$$\therefore S, T \text{ en } R \text{ lê op omtrek!}$$

- (8) Bereken die waarde(s) van y waarvoor $PQ = QR$ indien $P(-2; 5)$, $Q(1; 6)$ en $R(0; y)$.

$$PQ^2 = QR^2 \quad \text{as} \quad PQ = QR$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (5-6)^2})^2 = (\sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (6-y)^2})^2$$

$$(-3)^2 + (-1)^2 = (1)^2 + (6-y)^2$$

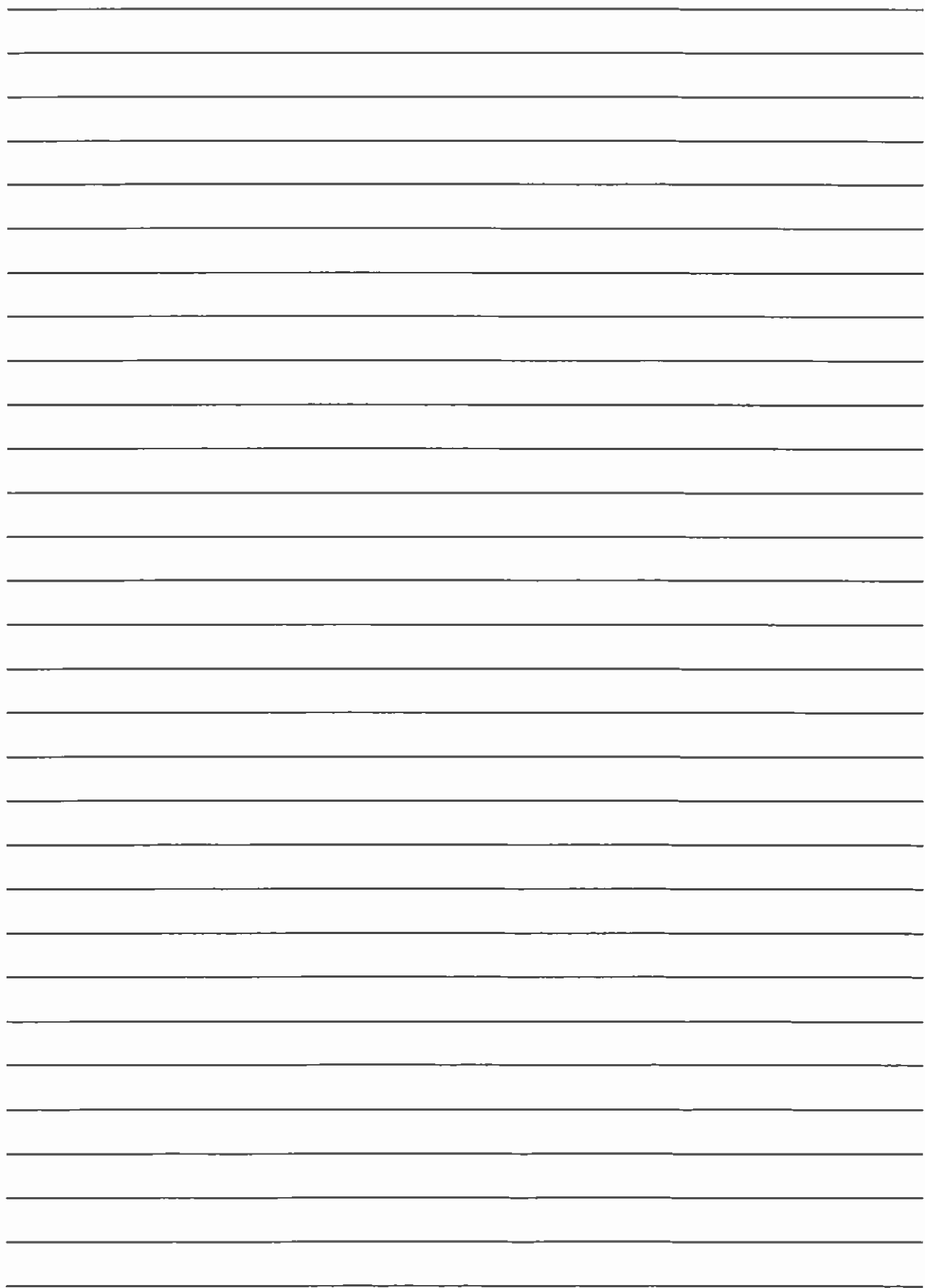
$$9 + 1 = 1 + (6-y)^2$$

$$9 = (6-y)^2$$

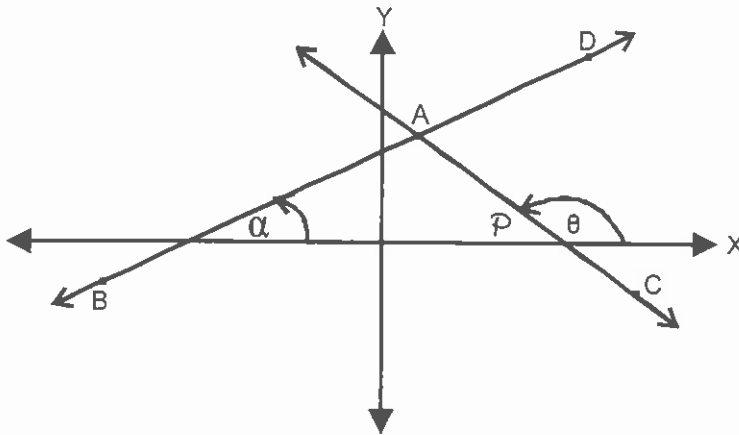
$$\pm 3 = 6-y$$

$$3 = 6-y \quad \text{óf} \quad -3 = 6-y$$

$$\underline{y = 3} \quad \quad \quad \underline{y = 9}$$



- ☺ Bereken die grootte van $\hat{D}AC$, afgerond tot een desimaal, waar $A(2; 5)$, $B(-6; -1)$ en $C(7; -2)$:



$$m_{AC} = \frac{y_C - y_A}{x_C - x_A}$$

$$= \frac{-2 - 5}{7 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{5}$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 5}{-6 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{-6}{-8} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = -\frac{7}{5}$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 180^\circ - 54,5^\circ$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 36,9^\circ$$

$$\theta = 125,5^\circ$$

$$\therefore P = 54,5^\circ \text{ [Le } \varphi \text{ reguitlyn]}$$

$$\therefore \hat{D}AC = \alpha + P \text{ [buite } \angle \text{ van } \Delta]$$

$$= 36,9^\circ + 54,5^\circ$$

$$\hat{D}AC = 91,4^\circ$$

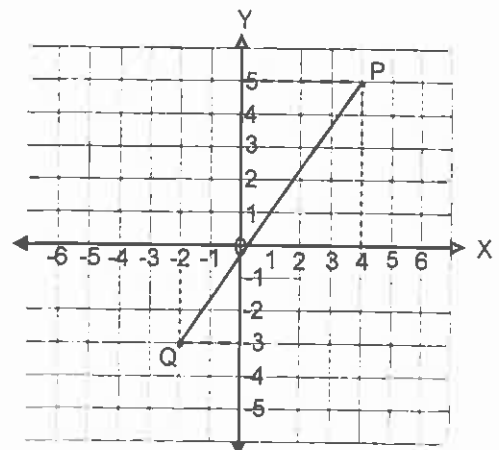
C1.3 Middelpunt van 'n lynstuk:

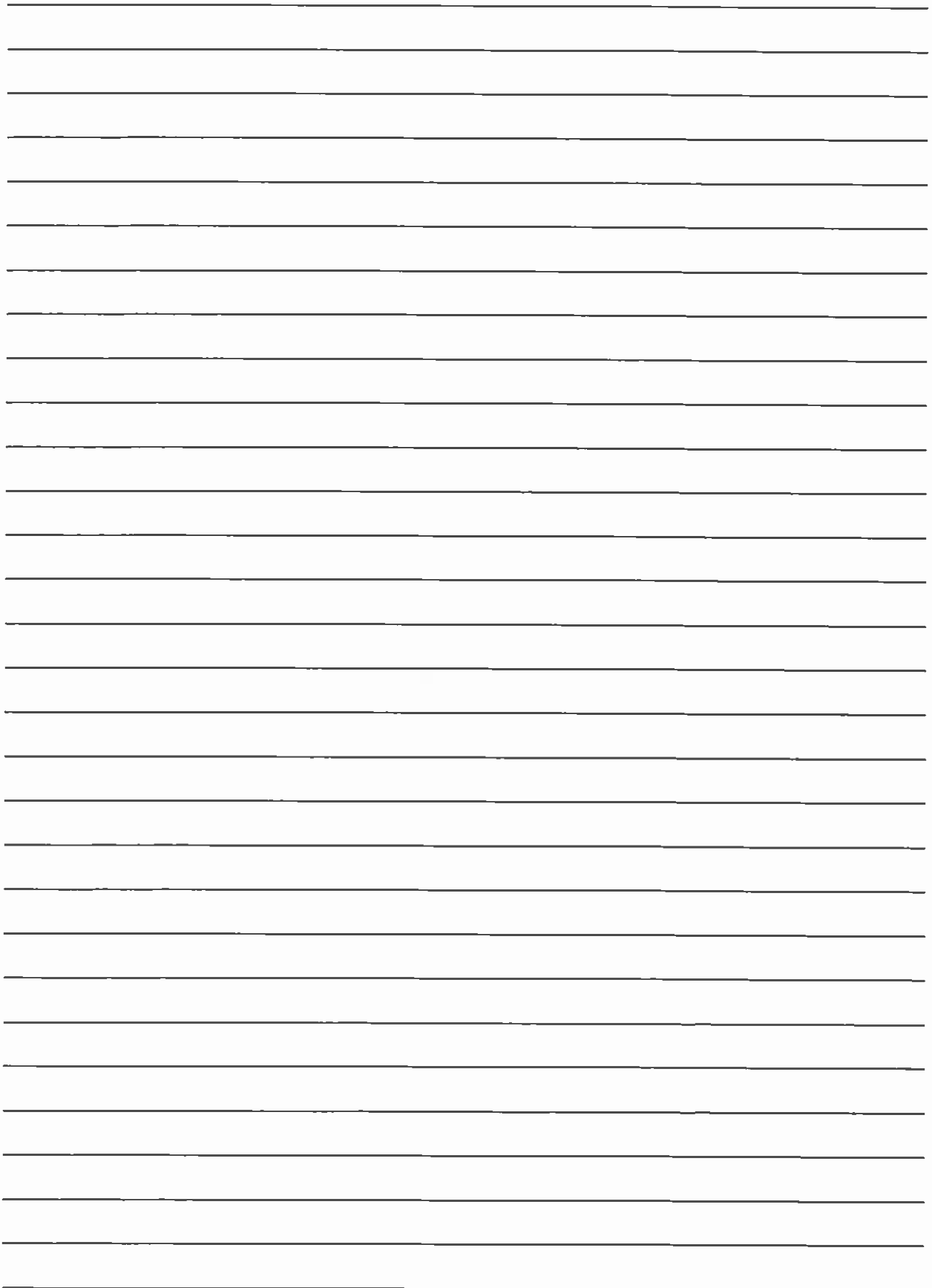
Vb.5 Bereken die middelpunt van die lynstuk PQ met $P(-4; 5)$ en $Q(2; -1)$.

PQ se middelpunt, M, sal presies halfpad tussen P en Q lê. M se x-koördinaat sal presies in die middel van P en Q se x-koördinate lê en M se y-koördinaat presies in die middel van P en Q se y-koördinate.

$$\therefore M_x = \frac{-2 + 4}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{en } M_y = \frac{-3 + 5}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$



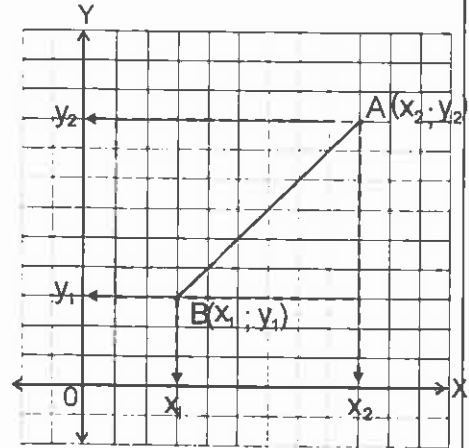


Afleiding van 'n formule vir die middelpunt van enige lynstuk tussen twee punte:

Die middelpunt M van lynstuk AB lê presies halfpad tussen A en B. \therefore M se x-koördinaat lê presies halfpad tussen die x-koördinate van A en B en M se y-koördinaat lê presies halfpad tussen A en B se y-koördinate.

$$\therefore x_M = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad \text{en} \quad y_M = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\therefore M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$



Vb.6 Bepaal die koördinate van die middelpunt van R(-3 ; 2) en T(-4 ; 8).

x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2
R(-3 ; 2) en T(-4 ; 8).

$$\therefore M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{-3 + (-4)}{2} ; \frac{2 + 8}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{-3 - 4}{2} ; \frac{10}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore M = \left(\frac{-7}{2} ; 5 \right) \quad \text{óf} \quad \left(-3\frac{1}{2} ; 5 \right)$$

Oefening 3:

Datum: _____

(1) Bereken die middelpunt van elk van die volgende lynstukke:

(a) A(-2 ; 4) en B(-6 ; 4)

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-2 - 6}{2} ; \frac{4 + 4}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-8}{2} ; \frac{8}{2} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(-4 ; 4)}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) C(-2 ; 0) en D(0 ; 2)

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-2 + 0}{2} ; \frac{0 + 2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-2}{2} ; \frac{2}{2} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(-1 ; 1)}} \end{aligned}$$

(c) I(-2 ; -7) en J(2 ; 1)

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-2 + 2}{2} ; \frac{-7 + 1}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{0}{2} ; \frac{-6}{2} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(0 ; -3)}} \end{aligned}$$

(d) K(5 ; 1) en L(11 ; 1)

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{5 + 11}{2} ; \frac{1 + 1}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{2} ; \frac{2}{2} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(8 ; 1)}} \end{aligned}$$

