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Gr. 12

Totaal: 60

Tyd: $1\frac{1}{4}$ uur

Kwartaal 2, Toets 1 (Funksies, inverses en differensiaalrekening) 2025 – Memorandum

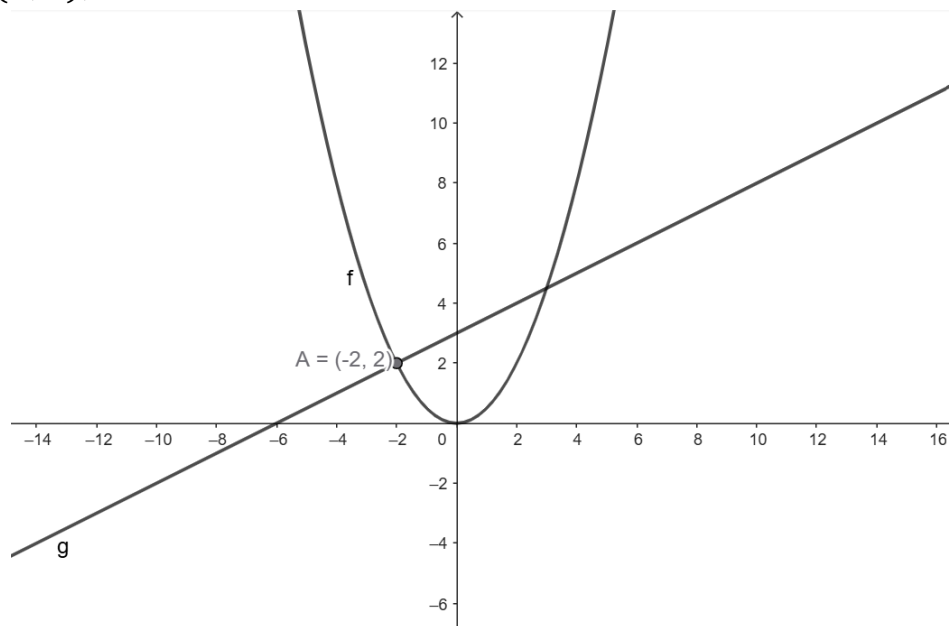
Vraag 1

1.1 Gegee: $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$ en $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$.

1.1.1 Skets beide funksies f en g op dieselfde assestelsel. Toon duidelik alle draaipunte en afsnitte met die asse aan. (3)

$g: \checkmark (-6; 0)$ en $(0; 3)$

$f: \checkmark (0; 0); \checkmark$ vorm



1.1.2 Bereken die koördinate van die snypunt van f en g waar $x < 0$. (5)

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0 \checkmark$$

$$x = -2\checkmark; x \neq 3$$

$$g(-2) = \frac{1}{2}(-2) + 3.$$

$$g(-2) = 2$$

$$\text{Snypunt } (-2; 2\checkmark)$$

1.1.3 Bepaal die vergelykings van beide f^{-1} en g^{-1} .

(4)

$$f^{-1}: x = \frac{y^2}{2} \checkmark$$

$$f^{-1}: 2x = y^2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \pm\sqrt{2x} \checkmark$$

$$g^{-1}: x = \frac{1}{2}y + 3 \checkmark$$

$$g^{-1}: x - 3 = \frac{1}{2}y$$

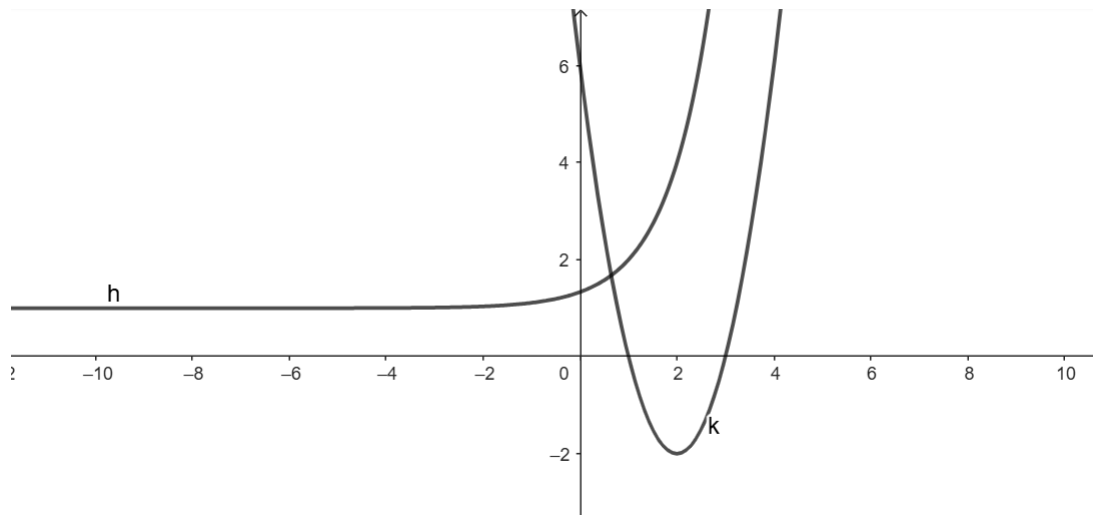
$$g^{-1}: 2x - 6 = y$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = 2x - 6 \checkmark$$

1.1.4 Beperk die definisieversameling van f , sodat f^{-1} 'n funksie sal wees. (1)

$$x \leq 0 \checkmark \text{ of } x \geq 0 \checkmark$$

1.2 Gegee: $h(x) = 3^{x-1} + 1$ en $k(x) = 2(x-2)^2 - 2$.



1.2.1 Vir watter waarde van m sal $m = 2(x-1)^2 - 2$ gelyke wortels hê? (1)

$$m = -2 \checkmark$$

1.2.2 Bepaal die vergelyking van $h^{-1}(x+1)$ en skryf ook die vergelyking van $h^{-1}(x+1)$ se asimptoot neer. (4)

$$h^{-1}(x+1): x+1 = 3^{y-1} + 1 \checkmark$$

$$h^{-1}(x+1): x = 3^{y-1}$$

$$h^{-1}(x+1): y-1 = \log_3 x \checkmark$$

$$h^{-1}(x+1): y = \log_3 x + 1 \checkmark$$

$$\text{Vertikale asimptoot: } x = 0 \checkmark$$

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Vraag 2

2.1 Gegee: $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 3$

2.1.1 Bepaal die gemiddelde gradiënt van f tussen $x = 0$ en $x = -2$. (4)

$$f(0) = \frac{0^2}{2} - 3 = -3 \checkmark$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{(-2)^2}{2} - 3 = -1 \checkmark$$

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

2.1.2 Bepaal die gradiënt van die raaklyn aan f by $x = 3$ deur die eerste beginsel te gebruik. (7)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 3$$

$$f(x+h) = \frac{(x+h)^2}{2} - 3$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(x+h)^2}{2} - 3 - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 3\right)}{h} \checkmark \text{formule en } \checkmark \text{substitusie}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x+h)}{2} \times \frac{1}{h} \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+h)}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+0}{2} \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = x \checkmark$$

$$\therefore f'(3) = 3 \checkmark$$

2.2 Bepaal:

2.2.1 $g'(x)$ as $g(x) = \frac{2x+2}{x}$ (2)

$$g(x) = 2 + 2x^{-1} \checkmark$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-2}{x^2} \checkmark$$

$$2.2.2 \quad \frac{dz}{dx} \text{ as } z = \frac{4x^4 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{(2x-1)^2}} \quad (4)$$

$$z = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(16x^4 - 1)}{2x-1}$$

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

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

$$z = 2x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x + x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 6x^2\sqrt{} + 2x\sqrt{} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{}$$

$$2.2.3 \quad D_x \left[\left(\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} \right)^2 \right] \quad (5)$$

$$D_x \left[\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$D_x \left[x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{8}{3}}\sqrt{} + \frac{1}{9}x^{-6}\sqrt{} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\sqrt{} - \frac{16}{9x^{\frac{11}{3}}}\sqrt{} - \frac{2}{3x^7}\sqrt{}$$

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Vraag 3

3.1 Bepaal die vergelyking van die raaklyn aan $f(x) = 6x^2 - 10x + 2$ wat ewewydig is aan die lyn $2y + 2 = 16x$. (7)

$$f'(x) = 12x - 10\sqrt{}$$

$$y = 8x - 1$$

$$12x - 10 = 8\sqrt{}$$

$$12x = 18$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{}$$

$$f' \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) = 12 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) - 10 = 8$$

$$f \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) = 6 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - 10 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) + 2\sqrt{} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{}$$

$$y = 8x + c$$

$$\text{Stel in } \left(\frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \right):$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 8 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) + c\sqrt{}$$

$$c = -\frac{23}{2}$$

$$y = 8x - \frac{23}{2}\sqrt{}$$

3.2 Gegee: $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$

3.2.1 Bepaal die koördinate van die buigpunt van f . (5)

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 \checkmark$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 12 \checkmark = 0 \checkmark$$

$$6x = 12$$

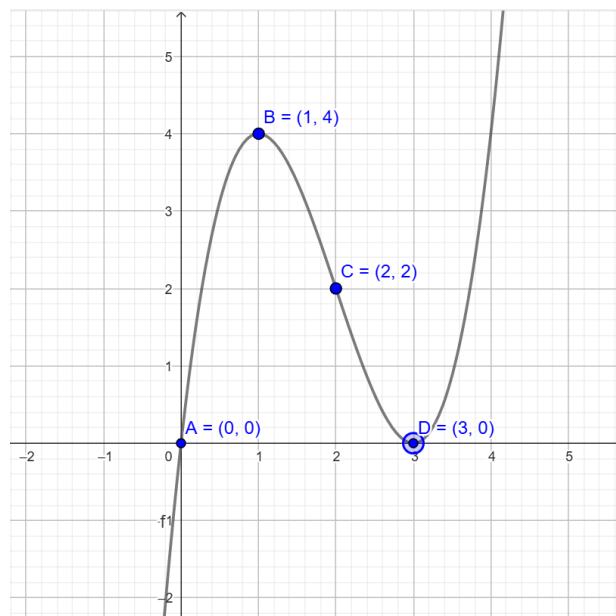
$$x = 2 \checkmark$$

$$f(2) = (2)^3 - 6(2)^2 + 9(2) = 2$$

Buigpunt $(2; 2 \checkmark)$

3.2.2 Skets die grafiek van f en dui die afsnitte met die asse en draaipunte duidelik aan. (4)

$\checkmark A(0;0)$; $\checkmark B(1;4)$ en $\checkmark D(3;0)$; \checkmark vorm



3.2.3 Vir watter waarde(s) van x sal $y = -f(x)$ konkaf na bo wees? (1)

$$x < 2 \checkmark$$

3.2.4 Bepaal die koördinate van die lokale minimum van h , indien: $h(x) = f(x - 1) + 2$. (2)

$$(4 \checkmark; 2 \checkmark)$$

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Totaal: [60]