

WISKUNDE – WEEK 3:

Hoofstuk 3:
Getalpatrone

Maandag: Ons kry verskeie tipes getalpatrone. Ons gaan in hierdie hoofstuk slegs na lineêre getalpatrone kyk:

1. Lineêre getalpatrone is wanneer daar 'n konstante verskil tussen twee getalle is.



- T1: 3
T2: 5
T3: 7
T4: 9

Die konstante verskil is: 2 .

Ons kan nou die algemene reël van hierdie getalpatroon bepaal. Die algemene reël is altyd in die volgende formaat: $bn+c$

Winnige metode: Soek konstante verskil

$T_n = 2n + 1$

- ① maal met n
- ② stel 1 in plek van n
- ③ Wat +/- ek om T_1 te kry?

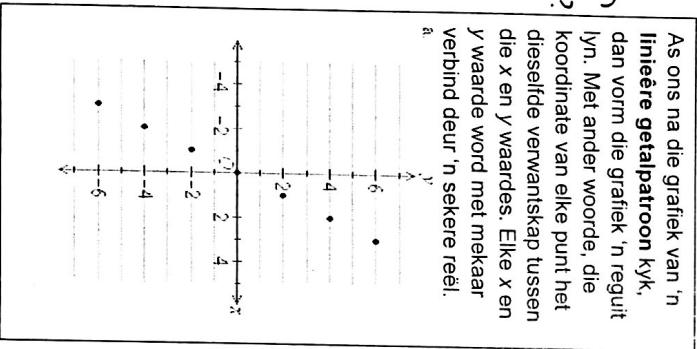
Ons kan dan die volgende aflei of bepaal:

1. Bepaal die 100ste term:

$T_{100} = 2(100) + 1$
 $= 201$

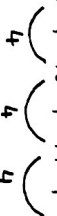
2. Watter patroonnummer het 99 terme?

$99 = 2n + 1$ (los op vir n)
 $99 - 1 = 2n$
 $98 = 2n$
 $49 = n$



Dinsdag: Oefenvoorbeeld 1:

Beskou die getalpatroon: $6 ; 10 ; 14 ; 18 ; \dots$



- (a) Bepaal die n -de term (algemene reël) van die getalpatroon.

$T_n = 4n + 2$

- (b) Bepaal term 1000

$T_{100} = 4(100) + 2$
 $= 402$

- (c) Watter term in die getalpatroon is 202?

$202 = 4n + 2$

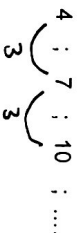
$202 - 2 = 4n$

$200 = 4n$

$50 = n$

Oefenvoorbeeld 2:

Beskou die getalpatroon:



- (a) Brei die volgende twee terme uit.

$4 ; 7 ; 10 ; 13 ; 16 ; \dots$

- (b) Bepaal die n -de term. (4-stappe!)

$T_n = 3n + 1$

- (c) Watter term in die getalpatroon is 601?

$601 = 3n + 1$

$600 = 3n$

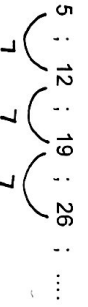
$200 = n$

n -de term
onthou
① soek konstante verskil
② vermenigvuldig met n
③ stel 1 in die plek van n .
④ Wat tel ek op of trek ek af om T_1 (eerste term) te kry?

Dinsdag:	Bl. 57	Oef 1	# 1 (c, d, g, i)	2
HUISWERK				

Woensdag: Oefenvoorbeeld 3:

Beskou die getalpatroon



(a) Bepaal die n -de term

$$T_n = 7n - 2$$

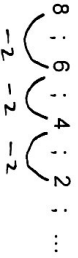
(b) Bepaal term 87

$$T_{87} = 7(87) - 2$$

$$= 607$$

Oefenvoorbeeld 4:

Beskou die getalpatroon



(a) Bepaal die n -de term

$$T_n = -2n + 10$$

(b) Bepaal watter term in die getalpatroon is 100?

$$100 = -2n + 10$$

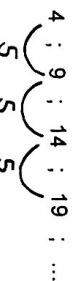
$$100 - 10 = -2n$$

$$90 = -2n$$

$$-45 = n$$

Donderdag: Oefenvoorbeeld 5:

Beskou die getalpatroon



(a) Bepaal die n -de term

$$T_n = 5n - 1$$

(b) Bepaal T_{50}

$$T_{50} = 5(50) - 1$$

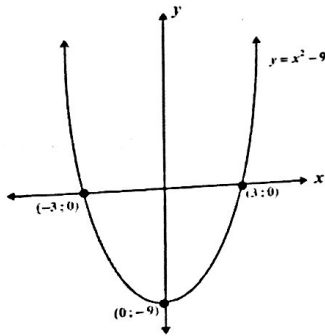
$$= 249$$

Donderdag: HUISWERK	Bl. 59	Herstenoefening	# 1 en 2
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Woensdag: HUISWERK	Bl. 57 - 58	Oef 1	# 2 en 3
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HERSIENINGSOEFENING

1. (a) $y = ax^2 + 2$
 $\therefore 3 = a(1)^2 + 2$
 $\therefore 1 = a$
 $\therefore f(x) = x^2 + 2$
- (b) $y = \frac{a}{x} + 2$
 $\therefore 3 = \frac{a}{1} + 2$
 $\therefore 1 = a$
 $\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2$
- (c) $(0; 2)$
 (e) $y = 2$
 (f) Definisieversameling van f : $x \in (-\infty; \infty)$
 Definisieversameling van g : $x \in (-\infty; \infty) \ x \neq 0$
 (g) Waardeversameling van f : $y \in [2; \infty)$
 Waardeversameling van g : $y \in (-\infty; \infty) \ y \neq 2$
 (h) f stygend vir $x > 0$
 f dalend for $x < 0$
 (i) $\frac{1}{x} + 2 = 0$
 $\therefore 1 + 2x = 0$
 $\therefore 2x = -1$
 $\therefore x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore A\left(-\frac{1}{2}; 0\right)$
- (j) (1) $y = x^2 - 1$ (2) $y = -x^2 - 2$
 (k) (1) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ (2) $y = -\frac{1}{x} + 2$
 (l) $y = f(x) - 11 = (x^2 + 2) - 11 = x^2 - 9$



2. (a) $q = -2$
 $\therefore y = a^x - 2$
 $\therefore 2 = a^{-2} - 2$
 $\therefore 4 = a^{-2}$
 $\therefore 4 = \frac{1}{a^2}$
 $\therefore 4a^2 = 1$
 $\therefore a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2$
- (b) $x = 0$
 $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 - 2 = -1$
 $\therefore B(0; -1)$
 $y = 0$
 $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2 = 0$
 $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 2$
 $\therefore 2^{-x} = 2^1$
 $\therefore -x = 1$
 $\therefore x = -1$
 $\therefore A(-1; 0)$ ✓
- (c) $y = ax^2 + 1$
 $\therefore 0 = a(-1)^2 + 1$
 $\therefore -1 = a$
 $\therefore g(x) = -x^2 + 1$
- (d) $0 = -x^2 + 1$
 $\therefore x^2 - 1 = 0$
 $\therefore (x+1)(x-1) = 0$
 $\therefore x = -1$ or $x = 1$
 $\therefore C(1; 0)$
- (e) $AC = 2$ eenhede
 (f) Definisieversameling van f : $x \in (-\infty; \infty)$
 Definisieversameling van g : $x \in (-\infty; \infty)$
 (g) Waardeversameling van f : $y \in (-2; \infty)$
 Waardeversameling van g : $y \in (-\infty; 1]$
 (h) g stygend vir $x < 0$
 g dalend vir $x > 0$
 (i) $y = ax + 1$
 $\therefore 0 = a(-1) + 1$
 $\therefore a = 1$
 $\therefore h(x) = x + 1$
- (k) $x + 1 = -2x + 4$
 $\therefore 3x = 3$
 $\therefore x = 1$
 $\therefore y = 1 + 1 = 2$
 $\therefore F(1; 2)$
- (j) $D(0; 4)$
 $0 = -2x + 4$
 $\therefore 2x = 4$
 $\therefore x = 2$
 $\therefore E(2; 0)$
- (l) $y = g(x) - 4 = -x^2 + 1 - 4 = -x^2 - 3$
 Maksimum waarde = -3