

SHARP

Werkkaart 1: Eksponente en wortels

Graad 11 Wiskunde

1. Noem die eksponente reëls.
2. Noem die reëls vir wortels.
3. Vereenvoudig die volgende uitdrukkings (skryf antwoorde met positiewe eksponente):

a) $(ab^2c^3)^0$	b) $\left(\frac{1}{xy^3}\right)^2$
c) $(x^2yz^{-1})^3 \times (x^4yz^3)^{-1}$	d) $\left(\frac{1}{xy^2}\right)^{-2} \times \left(\frac{x^3}{y^2}\right)^{-1}$
e) $\frac{a^2b^{-2}c^3}{ab^{-1}c^2} \times \frac{(a^2b^{-2}c)^{-1}}{a^{-1}b^2c^3} \div \frac{ab}{c^4}$	f) $\frac{fg}{h^3} \times \left(\frac{h^4}{f^2g}\right)^{-2} \div \frac{a^0f^2g^{-2}}{h^{-3}}$
g) $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{-2}$	h) $\frac{27^{x+1} \cdot 18^{x-1}}{36^{3-x}}$
ek) $\frac{8^{2x+1} + 4^{3x-1}}{2^{3x}}$	j) $\frac{54^{x+1} \cdot 36^{x-1}}{24^{2x-3}}$

4. Los op vir x in die volgende vergelykings (tot twee desimale plekke waar nodig):

a) $5^{3x} - 5^{3x-1} = 4$	b) $\frac{4^{x+2} + 4^{x-1}}{5} = \frac{13}{16}$
c) $2^{x-1} + 2^{2+x} = 144$	d) $3^{x+1} \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 3^{x+2} = -\frac{7}{3}$
e) $2^x - 5 \cdot 2^{x+1} = -144$	f) $5^{x+2} + 5^x = 26$
g) $5 \cdot 3^{x-2} - 5 \cdot 3^{x+1} = -\frac{130}{729}$	h) $5^{2x+4} - 25^{x-1} = 78\,120$
i) $3^{2-x} - 3^{-x-3} = \frac{242}{9}$	j) $4^{x+1} \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2^{2x-1} - 7 = \frac{1}{4}$
k) $5^x = 200$	l) $3^x \cdot 4 + 5 = 25$

5. Bepaal die waardes van (sonder die gebruik van 'n sakrekenaar):

a) $4^{\frac{3}{2}}$	b) $64^{\frac{2}{3}}$
c) $27^{\frac{2}{9}}$	d) $49^{\frac{3}{4}}$
e) $81^{\frac{5}{4}}$	f) $48^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
g) $100^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	h) $32^{-\frac{2}{5}}$
i) $36^{-\frac{5}{2}}$	j) $24^{\frac{1}{3}}$

6. Sê of die volgende wortels is of nie:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) $\sqrt{53}$ | b) $\sqrt[3]{81}$ |
| c) $\sqrt{56}$ | d) $\sqrt{81}$ |
| e) $\sqrt{9}$ | f) $\sqrt[3]{9}$ |
| g) $\sqrt{2}$ | h) $\sqrt{121}$ |
| i) $\sqrt[3]{121}$ | j) $\sqrt{46}$ |

7. Vereenvoudig die volgende uitdrukkings:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) $\frac{\sqrt{80} + \sqrt{45}}{\sqrt{125}}$ | b) $\frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{50}}$ |
| c) $\frac{\sqrt{48} + \sqrt{147}}{\sqrt{242}}$ | d) $\frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{80} - \sqrt{45})}{\sqrt{1000}}$ |
| e) $(5 + \sqrt{2})(5 - \sqrt{2})$ | f) $(3\sqrt{2} - 1)(3\sqrt{2} - 2)$ |
| g) $(3\sqrt{2} + 2)^2$ | h) $(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2})$ |
| i) $(4 - 2\sqrt{5})(5 - 3\sqrt{5})$ | j) $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1\right)$ |

8. Los op x in die volgende:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a) $\sqrt{x - 3} = 2$ | b) $\sqrt[3]{4 + x} = 3$ |
| c) $\sqrt{-x - 1} = x + 1$ | d) $x = \sqrt{x + 2}$ |
| e) $\sqrt{3x^2} - \sqrt{12} = 0$ | f) $\sqrt{18} - x\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{32}$ |
| g) $\sqrt{x + 2} = 9$ | h) $(x - 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$ |
| i) $\sqrt{6 - 2x} + 3 = x$ | j) $x^2 - 5 = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ |

9*. Wanneer ons wortels vereenvoudig, laat ons dikwels 'n vierkantswortel of derdemagswortel in die noemer. Die sakrekenaar *rasionaliseer* egter die antwoord sodat daar geen wortel in die noemer is nie, byvoorbeeld:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{gerasionaliseer is. Rasionaliseer nou die volgende:}$$

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ | b) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ |
| c) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ | d) $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{\sqrt{3}}$ |
| e) $\frac{3}{1 - \sqrt{2}}$ | |

*Hierdie is 'n uitdagingsvraag.