

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} \quad \cos 3\alpha &= \cos(2\alpha + \alpha) \\
 &= \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\
 &= (2\cos^2 \alpha - 1) \cdot \cos \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \\
 &= 2\cos^3 \alpha - \cos \alpha - 2\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha \\
 &= 2\cos^3 \alpha - \cos \alpha - 2(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha \\
 &= 2\cos^3 \alpha - \cos \alpha - 2\cos \alpha + 2\cos^3 \alpha \\
 &= 4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \cos^2 2x = \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \vee \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\sin^2 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})}{2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{2} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \vee \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{-2 \cot \alpha}{1 - \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{-2 \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}}{1 - \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{-2}{\tan \alpha}}{\frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{\tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\cancel{\tan \alpha}} \cdot \frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{-2 \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \tan 2\alpha$$

① a) $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 5x - 2}{x^2 - x - 6}$

T: $3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$

$D = 49$

$x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

N: $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$D = 25$

$x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = 3$

VA: $x = 3$ en perforatie bij $x = -2$

HA of SA

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 + 5x - 2 \\ -3x^2 + 3x + 18 \\ \hline 8x + 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x - 6 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow HA: $y = 3$

b) $g(x) = \frac{-x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & & \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 2 & & \\ \hline -1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

T: $x = -1 \quad \vee \quad -x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$

$D = 4 - 4(-1)(-2) = 4 - 8 < 0$

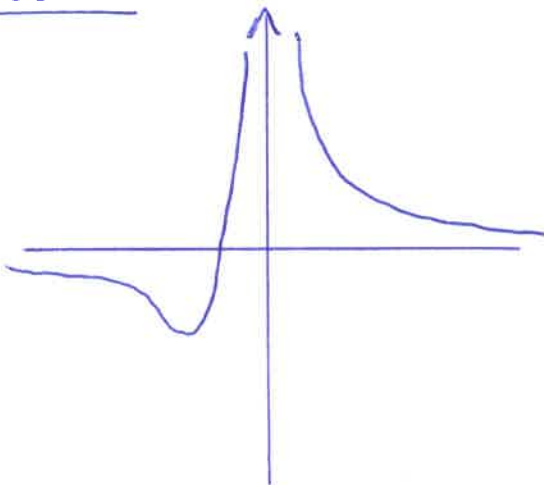
N: $x = 0$

VA: $x = 0$

HA of SA

$g(x) = -x + 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} \Rightarrow$ SA: $y = -x + 1$

② Schers



dom: \mathbb{R}_0

VA: $x = 0$

nulw: $x =$

HA: $y = 0$

