

Eindexamen wiskunde A1-2 vwo 2002-I

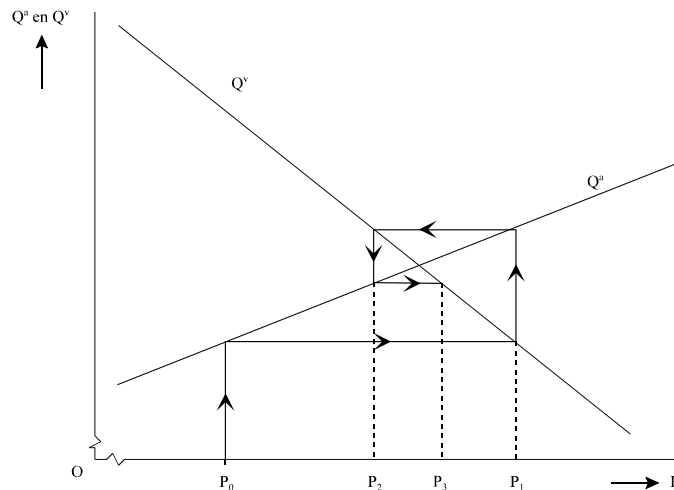
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Aardbeien

$$17. \quad Q_t^a = 1 \cdot 4 + 10 = 14 \quad \rightarrow \quad -2P_1 + 40 = 14 \quad \rightarrow \quad P_1 = 13$$

$$Q_t^a = 1 \cdot 13 + 10 = 23 \quad \rightarrow \quad -2P_2 + 40 = 23 \quad \rightarrow \quad P_2 = 8,5$$

18.



$$19. \quad \text{Evenwichtsprijs, dus } P_t = P_{t-1} \text{ en } Q_t^v = Q_t^a \quad \rightarrow$$

$$-2P + 40 = P + 10 \quad \rightarrow \quad P = 10 \text{ (evenwichtsprijs)}$$

$$Q_t^a = 10 + 10 = 20 \quad \text{(evenwichtshoeveelheid)}$$

$$20. \quad P = 12 \quad \rightarrow \quad Q_t^v = -2 \cdot 12 + 40 = 16$$

De grafiek van de aanbodvergelijking Q_t^a gaat dus door (6, 13) en (12, 16)

$$y = c \cdot P + d \quad \rightarrow \quad 13 = 6 \cdot P + d \text{ en } 16 = 12 \cdot P + d$$

$$P = \frac{13-d}{6} \quad \rightarrow \quad d = 16 - 12 \cdot \left(\frac{13-d}{6}\right) \quad \rightarrow \quad d = 10$$

$$y = c \cdot P + 10 \quad \text{door } (12, 16) \quad \rightarrow \quad 16 = 12 \cdot c + 10 \quad \rightarrow \quad c = 0,5$$

Dus de aanbodvergelijking luidt: $Q_t^a = 0,5 \cdot P_{t-1} + 10$