

vormen en nog meer vormen

$A \cdot B = 0$ geeft $A = 0$ of $B = 0$	$x^2 - 6x - 16 = 0$ $(x - 8)(x + 2) = 0$ $x - 8 = 0$ of $x + 2 = 0$ $x = 8$ of $x = -2$
$A^2 = B^2$ geeft $A = B$ of $A = -B$	$(2x + 4)^2 = (x - 3)^2$ $2x + 4 = x - 3$ of $2x + 4 = -(x - 3)$ $x = -7$ of $2x + 4 = -x + 3$ $x = -7$ of $3x = -1$ $x = -7$ of $x = -\frac{1}{3}$
$A \cdot B = A \cdot C$ geeft $A = 0 \vee B = C$	$(x + 4)\sqrt{2x - 4} = (x - 3)(x + 4)$ $x + 4 = 0$ of $\sqrt{2x - 4} = x - 3$ $x = -4$ of $2x - 4 = (x - 3)^2$ $x = -4$ of $2x - 4 = x^2 - 6x + 9$ $x = -4$ of $x^2 - 8x + 13 = 0$ $x = -4$ of $(x - 4)^2 - 16 + 13 = 0$ $x = -4$ of $(x - 4)^2 - 3 = 0$ $x = -4$ of $(x - 4)^2 = 3$ $x = -4$ of $x = 4 - \sqrt{3}$ (v.n.) of $x = 4 + \sqrt{3}$ $x = -4$ of $x = 4 + \sqrt{3}$
$A \cdot B = A$ geeft $A = 0 \vee B = 1$	$2x(x^3 - 4x + 1) = 2x$ $2x = 0$ of $x^3 - 4x + 1 = 1$ $x = 0$ of $x^3 - 4x = 0$ $x = 0$ of $x(x^2 - 4) = 0$ $x = 0$ of $x = -2$ of $x = 2$
$\frac{A}{B} = 0$ geeft $A = 0$	$\frac{2x - 3}{x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 1} = 0$ $2x - 3 = 0$ $2x = 3$ $x = 1\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{A}{B} = C$ geeft $A = BC$	$\frac{2}{x - 1} = x + 3$ $(x - 1)(x + 3) = 2$ $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 2$ $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ $(x + 1)^2 - 1 - 5 = 0$ $x = -1 - \sqrt{6}$ of $x = -1 + \sqrt{6}$

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{A}{C}$ geeft $A = 0$ of $B = C$	$\frac{2x-5}{x^2-1} = \frac{2x-5}{4x+1}$ $2x-5 = 0 \text{ of } x^2-1 = 4x+1$ $2x = 5 \text{ of } x^2-4x-2 = 0$ $x = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } (x-2)^2 - 6 = 0$ $x = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } x = 2 - \sqrt{6} \text{ of } x = 2 + \sqrt{6}$
$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ geeft $AD = BC$	$\frac{x-4}{x-1} = \frac{x+2}{x-3}$ $(x-4)(x-3) = (x-1)(x+2)$ $x^2 - 7x + 12 = x^2 + x - 2$ $-8x = -14$ $x = 1\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{B}$ geeft $A = C$	$\frac{4x+1}{x^4-6x^3+2x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^4-6x^3+2x^2}$ $4x+1 = x-1$ $3x = -2$ $x = -\frac{2}{3}$