



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT/ NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT

GRAAD 12

WISKUNDE V1

NOVEMBER 2020

PUNTE: 150

TYD: 3 uur

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 10 bladsye en 1 inligtingsblad.

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

Lees die volgende instruksies noukeurig deur voordat die vrae beantwoord word.

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 11 vrae.
2. Beantwoord AL die vrae.
3. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
4. Dui ALLE berekeninge, diagramme, grafieke, ens. wat jy gebruik het om jou antwoorde te bepaal, duidelik aan.
5. Volpunte sal NIE noodwendig aan slegs antwoorde toegeken word NIE.
6. Jy mag 'n goedgekeurde, wetenskaplike sakrekenaar (nieprogrammeerbaar en niegrafies) gebruik, tensy anders vermeld.
7. Indien nodig, rond antwoorde tot TWEE desimale plekke af, tensy anders vermeld.
8. Diagramme is NIE noodwendig volgens skaal geteken NIE.
9. 'n Inligtingsblad met formules is aan die einde van die vraestel ingesluit.
10. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

VRAAG 11.1 Los op vir x :

1.1.1 $x^2 - 6x = 0 \quad (2)$

1.1.2 $x^2 + 10x + 8 = 0 \quad (\text{korrek tot TWEE desimale plekke}) \quad (3)$

1.1.3 $(1-x)(x+2) < 0 \quad (3)$

1.1.4 $\sqrt{x+18} = x-2 \quad (5)$

1.2 Los gelyktydig op vir x en y :

$$x+y=3 \quad \text{en} \quad 2x^2 + 4xy - y = 15 \quad (6)$$

1.3 Indien n die grootste heelgetal is waarvoor $n^{200} < 5^{300}$, bepaal die waarde van n .
[22]**VRAAG 2**2.1 $7 ; x ; y ; -11 ; \dots$ is 'n rekenkundige ry. Bepaal die waardes van x en y . (4)2.2 Gegee die kwadratiese getalpatroon: $-3 ; 6 ; 27 ; 60 ; \dots$ 2.2.1 Bepaal die algemene term van die patroon in die vorm $T_n = an^2 + bn + c$. (4)2.2.2 Bereken die waarde van die 50^{ste} term van die patroon. (2)2.2.3 Toon aan dat die som van die eerste n eerste-verskille van hierdie patroon deur $S_n = 6n^2 + 3n$ gegee kan word. (3)2.2.4 Hoeveel opeenvolgende eerste-verskille is by die eerste term van die kwadratiese getalpatroon getel om 'n term in die kwadratiese getalpatroon met 'n waarde van 21 060 te verkry?
[17] (4)

VRAAG 3

3.1 Bewys dat $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 4 \cdot 3^{2-k}$ 'n konvergerende meetkundige reeks is. Toon AL jou berekening. (3)

3.2 Indien $\sum_{k=p}^{\infty} 4 \cdot 3^{2-k} = \frac{2}{9}$, bepaal die waarde van p . (5)

[8]

VRAAG 4

4.1 Gegee: $h(x) = \frac{-3}{x-1} + 2$

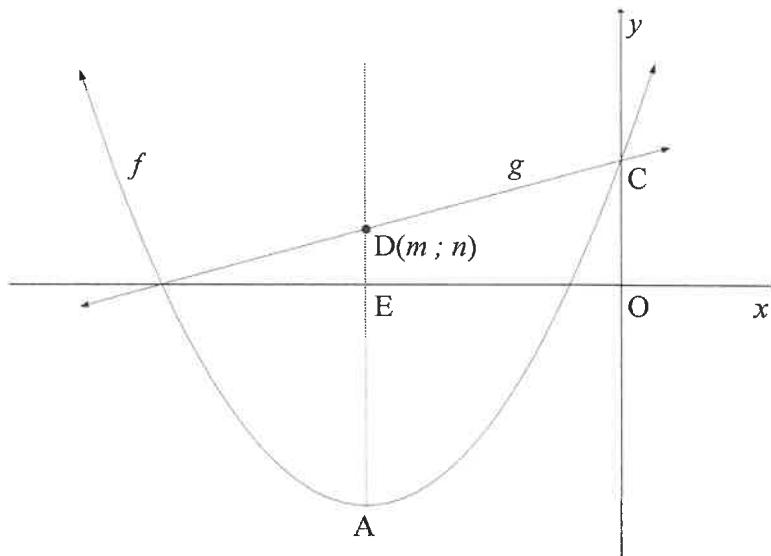
4.1.1 Skryf die vergelykings van die asymptote van h neer. (2)

4.1.2 Bepaal die vergelyking van die simmetriee-as van h wat 'n negatiewe gradiënt het. (2)

4.1.3 Skets die grafiek van h en dui die asymptote en die afsnitte met die asse aan. (4)

4.2 Die grafieke van $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+5)^2 - 8$ en $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$ is hieronder geskets.

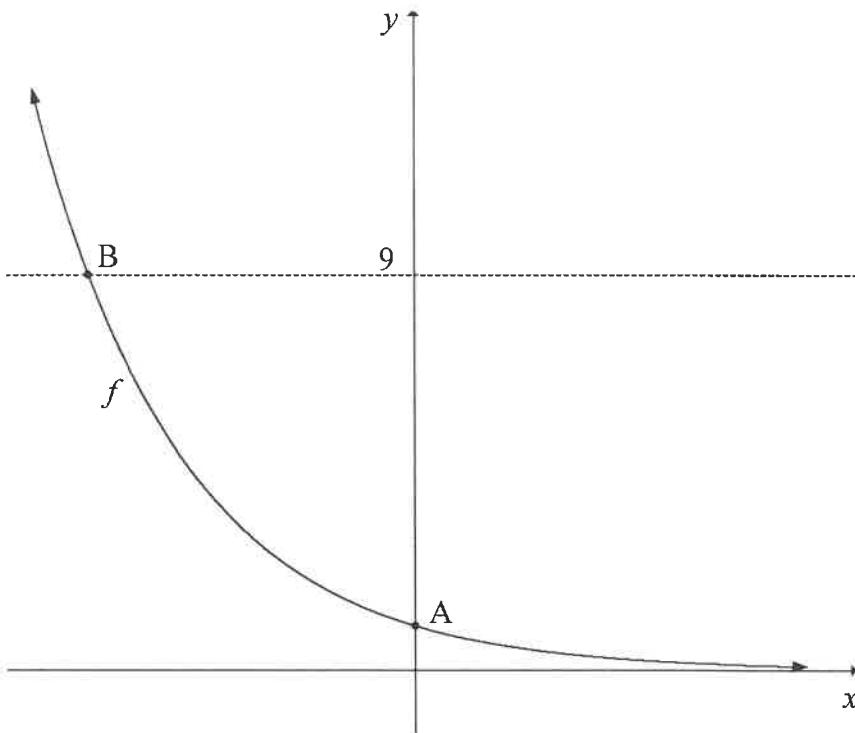
- A is die draaipunt van f .
- Die simmetriee-as van f sny die x -as by E en die lyn g by D($m ; n$).
- C is die y -afsnit van f en g .



- 4.2.1 Skryf die koördinate van A neer. (2)
- 4.2.2 Skryf die waardeversameling van f neer. (1)
- 4.2.3 Bereken die waardes van m en n . (3)
- 4.2.4 Bereken die oppervlakte van OCDE. (3)
- 4.2.5 Bepaal die vergelyking van g^{-1} , die inverse van g , in die vorm $y = \dots$ (2)
- 4.2.6 Indien $h(x) = g^{-1}(x) + k$ 'n raaklyn aan f is, bepaal die koördinate van die raakpunt van h en f . (4)
[23]

VRAAG 5

Die grafiek van $f(x) = 3^{-x}$ is hieronder geteken. A is die y-afsnit van f . B is die snypunt van f en die lyn $y = 9$.



- 5.1 Skryf die koördinate van A neer. (1)
 - 5.2 Bepaal die koördinate van B. (3)
 - 5.3 Skryf die definisieversameling van f^{-1} neer. (2)
 - 5.4 Beskryf die translasie van f na $h(x) = \frac{27}{3^x}$. (3)
 - 5.5 Bepaal die waardes van x waarvoor $h(x) < 1$. (3)
- [12]

VRAAG 6

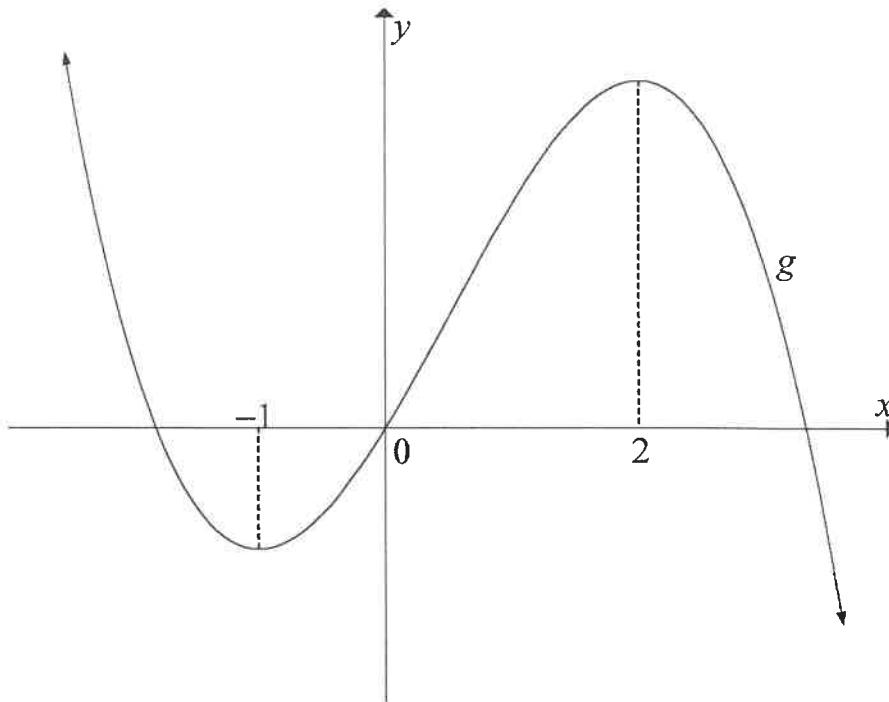
- 6.1 Op 31 Januarie 2020 maak Tshepo sy eerste maandelikse deposito van R1 000 in 'n spaarrekening. Hy gaan voort om aan die einde van elke maand tot en met 31 Januarie 2032, deposito's van R1 000 te maak. Die rentekoers is op 7,5% p.j., maandeliks saamgestel, vasgestel.
- 6.1.1 Hoeveel sal die belegging onmiddellik na die laaste deposito werd wees? (4)
- 6.1.2 As hy geen verdere betalings maak nie, maar die geld in die rekening los, hoeveel geld sal op 31 Januarie 2033 in die rekening wees? (2)
- 6.2 Jim het 'n nuwe motor vir R250 000 gekoop. Die motor se waarde het jaarliks teen 'n koers van 22% p.j. volgens die verminderdesaldo-metode verminder. Na hoeveel jaar sal die boekwaarde daarvan R92 537,64 wees? (3)
- 6.3 Mpho het 'n lening onder die volgende voorwaardes verkry:
- Die rentekoers is 11,3% p.j., maandeliks saamgestel.
 - Die leningstydperk is 6 jaar.
 - Die maandelikse terugbetaling is R1 500.
 - Haar eerste terugbetaling is een maand nadat die lening aan haar toegestaan is, gemaak.
- 6.3.1 Bepaal die waarde van die lening. (3)
- 6.3.2 Hoeveel rente in totaal sal Mpho gedurende die eerste 5 jaar betaal? (4)
- [16]

VRAAG 7

- 7.1 Bepaal $f'(x)$ vanuit eerste beginsels indien $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$. (5)
- 7.2 Bepaal:
- 7.2.1 $\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt[5]{x^2} + x^3)$ (3)
- 7.2.2 $f'(x)$ as $f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 9}{4x + 6}$; $x \neq -\frac{3}{2}$ (4)
- [12]

VRAAG 8

Die grafiek van $g(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$, 'n kubiese funksie met 'n y -afsnit by 0, is hieronder geteken. Die x -koördinate van die draaipunte van g is -1 en 2 .



- 8.1 Vir watter waardes van x is g stygend? (2)
 - 8.2 Skryf die x -koördinaat van die buigpunt van g neer. (2)
 - 8.3 Vir watter waardes van x is g konkaaf af? (2)
 - 8.4 Indien $g'(x) = -6x^2 + 6x + 12$ is, bepaal die vergelyking van g . (4)
 - 8.5 Bepaal die vergelyking van die raaklyn aan g met die maksimum gradiënt. Skryf jou antwoord in die vorm $y = mx + c$. (5)
- [15]**

VRAAG 9

'n Toe reghoekige houer (boks) moet soos volg vervaardig word:

- Afmetings: lengte (l), breedte (w) en hoogte (h).
- Die lengte (l) van die basis moet 3 keer die breedte (w) wees.
- Die volume moet 5 m^3 wees.

Die materiaal vir die bokant en onderkant kos R15 per vierkante meter en die materiaal vir die sykante kos R6 per vierkante meter.

9.1 Toon dat die koste om die houer te vervaardig soos volg bereken kan word:

$$\text{Koste} = 90w^2 + 48wh \quad (4)$$

9.2 Bepaal die breedte van die houer sodat die koste om die houer te vervaardig, 'n minimum sal wees. (6)

[10]

VRAAG 10

10 syfer-telefoonnummers met die volgende formaat word in 'n sekere land in gebruik geneem:

Formaat	Area-kode	Sentralekode	Nommer
Aantal syfers	3 syfers	3 syfers	4 syfers
Voorbeeld	901	544	1230

Syfers kan herhaal word.

10.1 Hoeveel moontlike 10 syfer-telefoonnummers kon gevorm word? (2)

10.2 Sekere beperkings is op die groepe syfers geplaas:

- Area-kode: moet 3 syfers wees en die eerste syfer kan NIE 0 of 1 wees NIE
- Sentralekode: moet 3 syfers wees en die eerste en tweede syfers kan NIE 0 of 1 wees NIE
- Nommer: moet 4 syfers wees en die eerste syfer MOET 'n 0 of 1 wees

10.2.1 Hoeveel geldige 10 syfer-telefoonnummers kon gevorm word deur die gegewe beperkings toe te pas? (3)

10.2.2 Bepaal die waarskynlikheid dat enige 10 syfer-telefoonnummer wat ewekansig gekies word, 'n geldige telefoonnummer sal wees. (2)

[7]

VRAAG 11

Harry skiet pyle na 'n teikenbord. Hy het 'n 50%-kans om die kol met elke skoot te tref.

- 11.1 Bereken die waarskynlikheid dat Harry die kol met sy eerste skoot en sy tweede skoot sal tref. (2)
- 11.2 Bereken die waarskynlikheid dat Harry die kol ten minste twee keer met sy eerste drie skote sal tref. (3)
- 11.3 Glenda het ook 'n 50%-kans om die kol met elke skoot te tref. Harry en Glenda sal beurte maak om 'n pyl te skiet en die eerste persoon wat die kol tref, sal die wenner wees. Bereken die waarskynlikheid dat die persoon wat eerste skiet, die wenner van die uitdaging sal wees. (3)
[8]

TOTAAL: 150

INLIGTINGSBLAD

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$A = P(1+ni)$$

$$A = P(1-ni)$$

$$A = P(1-i)^n$$

$$A = P(1+i)^n$$

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}; \quad r \neq 1$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}; \quad -1 < r < 1$$

$$F = \frac{x[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i}$$

$$P = \frac{x[1 - (1+i)^{-n}]}{i}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m = \tan \theta$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{In } \Delta ABC: \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A$$

$$\text{area } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \\ 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ en } B)$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$b = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$



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SENIOR CERTIFICATE/SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/ NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT

GRADE 12/GRAAD 12

MATHEMATICS P1/WISKUNDE VI

NOVEMBER 2020

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 150

These guidelines consist of 18 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 18 bladsye.

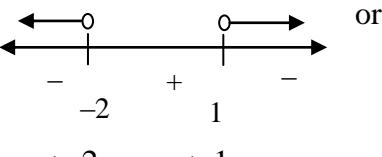
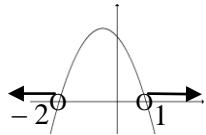
NOTE:

- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- Consistent accuracy applies in all aspects of the marking memorandum.

LET WEL:

- *Indien 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE keer beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.*
- *Volgehoue akkuraatheid is op ALLE aspekte van die nasienriglyne van toepassing.*

REMEMBER: (A) next to the description of a tick implies accuracy mark**ONTHOU:** (A) langs die beskrywing van 'n regmerk impliseer akkuraatheids-punt**QUESTION/VRAAG 1**

1.1.1	$x^2 - 6x = 0$ $x(x-6) = 0$ $x = 0 \text{ or } x = 6$	✓ common factor ✓ both answers (2)
1.1.2	$x^2 + 10x + 8 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4(1)(8)}}{2(1)}$ $= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2}$ $x = -0,88 \text{ or } x = -9,12$	✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ $-0,88$ ✓ $-9,12$ (3)
1.1.3	$(1-x)(x+2) < 0$ Critical values: $x = 1 \text{ or } x = -2$  or  $x < -2 \text{ or } x > 1$	✓ critical values ✓ correct method ✓ answer (3)
1.1.4	$\sqrt{x+18} = x-2$ $x+18 = x^2 - 4x + 4$ $0 = x^2 - 5x - 14$ $(x-7)(x+2) = 0$ $x = 7 \text{ or } x \neq -2$	✓ squaring both sides (m) ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ both answers ✓ rejection of $x = -2$ (5)

1.2	$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 3 \\y &= 3 - x \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)\end{aligned}$ $2x^2 + 4xy - y = 15 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$ <p>Substitute (1) into (2):</p> $2x^2 + 4x(3-x) - (3-x) = 15$ $2x^2 + 12x - 4x^2 - 3 + x - 15 = 0$ $-2x^2 + 13x - 18 = 0$ $2x^2 - 13x + 18 = 0$ $(2x-9)(x-2) = 0$ $x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 2$ $y = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 1$	✓ y subject of the formula ✓ substitution ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ x -values ✓ y -values (6)
	OR	OR
	$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 3 \\x &= 3 - y \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)\end{aligned}$ $2x^2 + 4xy - y = 15 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$ <p>Substitute (1) into (2):</p> $2(3-y)^2 + 4(3-y)y - y = 15$ $2y^2 - 12y + 18 - 4y^2 + 12y - y - 15 = 0$ $-2y^2 - y + 3 = 0$ $2y^2 + y - 3 = 0$ $(2y+3)(y-1) = 0$ $y = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 1$ $x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 2$	✓ x subject of the formula ✓ substitution ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ y -values ✓ x -values (6)
1.3	$n^{200} < 5^{300}$ $(n^2)^{100} < (5^3)^{100}$ $(n^2)^{100} < (125)^{100}$ $n^2 < 125$ <p>Maximum value of n is 11.</p>	✓ $(n^2)^{100} < (5^3)^{100}$ ✓ $n^2 < 125$ ✓ 11 (3)
	OR	OR
	$200 \log n < 300 \log 5$ $n < 10^{\frac{3}{2} \log 5}$ $n < 11,18$ $\therefore n = 11$	✓ use of logs ✓ $n < 11,18$ ✓ 11 (3)
	OR	OR

$n^{200} < 5^{300}$ $(n^2)^{100} < (5^3)^{100}$ $\sqrt{n^2} < \sqrt{5^3}$ $n < \frac{5^3}{2^2}$ $n < 11,18$ $\therefore n = 11$ <p>OR</p> $n^{200} < 5^{300}$ $n < \frac{5^{300}}{2^{200}}$ $n < 11,18$ $\therefore n = 11$	$\checkmark (n^2)^{100} < (5^3)^{100}$ $\checkmark n < 11,18$ $\checkmark 11$ <p>OR</p> $\checkmark n < \frac{5^{300}}{2^{200}}$ $\checkmark n < 11,18$ $\checkmark n = 11$	(3)
		[22]

QUESTION/VRAAG 2

2.1	$\begin{aligned} 7 &; x &; y &; -11 &; \dots \\ a &= 7 \\ a + 3d &= -11 \\ 7 + 3d &= -11 \\ d &= -6 \\ x = a + d &= 7 + (-6) = 1 \\ y = a + 2d &= 7 + 2(-6) = -5 \end{aligned}$ <p>OR</p> $\begin{aligned} a + 3d &= -11 \\ 3d &= -11 - 7 \\ 3d &= -18 \\ d &= -6 \\ x &= 1 \\ y &= -5 \end{aligned}$ <p>OR</p> $\begin{aligned} x - 7 &= y - x \quad \text{and} \quad y - x = -11 - y \\ 2x - 7 &= y \dots(1) \quad 2y = -11 + x \dots(2) \\ (1) \text{ into } (2) \\ 2(2x - 7) &= -11 + x \\ 4x - 14 &= -11 + x \\ 3x &= 3 \\ x &= 1 \\ y &= 2(1) - 7 = -5 \end{aligned}$	$\checkmark 7 + 3d = -11$ $\checkmark d = -6$ $\checkmark \text{value of } x$ $\checkmark \text{value of } y$ (4)
2.2.1	$\begin{aligned} -3 &; 6 &; 27 &; 60 &; \dots \\ -3 &\quad\quad\quad 6 &&& \\ &\diagdown \quad \diagup &&& \\ &9 &&21 & \\ &\diagdown \quad \diagup &&& \\ &12 &&12 & \\ &&2a = 12 && \\ &&a = 6 && \\ &3a + b &= 9 && \\ &3(6) + b &= 9 && \\ &b &= -9 && \\ a + b + c &= -3 &&& \\ 6 - 9 + c &= -3 &&& \\ c &= 0 &&& \\ T_n &= 6n^2 - 9n &&& \end{aligned}$	$\checkmark \text{second difference}$ $\checkmark a = 6$ $\checkmark b = -9$ $\checkmark c = 0$ (4)

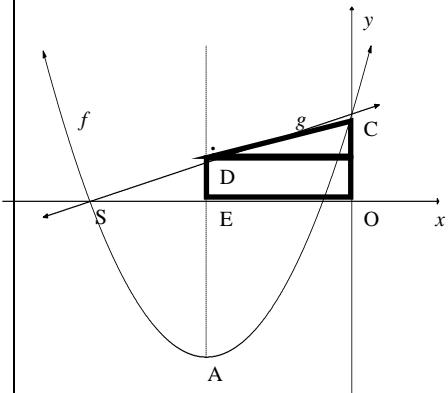
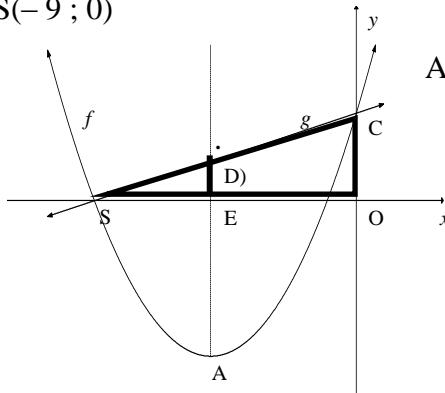
2.2.2	$T_{50} = 6(50)^2 - 9(50)$ = 14 550	Answer Only: Full Marks	✓ substitute 50 ✓ answer (2)
2.2.3	9 ; 21 ; 33 ; ... $a = 9$ $d = 12$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2(9) + (n-1)(12)]$ $= \frac{n}{2}[18 + 12n - 12]$ $= \frac{n}{2}[12n + 6]$ $= 6n^2 + 3n$		✓ a and d ✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ $\frac{n}{2}[12n + 6]$
2.2.4	$-3 + S_n = 21060$ $S_n = 21063$ $6n^2 + 3n = 21063$ $6n^2 + 3n - 21063 = 0$ $2n^2 + n - 7021 = 0$ $n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(1)^2 - 4(1)(-7021)}}{2(2)}$ $n = 59 \text{ or } n \neq \frac{-119}{2}$ $\therefore n = 59$		✓ $-3 + S_n = 21060$ ✓ equation ✓ standard form ✓ answer (4)
	OR $T_n = 21060$ $6n^2 - 9n - 21060 = 0$ $2n^2 - 3n - 7020 = 0$ $n = 60$ $\therefore 59$ first differences must be added.		✓ equation ✓ standard form ✓✓ answer (4)
			[17]

QUESTION/VRAAG 3

3.1	$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 4 \cdot 3^{2-k} = 12 + 4 + \frac{4}{3} + \dots$ $r = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$ $-1 < \frac{1}{3} < 1$ $\therefore \text{series is convergent } (-1 < r < 1)$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $12 + 4 + \frac{4}{3} + \dots$ or $36 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k$ ✓ value of r ✓ $-1 < r < 1$ <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
3.2	$\sum_{k=p}^{\infty} 4 \cdot 3^{2-k} = 4 \cdot 3^{2-p} + 4 \cdot 3^{1-p} + 4 \cdot 3^{-p} + \dots$ $a = 4 \cdot 3^{2-p}$ $r = \frac{1}{3}$ $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{4 \cdot 3^{2-p}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}}$ $4 \cdot 3^{2-p} = \frac{4}{27}$ $3^{2-p} = 3^{-3}$ $2-p = -3$ $p = 5$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ expression for a ✓ substitution of a, r and S_{∞} ✓ simplification $\left(4 \cdot 3^{2-p} = \frac{4}{27}\right)$ ✓ $3^{2-p} = 3^{-3}$ ✓ answer <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
		[8]

QUESTION/VRAAG 4

4.1.1	$x = 1$ $y = 2$	✓ $x = 1$ ✓ $y = 2$ (2)		
4.1.2	$y = mx + c$ $2 = -1 + c$ $c = 3$ $y = -x + 3$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 2 = -1(x - 1)$ $y - 2 = -x + 1$ $y = -x + 3$	$y = -(x - p) + q$ $= -(x - 1) + 2$ $y = -x + 3$	✓ substitution of $m = -1$ and $(1 ; 2)$ ✓ answer (2)
4.1.3		✓ vertical asymptote: $x = 1$ and horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$ ✓ x -intercept: $\frac{5}{2}$ ✓ y -intercept: 5 ✓ shape (A) (4)		
4.2.1	$(-5 ; -8)$	✓ $x = -5$ ✓ $y = -8$ (2)		
4.2.2	$y \geq -8$ or $[-8; \infty)$	✓ answer (1)		
4.2.3	$m = -5$ $n = g(-5)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(-5) + \frac{9}{2}$ $= 2$	✓ $m = -5$ ✓ substitution ✓ $n = 2$ (3)		
4.2.4	 OR	$\text{Area trapezium} = \frac{1}{2}(DE + OC) \times OE$ $= \frac{1}{2}(2 + 4,5) \times 5$ $= \frac{65}{4} \text{ or } 16,25$ ✓ method ✓ correct substitution ✓ answer (3)		

	 <p>Area trapezium = $\frac{25}{4} + 10 = \frac{65}{4}$ or 16,25</p> <p>OR $S(-9 ; 0)$</p>  <p>Area Δ SOC = $\frac{1}{2} b.h$ $= \frac{1}{2}(9)\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{81}{4}$</p> <p>Area Δ SED = $\frac{1}{2} b.h = \frac{1}{2}(4)(2) = 4$</p> <p>Area trapezium = area Δ SOC – Area Δ SED $= \frac{81}{4} - 4$ $= \frac{65}{4}$ or 16,25</p>	<p>✓ method</p> <p>✓ correct substitution ✓ answer (3)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>✓ method ✓ correct substitution ✓ answer (3)</p>
4.2.5	$g^{-1}: x = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{9}{2}$ $g^{-1}: y = 2x - 9$	<p>✓ changing x and y ✓ answer (2)</p>

4.2.6	$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+5)^2 - 8$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 10x + 25) - 8$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x + 4,5$ $f'(x) = x + 5$ $h(x) = 2x - 9 + k$ $x + 5 = 2$ $x = -3 \quad y = -6$ $(-3 ; -6)$ <p>OR</p> $f(x) = h(x)$ $\frac{1}{2}(x+5)^2 - 8 = 2x - 9 + k$ $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + \frac{27}{2} - k = 0$ $x = \frac{-3}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -3 \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $y = -6$ $(-3 ; -6)$	$\checkmark f'(x)$ $\checkmark x + 5 = 2$ $\checkmark x = -3 \quad \checkmark y = -6$ <p>OR</p> \checkmark equating	\checkmark turning point / $\Delta = 0$ $\checkmark x = -3 \quad \checkmark y = -6$ (4)
			[23]

QUESTION/VRAAG 5

5.1	A(0 ; 1)	✓ answer (1)
5.2	$9 = 3^{-x}$ $3^2 = 3^{-x}$ $x = -2$ B(-2 ; 9)	✓ equating ✓ $3^2 = 3^{-x}$ ✓ $x = -2$ (3)
5.3	$x \in (0; \infty)$ or $x > 0$	✓✓ answer (2)
5.4	$h(x) = 27 \cdot 3^{-x}$ $h(x) = 3^{-(x-3)}$ f shifted 3 units to the right	✓ $h(x) = 3^{-(x-3)}$ ✓ 3 units ✓ right (3)
5.5	$\frac{27}{3^x} < 1$ $3^{-x+3} < 1$ $3^x > 27$ or $3^{-x+3} < 3^0$ $3^x > 3^3$ $-x + 3 < 0$ $x > 3$ $x > 3$ OR The graph shifts 3 units to the right Thus the y-intercept shift 3 units to the right (3 ; 1) $\therefore x > 3$	✓ $3^x > 27$ or $3^{-x+3} < 3^0$ ✓ $3^x > 3^3$ or $-x + 3 < 0$ ✓ $x > 3$ OR ✓ translation ✓ y-intercept ✓ answer (3)
		[12]

QUESTION/VRAAG 6

6.1.1	$F = \frac{x[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i}$ $= \frac{1000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{0,075}{12}\right)^{145} - 1 \right]}{\frac{0,075}{12}}$ $= \text{R}234\,888,53$	✓ $n = 145$ ✓ $i = \frac{0,075}{12}$ ✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ answer (4)
6.1.2	$A = P(1+i)^n$ $= 234\,888,53 \left(1 + \frac{0,075}{12}\right)^{12}$ $= \text{R}253\,123,54$	✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ answer (2)
6.2	$A = P(1-i)^n$ $92\,537,64 = 250\,000(1-0,22)^n$ $0,37015056 = (0,78)^n$ $n = \frac{\log 0,37015056}{\log 0,78}$ $n = 4 \text{ years}$	✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ correct use of logs ✓ answer (3)
6.3.1	Loan amount: $= \frac{x[1 - (1+i)^{-n}]}{i}$ $= \frac{1500 \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{0,113}{12}\right)^{-72} \right]}{\frac{0,113}{12}}$ $= \text{R}78\,173,49323$	✓ 72 ✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ answer (3)
6.3.2	Balance after 5 years: $P = \frac{x[1 - (1+i)^{-n}]}{i}$ $= \frac{1500 \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{0,113}{12}\right)^{-12} \right]}{\frac{0,113}{12}}$ $= \text{R}16\,945,00629$ <p>Amount paid: $\text{R}1\,500 \times 60 = \text{R}90\,000$</p> <p>Interest</p> $= \text{Amount paid} - [\text{Loan} - \text{Balance}]$ $= \text{R}90\,000 - [\text{R}78\,173,49323 - \text{R}16\,945,00629]$ $= \text{R}28\,771,51$	✓ substitution (A) ✓ R16 945,00629 (A) ✓ R90 000 – [Loan – Balance] ✓ answer (4)

<p>OR Balance</p> $= 78\ 173,49 \left(1 + \frac{0,133}{12}\right)^{60} - \frac{1\ 500 \left(\left(1 + \frac{0,113}{12}\right)^{60} - 1\right)}{0,113}$ <p>Balance = R16 945.00</p> <p>Amount paid: R1 500 × 60 = R90 000</p> <p>Interest</p> $\begin{aligned} &= \text{Amount paid} - [\text{Loan} - \text{Balance}] \\ &= R90\ 000 - [R78\ 173,49323 - R16\ 945,00629] \\ &= R28\ 771,51 \end{aligned}$	<p>OR</p> <p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ R16 945,00629</p> <p>✓ R90 000 – [Loan – Balance] ✓ answer (4)</p>
	[16]

QUESTION/VRAAG 7**Penalty of – 1 for notation only in 7.1**

7.1	$f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ $f(x+h) = 2(x+h)^2 - 1$ $= 2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 1$ $= 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 1$ $f(x+h) - f(x) = 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 1 - (2x^2 - 1)$ $= 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 1 - 2x^2 + 1$ $= 4xh + 2h^2$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xh + 2h^2}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4x + 2h)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h)$ $= 4x$	✓ $2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 1$ ✓ $4xh + 2h^2$ ✓ substitution ✓ simplification ✓ answer (5)
7.2.1	$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\sqrt[5]{x^2} + x^3 \right)$ $= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^{\frac{2}{5}} + x^3 \right)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}} + 3x^2$	✓ $x^{\frac{2}{5}}$ ✓ $\frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}}$ ✓ $3x^2$ (3)
7.2.2	$f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 9}{4x + 6}$ $= \frac{(2x-3)(2x+3)}{2(2x+3)}$ $= \frac{2x-3}{2}$ $= x - \frac{3}{2}$ $f'(x) = 1$	✓ $(2x-3)(2x+3)$ ✓ $2(2x+3)$ ✓ simplification to two separate terms ✓ answer (4)
		[12]

QUESTION/VRAAG 8

8.1	$-1 < x < 2$	$\checkmark \checkmark$ answer (2)
8.2	$x = \frac{-1+2}{2}$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$	\checkmark method \checkmark answer (2)
8.3	From the graph $x > \frac{1}{2}$	$\checkmark \checkmark$ answer (2)
8.4	$g(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$ $g'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c = -6x^2 + 6x + 12$ $3a = -6, \quad 2b = 6, \quad c = 12$ $a = -2, \quad b = 3$ $g(x) = -2x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x$	$\checkmark g'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ $\checkmark a = -2$ $\checkmark b = 3$ $\checkmark g(x) = -2x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x$ (4)
8.5	$g'(\frac{1}{2}) = -6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 12$ $m = \frac{27}{2} \text{ or } 13,5$ $y = -2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 12\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $y = \frac{13}{2} \text{ or } 6,5$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 6,5 = 13,5(x - 0,5)$ $y = 13,5x - 0,25$	\checkmark max gradient at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ \checkmark answer \checkmark y value \checkmark substitution \checkmark answer (5)
		[15]

QUESTION/VRAAG 9

9.1	<p>Total surface area = $2\ell w + 2wh + 2\ell h$ but: $\ell = 3w$ Total surface area = $6w^2 + 2wh + 6wh$</p> $\begin{aligned} C &= 15(6w^2) + 6(2wh + 6wh) \\ &= 15(6w^2) + 6(8wh) \\ &= 90w^2 + 48wh \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $2\ell w + 2wh + 2\ell h$ ✓ $\ell = 3w$ ✓ $15(6w^2)$ ✓ $6(2wh + 6wh)$
9.2	$5 = 3w^2 h$ $h = \frac{5}{3w^2}$ $C = 90w^2 + 48wh$ $C(w) = 90w^2 + 48w\left(\frac{5}{3w^2}\right)$ $= 90w^2 + 80w^{-1}$ $C'(w) = 180w - 80w^{-2}$ $180w - 80w^{-2} = 0$ $180w^3 - 80 = 0$ $w^3 = \frac{80}{180}$ $w = \sqrt[3]{\frac{80}{180}}$ $w = 0,76$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $h = \frac{5}{3w^2}$ ✓ substitution ✓ $C(w) = 90w^2 + 80w^{-1}$ ✓ derivative ✓ equating derivative to zero ✓ value of w
		(6) [10]

QUESTION/VRAAG 10

10.1	10^{10} or 10 000 000 000	✓✓ answer (2)
10.2.1	$\frac{8 \times 10 \times 10}{\text{Area}} \times \frac{8 \times 8 \times 10}{\text{exchange}} \times \frac{2 \times 10 \times 10}{\text{number}} \times \frac{10}{10}$ <p>No. of valid 10-digit numbers $= (8 \times 10 \times 10) \times (8 \times 8 \times 10) \times (2 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10)$ $= 1,024 \times 10^9$</p>	✓ $\frac{8 \times 10 \times 10}{\text{Area}}$ or $\frac{8 \times 8 \times 10}{\text{exchange}}$ ✓ $\frac{2 \times 10 \times 10}{\text{number}}$ ✓ $\frac{10}{10}$ ✓ $1,024 \times 10^9$ (A) (3)
10.2.2	$\text{Probability} = \frac{1,024 \times 10^9}{10^{10}}$ $= \frac{64}{625} = 0,1024 = 10,24\%$	✓ $\frac{1,024 \times 10^9}{10^{10}}$ ✓ answer (2)
		[7]

QUESTION/VRAAG 11

11	First shot Second shot Third shot 	
11.1	P (Bull's eye first shot and second shot) $= 0,5 \times 0,5$ $= 0,25$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	✓ two 0,5's ✓ $0,5 \times 0,5$ (2)

11.2	<p>P (Bull's eye at least twice in 3 shots)</p> $= (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 0,5) + (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 0,5) + (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 0,5) + (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 0,5)$ $= 0,125 + 0,125 + 0,125 + 0,125$ $= 0,5 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $0,5 \times 0,5 \times 0,5$ ✓ four events ✓ answer (A) (3)
11.3	<p>Person shoots first:</p> $(0,5) + (0,5)^3 + (0,5)^5 + \dots$ $P = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $P = \frac{0,5}{1-0,25}$ $P = \frac{2}{3} = 0,67$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $(0,5) + (0,5)^3$ ✓ $\dots + (0,5)^5 + \dots$ ✓ $P = \frac{0,5}{1-0,25}$ (3)
		[8]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150