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GRADE/GRAAD 12

MATHEMATICS P2/WISKUNDE V2

NOVEMBER 2019

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 150

**These marking guidelines consist of 26pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 26 bladsye.**

NOTE:

- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- If a candidate has crossed out an attempt of a question and not redone the question, mark the crossed out version.
- Consistent accuracy applies in ALL aspects of the marking memorandum. Stop marking at the second calculation error.
- Assuming answers/values in order to solve a problem is NOT acceptable.

NOTA:

- As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE KEER beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.
- As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek en nie oordoen nie, sien die doodgetrekte poging na.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid word in ALLE aspekte van die nasienriglyne toegepas. Hou op nasien by die tweede berekeningsfout.
- Om antwoorde/waardes te aanvaar om 'n probleem op te los, word NIE toegelaat NIE.

GEOMETRY • MEETKUNDE	
S	A mark for a correct statement (A statement mark is independent of a reason)
	<i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte bewering ('n Punt vir 'n bewering is onafhanklik van die rede)</i>
R	A mark for the correct reason (A reason mark may only be awarded if the statement is correct)
	<i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte rede ('n Punt word slegs vir die rede toegeken as die bewering korrek is)</i>
S/R	Award a mark if statement AND reason are both correct
	<i>Ken 'n punt toe as die bewering EN rede beide korrek is</i>

QUESTION/VRAAG 1

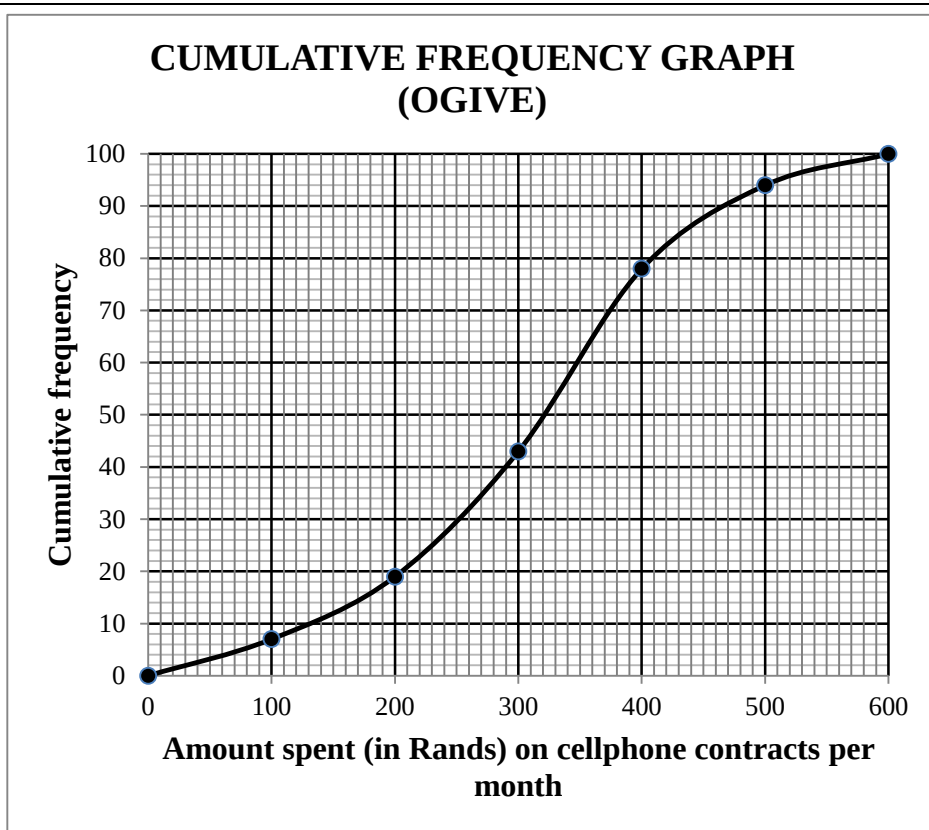
Monthly income (in rands) Maandelikse inkomste (in rand)	9 000	13 500	15 000	16 500	17 000	20 000
Monthly repayment (in rands) Maandelikse paaielement (in rand)	2 000	3 000	3 500	5 200	5 500	6 000

1.1	$a = -1946,875... = -1946,88$ $b = 0,41$ $\hat{y} = -1946,88 + 0,41x$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ $a = -1946,88$ ✓ $b = 0,41$ ✓ equation (3)
1.2	Monthly repayment $\approx$ R3 727,16 (calculator) <i>Maandelikse paaielement $\approx$ R3 727,16</i> OR $\hat{y} = -1946,88 + 0,41(14000)$ $\approx$ R3 793,12	✓✓ answer (2) ✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
1.3	$r = 0,946 \dots \approx 0,95$	✓ answer (1)
1.4	Not to spend R9 000 per month because the point (18 000 ; 9 000) lies very far from the least squares regression line. OR D <i>Spandeer nie R9 000 per maand nie, want die punt (18 000 ; 9 000) lê baie ver van die kleinste-kwadrante regressielyn. OF D</i>	✓✓ answer (2)
[8]		

QUESTION/VRAAG 2

2.1	Number people paid R200 or less = 19 <i>Aantal mense wat R200 of minder betaal het = 19</i>	✓ answer (1)
2.2	$7 + 12 + a + 35 + b + 6 = 100$ $a = 40 - b$ $309 = \frac{(50 \times 7) + (150 \times 12) + (250 \times a) + (350 \times 35) + (450 \times b) + (550 \times 6)}{100}$ $309 = \frac{(50 \times 7) + (150 \times 12) + (250 \times (40 - b)) + (350 \times 35) + (450 \times b) + (550 \times 6)}{100}$ $350 + 1800 + 10000 - 250b + 12250 + 450b + 3300 = 30900$ $200b = 3200$ $b = 16$ $a = 24$ OR/OF $7 + 12 + a + 35 + b + 6 = 100$ $b = 40 - a$ $309 = \frac{(50 \times 7) + (150 \times 12) + (250 \times a) + (350 \times 35) + (450 \times b) + (550 \times 6)}{100}$ $309 = \frac{(50 \times 7) + (150 \times 12) + (250 \times a) + (350 \times 35) + (450 \times (40 - a)) + (550 \times 6)}{100}$ $350 + 1800 + 250a + 12250 + 1800 - 450a = 30900$ $200a = 4800$ $a = 24$ $b = 16$	✓ $\sum x = 100$ ✓ $a = 40 - b$ ✓ $\sum fX$ ✓ $\sum \frac{fX}{n} = 309$ ✓ $200b = 3200$ (5) ✓ $\sum x = 100$ ✓ $b = 40 - a$ ✓ $\sum fX$ ✓ $\sum \frac{fX}{n} = 309$ ✓ $200a = 4800$ (5)
2.3	Modal class/modale klas: $300 < x \leq 400$	✓ answer (1)

2.4



- ✓ grounded at (0 ; 0)
- ✓ (600 ; 100)
- ✓ cumulative frequencies for y-coordinates
- ✓ smooth shape

(4)

2.5

Number of people/Aantal mense = $100 - 82$ [accept 80 – 84 people]
 18 people paid more than R420 per month/. [accept 16 – 20 people]
 18 mense betaal meer as R420 per maand

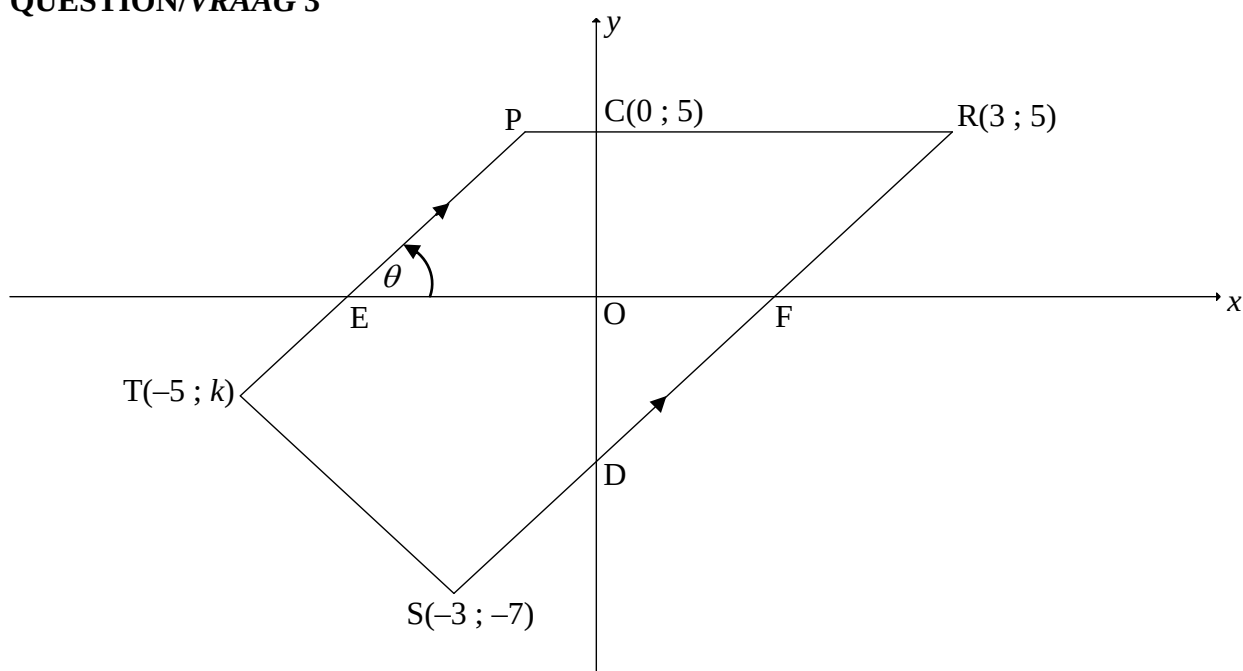
Answer only: Full marks

- ✓ 82
- ✓ answer

(2)

[13]

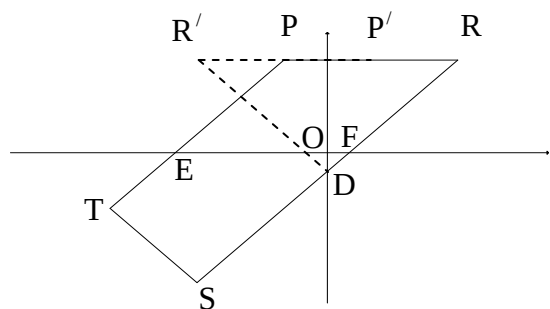
QUESTION/VRAAG 3



3.1	Equation of PR: $y = 5$	✓ answer (1)
3.2.1	$m_{RS} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $m_{RS} = \frac{5 - (-7)}{3 - (-3)} = \frac{12}{6}$ $= 2$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ substitution of R & S into gradient formula ✓ answer (2)
3.2.2	$m_{RS} = m_{PT}$ [PT $\parallel$ RS] $\tan \theta = 2$ $\theta = 63,43^\circ$	✓ $m_{RS} = m_{PT}$ ✓ $\tan \theta = 2$ ✓ $\theta = 63,43^\circ$ (3)
3.2.3	Equation of RS: $y - 5 = 2(x - 3)$ or $y - (-7) = 2(x - (-3))$ or $5 = 2(3) + c$ $y - 5 = 2x - 6$ $y + 7 = 2x + 6$ $c = -1$ $y = 2x - 1$ $y = 2x - 1$ $y = 2x - 1$ $\therefore D(0; -1)$ OR/OF $m_{RS} = m_{RD} = m_{DS}$ $2 = \frac{5 - y}{3 - 0} = \frac{y + 7}{0 - (-3)}$ $\therefore y = -1$ $\therefore D(0; -1)$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ substitution ✓ equation of RS ✓ coordinates of D (3) ✓ equating gradients ✓ value of y ✓ coordinates of D (3)

3.3	$ST = 2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{[-5 - (-3)]^2 + (k - (-7))^2}$ $20 = 4 + (k + 7)^2$ $(k + 7)^2 = 16$ $k + 7 = \pm 4$ $k = -11 \text{ or } k = -3$ $\therefore k = -3$ OR $ST = 2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{[-5 - (-3)]^2 + (k - (-7))^2}$ $20 = 4 + k^2 + 14k + 49$ $k^2 + 14k + 33 = 0$ $(k + 11)(k + 3) = 0$ $k = -11 \text{ or } k = -3$ $\therefore k = -3$	✓ substitute S and T into distance formula ✓ isolate square ✓ square root both sides ✓ answer (4) ✓ substitute S and T into distance formula ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ answer (4)
3.4	Method: translation T → S: $(x; y) \rightarrow (x + 2; y - 4)$ ∴ by symmetry: D → N: $D(0; -1) \rightarrow N(0 + 2; -1 - 4)$ $\therefore N(2; -5)$ Answer only: Full marks OR Midpoint of TN = Midpoint of SD $\frac{x + (-5)}{2} = \frac{-3 + 0}{2} \text{ and } \frac{y + (-3)}{2} = \frac{-7 + (-1)}{2}$ $x = 2 \text{ and } y = -5$ $\therefore N(2; -5)$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ method ✓ x-coordinate ✓ y-coordinate (3) ✓ method: midpoint of diagonals ✓ x-coordinate ✓ y-coordinate (3)

3.5



β is the inclination of RS $\therefore \beta = 63,434\dots^\circ$

$$\hat{O}FD = 63,434\dots^\circ \quad [\text{vert opp } \angle\text{s}]$$

$$\hat{O}DF = 90^\circ - 63,434\dots^\circ = 26,565\dots^\circ$$

$$\hat{R}DR' = 2(26,565\dots^\circ) = 53,13^\circ$$

OR

PEFR is a $\parallel\text{m}$ [both pairs of opp sides $\parallel$]

$$\therefore \hat{R} = \theta = 63,434\dots^\circ \quad [\text{opp } \angle\text{s of } \parallel\text{m}]$$

$$\hat{R}R'D = 63,434\dots^\circ \quad [\angle\text{s opp} = \text{sides: } RD = R'D]$$

$$\hat{R}DR' = 180^\circ - (63,43^\circ + 63,43^\circ) [\text{sum of } \angle\text{s in } \Delta]$$

$$\hat{R}DR' = 53,13^\circ$$

OR

$$\tan \hat{O}DF = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\hat{O}DF = 26,565\dots^\circ$$

$$\hat{R}DR' = 2(26,565\dots^\circ) = 53,13^\circ$$

OR

$R'(-3; 5)$ [reflection of $R(3; 5)$ about the y-axis]

$$RD = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (5-(-1))^2}$$

$$RD = \sqrt{45} = R'D \quad \text{or} \quad 3\sqrt{5} \quad \text{or} \quad 6,71$$

$$(\hat{R}R')^2 = (\sqrt{45})^2 + (\sqrt{45})^2 - 2(\sqrt{45})(\sqrt{45})(\cos \hat{R}DR')$$

$$6^2 = 45 + 45 - 2(45)(\cos \hat{R}DR')$$

$$\cos \hat{R}DR' = \frac{45 + 45 - 36}{2(45)}$$

$$\cos \hat{R}DR' = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \hat{R}DR' = 53,13^\circ$$

$$\checkmark \beta = 63,43^\circ$$

$$\checkmark \hat{O}DF = 26,57^\circ$$

$\checkmark$ answer

(3)

$$\checkmark \hat{R} = 63,43^\circ$$

$$\checkmark \hat{R}R'D = 63,43^\circ$$

$\checkmark$ answer

(3)

$\checkmark$ trig ratio

$$\checkmark \hat{O}DF = 26,565\dots^\circ$$

$\checkmark$ answer

(3)

$$\checkmark R'(-3; 5) \quad \text{OR}$$

$$RD = \sqrt{45} = R'D$$

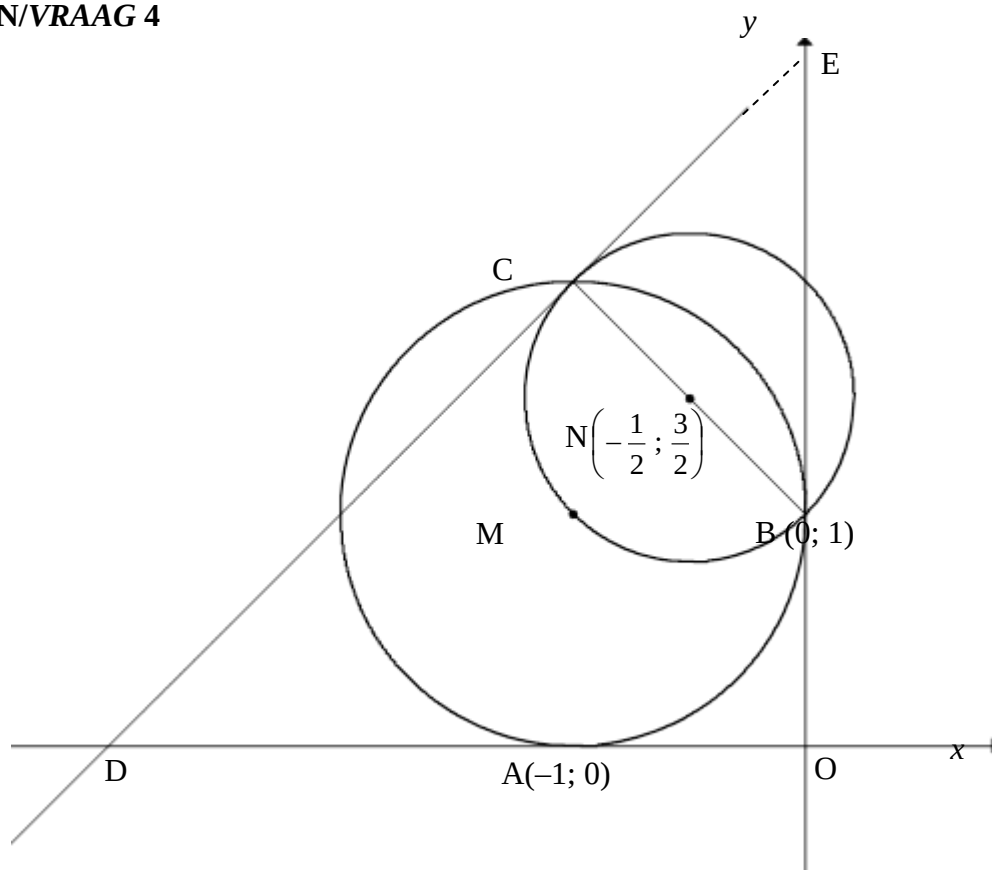
$\checkmark$ substitution into cosine rule

$\checkmark$ answer

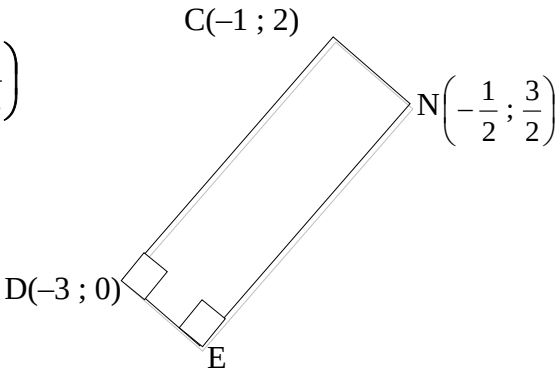
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[19]

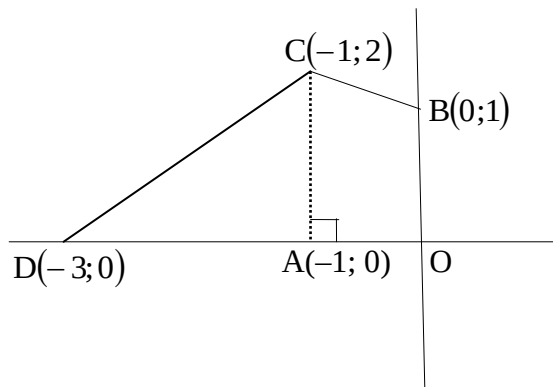
QUESTION/VRAAG 4



4.1	$M(-1; 1)$ $(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$	Answer only: Full marks	$\checkmark M(-1; 1)$ $\checkmark \text{LHS } \checkmark \text{RHS}$ (3)
4.2	Midpoint of CB, N: $(-0,5; 1,5)$ $\therefore \frac{x_C + 0}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{y_C + 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\therefore C(-1; 2)$ OR B $\rightarrow$ N: $(x; y) \rightarrow (x - 0,5; y + 0,5)$ N $\rightarrow$ C: $(x; y) \rightarrow (x - 0,5; y + 0,5)$ $\therefore C(-0,5 - 0,5; 1,5 + 0,5)$ $\therefore C(-1; 2)$	Answer only: Full marks Answer only: Full marks	$\checkmark x \text{ value } \checkmark y \text{ value}$ (2) $\checkmark x \text{ value } \checkmark y \text{ value}$ (2)

4.3	$m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{2-1}{-1-0} \text{ OR } \frac{2-(-\frac{1}{2})}{-1-\frac{3}{2}} \text{ OR } \frac{0-(-\frac{1}{2})}{1-\frac{3}{2}}$ $= -1$ $\therefore m_{\text{tangent}} = 1$ $y = mx + c$ $y = x + c$ $2 = 1(-1) + c$ $c = 3$ $\therefore y = x + 3$ $y - x = 3$ OR $m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{2-1}{-1-0}$ $= -1$ $\therefore m_{\text{tangent}} = 1$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - y_1 = 1(x - x_1)$ $y - 2 = 1(x - (-1))$ $y - 2 = x + 1$ $\therefore y = x + 3$ $y - x = 3$	$\checkmark m_{\text{radius}}$ $\checkmark m_{\text{tangent}}$ $\checkmark$ substitute $(-1; 2)$ and m $\checkmark$ simplification (4)
4.4	Tangents to circle: $y = x + 3$ and $y = x + 1$ $\therefore t > 3$ or $t < 1$ Answers only: Full marks	$\checkmark y = x + 1$ $\checkmark t > 3$ $\checkmark t < 1$ (3)
4.5	Draw rectangle CNED: Midpt of DN $\left(-\frac{7}{4}; \frac{3}{4}\right)$ $\therefore E\left(-\frac{5}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}\right)$  OR/OF $D(-3; 0)$ $C \rightarrow N:$ $(x; y) \rightarrow (x + 0,5; y - 0,5)$ $D \rightarrow E:$ $D(x; y) \rightarrow E(x + 0,5; y - 0,5)$ $\therefore E(-3 + 0,5; 0 - 0,5)$ $\therefore E(-2,5; -0,5)$ Answer only: Full marks	$\checkmark$ midpt of DN $\checkmark$ x value $\checkmark$ y value (3) $\checkmark$ coordinates of D $\checkmark$ x value $\checkmark$ y value (3)

4.6



$$\begin{aligned}\text{area of trapezium AOBC} &= \frac{1}{2}(1+2)(1) \\ &= 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ square units}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{area of } \triangle ACD &= \frac{1}{2}(2)(2) \\ &= 2 \text{ square units}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{area of quadrilateral OBCD} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ square units}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 2a^2 &= \frac{7}{2} \\ a^2 &= \frac{7}{4} \\ a &= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

OR

✓ substitution into area of trapezium form

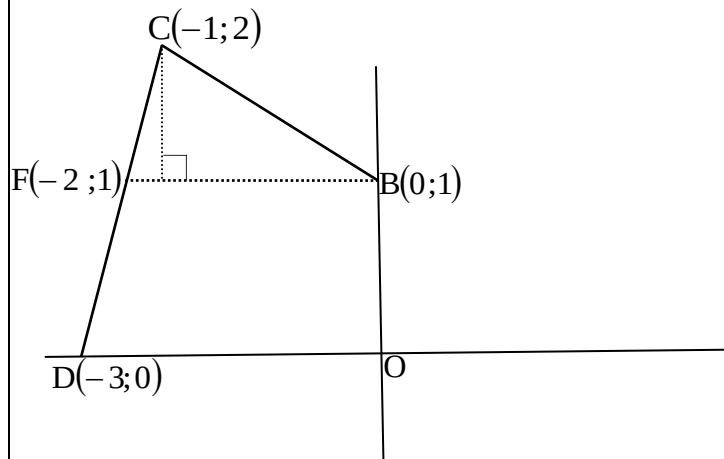
✓ area of trapezium

✓ area of triangle

✓ area of OBCD

✓ equating area OBCD to $2a^2$

(5)



BM produced cuts the tangent at F.

$$\text{area of } \triangle CFB = \frac{1}{2}(2)(1)$$

$$= 1 \text{ square unit}$$

$$\text{area of trapezium BFDO} = \frac{1}{2}(2+3)(1)$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ square units}$$

$$\text{area of quadrilateral OBCD} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ square units}$$

$$\therefore 2a^2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

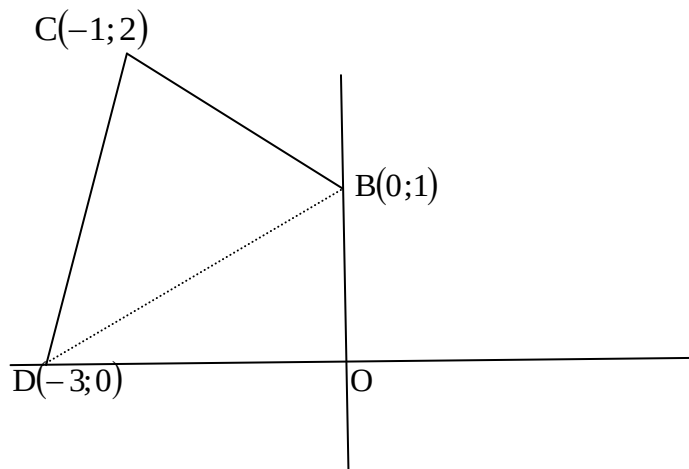
$$a^2 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

OR

- ✓ area of triangle
- ✓ substitution into area of trapezium
- ✓ area of trapezium
- ✓ area of OBCD
- ✓ equating area OBCD to $2a^2$

(5)



Join DB

$$\begin{aligned}\text{area of } \triangle ODB &= \frac{1}{2}(3)(1) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \text{ square unit}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{area of } \triangle DCB &= \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}) \\ &= 2 \text{ square unit}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{area of OBCD} = \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \text{square units}$$

$$2a^2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

OR

✓ area of Δ

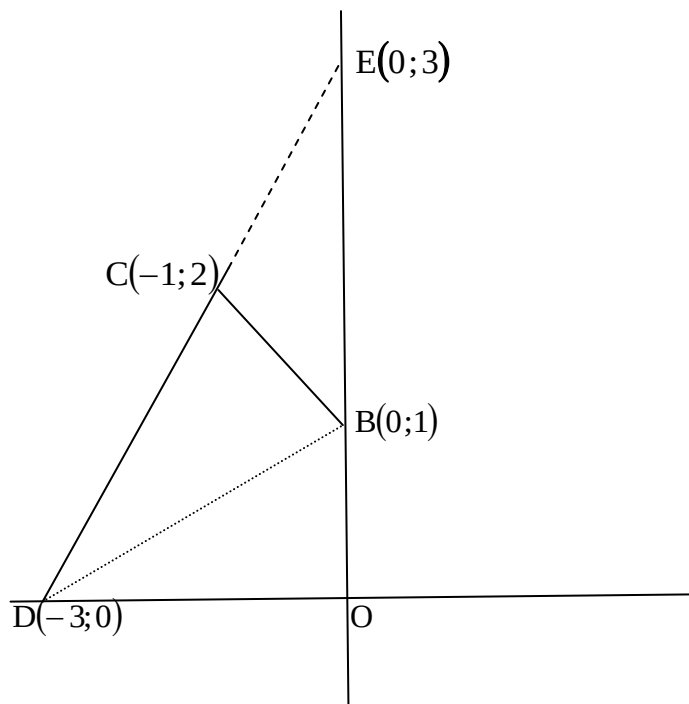
✓ subst into area of Δ

✓ area of Δ

✓ area of OBCD

✓ equating area
OBCD to $2a^2$

(5)



Let E be the point of intersection of DC with the positive y-axis.

$$\text{area of } \triangle DEO = \frac{1}{2}(3)(3)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \text{ square unit}$$

$$\text{area of } \triangle ECB = \frac{1}{2}(2)(1) \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 1 \text{ square unit}$$

$$\text{area of quadrilateral OBCD} = \frac{9}{2} - 1 = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ square units}$$

$$\therefore 2a^2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

✓ area of Δ

✓ subst into area of Δ

✓ area of Δ

✓ area of OBCD

✓ equating area
OBCD to $2a^2$

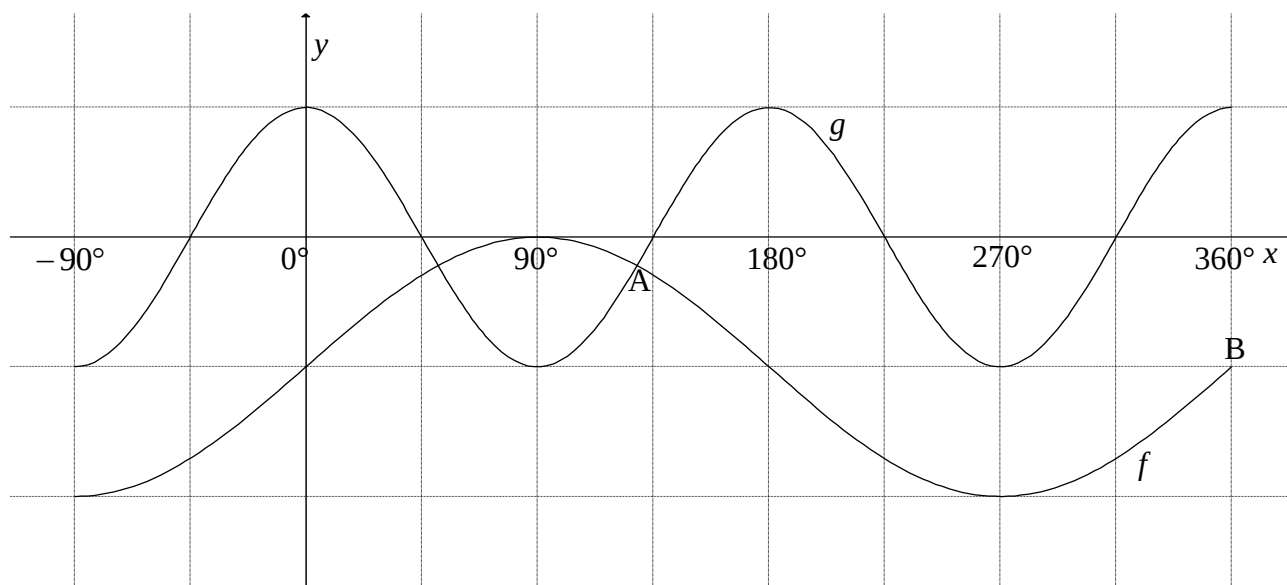
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[20]

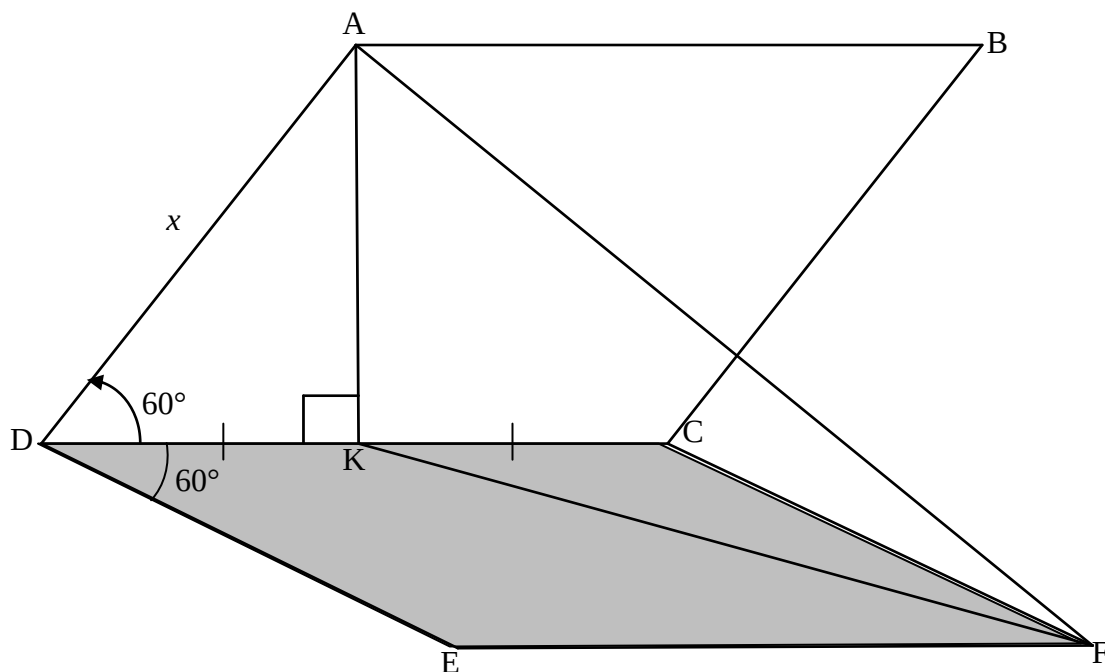
QUESTION/VRAAG 5

5.1	$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot \tan x} + \sin(180^\circ + x) \cos(90^\circ - x)$ $= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} + (-\sin x) \sin x$ $= 1 - \sin^2 x$ $= \cos^2 x$	$\checkmark -\sin x$ $\checkmark \sin x$ $\checkmark \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $\checkmark 1 - \sin^2 x$ $\checkmark \cos^2 x$ (5)
5.2	$\frac{\sin^2 35^\circ - \cos^2 35^\circ}{4 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}$ $= \frac{-(\cos^2 35^\circ - \sin^2 35^\circ)}{2(2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ)}$ $= \frac{-\cos 70^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ}$ $= \frac{-\cos 70^\circ}{2 \cos 70^\circ} \quad \text{OR} \quad = \frac{-\sin 20^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\checkmark -(\cos^2 35^\circ - \sin^2 35^\circ)$ $\checkmark -\cos 70^\circ$ $\checkmark 2 \sin 20^\circ$ $\checkmark \text{answer}$ (4)
5.3	$2 \sin^2 77^\circ = 2[\sin(90^\circ - 13^\circ)]^2$ $= 2 \cos^2 13^\circ$ $= 2 \cos^2 13^\circ - 1 + 1$ $= \cos 26^\circ + 1$ $= m + 1$ OR $1 - 2 \sin^2 77^\circ = \cos 154^\circ$ $2 \sin^2 77^\circ = 1 - \cos 154^\circ$ $= 1 - (-\cos 26^\circ)$ $= 1 + m$	$\checkmark$ using co-ratio $\checkmark$ reduction $\checkmark 2 \cos^2 13^\circ - 1 = \cos 26^\circ$ $\checkmark \text{answer}$ (4) $\checkmark 1 - 2 \sin^2 77^\circ = \cos 154^\circ$ $\checkmark 2 \sin^2 77^\circ = 1 - \cos 154^\circ$ $\checkmark$ reduction $\checkmark \text{answer}$ (4)
5.4.1	$\sin(x + 25^\circ) \cos 15^\circ - \cos(x + 25^\circ) \sin 15^\circ = \tan 165^\circ$ $\sin(x + 25^\circ - 15^\circ) = -0,2679... \text{ OR } -2 + \sqrt{3}$ $\sin(x + 10^\circ) = -0,2679... \text{ OR } -2 + \sqrt{3}$ $x + 10^\circ = 195,54^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad x + 10^\circ = 344,46^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ $x = 185,54^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 334,46^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ OR/OF	$\checkmark \checkmark \sin(x + 10^\circ)$ $\checkmark -0,2679...$ $\checkmark 195,54^\circ \text{ \& } 344,46^\circ$ $\checkmark 185,54^\circ \text{ \& } 334,46^\circ$ $\checkmark + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (6)

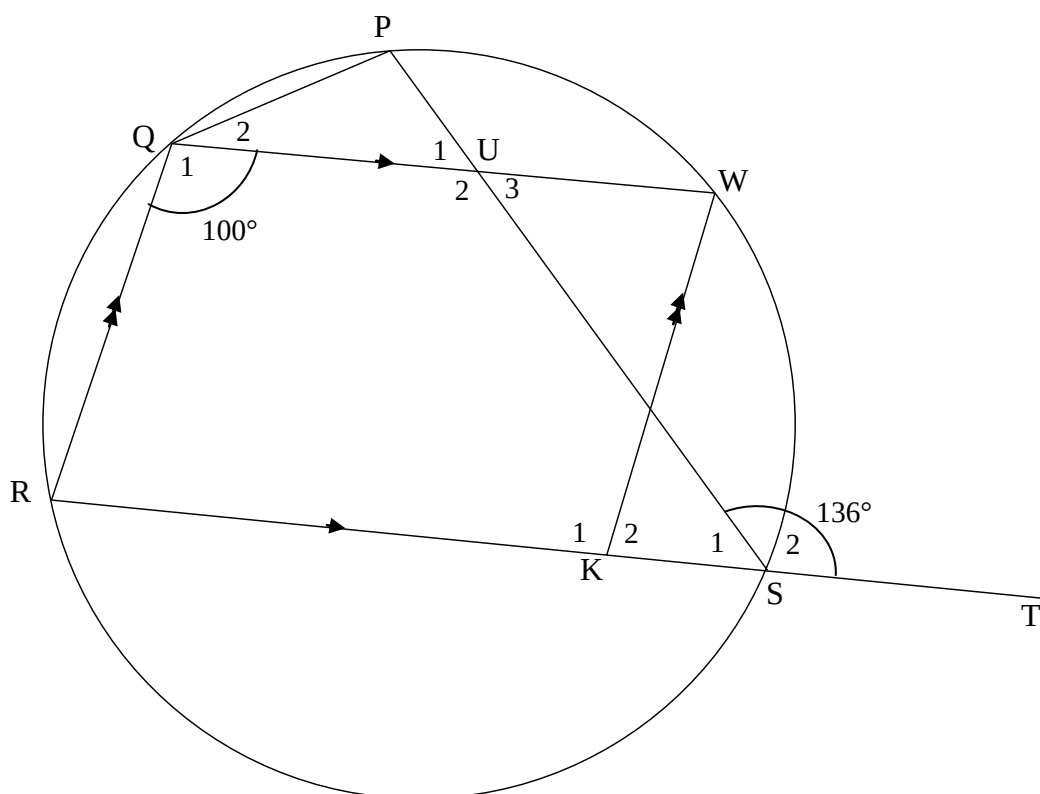
	$\sin(x + 25^\circ)\sin 75^\circ - \cos(x + 25^\circ)\cos 75^\circ = \tan 165^\circ$ $-(\cos(x + 25^\circ)\cos 75^\circ - \sin(x + 25^\circ)\sin 75^\circ) = -0,2679...$ $\cos(x + 100^\circ) = 0,2679...$ $\text{ref. } \angle = 74.4577...^\circ$ $x + 100^\circ = 74,46^\circ + k.360^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad x + 100^\circ = 285,54^\circ + k.360^\circ$ $x = -25,54^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 185,54^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$\checkmark\checkmark \cos(x + 100^\circ)$ $\checkmark -0,2679...$ $\checkmark 74,46^\circ \text{ \& } 285,54^\circ$ $\checkmark -25,54^\circ \text{ \& } 185,54^\circ$ $\checkmark + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (6)
5.4.2	$f(x) = \sin(x + 10^\circ)$ Answers only: Full marks For minimum value of $\sin x$: $x = 270^\circ$ For minimum value of $\sin(x + 10^\circ)$: $x = 260^\circ$	$\checkmark f(x) = \sin(x + 10^\circ)$ $\checkmark 270^\circ$ $\checkmark \text{ answer}$ (3)
		[22]

QUESTION/VRAAG 6

6.1	Range of f : $y \in [-2; 0]$ OR $-2 \leq y \leq 0$	✓ critical values ✓ notation (2)
6.2	$x \in (90^\circ; 270^\circ)$ OR $x \in [90^\circ; 270^\circ]$	✓ critical values ✓ notation (2)
6.3	$PQ = \cos 2x - (\sin x - 1)$ $= 1 - 2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$ $= -2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 2$ $\sin x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ $= \frac{-(-1)}{2(-2)}$ $\sin x = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\therefore x = 194,48^\circ$ or $x = 345,52^\circ$	✓ $PQ = \cos 2x - (\sin x - 1)$ ✓ $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ ✓ substitution into formula ✓ $\sin x = -\frac{1}{4}$ ✓ $194,48^\circ$ ✓ $345,52^\circ$ (6)
[10]		

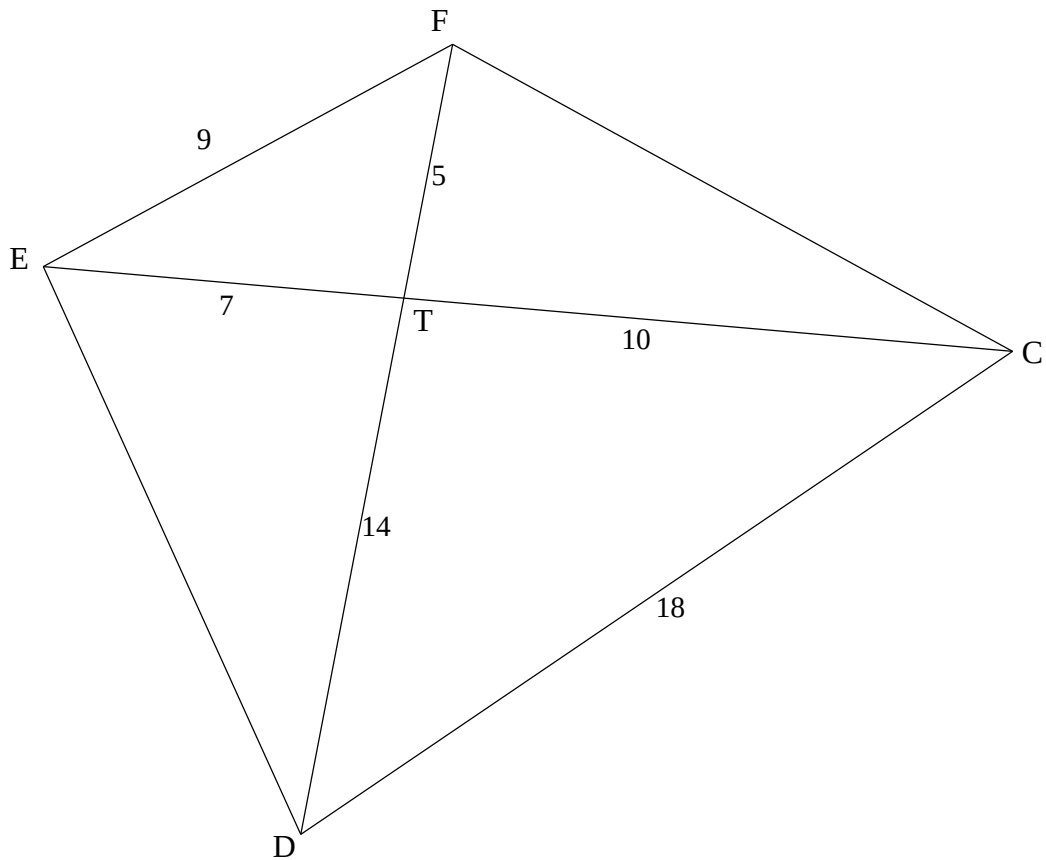
QUESTION/VRAAG 7

7.1	$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{AK}{x}$ $AK = x \sin 60^\circ \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \text{ or } 0,866x$	✓ trig ratio ✓ answer (2)
7.2	$\hat{KCF} = 120^\circ$	✓ answer (1)
7.3	$KF^2 = CF^2 + CK^2 - 2CF \cdot CK \cos \hat{KCF}$ $= x^2 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - 2x\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos 120^\circ$ $= x^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} - x^2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{7x^2}{4}$ $KF = \frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}$ $\hat{AKF} = y$ $\text{Area } \triangle AKF = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AK \cdot KF \sin \hat{AKF}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2} \sin y$ $= \frac{x^2 \sqrt{21} \sin y}{8}$	✓ correct use of cosine rule ✓ substitution ✓ $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $KF = \frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}$ ✓ correct use of area rule ✓ substitution ✓ answer in terms of x and y (7)
[10]		

QUESTION/VRAAG 8

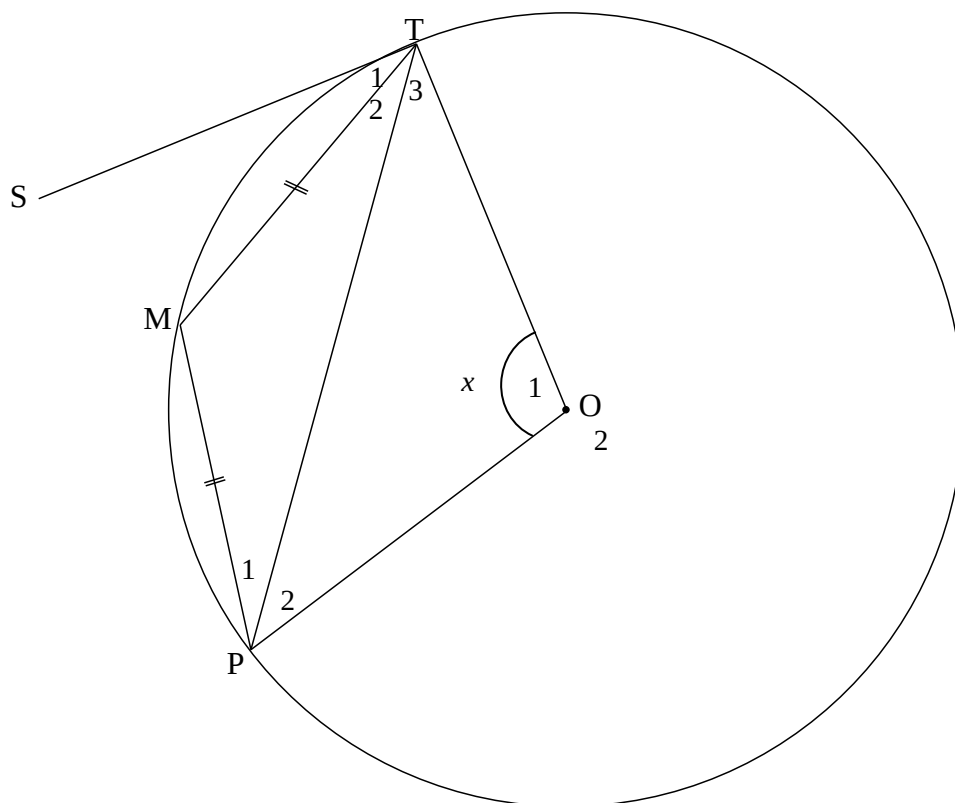
8.1.1	$\hat{R} = 80^\circ$ [co-int $\angle$ s/ko-binne $\angle$ e; $QW \parallel RK$]	✓S ✓R (2)
8.1.2	$\hat{P} = 100^\circ$ [opp $\angle$ s of cyclic quad/teenoorst $\angle$ e v koordevh]	✓S ✓R (2)
8.1.3	$\hat{PQR} = 136^\circ$ [ext $\angle$ of cyclic quad/buite $\angle$ v koordevh] $\hat{Q}_2 = 36^\circ$ OR $\hat{PUW} = \hat{S}_2 = 136^\circ$ [corresp $\angle$s/ooreenkomstige $\angle$e; $QW \parallel RK$] $\hat{PQW} + \hat{P} = \hat{PUW}$ [ext $\angle$s of/buite $\angle$ van ΔQPU] $\hat{PQW} + 100^\circ = 136^\circ$ $\hat{PQW} = 36^\circ$ OR $\hat{U}_3 = 180^\circ - 136^\circ = 44^\circ$ [co-int $\angle$s/ko-binne $\angle$e; $QW \parallel RK$] $\hat{U}_1 = \hat{U}_3 = 44^\circ$ [vert opp $\angle$s/regoorstaande $\angle$e] $\hat{PQW} = 180^\circ - (100 + 44^\circ)$ [sum of $\angle$s in Δ/som $\angle$e van Δ] $\hat{PQW} = 36^\circ$	✓S ✓R ✓S (3) ✓S ✓R ✓S (3) ✓S ✓R ✓S (3)

8.2



8.2.1	In $\triangle EFT$ and $\triangle DCT$: $\frac{EF}{CD} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{FT}{TC} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{ET}{TD} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \triangle EFT \parallel \triangle DCT$ [Sides of $\triangle$ in prop/ sye van $\triangle$ in dieselfde verh] $\therefore \hat{EFD} = \hat{ECD}$ OR In $\triangle FET$: $49 = 25 + 81 - 2(5)(9)\cos\hat{F}$ $\cos\hat{F} = \frac{19}{30}$ $\hat{F} = 50,7^\circ$ In $\triangle TDC$: $196 = 100 + 256 - 2(10)(18)\cos\hat{C}$ $\cos\hat{C} = \frac{19}{30}$ $\hat{C} = 50,7^\circ$	✓✓ all 3 ratios = $\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $\triangle EFT \parallel \triangle DCT$ ✓ R (4) ✓✓ $\hat{F} = 50,7^\circ$ ✓✓ $\hat{C} = 50,7^\circ$ (4)
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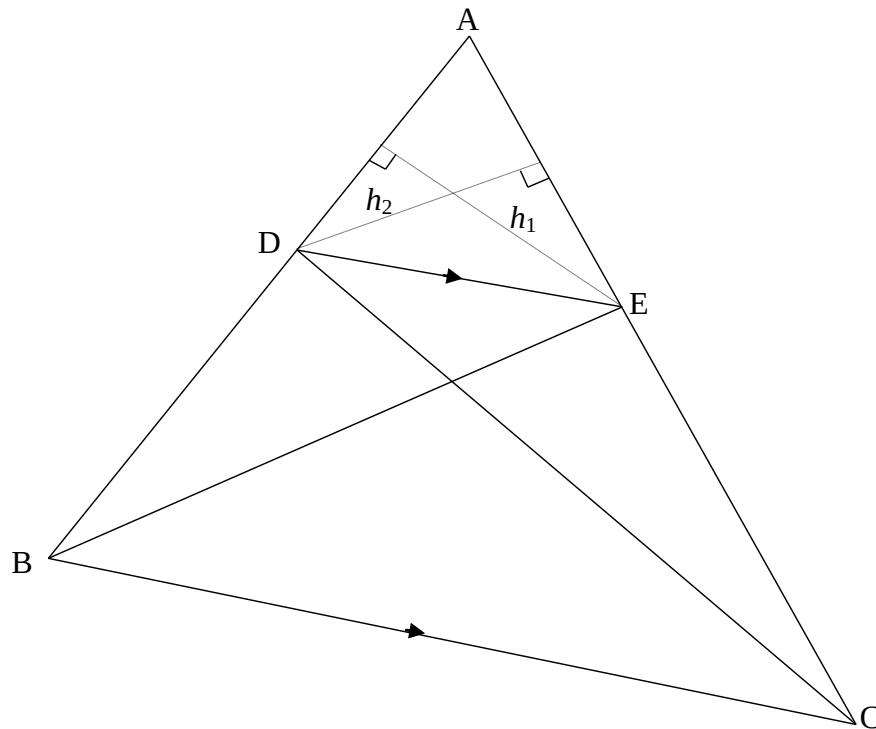
QUESTION/VRAAG 9



$\hat{O}_2 = 360^\circ - x$ [$\angle$ s round a pt/ $\angle$ e om 'n punt] $\therefore \hat{M} = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}x$ [$\angle$ at centre = $2 \times \angle$ at circumference/ <i>middelpunts</i> $\angle = 2 \times$ <i>omtreks</i> $\angle$] $\therefore \hat{T}_2 + \hat{P}_1 = \frac{1}{2}x$ [sum of $\angle$ s in Δ / <i>som</i> $\angle$ e van Δ] $\therefore \hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1 = \frac{1}{4}x$ [$\angle$ s opp equal sides/ $\angle$ e teenoor gelyke sye] $\therefore \hat{STM} = \hat{P}_1 = \frac{1}{4}x$ [tan chord theorem/ <i>raaklyn koordstelling</i>] OR/OF $\hat{O}_2 = 360^\circ - x$ [$\angle$ s round a pt/ $\angle$ e om 'n punt] $\therefore \hat{M} = \frac{1}{2}\hat{O}_2$ [$\angle$ at centre = $2 \times \angle$ at circumference] $\therefore \hat{T}_2 + \hat{P}_1 = 180^\circ - \hat{M}$ [sum of $\angle$ s in Δ / <i>som</i> $\angle$ e van Δ] $\therefore \hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1$ [$\angle$ s opp equal sides/ $\angle$ e teenoor gelyke sye] $= \frac{180^\circ - \hat{M}}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\hat{O}_2}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(360^\circ - x)}{2} = \frac{1}{4}x$ $\therefore \hat{STM} = \frac{1}{4}x$ [tan chord theorem/ <i>raaklyn koordstelling</i>]	$\checkmark \hat{O}_2 = 360^\circ - x$ $\checkmark \hat{M} = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}x$ $\checkmark R$ $\checkmark \hat{T}_2 + \hat{P}_1 = \frac{1}{2}x$ $\checkmark \hat{P}_1 = \frac{1}{4}x$ $\checkmark R$ $\checkmark R$ (7) $\checkmark \hat{O}_2 = 360^\circ - x$ $\checkmark S$ $\checkmark R$ $\checkmark S$ $\checkmark R$ $\checkmark S$ $\checkmark R$ (7) [7]
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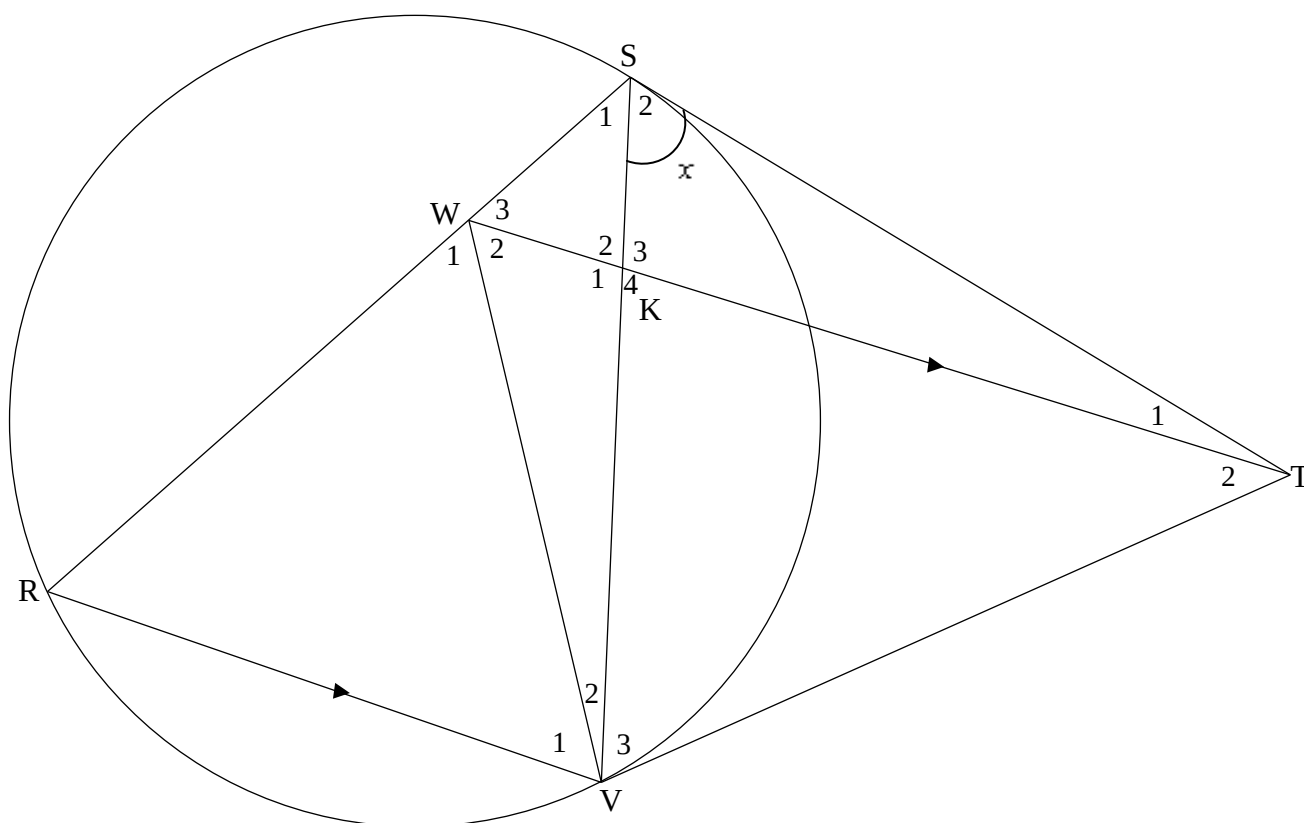
QUESTION/VRAAG 10

10.1



10.1	Constr: Draw h_1 from $E \perp AD$ and h_2 from $D \perp AE$ Konstr: Trek h_1 vanaf $E \perp AD$ en h_2 vanaf $D \perp AE$ Proof/Bewys: $\frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle BDE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AD \times h_1}{\frac{1}{2} DB \times h_1} = \frac{AD}{DB}$ $\frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle DEC} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AE \times h_2}{\frac{1}{2} EC \times h_2} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ But area $\triangle BDE$ = area $\triangle DEC$ [same base & height or $DE \parallel BC$/ dies basis & hoogte; of $DE \parallel BC$] $\therefore \frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle BDE} = \frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle DEC}$ $\therefore \frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$	✓ constr/konstr OR reason: common vertex or same height $\checkmark \frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle BDE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AD \times h_1}{\frac{1}{2} DB \times h_1}$ $\checkmark \frac{\text{area } \triangle ADE}{\text{area } \triangle DEC} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ ✓ S ✓ R ✓ S (6)
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10.2



10.2.1	$\hat{V}_3 = x$ [Tans from same point/raaklyne vanaf dieselfde pt] $\hat{R} = x$ [tan chord theorem/raaklyn koordstelling] $\hat{W}_3 = x$ [corresp $\angle$ s/ooreenkomstige $\angle$ e; $WT \parallel RV$]	$\checkmark$ S $\checkmark$ R $\checkmark$ S $\checkmark$ R $\checkmark$ S $\checkmark$ R	(6)
10.2.2(a)	$\hat{V}_3 = \hat{W}_3 = x$ [proved in 10.2.1] W, S, T and V are concyclic/is konsiklies WSTV is a cyclic quad [converse $\angle$ s in the same segment/ Omgekeerde $\angle$ e in dieselfde segment]	$\checkmark$ S $\checkmark$ R	(2)
10.2.2(b)	$\hat{W}_2 = \hat{S}_2 = x$ [$\angle$ s in the same segment/ $\angle$ e in dies segment] $\hat{V}_1 = \hat{W}_2 = x$ [alt $\angle$ s/verwiss $\angle$ e ; $WT \parallel RV$] But $\hat{R} = x$ [proved in 10.2.1] $\therefore \hat{R} = \hat{V}_1 = x$ $\therefore WR = WV$ [sides opp equal $\angle$ s/sye teenoor gelyke $\angle$ e] ΔWRV is isosceles/is gelykbenig OR/OF	$\checkmark$ S $\checkmark$ R $\checkmark$ S/ R $\checkmark$ S	(4)

	$\hat{S}_2 = \hat{W}_2 = x$ [∠s in the same segment] $\hat{W}_2 = \hat{W}_3 = x$ $\hat{W}_2 + \hat{W}_3 = \hat{R} + \hat{V}_1$ [ext ∠ of Δ] $\therefore \hat{V}_1 = x = \hat{R}$ $\therefore WR = WV$ [sides opp equal ∠s/sye teenoor gelyke ∠e] ΔWRV is isosceles/is gelykbenig	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S/ R ✓ S (4)
10.2.2(c)	In ΔWRV and/en ΔTSV $\hat{R} = \hat{S}_2 = x$ [proved OR tan chord theorem] $\hat{V}_1 = \hat{V}_3 = x$ [proved] $\therefore \Delta WRV \parallel \Delta TSV$ [∠, ∠, ∠] OR/OF In ΔWRV and/en ΔTSV $\hat{R} = \hat{S}_2 = x$ [proved OR tan chord theorem] $\hat{V}_1 = \hat{V}_3 = x$ [proved] $\hat{W}_1 = \hat{S}_1 = x$ [sum of ∠s in Δ/∠e van Δ] $\therefore \Delta WRV \parallel \Delta TSV$	✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (3)
10.2.2(d)	$\frac{RV}{SV} = \frac{WR}{TS}$ [ΔWRV ∥ ΔTSV] $\therefore WR \times SV = RV \times TS$ $\frac{WR}{SR} = \frac{KV}{SV}$ [prop theorem/eweredighst; WT ∥ RV] $\therefore WR \times SV = KV \times SR$ $\therefore RV \times TS = KV \times SR$ $\therefore \frac{RV}{SR} = \frac{KV}{TS}$ OR/OF In ΔRVS and/en ΔVKT $\hat{S}_1 = \hat{K}_4$ [alt ∠s, WT ∥ RV] $\hat{S}_1 = \hat{V}_3$ [proven] ΔRVS ∥ ΔVKT [∠, ∠, ∠] $\therefore \frac{RV}{SR} = \frac{KV}{VT}$ but VT = ST [tans from same point] $\therefore \frac{RV}{SR} = \frac{KV}{TS}$	✓ correct ratios ✓ $\frac{WR}{SR} = \frac{KV}{SV}$ ✓ R ✓ equating $WR \times SV$ (4) ✓ identifying correct Δs ✓ proving ∥ ✓ correct ratio ✓ S (4)
[25]		

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150