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MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICS

Date: 13 April 2021

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

- **This question paper consists of 7 questions in Section A and one question in Section B**
- Answer ALL the questions in **SECTION A** and **SECTION B** is optional.
- Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, etc. that you have used in determining your answers.
- Answers only will not necessarily be awarded full marks.
- You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
- If necessary, round off answers to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.

- Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
- An information sheet, with formulae, is included at the end of the question paper.
- THE diagram sheet that is included at the end of the paper must be handed in with your test, with construction lines added to the diagrams where necessary.
- Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
- Write legibly and present your work neatly.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Given the sequence $-5; 4; 21; 46; \dots$

- 1.1 Determine the general term of the above sequence. (4)
1.2 Determine T_{15} (1)
1.3 Which term in the sequence will be equal to 364? (3)
[8]

QUESTION 2

2.1 $\sum_{i=2}^m 32(2)^{5-i} < 500$

- 2.1.1 Determine the value of m for which the above-mentioned statement is true, by using the correct sum formula. (4)

- 2.1.2 Determine the value for $S_{\infty} - S_4$ (3)

[7]

QUESTION 3

$2x; x+1; 6-x; \dots$ are the first three (3) terms of an arithmetic sequence.

- 3.1 Determine the value for x . (2)
3.2 If $x = 4$, how many terms in the sequence add up to -575 . (4)
[6]

QUESTION 4

The sum of the first n terms of a series is given by : $S_n = \frac{n}{8}(14-4n)$

- 4.1 Determine the sum of the first 25 terms of this series. (1)
4.2 Determine the value of term 25. (3)
4.3 Determine the general term of the series (5)

[9]

Question 5

5.1 If $\cos 26^\circ = q$, write the following in terms of p :

5.1.1 $\cos 334^\circ$ (1)

5.1.2 $\sin 52^\circ$ (3)

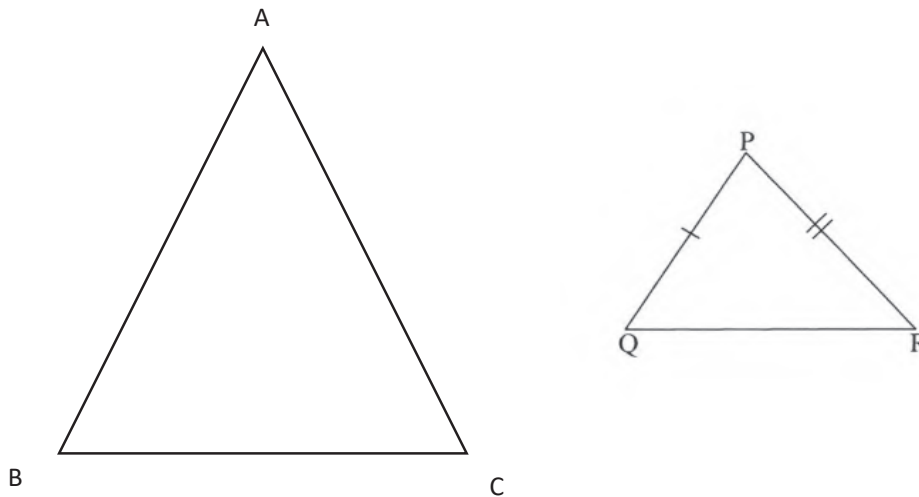
5.1.3 $\sin 86^\circ$ (2)

[6]

Question 6

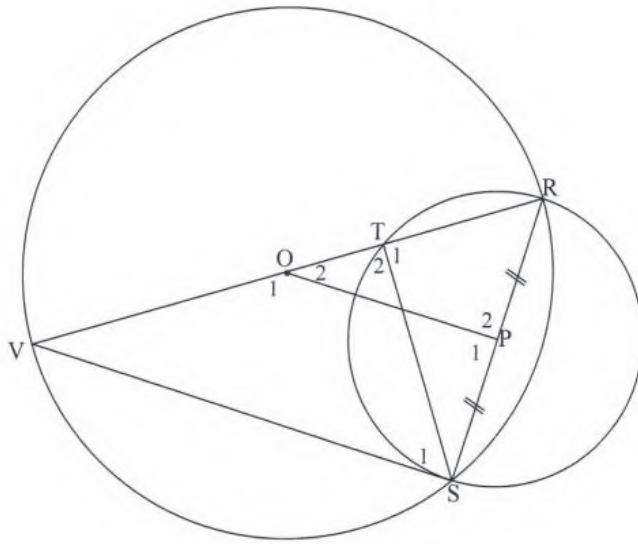
6.1 Given in the diagram below $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ with

$$\hat{A} = \hat{P}, \hat{B} = \hat{Q} \text{ and } \hat{C} = \hat{R}.$$



Prove the theorem that states that if $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ then $\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}$. (6)

- 6.2 Given in the diagram below, VR is the diameter of the circle with centre O. S is a point on the circumference. P is the midpoint of RS. The circle with RS as diameter intersects VR at T. ST, OP and SV are drawn.



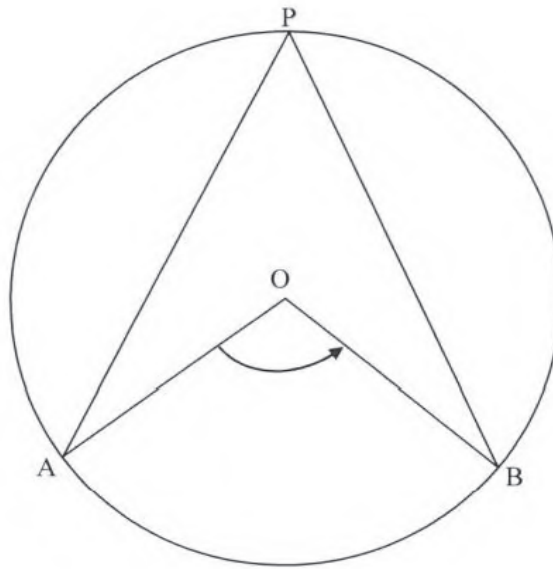
- 6.2.1 Give a reason why $OP \perp RS$. (1)
- 6.2.2 Prove that $\triangle ROP \parallel \triangle RVS$. (4)
- 6.2.3 Prove that $\triangle RVS \parallel \triangle RST$. (3)
- 6.2.4 Prove that $ST^2 = VT \cdot TR$. (5)

[19]

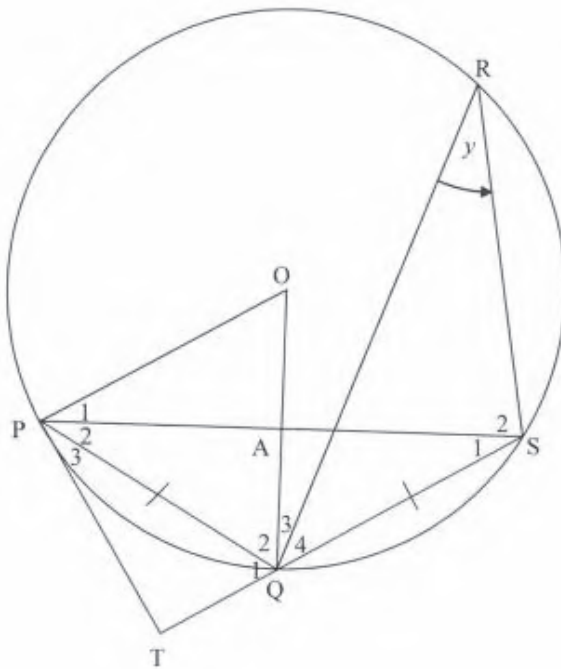
QUESTION 7

- 7.1 In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle and P is a point on the circumference of the circle. Arc AB subtends \hat{AOB} at the centre of the circle and \hat{APB} at the circumference of the circle.

Use the diagram to prove the theorem that states that $\hat{AOB} = 2\hat{APB}$ (5)



- 7.2 In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle and P, Q, S and R are points on the circle. $PQ = QS$ and $\hat{QRS} = y$. The tangent PT at P meets SQ produced at T. OQ intercepts PS at A.



- 7.2.1 Give a reason why $\hat{P}_2 = y$. (1)
- 7.2.2 Prove that PQ bisects \hat{TPS} . (4)
- 7.2.3 Determine \hat{POQ} in terms of y . (2)
- 7.2.4 Prove that PT is a tangent to the circle that passes through P, O and A. (2)
- 7.2.5 Prove that $\hat{OAP} = 90^\circ$. (4)
- [18]

Total Section A: 73 marks

SECTION B: OPTIONAL**QUESTION 8**

8.1 Calculate the following without using calculator:

8.1.1 $\sin 236^\circ \cdot \cos 169^\circ + \sin 371^\circ \cdot \cos(-124^\circ)$ (4)

8.1.2 $\frac{-\cos 10^\circ + \sin^2 190^\circ}{\cos(-145^\circ) \cdot \cos 235^\circ}$ (6)

8.2 Prove the following identities:

8.2.1 $\frac{\cos 2A + \sin A}{\cos^2 A} = \frac{2\sin A + 1}{1 + \sin A}$ (5)

8.2.2 $\frac{\sin(x + 45^\circ)}{\cos(x - 45^\circ)} = \frac{\sin 2x + 1}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$ (6)

8.3 Determine the general solution for:

8.3.3 $2\sin(3x - 15^\circ) + 1 = 0$ (4)

8.3.4 Hence determine all possible values for x ,
If $x \in [-270^\circ; 90^\circ]$ (2)

[27]

Total Section B: 27 marks

INFORMATION SHEET: MATHEMATICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = mx + c$$

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

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

$$m = \tan \theta$$

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

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

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A \quad \text{area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

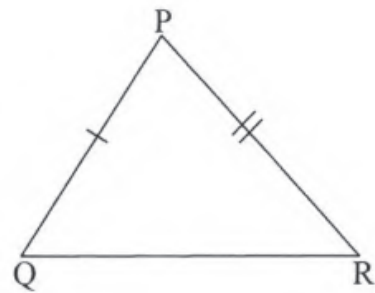
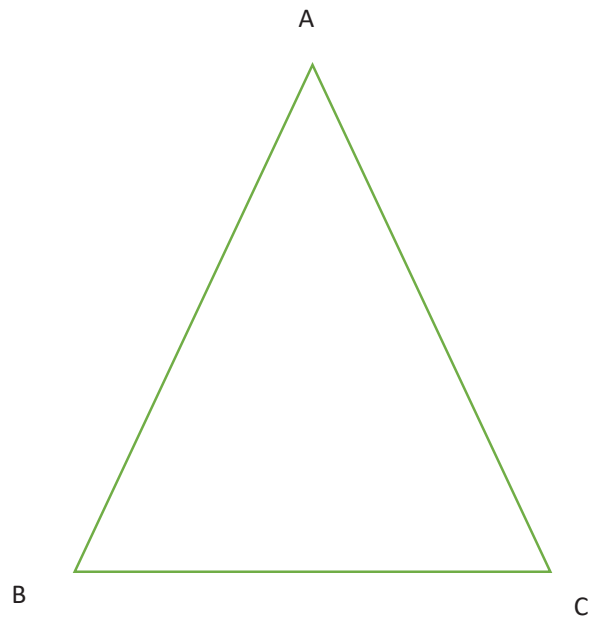
$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

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

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

Question 6

6.1



6.2

