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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2021

MATHEMATICS P1

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 11 pages and an information sheet.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

- 1. This question paper consists of ELEVEN questions. Answer ALL the questions.
- 2. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, et cetera that you have used in determining your answer.
- 3. You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and nongraphical), unless stated otherwise.
- 4. Answers only will not necessarily be awarded full marks.
- 5. If necessary, round off answers to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
- 6. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
- 7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
- 8. An information sheet with formulae is included at the end of the question paper.
- 9. Write neatly and legibly.

1.1 Solve for *x*:

$$1.1.1 \qquad x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \tag{3}$$

1.1.2
$$3x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$
 (correct to TWO decimal places) (3)

1.1.3
$$x(x-3) \ge -2$$
 (4)

$$1.1.4 \quad \sqrt{43 - x - x + 1} = 0 \tag{5}$$

1.2 Solve simultaneously for *x* and *y*:

$$2y - x = 3$$
 and $y^2 + 3x = 2xy$ (5)

The roots of a quadratic equation are given as follows: 1.3

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{p(6-p) - 9}}{2}$$

Determine the value(s) of p for which the equation will have non-real roots. (4) [24]

QUESTION 2

2.1	Given t	he quadratic number pattern: -16 ; -16 ; -12 ; -4 ;		
	2.1.1	Write down the next term of the pattern.	(1)	
	2.1.2	Determine the general term of the pattern in the form $T_n = an^2 + bn + c$	(4)	
	2.1.3	Calculate the value of the 38 th term of the pattern.	(2)	
	2.1.4	Determine which two consecutive terms of the pattern will have a difference of 400.	(3)	
2.2	2.2 Given the arithmetic series: $2+5+8+\ldots+89=k$, calculate:			
	2.2.1	the number of terms in the series.	(2)	
	2.2.2	the value of k .	(3) [15]	

- 3.1 Given that in a geometric sequence $T_9 = 768$ and $T_{13} = 12288$. Determine the value(s) of the common ratio and the first term of the sequence. (3)
- The sum to infinity of a convergent geometric series is $\frac{54}{19}$. The sum to infinity of 3.2 the same series calculated from the 3^{rd} term is $\frac{24}{19}$.

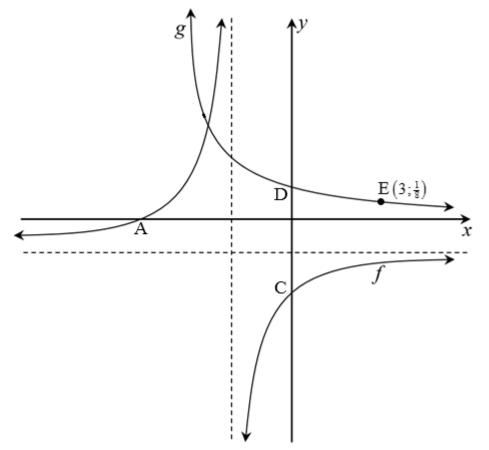
3.2.2 Show that:
$$a = \frac{30}{19(1+r)}$$
 (1)

3.2.3 Determine the value of
$$r$$
, if $r > 0$ (4) [9]

4

Please turn over

The diagram below shows the graphs of $f(x) = \frac{-3}{x+2} - 1$ and $g(x) = b^x$, where b > 0. A and C are x and y-intercepts of f respectively, while D is the y-intercept of g. $E\left(3; \frac{1}{8}\right)$ is a point that lies on g.

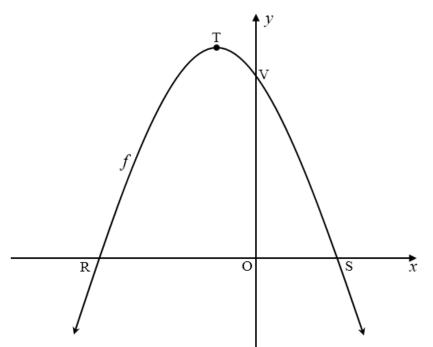


CD

4.1	Write down the coordinates of D.		(1)
4.2	Write dov	wn the equations of asymptotes of f .	(2)
4.3	Write dov	wn the domain of f .	(2)
4.4	Determin	e the value of b.	(2)
4.5	Determin	e the coordinates of A and C.	(3)
4.6	Write dov	wn the equation of g^{-1} , in the form $y =$	(2)
4.7	Determin	e the values of <i>x</i> for which:	
	4.7.1	f(x).g(x) > 0	(2)
	4.7.2	$g^{-1}(x) \ge 3$	(2)

(1)

The diagram below shows the graph of $f(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 8$. R and S are *x*-intercepts and V the *y*-intercept of *f*. T is the turning point of *f*.



5.1	Determ	ine the length of RS.	(4)
5.2	Determ	ine the coordinates of T.	(3)
5.3	The gra	dient of the tangent to the graph f at a point W is equal to 2.	
	5.3.1	Determine the coordinates of W.	(4)
	5.3.2	Determine the equation of a straight line, g , which is perpendicular to the tangent and passing through V.	(2)
5.4	produce	where f is shifted one unit to the right and then reflected in the x-axis to e a new function h . Determine the equation of h in the form:	
	h(x) = b	$ax^2 + bx + c$.	(4) [17]

6.1	R9 670	ght a laptop 4 years ago. The value of the laptop depreciates from ,00 on a reducing-balance method to its current value of R5 509,70. te the annual rate of depreciation of the laptop.	(3)
6.2	Mr Duc	la decided to save money towards his son's tertiary education as follows:	
	• His Gr	e paid R600 per month into an account that paid 8,7% interest p.a. mpounded monthly. s first payment was at the end of January in which his son started ade 1 and the last payment at the end of December when his son mpleted his Grade 12. His son did not repeat any grade. withdrew all his savings one month after his last payment.	
	Calcula the savi	te the amount that was in his account by the time Mr Duda withdrew all ngs.	(4)
6.3	interest	akes out a loan to buy a car that costs R350 000. The bank offers her an rate of 9,3% p.a. compounded monthly and a payment period of 6 years. t instalment is due at the end of the first month after taking the loan.	
	6.3.1	Calculate Pilisa's monthly instalment.	(3)
	6.3.2	Calculate the balance of her loan after the 40 th payment was made.	(3)
	6.3.3	Pilisa decides to increase her monthly instalment to R7 000 per month after her 40 th payment. How long, after the 40 th payment, will it take her to pay up the loan?	(4) [17]

QUESTION 7

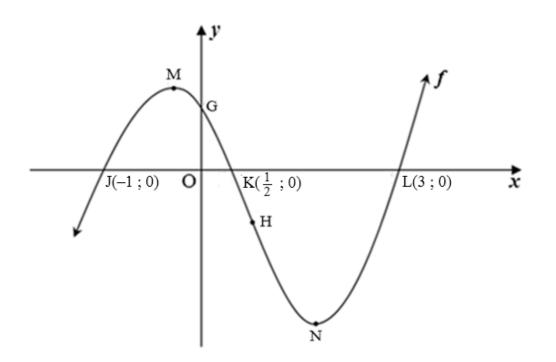
7.1	Determine $f'(x)$ from first principles if $f(x) = 5 - 2x^2$.	(5)
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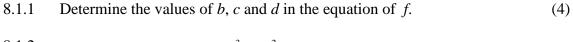
7.2 Determine:

7.2.1
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = 7x^4 + \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x}}$ (3)

7.2.2
$$D_x \left[\frac{3x^2 - 7x - 6}{x} \right]$$
 (4) [12]

8.1 The diagram below shows the graph of $f(x) = 2x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$. Points J(-1; 0), K($\frac{1}{2}$; 0) and L(3; 0) are the *x*-intercepts and G the *y*-intercept of *f*. M and N are the turning points and H the point of inflection of *f*.





- 8.1.2 If it is given that $f(x) = 2x^3 5x^2 4x + 3$, determine the coordinates of N, the minimum turning point of *f*. (4)
- 8.1.3 For which values of x, is:

(a) f'(x) < 0? (2)

(b)
$$f$$
 concave down? (3)

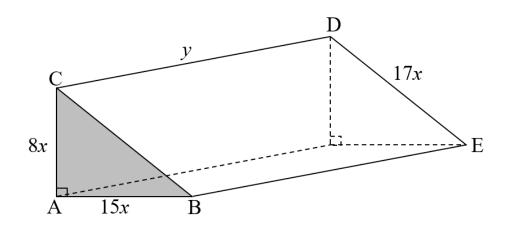
8.2 If $g(x) = px^3 + qx^2 + rx$ is a cubic function that further satisfies the following conditions:

• g'(m) = g(m) = 0, where m > 0

Draw a sketch graph of g clearly indicating one of the turning points of g in terms of m and all intercepts. (3)

[16]

The diagram below shows a solid triangular prism. The triangle is right-angled with a height of 8x metres, a base of 15x metres, and a hypotenuse of 17x metres as indicated on the diagram. The length of the prism is *y* metres and the total surface area of the prism is 5760 m^2 .



9.1 Show that
$$y = \frac{5760 - 120x^2}{40x}$$
. (2)

9.2 Hence, show that the volume of the prism can be expressed as:

$$V(x) = 8640x - 180x^3$$
. (2)

10.1 A and B are two independent events such that P(A) = 0,2 and P(not B) = 0,45. Determine:

	10.1.1	P(B)	(1)
	10.1.2	P(A or B)	(3)
10.2	by taxi is x. I	Is to school on her bike or by taxi. The probability that she travels f she uses her bike, the probability that she will be late for school is travels by taxi, the probability that she will be late is $\frac{1}{2}$.	

Determine the value of x if the probability that Asanda is **not** late for school is $\frac{8}{15}$.

(4) [**8**]

QUESTION 11

In a certain province vehicle number plate codes have the following format: @ @ @ # # # (three letters followed by 3 digits) where @ represents a letter of the alphabet and # a digit from 0 to 9. For each number plate code that is assigned to a vehicle, the following conditions must be met:

- All letters except E, G and O can be used and **no** letter can be repeated.
- No number plate code can start with a vowel.
- All digits can be used, and each digit can be repeated.

11.1	How many vehicles can be assigned a number plate code according to this system?	(3)
11.2	Calculate the probability that a number plate code chosen from the number plates in QUESTION 11.1 at random contains only one vowel and ends with	
	an even digit.	(5)
		[8]

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TOTAL: 150
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INFORMATION SHEET: MATHEMATICS

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ A &= P(1+ni) \qquad A = P(1-ni) \qquad A = P(1-i)^n \qquad A = P(1+i)^n \\ F &= \frac{x \left[(1+i)^n - 1 \right]}{i} \qquad P = \frac{x \left[1 - (1+i)^{-n} \right]}{i} \\ T_n &= a + (n-1)d \qquad S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d) \\ T_n &= ar^{n-1} \qquad S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r-1} \quad ; \quad r \neq 1 \qquad S_n = \frac{a}{1-r} ; -1 < r < 1 \\ f'(x) &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \qquad M \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} ; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \\ y &= nx + c \qquad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \qquad m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \qquad m = \tan \theta \\ (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 &= r^2 \\ In \ \Delta ABC: \ \frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \qquad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \qquad area \ \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \qquad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \qquad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \\ 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \end{cases} \qquad \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \overline{x} &= \sum_n n \qquad \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{n} \qquad P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} \qquad P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) \\ \overline{y} &= a + bx \qquad b = \frac{\sum (x - \overline{x})(y - \overline{y})}{\sum (x - \overline{x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

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