basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/ *NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*

GRADE/*GRAAD* 12

MATHEMATICS P2/*WISKUNDE V2*

NOVEMBER 2018

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 23 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 23 bladsye.

Approved 06/11/2018

Approved 6/11/2018

Approved 2018-11-06

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

$T_1; \cdots; T_{140}$ $M = T_{\frac{1}{2}(1+140)} = T_{70,5}$ $T_1; \cdots; T_{70}$ $T_{71}; \cdots; T_{140}$

$Q_1 = T_{\frac{1}{2}(1+70)}$

$= T_{35,5}$

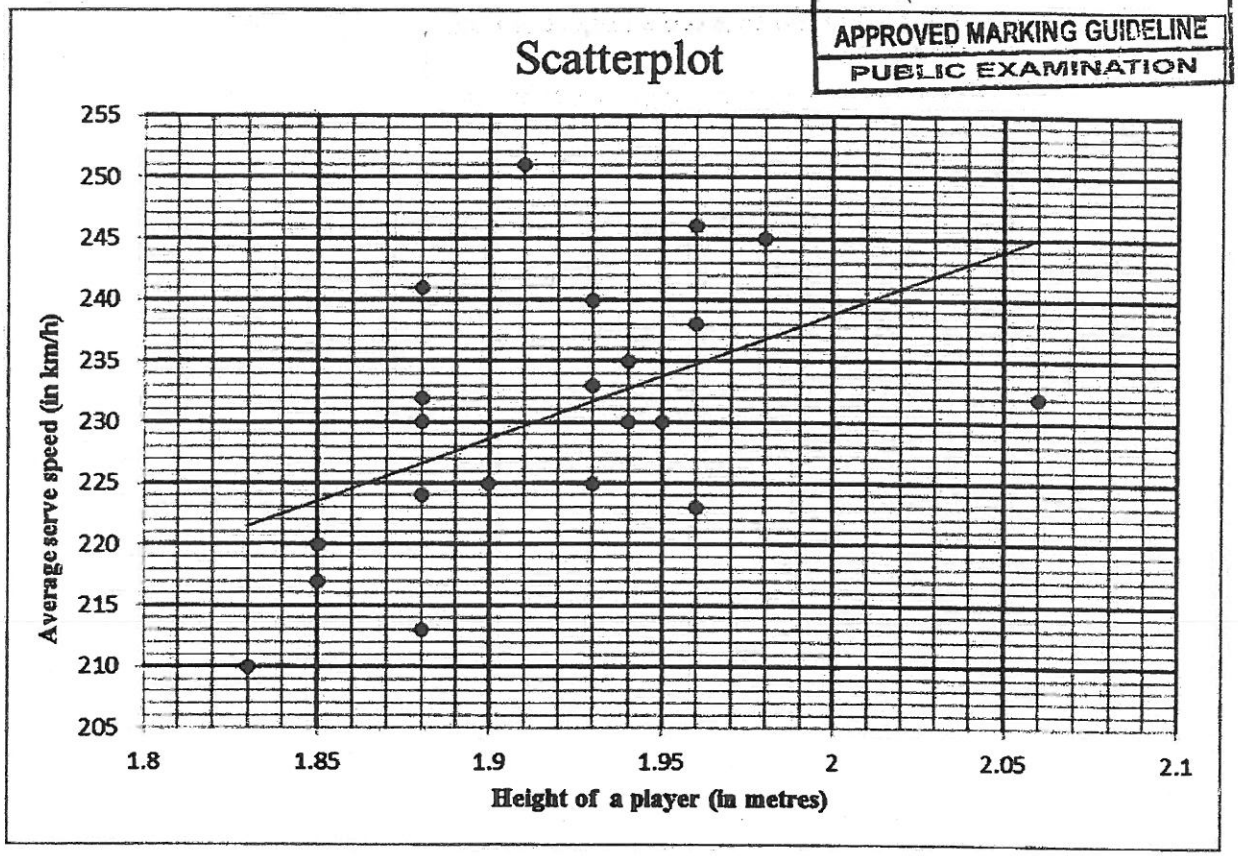
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 1

1.1.1	140 items	✓ answer (1)
1.1.2	Modal class/*modale klas:* $20 < x \leq 30$ minutes **OR/*OF*** $20 \leq x < 30$ minutes	✓ answer (1) ✓ answer (1)
1.1.3	Number of minutes taken = 20 minutes	✓ answer (1)
1.1.4	140 – 126 [Accept: 124 to 128] 14 orders (12 to 16) Answer only: Full marks	✓ 126 ✓ answer (2)
1.1.5	75th percentile is at 105 items =37 minutes [accept 36 – 38 minutes] Answer only: Full marks	✓ 105,75 ✓ answer (2) $P_{75} = T_{\frac{75}{100}(1+140)} = T_{105,75}$
1.1.6	Lower quartile is at 35 items =21,5 min [accept 21 – 23 min] IQR = 37 – 21,5 = 15,5 min [accept 13 – 17 min] Answer only: Full marks	$T_{35,5}$ ✓ lower quartile (Q_1) ✓ answer (2)

35	70	75	80	80
90	100	100	105	105
110	110	115	120	125

1.2.1(a)	$\bar{x} = \frac{1420}{15}$ Answer only: Full marks $= \text{R}94,666.. = R94,67$	✓ 1420 ✓ answer (2)
1.2.1(b)	$\sigma = R22,691... = \text{R}22,69$	✓✓ answer (2)
1.2.2(a)	They both collected the **same (equal) amount** in tips, i.e. R1 420 over the 15-day period. *Hulle albei het **dieselfde bedrag** met fooitjies ontvang, nl. R1 420 oor die 15 dae-tydperk*	✓ answer (1)
1.2.2(b)	Mary's standard deviation is smaller than Reggie's which suggests that there was **greater variation in the amount of tips that Reggie collected** each day compared to the number of tips that Mary collected each day. *Marie se standaardafwyking is kleiner as Reggie s'n wat beteken dat daar **groter variasie/verspreiding in die fooitjies was wat Reggie** elke dag **ontvang** het in vergelyking met die getal fooitjies wat Marie elke dag ontvang het.*	✓ explanation (1)
		[15]

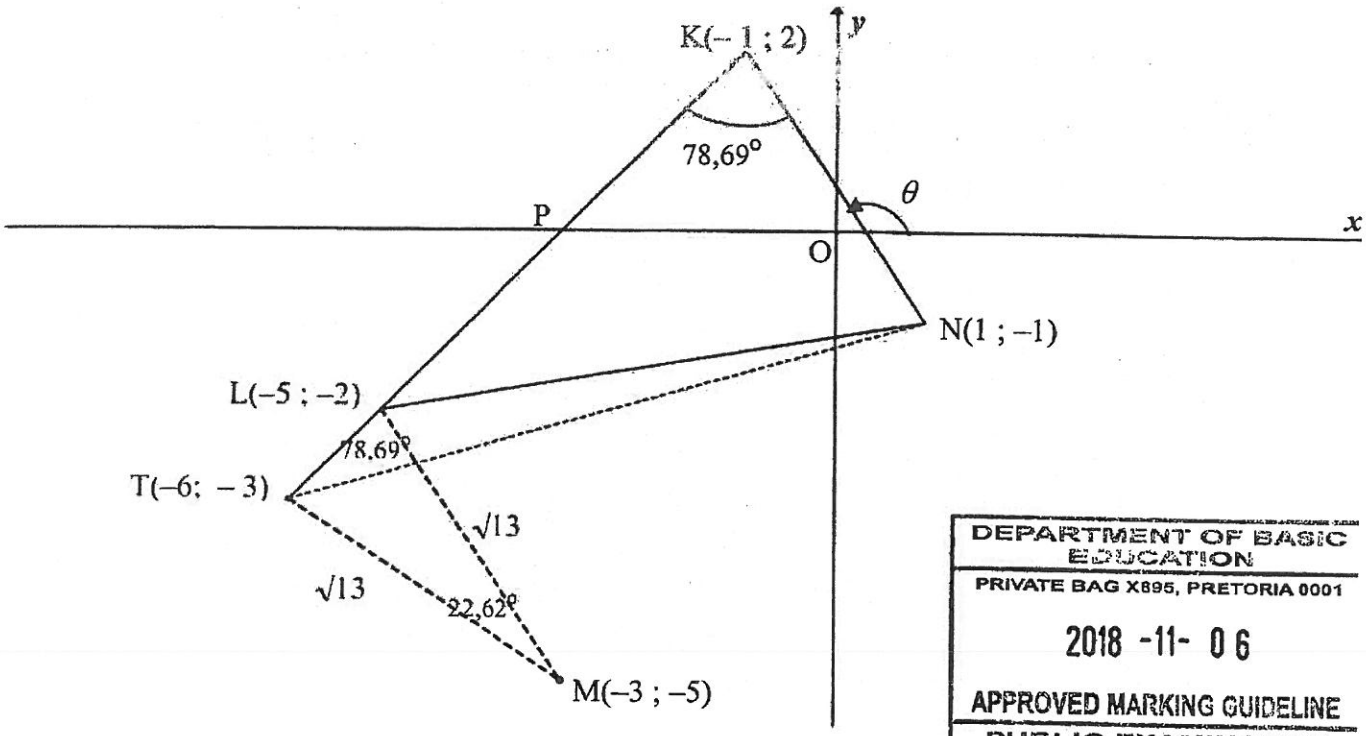
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 2



2.1	251 km/h	✓ answer (1)
2.2.1	$r = 0,52$ **OR** C	✓ answer (1)
2.2.2	The points are **fairly scattered** and the least squares regression line is increasing. *Die punte is **redelik verspreid** en die kleinstekwadrate-regressielyn neem toe.*	✓ reason (1)
2.3	There is a weak positive relation hence the height could have an influence *Daar is 'n swak positiewe verband, tog kan die lengte 'n invloed hê.* **OR/*OF*** There is no conclusive evidence that the height of a player will influence his/her tennis serve speed. *Daar is geen duidelike bewys dat die lengte van die speler sy/haar afslaanspoed kan beïnvloed nie.* **OR/*OF*** There is no conclusive evidence that a taller person will serve faster than a shorter person. *Daar is geen duidelike bewys dat 'n langer speler vinniger sal afslaan as 'n korter een nie.*	✓ answer (1) ✓ answer (1) ✓ answer (1)

2.4	For (0 ; 27,07), it means that the player has a height of 0 m but can serve at a speed of 27,07 km/h. **It is impossible for a person to have a height of 0 m.** *(0 ; 27,07) beteken dat 'n speler 'n lengte van 0* m *kan hê en teen 'n spoed van 27,07* km/h *kan afslaan.* ***Dit is onmoontlik om 'n lengte van 0*** **m** ***te hê.*** **OR/OF** This means that the **player does not exist and therefore cannot serve and have a serve speed.** *Dit beteken dat die* ***speler nie bestaan nie en daarom nie kan afslaan en 'n afslaanspoed hê nie.***	✓ explanation (1) ✓ explanation (1)
		[5]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 3

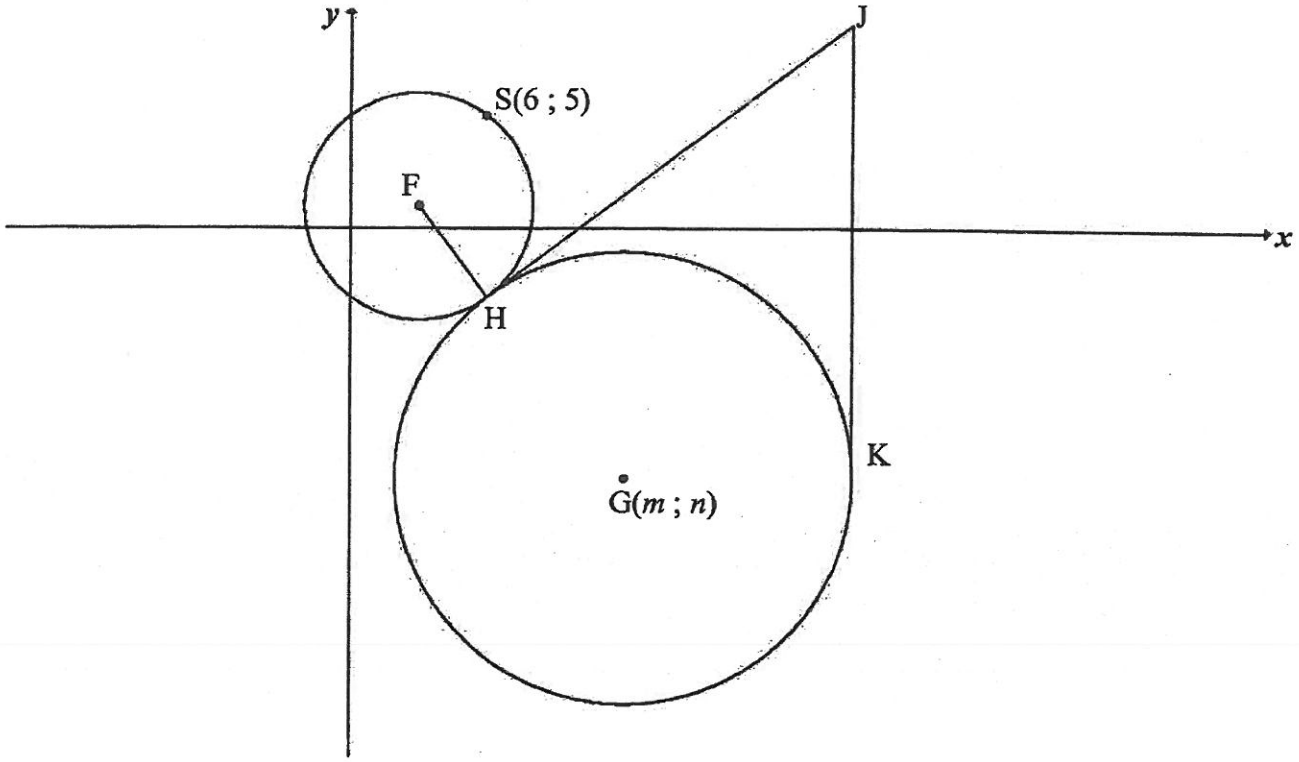


3.1.1	$m_{KN} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $m_{KN} = \frac{2-(-1)}{-1-1}$ $= -\frac{3}{2}$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ correct substitution ✓ answer (2)
3.1.2	$\tan\theta = m_{KN} = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\theta = 180° - 56{,}31°$ $\theta = 123{,}69°$ Answer only: Full marks	✓ $\tan\theta = m_{KN} = -\frac{3}{2}$ ✓ answer (2)
3.2	Inclination KL = 123,69° – 78,69° = 45° [ext ∠Δ] $\tan 45° = m_{KL} = 1$	✓ S ✓ $\tan 45° = m_{KL} = 1$ (2)
3.3	$y = x + c$ $2 = -1 + c$ $c = 3$ $y = x + 3$ **OR/*OF*** $y - y_1 = 1(x - x_1)$ $y - 2 = 1(x - (-1))$ $y = x + 3$	✓ substitute (– 1 ; 2) and m ✓ equation (2) ✓ substitute (– 1 ; 2) and m ✓ equation (2)

3.4	$KN = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (-1-2)^2}$ $KN = \sqrt{13}$ or 3,61 Answer only: Full marks	✓ substitute K and N into distance formula ?? answer (2)
3.5.1	$(x+3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 13$ ...(1) L is a point on KL $y = x + 3$ ...(2) (2) in (1): $(x+3)^2 + (x+3+5)^2 = 13$ $x^2 + 6x + 9 + x^2 + 16x + 64 = 13$ $2x^2 + 22x + 60 = 0$ $x^2 + 11x + 30 = 0$ $(x+5)(x+6) = 0$ $x = -5$ or $x = -6$ $y = -2$ or $y = -3$ L(–5 ; –2) or (–6 ; –3) **OR/OF** $(x+3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 13$ ...(1) L is a point on KL $y = x + 3$ $\therefore x = y - 3$ ...(2) (2) in (1): $(y-3+3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 13$ $y^2 + y^2 + 10y + 25 = 13$ $2y^2 + 10y + 12 = 0$ $y^2 + 5y + 6 = 0$ $(y+2)(y+3) = 0$ $y = -2$ or $y = -3$ $x = -5$ or $x = -6$ L(–5 ; –2) or (–6 ; –3) DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001 2018 -11- 06 APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE PUBLIC EXAMINATION	✓ equation (1) ✓ substituting eq (2) ✓ standard form ✓ x-values ✓ y-values (5) ✓ equation (1) ✓ substituting eq (2) ✓ standard form ✓ y-values (both) ✓ x-values (both) (5)
3.5.2	Midpoint of KM: (– 2 ; – 1,5) $\therefore \frac{x_L + 1}{2} = -2$ and $\frac{y_L - 1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\therefore$ L(– 5 ; – 2) **OR/*OF*** $m_{KN} = m_{LM}$ $\frac{y-(-5)}{x-(-3)} = -\frac{3}{2}$ $2(x+3+5) = -3(x+3)$ $2x + 16 = -3x - 9$ $5x = -25$ Answer only: Full marks $x = -5$ $\therefore$ L(– 5 ; – 2)	✓ midpoint of KM ✓x value ✓ y value (3) ✓ $m_{LM} = m_{KN}$ ✓x value ✓ y value (3)

	OR/*OF* N→M: $(x;y)\rightarrow(x-4;y-4)$ $\therefore$ L(−1 − 4 ; 2 − 4) **OR/OF** $\therefore$ L(−5 ; −2) N→K: $(x;y)\rightarrow(x-2;y+3)$ $\therefore$ L(−3 − 2 ; −5 + 3) $\therefore$ L(−5 ; −2)	✓ transformation ✓x value ✓ y value (3)
3.6	T(−6 ; −3) (from Question 3.5.1) $KT=\sqrt{(-1-(-6))^2+(2-(-3))^2}$ $=\sqrt{50}$ $KN=\sqrt{13}$ (CA from 3.4) Area of $\Delta KTN=\frac{1}{2}KT.KN\sin L\hat{K}N$ $=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{50}.\sqrt{13}\sin 78{,}69°$ = 12,50 square units **OR/*OF*** In ΔKLM: $\frac{TL}{\sin 22{,}62°}=\frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sin 78{,}69°}$ TL = 1,414.. $KL=\sqrt{(-1-(-5))^2+(2-(-2))^2}$ $=\sqrt{32}$ $\therefore$ KT = 7,0708… Area of $\Delta KTN=\frac{1}{2}KT.KN\sin L\hat{K}N$ $=\frac{1}{2}(7{,}0708).\sqrt{13}\sin 78{,}69°$ = 12,50 square units	✓ coordinates of T ✓ length of KT ✓ substitution into area rule ✓ answer (4) ✓ length of TL ✓ length of KT ✓ substitution into area rule ✓ answer (4)
		[22]

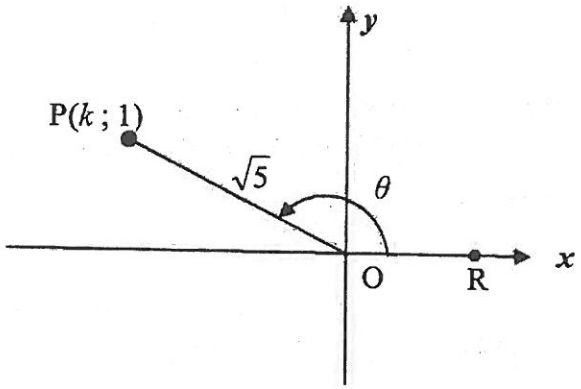
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 4



4.1	F(3 ;1)	✓*x* value ✓ *y* value (2)
4.2	$FS = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (5-1)^2}$ $FS = 5$	✓ substitution of F & S ✓ answer (2)
4.3	FH(FS) : HG = 1 : 2 $\therefore$ HG = 2 FH = 10	✓ HG = 10 (1)
4.4	Tangents from common/same point / *Raaklyne vanaf gemeenskaplike of dieselfde punt*	✓ answer (1)
4.5.1	$F\hat{H}J = 90°$ [tan ⊥ radius / *rkl ⊥ radius*] $FJ^2 = 20^2 + 5^2$ [Pyth theorem/*stelling*] $FJ = \sqrt{425}$ or $5\sqrt{17}$ or 20,62	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ answer (4)
4.5.2	$(x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = 100$	✓ answer (1)

4.5.3	K(22; n) GK = HG = 10 FH = FS = 5 $m = 22 - 10$ $m = 12$ F, H and G are collinear *F, H en G is saamlynig* $FG^2 = (12-3)^2 + (n-1)^2$ $15^2 = 81 + (n-1)^2$ $(n-1)^2 = 144$ $n - 1 = \pm 12$ $n \neq 13$ or $n = -11$ $\therefore$ G(12; –11)	[radius ⊥ tangent] [radii] [radii] [HJ is a common tangent] *[HJ is 'n gemeemskaplike raaklyn]* **OR/*OF*** $n^2 - 2n - 143 = 0$ $(n+11)(n-13) = 0$ $n = -11$ or $n \neq 13$	✓ K(22; n) ✓ value of m ✓ subst. of F and G in distance formula ✓ FG = 15 ✓ simplification/ standard form ✓ value of n ✓ coordinates of G (7)
	OR/*OF* K(22; n) GK = HG = 10 FH = FS = 5 $m = 22 - 10$ $m = 12$ Let J(22 ; y): $FJ^2 = (22-3)^2 + (y-1)^2$ $425 = 361 + y^2 - 2y + 1$ $0 = y^2 - 2y - 63$ $0 = (y-9)(y+7)$ $\therefore y = 9$ or/of $y \neq -7$ $\therefore n = 9 - 20 = -11$ $\therefore$ G(12; –11)	[radius ⊥ tangent] [radii] [radii]	✓ K(22; n) ✓ value of m ✓ subst. of F and J in distance formula ✓ FJ = $\sqrt{425}$ ✓ standard form ✓ value of n ✓ coordinates of G (7)
			[18]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 5

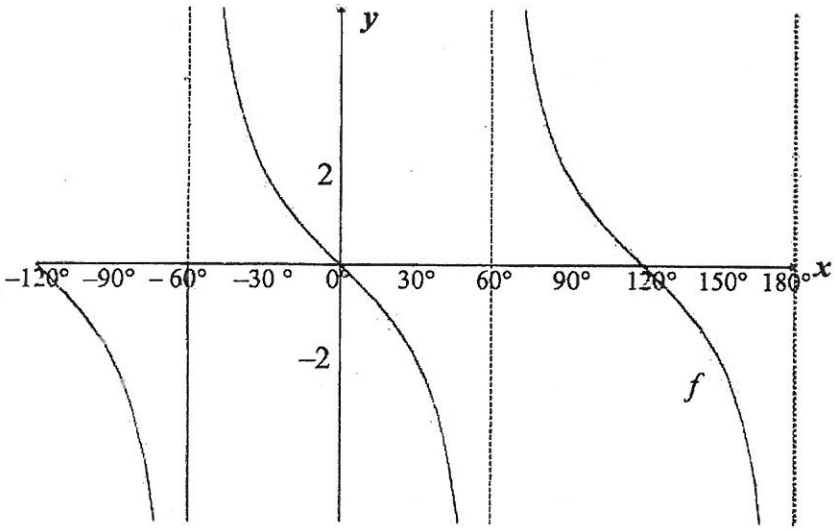


5.1.1	$k^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 - 1^2$ $= 4$ $k = -2$ Answer only: full marks	✓ substitution into theorem of Pythagoras ✓ answer
5.1.2(a)	$\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$	✓answer
5.1.2(b)	$\cos(180° + \theta) = -\cos\theta$ $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ Answer only: full marks	✓ reduction ✓ answer
5.1.2(c)	$\sin(\theta + 60°) = \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{20}}$ LHS = $\sin\theta\cos 60° + \cos\theta\sin 60°$ $= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$ $= \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{20}}$	✓ expansion ✓ subst of sin θ ✓ subst of cos θ ✓ both special ∠s ✓ $\frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$
5.1.3	$\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \theta = 180° - 26{,}57°$ $\therefore \theta = 153{,}43°$ $\tan(2\theta - 40°) = \tan[(2 \times 153{,}43°) - 40°]$ $= \tan 266{,}87°$ $= 18{,}3$	✓ θ ✓ substitution ✓ answer

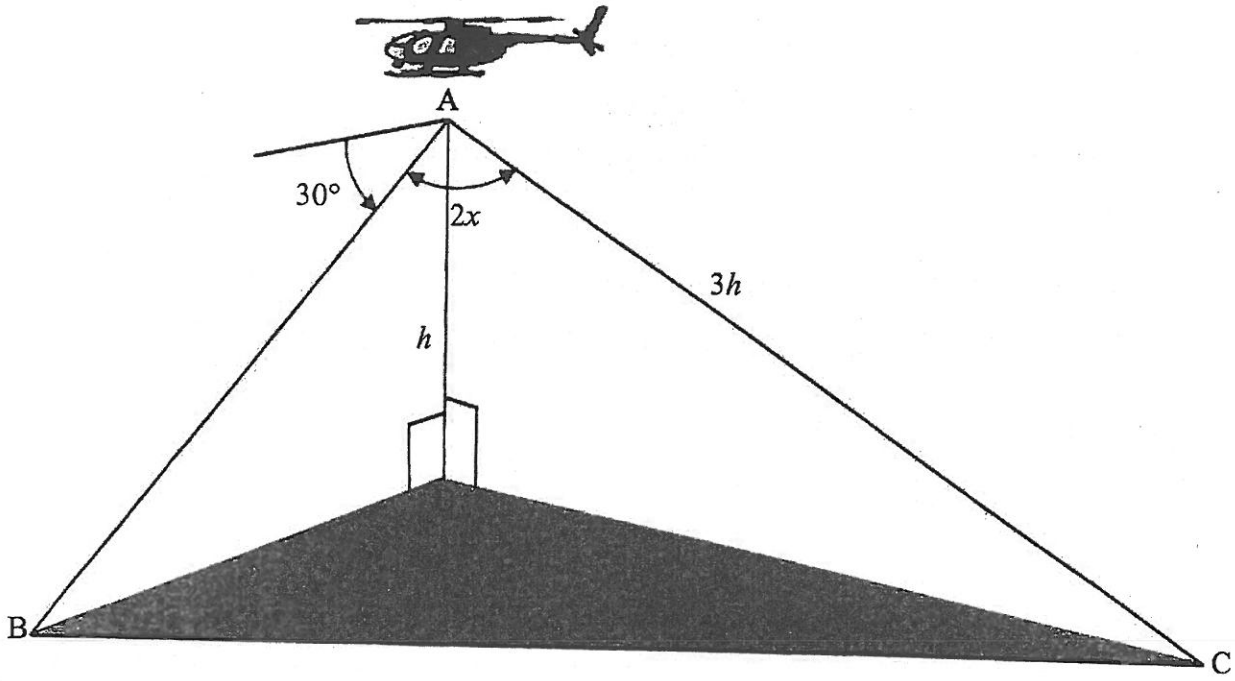
5.2	LHS $= \dfrac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} - \dfrac{\cos x-\sin x}{\cos x+\sin x}$ RHS $= 2\tan 2x$	
	$= \dfrac{(\cos x+\sin x)^2 - (\cos x-\sin x)^2}{(\cos x-\sin x)(\cos x+\sin x)}$	✓ single fraction
	$= \dfrac{\cos^2 x+2\sin x\cos x+\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x+2\sin x\cos x-\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ expansion
	$= \dfrac{2(2\sin x\cos x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ simplification (both)
	$= \dfrac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$	✓ double ∠ identity
	$= 2\tan 2x$	✓ double ∠ identity
	= RHS	
	OR/OF	(5)
	LHS $= \dfrac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} - \dfrac{\cos x-\sin x}{\cos x+\sin x}$ RHS $= 2\tan 2x$	
	$= \dfrac{(\cos x+\sin x)^2 - (\cos x-\sin x)^2}{(\cos x-\sin x)(\cos x+\sin x)}$	✓ single fraction
	$= \dfrac{(\cos x+\sin x+\cos x-\sin x)(\cos x+\sin x-\cos x+\sin x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ difference of two squares
	$= \dfrac{(2\cos x)(2\sin x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	
	$= \dfrac{2(2\sin x\cos x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ simplification (both)
	$= \dfrac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$	✓ double ∠ identity
	$= 2\tan 2x$	✓ double ∠ identity
	= RHS	(5)
	OR/OF	
	RHS $= 2\tan 2x$	
	$= \dfrac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$	
	$= \dfrac{2(2\sin x.\cos x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ double ∠ identity ✓ double ∠ identity
	$= \dfrac{4\sin x.\cos x}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	
	$= \dfrac{1+2\sin x.\cos x-(1-2\sin x.\cos x)}{\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x}$	✓ identity & method
	$= \dfrac{(\cos x+\sin x)^2-(\cos x-\sin x)^2}{(\cos x+\sin x)(\cos x-\sin x)}$	✓ factorising numerator and denominator
	$= \dfrac{(\cos x+\sin x)^2}{(\cos x+\sin x)(\cos x-\sin x)} - \dfrac{(\cos x-\sin x)^2}{(\cos x+\sin x)(\cos x-\sin x)}$	✓ writing as 2 terms
	$= \dfrac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x} - \dfrac{\cos x-\sin x}{\cos x+\sin x} = \text{LHS}$	(5)

5.3	$\sum_{A=38^\circ}^{52^\circ} \cos^2 A$ $= \cos^2 38^\circ + \cos^2 39^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \ldots + \cos^2 51^\circ + \cos^2 52^\circ$ $= \sin^2 52^\circ + \sin^2 51^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \ldots + \cos^2 51^\circ + \cos^2 52^\circ$ $= 7(1) + \cos^2 45^\circ$ $= 7 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2$ or $= 7 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ $= 7\frac{1}{2}$ **OR/*OF*** $\sum_{A=38^\circ}^{52^\circ} \cos^2 A$ $= \cos^2 38^\circ + \cos^2 39^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \ldots + \cos^2 51^\circ + \cos^2 52^\circ$ $= (\cos^2 38^\circ + \sin^2 52^\circ) + (\cos^2 39^\circ + \sin^2 51^\circ) \ldots + \cos^2 45^\circ$ $= 7(1) + \cos^2 45^\circ$ $= 7 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2$ or $= 7 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ $= 7\frac{1}{2}$	✓ expansion ✓ co ratio ✓ $\cos^2 45^\circ$ ✓ $7 \times$ identity ✓ answer (✓ expansion ✓ pairing ✓ $\cos^2 45^\circ$ ✓ $7 \times$ identity ✓ answer (
		[2

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 6

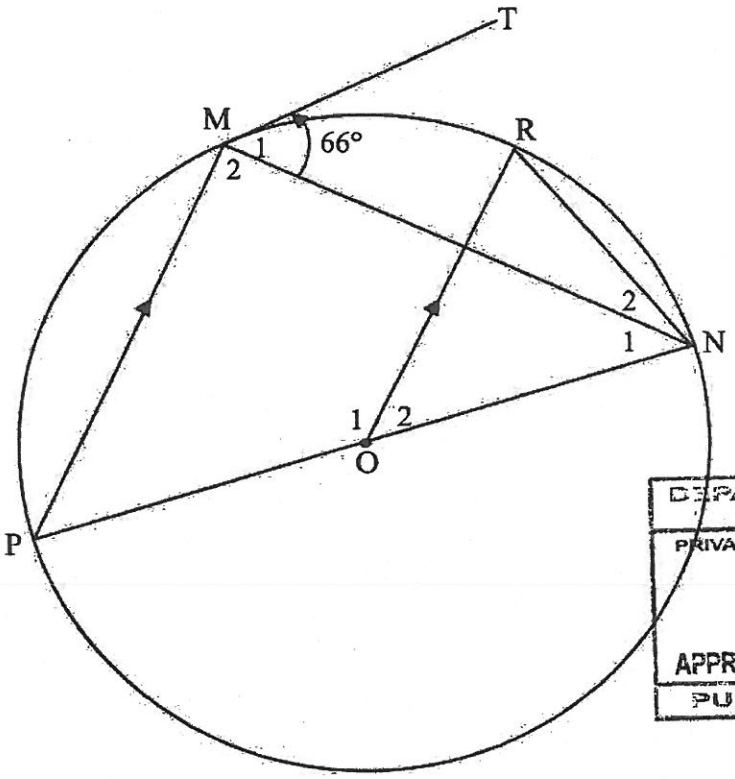
6.1	Period = 120°	✓ answer (1)
6.2	$2 = -2\tan\frac{3}{2}x$ $\tan\left(\frac{3}{2}t\right) = -1$ $\frac{3}{2}t = 135° + k.180°$ **OR/*OF*** $\frac{3}{2}t = -45° + k.180°$ $t = 90° + k.120°\ ;\ k \in Z$ $t = -30° + k.120°\ ;\ k \in Z$ **OR/*OF*** $2 = -2\tan\frac{3}{2}x$ $\tan\left(\frac{3}{2}t\right) = -1$ $\frac{3}{2}t = 135° + k.360°$ or/of $\frac{3}{2}t = 315° + k.360°$ $t = 90° + k.240°$ or.of $t = 210° + k.240°\ ;\ k \in Z$	✓ equating ✓ general solution of $\frac{3}{2}t$ ✓ general solution of t (3) ✓ equating ✓ general solution of $\frac{3}{2}t$ ✓ general solution of t (3)
6.3		✓asymptotes: $x = \pm 60°;\ x = 180°$ ✓x-intercepts 0°; ±120° ✓ negative shape ✓ (90° ; 2) or (− 30° ; 2) or (30° ; −2) or (−90° ; −2) (4)
6.4	$x \in (-60° ; -30°]$ or $(60°; 90°]$ **OR/*OF*** $-60° < x \leq -30°$ or $60° < x \leq 90°$	✓ interval ✓ interval ✓ notation (3) ✓ interval ✓ interval ✓ notation (3)
6.5	$g(x) = -2\tan\left[\frac{3}{2}(x + 40°)\right] = f(x + 40°)$ Translation of 40° to the left / skuif met 40° links	✓ Translation of 40° ✓ to the left (2)
		[13]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 7



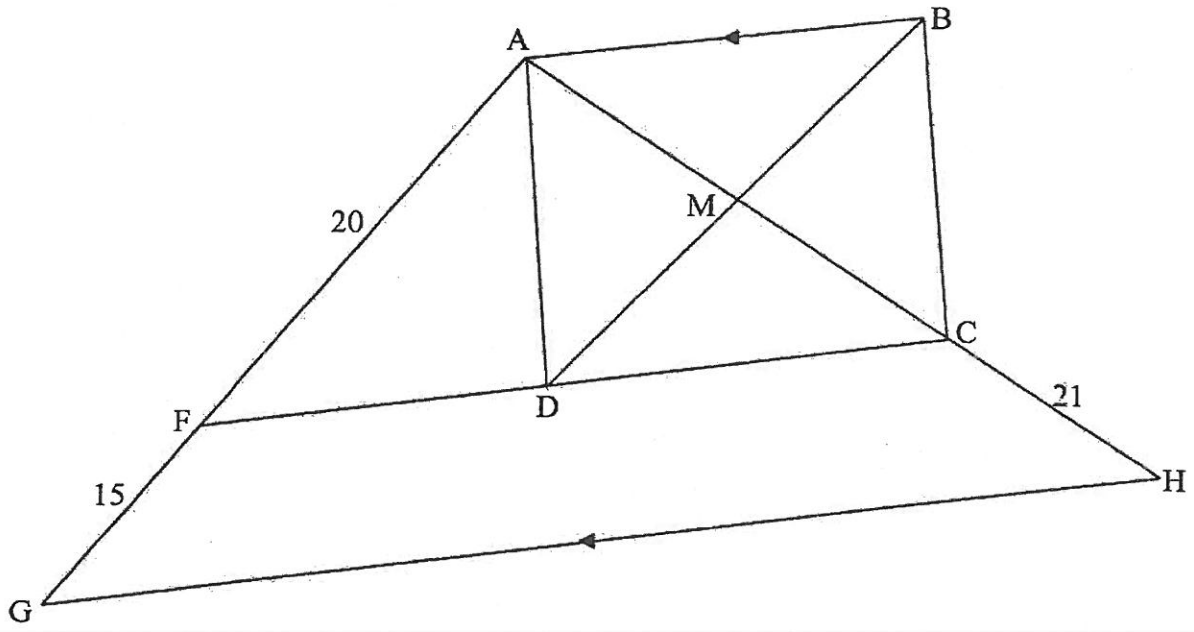
7.1	$A\hat{B}D = 30°$ $\sin 30° = \frac{h}{AB}$ $AB = \frac{h}{\sin 30°}$ **OR** $AB = \frac{h}{\frac{1}{2}}$ **OR** $AB = 2h$ **OR/*OF*** $B\hat{A}D = 60°$ $\cos 60° = \frac{h}{AB}$ $AB = \frac{h}{\cos 60°}$ **OR** $AB = \frac{h}{\frac{1}{2}}$ **OR** $AB = 2h$	✓ $A\hat{B}D = 30°$ ✓ answer (2) ✓ $B\hat{A}D = 60°$ ✓ answer (2)
7.2	$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB.AC\cos B\hat{A}C$ $= (2h)^2 + (3h)^2 - 2(2h)(3h)\cos 2x$ $= 13h^2 - 12h^2(2\cos^2 x - 1)$ $= 13h^2 - 24h^2\cos^2 x + 12h^2$ $= 25h^2 - 24h^2\cos^2 x$ $BC = h\sqrt{25 - 24\cos^2 x}$	✓ use of cosine rule in ΔABC ✓ substitution ✓ double angle identity ✓ $25h^2 - 24h^2\cos^2 x$ (4)
		[6]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 8



8.1.1	$\hat{P} = \hat{M}_1 = 66°$	[tan chord theorem/*raaklyn koordst*]	✓S ✓R (2)
8.1.2	$\hat{M}_2 = 90°$	[∠ in semi circle/*∠ in halfsirkel*]	✓S ✓R (2)
8.1.3	$\hat{N}_1 = 180° - (90° + 66°)$ $= 24°$	[sum of ∠s of /*som van ∠e* ΔMNP]	✓S (1)
8.1.4	$\hat{O}_2 = \hat{P} = 66°$	[corres. ∠s;/*ooreenk ∠e,* PM ‖ OR]	✓S ✓R (2)
8.1.5	$\hat{R} + \hat{N}_1 + \hat{N}_2 = 180° - 66°$ $= 114°$ $\hat{R} = \hat{N}_1 + \hat{N}_2 = 57°$ $\therefore\ \hat{N}_2 = 33°$	[sum of ∠s of/*som van ∠e* ΔRNO] [∠s opposite = radii/*∠e teenoor = radii*]	✓S ✓S/R ✓S (3)
	OR/*OF*		
	$P\hat{O}R = 114°$ $P\hat{N}R = 57°$ $\therefore\ \hat{N}_2 = 33°$	[∠s on straight line/*∠e op reguitlyn*] [∠ at centre = twice ∠ at circumference/ *midpts∠ = 2 × omtreks∠*]	✓S ✓S/R ✓S (3)

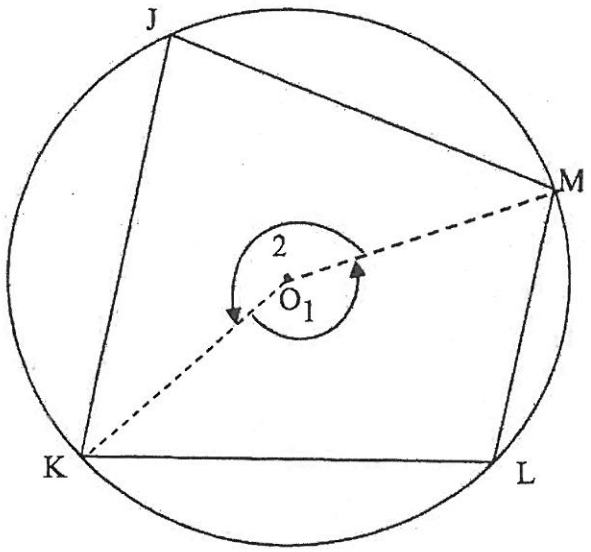
8.2



8.2.1	FC || AB || GH	[opp sides of **rectangle**/*teenoorst sye v reghoek*]	✓ R (1)
8.2.2	$\frac{AC}{CH} = \frac{AF}{FG}$ $\frac{AC}{21} = \frac{20}{15}$ $AC = \frac{20 \times 21}{15}$ $= 28$ DB = AC = 28 DM = $\frac{1}{2}$DB = 14	[line || one side of Δ] **OR** [prop theorem; FC || GH] *[lyn || een sy van Δ]* ***OF*** *[eweredighst; FC || GH]* [diags of rectangle =/*hoeklyne v reghoek* =] [diags of rectangle bisect/*hoekl v reghoek halveer*]	✓S ✓R ✓ AC ✓ S ✓ S (5)
			[16]

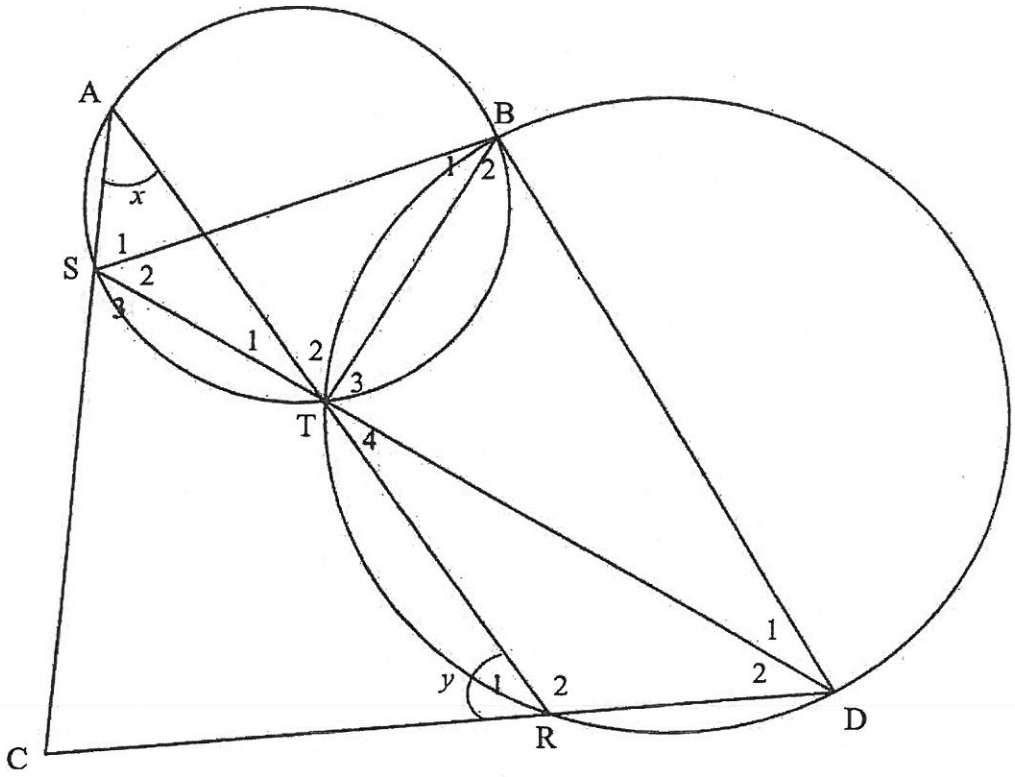
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 9

9.1



9.1	Constr/*Konstr.*: Draw KO and MO/*Trek KO en MO* Proof: $\hat{O}_1 = 2\hat{J}$ [∠ at centre = twice ∠ at circumference] *[midpts∠ = 2 × omtreks∠]* $\hat{O}_2 = 2\hat{L}$ [∠ at centre = twice ∠ at circumference] $\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2 = 360°$ [∠s around a point /*∠e om 'n punt*] $\therefore 2\hat{J} + 2\hat{L} = 360°$ $\therefore 2(\hat{J} + \hat{L}) = 360°$ $\therefore \hat{J} + \hat{L} = 180°$ **OR/*OF*** Constr/*Konstr.*: Draw KO and MO/*Trek KO en MO* Proof: Let $\hat{J} = x$ $\hat{O}_1 = 2x$ [∠ at centre = twice ∠ at circumference] *[midpts∠ = 2 × omtreks∠]* $\hat{O}_2 = 360° - 2x$ [∠s around a point /*∠e om 'n punt*] $\therefore \hat{L} = 180° - x$ [∠ at centre = twice ∠ at circumference] $\therefore \hat{J} + \hat{L} = 180°$	✓ construction ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S (5) ✓ construction ✓ S ✓ R ✓ S/R ✓ S (5)

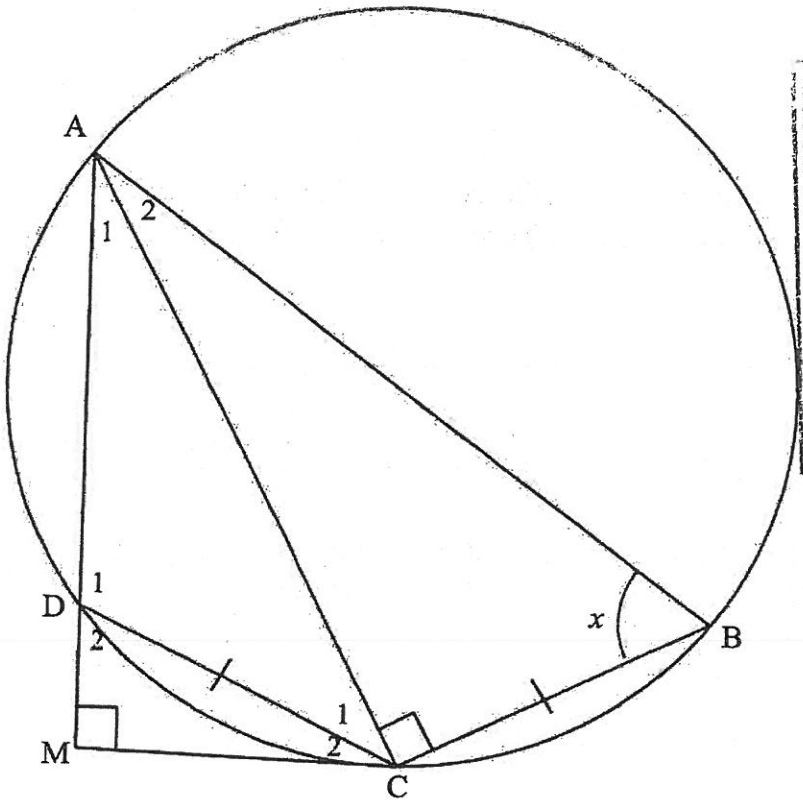
9.2



9.2.1(a)	$\hat{B}_1 = x$ [∠s in same seg/*∠e in dieselfde segm*]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
9.2.1(b)	$\hat{B}_2 = y$ [ext ∠ of cyclic quad/*buite∠ koordevh*]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
9.2.2	$\hat{C} = 180° - (x + y)$ [sum of ∠s of/*som v ∠e, ΔACR*] $S\hat{B}D + \hat{C} = x + y + 180° - (x + y)$ $S\hat{B}D + \hat{C} = 180°$ SCDB is a cyclic quad [converse opp angles of cyclic quad] [*omgekeerde teenoorst ∠e koordevh*] **OR/*OF*** $\hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2$ [∠s in same segment/*∠e in dies. segment*] $\hat{T}_2 = \hat{D}_1 + \hat{D}_2 = B\hat{D}R$ [ext ∠ of cyc quad/*buite∠ koordevh*] $\therefore \hat{S}_1 = B\hat{D}R$ ∴ SCDB is cyc quad [ext ∠ of quad = opp ∠/*buite∠ = tos ∠*]	✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3)

9.2.3	$\hat{T}_4 = y - 30°$ [ext ∠ of/*buite* ∠ ΔTDR] $\hat{T}_1 = y - 30°$ [vert opp ∠s =/*regoorst* ∠*e* =] $y - 30° + x + 100° = 180°$ [sum of ∠s of/*som v* ∠*e*, ΔAST] $\therefore x + y = 110°$ $S\hat{B}D = 110°$ ∴ SD not diameter [line does not subtend 90° ∠] *SD nie 'n middellyn* *[lyn onderspan nie 90°∠]* **OR/*OF*** $A\hat{S}T = \hat{C} + \hat{D}_2$ [ext ∠ of/*buite* ∠ ΔSCD] $\hat{C} = 100° - 30° = 70°$ $S\hat{B}D = 180° - 70°$ [opp ∠s cyclic quad/ teenoorst ∠e kdvh] $= 110°$ ∴ SD not diameter [line does not subtend 90° ∠] *SD nie 'n middellyn* *[lyn onderspan nie 90°∠]*	✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (4) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (4)
		[16]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 10



10.1.1	$\hat{A}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 90° - x$ [= chords subtend = ∠s = *kde onderspan =∠e*]	✓ S ✓R
	$\hat{D}_2 = x$ [exterior angle of cyclic quad/*buite∠ koordevh.*]	✓ S/R
	$\therefore \hat{C}_2 = 90° - x$ [sum of ∠s of/*som v ∠e*, ΔDCM]	✓ $\hat{C}_2 = 90° - x$
	$\therefore \hat{C}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 90° - x$	
	∴ MC is a tangent to the circle at C [converse: tan chord th] *MC is 'n raaklyn by C [omgekeerde raakl koordst]*	✓ R (5)
	OR/*OF*	
	$\hat{A}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 90° - x$ [= chords subtend = ∠s/ = *kde onderspan =∠e*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$\hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = x$ [sum of ∠s of/*som v ∠e*, ΔACM]	✓✓ $\hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = x$
	$\therefore \hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = \hat{B} = x$	
	∴ MC is a tangent to the circle at C [converse : tan chord th] *MC is 'n raaklyn by C [omgekeerde raakl koordst]*	✓ R (5)
	OR/*OF*	
	In ΔAMC and ΔACB:	
	$\hat{A}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 90° - x$ [= chords subtend = ∠s/ = *kde onderspan =∠e*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$A\hat{M}C = A\hat{C}B = 90°$ [given]	
	$\therefore \hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = \hat{B} = x$	✓✓ $\hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = x$
	∴ MC is a tangent to the circle at C [converse : tan chord th] *MC is 'n raaklyn by C [omgekeerde raakl koordst]*	✓ R (5)

10.1.2	In ΔACB and/*en* ΔCMD $\hat{B} = \hat{D}_2 = x$ [proved **OR** exterior ∠ of cyclic quad.] *[bewys **OF** buite ∠ v koordevh]* $\hat{A}_2 = \hat{C}_2 = 90° - x$ [proved **OR** sum of ∠s in Δ] *[Bewys **OF** som v ∠e in Δ]* ΔACB ||| ΔCMD [∠, ∠, ∠] **OR/*OF*** In ΔACB and/*en* ΔCMD $\hat{B} = \hat{D}_2 = x$ [proved **OR** exterior ∠ of cyclic quad.] *[bewys **OF** buite ∠ v koordevh]* $A\hat{C}B = A\hat{M}C = 90°$ [given/*gegee*] ΔACB ||| ΔCMD [∠, ∠, ∠] **OR/*OF*** In ΔACB and/*en* ΔCMD $\hat{B} = \hat{D}_2 = x$ [proved **OR** exterior ∠ of cyclic quad] *[bewys **OF** buite ∠ v koordevh]* $\hat{A}_2 = \hat{C}_2 = 90° - x$ [proved **OR** sum of ∠s in Δ] *[Bewys **OF** som v ∠e in Δ]* $A\hat{C}B = A\hat{M}C = 90°$ [given **OR** sum of ∠s in Δ] *[gegee **OF** som v ∠e in Δ]* ΔACB ||| ΔCMD	✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (3)
10.2.1	$\frac{BC}{MD} = \frac{AB}{DC}$ [ΔACB ||| ΔCMD] $\frac{DC}{MD} = \frac{AB}{DC}$ [BC = DC] $\therefore DC^2 = AB \times MD$ In ΔAMC and/*en* ΔCMD $\hat{M}$ is common/*gemeen* $\hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_2$ [tan chord th /*raaklyn koordst*] **OR/*OF*** $\hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_2 = \hat{B} = \hat{D} = x$ [tan chord th /*raaklyn koordst* **OR/*OF*** exterior ∠ of cyclic quad/ *buite ∠ v kdvh*] ΔAMC ||| ΔCMD [∠, ∠, ∠] $\frac{AM}{CM} = \frac{CM}{MD}$ $\therefore CM^2 = AM \times MD$ $\therefore \frac{CM^2}{DC^2} = \frac{AM \times MD}{AB \times MD}$ $= \frac{AM}{AB}$	✓ $\frac{BC}{MD} = \frac{AB}{DC}$ ✓ $DC^2 = AB \times MD$ ✓ S ✓ S ✓ $CM^2 = AM \times MD$ ✓ $\frac{AM \times MD}{AB \times MD}$ (6)

OR/*OF*

$\frac{AC}{MC} = \frac{AB}{DC}$ [$\Delta ACB \,|||\, \Delta CMD$]

$\therefore CM \times AB = AC \times DC$

✓ $\frac{AC}{MC} = \frac{AB}{DC}$

In ΔAMC and/*en* ΔACB

$\hat{C} = \hat{M} = 90°$ [given]

✓ S

$\hat{A}_1 = \hat{A}_2$ [proven]

✓ S

OR/*OF*

$A\hat{C}M = \hat{B} = x$ [proven]

$\Delta AMC \,|||\, \Delta ACB$ [$\angle, \angle, \angle$]

$\frac{AC}{AM} = \frac{BC}{MC}$

$\therefore AC \times MC = AM \times BC$

✓ AC.MC = AM.BC

$\therefore AC = \frac{BC.AM}{MC}$

$CM \times AB = \frac{BC.AM}{MC} \times DC$

✓ equating

$CM^2 = \frac{DC.AM}{AB} \times DC$ [BC = DC]

✓ S

$\frac{CM^2}{DC^2} = \frac{AM}{AB}$

(6)

10.2.2

In ΔDMC:

$\frac{CM}{DC} = \sin x$

✓ trig ratio

$\frac{CM^2}{DC^2} = \sin^2 x \quad \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CM}{DC}$

✓ square both sides

$\therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \sin^2 x$

(2)

OR/*OF*

In ΔABC:

$\sin x = \frac{AC}{AB}$

In ΔAMC:

$\sin x = \frac{AM}{AC}$

✓ 2 equations for $\sin x$

$\sin x . \sin x = \frac{AC}{AB} \times \frac{AM}{AC} = \frac{AM}{AB}$

✓ product

(2)

[16]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150