



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE
*NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT***

GRADE/*GRAAD* 11

MATHEMATICS P1/*WISKUNDE VI*

NOVEMBER 2015

MEMORANDUM

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

**This memorandum consists of 19 pages.
*Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 19 bladsye.***

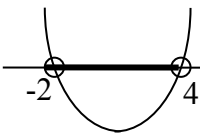
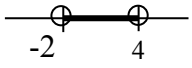
NOTE:

- If a candidate answered a question TWICE, mark only the FIRST attempt.
- If a candidate crossed out an answer and did not redo it, mark the crossed-out answer.
- Consistent accuracy applies to ALL aspects of the marking memorandum.
- Assuming values/answers in order to solve a problem is unacceptable.

LET WEL:

- As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE keer beantwoord het, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.
- As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord deurgehaal en nie oorgedoen het nie, sien die deurgehaalde antwoord na.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid is op ALLE aspekte van die memorandum van toepassing.
- Dit is onaanvaarbaar om waardes/antwoorde aan te neem om 'n probleem op te los.

QUESTION/VRAAG 1

1.1.1	$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$ $(x + 4)(x - 3) = 0$ $x = -4$ or $x = 3$	✓ factors/faktore ✓ answer/antwoord ✓ answer/antwoord (3)
1.1.2	$\sqrt{2x+1} = x-1$ $2x+1 = (x-1)^2$ $2x+1 = x^2 - 2x + 1$ $x^2 - 4x = 0$ $x(x-4) = 0$ $x = 0$ or $x = 4$ <i>n / a</i>	✓ squaring both sides/ kwadreer aan albei kante ✓ standard form/stand vorm ✓ factors/faktore ✓ answers/antwoord ✓ $x = 4$ (correct selection) (korrekte keuse) (5)
1.1.3	$2^{x\sqrt{x}} = 2^{27}$ $2^{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2^{27}$ $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 27$ $x = (27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $x = 9$	✓ $2^{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ ✓ $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 27$ ✓ raise both sides to $\frac{2}{3}$ ✓ answer/antwoord (4)
1.1.4	$x^2 - 2x - 8 < 0$ $(x-4)(x+2) < 0$  OR/ OF  $-2 < x < 4$ OR / OF $x \in (-2 ; 4)$	✓ $(x+4)(x+2) < 0$ ✓ critical values/krit wrdes ✓ inequalities/ongelykh (3)

1.2.1	$5x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(5)(-7)}}{2(5)}$ $= 0,73 \text{ or } -1,93$	✓ formula/e ✓ substitution ✓✓ answers/antwoord (4)
1.2.2	$5x^2 + 6x - d = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(5)(-d)}}{2(5)}$ $36 + 20d = 0$ $d = -\frac{9}{5}$ OR/OF For equal roots/ vir gelyke wortels: $\Delta = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $= (6)^2 - 4(5)(-d)$ $36 + 20d = 0$ $d = -\frac{9}{5}$ OR/OF $5x^2 + 6x - d = 0$ $x^2 + \frac{6x}{5} = \frac{d}{5}$ $\left(x + \frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{d}{5} + \frac{9}{25}$ $= \frac{5d + 9}{25}$ For equal roots $\frac{5d + 9}{25} = 0$ $\therefore 5d + 9 = 0$ $d = -\frac{9}{5}$	✓ substitution ✓ $36 + 20d = 0$ ✓ answer/antwoord (3) ✓ substitution ✓ $36 + 20d = 0$ ✓ answer/antwoord (3) ✓ completing the square/ voltooi die kwadraat ✓ $5d + 9 = 0$ ✓ answer/antwoord (3)

1.3	$x = 2y - 3 \quad \dots (1)$ $xy = 20 \quad \dots (2)$ substitute (1) into (2) : $(2y - 3)y = 20$ $2y^2 - 3y - 20 = 0$ $(2y + 5)(y - 4) = 0$ $y = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 4$ $x = -8 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$ OR/OF $x + 3 = 2y$ $y = \frac{x + 3}{2} \quad \dots (1)$ $xy = 20 \quad \dots (2)$ substitute (1) into (2) : $x\left(\frac{x + 3}{2}\right) = 20$ $x^2 + 3x = 40$ $x^2 + 3x - 40 = 0$ $(x + 8)(x - 5) = 0$ $x = -8 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$ $y = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 4$ OR/OF $x - 2y = -3 \quad \dots (1)$ $y = \frac{20}{x} \quad \dots (2)$ substitute (2) into (1) : $x - 2\left(\frac{20}{x}\right) = -3$ $x^2 - 40 = -3x$ $x^2 + 3x - 40 = 0$ $(x + 8)(x - 5) = 0$ $x = -8 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$ $y = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 4$ OR/OF	✓ making x the subject/ <i>maak x die o/w</i> ✓ substitution ✓ standard form/<i>stand vorm</i> ✓ factors/<i>faktore</i> ✓ y-values/<i>wrdes</i> ✓ x-values/<i>wrdes</i> (6) ✓ making y the subject/ <i>maak y die o/w</i> ✓ subst ✓ standard form/<i>stand vorm</i> ✓ factors/<i>faktore</i> ✓ x-values/<i>wrdes</i> ✓ y-values/<i>wrdes</i> (6) ✓ making y the subject/ <i>maak y die o/w</i> ✓ substitution ✓ standard form/<i>stand vorm</i> ✓ factors/<i>faktore</i> ✓ x values/<i>wrdes</i> ✓ y values/<i>wrdes</i> (6)
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	$x - 2y = -3 \quad \dots \quad (1)$ $x = \frac{20}{y} \quad \dots \quad (2)$ substitute (2) into (1): $\frac{20}{y} - 2y = -3$ $20 - 2y^2 = -3y$ $0 = 2y^2 - 3y - 20$ $0 = (2y + 5)(y - 4)$ $y = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 4$ $x = -8 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$	✓ making x the subject/ <i>maak x die o/w</i> ✓ subst ✓ standard form/<i>stand vorm</i> ✓ factors/<i>faktore</i> ✓ y values/<i>wrdes</i> ✓ x values/<i>wrdes</i> (6) [28]
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QUESTION/VRAAG 2

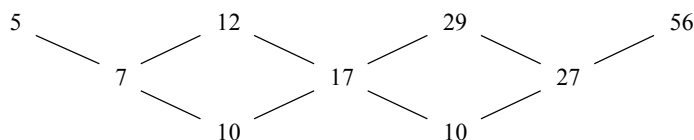
2.1.1	$\frac{2^{n+2} \cdot 4^{n+1}}{8^{n-1}}$ $= \frac{2^{n+2} \cdot 2^{2n+2}}{2^{3n-3}}$ $= 2^{n+2+2n+2-(3n-3)}$ $= 2^7$ $= 128$ OR/OF $\frac{2^n \cdot 2^2 \cdot 4^n \cdot 4}{8^n \cdot 8^{-1}}$ $= \frac{8^n \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^2}{8^n \cdot 2^{-3}}$ $= 2^7$ $= 128$	✓ writing as prime bases/ <i>skryf as priembasisse</i> ✓ applying exponential laws/ <i>pas ekspon.wette toe</i> ✓ answer/antwoord (3) ✓ writing as separate bases/ <i>skryf as aparte basisse</i> ✓ applying exponential laws/ <i>pas ekspon.wette toe</i> ✓ answer/antwoord (3)
2.1.2	$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x-1}} \cdot \sqrt{x - \sqrt{2x-1}}$ $= \sqrt{(x + \sqrt{2x-1})(x - \sqrt{2x-1})}$ $= \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ $= \sqrt{(x-1)^2}$ $= x - 1$ OR/OF Let $\sqrt{2x-1} = k$ $2x - 1 = k^2$ $\sqrt{x+k} \cdot \sqrt{x-k}$ $= \sqrt{(x^2 - k^2)}$ $= \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ $= \sqrt{(x-1)^2}$ $= x - 1$	✓ writing as one surd/ <i>skryf as een wortel</i> ✓ $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ ✓ $\sqrt{(x-1)^2}$ ✓ answer/antwoord (4) ✓ writing as one surd/ <i>skryf as een wortel</i> ✓ $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ ✓ $\sqrt{(x-1)^2}$ ✓ answer/antwoord (4)
2.2.1	For P to be a real number, we cannot divide by 0 and $\frac{5}{x+2}$ must be positive, i.e. we must have: <i>Vir P om reël te wees, kan ons nie deur 0 deel nie en $\frac{5}{x+2}$ moet positief wees, dus moet ons die vlg hê:</i> $x + 2 > 0$ $x > -2$	✓ $x + 2 > 0$ ✓ answer/antwoord (2)

2.2.2	$P = \sqrt{\frac{5}{x+2}} + \frac{x}{3}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{5}{3+2}} + \frac{3}{3}$ $= 1 + 1$ $= 2$	✓ substitution $x = 3$ ✓ answer/antwoord (2)
2.3	$2^{2015} \times 5^{2019}$ $= 2^{2015} \times 5^{2015} \cdot 5^4$ $= 625 \times (2 \cdot 5)^{2015}$ $= 625 \times 10^{2015}$ $= 625\,000\,000\dots 0$ ∴ Sum of digits will be/Som van die getalle $6 + 2 + 5 + 0 + 0 + 0 \dots + 0$ $= 13$	✓ $5^4 \times 2^{2015} \times 5^{2015}$ ✓ 10^{2015} ✓ 625 000...0 ✓ answer/antwoord (4) [15]

QUESTION/VRAAG 3

3.1.1	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} 5 & & -2 & & -9 & & + \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ & -7 & & -7 & & & \end{array} $ First difference/<i>Eerste verskil</i> $d = -7$	✓ answer/ <i>antwoord</i> (1)
3.1.2	$T_4 = -16$	✓ answer/ <i>antwoord</i> (1)
3.1.3	$ \begin{aligned} T_n &= -7n + 12 \\ -289 &= -7n + 12 \\ 7n &= 301 \\ n &= 43 \end{aligned} $	✓ $T_n = -7n + 12$ ✓ $T_n = -289$ ✓ answer/ <i>antwoord</i> (3)
3.2.1	$ \begin{aligned} T_{22} &= 64 + 3 + 3 \\ &= 70 \end{aligned} $	✓ answer/ <i>antwoord</i> (1)
3.2.2	$ \begin{aligned} T_{20} &= 3n + b \\ 64 &= 3(20) + b \\ b &= 4 \\ T_n &= 3n + 4 \\ 3T_5 - 2 &= 3[3(5) + 4] - 2 \\ &= 55 \\ 3n + 4 &= 55 \\ 3n &= 51 \\ n &= 17 \end{aligned} $ OR/OF $ \begin{aligned} T_{20} &= 3n + b \\ 64 &= 3(20) + b \\ b &= 4 \\ T_5 &= 64 - 15(3) \\ &= 19 \\ T_n &= 3T_5 - 2 \\ 3n + 4 &= 3(19) - 2 \\ 3n &= 51 \\ n &= 17 \end{aligned} $	✓ $64 = 3(20) + b$ ✓ $3[3(5) + 4] - 2$ ✓ $3n + 4 = 55$ ✓ $n = 17$ (4) ✓ $64 = 3(20) + b$ ✓ 19 ✓ $3n + 4 = 3(19) - 2$ ✓ $n = 17$ (4)

3.3.1



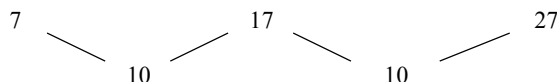
93 ; 140

✓ 93

✓ 140

(2)

3.3.2



$$T_n = 10n - 3$$

$$= (10n - 2) - 1$$

$$= 2(5n - 1) - 1$$

Since $10n - 2 = 2(5n - 1)$,

$10n - 2$ is even for any value of n .

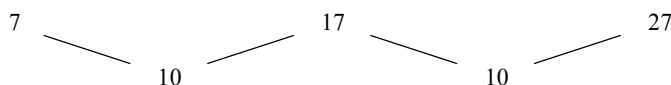
Thus T_n is always odd, since for any value of n , T_n is always one less than an even number

Aangesien $10n - 2 = 2(5n - 1)$,

is $10n - 2$ dus ewe vir enige waarde van n .

Dus T_n is altyd onewe, want vir enige waarde van n , is T_n altyd een minder as 'n ewe getal

OR/OF



$$T_n = 10n - 3$$

n	$10n$	$T_n = 10n - 3$
4	$10 \times 4 = 40$	37
5	$10 \times 5 = 50$	47
6	$10 \times 6 = 60$	57
7	$10 \times 7 = 70$	67
8	$10 \times 8 = 80$	77

or

$$T_n = 10n - 3$$

7; 17; 27; 37; 47; 57.....

The sequence of first differences, for all values of n , will always end in a 7, since they are all multiples of 10 ($10n$) less three.

Any number ending in 7 is odd.

Therefore all the terms in the sequence of first differences will be odd numbers.

OR/OF

 $\checkmark T_n = 10n - 3$
$$\checkmark 10n - 2 = 2(5n - 1)$$

✓ explanation/*verduidelking*
(3)

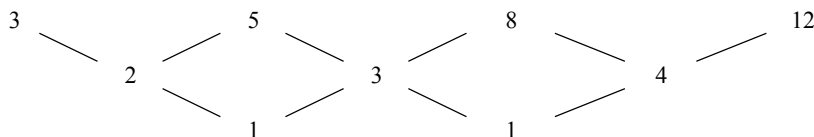
$$\checkmark T_n = 10n - 3$$

✓all answers end in 7/
alle antwoord eindig in 7
✓explanation/*verduidelking*
(any logical explanation/
enige logiese
verduidelking) (3)

	Term 1 is odd and if the first difference of 10(even number) is added to an odd number, the answer remains odd. <i>Die ry van eerste verskille, vir alle waardes van n, sal altyd in 7 eindig want hulle is almal veelvoude van 10 ($10n$) min drie.</i> <i>Enige getal wat in 7 eindig, is onewe.</i> <i>Daarom sal alle getalle in die ry van eerste verskille onewe getalle wees.</i> OF <i>Term 1 is 'n onewe getal en as die eerste verskil van 10(ewe getal) by 'n onewe getal getel word, bly die antwoord 'n onewe getal.</i>	[15]
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QUESTION/VRAAG 4

4.1



$$2a = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + b = 2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + b + c = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + c = 3$$

$$c = 2$$

$$T_n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + 2$$

$$T_{26} = \frac{26^2}{2} + \frac{26}{2} + 2$$

$$= 353$$

OR/OF

$$T_n = T_1 + (n-1)d_1 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)d_2}{2}$$

$$= 3 + (n-1)(2) + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(1)}{2}$$

$$= 3 + 2n - 2 + \frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{2}$$

$$= 2n + 1 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{3}{2}n + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n + 2$$

$$T_n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + 2$$

$$T_{26} = \frac{26^2}{2} + \frac{26}{2} + 2$$

$$= 353$$

$$\checkmark a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\checkmark b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\checkmark c = 2$$

$$\checkmark T_n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + 2$$

$$\checkmark \text{subst } n = 26$$

$$\checkmark \text{answer/antwoord } (6)$$

$$\checkmark \text{formula/e}$$

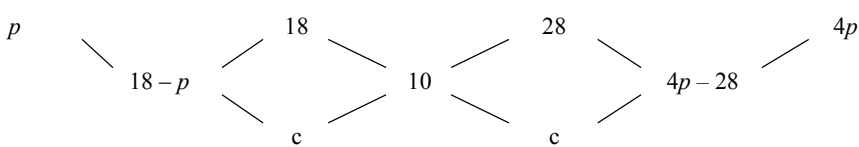
$$\checkmark \text{substitution}$$

$$\checkmark \text{simplifying/vereenv}$$

$$\checkmark T_n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + 2$$

$$\checkmark \text{substitution } n = 26$$

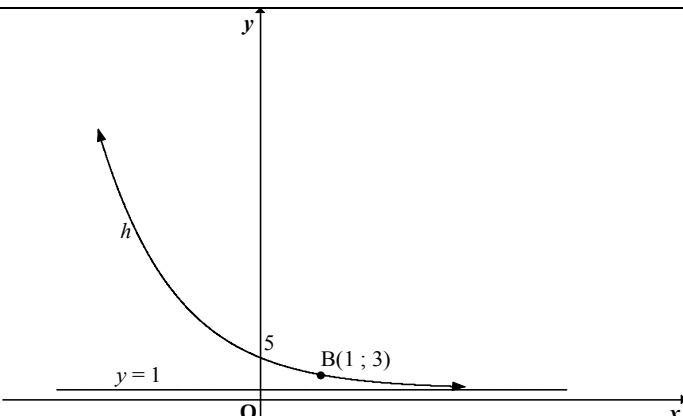
$$\checkmark \text{answer/antwoord } (6)$$

4.2	 $10 - (18 - p) = 4p - 28 - 10$ $10 - 18 + p = 4p - 28 - 10$ $3p = 30$ $p = 10$	✓ $T_3 = 28$ ✓ $T_4 = 4p$ ✓ $10 - (18 - p)$ ✓ $4p - 28 - 10$ ✓ equating ✓ answer/antwoord (6) [12]
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QUESTION/VRAAG 5

5.1.1	$(1; -2)$	✓ for/vir 1 ✓ for/vir - 2 (2)
5.1.2	For x-intercept/Vir x-afsnit: $0 = \frac{-9}{x-1} - 2$ $2 = \frac{-9}{x-1}$ $2(x-1) = -9$ $2x = -7$ $x = -\frac{7}{2} \quad \left(-\frac{7}{2}; 0\right)$ For y-intercept/Vir y-afsnit: $y = \frac{-9}{0-1} - 2$ $= 9 - 2$ $= 7 \quad (0; 7)$	✓ $y = 0$ ✓ simplification/vereenv ✓ answer/antwoord ✓ $x = 0$ ✓ answer/antwoord (5)
5.1.3	$y = -x - 1$	✓ $-x$ ✓ -1 (2)

5.1.4	Closest point is a point of intersection between the axis of symmetry and the hyperbola/<i>Naaste punt is 'n snypunt tussen die simmetrie-as en die hiperbool:</i> $-x-1 = \frac{-9}{x-1} - 2$ $-x+1 = \frac{-9}{x-1}$ $x-1 = \frac{9}{x-1}$ $(x-1)^2 = 9$ $x-1 = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x-1 = -3$ $x = 4 \quad \quad \quad x = -2$ in the fourth quadrant, $x > 0$, hence $x = 4$ only $y = -4 - 1$ $y = -5$ Point/<i>Punt</i> is $(4; -5)$ OR/OF Closest point is a point of intersection between the axis of symmetry and the hyperbola/<i>Naaste punt is 'n snypunt tussen die simmetrie-as en die hiperbool:</i> $-x-1 = \frac{-9}{x-1} - 2$ $(-x-1)(x-1) = -9 - 2(x-1)$ $-x^2 + 1 = -9 - 2x + 2$ $0 = x^2 - 2x - 8$ $0 = (x-4)(x+2)$ $x = 4 \quad \quad \quad x = -2$ in the fourth quadrant, $x > 0$, hence $x = 4$ only $y = -4 - 1$ $y = -5 \quad \quad \quad \text{Point is } (4; -5)$ OR/OF $y = \frac{-9}{x} \quad \quad \quad \xrightarrow{\text{translate 1 right and 2 down}} \quad f(x) = \frac{-9}{x-1} - 2$ Under translation 1 right and 2 down, points in the fourth quadrant will stay in the fourth quadrant. Since the origin becomes A under the translation 1 right and 2 down and the point in the fourth quadrant which is the closest point on $y = \frac{-9}{x}$ to the origin is $(3; -3)$, The closest point on f to A is $(3+1; -3-2)$ i.e. $(4; -5)$	✓ equating/vgl ✓ $(x-1)^2 = 9$ ✓ answers for/<i>antwoord vir</i> x ✓ selects $x = 4$ only/ <i>kies slegs</i> $x = 4$ ✓ answer for/<i>antwoord vir</i> y (5) ✓ equating/vgl ✓ $0 = x^2 - 2x - 8$ ✓ answers for/<i>antwoord vir</i> x ✓ selects $x = 4$ only/ <i>kies slegs</i> $x = 4$ ✓ answer for/<i>antwoord vir</i> y (5) ✓ points in 4th quad stay in 4th quad ✓ origin becomes A ✓ closest point to origin on parent function is $(3; -3)$ ✓✓ answer/<i>antwoord</i> (5)
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	Onder die translasie 1 regs en 2 na onder, sal punte in die vierde kwadrant steeds in die vierde kwadrant wees. Die oorsprong word A onder die translasie 1 regs en 2 na onder, en die punt in die vierde kwadrant wat die naaste punt aan $y = \frac{-9}{x}$ tot die oorsprong is, is $(3; -3)$. Die naaste punt op f aan A is $(3+1; -3-2)$ d.i. $(4; -5)$	✓ punte in 4^{de} kwad bly in 4^{de} kwad ✓ oorsprong word A ✓ naaste punt aan oorsprong op moederfunksie is $(3; -3)$ ✓✓ answer/antwoord (5)
5.1.5	$y = \frac{9}{x-1} + 2$	✓ $\frac{9}{x-1}$ ✓ +2 (2)
5.2.1	For y-intercept/Vir y-afsnit substitution $x = 0$: $y = 4.2^0 + 1$ $= 5$ H(0; 5)	✓ $x = 0$ substitution into the equation/in die vgl ✓ $y = 5$ (2)
5.2.2	For x-intercept/Vir y-afsnit $y = 0$ i.e./d.i. $4.2^{-x} + 1 = 0$ $4.2^{-x} = -1$ $2^{-x} = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ which is impossible, since } 2^{-x} > 0 \text{ for } x \in R$, wat onmoontlik is omdat $2^{-x} > 0$ vir $x \in R$ Therefore/Dus: no solution/geen oplossing, which means there will be no x-intercept/wat beteken daar sal geen x-afsnit wees nie. OR/OF The graph lies above its asymptote $y = 1$ because the coefficient of 2^{-x} is 4/Die grafiek lê bokant sy asimptoot $y = 1$ want die koëffisiënt van 2^{-x} is 4. OR/OF The range is $(1; \infty)$ or $y > 1$ Die waardeversameling is $(1; \infty)$ of $y > 1$	✓ $4.2^{-x} + 1 = 0$ ✓ $2^{-x} = -\frac{1}{4}$ and explanation/en verduideliking (2) ✓ above/bokant ✓ $y = 1$ (2) ✓✓ correct range/korrekte waardeversameling (2)
5.2.3		✓ shape/vorm ✓ y-intercept and other point/y-afsnit en ander punt ✓ asymptote/asimptoot (3)

5.2.4	$g(x) = 4(2^{-x} + 2)$ $= 4 \cdot 2^{-x} + 8$ The graph of h is translated 7 units upwards to form g / <i>Die grafiek van h word 7 eenhede na bo getransleer om g te vorm.</i>	✓ 7 units/eenhede ✓ upwards/opwaarts (2) [25]
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QUESTION/VRAAG 6

6.1	$y = a(x - 2)^2 + 9$ Substitution $(0; 5)$: $5 = a(0 - 2)^2 + 9$ $5 = 4a + 9$ $a = -1$ $y = -1(x - 2)^2 + 9$ $= -(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 9$ $= -x^2 + 4x + 5$	✓ substitution coordinates of TP ✓ substitution of/van $(0; 5)$ ✓ value of/waarde van a ✓ simplification/vereenv (4)
6.2	Average Gradient $= \frac{9-5}{2-0}$ or $\frac{5-9}{0-2}$ $= 2$	✓ $\frac{9-5}{2-0}$ or $\frac{5-9}{0-2}$ ✓ answer/antwoord (2)
6.3	x-intercepts of/x-afsnitte van f : $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 8 = 0$ $x^2 = 16$ $x = 4$ or -4 At/By B: $x = -4$ x-intercepts of/x-afsnitte van g : $-x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$ $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$ $(x - 5)(x + 1) = 0$ $x = -1$ or 5 At/By D: $x = 5$ Length of/Lengte van BD: $4 + 5 = 9$	✓ $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 8 = 0$ ✓ -4 ✓ factors/faktore ✓ 5 ✓ answer/antwoord (5)
6.4.1	$x \leq -4$ or $x \geq 4$	✓ $x \leq -4$ ✓ $x \geq 4$ (2)
6.4.2	$0 < x < 2$	✓ endpoints/eindpunte ✓ notation/notasie (2) [15]

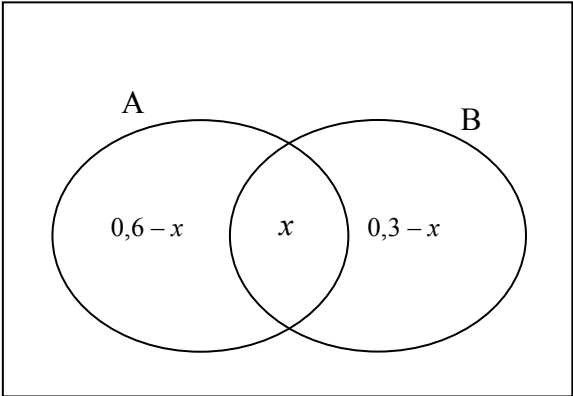
QUESTION/VRAAG 7

7.1	$CD = 2x + 3 - (-2x^2 + 14x + k)$ $= 2x + 3 + 2x^2 - 14x - k$ $= 2x^2 - 12x + 3 - k$	$\checkmark\checkmark f(x) - g(x)$ $\checkmark$ answer/antwoord (3)
7.2	Minimum value occurs at/<i>Minimum waarde vind plaas by</i> $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ $= \frac{12}{2(2)}$ $= 3$ Minimum value/<i>Minimum waarde</i> $5 = 2(3)^2 - 12(3) + 3 - k$ $5 = 18 - 36 + 3 - k$ $k = -20$ OR/OF $CD = 2x^2 - 12x + 3 - k$ $= 2(x^2 - 6x) + 3 - k$ $= 2[(x - 3)^2 - 9] + 3 - k$ $= 2(x - 3)^2 - 18 + 3 - k$ $= 2(x - 3)^2 - 15 - k$ Hence the minimum value of CD is $-15 - k$ The minimum value of CD is given to be 5 <i>Vervolgens is die minimum waarde van CD $-15 - k$</i> <i>Die minimum waarde van CD is gegee as 5</i> $5 = -15 - k$ $k = -20$	$\checkmark x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ $\checkmark$ x-value for minimum <i>x-waarde vir minimum</i> $\checkmark$ subst 5 $\checkmark$ answer/antwoord (4) $\checkmark 2(x - 3)^2$ $\checkmark CD = 2(x - 3)^2 - 15 - k$ $\checkmark 5 = -15 - k$ $\checkmark$ answer/antwoord (4) [7]

QUESTION/VRAAG 8

8.1	$A = P(1+i)^n$ $= 140\,000(1+0,061)^4$ $= R177\,414,69$	✓ 140 000 ✓ $(1+0,061)^4$ ✓ answer/antwoord (3)
8.2	$1+i_{eff} = \left(1 + \frac{0,07}{2}\right)^2$ $1+i_{eff} = (1+0,035)^2$ $i_{eff} = (1+0,035)^2 - 1$ $= 0,071225$ The effective interest rate/Die effektiewe rentekoers is 7,12% p.a.	✓ $\frac{0,07}{2}$ ✓ $1+i_{eff} = (1+0,035)^2$ ✓ answer/antwoord (3)
8.3	$A = 24000\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{48} - 7000\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{30}$ $= R27\,369,56$ OR/OF $A = \left[24000\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{18} - 7000\right]\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{30}$ $= R27\,369,56$ OR/OF $A_{\text{after 18 months}} = 24000\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{18}$ $= R28\,074,70$ $R28\,074,70 - R7000 = R21\,074,70$ $A_{\text{after 4 years}} = 21\,074,70\left(1 + \frac{0,105}{12}\right)^{30}$ $= R27\,369,56$	✓ $\frac{0,105}{12}$ ✓ $n=48$ ✓ $n=30$ ✓ correct substitution into correct formula/korr subst in korr formule ✓ answer/antwoord (5) ✓ $\frac{0,105}{12}$ ✓ $n=18$ ✓ $n=30$ ✓ correct substitution into correct formula/korr subst in korr formule ✓ answer/antwoord (5) ✓ $\frac{0,105}{12}$ ✓ $n=18$ ✓ 21 074,70 ✓ $n=30$ ✓ answer/antwoord (5)
8.4	$102\,755,34 = 198\,000\left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^3$ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{102\,755,34}{198\,000}} = 1 - \frac{r}{100}$ $1 - \frac{r}{100} = 0,8036119818$ $-\frac{r}{100} = -0,1963880182$ $r = 19,64\%$	✓ formula ✓ correct substitution into correct formula/korr subst in korr formule ✓ $n=3$ ✓ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{102\,755,34}{198\,000}} = 1 - \frac{r}{100}$ ✓ answer/antwoord (5)
		[16]

QUESTION/VRAAG 9

9.1	Given/Gegee: $P(A) = 0,6$ $P(B) = 0,3$ $P(A \text{ or } B) = 0,8$ $P(A \text{ and/en } B) = 0,6 + 0,3 - 0,8 = 0,1 \neq 0$ Therefore A and B are not mutually exclusive. <i>Dus is A en B nie onderling uitsluitend nie</i> OR/OF  $0,6 - x + x + 0,3 - x = 0,8$ $0,9 - x = 0,8$ $x = 0,1$ There is an intersection between A and B/<i>Daar is snyding tussen A en B</i> Therefore A and B are not mutually exclusive/<i>Dus is A en B nie onderling uitsluitend nie.</i>	✓✓ $P(A \text{ and/en } B) = 0,1$ ✓ justification/regv ✓ Not mutually exclusive/<i>Nie onderling uitsluitend</i> (4) ✓ Venn diagram ✓ $x = 0,1$ ✓ justification/regv ✓ Not mutually exclusive/<i>Nie onderling uitsluitend</i> (4)
9.2.1a	$\frac{1832}{2646} = 69,24\%$	✓ 1832 ✓ 2646 (2)
9.2.1b	$\frac{460}{2646} = \frac{230}{1323} = 17,38\%$	✓ answer/antwoord (1)
9.2.1c	$\frac{340+14}{2646} = \frac{59}{441} = 13,38\%$	✓✓ answer/antwoord (2)

9.2.2	Let the event of a randomly selected person living in Area 1 be A. Let the event of a randomly selected person earning less than R3 200 be B. <i>Laat die gebeurtenis van 'n persoon wat willekeurig gekies is wat in Gebied 1 woon, A wees.</i> <i>Laat die gebeurtenis van 'n persoon wat willekeurig gekies is wat minder as R3 200 verdien, B wees.</i> $P(A \text{ and } B) = \frac{500}{2646} = 18,90\%$ $P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1832}{2646} \times \frac{960}{2646} = 25,12\%$ Clearly/Duidelik, $P(A \text{ and } B) \neq P(A) \times P(B)$ Hence A and B are not independent/<i>Vervolgens is A en B nie onafhanklik nie.</i> OR/OF Let the event of a randomly selected person living in Area 2 be C. Let the event of a randomly selected person earning less than R3200 be D. <i>Laat die gebeurtenis van 'n persoon wat willekeurig gekies is wat in Gebied 2 woon, C wees.</i> <i>Laat die gebeurtenis van 'n persoon wat willekeurig gekies is wat minder as R3 200 verdien, D wees.</i> $P(C \text{ and } D) = \frac{460}{2646} = 17,38\%$ $P(C) \times P(D) = \frac{814}{2646} \times \frac{960}{2646} = 11,16\%$ Clearly, $P(C \text{ and } D) \neq P(C) \times P(D)$ Hence C and D are not independent/<i>Vervolgens is C en D nie onafhanklik nie.</i>	✓ P(A and B) ✓ P(A) ✓ P(B) ✓ P(A) × P(B) ✓ conclusion with justification/ gevolgtrekking met motivering (5) ✓ P(C and D) ✓ P(C) ✓ P(D) ✓ P(C) × P(D) ✓ conclusion with justification/ gevolgtrekking met motivering (5)
9.2.3	$P(\text{Area 1 person earns less than R3200}) = \frac{500}{1832} = 27,29\%$ $P(\text{Area 2 person earns less than R3200}) = \frac{460}{814} = 56,51\%$ A person from Area 2 is more likely to earn less than R3200 $P(\text{Gebied 1 persoon verdien minder as R3200}) = \frac{500}{1832} = 27,29\%$ $P(\text{Gebied 2 persoon verdien minder as R3200}) = \frac{460}{814} = 56,51\%$ <i>Dis meer waarskynlik dat 'n persoon uit Gebied 2 minder as R3 200 sal verdien.</i>	✓ 27,29% ✓ 56,51% ✓ conclusion/vgl (3) [17]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150