



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE/
NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

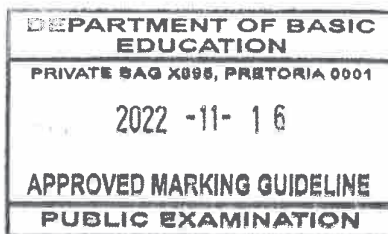
GRADE 12/GRAAD 12

MATHEMATICS P2/WISKUNDE V2

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 150



**These marking guidelines consist of 24 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 24 bladsye.**

Approved by Umalusi External Moderator
16/11/2002

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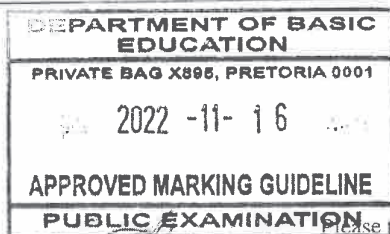
NOTE:

- 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.

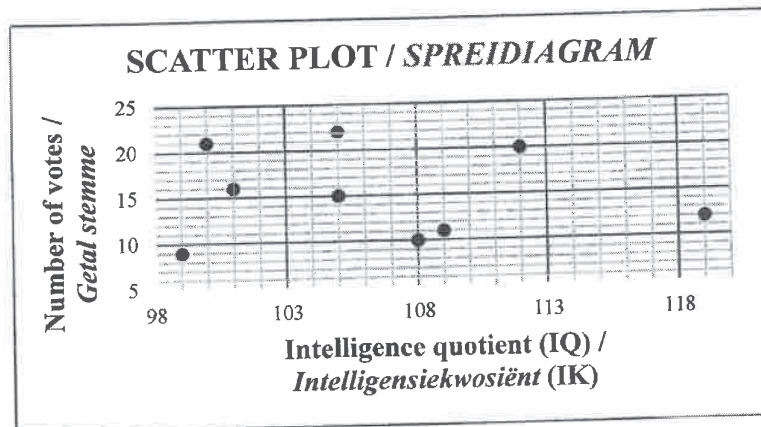
NOTA:

- As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag **TWEE KEER** beantwoord, merk slegs die **EERSTE** poging.
- As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek en nie oordoen nie, merk die doodgetrekte poging.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid word in **ALLE** aspekte van die memorandum toegepas. Hou op nasien by die tweede berekeningsfout.
- Aanvaar van antwoorde/waardes 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</i> (<i>'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</i> (<i>'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>



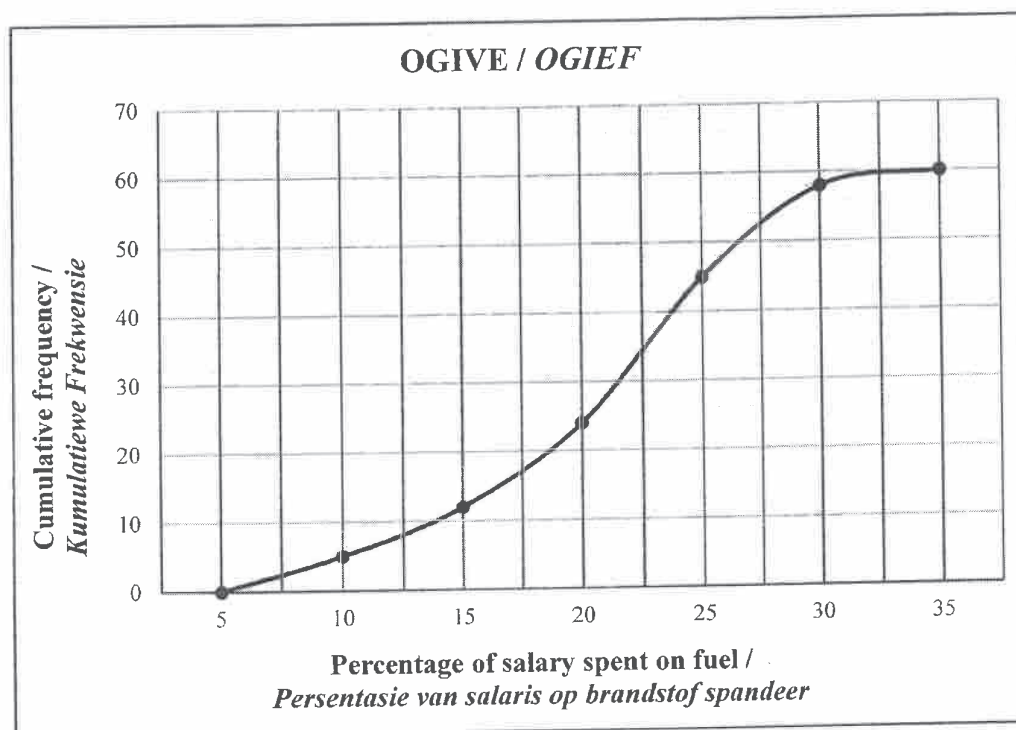
QUESTION/VRAAG 1



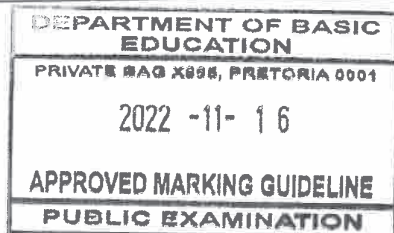
Popularity score (x) Gewildheidspunt (x)	32	89	35	82	50	59	81	40	79	65
Number of votes (y) Getal stemme (y)	9	22	10	21	11	15	20	12	19	16

1.1.1	$\bar{y} = \frac{155}{10}$ $= 15,5$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div>	✓ 155 ✓ answer (2)
1.1.2	SD = 4,59		✓ answer (1)
1.2	$\bar{y} - SD$ $= 15,5 - 4,59$ $= 10,91$ $\therefore 10 - 2 = 8$ learners		✓ value of $\bar{y} - SD$ ✓ answer (2)
1.3	$a = 1,7709...$ $b = 0,2243...$ $\hat{y} = 1,77 + 0,22x$		✓ a ✓ b ✓ equation (3)
1.4	$\hat{y} = 1,77 + 0,22(72)$ $= 17,61$ ≈ 18 votes OR/OF $\hat{y} = 17,92 \approx 18$ votes		✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
1.5.1	Points are all scattered therefore low correlation and unrealistic prediction./Punte is versprei daarom 'n lae korrelasie en onrealistiese voorspelling.		✓ R (1)
1.5.2	$r = 0,98$ /correlation very strong/korrelasie baie sterk $\therefore$ a reliable prediction/'n betroubare voorspelling		✓ S (1)
			[12]

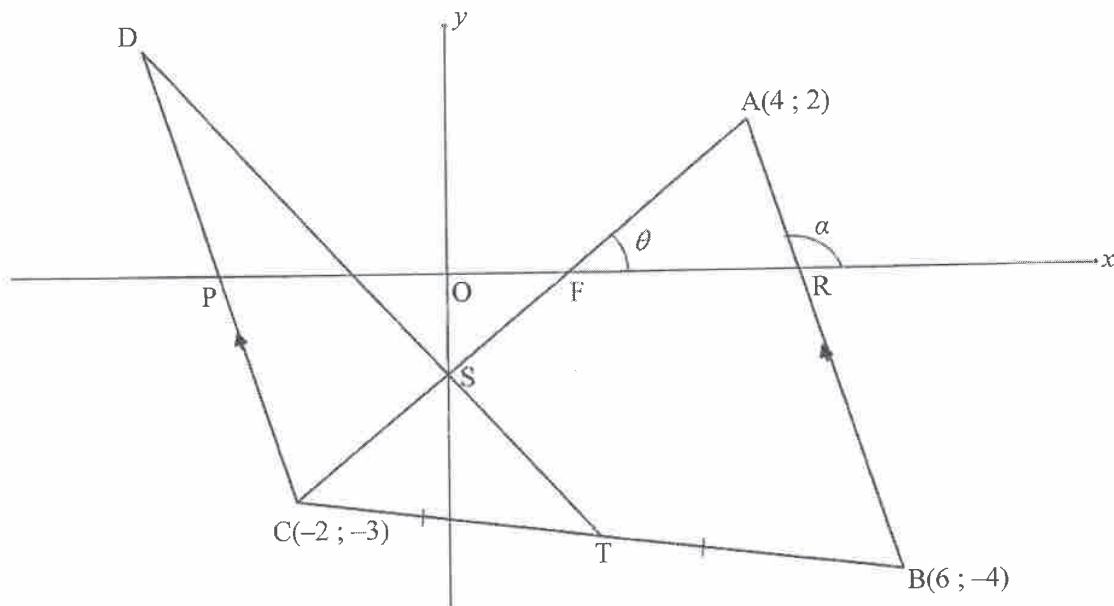
QUESTION/VRAAG 2



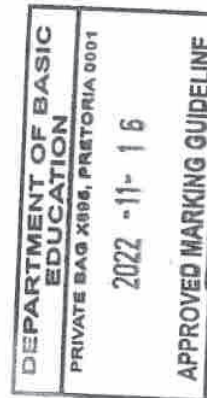
2.1	60 employees	✓ answer (A)	(1)
2.2	$20 < x \leq 25$	✓ answer	(1)
2.3	60 – 34 = 26 employees	✓ 34 ✓ answer	(2)
2.4	Salary = $\frac{100}{7} \times 2400$ Salary = R34 285,71	✓ method ✓ answer	(2)
2.5	∴ Ogive/Cumulative frequency graph will shift to the right/will become steeper. ∴ Ogief/Kumulatiewe frekwensie grafiek sal na regs skuif/sal steiler wees.	✓✓ answer	(2)
			[8]



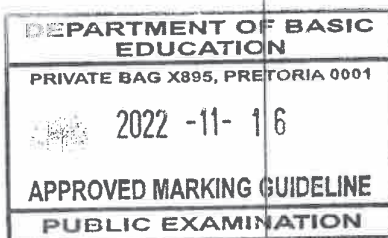
QUESTION/VRAAG 3



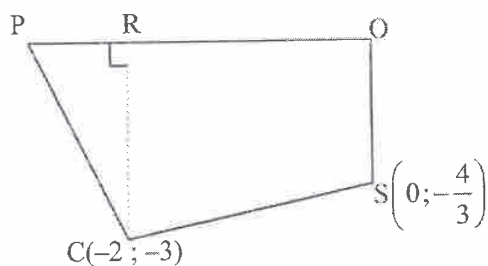
3.1.1	$m_{AB} = \frac{2 - (-4)}{4 - 6}$ OR $m_{AB} = \frac{-4 - 2}{6 - 4}$ $m_{AB} = -3$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div>	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
3.1.2	$\tan \alpha = m_{AB} = -3$ $\alpha = 108,43^\circ$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div>	✓ $\tan \alpha = m_{AB} = -3$ ✓ answer (2)
3.1.3	$T\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ $T\left(\frac{-2 + 6}{2}; \frac{-3 - 4}{2}\right)$ $T\left(2; \frac{-7}{2}\right)$	✓ $x_T = 2$ ✓ $y_T = \frac{-7}{2}$ (2)
3.1.4	$5(0) - 6y = 8$ $y = -\frac{4}{3}$ $S\left(0; -\frac{4}{3}\right)$	✓ $x_S = 0$ ✓ $y_S = -\frac{4}{3}$ (2)
3.2	$m_{CD} = m_{AB} = -3$ $-3 = -3(-2) + c$ OR $y - (-3) = -3(x - (-2))$ $c = -9$ $y = -3x - 9$	✓ gradient ✓ substitution of $C(-2; -3)$ ✓ equation (3)



3.3.1	$5x - 6y = 8$ $y = \frac{5}{6}x - \frac{8}{6}$ $\tan \theta = m_{AC} = \frac{5}{6}$ $\theta = 39,81^\circ$ $\hat{A} = 108,43^\circ - 39,81^\circ$ $= 68,62^\circ$ $\hat{DCA} = 68,62^\circ$ [alt $\angle$ s ; DC AB]	$\checkmark \tan \theta = m_{AC} = \frac{5}{6}$ $\checkmark \theta = 39,81^\circ$ $\checkmark \hat{A} = 68,62^\circ$ $\checkmark$ answer (4)
3.3.2	<p>P(-3;0) and F(1,6; 0)</p> <p>Area POSC = Area ΔFPC – Area ΔOFS</p> $= \frac{1}{2}(4,6)(3) - \frac{1}{2}(1,6)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $= 6,9 - 1,07$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ <p>OR/OF</p> <p>P(-3;0)</p> $FC = \sqrt{\left(-2 - \frac{8}{5}\right)^2 + (-3 - 0)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}$ $\text{Area } \Delta \text{PFC} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{PF})(\text{FC})\sin \hat{OFS}$ $= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39,81^\circ$ $= 6,90$ $\text{Area } \Delta \text{OFS} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $= 1,07$ $\text{Area POSC} = 6,90 - 1,07$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ <p>OR/OF</p>	$\checkmark$ P(-3;0) $\checkmark$ method $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(4,6)(3)$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(1,6)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\checkmark$ answer (5) $\checkmark$ P(-3;0) $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39,81^\circ$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\checkmark$ method $\checkmark$ answer (5)



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$$P(-3;0)$$

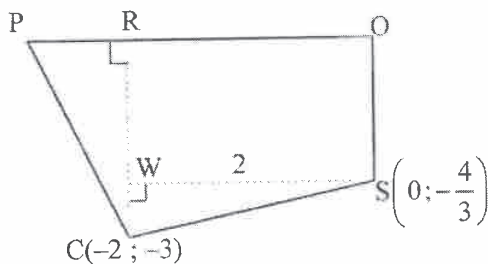
Area of POSC = Area of OSCR + Area of ΔPRC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} + 3 \right) \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 3)$$

$$= \frac{35}{6}$$

$$= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$$

OR/OF



$$P(-3;0)$$

Area POSC = Area ROSW + Area ΔPRC + Area ΔWSC

$$= \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) (2) + \frac{1}{2} (1)(3) + \frac{1}{2} (2) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{35}{6}$$

$$= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$$

OR/OF

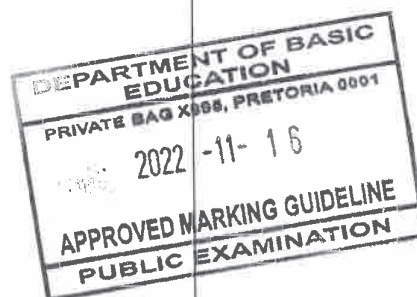
$$\checkmark P(-3;0)$$

$\checkmark$ method

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} + 3 \right) \times 2 \quad \checkmark \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 3)$$

$\checkmark$ answer

(5)



$$\checkmark P(-3;0)$$

$\checkmark$ method

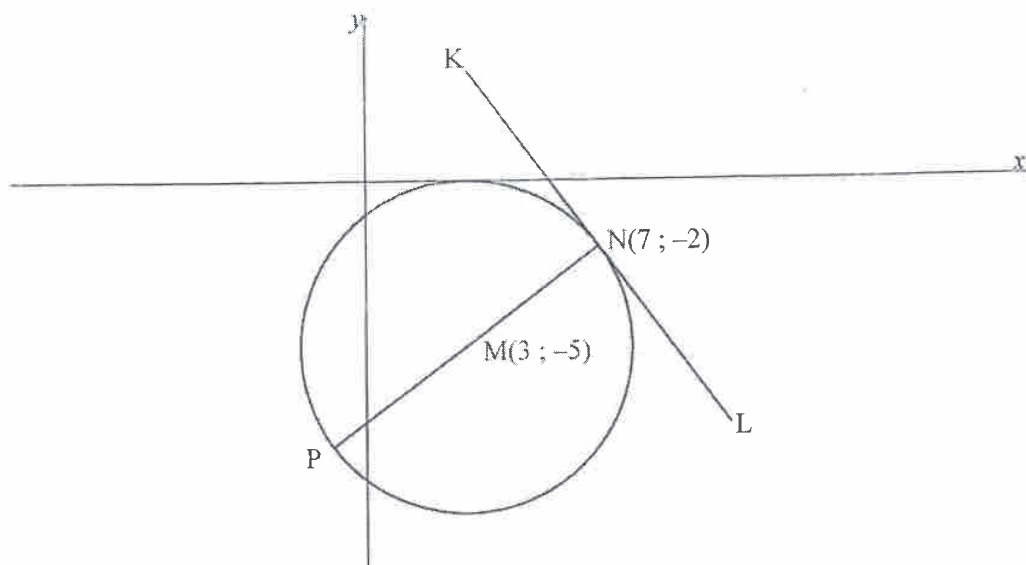
$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2} (1)(3)$$

$$\checkmark \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) (2) + \frac{1}{2} (2) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)$$

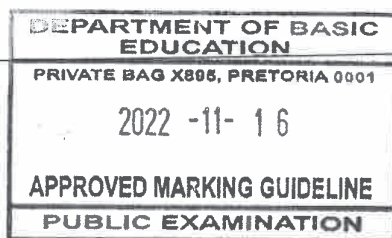
$\checkmark$ answer

(5)

QUESTION/VRAAG 4



4.1	$P(x; y); N(7; -2); M(3; -5)$ $\frac{x+7}{2} = 3 \quad \frac{y-2}{2} = -5$ $x = -1 \quad y = -8$ $P(-1; -8)$	$\checkmark x_p = -1 \quad \checkmark y_p = -8$ (2)
4.2.1	$r^2 = (7-3)^2 + (-2-(-5))^2$ OR/OF $r^2 = (-1-3)^2 + (-8-(-5))^2$ $r^2 = 25$ $(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 25$	$\checkmark$ substitution into distance formula $\checkmark (x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2$ $\checkmark r^2 = 25$ (3)
4.2.2	$m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{-5-(-2)}{3-7} = \frac{3}{4}$ $m_{\text{tangent}} = -\frac{4}{3}$ [radius $\perp$ tangent/raaklyn $\perp$ radius] $-2 = -\frac{4}{3}(7) + c$ OR $y-(-2) = -\frac{4}{3}(x-7)$ $c = \frac{22}{3}$ $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}$	$\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $\checkmark m_{\text{tangent}} = -\frac{4}{3}$ $\checkmark$ substitution of m and $N(7; -2)$ $\checkmark$ equation (5)
4.3	$-8 = -\frac{4}{3}(-1) + c$ $\therefore c = -\frac{28}{3}$ $-\frac{28}{3} < k < \frac{22}{3}$	$\checkmark$ subst m and P $\checkmark$ value of c $\checkmark \checkmark$ answer (4)



4.4.1	$AB^2 = AM^2 - MB^2$ $AB^2 = [(t-3)^2 + (t+5)^2] - 5^2$ $= t^2 - 6t + 9 + t^2 + 10t + 25 - 25$ $AB = \sqrt{2t^2 + 4t + 9}$	✓ substitution into Pythagoras ✓ simplification (A) (2)
4.4.2	$t = \frac{-4}{2(2)}$ $= -1$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ <p>OR/OF</p> $4t + 4 = 0$ $t = -1$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ <p>OR/OF</p> <p>Length of $AB = \sqrt{2t^2 + 4t + 9}$</p> $= \sqrt{2\left(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}\right)}$ $= \sqrt{2\left[(t+1)^2 + \frac{7}{2}\right]}$ $= \sqrt{2(t+1)^2 + 7}$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$	✓ substitution into correct formula ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4) ✓ derivative = 0 ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4) ✓ completing of the square ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4)
		[20]

DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION

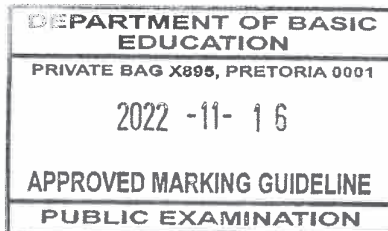
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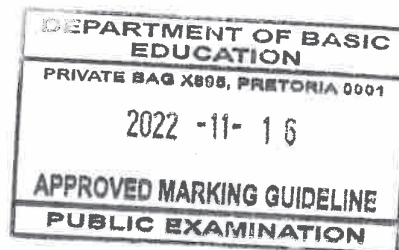
APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE
PUBLIC EXAMINATION

QUESTION/VRAAG 5

5.1.1	$\sin(360^\circ + x)$ $= \sin x$	$\checkmark + \checkmark \sin x$ (2)
5.1.2	$x\text{-coordinate} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{13})^2 - (-3)^2}$ $= -2$ $\tan x = \frac{-3}{-2}$ $= \frac{3}{2}$ OR/OF $x\text{-coordinate} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{13})^2 - (3)^2}$ $= 2$ $\tan x = \frac{3}{2}$	$\checkmark\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark$ method (3) $\checkmark\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark$ method (3)
5.1.3	$\cos(180^\circ + x)$ $= -\cos x$	$\checkmark - \checkmark \cos x$ (2)
5.2	$\frac{\cos(90^\circ + \theta)}{\sin(\theta - 180^\circ) + 3\sin(-\theta)}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{\sin(-(180^\circ - \theta)) - 3\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{-\sin \theta - 3\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{-4\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{1}{4}$	$\checkmark - \sin \theta$ $\checkmark - 3\sin \theta$ $\checkmark - \sin \theta$ $\checkmark$ simplification $\checkmark$ answer (5)



5.3	$(\cos x + 2 \sin x)(3 \sin 2x - 1) = 0$ $\cos x + 2 \sin x = 0$ or $3 \sin 2x - 1 = 0$ $\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$ $\text{ref } \angle = 26,565 \dots^\circ$ $\text{ref } \angle = 19,471 \dots^\circ$ $x = 153,43^\circ + k.180^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x = 9,74^\circ + k.180^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ OR/OF or $x = 153,43^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x = 80,26^\circ + k.180^\circ;$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ or $x = 333,43^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$	✓ both equations ✓ $\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓ $x = 153,43^\circ$ OR $x = 153,43^\circ \& 333,43^\circ$ ✓ $x = 9,74^\circ \& 80,26^\circ$ ✓ $+ k.180^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (6)
5.4.1	$\text{LHS} = \cos(x+y) \cdot \cos(x-y)$ $= [\cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y][\cos x \cdot \cos y + \sin x \cdot \sin y]$ $= \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 y$ $= (1 - \sin^2 x)(1 - \sin^2 y) - \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 y$ $= 1 + \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 y$ $= 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = \text{RHS}$	✓ expansion ✓ simplification ✓ square identity ✓ product (4)
5.4.2	$1 - \sin^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ$ $= \cos(45^\circ + 15^\circ) \cdot \cos(45^\circ - 15^\circ)$ $= \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ OR/OF	✓ identifying x and y ✓ substitution ✓ answer (3)



$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 - \sin^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ \\
 &= \sin^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ - \sin^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ \\
 &= \cos^2 15^\circ - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 15^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos^2 15^\circ - 1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

✓ identity

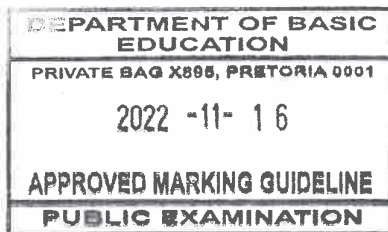
✓ substitution

✓ answer

(3)

OR

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 - \sin^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ \\
 &= \cos^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 (45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - (\sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$



✓ expansion

✓ substitution

✓ answer

(3)

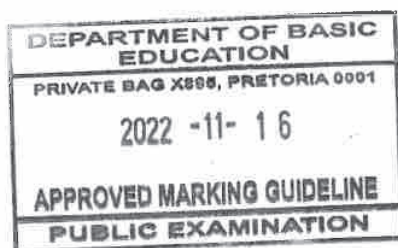
5.5.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x \\
 &= 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x (2 \cos^2 x - 1) \\
 &= 4 \sin 2x (\cos 2x) \\
 &= 2 \sin 4x
 \end{aligned}$$

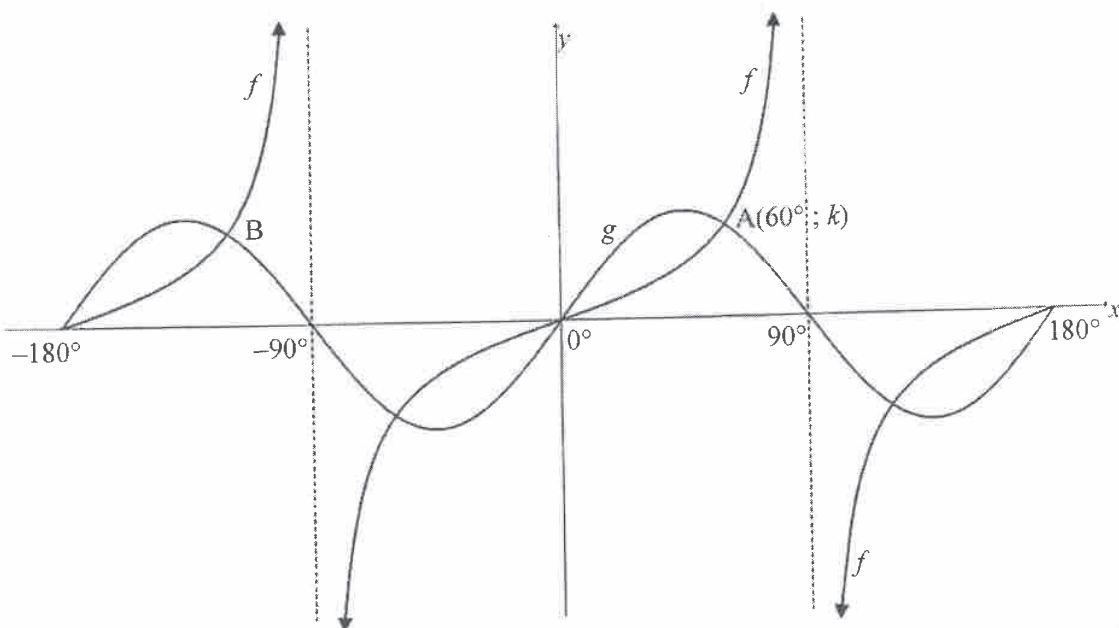
✓ factorisation

✓ 4sin2x ✓ cos2x

	<p>OR/OF</p> $16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x$ $= 16 \cos^2 x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$ $= 8(2 \cos^2 x - 1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$ $= 4 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x$ $= 2 \sin 4x$	<p>✓ double angle (4)</p> <p>✓ factorisation</p> <p>✓ $4 \sin 2x$ ✓ $\cos 2x$</p> <p>✓ double angle (4)</p>
5.5.2	$16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x = 2 \sin 4x$ Minimum at $x = 67,5^\circ$	<p>✓ answer (1)</p>
		[30]



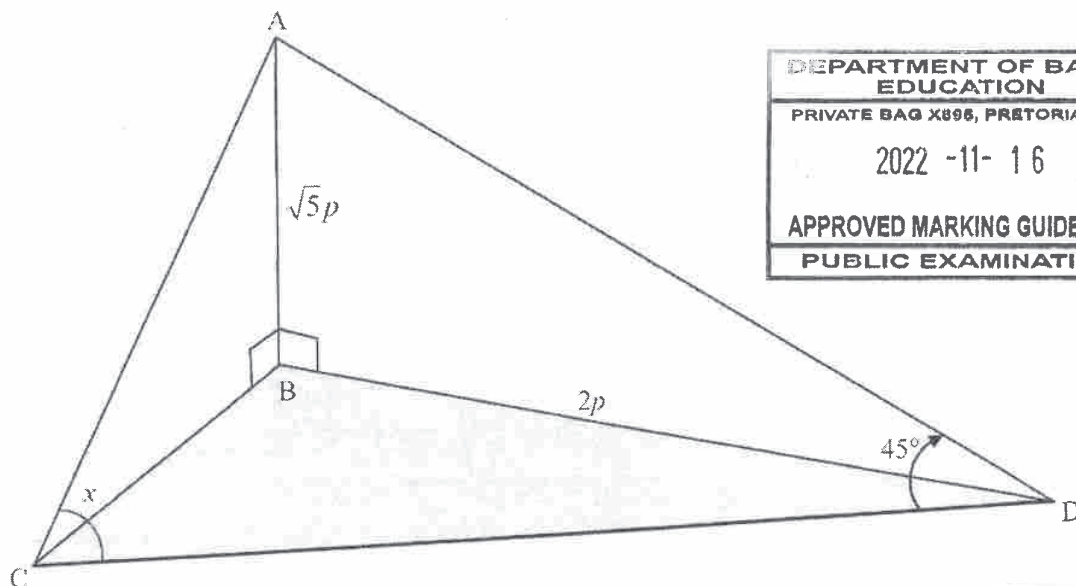
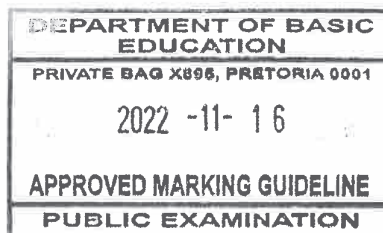
QUESTION/VRAAG 6



6.1	180°	✓ answer (1)
6.2.1	$k = \sqrt{3} = 1,73$	✓ answer (1)
6.2.2	$B(-120^\circ; \sqrt{3})$	✓ $x = -120^\circ$ (1)
6.3	Range of g : $y \in [-2; 2]$ Range of $2g(x)$: $y \in [-4; 4]$ OR/OF Range of g : $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ Range of $2g(x)$: $-4 \leq y \leq 4$	✓ $y \in [-2; 2]$ ✓ answer (2) ✓ $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ ✓ answer (2)
6.4	$x \in [-65^\circ; -5^\circ]$ OR/OF $-65^\circ \leq x \leq -5^\circ$	✓✓ $x \in [-65^\circ; -5^\circ]$ (2) ✓✓ $-65^\circ \leq x \leq -5^\circ$ (2)
6.5	$\sin x \cdot \cos x = p$ $4 \sin x \cdot \cos x = 4p$ $2 \sin 2x = 4p$ $4p = \pm 2$ $\therefore p = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$	✓ $2 \sin 2x = 4p$ ✓ $4p = \pm 2$ ✓ answers (3)

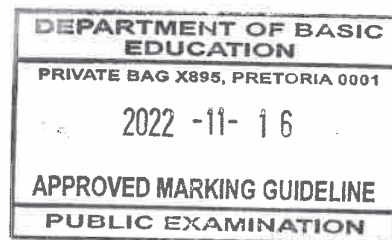
[10]

QUESTION/VRAAG 7



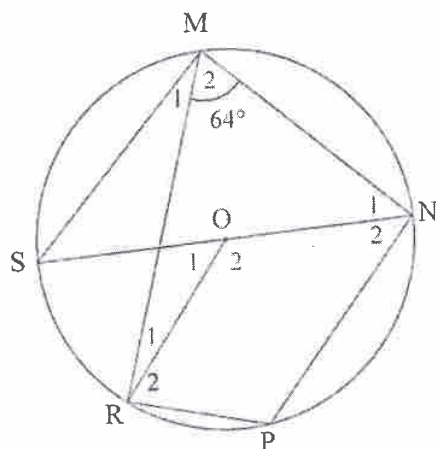
7.1	$AD^2 = AB^2 + BD^2$ $AD^2 = (\sqrt{5}p)^2 + (2p)^2$ $AD^2 = 9p^2$ $AD = 3p$	✓ substitution in Pythagoras ✓ answer (2)
7.2	$\frac{CD}{\sin(135^\circ - x)} = \frac{3p}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p \sin(135^\circ - x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin 135^\circ \cos x - \cos 135^\circ \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin 45^\circ \cos x + \cos 45^\circ \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{2} \sin x}$	✓ correct use of sine rule ✓ $135^\circ - x$ ✓ compound angle ✓ special values ✓ factorisation (5)

7.3	$\text{Area } \triangle ADC = \frac{1}{2}(AD)(CD)\sin\hat{ADC}$ $= \frac{1}{2}(3p)\left(\frac{3p(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{2} \sin x}\right)(\sin 45^\circ)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(30)\left(\frac{30(\sin 110^\circ + \cos 110^\circ)}{\sqrt{2} \sin 110^\circ}\right)\sin 45^\circ$ $= 143,11 m^2$	<p>✓ correct use of area rule</p> <p>✓ substitution in area rule</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(3)</p>
[10]		

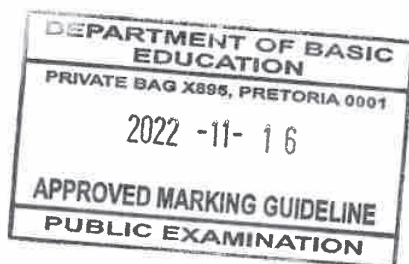


QUESTION/VRAAG 8

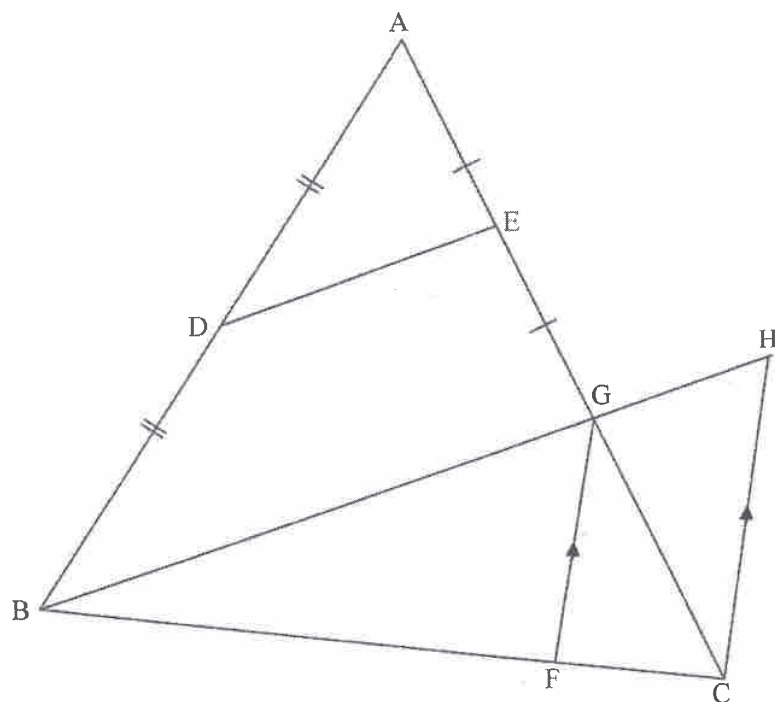
8.1



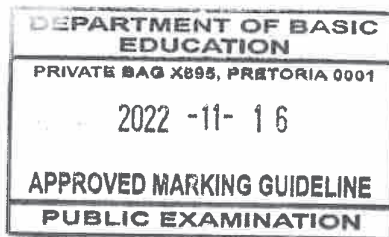
8.1.1	$\hat{P} = 116^\circ$ [opp $\angle$ s of cyclic quad/teenoorst. $\angle$ e van kvh]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
8.1.2	$\hat{M}_1 + 64^\circ = 90^\circ$ [$\angle$ in semi-circle/ $\angle$ in halwe sirkel] $\hat{M}_1 = 26^\circ$	✓ R ✓ S (2)
8.1.3	$\hat{O}_1 = 52^\circ$ [$\angle$ at centre = $2 \times \angle$ at circumference/midpts. $\angle$ = $2 \times$ omtreks. $\angle$]	✓ S ✓ R (2)



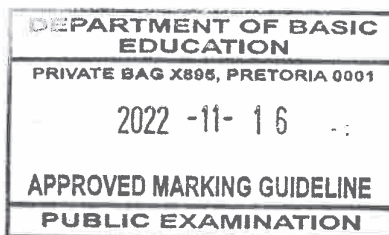
8.2



8.2.1	Midpt theorem/Midpt. Stelling OR/OF Converse prop intercept theorem	✓ R (1) ✓ R (1)
8.2.2	$BG = 2DE$ or $6x - 2$ [Midpt theorem/Midpt. stelling] $BG = 6x - 2$ $\frac{GH}{BG} = \frac{FC}{BF}$ $\frac{x+1}{6x-2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $4x + 4 = 6x - 2$ $2x = 6$ $x = 3$ OR/OF	$\checkmark S \checkmark R$ $\checkmark S \checkmark R$ $\checkmark$ equation into x $\checkmark$ answer (6)

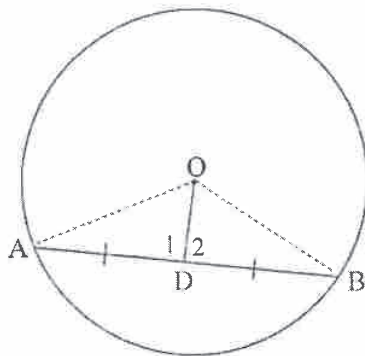


$\frac{BF}{FC} = \frac{BG}{GH}$ $\frac{AE}{AG} = \frac{DE}{BG}$ $BG = 4x + 4$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3x-1}{4x+4}$ $\therefore 4x + 4 = 6x - 2$ $\therefore x = 3$	<p>[line one side of Δ OR prop theorem; $FG \parallel CH$ / <i>lyn een sy v. Δ</i></p> <p>[$\triangle ADE \parallel \triangle ABG$]</p>	<p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ equation into x</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(6)</p>
		[13]



QUESTION/VRAAG 9

9.1



9.1.1	<p>Construction: Draw OA and OB In $\triangle ADO$ and $\triangle BDO$ $OA = OB$ [radii/radiusse] $OD = OD$ [common side/gemeenskaplike sy] $AD = DB$ [given/gegee] $\therefore \triangle ADO \cong \triangle BDO$ [S;S;S] ADB is a straight line $\therefore \hat{D}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ $\therefore OD \perp AB$</p> <p>OR/OF Construction: Draw OA and OB In $\triangle ADO$ and $\triangle BDO$ $AD = DB$ [given/gegee] $\hat{A} = \hat{B}$ [$\angle$s opp; $\angle$s sides / $\angle$e teenoor gelyke sye] $OA = OB$ [radii/radiusse] $\therefore \triangle ADO \cong \triangle BDO$ [S;$\angle$;S] ADB is a straight line $\therefore \hat{D}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ $\therefore OD \perp AB$</p> <p>$\triangle ADO \cong \triangle BDO$ [$\angle$s on a str line/$\angle$e op 'n reguitlyn]</p>	<p>✓ construction</p> <p>✓ first pair of sides ✓ other 2 pairs ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>✓ construction</p> <p>✓ first pair of sides</p> <p>✓ other 2 pairs ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(5)</p>
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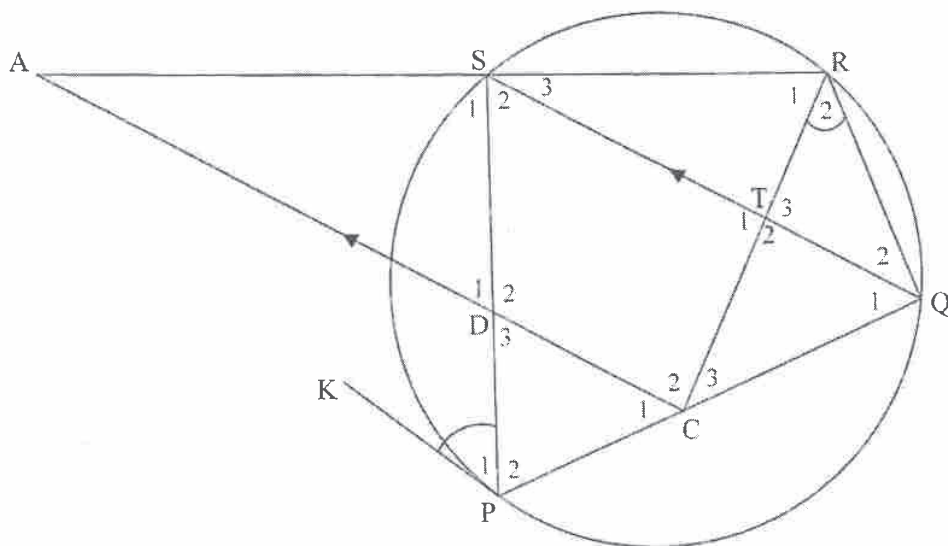
PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001

2022 -11- 16

APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

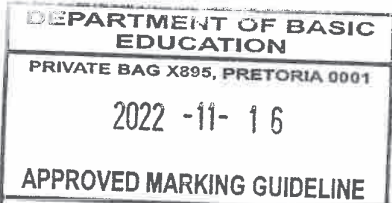
QUESTION/VRAAG 10



10.1	$\hat{P}_1 = \hat{Q}_1$ $\hat{S}_1 = \hat{Q}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$ $\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$ $\hat{T}_2 = \hat{R}_2 + \hat{Q}_2$ but $\hat{P}_1 = \hat{R}_2$ $\hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$ $\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$	[tan-chord theorem/ <i>∠ tussen raaklyn en koord</i>] [ext $\angle$ of cyclic quad/ <i>buite $\angle$ v. kvh</i>] [ext $\angle$ of Δ / <i>buite $\angle$ v. Δ</i>] [given/ <i>gegee</i>]	✓ S ✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S
10.2	In ΔASD and ΔACR $\hat{A} = \hat{A}$ $\hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2$ $\hat{T}_2 = \hat{C}_2$ $\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{C}_2$ $\hat{D}_1 = \hat{R}_1$ $\Delta ASD \parallel \Delta ACR$ $\therefore \frac{AD}{AR} = \frac{AS}{AC}$ OR/OF	[common $\angle$ / <i>gemeenskaplike $\angle$</i>] [proven/ <i>reeds bewys</i>] [alt $\angle$ s; $QS \parallel CA$ / <i>verw. $\angle$e; $QS \parallel CA$</i>] [sum of $\angle$ s in Δ / <i>$\angle$e v. Δ</i>] [corresponding sides in proportion/ <i>ooreenstemmende sy in dies. verhouding</i>]	✓ identifying Δ 's ✓ S ✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S

(4)

(5)



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	<p>In ΔASD and ΔACR</p> <p>$\hat{A} = \hat{A}$ [common $\angle$/gemeenskaplike $\angle$]</p> <p>$\hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2$ [proven/gegee]</p> <p>$\hat{T}_2 = \hat{C}_2$ [alt $\angle$s; $QS \parallel CA$/verw. $\angle$e; $QS \parallel CA$]</p> <p>$\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{C}_2$</p> <p>$\Delta ASD \parallel \Delta ACR$ [$\angle$; $\angle$; $\angle$]</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{AD}{AR} = \frac{AS}{AC}$ [corresponding sides in proportion/ ooreenstemmende sy in dies. verhouding]</p>	<p>✓ identifying Δ's</p> <p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ S/R</p> <p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ R</p>
10.3	<p>$\frac{AS}{AC} = \frac{SD}{CR}$ [$\Delta ASD \parallel \Delta ACR$]</p> <p>$\therefore AS = \frac{AC \times SD}{CR}$</p> <p>$\frac{AS}{AR} = \frac{CT}{CR}$ [line $\parallel$ one side of Δ OR prop theorem; TS $\parallel$ CA/lyn $\parallel$ een sy v. Δ]</p> <p>$\therefore AS = \frac{AR \times CT}{CR}$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{AC \times SD}{CR} = \frac{AR \times CT}{CR}$</p> <p>$\therefore AC \times SD = AR \times CT$</p>	<p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ equating</p>
		(5)
		(4)
		[13]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150

