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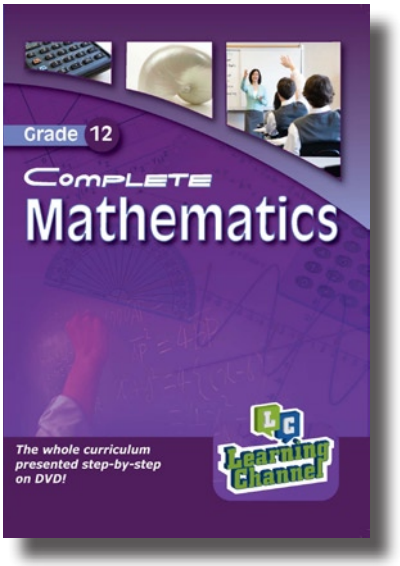
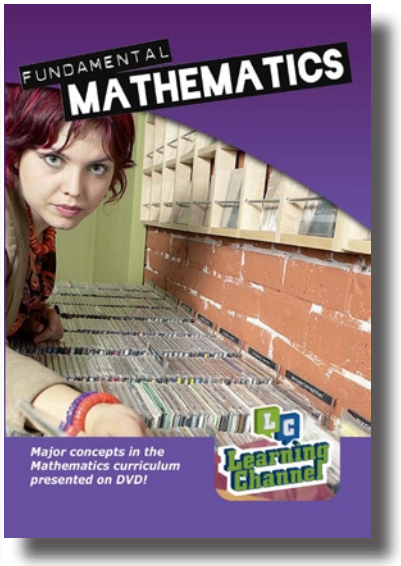
# Nasionale Seniorsertifikaat
## Graad 12
# Wiskunde
## Vraestel 2

# MEMORANDUM



1.1 $M = \left(\frac{-1+3}{2}; \frac{3+(-1)}{2}\right)$ ✓

$M = (1; 1)$ ✓ (2)

1.2 Middelpunt $FH = \left(\frac{4+(-2)}{2}; \frac{4+(-2)}{2}\right)$ ✓

$= (1; 1)$ ✓

∴ middelpunt FH = middelpunt EG

∴ lyne halveer mekaar. (2)

1.3 $m_{EG} = \frac{3-(-1)}{-1-3} = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$ ✓

$m_{FH} = \frac{4-(-2)}{4-(-2)} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$ ✓

∴ $m_{EG} \times m_{FH} = -1$

⇒ EG⊥FH ✓

∴ gebruik 1.2, hoeklyn van EFGH halveer teen 90° ✓

∴ EFGH is 'n ruit.

OF

$lengte_{EH} = \sqrt{(-1-(-2))^2 + (3-(-2))^2}$

$= \sqrt{1+25}$

$= \sqrt{26}$ ✓

$lengte_{EF} = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (3-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+1}$

$= \sqrt{26}$ ✓

∴ gebruik 1.2, EFGH is 'n parallelogram (hoeklyne halveer mekaar) ✓

Maar EH = EF ✓

∴ EFGH is 'n ruit. (4)

1.4 $m_{EG} = -1$ uit bogenoemde ✓

∴ $y = -x + c$ Vervang (–1; 3): ✓

$3 = -(-1) + c$

$2 = c$

∴ $y = -x + 2$ ✓ (3)

1.5 $y = -x +$ Laat $x = \frac{5}{2}$.

$y = -\frac{5}{2} + 2$ ✓

$y = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

∴ $\left(\frac{5}{2}; \frac{-3}{4}\right)$ lê nie op die lyn nie. ✓ (3)

1.6 $m_{FH} = \frac{4-(-1)}{4-3} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$ ✓

∴ $\tan\alpha = 5$

$A = \tan^{-1}(5)$ ✓

$= 78{,}69°$ ✓ (3)

1.7 $$lengte_{EG} = \sqrt{(3-(-1))^2 + (-1-3)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{32} \checkmark$$
$$lengte_{HM} = \sqrt{(1-(-2))^2 + (1-(-2))^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{18} \checkmark$$
$\therefore$ oppervlakte $\triangle EGH = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{18} \times \sqrt{32}$ ✓
$= 5{,}05$ eenhede$^2$ ✓ (4)

1.8 $G \rightarrow H$ 5 terug 1 af
$\therefore E \rightarrow P$ is dieselfde ✓
$\therefore P(-6; 2)$ ✓ (of soortgelyk) (2)

2.1 $\triangle EDC$ is reghoekig by C (raaklyn, radius)
$ED^2 = EC^2 + DC^2$ ✓
$13^2 = 12^2 + DC^2$
$25 = DC^2$
$5 = DC$ ✓ (2)

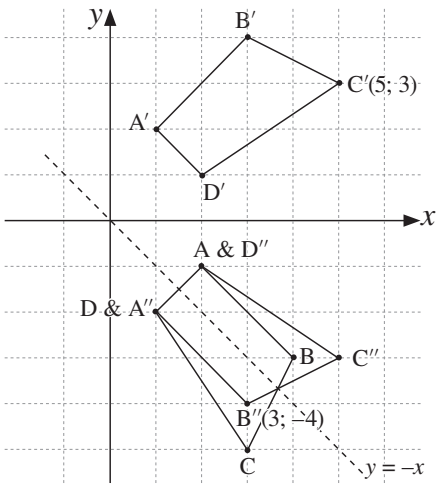
2.2 $DC^2 = (a-1)^2 + (2-(-1)^2$ ✓
$25 = a^2 - 2a + 1 + 9$ ✓
$0 = a^2 - 2a - 15$ ✓
$a = -3; a = 5$ ✓
Deur inspeksie, vir die skets $a = 5$. ✓ (5)

2.3 $m_{DC} = \frac{2-(-1)}{5-1} = \frac{3}{4}$ ✓
$m_{tangent} = \frac{-4}{3}$ ✓
$y = \frac{-4}{3}x + c$ Vervang (1; –1):
$-1 = \frac{-4}{3}x + c$ ✓
$\frac{1}{3} = c$ ✓
$y = \frac{-4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ (4)

2.4 $y$-as is raaklyn aan sirkel by A.
$\therefore$ AD is horisontaal $\therefore$ A(0; 2) ✓✓ (inspeksie) (2)

2.5 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2$ ✓
Vervang (1; –1) en (0; 2):
$(0-1)^2 + (2-(-1))^2 = c^2$ ✓✓
$10 = c^2$ ✓
$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 10$ ✓ (5)

3.1 en 3.2




(10)

3.3 P($x$; $y$)

$\rightarrow$ P′($-x$; $-y$)

$\rightarrow$ finale beeld ($-45x$; $-45y$) ✓✓ (2)

3.4 Lineêre faktor $\frac{4}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ oppervlaktefaktor $\frac{16}{25}$ ✓

$\therefore$ oppervlakte $= \frac{16}{25}p$ eenhede$^2$ ✓ (2)

4.1 ($x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta$; $x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta$) ✓

$= (6\cos 60° - 3\sin 60°; 6\sin 60° + 3\cos 60°)$ ✓✓

$= \left(\frac{6-3\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{3+6\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ ✓✓

OF

$= \left(3 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}; 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2}\right)$ (5)

4.2 (6; 3) $\rightarrow$ (3; 6) $\rightarrow$ (3; $-6$) ✓✓ (2)

5.1 5.1.1 $\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{a}{b}$ ✓ (1)

5.1.2 $\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$ ✓✓

$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (Pythagoras) ✓

$\therefore \cos(-\theta) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ ✓ (4)

5.2 5.2.1 $\cos 53°$

$= \sin(90° - 53°)$

$= \sin 37°$ ✓

$= k$ ✓ (2)

5.2.2 $\sin(-74°)$

$= -\sin 74°$ ✓

$= -2\sin 37°\cos 37°$ ✓✓

$= -2k\sqrt{1-k^2}$ ✓ (4)

5.3 5.3.1 LK

$= \frac{\sin\alpha\sin 2\alpha}{\cos\alpha} + \cos 2\alpha$ ✓

$= \frac{\sin\alpha 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha} + 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$ ✓✓

$= 1$ ✓

$=$ RK (4)

5.3.2 LK

$= \frac{\sin 234°}{\cos 36°} - \frac{\sin(x - 90°)\cos(90° - 2x)}{\sin(x - 360°)}$

$= \frac{-\sin 54°}{\cos 36°} - \frac{(-\cos x)\sin 2x}{\sin x}$ ✓✓ ✓✓

$= \frac{-\sin 54°}{\sin 54°} - \frac{\cos x \cdot 2\sin x\cos x}{\sin x}$ ✓✓

$= -1 + 2\cos^2 x$ ✓

$= \cos 2x$ ✓

$=$ RK (8)

5.4 $3\cos^2 x + 5\sin x = 3$

$3(1 - \sin^2 x) + 5\sin x = 3$ ✓

$3 - 3\sin^2 x + 5\sin x = 3$

$0 = 3\sin^2 x - 5\sin x$

$0 = \sin x(3\sin x - 5)$ ✓

$\sin x = 0$ or $\sin x = \frac{5}{3}$ ✓✓

$\therefore x = 0° + n180°$ of $x$ is ongedefinieerd ✓✓

$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ (6)

6.1 $A\hat{C}B = 110° - 50°$

$= 60°$ ✓

$\therefore AB^2 = 150^2 + 260^2 - (2.150.260)\cos 60°$ ✓

$AB^2 = 51\ 100$ ✓

$\therefore AB = 226{,}05$ ✓

$AB = 226$ km ✓ (5)

6.2 6.2.1 $C\hat{D}B = 180° - (\theta + 30°)$ ✓ (1)

6.2.2 In $\triangle ABC$: $\tan\theta = \frac{p}{CB}$

$CB\tan\theta = p$ ……..(i) ✓

In $\triangle CBD$: $\frac{CB}{\sin[180° - (\theta + 30°)]} = \frac{8}{\sin\theta}$ ✓

$\frac{CB}{(\sin\theta + 30°)} = \frac{8}{\sin\theta}$ ✓

$CB = \frac{8(\sin\theta + 30°)}{\sin\theta}$……..(ii) ✓

Kombineer (i) en (ii):

$p = \frac{8\sin(\theta + 30°)}{\sin\theta} \cdot \tan\theta$

$p = \frac{8\sin(\theta + 30°)}{\sin\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ ✓

$p = \frac{8(\sin\theta + 30°)}{\cos\theta}$ ✓ (6)

7.1 $\sin 2x = \cos(x - 45°)$

$\sin 2x = \sin[90° - (x - 45°)]$

$\sin 2x = \sin(135° - x)$ ✓

$\therefore 2x = 135° - x + n\cdot 360°$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ ✓

$3x = 135° + n\cdot 360°$

$x = 45° + n\cdot 120°$ ✓

OF

$2x = 180° - (135° - x) + n\cdot 360°$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ ✓

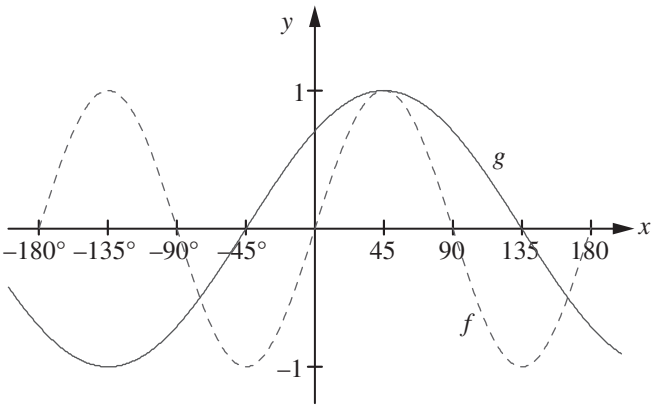
$2x = 45° + x + n\cdot 360°$

$x = 45° + n\cdot 360°$ ✓

$\therefore$ vir $x \in [-180°; 180°]$

$x = 45°; 165°; -75°$ ✓✓✓ (4 × 2) (8)

7.2




✓✓✓ vir $g$ ✓✓✓ vir $f$ (6)

7.3 7.3.1 $g(x) \leq f(x)$ vir $[-180°; 90°]$

$\Rightarrow -180° \leq x \leq -75°$ ✓✓ ✓ (3)

7.3.2 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ongedefinieer $\Rightarrow g(x) = 0$ ✓

$\therefore x = -45°$ slegs vir $[-180°; 90°]$ ✓ (2)

8.1 8.1.1 $\bar{x} = 65{,}27$ ✓✓ ✓

Gebruik statist. modus op sakrekenaar of met die hand (3)

8.1.2 $SD = 8{,}71$ ✓✓ (2)

8.1.3 Boonste grens

$= 65{,}27 + 8{,}71$

$= 73{,}98$ ✓

Onderste grens

$= 65{,}27 - 8{,}71$

$= 56{,}56$ ✓

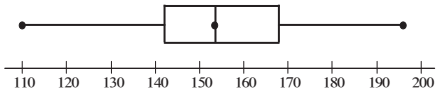
$\therefore$ verwerp 50; 45; 80

d.i. 3 sakke moet afgekeur word ✓ (3)

8.2 8.2.1 Geordende lys

11 000
12 600
14 200 $Q_1$ = 14 200
14 500
15 300
Mediaan = 15 350
15 400
16 500
16 800 $Q_3$ = 16 800
18 600
19 600
∴ Minimum = 11 000 ✓
Onderste kwartiel = 14 200 ✓
Mediaan = 15 350 ✓
Boonste kwartiel = 16 800 ✓
Maksimum = 19 600 ✓ (5)

8.2.2 Skaal in 100e




✓✓✓ (3)

8.2.3 Maksimum per dag = $\frac{19\,600}{28}$ = 700 pasiënte per dag ✓

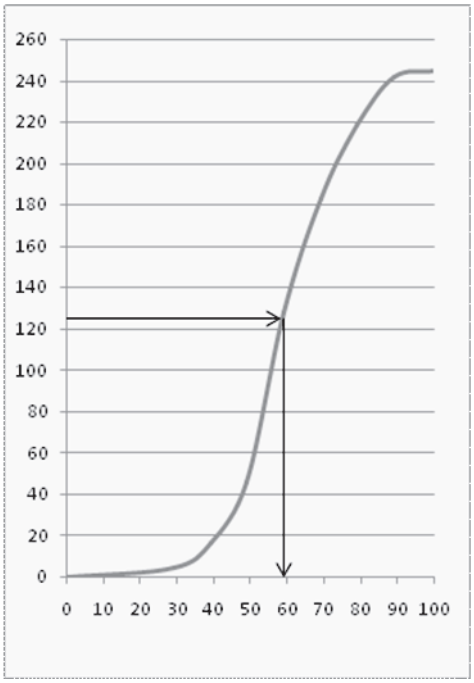
Minimum per dag = $\frac{11\,000}{28}$ = 392 pasiënte per dag ✓ (2)

9.1

| **Punte** | **F** | **CF** |
|---|---|---|
| **20 ≤ *x* ≤ 29** | 4 | 4 |
| **30 ≤ *x* ≤ 39** | 12 | 16 |
| **40 ≤ *x* ≤ 49** | 30 | 46 |
| **50 ≤ *x* ≤ 59** | 82 | 128 |
| **60 ≤ *x* ≤ 69** | 55 | 183 |
| **70 ≤ *x* ≤ 79** | 35 | 218 |
| **80 ≤ *x* ≤ 89** | 24 | 242 |
| **90 ≤ *x* ≤ 100** | 3 | 245 |

✓✓ (2)

9.2




✓✓✓✓ (4)

9.3 Mediaan at $\frac{245+1}{2} = 123$

Mediaan ongeveer 59 ✓✓ (2)

9.4 Data is gegroepeer, dus is oorspronklike rou data verlore.

$\therefore$ gemiddeld of mediaan sal gepas wees. ✓✓ (2)