

MARKING GUIDELINES

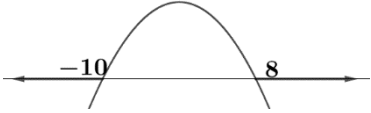
EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE	12		
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SUBJECT	MATHEMATICS		
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NUMBER OF PAGES	11		



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NOTE: If a candidate answers the question twice, only the FIRST attempt will be marked.
 Consistent Accuracy applies in all aspects of the marking guide unless otherwise stated.

QUESTION 1

1.1.1	$(x - 5)(x + 2) = 0$ $x = 5$ or $x = -2$	✓ Factorise = 0 ✓ Answers (2)
1.1.2	Set $\sqrt{p} = x$ $\sqrt{p} = 5$ or $\sqrt{p} = -2$ $p = 25$ no answer	✓ Set p ✓ ✓ Answer (3)
1.2.1	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-8)}}{2(2)}$ $x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{73}}{4}$ $x = 2,89$ or $x = -1,39$	✓ Substitute in formula ✓ Simplify ✓ Answers (3)
1.2.2	$x^2 + 2x - 80 \geq 0$ $(x - 8)(x + 10) \geq 0$ $x \leq -10$ or $x \geq 8$ 	✓ Factorise ✓ 1 for values ✓ 1 for notation (3)
1.3	$y = 5 - 2x$ $4x^2 - 2(5 - 2x)^2 = 46$ $4x^2 - 50 + 40x - 8x^2 = 46$ $x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$ $(x - 4)(x - 6) = 0$ $x = 4$ or/ of $x = 6$ $y = -3$ or/ of $y = -7$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $x = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{y}{2}$ $4\left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 - 2y^2 = 46$ $25 - 10y + y^2 - 2y^2 = 46$ $y^2 + 10y + 21 = 0$ $(y + 3)(y + 7) = 0$ $y = -3$ or $y = -7$ $x = 4$ or $x = 6$	✓ $x = 5 - 2y$ ✓ Substitution ✓ Standard form ✓ Factorisation ✓ y -values ✓ x -values (6)



1.4	$\sqrt{\frac{25 \cdot 5^{1003} + 625 \cdot 5^{1003}}{26(5^{1003})}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{5^{1003}(25+625)}{26(5^{1003})}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{650}{26}}$ $= 5$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Exponent 5^{1003} ✓ Factorise ✓ 650 ✓ Answer (4)
1.5	$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b}$ $\therefore b^2 = ac$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = ac - 4ac$ $= -3ac$ <p>Because a and c are negative, Δ is negative. Thus no real roots.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Geometric sq ✓ b^2 ✓ Δ ✓ Reasoning (4)
[25]		

QUESTION 2

2.1	$4x - x - 2 = 6x + 4 - 4x$ $x = 6$ 8; 24; 40; ...	✓ Equation ✓ x ✓ Sequence (3)
2.2	$a = \frac{5}{3}$ and $r = 3$ $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}(3^n - 1)}{2} = \frac{1820}{3}$ $r^n = 729 = 3^6$ $n = 6$	✓ ✓ a and r ✓ Substitution ✓ $= \frac{1820}{3}$ ✓ 729 ✓ Answer (6)
2.3.1	$-1 < \frac{2x - 5}{2} < 1$ $-2 < 2x - 5 < 2$ $\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2}$	✓ Restrictions ✓ Times 2 ✓ Answer (3)
2.3.2	$S_\infty = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2x - 5}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{2}{7 - 2x} = \frac{4}{9}$ $18 = 28 - 8x$ $x = \frac{5}{4}$	✓ Formula ✓ ✓ Simplify ✓ Answer (4)
[16]		

QUESTION 3

3.1	$d + k + p; 4d + 2k + p; 9d + 3k + p$ $3d + k; 5d + k$ $\quad \quad \quad \swarrow \nearrow$ $\quad \quad \quad 2d$	✓ ✓ first 3 terms ✓ ✓ 1 st diff. (4)
3.2.1	Louisa: Geometric. $27 \times 3 = 81$ Thabo: Quadratic. $3 + 6 = 9; 9 + 18 = 27; 27 + 30 = 57$	✓ Louisa ✓ Thabo (2)
3.2.2	$3; 9; 27; 57 \dots$ $\quad \swarrow \nearrow \quad \swarrow \nearrow \quad \swarrow \nearrow$ $6 \quad 18 \quad 30$ $\quad \quad \swarrow \nearrow \quad \swarrow \nearrow$ $\quad \quad 12 \quad 12$ $2a = 12, a = 6$ $3a + b = 6, b = -12$ $a + b + c = 3, c = 9$ $T_{10} = 6(10)^2 - 12(10) + 9$ $= 489$	✓ ✓ ✓ a, b and c ✓ $n = 10$ ✓ Answer (4)
[10]		

QUESTION 4

4.1.1	$A = 940000 \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right)^7 \text{ old}$ $A = 940000(1 + 0,12)^7 = R2078040,52 \text{ new}$ $R2078040,52 - 940000 \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right)^7 = 1843712,18$ $\left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right)^7 = 0,2492 \dots$ $\frac{d}{100} = 0,18000000$ $d = 18\%$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Old ✓ New ✓ Equation ✓ Simplify ✓ Answer (5)
4.1.2	$1843712,18 = x \cdot \frac{1,0075^{84} - 1}{0,0075}$ $x = R15835,79$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Correct substitution into correct formula correct ✓ Answer (2)
4.2.1	$22000(1,0125) = x \cdot \frac{1 - (1 + 0,0125)^{-47}}{0,0125}$ $x = R629,58$ $\text{Total} = R629,58 \times 47 = R29590,35$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Correct r ✓ Correct formula with correct substitution ✓ answer x ✓ x47 answer (4)
4.2.2	$OB = 22000(1,0125)^{24} - 629,58 \frac{1,0125^{23} - 1}{0,0125}$ $= R29641,72 - R16657,03$ $= R12984,69$ <p>No, he won't be able</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Value of computer ✓ Amount paid ✓ Calculations ✓ Answer ✓ No (5)
[16]		

QUESTION 5

5.1.3	$y = \frac{a}{x+2} + 4$ $2 = \frac{a}{0+2} + 4$ $\frac{a}{2} = -2$ $a = -4; p = 2; q = 4$	✓ ✓ p and q ✓ Subst (0; 2) ✓ $a = -4$ (4)
5.1.2	$y = x + c; 4 = -2 + c$ $c = 6$	✓ Substitution ✓ Answer (2)
5.2.1	$g(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$	✓ Answer (1)
5.2.2	$f^{-1}(x) = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} x$	✓ ✓ Answer (2)
5.2.3		✓ ✓ ✓ 1 for each graph (3)
[12]		

QUESTION 6

6.1	$f(x) = -(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 4 + 9$ $f(x) = -(x - 2)^2 + 9$	✓ Minus and the 4 ✓ Answer (3)
6.2	(2; 9)	✓ ✓ Answer (2)
6.3	$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$ $(x - 5)(x + 1) = 0$ $x = 5 \text{ or } x = -1$ $-x^3 + 10x^2 - 17x - 28 = -(x + 1)(x^2 - 11x + 28)$ $(x + 1)(x - 4)(x - 7) = 0$ $x = -1 \text{ or } x = 4 \text{ or } x = 7$	✓ Factors ✓ Answers ✓ Realize $(x + 1)$ is a factor. ✓ ✓ The other factor ✓ Factorise ✓ Answers (7)
6.4	$g'(x) = -3x^2 + 20x - 17 = 0$ $(3x - 17)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = \frac{17}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$	✓ $f' = 0$ ✓ Factorise ✓ Answer (3)
6.5	$h(x) = -(x - 4)^2 + 13$	✓ ✓ Each value (2)
6.6	$4 < x < 5 \text{ or } x > 7$	✓ ✓ ✓ Each answer (3)
6.7	$x = \frac{17}{3}$ Max turning point. Thus $g''(x) < 0$, $g'(x) = 0$ and $g(x) > 0$	✓ Value ✓ ✓ Motivation (3)
[23]		

QUESTION 7

<p>7.1</p>	$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$ $f(x + h) = 3(x + h)^2 + 1$ $= 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 + 1$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 + 1 - 3x^2 - 1}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6xh + 3h^2}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(6x + 3h)}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6x + 3h)$ $f'(x) = 6x$	<p>✓ $f(x + h)$</p> <p>✓ correct substitution</p> <p>✓ Simplify</p> <p>✓ $(2ax + ah)$</p> <p>✓ $2ax$</p> <p>NB: Penalize once for incorrect or no notation.</p> <p>$\left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\) \right]$ (5)</p>
<p>7.2.1</p>	$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{x}$ $f(x) = 2x - x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f'(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	<p>✓ $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p> <p>✓ 2 ✓ $-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (3)</p>
<p>7.2.2</p>	$D_x \left[\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} \right]$ $D_x \left[\frac{(x - 2)(x - 1)}{x - 1} \right]$ $= 1$	<p>✓ ✓ Factors</p> <p>✓ Answer (3)</p>
<p>7.4.1</p>	<p>$x = -1$ because $f'(-1) = 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$</p>	<p>✓ Value</p> <p>✓ ✓ Reason (3)</p>
<p>7.4.2</p>	<p>$x = 2$ because $f''(x) = 0$</p>	<p>✓ ✓ Value and 2nd Derivative = 0 (2)</p>

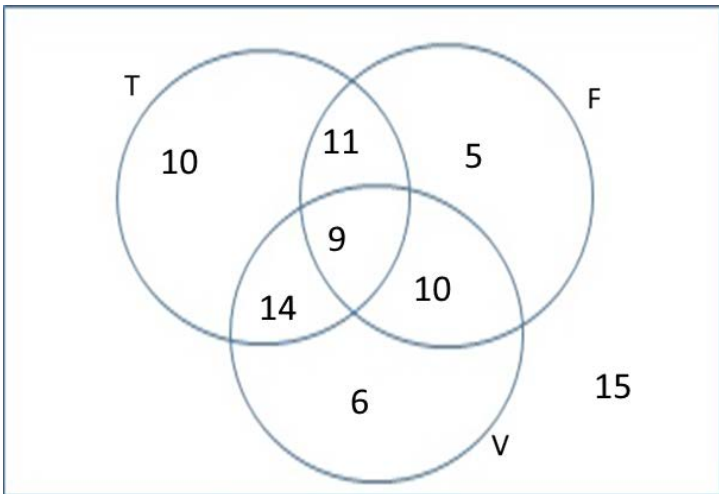


7.4.3	$y = a(x + 1)(x - 5)$ $-9 = a(2 + 1)(2 - 5)$ $a = 1$ $f'(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $y = a(x - 2)^2 - 9$ $0 = a(5 - 2)^2 - 9$ $a = 1$ $f'(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $y = a(x - 2)^2 - 9$ $0 = a(-1 - 2)^2 - 9$ $a = 1$ $f'(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1 correct values in correct formula ✓ (5;0) substitution ✓ Standard form (3)
7.4.4	$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ $a = \frac{1}{3}, b = -2, c = -5$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ derivative ✓ a ✓ ✓ b and c (4)
[28]		

QUESTION 8

8.1	$CD = x^2 + 4 - (-x^2 + ax - 5) = 2x^2 - ax + 9$ $\frac{d}{dx}(CD) = 4x - a = 0$ $a = 4x$ <p>And $CD = 7$</p> $2x^2 - 4x^2 + 9 = 7$ $x^2 = 1$ $x = 1$ $a = 4$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CD ✓ Differentiate $CD=0$ ✓ $a = 4x$ ✓ Set $CD = 7$ ✓ Substitute a ✓ $x = 1$ ✓ $a = 4$ (7)
[7]		

QUESTION 9

9.1.1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 9 ✓ 11, 10 and 14 ✓ 5, 6 and 10 ✓ 15 (5)
9.1.2	15	✓ Answer (1)
9.1.3	21 people $\therefore \frac{21}{80}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 21 ✓ Answer (2)
9.2.1	10!	✓ Answer (1)
9.2.2	<p>Number of ways: $(2! \times 3! \times 5!) \times 3!$</p> <p>$= 8640$</p> <p>Prob = $\frac{8640}{3628800} = \frac{1}{420}$</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ Number of ways ✓ 8640 ✓ Probability (4)
[13]		