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MATHEMATICS P1

SEPTEMBER 2016

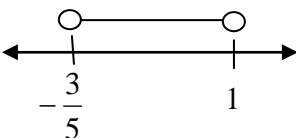
GRADE 12

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOURS

This MEMORANDUM consists of 12 pages

QUESTION 1		
1.1.1	$x^2 = 3x - 2$ $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ $(x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = 2$ or $x = 1$	✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ answers (3)
1.1.2	$2x^2 + 5x - 8 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(2)(-8)}}{2(2)}$ $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{89}}{4}$ $x = 1,1$ or $x = -3,6$	✓ substitution into correct formula ✓ $\sqrt{89}$ ✓ answers (3)
1.1.3	$5x^2 - 3 < 2x$ $5x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$ $(5x + 3)(x - 1) < 0$  $-\frac{3}{5} < x < 1$	✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ method ✓ answers (4)
1.1.4	$3^{x+1} + 3^{x-1} + 3^x = 39$ $3^x(3^1 + 3^{-1} + 1) = 39$ $3^x\left(\frac{13}{3}\right) = 39$ $3^x = 9$ $3^x = 3^2$ $x = 2$	✓ common factor ✓ Simplification ✓ exponential law ✓ answers (4)

<p>1.2.1</p>	$(3^{-4})^{-x} = (3^2)^{y+3}$ $4x = 2y + 6$ $2x = y + 3$ $y = 2x - 3$	<p>✓ ✓ Exponential Law ✓ Subject of the formula</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>1.2.2</p>	$x^2 + y^2 - 3x = -1$ $x^2 + (2x - 3)^2 - 3x = -1$ $x^2 + 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 3x + 1 = 0$ $5x^2 - 15x + 10 = 0$ $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ $(x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = 2 \text{ or } x = 1$ $y = 2(2) - 3 \quad y = 2(1) - 1$ $= -1 \quad = 1$	<p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ standard form</p> <p>✓ factors</p> <p>✓ x-values</p> <p>✓ y-values</p> <p>(5)</p>
<p>1.3</p>	$x^2 + x(2p + 4) + 9p = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $= (2p + 4)^2 - 4(1)(9p)$ $= 4p^2 + 16p + 16 - 36p$ $= 4p^2 - 20p + 16$ $\Delta = 0$ $4p^2 - 20p + 16 = 0$ $p^2 - 5p + 4 = 0$ $(p - 1)(p - 4) = 0$ $p = 1 \text{ or } p = 4$	<p>✓ substitution in Δ</p> <p>✓ = 0</p> <p>✓ factors</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(4)</p>
<p>QUESTION 2</p>		
<p>2.1</p>	<p>1 ; -5 ; -13 ; -23.....</p>	
<p>2.1.1</p>	<p>1 ; -5 ; -13; -23</p> <p>-6 -8 -10</p> <p>-2 -2</p> $2a = -2 \quad 3a + b = -6 \quad a + b + c = 1$ $a = -1 \quad 3(-1) + b = 5 \quad -1 - 3 + c = 1$ $b = -3 \quad c = 5$ $T_n = -n^2 - 3n + 5$	<p>✓ Value of a</p> <p>✓ Value of b</p> <p>✓ Value of c</p> <p>✓ General term</p> <p>(4)</p>

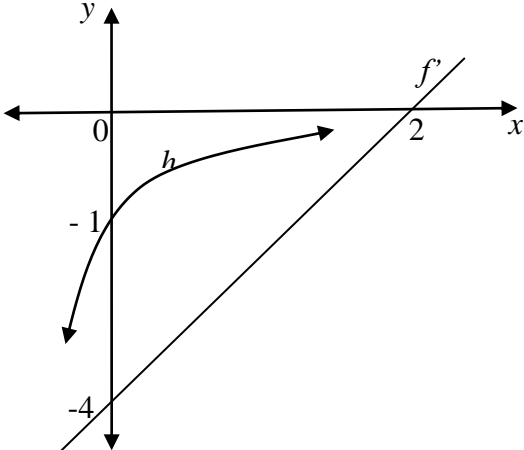
2.1.2	$-n^2 - 3n + 5 = -643$ $n^2 + 3n - 648 = 0$ $(n + 27)(n - 24) = 0$ $n = -27 \text{ or } n = 24$ $\therefore T_{24} = -643$	✓ equating ✓ factors ✓ answer (3)
2.2.1	$3k - (2k + 1) = 5k - 5 - 3k$ $k - 1 = 2k - 5$ $k = 4$	✓ Difference ✓ answer (2)
2.2.2	9,12,15 $T_n = 3n + 6$ $\sum_{n=1}^{20} (3n + 6)$	✓ Sequence ✓ General term ✓ Sigma Notation (3)
2.3.1	$r = \frac{4x^4}{8x^3}$ $r = \frac{x}{2}$ $-1 < r < 1$ $-1 < \frac{x}{2} < 1$ $-2 < x < 2$	✓ value of r ✓ Condition for converging series ✓ answer (3)
2.3.2	$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1 - r}$ $S_\infty = \frac{8x^2}{1 - \frac{x}{2}}$ $\frac{8}{3} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = 8x^2$ $\frac{8}{3} - \frac{8x}{6} = 8x^2$ $16 - 8x = 48x^2$ $48x^2 + 8x - 16 = 0$ $6x^2 + x - 2 = 0$ $(3x + 2)(2x - 1) = 0$ $x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{2}$	✓ Substitution into the correct formula ✓ Standard form ✓ Factors ✓ Answers (4)

<p>2.4.1</p>	$a + 2d = ar$ $1 + 2d = 1r$ $d = \frac{r-1}{2} \longrightarrow 1 + 12 \left(\frac{r-1}{2} \right) = r^2$ $1 + 6r - 6 = r^2$ $r^2 - 6r + 5 = 0$ $(r - 1)(r - 5) = 0$ $r = 1 \text{ or } r = 5$ <p>1; 5; 25 OR</p> $r = 1 + 2d \longrightarrow 1 + 12d = r^2$ $1 + 12d = (1 + 2d)^2$ $= 1 + 4d + 4d^2$ $4d^2 - 8d = 0$ $4d(d - 2) = 0$ $d = 0 \text{ or } d = 2$ $r = 1 + 2(0) \quad r = 1 + 2(2)$ $= 1 \quad = 5$ <p>1; 5; 25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $a + 2d = ar$ ✓ $a + 12d = ar^2$ ✓ values of d ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ values of r ✓ sequence <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $a + 2d = ar$ ✓ $a + 12d = ar^2$ ✓ values of r ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ values of d ✓ sequence
<p>2.4.2</p>	$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$ $S_7 = \frac{1(5^7 - 1)}{5 - 1}$ $= 19531$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitute in correct formula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ answer <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>

QUESTION 3

<p>3.1</p> $y = \frac{6}{x-2} + 1$ $0 = \frac{6}{x-2} + 1$ $-1(x-2) = 6$ $x = -4$ <p>A (-4 ; 0)</p> $y = \frac{6}{0-2} + 1$ $= -2$ <p>B (0 ; -2)</p> <p>E(4 ; 0)</p> <p>Alternative for E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitute $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ into correct formula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $x = -4$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $y = -2$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Symmetry E(4 ; 0) <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
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	<p>For E (x – intercept g)</p> $-2x+8 = 0$ $-2x = -8$ $x = 4$ $\therefore E(4,0)$	<p>✓ Answer</p>
3.2	$f(x) = x^2 + c$ $20 = (-6)^2 + c$ $c = -16$	<p>✓ substitute in $f(x)$</p> <p>✓ value of c</p> <p>(2)</p>
3.3	$g(x) \geq f(x)$ $-6 \leq x \leq 4$	<p>✓ inequality</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(2)</p>
3.4	$y = -mx + c$ $1 = -1(2) + c$ $c = 3$ $\therefore y = -x + 3$	<p>✓ $m = -1$</p> <p>✓ $c = 3$</p> <p>(2)</p>
3.5	$BE^2 = (-2)^2 + (4)^2$ $= 20$ $BE = 2\sqrt{5}$	<p>✓ Pythagoras</p> <p>✓ $\sqrt{20}$</p> <p>(2)</p>
3.6	$y \in \mathbb{R} ; y \neq 3$ <p>OR</p> $y \in (-\infty ; 3) \cup (3 ; \infty)$	<p>✓ 3</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(2)</p>
3.7	$f'(x) = 2x$ $2x = -2$ $x = -1$ $f(-1) = -15$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - (-15) = -2(x - (-1))$ $y = -2x - 17$	<p>✓ Derivative</p> <p>✓ Value of x</p> <p>✓ $f(-1) = -15$</p> <p>✓ $m = -2$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(5)</p>

QUESTION 4		
4.1	$g^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ or $g(x) = 2^{-x}$	✓✓ answer (2)
4.2	$f(x) = 2(x^2 - 2x) - 6$ $f(x) = 2(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) - 6$ $f(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 - 2 - 6$ $f(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 - 8$ OR $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ Subst. $x = 1$ in $y = 2x^2 - 4x - 6$ $x = -\frac{4}{2(2)}$ $y = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) - 6$ $x = 1$ $y = -8$ $\therefore f(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 - 8$	✓ common factor ✓ Adding and Subtracting 1 ✓ Simplification ✓ answer (4) ✓ Formula for x value at the turning point ✓ Value of x ✓ Value of y ✓ Answer
4.3	$p(x) = 2(x - 1 + 2)^2 - 8$ $p(x) = 2(x + 1)^2 - 8$	✓ Substitution ✓ Answer (2)
4.4	$0 < x \leq 1$	✓✓ answer (2)
4.5	$g^{-1}(x) = 2^{-x}$ $h(x) = -2^{-x}$ $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ $-2^{-x} - (2x - 4) = 3$ Graph Used 	✓ Shape of the exponential Graph ✓ Graph of the derivative of $f(x)$ ✓ Answer (3)
	$\therefore x = 0$	

QUESTION 5		
5.1	$2P = P \left(1 + \frac{0,0875}{12}\right)^n$ $2 = \left(1 + \frac{0,0875}{12}\right)^n$ $\log 2 = n \log \left(1 + \frac{0,0875}{12}\right)$ $n = \frac{\log 2}{\log \left(1 + \frac{0,0875}{12}\right)}$ $n = 95,4063387$ $n = 95,41 \text{ months}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitute into correct formula ✓ simplify ✓ correct use of logs ✓ answer (4)
5.2.1	$A = P(1 + i)^n$ $= 2\,400\,000 \left(1 + \frac{0,07}{2}\right)^{10}$ $= R3\,385\,437,03$ <p>Need to pay R2 585 437,03</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitution into the correct formula ✓ answer ✓ answer (3)
5.2.2	$F = \frac{x [(1+i)^n - 1]}{i}$ $2\,585\,437,03 = \frac{x \left[\left(1 + \frac{0,16}{12}\right)^{60} - 1 \right]}{\frac{0,16}{12}}$ $x = R28\,400,31$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $i = \frac{0,16}{12}$ ✓ $n=60$ ✓ substitution in correct Formula ✓ answer (4)
5.2.3	$P = \frac{x [1 - (1+i)^{-n}]}{i}$ $= \frac{28\,400,31 \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{0,16}{12}\right)^{-24} \right]}{\frac{0,16}{12}}$ $= R\,580\,034,84$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ correct formula ✓ $i = \frac{0,16}{12}$ ✓ $n = -24$ ✓ answer (4)

QUESTION 6		
6.1	$f(x) = x^2 - 3x$ $f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - 3(x+h)$ $= x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 3x - 3h$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)^2 - f(x)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 3x - 3h - (x^2 - 3x)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 3x - 3h - x^2 + 3x}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x + h - 3)}{h}$ $= 2x - 3$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ find $f(x+h)$ ✓ correct substitution into formula ✓ simplification ✓ factorise ✓ answer <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
6.2.1	$y = (x+1)(2-3x)$ $y = 2x - 3x^2 + 2 - 3x$ $y = -3x^2 - x + 2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x - 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Standard form ✓✓ Derivative <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
6.2.2	$y = -2\sqrt{x} + x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $= -2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ simplify ✓✓✓ Derivative <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>

QUESTION 7		
7.1	A (-2 ; 0) D (3 ; 0)	✓✓ answer (2)
7.2	$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 12$ $g'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 8$ $3x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$ $(3x - 4)(x + 2) = 0$ $x = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad x = -2$ $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 12$ $= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 12$ $= \frac{-500}{27}$ $C\left(\frac{4}{3}; \frac{-500}{27}\right)$	✓ $g'(x) = 0$ ✓ factors ✓ substitute correct x - value ✓ y - value (4)
7.3	$f(x) = 2x - 6$	✓ answer (1)
7.4	$g''(x) = 6x + 2$ $6x + 2 = 0$ $6x = -2$ $x = -\frac{1}{3}$	✓ Inflection ✓ answer (2)
7.5	$t > 0 \quad \text{or} \quad t < \frac{-500}{27}$	✓ answer ✓ answer (2)
7.6	$f(x) \cdot g'(x) < 0$ $\frac{4}{3} < x < 3$ $x < -2$	✓ answer ✓ answer (2)

QUESTION 8		
8.1	$B = 60^\circ$ In $\triangle BED$: $\frac{DE}{BE} = \tan 60^\circ$ $DE = BE \tan 60^\circ$	$\checkmark B = 60^\circ$ $\checkmark \frac{DE}{BE} = \tan 60^\circ$ $\checkmark DE = BE \tan 60^\circ$ (3)
8.2	$EF = 3 - 2x$ Area DGEF = DE x EF $= x \tan 60^\circ (3 - 2x)$ $= x \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot (3 - 2x)$ $= \sqrt{3} \cdot x (3 - 2x)$	$\checkmark EF = 3 - 2x$ $\checkmark x \tan 60^\circ (3 - 2x)$ (2)
8.3	$A(x) = \sqrt{3} \cdot x (3 - 2x)$ $= 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot x - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot x^2$ $A'(x) = 0$ $3 \cdot \sqrt{3} - 4 \cdot \sqrt{3} x = 0$ $x = \frac{3}{4}$ $\text{max area: } 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$ $= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8} \text{ square units}$ $= 1,95 \text{ square units}$	$\checkmark A(x) = 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot x - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot x^2$ $\checkmark A'(x) = 0$ $\checkmark x = \frac{3}{4}$ $\checkmark 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$ $\checkmark \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8}$ (5)

QUESTION 9		
9.1.1	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} - 0$ $= \frac{5}{8}$ <p>Accept 0,625 or 0,63</p>	✓ formula ✓ $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0$ ✓ answer (3)
9.1.2	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $= P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \times P(B)$ $= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ $= \frac{17}{32}$ <p>Accept 0,53</p>	✓ $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$ ✓ substitute ✓ answer (3)
9.2	<p style="text-align: center;"> $P(CC + WC) = 0,6 \cdot 0,7 + 0,4 \cdot 0,4$ $= 0,58$ </p>	✓ tree diagram ✓ values on tree diagram ✓ calculations ✓ answer (4)
9.3.1	$6! = 720$	✓ 6! ✓ 720 (2)
9.3.2	$2! \times 5! = 240$ $P(\text{sitting together}) = \frac{240}{720} = \frac{1}{3}$ OR $P(\text{sitting together}) = \frac{2!4!5}{6!} = \frac{1}{3}$	✓ 2! ✓ 5! ✓ $\frac{1}{3}$ (3)

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150