



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

GRAAD 12

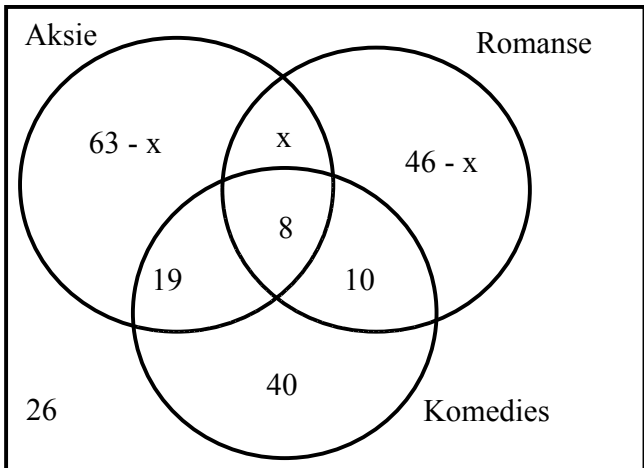
SEPTEMBER 2011

**WISKUNDE V3
MEMORANDUM**

PUNTE: 100

Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 10 bladsye.

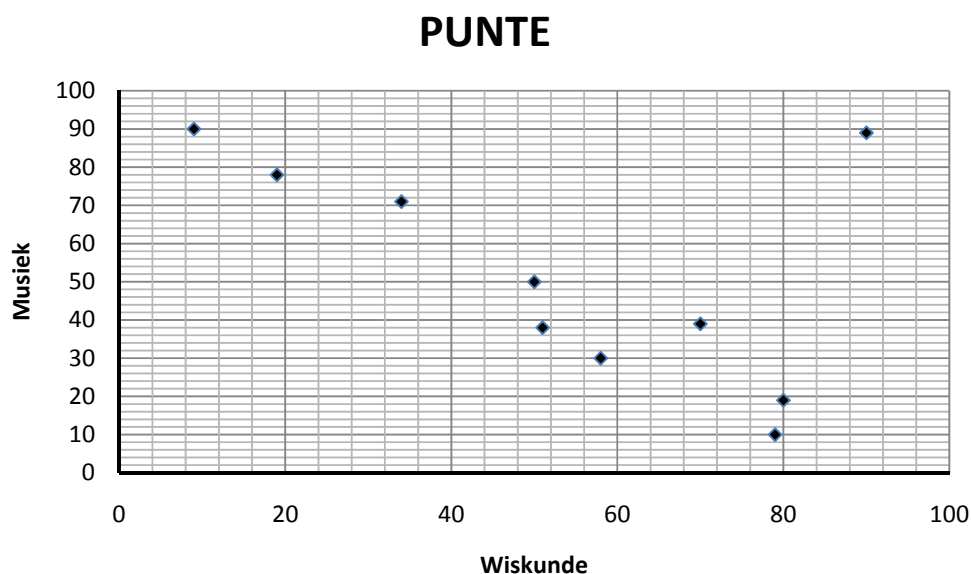
VRAAG 1				
1.1	-2; -2; -4; -6; -10			✓ - 4 ✓ - 6 ✓ -10
1.2	1.2.1	13 terme	(1)	✓ antwoord
	1.2.2	- 466	(1)	✓ antwoord
			[5]	
VRAAG 2				
2.1	$\frac{57,6}{100} \times 23\,000\,000$ = 13 248 000		(1)	✓ antwoord
2.2	$\frac{13\,248\,000}{48\,000\,000} \times 100$ = 27,60 % Ja, verteenwoordigende steekproef bestaan uit 10% van 'n bevolking.		(2)	✓ 27,60% ✓ antwoord
2.3	$\frac{62}{100} \times 13\,248\,000$ = 8 213 760 stemme		(1)	✓ antwoord
2.4	$234 - 198 = 36$ $\frac{36}{234} \times 100$ = 15,38%		(2)	✓ $\frac{36}{234}$ ✓ antwoord
2.5	Alle rasse en kulture			✓✓ antwoord
	Beide manne en vroue			
	Beide stedelike en landelike kiesers			
	Beide jeug en volwassenes			
	Beide ryk en arm kiesers			
	(Enige logiese verduideliking)		(2)	
			[8]	

VRAAG 3				
3.1	$\frac{68}{100} \times 150$ = 102 lede		(2)	✓ $\frac{68}{100}$ ✓ antwoord
3.2	14% + 2% = 16%		(2)	✓ 14% of 2% ✓ antwoord
3.3	Laagste liggaamsmassa: 78 – 3(5,9) = 60,30 kg Hoogste liggaamsmassa: 78 + 3(5,9) = 95,70 kg		(2)	✓ 60,30 kg ✓ 95,70 kg
			[6]	
VRAAG 4				
4.1	4.1.1		(6)	✓ 63 - x ✓ 46 - x ✓ 40 ✓ 10 ✓ 19 ✓ x, 8 en 26
	4.1.2	$63 - x + 46 - x + 40 + 8 + 10 + 19 + x + 26 = 200$ $212 - x = 200$ $x = 12$ Slegs aksie films = 63 – 12 = 51	(3)	✓ vergelyking ✓ 12 ✓ antwoord
	4.1.3	$P(\text{slegs 2 tipes}) = \frac{19+12+10}{200}$ $= \frac{41}{200}$ or 0,21	(2)	✓✓ antwoord

4.2		<table><tr><td></td><td>Goeie Konsentrasie (C)</td><td>Nie Goeie Konsentrasie (D)</td><td>Totaal</td></tr><tr><td>Slaap vir 6 ure of meer (A)</td><td>180</td><td>120</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>Slaap vir minder as 6 ure (B)</td><td>40</td><td>660</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>Totaal</td><td>220</td><td>780</td><td>1000</td></tr></table>		Goeie Konsentrasie (C)	Nie Goeie Konsentrasie (D)	Totaal	Slaap vir 6 ure of meer (A)	180	120	300	Slaap vir minder as 6 ure (B)	40	660	700	Totaal	220	780	1000		
	Goeie Konsentrasie (C)	Nie Goeie Konsentrasie (D)	Totaal																	
Slaap vir 6 ure of meer (A)	180	120	300																	
Slaap vir minder as 6 ure (B)	40	660	700																	
Totaal	220	780	1000																	
	4.2.1	a = 120 en b = 700	(1)	✓beide antwoorde																
	4.2.2	$P(A \text{ en } D) = \frac{120}{1000}$ $= \frac{3}{25}$ of 0,12	(2)	✓ $\frac{120}{1000}$ ✓ antwoord																
	4.2.3	$P(A \cap C) = \frac{180}{1000} = \frac{9}{50}$ of 0,18 $P(A) = \frac{300}{1000} = \frac{3}{10}$ of 0,3 $P(C) = \frac{220}{1000} = \frac{11}{50}$ of 0,22 $P(A) \times P(C) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{11}{50}$ of $0,3 \times 0,22$ $= \frac{33}{500}$ of 0,066 $P(A \cap C) \neq P(A) \times P(C)$ \therefore gebeurtenisse is nie onafhanklik	(4)	✓ 0,18 ✓ 0,3 en 0,22 ✓ produk 0,066 ✓ gevolgtrekking																
			[18]																	

VRAAG 5				
5.1	5.1.1	Moontlike wagwoorde = $41 \times 41 \times 41 \times 41 \times 41 \times 41$ = 4750104241	(2)	✓ 41^6 ✓ antwoord
	5.1.2	Moontlike wagwoorde = $26 \times 41 \times 41 \times 41 \times 41 \times 5$ = 367 348 930	(2)	✓ 26 en 5 ✓ antwoord
	5.1.3	$P(\text{Wagwoord}) = \frac{41 \times 40 \times 39 \times 38 \times 37 \times 36 \times 35}{41^4 + 41^5 + 41^6 + 41^7 + 41^8}$ = 0,0138	(3)	✓ teller ✓ noemer ✓ antwoord
5.2	${}^5C_3 = \frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)2!}$ = 10		(3)	✓ telling beginsel ✓ metode ✓ antwoord
			[10]	

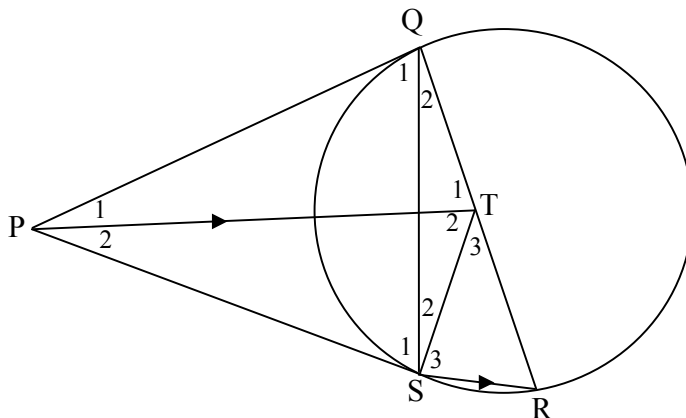
VRAAG 6	NEEM KENNIS: Volgens die NKV behoort die oplossings in die data hantering probleem met die behulp van 'n sakrekenaar gedoen word. Die alternatief is om die pen en papier metode te gebruik.
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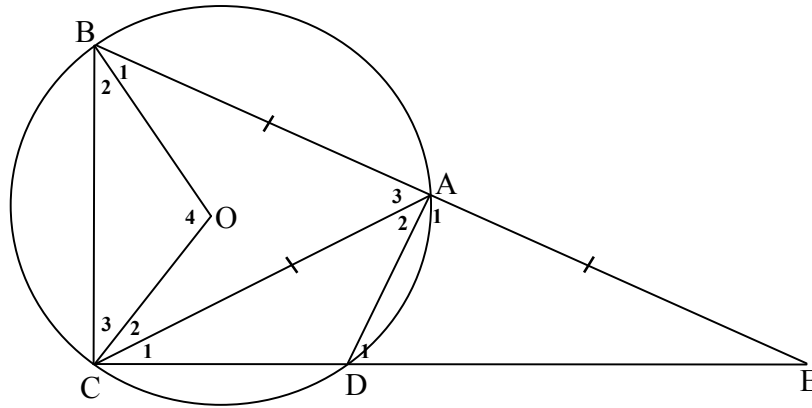
6.1	Sien diagram	(3)	(✓) 3 - 5 punte (✓✓) 6 - 9 punte ✓✓✓ alle punte korrek.
6.2	$y = a + bx$ $= 82,94 - 0,58x$	(4)	a ✓✓ b ✓✓
6.3	$r = - 0,54$	(2)	✓✓ antwoord
6.4	Swak Negatiewe korrelasie.	(1)	✓ antwoord
6.5	Wiskunde = 90; Musiek = 89 ∴ (90;89)	(1)	✓ antwoord
6.6	$r = - 0,964$	(2)	✓ ✓ antwoord
6.7	Met die uitskieter uitgesluit. Uitskieters verwring statistiese maatstawwe.	(2)	✓ antwoord ✓ rede
		[15]	

* VIR VRAAG 7 TOT 10 VOLG KANDIDATE SE REDENERING *

VRAAG 7

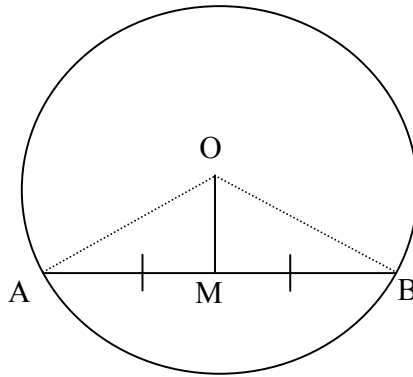


7.1	7.1.1	$\hat{Q}_1 = 67^\circ$ (twee raaklyne getrek vanaf dieselfde punt)		✓ antwoord & rede
		$\hat{R} = \hat{Q}_1 = 67^\circ$ (raaklyn/koord stelling)		✓ antwoord & rede
		$\hat{T}_1 = \hat{R} = 67^\circ$ (ooreenkomstige hoeke, $PT \parallel SR$)	(3)	✓ antwoord & rede
	7.1.2	$\hat{S}_3 = 67^\circ$ ($TS = TR$: radiusse) $\hat{T}_2 = 67^\circ$ (verw. hoeke : $PT \parallel SR$) OF $Q\hat{P}S = 180^\circ - 2(67^\circ)$ (som van die hoeke van $\Delta = 180^\circ$) $= 46^\circ$ $\hat{Q}_2 = 90^\circ - 67^\circ$ ($PQ \perp PQ$, raaklyn/radius) $= 23^\circ$ $\hat{T}_2 = 67^\circ$ ($S\hat{T}Q = 134^\circ$, som van die hoeke van $\Delta QTS = 180^\circ$)	(2)	✓ stelling & rede ✓ stelling & rede
	7.1.3	$P\hat{Q}T = 90^\circ$ $P\hat{S}T = 90^\circ$ (raaklyn \perp radius) $P\hat{Q}T + P\hat{S}T = 180^\circ$ \Rightarrow teenoorstaande hoeke is supplementêr. $\therefore PQTS$ is 'n koordevierhoek	(2)	✓ stelling ✓ gevolgtrekking
		OF $\hat{Q}_1 = \hat{T}_2$ (albei $= 67^\circ$: hierbo bewys) \Rightarrow Hoeke onderspan deur dieselfde koord is gelyk $\therefore PQTS$ is 'n koordevierhoek		



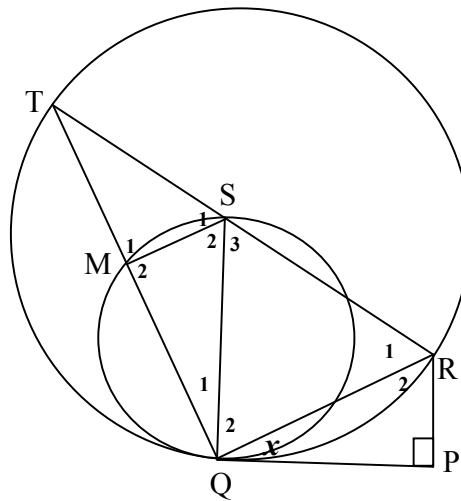
7.2	7.2.1	$\hat{A}_3 = 2x$ (middelpuntshoek = $2x$ omtrekshoek) $\hat{C}\hat{A}E = 180^\circ - 2x$ (hoeke op 'n reguitlyn) $\hat{E} = \hat{C}_1 = x$ (hoeke van $\Delta = 180^\circ$, $AC = AE$ gegee)	(3)	✓ stelling/rede ✓ stelling/rede ✓ stelling/rede
	7.2.2	$\hat{A}\hat{B}C = \hat{B}\hat{C}A = 90^\circ - x$ ($BA = CA$, gegee) $\hat{D}_1 = \hat{A}\hat{B}C = 90^\circ - x$ (buitehoek van 'n koordevierhoek) $\hat{A}_1 = 90^\circ$ (hoeke van 'n driehoek) $\therefore DE$ is die middellyn, want \hat{A}_1 word deur DE onderspan.	(4)	✓ stelling/rede ✓ stelling/rede ✓ stelling ✓ gevolgtrekking
			[14]	

VRAAG 8



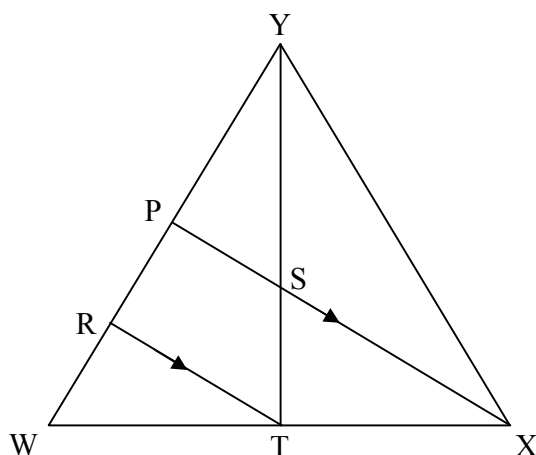
	Konstruksie: Teken radiusse OA en OB		✓ konstruksie
	Bewys: In ΔAMO en ΔBMO is:		
	$AM = BM$ (gegee)		✓ stelling & rede
	$OA = OB$ (radius)		✓ stelling & rede
	OM is gemeenskaplik.		✓ stelling & rede
	$\Delta AMO \equiv \Delta BMO$ (SSS)		
	$\hat{A}\hat{M}O = \hat{B}\hat{M}O = 90^\circ$		✓ gevolgtrekking
	$\therefore AM \perp AB$	[5]	

VRAAG 9



9.1	$SM \perp TQ$ ($\widehat{M}_2 = 90^\circ$ in 'n halwe sirkel) $\therefore TM = MQ$	(2)	✓ stelling & rede ✓ gevolgtrekking
9.2	$\widehat{T} = \widehat{PQR} = x$ (raaklyn/koord stelling)		✓ stelling & rede
	$\widehat{TQR} = 90^\circ$ (hoek in 'n halwe sirkel)		✓ stelling & rede
	$\widehat{R}_1 = 90^\circ - x$ (hoeke van ΔTQR)		✓ stelling & rede
	$\widehat{R}_2 = 90^\circ - x$ (hoeke van ΔPQR)		
	$\therefore \widehat{R}_1 = \widehat{R}_2$	(3)	
9.3	In ΔPQR en ΔQTR		
	$\widehat{PQR} = \widehat{T}$ (raaklyn/koord stelling)		✓ stelling & rede
	$\widehat{R}_2 = \widehat{R}_1$ (bewys hierbo)		✓ stelling & rede
	$\Delta PQR \parallel \Delta QTR$ (AAA)		✓ gevolgtrekking & rede
		(3)	
9.4	$\frac{RQ}{RT} = \frac{RP}{RQ}$ ($\Delta PQR \parallel \Delta QTR$)		✓ stelling & rede
	$RQ^2 = RT \times RP$ $\therefore RQ^2 = 2 SQ \cdot RP$ ($TR = 2 SQ$: radiusse)		✓ stelling ✓ $TR = 2 SQ$
		(3)	
		[11]	

VRAAG 10



10.1	$WT:WX = 3:5$ $WR:WP = 3:5$ ($RQ \parallel PX$) $WP:RP = 5:2$ $WP = YP \therefore YP:RP = 5:2$ $\therefore \frac{YP}{YR} = \frac{5}{7}$	(3)	✓ $WR:WP$ ✓ $WP:RP$ ✓ $YP:RP$
10.2	$\Delta YPS \parallel \Delta VRT$ (AAA) $\frac{YR}{TR} = \frac{TP}{PR}$ $\frac{YP}{TR} = \frac{SP}{7}$ $\frac{SP}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$	(2)	✓ stelling ✓ antwoord
10.3	$XP \perp WY$ gegee $RT \perp WY$ ($RT \parallel PX$)		
	$\frac{\text{Oppervlakte } \Delta TPY}{\text{Oppervlakte } \Delta QRY} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} PY \cdot PS}{\frac{1}{2} YR \cdot RT} = \frac{YP}{YR} \cdot \frac{PS}{TR} = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{35}{49}$	(3)	✓ formule ✓ substitusie ✓ antwoord
		[8]	
TOTAAL:		100	