

α -WISKUNDE/MATHEMATICS

Alpha Wiskunde Graad 10 / *Alpha Mathematics Grade 10*

Finale eksamen 2024 / *Final examination 2024*

MEMORANDUM

Totaal / *Total*: 150 punte / *marks*

Eksaminator / *Examiner*: Pieter van Onselen

Moderator: Lanice Liebenberg

**Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 9 bladsye. /
*This memorandum consists of 9 pages.***

Vraag / Question 1

[20 punte / marks]

1.1	A	B	C	D
1.2	A	B	C	D
1.3	A	B	C	D
1.4	A	B	C	D
1.5	A	B	C	D
1.6	A	B	C	D
1.7	A	B	C	D
1.8	A	B	C	D
1.9	A	B	C	D
1.10	A	B	C	D

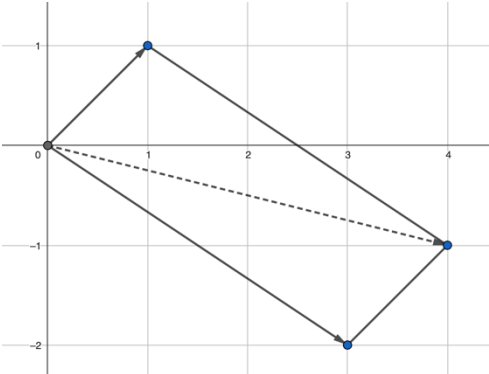
Vraag / Question 1

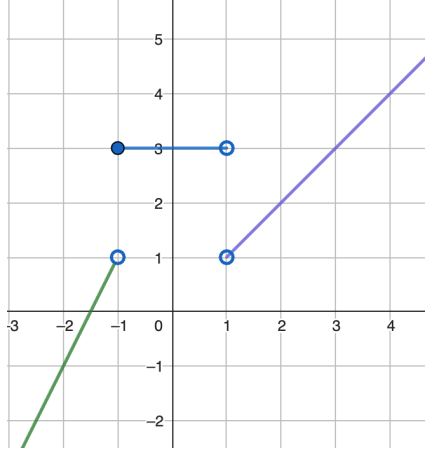
[20 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
1.1	B $x^2 = -4 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{4}\sqrt{-1} = \pm 2i$	(2)
1.2	A $x - 1 = x + B \Rightarrow B = -1$	(2)
1.3	D $2x - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$	(2)
1.4	C Booglengte is die radius \times hoek van die sektor.	(2)
1.5	B $2(1) - (-1)(2) = 4$	(2)
1.6	D $(x) = \int 3x^2 dx = \frac{3x^3}{3} + k/C \Rightarrow (1)^3 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1$	(2)
1.7	D $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{X}$	(2)
1.8	C $\frac{1}{i^3} = \frac{1}{-i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{i}{-(i^2)} = \frac{i}{-(-1)} = i$	(2)
1.9	C $bg \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (30° not in radians)	(2)
1.10	A $\int_0^1 ax dx = 1$ $1 = \frac{ax^2}{2} \Big _0^1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 2$	(2)

Vraag / Question 3

[18 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
3.1(a)	$2i\sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 2i}$ $= 2\sqrt{2}i - 4i^2 \checkmark$ $= 2\sqrt{2}i + 4 \checkmark$	(3)
3.1(b)	$\left(\frac{1}{2} - i\right)\left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7i}{8} - \frac{i^2}{4} \checkmark$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7i}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \checkmark$ $= \frac{3}{4} \checkmark - \frac{7i}{8}$	(3)
3.1(c)	$\frac{2+i}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} \checkmark$ $= \frac{2i+i^2}{i^2} \checkmark$ $= \frac{2i-1}{-1} \checkmark$ $= 1-2i$	(3)
3.2(a)	$(1-i)^* = 1+i \checkmark$	(1)
3.2(b)	$Im(-2+i) = +1 \checkmark$	(1)
3.3(a)	$(3a-2i) - (1+ai) = 3a-1-2i-ai$ <p>Suiwer reëel/pure real: $-2i-ai = 0 \checkmark$</p> $-2 = a \checkmark$	(2)
3.3(b)	$(3-2i) - (1+i) \checkmark$ $(1; 1) \checkmark$ $(4; -1) \checkmark$ $(3; -2) \checkmark$ <p>Vorm/form \checkmark</p> 	(5)

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
4.1	$F(x) = \sqrt[3]{1-x} - (1-x) \checkmark$ $f(x) = 1-x \checkmark$ $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - x \checkmark$ <p>OF/OR</p> $F(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x-1} - (1-x) \checkmark$ $f(x) = x-1 \checkmark$ $g(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x} + x \checkmark$	(3)
4.2(a)	$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) \checkmark = (\sqrt{x+2})^3 \checkmark$	(2)
4.2(b)	$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) \checkmark = \sqrt{x^3+2} \checkmark$ $f(g(-1)) = \sqrt{(-1)^3+2} \checkmark$ $= \sqrt{-1+2}$ $= 1 \checkmark$	(4)
4.3		<p>(5)</p> <p>(-1; 1) \checkmarkoopen</p> <p>(-1; 3) \checkmarktoe/closed</p> <p>(1; 3) \checkmarkoopen</p> <p>(1; 1) \checkmarkoopen</p> <p>Vorm/form \checkmark</p>
4.4(a)	$f(3) \checkmark = 3^3 - 2(3)^2 - 5(3) + 6$ $= 27 - 18 - 15 + 6$ $= 0 \checkmark$	(2)
4.4(b)	$\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \checkmark \\ 3 & \boxed{3} & 3 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \checkmark \end{array}$ $x^2 + x - 2 \checkmark = (x-2)(x+1) \checkmark$ $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-2)(x+1)(x-3) \checkmark$	(5)

Vraag / Question 5

[21 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
5.1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$ $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 6 = -5 \checkmark$ $\det A_x = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \checkmark = -3 - 2 = -5 \checkmark$ $\det A_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \checkmark = 1 + 9 = 10 \checkmark$ $x = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1 \checkmark$ $y = \frac{10}{-5} = -2 \checkmark$	(8)
5.2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \checkmark + 0 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \checkmark - 1 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \checkmark$ $= 2(7 + 8) - (10 - 21)$ $= 2(15 \checkmark) + 0 - (-11 \checkmark)$ $= 30 + 11$ $= 41 \checkmark$	(6)
5.3(a)	$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$	(1)
5.3(b)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 0 & 6 + 0 \\ -2 - 3 & 12 - 1 \\ -1 + 9 & 6 + 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \checkmark \\ -5 & 11 \checkmark \\ 8 & 9 \checkmark \end{bmatrix}$	(3)
5.3(c)	$2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 15 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 12 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 15 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $6 + a = 3 \checkmark$ $a = -3 \checkmark$	(3)

Vraag / Question 6

[19 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
6.1(a)	$f(x) = 3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \pi x^{-2} + 5x^7$ $f'(x) = -x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \checkmark - 2\pi x^{-3} \checkmark + 35x^6 \checkmark$	(3)
6.1(b)	$f(x) = 9(x - 1)^{-1}$ $f'(x) = -9 \checkmark (x - 1)^{-2} \checkmark$	(2)
6.1(c)	$f(z) = (z^2 - z)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f'(z) = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark (z^2 - z)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \checkmark (2z - 1) \checkmark$	(3)
6.2(a)	$\int (1 + 2x^2) \checkmark dx$ $= x \checkmark + \frac{2x^3}{3} \checkmark + k/c \quad -1 \text{ geen konstante/no constant}$	(3)
6.2(b)	$\int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-3}) dx$ $= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \checkmark + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \checkmark \Big _0^1$ $= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(1)^{-2}}{2} \checkmark - \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 0^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(0)^{-2}}{2}\right) \checkmark$ $= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{1}{6} \checkmark$	(5)
6.2(c)	$\int (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{(1-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2} \checkmark (-2) \checkmark} + k/c \quad -1 \text{ geen konstante indien eerste oortreding}$ $-1 \text{ if no constant and first transgression}$	(3)

Vraag / Question 7

[14 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
7.1(a)	$x + 2 = x^2 \checkmark$ $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ $(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0 \checkmark$ $x = 2 \checkmark \quad x = -1$ nvt/na	(3)
7.1(b)	$\int_0^2 (x^2 - x - 2) dx$ $= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \checkmark - \frac{x^2}{2} \checkmark - 2x \checkmark \right _0^2$ $= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right _0^2 = \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} - 2(2) \right) - 0 \quad \text{vervang/substitute } \checkmark$ $= -\frac{2}{3} \text{ eenhede}^2 / \text{unit}^2 \checkmark$	(5)
7.2	$V = \pi \int_0^3 (\sqrt{3x^2 + a})^2 dx \checkmark = 30\pi \checkmark$ $\int_0^3 (3x^2 + a) dx = 30$ $\left. \frac{3x^3}{3} \checkmark + ax \checkmark \right _0^3 = 30$ $3^3 + 3a = 30 \checkmark$ $3a = 3$ $a = 1 \checkmark$	(6)

Vraag / Question 8

[18 punte / marks]

NR. NO.	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
8.1(a)	$ a = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29} \checkmark$	(1)
8.1(b)	$\theta = bgtan\left(\frac{2}{-1}\right) \checkmark$ $\theta = 1,11 \text{ rad} \checkmark$	(2)
8.1(c)	Eenheidsvektor/unit vector = $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}; \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}\right) \checkmark$	(1)
8.1(d)	$ b = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \checkmark$ $a \cdot b = -2 + 10 = 8 \checkmark$ $a \cdot b = a b \cos \theta$ $\theta = bgtan\left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{29}}\right) \checkmark$ $\theta = 0,84 \checkmark$	(4)
8.2(a)	$AB = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4 \checkmark$ $AD = BC - AC = 5 - 4 = 1 \checkmark$ Boog/arc $BD = r \times \alpha = 5 \times \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ eenhede}^2/\text{units}^2 \checkmark$	(5)
8.2(b)	Oppervlakte/Area $ABC = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height}) = \frac{1}{2}(4)(3) = 6 \checkmark$ Oppervlakte/Area sector $A = \frac{1}{2}(r^2)\theta = \frac{1}{2}(5)^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \checkmark = \frac{25\pi}{12} \checkmark$ Oppervlakte/Area of $ABD = 25\pi - 6 \checkmark = 0,54 \checkmark \text{ eenhede}^2/\text{units}^2$	(5)

- EINDE VAN DIE MEMORANDUM / END OF THE MEMORANDUM -