

# **$\alpha$ -WISKUNDE**

**Alpha Wiskunde Graad 12 / *Alpha Mathematics Grade 12***  
**Halfjaar eksamen 2019 / *Half year examination 2019***

## **MEMORANDUM**

**Totaal / *Total*: 200 punte / *marks***

**Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 11 bladsye. /**  
***This memorandum consists of 11 pages.***

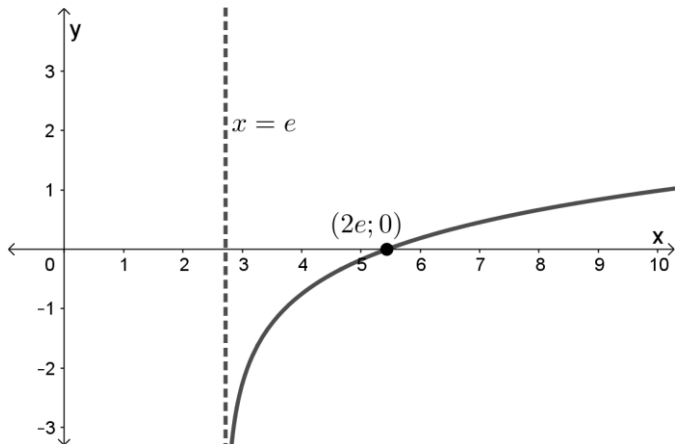
Vraag / Question 1

[20 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD ANSWER	BEREKENINGE (nie vir nasien doeleindes nie) CALCULATIONS (not for marking purpose)	PUNTE MARKS
1.1	A	$y = e^{2x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$ $m_{(0;1)} = 2$ $y = 2x + 1$	2
1.2	C	$f'(x) > 0$ $2x + 2 > 0$ $x > -1$	
1.3	A	$f(x) = \log_2 e^x$ $f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x \cdot \ln 2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$	2
1.4	D	$y = 4e^{2x}$ $\frac{x}{4} = e^{2y}$ $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$	2
1.5	B	$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2xa + b$ $f''(x) = 6x + 2a = 0$ $6(1) + 2a = 0$ $a = -3$ $6 = 1^3 - 3 + b + 1$ $b = 7$	2
1.6	A	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $2a + 3 = 0$ $a = -\frac{3}{2}$	2
1.7	C	$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)}{x^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3}\right)}$ $y = 0$	
1.8	B	$(1 - i) = \sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ $(1 - i)^4 = (\sqrt{2})^4 e^{4 \times \frac{-\pi}{4}i} = 4e^{-\pi i}$	2
1.9	B	Lokale maksimum	2
1.10	D	$\ln f(x) = e^x \ln x$ $\frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x) = e^x \ln x + e^x \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{f(1)} f'(1) = e \ln 1 + e$ $f'(1) = e$  $\ln f(1) = e \ln(1)$ $f(1) = e^0 = 1$	2

Vraag / Question 2

[20 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
2.1 (a)	$e^{2-x} = 6$ $\ln e^{2-x} = \ln 6$ $(2-x) \ln e = \ln 6$ $x = 2 - \ln 6$	✓ ln beide kante ✓ ln wet (2 - x) ✓ Antwoord [3 punte / marks]
2.1 (b)	$\frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} = 9$ $e^x = 9e^x - 9$ $8e^x = 9$ $e^x = \frac{9}{8}$ $x \ln e = \ln \frac{9}{8}$ $x = \ln \frac{9}{8}$	✓ Vereenvoudig ✓ ln beide kante ✓ Antwoord [3 punte / marks]
2.1 (c)	$(\ln x)^2 = \ln e^{2x}$ $(\ln x)^2 = \ln e^2 + \ln x$ $(\ln x)^2 - \ln x - 2 = 0$ $(\ln x - 2)(\ln x + 1) = 0$ $\ln x = 2 \text{ of } \ln x = -1$ $x = e^2 \quad x = e^{-1}$	✓ ln wet ✓ ln e <sup>2</sup> = 2 ✓ ✓ Faktoriseer ✓ ✓ Antwoorde [6 punte / marks]
2.2 (a)	$x = e$	✓ ✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
2.2 (b)	<p>x-afsnitte:</p> $\ln(x - e) - 1 = 0$ $\ln(x - e) = 1$ $x - e = e^1$ $x = 2e = 5.44$ <p>y-afsnit:</p> $y = \ln(0 - e) - 1 = \text{geen oplossing}$ 	✓ Asimptoot ✓ ✓ ✓ x-afsnit ✓ ✓ Vorm [6 punte / marks]

Vraag / Question 3

[24 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
3.1 (a)	4000 kg	✓✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
3.1 (b)	$\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{0 + 8000(1.1^t \ln 1.1)}{(1.05 + 1.1^t)^2}$ Stygend as $\frac{dG}{dt} > 0$ $8000 \times 1.1^t \times \ln 1.1 > 0$ $1.1^t > 0$ $\Rightarrow 1.1^t > 0$ vir alle waardes van $t$ . $\therefore G$ (gewig) neem voortdurend toe.	✓✓✓ $\frac{dG}{dt}$ (elke term)  ✓ $8000 \times 1.1^t \times \ln 1.1 > 0$ ✓ $1.1^t > 0$ ✓ Stygend vir alle waardes van $t$ [6 punte / marks]
3.1 (c)	$\left. \frac{dG}{dt} \right _{t=10} = 148.96$	✓✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
3.1 (d)	$G = 4000 - \frac{8000}{1.05 + 1.1^t}$ $(G - 4000)(1.05 + 1.1^t) = -8000$ $1.1^t = \frac{8000}{4000 - G} - 1.05$ $1.1^t = \frac{8000 - 4200 + 1.05G}{4000 - G}$ $t = \log_{1.1} \left( \frac{3800 + 1.05G}{4000 - G} \right)$ Ouderdom van 3000 kg olifant: $\therefore t = 20.34$	✓ Vereenvoudig ✓ Vereenvoudig  ✓ Alles op een KGV  ✓ Kry $t$ alleen ✓ Vervang 3000 in $t$ ✓ Antwoord [6 punte / marks]
3.2 (a)	$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} b-1 & -3 \\ b+3 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -9(b-1) + 3(b+3) = 18 - 6b$ $\det A_x = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 11 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -27 + 33 = 6$ $\therefore x = \frac{6}{18 - 6b}$	✓ $\det A$ ✓ Bepaal determinant ✓ $18 - 6b$ ✓ $\det A_x$ ✓ 6 ✓ Finale antwoord $x$ [6 punte / marks]
3.2 (b)	$1 = \frac{6}{18 - 6b}$ $18 - 6b = 6$ $\therefore b = 2$	✓ Vervang $x$ in ✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]

Vraag / Question 4

[16 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
4.1 (a)	$10 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \times 5 \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} \right)$ $= 50 \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{2} \right) \right)$ $= 50e^{\frac{17\pi}{6}i}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $= 10 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3} \times 5 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{2} = 10e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} \times 5e^{\frac{5\pi}{2}i}$ $= 50 \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{2} \right) = 50e^{\left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{2} \right)i}$ $= 50e^{\frac{17\pi}{6}i} = 50e^{\frac{17\pi}{6}i}$	<p>✓ 50                  ✓ <math>\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{2}</math>                  ✓ <math>e^{\frac{17\pi}{6}i}</math> (maak seker die <math>i</math> is in die antwoord)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[3 punte / marks]</b></p>
4.1 (b)	$4 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \div \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ $= 4 \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \div \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ $= 4 \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$ $= 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $= 4 \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \div \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i} \div e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ $= 4 \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4e^{\left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)i}$ $= 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} = 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$	<p>✓ <math>-\frac{\pi}{4}</math>                  ✓ 4                  ✓ <math>-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}</math>                  ✓ <math>4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}</math> (maak seker die <math>i</math> is in die antwoord)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[4 punte / marks]</b></p>
4.2	$i = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}$ $-1 - \sqrt{3}i = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}$ $\left( \frac{2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}}{2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}} \right)^{12} = \left[ \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) \right]^{12}$ $= \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{5\pi}{6} \times 12 \right)$ $= \operatorname{cis}(-10\pi)$ $x = \cos(-10\pi) = 1$ $y = \sin(-10\pi) = 0$ <p>Dus geen reële deel nie, want <math>y = 0</math>.</p>	<p>✓ <math>2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}</math>                  ✓ 2                  ✓ <math>\operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>\operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)</math>                  ✓ <math>\operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{5\pi}{6} \times 12 \right)</math>                  ✓ <math>\operatorname{cis}(-10\pi)</math></p> <p>✓ <math>x = 1</math>                  ✓ <math>y = 0</math>                  ✓ Antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[9 punte / marks]</b></p>

Vraag / Question 5

[24 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
5.1	$(2x + y)^2 = 16x$ $2(2x + y) \left( 2 + 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 16$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{16 - 4(2x + y)}{2(2x + y)}$ $= \frac{16 - 8x - 4y}{4x + 2y}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> $(2x + y)^2 = 16x$ $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = 16x$ $8x + 4y + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 16$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{16 - 8x - 4y}{4x + 2y}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2</li> <li>✓ <math>(2x + y)</math></li> <li>✓ 2</li> <li>✓ 1</li> <li>✓ <math>\frac{dy}{dx}</math></li> <li>✓ 16</li> <li>✓ Kry <math>\frac{dy}{dx}</math> alleen</li> <li>✓ Punt vir elke term</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[7 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.2	<p>Horisontale raaklyn <math>\Rightarrow m = 0</math></p> $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{(a;2)} = 0$ $\frac{16 - 8a - 4(2)}{4a + 2(2)} = 0$ $16 - 8a - 8 = 0$ $-8a = -8$ $a = 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Gradiënt = 0</li> <li>✓ Vervang in <math>\frac{dy}{dx}</math></li> <li>✓ Antwoord</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[3 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.3	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(0 - 8 - 4 \frac{dy}{dx})(4x + 2y) - (16 - 8x - 4y) \left( 4 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{(4x + 2y)^2}$ $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{(1;2)} = 0$ $\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right _{(1;2)} = -1 < 0$ <p>Lokale maksimum by (1; 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <math>0 - 8</math></li> <li>✓ <math>-4 \frac{dy}{dx}</math></li> <li>✓ Kwosiënt reël</li> <li>✓ 4</li> <li>✓ <math>2 \frac{dy}{dx}</math></li> <li>✓ Vervang (1; 2) in</li> <li>✓ Antwoord <math>-1</math></li> <li>✓ Lokale maksimum</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[8 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.4	$(2(4) + y)^2 = 16(4)$ $(8 + y)^2 = 64$ $8 + y = \pm 8$ $y = 0 \text{ of } y = -16$ $\therefore (4; 0)$ $m_{\text{raaklyn}} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{(4;0)} = -1$ $m_{\text{normaal}} = 1 \text{ (loodreg op raaklyn)}$ $\therefore y = x - 4$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Vervang koördinate in</li> <li>✓ <math>y = 0</math></li> <li>✓ ✓ <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = -1</math></li> <li>✓ Gradiënt normaal = 1</li> <li>✓ <math>y = x - 4</math></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[6 punte / marks]</b></p>

Vraag / Question 6

[22 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
6.1	<p>x-afsnitte: <math>(x - 3)(x + 2)^2 = 0</math>  <math>\therefore A (-2; 0)</math>  <math>\therefore D (3; 0)</math></p> <p>y-afsnit: <math>y = (0 - 3)(0 + 2)^2 = -12</math>  <math>\therefore B (0; -12)</math></p> <p>Stasionêre punte:</p> $\frac{d}{dx} f'(x) = 0$ $(x + 2)^2 + 2(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$ $x^2 + 4x + 4 + 2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$ $3x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$ $(x + 2)(3x - 4) = 0$ $x = -2 \text{ of } x = \frac{4}{3}$ $y = \left(\frac{4}{3} - 3\right)\left(\frac{4}{3} + 2\right)^2 = -\frac{500}{27} = -18\frac{14}{27} = -18.52$ $\therefore C \left(\frac{4}{3}; -18.52\right)$	<p>✓ A ✓ D</p> <p>✓ B</p> <p>✓ Afgeleide = 0 ✓✓ Differensieer</p> <p>✓ Vereenvoudig ✓ <math>x = \frac{4}{3}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>y = 18.52</math></p> <p>[9 punte / marks]</p>
6.2	<p><math>x = -2</math>: Buigpunt (<math>f'</math> draai op die <math>x</math>-as en <math>f'(x) &lt; 0</math> links en regs van <math>x = -2</math>)  <math>x = 3</math>: Lokale minimum (<math>f'</math> verander van 'n negatiewe na positiewe teken)</p>	<p>✓ <math>x = -2</math> ✓✓ Buigpunt ✓ <math>x = 3</math> ✓ Lokale minimum</p> <p>[5 punte / marks]</p>
6.3	<p><math>x = -2, x = \frac{4}{3}</math></p>	<p>✓✓ Antwoorde</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>
6.4	<p><math>\frac{d^2}{dx^2} [f'(x)] = 6x + 2</math>  <math>6x + 2 = 0</math>  <math>x = -\frac{1}{3}</math></p>	<p>✓ Kry 2de afgeleide van <math>f'</math>          ✓ <math>6x + 2</math>          ✓ Stel gelyk aan 0          ✓ Antwoord</p> <p>[4 punte / marks]</p>
6.5	<p><math>x \in \mathbb{R}; x \leq 3</math></p>	<p>✓✓ Antwoord</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 7

[14 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
7.1	$y$ -afsnit is $\frac{2}{9}$ .	✓✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
7.2	$x \in \mathbb{R}; x \neq 3; x \neq -1$	✓ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ✓ $x \neq 3$ ✓ $x \neq -1$ [3 punte / marks]
7.3 (a)	Geen	✓ Antwoord [1 punte / marks]
7.3 (b)	$x = 3$	✓✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
7.3 (c)	$y = -5x$	✓✓ Antwoord [2 punte / marks]
7.4 (a)	$f'(x) > 0; f''(x) < 0$	✓✓ Antwoorde [2 punte / marks]
7.4 (b)	$f'(x) < 0; f''(x) > 0$	✓✓ Antwoorde [2 punte / marks]

Vraag / Question 8

[18 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
8.1	<p>Grafiek C</p> $y = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3} = \frac{(x - 3)(x + 3)}{x + 3} = x - 3; x \neq -3$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• x-afsnit: <math>x = 3</math></li> <li>• Verwyderbare diskontinuiteit by <math>(-3; -6)</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek C [3 punte / marks]</p>
8.2	<p>Grafiek B</p> $y = \frac{x^2 + 12x + 27}{x - 3} = \frac{(x + 3)(x + 9)}{x - 3}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/A: <math>x = 3</math></li> <li>• x-afsnitte: <math>x = -3</math> of <math>x = -9</math></li> <li>• Skuins asimptoot: <math>y = x + 15</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek B [3 punte / marks]</p>
8.3	<p>Grafiek F</p> $y = \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{(x + 3)^2} = \frac{(x - 3)(2x + 3)}{(x + 3)^2}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/A: <math>x = -3</math></li> <li>• H/A: <math>y = 2</math></li> <li>• x-afsnitte: <math>x = 3</math> of <math>x = -\frac{3}{2}</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek F [3 punte / marks]</p>
8.4	<p>Grafiek G</p> $y = \frac{2x^3 - 50x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{2x(x - 5)(x + 5)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/A: <math>x = \pm 2</math></li> <li>• x-afsnitte: <math>x = 0; x = 5; x = -5</math></li> <li>• Skuins asimptoot: <math>y = 2x</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek G [3 punte / marks]</p>
8.5	<p>Grafiek E</p> $y = \frac{-2x^2}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-2x^2}{(x - 2)(x + 2)}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/A: <math>x = 2; x = -2</math></li> <li>• H/A: <math>y = -2</math></li> <li>• x-afsnit: <math>x = 0</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek E [3 punte / marks]</p>
8.6	<p>Grafiek A</p> $y = \frac{x - 4}{x + 3}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/A: <math>x = -3</math></li> <li>• H/A: <math>y = 1</math></li> <li>• x-afsnit: <math>x = 4</math></li> <li>• y-afsnit: <math>y = -\frac{4}{3}</math></li> </ul>	<p>✓✓✓ Grafiek A [3 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 9

[24 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
9.1 (a)	$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx$ $= \int 2^{4x+3} \ln 2 dx$ $= \frac{2^{4x+3} \ln 2}{4 \cdot \ln 2} + k$ <p>Vervang y-afsnit van 3 in:</p> $3 = \frac{2^{4(0)+3}}{4} + k$ $k = 1$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{2^{4x+3}}{2^2} + 1$ $= 2^{4x+1} + 1$	<p>✓ Integraal</p> <p>✓ <math>2^{4x+3}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>4 \cdot \ln 2</math></p> <p>✓ Vervang y-afsnit in</p> <p>✓ <math>k = 1</math></p> <p>✓ <math>f(x)</math></p> <p>✓ Korrekte vorm</p> <p>[7 punte / marks]</p>
9.1 (b)	$f''(x) = 0$ $2^{4x+3} \cdot (\ln 2)^2 \cdot 4 = 0$ $2^{4x+3} = 0$ <p>Geen oplossing vir <math>x</math>.</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> Geen buigpunt nie.</p>	<p>✓ <math>f''(x) = 0</math></p> <p>✓ <math>2^{4x+3}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>(\ln 2)^2 \cdot 4</math></p> <p>✓ Geen buigpunt</p> <p>[4 punte / marks]</p>
9.2 (a)	$\frac{2^{5x-7}}{5 \cdot \ln 2} + k$	<p>✓ <math>2^{5x-7}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>\ln 2</math></p> <p>✓ 5</p> <p>[3 punte / marks]</p>
9.2 (b)	$\frac{5}{2} \ln 2x  + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + k$	<p>✓ <math>\frac{5}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>\ln 2x </math></p> <p>✓ <math>\frac{2}{5} x^2</math></p> <p>✓ <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>[4 punte / marks]</p>
9.2 (c)	$2 \log_5(x - 3) + k$	<p>✓ 5</p> <p>✓ <math>\log</math></p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>
9.2 (d)	$\int e^{2x} - 2e^{-4x} dx$ $= \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{2e^{-4x}}{(-4)} + k$	<p>✓ ✓ Vereenvoudig</p> <p>✓ <math>\frac{e^{2x}}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>-\frac{2e^{-4x}}{(-4)}</math></p> <p>[4 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 10

[18 punte / marks]

NR / NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
10.1 (a)	$m = \frac{e^{-1} - 1}{1 - 0} = e^{-1} - 1$ $y - 1 = (e^{-1} - 1)(x - 0)$ $y = (e^{-1} - 1)x + 1$	✓✓ Gradiënt bereken ✓ Vervang in formule [3 punte / marks]
10.1 (b)	$\int_0^1 (e^{-1} - 1)x + 1 - e^{-x} dx$ $= \left[ \frac{(e^{-1} - 1)x^2}{2} + x + e^{-x} \right]_0^1$ $= \left[ \frac{(e^{-1} - 1)}{2} + 1 + e^{-1} \right] - [e^0]$ $= \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 + e^{-1} - 1$ $= \frac{3}{2}e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}$	✓✓ Integraal ✓✓✓ Integreer elke term ✓ Vervang grense in ✓✓ Vereenvoudig ✓ Antwoord [9 punte / marks]
10.2	$V = \pi \int_2^3 \left( \frac{1}{4x - 7} \right) dx$ $= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} \ln 4x - 7  \right]_2^3$ $= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} \ln 5 - \frac{1}{4} \ln 1 \right]$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 5$	✓ Vervang in formule ✓✓ Integreer ✓ Vervang grense in ✓ Vereenvoudig ✓ Antwoord [6 punte / marks]

- EINDE VAN DIE MEMORANDUM / END OF THE MEMORANDUM -