

# $\alpha$ -Mathematics

## Graad 11 Alpha Mathematics Finale Eksamen / Final Exam 2024

### MEMORANDUM

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

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Moderator: Petrolene Marx

Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 12 bladsye. /  
*This memorandum consists of 12 pages.*

**Vraag / Question 1****[20 punte / marks]**

<b>1.1</b>	A	B	C	<b>D</b>
<b>1.2</b>	A	<b>B</b>	C	D
<b>1.3</b>	A	B	<b>C</b>	D
<b>1.4</b>	A	B	C	<b>D</b>
<b>1.5</b>	A	B	<b>C</b>	D
<b>1.6</b>	A	<b>B</b>	C	D
<b>1.7</b>	A	B	C	<b>D</b>
<b>1.8</b>	<b>A</b>	B	C	D
<b>1.9</b>	A	B	C	<b>D</b>
<b>1.10</b>	A	B	<b>C</b>	D

NR. NO	ANTWOORD ANSWER	BEREKENINGE (nie vir nasien doeleindes nie) CALCULATIONS (not for marking purpose)	PUNTE MARKS
1.1	D	$ x - 2  = 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$ of $x = 4$	2
1.2	B	$ x  \geq 0$ , $f$ is kontinuu by $x = a$ indien $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ , $ x $ is nie differensieërbaar by $x = 0$ nie	2
1.3	C	$ x + 2  = 1$ , so $x + 2 = 1$ of/or $x + 2 = -1$	2
1.4	D	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (3x)^2}} \cdot (3)$	2
1.5	C	Horisontale lyn het helling 0.	2
1.6	B	Faktoriseer / Factorise	2
1.7	D	Teorie / Theory	2
1.8	A	$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ tussen/between $x = 2$ en $x = 3$ , en / and $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$	2
1.9	D	Faktoriseer/ Factorise $x^2(x^2 - 1) = x^2(x - 1)(x + 1)$	2
1.10	C	$r = 4, \binom{10}{4} x^{10-4} (-2)^4 = 3360x^6$	2

**Vraag / Question 2****[18 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
2.1.1	$ 4x - 2  - 2 \Rightarrow 4 \left  x - \frac{1}{2} \right  - 2$ $\therefore \left( \frac{1}{2}; -2 \right)$	✓ Herskryf/ Rewrite ✓ $\left( \frac{1}{2}; -2 \right)$ <b>[2 punte / marks]</b>
2.1.2	$f(x) =  4x - 2  - 2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow  2x - 1  = 1$ <b>As/ if <math>4x - 2 \geq 0</math> i.e. <math>x \geq \frac{1}{2}</math>:</b> $4x - 2 = 2$ $\therefore x = 1$ <b>As/ if <math>4x - 2 &lt; 0</math> i.e. <math>x &lt; \frac{1}{2}</math>:</b> $4x - 2 = -2$ $\therefore x = 0$	✓ $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ of $4x - 2 \geq 0$  ✓ $x = 1$  ✓ $x = 0$ <b>[3 punte / marks]</b>
2.1.3	$ f(x)  = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$  $\therefore x = 0$ of / or $x = 1$ soos tevore / as before	✓ $f(x) = 0$  ✓ Same solutions as in 2.1.2 / Selfde oplossing as in 2.1.2  <b>[2 punte / marks]</b>

2.2.1	$ x - 4  < 3$  <b>As <math>x \geq 4</math>:</b> $ x - 4  = x - 4 < 3 \Rightarrow x < 7$ $\therefore 4 \leq x < 7$ <b>As <math>x &lt; 4</math>:</b> $ x - 4  = -x + 4 < 3 \Rightarrow -x < -1 \Rightarrow x > 1$ $\therefore 1 < x < 4$ thus $1 < x < 7$  <b>OF / OR</b> $-3 < x - 4 < 3$ $1 < x < 7$	$\checkmark x \geq 4$ of/or $x < 4$  $\checkmark 4 \leq x < 7$  $\checkmark 1 < x < 4$  <b>OF / OR</b> $\checkmark -3 < x - 4 < 3$ $\checkmark \checkmark 1 < x < 7$ <b>[3 punte / marks]</b>
2.2.2	$ x - 5  = -1$  $\therefore$ geen oplos. / no sol	$\checkmark  x - 5  = -1$ $\checkmark$ Geen oplossing  <b>[2 punte / marks]</b>
2.2.3	$ 4x - 2  = x^2 + 1$ <u>As/ If <math>x \geq \frac{1}{2}</math>:</u> $x^2 + 1 = 4x - 2$ $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ $(x - 3)(x - 1) = 0$ $\therefore x = 3$ of/or $x = 1$  <u>As/ If <math>x &lt; \frac{1}{2}</math>:</u> $x^2 + 1 = -4x + 2$ $x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$ $\therefore x = -2 + \sqrt{5}$ of/or $x = -2 - \sqrt{5}$	$\checkmark x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ of/or $x < \frac{1}{2}$ $\checkmark x^2 + 1 = 4x - 2$ $\checkmark x = 3$ $\checkmark x = 1$  $\checkmark x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$ $\checkmark x = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$  <b>[6 punte / marks]</b>

## Vraag / Question 3

[17 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
3.1	<p><math>x = 2\sqrt{5}</math> 'n nulpunt / a zero, then/ dan <math>x = -2\sqrt{5}</math> ook 'n nulpunt / also a zero</p> <p>Faktore / Factors <math>(x - 2\sqrt{5})(x + 2\sqrt{5}) = x^2 - 20</math></p> <p>By inspection or long division / deur inspeskie of lang deel</p> $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 20x - 100$ $= (x^2 - 20)(x + 5)$ $f(x) = (x - 2\sqrt{5})(x + 2\sqrt{5})(x + 5)$	<p>✓ <math>x = -2\sqrt{5}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>x^2 - 20</math></p> <p>✓ ✓ <math>(x + 5)</math></p> <p>✓ Finale antwoord/ Final Answer [5 punte / marks]</p>
3.2	$g(x) = f(x - 1)$ $= (x - 1 - 2\sqrt{5})(x - 1 + 2\sqrt{5})(x - 1 + 5)$	<p>✓ ✓ Use answer in 3.1 / gebruik antwoord in 3.1</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>
3.3	<p><b>Vir <math>n = 1</math>:</b> LHS=<math>(1)^2 - (1) = 0</math> RHS=<math>\frac{(1)^3 - (1)}{3} = 0</math> ∴ LHS=RHS vir <math>n = 1</math></p> <p><b>Aanname:</b> Aanvaar dat</p> $\sum_{r=1}^k (r^2 - r) = \frac{k^3 - k}{3}$ <p><b>Induksie stap:</b> Om te bewys:</p> $\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} (r^2 - r) = \frac{(k+1)^3 - (k+1)}{3}$ <p>LHS=<math>\frac{k^3 - k}{3} + [(k+1)^2 - (k+1)]</math>  <math display="block">= \frac{k^3 - k + 3(k+1)^2 - 3(k+1)}{3} = \frac{k^3 + 2k + 3k^2}{3}</math>  <math display="block">= \frac{k(k^2 + 3k + 2)}{3} = \frac{k(k+2)(k+1)}{3}</math>  RHS=<math>\frac{(k+1)^3 - (k+1)}{3} = \frac{(k+1)^3 - (k+1)}{3} = \frac{(k+1)((k+1)^2 - 1)}{3} = \frac{k(k+2)(k+1)}{3}</math>  ∴ LHS=RHS vir <math>n = k + 1</math></p> <p><b>Slot:</b> Deur die beginsel van wiskundige induksie is die stelling waar vir alle <math>n \in \mathbb{N}</math>.</p>	<p>✓ ✓ <math>n = 1</math></p> <p>✓ ✓ Aanname</p> <p>✓ <math>\frac{k^3 - k}{3}</math> ✓ <math>(k+1)^2 - (k+1)</math></p> <p>✓ ✓ Bewerkings</p> <p>✓ LHS=RHS ✓ Conclusion / Slot</p> <p>[10 punte / marks]</p>

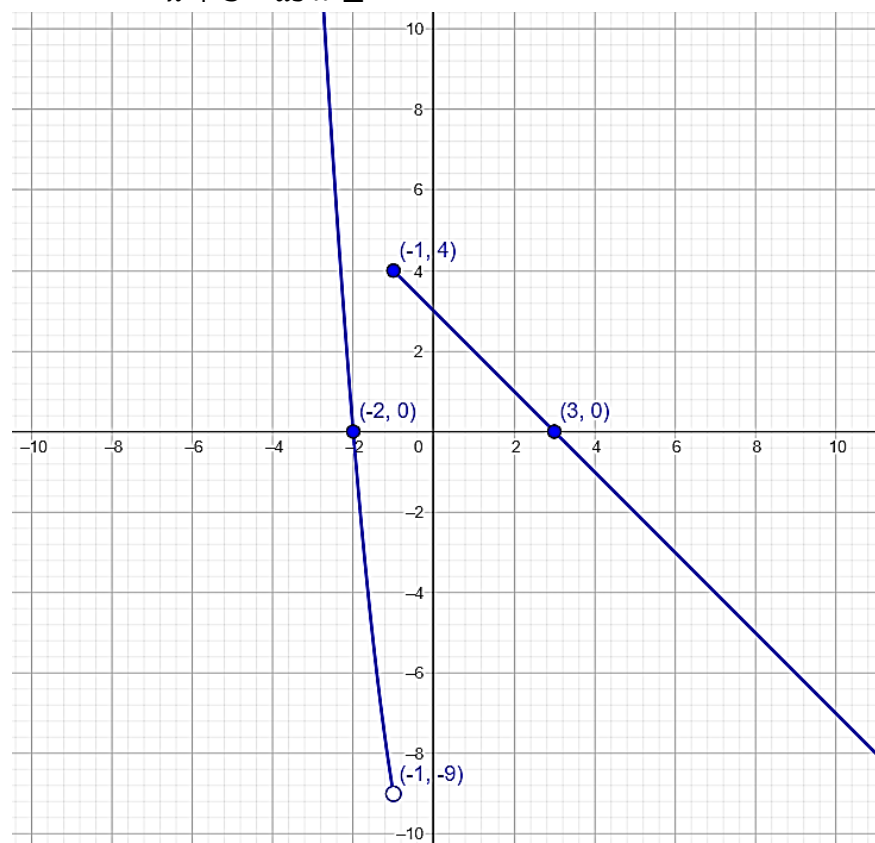
## Vraag / Question 4

[21 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
4.1	$\frac{x-2}{x^3+x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$ $x-2 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)x$ $x-2 = (A+B)x^2 + Cx + A$ <p><u>x = 0</u>: <math>-2 = A</math></p> <p><u>x<sup>2</sup></u>: <math>0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -(-2) = 2</math></p> <p><u>x</u>: <math>C = 1</math></p> $\frac{x-2}{x^3+x} = \frac{-2}{x} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1}$	<p>✓ Ontbind/ Decompose</p> <p>✓ Herskryf/ Rewrite</p> <p>✓ <math>A = -2</math></p> <p>✓✓ <math>B = 2</math></p> <p>✓✓ <math>C = 1</math></p> <p>✓ Final answer/ Finale antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[8 punte / marks]</b></p>
4.2.1	<p>Left and righthand limits at <math>x = -1</math>:</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 3x^2 - 12 = 3(-1)^2 - 12 = -9$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -x - k = 1 - k$ <p>Set limits equal / stel limiete gelyk:</p> $\therefore 1 - k = -9$ $\therefore k = 10$	<p>✓✓ linker limiet/ lefthand limit</p> <p>✓✓ regter limiet/ righthand limit</p> <p>✓ 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[5 punte / marks]</b></p>
4.2.2	<p>Nee / No</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} h'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 6x = -6$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} h'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -1 = -1$ <p>Limiete van hellings nie gelyk / Limits of derivatives not equal</p>	<p>✓ Nee / No</p> <p>✓✓ Limiet / Limits</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[3 punte / marks]</b></p>

4.2.3

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 12 & \text{as } x < -1 \\ -x + 3 & \text{as } x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$



- ✓  $(-2; 0)$
- ✓  $(-1; 4)$
- ✓  $(3; 0)$
- ✓  $(-1; -9)$
- ✓ Shape / Vorm

**[5 punte / marks]**

## Vraag / Question 5

[21 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
5.1.1	$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} =  \mathbf{u}   \mathbf{w}  \cos \theta$ $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = (1)(4) + (-2)(0) + (0)(-3) = 4$ $ \mathbf{u}  = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{5}$ $ \mathbf{w}  = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2 + (-3)^2} = 5$ $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}$ $\theta = 1.20 \text{ rad}$	<p>✓✓ punt product / dot product</p> <p>✓ Magnitudes / Groottes</p> <p>✓Bewerking / Compute</p> <p>✓1.205</p> <p><b>[5 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.1.2	$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= ((-2)(1) - (0)(2))\mathbf{i} - ((1)(1) - (0)(0))\mathbf{j} + ((1)(2) - (0)(-2))\mathbf{k}$ $= -2\mathbf{i} - 1\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ <p>Oppervlakte / Area:</p> $ -2\mathbf{i} - 1\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}  = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3\text{eenhede}^2$	<p>✓ Determinant</p> <p>✓✓ Compute</p> <p>✓✓ Answer</p> <p>✓✓ Compute area</p> <p><b>[7 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.2.1	$(2r)\theta = 2(r\theta) = 2s$	<p>✓✓ <math>2s</math></p> <p><b>[2 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.2.2	$\frac{1}{2}(2r)^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta\right) = 2A$	<p>✓✓ <math>2A</math></p> <p><b>[2 punte / marks]</b></p>
5.2	$(2 - 3x^2)^{12}$ <u>met/ with <math>r = 2</math>:</u> $\binom{12}{2} (2)^{12-2} (-3x^2)^2$ $= \binom{12}{2} 2^{10} (-3x)^2$ Koëffisiënt / Coefficient: $\binom{12}{2} (2)^{10} (-3)^2 = 608256$ $\therefore$ Koëffisiënt / Coefficient is 608256	<p>✓✓ <math>r = 2</math></p> <p>✓ Working / Bewerking</p> <p>✓✓ Answer / Antwoord</p> <p><b>[5 punte / marks]</b></p>

## Vraag / Question 6

[21 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
6.1.1	$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin^3(4x)] = 3\sin^2(4x) \cdot (\cos(4x) \cdot (4))$	✓ ✓ $3\sin^2(4x)$ ✓ $\cos(4x)$ ✓ 4 <b>[4 punte / marks]</b>
6.1.2	$D_x [\cos(4x) \cdot (4x^3 + \sqrt{x})]$ $= (-\sin(4x) \cdot (4)) \cdot (4x^3 + \sqrt{x}) + \cos(4x) \cdot (12x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})$	✓ ✓ $-\sin(4x) \cdot (4)$ ✓ $(4x^3 + \sqrt{x})$ ✓ $\cos(4x)$ ✓ ✓ $(12x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ <b>[6 punte / marks]</b>
6.1.3	$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{3x^2}{(5x^2 - 3)^2} \right]$ $= \frac{(6x)(5x^2 - 3)^2 - [2(5x^2 - 3)(10x)](3x^2)}{(5x^2 - 3)^4}$	✓ ✓ $(6x)(5x^2 - 3)^2$ ✓ ✓ $2(5x^2 - 3)(10x)$ ✓ $(3x^2)$ ✓ $(5x^2 - 3)^4$ <b>[6 punte / marks]</b>
6.2	$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$ $f(x) = 2x^3 - 16x - 46$ $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 16$ $x_1 = 2$ $x_2 = 9.75$ $x \approx 3.75775$	✓ $f'$ ✓ ✓ formula / substitute ✓ berekening ✓ 3.75775 <b>[5 punte / marks]</b>

## Vraag / Question 7

[17 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
7.1.1	<p>Vierkantvoltooiing / Complete the square:</p> $-x^2 + 2x = -(x^2 - 2x) = -(x^2 - 2x + (1)^2 - (1)^2)$ $= -((x - 1)^2 - 1) = 1 - (x - 1)^2$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}} dx = \text{bgsin}(x - 1) + k$	<p>✓✓ Vierkantsvoltooiing / Complete the square</p> <p>✓ Herskryf integraal / Rewrite integral</p> <p>✓✓ Answer / Antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[5 punte / marks]</b></p>
7.1.2	$\int \sec^2(2x) + \sec(-x) \cdot \tan(-x) dx$ $= \frac{\tan(2x)}{2} - \sec(-x) + k$	$\frac{\tan(2x)}{2} \checkmark \checkmark - \sec(-x) \checkmark + k \checkmark$ <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[4 punte / marks]</b></p>
7.1.3	$\int_0^{\frac{k}{3}} \frac{1}{(3x)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{12}$ $\left[ \frac{\arctan(3x)}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{k}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{12}$ $[\arctan(3x)]_0^{\frac{k}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\arctan(k) - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\therefore k = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$	<p>✓✓ <math>\frac{\arctan(3x)}{3}</math></p> <p>✓ bewerking / working</p> <p>✓ <math>\arctan(k) = \frac{\pi}{4}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>k = 1</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[5 punte / marks]</b></p>
7.2	$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (-4x^3 + 5) dx = -\frac{4x^4}{4} + 5x + k$ $\therefore f(x) = -x^4 + 5x + k$ $f(0) = -0^4 + 5(0) + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = 2$ $\therefore f(x) = -x^4 + 5x + 2$	<p>✓ Integreer / integrate</p> <p>✓ Bepaal konstant / determine constant</p> <p>✓ <math>f(x)</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[3 punte / marks]</b></p>

**Vraag / Question 8****[15 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
8.1.1	$V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^1 1-x^2 dx$ $\pi \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1$ $= \frac{4}{3} \pi$	✓ Formule / In vervang ✓ Integral / integraal  ✓✓ Integreer/ Inetgreer ✓ Calculation / Bewerking  ✓ Antwoord / Answer  <b>[6 punte / marks]</b>
8.1.2	'n Sfeer / a Sphere  Ja, 'n sfeer se volume is gegee deur $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ en $r = 1$ en gee dus dieselfde antwoord. / Yes, a sphere has volume $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ and $r = 1$ which gives the same answer.	sfeer /sphere✓  rede/ reason✓  <b>[2 punte / marks]</b>
8.1.3	It is a half circle / Dit is 'n halwe sirkel, $A = \frac{1}{2}(\pi(1)^2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$	✓✓ antwoord <b>[2 punte / marks]</b>
8.2	$\int_{-1}^0 [(-x+1) - \sqrt{1-x^2}] dx \quad \checkmark\checkmark$ $+ \int_0^1 [\sqrt{1-x^2} - (-x+1)] dx \quad \checkmark\checkmark$ Heeltemal korrek / entirely correct ✓	<b>[5 punte / marks]</b>

**- EINDE VAN DIE MEMORANDUM / END OF THE MEMORANDUM -**