

α -WISKUNDE

**Graad 10 Alpha Wiskunde/ Alpha Mathematics
June 2025**

MEMORANDUM

Totaal / Total: 130 punte / marks

**Eksaminator / Examiner: Marco Botha
Moderator: Annelize Lippert**

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

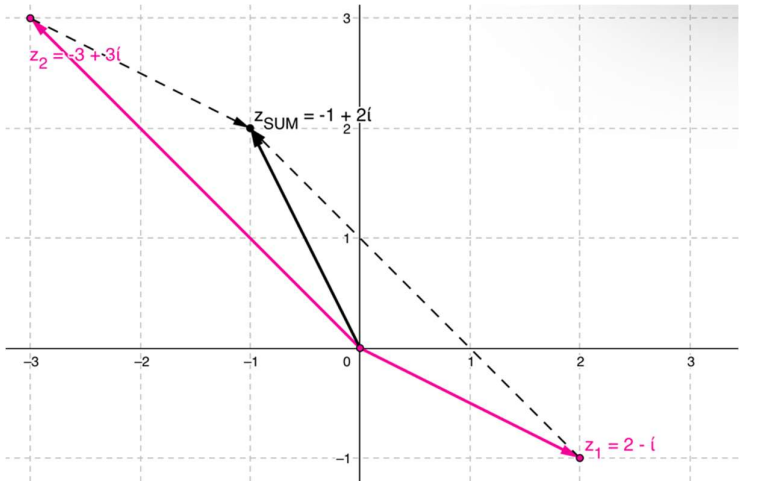
Vraag / Question 1**[10 punte / marks]**

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

NR. NO	ANTWOORD ANSWER	BEREKENINGE (nie vir nasien doeleindes nie) CALCULATIONS (not for marking purpose)	PUNTE MARKS
1.1	D	$\sqrt{-2} = \sqrt{-1 \times 2} = \sqrt{-1}\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}i$	2
1.2	B	1. Ja / Yes. Definisie / Definition 2. Nee / No, Skalaar / Scalar 3. Ja / No, Definisie / Definition 4. Nee / No. Probeer / Try $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	2
1.3	D	Teorie / theory	2
1.4	C	$z^* = i - 3$	2
1.5	C	AB en B het dieselfde dimensie / has the same dimension	2
1.6	C	$g(f(1)) = g(2) = 1$	2
1.7	B	$v = -\frac{1}{2}u \therefore (x; -2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}; -2\right) \therefore x = \frac{1}{2}$	2
1.8	D	Teorie / theory	2
1.9	D	$Im(2 - 6i) = -6$	2
1.10	B	$\frac{1}{i} = -i$	2

Vraag / Question 2**[27 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
2.1.a)	$x^2 + 3 = 0$ $x^2 - (-3) = 0$ $(x - \sqrt{3}i)(x + \sqrt{3}i) = 0$ $x = \pm\sqrt{3}i$	✓ Metode / Method ✓ $\pm\sqrt{3}i$ [2 punte / marks]
2.1.b)	$\frac{4-i}{i} = xi - 1$ $\frac{4-i}{i} = \frac{4-i}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{4i-i^2}{i^2} = -4i - 1$ $\therefore x = -4$	✓ $4i - i^2$ ✓ $-4i - 1$ ✓ Finale antwoord/ Final answer [3 punte / marks]
2.2a)	$a + b$ $= (1 + 2i) + (-2 - 5i)$ $= 1 + 2i - 2 - 5i$ $= -1 - 3i$	✓ -1 ✓ $-3i$ [2 punte / marks]
2.2.b)	$a \times b$ $= (1 + 2i)(-2 - 5i)$ $= -2 - 5i - 4i - 10i^2$ $= -9i - 2 - 10(-1)$ $= 8 - 9i$	✓ Maal / multiply ✓ $i^2 = -1$ ✓ 8 ✓ $-9i$ [4 punte / marks]
2.2 c)	$\frac{ab}{1+i}$ $= \frac{8-9i}{1+i}$ $= \frac{8-9i}{1+i} \times \frac{1-i}{1-i}$ $= \frac{(8-9i)(1-i)}{1-i^2}$ $= \frac{(8-9i)(1-i)}{1-i^2} = \frac{8-9i-8i+9i^2}{1-i^2} = \frac{8-17i-9}{1+1}$ $= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{17}{2}i$	✓ $1 - i$ ✓ $i^2 = -1$ ✓ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $-\frac{17}{2}i$ [4 punte / marks]

2.2 d)	$i^{209}b^2$ $= i(-2 - 5i)^2$ $= i(4 + 25i^2 + 20i)$ $= -21i + 20i^2$ $= -20 - 21i$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $i^{209} = i$ ✓ Bewerking / Working ✓ -20 ✓ $-21i$ <p style="text-align: right;">[4 punte / marks]</p>
2.3	$Re(2z) = 4$ $Re(2a + 2bi) = 4$ $2a = 4$ $\therefore a = 2$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{5}$ $a^2 + b^2 = 5$ $(2)^2 + b^2 = 5$ $b^2 = 1$ $\therefore b = \pm 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓✓ $a = 2$ ✓ Bewerking / Working ✓ $b = \pm 1$ Maks 3 indien slegs een antwoord vir b / Maximum 3 marks, if only one solution for b <p style="text-align: right;">[4 punte / marks]</p>
2.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ z_1 ✓ z_2 ✓ $z_1 + z_2$ ✓ Final antwoord/ Final answer <p style="text-align: right;">[4 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 3**[15 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
3.1.a)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A_y = A_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ a & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-5) - (5)(a) = -5 - 5a$ $\det A = A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(1) - (1)(a) = 1 - a$ $\frac{-5 - 5a}{1 - a} = 10$ $\therefore -5 - 5a = 10 - 10a$ $\therefore 5a = 15$ $\therefore a = 3$	<p>✓✓ determinante / determinants</p> <p>✓ metode/ method</p> <p>✓ $a = 3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[4 punte / marks]</p>
3.1 b)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A = A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(1) - (1)(-1) = 2$ $\det A_y = A_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-5) - (5)(1) = -10$ $y = -\frac{10}{2} = -5$	<p>✓ 2</p> <p>✓ -10</p> <p>✓ -5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[3 punte / marks]</p>
3.2 a)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$	<p>✓ 1 1 1</p> <p>✓ 1 -1 2</p> <p>✓ 5 0 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[3 punte / marks]</p>
3.2 b)	$ A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $= (6 - 0) - (-6 - 10) + (0 - (-5)) = 27$ $ A_x = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 3(6 - 0) - (-12 + 2) + (0 - 1) = 27$ $\therefore x = \frac{ A_x }{ A } = \frac{27}{27} = 1$	<p>✓✓ A</p> <p>✓✓ A_x</p> <p>✓ $x = 1$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[5 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 4**[20 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
4.1 a)	$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
4.1 b)	$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+6 & -3+12 \\ -2+8 & 6+16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 6 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
4.1 c)	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2-3 \\ 4-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
4.1 d)	Onmoontlik / Impossible <i>B</i> is 'n 2×1 matriks, en <i>A</i> is 'n 2×2 matriks. Die bewerking is onmoontlik want die aantal kolomme in die eerste matrikse is nie dieselfde as die hoeveelheid rye van die tweede matriks nie / because the number of columns in the first matrix is not the same as the number of rows of the second matrix	✓ Onmoontlik / Impossible ✓ Rede / Reason [2 punte / marks]
4.1 e)	Onmoontlik / Impossible Die dimensies moet dieselfde wees om af te trek / Their dimensions need to be the same to subtract	✓ Onmoontlik / Impossible ✓ Rede / Reason [2 punte / marks]
4.1 f)	Onmoontlik / Impossible Dit moet 'n vierkantige matriks wees / It needs to be a square matrix. OF / OR Dit is nie 'n 2×2 of 3×3 matriks nie / It is not a 2×2 or 3×3 matrix.	✓ Onmoontlik / Impossible ✓ Rede / Reason [2 punte / marks]
4.1 g)	$\dim(C) = 1 \times 2$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
4.1 h)	$a_{21} = 2$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
4.2 a)	$ F = 0 - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 0$ $= 0 - 1(0 - 0) + 0$ $= 0$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
4.2 b)	<p>Nee / No</p> <p>Die hoofmatriks, F, se determinant is nul, en met Cramer se reël deel ons met hierdie waarde. Daar kan nie met 'n nul gedeel word nie.</p> <p>/</p> <p>Die matrix, F's determinant is zero, and when using Cramer's rule we divide with this value. You can not divide by zero.</p>	<p>✓ Nee/ No</p> <p>✓ Rede / Reason</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 5**[10 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
5.	$\frac{5x - 2}{(x - 1)(x^2 - 3x + 2)} \equiv \frac{5x - 2}{(x - 2)(x - 1)^2}$ $\equiv \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 1} + \frac{C}{(x - 1)^2}$ $5x - 2 \equiv A(x - 1)^2 + B(x - 1)(x - 2) + C(x - 2)$ <p>Stel / set $x = 1$: $3 = -C$ $\therefore C = -3$</p> <p>Stel / set $x = 2$: $8 = A$ $\therefore A = 8$</p> <p>Kyk na/ Look at x^2: $0x^2 = (A + B)x^2$ $\therefore B = -A$ $\therefore B = -8$</p> $\therefore \frac{5x - 2}{(x - 1)(x^2 - 3x + 2)} \equiv \frac{8}{x - 2} - \frac{8}{x - 1} - \frac{3}{(x - 1)^2}$	<p>✓Faktoriseer/Factorise ✓✓ Ontbind / Decompose</p> <p>✓Vermenigvuldig met KGV / Multiply with LCD</p> <p>✓ $C = -3$</p> <p>✓✓ $A = 8$</p> <p>✓✓ $B = -8$</p> <p>✓Antwoord/ Answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[10 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 6**[22 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
6.1 a)	$f(0) = 1$	✓ [1 punte / marks]
6.1 b)	$f(f(3)) = f(2) = 1.5$ of/or $\frac{3}{2}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
6.1 c)	$f(2f(1)) = f(2) = 1.5$ of/or $\frac{3}{2}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
6.2	$g(x) = 2 - x^4$ en / and $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{1}{5}} + \frac{3}{x} + x$ OF / OR $g(x) = x^4$ en / and $f(x) = 2(2-x)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \frac{3}{(2-x)^{\frac{1}{5}}} + 2 - x$ OF / OR $g(x) = \sqrt[5]{2-x^4}$ en / and $f(x) = 2x + \frac{3}{x} + x^5$	✓ f ✓ g Onthou / Remember: $x^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{x}$ [2 punte / marks]
6.3		✓ $(-2; 0)$ ✓ $(-2; -4)$ ✓ Oop kol/ open dot ✓✓ Vorm / Shape [5 punte / marks]
6.4 a)	$AO = OB = 4 \text{ cm}$ (radiusse) $AC = AO - OC = 4 - 3 = 1 \text{ cm}$	✓ [1 punte / marks]
6.4 b)	$AB = r\theta = AO \times \theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ cm}$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
6.4 c)	$CD = r\theta = OC \times \theta = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi \text{ cm}$ $ACDB = AB + DB + CD + AC = AB + CD + 2AC$ $= AB + CD + 2(1 \text{ cm})$ $= \frac{4\pi}{3} + \pi + 2 = \frac{7\pi}{3} + 2 = 9.33$	<p>✓ CD</p> <p>✓ Antwoord/ Answer</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>
6.5 a)	$s = r\theta = 4\pi$ $\therefore \theta = \frac{4\pi}{r}$	<p>✓</p> <p>[1 punte / marks]</p>
6.5 b)	$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 4\pi$ $\therefore r^2\theta = 8\pi$ $r^2\left(\frac{4\pi}{r}\right) = 8\pi$ $4\pi r = 8\pi$ $\therefore r = 2$ <p>And so / en so:</p> $\therefore \theta = \frac{4\pi}{r} = \frac{4\pi}{2} = 2\pi$	<p>✓ $r = 2$</p> <p>✓ $\theta = 2\pi$</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>
6.5 c)	$\theta = \frac{4\pi}{r} = \frac{4\pi}{2} = 2\pi \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 360^\circ$	<p>✓✓</p> <p>[2 punte / marks]</p>

Vraag / Question 7**[16 punte / marks]**

NR. NO	ANTWOORD / ANSWER	PUNTE / MARKS
7 a)	$a - 2c$ $= (-2; 3) - 2\left(1; \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= (-2 - 2; 3 - 1)$ $= (-4; 2)$	✓ -4 ✓ 2 [2 punte / marks]
7 b)	$a \cdot b = (-2)(2) + (3)(3) = -4 + 9 = 5$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]
7 c)	$ a = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$	✓ [1 punte / marks]
7 d)	$\cos\theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{ a b }$ $\cos\theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{13}\sqrt{13}} = \frac{5}{13}$ $\theta = \text{bgcos}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) = 1.176$	✓ Formule / Formula ✓ In vervang/ Substitution ✓ Answer / Antwoord [3 punte / marks]
7 e)	$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = 0.464$	✓ ✓ [2 punte / marks]
7 f)	$\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}; \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)$	✓ ✓ [2 punte / marks]
7 g)	$a \cdot d = (-2)(3) + (3)(y) = 0$ $3y = 6$ $\therefore y = 2$	✓ Stel gelyk aan nul / set equal to one ✓ $y = 2$ [2 punte / marks]
7 h)	$2c = 2\left(1; \frac{1}{2}\right) = (2; 1)$	✓✓ [2 punte / marks]

- EINDE VAN DIE MEMORANDUM / END OF THE MEMORANDUM -