

Soek jy 'n fantastiese tutor?

www.teachme2.com/matriek





basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE/
NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

GRADE 12/GRAAD 12

MATHEMATICS P2/WISKUNDE V2

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 150

**These marking guidelines consist of 24 pages.
*Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 24 bladsye.***

NOTE:

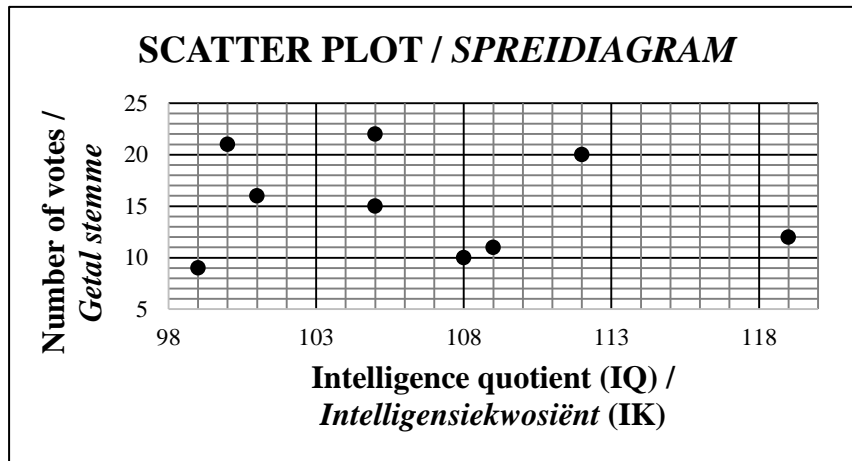
- If a candidate answers a question **TWICE**, only mark the **FIRST** attempt.
- If a candidate has crossed out an attempt of a question and not redone the question, mark the crossed out version.
- Consistent accuracy applies in **ALL** aspects of the marking memorandum. Stop marking at the second calculation error.
- Assuming answers/values in order to solve a problem is **NOT** acceptable.

NOTA:

- As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag **TWEE KEER** beantwoord, merk slegs die **EERSTE** poging.
- As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek en nie oordoen nie, merk die doodgetrekte poging.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid word in **ALLE** aspekte van die memorandum toegepas. Hou op nasien by die tweede berekeningsfout.
- Aanvaar van antwoorde/waardes om 'n probleem op te los, word **NIE** toegelaat nie.

| GEOMETRY/MEETKUNDE | |
|---------------------------|--|
| S | A mark for a correct statement (A statement mark is independent of a reason) |
| | <i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte bewering</i> (<i>'n Punt vir 'n bewering is onafhanklik van die rede</i>) |
| R | A mark for the correct reason (A reason mark may only be awarded if the statement is correct) |
| | <i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte rede</i> (<i>'n Punt word slegs vir die rede toegeken as die bewering korrek is</i>) |
| S/R | Award a mark if statement AND reason are both correct |
| | <i>Ken 'n punt toe as die bewering EN rede beide korrek is</i> |

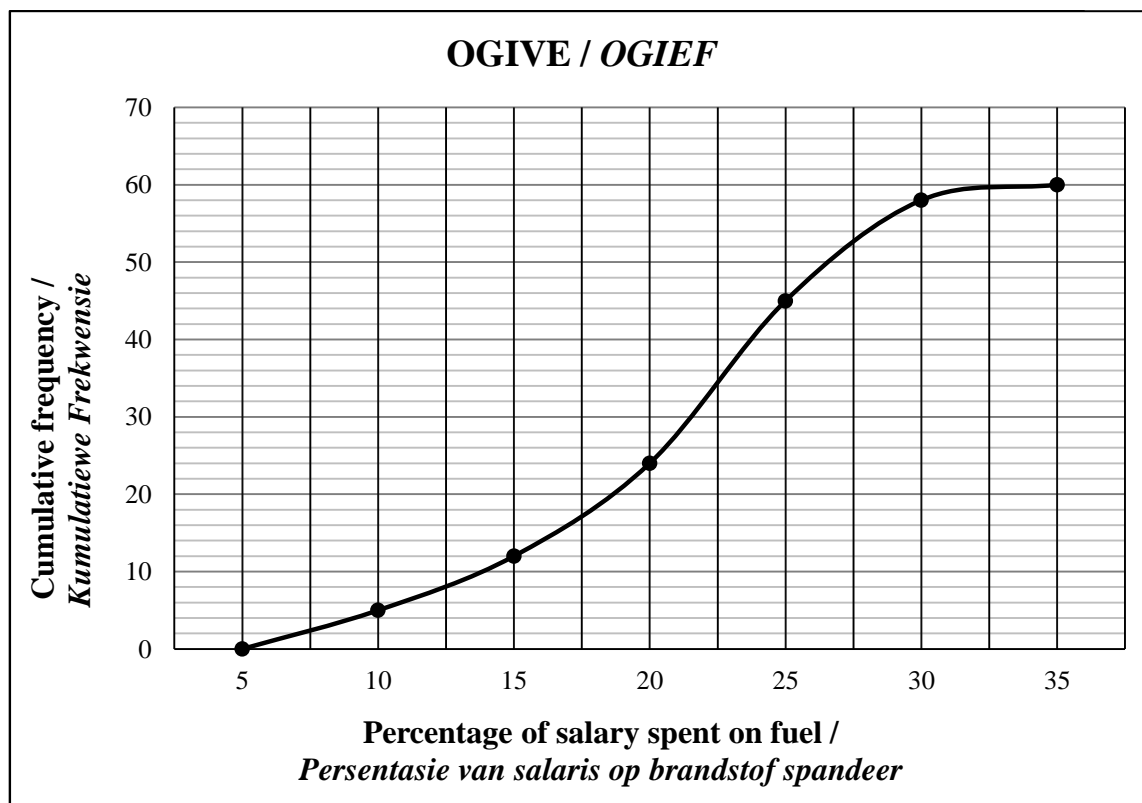
QUESTION/VRAAG 1



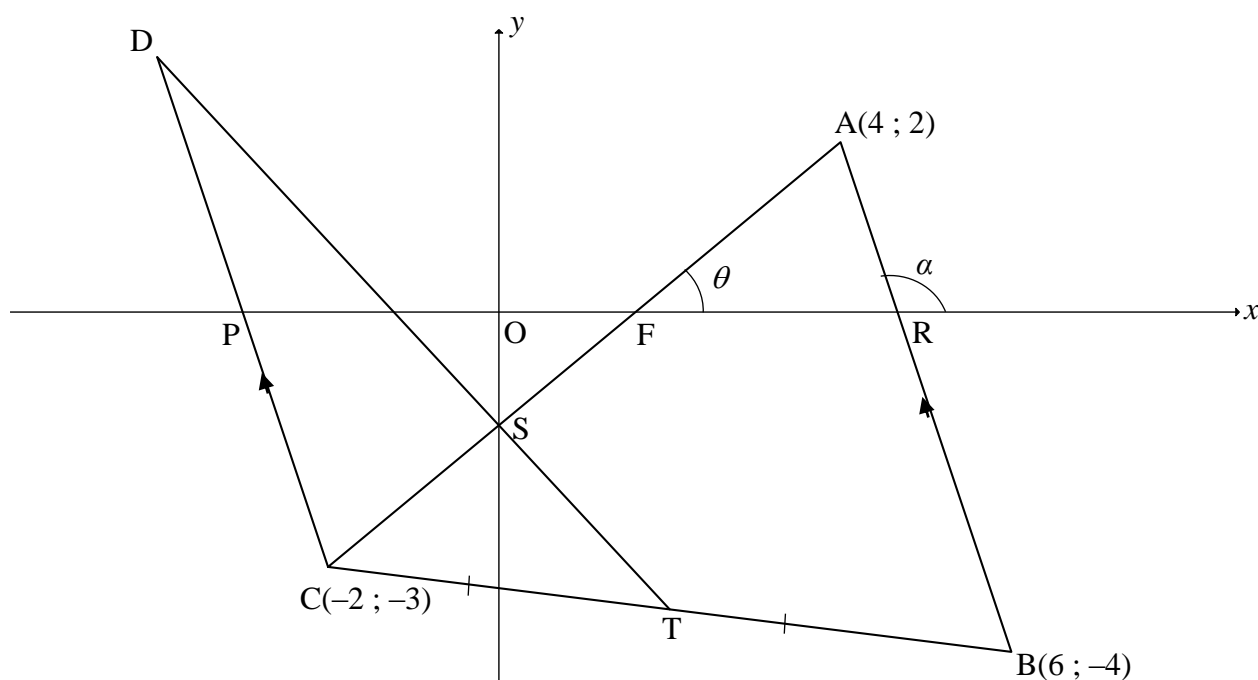
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Popularity score (x) <i>Gewildheidspunt (x)</i> | 32 | 89 | 35 | 82 | 50 | 59 | 81 | 40 | 79 | 65 |
| Number of votes (y) <i>Getal stemme (y)</i> | 9 | 22 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 16 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1.1.1 | $\bar{y} = \frac{155}{10}$ $= 15,5$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ 155 ✓ answer (2) |
| 1.1.2 | SD = 4,59 | ✓ answer (1) |
| 1.2 | $\bar{y} - SD$ $= 15,5 - 4,59$ $= 10,91$ $\therefore 10 - 2 = 8 \text{ learners}$ | ✓ value of $\bar{y} - SD$ ✓ answer (2) |
| 1.3 | $a = 1,7709...$ $b = 0,2243...$ $\hat{y} = 1,77 + 0,22x$ | ✓ a ✓ b ✓ equation (3) |
| 1.4 | $\hat{y} = 1,77 + 0,22(72)$ $= 17,61$ $\approx 18 \text{ votes}$ <p>OR/OF</p> $\hat{y} = 17,92 \approx 18 \text{ votes}$ | ✓ substitution ✓ answer (2) ✓✓ answer (2) |
| 1.5.1 | Points are all scattered therefore low correlation and unrealistic prediction./ <i>Punte is versprei daarom 'n lae korrelasie en onrealistiese voorspelling.</i> | ✓ R (1) |
| 1.5.2 | $r = 0,98$ /correlation very strong/ <i>korrelasie baie sterk</i> \therefore a reliable prediction/ <i>'n betroubare voorspelling</i> | ✓ S (1) |
| [12] | | |

QUESTION/VRAAG 2

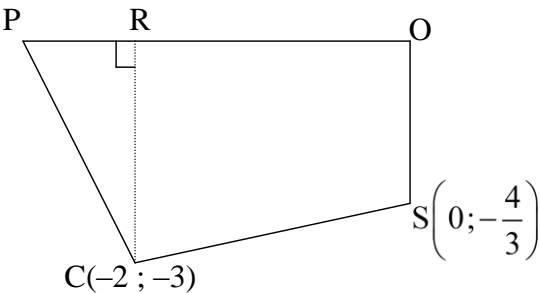
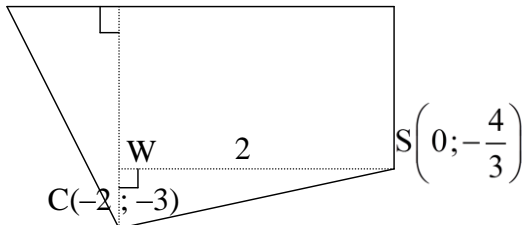


| | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 2.1 | 60 employees | ✓ answer (A) | (1) |
| 2.2 | $20 < x \leq 25$ | ✓ answer | (1) |
| 2.3 | $60 - 34 = 26$ employees <div>ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ 34 ✓ answer | (2) |
| 2.4 | $\text{Salary} = \frac{100}{7} \times 2400$ $\text{Salary} = \text{R}34\,285,71$ <div>ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ method ✓ answer | (2) |
| 2.5 | \therefore Ogive/Cumulative frequency graph will shift to the right/will become steeper. \therefore Ogief/Kumulatiewe frekwensie grafiek sal na regs skuif/sal steiler wees. | ✓✓ answer | (2) |
| [8] | | | |

QUESTION/VRAAG 3

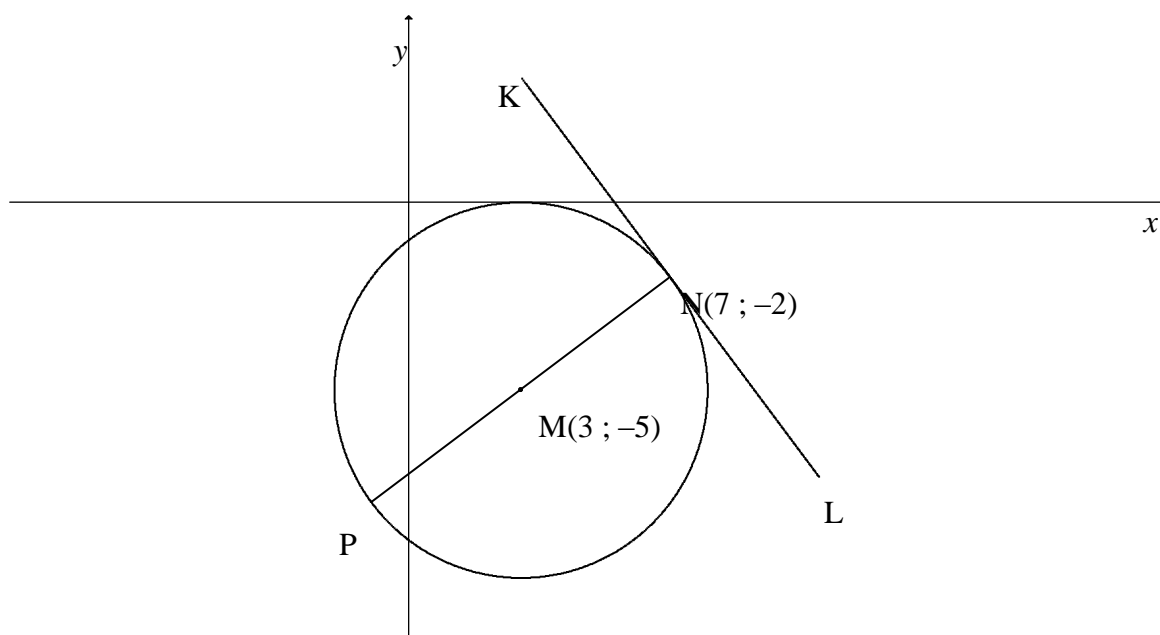
| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 3.1.1 | $m_{AB} = \frac{2 - (-4)}{4 - 6}$ OR $m_{AB} = \frac{-4 - 2}{6 - 4}$ $m_{AB} = -3$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ substitution ✓ answer (2) |
| 3.1.2 | $\tan \alpha = m_{AB} = -3$ $\alpha = 108,43^\circ$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ $\tan \alpha = m_{AB} = -3$ ✓ answer (2) |
| 3.1.3 | $T\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ $T\left(\frac{-2 + 6}{2}; \frac{-3 - 4}{2}\right)$ $T\left(2; \frac{-7}{2}\right)$ | ✓ $x_T = 2$ ✓ $y_T = \frac{-7}{2}$ (2) |
| 3.1.4 | $5(0) - 6y = 8$ $y = -\frac{4}{3}$ $S\left(0; \frac{-4}{3}\right)$ | ✓ $x_S = 0$ ✓ $y_S = \frac{-4}{3}$ (2) |
| 3.2 | $m_{CD} = m_{AB} = -3$ $-3 = -3(-2) + c$ OR $y - (-3) = -3(x - (-2))$ $c = -9$ $y = -3x - 9$ $y = -3x - 9$ | ✓ gradient ✓ substitution of $C(-2; -3)$ ✓ equation (3) |

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 3.3.1 | $5x - 6y = 8$ $y = \frac{5}{6}x - \frac{8}{6}$ $\tan \theta = m_{AC} = \frac{5}{6}$ $\theta = 39,81^\circ$ $\hat{A} = 108,43^\circ - 39,81^\circ$ $= 68,62^\circ$ $\hat{DCA} = 68,62^\circ$ [alt \angle s ; DC AB] | $\checkmark \tan \theta = m_{AC} = \frac{5}{6}$ $\checkmark \theta = 39,81^\circ$ $\checkmark \hat{A} = 68,62^\circ$ \checkmark answer (4) |
| 3.3.2 | $P(-3;0)$ and $F(1,6;0)$ Area POSC = Area ΔFPC – Area ΔOFS $= \frac{1}{2}(4,6)(3) - \frac{1}{2}(1,6)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $= 6,9 - 1,07$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ OR/OF $P(-3;0)$ $FC = \sqrt{\left(-2 - \frac{8}{5}\right)^2 + (-3 - 0)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}$ $\text{Area } \Delta PFC = \frac{1}{2}(PF)(FC)\sin \hat{OFS}$ $= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39,81^\circ$ $= 6,90$ $\text{Area } \Delta OFS = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $= 1,07$ $\text{Area POSC} = 6,90 - 1,07$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ OR/OF | $\checkmark P(-3;0)$ \checkmark method $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(4,6)(3)$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(1,6)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ \checkmark answer (5) $\checkmark P(-3;0)$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39,81^\circ$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ \checkmark method \checkmark answer (5) |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| |  <p>P(-3;0)</p> <p>Area of POSC = Area of OSCR + Area of $\triangle PRC$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} + 3 \right) \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 3)$ $= \frac{35}{6}$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ <p>OR/ OF</p>  <p>P(-3;0)</p> <p>Area POSC = Area ROSW + Area $\triangle PRC$ + Area $\triangle WSC$</p> $= \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) (2) + \frac{1}{2} (1)(3) + \frac{1}{2} (2) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)$ $= \frac{35}{6}$ $= 5,83 \text{ units}^2$ <p>OR/OF</p> | <p>✓ P(-3;0)</p> <p>✓ method</p> <p>✓ $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} + 3 \right) \times 2$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2} (1 \times 3)$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>✓ P(-3;0)</p> <p>✓ method</p> <p>✓ $\frac{1}{2} (1)(3)$</p> <p>✓ $\left(\frac{4}{3} \right) (2) + \frac{1}{2} (2) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(5)</p> |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | $P(-3;0)$ $\text{Area of } \triangle PSC = \frac{1}{2}(PC)(CS) \sin \hat{DCA}$ $= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{10})\left(\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}\right) \sin 68,62^\circ$ $= 3,833..$ $\text{Area of } \triangle POS = \frac{1}{2}(PO)(OS)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(3)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $= 2$ $\text{Area POSC} = 3,833... + 2$ $= 5,83\text{units}^2$ | $\checkmark P(-3;0)$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{10})\left(\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}\right) \sin 68,62^\circ$ $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(3)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\checkmark \text{ method}$ $\checkmark \text{ answer}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p> |
| | | [20] |

QUESTION/VRAAG 4



| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 4.1 | $P(x; y); N(7; -2); M(3; -5)$ $\frac{x+7}{2}=3 \quad \frac{y-2}{2}=-5$ $x=-1 \quad y=-8$ $P(-1; -8)$ | $\checkmark \quad x_p = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad y_p = -8$ (2) |
| 4.2.1 | $r^2 = (7-3)^2 + (-2-(-5))^2$ OR/OR $r^2 = (-1-3)^2 + (-8-(-5))^2$ $r^2 = 25$ $(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 25$ | \checkmark substitution into distance formula $\checkmark \quad (x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2$ $\checkmark \quad r^2 = 25$ (3) |
| 4.2.2 | $m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{-5-(-2)}{3-7} = \frac{3}{4}$ $m_{\text{tangent}} = -\frac{4}{3}$ [radius \perp tangent/raaklyn \perp radius] $-2 = -\frac{4}{3}(7) + c$ OR $y-(-2) = -\frac{4}{3}(x-7)$ $c = \frac{22}{3}$ $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}$ | \checkmark substitution $\checkmark \quad m_{\text{radius}} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $\checkmark \quad m_{\text{tangent}} = -\frac{4}{3}$ \checkmark substitution of m and $N(7; -2)$ \checkmark equation (5) |
| 4.3 | $-8 = -\frac{4}{3}(-1) + c$ $\therefore c = -\frac{28}{3}$ $-\frac{28}{3} < k < \frac{22}{3}$ | \checkmark subst m and P \checkmark value of c $\checkmark \checkmark$ answer (4) |

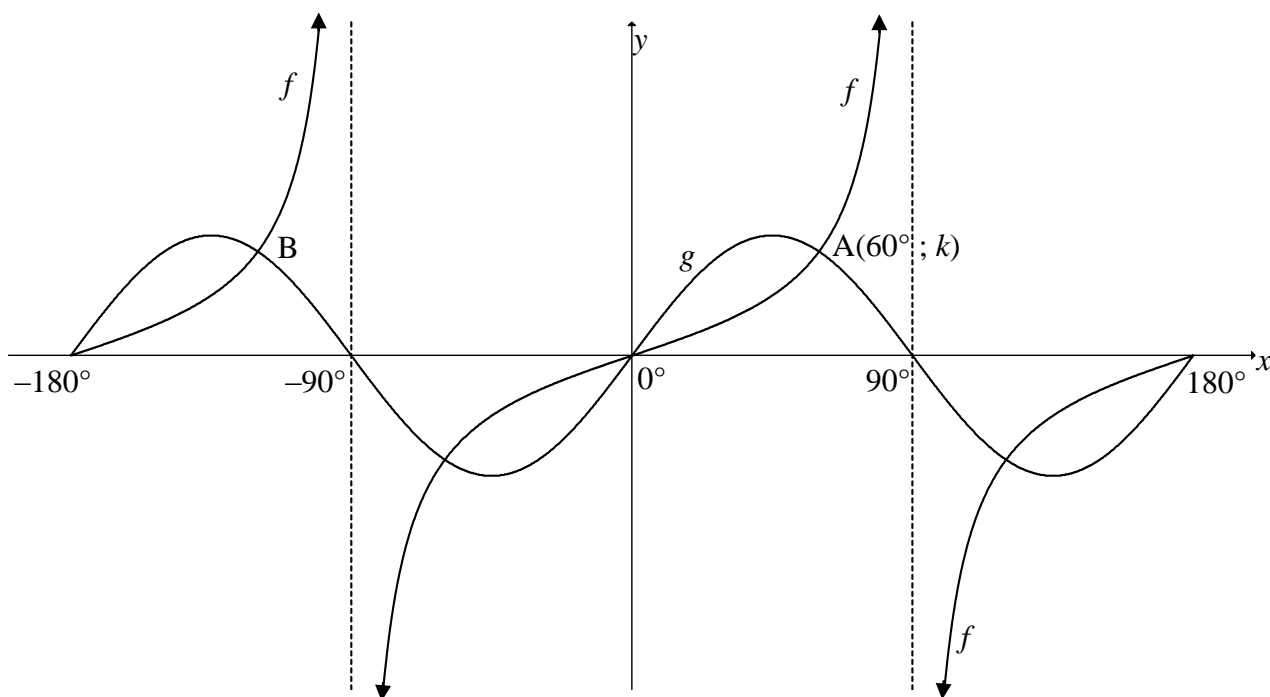
| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 4.4.1 | $AB^2 = AM^2 - MB^2$ $AB^2 = \left[(t-3)^2 + (t+5)^2 \right] - 5^2$ $= t^2 - 6t + 9 + t^2 + 10t + 25 - 25$ $AB = \sqrt{2t^2 + 4t + 9}$ | ✓ substitution into Pythagoras ✓ simplification (A) (2) |
| 4.4.2 | $t = \frac{-4}{2(2)}$ $= -1$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ <p>OR/OF</p> $4t + 4 = 0$ $t = -1$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ <p>OR/OF</p> <p>Length of $AB = \sqrt{2t^2 + 4t + 9}$</p> $= \sqrt{2\left(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}\right)}$ $= \sqrt{2\left[(t+1)^2 + \frac{7}{2}\right]}$ $= \sqrt{2(t+1)^2 + 7}$ <p>Minimum at $t = -1$</p> $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ | ✓ substitution into correct formula ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4) ✓ derivative = 0 ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4) ✓ completing of the square ✓ $t = -1$ ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4) |
| | | [20] |

QUESTION/VRAAG 5

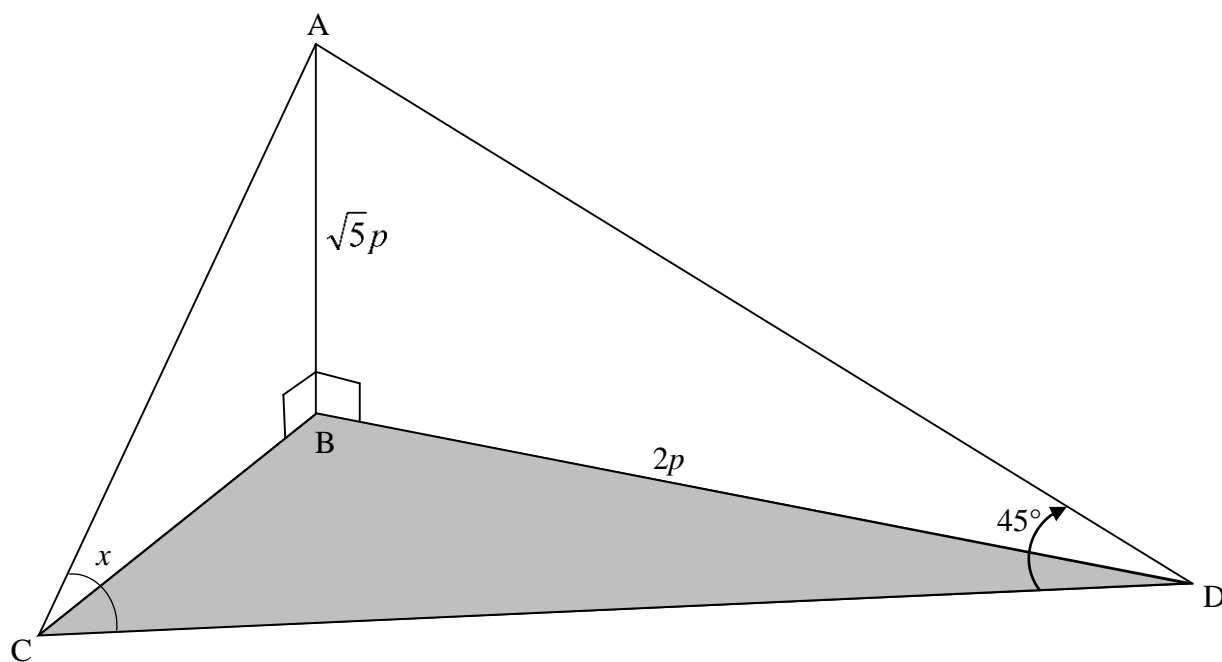
| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 5.1.1 | $\sin(360^\circ + x)$ $= \sin x$ | $\checkmark + \checkmark \sin x$ (2) |
| 5.1.2 | $x\text{-coordinate} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{13})^2 - (-3)^2}$ $= -2$ $\tan x = \frac{-3}{-2}$ $= \frac{3}{2}$ OR/OF $x\text{-coordinate} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{13})^2 - (3)^2}$ $= 2$ $\tan x = \frac{3}{2}$ | $\checkmark\checkmark$ substitution \checkmark method $\checkmark\checkmark$ substitution \checkmark method (3) |
| 5.1.3 | $\cos(180^\circ + x)$ $= -\cos x$ | $\checkmark - \checkmark \cos x$ (2) |
| 5.2 | $\frac{\cos(90^\circ + \theta)}{\sin(\theta - 180^\circ) + 3\sin(-\theta)}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{\sin(-(180^\circ - \theta)) - 3\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{-\sin \theta - 3\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{-4\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{1}{4}$ | $\checkmark - \sin \theta$ $\checkmark - 3\sin \theta$ $\checkmark - \sin \theta$ \checkmark simplification \checkmark answer (5) |

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 5.5.1 | $16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x$ $= 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x (2 \cos^2 x - 1)$ $= 4 \sin 2x (\cos 2x)$ $= 2 \sin 4x$ <p>OR/OF</p> $16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x$ $= 16 \cos^2 x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$ $= 8 (2 \cos^2 x - 1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$ $= 4 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x$ $= 2 \sin 4x$ | <p>✓ factorisation</p> <p>✓ $4 \sin 2x$ ✓ $\cos 2x$</p> <p>✓ double angle</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>✓ factorisation</p> <p>✓ $4 \sin 2x$ ✓ $\cos 2x$</p> <p>✓ double angle</p> <p>(4)</p> |
| 5.5.2 | $16 \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - 8 \sin x \cdot \cos x = 2 \sin 4x$ <p>Minimum at $x = 67,5^\circ$</p> | <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(1)</p> |
| | | [30] |

QUESTION/VRAAG 6



| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| 6.1 | 180° | ✓ answer (1) |
| 6.2.1 | $k = \sqrt{3} = 1,73$ | ✓ answer (1) |
| 6.2.2 | $B(-120^\circ; \sqrt{3})$ | ✓ $x = -120^\circ$ (1) |
| 6.3 | Range of g : $y \in [-2; 2]$ Range of $2g(x)$: $y \in [-4; 4]$ OR/OF <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> Range of g : $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ Range of $2g(x)$: $-4 \leq y \leq 4$ | ✓ $y \in [-2; 2]$ ✓ answer (2) ✓ $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ ✓ answer (2) |
| 6.4 | $x \in [-65^\circ; -5^\circ]$ OR/OF $-65^\circ \leq x \leq -5^\circ$ | ✓✓ $x \in [-65^\circ; -5^\circ]$ (2) ✓✓ $-65^\circ \leq x \leq -5^\circ$ (2) |
| 6.5 | $\sin x \cdot \cos x = p$ $4 \sin x \cdot \cos x = 4p$ $2 \sin 2x = 4p$ $4p = \pm 2$ $\therefore p = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ANSWER ONLY: Full marks</div> | ✓ $2 \sin 2x = 4p$ ✓ $4p = \pm 2$ ✓ answers (3) |
| [10] | | |

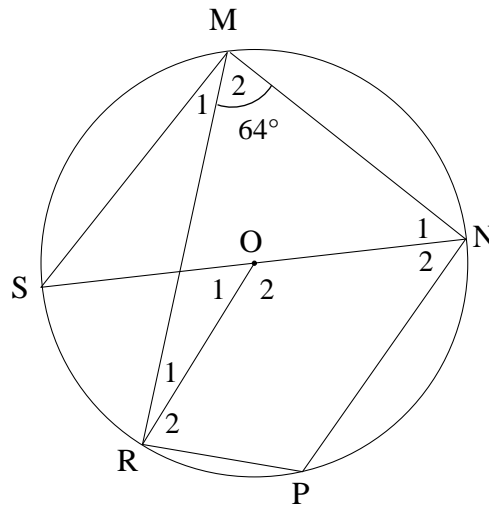
QUESTION/VRAAG 7

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 7.1 | $AD^2 = AB^2 + BD^2$ $AD^2 = (\sqrt{5}p)^2 + (2p)^2$ $AD^2 = 9p^2$ $AD = 3p$ | ✓ substitution in Pythagoras ✓ answer (2) |
| 7.2 | $\frac{CD}{\sin(135^\circ - x)} = \frac{3p}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p \sin(135^\circ - x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin 135^\circ \cos x - \cos 135^\circ \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin 45^\circ \cos x + \cos 45^\circ \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{2} \sin x}$ | ✓ correct use of sine rule ✓ $135^\circ - x$ ✓ compound angle ✓ special values ✓ factorisation (5) |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 7.3 | $\text{Area } \triangle ADC = \frac{1}{2}(AD)(CD)\sin\hat{ADC}$ $= \frac{1}{2}(3p)\left(\frac{3p(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{2}\sin x}\right)(\sin 45^\circ)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(30)\left(\frac{30(\sin 110^\circ + \cos 110^\circ)}{\sqrt{2}\sin 110^\circ}\right)\sin 45^\circ$ $= 143,11m^2$ | <p>✓ correct use of area rule</p> <p>✓ substitution in area rule</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| [10] | | |

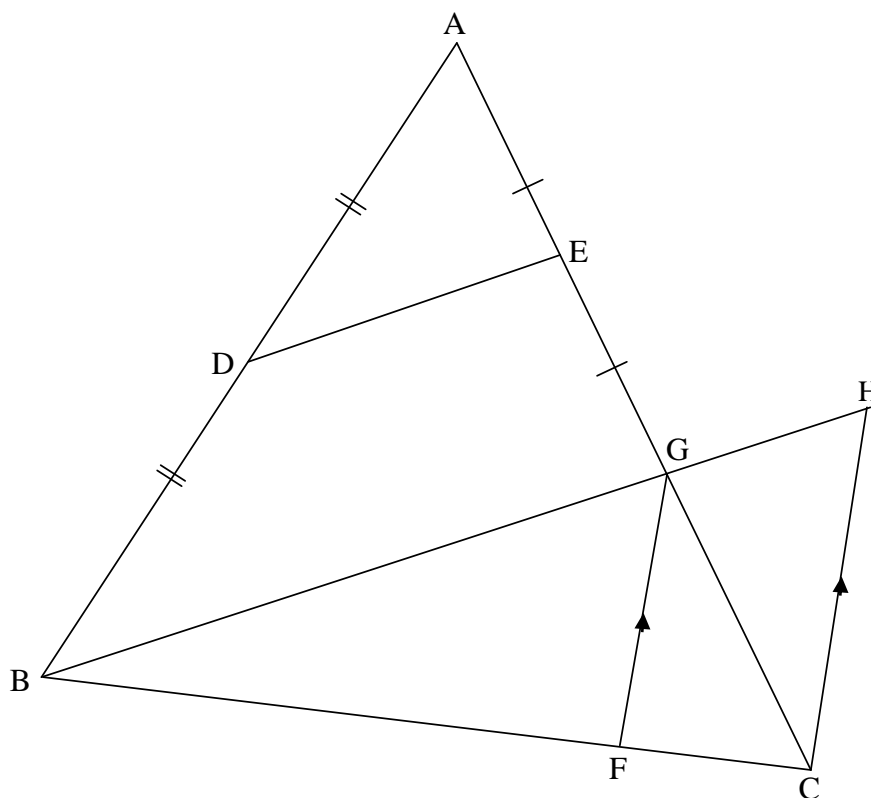
QUESTION/VRAAG 8

8.1



| | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| 8.1.1 | $\hat{P} = 116^\circ$ [opp \angle s of cyclic quad/teenoorst. \angle e van kvh] | ✓ S ✓ R (2) |
| 8.1.2 | $\hat{M}_1 + 64^\circ = 90^\circ$ [\angle in semi-circle/ \angle in halwe sirkel] $\hat{M}_1 = 26^\circ$ | ✓ R ✓ S (2) |
| 8.1.3 | $\hat{O}_1 = 52^\circ$ [\angle at centre = $2 \times \angle$ at circumference/midpts. \angle = $2 \times$ omtreks. \angle] | ✓ S ✓ R (2) |

8.2

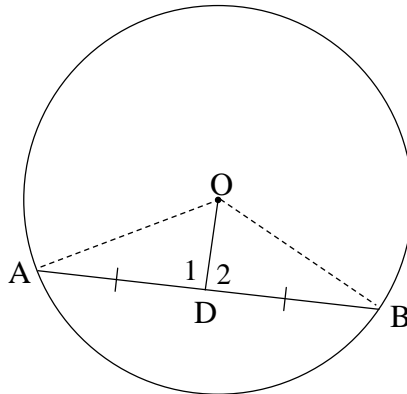


| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 8.2.1 | Midpt theorem/ <i>Midpt. Stelling</i> OR/OF Converse prop intercept theorem | ✓ R (1) ✓ R (1) |
| 8.2.2 | $BG = 2DE$ or $6x - 2$ [Midpt theorem/ <i>Midpt. stelling</i>] $BG = 6x - 2$ $\frac{GH}{BG} = \frac{FC}{BF}$ [line \parallel one side of Δ OR prop theorem; $FG \parallel CH$ / $lyn \parallel een$ sy v. Δ] $\frac{x+1}{6x-2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $4x + 4 = 6x - 2$ $2x = 6$ $x = 3$ OR/OF | ✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ R ✓ equation into x ✓ answer (6) |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | $\frac{BF}{FC} = \frac{BG}{GH}$ <p>[line \parallel one side of Δ OR prop theorem; $FG \parallel CH$ / <i>lyn \parallel een sy v. Δ</i></p> $\frac{AE}{AG} = \frac{DE}{BG}$ <p>[$\triangle ADE \parallel \triangle ABG$]</p> $BG = 4x + 4$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3x-1}{4x+4}$ $\therefore 4x + 4 = 6x - 2$ $\therefore x = 3$ | <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ equation into x</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(6)</p> |
| | | [13] |

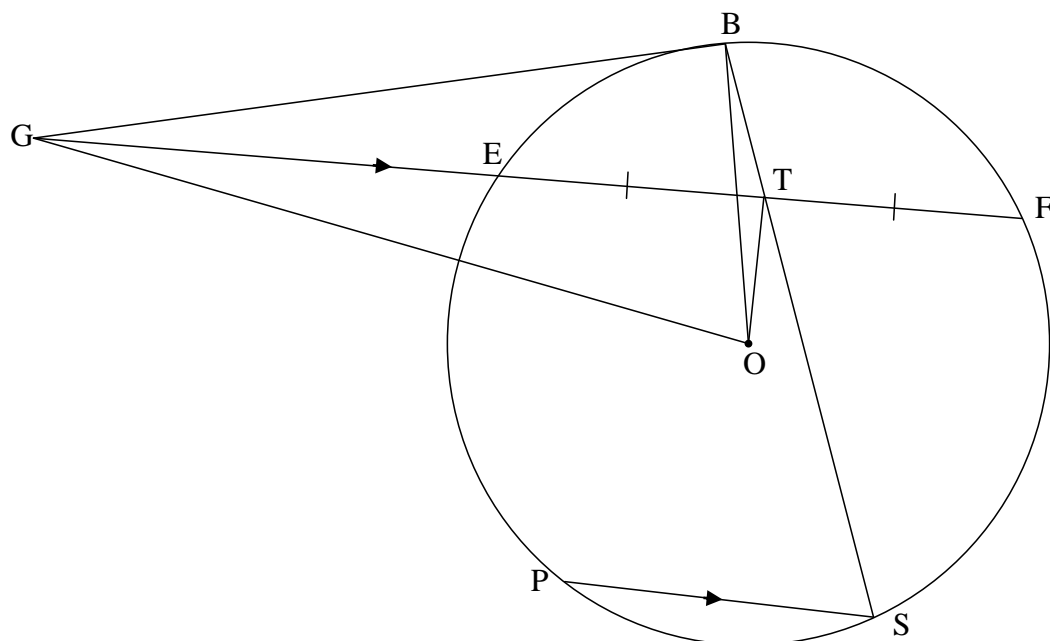
QUESTION/VRAAG 9

9.1



| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 9.1.1 | <p>Construction: Draw OA and OB In $\triangle ADO$ and $\triangle BDO$ $OA = OB$ [radii/radiusse] $OD = OD$ [common side/gemeenskaplike sy] $AD = DB$ [given/gegee] $\therefore \triangle ADO \equiv \triangle BDO$ [S;S;S] ADB is a straight line $\therefore \hat{D}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ $\therefore OD \perp AB$</p> <p>OR/OF Construction: Draw OA and OB In $\triangle ADO$ and $\triangle BDO$ $AD = DB$ [given/gegee] $\hat{A} = \hat{B}$ [\angles opp; \angles sides / \anglee teenoor gelyke sye] $OA = OB$ [radii/radiusse] $\therefore \triangle ADO \equiv \triangle BDO$ [S;\angle;S] ADB is a straight line $\therefore \hat{D}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ $\therefore OD \perp AB$</p> <p>$\triangle ADO \equiv \triangle BDO$ [\angles on a str line/\anglee op 'n reguitlyn]</p> | <p>✓ construction</p> <p>✓ first pair of sides ✓ other 2 pairs ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>✓ construction</p> <p>✓ first pair of sides</p> <p>✓ other 2 pairs ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(5)</p> |
|-------|--|---|

9.2



| | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|-----|
| 9.2.1 | $\hat{O}TG = 90^\circ$ $\hat{O}BG = 90^\circ$ $\therefore \hat{O}TG = \hat{O}BG = 90^\circ$ $\therefore OTBG$ is a cyclic quadrilateral | [line from centre to midpt of chord/ <i>midpt. sirkel; midpt. koord</i>] [tan \perp radius/ <i>raaklyn \perp radius</i>] [line subtends equal \angle s OR converse \angle s in the same segment/ <i>lyn onderspan gelyke \anglee</i>] | \checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark R | (5) |
| 9.2.2 | $\hat{S} = \hat{B}TG$ But $\hat{B}TG = \hat{G}OB$ $\hat{G}OB = \hat{S}$ | [corresp \angle s; $GF \parallel PS$ / <i>ooreenk. \angles; $GF \parallel PS$] [\angles in the same segment/\anglee in dies. <i>sirkelsegment</i>] </i> | \checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark S \checkmark R | (4) |
| [14] | | | | |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| | <p>In $\triangle ASD$ and $\triangle ACR$</p> <p>$\hat{A} = \hat{A}$ [common \angle/gemeenskaplike \angle]</p> <p>$\hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2$ [proven/gegee]</p> <p>$\hat{T}_2 = \hat{C}_2$ [alt \angles; $QS \parallel CA$/verw. \anglee; $QS \parallel CA$]</p> <p>$\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{C}_2$</p> <p>$\triangle ASD \parallel \triangle ACR$ [\angle; \angle; \angle]</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{AD}{AR} = \frac{AS}{AC}$ [corresponding sides in proportion/ ooreenstemmende sy in dies. verhouding]</p> | <p>✓ identifying \triangle's</p> <p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ S/R</p> <p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ R</p> |
| 10.3 | <p>$\frac{AS}{AC} = \frac{SD}{CR}$ [$\triangle ASD \parallel \triangle ACR$]</p> <p>$\therefore AS = \frac{AC \times SD}{CR}$</p> <p>$\frac{AS}{AR} = \frac{CT}{CR}$ [line \parallel one side of \triangle OR prop theorem; TS \parallel CA/lyn \parallel een sy v. \triangle]</p> <p>$\therefore AS = \frac{AR \times CT}{CR}$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{AC \times SD}{CR} = \frac{AR \times CT}{CR}$</p> <p>$\therefore AC \times SD = AR \times CT$</p> | <p>✓ S</p> <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ equating</p> |
| | | (5) |
| | | (4) |
| | | [13] |

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150