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GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2023

GRADE 11

MARKING GUIDELINES

MATHEMATICS (PAPER 1)

18 pages

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

A – ACCURACY
C.A. – CONTINUED ACCURACY

NOTE:

- If a candidate answered a question TWICE, mark only the first attempt.
- If a candidate crossed OUT an answer and did NOT redo it, mark the crossed-out answer.
- Consistent accuracy applies to ALL aspects of the marking guidelines.
- Assuming values/answers in order to solve a question is UNACCEPTABLE.

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QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	$K = \sqrt{\frac{5}{p+2}} + \frac{p}{3}$ $K = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3+2}} + \frac{3}{3}$ $K = \sqrt{1} + 1$ $\therefore K = 2$	✓ simplification ✓ answer	(2)
	1.1.2	$K = \sqrt{\frac{5}{p+2}} + \frac{p}{3}$ $\therefore p + 2 > 0$ $\therefore p > -2$ **NOTE:** Answer only, full marks.	✓ answer	(1)
1.2	1.2.1	$3x^2 = 4x + 2$ $\therefore 3x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} + 1$ $x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(3)(-2)}}{2(3)} + 1$ $\therefore x = 1{,}72$ or $x = -0{,}39$ **NOTE:** Penalise with 1 mark for rounding-off in this question ONLY. Answers only, 1 mark.	✓ substitution ✓ answers	(2)

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	1.2.2	$x^2 + 10x > -21$ $x^2 + 10x + 21 > 0$ $(x + 7)(x + 3) > 0$   $x < -7$ or $x > -3$ **NOTE:** Penalise with 1 mark for the use of **AND** instead of **OR**.	✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓✓ answers	(4)
	1.2.3	$\sqrt{x^2 - 5} = 2\sqrt{x}$ $(\sqrt{x^2 - 5})^2 = (2\sqrt{x})^2$ $x^2 - 5 = 4x$ $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$ $(x - 5)(x + 1) = 0$ $\therefore x = 5 \text{ or } x = -1 (N/A)$	✓ squaring both sides ✓ simplification ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ both answers with exclusion	(5)
	1.2.4	$3^{x+1} + 3^{x-1} = \frac{10}{9}$ $3^x.3^1 + 3^x.3^{-1} = \frac{10}{9}$ $\therefore 3^x (3^{-1} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{9}$ $\therefore 3^x.\frac{10}{3} = \frac{10}{9}$ $\therefore 3^x = \frac{1}{3}$ $\therefore 3^x = 3^{-1}$ $x = -1$	✓ factorisation ✓ simplification ✓ same bases ✓ answer	(4)

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1.3	1.3.1	$x + y = 2$ and $y + 1 = \frac{-3}{x-1}$ …(2) $x = 2 - y$ …(1) sub (1) into (2) $y + 1 = \frac{-3}{2 - y - 1}$ $y + 1 = \frac{-3}{1 - y}$ $(y + 1)(1 - y) = -3$ $1 - y^2 = -3$ $y^2 = 4$ $y = \pm 2$ … sub into (1) $x = 2 - 2$ of $x = 2 - (-2)$ $x = 0$ $x = 4$ **NOTE:** Any other valid method.	✓ x as subject in (1) ✓ substitution in (2) ✓ value of y^2 ✓ values for y ✓ values for x	(5)
	1.3.2	$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)$ $\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{-2}\right)$ $= -\frac{1}{4}$	✓ correct selection for x and y values ✓ answer	(2)
1.4	1.4.1	$2mx^2 - (m - 2)x + m + 1 = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $\Delta = [-(m - 2)]^2 - 4(2m)(m + 1)$ $\Delta = (m - 2)^2 - 8m(m + 1)$ $\Delta = m^2 - 4m + 4 - 8m^2 - 8m$ $\Delta = 7m^2 - 12m + 4$ For real roots, $\Delta \geq 0$ $\therefore 7m^2 - 12m + 4 \geq 0$ $\therefore 7m^2 + 12m - 4 \leq 0$ $\therefore (7m - 2)(m + 2) \leq 0$ $\therefore -2 \leq m \leq \frac{2}{7}$	✓ substitution ✓ simplification ✓ standard form ✓ condition for Δ ✓ factors ✓ answers	

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	1.4.2	For roots to have opposite signs, the value of 'c' must be positive. $\because c > 0$ $\therefore m + 1 > 0$ $\therefore m > -1$ $\therefore$ Real roots opposite in sign for: $-1 < m < 0$	✓ condition of 'c' ✓ answer	(2)
				[33]

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	$\left\{\frac{512x^3}{64x^{-3}}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left\{\frac{2^9x^3}{2^6x^{-3}}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \{2^3x^6\}^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \{2^{-1}x^{-2}\}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \text{ x } \frac{1}{x^2}$ $= \frac{1}{2x^2}$ **NOTE:** Any correct alternative method.	✓ prime bases ✓ simplification ✓ answer	(3)
	2.1.2	$\frac{x^{n+2} + x^{n+1} - x^n - x^{n-1}}{x^2 - 1}$ $= \frac{x^n(x^2 - 1) + x^n(x - x^{-1})}{x^2 - 1}$ $= \frac{x^n(x^2 - 1) + x^n(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x})}{x^2 - 1}$ $= x^n + x^n\frac{1}{x})$ $= x^n + x^{n-1}$ **NOTE:** Any correct alternative method.	✓ factorisation ✓ simplification ✓ answer	(3)

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2.1.3	$\sqrt{a+\sqrt{2a-1}}.\sqrt{a-\sqrt{2a-1}}$ $=\sqrt{(a+\sqrt{2a-1})(a-\sqrt{2a-1})}$ $=\sqrt{a^2-(\sqrt{2a-1})^2}$ $=\sqrt{a^2-2a+1}$ $=\sqrt{(a-1)^2}$ $=a-1$ **NOTE:** Any correct alternative method.	✓ write as A single surd ✓ quadratic expression ✓ factors ✓ answer	(4)
2.2	$(1-\sqrt{2})(x+y\sqrt{z})=-3+\sqrt{2})$ $\therefore x+y\sqrt{z}=\frac{(-3+\sqrt{2})}{1-\sqrt{2}}$ x $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}}$ $\therefore x+y\sqrt{z}=\frac{(-3+\sqrt{2})(1+\sqrt{2})}{1-2}$ $\therefore x+y\sqrt{z}=\frac{-3-2\sqrt{2}+2}{-1}$ $\therefore x+y\sqrt{z}=1+2\sqrt{2}$ $\therefore x=1$ $\therefore y=2$ $\therefore z=2$	✓ isolating variables and rationalising ✓ simplification ✓ simplification ✓ answers	(4)
			[14]

QUESTION 3				
3.1	3.1.1	Multiply the previous term by $\cos x$.	✓ answer	(1)
	3.1.2	$\sin x.\cos^2 x$	✓ answer	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	$-1;\ 2;\ 5;\ 8;\ \ldots$ $T_2-T_1=T_3-T_2$ $T_2-T_1=2-(-1)=3$ $T_3-T_2=5-2=3$ $\therefore d=3$ $\therefore T_n=dn+a$ $\therefore T_n=3n+a$ $\therefore -1=3(1)+a$ $\therefore a=-4$ $\therefore T_n=3n-4$ **NOTE:** Answer only, full marks.	✓ value of d ✓ substitution ✓ value of a ✓ answer	

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	3.2.2	$T_n = 3n - 4$ $161 = 3n - 4$ $165 = 3n$ $\therefore n = 55$	✓ substitution ✓ answer	(2)
				[8]

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	25 squares	✓ answer	(1)
	4.1.2	64 dots	✓ answer	(1)
	4.1.3	4 ; 9 ; 16 ; 25 5 7 9 2 2 $2a = 2$ $\therefore a = 1$ $3a + b = 5$ $\therefore b = 2$ $a + b + c = 4$ $\therefore c = 1$ $\therefore T_n = n^2 + 2n + 1$ $\therefore T_n = (n + 1)^2$	✓ second difference ✓ value of a ✓ value of b ✓ value of c	(4)
4.2	4.2.1	17 ; 10 ; 5 ; 2 ; 1 ; 2 –7 –5 –3 –1 +1 2 2 2 2 $\therefore r = 1$ $\therefore s = 2$	✓ answer ✓ answer	(2)

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	4.2.2	$2a = 2$ $\therefore a = 1$ $d(n) = n^2 + bn + c$ $d(1) = 1^2 + b(1) + c$ $\therefore 17 = 1 + b + c$ $\therefore 16 = b + c \ldots(2)$ $d(2) = 2^2 + b(2) + c$ $\therefore 10 = 4 + 2b + c$ $\therefore 6 = 2b + c \ldots(1)$ $(1) - (2)$ $\therefore b = -10$ $\therefore 16 = -10 + c \ldots(2)$ $\therefore c = 26$ **NOTE:** Any other valid method.	✓ 2^{nd} difference ✓ value of a ✓ value of b ✓ value of c	(4)
	4.2.3	$d(n) = n^2 - 10n + 26$ $\therefore d(8) = 8^2 - 10(8) + 26$ $\therefore d(8) = 10m$	 ✓ substitution ✓ answer	(2)
4.2	4.2.4	$d(n) = n^2 - 10n + 26$ $\therefore$ Minimum turning point $\therefore n = \frac{-(-10)}{2(1)}$ $\therefore n = 5$ $\therefore n > 0 \ldots n \in N$ $\therefore$ minimum value $\therefore$ Mikayla is CORRECT **NOTE:** No marks are awarded for correct name only. The explanation and the choice in name must correlate.	 ✓ substitution ✓ value of n ✓ explanation and choice of Mikayla	(3)
				[17]

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QUESTION 5

5.1		$A = P(1-i)^n$ $\frac{1}{3} = (1-i)^2$ $i = 0{,}42\%$ **NOTE:** The substitution is for the correct formula and the interpretation of substituting for A and P.	✓ correct substitution into correct formula ✓ answer	(2)
5.2	5.2.1	$1 + i_{eff} = \left(1 + \frac{i_{nom}}{n}\right)$ $1 + i_{eff} = \left(1 + \frac{0{,}075}{12}\right)^{12}$ $i_{eff} = 0{,}07763\ldots$ $i_{eff} = 7{,}76\%$	✓ correct substitution into correct formula ✓ simplification ✓ answer	(3)
	5.2.2	$A = P(1-i)^n$ $\therefore A = 10\,000(1 + \frac{0{,}075}{12})^{12}\,(1 + \frac{0{,}078}{4})^{8} + 5000(1 + \frac{0{,}078}{4})^{6}$ $\therefore A = \text{R}18\,191{,}03$ **YES.** He will have sufficient funds. **NOTE:** The values must be substituted into the correct formula. Only award the conclusion mark if a valid calculation has been done.	✓ $10\,000(1 + \frac{0{,}075}{12})^{12}$ ✓ x $(1 + \frac{0{,}078}{4})^{8}$ ✓ $5000(1 + \frac{0{,}078}{4})^{6}$ ✓ answer ✓ conclusion	(5)

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5.3	Mervin: $A = P(1 - ni)$ $A = 6\ 000(1 + 5 \text{ x } 0{,}085)$ $A = \text{R}8\ 550$ $\therefore 5\% \text{ x R}6\ 000 = \text{R}300$ $\therefore\ total = \text{R}8\ 550 + \text{R}300$ $A = \text{R}8\ 850$ Haley: $i = 0{,}08 \div 4 = 0{,}02$ $n = 5 \text{ x } 4 = 20$ $A = P(1 - i)^n$ $A = 6\ 000(1 + 0{,}02)^{20}$ $A = \text{R}8\ 915{,}68$ Haley will have the larger investment. **NOTE:** Only award the conclusion mark if a valid calculation has been done.	✓ correct substitution into correct formula ✓ value of A (Mervin) ✓ bonus value + final value of A (Mervin) ✓ correct substitution into correct formula ✓ value of A (Haley) ✓ conclusion	(6)
			[16]

QUESTION 6

6.1	$x \in \Re$ **OR** $x \in (-\infty;\infty)$	✓ answer	(1)
6.2	$y = 0$	✓ answer	(1)
6.3	$f(x) = a.b^x$ $144 = a.\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$ $a = 256$	✓ substitution ✓ answer	(2)

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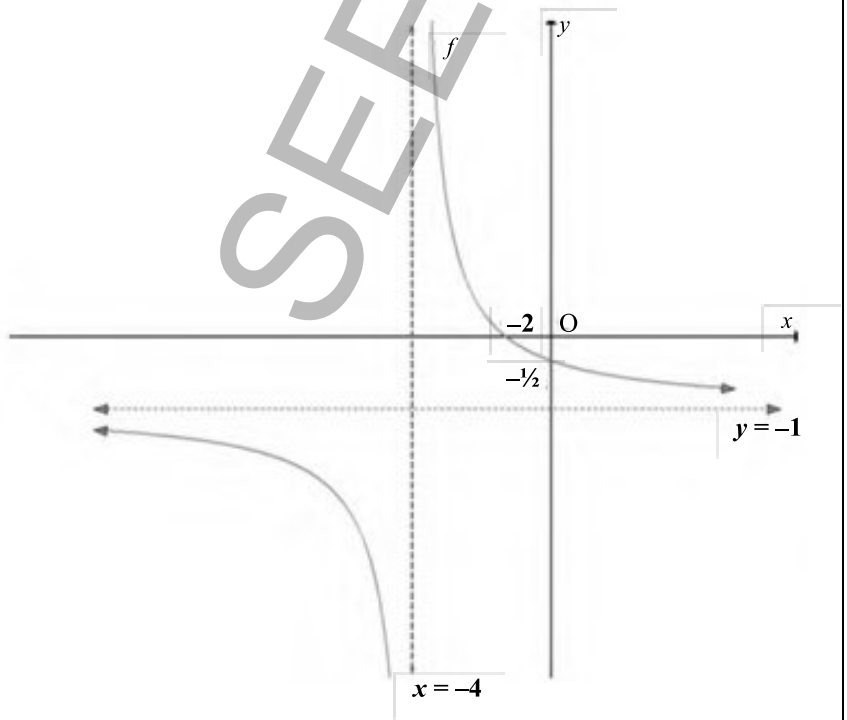
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6.4	$g(x) = 256\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-x}$ **OR** $g(x) = 256\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{x}$	✓ answer	(1)
6.5	Increasing function. If x increases, increases $f(x)$.	✓ answer ✓ explanation	(2)
		✓	
6.6	$[f(x)]^2 - [f(-x)]^2 = a.f(2x) - a.f(-2x)$ LHS $[f(x)]^2 - [f(-x)]^2$ $[256(\frac{3}{4})^{x}]^2 - [256(\frac{3}{4})^{-x}]^2$ $= [256^2 (\frac{3}{4})^{2x}] - [256^2 (\frac{3}{4})^{-2x}]$ RHS $a.f(2x) - a.f(-2x)$ $= 256\,[256(\frac{3}{4})^{2x}] - 256\,[256(\frac{3}{4})^{-2x}]$ $= 256^2 (\frac{3}{4})^{2x} - 256^2 (\frac{3}{4})^{-2x}$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (LHS) ✓ answer (RHS)	(3)
			[10]

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QUESTION 7

7.1	$x = -4$ $y = -4$	✓ answer ✓ answer	(2)
7.2	x-intercept: $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+4} - 1$ $0 = \frac{2}{x+4} - 1$ $x + 4 = 2$ $\therefore x = -2$ y-intercept: $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+4} - 1$ $y = \frac{2}{0+4} - 1$ $\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}$	✓ make $y = 0$ ✓ x- value ✓ y-value	(3)
7.3	 **NOTE:** The mark for shape is for the graph shifting from quadrants 1 towards 3.	✓ shape ✓ asymptotes ✓ intercepts	

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7.4	(–6 ; –2)	✓ *x*-value ✓ *y*-value	(2)
7.5	$y \in \Re$ and $y \neq 1$ **NOTE:** Both conditions must be stated.	✓ answer	(1)
7.6	Reflection in the *y*-axis	✓ answer	(1)
			[12]

QUESTION 8

8.1	$y = a(x + p)^2 + q$ $\therefore 6 = a(0 - 1)^2 + 8$ $\therefore 6 = a + 8$ $\therefore a = -2$ $y = -2(x - 1)^2 + 8$ $y = -2(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 8$ $y = -2x^2 + 4x - 2 + 8$ $\therefore y = -2x^2 + 4x + 6$ **NOTE:** The mark for simplification is awarded either at the 3rd or 2nd last step.	✓ substitute points (1 ; 8) and (0 ; 6) ✓ value for *a* ✓ correct simplification	(3)
8.2	$j(x) = -2x^2 + 4x + 6$ $\therefore j(3) = 0$ …(3;0) $\therefore j(1) = 8$ …(1;8) $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $m = \frac{8 - 0}{1 - 3}$ $\therefore m = -4$ **NOTE:** Candidates do not have to write the coordinates.	✓ coordinates of $j(3)$ and $j(1)$ ✓ correct substitution ✓ answer	(3)

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8.3	$j(x) = k(x)$ $-2x^2 + 4x + 6 = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$ $-6x^2 + 12x + 18 = x - 3$ $-6x^2 + 11x + 21 = 0$ $-6x^2 - 11x - 21 = 0$ $(x - 3)(6x + 7) = 0$ $x \neq 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{7}{6}$ $k\left(-\frac{7}{6}\right) = -\frac{25}{18}$ $\therefore \text{P}\left(-\frac{7}{6};-\frac{25}{18}\right)$ **NOTE:** Answer need not be in coordinate form.	✓ equating ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ x-values with exclusion ✓ y-value	(5)
8.4	$VW = -2x^2 + 4x + 6 - \frac{1}{3}x + 1$ $VW = -2x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x + 7$ $VW = -2\left(x^2 - \frac{11}{6}x - \frac{7}{2}\right)$ $VW = -2\left(x^2 - \frac{11}{6}x + \frac{121}{144} - \frac{121}{144} - \frac{7}{2}\right)$ $VW = -2\left(x - \frac{11}{12}\right)^2 + \frac{625}{72}$ $VW\text{max} = \frac{625}{72}$ of 8,68 units **OR**	✓ method ✓ simplification ✓ method ✓ answer **OR**	

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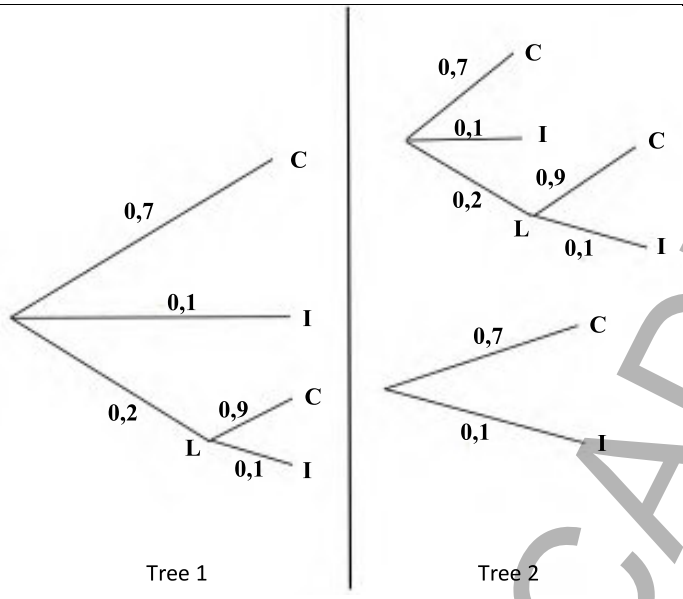
	$VW = -2x^2 + 4x + 6 - \left(\frac{1}{3}x - 1\right)$ $VW = -2x^2 + 4x + 6 - \frac{1}{3}x + 1$ $VW = -2x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x + 7$ Turning point: $x = \frac{\frac{11}{3}}{2(-2)}$ $\therefore x = \frac{11}{12}$ $VW\text{max} = \frac{625}{72}$ of 8,68 units		✓ method ✓ simplification ✓ method ✓ answer	(4)
8.5	8.5.1	$x < 1$	✓ answer	(1)
	8.5.2	$x \geq -1$ … *but* … $x \neq 3$ $\therefore -1 \leq x < 3$… *or* … $x > 3$ **NOTE:** Both answers must be completely correct.	✓✓ answers	(2)
8.6	$k < 8$		✓✓ answer	(2)
				[20]

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QUESTION 9

ANSWERS CAN EITHER BE IN FRACTION OR DECIMAL FORM.

9.1		✓ Tree 1 ✓ Tree 2	(2)
9.2	$P(C \text{ and } C) = 0,7 \times 0,7$ $P(C \text{ and } C) = 0,49$ **NOTE:** Answer only, full marks.	✓ correct method ✓ answer	(2)
9.3	$P(C)$ or $P(\text{L and } C)$ $= 0,7 + (0,2 \times 0,9)$ $= 0,88$ **NOTE:** Answer only, full marks.	✓ 0,7 ✓ +(0,2 x 0,9) ✓ answer	(3)
			[7]

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QUESTION 10

10.1	10.1.1	P(A and C) = 0	✓ answer	(1)
	10.1.2	P(B and C) = P(B) x P(C) = 0,4 x 0,2 = 0,08 **NOTE:** Answer only, full marks.	✓ correct formula or correct substitution ✓ answer	(2)
	10.1.3	P(A and B) = P(A) x P(B) = 0,3 x 0,4 = 0,12 P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) – P(A and B) = 0,3 + 0,4 – 0,12 P(A or B) = 0,58	✓ correct substitution ✓ value of P(A and B) ✓ correct substitution ✓ answer	(4)
10.2	10.2.1	$8 + 10 + x + 65 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 2 = 103$ $x = 5$	✓ answer	(1)
	10.2.2	$P(any2) = \frac{n(any2)}{n(S)}$ $P(any2) = \frac{10+65+5+5}{103}$ $P(any2) = \frac{85}{103}$ $P(any2) = 0,83$	✓ $\frac{n(any2)}{n(S)}$ with correct substitution ✓ answer (any shape)	(2)
10.3	$\frac{9}{80} \times \frac{(17+8)}{79} + \frac{(17+8)}{80} \times \frac{9}{79}$ $\frac{9}{80} \times \frac{25}{79} + \frac{25}{80} \times \frac{9}{79}$ 0,0712 ... ≈ 0,07		✓ correct substitution ✓ simplification ✓ answer	(3)
				[13]
			TOTAL:	**150**

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