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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/ *NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*

GRADE 12/*GRAAD 12*

MATHEMATICS P2/*WISKUNDE V2*

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 26 pages./
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 26 bladsye.

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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 Guidelines. Stop marking at the second calculation error.
- Assuming answers/values in order to solve a problem is NOT acceptable.

LET WEL:
- *As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE KEER beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.*
- *As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek en nie oordoen nie, sien die doodgetrekte poging na.*
- *Volgehoue akkuraatheid word in ALLE aspekte van die Nasienriglyne 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)**
	'n Punt vir 'n korrekte bewering **('n Punt vir 'n bewering is onafhanklik van die rede)**
R	**A mark for the correct reason** **(A reason mark may only be awarded if the statement is correct)**
	'n Punt vir 'n korrekte rede **('n Punt word slegs vir die rede toegeken as die bewering korrek is)**
S/R	**Award a mark if statement AND reason are both correct**
	Ken 'n punt toe as die bewering EN rede beide korrek is

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 1

AGE OF CAR (IN YEARS)	SELLING PRICE OF CAR (IN RANDS)
2	293 000
3	265 000
3	256 000
4	219 000
4	241 000
4	246 000
6	226 000
6	176 000
7	154 000
7	180 000
8	148 000

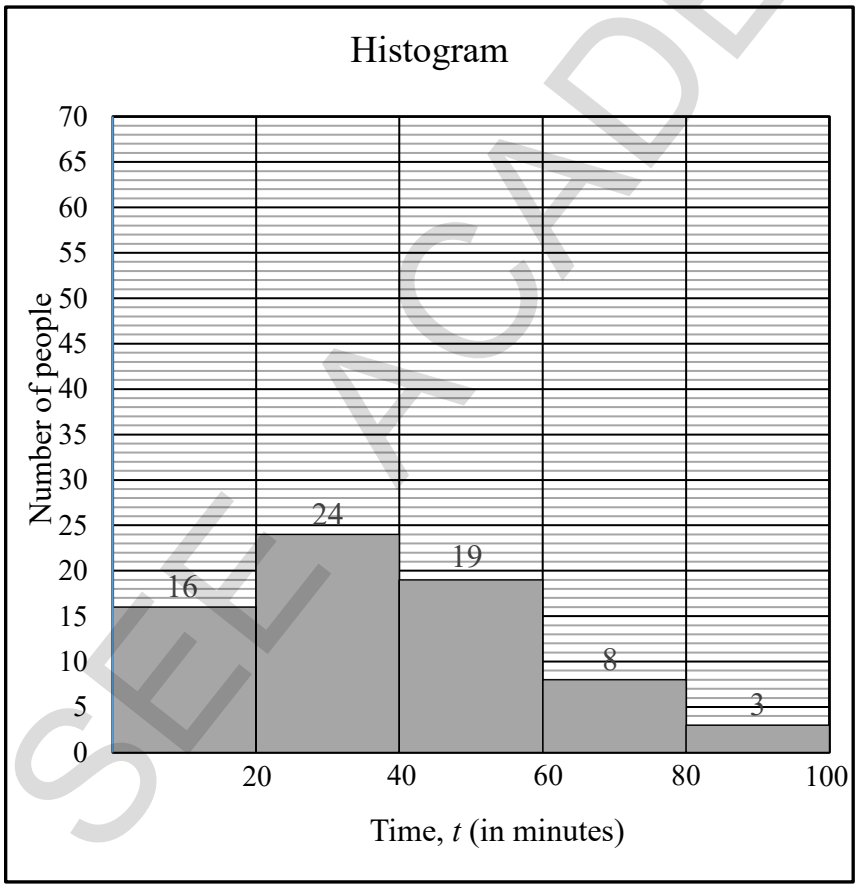
1.1	$a = 331\,397{,}20$ $b = -22\,988{,}32$ $\hat{y} = 331\,397{,}20 - 22\,988{,}32x$	✓ $a = 331\,397{,}20$ ✓ $b = -22\,988{,}32$ ✓ equation (3)
1.2	$\hat{y} = 331\,397{,}20 - 22\,988{,}32(8)$ $= 216\,455{,}60$ **OR/*OF*** $\hat{y} = 216\,455{,}60$ (calculator)	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2) ✓✓ answer (2)
1.3	The strong correlation ($r = -0{,}95$) suggests that the data points lie close to the regression line. Therefore, the prediction will be valid./ *'n Sterk korrelasie* ($r = -0{,}95$) *dui aan dat die punte naby aan die regressielyn lê.* *Dus, die voorspelling is geldig.*	✓ strong correlation **OR** $r = -0{,}95$ ✓ answer (2)
1.4	The average decrease per year is R22 988,32. *Die gemiddelde afname per jaar is* R 22 988,32.	✓ answer (1)
		[8]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 2

TIME, t (IN MINUTES)	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
$0 < t \leq 20$	16
$0 < t \leq 40$	40
$0 < t \leq 60$	59
$0 < t \leq 80$	67
$0 < t \leq 100$	70

2.1.1	70	✓ 70 (1)
2.1.2	No. of people = 67 – 40 = 27	✓ 67 – 40 ✓ 27 (2)
2.1.3		✓ two frequencies correct ✓ all frequencies correct ✓ no gaps between bars (3)
2.1.4	Skewed to the right **OR** positively skewed *Skeef na regs* **OF** *positief skeef*	✓ answer (1)

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2.2

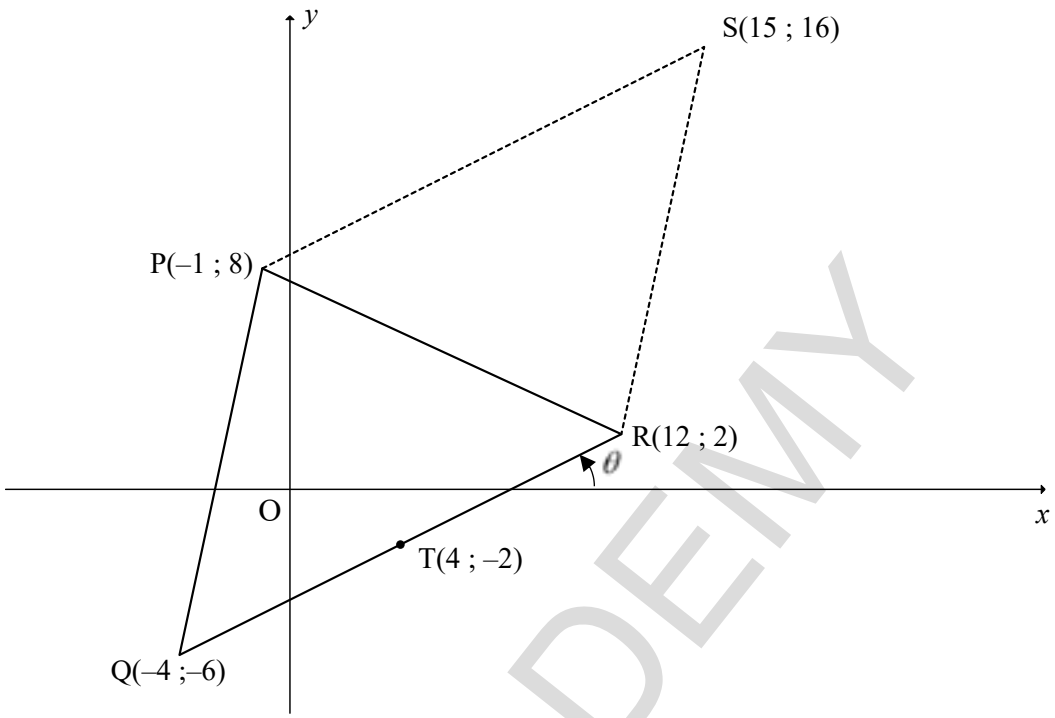
11	14	19	20	8	10	2	14

	$\frac{11+14+19+20+8+10+2+14+x}{9}=12$ $x+98=108$ $x=10$ The 9th player scored 10 points $\sigma \quad 5,23 \quad (5,22812 \quad)$ $(\bar{x}-\sigma\,;\bar{x}+\sigma \quad)=(12-5,23;\ 12+5,)$ $=(6,77;17,23)$ 3 players' points were outside one standard deviation of the mean. 3 *spelers se punte aangeteken lê buite een standaardafwyking van die gemiddeld.*	✓ equating using mean ✓ answer ✓ standard deviation ✓ interval ✓ answer (5)
		[12]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 3



3.1	$QR = \sqrt{(-4-12)^2 + (-6-2)^2}$ $= \sqrt{320} = 8\sqrt{5}$ units	✓ $QR = \sqrt{(-4-12)^2 + (-6-2)^2}$ ✓ answer (2)
3.2	$m_{QR} = \frac{-6-2}{-4-12}$ OR $m_{QR} = \frac{2-(-6)}{12-(-4)}$ $m_{QR} = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{QR} = \frac{1}{2}$	✓ correct substitution of Q(−4 ; −6) & R(12 ; 2) into gradient formula ✓ answer (2)
3.3	$m_{QR} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = 26,57°$	✓ $\tan\theta = m_{QR}$ ✓ answer (2)
3.4	$m_{QR} = \frac{1}{2}$ $-6 = \frac{1}{2}(-4) + c$ **OR** $y-2 = \frac{1}{2}(x-12)$ $c = -4$ $y-2 = \frac{1}{2}x-6$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x-4$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x-4$	✓ correct substitution of gradient and point Q(−4 ; −6) or R ✓ answer (2)
3.5	Q R : $(x ; y)$ $(x+16 ; y+8)$ ∴ S(15 ; 16)	✓ $x_S = 15$ $y_S = 16$ (2)

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3.6	$m_{QR} = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{PT} = -2$ Equation of PT: $y = -2x + c$ $8 = -2(-1) + c$ **OR** $c = 6$ $y = -2x + c$ $-2x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}x -$ $-4x + 12 = x -$ $5x = 2($ $x = 4$ $y = \frac{1}{2}(4)$ $y = -2$ T $(4; -2)$ **OR** PQ $= \sqrt{(-4-(-1)^2+(6-8)^2} = \sqrt{205}$ PR $= \sqrt{(12-(-1)^2+(2-8)^2} = \sqrt{205}$ $\therefore$ ΔPQR is isosceles / ΔPQR *is 'n gelykbenige* Δ $\therefore$ $\perp$ height bisects the base QR / $\perp$ *hoogte halveer die basis* QR $\therefore$ T is midpoint of QR / T *is middelpunt van* QR $\therefore$ T $(4; -2)$	✓ m_{PT} ✓ equation of PT ✓ equation QR = equation PT ✓ simplification ✓ T$(x_T ; y_T)$ (5) ✓ PQ $= \sqrt{205}$ ✓ PR $= \sqrt{205}$ ✓ ΔPQR is isosceles ✓ $\perp$ height bisects the base QR ✓ T $(4; -2)$ (5)
3.7	PT $= \sqrt{(4-(-1)^2+(-2-6)^2}$ PT $= \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$ units $= 11{,}18$ units Area of PQRS = QR.PT $= (8\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5})$ $= 200$ units^2 **OR**	✓ length of PT ✓ substitution of QR and PT ✓ answer (3)

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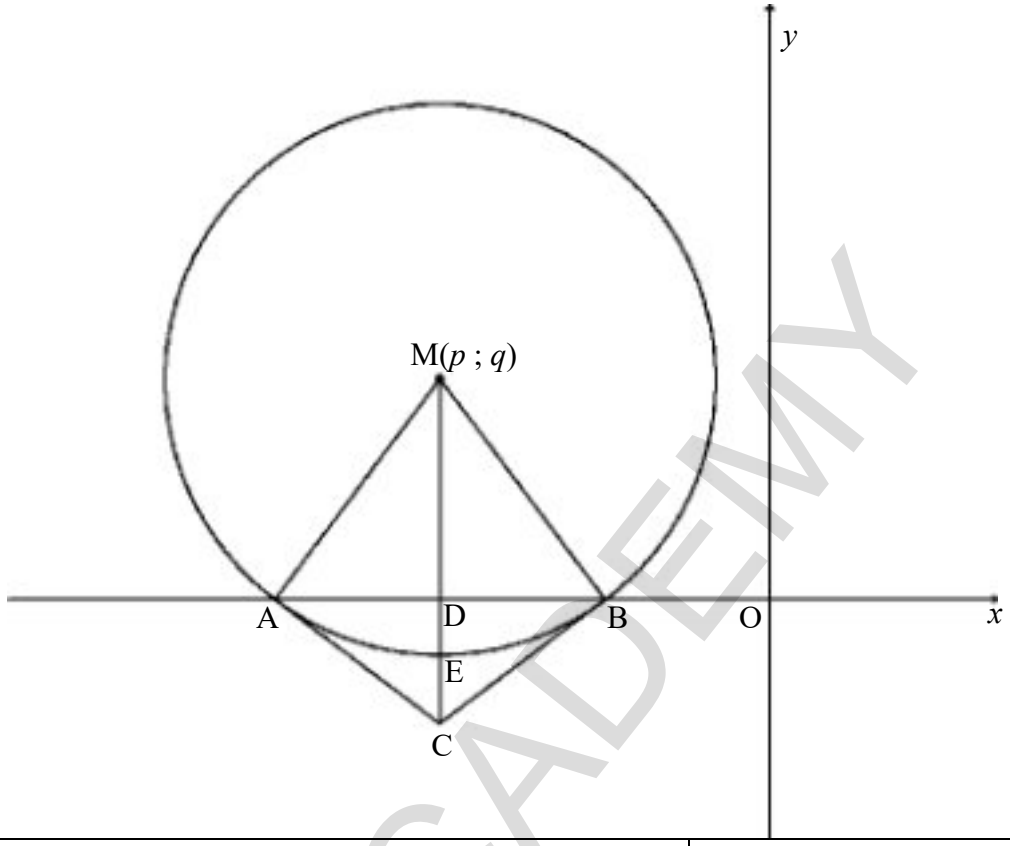
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	$PT = \sqrt{(4-(-1))^2 + (-2-3)^2}$ $PT = \sqrt{25} = 5\sqrt{5}$ units $= 11{,}18$ units Area of $\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2}(8\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5})$ $= 100$ units^2 Area of PQRS $= 2 \times$ Area of ΔPQR $= 200$ units^2	✓ length of PT ✓ substitution of QR and PT ✓answer (3)
		[18]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 4



4.1	$p = -6$	✓ $p = -6$ (1)
4.2	$M\hat{D}B = 90°$ [MC ∥ y-axis] $AM = ME = q + 1$ [radii] $MD = q$ $AM^2 = AD^2 + MD^2$ [Pythagoras] $(q+1)^2 = (q-1)^2 + q^2$ $q^2 + 2q + 1 = q^2 - 2q + 1 + q^2$ $q^2 - 4q = 0$ $q(q-4) = 0$ $q \neq 0$ or $q = 4$	✓ $AM = q + 1$ ✓ $MD = q$ ✓ substitution into Pythagoras ✓ standard form (4)
4.3	$AM = 5$ units $(x+6)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$	✓ LHS ✓ RHS (2)
4.4	3 units	✓ answer (1)

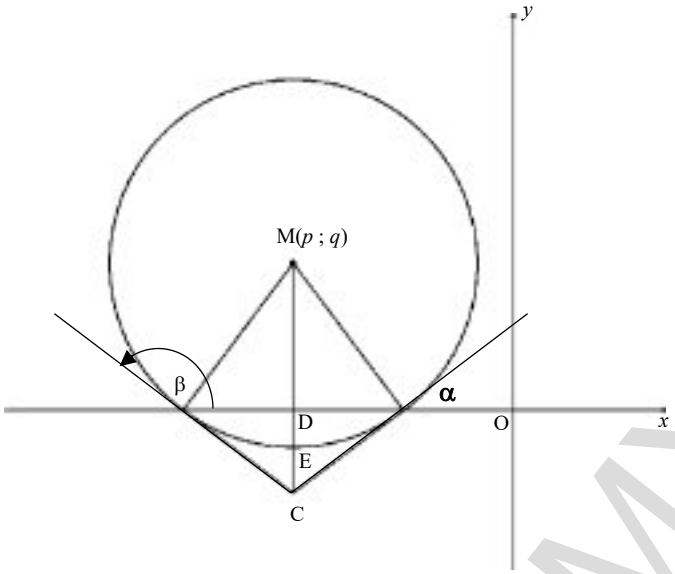
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4.5	$(x+6)^2+(0-4)^2=$ $(x+6)^2=$ $x+6=3$ or $x+6=-3$ $x=-3$ $x=-9$ A$(-9\ ;\ 0)$ B$(-3\ ;\ 0)$ **OR** $(x+6)^2+(0-4)^2=$ $x^2+12x+36+16-25=$ $x^2+12x+27=$ $(x+3)(x+9)=$ $x=-3$ or $x=-9$ A$(-9\ ;\ 0)$ B$(-3\ ;\ 0$ **OR** $q-1=3$ DB = AD = 3 [line from centre ⊥ to chord/ *lyn vanuit midpt ⊥ op koord*] A$(-9\ ;\ 0)$ B$(-3\ ;\ 0)$	✓ substituting $y=0$ into equation of circle ✓ coordinates of A ✓ coordinates of B (3) ✓ substituting $y=0$ into equation of circle ✓ coordinates of A ✓ coordinates of B (3) ✓ DB = 3 ✓ coordinates of A ✓ coordinates of B (3)
4.6	$m_{MB}=\frac{4-0}{-6-(-3)}$ $=-\frac{4}{3}$ $m_{BC}=\frac{3}{4}$ $y=\frac{3}{4}x+c$ $0=\frac{3}{4}(-3)+c$ $c=\frac{9}{4}$ $y=\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{9}{4}$ **OR** $y-y_1=\frac{3}{4}(x-x_1)$ $y-0=\frac{3}{4}[x-(-3)]$ $y=\frac{3}{4}(x+3)$ $y=\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{9}{4}$	✓ m_{MB} ✓ m_{BC} ✓ substitution of gradient BC and coordinates of B ✓ answer (4)
4.7	C$\left(-6;\frac{9}{4}\right)$	✓ x_C ✓ y_C (2)

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4.8	$\tan\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ $\alpha = 36,87°$	✓ $\alpha = 36,87°$
	$m_{AC} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $\tan\beta = -\frac{3}{4}$ $\beta = 180° - 36,87°$ $\beta = 143,13°$ $\therefore A\hat{C}B = 106,26°$	✓ $\tan\beta = m_{AC}$ ✓ value of ✓ answer (4)
	OR $\tan M\hat{A}B = m_{MA} = \frac{4}{3}$ $M\hat{A}B = 53,13°$ $A\hat{M}D = 90° - 53,13°$ $A\hat{M}D = 36,87°$ $M\hat{A}C = 90°$ [tangent ⊥ radius / *raaklyn ⊥ radius*] $A\hat{C}M = 53,13°$ $\therefore A\hat{C}B = 106,26°$ [property of kite /*eienskappe van vlieër*]	✓ $M\hat{A}B$ ✓ $A\hat{M}D$ ✓ $A\hat{C}M$ ✓ answer (4)
	OR $\tan A\hat{C}D = \frac{AD}{DC}$ $\tan A\hat{C}D = \frac{3}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$ $A\hat{C}D = 53,13°$ $\therefore A\hat{C}B = 106,26°$ [property of kite/*eienskappe van vlieër*]	✓ trig ratio in ΔACD or ΔBCD ✓ $\tan A\hat{C}D$ ✓ $A\hat{C}D$ ✓ answer (4)

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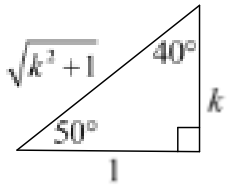
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	OR AB = 6 units $AC = BC = \frac{15}{4}$ units [tangent from same point/ *raaklyne vanuit dieselfde punt*] $(AB)^2 = (AC)^2 + (BC)^2 - 2(AC)(\ )\ BC\ \hat{c}$ $(6\ = (\frac{15}{4})^2 + (\frac{15}{4})^2 - (2\ \frac{15}{4}\ \frac{15}{4}\ \cos C\ \hat{}$ $\cos A\hat{C}B = \quad -0,$ $A\hat{C}B = 106{,}26°$ **OR** $\tan M\hat{A}B = m_{MA} = \frac{4}{3}$ $M\hat{A}B = 53{,}13°$ AMBC is a cyclic quad/ AMBC *is 'n kvh* $\therefore M\hat{C}B = 53{,}13°$ [∠s in the same seg/*∠e in dies segm*] $\therefore A\hat{C}B = 106{,}26°$ [property of kite/*eienskappe v vlieër*]	✓ AC = BC ✓ substitution into cosine-rule ✓ simplification ✓ answer (4) ✓ MÂB ✓ AMBC is a cyclic quad/*kvh* ✓ MĈB ✓ answer (4)
		[21]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 5

5.1.1	$r^2 = k^2 + 1$ [Pythagoras] $r = \sqrt{k^2 + 1}$  $\cos 40°$ $= \frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}$	✓ third side = $\sqrt{k^2+1}$ ✓ answer (2)
5.1.2	$\frac{2\sin 25°\cos 25°}{-2 + 4\sin^2 25°}$ $= \frac{\sin 50°}{-2(1 - 2\sin^2 25°)}$ $= \frac{\sin 50°}{-2\cos 50°}$ $= \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{k}\right)$ **OR** $= -\frac{1}{2}\tan 50°$ $= -\frac{1}{2}k$	✓ $\sin 50°$ ✓ $-2(1 - 2\sin^2 25°)$ ✓ double angle ✓ subst **OR** quotient identity ✓ answer (5)
5.1.3	$\sin 10° = \sin(50° - 40°)$ $= \sin 50°\cos 40° - \cos 50°\sin 40°$ $= \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)$ $= \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2 + 1}$ **OR** $\sin 10°$ $= \cos 80°$ $= \cos 2(40°)$ $= 2\cos^2 40° - 1$ $= 2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)^2 - 1$ $= \frac{2k^2}{k^2+1} - 1$ $= \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2 + 1}$ **OR**	✓ $\sin 10° = \sin(50° - 40°)$ ✓ correct expansion ✓ first term ✓ second term (4) ✓ $\sin 10° = \cos 80°$ ✓ correct expansion ✓✓ substitution (4)

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	$\sin 10° = \sin(60° - 50°)$ $= \sin 60° \cos 50° - \cos 60° \sin 5$ $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}\right)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}-k}{2\sqrt{k^2+1}}$	✓ $\sin 10° = \sin(60° - 50°)$ ✓ correct expansion ✓ first term ✓ second term (4)
5.2.1	$\frac{\sin(540° + x).\cos(90°)}{\sin(-x)}$ $= \frac{(-\sin x)(-\sin x)}{(-\sin x)}$ $= -\sin x$	✓ $\sin(540° + x) = -\sin x$ ✓ $\cos(90° + x) = -\sin x$ ✓ $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ ✓ answer (4)
5.2.2	$x \in (180° ; 360°)$ **OR** $180° < x < 360°$	✓✓ $x \in (180° ; 360°)$ (2) ✓✓ $180° < x < 360°$ (2)
		[17]

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QUESTION/VRAAG 6

6.1	LHS $= [\tan(180° - x)]\,1 - (\cos^2 x) + \cos^2$	
	$= (\quad -\tan x)(\sin^2 x) +$	✓ $\tan(\quad 180° - x) = -\tan$
	$= \left(-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)(\sin^2 x) \qquad c$	✓ $1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2$: ✓ quotient identity
	$= -\frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} \quad \cos^2 x$	
	$= \frac{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x}{-\cos x}$	✓ simplification to a single fraction
	$= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin^2 x + \sin x.\cos x + \cos^2 x)}{-\cos x}$	✓ factors for a difference of cubes
	$= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(1 + \sin x.\cos x)}{-\cos x}$	✓ $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
	$= \text{RHS}$	(6)
	OR	
	$\text{RHS} = \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(1 + \sin x.\cos x)}{-\cos x}$	
	$= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \sin x.\cos x)}{-\cos x}$	✓ $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$
	$= \frac{\sin x\cos^2 x + \sin^3 x + \sin^2 x\cos x - \cos^3 x - \sin^2 x\cos x - \sin x.\cos^2 x}{-\cos x}$	✓ expansion
	$= \frac{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x}{-\cos x}$	✓ simplification
	$= \frac{\sin^3 x}{-\cos x} \quad \cos^2 x$	✓ split fraction
	$= \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}(\sin^2 x) + \cos^2 x$	✓ quotient identity
	$= -\tan x(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos^2 x$	✓ $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$
	$= \text{LHS}$	(6)

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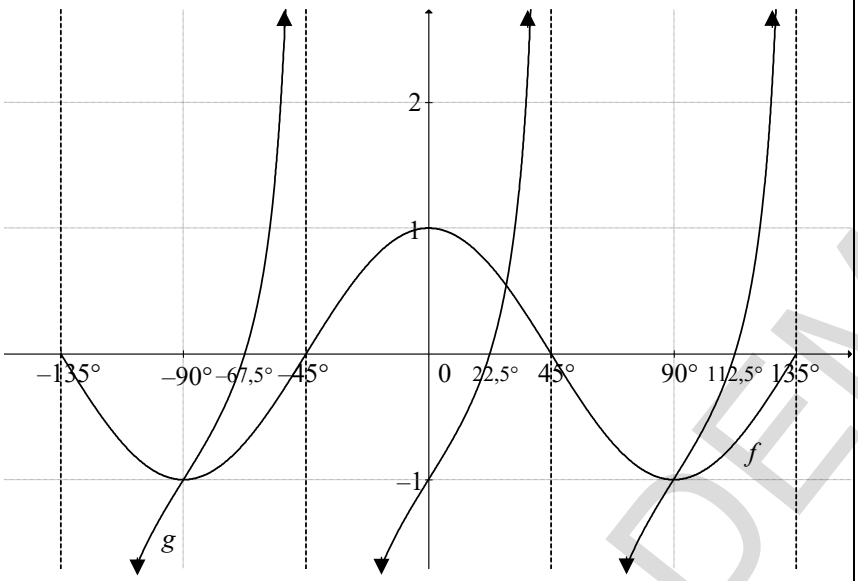
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6.2	$\sin^2 x$; $\cos^2 x$; $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$	
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x - \cos x$	✓ $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x - \cos x$
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(2\sin x\cos x) - \cos$	✓ $\sin 2x = 2\sin x\cos x$
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \sin x\cos x - \cos^2 x$	
	$2\cos^2 x - \sin x\cos x - \sin^2 x = 0$	✓ standard form
	$(2\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x) = 0$	✓ factors
	$2\cos x = -\sin x$ or $\cos x = \sin x$	✓ both equations
	$\tan x = -$ or $\tan x = 1$	
	ref $\angle = 63,43°$ or ref $\angle = 45°$	
	$x = 116,57° + k.180°$ or $x = 45° + k.180°; k \in$	✓ $x = 116,57°$ ✓ $116,57° + k.180°; k \in Z$
	OR	(7)
	$\sin^2 x$; $\cos^2 x$; $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$	
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x - \cos x$	✓ $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x - \cos x$
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(2\sin x\cos x) - \cos^2 x$	✓ $\sin 2x = 2\sin x\cos x$
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \sin x\cos x - \cos^2 x$	
	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x\cos x + \cos^2 x = 0$	
	$(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x) + \cos x(\cos x - \sin x) = 0$	✓ factors
	$(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x + \cos x) = 0$	✓ factors
	$\cos x = \sin x$ or $2\cos x = -\sin x$	✓ both equations
	$\tan x = 1$ $\quad$ $\tan x = -2$	
	ref $\angle = 45°$ $\quad$ ref $\angle = 63,43°$	
	$x = 45° + k.180°; k \in Z$ $\quad$ $x = 116,57° + k.180°$	✓ $x = 116,57°$ ✓ $116,57° + k.180°; k \in Z$
		(7)
		[13]

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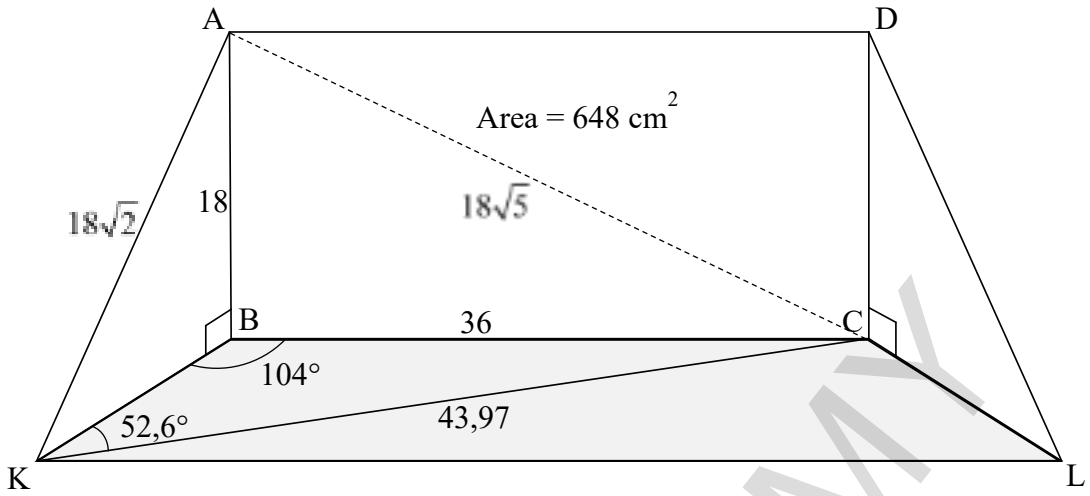
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 7

7.1	$180°$	✓ answer (1)
7.2		✓ asymptotes ✓ shape ✓ intercepts with axes (3)
7.3	$f(x) = \cos 2x$ $h(x) = \cos 2(x + 90°)$ $= \cos(2x + 90°)$ $= -\sin 2x$	✓ answer (1)
7.4	$y \in [-$ **OR** $-1 \leq y \leq 1$	✓ $y \in [-$ (1) ✓ $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ (1)
7.5	$\tan 2x - 1 = 0$ $\tan 2x = 1$ $2x = 45°$ $x = 22,5°$ $(1 - \tan 2x)(\cos 2x) \geq 0$ $-(\tan 2x - 1)(\cos 2x) \geq 0$ $(\tan 2x - 1)(\cos 2x) \leq 0$ $x \in [0°; 22,5°] \cup [112,5°; 135°)$ **OR** $0° \leq x \leq 22,5°$ or $112,5° \leq x < 135°$	✓ $x = 22,5°$ ✓ $(\tan 2x - 1)(\cos 2x) \leq 0$ ✓ first interval ✓ second interval (4)
		[10]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 8

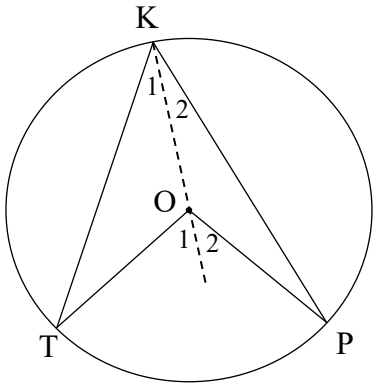


8.1	Area of ABCD = $BC \times AB$ $648 = 2AB \times AB$ $AB^2 = 324$ $AB = 18$ cm	✓ $BC = 2AB$ ✓ substitution into area of rectangle (2)
8.2	$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$ [Pythagoras] $= 18^2 + 36^2$ $AC = \sqrt{1620} = 18\sqrt{5} = 40,25$ cm	✓ $AC^2 = 18^2 + 36^2$ ✓ answer (2)
8.3	$\frac{KC}{\sin K\hat{B}C} = \frac{BC}{\sin B\hat{K}C}$ $\frac{KC}{\sin 104°} = \frac{36}{\sin 52,6°}$ $KC = \frac{36 \sin 104°}{\sin 52,6°}$ $KC = 43,97$ cm	✓ substitution into sine rule ✓ answer (2)
8.4	$AK^2 = AB^2 + BK^2$ [Pythagoras] $= 18^2 + 18^2$ $AK = \sqrt{648} = 18\sqrt{2}$ cm $= 25,46$ cm $KC^2 = AK^2 + AC^2 - 2AK.AC \cos K\hat{A}C$ $(43,97)^2 = (18\sqrt{2})^2 + (18\sqrt{5})^2 - 2(18\sqrt{2})(18\sqrt{5})(\cos K\hat{A}C)$ $\cos K\hat{A}C = 0,16...$ $K\hat{A}C = 80,60°$	✓ length of AK ✓ substitution into cosine rule ✓ simplification ✓ answer (4)
		[10]

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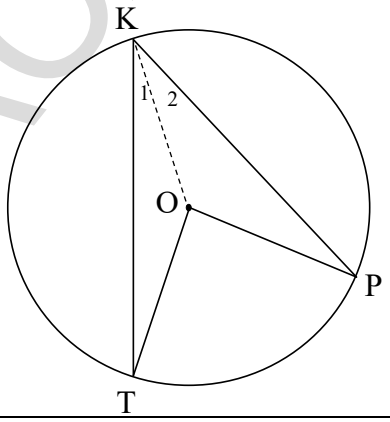
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QUESTION/VRAAG 9



9.1	Construction: Draw KO produced $\hat{O}_1 = \hat{K}_1 + \hat{T}$ [ext ∠ of Δ/*buite ∠ van Δ*] But $\hat{K}_1 = \hat{T}$ [∠s opp equal sides/*∠e teenoor gelyke sye*] $\therefore \hat{O}_1 = 2\hat{K}_1$ $\hat{O}_2 = \hat{K}_2 + \hat{P}$ [ext ∠ of Δ/*buite ∠ van Δ*] But $\hat{K}_2 = \hat{P}$ [∠s opp equal sides/*∠e teenoor gelyke sye*] $\therefore \hat{O}_2 = 2\hat{K}_2$ $\therefore \hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2 = 2\hat{K}_1 + 2\hat{K}_2$ $= 2(\hat{K}_1 + \hat{K}_2)$ $\therefore T\hat{O}P = 2\,T\hat{K}P$	✓ construction ✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (5)

OR



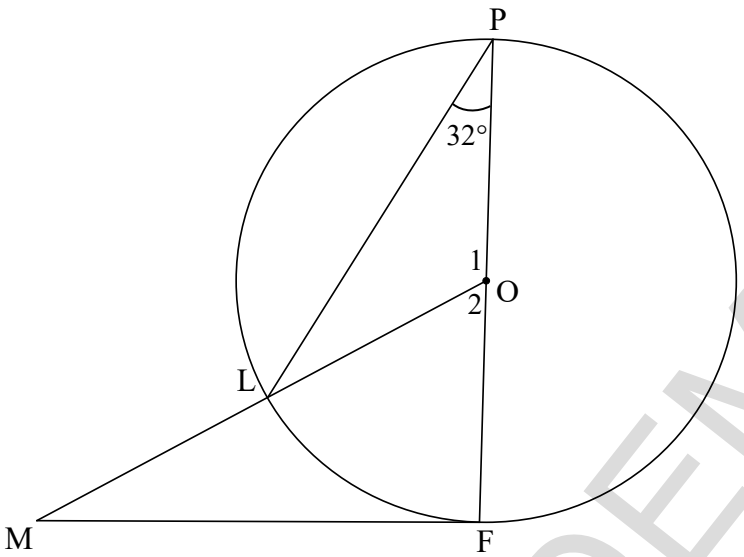
9.1	Construction: Draw KO $\hat{T} = \hat{K}_1$ [∠ s opp. equal sides/*∠e teenoor gelyke sye*] $\therefore K\hat{O}T = 180° - 2\hat{K}_1$ [sum of ∠ s of Δ /*binne ∠e van Δ*] $\hat{P} = \hat{K}_2$ [∠ s opp. equal sides/*∠e teenoor gelyke sye*] $\therefore K\hat{O}P = 180° - 2\hat{K}_2$ [sum of ∠ s of Δ / *binne ∠e van Δ*] $T\hat{O}P = 360° - (K\hat{O}T + K\hat{O}P)$ [∠ s around a point/*∠e om 'n punt*] $= 360° - (180° - 2\hat{K}_1 + 180° - 2\hat{K}_2)$ $= 2\hat{K}_1 + 2\hat{K}_2$ $= 2(\hat{K}_1 + \hat{K}_2)$	✓ construction ✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (5)

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	$\therefore T\hat{O}P = 2\ T\hat{K}P$	

9.2

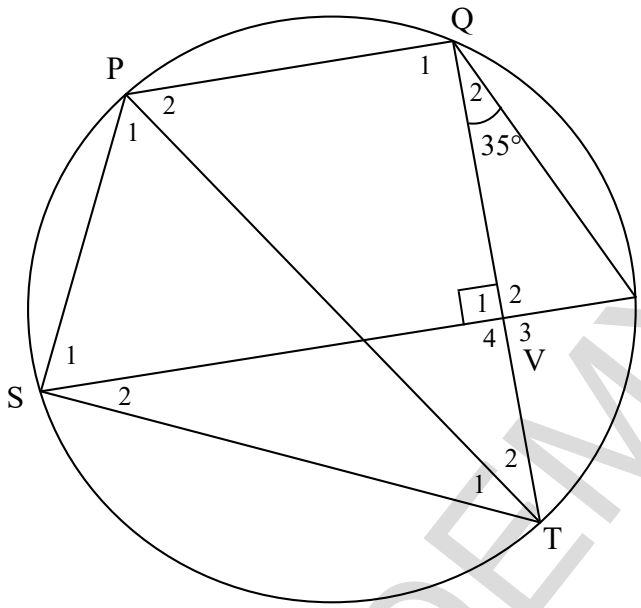


9.2.1	$\hat{O}_2 = 64°$	[∠ at centre = 2 ×∠ at circumference/ *Midpts∠ = 2 × Omtreks∠*]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
	OR		
	PLO = $\hat{P}$ = 32°	[∠s opp equal radii/ *∠e teenoor gelyke radiusse*]	✓ S / R
	$\hat{O}_2$ = 64°	[ext ∠ of Δ / *buite ∠ van Δ*]	✓ S (2)
9.2.2	$P\hat{F}M = 90°$	[tan ⊥ diameter/*raaklyn ⊥ middellyn*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$\hat{M} = 26°$	[sum of ∠ s of Δ/*binne ∠e van Δ*]	✓ S (3)
			[10]

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QUESTION/VRAAG 10



10.1	$\hat{R} = 55°$ [sum of ∠s in Δ/*binne ∠e van Δ*] $\therefore Q\hat{T}S = 55°$ [∠s in the same seg/*∠e in dieselfde segment*] **OR** $\hat{S}_2 = 35°$ [∠s in the same seg/*∠e in dieselfde segment*] $\therefore Q\hat{T}S = 55°$ [sum of ∠s in Δ/*binne ∠e van Δ*]	✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ R ✓ S (3)
10.2	$S\hat{P}Q = 125°$ [opp ∠s of cyclic quad/teenoorst. *∠e van kvh*] $\hat{S}_1 = R = \hat{5}5°$ [given/*gegee*] $S\hat{P}Q + \hat{S}_1 = 180°$ $\therefore$ PQ ‖ SR [co-int ∠s supp/*ko-binne ∠e suppl*] **OR** $\hat{S}_1 = R = \hat{5}5°$ [given/*gegee*] $P\hat{Q}R = 125°$ [opp ∠s of cyclic quad/teenoorst. *∠e van kvh*] $\therefore \hat{Q}_1 = 125° - 35° = 90°$ $\therefore \hat{Q} + \hat{V}_1 = 180°$ $\therefore$ PQ ‖ SR [co-int ∠s supp/*ko-binne ∠e suppl*]	✓ S ✓ R ✓ R (3) ✓ S ✓ R ✓ R (3)

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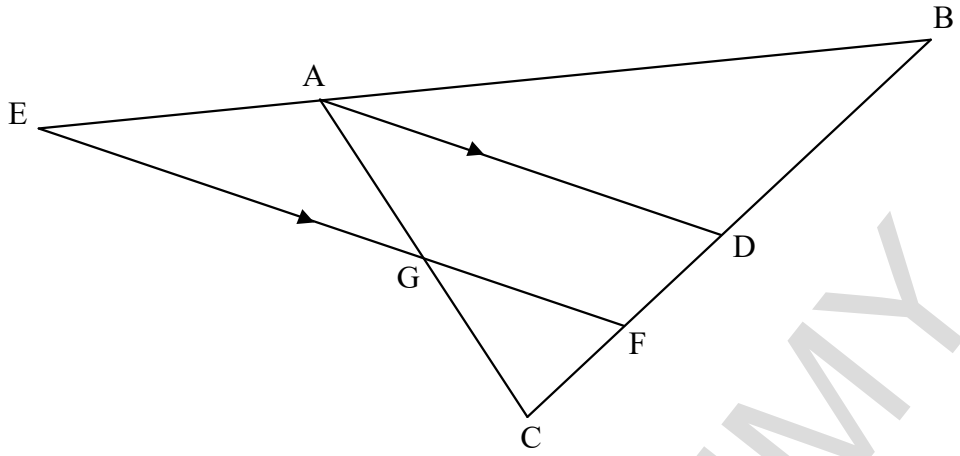
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10.3	$\hat{Q}_1 = 90°$	[co-int ∠s; PQ|| SR/ *ko-binne ∠e; PQ ||SR*]	✓ S
	PT is a diameter	[converse ∠ in semi-circle/ chord subtends 90°∠ *omgekeerde ∠ in halwe sirkel / koord onderspan* 90° ∠]	✓ R (2)
	OR		
	$\hat{S}_2 = 35°$	[ext ∠ of ΔSVT or sum of ∠s in Δ *buite ∠ v* Δ of *binne ∠e van* Δ]	✓ S
	$P\hat{S}T = 90°$		
	PT is a diameter	[converse ∠ in semi-circle/ chord subtends 90°∠ *omgekeerde ∠ in halwe sirkel / koord onderspan* 90° ∠]	✓ R (2)
			[8]

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QUESTION/*VRAAG* 11



11.1.1	$\frac{FD}{CF} = \frac{GA}{CG}$ [prop theorem; AD || EF/line || one side of Δ/ *eweredigheidst.; AD || EF / lyn || een sy v* Δ] $\frac{FD}{CF} = \frac{2}{3}$	✓ S ✓ answer (2)
11.1.2	$FD = \frac{2}{3}CF$ $FD = \frac{2}{3}(2) = \frac{4}{3}x$ $\frac{BA}{EA} = \frac{BD}{FD}$ [prop theorem; AD || EF/line || one side of Δ/ *eweredigheidst.; AD || EF / lyn || een sy v* Δ] $\frac{BA}{EA} = \frac{5x - \frac{4}{3}x}{\frac{4}{3}x}$ $= \frac{11}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$ $= \frac{11}{4}$	✓ $\frac{4}{3}x$ ✓ S ✓ substitution ✓ answer (4)

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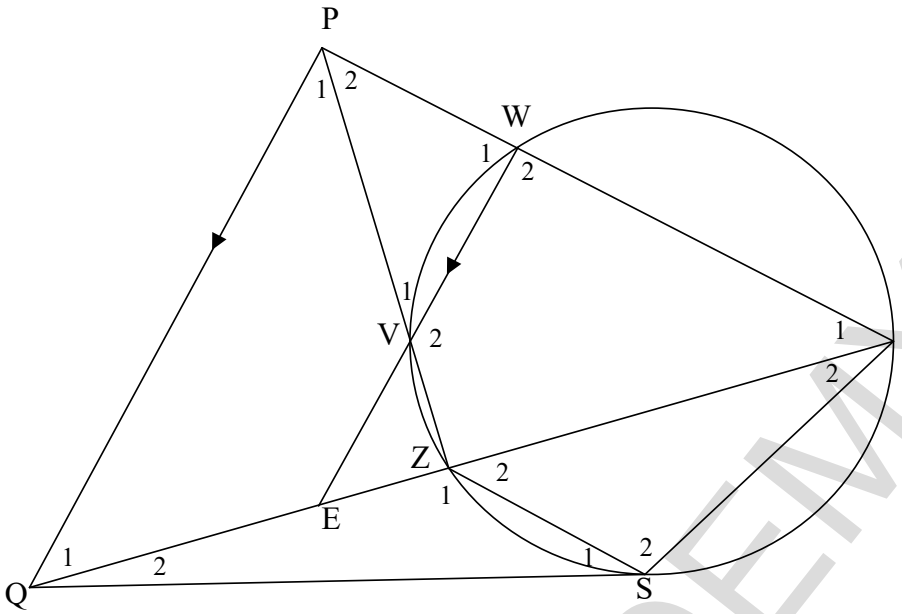
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11.1.3	$\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta GCF}{\text{Area of GFDA}} = \frac{\text{Area } \Delta GCF}{\text{Area } \Delta CDA - \text{Area } \Delta GCF}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}GC.CF\sin\hat{C}}{\frac{1}{2}AC.CD\sin\hat{C} - \frac{1}{2}G\hat{C}.CF\sin C}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3k)(3p)(\sin\hat{C})}{\frac{1}{2}(5k)(5p)\sin\hat{C} - \frac{1}{2}(3k)(3p)(\sin\hat{C})}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(9kp)(\sin\hat{C})}{\frac{1}{2}\sin\hat{C}(25kp - 9kp)}$ $= \frac{9}{16}$	✓ $GFDA = \Delta CDA - \Delta CGF$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}(GC)(FC)\sin\hat{C}$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}AC.CD\sin\hat{C} - \frac{1}{2}G\hat{C}.CF\sin C$ ✓ answer (4)

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11.2



11.2.1	$\frac{QE}{QR}=\frac{PW}{PR}$ [prop theorem; PQ || WE/line || one side of Δ / *eweredigheidst.; PQ || WE / lyn || een sy v* Δ] $PR=\frac{PW.QR}{QE}$	✓ S ✓ R (2)
11.2.2	$\frac{PQ}{RQ}=\frac{QZ}{QP}$ [$\Delta PQZ \|\|\| \Delta RQP$] $\therefore PQ^2 = RQ.QZ$	✓ $\frac{PQ}{RQ}=\frac{QZ}{QP}$ (1)
11.2.3	In Δ QSZ and Δ QRS $\hat{Q}_2 = Q_2\hat{}$ [common ∠ / *gemeenskaplike*∠] $\hat{S}_1 = R_2\hat{}$ [tan chord theorem/*raaklyn koord stelling*] $\hat{Z}_1 = QS\hat{R}$ [3rd ∠ of Δ] $\therefore \Delta QSZ \|\|\| \Delta QRS$ [∠∠∠]	✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S **OR** R (3)
11.2.4	$\frac{QS}{QR}=\frac{QZ}{QS}$ [ΔQSZ|||ΔQRS] $\therefore QS^2 = QZ.QR$ But $PQ^2 = RQ.QZ$ [proved in 11.2.2] $\therefore PQ = QS$	✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S (3)

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11.2.5	$\frac{PQ}{RQ} = \frac{PZ}{PR}$ [ΔPQZ|||Δ RQP]	
	$PR = \frac{QR.PZ}{PQ}$	✓ $PR = \frac{QR.PZ}{PQ}$
	$PR = \frac{PW.QR}{QE}$ [proved in 11.2.1]	
	$\therefore \frac{PW.QR}{QE} = \frac{QR.}{PQ}$	✓ S
	$PW = \frac{QE.PZ}{PQ}$	✓ $PW = \frac{QE.PZ}{PQ}$
	But $PQ^2 = RQ.QZ$ [proved in 11.2.2]	
	$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{RQ.QZ}$	✓ $PQ = \sqrt{RQ.QZ}$
	$\therefore PW = \frac{QE.PZ}{\sqrt{QR.QZ}}$	(4)
		[23]

TOTAL/*TOTAAL*: 150

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