

RONDEBOSCH BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL



GRADE 11

**MATHEMATICS (PAPER 2)
19 JUNE 2017**

MARKS: 100

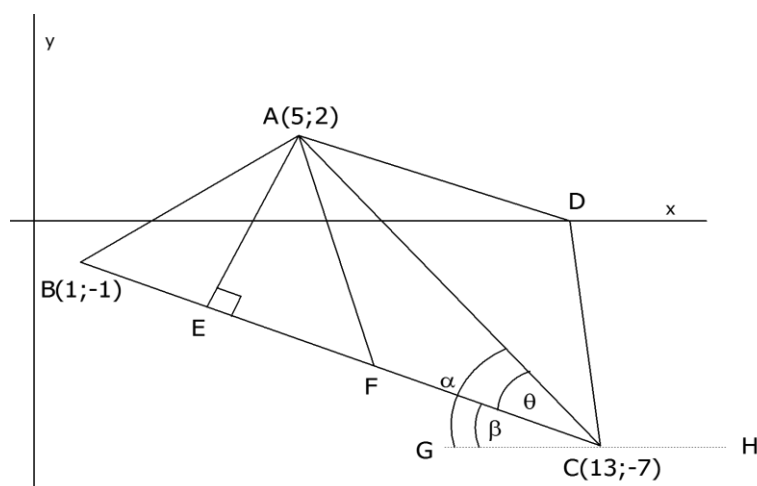
EXAMINER: T EDWARDS

TIME: 2 HOURS

MODERATOR: D GELDENHUYS

MEMORANDUM

QUESTION 1



1.1 $F(7\checkmark; -4\checkmark)$ (2)R

1.2 $m_{BC} = \frac{-1+7}{1-13} = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$
 $\therefore m_{AD} = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$
 $\therefore 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(5) + c \checkmark$
 $\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} \checkmark$ (4)R

1.3 $y = 2x + c \checkmark$
 $2 = 2(5) + c \checkmark$
 $y = 2x - 8 \checkmark$ (3)R

1.4 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + c \checkmark$
 $-1 = -\frac{1}{2}(1) + c \checkmark$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$
 $-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} = 2x - 8 \checkmark$
 $\frac{5}{2}x = \frac{15}{2}$
 $E(3\checkmark; -2\checkmark)$ (6)R

1.5 $d_{BE} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (-1+2)^2} \checkmark$
 $d_{BE} = \sqrt{5} \checkmark$
 $d_{EC} = \sqrt{(3-13)^2 + (-2+7)^2} \checkmark$
 $d_{EC} = 5\sqrt{5} \checkmark$
 $\therefore \frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \checkmark$
 $\therefore BE = \frac{1}{5}EC$ (5)R

1.6 $\tan \alpha = \frac{9}{8} \checkmark$ $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$ **OR** $\tan H\hat{C}B = -\frac{7}{4} \checkmark$ $\tan H\hat{C}A = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$
 $\alpha = 48,37^\circ \checkmark$ $\beta = 26,57^\circ \checkmark$ $H\hat{C}B = 153,43^\circ \checkmark$ $H\hat{C}A = 131,63^\circ \checkmark$
 $\therefore \theta = \alpha - \beta = 21,80^\circ \checkmark$ $\therefore \theta = 21,80^\circ \checkmark$ (5)C

[25]

QUESTION 2

2.1 $-(3 - 2k) = 4 \checkmark$

$-3 + 2k = 4 \checkmark$

$2k = 7$

$k = \frac{7}{2} \checkmark$

(3)R

2.2 $3 - 2k = 0 \checkmark$

$k = \frac{3}{2} \checkmark$

(2)C

2.3 $(3 - 2k)(-3) + (4) = 12 \checkmark$

$-9 + 6k + 4 = 12 \checkmark$

$6k = 17$

$k = \frac{17}{6} \checkmark$

(3)C

[8]**QUESTION 3**

$Radius = \sqrt{24}$

$d_{OA} = \sqrt{(-3 - 0)^2 + (4 - 0)^2} \checkmark$

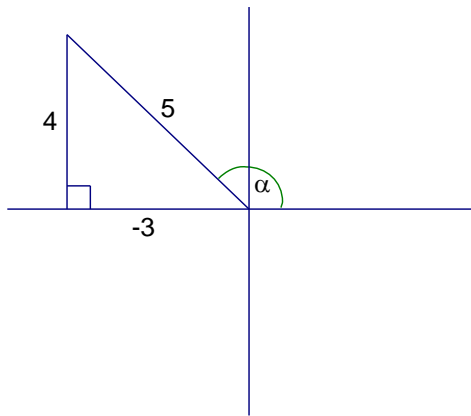
$d_{OA} = 5 \checkmark$

$5 > \sqrt{24} \checkmark$

A lies outside the circle. \checkmark **[4]PS**

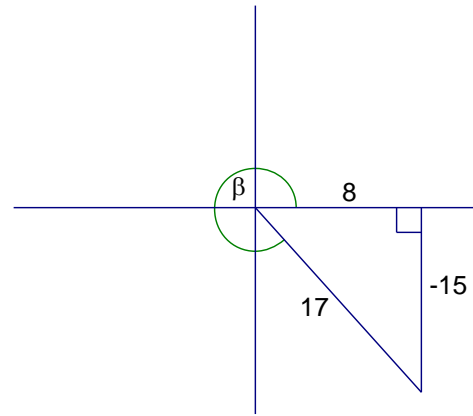
QUESTION 4

4.1



✓ quadrant and angle

✓ values



✓ quadrant and angle

✓ values

(4)C

$$4.2 \quad \sin \alpha + \cos \beta = -\frac{15}{17} + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{75}{85} - \frac{51}{85} = -\frac{126}{85}$$

(4)R

[8]

QUESTION 5

$$5.1.1 \frac{(-\cos 45^\circ) \checkmark (-\sin 60^\circ) \checkmark (-\sin \theta) \checkmark}{(-\sin \theta) \checkmark}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \checkmark$$

(6)R

$$5.1.2 \frac{\cos^2 220^\circ \checkmark}{\cos 40^\circ \checkmark} = \frac{\cos^2 40^\circ \checkmark}{\cos 40^\circ \checkmark} = \cos 40^\circ \checkmark$$

(4)C

$$5.2.1 \text{ LHS} = \sin x \checkmark \cdot \tan x \checkmark - (-\cos x) \checkmark$$

$$\text{LHS} = \sin x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \checkmark + \cos x$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x} \checkmark$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1 \checkmark}{\cos x}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(6)R

$$5.2.2 \text{ LHS} = \frac{\sin^n \theta - \cos^n \theta}{1 - \frac{\sin^n \theta}{\cos^n \theta} \checkmark}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sin^n \theta - \cos^n \theta}{\frac{\cos^n \theta - \sin^n \theta}{\cos^n \theta} \checkmark}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sin^n \theta - \cos^n \theta}{1} \times \checkmark \frac{\cos^n \theta}{-(\sin^n \theta - \cos^n \theta) \checkmark}$$

$$\text{LHS} = -\cos^n \theta$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(5)C

$$5.3 \tan(60^\circ - 45^\circ) \checkmark = \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} \checkmark \text{ or } \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \checkmark = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ} \checkmark$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} - 1}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right)(1)} \checkmark$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + (1)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} \checkmark$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$$

(3)PS

[24]

QUESTION 6

6.1.1 $\sin x = \frac{0,71}{2} \checkmark$

$x = 20,79^\circ \checkmark \quad \text{or} \quad x = 159,21^\circ \checkmark \quad (3)\text{R}$

6.1.2 $RA = 75,52^\circ$

$\therefore 2x + 30^\circ = 104,48^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ \checkmark \quad \text{or} \quad 2x + 30^\circ = 255,52^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ \checkmark$

$\therefore x = 37,24^\circ + n \cdot 180^\circ \checkmark \quad \text{or} \quad x = 112,76^\circ + n \cdot 180^\circ \checkmark$

$n \in Z \text{ (-1 if missing)} \quad (4)\text{R}$

6.2 $\cos^2 89^\circ = \sin^2 1^\circ$

$(\cos^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 1^\circ) + (\cos^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ) + \dots + \cos^2 45 + \cos^2 90^\circ \checkmark \checkmark$

$44(1) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 0 \checkmark = \frac{89}{2} \checkmark \quad (4)\text{PS}$

[11]

QUESTION 7

7.1 $\sin 2x = \cos(x - 60^\circ)$

$\sin 2x = \sin[90^\circ - (x - 60^\circ)] \checkmark$

$\sin 2x = \sin(150^\circ - x)$

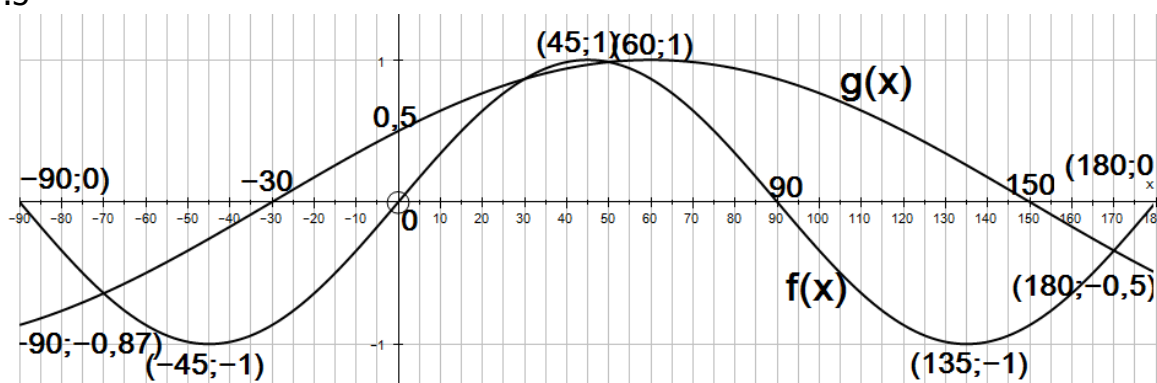
$2x = 150^\circ - x + n \cdot 360^\circ \checkmark$ or $2x = 30^\circ + x + n \cdot 360^\circ \checkmark$

$3x = 150^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ$ $x = 30^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ \checkmark$

$x = 50^\circ + n \cdot 120^\circ \checkmark$ $n \in Z$ (5)C

7.2 $x = -70^\circ; 30^\circ; 50^\circ; 170^\circ \checkmark \checkmark$ (-1 per missing value) (2)R

7.3



$f(x)$: \checkmark turning points; \checkmark shape; \checkmark start & end points

$g(x)$: \checkmark turning point; \checkmark shape; \checkmark starting point; \checkmark ending point (7)R

7.4 $180^\circ \checkmark$ (1)R

7.5.1 $-90^\circ \leq x \leq -70^\circ \checkmark$ or $30^\circ \leq x \leq 50^\circ \checkmark$ or $170^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ \checkmark$ (3)C

7.5.2 $-30^\circ < x < 0^\circ \checkmark$ or $90^\circ < x < 150^\circ \checkmark$ (2)C

[20]