



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT

GRAAD 12

WISKUNDE V2

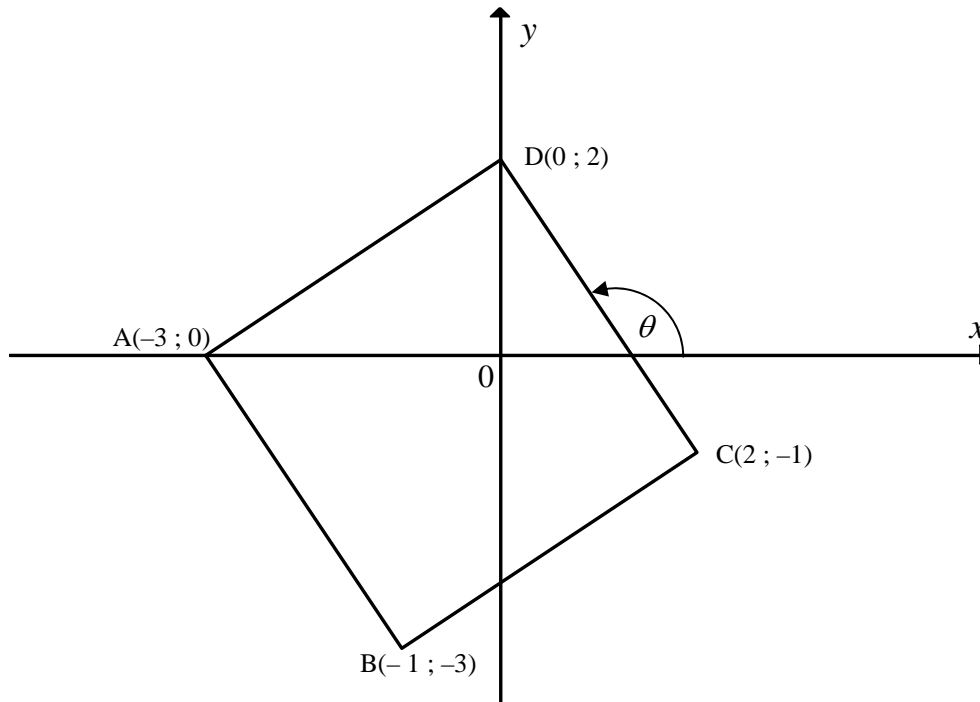
NOVEMBER 2008

MEMORANDUM

Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 26 bladsye.

- Kontinue akkuraatheid is `n algemene reël in die memorandum.
- Indien `n kandidaat `n vraag doen, die vraag kanselleer en nie weer doen nie, merk die doodgetrekte poging.

VRAAG 1



<p>1.1</p>	$M \left(\frac{2-3}{2}; \frac{-1+0}{2} \right)$ $= \left(-\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right)$	<p>✓ substitusie in middelpuntformule</p> <p>✓ antwoord vir albei (2)</p> <p>Antwoord alleen: een punt vir elke koordinaat</p> <p>Verkeerde formule: 0/2</p>
<p>1.2</p>	<p>Middelpunt BD</p> $= \left(\frac{-1+0}{2}; \frac{-3+2}{2} \right)$ $= \left(-\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right)$ <p>∴ Middelpunt van AC en BD is dieselfde punt, ∴ Halveer AC en BD mekaar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p>	<p>✓ substitusie in middelpuntformule</p> <p>✓ antwoord ✓ gevolgtrekking (middelpunte is dieselfde) (3)</p>

	$AM = \sqrt{\left(-3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(0 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$ $AM = \sqrt{6,5}$ $CM = \sqrt{\left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$ $CM = \sqrt{6,5}$ $BM = \sqrt{\left(-1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$ $BM = \sqrt{6,5}$ $DM = \sqrt{\left(0 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$ $DM = \sqrt{6,5}$ <p>AC en BD halveer mekaar</p>	<p>2 / 3 vir die antwoord links (want die kandidaat het nie aangedui dat M op BD is nie)</p>
<p>1.3</p>	$m_{AD} = \frac{2-0}{0+3}$ $m_{AD} = \frac{2}{3}$ $m_{CD} = \frac{-1-2}{2-0}$ $m_{CD} = -\frac{3}{2}$ $m_{AD} \times m_{CD}$ $= \frac{2}{3} \times -\frac{3}{2}$ $= -1$ $\therefore AD \perp CD$ $\therefore \hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $\tan \theta = m_{CD}$ $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\theta = 123,69^\circ$ $\tan \hat{DAC} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\hat{DAC} = 33,69^\circ$ $\hat{ADC} = 123,69^\circ - 33,69^\circ$ $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Indien gedoen</p> $m_{AD} \times m_{CD} = -1$ $\frac{2}{3} \times -\frac{3}{2} = -1$ $-1 = -1$ <p>dan 3/4 indien gradiente korrek bereken.</p> <p>Indien $m_{AD} \times m_{CD} = -1$ en dan afleiding dat $AD \perp CD$ sonder enige berekening 1 / 4</p> </div>	<p>✓ antwoord m_{AD}</p> <p>✓ antwoord m_{CD}</p> <p>✓ $m_{AD} \times m_{CD} = -1$</p> <p>✓ $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>✓ $\tan \theta = m_{CD}$</p> <p>✓ $\theta = 123,69^\circ$</p> <p>✓ $\hat{DAC} = 33,69^\circ$</p> <p>✓ $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$</p>

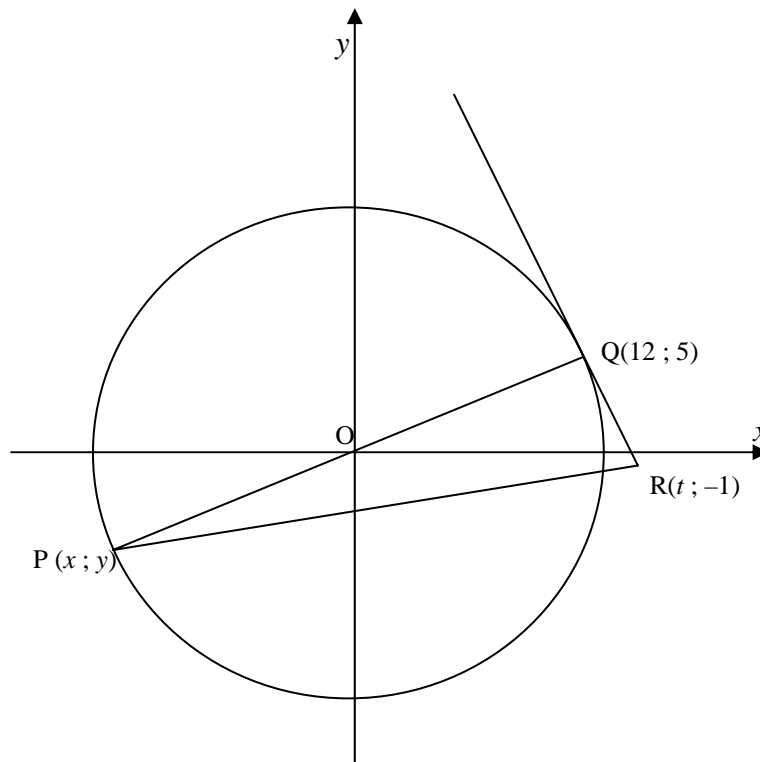
	<p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $AD^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (0 - (-3))^2$ $AD^2 = 13$ $DC^2 = (2 - (-1))^2 + (0 - 2)^2$ $DC^2 = 13$ $AC^2 = (0 - (-1))^2 + (-3 - 2)^2$ $AC^2 = 26$ $AD^2 + DC^2$ $= 13 + 13$ $= 26$ $= AC^2$ $\therefore AD \perp DC$	<p>✓ $AD^2 = 13$</p> <p>✓ $DC^2 = 13$</p> <p>✓ $AC^2 = 26$</p> <p>✓ gevolgtrekking</p>
<p>1.4</p>	<p>Diagonale halveer mekaar (Reeds bewys in 1.2) $\therefore ABCD$ is 'n parallelogram</p> <p>Vanaf 1.3: Omdat $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$, $ABCD$ is 'n reghoek</p> $m_{AC} \cdot m_{BD}$ $= \frac{1}{-5} \times \frac{5}{1}$ $= -1$ <p>$AC \perp BD$ Diagonale halveer mekaar loodreg $\therefore ABCD$ is 'n vierkant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> <p>Diagonale halveer mekaar (Reeds bewys in 1.2) $\therefore ABCD$ is 'n parallelogram</p> <p>Vanaf 1.3: $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$, $ABCD$ is 'n reghoek</p> $AD^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (0 - (-3))^2$ $AD^2 = 13$ $DC^2 = (2 - (-1))^2 + (0 - 2)^2$ $DC^2 = 13$ <p>Die kandidaat kan enige twee aangrensende sye bereken as $\sqrt{13}$, dus is $ABCD$ 'n vierkant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p>	<p>✓ halveer mekaar ✓ afleiding dat $ABCD$ is 'n parallelogram ✓ $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$ ✓ afleiding dat $ABCD$ is 'n reghoek</p> <p>✓ Diagonale halveer mekaar loodreg ✓ afleiding (6)</p> <p>✓ halveer mekaar ✓ afleiding dat $ABCD$ is 'n parallelogram ✓ $\hat{ADC} = 90^\circ$ ✓ afleiding dat $ABCD$ is 'n reghoek</p> <p>✓ berekening van aangrensende sye ✓ afleiding (6)</p>

	<p>Diagonale halveer mekaar (Bewys in 1.2) \therefore ABCD is 'n parallellogram</p> $BD = \sqrt{(2+3)^2 + (0+1)^2}$ $= \sqrt{26}$ $AC = \sqrt{(-3-2)^2 + (0+1)^2}$ $= \sqrt{26}$ <p>Diagonale is gelyk \therefore ABCD is 'n reghoek</p> $m_{AC} \cdot m_{BD}$ $= \frac{1}{-5} \times \frac{5}{1}$ $= -1$ <p>$AC \perp BD$ Diagonale halveer mekaar \therefore ABCD is 'n vierkant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> <p>Die diagonale halveer mekaar $\hat{A}DC = 90^\circ$ $AD^2 = (2-0)^2 + (0-(-3))^2$ $AD^2 = 13$ $DC^2 = (2-(-1))^2 + (0-2)^2$ $DC^2 = 13$ \therefore aangrensende sye is gelyk \therefore ABCD is 'n vierkant</p>	<p>✓ diagonale halveer mekaar ✓ afleiding dat ABCD 'n parallellogram is</p> <p>✓ diagonale is gelyk ✓ afleidng</p> <p>✓ $m_{AC} \cdot m_{BD} = -1$</p> <p>✓ diagonale halveer mekaar (6)</p> <p>✓ diagonale halveer mekaar ✓ $\hat{A}DC = 90^\circ$ ✓ substitusie in afstandformule ✓ antwoord vir AD ✓ antwoord vir DC ✓ afleiding (6)</p>
<p>1.5</p>	$\tan \theta = \frac{2+1}{0-2}$ $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\theta = -56,30993247\dots + 180^\circ$ $\theta = 123,7^\circ$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p>	<p>✓ gradient van DC ✓ $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>✓ antwoord (3)</p>

	$\tan \hat{D}AO = \frac{2}{3}$ $\hat{D}AO = 33,7^\circ$ $\hat{A}DC = 90^\circ$ $\theta = 90^\circ + \hat{D}AO$ $\theta = 90^\circ + 33,7^\circ$ $\theta = 123,7^\circ$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">-1 vir nie-korrekte afronding</div>	$\checkmark \theta = 90^\circ + \hat{D}AO$ $\checkmark \tan \hat{D}AO = \frac{2}{3}$ $\checkmark \text{ antwoord} \quad (3)$
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<p>1.6</p>	$OC^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (-1 - 0)^2$ $OC^2 = 5$ $OC = 2,236067977$ $OC > 2$ <p>C lê buite die sirkel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $OC^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (-1 - 0)^2$ $OC^2 = 5$ $OC^2 > 4$ <p>C lê buite die sirkel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $(2)^2 + (-1)^2 = 5 > 4$ <p>C lê buite die sirkel</p>	$\checkmark OC^2$ $\checkmark \text{ antwoord} \quad (2)$ <p>Slegs antwoord: 0/2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[20]</p>
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VRAAG 2

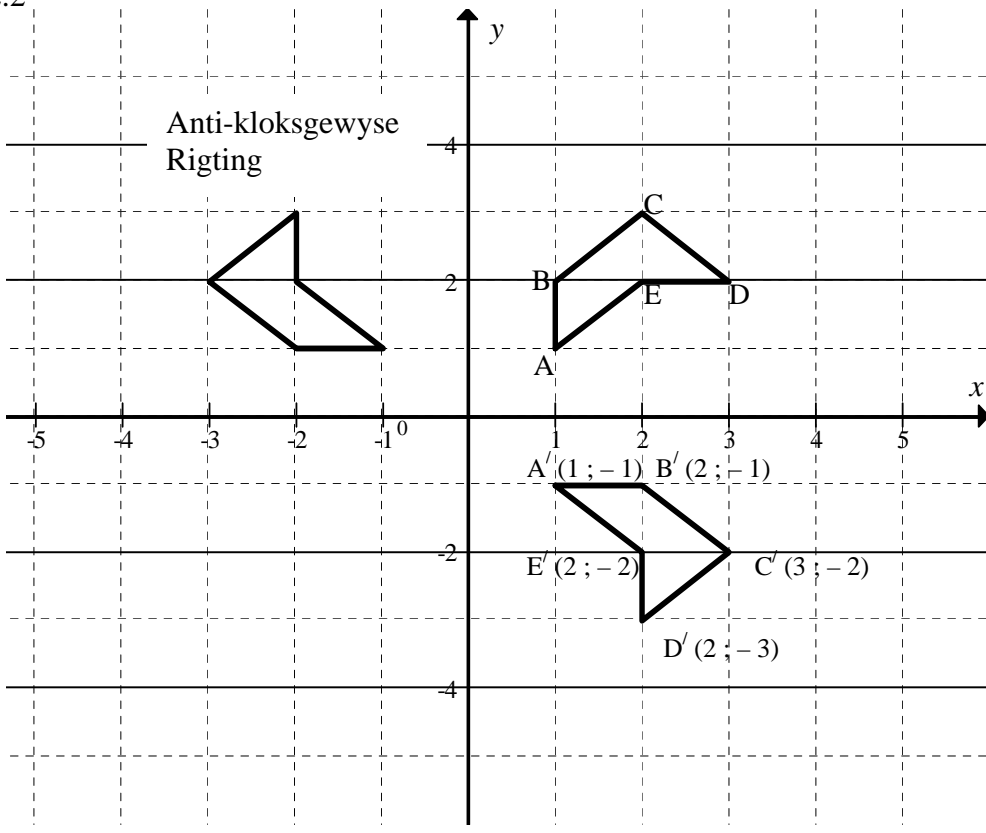


<p>2.1</p>	$r^2 = OQ^2$ $= 12^2 + 5^2$ $= 169$ $\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 169$ <p>OF</p> $x^2 + y^2 = (5)^2 + (12)^2 = 169$	<p>✓ substitusie (5 ; 12) in sirkel se formule</p> <p>✓ 169</p> <p>✓ $x^2 + y^2 = 169$ (3)</p> <p>✓ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$</p> <p>✓ substitusie van koördinate</p> <p>✓ 169</p> <p>Antwoord alleenlik : vol punte</p>
<p>2.2</p>	$m_{PQ} = \frac{5-0}{12-0}$ $m_{PQ} = \frac{5}{12}$ $\therefore y = \frac{5}{12}x$	<p>✓ gradiënt</p> <p>✓ $c = 0$ (2)</p>
<p>2.3</p>	<p>P(- 12; - 5) (Deur simmetrie)</p> <p>OF</p>	<p>✓ $x = -12$</p> <p>✓ $y = -5$ (2)</p>

	$x^2 + y^2 = 169$ $x^2 + \left(\frac{5}{12}x\right)^2 = 169$ $144x^2 + 25x^2 = 169 \times 144$ $169x^2 = 169 \times 144$ $169x^2 = 24336$ $x^2 = 144$ $x = \pm 12$ $x = -12$ $y = -5$	
<p>2.4</p>	<p>Raaklyn \perp middellyn</p> $m_{PQ} \times m_{QR} = -1$ $m_{PQ} = \frac{5}{12}$ $\therefore m_{QR} = -\frac{1}{\frac{5}{12}} = -\frac{12}{5}$ <p>OF</p> <p>PQ \perp QR</p> $\therefore m_{QR} = -\frac{12}{5}$	$\checkmark\checkmark m_{PQ} \times m_{QR} = -1$ <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> $\checkmark\checkmark PQ \perp QR$ <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
<p>2.5</p>	$y = \frac{-12}{5}x + c$ $5 = \frac{-12}{5}(12) + c$ $c = \frac{169}{5}$ $y = -\frac{12}{5}x + \frac{169}{5}$ <p>OF</p> $y = -2,4x + 33,8$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p>	$\checkmark y = mx + c$ $\checkmark \text{substitusie van gradient en } (12 ; 5)$ $\checkmark \text{berekening van } c$ <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>

	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 5 = -\frac{12}{5}(x - 12)$ $5y - 25 = -12(x - 12)$ $5y = -12x + 144 + 25$ $5y = -12x + 169$ $y = -\frac{12}{5}x + \frac{169}{5}$	<p>✓ formule</p> <p>✓ substitusie van gradient en (12 ; 5)</p> <p>✓ vergelyking in korrekte vorm</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>2.6</p>	$-1 = \frac{-12}{5}(t) + \frac{169}{5}$ $-5 = -12t + 169$ $12t = 174$ $t = \frac{174}{12}$ $t = 14,5$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $m_{QO} \times m_{QR} = -1$ $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{-6}{t - 12} = -1$ $t = 14,5$ <p>OF</p> $PQ^2 + QR^2 = PR^2$ $576 + 100 + (12 - t)^2 + 36 = (t + 12)^2 + 16$ $712 + 144 - 24t + t^2 = t^2 + 24t + 144 + 16$ $-48t = -696$ $t = 14,5$	<p>✓ substitusie van (t ; -1)</p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{-6}{t - 12} = -1$</p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ Pythagoras met substitusie</p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p>(2)</p>
<p>2.7</p>	$(x - 12)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = OQ^2$ $OQ^2 = (12 - 0)^2 + (5 - 0)^2 = 169$ $(x - 12)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 169$ <p>OF</p> $(x)^2 + (y)^2 = 169$ <p>Transleer 12 eenhede regs en 5 eenhede op</p> $(x - 12)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 169$	<p>✓ $(x - 12)^2$</p> <p>✓ $(y - 5)^2$</p> <p>✓ 169</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>If answer only: $(x - 12)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 169$: 3 / 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[17]</p>

VRAAG 3

<p>3.1.1</p>	<p>$P'(\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{2})$</p>	<p>✓ x-koördinate P' ✓ y-koördinate P' (2)</p>
<p>3.1.2</p>	<p>$P'(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3})$</p>	<p>✓ x-koördinate P' ✓ y-koördinate P' (2)</p>
<p>3.2.1</p>	<p>$D'(2; -3)$ Indien anti-kloksgewys geroteer $D'(-2; 3)$</p>	<p>✓ antwoord (1) Geen punt vir $D'(-2; 3)$</p>
<p>3.2.2</p>		<p>✓ koördinate A' ✓ koördinate B' ✓ koördinate C' ✓ koördinate E' ✓ rotasie korrek (5) Nota: Indien al die punte in die skets korrek is en etikette is A' ens.: 5/5 Indien al die punte op die skets korrek is maar etikette by verkeerde punt: 4/5 Trek 2 punte af vir anti-kloksgewyse rigting. Indien koördinate korrek neergeskryf is sonder die skets: 4/5</p>
<p>3.2.3</p>	<p>$D''(6; -9)$ Indien anti-kloksgewys geroteer: $D''(-6; 9)$</p>	<p>✓ x-koordinaat ✓ y-koordinaat (2)</p>

<p>3.2.4</p>	$(x; y) \rightarrow (y; -x)$ $(y; -x) \rightarrow (3y; -3x)$ $\therefore (x; y) \rightarrow (3y; -3x)$ <p>Indien anti-kloksgewys geroteer:</p> $(x; y) \rightarrow (-y; x)$ $(y; -x) \rightarrow (-3y; 3x)$ $\therefore (x; y) \rightarrow (-3y; 3x)$	$\checkmark\checkmark (y; -x)$ $\checkmark\checkmark (3y; -3x)$ <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>Slegs antwoord: 4/4 Indien antwoord $(ky; -kx) : \frac{3}{4}$ Indien antwoord $3(y; -x) : 4/4$</p> $\checkmark\checkmark (-y; x)$ $\checkmark\checkmark (-3y; 3x)$ <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
<p>3.2.5</p>	<p>Area ABCDE : area A''B''C''D''E''</p> $= 1^2 : 3^2$ $= 1 : 9$ <p>OF</p> $\frac{ABCDE}{A''B''C''D''E''}$ $= \frac{1}{9}$	$\checkmark\checkmark \text{ antwoord}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p>Indien</p> $\frac{A''B''C''D''E''}{ABCDE}$ $= \frac{9}{1}$ <p>0 / 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[18]</p>

VRAAG 4

$x' = x \cos(-45^\circ) - y \sin(-45^\circ)$ $x' = 2 \cos 45^\circ + 3 \sin 45^\circ$ $x' = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$ $x' = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ of } x' = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$ $x' = 3,54$ <p>en</p> $y' = y \cos(-45^\circ) + x \sin(-45^\circ)$ $y' = 3 \cos 45^\circ - 2 \sin 45^\circ$ $y' = 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$ $y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ of } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ of } y' = 0,79$ $P' \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Penalisasie van 2 punte indien 45° gesubstitueer word in plaas van -45°. Die antwoord sal dan $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$ of $(-0,71; 3,54)$.</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ formule ✓ -45° of 315° ✓ substitusie van $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ✓ antwoord vir x ✓ formule ✓ substitusie van $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ✓ antwoord vir y <p style="text-align: right;">(7)</p>
<p>OF</p> <p>Indien die kandidaat kloksgewys roteer en 45° gesubstitueer sal die formule as volg wees:</p> $x' = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$ $x' = 2 \cos 45^\circ + 3 \sin 45^\circ$ $x' = 3,54$ $y' = y \cos \theta - x \sin \theta$ $y' = 3 \cos 45^\circ - 2 \sin 45^\circ$ $y' = 0,71$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ formule vir x' ✓ 45° ✓ substitusie ✓ 3,54 ✓ formule vir y' ✓ substitusie ✓ 0,71

<p>Laat $OP = OP' = r = \sqrt{13}$</p> <p>Die x-koördinaat van $P = r \cos(\theta - 45^\circ)$</p> $x' = r(\cos \theta \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \sin \theta \cdot \sin 45^\circ)$ $x' = \sqrt{13} \cos \theta \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \sqrt{13} \sin \theta \cdot \sin 45^\circ$ $x' = \sqrt{13} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{13} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $x' = \sqrt{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $x' = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ <p>Die y-koördinaat van $P = r \sin(\theta - 45^\circ)$</p> $y' = r(\sin \theta \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \cos \theta \cdot \sin 45^\circ)$ $y' = \sqrt{13} \sin \theta \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sqrt{13} \cos \theta \cdot \sin 45^\circ$ $y' = \sqrt{13} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{13} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $y' = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{2}$ $y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ <p>$P' \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$</p>	<p>✓ formule $r \cos(\theta - 45^\circ)$</p> <p>✓ uitbreiding</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓ antwoord vir x</p> <p>✓ formule $r \sin(\theta - 45^\circ)$</p> <p>✓ uitbreiding</p> <p>✓ antwoord vir y</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(7)</p>
OF	
<p>$2 = x \cos 45^\circ - y \sin 45^\circ$</p> <p>$3 = y \cos 45^\circ + x \sin 45^\circ$</p> $2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y$ $\times \sqrt{2} : 2\sqrt{2} = x - y \quad \text{--- (1)}$ $3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x$ $\times \sqrt{2} : 3\sqrt{2} = x + y \quad \text{--- (2)}$ <p>(1) + (2) $2x = 5\sqrt{2}$</p> $x = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\therefore 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} + y$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ <p>OF</p>	<p>✓ formule</p> <p>✓ formule</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓ los gelyktydig op</p> <p>✓ antwoord x</p> <p>✓ antwoord y</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(7)</p>

$(x'; y') = (r \cos(\theta - 45^\circ); r \sin(\theta - 45^\circ))$ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $2^2 + 3^2 = r^2$ $r = \sqrt{13}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$ $\theta = 56,30993247$ $x' = r \cos(\theta - 45^\circ)$ $= \sqrt{13} \cos(56,3099^\circ - 45^\circ)$ $= \sqrt{13} \cos(11,3099^\circ)$ $= 3,54$ $y' = r \sin(\theta - 45^\circ)$ $= \sqrt{13} \sin(11,3099^\circ)$ $= 0,71$	$\checkmark \sqrt{13}$ $\checkmark \tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$ $\checkmark \theta = 56,30993247$ $\checkmark x' = r \cos(\theta - 45^\circ)$ $\checkmark 3,54$ $\checkmark y' = r \sin(\theta - 45^\circ)$ $\checkmark 0,71$ <p style="text-align: right;">(7)</p> <p>Slegs antwoord: 6/7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[7]</p>
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VRAAG 5

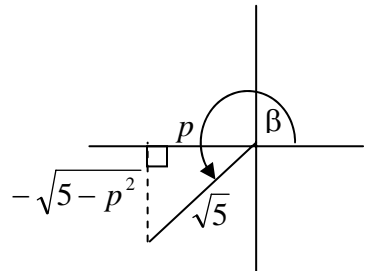
Penaliseer met 1 punt indien gehanteer word as vergelyking in die vraag.

<p>5.1.1</p>	$\frac{\tan 480^\circ \cdot \sin 300^\circ \cdot \cos 14^\circ \cdot \sin(-135^\circ)}{\sin 104^\circ \cdot \cos 225^\circ}$ $= \frac{\tan 120^\circ \cdot (-\sin 60^\circ) \cdot \cos 14^\circ \cdot (-\sin 45^\circ)}{\sin 76^\circ \cdot (-\cos 45^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\tan 60^\circ) \cdot (-\sin 60^\circ) \cdot \cos 14^\circ \cdot (-\sin 45^\circ)}{\cos 14^\circ \cdot (-\cos 45^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\sqrt{3}) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}$ $= \frac{3}{2}$ <p>OF</p> $\frac{\tan 480^\circ \cdot \sin 300^\circ \cdot \cos 14^\circ \cdot \sin(-135^\circ)}{\sin 104^\circ \cdot \cos 225^\circ}$ $= \frac{\tan 120^\circ \cdot (-\sin 60^\circ) \cdot \cos 14^\circ \cdot (-\sin 45^\circ)}{\sin 76^\circ \cdot (-\cos 45^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\tan 60^\circ) \cdot (-\sin 60^\circ) \cdot \sin 76^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ}{\sin 76^\circ}$ $= \left(-\sqrt{3}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot 1$ $= \frac{3}{2}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $-\sin 60^\circ$ ✓ $-\sin 45^\circ$ ✓ $-\cos 45^\circ$ ✓ $-\tan 60^\circ$ ✓ $\cos 14^\circ$ of $\sin 76^\circ$ ✓ substitusie <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <p>Penaliseer met 1 punt indien gehanteer word as vergelyking in hierdie vraag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $-\sin 60^\circ$ ✓ $-\sin 45^\circ$ ✓ $-\cos 45^\circ$ ✓ $-\tan 60^\circ$ ✓ $\sin 76^\circ$ ✓ substitusie <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p>
<p>5.1.2</p>	$\cos 75^\circ$ $= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$ $= \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4}$ <p>OF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$ ✓ uitbreiding ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>

	$\begin{aligned} &\cos 75^\circ \\ &= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$ ✓ uitbreiding ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
5.2	$\begin{aligned} &\cos(90^\circ - 2x) \cdot \tan(180^\circ + x) + \sin^2(360^\circ - x) \\ &= \sin 2x \cdot \tan x + (-\sin x)^2 \\ &= 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \sin^2 x \\ &= 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x \\ &= 3 \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $\sin 2x$ ✓ $\tan x$ ✓ $(-\sin x)^2$ ✓ $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ ✓ $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$ ✓ $2 \sin^2 x$ <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <p>Indien $\cos 2x$ i.p.v $\sin 2x$ $\sin 2x$ en dan verder korrek: maks 3/6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[16]</p>

VRAAG 6

6.1.1	$(\tan x - 1)(\sin 2x - 2\cos^2 x)$ $= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \right) (2\sin x \cos x - 2\cos^2 x)$ $= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \right) 2\cos x (\sin x - \cos x)$ $= 2(\sin x - \cos x)^2$ $= 2(\sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)$ $= 2(1 - 2\sin x \cos x)$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $(\tan x - 1)(\sin 2x - 2\cos^2 x)$ $= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \right) (2\sin x \cos x - 2\cos^2 x)$ $= 2\sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x - 2\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x$ $= 2(\sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)$ $= 2(1 - 2\sin x \cos x)$ <p>OF</p> $2(1 - 2\sin x \cos x)$ $= 2(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x)$ $= 2(\sin x - \cos x)^2$ $= 2\cos^2 x \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \right)^2$ $= 2\cos^2 x (\tan x - 1)(\tan x - 1)$ $= (2\cos^2 x \tan x - 2\cos^2 x)(\tan x - 1)$ $= (2\sin x \cos x - 2\cos^2 x)(\tan x - 1)$ $= (\sin 2x - 2\cos^2 x)(\tan x - 1)$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $LHS = (\tan x - 1)(\sin 2x - \cos^2 x)$ $= \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x} (2\sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x)$ $= 2(\sin x - \cos x)^2$ $RHS = 2(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x)$ $= 2(\sin x - \cos x)^2$ $= LHS$	$\checkmark \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ $\checkmark \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$ $\checkmark \text{faktoriseren}$ $\checkmark \text{vereenvoudiging}$ $\checkmark \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad (5)$ $\checkmark \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ $\checkmark \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$ $\checkmark \text{vermenigvuldigen}$ $\checkmark \text{faktoriseren}$ $\checkmark \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\checkmark \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\checkmark \text{faktoriseer}$ $\checkmark \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ $\checkmark \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$ $\checkmark \text{vereenvoudiging}$ $\checkmark \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ $\checkmark \text{vereenvoudiging}$ $\checkmark \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$ $\checkmark \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\checkmark \text{faktoriseren}$
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<p>6.1.2</p>	$\frac{\tan x - 1}{2} = -3$ $\tan x - 1 = -6$ $\tan x = -5$ $x = -78,7^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $\frac{\tan x - 1}{2} = -3$ $\tan x - 1 = -6$ $\tan x = -5$ $x = 101,3^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> $\frac{\tan x - 1}{2} = -3$ $\tan x - 1 = -6$ $\tan x = -5$ $x = 101,3^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ <p>of</p> $x = 281,3^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> <p>Indien die kandidaat $\tan(x - 1) = -6$ gebruik het: max van 2 / 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ antwoord ✓ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ antwoord ✓ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ antwoord ✓ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
<p>6.2.1</p>	$\cos \beta = \frac{p}{\sqrt{5}}$ $x = p$ $r = \sqrt{5}$ $y = -\sqrt{5 - p^2}$ $\therefore \tan \beta = \frac{-\sqrt{5 - p^2}}{p}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ derde kwadrant ✓ $y = -\sqrt{5 - p^2}$ ✓ ✓ antwoord <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>Indien kandidaat – p gebruik is: 3/4</p>
<p>6.2.2</p>	$\cos 2\beta = 2 \cos^2 \beta - 1$ $= 2 \left(\frac{p}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 - 1$ $= 2 \frac{p^2}{5} - 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $2 \cos^2 \beta - 1$ ✓ ✓ $2 \left(\frac{p}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 - 1$ of $\frac{2p^2}{5} - 1$ <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>

OF

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\beta &= 1 - 2\sin^2 \beta \\ &= 1 - 2\left(\frac{-\sqrt{5-p^2}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{2(5-p^2)}{5} \\ &= \frac{2p^2-5}{5}\end{aligned}$$

OF

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\beta &= \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-\sqrt{5-p^2}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{p^2}{5} - \frac{5-p^2}{5} \\ &= \frac{2p^2-5}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\checkmark 1 - 2\sin^2 \beta \\ &\checkmark\checkmark 1 - 2\left(\frac{-\sqrt{5-p^2}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &\text{of } 1 - \frac{2(5-p^2)}{5} \\ &\text{of } \frac{2p^2-5}{5}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}&\checkmark \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta \\ &\checkmark \left(\frac{p}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &\checkmark \left(\frac{-\sqrt{5-p^2}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &\text{of } \frac{p^2}{5} - \frac{5-p^2}{5} \\ &\text{of } \frac{2p^2-5}{5}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

[17]

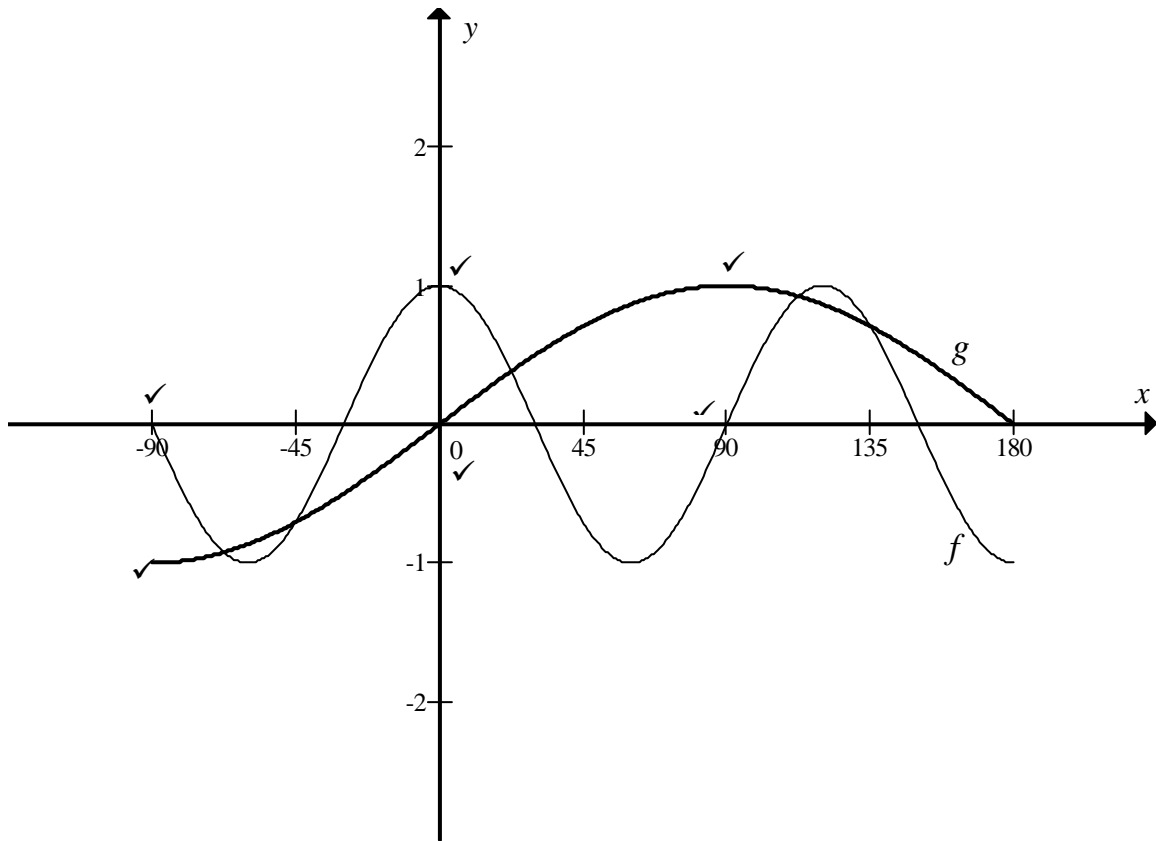
VRAAG 7

7.1	$\frac{3}{LB} = \tan 40^\circ$ $LB = \frac{3}{\tan 40^\circ}$ $LB = 3,58 \text{ m} \quad (3,5752\dots\dots)$ <p>(3,5 m; 3,57 m; 3,6 m)</p> <p>OF</p> $\frac{LB}{\sin 50^\circ} = \frac{3}{\sin 40^\circ}$ $LB = \frac{3 \sin 50^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ}$ $LB = 3,58 \text{ m} \quad (3,5752\dots\dots)$	<p>✓ trig verhouding</p> <p>✓ antwoord (2)</p> <p>✓ sin reël</p> <p>✓ antwoord (2)</p>
7.2	$AB^2 = AL^2 + BL^2 - 2 \cdot AL \cdot BL \cdot \cos 113^\circ$ $AB^2 = (5.2)^2 + (3.58)^2 - 2(5.2)(3.58) \cos 113^\circ$ $AB^2 = 54,40410138 \text{ m}^2$ $AB = 7,38 \text{ m} \quad (7,37591\dots\dots\dots)$ <p>Nota: AB = 7,3 m of 7,4 m: aanvaar</p>	<p>✓ gebruik van kosinus-reël</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓ $AB^2 = 54,4041\dots m^2$</p> <p>✓ antwoord (4)</p> <p>Moet nie penaliseer indien eenhede uitgelaat.</p>
7.3	$\text{Area van } \triangle ABL = \frac{1}{2} AL \cdot BL \cdot \sin \hat{A}LB$ $= \frac{1}{2} (5.2)(3.58) \sin 113^\circ$ $= 8.568059176$ $= 8,57 \text{ m}^2$ <p>Nota: Area = 8,5 of 8,6: aanvaar</p>	<p>✓ formule</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓✓ antwoord (4)</p> <p>Indien $\cos \hat{A}LB$: 0/4 [10]</p>

VRAAG 8

<p>8.1</p>	<p>Nota: $x = -45^\circ - k.180^\circ, k \in Z$ IS DIESELFDE AS $x = 135^\circ + k.180^\circ, k \in Z$ EN $x = -135^\circ + k.180^\circ, k \in Z$</p> <p>$x = 22,5^\circ - k.90^\circ, k \in Z$ IS DIESELFDE AS $x = 112,5^\circ + k.90^\circ, k \in Z$</p> <p>Die kandidaat mag $-k.90^\circ$ of $k.90^\circ$ en $-k.180^\circ$ of $k.180^\circ$</p> <p>Daar mag ander maniere wees om dieselfde oplossing te skryf. Maak asseblief seker dat die kandidaat se antwoord deeglik nagegaan word.</p>	<p>Nota:</p> <p>Indien nie al 5 waardes vir x gegee is nie, sal die volgende van toepassing wees: 4 of 3 waardes : 2 punte 2 waardes : 1 punte 1 waarde : 0 punte</p>
<p>$\cos 3x = \sin x$ $\sin(90^\circ - 3x) = \sin x$</p> <p>$90^\circ - 3x = x + k.360^\circ$ $90^\circ - 3x = 180^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ $-4x = -90^\circ + k.360^\circ$ of $-2x = 90^\circ + k.360^\circ$ $k \in Z$ $x = 22,5^\circ - k.90^\circ$ $x = -45^\circ - k.180^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> <p>$\cos 3x = \cos(90^\circ - x)$ $3x = 90^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ $3x = 360^\circ - (90^\circ - x) + k.360^\circ$ $4x = 90^\circ + k.360^\circ$ of $2x = 270^\circ + k.360^\circ$ $x = 22,5^\circ + k.90^\circ$ $k \in Z$ $x = 135^\circ + k.180^\circ$ $k \in Z$ $x = -67,5^\circ; 22,5^\circ; 112,5^\circ$ $x = -45^\circ; 135^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF</p> <p>$\cos 3x = \cos(90^\circ - x)$ $3x = 90^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ $3x = -90^\circ + x + k.360^\circ$ $4x = 90^\circ + k.360^\circ$ of $2x = -90^\circ + k.360^\circ$ $x = 22,5^\circ + k.90^\circ$ $k \in Z$ $x = -45^\circ - k.180^\circ$ $k \in Z$</p> <p>$x = -67,5^\circ; -45^\circ; 22,5^\circ; 112,5^\circ; 135^\circ$</p>	<p>✓ gelykstelling</p> <p>✓ $90^\circ - 3x = x + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = 22,5^\circ - k.90^\circ$ ✓ $90^\circ - 3x = 180^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = -45^\circ - k.180^\circ$ ✓✓✓ waardes van x (8)</p> <p>✓ gelykstelling ✓ $3x = 90^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = 22,5^\circ + k.90^\circ$ ✓ $3x = 360^\circ - (90^\circ - x) + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = 135^\circ + k.180^\circ$ ✓✓✓ waardes van x (8)</p> <p>✓ gelykstelling ✓ $3x = 90^\circ - x + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = 22,5^\circ + k.90^\circ$ ✓ $3x = -90^\circ + x + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = -45^\circ - k.180^\circ$ ✓✓✓ waardes van x (8)</p>	

8.2



(6)

Penaliseer met 1 punt indien buite definisie versameling gaan.

8.3

$-67,5^\circ \leq x \leq -45^\circ$

OF

$x \in [-67,5^\circ; -45^\circ]$

OF

Vanaf $-67,5^\circ$ tot en by -45°

✓✓ kritieke waardes
✓ notasie

(3)

Nota:

Indien $-67,5^\circ < x < -45^\circ$:
2/3

Helfte van die ongelykheid:
1/3

Indien $x = -67,5^\circ$ of
 $x = -45^\circ$: 0/3

Indien
antwoord $22,5^\circ \leq x \leq 112,5^\circ$
dan 2 / 3

Indien antwoord
 $135^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ dan 2 / 3

[17]

VRAAG 9

9.1	<p>Gemiddeld = $\frac{220}{10} = 22$ minutes</p>	<p>✓ $\frac{\text{som van minute}}{\text{aantal hardlopers}}$ ✓ antwoord (2)</p>																																				
9.2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tyd geneem</th> <th>$(x - \bar{x})$</th> <th>$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>18</td><td>-4</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>-6</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>6</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>-2</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>7</td><td>49</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>-3</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Som</td> <td></td> <td>156</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{156}{10}} = 3,95$</p> <p>(As die kandidaat 'n sakrekenaar gebruik het om die antwoord op VRAAG 9.1 and VRAAG 9.2 te bereken, ken volpunte toe as die antwoorde korrek is.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Indien slegs een fout in die berekening: 3/4</p> <p>Slegs antwoord: 4/4</p> <p>Indien kandidaat n-1 in die formule gebruik sal $\sigma = 4,16:3/4$</p> </div>	Tyd geneem	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	18	-4	16	21	-1	1	16	-6	36	24	2	4	28	6	36	20	-2	4	22	0	0	29	7	49	19	-3	9	23	1	1	Som		156	<p>Slegs antwoord: 2/2</p> <p>✓✓ opstel van tabel en korrekte waardes in die kolom $(x_i - \bar{x})^2$</p> <p>✓ substitusie in formule</p> <p>✓ antwoord (4)</p>
Tyd geneem	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$																																				
18	-4	16																																				
21	-1	1																																				
16	-6	36																																				
24	2	4																																				
28	6	36																																				
20	-2	4																																				
22	0	0																																				
29	7	49																																				
19	-3	9																																				
23	1	1																																				
Som		156																																				
9.3	<p>Een standaardafwyking van die gemiddeld is binne die interval $(22 - 3,95 ; 22 + 3,95)$ which is $(18,05 ; 25,95)$</p> <p>\therefore 6 hardlopers het die wedstryd binne een standaardafwyking vanaf die gemiddelde voltooi. (Tye: 21, 24, 20, 22, 19, 23)</p> <p>Indien kandidaat $\sigma = 4,16$ gebruik, dan is die antwoord 7 hardlopers.</p>	<p>✓✓ antwoord</p> <p>Nota: Slegs antwoord: 2/2 (2) [8]</p>																																				

VRAAG 10

10.1

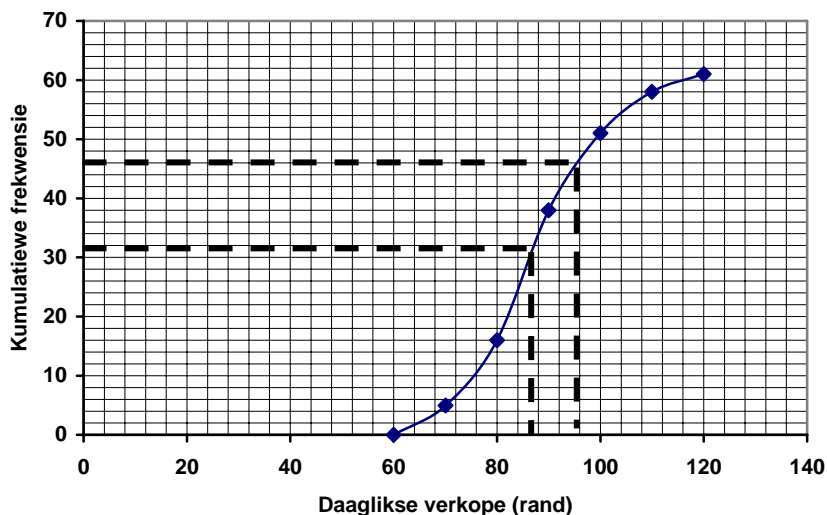
Daaglikse verkope (in rand)	Frekwensie	Kumulatiewe Frekwensie
$60 \leq \text{rand} < 70$	5	5
$70 \leq \text{rand} < 80$	11	16
$80 \leq \text{rand} < 90$	22	38
$90 \leq \text{rand} < 100$	13	51
$100 \leq \text{rand} < 110$	7	58
$110 \leq \text{rand} < 120$	3	61

- ✓ Frekwensie kolom
 - ✓✓ kumulatiewe frekwensie kolom
- (3)

Indien 1 waarde verkeerd in die frekwensie kolom, penailseer met 1 punt.

10.2

Roomysverkope vir November en Desember 2007



- ✓ kumulatiewe totale
 - ✓ punte by hoër limiete van intervale
 - ✓ vorm
- (3)

Indien die ogief NIE eindig op die horisontale as nie/ nie geanker op die horisontale as is nie, geen penalisasie.

Indien geplot met die middelpunt van die interval en die kumulatiewe frekwensie: 2/3

10.3

Mediaan = R 87 (Enige waarde tussen R 84 en R 90)

- ✓ korrek afgelees van ogief
- (1)

10.4

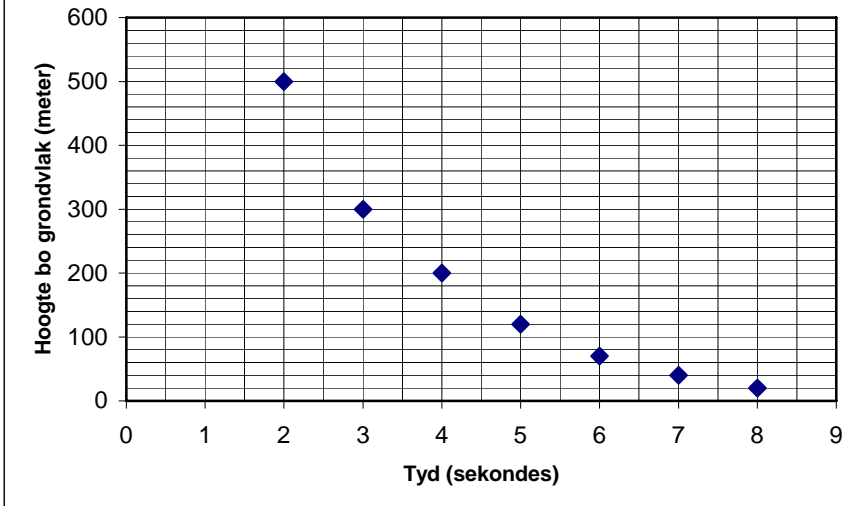
$R96 \leq \text{sales} \leq R120$

(kom van 46 van die kumulatiewe frekwensie)

- ✓ 120
 - ✓ korrek afgelees van ogief
- (2)

[9]

VRAAG 11

<p>11.1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spreidiagram van hoogte bo grondvlak vs tyd</p>  <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Data points from the scatter plot</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Tyd (sekondes)</th> <th>Hoogte bo grondvlak (meter)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Tyd (sekondes)	Hoogte bo grondvlak (meter)	2	500	3	300	4	200	5	120	6	70	7	40	8	20	<p>✓✓ stip van punte (2)</p> <p>Penaliseer met 1 indien nie al die punte korrek gestip</p>
Tyd (sekondes)	Hoogte bo grondvlak (meter)																	
2	500																	
3	300																	
4	200																	
5	120																	
6	70																	
7	40																	
8	20																	
<p>11.2</p>	<p>Eksponensiaal</p> <p>OF</p> <p>hiperbool</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Parabool(kwadraties)</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Beskrywings van kurwe aanvaarbaar:</p> <p>VB: Skerp dalende en later minder skerp dalend</p>	<p>✓ antwoord (1)</p>																
<p>11.3</p>	<p>Ongeveer 90 m</p>	<p>✓ antwoord (1)</p> <p>[4]</p>																

VRAAG 12

12.1	<p>Die mediaan, maksimum punte, IKR.</p> <p>Nota: Enige twee stellings wat waar is binne die konteks van die probleem</p>	<p>✓ ✓ enige twee van die lys (2)</p>
12.2	<p>IKR = 90 – 72 = 18.</p>	<p>✓ formule ✓ antwoord (2) Slegs antwoord: 2/2</p>
12.3	<p>Nee. By die berekening van die mediaan is slegs die middelste waarde van 'n geordende stel data van belang. Die ekstreemwaardes word nie in aanmerking geneem nie. In hierdie geval het 25% van die klas A-leerders 'n puntetelling van minder as 66 gehad. Die minimum in klas B is 66. Gevolglik verskil die prestasie van die twee klasse aansienlik.</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Nee. Die een is skeef na links en die ander een is skeef na regs.</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Nee. Die laagste kwartiel van Klas A is laer as die minimum van Klas B</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Nee. Die linkerkantse snor van Klas A is baie langer as die linkerkantse snor van Klas B.</p>	<p>✓ Nee ✓ ekstreme waardes nie in berekening gebring ✓ minimum punte verskil</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>[7]</p>

TOTAAL: 150