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:

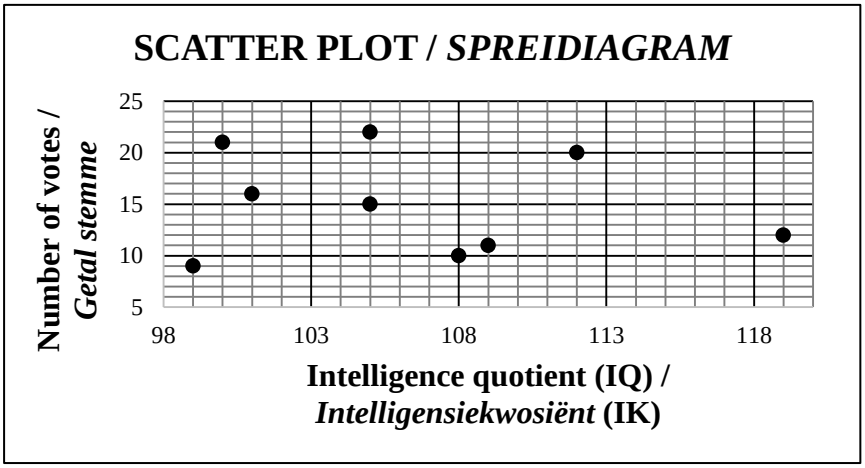
- **If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.**
- **If a candidate has crossed out an attempt of a question and not redone the question, mark the crossed out version.**
- **Consistent accuracy applies in ALL aspects of the marking memorandum. Stop marking at the second calculation 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)**
	'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

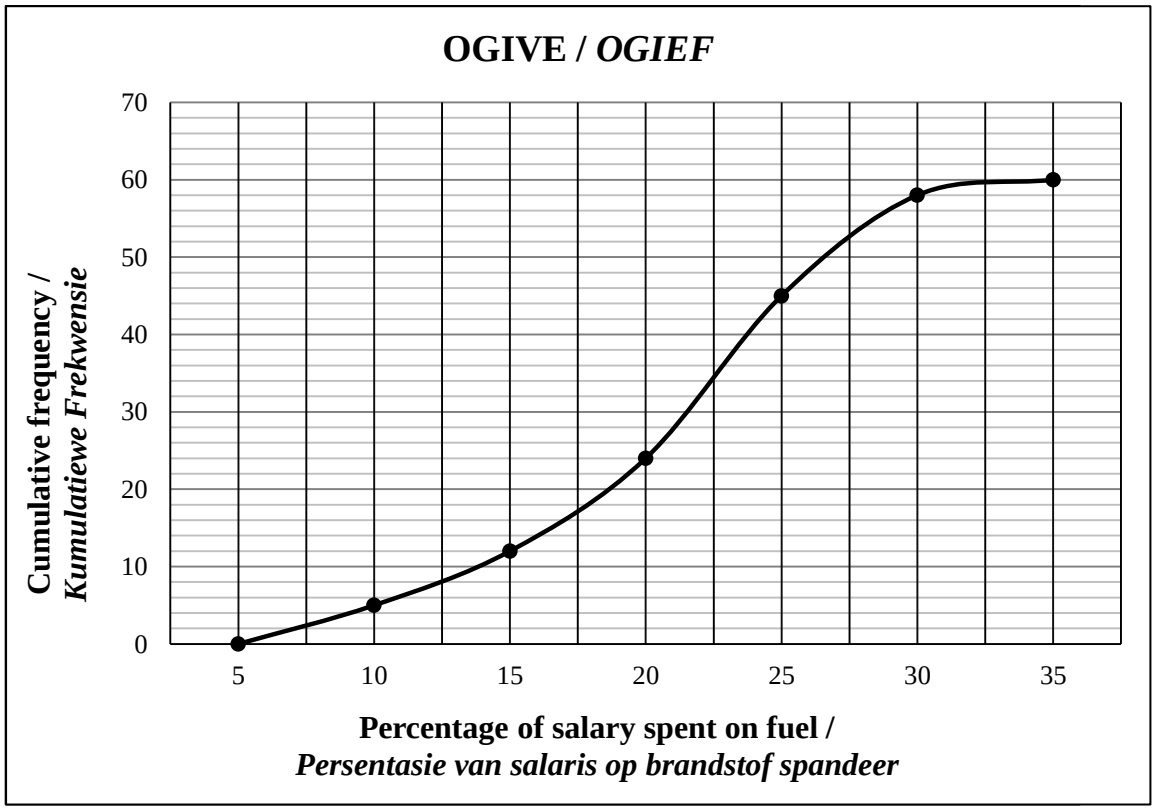
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 1



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

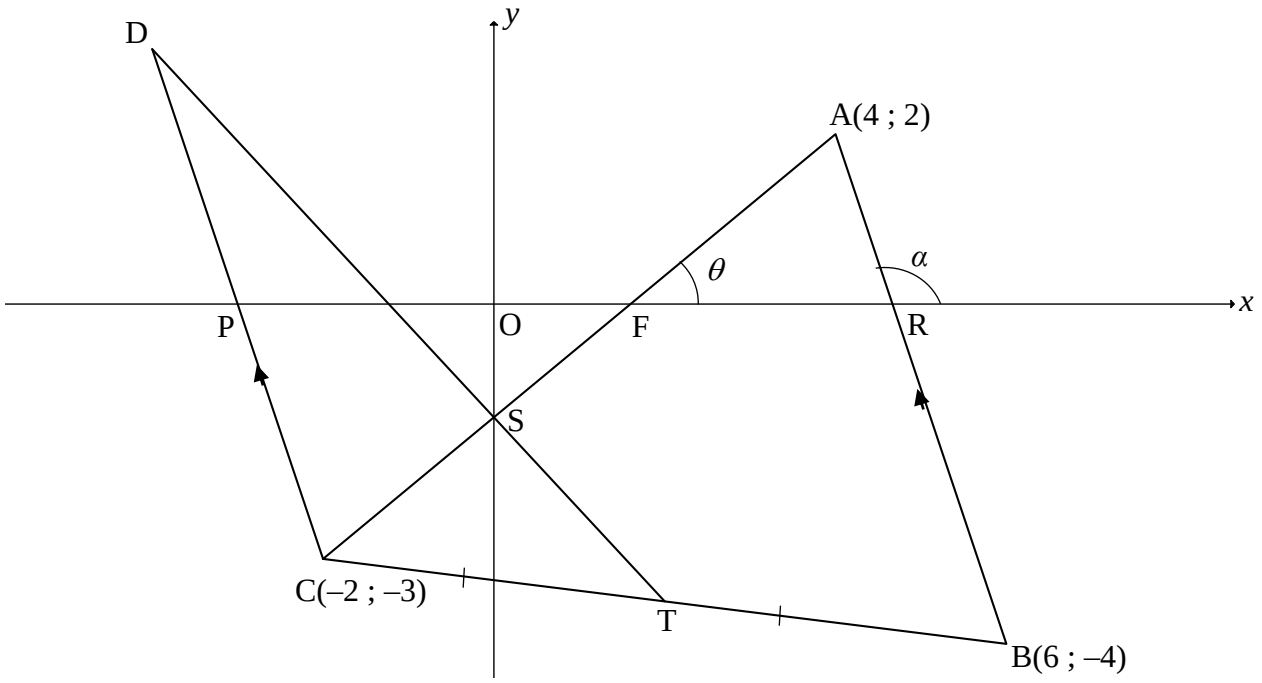
1.1.1	$\bar{y} = \frac{155}{10}$ $= 15,5$ ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓155 ✓answer (2)
1.1.2	SD = 4,59	✓ answer (1)
1.2	$\bar{y} - \text{SD}$ = 15,5 – 4,59 = 10,91 ∴ 10 – 2 = 8 learners	✓ value of $\bar{y} - \text{SD}$ ✓ answer (2)
1.3	a = 1,7709… b = 0,2243… $\hat{y} = 1,77 + 0,22x$	✓ a ✓ b ✓ equation (3)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

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 2



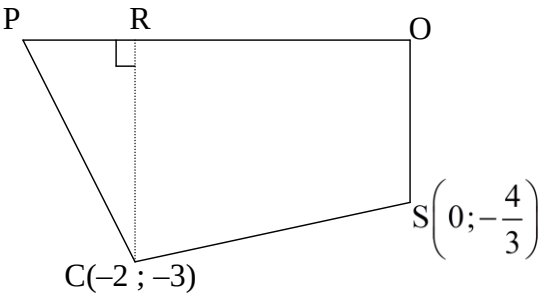
2.1	60 employees	✓ answer (A) (1)
2.2	$20 < x \leq 25$	✓ answer (1)
2.3	60 – 34 = 26 employees ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ 34 ✓ answer (2)
2.4	$\text{Salary} = \frac{100}{7} \times 2400$ Salary = R34 285,71 ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ method ✓ answer (2)
2.5	∴ Ogive/Cumulative frequency graph will shift to the right/will become steeper. ∴ *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** $m_{AB}=\frac{-4-2}{6-4}$ $m_{AB}=-3$ ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
3.1.2	$\tan\alpha=m_{AB}=-3$ $\alpha=108{,}43°$ ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ $\tan\alpha=m_{AB}=-3$ ✓ 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	$5x-6y=8$ $y=\frac{5}{6}x-\frac{8}{6}$ $\tan\theta=m_{AC}=\frac{5}{6}$ $\theta=39{,}81°$ $\hat{A}=108{,}43°-39{,}81°$ $=68{,}62°$ $D\hat{C}A=68{,}62°$ [alt ∠s ; DC||AB]	✓ $\tan\theta=m_{AC}=\frac{5}{6}$ ✓ $\theta=39{,}81°$ ✓ $\hat{A}=68{,}62°$ ✓ 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 units^2 **OR/*OF*** $P(-3;0)$ $FC=\sqrt{\left(-2-\frac{8}{5}\right)^2+(-3-0)^2}=\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}$ $\text{Area }\Delta PFC=\frac{1}{2}(PF)(FC)\sin O\hat{F}S$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39{,}81°$ $=6{,}90$ $\text{Area }\Delta OFS=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ = 1,07 Area POSC = 6,90 – 1,07 = 5,83 units^2 **OR/*OF***	✓ $P(-3;0)$ ✓ method ✓ $\frac{1}{2}(4,6)(3)$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}(1,6)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ ✓ answer (5) ✓ $P(-3;0)$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{61}}{5}\right)\sin 39{,}81°$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ ✓ method ✓ answer (5)



$P(-3;0)$ ✓ $P(-3;0)$

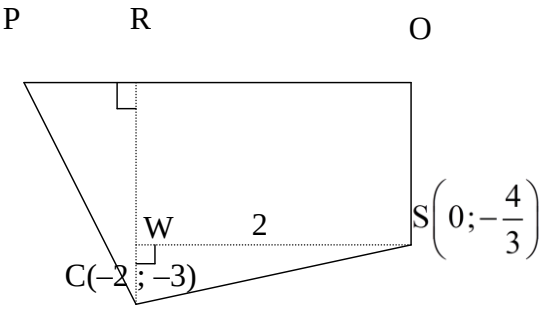
Area of POSC = Area of OSCR + Area of ΔPRC ✓ method

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}+3\right)\times 2+\frac{1}{2}(1\times 3)$$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}+3\right)\times 2$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}(1\times 3)$

$$=\frac{35}{6}$$

$$=5,83\text{ units}^2$$ ✓ answer (5)

OR/
OF



$P(-3;0)$ ✓ $P(-3;0)$

Area POSC = Area ROSW + Area ΔPRC + Area ΔWSC ✓ method

$$=\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)(2)+\frac{1}{2}(1)(3)+\frac{1}{2}(2)\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$ ✓ $\frac{1}{2}(1)(3)$ ✓ $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)(2)+\frac{1}{2}(2)\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$

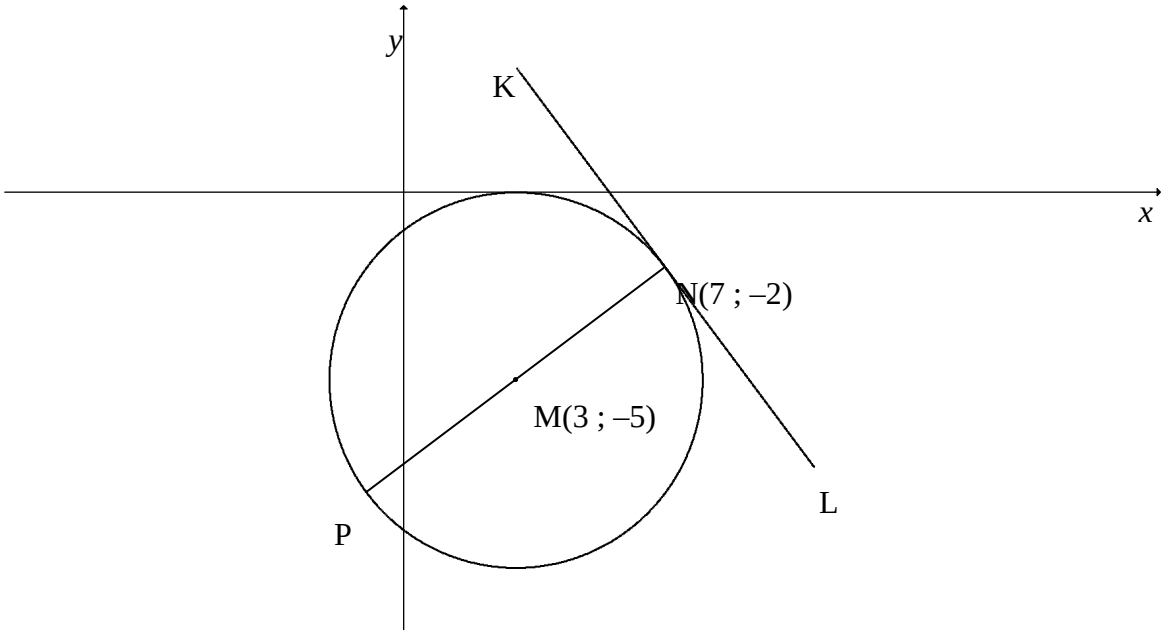
$$=\frac{35}{6}$$

$$=5,83\text{ units}^2$$ ✓ answer (5)

OR/*OF*

	$P(-3;0)$	✓ $P(-3;0)$
	Area of $\Delta PSC = \frac{1}{2}(PC)(CS)\sin D\hat{C}A$	
	$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{10}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}\right)\sin 68,62°$	✓ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{10}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}\right)\sin 68,62°$
	$= 3,833..$	
	Area of $\Delta POS = \frac{1}{2}(PO)(OS)$	
	$= \frac{1}{2}(3)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$	✓ $\frac{1}{2}(3)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$
	$= 2$	
	Area POSC $= 3,833\ldots + 2$	✓ method
	$= 5,83 \text{units}^2$	✓ answer (5)
		[20]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 4



4.1	$P(x;y)$; $N(7;-2)$; $M(3;-5)$ $\frac{x+7}{2}=3$ $\quad$ $\frac{y-2}{2}=-5$ $x=-1$ $\quad$ $y=-8$ $P(-1;-8)$	✓ $x_P=-1$ ✓ $y_P=-8$ (2)
4.2.1	$r^2=(7-3)^2+(-2-(-5))^2$ **OR/*OF*** $r^2=(-1-3)^2+(-8-(-5))^2$ $r^2=25$ $(x-3)^2+(y+5)^2=25$	✓ substitution into distance formula ✓ $(x-3)^2+(y+5)^2$ ✓ $r^2=25$ (3)
4.2.2	$m_{\text{radius}}=\frac{-5-(-2)}{3-7}=\frac{3}{4}$ $m_{\text{tangent}}=-\frac{4}{3}$ [radius ⊥ tangent/*raaklyn ⊥ radius*] $-2=-\frac{4}{3}(7)+c$ **OR** $y-(-2)=-\frac{4}{3}(x-7)$ $c=\frac{22}{3}$ $\quad$ $y=-\frac{4}{3}x+\frac{22}{3}$ $y=-\frac{4}{3}x+\frac{22}{3}$	✓ substitution ✓ $m_{\text{radius}}=\frac{-3}{-4}=\frac{3}{4}$ ✓ $m_{\text{tangent}}=-\frac{4}{3}$ ✓ substitution of *m* and N(7 ; –2) ✓ equation (5)
4.3	$-8=-\frac{4}{3}(-1)+c$ $\therefore\ c=-\frac{28}{3}$ $-\frac{28}{3}<k<\frac{22}{3}$	✓ subst *m* and P ✓ value of *c* ✓✓ 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	$t = \frac{-4}{2(2)}$ $= -1$ Minimum at $t = -1$ $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ **OR/*OF*** $4t + 4 = 0$ $t = -1$ Minimum at $t = -1$ $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$ **OR/*OF*** Length of $AB = \sqrt{2t^2 + 4t + 9}$ $= \sqrt{2\left(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}\right)}$ $= \sqrt{2\left[(t+1)^2 + \frac{7}{2}\right]}$ $= \sqrt{2(t+1)^2 + 7}$ Minimum at $t = -1$ $AB = \sqrt{2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 9}$ $AB = \sqrt{7}$	✓ 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

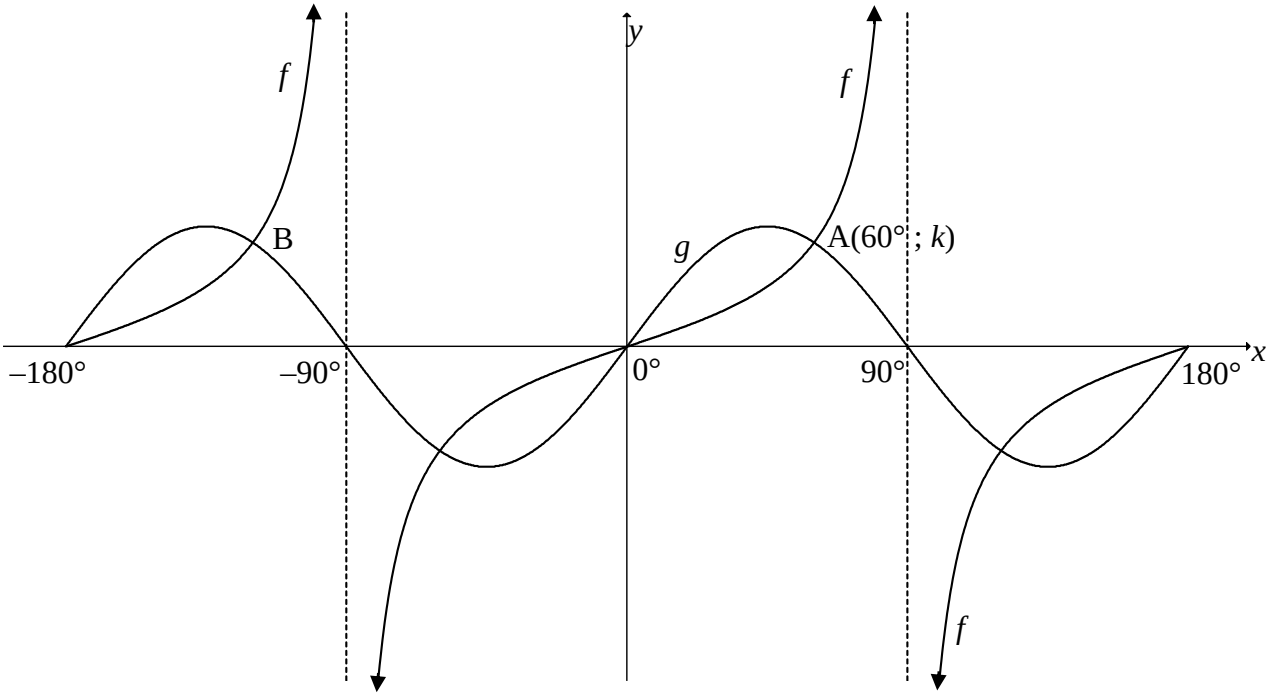
5.1.1	$\sin(360°+x)$ $=\sin x$	✓ + ✓ $\sin x$ (2)
5.1.2	$x-\text{coordinate}=\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{13}\right)^2-(-3)^2}$ $=-2$ $\tan x=\dfrac{-3}{-2}$ $=\dfrac{3}{2}$ **OR/*OF*** $x-\text{coordinate}=\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{13}\right)^2-(3)^2}$ $=2$ $\tan x=\dfrac{3}{2}$	✓✓ substitution ✓ method (3) ✓✓ substitution ✓ method (3)
5.1.3	$\cos(180°+x)$ $=-\cos x$	✓ – ✓ $\cos x$ (2)
5.2	$\dfrac{\cos(90°+\theta)}{\sin(\theta-180°)+3\sin(-\theta)}$ $=\dfrac{-\sin\theta}{\sin(-(180°-\theta))-3\sin\theta}$ $=\dfrac{-\sin\theta}{-\sin\theta-3\sin\theta}$ $=\dfrac{-\sin\theta}{-4\sin\theta}$ $=\dfrac{1}{4}$	✓ $-\sin\theta$ ✓ $-3\sin\theta$ ✓ $-\sin\theta$ ✓ simplification ✓ answer (5)

5.3	$(\cos x + 2\sin x)(3\sin 2x - 1) = 0$ $\cos x + 2\sin x = 0$ or $3\sin 2x - 1 = 0$ $\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$ ref $\angle = 26{,}565...°$ ref $\angle = 19{,}471...°$ $x = 153{,}43° + k.180° ;\ k \in Z$ $x = 9{,}74° + k.180°;\ k \in Z$ **OR/*OF*** or $x = 153{,}43° + k.360° ;\ k \in Z$ $x = 80{,}26° + k.180°;$ $k \in Z$ or $x = 333{,}43° + k.360° ;\ k \in Z$	✓ both equations ✓ $\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓ $x = 153{,}43°$ **OR** $x = 153{,}43°$ &$333{,}43°$ ✓ $x = 9{,}74°$ & $80{,}26°$ ✓ $+ k.180° ;\ k \in Z$ (6)
5.4.1	$\text{LHS} = \cos(x+y).\cos(x-y)$ $= [\cos x.\cos y - \sin x.\sin y][\cos x.\cos y + \sin x.\sin y]$ $= \cos^2 x.\cos^2 y - \sin^2 x.\sin^2 y$ $= (1-\sin^2 x)(1-\sin^2 y) - \sin^2 x.\sin^2 y$ $= 1 + \sin^2 x.\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x.\sin^2 y$ $= 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$ = RHS	✓ expansion ✓ simplification ✓ square identity ✓ product (4)
5.4.2	$1 - \sin^2 45° - \sin^2 15°$ $= \cos(45° + 15°).\cos(45° - 15°)$ $= \cos 60°.\cos 30°$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ **OR/*OF***	✓ identifying x and y ✓ substitution ✓ answer (3)

	$1-\sin^2 45°-\sin^2 15°$ $=\sin^2 15°+\cos^2 15°-\sin^2 45°-\sin^2 15°$ $=\cos^2 15°-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2$ $=\cos^2 15°-\frac{1}{2}$ $=\frac{2\cos^2 15°-1}{2}$ $=\frac{\cos 30°}{2}$ $=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}$ $=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	✓ identity ✓ substitution ✓ answer (3)
	OR $1-\sin^2 45°-\sin^2 15°$ $=\cos^2 45°-\sin^2(45°-30°)$ $=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2-(\sin 45°\cos 30°-\cos 45°\sin 30°)^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\times\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{3}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)$ $=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	✓ expansion ✓ substitution ✓ answer (3)

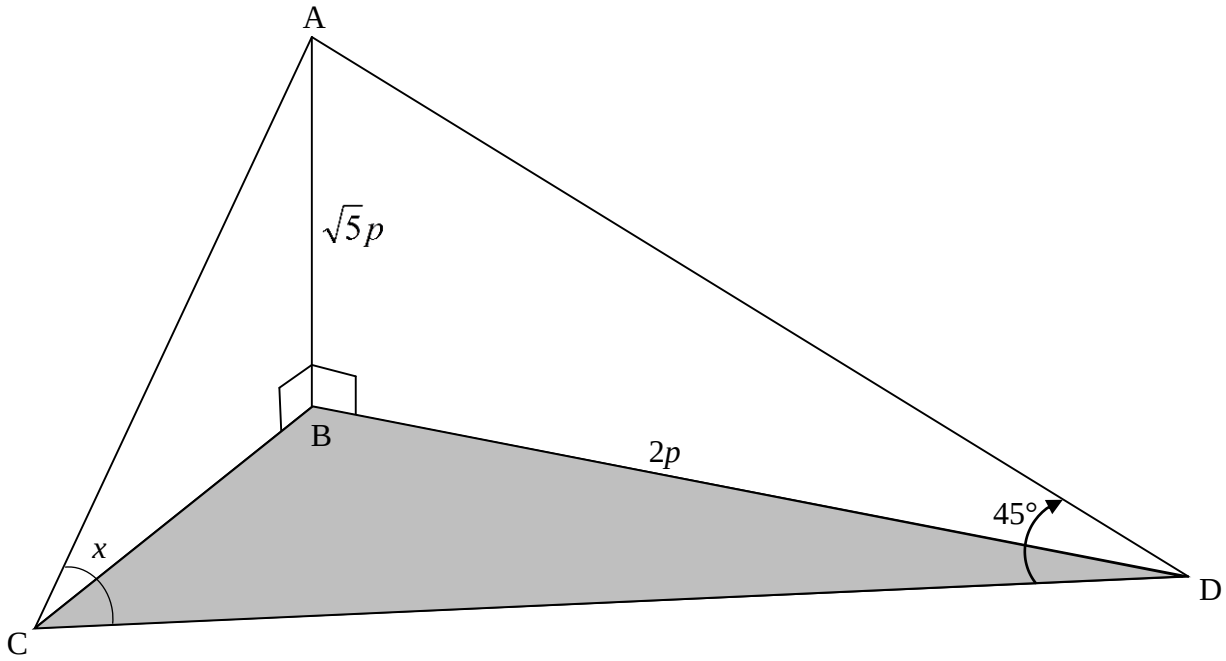
5.5.1	$16\sin x.\cos^3 x - 8\sin x.\cos x$ $= 8\sin x.\cos x(2\cos^2 x - 1)$ $= 4\sin 2x(\cos 2x)$ $= 2\sin 4x$ **OR/*OF*** $16\sin x.\cos^3 x - 8\sin x.\cos x$ $= 16\cos^2 x\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right) - 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right)$ $= 8\left(2\cos^2 x - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right)$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

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 6



6.1	$180°$	✓ answer (1)
6.2.1	$k=\sqrt{3}=1,73$	✓ answer (1)
6.2.2	$B(-120°;\sqrt{3})$	✓ $x=-120°$ (1)
6.3	Range of g: $y\in[-2;\ 2]$ Range of $2g(x)$: $y\in[-4;\ 4]$ **OR/*OF*** Range of g: $-2\le y\le 2$ Range of $2g(x)$: $-4\le y\le 4$ ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ $y\in[-2;\ 2]$ ✓ answer (2) ✓ $-2\le y\le 2$ ✓ answer (2)
6.4	$x\in[-65°;\ -5°]$ **OR/*OF*** $-65°\le x\le -5°$	✓✓ $x\in[-65°;\ -5°]$ (2) ✓✓ $-65°\le x\le -5°$ (2)
6.5	$\sin x.\cos x=p$ $4\sin x.\cos x=4p$ $2\sin 2x=4p$ $4p=\pm 2$ $\therefore\ p=-\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ ANSWER ONLY: Full marks	✓ $2\sin 2x=4p$ ✓ $4p=\pm 2$ ✓ answers (3)
		[10]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 7

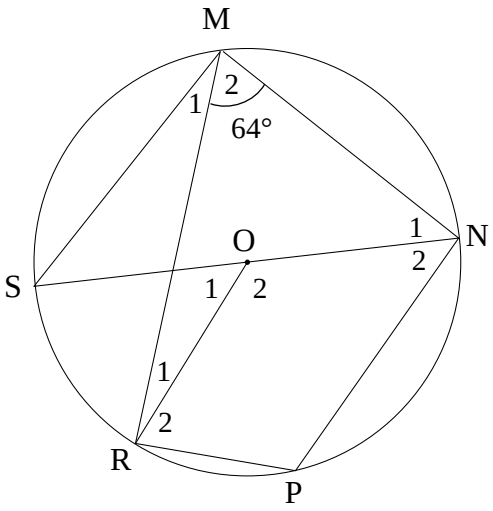


7.1	$AD^2 = AB^2 + BD^2$ $AD^2 = \left(\sqrt{5}p\right)^2 + (2p)^2$ $AD^2 = 9p^2$ $AD = 3p$	✓ substitution in Pythagoras ✓ answer (2)
7.2	$\frac{CD}{\sin(135° - x)} = \frac{3p}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p\sin(135° - x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin 135°\cos x - \cos 135°\sin x)}{\sin x}$ $CD = \frac{3p(\sin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

7.3	$\text{Area } \Delta ADC = \frac{1}{2}(AD)(CD)\sin A\hat{D}C$ $= \frac{1}{2}(3p)\left(\frac{3p(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{2}\sin x}\right)(\sin 45°)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(30)\left(\frac{30(\sin 110° + \cos 110°)}{\sqrt{2}\sin 110°}\right)\sin 45°$ $= 143{,}11\,m^2$	✓ correct use of area rule ✓ substitution in area rule ✓ answer (3)
		[10]

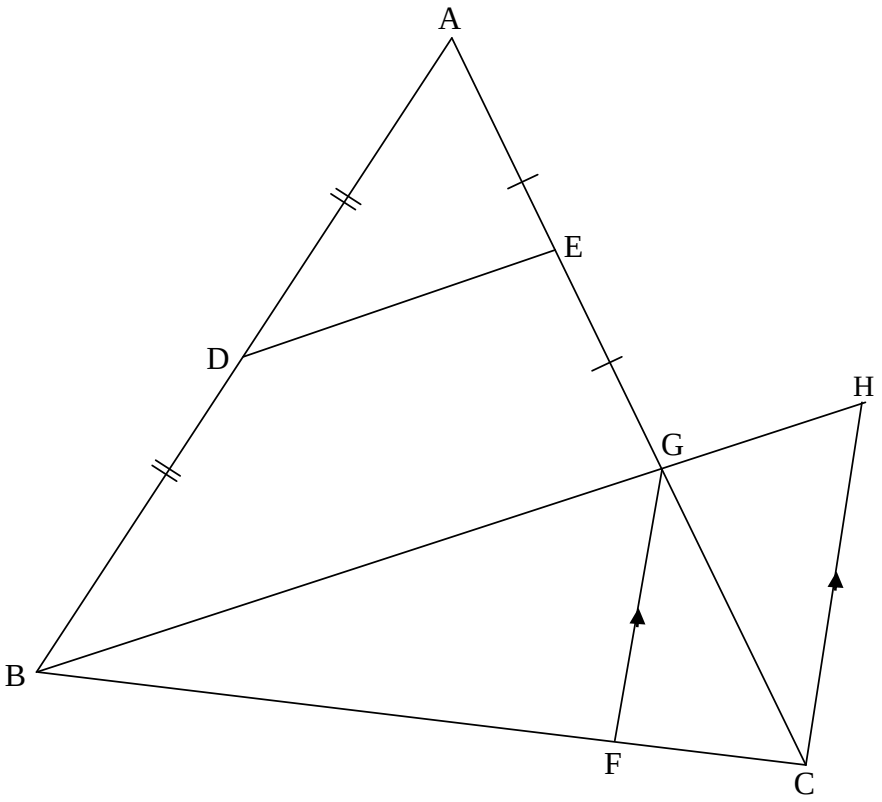
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 8

8.1



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

8.2

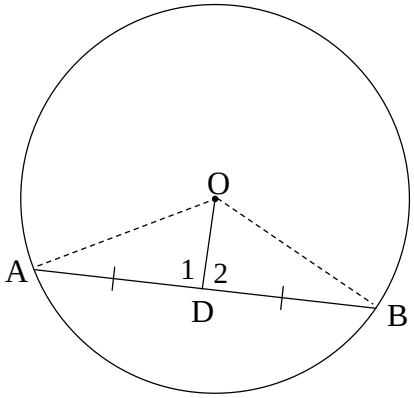


8.2.1	Midpt theorem/*Midpt. Stelling* **OR/*OF*** Converse prop intercept theorem	✓ R (1) ✓ R (1)
8.2.2	BG = 2DE or $6x - 2$ [Midpt theorem/*Midpt. stelling*] BG = $6x - 2$ $\frac{GH}{BG} = \frac{FC}{BF}$ [line ‖ one side of Δ **OR** prop theorem; FG ‖ CH / *lyn* ‖ *een sy v.* Δ] $\frac{x+1}{6x-2} =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

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

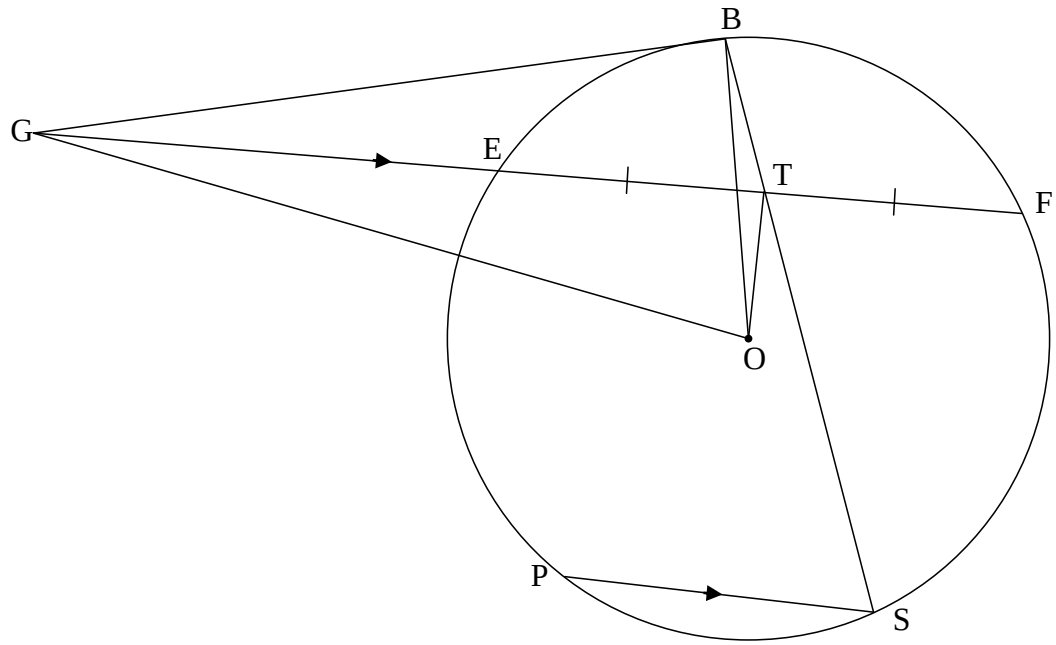
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 9

9.1



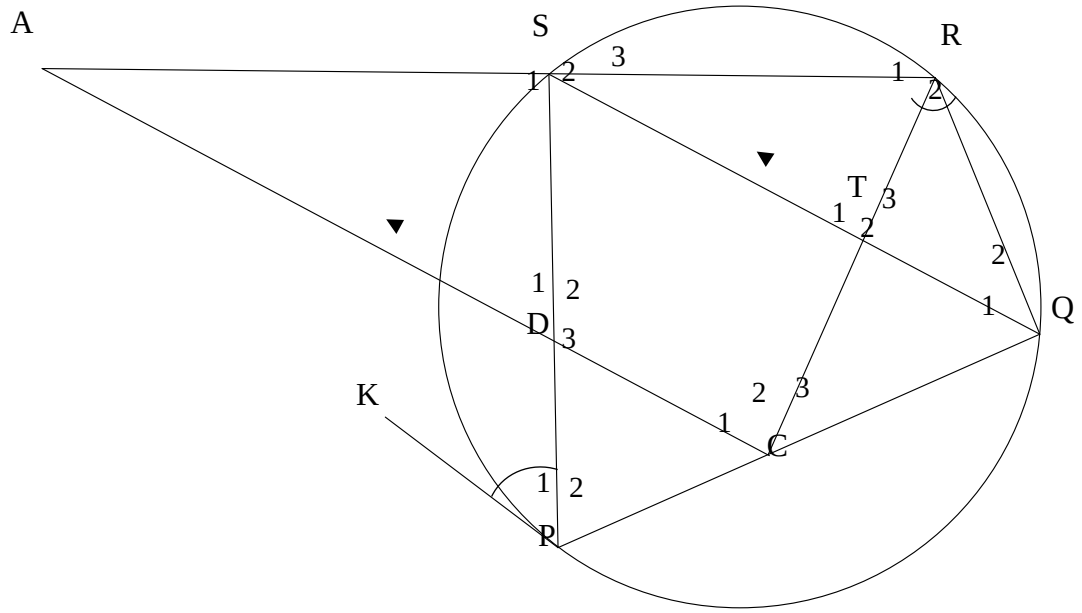
9.1.1	Construction: Draw OA and OB In ΔADO and ΔBDO OA = OB [radii/*radiusse*] OD = OD [common side/*gemeenskaplike sy*] AD = DB [given/*gegee*] $\therefore \Delta ADO \equiv \Delta BDO$ [S;S;S] ADB is a straight line $\therefore \hat{D}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ $\Delta ADO \equiv \Delta BDO$ $\therefore OD \perp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

9.2



9.2.1	$O\hat{T}G = 90°$ [line from centre to midpt of chord/ *midpt. sirkel; midpt. koord*] $O\hat{B}G = 90°$ [tan ⊥ radius/*raaklyn ⊥ radius*] $\therefore O\hat{T}G = O\hat{B}G = 90°$ $\therefore$ OTBG is a cyclic quadrilateral [line subtends equal ∠s **OR** converse ∠s in the same segment/ *lyn onderspan gelyke ∠e*]	✓S ✓R ✓ S ✓ R ✓ R (5)
9.2.2	$\hat{S} = B\hat{T}G$ [corresp ∠s; GF || PS / *ooreenk.* ∠s; GF || PS] But $B\hat{T}G = G\hat{O}B$ [∠s in the same segment/*∠e in dies. sirkelsegment*] $G\hat{O}B = \hat{S}$	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ R (4)
		[14]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 10



10.1	$\hat{P}_1 = \hat{Q}_1$	[tan-chord theorem/∠ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S
	$\hat{S}_1 = \hat{Q}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$	[ext ∠ of cyclic quad/*buite ∠ v. kvh*]	✓ S / R
	$\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$		
	$\hat{T}_2 = \hat{R}_2 + \hat{Q}_2$	[ext ∠ of Δ/*buite ∠ v. Δ*]	✓ S
	but $\hat{P}_1 = \hat{R}_2$	[given/*gegee*]	
	$\hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$		✓ S
	$\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2 = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{Q}_2$		(4)
10.2	In Δ ASD and ΔACR		✓ identifying Δ's
	$\hat{A} = \hat{A}$	[common ∠/*gemeenskaplike ∠*]	✓ S
	$\hat{S}_1 = \hat{T}_2$	[proven/*reeds bewys*]	
	$\hat{T}_2 = \hat{C}_2$	[alt ∠s; QS || CA/verw. ∠*e*; QS || CA]	✓ S / R
	$\therefore \hat{S}_1 = \hat{C}_2$		✓ S
	$\hat{D}_1 = \hat{R}_1$	[sum of ∠s in Δ/*∠e v. Δ*]	✓ S
	ΔASD ||| ΔACR		
	$\therefore \frac{AD}{AR} = \frac{AS}{AC}$	[corresponding sides in proportion/ *ooreenstemmende sy in dies. verhouding*]	
	OR/*OF*		(5)

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

TOTAL/*TOTAAL*: 150