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# MEMORANDUM

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IIMVIWO ZEBANGA LESHUMI ELINANYE  
GRADE 11 EXAMINATIONS  
GRAAD 11-EKSAMEN

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**WISKUNDE – TWEEDE VRAESTEL**

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Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 12 bladsye.

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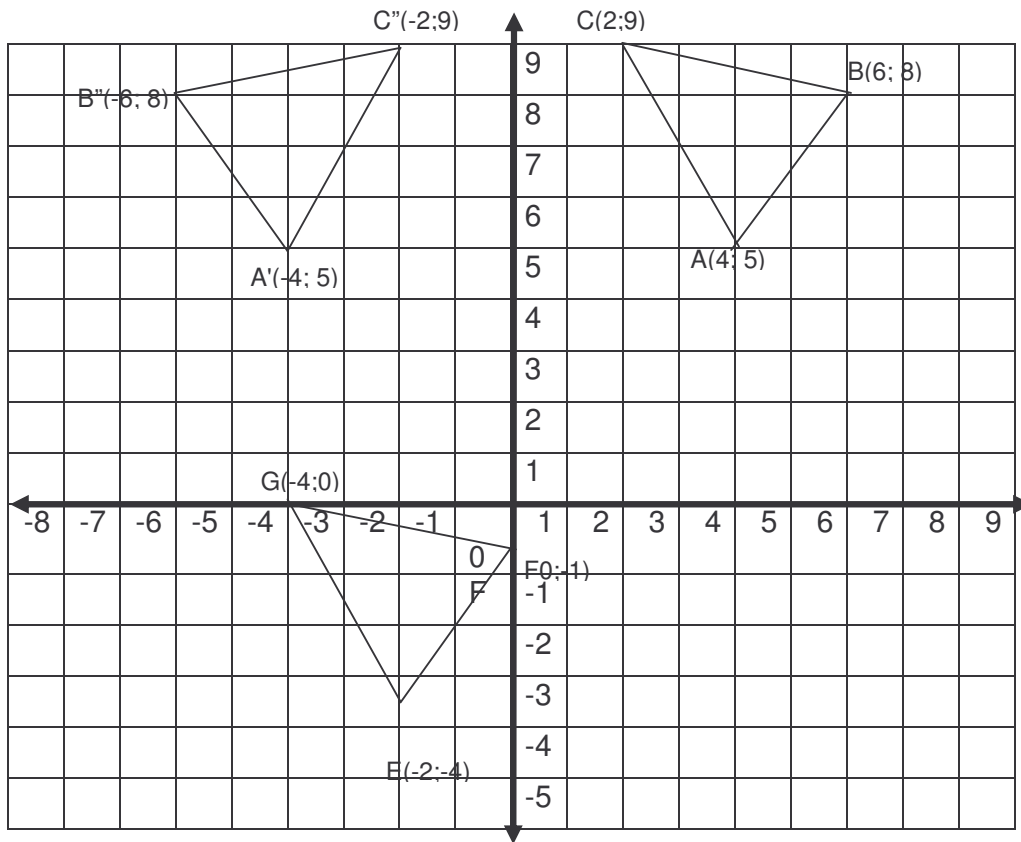
## VRAAG 1

1.1	$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ $= \sqrt{(-4 - 1)^2 + (8 + 4)^2}$ $= \sqrt{25 + 144}$ $= \sqrt{169} = 13$	✓ formule ✓ vervanging ✓ antwoord (3)
1.2	Gradiënt van AB = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $= \frac{8 - (-4)}{-4 - 1} = \frac{-12}{5}$	✓ formule ✓ vervanging ✓ antwoord (3)
1.3	$\tan \theta = m$ $= -\frac{12}{5}$ $\theta = 180^\circ - 67,3801$ $= 112,6^\circ$	✓ $\tan \theta = -\frac{12}{5}$ ✓ verwysingshoek ✓ antwoord (3)
1.4	Vergelyking van AB : $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - (-4) = -\frac{12}{5}(x - 1)$ $y + 4 = -\frac{12}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$ $y = -\frac{12}{5}x - \frac{8}{5}$	✓ formule ✓ vervanging ✓ antwoord (3)
1.5	Koördinate van of C: $(0; -\frac{8}{5})$	✓ ✓ antwoord (2)
1.6	Mid.punt van AB = $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ $\left(\frac{-4 + 1}{2}; \frac{8 - 4}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{-3}{2}; 2\right)$ $\therefore \text{Die koördinate van C} \left(0; -\frac{8}{5}\right) \neq \left(\frac{-3}{2}; 2\right)$ $\therefore \text{C is nie die middelpunt van AB nie.}$	✓ formule ✓ vervanging ✓ $\left(\frac{-3}{2}; 2\right)$ ✓ afleiding (4) <b>[18]</b>

## VRAAG 2

2.1.1	Mid.punt van PR: $M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ $= M\left(\frac{-4+2}{2}; \frac{3+5}{2}\right) = M(-1; 4)$	✓ vervanging ✓ antwoord (2)
2.1.2	$m_{PR} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5-3}{2-(-4)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ $m_{MQ} = \frac{4-(-2)}{-1-1} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$ $m_{PR} \cdot m_{MQ} = \frac{1}{3} \times (-3) = -1$ $\therefore PR \perp QM$ Produk van gradiënte = -1	✓ $\frac{1}{3}$ ✓ -3 ✓ -1 ✓ afleiding (4)
2.1.3	$Opp. = \frac{1}{2}bh$ $Opp. \text{ van } \triangle RMQ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times PR \times MQ\right)$ $PR = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (5-3)^2}$ $MQ = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (4+2)^2}$ $= \sqrt{40}$ $= \sqrt{40}$ $Opp. \text{ van } \triangle RMQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{40} \times \sqrt{40}$ $= \frac{1}{4} \times 40 = 10 \text{ eenhede}^2$	✓ $PR = \sqrt{40}$ ✓ $MQ = \sqrt{40}$ ✓ afleiding ✓ antwoord (4)
2.2	$2y - 3x + 3 = 0$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$ $\text{gradiënt van die lyn} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\text{gradiënt van die parallelle lyn is } \frac{3}{2}$ $\text{Verg. van die parallelle lyn is } y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $\text{Vervanging (2; -4)}$ $y + 4 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2)$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 7$	✓ gradiënt ✓ gradiënt van parallel lyn $\frac{3}{2}$ ✓ vervanging (2; -4) ✓ antwoord (4)
2.3	$m_{AB} = m_{BC}$ OF $M_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0 - (-1)}{-2 - (-4)} = \frac{p - 0}{2 - (-2)}$ $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+2)$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{p}{4}$ $p = 2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ $\text{verv (2;p) } p = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 1$ $= 2$	✓ $m_{AB} = m_{BC}$ ✓ vervanging ✓ antwoord (4) <b>[18]</b>

## VRAAG 3



3.1.1	$A'(-4;5)$ $B'(-6;8)$ $C'(-2;9)$	✓✓✓	(3)
3.1.2	$E(-2;-4)$ $F(0;-1)$ $G(-4;0)$	✓✓✓	(3)
3.1.3	$D(-8;-6)$	✓✓	(2)
3.1.4	Rotasie kloksgewys om die oorsprong, deur $90^\circ$	✓rotasie ✓kloksgewys om oorsprong ✓ $90^\circ$	(3)
3.1.5	$(-4;-5)$	✓✓	(2)
3.2.1	Skaalfaktor = 2	✓	(1)
3.2.2	$P''\left(1; \frac{2}{3}\right)$ $Q''\left(\frac{4}{3}; \frac{5}{3}\right)$ $R''\left(\frac{7}{3}; 1\right)$	✓✓✓	(3) <b>[17]</b>

## VRAAG 4

4.1.1	$OP^2 = (-5)^2 + 12^2$ $= 25 + 144$ $= 169$ $OP = 13$	✓ Pythagoras  ✓ antwoord (2)
4.12	$\tan(180^\circ + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $= -\frac{12}{5}$	✓ $\tan \alpha$  ✓ antwoord (2)
4.1.3	$\beta = \alpha - 90^\circ$ $\sin \beta = \sin(\alpha - 90^\circ)$ $= -\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$ $= -\cos \alpha$ $= \frac{5}{13}$	✓ $\beta = \alpha - 90^\circ$ ✓ $-\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$  ✓ $-\cos \alpha$  ✓ antwoord (4)
4.2.1	$LK = \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $= \sin^2 x$ $= 1 - \cos^2 x = \text{RHS}$	✓ $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$  ✓ $\sin^2 x$  ✓ $1 - \cos^2 x$ (3)
4.2.2	$RK = \frac{\sin^2 y}{1 - \cos y} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 y}{1 - \cos y}$ $= \frac{(1 + \cos y)(1 - \cos y)}{1 - \cos y}$ $= 1 + \cos y = \text{LHS}$	✓ $1 - \cos^2 y$  ✓ faktore  ✓ vereenvoudiging (3) <b>[14]</b>

## VRAAG 5

5.1	$= \frac{(-\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta)}{(-\sin \theta) \tan \theta}$ $= \frac{-\sin \theta}{\sin \theta / \cos \theta}$ $= -\cos \theta$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ - sin θ</li> <li>✓ - sin θ</li> <li>✓ - sin θ</li> <li>✓ tan θ</li> <li>✓ sin θ/cos θ</li> <li>✓ antwoord</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p>
5.2	$= \frac{(-\sin 40^\circ)(-\cos 30^\circ) \tan 45^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ (-\sin 60^\circ) (-1)}$ $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 1$ <p style="text-align: center;">_____ OF <math>\frac{\sin 60^\circ \cdot 1}{\sin 60^\circ}</math> OF <math>\frac{\cos 30^\circ \cdot 1}{\cos 30^\circ}</math></p> $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $= 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ - cos30°</li> <li>✓ sin 40°</li> <li>✓ - sin 60°</li> <li>✓ -1</li> <li>✓ -<math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math></li> <li>✓ 1</li> <li>✓ -<math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math></li> <li>✓ antwoord</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(8) <b>[14]</b></p>

## VRAAG 6

6.1	$3\tan \theta = 6$ $\tan \theta = 2$ $\theta = 180^\circ + 63,4349$ $= 243,43^\circ$	$\checkmark \tan \theta = 2$ $\checkmark$ verwysingshoek $\checkmark 180^\circ + 63,4349$ $\checkmark$ antwoord (4)
6.2	$\sin 2x = 0$ OF $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$  $2x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $x = 0^\circ + 180^\circ.k$ of $2x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $x = 90^\circ + 180^\circ.k$  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $x = 120^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ of $x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ waar $k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$\checkmark \sin 2x = 0$ OF $\checkmark \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\checkmark 2x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $\checkmark x = 0^\circ + 180^\circ.k$ $\checkmark 2x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $\checkmark x = 90^\circ + 180^\circ.k$ $\checkmark x = 120^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $\checkmark x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ.k$ $\checkmark k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (9)
6.3.1	$p = 2$	$\checkmark$ antwoord (1)
6.3.2	$x = -90^\circ ; 0^\circ ; 90^\circ ; 180^\circ$	$\checkmark\checkmark$ 1 punt per 2 waardes (2)
6.3.3	Minimum waarde of $f(x) = -1$	$\checkmark$ antwoord (1)

**[17]**

## VRAAG 7

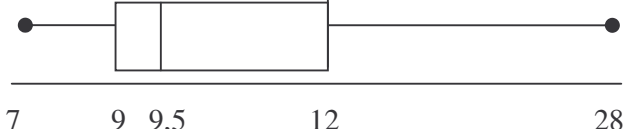
7.1	$PRS = 180^\circ - 35,1^\circ = 144,9^\circ \quad \text{and} \quad RPS = 11,7^\circ$ $\frac{PS}{\sin 144,9^\circ} = \frac{RS}{\sin 11,7^\circ}$ $PS = \frac{RS \cdot \sin 144,9^\circ}{\sin 11,7^\circ}$ $= \frac{3,7 \cdot \sin 144,9^\circ}{\sin 11,7^\circ}$ $= 10,49 \text{ km}$	<p>✓ <math>144,9^\circ</math> en <math>11,7^\circ</math></p> <p>✓ sin reël</p> <p>✓ vervanging</p> <p>✓✓ antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
7.2	<p>Hoogte van berg is PQ</p> $\frac{PQ}{PS} = \sin 23,4^\circ$ $PQ = PS \cdot \sin 23,4^\circ$ $= 10,49 \cdot \sin 23,4^\circ$ $= 4,17 \text{ km}^2$	<p>✓ <math>\frac{PQ}{PS} = \sin 23,4^\circ</math></p> <p>✓ vervanging</p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
7.3	<p>Opp. van <math>\triangle PRS = \frac{1}{2} \cdot RS \cdot PS \cdot \sin 23,7^\circ</math></p> $= \frac{1}{2} (3,7)(10,49) \sin 23,7^\circ$ $= 7,8 \text{ km}^2$	<p>✓ opp. reël</p> <p>✓ vervanging</p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[11]</b></p>



## VRAAG 8

8.1	Skuinshoogte: $H^2 = h^2 + r^2$ $= 30^2 + 9^2$ $= 900 + 81$ $= 981$ $H = \sqrt{981}$ $= 31,3 \text{ mm}$	✓ gebruik van Pyth.  ✓ antwoord (2)
8.2	Buite-oppervlakte $= \pi r^2 + \pi rH$  $= \pi \times 9 \times 9 + \pi \times 9 \times 31,3$  $= 1\,139,46 \text{ mm}^2$  Tot. buite-opp. $= 2 \times 1\,139,46$ $= 2\,279 \text{ mm}^2$	✓ gebruik van formule  ✓ vervanging  ✓ $1\,139,46 \text{ mm}^2$  ✓ antwoord (4)
8.3	Volume van keël $= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$  $= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9 \times 9 \times 30$  $= 2\,544,7 \text{ mm}^3$  Vol. na 15 minutes $= \frac{2\,544,7 \text{ mm}^3}{4}$ $= 636,17 \text{ mm}^3$	✓ formule  ✓ vervanging  ✓ $2\,544,7 \text{ mm}^3$  ✓ deling deur 4  ✓ antwoord (5) <b>[11]</b>

## VRAAG 9

9.1.1	Modus = 9	✓ antwoord
9.1.2	$\text{Rek. Gem.} = \frac{9 + 10 + 12 + 10 + 28 + 16 + 9 + 7 + 8 + 9}{10}$ $= \frac{118}{10} = 11,8$	✓ metode ✓ antwoord (2)
9.1.3	7 8 9 9 9 10 10 12 16 28 Mediaan = 9,5	✓ volgorde ✓ antwoord (2)
9.1.4	Onderste kwartiel ( $Q_1$ ) = 9 Boonste kwartiel ( $Q_3$ ) = 12	✓ 9 ✓ 16 (2)
9.1.5	$\text{Omvang} = 28 - 7$ $= 21$	✓ antwoord (1)
9.2	 <p>Wyer verspreiding aan regterkant</p>	✓ ✓ mond ✓ snor ✓ kommentaar (4) <b>[12]</b>

VRAAG 10

10.1

PUNTE	TELLING	FREKWENSIE	KUM. FREKWENSIE
30 – 39	////	4	4
40 – 49	////	4	8
50 – 59	////	5	13
60 – 69	//// //	8	21
70 – 79	////	5	26
80 – 89	////	4	30

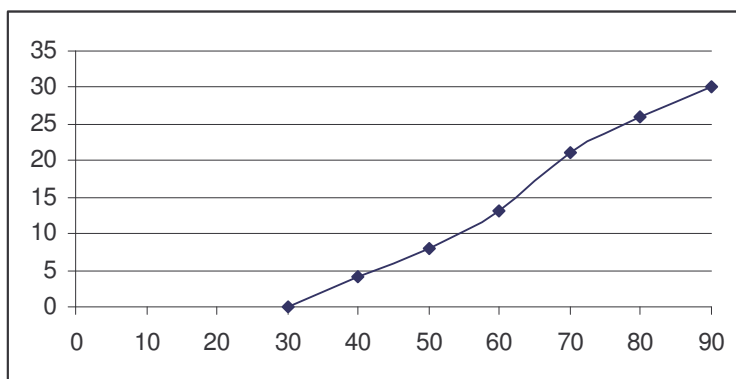
Telling✓

frekwensie✓

Kumalatiwe frekwensie✓

(3)

10.2



✓ asse

✓✓afstip van punte

(3)

10.3

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{590}{10} = 59$$

x	x - $\bar{x}$	(x - $\bar{x}$ ) <sup>2</sup>
40	-19	361
73	14	196
85	26	676
39	-20	400
38	-21	441
72	13	169
65	6	36
68	9	81
63	4	16
47	-12	144
<b>Σ = 590</b>		<b>Σ = 2520</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var} = \sigma^2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} \\ &= \frac{2520}{10} = 252 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standaard afwyking} = \sqrt{252} = 15,9$$

{Slegs antwoord (deur sakrekenaar te gebruik)  
VOL PUNTE}

✓590

✓  $\bar{x}$

✓  $\sum (x - \bar{x})^2$

✓ formule vir var.

✓ standard afwyking formule

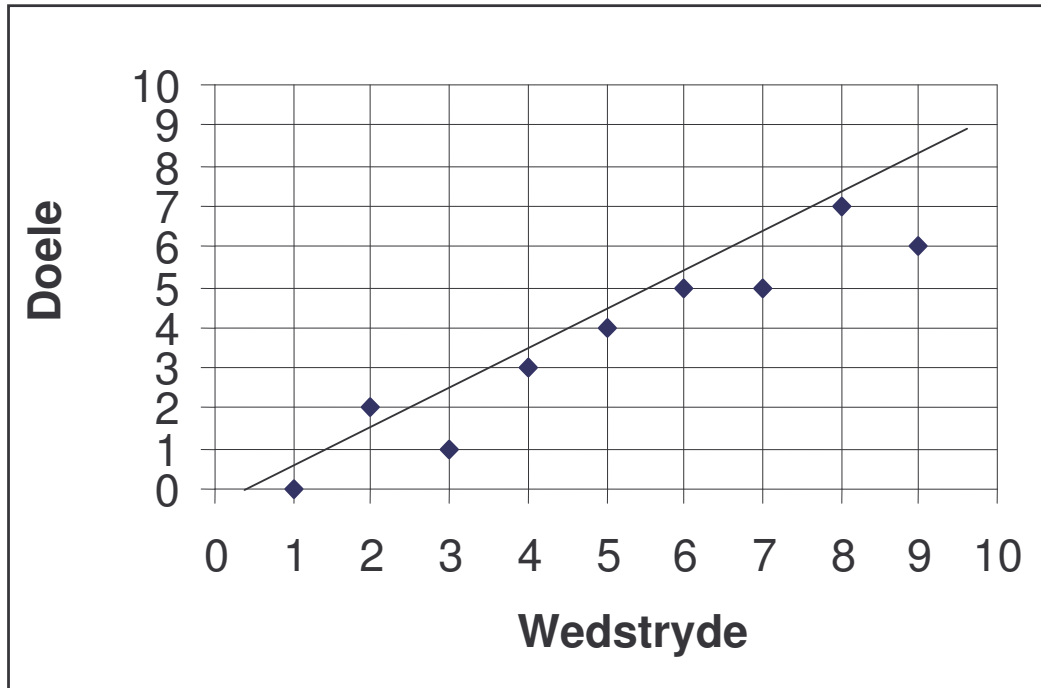
✓ antwoord

(6)

[12]

## VRAAG 11

11.1



asse ✓ etikette ✓ stiping van punte ✓

(3)

11.2	Linieër	✓ antwoord	(1)
11.3	Sien grafiek	✓ skets	(1)
11.4	9	✓ antwoord volgens kandidaat se grafiek	(1)
			<b>[6]</b>

TOTAAL: 150