



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICS
MARKING GUIDELINE
COMMON TEST
MARCH 2023

MARKS: 100

This memorandum consists of 12 pages.



QUESTION 1			
1.1	<p>2 ; 7 ; 14 ; 23 ; 34 ;</p> <p>5 ; 7 ; 9 ; 11 ;</p> <p>2 ; 2 ; 2</p>  <p>Fifth term is 34</p>	<p>A✓ 34</p>	(1)
1.2	<p>$T_n = an^2 + bn + c$</p> <p>$2a = 2$</p> <p>$a = 1$</p> <p>$5 = 3a + b$</p> <p>$5 = 3(1) + b$</p> <p>$2 = b$</p> <p>$2 = 1 + 2 + c$</p> <p>$c = -1$</p> <p>$T_n = n^2 + 2n - 1$</p>	<p>A✓ $a = 1$</p> <p>CA✓ $b = 2$</p> <p>CA✓ $c = -1$</p> <p>CA✓ answer</p>	(4)
1.3	<p>First difference 5;7;9;11;....</p> <p>$T_n = 2n + 3$</p> <p>$57 = 2n + 3$</p> <p>$54 = 2n$</p> <p>$27 = n$</p> <p>Between T_{27} and T_{28}</p>	<p>A✓ $2n + 3$</p> <p>CA✓ equating to 57</p> <p>CA✓ T_{27} and T_{28}</p>	(3)
			[8]

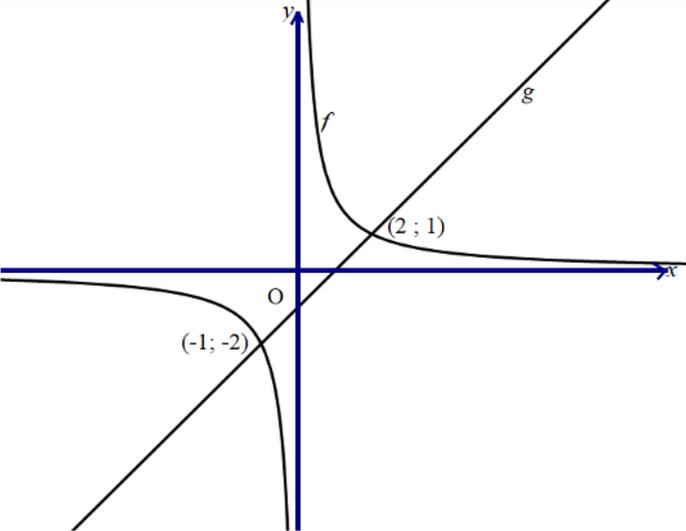


QUESTION 2

<p>2.1.1</p>	<p>10; a; 24; b; 38;</p> <p>$a - 10 = 24 - a$</p> <p>$2a = 34$</p> <p>$a = 17$</p>  <p>$38 - b = b - 24$</p> <p>$62 = 2b$</p> <p>$31 = b$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$a = \frac{24+10}{2} = 17$</p> <p>$b = \frac{24+38}{2} = 31$</p>	<p>A✓equating</p> <p>A✓equating</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A✓ answer</p> <p>A✓ answer</p>	<p>(2)</p> <p>(2)</p>
<p>2.1.2</p>	<p>$a = 10$</p> <p>$d = 7$</p> <p>$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$</p> <p>$S_{67} = \frac{67}{2} [2(10) + (67-1)7]$</p> <p>$S_{67} = 16147$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a + l)$</p> <p>$S_{67} = \frac{67}{2} (10 + 472)$</p> <p>$S_{67} = 16147$</p>	<p>A✓substituting</p> <p>CA✓ answer</p>  <p>A✓substituting</p> <p>CA✓ answer</p>	<p>(2)</p> <p>(2)</p>

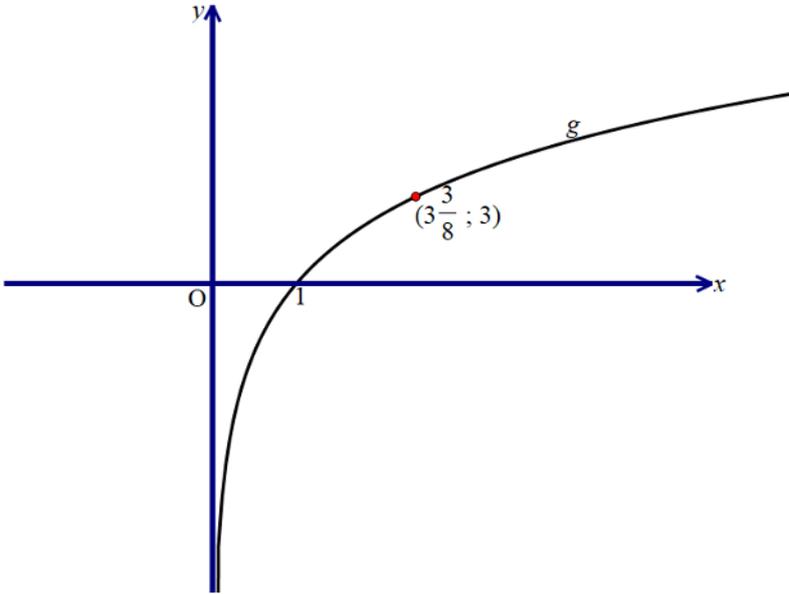
QUESTION 3			
3.1 3.1.1	$r = x - 2$ 	A✓	(1)
3.1.2	$-1 < x - 2 < 1$ $1 < x < 3$ 	A✓ CA✓ answer	(2)
3.2	$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 = 8400$ $ar^3 = 27a$ $r = 3$ $a + 3a + 9a + 27a = 8400$ $40a = 8400$ $a = 210$ R210; R630; R1890; R5670	A✓ forming equation A✓ $ar^3 = 27a$ CA✓ value of r CA✓ answer	(4)
			[7]



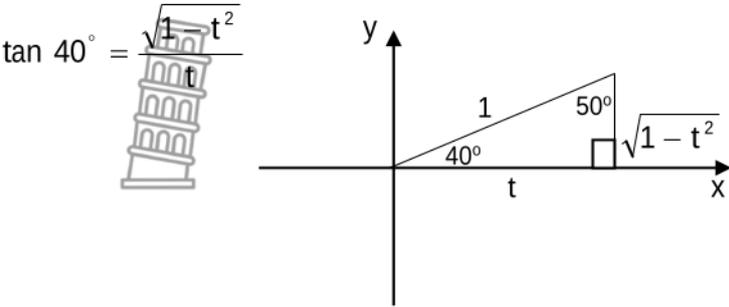
QUESTION 4			
4.1	$\frac{2}{x} = x - 1$ $2 = x^2 - x$ $0 = x^2 - x - 2$ $0 = (x - 2)(x + 1)$ $x = 2 \text{ or } -1$ $y = 2 - 1 = 1$ $y = -1 - 1 = -2$ $(2; 1); (-1; -2)$	A✓ equating CA✓ factors CA✓ x values CA✓ y values	(4)
4.2		A✓ shape of f A✓ slope of g CA✓ label points of intersection	(3)
4.3	$x < -1$ or $0 < x < 2$	CA✓ $x < -1$ CA✓ $0 < x$ CA✓ $x < 2$	(3)
4.4	Translation 3 units to the left and 4 units down.	A✓ 3 units left A✓ 4 units down	(2)
			[12]

QUESTION 5			
5.1	$k = \frac{1}{2}$	A✓	(1)
5.2	$m = \frac{-3}{2}$	A✓	(1)
5.3	$y = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ $y = a\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)(x - 2)$ $6 = a\left(0 + \frac{3}{2}\right)(0 - 2)$ $6 = -3a$ $-2 = a$ $y = -2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)(x - 2)$ $y = -2\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 3\right)$ $y = -2x^2 + x + 6$ $y = -2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} + 6 = \frac{49}{8}$ $n = \frac{49}{8}$	A✓ sub x - intercepts A✓ sub (0; 6) CA✓ a = -2 A✓ sub $x = \frac{1}{4}$ CA✓ value for n	(5)
			[7]



QUESTION 6			
6.1	$\frac{27}{8} = a^3$ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} = a$ $\frac{3}{2} = a$ 	A✓ sub $(3; 3\frac{3}{8})$ CA✓ cube root	(2)
6.2	$x \in \mathbb{R}$	A✓	(1)
6.3		A✓ shape A✓ point A✓ x-intercept	(3)
6.4	$x = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^y$ $g(x) = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} x$	A✓ swapping x and y coordinates. A✓ answer	(2)
6.5	$x \in \left(0; 3\frac{3}{8}\right)$	CA✓ answer	(1)
			[9]

QUESTION 7

<p>7.1 7.1.1</p>		<p>A✓ diagram A✓ $\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t}$</p>	<p>(2)</p>
<p>7.1.2</p>	<p>$\cos^2 130^\circ$ $= (-\cos 50^\circ)^2$ $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1}\right)^2$ $= 1-t^2$</p>	<p>A✓ $-\cos 50^\circ$ CA✓ $\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1}\right)^2$ CA✓ $1-t^2$</p>	<p>(3)</p>
<p>7.1.3</p>	<p>$\cos 220^\circ$ $= \cos (180^\circ + 40^\circ)$ $= -\cos 40^\circ$ $= -t$</p>	<p>A✓ $\cos (180^\circ + 40^\circ)$ A✓ $-\cos 40^\circ$ CA✓ $-t$</p>	<p>(3)</p>
<p>7.2</p>	<p>$\sin 237^\circ \cdot \cos 147^\circ - \frac{\cos 213^\circ \cdot \cos 303^\circ}{\tan 237^\circ}$ $= (-\sin 57^\circ) \cdot (-\cos 33^\circ) - \frac{(-\cos 33^\circ)(\cos 57^\circ)}{\tan 57^\circ}$ $= \sin 57^\circ \cdot \sin 57^\circ + \frac{\sin 57^\circ \cdot \cos 57^\circ}{\tan 57^\circ}$ $= \sin 57^\circ \cdot \sin 57^\circ + \sin 57^\circ \cdot \cos 57^\circ \cdot \frac{\cos 57^\circ}{\sin 57^\circ}$ $= \sin^2 57^\circ + \cos^2 57^\circ$ $= 1$</p>	<p>A✓ $-\sin 57^\circ$ A✓ $-\cos 33^\circ$ A✓ $-\cos 33^\circ$ A✓ $\cos 57^\circ$ A✓ $\tan 57^\circ$ A✓ $\sin^2 57^\circ + \cos^2 57^\circ$ A✓ answer</p>	<p>(7)</p>
			<p>[15]</p>

QUESTION 8

<p>8.1</p>	$\tan x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x - \sin x}{\sin 2x - \cos x}$ $\text{RHS} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x - \sin x}{\sin 2x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x) - \sin x}{2\sin x \cos x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{2\sin^2 x - \sin x}{\cos x (2\sin x - 1)}$ $= \frac{\sin x (2\sin x - 1)}{\cos x (2\sin x - 1)}$ $= \tan x$ $= \text{LHS}$	<p>A✓ $1 - 2\sin^2 x$ A✓ $2\sin x \cos x$ A✓ simplification A✓ $(2\sin x - 1)\cos x$ A✓ denominator and numerator</p>	<p>(5)</p>
<p>8.2</p>	<p>Undefined if: $\sin 2x - \cos x = 0$ $2\sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$ $\cos x (2\sin x - 1) = 0$ $\therefore \cos x = 0$ or $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ or $x = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>$x = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ or $x = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>$x = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$ or $x = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ \therefore not defined if $x = 0^\circ; 30^\circ; 90^\circ; 150^\circ; 180^\circ; 270^\circ$</p>	<p>A✓ $= 0$ A✓ $2\sin x \cos x$ A✓ $\cos x = 0$ A✓ $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>A✓A✓A✓ (1 mark for any 2 correct values)</p>	<p>(7)</p>
			<p>[12]</p>



QUESTION 9

9.1	$a = 2$ $b = -45^\circ$ 	A✓ $a = 2$ A✓ $b = -45^\circ$	(2)
9.2	Period : 360°	A✓ 360°	(1)
9.3	C $(-135^\circ ; -1)$	A✓ -135° ✓ -1	(2)
9.4	D $(0^\circ ; 0,707)$ E $(180^\circ ; -0,707)$	A✓ $0,707$ A✓ $-0,707$	(2)
9.5	$0^\circ \leq x < 165^\circ ; x \neq 45^\circ$	A✓ correct notation A✓ correct end values ✓ $x \neq 45^\circ$	(3)
			[10]

QUESTION 10

10.1	In ΔRQS : Area $\Delta RQS = \frac{1}{2} SQ \cdot RQ \sin y$ $= \frac{1}{2} a RQ \sin y$ $\therefore RQ = \frac{2A}{a \sin y}$ In ΔPQR : $\tan x = \frac{PQ}{QR}$ $\therefore PQ = QR \tan x$ $= \frac{2A \cdot \tan x}{a \sin y}$	A✓ area rule A✓ substitution A✓ RQ A✓ $\frac{PQ}{QR}$ A✓ $QR \tan x$	(5)
10.2	$PQ = \frac{2A \cdot \tan x}{a \sin y}$ $2A = \frac{PQ a \sin y}{\tan x}$ $A = \frac{PQ a \cdot \sin y}{2 \tan x}$ $= \frac{77m \cdot 89m \sin 115^\circ}{2 \tan 46,5^\circ}$ $= \frac{77m \cdot 89m (0,906)}{2 (1,054)}$ $= 2945,36 \text{ m}^2$	A✓ making A subject of formula A✓ substitute values  A✓ $0,906$ A✓ $1,054$ CA✓ answer	(5)
			[10]