



PROVINSIALE EKSAMEN

JUNIE 2023

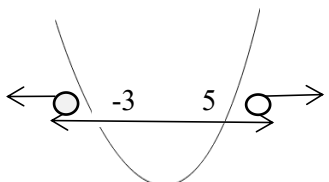
GRAAD 11

NASIENRIGLYNE

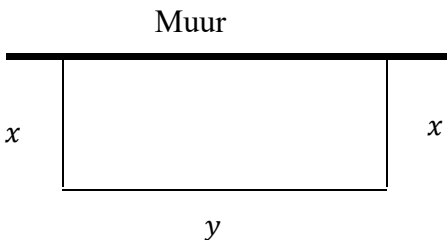
WISKUNDE (VRAESTEL 1)

10 bladsye

VRAAG 1

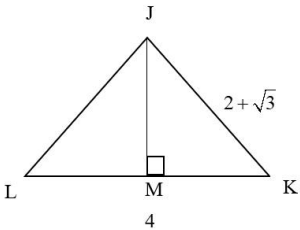
1.1	1.1.1	$x \in \{4 ; 5\}$	✓ antwoord ✓ antwoord	(2)
	1.1.2	$x \in \{0 ; 3\}$	✓ antwoord ✓ antwoord	(2)
	1.1.3	$x \in \{1 ; 2\}$	✓ antwoord ✓ antwoord	(2)
1.2	1.2.1	$3x^2 - 4x = 0$ $\therefore x(3x - 4) = 0$ $x = 0 \cdots \textbf{of} \cdots x = \frac{4}{3}$ NOTA: Enige ander geldige metode.	✓ faktore ✓✓ antwoorde	(3)
	1.2.2	$3x - 14 = -6x^2$ $\therefore 6x^2 + 3x - 14 = 0$ $\therefore x = \frac{-(3) \pm \sqrt{(3)^2 - 4(6)(-14)}}{2(6)}$ $\therefore x = 1,29 \textbf{ of } x = -1,79$	✓ standaard vorm ✓ substitusie ✓✓ antwoorde	(4)
	1.2.3	$(x+1)(x-3) > 12$ $x^2 - 2x - 3 > 12$ $x^2 - 2x - 15 > 0$ $(x-5)(x+3) > 0$ $\therefore x > 5 \cdots \textbf{of} \cdots x < -3$ 	✓ standaard vorm ✓ faktore ✓✓ antwoorde	(4)
	1.2.4	$\sqrt{2-x} + 2 = x$ $\sqrt{2-x} = x - 2$ $(\sqrt{2-x})^2 = (x-2)^2$ $2 - x = x^2 - 4x + 4$ $0 = x^2 - 3x + 2$ $0 = (x-2)(x-1)$ $\therefore x = 2 \cdots \textbf{of} \cdots x = 1(\text{NA})$	✓ kwadreer beide kante ✓ standaard vorm ✓ faktore ✓ antwoorde met keuse	(4)

1.2.5	$x - 6 = 0$ $\therefore x = 6$ $\because x = 2y + 3$ $6 = 2y + 3$ $2y = 3$ $\therefore y = \frac{3}{2}$	✓ waarde van x ✓ substitusie ✓ waarde van y	(3)
1.3	$y - 1 = 2x$ $\therefore y = 2x + 1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$ $x^2 + xy - 3x - y + 2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$ $\therefore x^2 + x(2x + 1) - 3x - (2x + 1) + 2 = 0$ $x^2 + 2x^2 + x - 3x - 2x - 1 + 2 = 0$ $\therefore 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ $(3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$ $\therefore x = \frac{1}{3} \dots \text{of} \dots x = 1$ $\therefore y = \frac{5}{3} \dots \text{of} \dots y = 3$	✓ uitdrukking vir y ✓ substitusie ✓ standaard vorm ✓ x -waardes ✓ y -waardes	(5)
1.4	$x^2 - px - p^2 = 2$ $\therefore x^2 - px - p^2 - 2 = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $\Delta = (-p)^2 - 4(1)(-p^2 - 2)$ $\Delta = p^2 + 4p^2 + 8$ $\Delta = 5p^2 + 8$ $\therefore p^2 \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots p \in \mathbb{R}$ $\therefore 5p^2 \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots p \in \mathbb{R}$ $\therefore 5p^2 + 8 > 0 \dots\dots\dots p \in \mathbb{R}$ $\therefore$ wortels is reël en ongelyk.	✓ vervang in Δ ✓ $\Delta = 5p^2 + 8$ ✓ $p^2 \geq 0$, $5p^2 \geq 0$ en $5p^2 + 8 > 0$	(3)

1.5	Die 100 m -heining word gebruik vir drie kante omdat die bestaande muur een kant vorm.  $heining = 2x + y = 100$ $\therefore y = -2x + 100$ $\therefore A = xy$ $A = x(-2x + 100)$ $A = -2x^2 + 100x$ $A = -2(x^2 - 50x)$ $\therefore A = -2(x^2 - 50x - 625 - 625)$ $A = -2(x - 25)^2 - 625$ Maksimum oppervlak: $x = 25$ $A = -2(25)^2 + 100(25)$ $\therefore A = 1\,250$ $\therefore 1\,250 = 25y$ $\therefore y = 50$	✓ uitdrukking vir y ✓ uitdrukking vir A ✓ voltooi vierkant ✓ waarde van x ✓ waarde van A ✓ waarde van y	(7)
			[39]

VRAAG 2

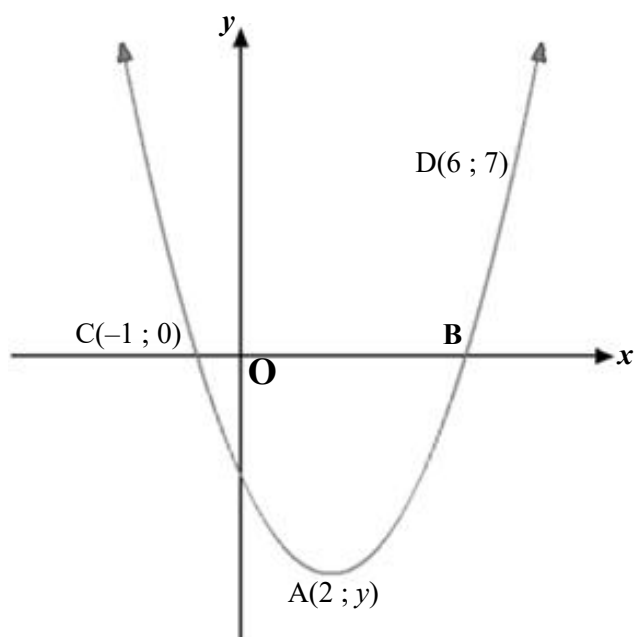
2.1	2.1.1	$\frac{3^{n+2} \cdot 9^{n+1}}{27^{n-1}}$ $\frac{3^{n+2} \cdot 3^{2n+2}}{3^{3n-3}}$ $\frac{3^{3n+4}}{3^{3n-3}}$ $3^{3n+4-3n+3}$ 3^7	✓ 3^{2n+2} en 3^{3n-3} ✓ $3^{3n+4-3n+3}$ ✓ antwoord	(3)
	2.1.2	$\frac{x^2}{1+x}$ $= \frac{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}{1+1+\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+3}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{2(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ $= 2$	✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ faktorisering ✓ antwoord	(4)
	2.1.3	$\frac{\sqrt{(a^2-b^2)} \times (a+b)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{(a-b)(a+b)} \times (a+b)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= \frac{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}(a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (a+b)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $(a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (a+b)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ $(a+b)^3$ $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$	✓ faktorisering ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ antwoord	(4)

2.2	$RTP: \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{8}} = -2$ $\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{8}}$ $= \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}}$ $= \frac{2(2\sqrt{2}) - 8(1+\sqrt{2})}{2\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{2})}$ $= \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 8 - 8\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{4}}$ $= \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 8 - 8\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} + 4}$ $= \frac{-4\sqrt{2} - 8}{2\sqrt{2} + 4}$ $= \frac{-4\sqrt{2} + 2}{2\sqrt{2} + 2}$ $= -2$	✓ $2\sqrt{2}$ ✓ $2\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{2})$ ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ faktorisering	(4)
2.3	 $MK = LM = 2$ $JM^2 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 - 2^2$ pythag $JM^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3} + 3 - 4$ $JM^2 = 4\sqrt{3} + 3$ $JM = \sqrt{4\sqrt{3} + 3}$ $A = \frac{1}{2}(4)\sqrt{4\sqrt{3} + 3}$ $A = 6,3 \text{ eenh}^2$	✓ $MK = 2$ ✓ substitusie ✓ vereenvoudiging ✓ JM ✓ vervang in oppervlak formule ✓ antwoord	(6)

VRAAG 3

3.1	$T_2 - T_1 = T_3 - T_2$ $4x + 5 - x = 10x - 5 - (4x + 5)$ $3x + 5 = 10x - 5 - 4x - 5$ $3x + 5 = 6x - 10$ $\therefore 3x = 15$ $\therefore x = 5$	✓ metode ✓ antwoord	(2)
3.2	3.2.1 $-3n + 20 = -106$ $3n = 126$ $\therefore n = 42$	✓ gelykstel ✓ antwoord	(2)
	3.2.2 $-3n + 20 < 0$ $20 < 3n$ $\therefore \frac{20}{3} < n$ $\therefore n = 7$	✓ $T_n < 0$ ✓ antwoord	(2)
	3.2.3 Onewe terme: 17; 11; 5; Algemene term: $T_n = -6n + 23$ $T_n = -6(20) + 23$ $\therefore T_n = -97$	✓ ry ✓ T_n ✓ antwoord	(3)
3.3	3; a ; 10; b ; 21 $a - 3$; $10 - a$; $b - 10$; $21 - b$ 1 ^{ste} verskil 2 ^{de} verskil: $10 - a - a + 3 = 1$ $-2a + 13 = 1$ $-2a = -12$ $\therefore a = 6$ en $21 - b - b + 10 = 1$ $-2b + 31 = 1$ $-2b = -30$ $\therefore b = 15$	✓ 1 ^{ste} verskille ✓ vergelyk 2 ^{de} verskil in terme van a , dan b . ✓ waarde van a ✓ waarde van b	(4)
			[13]

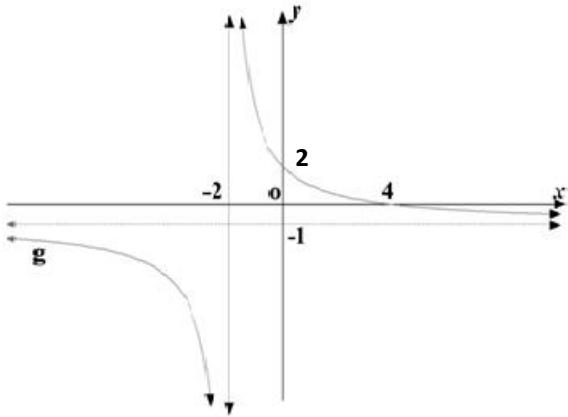
VRAAG 4



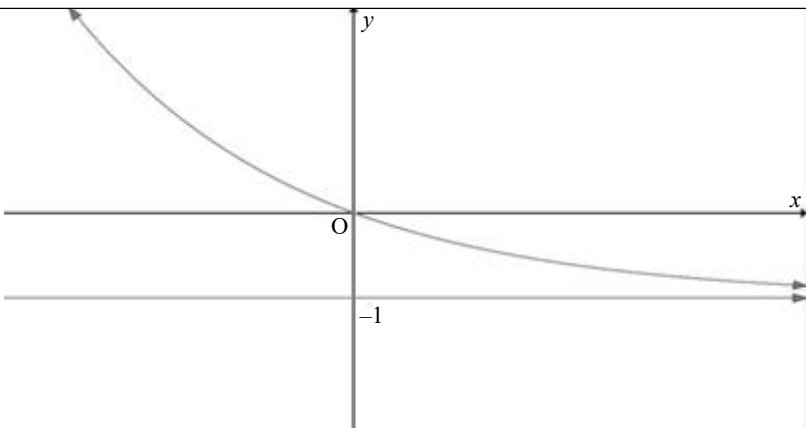
4.1	B(5; 0)	✓✓ antwoord	
	NOTA: Moet in koördinaatvorm wees.		(2)
4.2	$y = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ $\therefore 7 = a(6 - (-1))(6 - 5)$ $7 = 7a$ $\therefore a = 1$ $\therefore y = 1(x + 1)(x - 5)$ $y = x^2 - 5x + x - 5$ $\therefore y = x^2 - 4x - 5$	✓ vervang wortels en punt D(6;7) ✓ waarde van a ✓ $y = x^2 - 5x + x - 5$	(3)
4.3	B(5 ; 0) C(0 ; -5) $m_{BC} = \frac{-5 - 0}{0 - 5}$ $m_{BC} = \frac{-5}{-5}$ $\therefore m_{BC} = 1$ $\therefore m_h = -1$ $\therefore y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - (-1) = -1(x - 0) \dots \dots pt(-1;0)$ $\therefore y = -x - 1$	✓ m_{BC} ✓ m_h ✓ antwoord	(3)

4.4	$-1 \leq x \leq 0$ $x \geq 5$ OF $x \in [-1 ; 0] \text{ of } [5 ; \infty]$ NOTA: Trek 1 punt af indien hakies foutief is in alternatiewe oplossing.	✓ alle kritieke waardes (onafhanklik) ✓ antwoorde ✓ alle kritieke waardes (onafhanklik) ✓ antwoorde	(2)
			[10]

VRAAG 5

5.1	 NOTA: Indien die kandidaat die afsnitte bereken en die asimptote lys maar nie die grafiek skets nie, ken 2 punte toe.	✓ asimptote ✓ afsnitte ✓ vorm	(3)
5.2	$\tan 135^\circ = -1$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - (-1) = -1(x - (-2))$ $y + 1 = -x - 2$ $y = -x - 3$	✓ $m = -1$ ✓ vervang punt $(2; -1)$ ✓ antwoord	(3)
5.3	$x < -2$	✓ antwoord	(1)
5.4	5.4.1 5 eenhede regs NOTA: Aanvaar 'n antwoord van 5 eenhede.	✓ antwoord	(1)
	5.4.2 3 eenhede op NOTA: Aanvaar 'n antwoord van 3 eenhede.	✓ antwoord	(1)
			[9]

VRAAG 6

6.1	6.1.1	$y = -6$	✓ antwoord	(1)
	6.1.2	$h(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x - 6$ $0 = 3 \cdot 2^x - 6$ $6 = 3 \cdot 2^x$ $2 = 2^x$ $x = 1$	✓ stel gelyk aan 0 ✓ antwoord	(2)
	6.1.3	$h(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x - 6$ $y = 3 \cdot 2^0 - 6$ $y = -3$	✓ antwoord	(1)
	6.1.4	$x > 1$	✓ antwoord	(1)
6.2			✓ x-afsnit ✓ asimptoot ✓ vorm	(3)
				[8]
TOTAAL:				100