See back cover for an English translation of this cover

91031M

RERERERERERERERERERERERE



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Te Pāngarau me te Tauanga, Kaupae 1, 2013

91031M Te whakahāngai whakaaro āhuahanga whaitake hei whakaoti rapanga

9.30 i te ata Rāapa 13 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2013 Whiwhinga: Whā

Paetae	Paetae Kaiaka	Paetae Kairangi
Te whakahāngai whakaaro āhuahanga whaitake hei whakaoti rapanga.	Te whakahāngai whakaaro āhuahanga whaitake mā te whakaaro whaipānga hei whakaoti rapanga.	Te whakahāngai whakaaro āhuahanga whaitake mā te whakaaro waitara hōhonu hei whakaoti rapanga.

Tirohia mehemea e ōrite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei tō pepa whakauru ki te tau kei runga ake nei.

Me whakautu e koe ngā pātai KATOA kei roto i te pukapuka nei.

Whakaaturia ngā mahinga KATOA.

Ki te hiahia koe ki ētahi atu wāhi hei tuhituhi whakautu, whakamahia te (ngā) whārangi kei muri i te pukapuka nei, ka āta tohu ai i ngā tau pātai.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–23 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

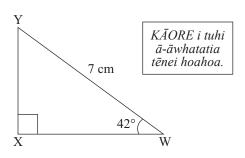
TAPEKE

Kia 60 meneti hei whakautu i ngā pātai o tēnei pukapuka.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

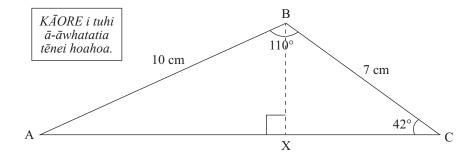
PĀTAI TUATAHI

(a) (i)



Tātaihia te roa o te taha XW i roto i te tapatoru XYW.

(ii) Kei te hiahia a Frank ki te kimi i te roa o te taha AC i roto i tētahi tapatoru ehara i te tapatoru hāngai. Ka tutuki i a ia tēnei mā te whakawehe i te tapatoru ki ētahi tapatoru hāngai iti ake e 2.



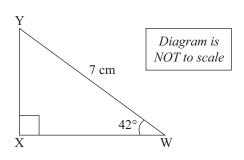
Tātaihia te roa o te taha AC, mā te whakamahi i tō whakautu mō te roa o te XW mai i te wāhanga (i).

Āta whakaaturia ō mahinga.		

You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

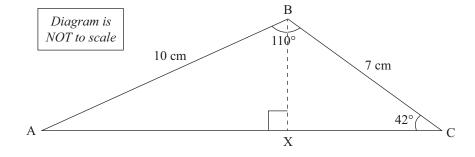
QUESTION ONE

(a) (i)



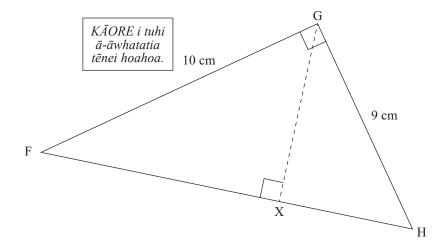
Find the length of side XW in triangle XYW.

(ii) Frank wants to find the length of the side AC in a triangle that is not right-angled. He does this by dividing the triangle into 2 smaller right-angled triangles.

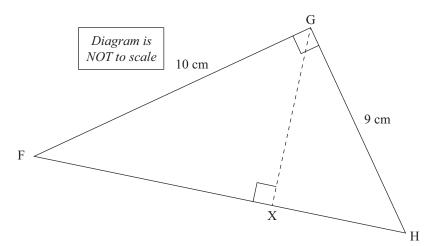


Find the length of side AC, using your answer for the length of XW from part (i). Show your working clearly.

(b) He tapatoru hāngai te tapatoru FGH.



Whakaaturia kia 42° te koki GFH, ki te putu tata rawa.
Whakamahia te pākoki hei whakaatu kei te tika te Ture a Pythagoras mō te tapatoru FGH



Jse trigonometry to show that Pythagoras' Rule is true for triangle FGH.	
Jse trigonometry to show that Pythagoras' Rule is true for triangle FGH.	
Jse trigonometry to show that Pythagoras' Rule is true for triangle FGH.	
	se trigonometry to show that Pythagoras' Rule is true for triangle FGH.

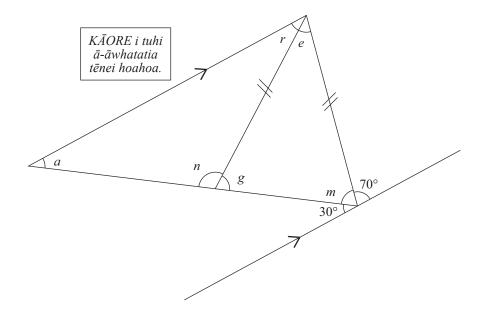
6 Ka whakamahia e Frank te tikanga i raro hei hāpono i te Ture a Pythagoras mō ngā tapatoru (c) hāngai katoa. Ka tīmata ia me tēnei hoahoa: Tuatahi, ka whakamahia e ia te katoa o te tapatoru, PQR: $\frac{PQ}{PR} = \cos(\angle QPR)$ Kātahi ka whakamahia e ia te tapatoru PXQ: $\frac{PX}{PO} = \cos(\angle QPR)$ Nō reira ko $\frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{PX}{PQ}$ Ko PQ²=PX.PR (arā, ka whakareatia a PX ki te PR) $M\bar{a}$ tētahi tikanga ōrite, whakaaturia ko $QR^2 = RX.PR$ (i) Whakamahia ngā hua i runga hei hāpono i te Ture a Pythagoras mō te tapatoru PQR. (ii)

7 Frank uses the method below to prove Pythagoras' Rule for any right-angled triangle. (c) ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY He starts with this diagram: First he uses the whole triangle, PQR: $\frac{PQ}{PR} = \cos(\angle QPR)$ Then, he uses triangle PXQ: $\frac{PX}{PO} = \cos(\angle QPR)$ Therefore $\frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{PX}{PQ}$ So PQ²=PX.PR (ie PX multiplied by PR) In a similar way, show that $QR^2 = RX.PR$ (i) (ii) Use the results above to prove Pythagoras' Rule for triangle PQR.

PĀTAI TUARUA

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(a)



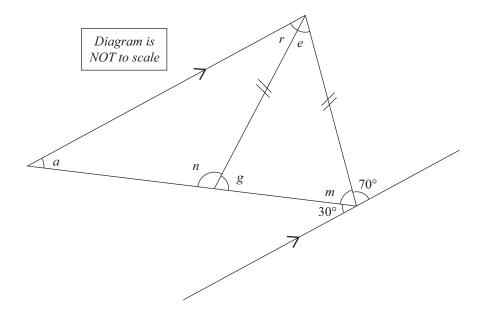
Tātaihia te rahi o te koki e.

ta whakamāramahia tō tikanga, ka homai ngā pūtake āhuahanga mō ia hipanga.		

QUESTION TWO

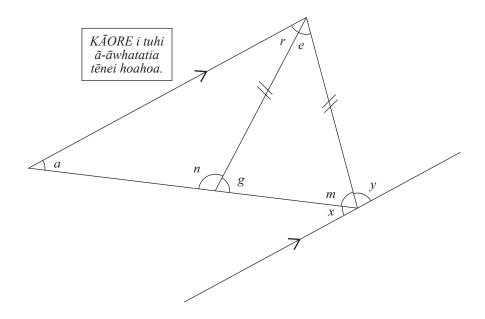
ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

(a)



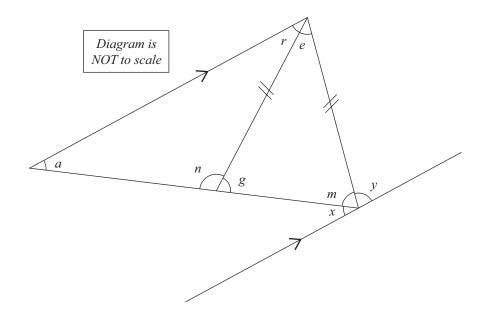
Find the size of angle e .
Explain your method clearly, and give geometric reasons for each step.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE



Kimihia he kīanga mō te rahi o te koki r , e pā ana ki ngā koki x me y .				
Āta whakamāramahia tō tikanga, ka homai ngā pūtake āhuahanga mō ia hipanga.				
2. T.				

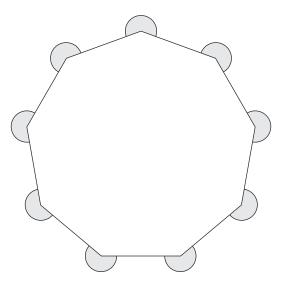
ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY



Find an expression	nd an expression for the size of angle r , in terms of angles x and y .					
Explain your metho	od clearly and g	give geometri	c reasons for	each step		
Emplant your mount	ya cicarij, ana g	,ive geomean	• 10450115 101	cach step.		

(c) He tapaiwa rite te āhua i raro, e 9 ngā taha o te āhua.





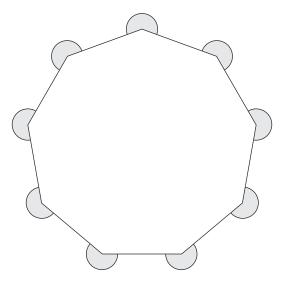
Ko ngā "koki taitapa" o te tapaiwa ngā koki kei waho o ia akitu. E kaurukutia ana ki te kiwikiwi i roto i te hoahoa.

(i)

a wnakamarama	hia tō tikanga, ka	nomai nga putak	te anuananga mo	ia nipanga.

(c) The shape below is a regular nonagon, a 9-sided shape.





The "edge angles" of the nonagon are the angles on the outside of each vertex. They are shaded in grey on the diagram.

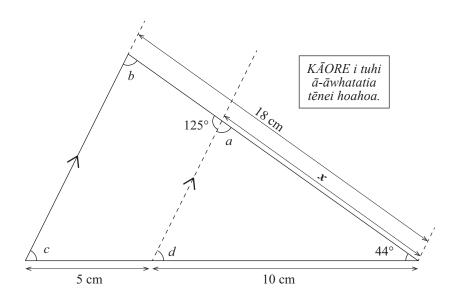
Te tapeke o ngā "koki ta	$aitapa"(\bar{a}-putu) = 180(n+2)$	

Total of the "edge	angles" (in degrees) = 1	80(n+2)	

PĀTAI TUATORU

MA TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(a)



(i) Tātaihia te rahi o te koki c.

 \bar{A} ta whakam \bar{a} ramahia to tikanga, ka homai ng \bar{a} p \bar{u} take \bar{a} huahanga m \bar{o} ia hipanga.

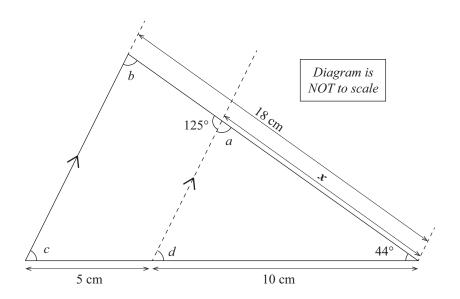
(ii) Tātaihia te roa o x i roto i tēnei hoahoa.

Āta whakamāramahia mai tō tikanga, ka homai ngā putake āhuahanga.

QUESTION THREE

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

(a)



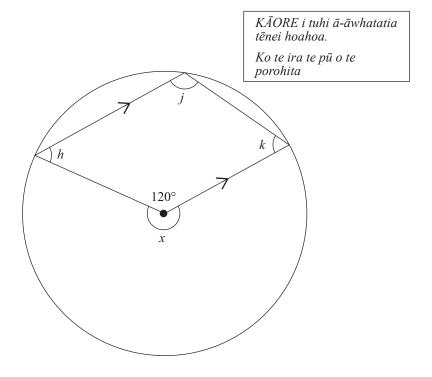
			TO: 1	.1		0	1	
((i))	Find	the	S1Ze	ot	angle	C
٦	/	,	1 1110	CIIC	DIL	01	411710	· .

Explain your method clearly, and give geometric reasons for each step.

(ii)	Find the	e length	marked	x in	this	diagram
------	----------	----------	--------	------	------	---------

Explain your method clearly, and give geometric reasons.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE



(i)	Whakaaturia ko te koki $j = 120^{\circ}$.					
	Āta whakamāramahia tō tikanga, ka homai ngā pūtake āhuahanga mō ia hipanga.					
(ii)	Tātaihia ngā rahi o koki h me koki k .					

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Diagram is NOT to scale.
The dot is the centre of the circle.

(i) Show that angle $j = 120^{\circ}$.

Explain your method clearly, and give geometric reasons for each step.

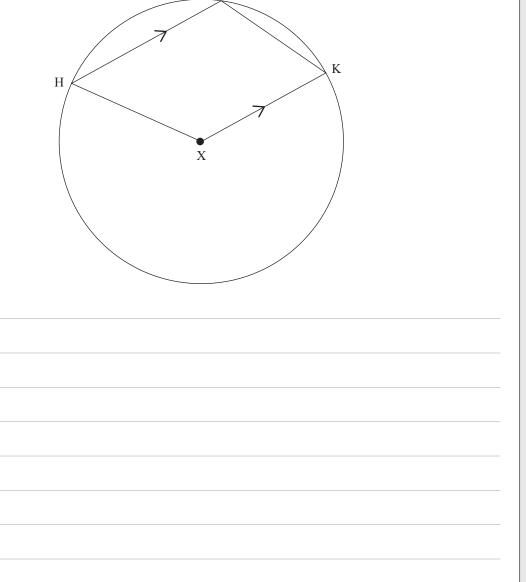
(ii) Find the sizes of angle h and angle k.

This the sizes of angle n and angle n.

(iii) Whakamāramahia mai he aha tātou i mōhio ai mai i ngā wāhanga (i) me (ii) ko te tapawhā o te whārangi o mua he tapawhā whakarara rite.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

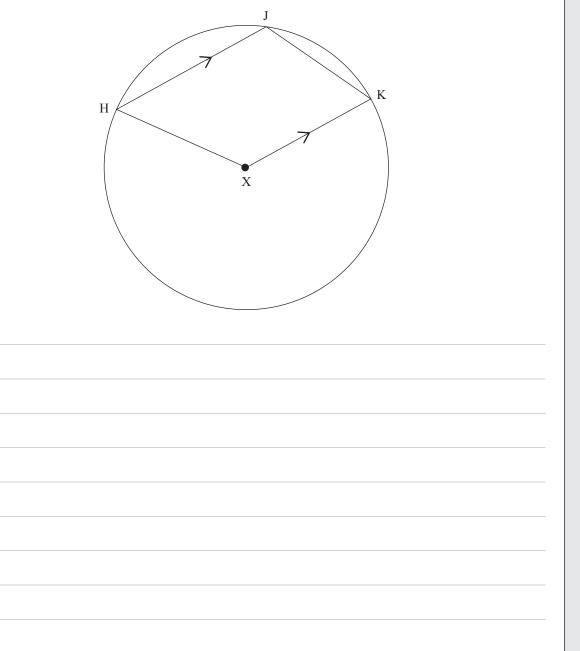
Ka hiahia pea koe ki te whakamahi i te hoahoa i raro, i tapaia ai ngā koko².



(iii) Explain how we know from parts (i) and (ii) that the quadrilateral on the previous page must actually be a rhombus.

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

You may wish to use the diagram below, which has the corners labelled.



		He puka anō mēnā ka hiahiatia.	
TAU PĀTAI		Tuhia te (ngā) tau pātai mēnā e hāngai ana.	

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

	Extra paper if required.	ASS
QUESTION NUMBER	Write the question number(s) if applicable.	

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 1 Mathematics and Statistics, 2013 91031 Apply geometric reasoning in solving problems

9.30 am Wednesday 13 November 2013 Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Apply geometric reasoning in solving problems.	Apply geometric reasoning, using relational thinking, in solving problems.	Apply geometric reasoning, using extended abstract thinking, in solving problems.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Show ALL working.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–23 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.