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# SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NASIONALE SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

#### MATHEMATICS P1/ WISKUNDE VI

#### MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

2021

MARKS: 150 *PUNTE: 150* 

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages. *Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 13 bladsye.* 

#### SC/SS/NSC/NSS – Marking Guidelines/Nasienriglyne

#### **NOTE:**

- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- Consistent Accuracy applies in all aspects of the marking memorandum.

#### LET WEL:

- Indien 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE keer beantwoord, merk slegs die EERSTE poging.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid is DEURGAANS op ALLE aspekte van die memorandum van toepassing.

P		1
1.1.1	$x^2 - x - 20 = 0$	✓ factors
	(x-5)(x+4)=0	$\checkmark x = 5$
	x = 5 or $x = -4$	$\checkmark x = 3$ $\checkmark x = -4$ (3)
1.1.2	$3x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$	
	$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(3)(-6)}}{2(3)}$	✓substitution
	$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{19}}{3}$ $x = -1,12  \text{or}  x = 1,79$	✓ simplification ✓ $x = -1,12$ ✓ $x = 1,79$ (4)
1.1.3	$(x-1)^2 > 9$	
	$x^2 - 2x - 8 > 0$	✓ standard form
	(x-4)(x+2) > 0	
	Critical values: $x = 4$ or $x = -2$	✓ critical values
	-2 4	
	x < -2 or $x > 4$	$\checkmark \checkmark x < -2 \text{ or } x > 4$
	OD/OF	(4)
	OR/OF	OR/OF
	$(-\infty; -2)$ or $(4; \infty)$	$\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $(-\infty;-2)$ or $(4;\infty)$
	OR/OF	
	x-1>3  or  x-1<-3	OR/OF
	x > 4 or $x < -2$	$\sqrt{x-1} > 3$
		$\sqrt{x-1}$
		$\checkmark \checkmark x > 4 \text{ or } x < -2$
		(4)

# $SC/SS/NSC/NSS-Marking\ Guidelines/Nasienriglyne$

1.1.4	$2\sqrt{x+6} + 2 = x$	
	$2\sqrt{x+6} + 2 = x$ $2\sqrt{x+6} = x-2$	✓ isolating the surd
		• Isolating the sult
	$4(x+6) = (x-2)^2$	$\checkmark 4x + 24 = x^2 - 4x + 4$
	$4x + 24 = x^2 - 4x + 4$	
	$x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0$	
	(x-10)(x+2) = 0	$\checkmark x = 10$
	$x = 10$ or $x \neq -2$	$\checkmark x \neq -2$
1.0	4 2 (1)	(4)
1.2	$4x = 2 - y \dots (1)$	$\checkmark 4x = 2 - y$
	$4x + y^2 = 8$ . (2)	✓substitution
	$\therefore 2 - y + y^2 = 8$	✓ standard form
	$y^2 - y - 6 = 0$	
	(y-3)(y+2) = 0	
	y=3 or $y=-2$	✓y-values
	$x = -\frac{1}{4}$ or $x = 1$	✓x-values
	4	(5)
	OR/OF	OR/OF
	y = -4x + 2 (1)	$\checkmark y = -4x + 2$
	$4x + y^2 = 8 \dots (2)$	
	$4x + (-4x + 2)^2 = 8$	Z 1 22 2
	$4x + 16x^2 - 16x + 4 - 8 = 0$	✓substitution
	$16x^2 - 12x - 4 = 0$	
	$4x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$	
	$\left(4x+1\right)\left(x-1\right)=0$	✓standard form
	$x = -\frac{1}{4}$ or $x = 1$	✓x-values
	y = 3 or $y = -2$	✓y-values
	y = 5	(5)
1.3	$2^x \times 3^y = \left(2^3 \times 3\right)^6$	$\checkmark 2^3 \times 3$
	$2^x \times 3^y = 2^{18} \times 3^6$	
	$2^x = 2^{18}$ and $3^y = 3^6$	$\checkmark 2^{18} \text{ or } 3^6$
	x = 18 and $y = 6$	$\checkmark x = 18 \text{ or } y = 6$
	$\therefore x - y = 18 - 6$	
	$\therefore x - y = 12$	✓ answer (A)
		(4)
		[24]

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## QUESTION/VRAAG 2

2.1.1		
2.1.1	72 ; 100 ; 120 ; 132 ;	
	28 20 12	
	-8 -8	✓ second differences = $-8$
	2a = -8	
	a=-4	$\checkmark a = -4$
	$\begin{vmatrix} a - 4 \\ 3a + b = 28 \end{vmatrix}$	
		$\checkmark b = 40$
	b = 40	
	a+b+c=72	
	c = 36	✓ <i>c</i> = 36
	$T_n = -4n^2 + 40n + 36$	(4)
2.1.2	$T_{12} = 36 - 8n = 36 - 8(12) = -60$	✓ 36 – 8n
	$\begin{vmatrix} 1_{12} - 36 & 6h - 36 & 6(12) - 36 \\ -4n^2 + 40n + 36 = -60 \end{vmatrix}$	✓ -60
		✓ standard form
	$n^2 - 10n - 24 = 0$	
	(n-12)(n+2) = 0	✓factors
	$\therefore n = 12$	$\checkmark n = 12$
		(5)
2.1.3	$T_n^{\ \ } = -8n + 40 = 0$	$\checkmark$ $-8n+40$
	n=5	$\checkmark n = 5$
	$T_n = -4(5)^2 + 40(5) + 36 = 136$	(126
		<b>√</b> 136 (3)
	OR/OF	OR/OF
	$\frac{-b}{-} = \frac{40}{} = 5$	✓substitution
	$\frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{8} = 5$	$\checkmark n = 5$
	$T_n = -4(5)^2 + 40(5) + 36$	
		<b>√</b> 136
	=136	(3)
2.1.4	Maximum value = 41	√value
2.1.4	Wianimum value — +1	(1)
2.2	$2\sin 3x - (-11) = 15 - 2\sin 3x$	✓equating
	$2\sin 3x - (-11) - 13 - 2\sin 3x$ $4\sin 3x = 4$	$\checkmark 4\sin 3x = 4$
	$ \begin{array}{l} 48 \text{III } 3x = 4 \\ \sin 3x = 1 \end{array} $	$\checkmark \sin 3x = 1$
	$3x = 90^{\circ}$	
		✓answer
	$\therefore x = 30^{\circ}$	(4)
		[17]

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5

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QUEST	SC/SS/NSC/NSS – Marking Guidelines/Nasie ION/VRAAG 3	enriglyne	
3.1.1	$T_n = ar^{n-1} = 2000 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$	$\checkmark 2000 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$	(1)
3.1.2	$T_7 = 2000 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{7-1} = \frac{16}{125}$	$\checkmark \frac{16}{125}$	(1
3.1.3	$\frac{16}{15625} = 2000 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$	✓ equating	
	$\frac{1}{1953125} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$		
	$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^9 = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1} \qquad \mathbf{OR} \qquad n-1 = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{1953125}$	✓ same base / use of l	.og
	n-1=9 $n=10$	✓ answer	(3
3.2	$S_{\infty} = 27 = \frac{a}{1 - r}$	$\checkmark S_{\infty} = 27 = \frac{a}{1 - r}$	
	$S_3 = \frac{a(1-r^3)}{1-r} = 26$	$\checkmark S_3 = \frac{a(1-r^3)}{1-r} = 26$	
	$27(1-r^3) = 26$	✓substitution	
	$1 - r^3 = \frac{26}{27}$		
	$r^3 = \frac{1}{27}$		
	$\therefore r = \frac{1}{3}$	$\checkmark r = \frac{1}{3}$	
	OR/OF	OR/OF	(-
	$S_{\infty} = 27 = \frac{a}{1 - r}$		
	a = 27(1-r)	$\checkmark a = 27(1-r)$	
	But $a + ar + ar^2 = 26$	$\checkmark a = 27(1-r)$ $\checkmark a + ar + ar^2 = 26$	
	$a(1+r+r^2)=26$	✓ substitution	
	$27(1-r)(1+r+r^2) = 26$	Substitution	
	$(1-r)(1+r+r^2) = \frac{26}{27}$		
	$r^2 + r + 1 - r^3 - r^2 - r = \frac{26}{27}$		
	$-r^3 + 1 = \frac{26}{27}$		
	$r^3 = \frac{1}{27}$		
	$\therefore r = \frac{1}{2}$	$\checkmark r = \frac{1}{3}$	(4
	3		го

[9]

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		(4)
	-3,5	
	-4,67 -4 O -3	<ul><li>✓ horizontal asymptote</li><li>✓ vertical asymptote</li><li>✓ y intercept</li><li>✓ shape</li></ul>
4.3		
	$\therefore x = -\frac{14}{3}$	$\checkmark x = -\frac{14}{3} \tag{2}$
	-2-3(x+4) = 0 $-3x-14 = 0$	
	$0 = \frac{-2}{x+4} - 3$	$\checkmark y = 0$
4.2	$q = -3$ $y = \frac{-2}{x+4} - 3$	
	p = 4 $q = -3$	(4)
	2p = 8	✓ simplification
	subs. (2) into (1) $p + p - 7 = 1$	✓ substitution
	$q = p - 7 \dots (2)$	$\checkmark q = p - 7$
	$ p + q = 1 \dots (1) $ $ -p + q = -7 $	$\checkmark p + q = 1$ $\checkmark q = p - 7$
	OR/OF	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{OR/OF} \\ \checkmark \ n+a=1 \end{array} $
	$\therefore p = 4  \text{and}  q = -3$	(4)
	$\therefore f(x) = \frac{-2}{x+4} - 3$ $\therefore p = 4 \text{ and } q = -3$	
	$\therefore y = -3$	$\checkmark y = -3$
	x = -4	$\checkmark 2x = -8$ $\checkmark x = -4$ $\checkmark y = -3$
4.1	$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 = -x - 7 \\ 2x = -8 \end{vmatrix}$	$\checkmark x + 1 = -x - 7$ $\checkmark 2x = -8$

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5.1	$-2x^2+4x+16=0$		
	$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$		
	(x-4)(x+2) = 0	✓ factors	
	x = 4  or  x = -2	$\checkmark x = -2 \checkmark x = 4$	
		$\mathbf{v}  x = -2  \mathbf{v}  x = 4$	(2)
	$\therefore A(-2;0)  \text{and}  B(4;0)$		(3)
5.2	$f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x + 16$		
	$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{-2(2)} = 1$	<b>√</b> 1	
	$2a^{-}-2(2)^{-1}$	, I	
	$f(1) = -2(1)^2 + 4(1) + 16 = 18$		
	∴ C(1;18)	<b>√</b> 18	(2)
	OR/OF	OR/OF	
	$f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x + 16$		
	f'(x) = -4x + 4		
	-4x + 4 = 0		
	x=1	<b>√</b> 1	
	$f(1) = -2(1)^{2} + 4(1) + 16 = 18$	√ 18	
			(2)
	∴ C(1;18)		(2)
5.3	<i>y</i> ≤ 18	✓ y ≤ 18	
			(1)
	OR/OF	OR/OF	
	$y \in (-\infty; 18]$	$\checkmark y \in (-\infty;18]$	
			(1)
5.4	TP (1; 18) for f	(TD f 1 - + (2 - 15)	
	TP (2; 15) for h	$\checkmark$ TP for $h$ at $(2; 15)$ $\checkmark p=-1$	
	$\therefore p = -1 \qquad q = -3$	$\checkmark p = -1$ $\checkmark q = -3$	
		<b>v</b> q = −3	(2)
5.5	y = 2x + 4		(3)
3.3		$\checkmark$ swop $x$ and $y$	
	$x = 2y + 4$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$		
	$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$	$\checkmark y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$	
	<u></u>		(2)
5.6	$g(x) = 0$ or $g^{-1}(x) = 0$		. /
	x = 4 or $x = -2$ (product 0 at x-intercepts)	$\checkmark x = 4$ $\checkmark x = -2$	
	1 /	$\checkmark x = -2$	/=:
			(2)

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5.7	2 2 . 4 16 . 1 . 2 4	✓equating
3.7	$-2x^2 + 4x + 16 + k = 2x + 4$	✓ standard form
	$-2x^2 + 2x + 12 + k = 0$	
	$b^2 - 4ac < 0$	$\checkmark b^2 - 4ac < 0$
	$(2)^2 - 4(-2)(12+k) < 0$	✓ substitution
	4 + 8(12 + k) < 0	
	100 + 8k < 0	
	k < -12,5	✓ answer
	27.07	(5)
	OR/OF	OR/OF
	g'(x) = 2 f'(x) = -4x + 4 = 2	$\checkmark g'(x) = 2$
	f'(x) = -4x + 4 = 2	f'(x) = -4x + 4
	1	
	$x = \frac{1}{2}$	
	$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 17,5$	$\checkmark f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 17,5$
		$\checkmark g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$
	$g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} s\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \end{array}\right]$
	∴ k < −12,5	✓ answer (5)
_		[18]

C 1 1	- "	
6.1.1	$y=3^x$	
	$x = 3^y$	$\checkmark$ swop $x$ and $y$
	$y = \log_3 x$	
	$y = \log_3 x$	✓ equation
		(2)
6.1.2	$h(x) = 3^{x-4} + 2$	
	Transformation: 4 units left, 2 units down	
	P'(2;9)	$\checkmark x = 2 \text{ (A)}$
	I (2,9)	$\checkmark y = 9 (A)$
		(2)
6.2	$f(x) = 2^{x+p} + q$	
	q = -16	✓ q = -16
	$16 = 2^{p+3} - 16$	
		✓ substitute (3; 16)
	$2^{p+3} = 32$	, , ,
	$2^{p+3} = 2^5$	$\checkmark 2^{p+3} = 2^5 \text{ or } p+3 = \log_2 32$
	$\therefore p+3=5$	$z = z \cdot si \cdot p + s = \log_2 sz$
	p=2	✓ p = 2
		(4)
		[8]

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7.1	$13\ 080 = 10\ 000 \left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right)^{16}$ $\left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right)^{16} = \frac{13080}{10000}$ $1 + \frac{i}{4} = \sqrt[16]{\frac{13080}{10000}}$ $\frac{i}{4} = 0,0169227$ $i = 0,06769$	✓ substitution into correct formula  ✓ n = 16  ✓ simplification
7.2.1	i = 6,77%	✓answer (A) (4)
7.2.1	$F = \frac{x[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i}$	
	$F = \frac{9000 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{0,075}{12} \right)^{60} - 1 \right]}{0,075}$	$\checkmark \frac{0,075}{12}$
	$\frac{0,075}{12}$	✓ substitution into correct Formula
	F = R 652743,95	✓ answer (3)
7.2.2	$60 \times 9000 = R540000$	$\checkmark 60 \times 9000 = R540000$
	$A = P(1+i)^n$	
	$652743,95\left(1+\frac{0,075}{12}\right)^n = 190214,14+540000$	✓✓ equation
	$730\ 214,14 = 652\ 743,95 \left(1 + \frac{0,075}{12}\right)^n$	
	$1,1186 = (1,00625)^n$	✓simplification
	$n = \log_{1,00625} \left( 1,1186 \right)$	✓ use of logs ✓ 18 months (6)
	$\therefore n = 18 \text{ months}$	✓ 18 months (6)

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OR/OF	OR/OF
Interest over 5 years = 652 743,95 = 112 743,95	• 00 × 9 000
: interest on <i>n</i> years $= 190 \ 214,14 - 112 \ 743,95 = 7$	77 470,19 ✓ answer
652 743,95 + 77 470,19 = 652743,95	$5\left(1+\frac{0{,}075}{12}\right)^n$ $\checkmark$ equating
$1,1186 = (1,00625)^n$	✓simplification
$n = \log_{1,00625} \left( 1,1186 \right)$	✓use of logs
$\therefore n = 18 \text{ months}$	✓ 18 months
	(6)
	[13]

0.1	2	
8.1	$f(x) = 3x^2$	
	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$	
	$f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}$	
	$3(x+h)^2-3x^2$	✓ substitution
	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3(x+h)^2 - 3x^2}{h}$	Substitution
	$n \rightarrow 0$ $\eta$	
	$2n^2 + 6nh + 2h^2 + 2n^2$	
	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 3x^2}{h}$	✓ expansion
	$h \rightarrow 0$ $h$	
	2	
	$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{6xh+3h^2}{h}$	
	$h \to 0$ $h$	✓ simplification
	$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(6x+3h)}{h}$	$\checkmark \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(6x+3h)}{h}$
	$-\lim_{h\to 0} {h}$	$h \to 0$ $h$
	=6x	<b>√</b> 6x
		(5)
8.2.1	$f(x) = x^2 - 3 + 9x^{-2}$	<b>√</b> 9 <i>x</i> <sup>-2</sup>
	$f(x) = x^{2} - 3 + 9x^{-2}$ $f'(x) = 2x - 18x^{-3}$	$\sqrt{2x}$
	J(x) = 2x - 16x	
		$\checkmark 2x$ $\checkmark -18x^{-3}$
		(3)
		(3)

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Mathematics P1/Wiskunde V1

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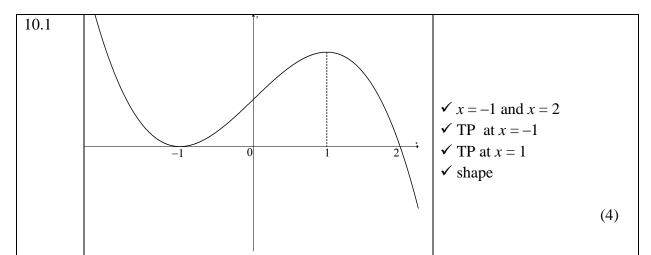
8.2.2	$g(x) = (\sqrt{x} + 3)(\sqrt{x} - 1)$	
	$g(x) = x + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3$	$\checkmark x \checkmark 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
	$g'(x) = 1 + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\checkmark$ 1 $\checkmark x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
		(4)
		[12]

9.1	$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 6x - 12$	$\checkmark 6x^2 + 6x - 12$	
	$6x^2 + 6x - 12 = 0$	<b>✓</b> = 0	
	$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$		
	(x+2)(x-1) = 0	✓factors	
	x = -2 or $x = 1$	$\checkmark x$ -values	
	y = 20 or $y = -7$	$\checkmark$ y -values	
	$\therefore$ A(-2; 20) and B(1; -7)	y ( <b>4230</b> 5	
			(5)
9.2	f''(x) = 12x + 6	✓ 12 <i>x</i> +6	
	12x + 6 > 0	$\checkmark f''(x) > 0$ $\checkmark x > -\frac{1}{2}$	
	12x > -6		
	$x > -\frac{1}{2}$	$\checkmark x > -\frac{1}{}$	
		2	(2)
	OR/OF	OR/OF	(3)
	$x = \frac{-2+1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$		
	$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{1}$	$\checkmark x = -\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\therefore x > -\frac{1}{2}$	$\checkmark x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\checkmark \checkmark x > -\frac{1}{2}$	
		$\sqrt{x} > -\frac{1}{2}$	
			(3)
9.3	f'(2) = 24	✓ f'(2)	
	Equation of the tangent: $y-4=24(x-2)$	<b>✓</b> 24	
	y = 24x - 44	✓ equation	
			(3)
			[11]

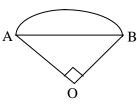
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#### QUESTION/VRAAG 10



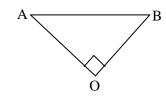
10.2.1



Area of segment =  $\frac{1}{4}$  Area of big circle

$$= \frac{1}{4}\pi (x - x^2)^2$$

 $\checkmark\checkmark\frac{1}{4}\pi(x-x^2)^2$ 



Area triangle ABO counted

$$= \text{Area } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left( x - x^2 \right)^2$$

 $\checkmark \text{ Area } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} (x - x^2)^2$ 

Area of shaded region

$$= \frac{1}{4}\pi(x-x^2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x-x^2)^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi-2}{4}(x-x^2)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi-2}{4}\right)(x^2-2x^3+x^4)$$

✓ subtract areas

✓ common factor

(5)

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10.2.2	Area of shaded region	
	$= \frac{(\pi - 2)}{4} (x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2)$	
	$\frac{dA}{dx} = \left(\frac{\pi - 2}{4}\right) \left(4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x\right)$	$\checkmark \left(\frac{\pi-2}{4}\right) \left(4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x\right)$
	$4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x = 0$	(4)
	$x(2x^{2}-3x+1) = 0$ x(2x-1)(x-1) = 0	
	x(2x-1)(x-1) = 0	✓ factors
	$x \neq 0$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x \neq 1$	$\checkmark x = 0; x = 1; x = \frac{1}{2}$
		$\checkmark x = \frac{1}{2} \tag{4}$
		[13]

## QUESTION/VRAAG 11

11.1	P(A) = 1 - P(not  A) = 0.6	<b>√</b> 0,6
	$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$ $= 0.6 \times 0.3$ 9	$\checkmark$ P(A and B) = P(A) × P(B)
	$= \frac{9}{50} \\ = 0.18$	✓ answer (A) (3)
11.2.1	$a = \frac{15}{150} = 0,1$	$\checkmark \frac{15}{150} \text{ (A)}$
11.2.2	m = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3	✓ 0,3 (A)
		(1)
11.2.3	0.24 + 0.14 + 0.02 + 0.12 + 0.1 + 2b = 0.7	✓ addition
	2b = 0.08	✓ simplification
	b = 0.04	$\checkmark b = 0.04$
	$0.04 \times 150 = 6$	<b>√</b> 6
		(4)
11.3.1	$9 \times 9 \times 8 = 648$	√9 √9 × 8
11.2.2	2 0 4 64	$\checkmark \checkmark 2 \times 8 \times 4 \tag{2}$
11.3.2	$2 \times 8 \times 4 = 64$ $2 \times 8 \times 5 = 80$	$\checkmark 2 \times 8 \times 4$ $\checkmark 2 \times 8 \times 5$
	$2 \times 3 \times 3 = 60$ Total number = $64 + 80 = 144$	$\checkmark 2 \times 8 \times 5$ $\checkmark 144 (A)$
		` '
		(4)
		[15]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150

DBE/2021