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SENIOR CERTIFICATE/*SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/*NATIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*

GRADE/*GRAAD* 12

MATHEMATICS P2/*WISKUNDE V2*

NOVEMBER 2020

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 27 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 27 bladsye.

NOTE:

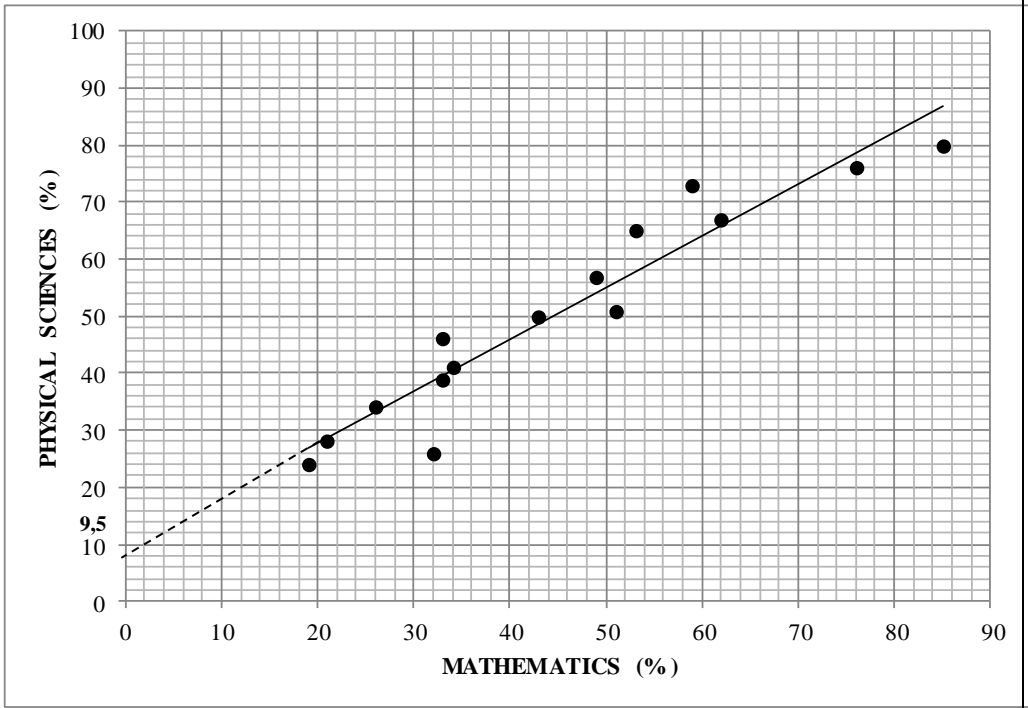
- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- If a candidate has crossed out an attempt of a question and not redone the question, mark the crossed out version.
- Consistent accuracy applies in ALL aspects of the marking memorandum. Stop marking at the second calculation error.
- Assuming answers/values in order to solve a problem is NOT acceptable.

LET WEL:

- *As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE KEER beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.*
- *As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek en nie oordoen nie, sien die doodgetrekte poging na.*
- *Volgehoue akkuraatheid word in ALLE aspekte van die memorandum toegepas. Hou op nasien by die tweede berekeningsfout.*
- *Aanvaar van antwoorde/waardes om 'n probleem op te los, word NIE toegelaat nie.*

GEOMETRY	
S	A mark for a correct statement (A statement mark is independent of a reason)
	<i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte bewering</i> (<i>'n Punt vir 'n bewering is onafhanklik van die rede</i>)
R	A mark for the correct reason (A reason mark may only be awarded if the statement is correct)
	<i>'n Punt vir 'n korrekte rede</i> (<i>'n Punt word slegs vir die rede toegeken as die bewering korrek is</i>)
S/R	Award a mark if statement AND reason are both correct
	<i>Ken 'n punt toe as die bewering EN rede beide korrek is</i>

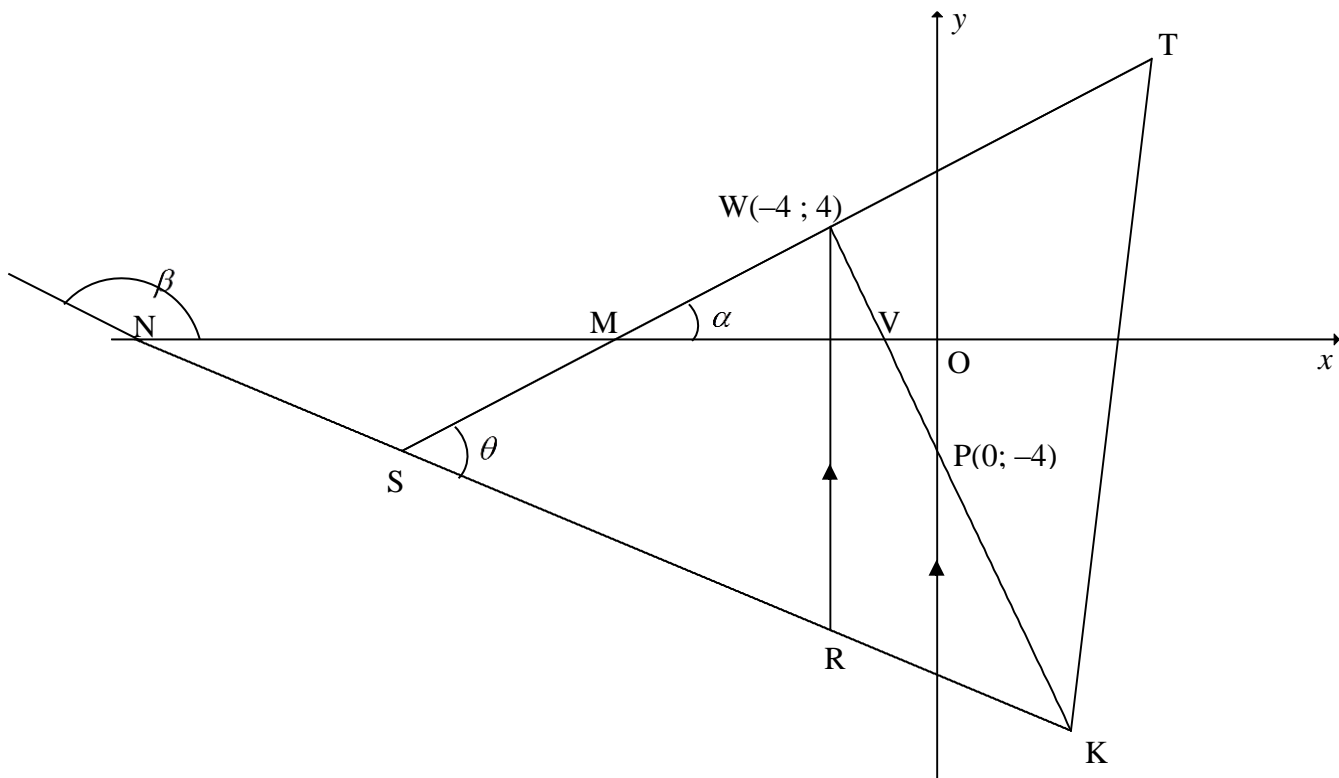
QUESTION/VRAAG 1

1.1	$a = 9,5$ $b = 0,909.. = 0,91$ $\hat{y} = 9,5 + 0,91x$	✓ $a = 9,5$ ✓ $b = 0,91$ ✓ equation (3)
1.2		✓✓ correct slope going through 2 points: (50 ; 55) or (40 ; 46) or (60 ; 64) or (0 ; 9,5) or (45 ; 50) (2)
1.3	Final exam mark $\approx 72,22\%$ (calculator) OR $\hat{y} = 9,5 + 0,91(69)$ $\approx 72,29\%$	✓✓ answer (2) ✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
1.4	$r = 0,95$	✓ answer(A) (1)
1.5	There is a very strong positive correlation between the Mathematics and Physical Sciences mark. <i>Daar is 'n baie sterk positiewe korrelasie tussen die Wiskunde en Fisiese Wetenskappunte.</i>	✓ strong/ sterk (1)
1.6	The teacher concludes that the higher the learners' Mathematics marks, the higher the learners' Physical Sciences marks. <i>Die onderwyser het waargeneem dat hoe hoër die wiskunde punte is, hoe hoër is die Fisiese Wetenskappunte.</i>	✓ answer (1)
[10]		

QUESTION/VRAAG 2

2 018	2 175	2 182	2 215	2 254	2 263	2 267	2 271	2 293	2 323	2 334	2 346
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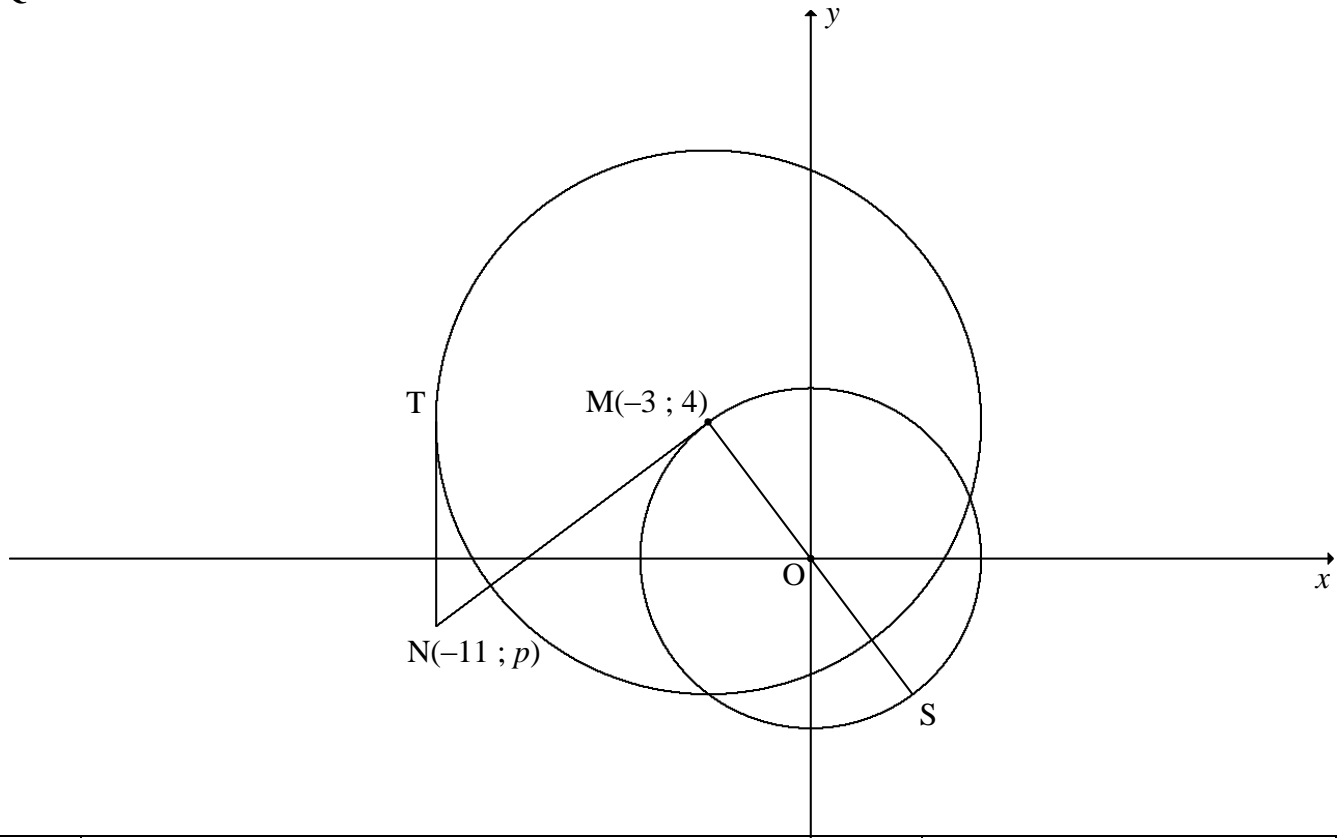
2.1	July / <i>Julie</i>	✓ answer (1)
2.2	$\bar{x} = \frac{26941}{12}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer only: Full marks</div> $= 2\,245,083\ldots \approx 2\,245,08 \text{ aircraft landings}$	✓ 26 941 ✓ answer (2)
2.3	Standard deviation for landings at the King Shaka International airport: $\sigma = 86,30$	✓✓ answer (2)
2.4	$(\bar{x} - \sigma; \bar{x} + \sigma) = (2\,245,08 - 86,30; 2\,245,08 + 86,30)$ limit = (2 158,78 ; 2 331,38) There were 9 months when the aircraft arrivals at the King Shaka International airport were within one standard deviation of the mean.	✓ $\bar{x} - \sigma$ ✓ $\bar{x} + \sigma$ ✓ answer (3)
2.5	The standard deviation of the number of landings at the Port Elizabeth Airport will be higher than the standard deviation of the number of arrivals at the King Shaka International Airport OR C.	✓ answer (1)
[9]		

QUESTION/VRAAG 3

3.1	$m_{WP} = \frac{4 - (-4)}{-4 - 0} = \frac{8}{-4}$ $m_{WP} = -2$	✓ substitution of W and P ✓ m_{WP} (2)
3.2	$m_{ST} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (given)}$ $(m_{WP})(m_{ST}) = (-2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= -1$ $\therefore ST \perp WP$	✓ $(m_{WP})(m_{ST})$ ✓ $(m_{WP})(m_{ST}) = -1$ (2)
3.3	$5y + 2x + 60 = 0$ $\therefore y = -\frac{2}{5}x - 12$ $-\frac{2}{5}x - 12 = \frac{1}{2}x + 6$ $-4x - 120 = 5x + 60$ $9x = -180$ $x = -20$ $\therefore y = -\frac{2}{5}(-20) - 12$ $\therefore y = -4$ $\therefore S(-20; -4)$ <p>OR</p>	✓ equating ✓ x value ✓ substitution ✓ y value (4)

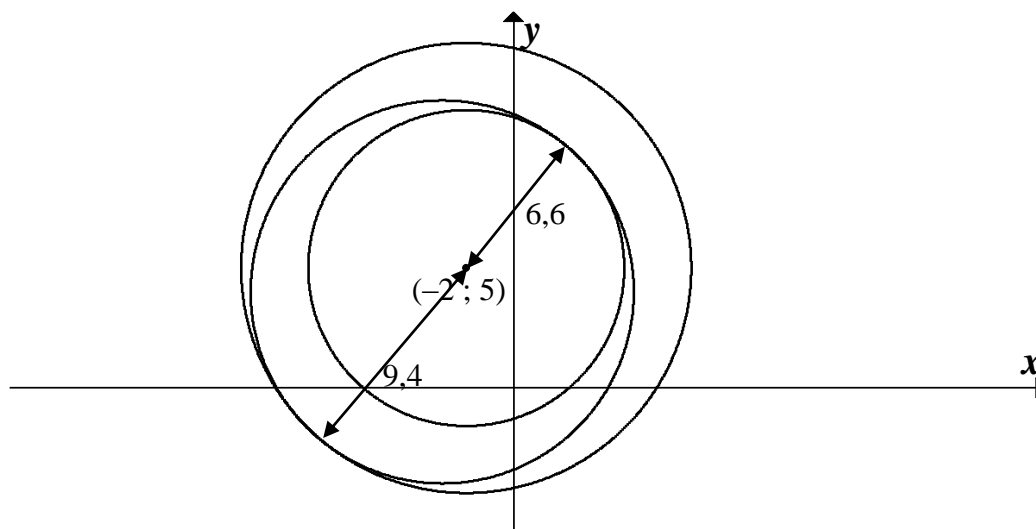
3.4	$y = -\frac{2}{5}(-4) - 12 \quad \text{OR} \quad 5y + 2(-4) + 60 = 0$ $y = -\frac{52}{5}$ $\therefore R\left(-4; -\frac{52}{5}\right) \quad \text{OR} \quad R(-4; -10,4)$ $\therefore WR = 4 - \left(-\frac{52}{5}\right) \quad \text{OR} \quad WR = \sqrt{(-4 - (-4))^2 + \left(4 - \left(-\frac{52}{5}\right)\right)^2}$ $\therefore WR = \frac{72}{5} \text{ units} \quad \text{or} \quad WR = 14\frac{2}{5} \text{ units}$ <p>OR</p> $WR = ST - SK$ $= \frac{1}{2}x + 6 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}x - 12\right)$ $= \frac{9}{10}x + 18$ $= \frac{9}{10}(-4) + 18$ $= 14,4 \text{ units}$	✓ substitution ✓ y value ✓ method or subst into distance formula ✓ answer (4)
3.5	$m_{SK} = -\frac{2}{5}$ $\beta = 158,19...^\circ \quad (\text{Ref. } \angle = 21,801...^\circ)$ $\hat{MNS} = 21,80...^\circ$ $m_{ST} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\hat{NMS} = 26,56...^\circ$ $\theta = 21,80...^\circ + 26,56...^\circ \quad [\text{ext } \angle \text{ of } \Delta]$ $\theta = 48,366...^\circ = 48,37^\circ$	✓ m_{SK} ✓ size of β ✓ size of \hat{NMS} ✓ method ✓ answer (5)
3.6	<p>In ΔSRW:</p> $\perp h = -4 - (-20)$ $\perp h = 16 \text{ units}$ $\text{Area } \Delta SRW = \frac{1}{2}(\perp h)(WR)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(16)\left(\frac{72}{5}\right)$ $= 115,2 \text{ square units}$ $\text{Area } SWRL = 2 \text{Area } \Delta SRW$ $= 2(115,2)$ $= 230,4 \text{ square units}$ <p>OR</p>	✓ $\perp h$ ✓ substitution ✓ area Δ ✓ answer (4)

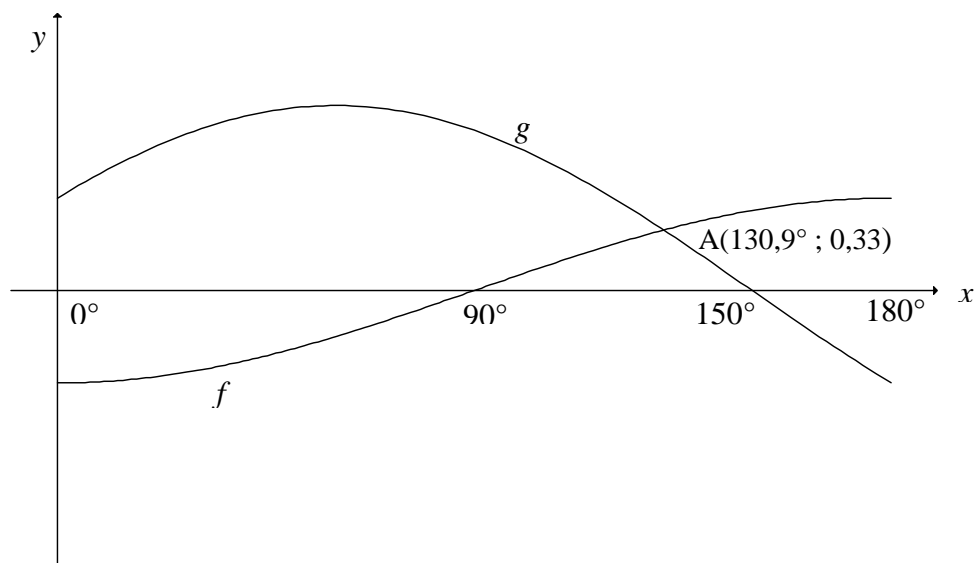
	<p>In $\triangle SRW$:</p> $\perp h = -4 - (-20)$ $\perp h = 16 \text{ units}$ $\text{Area SWRL} = 16 \times \frac{72}{5}$ $= 230,40 \text{ square units}$ <p>OR</p> $SW = \sqrt{(-20+4)^2 + (-4-4)^2} = 8\sqrt{5} = 17,89$ $SR = \sqrt{(-20+4)^2 + \left(-4+10\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{16\sqrt{29}}{5} = 17,23$ $\text{Area SWRL} = 2 \times \text{Area } \triangle SRW$ $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} SW \times SR \sin \theta \right)$ $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} 8\sqrt{5} \times \frac{16\sqrt{29}}{5} \sin 48,37^\circ \right)$ $= 230,41 \text{ square units}$	<p>✓ $\perp h$</p> <p>✓ ✓ substitution ✓ answer</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>✓ $SW = 8\sqrt{5}$</p> <p>✓ $SR = \frac{16\sqrt{29}}{5}$</p> <p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(4)</p>
		[21]

QUESTION/VRAAG 4

4.1	$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $\therefore r^2 = (-3)^2 + (4)^2 = 25$ $x^2 + y^2 = 25$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
4.2	$TM \perp TN$ [tangent \perp radius] $T(-11; 4)$ $r = -3 - (-11) = 8$ $(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 64$	✓ $x_T = -11$ ✓ LHS ✓ RHS (3)
4.3	$O(0; 0)$ and $M(-3; 4)$ $m_{OM} = \frac{4-0}{-3-0} = -\frac{4}{3}$ OR $\frac{0-4}{0-(-3)} = -\frac{4}{3}$ $m_{NM} = \frac{3}{4}$ $y-4 = \frac{3}{4}(x-(-3))$ OR $y = \frac{3}{4}x + c$ $y-4 = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}$ $4 = \frac{3}{4}(-3) + c$ $\therefore y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4}$ $c = \frac{25}{4}$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4}$	✓ $m_{OM} = -\frac{4}{3}$ ✓ $m_{NM} = \frac{3}{4}$ ✓ substitution of m and M ✓ equation (4)

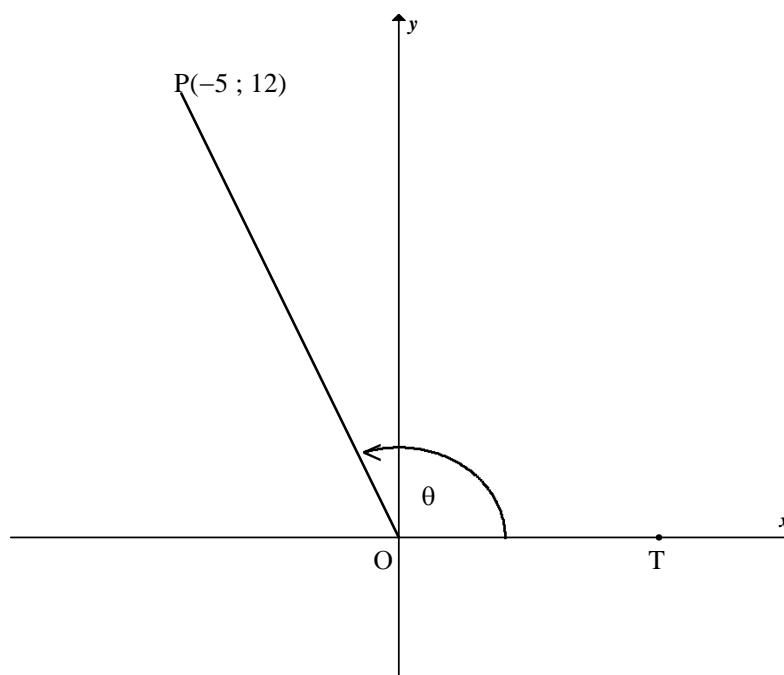
4.4	$N(-11; p)$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4}$ $p = \frac{3}{4}(-11) + \frac{25}{4}$ OR $\frac{4-p}{-3-(-11)} = \frac{3}{4}$ $p = -2$ $\therefore N(-11; -2)$ $\frac{-3+x_s}{2} = 0$ and $\frac{4+y_s}{2} = 0$ $\therefore S(3; -4)$ $SN = \sqrt{(-11-3)^2 + (-2-(-4))^2}$ $= 10\sqrt{2}$ units or 14,14 units	\checkmark subst $x = -11$ into eq or gradient \checkmark $p = -2$ \checkmark x_s \checkmark y_s \checkmark answer (CA)
4.5	$B(-2; 5)$ $BM = \sqrt{2}$ units Radius of circle centred at M = 8 units $k = 8 - \sqrt{2}$ or $k = 8 + \sqrt{2}$ $= 6,59$ units $= 9,41$ units $= 6,6$ units $= 9,4$ units	$\checkmark \sqrt{2}$ $\checkmark \checkmark$ $k = 6,6$ $\checkmark \checkmark$ $k = 9,4$
		(5)
		[19]



QUESTION/VRAAG 5

5.1	Period of $g = 360^\circ$	✓ answer (1)
5.2	Amplitude of $f = \frac{1}{2}$	✓ answer (A) (1)
5.3	$f(180^\circ) - g(180^\circ)$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= 1$	✓ 1 (1)
5.4.1	$x = 140,9^\circ$	✓ $x = 140,9^\circ$ (1)
5.4.2	$\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x \geq 1$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin x \cos 30^\circ + \cos x \sin 30^\circ \geq \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin(x + 30^\circ) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin(x + 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ at } x = 0^\circ \text{ or } x = 120^\circ$ $\therefore x \in [0^\circ; 120^\circ] \text{ OR } 0^\circ \leq x \leq 120^\circ$	✓ dividing by 2 ✓ $\cos 30^\circ; \sin 30^\circ$ ✓ $\sin(x + 30^\circ) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ ✓ interval (4)
		[8]

QUESTION/VRAAG 6

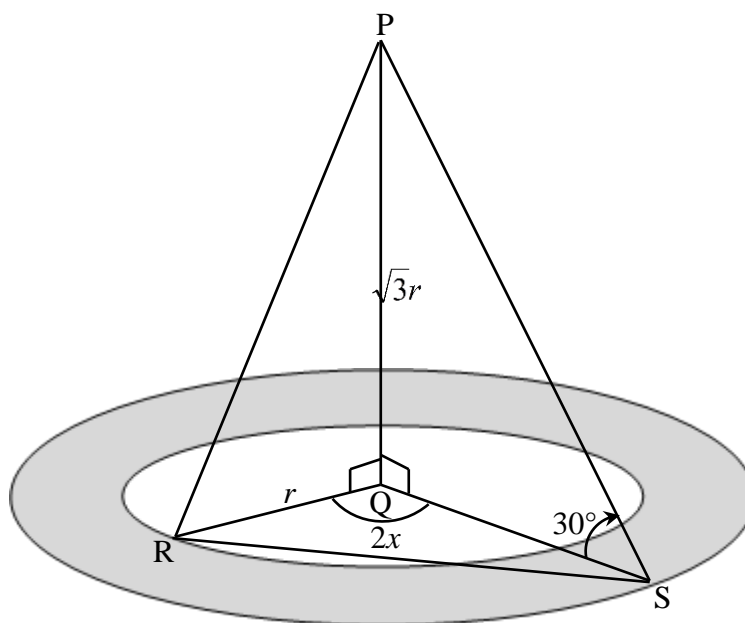


6.1.1	$\tan \theta = -\frac{12}{5}$ or $-2\frac{2}{5}$	✓ answer (1)
6.1.2	$(OP)^2 = (-5)^2 + (12)^2$ $OP = 13$ $\cos \theta = -\frac{5}{13}$	✓ Pythagoras ✓ OP ✓ answer (3)
6.1.3	$\sin(\theta + 90^\circ) = \frac{b}{6,5}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{b}{6,5}$ $\frac{-5}{13} = \frac{b}{6,5}$ $b = -\frac{5}{2}$ OR $\cos(90^\circ + \theta) = \frac{a}{6,5}$ $-\sin \theta = \frac{a}{6,5}$ $-\frac{12}{13} = \frac{a}{6,5} \therefore a = -6$ $b = \sqrt{(6,5)^2 - (-6)^2} = -\frac{5}{2}$	✓ $\sin(\theta + 90^\circ) = \frac{b}{6,5}$ ✓ $\cos \theta$ ✓ $\frac{-5}{13} = \frac{b}{6,5}$ ✓ value of b ✓ $\cos(\theta + 90^\circ) = \frac{a}{6,5}$ ✓ $-\sin \theta$ ✓ value of a ✓ value of b (4)

6.2	$\frac{\sin 2x \cdot \cos(-x) + \cos 2x \cdot \sin(360^\circ - x)}{\sin(180^\circ + x)}$ $= \frac{\sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x(-\sin x)}{-\sin x}$ $= \frac{\sin(2x - x)}{-\sin x}$ $= \frac{\sin x}{-\sin x}$ $= -1$	<p>✓ $\cos(-x) = \cos x$</p> <p>✓ $\sin(360^\circ - x) = -\sin x$</p> <p>✓ $\sin(180^\circ + x) = -\sin x$</p> <p>✓ numerator = $\sin x$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(5)</p>
6.3	$6\sin^2 x + 7\cos x - 3 = 0$ $6(1 - \cos^2 x) + 7\cos x - 3 = 0$ $6 - 6\cos^2 x + 7\cos x - 3 = 0$ $6\cos^2 x - 7\cos x - 3 = 0$ $(3\cos x + 1)(2\cos x - 3) = 0$ $\cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad \cos x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (N/A)}$ $\therefore x = 109,47^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ or}$ $x = 250,53^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$	<p>✓ identity</p> <p>✓ standard form</p> <p>✓ factors</p> <p>✓ both solutions of $\cos x$</p> <p>✓ $x = 109,47^\circ$ & $250,53^\circ$</p> <p>✓ $+k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$</p> <p>(6)</p>
6.4	$x + \frac{1}{x} = 3\cos A$ $(3\cos A)^2 = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$ $9\cos^2 A = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$ $9\cos^2 A = 2 + 2$ $\cos^2 A = \frac{4}{9}$ $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$ $= 2\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) - 1$ $= -\frac{1}{9}$ <p>OR</p>	<p>✓ squaring both sides</p> <p>✓ $9\cos^2 A = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$</p> <p>✓ $\cos^2 A = \frac{4}{9}$</p> <p>✓ $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(5)</p>

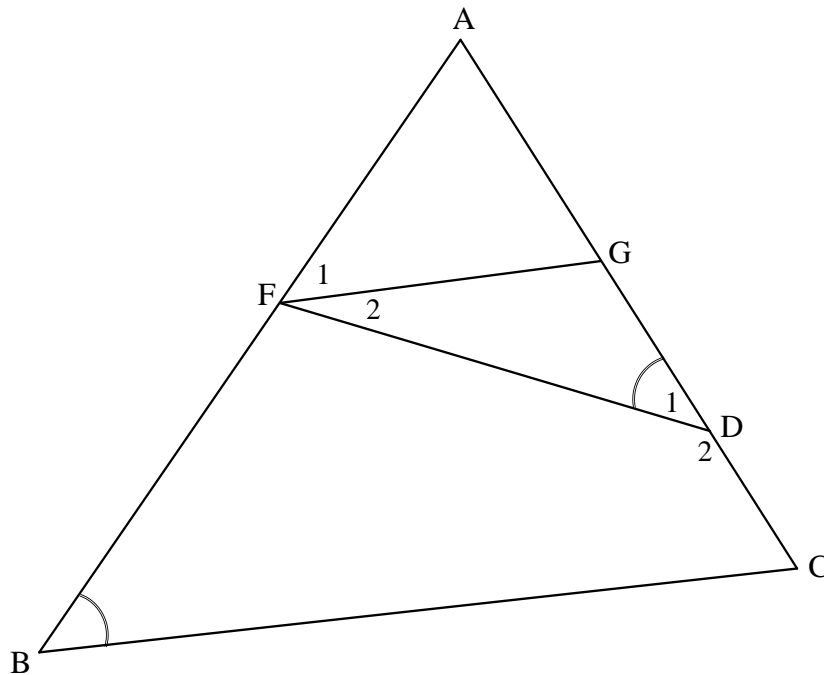
	$x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 0$ $x^2 = 1$ $x = \pm 1$ $3\cos A = 2 \quad \text{or} \quad 3\cos A = -2$ $\cos A = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad \cos A = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$ $= 2\left(\pm \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 1$ $= -\frac{1}{9}$	$\checkmark x = \pm 1$ $\checkmark \cos A = \frac{2}{3}$ $\checkmark \cos A = -\frac{2}{3}$ \checkmark double angle identity \checkmark answer
		(5)
		[24]

QUESTION/VRAAG 7



7.1	$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}r}{QS}$ $QS = \frac{\sqrt{3}r}{\tan 30^\circ}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}r}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}r}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$ $= 3r$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{QS}{\sqrt{3}r}$ $\sqrt{3} = \frac{QS}{\sqrt{3}r}$ $QS = 3r$	✓✓ trig ratio ✓ QS subject (3)
7.2	$\text{Area of flower garden} = \pi(3r)^2 - \pi r^2$ $= 9\pi r^2 - \pi r^2$ $= 8\pi r^2$	✓ substitution into difference of areas ✓ answer (2)
7.3	$RS^2 = r^2 + (3r)^2 - 2(r)(3r)\cos 2x$ $= r^2 + 9r^2 - 6r^2\cos 2x$ $= 10r^2 - 6r^2\cos 2x$ $= r^2(10 - 6\cos 2x)$ $RS = r\sqrt{10 - 6\cos 2x}$	✓ substitution into cosine rule correctly ✓ $10r^2 - 6r^2\cos 2x$ ✓ $r^2(10 - 6\cos 2x)$ (3)
7.4	$RS = 10\sqrt{10 - 6\cos 2(56)}$ $= 34,9966\dots$ $\approx 35 \text{ m}$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
		[10]

8.2

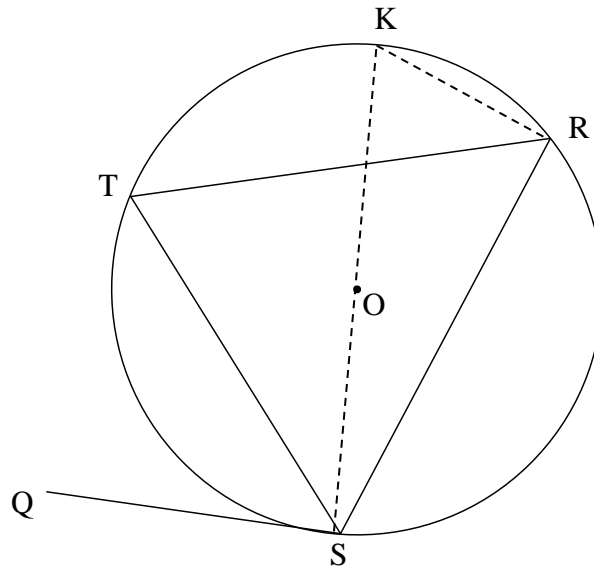


8.2.1	$\hat{F}_1 = \hat{D}_1$ [tan chord theorem/raaklyn koordst] $\hat{D}_1 = \hat{B}$ [Given/Gegee] $\therefore \hat{F}_1 = \hat{B}$ $\therefore FG \parallel BC$ [corresp \angle s =/Ooreenkomstige \angle e =]	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark $\hat{F}_1 = \hat{B}$ \checkmark R (4)
8.2.2	$\frac{GC}{AC} = \frac{FB}{AB}$ [line \parallel one side of Δ /lyn \parallel een sy v Δ] $\frac{x+9}{2x-6} = \frac{5}{7}$ $7x+63=10x-30$ $3x=93$ $x=31$ OR $AG=2x-6-(x+9)=x-15$ $\frac{AG}{GC} = \frac{AF}{FB}$ [line \parallel one side of Δ /lyn \parallel een sy v Δ] $\frac{x-15}{x+9} = \frac{2}{5}$ $5x-75=2x+18$ $3x=93$ $x=31$ OR	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark substitution \checkmark answer (4) \checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark substitution \checkmark answer (4)

$\frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{AG}{AC}$ [line \parallel one side of Δ /lyn \parallel een sy $\vee \Delta$] $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{x-15}{2x-6}$ $7x-105 = 4x-12$ $3x = 93$ $x = 31$	\checkmark S \checkmark R \checkmark substitution \checkmark answer (4)
	[17]

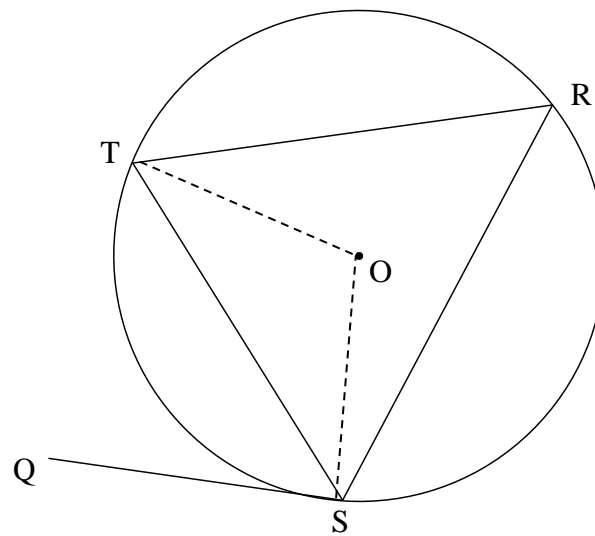
QUESTION/VRAAG 9

9.1



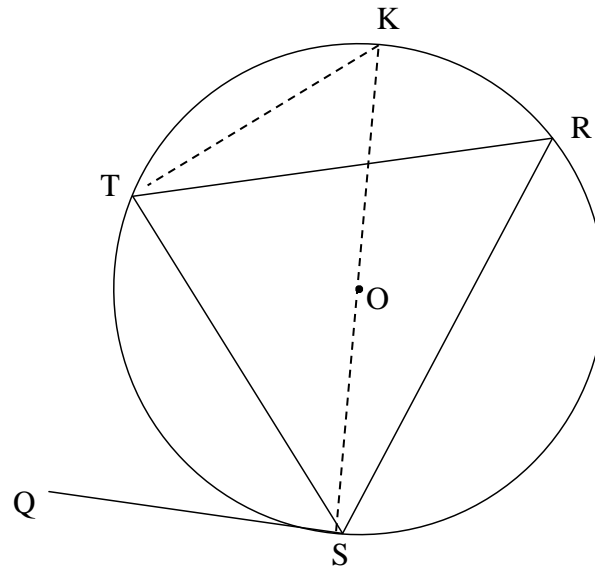
9.1	<p>Construction: Draw diameter KS and draw KR <i>Konstruksie: Trek middellyn KS en verbind KR</i></p> <p>$\widehat{QST} = 90^\circ - \widehat{TSK}$ [radius \perp tangent/raaklyn] $\widehat{SRK} = 90^\circ$ [\angle in semi circle/halfsirkel] $\therefore \widehat{SRT} = 90^\circ - \widehat{KRT}$ $\widehat{TSK} = \widehat{TRK}$ [\angles same segment/\anglee dieselfde segment] $\therefore \widehat{QST} = \widehat{R}$</p>	<p>✓ construction</p> <p>✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ S/R</p> <p>(5)</p>
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OR



9.1	<p>Construction: Draw radii OS and OT <i>Konstruksie: Trek radii OS en OT</i></p> <p>$\hat{QST} = 90^\circ - \hat{OST}$ [radius \perp tangent/<i>raaklyn</i>] $\hat{OST} = \hat{STO}$ [\angles opp = sides/<i>∠e teenoor = sye</i>] $\therefore \hat{SOT} = 180^\circ - 2\hat{OST}$ [\angles of Δ/<i>∠e van Δ</i>] $\hat{R} = 90^\circ - \hat{OST}$ [\angle at centre = $2 \times \angle$ circumf/<i>midpts \angle = $2 \times$ omtreks \angle</i>] $\therefore \hat{QST} = \hat{R}$</p>	<p>✓ construction ✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ S/R (5)</p>
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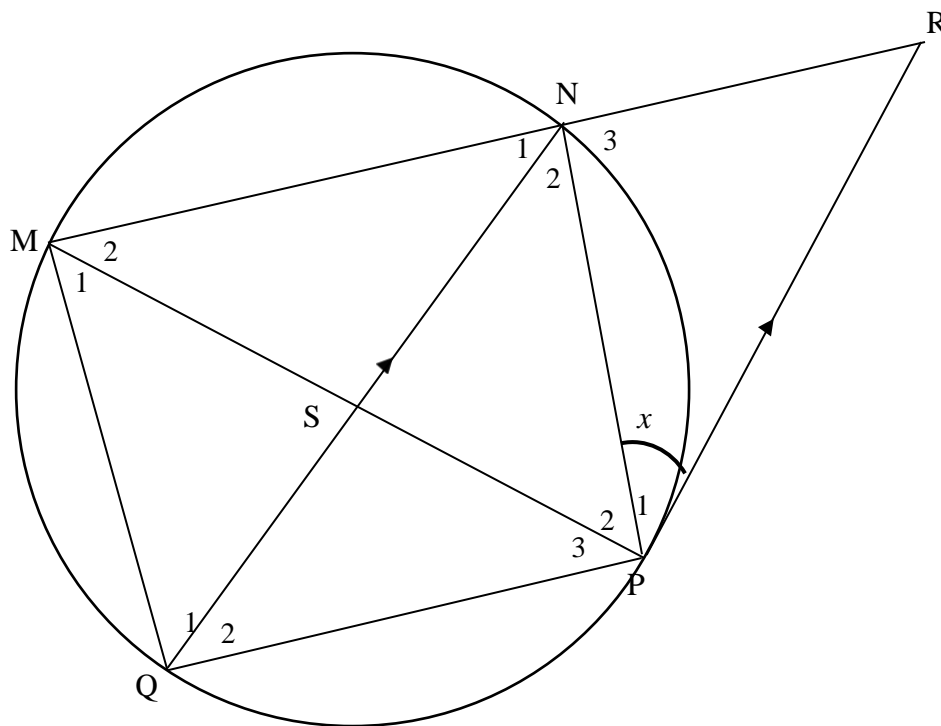
OR



9.1	<p>Construction: Draw diameter KS and join K to T. <i>Konstruksie:</i> Trek middellyn KS en verbind K tot T K $\hat{QST} = 90^\circ - \hat{TSK}$ [radius \perp tangent/raaklyn] $\hat{STK} = 90^\circ$ [\angle in semi circle/halfsirkel] $\therefore \hat{K} = 90^\circ - \hat{TSK}$ $\therefore \hat{QST} = \hat{K}$ but $\hat{R} = \hat{K}$ [\angles same segment/\anglee dieselfde segment] $\therefore \hat{QST} = \hat{R}$</p>	<p>✓ construction ✓ S/R ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ S/R</p>
		(5)

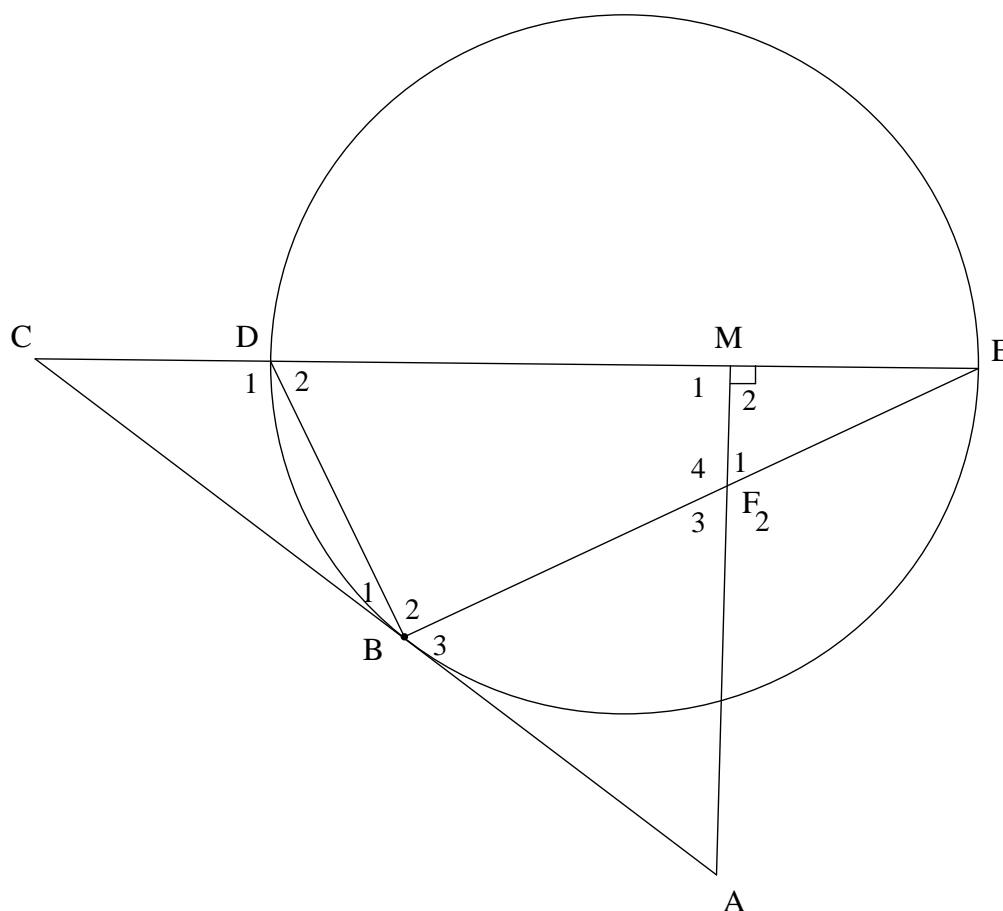
OR

9.2



9.2.1(a)	$\hat{N}_2 = x$ [alt \angle s; PR \parallel NQ/verw. \angle e; PR \parallel NQ]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
9.2.1(b)	$\hat{Q}_2 = x$ [tan chord theorem/raaklyn koordstelling] OR $M_2 = x$ [tan chord theorem/raaklyn koordstelling] $\hat{Q}_2 = x$ [\angle s in same segment/ \angle e in dieselfde segm]	✓ S ✓ R (2) ✓ S/R ✓ S/R (2)
9.2.2	$\frac{MN}{NR} = \frac{MS}{SP}$ [QN \parallel PR; Prop Th] $\hat{N}_1 = \hat{N}_2 = x$ [given] $\hat{P}_3 = x$ [\angle s in same segment/ \angle e in dieselfde segm] $\hat{P}_3 = \hat{Q}_2$ [= x] SQ = PS [sides opp = \angle /syte teenoor = \angle e] $\frac{MN}{NR} = \frac{MS}{SQ}$	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R ✓ R (6)
		[15]

QUESTION/VRAAG 10



10.1.1	<p> $\hat{D}BE = 90^\circ$ [\angle in semi-circle/\angle in halfsirkel] $\therefore \hat{D}MA = 90^\circ$ [$AM \perp DE$] \therefore FBDM is a cyclic quadrilateral/koordevh [converse opp \angles cyclic quad/omgek teenoorst \anglee kvh] </p> <p>OR</p> <p> $\hat{D}BE = 90^\circ$ [\angle in semi-circle/\angle in halfsirkel] $\hat{M}_2 = \hat{D}BE = 90^\circ$ \therefore FBDM is a cyclic quadrilateral/koordevh [converse ext \angle of cyclic quad/omgek buite \angle van kvh] </p>	<p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>✓ S ✓ R</p> <p>✓ R</p> <p>(3)</p>
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10.2.2	$\frac{BC}{EC} = \frac{DB}{BE} \quad [\Delta s]$ $\frac{DB}{BE} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ $BE = 2DB$ $DB^2 + BE^2 = DE^2 \quad [\text{Pyth theorem}]$ $DB^2 + (2DB)^2 = 36$ $5DB^2 = 36$ $DB^2 = \frac{36}{5}$ $DB = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} = 2,68 \text{ units}$	<p>✓ $BE = 2DB$</p> <p>✓ substitution into Pyth theorem</p> <p>✓ $DB^2 = \frac{36}{5}$</p> <p>✓ answer</p> <p>(4)</p>
		[17]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150