



NASIONALE SENIOR CERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN  
NOVEMBER 2018

**WISKUNDE: VRAESTEL I**

**NASIENRIGLYNE**

Tyd: 3 uur

150 punte

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Hierdie nasienriglyne word voorberei vir gebruik deur eksaminatore en hulpeksaminatore. Daar word van alle nasieners vereis om 'n standaardiseringsvergadering by te woon om te verseker dat die nasienriglyne konsekwent vertolk en toegepas word tydens die bepunting van kandidate se skrifte.

Die IEB sal geen gesprek aanknoop of korrespondensie voer oor enige nasienriglyne nie. Daar word toegegee dat verskillende menings rondom sake van beklemtoning of detail in sodanige riglyne mag voorkom. Dit is ook voor die hand liggend dat, sonder die voordeel van bywoning van 'n standaardiseringsvergadering, daar verskillende interpretasies mag wees oor die toepassing van die nasienriglyne.

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**AFDELING A****VRAAG 1**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad T_{100} &= a + 99d \quad \checkmark \\
 a + 99(7) &= 512 \quad \checkmark \\
 a &= -181 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad (1) \quad T_1 &= 2(1) + 3 \therefore T_1 = 5 ; T_2 = 7 ; T_3 = 9 \quad \checkmark \checkmark \\
 &\therefore \text{Konstante eerste verskil} = 2 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad S_n &= \frac{n}{2} [2(5) + (n-1)(2)] \quad \checkmark \checkmark \\
 S_n &= \frac{n}{2} [8 + 2n] \\
 S_n &= 4n + n^2 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

**Alternatief:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \frac{n}{2} (a + l) \\
 S_n &= \frac{n}{2} (5 + 2n + 3) \quad \checkmark \checkmark \\
 S_n &= n^2 + 4n \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad 2a &= 4 \quad \therefore a = 2 \quad \checkmark \\
 3a + b &= 3 \quad \therefore 3(2) + b = 3 \quad \therefore b = -3 \quad \checkmark \\
 a + b + c &= 4 \quad \therefore 2 + (-3) + c = 4 \quad \therefore c = 5 \quad \checkmark \\
 T_n &= 2n^2 - 3n + 5 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

**[13]****VRAAG 2**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad (1) \quad T_1 &= 108 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \quad \therefore T_1 = 72 \quad \checkmark \\
 T_2 &= 108 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \quad \therefore T_2 = 48 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad T_3 &= 108 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \quad \therefore T_3 = 32 \quad \checkmark \\
 T_4 &= 108 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \quad \therefore T_4 = \frac{64}{3} \quad \checkmark \\
 &\therefore \text{Eerste 4 items tel op tot } \frac{520}{3} \quad \checkmark \\
 &\therefore x = 4 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

**Alternatief:**

Meetkundige ry met  $a = 72$  en  $r = \frac{2}{3}$  ✓

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}; r \neq 1$$

$$\frac{520}{3} = \frac{72 \left[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n - 1 \right]}{\frac{2}{3} - 1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n = \frac{16}{81} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_{\frac{2}{3}} \left( \frac{16}{81} \right) = n$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\therefore x = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

(b) Oppervlakte 1 =  $2\pi(21)^2$

Oppervlakte 2 =  $2\pi(3)^2$  ✓

Oppervlakte 3 =  $2\pi \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^2$

Gemene verhouding:  $\frac{1}{49}$  ✓ wat 'n konvergerende reeks aandui

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}; -1 < r < 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{2\pi(21)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{49}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{7\,203}{8}\pi \quad \therefore S_{\infty} \approx 2\,828,6 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

(5)

**[11]****VRAAG 3**

(a) (1) Werk met:  $\frac{1}{(x^2 - 3x - 4)(x+1)}$  ✓, ongedefinieerd vir:

$$(x^2 - 3x - 4)(x+1) = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1)(x+1) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 4 \quad \checkmark \text{ of } x = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

(4)

(2)  $x^2 - 3x - 4 \leq 0$  ✓

Kritieke waardes: 4 ; -1 ✓

$$\therefore -1 \quad \checkmark \leq x \leq 4 \quad \checkmark$$

(4)

(b) (1)  $x+4 \geq 0$  ✓✓

$$\therefore x \geq -4$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \sqrt{x+4} - 3 = x \\
 & (\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (x+3)^2 \checkmark \\
 & x+4 = x^2 + 6x + 9 \checkmark \\
 & x^2 + 5x + 5 = 0 \checkmark \\
 & x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 & x \approx \checkmark -1,4 \text{ of } x \approx \checkmark -3,6 \text{ (n/v)} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)  
[16]

#### VRAAG 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad (1) \quad & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{[2(1+h)^3] - [2(1)^3]}{(1+h) - 1} \checkmark \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{2(1+h)(1+2h+h^2) - 2}{h} \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{2(1+2h+h^2+h+2h^2+h^3) - 2}{h} \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{2(1+3h+3h^2+h^3) - 2}{h} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{(2+6h+6h^2+2h^3) - 2}{h} \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = \frac{h(6+6h+2h^2)}{h} \\
 & \text{Gemiddelde gradiënt} = 6+6h+2h^2 \checkmark \quad (4) \\
 \\
 (2) \quad & f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6+6h+2h^2) \checkmark \\
 & f'(1) = 6 \checkmark \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Alternatief:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)^3 - 2x^3}{h} \\
 & f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)(x^2+2xh+h^2) - 2x^3}{h} \\
 & f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x^3+2x^2h+h^2x+x^2h+2xh^2+h^3) - 2x^3}{h} \\
 & f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2h+6h^2x+2h^3}{h} \\
 & f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(6x^2+6hx+2h^2)}{h} \\
 & f'(x) = 6x^2 \checkmark \\
 & f'(1) = 6(1)^2 \quad \therefore f'(1) = 6 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

**Alternatief:**

$$f(x) = 2x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(1) = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b) \quad y = 3x^{-2} \checkmark - 10x^{\frac{1}{5}} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x^{-3} \checkmark - 2x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \checkmark$$

(4)

**[10]**

### VRAAG 5

$$(a) \quad A = 300000 \left( 1 + \frac{0,16}{12} \right)^{60} (1 + 0,11)^{10} - 500000 (1 + 0,11)^2$$

$$A = 1269728,917 \quad \checkmark$$

**Alternatief:**

$$T_0 - T_5: \quad A = 300\,000 \left( 1 + \frac{16}{100(12)} \right)^{5 \times 12} \checkmark$$

$$A = 664\,142,0648$$

$$T_6 - T_{13}: \quad A = 664\,142,0648 \left( 1 + \frac{11}{100} \right)^8 \checkmark$$

Aan die einde van die 13de jaar: 1 530 540,473 – 500 000

$$T_{14} - T_{15}: \quad A = 1\,030\,540,473 \left( 1 + \frac{11}{100} \right)^2 \checkmark$$

Aan die einde van die 15de jaar het hy: R1 269 728,917  $\checkmark$

(5)

$$(b) \quad F = x \left[ \frac{(1+n)^n - 1}{i} \right] \checkmark$$

$$1\,270\,000 \checkmark = x \left[ \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{8}{100(12)} \right)^{(15 \times 12)} - 1}{\frac{8}{100(12)}} \right] \checkmark$$

$$x = R3\,670,114804 \quad \checkmark$$

(4)

**[9]**

**VRAAG 6**

- (a) y-afsnit:  $y = 2(0) + 5$   $\therefore$  y-afsnit vir beide grafieke:  $(0 ; 5)$

Vir horisontale asimptoot vir  $f$ : vervang  $(-1 ; y)$  in  $g(x) = 2x + 5$

$$\therefore g(-1) = 2(-1) + 5 \quad \therefore g(-1) = 3 \checkmark$$

$\therefore$  Horisontale asimptoot van  $f$ :  $y = 3$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x+1} + 3 \text{ vervang } (0 ; 5)$$

$$5 = \frac{a}{0+1} + 3 \checkmark \therefore a = 2$$

$$a = 2 ; \checkmark b = 1 \text{ en } c = 3$$

(6)

- (b) (1) x-afsnit van  $f$ :  $0 = \frac{2}{x+1} + 3 \quad \therefore x = -\frac{5}{3} \checkmark$

$$\text{x-afsnit van } g: 0 = 2x + 5 \quad \therefore x = -\frac{5}{2} \checkmark$$

(3)

$$(2) \quad -\frac{5}{3} \leq x < -1 \quad \text{of} \quad x \leq -\frac{5}{2}$$

(3)

- (c) (1)  $g(x) = 2x + 5$

$$x = 2y + 5 \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x \checkmark -\frac{5}{2} \checkmark$$

(3)

$$(2) \quad \text{Snypunt: } 2x + 5 = \frac{x+5}{2} \checkmark \quad \therefore x = -5 \checkmark$$

Die waardes van  $x$  waarvoor  $g^{-1}(x) > g(x) : x < -5 \checkmark$

(3)

**[18]****77 punte**

**AFDELING B****VRAAG 7**

(a)  $x = 5 \pm \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore [x - (5 + \sqrt{2})][x - (5 - \sqrt{2})] = 0 \quad \checkmark$   
 $x^2 - 5x + \sqrt{2}x - 5x - \sqrt{2}x + 23 = 0 \quad \checkmark$   
 $x^2 - 10x + 23 = 0 \quad \checkmark$  (4)

(b) Vir reële en gelyke wortels: Kwadratiese vergelyking moet 'n volkome vierkant wees  $\therefore \checkmark$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$$(x + \sqrt{b})^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2\sqrt{b}x + b = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 2\sqrt{b} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{b})^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \dots \text{verg. 1}$$

$$x^2 + bx + a = 0$$

$$(x + \sqrt{a})^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2\sqrt{a}x + a = 0$$

$$\therefore b = 2\sqrt{a} \quad \dots \text{verg. 2} \quad \checkmark$$

Vervang verg. 1 in verg. 2:

$$\frac{a^2}{4} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2^3$$

$$\therefore \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (2^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \quad \text{en} \quad b = 4$$

(7)

**Alternatief:**

Vir reële en gelyke wortels,  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0$  ✓

Vir  $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ :  $0 = a^2 - 4b$

$\therefore b = \frac{a^2}{4}$  ... verg. 1 ✓

Vir  $x^2 + bx + a = 0$ :  $0 = b^2 - 4a$  ... verg. 2 ✓

Vervang verg. 1 in verg. 2:

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{4}\right)^2 - 4a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a^4 - 64a = 0$$

$$a(a^3 - 64) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a = 0 \text{ of } a = 4$$

$$\therefore \underset{\checkmark}{a} = \underset{\checkmark}{4} \text{ alleenlik en } \underset{\checkmark}{b} = 4$$

**[11]**



### VRAAG 8

(a)  $A = P(1+i)^n$

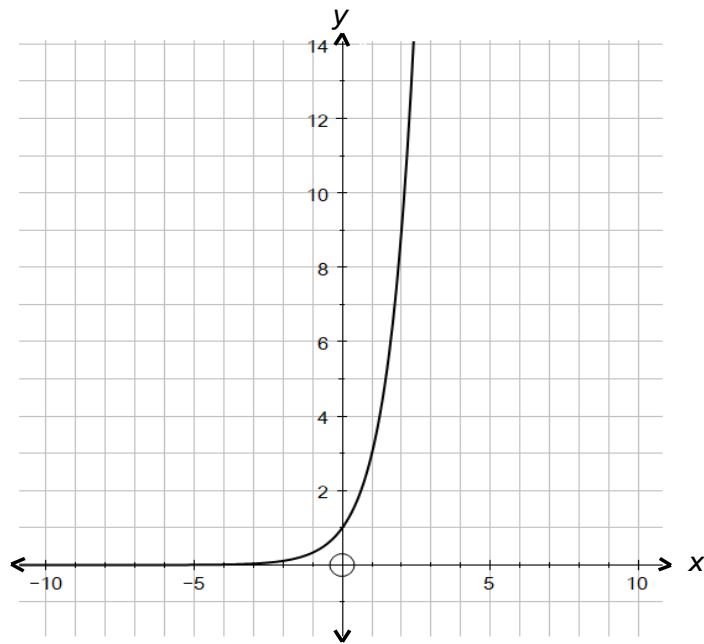
$y^2 = y(1+i)^x$  ✓

$y^2 = y\left(1 + \frac{200}{100}\right)^x$  ✓

$y = (3)^x$  ✓

(3)

(b)



Vorm	✓
y-afsnit	✓
Asimptoot	✓

(3)

(c) (1)  $750 = (3)^x$  ✓

$x = \log_3 750$  ✓

$x \approx 6,03$

Dit neem ongeveer 6 jaar.

(3)

(2) Definisiegebied:  $x > 6$  (aanvaar:  $x \geq 6$ )

(1)

**[10]**

**VRAAG 9**(a) Vir buigpunt: Laat  $g''(x) = 0$  ✓

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x \quad \checkmark$$

$$g''(x) = 6x - 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$6x - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g(1) = -2 \text{ en } h(1) = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

Dus sny  $g$  en  $h$  by  $x = 1$ , die buigpunt.

(6)

**Alternatief:**Vir buigpunt: Laat  $g''(x) = 0$  ✓

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x \quad \checkmark$$

$$g''(x) = 6x - 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$6x - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Buigpunt: } x^3 - 3x^2 = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{3} \text{ or } x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Dus sny die grafiek van  $h$  die grafiek van  $g$  by sy buigpunt.**Alternatief:**Vir buigpunt: Laat  $g''(x) = 0$  ✓

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x \quad \checkmark$$

$$g''(x) = 6x - 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$6x - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Vir koördinaat van buigpunt:

$$\text{Vervang } x = 1 \text{ in } f(1) = (1)^3 - 3(1)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(1) = -2$$

$$\text{Vervang } (1; -2) \text{ in } y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\text{RK} = -\frac{2}{3}(1) - \frac{4}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{RK} = -2$$

$$\text{RK} = \text{LK}$$

Dus sny die grafiek van  $h$  die grafiek van  $g$  by sy buigpunt.

- (b) (1) Vir stasionêre punt van  $y = g'(x)$   
 $y = 3x^2 - 6x$  ✓✓  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 6$   
 $6x - 6 = 0$  ✓  
 $\therefore x = 1$  ✓ ✓ ✓  
 Stasionêre punte  $(1; -3)$  Min. waarde funksie (4)
- (2) (i) Konkaaf afwaarts vir:  $x < 1$  ✓ (1)  
 (ii)  $g'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1)$  ✓  
 $g'(1) = -3$  ✓ (2)
- (3) Dalende gradiënt kom voor vir:  $0 < x < 2$  ✓  
 Maksimum dalende gradiënt kom voor by die buigpunt. ✓ (2)
- (c) Die grafiek van  $g$  neem af vir die interval:  $0 < x < 2$  ✓  
 Ons moet die grafiek van  $g$  3 eenhede na links skuif. ✓  
 $\therefore k = 3$  ✓ (4)
- [19]**

**VRAAG 10**

- (a) (1) Aangesien  $b > 2a$ , volg  $b^2 > 4a^2$  ✓  
 Aangesien  $c < a$  ✓  
 volg  $b^2 > 4ac$  (2)

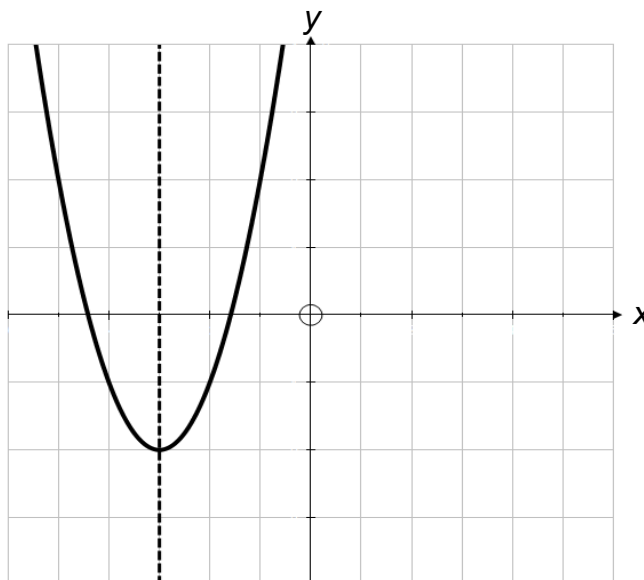
**Alternatief:**

$$b > 2a \text{ en } b > c \text{ ✓✓}$$

$$(b > 2a > a > c), \text{ dus}$$

$$b^2 > 4ac$$

(2)



Uit die gegewe beperkings:

 $a, b$  en  $c$  is positief (+)

Dus:

Vorm: minimumwaarde-funksie ✓

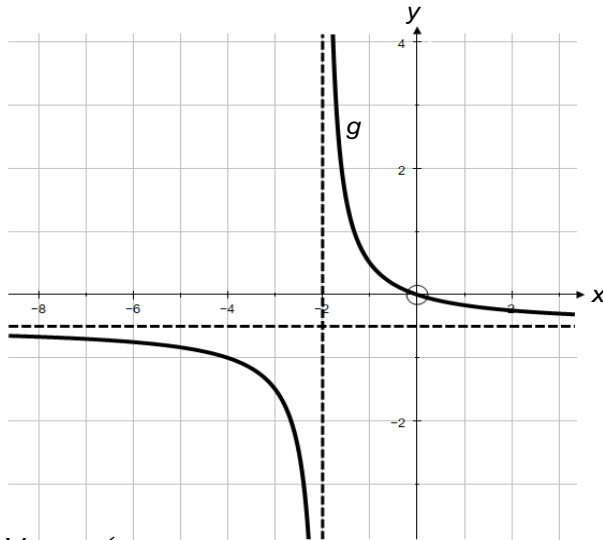
y-afsnit: + ✓

Simmetrie-as:  $x =$  negatiewe waarde ✓

$b^2 - 4ac > 0 \therefore$  wortels is reëel en ongelyk ✓

(4)

(b) (1)



Vorm: ✓

Horisontale asimptoot:  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$  ✓

Vertikale asimptoot:  $x = -2$  ✓

(3)

(2)  $p \geq -\frac{1}{2}$  ✓

(2)

[11]

### VRAAG 11

(a) (1)  $P(\text{beide letters is C}) = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}$   
 $= \frac{1}{15}$  ✓

(2)

(2)  $P(\text{slegs een letter is C}) = \left( \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} \right)$   
 $= \frac{8}{15}$  (3)

(b)  $\frac{6!}{2!} = 360$  ✓

(2)

(c)  $4! = 24$  ✓✓

(2)

[9]

**VRAAG 12**

Laat die aantal missiele wat afgevuur moet word  $n$  wees.

$$P(\text{almal sal mis}) = (1 - 0,9)^n \quad \therefore P(\text{almal sal mis}) = 0,1^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(\text{minstens 1 sal tref}) = 1 - 0,1^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Ons benodig: } 1 - 0,1^n > 0,97 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Wanneer } n = 1, \quad 1 - 0,1^1 = 0,9$$

$$\text{Wanneer } n = 2, \quad 1 - 0,1^2 = 0,99 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Wanneer } n = 3, \quad 1 - 0,1^3 = 0,999 \quad \checkmark$$

Dus moet minstens 2 missiele afgevuur word.

Dus was Lulu korrek.  $\checkmark$

**Alternatief:**

Laat die aantal missiele benodig vir afvuur  $n$  wees.

$$P(\text{almal sal mis}) = (1 - 0,9)^n \quad \therefore P(\text{almal sal mis}) = 0,1^n \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\text{Laat: } 1 - 0,1^n = 0,97 \quad \checkmark$$

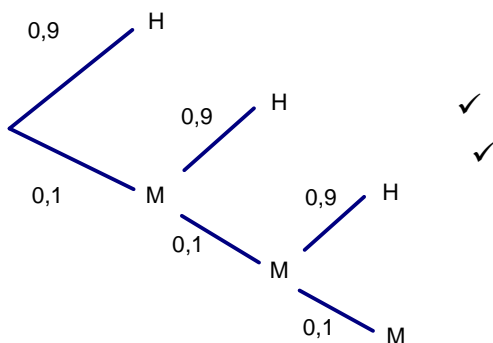
$$0,03 = 0,1^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_{0,1} 0,03 = n \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \approx 1,5 \quad \checkmark$$

Dus, ten minste 2 missiele moet afgevuur word om ten minste 'n kans van 0,97 te hê om die teiken te tref.

Lulu was reg  $\checkmark$

**Alternatief:**

$$\text{Eerste missiel afgevuur: } P(\text{tref}) = 0,9$$

$$\text{tweede missiel afgevuur: } P(\text{tref}) = 0,9 + MH$$

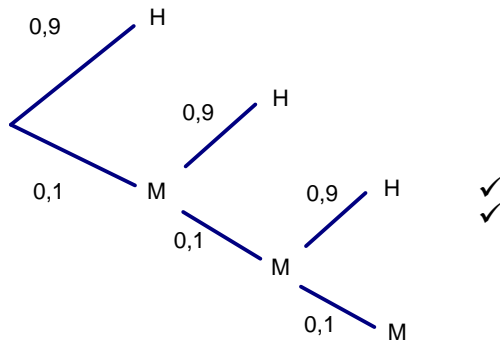
$$= 0,9 + (0,1 \times 0,9) \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$= 0,99 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Derde missiel afgevuur: } P(\text{tref}) = 0,9 + MH + MMH$$

$$= 0,9 + (0,1 \times 0,9) + (0,1 \times 0,1 \times 0,9)$$

$$= 0,999 \quad \text{Dus, Lulu was reg} \quad \checkmark$$

**Alternatief:**

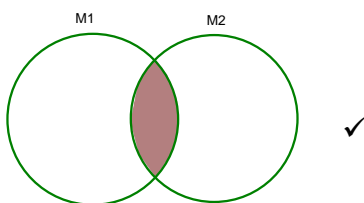
2 missiele afgevuur:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{tref}) &= 1 - P(\text{mis}) \quad \checkmark \\
 &= 1 - P(\text{MM}) \\
 &= 1 - (0,1 \times 0,1) \checkmark \\
 &= 0,99 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

3 missiele afgevuur:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{tref}) &= 1 - P(\text{mis}) \\
 &= 1 - P(\text{MMM}) \\
 &= 1 - (0,1 \times 0,1 \times 0,1) \\
 &= 0,999
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus Lulu was reg. ✓

**Alternatief:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(M_1 \cup M_2) &= P(M_1) + P(M_2) - P(M_1 \cap M_2) \quad \checkmark \\
 &= 0,9 + 0,9 - (0,9 \times 0,9) \quad \checkmark \\
 &= 0,99 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Soortgelyk, as 3 missiele afgevuur is:

$$P(M_1 \cup M_2 \cup M_3) = 0,999$$

Dus Lulu was reg ✓

**[6]**

**VRAAG 13**

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = \frac{1}{2}b.h$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = \frac{1}{2}x \left( -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \right)$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x \quad \checkmark$$

Vir maksimum waarde  $x_1$ :  $\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$

$$0 = -\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{3}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = rx^2 + bx + c \text{ waar } r = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Uit:  $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \dots$  Deur inspeksie,  $b = 3$

$$f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x + c \quad \checkmark$$

Stasionêre punt ( $x; 5$ )

$x$ -afsnit indien  $f'(x)$  die  $x$ -koördinaat van die stasionêre punt verteenwoordig.

$\therefore$  Stasionêre punt ( $2; 5$ )

Vervang ( $2; 5$ ) in  $f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x + c$

$$5 = -\frac{3}{4}(2)^2 + 3(2) + c$$

$$c = 2$$

Vir waarde van  $x_2$  wat maksimum afstand ( $S$ ) tussen  $f$  en  $f'$  gee:

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

$$S = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - 1$$

$$\frac{dS}{dx} = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x_2 + \frac{9}{2} = 0$$

$$x_2 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

Hulle verskil.

(7)

**Alternatief:**

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = \frac{1}{2}x \left( -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \right)$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte } \triangle OMN = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Vir maksimum waarde } x_1: \frac{dA}{dx} = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{3}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = rx^2 + bx + c \text{ waar } r = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Uit: } f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \dots \text{Deur inspeksie, } b = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x + c$$

Stasionêre punt (x;5)

x-afsnit indien  $f'(x)$  die x-koördinaat van die stasionêre punt verteenwoordig.

$\therefore$  Stasionêre punt (2;5)

$$\text{Vervang (2;5) in } f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x + c$$

$$5 = -\frac{3}{4}(2)^2 + 3(2) + c$$

$$c = 2$$

Vir waarde van  $x_2$  wat maksimum afstand (S) tussen  $f$  en  $f'$  gee:

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

$$S(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x - 1$$

$$S(1) = 2,75 \text{ en } S(2) = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

Dus is maksimum afstand nie by  $x = 1$  nie.

<b>73 punte</b>
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**Totaal: 150 punte**