



NASIONALE SENIOR CERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN
NOVEMBER 2022

WISKUNDE: VRAESTEL II

NASIENRIGLYNE

Tyd: 3 uur

150 punte

Hierdie nasienriglyne is opgestel vir gebruik deur eksaminators en hulp-eksaminators van wie verwag word om almal 'n standaardiseringsvergadering by te woon om te verseker dat die riglyne konsekwent vertolk en toegepas word by die nasien van kandidate se skrifte.

Die IEB sal geen bespreking of korrespondensie oor enige nasienriglyne voer nie. Ons erken dat daar verskillende standpunte oor sommige aangeleenthede van beklemtoning of detail in die riglyne kan wees. Ons erken ook dat daar sonder die voordeel van die bywoning van 'n standaardiseringsvergadering verskillende vertolkings van die toepassing van die nasienriglyne kan wees.

LET WEL:

- Indien 'n kandidaat 'n vraag meer as een keer beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.
- Deurlopende akkuraatheid is op alle aspekte van die nasienmemorandum van toepassing.

AFDELING A**VRAAG 1**

(a)(1)	Onderste kwartiel: 5,8 mm Boonste kwartiel: 6,0 mm $IQR = 6,0 - 5,8$ $= 0,2 \text{ mm}$	$Q_1 = 5,8 \text{ mm}$ $Q_3 = 6,0 \text{ mm}$ $IQR = 0,2 \text{ mm}$
(a)(2)	$P_{50}: 50\% \times 400 = 200^{\text{ste}}$ $P_{50} = 5,9 \text{ mm}$	5,9 mm
(a)(3)	$\frac{100}{400} \times 100\%$ $= 25\% \text{ defektief}$	25% defektief
(b)(1)	Negatief skeef.	Negatief skeef
(b)(2)	25% lê tussen Q_1 en die mediaan (2 tot 5) en 25% lê tussen Q_3 en eindpunt. Dus is bewering onwaar.	Onwaar
(b)(3)	$Q_3 + 1,5 \times IQR = 6 + 1,5 \times 4 = 12$ Die leerder is nie 'n uitskieter nie.	6 4 12 en nie 'n uitskieter nie

VRAAG 2

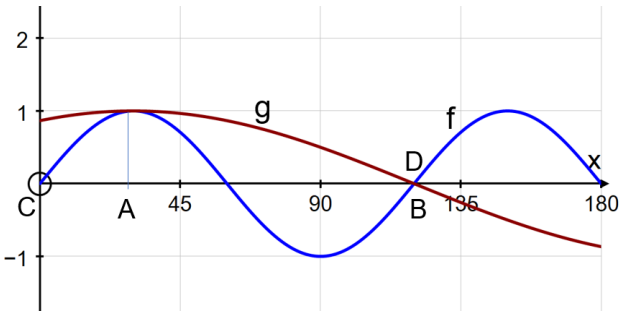
(a)	$\tan \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\theta = 18,4^\circ$	$\tan \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\theta = 18,4^\circ$
(b)	$m_{AB} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + c$ vervang $(-3;10)$ $10 = -\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{1}\right) + c$ $c = 9$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 9$ Alternatief: $m_{AB} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 10 = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 3)$	$m_{AB} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $10 = -\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{1}\right) + c$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 9$ $m_{AB} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 10 = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 3)$
(c)	$m_{AD} = 3$ $y = 3x + c$ vervang $(-3;10)$ $10 = 3(-3) + c$ $c = 19$ $y = 3x + 19$ Alternatief: $m_{AD} = 3$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 10 = 3(x + 3)$	$m_{AD} = 3$ $10 = 3(-3) + c$ $y = 3x + 19$ $m_{AD} = 3$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 10 = 3(x + 3)$

(d)(1)	<p>Vir $D(x,y)$: $3x + 19 = -\frac{1}{3}x - 1$</p> $\frac{10}{3}x = -20$ $x = -6$ $\therefore y = 1$ <p>$D(-6;1)$ en $A(-3;10)$</p> $\text{Lengte AD} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ $\text{Lengte AD} = \sqrt{90} = 3\sqrt{10}$ $\approx 9,5 \text{ eenhede}$	<p>$D(x,y)$:</p> $3x + 19 = -\frac{1}{3}x - 1$ $x = -6$ $\therefore y = 1$ <p>Vervang in: hulle waardes</p> $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ $\text{Lengte AD} = 3\sqrt{10}$
(d)(2)	<p>Vergelyking van lyn BC word gegee as $x = 6$</p> <p>Vir $B(x,y)$ vervang $x = 6$ in $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 9$</p> $\therefore y = 7$ $\therefore B(6;7)$ <p>Gebruik afstandsformule: $\text{lengte AB} = \sqrt{90} = 3\sqrt{10}$</p> $\text{Lengte AD} = 3\sqrt{10} \quad \dots \text{ uit (d)}$ $\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ is gelykbenig}$	<p>vervang $x = 6$ in</p> $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 9$ $\therefore y = 7$ <p>$AB = 3\sqrt{10}$</p> <p>$AD = 3\sqrt{10}$</p> <p>Gevolgtrekking</p>

VRAAG 3

(a)(1)	$x + 6 = 41$ $x = 35$	$x + 6 = 41$ $x = 35$
(a)(2)	$\{25; 38; 41; 44; 48\}$ Gebruik sakrekenaar: $SA = 7,8$	$\{25; 38; 41; 44; 48\}$ $SA = 7,8$
(a)(3)	Gemiddelde = 39,2 SA-variasiewydte: $31,4 \leq x \leq 47$ \therefore 3 punte	Gemiddelde = 39,2 $31,4 \leq x \leq 47$ 3 punte
(b)(1)	Negatief	Negatief
(b)(2)	$S = -1,8(10) + 22,7$ $S = 4,7$ Óf 4 óf 5 oproepe	$S = -1,8(10) + 22,7$ $S = 4,7$
(b)(3)	$S = -1,8(3) + 22,7$ $S = 17,3$ indien gemodelleer op die regressie-vergelyking. Dit is egter gegee dat $S = 8$ wanneer temp 3°C is Dus sal korrelasie steeds negatief wees, maar swakker. Alternatief: Die korrelasie sal effens toeneem (minder negatief verder van -1 af).	$S = 17,3$ swakker

VRAAG 4

(a)	Periode: 120°	Periode: 120°
(b)	$y = \cos(x - 30^\circ)$ $y = \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ)$ $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ Waardegebied = $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1\right]$	$\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 1\right]$
(c)		
(c)	$\sin 3x = \cos(x - 30^\circ)$ by punte A en B	Sien grafiek
(d)	$\cos(x - 30^\circ) > \sin 3x$ vir: $0^\circ \leq x \leq 120^\circ$	

VRAAG 5

(a)	$\hat{C}_2 = x$ (\angle in dieselfde seg.) $\hat{D}_3 = x$ (gelykbenige Δ)	$\hat{C}_2 = x$ (\angle in dieselfde seg.) $\therefore \hat{D}_3 = x$
(b)(1)	$\hat{C}_1 + \hat{D}_2 = 180^\circ - 94^\circ$ (binne \angle e van Δ) $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{D}_2$ (CO en OD is radii) (hoeke teenoor gelyke sye) $\therefore \hat{D}_2 = \frac{180^\circ - 94^\circ}{2}$ $\therefore \hat{D}_2 = 43^\circ$	$\hat{C}_1 + \hat{D}_2 = 180^\circ - 94^\circ$ $\therefore \hat{D}_2 = 43^\circ$
(b)(2)	$\hat{O}_2 = 360^\circ - 94^\circ$ (\angle e om punt) $\hat{O}_2 = 266^\circ$ $\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_2 = \frac{266^\circ}{2}$ (\angle by middelpunt) $\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_2 = 133^\circ$	$\hat{O}_2 = 266^\circ$ $\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_2 = \frac{266^\circ}{2}$ (\angle by middelpunt) $\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_2 = 133^\circ$
(b)(3)	$2x + 133^\circ = 180^\circ$ (binne \angle e van Δ) $x = 23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	$2x + 133^\circ = 180^\circ$ (binne \angle e van Δ) $x = 23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

VRAAG 6

(a)	$\hat{C}_1 = 90^\circ$ (\angle in halfsirkel)	$\hat{C}_1 = 90^\circ$ (\angle in halfsirkel)
(b)	$\hat{D} = 180^\circ - 38^\circ$ (teenoorst. \angle e koordevierh.) $\hat{D} = 142^\circ$	$\hat{D} = 142^\circ$ (teenoorst. \angle e koordevierh.)
(c)	$\hat{E}_1 = 180^\circ - (38^\circ + 90^\circ)$ (binne \angle e van Δ) $\hat{E}_1 = 52^\circ$ $\hat{B} = 180^\circ - 52^\circ$ (teenoorst. \angle e koordevierh.) $\hat{B} = 128^\circ$	$\hat{E}_1 = 52^\circ$ $\hat{B} = 128^\circ$ (teenoorst. \angle e koordevierh.)
(d)	$AF = FC$ (lyn van middelpunt loodreg op koord) $\therefore AF = 4$ $BC = 5$ (gegees) $\therefore BF = 3$ eenhede (Pythagoras)	$AF = 4$ (lyn van middelpunt loodreg op koord) $\therefore BF = 3$ eenhede

VRAAG 7

(a)	<p>Te bewys: Oppervlakte $\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \hat{R}$</p> <p>Bepaal: y-koördinaat van Q</p> $\sin \hat{R} = \frac{y}{r}$ $y = r \sin \hat{R}$ $y = p \sin \hat{R}$ <p>Oppervlakte $\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \text{basis} \times \text{hoogte}$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} q(p \sin \hat{R})$ $= \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \hat{R}$	<p>skets</p> $\sin \hat{R} = \frac{y}{r}$ $y = p \sin \hat{R}$ <p>Vervang waardes in:</p> $\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \text{basis} \times \text{hoogte}$
(b)	<p>Oppervlakte $\Delta DBC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \times \sin 60^\circ$</p> <p>(gelyksydige Δ)</p> $= 16\sqrt{3}$ <p>Oppervlakte van prisma</p> $= 3 \times (15 \times 8) + 2 \times (16\sqrt{3})$ $= 415,4 \text{ eenhede}$	$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \times \sin 60^\circ$ $3 \times (15 \times 8)$ $16\sqrt{3}$ $= 415,4$

AFDELING B**VRAAG 8**

(a)	$1 - 2\sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{7} \text{ vir } [x \in -180^\circ; 90^\circ]$ $\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{7}$ <p>Verwysingshoek: $98,2^\circ$</p> $2x = \pm 98,2^\circ + k360^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x \in \{-49,1^\circ; 49,1^\circ; -130,9^\circ\}$ <p>Alternatief:</p> $1 - 2\sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{7} \text{ vir } [x \in -180^\circ; 90^\circ]$ $\sin x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{7}}, \text{ gevolglik}$ $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ of}$ $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k360^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x \in \{-49,1^\circ; 49,1^\circ; -130,9^\circ\}$	$\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{7}$ <p>Verwysingshoek: $98,2^\circ$</p> $2x = \pm 98,2^\circ + k360^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x \in \{-49,1^\circ; 49,1^\circ; -130,9^\circ\}$ $\sin x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{7}}$ <p>Verwysingshoek:</p> $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x = \pm 49,1^\circ + k360^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ $x \in \{-49,1^\circ; 49,1^\circ; -130,9^\circ\}$
(b)	$= (-\cos \theta)(-\sin^3 \theta) - (-\tan \theta)(\cos \theta)(\cos^3 \theta)$ $= \cos \theta \cdot \sin^3 \theta + \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)(\cos \theta)(\cos^3 \theta)$ $= \cos \theta \cdot \sin^3 \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos^3 \theta$ $= \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$ $= \sin \theta \cos \theta (1)$ $= \sin \theta \cos \theta$	$\begin{aligned} & -\sin^3 \theta \\ & -\tan \theta \\ & \cos^3 \theta \\ & \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) \\ & = \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$

VRAAG 9

(a)	$(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$ $C(-3;4) \quad r = 5$	$(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$ Voltooing van die vierkant $C(-3;4)$ $r = 5$
(b)	Vir punte A en B: vervang $x = 2y - 21$ in verg. van sirkel $(2y-21)^2 + y^2 + 6(2y-21) - 8y = 0$ $4y^2 - 84y + 441 + y^2 + 12y - 126 - 8y = 0$ $5y^2 - 80y + 315 = 0$ $y^2 - 16y + 63 = 0$ $(y-7)(y-9) = 0$ $y = 7$ of $y = 9$ $\therefore B(x;7)$ $\therefore B(-7;7)$ $A(x;9)$ vervang in vergelykings $\therefore A(-3;9)$	$(2y-21)^2 + y^2 +$ $6(2y-21) - 8y = 0$ $y^2 - 16y + 63 = 0$ $y = 7$ of $y = 9$ $B(-7;7)$ $A(-3;9)$

(c)(1)	<p>Vir D: laat $y = 0$</p> $x^2 + 6x = 0$ $x(x + 6) = 0$ $x = 0 \text{ of } x = -6$ $\therefore D(-6;0)$ <p>en $A(-3;9)$ uit (b)</p> $\text{Midpt AD} \left(\frac{-3-6}{2}; \frac{9+0}{2} \right)$ $\text{Midpt AD} \left(-\frac{9}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right)$	<p>$D(-6;0)$</p> <p>Midpt AD $\left(-\frac{9}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right)$</p>
(c)(2)	<p>Toets vir saamlynigheid: Indien CB deur die middelpunt gaan, dan $m_{CB} = m_{CP}$</p> <p>Gebruik: $B(-7;7)$ en middelpunt $(-3;4)$</p> $m_{CB} = \frac{4-7}{-3+7}$ $m_{CB} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $m_{CP} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}-4}{-\frac{9}{2}+3}$ $m_{CP} = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ dus nie saamlynig nie, want:}$ $m_{CB} \neq m_{CP}$ <p>Alternatief:</p> <p>Bepaal die vergelyking van die reguitlyn BC:</p> <p>Gebruik: $B(-7;7)$ en middelpunt $(-3;4)$</p> $m_{CB} = \frac{4-7}{-3+7}$ $m_{CB} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + c \text{ vervang punt } B(-7;7) \text{ of } C(-3;4)$ $c = \frac{7}{4}$ $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{4}$ <p>Vervang midpt AD $\left(-\frac{9}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right)$ om te toets of AD op CD lê</p> $LK = \frac{9}{2} \text{ en } RK = \frac{41}{8}$ <p>$LK \neq RK$, dus gaan CB nie deur die middelpunt van lyn AD nie.</p>	$m_{CB} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $m_{CP} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}-4}{-\frac{9}{2}+3}$ $m_{CB} \neq m_{CP}$ <p>Gevolgtrekking</p> <p>Reguitlynvergelyking om te toets</p> $m_{CB} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $c = \frac{7}{4}$ $LK = \frac{9}{2}$ <p>Gevolgtrekking</p>

(d)	<p>Sirkel (1): $(x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$</p> <p>Sirkel (2): $(x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25$</p> <p>Middelpunt (1): $(-3; 4)$</p> <p>Middelpunt (2): $(3; -4)$</p> <p>Afstand tussen middelpunte:</p> $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ <p>= 10 eenhede</p> <p>Som van radii: $5 + 5$ = 10 eenhede</p> <p>Die leerder is korrek dat die sirkels by 'n punt raak, aangesien die afstand tussen die middelpunte gelyk is aan die som van die radii.</p>	<p>Middelpunt (2): $(3; -4)$</p> <p>Afstand tussen middelpunte = 10 eenhede</p> <p>Som van radii: $5 + 5$ = 10 eenhede</p> <p>sirkels sny/raak</p>
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VRAAG 10

<p>In $\triangle DCF$: $DC = DF = 1,2 \text{ m}$</p> <p>Gebruik kosinusreël: $CF^2 = (1,2)^2 + (1,2)^2 - 2(1,2)(1,2)\cos 42^\circ$ $CF^2 = 0,7397 \text{ m}$ $CF = 0,86 \text{ m}$</p> <p>In $\triangle ADF$: $(AF)^2 = (2,2)^2 + (1,2)^2$ (Pythagoras) $AF = 2,506$</p> <p>$AF = AC$</p> <p>In $\triangle ACF$: $\cos \hat{FAC} = \frac{(2,506)^2 + (2,506)^2 - (0,86)^2}{2(2,506)(2,506)}$ $\cos \hat{FAC} = 0,9411\dots$ $\hat{FAC} \approx 19,8$</p> <p>Alternatief: In $\triangle DCF$: $DC = DF = 1,2 \text{ m}$ $\therefore \hat{DCF} = \frac{180^\circ - 42^\circ}{2}$ (\anglee teenoor = sye) $\therefore \hat{DCF} = 69^\circ$</p> $\frac{CF}{\sin 42^\circ} = \frac{1,2}{\sin 69^\circ}$ $CF = 0,86 \text{ m}$ <p>In $\triangle ADF$: $(AF)^2 = (2,2)^2 + (1,2)^2$ (Pythagoras) $AF = 2,506$</p> <p>$AF = AC$</p> <p>In $\triangle ACF$: $\cos \hat{FAC} = \frac{(2,506)^2 + (2,506)^2 - (0,86)^2}{2(2,506)(2,506)}$ $\cos \hat{FAC} = 0,9411\dots$ $\hat{FAC} \approx 19,8$</p>	<p>$DC = DF = 1,2 \text{ m}$</p> $CF^2 = (1,2)^2 + (1,2)^2 - 2(1,2)(1,2)\cos 42^\circ$ $CF = 0,86$ <p>$(AF)^2 = (2,2)^2 + (1,2)^2$ (Pythagoras) $AF = 2,506$</p> <p>$\cos \hat{FAC} = \frac{(2,506)^2 + (2,506)^2 - (0,86)^2}{2(2,506)(2,506)}$ $\hat{FAC} \approx 19,8$</p> <p>$DC = DF = 1,2 \text{ m}$ $\therefore \hat{DCF} = \frac{180^\circ - 42^\circ}{2}$ (\anglee teenoor = sye) $\therefore \hat{DCF} = 69^\circ$</p> $\frac{CF}{\sin 42^\circ} = \frac{1,2}{\sin 69^\circ}$ $CF = 0,86$ <p>$(AF)^2 = (2,2)^2 + (1,2)^2$ (Pythagoras) $AF = 2,506$</p> <p>$\cos \hat{FAC} = \frac{(2,506)^2 + (2,506)^2 - (0,86)^2}{2(2,506)(2,506)}$ $\hat{FAC} \approx 19,8$</p>
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VRAAG 11

(a)	$\frac{1 + \sin 2x + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos 2x}$ $= \frac{1 + (2 \sin x \cos x) + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$ $= \frac{2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}$ $= \frac{2 \sin x (\sin x + \cos x)}{2 \cos x (\cos x + \sin x)}$ $= \tan x$ $= \text{RK}$	$(2 \sin x \cos x)$ $(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$ <p>numerator: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ vereenvoudig</p> $= \frac{2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}$ <p>faktorisier</p> $= \frac{2 \sin x (\sin x + \cos x)}{2 \cos x (\cos x + \sin x)}$
(b)	<p>Nie geldig nie vir:</p> $2 \cos x (\cos x + \sin x) = 0$ $2 \cos x = 0 \text{ of } \cos x + \sin x = 0$ <p>Vir: $\cos x = 0$ en $\tan x$ ongedefinieerd:</p> $\therefore x = \pm 90^\circ + k360^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ <p>Alternatief: $x = 90^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$</p> <p>of</p> $\sin x = -\cos x$ $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -1$ $\tan x = -1$ $x = -45^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ <p>Vir \tan: $x = 90^\circ + k180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$</p>	$1 + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos 2x = 0$ <p>$\cos x = 0$ en $\tan x$ is ongedefinieerd $\cos x + \sin x = 0$</p> <p>$k \in \mathbb{Z}$ Algemene oplossings</p>

VRAAG 12

(a)	<p>Bewys: $\frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{GE}{EA}$</p> <p>$\frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{CD}{DA}$ (lyn een sy van Δ); $DF \parallel AG$</p> <p>$\frac{CD}{DA} = \frac{GE}{EA}$ (lyn een sy van Δ); $ED \parallel GC$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{GE}{EA}$</p>	<p>$\frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{CD}{DA}$</p> <p>(lyn een sy van Δ)</p> <p>Rede</p> <p>$\frac{CD}{DA} = \frac{GE}{EA}$</p> <p>(lyn een sy van Δ)</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{GE}{EA}$</p>
(b)	<p>$\frac{CF}{FG} = \frac{2}{1}$ (gegee)</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{GE}{EA} = \frac{2}{1}$</p> <p>Maar $EA = \frac{1}{3}GA$</p> <p>$\frac{EG}{\frac{1}{3}GA} = \frac{2}{1}$</p> <p>$\therefore GE = \frac{2}{3}GA$</p> <p>$\therefore GE:GA = 2:3$</p>	<p>$\frac{GE}{EA} = \frac{2}{1}$</p> <p>$\frac{EG}{\frac{1}{3}GA} = \frac{2}{1}$</p> <p>$\therefore GE:GA = 2:3$</p>
(c)	<p>$GE = \frac{2}{3}GA$ (bewys)</p> <p>$GE = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}AB\right)$ (G is die middelpunt)</p> <p>$GE = \frac{1}{3}AB$</p> <p>$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{3}AB$ ($DF = EG$)</p> <p>$\therefore DF:AB = 1:3$</p>	<p>$GE = \frac{2}{3}GA$ (bewys)</p> <p>$GE = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}AB\right)$</p> <p>(G is die middelpunt)</p> <p>$DF = EG$</p> <p>$\therefore DF:AB = 1:3$</p>

VRAAG 13

(a)	<p>Bewys: $\triangle FEB$ is gelykvormig aan $\triangle FGC$</p> <p>In $\triangle FEB$ en $\triangle FGC$</p> <p>$\hat{E}_2 = \hat{G}_1$ (gegee 90°)</p> <p>$\hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_2$ (raaklyn-koord-stelling)</p> <p>$\therefore \triangle FEB \parallel \triangle FGC$ ($\angle; \angle; \angle$)</p>	<p>$\hat{E}_2 = \hat{G}_1$ (gegee)</p> <p>$\hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_2$ (raaklyn-koord-stelling)</p> <p>$\therefore \triangle FEB \parallel \triangle FGC$ ($\angle; \angle; \angle$)</p>
(b)	<p>Bewys: $FG^2 = FE \times FD$</p> <p>In $\triangle FDC$ en $\triangle FGB$</p> <p>$\hat{D}_2 = \hat{G}_2$ (gegee)</p> <p>$\hat{C}_1 = \hat{B}_2$ (raaklyn-koord-stelling)</p> <p>$\therefore \triangle FDC \parallel \triangle FGB$ ($\angle; \angle; \angle$)</p> <p>$\frac{FD}{FG} = \frac{DC}{GB} = \frac{FC}{FB}$ (gelykvormige \trianglee)</p> <p>Uit (a): $\frac{FE}{FG} = \frac{EB}{GC} = \frac{FB}{FC}$</p> <p>$\frac{FD}{FG} = \frac{FE}{FE}$</p> <p>$\therefore FG^2 = FE \times FD$</p>	<p>$\hat{C}_1 = \hat{B}_2$ (raaklyn-koord-stelling)</p> <p>Rede</p> <p>$\therefore \triangle FDC \parallel \triangle FGB$ ($\angle; \angle; \angle$)</p> <p>$\frac{FD}{FG} = \frac{DC}{GB} = \frac{FC}{FB}$ (gelykvormige \trianglee)</p> <p>$\frac{FE}{FG} = \frac{EB}{GC} = \frac{FB}{FC}$</p> <p>$\frac{FD}{FG} = \frac{FE}{FE}$</p> <p>$\therefore FG^2 = FE \times FD$</p>

VRAAG 14

(a)	<p>Gegee: $2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos(2\alpha - \beta)$</p> <p>RK = $R(\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta)$ $= R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta$</p> <p>$\therefore 2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$</p> <p>$2\cos 2\alpha = R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta$ $\therefore R\cos \beta = 2$</p> <p>en</p> <p>$\sin 2\alpha = R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$ $\therefore R\sin \beta = 1$</p> <p>Kwadreer en tel op: $R^2 \cos^2 \beta = 4$ en $R^2 \sin^2 \beta = 1$ $R^2 (\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) = 5$ $R^2 = 5$ $R = \sqrt{5}$ aangesien $R > 0$</p> <p>Los op vir enigeen: $R\sin \beta = 1$ en $R\cos \beta = 2$ $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ $\therefore \beta = 26,6^\circ$</p> <p>Alternatief: Gegee: $2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos(2\alpha - \beta)$</p> <p>RK = $R(\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta)$ $= R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta$</p> <p>$\therefore 2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$</p> <p>$2\cos 2\alpha = R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta$ $\therefore R\cos \beta = 2$</p> <p>en</p> <p>$\sin 2\alpha = R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$ $\therefore R\sin \beta = 1$ $\therefore \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\beta = 26,6^\circ$ $\therefore R = \frac{2}{\cos 26,6^\circ} = 2,237 \approx 2,2$</p>	<p>$R(\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta)$</p> <p>$R\cos \beta = 2$</p> <p>$R\sin \beta = 1$</p> <p>$R^2 (\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) = 5$</p> <p>$R = \sqrt{5}$</p> <p>$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$</p> <p>$\beta = 26,6^\circ$</p> <p>$R(\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta)$</p> <p>$R\cos \beta = 2$</p> <p>$R\sin \beta = 1$</p> <p>$\therefore \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\beta = 26,6^\circ$ $\therefore R = \frac{2}{\cos 26,6^\circ} = 2,237 \approx 2,2$</p>
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	<p>Alternatief:</p> <p>Gegee: $2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos(2\alpha - \beta)$</p> $\frac{2}{R}\cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{R}\sin 2\alpha = \cos(2\alpha - \beta)$ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $\therefore 2^2 + 1^2 = R^2$ $R^2 = 5$ $R = \sqrt{5}$ $2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = R\cos 2\alpha \cos \beta + R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$ $\sin 2\alpha = R\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta$ $1 = \sqrt{5} \sin \beta$ $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \therefore \beta = 26,6^\circ$	$\frac{2}{R}\cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{R}\sin 2\alpha = \sin(2\alpha + \beta)$ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $\therefore 2^2 + 1^2 = R^2$ $R^2 = 5$ $R = \sqrt{5}$ $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ $\beta = 26,6^\circ$
(b)	$4\cos^2 \alpha + \sin 2\alpha$ $= 2(\cos 2\alpha + 1) + \sin 2\alpha$ $= 2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha + 2$ <p>Dus is maksimum $\sqrt{5} + 2$</p>	$= 2\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha + 2$ <p>maksimum is $\sqrt{5} + 2$</p>

Totaal: 150 punte