Confidential

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICS P2

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 13 pages, 1 information sheet and an answer book of 23 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

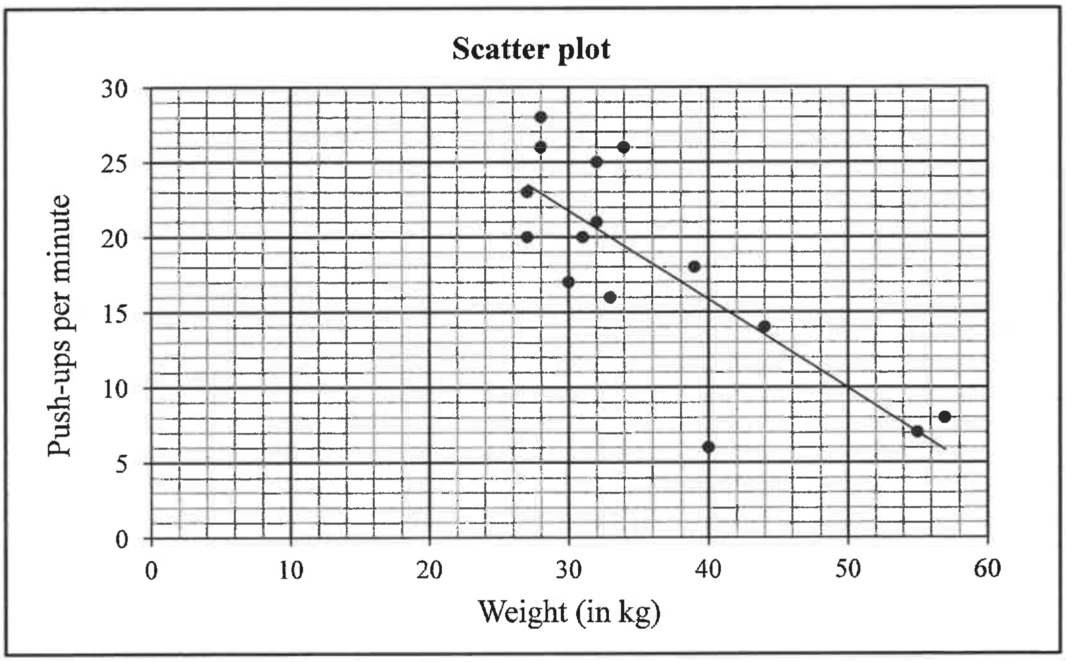
Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of 11 questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions in the SPECIAL ANSWER BOOK provided.
3. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, etc. which you have used in determining your answers.
4. Answers only will NOT necessarily be awarded full marks.
5. You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
6. If necessary, round off answers to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
7. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
8. An information sheet with formulae is included at the end of the question paper.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

At the beginning of a season, the coach of a junior boys' rugby team recorded the weight (in kg) of the 15 players in his team and the number of push-ups that each player was able to do in one minute. The data is represented in the table and scatter plot below. The least squares regression line for the data is drawn.

Weight (in kg) (x)	34	32	40	27	33	28	27	55	39	44	30	57	28	32	31
Number of push-ups per minute (y)	26	21	6	20	16	26	23	7	18	14	17	8	28	25	20



1.1 Determine the equation of the least squares regression line for the data. (3)

1.2 Write down the correlation coefficient. (1)

1.3 The coach uses the least squares regression line to set the target for the minimum number of push-ups by each team member according to their weight. Predict the number of push-ups that a member of the team, who weighs 29 kg, should do to meet the target. (2)

1.4 Write down the mean number of push-ups for the given data. (1)

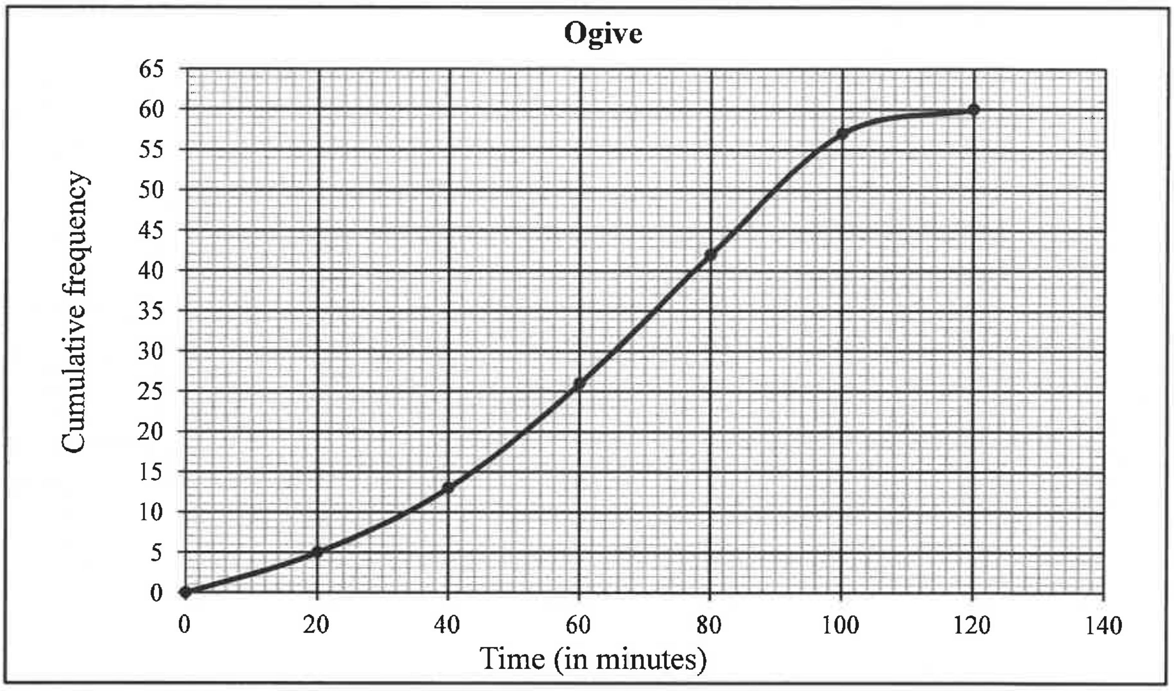
1.5 The players trained hard during the season. At the end of the season, the coach reported that each player was able to do 5 more push-ups per minute than they did at the beginning of the season. How does the increase in the number of push-ups influence the standard deviation of the data? (1)

1.6 At the beginning of the season, the coach used the least squares regression line as the minimum target for a player to aim for. Determine the maximum possible increase in the number of push-ups that a team member must obtain to reach the minimum target. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 2

The cumulative frequency graph (ogive) shows the time taken (in minutes) for 60 employees to travel to work each morning.



2.1	Estimate the median travel time.	(1)
2.2	Estimate the lower quartile.	(1)
2.3	Estimate the interquartile range.	(2)
2.4	The minimum and maximum times taken for an employee to travel to work are 5 and 120 minutes respectively. On the scaled line in the ANSWER BOOK, draw a box and whisker diagram to indicate the distribution of the data as represented in the ogive above.	(2)
2.5	The company manager decided that all employees who travel for an hour or more will be allowed to work from home for part of the day. What percentage of the employees will be allowed to work from home for part of the day?	(2)

2.6 Employees work 8 hours in a normal working day. The manager decided on the following rule for time to work from home:

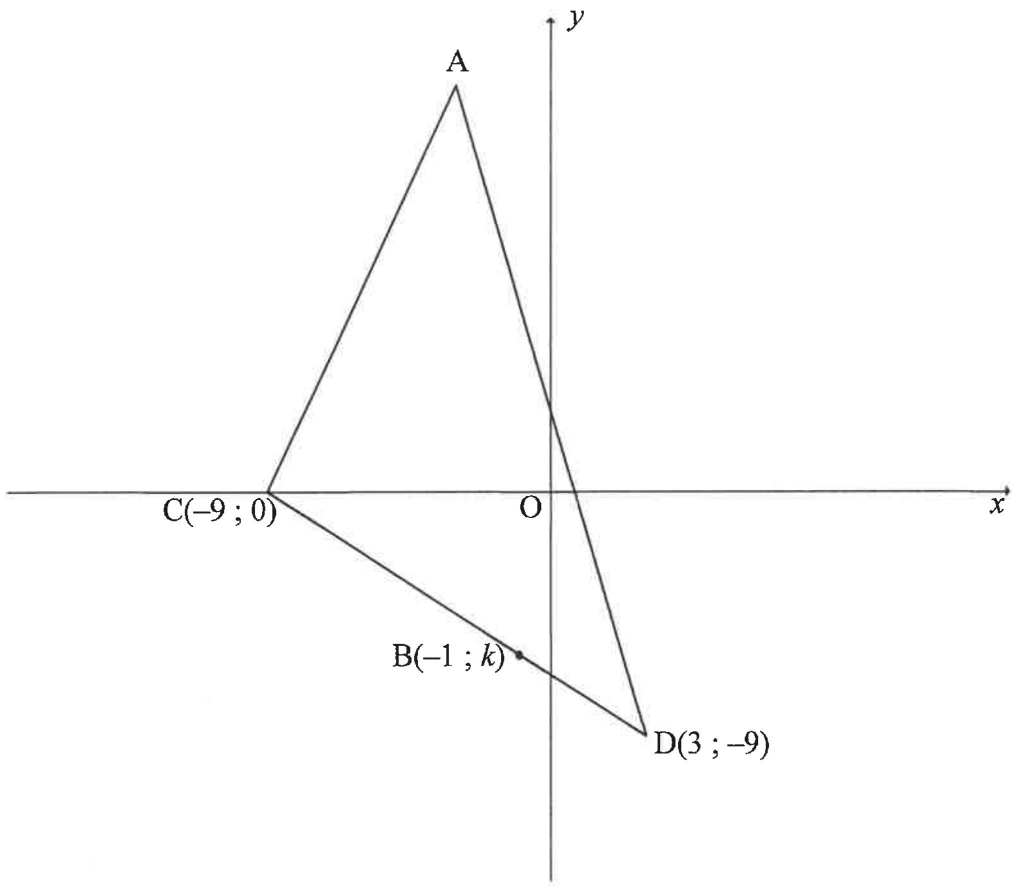
- An employee is allowed to work half an hour from home for each time interval of 20 minutes, or part thereof, above an hour taken to travel to work.

On a certain day, an employee takes 110 minutes to travel to work. Calculate the number of minutes that this employee will be allowed to work from home on this day. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 3

In the diagram below, ΔACD has vertices A, D(3 ; –9) and C(–9 ; 0), where A is a point in the second quadrant. B(–1 ; k) lies on side DC.



3.1 Calculate the gradient of DC. (2)

3.2 Determine the equation of DC in the form $y = mx + c$. (2)

3.3 Show that $k = -6$. (1)

3.4 Calculate the length of DC. (2)

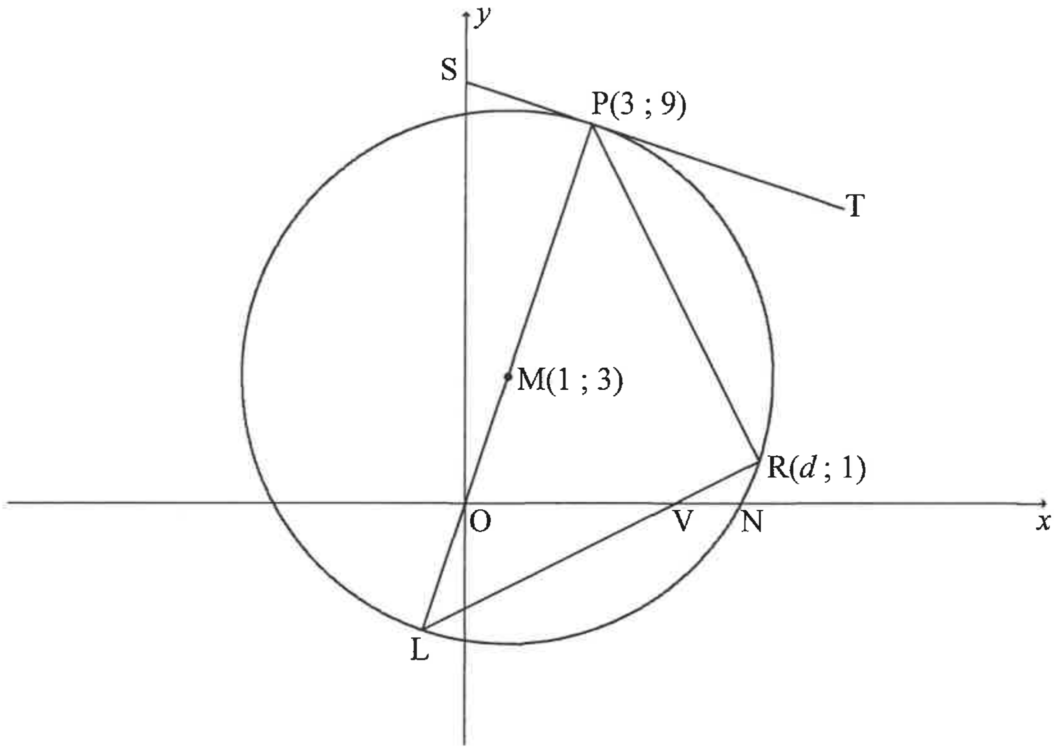
3.5 Calculate the ratio of $\dfrac{DB}{DC}$. (2)

3.6 If M is a point on AD such that AC || MB, calculate the ratio of $\dfrac{\text{Area } \Delta MBD}{\text{Area } \Delta ACD}$. (4)

3.7 If it is further given that the gradient of AD is -4 and the length of AD is $\sqrt{612}$ units, calculate the coordinates of A. (6)
[19]

QUESTION 4

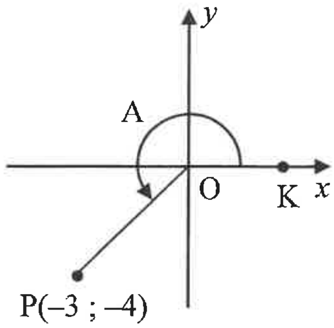
In the diagram, M(1 ; 3) is the centre of the circle. The circle cuts the x-axis at N. ST is a tangent to the circle at P(3 ; 9). R(d ; 1), with $d > 0$, and L lie on the circle. O and V are the x-intercepts of PL and RL respectively.



4.1	Write down the coordinates of L.	(2)
4.2	Determine the equation of tangent ST to the circle at P.	(4)
4.3	Show that the equation of the circle with centre M is $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y - 30 = 0$.	(4)
4.4	Show that $d = 7$.	(2)
4.5	Calculate the size of $\hat{L}$	(5)
4.6	TR is a tangent to the circle at R. Prove that PT ⊥ RT.	(3)
		[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1 In the diagram, line OP is given with P(–3 ; –4). $\hat{KOP} = A$.



Determine, **without using a calculator**, the value of:

5.1.1 $\cos A$ (2)

5.1.2 $\cos 2A$ (2)

5.1.3 $\sin(A - B)$, if it is further given that $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$ and $90° < B < 360°$ (4)

5.2 If $\cos\alpha = p$, express the following expression in terms of p:

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 45°\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 45°\right)}{2}$$

(4)
[12]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Given the identity: $\cos(x-y)=\cos x\cos y+\sin x\sin y$

6.1.1 Use the compound angle identity given above to derive a formula for $\cos(x+y)$. (2)

6.1.2 Hence, or otherwise, show that:

$$\frac{\cos(90°-x)\cos y+\sin(-y)\cos(180°+x)}{\cos x\cos(360°+y)+\sin(360°-x)\sin y}=\tan(x+y)$$ (6)

6.2 Given: $f(x)=\sqrt{6\sin^2 x-11\cos(90°+x)+7}$

Solve for x in the interval $x\in(0°\,;\,360°)$ if $f(x)=2$. (6)

6.3 Consider the function: $g(x)=\dfrac{4-8\sin^2 x}{3}$

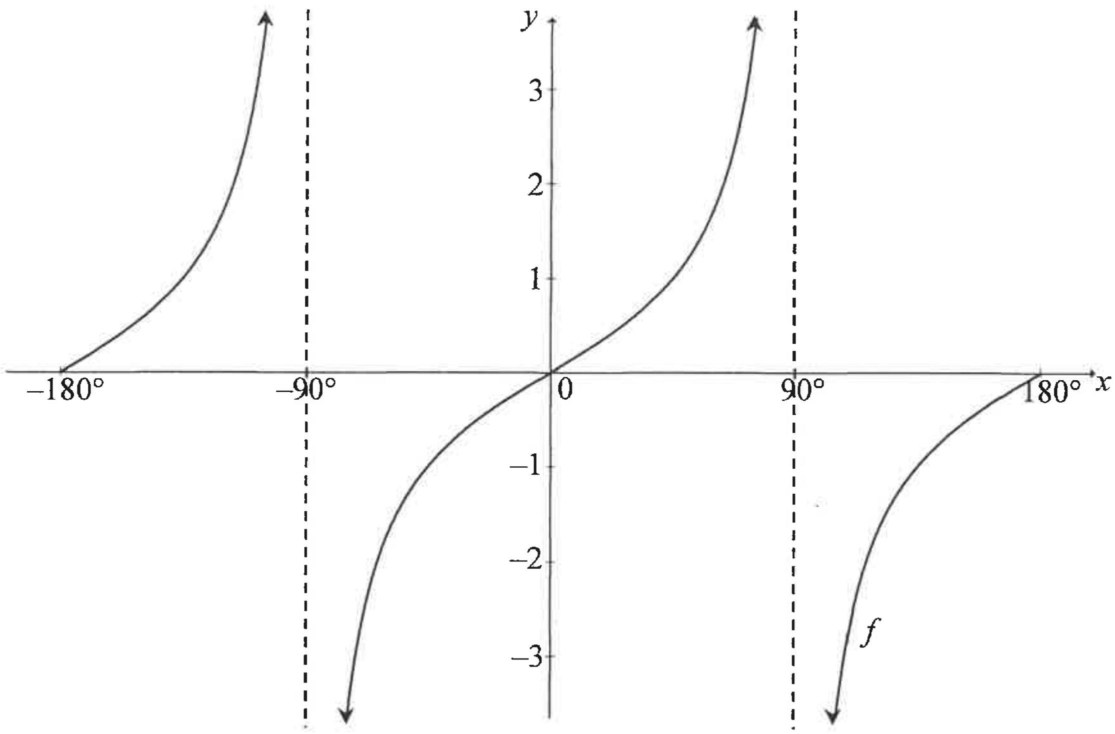
6.3.1 Calculate the maximum value of g. (3)

6.3.2 Write down the smallest possible value of x for which g will have a maximum value in the interval $x\in(0°\,;\,360°]$. (1)

[18]

QUESTION 7

In the diagram below, the graph of $f(x) = \tan x$ is drawn for the interval $x \in [-180° ; 180°]$.



7.1 Write down the equation of the asymptote of f in the interval $x \in [0° ; 180°]$. (1)

7.2 Write down the values of x in the interval $x \in [-180° ; 0°]$ for which $f(x) \leq 0$. (2)

7.3 Given: $g(x) = \cos 2x + 1$

7.3.1 Write down the period of g. (1)

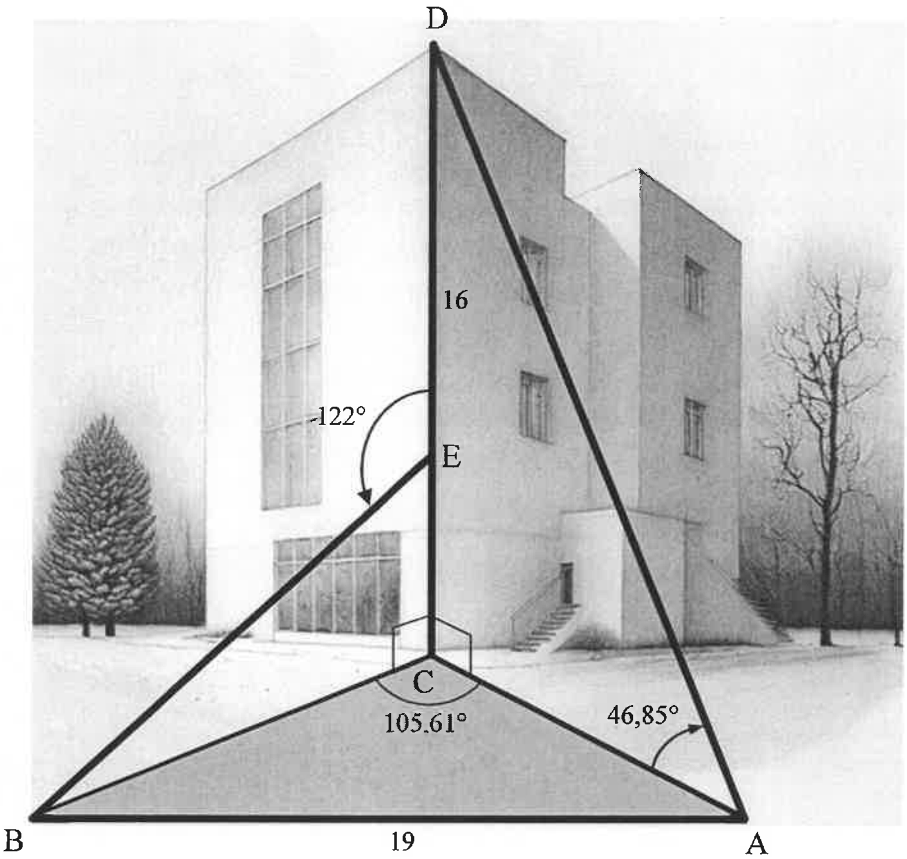
7.3.2 On the grid given in the ANSWER BOOK, draw the graph of $g(x) = \cos 2x + 1$ for the interval $x \in [-180° ; 180°]$. Clearly show the intercepts with the axes as well as the coordinates of the turning points. (3)

7.4 Use the graphs to determine the general solution of $2\cos^3 x - \sin x = 0$. (4)

[11]

QUESTION 8

In the diagram, C is the foot of a vertical building and D is the top of the same building. The height of the building, CD, is 16 m. Two observers are standing 19 m apart at points A and B, where A, B and C lie in the same horizontal plane. A painter is working at point E on the building. The angle of elevation of D from A is 46,85°. $D\hat{E}B = 122°$ and $B\hat{C}A = 105,61°$.



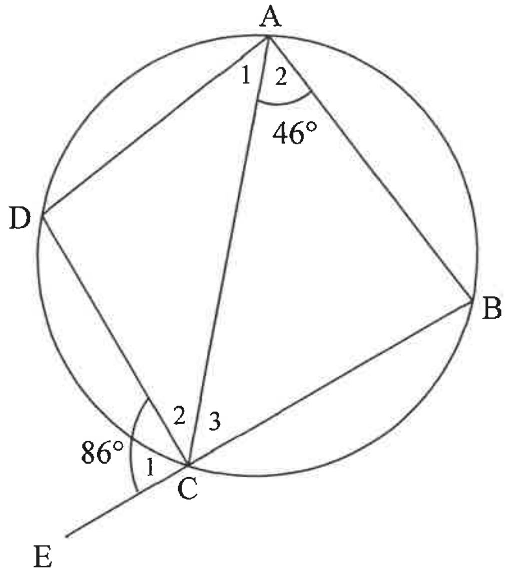
8.1 Calculate the length of AC, the distance between the observer at A and the foot of the building. (2)

8.2 Calculate how far the painter at E is from the top of the building. (7)
[9]

Provide reasons for your statements in QUESTIONS 9, 10 and 11.

QUESTION 9

In the diagram, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. BC is produced to E. AC is drawn.
$\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{B}$, $\hat{A}_2 = 46°$ and $\hat{C}_1 = 86°$.

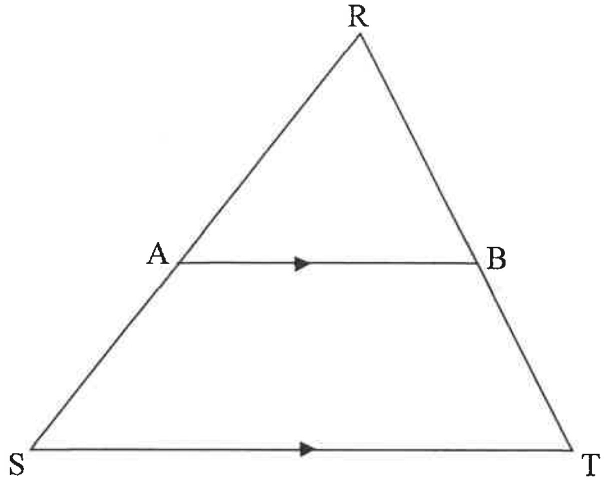


9.1 Calculate, with a reason, the value of $\hat{A}_1$. (2)

9.2 Hence, prove that AD = DC. (4)
[6]

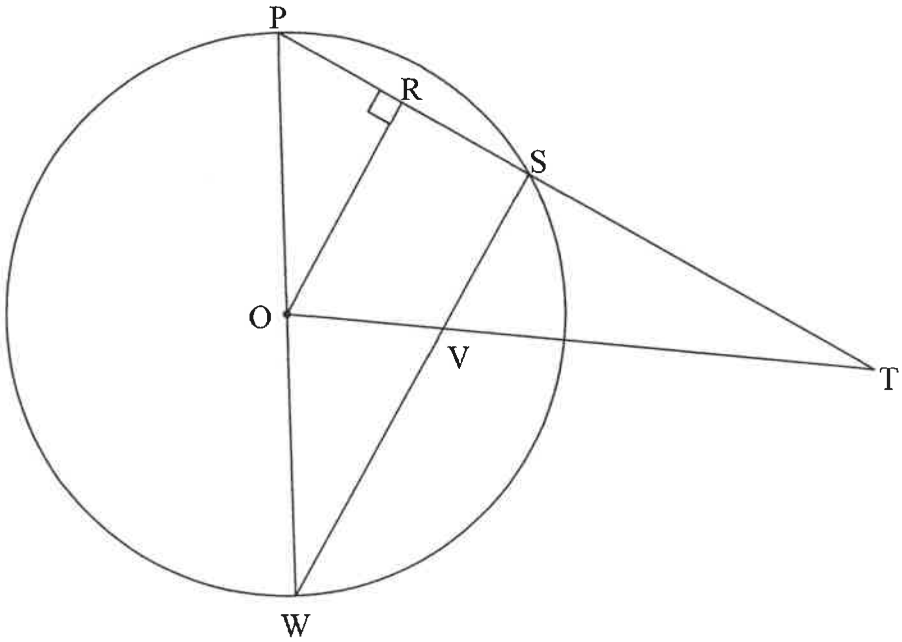
QUESTION 10

10.1 In the diagram, ΔRST is drawn. Line AB intersects RS and RT at A and B respectively such that $AB \parallel ST$.



Prove the theorem which states that a line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides proportionally, i.e. $\frac{RA}{AS} = \frac{RB}{BT}$ (6)

10.2 In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle. ΔPWS is drawn with P, W and S on the circle. $OR \perp PS$. PRS is produced to T. SW and OT intersect at V. $OV : OT = 1 : 4$



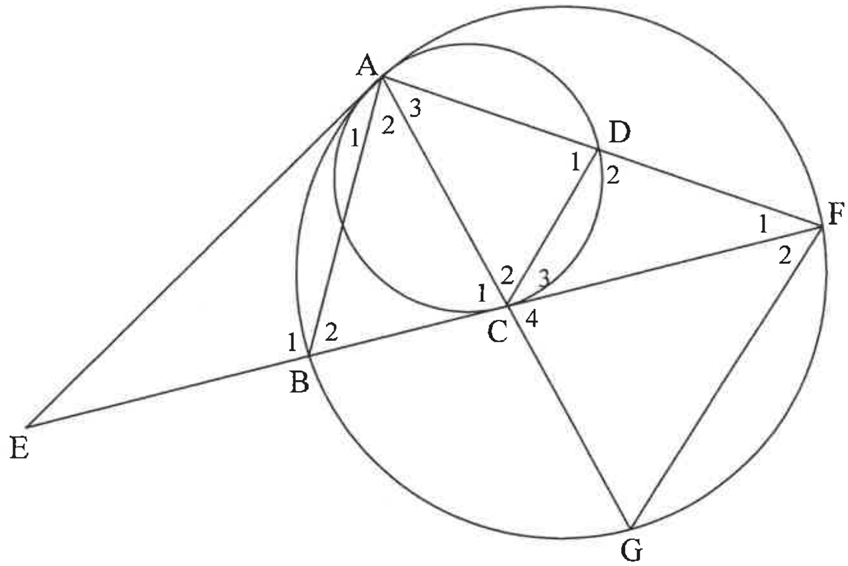
10.2.1 Prove, with reasons, that $OR : WS = 1 : 2$ (5)

10.2.2 Calculate the length of PT if $ST = 15$ units. (4)

[15]

QUESTION 11

In the diagram, A, B, G and F lie on the larger circle. A smaller circle is drawn to touch the larger circle internally at A. EA is a common tangent to both circles. EBCF is a tangent to the smaller circle at C. AC is produced to G. AF cuts the smaller circle at D. AB, CD and GF are drawn.



11.1 If $E\hat{A}G = x$, determine with reasons, FOUR other angles that are equal to x. (6)

11.2 Prove that $AG.AD = AC.AF$ (4)

11.3 Prove that $\Delta AGF \,|||\, \Delta ABC$ (4)

11.4 Prove that $GF^2 = \dfrac{BC.FC.AF}{AD}$ (6)

[20]

TOTAL: 150

INFORMATION SHEET

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$A = P(1 + ni)$ $A = P(1 - ni)$ $A = P(1 - i)^n$ $A = P(1 + i)^n$

$T_n = a + (n-1)d$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$

$T_n = ar^{n-1}$ $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$; $r \neq 1$ $S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$; $-1 < r < 1$

$F = \frac{x[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i}$ $P = \frac{x[1 - (1+i)^{-n}]}{i}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ $M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

$y = mx + c$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $m = \tan\theta$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

In ΔABC: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc.\cos A$

$area\ \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab.\sin C$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha.\cos\beta + \cos\alpha.\sin\beta$ $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha.\cos\beta - \cos\alpha.\sin\beta$

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha.\cos\beta - \sin\alpha.\sin\beta$ $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha.\cos\beta + \sin\alpha.\sin\beta$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \begin{cases} \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha \\ 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \\ 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 \end{cases}$$

$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha.\cos\alpha$

$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$

$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

$\hat{y} = a + bx$ $b = \frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}$

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/ *NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*

GRADE 12/*GRAAD 12*

MATHEMATICS P2/*WISKUNDE V2*

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 25 pages./
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 25 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 Guidelines. Stop marking at the second calculation error.
- Assuming answers/values in order to solve a problem is NOT acceptable.

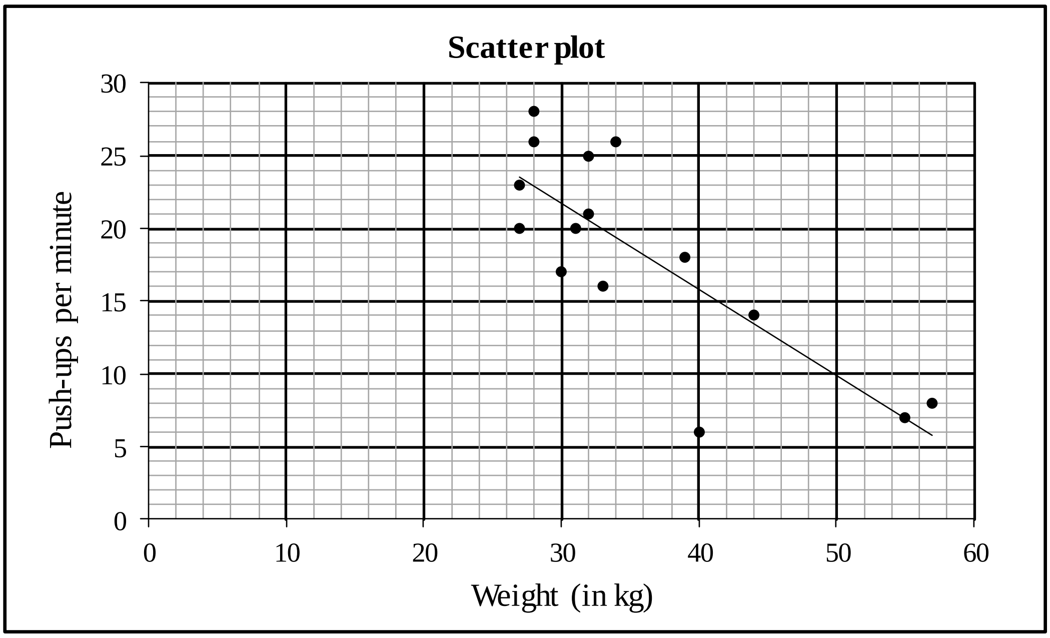
LET WEL:

- *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 Nasienriglyne toegepas. Hou op nasien by die tweede berekeningsfout.*
- *Aanvaar van antwoorde/waardes om 'n probleem op te los, word NIE toegelaat nie.*

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

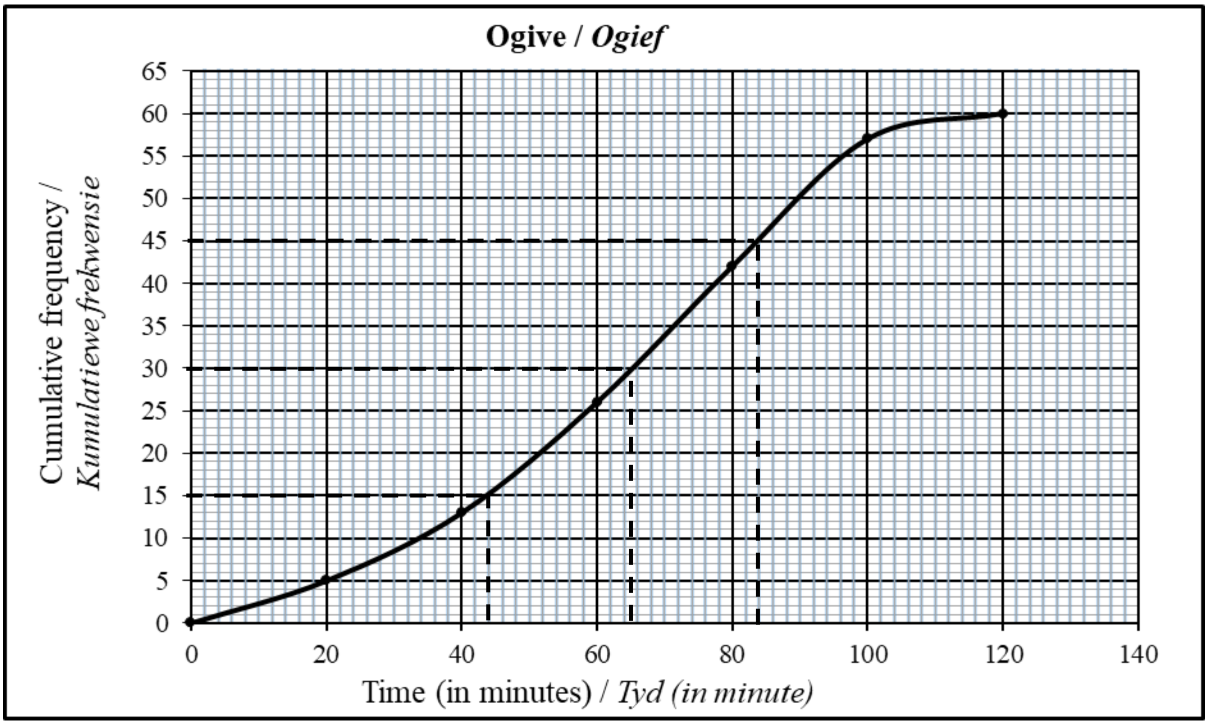
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 1

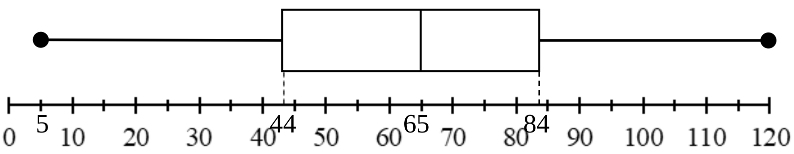
Weight (in kg) (x)	34	32	40	27	33	28	27	55	39	44	30	57	28	32	31
Number of push-ups per minute (y)	26	21	6	20	16	26	23	7	18	14	17	8	28	25	20



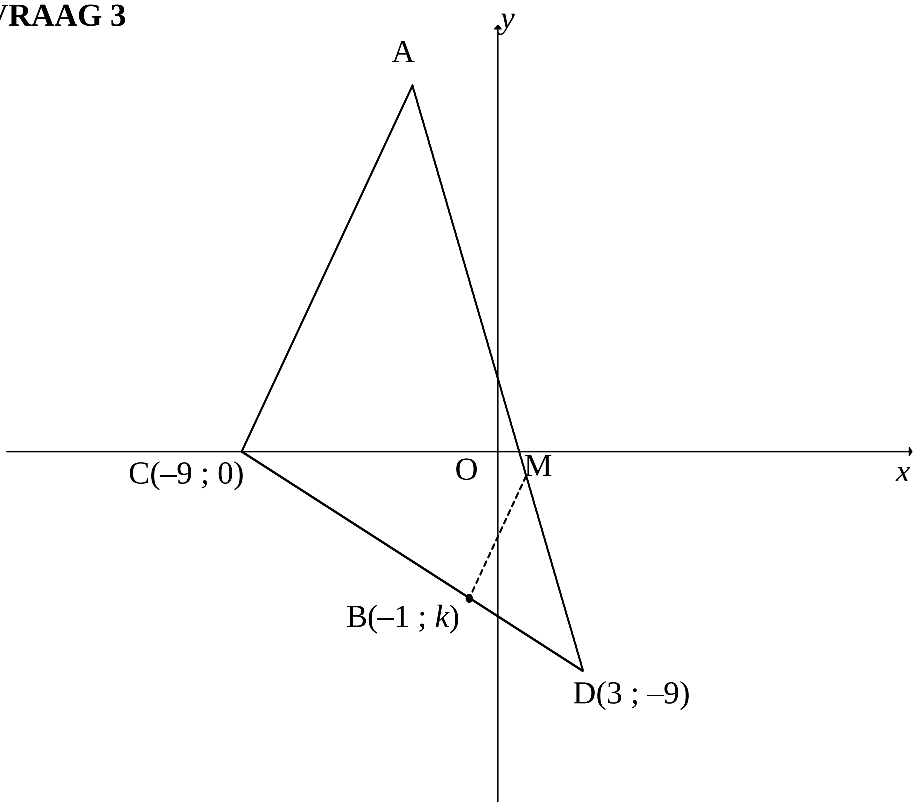
1.1	$a = 39{,}456001\ldots$ $b = -0{,}590018\ldots$ $\hat{y} = 39{,}46 - 0{,}59x$ CORRECT ANSWER ONLY: FULL MARKS	✓ $a = 39{,}46$ ✓ $b = -0{,}59$ ✓ equation (3)
1.2	$r = -0{,}8$	✓(A) $-0{,}8$ (1)
1.3	$y = 39{,}46 - 0{,}59(29)$ $y = 22{,}35$ **OR/*OF*** $y = 22{,}35$ (calculator)	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2) ✓✓ answer (2)
1.4	$\bar{y} = 18{,}33$	✓(A) 18,33 (1)
1.5	The increase in the number of push-ups will have **no influence**. The standard deviation **stays the same**.	✓ no influence **OR** standard deviation remains the same *geen verandering / bly dieselfde* (1)
1.6	6 is furthest y-value below the least squares regression line. An increase of 10 push-ups will get the team member to (40 ; 16), the minimum number of push-ups for a player weighing 40kg.	✓ 6 ✓ difference is 10 (2)
		[10]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 2



2.1	Median = 65	✓ 65 (1)
2.2	$Q_1 = 44$	✓ 44 (1)
2.3	IQR = 84 – 44 = 40	✓ 84 ✓ IQR (2)
2.4		✓ box ✓(A) whiskers ending at 5 & 120 (2)
2.5	Number of employees who qualify = 34 % of employees who qualify $= \frac{34}{60} \times 100$ = 56,67% of the employees **OR/*OF*** Number of employees who qualify = 35 % of employees who qualify $= \frac{35}{60} \times 100$ = 58,33% of the employees	✓ 34 ✓ answer (2) ✓ 35 ✓ answer (2)
2.6	Number of intervals = 3 Time allowed to work from home = 3(30 minutes) = 90 minutes **OR/*OF*** 1,5 hours	✓ 3 ✓ answer (2)
		[10]

QUESTION / VRAAG 3

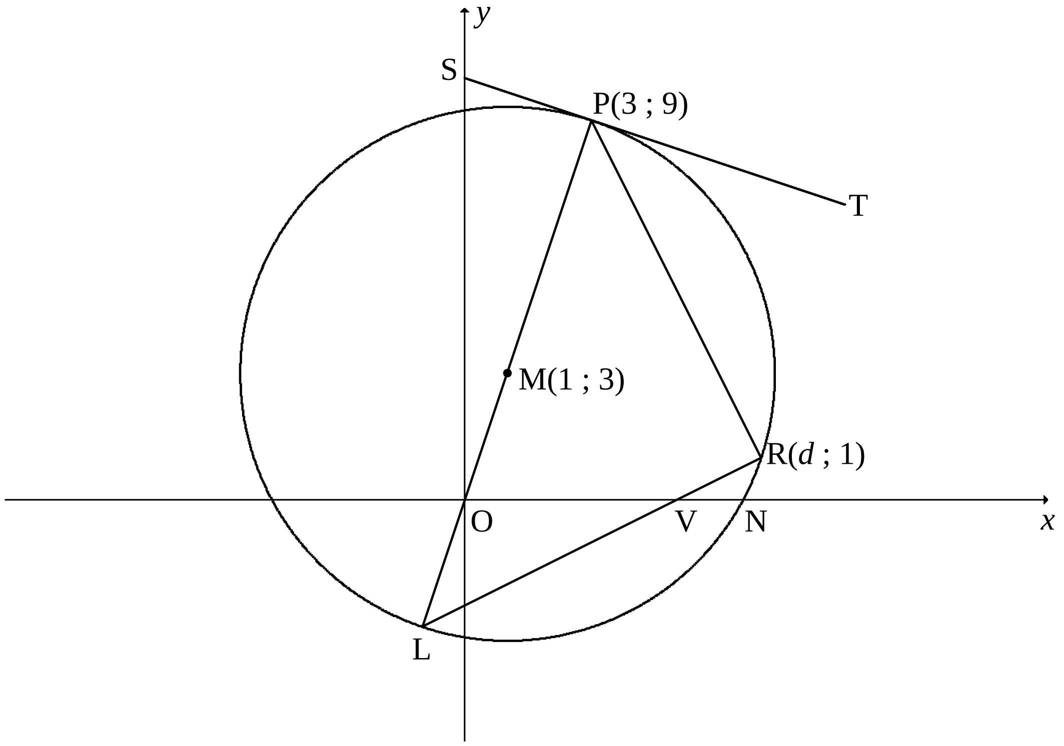


3.1	$m_{DC} = \frac{-9-0}{3-(-9)}$ **OR/*OF*** $m_{DC} = \frac{0-(-9)}{-9-3}$ $m_{DC} = -\frac{3}{4}$ $m_{DC} = -\frac{3}{4}$	✓ correct substitution of $D(3;-9)$ & $C(-9;0)$ into gradient formula ✓ answer (2)
3.2	Equation of DC: $0 = -\frac{3}{4}(-9)+c$ **OR/*OF*** $y-0=-\frac{3}{4}\left(x-(-9)\right)$ $c=\frac{-27}{4}$ or $-6\frac{3}{4}$ $y=-\frac{3}{4}(x+9)$ $y=-\frac{3}{4}x-\frac{27}{4}$ $y=-\frac{3}{4}x-\frac{27}{4}$	✓ correct substitution of $C(-9;0)$ or $D(3;-9)$ into equation of line ✓ answer (2)
3.3	$k=-\frac{3}{4}(-1)-\frac{27}{4}$ **OR/*OF*** $\frac{k-(-9)}{-1-3}=\frac{-3}{4}$ **OR/*OF*** $\frac{k-0}{-1-(-9)}=\frac{-3}{4}$ $k=\frac{3}{4}-\frac{27}{4}$ **OR/*OF*** $k+9=3$ **OR/*OF*** $k=-\frac{3}{4}(8)$ $k=-6$ $k=-6$ $k=-6$	✓ substitution of $B(-1;k)$ (1)
3.4	$DC=\sqrt{(3+9)^2+(-9-0)^2}$ DC = 15 units	✓ correct substitution of $D(3;-9)$ & $C(-9;0)$ into distance formula ✓ answer (2)

3.5	$DB=\sqrt{(3-(-1))^2+(-9-(-6))^2}$ $DB = 5$ $\therefore \frac{DB}{DC}=\frac{5}{15}=\frac{1}{3}$	✓ DB = 5 ✓ answer (2)
3.6	$\frac{DM}{DA}=\frac{DB}{DC}=\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{\text{Area }\Delta MBD}{\text{Area }\Delta ACD}=\frac{\frac{1}{2}(DM)(DB)(\sin\hat{D})}{\frac{1}{2}(DA)(DC)(\sin\hat{D})}$ $=\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}$ $=\frac{1}{9}$	✓ $\frac{DM}{DA}=\frac{DB}{DC}$ ✓ correct use of area rule ✓ subst. for $\frac{BD}{DC}$ and $\frac{DM}{DA}$ into correct formula ✓ answer (4)
3.7	$y = -4x + c$ $m_{AD}=-4$ $-9=-4(3)+c$ **OR/*OF*** $\frac{y+9}{x-3}=-4$ $c = 3$ $y+9=-4x+12$ $y=-4x+3$ $y=-4x+3$ $(x-3)^2+(y+9)^2=612$ $(x-3)^2+(-4x+3+9)^2=(\sqrt{612})^2$ $(x-3)^2+(-4x+12)^2=612$ $x^2-6x+9+16x^2-96x+144=612$ $17x^2-102x-459=0$ $x^2-6x-27=0$ $(x-9)(x+3)=0$ $x=9$ or $x=-3$ N/A $y = -4(-3) + 3$ $y = 15$ $A(-3;15)$	✓ correct substitution of $m_{AD}=-4$ and D(3 ; –9) ✓ $(x-3)^2+(y+9)^2=612$ ✓ substitution of equation AD into distance formula ✓ standard form ✓ x values with rejection ✓ y coordinate (6)

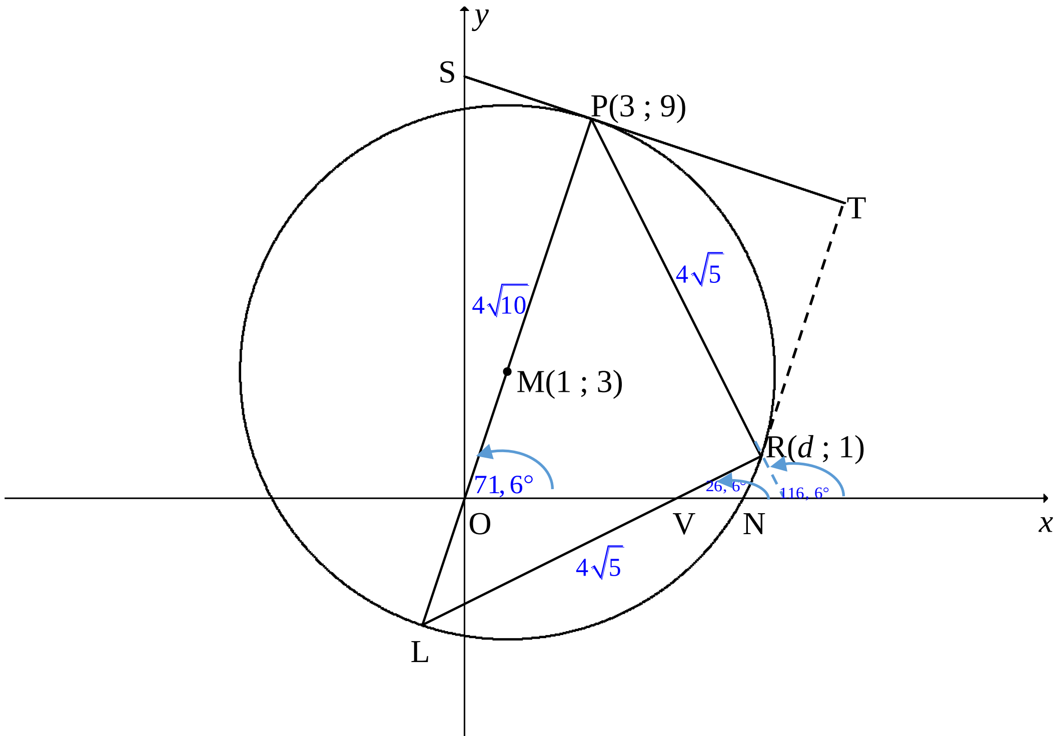
	OR/*OF* $-9=-4(3)+c$ $c=3$ $y=-4x+3$ N(0 ; 3) ND $=\sqrt{(3-0)^2+(-9-3)^2}$ $=3\sqrt{17}$ AD $=6\sqrt{17}$ $\text{ND}=\frac{1}{2}\text{AD}$ N is the midpoint of AD A(–3 ; 15)	**OR/*OF*** ✓ correct substitution of $m_{\text{AD}}=-4$ and D(3 ; –9) ✓ N(0 ; 3) ✓ substitution into distance formula to calculate ND ✓ $\text{ND}=\frac{1}{2}\text{AD}$ ✓ x – value ✓ y – value (6)
		[19]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 4



4.1	L(–1 ; –3)	✓ $x = -1$ ✓ $y = -3$ (2)
4.2	$m_{MP} = \frac{9-3}{3-1}$ $m_{MP} = 3$ $m_{ST} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $9 = -\frac{1}{3}(3) + c$ $c = 10$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 10$ **OR/*OF*** $y - 9 = -\frac{1}{3}(x-3)$ $y - 9 = -\frac{1}{3}x + 1$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 10$	✓ $m_{MP} = 3$ ✓ $m_{ST} = -\frac{1}{m_{MP}}$ ✓ substitution of m_{ST} & P(3; 9) into equation of a line ✓ equation of tangent ST (4)
4.3	$(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = r^2$ $(3-1)^2 + (9-3)^2 = r^2$ $r^2 = 40$ $(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 40$ $x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 40$ $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y - 30 = 0$	✓ $(3-1)^2 + (9-3)^2 = r^2$ ✓ value of r^2 ✓ LHS of equation of circle ✓ expanding LHS (4)

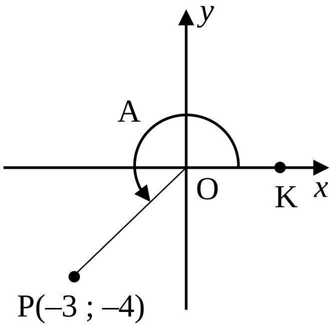
4.4	$d^2+(1)^2-2d-6(1)-30=0$ $d^2-2d-35=0$ $(d-7)(d+5)=0$ $d=7$ or $d=-5$ $\therefore d=7$	✓ $d^2+(1)^2-2d-6(1)-30=0$ ✓ standard form (2)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$(x-1)^2+(y-3)^2=40$ $(d-1)^2+(1-3)^2=40$ $(d-1)^2=36$ $d-1=6$ or $d-1=-6$ $d=7$ or $d=-5$ $\therefore d=7$	✓ $(d-1)^2+(1-3)^2=40$ ✓ standard form (2)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$\text{P}\hat{\text{R}}\text{L}=90°$ ($\angle$ in semi-circle) $\frac{9-1}{3-d}\times\frac{1-(-3)}{d-(-1)}=-1$ $d^2-2d-35=0$ $(d-7)(d+5)=0$ $d=7$ or $d=-5$ $\therefore d=7$	✓ $m_{PR}\times m_{RL}=-1$ ✓ standard form (2)

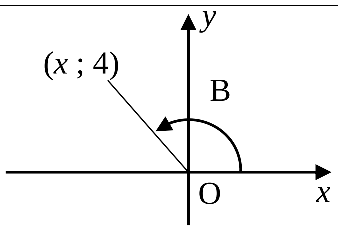


4.5	$m_{PO} = 3$ $\therefore \tan P\hat{O}V = 3$ $P\hat{O}V = 71,565...°$ $m_{RL} = \dfrac{1-(-3)}{7-(-1)}$ $= \dfrac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \tan R\hat{V}N = \dfrac{1}{2}$ $R\hat{V}N = 26,565...°$ $\hat{L} = 71,565...° - 26.565...°$ [ext. ∠ of Δ / *buite* ∠ *van* Δ] $\hat{L} = 45°$	✓ $\tan P\hat{O}V = m_{PO}$ ✓ $P\hat{O}V$ ✓ m_{RL} using R(7 ; 1) & L ✓ $R\hat{V}N$ ✓ answer (5)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$\hat{R} = 90°$ [∠ in semi-circle /∠ *in 'n halwe sirkel*] $PR^2 = (3-7)^2 + (9-1)^2$ $PR = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$ units $PL^2 = (3-(-1))^2 + (9-(-3))^2$ **OR** $RL^2 = (7+1)^2 + (1+3)^2$ $PL = \sqrt{160} = 4\sqrt{10}$ $RL = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$ $\sin\hat{L} = \dfrac{4\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{10}}$ **OR** $\cos\hat{L} = \dfrac{4\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{10}}$ **OR** $\tan\hat{L} = \dfrac{4\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{5}}$ $\hat{L} = 45°$	✓ $\hat{R} = 90°$ ✓ $PR = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$ ✓ length of PL **OR** RL ✓ trig ratio of $\hat{L}$ ✓ answer (5)

	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$PL=\sqrt{(3+1)^2+(9+3)^2}=\sqrt{160}=4\sqrt{10}$	✓ length of PL
	$PR=\sqrt{(7-3)^2+(1-9)^2}=\sqrt{80}=4\sqrt{5}$	✓ $PR=\sqrt{80}=4\sqrt{5}$
	$LR=\sqrt{(7+1)^2+(1+3)^2}=\sqrt{80}=4\sqrt{5}$	✓ length of LR
	$\cos L=\dfrac{80+160-80}{2\sqrt{80}\times\sqrt{160}}$	✓ substitution into the cos rule
	$\cos L=\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
	$\hat{L}=45^\circ$	✓ answer (5)
4.6	$m_{RM}=\dfrac{1-3}{7-1}$ $=-\dfrac{1}{3}$	✓ m_{RM}
	$m_{RT}=3$ (tan ⊥ rad)	✓ m_{RT}
	$m_{PT}=-\dfrac{1}{3}$	
	$m_{RT}\times m_{PT}=-1$ $PT\perp RT$	✓ $m_{RT}\times m_{PT}=-1$ (3)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$m_{MR}=\dfrac{3-1}{1-7}$ $=-\dfrac{1}{3}$	
	$m_{PT}=-\dfrac{1}{3}$ [proved in Q4.2]	
	$m_{PT}=m_{MR}$ $\therefore PT \parallel MR$	✓ $PT \parallel MR$
	$M\hat{R}T=90^\circ$ [radius ⊥ tangent / *raaklyn* ⊥ *radius*]	✓ $M\hat{R}T=90^\circ$
	$P\hat{T}R=90^\circ$ [co-int ∠s; PT ∥ MR/*ooreenkomst. ∠e*; PT ∥ MR] $PT\perp RT$	✓ $P\hat{T}R=90^\circ$ (3)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$T\hat{P}R=\hat{L}=45^\circ$ [tan-chord theorem/ ∠ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ $T\hat{P}R=\hat{L}$
	$TP=TR$ [tans from common pt]	
	$\therefore T\hat{P}R=T\hat{R}P=45^\circ$ [∠s opp equal sides/ *∠e teenoor gelyke sye*]	✓ $T\hat{P}R=T\hat{R}P$
	$\therefore P\hat{T}R=90^\circ$ [sum of ∠s in Δ / *binne ∠e van* Δ] $PT\perp RT$	✓ $P\hat{T}R=90^\circ$ (3)
		[20]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 5



5.1.1	$r = 5$ $\cos A = -\frac{3}{5}$	✓ $r = 5$ ✓ answer (2)
5.1.2	$\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$ $= 2\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - 1$ $= -\frac{7}{25}$ **OR/*OF*** $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$ $= \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2$ $= -\frac{7}{25}$ **OR/*OF*** $\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$ $= 1 - 2\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2$ $= -\frac{7}{25}$	✓ substitution of $\cos A$ into double angle formula ✓ answer (2) ✓ substitution of $\cos A$ & $\sin A$ into double angle formula ✓ answer (2) ✓ substitution of $\sin A$ into double angle formula ✓ answer (2)
5.1.3	 $x = -3$ $\sin(A - B) = \sin A\cos B - \cos A\sin B$ $= \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$ $= \frac{12}{25} + \frac{12}{25}$ $= \frac{24}{25}$	✓ $x = -3$ ✓✓ substitution into the compound angle formula ✓ answer (4)

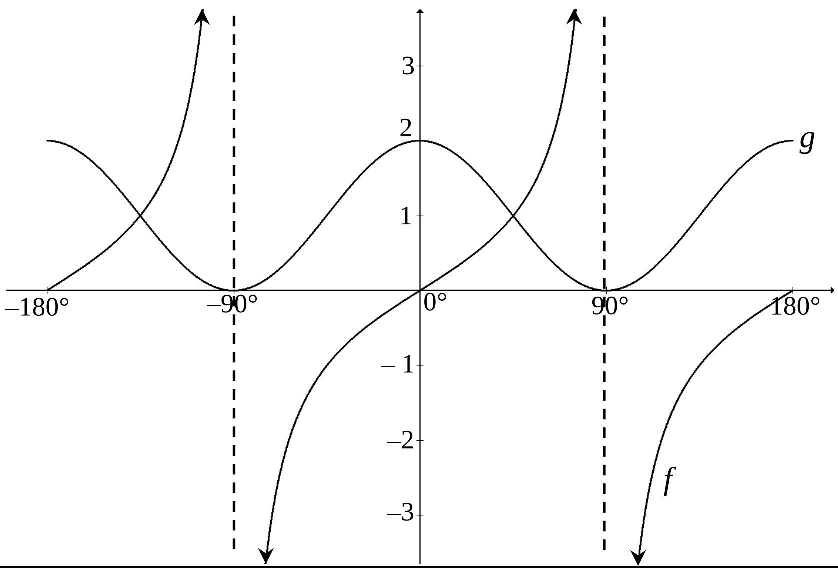
5.2	$\dfrac{\cos\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)}{2}$ $=\dfrac{2\cos\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)}{2.2}$ $=\dfrac{\sin(\alpha-90°)}{4}$ $=\dfrac{-\cos\alpha}{4}$ $=\dfrac{-p}{4}$ **OR/*OF*** $=-\dfrac{1}{4}p$	✓ multiply by $\dfrac{2}{2}$ ✓ double angle ✓ co function ✓ answer (4)
	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$\dfrac{\cos\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-45°\right)}{2}$ $=\dfrac{\left[\cos\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\cos 45°+\sin\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\sin 45°\right]\left[\sin\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\cos 45°-\cos\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\sin 45°\right]}{2}$ $=\dfrac{\left[\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\dfrac{\alpha}{2}+\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\right]\left[\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\right]}{2}$ $=\dfrac{\dfrac{1}{2}\sin^2\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-\dfrac{1}{2}\cos^2\dfrac{\alpha}{2}}{2}$ $=\dfrac{-\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\cos^2\dfrac{\alpha}{2}-\sin^2\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{2}$ $=-\dfrac{\cos 2\left(\dfrac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{4}$ $=-\dfrac{\cos\alpha}{4}$ $=-\dfrac{1}{4}p$	✓ expansion ✓ special angles ✓ double angle ✓ answer (4)
		[12]

QUESTION/VRAAG 6

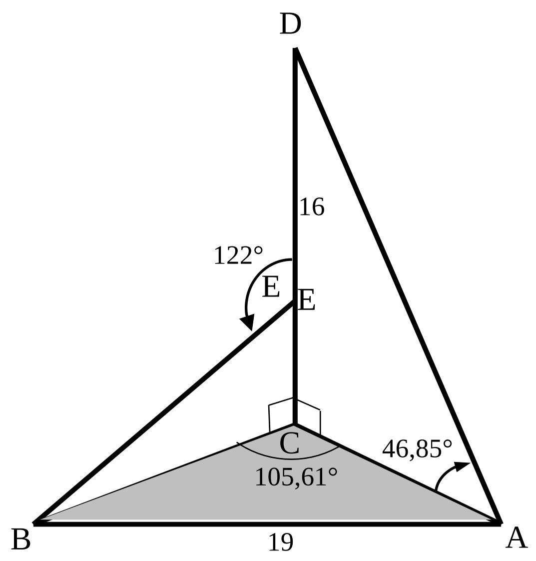
6.1.1	$\cos(x+y)=\cos(x-(-y))$ $=\cos x\cos(-y)+\sin x\sin(-y)$ $=\cos x\cos y-\sin x\sin y$	✓ $(x+y)=(x-(-y))$ ✓ correct expansion (2)
6.1.2	LHS $=\dfrac{\cos(90°-x)\cos y+\sin(-y)\cos(180°+x)}{\cos x\cos(360°+y)+\sin(360°-x)\sin y}$ $=\dfrac{(\sin x)\cos y+(-\sin y)(-\cos x)}{\cos x(\cos y)+(-\sin x)\sin y}$ $=\dfrac{\sin x\cos y+\cos x\sin y}{\cos x\cos y-\sin x\sin y}$ $=\dfrac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$ $=\tan(x+y)$ = RHS	✓ $\cos(90°-x)=\sin x$ ✓ $\sin(-y)=-\sin y$ ✓ $\cos(180°+x)=-\cos x$ ✓ $\cos(360°+y)=\cos y$ ✓ $\sin(360°-x)=-\sin x$ ✓ compound angle formulae (6)
6.2	$\sqrt{6\sin^2 x-11\cos(90°+x)+7}=2$ $6\sin^2 x-11\cos(90°+x)+7=4$ $6\sin^2 x-11(-\sin x)+7=4$ $6\sin^2 x+11\sin x+3=0$ $(3\sin x+1)(2\sin x+3)=0$ $\sin x=-\dfrac{1}{3}$ **OR/*OF*** $\sin x=-\dfrac{3}{2}$ ref$\angle=19{,}47°$ no solution $x=199{,}47°$ or $x=340{,}53°$	✓squaring both sides ✓ $\cos(90°+x)=-\sin x$ ✓ factors ✓ both equations ✓✓ answers (6)
6.3.1	$g(x)=\dfrac{4-8\sin^2 x}{3}$ $=\dfrac{4(1-2\sin^2 x)}{3}$ $=\dfrac{4\cos 2x}{3}$ Maximum value of cos 2*x* is 1 $\therefore$ maximum value of $g(x)=\dfrac{4}{3}$	✓ factors ✓ $\dfrac{4\cos 2x}{3}$ ✓ answer (3)

	OR/*OF* $4-8\sin^2 x$ is a maximum when $\sin^2 x$ is a minimum Minimum value of $\sin^2 x$ is 0 $\therefore$ max. value of $g(x)=\dfrac{4-8(0)}{3}$ $g(x)=\dfrac{4}{3}$	**OR/*OF*** ✓ min of $\sin^2 x = 0$ ✓ $g(x)=\dfrac{4-8(0)}{3}$ ✓ answer (3)
	OR/*OF* $\sin x=\dfrac{-(0)}{2\left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)}$ $\sin x = 0$ $\therefore$ max. value of $g(x)=\dfrac{4-8(0)}{3}$ $g(x)=\dfrac{4}{3}$	**OR/*OF*** ✓ $\sin x=\dfrac{-(0)}{2\left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)}$ ✓ $\sin x = 0$ ✓ answer (3)
6.3.2	$x = 180°$	✓ 180° (1)
		[18]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 7

7.1	$x = 90°$	✓ $x = 90°$ (1)
7.2	$x = -180°$ or $x \in (-90°\ ;\ 0°]$ **OR/*OF*** $x = -180°$ or $-90° < x \leq 0°$	✓✓ answer (2) ✓✓ answer (2)
7.3.1	$180°$	✓ answer (1)
7.3.2	 	✓ turning points on x-axis: $x = -90°\ ;\ 90°$ ✓ shape ✓ turning point on y-axis at $(0\ ;\ 2)$ (3)
7.4	$2\cos^3 x - \sin x = 0$ $2\cos^3 x = \sin x$ $2\cos^2 x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $2\cos^2 x = \tan x$ $2\cos^2 x - 1 = \tan x - 1$ $\cos 2x + 1 = \tan x$ $x = 45° + k.180°;\ k \in Z$ **OR/*OF*** $2\cos^3 x - \sin x = 0$ $\cos x\left(2\cos^2 x - \tan x\right) = 0$ $\cos x = 0$ or $2\cos^2 x = \tan x$ not valid $2\cos^2 x - 1 + 1 = \tan x$ $\cos 2x + 1 = \tan x$ $x = 45° + k.180°;\ k \in Z$	✓ $2\cos^2 x = \tan x$ ✓ $2\cos^2 x - 1 = \tan x - 1$ ✓ $\cos 2x + 1 = \tan x$ ✓ answer (4) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $2\cos^2 x = \tan x$ ✓ $2\cos^2 x - 1 + 1 = \tan x$ ✓ $\cos 2x + 1 = \tan x$ ✓ answer (4)
		[11]

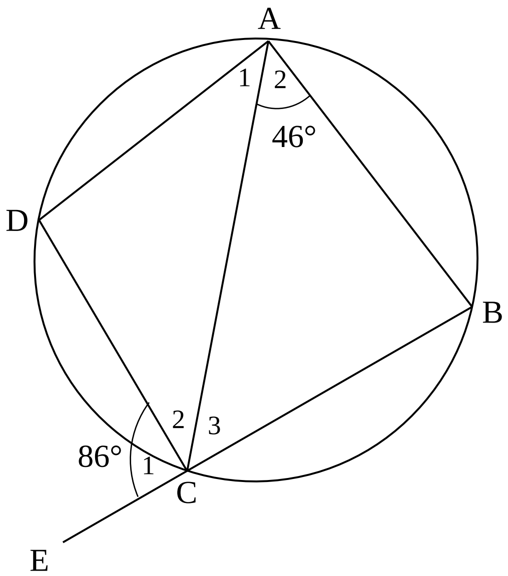
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 8



8.1	$\tan D\hat{A}C = \dfrac{DC}{AC}$ $AC = \dfrac{16}{\tan\ 46{,}85°}$ $AC = 15\ \text{m}$	✓ correct subs into trig ratio ✓ answer (2)
8.2	$(AB)^2 = (BC)^2 + (AC)^2 - 2(BC)(AC)\cos B\hat{C}A$ $(19)^2 = x^2 + (15)^2 - 2x(15)\cos 105{,}61°$ $x^2 + 8{,}07x - 136 = 0$ $x = \dfrac{-8{,}07 \pm \sqrt{(8{,}07)^2 - 4(1)(-136)}}{2(1)}$ $x = 8{,}30\ \text{m}$ or $x \neq -16{,}38\ \text{m}$ $B\hat{E}C = 58°$ **OR/*OF*** $E\hat{B}C = 32°$ $\tan B\hat{E}C = \dfrac{BC}{EC}$ $\tan E\hat{B}C = \dfrac{EC}{BC}$ $EC = \dfrac{8{,}3}{\tan 58°}$ $EC = 8{,}3\tan 32°$ $EC = 5{,}19\ \text{m}$ $EC = 5{,}19\ \text{m}$ $DE = 10{,}81\ \text{m}$ $DE = 10{,}81\ \text{m}$	✓ correct subst. into cosine rule ✓ quadratic equation in std form ✓ correct subst. into quadratic formula ✓ length of BC ✓ size of $B\hat{E}C$ **OR/*OF*** $E\hat{B}C$ ✓ length of EC ✓ answer (7)

	OR/*OF*	**OR/*OF***
	$\frac{\sin 105{,}61^\circ}{19}=\frac{\sin C\hat{B}A}{15}$	✓ correct subst. into sine rule
	$C\hat{B}A = 49{,}5^\circ$	
	$B\hat{A}C = 24{,}89^\circ$	✓ $B\hat{A}C$
	$\frac{BC}{\sin 24{,}89^\circ}=\frac{19}{\sin 105{,}61^\circ}$	✓ correct subst. into sine formula
	BC = 8,3 m	✓ length of BC
	$B\hat{E}C = 58^\circ$ **OR/*OF*** $E\hat{B}C = 32^\circ$	✓ size of $B\hat{E}C$ **OR/*OF*** $E\hat{B}C$
	$\tan B\hat{E}C=\frac{BC}{EC}$ / $\tan E\hat{B}C=\frac{EC}{BC}$	
	$EC=\frac{8{,}3}{\tan 58^\circ}$ / $EC = 8{,}3\tan 32^\circ$	
	$EC = 5{,}19$ m / $EC = 5{,}19$ m	✓ length of EC
	$DE = 10{,}81$ m / $DE = 10{,}81$ m	✓ answer (7)
		[9]

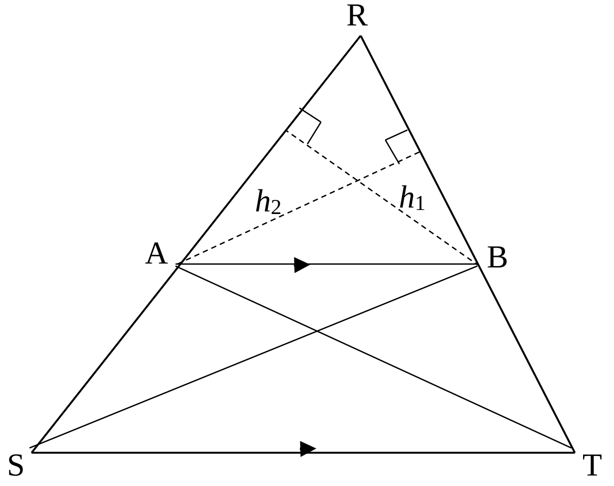
QUESTION/VRAAG 9



9.1	$\hat{A}_1 = 40°$ [ext. ∠ of a cyclic quad / *buite ∠ van kvh*]	✓ S ✓ R (2)
9.2	$\hat{B} = 80°$ $\left[\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{B}\right]$ $\hat{D} = 100°$ [opp ∠s of cyclic quad / *teenoorst. ∠e van kvh*] $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = 40°$ [sum of ∠s in Δ / *binne ∠e van* Δ] $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 40°$ ∴ AD = DC [sides opp = ∠s / *sye teenoor gelyke* ∠] **OR/*OF*** $\hat{B} = 80°$ $\left[\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{B}\right]$ $A\hat{C}E = \hat{A}_2 + \hat{B}$ [ext ∠ of Δ / *buite ∠ van* Δ] $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = 40°$ $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 40°$ ∴ AD = DC [sides opp = ∠s / *sye teenoor gelyke* ∠] **OR/*OF*** $\hat{B} = 80°$ $\left[\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{B}\right]$ $\therefore \hat{C}_3 = 180° - 46° - 80°$ [sum of ∠s in Δ / *binne ∠e van* Δ] $\therefore \hat{C}_3 = 54°$ $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = 180° - 86° - 54°$ [∠s on a str. line / *∠e op 'n reguitlyn*] $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = 40°$ $\therefore \hat{C}_2 = \hat{A}_1 = 40°$ ∴ AD = DC [sides opp = ∠s / *sye teenoor gelyke* ∠]	✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ R (4) ✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ R (4) ✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ R (4)
		[6]

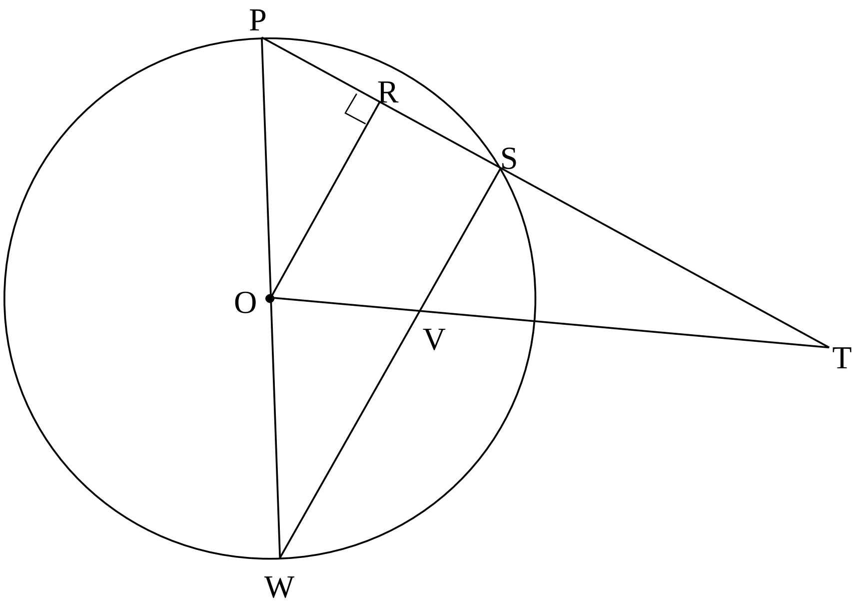
QUESTION/VRAAG 10

10.1



10.1	Construction: Join SB and TA and draw h_1 from B $\perp$ AR and h_2 from A $\perp$ RB *Konstruksie: Verbind SB en TA en trek h_1 vanaf B $\perp$ AR en h_2 vanaf A $\perp$ RB* Proof/*Bewys*: $\frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ASB}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{RA} \times h_1}{\frac{1}{2}\text{AS} \times h_1} = \frac{\text{RA}}{\text{AS}}$ $\frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ABT}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{RB} \times h_2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{BT} \times h_2} = \frac{\text{RB}}{\text{BT}}$ area ΔRAB = area ΔRAB [common/*gemeenskaplik*] But area ΔASB = area ΔABT [same base & height; AB || ST/ *dies. basis & hoogte; AB ||ST*] $\therefore \frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ASB}} = \frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ABT}}$ $\therefore \frac{\text{RA}}{\text{AS}} = \frac{\text{RB}}{\text{BT}}$	✓ construction ✓ $\frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ASB}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{RA} \times h_1}{\frac{1}{2}\text{AS} \times h_1}$ ✓ $\frac{\text{RA}}{\text{AS}}$ ✓ $\frac{\text{area } \Delta\text{RAB}}{\text{area } \Delta\text{ABT}} = \frac{\text{RB}}{\text{BT}}$ ✓ S ✓ R (6)

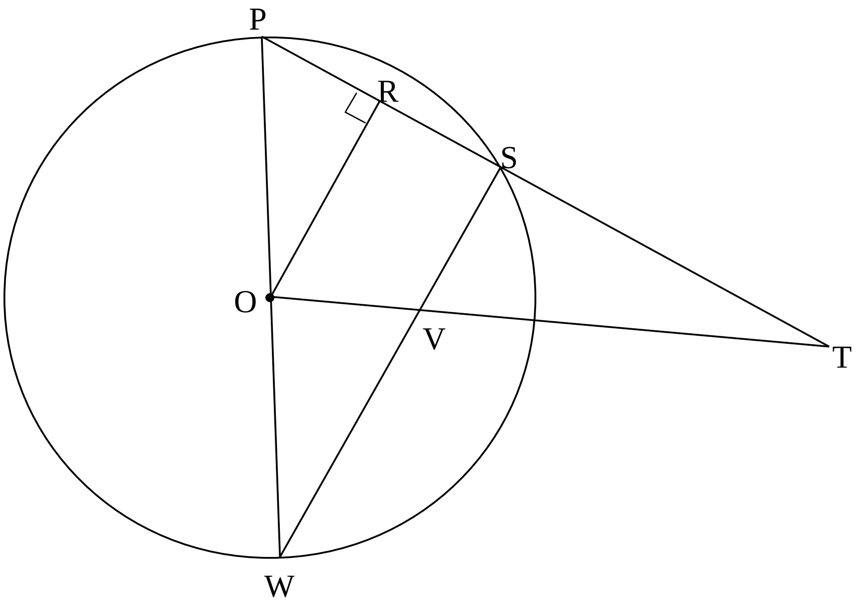
10.2



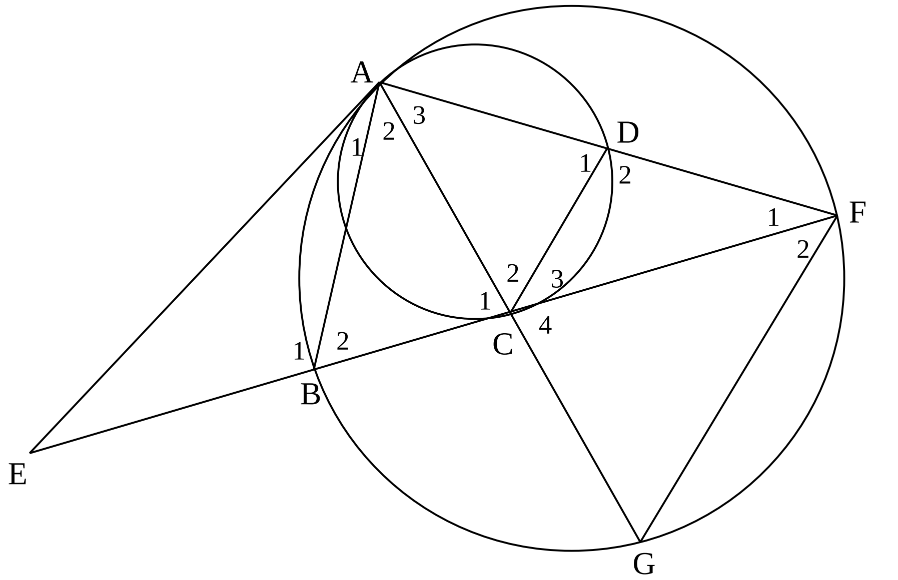
10.2.1	PR = RS PO = OW $\therefore$ OR = $\frac{1}{2}$WS $\therefore$ OR : WS = 1 : 2 **OR/*OF*** $P\hat{S}W = 90°$ $P\hat{R}O = 90°$ $\therefore P\hat{R}O = P\hat{S}W$ $\therefore$ RO || SW $\frac{PO}{OW} = \frac{PR}{RS}$ PO = OW $\therefore$ PR = RS $\therefore$ OR : WS = 1 : 2	[line from centre ⊥ to chord/ *lyn vanuit midpt. sirkel ⊥ op koord*] [radii / *radiusse*] [midpt theorem/*midpt. stelling*] [∠ in semi circle/*∠ in halwe sirkel*] [given] [corresp ∠s = / *ooreenk. ∠e =*] **OR/*OF*** [co-int. ∠s suppl / *ko-binne ∠e suppl*] [prop theorem; RO || SW/ *lyn || een sy van Δ*] [radii / *radiusse*] [midpt theorem/ *midpt. stelling*]	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R (5) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ R ✓ R (5)

	OR/*OF*		
	ΔPRO and ΔPSW		
	$P\hat{S}W = 90°$	[$\angle$ in semi circle/$\angle$ *in halwe sirkel*]	
	$P\hat{R}O = 90°$	[given]	
	$\therefore P\hat{R}O = P\hat{S}W$		
	$\hat{P}$ is common		
	$P\hat{O}R = P\hat{W}S$	[sum of $\angle$s in Δ/ *som van* $\angle$*e in* Δ]	✓ S ✓ R
	$\therefore \Delta PRO \mid\mid\mid \Delta PSW$	[$\angle\angle\angle$]	✓ S
	$\therefore \frac{PO}{PW} = \frac{RO}{SW}$	[||| Δs / ||| Δ*e*]	✓ S
	but PW = 2 PO	[diameter = 2 radius/*middellyn = 2 radius*]	✓ S
	$\therefore \frac{RO}{SW} = \frac{PO}{2PO}$		
	$= \frac{1}{2}$		
	$\therefore$ OR : WS = 1 : 2		(5)
10.2.2	$\frac{OV}{VT} = \frac{RS}{ST} = \frac{1}{3}$	[prop theorem; RO || SW/ *lyn || een sy van* Δ]	✓ S /R
	$\frac{RS}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$		
	RS = 5 units		✓ S
	PR = RS = 5 units	[line from centre $\perp$ to chord / *lyn vanuit midpt. sirkel* $\perp$ *op koord*]	✓ S
	$\therefore$ PT = 25 units		✓ answer
			(4)
			[15]

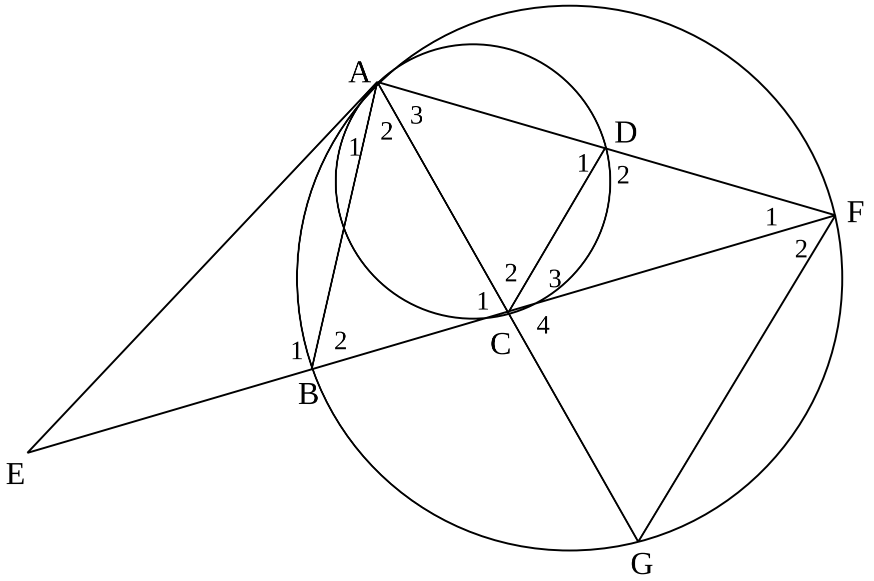
10.2



QUESTION/*VRAAG* 11



11.1	$\hat{D}_1 = E\hat{A}G = x$ [tan-chord theorem/ $\angle$ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$\hat{C}_1 = \hat{D}_1 = x$ [tan-chord theorem/ $\angle$ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$\hat{C}_4 = \hat{C}_1 = x$ [vert opp $\angle$s = / *regoorst.* $\angle$*e*]	✓ S/R
	$A\hat{F}G = E\hat{A}G = x$ [tan-chord theorem/ $\angle$ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S (6)
	OR/*OF*	
	EA = EC [tans from common pt/ *raaklyne vanuit dies. punt*]	✓ S/R
	$\hat{C}_1 = E\hat{A}G = x$ [$\angle$s opp equal sides/ $\angle$*e teenoor gelyke sye*]	✓ S
	$\hat{C}_4 = \hat{C}_1 = x$ [vert opp $\angle$s = / *regoorst.* $\angle$*e*]	✓ S/R
	$\hat{D}_1 = E\hat{A}G = x$ [tan-chord theorem/ $\angle$ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S ✓ R
	$A\hat{F}G = E\hat{A}G = x$ [tan-chord theorem $\angle$ *tussen raaklyn en koord*]	✓ S (6)



11.2	$\hat{D}_1 = A\hat{F}G = x$ $\therefore$ DC || FG [corresp $\angle$s = / *ooreenk* $\angle e$ =] $\frac{AG}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AD}$ [prop theorem; DC || FG / *lyn* || *een sy van* Δ] $\therefore$ AG.AD = AC.AF **OR/OF** In ΔACD and ΔAGF $\hat{A}_3$ is common $A\hat{F}G = \hat{D}_1 = x$ [proved in 11.1 / *reeds bewys*] $\hat{C}_2 = A\hat{G}F = x$ [sum $\angle$ Δs/*binne* $\angle e$ Δ] ΔACD ||| ΔAGF [$\angle\angle\angle$] $\frac{AC}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AF}$ [||| Δs $\therefore$ sides in proportion / ||| Δe $\therefore$ *sye in dieselfde verhouding*] $\therefore$ AG.AD = AC.AF	✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S ✓ R (4) ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S/R ✓ S (4)
11.3	In Δ AGF and ΔABC $\hat{G} = \hat{B}_2$ [$\angle$s in the same seg / $\angle e$ *in dies. segment*] $A\hat{F}G = \hat{C}_1 = x$ [proved in 11.1 / *reeds bewys*] $\hat{A}_3 = \hat{A}_2$ [sum of $\angle$s in Δ/*binne* $\angle e$ *van* Δ] Δ AGF ||| ΔABC [$\angle\angle\angle$]	✓ S ✓ R ✓ S ✓ S **OR/*OF*** R (4)

11.4	$\frac{GF}{BC}=\frac{AF}{AC}$ [$\Delta AGF \parallel\mid \Delta ABC$] $\therefore GF=\frac{BC.AF}{AC}$ $\Delta ACD \parallel\mid \Delta FGC$ [$\angle\angle\angle$] $\therefore \frac{AC}{GF}=\frac{AD}{FC}$ $\therefore AC=\frac{AD.FG}{FC}$ $\therefore GF=BC.AF\div\frac{AD.FG}{FC}$ $GF=BC.AF\times\frac{FC}{AD.FG}$ $\therefore GF^2=\frac{BC.FC.AF}{AD}$ **OR/*OF*** $\Delta AGF \parallel\mid \Delta ABC$ [$\angle\angle\angle$] $\frac{GF}{BC}=\frac{AF}{AC}$ $GF=\frac{AF.BC}{AC}$ $\Delta ACD \parallel\mid \Delta AGF$ [$\angle\angle\angle$] $\frac{AD}{AF}=\frac{CD}{GF}$ $GF=\frac{AF.CD}{AD}$ $GF\times GF=\frac{AF.BC}{AC}.\frac{AF.CD}{AD}$ $\Delta FCD \parallel\mid \Delta FAC$ [$\angle\angle\angle$] $\frac{FC}{FA}=\frac{CD}{AC}$ from $\parallel\mid \Delta$\`s $FC=\frac{CD.AF}{AC}$ $GF^2=\frac{AF.FC.BC}{AD}$	✓ S / R ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (6) **OR/*OF*** ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S ✓ S (6)
		[20]

TOTAL/*TOTAAL*: 150