



Education and Sport Development

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NORTH WEST PROVINCE

GRADE 10

MATHEMATICS PAPER 1

MID YEAR EXAMINATION MEMORANDUM 2018

MARKS: 75

This memorandum consists of 6 pages

QUESTION 1[10]

1.1	$0,4\dot{3}$ and $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{27}}$	$\checkmark 0,4\dot{3}$ $\checkmark \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{27}}$ (2)
1.2	9,87	\checkmark answer (1)
1.3	$0,4\dot{3} = 0,433333333..$ let $x = 0,4\dot{3}$ $\therefore 10x = 4,\dot{3} \quad \text{----- (1)}$ $\therefore 100x = 43,\dot{3} \quad \text{----- (2)}$ equation (2)-(1) $90x = 39$ $\therefore x = \frac{13}{30}$	\checkmark equation 1 \checkmark equation 2 $\checkmark 90x = 39$ \checkmark answer (4)
1.4	$7\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{98}$ $\sqrt{81} < \sqrt{98} < \sqrt{100}$ $9 < \sqrt{98} < 10$ \therefore it lies between integers 9 and 10	$\checkmark 7\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{98}$ $\checkmark \sqrt{81} < \sqrt{98} < \sqrt{100}$ \checkmark answer (3)

QUESTION 2[16]

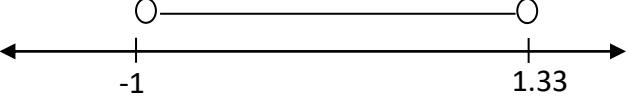
2.1	$ \begin{aligned} &(2a - 3b)(3a^2 + 2ab - 3b^2) \\ &= 2a(3a^2 + 2ab - 3b^2) - 3b(3a^2 + 2ab - 3b^2) \\ &= 6a^3 + 4a^2b - 6ab^2 - 9a^2b - 6ab^2 + 9b^3 \\ &= 6a^3 - 5a^2b - 12ab^2 + 9b^3 \end{aligned} $	$\checkmark 6a^3 + 4a^2b - 6ab^2$ $\checkmark -9a^2b - 6ab^2 + 9b^3$ \checkmark answer (3)
2.2.1	$ \begin{aligned} 3x + 6y - ax - 2ay &= 3(x + 2y) - a(x + 2y) \\ &= (x + 2y)(3 - a) \end{aligned} $	\checkmark common factor \checkmark answer (2)
2.2.2	$3x^2 + 17x - 6 = (3x - 1)(x + 6)$	$\checkmark (3x - 1)$ $\checkmark (x + 6)$ (2)

2.3.1	$\begin{aligned} \frac{2^{3n+2} \cdot 8^{n-3}}{4^{3n-2}} &= \frac{2^{3n} 2^2 \cdot 2^{3(n-3)}}{2^{2(3n-2)}} \\ &= \frac{2^{3n} 2^2 \cdot 2^{3n} 2^{-9}}{2^{6n} 2^{-4}} \\ &= 2^{3n+3n-6n} \cdot 2^{2-9+4} \\ &= 2^0 \cdot 2^{-3} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ simplify numerator ✓ simplify denominator ✓ simplification ✓ 2^{-3} ✓ answer 	(5)
2.3.2	$\begin{aligned} \frac{p^3 + q^3}{6p^2} \times \frac{3p - 3q}{p^2 - q^2} &= \frac{(p+q)(p^2 - pq + q^2)}{6p^2} \times \frac{3(p-q)}{(p+q)(p-q)} \\ &= \frac{p^2 - pq + q^2}{2p^2} \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ factor sum of two cubes ✓ common factor ✓ factor diff. of two squares ✓ answer 	(4)

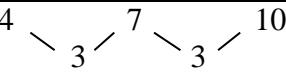
QUESTION 3[22]

3.1.1	$\begin{aligned} 3x - 5 &= 2(3x - 1) \\ 3x - 5 &= 6x - 2 \\ 3x - 6x &= -2 + 5 \\ -3x &= 3 \\ \therefore x &= -1 \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ removing brackets ✓ simplify ✓ answer 	(3)
3.1.2	$\begin{aligned} x(x-2) &= 8 \\ x^2 - 2x &= 8 \\ x^2 - 2x - 8 &= 0 \\ (x-4)(x+2) &= 0 \\ \therefore x = 4 \text{ or } x &= -2 \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ removing brackets ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ both answers 	(4)
3.1.3	$\begin{aligned} 3^{2x+2} &= \frac{1}{27} \\ 3^{2x+2} &= \frac{1}{3^3} \\ 3^{2x+2} &= 3^{-3} \\ \therefore 2x+2 &= -3 \\ 2x &= -5 \\ \therefore x &= -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 3^{-3} ✓ equating exponents ✓ simplification ✓ answer 	(4)



3.2	$-\frac{1}{3} < \frac{x-1}{6} < \frac{1}{18}$ $-2 < x-1 < \frac{1}{3}$ $-2 + 1 < x < \frac{1}{3} + 1$ $-1 < x < \frac{4}{3}$ 	✓ simplification ✓ critical values ✓ notation ✓ graphical representation (4)
3.3.1	let price of fruit yoghurt be x and of plain yoghurt be y $x = y + 4$ $5x + 3y = 84$	✓✓ each equation (2)
3.3.2	let fruit yoghurt be x and plain yoghurt be y $x = y + 4$ $5x + 3y = 84$ substitute $5(y + 4) + 3y = 84$ $5y + 20 + 3y = 84$ $8y = 64$ $\therefore y = 8$ $x = 8 + 4$ $= 12$ \therefore each fruit yoghurt cost R12 and each plain yoghurt cost R8	✓ substitution ✓ removing brackets ✓ simplification ✓ $y = 8$ ✓ $x = 12$ (5)

QUESTION 4[9]

4.1.1	 next term is 13 \therefore the fourth diagram will have 13 blocks	✓ pattern ✓ answer Answer only: full marks (2)
4.1.2	Pattern is linear, $T_n = dn + c$ To solve for c , substitute $n = 1$ and $T_1 = 4$ $4 = 3(1) + c$ $\therefore c = 1$ $\therefore T_n = 3n + 1$	✓ substitution ✓ value of c ✓ answer (3)

4.1.3	$T_n = 3n + 1$ $70 = 3n + 1$ $3n = 69$ $\therefore n = 23$ The 23 rd diagram will have 70 blocks	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
4.2	$88888888 = 987654 \times 9 + 2$	✓ 987654 ✓ +2 (2)

QUESTION 5[12]

5.1.1	C is y -intercept of f , $x = 0$ $\therefore y = -0^2 + 9$ $= 9$ $\therefore C(0;9)$ E is y -intercept of g $\therefore y = 0 - 3 = -3$ $\therefore E(0;-3)$	✓ subst. $x = 0$ ✓ C(0;9) ✓ E(0;-3) (3)
5.1.2	$CE = CO + OE$ $= 9 + 3 = 12$ units	✓ method ✓ answer (2)
5.1.3	A is point of intersection $\therefore f(x) = g(x)$ $-x^2 + 9 = x - 3$ $x^2 + x - 12 = 0$ $(x + 4)(x - 3) = 0$ $x = -4$ or $x = 3$ $\therefore x = -4$ $y = -4 - 3 = -7$ $\therefore A(-4;-7)$	✓ equating ✓ standard form ✓ each coordinate (4)

5.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ shape ✓ increasing function ✓ asymptote below x-axis 	(3)
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QUESTION 6[6]

6.1	$h(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1$ $x\text{-intercept, } y = 0$ $0 = \frac{2}{x} - 1$ $1 = \frac{2}{x}$ $\therefore x = 2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ subst. $y = 0$ ✓ $x = 2$ 	(2)
6.2	$y = -1$	✓ answer	(1)
6.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ x-intercept ✓ asymptotes ✓ shape 	(3)