



Education and Sport Development

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NORTH WEST PROVINCE

GRADE 10

MATHEMATICS PAPER 1

MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2019 MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 75

This memorandum consists of 6 pages

QUESTION 1[9]

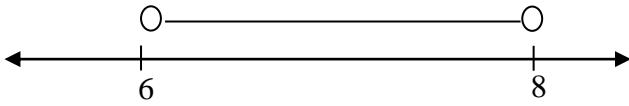
1.1.1	$\begin{aligned} v &= \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 132}{12}} \\ &= \sqrt{22} \end{aligned}$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
1.1.2	irrational	✓ answer (1)
1.1.3	$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{16} < \sqrt{22} < \sqrt{25} \\ 4 < \sqrt{22} < 5 \\ \therefore \text{it lies between integers 4 and 5} \end{aligned}$	✓ $\sqrt{16} < \sqrt{22} < \sqrt{25}$ ✓ answer (2)
1.2	$\begin{aligned} 0,5\dot{2} &= 0,5222222222 \\ \text{let } x &= 0,5\dot{2} \\ \therefore 10x &= 5,\dot{2} \quad \text{----- (1)} \\ \therefore 100x &= 52,\dot{2} \quad \text{----- (2)} \\ \text{equation (2)-(1)} \\ 90x &= 47 \\ \therefore x &= \frac{47}{92} \end{aligned}$	✓ equation 1 ✓ equation 2 ✓ $90x = 47$ ✓ answer (4)

QUESTION 2[18]

2.1.1	$\begin{aligned} a^2 - 2a - ax + 2x &= a(a - 2) - x(a - 2) \\ &= (a - 2)(a - x) \end{aligned}$	✓ $a(a - 2)$ ✓ $-x(a - 2)$ ✓ answer (3)
2.1.2	$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 + 3x + 9} &= \frac{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{x^2 + 3x + 9} \\ &= x - 3 \end{aligned}$	✓ ✓ factors ✓ answer (3)
2.2.1	$\begin{aligned} (2y - 3)(6y^2 + 4y - 8) \\ &= 2y(6y^2 + 4y - 8) - 3(6y^2 + 4y - 8) \\ &= 12y^3 + 8y^2 - 16y - 18y^2 - 12y + 24 \\ &= 12y^3 - 10y^2 - 28y + 24 \end{aligned}$	✓ $12y^3 + 8y^2 - 16y$ ✓ $-18y^2 - 12y + 24$ ✓ answer (3)

2.2.2	$\frac{2^{2n} \times 4^n \times 2}{16^n} = \frac{2^{2n} 2^{2n} \cdot 2}{2^{4n}}$ $= \frac{2^{4n} 2}{2^{4n}}$ $= 2$	✓ changing 4^n to 2^{2n} ✓ changing 16^n to 2^{4n} ✓ answer (3)
2.2.3	$\frac{3x^3 - 7x^2 - 6x}{x^2 - 9} \div \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{3x + 9} = \frac{x(3x^2 - 7x - 6)}{(x-3)(x+3)} \div \frac{x(3x+2)}{3(x+3)}$ $= \frac{x(3x+2)(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} \times \frac{3(x+3)}{x(3x+2)}$ $= 3$	✓ $x(3x^2 - 7x - 6)$ ✓ $(x-3)(x+3)$ ✓ $x(3x+2)$ ✓ $3(x+3)$ ✓ $(3x+2)(x-3)$ ✓ answer (6)

QUESTION 3[17]

3.1.1	$9x = 4 - 5(2x - 3)$ $9x = 4 - 10x + 15$ $9x + 10x = 4 + 15$ $18x = 18$ $\therefore x = 1$	✓ removing brackets ✓ adding like terms ✓ answer (3)
3.1.2	$4^x = \frac{1}{256}$ $2^{2x} = \frac{1}{2^8}$ $2^{2x} = 2^{-8}$ $\therefore 2x = -8$ $\therefore x = -4$	✓ expressing both 4 and 256 as the base of 2 ✓ answer (2)
3.2	$10 < x + 4 < 12$ $10 - 4 < x < 12 - 4$ $6 < x < 8$ 	✓ transposing 4 ✓ critical values ✓ notation ✓ graphical representation (4)

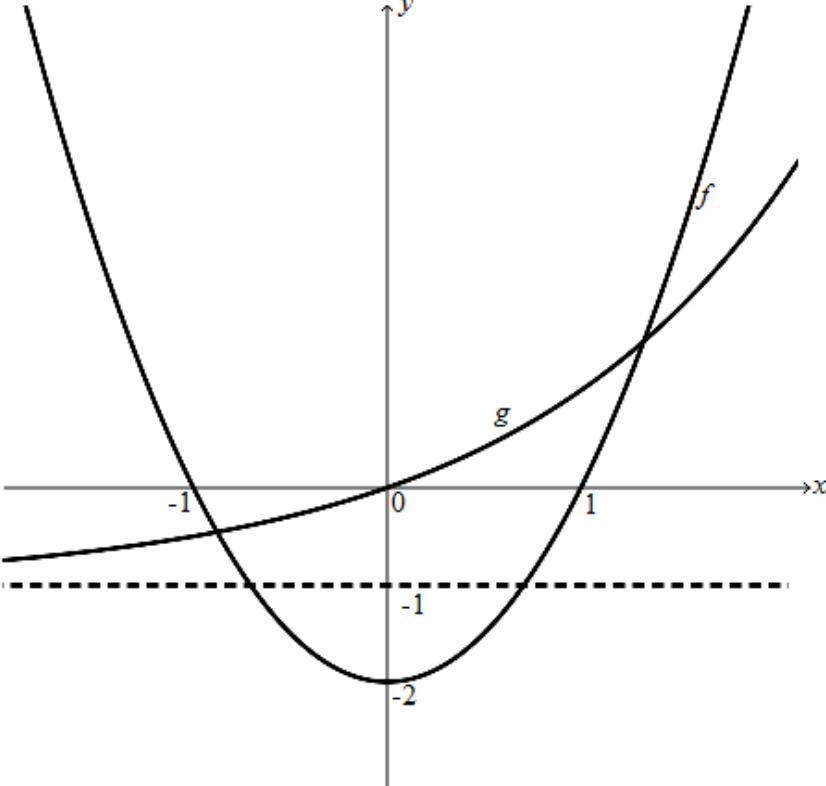


3.3	$A = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$ $A - \pi R^2 = -\pi r^2$ $\frac{A - \pi R^2}{-\pi} = r^2$ $\therefore r = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{A}{\pi}}$	✓ r^2 subj. of formula ✓ r subj. of formula NB: DO NOT PANELISE IF WRITE $\pm \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{A}{\pi}}$ (2)
3.4.1	$x^2 - 9y^2 = 99$ $(x - 3y)(x + 3y) = 99$ $\therefore x + 3y = \frac{99}{x - 3y}$	✓ factors ✓ answer (2)
3.4.2	$x + 3y = \frac{99}{x - 3y}$ $x + 3y = \frac{99}{3}$ $x + 3y = 33 \text{ ----- equation 1}$ $x - 3y = 3 \text{ ----- equation 2}$ $2x = 36$ $\therefore x = 18$ $\therefore 18 + 3y = 33$ $3y = 15$ $\therefore y = 5$	✓ substituting 3 ✓ $2x = 36$ ✓ value of x ✓ value of y (4)

QUESTION 4[10]

4.1.1	-11; -16	✓✓ each term (2)
4.1.2	Pattern is linear, $T_n = dn + c$ To solve for c , substitute $n = 1$ and $T_1 = 4$ $4 = -5(1) + c$ $\therefore c = 9$ $\therefore T_n = -5n + 9$	✓ substitution ✓ value of c ✓ answer (3)
4.1.3	$T_n = -5n + 9$ $T_{27} = -5(27) + 9$ $= -126$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
4.1.3	$T_n = -5n + 9$ $-71 = -5n + 9$ $5n = 80$ $\therefore n = 16$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
4.2	111111X111111	✓ answer (1)

QUESTION 5[10]

5.1	$y = -1$	✓ answer (1)
5.2		<u>Parabola</u> ✓ x – intercepts ✓ Turning point ✓ concave up <u>Exponential</u> ✓ intercepts at (0;0) ✓ asymptote ✓ increasing function (6)
5.3	$y > -1$ OR $y \in (-1; \infty)$	✓ answer (1)
5.4	reflection about the x axis	✓ reflection ✓ x axis (2)

QUESTION 6[11]

6.1	$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{-1 - 4}{3 + 2} \\ &= -1 \\ y &= mx + c \\ 4 &= -1(-2) + c \\ \therefore c &= 2 \\ \therefore y &= -x + 2 \\ \therefore a &= -1 \quad q = 2 \end{aligned}$	✓ formula ✓ substitution ✓ -1 ✓ equation (4)
6.2	$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= p(x) \\ -\frac{2}{x} + 1 &= -x + 2 \\ -\frac{2}{x} &= -x + 1 \\ -2 &= -x^2 + x \\ x^2 - x - 2 &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(x + 1) &= 0 \\ \therefore x = 2 \text{ or } x &= -1 \end{aligned}$	✓ equating ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ both values of x (4)
6.3	$-1 \leq x < 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x \geq 2$	✓ end points ✓ notation for $-1 \leq x < 0$ ✓ $x \geq 2$ (3)