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SENIOR PHASE

GRADE 9

NOVEMBER 2016

MATHEMATICS MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 100

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

NOTE:

- This is marking guideline. In instances where learners have used different mathematically sound strategies to solve the problems, they should be credited.
- Underline errors committed by learners and apply Consistent Accuracy (CA) marking.

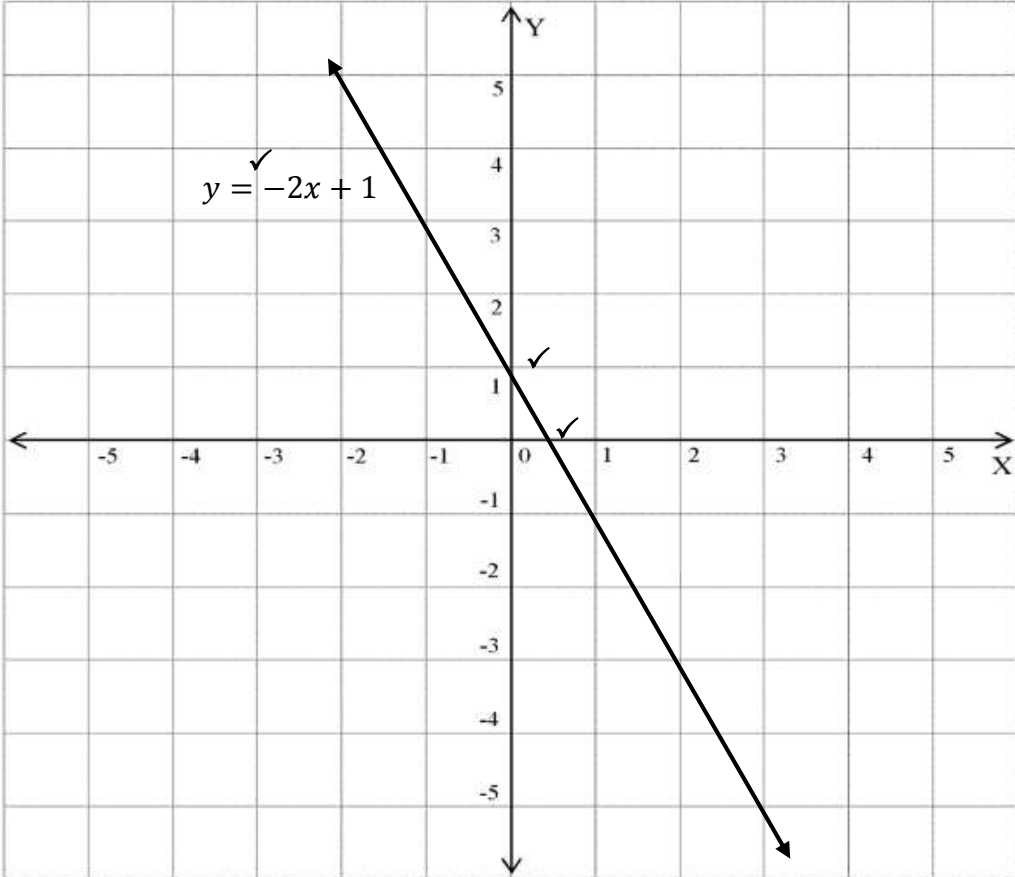
KEY	
M	Method mark
CA	Consistent Accuracy mark
A	Accuracy mark
S	Statement
R	Reason
S/R	Statement and Reason

QUESTION 1 [10 marks]				
Ques.			Mark Allocation	Total
1.1	B	✓	1 mark for each correct answer	(1)
1.2	C	✓		(1)
1.3	A	✓		(1)
1.4	B	✓		(1)
1.5	A	✓		(1)
1.6	D	✓		(1)
1.7	C	✓		(1)
1.8	A	✓		(1)
1.9	C	✓		(1)
1.10	C	✓		(1)
				[10]

QUESTION 2 [26 marks]			
Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation	Total
2.1	$6,74 \times 10^{-7} \checkmark \mathbf{A}$	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
2.2.1	$\sqrt[3]{x^3} + x^0$ $\checkmark \mathbf{A} \checkmark \mathbf{A}$ $x + 1$	$x : 1$ mark $+1 : 1$ mark	(2)
2.2.2	$\sqrt{0,03 x^8 + 0,01 x^8}$ $\sqrt{0,04 x^8} \checkmark \mathbf{A}$ $0,2 x^4 \checkmark \mathbf{A}$	$\sqrt{0,04 x^8} : 1$ mark Answer: 1 mark	(2)
2.2.3	$\frac{(2d^2e)^2}{(4d^{-3}e^{-2})^{-1}}$ $\checkmark \mathbf{M} \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $2^2 d^4 e^2 \times 2^2 d^{-3} e^{-2}$ $16d \checkmark \mathbf{A}$	$2^2 d^4 e^2 : 1$ mark $2^2 d^{-3} e^{-2} : 1$ mark Answer: 1 mark	(3)
2.2.4	$2(x+2)^2 - 2(x+1)(x+2)$ $2(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 2(x^2 + 3x + 2) \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $2x^2 + 8x + 8 - 2x^2 - 6x - 4 \checkmark \mathbf{A}$ $2x + 4 \checkmark \mathbf{CA}$	$x^2 + 4x + 4 : 1$ mark $x^2 + 3x + 2 : 1$ mark $2x^2 + 8x + 8 - 2x^2 - 6x - 4$ $: 1$ mark Answer: 1 mark	(4)
2.3.1	$x^2 + 5x - 24$ $\checkmark \mathbf{A} \checkmark \mathbf{A}$ $(x+8)(x-3)$	$x + 8 : 1$ mark $x - 3 : 1$ mark	(2)
2.3.2	$2(a-b) - b + a$ $2(a-b) + 1(a-b) \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $(2+1)(a-b) \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $3(a-b) \checkmark \mathbf{A}$	$+1(a-b) : 1$ mark $(2+1)(a-b) : 1$ mark Answer : 1 mark	(3)
2.4.1	$4x - 10 = 6$ $4x = 16 \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $x = 4 \checkmark \mathbf{A}$	$4x = 16 : 1$ mark Answer : 1 mark	(2)
2.4.2	$\frac{3x-10}{2} = \frac{2x-5}{3}$ $6 \times \left(\frac{3x-10}{2}\right) = 6 \times \left(\frac{2x-5}{3}\right) \checkmark \mathbf{M}$ $9x - 30 = 4x - 10 \checkmark \mathbf{A}$ $5x = 20$ $x = 4 \checkmark \mathbf{CA}$	$\times \text{LCD} : 6 : 1$ mark $9x - 30 = 4x - 10 : 1$ mark Answer: 1 mark	(3)

2.4.3	$x^2 = 4$ $(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$ ✓ M $x = -2$ or $x = 2$ ✓ A	$(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$: 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(2)
2.4.4	$3x^5 = 96$ $x^5 = 32$ $x^5 = 2^5$ ✓ M $x = 2$ ✓ A	2^5 : 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(2)
			[26]

QUESTION 3 [8 marks]

Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation	Total
3.1.1	16 ✓ A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
3.1.2	✓ A ✓ A $5n + 1$	$5n$: 1 mark $+1$: 1 mark	(2)
3.2.1	$y = x$ ✓ A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
3.2.2	$x = -2$ ✓ A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
 y intercept : $y = +1$ ✓ A x intercept : $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓ A label ✓ A			
			(3)
			[8]

Question 4 [12 marks]			
Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation	Total
4.1	$p.n.i = SI$ ✓M $5\,000 \times n \times 0,12 = 1\,800$ ✓M $n = 3$ ✓A OR $A = P(1 + ni)$ ✓M $6\,800 = 5\,000(1 + 0,12n)$ ✓M $1,36 = 1 + 0,12n$ $0,36 = 0,12n$ $n = 3$ ✓A	Formula: 1 mark Substitution: 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(3)
4.2	Let the numbers be a and b ✓M $a + b = 143$ $a - b = 7$ $a = b + 7$ $b + 7 + b = 143$ $2b = 136$ $b = 68$ $a = 68 + 7$ $a = 75$ ✓A ✓A The numbers are 75 and 68 OR $a + b = 143$ $a - b = 7$ $\therefore 2a = 150$ (adding the 2 equations) $a = 75$ $75 + b = 143$ $b = 68$	Any method: 1 mark 75: 1 mark 68: 1 mark	(3)

QUESTION 5 [16 marks]			
Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation	Total
5.1.1	$\angle ACB = \angle DCF = 32^\circ$ (Vert. opp. $\angle$'s) $\angle EBC = \angle ACB = 32^\circ$ (Alt. $\angle$'s, $EB \parallel DA$)	Statement and reason: 1 mark each	(2)
5.1.2	$\angle CAB + \angle ABE = 180^\circ$ (Co int. $\angle$'s : $EB \parallel DA$) ✓S/R $\angle CAB = 180^\circ - 65^\circ$ ✓M $\angle CAB = 115^\circ$ ✓A OR $\angle CAB + \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$ ($\angle$'s of a Δ) ✓S/R $\angle CAB = 180^\circ - (32^\circ + 33^\circ)$ [$\angle ABC = 65^\circ - 32^\circ$] ✓M $\angle CAB = 180^\circ - 65^\circ$ $\angle CAB = 115^\circ$ ✓A	Statement and reason: 1 mark Substitution: 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(3)
5.2.1	$\angle A + \angle ABC = \angle BCE$ (Ext $\angle$ of a Δ) ✓S/R $(2x - 48^\circ) + (x + 14^\circ) = 116^\circ$ ✓M $3x - 34^\circ = 116^\circ$ $3x = 150^\circ$ ✓A $x = 50^\circ$ OR ✓S/R $\angle A + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$ ($\angle$'s of a Δ) $(2x - 48^\circ) + (x + 14^\circ) + 64^\circ = 180^\circ$ ✓M $3x + 30^\circ = 180^\circ$ $3x = 150^\circ$ $x = 50^\circ$ ✓A	Statement and reason: 1 mark Substitution: 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(3)
5.2.2	$\angle A = 2x - 48^\circ$ $= 2(50^\circ) - 48^\circ$ ✓M $= 100^\circ - 48^\circ$ $= 52^\circ$ ✓A	Substitution: 1 mark Answer: 1 mark	(2)
5.2.3	$\angle ABC = 50^\circ + 14^\circ = 64^\circ$ $\angle ACB = 180^\circ - 116^\circ = 64^\circ$ ✓S ✓R $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle ($\angle ABC = \angle ACB$)	Correct statement: 1 mark Correct Reason: 1 mark	(2)
5.3.1	✓S ✓R $\angle ABC = 40^\circ$ (Complementary $\angle$'s)	Correct statement: 1 mark Correct Reason: 1 mark	(2)
5.3.2	✓S ✓R $\angle ADO = 32^\circ$ (AO = OD / radii)	Correct statement: 1 mark Correct Reason: 1 mark	(2)
			[16]

QUESTION 6 [11 marks]				
Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation		Total
6.1	STATEMENT	REASON	Correct statement with reason: 1 mark each	(4)
	$KL = KN$	Given ✓A		
	$LM = NM$	Given ✓A		
	$KM = KM$	Common ✓A		
	$\therefore \triangle KLM \equiv \triangle KNM.$	SSS✓A		
6.2.1	STATEMENT	REASON	Correct statement with reason: 1 mark each	(4)
	$\hat{A} = \hat{P}$	Alt $\angle$'s, $AB \parallel PQ$ ✓A		
	$\hat{B} = \hat{Q}$	Alt $\angle$'s, $AB \parallel PQ$ ✓A		
	$A\hat{O}B = P\hat{O}Q$	Vert. opp. $\angle$'s ✓A		
	$\therefore \triangle ABO \equiv \triangle PQO.$	AAA ✓A		
6.2.2	$\frac{OQ}{OB} = \frac{OP}{AO}$ (Corr. sides are proportional) ✓S/R $\frac{x}{5\text{ cm}} = \frac{12\text{ cm}}{6\text{ cm}} \quad \checkmark\text{A}$ $x = OQ = 10\text{ cm} \quad \checkmark\text{CA}$	Statement and reason: 1 mark $\frac{x}{5\text{ cm}} = \frac{12\text{ cm}}{6\text{ cm}} : 1\text{ mark}$ Answer: 1 mark		(3)
				[11]
QUESTION 7 [8 marks]				
Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation		Total
7.1	$d = 7 \times 2 = 14\text{cm} \quad \checkmark\text{M}$ Area of the shaded part = $s^2 - \frac{\pi r^2}{2} \quad \checkmark\text{M}$ $= 14 \times 14 - \frac{\frac{22}{7} \times 49}{2}$ $= 196\text{ cm}^2 - 77\text{ cm}^2 \quad \checkmark\text{A}$ $= 119\text{ cm}^2 \quad \checkmark\text{CA}$	$14\text{ cm} : 1\text{ mark}$ $s^2 - \frac{\pi r^2}{2} : 1\text{ mark}$ $196\text{ cm}^2 - 77\text{ cm}^2 : 1\text{ mark}$ Answer: 1 mark		(4)
7.2	$2l + 2b = 16 \quad \checkmark\text{M}$ $l + b = 8$ $b = 8 - l$ $l \times b = 15 \quad \checkmark\text{M}$ $l(8 - l) = 15$ $8l - l^2 = 15$ $l^2 - 8l - 15 = 0$ $(l - 5)(l - 3) = 0$ $l = 5 \text{ or } l = 3 \quad \checkmark\text{A}$ $b = 3 \text{ or } b = 5 \quad \checkmark\text{A}$	$2l + 2b = 16 : 1\text{ mark}$ $l \times b = 15 : 1\text{ mark}$ $5 : 1\text{ mark}$ $3 : 1\text{ mark}$		(4)
				[8]

Question 8 [9 marks]

Ques.	Solution	Mark Allocation	Total
8.1.1	✓✓ A		(2)
	Key: G – Green, R – Red, Y – Yellow, B – Black, W – White, H – head, T – tail 2 marks for correct tree diagram.		
8.1.2	$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
8.1.3	$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$ ✓A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
8.2.1	$\frac{5}{8}$ ✓A	Answer: 1 mark	(1)
8.2.2	✓A ✓A $\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$	$\frac{1}{4}$: 1 mark 25% : 1 mark	(2)
8.2.3	✓A ✓A 5:1	5 : 1 mark 1 : 1 mark	(2)
			[9]
	TOTAL:		100