



**[eduresourceza.com](http://eduresourceza.com)**



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021

**MATHEMATICS: PAPER I**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

Time: 3 hours

150 marks

---

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

---

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1**

- (a) (1) Writing equation in standard form

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(3)(-3)}}{2(3)}$$

$$x = 2,14 \text{ or } x = -0,47$$

- (2)
- $x < -0,47$
- or
- $x > 2,14$

- (b)
- $y = 12x$

$$12x = x^2 + 5x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 7x$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 7$$

$$y = 0 \text{ or } y = 84$$

- (c)  $\sqrt{x+7} = x-5$   
 $x+7 = x^2 - 10x + 25$   
 $0 = x^2 - 11x + 18$   
 $0 = (x-9)(x-2)$   
 $x = 9 \text{ or } x = 2 \text{ N/A}$

- (d)  $177\,146 = \frac{2(3^n - 1)}{(3 - 1)}$

$$177\,147 = 3^n$$

$$n = 11$$

**QUESTION 2**

- (a)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - (x^2 - 5x)}{h}$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 5x - 5h - x^2 + 5x}{h}$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 - 5h}{h}$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x + h - 5)}{h}$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 5)$   
 $f'(x) = 2x - 5$

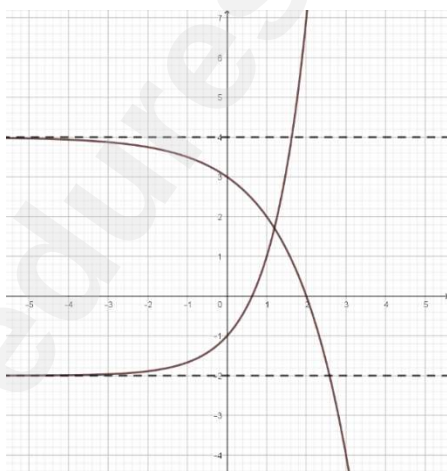
(b)  $g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6x^{-1}$   
 $g'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 6x^{-2}$

(c)  $f'(x) = -2x + 3$   
 $-2x + 3 = -1$   
 $x = 2$   
 $(2; 6)$   
 $6 = -2 + p$   
 $p = 8$

**QUESTION 3**

- (a) (1)  $x \in (-\infty; \infty)$  or  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- (2)  $y \in (-2; \infty)$  or  $\{y : y > -2\}$
- (3)  $y = -3^x + 2$
- (4)  $3^x - 2 = 0$   
 $3^x = 2$   
 $x = \log_3 2$   
 $x = 0,63$   
 $x \geq 0,63$  or  $x \geq 0,6$

(b) (1)



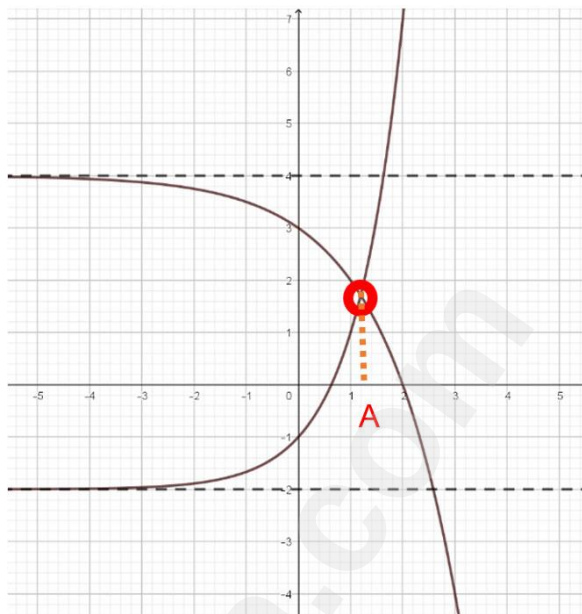
y-intercept  
x-intercept  
Shape (Take note of the asymptote)

(2)  $y = -2^x + 7$

$$(3) \quad 3^x - 2 = -2^x + 4$$

$$3^x + 2^x = 6$$

Shown at A



#### QUESTION 4

$$(a) \quad 1 = (2) + t$$

$$t = -1$$

$$(b) \quad \log_3 x = 1$$

$C(3;1)$  for the x-value of 3

$$(c) \quad 0 = \frac{5}{x-2} + 1$$

$$-1(x-2) = 5$$

$$x = -3$$

$$0 = \log_3 x$$

$$3^0 = x$$

$$x = 1$$

$AB = 4$  units

$$(d) \quad x = \log_3 y$$

$$y = 3^x$$

$$(e) \quad x \in (1;2)$$

**QUESTION 5**

- (a) Method mark for workings

$$2a = 4$$

$$a = 2$$

$$3(2) + b = 5$$

$$b = -1$$

$$2 - 1 + c = 4$$

$$c = 3$$

$$T_n = 2n^2 - n + 3$$

- (b)
- $2n^2 - n + 3 = 949$

$$2n^2 - n - 946 = 0$$

$$n = 22 \text{ or } n = -\frac{43}{2}$$

- (c)
- $\sum_{n=1}^{22} (2n^2 - n + 3)$

**QUESTION 6**

$$(a) \quad F_v = \frac{5000 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{0,15}{12} \right)^{36} - 1 \right]}{\frac{0,15}{12}} \quad \text{Fv formula interest number of payments}$$

$$F_v = R225\,577,53$$

$$(b) \quad 2\,500\,000 = \frac{5\,000 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{0,15}{12} \right)^n - 1 \right]}{\frac{0,15}{12}} \quad (= 2\,500\,000) \text{ I and n Fv Formula}$$

$$n = 160 \text{ months workings number of months}$$

**SECTION B****QUESTION 7**

$$(a) \quad 850\,000 = \frac{x \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{0,09}{12} \right)^{-240} \right]}{\frac{0,09}{12}} \quad \text{Present value formula i and n subs}$$

$$x = R7647,67$$

$$(b) \quad 850\,000 \left( 1 + \frac{0,09}{12} \right)^{144} - \frac{9\,000 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{0,09}{12} \right)^{144} - 1 \right]}{\frac{0,09}{12}}$$

Compound growth  
minus Fv Formula  
Interest rate  
144

Balance Outstanding = R173 507,13

**QUESTION 8**

(a)  $\log_3 x - \log_3 (x - 5) = 1$

$$\log_3 \frac{x}{x-5} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{x-5} = 3$$

$$x = \frac{15}{2} \text{ or } x = 7,5$$

(b)  $ar = -24$   
 $ar^2 + ar^3 = -18$

$$a = \frac{-24}{r}$$

$$-24r - 24r^2 = -18$$

$$0 = 4r^2 + 4r - 3$$

$$0 = (2r + 3)(2r - 1)$$

$$r = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ or } r = \frac{1}{2}$$

Series is converging therefore  $r = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) (1)  $58\,000 = 25\,000 + (12 - 1)d$   
 $33\,000 = 11d$   
 $d = 3\,000$

(2)  $S_n = \frac{12}{2}(2(25\,000) + (12 - 1)(3\,000))$

$$S_n = 498\,000$$

Total income from ticket sales

$$R25 \times 498\,000$$

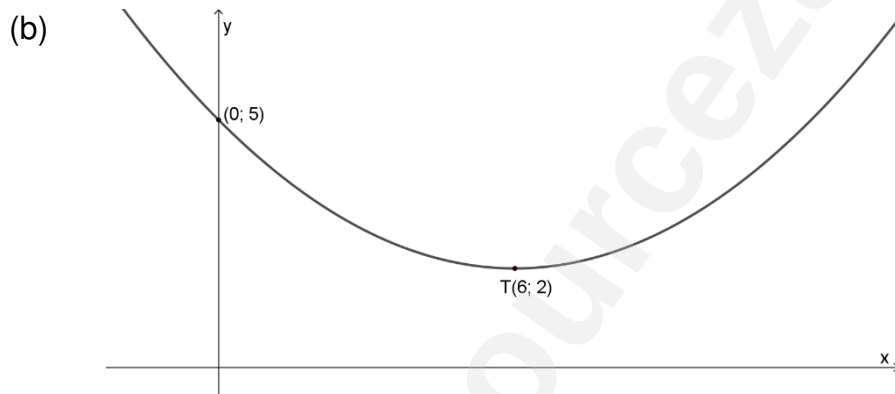
$$= R12\,450\,000$$

**QUESTION 9**

(a)  $N = 8$   
 $M = 6$   
 $y = ax(x - 6)$   
 $2 = a(4)(4 - 6)$   
 $a = -\frac{1}{4}$

$y = -\frac{1}{4}(3)(3 - 6)$  sub in x-value of 3  
 $y = \frac{9}{4}$

$H(3; 2,25)$



Any y-intercept above the turning point  
 Turning point x value  
 Turning point y value  
 Shape

**QUESTION 10**

(a)  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 9 = 3x + 9$   
 $x^2(x - 5) = 0$   
 $x = 0$  or  $x = 5$

Coordinates of A

$$y = 3(5) + 9 = 24$$

$$A(5; 24)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$$

$$f'(5) = 3(5)^2 - 10(5) + 3 = 28$$

$$y = 28x + c$$

$$24 = 28(5) + c$$

$$c = -116$$

$$0 = 28x - 116$$

$$x = \frac{29}{7}$$

$$B\left(\frac{29}{7}; 0\right)$$

(b) (1)  $0 = (x+1)^2 - 4$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

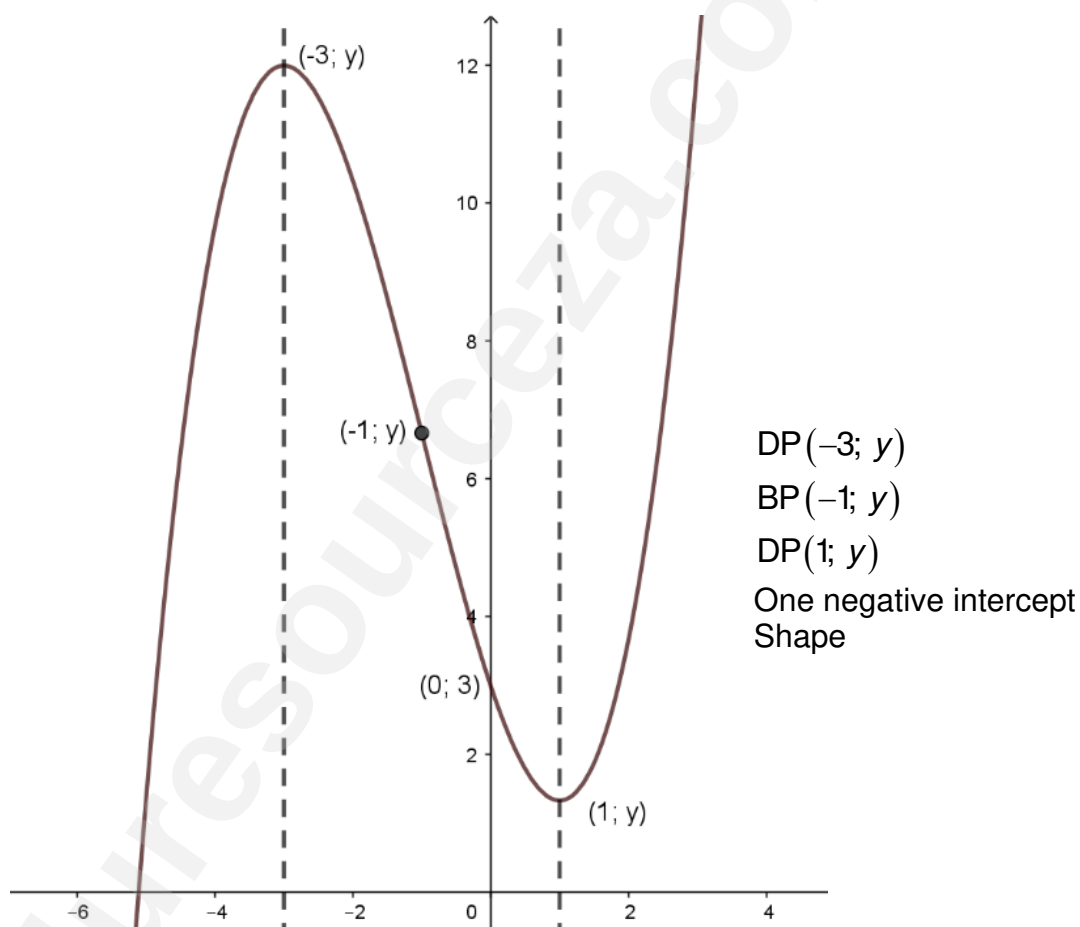
$$0 = (x+3)(x-1)$$

$$x = -3 \text{ or } x = 1$$

$f(x)$  is increasing when

$$x \in (-\infty; -3] \cup [1; \infty)$$

(2)



**QUESTION 11**

(a)  $x(x + y) = 1000$  or  $x^2 + xy = 1000$

$$y = \frac{1000}{x} - x$$

(b)  $F = 5x + 2y$

$$F = 5x + 2\left(\frac{1000}{x} - x\right)$$

$$F = 5x + \frac{2000}{x} - 2x$$

$$F = 3x + \frac{2000}{x}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = 3 - \frac{2000}{x^2}$$

$$3 - \frac{2000}{x^2} = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2000}{3}}$$

or

$$x = 25,82 \text{ units}$$

**QUESTION 12**

- (a)
- (1)  $5!$  or 120
- (2)  $3 \times 4!$  or 72
- (3)  $2 \times 4!$  (Number of codes with letters together)  
Probability of codes together  
 $\frac{48}{120} = 0,4$
- Probability that letters will never be next to each other  
 $1 - 0,4 = 0,6$
- (b) For the series to converge on the number 10 then  
Options:  
First term must be a 2 and the value of  $r$  must be  $\frac{4}{5}$   
First term must be a 4 and the value of  $r$  must be  $\frac{3}{5}$   
First term must be 5 and the value of  $r$  must be  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{6}$   
First term must be 6 and the value of  $r$  must be  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 $6 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{36}$

**Total: 150 marks**