


Name and Surname : .....

Grade/Class : 12/..... Mathematics Teacher : .....

Hudson Park High School



GRADE 12  
MATHEMATICS  
Paper 1

Marks : 

_____
150

Time : 3 hours

Date : 3 June 2016

Examiner : SLT

Moderator(s) : SLK

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Illegible work, in the opinion of the marker, will earn zero marks.
2. Number your answers clearly and accurately, exactly as they appear on the question paper.
3. **NB**
  - Start each QUESTION at the *top of a page*.
  - Leave *2 lines* open between each of your answers.
4. **NB** Fill in the details requested on the front of this Question Paper and hand in your submission in the following manner :
  - Question Paper (on top)
  - Answer Pages (below, in order)

***Do not staple the Question Paper and Answer Pages together.***
5. Employ relevant formulae and show all working out. Answers alone may not be awarded full marks.
6. (Non-programmable and non-graphical) Calculators may be used, unless their usage is specifically prohibited.
7. Round off answers to 2 decimal places, where necessary, unless instructed otherwise.
8. If (Euclidean) Geometric statements are made, reasons must be stated appropriately.

QUESTION 1 [ 36 marks ]

- 1.1. Solve for  $x$  :
- 1.1.1.  $x^2 = 5x$  3
- 1.1.2.  $3x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$  3
- 1.1.3.  $10x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 8x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 3$  6
- 1.1.4.  $0 \leq -x(6x + 5) + 4$  3
- 1.1.5.  $\frac{\sqrt{x}(2-x)}{2^x(x-1)} \geq 0$  2 (17)
- 1.2. Given :  $6x^2 - 3y = 11x + 10$   
 $\frac{1}{3}x - y = \frac{16}{3}$
- 1.2.1. Solve for  $x$  and  $y$ . 6
- 1.2.2. Interpret your answer to (1.2.1.) graphically. 2 (8)
- 1.3. Simplify fully :  $\frac{2^{2015}}{2^{2017} - 3 \cdot 2^{2012}}$  (3)
- 1.4. A quadratic equation was solved and its roots were found to be :  
$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21 - 4k}}{5}$$
where  $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ . Determine the value(s) of  $k$  for which the roots of the quadratic equation will be rational. (2)
- 1.5. The graph of  $f$  has the following equation :  
$$y = x + \frac{1}{x}$$
where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $x \neq 0$ .
- 1.5.1. Write the given equation in standard form. 1
- 1.5.2. Now, determine the discriminant ( $\Delta$ ) of the equation in (1.5.1.). 2
- 1.5.3. Hence, determine the range of  $f$ . 3 (6)

QUESTION 2 [ 28 marks ]

2.1. The 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> terms of an arithmetic sequence are :

$$2x + 3 ; 4x + 10 ; 10x - 3$$

2.1.1. Calculate the value of  $x$ , showing that it will be 5. 2

2.1.2. Hence, determine  $T_{10}$  and  $T_{11}$ . 2

2.1.3. Now, calculate  $T_{500}$ . 4 (8)

2.2. Evaluate :  $\sum_{k=7}^{95} (3 - 5k)$  (5)

2.3. Given :  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

2.3.1. Calculate  $n$  if  $S_{\infty} - S_n = \frac{1024}{59049}$  7

2.3.2. You are given a tree of height 1,5 m as a gift. You plant it immediately. Each year you monitor it's growth and tabulate your results :

Year	Growth (in metres)
1	0,75
2	0,5
3	0,3

What is the maximum height the tree will grow to ? 2 (9)

2.4. Given :  $\frac{4}{16} ; \frac{-4}{8} ; \frac{-18}{4} ; \frac{-38}{2} ; \dots$

Determine an expression for the  $n$ -th term of the sequence,  $T_n$ . (6)

QUESTION 3 [ 19 marks ]

- 3.1. Given :  $f(x) = -2^{x-1} + 8$
- 3.1.1. Sketch the graph of  $f$ , showing all relevant details on your diagram. 4
- 3.1.2. State the range of  $f$ . 1
- 3.1.3. Calculate the average gradient of  $f$  between  $x = -1$  and  $x = 1$ . 3
- 3.1.4.  $f$  is reflected in the  $x$ -axis to become  $g$ . Determine the equation of  $g$  in  $y$ -form. 2
- 3.1.5. If  $h(x) = -16 \cdot 2^{x-1} + 10$ , give a detailed description of the transformation of  $f$  to  $h$ . 3 (13)
- 3.2. Given :  $i(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} x$
- 3.2.1. Sketch a rough graph of  $i$ , showing all relevant details on your diagram. 2
- 3.2.2. Solve for  $x$  :  $\log_{\frac{1}{4}} x = 3$  2
- 3.2.3. Hence, use your graph to solve for  $x$  :  $\log_{\frac{1}{4}} x \geq 3$  2 (6)

QUESTION 4 [ 10 marks ]

4.1 Given :  $f(x) = -\frac{8}{x+2} + 1$

4.1.1. Sketch the graph of  $f$ , showing all relevant details on your diagram. 5

4.1.2.  $f$  is reflected in a certain line to become  $g$ , where

$$g(x) = \frac{8}{x+2} + 1$$

State the possible equation(s) of that line. 2

4.1.3. If  $f$  is moved 5 units to the left, what will the new equation of  $f$  be ? 1 (8)

4.2. For  $h(x) = \frac{5}{x+p} + q$  it is known that :

- the domain is :  $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 4$
- one of the axes of symmetry is :  $y = -x + 7$

Determine the value of  $q$ . (2)

QUESTION 5 [ 17 marks ]

USE THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

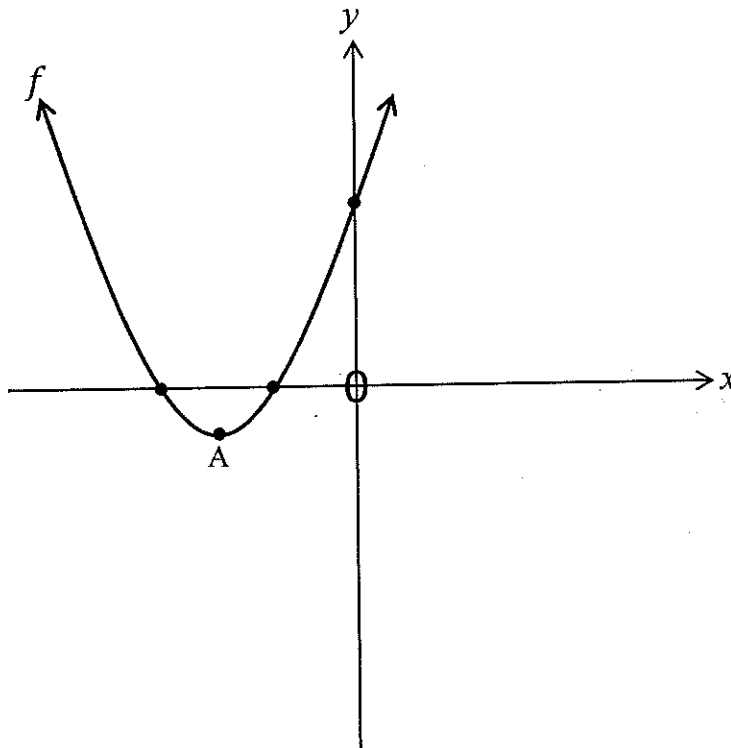
5.1. The following details are known about  $g(x) = -2x^2 + bx + c$  :

- the axis of symmetry is :  $x = 3$
- $g(-4) = 0$

Calculate the values of  $b$  and  $c$ .

(4)

5.2. A sketch of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x + 5)^2 - 1$  is shown below, where A is the turning point of  $f$  :



5.2.1 ~~5.1~~

For  $f$ , determine the  $y$ -intercept,  $x$ -intercepts and coordinates of A and fill them in on the sketch.

4

5.2.2. ~~5.2~~

On the same set of axes as  $f$ , sketch  $f^{-1}$ , the inverse of  $f$ . The intercepts and turning point of  $f^{-1}$  must be clearly labelled.

3

5.2.3. ~~5.3~~

Determine the equation of  $f^{-1}$ , the inverse of  $f$ , in  $y$ -form.

4

5.2.4. ~~5.4~~

$f^{-1}$  is not a function.

5.2.4.1 ~~5.4.1~~

Give a reason for this, with reference to  $f$ .

1

5.2.4.2 ~~5.4.2~~

State one way in which the domain of  $f$  be restricted so that  $f^{-1}$  would be a function.

1

2

(13)

QUESTION 6 [ 12 marks ]

- 6.1. How many full years will it take an investment that is earning 6 % interest per annum compounded monthly, to double in value ? ( 4)
- 6.2. A vehicle depreciates by R 30 000 over a period of 5 years when the rate of depreciation, as calculated on the reducing balance method, is 7 % per annum. Calculate the initial value of the vehicle. ( 4)
- 6.3. Convert a nominal interest rate of 6 % per annum compounded monthly, to a nominal interest rate per annum compounded half-yearly. ( 4)

QUESTION 7 [ 8 marks ]

- 7.1. When  $f(x) = -2x^3 + ax^2 + 4$  is divided by  $(x + 3)$  the remainder is  $-14$ . Calculate the value of  $a$ . (3)
- 7.2. Given :  $f(x) = 6x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 35$
- 7.2.1. Use the factor theorem to show that  $(3x + 5)$  is a factor of  $f$ . 2
- 7.2.2. Hence, determine the other (quadratic) factor of  $f$ . 3 (5)

QUESTION 8 [ 20 marks ]

- 8.1. If  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - 1$ , determine  $f'(x)$  from first principles. (6)
- 8.2. Determine :
- 8.2.1.  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \frac{x^2 + 5}{4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}}$  4
- 8.2.2.  $f'(x)$ , if  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$  3
- 8.2.3.  $D_x \left[ \frac{8x^3 - 27}{2x - 3} \right]$  2 (9)
- 8.3. The tangent to  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 5$  at the point  $(-2 ; 9)$  is perpendicular to the line  $7y - 2x + 21 = 0$ . Calculate the values of  $a$  and  $b$ . (5)
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## INFORMATION SHEET

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

$$A = P(1+ni)$$

$$A = P(1-ni)$$

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

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

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

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

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}; r \neq 1$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}; -1 < r < 1$$

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

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

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

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m = \tan \theta$$

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

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC: \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

$$\text{area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

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

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{n}$$

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

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

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

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

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

Detach this page from your question paper and staple it, in order, with your foolscap answers.

Name and Surname : .....

**ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 5**

5.1.


5.2.

