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# education

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Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

T1210(E)(M30)T  
APRIL 2010

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

**MATHEMATICS N2**

(16030192)

**30 March (X-Paper)**  
**09:00 – 12:00**

**REQUIREMENTS: ONE sheet of graph paper**

**Scientific calculators may be used.**

**This question paper consists of 6 pages and a 2-page information sheet.**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE  
MATHEMATICS N2  
TIME: 3 HOURS  
MARKS: 100**

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. Answer ALL the questions.
  2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
  3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
  4. Questions may be answered in any order, but subsections of questions may not be separated.
  5. Show ALL calculations and intermediary steps and simplify where possible.
  6. ALL the graph work must be done on the graph paper provided.
  7. ALL final answers must be approximated accurately to THREE decimal places.
  8. Write neatly and legibly.
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**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Factorise:

$$1.1.1 \quad 2x^2 + 6x + 4 \quad (2)$$

$$1.1.2 \quad x^8 - y^8 \quad (3)$$

$$1.1.3 \quad 20x^2y^3 - 8xp^2 - 6p^2 + 15xy^3 \quad (3)$$

1.2 Solve for  $x$ :

$$1.2.1 \quad \log_2 x^4 = 4 \quad (2)$$

$$1.2.2 \quad \sqrt{4x-3} = \sqrt{x} \quad (3)$$

$$1.2.3 \quad \frac{4^{2x}}{8^x} = 32 \quad (2)$$

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**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Simplify:

$$2.1.1 \quad \frac{(ab^2)^4 \times (a^2b^3)^2}{a^3b \times (ab)^4} \quad (3)$$

$$2.1.2 \quad \log_8 64 + \log_8 16 - 2 \log_8 4 \quad (3)$$

$$2.1.3 \quad \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a + b} \times \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \div \frac{a - b}{ab} \quad (3)$$

$$2.1.4 \quad \frac{ab}{a^2 + ab} + \frac{2a^2}{b^2 - a^2} - \frac{a}{a - b} \quad (4)$$

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- 2.2 Determine the highest common factor (HCF) of:

$$a^2 - a - 12$$

$$a^2 - 7a + 12$$

$$a^2 - 16$$

(4)

- 2.3 Determine the lowest common multiple (LCM) of:

$$a^3 - ab^2$$

$$2a^2 + ab - 3b^2$$

$$2a^2 - 4ab + 2b^2$$

(4)

- 2.4 Make the indicated variable in brackets the subject of the formula:

$$t = \frac{2vr}{p+2} \dots (p)$$

(4)

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### QUESTION 3

- 3.1  $p = \frac{wv^2}{32r}$ ; find the value of  $v$  if  $p = 19,76$ ;  $w = 101,2$  and  $r = 982,7$

(3)

- 3.2 Solve for  $x$  and  $y$  using the following simultaneous equations:

$$8x = 7 - 3y$$

$$9y = -20x + 13$$

(4)

- 3.3 Given:  $3r - 2 = -4r^2$ ; use the quadratic formula to determine the value of  $r$ .

(4)

- 3.4 Calculate the surface area and the volume of a sphere with a diameter of 68 mm.

(4)

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## QUESTION 4

- 4.1 The peripheral velocity of a wheel with a diameter of 1,25 metres is 45,3 kilometres per hour. How many revolutions does the wheel complete?

Calculate the values:

- 4.1.1 Per minute (2)  
 4.1.2 Per second (2)
- 4.2 The arc length of a sector is 9,5 cm. Calculate the angle in degrees and minutes if the radius is 3,5 cm, then calculate the area. (4)
- 4.3 Write the following degrees and minutes in radians:  $88^{\circ}51'$ . (2)
- 4.4 Write the following revolutions in degrees and minutes: 0,35 revolutions. (2)
- 4.5 Write the following in degrees and minutes:  $225,25^{\circ}$ . (2)
- 4.6 If  $\sin \theta = 0,6$ ; determine the following equations without using a calculator:
- 4.6.1  $\tan \theta$  (1)  
 4.6.2  $\cos \theta$  (1)  
 4.6.3  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta$  (2)  
 4.6.4  $\tan \theta + \cos \theta$  (2)
- 4.7 Determine the size of the following angles with a calculator:
- 4.7.1  $\cos 121^{\circ}$  (1)  
 4.7.2  $\sin 70^{\circ}$  (1)  
 4.7.3  $\sec 45^{\circ}$  (1)  
 4.7.4  $\cot 116^{\circ}$  (1)

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**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 A is a point 68,4 m from the foot of a chimney. The angle of elevation to the top of the chimney is  $25^{\circ}48'$ . What is the height of the chimney? (3)

- 5.2 Draw the graphs of  $y = 2 \cos x$  and  $y = \sin x$  on the same system of axes. Use  $30^{\circ}$  intervals and draw the graph and determine the values for  $x$  from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $360^{\circ}$ . (6)

Read off the values of  $x$  from the graphs of:

5.2.1  $2 \cos x - 3 \sin x = 0$  (1)

5.2.2  $2 \cos x - 1 = 0$  (1)

5.2.3  $12 \sin x + 3 = -1,5$  (1)

- 5.3 A lead cast in the shape of a cone with base diameter of 250 mm and a perpendicular height of 150 mm is melted and recast in the shape of a sphere.

Calculate:

5.3.1 The diameter of the sphere (3)

5.3.2 The surface area of the sphere (1)

- 5.4 Given the function:  $y = x^2 - x - 6$

Determine:

5.4.1 The roots (2)

5.4.2 The axis of symmetry (1)

5.4.3 The  $y$ -intercept (1)

5.4.4 The turning point (1)

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**TOTAL: 100**

**MATHEMATICS N2****INFORMATION SHEET**

This sheet must accompany the question paper.

**The right cone**

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Surface area} &= \pi r \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} + \pi r^2 \\ &= \pi r \ell + \pi r^2\end{aligned}$$

**The right pyramid**

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} (\text{area of base}) \times (\text{perpendicular height})$$

**The prism**

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{area of base}) \times (\text{perpendicular height})$$

**The cylinder**

$$\text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Surface area} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

**The sphere**

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 ; A = 4\pi r^2$$

**Degrees and radians**

$$180^\circ = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Sector: } \theta = \frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}} ; A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

**Angular velocity and circumferential velocity**

$$\text{Angular velocity: } \omega = 2\pi n$$

$$\text{Circumferential velocity: } v = \pi D n$$

$n$  = rotation frequency (r/s = revolution per second)

**Mid-ordinate rule**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (\text{distance between ordinates}) \times (\text{sum of mid-ordinates}) \\ &= \left[ \frac{\text{First ordinate} + \text{Last ordinate}}{2} + \text{Sum of other ordinates} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Multiply by the distance between the ordinates.

**Graphs**

$$\text{Straight line: } y = mx + c$$

$$\text{Parabola: } y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\text{Axis of symmetry: } x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

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

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**Trigonometry**

$$90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin (180^\circ - \theta) \quad \cos \theta = -\cos (180^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\tan \theta = -\tan (180^\circ - \theta)$$

**Segments of circles**

$$\text{Chord length} = x$$

$$\text{Height of segment} = h$$

$$\text{Diameter of circle} = D$$

$$D = h + \frac{x^2}{4h}$$

**Regular polygons**

Angle subtended at centre of circumscribed circle by one side:

$$\theta = \frac{360^\circ}{\text{number of sides}}$$

R = radius of circumscribed circle

x = length of side

$$x = 2R \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{Annulus: } A = \pi(R^2 - r^2)$$