

# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

**GRAAD 12**

**WISKUNDE V2**

**NOVEMBER 2011**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

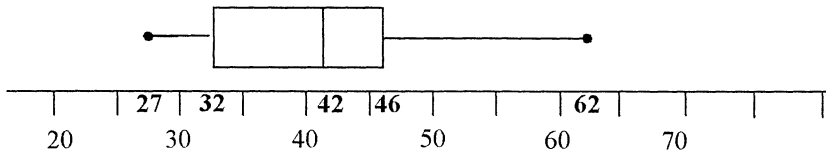
**PUNTE: 150**

**Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 22 bladsye.**

**NOTA:**

- Indien 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEEKEER beantwoord het, merk slegs die EERSTE poging.
- Indien 'n kandidaat 'n poging van 'n vraag gekanselleer het en nie die vraag weer gedoen het nie, merk die gekanselleerde vraag.
- Deurlopende akkuraatheid geld in **ALLE** aspekte van die memorandum.
- Dit is onaanvaarbaar om antwoorde/waardes te veronderstel en dan te gebruik om vrae te beantwoord.

**VRAAG 1**

1.1	mediaan = 42	✓ antwoord (1)
1.2	onderste kwartiel = 32 boonste kwartiel = 46 inter-kwartiel reikwydte = $46 - 32 = 14$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;">             slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE           </div>	✓ onderste kwartiel ✓ boonste kwartiel ✓ antwoord (3)
1.3		✓ mond-en snor diagram met mediaan ✓ skeefheid ✓ aanduiding van 5 getal opsomming 27; 32; 42; 46; 62 of korrekte skaal (3)
1.4	<p>Daar is 'n <b>groter verspreiding</b> van punte regs van die mediaan (42).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Daar is 'n <b>groter verspreiding</b> van punte in die top 50%.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Die verspreiding van punte links van die mediaan is nader aan mekaar</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Die grootste verspreiding van punte lê tussen <math>Q_3</math> en die maksimum waarde.</p> <p><b>Nota:</b>            'n Beskrywing rakende die verspreiding wat gebaseer is op die mond-en-snor diagram moet aanvaar word. Indien daar 'n aanduiding is van skeef na links omdat die gemiddeld kleiner is as die median: vol punte.</p>	<p>✓ groter verspreiding            ✓ regs van mediaan (42) (2)</p> <p>✓ groter verspreiding            ✓ top 50% (2)</p> <p>✓ nader verspreiding            ✓ links van mediaan (2)</p> <p>✓ groter verspreiding            ✓ tussen <math>Q_3</math> en max (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[9]</b></p>

**VRAAG 2**

2.1	$\text{Gemiddeld} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{580}{8} = 72,5$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE</div> <p><b>Nota:</b> Indien afgerond na 73: 1 punt</p>	✓ 580 ✓ antwoord (2)
2.2	Standaard afwyking ( $\sigma$ ) = 2,78 (2,783882181...) <b>Nota:</b> Indien afgerond na 2,8: 1 punt	✓✓ antwoord (2)
2.3	<p>∴ 2 golf spelers se telling lê verder as een standard afwyking vanaf die gemiddelde.</p> <p>Die interval vir 1 standaard afwyking vanaf die gemiddelde is  <math>(72,5 - 2,78 ; 72,5 + 2,78) = (69,72 ; 75,28)</math></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE</div>	✓ interval ✓ getal (2) <b>[6]</b>

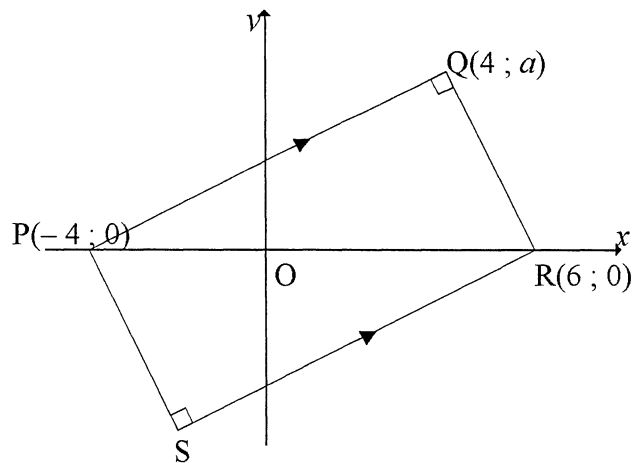
**VRAAG 3**

3.1	30	✓ 30 (1)
3.2	Lineer, dit lyk of die punte in 'n reguit lyn lê.	✓ lineer ✓ rede (2)
3.3	Hoe meer tyd spandeer word aan TV kyk, hoe laer is die toetspunte. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> Hoe minder tyd spandeer word aan TV kyk, hoe hoër is die toetspunte. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> Negatiewe korrelasie tussen veranderlikes. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> Indirekte verwantskap tussen die veranderlikes	✓ afleiding (1)
3.4	60 punte. (Aanvaar 50 -70 punte)	✓✓ afleiding (2) <b>[6]</b>

## VRAAG 4

4.1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TYD</th><th>FREKWENSIE</th><th>KUMULATIEWE FREKWENSIE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>1 \leq t &lt; 3</math></td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>3 \leq t &lt; 5</math></td><td>6</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>5 \leq t &lt; 7</math></td><td>7</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>7 \leq t &lt; 9</math></td><td>8</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>9 \leq t &lt; 11</math></td><td>5</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>11 \leq t &lt; 13</math></td><td>1</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Nota:</b> Slegs kumulatiewe frekwensie kolom – VOLPUNTE</p>	TYD	FREKWENSIE	KUMULATIEWE FREKWENSIE	$1 \leq t < 3$	3	3	$3 \leq t < 5$	6	9	$5 \leq t < 7$	7	16	$7 \leq t < 9$	8	24	$9 \leq t < 11$	5	29	$11 \leq t < 13$	1	30	<p>Een punt vir elke twee korrekte kumulatiewe frekwensie waardes</p> <p>(3)</p>
TYD	FREKWENSIE	KUMULATIEWE FREKWENSIE																					
$1 \leq t < 3$	3	3																					
$3 \leq t < 5$	6	9																					
$5 \leq t < 7$	7	16																					
$7 \leq t < 9$	8	24																					
$9 \leq t < 11$	5	29																					
$11 \leq t < 13$	1	30																					
4.2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cumulative Frequency Graph of time taken to answer</b></p>	<p>✓ boonste limiet ✓ kumulatiewe frekwensie (ten minste 4 uit 6 y-waardes korrek geplot)</p> <p>✓ gegrond (1 ; 0)</p> <p>✓ vorm (nie met liniaal verbind; gladde kurwe)</p> <p>(4)</p>																					
4.3	<p>Geskatte aantal leerders wat minder as 4 minute neem: ongeveer 5 leerders (Aanvaar 6)</p> <p>Geskatte persentasie = 16,67% (Aanvaar 20%)</p> <p><b>Nota:</b> Indien 9 leerders en geskatte persentasie = 30%: 1 punt Indien 5,5 leerders en geskatte persentasie = 18,33%: 1 punt</p>	<p>✓ 5 leerders ✓ 16,67%</p> <p>(2) [9]</p>																					

## VRAAG 5



5.1

$$m_{PQ} \times m_{QR} = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{a-0}{4+4}\right)\left(\frac{a-0}{4-6}\right) = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{8}\right)\left(\frac{a}{-2}\right) = -1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{-16} = -1$$

$$a^2 = 16$$

$$a = \pm 4$$

$$a = 4; \text{ want } a > 0$$

OF

$$PQ^2 + QR^2 = PR^2$$

$$(8^2 + a^2) + (a^2 + 2^2) = 10^2$$

$$\therefore 2a^2 = 32$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 16$$

$$\therefore a = 4$$

OF

Gestel A is die middelpunt van middellyn PR.

$$\text{Dan } A\left(\frac{-4+6}{2}; \frac{0+0}{2}\right) = A(1; 0).$$

AQ = AR (middellyne gelyk en halveer mekaar)

$$AQ^2 = AR^2$$

$$(1-4)^2 + (0-a)^2 = 5^2$$

$$9 + a^2 = 25$$

$$a^2 = 16$$

$$a = 4$$

**Nota:**

Indien kandidaat  $a = 4$  gebruik aan die begin, dan 0 punte.

$$\checkmark \frac{a-0}{4+4} \text{ or } \frac{a}{8}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{a-0}{4-6} \text{ or } \frac{a}{-2}$$

✓ gebruik gradient van loodregte lyne

$$\checkmark a^2 = 16$$

(4)

✓ gebruik Pythagoras

$$\checkmark (8^2 + a^2) + (a^2 + 2^2)$$

$$\checkmark 10^2$$

$$\checkmark a^2 = 16$$

(4)

✓ (1; 0) is middelpunt

$$\checkmark AQ = AR$$

$$\checkmark 3^2 + a^2 = 5^2$$

$$\checkmark a^2 = 16$$

(4)

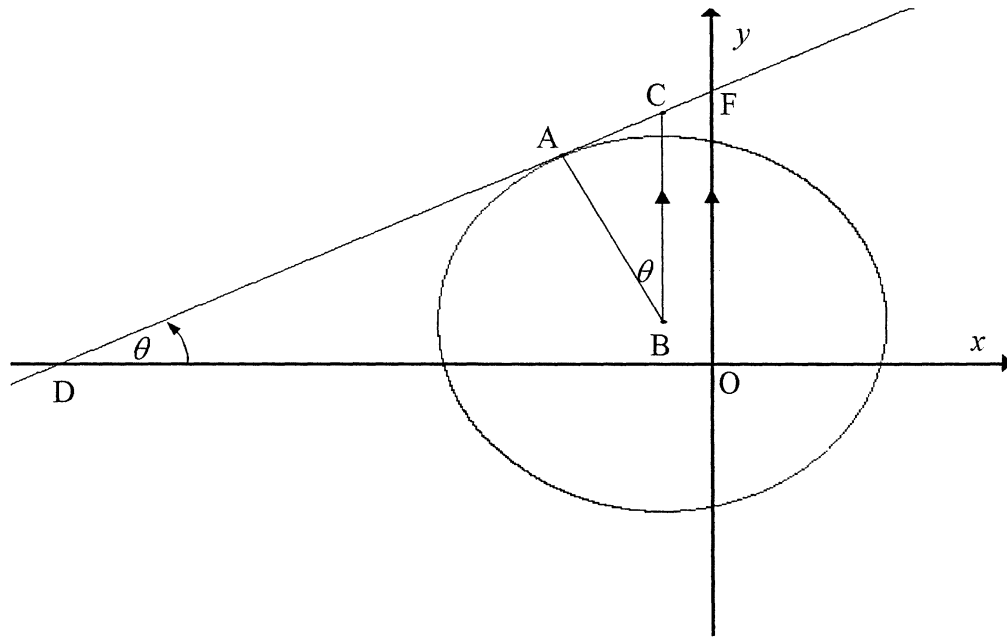
5.2	<p>Vergelyking van lyn SR:</p> $m_{PQ} = \frac{4-0}{4-(-4)} = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{SR} = m_{PQ} = \frac{1}{2} \quad PQ \parallel SR$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 0 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6)$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p>	<p>✓ <math>m_{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>m_{SR} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ substitusie van m en (6 ; 0)</p> <p>✓ standaard vorm (4)</p>
	$m_{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{PQ} = m_{SR} = \frac{1}{2} \quad PQ \parallel SR$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x + c$ $0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{6}{1}\right) + c$ $-3 = c$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>S(-2 ; -4) (translasie)</p> $m_{RS} = \frac{0+4}{6+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore y + 4 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$	<p>✓ <math>m_{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ <math>m_{SR} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ substitusie van m en (6 ; 0)</p> <p>✓ standaard vorm</p> <p>✓ S(-2 ; -4)</p> <p>✓ <math>m_{SR} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ substitusie van m en (-2 ; -4)</p> <p>✓ standaard vorm (4)</p>
5.3	<p>Verg. van RS: <math>y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3</math></p> <p>Verg. van SP: <math>y - 0 = -2(x + 4)</math></p> $\therefore \frac{1}{2}x - 3 = -2(x + 4)$ $\therefore x = -2$ $y = -4$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE</p> </div>	<p>✓ <math>m = -2</math></p> <p>✓ Verg. van SP</p> <p>✓ waarde van x</p> <p>✓ waarde van y (4)</p>

	<p>Middelpunt PR = <math>M\left(\frac{-4+6}{2}; \frac{0+0}{2}\right) = (1; 0)</math></p> <p>Gestel <math>S(x; y)</math>. Dus omdat <math>M(1; 0)</math> die middelpunt van QS is:</p> $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = 0$ $\therefore \frac{x+4}{2} = 1 \quad \text{en} \quad \frac{y+4}{2} = 0$ $x+4=2 \quad y+4=0$ $x=-2 \quad y=-4$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Die translasië wat <math>Q(4; 4)</math> na <math>R(6; 0)</math> stuur, sal <math>P(-4; 0)</math> ook na <math>S</math> stuur.</p> $(6; 0) = (4+2; 4-4)$ $\therefore S = (-4+2; 0-4) = (-2; -4)$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Die translasië wat <math>Q(4; 4)</math> na <math>P(-4; 0)</math> stuur, sal <math>R(6; 0)</math> ook na <math>S</math> stuur.</p> $(-4; 0) = (4-8; 4-4)$ $\therefore S = (6-8; 0-4) = (-2; -4)$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $m_{PQ} = m_{SR}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{x-6}$ $2y = x-6 \quad (1)$ $m_{PS} = m_{SR}$ $\frac{y}{x+4} = \frac{4}{-2}$ $-2y = 4x+16 \quad (2)$ $(1)+(2): 0 = 5x+10$ $x = -2$ <p>Stel in: <math>2y = -2-6 = -8</math></p> $y = -4$	<p>✓ <math>\frac{x+4}{2} = 1</math></p> <p>✓ <math>\frac{y+4}{2} = 0</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>x</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>✓ metode</p> <p>✓ 2 of <math>x+2</math></p> <p>✓ <math>-4</math> of <math>y-4</math></p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>✓ metode</p> <p>✓ <math>-8</math> of <math>x-8</math></p> <p>✓ <math>-4</math> of <math>y-4</math></p> <p>✓ antwoord</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>✓ vergelykings gebruik die gradient</p> <p>✓ tel vergelykings bymekaar</p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>x</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
5.4	<p><math>PR = 6 - (-4)</math></p> <p><math>= 10</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p><math>PR^2 = (6+4)^2 + (0-0)^2</math></p> <p><math>PR = 10</math></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE </div>	<p>✓ <math>6 - (-4)</math></p> <p>✓ 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p>✓ substitusie in korrekte vormula</p> <p>✓ 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>

5.5	<p>middelpunt <math>PR = \left( \frac{6+(-4)}{2}; \frac{0+0}{2} \right) = (1; 0)</math></p> <p>radius van sirkel <math>= \frac{1}{2} PR = 5</math> eenhede</p> <p><math>\therefore (x-1)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 5^2</math>  <math>(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 25</math></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE</div>	<p>✓ middelpunt</p> <p>✓ radius</p> <p>✓ Verg. van sirkel in korrekte vorm</p> <p>(3)</p>
5.6	<p><math>(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 25</math>            stel <math>Q(4; 4)</math> in:            LHS <math>= (4-1)^2 + 4^2</math>  <math>= 25</math>  <math>=</math> RHS</p> <p><math>\therefore Q</math> is 'n punt op die sirkel</p> <p><b>Nota:</b>            Indien 'n punt ingestel word in die vergelyking wat lei na <math>25 = 25</math>:            1 punt            Geen gevolgtrekking: 1 punt</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Afstand van middelpunt <math>(1; 0)</math> to <math>Q(4; 4)</math>  <math>\therefore Q</math> is 'n punt op die sirkel, <math>r = 5</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>PR is die middellyn van sirkel PQR dus <math>Q</math> lê op sirkel (<math>P\hat{Q}R = 90^\circ</math>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p><math>(4-1)^2 + y^2 = 25</math>  <math>y^2 = 16</math>  <math>\therefore y = 4</math>  <math>\therefore Q</math> is 'n punt op die sirkel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p><math>(x-1)^2 + 4^2 = 25</math>  <math>(x-1)^2 = 9</math>  <math>x-1 = 3</math>  <math>x = 4</math>  <math>\therefore Q</math> is 'n punt op die sirkel</p>	<p>✓ substitusie <math>Q(4;4)</math></p> <p>✓ LHS = RHS</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ <math>= 5</math>            ✓ gevolgtrekking</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ middellyn            ✓ <math>P\hat{Q}R = 90^\circ</math></p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ substitusie <math>x = 4</math>            ✓ gevolgtrekking</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>✓ substitusie <math>y = 4</math>            ✓ gevolgtrekking</p> <p>(2)</p>
5.7	<p>P moet ten minste 4 eenhede na regs skuif en S moet ten minste 4 eenhede op skuif sodat die beeld van PQRS in die eerste kwadrant is.</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> minimum waarde van <math>k</math> is 4 en minimum waarde van <math>l</math> is 4</p> <p><math>\therefore</math> minimum waarde van <math>k + l</math> is 8</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE</div> <p><b>Nota:</b> Geen CA punt in 5.7 indien <math>k</math> en <math>l</math> nie minimum-waardes is nie.</p>	<p>✓ <math>k = 4</math></p> <p>✓ <math>l = 4</math></p> <p>✓ <math>k + l = 8</math></p> <p>(3)</p> <p>[22]</p>



## VRAAG 6



6.1	$x_C = x_B = -1$ $y_C = y_B + 5 = 6$ $\therefore C(-1; 6)$	✓ waarde van $x$ ✓ waarde van $y$ (2)
6.2	$BA \perp CA$ (raaklyn $\perp$ radius) $\therefore CA^2 = BC^2 - AB^2$ (Pythagoras) $= (5)^2 - (\sqrt{20})^2 = 5$ $\therefore CA = \sqrt{5}$ of 2,24 eenhede	✓ $BA \perp CA$ of $\hat{BAC} = 90^\circ$ ✓ substitusie in Pythagoras ✓ antwoord (3)
6.3	$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2}$	✓ tan verhouding (in enige vorm) (1)
6.4	$m_{DC} \times m_{AB} = -1$ $m_{DC} = \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{DC} = \frac{1}{2}$ $m_{AB} = -2$	✓ $m_{DC} \times m_{AB} = -1$ ✓ $m_{DC} = \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (2)

6.5	<p>Verg. van DC: <math>y - 6 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)</math></p> $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$ <p>Verg. van AB: <math>y - 1 = -2(x + 1)</math></p> $y = -2x - 1$ $-2x - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$ $-\frac{5}{2}x = \frac{15}{2}$ $x = -3$ $y = -2(-3) - 1$ $y = 5$ $\therefore A(-3 ; 5)$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Verg. van DC: <math>y - 6 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)</math></p> $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$ <p>Verg. van AB: <math>y - 1 = -2(x + 1)</math></p> $y = -2x - 1$ <p><u>By A:</u></p> $x - 2(-2x - 1) + 13 = 0$ $x + 4x + 2 + 13 = 0$ $5x = -15$ $x = -3$ <p>en <math>y = -2(-3) - 1 = 5</math></p> $\therefore A(-3 ; 5)$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p>	<p>✓ DC: subst <math>m</math> en <math>(-1 ; 6)</math></p> <p>✓ Verg. van DC</p> <p>✓ Verg. van AB</p> <p>✓ stel vergelykings gelyk</p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>x</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <p>✓ DC: subst <math>m</math> en <math>(-1 ; 6)</math></p> <p>✓ Verg. van DC</p> <p>✓ subst <math>m</math> en <math>(-1 ; 1)</math></p> <p>✓ Verg. van AB</p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>x</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p>
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	<p>Verg. van DC: <math>y - 6 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)</math></p> $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$ <p>Verg. van sirkel: <math>(x + 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 20</math></p> <p><u>By A:</u></p> $(x + 1)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2} - 1\right)^2 = 20$ $(x + 1)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{2}\right)^2 = 20$ $1\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{2}x + 11\frac{1}{4} = 0$ $\therefore x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$ $(x + 3)^2 = 0$ $\therefore x = -3$ <p>en <math>y = \frac{1}{2}(-3) + \frac{13}{2} = 5</math></p> $\therefore A(-3 ; 5)$	<p>✓ DC: subst <math>m</math> van <math>(-1 ; 6)</math></p> <p>✓ Verg. van DC</p> <p>✓ substitusie</p> <p>✓ <math>x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>x</math></p> <p>✓ waarde van <math>y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p>
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**OF**Trek  $AE \perp BC$ 

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{BE}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

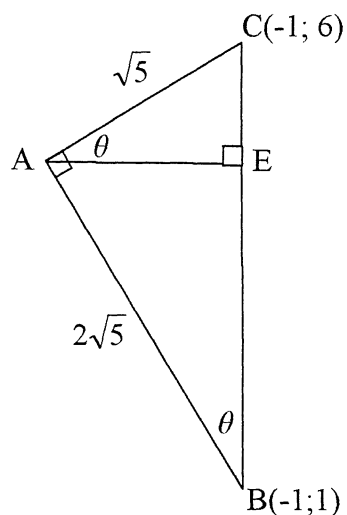
$$\therefore AE = \frac{2 \times 5}{5} = 2$$

$$BE = \frac{4 \times 5}{5} = 4$$

$$x_A = -1 - AE = -1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\therefore y_A = 1 + BE = 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore A(-3; 5)$$



$$\checkmark \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\checkmark AE = 2$$

$$\checkmark \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{BE}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\checkmark BE = 1$$

$$\checkmark -3$$

$$\checkmark 5$$

(6)

**OF**

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 20 \quad (1)$$

$$y = -2x - 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (-2x-2)^2 = 20$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + 4x^2 + 8x + 4 - 20 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 10x - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 10x - 15 = 0$$

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

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

subst (1) in (2)

$$\therefore y = 5$$

✓ subst m en

(-1;1)

✓ verg. van AB

✓ verg. van sirkel

✓ substitution

✓ waarde van x

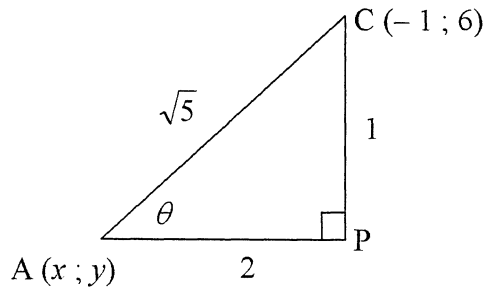
✓ waarde van y

(6)

NSC –

OF

Vergelyking AC :  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 6\frac{1}{2}$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 26,57^\circ$$

$$AP = \sqrt{5} \cos 26,57^\circ$$

$$AP = 2$$

$$CP = \sqrt{5} \sin 26,57^\circ$$

$$CP = 1$$

$$\therefore x = -1 - 2 = -3$$

$$y = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore A(-3; 5)$$

$$\checkmark \theta = 26,57^\circ$$

✓

$$AP = \sqrt{5} \cos 26,57^\circ$$

$$\checkmark AP = 2$$

$$\checkmark CP = 1$$

$$\checkmark \text{waarde van } x$$

$$\checkmark \text{waarde van } y$$

(6)

6.6

$$\text{Area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{20}) = 5$$

$$\text{Verg. van DC is } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\text{Dus OF} = \frac{13}{2} \text{ en OD} = 13.$$

$$\text{Area } \triangle ODF = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)(13) = \frac{169}{4}$$

$$\text{Area } \triangle ABC : \text{Area } \triangle ODF = 5 : \frac{169}{4} = 20 : 169$$

OF

$$DF^2 = 13^2 + \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{845}{4}$$

$$DF = \frac{13\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta ABC}{\Delta ODF} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(5)(\sqrt{20}) \sin \theta}{\frac{1}{2}(13)\left(\frac{13\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{20}{169}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{20})$$

$$\checkmark \text{OF} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\checkmark \text{OD} = 13$$

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)(13)$$

$$\checkmark \text{antwoord}$$

(5)

$$\checkmark = 13^2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{845}{4}$$

$$\checkmark DF = \frac{13\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(5)(\sqrt{20}) \sin \theta$$

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2}(13)\left(\frac{13\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \sin \theta$$

$$\checkmark \text{antwoord}$$

(5)

NSC –

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p><math>\Delta ODF</math> is 'n vergroting van <math>\Delta ABC</math>  <math>\therefore \text{area } \Delta ABC : \text{area } \Delta ODF = AB^2 : OD^2 = 20 : OD^2</math>  Vergelyking van DC is <math>y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}</math>  <math>x_D = -13</math>  <math>OD = 13</math>  <math>\therefore \text{area } \Delta ABC : \text{area } \Delta ODF = AB^2 : OD^2 = 20 : 169</math></p>	<p>✓ vergroting</p> <p>✓✓  <math>AB^2 : OD^2 = 20 : OD^2</math></p> <p>✓ – 13</p> <p>✓ antwoord (5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[19]</b></p>
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**VRAAG 7**

7.1	$(x; y) \rightarrow (x+4; y) \rightarrow (-x-4; -y)$ OR $(x; y) \rightarrow (-x-4; -y)$	<p>✓ <math>x+4</math></p> <p>✓ <math>y</math></p> <p>✓ <math>-x-4</math></p> <p>✓ <math>-y</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
7.2	Nuwe middelpunt = $(-2; -5)$ $(x+2)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 16$ $x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 + 10y + 25 - 16 = 0$ $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 10y + 13 = 0$	<p>✓ <math>(-2; -5)</math></p> <p>✓ <math>(x+2)^2 + (y+5)^2</math></p> <p>✓ 16</p> <p>✓ vereenvoudiging</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[8]</b></p>

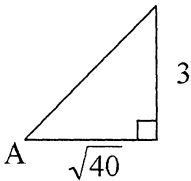
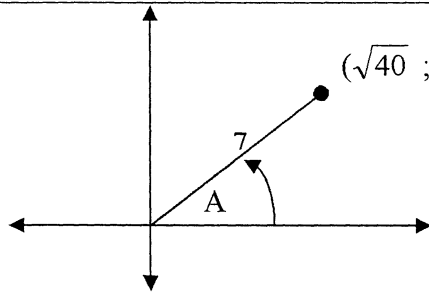
**VRAAG 8**

8.1	Rotasie van $90^\circ$ antikloksgewys om die oorsprong. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> Rotasie van $270^\circ$ kloksgewys om die oorsprong. <b>Nota:</b> Indien refleksie van $90^\circ$ antikloksgewys: 0 punte	<p>✓ rotasie <b><math>90^\circ</math></b></p> <p>✓ antikloksgewys (2)</p> <p>✓ rotasie <b><math>270^\circ</math></b></p> <p>✓ kloksgewys (2)</p>
8.2	$D(5; -4)$ $D'(4; 5)$	<p>✓ 4</p> <p>✓ 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
8.3	$G(-7; -6)$	<p>✓ -7</p> <p>✓ -6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
8.4	Area ABCD = $5 \times 2 = 10$ vierkant eenhede Area MNRP = $10 \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{45}{2}$ Area ABCD $\times$ Area MNRP $= 10 \times \frac{9}{4} \times 10$ $= 225 \text{ (eenhede)}^4$	<p>✓ area ABCD = 10</p> <p>✓ area MNRP</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>= \frac{45}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ 225 (3)</p>

OF

	$\text{Produk} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \times (\text{area ABCD})^2$ $= \frac{9}{4} \times (5 \times 2)^2$ $= 225 (\text{eenhede})^4$ <p>Nota: CA sal van toepassing wees indien <math>\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2</math> gebruik is in die berekening.</p>	$\checkmark \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$ $\checkmark 10^2$ $\checkmark 225$	(3) [9]
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## VRAAG 9

9.1	9.1.1	 <p>of</p>  $r^2 = 40 + 9$ $r = 7$ $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{40}}{7}$	$\checkmark$ skets $\checkmark r = 7$ $\checkmark \frac{\sqrt{40}}{7}$	(3)
	9.1.2	$\sin(180^\circ + A)$ $= -\sin A$ $= -\frac{3}{7}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\sin(180^\circ + A) = \sin 180^\circ \cdot \cos A + \cos 180^\circ \cdot \sin A$ $= 0 \cdot \cos A - 1 \cdot \sin A$ $= -\sin A$ $= -\frac{3}{7}$	$\checkmark -\sin A$ $\checkmark -\frac{3}{7}$ $\checkmark -\sin A$ $\checkmark -\frac{3}{7}$ (2)	(2)
9.2		$\frac{\cos 100^\circ \times \tan^2 120^\circ}{\sin(-10^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\cos 80^\circ)(-\tan 60^\circ)^2}{(-\sin 10^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\cos 80^\circ) \times ((-\sqrt{3})^2)}{(-\cos 80^\circ)}$ $= 3$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Nota:</b> slegs antwoord: 0 punte</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Nota:</b> Indien <math>\frac{+\cos 80^\circ}{+\sin 10^\circ}</math> (twee negatiewe kanselleer), geen penaliserings</p> </div>	$\checkmark -\cos 80^\circ$ $\checkmark -\tan 60^\circ$ of $\tan^2 60^\circ$ $\checkmark -\sin 10^\circ$ $\checkmark -\sqrt{3}$ $\checkmark \sin 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ$ $\checkmark 3$	(6)

		$\frac{\cos 100^\circ \times \tan^2 120^\circ}{\sin(-10^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\cos 80^\circ)(-\tan 60^\circ)^2}{(-\sin 10^\circ)}$ $= \frac{(-\sin 10^\circ) \times (-\sqrt{3})^2}{(-\sin 10^\circ)}$ $= 3$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\frac{\cos 100^\circ}{\sin(-10^\circ)} \times \tan^2 120^\circ$ $= \frac{\cos(90^\circ + 10^\circ)}{-\sin(10^\circ)} \times \tan^2 60^\circ$ $= \frac{-\sin 10^\circ}{-\sin 10^\circ} \times (\sqrt{3})^2$ $= 3$	$\checkmark -\cos 80^\circ$ $\checkmark -\sin 10^\circ$ $\checkmark -\tan 60^\circ$ $\checkmark -\sqrt{3}$ $\checkmark \cos 80^\circ = \sin 10^\circ$ $\checkmark 3$ (6)
			$\checkmark \cos(90^\circ + 10^\circ)$ $\checkmark -\sin 10^\circ$ $\checkmark -\sin 10^\circ$ $\checkmark \tan^2 60^\circ$ $\checkmark \sqrt{3}$ $\checkmark 3$ (6)

9.3	9.3.1	$r = 5$ $\sin \hat{R}OP = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$	$\checkmark 5$ $\checkmark \text{ratio}$ (2)
	9.3.2	$\hat{R}OP = 36,87^\circ$ $\hat{Q}OP = 180^\circ - 36,869....^\circ$ $\hat{Q}OP = 143,13^\circ$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> slegs antwoord: VOLPUNTE </div>	$\checkmark 36,869....^\circ$ $\checkmark 143,13^\circ$ (2)

	9.3.3	$x_m = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$ $a = 4 \cos 115^\circ + 3 \sin 115^\circ$ $a = 1,03$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Nota:</b> Penaliseer 1 punt vir verkeerde afronding  <b>Nota:</b> Indien verkeerde hoek in die <math>x</math>- formule: 1 punt</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Rotasie of <math>115^\circ</math> kloksgewys = <math>245^\circ</math> antikloksgewys  <math>x_m = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta</math>  <math>a = 4 \cos 245^\circ - 3 \sin 245^\circ</math>  <math>a = 1,03</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\tan \hat{P\hat{O}R} = \frac{3}{4}$ $\hat{P\hat{O}R} = 36,86\dots^\circ$ $\hat{M\hat{O}R} = 78,13\dots^\circ$ $\cos \hat{M\hat{O}R} = \frac{a}{5}$ $a = 5 \cos 78,13^\circ$ $a = 1,03$	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-end;"> <div>             ✓ formule              ✓ substitusie of waardes              ✓ <math>a = 1,03</math>              (3)           </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">             ✓ formule              ✓ substitusie van waardes              ✓ <math>a = 1,03</math>              (3)           </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">             ✓ <math>36,86^\circ</math>               ✓ cos ratio               ✓ <math>a = 1,03</math>              (3)           </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <b>[18]</b> </div> </div>
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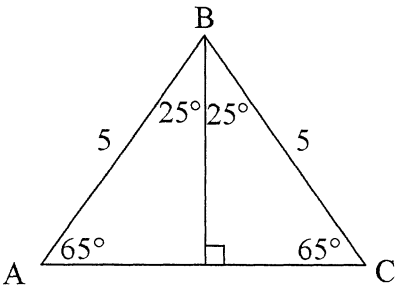
**VRAAG 10**

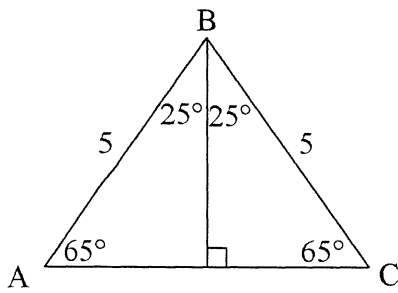
10.1	$f(225^\circ) = 2$ $\therefore a \tan 225^\circ = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2$ $g(0) = 4$ $\therefore b \cos 0^\circ = 4 \quad \therefore b = 4$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             slegs antwoord:  <b>VOLPUNTE</b> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-end;"> <div>             ✓ substitusie              ✓ <math>a = 2</math> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">             ✓ substitusie              ✓ <math>b = 4</math>              (4)           </div> </div>
10.2	Minimum waarde van $g(x) + 2 = -4 + 2 = -2$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             slegs antwoord:  <b>VOLPUNTE</b> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-end;"> <div>             ✓ <math>-4</math>              ✓ <math>-2</math>              (2)           </div> </div>
10.3	$\text{Periode} = \frac{180^\circ}{\frac{1}{2}} = 360^\circ$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             slegs antwoord:  <b>VOLPUNTE</b> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-end;"> <div>             ✓ <math>\frac{180^\circ}{\frac{1}{2}}</math>              ✓ <math>360^\circ</math>              (2)           </div> </div>



10.4	<p>By P <math>f(\theta) = g(\theta)</math>  <math>2 \tan \theta = 4 \cos \theta</math>  vir <math>180^\circ - \theta</math> : <math>2 \tan (180^\circ - \theta) = -2 \tan \theta</math>  and <math>4 \cos (180^\circ - \theta) = -4 \cos \theta</math>  <math>2 \tan \theta = 4 \cos \theta</math> by P  <math>\therefore -2 \tan \theta = -4 \cos \theta</math>  <math>\therefore 2 \tan (180^\circ - \theta) = 4 \cos (180^\circ - \theta)</math> by Q</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p><math>2 \tan \theta = 4 \cos \theta</math>  <math>\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2 \cos \theta</math>  <math>\sin \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta</math>  <math>= 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)</math>  <math>2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta - 2 = 0</math>  <math>\sin \theta = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(2)(-2)}}{4}</math>  <math>\sin \theta = 0,78077...</math>  <math>\theta = 51,33^\circ</math> or <math>128,67^\circ</math>  <math>\therefore</math> die <math>x</math> - koördinaat van Q is <math>180^\circ - x_p</math></p>	<p><math>\checkmark 2 \tan \theta = 4 \cos \theta</math>  <math>\checkmark 2 \tan (180^\circ - \theta) = -2 \tan \theta</math>  <math>\checkmark 4 \cos (180^\circ - \theta) = -4 \cos \theta</math>  <math>\checkmark 2 \tan (180^\circ - \theta) = 4 \cos (180^\circ - \theta)</math>  (4)</p> <p><math>\checkmark</math> vergelyking</p> <p><math>\checkmark \sin \theta = 0,78077...</math>  <math>\checkmark 51,33^\circ</math>  <math>\checkmark 128,67^\circ</math>  (4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[12]</b></p>
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**VRAAG 11**

11.1	<p>Area <math>\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin 50^\circ</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (5)(5) \sin 50^\circ</math>  <math>= 9,58 \text{ eenhede}^2</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Area of <math>\triangle ABC</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (2)(5) \sin 25^\circ (5 \cos 25^\circ)</math>  <math>= 9,58 \text{ eenhede}^2</math></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> <p>Area van <math>\triangle ABC</math>  <math>= [\frac{1}{2} (5 \cos 65^\circ)(5 \sin 65^\circ)](2)</math>  <math>= 9,58 \text{ eenhede}^2</math></p>	<p><math>\checkmark</math> substitusie in korrekte formule  <math>\checkmark</math> antwoord  (2)</p> <p><math>\checkmark</math> basis en hoogte in terme van 5 en <math>25^\circ</math>  <math>\checkmark</math> antwoord  (2)</p> <p><math>\checkmark</math> basis en hoogte in terme van 5 en <math>65^\circ</math>  <math>\checkmark</math> antwoord  (2)</p>
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11.2	$AC^2 = 5^2 + 5^2 - 2(5)(5) \cos 50^\circ$ $AC^2 = 17,86061952$ $AC = 4,23 \text{ eenhede}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\hat{A} = \hat{C} = 65^\circ \quad (\text{hoeke teenoor gelyke sye})$ $\frac{\sin 65^\circ}{5} = \frac{\sin 50^\circ}{AC}$ $AC = \frac{5 \sin 50^\circ}{\sin 65^\circ}$ $= 4,23 \text{ eenhede}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\sin 25^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(AC)}{5}$ $AC = 2(5) \sin 25^\circ$ $= 4,23 \text{ cm}$ <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\cos 65^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(AC)}{5}$ $AC = 2(5) \cos 65^\circ$ $AC = 4,23 \text{ cm}$	✓ gebruik van cosine reël ✓ substitusie ✓ antwoord (3)  ✓ gebruik van sin reël ✓ substitusie ✓ antwoord (3)  ✓ skets/diagram ✓ $\sin 25^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2}AC}{5}$ ✓ antwoord (3)  ✓ skets/diagram ✓ $\cos 65^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(AC)}{5}$ ✓ antwoord (3)
11.3	$\tan 25^\circ = \frac{CF}{AC}$ $\therefore CF = 4,23 \times \tan 25^\circ$ $\therefore CF = 1,97 \text{ cm}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\frac{FC}{\sin 25^\circ} = \frac{4,23}{\sin 65^\circ}$ $FC = \frac{4,23 \sin 25^\circ}{\sin 65^\circ}$ $= 1,97 \text{ cm}$	✓ verhouding ✓ CF as onderwerp ✓ antwoord (3)  ✓ sin reël ✓ FC as onderwerp ✓ antwoord (3)

## VRAAG 12

12.1	$LHS = \frac{\sin(360^\circ + 90^\circ + x - \alpha)}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= \frac{\sin(90^\circ + x - \alpha)}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= \frac{\cos(x - \alpha)}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= \frac{\cos(\alpha - x)}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= 1$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $LK = \frac{\sin[90^\circ - (\alpha - x)]}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= \frac{\cos(\alpha - x)}{\cos(\alpha - x)}$ $= 1$ $= RK$	✓ aftrek van $360^\circ$ ✓ $\cos(x - \alpha)$  ✓ $\cos(\alpha - x)$  (3)
12.2	$\cos 2x = 1 - 3 \cos x$ $2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 3 \cos x$ $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 2 = 0$ $(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x + 2) = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{of} \quad \cos x = -2$ <p style="text-align: center;">n/a</p> $x = 60^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{of} \quad x = 300^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $x = \pm 60^\circ + k.360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$	✓ $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$  ✓ faktorisering ✓ $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓ $60^\circ$ ✓ $300^\circ$ ✓ $+ k.360^\circ$ ✓ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (7)
12.3.1	LK: $\frac{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B}{\sin B \cos B}$ $= \frac{\sin(A - B)}{\sin B \cos B}$ $RK = \frac{2 \sin(A - B)}{2 \sin B \cos B}$ $= \frac{\sin(A - B)}{\sin B \cos B}$ $= LK$	✓ skryf as enkel breuk ✓ saamgestelde hoek uitbreiding ✓ saamgestelde hoek uitbreiding ✓ vereenvoudiging (4)



12.3.2(a)	$A = 5B$ $\frac{\sin 5B}{\sin B} - \frac{\cos 5B}{\cos B} = \frac{2 \sin(5B - B)}{\sin 2B}$ $= \frac{2 \sin 4B}{\sin 2B}$ $= \frac{4 \sin 2B \cos 2B}{\sin 2B}$ $= 4 \cos 2B$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p> $\frac{\sin 5B}{\sin B} - \frac{\cos 5B}{\cos B}$ $= \frac{\sin 5B \cos B - \cos 5B \sin B}{\sin B \cos B}$ $= \frac{\sin(5B - B)}{\sin B \cos B}$ $= \frac{\sin 4B}{\sin B \cos B}$ $= \frac{1}{2} (2) \sin B \cos B$ $= \frac{2 \sin 2B \cos 2B}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2B}$ $= 4 \cos 2B$	<p>✓ herken  <math>A = 5B</math>          ✓ substitusie  <math>A = 5B</math>          ✓ <math>\sin 4B</math>  <math>= 2 \sin 2B \cos 2B</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>✓ skryf as enkel breuk</p> <p>✓ <math>\sin 4B</math>  <math>= 2 \sin 2B \cos 2B</math></p> <p>✓ saamgestelde hoek in noemer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
12.3.2(b)	$B = 18^\circ$ $\frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ} - \frac{\cos 90^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = 4 \cos 2(18)^\circ$ $\therefore \frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} - 0 = 4 \cos 36^\circ$ $\therefore \frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4 \cos 36^\circ$	<p>✓ herken  <math>B = 18^\circ</math>          ✓ substitusie  <math>B = 18^\circ</math>          ✓ vereenvoudiging</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
12.3.2(c)	<p>Gestel <math>\sin 18^\circ = a</math></p> $\frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4 \cos 36^\circ$ $\frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4(1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ)$ $\therefore \frac{1}{a} = 4(1 - 2a^2)$ $\therefore 1 = 4a - 8a^3$ $\therefore 8a^3 - 4a + 1 = 0$ <p>Gevolglik is <math>\sin 18^\circ</math> 'n oplossing van <math>8x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OF</b></p>	<p>✓ <math>\sin 18^\circ = a</math>          ✓ <math>\cos 36^\circ</math>  <math>= 1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ</math>          ✓ substitusie van <math>a</math>          ✓ vereenvoudiging</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>

NSC -

$\frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4 \cos 36^\circ$ $\frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4(1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ)$ $\frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4 - 8 \sin^2 18^\circ$ $8(\sin 18^\circ)^3 - 4(\sin 18^\circ) + 1 = 0$ <p>Gevolgtik is <math>\sin 18^\circ</math> 'n oplossing van <math>8x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0</math></p> <p><b>Nota:</b> substitusie van <math>x = \sin 18^\circ</math> in <math>8x^3 - 4x + 1</math> en dan die gebruik van 'n sakrekenaar om aan te dui dat antwoord 0 is: 0 punte</p>	$\begin{aligned} &\checkmark \cos 36^\circ \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ \\ &\checkmark \text{ vereenvoudiging} \\ &\checkmark \text{ vergelyking i.t.v} \\ &\sin 18^\circ \\ &\checkmark \text{ vervang} \\ &\sin 18^\circ = x \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(4) [24]</p>
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TOTAAL: 150