



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**EDUCATION**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**MATHEMATICS**

**COMMON TEST**

**APRIL 2021**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**N.B. This question paper consists of 6 pages, an answer sheet,  
1 diagram sheet and an information sheet.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of 7 questions.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Clearly show **ALL** calculations, diagrams, graphs, et cetera that you have used in determining your answers.
4. Answers only will not necessarily be awarded full marks.
5. An approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical) may be used, unless stated otherwise.
6. If necessary, answers should be rounded off to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
7. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper. Write neatly and legibly.

**QUESTION 1**

Given the quadratic sequence: 44; 52; 64; 80; ...

- 1.1 Write down the next two terms of the sequence. (2)
- 1.2 Determine the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the quadratic sequence. (4)
- 1.3 Calculate the 30<sup>th</sup> term of the sequence. (2)
- 1.4 Prove that the quadratic sequence will always have even terms. (3)

[11]

**QUESTION 2**

The 8<sup>th</sup> term of an arithmetic sequence is 31 and the sum of the first 30 terms is 1830.  
Determine the first three terms of the sequence.

[7]

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 The second term of a geometric sequence  $\frac{5}{128}$  and the ninth term is 5.  
Determine the value of the common ratio. (5)

- 3.2 Calculate the value of  $m$  if

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (-8) \cdot (0.5)^{k-1} = -\frac{255}{16}$$

(4)

- 3.3 Given:  $\frac{24}{x} + 12 + 6x + 3x^2 + \dots$ ;  $x \neq 0$ .

- 3.3.1 Determine the value of  $x$  for which the series converges. (3)

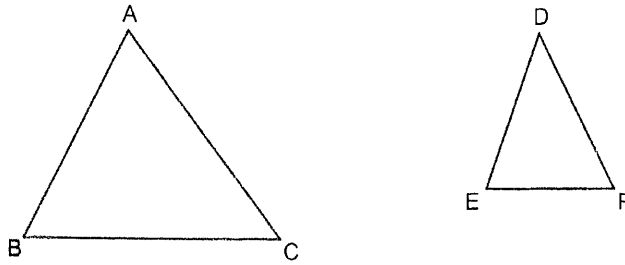
- 3.3.2 Write down the value of  $x$  for which the series is increasing. (2)

[14]

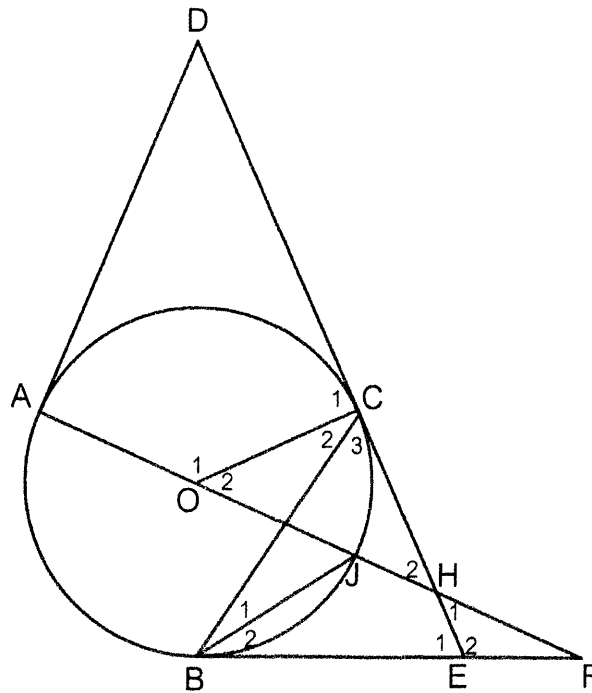
**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Given  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DEF$  with  $\hat{A} = \hat{D}$ ,  $\hat{B} = \hat{E}$  and  $\hat{C} = \hat{F}$ .

Prove that  $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}$  (7)



4.2 In the figure AD, DC and BE are tangents to the circle at A, C and B respectively. O is the centre of the circle. DE and AF intersect at H. AH produced meets BE produced in F. AJ, BC and BJ are chords. AH produced meets BE produced in F. AJ, BC and BJ are chords.



Prove that:

4.2.1  $\triangle DAH \parallel \triangle OCH$ . (4)

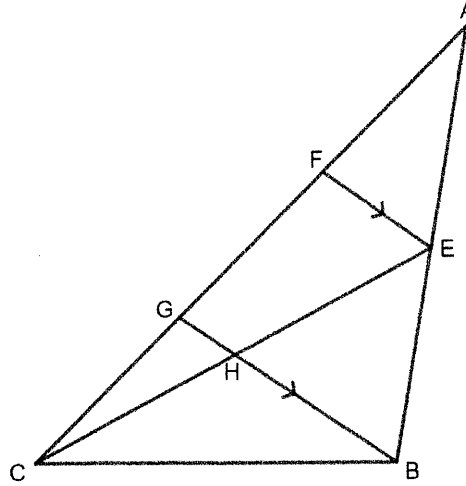
4.2.2  $OH = \frac{AO \cdot DH}{DC}$  (6)

4.2.3 If BA is drawn, then  $BF^2 = JF \cdot AF$  (6)

[23]

**QUESTION 5**

In the figure  $AF = 2CG$  and  $FE \parallel GB$ .  $\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{2}{5}$ .



Determine (with reasons):

5.1  $\frac{AF}{FG}$  (2)

5.2  $\frac{CH}{HE}$  (4)

5.3  $\frac{\text{Area of } \triangle BCG}{\text{Area of } \triangle AFE}$  (4)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 6**

6.1 Given  $\cos 26^\circ = \frac{1}{p}$

Without using a calculator, calculate the value of the following in terms of  $p$ .

6.1.1  $\cos 52^\circ$  (4)

6.1.2  $\sin 71^\circ$  (4)

6.2 Simplify without using into a single trigonometric ratio.

$$\frac{\cos(-180^\circ) \cdot \tan \theta \cdot \cos 690^\circ \cdot \sin(\theta - 180^\circ)}{\cos^2(\theta - 90^\circ)}$$
 (5)

6.3 Show that

$$\cos 0^\circ + \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \dots + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ + \cos 180^\circ + 6 \sin 90^\circ = 6$$
 (4)

**[17]**

**QUESTION 7**

7.1 Prove the following identity:

$$\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \sin x - \cos x \quad (3)$$

7.2 Determine the general solution of:

$$\tan 3x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan 24^\circ} - 1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

7.3 Determine the maximum value of  $\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x$ , without the use of a calculator. (4)

7.4 Given:  $f(x) = 2 \cos(x - 30^\circ)$

7.3.1 Sketch the graph of  $f$  for the domain  $x \in [-90^\circ; 270^\circ]$  on the axes provided. (2)

7.3.2 Use the letters P and Q to indicate on the graph the solution of the equation  $\cos(x - 30^\circ) = 0,5$  and the  $x$ -coordinates of P and Q. (4)

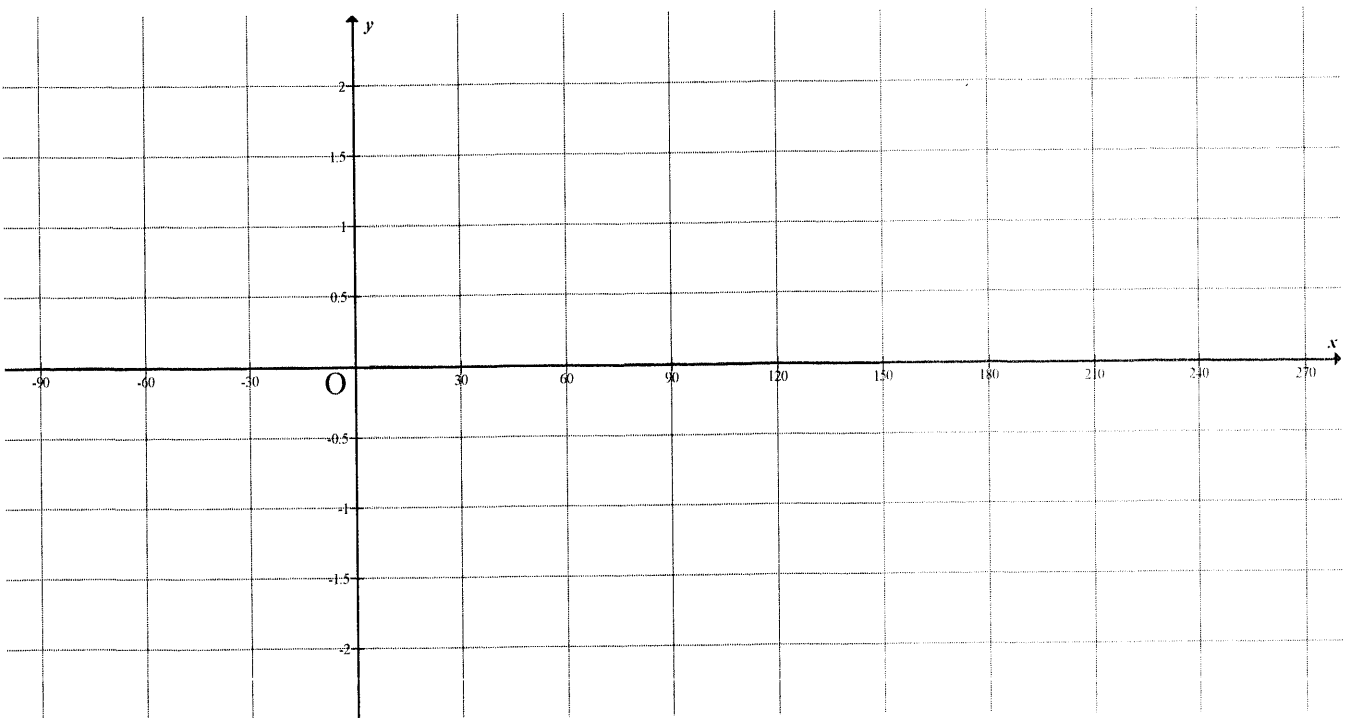
**[18]**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWER SHEET**

**Question 7.3.1**



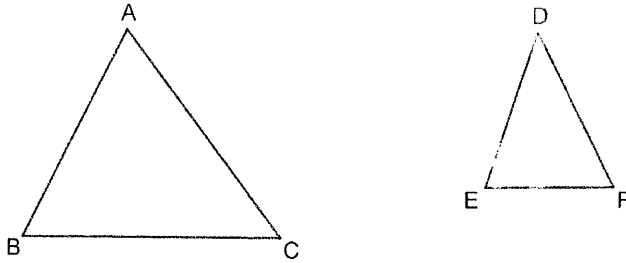
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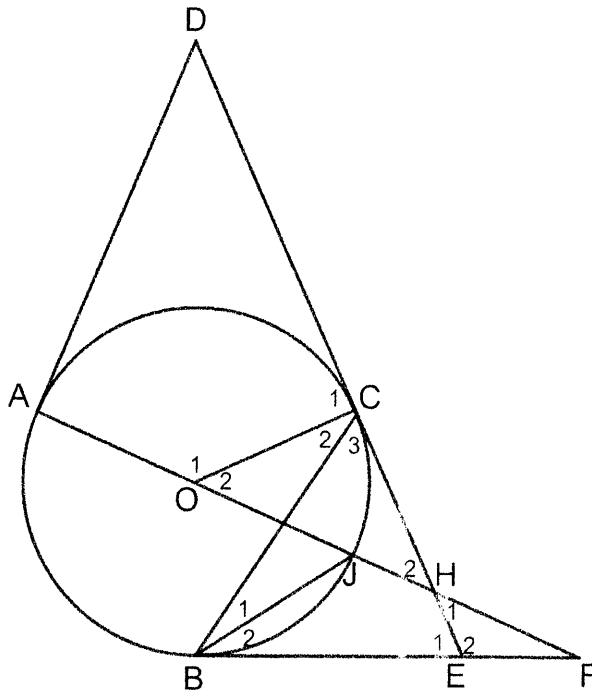
GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIAGRAM SHEET**

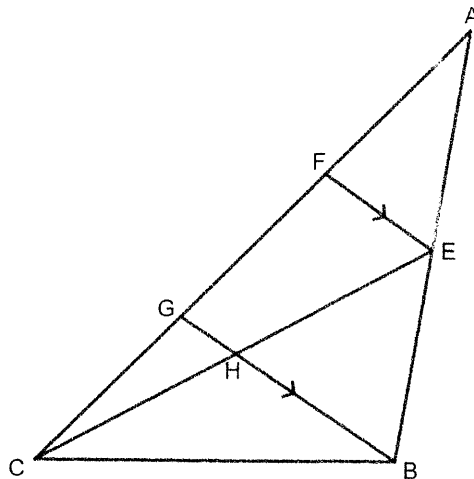
**QUESTION 4.1**



**QUESTION 4.2**



**QUESTION 5**





**INFORMATION SHEET: MATHEMATICS**  
**INLIGTING BLADSY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = mx + c$$

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

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

$$m = \tan \theta$$

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

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

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A \quad \text{area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f \cdot x}{n}$$

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

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

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

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

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



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**MARKING GUIDELINE**

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**APRIL 2021**

**MARKS: 100**

**This memorandum consists of 9 pages.**

**QUESTION 1**

1.1	100 ; 124	AA✓✓ answers	(2)
1.2	<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>1D</p> <p>2D</p> <p><math>2a = 4 \therefore a = 2</math>  <math>3a + b = 8 \therefore b = 2</math>  <math>a + b + c = 44 \therefore c = 40</math>  <math>T_n = 2n^2 = 2n + 40</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>2a = 4 \therefore a = 2</math>  <math>3a + b = 8 \therefore b = 2</math>  <math>\therefore c = T_0 = 40</math>  <math>T_n = 2n^2 + 2n + 40</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>T_n = T_1 + (n - 1)d_1 + (n - 1)(n - 2)d_2</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>T_n = \frac{(n - 1)}{2} [2a + (n - 2)d] + T_1</math></p>	<p>A✓ a value                  CA✓ b value                  CA✓ c value                  CA✓ nth term</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>A✓ a value                  CA✓ b value                  CA✓ c value                  CA✓ nth term</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p>	(4)
1.3	$T_{30} = 2(30)^2 + 2(30) + 40 = 1900$	CA✓ substitution CA✓ answer	(2)
1.4	<p><math>T_n = 2n^2 + 2n + 40</math>  <math>T_n = 2(n^2 + n + 20)</math>  <math>2(n^2 + n + 20)</math> is even for all <math>n \in \mathbf{Z}</math></p>	<p>A✓ Taking out common factor of 2                  A✓ Rewriting nth term                  A✓ is even for all <math>n \in \mathbf{Z}</math>  <b>Note: Mark CA provided</b>  <math>T_n</math> (from 1.2) is a factor of 2</p>	(3)
			<b>[11]</b>

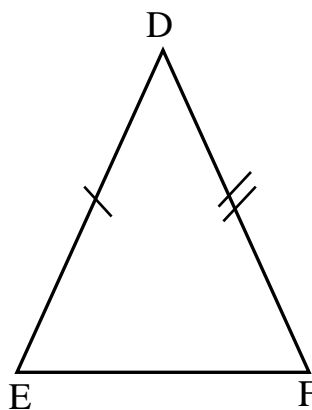
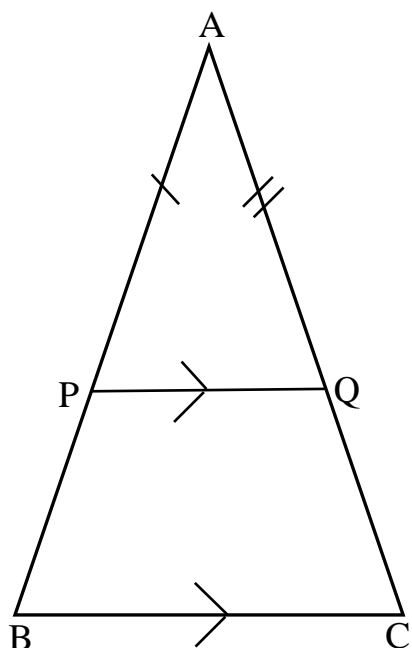
**QUESTION 2**

2.	$a + 7d = 31 \quad \rightarrow (1)$ $15(2a + 29d) = 1830$ $2a + 29d = 122 \quad \rightarrow (2)$ $a = 31 - 7d \quad \rightarrow (3)$ $2(31 - 7d) + 29d = 122$ $62 - 14d + 29d = 122$ $15d = 60$ $d = 4$ $a = 3$ <p>3 ; 7 ; 11 ; ...</p>	A✓equation (1)  A✓equation (2) CA✓making $a$ the subject CA✓correct substitution of $a$  CA✓ $d$ value CA✓ $a$ value CA✓sequence	[7]
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**QUESTION 3**

3.1	$ar = \frac{5}{128} \quad \rightarrow (1)$ $ar^8 = 5 \quad \rightarrow (2)$ $r^7 = 128$ $r^7 = 2^7$ $r = 2$	A✓equation (1)  A✓equation (2)  CA✓ $r^7 = 128$ CA✓exponential form CA✓answer	(5)
3.2	$(-8) + (-8)(0.5) + (-8)(0.5)^2 + \dots$ $\frac{-8(0.5^m - 1)}{0.5 - 1} = -\frac{255}{16}$ $0.5^m - 1 = -\frac{255}{256}$ $0.5^m = \frac{1}{256} = 0.5^8$ $m = 8$	A✓generating series  CA✓correct substitution into correct formula  CA✓writing in exponential form or using logs  CA✓answer	(4)
3.3.1	$-1 < r < 1$ $-1 < \frac{x}{2} < 1$ $-2 < x < 2$	A✓condition for convergence  A✓ $r$ value  CA✓answer	(3)
3.3.2	$x < -2 \text{ or } x > 2$	CACA✓✓answer	(2)
			[14]

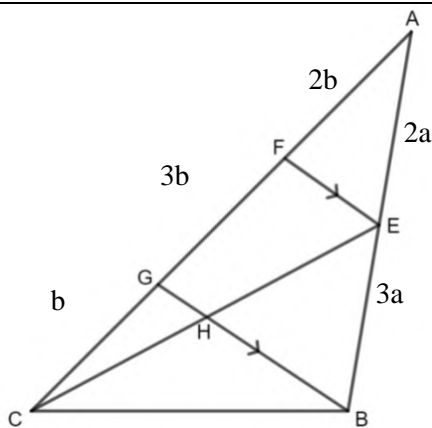
**QUESTION 4**

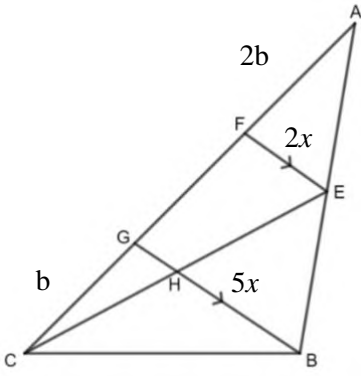


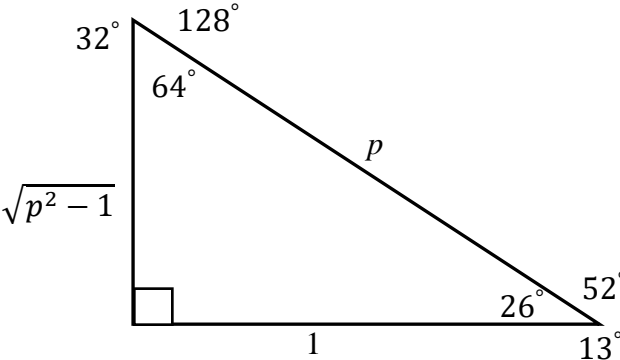
<p>4.1</p>	<p>Draw <math>AP = DE</math> and <math>AQ = DF</math>                  In <math>\triangle ABC</math> and <math>\triangle DEF</math>                  1. <math>AP = DE</math> (Construction)                  2. <math>AQ = DF</math> (Construction)                  3. <math>\hat{A} = \hat{D}</math> (Given)  <math>\therefore \triangle APQ \equiv \triangle DEF</math> (SAS)                  Now <math>\hat{APQ} = \hat{DEF}</math>                  But <math>\hat{DEF} = \hat{B}</math> (Given)  <math>\therefore \hat{APQ} = \hat{B}</math>  <math>PQ \parallel BC</math> (Corresponding angles =)   <math>\frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{AC}{AQ}</math> (Prop. Thm. <math>PQ \parallel BC</math>)   <math>\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}</math> (Construction <math>AP = DE</math> and <math>AQ = DF</math>)</p>	<p>✓S Construction (or could be shown on diagram)                   ✓S/R                  ✓S                  ✓S                  ✓S/R                   ✓S/R                   ✓R</p>	<p>(7)</p>
<p>4.2.1</p>	<p>In <math>\triangle DAH</math> and <math>\triangle OCH</math>                  1. <math>\hat{DAH} = \hat{OCH} = 90^\circ</math> (Radius <math>\perp</math> Tangent)                  2. <math>\hat{H}_2</math> is common                  3. <math>\hat{ADH} = \hat{COH}</math> (Remaining angles)  <math>\therefore \triangle DAH \parallel \triangle OCH</math> (AAA)</p>	<p>✓S ✓R                  ✓S                  ✓R(AAA)</p>	<p>(4)</p>

<p>4.2.2</p>	$\frac{DA}{OC} = \frac{DH}{OH} = \frac{AH}{CH} \quad (\triangle DAH \parallel \triangle OCH)$ $OH = \frac{DH \times OC}{DA}$ <p>DA = DC (Tangents drawn from common point equal)</p> <p>AO = OC (Radii of a circle)</p> <p>Therefore</p> $OH = \frac{AO \cdot DH}{DC}$	<p>✓S/R</p> <p>✓S</p> <p>✓S✓R</p> <p>✓S✓R</p>	<p>(6)</p>
<p>4.2.3</p>	<p>In <math>\triangle ABF</math> and <math>\triangle BJF</math></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>\widehat{BAF} = \widehat{JBF}</math> (Tangent – Chord Theorem)</li> <li>2. <math>\widehat{F}</math> is common)</li> <li>3. <math>\widehat{ABF} = \widehat{BJF}</math> (Remaining angles)</li> </ol> <p><math>\therefore \triangle ABF \parallel \triangle BJF</math> (AAA)</p> $\therefore \frac{AB}{BJ} = \frac{BF}{JF} = \frac{AF}{BF} \quad (\triangle ABF \parallel \triangle BJF)$ $BF^2 = JF \cdot AF$	<p>✓S✓R</p> <p>✓S</p> <p>✓S✓R</p> <p>✓S</p>	<p>(6)</p>
			<p>[23]</p>

QUESTION 5



5.1	Let $AE = 2a$ therefore $EB = 3a$ $\frac{AF}{FG} = \frac{2}{3}$ (Prop. Thm.; $FE \parallel GB$ ) or (Line // one side of $\Delta$ )	✓S ✓R	(2)
5.2	Let $AF = 2b$ and $FG = 3b$ Then $CG = b$ (Given $AF = 2CG$ )  $\frac{CH}{HE} = \frac{CG}{GF} = \frac{b}{3b}$ (Prop. Thm.; $GH \parallel FE$ ) or (Line // one side of $\Delta$ )  $\therefore \frac{CH}{HE} = \frac{1}{3}$	✓S ✓S ✓R ✓S	(4)
5.3	$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{FE}{GB} = \frac{2}{5}$ .... (Prop. Thm; $FE \parallel GB$ ) or (Line // one side of $\Delta$ )  $\widehat{CGB} = \widehat{GFE}$ .... (Corresp Angles ; $FE \parallel GB$ ) Let $FE = 2x$ and $GB = 5x$ Then $\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta BCG}{\text{Area of } \Delta AFE} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(b)(5x) \sin \widehat{CGB}}{\frac{1}{2}(2b)(2x) \sin \widehat{AFE}}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(b)(5x) \sin \widehat{CGB}}{\frac{1}{2}(2b)(2x) \sin (180^\circ - \widehat{CGB})}$ $= \frac{5}{4}$  <b>OR</b>  $\text{Area of } \Delta BCG = \frac{1}{6} \text{ Area of } \Delta ABC$ ... (Equal Heights) $\text{Area of } \Delta AFE = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Area of } \Delta AEC$ ... (Equal Heights) $\text{Area of } \Delta AEC = \frac{2}{5} \text{ Area of } \Delta ABC$ ... (Equal Heights) $\text{Area of } \Delta AFE = \frac{2}{15} \text{ Area of } \Delta ABC$  $\frac{\text{Area of } \Delta BCG}{\text{Area of } \Delta AFE} = \frac{15}{12} = \frac{5}{4}$	 ✓S/R ✓S ✓S ✓S ✓S/R ✓S/R ✓S ✓S	(4)
			[10]

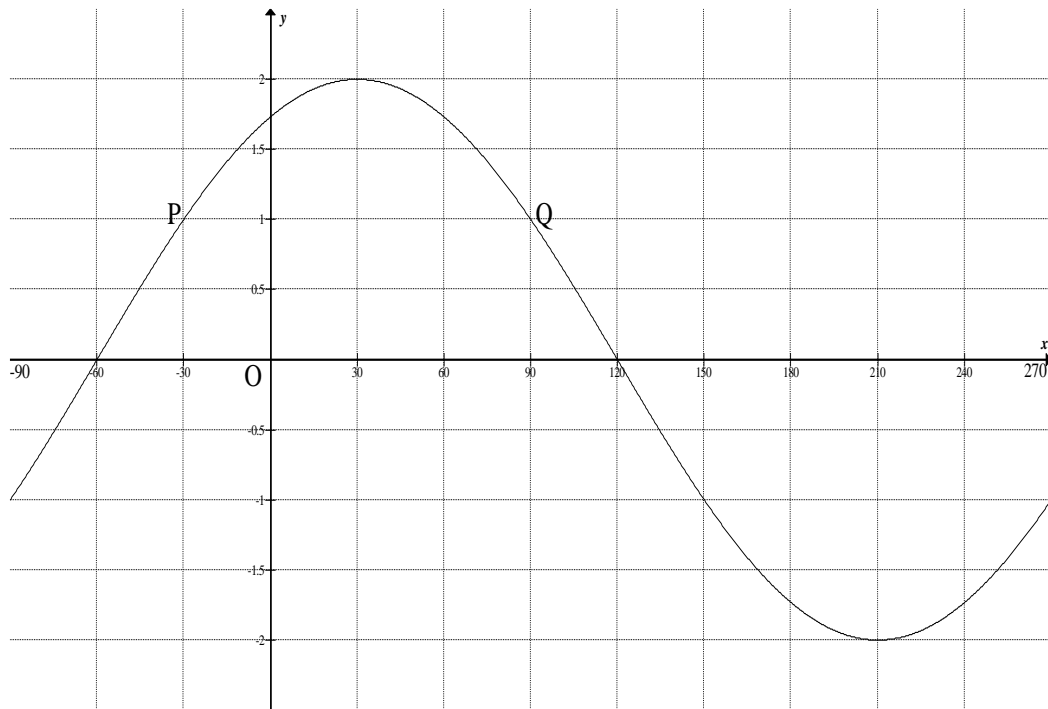
<p>6.1.1</p>	 <p> <math>\cos 52^\circ = \cos[2(26^\circ)]</math>  <math>= 2\cos^2 26^\circ - 1</math>  <math>= 2\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 - 1</math> </p>	<p>A✓ diagram</p> <p>A✓ writing as double angle A✓ expansion CA✓ answer</p>	<p>(4)</p>
<p>6.1.2</p>	<p> <math>\sin 71^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 26^\circ)</math>  <math>= \sin 45^\circ \cos 26^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 26^\circ</math>  <math>= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 1}}{p}</math> </p>	<p>A✓ <math>\sin(45^\circ + 26^\circ)</math> A✓ compound angle expansion CA CA ✓✓ each term</p>	<p>(4)</p>
<p>6.2</p>	<p> <math display="block">\frac{\cos(-180^\circ) \cdot \tan \theta \cdot \cos 690^\circ \cdot \sin(\theta - 180^\circ)}{\cos^2(\theta - 90^\circ)}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{\cos(180^\circ) \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos 30^\circ \cdot (-\sin \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{(-1) \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot (-\sin \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin^2 \theta}{2 \cos \theta}}{\sin^2 \theta}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cos \theta}</math> </p>	<p>A✓ <math>\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}</math> A✓ <math>\cos 30^\circ</math> A✓ <math>-\sin \theta</math></p> <p>CA✓ <math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math> or 0,866</p> <p>CA✓ answer</p>	<p>(5)</p>
<p>6.3</p>	<p> <math>\text{LHS} = \cos 0^\circ + \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \dots + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ + \cos 180^\circ + 6\sin 90^\circ</math>  <math>= \cos 0^\circ + \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \dots - \cos 2^\circ - \cos 1^\circ - \cos 0^\circ + 6\sin 90^\circ</math>  <math>= 6 = \text{RHS}</math> </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <math>\text{LHS} = (\cos 0^\circ + \cos 180^\circ) + (\cos 1^\circ + \cos 179^\circ) + (\cos 2^\circ + \cos 178^\circ) \dots \dots \dots + 6\sin 90^\circ</math>  <math>\text{LHS} = (0) + (0) + (0) \dots \dots \dots + 6\sin 90^\circ</math>  <math>\text{LHS} = 6</math> </p>	<p>A✓ <math>-\cos 2^\circ</math> A✓ <math>-\cos 1^\circ</math> A✓ <math>-\cos 0^\circ</math> A✓ All terms cancel except 6</p> <p>A✓ <math>(\cos 0^\circ + \cos 180^\circ)</math> A✓ <math>(\cos 1^\circ + \cos 179^\circ)</math> A✓ <math>(\cos 2^\circ + \cos 178^\circ)</math> A✓ All terms cancel except 6</p>	<p>(4)</p>
			<p>[17]</p>



## QUESTION 7

7.1	$\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}{\sin x - \cos x}$ $= \sin x - \cos x$ $= \text{RHS}$	A✓ $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ A✓ $2 \sin x \cos x$ A✓ $(\sin x - \cos x)^2$	(3)
7.2	$\tan 3x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan 24^\circ} - 1 = 0$ $\tan 3x = \tan 24^\circ$ $3x = 24^\circ + 180k; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x = 8^\circ + 60k; k \in \mathbb{Z}$	A✓ transposing and forming equation A✓ $3x = 24^\circ$ A✓ $180k$ A✓ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ CA✓ $x = 8^\circ + 60k$ <b>Note: If calculator is used maximum marks may be allocated</b>	(5)
7.3	$2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right]$ $= 2[\sin 60^\circ \sin x + \cos 60^\circ \cos x]$ $= 2[\cos(x - 60^\circ)]$ <p><math>\therefore</math> Maximum value is 2, since maximum value of <math>\cos(x - 60^\circ) = 1</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> $2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right]$ $= 2[\cos 30^\circ \sin x + \sin 30^\circ \cos x]$ $= 2[\sin(x + 30^\circ)]$ <p><math>\therefore</math> Maximum value is 2, since maximum value of <math>\sin(x + 30^\circ) = 1</math></p>	$A\checkmark 2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right]$ $A\checkmark [\sin 60^\circ \sin x + \cos 60^\circ \cos x]$ $A\checkmark \cos(x - 60^\circ)$ CA✓ answer <p><b>OR</b></p> $A\checkmark 2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right]$ $A\checkmark 2[\cos 30^\circ \sin x + \sin 30^\circ \cos x]$ $A\checkmark \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ CA✓ answer	(4)

7.4.1



		A✓ for both $x$ – intercepts A✓ for both turning points	(2)
7.4.2	$\cos(x - 30^\circ) = 0,5$ $2\cos(x - 30^\circ) = 1$ $x - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ or $x - 30^\circ = -60^\circ$ $x = 90^\circ$ at Q or $x = -30^\circ$ at P	A✓ $x - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ and $x - 30^\circ = -60^\circ$ CA✓ $90^\circ$ and $-30^\circ$ CACA✓✓ for P and Q	(4)
			[18]