




KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



MATHEMATICS P1
COMMON TEST
JUNE 2024
MARKING GUIDELINES



Stanmorephysics.com

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

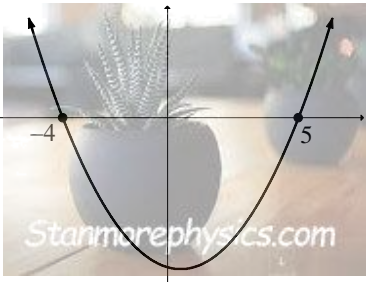
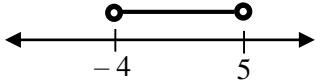
GRADE 12

MARKS: 150



These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1.1	$x=0$ or $-\frac{7}{2}$ or 8	✓ A answer ✓ A answer ✓ A answer (3)
1.1.2	$(x+1)(x+12)=0$ $x=-1$ or $x=-12$	✓ A factors ✓ CA answer ✓ CA answer (3)
1.1.3	$5x^2 - 7x + 8 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(5)(8)}}{2(5)}$ $x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-111}}{10}$ No real values of x	✓ A substituting in formula ✓ CA answer (2)
1.1.4	$\sqrt{x-2} + 2 = x$ $(\sqrt{x-2})^2 = (x-2)^2$ $x-2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$ $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ $(x-2)(x-3) = 0$ $x = 2$ or $x = 3$	✓ A isolating $\sqrt{x-2}$ ✓ CA squaring both sides ✓ CA standard form ✓ CA answer ✓ CA answer (5)
1.1.5	$x^2 - x - 20 < 0$ $(x+4)(x-5) < 0$  OR  $-4 < x < 5$ OR $x \in (-4 ; 5)$	✓ A standard form ✓ CA critical values CA ✓ CA ✓ answer (4)

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<p>1.1.6</p>	$2^{1-2x} + 7 \cdot 2^{-x} - 4 = 0$ $2 \cdot 2^{-2x} + 7 \cdot 2^{-x} - 4 = 0$ $(2 \cdot 2^{-x} - 1)(2^{-x} + 4) = 0$ $2^{-x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad 2^{-x} = -4$ $2^{-x} = 2^{-1} \quad \text{no solution}$ $x = 1$ <p>OR</p> $2^{1-2x} + 7 \cdot 2^{-x} - 4 = 0$ $2 \cdot 2^{-2x} + 7 \cdot 2^{-x} - 4 = 0$ <p>Let $2^{-x} = k$</p> $(2k - 1)(k + 4) = 0$ $k = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad k = -4$ $2^{-x} = 2^{-1} \quad \text{no solution}$ $x = 1$	<p>✓ A splitting exponents ✓ A factor ✓ A factor</p> <p>✓ A answer ✓ A no solution</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>✓ A splitting exponents ✓ A factor ✓ A factor</p> <p>✓ A answer ✓ A no solution</p> <p>(5)</p>
<p>1.2</p>	$22 - 3m \geq 0$ $22 \geq 3m$ $\frac{22}{3} \geq m$ $m = 7$	<p>✓ A $22 - 3m \geq 0$</p> <p>✓ CA $\frac{22}{3} \geq m$</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>1.3</p>	$\frac{\sqrt{9 \cdot 9^{2023}}}{\sqrt{9^{2023}} - \sqrt{9^2 \cdot 9^{2023}}}$ $= \frac{3\sqrt{9^{2023}}}{\sqrt{9^{2023}}(1-9)}$ $= -\frac{3}{8}$	<p>✓ A simplifying numerator ✓ A simplifying denominator</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>1.4</p>	$y = 2x - 3$ $4x^2 + (2x - 3)^2 - 2x(2x - 3) - 7 = 0$ $4x^2 + 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 4x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0$ $4x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$ $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ $(2x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 1$ $y = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3 \quad \text{or} \quad y = 2(1) - 3$ $y = -2 \quad \quad \quad y = -1$	<p>✓ A making y the subject of the formula ✓ CA substitution</p> <p>✓ CA standard form</p> <p>✓ CA factors</p> <p>✓ CA x-values</p> <p>✓ CA y-values</p>

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<p>OR</p> $x = \frac{y+3}{2}$ $4\left(\frac{y+3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 - 2y\left(\frac{y+3}{2}\right) - 7 = 0$ $y^2 + 3y + 2 = 0$ $(y+1)(y+2) = 0$ $y = -2 \quad \text{or} \quad y = -1$ $x = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ A making x the subject of the formula✓ CA substitution✓ CA standard form✓ CA factors✓ CA y-values✓ CA x-values <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p>
[34]	



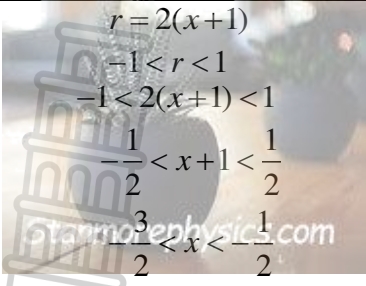
QUESTION 2

2.1	$-5 ; 12 ; 27 ; 40 ; 51 \dots$ $17 ; 15 ; 13 ; 11 ; \dots$ $-2 ; -2 ; -2 ; \dots$ The next two terms are 40 and 51	✓ A ✓ A answer (2)
2.2	$-5 ; 12 ; 27 ; 40 ; 51 \dots$ $17 ; 15 ; 13 ; 11 ; \dots$ $-2 ; -2 ; -2 ; \dots$ $2a = -2$ $a = -1$ $17 = 3a + b$ $17 = 3(-1) + b$ $b = 20$ $-5 = -1 + 20 + c$ $c = -24$ $T_n = -n^2 + 20n - 24$	✓ A $a = -1$ ✓ CA value of b ✓ CA value of c ✓ CA answer (4)
2.3	$51 = -n^2 + 20n - 24$ $n^2 - 20n + 75 = 0$ $(n - 5)(n - 15) = 0$ $n = 5$ or $n = 15$ $\therefore T_5$ and T_{15}	✓ CA equating T_n to 51 ✓ CA standard form ✓ CA answers (3)
2.4	$\sum_{n=3}^{10} T_n - \sum_{n=11}^{17} T_n$ <p>Using symmetry: $T_3 = T_{17}$; $T_4 = T_{16}$ $T_5 = T_{15}$; etc.</p> $(T_3 - T_{17}) + (T_4 - T_{16}) + (T_5 - T_{15}) + (T_6 - T_{14}) +$ $(T_7 - T_{13}) + (T_8 - T_{12}) + (T_9 - T_{11}) + T_{10}$ $= 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 76$ $= 76$ <p>OR</p> <p>Listing all the terms from $\sum_{n=3}^{10} T_n$.</p> <p>Listing all the terms from $\sum_{n=11}^{17} T_n$</p> $\sum_{n=3}^{10} T_n - \sum_{n=11}^{17} T_n = 76$	✓ CA ✓ CA = terms, using symmetry ✓ CA answer (3) OR ✓ CA Listing all the terms from $\sum_{n=3}^{10} T_n$ ✓ CA Listing all the terms from $\sum_{n=11}^{17} T_n$ ✓ CA answer (3)

QUESTION 3

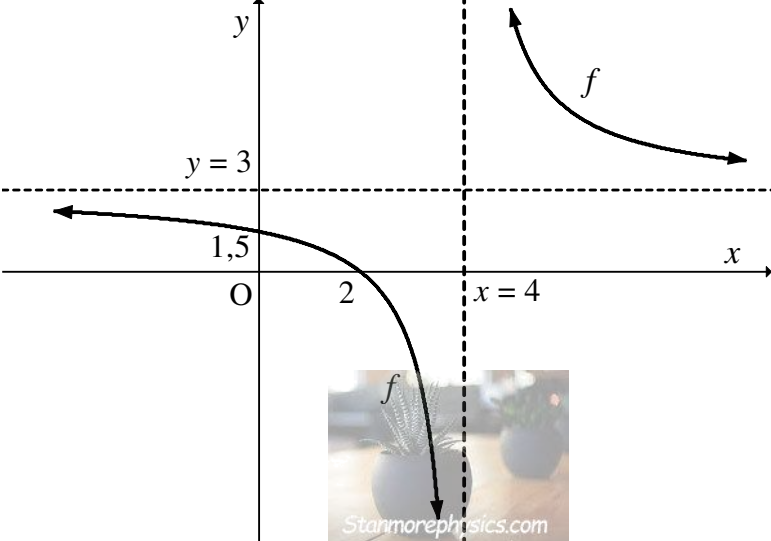
<p>3.1.1</p>	$-\frac{7}{2}; -3; -\frac{5}{2}; \dots$ $a = -\frac{7}{2}$ $d = \frac{1}{2}$ $T_n = a + (n-1)d$ $T_n = -\frac{7}{2} + (n-1)\frac{1}{2}$ $T_n = -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{2}$ $T_n = \frac{1}{2}n - 4$	<p>✓ A value of d</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>(2)</p>
<p>3.1.2</p>	$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$ $675 = \frac{n}{2}\left[2\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) + (n-1)\frac{1}{2}\right]$ $1350 = n\left(-7 + (n-1)\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $2700 = -14n + n^2 - n$ $0 = n^2 - 15n - 2700$ $(n-60)(n+45) = 0$ $n = 60 \text{ or } n = -45$ $\therefore n = 60 \text{ only}$	<p>✓ CA substitute into formula</p> <p>✓ CA factors</p> <p>✓ CA values of n</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>(4)</p>
<p>3.1.3</p>	$T_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}n - 4\right)^2$ $T_n = \frac{1}{4}n^2 - 4n + 16$ $n = -\frac{b}{2a}$ $n = -\frac{-4}{2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}$ $n = 8$ <p>The 8th term is the smallest</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Smallest value of $\left(\frac{1}{2}n - 4\right)^2 = 0$</p> $\frac{1}{2}n - 4 = 0$ $n = 8$ <p>The 8th term is the smallest</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>If stopping at values of n, still award the last mark</p> </div>	<p>✓ CA squaring T_n</p> <p>✓ CA substituting in $n = -\frac{b}{2a}$</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>OR</p> <p>✓ CA squaring T_n</p> <p>✓ CA equating T_n to 0</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>(3)</p>

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3.2.1	 $r = 2(x+1)$ $-1 < r < 1$ $-1 < 2(x+1) < 1$ $-\frac{1}{2} < x+1 < \frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{3}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{2}$	✓A $r = 2(x+1)$ ✓A $-1 < r < 1$ ✓CA answer (3)
3.2.2	$a = \frac{-3}{4} + 1$ $a = \frac{1}{4}$	✓A answer (1)
3.2.3	$r = \frac{1}{2}$ $a = \frac{1}{4}$ $T_n = ar^{n-1}$ $T_n = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> Answer only: Full marks </div>	✓CA value of r . ✓CA expression of T_n ✓CA answer (3)
3.2.4	$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{1}{2}$	✓CA substitute in S_{∞} formula ✓CA answer (2)
[18]		

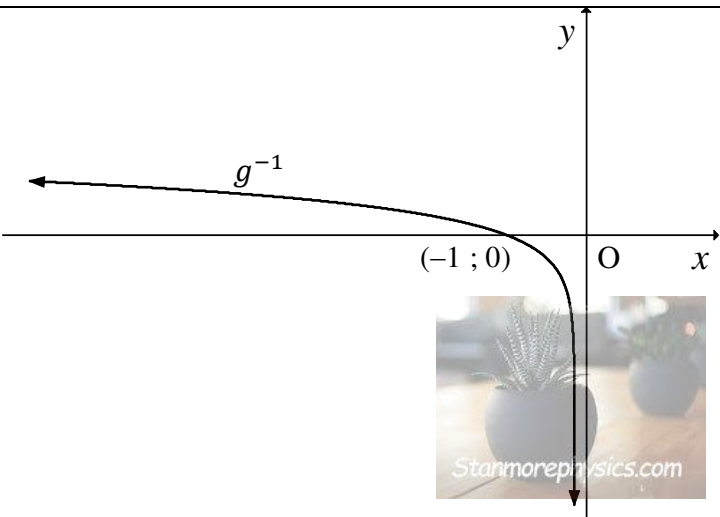


QUESTION 4

4.1	$f(x) = \frac{6}{x-4} + 3$	✓ A $\frac{6}{x-4}$ ✓ A +3 (2)
4.2	For x-intercept: $0 = \frac{6}{x-4} + 3$ $-3 = \frac{6}{x-4}$ $-3x + 12 = 6$ $-3x = -6$ $x = 2$ For y-intercept: $y = \frac{6}{0-4} + 3$ $= \frac{3}{2}$	✓ CA equating to zero ✓ CA x-intercept ✓ CA y-intercept (3)
4.3		✓ A shape ✓ A asymptotes ✓ CA intercepts (3)
4.4	$y = -x + c$ $3 = -4 + c$ $c = 7$ $y = -x + 7$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> Answer only: Full marks </div>	✓ A substituting $m = -1$ ✓ A substituting (4 ; 3) ✓ CA answer (3)
4.5	(5;10)	✓ CA ✓ CA answer (2)
[13]		

QUESTION 5

DO NOT MARK QUESTIONS 5.5, 5.6 AND 5.7.

5.1	B(1 ; -9)	A✓ x-coordinate A✓ y-coordinate (2)
5.2	$x < 1$	A✓ answer (1)
5.3	$(x-1)^2 - 9 = 0$ $(x-1)^2 = 9$ $(x-1) = \pm 3$ $x = 1 \pm 3$ $x = 4$ or $x = -2$ $(4 ; 0)$ or $(-2 ; 0)$ OR $(x-1)^2 - 9 = 0$ $x^2 - 2x + 1 - 9 = 0$ $x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$ $(x-4)(x+2) = 0$ $x = 4$ or $x = -2$ $(4 ; 0)$ or $(-2 ; 0)$	✓ A equating to zero ✓ A taking square root on both sides ✓ CA answers (3) OR ✓ A equating to zero ✓ A factors ✓ CA answer (3)
5.4	$y = -a^x$ $-9 = -a^1$ $a = 9$	✓ A substituting (1 ; -9) (1)
5.5	$g : y = -9^x$ $g^{-1} : x = -9^y$ $-x = 9^y$ $\therefore y = \log_9(-x)$	✓ A swapping x and y ✓ A answer
5.6		✓ CA shape ✓ CA x-intercept

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5.7	$y = \log_9(-x)$ $2 = \log_9(-x)$ $-x = 9^2$ $x = -81$ $\therefore x < -81$	<p>✓CA $2 = \log_9(-x)$</p> <p>✓CA value of x</p> <p>✓CA answer</p>
[7]		

QUESTION 6

6.1	$y = a(x+6)(x-2)$ <p>Substitute $(-4 ; 6)$:</p> $6 = a(-4+6)(-4-2)$ $6 = -12a$ $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+6)(x-2)$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 6$ $\therefore b = -2 \text{ and } c = 6$	<p>A✓ $y = a(x+6)(x-2)$</p> <p>A✓ substitute $(-4 ; 6)$</p> <p>A✓ $6 = -12a$</p> <p>A✓ substitute back $a = -\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
6.2	$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $= -\frac{(-2)}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$ $= -2$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $x = \frac{-6+2}{2}$ $= -2$ <p>Maximum value = $h(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}(-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 6 = 8$</p>	<p>A ✓ substitution</p> <p>A✓ x-value of TP</p> <p>CA✓ answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
6.3	$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + c$ <p>Substitute $(-4 ; 6)$:</p> $6 = -\frac{1}{2}(-4) + c$ $c = 4$ $\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4 \text{ OR } s(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$	<p>✓A substitution</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
6.4	$k < 2$	<p>✓✓CA CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
6.5	<p>Translated downwards by 8 units</p>	<p>✓✓CA CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
[13]		

QUESTION 7

Penalise once only for incorrect notation in Question 7.1.1

7.1.1	$f(x) = 2x^2 + 4$ $f(x+h) = 2(x+h)^2 + 4 = 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 + 4$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 + 4 - 2x^2 - 4}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xh + 2h^2}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4x + 2h)}{h}$ $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h)$ $f'(x) = 4x$	<p>✓ A value of $f(x+h)$</p> <p>✓ CA substitution into formula</p> <p>✓ CA simplifying</p> <p>✓ CA factors</p> <p>✓ CA answer (5)</p>
7.1.2	$f'(x) = m_{\text{tangent}}$ $\therefore 4x = -12$ $x = -3$ $y = 2(-3)^2 + 4 = 22$ <p>The tangent is at $(-3 ; 22)$</p> $y = -12x + c$ $22 = -12(-3) + c$ $c = -14$ $y = -12x - 14$	<p>✓ CA $4x = -12$</p> <p>✓ CA coordinates of contact point</p> <p>✓ CA substitution of point and gradient</p> <p>✓ CA answer (4)</p>
7.2.1	$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 12}{x - 4}$ $= \frac{(2x + 3)(x - 4)}{x - 4}$ $= 2x + 3$ $f'(x) = 2$	<p>✓ A factors</p> <p>✓ CA answer</p> <p>✓ CA answer (3)</p>
7.2.2	$D_x \left[x^{\frac{2}{5}} + x^2 - 9x \right]$ $= \frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}} + 2x - 9$	<p>✓ A $x^{\frac{2}{5}}$</p> <p>✓ CA $\frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}}$ ✓ A $+2x$ ✓ A -9 (4)</p>
7.2.3	$y = \frac{x}{6} - \frac{6}{x}$ $= \frac{x}{6} - 6x^{-1}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{6} + 6x^{-2}$	<p>✓ A $-6x^{-1}$</p> <p>✓ A $\frac{1}{6}$ ✓ CA $+6x^{-2}$ (3)</p>

QUESTION 8

8.1	<p>For x-intercepts:</p> $-x^3 + 10x^2 - 17x - 28 = 0$ $\therefore x^3 - 10x^2 + 17x + 28 = 0$ $(x+1)(x^2 - 11x + 28) = 0$ $(x+1)(x-4)(x-7) = 0$ $\therefore x = -1 \text{ or } x = 4 \text{ or } x = 7$ <p>A(-1 ; 0); B(4 ; 0); C(7 ; 0)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> Answer only: 3 marks </div>	<p>✓ A $(x+1)$ ✓ CA trinomial ✓ CA factors ✓ CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
8.2	<p>For the turning points:</p> $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 20x - 17 = 0$ $3x^2 - 20x + 17 = 0$ $(3x - 17)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = \frac{17}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$ $y = \frac{400}{27} \text{ or } y = -36$ <p>D(1 ; -36); E $\left(\frac{17}{3}; \frac{400}{27}\right)$</p>	<p>✓ A $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 20x - 17$ ✓ CA $f'(x) = 0$ ✓ CA coordinates of D ✓ CA coordinates of E</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
8.3.1	<p>x-coordinate of point of inflection</p> $1 + \frac{17}{3}$ $= \frac{20}{3}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $1 + \frac{17}{3}$ $= \frac{20}{3}$ $= \frac{10}{3}$ <p>Therefore: The graph is concave down for $x > \frac{10}{3}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">At point of inflection: $f''(x) = -6x + 20 = 0$ $\therefore 6x = 20$ $x = \frac{10}{3}$</p>	<p>✓ CA method to calculate x-value of point of inflection ✓ CA x-value ✓ CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
8.3.2	$x < \frac{10}{3}$	<p>✓✓ CA CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
[13]		


QUESTION 9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A shape ✓ A turning point at $x = -2$ ✓ A turning point at $x = 4$ ✓ A one x-intercept ✓ A y-intercept above x-axis <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
[5]	

QUESTION 10

<p>10.1</p>	<p>Total area = $2\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2\right) + (x \times 2r)$</p> $400 = \pi r^2 + 2xr$ $2xr = 400 - \pi r^2$ $x = \frac{400 - \pi r^2}{2r}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A formula for area ✓ A equating to 400 <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
<p>10.2</p>	<p>Length = $2(\pi r) + 2x$</p> $L(r) = 2(\pi r) + 2\left(\frac{400 - \pi r^2}{2r}\right)$ $= 2\pi r + \frac{400 - \pi r^2}{r}$ $= \frac{2\pi r^2 + 400 - \pi r^2}{r}$ $= \frac{400}{r} + \pi r$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A formula for perimeter ✓ A substitution ✓ A simplification <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>

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10.3	 $L(r) = 400r^{-1} + \pi r$ $\frac{dL}{dr} = -400r^{-2} + \pi$ For a minimum: $\frac{dL}{dr} = -400r^{-2} + \pi = 0$ $\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{\pi}{400}$ $r^2 = \frac{400}{\pi}$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{400}{\pi}}$ $= 11,28m$	✓ A derivative ✓ CA equating to zero ✓ CA r^2 subject of formula ✓ CA answer (4)
[9]		

TOTAL: 143



**ADDENDUM TO THE PROVINCIAL COMMON TEST FOR GRADE 12 MATHEMATICS
PAPER 1 JUNE 2024**

1. This question paper will be marked out of 143, instead of 150.
2. The following sub-questions are outside of the scope of CAPS for Gr. 12 Mathematics and are therefore nullified:

No.	Sub-question number	Marks
1.	5.5	2
2.	5.6	2
3.	5.7	3
	TOTAL	7

3. Each learner's total mark for this question paper should then be converted to a mark out of 150, and this converted mark should then be recorded on SA-SAMS.
4. For this purpose a conversion table is attached.



N.R Mthembu: Provincial Coordinator

04/06/2024

Date



CONVERSION TABLE FOR KZN JUNE 2024 MATHEMATICS PAPER 1					
<i>Mark Obtained out of 143</i>	Mark to enter on SASAMS out of 150	<i>Mark Obtained out of 143</i>	Mark to enter on SASAMS out of 150	<i>Mark Obtained out of 143</i>	Mark to enter on SASAMS out of 150
1	1	49	51	97	102
2	2	50	52	98	103
3	3	51	53	99	104
4	4	52	55	100	105
5	5	53	56	101	106
6	6	54	57	102	107
7	7	55	58	103	108
8	8	56	59	104	109
9	9	57	60	105	110
10	10	58	61	106	111
11	12	59	62	107	112
12	13	60	63	108	113
13	14	61	64	109	114
14	15	62	65	110	115
15	16	63	66	111	116
16	17	64	67	112	117
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43	45	91	95	139	146
44	46	92	97	140	147
45	47	93	98	141	148
46	48	94	99	142	149
47	49	95	100	143	150
48	50	96	101		