

OEFENVRAESTEL MEMORANDUM

VRAESTEL 1

WISKUNDE GRAAD 9

TOTAAL: 150 PUNTE

INSTRUKSIES

- Die memorandum dien om moontlike oplossings vir die probleme in die vraestel duidelik te maak aan die leerders. Leerders moet bewus wees dat die meeste probleme talle moontlike oplossingsmetodes het en nie net dié in die memorandum nie.

VRAAG 1

1.1.1 $\sqrt{-100}$

1.1.2 $1,9898989898 \dots; \sqrt[3]{-64}; 2\frac{3}{811}$

1.1.3 $\frac{\pi}{2}; \sqrt{3}$

1.1.4 $\sqrt[3]{-64}$.

1.2

Breuk (eenvoudigste vorm)	Desimaal	Persentasie
$\frac{28}{40}$	0,7	70%
$\frac{711}{1000}$	0,711	71,1%
$\frac{65}{2}$	32,5	3250%

1.3.1 $2268 = 2^2 \times 3^4 \times 7$

$5184 = 2^6 \times 3^4$

1.3.2 $2^2 = 4$

1.4 $(21 \times 10^6) \times (0,21 \times 10^{-5})$

$= 21 \times 0,21 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-5}$

$= 21 \times 0,21 \times 10^{6-5}$

$= 21 \times 0,21 \times 10$

$= 21 \times 2,1$

$= 44,1$

VRAAG 2:

2.1.1

Term	1	2	3	4
Aantal stokkies	6	11	16	21

$$2.1.2 \quad T_n = 5n + 1$$

$$2.1.3 \quad T_{10} = 5(10) + 1 = 51$$

$$2.1.4 \quad 66 = 5n + 1$$

$$65 = 5n$$

$$\frac{65}{5} = n$$

$$n = 13$$

$$2.1.5 \quad 155 = 5n + 1$$

$$154 = 5n$$

Nee, daar sal nie wees nie, want 154 is nie deelbaar deur 5 nie en dit moet 'n heelgetal wees omdat dit na 'n termnommer verwys.

VRAAG 3:

$$3.1.1 \quad \frac{5x^2y \times 3x^5y^2}{23x^2 - 8x^2}$$

$$= \frac{15x^7y^3}{15x^2}$$

$$= x^5y^3$$

$$3.1.2 \quad \frac{12x^{-2} \cdot 3x^4y}{y^0}$$

$$= \frac{36x^2y}{1}$$

$$3.1.3 \quad \frac{(-4a^4b^{-2})^2}{-64b^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{16a^8b^{-4}}{-64b^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{1a^8}{-4b^{-3-(-4)}}$$

$$= -\frac{a^8}{4b}$$

$$3.1.4 \quad \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x^6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$= x$$

$$3.2.1 \quad \frac{x^2-16}{x^2-x-12}$$

$$= \frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{(x-3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{x+4}{x-3}$$

$$3.2.2 \quad \frac{3x-3}{x^2-7x+6} \div \frac{6}{x^2-5x-6}$$

$$= \frac{3(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-6)} \div \frac{6}{(x+1)(x-6)}$$

$$= \frac{3(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-6)} \times \frac{(x+1)(x-6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{2}$$

$$3.3.1 \quad 7a + 6 = 20$$

$$7a = 26$$

$$a = \frac{26}{7}$$

$$3.3.2 \quad x(x + 12) - x(x - 1) = 39$$

$$x^2 + 12x - x^2 + x = 39$$

$$13x = 39$$

$$x = 3$$

$$3.3.3 \quad \frac{x-7}{14} = \frac{21x}{7} + 7$$

$$\frac{x-7}{14} = \frac{42x}{14} + \frac{98}{14}$$

$$x - 7 = 42x + 98$$

$$-105 = 43x$$

$$x = \frac{-105}{43}$$

3.3.4 $2x^3 - 18x^2 - 72x = 0$

$$2x(x^2 - 9x - 36) = 0$$

$$2x(x - 12)(x + 3) = 0$$

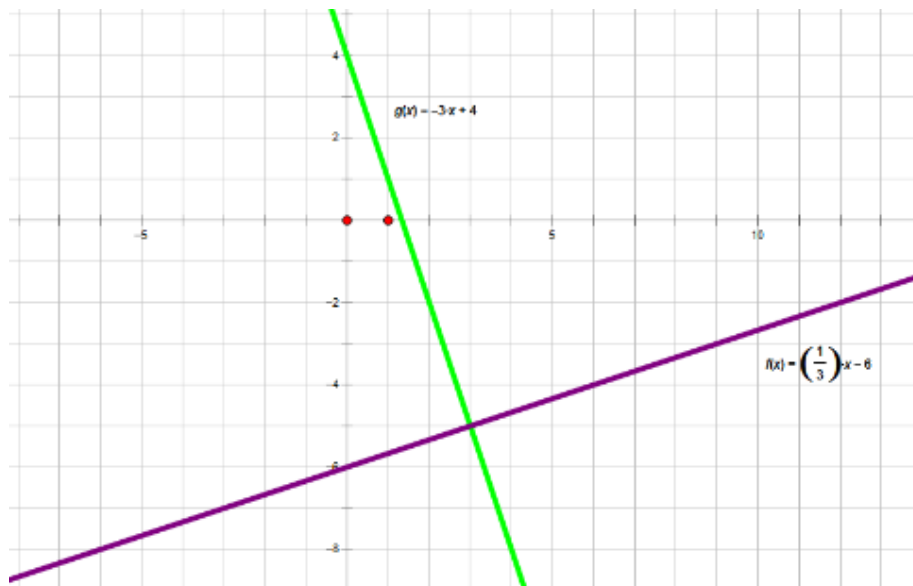
$$2x = 0 \text{ of } x - 12 = 0 \text{ of } x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ of } x = 12 \text{ of } x = -3$$

VRAAG 4:

4.1.1

4.1.2



4.1.3 $-3x + 4 = \frac{1}{3}x - 6$

$$10 = 3\frac{1}{3}x$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = -3(3) + 4 = -5$$

Snypunt is (3 ; -5)

4.1.4 $m_1 \times m_2 = -3 \times \frac{1}{3} = -1$

∴ Die lyne is loodreg op mekaar.

$$4.2.1 \quad y = mx + c$$

$$y = mx + 8$$

Stel in A(-8;6)

$$6 = m(-8) + 8$$

$$-2 = -8m$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 8$$

$$4.2.2 \quad y = mx + c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + c$$

Stel in (3;1)

$$1 = \frac{1}{4}(3) + c$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4.2.3 \quad y = \frac{1}{4}x + 8$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{4}x + 8$$

$$-8 = \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$x = -32$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

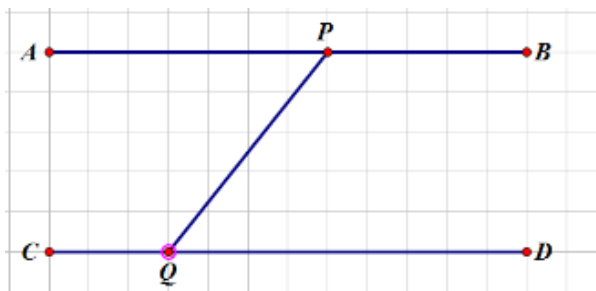
$$-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$x = 1$$

Horisontale afstand is $1 - (-32) = 33$ eenhede

VRAAG 5:

5.1



5.1.1 \widehat{APQ} en \widehat{PQD}

5.1.2 Die skets toon geen ooreenstemmende hoeke aan nie.

5.1.3 Laat $\widehat{APQ} = x$

$$\widehat{BPQ} = 180^\circ - x \quad (\text{hoeke op 'n reguit lyn})$$

$$\widehat{PQD} = x \quad (\text{verwisselende hoeke})$$

$$\widehat{BPQ} + \widehat{PQD} = 180^\circ - x + x = 180^\circ$$

5.2 $\widehat{GEF} = 40^\circ$ (teenoorstaande hoeke)

$$y = 180^\circ - 85^\circ - 40^\circ = 55^\circ \quad (\text{binnehoeke van driehoek})$$

$$x = y + 40^\circ = 55^\circ + 40^\circ = 99^\circ \quad (\text{buitehoek van driehoek})$$

5.3 Laat die hoogte van die groot driehoek gelyk wees aan y

$$\frac{18}{10} = \frac{y}{8} \quad (\text{Gelyksoortige driehoeke – sye proporsioneel})$$

$$144 = 10y$$

$$14,4 = y$$

$$\therefore 14,4 - 8 = 6,4\text{m}$$

Die groter driehoek is 6,4 m hoër as die kleiner driehoek.

VRAAG 6:

6.1.1 $DE = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ (Pythagoras)

$$BO = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 \right) + (8 \times 15) + (10 \times 15) + (6 \times 15)$$

$$BO = 408\text{cm}^2$$

6.1.2 $V = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 \right) \times 15$

$$V = 360\text{cm}^3$$

6.1.3 $V = 360 \times 2$

$$V = 720\text{cm}^3$$

VRAAG 7:

10 ; 11 ; 9 ; 8 ; 10 ; 12 ; 10 ; 10 ; 9 ; 7 ; 11 ; 9 ; 8 ; 9 ; 9

7.1

Skoengrootte	Frekwensie
7	I
8	II
9	###
10	IIII
11	II
12	I

7.2 7; 8; 8; 9; 9; 9; 9; 9; 10; 10; 10; 10; 11; 11; 12

Modus: 9

Mediaan: 9

Omvang: 12-7=5

7.3 Die data is diskreet omdat dit skoengrote voorstel wat in heelgetalle voorkom. Mens dra of 'n 7 of 'n 8 ens.

Verwysings

Eastern Cape Department of Education, Provincial Paper, Grade 9 2013