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Gr. 10

Totaal: 50

Tyd: 1 uur

Kwartaal 2, Toets 1, 2025 – Memorandum  
Trig & Euklidiese Meetkunde

### VRAAG 1

- 1.1 Voltooi die onderstaande tabel deur die kwadrant(e) te identifiseer waarin elk van die inligtingstukke geldig is. (4)

1.1.1	$\tan x > 0$	Kwadrant(e): 1 en 3 ✓
1.1.2	$\sin \theta < 0$ en $\cos \theta > 0$	Kwadrant(e): 4 ✓
1.1.3	$\sin \alpha > 0$ en $\tan \alpha > 0$	Kwadrant(e): 1 ✓
1.1.4	$\sin \beta \cdot \tan \beta > 0$	Kwadrant(e): 1 en 4 ✓

- 1.2 Indien  $4\sin\theta + 3 = 0$  en  $0^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ , bepaal in watter kwadrant hoek  $\theta$  sal lê. (2)

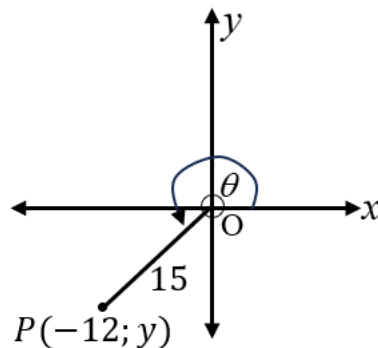
$$\sin\theta = -\frac{3}{4} \checkmark$$

∴ Kwadrant 3 ✓

[6]

### VRAAG 2

- 2.1 In die diagram hier onder is  $P(-12; y)$  'n punt in die Kartesiese vlak en  $OP$  is 15 eenhede lank.



Gebruik die skets om die volgende te bereken:

2.1.1 die waarde van  $y$  (2)

$$y^2 = 15^2 - (-12)^2 \text{ [Pyth]} \checkmark$$

$$y^2 = 81$$

$$y = -9 \checkmark$$

2.1.2  $15\sin^2 \theta$  (2)

$$= 15\left(\frac{-9}{15}\right)^2 \checkmark$$

$$= 15 \times \frac{81}{225}$$

$$= \frac{27}{5} \checkmark$$

2.1.3  $\cos\theta + \sec\theta$  (3)

$$= -\frac{12}{15} \checkmark + \frac{15}{-12} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{-369}{180}$$

$$= \frac{-41}{20} \checkmark$$

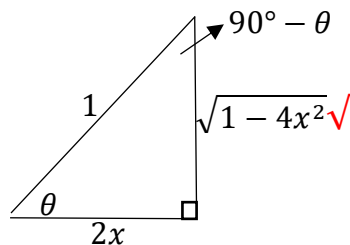
2.2 Indien  $\cos\theta = 2x$ , skryf 'n uitdrukking in terme van  $x$  vir  $\cos(90^\circ - 2x)$ .

**Wenk: Gebruik 'n driehoek om die probleem te skets.**

(4)

✓skets sye

✓skets hoeke



$$\cos(90^\circ - 2x) = \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} \checkmark$$

[11]

### VRAAG 3

3.1 Bereken die volgende sonder die gebruik van 'n sakrekenaar.

3.1.1  $\sqrt{3}\cos 30^\circ$  (2)

$$= \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \checkmark$$

$$3.1.2 \operatorname{cosec}60^\circ \cdot \sin60^\circ$$

(2)

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \checkmark$$

$$= 1 \checkmark$$

$$3.1.3 8\sin45^\circ \cos45^\circ - 3\tan^2 30^\circ - \sec60^\circ$$

(5)

$$= 8 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \checkmark \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \checkmark - 3 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \checkmark \right)^2 - \frac{2}{1} \checkmark$$

$$= 8 \times \frac{1}{2} - 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= 4 - 1 - 2$$

$$= 1 \checkmark$$

3.2 Los op vir  $\theta$ , waar  $\theta \in [0^\circ; 90^\circ]$ , in elk van die volgende vergelykings:

$$3.2.1 \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

(2)

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$2\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{60^\circ}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ \checkmark$$

$$3.2.2 \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta = 3$$

(2)

$$\tan \theta = 6 \checkmark$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(6)$$

$$\theta = 80,54^\circ \checkmark$$

$$3.2.3 2\sin(2\theta + 60^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$$

(3)

$$\sin(2\theta + 60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \checkmark$$

$$2\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - 60^\circ \checkmark$$

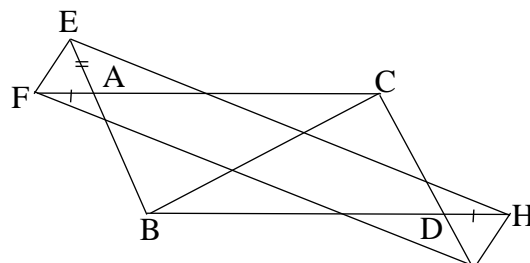
$$2\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ \checkmark$$

[16]

#### VRAAG 4

In die onderstaande diagram is  $ABCD$  'n parallellogram.  $AE = DG$  en  $AF = DH$ .



=  
G

4.1 Bewys dat  $\triangle AEF \equiv \triangle DGH$ . (8)

$$\widehat{EAF} = \widehat{BAC} \text{ [reghoorsaande } L'e] \checkmark$$

$$\widehat{GDH} = \widehat{BDC} \text{ [reghoorsaande } L'e] \checkmark$$

$$\widehat{BAC} = \widehat{BDC} \text{ [teenoorstaande } L'e \text{ van } // \text{ } ABCD =] \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \widehat{EAF} = \widehat{GDH} \checkmark$$

In  $\triangle AEF$  en  $\triangle DGH$

$$AE = DG \text{ [gegee]} \checkmark$$

$$\widehat{EAF} = \widehat{GDH} \text{ [bewys]} \checkmark$$

$$AF = DH \text{ [gegee]} \checkmark$$

$$\triangle AEF \equiv \triangle DGH \text{ [S, L, S]} \checkmark$$

4.2 Bewys volledig dat  $FGHE$  'n parallelogram is. (9)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AC = DB \\ AB = CD \end{array} \right\} \checkmark \text{ [teenoorstaande sye van } // \text{ } ABCD =] \checkmark$$

$$AB = CD$$

$$\therefore FC = BH \text{ en } BE = CG \checkmark \text{gevolg}$$

In  $\triangle FCG$  en  $\triangle EBH$

$$FC = BH \text{ [bewys]} \checkmark$$

$$CG = BE \text{ [bewys]} \checkmark$$

$$\widehat{B} = \widehat{C} \text{ [teenoorstaande } L'e \text{ van } // \text{ } ABCD =] \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \triangle FCG = \triangle HBE \text{ [S, L, S]} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore FG = HE \checkmark$$

$$\therefore FGHE \text{ is 'n } //m \text{ [2 pare teenoorstaande sye =]} \checkmark$$

[17]

Totaal: [50]