

Graad 12 – Boek B (Eerste KABV uitgawe)

ONDERWYSERS HANDLEIDING

INHOUD:

Bladsy:

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MET SPESIALE DANK EN ERKENNING AAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS VIR DIE GEBRUIK VAN UITTREKSELS UIT OU VRAESTELLE.

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Besoek ook www.abcmathsandscience.co.za vir ekstra oefeninge, toetse en vraestelle.

HERSIENING UIT OU VRAESTELLE:

Oefening A:

Datum: _____

- (1) (a) Gebruik die definisie en differensieer
- $f(x) = 1 - 3x^2$
- . (Gebruik eerste beginsels) (4)

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow f(x+h) &= 1 - 3(x+h)^2 \\ &= 1 - 3(x^2 - 2xh + h^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x+h) = 1 - 3x^2 + 6xh - 3h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maar } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - 3x^2 + 6xh - 3h^2) - (1 - 3x^2)}{h} \quad \checkmark \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 3x^2 + 6xh - 3h^2 - 1 + 3x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6xh - 3h^2}{h} \quad \checkmark \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(6x - 3h)}{h} \quad \checkmark \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6x - 3h) \\ &= 6x - 3(0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 6x \quad \checkmark$$

- (b) Bereken
- $D_x \left[4 - \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^4} \right]$
- (3)

$$= D_x [4 - 4x^{-3} - 1x^{-4}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 12x^{-4} + 4x^{-5} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{12}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5} \quad \checkmark$$

- (c) Bepaal
- $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- as
- $y = (1 + \sqrt{x})^2$
- (3)

$$\therefore y = 1 + 2\sqrt{x} + (\sqrt{x})^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore y = 1 + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

- (2) Gegee:
- $g(x) = (x - 6)(x - 3)(x + 2)$

- (a) Bereken die
- y
- afsnit van
- g
- .
- $\rightarrow x = 0$
- (1)

$$\therefore g(0) = (0 - 6)(0 - 3)(0 + 2) = 36$$

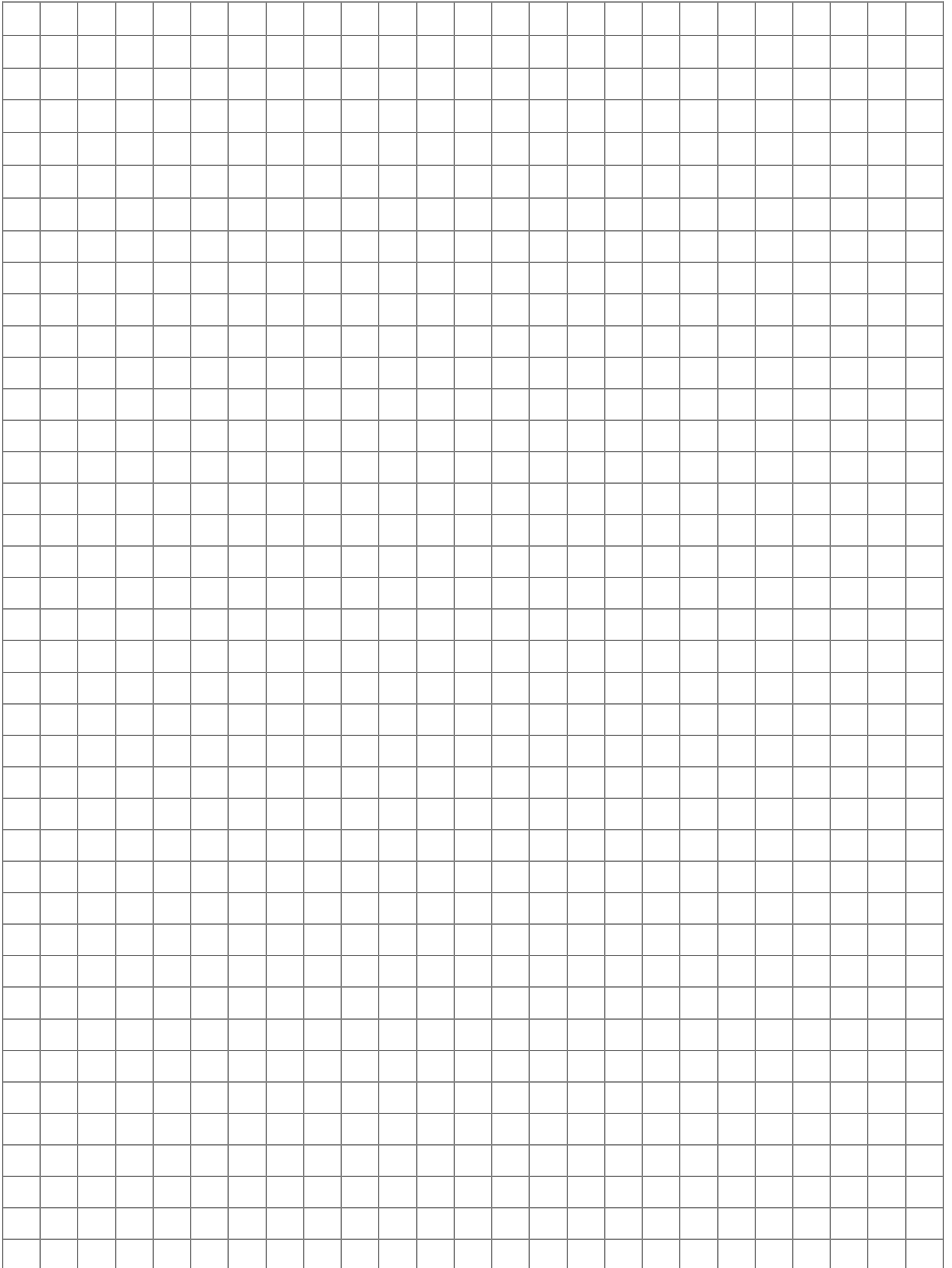
$$\therefore (0; 36) \quad \checkmark$$

- (b) Skryf die
- x
- afsnitte van
- g
- neer.
- $\rightarrow y = 0$
- (2)

$$\therefore g(x) = 0 = (x - 6)(x - 3)(x + 2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 6 \quad ; \quad x = 3 \quad \text{en} \quad x = -2$$

$$\therefore (6; 0) \quad ; \quad (3; 0) \quad \text{en} \quad (-2; 0) \quad \checkmark$$



- (c) Bepaal die draaipunte van g . $\rightarrow g'(x) = 0$ (6)

$$g(x) = (x - 6)(x^2 - x - 6)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 6x - 6x^2 + 6x + 36$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 36 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x = 0 \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore x(3x - 14) = 0$$

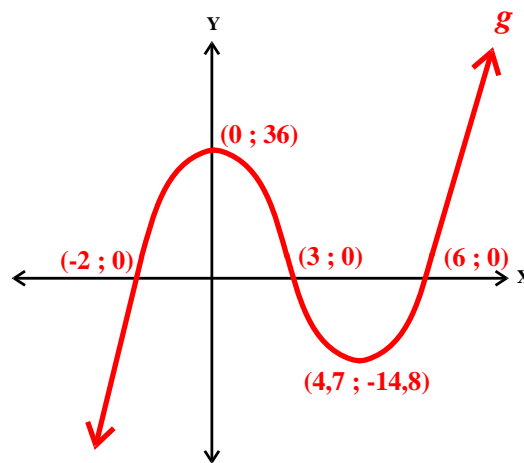
$$\therefore x = 0 \quad \text{of} \quad x = \frac{14}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3} \approx 4,7 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore g\left(\frac{14}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{14}{3}\right)^3 - 7\left(\frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + 36 = -\frac{400}{27} \approx -14,8$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{14}{3}; -\frac{400}{27}\right) = (4,7; -14,8) \quad \checkmark$$

Sien y-afsnit

- (d) Skets die grafiek van g . (4)

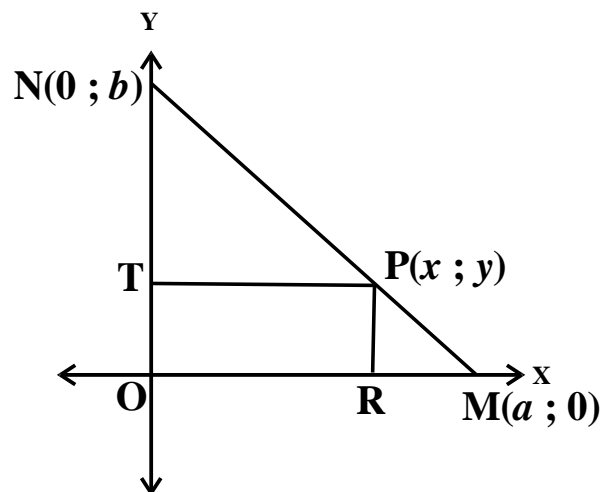


$\checkmark\checkmark$ x-afsnitte \checkmark Draaipunte \checkmark Vorm

- (3) 'n Boer het 'n stuk grond in die vorm van 'n reghoekige driehoek OMN, soos in die figuur langsaa. Hy ken reghoekige gedeelte PTOR, van die grond, toe aan sy dogter.

Hy gee haar die vryheid van keuse om P enige plek langs die grens MN te kies.

Laat $OM = a$, $ON = b$ en $P(x; y)$ enige punt op MN wees.



- (a) Bereken die vergelyking van MN in terme van a en b . (2)

$$\text{Gradiënt van MN} = \frac{b-0}{0-a} = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{met } y\text{-afsnit by N} \rightarrow b$$

$$\therefore y = mx + c$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b \quad \checkmark$$

- (b) Bewys dat die grond wat die dogter kan kies 'n maksimum oppervlakte sal hê as sy P kies as die middelpunt van MN. (6)

Opp van PTOR = L × B = xy ✓ → Sien die koördinate van P

$$\therefore A(x) = x \times \left(-\frac{bx}{a} + b\right) \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Vervang } y \text{ in soos in (a) bepaal}$$

$$\therefore A(x) = -\frac{b}{a}x^2 + bx$$

$$\therefore A'(x) = -\frac{2b}{a}x + b = 0 \checkmark \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Vir maksimum } A'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{2b}{a}x = b$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{b}{1} \times \frac{a}{2b}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\text{Vervang } x \text{ terug in } y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b \rightarrow y = -\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{a}{2} + b$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{b}{2} + b = \frac{b}{2} \checkmark$$

∴ P($\frac{a}{2}$; $\frac{b}{2}$) wat die middelpunt van MN is.

Oefening B:

Datum: _____

- (1) (a) Bepaal $f'(x)$ vanuit eerste beginsels as $f(x) = 9 - x^2$ (5)

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 9 - (x+h)^2$$

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 9 - (x^2 + 2xh + h^2)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 9 - x^2 - 2xh - h^2 \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maar } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(9 - x^2 - 2xh - h^2) - (9 - x^2)}{h} \checkmark \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 - x^2 - 2xh - h^2 - 9 + x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xh - h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-2x - h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-2x - h) \checkmark \\ &= -2x - (0) \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -2x \checkmark$$

- (b) Evalueer:

$$(i) D_x[1 + 6\sqrt{x}]$$

$$= D_x\left[1 + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] \checkmark$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \checkmark$$

(2)

$$(ii) \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ as } y = \frac{8 - 3x^6}{8x^5} \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{8}{8x^5} - \frac{3x^6}{8x^5} = x^{-5} - \frac{3}{8}x \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -5x^{-6} - \frac{3}{8} = -\frac{5}{x^6} - \frac{3}{8} \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

(2) Die grafieke van $g(x) = 6x - 6$ en

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

is langsaan geskets. $A(-1; 0)$ en

$C(3; 0)$ is die x -afsnitte van f .

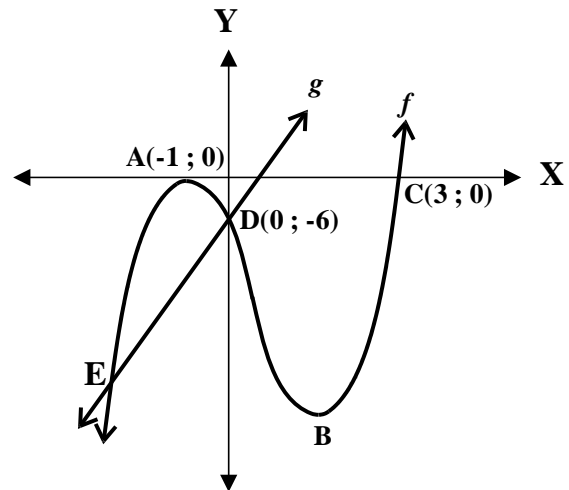
Die grafiek van f het draaipunte

by A en B.

$D(0; -6)$ is die y -afsnit van f .

E en D is die sny punte van die

grafieke van f en g .



(a) Toon aan dat $a = 2$; $b = -2$; $c = -10$ en $d = -6$. (5)

$$f(x) = a(x + 1)(x + 1)(x - 3) \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore f(x) = a(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x - 3)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = a(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 - 6x + 1x - 3)$$

$$\therefore -6 = a((0)^3 - (0)^2 - 5(0) - 3) \quad \checkmark \quad \text{deur} \quad \begin{matrix} x & y \\ D(0; -6) \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore -6 = a(-3)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2(x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore a = 2 ; b = -2 ; c = -10 \text{ en } d = -6.$$

(b) Bereken die koördinate van die draaipunt B. $\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$ (5)

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 4x - 10 = 0 \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore (3x - 5)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{3} \approx 1,67 \quad \text{of} \quad x = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore y = f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) = 2\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 - 2\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - 6$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{-512}{27} \approx -18,96$$

$$\therefore B\left(\frac{5}{3}; \frac{-512}{27}\right) = (1,67; -18,96) \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

- (c) $h(x)$ is die vertikale afstand tussen $f(x)$ en $g(x)$, met ander woorde, (5)
 $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$. Bereken x sodat $h(x)$ 'n maksimum is, waar $x < 0$.

$$\therefore h(x) = (2x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 6) - (6x - 6)$$

$$\therefore h(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 6 - 6x + 6$$

$$\therefore h(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 16x \quad \checkmark$$

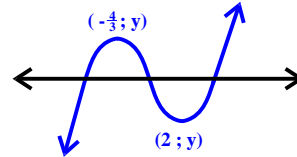
$$\text{Vir maksimum} \rightarrow h'(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \therefore h'(x) = 6x^2 - 4x - 16 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\therefore (3x + 4)(x - 2) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{4}{3} \quad \checkmark \text{ of } x = 2$$



- (3) Die raaklyn aan kromme van $g(x) = 2x^3 + px^2 + qx - 7$ by $x = 1$ het die vergelyking van $y = 5x - 8$.

- (a) Toon aan dat $(1; -3)$ die raakpunt van die raaklyn aan die grafiek is. (1)

$$x = 1 \text{ gegee} \rightarrow y = 5(1) - 8 = 5 - 8 = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \text{Raakpunt is } (1; -3)$$

- (b) Bereken vervolgens of andersins die waardes van p en q . (6)

$$-3 = g(1) = 2(1)^3 + p(1)^2 + q(1) - 7$$

$$\therefore -3 = 2 + p + q - 7 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow -3 = p + q - 5$$

$$\therefore p = 2 - q \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \quad \checkmark$$

Maar $m = g'(x) = 2x^3 + px^2 + qx - 7$ met $m = 5 \rightarrow$ Sien raaklyn

$$\therefore 5 = g'(1) = 6(1)^2 + 2p(1) + q \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 5 = 6 + 2p + q \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Vervang } \textcircled{1} \text{ in } \textcircled{2}: 5 = 6 + 2(2 - q) + q \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 5 = 6 + 4 - 2q + q$$

$$\therefore 5 = 10 - q$$

$$\therefore q = 5 \quad \checkmark \quad \rightarrow \quad p = 2 - 5 \quad \therefore p = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

- (4) 'n Derdegraadse funksie f het die volgende eienskappe: (4)

* $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(3) = f(-1) = 0$

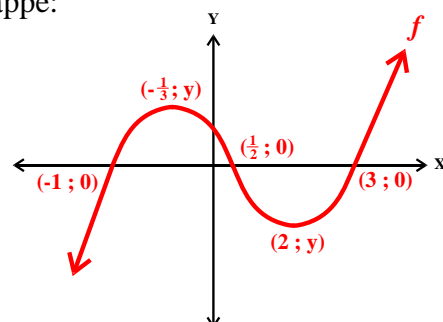
* $f'(2) = f'\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$

* f is dalend slegs vir $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}; 2\right]$

Teken 'n moontlike sketsgrafiek van f ,

en dui die x -koördinate van die draaipunte

en AL die x -afsnitte duidelik aan.



\checkmark x -afsnit \checkmark Draaipunte $\checkmark\checkmark$ Vorm

Oefening C:

Datum: _____

- (1) (a) Bepaal
- $f'(x)$
- vanuit eerste beginsels as
- $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5$
- (5)

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2(x+h)^2 - 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 5$$

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maar } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 5) - (2x^2 - 5)}{h} \quad \checkmark \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 5 - 2x^2 + 5}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xh + 2h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4x + 2h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h) \quad \checkmark \\ &= 4x - 2(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4x \quad \checkmark$$

- (b) Evalueer:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ as } y = x^{-4} + 2x^3 - \frac{x}{5} \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x^{-5} + 6x^2 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{-4}{x^5} + 6x^2 - \frac{1}{5}$$

- (c) Gegee:
- $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1}$

- (i) Bereken
- $g'(x)$
- vir
- $x \neq 1$
- . (2)

$$g(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)} = (x+2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'(x) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

- (ii) Verduidelik waarom dit nie moontlik is om
- $g'(1)$
- te bepaal nie. (1)

As $x = 1$, dan is die noemer 0 en dit is ongedefinieerd. \checkmark

- (2) Die grafiek van funksie

$$f(x) = -x^3 - x^2 + 16x + 16$$

is langsaan geskets.

- (a) Bereken die
- x
- koördinate van
- f
- se draaipunte. (4)

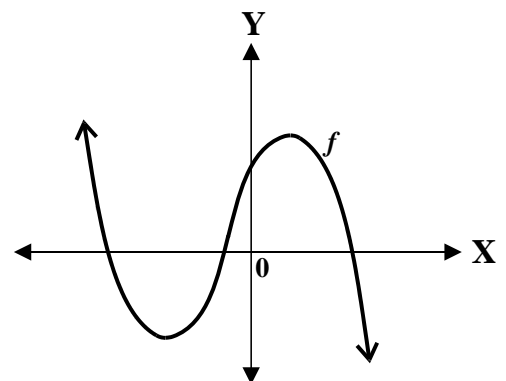
Draaipunte $\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 16 = 0 \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 + 2x - 16 = 0$$

$$\therefore (3x+8)(x-2) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{8}{3} \text{ of } x = 2 \quad \checkmark$$



- (b) Bereken die x -koördinaat van die punt waar $f'(x)$ 'n maksimum sal wees. (3)

Maksimum waar $f''(x) = 0$

$$\therefore f''(x) = -6x - 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

- (3) Beskou die grafiek van $g(x) = -2x^2 - 9x + 5$.

- (a) Bepaal die vergelyking van die raaklyn aan die grafiek van g by $x = -1$. (4)

$$\therefore g(-1) = -2(-1)^2 - 9(-1) + 5 = -2 + 9 + 5 = 12$$

$$\therefore \text{Raakpunt: } (-1; 12) \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = g'(x) = -4x - 9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore m = g'(-1) = -4(-1) - 9 = 4 - 9 = -5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Met } y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\therefore y - 12 = -5(x - (-1))$$

$$\therefore y = -5x - 5 + 12$$

$$\therefore y = -5x + 7 \quad \checkmark$$

- (b) Vir watter waardes van q sal die lyn $y = -5x + q$ nie die parabool sny nie? (3)

$$\text{Raak as: } -5x + q = -2x^2 - 9x + 5$$

$$\therefore 0 = -2x^2 - 9x + 5 + 5x - q$$

$$\therefore 2x^2 + 4x + q - 5 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Maar } \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (4)^2 - 4(2)(q - 5) = 16 - 8q + 40$$

$$\text{Nie sny nie } \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\therefore 16 - 8q + 40 < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore -8q < -56$$

$$\therefore q > 7 \quad \checkmark$$

- (4) Gegee: $h(x) = 4x^3 + 5x$

- Verduidelik of dit moontlik is om 'n raaklyn met 'n negatiewe gradiënt aan die grafiek van h te teken. Toon AL jou berekeninge. (3)

$$m = h'(x) = 12x^2 + 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{maar } x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore 12x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore 12x^2 + 5 \geq 0 + 5$$

$$\therefore 12x^2 + 5 \geq 5 \quad \checkmark$$

\therefore Die gradiënt van die raaklyn sal altyd groter wees as 5.

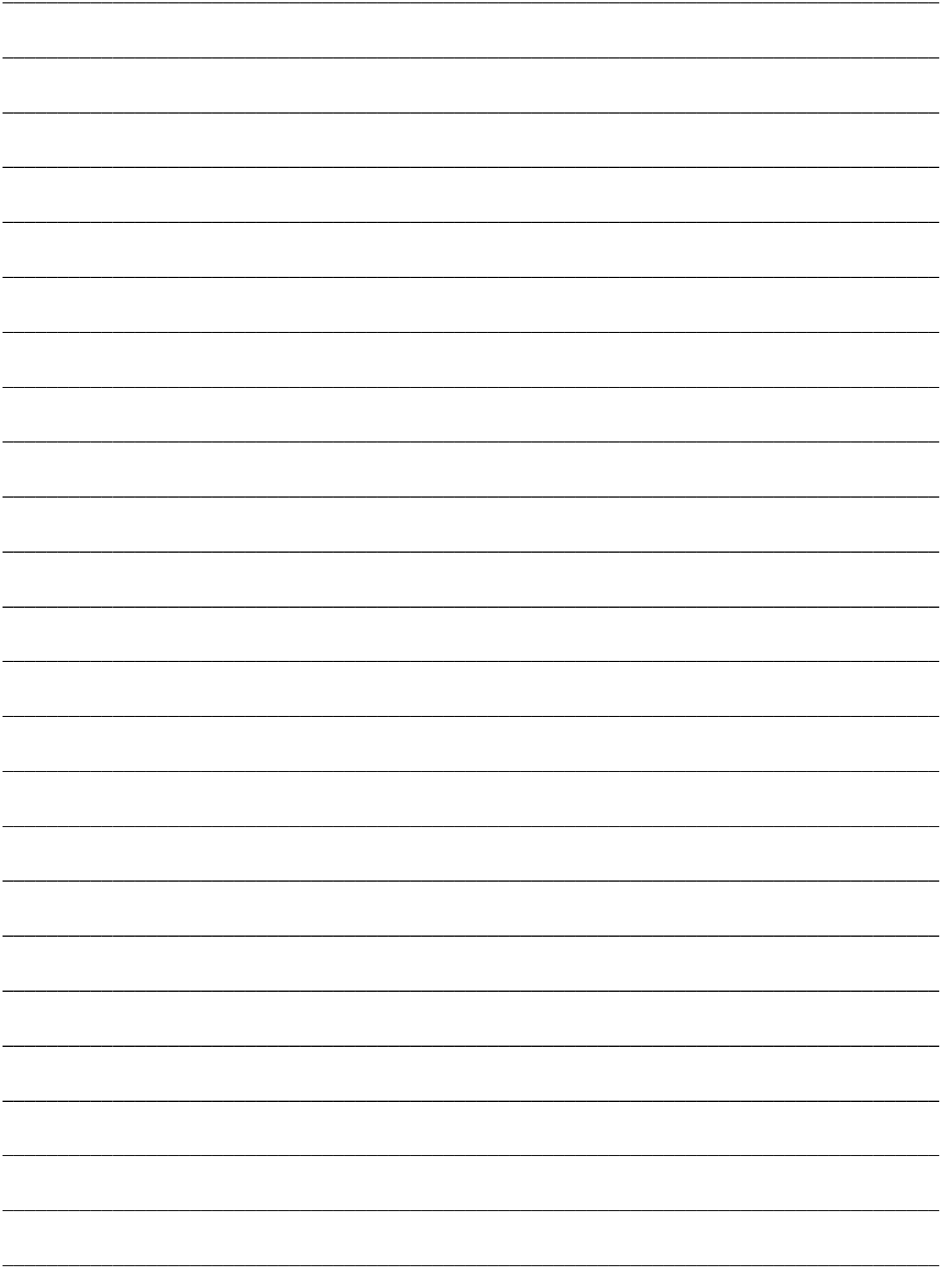
\therefore Die gradiënt van die raaklyn sal dus nooit negatief wees nie. \checkmark

- (5) 'n Partikel beweeg langs 'n reguitlyn. Die afstand, s (in meter), van die partikel vanaf 'n vaste punt op die lyn na t sekondes ($t \geq 0$) word gegee deur $s(t) = 2t^2 - 18t + 45$.
- (a) Bereken die partikel se aanvanklike snelheid. (Snelheid is die tempo van verandering van afstand.) (3)
- $$s(t) = 2t^2 - 18t + 45$$
- $$\therefore s'(t) = 4t - 18 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Snelheid}$$
- $$\therefore s'(0) = 4(0) - 18 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Geen tydsverloop}$$
- $$\therefore s'(t) = -18 \text{ m/s} \quad \checkmark$$
- (b) Bepaal die tempo waarteen die snelheid van die partikel teen t sekondes verander. (1)
- $$\therefore s''(t) = 4 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \checkmark$$
- (c) Na hoeveel sekondes sal die partikel die naaste aan die vaste punt wees? (2)
- $$\therefore s'(t) = 4t - 18 = 0 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Afstand 'n minimum}$$
- $$\therefore 4t = 18$$
- $$\therefore t = \frac{18}{4} = 4,5 \text{ sek} \quad \checkmark$$

Oefening D:

Datum: _____

- (1) (a) Gebruik die definisie van die afgeleide (eerste beginsels) om $f'(x)$ te bepaal, indien $f(x) = 2x^2$. (5)
- $$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2(x+h)^2$$
- $$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2)$$
- $$\rightarrow f(x+h) = 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 \quad \checkmark$$
- Maar $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \checkmark$
- $$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 2x^2}{h}$$
- $$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xh + 2h^2}{h} \quad \checkmark$$
- $$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4x + 2h)}{h}$$
- $$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h) \quad \checkmark$$
- $$= 4x - 2(0)$$
- $$\therefore f'(x) = 4x \quad \checkmark$$
- (b) Bepaal $\frac{dy}{dx}$ indien $y = \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2}$ (4)
- $$\therefore y = \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$
- $$\therefore y = 2x^{-1,5} + x^{-2} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$
- $$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \times -1,5x^{-2,5} - 2x^{-3}$$
- $$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -3x^{-2,5} - 2x^{-3} = -\frac{3}{x^{2,5}} - \frac{2}{x^3} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$



- (c) Bereken die waardes van a en b indien $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 5$ 'n raaklyn by $x = -1$ (6)
het wat gedefinieer word deur die vergelyking $y = -7x + 3$.

$$y = -7(-1) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10 \rightarrow \text{Raakpunt: } (-1; 10) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore y = 10 = f(-1) = a(-1)^2 + b(-1) + 5$$

$$\therefore 10 = a - b + 5$$

$$\therefore b = a + 5 - 10 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore b = a - 5 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

Maar $m = f'(x) = 2ax + b \checkmark$ met $m = -7 \rightarrow$ Sien raaklyn

$$\therefore -7 = f'(-1) = 2a(-1) + b \checkmark$$

$$\therefore -7 = -2a + b \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

Vervang $\textcircled{1}$ in $\textcircled{2}$: $-7 = -2a + a - 5 = -a + 5$

$$\therefore a = -5 + 7 = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore b = 2 - 5 = -3 \checkmark$$

- (2) Gegee: $f(x) = -x^3 - x^2 + x + 10$
- (a) Skryf die koördinate van die y -afsnit van f neer. \rightarrow $(0; 10) \checkmark$ (1)
- (b) Dui aan dat $(2; 0)$ die enigste x -afsnit van f is. $\rightarrow x = 0$ (4)

$$\therefore 0 = -x^3 - x^2 + x + 10$$

$$\therefore 0 = x^3 + x^2 - x - 10 \text{ met } x = 2 \text{ gegee } \rightarrow (x - 2) \text{ is 'n faktor } \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 0 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 3x + 5) \checkmark \rightarrow \text{deur inspeksie}$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \quad \text{of} \quad x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{enigste } x\text{-afsnit} \quad \therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (3)^2 - 4(1)(5) = 9 - 20$$

$$\therefore \Delta = -11 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \text{Geen reële wortels } \checkmark$$

- (c) Bereken die koördinate van die draaipunte van f . $\rightarrow f'(x) = 0$ (6)

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x + 1)(3x - 1) = 0 \checkmark$$

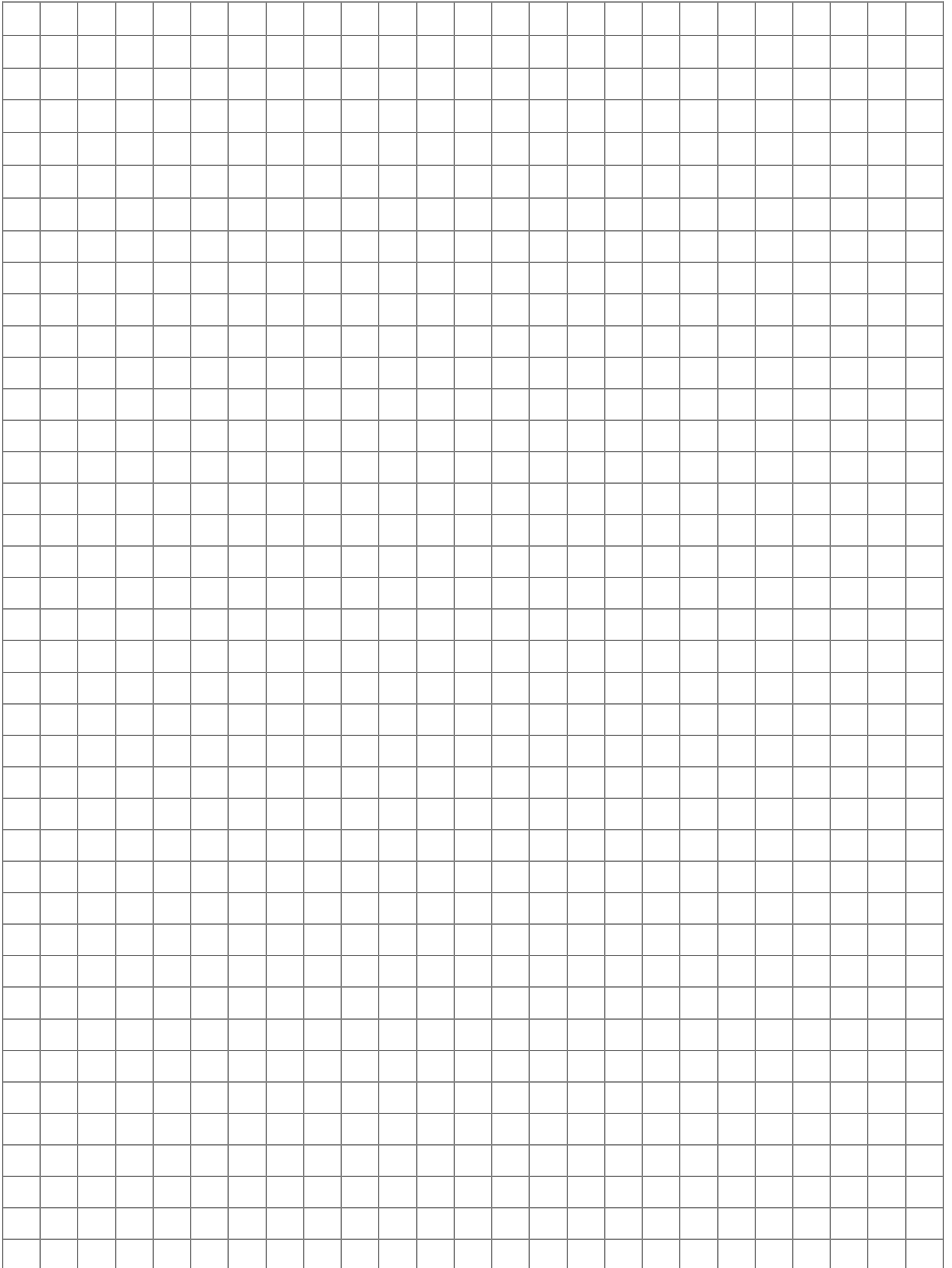
$$\therefore x = -1 \quad \text{of} \quad x = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore f(-1) = -(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 + (-1) + 10$$

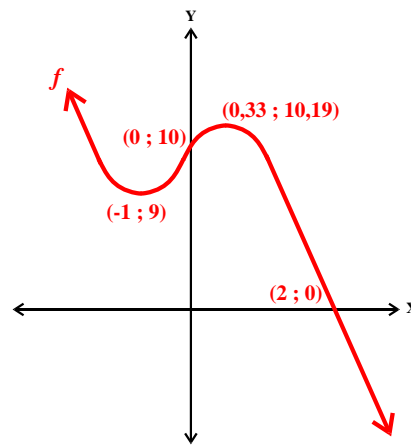
$$\therefore f(-1) = 9 \rightarrow (-1; 9) \checkmark$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 10$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{275}{27} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}; \frac{275}{27}\right) \checkmark$$

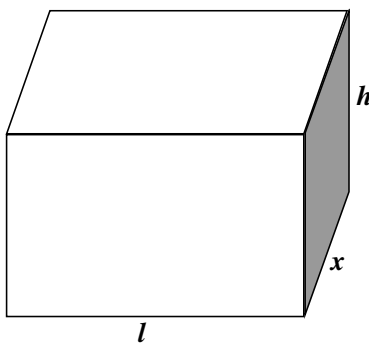


- (d) Skets die grafiek van f . (3)
Dui alle afsnitte met die asse sowel as alle draaipunte duidelik aan.

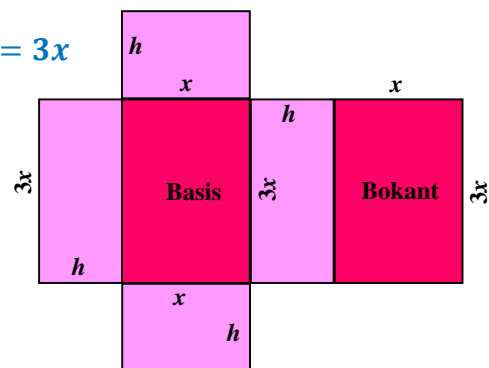


✓ x -afsnit ✓ Draaipunte ✓ Vorm

- (3) 'n Reghoekige houer word op so 'n manier vervaardig dat die lengte (l) van die basis drie keer langer as die breedte is. Die materiaal wat gebruik word om die bokant en die basis van die houer te vervaardig, kos R100 per vierkante meter. Die materiaal wat gebruik word om die kante van die houer te vervaardig kos R50 per vierkante meter. Die houer moet 'n volume van 9 m^3 hê. Laat die breedte van die houer x meter wees.



$$l = 3b = 3x$$



- (a) Bepaal 'n uitdrukking vir die hoogte (h) van die houer in terme van x . (3)

$$\text{Volume} = L \times B \times H$$

$$\therefore 9 = 3x \times x \times h \rightarrow \text{Lengte is drie keer die breedte gegee } \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 9 = 3x^2 \times h \checkmark$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{9}{3x^2} = \frac{3}{x^2} \checkmark$$

- (b) Dui aan dat die koste om die houer te vervaardig as $K = \frac{1200}{x} + 600x^2$ uitgedruk kan word. (3)

$$\text{BO} = \text{Basis} + \text{Bokant} + 4 \text{ sykante}$$

$$\text{BO} = [3x \times x + 3x \times x] + [2 \times 3xh + 2 \times xh] \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Sien skets bo!}$$

$$\therefore K = [2 \times 3x^2] \times 100 + [6xh + 2xh] \times 50$$

$$\therefore K = 600x^2 + 400xh \checkmark$$

$$\therefore K = 600x^2 + 400x \times \left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right) \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Sien (a)}$$

$$\therefore K = 600x^2 + \frac{400x \times 3}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore K = 600x^2 + \frac{1200}{x}$$