



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**EDUCATION**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**UGU DISTRICT**

**GRADE 12**

**MATHEMATICS**

**TASK 3: ASSIGNMENT**

**27<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2025**

**MARKS: 50**

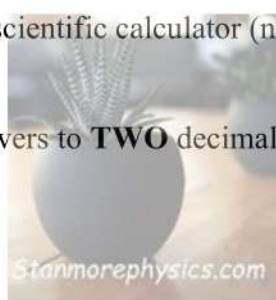
**TIME: 1 hour**

**This question paper consists of 5 pages an information sheet, and a diagram sheet.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

**Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.**

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



**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Given  $f(x) = \frac{kx^2 - 1}{2}$ , determine  $f'(x)$  using first principles. (5)

1.2 Determine  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = 5\sqrt[3]{x^2}\left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3}\right)$  (5)

**[10]****QUESTION 2**

2.1 Given that:

- $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$
- $f'(-3) = 0 = f'(5)$
- $f(-3) = 5$  and  $f(5) = -3$
- $f$  has three unequal roots

2.1.1 Sketch the graph of  $f$  showing clearly the turning points and the point of inflection. (4)

2.1.2 If  $g(x) = f(x) + k$   
Determine for which value(s) of  $k$  will  $g$  have one real root. (2)

2.2 Given :  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$

Show that  $f(x)$  is always increasing. (4)

2.3 If  $h(x)$  is a linear function with  $h(1) = 5$  and  $h'(3) = 2$ ,  
Determine the equation of  $h(x)$  in the form  $h(x) = mx + c$  (3)

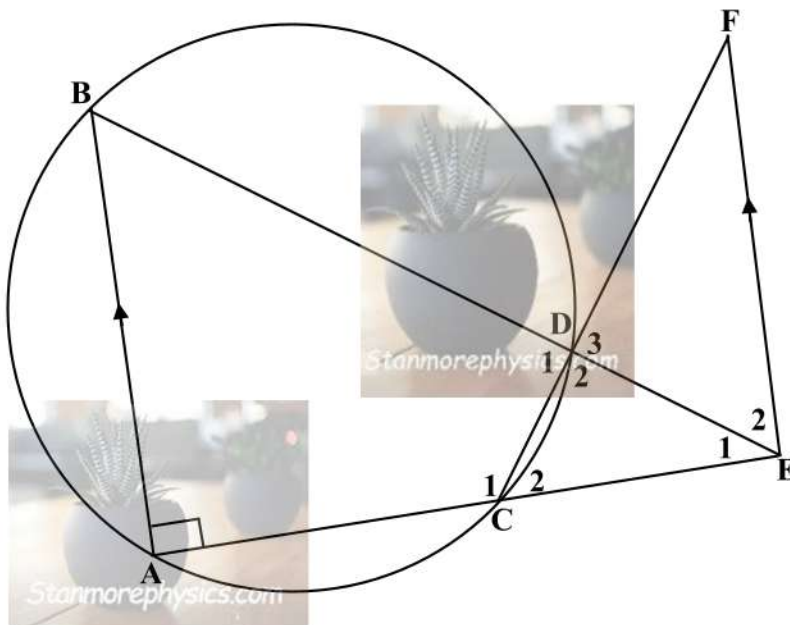
**[13]**

**PLEASE PROVIDE REASONS FOR YOUR STATEMENTS IN QUESTIONS 3 AND 4**

**A diagram sheet is provided for your use, detach the diagram sheet and use it to work out questions 3 and 4.**

### QUESTION 3

In the diagram below, A, B, C, and D are points on the circumference of the circle. BD and AC produced meet at E.  $AB \parallel EF$  and  $\hat{A} = 90^\circ$



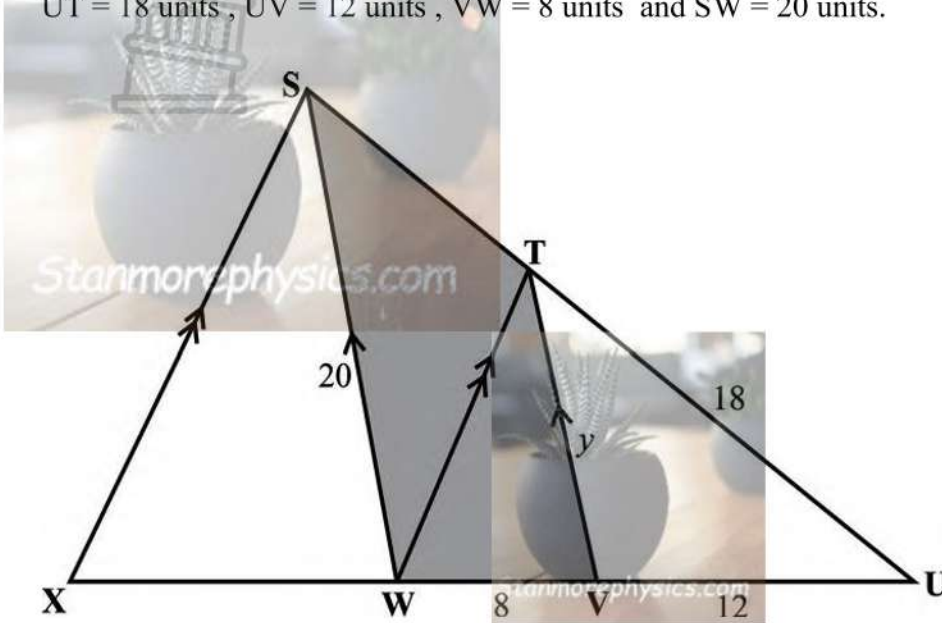
- 3.1 Prove that  $\triangle FEC \sim \triangle EDC$  (4)
- 3.2 If  $EC = 6$  units,  $EF = 8$  units. Calculate the length of  $FD$  (5)
- 3.3 Hence, write down the ratio of  $\frac{\text{area } \triangle EDC}{\text{area } \triangle EDF}$  (2)
- 3.4 Name TWO other triangles that are similar to  $\triangle FEC$  (2)
- [13]**

**QUESTION 4**

In the diagram, T is a point on side SU of  $\triangle SXU$

$TW \parallel SX$  and  $TV \parallel SW$  with W and V on XU.

UT = 18 units, UV = 12 units, VW = 8 units and SW = 20 units.

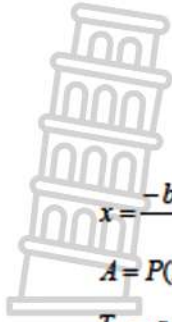


Determine the following:

- 4.1 The length of XW. (5)
  - 4.2 The ratio of  $\frac{\text{area } \triangle SUW}{\text{area } \triangle TUV}$  (2)
  - 4.3 The ratio of  $\frac{\text{area } \triangle SXW}{\text{area } \triangle SWT}$  (4)
  - 4.4 The length of TV (the value of y). (3)
- [14]**

**TOTAL MARKS:50**





## INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = mx + c$$

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

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

$$m = \tan \theta$$

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

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

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

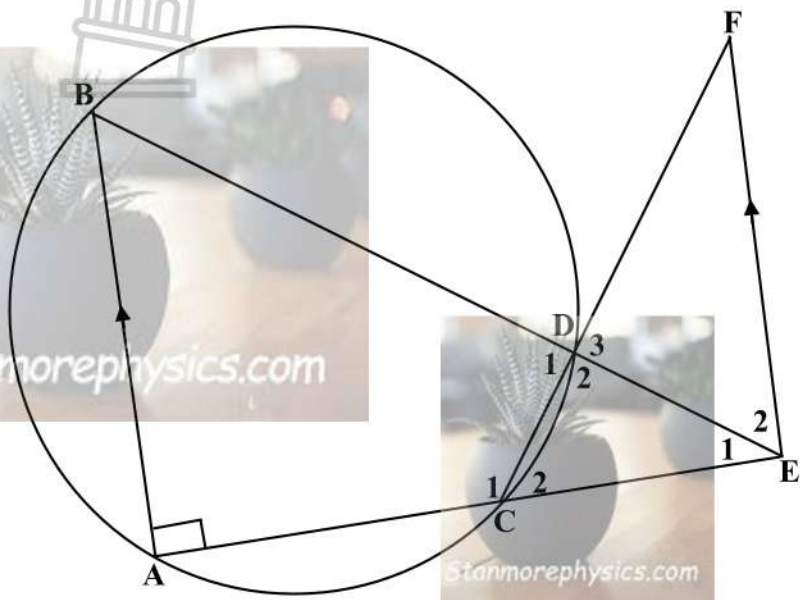
$$b = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

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Diagram Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 3



Question 4

