basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MATHEMATICS

EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

GRADE 12

2014

These guidelines consist of 16 pages.

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CONTENTS **Page**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) for Mathematics outlines the nature and purpose of the subject Mathematics. This guides the philosophy underlying the teaching and assessment of the subject in Grade 12.

The purpose of these Examination Guidelines is to:

- Provide clarity on the depth and scope of the content to be assessed in the Grade 12 National Senior Certificate (NSC) Examination in Mathematics.
- Assist teachers to adequately prepare learners for the examinations.

This document deals with the final Grade 12 external examinations. It does not deal in any depth with the School-Based Assessment (SBA).

These Examination Guidelines should be read in conjunction with:

- *The National Curriculum Statement (NCS) Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS):* Mathematics
- The National Protocol of Assessment: *An addendum to the policy document, the National Senior Certificate: A qualification at Level 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), regarding the National Protocol for Assessment (Grades R–12)*
- The national policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement, Grades R–12

Included in this document is a list of Euclidean Geometry reasons, both in English and Afrikaans that should be used as a guideline when teaching learners Euclidean Geometry. As Euclidean Geometry will be examined for the first time in Mathematics Paper 2 in 2014, it is appropriate as an assessment unit to provide this guideline to teachers.

The information sheet for Paper 1 and 2 is included in this document.

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2. ASSESSMENT IN GRADE 12

All candidates will write two external papers as prescribed.

2.1 Format of question papers for Grade 12

Paper	Topics	Duration	Total	Date	Marking
1	Patterns and sequences Finance, growth and decay Functions and graphs Algebra, equations and inequalities Differential Calculus Probability	3 hours	150	October/November	Externally
2	Euclidean Geometry Analytical Geometry Statistics and regression Trigonometry	3 hours	150	October/November	Externally

Questions in both Papers 1 and 2 will assess performance at different cognitive levels with an emphasis on process skills, critical thinking, scientific reasoning and strategies to investigate and solve problems in a variety of contexts.

An Information Sheet is included on p. 15.

2.2 Weighting of cognitive levels

Papers 1 and 2 will include questions across four cognitive levels. The distribution of cognitive levels in the papers is given below.

Cognitive level	Description of skills to be demonstrated	Weighting	Approximate number of marks in a 150-mark paper
Knowledge	• Recall • Identification of correct formula on the information sheet (no changing of the subject) • Use of mathematical facts • Appropriate use of mathematical vocabulary • Algorithms • Estimation and appropriate rounding of numbers	20%	30 marks
Routine Procedures	• Proofs of prescribed theorems and derivation of formulae • Perform well-known procedures • Simple applications and calculations which might involve few steps • Derivation from given information may be involved • Identification and use (after changing the subject) of correct formula • Generally similar to those encountered in class	35%	52–53 marks
Complex Procedures	• Problems involve complex calculations and/or higher order reasoning • There is often not an obvious route to the solution • Problems need not be based on a real world context • Could involve making significant connections between different representations • Require conceptual understanding • Learners are expected to solve problems by integrating different topics.	30%	45 marks
Problem Solving	• Non-routine problems (which are not necessarily difficult) • Problems are mainly unfamiliar • Higher order reasoning and processes are involved • Might require the ability to break the problem down into its constituent parts • Interpreting and extrapolating from solutions obtained by solving problems based in unfamiliar contexts.	15%	22–23 marks

3. ELABORATION OF CONTENT/TOPICS

The purpose of the clarification of the topics is to give guidance to the teacher in terms of depth of content necessary for examination purposes. Integration of topics is encouraged as learners should understand Mathematics as a holistic discipline. Thus questions integrating various topics can be asked.

FUNCTIONS

1. Candidates must be able to use and interpret functional notation. In the teaching process learners must be able to understand how $f(x)$ has been transformed to generate $f(-x)$, $-f(x)$, $f(x+a)$, $f(x)+a$, $af(x)$ and $x=f(y)$ where $a \in R$.
2. Trigonometric functions will ONLY be examined in Paper 2.

NUMBER PATTERNS, SEQUENCES AND SERIES

1. The sequence of first differences of a quadratic number pattern is linear. Therefore, knowledge of linear patterns can be tested in the context of quadratic number patterns.
2. Recursive patterns will not be examined explicitly.
3. Links must be clearly established between patterns done in earlier grades.

FINANCE, GROWTH AND DECAY

1. Understand the difference between nominal and effective interest rates and convert fluently between them for the following compounding periods: monthly, quarterly and half-yearly or semi-annually.
2. With the exception of calculating for *i* in the F_v and P_v formulae, candidates are expected to calculate the value of any of the other variables.
3. Pyramid schemes will not be examined in the examination.

ALGEBRA

1. Solving quadratic equations by completing the square will not be examined.
2. Solving quadratic equations using the substitution method (*k*-method) is examinable.
3. Equations involving surds that lead to a quadratic equation are examinable.
4. Solution of non-quadratic inequalities should be seen in the context of functions.
5. Nature of the roots will be tested intuitively with the solution of quadratic equations and in all the prescribed functions.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

1. The following notations for differentiation can be used: $f'(x)$, D_x, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ or y'.
2. In respect of cubic functions, candidates are expected to be able to:
   - Determine the equation of a cubic function from a given graph.

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- Discuss the nature of stationary points including local maximum, local minimum and points of inflection.
- Apply knowledge of transformations on a given function to obtain its image.

3. Candidates are expected to be able to draw and interpret the graph of the derivative of a function.
4. Surface area and volume will be examined in the context of optimisation.
5. Candidates must know the formulae for the surface area and volume of the right prisms. These formulae will not be provided on the formula sheet
6. If the optimisation question is based on the surface area and/or volume of the cone, sphere and/or pyramid, a list of the relevant formulae will be provided in that question. Candidates will be expected to select the correct formula from this list.

PROBABILITY

1. Dependent events are examinable but conditional probabilities are not part of the syllabus.
2. Dependent events in which an object are not replaced is examinable.
3. Counting principles, where the arrangement is circular and/or using combinations, is not in the spirit of the curriculum.
4. In respect of word arrangements, letters that are repeated in the word can be treated as the same (indistinguishable) or different (distinguishable). The question will be specific in this regard.

EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY & MEASUREMENT

1. Measurement can be tested in the context of optimisation in calculus.
2. Composite shapes could be formed by combining a maximum of TWO of the stated shapes.
3. The following proofs of theorems are examinable:
   - The line drawn from the centre of a circle perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord;
   - The angle subtended by an arc at the centre of a circle is double the size of the angle subtended by the same arc at the circle (on the same side of the chord as the centre);
   - The opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary;
   - The angle between the tangent to a circle and the chord drawn from the point of contact is equal to the angle in the alternate segment;
   - that a line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides proportionally;
   - equiangular triangles are similar.
4. Corollaries derived from the theorems and axioms are necessary in solving riders:
   - Angles in a semi-circle
   - Equal chords subtend equal angles at the circumference
   - Equal chords subtend equal angles at the centre
   - In equal circles, equal chords subtend equal angles at the circumference
   - In equal circles, equal chords subtend equal angles at the centre.
   - The exterior angle of a cyclic quadrilateral is equal to the interior opposite angle of the quadrilateral.
   - If the exterior angle of a quadrilateral is equal to the interior opposite angle of the quadrilateral, then the quadrilateral is cyclic.
   - Tangents drawn from a common point outside the circle are equal in length.

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5. The theory of quadrilaterals will be integrated into questions in the examination.
6. Concurrency theory is excluded.

TRIGONOMETRY

1. The reciprocal ratios cosec θ, sec θ and cot θ can be used by candidates in the answering of problems but will not be explicitly tested.
2. The focus of trigonometric graphs is on the relationships, simplification and determining points of intersection by solving equations, although characteristics of the graphs should not be excluded.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY

1. Prove the properties of polygons by using analytical methods.
2. The concept of collinearity must be understood.
3. Candidates are expected to be able to integrate Euclidean Geometry axioms and theorems into Analytical Geometry problems.
4. The length of a tangent from a point outside the circle should be calculated.
5. Concepts involved with concurrency will not be examined.

STATISTICS

1. Candidates should be encouraged to use the calculator to calculate standard deviation, variance and the equation of the least squares regression line.
2. The interpretation of standard deviation in terms of normal distribution is not examinable.
3. Candidates are expected to identify outliers intuitively in both the scatter plot as well as the box and whisker diagram.
   In the case of the box and whisker diagram, observations that lie outside the interval (lower quartile – 1,5 IQR ; upper quartile + 1,5 IQR) are considered to be outliers. However, candidates will not be penalised if they did not make use of this formula in identifying outliers.

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4. ACCEPTABLE REASONS: EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY

In order to have some kind of uniformity, the use of the following shortened versions of the theorem statements is encouraged.

4.1 ACCEPTABLE REASONS: EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY (ENGLISH)

THEOREM STATEMENT	ACCEPTABLE REASON(S)
LINES	
The adjacent angles on a straight line are supplementary.	∠s on a str line
If the adjacent angles are supplementary, the outer arms of these angles form a straight line.	adj ∠s supp
The adjacent angles in a revolution add up to 360°.	∠s round a pt **OR** ∠s in a rev
Vertically opposite angles are equal.	vert opp ∠s =
If AB || CD, then the alternate angles are equal.	alt ∠s; AB || CD
If AB || CD, then the corresponding angles are equal.	corresp ∠s; AB || CD
If AB || CD, then the co-interior angles are supplementary.	co-int ∠s; AB || CD
If the alternate angles between two lines are equal, then the lines are parallel.	alt ∠s =
If the corresponding angles between two lines are equal, then the lines are parallel.	corresp ∠s =
If the cointerior angles between two lines are supplementary, then the lines are parallel.	coint ∠s supp
TRIANGLES	
The interior angles of a triangle are supplementary.	∠ sum in Δ **OR** sum of ∠s in Δ **OR** Int ∠s Δ
The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the interior opposite angles.	ext ∠ of Δ
The angles opposite the equal sides in an isosceles triangle are equal.	∠s opp equal sides
The sides opposite the equal angles in an isosceles triangle are equal.	sides opp equal ∠s
In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.	Pythagoras **OR** Theorem of Pythagoras
If the square of the longest side in a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides then the triangle is right-angled.	Converse Pythagoras **OR** Converse Theorem of Pythagoras
If three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to three sides of another triangle, the triangles are congruent.	SSS
If two sides and an included angle of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides and an included angle of another triangle, the triangles are congruent.	SAS **OR** S∠S
If two angles and one side of one triangle are respectively equal to two angles and the corresponding side in another triangle, the triangles are congruent.	AAS **OR** ∠∠S
If in. two right angled triangles, the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are respectively equal to the hypotenuse and one side of the other, the triangles are congruent	RHS **OR** 90°HS
The line segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is	Midpt Theorem

THEOREM STATEMENT	ACCEPTABLE REASON(S)
parallel to the third side and equal to half the length of the third side	
The line drawn from the midpoint of one side of a triangle, parallel to another side, bisects the third side.	line through midpt || to 2nd side
A line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides proportionally.	line || one side of Δ **OR** prop theorem; name || lines
If a line divides two sides of a triangle in the same proportion, then the line is parallel to the third side.	line divides two sides of Δ in prop
If two triangles are equiangular, then the corresponding sides are in proportion (and consequently the triangles are similar).	||| Δs **OR** equiangular Δs
If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, then the triangles are equiangular (and consequently the triangles are similar).	Sides of Δ in prop
If triangles (or parallelograms) are on the same base (or on bases of equal length) and between the same parallel lines, then the triangles (or parallelograms) have equal areas.	same base; same height **OR** equal bases; equal height
CIRCLES	
The tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius/diameter of the circle at the point of contact.	tan ⊥ radius tan ⊥ diameter
If a line is drawn perpendicular to a radius/diameter at the point where the radius/diameter meets the circle, then the line is a tangent to the circle.	line ⊥ radius **OR** converse tan ⊥ radius **OR** converse tan ⊥ diameter
The line drawn from the centre of a circle to the midpoint of a chord is perpendicular to the chord.	line from centre to midpt of chord
The line drawn from the centre of a circle perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord.	line from centre ⊥ to chord
The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the centre of the circle;	perp bisector of chord
The angle subtended by an arc at the centre of a circle is double the size of the angle subtended by the same arc at the circle (on the same side of the chord as the centre)	∠ at centre = 2 ×∠ at circumference
The angle subtended by the diameter at the circumference of the circle is 90°.	∠s in semi circle **OR** diameter subtends right angle **OR** $\angle\frac{1}{2}\odot$
If the angle subtended by a chord at the circumference of the circle is 90°, then the chord is a diameter.	chord subtends 90° **OR** converse ∠s in semi circle
Angles subtended by a chord of the circle, on the same side of the chord, are equal	∠s in the same seg
If a line segment joining two points subtends equal angles at two points on the same side of the line segment, then the four points are concyclic.	line subtends equal ∠s **OR** converse ∠s in the same seg
Equal chords subtend equal angles at the circumference of the circle.	equal chords; equal ∠s
Equal chords subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle.	equal chords; equal ∠s
Equal chords in equal circles subtend equal angles at the circumference of the circles.	equal circles; equal chords; equal ∠s

THEOREM STATEMENT	ACCEPTABLE REASON(S)
Equal chords in equal circles subtend equal angles at the centre of the circles.	equal circles; equal chords; equal ∠s
The opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary	opp ∠s of cyclic quad
If the opposite angles of a quadrilateral are supplementary then the quadrilateral is cyclic.	opp ∠s quad sup **OR** converse opp ∠s of cyclic quad
The exterior angle of a cyclic quadrilateral is equal to the interior opposite angle.	ext ∠ of cyclic quad
If the exterior angle of a quadrilateral is equal to the interior opposite angle of the quadrilateral, then the quadrilateral is cyclic.	ext ∠ = int opp ∠ **OR** converse ext ∠ of cyclic quad
Two tangents drawn to a circle from the same point outside the circle are equal in length	Tans from common ptOR Tans from same pt
The angle between the tangent to a circle and the chord drawn from the point of contact is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.	tan chord theorem
If a line is drawn through the end-point of a chord, making with the chord an angle equal to an angle in the alternate segment, then the line is a tangent to the circle.	converse tan chord theorem **OR** ∠ between line and chord
QUADRILATERALS	
The interior angles of a quadrilateral add up to 360°.	sum of ∠s in quad
The opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.	opp sides of ‖m
If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are parallel, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.	opp sides of quad are ‖
The opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal in length.	opp sides of ‖m
If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal , then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.	opp sides of quad are = **OR** converse opp sides of a parm
The opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.	opp ∠s of ‖m
If the opposite angles of a quadrilateral are equal then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.	opp ∠s of quad are = **OR** converse opp angles of a parm
The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.	diag of ‖m
If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.	diags of quad bisect each other **OR** converse diags of a parm
If one pair of opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal and parallel, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.	pair of opp sides = and ‖
The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect its area.	diag bisect area of ‖m
The diagonals of a rhombus bisect at right angles.	diags of rhombus
The diagonals of a rhombus bisect the interior angles.	diags of rhombus
All four sides of a rhombus are equal in length.	sides of rhombus
All four sides of a square are equal in length.	sides of square
The diagonals of a rectangle are equal in length.	diags of rect
The diagonals of a kite intersect at right-angles.	diags of kite
A diagonal of a kite bisects the other diagonal.	diag of kite
A diagonal of a kite bisects the opposite angles	diag of kite

4.2 ACCEPTABLE REASONS: EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY (AFRIKAANS)

STELLING	AANVAARBARE REDE
LYNE	
Aangrensende hoeke op 'n reguit lyn is supplementêr.	$\angle^e$ op reguit lyn
As aangrensende hoeke supplementêr is, lê die buitenste bene van die hoeke in 'n reguit lyn.	aangr. $\angle^e$ suppl.
Die som van die hoeke om 'n punt is 360°.	$\angle^e$ om 'n punt **OF** omwenteling
As twee lyne sny, is die paar regoorstaande hoeke gelyk.	regoorst. $\angle^e$
As twee ewewydige lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word, dan is die pare verwisselende hoeke gelyk.	verw. $\angle^e$; AB || CD
As twee ewewydige lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word, dan is die pare ooreenkomstige hoeke gelyk.	ooreenk. $\angle^e$; AB || CD
As twee ewewydige lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word, dan is die pare binnehoeke aan dieselfde kant van die snylyn supplementêr.	ko-binne $\angle^e$; AB || CD
As twee lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word en 'n paar verwisselende hoeke is gelyk, dan is die lyne ewewydig.	verw. $\angle^e$ gelyk
As twee lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word en 'n paar ooreenkomstige hoeke is gelyk, dan is die lyne ewewydig.	ooreenk. $\angle^e$ gelyk
As twee lyne deur 'n snylyn gesny word en 'n paar binnehoeke aan dieselfde kant van die snylyn is supplementêr, dan is die lyne ewewydig.	binne $\angle^e$ suppl.
DRIEHOEKE	
Die binnehoeke van 'n driehoek is supplementêr.	$\angle^e$ van Δ
Die buitehoek van 'n driehoek is gelyk aan die som van die twee teenoorstaande binnehoeke.	buite $\angle$ van Δ
As 'n driehoek gelykbenig is, dan is die hoeke teenoor die gelyke sye gelyk.	$\angle^e$ teenoor gelyke sye
As twee hoeke van 'n driehoek gelyk is, dan is die sye teenoor die gelyke hoeke gelyk (driehoek gelykbenig).	sye teenoor gelyke $\angle^e$
In 'n reghoekige driehoek is die vierkant op die skuinssy gelyk aan die som van die vierkante op die ander twee sye.	Pythagoras
As die vierkant op een sy van 'n driehoek gelyk is aan die som van die vierkante op die ander twee sye, dan is die driehoek reghoekig.	Omgekeerde Pythagoras
As drie sye van een driehoek gelyk is aan drie sye van 'n ander driehoek, dan is die driehoeke kongruent.	SSS
As twee sye en 'n ingeslote hoek van een driehoek gelyk is aan twee sye en 'n ingeslote hoek van 'n ander driehoek, dan is die twee driehoeke kongruent.	SHS **OF** S$\angle$S
As twee hoeke en 'n sy van een driehoek gelyk is aan twee hoeke en 'n ooreenstemmende sy van 'n ander driehoek, dan is die twee driehoeke kongruent.	HHS **OF** $\angle\angle$S
As die skuinssy en 'n reghoeksy van 'n reghoekige driehoek gelyk is aan die skuinssy en 'n reghoeksy van 'n ander reghoekige driehoek, dan is die twee driehoeke kongruent.	90° Sk S
Die lynstuk wat die middelpunte van twee sye van 'n driehoek verbind, is ewewydig aan die derde sy en gelyk aan die helfte van die derde sy.	Midpt.-stelling
Die lynstuk wat van die middelpunt van een sy van 'n driehoek ewewydig aan die tweede sy getrek word, halveer die derde sy.	Omgekeerde Midpt.-stelling
Die lyn ewewydig aan een sy van 'n driehoek verdeel die ander twee sye in eweredige dele.	lyn || een sy van Δ
As 'n lyn twee sye van 'n driehoek in eweredige dele verdeel, is die lyn ewewydig aan die derde sy.	lyn verdeel twee sye van Δ ewer.
As twee driehoeke gelykhoekig is, is hulle ooreenstemmende sye	||| Δ^e

STELLING	AANVAARBARE REDE
eweredig (en is driehoeke dus gelykvormig).	
As die ooreenstemmende sye van twee driehoeke eweredig is, is die driehoeke gelykhoekig (en is driehoeke dus gelykvormig).	Sye van Δ^e eweredig
Driehoeke (of parallelogramme) op dieselfde basis en tussen dieselfde ewewydige lyne is gelyk in oppervlakte.	dies. basis ; dies. hoogte **OF** gelyke basis ; gelyke hoogte
SIRKELS	
'n Raaklyn aan 'n sirkel is loodreg op die radius by die raakpunt.	raaklyn $\perp$ radius
'n Lyn deur enige punt op 'n sirkel loodreg op die radius, is 'n raaklyn.	Lyn $\perp$ Radius
Die lynstuk wat die middelpunt van 'n sirkel met die middelpunt van 'n koord verbind, is loodreg op die koord.	Midpt. Θ ; Midpt. koord
Die loodlyn uit die middelpunt van 'n sirkel na 'n koord halveer die koord.	Loodlyn uit midpt. Θ na koord
Die middelloodlyn van 'n koord gaan deur die middelpunt van die sirkel.	middelloodlyn van koord
Die hoek wat 'n koord by die middelpunt van 'n sirkel onderspan, is dubbel die hoek wat dit by enige punt op die omtrek onderspan.	Midpts$\angle$ = 2 x Omtreks$\angle$
Die omtrekshoek wat deur die middellyn onderspan word, is 'n regte hoek.	$\angle$ in halwe sirkel **OF** $\angle$ in $\frac{1}{2}\odot$
As 'n koord van 'n sirkel 'n regte hoek by die omtrek onderspan, dan is die koord 'n middellyn.	Koord onderspan 90°
Hoeke in dieselfde sirkelsegment is gelyk.	$\angle^e$ in dies. Θ segm.
As 'n lynstuk wat twee punte verbind, gelyke hoeke by twee ander punte aan dieselfde kant van die lynstuk onderspan, dan is die vier punte konsiklies. (d.w.s. hulle lê op die omtrek van 'n sirkel).	Lynstuk onderspan gelyke $\angle^e$
Gelyke koorde onderspan gelyke omtrekshoeke.	gelyke koorde ; gelyke $\angle^e$
Gelyke koorde onderspan gelyke middelpuntshoeke.	gelyke koorde ; gelyke $\angle^e$
Gelyke koorde in gelyke sirkels onderspan gelyke omtrekshoeke.	gelyke sirkels ; gelyke koorde ; gelyke $\angle^e$
Gelyke koorde in gelyke sirkels onderspan gelyke middelpuntshoeke.	gelyke sirkels ; gelyke koorde ; gelyke $\angle^e$
Die teenoorstaande hoeke van 'n koordvierhoek is supplementêr.	teenoorst. $\angle^e$ van kvh
As die teenoorstaane hoeke van 'n vierhoek supplementêr is, dan is die vierhoek 'n koordevierhoek.	teenoorst. $\angle^e$ van vierhoek is suppl.
Die buitehoek van 'n koordevierhoek is gelyk aan die teenoorstaande binnehoek.	buite $\angle$van kvh
As die buitehoek van 'n vierhoek gelyk is aan die teenoorstaande binnehoek, dan is die vierhoek 'n koordevierhoek.	buite $\angle$van vierhoek = teenoorst. binne $\angle$
As twee raaklyne vanuit 'n punt aan 'n sirkel getrek word, dan is die afstande vanaf die punt na die raakpunte gelyk.	Raaklyne vanuit dies. punt
Die hoek wat gevorm word tussen 'n raaklyn aan 'n sirkel en 'n koord wat vanuit die raakpunt getrek word, is gelyk aan die hoek in die oorstaande segment.	$\angle$tussen raaklyn en koord
As 'n lyn deur die eindpunt van 'n koord 'n hoek met die koord vorm wat gelyk is aan die hoek in die oorstaande segment, dan is die lyn 'n raaklyn aan die sirkel.	$\angle$ tussen lyn en koord = $\angle$ in teenoorst. Θ segm.

VIERHOEKE	
Die som van die binnehoeke van 'n vierhoek is 360°.	$\angle^e$ van vierhoek
Die teenoorstaande sye van 'n parallelogram is ewewydig.	teenoorst. sye van parm
As die teenoorstaande sye van 'n vierhoek ewewydig is, dan is die viehoek 'n parallelogram.	beide pare teenoorst. sye ||
Die teenoorstaande sye van 'n parallelogram is gelyk.	teenoorst. sye van parm.
As die teenoorstaande sye van 'n vierhoek gelyk is, dan is die viehoek 'n parallelogram.	beide pare teenoorst. sye =
Die teenoorstaande hoeke van 'n parallelogram is gelyk.	teenoorst. $\angle^e$ van parm.
As die teenoorstaande hoeke van 'n vierhoek gelyk is, dan is die viehoek 'n parallelogram.	beide pare teenoorst. $\angle^e$ =
Die hoeklyne van 'n parallelogram halveer mekaar.	hoeklyne van parm.
As die hoeklyne van 'n vierhoek mekaar halveer, dan is die viehoek 'n parallelogram.	hoeklyne halveer
As een paar teenoorstaande sye van 'n vierhoek gelyk en ewewydig is, dan is die viehoek 'n parallelogram.	een paar teenoorst. sye = en ||
Die hoelyne van 'n parallelogram halveer die oppervlakte van die parallelogram.	hoeklyn van parm. halveer opp.
Die hoeklyne van 'n ruit halveer mekaar reghoekig.	hoeklyne van ruit
Die hoeklyne van 'n ruit halveer die teenoorstaande binnehoeke.	hoeklyne van ruit
Al vier sye van 'n ruit is gelyk.	sye van ruit
Al vier sye van 'n vierkant is gelyk.	sye van ruit
Die hoeklyne van 'n reghoek is ewe lank.	hoeklyne van reghoek
Die hoeklyne van 'n vlieër sny mekaar reghoekig.	hoeklyne van vlieër
Die een hoeklyn van 'n vlieër halveer die ander hoeklyn.	hoeklyne van vlieër
Een hoeklyn van 'n vlieër halveer die teenoorstaande binnehoeke	hoeklyne van vlieër

5. INFORMATION SHEET

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

$$A = P(1+ni) \qquad A = P(1-ni) \qquad A = P(1-i)^n \qquad A = P(1+i)^n$$

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

$$T_n = ar^{n-1} \qquad S_n = \frac{a\left(r^n - 1\right)}{r-1} \;; \quad r \neq 1 \qquad S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r} \;; \; -1 < r < 1$$

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

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

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \qquad \mathrm{M}\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$y = mx + c \qquad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \qquad m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \qquad m = \tan\theta$$

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

$$\text{In } \Delta ABC: \; \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \qquad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc.\cos A \qquad \text{area } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab.\sin C$$

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

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

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

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{n} \qquad \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(x_i - \bar{x}\right)^2}{n}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} \qquad P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx \qquad b = \frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}$$

6. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MARKING

- If a learner makes more than one attempt at answering a question and does not cancel any of them out, only the first attempt will be marked irrespective of which of the attempt(s) may be the correct answer.
- Consistent Accuracy marking regarding calculations will be followed in the following cases:
  - **Sub-question to sub-question:** When a certain variable is incorrectly calculated in one sub-question and needs to be substituted into another sub-question **full marks can be** awarded for the subsequent sub-questions provided the methods used are correct and the calculations are correct.
  - Assuming values/answers in order to solve a problem is unacceptable.

7. CONCLUSION

This Examination Guidelines document is meant to articulate the assessment aspirations espoused in the CAPS document. It is therefore not a substitute for the CAPS document which educators should teach to.

Qualitative curriculum coverage as enunciated in the CAPS cannot be over-emphasised.

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