Additional Notes June Maths P2 2026

1.2	Positively skewed **OR** $Q_3 = 60$	✓Answer/*Antwoord*	(1)
1.4	**CLASS A** performed better than **CLASS B**. Median of **CLASS A** is higher than median of **CLASS B**.	✓**CLASS A** ✓Reason/*Rede*	(2)
1.7	No learner was awarded in **CLASS A** **OR** **zero**	✓✓ Answer/*Antwoord* (Any relevent explanation is acceptable.)	(2)
2.2	**Answer ONLY full marks**		(3)
2.5	Accept $[17-19]$	✓ Answer/*Antwoord*	(1)
3.4	Alternate solution $PQ^2 + PR^2 = QR^2$ $(3-0)^2 + (11-a)^2 + (0-3)^2 + (a-5)^2 = 6^2$ $9 + 121 - 22a + a^2 + 9 + a^2 - 10a + 25 = 36$ $2a^2 - 32a + 128 = 0$ $a^2 - 16a + 64 = 0$ $(a-8)^2 = 0$ $\therefore a = 8$	✓ Application of Pyth ✓ correct substitution ✓ simplification ✓ standard form ✓ factors	(5)
3.5	Alternate solution $\tan M\hat{S}Q = m_{PS} = 1$ $M\hat{S}Q = 45^0$ $S\hat{Q}M = 45^0 \quad [\angle s \text{ in } \Delta SMQ]$ $\therefore SM = MQ \ [\text{sides opp} = \angle s]$	✓ $\tan M\hat{S}Q = m_{PS}$ ✓ $M\hat{S}Q$ ✓ $S\hat{Q}M$	(3)

3.8	Alternate solution $x+8=-\frac{1}{3}x+1$ $x=-\frac{21}{4}$ $y=-\frac{11}{4}$ $MN^2=\left(-\frac{21}{4}-3\right)^2+\left(-\frac{11}{4}-0\right)^2$ $=8{,}70$	✓Equating equations ✓coordinates of N ✓ answer	(3)
4.4	$m_{AB}=\frac{1+3}{6+2}=\frac{1}{2}$ $M\left(\frac{6-2}{2};\frac{1-3}{2}\right)$ $M(2;-1)$ $OM:\ -1=-2(2)+c$ $3=c$ $\therefore y=-2x+3$ $q=-2(1)+3$ $=1$	✓midpoint of AB ✓ equation of OM ✓q	(3)
4.9	$\left(-\frac{22}{3};1\right)$ $r^2{}_{new}=\left(-\frac{22}{3}-1\right)^2+(1-1)^2$ $r_{new}=\frac{25}{3}$ $r_{old}=5$ $\therefore r_{new}>r_{old}$ $\therefore\left(-\frac{22}{3};1\right)$ *lies outsidethe circle* **OR** $C(-4;1)$	✓ r_{new} ✓ $r_{new}>r_{old}$ **OR** $r_{old}<r_{new}$ ✓ conclusion **OR** ✓ $C(-4;1)$ ✓ any valid explanation	(3)

	Point $\left(-\frac{22}{3};1\right)$ lies on the same straight line as B, O and C $x=-\frac{22}{3}$ lies on the left of C outside the circle	✓ conclusion	
6.1.2	$A\neq -45^0 0 r A\neq 45^0 \text{ or } A\neq 0^0$	✓✓ any 2	(2)
6.2	$\sin(30^0-2x)=-\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x$ $\sin(30^0-2x)=\cos 2x$ $\sin(30^0-2x)=\sin(90^0-2x)$ $30^0-2x=180-90^0+2x+360^0.k,\ k\in Z$ $-4x=60^0+360^0.k$ $x=-15^0-90^0.k$ OR $30^0-2x=90^0-2x+360^0.k$ no solution	✓ identity ✓co-ratio ✓both quads ✓ $-4x=60^0+360^0.k$ ✓ $x=-15^0-90^0.k$ ✓no solution ✓ $k\in Z$	(7)
7.2	Correcting MG $2-4\cos^2\frac{1}{2}x=\sqrt{3}\sin x-\cos x$ $2\left(1-2\cos\frac{1}{2}x\right)=\sqrt{3}\sin x-\cos x$ $-\cos x=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x-\frac{1}{2}\cos x$ $-\sin(90^0-x)=\cos 30^0\sin x-\sin 30^0\cos x$ $\sin(x-30^0)=-\sin(90^0-x)$ $x-30^0=180^0+(90^0-x)+360^0,\ k\in Z$ $2x=300^0+360^0.k$ $x=150^0+180^0.k$ $x=150^0 \text{ or } x=-30^0$	✓common factor ✓ identity ✓ co-ratio ✓ both solutions	(4)

9.2	Correcting mark allocation $\hat{E}_1 = 100^0 \quad [ext\angle\ of\ a\ cyclic\ quad]$ $\hat{C}_1 = \hat{C}_2 \quad [given]$ $\hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_2 \quad [proved]$ $\therefore \hat{E}_1 = 2\hat{A}_1 = 100^0$	✓ S ✓R ✓S ✓S	(4)