



NORTHERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NOORD KAAP

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

LEFAPHA LA THUTO

PROVINCIAL COMMON TEST

Stanmorephysics.com

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICS

CONTROL TEST

MARCH 2025

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 HOURS

This question paper consist of 5 pages and Information sheet.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of 6 questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, et cetera that you used in determining the 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 answers to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
8. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
9. An information sheet is included at the end of the question paper.
10. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Solve for x :

1.1.1 $(3x - 6)(x + 5) = 0$ (2)

1.1.2 $7x^2 + 4x - 9 = 0$ (correct to TWO decimal places) (3)

1.1.3 $(3 - x)(x + 7) < 0$ (3)

1.1.4 $3\sqrt{x+3} - 5 = x$ (5)

1.2 Solve for x and y :

$y = 3x + 2$

$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{x} = -4$ (5)

1.3 If, $\frac{2^x}{16} = \frac{3^y}{3}$ determine the value of $x + y$ (4)

[22]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Given the sequence $81 ; x ; y ; 3$ calculate the value(s) of x and y if :

2.1.1 The sequence is arithmetic. (4)

2.1.2 The sequence is geometric. (4)

2.2 The first four terms of a quadratic pattern are $661 ; 591 ; 525 ; 463 \dots$

2.2.1 Determine the n th term of this pattern. (4)

2.2.2 Calculate the value of the lowest term. (3)

2.3 An arithmetic sequence is given such that :

$T_1 + T_3 + T_5 + T_7 + \dots + T_{2013} = 3029$ and $T_2 + T_4 + T_6 + T_8 + \dots + T_{2014} = 6050$.

Determine the common difference between each term. (3)

[18]

QUESTION 3

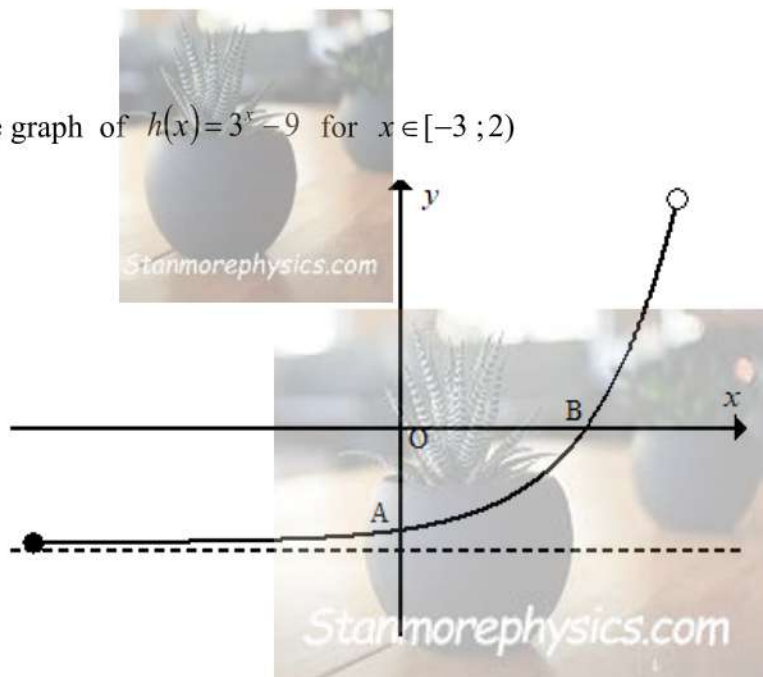
3.1 Prove that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 7 \cdot 3^{2-k}$ converges. (3)

3.2 Hence, determine the value of m if $\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} (7 \cdot 3^{2-k}) = \frac{21}{2}$ (5)

[8]

QUESTION 4

Sketched below is the graph of $h(x) = 3^x - 9$ for $x \in [-3; 2)$



4.1 Write down the equation of the asymptote of h (1)

4.2 Determine the coordinates of A. (2)

4.3 Determine the equation of the straight line g , if g is passing through A and B. (3)

4.4 Write down the equation of $m(x) = h(x) + 9$ (1)

4.5 Write down the equation of $m^{-1}(x)$ in the form $y = \dots$ (2)

4.6 Write down the range of $m^{-1}(x)$ (2)

4.7 Point C is the result of point A when reflected over the line $x = 2$. Calculate the area of $\triangle ABC$. (4)

[15]

QUESTION 5

Given that $f(x) = \frac{-2}{x+p} + q$.

- The equations of the axis of symmetry of f are $y = -x + 8$ and $y = x + 2$

5.1 Determine the value(s) of p and q . (4)

5.2 If $p = -3$ and $q = 5$, determine the coordinates of the x and y intercepts. (3)

5.3 Sketch the graph of, clearly show all the intercepts with the axes as well as the asymptotes. (3)

[10]

QUESTION 6

6.1 If $\sin 32^\circ = p$, determine, without using calculator, the following in terms of p .

6.1.1 $\sin 212^\circ$ (2)

6.1.2 $\tan(-32^\circ)$ (2)

6.1.3 $\cos(-482^\circ)$ (3)

6.2 Prove that $\frac{\cos^2(90^\circ + y)\sin(180^\circ - y) - \sin(360^\circ - y)\cos^2 y}{\cos(360^\circ - y)} = \tan y$ (6)

6.3 Given that $\cos x$; $\sin x$; $\sqrt{3} \sin x$ are the first three terms of geometric pattern.

6.3.1 Determine the value of x if $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$. (3)

6.3.2 Hence calculate the sum of the first 10 terms. (4)

6.4 Determine the general solution to $6\sin^2 x - 7\cos x - 5 = 0$. (7)

[27]

TOTAL: 100

INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = mx + c$$

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

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

$$m = \tan \theta$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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**MATHEMATICS
CONTROL TEST 1
MARCH 2025
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 100

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This memorandum consist of 12 pages

QUESTION 1

1.1.1	$(3x-6)(x+5)=0$ $x=2$ or $x=-5$	$\checkmark x=2$ $\checkmark x=-5$ (2)
1.1.2	$7x^2+4x-9=0$ $x = \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(7)(-9)}}{2(7)}$ $x = 0.88$ or $x = -1.46$	$\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark x = 0.88$ $\checkmark x = -1.46$ (3)
1.1.3	$(3-x)(x+7) < 0$ $cv: x=3$ or $x=-7$ $x < -7$ or $x > 3$ or $-(x-3)(x+7) < 0$ $(x-3)(x+7) > 0$ $x=3$ or $x=-7$ $x < -7$ or $x > 3$	$\checkmark$ critical values $\checkmark \checkmark x < -7$ or $x > 3$ (3)
1.1.4	$3\sqrt{x+3} - 5 = x$ $3\sqrt{x+3} = x+5$ $(3\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (x+5)^2$ $9(x+3) = x^2 + 10x + 25$ $9x + 27 = x^2 + 10x + 25$ $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$ $(x+2)(x-1) = 0$ $x = -2$ or $x = 1$ Both valid answers	$\checkmark$ squaring both sides $\checkmark$ standard for $\checkmark$ factors $\checkmark$ Answers (4)

1.2	$y = 3x + 2 \dots\dots(1)$ $\frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{x} = -4$ $\frac{1}{3x+2} + \frac{3}{x} = -4$ $x + 3(3x+2) = -4(x)(3x+2)$ $x + 9x + 6 = -12x^2 - 8x$ $12x^2 + 18x + 6 = 0$ $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$ $(2x+1)(x+1) = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x = -1$ $y = 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2$ or $y = 3(-1) + 2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}$ or $y = -1$	✓ Substitution ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ x-value(s) ✓ y-value(s) (5)
1.3	$\frac{2^x}{8} = \frac{3^y}{3}$ $\frac{2^x}{2^3} = \frac{3^y}{3^1}$ $2^{x-3} = 3^{y-1}$ $x-3=0 \quad y-1=0$ $x=3 \quad y=1$ $x+y=3+1=4$	✓ $2^{x-3} = 3^{y-1}$ ✓ $x=3$ ✓ $y=1$ ✓ Answers (4)
		[22]

QUESTION 2

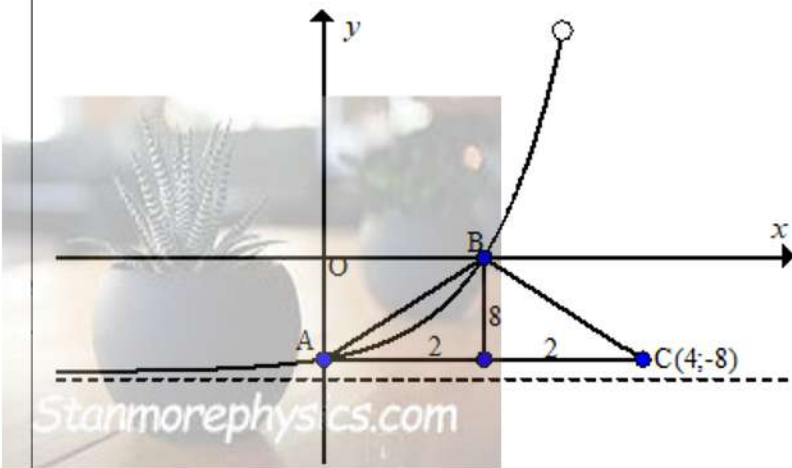
2.1.1	$81; x; y; 3$ $a = 81$ $a + 3d = 3$ $81 + 3d = 3$ $3d = -78$ $d = -26$ $x = 81 - 26$ $x = 55$ $y = 55 - 26$ $y = 29$	$\checkmark 81 + 3d = 3$ $\checkmark d = -36$ $\checkmark x = 55$ $\checkmark y = 29$ (4)
2.1.2	$81; x; y; 3$ $a = 81$ $ar^3 = 3$ $81r^3 = 3$ $r^3 = \frac{1}{27}$ $r = \frac{1}{3}$ $x = 81\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ $x = 27$ $y = 27\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ OR $81\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$ $y = 9$	$\checkmark 81r^3 = 3$ $\checkmark r = \frac{1}{3}$ $\checkmark x = 27$ $\checkmark y = 9$ (4)

2.2.1	$\begin{array}{r} 661 \quad ; \quad 591 \quad ; \quad 525 \quad ; \quad 463 \\ -70 \quad -66 \quad -62 \\ 4 \quad 4 \end{array}$ $2a = 4$ $a = 2$ $3(2) + b = -70$ $b = -76$ $2 + (-76) + c = 661$ $c = 735$ $T_n = 2n^2 - 76n + 735$	$\checkmark a = 2$ $\checkmark b = -76$ $\checkmark c = 735$ $\checkmark$ Answer (4)
2.2.2	$n = \frac{-(-76)}{2(2)}$ $n = 19$ $T_{19} = 2(19)^2 - 76(19) + 735$ $= 13$	$\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark n = 19$ $\checkmark$ Answer (3)
2.3	$S_{2014} = \frac{2014}{2} [2a + (2014-1)d]$ $3029 + 6050 = 1007(2a + 2013d)$ $\frac{9079}{1007} = 2a + 2013d \dots\dots (1)$ $3029 = \frac{1007}{2} (2a + (1007-1)2d)$ $\frac{6058}{1007} = 2a + 2012d \dots\dots (2)$ $(1) - (2)$ $3 = d$	$\checkmark$ equation 1 $\checkmark$ equation 2 $\checkmark$ Answer (3)
		[18]

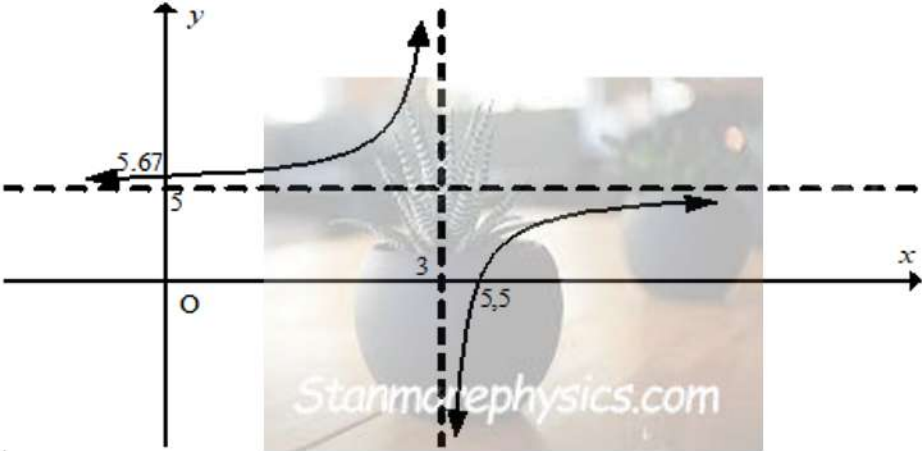
QUESTION 3

3.1	$63 + 21 + 7 + \dots$ $r = \frac{21}{63} = \frac{1}{3}$ $r = \frac{1}{3}$ $-1 < \frac{1}{3} < 1$	✓ expansion $\checkmark r = \frac{1}{3}$ $\checkmark -1 < \frac{1}{3} < 1$ (3)
3.2	$\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} 7 \cdot 3^{2-k}$ $a = 7 \cdot 3^{2-m}$ $s_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $\frac{21}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 3^{2-m}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}}$ $14 = 14 \cdot 3^{2-m}$ $1 = 3^{2-m}$ $3^0 = 3^{2-m}$ $m = 2$	 ✓ $a = 7 \cdot 3^{2-m}$ ✓ substitution ✓ simplification $\checkmark 1 = 3^{2-m}$ $\checkmark$ Answer (5)
		[8]

QUESTION 4

4.1	$y = -9$	✓ Answer (1)
4.2	$y = 3^0 - 9$ $y = -8$ $A(0; -8)$	✓ substitution ✓ $y = -8$ (2)
4.3	$0 = 3^x - 9$ $3^x = 3^2$ $x = 2$ $B(2; 0)$ $m = \frac{0 - 2}{-8 - 0}$ $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 8$	 ✓✓ coordinates of B ✓ substitution ✓ Answer (4)
4.4	$m(x) = 3^x$	✓ Answer (1)
4.5	$y = \log_3 x$	✓✓ Answer (2)
4.6	$y \in [-3; 2)$	✓✓ Answer (2)
4.7		✓✓ coordinates of C. ✓ substitution ✓ Answer (4)
	$\text{Area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(4)(8)$ $= 16 - \text{units}^2$	
		[16]

QUESTION 5

5.1	$f(x) = \frac{-2}{x+p} + q$ $-x+8 = x+2$ $-2x = -6$ $x = 3$ $y = -3+8 \quad \text{or} \quad y = 3+2$ $y = 5$ $\therefore p = -3 \quad q = 5$ 	✓ equating ✓ $x = 3$ ✓ $p = -3$ ✓ $q = 5$ (4)
5.2	$f(x) = \frac{-2}{x-3} + 5$ $0 = \frac{-2}{x-3} + 5$ $-5(x-3) = -2$ $x-3 = \frac{2}{5}$ $x = \frac{2}{5} + 3$ $x = \frac{11}{2} \quad \left(\frac{11}{2}; 0\right) \text{ x-intercept}$ $y = \frac{-2}{0-3} + 5$ $y = \frac{17}{3} \quad \left(0; \frac{17}{3}\right) \text{ y-intercept}$ 	✓ $0 = \frac{-2}{x-3} + 5$ ✓ $x = \frac{11}{2}$ ✓ $y = \frac{17}{3}$ (3)
5.3		✓ shape ✓ asymptotes ✓ x and y intercepts. (3) [10]

QUESTION 6

6.1.1	$\sin 212^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 32^\circ)$ $= -\sin 32^\circ$ $= -p$	$\checkmark -\sin 32^\circ$ $\checkmark -p$ (2)
6.1.2	$\tan(-32^\circ)$ $= -\tan 32^\circ$ $= -\frac{p}{\sqrt{1-p^2}}$	$\checkmark -\tan 32^\circ$ $\checkmark$ Answer (2)
6.1.3	$\cos(-482^\circ) = \cos(-482^\circ + 360^\circ + 360^\circ)$ $= \cos 238^\circ$ $= \cos(180^\circ + 58^\circ)$ $= -\cos 58^\circ$ $= -p$	$\checkmark$ formulae $\checkmark$ substitution $\checkmark$ Answer (3)
6.2	$\frac{\cos^2(90^\circ + y) \cdot \sin(180^\circ - y) - \sin(360^\circ - y) \cdot \cos^2 y}{\cos(360^\circ - y)} = \tan y$ $\frac{\sin^2 y \cdot \sin y - (-\sin y) \cos^2 y}{\cos y}$ $\frac{\sin^3 y + \sin y \cdot \cos^2 y}{\cos y}$ $\frac{\sin y(\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y)}{\cos y}$ $\frac{\sin y(1)}{\cos y}$ $\tan y$	$\checkmark \sin^2 y$ $\checkmark \sin y$ $\checkmark -\sin y$ $\checkmark \cos y$ $\checkmark$ common factor $\checkmark \sin^2 y + \cos^2 y = 1$ (6)
6.3.1	$\cos x ; \sin x ; \sqrt{3} \sin x$ $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x}{\sin x}$ $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$ $x = 60^\circ$	$\checkmark \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x}{\sin x}$ $\checkmark \tan x = \sqrt{3}$ $\checkmark x = 60^\circ$ (3)

6.3.2	$\cos 60^\circ; \sin 60^\circ \sqrt{3} \sin 60^\circ$ $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{3}{2} \dots$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}$ $r = \sqrt{3}$ $S_{10} = \frac{1}{2} \left((\sqrt{3})^{10} - 1 \right)$ $S_{10} = 165,29$	✓ first three terms ✓ $r = \sqrt{3}$ ✓ substitution ✓ Answer (4)
6.4	$6 \sin^2 x - 7 \cos x - 5 = 0$ $6(1 - \cos^2 x) - 7 \cos x - 5 = 0$ $6 - 6 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x - 5 = 0$ $-6 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x + 1 = 0$ $6 \cos x + 7 \cos x - 1 = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{-7 + \sqrt{(7)^2 - 4(6)(-1)}}{2(6)}$ $\cos x = \frac{-7 + \sqrt{73}}{12} \text{ or } \cos x = \frac{-7 - \sqrt{73}}{12}$ $x = 82,61^\circ + k.360^\circ \quad N/A$ $x = 277.39^\circ + k.360^\circ, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$	✓ $1 - \cos^2 x$ ✓ standard form ✓ substitution into formula. ✓ value(s) of $\cos x$ ✓ N/A ✓ $x = 82,61^\circ + k.360^\circ$ ✓ $x = 277.39^\circ + k.360^\circ,$ (7)
		[27]

TOTAL: 100