DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION
2 5 -05- 2025
APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE
PUBLIC EXAMINATION

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN/
NASIONALE SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

MATHEMATICS P1/*WISKUNDE V1*

MAY/JUNE/*MEI/JUNIE* 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

APPROVED
SLCG CHECK: EM UMALUSI 23/05/2023

PROF R Govender Umalusi 23/5/2025

These marking guidelines consist of 15 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 15 bladsye.

Approved 2025-05-23

Approved DBE IM 23/5/2025

NOTE:
- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- Consistent Accuracy applies in all aspects of the marking guidelines.

LET WEL:
- *Indien 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE keer beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.*
- *Volgehoue akkuraatheid is DEURGAANS op ALLE aspekte van die nasienriglyne van toepassing.*

QUESTION 1/*VRAAG* 1

1.1.1	$x^2-3x-10=0$ $(x+2)(x-5)=0$ $x=-2$ or $x=5$	✓factors/formula ✓answer ✓answer (3)
1.1.2	$3x^2+6x+1=0$ $x=\frac{-(6)\pm\sqrt{(6)^2-4(3)(1)}}{2(3)}$ $x=-1{,}82$ or $x=-0{,}18$	✓correct substitution into correct formula ✓answer ✓answer (3)
1.1.3	$2^{x+4}+2^x=8704$ $2^x(16+1)=8704$ $2^x=512$ OR/OF $2^x=512$ $=2^9$ $x=9$ $x=\log_2 512=9$	✓factorisation ✓ simplify to exponential eq ✓ answer (3)
1.1.4	$(x-8)(x+2)\le 0$ CV: $x=8$ or $x=-2$ $\therefore -2\le x\le 8$ OR/OF $x\in[-2;8]$	✓critical values ✓✓ answer (3)
1.1.5	$x+3\sqrt{x+2}=2$ $3\sqrt{x+2}=2-x$ $9(x+2)=4-4x+x^2$ $x^2-13x-14=0$ $(x-14)(x+1)=0$ $x\neq 14$ or $x=-1$	✓isolating the surd ✓squaring both sides(method) ✓standard form ✓answer with selection (4)

1.2	$(y-3)(x+2)=32$ $yx+2y-3x-6=32$ ....(1)	✓ setting up eq 1 (Area)
	$2(y-3)+2(x+2)=24$ $y+x-1=12$ $y=13-x$ ....(2)	✓ setting up eq 2 (Perimeter)
	$(13-x)x+2(13-x)-3x-6=32$ $13x-x^2+26-2x-3x-6-32=0$	✓substitution
	$-x^2+8x-12=0$ $x^2-8x+12=0$	✓standard form
	$(x-6)(x-2)=0$ $x=6$ or $x=2$	✓x-values
	$y=13-6$ or $y=13-2$ $y=7$ $y=11$	✓y-values (6)
	OR/*OF* $(y-3)(x+2)=32$ $yx+2y-3x-6=32$ ....(1)	**OR/*OF*** ✓setting up eq 1 (Area)
	$2(y-3)+2(x+2)=24$ $y+x-1=12$ $x=13-y$ ....(2)	✓setting up eq 2 (Perimeter)
	$y(13-y)+2y-3(13-y)-6=32$	✓substitution
	$13y-y^2+2y-39+3y-6-32=0$ $-y^2+18y-77=0$	✓standard form
	$y^2-18y+77=0$ $(y-7)(y-11)=0$ $y=7$ or $y=11$	✓y-values
	$x=13-7$ or $x=13-11$ $x=6$ $x=2$	✓x-values (6)
1.3	$(1+x^m+x^{-n})^2-\left(1-x^m-x^{-n}\right)^2$ $=\left[1+x^m+x^{-n}-\left(1-x^m-x^{-n}\right)\right]\left[1+x^m+x^{-n}+\left(1-x^m-x^{-n}\right)\right]$ $=(2)\left(2x^m+2x^{-n}\right)$	✓ factorisation ✓ 2 ✓$\left(2x^m+2x^{-n}\right)$ (3)
	OR/*OF* $(1+x^m+x^{-n})^2=1+x^m+x^{-n}+x^m+x^{2m}+x^{m-n}+x^{-n}+x^{m-n}+x^{-2n}$ $=1+2x^m+2x^{-n}+2x^{m-n}+x^{2m}+x^{-2n}$ $(1-x^m-x^{-n})^2=1-2x^m-2x^{-n}+2x^{m-n}+x^{2m}+x^{-2n}$ $(1+x^m+x^{-n})^2-(1-x^m-x^{-n})^2=4x^m+4x^{-n}$ $=4(x^m+x^{-n})$ $=(2)\left(2x^m+2x^{-n}\right)$	**OR/*OF*** ✓ expansion ✓ 4 ✓ (x^m+x^{-n}) (3)
		[25]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 2

2.1.1	$T_n = 2n+3$	✓$2n$ ✓3 (2)
2.1.2	$93 = 2n+3$ $90 = 2n$ $45 = n$	✓equating ✓answer (2)
2.1.3	$50+70+90+...+930$ $S_{45} = \frac{45}{2}[2(50)+(45-1)(20)]$ S_{45} = R22 050 Total raised = R22 050 **OR/*OF*** $50+70+90+...+930$ $S_{45} = \frac{45}{2}[50+930]$ S_{45} = R22 050 Total raised = R22 050 **OR/*OF*** $5+7+9+...+93$ $S_{45} = \frac{45}{2}[2(5)+(45-1)(2)]$ S_{45} = 2 205km S_{45} = R22 050 Total raised = R22 050 **OR/*OF*** $5+7+9+...+93$ $S_{45} = \frac{45}{2}[5+93]$ S_{45} = 2 205km S_{45} = R22 050 Total raised = R22 050	✓convert to money ✓substitution ✓answer (3) **OR/*OF*** ✓convert to money ✓substitution ✓answer (3) **OR/*OF*** ✓substitution ✓answer ✓convert to money (3) **OR/*OF*** ✓substitution ✓answer ✓convert to money (3)
2.2.1 a)	$T_1 = (2)^{1+2}$ $T_1 = 8$	✓$a = 8$ (1)
2.2.1 b)	$r = 2$	✓$r = 2$ (1)
2.2.2	$T_{20} = (2)^{20+2}$ $T_{20} = 2^{22} = (2^2)^{11}$ $= 4^{11}$	✓substitution ✓answer (2)

2.2.3	$\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{32}+\ldots$ $S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\therefore S_\infty = \frac{1}{4}$	✓series ✓substitution ✓answer (3)
2.2.4	$8 + 4^2 + 32 + 4^3 + \ldots + 4^{11} + \ldots$ $S_{21} - S_{10} = \frac{8(2^{21}-1)}{2-1} - \frac{16(4^{10}-1)}{4-1}$ $= 16\,777\,208 - 5\,592\,400$ $= 11\,184\,808$ **OR/*OF*** $8 + 32 + 128 +$ $S_{11} = \frac{8(4^{11}-1)}{4-1}$ $\therefore S_{11} = 11\ 184\ 808$	✓$\frac{8(2^{21}-1)}{2-1}$ ✓$n = 10$ ✓$\frac{16(4^{10}-1)}{4-1}$ ✓11 184 808 (4) **OR/*OF*** ✓$n = 11$ ✓$r = 4$ ✓$\frac{8(4^{11}-1)}{4-1}$ ✓11 184 808 (4)
		[18]

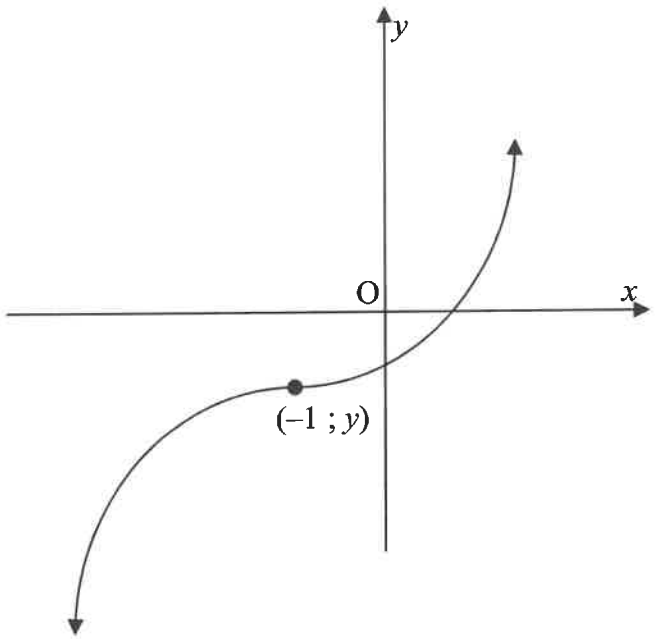
QUESTION/*VRAAG* 3

3.1	$14 \;;\; 9 \;;\; 6 \;;\; 5 \;;\; \ldots.$ $-5 \quad -3 \quad -1$ $2 \quad 2$ $2a = 2 \qquad 3(1) + b = -5 \qquad 1 - 8 + c = 14$ $a = 1 \qquad\quad b = -8 \qquad\quad c = 21$ $\therefore T_n = n^2 - 8n + 21$	✓ $2a = 2$ ✓ $3(1) + b = -5$ ✓ $1 - 8 + c = 14$ (3)
3.2	$T_n = -5 + (n-1)(2)$ $T_n = 2n - 7$ $2n - 7 = 33$ $\therefore n = 20$ $\therefore T_{21} = (21)^2 - 8(21) + 21$ $T_{21} = 294$ **OR/*OF*** $\therefore T_{n+1} - T_n = (n+1)^2 - 8(n+1) + 21 - n^2 + 8n - 21$ $n^2 + 2n + 1 - 8n - 8 + 21 - n^2 + 8n - 21 = 33$ $2n - 7 = 33$ $\therefore n = 20$ $\therefore T_{21} = (21)^2 - 8(21) + 21$ $T_{21} = 294$	✓general term ✓equating to 33 ✓answer (3) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $T_{n+1} - T_n$ ✓equating to 33 ✓answer (3)
3.3	$T_7 = T_1 = 14$ $\therefore 14 + m \geq 0$ $m \geq -14$ And $T_6 = T_2$ $\therefore 9 + m < 0$ $m < -9$ $\therefore -14 \leq m < -9$	✓ -14 ✓ -9 ✓ $-14 \leq m < -9$ (3)
		[9]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 4

4.1	M(3 ; 4)	✓ $x = 3$ ✓ $y = 4$ (2)
4.2	$f(x) = \frac{4}{x-3} + 4$ $y = \frac{4}{0-3} + 4 = \frac{8}{3}$ $\therefore \text{D}\left(0 ; \frac{8}{3}\right)$	✓$x = 0$ ✓y-value (2)
4.3	M (3 ; 4) $y = x + t$ **OR/*OF*** $y = (x + p) + q$ $4 = 3 + t$ $y = x - 3 + 4$ $t = 1$ $y = x + 1$ $\therefore t = 1$	✓ substituting M ✓ value of t (2)
4.4	$\frac{4}{x-3} + 4 = 0$ $-4(x-3) = 4$ $x - 3 = -1$ $x = 2$ C(2 ; 0) $\therefore 2 \leq x < 3$	✓ $y = 0$ ✓ $x = 2$ ✓✓ answer (4)
4.5	$\frac{4}{x-3} + 4 = x + 1$ $\frac{4}{x-3} = x - 3$ $4 = (x-3)^2$ $\pm 2 = x - 3$ $\therefore x = 5$ or $x \neq 1$ $\therefore$ A (5 ; 6) **OR/*OF*** Point closest to the origin in $y = \frac{a}{x}$ is $(\sqrt{a} ; \sqrt{a})$ By translation: A$(\sqrt{a} + 3 ; \sqrt{a} + 4)$ A(5 ; 6)	✓equating ✓ x_A ✓ y_A (3) **OR/*OF*** ✓translation ✓ x_A ✓ y_A (3)
4.6	$h(x) = \frac{-4}{x+3} + 4$ $= \frac{4}{-x-3} + 4$ $\therefore$ Reflection in y – axis. A$'$(–5;6) AA$'$ = 10	✓ coordinates ✓ distance (2)
		[15]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 5

5.1	$y = a(x+1)^2 + 4$ $-4 = a(-3+1)^2 + 4$ $-8 = 4a$ $-2 = a$ $y = -2(x+1)^2 + 4$ $y = -2x^2 - 4x + 2$	✓ substitute $(-1\ ;\ 4)$ ✓ substitute $(-3\ ;\ -4)$ ✓ $-8 = 4a$ (3)
5.2	$k < -4$	✓✓ $k < -4$ (2)
5.3		✓ point of inflection ✓ change of concavity at $x = -1$ ✓ y-intercept below x-axis ✓ increasing curve (4)
		[9]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 6

6.1	$(0\,;-3)\quad -3=p^0+q \qquad$ OR $\qquad y=p^x-4$ $q=-4$ $(3\,;4)\quad 4=p^3-4$ $p^3=8$ $p=2$ $\therefore f(x)=2^x-4$	✓substitute $(0\,;-3)$ ✓ answer for q ✓ substitute $(3\,;4)$ ✓ answer for p (4)
6.2	$y>-4$ **OR/*OF*** $y\in(-4;\infty)$	✓ answer (1)
6.3	$g(x)=mx+c$ E $(-3\,;0)$ $m=\dfrac{4-0}{3-(-3)}=\dfrac{2}{3}$ $y=\dfrac{2}{3}x+c$ $0=\dfrac{2}{3}(-3)+c$ OR $y-0=\dfrac{2}{3}(x+3)$ $\therefore c=2$ $y=\dfrac{2}{3}x+2$ $\qquad$ $y=\dfrac{2}{3}x+2$ **OR/*OF*** For g^{-1}: $y=mx-3$ $3=m(4)-3$ $m=\dfrac{3}{2}$ $\therefore g^{-1}(x)=\dfrac{3}{2}x-3$ For g: $2x+6=3y$ $\dfrac{2}{3}x+2=y$ $\therefore y=\dfrac{2}{3}x+2$	✓E$(-3\,;0)$ ✓ m_{AE} ✓ substitution ✓ equation (4) **OR/*OF*** ✓ substitution of $(4\,;3)$ ✓ m of inverse ✓ equation of g^{-1} ✓ equation of g (4)
6.4	$g(x)=\dfrac{2}{3}x+2$ $x=\dfrac{2}{3}y+2$ $g^{-1}(x)=\dfrac{3}{2}x-3$	✓ swop x and y ✓ equation (2)
		[11]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 7

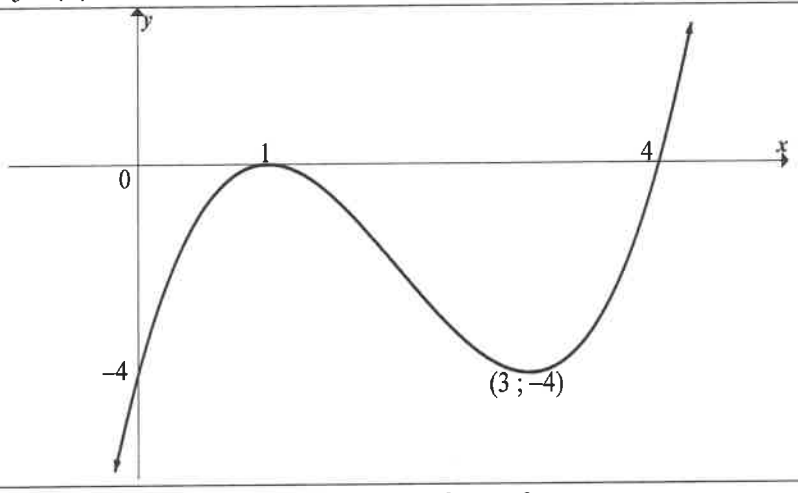
7.1	$(1+i)=\left(1+\frac{15}{1200}\right)^{12}$ $i=16{,}08\%$	✓substitution into correct formula ✓answer (2)
7.2	$P=\frac{x\left[1-(1+i)^{-n}\right]}{i}$ $500\,000=\frac{11\,250\left[1-\left(1+\frac{0{,}06}{4}\right)^{-n}\right]}{\frac{0{,}06}{4}}$ $\frac{2}{3}=1-\left(1+\frac{0{,}06}{4}\right)^{-n}$ $(1{,}015)^{-n}=\frac{1}{3}$ $-n=\log_{1{,}015}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ $n=73{,}788\ldots$ $\therefore n=73$ withdrawals	✓ $i=\frac{0{,}06}{4}$ ✓ substitution into correct formula ✓correct use of logs ✓answer for n ✓final answer (5)
7.3	$A=P(1+i)^n$ $=12\,000\left(1+\frac{0{,}095}{12}\right)^{12\times4}$ $=\text{R } 17\,521{,}17895\ldots$ $F=\frac{x[(1+i)^n-1]}{i}$ $F=\frac{500\left[\left(1+\frac{0{,}095}{12}\right)^{24}-1\right]}{\frac{0{,}095}{12}}$ $=\text{R } 13\,158{,}64744\ldots$ Total = 17 521,17895… + 13 158,64744… = R30 679,83	✓ $i=\frac{0{,}095}{12}$ ✓ $n=48$ in A ✓ substitution into correct formula ✓ $n=24$ in F ✓ substitution into correct formula ✓ adding compound and future values (6)
		[13]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 8

8.1	$f(x)=x^2-2$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{x^2+2xh+h^2-2-(x^2-2)}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{2xh+h^2}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{h(2x+h)}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}(2x+h)$ $\therefore f'(x)=2x$ **OR/*OF*** $f(x)=x^2-2$ $f(x+h)=(x+h)^2-2=x^2+2xh+h^2-2$ $f(x+h)-f(x)=2xh+h^2$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{2xh+h^2}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{h(2x+h)}{h}$ $f'(x)=\lim\limits_{h\to 0}(2x+h)$ $\therefore f'(x)=2x$ DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001 25 -05- 2025 APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE PUBLIC EXAMINATION	✓ $f(x+h)$ ✓ substitution ✓ simplification ✓ factorisation ✓ answer (5) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $f(x+h)$ ✓ simplification ✓ substitution ✓ factorisation ✓ answer (5)
8.2.1	$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left[3x^2-4x\right]$ $=6x-4$	✓$6x$ ✓ -4 (2)
8.2.2	$g(x)=-2\sqrt{x}(x-1)^2$ $g(x)=-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2-2x+1)$ $g(x)=-2x^{\frac{5}{2}}+4x^{\frac{3}{2}}-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $g'(x)=-5x^{\frac{3}{2}}+6x^{\frac{1}{2}}-x^{\frac{-1}{2}}$	✓ $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ✓ expansion ✓ $-5x^{\frac{3}{2}}+6x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ✓ $-x^{\frac{-1}{2}}$ (4)

8.3	$y = 4x - 14$ tangent $\therefore 4x - 4 = 4$ $4x = 8$ $x = 2$ $\therefore y = 4(2) - 14$ at point $(2\ ;-6)$ $g(2) = a(2)^2 + b(2) - 18 = -6$ $4a + 2b = 12$ ...(1) $g'(2) = 2a(2) + b = 4$ $4a + b = 4$ ...(2) (1) – (2) $b = 8$ $4a + b = 4$ $4a + 8 = 4$ $4a = -4$ $a = -1$ **OR/OF** $2x^2 - 4x - 6 = 4x - 14$ $2x^2 - 8x + 8 = 0$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$ $(x-2)^2 = 0$ $\therefore x = 2$ $\therefore y = 4(2) - 14$ at point $(2\ ;-6)$ $g(2) = a(2)^2 + b(2) - 18 = -6$ $4a + 2b = 12$ ...(1) $g'(2) = 2a(2) + b = 4$ $4a + b = 4$ ...(2) (1) – (2) $b = 8$ $4a + b = 4$ $4a + 8 = 4$ $4a = -4$ $a = -1$	✓ $4x - 4$ ✓ $= 4$ ✓ y-value ✓ $g(2) = y$ – value ✓ $g'(2) = 4$ ✓ a and b (6) **OR/OF** ✓equating ✓ y-value ✓ $g(2) = y$ – value ✓ $g'(x)$ ✓ $g'(2) = 4$ ✓ a and b (6)
		[17]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 9

9.1	$f(x)=(x-4)(x^2-2x+1)$ $f(x)=(x-4)(x-1)^2$ $\therefore k=1$ **OR/*OF*** $f(1)=1-6+9-4=0$ $(x-1)$ is a factor $\therefore k=1$ **OR/*OF*** $-4k^2=-4$ $k^2=1$ $\therefore k=1$	✓ (x^2-2x+1) ✓ $(x-1)^2$ (2) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $f(1)$ ✓ $f(1)=0$ (2) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $-4k^2=-4$ ✓ $k^2=1$ (2)
9.2	$3x^2-12x+9=0$ $x^2-4x+3=0$ $(x-3)(x-1)=0$ $x=3$ or $x=1$ TP's: $(3;-4)$ and $(1;0)$	✓ $f'(x)$ ✓ values of x ✓✓ turning points (4)
9.3	$f''(x)=6x-12$ $f''(-3)=-30$ $f''(x)<0$, therefore concave down	✓ substitution $x=-3$ into $f''(x)$ ✓ concave down (2)
9.4		✓ turning points ✓ x-intercepts ✓ y-intercept ✓ shape (4)
9.5	Distance $=(-6x^2+24x-18)-(x^3-6x^2+9x-4)$ $=-6x^2+24x-18-x^3+6x^2-9x+4$ $=-x^3+15x-14$ Max distance: $-3x^2+15=0$ $3x^2=15$ $x^2=5$ $x=\pm\sqrt{5}$, but $1<x<3$ $\therefore x=\sqrt{5}$ $d(\sqrt{5})=8{,}36$ max distance = 8,36	✓ $h(x)=-2f'(x)$ ✓ simplification ✓ first derivative ✓$=0$ ✓ x-value ✓ answer (6)
		[18]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 10

10.1	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$ $P(B) = P(A \text{ or } B) - P(A)$ $= 0,79 - 0,42$ $= 0,37$	✓ substitution ✓ answer (2)
10.2	People pay: R2 600 $0,7 \times R2\,600 = R1\,820$ Total value of pay-outs = R2 600 – R1 820 = R780 $P(\text{someone to win}) = \frac{16}{52} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{2}{13}$ $\text{Total number of people winning} = \frac{2}{13} \times 260$ $= 40$ $\therefore \text{Pay-out} = \frac{R780}{40}$ = R19,50 per person winning **OR/*OF*** People pay: R2 600 Total value of pay-outs $= 0,3 \times R2\,600$ = R780 $P(\text{someone to win}) = \frac{16}{52} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{2}{13}$ $\text{Total number of people winning} = \frac{2}{13} \times 260$ $= 40$ $\therefore \text{Pay-out} = \frac{R780}{40}$ = R19,50 per person winning	✓R1 820 ✓ amount willing to pay-out ✓ $\frac{16}{52}$ ✓ $\frac{2}{13}$ ✓ winners ✓ pay-out (6) **OR/*OF*** ✓ $0,3 \times R2\,600$ ✓ amount willing to pay-out ✓ $\frac{16}{52}$ ✓ $\frac{2}{13}$ ✓ winners ✓ pay-out (6)
		[8]

QUESTION/*VRAAG* 11

11.1	$\underset{(5)}{1} \times 9 \times 9 = 81$ 500 cannot be included ∴ 80 possibilities $4 \times \underset{(5)}{1} \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 9 \times \underset{(5)}{1} = 36$ Total possibilities = 80 + 36 + 36 = 152 **OR** 501 to 599: 99 – 10 – 9 = 80 possibilities 601 to 699: 9 + 9 = 18 possibilities of having a 5 in the 10's digit or units digit. Thus 601 to 699 = 4 ×18 Total possibilities = 4 × 18 + 80 = 152	✓ 1 × 9 × 9 ✓ 4 × 1 × 9 ✓ 4 × 9 × 1 ✓152 (4) ✓ 80 ✓ 18 ✓ 4 × 18 ✓152 (4)
11.2	P(not having such a number) $= 1 - \frac{152}{499}$ $= \frac{347}{499}$ = 0,70	✓ n(S) = 499 ✓1 – P(having number) ✓ numerator (3)
		[7]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150