

SULIT

3472/1 (PP)

Matematik

Tambahan

Kertas 1

Peraturan

Pemarkahan

Mei 2012



JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI TERENGGANU

PEPERIKSAAN PERTENGAHAN TAHUN 2012

TINGKATAN 4

MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN

Kertas 1

Mei 2012

2 jam

3472/1

MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN

KERTAS 1

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

Peraturan pemarkahan ini mengandungi 7 halaman bercetak.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS**1. MARKING GUIDE**

- 1.1 Mark all the answers.
- 1.2 Do not mark working / answer that has been cancelled.
- 1.3 Answer written in the answer space or at the end of the working is considered the final answer.
- 1.4 Full mark is given for the correct answer without referring to the working.
- 1.5 If the final answer is wrong, award the corresponding maximum mark as stated in the marking scheme.
- 1.6 If more than one final answer is given, choose the answer with the highest mark unless stated otherwise in the marking scheme.
- 1.7 If the final answer is correct, but stated wrongly in the answer space, full mark is not awarded.

2. NOTATION

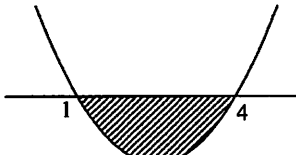
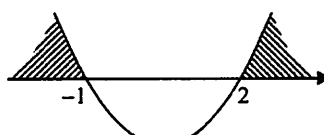
- 2.1 Full mark for each question in this paper is either 2, 3 or 4.
 - 2.2 If full mark is not awarded, the following system is used :
 - B3** – 3 marks is awarded if the answer at this stage is correct.
 - B2** – 2 marks is awarded if the answer at this stage is correct.
 - B1** – 1 mark is awarded if the answer at this stage is correct.
 - 2.3 Only one out of B3, B2 or B1 is awarded for each question or part of a question.
3. Accept answers correct to 4 significant figures unless stated otherwise in the marking scheme.
 4. Accept other correct methods which are not given in the marking scheme.
 5. Accept answers in Bahasa Melayu.
 6. Calculating total marks.

$$\frac{\sum \text{Score for Paper 1} + \sum \text{Score for Paper 2}}{160} \times 100\%$$

PEPERIKSAAN PERTENGAHAN TAHUN (2012)PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN TING. 4

No.	Skema Pemarkahan	Σ Markah
1	(a) $-2,1$ [1] (b) $\{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$ [1]	2
2	(a) $3,6$ [1] (b) Banyak kepada Banyak [1]	2
3	(a) $2-5x$ [2] $x = 2 - 5y$ B1 (b) -13 [1]	3
4	(a) $2x-1$ [2] $2g(x)-3 = 4x-5$ B1 (b) 1 [2] $2k-1 = k$ B1	4
5	$a = 4, \quad b = -2$ [3] $a^2 = 16$ atau $ab + b = -10$ B2 $g^2(x) = a^2x + ab + a$ B1	3
6	$2x^2 + 6x - 13 = 0$ [2] $2x^2 + 6x - 13$ B1	2

7	$k = 12, -4$ [3] $(k - 12)(k + 4) = 0$ B2 $(k - 4)^2 - 4(1)(16) = 0$ B1	3
8	$3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$ [4] $(3x - 2)(x - 2)$ B3 $2\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ dan $2\beta = 2$ (atau sebaliknya) B2 $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = 1$ B1 (atau sebaliknya) Terima $x = \frac{1}{3}, x = 1$ ATAU $3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$ [4] $x^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 2\right)x + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 2\right)$ B3 $2\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ dan $2\beta = 2$ (atau sebaliknya) B2 $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = 1$ B1 (atau sebaliknya) Terima $x = \frac{1}{3}, x = 1$ ATAU $3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$ [4] $x^2 - \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)x + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ B3 $2\alpha + 2\beta = 2\alpha + 2\beta = \frac{8}{3}$ and $2\alpha(2\beta) = \frac{4}{3}$ B2 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{4}{3}$ atau $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{3}$ B1	4

9	$x = 7.122, x = 0.8775$ [3] $x = \frac{-(-32) \pm \sqrt{(-32)^2 - 4(4)(25)}}{2(4)}$ B2 $4x^2 - 32x + 25 = 0$ B1	3
10	(a) $p = 2$ [1] (b) $x = 2$ [1] (c) $(2, -2)$ [1]	3
11	$1 \leq x \leq 4$ [3]  B2 (termasuk lorekan) $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$ atau $x = 1, 4$ B1	3
12	$m < -1, m > 2$ [4]  B3 (termasuk lorekan) $(m+1)(m-2) < 0$ atau $m = -1, 2$ B2 $(-4)^2 - 4(m-1)(2m)$ B1	4
13	(a) $m = 3$ [1] (b) $n = 5$ [1] (c) $x = 3$ [1]	3

14	$k = -3, 7$ (both) [3] $16 - 8k = 40$ or $16 - 8k = -40$ B2 $\frac{1}{2} (12 - 2k + 4k) - (-4 + 4k + 6k) = 20$ atau setara B1 (abaikan = 0)	3
15	(a) C (-6,6) [2] $\frac{x+6}{2} = 0$ or $\frac{y+0}{2} = 3$ B1 (b) $\sqrt{45}$ or $3\sqrt{5}$ or 6.708 [2] $\sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (0-3)^2}$ atau setara B1	4
16	(a) 3 [1] (b) $p = 5$ and $q = -\frac{3}{5}$ (kedua-dua) [3] $p = 5$ or $q = -\frac{3}{5}$ B2 $y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 3$ atau setara B1	4
17	(a) $k = 3$ [2] $\frac{k-0}{6+3} = \frac{1}{3}$ B1 (b) $y = -3x - 9$ atau setara [2] $y - 0 = -3(x + 3)$ B1	4
18	$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y - 5 = 0$ [3] $x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = 25$ $\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y-4)^2} = 5$ B2 $PA = 5$ B1	3
19	3^{2n} [3] $3^{4n-1+3-(2n+2)}$ B2 $3^{4n-1} \times 3^3 \div (3^2)^{n+1}$ B1	3

20	$p = 5$ [3] $2 - 4p = -3p - 3$ or $-(3p + 3)$ B2 $2^{2(1-2p)} = \frac{1}{2^{3(p+1)}}$ atau $2^{-3(p+1)}$ B1	3
21	$9(2^{2n-1})$ [3] $4^n \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)$ or $2^{2n} \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)$ B3 $4^n \left[1 + 4 - \frac{1}{2}\right]$ B2 $4^n + 4^n(4^1) - 2 \left[\frac{4^n}{4^1}\right]$ B1	4
22	(a) $x = 2^h$ [1] (b) $3 + h$ [2] $\log_2 8 + \log_2 x$ B1	3
23	$x = 9$ [3] $x = 3^2$ ATAU $x^3 = 9x^2$ B2 $3 \log_3 x - 2 \log_3 x$ ATAU $\log_3 \frac{x^3}{x^2}$ ATAU $\log_3 9x^2$ B1	3
24	$x = 2$ [3] $\log_x 8 = 3$ B2 $\log_x \frac{2^4 \times 3^2}{18} = 3$ B1	3
25	$x = 4$ [4] $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2^3$ ATAU $x^3 = 4^3$ B3 $\log_2(x \times x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 3$ ATAU $\log_4(x^2 \times x) = 3$ B2 $\log_2 x + \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} = 3$ ATAU $\log_4 x^2 + \log_4 x = 3$ (tukar asas) B1	4

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN TAMAT