

**PERSIDANGAN KEBANGSAAN PENGETUA-PENGETUA
SEKOLAH MENENGAH CAWANGAN MELAKA**

**PEPERIKSAAN PENGESANAN
SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA 2007**

SKEMA PERMARKAHAN

**MATEMATIK
KERTAS 2
1449/2**

MATHEMATICS PAPER 2
ANSWERS

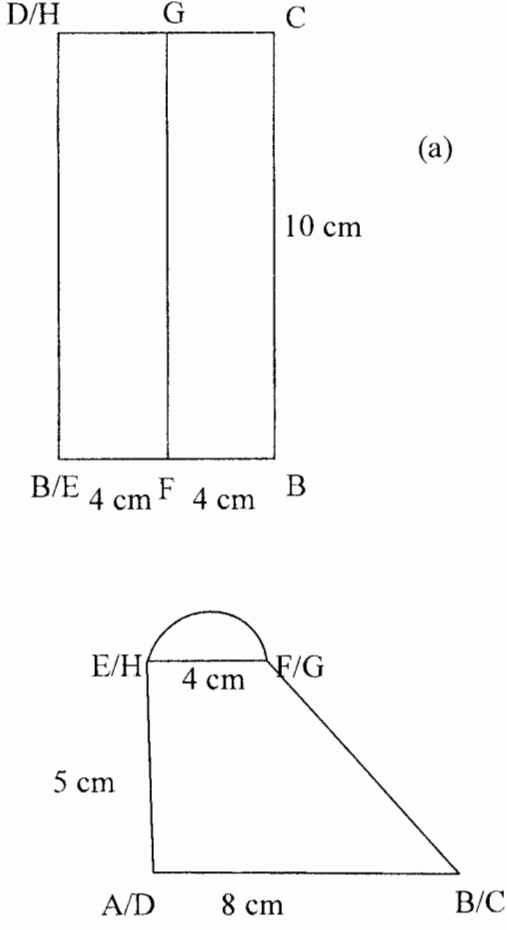
NO	ANSWER	MARKS	
1	$4x^2 - x = 0$ $x(4x - 1) = 0$ $x = 0$ or $x = \frac{1}{4}$	K1 K1 N1,N1	4
2	$2p - q = 14$ @ setara $4p = 16$ @ setara $p = 4$ $q = -6$	K1 K1 N1 N1	4
3	$n = 2$ $k^2 = 4$ $k = \pm 2$ $k = -2$	N1 K1 N1	3
4	$\tan 26^\circ 34' = \frac{10}{MP}$ $MP = 20 \text{ cm}$ $LP^2 = 20^2 - 12^2$ $LP = 16 \text{ cm}$ The angle between the plane JKPQ is $\angle KPL$ or $\angle JQM$ $\tan \angle KPL = \frac{10}{16}$ $\angle KPL = 32^\circ$	K1 K1 N1	3
5	(a) $m_{RT} = -\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{k-0}{2-6} = -\frac{4}{3}$ $k = \frac{16}{3}$ (b) Equation of SU, $m_{su} = \frac{8}{15}$ $0 = \frac{8}{15}(-8) + c$ $15y = 8x + 64$	K1 N1 K1 K1 N1	5

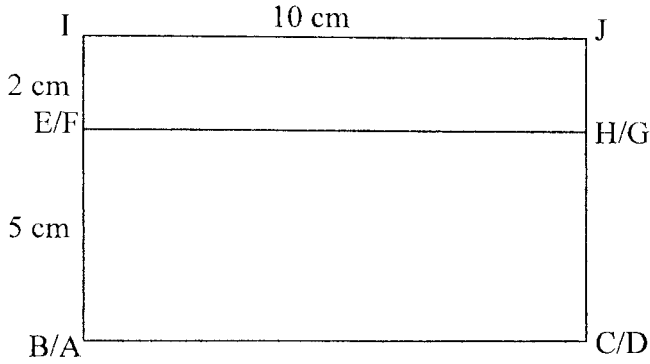
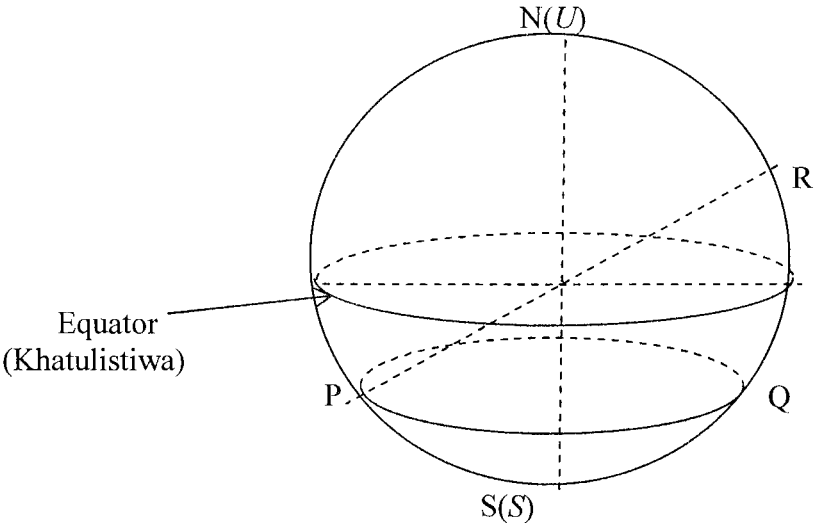
6	$V_{\text{cylinder}} = \pi r^2 h$ $= \pi(3^2)10$ $= 282\frac{6}{7} \text{ or } 282.86 \text{ cm}^3$ $V_{\text{hemisphere}} = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$ $= \frac{2}{3}\pi(3^3)$ $= 56\frac{4}{7} \text{ or } 56.57 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>Remaining volume = $282.86 - 56.57$</p> $= 226\frac{2}{7} \text{ or } 226.29 \text{ cm}^3$	K1 K1 K1 N1	4
7	<p>(a) (i) $\angle COE = \cos^{-1} \frac{7}{14} = 60^\circ$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{120}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7$ or $\frac{60}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14$</p> <p>Perimeter of the whole diagram</p> $= \frac{120}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 + 7 + \frac{60}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 + 21$ $= 57\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } 57.33 \text{ cm}$ <p>(b)(i) $CE = \sqrt{14^2 - 7^2} = 12.12$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{120}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2$ or $\frac{60}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14^2$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times 12.12 \times 7$</p> <p>Area of the shaded regions</p> $= \frac{120}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 + \frac{60}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 12.12 \times 7$ $= 111.58 \text{ cm}^2$	K1 K1 N1 K1 K1 N1	6
8	<p>(a) 2 is smaller than -2 or 15 is an odd number.</p> <p>(b) 3 is the factor of 9.</p> <p>(c) Implication I : If x is a proper fraction, then x is less than 1. Implication II : If x is less than 1, then x is a proper fraction.</p>	P1 K2 P1 P1	5

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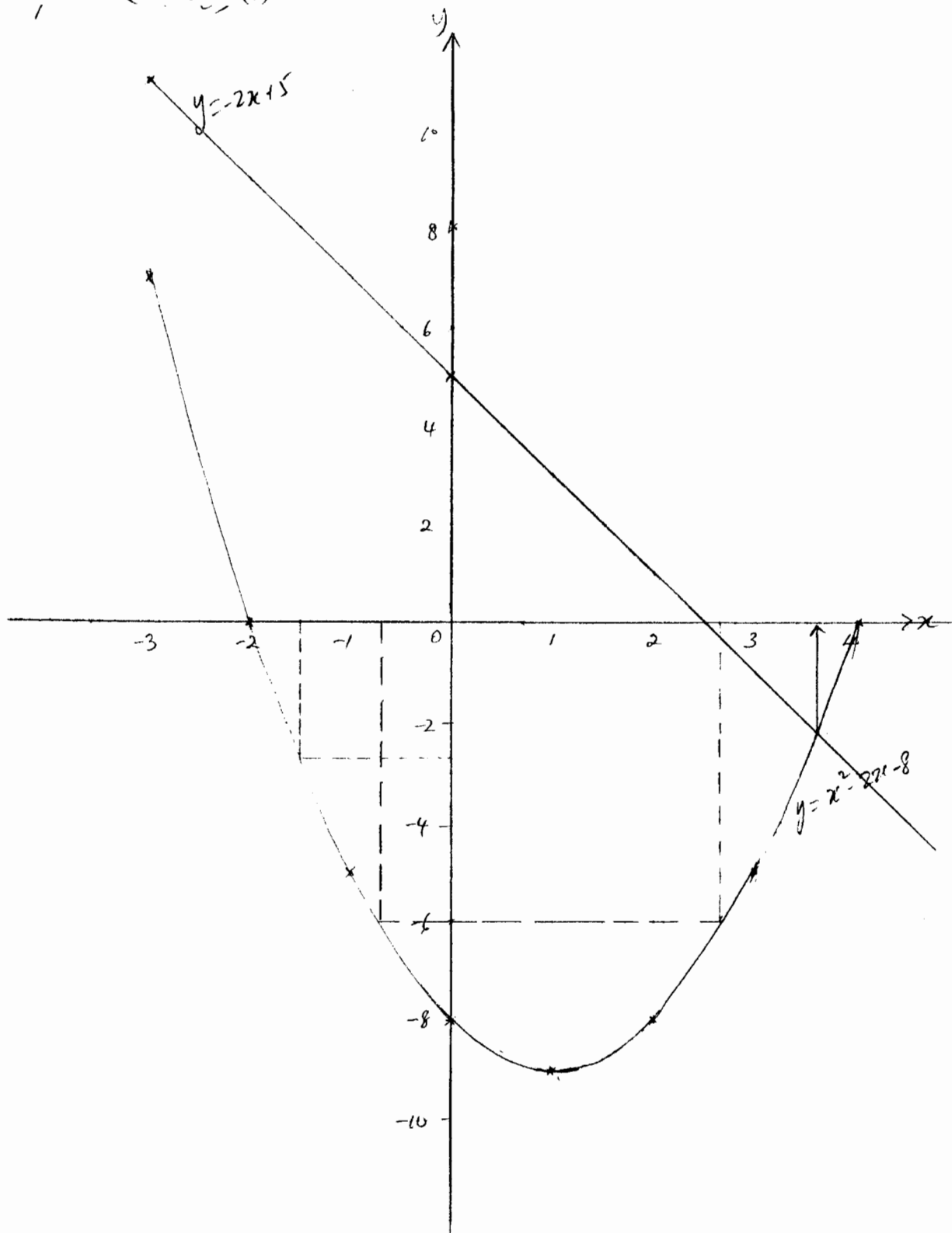
9	<p>(a) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}$ $= \frac{6}{15}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$ berikan K1 $= \frac{8}{15}$</p>	K1 N1 K2 N1	5
10	<p>(a) $\frac{14-v}{2} = 4$ $v = 6$</p> <p>(b) 56</p> <p>(c) $\frac{1}{2}(14+6) \times 2 + 4 \times 14 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 14$ $90 \div 8$ 11.25</p>	K1 N1 N1 K1 K1 N1	6
11	<p>(a) $k \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & h \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $k = -\frac{1}{5}$ $h = 1$</p> <p>(b) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 34 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 34 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = 2$ $y = -7$</p>	K1 N1 N1 K1 K1 N1 N1	7
12	<p>(a) $m = 7$ $n = -9$</p> <p>(b) Paksi-paksi dilukis dengan betul, dengan skala seragam dan betul 6 titik dan 2* titik (m & n) diplot dengan betul Lengkung yang licin dan melalui 8 titik yang betul bagi $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ Nota : (1) 6 atau 7 titik diplot betul, berikan K1 (2) Jika skala lain digunakan, tolak 1 markah dari markah KN yang diperoleh</p>	K1 K1 K1 K2 N1	

	<p>(c) (i) $y = -2.7 \pm 0.2$ (ii) $x = -0.7 \pm 0.1$, 2.65 ± 0.1 (d) Kenal pasti persamaan $y = -2x + 5$ Garis lurus $y = -2x + 5$ dilukis betul $x = 3.6 \pm 0.1$</p>	<p>P1 P1, P1 K1 K1 N1</p>	12																																								
13	<p>(a) (i) V : reflection in the line $y = 4$ (ii) W : enlargement with scale factor $\frac{3}{2}$ at the center $(5, 4)$ (b) Area of ABC = $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times 45$ or $45 \div \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$ = 20 cm^2 Area of ABSC = 20×2 = 40 cm^2 (c) (i) $A(5, 6) \xrightarrow{W} (5, 7)$ (ii) $A(5, 6) \xrightarrow{V} (5, 2) \xrightarrow{V} (5, 6)$</p>	<p>P1 P1 P1 P1 P1 K1 N1 K1 N1 P1 P1, P1</p>	12																																								
14	<p>(a)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Amount (RM) <i>Kutipan Derma (RM)</i></th> <th>Upper Boundary <i>(Sempadan Atas)</i></th> <th>Frequency <i>(Kekerapan)</i></th> <th>Cumulative Frequency <i>(Kekerapan Longgokan)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10 – 19</td> <td>19.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 – 29</td> <td>29.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 – 39</td> <td>39.5</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 – 49</td> <td>49.5</td> <td>5</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 – 59</td> <td>59.5</td> <td>7</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 – 69</td> <td>69.5</td> <td>11</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70 – 79</td> <td>79.5</td> <td>7</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80 – 89</td> <td>89.5</td> <td>4</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90 – 99</td> <td>99.5</td> <td>2</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>P1 P1 P2 P1</p> <p>Nota : 7 atau 8 kekerapan betul, berikan P1</p>	Amount (RM) <i>Kutipan Derma (RM)</i>	Upper Boundary <i>(Sempadan Atas)</i>	Frequency <i>(Kekerapan)</i>	Cumulative Frequency <i>(Kekerapan Longgokan)</i>	10 – 19	19.5	0	0	20 – 29	29.5	1	1	30 – 39	39.5	3	4	40 – 49	49.5	5	9	50 – 59	59.5	7	16	60 – 69	69.5	11	27	70 – 79	79.5	7	34	80 – 89	89.5	4	38	90 – 99	99.5	2	40	<p>5</p>	
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	<p>(b) Refer to the graph (Rujuk graf) Paksi-paksi dilukis dengan betul dengan skala seragam & betul Semua titik diplot dengan betul Ogif yang licin dan melalui semua titik yang betul <u>Nota :</u> (1) 7 atau 8 titik diplot betul, berikan K1 (2) Jika skala lain digunakan, tolak 1 markah dari markah KN yang diperoleh</p> <p>(c) (i) median = 63.5 ± 0.1</p> <p>(ii) $40 - 32 = 8$</p>	K1 K2 N1 P1 K1 N1	 12
15	 <p>(a) Bentuk kelihatan betul Semua garis penuh Ukuran betul sehingga ± 0.2 cm dan sudut di semua bucu = $90^\circ \pm 1^\circ$</p> <p>(b) (i) Bentuk kelihatan betul Nota : Terima lakaran $AE > EF$; $AB > AE$ Ukuran betul sehingga ± 0.2 cm dan sudut di bucu D dan H = $90^\circ \pm 1^\circ$</p>	K1 K1 N1 K1 K1 N2	

	 <p>(ii) Bentuk kelihatan betul Semua garis penuh $IJ > IB$; $BE > EI$ Ukuran betul sehingga ± 0.2 cm dan sudut di semua bucu = $90^\circ \pm 1^\circ$</p>	K1 K1 K1 N2	12
16	<p>(a) 145° E (b)</p>  <p>R (43° N, 145° E)</p> <p>(c) $(90 - 43) \times 60$ $= 2820$ n.m.</p> <p>(d) (i) 600×8 $= 4800$ n.m.</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{4800}{60 \cos 43^\circ}$ $109^\circ 23' - 35^\circ$ $74^\circ 23' \text{ E or } 74.39^\circ \text{ E}$</p>	P1 P1 P2 K1 N1 K1 N1 K1 K1 N1	12

Answer for Question 12(b)



Answer for Question 14(b)

