

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN
MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN
KERTAS 1
UJIAN DIAGNOSTIK TINGKATAN 5 TAHUN 2021

NO.	SOLUTION AND MARK SCHEME	SUB MARKS	TOTAL MARKS
1. (a)	$p = -3$ Hasil darab punca = -9	1 1	
(b)	$6+5x - x^2 < 0$ $(x - 6)(x + 1) > 0$ $x < -1$ dan $x > 6$	1 1 1	5
2. (a)	$\frac{6-\sqrt{3}}{9-\sqrt{12}} \times \frac{9+\sqrt{12}}{9+\sqrt{12}} = \frac{54+6\sqrt{12}-9\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{36}}{81-12}$ $= \frac{54+12\sqrt{3}-9\sqrt{3}-6}{69}$ $= \frac{48+3\sqrt{3}}{69}$ $= \frac{16+\sqrt{3}}{23}$	1 1	
(b)	$1500 + e^{0.9t} > 9500$ $e^{0.9t} > 8000$ $\ln e^{0.9t} > \ln 8000$ $0.9t \ln e > \ln 8000 \quad (1)$ $t > \frac{\ln 8000}{0.9}$ $t > 9.986$ $t = 10 \quad (1)$	1 1 1	5
3. (a)	$a^3x + a^2b + ab + b$ atau $a^2x + ab + b$ $a^3 = 64$ or $16b + 4b + b = -42$ $a = 4$, $b = -2$	1 1 1,1	6
(b)	$f^{-1} = \frac{187 - x}{0.85}$ 153	1 1	

7. (a)	$\int_1^3 g(x)dx + \int_1^3 4 dx$ $5 + [4x]_1^3$ 13	1 1	
(b)	$\int 5x - 2 dx$ $y = \frac{5x^2}{2} - 2x + c$ $c = 4$ $y = \frac{5x^2}{2} - 2x + 4$	1 1 1 1	
8. (a)	$\log_{10}y = (-\log_{10}3)x + \log_{10}h$ $Y = \log_{10}y, X = x, m = (-\log_{10}3), c = \log_{10}h$	1,1,1,1	
(b)	$\log_{10}h = -1$ $h = \frac{1}{10}$	1 1	6
9. (a)	$\vec{AC} = 6\mathbf{q} + 3\mathbf{p}$ $ \vec{AC} = \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2}$ $\sqrt{45} \text{ units}$	1 1	
(b)	$\vec{AE} = 6\mathbf{p} + 4\mathbf{q} \quad \text{ATAU} \quad \vec{CD} = 3\mathbf{p} - 6\mathbf{q}$ $\vec{FE} = \frac{1}{2}(3\mathbf{p} - 6\mathbf{q}) + 4\mathbf{q}$ $= \frac{1}{4}(6\mathbf{p} + 4\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{4}\vec{AE}$ <p style="margin-left: 100px;">ATAU $\vec{AF} = 6\mathbf{p} + \frac{1}{2}(6\mathbf{q} - 3\mathbf{p})$</p> <p>A, F and E are collinear.</p>	1 1 1 1	5
10.(a)	$18 - (12 - x) = 4x - 18$ $x = 8$	1 1	
(b)	$36 + h + k = 52 @ h + k = 16$ $\text{ATAU} \quad \frac{h}{36} = \frac{k}{h}$ $h + \frac{h^2}{36} = -8$ $h = 12, k = 4$	1 1 1	5

11.(a)	$\frac{1}{p}$	1	
	$\sin 2\theta = -2p\sqrt{1-p^2}$ $2pcos\theta \text{ or } -2sin\theta (-\sqrt{1-p^2})$	1 1	
(b)	$3(1-\cos^2 x) + \cos x - 1 = 0$ $(3 \cos x + 2)(\cos x - 1) = 0$ $0^\circ, 131^\circ 49', 228^\circ 11', 360^\circ \text{ or } 0^\circ, 131.81^\circ, 228.91^\circ, 360^\circ$	1 1 1	6
12.(a)	$\frac{m!}{(m-2)! 2!} = 15$ $\frac{m^2 - m}{2} = 15$ $(m-6)(m+5) = 0$ $\therefore m = 6$	1 1 1	
(b)	$\frac{6!}{(6-r)! r!} = 5 \left[\frac{4!}{(4-r)! r!} \right]$ $\frac{6 \times 5 \times 4!}{(6-r)(5-r)(4-r)! r!} = 5 \left[\frac{4!}{(4-r)! r!} \right]$ $\frac{6}{(6-r)(5-r)} = 1$ $(r-3)(r-8) = 0$ $r = 3, 8$ $\therefore r = 3$	1 1 1 1 1	6

13.	<p>(a) $x = \frac{(2)(-1)+(1)(5)}{3}$ @ $y = \frac{(2)(4)+(1)(7)}{3}$ $L = (1, 5)$</p> <p>(b) $m_{KM} = \frac{1}{2}$, then $m_{LN} = -2$ $y = -2x + 7$ & $y = 3x - 8$</p> <p>$N(3,1)$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(-1+21+20+7-5-12)$ $= 15$</p>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 , 1 1	8
14. (a)	<p>Bank A</p> $S_8 = \frac{45000(1.05^8 - 1)}{1.05 - 1}$ $= 429\,710$ <p>Bank B</p> $S_8 = \frac{8}{2} [2(47000) + (8 - 1)2000]$ $= 432\,000$ <p>Bank B kerana jumlah gaji terkumpul untuk 8 tahun lebih tinggi</p>	1 1 1 1 1	8
(b)	<p>Tabung pelajaran = $15\% \times 432\,000$ $= 64\,800$</p> <p>Cukup kerana tabungan melebihi yuran / masih ada baki RM4800.</p>	1 1 1	
15. (a)	<p>0.0808</p> <p>$0.5 - 0.1628 - 0.0808$</p> <p>0.2564</p>	1 1 1	8
(b)	<p>$P = 0.25$ $q = 0.75$</p> <p>$10C_0(0.25)^0 (0.75)^{10} + 10C_1(0.25)^1 (0.75)^9$ 0.2440</p> <p>$10C_0(0.25)^0 (0.75)^{10} + 10C_1(0.25)^1 (0.75)^9 +$ $10C_2(0.25)^2 (0.75)^8$</p>	1 1 1 1	

	0.5256	1	
		Jumlah	80