

3	(a)	$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: right;">N1</p> $\sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2} \text{ or } 13 \text{ (seen)}$ <p style="text-align: right;">K1</p> $\frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: right;">N1</p>	6
	(b)	$h + k = 0 \text{ (seen)}$ <p style="text-align: right;">K1</p> $h = -k \quad \text{----- } 1$ $h - k + 2 = 0 \quad \text{----- } 2$ $(-k) - k + 2 = 0$ <p style="text-align: right;">K1</p> $-2k = -2$ $k = 1 \quad \text{and } h = -1$ <p style="text-align: right;">N1</p>	
4	(a)	$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ <p style="text-align: right;">K1</p> 0.6436 <p style="text-align: right;">N1</p>	4
	(b)	<p>(a) $(5 - 4) + \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} + 5(0.6436)$ or equivalent K1 OR</p> <p>* $AB = \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2}$ or $AC = 5(0.6436)$ seen, award K1</p> 7.218 <p style="text-align: right;">N1</p>	
5		$a + 17d = 3(a + 5d) \quad \text{K1}$ $d = a \quad \text{N1}$ $\frac{12}{2}(2a + 11d) : \frac{4}{2}(2a + 3d) \quad \text{K1}$ $39 : 5 \quad \text{N1}$	4

6	(a)	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 & -6 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$ $= \frac{1}{2} (-8+18)-(12-2) \quad K1$ $= 0, \text{ bermaksud titik-titik adalah segaris.} \quad N1$	5
	(b)	$m_1 = \frac{p}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad m_2 = -q^2 - 5 \quad K1$ $(-q^2 - 5)\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = -1 \quad K1$ $q = \sqrt{\frac{2}{p} - 5} \quad N1$	
7	(a)	$\left[\frac{kx^2}{2}\right] @ 2 \int_2^5 f(x)dx = 5(2) \quad K1$ $10 + \left[\frac{kx^2}{2}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} \quad -1 \quad K1$ $-1 \quad N1$	6
	(b)	$11(6) @ \int_6^b f(x)dx = 19 \quad K1$ $-11 \int_6^b f(x)dx \quad K1$ $-209 \quad N1$	
8	(a)	<p>(i) 35 P1</p> <p>(ii) $h(x) = x^2 - 1$ N1</p>	6
	(b)	$f^2(x) = m^2x + mn + n \quad K1$ $m = 6 \quad N1$ $6n + n = -21 \quad K1$ $n = -3 \quad N1$	

9	(a)	$\angle KOL = \pi - 2\alpha$ $KL = 10(\pi - 2\alpha)$ $10\pi - 20\alpha$	K1 K1 N1	7
	(b)	$\theta = 1$ N1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^2 \times (3.142 - 1)$ K1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^2 \times [(3.142 - 1) - \sin 122.71]$ K1 65.03 N1		
10		$ \underline{u} = 5$ (seen) P1 $\sqrt{(1-p)^2 + q^2} = 5$ K1 $1 - 2p + p^2 + q^2 = 25$ $q^2 = 2p - p^2 + 24$ K1 $q = \pm \sqrt{2p - p^2 + 24}$ N1		4
11	(a)	$\frac{(n+2)(n+1)n((n-1)!)}{(n-1)!} = 30n$ K1 $(n+2)(n+1) = 30$ K1 $n = 4$ N1		6
	(b)	Bilangan tanpa syarat, $\frac{4!}{2!} = 12$ K1 Bilangan digit 7 diikuti 2, $3! = 6$ K1 Maka, $12 - 6 = 6$ N1		
12	(a)	$3(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos x - 1 = 0$ K1 $(3\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 1) = 0$ K1 $0^\circ, 131^\circ 49', 228^\circ 11', 360^\circ$ or $0^\circ, 131.81^\circ, 228.91^\circ, 360^\circ$ N1		6
	(b)	(i) $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t}$ N1 (ii) $\frac{\tan \pi - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \pi \tan \theta}$ $-\tan \theta$ K1 $-\sqrt{t^2 - 1}$ N1		

13	(a)	$(a) m(x) = 8x^2 - kx - (5 - k)$ $= 8\left(x^2 - \frac{k}{8}x\right) - (5 - k)$ $= 8\left[x^2 - \frac{k}{8}x + \left(\frac{-k}{16}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-k}{16}\right)^2\right] - (5 - k) \quad \text{K1}$ $= 8\left(x^2 - \frac{k}{16}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{32} - (5 - k) \quad \text{K1}$ $= 8\left(x^2 - \frac{k}{16}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{32} + k - 5 \quad \text{N1}$	
	(b)	$(a) -\frac{k^2}{32} + k - 5 = -\frac{25}{8} \quad \text{K1}$ $\frac{k^2}{32} - k + 5 = -\frac{25}{8}$ $k^2 - 32k + 60 = 0$ $(k - 2)(k - 30) = 0$ $k = 2 \text{ atau/ or } k = 30$ $\therefore k = 2 \text{ (} k < 5 \text{)} \quad \text{K1}$	8
	(c)	$(a) m(x) = 8x^2 - 2x - (5 - 2)$ $m(x) = 8x^2 - 2x - 3$ $n(x) = 7x^2 + p - 1$ $8x^2 - 2x - 3 = 7x^2 + p - 1$ $x^2 - 2x - p - 2 = 0 \quad \text{K1}$ $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ $(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-p - 2) > 0 \quad \text{K1}$ $4p + 12 > 0$ $p > -3 \quad \text{N1}$	

14	(a)	$5^n[5^2 - 1 - 5^3 5^{-2}] = k[5^n]$ K1 $5^n[25 - 1 - 5] = 5^n[k]$ K1 $5^n[19] = 5^n[k]$ $k = 19$ N1	
	(b)	$\frac{80 - 16\sqrt{5} + 4}{\sqrt{5} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{\sqrt{5} + 1}$ K1 $\frac{68\sqrt{5} + 4}{4}$ K1 $p = 17$ N1 $q = 1$ N1	8
	(c)	$\log_3 p^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{2} \log_3 p$ $\frac{1}{2} m$ N1	
15	(a)	(a) $n = 3$ -----N1 $k = 1 - \frac{6}{125} - \frac{36}{125} - \frac{64}{125} = \frac{19}{125}$ ----- K1 $P(X = 3) = {}^3C_3 p^3 q^0 = \frac{64}{125}$ $p = \frac{4}{5}$ -----N1	
	(b)(i)	$\mu = np$ atau $\sigma^2 = npq$ $3 = np$ $0.75 = npq$ ----- K1 $0.75 = 3q$ $q = 0.25$ $p = 0.75$ ----- N1 $n = 4$ ----- N1	8
	(b)(ii)	$P(X = 2) = {}^4C_2 (0.75)^2 (0.25)^2$ ----- K1 $= 0.2109$ ----- N1	