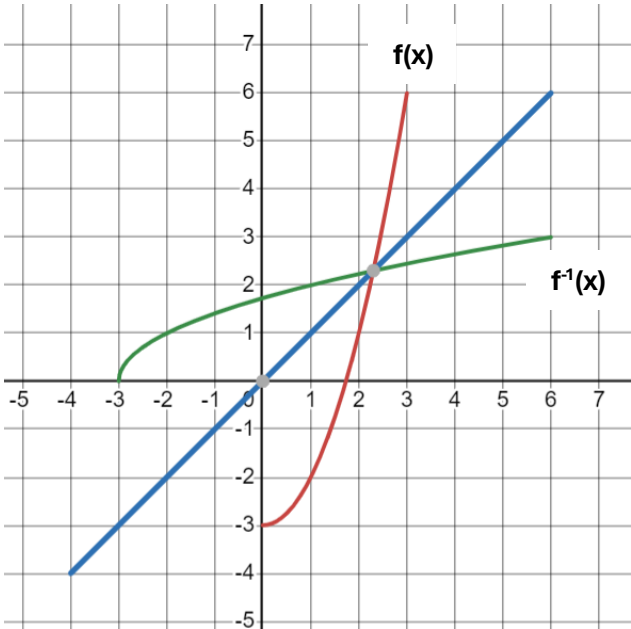
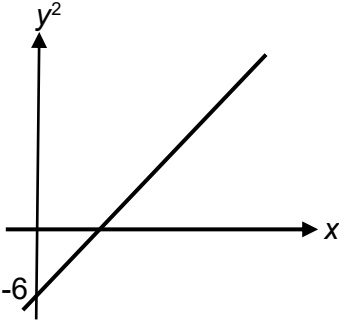


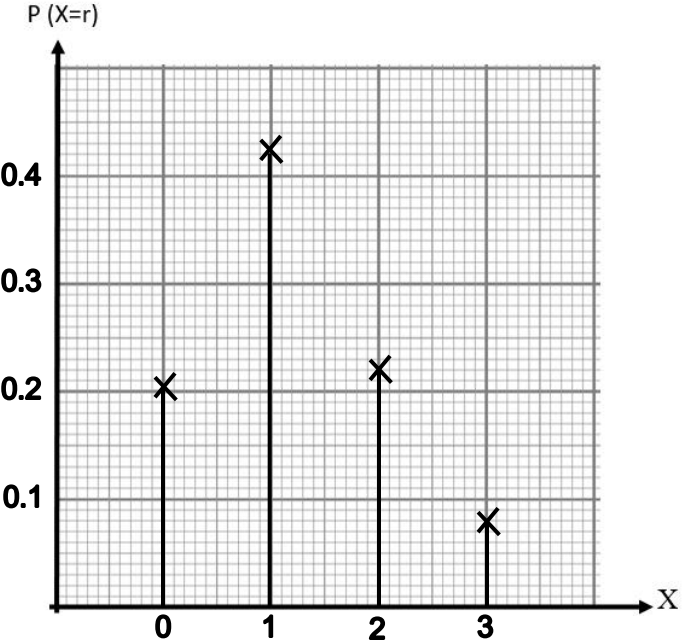
PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN
UJIAN DIAGNOSTIK 3 TINGKATAN 5
Kertas 1

No.	Skema Pemarkahan	Sub Markah	Jumlah Markah
1. (a)	$h - 3 = 0$ or $k + 2 = 0$ $h = 3$ dan $k = -2$	1 1	5
(b)	$\sqrt{15^2 + (5 - k)^2} = 17 \text{ unit}$ $(k - 13)(k + 3) = 0$ $k = 13, k = -3$	1 1 1	
2. (a)	$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{6} = 1$ $P(3,0)$	1	
(b)	$m = \frac{0(5) + 12(1)}{1 + 5}$ $m = 2$	1 1 1	5
(c)	Lihat $m = -\frac{-6}{3}$ atau $y = 2x - 16$ dan $m = -\frac{1}{2}$	1	
3. (a) (i) (ii)	 Lukis graf $f(x)$ Lukis graf $f^{-1}(x)$ Domain $f^{-1}(x) : -3 \leq x \leq 6$	1 1 1	

(b)	$f^{-1}(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{x}$ atau $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x}$ atau $f^{-1}(m) = \frac{2m-1}{m}$ $(2m-3)(m-1) = 0$ $m = \frac{3}{2}, m = 1$	1 1 1	6
4. (a)	$(x-7)(x-1) = 0$ $x = 7, x = 1$ $h = 7$ dan $k = 1$	1 1	5
(b)	$h+3 = 7+3 = 10$ or $2k-1 = 2(1)-1 = 1$ SOR = 11 dan POR = 10 atau $(x-10)(x-1) = 0$ $x^2 - 11x + 10 = 0$	1 1 1	
5. (a)	$\frac{\ln 254}{\ln 6}$ 3.090	1 1	5
(b)	$\log_3 16 + \log_3 n^2$ $\frac{\log_n 16}{\log_n 3} + 2 \left(\frac{\log_n n}{\log_n 3} \right)$ $\frac{4p+2}{q}$	1 1 1	
6. (a)	$5M + N = 2^2$ atau $11M + N = 4^2$ dan selesaikan $M = 2$ dan $N = -6$	1 1	4
(b)	 Kedua-dua paksi dilabel dengan betul (y^2 melawan x) Garis lurus kecerunan positif dan $c = -6$	1 1	
7.	$30k + 50s + 65b = 2400$(1) $20k + 30s + 35b = 1400$(2) $K = 2s$(3) $30(2s) + 50s + 65b = 2400$ ** menghapuskan satu pembolehubah $28s = 280$ ** menghapuskan dua pembolehubah	1 1 1	6

	$s = 10, k = 20, b = 20$	1, 1, 1																					
8.	(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{5}x[-3(8-x)^2] + (8-x)^3\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$ $\frac{2}{5}(8-x)^2(8-4x) = 0$ $x = 8, x = 2$ $M\left(2, \frac{864}{5}\right) / (2, 172.8) \text{ dan } N(8, 0)$ <table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>*7</td><td>8</td><td>*10</td></tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{dy}{dx}$</td><td>-8</td><td>0</td><td>$\frac{-256}{5} / -51\frac{1}{5}$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tanda bagi $\frac{dy}{dx}$</td><td>-ve</td><td>0</td><td>-ve</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lakaran Tangen</td><td>\</td><td>-</td><td>\</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lakaran Graf</td><td colspan="3">  </td></tr> </table> $N(8,0)$ ialah titik lengkok balas.	x	*7	8	*10	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	-8	0	$\frac{-256}{5} / -51\frac{1}{5}$	Tanda bagi $\frac{dy}{dx}$	-ve	0	-ve	Lakaran Tangen	\	-	\	Lakaran Graf				1 1 1 1 1 1	7
x	*7	8	*10																				
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	-8	0	$\frac{-256}{5} / -51\frac{1}{5}$																				
Tanda bagi $\frac{dy}{dx}$	-ve	0	-ve																				
Lakaran Tangen	\	-	\																				
Lakaran Graf																							
9.	(a) 0.42 (b) ${}^3C_2(0.42)^2(0.58)^1 \text{ atau } {}^3C_3(0.42)^3(0.58)^0$ 0.31 dan 0.07	1 1 1																					



(c)	 Skala pada paksi - X dan paksi - P (X = r) seragam dan satu garis tegak dilukis betul. 4 garis tegak dengan ukuran tepat	1 1	5
10. (a) (b)	$(4 \times 7) - \int_h^4 f(x) dx = 22$ 6 $\theta = 6t - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) + c$ $4 = 6(6) - \frac{1}{4} (6)^2 + c$ $\theta = 6t - \frac{1}{4} t^2 - 23$	1 1 1 1 1	5
11. (a) (b) (i) (ii)	$4! = 24$ $\frac{4!}{2!} = 12$ Tidak sama kerana perkataan 'PARA' mengandungi objek secaman iaitu A $7C_5 = 21$ $(4C_4 \times 3C_1) + (4C_3 \times 3C_2)$ 15	1 1 1 1 1 1	6

12. (a)	$\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ 0.9273	1 1	
(b)	$\frac{1}{2}(18)^2(0.9273)$ atau $\frac{1}{2}(18)\left(\frac{3}{5} \times 18\right) \sin 53.13^\circ$ atau $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{5} \times 18\right)\left(\frac{3}{5} \times 18\right)$ $\frac{1}{2}(18)^2(0.9273) - \frac{1}{2}(18)\left(\frac{3}{5} \times 18\right) \sin 0.9273$ 72.46	1 1 1	5
13. (a) (i)	$\frac{4}{5}$	1	
(ii)	$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{7}{25}\right)$ $-\frac{117}{125}$	1 1	
(iii)	$\frac{4}{5} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1$ $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ atau 0.9487	1 1	
(b)	$(2 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 2) = 0$ sudut rujukan, $\alpha = 30^\circ$ $x = 210^\circ, 330^\circ$	1 1	8
14. (a)	$\sqrt{16}$ adalah bukan surd kerana nilainya adalah integer.	1	
(b)	$3x - 5 = e^6$ $x = 2.264$ atau $x = \frac{\ln 6 + 5}{3}$	1 1	
(c)	$\sqrt{9^2 - 3^2}$ $\sqrt{(6+r)^2 - (6-r)^2}$ atau $\sqrt{(3+r)^2 - (3-r)^2}$ $\sqrt{(6+r)^2 - (6-r)^2} + \sqrt{(3+r)^2 - (3-r)^2} = \sqrt{72}$ $r(6+4\sqrt{2}) = 12$ atau $r(26+24\sqrt{2}) = 72$ $r = \frac{6}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$ terbukti	1 1 1 1 1	8

15. (a) Syarikat A $\frac{24}{2} (2(90000) + (24 - 1)(340))$ 3286080.00 Syarikat B $\frac{93600(1.04^{24} - 1)}{1.04 - 1}$ 3658131.75 Syarikat B kerana jumlah gaji yang ditawarkan lebih tinggi iaitu RM 3658131.75 (b) $7800(1.04)^{24-1}$ 19224.78 T_1 atau $a = 19417.03$ $19417.03(1.01)^{24-1}$ 24410.37		1 1 1,1 1 1 1 1	8
JUMLAH			80

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN TAMAT