

Diagram Sheet

Question 1:

Name: MEMO [85]



✓ BC
 ✓ 37°
 ✓ AB } ⊙ for accuracy
 } each
 ✓ Labelling & equalities

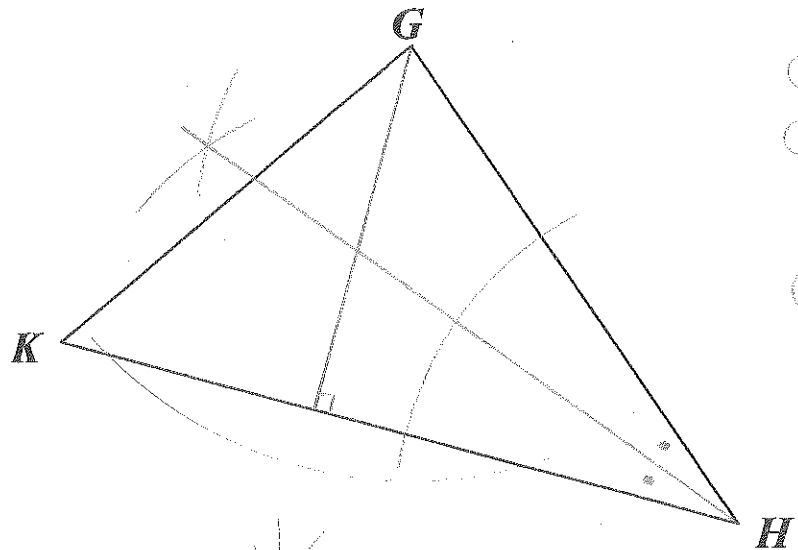
(3)

Question 2:

2.1 $\hat{K}GH = 85^\circ 1'$

2.2 $GH = 77\text{mm}$

- 2.3 ✓ First arc
- ✓ 2 intersecting arcs
- ✓ Accuracy
- 2.4 ✓ First arc
- ✓ 2 intersecting arcs
- ✓ 90° label
- ✓ Accuracy



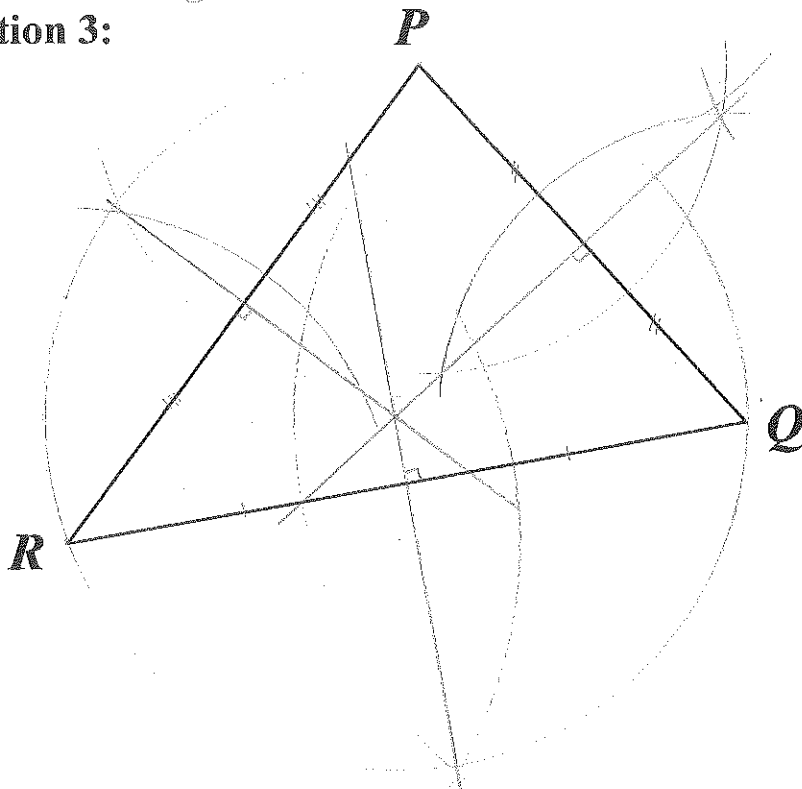
(2)

(2)

(4)

(4)

Question 3:

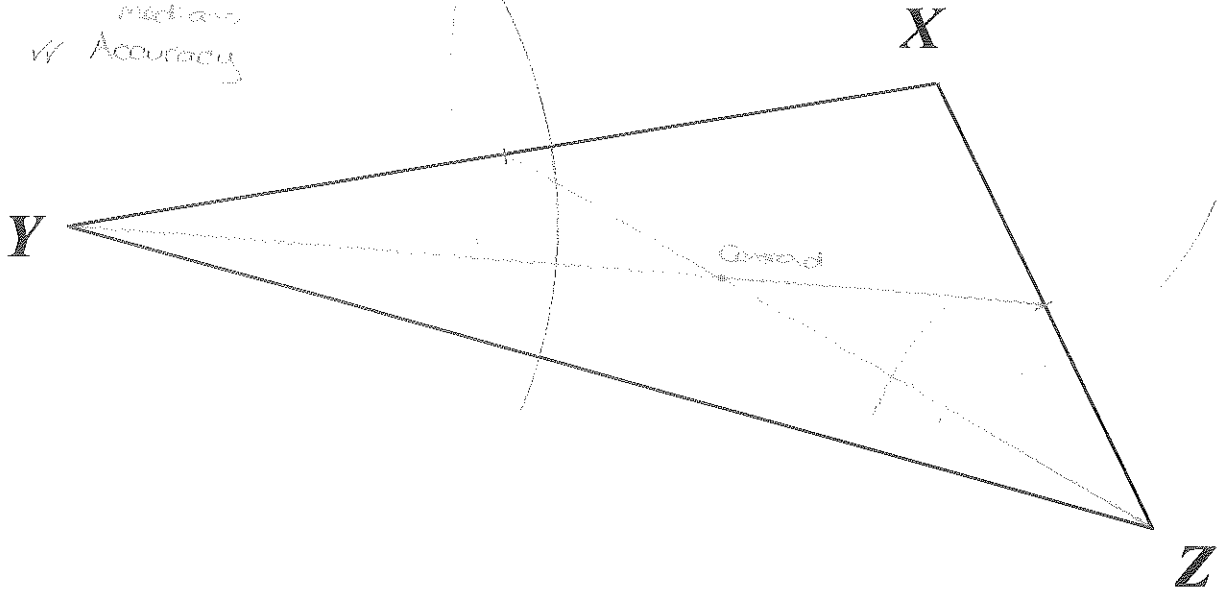


3x ✓ for each ⊥ bisector
 ✓ circumscribed circle

(5)

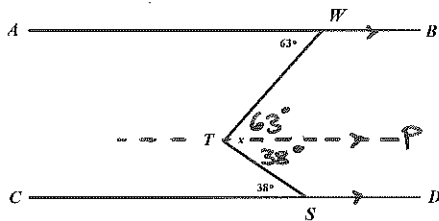
Question 4:

- ✓ Using medians
- ✓ Correct method for median
- ✓ Accuracy



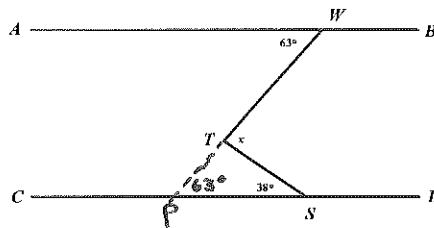
4.2 X to centroid = ... 39mm ✓

Question 9:



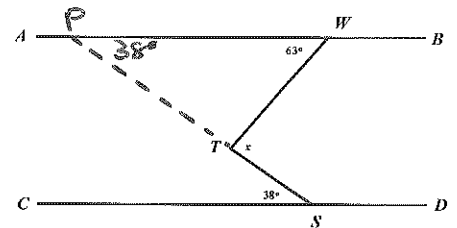
Const: TP // CD

Proof: $\hat{PTS} = 38^\circ$ (alt. \angle s; TP // CD)
 $\hat{WTP} = 63^\circ$ (alt. \angle s; AB // TP)
 $\therefore x = 101^\circ$



Const: Extend WT to P

Proof: $\hat{WPS} = 63^\circ$ (alt. \angle s; AB // CD)
 $\therefore x = 101^\circ$ (ext. \angle of ΔTPS)



Const: Extend ST to P

Proof: $\hat{WPT} = 38^\circ$ (alt. \angle s; AB // CD)
 $\therefore x = 101^\circ$ (ext. \angle of ΔWPT)

✓ for each - be reasonably brief

Other constructions are possible.

③

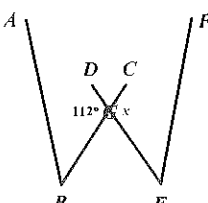
GR. 8 - JUNE 2016 P2 MEMO [85]

QUESTION 5:

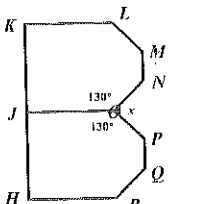
- a) 113° ✓
- b) The sum of the interior opposite angles ✓
- c) Supplementary ✓
- d) eight ✓
- e) at 90° ✓
- f) scalene ✓
- g) sixty ✓
- h) reflex ✓
- i) 210° ✓
- j) $60^\circ + x$ ✓

(11)

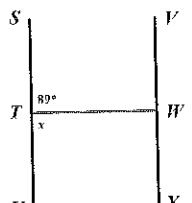
QUESTION 6:

a)  $x = 112^\circ$ (vert. opp. \angle s) ✓

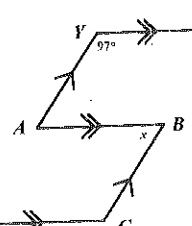
(2)

b)  $x = 100^\circ$ (\angle s around pt. O) ✓

(2)

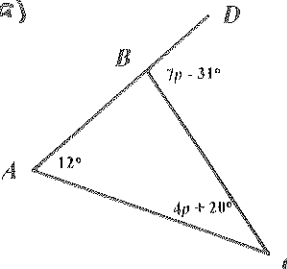
c)  $x = 91^\circ$ (\angle s on str. lines) ✓

(2)

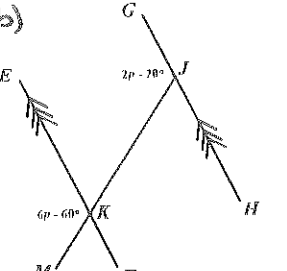
d)  $\hat{YAB} = 83^\circ$ (co-int. \angle s; $YZ \parallel AB$)
 $\therefore x = 83^\circ$ (alt \angle s; $AY \parallel CB$) ✓

(4)

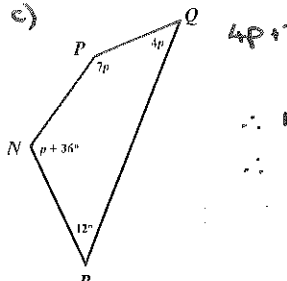
QUESTION 7:

a)  $12^\circ + 4p + 20^\circ = 7p - 31^\circ$ ✓
 (sum of $\triangle ABC$)
 $\therefore 4p + 32^\circ = 7p - 31^\circ$
 $\therefore 4p + 63^\circ = 7p$
 $\therefore 63^\circ = 3p$
 $\therefore p = 21^\circ$ ✓

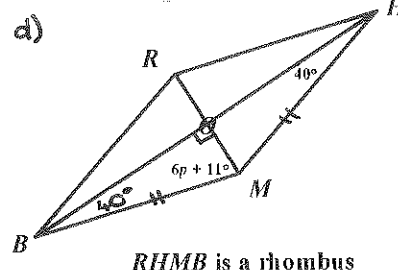
(4)

b)  $6p - 60^\circ = 2p - 20^\circ$ ✓
 (corr \angle s; $HG \parallel FE$)
 $\therefore 4p = 40^\circ$ ✓
 $\therefore p = 10^\circ$ ✓
 But this makes an impossible diagram. ✓

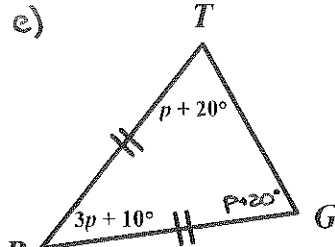
(4)

c)  $4p + 7p + p + 36^\circ + 12^\circ = 360^\circ$ ✓
 (\angle sum in quad NPQR)
 $\therefore 12p + 48^\circ = 360^\circ$
 $\therefore 12p = 312^\circ$
 $\therefore p = 26^\circ$ ✓

(4)

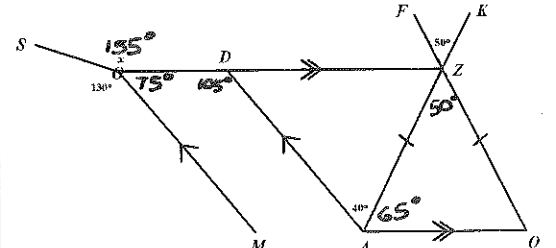
d)  $\angle BOM = 90^\circ$ ✓
 (diag of rhombus)
 $\angle OBM = 40^\circ$ ✓
 (\angle s opp = sides, rhombus)
 $\therefore 6p + 11^\circ + 40^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore 6p + 141^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore 6p = 39^\circ$
 $\therefore p = 6\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ ✓

(4)

e)  $\hat{TRG} = p + 20^\circ$ ✓
 (\angle s opp. = sides; $TR = TG$)
 $3p + 10^\circ + p + 20^\circ + p + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$ ✓
 (\angle sum in $\triangle TRG$)
 $\therefore 5p + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore 5p = 130^\circ$ ✓
 $\therefore p = 26^\circ$ ✓

(4)

QUESTION 8:

 $\hat{AZR} = 30^\circ$ (vert. opp \angle s) ✓
 $\hat{ZAQ} = 65^\circ$ (\angle sum $\triangle ZAR$ & \angle s opp = sides, $ZA = ZQ$) ✓
 $\hat{OZA} = 105^\circ$ (alt \angle s; $OZ \parallel AQ$) ✓
 $\hat{MBZ} = 75^\circ$ (co-int. \angle s; $MO \parallel AD$) ✓
 $x = 155^\circ$ (\angle s around pt. O) ✓

Give 3 for answer, but no reasons. (5)