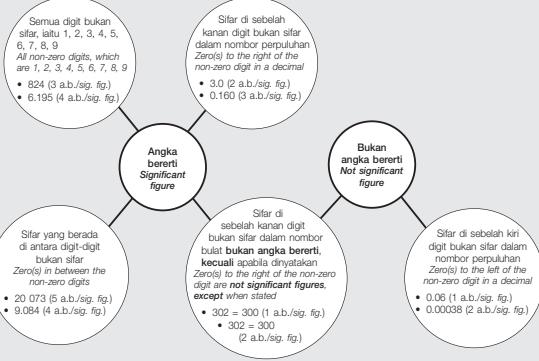




1.1 Angka Bererti

FAKTA UTAMA



A. Bundarkan setiap nombor berikut betul kepada bilangan angka bererti yang dinyatakan.

Round off each of the following numbers correct to the number of significant figures stated.

Peta Buah Berganda
Pautan PantasESMA11/13/14/15/16
i-THINK

Nombor Number	1 angka bererti 1 significant figure	2 angka bererti 2 significant figures	3 angka bererti 3 significant figures
CONTOH 60.85	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \boxed{0}.85 = 60 \\ \downarrow \\ 0 < 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.\boxed{8}5 = 61 \\ \uparrow \\ 8 > 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.8\boxed{5} = 60.9 \\ \uparrow \\ 5 > 5 \end{array}$
1. 6 427	6 000	6 400	6 430
2. 50 813	50 000	51 000	50 800
3. 42.56	40	43	42.6
4. 213.9	200	210	214
5. 3.528	4	3.5	3.53
6. 8.074	8	8.1	8.07

1

1.2 Bentuk Piaawai

ESMA11/13/14/15/16

FAKTA UTAMA

Nombor dalam bentuk piaawai: $A \times 10^n$ dengan keadaan $1 \leq A < 10$ dan n ialah integer.
Number in standard form: $A \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq A < 10$ and n is an integer.

A. Tulis setiap nombor berikut dalam bentuk piaawai.

Write each of the following numbers in standard form.

CONTOH

- (a) $304\ 000 = 3.04 \times 10^5$
 Titik perpuluhan digerakkan 5 tempat ke kiri.
 Maka, $n = 5$.
 The decimal point is shifted 5 places to the left.
 Thus, $n = -5$.
- (b) $0.00018 = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$
 Titik perpuluhan digerakkan 4 tempat ke kanan.
 Maka, $n = -4$.
 The decimal point is shifted 4 places to the right.
 Thus, $n = -4$.

Nombor Number	Bentuk piaawai Standard form
1. 623	6.23×10^2
2. 8 005	8.005×10^3
3. 43 700	4.37×10^4
4. 1 280 000	1.28×10^6
5. 74.6	7.46×10^1
6. 203.7	2.037×10^2

Nombor Number	Bentuk piaawai Standard form
7. 0.521	5.21×10^{-1}
8. 0.0732	7.32×10^{-2}
9. 0.0065	6.5×10^{-3}
10. 0.000308	3.08×10^{-4}
11. 0.0000417	4.17×10^{-5}
12. 0.000009	9×10^{-6}

B. Tulis setiap yang berikut sebagai satu nombor tunggal.

Write each of the following as a single number.

CONTOH

- (a) $6.2 \times 10^3 = 6\ 200$ ← 3 tempat ke kanan.
 3 places to the right.
- (b) $3.9 \times 10^{-5} = 0.000039$ ← 5 tempat ke kiri.
 5 places to the left.

Bentuk piaawai Standard form	Nombor Number
1. 8.6×10^2	860
2. 9.32×10^3	9 320
3. 2×10^4	20 000
4. 1.98×10^5	198 000
5. 4.07×10^6	4 070 000
6. 3.5×10^6	3 500 000

3

B. Bundarkan setiap nombor berikut betul kepada bilangan angka bererti (a.b.) yang dinyatakan.

Round off each of the following numbers correct to the number of significant figures stated.

Nombor Number	1 angka bererti 1 significant figure	2 angka bererti 2 significant figures	3 angka bererti 3 significant figures
CONTOH 0.1539	$0.1\boxed{5}39 = 0.2$ \uparrow $= 5$	$0.1\boxed{5}39 = 0.15$ \uparrow $3 < 5$	$0.1\boxed{5}39 = 0.154$ \uparrow $9 > 5$
1. 0.3175	0.3	0.32	0.318
2. 0.4692	0.5	0.47	0.469
3. 0.6028	0.6	0.60	0.603
4. 0.07516	0.08	0.075	0.0752
5. 0.02054	0.02	0.021	0.0205
6. 0.001837	0.002	0.0018	0.00184

[1]

C. Hitung setiap yang berikut. Bundarkan jawapan betul kepada bilangan angka bererti (a.b.) yang dinyatakan dalam tanda kurung.

Calculate each of the following. Round off the answer correct to the number of significant figures (sig. fig.) stated in brackets.

CONTOH (a) $48.1 + 52.5 + 30 = 48.1 + 1.75$ $= 49.85$ $= 50$ (1 a.b.) (1 sig. fig.)	(b) $0.15 \times (64.8 - 4.12) = 0.15 \times 60.68$ $= 9.102$ $= 9.1$ (2 a.b.) (2 sig. fig.)
1. $5.32 + 0.8 = 6.12$ $= 6$ (1 a.b.) (1 sig. fig.)	2. $47\ 312 - 8\ 609 = 38\ 703$ $= 39\ 000$ (2 a.b.) (2 sig. fig.)
3. $9.11 \times 3.6 = 32.796$ $= 32.8$ (3 a.b.) (3 sig. fig.)	4. $188.75 + 2.5 = 75.5$ $= 76$ (2 a.b.) (2 sig. fig.)
5. $\frac{13.2 \times 2.41}{0.6} = 53.02$ $= 53.0$ (3 a.b.) (3 sig. fig.)	6. $(7 - 4.572) \div 40 = 2.428 + 40$ $= 0.0607$ $= 0.061$ (2 a.b.) (2 sig. fig.)
7. $1.25 \times (5.2 + 1.6) = 1.25 \times 6.8$ $= 8.5$ $= 9$ (1 a.b.) (1 sig. fig.)	8. $3.68 - 3.339 + 1.4 = 3.68 - 2.385$ $= 1.295$ $= 1.30$ (3 a.b.) (3 sig. fig.)

2

FAKTA UTAMA

1. $a \times 10^m + b \times 10^n = (a + b) \times 10^m$

2. $a \times 10^m - b \times 10^n = (a - b) \times 10^n$

[2]

C. Tambah dan nyatakan jawapan dalam bentuk piaawai.

Add and state the answer in standard form.

CONTOH $5.6 \times 10^7 + 1.9 \times 10^8$ ← Tekan/Press $= 0.56 \times 10^7 + 1.9 \times 10^8$ $= (0.56 + 1.9) \times 10^8$ $= 2.46 \times 10^8$	1. $4.2 \times 10^6 + 1.03 \times 10^6$ $= (4.2 + 1.03) \times 10^6$ $= 5.23 \times 10^6$
2. $3.5 \times 10^4 + 5.7 \times 10^5$ $= 0.35 \times 10^5 + 5.7 \times 10^5$ $= (0.35 + 5.7) \times 10^5$ $= 6.05 \times 10^5$	3. $2.6 \times 10^2 + 6.13 \times 10^4$ $= 0.26 \times 10^3 + 6.13 \times 10^4$ $= (0.26 + 6.13) \times 10^4$ $= 6.39 \times 10^4$
4. $6.8 \times 10^{-7} + 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 0.68 \times 10^{-6} + 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ $= (0.68 + 2.5) \times 10^{-6}$ $= 3.18 \times 10^{-6}$	5. $9.7 \times 10^{-3} + 8 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 0.97 \times 10^{-2} + 8 \times 10^{-4}$ $= (0.97 + 8) \times 10^{-3}$ $= 10.5 \times 10^{-3}$ $= (1.05 \times 10^1) \times 10^{-3}$ $= 1.05 \times 10^{-2}$
5. $1.82 \times 10^{-4} - 3 \times 10^{-5}$ ← Tekan/Press $= 1.82 \times 10^{-4} - 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$ $= (1.82 - 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1.52 \times 10^{-4}$	6. $8.3 \times 10^3 - 6.7 \times 10^3$ $= (8.3 - 6.7) \times 10^3$ $= 1.6 \times 10^3$
6. $5.17 \times 10^5 - 9.3 \times 10^4$ $= 5.17 \times 10^5 - 0.93 \times 10^5$ $= (5.17 - 0.93) \times 10^5$ $= 4.24 \times 10^5$	7. $4.2 \times 10^6 - 3.1 \times 10^7$ $= 4.2 \times 10^6 - 0.31 \times 10^7$ $= (4.2 - 0.31) \times 10^6$ $= 3.89 \times 10^6$
7. $6 \times 10^{-7} - 0.29 \times 10^{-7}$ $= 6 \times 10^{-7} - 0.29 \times 10^{-7}$ $= (6 - 0.29) \times 10^{-7}$ $= 5.71 \times 10^{-7}$	8. $3.06 \times 10^{-8} - 4.8 \times 10^{-9}$ $= 3.06 \times 10^{-8} - 0.48 \times 10^{-9}$ $= (3.06 - 0.48) \times 10^{-8}$ $= 2.58 \times 10^{-8}$

[2]

1

FAKTA UTAMA

$$1. a \times 10^m \times b \times 10^n = a \times b \times 10^{m+n}$$

$$2. \frac{a \times 10^m}{b \times 10^n} = \frac{a}{b} \times 10^{m-n}$$

E. Darab dan ungkapkan jawapan dalam bentuk piaui.

Multiply and express the answer in the standard form.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} 4.6 \times 10^5 \times 3 \times 10^2 &\leftarrow \text{Tekan/Press} \\ = 4.6 \times 3 \times 10^{5+2} & \\ = 13.8 \times 10^7 & \\ = (1.38 \times 10^1) \times 10^7 & \\ = 1.38 \times 10^8 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. 7 \times 10^8 \times 2.04 \times 10^2 & \\ = 7 \times 2.04 \times 10^{8+2} & \\ = 14.28 \times 10^8 & \\ = (1.428 \times 10^1) \times 10^8 & \\ = 1.428 \times 10^9 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. 9.6 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^5 & \\ = 9.6 \times 4 \times 10^{-3+5} & \\ = 38.4 \times 10^2 & \\ = (3.84 \times 10^1) \times 10^2 & \\ = 3.84 \times 10^3 & \end{aligned}$$

F. Bahagi setiap yang berikut. Nyatakan jawapan dalam bentuk piaui.

Divide each of the following. State the answer in standard form.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3.2 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{-3}} &= \frac{3.2 \times 10^{8-(-3)}}{5} \leftarrow \text{Tekan/Press} \\ &= 0.64 \times 10^{11} \\ &= (6.4 \times 10^{-1}) \times 10^{11} \\ &= 6.4 \times 10^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. 5.46 \times 10^4 \div (4.2 \times 10^6) = (5.46 \div 4.2) \times 10^{4-6} = 1.3 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$4. \frac{8.47 \times 10^8}{7000} = \frac{8.47 \times 10^8}{7 \times 10^3} = \frac{8.47}{7} \times 10^{8-3} = 1.21 \times 10^5$$

$$1. 32 \times 6000 = 192000 \\ = 1.92 \times 10^5$$

$$3. 6.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.13 \times 10^{-2} \\ = 6.5 \times 1.13 \times 10^{-4+(-2)} \\ = 7.345 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$5. 8.2 \times 10^4 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-7} \\ = 8.2 \times 3.5 \times 10^{4+(-7)} \\ = 28.7 \times 10^{-3} \\ = (2.87 \times 10^1) \times 10^{-3} \\ = 2.87 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$1. 8.36 \times 10^6 \div (4 \times 10^2) = (8.36 \div 4) \times 10^{6-2} = 2.09 \times 10^4$$

$$3. \frac{9.72 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{9.72}{4} \times 10^{-6-(-4)} = 2.43 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$5. \frac{0.00288}{2.4 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{2.88 \times 10^{-3}}{2.4 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{2.88}{2.4} \times 10^{-3-(-6)} = 1.2 \times 10^3$$

5

G. Seselaskan setiap masalah berikut. Ungkapkan jawapan dalam bentuk piaui.

Solve each of the following problems. Express the answer in standard form.

1. Pak Abu menyimpan sebahagian air di dalam eman baldi yang setiap satunya mempunyai isi padu 8.750 m^3 manakala air yang selebihnya disimpan di dalam dua tempayan yang setiap satunya mempunyai isi padu 12.6 l . Hitung beza antara jumlah isi padu, dalam m^3 , air di dalam eman baldi dengan dua tempayan itu.

Pak Abu stores part of the water in six pails with a volume of 8.750 m^3 each whereas the remaining water is stored in two earthenware pots with a volume of 12.6 l each. Calculate the difference between the total volume, in m^3 , in the six pails and the two earthenware pots.

$$[1 \ell = 1000 \text{ m}^3]$$

Jumlah isi padu air di dalam eman baldi

$$= 6 \times 8.750 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 52.500 \text{ m}^3$$

Jumlah isi padu air di dalam dua tempayan

$$= 2 \times 12.600 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 25.200 \text{ m}^3$$

Beza isi padu = $52.500 \text{ m}^3 - 25.200 \text{ m}^3$

$$= 27.300 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 2.73 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$$

3. 160 helai kertas berwarna berukuran $50 \text{ mm} \times 80 \text{ mm}$ setiap satunya telah digunakan untuk menghias dengan menutupi permukaan sebuah papan kenyataan berbentuk segi empat sama. Hitung panjang, dalam mm, sisi papan kenyataan tersebut.

160 pieces of coloured paper measuring $50 \text{ mm} \times 80 \text{ mm}$ each are used to decorate by covering the surface of a notice board in the shape of a square. Calculate the length, in mm, of side of the notice board.

Jumlah luas permukaan kenyataan

$$= \text{jumlah lalu } 160 \text{ helai kertas}$$

$$= 160 \times 50 \text{ mm} \times 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 640.000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Panjang sisi papan kenyataan = $\sqrt{640.000}$

$$= 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^2 \text{ mm}$$

4. Populasi asal virus X ialah 0.8 juta. Selepas 2 jam, populasi virus X bertambah sebanyak 12.5% daripada populasi asalnya. Hitung jumlah populasi baharu virus X.

The original population of virus X is 0.8 million. After 2 hours, the population of virus X increases by 12.5% from its original population. Calculate the new population of virus X.

Populasi baharu = $112.5\% \times 0.8 \times 10^6$

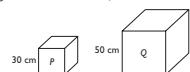
$$= \frac{112.5}{100} \times 0.8 \times 10^6$$

$$= 900.000$$

$$= 9 \times 10^5$$

H. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua kubus, P dan Q.

[8]



Hitung jumlah luas permukaan, dalam cm^2 , dua kubus itu.

Calculate the total surface area, in cm^2 , of the two cubes.

Jumlah luas permukaan kubus P

$$= 6 \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5400 \text{ cm}^2$$

Jumlah luas permukaan kubus Q

$$= 6 \times 50 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 15000 \text{ cm}^2$$

Jumlah luas permukaan

$$= 5400 + 15000$$

$$= 20400$$

$$= 2.04 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$$

PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih satu jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.

Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Bundarkan 0.3819 betul kepada dua angka bererti.

Round off 0.3819 correct to two significant figures.

- A 0.3
B 0.38
C 0.39
D 0.4

2. Bundarkan 72.461 betul kepada tiga angka bererti.

Round off 72.461 correct to three significant figures.

- A 72.0
B 72.4
C 72.5
D 73.0

3. Bundarkan 8.0553 betul kepada tiga angka bererti.

Round off 8.0553 correct to three significant figures.

- A 8.05
B 8.055
C 8.056
D 8.06

4. Bundarkan 6.058 betul kepada dua angka bererti.

Round off 6.058 correct to two significant figures.

- A 6.0
B 6.1
C 6.05
D 6.06

5. Bundarkan 0.4027 betul kepada tiga angka bererti.

Round off 0.4027 correct to three significant figures.

- A 0.400
B 0.402
C 0.403
D 0.407

6. Bundarkan 95.613 betul kepada tiga angka bererti.

Round off 95.613 correct to three significant figures.

- A 9.560
B 9.570
C 95.600
D 95.610

7. Cari hasil darab bagi 0.1354 dan 0.7 . Bundarkan jawapan betul kepada dua angka bererti.

Find the product of 0.1354 and 0.7. Round off the answer correct to two significant figures.

- A 0.09
B 0.094
C 0.095
D 0.10

8. Hitung nilai bagi $12 - 6.4 + 50$ dan bundarkan jawapan betul kepada tiga angka bererti.

Calculate the value of $12 - 6.4 + 50$ and round off the answer correct to three significant figures.

- A 0.110
B 0.112
C 11.8
D 11.9

9. Hitung nilai bagi $9 \times (68 + 3.072)$ dan bundarkan jawapan betul kepada dua angka bererti.

Calculate the value of $9 \times (68 + 3.072)$ and round off the answer correct to two significant figures.

- A 3.600
B 3.700
C 28.000
D 29.000

10. 780000 ditulis sebagai $p \times 10^6$ dalam bentuk piaui.

Nyatakan nilai p dan nilai q.

780000 is written as $p \times 10^6$ in standard form. State the value of p and q.
 $A = p = 7.8, q = -6$
 $B = p = 7.8, q = 6$
 $C = p = 78, q = -5$
 $D = p = 78, q = 5$

11. Ungkapkan 8.6407 dalam bentuk piaui.

Express 8.6407 in standard form.

- A 8.6407×10^{-3}
B 8.6407×10^{-2}
C 8.6407×10^2
D 8.6407×10^3

12. Ungkapkan 0.003202 dalam bentuk piaui.

Express 0.003202 in standard form.

- A 3.202×10^4
B 3.202×10^3
C 3.202×10^{-3}
D 3.202×10^{-4}

13. Ungkapkan 59000 dalam bentuk piaui.

Express 59000 in standard form.

- A 5.9×10^{-4}
B 5.9×10^{-3}
C 5.9×10^3
D 5.9×10^4

14. Ungkapkan 0.00137 dalam bentuk piaui.

Express 0.00137 in standard form.

- A 1.37×10^{-3}
B 1.37×10^{-2}
C 1.37×10^2
D 1.37×10^3

15. 205×10^6 ditulis sebagai 2.05×10^4 dalam bentuk piaui. Nyatakan nilai k.

205×10^6 is written as 2.05×10^k in standard form. State the value of k.

- A 4
B 6
C 8
D 9

16. $6.2 \times 10^8 - 3.4 \times 10^7$

- A 2.8×10^7
B 5.86×10^7
C 5.86×10^8

17. $0.00053 + 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$

- A 2.43×10^{-5}
B 7.2×10^{-5}
C 2.43×10^{-4}

18. $\frac{44800}{3.2 \times 10^9}$

- A 1.4×10^{-5}
B 1.4×10^4
C 1.4×10^5

19. $\frac{154.5 \times 10^{-4}}{10^{-6}}$

- A 1.545×10^2
B 1.545×10^3
C 1.545×10^4
D 1.545×10^5

20. $\frac{0.085}{(5 \times 10^3)^3}$

- A 1.7×10^{-10}
B 1.7×10^{-5}
C 6.8×10^{-10}
D 6.8×10^{-5}

21. $0.00038 - 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$

- A 1.1×10^{-6}
B 3.53×10^{-6}
C 1.1×10^{-5}
D 3.53×10^{-5}

22. $4.26 \times 10^{-8} - 1.30 \times 10^{-9}$

- A 2.96×10^{-9}
B 4.13×10^{-9}
C 2.96×10^{-8}
D 4.13×10^{-8}

23. Seorang pembantu makan menyediakan 1.5ℓ larutan asid. Dia menggunakan 75% daripada larutan asid itu. Baki larutan asid itu dibahagikan sama banyak ke dalam 3 bikar. Cari isi padu, dalam m^3 , larutan asid di dalam setiap bikar itu.

A lab assistant prepares 1.5 l of acid solution. He uses 75% of the acid solution. The remaining acid solution is divided equally into 3 beakers. Find the volume, in m^3 , of acid solution in each beaker.

- A 1.25×10^2
B 1.25×10^3
C 3.75×10^1
D 3.75×10^2

24. Perimeter sebuah segi empat tepat ialah $2.4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$. Diberi panjangnya ialah $8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, cari lebarnya, dalam m.

The perimeter of a rectangle is $2.4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$. Given its length is $8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, find its width, in m.

- A 4×10^{-2}
B 8×10^{-2}
C 1.6×10^{-1}
D 3×10^{-1}

25. Diberi sebuah alat penapis air menghasilkan $4 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$ air bersih dalam masa satu minit. Jika penapis air itu beroperasi selama 2 jam, hitung jumlah isi padu, dalam cm^3 , air bersih yang dilaharkan.

A water filter produces $4 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$ of clean water in one minute. If the water filter operates for 2 hours, calculate the total volume, in cm^3 , of clean water produced.

- A 2.4×10^4
B 2.4×10^5
C 4.8×10^4
D 4.8×10^5

26. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan bentangan sebuah kubus.

The diagram shows the net of a cube.



Diberi bawah jumlah luas permukaan kubus itu adalah 96 cm^2 . Hitung isi padu, dalam m^3 , kubus itu.

Given that the total surface area of the cube is 96 cm^2 . Calculate the volume, in m^3 , of the cube.

- A 1.6×10^{-6}
B 1.6×10^{-5}
C 6.4×10^{-6}
D 6.4×10^{-5}

27. Diberi bawah 250 pejal logam berbentuk kuboid, setiap satunya dengan panjang 50 cm , lebar 28 cm dan tinggi 25 cm , telah dileburkan untuk membentuk 70 pejal logam berbentuk kubus yang serupa. Cari isi padu, dalam cm^3 , setiap pejal kubus tersebut.

It is given that 250 solid metal cuboid, each with a length of 50 cm , a width of 28 cm and a height of 25 cm , are melted to make 70 identical solid cubes. Find the volume, in cm^3 , of each solid cube.

- A 1.05×10^6
B 1.25×10^6
C 3.50×10^4
D 8.75×10^6

28. Sebiji bebola besi mempunyai jisim 0.75 g . Diberi ketupatan bebola besi itu adalah $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg/m}^3$. Hitung isi padu, dalam m^3 .

An iron ball has a mass of 0.75 g . Given the density of the iron ball is $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg/m}^3$. Calculate its volume, in m^3 .

- A $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{\text{Jisim}}{\text{Isi padu}}$
B $\text{Isi padu} = \frac{\text{Jisim}}{\text{Ketupatan}}$

An iron ball has a mass of 0.75 g . Given the density of the iron ball is $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg/m}^3$. Calculate its volume, in m^3 .

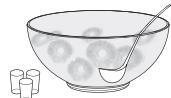
- [KETUPATAN = $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$]

A 1.60×10^{-5}
B 1.60×10^{-2}
C 6.25×10^{-2}
D 6.2



1. Kemahiran Kognitif/Cognitive Skills:
Mengaplikasi/Applying
Konteks/Context: Bentuk Piawai/Standard Form

Rajah di bawah menunjukkan satu mangkuk berbentuk hemisfer yang berisi penuh dengan jus nanas.
The diagram shows a bowl in the shape of a hemisphere, filled up with pineapple juice.



Seorang pelayar telah menghidangkan 84 gelas jus nanas dengan menggunakan kesemuanya jus nanas di dalam mangkuk itu. Ia itu padu jus nanas di dalam setiap gelas itu ialah $2.31 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$, hitung diameter, dalam mm, mangkuk itu.

A waiter served 84 glasses of pineapple juice by using all the pineapple juice in the bowl. If the volume of pineapple juice in each glass is $2.31 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$, calculate the diameter, in mm, of the bowl.

$$\left[\text{Guna}/\text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$$

- A 2.1×10^2
B 2.1×10^4
C 4.2×10^2
D 4.2×10^4

Jawapan/Answer:
Jumlah isi pada 84 gelas jus nanas
 $= 84 \times 2.31 \times 10^3$
 $= 1.9404 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3$

Katakan j = jejari mangkuk.

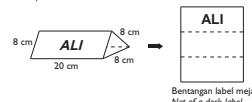
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times j^3 &= 1.9404 \times 10^4 \\ \frac{44}{21} j^3 &= 1.9404 \times 10^4 \\ j^3 &= 1.9404 \times 10^4 \times \frac{21}{44} \\ &= 9.261 \\ j &= 21 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter mangkuk = $2 \times 21 \text{ cm}$
= 42 cm
= 420 mm
= $4.2 \times 10^2 \text{ mm}$ (C)

2. Kemahiran Kognitif/Cognitive Skills:
Mengaplikasi/Applying
Konteks/Context: Bentuk Piawai/Standard Form

Rajah di bawah menunjukkan label meja berbentuk prisma tegak yang diperbuat daripada kad manila dan dilekatkan di atas meja bagi setiap peserta dalam suatu pertandingan.

The diagram shows a desk label in the shape of a right prism made of manila card is placed on the desk of every participant in a competition.



Bentangan label meja
Net of a desk label

Pihak pengurusan perlu menyediakan label meja untuk kesemuanya 1 218 orang peserta dengan menggunakan kad manila yang mempunyai luas permukaan $2.88 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$ setiap keping. Hitung bilangan kad manila yang diperlukan oleh pihak pengurusan.

The organiser needs to prepare desk labels for all the 1 218 participants by using manila cards with a surface area of $2.88 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$ each. Calculate the number of manila cards needed by the organiser.

- A 150
B 203
C 320
D 480

Jawapan/Answer:



Luas permukaan sekeping label meja = $20 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm}$
= 480 cm^2

Jumlah luas permukaan label meja untuk 1 218 orang peserta

$$= 1 218 \times 480 \text{ cm}^2$$

Bilangan kad manila yang diperlukan

$$= 584 640 + 2.88 \times 10^3$$

= 203 (B)

UNGKAPAN DAN PERSAMAAN KUADRATIK QUADRATIC EXPRESSIONS AND EQUATIONS

2.1 Ungkapan Kuadratik

- A. Tentukan sama ada setiap yang berikut ialah ungkapan kuadratik dalam satu pemboleh ubah atau bukan.

Determine whether each of the following is a quadratic expression in one variable.

[1][6]

1. $3x^2 - 24$ Ya/Yes
2. $4p^2 - 2q + 8$ Bukan

3. $w(8 - w)$ Ya
4. $\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{2}{3}y^2 - 1$ Ya
5. $4 + 2x - \frac{3}{x^2}$ Bukan

- B. Bentuk satu ungkapan kuadratik dengan mengembangkan ungkapan algebra berikut.

Form a quadratic expression by expanding the following algebraic expressions.

[1][6]

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} (a) -p(5 - 3p) &= -5p + 3p^2 \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &(-) \times (-) = + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) (y + 2)(4y - 7) &= 4y^2 - 7y + 8y - 14 \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &= 4y^2 + y - 14 \quad \leftarrow \text{Permuudahkan. Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) 2(x - 1)^2 - x &= 2((x - 1)(x - 1)) - x \\ &= 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - x \\ &= 2x^2 - 4x + 2 - x \\ &= 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. m(6m + 1) = 6m^2 + m$$

$$2. 4h(3 - 5h) = 12h - 20h^2$$

$$3. -5k(3 - 2k) = -15k + 10k^2$$

$$4. 12 - y(y + 4) = 12 - y^2 - 4y$$

$$5. (7 + p)(3 - p) = 21 - 7p + 3p - p^2$$

$$6. (k + 3)(6k - 1) = 6k^2 - k + 18k - 3$$

$$7. (5 - 4x)(2x - 3) = 10x - 15 - 8x^2 + 12x$$

$$8. (4z + 9)(3z - 2) = 12z^2 - 8z + 27z - 18$$

$$9. (5w - 4)^2 = (5w - 4)(5w - 4) = 25w^2 - 20w - 20w + 16 = 25w^2 - 40w + 16$$

$$10. 3(6 - x)^2 = 3(6 - x)(6 - x) = 3(36 - 6x - 6x + x^2) = 3(36 - 12x + x^2) = 108 - 36x + 3x^2$$

$$11. (2y + 1)^2 - 25 = (2y + 1)(2y + 1) - 25 = (4y^2 + 2y + 2y + 1) - 25 = (4y^2 + 4y + 1) - 25 = 4y^2 + 4y - 24$$

$$12. 2(1 - 3z)^2 + 28 = 2(1 - 3z)(1 - 3z) + 28 = 2(1 - 3z - 3z + 9z^2) + 28 = 2(1 - 6z + 9z^2) + 28 = 2 - 12z + 18z^2 + 28 = 18z^2 - 12z + 30$$

2.2 Faktorkan Ungkapan Kuadratik

- A. Faktorkan selengkapnya setiap ungkapan kuadratik berikut.

Factorise completely each of the following quadratic expressions.

CONTOH

$$(a) 3h^2 + 21 = 3(h^2) + 3(7) \quad (b) 8x - 36x^2 = x(8) - x(36x) = x(2) - x(18x) = 4x(2 - 9x)$$

FAKTA UTAMA

Untuk memfaktorkan selengkapnya suatu ungkapan kuadratik, kenali pasti faktor separuh terbesar (FSTB) terlebih dahulu. To factorise completely a quadratic expression, identify the lowest common multiple (LCM) first.

$$1. 9 + 27r^2 = 9(1 + 3r^2)$$

$$2. 5m^2 - 30 = 5(m^2 - 6)$$

$$3. 24 - 18p^2 = 6(4 - 3p^2)$$

$$4. 12h - h^2 = h(12 - h)$$

$$5. 8k^2 - 7k = k(8k - 7)$$

$$6. 35w - 14w^2 = 7w(5 - 2w)$$

$$7. 4y^2 - 18 + 6(y + 3) = 4y^2 - 18 + 6y + 18$$

$$8. x(x - 4) - 9x^2 + 12x = x^2 - 4x - 9x^2 + 12x = 8x - 8x^2 = 8x(1 - x)$$

$$= 4y^2 + 6y + 6y + 18 = 4y^2 + 12y + 18$$

$$= 8x(1 - x) = 8x - 8x^2$$

$$= 4y^2 + 6y + 3y = 4y^2 + 9y$$

$$= 8x(1 - x) = 8x - 8x^2$$

$$= 2y(2y + 3)$$

$$= 8x(1 - x) = 8x - 8x^2$$

B. Faktorkan selengkapnya setiap ungkapan kuadratik berikut.

Factorise completely each of the following quadratic expressions.

CONTOH

$$(a) 81 - k^2 = 9^2 - k^2 = (9 + k)(9 - k)$$

FAKTA UTAMA

$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

$$1. m^2 - 100 = m^2 - 10^2$$

$$2. k^2 - 121 = k^2 - 11^2 = (k + 11)(k - 11)$$

$$3. 49 - x^2 = 7^2 - x^2$$

$$4. 25y^2 - 36 = (5y)^2 - 6^2 = (5y + 6)(5y - 6)$$

$$5. 1 - 64r^2 = 1^2 - (8r)^2 = (1 + 8r)(1 - 8r)$$

$$6. 4(x^2 - 4) - 9 = 4x^2 - 16 - 9 = 4x^2 - 25 = (2x)^2 - 5^2 = (2x + 5)(2x - 5)$$

$$7. 9w^2 - 9 = 9(w^2 - 1^2) = 9(w + 1)(w - 1)$$

$$8. 32 - 18x^2 = 2(16 - 9x^2) = 2(4^2 - (3x)^2) = 2(4 + 3x)(4 - 3x)$$

- C. Faktorkan selengkapnya setiap ungkapan kuadratik berikut.

Factorise completely each of the following quadratic expressions.

[2][6]

CONTOH

$$(a) m^2 + 3m - 10 = (m + 5)(m - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} m & +5 & +5m \\ \hline m & -2 & -2m \\ \hline m^2 & -10 & +3m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 3x & +2 & +8x \\ \hline 4x & -7 & -21x \\ \hline 12x^2 & -14 & -13x \\ \hline & & (3x + 2)(4x - 7) \end{array}$$

$$1. x^2 + 6x + 8 = (x + 2)(x + 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} x & +2 & +2x \\ \hline x & +4 & +4x \\ \hline x^2 & +8 & +6x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} p & +5 & +5p \\ \hline p & -3 & -3p \\ \hline p^2 & -15 & +2p \end{array}$$

$$3. y^2 - 13y + 40 = (y - 5)(y - 8)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} y & -5 & -5y \\ \hline y & -8 & -8y \\ \hline y^2 & +40 & -13y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 2x & +3 & +3x \\ \hline x & +4 & +4x \\ \hline 2x^2 & +12 & +11x \end{array}$$

$$5. 3x^2 - 4(5x + 8) = 3x^2 - 20x - 32 = (3x + 4)(x - 8)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 3x & +4 & +4x \\ \hline x & -8 & -24x \\ \hline 3x^2 & -32 & -20x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 2y & +5 & +15y \\ \hline y & -2 & -4y \\ \hline 6y^2 & -10 & +11y \end{array}$$

$$6. 8y + 3y(1 + 2y) - 10 = 8y + 3y + 6y^2 - 10 = 6y^2 + 11y - 10 = (2y + 5)(3y - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 2y & +5 & +15y \\ \hline y & -2 & -4y \\ \hline 6y^2 & -10 & +11y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 3y & +3 & +3y \\ \hline y & -4 & -4y \\ \hline y^2 & -12 & -y \end{array}$$

- D. Faktorkan selengkapnya setiap yang berikut.

Factorise completely each of the following.

[2][6]

CONTOH

$$3p(5p + 2) + 4(p - 10) = 15p^2 + 6p + 4p - 40 = 15p^2 + 10p - 40 = 5(3p^2 + 2p - 8) = 5(p + 2)(3p - 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} p & +2 & +6p \\ \hline 3p & -4 & -4p \\ \hline p^2 & -8 & +2p \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 4m & -1 & -m \\ \hline m & +2 & +8m \\ \hline 4m^2 & -2 & +7m \end{array}$$

$$2. 4x^2 - 32x + 60 = 4(x^2 - 8x + 15) = 4(x - 5)(x - 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} x & -5 & -5x \\ \hline x & -3 & -3x \\ \hline x^2 & -15 & -8x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} 4m & -1 & -m \\ \hline m & +2 & +8m \\ \hline 4m^2 & -2 & +7m \end{array}$$

2.3 Persamaan Kuadratik

Tulis setiap persamaan kuadratik berikut dalam bentuk am, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Write each of the following quadratic equations in the general form, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 2 &= 4(x - 3) \\ 3x^2 + 2 &= 4x - 12 \\ 3x^2 - 4x + 12 &= 0 \\ 3x^2 - 4x + 14 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk am
General form

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad 5(1 - 2x) &= 4x(x - 3) \\ 5 - 10x &= 4x^2 - 12x \\ 5 - 10x - 4x^2 + 12x &= 0 \\ -4x^2 + 2x + 5 &= 0 \\ 4x^2 - 2x - 5 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \frac{5x - 4}{3x} &= \frac{2 - x}{2} \\ 2(5x - 4) &= 3x(2 - x) \\ 10x - 8 &= 6x - 3x^2 \\ 10x - 6x + 3x^2 &= 0 \\ 3x^2 + 4x - 8 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad m^2 + 6m + 12 &= 5m \\ m^2 + 5m + 12 &= 0 \\ m^2 + 11m - 12 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

[3][iii]

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad (3k - 4)(1 - 2k) &= 6 \\ 3k - 6k^2 - 4 + 8k &= 6 \\ 3k - 6k^2 - 4 + 8k - 6 &= 0 \\ -6k^2 + 11k - 10 &= 0 \\ 6k^2 - 11k + 10 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad 2p + 9 &= 8 - \frac{3}{p - 2} \\ (p - 2)(2p + 9) &= 8(p - 2) - 3 \\ 2p^2 + 9p - 4p - 18 &= 8p - 16 - 3 \\ 2p^2 + 5p - 18 - 8p + 19 &= 0 \\ 2p^2 - 3p + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

[4][ii]

$$1. \quad x^2 - 6x + 6 = -2 ; x = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sebelah kiri} &= (4)^2 - 6(4) + 6 \\ &= 16 - 24 + 6 \\ &= -2 \\ \text{Sebelah kanan} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 4 \text{ ialah punca bagi } x^2 - 6x + 6 = -2.$$

$$2. \quad 3x^2 - 7 = x - 5 ; x = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sebelah kiri} &= (3(-1))^2 - 7 \\ &= 9 - 7 \\ &= 2 \\ \text{Sebelah kanan} &= -1 - 5 \\ &= -6 \\ \text{Sebelah kiri} &\neq \text{Sebelah kanan} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = -1 \text{ bukan punca bagi } 3x^2 - 7 = x - 5.$$

$$3. \quad 9x^2 = 6x - 1 ; x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sebelah kiri} &= 9\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \quad \text{Sebelah kanan} = 6\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 \\ &= 9\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \quad = 2 - 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sebelah kiri} &= \text{Sebelah kanan} \\ \therefore x = \frac{1}{3} &\text{ ialah punca bagi } 9x^2 = 6x - 1. \end{aligned}$$

13

B. Selesaikan setiap persamaan kuadratik berikut.

Solve each of the following quadratic equations.

CONTOH

$$\frac{p}{8 - 11p} = \frac{1}{3p - 1}$$

Tulis dalam bentuk am
lalu tuliskan.
Write in the general form first.

$$3p^2 + 10p - 8 = 0$$

$$(3p - 2)(p + 4) = 0$$

$$3p - 2 = 0 \text{ atau/or } p + 4 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3} \quad p = -4$$

$$\therefore p = -4, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \quad x^2 = 9(x - 2)$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x - 6) = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ atau } x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \quad x = 6$$

$$\therefore x = 3, 6$$

$$3. \quad 2(1 - 2y) = 5y(y + 1)$$

$$2 - 4y = 5y^2 + 5y$$

$$5y^2 + 9y - 2 = 0$$

$$(5y - 1)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$5y - 1 = 0 \text{ atau } y + 2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5} \quad y = -2$$

$$\therefore y = -2, \frac{1}{5}$$

$$4. \quad (p - 2)^2 = 14 - p$$

$$p^2 - 4p + 4 = 14 - p$$

$$p^2 - 3p - 10 = 0$$

$$(p + 2)(p - 5) = 0$$

$$p + 2 = 0 \text{ atau } p - 5 = 0$$

$$p = -2 \quad p = 5$$

$$\therefore p = -2, 5$$

$$5. \quad 4m = 23 - \frac{15}{m}$$

$$4m(m) = 23m - 15$$

$$4m^2 - 23m + 15 = 0$$

$$(4m - 3)(m - 5) = 0$$

$$4m - 3 = 0 \text{ atau } m - 5 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{3}{4} \quad m = 5$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3}{4}, 5$$

$$6. \quad \frac{x}{9 - 4x} = \frac{2}{x - 5}$$

$$x(x - 5) = 2(9 - 4x)$$

$$x^2 - 5x = 18 - 8x$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0$$

$$(x + 6)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x + 6 = 0 \text{ atau } x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = -6 \quad x = 3$$

$$\therefore x = -6, 3$$

$$7. \quad 12y + 5 = \frac{-6}{y - 1}$$

$$12y^2 + 5y - 5 = -6$$

$$12y^2 + 7y + 1 = 0$$

$$(4y - 1)(3y + 1) = 0$$

$$4y - 1 = 0 \text{ atau } 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{3}$$

14

C. Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut.

Solve each of the following problems.

1. Apabila Lim mendarabkan dua nombor ganjil yang berturutan, hasil darabnya ialah 323. Apakah dua nombor ganjil itu?

When Lim multiplies two consecutive odd numbers, the product is 323. What are the two odd numbers?

[4][ii]

Katakan nombor ganjil pertama ialah x.

Maka, nombor ganjil seterusnya ialah x + 2.

Diberi hasil darab dua nombor ganjil itu = 323.

$$x(x + 2) = 323$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 323 = 0$$

$$(x - 17)(x + 19) = 0$$

$$x = 17 \quad x = -19$$

(Tidak mungkin)

Maka, dua nombor ganjil itu ialah 17 dan 19.

2. Azman adalah 5 tahun lebih muda daripada kakaknya, Rosnah. Hasil darab umur mereka adalah $\frac{2}{3}$ daripada umur ibu mereka. Jika ibu mereka berumur 54 tahun, cari umur Rosnah.

Azman is 5 years younger than his elder sister, Rosnah. The product of their ages is $\frac{2}{3}$ of their mother's age. If their mother is 54 years old, find Rosnah's age.

[KBT]

Katakan umur Azman = x tahun.

Maka, umur Rosnah = (x + 5) tahun

$$x(x + 5) = \frac{2}{3}(54)$$

$$x^2 + 5x = 36$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$$

$$(x + 9)(x - 4) = 0$$

x + 9 = 0 atau x - 4 = 0

x = -9 atau x = 4

Maka, umur Rosnah = 4 + 5 = 9 tahun

(Tidak mungkin)

3. Dalam rajah di sebelah, PQRS ialah sebuah trapezium dan nisbah PQ : QR = 1 : 2. Luas trapezium PQRS ialah 51 cm². Cari panjang, dalam cm, bagi PQ. In the diagram, PQRS is a trapezium and the ratio of PQ : QR = 1 : 2. The area of trapezium PQRS is 51 cm². Find the length, in cm, of PQ.

[KBT]

QR = 2(y - 2) cm

= (2y - 4) cm

Luas trapezium PQRS = 51 cm²

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (5 + 2y - 4) \times (y - 2) = 51$$

$$(2y + 1)(y - 2) = 102$$

$$2y^2 - 4y + y - 2 = 102$$

$$2y^2 - 3x - 104 = 0$$

$$(2y + 13)(y - 8) = 0$$

$$2y + 13 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad y - 8 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{13}{2} \quad y = 8$$

$$Maka, PQ = 8 - 2 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 6 \text{ cm}$$

PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.

Answer all the questions.

1. Menggunakan pemfaktoran, selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:

Using factorisation, solve the following quadratic equation:

$$4x^2 - 8 = x(2 + 3x)$$

$$4x^2 - 8 = 2x + 3x^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = 4$$

$$\therefore x = -2, 4$$

2. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:

Solve the following quadratic equation:

$$x(4x + 11) = 3 \quad [4 \text{ markah}/4 \text{ marks}]$$

$$x(4x + 11) = 3$$

$$4x^2 + 11x = 3$$

$$(x + 3)(4x - 1) = 0$$

$$x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore x = -3, \frac{1}{4}$$

3. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:

Solve the following quadratic equation:

$$3x(x - 2) = 5(x + 4) \quad [4 \text{ markah}/4 \text{ marks}]$$

$$3x(x - 2) = 5(x + 4)$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 5x - 20 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 11x - 20 = 0$$

$$(3x + 4)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$3x + 4 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{3} \quad x = 5$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{4}{3}, 5$$

4. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:

Solve the following quadratic equation:

$$5x + 18 = \frac{6}{x} + 11 \quad [4 \text{ markah}/4 \text{ marks}]$$

$$5x + 18 = \frac{6}{x} + 11$$

$$5x + 7 = \frac{6}{x}$$

$$x(5x + 7) = 6$$

$$(x + 2)(5x - 3) = 0$$

$$x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore x = -2, \frac{3}{5}$$

7. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:
Solve the following quadratic equation:
 $(x + 5)^2 = 11x + 45$

[4 markah/4 marks]

$$(x + 5)^2 = 11x + 45$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 11x + 45$$

$$x^2 - x - 20 = 0$$

$$(x + 4)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$x + 4 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = -4 \quad \text{atau} \quad x = 5$$

$$\therefore x = -4, 5$$

8. Sebuah roket air dilancarkan dari sebuah pelantar. Kettinggian, h , dalam meter, roket air itu pada masa t saat selepas pelancaran ialah $h = -2t^2 + 11t + 6$. Bilakah roket air itu tiba di permukaan tanah?
A water rocket is launched from a platform. The height, h in metres, of the water rocket at time t seconds after launching is $h = -2t^2 + 11t + 6$. When does the water rocket hit the ground?
[4 markah/4 marks]

Apabila roket air tiba di permukaan tanah, $h = 0$.

$$0 = -2t^2 + 11t + 6$$

$$2t^2 - 11t - 6 = 0$$

$$(2t + 1)(t - 6) = 0$$

$$2t + 1 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad t - 6 = 0$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Tidak mungkin}) \quad t = 6$$

Maka, roket air tiba di permukaan tanah pada masa 6 saat.

9. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:
Solve the following quadratic equation:
 $x^2 - 20x = 3(3 - 4x)$

[4 markah/4 marks]

$$x^2 - 20x = 3(3 - 4x)$$

$$x^2 - 20x = 9 - 12x$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x - 9) = 0$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 9 = 0$$

$$x = -1 \quad \text{atau} \quad x = 9$$

$$\therefore x = -1, 9$$

10. Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut:
Solve the following quadratic equation:
 $\frac{3}{3x - 4} = \frac{x}{9x + 10}$

[4 markah/4 marks]

$$-3(9x + 10) = x(3x - 4)$$

$$-27x - 30 = 3x^2 - 4x$$

$$3x^2 + 23x + 30 = 0$$

$$(x + 6)(3x + 5) = 0$$

$$x + 6 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = -6 \quad \text{atau} \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = -6, -\frac{5}{3}$$

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FOKUS KBAT

1. Kemahiran Kognitif/Cognitive Skills: Mengaplikasi/Applying, Menilai/Evaluating
Konteks/Context: Punca Persamaan Kuadratik/Roots of Quadratic Equations

Panjang sebuah segi empat tepat adalah dua kali lebarnya. Jika lebar segi empat tepat itu ditambah sebanyak 1 cm dan panjangnya ditambah sebanyak 4 cm, luasnya akan digandakan. Cari lebar dan panjang asal, dalam cm, segi empat tepat itu.
The length of a rectangle is twice its breadth. If the breadth of the rectangle is increased by 1 cm and its length is increased by 4 cm, its area will be tripled. Find the original breadth and length, in cm, of the rectangle.
[4 markah/4 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:
Katakan lebar asal segi empat tepat = x cm. Lebar baharu = $(x + 1)$ cm
Maka, panjang asalnya = $2x$ cm Panjang baharu = $(2x + 4)$ cm

Luas segi empat tepat baharu = $3 \times$ Luas segi empat tepat asal
 $(2x + 1)(x + 1) = 3(2x)(x)$
 $2x^2 + 2x + 4x + 1 = 6x^2$
 $4x^2 - 6x - 4 = 0$
+ 2: $2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$
 $(2x + 1)(x - 2) = 0$
 $2x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 2 = 0$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Tidak mungkin}) \quad x = 2$
Lebar asal = 2 cm Panjang asal = $2(2) = 4$ cm

2. Kemahiran Kognitif/Cognitive Skills: Mengaplikasi/Applying, Menilai/Evaluating
Konteks/Context: Punca Persamaan Kuadratik/Roots of Quadratic Equations

Rumah Encik Tan mempunyai sebuah halaman rumput berbentuk segi empat tepat dengan ukuran $7 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}$. Halaman rumput itu dikelilingi oleh batas bunga dengan lebar yang seragam seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah di sebelah. Jika jumlah luas halaman rumput dan batas bunga itu ialah 99 m^2 , berapakah lebar, dalam m, batas bunga itu?
Mr Tan's house has a rectangular lawn measuring $7 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}$. The lawn is surrounded by a flower bed of uniform width as shown in the diagram. If the total area of the lawn and flower bed is 99 m^2 , what is the width, in m, of the flower bed?
[4 markah/4 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:
Katakan lebar batas bunga = x m. Jumlah luas halaman rumput dan batas bunga = 99 m^2
 $(7 + 2x)(5 + 2x) = 99$
 $35 + 14x + 10x + 4x^2 = 99$
 $4x^2 + 24x - 64 = 0$
+ 4: $x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$
 $(x + 8)(x - 2) = 0$
 $x + 8 = 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad x - 2 = 0$
 $x = -8 \quad (\text{Tidak mungkin}) \quad x = 2$
Lebar batas bunga itu = 2 m

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BAB 3 SET SETS

3.1 Set

A. Lengkapkan setiap pernyataan berikut dengan menggunakan simbol \in atau \notin .
Complete each of the following statements using the symbol \in or \notin .

CONTOH

1. $9 \boxed{\in} \{ \text{nombor perdana} \}$ (prime numbers)	2. $20 \boxed{\in} \{ \text{gandaan } 5 \}$ (multiples of 5)
3. $N \boxed{\notin} \{ \text{huruf dalam perkataan 'JAM'} \}$ (letters in the word 'JAM')	4. $u \boxed{\in} \{ \text{huruf vokal} \}$ (vowels)

B. Wakilkan setiap set berikut dengan menggunakan gambar rajah Venn.
Represent each of the following sets using a Venn diagram.

1. $P = \{ \text{huruf dalam perkataan 'MUKA'} \}$ (letters in the word 'MUKA')	2. $Q = \{ \text{faktor bagi } 4 \}$ (factors of 4)	3. $R = \{ \text{nombor genap antara } 11 \text{ dengan } 21 \}$ (even numbers between 11 and 21)
--	--	--

C. Senaraikan semua unsur dan nyatakan bilangan unsur dalam setiap set berikut.
List all the elements and state the number of elements in each of the following sets.

1. $A = \{ \text{gandaan } 3 \text{ yang kurang daripada } 20 \}$ (multiples of 3 which are less than 20) $A = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18\}$ $n(A) = 6$	2. $C = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor perdana dan } 1 < x < 20\}$ (x : x is a prime number and $1 < x < 20$) $C = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19\}$ $n(C) = 8$	3. $B = \{ \text{huruf konsonan dalam perkataan 'HARMONI' } \}$ (consonants in the word 'HARMONI') $B = \{H, R, M, N\}$ $n(B) = 4$	4. $D = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor dua digit yang merupakan kuasa dua sempurna} \}$ (x : x is a two-digit number which is a perfect square) $D = \{16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81\}$ $n(D) = 6$	5. $H = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor yang hasil tambah digit-digitiannya ialah nombor ganjil dan } 10 \leq x \leq 20\}$ (x : x is a number where the sum of its digits is an odd number and $10 \leq x \leq 20$) $H = \{10, 12, 14, 16, 18\}$ $n(H) = 5$
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3.2 Subset, Set Semesta dan Set Pelengkap

A. Lengkapkan setiap pernyataan berikut dengan menggunakan simbol \subset atau $\not\subset$.
Complete each of the following statements using the symbol \subset or $\not\subset$.

Diberi set $N = \{3, 9, 11\}$, set $P = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$, set $Q = \{ \text{gandaan } 3 \}$ dan set $R = \{ \text{nombor ganjil} \}$. Given set $N = \{3, 9, 11\}$, set $P = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$, set $Q = \{ \text{multiples of } 3 \}$ and set $R = \{ \text{odd numbers} \}$.

1. $\phi \boxed{\subset} N$	2. $N \boxed{\subset} P$	3. $N \boxed{\not\subset} Q$	4. $P \boxed{\subset} Q$	5. $P \boxed{\subset} R$	6. $Q \boxed{\subset} R$
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B. Nyatakan bilangan subset bagi setiap set berikut.
State the number of subsets of each of the following sets.

CONTOH

1. $\{ \text{Mac, Mei} \}$ (March, May)	2. $\{ p, q, r, s \}$ (faktor bagi 9) = $\{1, 3, 9\}$
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C. Senaraikan semua subset bagi set P bagi setiap yang berikut.
List all the subsets of set P for each of the following.

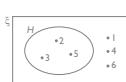
1. $P = \{3, 4, 6\}$ Subset bagi set P Subsets of set P = $\{ \}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{6\}, \{3, 4\}, \{3, 6\}, \{4, 6\}, \{3, 4, 6\}$ atau ϕ	2. $P = \{2, 5\}$ Subset bagi set P = $\{ \}, \{2\}, \{5\}, \{2, 5\}$
3. $P = \{ \text{kuasa dua sempurna yang kurang daripada } 10 \}$ (perfect squares which are less than 10) = $\{1, 4, 9\}$	4. $P = \{ \text{huruf vokal dalam perkataan 'CERDIK' } \}$ (vowels in the word 'CERDIK') = $\{E, I\}$
5. $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah gandaan } 4 \text{ dan } 1 < x < 18\}$ (x : x is a multiple of 4 and $1 < x < 18$) = $\{4, 8, 12, 16\}$	6. $P = \{ \text{bilangan bulat } n \text{ sedemikian sehingga } 1 \leq n \leq 10 \}$ (integer n such that $1 \leq n \leq 10$) = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

20

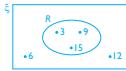
D. Wakilkan hubungan set-set berikut dengan menggunakan gambar rajah Venn.
Represent the relationship between each of the following sets using a Venn diagram.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \\ H &= \{\text{nomor perdana}\} \\ &\quad [\text{prime numbers}] \\ P &= \{2, 3, 5\}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}1. \quad \xi &= \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15\} \\ P &= \{3, 9, 15\}\end{aligned}$$



$$2. \quad \xi = \{\text{gandaan } 8 \text{ yang kurang daripada } 50\} \\ \{ \text{multiples of } 8 \text{ which are less than } 50 \}\\ Q = \{16, 32\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}3. \quad \xi &= \{f, a, m, i, l, y\} \\ T &= \{m, a, i, l\} \\ U &= \{\text{huruf vokal}\} \\ &\quad [\text{vowels}]\end{aligned}$$



$$U = \{a, i\}$$

E. Cari pelengkap bagi set P, P' , dalam setiap yang berikut.
Find the complement of set P, P' , in each of the following.

CONTOH

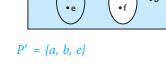
$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \\ P &= \{2, 4\}, Q = \{5\} \\ P' &= \{1, 3, 5, 6\}\end{aligned}$$



$$1. \quad \xi = \{t, e, r, a, n, g\} \\ P = \{t, r, n, g\}$$

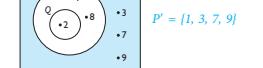


$$2. \quad \xi = \{n, a, b, p\}$$

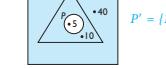


$$P' = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$3. \quad \xi = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$



$$4. \quad \xi = \{10, 20, 40\}$$



$$P' = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$5. \quad \xi = \{x : 10 \leq x \leq 20, x \text{ ialah nombor perdana}\}$$

$$P = \{11, 17\}$$

$$\xi = \{11, 13, 17, 19\}$$

$$P' = \{13, 19\}$$

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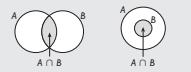
3.3 Operasi ke atas Set

(a) Persilangan Set

FAKTA UTAMA

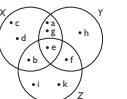
Persilangan set A dan set B , $A \cap B$, ialah satu set yang unsur-unsurnya terdiri daripada semua unsur sepanjang bagi set A dan set B .
The intersection of set A and set B , $A \cap B$, is the set which contains all the common elements of set A and set B .

[KSSR 11/12, 14/15, 16/17]



A. Cari setiap persilangan set berikut.
Find each of the following intersecton of sets.

1.



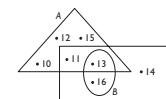
$$(a) X \cap Y = \{a, g, e\}$$

$$(b) X \cap Z = \{b, c\}$$

$$(c) Y \cap Z = \{e, f\}$$

$$(d) X \cap Y \cap Z = \{f\}$$

2.



$$(a) A \cap B = \{13\}$$

$$(b) B \cap C = \{13, 16\}$$

$$(c) A \cap C = \{11, 13\}$$

$$(d) A \cap B \cap C = \{13\}$$

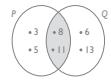
B. Cari persilangan set bagi setiap yang berikut dengan menggunakan gambar rajah Venn.
Find the intersection of the sets for each of the following using a Venn diagram.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \{3, 5, 8, 11\} \\ Q &= \{6, 8, 11, 13\} \\ R &= \{3, 8, 10, 13\}\end{aligned}$$

$$(a) P \cap Q = \{8, 11\}$$

$$(b) P \cap Q \cap R = \{8\}$$



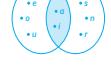
$$1. \quad J = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$$

$$K = \{s, i, n, a, r\}$$

$$L = \{c, e, r, a, h\}$$

$$(a) J \cap K = \{a, i\}$$

$$(b) J \cap K \cap L = \{a\}$$



$$2. \quad R = \{\text{nomor perdana yang kurang daripada } 20\}$$

$$(\text{prime numbers which are less than } 20)$$

$$S = \{\text{nomor ganjil antara } 2 \text{ dan } 16\}$$

$$T = \{\text{nomor satu digit}\}$$

$$(\text{one-digit numbers})$$

$$(a) R \cap S = \{3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$$

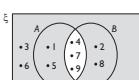
$$(b) R \cap S \cap T = \{3, 5, 7\}$$



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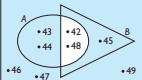
C. Cari pelengkap persilangan set A dan B , $(A \cap B)'$, dalam setiap gambar rajah Venn berikut.
Find the complement of the intersection of sets A and B , $(A \cap B)'$, in each of the following Venn diagrams.

CONTOH

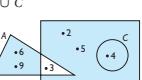


$$(A \cap B)' = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10\}$$

$$1. \quad \xi = \{43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49\}$$



$$3. \quad \xi = A \cup B \cup C$$



$$(A \cap B)' = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 9\}$$

D. Cari pelengkap persilangan set P dan Q , $(P \cap Q)'$, bagi setiap yang berikut.
Find the complement of the intersection of sets P and Q , $(P \cap Q)'$, for each of the following.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= \{k, o, m, p, t, e, r\} \\ P &= \{t, e, p, u\} \\ Q &= \{p, e, r, u, t\}\end{aligned}$$

$$P \cap Q = \{t, e, p, u\}$$

$$(P \cap Q)' = \{k, o, m, r\}$$

$$1. \quad \xi = \{k, o, m, p, t, e, r\}$$

$$P = \{t, e, p, u\}$$

$$Q = \{p, e, r, u, t\}$$

$$P \cap Q = \{t, e, p, u\}$$

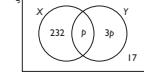
$$(P \cap Q)' = \{k, o, m, r\}$$

E. Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut.
Solve each of the following problems.

Given:

1. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan hasil kajian dijalankan ke atas 150 pelanggan tentang cara mereka membuat pembayaran.
The diagram is a Venn diagram which shows the result of a survey carried out on 150 customers on how they made payments.

2. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan pelajar yang memohon untuk melanjutkan pelajaran di dua kolej swasta.
The diagram is a Venn diagram which shows the number of students who applied for further studies at two private colleges.



Diberi:

Given:

$\xi = \{\text{semua pelajar yang membuat permohonan}\}$,

$(\text{all the students who made the application})$,

$X = \{\text{pelajar yang memohon Kolej X}\}$,

$(\text{students who applied for College X})$,

$Y = \{\text{pelajar yang memohon Kolej Y}\}$,

$(\text{students who applied for College Y})$.

Jika bilangan pelajar yang memohon Kolej X sahaja adalah sama dengan bilangan pelajar yang memohon Kolej Y, cari

If the number of students who applied for College X only is the same as the number of students who applied for College Y, find

(a) nilai p ,

the value of p .

(b) bilangan pelajar yang tidak memohon Kolej X.

the number of students who did not apply for College X.

(c) $3p + p$

$3p + p = 232$

$4p = 232$

$p = 58$

(d) $3(58) + 17 = 174 + 17$

$= 191$

(e) $3p + p = 232$

$4p = 232$

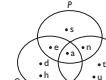
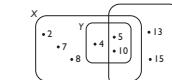
$p = 58$

(f) $3(58) + 17 = 174 + 17$

$= 191$

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<p>(b) Kesatuan Set</p> <p>FAKTA UTAMA</p> <p>Kesatuan set A dan set B, $A \cup B$, ialah satu set yang unsur-unsurnya terdiri daripada semua unsur dalam set A dan set B. The union of set A and set B, $A \cup B$, is the set which contains all the elements in set A and set B.</p>	 
<p>F. Cari setiap kesatuan set berikut. Find each of the following union of sets.</p>	[3 (v)]
<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 
<p>(a) $P \cup R = \{a, e, n, s, t, u\}$ (b) $Q \cup R = \{a, d, e, h, n, t, u\}$ (c) $P \cup Q \cup R = \{a, d, e, h, n, s, t, u\}$</p>	<p>(a) $X \cup Y = \{2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$ (b) $Y \cup Z = \{4, 5, 10, 13, 15\}$ (c) $X \cup Y \cup Z = \{2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15\}$</p>
<p>G. Cari kesatuan set bagi setiap yang berikut. Find the union of the sets for each of the following.</p>	[3 (vi)]
<p>CONTOH :</p> <p>$X = \{p, a, g, i\}$ $Y = \{p, e, r, g, i\}$</p> <p>$X \cup Y = \{p, a, g, i, e, r\}$</p>	<p>1. $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$</p> <p>$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$</p>
<p>2. $M = \{b, e, s, t\}$ $N = \{t, e, a, c, h, e, r\}$</p> <p>$M \cup N = \{b, s, t, e, a, c, h, e, r\}$</p>	<p>3. $P = \{\text{huruf vokal dalam perkataan 'KERJA'}\}$ $\{\text{vowels in the word 'KERJA'}\}$ $= \{E, A\}$</p> <p>$Q = \{\text{huruf vokal dalam perkataan 'SUKAN'}\}$ $\{\text{vowels in the word 'SUKAN'}\}$ $= \{U, A\}$</p> <p>$P \cup Q = \{A, E, U\}$</p>
<p>4. $S = \{\text{nomor perdana yang kurang daripada } 10\}$ $\{\text{prime numbers which are less than } 10\}$ $= \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$</p> <p>$T = \{\text{nomor ganjil yang kurang daripada } 10\}$ $\{\text{odd numbers which are less than } 10\}$ $= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$</p> <p>$S \cup T = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$</p>	<p>5. $J = \{x : x \text{ ialah nomor genap dan } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $\{x : x \text{ is an even number and } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $= \{40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50\}$</p> <p>$K = \{x : x \text{ ialah kuasa dua sempurna dan } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $\{x : x \text{ is a perfect square and } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $= \{49\}$</p> <p>$L = \{x : x \text{ ialah gandaan } 5 \text{ dan } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $\{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 5 \text{ and } 40 \leq x \leq 50\}$ $= \{40, 45, 50\}$</p> <p>$J \cup K \cup L = \{40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50\}$</p>

<p>H. Cari pelengkap kesatuan set A dan B, $(A \cup B)'$, bagi setiap yang berikut. Find the complement of the union of sets A and B, $(A \cup B)'$, for each of the following.</p> <p>CONTOH</p> <p>$(A \cup B)' = \{1, 3, 10\}$</p> <hr/> <p>2.</p> <p>$(A \cup B)' = \{10, 11, 12\}$</p> <hr/> <p>I. Cari pelengkap kesatuan set P dan Q, $(P \cup Q)'$, bagi setiap yang berikut. Find the complement of the union of sets P and Q, $(P \cup Q)'$, for each of the following.</p> <p>CONTOH</p> <p>$\xi = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ $P = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ $Q = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$</p> <p>$P \cup Q = \{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ $(P \cup Q)' = \{2, 4\}$</p> <hr/> <p>2. $\xi = \{x : 1 \leq x \leq 9, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : 1 \leq x \leq 9, x \text{ is an integer}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$</p> <p>$P = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor genap}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : x \text{ is an even number}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$</p> <p>$Q = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor perdana}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : x \text{ is a prime number}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$</p> <p>$P \cup Q = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ $(P \cup Q)' = \{1, 9\}$</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>$(A \cup B)' = \{m, n\}$</p> <hr/> <p>3. $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$</p> <p>$(A \cup B)' = \{u, v\}$</p> <hr/> <p>1. $\xi = \{K, H, I, D, M, A, T\}$ $P = \{H, A, T, I\}$ $Q = \{D, A, H, I\}$</p> <p>$P \cup Q = \{A, D, H, I, T\}$ $(P \cup Q)' = \{K, M\}$</p> <hr/> <p>3. $\xi = \{x : 20 \leq x \leq 25, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : 20 \leq x \leq 25, x \text{ is an integer}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25\}$</p> <p>$P = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor ganjil}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : x \text{ is an odd number}\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{21, 23, 25\}$</p> <p>$Q = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor dengan beza antara digit-digitiya ialah } 1\}$ $\quad \quad \quad \{x : x \text{ is a number which the difference between its digits is } 1\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \{21, 23\}$</p> <p>$P \cup Q = \{21, 23, 25\}$ $(P \cup Q)' = \{20, 22, 24\}$</p>
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J. **Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut.**
Solve each of the following problems.

1. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan pekerja yang memiliki dua jenis kenderaan di sebuah kilang.
The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of workers who own two types of vehicles in a factory.

Region	Value
$K \cap M$	45
$K \cup M$	125
$K' \cap M'$	50
ξ	150

Diberi:
Given:
 $\xi = \{\text{semua pekerja di kilang itu}\}$
 $(\text{all the workers in the factory})$
 $K = \{\text{pekerja yang memiliki kereta}\}$
 $(\text{workers who own a car})$
 $M = \{\text{pekerja yang memiliki motosikal}\}$
 $(\text{workers who own a motorcycle})$

Diberi 125 orang pekerja memiliki kereta. Cari bilangan pekerja yang
Given 125 workers own cars. Find the number of workers who

(a) memiliki motosikal,
 $\text{own motorcycles},$
(b) tidak memiliki kereta atau motosikal.
 $\text{do not own a car or a motorcycle}.$

(a) $n(K \cap M) = 125 - 80$
 $= 45$

$n(M) = 45 + 65$
 $= 110$

(b) $n(K \cup M)' = 50$

2. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan murid yang menyertai tiga kelab yang berlainan.
The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of students who joined three different clubs.

Region	Value
$K \cap P \cap S$	1
$K \cap P$	3
$K \cap S$	2
$P \cap S$	6
$K \cap P \cap S$	8
$K \cup P \cup S$	9
ξ	9

Diberi:
Given:
 $\xi = \{\text{semua murid}\}$
 $(\text{all the students})$
 $K = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Komputer}\}$
 $(\text{students who joined Computer Club})$
 $P = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Pengguna}\}$
 $(\text{students who joined Consumer Club})$
 $S = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Seni}\}$
 $(\text{students who joined Arts Club})$

Cari bilangan murid yang
Find the number of students who

(a) menyertai Kelab Komputer atau Kelab Seni,
 $\text{joined the Computer Club or the Arts Club},$
(b) tidak menyertai mana-mana tiga kelab itu.
 $\text{did not join any of the three clubs}.$

(a) $n(K \cup S) = 7 + 1 + 6 + 3 + 2 + 8$
 $= 27$

(b) $n(K \cup P \cup S)' = 9$

K. Lorek rautau yang mewakili setiap set berikut.
Shade the region which represents each of the following sets.

CONTOH

(a) $P \cap R'$

(b) $(P \cap R) \cup Q$

(c) $(P \cup Q)' \cap R$

1. (a) P'

(b) $P \cap Q'$

(c) $P \cap Q \cup R$

2. (a) $Q \cap R$

(b) $P' \cap Q$

(c) $(P \cap Q) \cup R$

3. (a) $X \cap Z'$

(b) $(X \cup Y) \cap Z$

(c) $X \cap Y' \cap Z$

4. (a) $X' \cap Y$

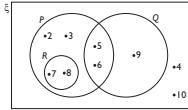
(b) $X \cup (Y \cap Z)$

(c) $(X \cap Y')' \cup Z$

L. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut.
Solve each of the following.

1. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan unsur-unsur bagi set semesta, ξ , set P , set Q dan set R .

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the elements of the universal set, ξ , set P , set Q and set R .



Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set
List all the elements of set

(a) $P \cap R' = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$

(b) $P \cap Q \cup R = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$

3. Diberi:
Given:
 $\xi = \{x : 20 \leq x \leq 35, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$
 $\{x : 20 \leq x \leq 35, x \text{ is an integer}\}$
 $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah gandaan } 3\}$
 $\{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$
 $Q = \{x : x \text{ mengandungi digit } 4 \text{ atau } 5\}$
 $\{x : x \text{ contains digit } 4 \text{ or } 5\}$
 $R = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor ganjil}\}$
 $\{x : x \text{ is an odd number}\}$

(a) Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set Q .
List all the elements of set Q .

(b) Cari $n(P \cup Q \cap R)$.

Find $n(P \cup Q \cap R)$.

(a) $Q = \{24, 25, 34, 35\}$

(b) $P = \{21, 24, 27, 30, 33\}$

$R = \{21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35\}$

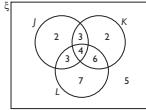
$P \cup Q = \{21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 33, 34, 35\}$

$P \cup Q \cap R = \{21, 25, 27, 33, 35\}$

$\therefore n(P \cup Q \cap R) = 5$

2. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan unsur bagi set semesta, ξ , set J , set K dan set L .

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of elements of the universal set, ξ , set J , set K and set L .



Cari
Find
(a) $n(J \cap K)$, (b) $n(J \cup K \cap L')$.

(a) $n(J \cap K) = 3 + 4 = 7$

(b) $n(J \cup K \cap L') = 2 + 3 + 2 = 7$

4. Diberi bahawa set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$, $X = \{e, i, k, a, l\}$, $Y = \{m, o, r, a, l\}$ dan $Z = \{s, i, k, a, p\}$.

It is given that the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$, $X = \{e, i, k, a, l\}$, $Y = \{m, o, r, a, l\}$ and $Z = \{s, i, k, a, p\}$.

(a) Cari $n(\xi)$.

Find $n(\xi)$.

(b) Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set $(X \cap Z) \cup Y$.
List all the elements of set $(X \cap Z) \cup Y$.

(c) Cari $n(X \cup Y')$.

Find $n(X \cup Y')$.

(a) $\xi = \{e, i, k, a, m, o, r, l, s, p\}$

$\therefore n(\xi) = 11$

(b) $X \cap Z = \{i, k, a\}$

$Y = \{m, o, r, a, l\}$

$\therefore (X \cap Z) \cup Y = \{a, i, k, l, m, o, r\}$

(c) $X \cup Y = \{e, i, k, a, m, o, r, l, s, p\}$

$\therefore n(X \cup Y) = 9$

29

[3 xi]

PRAKТИF FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih satu jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.

Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Senaraikan semua subset bagi set $K = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

List all the subsets of set $K = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

A $\{\}, \{1\}$

B $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}$

C $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}$

D $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y$.

The diagram shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y$.



Senaraikan semua subset bagi set X .

List all the subsets of set X .

A $\{\}, \{1\}$

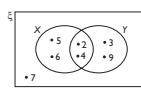
B $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}$

C $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}$

D $\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{3\}$

3. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan unsur-unsur set semesta, ξ , set X dan set Y .

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the elements of the universal set, ξ , set X and set Y .



Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set X' .

List all the elements of set X' .

A $\{3, 9\}$

B $\{2, 3, 9\}$

C $\{3, 9\}$

D $\{5, 6, 7\}$

4. Diberi set semesta, $\xi = \{x : 1 < x \leq 5, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$ dan set $G = \{x : x \text{ ialah faktor bagi } 10\}$. Cari set G' .

Given the universal set, $\xi = \{x : 1 < x \leq 5, x \text{ is an integer}\}$ and set $G = \{x : x \text{ is a factor of } 10\}$. Find set G' .

A $\{2, 5\}$

B $\{3, 4\}$

C $\{1, 3, 4\}$

D $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$

5. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$ dan set X .

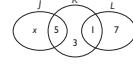
The diagram shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$ and set X .

SKOR

ANALISIS SOALAN SPM			
Subtopik	2013	2014	2015
3.1	-	-	-
3.2	S.29	S.31	S.32
3.3	S.30	S.31, 32	S.32, 33
	S.29, 30		

5. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan unsur dalam set J , set K dan set L .

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of elements in set J , set K and set L .



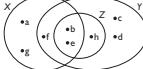
Diberi bahawa set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$ dan $n(\xi) = 24$. Cari $n(K')$.

It is given that the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$ and $n(\xi) = 24$. Find $n(K')$.

A 15
B 13
C 12
D 10

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.

The diagram shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.



Senaraikan semua elemen set X' .

List all the elements of set X' .

A $\{c, d\}$
B $\{c, d, h\}$
C $\{b, c, d, e, h\}$
D $\{b, c, d, e, f, h\}$

7. Diberi:

Given:

$\xi = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor ganjil yang kurang daripada } 15\}$
 $\xi = \{x : x \text{ is an odd number which is less than } 15\}$
 $P = \{x : x \geq 11\}$
 $Q = \{x : x > 5\}$
 $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$
 $\bar{Q} \cap R = \{7\}$

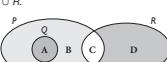
Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set R' .

List all the elements of set R' .

A $\{1, 3, 5\}$
B $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$
C $\{9, 11, 13\}$
D $\{5, 9, 11, 13\}$

15. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.



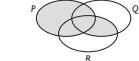
Antara kawasan A, B, C dan D, yang manakah mewakili set $P \cap Q' \cap R'$.

Which of the regions, A, B, C or D, represents the set $P \cap Q' \cap R'$?

A $P \cap Q$
B $P \cap Q \cap R$
C $P \cup Q \cap R$
D $P \cup (Q' \cap R')$

16. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram such that the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.



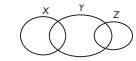
Set manakah yang mewakili kawasan berlorek?

Which set represents the shaded region?

A $P \cap Q \cap R'$
B $(P \cap Q) \cap R$
C $P \cup (Q \cap R)$
D $P \cup (Q' \cap R')$

17. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.



Operasi bergabung ke atas set X , Y dan Z yang manakah set kosong?

Which combined operation on the sets X , Y and Z is an empty set?

A $(Y \cup Z)' \cap X$
B $(Y \cup Z)' \cap X'$
C $(Y \cap Z)' \cap X$
D $(Y \cap Z) \cap X'$

18. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan set P , set Q dan set R dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing set P , set Q and set R such that the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.



Antara berikut, yang manakah mewakili kawasan berlorek?

Which of the following represents the shaded region?

A $P \cup Q' \cap R$
B $P \cap Q' \cup R$
C $(P \cup Q') \cap R$
D $(P \cap Q') \cap R'$

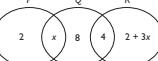
Diberi $n(X) = n(Y \cup Z)'$, cari $n(\xi)$.

Given $n(P) = n(Y \cup Z)$, find $n(\xi)$.

A 14
B 17
C 20
D 29

21. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan unsur dalam set P , set Q dan set R . Set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of elements in set P , set Q and set R . The universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.



Diberi $n(P \cup Q) = n(R)$, cari nilai x .

A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

31

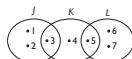
8

32

22. Dalam sebuah bandar terdapat 12 000 keluarga. Satu kajian mengenai pilihan keluarga itu terhadap kesukaan mereka membeli surat kabar X, Y dan Z telah dijalankan. Dalam kajian itu, didapati 30% keluarga membeli surat kabar X, 40% membeli surat kabar Y dan 20% membeli surat kabar Z. Daripada jumlah itu, 8% membeli surat kabar X dan Y, 6% membeli surat kabar X dan Z dan 5% membeli surat kabar Y dan Z manakala 2% membeli ketiga-tiga surat kabar itu. Cari bilangan keluarga yang membeli surat kabar Z sahaja.
KBAT
There are 12 000 families in a town. A survey is carried out to find the choice of newspapers X, Y and Z bought by the families. The survey shows that 30% of the families bought newspapers X, 40% bought newspapers Y and 20% bought newspapers Z. From the total, 8% bought newspapers X and Y, 6% bought newspapers X and Z, 5% bought newspapers Y and Z while 2% bought all the three newspapers. Find the number of families who bought newspapers Z only.

A 240 B 840
C 1 080 D 1 320

23. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$.
The diagram shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$.



Senaraikan semua unsur bagi set $J' \cap L$.
List all the elements of set $J' \cap L$.

- A {1, 2}
B {6, 7}
C {5, 6, 7}
D {4, 5, 6, 7}

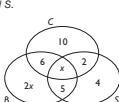
24. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = R \cup S \cup C$, set $R = \{\text{murid yang suka membaca}\}$, set $S = \{\text{murid yang suka berenang}\}$ dan set $C = \{\text{murid yang suka mengumpul setem}\}$.
The diagram is a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = R \cup S \cup C$, set $R = \{\text{students who like reading}\}$, set $S = \{\text{students who like swimming}\}$ and set $C = \{\text{students who like stamp collecting}\}$.



Diberi bahawa $n(R) = 30$, $n(S) = 50$ dan $n(C) = 18$. Cari bilangan murid yang tidak suka berenang.
If it is given that $n(R) = 30$, $n(S) = 50$ and $n(C) = 18$. Find the number of students who do not like swimming.

- A 11
B 13
C 23
D 25

25. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan murid dalam set C, B dan S.
The diagram is a Venn diagram showing the number of students in sets C, B and S.



Diberi:

$$\xi = C \cup B \cup S,$$

$C = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Catur}\}$,
(students who joined the Chess Club),

$B = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Badminton}\}$,
(students who joined the Badminton Club),

$S = \{\text{murid yang menyertai Kelab Seni Budaya}\}$,
(students who joined the Arts and Cultural Club).

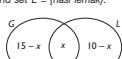
Diberi bilangan murid yang menyertai kedua-dua Kelab Catur dan Kelab Badminton ialah 10 orang. Cari bilangan murid yang menyertai satu kelab sahaja.

Given the number of students who joined both the Chess Club and the Badminton Club is 10. Find the number of students who joined only one club.

- A 18
B 20
C 22
D 24

26. Rajah di bawah ialah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan bilangan pekerja di sebuah syarikat dan sarapan kegemaran mereka dalam set G dan set L. Diberi bahawa set semesta, $\xi = G \cup L$, set $G = \{\text{misi goreng}\}$ dan set $L = \{\text{nasi lemak}\}$.

The diagram is a Venn diagram which shows the number of workers in a company and their favourite breakfasts in set G and set L. It is given that the universal set, $\xi = G \cup L$, set $G = \{\text{fried noodle}\}$ and set $L = \{\text{nasi lemak}\}$.



Jika bilangan pekerja yang gemar makan satu jenis makanan sahaja ialah 13 orang, cari jumlah pekerja di syarikat itu.

If the number of workers who like only one type of food is 13, find the total number of workers in the company.

- A 14
B 19
C 20
D 21

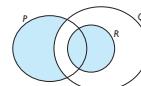
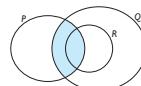
33

SKOR

PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 2

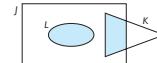
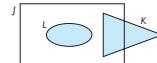
Jawab semua soalan.
Answer all the questions.

1. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set P, set Q dan set R dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set $P \cap Q$.
The Venn diagram shows set P, set Q and set R such that the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) P \cap Q$.



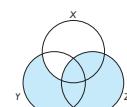
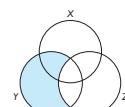
(b) $Q' \cup R$.
[3 markah/3 marks]

2. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set J, set K dan set L dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set $K \cup L$.
The Venn diagram shows set J, set K and set L such that the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) K \cup L$.

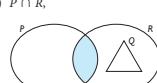


(b) $(J \cap K) \cup L$.
[3 markah/3 marks]

3. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set X, Y dan Z dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set Z' .
The Venn diagram shows set X, set Y and set Z such that the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) Y \cap Z'$.



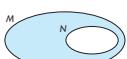
4. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set P, set Q dan set R dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set $P \cap R$.
The Venn diagram shows set P, set Q and set R such that the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) P \cap R$.



(b) $(P \cap R') \cup Q$.
[3 markah/3 marks]

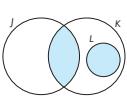
34

5. (a) Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set M dan set N dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = M \cup N$. Lorek set N' .
The Venn diagram shows set M and set N such that the universal set, $\xi = M \cup N$. Shade the set N' .

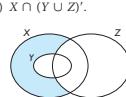


(b) Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set J, set K dan set L dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. Lorek set $(J \cup L) \cap K$.
The Venn diagram shows set J, set K and set L such that the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. Shade the set $(J \cup L) \cap K$.

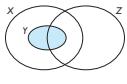
[3 markah/3 marks]



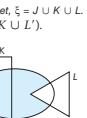
6. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set X, set Y dan set Z dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set $X \cap Y \cap Z$.
The Venn diagram shows set X, set Y and set Z such that the universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) X \cap Y$.



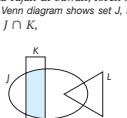
(b) $X \cap (Y \cup Z)$.
[3 markah/3 marks]



7. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set J, set K dan set L dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. Pada rajah di bawah, llorek set $J \cap K$.
The Venn diagram shows set J, set K and set L such that the universal set, $\xi = J \cup K \cup L$. On the diagrams, shade the set $(a) J \cap K$.



(b) $J \cap (K \cup L')$.
[3 markah/3 marks]



8. Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan set P, set Q dan set R dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. Nyatakan set yang diwakili oleh kawasan berlorek dalam setiap rajah.
The Venn diagram shows set P, set Q and set R such that the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$. State the set which represented by the shaded region in each diagram.

(a)



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(b)



Set $(P \cap Q) \cup R$ atau setara
(jawapan lain yang munasabah boleh diterima.)

FOKUS KBAT

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Video Tutorial

Kemahiran Kognitif/Cognitive Skills: Mengaplikasi/Applying, Menilai/Evaluating Konteks/Context: Operasi ke atas Set/Operations on Sets

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan tiga mata pelajaran, Bahasa Melayu, Matematik dan Sains, di mana sekumpulan 50 orang murid memperoleh gred A.
The table shows three subjects, Bahasa Melayu, Mathematics and Science, in which a group of 50 students obtained grade A.

Mata pelajaran di mana gred A diperoleh Subjects in which grade A were obtained	Bilangan murid Number of students
Bahasa Melayu	21
Matematik Mathematics	25
Bahasa Melayu dan Matematik sahaja Bahasa Melayu and Mathematics only	5
Matematik dan Sains sahaja Mathematics and Science only	8
Bahasa Melayu sahaja Bahasa Melayu only	7
Matematik sahaja Mathematics only	9

Cari bilangan murid yang mendapat gred A dalam satu mata pelajaran sahaja.
Find the number of students who obtained grade A in one subject only.

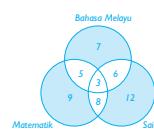
- A 12
B 28
C 33
D 35

Jawapan/Answer:

$$n(\text{Bahasa Melayu} \cap \text{Matematik} \cap \text{Sains}) = 25 - 9 - 8 - 5 = 3$$

Bilangan murid yang mendapat gred A dalam Bahasa Melayu dan Sains sahaja = 21 - 7 - 5 = 6

Bilangan murid yang mendapat gred A dalam Sains sahaja = 50 - 7 - 5 - 6 - 3 - 9 - 8 = 12



Bilangan murid yang mendapat gred A dalam satu mata pelajaran sahaja = 7 + 9 + 12 = 28 (B)

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4.1 Pernyataan

FAKTA UTAMA

1. Pernyataan ialah ayat yang makudurnya sama ada 'benar' atau 'palsu' tetapi bukan kedua-duanya.
A statement is a sentence that is either 'true' or 'false' but not both.
2. Ayat tanya, arahan atau seruan bukan pernyataan.
Questions, commands or exclamations are not statements.

Tentukan sama ada setiap ayat berikut ialah 'pernyataan' atau 'bukan pernyataan'. Jika ayat itu ialah pernyataan, tentukan sama ada pernyataan tersebut adalah 'benar' atau 'palsu'.

Determine whether each of the following sentences is a 'statement' or 'not a statement'. If the sentence is a statement, determine whether the statement is 'true' or 'false'.

Ayat Sentence	Pernyataan/Bukan pernyataan Statement/Not a statement	Benar/Palsu True/False
CONTOH		
(a) $49 \div 7 = 6$	Pernyataan/Statement	Palsu/False
(b) 23 ialah nombor perdana. 23 is a prime number.	Pernyataan/Statement	Benar/True
(c) Sila bangun. <i>Please stand up.</i>	Bukan pernyataan/Not a statement	—
(d) $2k = 8$	Bukan pernyataan/Not a statement	—
1. $-10 + 3 = -7$	Pernyataan/Statement	Benar/True
2. $m < 4$	Bukan pernyataan/Not a statement	—
3. $x + 5$	Bukan pernyataan/Not a statement	—
4. $-6 > -2$	Pernyataan/Statement	Palsu/False
5. $\{ \} \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$	Pernyataan/Statement	Benar/True
6. $800 \text{ m} \ell = 0.08 \ell$	Pernyataan/Statement	Palsu/False
7. 4^3 bersamaan dengan 64. 4^3 is equal to 64.	Pernyataan/Statement	Benar/True
8. Berapakah umur kamu? How old are you?	Bukan pernyataan/Not a statement	—
9. 100 ialah kuasa dua sempurna. 100 is a perfect square.	Pernyataan/Statement	Benar/True
10. Rombus mempunyai 3 sisi. A rhombus has 3 sides.	Pernyataan/Statement	Palsu/False

4.3 Operasi ke atas Pernyataan

- A. Bagi setiap pernyataan (p), bentuk satu penafian ($\neg p$) dengan menggunakan perkataan 'bukan' atau 'tidak'. Seterusnya, nyatakan sama ada pernyataan itu dan penafianannya adalah benar atau palsu.

For each statement (p), form a negation ($\neg p$) using the word 'not' or 'no'. Hence, state whether the statement and its negation is true or false.

	Pernyataan Statement	Benar/Palsu True/False
CONTOH		
p	Semua pecahan ialah pecahan wajar. <i>All fractions are proper fractions.</i>	Palsu False
$\neg p$	Bukan semua pecahan ialah pecahan wajar. <i>Not all fractions are proper fractions.</i>	Benar True
1. p	Semua nombor dengan digit terakhir 0 atau 5 ialah gandaan 5. <i>All numbers end with either 0 or 5 are multiples of 5.</i>	Benar True
$\neg p$	Bukan..... semua nombor dengan digit terakhir 0 atau 5 ialah gandaan 5. <i>Not..... all numbers end with either 0 or 5 are multiples of 5.</i>	Palsu False
2. p	$\sqrt{81}$ bersamaan dengan 9. $\sqrt{81}$ is equal to 9.	Benar True
$\neg p$	$\sqrt{81}$ bersamaan dengan 9. $\sqrt{81}$ is equal to 9.	Palsu False
3. p	6 ialah faktor bagi 20. <i>6 is a factor of 20.</i>	Palsu False
$\neg p$	6 bukan faktor bagi 20. <i>6 is not a factor of 20.</i>	Benar True
4. p	Hasil tambah sudut peluaran bagi sebarang poligon ialah 360° . <i>The sum of the exterior angles of any polygon is 360°.</i>	Benar True
$\neg p$	Hasil tambah sudut peluaran bagi sebarang poligon <i>bukan</i> 360° . <i>The sum of the exterior angles of any polygon is not 360°.</i>	Palsu False
5. p	$x(x - 3)$ ialah satu ungkapan linear. <i>$x(x - 3)$ is a linear expression.</i>	Palsu False
$\neg p$	$x(x - 3)$ bukan satu ungkapan linear. <i>$x(x - 3)$ is not a linear expression.</i>	Benar True
6. p	$\frac{9}{12}$ adalah setara dengan $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{9}{12}$ is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$.	Benar True
$\neg p$	$\frac{9}{12}$ tidak setara dengan $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{9}{12}$ is not equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$.	Palsu False
7. p	Semua gandaan 15 ialah gandaan 30. <i>All multiples of 15 are multiples of 30.</i>	Palsu False
$\neg p$	Bukan semua gandaan 15 ialah gandaan 30. <i>Not all multiples of 15 are multiples of 30.</i>	Benar True

4.2 Pengkuantiti 'Semua' dan 'Sebilangan'

FAKTA UTAMA

1. 'Semua' ialah pengkuantiti yang merujuk kepada **setiap** objek atau kes.
*'All' is a quantifier that indicates **every** object or case.*
2. 'Sebilangan' ialah pengkuantiti yang merujuk kepada **sekurang-kurangnya satu** objek atau kes.
*'Some' is a quantifier that indicates **at least one** object or case.*

A. Lengkapkan setiap yang berikut dengan menggunakan pengkuantiti 'semua' atau 'sebilangan' untuk membuktikan pernyataan benar.

Complete each of the following using the quantifier 'all' or 'some' to make it a true statement.

CONTOH

- Gandaan 3/multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ...
 Gandaan 6/multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, ...
 3, 9 dan 15 bukan gandaan 6. Maka, hanya sebilangan gandaan 3 ialah gandaan 6.
 3, 9 dan 15 are not multiples of 6. Thus, only **some** multiples of 3 are multiples of 6.

1. **Semua** gandaan 8 ialah gandaan 4.
 $\neg p$ multiples of 8 are multiples of 4.
2. **Sebilangan** segi tiga mempunyai tiga sisi yang sama panjang.
 $\neg p$ triangles have three equal sides.
3. **Sebilangan** pecahan ialah pecahan wajar.
 $\neg p$ fractions are proper fractions.
4. **Semua** segi empat tepat mempunyai 2 paksi simetri.
 $\neg p$ rectangles has 2 axes of symmetry.
5. **Sebilangan** gandaan 5 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
 $\neg p$ multiples of 5 are divisible by 2.
6. **Semua** heksagon mempunyai hasil tambah sudut pedalaman 720° .
 $\neg p$ hexagons have the sum of the interior angles of 720° .

B. Tentukan sama ada setiap pernyataan berikut adalah benar atau palsu.

Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false.

Pernyataan Statement	Benar/Palsu True/False
1. Semua pentagon mempunyai 5 bucu. <i>All pentagons have 5 vertices.</i>	Benar True
2. Semua pecahan tak wajar adalah lebih besar daripada 1. <i>All improper fractions are greater than 1.</i>	Palsu False
3. Semua kuasa dua sempurna ialah nombor ganjil. <i>All even powers are odd numbers.</i>	Palsu False
4. Sebilangan nombor perdana ialah nombor genap. <i>Some prime numbers are even numbers.</i>	Benar True
5. Sebilangan gandaan 7 ialah gandaan 4. <i>Some multiples of 7 are multiples of 4.</i>	Benar True
6. Sebilangan kuboid mempunyai 6 permukaan rata. <i>Some cuboids have 6 flat faces.</i>	Palsu False

FAKTA UTAMA

p	q	p dan/and q	p atau/or q
Benar/True	Benar/True	Benar/True	Benar/True
Benar/True	Palsu/False	Palsu/False	Benar/True
Palsu/False	Benar/True	Palsu/False	Benar/True
Palsu/False	Palsu/False	Palsu/False	Palsu/False

p dan q ialah pernyataan.
 p and q are statements.

B. Tentukan sama ada setiap pernyataan majmuk berikut adalah benar atau palsu.

Determine whether each of the following compound statements is true or false.

Pernyataan majmuk Compound statement	Benar/Palsu True/False
CONTOH	
$\neg p$ dan/and $\neg q$	
$\neg p$ dan/and $\neg q$	Palsu False
1. $\boxed{5 \times 0 = 0}$ dan/and $\boxed{2^3 = 6}$.	(Benar True) dan/and (Palsu False)
2. $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$ dan/and $0.8 = 80\%$.	(Benar True) dan/and (Benar True)
3. 9 ialah nombor perdana dan $\sqrt{64} = 8$. 9 is a prime number and $\sqrt{64} = 8$.	(Palsu False) dan/and (Benar True)
4. $(-7)^2 = 49$ dan $\frac{6}{5}$ ialah pecahan wajar. $(-7)^2 = 49$ and $\frac{6}{5}$ is a proper fraction.	(Benar True) dan/and (Palsu False)

C. Tentukan sama ada setiap pernyataan majmuk berikut adalah benar atau palsu.

Determine whether each of the following compound statements is true or false.

Pernyataan majmuk Compound statement	Benar/Palsu True/False
CONTOH	
$\neg p$ atau/or $\neg q$	
$\neg p$ atau/or $\neg q$	Benar True
1. $\boxed{(-5)^3 = -125}$ atau/or $\boxed{9 < 6}$.	(Benar True) atau/or (Palsu False)
2. $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$ atau/or $3 - (-1) = 4$.	(Benar True) atau/or (Benar True)
3. $\frac{1}{3} = 15\%$ atau/or $-2 > 0$.	(Palsu False) atau/or (Palsu False)
4. 110° ialah sudut tirus atau $\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$. 110° is an acute angle or $\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$.	(Palsu False) atau/or (Benar True)

D. Lengkapkan setiap pernyataan majmuk berikut dengan menulis perkataan 'dan' atau 'atau' untuk membentuk satu pernyataan benar.

Complete each of the following compound statements by writing the word 'and' or 'or' to form a true statement. [3 (vi), (vii)]

CONTOH

(a) $4 \text{ kg} = 400 \text{ g}$ atau/or $6^2 = 36$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{Benar}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \text{ atau } (\text{Benar}) \Rightarrow (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{False}) \text{ or } (\text{True}) \Rightarrow (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

(b) 2 ialah nombor perdana atau 4 ialah faktor bagi 2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ is a prime number} \\ (\text{Benar}) \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \\ (\text{False}) \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ is a factor of } 2. \\ (\text{Benar}) \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \text{ atau } (\text{Palsu}) \Rightarrow (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \text{ or } (\text{False}) \Rightarrow (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

1. $9 \div 3 = 3$ atau/or $9 \div 3 = 3$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \text{ atau } (\text{False}) \end{array} \right\}$

2. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$ atau/or $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{Benar}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \text{ atau } (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

3. $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ dan/atau $-1 \times (-8) = 8$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \text{ atau } (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

4. $2^0 = 1$ atau/or $\sqrt{49} = 7^2$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{False}) \end{array} \right\}$

5. 10 ialah nombor ganjil atau $-5 < -3$.

$10 \text{ is an odd number}$ atau $-5 < -3$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{Benar}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

6. $3^2 + 1 = 10$ atau 15 ialah nombor perdana.

$3^2 + 1 = 10$ atau $15 \text{ is a prime number}$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{False}) \end{array} \right\}$

7. 63 ialah gandaan 9 dan/atau 0.08 kurang daripada 0.1.

$63 \text{ is a multiple of } 9$ dan/atau $0.08 \text{ is less than } 0.1$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

8. 44 ialah kuasa dua sempurna atau $[2, 3]$ mempunyai 4 subset.

$44 \text{ is a perfect square}$ atau $[2, 3]$ has 4 subsets. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Palsu}) \\ (\text{False}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Benar}) \\ (\text{True}) \end{array} \right\}$

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4.4 Implikasi

FAKTA UTAMA

Implikasi: Jika p , maka q .
Implication: If p , then q .
 p = Antecedent
 q = Akibat
Consequent

A. Kenal pasti antecedan dan akibat bagi setiap implikasi berikut.

Identify the antecedent and the consequent for each of the following implications.

4 (i)

Implikasi Implication	Antecedan Antecedent	Akibat Consequent
CONTOH Jika $2n - 5 = 3$, maka $n = 4$. $If 2n - 5 = 3$, then $n = 4$.		$2n - 5 = 3$ $n = 4$
1. Jika $xy = 0$, maka $x = 0$ atau $y = 0$. $If xy = 0$, then $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.		$xy = 0$ $x = 0$ atau $y = 0$. $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.
2. Jika $2 : 5 = m : 15$, maka $m = 6$. $If 2 : 5 = m : 15$, then $m = 6$.	$2 : 5 = m : 15$	$m = 6$
3. Jika set A mempunyai 8 subset, maka $n(A) = 3$. $If set A has 8 subsets$, then $n(A) = 3$.	<i>Set A mempunyai 8 subset. Set A has 8 subsets.</i>	$n(A) = 3$
4. Jika p ialah nombor genap, maka p boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2. $If p$ is an even number, then p is divisible by 2.	<i>p ialah nombor genap. p is an even number.</i>	<i>p boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2. p is divisible by 2.</i>

FAKTA UTAMA

p jika dan hanya jika q .
Implikasi 1 : Jika p , maka q .
Implication 1 : If p , then q .
 p if and only if q .
Implikasi 2 : Jika q , maka p .
Implication 2 : If q , then p .

B. Tulis dua implikasi berdasarkan setiap pernyataan berikut.

Write two implications based on each of the following statements.

4 (ii)

CONTOH $4 + x = 4$ jika dan hanya jika $x = 0$. $4 + x = 4$ if and only if $x = 0$.	Implikasi 1 : Jika p , maka q . Implication 1 : If p , then q . Implikasi 2 : Jika q , maka p . Implication 2 : If q , then p .
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1. $x + 1 > 8$ jika dan hanya jika $x > 7$.
 $x + 1 > 8$ if and only if $x > 7$.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika $x + 1 > 8$, maka $x > 7$.*
If $x + 1 > 8$, then $x > 7$.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika $x > 7$, maka $x + 1 > 8$.*
If $x > 7$, then $x + 1 > 8$.

2. $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$ jika dan hanya jika $m = 64$.
 $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$ if and only if $m = 64$.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$, maka $m = 64$.*
If $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$, then $m = 64$.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika $m = 64$, maka $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$.*
If $m = 64$, then $\sqrt[3]{m} = 4$.

3. y ialah gandaan 9 jika dan hanya jika y boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 9.
 y is a multiple of 9 if and only if y is divisible by 9.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika y ialah gandaan 9, maka y boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 9.*
If y is a multiple of 9, then y is divisible by 9.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika y boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 9, maka y ialah gandaan 9.*
If y is divisible by 9, then y is a multiple of 9.

4. $ax^2 + bx + c$ ialah ungkapan kuadratik jika dan hanya jika $a \neq 0$.
 $ax^2 + bx + c$ is a quadratic expression if and only if $a \neq 0$.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika $ax^2 + bx + c$ ialah ungkapan kuadratik, maka $a \neq 0$.*
If $ax^2 + bx + c$ is a quadratic expression, then $a \neq 0$.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika $a \neq 0$, maka $ax^2 + bx + c$ ialah ungkapan kuadratik.*
If $a \neq 0$, then $ax^2 + bx + c$ is a quadratic expression.

5. Set A ialah set kosong jika dan hanya jika set A tidak mempunyai unsur.
Set A is an empty set if and only if set A has no elements.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika set A ialah set kosong, maka set A tidak mempunyai unsur.*
If set A is an empty set, then set A has no elements.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika set A tidak mempunyai unsur, maka set A ialah set kosong.*
If set A has no elements, then set A is an empty set.

6. $S \subset T$ jika dan hanya jika $S \cup T = T$.
 $S \subset T$ if and only if $S \cup T = T$.

Implikasi 1/Implication 1 : *Jika $S \subset T$, maka $S \cup T = T$.*
If $S \subset T$, then $S \cup T = T$.

Implikasi 2/Implication 2 : *Jika $S \cup T = T$, maka $S \subset T$.*
If $S \cup T = T$, then $S \subset T$.

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FAKTA UTAMA

Akas bagi implikasi "jika p , maka q " ialah "jika q , maka p ". Akas itu tidak semestinya benar.
The converse of the implication "if p , then q " is "if q , then p ". The converse is not necessarily true.

C. Tulis akas bagi setiap implikasi berikut. Seterusnya, tentukan sama ada akas itu adalah benar atau palsu. Write the converse of each of the following implications. Hence, determine whether the converse is true or false.

4 (iii)

Implikasi Implication	Akas Converse	Benar/Palsu True/False
CONTOH Jika $x < 8$, maka $x < 10$. $x < 8$, then $x < 10$.	$x < 10$ tetapi $9 > 8$. Maksa, "Jika $x < 10$, maka $9 < 8$ " adalah palsu. $x < 10$ tetapi $9 > 8$. Thus, 'If $x < 10$, then $9 < 8$ ' is false.	Palsu False
1. Jika $a \geq b$, maka $\frac{a}{b}$ ialah pecahan tak wajar, maka $a \geq b$. $If a \geq b, then \frac{a}{b}$ is an improper fraction, then $a \geq b$.	<i>Jika $\frac{a}{b}$ ialah pecahan tak wajar, maka $a \geq b$.</i> <i>If $\frac{a}{b}$ is an improper fraction, then $a \geq b$.</i>	Benar True
2. Jika $x = 25$, maka $\sqrt{x} = 5$. $If x = 25, then \sqrt{x} = 5$.	<i>Jika $\sqrt{x} = 5$, maka $x = 25$.</i> <i>If $\sqrt{x} = 5$, then $x = 25$.</i>	Benar True
3. Jika m ialah gandaan 6, maka m ialah gandaan 3. m is a multiple of 6, then m is a multiple of 3.	<i>Jika m ialah gandaan 3, maka m ialah gandaan 6.</i> <i>If m is a multiple of 3, then m is a multiple of 6.</i>	Palsu False
4. Jika $n > 5$, maka $n > 3$. $If n > 5, then n > 3$.	<i>Jika $n > 3$, maka $n > 5$.</i> <i>If $n > 3$, then $n > 5$.</i>	Palsu False
5. Jika XYZ ialah sebuah segi tiga bersudut tegak, maka $\angle Y = 90^\circ$. XYZ is a right-angled triangle, then $\angle Y = 90^\circ$.	<i>Jika $\angle Y = 90^\circ$, maka XYZ ialah sebuah segi tiga bersudut tegak.</i> <i>If $\angle Y = 90^\circ$, then XYZ is a right-angled triangle.</i>	Benar True
6. Jika x ialah nombor ganjil, maka $2x$ ialah nombor genap. x is an odd number, then $2x$ is an even number.	<i>Jika $2x$ ialah nombor genap, maka x ialah nombor ganjil.</i> <i>If $2x$ is an even number, then x is an odd number.</i>	Palsu False

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4.5 Hujah

FAKTA UTAMA

Hujah Bentuk I
 Premis 1 : Semua A ialah B .
 Premis 2 : C ialah A .
 Kesimpulan : C ialah B .

Argument Form I
 Premise 1 : All A are B .
 Premise 2 : C is A .
 Conclusion : C is B .

A. Lengkapkan setiap hujah berikut.

Complete each of the following arguments.

CONTOH

Premis 1/Premise 1 : Semua gandaan 10 boleh dibagi tepat dengan 5. / All multiples of 10 are divisible by 5.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : M ialah gandaan 10. / M is a multiple of 10.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : M boleh dibagi tepat dengan 5. / M is divisible by 5.

1. Premis 1 : Semua nombor perdana mempunyai dua faktor sahaja.

Premise 1 : All prime numbers have only two factors.

Premise 2 : 31 ialah nombor perdana.

Premise 2 : 31 is a prime number.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : 31 mempunyai dua faktor sahaja. / 31 has only two factors.

2. Premis 1 : Semua prisma tegak mempunyai dua muka bertentangan yang selari dan kongruen.

Premise 1 : All right prisms have two opposite faces which are parallel and congruent.

Premise 2 : Pepejal B ialah sebuah prisma tegak.

Premise 2 : Solid B is a right prism.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : Pepejal B mempunyai dua muka bertentangan yang selari dan kongruen. / Solid B has two opposite faces which are parallel and congruent.

3. Premis 1 : Semua poligon sekata mempunyai sisi dan sudut pedalaman yang sama.

Premise 1 : All regular polygons have equal sides and equal interior angles.

Premis 2 : STUVW ialah poligon sekata.

Premise 2 : STUVW is a regular polygon.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : STUVW mempunyai sisi dan sudut pedalaman yang sama. / STUVW has equal sides and equal interior angles.

4. Premis 1 : Semua trapezium mempunyai dua sisi yang selari.

Premise 1 : All trapeziums have two parallel sides.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : ABCD ialah sebuah trapezium. / ABCD is a trapezium.

Kesimpulan : ABCD mempunyai dua sisi yang selari.

Conclusion : ABCD has two parallel sides.

5. Premis 1 : Semua gandaan 2 ialah nombor genap.

Premise 1 : All multiples of 2 are even numbers.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : 54 ialah gandaan 2. / 54 is a multiple of 2.

Kesimpulan : 54 ialah nombor genap.

Conclusion : 54 is an even number.

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FAKTA UTAMA

Hujah Bentuk II
 Premis 1 : Jika p , maka q .
 Premis 2 : p adalah benar.
 Kesimpulan : q adalah benar.

Argument Form II
 Premise 1 : If p , then q .
 Premise 2 : p is true.
 Conclusion : q is true.

B. Lengkapkan setiap hujah berikut.

Complete each of the following arguments.

CONTOH

Premis 1 : Jika $x = 6$, maka $x + 7 = 13$.

Premise 1 : If $x = 6$, then $x + 7 = 13$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $x = 6$.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : $x + 7 = 13$

1. Premis 1 : Jika $x^2 - 8x = 0$, maka $x = 0$ atau $x = 8$.
 Premise 1 : If $x^2 - 8x = 0$, then $x = 0$ or $x = 8$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $x^2 - 8x = 0$.

Kesimpulan : $x = 0$ atau $x = 8$.

Conclusion : $x = 0$ or $x = 8$.

2. Premis 1 : Jika m ialah gandaan 2, maka m ialah nombor genap.
 Premise 1 : If m is a multiple of 2, then m is an even number.

Premis 2 : 24 ialah gandaan 2.

Premise 2 : 24 is a multiple of 2.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : 24 ialah nombor genap. / 24 is an even number.

3. Premis 1/Premise 1 : Jika $A \subset B$, maka $A \cap B = A$. / If $A \subset B$, then $A \cap B = A$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $A \subset B$.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : $A \cap B = A$

4. Premis 1 : Jika suatu poligon ialah sebuah pentagon, maka hasil tambah sudut pedalaman poligon itu ialah 540° .
 Premise 1 : If a polygon is a pentagon, then the sum of the interior angles of the polygon is 540° .

Premis 2/Premise 2 : Poligon Q ialah sebuah pentagon. / Polygon Q is a pentagon.

Kesimpulan : Hasil tambah sudut pedalaman poligon Q ialah 540° .

Conclusion : The sum of the interior angles of polygon Q is 540° .

5. Premis 1 : Jika suatu set mempunyai n unsur, maka set itu mempunyai 2^n subset.
 Premise 1 : If a set has n elements, then the set has 2^n subsets.

Premis 2 : Set A mempunyai 4 unsur.

Premise 2 : Set A has 4 elements.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : Set A mempunyai 2^4 (16) subset. / Set A has 2^4 (16) subsets.

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FAKTA UTAMA

Hujah Bentuk III
 Premis 1 : Jika p , maka q .
 Premis 2 : $Bukan q$ adalah benar.
 Kesimpulan : $Bukan p$ adalah benar.

Argument Form III
 Premise 1 : If p , then q .
 Premise 2 : Not q is true.
 Conclusion : Not p is true.

C. Lengkapkan setiap hujah berikut.

Complete each of the following arguments.

CONTOH

Premis 1 : Jika $4x = -8$, maka $x = -2$.

Premise 1 : If $4x = -8$, then $x = -2$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $x \neq -8$.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : $4x \neq -8$

1. Premis 1 : Jika $y + 4 = 10$, maka $y = 6$.

Premise 1 : If $y + 4 = 10$, then $y = 6$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $y \neq 6$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : $y + 4 \neq 10$

2. Premis 1 : Jika x ialah gandaan 10, maka x ialah gandaan 5.

Premise 1 : If x is a multiple of 10, then x is a multiple of 5.

Premis 2 : 59 bukan gandaan 5.

Premise 2 : 59 is not a multiple of 5.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : 59 bukan gandaan 10. / 59 is not a multiple of 10.

3. Premis 1 : Jika $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ ialah persamaan kuadratik, maka $n = 2$.

Premise 1 : If $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ is a quadratic equation, then $n = 2$.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : $n \neq 2$

Kesimpulan : $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ bukan persamaan kuadratik.

Conclusion : $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ is not a quadratic equation.

4. Premis 1 : Jika 36 boleh dibagi tepat dengan x , maka x ialah faktor bagi 36.

Premise 1 : If 36 is divisible by x , then x is a factor of 36.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : x bukan faktor bagi 36. / x is not a factor of 36.

Kesimpulan : 36 tidak boleh dibagi tepat dengan x .

Conclusion : 36 is not divisible by x .

5. Premis 1 : Jika jejarinya sebuah bulatan ialah 7 cm, maka lilitan bulatan itu ialah 44 cm.

Premise 1 : If the radius of a circle is 7 cm, then the circumference of the circle is 44 cm.

Premis 2/Premise 2 : Lilitan bulatan P bukan 44 cm. / The circumference of circle P is not 44 cm.

Kesimpulan : Jejarinya bulatan P bukan 7 cm.

Conclusion : The radius of circle P is not 7 cm.

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D. Kenaikan pasti bentuk hujah (I, II atau III) bagi setiap yang berikut. Seterusnya, lengkapkan hujah itu.

Identify the form of argument (I, II or III) for each of the following. Hence, complete the argument.

FAKTA UTAMA

Hujah Argument Bentuk/Form I/II/III

Hujah Argument	Bentuk/Form I/II/III
1. Premis 1 : Semua rombus mempunyai 4 sisi yang sama panjang. Premise 1 : All rhombuses have 4 sides of equal length. Premis 2 : STUV ialah sebuah rombus. Premise 2 : STUV is a rhombus.	Bentuk I Form I
Kesimpulan/Conclusion : STUV mempunyai 4 sisi yang sama panjang. STUV has 4 sides of equal length.	
2. Premis 1 : Jika $3^n = 1$, maka $n = 0$. Premise 1 : If $3^n = 1$, then $n = 0$. Premis 2/Premise 2 : $n \neq 0$.	Bentuk III Form III
Kesimpulan/Conclusion : $3^n \neq 1$	
3. Premis 1 : Jika x ialah nombor ganjil, maka x tidak boleh dibagi tepat dengan 2. Premise 1 : If x is an odd number, then x is not divisible by 2. Premis 2 : 15 ialah nombor ganjil. Premise 2 : 15 is an odd number.	Bentuk II Form II
Kesimpulan/Conclusion : 15 tidak boleh dibagi tepat dengan 2. 15 is not divisible by 2.	
4. Premis 1 : Jika panjang sisi sebuah segi empat sama ialah 4 cm, maka luas segi empat sama itu ialah 16 cm^2 . Premise 1 : If the length of side of a square is 4 cm, then the area of the square is 16 cm^2 . Premis 2 : Luas segi empat sama PQRS bukan 16 cm^2 . Premise 2 : The area of square PQRS is not 16 cm^2 .	Bentuk III Form III
Kesimpulan/Conclusion : Panjang sisi segi empat sama PQRS bukan 4 cm. The length of side of square PQRS is not 4 cm.	
5. Premis 1 : Semua nombor perdana hanya boleh dibagi dengan 1 dan nombor itu sendiri. Premise 1 : All prime numbers are only divisible by 1 and itself. Premis 2/Premise 2 : 37 ialah nombor perdana. / 37 is a prime number.	Bentuk I Form I
Kesimpulan : 37 hanya boleh dibagi dengan 1 dan 37. Conclusion : 37 is only divisible by 1 and 37.	
6. Premis 1 : Jika AB bersilang dengan XY, maka AB dan XY bukan garis selari. Premise 1 : If AB intersects XY, then AB and XY are not parallel lines.	Bentuk II Form II
Premis 2/Premise 2 : AB bersilang dengan XY. / AB intersects XY.	
Kesimpulan : AB dan XY bukan garis selari. Conclusion : AB and XY are not parallel lines.	

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4.6 Deduksi dan Aruhan

FAKTA UTAMA

1. Deduksi ialah satu proses membuat kesimpulan khusus berdasarkan pernyataan umum.
Deduction is the process of making a specific conclusion based on a general statement.

A. **Buat satu kesimpulan secara deduksi bagi setiap kes berikut.**
Make a conclusion by deduction for each of the following cases.

CONTOH

Semua segi tiga mempunyai 3 bucu.
(Pernyataan umum)
ABC ialah sebuah segi tiga. (Kes khusus)
All triangles have 3 vertices. (General statement)
ABC is a triangle. (Specific case)

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
ABC mempunyai 3 bucu.
ABC has 3 vertices.

2. Semua integer negatif kurang daripada sifar.
-12 ialah integer negatif.
All negative integers are less than zero.
-12 is a negative integer.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
-12 kurang daripada sifar.
-12 is less than zero.

B. Buat satu kesimpulan umum secara aruhan bagi setiap urutan nombor berikut.

Make a general conclusion by induction for each of the following sequences of numbers.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} 0, 3, 14, 33, \dots \text{ dan/and} \\ 0 = 4(0)^2 - 0 \\ 3 = 4(1)^2 - 1 \\ 14 = 4(2)^2 - 2 \\ 33 = 4(3)^2 - 3 \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $4n^2 - n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$1, 2, 3, 6, 11, \dots \text{ dan/and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 = 4(0)^2 + 2 \\ 3 = (1)^2 + 2 \\ 6 = (2)^2 + 2 \\ 11 = (3)^2 + 2 \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $n^2 + 2, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$2, 6, 13, 20, 27, \dots \text{ dan/and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 = 7(1) - 1 \\ 13 = 7(2) - 1 \\ 20 = 7(3) - 1 \\ 27 = 7(4) - 1 \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $7n - 1, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

3. 4, 1, -4, -11, ... dan/and
 $4 = 5 - 1$
 $1 = 5 - 2^2$
 $-4 = 5 - 3^2$
 $-11 = 5 - 4^2$
 \vdots

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $5 - n^2, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$4, 10, 6, 2, -2, \dots \text{ dan/and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 = 5 - 1^2 \\ 6 = 5 - 2^2 \\ 2 = 5 - 3^2 \\ -2 = 5 - 4^2 \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $10 - 4n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$5, 3, 6, 11, 20, \dots \text{ dan/and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 = 2^1 + 1 \\ 6 = 2^2 + 2 \\ 11 = 2^3 + 3 \\ 20 = 2^4 + 4 \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:
 $2^n + n, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

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3. (a) Lengkapkan setiap pernyataan di ruang jawapan dengan menggunakan pengkuantiti 'semua' atau 'sebilangan' untuk membentuk satu pernyataan benar.
Complete each of the following statements in the answer space using the quantifier 'all' or 'some' to make it a true statement.

- (i) nombor genap ialah kuasa dua sempurna.
..... even numbers are perfect squares.

- (ii) kubus mempunyai 6 muka segi empat sama.
..... cubes have 6 square faces.

- (b) Nyatakan akas bagi pernyataan berikut dan seterusnya, tentukan sama ada akas itu adalah benar atau palsu.
State the converse of the following statement and hence, determine whether the converse is true or false.

Jika $x < -12$, maka $x < -6$.
If $x < -12$, then $x < -6$.

- (c) Tulis Premis 2 untuk melengkapkan hujah berikut:
Write down Premise 2 to complete the following argument.

Premis 1: Jika $x^3 = -8$, maka $x = -2$.

Premis 1: If $x^3 = -8$, then $x = -2$.

Premis 2/Premise 2:

Kesimpulan/Conclusion: $x^3 \neq -8$

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i) Sebilangan nombor genap ialah kuasa dua sempurna.
Some even numbers are perfect squares.

(ii) Sema kubus mempunyai 6 muka segi empat sama.
All cubes have 6 square faces.

(b) Akas: jika $x < -12$, maka $x < -12$. Akas itu adalah palsu.

Converse: If $x < -6$, then $x < -12$. The converse is false.

(c) $x \neq -2$

4. (a) Tentukan sama ada akas bagi pernyataan berikut adalah benar atau palsu.
Determine whether the converse of the following statement is true or false.

Jika $m < 5$, maka $m < 2$.
If $m < 5$, then $m < 2$.

- (b) Lengkapkan Premis 2 dalam hujah berikut:
Complete Premise 2 in the following argument.

Premis 1: Jika $y = x + c$ talah persamaan linear, maka c ialah pintasan-x bagi garis lurus itu.

Premis 1: If $y = x + c$ is a linear equation, then c is the x -intercept of the straight line.

Premis 2/Premise 2:

Kesimpulan : 4 ialah pintasan-x bagi garis lurus itu.

Conclusion : 4 is the x -intercept of the straight line.

(c) Diberi luas permukaan sebuah sfera ialah $4\pi r^2$ di mana r ialah jejari. Buat satu kesimpulan secara deduksi untuk luas permukaan sebuah sfera dengan jejari 7 cm.
It is given that the surface area of a sphere is $4\pi r^2$ where r is the radius. Make one conclusion by deduction for the surface area of a sphere with a radius of 7 cm.

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) Akas: jika $m < 2$, maka $m < 5$. Akas itu adalah palsu.

Converse: If $m < 2$, then $m < 5$. The converse is false.

(b) Premis 2: $y = x + 4$ ialah persamaan linear.

Premise 2: $y = x + 4$ is a linear equation.

(c) Luas permukaan sfera
Surface area of the sphere

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \times \pi \times 7^2 \\ &= 196\pi \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.
Answer all the questions.

1. (a) Nyatakan sama ada pernyataan berikut adalah benar atau palsu.
State whether the following statement is true or false.

Sebilangan trapezium mempunyai satu paksi simetri.
Some trapeziums have an axis of symmetry.

- (b) Gabungkan dua pernyataan berikut dengan menggunakan perkataan 'dan' atau 'atau' untuk membentuk satu pernyataan benar.
Combine two statements below using the word 'and' or 'or' to form a true statement.

$$\sqrt{6} = 3$$

2 ialah nombor perdana.
2 is a prime number.

- (c) Tulis kesimpulan dalam hujah berikut:
Write down the conclusion in the following argument:

Premis 1: Jika $[a, b, c] = [c, x, a]$, maka $x = b$.

Premise 1: If $[a, b, c] = [c, x, a]$, then $x = b$.

Premis 2/Premise 2: $\{2, 4, 6\} = \{6, x, 2\}$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:

SKOR

Subtopik	ANALISIS SOALAN SPM			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
4.1	-	-	S. 59a	S. 71a
4.2	-	S. 71(b)	-	-
4.3	-	S. 75b	-	-
4.4	S. 69a	S. 76(b)	S. 55b	-
4.5	S. 69a	S. 76(c)	S. 56d	-
4.6	S. 69c	S. 75b	S. 56e	S. 75b

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) Benar/True

(c) $x = 4$

(b) $\sqrt{6} = 3$ atau 2 ialah nombor perdana.

$\sqrt{6} = 3$ or 2 is a prime number.

2. (a) Tulis dua implikasi berdasarkan pernyataan berikut:
Write down two implications based on the following statement:

$x - 5 > 8$ jika dan hanya jika $x > 13$.
 $x - 5 > 8$ if and only if $x > 13$.

- (b) Tulis kesimpulan untuk melengkapkan hujah berikut:
Write down the conclusion to complete the following argument:

Premis 1: Jika $\sqrt{x} = 4$, maka $x = 16$.

Premise 1: If $\sqrt{x} = 4$, then $x = 16$.

Premis 2/Premise 2: $x \neq 16$

Kesimpulan/Conclusion:

- (c) Buat satu kesimpulan umum secara aruhan bagi urutan nombor 7, 9, 13, 21, ... yang mengikut pola berikut.
Make a general conclusion by induction for the sequence of numbers 7, 9, 13, 21, ... which follows the following pattern.

$$7 = 5 + 2$$

$$9 = 5 + 2^2$$

$$13 = 5 + 2^3$$

$$21 = 5 + 2^4$$

$$\vdots$$

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) Implikasi 1: jika $x - 5 > 8$, maka $x > 13$.

Implication 1: If $x - 5 > 8$, then $x > 13$.

(b) Implikasi 2: jika $x > 13$, maka $x - 5 > 8$.

Implication 2: If $x > 13$, then $x - 5 > 8$.

(c) $5 + 2^n, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

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5. (a) Nyatakan sama ada pernyataan berikut adalah benar atau palsu.
State whether the following statement is true or false.

Sebuah persamaan kuadratik mempunyai dua punca yang sama.
All quadratic equations have two equal roots.

- (b) Tulis akas bagi implikasi berikut:
Write down the converse for the following implication.

Jika $x = 5$, maka $x^3 = 125$.
If $x = 5$, then $x^3 = 125$.

- (b) Lengkapkan pernyataan majmuk di ruang jawapan dengan menulis perkataan 'atau' atau 'dan' untuk membentuk satu pernyataan benar.
Complete the compound statement in the answer space by writing the word 'or' or 'and' to form a true statement.

$$2 \in \{0, 2, 4, 6\} \dots \quad (2 \times 3)^0 = 6.$$

- (c) Tulis Premis 2 untuk melengkapkan hujah berikut:
Write down Premise 2 to complete the following argument.

Premis 1: Jika m dan n ialah nombor ganjil, maka hasil darab m dan n ialah nombor ganjil.

Premise 1: If m and n are odd numbers, then the product of m and n is an odd number.

Premis 2/Premise 2:

Kesimpulan: Hasil darab m dan n ialah nombor ganjil.

Conclusion : The product of m and n is an odd number.

- (d) Buat satu kesimpulan umum secara aruhan bagi urutan nombor 2, 10, 18, 26, ... yang mengikut pola:
Make a general conclusion by induction for the sequence of numbers 2, 10, 18, 26, ... which follows the following pattern:

$$2 = 8 \times 0 + 2$$

$$10 = 8 \times 1 + 2$$

$$18 = 8 \times 2 + 2$$

$$26 = 8 \times 3 + 2$$

⋮

[6 markah/6 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i) Palsu/False

(c) m dan n ialah nombor ganjil.

(a) Akas: jika $x^3 = 125$, maka $x = 5$.

Converse: If $x^3 = 125$, then $x = 5$.

(b) $2 \in \{0, 2, 4, 6\} \dots \quad (2 \times 3)^0 = 6$

(d) $8n + 2, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

6. (a) Nyatakan sama ada ayat berikut ialah suatu pernyataan atau bukan pernyataan.
State whether the following sentence is a statement or not a statement.

Perimeter pentagon sekata PQRS'T ialah 30 cm jika dan hanya jika sisi pentagon sekata PQRS'T ialah 6 cm.
The perimeter of regular pentagon PQRS'T is 30 cm if and only if the side of regular pentagon PQRS'T is 6 cm.

- (c) Tulis Premis 2 untuk melengkapkan hujah berikut:
Write down Premise 2 to complete the following argument.

Premis 1: Semua segi tiga bersudut tegak mempunyai satu sudut tegak.
Premise 1: All right-angled triangles have one right angle.

Premis 2/Premise 2:

Kesimpulan: Segi tiga PQR mempunyai satu sudut tegak.

Conclusion : Triangle PQR has one right angle.

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(d) Hasil tambah sudut pedalaman bagi suatu poligon dengan n sisi ialah $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$.
KBAT
 Buat satu kesimpulan secara deduksi bagi hasil tambah sudut pedalaman bagi sebuah heksagon.
The sum of the interior angles of a polygon with n sides is $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$.
Make one conclusion by deduction for the sum of the interior angles of a hexagon.

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) **Bukan pernyataan**
Not a statement

(b) **Implikasi 1: Jika perimeter pentagon sekata PQRS ialah 30 cm, maka sisi pentagon sekata PQRS ialah 6 cm.**
Implikasi 2: Jika sisi pentagon sekata PQRS ialah 6 cm, maka perimeter pentagon sekata PQRS ialah 30 cm.
Implication 1: If the perimeter of regular pentagon PQRS is 30 cm, then the side of regular pentagon PQRS is 6 cm.
Implication 2: If the side of regular pentagon PQRS is 6 cm, then the perimeter of regular pentagon PQRS is 30 cm.

(c) **Segi tiga PQR ialah segi tiga bersudut tegak.**
Triangle PQR is a right-angled triangle.

(d) **Hasil tambah sudut pedalaman bagi sebuah heksagon**
Sum of the interior angle of a hexagon
 $= (6 - 2) \times 180^\circ$
 $= 720^\circ$

7. (a) Nyatakan sama ada setiap pernyataan berikut ialah pernyataan benar atau pernyataan palsu.
KBAT
 State whether each of the following statements is a true statement or a false statement.

(i) $\{ \} \subset (\diamond, \circ)$
 $\{b, c, d\} = \{d, c, b\} \subset (\text{huruf vokal})$
 $\{b, c, d\} = \{d, c, b\} \subset (\text{vowels})$

(b) Rajah di bawah menunjukkan empat corak pertama bagi suatu jujukan corak.
KBAT
 The diagram shows the first four patterns of a sequence of patterns.



Diberi bahawa panjang sisi setiap segi empat sama ialah 1 cm.
It is given that the length of side of each square is 1 cm.

(i) Buat satu kesimpulan umum secara arahan bagi perimeter rajah yang terbentuk.
Make a general conclusion by induction for the perimeter of the diagram formed.

(ii) Seterusnya, hitung perimeter rajah yang terbentuk untuk corak ke-8.
Hence, calculate the perimeter of the diagram formed for the 8th pattern.

[5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i) **Pernyataan benar**
True statement

(ii) **Pernyataan palsu**
False statement

(b) (i) Didapati perimeter rajah yang terbentuk ialah 4 cm, 6 cm, 8 cm, 10 cm, ... mengikut pola berikut:
 $4 = 2(1) + 2$
 $6 = 2(2) + 2$
 $8 = 2(3) + 2$
 $10 = 2(4) + 2$
 \vdots

\therefore Kesimpulan umum secara arahan:
 $2n + 2$ atau $2(n + 1)$, dengan $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

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BAB 5

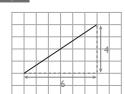
GARIS LURUS THE STRAIGHT LINE



5.1 Kecerunan Garis Lurus

Cari kecerunan bagi setiap garis lurus berikut.
Find the gradient of each of the following straight lines.

CONTOH



$$\text{Kecerunan/Gradient} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

1.



$$\text{Kecerunan/Gradient} = \frac{3}{7}$$

2.

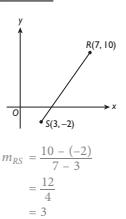


$$\text{Kecerunan/Gradient} = \frac{9}{11}$$

5.2 Kecerunan Garis Lurus dalam Sistem Koordinat Cartes

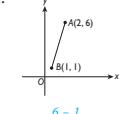
Cari kecerunan, m , bagi setiap garis lurus berikut.
Find the gradient, m , of each of the following straight lines.

CONTOH



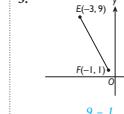
$$m_{AB} = \frac{6-1}{2-1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

1.



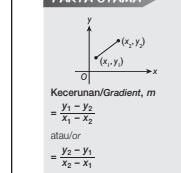
$$m_{CD} = \frac{8-2}{1-7} = \frac{-6}{-6} = -1$$

2.



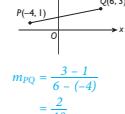
$$m_{EF} = \frac{9-1}{-3-(-1)} = \frac{8}{-2} = -4$$

FAKTA UTAMA



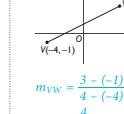
$$\text{Kecerunan/Gradient, } m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

4.



$$m_{PQ} = \frac{3-1}{6-(-4)} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

5.



$$m_{TU} = \frac{7-(-5)}{-1-5} = \frac{12}{-6} = -2$$

B. Jawab setiap soalan berikut.

Answer each of the following questions.

3 [8]

1. Diberi kecerunan $= \frac{1}{2}$ dan pintasan- x $= 6$, cari pintasan- y .
 Given the gradient $= \frac{1}{2}$ and the x -intercept $= 6$, find the y -intercept.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pintasan-}y &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Pintasan-}y &= \frac{1}{2} \times (-6) \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

CONTOH

FAKTA UTAMA



$$\text{Kecerunan, } m = \frac{\text{Pintasan-}y - \text{Pintasan-}x}{\text{Pintasan-}x - \text{Pintasan-}y}$$

$$\text{Gradient, } m = \frac{-y_1 - x_1}{x_2 - y_2}$$

$$\text{Kecerunan/Gradient} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$m_{KL} = \frac{4-1}{-1-3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}y = -\frac{1}{4} \times (-1) - 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{8-4}{4-0} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$1 = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

$$m_{KL} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}y = -\frac{1}{4} \times (-1) - 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{8-4}{4-0} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

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$$m_{KL} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}y = -\frac{1}{4} \times (-1) - 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{8-4}{4-0} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$1 = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

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$$m_{KL} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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$$= 1$$

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$$m_{PQ} = \frac{8-4}{4-0} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$1 = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}x = -4$$

$$m_{KL} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}y = -\frac{1}{4} \times (-1) - 1$$

- B. Tentukan kecerunan dan pintsasan-y bagi setiap garis lurus berikut.
Determine the gradient and the y-intercept of each of the following straight lines.

CONTOH

$$2y + x + 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= -x - 8 \\ y &= -\frac{1}{2}x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan/Gradient} &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Pintasan-y/y-intercept} &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \quad y = 4x - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= 4 \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad y + 3x = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -3x - 6 \\ \text{Kecerunan} &= -3 \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad x + 3y = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= -x + 9 \\ y &= -\frac{1}{3}x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= -\frac{1}{3} \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad 4y - 2x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4y &= 2x + 1 \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \quad 2x - 3y = -12$$

$$\begin{aligned} -3y &= -2x - 12 \\ y &= \frac{2}{3}x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= \frac{2}{3} \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad 2y + 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= -4x - 1 \\ y &= -2x - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= -2 \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

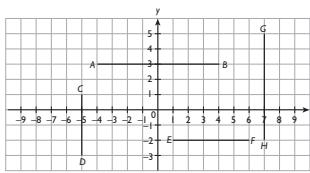
$$8. \quad 3x - 4y - 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4y &= -3x + 8 \\ y &= \frac{3}{4}x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecerunan} &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \text{Pintasan-y} &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

- C. Tulis persamaan bagi setiap garis lurus yang selari dengan paksi-x atau paksi-y.

Write the equation of each straight line which is parallel to the x-axis or y-axis.



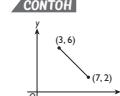
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Garis lurus Straight line	Persamaan Equation
1. AB	$y = 3$
2. CD	$x = -5$
3. EF	$y = -2$
4. GH	$x = 7$

- E. Cari persamaan garis lurus dalam setiap rajah berikut.

Find the equation of the straight line in each of the following diagrams.

CONTOH



$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{6-2}{3-7} \\ &= \frac{4}{-4} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{5-1}{5-3} \\ &= \frac{4}{2} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -\frac{3}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -\frac{4}{2} \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{4-2}{6-0} \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{-6-0}{3-(-6)} \\ &= \frac{-6}{9} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gantikan } m = -1 \text{ dan } (3, 6) \text{ dalam } y = mx + c. \\ \text{Substitute } m = -1 \text{ and } (3, 6) \text{ into } y = mx + c. \\ 6 = -1(3) + c \\ 6 = -3 + 3 \\ c = 6 + 3 \\ c = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gantikan } m = 2 \text{ dan } (3, 1) \text{ dalam } y = mx + c. \\ 1 = 2(3) + c \\ 1 = 6 + c \\ c = 1 - 6 \\ c = -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = -2 + c \\ c = -6 + 2 \\ c = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = -x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = 2x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = -2x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

- F. Cari titik persilangan bagi dua garis lurus yang diberi.

Find the point of intersection of the two given straight lines.

CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} y + x = 2 &\dots \textcircled{1} \\ y - 3x = 6 &\dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = -x + 2 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$2 - x - 3x = 6$$

$$-4x = 4$$

$$x = -1$$

Gantikan $x = -1$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$y = 2 - (-1)$$

$$= 3$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(-1, 3)$

Point of intersection = $(-1, 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -x + 9 \\ y &= 2x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x + 9 &= 2x - 5 \\ -3x &= -14 \\ x &= \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 4 \frac{2}{3}$$

Gantikan $x = 4 \frac{2}{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{1}$.

$$y = -4 \frac{2}{3} + 9$$

$$= \frac{14}{3}$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(4, \frac{14}{3})$

$$1. \quad y + x = 5 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$3y = 2x + 5 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = 5 - x \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$3(5 - x) = 2x + 5$$

$$15 - 3x = 2x + 5$$

$$-5x = -10$$

$$x = 2$$

Gantikan $x = 2$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$y = 5 - 2$$

$$= 3$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(2, 3)$

$$2. \quad x + y = 2 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$4y = x + 18 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = 2 - x \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$4(2 - x) = x + 18$$

$$8 - 4x = x + 18$$

$$-5x = 10$$

$$x = -2$$

Gantikan $x = -2$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$y = 2 - (-2)$$

$$= 4$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(-2, 4)$

$$3. \quad y = 2x + 1 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = -3x + 5 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{1}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$2(2x + 1) = -3x + 5$$

$$4x + 2 = -3x + 5$$

$$7x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{7}$$

Gantikan $x = \frac{3}{7}$ dalam $\textcircled{1}$.

$$y = 2(\frac{3}{7}) + 1$$

$$= \frac{13}{7}$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(\frac{3}{7}, \frac{13}{7})$

$$4. \quad y = 2x - 5 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$2y = 3x - 11 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{1}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$2(2x - 5) = 3x - 11$$

$$4x - 10 = 3x - 11$$

$$4x - 3x = -1 + 10$$

$$x = 9$$

Gantikan $x = 9$ dalam $\textcircled{1}$.

$$y = 2(9) - 5$$

$$= 13$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(9, 13)$

$$5. \quad 3y = 1 - x \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = -1 - x \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{1}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$3(-1 - x) = 1 - x$$

$$-3 - 3x = 1 - x$$

$$-3x + x = 1 + 3$$

$$-2x = 4$$

$$x = -2$$

Gantikan $x = -2$ dalam $\textcircled{1}$.

$$3y = 5(-2) + 1$$

$$= -15 + 1$$

$$= -14$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(-2, -14)$

$$6. \quad y + x = 5 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$3y = 2x + 5 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = 5 - x \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$3(5 - x) = 2x + 5$$

$$15 - 3x = 2x + 5$$

$$-5x = -10$$

$$x = 2$$

Gantikan $x = 2$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$y = 5 - 2$$

$$= 3$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(2, 3)$

$$7. \quad x + y = 2 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$2y = x + 7 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = 2 - x \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{2}$.

$$2(2 - x) = x + 7$$

$$4 - 4x = x + 7$$

$$-5x = 10$$

$$x = -2$$

Gantikan $x = -2$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$y = 2 - (-2)$$

$$= 4$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(-2, 4)$

$$8. \quad 3y = 5x + 7 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$2y = x + 7 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Daripada/From:

$$y = 2 - x \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Gantikan $\textcircled{3}$ dalam $\textcircled{1}$.

$$3y = 5(2 - x) + 7$$

$$= 10y - 35 + 7$$

$$= 10y - 28$$

$$y = 4$$

Gantikan $y = 4$ dalam $\textcircled{3}$.

$$x = 2(4) - 7$$

$$= 8 - 7$$

$$= 1$$

\therefore Titik persilangan = $(1, 4)$

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5.5 Garis Selari

A. Cari persamaan garis lurus yang melalui titik yang diberi dan selari dengan garis lurus yang dinyatakan.
Find the equation of a straight line that passes through the given point and parallel to the straight line stated.

CONTOH

$$(4, 8); y = x + 1$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$m = 1$$

Gantikan $m = 1$ dan $(4, 8)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
Substitute $m = 1$ and $(4, 8)$ into $y = mx + c$.

$$8 = 1(4) + c$$

$$c = 4$$

Persamaan garis lurus:
The equation of the straight line:
 $y = x + 4$

$$1. (2, -2); y = 2x - 1$$

Gantikan $m = 2$ dan $(2, -2)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.

$$-2 = 2(2) + c$$

$$c = -2 - 4$$

$$= -6$$

Persamaan garis lurus:

$$y = 2x - 6$$

$$2. (1, 5); y = 3x + 9$$

Gantikan $m = 3$ dan $(1, 5)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.

$$5 = 3(1) + c$$

$$c = 5 - 3$$

$$= 2$$

Persamaan garis lurus:

$$y = 3x + 2$$

$$3. (2, 4); 2y = x - 5$$

$$2y = x - 5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

Gantikan $m = \frac{1}{2}$ dan $(2, 4)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.

$$4 = \frac{1}{2}(2) + c$$

$$4 = 1 + c$$

$$c = 4 - 1$$

$$= 3$$

Persamaan garis lurus:

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

$$4. (10, 2); 3x + 2y = 6$$

$$3x + 2y = 6$$

$$2y = -3x + 6$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$$

Gantikan $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ dan $(10, 2)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.

$$2 = -\frac{3}{2}(10) + c$$

$$2 = -15 + c$$

$$c = 2 + 15$$

$$= 17$$

Persamaan garis lurus:

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 17$$

$$5. (6, -7); 2y - 5x = 0$$

$$2y - 5x = 0$$

$$2y = 5x$$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x$$

Gantikan $m = \frac{5}{2}$ dan $(6, -7)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.

$$-7 = \frac{5}{2}(6) + c$$

$$-7 = 15 + c$$

$$c = -7 - 15$$

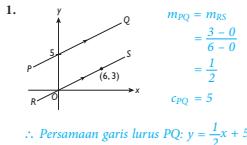
$$= -22$$

Persamaan garis lurus:

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x - 22$$

B. Cari persamaan garis lurus PQ.

Find the equation of the straight line PQ.



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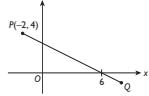
PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih satu jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.

Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus PQ.

The diagram shows a straight line PQ.



Cari kecerunan PQ.

Find the gradient of PQ.

$$A -\frac{1}{3}$$

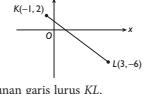
$$B -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C -1$$

$$D -2$$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus KL pada suatu satah Cartes.

The diagram shows a straight line KL on a Cartesian plane.



Cari kecerunan garis lurus KL.

Find the gradient of the straight line KL.

$$A -2$$

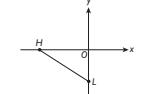
$$B -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$C \frac{3}{4}$$

$$D 2$$

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan satu garis lurus HL pada suatu satah Cartes. Diberi bahawa $OL = 6$ unit dan $OH = 3OL$.

The diagram shows a straight line HL on a Cartesian plane. It is given that $OL = 6$ units and $OH = 3OL$.



Cari kecerunan bagi garis lurus HL.

Find the gradient of the straight line HL.

$$A -3$$

$$B -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$C \frac{1}{3}$$

$$D 3$$

ANALISIS SOALAN SPM

Subjek	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.1	-	-	-	S.31
5.2	-	-	S.34	-
5.3	-	-	-	-
5.5	S.31, 32	S.31, 34	S.36	S.32, 33

Kecerunan bagi suatu garis lurus ialah $-\frac{2}{5}$ dan pintasan-y ialah 4. Cari pintasan-x.

7. Kecerunan bagi suatu garis lurus ialah $-\frac{2}{5}$ dan pintasan-y ialah 4. Cari pintasan-x.

The gradient of a straight line is $-\frac{2}{5}$ and the y-intercept is 4.

Find the x-intercept.

$$A -10$$

$$B -5$$

$$C 5$$

$$D 10$$

8. Cari kecerunan bagi garis lurus $\frac{3}{4}y - x = 12$.

Find the gradient of straight line $\frac{3}{4}y - x = 12$.

$$A -\frac{4}{3}$$

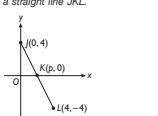
$$B -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$C \frac{3}{4}$$

$$D \frac{4}{3}$$

9. Rajah bawah menunjukkan garis lurus JKL.

The diagram shows a straight line JKL.



Cari nilai p.

Find the value of p.

$$A 2$$

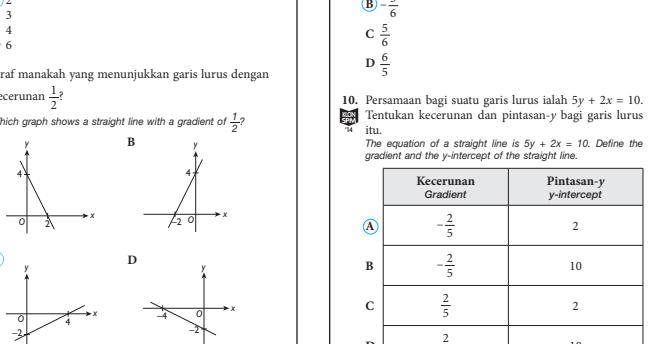
$$B 3$$

$$C 4$$

$$D 6$$

6. Graf manakah yang menunjukkan garis lurus dengan kecerunan $\frac{1}{2}$?

Which graph shows a straight line with a gradient of $\frac{1}{2}$?



A. $y = 2x + 1$

B. $y = -2x + 1$

C. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$

D. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$

10. Persamaan bagi suatu garis lurus ialah $5y + 2x = 10$. Tentukan kecerunan dan pintasan-y bagi garis lurus itu.

The equation of a straight line is $5y + 2x = 10$. Define the gradient and the y-intercept of the straight line.

$$A -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$B -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$C \frac{5}{6}$$

$$D \frac{6}{5}$$

11. Kecerunan garis lurus $3x - ky = 10$ ialah $\frac{1}{3}$. Cari nilai k.

The gradient of the straight line $3x - ky = 10$ is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find value of k.

$$A 1$$

$$B 2$$

$$C 6$$

$$D 9$$

12. Tentukan pintasan-x bagi garis lurus $3x + 4y = 12$.

Determine the x-intercept of the straight line $3x + 4y = 12$.

$$A 4$$

$$B 3$$

$$C -3$$

$$D -4$$

13. Antara graf berikut, yang manakah mewakili $3y + x = 2$?

Which of the following graphs represents $3y + x = 2$?

$$A$$

$$B$$

$$C$$

$$D$$

14. Cari pintasan-y bagi garis lurus yang melalui titik (2, 5) dan titik (-1, 1).

Find the y-intercept of the straight line passing through points (2, 5) and (-1, 1).

$$A -3$$

$$B -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$C \frac{7}{3}$$

$$D \frac{7}{2}$$

15. Garis lurus PQ mempunyai kecerunan -3 dan melalui titik (4, -2). Cari pintasan-y bagi garis lurus PQ.

The straight line PQ has a gradient of -3 and passing through point (4, -2). Find the y-intercept of the straight line PQ.

$$A -14$$

$$B -10$$

$$C 10$$

$$D 14$$

16. Satu garis lurus melalui titik (9, 8) dan titik (3, 4).

A straight line passes through point (9, 8) and point (3, 4). Find the y-intercept of the straight line.

$$A 1$$

$$B 2$$

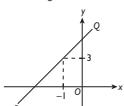
$$C 3$$

$$D 4$$

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17. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ ialah satu garis lurus yang dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes. [KERTAS SPM]
- In the diagram, PQ is a straight line drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Diberi kecerunan PQ ialah 2, cari pintasan-y bagi PQ . Given the gradient of PQ is 2, find the y -intercept of PQ .

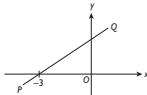
- A 3 B 4
C 5 D 6

18. Nyatakan pintasan-y bagi garis lurus $5x - 2y + 10 = 0$. State the y -intercept of the straight line $5x - 2y + 10 = 0$.

- A -5
B -2
C 2
D 5

19. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus PQ dengan kecerunan $\frac{3}{4}$.

The diagram shows a straight line PQ with a gradient of $\frac{3}{4}$.

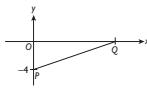


Cari persamaan garis lurus PQ . Find the equation of the straight line PQ .

- A $4y = 3x + 9$
B $3y = 3x + 4$
C $y = x + 3$
D $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$

20. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus PQ yang mempunyai persamaan $2y = hx - 8$, dengan keadaan h ialah pemalar.

The diagram shows a straight line PQ with the equation $2y = hx - 8$, where h is a constant.

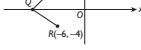


Diberi bahawa $OQ : OP = 2 : 1$. Cari nilai h . It is given that $OQ : OP = 2 : 1$. Find the value of h .

- A -1
B $\frac{1}{2}$
C 1
D 2

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21. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua garis lurus, PQ dan QR . [KERTAS SPM]
- The diagram shows two straight lines, PQ and QR .

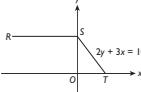


Kecerunan QR ialah -2 dan jarak PQ ialah 10 unit. Cari pintasan-y bagi QR . The gradient of QR is -2 and the distance of PQ is 10 units. Find the y -intercept of QR .

- A 4 B 5
C 6 D 8

22. Dalam rajah di bawah, garis lurus RS adalah selari dengan paksi-x.

In the diagram, the straight line RS is parallel to the x -axis.



Cari persamaan garis lurus RS . Find the equation of the straight line RS .

- A $y = 5$
B $y = 10$
C $x = 5$
D $x = 10$

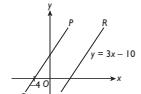
23. Diberi bahawa persamaan suatu garis lurus yang melalui titik $(3, 0)$ ialah $y = 5x + c$. Cari titik persilangan garis lurus itu dengan paksi-y.

It is given that the equation of a straight line which passes through point $(3, 0)$ is $y = 5x + c$. Find the point of intersection of the straight line and the y -axis.

- A $(0, -15)$
B $(0, -5)$
C $(0, 3)$
D $(0, 5)$

24. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ adalah selari dengan RS .

In the diagram, PQ is parallel to RS .



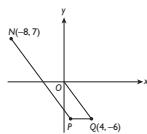
Cari pintasan-y bagi garis lurus PQ . Find the y -intercept of the straight line PQ .

- A 3 B 6
C 10 D 12

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3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua garis lurus selari, NP dan OQ . Garis lurus PQ adalah selari dengan paksi-x dan O ialah asalan.

The diagram shows two parallel lines, NP and OQ . Straight line PQ is parallel to the x -axis and O is the origin.



- (a) Cari persamaan garis lurus PQ . Find the equation of the straight line PQ .
(b) Cari persamaan garis lurus NP . Find the equation of the straight line NP .
(c) Cari pintasan-x bagi garis lurus NP . Find the x -intercept of the straight line NP . [6 markah/6 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

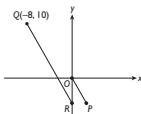
(a) $y = -6$

(b) $m_{NP} = m_{OQ} = \frac{0 - (-6)}{0 - 4} = -\frac{3}{2}$
Gantikan $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ dan $(-8, 7)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $7 = -\frac{3}{2}(-8) + c$
 $7 = 12 + c$
 $c = 7 - 12$
 $= -5$
 \therefore Persamaan NP : $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 5$

(c) Pada paksi-x, $y = 0$.
 $0 = -\frac{3}{2}x - 5$
 $\frac{3}{2}x = -5$
 $x = -5 \times \frac{2}{3}$
 $= -\frac{10}{3}$
 \therefore Pintasan-x bagi NP = $-\frac{10}{3}$

4. Dalam rajah di bawah, garis lurus QR adalah selari dengan garis lurus OP . Persamaan garis lurus OP ialah $y = -2x$.

In the diagram, the straight line QR is parallel to the straight line OP . The equation of the straight line OP is $y = -2x$.



- (a) Cari persamaan garis lurus QR . Find the equation of the straight line QR .
(b) Cari pintasan-x bagi garis lurus QR . Find the x -intercept of the straight line QR . [5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $m_{QR} = m_{OP} = -2$
Gantikan $m = -2$ dan $(-8, 10)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $10 = -2(-8) + c$
 $c = 10 - 16$
 $= -6$
 \therefore Persamaan QR : $y = -2x - 6$

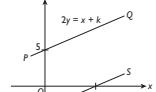
(b) Pada paksi-x, $y = 0$.
 $0 = -2x - 6$
 $2x = -6$
 $x = -3$
 \therefore Pintasan-x bagi QR = -3

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PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.

1. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ adalah selari dengan RS . Persamaan garis lurus PQ ialah $2y = x + k$. In the diagram, PQ is parallel to RS . The equation of the straight line PQ is $2y = x + k$.



- (a) Cari nilai k . Find the value of k .
(b) Cari persamaan garis lurus RS . Find the equation of the straight line RS . [5 markah/5 marks]

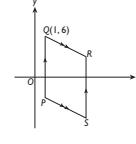
Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $2y = x + k$
 $y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{k}{2}$
 $\frac{k}{2} = 1$
 $k = 2$
 \therefore Persamaan PQ : $2y = x + 2$

(b) $m_{RS} = m_{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}$
Gantikan $m = \frac{1}{2}$ dan $(6, 0)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $0 = \frac{1}{2}(6) + c$
 $c = -3$
 \therefore Persamaan RS : $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan segi empat selari $PQRS$. PQ adalah selari dengan paksi-y. Persamaan garis lurus PS ialah $y = -2x - 4$.

The diagram shows a parallelogram $PQRS$. PQ is parallel to the y -axis. The equation of the straight line PS is $y = -2x - 4$.



- (a) Nyatakan persamaan garis lurus PQ . State the equation of the straight line PQ .
(b) Nyatakan pintasan-y bagi garis lurus PS . State the y -intercept of the straight line PS .
(c) Cari persamaan garis lurus QR . Find the equation of the straight line QR . [6 markah/6 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $x = 1$

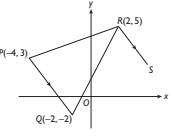
(b) $y = -2x - 4$
Persamaan PQ : $y = -2x - 4$

(c) $m_{QR} = m_{PS} = -2$
Gantikan $m = -2$ dan $(1, 6)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $6 = -2(1) + c$
 $c = 6 + 2$
 $= 8$
 \therefore Persamaan QR : $y = -2x + 8$

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5. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah sebuah segi tiga dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes. [KERTAS SPM]

In the diagram, PQR is a triangle drawn on a Cartesian plane.



- (a) Cari persamaan garis lurus RS , the equation of the straight line RS .
(b) pintasan-x bagi garis lurus RS , the x -intercept of the straight line RS . [5 markah/5 marks]

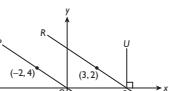
Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $m_{RS} = m_{PQ} = -2$
Gantikan $m = -2$ dan $(-8, 10)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $10 = -2(-8) + c$
 $c = 10 - 16$
 $= -6$
 \therefore Persamaan RS : $y = -2x - 6$

(b) Pada paksi-x, $y = 0$.
 $0 = -2x - 6$
 $2x = -6$
 $x = -3$
 \therefore Pintasan-x bagi RS = -3

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua garis lurus selari, PQ dan RS , dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes.

The diagram shows two parallel straight lines, PQ and RS , drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Cari

Find

- (a) persamaan garis lurus RST , the equation of the straight line RST .
(b) pintasan-x bagi garis lurus SU , the x -intercept of the straight line SU . [5 markah/5 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $m_{RST} = m_{PQ}$
 $= \frac{10 - 0}{2 - 0}$
 $= 5$

Gantikan $m = 5$ dan $(3, 2)$ dalam $y = mx + c$.
 $2 = 5(3) + c$
 $c = 2 + 6$
 $= 8$
 \therefore Persamaan RST : $y = 5x + 8$

(b) Pada paksi-x, $y = 0$.
 $0 = 5x + 8$
 $5x = -8$
 $x = -\frac{8}{5}$
 \therefore Pintasan-x bagi SU = $-\frac{8}{5}$

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6.1 Selang Kelas

A. Lengkapkan setiap jadual berikut.
Complete each of the following tables.

1.	Jisim Mass (kg)	Had bawah Lower limit	Had atas Upper limit	Sempadan bawah Lower boundary	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Saiz selang kelas Size of class interval
	31 - 35	36	40	$\frac{35 + 36}{2} = 35.5$	$\frac{40 + 41}{2} = 40.5$	40.5 - 35.5 = 5
	36 - 40					
	41 - 45	41	45	40.5	45.5	5
	46 - 50	46	50	45.5	50.5	5
	51 - 55	51	55	50.5	55.5	5

2.	Tinggi Height (cm)	Had bawah Lower limit	Had atas Upper limit	Sempadan bawah Lower boundary	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Saiz selang kelas Size of class interval
	120 - 129	120	129	119.5	129.5	10
	130 - 139	130	139	129.5	139.5	10
	140 - 149	140	149	139.5	149.5	10
	150 - 159	150	159	149.5	159.5	10
	160 - 169	160	169	159.5	169.5	10

3.	Panjang Length (m)	Had bawah Lower limit	Had atas Upper limit	Sempadan bawah Lower boundary	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Saiz selang kelas Size of class interval
	3.0 - 3.2	3.0	3.2	2.95	3.25	0.3
	3.3 - 3.5	3.3	3.5	3.25	3.55	0.3
	3.6 - 3.8	3.6	3.8	3.55	3.85	0.3
	3.9 - 4.1	3.9	4.1	3.85	4.15	0.3
	4.2 - 4.4	4.2	4.4	4.15	4.45	0.3

B. Lengkapkan setiap jadual kekerapan berdasarkan saiz selang kelas yang diberi.

Complete each frequency table based on the given size of class interval.

1 (v)

CONTOH

Saiz selang kelas = 5
Size of class interval = 5

111	142	147	136	146	147
122	152	115	127	144	157
142	153	154	143	128	150
135	125	152	139	132	123

1. Saiz selang kelas = 5
Size of class interval = 5

22	40	34	32	28	35
42	36	30	31	37	25
31	26	38	27	33	29

Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	Gundal Tally	Kekerapan Frequency
21 - 25		2
26 - 30		5
31 - 35		6
36 - 40		4
41 - 45		1

3. Saiz selang kelas = 3
Size of class interval = 3

2.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.5
1.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.1
1.6	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.8
1.9	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.5

Jarak (km) Distance (km)	Gundal Tally	Kekerapan Frequency
1.1 - 1.3		4
1.4 - 1.6		6
1.7 - 1.9		3
2.0 - 2.2		4
2.3 - 2.5		1
2.6 - 2.8		2

6.3 Histogram

Jawab setiap yang berikut.
Answer each of the following.

1. Jadual di ruang jawapan menunjukkan umur, dalam tahun, 50 orang pelawat ke suatu pameran.
The table in the answer space shows the ages, in years, of 50 visitors to an exhibition.

1 (v) 3 (i), (ii), (iii)

(a) Lengkapkan jadual itu.
Complete the table.

(b) Nyatakan kelas mod.
State the modal class.

(c) Hitung min anggaran umur bagi seorang pelawat.
Calculate the estimated mean of the age of a visitor.

(d) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 tahun pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 2 orang pelawat pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu histogram bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 years on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 2 visitors on the vertical axis, draw a histogram for the data.

(e) Daripada histogram di (d), nyatakan bilangan pelawat yang berumur 16 tahun ke bawah.
From the histogram in (d), state the number of visitors whose ages are below 16 years old.

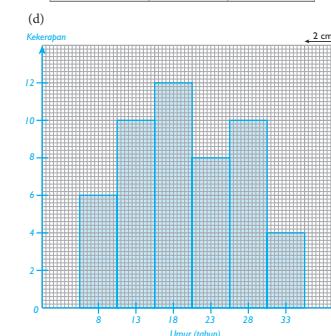
Jawapan/Answer:

(a) Umur (tahun) Age (years)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
6 - 10	6	8
11 - 15	10	13
16 - 20	12	18
21 - 25	8	23
26 - 30	10	28
31 - 35	4	33

(b) Kelas mod = 16 - 20 tahun

$$(c) \text{Min anggaran umur}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (6 \times 8) + (10 \times 13) + (12 \times 18) + \\ & = \frac{(8 \times 23) + (10 \times 28) + (4 \times 33)}{6 + 10 + 12 + 8 + 10 + 4} \\ & = \frac{990}{50} \\ & = 19.8 \text{ tahun} \end{aligned}$$



$$(e) \text{Bilangan pelawat yang berumur 16 tahun ke bawah}$$

$$= 6 + 10$$

$$= 16$$

Lengkapkan setiap jadual kekerapan. Seterusnya, (a) nyatakan kelas mod dan (b) hitung min anggaran bagi data tersebut.

Complete each frequency table. Hence, (a) state the modal class and (b) calculate the estimated mean for the data.

2 (i), (ii), (iii)

1. Jadual mod/Modal class = 26 - 30 km

$$\text{Midpoint of class} = \frac{\text{Lower limit} + \text{Upper limit}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Kelas mod/Modal class} &= 26 - 30 \text{ km} \\ \text{(b) Min anggaran/Estimated mean} &= \frac{(3 \times 18) + (4 \times 23) + (7 \times 28) + (6 \times 33) + (5 \times 38)}{3 + 4 + 7 + 6 + 5} \\ &= \frac{730}{25} \\ &= 29.2 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

2. Tinggi (cm) Height (cm)

$$\text{Mean of grouped data}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Kelas mod/Modal class} &= 155 - 159 \text{ cm} \\ \text{(b) Min anggaran/Estimated mean} &= \frac{\text{Sum of frequency} \times \text{midpoint}}{\text{Sum of frequencies}} \\ &= \frac{(5 \times 142) + (6 \times 147) + (8 \times 152) + (10 \times 157) + (7 \times 162) + (4 \times 167)}{5 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 7 + 4} \\ &= \frac{6180}{40} \\ &= 154.5 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)

$$\text{(a) Kelas mod/Modal class} = 4.1 - 5.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{(b) Min anggaran/Estimated mean}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2 \times 1.55) + (5 \times 2.55) + (4 \times 3.55) + \\ & = \frac{(6 \times 4.55) + (3 \times 5.55)}{2 + 5 + 4 + 6 + 3} \\ & = \frac{74}{20} \\ & = 3.7 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

2. Data di bawah menunjukkan wang simpanan, dalam RM, bagi 30 orang murid dalam suatu bulan.
The data shows the savings, in RM, of 30 students in a month.

38	52	55	22	45
44	8	45	40	28
25	36	12	50	10
57	35	48	15	48
20	60	24	64	25
65	40	62	45	36

- (d) Daripada histogram di (c), nyatakan bilangan murid yang menyimpan melebihi RM50 dalam bulan itu.
From the histogram in (c), state the number of students who saved more than RM50 in the month.

Jawapan/Answer:

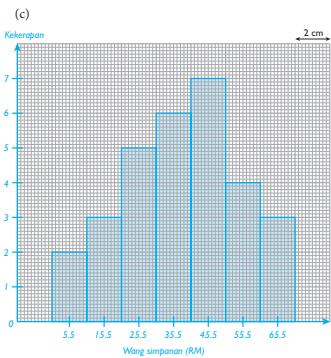
Wang simpanan Savings (RM)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
1 – 10	2	5.5
11 – 20	3	15.5
21 – 30	5	25.5
31 – 40	6	35.5
41 – 50	7	45.5
51 – 60	4	55.5
61 – 70	3	65.5

- (b) Min anggaran wang simpanan

$$\begin{aligned} & (2 \times 5.5) + (3 \times 15.5) + (5 \times 25.5) + \\ & (6 \times 35.5) + (7 \times 45.5) + \\ & (4 \times 55.5) + (3 \times 65.5) \\ = & \frac{2 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 4 + 3}{30} \\ = & RM37.83 \end{aligned}$$

- (d) Bilangan murid yang menyimpan melebihi RM50

$$\begin{aligned} & = 4 + 3 \\ & = 7 \end{aligned}$$



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B. Jawab setiap yang berikut.

Answer each of the following.

1. Jadual di ruang jawapan menunjukkan masa, dalam minit, yang diambil oleh 20 orang murid untuk menyiapkan suatu projek.
The table in the answer space shows the time, in minutes, taken by 20 students to complete a project.
- (a) Lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.
Complete the table in the answer space.
- (b) Berdasarkan jadual itu, hitung min anggaran masa yang diambil oleh seorang murid.
Based on the table, calculate the estimated mean of the time taken by a student.
- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 minit pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 1 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu poligon kekerapan bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 minutes on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 1 student on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon for the data.
- (d) Nyatakan satu maklumat berdasarkan poligon kekerapan di (c).
State one information based on the frequency polygon in (c).

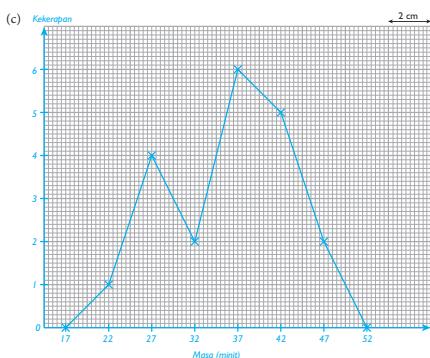
Jawapan/Answer:

Masa (minit) Time (minutes)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
20 – 24	1	22
25 – 29	4	27
30 – 34	2	32
35 – 39	6	37
40 – 44	5	42
45 – 49	2	47

- (b) Min anggaran masa

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 \times 22) + (4 \times 27) + (2 \times 32) + \\ & (6 \times 37) + (5 \times 42) + (2 \times 47) \\ = & \frac{720}{20} \\ = & 36 \text{ minit} \end{aligned}$$

- (d) Kelas mod ialah 35 – 39 minit.



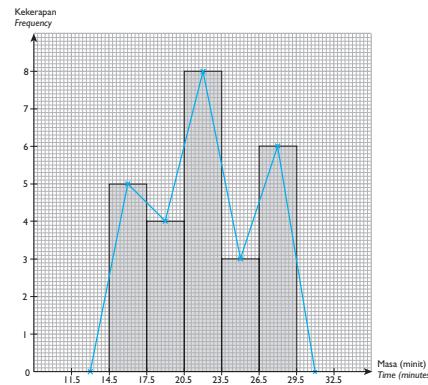
75

6.4 Poligon Kekerapan

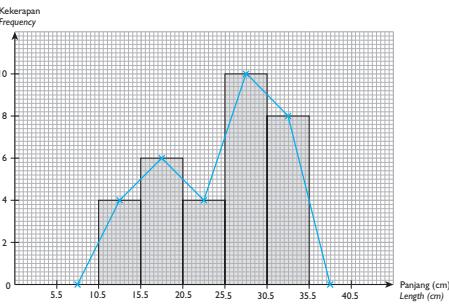
- A. Lukis satu poligon kekerapan pada setiap histogram yang diberi.

Draw a frequency polygon on each given histogram.

1.



2.



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2. Data di bawah menunjukkan tinggi, dalam cm, bagi 25 pokok tanaman.

The data shows the heights, in cm, of 25 plants.

137	145	135	144	134
133	134	122	140	130
146	141	139	125	132
126	138	142	148	146
132	144	128	131	143

- (a) Berdasarkan data itu, lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.

Based on the data, complete the table in the answer space.

- (b) Berdasarkan jadual di (a), hitung min anggaran tinggi bagi sepohon tanaman.

Based on the table in (a), calculate the estimated mean of the height of a plant.

- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 cm pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 1 pokok tanaman pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu poligon kekerapan bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 cm on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 1 plant on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon for the data.

- (d) Berdasarkan poligon kekerapan di (c), hitung peratusan tanaman yang tingginya lebih daripada 140 cm.
Based on the frequency polygon in (c), calculate the percentage of the plants which heights are more than 140 cm.

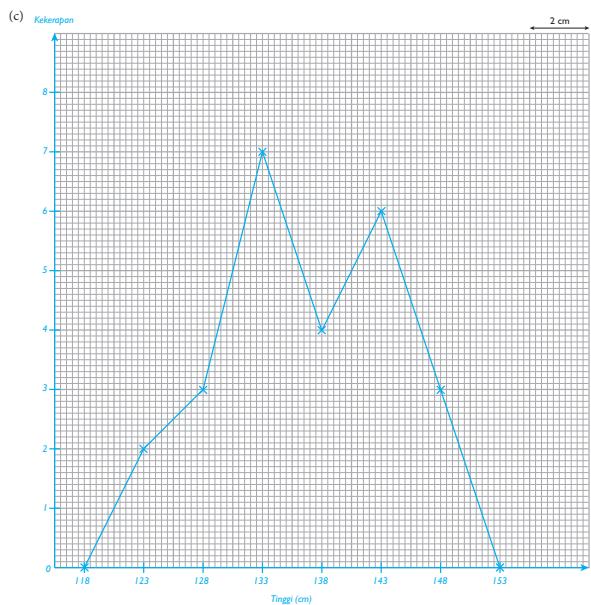
Jawapan/Answer:

Tinggi (cm) Height (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
121 – 125	2	123
126 – 130	3	128
131 – 135	7	133
136 – 140	4	138
141 – 145	6	143
146 – 150	3	148

- (b) Min anggaran tinggi

$$\begin{aligned} & (2 \times 123) + (3 \times 128) + (7 \times 133) + (4 \times 138) + (6 \times 143) + (3 \times 148) \\ = & \frac{3415}{25} \\ = & 136.6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

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(d) Peratusan tanaman yang tingginya lebih daripada 140 cm

$$= \frac{6+3}{25} \times 100\% \\ = \frac{9}{25} \times 100\% \\ = 36\%$$

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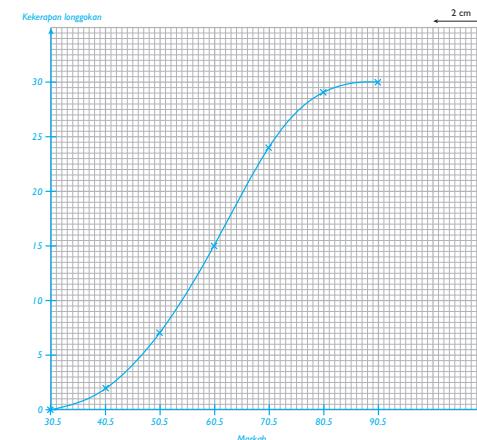
6.5 Kekerapan Longokan

Lengkapkan jadual kekerapan longokan dan lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.

Complete the cumulative frequency table and draw an ogive for the data.

Markah Marks	Kekerapan Frequency	Kekerapan longokan Cumulative frequency	Sempadan atas Upper boundary
21 – 30	0	0	30.5
31 – 40	2	0 + 2 = 2	40.5
41 – 50	5	2 + 5 = 7	50.5
51 – 60	8	7 + 8 = 15	60.5
61 – 70	9	15 + 9 = 24	70.5
71 – 80	5	24 + 5 = 29	80.5
81 – 90	1	29 + 1 = 30	90.5

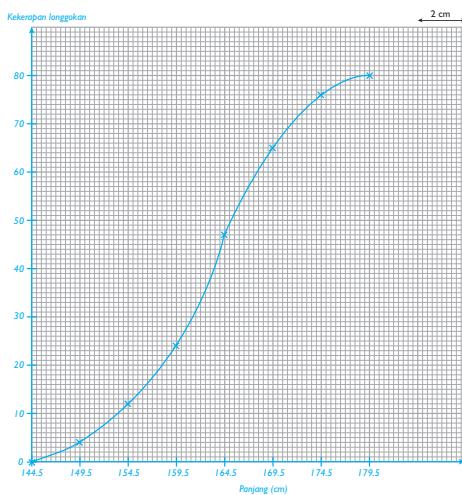
Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 markah pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 5 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 10 marks on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 5 students on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.



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Panjang (cm) Length (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency	Kekerapan longokan Cumulative frequency	Sempadan atas Upper boundary
140 – 144	0	0	144.5
145 – 149	4	4	149.5
150 – 154	8	12	154.5
155 – 159	12	24	159.5
160 – 164	23	47	164.5
165 – 169	18	65	169.5
170 – 174	11	76	174.5
175 – 179	4	80	179.5

Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 cm pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 10 helai reben pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 cm on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 10 ribbons on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.

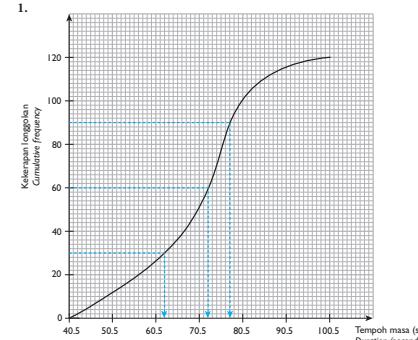


79

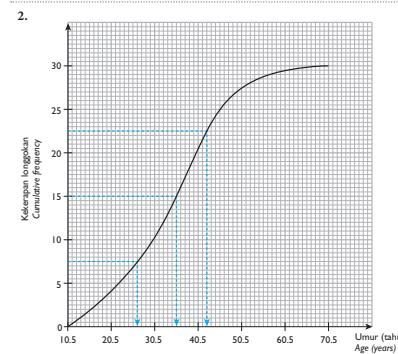
6.6 Sukanan Serakan

A. Cari (a) median, (b) kuartil pertama, (c) kuartil ketiga dan (d) julat antara kuartil berdasarkan setiap ogif berikut.

Find (a) the median, (b) the first quartile, (c) the third quartile and (d) the interquartile range based on each of the following ogives.



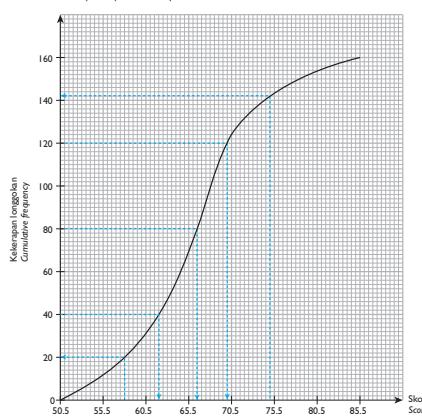
- (a) Median = 72.5 saat
- (b) Kuartil pertama = 62.5 saat
- (c) Kuartil ketiga = 77.5 saat
- (d) Julat antara kuartil
 $= 77.5 - 62.5$
 $= 15$ saat



- (a) Median = 35.5 tahun
- (b) Kuartil pertama = 26.5 tahun
- (c) Kuartil ketiga = 42.5 tahun
- (d) Julat antara kuartil
 $= 42.5 - 26.5$
 $= 16$ tahun

B. Selesaikan masalah berdasarkan ogif yang diberi.
Solve the problems based on the given ogive.

Ogif di bawah menunjukkan skor bagi 160 orang peserta dalam suatu kuiz.
The ogive shows the scores of 160 participants in a quiz.



Cari/Find

- median,
 - kuartil ketiga/third quartile,
 - julat antara kuartil/the interquartile range,
 - bilangan peserta yang skornya melebihi 75 mata.
the number of participants whose scores are more than 75 points.
 - pecahan peserta yang skornya kurang daripada 58 mata.
the fraction of the participants whose scores are less than 58 points.
- (a) 66.5 mata
(b) 70 mata
(c) Julat antara kuartil = $70 - 62 = 8$ mata
(d) Bilangan peserta yang skornya melebihi 75 mata = $160 - 142 = 18$
(e) Pecahan peserta yang skornya kurang daripada 58 mata = $\frac{20}{160} = \frac{1}{8}$

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[6][iii][iv]

PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih satu jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.
Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan buku yang dipinjam oleh sekumpulan murid.
The table shows the number of books borrowed by a group of students.

Bilangan buku Number of books	1 – 5	6 – 10	11 – 15	16 – 20
Kekerapan Frequency	x	7	3	2

Diberi kelas mod ialah 6 – 10. Cari nilai maksimum bagi x.
Given the modal class is 6 – 10. Find the maximum value of x.

- A 5 B 6
C 7 D 8

2. Jadual kekerapan di bawah menunjukkan tinggi bagi 50 batang anak pokok.
The frequency table shows the heights of 50 seedlings.

Tinggi (cm) Height (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency
7 – 9	9
10 – 12	18
13 – 15	17
16 – 18	6

Hitung peratusan anak pokok yang tingginya kurang daripada 16 cm.
Calculate the percentage of seedlings which heights are less than 16 cm.

- A 12% B 16%
C 44% D 88%

3. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan jisim sejumlah kotak.
The table shows the masses of a number of boxes.

Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	Kekerapan Frequency
10 – 19	2
20 – 29	4
30 – 39	10
40 – 49	8
50 – 59	6

Hitung min jisim, dalam kg, sebuah kotak.
Calculate the mean mass, in kg, of a box.

- A 38.0 B 38.5
C 39.0 D 39.5

ANALISIS SOALAN SPM				
Subjek	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.1	–	–	–	–
6.2	–	–	–	–
6.3	–	–	–	–
6.4	–	–	–	–
6.5	–	S. 29	–	–
6.6	–	–	–	–

4. Jadual di bawah ialah jadual kekerapan longgokan yang menunjukkan mata yang dikumpul oleh 40 orang peserta dalam suatu pertandingan.

The table is a cumulative frequency table which shows the points collected by 40 participants in a competition.

Mata Points	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
15	5
16	12
17	20
18	30
19	36
20	40

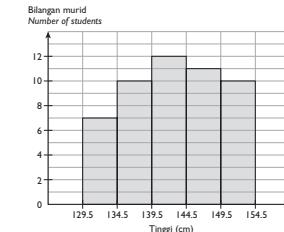
Cari mod bagi data itu.

Find the mode of the data.

- A 16 B 17
C 18 D 19

5. Rajah di bawah ialah carta palang yang menunjukkan taburan tinggi bagi 50 orang murid.

The diagram is a bar chart showing the distribution of heights of 50 students.



Hitung min tinggi, dalam cm, bagi seorang murid.

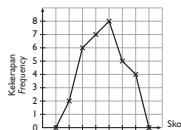
Calculate the mean height, in cm, of a student.

- A 140.7 B 141.7
C 142.7 D 143.7

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6. Rajah di bawah ialah poligon kekerapan yang menunjukkan skor yang diperoleh 32 orang murid dalam suatu pertandingan.

The diagram is a frequency polygon showing the scores obtained by 32 students in a competition.



Cari bilangan murid yang memperoleh lebih daripada 24 mata.

Find the number of students who obtained more than 24 points.

- A 4
B 5
C 9
D 17

7. Jadual kekerapan longgokan di bawah menunjukkan panjang 30 utasawai dalam sebuah kotak.

The cumulative frequency table shows the lengths of 30 wires in a box.

Panjang (cm) Length (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
101 – 110	2	2
111 – 120	6	8
121 – 130	10	w
131 – 140	9	27
141 – 150	3	30

Cari nilai w.

Find the value of w.

- A 10
B 16
C 18
D 25

8. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan tinggi sekumpulan murid.

The table shows the heights of a group of students.

Tinggi (cm) Height (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency
141 – 150	6
151 – 160	8
161 – 170	x
171 – 180	2

Diberi bahawa kelas mod ialah 161 – 170 cm. Nilai x tidak mungkin ialah

It is given that the modal class is 161 – 170 cm. The value of x could not be

- A 7
B 9
C 10
D 11

9. Jadual kekerapan longgokan di bawah menunjukkan markah yang diperoleh 36 orang murid dalam satu ujian.

The cumulative frequency table shows the marks obtained by 36 students in a test.

Markah Marks	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
51 – 55	6
56 – 60	16
61 – 65	28
66 – 70	36

Antara berikut, yang manakah pengiraan yang betul untuk mencari min anggaran markah bagi seorang murid?

Which of the following is the correct calculation to find the estimated mean of the marks of a student?

- A $6(51) + 10(56) + 12(61) + 8(66)$
36
B $6(51) + 16(56) + 28(61) + 36(66)$
36
C $6(53) + 10(58) + 12(63) + 8(68)$
36
D $6(53) + 16(58) + 28(63) + 36(68)$
36

10. Jadual kekerapan longgokan di bawah menunjukkan saiz kasut yang dipamerkan di atas sebuah rak.

The cumulative frequency table shows the sizes of shoes displayed on a shelf.

Saiz kasut Size of shoes	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
4	x
5	10
6	14
7	16
8	17

Jika mod bagi saiz kasut itu ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the sizes of shoes is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 4
B 6
C 7
D 8

11. Jadual kekerapan longgokan di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

12. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

13. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

14. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

15. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

16. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah.

The table shows the number of students who borrowed books from the school.

Bilangan buku	Kekerapan
27	6
32	9
37	8
42	6
47	2
52	1

Jika mod bagi bilangan murid yang meminjam buku daripada sekolah ialah 5, nyatakan satu nilai yang mungkin bagi x.

If the mode of the number of students who borrowed books from the school is 5, state one possible value of x.

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan jarak, dalam km, di antara rumah bagi 25 orang murid dengan sebuah sekolah.

The diagram shows the distances, in km, between 25 students' houses and a school.

4.3	1.2	3.4	3.8	2.0
3.1	5.1	6.5	3.1	5.7
6.2	3.8	4.0	1.4	4.6
2.5	3.5	7.2	4.7	3.3
6.8	3.2	3.6	2.7	4.4

- (a) Berdasarkan data pada rajah itu, lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.
Based on the data in the diagram, complete the table in answer space.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (b) Nyatakan saiz selang kelas yang digunakan dalam jadual di (a).
State the size of the class interval used in the table in (a).

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (c) Berdasarkan jadual di (a), hitung min anggaran jarak di antara rumah seorang murid dengan sekolah itu.
Based on the table in (a), calculate the estimated mean of the distance between a student's house and the school.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (d) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 1 km pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 1 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu histogram bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 1 km on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 1 student on the vertical axis, draw a histogram for the data.

[4 markah/4 marks]

- (e) Nyatakan satu maklumat berdasarkan histogram di (d).
State one information based on the histogram in (d).

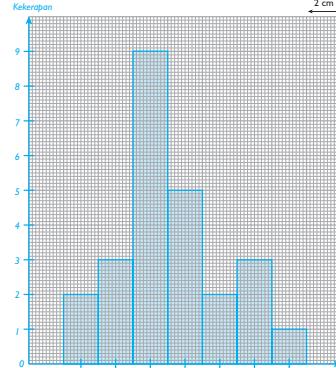
[1 markah/1 mark]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

Jarak Distance (km)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
1.0 – 1.9	2	1.45
2.0 – 2.9	3	2.45
3.0 – 3.9	9	3.45
4.0 – 4.9	5	4.45
5.0 – 5.9	2	5.45
6.0 – 6.9	3	6.45
7.0 – 7.9	1	7.45

(d)



(b) $\text{Saiz selang kelas} = 2.95 - 1.95 = 1.0 \text{ km}$

(c) $\text{Min anggaran jarak}$

$$(2 \times 1.45) + (3 \times 2.45) + (9 \times 3.45) + (5 \times 4.45) + (2 \times 5.45) + (3 \times 6.45) + (1 \times 7.45) = \frac{101.25}{25} = 4.05 \text{ km}$$

(e) Kelas mod ialah $3.0 - 3.9 \text{ km}$.

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3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan tinggi, dalam cm, bagi 30 orang murid.

The diagram shows the heights, in cm, of 30 students.

132	141	137	148	152	143
147	157	151	128	145	155
139	142	134	135	138	148
150	149	141	145	154	140
144	136	146	158	156	142

- (a) Berdasarkan data pada rajah itu, lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.
Based on the data in the diagram, complete the table in answer space.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (b) Nyatakan kelas mod.
State the modal class.

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (c) Berdasarkan jadual di (a), hitung min anggaran tinggi bagi seorang murid.
Based on the table in (a), calculate the estimated mean of the height of a student.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (d) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 cm pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 1 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu poligon kekerapan bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 cm on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 1 student on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon for the data.

[4 markah/4 marks]

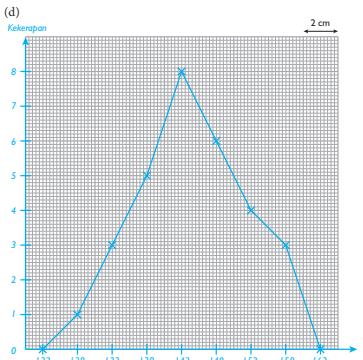
- (e) Berdasarkan poligon kekerapan di (d), nyatakan bilangan murid yang tingginya kurang daripada 138 cm.
Based on the frequency polygon in (d), state the number of students whose heights are less than 138 cm.

[1 markah/1 mark]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

Tinggi Height (cm)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
126 – 130	1	128
131 – 135	3	133
136 – 140	5	138
141 – 145	8	143
146 – 150	6	148
151 – 155	4	153
156 – 160	3	158



(b) Kelas mod = $141 - 145 \text{ cm}$

(c) Min anggaran tinggi

$$(1 \times 128) + (3 \times 133) + (5 \times 138) + (8 \times 143) + (6 \times 148) + (4 \times 153) + (3 \times 158) = \frac{4335}{30} = 144.5 \text{ cm}$$

(d) Bilangan murid yang tingginya kurang daripada 138 cm = $1 + 3 = 4$

[1 markah/1 mark]

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan taburan kekerapan umur bagi sekumpulan 48 orang penderma darah dalam suatu kempen menderma darah.

The table in the answer space shows the frequency distribution of ages of a group of 48 blood donors in a blood donation campaign.

- (a) Lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.
Complete the table in the answer space.

- (ii) Nyatakan kelas mod.
State the modal class.

[4 markah/4 marks]

- (b) Hitung min anggaran umur bagi seorang penderma darah.
Calculate the estimated mean of the age of a blood donor.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 tahun pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 5 orang penderma darah pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogive bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 years on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 5 blood donors on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.

[4 markah/4 marks]

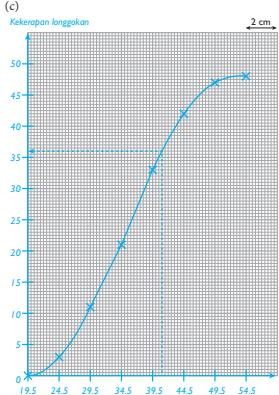
- (d) Semua penderma darah yang berumur lebih daripada 41 tahun adalah lelaki. Menggunakan ogive di (c), cari bilangan penderma darah dari lelaki yang berumur lebih daripada 41 tahun.
All the blood donors whose ages above 41 years old are males. Using the ogive in (c), find the number of male blood donors whose ages are above 41 years old.

[1 markah/1 mark]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i)

Umur (tahun) Age (years)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
15 – 19	0	17	19.5	0
20 – 24	3	22	24.5	3
25 – 29	8	27	29.5	11
30 – 34	10	32	34.5	21
35 – 39	12	37	39.5	33
40 – 44	9	42	44.5	42
45 – 49	5	47	49.5	47
50 – 54	1	52	54.5	48



(ii) Kelas mod = $35 - 39 \text{ tahun}$

(b) Min anggaran umur

$$(3 \times 22) + (8 \times 27) + (10 \times 32) + (12 \times 37) = \frac{1711}{48} = 35.65 \text{ tahun}$$

(d) Bilangan penderma darah lelaki yang berumur lebih daripada 41 tahun = $48 - 36 = 12$

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- (a) Berdasarkan histogram itu, lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan.
Based on the histogram, complete the table in the answer space.

[4 markah/4 marks]

- (b) Hitung min anggaran jisim bagi seorang murid.
Calculate the estimated mean mass of a student.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 kg pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 10 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogive bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 10 kg on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 10 students on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.

[4 markah/4 marks]

- (d) Berdasarkan ogive yang dilukis di (c), nyatakan kuartil ketiga.
Based on the ogive drawn in (c), state the third quartile.

[1 markah/1 mark]

Jawapan/Answer:

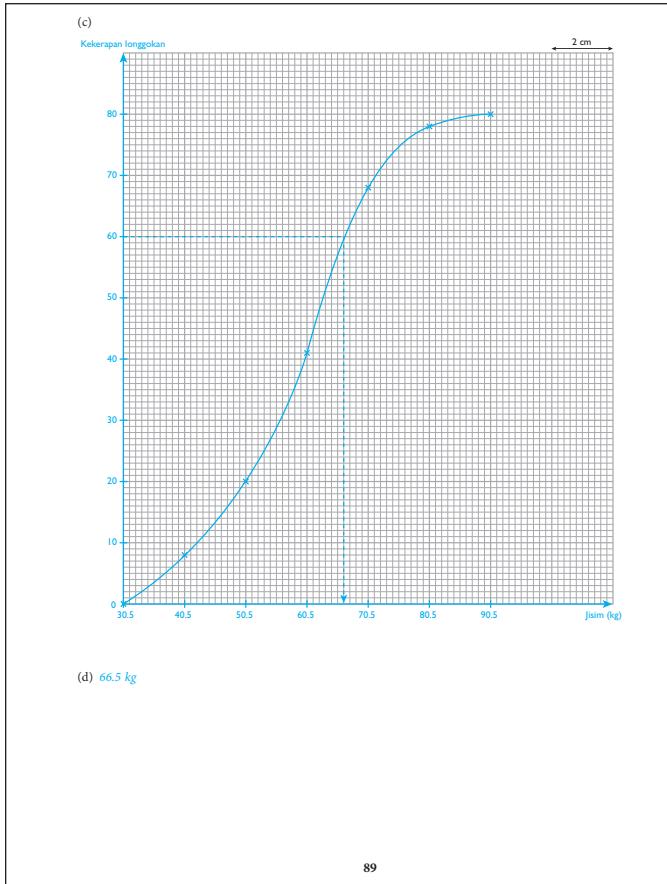
(a)

Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan Frequency	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
21 – 30	30.5	0	0
31 – 40	40.5	8	8
41 – 50	50.5	12	20
51 – 60	60.5	21	41
61 – 70	70.5	27	68
71 – 80	80.5	10	78
81 – 90	90.5	2	80

(b) Dari pada histogram,
min anggaran jisim

$$= \frac{(8 \times 35.5) + (12 \times 45.5) + (21 \times 55.5) + (27 \times 65.5) + (10 \times 75.5) + (2 \times 85.5)}{8 + 12 + 21 + 27 + 10 + 2} = \frac{4690}{80} = 58.625 \text{ kg}$$

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6. Jadual (i) menunjukkan markah yang diperoleh 60 orang murid dalam suatu ujian.
Table (i) shows the scores obtained by 60 pupils in a test.

Markah Marks	30 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 – 79	80 – 89	90 – 99
Kekerapan Frequency	3	5	9	13	16	10	4

Jadual (i)/Table (i)

(a) Berdasarkan Jadual (i), lengkapkan Jadual (ii) di ruang jawapan.
Based on Table (i), complete Table (ii) in the answer space. [3 markah/3 marks]

(b) Hitung min anggaran markah bagi seorang murid.
Calculate the estimated mean of the score of a student. [3 markah/3 marks]

(c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 markah pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 10 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 10 marks on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 10 students on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data. [4 markah/4 marks]

(d) Berdasarkan ogif di (c), cari peratusan murid yang memperoleh kurang daripada 60 markah.
Based on the ogive in (c), find the percentage of students who scored less than 60 marks. [2 markah/2 marks]

Jawapan/Answer:
(a)

Markah Marks	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
20 – 29	0	24.5	29.5	0
30 – 39	3	34.5	39.5	3
40 – 49	5	44.5	49.5	8
50 – 59	9	54.5	59.5	17
60 – 69	13	64.5	69.5	30
70 – 79	16	74.5	79.5	46
80 – 89	10	84.5	89.5	56
90 – 99	4	94.5	99.5	60

Jadual (ii)/Table (ii)

(b) Min anggaran markah

$$\frac{(3 \times 34.5) + (5 \times 44.5) + (9 \times 54.5) + (13 \times 64.5) + (16 \times 74.5) + (10 \times 84.5) + (4 \times 94.5)}{3 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 16 + 10 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{4070}{60}$$

$$= 67.83$$

(c)

(d) Peratusan murid yang memperoleh kurang daripada 60 markah

$$\frac{18}{60} \times 100\% = 30\%$$

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BAB 7 KEBARANGKALIAN I PROBABILITY I

7.1 Ruang Sampel
Tulis ruang sampel bagi setiap uji kaji berikut dengan menggunakan tatatanda set.
Write down the sample space of each of the following experiments in set notation. [1 (iii), (iv)]

CONTOH
Satu huruf dipilih secara rawak daripada perkataan 'CEKAP'.
A letter is chosen at random from the word 'CEKAP'.
 $S = \{C, E, K, A, P\}$

1. Sebiji dadu yang adil dilambungkan.
A fair dice is tossed.
 $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

2. Satu nombor dua digit yang lebih besar daripada 95 dipilih secara rawak.
A two-digit number which is greater than 95 is chosen at random.
 $S = \{96, 97, 98, 99\}$

3. Satu nombor dipilih secara rawak daripada satu set nombor perdana yang kurang daripada 15.
A number is chosen at random from a set of prime numbers which are less than 15.
 $S = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$

4. Satu nombor dipilih secara rawak masing-masing daripada set $P = \{2, 4, 6\}$ dan set $Q = \{5, 7, 9\}$.
A number is chosen at random from set $P = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and set $Q = \{5, 7, 9\}$ respectively.
 $S = \{(2, 5), (2, 7), (2, 9), (4, 5), (4, 7), (4, 9), (6, 5), (6, 7), (6, 9)\}$

5.

Anak panah pada papan permainan diputarkan.
The arrow on the game board is spun.
 $S = \{1, 2, 3, A, B, C\}$

6.

Kotak A/Box A Kotak B/Box B

Sekeping kad dipilih secara rawak daripada setiap kotak, A dan B.
A card is chosen at random from each of the boxes, A and B.
 $S = \{(X, 2), (X, 4), (Y, 2), (Y, 4), (Z, 2), (Z, 4)\}$

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7.2 Peristiwa
Solekan masalah berikut.
Solve the following problems. [2 (ii)]

CONTOH
Satu nombor dipilih secara rawak daripada set $\{x : 1 \leq x \leq 10, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$. Senaraikan semua unsur bagi peristiwa berikut:
A number is chosen at random from the set $\{x : 1 \leq x \leq 10, x \text{ is an integer}\}$. List all the elements of the following events:
(a) Satu nombor genap dipilih.
An even number is chosen.
(b) Satu kuasa dua sempurna dipilih.
A perfect square is chosen.
 $S = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$
(a) $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
(b) $\{4, 9\}$

2.

Penunjuk pada satu cakera dalam rajah di sebelah diputar. Senaraikan semua unsur bagi peristiwa berikut:
The pointer on a disc in the diagram is spun. List all the elements of the following events:
(a) Satu nombor perdana diperoleh.
A prime number is obtained.
(b) Satu nombor yang lebih daripada 5 diperoleh.
A number which is greater than 5 is obtained.
 $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
(a) $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$
(b) $\{6, 7, 8\}$

3.

Penunjuk pada satu cakera dalam rajah di sebelah diputar. Senaraikan semua unsur bagi peristiwa berikut:
The pointer on a disc in the diagram is spun. List all the elements of the following events:
(a) Satu nombor ganjil diperoleh.
An odd number is obtained.
(b) Satu nombor yang lebih daripada 5 diperoleh.
A number which is greater than 5 is obtained.
 $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
(a) $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$
(b) $\{6, 7, 8\}$

4. Sekeping duit syiling dilambung dua kali. Senaraikan semua unsur bagi peristiwa berikut:
A coin is tossed twice. List all the elements of the following events:
(a) Angka muncul sekali.
Heads appears once.
(b) Gambar muncul dua kali.
Tails appears twice.
 $Katakan A = angka,$
 $G = gambar,$
 $S = \{AA, AG, GA, GG\}$
(a) $\{AG, GA\}$
(b) $\{GG\}$

Let H = heads,
T = tails.
 $S = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$
(a) $\{HT, TH\}$
(b) $\{TT\}$

5.

Senaraikan semua nombor dipilih secara rawak masing-masing daripada set $P = \{1, 2\}$ dan set $Q = \{6, 7, 8\}$.
Senaraikan semua unsur bagi peristiwa berikut:
A number is chosen at random from set $P = \{1, 2\}$ and set $Q = \{6, 7, 8\}$ respectively. List all the elements of the following events:
(a) Satu nombor ganjil diperoleh.
An odd number is chosen.
(b) Sekurang-kurangnya satu nombor ganjil diperoleh.
At least one odd number is chosen.
 $S = \{(1, 6), (1, 7), (1, 8), (2, 6), (2, 7), (2, 8)\}$
(a) $\{(1, 6), (1, 8), (2, 7)\}$
(b) $\{(1, 6), (1, 7), (1, 8), (2, 7)\}$

7.3 Kebarangkalian Suatu Peristiwa

FAKTA UTAMA

1. Kebarangkalian = $\frac{\text{Bilangan kali peristiwa berlaku}}{\text{Bilangan percubaan}}$
 2. Bilangan kali suatu peristiwa berlaku = Kebarangkalian peristiwa itu berlaku \times Bilangan percubaan

A. Selesaikan masalah berikut.

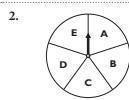
Solve the following problems.

1. Satu kaji selidik berkaitan dengan kegiatan kegemaran pada hujung minggu telah dijalankan ke atas 3 000 orang penduduk di Sitiawan. Keputusan kaji selidik itu ditunjukkan dalam jadual di bawah.
A survey about the favourite activities during the weekend is conducted on 3 000 residents in Sitiawan. The result is shown in the table below.

Kegiatan kegemaran Favourite activity	Berenang Swimming	Berjoging Jogging	Berbasisikal Cycling	Bерmain badminton Playing badminton
Kesudahan Outcomes	825	1 048	675	452

Berdasarkan kesudahan itu, ramalkan bilangan penduduk yang gemar berbasikal di Taman Sentosa, Sitiawan yang mempunyai 1 200 orang penduduk.
Based on the outcomes, predict the number of residents who like cycling in Taman Sentosa, Sitiawan which has 1 200 residents.

$$\text{Bilangan penduduk yang gemar berbasikal} = \frac{675}{3\,000} \times 1\,200 \\ = 270$$



Penunjuk pada satu cakera dalam rajah di sebelah diputarkan sebanyak 800 kali dan kesudahannya dicatat dalam jadual di bawah.
The pointer on a disc in the diagram is spun for 800 times and the outcomes were recorded in the table below.

Sektor/Sector	A	B	C	D	E
Kesudahan/Outcomes	160	158	155	164	163

Berdasarkan kesudahan itu, ramalkan bilangan kali penunjuk itu akan berhenti di sektor A jika penunjuk itu diputarkan sebanyak 150 kali.
Based on the outcomes, predict the number of times the pointer stopping at sector A if the pointer is spun 150 times.

$$\text{Bilangan kali penunjuk itu akan berhenti di sektor A} = \frac{160}{800} \times 150 \\ = 30$$

3. Sebijik durian dipilih secara rawak daripada 1 700 biji durian. Kebarangkalian memilih durian yang busuk ialah $\frac{3}{50}$. Hitung bilangan durian yang dijangkakan busuk.
A durian is chosen at random from 1 700 durians. The probability of choosing a rotten durian is $\frac{3}{50}$. Calculate the expected number of rotten durians.

$$\text{Bilangan durian yang dijangkakan busuk} = \frac{3}{50} \times 1\,700 \\ = 102$$

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PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih **satu** jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.
Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan 10 keping kad. The diagram shows 10 cards.

K	A	L	K	U	L	A	T	O	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sekeping kad dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa kad berlabel L dipilih.
A card is chosen at random. Find the probability that the card labelled L is chosen.

$$A \frac{1}{4} \quad B \frac{1}{5} \\ C \frac{2}{5} \quad D \frac{3}{10}$$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan suset 7 kad nombor. The diagram shows a set of 7 number cards.

2	3	5	9	25	27	29
---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Satu kad dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa kad kuasa dua sempurna dipilih.
A card is chosen at random. Find the probability that a perfect square card is chosen.

$$A \frac{2}{7} \quad B \frac{3}{7} \\ C \frac{4}{7} \quad D \frac{6}{7}$$

3. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan bilangan bola berwarna di dalam sebuah beg. The table shows the number of coloured balls in a bag.

Warna Colour	Kuning Yellow	Hijau Green	Putih White	Merah Red
Bilangan bola Number of balls	120	90	150	60

Sebijik bola dipilih secara rawak daripada beg itu. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa bola itu berwarna merah.
A ball is picked at random from the bag. Find the probability that the ball is red.

$$A \frac{1}{140} \quad B \frac{1}{7} \\ C \frac{2}{7} \quad D \frac{3}{14}$$

4. Sekumpulan 36 orang murid telah mengambil bahagian dalam suatu ujian. Seorang murid dipilih secara rawak daripada kumpulan itu. Kebarangkalian memilih seorang murid yang gagal dalam ujian itu ialah $\frac{1}{9}$. Cari bilangan murid yang lulus dalam ujian itu.

ANALISIS SOALAN SPM				
Subjek	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.1	-	-	-	-
7.2	-	-	-	-
7.3	S. 33, 35	S. 35	S. 36	S. 34

A group of 36 students took a test. A student is chosen at random from the group. The probability of choosing a student who failed in the test is $\frac{1}{9}$. Find the number of students who passed in the test.

$$A \, 4 \quad B \, 9 \\ C \, 27 \quad D \, 32$$

5. Sebuah kilang mempunyai 27 orang pekerja tempatan dan beberapa orang pekerja asing. Seorang pekerja dipilih secara rawak daripada kilang itu. Kebarangkalian memilih seorang pekerja tempatan ialah $\frac{3}{7}$. Cari bilangan pekerja asing di kilang itu.
A factory has 27 local workers and a number of foreign workers. A worker is chosen at random from the factory. The probability of choosing a local worker is $\frac{3}{7}$. Find the number of foreign workers in the factory.

$$A \, 27 \quad B \, 36 \\ C \, 42 \quad D \, 63$$

6. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 100 biji bola hitam dan 22 biji bola putih. Sebijik bola dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Cari kebarangkalian memilih sebatang pen merah ialah $\frac{1}{8}$. Cari jumlah bilangan pen di dalam kotak itu.
A box contains 100 black balls and 22 white balls. A ball is chosen at random from the box. Find the probability that the ball chosen is a white ball.

$$A \frac{1}{122} \quad B \frac{1}{22} \\ C \frac{11}{50} \quad D \frac{11}{61}$$

7. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan kesudahan apabila sebuah dadu yang tidak adil dilambungkan sebanyak 500 kali dalam suatu uji kaji.
The table shows the outcomes when an unfair dice was thrown 500 times in an experiment.

Nombor Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kesudahan Outcomes	72	102	64	92	82	88

Berdasarkan kesudahan itu, ramalkan bilangan peluang untuk mendapat nombor perdana jika dadu yang sama dilambungkan sebanyak 100 kali.
Based on the outcomes, predict the number of chances to get prime numbers if the same dice is thrown 100 times.

$$A \, 40 \quad B \, 50 \\ C \, 60 \quad D \, 70$$

B. Selesaikan masalah berikut.

Solve the following problems.

[K]

1. Dalam sebuah sekolah, kebarangkalian seorang murid lulus dalam peperiksaan SPM ialah $\frac{7}{10}$. Berapakah bilangan murid dijangkakan lulus dalam peperiksaan itu jika 240 orang murid menduduki peperiksaan itu?
In a school, the probability of a student passing the SPM examination is $\frac{7}{10}$. How many students are expected to pass the examination if 240 students sit for the examination?

$$\text{Bilangan murid yang dijangkakan lulus} = \frac{7}{10} \times 240 \\ = 168$$

2. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 9 biji guli biru, 12 biji guli merah dan x biji guli putih. Jika sebijik guli dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu, kebarangkalian memilih sebijik guli putih ialah $\frac{1}{4}$.

A box contains 9 blue marbles, 12 red marbles and x white marbles. If a marble is chosen at random from the box, the probability of choosing a white marble is $\frac{1}{4}$.

(a) Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.

- (b) 2 biji guli putih ditambah ke dalam kotak itu. Kemudian, sebijik guli dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian memilih sebijik guli merah.
2 white marbles are added into the box. Then, a marble is chosen at random. Find the probability of choosing a red marble.

$$(a) \frac{x}{9+12+x} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 4x = 21 + x \\ 3x = 21 \\ x = 7$$

$$(b) n(S) = 9 + 12 + 7 + 2 = 30 \\ P(\text{guli merah}) = \frac{12}{30} \\ = \frac{2}{5}$$

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan tujuh keping kad di dalam sebuah kotak.
The diagram shows seven cards in a box.

P	E	K	E	R	J	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Beberapa keping kad berlabel V dimasukkan ke dalam kotak itu. Sekeping kad dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memilih kad berlabel E ialah $\frac{1}{5}$.

A number of cards labelled V are added into the box. A card is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a card labelled E is $\frac{1}{5}$.

- (a) Cari bilangan kad berlabel V.
Find the number of cards labelled V.

$$\text{Katakan } x = \text{bilangan kad berlabel V}. \\ \frac{2}{7+x} = \frac{1}{5} \\ 10 = 2 + x \\ x = 3$$

$$(b) Cari kebarangkalian bahawa satu huruf vokal dipilih.
Find the probability that a vowel is chosen.$$

$$n(S) = 7 + 3 = 10$$

$$P(\text{vokal}) = \frac{3}{10}$$

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8. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 8 biji bola biru dan beberapa biji bola hijau. Sebijik bola dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memilih sebijik bola hijau ialah $\frac{1}{3}$. Cari bilangan bola hijau di dalam kotak itu.
A box contains 8 blue balls and a number of green balls. A ball is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a green ball is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find the number of green balls in the box.

$$A \, 4 \quad B \, 5 \\ C \, 11 \quad D \, 16$$

9. Terdapat 120 orang pekerja di kilang X dan 90 orang pekerja di kilang Y. Seorang pekerja dipilih secara rawak daripada kedua-dua kilang itu. Kebarangkalian

memilih seorang pekerja wanita ialah $\frac{5}{7}$. Cari jumlah bilangan pekerja asing di kedua-dua kilang itu.
There are 120 workers in factory X and 90 workers in factory Y. A worker is chosen at random from both factories. The probability of choosing a female worker is $\frac{5}{7}$. Find the total number of male workers in both factories.

$$A \, 50 \quad B \, 60 \\ C \, 70 \quad D \, 80$$

10. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 24 batang pen merah dan beberapa batang pen hitam. Sebatang pen dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memilih sebatang pen hitam ialah $\frac{3}{8}$. Cari jumlah bilangan pen di dalam kotak itu.
A box contains 24 red pens and a number of black pens. A pen is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a red pen is $\frac{3}{8}$. Find the total number of pens in the box.

$$A \, 40 \quad B \, 48 \\ C \, 72 \quad D \, 96$$

11. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 100 biji bola hitam, 6 biji bola kuning dan beberapa biji bola biru. Sebijik bola dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memilih sebijik bola kuning ialah $\frac{1}{3}$. Cari kebarangkalian memilih sebijik bola biru.
A box contains 8 black balls, 6 yellow balls and some blue balls. A ball is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a yellow ball is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find the probability of choosing a blue ball.

$$A \, 40 \quad B \, 50 \\ C \, 60 \quad D \, 80$$

12. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 10 biji bola merah dan 21 biji bola hijau. Azizi memasukkan lagi 8 biji bola merah dan 1 biji bola hijau ke dalam kotak itu. Sebijik bola dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Apakah kebarangkalian bahawa sebijik bola merah dipilih?

A box contains 10 red balls and 21 green balls. Azizi adds another 8 red balls and 1 green ball into the box. A ball is chosen at random from the box. What is the probability that a red ball is chosen?

$$A \, \frac{1}{5} \quad B \, \frac{4}{5} \\ C \, \frac{9}{20} \quad D \, \frac{18}{31}$$

13. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan keputusan sekumpulan murid dalam suatu ujian matematik.
The table shows the results of a group of students in a mathematics test.

Lelaki/Boys	Perempuan/Girls
Lulus/Pass	16
Gagal/Fail	x

Scorang murid dipilih secara rawak daripada kumpulan itu. Kebarangkalian memilih seorang murid yang gagal dalam ujian itu ialah $\frac{1}{8}$. Cari nilai x.

A student is chosen at random from the group. The probability of choosing a student who failed in the test is $\frac{1}{8}$. Find the value of x.

$$A \, 2 \quad B \, 3 \\ C \, 4 \quad D \, 5$$

14. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 90 batang pen yang terdiri daripada pen hitam dan pen merah. Sebatang pen dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memiliki sebatang pen hitam ialah $\frac{2}{3}$. Berapakah bilangan pen hitam yang perlu dikeluarkan daripada kotak itu supaya kebarangkalian memilih sebatang pen hitam menjadi $\frac{1}{2}$?

A box contains 90 pens which consists of black pens and red pens. A pen is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a black pen is $\frac{2}{3}$. How many black pens need to be taken out from the box so that the probability of choosing a black pen becomes $\frac{1}{2}$?

$$A \, 15 \quad B \, 30 \\ C \, 45 \quad D \, 60$$

95



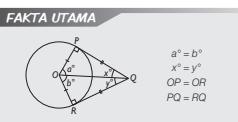
8.1 Tangen kepada Bulatan

A. Dalam setiap rajah, AB dan AC adalah dua tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O. Cari nilai x dan nilai y.
In each diagram, AB and AC are two tangents to the circle with centre O. Find the values of x and y.

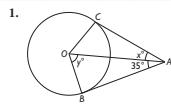
CONTOH



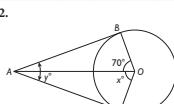
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 8 \quad \leftarrow OC = OB \\ \angle OAC &= \angle OAB = 42^\circ \\ y &= 180 - 90 - 42 \\ &= 48\end{aligned}$$

Bentuk
RM32

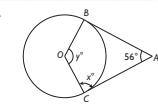
Pautan Pantas



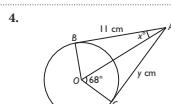
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 35 \\ y &= 180 - 90 - 35 \\ &= 55\end{aligned}$$



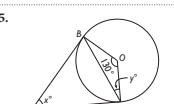
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 70 \\ \angle OAB &= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 70^\circ \\ &= 20^\circ \\ y &= 2 \times 20 \\ &= 40\end{aligned}$$



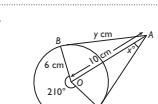
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 90 \\ y &= 360 - 90 - 90 - 56 \\ &= 124\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}x &= 180 - 90 - 68 \\ &= 22 \\ y &= 11\end{aligned}$$

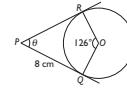


$$\begin{aligned}x &= 360 - 90 - 90 - 130 \\ &= 50 \\ y &= \frac{180 - 130}{2} \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}x &= AOC = (360^\circ - 210^\circ) + 2 \\ &= 75^\circ \\ y &= 180 - 90 - 75 \\ &= 15 \\ y &= \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64} \\ &= 8\end{aligned}$$

2. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ dan PR adalah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, PQ and PR are tangents to the circle with centre O.



Cari/Find
(a) nilai θ ,
the value of θ .

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 126^\circ \\ &= 54^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(b) \angle OPR &= 54^\circ + 2 \\ &= 27^\circ\end{aligned}$$

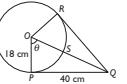
$$\frac{OR}{PR} = \tan \angle OPR$$

$$\frac{OR}{8} = \tan 27^\circ$$

$$OR = 8 \tan 27^\circ$$

$$= 4.08 \text{ cm}$$

3. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ dan RQ adalah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, PQ and RQ are tangents to the circle with centre O.

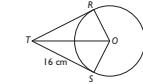


Cari/Find
(a) nilai θ ,
the value of θ .
(b) panjang QS,
the length of QS.

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta &= \frac{40}{18} \\ \theta &= 65.77^\circ \text{ atau } 65^\circ 46'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(b) OQ &= \sqrt{18^2 + 40^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1924} \\ &= 43.86 \text{ cm} \\ QS &= 43.86 \text{ cm} - 18 \text{ cm} \\ &= 25.86 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

4. Dalam rajah di bawah, RT dan ST ialah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, RT and ST are tangents to the circle with centre O.



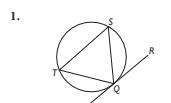
Diberi $OT = 20 \text{ cm}$, cari
Given $OT = 20 \text{ cm}$, find
(a) jejari OS,
the radius OS,
(b) } $\angle RTS$.

$$\begin{aligned}(a) OS &= \sqrt{20^2 - 16^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144} \\ &= 12 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

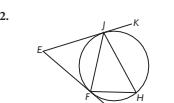
$$\begin{aligned}(b) \cos \angle OTS &= \frac{16}{20} \\ \angle OTS &= 36.87^\circ \text{ atau } 36^\circ 52' \\ \angle RTS &= 2 \times \angle OTS \\ &= 2 \times 36.87^\circ \\ &= 73.74^\circ \text{ atau } 73^\circ 44'\end{aligned}$$

8.2 Sudut di antara Tangen dengan Perentas

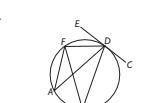
A. Namakan sudut dalam tembereng selang-seli yang sepadan dengan sudut yang diberi.
Name the angles in the alternate segment which are equal to the given angles.



$$\begin{aligned}(a) \angle PQT &= \angle QST \\ (b) \angle SQR &= \angle QTS\end{aligned}$$

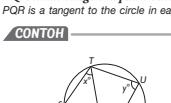


$$\begin{aligned}(a) \angle EEF &= \angle FHI \\ (b) \angle KJH &= \angle JFH\end{aligned}$$

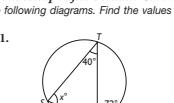


$$\begin{aligned}(a) \angle EDF &= \angle DAE, \angle DBF \\ (b) \angle BDC &= \angle BFD\end{aligned}$$

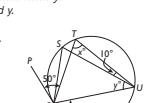
B. PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan dalam setiap rajah berikut. Cari nilai x dan nilai y.
PQR is a tangent to the circle in each of the following diagrams. Find the values of x and y.



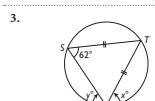
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 45 \quad \leftarrow \angle QTS = \angle PQS \\ y &= 45 + 35 \quad \leftarrow \angle QUT = \angle PQT \\ &= 80\end{aligned}$$



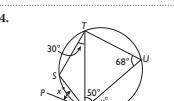
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 72 \\ y &= 40\end{aligned}$$



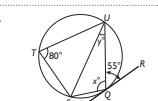
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 70 \\ y + 10 &= 50 \\ y &= 40\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}x &= 62 \\ y &= 180 - 62 - 62 \\ &= 56\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}x &= 30 \\ y &= 180 - 50 - 68 \\ &= 62\end{aligned}$$

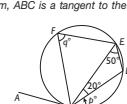


$$\begin{aligned}x &= 180 - 80 \\ &= 100 \\ y &= 180 - 55 - 100 \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$

C. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut.

Solve each of the following.

1. Dalam rajah di bawah, ABC ialah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat DDEF.
In the diagram, ABC is a tangent to the circle BDEF.

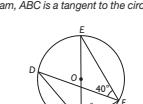


Cari nilai
Find the value of
(a) p,
(b) q.

$$(a) p = 50$$

$$(b) q = 20 + p \\ = 20 + 50 \\ = 70$$

2. Dalam rajah di bawah, ABC ialah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, ABC is a tangent to the circle with centre O.

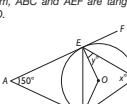


Cari nilai
Find the value of
(a) p,
(b) q.

$$(a) p = 90 - 40 \\ = 50$$

$$(b) q = 90 - 20 \\ = 70$$

3. Dalam rajah di bawah, ABC dan AEF ialah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, ABC and AEF are tangents to the circle with centre O.



Cari nilai
Find the value of
(a) x,
(b) y.

$$(a) x = \frac{180 - 50}{2} \\ = 65$$

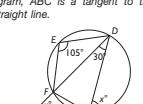
$$(b) \angle BOE = 2 \times 65^\circ = 130^\circ$$

$$\angle OEB = \frac{180^\circ - 130^\circ}{2} = 25^\circ$$

$$y + 25 = 60 \quad \leftarrow \angle BED = \angle CBD$$

$$y = 35$$

4. Dalam rajah di bawah, ABC ialah tangen kepada bulatan BDEF. AFD ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, ABC is a tangent to the circle BDEF. AFD is a straight line.



Cari nilai
Find the value of
(a) x,
(b) y.

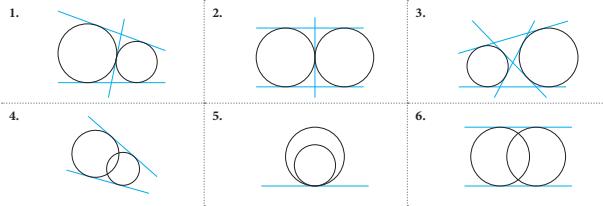
$$(a) \angle FBD = 180^\circ - 105^\circ \\ = 75^\circ$$

$$x = 180 - 75 - 30 \\ = 75$$

$$(b) y + 30 = x \\ = 75 \\ y = 45$$

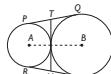
8.3 Tangen Sepunya

A. Lukis semua tangen sepunya kepada setiap pasangan bulatan berikut.
Draw all the common tangents to each of the following pairs of circles.

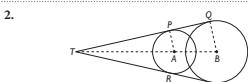


B. Diberi A dan B ialah pusat dua bulatan. Lengkapkan setiap yang berikut.
Given A and B are the centres of two circles. Complete each of the following.

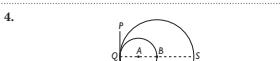
CONTOH



- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangents:
PQ, RS, TU
(b) $PQ = \dots$
RS

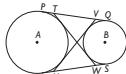


- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangents:
TPQ, TRS
(b) $\angle PAB + \angle QBA = \dots$
180°

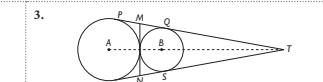


- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangent:
POR
(b) $BQ = \dots$
BS

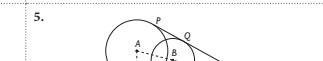
1.



- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangents:
PQ, RS, TW, UV
(b) $TW = \dots$
UV



- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangents:
PMQT, RNST, MN
(b) $\angle QTB = \dots$
ZSTB



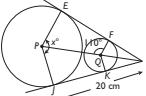
- (a) Tangen sepunya:
Common tangents:
PQT, RST
(b) $\angle RAT = \dots$
ZSBT

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C. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut.

Solve each of the following.

1.



(a) $\angle EPQ = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$
 $x = 2 \times 70$
 $= 140$

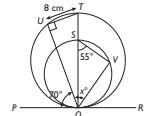
Dalam rajah di sebelah, EFG dan JKG ialah tangen sepunya kepada dua buah bulatan yang masing-masing berpusat P dan Q.
In the diagram, EFG and JKG are the common tangents to two circles with centres P and Q respectively.

Cari/Find
(a) nilai x,
the value of x,

(b) panjang, dalam cm, bagi PJ.
the length, in cm, of PJ.

(b) $PJ = \frac{20}{\tan 70^\circ}$
 $= 7.28 \text{ cm}$

2.



(a) $\angle VQT = \angle QSV = 55^\circ$
 $x = 180 - 70 - 55$
 $= 55$

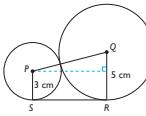
Dalam rajah di sebelah, PQR ialah tangen sepunya kepada dua buah bulatan, di titik Q.
In the diagram, PQR is a common tangent to two circles, at point Q.

Cari/Find
(a) nilai x,
the value of x,

(b) panjang, dalam cm, bagi QST.
the length, in cm, of QST.

(b) $\angle QTU = \angle PQU = 70^\circ$
 $QST = \frac{8}{\cos 70^\circ}$
 $= 23.39 \text{ cm}$

3.



(a) $SR^2 = (3+5)^2 - (5-3)^2$
 $= 64 - 4$
 $= 60$
 $SR = \sqrt{60}$
 $= 7.75 \text{ cm}$

Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan dua buah bulatan yang masing-masing berpusat P dan Q. SR ialah tangen sepunya kepada dua buah bulatan itu.
The diagram shows two circles with respective centres P and Q. SR is a common tangent to the two circles.

(a) Cari panjang, dalam cm, bagi SR.
Find the length, in cm, of SR.
(b) Hitung luas, dalam cm^2 , bagi trapezium PQRS.
Calculate the area, in cm^2 , of trapezium PQRS.

(b) Luas trapezium PQRS = $\frac{1}{2} \times (3+5) \times 7.75$
 $= 31 \text{ cm}^2$

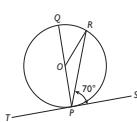
KBT

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PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 1

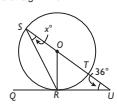
Jawab semua soalan. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih satu jawapan sahaja daripada pilihan A, B, C dan D.
Answer all the questions. For each question, choose only one answer from the options A, B, C and D.

1. Dalam rajah di bawah, TPS ialah tangen kepada bulatan berpusat O, di titik P.
In the diagram, TPS is a tangent to the circle with centre O, at point P.



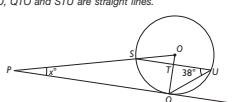
- Cari $\angle QOR$.
Find $\angle QOR$.
A 20° B 40°
C 110° D 140°

2. Dalam rajah di bawah, QRU ialah tangen kepada bulatan RST, di R. SOTU ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, QRU is a tangent to the circle RST with centre O, at R. SOTU is a straight line.



- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 27 B 34
C 54 D 62

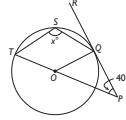
3. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan berpusat O, di Q. PSQ, PTO dan STU ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to circle with centre O, at Q. PSQ, PTO and STU are straight lines.



- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 14 B 19
C 28 D 52

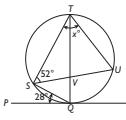
ANALISIS SOALAN SPM			
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
1.1	-	-	-
1.2	-	S. 9	-
1.3	S. 8	-	S. 8
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
2.1	-	-	-
2.2	-	-	-
2.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
3.1	-	-	-
3.2	-	-	-
3.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
4.1	-	-	-
4.2	-	-	-
4.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
5.1	-	-	-
5.2	-	-	-
5.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
6.1	-	-	-
6.2	-	-	-
6.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
7.1	-	-	-
7.2	-	-	-
7.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
8.1	-	-	-
8.2	-	-	-
8.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
9.1	-	-	-
9.2	-	-	-
9.3	-	-	-
Subjek	2013	2014	2015
10.1	-	-	-
10.2	-	-	-
10.3	-	-	-

4. Dalam rajah di bawah, O ialah pusat bulatan QST. PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan itu, di Q. POT ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, O is the centre of circle QST. PQR is a tangent to the circle, at Q. POT is a straight line.



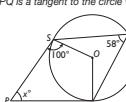
- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 110 B 115
C 130 D 140

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah bulatan QSTU dengan diameter QVT. PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan itu, di titik Q.
The diagram shows a circle QSTU with diameter QVT. PQR is a tangent to the circle, at point Q.



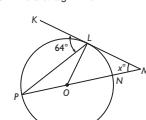
- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 110 B 115
C 130 D 140

6. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan yang berpusat O, di Q.
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to the circle with centre O, at Q.



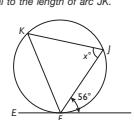
- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 38 B 48
C 62 D 66

7. Dalam rajah di bawah, KLM ialah tangen kepada bulatan berpusat O, di titik K. PONM ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, KLM is a tangent to the circle with centre O, at point K. PONM is a straight line.



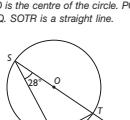
- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 26 B 32
C 38 D 52

8. Dalam rajah di bawah, EFG ialah tangen kepada bulatan FJK. Panjang lengkok FJ adalah sama dengan panjang lengkok IK.
In the diagram, EFG is a tangent to the circle FJK. The length of arc FJ is equal to the length of arc IK.



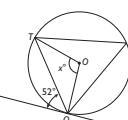
- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 56 B 66
C 68 D 73

9. Dalam rajah di bawah, O ialah pusat bulatan. PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan itu, di Q. SOTR ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle. PQR is the tangent to the circle, at Q. SOTR is a straight line.



- Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 34 B 42
C 62 D 68

10. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan QST yang berpusat O.
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to the circle QST with centre O.

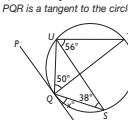


Nilai x ialah

The value of x is

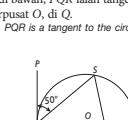
- A 52 B 68
C 72 D 104

11. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan QSTU, di titik Q.
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to the circle QSTU, at point Q.



Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 25 B 28
C 32 D 36

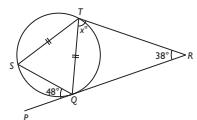
12. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan QST yang berpusat O, di Q.
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to the circle QST with centre O, at Q.



Cari nilai x.
Find the value of x.
A 12 B 22
C 28 D 33

103

13. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan QST , di titik Q .
In the diagram, PQR is a tangent to the circle QST , at point Q .



Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .

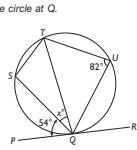
A 56

C 70

B 66

D 76

14. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah bulatan $QSTU$ yang berpusat O . PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan itu di Q .
The diagram shows a circle $QSTU$ with centre O . PQR is a tangent to the circle at Q .



Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .

A 44

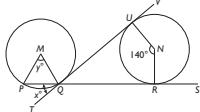
C 28

B 36

D 24

15. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua bulatan yang masing-masing berpusat M dan N . $TQUV$ ialah tangen sepunya kepada bulatan-bulatan itu, masing-masing di Q dan di U . $PQRS$ ialah tangen kepada bulatan berpusat N di R .

The diagram shows two circles with centres M and N respectively. $TQUV$ is a common tangent to the circles at Q and U respectively. $PQRS$ is a tangent to the circle with centre N at R .



Cari nilai $x + y$.
Find the value of $x + y$.

A 90

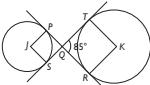
C 110

B 100

D 120

105

16. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua bulatan dengan pusat J dan K . PQR dan SQT ialah tangen sepunya masing-masing di P , R , S dan T .
The diagram shows two circles with centres J and K . PQR and SQT are the common tangents to the circles at P , R , S and T respectively.



Cari nilai sudut yang dicangkum oleh lengkok minor PS di pusat J .
Find the value of the angle subtended by the minor arc PS at the centre J .

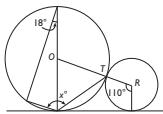
A 105°

C 85°

B 95°

D 55°

17. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan dua buah bulatan dengan pusat O dan R bersentuhan di T . PQ ialah tangen sepunya kepada kedua-dua bulatan itu masing-masing di P dan Q .
The diagram shows two circles with centres O and R touching at T . PQ is the common tangent to the two circles at P and Q respectively.



Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .

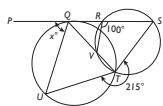
A 72

C 127

B 117

D 142

18. Dalam rajah di bawah, $PQRS$ ialah tangen kepada bulatan $QTVU$ di titik Q . QVT ialah garis lurus.
In the diagram, $PQRS$ is a tangent to the circle $QTVU$, at point Q . QVT is a straight line.



Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .

A 45

C 80

B 65

D 85

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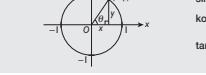
BAB 9 TRIGONOMETRI II

TRIGONOMETRY II

9.1 Nilai Sinus, Kosinus dan Tangen Suatu Sudut

1 [iii], 2 [ii], 3 [iv], 4 [v], 5 [vi]

FAKTA UTAMA



$\sin \theta$ = Koordinat-y

$\cos \theta$ = x-koordinat

$\tan \theta$ = $\frac{\text{Koordinat-y}}{\text{x-koordinat}}$

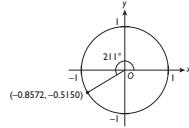
$\sin \theta$ = y-coordinate

$\cos \theta$ = x-coordinate

$\tan \theta$ = $\frac{\text{y-coordinate}}{\text{x-coordinate}}$

A. Berdasarkan bulatan unit yang diberi, cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.
Based on the given unit circle, find the value of each of the following.

CONTOH

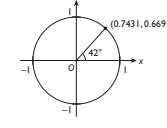


(a) $\sin 211^\circ = -0.5150$

(b) $\cos 211^\circ = -0.8572$

$\cos 211^\circ =$

(c) $\tan 211^\circ = \frac{-0.5150}{-0.8572} = 0.6008$



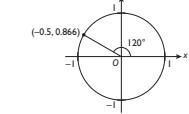
(a) $\sin 42^\circ = 0.6691$

(b) $\cos 42^\circ = 0.7431$

$\cos 42^\circ =$

(c) $\tan 42^\circ = \frac{0.6691}{0.7431} = 0.9004$

2.

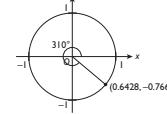


(a) $\sin 120^\circ = 0.866$

(b) $\cos 120^\circ = -0.5$

$\cos 120^\circ =$

(c) $\tan 120^\circ = \frac{0.866}{-0.5} = -1.732$



(a) $\sin 310^\circ = -0.7660$

(b) $\cos 310^\circ = 0.6428$

$\cos 310^\circ =$

(c) $\tan 310^\circ = \frac{-0.7660}{0.6428} = -1.1917$

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FAKTA UTAMA

1.	Sukuan II Quadrant II $\sin (+)$ $\cos (-)$ $\tan (-)$	Sukuan I Quadrant I $\sin (+)$	$2. \sin \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi bertentangan}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
		Sukuan III Quadrant III $\sin (-)$ $\cos (-)$ $\tan (+)$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi sebelah}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
		Sukuan IV Quadrant IV $\sin (-)$ $\cos (+)$ $\tan (-)$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi bertentangan}}{\text{Sisi sebelah}}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{Adjacent side}}$

2.	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi bertentangan}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi sebelah}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent side}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi bertentangan}}{\text{Sisi sebelah}}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{Adjacent side}}$

- B. Nyatakan sukuan dan tentukan sama ada setiap sudut berikut adalah bernilai positif atau negatif.
State the quadrant and determine whether the value of each of the following angles is positive or negative.

[1][vi]

Sudut Angle	Sukuan Quadrant	Nilai Value	Sudut Angle	Sukuan Quadrant	Nilai Value
CONTOH (a) $\sin 115^\circ$	II	Positif Positive	5. $\cos 60^\circ$ $\cos 60^\circ$	I	Positif Positive
(b) $\tan 330^\circ$	IV	Negatif Negative	6. $\cos 190^\circ$ $\cos 190^\circ$	III	Negatif Negative
1. $\sin 40^\circ$	I	Positif Positive	7. $\cos 330^\circ$ $\cos 330^\circ$	IV	Positif Positive
2. $\sin 300^\circ$	IV	Negatif Negative	8. $\tan 255^\circ$	III	Positif Positive
3. $\sin 240^\circ$	III	Negatif Negative	9. $\tan 18^\circ$	I	Positif Positive
4. $\cos 120^\circ$ $\cos 120^\circ$	II	Negatif Negative	10. $\tan 95^\circ$	II	Negatif Negative

- C. Nyatakan nilai bagi setiap sudut berikut.
State the value of each of the following angles.

[1][vi]

θ	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	0	∞	0

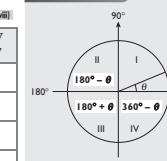
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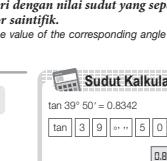
- D. Lengkapkan jadual di bawah dengan nilai sudut separadan dalam empat sukuan.
Complete the table below with the corresponding angles in the four quadrants.

[1][vi]

Sukuan I Quadrant I	Sukuan II Quadrant II	Sukuan III Quadrant III	Sukuan IV Quadrant IV
1. 30°	150°	210°	330°
2. 60°	120°	240°	300°
3. 10°	170°	190°	350°
4. 45°	135°	225°	315°



- E. Bagi setiap yang berikut, nyatakan hubungan antara nilai yang diberi dengan nilai sudut yang separadan dalam sukuan I. Seterusnya, cari nilainya dengan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.
For each of the following, state the relationship between the given value and the value of the corresponding angle in quadrant I. Hence, find the value using a scientific calculator.



CONTOH	Sudut 100° ← Quadrant II $\theta = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$ Sudut separadan dalam sukuan I Corresponding angle in quadrant I $\sin 100^\circ = \sin 80^\circ = 0.9848$	Sudut 320° ← Quadrant IV $\theta = 360^\circ - 320^\circ = 80^\circ$ $\theta = 360^\circ - 320^\circ = 40^\circ$ $\tan 320^\circ = -\tan 40^\circ = -0.8342$	Sudut 225° ← Quadrant III $\theta = 225^\circ - 180^\circ = 45^\circ$ $\sin 225^\circ = -\sin 45^\circ = -0.7071$	Sudut 295° ← Quadrant IV $\theta = 360^\circ - 295^\circ = 65^\circ$ $\cos 295^\circ = \cos 65^\circ = 0.4226$	Sudut 148° ← Quadrant II $\theta = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ$ $\tan 148^\circ = -\tan 32^\circ = -0.6249$
4. $\sin 309^\circ$ ← Sudut 309°	$\theta = 360^\circ - 309^\circ = 51^\circ$ $\sin 309^\circ = -\sin 51^\circ = -0.7771$	5. $\cos 154.6^\circ$ ← Sudut 154.6° $\theta = 180^\circ - 154.6^\circ = 25.4^\circ$ $\cos 154.6^\circ = -\cos 25.4^\circ = -0.9033$	6. $\tan 237^\circ 35'$ ← Sudut $237^\circ 35'$ $\theta = 237^\circ 35' - 180^\circ = 57^\circ 35'$ $\tan 237^\circ 35' = \tan 57^\circ 35' = 1.5747$		

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