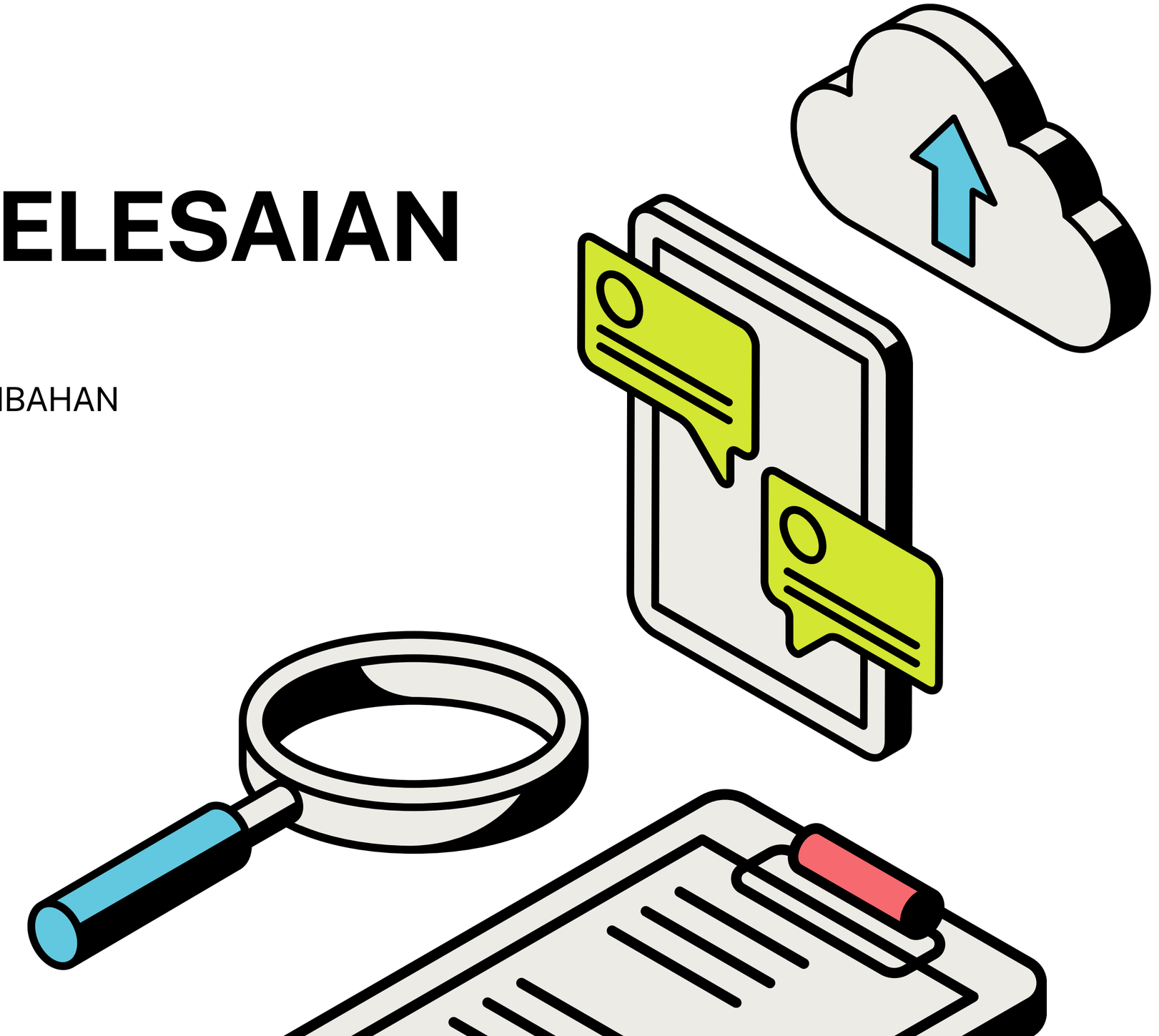
TINGKATAN 4

BAB 9 : PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

KOMPILASI SOALAN MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN
PERCUBAAN SPM 2023

SKEMA PEMARKAHAN



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#FREEPALESTINE

KELANTAN (K1)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

7. Encik Salleh mempunyai sebidang tanah berbentuk segi tiga. Dua sisi tanah tersebut mempunyai panjang $(2x+10)$ m dan $(5x-20)$ m masing-masing. Sudut di antara kedua-dua sisi tersebut ialah $30°$. Cari panjang kedua-dua sisi tanah tersebut dalam integer terhampir, jika luas tanah tersebut ialah $1700\ \text{m}^2$. [5 *markah*]

Mr. Salleh has a triangular piece of land. The two sides of the land have lengths $(2x+10)$ m *and* $(5x-20)$ m *respectively. The angle between the two sides is* $30°$. *Find the length of both sides of the land to the nearest integer, if the area of the land is* $1700\ \text{m}^2$.

[5 *marks*]

7	$\frac{1}{2}(2x+10)(5x-20)\sin 30° = 1700$	K1
	$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(5)(-3500)}}{2(5)}$	K1
	$x = 26$	N1
	62 m	N1
	110 m	N1

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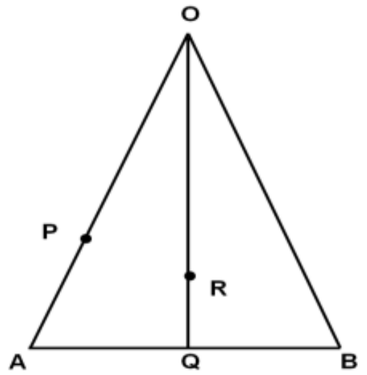
KELANTAN (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

8 Dalam rajah 5, OAB ialah sebuah segitiga. Diberi $\overrightarrow{OP}=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{OA}$, $\overrightarrow{AB}=2\overrightarrow{AQ}$, $\overrightarrow{OR}=\frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{OQ}$, $\overrightarrow{OA}=9h$ dan $\overrightarrow{OB}=4k$.

In diagram 5, OAB is a triangle. Given that $\overrightarrow{OP}=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{OA}$, $\overrightarrow{AB}=2\overrightarrow{AQ}$, $\overrightarrow{OR}=\frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{OQ}$, $\overrightarrow{OA}=9h$ and $\overrightarrow{OB}=4k$.



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

(a) Ungkapkan dalam sebutan h dan/atau k.
Express, in terms of h and/or k.
(i) $\overrightarrow{PB}$
(ii) $\overrightarrow{OQ}$

[3 *markah*]
[3 *marks*]

(b) Seterusnya, buktikan bahawa titik P, R dan B adalah segaris. [4 *markah*]
Hence, prove that points P, R and B are collinear. [4 *marks*]

(c) Diberi luas PAB ialah $12\ \text{cm}^2$ ialah, cari luas segitiga OAB. [3 *markah*]
Given the area of triangle PAB is $12\ \text{cm}^2$, find the area of OAB. [3 *marks*]

8 (a)	$\overrightarrow{PB}=\overrightarrow{PO}+\overrightarrow{OB}$ atau $\overrightarrow{PB}=\overrightarrow{PA}+\overrightarrow{AB}$ atau $\overrightarrow{OQ}=\overrightarrow{OA}+\overrightarrow{AQ}$	P1
	$\overrightarrow{PB}=-6\underset{\sim}{h}+4\underset{\sim}{k}$	N1
	$\overrightarrow{OQ}=\frac{9}{2}\underset{\sim}{h}+2\underset{\sim}{k}$	N1
8 (b)	$\overrightarrow{PR}=-\frac{12}{5}\underset{\sim}{h}+\frac{8}{5}\underset{\sim}{k}$ atau setara	K1
	$-\frac{12}{5}=-6\lambda$ dan $\frac{8}{5}=4\lambda$	K1
	$\lambda=\frac{2}{5}$ atau setara	K1
	$\overrightarrow{PR}=\frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{PB}$ atau setara	N1
(c)	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert 3\underset{\sim}{h}\rvert h=12$ atau $\frac{1}{2}(3PA)h$ atau $\frac{OAB}{PAB}=\frac{3}{1}$	KI
	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert 9\underset{\sim}{h}\rvert\left(\frac{8}{\lvert\underset{\sim}{h}\rvert}\right)$ atau 3×12 atau $OAB=3(12)$	K1
	36	N1

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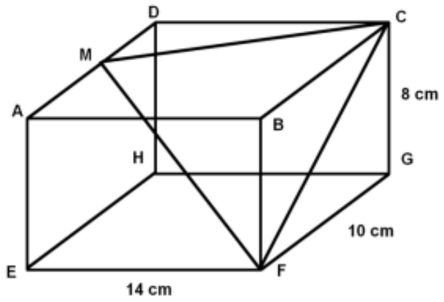
KELANTAN (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12 Rajah 9 menunjukkan sebuah kuboid $ABCDEFGH$.

Diagram 9 shows two triangles $ABCDEFGH$.



Rajah 9

Diagram 9

Diberi $EF = 14$ cm, $FG = 10$ cm, dan $CG = 8$ cm. M ialah titik tengah bagi AD.

Given $EF = 14$ cm, $FG = 10$ cm, and $CG = 8$ cm. M is a midpoint of AD.

Cari

Find

(a) $\angle FCM$ [4 markah] [4 *marks*]

(b) $\angle CMF$ [2 markah] [2 *marks*]

(c) Luas bagi segitiga FCM. [2 markah]
The area of triangle FCM. [2 *marks*]

(d) Jarak terdekat dari M ke CF. [2 *markah*]
The shortest distance from M to CF. [2 *marks*]

12 (a)	$CF = \sqrt{10^2 + 8^2}$ atau $CM = \sqrt{14^2 + 5^2}$ atau $FM = \sqrt{8^2 + 14.87^2}$	P1
	$CF = 12.81$ atau $CM = 14.87$ atau $FM = 16.89$	N1
	$16.89^2 = 14.87^2 + 12.81^2 - 2(14.87)(12.81)kos\angle FCM$	K1
	74.79^o	N1
12 (b)	$\frac{\sin\angle CMF}{12.81} = \frac{\sin 74.79^0}{16.89}$	K1
	$\angle CMF = 47.04^o$	N1
12 (c)	luas FCM $= \frac{1}{2}(16.89)(14.87)\sin 47.04^0$ atau luas FCM $= \frac{1}{2}(12.81)(14.87)\sin 74.79^0$ atau luas FCM $= \frac{1}{2}(16.89)(12.81)\sin 58.17^0$	K1
	91.90 / /$91.91\ cm^2$	N1
12 (d)	$\frac{1}{2}\times h\times 12.81 = 91.90$ atau $\frac{1}{2}\times h\times 12.81 = 91.91$	K1
	$h = 14.35\ cm$	N1

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MELAKA (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah bangunan yang berbentuk piramid dengan tapak segi tiga QTS.
Diagram 6 shows a building pyramid in shaped with the base QTS.

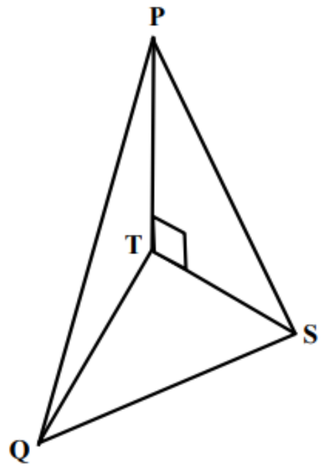


Diagram 6 / *Rajah 6*

Diberi QT = 60m, TS = 80m and QS = 100m. Puncak P berada 90 m tegak di atas T.
Sekumpulan pekerja perlu cat permukaaan condong dinding PQS,
Given QT = 60m, , TS = 80m and QS = 100m . The vertex P is 90 m vertically above T. A group of workers have to paint the inclined wall PQS,

(a) Cari panjang sisi dalam m, bagi yang berikut
Find the side length in m, for the following
(i) PS
(ii) PQ

[2 markah/*marks*]

(b) Hitung sudut ∡PSQ
Calculate ∡PSQ

[2 markah/*marks*]

(c) Dengan menggunakan rumus Heron, cari luas permukaaan condong dinding yang perlu di cat
By using Heron's formula, find the area of the painted inclined wall.

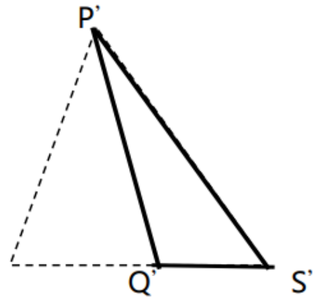
[2 markah/*marks*]

(d) (i) Lakarkan sebuah segitiga P'Q'S' yang mempunyai bentuk berbeza daripada segi tiga
PQS dengan keadaan P'Q'= PQ, P'S'= PS dan ∡ P'S'Q' = ∡*PSQ*
Sketch a triangle P'Q'S' *which has a different shape from triangle* PQS *such that* P'Q'= PQ, P'S'= PS *and* ∡ P'S'Q' = ∡*PSQ*

[1 markah/*mark*]

(ii) Cari ∡ P'Q'S'
Find ∡ P'Q'S'

[3 markah/*marks*]

12 (a) i	$PS = \sqrt{90^2 + 80^2}$ $= 120.42$	1
(a) ii	$PQ = \sqrt{90^2 + 60^2}$ $= 108.17$	1
(b)	$(108.17)^2 = (100)^2 + (120.42)^2 - 2(100)(120.42)cos\measuredangle PSQ$ $\measuredangle PSQ = 57.89^0$	1 1
(c)	$Area = \sqrt{164.295(164.295-100)(164.295-108.17)(164.295-120.42)}$ $= 5100.20$	1 1
(d)		1
	$\frac{sinQ}{120.42} = \frac{sin\ 57.89}{108.17}$ $Q = 70.55^0$ $Q' = 180 - 70.55^0 = 109.45^0$	1 1 1

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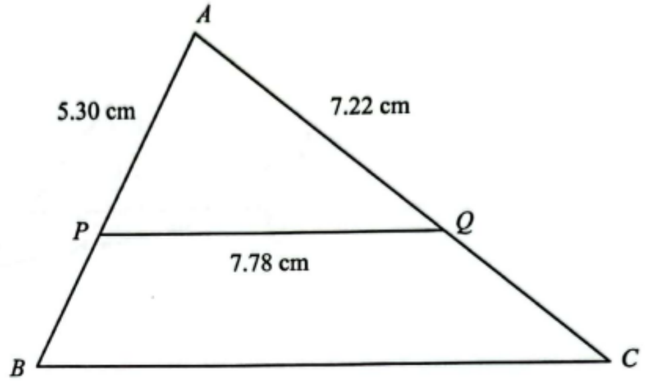
N 9 (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebuah segi tiga ABC. APB dan AQC adalah garis lurus dan garis PQ adalah selari dengan garis BC.
Diagram 7 shows a triangle ABC. APB and AQC are straight lines and line PQ is parallel to the line BC.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

(*a*) Cari
Find
(i) $\angle PAQ$,

(ii) $\angle APQ$,

(iii) luas, dalam cm^2, segitiga APQ.
the area of triangle APQ, in cm^2.

[6 *markah*]
[6 *marks*]

(*b*) Diberi bahawa $AP : PB = 3 : 2$, cari
Given that $AP : PB = 3 : 2$, *find*

(i) luas segitiga ABC,
the area of triangle ABC,

(ii) jarak terpendek dari bucu A ke garis lurus BC.
the shortest distance from vertex A to the straight line BC.

[4 *markah*]
[4 *marks*]

12(a)(i)	$7.78^2 = 7.22^2 + 5.30^2 - 2(7.22)(5.30)\cos\angle PAQ$	K1
	75.09	N1
12(a)(ii)	$\frac{\sin\angle APQ}{7.22} = \frac{\sin\angle 75.09°}{7.78}$ atau $7.22^2 = 7.78^2 + 5.30^2 - 2(7.78)(5.30)\cos\angle APQ$	K1
	63.74°	N1
12(a)(iii)	$\frac{1}{2}(5.30)(7.22)\sin 75.09°$ atau $\sqrt{10.15(10.15-5.30)(10.15-7.22)(10.15-7.78)}$	K1
	18.49	N1
12(b)(i)	$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 \times 18.49$ atau $\frac{1}{2}\times 8.833\times 12.033\times \sin 75.09°$	K1
	51.36 atau 51.35	N1
12(b)(ii)	$\frac{1}{2}\times h\times\left(\frac{5}{3}\times 7.78\right) = 51.36$ atau $\frac{1}{2}\times 12.97\times h = 51.35$	K1
	7.922 atau 7.918	N1
		10 markah

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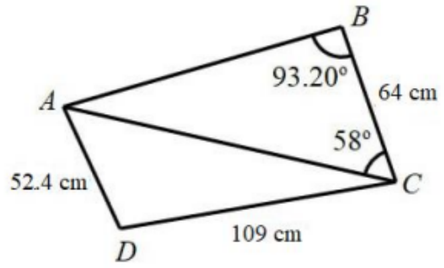
PAHANG (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

13 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah sisi empat $ABCD$. Diberi bahawa $\angle ADC$ ialah sudut cakah.
Diagram 6 shows a quadrilateral of $ABCD$. Given that $\angle ADC$ is an obtuse angle.



Rajah 6
Diagram 6

(*a*) Tanpa sebarang pengiraan, nyatakan titik yang paling jauh dari titik A. Berikan sebab kepada jawapan anda.
Without any calculation, state the point, which is the furthest from point A. Give reason for your answer.

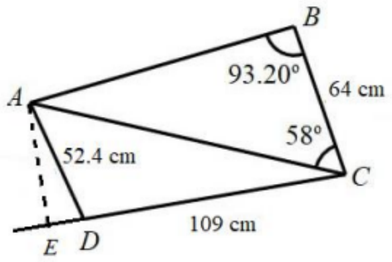
[1 *markah*]
[1 *mark*]

(*b*) Kirakan
Calculate
(i) $\angle ADC$,
(ii) luas kawasan, dalam cm^2, sisi empat $ABCD$.
area of region, in cm^2, the quadrilateral of $ABCD$.

[6 *markah*]
[6 *marks*]

(*c*) Garis CD dipanjangkan kepada titik E dengan keadaan titik E ialah titik yang berada pada jarak yang paling dekat dari A ke CD.
Line CD is extended to point E such as point E is a point that lies at a shortest distance from A to CD.
(i) Pada Rajah 6, tandakan titik E.
On Diagram 6, mark point E.
(ii) Cari jarak terdekat E dari A ke CD.
Find the shortest distance of E from A to CD.

[3 *markah*]
[3 *marks*]

13	(*a*)		Titik C AC adalah garis terpanjang kerana sudut bertentangannya adalah sudut terbesar bagi kedua-dua segitiga ABC dan ADC.	1
	(*b*)	(i)	$\frac{AC}{\sin 93.20^o} = \frac{64}{\sin\left(180^o - 93.20^o - 58^o\right)}$	1
			$(*AC)^2 = 52.4^2 + 109^2 - 2(52.4)(109)kos\ \angle ADC$	1
			105.05° **atau** setara	1
		(ii)	$\frac{1}{2}(52.4)(109)\sin\left(*105.05^o\right)$ **atau** $\frac{1}{2}(64)(*132.64)\sin\left(58^o\right)$	1
			$\frac{1}{2}(52.4)(109)\sin\left(*105.05^o\right) + \frac{1}{2}(64)(*132.64)\sin\left(58^o\right)$	1
			6357.37	1
	(*c*)	(i)		1
			$\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times 109 = *2757.84$	1
			50.60	1

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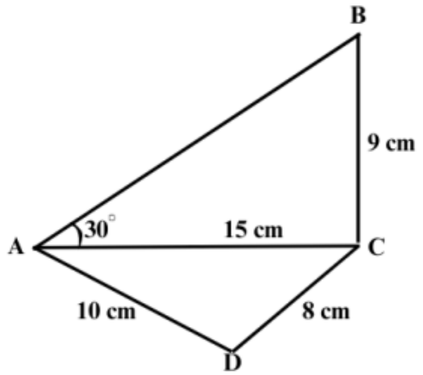
PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

PERLIS (K2)

14 Rajah 14 menunjukkan sisi empat *ABCD* di mana $\measuredangle ABC$ adalah sudut tirus.

Diagram 14 *shows a quadrilateral ABCD such that* $\measuredangle ABC$ *is an acute angle.*



Rajah 14 / *Diagram* 14

(a) Kira / *Calculate*

(i) $\measuredangle ABC$

(ii) $\measuredangle ADC$

(iii) luas, dalam cm^2, sisi empat *ABCD*.
the area, in cm^2, *of the quadrilateral ABCD.*

[8 markah / *marks*]

(b) Segi tiga *AB'C* mempunyai ukuran yang sama seperti segi tiga *ABC*, iaitu *AC* = 15 cm, *CB'* = 9 cm dan $\measuredangle B'AC = 30°$ tetapi dalam bentuk yang berbeza.

The triangle AB'C has the same measurement as the triangle ABC, which is AC = 15 *cm, CB'* = 9 *cm and* $\measuredangle B'AC = 30°$ *but in different shape.*

(i) Lakar segi tiga *AB'C*.
Sketch the triangle AB'C.

(ii) Seterusnya, nyatakan saiz $\measuredangle AB'C$.
Hence, state the size of $\measuredangle AB'C$.

[2 markah / *marks*]

14

(a)

(i) $\frac{Sin\ \measuredangle ABC}{15} = \frac{Sin\ 30°}{9}$ K1

$56.44°$ N1 **2**

(ii) $15^2 = 10^2 + 8^2 - 2(10)(8)kos\ \measuredangle ADC$ K1

$112.41°$ N1 **2**

(iii) $\measuredangle ACB = 180° - 30° - 56.44°$ P1

$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(8)(10)\ sin * 112.41°$ atau

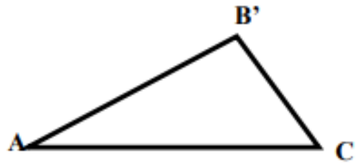
$A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(15)(9)\ sin * 93.56°$ K1

$*A_1 + *A_2$ K1

$104.35\ cm^2$ N1 **4**

(b)

(i)



N1 $\measuredangle AB'C$ sudut cakah

NMA **1**

(ii)

$123.56°$ N1 **1**

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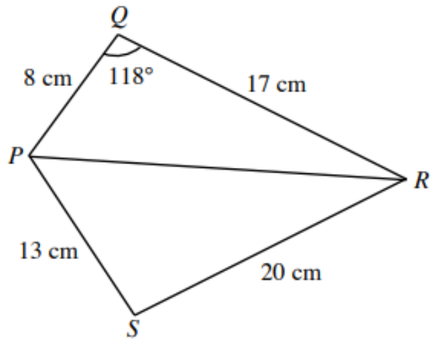
SABAH (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12. Rajah 12 menunjukkan sisi empat *PQRS*.

Diagram 12 *shows a quadrilateral PQRS.*



Rajah 12/*Diagram* 12

a) Cari

Find

(i) panjang, dalam cm, *PR*,

the length, in cm, *PR*,

[2 markah/*marks*]

(ii) $\angle PRQ$,

[2 markah/*marks*]

(iii) luas, dalam cm^2, sisi empat *PQRS*.

the area, in cm^2, *of quadrilateral PQRS*.

[3 markah/*marks*]

b) (i) Lakarkan segi tiga *P'R'S'* yang mempunyai bentuk berbeza daripada segi tiga *PRS* dengan keadaan *P'* terletak pada *PR* dan $\sin \angle RPS = \sin \angle R'P'S'$.

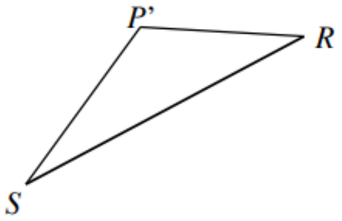
Sketch triangle P'R'S' which has a different shape from triangle PRS such that P' lies on PR and $\sin \angle RPS = \sin \angle R'P'S'$.

[2 markah/*marks*]

(ii) Seterusnya, nyatakan saiz $\angle R'P'S'$.

Hence, state the size of $\angle R'P'S'$.

[1 markah/*mark*]

12	a) i) $PR^2 = 8^2 + 17^2 - 2(8)(17)\cos 118^\circ$ 21.92 ii) $\frac{8}{\sin \angle PRQ} = \frac{21.92}{\sin 118^\circ}$ *or* $\frac{\sin \angle PRQ}{8} = \frac{\sin 118^\circ}{21.92}$ 18.80° iii) $\frac{1}{2}(8)(17)\sin 118^\circ$ *or* $\sqrt{27.46(27.46-21.92)(27.46-13)(27.46-20)}$ $\frac{1}{2}(8)(17)\sin 118^\circ + \sqrt{27.46(27.46-21.92)(27.46-13)(27.46-20)}$ *or* 60.04 + 128.10 *or equivalent* 188.14	K1 N1 K1 N1 K1 K1 N1
	b) i)  Nota: 1. $\angle S'P'R'$ adalah sudut cakah 2. Sisi-sisi dilakarkan dengan pembaris ii) 115.96	 N1 N1 N1

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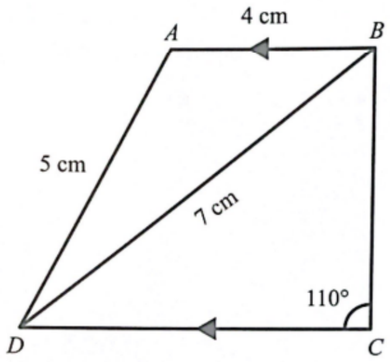
PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

SELANGOR SET 1 (K2)

13 Penyelesaian secara lukisan berskala tidak diterima.
Solutions by scale drawing is not accepted.

Rajah 13 menunjukkan sebuah trapezium $ABCD$.
Diagram 13 *shows trapezium* $ABCD$.



Rajah 13
Diagram 13

(*a*) Hitung
Calculate

(i) $\angle ABD$,

(ii) panjang, dalam cm, bagi BC.
the length, in cm, *of* BC.

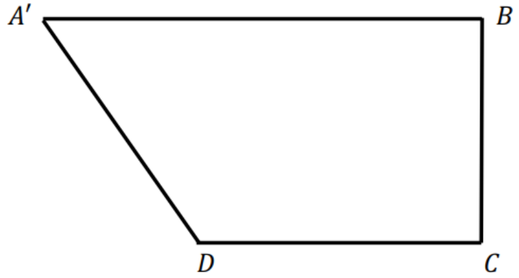
[4 markah]
[4 *marks*]

(*b*) Garis lurus BA dipanjangkan ke A' dengan keadaan $AD = A'D$.
The straight line BA *is extended to* A' *such that* $AD = A'D$.

(i) Lakar trapezium $A'BCD$.
Sketch the trapezium $A'BCD$.

(ii) Hitung luas, dalam cm^2, bagi $\Delta AA'D$.
Calculate the area, in cm^2, *of* $\Delta AA'D$.

[6 markah]
[6 *marks*]

13	(*a*)	(i)	$(5)^2 = (4)^2 + (7)^2 - 2(4)(7)\cos\angle ABD$ $44.42°$	K1 N1
		(ii)	$\frac{BC}{\sin 44.42°} = \frac{7}{\sin 110°}$ 5.214	K1 N1
	(*b*)	(i)		N1
		(ii)	$\frac{\sin\angle BAD}{7} = \frac{\sin 44.42°}{5}$ @ $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4^2+5^2-7^2}{2(4)(5)}\right)$ $78.49°$ $\angle BAD = 180° - 78.49° = 101.51°$ @ $101.54°$ $\angle A'DA = 23.02°$ @ $23.07°$	K1 N1 K1
			$\Delta AA'D = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \times \sin 23.02°$ 4.898 @ 4.899	K1 N1

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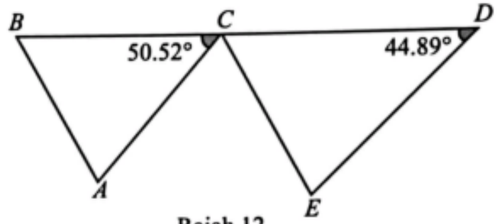
SELANGOR SET 2 (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12 Penyelesaian secara lukisan berskala tidak akan diterima.
Solution by scale drawing will not be accepted.

Rajah 12 menunjukkan dua buah segi tiga *ABC* dan *CDE* dengan keadaan *BCD* ialah garis lurus.
Diagram 12 shows two triangles ABC and CDE such that BCD is a straight line.



Rajah 12
Diagram 12

Diberi bahawa $AC = 4.916$ cm, $BC = 5.280$ cm, $DE = 6.025$ cm dan garis AB adalah selari dengan garis EC.
It is given that $AC = 4.916$ cm, $BC = 5.280$ cm, $DE = 6.025$ cm *and line AB is parallel to line EC.*

(*a*) Hitung
Calculate

(i) panjang, dalam cm, bagi AB, betul sehingga tiga tempat perpuluhan,
the length, in cm, *of AB, correct to three decimal places,*

(ii) $\angle DCE$,

(iii) luas, dalam cm^2, bagi segi tiga CDE.
area, in cm^2, *of the triangle CDE.*

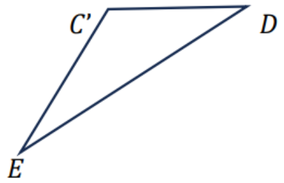
[8 markah]
[8 *marks*]

(*b*) Titik C' terletak pada CD dengan keadaan $CE = C'E$.
Point C' lies on CD such that CE = C'E.

(i) Lakar dan label segi tiga $C'DE$.
Sketch and label the triangle C'DE.

(ii) Nyatakan nilai bagi $\angle DC'E$.
State the value of $\angle DC'E$.

[2 markah]

12	(a) (i)	$AB^2 = 5.280^2 + 4.916^2 - (2 \times 5.280 \times 4.916 \times \cos 50.52°)$ $AB = 4.363$	K1 N1
	(ii)	$\frac{\sin \angle BAC}{5.280} = \frac{\sin 50.52°}{4.363}$ @ $\frac{\sin \angle ABC}{4.916} = \frac{\sin 50.52°}{4.363}$	K1
		$\angle BAC = 69.08°$ $\angle DCE = 180° - 50.52° - 69.08°$ $60.40°$ @ $60.42°$	 N1
	(iii)	$\angle DEC = 180° - 60.40° - 44.89°$ $74.71°$ $\frac{CE}{\sin 44.89°} = \frac{6.025}{\sin 60.40°}$ $CE = 4.890$ Luas $\Delta DCE = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.890 \times 6.025 \times \sin 74.71°$ 14.21	K1 K1 K1 N1
	(b) (i)	 Nota: 1. $\angle DC'E$ adalah cakah 2. Sisi-sisi dilakar	N1 (NMA)
	(ii)	$\angle DC'E = 180° - 60.40°$ $119.60°$ @ $119.58°$	N1 (NMA)

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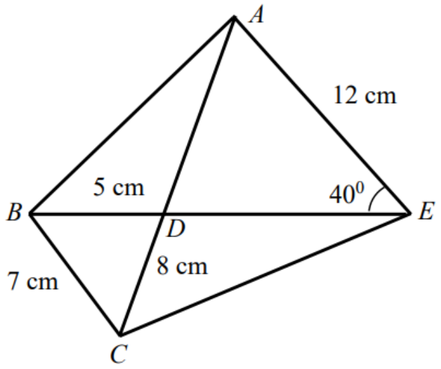
#FREEPALESTINE

TERENGGANU (K2)

PENYELESAIAN SEGI TIGA

12 Dalam Rajah 5, $BD = 5$ cm, $BC = 7$ cm, $CD = 8$ cm, $AE = 12$ cm dan $\angle AEB = 40°$.
In Diagram 5, $BD = 5$ cm, $BC = 7$ cm, $CD = 8$ cm, $AE = 12$ cm and $\angle AEB = 40°$.



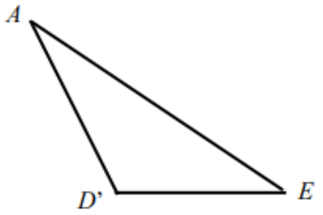
Rajah 5
Diagram 5

(*a*) Hitung
Calculate
(i) $\angle BDC$
(ii) panjang, dalam cm, AD,
the length, in cm, of AD,
(iii) luas, dalam cm^2, segitiga ABC.
the area, in cm^2, of triangle ABC.

[7 *markah*]
[7 *marks*]

(*b*) Titik D' terletak pada BE dengan keadaan $AD' = AD$.
Point D' lies on BE such that $AD' = AD$.
(i) Lakar $\Delta AD'E$.
Sketch $\Delta AD'E$.
(ii) Hitung luas, dalam cm^2, $\Delta AD'E$.
Calculate the area, in cm^2, $\Delta AD'E$.

[3 *markah*]

12	(*a*)	(i)	$7^2 = 5^2 + 8^2 - 2(5)(8)\cos\angle BDC$	**K1**
			$60°$	**N1**
		(ii)	$\frac{AD}{\sin 40°} = \frac{12}{\sin 60°}$	**K1**
			8.907	**N1**
		(iii)	Luas $\Delta ABD = \frac{1}{2}\times 5\times 8.907\times \sin 120^\circ$ @	
			Luas $\Delta BDC = \frac{1}{2}\times 8\times 5\times \sin 60^\circ$	**K1**
			$19.284 + 17.321$	**K1**
			36.61	**N1**
			@	
			Mencari $\angle BCD$ menggunakan Petua Sinus @ Petua Kosinus	**K1**
			Luas $\Delta ABD = \frac{1}{2}\times 7\times (8.907+8)\times \sin 38.21^\circ$	**K1**
			36.60	**N1**
	(*b*)			**N1**
			Luas $\Delta AD'E = \frac{1}{2}\times 12\times 8.907\times \sin 20^\circ$	**K1**
			18.28	**N1**

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