

SPM 2025



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI TERENGGANU

Modul Intervensi Pembelajaran

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MODUL INTERVENSI PEMBELAJARAN (MIP) SPM 2025
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U1

PERSAMAAN LINEAR SERENTAK / *Simultaneous linear equations*

Persamaan linear serentak boleh diselesaikan menggunakan 2 kaedah iaitu kaedah penghapusan dan kaedah penggantian.

Simultaneous linear equations can be solved using 2 methods, namely the elimination method and the substitution method.

Contoh : Selesaikan persamaan linear serentak yang berikut

Example : Solve the following simultaneous linear equation

$$x - 3y = 7$$

$$5x + 2y = 1$$

Kaedah 1 : Kaedah Penghapusan

Method 1 : Elimination Method

$$x - 3y = 7 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$5x + 2y = 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$5x(1)$$

$$5x - 15y = 35 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$(2) - (3)$$

$$17y = -34$$

$$y = \frac{-34}{17}$$

$$y = -2$$

Ganti $y = -2$ dalam (1)

Substitutions $y = -2$ in (1)

$$x - 3(-2) = 7$$

$$x = 1$$

Kaedah 2 : Kaedah Penggantian

Method 2 : Replacement Method

$$x - 3y = 7 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$5x + 2y = 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$x = 7 + 3y \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Gantikan (3) dalam (2)

Substitutions (3) in (2)

$$5(7 + 3y) + 2y = 1$$

$$35 + 15y + 2y = 1$$

$$35 + 17y = 1$$

$$17y = -34$$

$$y = \frac{-34}{17}$$

$$y = -2$$

Ganti $y = -2$ dalam (3)

Substitutions $y = -2$ in (3)

$$x = 7 + 3(-2)$$

$$x = 1$$

1. Hitungkan nilai k dan nilai w yang memuaskan persamaan linear serentak berikut :

Calculate the value of k and of w that satisfy the following simultaneous linear equations:

$$2k = 3w + 10$$

$$4k + w = -1$$

Jawapan / Answer :

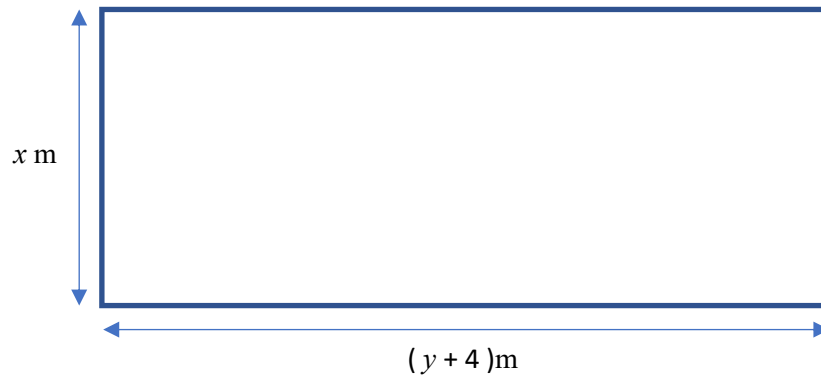
2. Harga bagi 2 kg rambutan dan 1 kg duku ialah RM15. Beza harga antara 3kg rambutan dan 1 kg duku ialah RM 5. Berapa harga ,dalam RM ,bagi 1 kg rambutan dan 1kg duku.

The price for 2 kg of rambutan and 1 kg of duku is RM15. Price difference between 3 kg rambutan and 1kg of duku is RM 5. How much does it cost, in RM, for 1 kg of rambutan and 1kg of duku.

Jawapan / Answer :

3. Rajah menunjukkan kolam ikan berbentuk segi empat tepat dengan perimeter 62 m.

Diagram shows a rectangular fish pond with the perimeter of 62 m .



Diberi bahawa panjang kolam adalah 3 kali lebar kolam itu. Hitung panjang, dalam m, kolam ikan itu.

It is given that the length of the fish pond is 3 times its width. Calculate the length, in m, of the fish pond.

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Pada hari koperasi sekolah, pasukan pengakap telah menjual sekeping kek coklat berharga RM4 setiap satu dan sekeping kek Keju berharga RM6 setiap satu. Jumlah kepingan yang terjual ialah 220 keping dan wang telah dikutip ialah RM1120. Nyatakan jenis kepingan kek yang paling banyak di jual.

On the school cooperative day, the scout team sold a piece of chocolate cake priced at RM4 each and a piece of cheese cake priced at RM6 each. The total number of pieces sold was 220 pieces and the money raised was RM1120. Specify the type of cake that sells the most.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Jumlah jisim Farqan dan adiknya ialah 60 kg. Jisim bapa mereka ialah 75 kg, iaitu sama dengan hasil tambah jisim Farqan dan dua kali jisim adiknya. Cari jisim Farqan dan jisim adiknya. Seterusnya, kira beza antara jisim bapa dan adiknya.

The total mass of Farqan and his brother is 60 kg. Their father's mass is 75 kg, which is the same as Farqan's added mass and twice his brother's mass. Find Farqan's mass and his sister's mass. Next, calculate the difference between the mass of his father and his brother.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Jadual menunjukkan maklumat pembelian buku oleh Marlina.

The table shows the book purchase information by Marlina.

Jenis Buku <i>Book Type</i>	Bilangan Buku <i>Number of books</i>	Harga per buku (RM) <i>Price of book (RM)</i>
Matematik <i>Mathematics</i>	x	4
Sains <i>science</i>	y	3

Marlina membeli x buah buku Matematik dan y buah buku Sains. Jumlah buku yang dibeli ialah 5. Jumlah harga untuk buku yang dibeli ialah RM17. Hitung nilai bagi x dan nilai y .

Marlina bought x Math books and y Science books. The number of books purchased is 5. The total price for the book purchased is RM 17. Calculate the value for x and the value of y .

Jawapan / Answer :

U2

PERIMETER DAN LUAS / *Perimeter and Area*

1. Perimeter ialah jumlah ukuran panjang sisi yang mengelilingi suatu kawasan tertutup.

Perimeter is the the total length of the sides that surround a closed area.

2. Luas segi tiga, segi empat selari, layang dan trapezium

The area of triangular, parallel rectangle, kite and trapezium

$$\text{Luas segi tiga} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{panjang tapak} \times \text{tinggi}$$

a. $\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base length} \times \text{height}$

$$\text{Luas segi empat selari} = \text{panjang tapak} \times \text{tinggi}$$

b. $\text{Area of Parallel Rectangle} = \text{base length} \times \text{height}$

$$\text{Luas layang} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{hasil darab panjang dua pepenjuru}$$

c. $\text{Area of kite} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{product two diagonal}$

$$\text{Luas trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{hasil tambah dua sisi selari}) \times \text{tinggi}$$

d. $\text{Area of trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of two parallel sides}) \times \text{height}$

3. Lilitan dan Luas Bulatan

Circumference and area of circle

$$\text{Lilitan} = \frac{x}{360} \times 2\pi j$$

a. $\text{Circumference} = \frac{x}{360} \times 2\pi j$

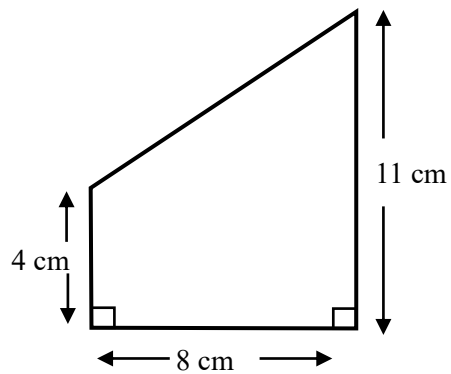
$$\text{Luas} = \frac{x}{360} \times \pi^2 j$$

b. $\text{Area} = \frac{x}{360} \times \pi^2 j$

1. Cari perimeter dan luas bagi rajah di bawah :

Find the perimeter and area of the diagram below:

(a)

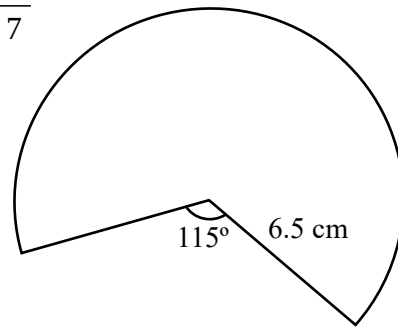


Jawapan / Answer :

(a) Perimeter/perimeter =

(b) Luas/area =

(b) $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$



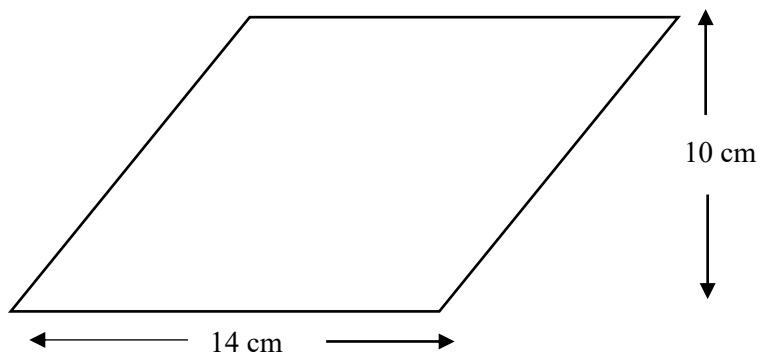
Jawapan / Answer :

(a) Perimeter/perimeter =

(b) Luas/area =

2. Hitung perimeter dan luas rombus bagi rajah di bawah.

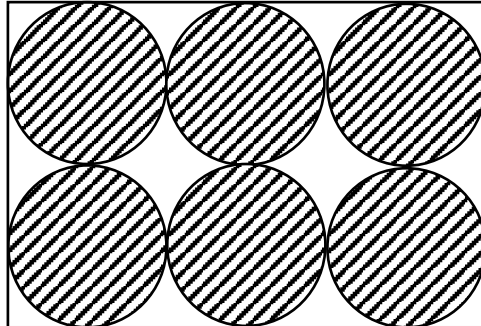
Calculate the perimeter and the area of rhombus for the diagram below.



Jawapan / Answer :

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan 6 bulatan di dalam satu segi empat. Lilitan satu bulatan ialah 10.4 cm.

The diagram below shows 6 circles inside a rectangle. The circumference of one circle is 10.4 cm.



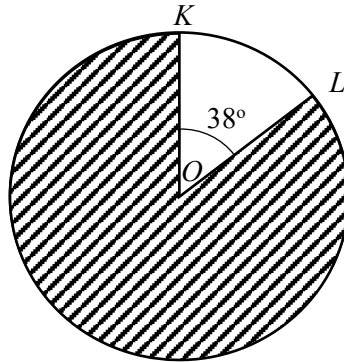
Hitung perimeter, dalam cm, kawasan yang tidak berlorek. [Guna $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$]

Calculate the perimeter, in cm, of the unshaded region. [using $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$]

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan satu bulatan dengan pusat O .

The diagram below shows a circle with center O .



Menggunakan $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, hitung

Using $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ calculate

- (a) jejari bulatan, dalam cm, jika luas kawasan berlorek ialah, 145 cm^2 .

radius of the circle, in cm, if the area of the shaded area is, 145 cm^2 .

- (b) panjang, dalam cm, lengkok major KL .

the length, in cm, the major arc of KL .

Jawapan /Answer :

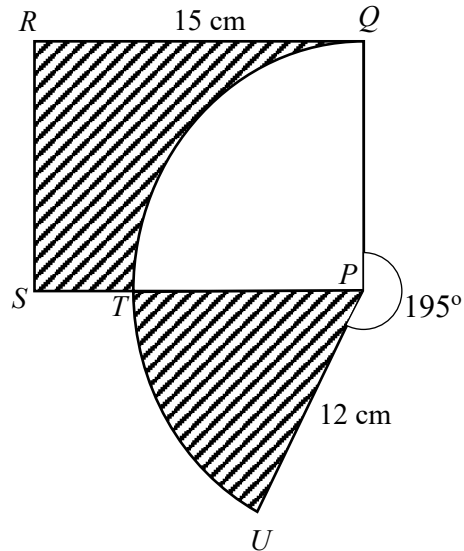
(a)

(b)

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan segi empat, $PQRS$ dan QTU ialah lengkok sebuah bulatan berpusat P . Menggunakan $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, hitung

The diagram below shows a rectangle, $PQRS$ and QTU is an arc of a circle centered at P .

Using, $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, calculate



- (a) luas, dalam cm^2 , kawasan berlorek.
the area, in cm^2 , of the shaded region
- (b) perimeter, dalam cm, kawasan berlorek.
the perimeter, in cm, of the shaded region

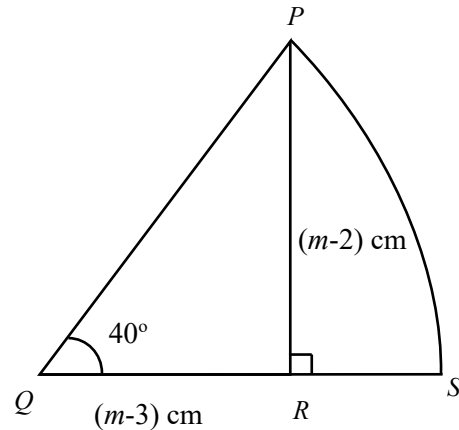
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah segi tiga bersudut tegak, PQR . PS ialah lengkok bagi satu bulatan dengan jejari 17.35 cm yang berpusat di Q . QRS ialah garis lurus. Diberi luas segi tiga PQR ialah 75 cm^2 .

The diagram below shows a right-angled triangle, PQR . PS is an arc of a circle with a radius of 17.35 cm centered at Q . QRS is a straight line. Given the area of the triangle PQR is 75 cm^2 .



- (a) Hitung nilai m .
Calculate the value of m .
- (b) Hitung perimeter, dalam cm, seluruh rajah.
Calculate the perimeter, in cm, of the whole diagram.
[$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

U3

TRANSFORMASI ISOMETRI / *Isometric transformations*

Pemindahan titik pada suatu satah
Moving points on a plane

Translasi / Translation

Pemindahan semua titik pada satu satah mengikut arah dan magnitud suatu vektor.

Sifat translasi ialah

(i) imej tidak berubah.

(ii) imej berada pada vektor tertentu dari objek.

Move all point on a plane according to the direction and magnitude suatu vektor.

The nature of the translation is

(i) the image is unchanged.

(ii) the image is on a specific vector of Object.

Pantulan / Reflection

Transformasi yang membalikkan titik-titik pada satu satah terhadap satu garis yang dikenali sebagai paksi pantulan. Sifat pantulan ialah

(i) objek dan imej berada pada sebelah yang bertentangan dengan paksi pantulan.

(ii) objek dan imejnya mempunyai jarak serenjang yang sama dari paksi pantulan.

(iii) bentuk dan saiz imej adalah sama dengan objek, tetapi orientasinya songsang.

(iv) imej bagi suatu titik yang ada pada paksi pantulan ialah titik itu sendiri.

Reversible transformation points on a plane with respect to a line known as the axis reflection. The properties of the reflection are

(i) objects and images are on opposite side with the axis of reflection.

(ii) its objects and images have the same perpendicular distance from the axis of reflection

(iii) the shape and size of the image are is the same as the object, but the orientation is inversely oriented.

(iv) an image of an existing point on the axis of reflection is the point itself.

Putaran / Rotation

Proses transformasi yang berlaku apabila setiap titik berputar pada suatu titik tetap melalui sudut tertentu dan mengikut arah yang tertentu. Sifat putaran ialah

(i) berputar pada pusat putaran tertentu.

(ii) mempunyai sudut putaran.

(iii) imej mengekalkan rupa bentuk asal tetapi kedudukan berubah.

A transformation processes occurs when every rotating point on a fixed point through the corner specific and according to in a certain direction. The properties of rotation are

(i) rotate at the center of specific rotation.

(ii) has an angle rrotation

(iii) the image retains its original shape but the position changes.

Isometri / Isometry

Transformasi yang menunjukkan objek asal dan imejnya bersifat kongruen. Dalam isometri, jarak di antara dua titik pada objek asal sama dengan jarak di antara dua titik yang sama pada imejnya. Pantulan, putaran dan translasi merupakan isometri.

Transformations that show the original object and its image are congruent. In isometry, the distance between two points on the object of origin is equal to the distance between two points the same in the image. Reflection, rotation and translation are isometric.

Kekongruenan / Congruent

Perihal sama bentuk dan sama saiz.

About the same shape and size

Simetri Putaran / Rotational Symmetry

Bentuk atau imej yang diputar kurang daripada 360° pada satu titik tetap, bentuknya masih kelihatan sama.

A shape or image that is rotated less than 360° at a fixed point still appears the same.

1. Tentukan koordinat bagi imej titik $Q(1, 3)$ di bawah translasi $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

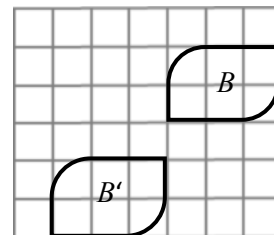
Specify the coordinates of the $Q(1, 3)$ point image below the translation $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Jawapan / Answer :

2. Dengan menggunakan orientasi yang sama dengan rajah di sebelah, tentukan koordinat imej bagi titik berikut.

Using the same orientation as the diagram on the side, determine the image coordinates for the following points.

- (a) $(-2, -6)$
(b) $(9, -3)$



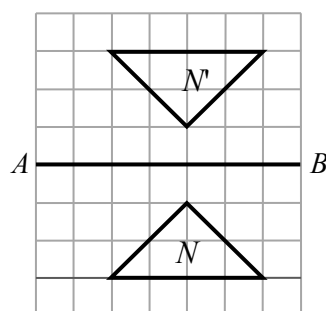
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

3. Dalam rajah berikut, segi tiga N' ialah imej kepada segi tiga N di bawah suatu pantulan. Huraikan pantulan tersebut.

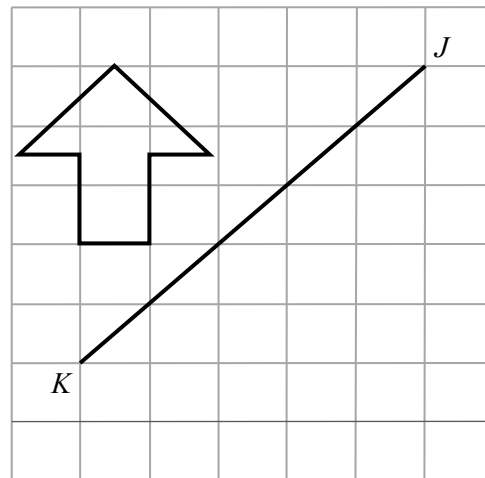
In the following diagram, the triangle N' is the image of the triangle N under a reflection. Describe the reflection.



Jawapan / Answer :

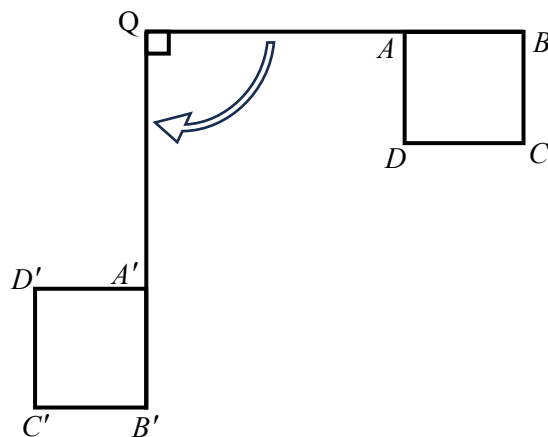
4. Lukis imej bagi anak panah di bawah pantulan pada garis JK .

Draw an image of the arrow below the reflection on the JK line.



5. Perihalkan putaran bagi rajah di bawah.

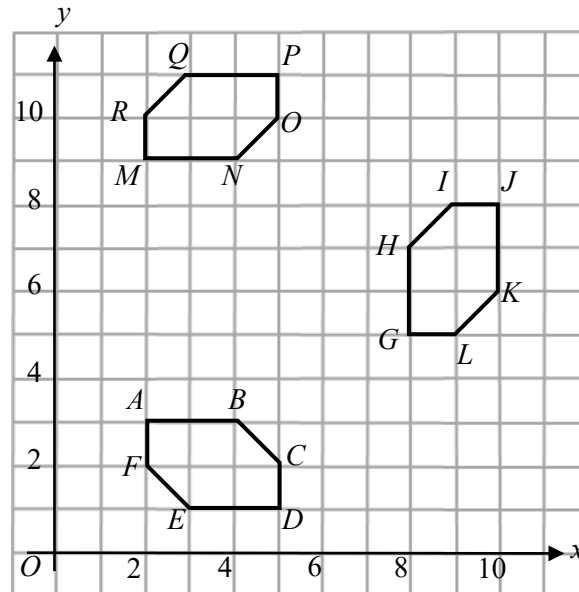
Describe the rotation for the diagram below.



Jawapan / Answer :

6. Rajah menunjukkan tiga buah poligon $ABCDEF$, $GHIJKL$ dan $MNOPQR$ dilukis di atas sebuah satah cartes.

The diagram shows two or three polygons $ABCDEF$, $GHIJKL$ and $MNOPQR$ drawn on a plane of cartes.



- (a) Nyatakan imej bagi titik $(6, 2)$ di bawah suatu translasi $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ diikuti pantulan pada garis $x = 5$.

Specify the image of the point $(6, 2)$ below a translation followed by the reflection on the line $x = 5$.

- (b) Diberi bahawa ialah $ABCDEF$ imej bagi $MNOPQR$ dan $GHIJKL$ ialah imej bagi $ABCDEF$ di bawah suatu transformasi.

Given that is $ABCDEF$ the image of $MNOPQR$ and $GHIJKL$ is the image of $ABCDEF$ under a transformation.

Huraikan transformasi tersebut.

Describe the transformation.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

U4

GRAF FUNGSI / *Graph of Function***Fungsi / Functions**

Fungsi ialah hubungan yang mana setiap objek dalam domain hanya mempunyai satu imej dalam kodomain

It is the relation in which each object in the domain has only one image in codomain

Fungsi satu ke satu / *One-to-one functions*
Fungsi banyak ke satu / *Many-to-one functions*

Perwakilan Fungsi / Representation of Functions

Pasangan Tertib
Ordered Pairs

Jadual
Tables

Graf
Graphs

Persamaan
Equations

Graf Fungsi / Graph of Functions

Perwakilan fungsi dengan graf garis lurus atau lengkungan pada satah Cartes.

Representation of a function with a straight line or curve on a Cartesian plane.

Jadual nilai ialah jadual yang menunjukkan nilai pemboleh ubah bersandar dan pemboleh ubah tak bersandar dan dibina sebelum graf dilukis.

Table of values is a table that shows values for dependent and independent variables and it is constructed before a graph is drawn.

Langkah-langkah melukis graf:

Steps to draw a graph:

- 1 Bina jadual nilai bagi julat yang dipilih.
Construct a table of values for the selected range.
- 2 Lukis dan label paksi dengan skala yang diberikan.
Draw and label axes with the given scale.
- 3 Plot titik daripada jadual nilai.
Plot points from the table of values.
- 4 Sambung titik itu untuk membentuk graf.
Join the points to construct the graph.

1. (a) Pada ruang jawapan, lengkapkan jadual bagi persamaan $y = x^2 + 3x - 7$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

In the answer space, complete the table for the equation of $y = x^2 + 3x - 7$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

- (b) Seterusnya, lukis graf $y = x^2 + 3x - 7$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

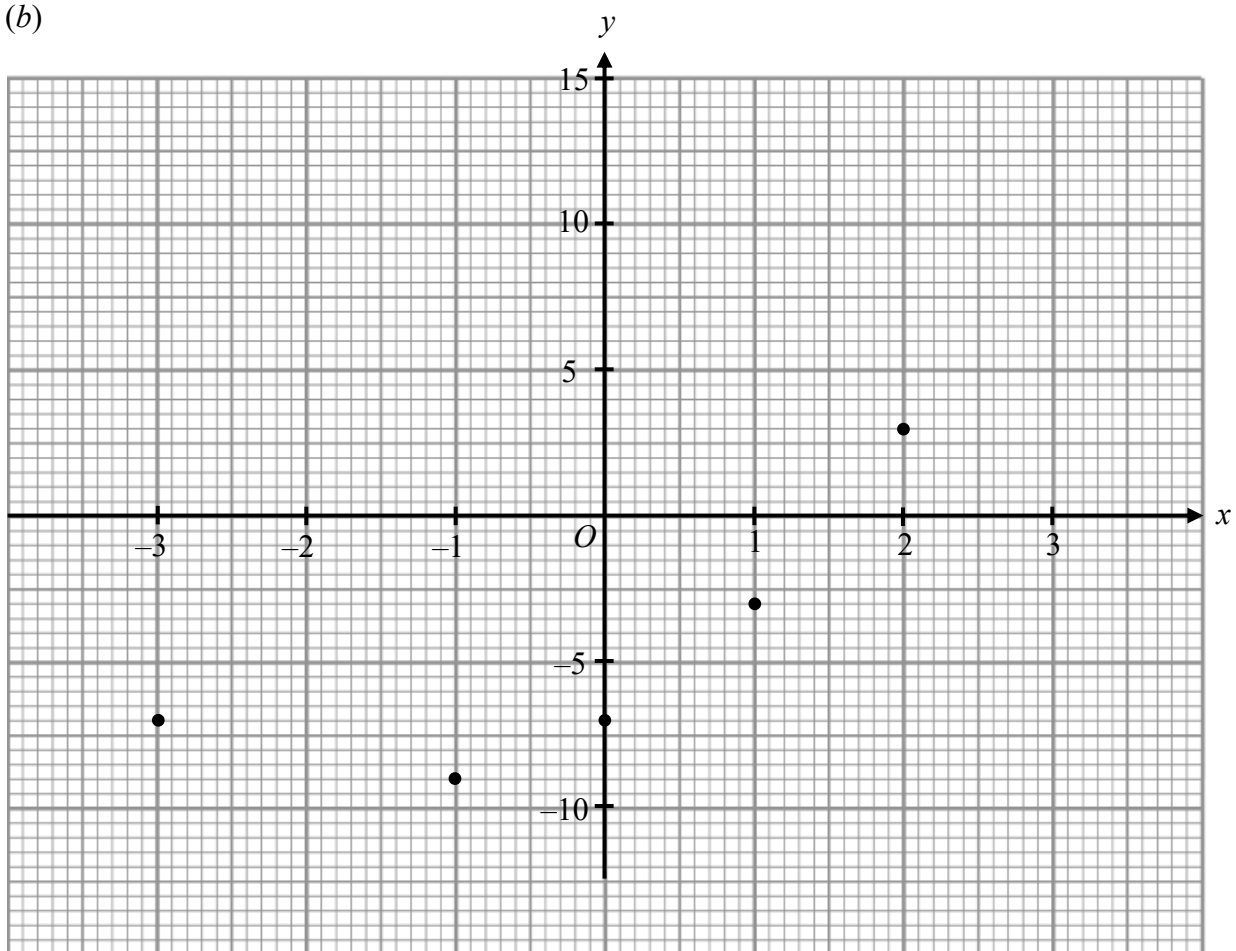
Hence, draw the graph of $y = x^2 + 3x - 7$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-7		-9	-7	-3	3	

(b)



2. (a) Pada ruang jawapan, lengkapkan jadual bagi persamaan $y = \frac{14}{x}$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

In the answer space, complete the table for the equation of $y = \frac{14}{x}$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

- (b) Seterusnya, lukis graf $y = \frac{14}{x}$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

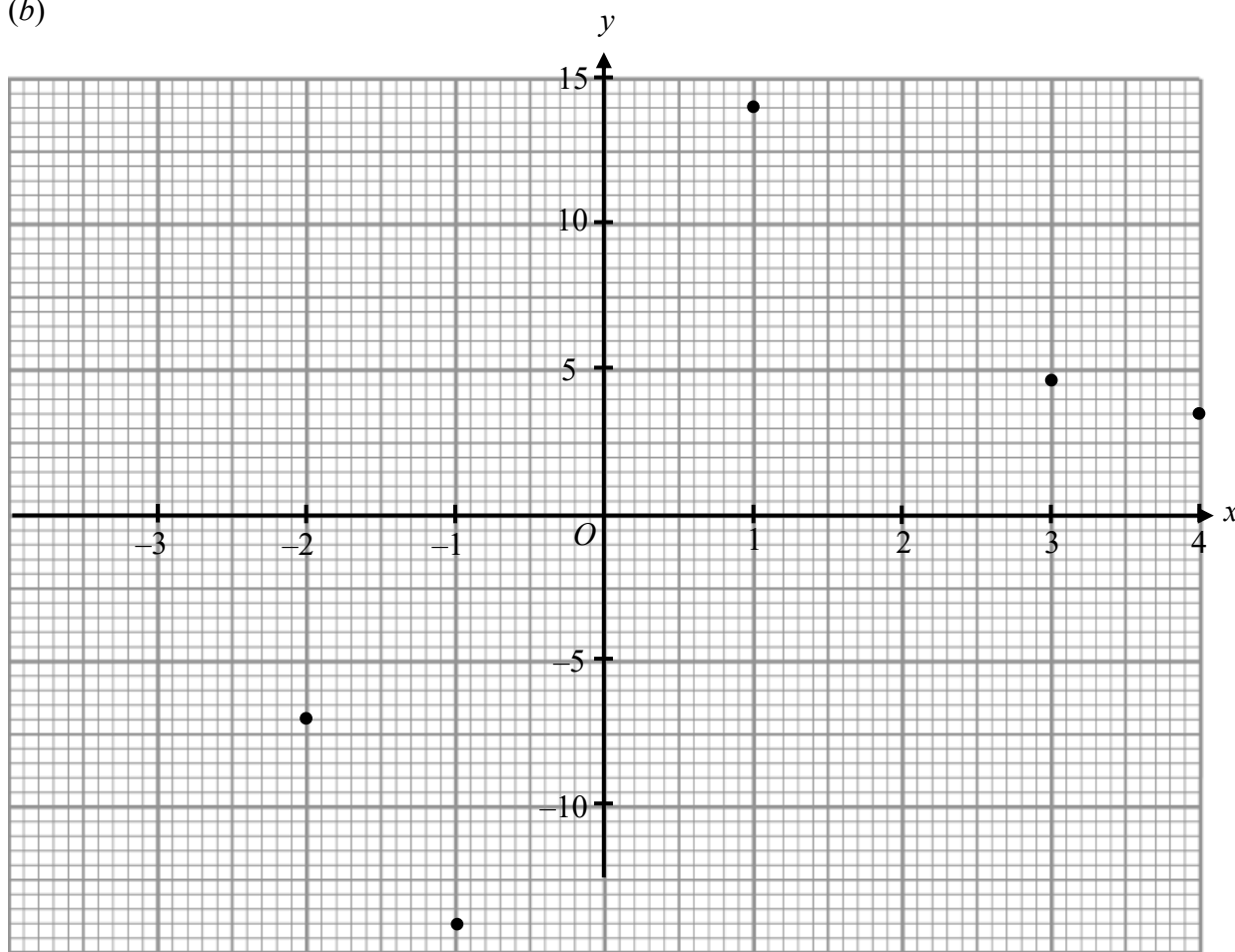
Hence, draw the graph of $y = \frac{14}{x}$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

x	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4
y		-7	-14	14		4.67	3.5

(b)



3. (a) Pada ruang jawapan, lengkapkan jadual bagi persamaan $y = x^3 - 2x + 8$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

In the answer space, complete the table for the equation of $y = x^3 - 2x + 8$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

- (b) Seterusnya, lukis graf $y = x^3 - 2x + 8$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

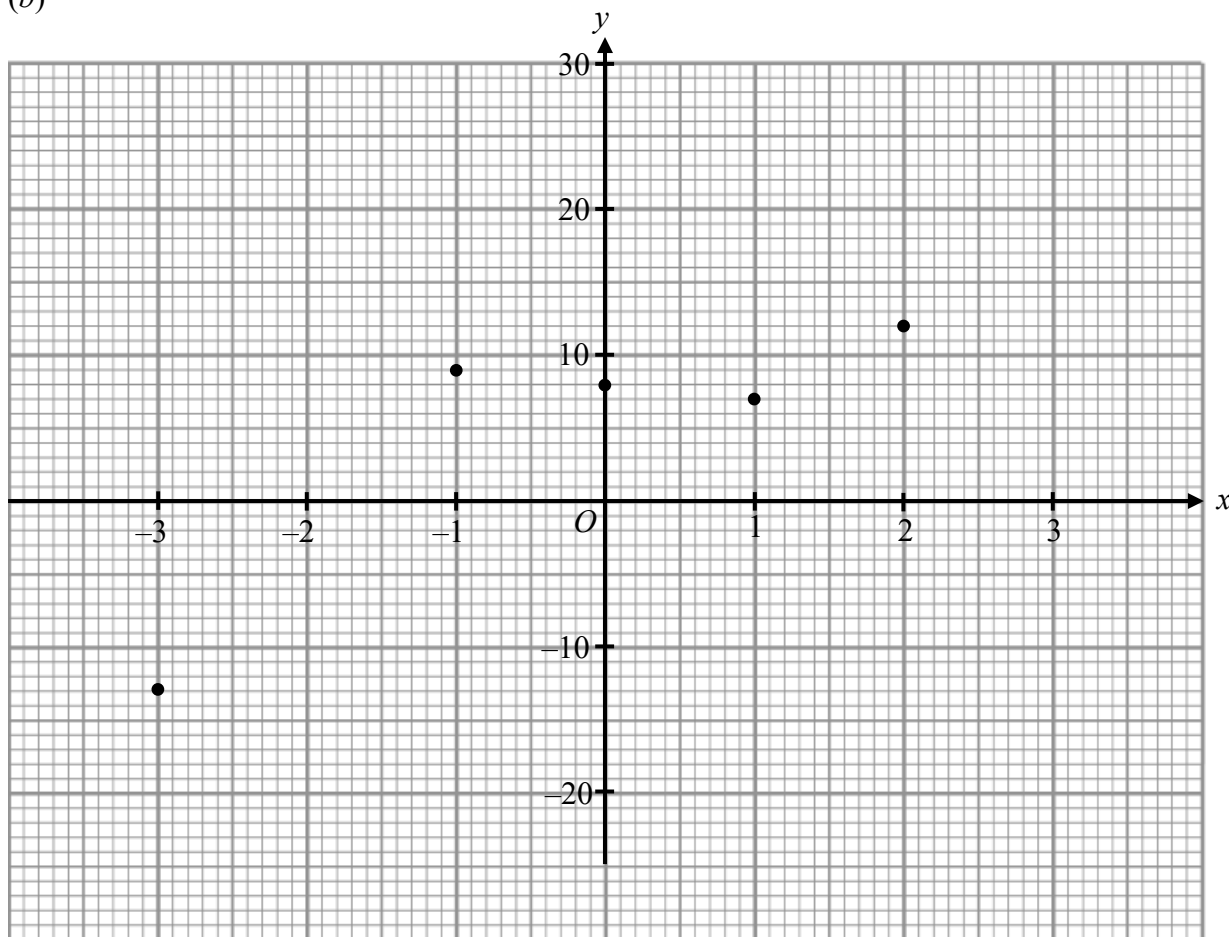
Hence, draw the graph of $y = x^3 - 2x + 8$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-13		9	8	7	12	

(b)



4. (a) Lengkapkan jadual di bawah bagi persamaan $y = -\frac{5}{x}$ dengan menulis nilai-nilai y apabila $x = -2$, $x = 0.5$ dan $x = 4$.

Complete the table below for the equation $y = -\frac{5}{x}$ by writing the values of y when, $x = -2$, $x = 0.5$ and $x = 4$.

x	-4	-2	-1	-0.5	0.5	1	2.5	4
y	1.25		5	10		-5	-2	

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 1 unit pada paksi- x dan 2 cm kepada 2 unit pada paksi- y , lukis graf bagi $y = -\frac{5}{x}$ untuk $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ dan $-10 \leq y \leq 10$.

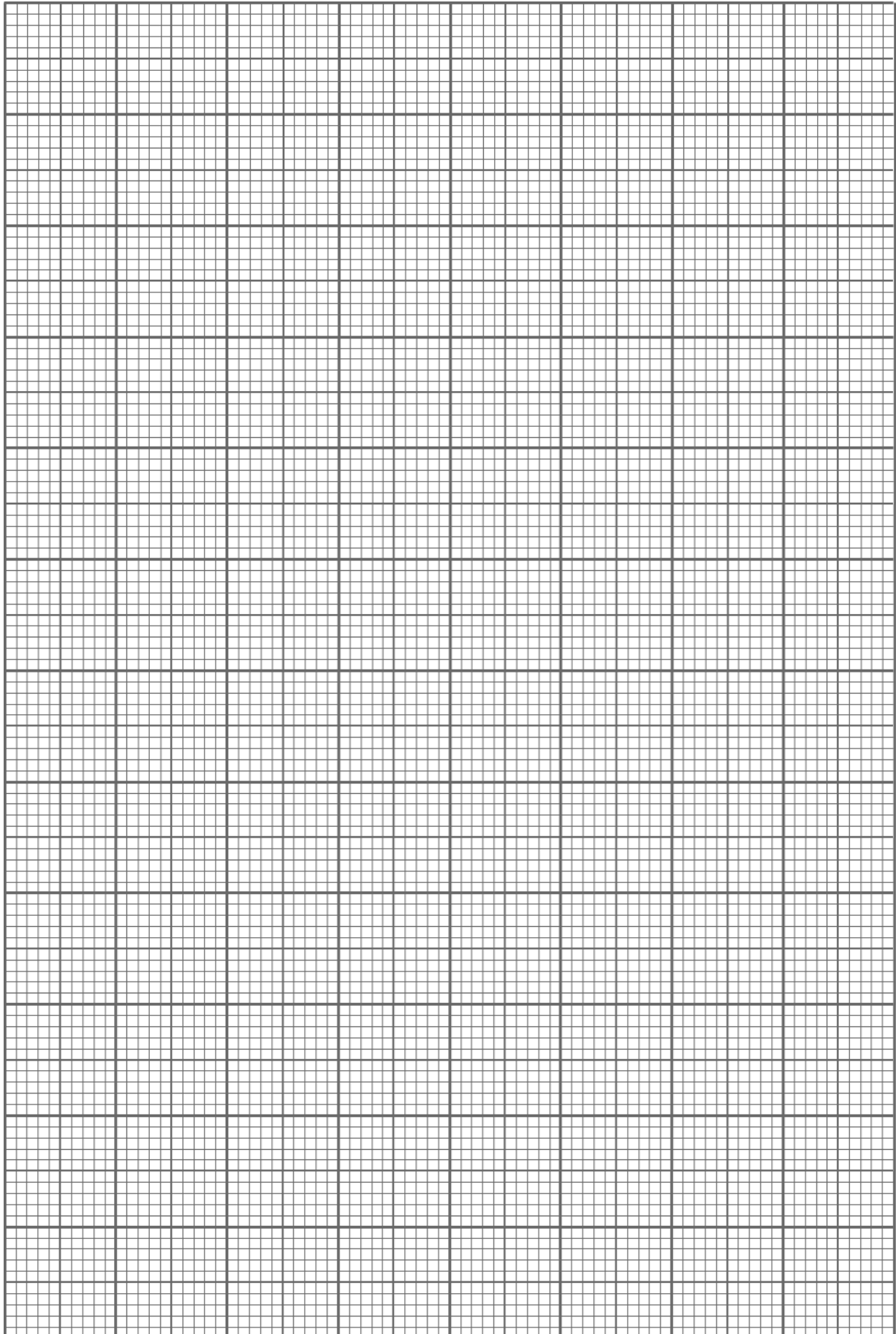
Using a scale of 2 cm to 1 unit on the x -axis and 2 cm to 2 units on the y -axis, draw a graph for $y = -\frac{5}{x}$ for $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ and $-10 \leq y \leq 10$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a) $y = -\frac{5}{x}$

x	-4	-2	-1	-0.5	0.5	1	2.5	4
y	1.25		5	10		-5	-2	

- (b) Rujuk graf / Refer to graph

Graf untuk Soalan 4 / Graph for Question 4

5. (a) Lengkapkan jadual bagi persamaan $y = 10 + 2x - x^2$.

Complete the table of equations $y = 10 + 2x - x^2$.

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y	-5		7	10	11	10		2

- (b) Menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 1 unit pada paksi-x dan 2 cm kepada 5 unit pada paksi-y, lukis graf bagi $y = 10 + 2x - x^2$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

Using a scale of 2 cm to 1 unit on the x-axis and 2 cm to 5 units on the y-axis, draw a graph for $y = 10 + 2x - x^2$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$.

- (c) Daripada graf, cari

From graph, find

- (i) nilai y apabila $x = 1.5$
the value y when $x = 1.5$
 (ii) nilai x apabila $y = 8$
the value x when $y = 8$

Jawapan / Answer :

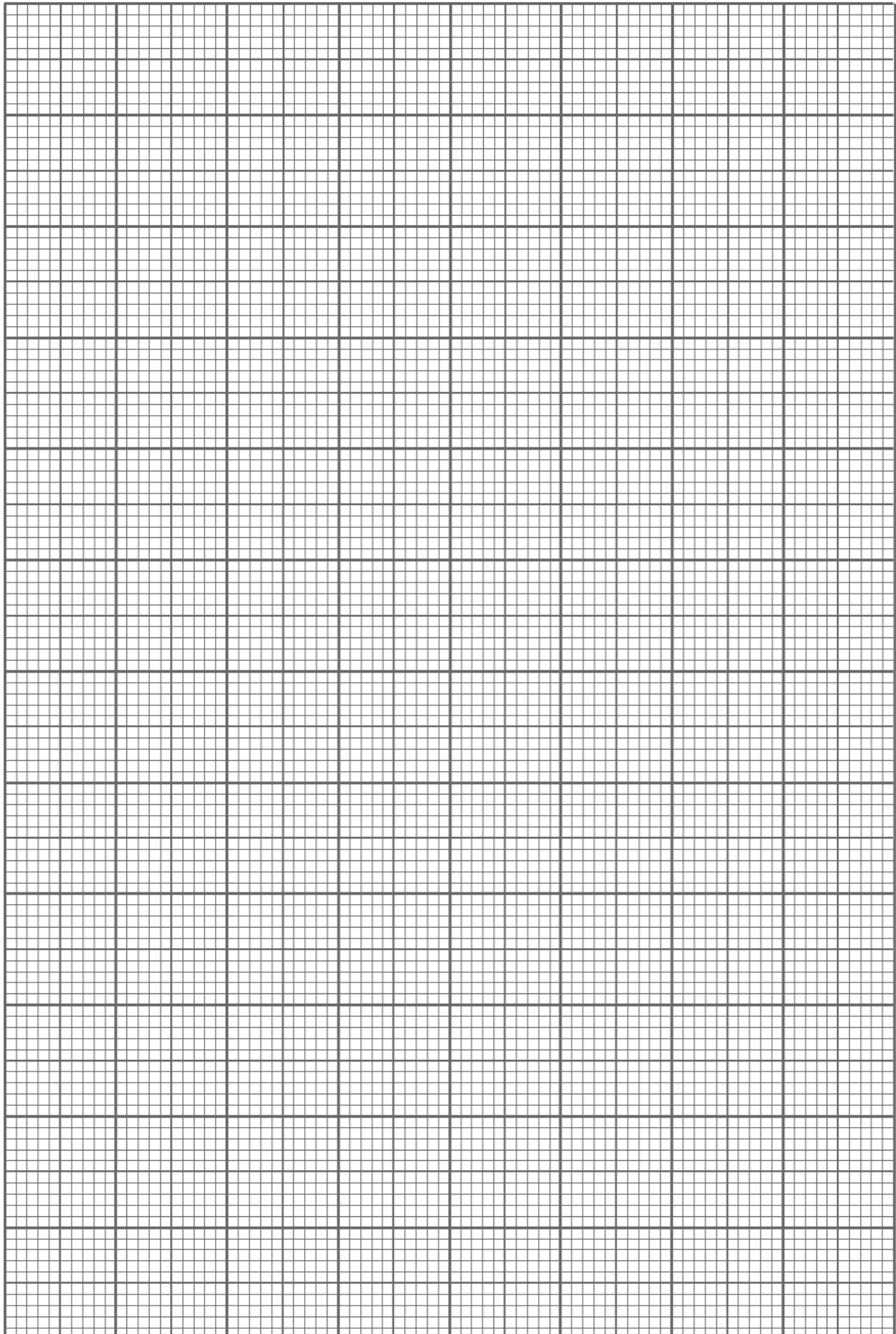
- (a) $y = 10 + 2x - x^2$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y	-5		7	10	11	10		2

- (b) Rujuk graf / Refer to graph

- (c) (i) $y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (ii) $x = \dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots$

Graf untuk Soalan 5 / Graph for Question 5

6. (a) Lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan bagi persamaan $y = 3x^3 + 5x - 4$.
Complete the table in the answer field for the equation $y = 3x^3 + 5x - 4$.
- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 1 unit pada paksi-x dan 2 cm kepada 10 unit pada paksi-y, lukis graf untuk $y = 3x^3 + 5x - 4$ untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 1 unit on the x-axis and 2 cm to 10 units on the y-axis, draw a graph for $y = 3x^3 + 5x - 4$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.
- (c) Daripada graf, cari
From graph, find
- (i) nilai y bila $x = -1.5$
the value y when $x = -1.5$
- (ii) nilai x bila $y = 80$
the value x when $y = 80$

Jawapan / Answer :

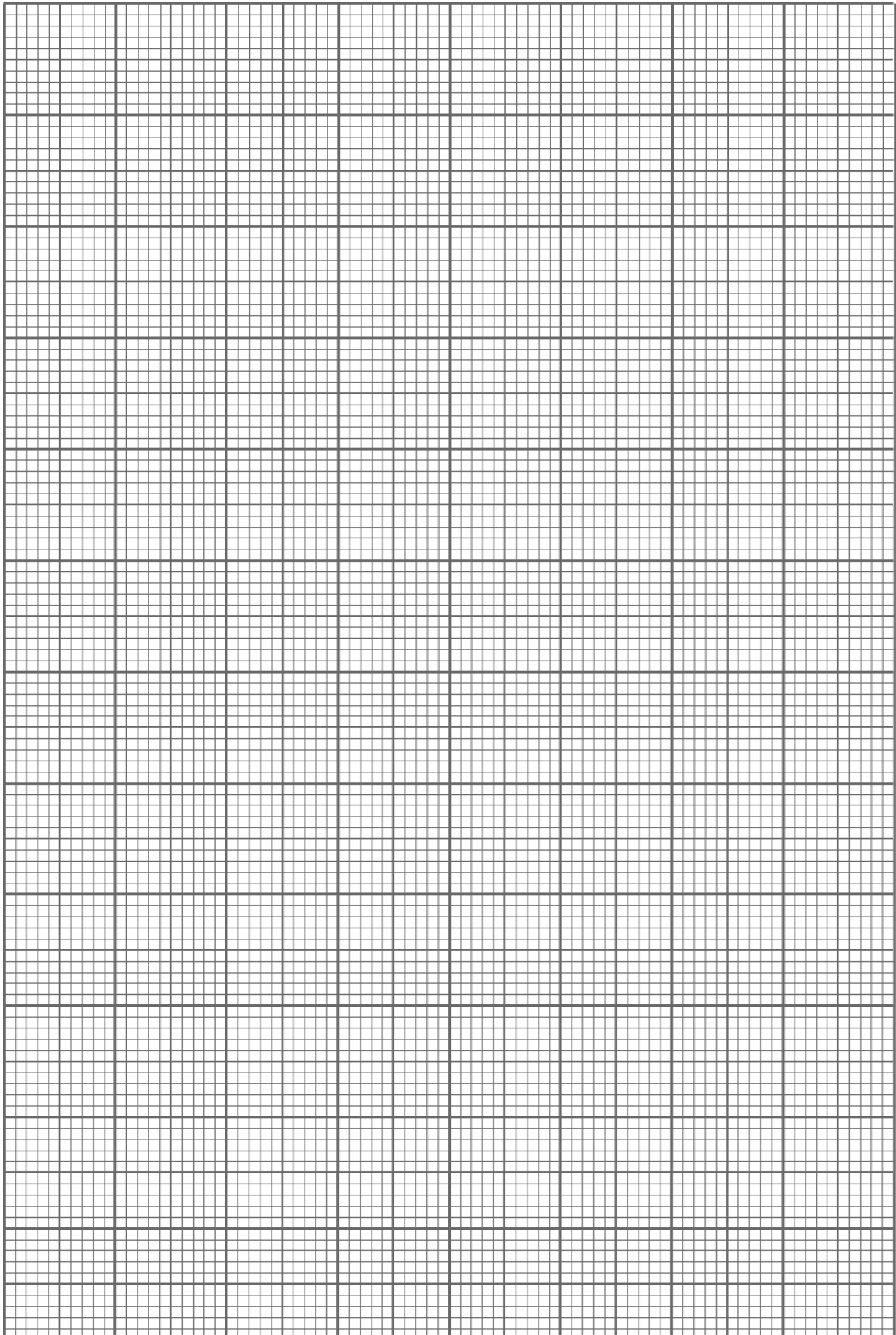
(a) $y = 3x^3 + 5x - 4$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-100		-12	-4		30	92

(b) Rujuk graf / *Refer to graph*

(c) (i) $y = \dots\dots\dots$

(ii) $x = \dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots$

Graf untuk Soalan 6 / Graph for Question 6

U5

MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : SIMPANAN & PELABURAN, KREDIT DAN HUTANG
Consumer Mathematics: Savings and Investment, Credit and Debt

JENIS SIMPANAN/ TYPES OF SAVINGS	JENIS PELABURAN TYPES OF INVESTMENT
* Akaun simpanan/ <i>Savings account</i> ~ boleh simpan sebarang amaun <i>can save any amount</i> ~ boleh keluar wang simpanan bila-bila masa <i>can withdraw the savings at any time</i> * Akaun simpanan tetap/ <i>Fixed deposit account</i> ~ ada tempoh/ <i>certain period of time</i> ~ faedah lebih kompetitif <i>more competitive interest</i> * Akaun semasa/ <i>Current account</i> ~ boleh guna cek/ <i>Can be used for cheque</i> ~ faedah tidak diberi ke atas simpanan/ <i>Savings not be paid interest</i>	* Saham/ <i>shares</i> ~ Pegangan hak milik sesuatu syarikat dengan syarat tertentu <i>Ownership of something companies with certain conditions</i> * Amanah saham/ <i>Unit trust</i> ~ dikendali oleh syarikat unit saham <i>Operated by a company unit trust</i> ~ diurus oleh pengurus profesional <i>Managed by a qualified professional manager</i> * Hartanah / <i>Real estate</i> ~ Pelaburan atas aset tetap seperti kediaman, kedai, tanah dan sebagainya <i>Investment in fixed assets such as residences, shops, land and so on</i>

Faedah Mudah/*Simple Interest:*

$$I = Prt$$

I = faedah/*interest*, P = prinsipal/*principal*, r = kadar faedah/*rate*,
 t = masa/*time* (dalam tahun/*in year*)

Faedah Kompaun/*Compound interest*

$$MV = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n} \right)^{nt}$$

MV = nilai matang/*matured value*, P = prinsipal/*principal*,
 n = bilangan kali faedah dikompaun dalam setahun/*number of times the interest is compounded per year*
 r = kadar faedah tahunan/*yearly interest rate*
 t = tempoh dalam tahun /*term in years*

Nilai pulangan pelaburan, ROI adalah nisbah keuntungan atau kerugian terhadap nilai pelaburan awal.

Return on investment, ROI is the ratio of profit or loss incurred in an investment.

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{nilai pulangan / total return}}{\text{jumlah pulangan nilai pelaburan awal / the value of the initial investment}} \times 100\%$$

Bayaran balik pinjaman/*total repayment*

$$A = P + Prt$$

A = jumlah bayaran balik/ *total repayment* , P = prinsipal/*principal*,

r = kadar faedah/*interest rate*, t = tempoh pinjaman/*time in year*

KAD KREDIT / *CREDIT CARD*

KELEBIHAN / <i>ADVANTAGES</i>	KEKURANGAN / <i>DISADVANTAGES</i>
~ Tidak perlu membawa wang tunai yang banyak/<i>No need to carry large amount of cash money</i> ~ Menikmati sistem ganjaran dalam bentuk rebat tunai atau penebusan mata/<i>Enjoy a reward system in the form of cash rebate or point redemption</i> ~ Membuat bayaran dengan mudah dan cekap tanpa melibatkan tunai/<i>Make payment easily and efficiently without using cash</i> ~ Memberi kemudahan bayaran semasa membeli barangan secara dalam talian/<i>Provide the convenience of making payments for online purchases</i>	~ Berbelanja melebihi kemampuan/<i>Spend beyond ability</i> ~ Dikenakan caj-caj seperti yuran tahunan, caj faedah pendahuluan wang tunai, caj faedah dan caj bayaran lewat/<i>Incur various charges like annual fees, cash advance interest charges, finance charges (interest) and late payment charges</i> ~ Sesetengah kedai tidak menerima pembayaran melalui kad credit/<i>Some shops do not accept payment by credit card</i> ~ Kontrak dan syarat sukar difahami/<i>Contract and conditions are difficult to understand</i>

1. Nyatakan / *State*

- (a) tiga jenis simpanan yang di tawarkan oleh bank.
three types of savings offered by bank.
- (b) dua jenis pelaburan yang pulangnya merupakan dividen dan keuntungan modal.
two types of investment which returns are dividends and capital gains.

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)
- (b) (i)
 (ii)

2. Kira faedah mudah bagi setiap jumlah simpanan yang berikut :

Calculate the simple interest on each of the following savings amounts :

Prinsipal <i>Principal</i>	Kadar faedah mudah <i>Simple interest rate</i>	Tempoh masa <i>Time period</i>
(a) RM 20 000	3.15%	6 bulan / <i>months</i>
(b) RM 38 000	3.20 %	2 tahun / <i>years</i>
(c) RM 65 000	3.45%	12 bulan / <i>months</i>

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

3. Encik Ho menyimpan sebanyak RM56 000 di Bank Madani dengan kadar faedah 3.75% setahun.

Encik Ho saved RM56 000 at Bank Madani with an interest rate of 3.75% per annum.

- (a) Hitung jumlah faedah yang diterima oleh Encik Ho bagi tempoh simpanan selama 4 tahun.

Calculate the amount of interest received by Encik Ho for a 4 years saving period year;

- (b) Berapakah jumlah simpanan Encik Ho pada akhir tahun keempat?

How much had Encik Ho saved at the end of the fourth year?

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

4. Maklumat di bawah berkenaan dengan simpanan wang Puan Intan Mastura dalam akaun simpanan tetap di Bank Masmaju.

The information below shows related to the savings of Puan Intan Mastura's in a fixed deposit account at Bank Masmaju.

Jumlah simpanan / <i>Amount of savings</i>	RM 8 000
Tempoh simpanan / <i>Period of savings</i>	5 tahun / <i>years</i>
Kadar faedah / <i>Interest rate</i>	4.05% setahun / <i>year</i>

Hitung beza di antara jumlah faedah yang diperoleh Puan Intan Mastura jika dia diberikan faedah kompaun dengan pengkompaunan 3 bulan sekali berbanding dengan faedah mudah.

Calculate the difference between the total interest earned by Puan Intan Mastura gets if she is given compound interest compounded every 3 months compared to simple interest.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Syaheer membeli unit Amanah Saham Nasional (ASN) bernilai RM10 000. Selepas setahun, dia menjual semua unit amanah sahamnya dan mendapat RM10 600. Dalam tempoh memegang amanah sahamnya itu, dia telah diberi dividen RM100 sebanyak dua kali. Hitung nilai pulangan pelaburan.

Syaheer bought a unit of Amanah Saham Nasional (ASN) worth RM10 000. After a year, he sold all his unit trusts for RM10 600. During the period of holding his unit trust, he was given a dividend of RM100 twice. Calculate the value of the return on investment.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Cik Suzie seorang doktor gigi di Klinik Kesihatan Ayer Puteh dengan pendapatan bulanan RM5 200. Dia membuat keputusan untuk membeli sebuah kereta baharu dan menghubungi Bank Metrojaya dan Bank Sinar untuk mendapatkan pinjaman sebanyak RM70 000. Di samping itu, setiap bulan Cik Suzie memerlukan RM2 500 untuk menampung perbelanjaan lain.

Di bawah ialah pakej pinjaman yang ditawarkan oleh dua bank itu kepada Cik Suzie.

Cik Suzie is a dentist at Klinik Kesihatan Ayer Puteh with a monthly income of RM5 200. She decided to buy a new car and contacted Bank Metrojaya and Bank Sinar for a loan of RM70 000.

In addition, every month Cik Suzie needs RM2 500 to cover other expenses.

Below is the loan package offered by the two banks to Cik Suzie.

Aspek pinjaman / <i>Loan aspect</i>	Bank Metrojaya	Bank Sinar
Jumlah pinjaman/ <i>Loan amount</i>	RM70 000	RM70 000
Tempoh bayaran/ <i>Payment period</i>	6 tahun/ <i>years</i>	9 tahun/ <i>years</i>
Kadar faedah/ <i>Interest rate</i>	5%	4%
Penjamin/ <i>Guarantor</i>	Tidak perlu/ <i>No need</i>	Perlu/ <i>Need</i>

Kemukakan cadangan kepada Cik Suzie supaya memilih bank yang sesuai untuk pinjaman keretanya. Nyatakan alasan anda.

Suggest to Cik Suzie to choose the right bank for her car loan. State your reason.

Jawapan / Answer :

U6

TRIGONOMETRI / Trigonometry

Pengenalan kepada Trigonometri / Introduction to Trigonometry

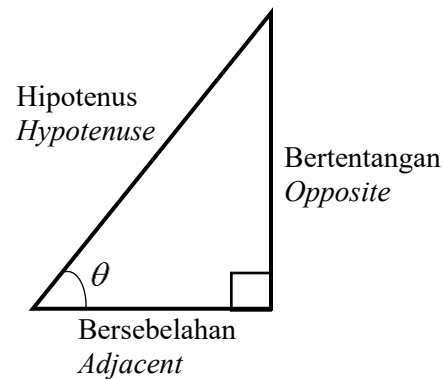
- Trigonometri ialah cabang matematik yang mengkaji hubungan antara sisi dan sudut segitiga bersudut tegak.
Trigonometry is a branch of mathematics that studies the relationship between the sides and angles of right-angled triangles.

Fungsi Trigonometri / Trigonometric Functions

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi Bertentangan / Opposite}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi Bersebelahan / Adjacent}}{\text{Hipotenusa}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Sisi Bertentangan / Opposite}}{\text{Sisi bersebelahan / Adjacent}}$$

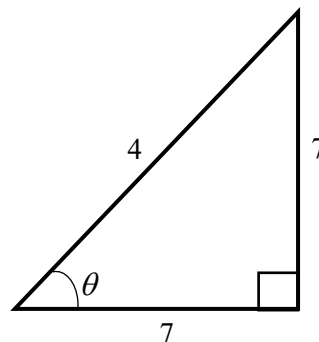
**Nisbah Trigonometri / Trigonometric Ratios**

- Nisbah trigonometri dapat digunakan untuk mencari panjang sisi atau sudut segitiga bersudut tegak.
Trigonometric ratios can be used to find the length of sides or the angles of right-angles triangles.

Contoh / Examples :

- Cari nilai kos θ .
Find the value of $\cos \theta$.

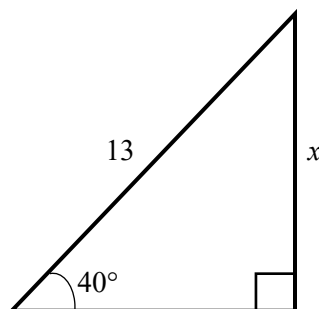
$$\cos / \cos \theta = \frac{4}{17}$$



- Cari panjang x .
Find the length of x .

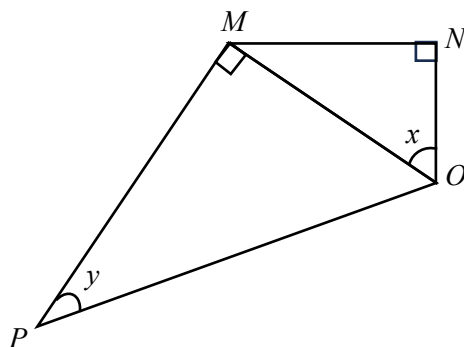
$$\sin 40^\circ = \frac{x}{13}$$

$$x = 8.356$$



1. Lengkapkan jadual yang berikut berdasarkan sudut x dan sudut y .

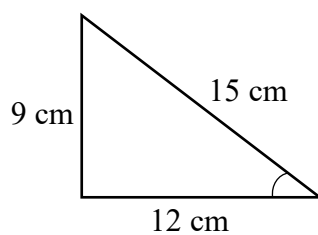
Complete the following table based on the x angle and the y angle.



Segi tiga / <i>Triangle</i>	Sisi bersebelahan / <i>Adjacent sides</i>	Sisi bertentangan / <i>Opposite sides</i>
(a) NOM		
(b) OPM		

2. Rajah menunjukkan sebuah segitiga bersudut tegak. Berapakah nisbah trigonometri bagi $\tan x$ dan $\cos x$.

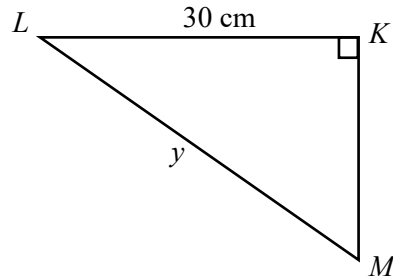
Diagram shows a right-angled triangle. What is the trigonometric ratio of $\tan x$ and $\cos x$?



Jawapan / Answer :

3. Diberi $\cos \angle KLM = \frac{5}{6}$. Tentukan panjang sisi y .

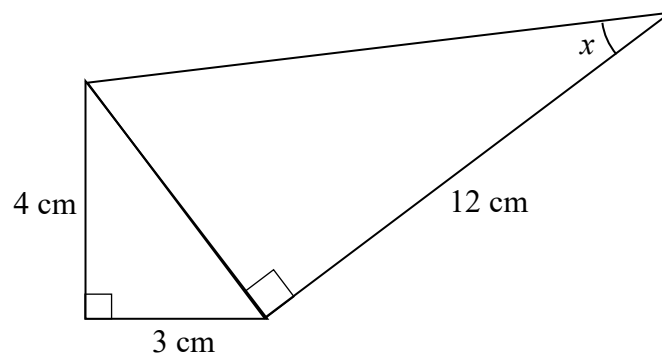
Given $\cos \angle KLM = \frac{5}{6}$. Determine the length of side y .



Jawapan / Answer :

4. Rajah menunjukkan dua buah segi tiga bersudut tegak.

Diagram shows two right-angled triangles.



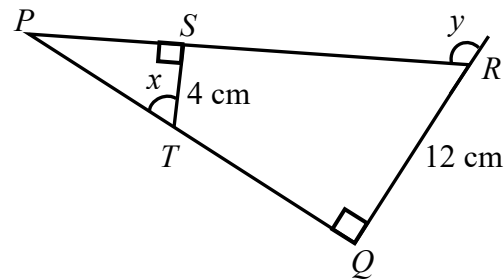
Cari nilai bagi $\sin x$.

Find the value of $\sin x$.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Rajah menunjukkan segitiga PQR dan PST adalah serupa.

Diagram shows the triangles PQR and PST are similar.



Diberi $\cos x = \frac{4}{5}$, hitung nilai $\tan y$.

Given that $\cos x = \frac{4}{5}$, calculate the value of $\tan y$.

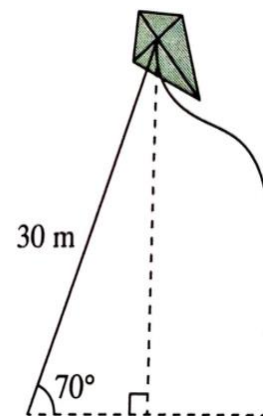
Jawapan / Answer :

6. Rajah menunjukkan kedudukan sebuah layang-layang.

Diagram shows the position of a kite

Hitung tinggi layang-layang dari atas tanah mengufuk. Berikan jawapan anda kepada dua tempat perpuluhan.

Calculate the height of the kite from the horizontal ground. Give your answer to two decimal places.



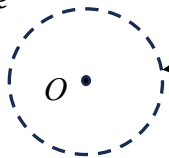
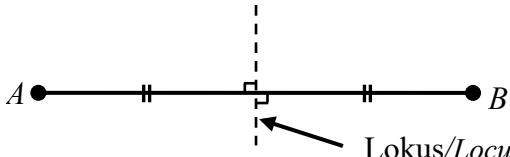
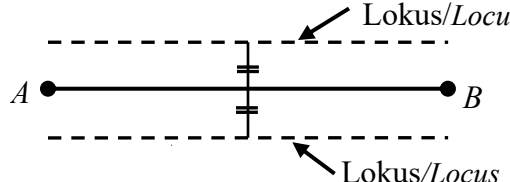
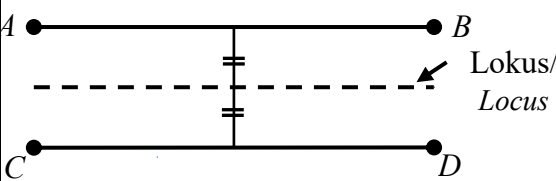
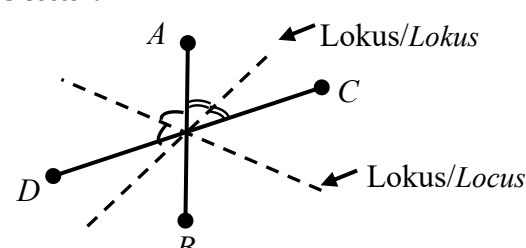
Jawapan / Answer :

U7

LOKUS DALAM DUA DIMENSI / *Loci In Two Dimensions*

Lokus ialah laluan suatu set titik yang bergerak berdasarkan syarat tertentu.

A locus is the path of a set of points that move based on certain conditions.

Syarat	Lokus
❶ Lokus bagi suatu titik yang berjarak sama dari <u>satu titik tetap</u>. <i>The locus of points that are equidistant from a fixed point.</i>	Bulatan/Circle 
❷ Lokus bagi suatu titik yang berjarak sama dari <u>dua titik tetap</u>. <i>The locus of points that are equidistant from two fixed points.</i>	Pembahagi dua sama serenjang/ Perpendicular bisector 
❸ Lokus bagi suatu titik yang berjarak sama dari <u>satu garis lurus</u>. <i>The locus of points that are equidistant from a straight line.</i>	Dua garis yang selari dan berjarak sama/ Two equidistant parallel straight lines 
❹ Lokus bagi suatu titik yang berjarak sama dari <u>dua garis lurus yang selari</u>. <i>The locus of points that are equidistant from two parallel lines.</i>	Satu garis lurus selari dan sama jarak di antara dua garis lurus. <i>A straight line parallel to and lying middle of the pair of parallel lines.</i> 
❺ Lokus bagi suatu titik yang berjarak sama dari <u>dua garis lurus yang bersilang</u>. <i>The locus of points that are equidistant from two intersection lines.</i>	Pembahagi dua sama sudut/Angle bisector. 

1. Nyatakan lokus yang memenuhi syarat yang diberi:

State the locus which location satisfies certain condition:

Syarat / Condition	Lokus / Locus
(a) Berjarak tetap dari satu titik tetap <i>Constant distance from a fixed point</i>	
(b) Berjarak sama dari dua garis yang bersilang <i>Equidistant from two intersecting lines</i>	
(c) Berjarak tetap dari satu garis lurus <i>Constant distance from a straight line</i>	
(d) Berjarak sama dari dua garis lurus <i>Equidistant from two parallel lines</i>	

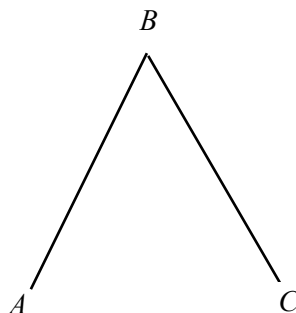
2. (a) Bina lokus bagi titik Z dengan keadaan jaraknya sentiasa 2 cm dari titik O .
Construct the locus of point Z such that its distance from point O is always 2 cm.
- (b) Bina lokus bagi titik P dengan keadaan jaraknya sentiasa sama dari garis lurus AB dan BC .
Construct the locus of point P such that its equidistance from straight line AB dan BC .

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

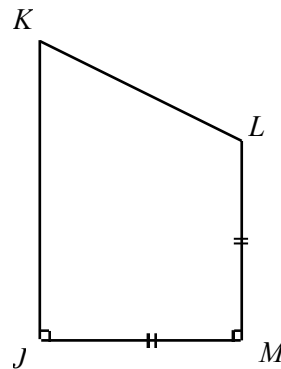
O •

(b)



3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah trapezium $JKLM$.

Diagram below shows a trapezium $JKLM$.



Satu titik X bergerak dalam trapezium $JKLM$ itu. Perihalkan lokus bagi titik X di bawah syarat-syarat yang berikut:

A point X moves in the trapezium $JKLM$. Describe the locus of the X point under the following conditions:

- (a) Titik X adalah berjarak sama dari garis JK dan garis ML .

Point X is equidistant from line JK and line ML .

- (b) Titik X adalah berjarak sama dari titik K dan titik M .

Point X is equidistant from point K and point M .

- (c) Titik X adalah berjarak sama dari garis KL dan garis LM .

Point X is equidistant from line KL and line LM .

- (d) Titik X adalah berjarak tetap JM dari titik M .

Point X is constant distance JM and from point M .

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

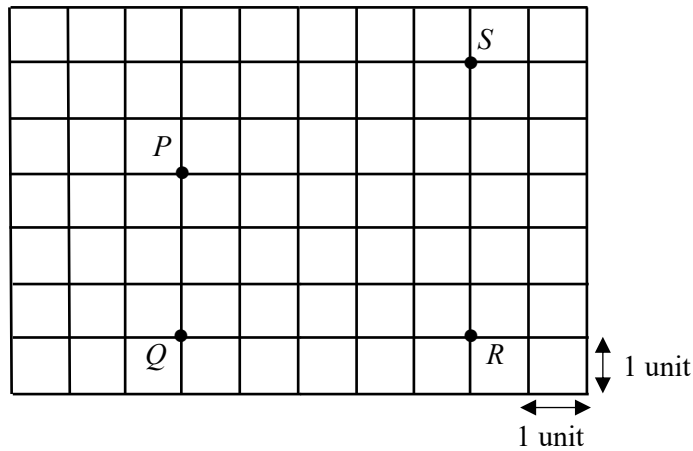
(b)

(c)

(d)

4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan empat titik pada grid segi empat sama bersisi 1 unit.

The diagram below shows four points on a 1-unit square grid.



Lokus bagi X memenuhi syarat berikut :

The locus of X satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) Lokus X bergerak 2.5 unit dari titik P .
The locus of X moves 2.5 units from point P.
- (ii) Lokus Y mempunyai jarak yang sama dari titik P dan titik Q .
Locus Y has the same distance from point P and point Q.
- (iii) Lokus Z bergerak 3 unit dari garis lurus RS .
The Z locus moves 3 units from the straight line RS.

Tentukan titik persilangan bagi lokus bagi X, Y dan Z.

Determine the intersection point of the locus for X, Y and Z.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah segi empat selari $JKLM$. P , Q , R dan S ialah titik tengah bagi JM , KL , JK , dan ML masing-masing. V , W , X , Y dan Z ialah lima titik bergerak di dalam segi empat selari itu.

The diagram below shows parallelogram $JKLM$. P , Q , R , and S are midpoints of JM , KL , JK , and ML respectively. V , W , X , Y and Z are five moving points in the parallelogram.

- (i) Lokus V ialah titik yang bergerak dengan keadaan sama jarak dari garis lurus JK dan ML . Dengan menggunakan huruf abjad pada rajah itu, nyatakan lokus bagi V .

Locus V is a point which moves such that it is equidistant from the straight lines JK and ML . By using the letters in the diagram, state the locus for V .

- (ii) Lokus W ialah titik yang berjarak sama dari garis PQ . Dengan menggunakan huruf abjad pada rajah itu, nyatakan lokus bagi W .

Locus W is a point that are equidistant from the straight line PQ . By using the letters in the diagram, state the locus of W .

- (iii) Lukis lokus bagi titik X yang berjarak dengan keadaan jaraknya sentiasa 4 unit dari titik J .

Draw the locus for the point X which moves such that it is always 4 units from point J .

- (iv) Lukis lokus Y yang bergerak dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sentiasa sama dari garis KJ dan JM .

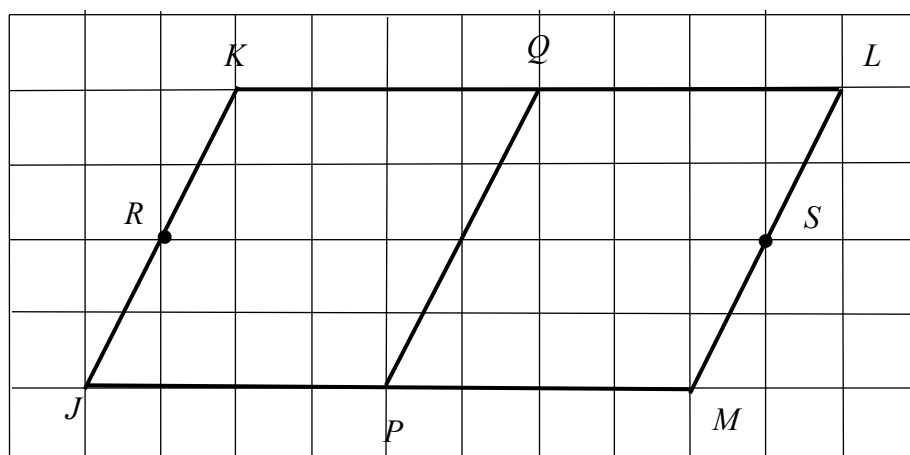
Draw the locus of Y which moves such that it is always equidistant from lines KJ and JM .

- (v) Lukis lokus Z dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sama dari titik P dan Q .

Draw the locus of Z such that it is equidistant from point P and point Q .

Jawapan / Answer :

- (i)
(ii)
(iii), (iv), (v)



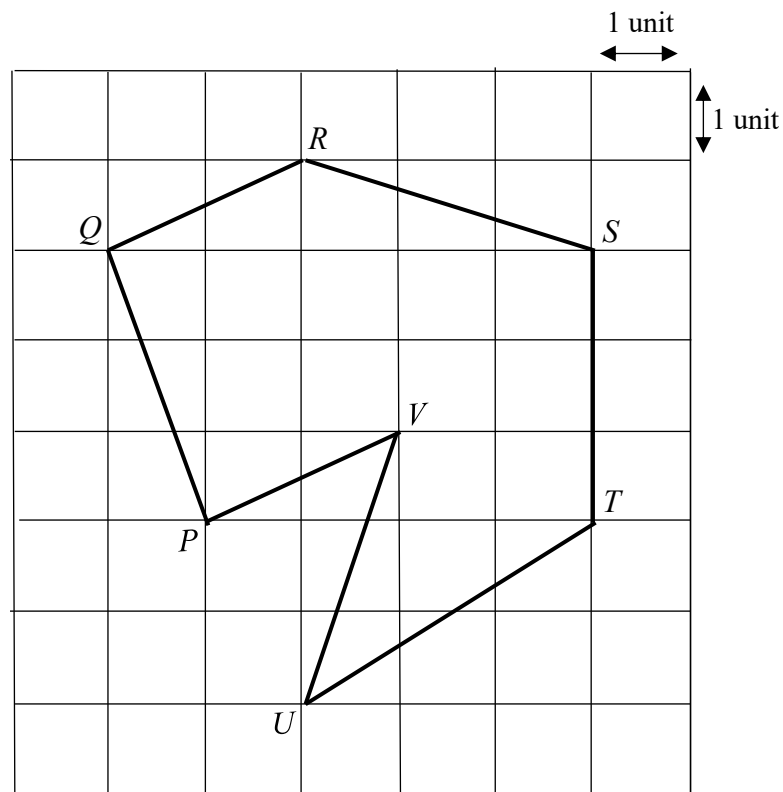
6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan heptagon $PQRSTUV$ yang dilukis pada grid segi empat sama bersisi 1 unit. A dan B ialah dua titik yang bergerak di dalam heptagon itu. Pada rajah,

The diagram below shows a heptagon $PQRSTUV$, drawn on a square grid with sides of 1 unit.

A and B are two points which move in the heptagon. On the diagram,

- lukis lokus A dengan keadaan jaraknya sentiasa sama dari titik R dan titik S .
draw the locus of point A such that its distances from point R and S are always equal.
- lukis lokus bagi titik B dengan keadaan jaraknya sentiasa 2 unit dari garis ST .
draw the locus of point B such that its distances is always 2 units from line ST .
- tandakan persilangan antara lokus A dan lokus B dengan simbol $\otimes$.
mark the intersection of the locus of A and locus of B with the symbol $\otimes$.

Jawapan / Answer :



U8

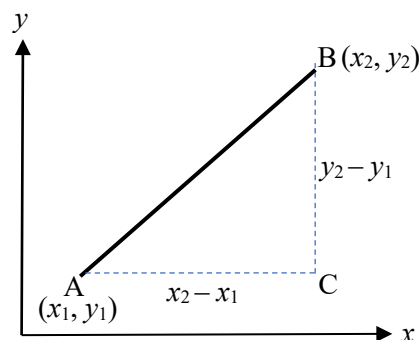
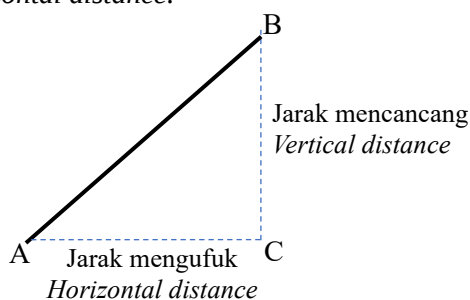
GARIS LURUS / *Straight Line*1. Kecerunan Garis Lurus / *Gradient of a Straight Line*

Kecerunan, m , garis lurus ialah nisbah jarak mencancang kepada jarak mengufuk di antara dua titik pada garis itu.

The gradient, m , of a straight line is the ratio of the vertical distance to the horizontal distance between two points on the line.

Kecerunan, m , garis lurus AB , $m = \frac{BC}{AC}$, dengan keadaan BC ialah jarak mencancang dan AC ialah jarak mengufuk.

Gradient, m , of straight line AB , $m = \frac{BC}{AC}$, where BC is the vertical distance and AC is the horizontal distance.



2. Kecerunan m , garis lurus dalam Sistem Koordinat Cartes yang melalui titik $A(x_1, y_1)$ dan $B(x_2, y_2)$

Gradient m , of a straight line in the Cartesian Coordinate System passing through the points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$

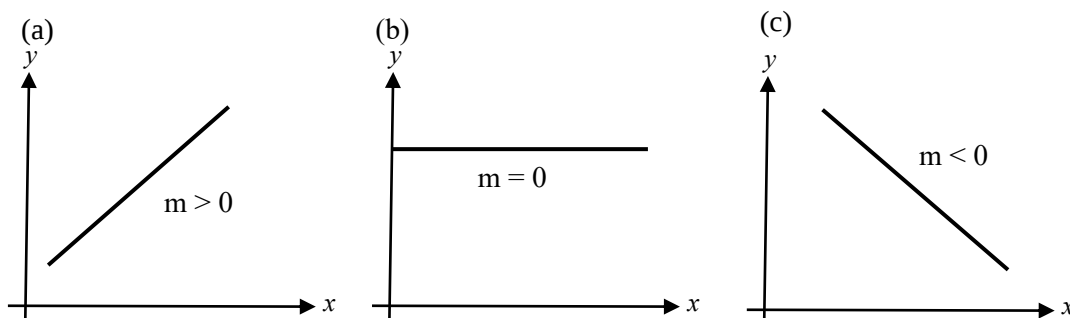
$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \text{ atau / or } m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

3. Semakin curam suatu garis lurus, semakin besar nilai kecerunan garis lurus.

The steeper the straight line, the greater the value of its gradient.

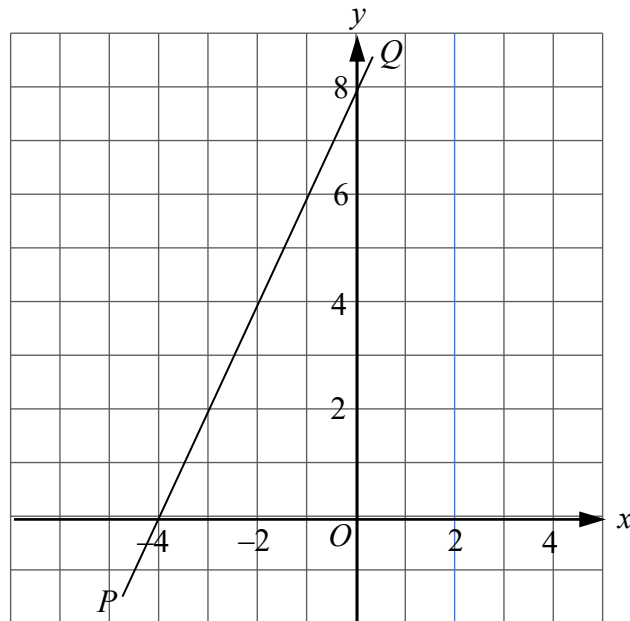
4. Jenis-jenis garis lurus dan nilai kecerunannya, m .

Types of straight lines and the value of gradients, m



1. Dalam rajah di bawah, PQ ialah garis lurus.

In the diagram below, PQ is a straight line.



Hitung kecerunan PQ ?

Calculate the gradient of PQ ?

Jawapan / Answer :

2. Cari kecerunan, pintasan- x dan pintasan- y bagi persamaan di bawah :

Find the gradient, x -intercept and y -intercept of the equation below :

$$3x - 4y = -20$$

Jawapan / Answer :

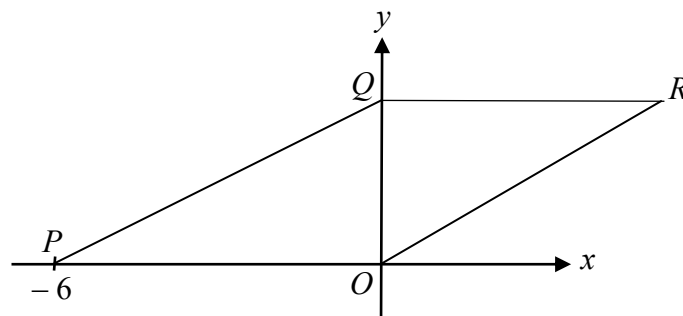
3. Garis lurus JK mempunyai kecerunan $-\frac{3}{7}$ dan melalui titik $(0,6)$. Hitung persamaan garis lurus JK .

A straight line JK has a gradient $-\frac{3}{7}$ and passes through the point $(0,6)$. Calculate the equation of the straight line JK .

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus PQ , QR dan RO yang dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes.

Diagram below shows straight lines PQ , QR and RO drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Diberi bahawa $OP = 2OQ$, $QR = OP$ dan garis lurus PQ adalah selari dengan garis lurus RO .

Given that $OP = 2OQ$, $QR = OP$ and the straight line PQ is parallel to the straight line RO .

- Nyatakan koordinat R .
State the coordinate of R .
- Cari persamaan garis lurus PQ .
Find the equation of straight line PQ .

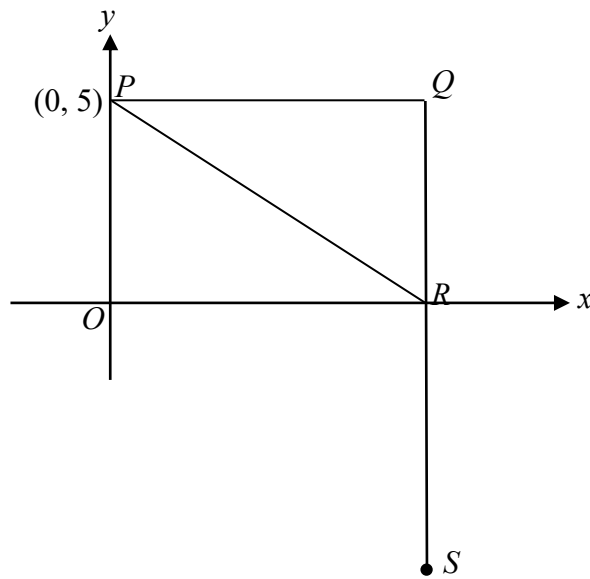
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

5. Dalam rajah di bawah, QRS ialah garis lurus yang selari dengan paksi- y .

In diagram below, QRS is a straight line parallel to y -axis.



Diberi bahawa $PR = QRS = 13$ unit.

It is given that $PR = QRS = 13$ units.

- (a) Nyatakan koordinat S .

State the coordinate of S .

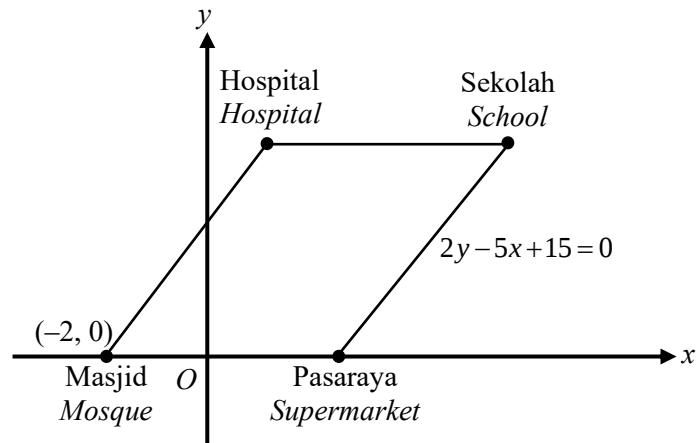
- (b) Cari persamaan garis lurus yang selari dengan garis lurus PR dan melalui titik S .

Find the equation of the straight line which is parallel to the straight line PR and passes through point S .

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah segi empat selari yang dilukis pada satah Cartes bagi mewakili kedudukan masjid, hospital, sekolah dan pasaraya. Skala yang digunakan ialah 1 unit : 2 km.

Diagram below shows a parallelogram drawn on a Cartesian plane to represent the locations of mosques, hospitals, schools and supermarkets. The scale used is 1 unit : 2 km.



- (a) Hitung jarak, dalam km, di antara masjid dengan pasaraya.
Calculate the distance, in km, between the mosque and supermarket.
- (b) Nyatakan persamaan garis lurus yang menghubungkan masjid dan hospital.
State the equation of the straight line connecting the mosque to the hospital.

Jawapan / Answer :

U9

FUNGSI DAN PERSAMAAN KUADRATIK DALAM SATU PEMBOLEH UBAH
Quadratic Function and Equations in One Variable

1

Ungkapan Kuadratik:
Quadratic Expressions:
 $ax^2 + bx + c; a \neq 0$

2

Persamaan Kuadratik:
Quadratic Equations:
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

3

Fungsi Kuadratik:
Quadratic Functions:
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

5

Fungsi Kuadratik: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
Quadratic Functions:
 Persamaan Paksi Simetri:
The equation of the axis of symmetry:

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

4

Punca-punca Persamaan Kuadratik:
Roots of Quadratic Equations:

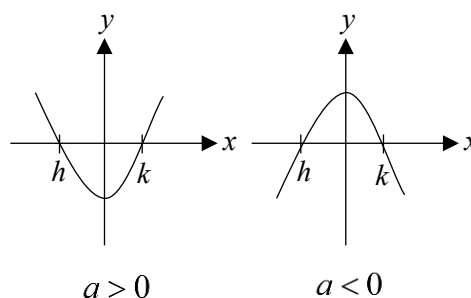
- Kaedah Pemfaktoran:
Factorisation Method:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$(x - h)(x - k) = 0$$

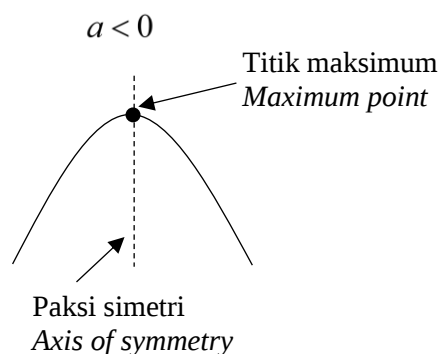
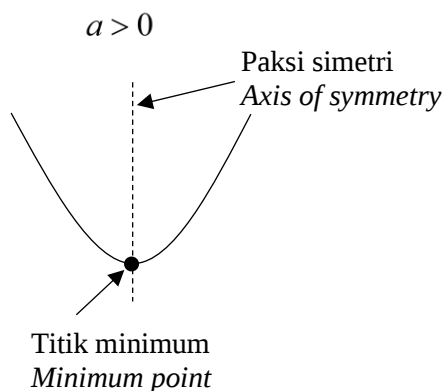
$$x = h \quad x = k$$

- Kaedah Graf:
Graphical Method:



6

- Bentuk Graf
Shape of Graph



1. Diberi fungsi kuadratik, $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$.

Given a quadratic function $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$

Cari

Find

- (a) pintasan-y
y-intercept
- (b) pintasan-x
x-intercept
- (c) titik maksimum atau titik minimum
maximum or minimum point
- (d) persamaan paksi simetri
the equation of the axis of symmetry
- (e) lakar graf bagi fungsi kuadratik itu
sketch the graph of the quadratic function

Jawapan / Answer :

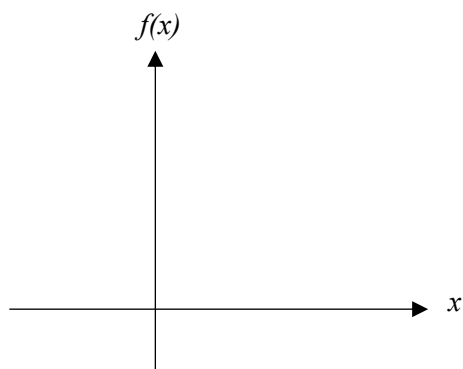
(a)

(b)

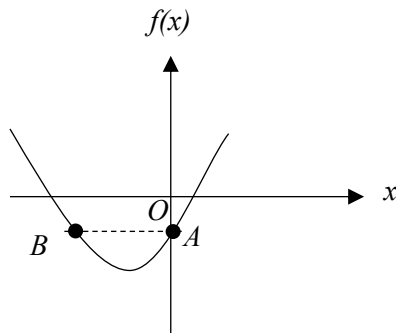
(c)

(d)

(e)



2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf fungsi kuadratik $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$.
The diagram below shows the graph of a quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$.



Tentukan
Determine

- (a) koordinat titik A
the coordinates of point A
- (b) persamaan paksi simetri
the equation of the axis of symmetry
- (c) koordinat titik B
the coordinates of point B
- (d) koordinat titik minimum
the coordinates of the minimum point

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

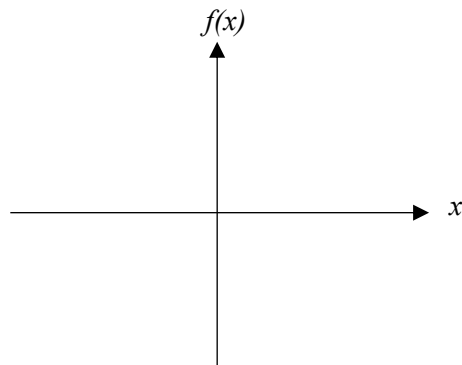
(d)

3. Lakar graf fungsi kuadratik berikut di ruangan jawapan.
Sketch the graph of the following quadratic function in the answer space.

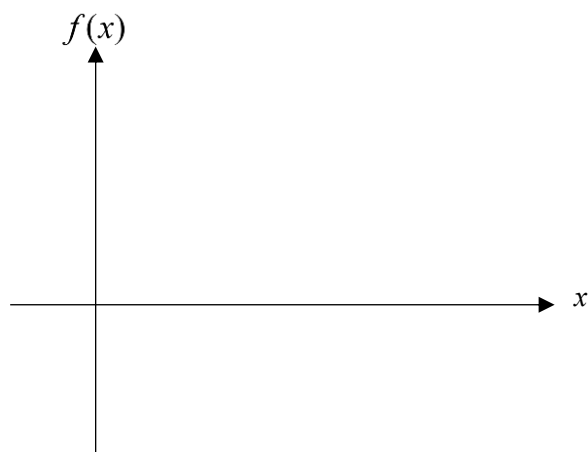
- (a) $f(x) = -4x^2 + 16$
(b) $f(x) = 3(x-1)(x-5)$
(c) $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5$

Jawapan / Answer :

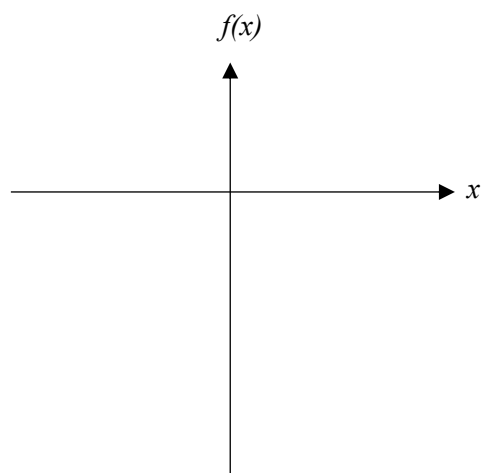
- (a) $f(x) = -4x^2 + 16$



- (b) $f(x) = 3(x-1)(x-5)$

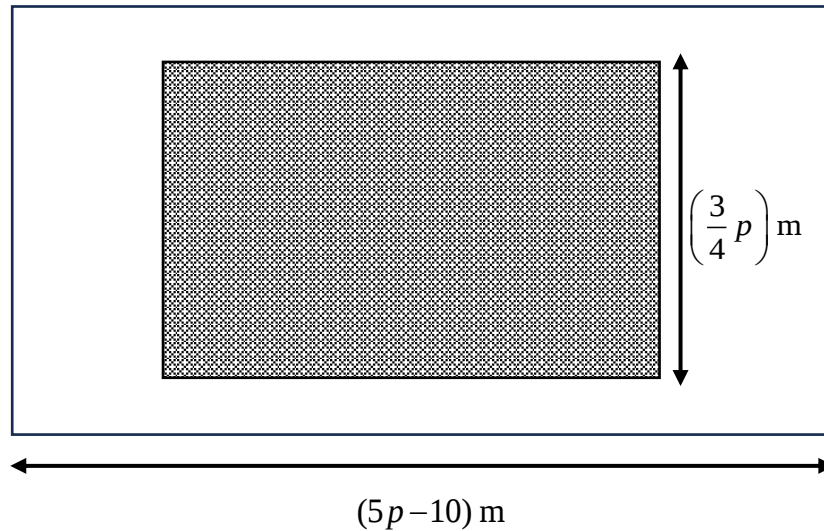


- (c) $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5$



4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebidang tanah berbentuk segi empat tepat. Di bahagian tengah tanah tersebut akan dijadikan tapak rumah manakala kawasan selebihnya akan ditanam dengan rumput hiasan. Luas tapak rumah ialah 360 m^2 manakala luas kawasan yang akan ditanam dengan rumput hiasan ialah 240 m^2 .

The diagram below shows a rectangular piece of land. The middle of the land will be used as a house site while the rest of the area will be planted with ornamental grass. The area of the house site is 360 m^2 while the area to be planted with ornamental grass is 240 m^2 .



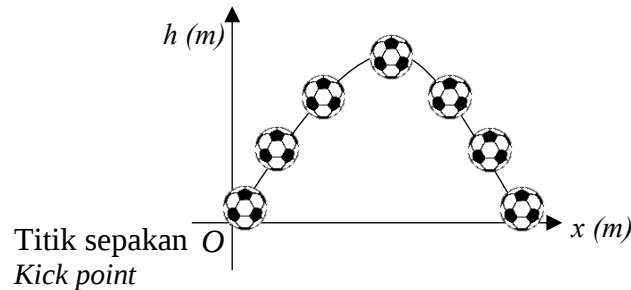
Diberi bahawa lebar tapak rumah adalah $\frac{3}{4}$ daripada lebar tanah. Cari nilai p .

Given that the width of the house site is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the width of the land. Find the value of p .

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Seorang pemain bola sepak telah membuat satu sepakan percuma. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan lintasan bola sepak yang telah dilakukan oleh pemain tersebut.

A football player has taken a free kick. The diagram below shows the path of the football taken by the player.



- (a) Lintasan bola sepak itu diwakili oleh fungsi kuadratik, $h(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.
Nyatakan julat nilai a .
*The path of the football is represented by a quadratic function, $h(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.
State the range of the value of a .*
- (b) Bola sepak itu telah mencapai ketinggian maksimum 20 meter dari tanah dan mendarat 16 meter dari titik sepakan.
The football has reached a maximum height of 20 metres from the ground and landed 16 metres from the kick point.
- (i) Nyatakan koordinat titik maksimum lintasan bola sepak itu.
State the coordinates of the maximum point of the football's path.
- (ii) Bentukkan fungsi kuadratik yang mewakili gerakan bola tersebut.
Form a quadratic function that represents the motion of the ball.

Jawapan / Answer :

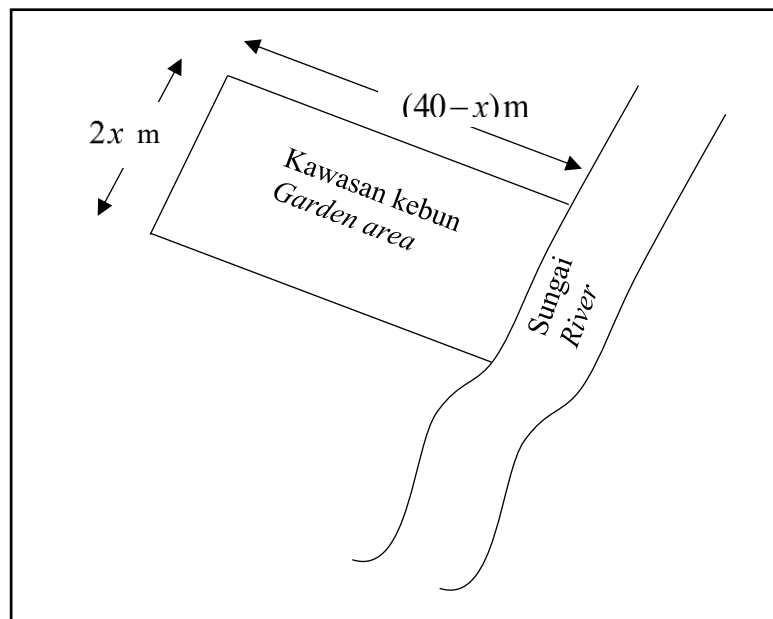
(a)

(b) (i)

(ii)

6. Idlan merupakan seorang petani. Dia mempunyai sebuah kebun berbentuk segi empat tepat yang bersempadan dengan sebatang sungai. Ukuran panjang dan lebar kebun masing-masing adalah $(40 - x)$ m dan $2x$ m. Diberi luas kawasan kebun tersebut adalah 600 m^2 . Idlan ingin membina pagar di tiga sisi kawasan kebun yang tidak bersempadan dengan sungai.

Idlan is a farmer. He has a rectangular garden bordered by a river. The length and width of the garden are $(40 - x)$ m and $2x$ m respectively. Given that the area of the garden is 600 m^2 . Idlan wants to build a fence on three sides of the garden area that does not border the river.



- (a) Bentukkan persamaan kuadratik yang mewakili keluasan kawasan kebun tersebut.
Form a quadratic equation that represents the area of the garden.
- (b) Hitung panjang pagar yang diperlukannya.
Calculate the length of the fence he needs.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

U10**ASAS NOMBOR / Number Bases**

1. Tentukan nilai tempat bagi digit dalam nombor berikut :

Determine the place value of the digits in the following numbers :

(a) 5124_6

(b) 101011_2

Penyelesaian / Solutions :

(a)

Nombor asas 6 / Number in base 6	5	1	2	4
Nilai tempat / Place value	6^3	6^2	6^1	6^0

(b)

Nombor asas 2 / Number in base 2	1	0	1	0	1	1
Nilai tempat / Place value	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

2. Tentukan nilai digit bagi suatu nombor dalam pelbagai asas.

Determine the digit value of a number in a variety of bases.

(a) $1\underline{1}10_2$

Nombor / Number	1	1	1	0
Nilai tempat / Digit Value	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
$1 \times 2^2 = 4$				

(b) $4\underline{6}50_7$

Nombor / Number	4	6	5	0
Nilai tempat / Digit Value	7^3	7^2	7^1	7^0
$6 \times 7^2 = 294$				

3. Tukar nombor dalam asas sepuluh kepada asas lain. Contoh: Tukar 364 asas sepuluh kepada asas 6

Converting the number in the base of ten to another base. Example: Convert 364 from base ten to base 6

Baki / Balance

6	364		
6	60	- 4	↑ Angka dibaca dari bawah ke atas
6	10	- 0	
6	1	- 4	
6	0	- 1	

Maka / then, $364_{10} = 140_6$

1. Diberi $155_6 - p_3 = 134_5$. Hitung nilai p .

Given $155_6 - p_3 = 134_5$. Calculate the value of p .

Jawapan / Answer :

2. Diberi / Given:

$$302_6 = (3 \times 6^2) + (p \times q^0)$$

- (a) Tentukan nilai p dan nilai q .

Determine the values of p and q .

- (b) Ungkapkan nombor itu sebagai satu nombor dalam asas sepuluh.

Express the number as a number in base ten.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

3. Hazwani mempunyai tiga orang adik beradik iaitu Hanin, Hariz dan Hazrul. Umur mereka masing-masing adalah 51_8 , 100010_2 dan 134_5 . Siapakah anak ketiga jika umur Hazwani ialah 30 tahun ?

Hazwani has three siblings, Hanin, Hariz and Hazrul. Their ages are 51_8 , 100010_2 and 134_5 , respectively. Who is the third child if Hazwani is 30 years old?

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Haida dan Mariam membeli jam secara online dari syarikat yang berbeza. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan jam-jam yang telah dibeli.

Haida and Mariam buy watches online from different retailer. The diagram below shows the hours that have been purchased.



Haida
Harga asal/Normal Price
RM1573₉



Mariam
Harga asal/Normal Price
RM1666₈

Jam siapakah yang lebih murah ? Berikan justifikasi anda dengan pengiraan berangka.
Whose watch is cheaper? Give your justification with numerical calculation.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan skor Kuiz STEM bagi tiga orang murid.

The table shows the scores of STEM Quiz of three pupils.

Farhana	Didi	Alya
50_8	65_7	34_5

Siapakah yang mendapat skor tertinggi dalam ujian itu ?

Who gets the highest score in the test ?

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan harga kos bagi beg dan kerusi dalam asas sembilan.

The diagram shows the cost prices of a bag and a chair in base nine.



RM35₉



RM66₉

- (a) Hitung jumlah harga kos dalam asas sepuluh bagi dua barang itu.
Calculate the total cost in base ten of the two items.
- (b) Berapakah harga yang perlu dijual bagi dua barang itu untuk mendapatkan untung sebanyak 15%?
What is the price that needs to be sold for the two items to get profit of 15%?

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

U11

PENAAKULAN LOGIK / *Logical Reasoning*

1. **Pernyataan:** Ayat yang boleh dinyatakan nilai kebenarannya. Tidak termasuk ayat perintah atau ayat tanya

Statement: *A sentence that can state the value of truth. Excludes command sentences or question sentences*

2. **Penafian:** Penafian suatu pernyataan akan mengubah nilai kebenaran pernyataan menjadi sebaliknya

Negation: *Negation of a statement will change the truth value of the statement and via versa*

ialah/adalah $\sim$ bukan

is $\sim$ no/not

= $\sim \neq$

> $\sim \leq$

3. Jadual kebenaran pernyataan majmuk

The truth table for compound statement

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

4. Implikasi ialah suatu pernyataan dalam bentuk

An implication is a statement in the form of

(i) Jika p maka q / *If p , then q*

(ii) p jika dan hanya jika q / *p and only if q*

p ialah antejadian dan q ialah akibat * *tiada kesalahan ejaan**

p is antecedent and q is consequent

5. Membina Akas, Songsangan & Kontrapositif

Construct a converse, inverse and contrapositive

Pernyataan : Jika p , maka q .

Statement : *If p , then q .*

Akas : Jika q , maka p . (terbalik)

Converse : *If q , then p .*

Songsangan : Jika bukan p , maka bukan q (songsang)

Inverse : *If not p , then not q .*

Kontrapositif : Jika bukan q , maka bukan p . (terbalik dan songsang)

Contrapositive : *If not q , then not p .*

6. Hujah/ Arguments

Hujah deduktif/ <i>Deductive Arguments</i>	Umum / <i>General</i> > Khusus/ <i>Spesific</i>
Hujah induktif/ <i>Inductive Arguments</i>	Khusus/ <i>Spesific</i> > Umum/ <i>General</i>

7. Hujah Deduktif /*Deductive Arguments*

	Bentuk / <i>Form 1</i>	Bentuk / <i>Form 2</i>	Bentuk / <i>Form 3</i>
Premis 1 <i>Premise 1</i>	Semua A ialah B <i>All A is B</i>	Jika P, maka Q <i>If p, then q.</i>	Jika P, maka Q <i>If p, then q.</i>
Premis 2 <i>Premise 2</i>	C ialah A <i>C is A</i>	P adalah benar <i>P is true</i>	Bukan Q adalah benar <i>Not Q is true</i>
Premis 3 <i>Premise 3</i>	C ialah B <i>C is B</i>	Q adalah benar <i>Q is true</i>	Bukan P adalah benar <i>Not P is true</i>

8. Hujah Deduktif / *Deductive Arguments*

Sah / *Valid* $\longrightarrow$ Mengikut bentuk/ *Follow the form*

Munasabah / *Sound* $\longrightarrow$ Hujah adalah sah dan semua premis benar
The argument is valid and all the premise is true

9. Hujah induktif/ *Inductive Arguments*

Kuat/ *Strong* $\longrightarrow$ Kesimpulan benar (* ingat **KK**) / *True conclusion*

Yakin / *Cogent* $\longrightarrow$ Hujah adalah kuat dan semua premis benar
Strong arguments and all premise is true

10. Membina kesimpulan induktif

Construction of the inductive conclusion

$$5 = 5 + 7(0)$$

$$12 = 5 + 7(1)$$

$$19 = 5 + 7(2)$$

$$26 = 5 + 7(3)$$

$$33 = 5 + 7(4)$$

$$5 + 7(n), n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Tengok dari atas ke bawah. **Sama** salin
balik, **tidak sama** tulis n
 $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ atau $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

1. (a) Nyatakan sama ada ayat berikut adalah pernyataan atau bukan pernyataan. Sekiranya pernyataan, nyatakan nilai kebenarannya.

State whether each of the following sentences is a statement or not a statement. If it is a statement, state the truth value.

- (i) 28 ialah gandaan bagi 5

28 is a multiple for 5

- (ii) $y = 2x + 6$

- (b) Rajah di bawah menunjukkan antejadian dan akibat.

Diagram below shows the antecedent and consequence.

Antejadian/ *antecedent* : $x < 6$

Akibat/ *consequence* : $x + 10 > 16$

Bentukkan satu implikasi bagi antejadian dan akibat berikut:

Form an implication with the given antecedent and consequence.

- (c) Lengkapkan hujah berikut.

Complete the arguments.

Premis / *Premise* 1 :

Premis / *Premise* 2 : $3^{x+1} = 27$

Kesimpulan / *Conclusion* : $x = 2$

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. (a) Lengkapkan pernyataan berikut menggunakan pengkuantiti ‘semua’ atau ‘sebilangan’ untuk membentuk suatu pernyataan benar.

Complete the following statement using the quantity 'all' or 'some' to form a true statement.

- (i) nombor genap adalah nombor perdana.
 *even numbers are prime numbers.*
- (ii) trapezium tidak mempunyai paksi simetri.
 *trapezium does not have an axis of symmetry.*

- (b) Tentukan sama ada pernyataan berikut benar atau palsu.

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

- (i) 0.45×10^3 ialah satu nombor dalam bentuk piawai.
 0.45×10^3 is a number in standard form.
- (ii) $-15 + 3 = 12$ atau /or $-4^2 = 16$

- (c) Lengkapkan hujah berikut untuk membentuk hujah deduktif yang sah dan munasabah.

Complete the following arguments to form a valid and reasonable deductive argument.

Premis 1 : Semua nombor kuasa dua sempurna adalah nombor positif.

Premise 1 : All perfect square numbers are positive number.

Premis 2 : 25 ialah nombor kuasa dua sempurna.

Premise 2 : 25 is a perfect square number.

Kesimpulan/ Conclusion :

Jawapan / Answer:

(a) i)

ii)

(b) i)

ii)

(c)

3. (a) Nyatakan sama ada ayat berikut ialah suatu pernyataan atau bukan pernyataan.
State whether each of the following sentences is a statement or not a statement.

$$4p + 2p = 6p$$

- (b) Tulis dua implikasi berdasarkan pernyataan majmuk berikut.
Write down two implication from the compound statement.

Perimeter segi empat sama, EFGH ialah 80 cm jika dan hanya jika panjang sisi EF ialah 20 cm

The perimeter of the square, EFGH is 80 cm if and only if the length of side EF is 20 cm

Implikasi / *Implication* 1 :

Implikasi / *Implication* 2 :

- (c) Lengkapkan hujah berikut untuk membentuk hujah deduktif yang sah dan munasabah.

Complete the following arguments to form a valid and reasonable deductive argument.

Premis 1 : Jika $x = 7$, maka $2x + 8 = 22$

Premise 1 : If $x = 7$, then $2x + 8 = 22$

Premis/ *Premise* 2 :

Kesimpulan/ *Conclusion* : $2x + 8 = 22$

Jawapan / *Answer*:

(a)

(b)

(c)

4. (a) Rajah di bawah menunjukkan suatu pernyataan.
The diagram below shows a statement.

Jika $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)^2$ maka $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)(p + q)$
 If $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)^2$ then $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)(p + q)$

Nyatakan antejadian dan akibat bagi implikasi itu
State the antecedent and consequence.

Antejadian / *antecedent* :
 Akibat / *consequence*:

- (b) Nyatakan akas, songsangan dan kontrapositif bagi implikasi yang berikut.
State the converse, inverse and contrapositive for the implication.

Implikasi : Jika $x - 10 = 15$ maka $x = 25$
Implication : If $x - 10 = 15$ then $x = 25$

Akas / *Converse* :
 Songsangan / *inverse* :
 Kontrapositif / *Contrapositive*:

- (c) Buat satu kesimpulan umum secara aruhan bagi urutan nombor 7, 13, 23, 37, yang mengikut pola berikut.

Make a general conclusion of the sequence of numbers 7, 13, 23, 37, which follows the following pattern.

$$\begin{aligned} 7 &= (2 \times 1) + 5 \\ 13 &= (2 \times 4) + 5 \\ 23 &= (2 \times 9) + 5 \\ 37 &= (2 \times 16) + 5 \end{aligned}$$

.....=.....

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) Antejadian / *antecedent* :
 Akibat / *consequence* :
 (b) Akas / *Converse* :
 Songsangan / *inverse* :
 Kontrapositif / *Contrapositive*:
 (c)

5. (a) Tentukan sama ada hujah berikut ialah hujah deduktif atau hujah induktif.

Determine whether the following arguments is deductive argument or inductive argument.

Semua poligon sekata mempunyai sisi yang sama panjang.

$MNPQRS$ ialah poligon sekata. Maka, $MNPQRS$ mempunyai sisi yang sama panjang.

All even polygons have sides of equal length.

$MNPQRS$ is an even polygon. Thus, $MNPQRS$ has the same side length.

- (b) Tentukan sama ada hujah yang diberikan kuat atau lemah serta meyakinkan atau tidak meyakinkan. Berikan justifikasi anda.

Determine whether the argument given is strong or weak and convincing or unconvincing.

Give your justification.

Premis 1 : 2^4 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 6.

Premis 2 : 2^5 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 6.

Kesimpulan : 2^n boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 6.

- (c) Diberi $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$. Apakah kesimpulan yang dapat dibuat mengenai $202^2 - 200^2$. Tentukan nilai bagi $202^2 - 200^2$.

Given $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$. What conclusions can be made regarding $202^2 - 200^2$.

Calculate the value for $202^2 - 200^2$.

Jawapan / Answer:

(a)

(b)

(c)

6. (a) Nyatakan akas, songsangan dan kontrapositif bagi implikasi yang berikut.

State the converse, inverse and contrapositive for the implication.

Jika 8 ialah punca bagi $x^2 - 64 = 0$, maka 8 bukan punca bagi $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$

If 8 is the root for $x^2 - 64 = 0$, then 8 is not the root for $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$

- (b) Rajah di bawah merupakan suatu pernyataan palsu. Berikan satu penyangkal untuk menafikan pernyataan tersebut.

The figure below is a false statement. State one counter-example to negate the truth of the statement.

Semua nombor ganjil merupakan nombor perdana

All odd numbers are prime numbers

- (c) Berdasarkan maklumat di bawah, buatlah satu kesimpulan umum secara aruhan mengenai bilangan subset bagi suatu set yang mengandungi n unsur.

Based on the information below, make a general inference about the number of subsets of a set containing n elements.

Bilangan subset bagi satu set yang mengandungi 3 unsur ialah 2^3 .

The number of subsets of a set containing 3 elements is 2^3 .

Bilangan subset bagi satu set yang mengandungi 4 unsur ialah 2^4 .

The number of subsets of a set containing 4 elements is 2^4 .

Bilangan subset bagi satu set yang mengandungi 5 unsur ialah 2^5 .

The number of subsets of a set containing 5 elements is 2^5 .

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

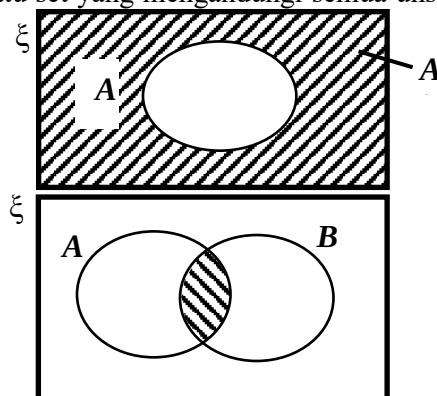
(b)

(c)

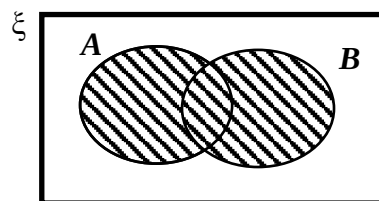
U12

OPERASI SET / *Operation of Set*

1. Set ialah himpunan benda-benda dengan ciri-ciri tertentu.
A set is a collection of objects that share a similar characteristic.
2. Benda-benda itu dikenali sebagai unsur.
The objects in a set are known as elements.
3. Simbol $\in$ menunjukkan unsur bagi suatu set.
The symbol $\in$ indicates an element of a set.
4. $n(A)$ mewakili bilangan unsur dalam set A.
 $n(A)$ represents the number of elements in set A.
5. Set kosong, $\{ \}$ atau ϕ , ialah set yang tidak mengandungi sebarang unsur.
The empty or null set, $\{ \}$ or ϕ , is a set that does not contain any elements.
6. Set A ialah subset bagi set B, ditulis sebagai $A \subset B$, jika setiap unsur dalam set A terdapat dalam set B.
Set A is a subset of set B, written as $A \subset B$, if every element in set A is also found in set B.
7. Bilangan subset yang mungkin bagi suatu set yang mempunyai n unsur ialah 2^n .
The number of possible subsets of a set with n elements is 2^n .
8. Set semesta, ξ , ialah set yang mengandungi semua unsur yang menjadi bahan perbincangan.
The universal set, ξ , is the set of all the elements that are involved in a discussion.
Set pelengkap bagi set A, ditulis sebagai A' , ialah satu set yang mengandungi semua unsur set semesta yang bukan unsur set A.
The complement of set A, written as A' , is a set that contains all the elements in the universal set that is not an element of set A.
9. Persilangan dua set, A dan B, ialah satu set yang unsurnya ialah semua unsur sepunya set A dan set B dan ditulis sebagai $A \cap B$.
The intersection of two sets, A and B, is a set that contains all the common elements of set A and set B, and is written as $A \cap B$.
11. Kesatuan dua set, A dan B, ialah satu set yang unsurnya ialah semua unsur dalam set A dan set B atau kedua-duanya dan ditulis sebagai $A \cup B$.
The union of two sets, A and B, is a set that contains all the elements of set A and set B or both sets, and is written as $A \cup B$.



Rantau berlorek mewakili set $A \cap B$
The shaded region represents set $A \cap B$.



Rantau yang berlorek mewakili set $A \cup B$
The shaded region represents set $A \cup B$

1. Di beri set semesta, $\xi = \{x : x \text{ ialah integer, } 1 \leq x \leq 10\}$, set $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor genap}\}$, set $Q = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor kuasa dua sempurna}\}$ dan set $R = \{x : x \text{ ialah gandaan } 3\}$.

Given the universal set, $\xi = \{x : x \text{ is an integer, } \}$, the set $P = \{x : x \text{ is an even number}\}$, the set $Q = \{x : x \text{ is a perfect square number}\}$ and the set $R = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$.

- (a) Senaraikan semua unsur bagi yang berikut menggunakan tatatanda set.

List all the elements of the following using set notation.

- (i) $P \cap Q$
- (ii) $Q \cup R$
- (iii) $Q' \cap R'$
- (iv) $P \cap Q \cap R$

- (b) Nyatakan bilangan unsur bagi set yang berikut :

State the number of elements in the following set.

- (i) $n(P \cap Q)$
- (ii) $n(Q' \cap R')$

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) (i)

- (ii)

- (iii)

- (iv)

- (b) (i)

- (ii)

2. Lorekkan kawasan yang mewakili set berikut :

Shade the areas that represent the following sets:

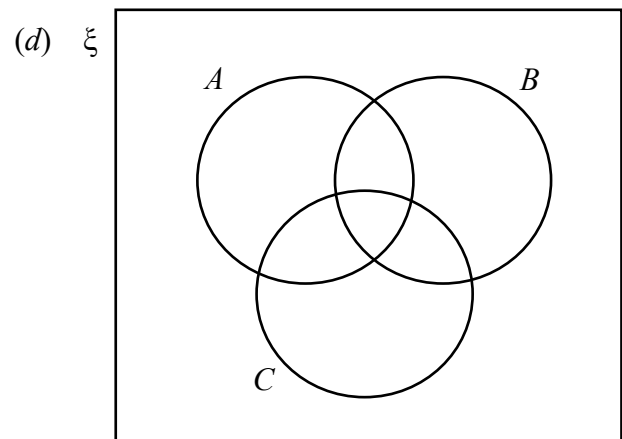
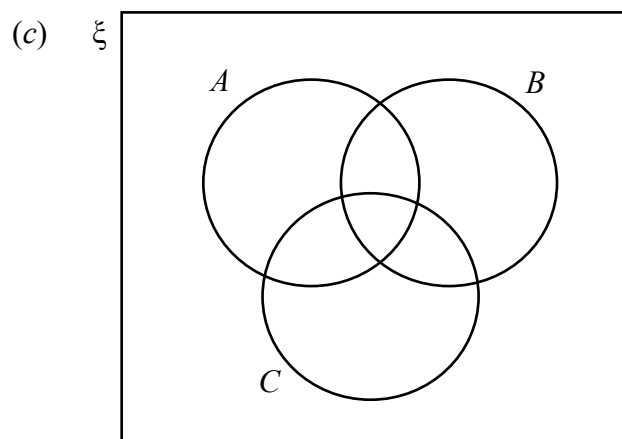
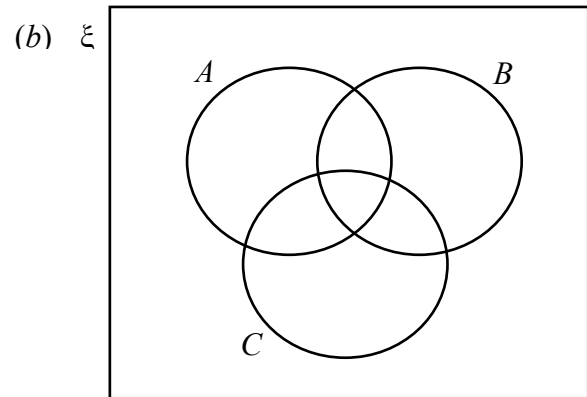
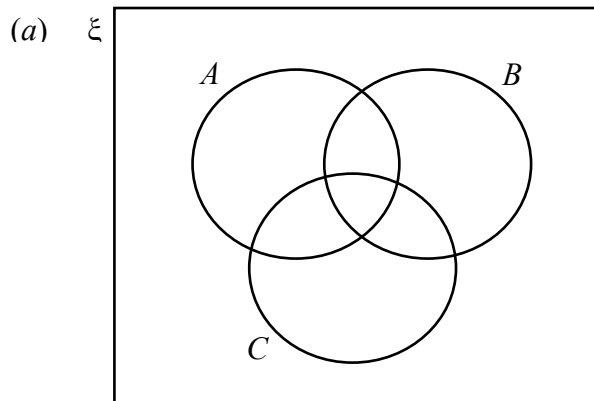
(a) $(A \cap B)'$

(b) $(B \cup C)'$

(c) $A \cup (B \cap C)$

(d) $(A \cup B) \cap C'$

Jawapan / Answer :



3. SMK Sultan Mansor akan mengadakan beberapa pertandingan permainan sempena Hari Kokurikulum. Berikut merupakan permainan yang digemari oleh pelajar kelas 2 Amanah.

SMK Sultan Mansor will be holding several game competitions in conjunction with Co-Curricular Day. Here are some games that are popular with 2 Amanah.

Fahmi gemar sepak bulu ayam
Maryam gemar ceper
Asyarf gemar dodgeball dan sepak bulu ayam
Qurratu gemar dodgeball
Darwish gemar ceper, dodgeball dan sepak bulu ayam
Irfan gemar sepak bulu ayam
Syakir gemar ceper, dodgeball dan sepak bulu ayam
Khalis gemar ceper dan sepak bulu ayam
Zahin gemar sepak bulu ayam
Tasneem gemar ceper
Rayyan gemar ceper dan dodgeball

Berdasarkan jadual di atas,
Based on the table above,

- (a) senaraikan nama murid menggunakan tatatanda set
list the names of the students using set notation

$C = \{\text{murid yang gemar permainan ceper}\}$
 $C = \{\text{students who like bottle caps}\}$

$S = \{\text{murid yang gemar permainan sepak bulu ayam}\}$
 $S = \{\text{student who likes to play shuttle kick}\}$

$G = \{\text{murid yang gemar permainan dodgeball}\}$
 $G = \{\text{student who likes to play dodgeball}\}$

- (b) lengkapkan gambar rajah Venn dengan maklumat di atas.
complete the Venn diagram with the information above.

- (c) hitung bilangan murid yang gemar :
calculate the number of students who like

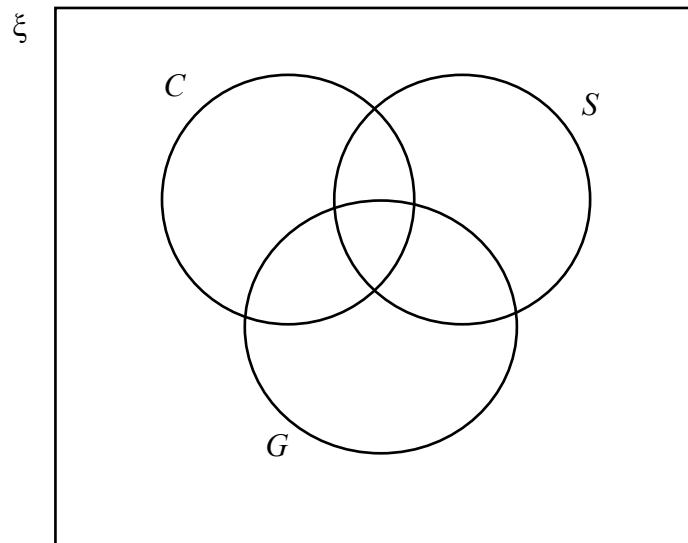
(i) ceper dan sepak bulu ayam
Bottle caps and shuttle kick

(ii) dodgeball

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

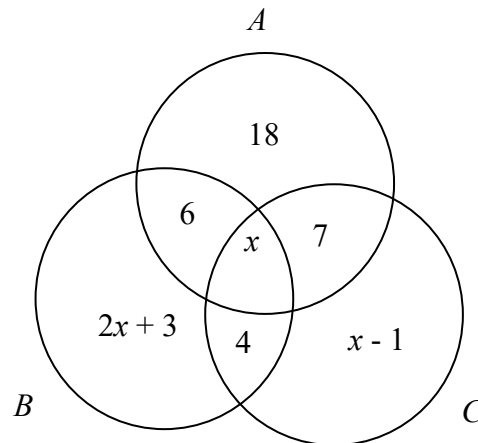


(c) (i)

(ii)

4. Rajah menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$ dan $n(A') = n(C)$.

The diagram shows the Venn diagram of universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$ and $n(A') = n(C)$.



Cari

Find,

- (a) nilai x
value of x
- (b) $n(A \cup B \cup C)$

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

5. Jadual menunjukkan data yang diperolehi daripada satu tinjauan ke atas 110 orang responden terhadap jenis buku yang diminati.

The table shows data obtained from a survey of 110 respondents on the types of books they are interested in.

Jenis buku <i>Type of books</i>	Bilangan reponden <i>Number of repondents</i>
Misteri <i>Mysteries</i>	47
Islami <i>Islami</i>	52
Sains fiksyen <i>Science Fiction</i>	48
Misteri dan Islami sahaja <i>Mysteries and Islami only</i>	7
Misteri dan Sains Fiksyen sahaja <i>Mysteries and Science Ficyion only</i>	10
Misteri sahaja <i>Mysteries only</i>	22
Islami sahaja <i>Islami only</i>	19

- (a) Lengkapkan gambar rajah Venn pada ruang jawapan.

Complete the Venn diagram in the answer space.

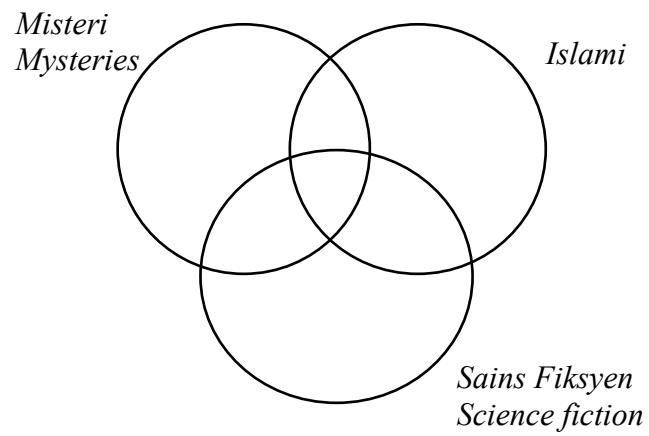
- (b) Seterusnya, hitung

Hence, calculate,

- (i) bilangan responden yang menggemari buku jenis Islami atau sains fiksyen tetapi tidak menggemari misteri
the number of respondents who like Islamic or science fiction books but do not like mysteries
- (ii) bilangan responden yang menggemari dua jenis buku sahaja
the number of respondents who liked only two types of books
- (iii) bilangan responden yang tidak menggemari apa-apa jenis buku
the number of respondents who disliked books

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)



(b) (i)

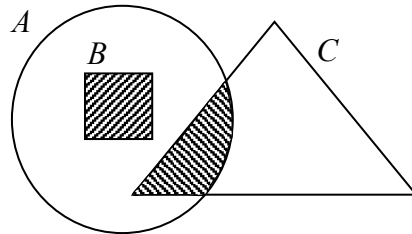
(ii)

(iii)

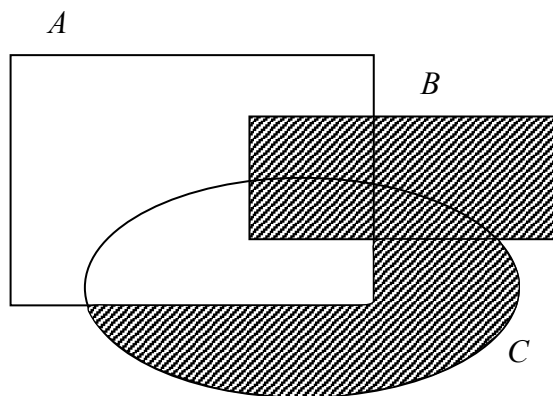
6. Takrifkan set yang ditentukan oleh rantau berlorek dalam setiap gambar rajah Venn di bawah :

Define the set defined by the shaded region in each Venn diagram below :

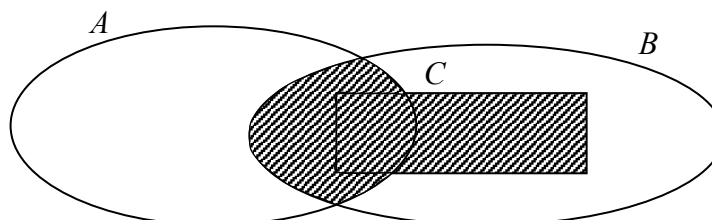
(a)



(b)



(c)



Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

U13

RANGKAIAN DALAM TEORI GRAF / *Network in Graph Theory*

1. Dalam teori graf, **graf** ditafsirkan sebagai suatu siri bintik sama ada berkait atau tidak antara satu sama lain melalui garis.

*In graph theory, a **graph** is interpreted as a series of dots which are either linked or not linked to one another by lines.*

2. **Bintik** dikenali sebagai **bucu** dan garis yang mengaitkan dua bucu ialah **tepi**.

*Each **dot** is known as a **vertex (or node)** and the line joining two vertices is known as an **edge**.*

3. **Graf terarah** ialah graf dengan keadaan tepi yang mengaitkan dua bucu ditanda dengan arah kaitan.

*A **directed graph** is a graph where the edge connecting two vertices is marked in a specific direction.*

4. **Graf tak terarah** ialah graf mudah atau graf yang mempunyai gelung dan berbilang tepi yang dilukis tanpa penandaan arah pada tepi yang mengaitkan dua bucu.

*An **undirected graph** is a simple graph or a graph that has loops and multiple edges, without any direction marked on an edge that connects two vertices.*

5. **Subgraf** merupakan sebahagian atau keseluruhan suatu graf yang dilukis semula tanpa mengubah kedudukan asal bucu dan tepi,

*A **subgraph** is a part of another graph or the whole graph that is redrawn without changing the original positions of the vertices and edges.*

6. **Pokok** suatu graf ialah subgraf bagi graf tersebut dengan ciri-ciri berikut:

*A **tree** of a graph is a subgraph of the graph that has the following properties:*

- (a) Graf mudah iaitu tanpa gelung atau berbilang tepi.

A simple graph, that is, a graph without loops or multiple edges.

- (b) Semua bucu mesti berkait dan setiap pasangan bucu dikaitkan oleh satu tepi sahaja.

All the vertices are connected, and each pair of vertices is connected by one edge only

- (c) Bilangan tepi = bilangan bucu – 1 = $n - 1$

Number of edges = number of vertices – 1 = $n - 1$

7. **Rangkaian** boleh dilukis sebagai :

*A **network** can be drawn as:*

- (a) graf terarah dan berpemberat atau graf terarah dan tak berpemberat.

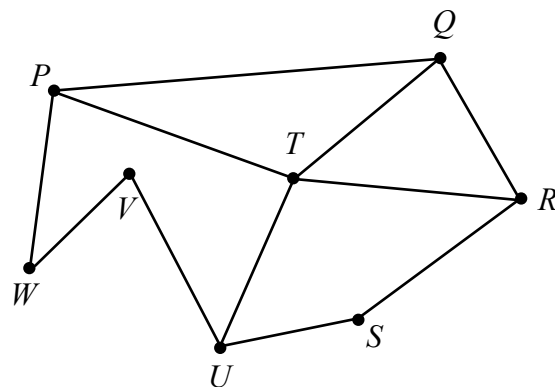
a weighted directed graph or an unweighted directed graph.

- (b) graf tak terarah dan berpemberat atau graf tak terarah dan tak berpemberat.

a weighted undirected graph or an unweighted undirected graph.

1. (a) Rajah menunjukkan suatu rangkaian.

The diagram shows a network.



Nyatakan :

State :

- (i) V dan $n(V)$
 V and $n(V)$

- (ii) E dan $n(E)$
 E and $n(E)$

- (iii) bilangan darjah
number of degrees

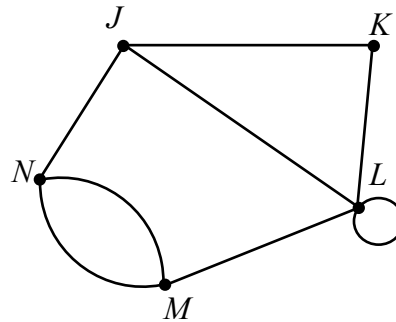
- (b) Lukis tiga subgraf bagi rajah di atas
Draw three subgraphs for the diagram above.

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)

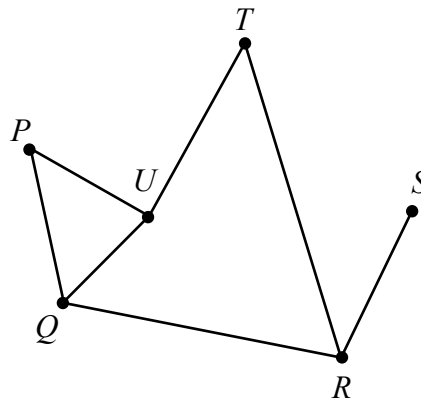
- (b)

2. (a) Rajah di bawah menunjukkan suatu graf yang mempunyai gelung dan berbilang tepi.
The diagram below shows a graph that has a loop and multiple edges.



Nyatakan bilangan tepi dan jumlah darjah rajah tersebut.
State the number of edges and the number of degrees of the diagram.

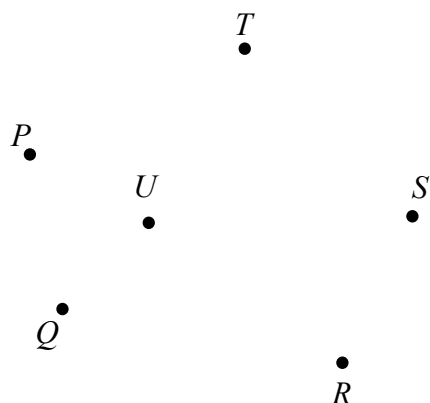
- (b) Lukis dua pokok berdasarkan graf M di bawah.
Draw two trees based on the M-graph below.



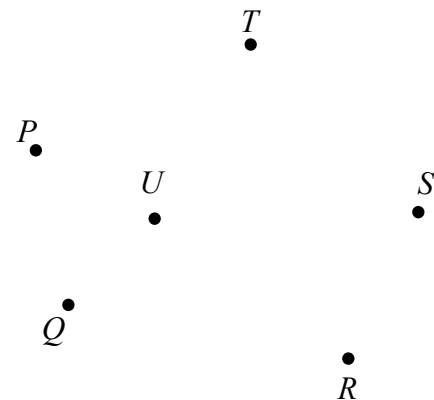
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b) (i)



(ii)



3. Jadual menunjukkan makanan yang dihantar oleh beberapa orang penghantar makanan daripada aplikasi Grab.

The table shows food delivered by several food delivery people from the Grab app.

Makanan Food	Nama Penghantar Name of rider
Nasi goreng pattaya (<i>P</i>)	Hafiz, Nazri, Adli
Bihun Kungfu (<i>K</i>)	Adli, Lina
Char Kuey Teow (<i>C</i>)	Imran, Jamal, Hafiz, Lina
Nasi goreng belacan (<i>B</i>)	Nazri, Sara, Imran
Nasi ayam (<i>A</i>)	Jamal, Sara

Berdasarkan jadual di atas, lukis satu graf mudah
Based on the table above, draw a simple graph.

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Aqif bakal menyertai pertandingan berbasikal anjuran Kelab Belia. Bagi meningkatkan stamina, beliau telah menjalani latihan dan jadual menunjukkan jarak berbasikal yang dilalui oleh Aqif. Lukis graf terarah dan berpemberat bagi menunjukkan laluan Aqif.

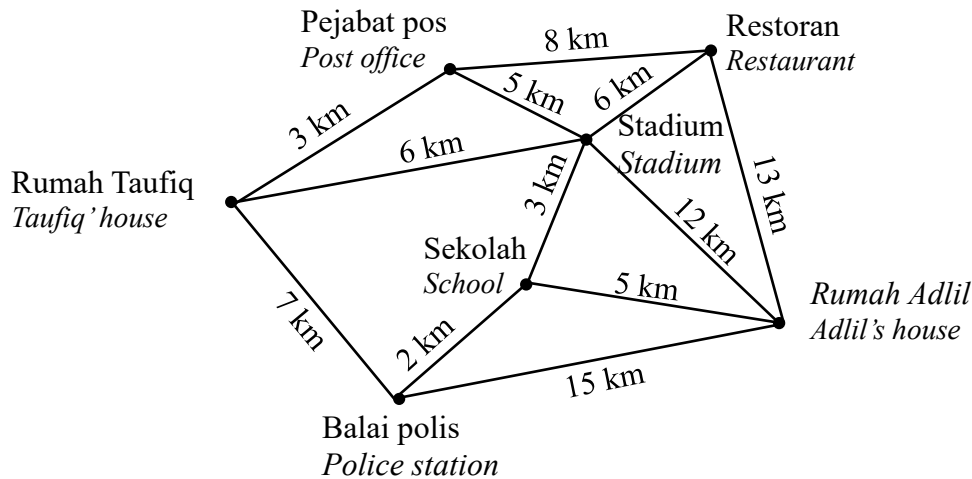
Aqif is about to participate in a cycling competition organized by the Youth Club. To improve his stamina, he has undergone training and the schedule shows the cycling distance traveled by Aqif. Draw a directed and weighted graph to show Aqif's route.

Lokasi Location	Jarak (km) Distance (km)
(P,Q)	2.5
(Q,R)	3.2
(R,S)	4.1
(S,U)	2.0
(U,S)	2.3
(S,T)	3.8
(T,U)	3.9
(U,V)	5.1
(V,P)	4.3

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan satu graf tak terarah dan berpemberat bagi enam lokasi di bandar Kuala Terengganu. Taufiq ingin pergi ke rumah Adlil untuk mengulangkaji pelajaran.

The diagram below shows an undirected and weighted graph for six locations in the city of Kuala Terengganu. Taufiq wants to go to Adlil's house to revise his studies.



- (a) Tentukan laluan yang boleh digunakan oleh Taufiq untuk ke rumah Adlil.
Determine the route that Taufiq can use to get to Adlil's house.
- (b) Hitung jarak terpendek dari rumah Taufiq ke rumah Adlil dengan keadaan semua laluan hanya di lalui sekali.
Calculate the shortest distance from Taufiq's house to Adlil's house with all routes only being passed once.
- (c) Seterusnya, hitung kos perjalanan yang paling jimat jika harga minyak petrol RM2.05 seliter.
Hence, calculate the most economical travel cost if the price of petrol is RM2.05 per litre.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Adila bercadang untuk bercuti di Terengganu. Jadual 1 dan Jadual 2 menunjukkan nama dan jarak sembilan tempat yang menarik di Terengganu.

Adila plans to go on holiday in Terengganu. Table 1 and Table 2 show the names and distances of nine interesting places in Terengganu.

Nama tempat <i>Place name</i>	Bucu <i>Edge</i>
Pulau Perhentian	<i>PN</i>
Masjid Kristal	<i>MK</i>
Muzium Negeri	<i>MN</i>
Tasik Kenyir	<i>TK</i>
Pulau Redang	<i>PR</i>
Pinehill Garden	<i>PG</i>
Pasar Payang	<i>PP</i>
Pantai Batu Buruk	<i>BB</i>
Pantai Air Tawar	<i>AT</i>

Jadual 1
Table 1

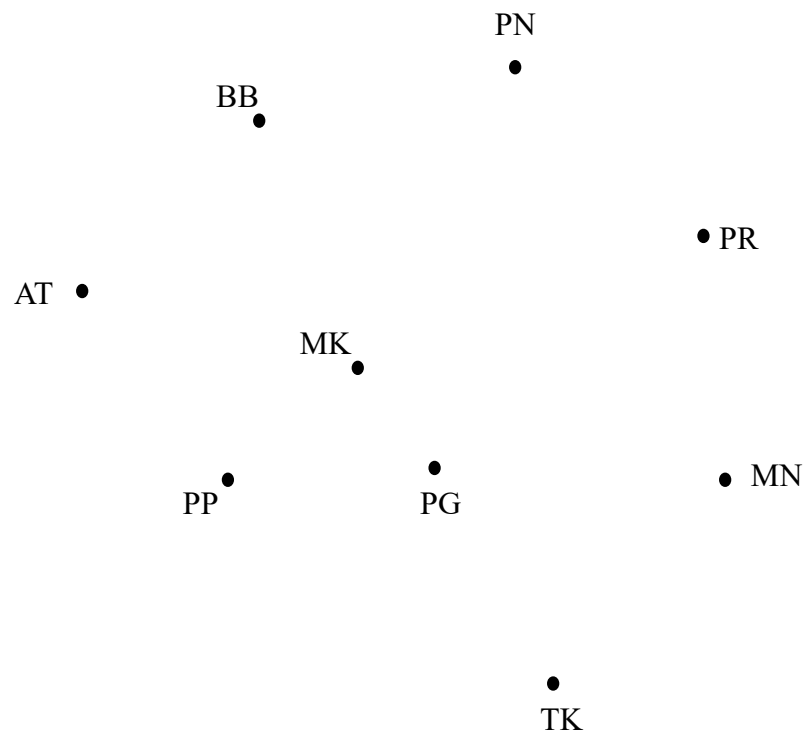
Pasangan bucu <i>Edge Couple</i>	Pemberat <i>Weight</i>
<i>(PN,MK)</i>	132
<i>(MK,PR)</i>	57.5
<i>(PR,MN)</i>	54.5
<i>(MK,AT)</i>	101
<i>(PN,PR)</i>	240
<i>(BB,PN)</i>	146
<i>(BB,AT)</i>	104
<i>(AT,PP)</i>	105
<i>(MK,PP)</i>	6.6
<i>(TK,MN)</i>	65.7
<i>(MN,PG)</i>	30.1
<i>(PP,PG)</i>	26.2
<i>(TK,PP)</i>	54.8

Jadual 2
Table 2

- (a) Lengkapkan Rajah 1 dengan melukis garf tak terarah dan berpemberat.
Complete Diagram 1 by drawing an undirected and weighted graph.
- (b) Lukis satu pokok berpemberat minimum bermula di Pantai Batu Buruk dan nyatakan bilangan bucu graf itu.
Draw a tree with minimum weight starting at Pantai Batu Buruk and state the number of vertices of the graph.
- (c) Adila ingin ke Pinehill Garden dari Pantai Air Tawar. Tentukan laluan yang perlu dipilih. Berikan justifikasi anda.
Adila wants to go to Pinehill Garden from Air Tawar Beach. Determine which route to choose. Give your justification.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)



Rajah 1
Diagram 1

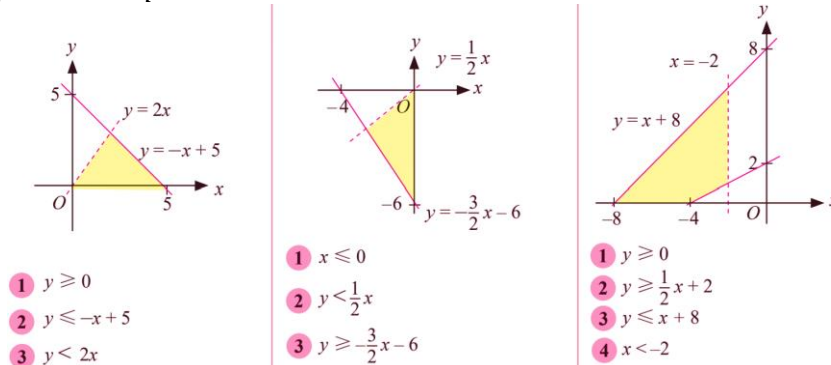
(b)

(c)

U14

KETAKSAMAAN LINEAR DALAM DUA PEMBOLEH UBAH
Linear Inequalities in Two Variables

1. Garis sempang $\rightarrow$ titik-titik pada garis lurus $y = mx + c$ tidak termasuk dalam rantau. Jika suatu ketaksamaan melibatkan tanda $<$ atau $>$, garis sempang akan digunakan.
*Dashed line $\rightarrow$ points that lie on the straight line $y = mx + c$ are not included in the region. If an inequality involves the symbol $<$ or $>$, a **dashed line** is used.*
2. Garis padu $\rightarrow$ titik-titik pada garis lurus $y = mx + c$ termasuk dalam rantau. Jika suatu ketaksamaan melibatkan tanda $\leq$ atau $\geq$, garis padu akan digunakan.
*Solid line $\rightarrow$ points that lie on the straight line $y = mx + c$ are included in the region. If an inequality involves the symbol $\leq$ or $\geq$, a **solid line** is used.*
3. Rantau sepunya $\rightarrow$ rantau yang memuaskan semua ketaksamaan linear yang terlibat dalam satu sistem ketaksamaan linear.
Common region $\rightarrow$ the region that satisfies all the linear inequalities involved in a system of linear inequalities.



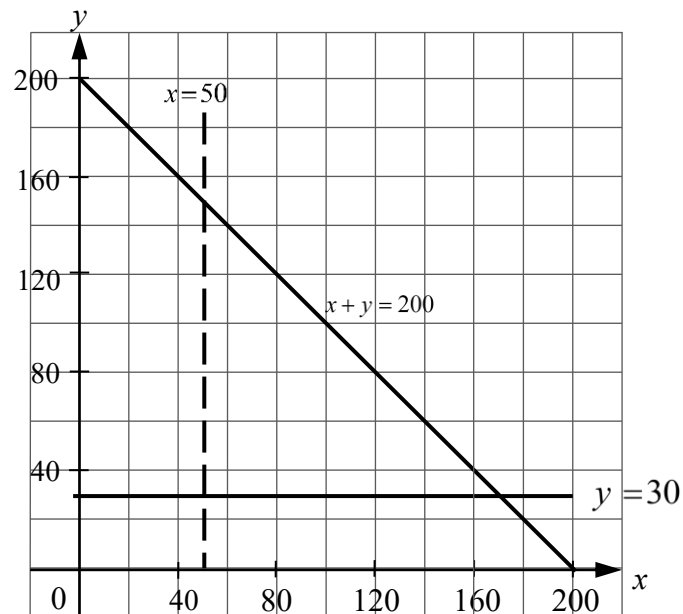
4.

$<$	$>$
Kurang daripada <i>Less than</i>	Lebih besar daripada <i>Greater than</i>
$\leq$	$\geq$
Kurang daripada atau sama dengan <i>Less than or equal to</i>	Lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan <i>Greater than or equal to</i>
Selebih-lebihnya <i>At most</i>	Sekurang-kurangnya <i>At least</i>
Tidak lebih daripada <i>Not more than</i>	Tidak kurang daripada <i>Not less than</i>
Maksimum <i>Maximum</i>	Minimum
Tidak melebihi <i>Does not exceed / Not exceeding</i>	Melebihi <i>Exceeds</i>

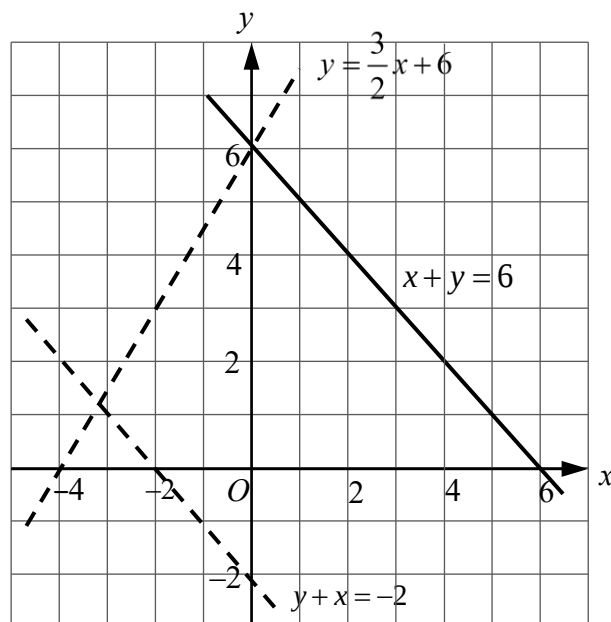
1. Lorek rantau yang memuaskan sistem ketaksamaan linear yang diberikan.
Shade the region that satisfies the following systems of linear inequalities.

Jawapan / Answer :

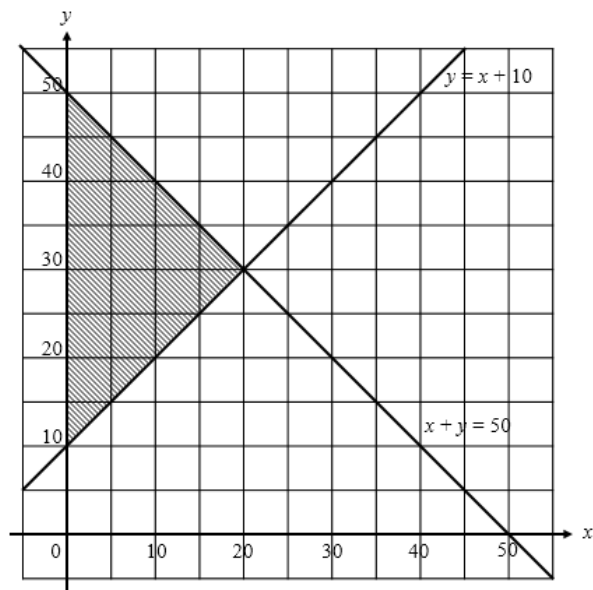
- (a) $x + y \leq 200$, $y \geq 30$ dan/ and $x > 50$



- (b) $x + y \leq 6$, $y + x > -2$, $y < \frac{3}{2}x + 6$, $x \leq 0$ dan/ and $y \geq 0$



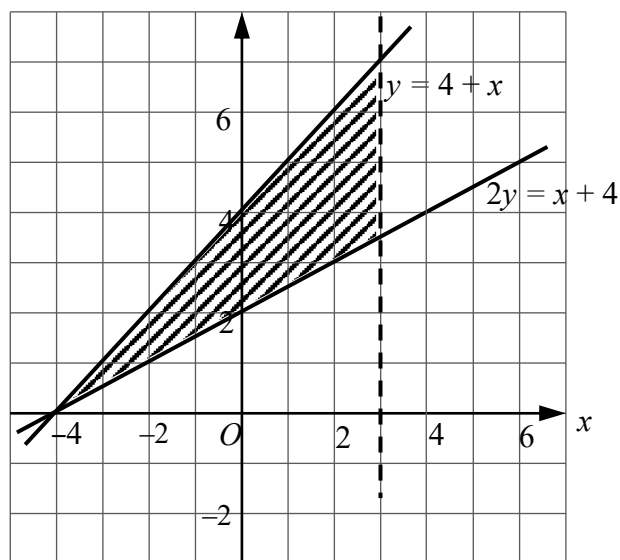
2. Nyatakan tiga ketaksamaan linear yang mentakrifkan rantau berlorek dalam rajah berikut.
State three linear inequalities that satisfies the shaded region in the following diagram.
 (a)



Jawapan / Answer :

.....

(b)



Jawapan / Answer :

.....

3. Wakilkan situasi yang diberikan dalam bentuk ketaksamaan linear.
Represent the given situation in the form of linear inequalities.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a) Aiman membeli x kilogram buah epal dan y kilogram buah pisang. Jumlah berat keseluruhan kedua-dua jenis buah tidak melebihi 80 kilogram. <i>Aiman bought x kilograms of apples and y kilograms of bananas. The total weight of both fruits does not exceed 80 kilograms.</i>	
(b) Sara merancang membeli x helai baju dan y helai seluar. Bilangan seluar adalah sekurang-kurangnya dua kali bilangan baju. <i>Sara plans to buy x pieces of shirts and y pieces of trousers. The number of trousers is at least twice the number of shirts.</i>	
(c) Puan Azizah menggunakan x liter minyak masak dan y liter santan untuk memasak kari ayam bagi suatu kenduri. Perbezaan jumlah liter santan dan minyak masak adalah kurang daripada 60 liter. <i>Puan Azizah uses x liters of cooking oil and y liters of coconut milk in cooking chicken curry for a feast. The difference in the amount of coconut milk and the cooking oil is less than 60 liters.</i>	
(d) Fikri mempunyai bajet maksimum RM45 untuk membeli x botol air mineral dan y bungkus snek. Harga sebotol air mineral ialah RM3 dan sebungkus snek ialah RM6. <i>Fikri has a maximum budget of RM45 to buy x bottles of mineral water and y packs of snacks. The price of a bottle of mineral water is RM3 and a pack of snacks is RM6.</i>	
(e) Sebuah bengkel menghasilkan x batang besi dan y keping logam setiap hari. Setiap batang besi mengambil masa 2 jam untuk disiapkan manakala logam mengambil masa 1 jam. Jumlah masa kerja mingguan adalah tidak kurang daripada 40 jam. <i>A workshop produces x iron rods and y metal plates daily. Each rod takes 2 hours to make, while each metal plate takes 1 hour. The total working hours in a week is not less than 40 hours.</i>	

4. Sebuah kedai percetakan menghasilkan dua jenis produk iaitu kad jemputan A dan brosur B. Penghasilan setiap produk melibatkan dua proses iaitu mencetak dan memotong. Jadual 1 di bawah menunjukkan tempoh masa yang diambil (dalam minit) untuk setiap unit produk.

A printing shop produces two types of products that are invitation cards A and brochures B. The production of each product involves two processes: printing and cutting. The Table 1 below shows the time taken (in minutes) for each unit of product.

Produk <i>Products</i>	Masa yang diambil (minit) <i>Time taken (minutes)</i>	
	Mencetak / <i>Printing</i>	Memotong / <i>Cutting</i>
Kad A <i>Card A</i>	50	30
Brosur B <i>Brochure B</i>	30	60

Jadual 1 / *Table 1*

Kedai tersebut menghasilkan x unit kad jemputan A dan y unit brosur B sehari. Penghasilan harian adalah tertakluk kepada syarat berikut:

The shop produces x units of invitation cards A and y units of brochures B per day. The daily production is subject to the following conditions:

- I Jumlah masa maksimum untuk mencetak semua produk ialah 600 minit
The maximum total time for printing all products is 600 minutes.
- II Jumlah masa minimum untuk memotong semua produk ialah 480 minit
The minimum total time for cutting all products is 480 minutes.
- III Nisbah bilangan kad A kepada brosur B adalah sekurang-kurangnya 2:5
The ratio of the number of cards A to brochures B must be at least 2:5

- (a) Tuliskan tiga ketaksamaan selain $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$, yang memenuhi kekangan di atas.

Write three inequalities other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, that represent the above constraints.

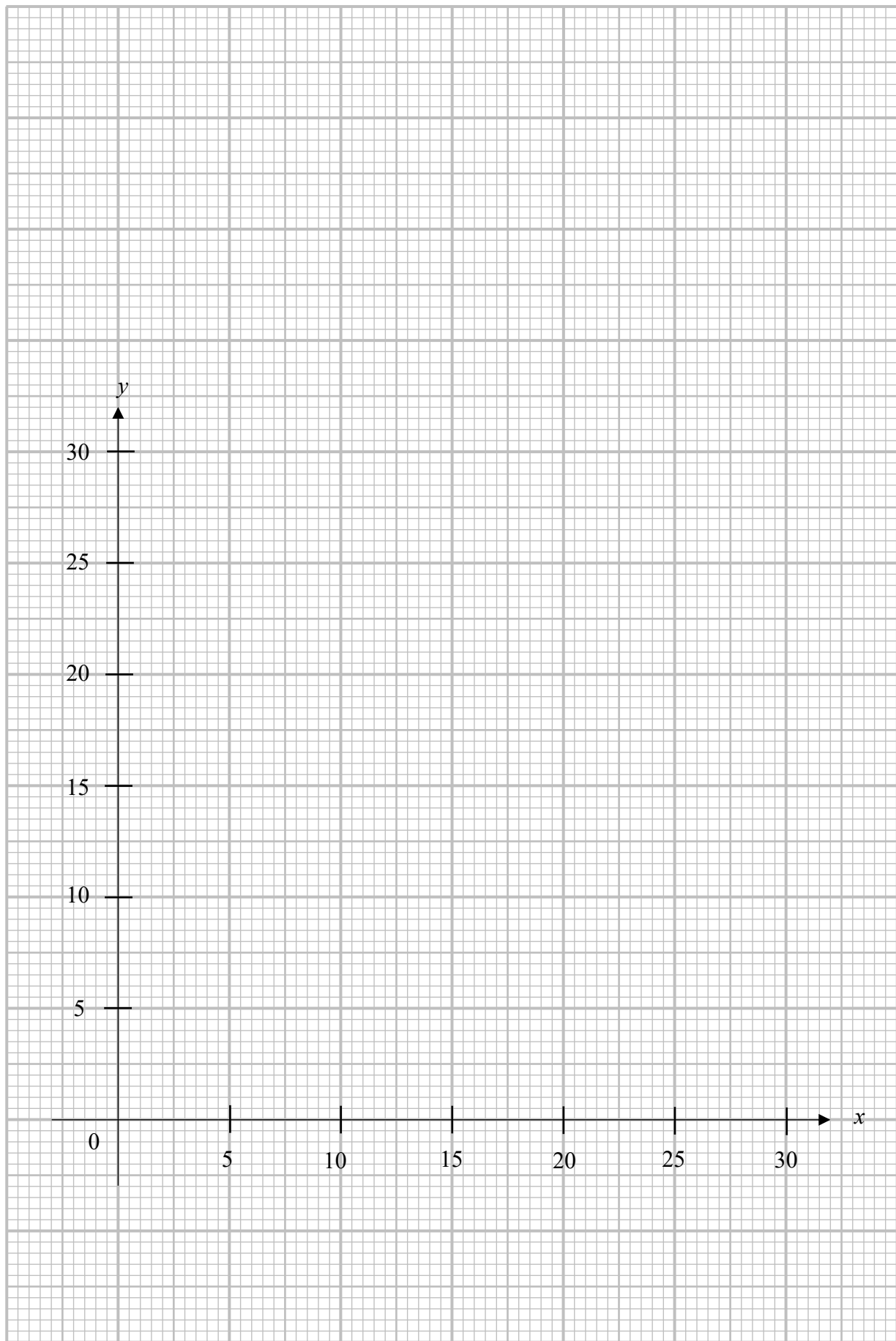
- (b) Dengan menggunakan kertas graf, lukis dan lorek rantau yang memenuhi semua syarat di atas.

Using graph paper, construct and shade the region that satisfies all the above conditions.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)



5. Sebuah syarikat penyelenggaraan landskap perlu menyiapkan sekurang-kurangnya 1000 m^2 kawasan landskap dalam sehari menggunakan x buah mesin pemotong rumput dan y orang pekerja manual. Sebuah mesin pemotong rumput boleh menyiapkan 200 m^2 manakala seorang pekerja manual boleh menyiapkan 50 m^2 . Kos untuk menggunakan satu mesin pemotong rumput dan seorang pekerja manual masing-masing ialah RM80 dan RM30. Jumlah kos tidak melebihi RM720.

A landscaping company must complete at least 1000 m^2 of landscaping area in a day using x lawnmowers and y manual workers. A lawnmower can cover 200 m^2 , while a manual worker can cover 50 m^2 . The cost of using a lawnmower and a manual worker is RM80 and RM30 respectively. The total cost must not exceed RM720.

- (a) Tuliskan dua ketaksamaan yang memenuhi syarat di atas selain daripada $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$.

Write two inequalities that satisfy the above conditions other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$.

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 2 unit pada paksi- x dan 2 cm kepada 5 unit pada paksi- y , lukis dan lorek rantau yang memenuhi syarat di atas.

Using a scale of 2 cm to 2 unit at x -axis and 2 cm to 5 unit at y -axis, draw and shade the region that satisfies the above conditions.

- (c) Daripada graf, cari bilangan maksimum pekerja manual jika bilangan mesin yang digunakan ialah 2 buah.

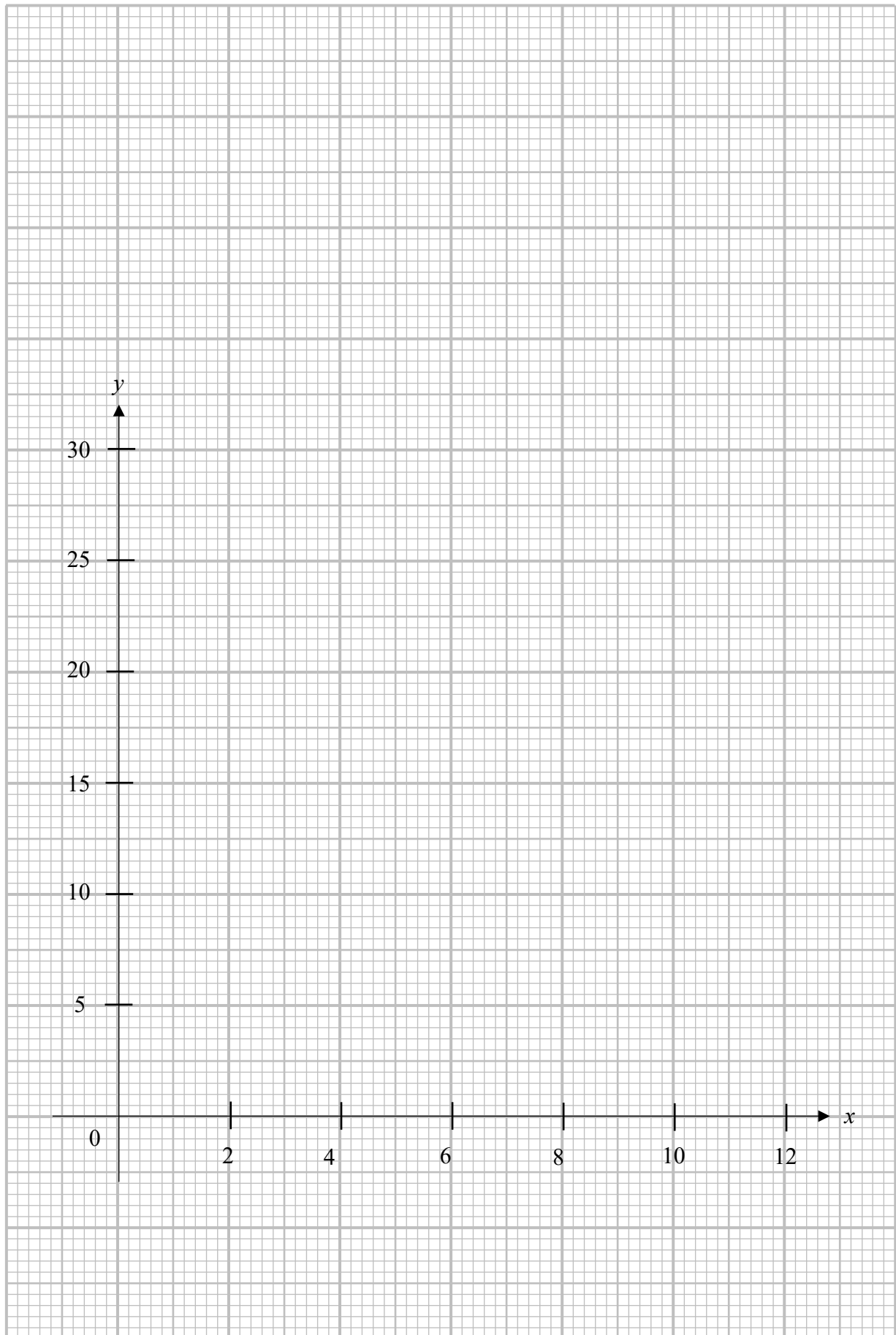
From the graph, find the maximum number of manual workers if 2 lawnmowers are used.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b) Rujuk graf

(c)



6. Puan Aina menjual dua jenis minuman botol iaitu jus epal dan jus oren. Jumlah maksimum minuman yang boleh dijual dalam sehari ialah 30 botol. Bilangan botol jus epal yang dijual tidak melebihi tiga kali ganda bilangan botol jus oren.

Puan Aina sells two types of bottled drinks, apple juice and orange juice. The maximum number of drinks that can be sold in a day is 30 bottles. The number of bottle of apple juice sold does not exceed three times the number of bottle of orange juice.

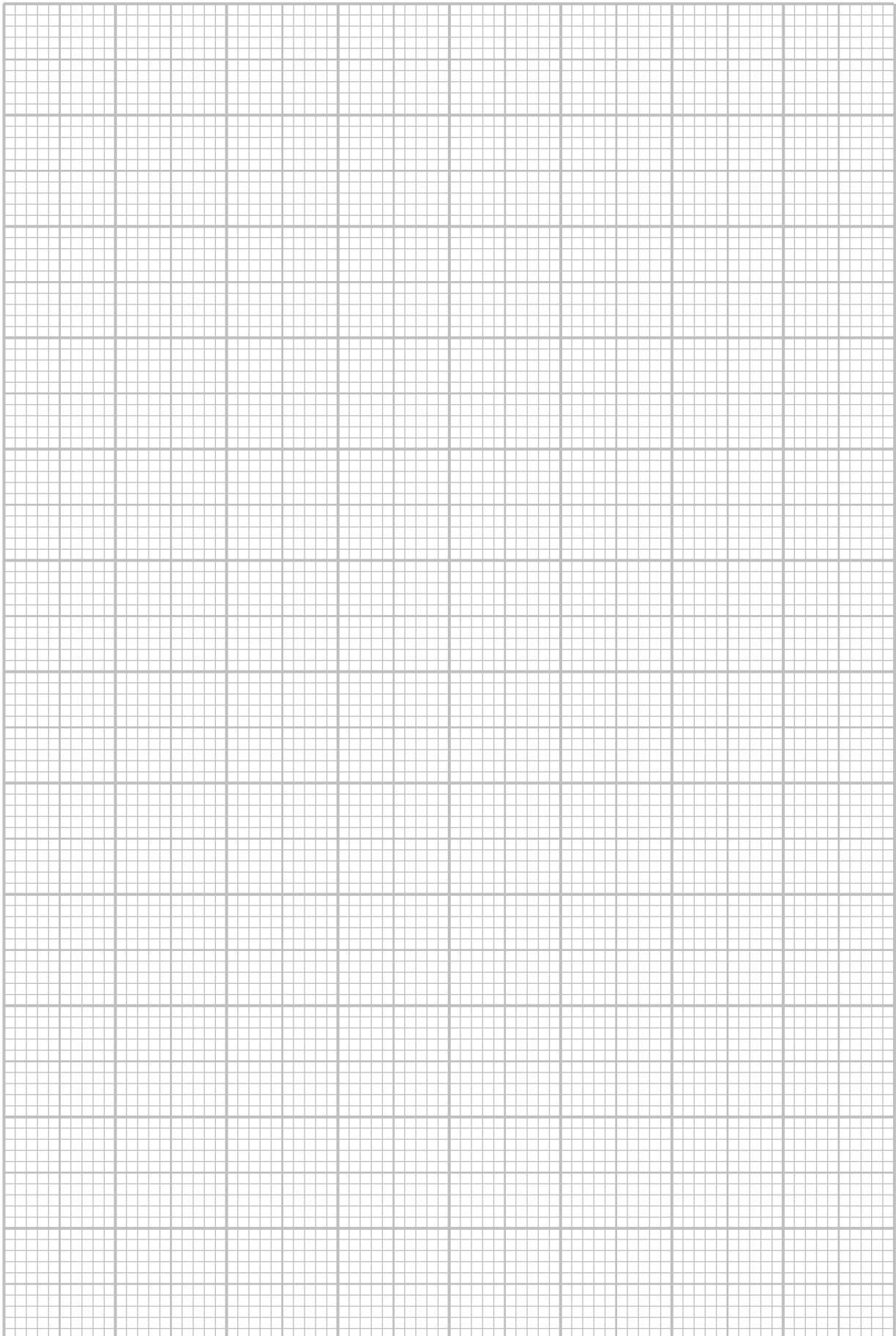
- (a) Berdasarkan situasi di atas, tulis dua ketaksamaan linear selain daripada $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$.
Based on the above situation, write two linear inequalities other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$.
- (b) Dengan menggunakan kertas graf yang disediakan dan skala 2 cm kepada 5 botol pada kedua-dua paksi, lukis dan lorek rantau yang memenuhi sistem ketaksamaan linear dalam 6(a).
Using the graph paper provided and the scale of 2 cm to 5 bottles on both axes, draw and shade the region that satisfies the systems of linear inequalities in 6(a).
- (c) Berdasarkan graf dalam 6(b), bolehkah Puan Aina menjual 10 botol jus oren dalam satu hari? Justifikasi jawapan anda.
Based on the graph in 6(b), is it possible for Puan Aina to sell 10 bottles of orange juice in a day? Justify your answer.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b) Rujuk graf

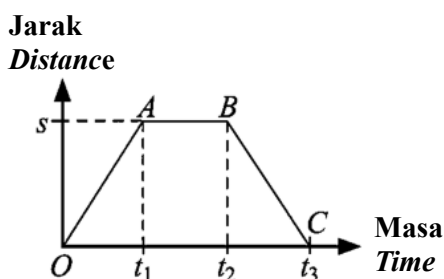
(c)



U15

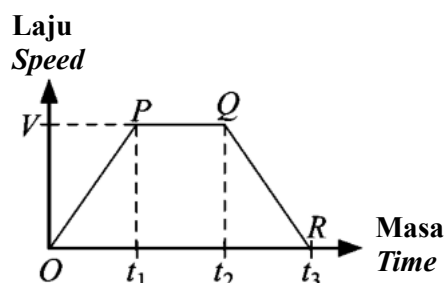
GRAF GERAKAN / Motion Graph

Graf Jarak – Masa
Distance – Time Graphs



1. Kecerunan = $\frac{\text{Perubahan jarak (change in distance)}}{\text{Perubahan masa (change in time)}}$
Gradient
2. Kadar perubahan jarak = laju = kecerunan graf
Rate of change in distance = Speed = gradient of graph
3. OA=Laju seragam/Gerakan menuju destinasi/
Kecerunan positif
OA=Uniform speed/Motion towards destination/
Positive gradient
4. AB = Objek berhenti (pegun) / kecerunan sifar
AB = Object stop (stationary)/ Zero gradient
5. BC = Laju seragam/Gerakan menuju ke asal
/ Kecerunan negatif
BC = Uniform speed / Motion towards origin
/ Negative gradient

Graf Laju – Masa
Speed – Time Graphs



1. Kecerunan = $\frac{\text{Perubahan laju (change of speed)}}{\text{Perubahan masa (change in time)}}$
(Gradient)
2. Kadar perubahan laju
= pecutan = kecerunan graf
Rate of change of speed
= acceleration = gradient of graph
3. OP=Pecutan/laju bertambah/kecerunan positif
OP=Acceleration/speed increases/
positive gradient
4. PQ= Laju seragam/kecerunan sifar
PQ= Uniform speed/ zero gradient
5. QR= Nyah pecutan/laju berkurang/
kecerunan negatif
QR= Deceleration/speed decreases/
negative gradient
6. Jarak yang dilalui = luas di bawah graf
Total distance travelled = area under graph

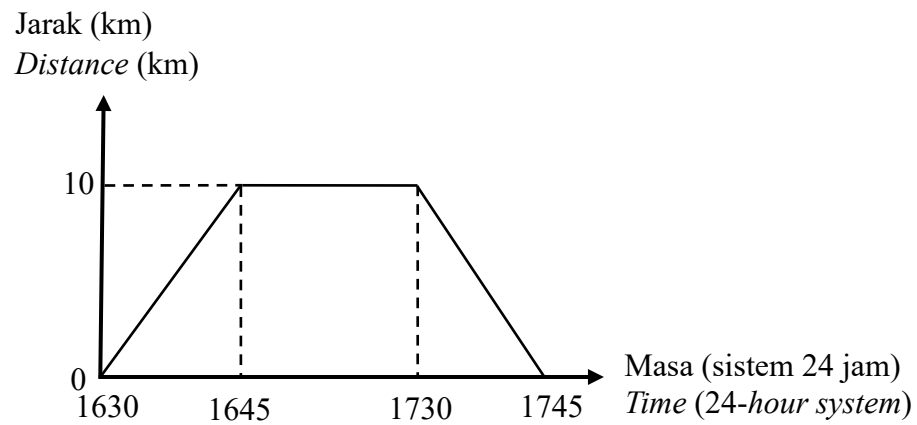
$$\text{Purata laju} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jarak yang dilalui (Total distance)}}{\text{Jumlah masa (Total time)}}$$

Average speed

- Imbas Kembali / Reminder :
1. Kecerunan / Gradient, $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
 2. Luas di bawah graf / Area under the graph

Luas trapezium Area of trapezium $\frac{1}{2} \times (a + b) \times t$	Luas segi empat Area of rectangle $p \times l$	Luas Segitiga Area of triangle $\frac{1}{2} \times a \times b$

1. Rajah menunjukkan graf jarak-masa bagi perjalanan Maria menaikki kereta dari rumah ke sebuah pasaraya sejauh 10 km dan pulang semula ke rumahnya.
Diagram shows the distance-time graph for Maria's journey by a car from her house to a supermarket located 10 km away and her return journey.



- (a) Nyatakan tempoh masa, dalam minit, Maria membeli-belah di pasaraya itu.
State the duration of time, in minutes, Maria shopping at the supermarket.
- (b) Hitung laju, dalam kmj^{-1} , bagi 15 minit terakhir.
Calculate the speed, in kmj^{-1} , for the last 15 minutes.
- (c) Hitung purata laju, dalam kmh^{-1} , kereta itu bagi keseluruhan perjalanan.
Calculate the average speed, in kmh^{-1} , of the car for the whole journey.

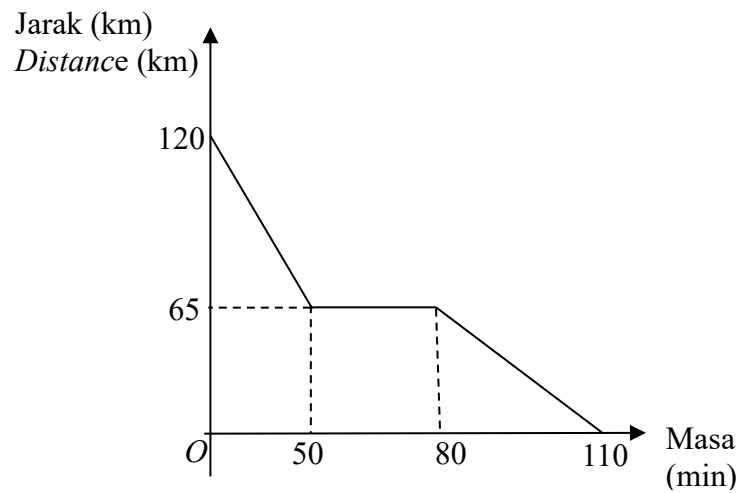
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. Rajah menunjukkan graf jarak-masa bagi perjalanan sebuah kereta dari Kuala Terengganu ke Besut dalam tempoh 110 minit.
Diagram shows the distance-time graph for the journey of a car from Kuala Terengganu to Besut for a period of 110 minutes.



- (a) Nyatakan tempoh masa, dalam minit, ketika kereta itu berhenti.
State the duration of time, in minutes, during which the car is stationary.
- (b) Hitung kadar perubahan jarak, dalam kmj^{-1} , kereta itu dalam 50 minit pertama.
Calculate the speed, in kmh^{-1} , of the car for the first 50 minutes.
- (c) Hitung purata laju, dalam kmj^{-1} , bagi keseluruhan perjalanan.
Calculate the average speed, in kmh^{-1} , for the whole journey.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

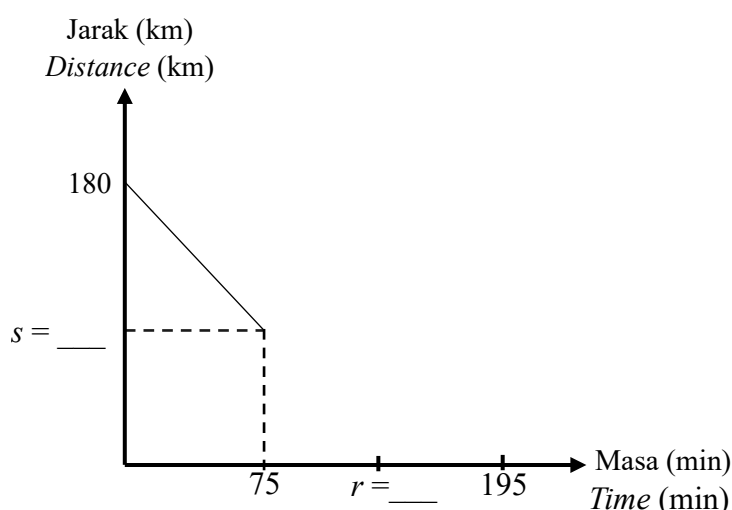
3. Fikri memandu bas sejauh 180 km dari Marang ke stesen bas Kuantan. Jadual menunjukkan catatan perjalanannya.
*Fikri drives a bus for 180 km from Marang to Kuantan bus station.
 Table shows the note of his journey.*

Masa Time	25 Februari / February 2025 Selasa / Tuesday
10.30 a.m.	Memulakan perjalanan. <i>Start journey.</i>
11.45 a.m.	Makan tengahari di R & R Paka setelah memandu sejauh 95 km. <i>Lunch at R & R Paka after drive for 95 km.</i>
12.15 p.m.	Meneruskan perjalanan untuk 85 km lagi. <i>Continue journey for another 85 km.</i>
1.45 p.m.	Tiba di stesen bas Kuantan. <i>Arrive at Kuantan bus station.</i>

- (a) Rajah pada ruangan jawapan menunjukkan graf jarak-masa.
The diagram in the answer space shows the distance-time graph.
- (i) Nyatakan nilai r dan nilai s .
State the value of r and of s .
- (ii) Lengkapkan graf itu untuk menggambarkan keseluruhan perjalanan Fikri.
Complete the graph to represent Fikri's whole journey.
- (b) Hitung purata laju, dalam kmj^{-1} , bagi keseluruhan perjalanan.
Calculate the average speed, in kmh^{-1} , for the whole journey.

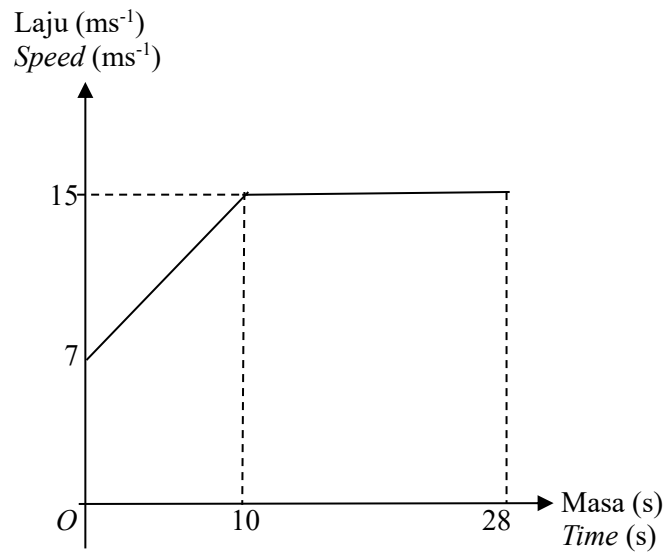
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)



(b)

4. Rajah menunjukkan graf laju-masa bagi pergerakan suatu zarah dalam tempoh 28 saat.
Diagram shows the speed-time graph for the movement of a particle for a period of 28 seconds.



- (a) Nyatakan laju seragam, dalam ms^{-1} .
State the uniform speed, in ms^{-1} .
- (b) Hitung kadar perubahan laju, dalam ms^{-2} , bagi 10 saat pertama.
Calculate the rate of change of speed, in ms^{-2} , in the first 10 seconds.
- (c) Hitung jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam tempoh 28 saat.
Calculate total distance, in m, travelled by the particle for a period of 28 seconds.

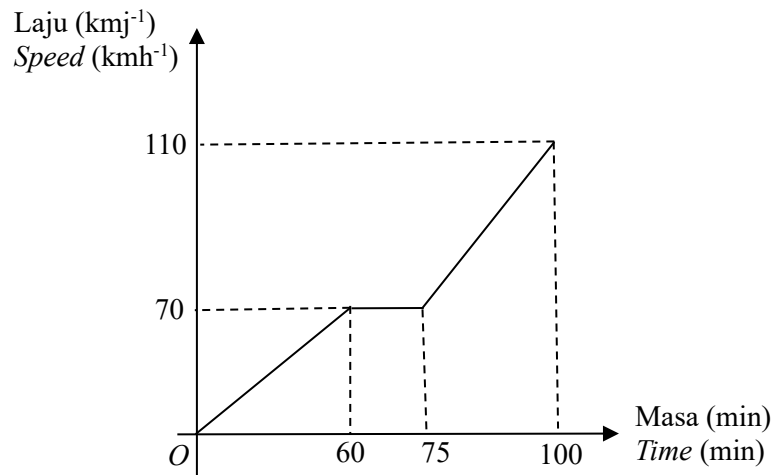
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

5. Rajah menunjukkan graf laju-masa bagi pergerakan sebuah van dalam tempoh 90 minit.
Diagram shows the speed-time graph of a van's movement for a period of 90 minutes.



- (a) Nyatakan tempoh masa, dalam minit, perjalanan van yang bergerak dengan laju seragam.
State the duration, in minutes, of van's movement with uniform speed.
- (b) Hitung kadar perubahan laju, dalam kmj⁻², bagi 25 minit terakhir.
Calculate the rate of change of speed, in kmh⁻², for the last 25 minutes.
- (c) Hitung jumlah jarak, dalam km, bagi keseluruhan perjalanan.
Calculate the total distance, in km, for the whole journey.

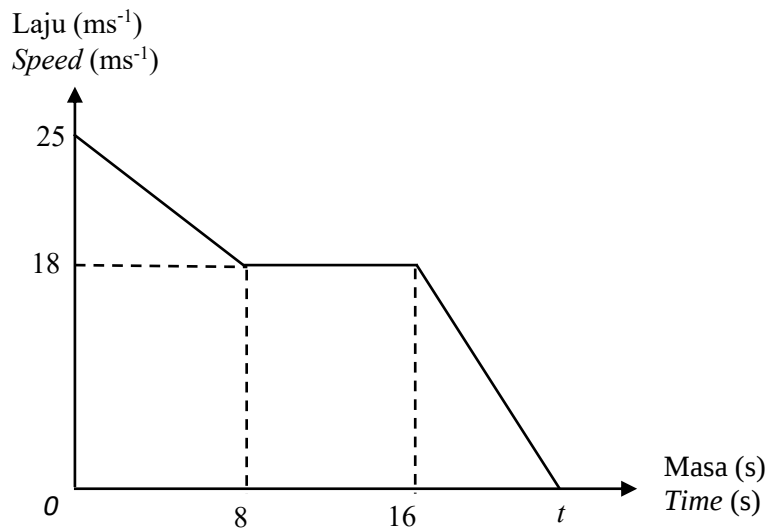
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

6. Rajah menunjukkan graf laju-masa bagi pergerakan suatu zarah dalam tempoh t saat.
Diagram shows the speed-time graph for the movement of a particle for a period of t seconds.



- (a) Hitung kadar perubahan laju, dalam ms^{-2} , zarah itu dalam tempoh 8 saat pertama.
Calculate the rate of change of speed, in ms^{-2} , in the first 8 minutes.
- (b) Hitung
Calculate
- (i) jarak, dalam m, zarah itu bergerak dengan laju seragam.
distance, in m, for which the particle moves with uniform speed.
- (ii) nilai t , jika jumlah jarak yang dilalui oleh zarah itu ialah 352 m.
the of value t , if the total distance travelled by the particle is 352 m.

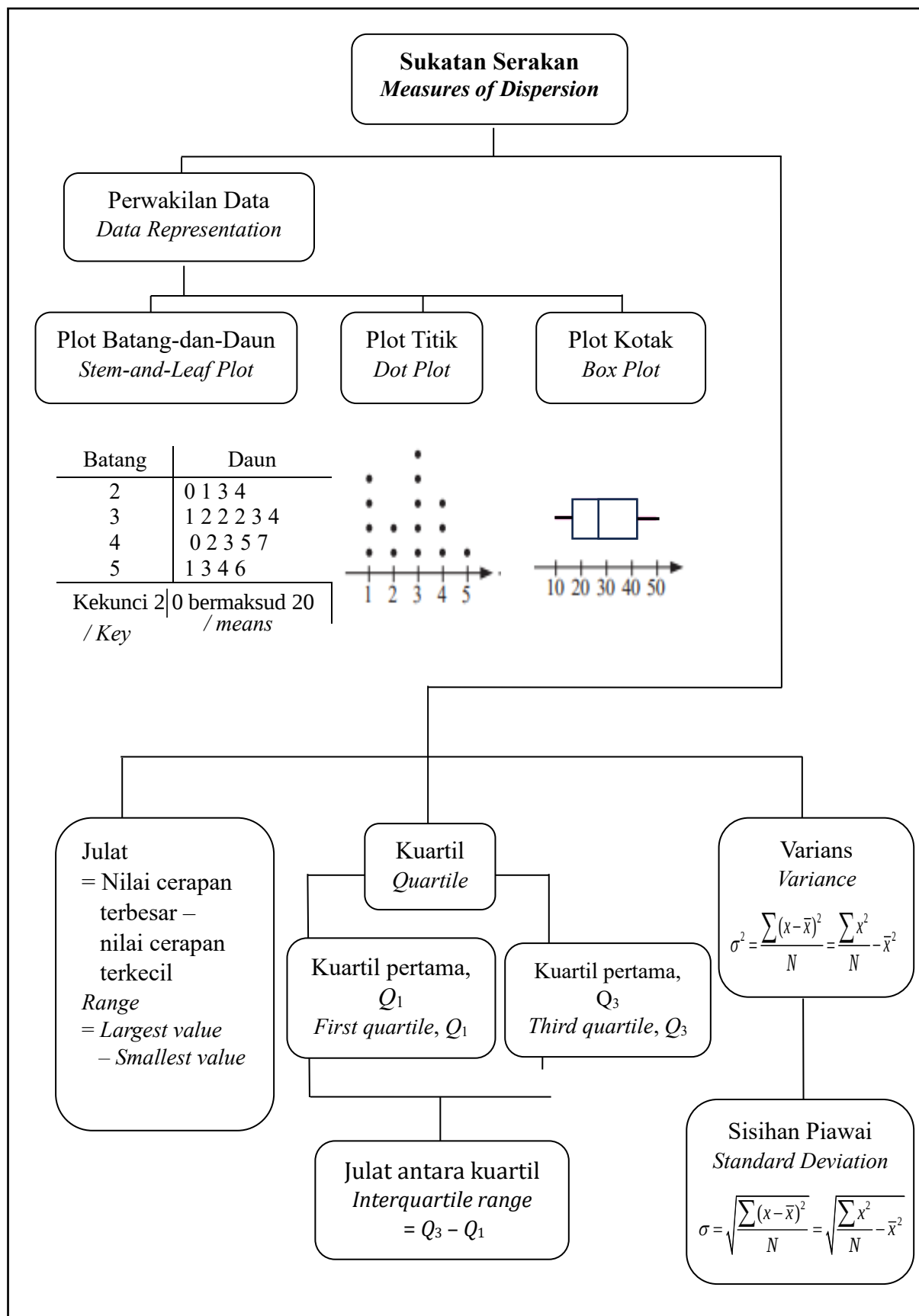
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b) (i)

(ii)

U16

SUKATAN SERAKAN DATA TAK TERKUMPUL
Measures of Dispersion of Ungrouped Data


Kesan perubahan julat, julat antara kuartil dan sisihan piawai apabila setiap cerapan dalam suatu set data didarab atau dibahagikan dengan suatu nombor

Effects of changes on range, interquartile range, and standard deviation

(a) Apabila setiap cerapan dalam suatu set data didarab dengan suatu pemalar k , maka

When each data value in a dataset is multiplied by a constant k , then

(i) julat baharu = $k \times$ julat asal

new range = $k \times$ original range

(ii) julat antara kuartil baharu = $k \times$ julat antara kuartil asal

new interquartile range = $k \times$ original interquartile range

(iii) sisihan piawai baharu = $k \times$ sisihan piawai asal

new standard deviation = $k \times$ original standard deviation

(iv) varians baharu = $k^2 \times$ varians asal

new variance = $k^2 \times$ original variance

(b) Apabila setiap cerapan dalam suatu set data dibahagi dengan suatu pemalar k , maka

When each data value in a dataset is divided by a constant k , then

(i) julat baharu = (julat asal) $\div k$

new range = original range $\div k$

(ii) julat antara kuartil baharu = (julat antara kuartil asal) $\div k$

new interquartile range = original interquartile range $\div k$

(iii) sisihan piawai baharu = (sisihan piawai asal) $\div k$

new standard deviation = original standard deviation $\div k$

(iv) varians baharu = (varian asal) $\div k^2$

new variance = original variance $\div k^2$

1. Set data berikut menunjukkan skor yang diperoleh oleh sekumpulan pelajar dalam suatu pertandingan kuiz Matematik.

A set of data shows the scores obtained by a group of students in a Mathematics quiz competition.

2, 7, 10, 3, 15, 8, 11, 6

Hitung
Calculate

(a) julat

the range

(b) julat antara kuartil

the interquartile range

(c) varians

the variance

(d) sisihan piawai

the standard deviation.

Jawapan / Answer :

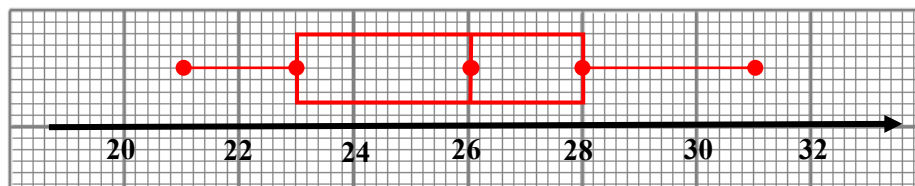
(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

2. Bagi plot kotak di bawah, tentukan
For the box plot below, determine



- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) nilai minimum
<i>the minimum value</i> | (b) nilai maksimum
<i>the maximum value</i> |
| (c) kuartil pertama
<i>the first quartile</i> | (d) kuartil ketiga
<i>the third quartile</i> |
| (e) julat antara kuartil
<i>the interquartile range</i> | (f) median
<i>the median</i> |

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

3. Plot batang dan daun di bawah mewakili jarak perjalanan sekumpulan peserta acara berbasikal dalam pertandingan Fun Bike.

The stem-and-leaf plots below represents the distance travelled by a group of participants in a Fun Bike competition.

Jarak perjalanan berbasikal peserta
Participant's cycling distance

Batang <i>Stem</i>	Daun / <i>Leaves</i>
1	2 3 7 8
2	1 2 2 3 5 5 5 9
3	1 4

Kekunci 1 | 7 bermaksud 17 km

Tentukan
Determine

- (a) mod
the mode
- (b) median
the median
- (c) min
the mean
- (d) sisihan piawai
the standard deviation.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

4. Jadual menunjukkan bilangan pek ayam sejuk beku yang ditempah oleh pelanggan Puan Salma.

Table shows the number of frozen chicken pack ordered by Puan Salma's customer.

16, 20, 15, 22, 19, 20, 21, 18, 17, 10
--

- (a) Diberi bahawa min bagi tempahan tersebut ialah 17.8, hitung sisihan piawai bagi data tersebut.

Given the mean for the ordered is 17.8, calculate the standard deviation for the data.

- (b) Jika min untuk tempahan daging sejuk beku ialah 17.8 dan sisihan piawainya ialah 3.42, tempahan makanan sejuk beku yang manakah lebih konsisten.

If the mean for frozen meat orders is 17.8 and the standard deviation is 3.42, which order of frozen food is more consistent.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

5. Jadual menunjukkan skor bagi sekumpulan murid dalam suatu Kuiz Sains.

Table shows the score obtained by a group of pupils in a Science Quiz.

Skor / Score	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bilangan murid Number of students	3	2	10	6	4	5

Tentukan

Determine

- (a) min
the mean
- (b) sisihan piawai
the standard deviation

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

6. Encik Adam sedang membuat kajian ke atas jenis baja yang digunakan dalam penanaman pokok limau. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan hasil kajian yang dijalankan berkaitan kesan penggunaan dua jenis baja, J dan K , ke atas jumlah hasil tanaman limau, dalam kg, bagi 8 batang pokok.

Encik Adam is doing a study on the type of fertilizer used in the cultivation of lemon trees. The table below shows the results of the study carried out related to the effect of using two types of fertilizers, J and K , on the total yield of lemon plants, in kg, for 8 trees.

Baja J <i>Fertilizer J</i>	18, 26, 31, 35, 35, 38, 45, 53
Baja K <i>Fertilizer K</i>	25, 28, 32, 32, 34, 38, 44, 48

- (a) Hitung varians bagi baja P dan baja Q .
Calculate the variance of fertilizer P and of fertilizer Q .
- (b) Seterusnya, tentukan baja manakah yang lebih baik dan sesuai digunakan. Berikan justifikasi anda.
Hence, determine which fertilizer is better and suitable to be used. Give your justification.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

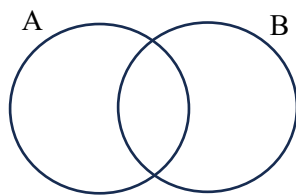
U17

KEBARANGKALIAN PERISTIWA BERGABUNG

Probability of Combined Events

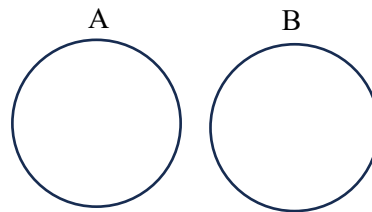
1. Jumlah bilangan kesudahan yang mungkin, $n(S) = n(A) \times n(B)$
The total number of possible outcomes, $n(S) = n(A) \times n(B)$
2. Dua peristiwa A dan B ialah peristiwa tak bersandar jika peristiwa A tidak mempengaruhi kejadian peristiwa B dan sebaliknya.
Two events A and B are independent events if event A does not affect the occurrence of event B and vice versa
3. Peristiwa gabungan A dan B dikenali sebagai **peristiwa saling eksklusif** sekiranya **tidak ada persilangan** antara peristiwa A dengan peristiwa B , $A \cap B = \phi$
The combined events A and B are known as mutually exclusive events if there is no intersection between event A and event B , $A \cap B = \phi$
4. Hukum pendaraban kebarangkalian bagi dua peristiwa tak bersandar,
 $P(A \text{ dan } B) = P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$
The law of multiplication of probabilities of the intersection of two independent events, $P(A \text{ dan } B) = P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$
5. Rumus penambahan kebarangkalian
Probability addition formula

Peristiwa A dan B merupakan peristiwa bergabung tidak saling eksklusif
Event A and B are non-mutually exclusive event



$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

Peristiwa A dan B merupakan peristiwa bergabung saling eksklusif
Event A and B are mutually exclusive event



$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

1. Lengkapkan ruang sampel bagi peristiwa bergabung di bawah.

Complete the sample space for the combined event below.

- (a) Dua buah dadu adil dilambung secara serentak
Two fair dices are rolled simultaneously.
- (b) Sebiji dadu adil dan sekeping syiling adil dilambung secara serentak.
A fair die and a fair coin are tossed simultaneously.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

{(1,1), (), (1,3), (), (), (1,6), (2,1), (), (), (2,4), (), (),
 (), (3,2), (), (), (3,5), (), (), (), (4,3), (), (), (4,6),
 (5,1), (), (5,3), (), (), (), (), (), (6,2), (), (6,4), (), (6,6)}

(b)

Duit syiling / Coins	Dadu adil / Fair dices					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	(A, 1)	(,)	(,)	(,)	(,)	(,)
G	(,)	(,)	(G, 3)	(,)	(,)	(,)

2. Dua buah dadu adil dilambung secara serentak. Senaraikan kesudahan dan seterusnya hitung kebarangkalian bagi setiap peristiwa berikut

Two fair dices are rolled simultaneously. List the possible outcomes and then calculate the probability of each of the following events

- (a) Kedua-dua nombor adalah nombor kuasa dua sempurna
Both numbers are perfect squares.
- (b) Hasil tambah dua digit lebih daripada 6
The sum of two digits is more than 6

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

3. Tiga keping kad berlabel dengan huruf “B,U,N” dimasukkan dalam sebuah kotak. Dua keping dikeluarkan dari kotak secara rawak satu demi satu tanpa pemulangan. Senaraikan semua kesudahan dan seterusnya hitung kebarangkalian bagi setiap peristiwa berikut

Three cards labeled with the letters “B,U,N” are put into a box. Two cards are drawn from the box at random one after the other without replacement. List all the possible outcomes and then calculate the probability of each of the following events

- (a) Kad pertama huruf konsonan dan kad kedua huruf vokal

The first card is a consonant letter and the second card is a vowel letter

- (b) Kad pertama huruf vokal atau kad kedua huruf konsonan

The first card is a vowel or the second card is a consonant

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

4. Satu mengandungi satu set nombor, $S = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor ganjil, } 1 < x < 10\}$. Dua nombor dipilih secara rawak tanpa pemulangan. Hitung kebarangkalian kedua-dua nombor dipilih adalah nombor perdana.

A box contain a set of number, $S = \{x : x \text{ is an odd number, } 1 < x < 10\}$. Two prime numbers are being choose at random from the set without replacement. Calculate the probability both numbers are prime numbers.

Jawapan / Answer :

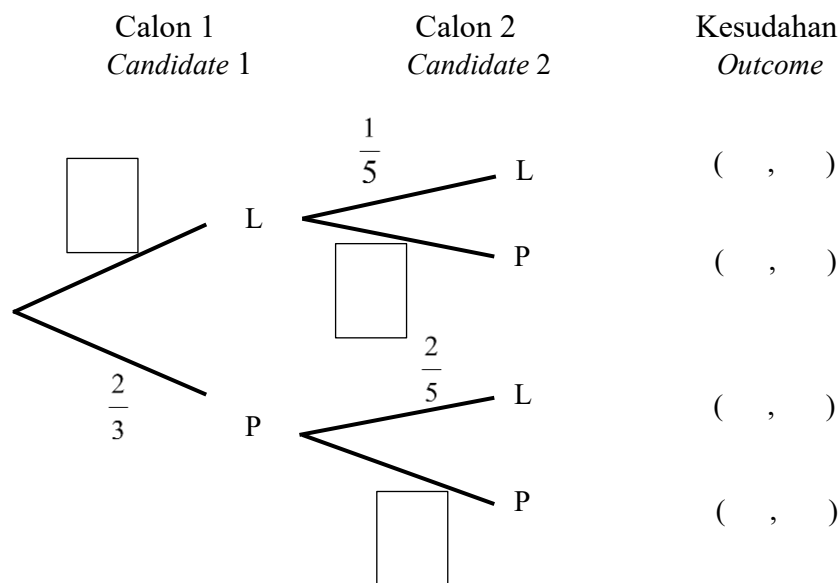
5. Cikgu Kasmah ingin memilih dua orang pengawas untuk anugerah Tokoh Kepimpinan semasa Hari Anugerah Kecemerlangan di sekolahnya. Terdapat dua orang pengawas lelaki dan empat orang pengawas perempuan telah dicalonkan. Cikgu Kasmah telah menulis nama setiap calon pengawas pada kertas undian dan diletakkan ke dalam sebuah kotak.

Cikgu Kasmah wants to choose two prefects for the Leadership Award during the School Excellence Day at her school. There are two boys and four girls who have been nominated. Cikgu Kasmah has written the names of each prefect on a ballot paper and placed it in a box.

- (a) Lengkapkan gambarajah pokok pada ruang jawapan.
Complete the tree diagram in the answer space.
- (b) Seterusnya, hitung kebarangkalian kedua-dua pengawas terpilih berbeza jantina.
Hence, calculate the probability that the two selected prefects are different genders.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)



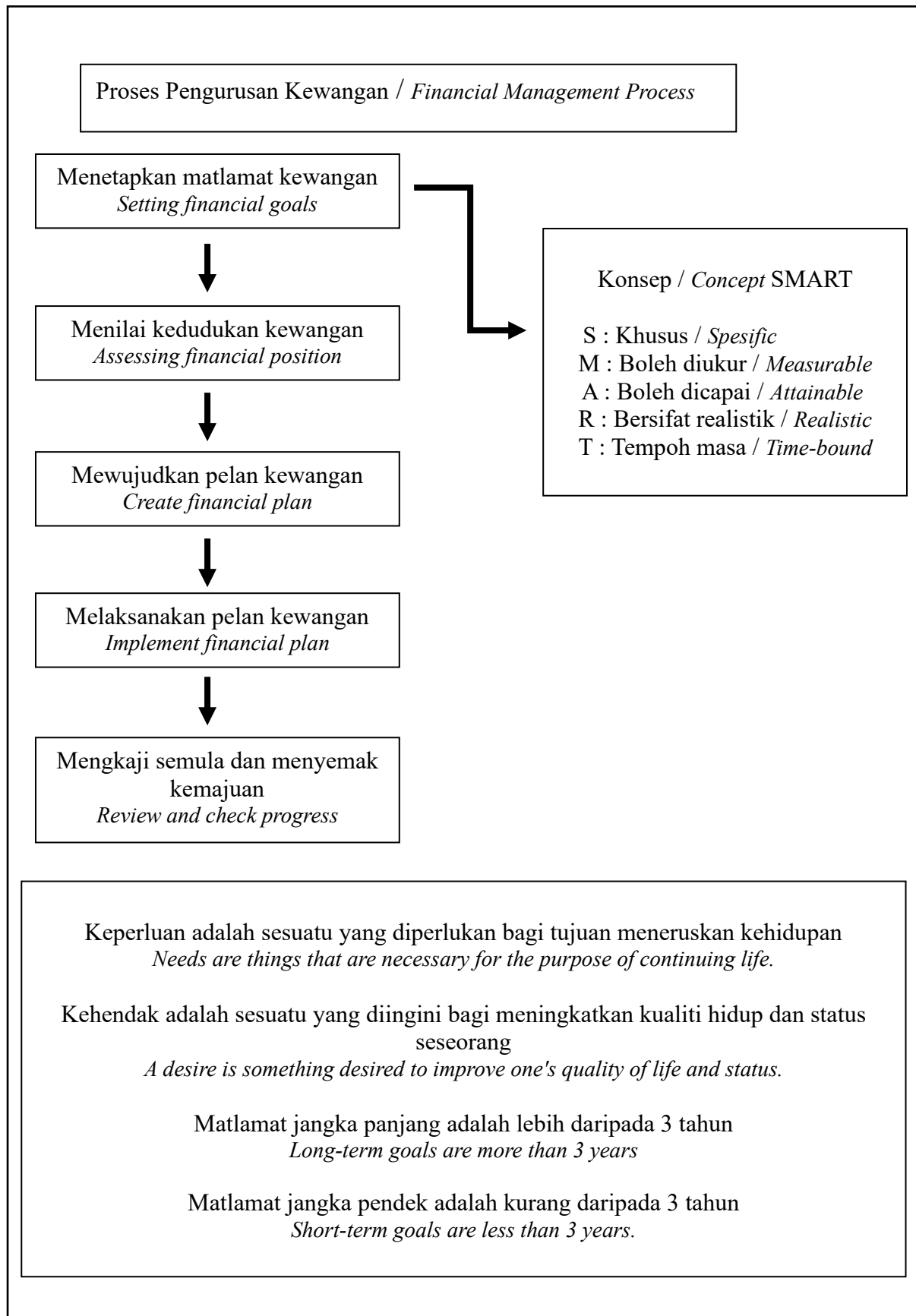
(b)

6. Terdapat tiga buah buku sains, empat buah buku matematik dan tujuh buah buku geografi dalam sebuah beg. Dua buah buku dipilih secara rawak dari bekas satu demi satu tanpa pemulangan. Hitung kebarangkalian mendapat selain buku matematik.

There are three science books, four mathematics books and seven geography books in a bag. Two books are randomly selected from the bag one by one without replacement. Calculate the probability of getting a non-mathematical book.

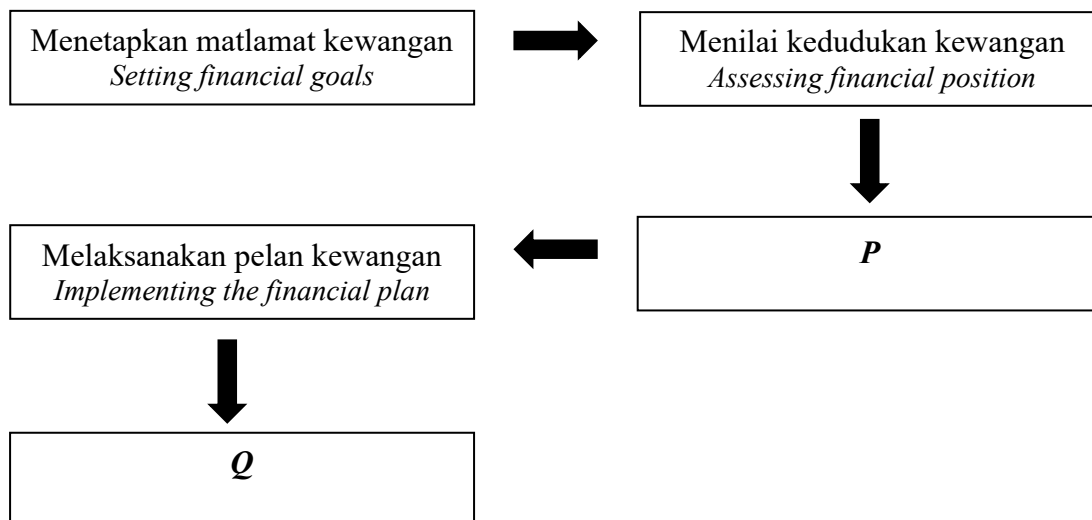
Jawapan / Answer :

U18

MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
Consumer Mathematics : Financial Management


1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan langkah-langkah dalam proses pengurusan kewangan yang tidak lengkap.

Diagram 1 shows the steps in the financial management process, which are incomplete.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Nyatakan langkah yang berlabel **P** dan **Q**

State the labeled step P and Q

Jawapan / Answer :

2. Lengkapkan contoh bagi setiap sumber dalam jadual berikut berpandukan dua komponen penting dalam pelan kewangan.

Complete an example for each source in the following table based on the two important components in a financial plan.

Jawapan / Answer :

Sumber pendapatan <i>Source of income</i>		Sumber perbelanjaan <i>Source of expenses</i>	
Aktif <i>Active</i>	Pasif <i>Passive</i>	Tetap <i>Fixed</i>	Tidak tetap <i>Variables</i>

Jadual/ Table 1

3. Encik Ismail ingin menghadiahkan isterinya sebentuk cincin emas sempena ulangtahun perkahwinan mereka 5 bulan akan datang. Perbelanjaan yang diperlukannya sebanyak RM2 000. Encik Ismail berpendapatan RM8 500 sebulan. Beliau perlu menyimpan RM400 sebulan daripada pendapatan bulanannya untuk mencapai matlamat kewangan beliau. Tuliskan matlamat kewangan beliau menggunakan pendekatan SMART di ruang jawapan yang disediakan.

Encik Ismail wants to gift his wife a gold ring for their wedding anniversary in 5 months. His expenses are RM2 000. Mr. Ismail earns RM8500 per month. He needs to save RM400 per month from his monthly income to achieve his financial goals. Write down his financial goals using the SMART approach in the answer space provided.

Jawapan / Answer :

S	
M	
A	
R	
T	

Jadual 2 / Table 2

4. Cik Aina merupakan seorang pengurus di sebuah syarikat pengangkutan dengan gaji bersih RM7 000. Dia juga menerima RM1 500 setiap bulan hasil sewa rumahnya. Perbelanjaan tetap bulanan dan perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanannya masing-masing ialah RM3 560 dan RM2 950.

Jika Cik Aina menetapkan 10% daripada gajinya sebagai simpanan tetap bulanan dan mengurangkan sebanyak 5% perbelanjaan tidak tetap, hitung aliran tunai bulanannya. Jelaskan jawapan anda.

Cik Aina is a manager in a transport company with a net salary of RM7 000. She also receives RM1 500 per month from her house rent. Her monthly fixed expenses and monthly variable expenses are RM3 560 and RM2 950 respectively.

If Cik Aina sets aside 10% of her salary as monthly fixed savings and deducts 5% from variable expenses, calculate her monthly cash flow. Explain your answer.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Encik Saiful ialah seorang akauntan di Syarikat Barokah Sdn, Bhd. Gaji bersih bulanan beliau ialah RM5 200. Beliau memperuntukkan 10% daripada pendapatan bersih sebagai simpanan tetap bulanan dan RM200 untuk dana kecemasan. Beliau juga mendapat dividen dan komisen masing-masing sebanyak RM150 dan RM200 sebulan. Beliau juga minat berniaga, setiap minggu beliau berniaga makanan di Pasar Minggu dengan pendapatan RM 1600 sebulan. Rajah 2 menunjukkan perbelanjaan tetap dan tidak tetap beliau.

Encik Saiful is an executive officer at Barokah Sdn. Bhd. His monthly net salary is RM5 200. He allocates 10% of his net income as fixed monthly savings and RM200 for an emergency fund. He also receives dividends and commissions amounting to RM150 and RM200 per month, respectively. He is also interested in doing business; every week, he sells food at the Pasar Minggu, earning RM 1600 permonth. The diagram 2 shows his fixed and variable expenses.

Perbelanjaan / Expenses	RM
Ansuran rumah / Home installments	1000
Ansuran kereta / Car installments	800
Premium insurans / Insurance premium	400
Pemberian kepada ibu bapa / Giving to parents	300
Perbelanjaan anak-anak / Children expenses	700
Barang dapur / Groceries	1500
Utiliti rumah / Home utilities	330
Belanja petrol / Petrol expences	370

Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (a) Lengkapkan plan kewangan Encik Rashid pada Rajah 3.
Complete Mr. Rashid's financial plan on Diagram 3.

Jawapan / Answer :

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan <i>Income and Expenses</i>	Pelan Kewanga <i>Financial Plan (RM)</i>	
Pendapatan aktif / <i>Net Income</i>		
Pendapatan pasif / <i>Passive Income</i>		
Jumlah pendapatan / <i>Total income</i>		
Simpanan tetap / <i>Fixed saving</i>		
Simpanan kecemasan / <i>Emergency fund</i>		
Baki pendapatan / <i>Income balance</i>		
Perbelanjaan tetap / <i>Fixed expenses</i>		
Jumlah perbelanjaan tetap / <i>Total fixed expenses</i>		
Perbelanjaan tidak tetap / <i>Fixed expenses</i>		
Jumlah perbelanjaan tidak tetap / <i>Total variable expenses</i>		
Pendapatan lebihan atau defisit / <i>Surplus or deficit income</i>		

Rajah 3 / *Diagram 3*

- (b) Pendapatan perniagaan Encik Saiful telah menunjukkan penurunan akibat pengurangan jumlah pelanggan yang membeli di Pasar Minggu, berbanding sebelumnya. Cadangkan penyelesaian untuk beliau menstabilkan kewangannya pada bulan tersebut.

Encik Saiful's business income has declined due to a decrease in the number of customers buying at the Pasar Minggu compared to before. Suggest a solution for him to stabilize his finances for that month.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Rajah 4 menunjukkan pelan kewangan Puan Anusha pada bulan Mac.
Diagram 4 shows Puan Anusha's financial plan in March.

Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan <i>Income and Expenses</i>	Pelan Kewangan (RM) <i>Financial Plan (RM)</i>	
Pendapatan Bersih / Net Income		
Gaji / Salary	9 600	
Pendapatan pasif / Passive income	0	
Jumlah pendapatan bulanan / Total monthly income	9 600	
Simpanan tetap bulanan / Monthly fixed deposit	960	
Dana kecemasan / Emergency fund	200	
Baki Pendapatan / Income Balance		A
Perbelanjaan tetap bulanan / Fixed expenses		
Ansuran rumah / Home installments	1 500	
Ansuran kereta / Car installments	1 990	
Premium Insurans / Insurance premium	510	
Jumlah perbelanjaan tetap bulanan / Total fixed expenses		B
Perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanan / Variable expenses		
Pemberian kepada ibu bapa / Giving to parents	500	
Perbelanjaan dapur / Groceries	1 500	
Utiliti rumah / Home utilities	450	
Bil Telefon / Phone bills	200	
Belanja Petrol / Petrol expences	500	
Melancong / Holiday	300	
Jumlah perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanan Total variable expenses		C
Pendapatan lebihan atau defisit / Surplus or deficit income		D

Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- (a) Nyatakan nilai-nilai A, B dan C. Tunjukkan langkah pengiraan.
State the values of A, B and C. Show the calculation steps.
- (b) Hitung aliran tunai Puan Anusha iaitu D. Seterusnya, tentukan sama ada beliau mempunyai lebihan atau defisit pendapatannya. Berikan justifikasi anda.
Calculate Puan Anusha's cash flow, which is D. Next, determine whether she has a surplus or deficit in her income.
- (c) Puan Anusha perlu memperbaharui insurans keretanya yang akan tamat tempoh 7 bulan akan datang. Kos yang diperlukan adalah RM1 500. Adakah Puan Anusha boleh mencapai matlamat tersebut?
Puan Anusha needs to renew her car insurance which will expire in the next 7 months. The cost required is RM1 500. Can Puan Anusha achieve this goal?

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

U19

UBAHAN / Variation

1. Ubahan Langsung Direct Variation

- y berubah secara langsung dengan x jika dan hanya jika nilai $\frac{y}{x}$ ialah suatu pemalar.

y varies directly as x if and only if the value of $\frac{y}{x}$ is a constant.

- Graf y melawan x ialah suatu garis lurus melalui asalan.
The graph of y against x is a straight line that passes through the origin.

- Secara amnya, jika $y \propto x^n$, maka $y = kx^n$, di mana k ialah pemalar ubahan dan $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

In general, if $y \propto x^n$ then $y = kx^n$, where k is a constant and $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

Ubahan tercantum yang melibatkan dua ubahan langsung.

Joint variation involving two direct variations.

- Jika $y \propto x^m$ dan $y \propto z^n$ maka $y \propto x^m z^n$ dan $y = kx^m z^n$, di mana k ialah pemalar ubahan,
 $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$ dan $m = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

If $y \propto x^m$ and $y \propto z^n$, then $y \propto x^m z^n$ and $y = kx^m z^n$ where k is a constant, $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$ and

$m = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

2. Ubahan Songsang Inverse Variation

- y berubah secara songsang dengan x jika dan hanya jika nilai xy ialah pemalar.
 y varies inversely as x if and only if the value of xy is a constant.

- Graf y melawan $\frac{1}{x}$ ialah suatu garis lurus melalui asalan.

The graph of y against $\frac{1}{x}$ is a straight line that passes through the origin.

- Secara amnya, jika $y \propto \frac{1}{x^n}$, maka $y = \frac{k}{x^n}$, di mana k ialah pemalar dan $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

In general, if $y \propto \frac{1}{x^n}$, then $y = \frac{k}{x^n}$, where k is a constant and $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

3. Ubahan Bergabung Combined Variation

Ubahan yang melibatkan gabungan ubahan langsung atau ubahan tercantum, dan ubahan songsang.

Variation that involves a combination of direct variation or joint variation, and inverse variation.

- Jika $y \propto x^m$ dan $y \propto \frac{1}{z^n}$, maka $y \propto \frac{x^m}{z^n}$ dan $y = \frac{kx^m}{z^n}$, dengan k ialah pemalar ubahan,
 $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$ dan $m = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.
 If $y \propto x^m$ and $y \propto \frac{1}{z^n}$, then $y \propto \frac{x^m}{z^n}$ and $y = \frac{kx^m}{z^n}$, where k is a constant, $n = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$
 and $m = 1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$.

1. Diberi M berubah secara langsung dengan punca kuasa dua Q dan $M = 12$ apabila $Q = 25$.
Given that M varies directly as the square root of Q and $M = 12$ when $Q = 25$.
 - (a) Ungkapkan M dalam sebutan Q .
Express M in terms of Q .
 - (b) Hitung nilai Q apabila $M = 31$.
Calculate the value of Q when $M = 31$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

2. (a) Hukum Charles menyatakan bahawa bagi suatu jisim gas yang tetap, isipadunya, $V \text{ m}^3$, berubah secara langsung dengan suhu mutlaknya, T Kelvin, jika tekanan gas itu adalah tetap. Jika $V = 21$ apabila $T = 450$, hitung nilai V apabila $T = 850$.
Charles's Law states that for a constant mass of gas, its volume, $V \text{ m}^3$, varies directly with its absolute temperature, T Kelvin, if the pressure of the gas is constant. If $V = 21$ when $T = 450$, calculate the value of V when $T = 850$.
- (b) Diberi P berubah secara songsang dengan punca kuasa tiga q dan $P = 2$ apabila $q = \frac{1}{64}$. Hitung nilai P , apabila $q = 216$.
Given P varies inversely as the cube root of q and $P = 2$ when $q = \frac{1}{64}$. Calculate the value of P , when $q = 216$.
- (c) Luas permukaan melengkung, $L \text{ cm}^2$ bagi sebuah silinder berubah secara langsung dengan isipadunya, $V \text{ cm}^3$ dan secara songsang dengan jejaringnya, $j \text{ cm}$. Diberi bahawa $L = 89.88 \text{ cm}^2$ apabila diameter tapaknya ialah 16 cm dan $V = 171.2 \text{ cm}^3$. Ungkapkan L dalam sebutan V dan j .
The curved surface area, $L \text{ cm}^2$, of a cylinder varies directly as its volume, $V \text{ cm}^3$, and inversely as its radius, $j \text{ cm}$. Given that $L = 89.88 \text{ cm}^2$ when the diameter of the base is 16 cm and $V = 171.2 \text{ cm}^3$. Express L in terms of V and j .

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

3. Tinggi suatu pemberat, t cm yang berbentuk kon dengan isipadunya yang tetap, berubah secara songsang dengan kuasa dua jejari tapaknya, j cm. Diberi tinggi pemberat itu ialah 7 cm apabila jejari tapaknya ialah 3 cm. Hitungkan :

The height of a conical weights, t cm, with a constant volume varies inversely with the square of the radius, j cm, of its base. Given that the height of the weights is 7 cm when the radius of its base is 3 cm. Calculate:

- (a) tinggi pemberat itu apabila jejari tapaknya ialah 5 cm,
the height of the weights when the radius of its base is 5 cm,
- (b) diameter tapak pemberat itu apabila tingginya ialah 15.75 cm.
the diameter of the base of the weights when its height is 15.75 cm.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

4. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai X , Y dan Z dengan keadaan Y berubah secara langsung dengan kuasa tiga X dan berubah secara songsang dengan Z .
The table below shows the values of X , Y , and Z with the condition that Y varies directly as the cube of X and inversely with Z .

Y	X	Z
5	4	2
11	2	q

- (a) Tulis persamaan yang menghubungkan Y , X dan Z .
Write the equation that relates Y , X and Z .
- (b) Hitung nilai q .
Calculate the value of q .

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Kos percetakan, RM p , sebuah buku berubah secara langsung dengan bilangan buku yang dicetak, n , dan jumlah halaman, m buku itu. Jika kos percetakan ialah RM84 000 untuk 2 800 naskhah buku bagi 120 halaman, hitung kos percetakan, dalam RM, untuk 1 500 naskhah buku yang mempunyai 175 halaman.

The printing cost, RM p , of a book varies directly as the number of books printed, n and the number of pages, m , of the book. If the printing cost is RM84 000 for 2 800 copies of books of 120 pages, calculate the printing cost, in RM, for 1 500 copies of books of 175 pages.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Bilangan pekerja, N , yang diperlukan untuk membina rumah kos rendah berubah secara langsung dengan bilangan rumah kos rendah, A , yang dibina dan secara songsang dengan masa, t bulan, yang diambil. Diberi seramai 15 orang pekerja dapat membina 12 buah rumah kos rendah dalam tempoh 8 bulan.

The number of workers, N , required to build low-cost houses varies directly as the number of low-cost houses, A , built and inversely as the time, t months, taken. Given that 15 workers can build 12 low-cost houses in a period of 8 months.

Hitung

Calculate

- (a) bilangan pekerja yang diperlukan untuk membina 12 buah rumah kos rendah dalam tempoh 4 bulan.
the number of workers required to build 12 low-cost houses within a period of 4 months.
- (b) masa yang diambil untuk membina 18 buah rumah kos rendah jika 15 orang pekerja diupah untuk membina rumah tersebut.
the time taken to build 18 low-cost houses if 15 workers are hired to build the houses.

Jawapan / Answer :

U20

MATRIKS / *Matrices*

1. Matriks ialah nombor-nombor yang disusun dalam baris dan lajur untuk membentuk satu tatasusunan segi empat tepat atau segi empat sama dan juga ditulis dalam tanda kurung [] atau ().
A matrix is a set of numbers arranged in rows and columns to form a rectangular or a square array and also written inside bracket [] or ().

2. Peringkat suatu matriks : $m \times n$ mempunyai m baris dan n lajur.
The order of a matrix : $m \times n$ has m rows and n columns.

3. Unsur bagi suatu matriks : a_{ij} ialah unsur pada baris ke- i dan lajur ke- j .
Element of a matrix : a_{ij} is the element of i th row and j th column.

4. Matriks sama : $A = B$ jika peringkat kedua-dua matriks adalah sama dan unsur sepadan adalah sama.
Equal matrices : $A = B$ if the order of both the matrices are the same and the corresponding elements are equal.

5. Penambahan dan penolakan matriks :
Addition and subtraction of matrices :

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \pm \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \pm p & b \pm q \\ c \pm r & d \pm s \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Pendaraban matriks dengan suatu nombor :
Multiply a matrix by a number :

$$n \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} na & nb \\ nc & nd \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Mendarab dua matriks :
Multiply two matrices :

$$\begin{matrix} A & \times & B & = & AB \\ m \times n & & n \times p & & m \times p \end{matrix}$$

$$i) \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} = [ap + bq]$$

$$ii) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p & q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ap & aq \\ bp & bq \end{bmatrix}$$

$$iii) \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ap + br & aq + bs \\ cp + dr & cq + ds \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Matriks identiti, I , apabila didarabkan dengan matriks A akan menghasilkan matriks A iaitu:
Identity matrix, I , when multiplied with a matrix A , its product is matrix A , that is :

$$AI = IA = A$$

9. Jika pendaraban matriks A dan matriks B menghasilkan matriks identiti, I , maka matriks B adalah songsangan matriks A dan sebaliknya.
If multiplication of matrix A and matrix B produces an identity matrix, I , then matrix B is the inverse of matrix A and vice versa.

$$AB = BA = I$$

10. Pendaraban matriks A dan matriks songsang A^{-1} , akan menghasilkan matriks identiti, I .
Multiplication of matrix A and inverse matrix of A , A^{-1} , will result in identity matrix, I .

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

11. Jika matriks $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, maka matriks songsang bagi A ialah :

If matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, then the inverse matrix of A is :

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix},$$

dengan keadaan,
where, $ad - bc \neq 0$

12. Penyelesaian persamaan linear serentak dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks :
Solving simultaneous linear equations by using a matrix method :

$$ax + by = p$$

$$cx + dy = q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Diberi bahawa matriks $A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ dan $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \\ -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

Given that matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and matrix $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \\ -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Nyatakan peringkat matriks B .
State the order of matrix B .

(b) Tentukan unsur bagi
Determine the elements of

(i) a_{12}

(ii) b_{31}

(c) Hitung BA .
Calculate BA .

Jawapan / Answer :

2. (a) Diberi $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & m+1 \\ -1 & 6-k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2m-3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, cari nilai k dan nilai m .

Given $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & m+1 \\ -1 & 6-k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2m-3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of k and the value of m .

(b) $t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, cari nilai t .

$t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of t .

(c) Diberi $\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ q \end{pmatrix}$, cari nilai p dan nilai q .

Given $\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ q \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of p and the value of q .

Jawapan / Answer :

3. (a) Diberi matriks $P = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, cari matriks N dengan keadaan $PN = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Given matrix $P = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, find matrix N such that $PN = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (b) Diberi $\frac{1}{m} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ialah matriks songsang bagi $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Cari nilai m dan nilai k .

Given $\frac{1}{m} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is the inverse of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the value of m and of k .

- (c) Diberi matriks $K = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ dan $KN = K$, nyatakan matriks N .

Given matrix $K = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $KN = K$, state matrix N .

- (d) Diberi matriks $M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & x \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, matriks $N = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & y \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ dan matriks $K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2x & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

Cari nilai x dan nilai y apabila $M = N - K$.

Given matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & x \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, matrix $N = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & y \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and matrix $K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2x & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

Find the value of x and of y when $M = N - K$.

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Diberi bahawa matriks $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & g \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$.

Given the matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & g \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

- (a) Hitung nilai g jika matriks M tidak mempunyai songsangan.
Calculate the value of g if matrix M has no inverse.
- (b) Jika $g = 10$, cari matriks songsang bagi M .
If $g = 10$, find the inverse matrix of M .
- (c) Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung nilai x dan nilai y yang memuaskan persamaan berikut :
Hence, using matrix method, calculate the value of x and the value of y that satisfy the following equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Jadual 1 menunjukkan markah yang diperolehi oleh dua orang murid dalam suatu ujian yang terdiri daripada dua kertas.

Table 1 shows the scores obtained by two students in an examination consisting of two papers.

Murid <i>Student</i>	Aiman	Basyrie
Kertas 1 <i>Paper 1</i>	80	75
Kertas 2 <i>Paper 2</i>	95	90

Jadual 1 / *Table 1*

Pemberat bagi kedua-dua kertas ujian tersebut adalah seperti berikut :

The weighting for both of the test papers is as follows:

Kertas 1 / *Paper 1*: 40%

Kertas 2 / *Paper 2*: 60%

Dengan menggunakan kaedah pendaraban matriks, cari markah yang diperolehi oleh Aiman dan Basyrie.

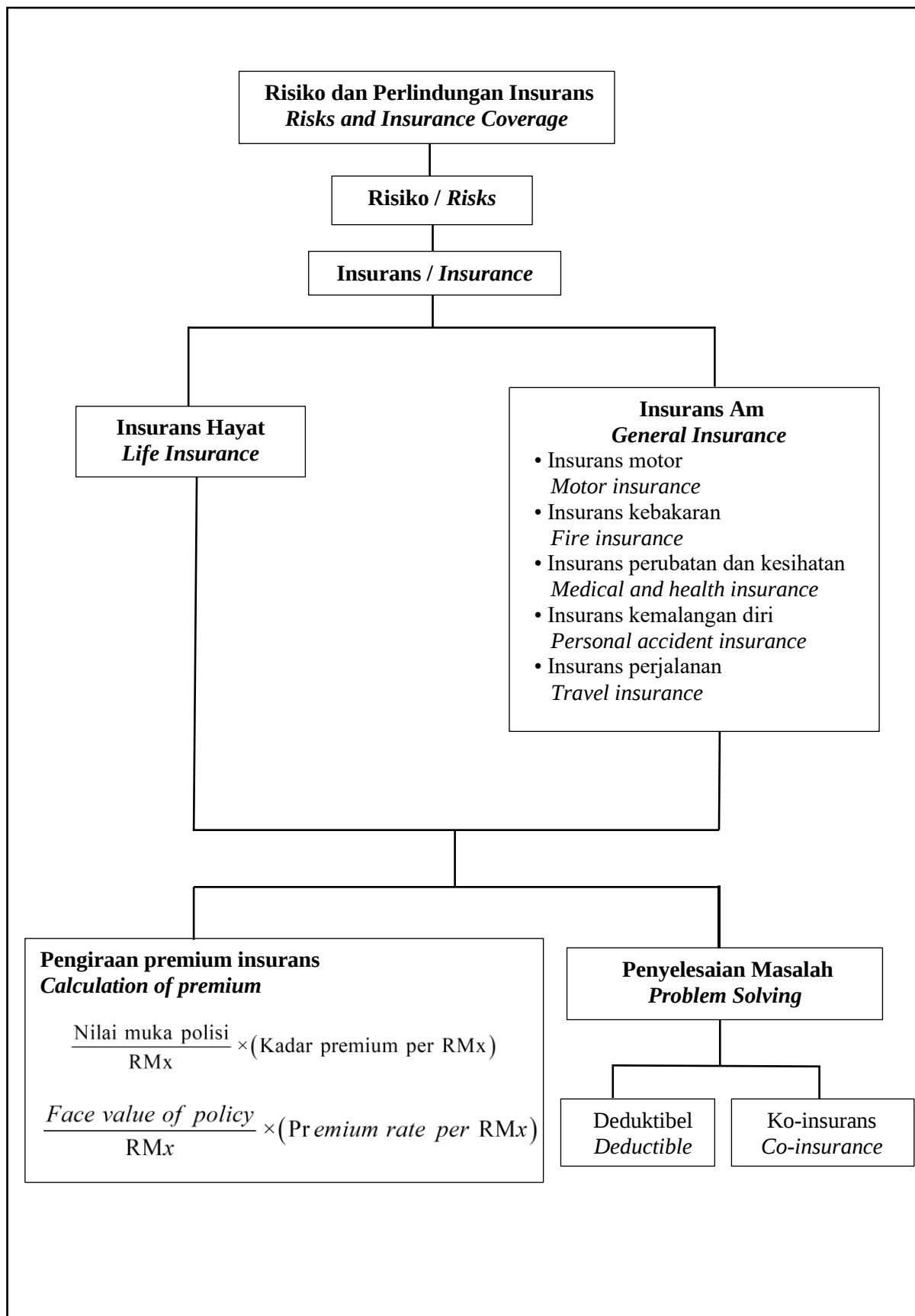
Using the matrix multiplication method, find the scores obtained by Aiman and Basyrie.

Jawapan / *Answer* :

6. Semasa hari kantin sekolah, kupon berharga RM x dan RM y telah dijual. Aqeef dan Zareef masing-masing telah membelanjakan RM30 dan RM40. Aqeef membeli 4 kupon RM x dan 1 kupon RM y manakala Zareef membeli 2 kupon RM x dan 3 kupon RM y . Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, cari harga kupon RM x dan harga kupon RM y .
During school canteen days, coupons cost RM x and RM y have been sold. Aqeef and Zareef spent RM30 and RM40 respectively. Aqeef bought 4 coupons RM x and 1 coupon RM y while Zareef bought 2 coupons RM x and 3 coupons RM y . Using matrix method, find the RM x coupon price and RM y coupon price.

Jawapan / Answer :

U21

MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : INSURANS
Consumer Mathematics : Insurance


1. Suaikan maksud atau definisi bagi setiap istilah berikut :

Match the given explanations or definitions of the following terms :

Jawapan / Answer :

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | <p>Insurans
<i>Insurance</i></p> | <p>Syarikat insurans akan membayar ganti rugi kepada pemegang polisi pada amaun tertentu tidak melebihi kerugian yang dialami tertakluk kepada jumlah perlindungan yang diinsuranskan.</p> <p><i>An insurance company will pay compensation to the policyholder up to an amount not greater than the loss suffered depending on the amount of protection covered by the insurance.</i></p> |
| (b) | <p>Risiko
<i>Risk</i></p> | <p>Sejenis pelan kewangan untuk perlindungan daripada sebarang risiko yang boleh dibeli.</p> <p><i>A financial plan to protect against any risk that can be bought.</i></p> |
| (c) | <p>Prinsip indemniti
<i>Principle of indemnity</i></p> | <p>Perkongsian bersama kos kerugian antara pemegang polisi dan syarikat insurans dalam bentuk peratusan.</p> <p><i>Cost sharing of the loss between the policyholder and the insurance company at an agreed percentage.</i></p> |
| (d) | <p>Deduktibel
<i>Deductible</i></p> | <p>Jumlah wang yang dibayar dahulu oleh pemegang polisi tanpa mengira jumlah kos manfaat yang layak.</p> <p><i>Amount of money that is paid upfront by the policyholder of the total eligible benefit cost.</i></p> |
| (e) | <p>Ko-insurans
<i>Co-insurance</i></p> | <p>Kemungkinan berlaku musibah yang tidak dapat dielakkan.</p> <p><i>Possibility of the occurrence of a disaster that cannot be avoided.</i></p> |

2. Aiman telah membeli polisi insurans daripada Syarikat ZUM Insurance Bhd bernilai RM320 000 dengan bayaran bulanan sebanyak RM300. Dia mengambil insurans itu untuk melindungi dirinya sekiranya berlaku kemalangan yang melibatkan kos kemasukan ke hospital dan memerlukan pembedahan serta kos risiko kemerosotan kesihatan yang mungkin dihidapinya.

Aiman bought an insurance policy from company ZUM Insurance Bhd worth RM320 000 with monthly payments of RM300. She wants to buy the insurance to protect herself in the event of an accident that may involve hospitalisation, surgery and the risk of the deterioration of health.

Berdasarkan situasi di atas, nyatakan

Based on the situation above, state

Jawapan / Answer :

	Soalan / Question	Jawapan / Answer
(a)	Siapakah syarikat insurans? <i>Who is the insurance company?</i>	
(b)	Siapakah pemegang polisi insurans? <i>Who is the policyholder?</i>	
(c)	Berapakah had perlindungan? <i>What is the limit to the protection?</i>	
(d)	Berapakah premium bulanan? <i>How much is the monthly premium?</i>	
(e)	Apakah risiko yang diinsuranskan? <i>What risk is being insured?</i>	

3. Encik Asyraf membeli insurans kebakaran untuk rumahnya. Nilai boleh insurans rumahnya ialah RM480 000. Polisi insurans kebakaran yang telah dibelinya mempunyai peruntukan ko-insurans untuk menginsuranskan 80% daripada nilai boleh insurans hartanya dan deduktibel sebanyak RM2 500.

Encik Asyraf bought a fire insurance for his house. The insurable value of the house is RM480 000. The fire insurance he bought has a co-insurance arrangement to insure 80% of the cost subject to a deductible of RM2 500.

- (a) Hitung jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli oleh Encik Asyraf bagi rumahnya itu.

Calculate the amount of insurance that Encik Asyraf should buy for his house.

- (b) Rumah Encik Asyraf telah mengalami kebakaran dan jumlah kerugiannya adalah sebanyak RM30 000. Hitung bayaran pampasan yang akan diterima jika dia menginsuranskan rumahnya dengan jumlah RM300 000. Seterusnya, hitung nilai penalti ko-insurans.

Encik Asyraf's house was caught on fire and he suffered a total loss of RM30 000. Calculate the amount of compensation that he will receive if he had insured his house for RM300 000. Hence, calculate the co-insurance penalty.

- (c) Encik Asyraf telah menginsuranskan rumahnya mengikut jumlah di (a). Jika keseluruhan rumahnya terbakar, adakah dia akan menerima bayaran pampasan sebanyak RM480 000? Berikan justifikasi anda.

Encik Asyraf insured his house for the amount given in (a). If his house is completely burnt down, does he receive RM480 000 in compensation? Give your justification.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

4. Puan Aina ingin membeli insurans hayat dengan nilai muka RM x . Kadar premium tahunan bagi setiap RM1 000 nilai muka yang ditawarkan oleh syarikat insurans kepada Puan Aina ialah RM2.80. Hitung nilai x jika premium tahunan yang perlu dibayar oleh Puan Aina berjumlah RM616.

Puan Aina wants to buy a life insurance policy with a face value of RM x . An annual premium rate of RM2.80 for every RM1 000 in face value is offered by the insurance company. Calculate the value of x if the annual premium that Mrs Aina needs to pay is RM616.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. (a) Puan Amira merupakan seorang guru sekolah yang berusia 31 tahun. Beliau seorang yang sihat dan tidak merokok. Beliau membeli satu polisi insurans bernilai RM200 000 daripada Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd. Jadual 1 di bawah kadar premium tahunan bagi setiap RM1 000 nilai muka insurans hayat boleh baharu tahunan yang ditawarkan oleh Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd.

Puan Amira is a 31 years old school teacher. She is a healthy person and does not smoke. She bought an insurance policy worth RM200 000 from Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd. Table 1 shows the annual premium rate for every RM1 000 face value of annual renewable life insurance offered by Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd.

Umur Age	Lelaki / Male		Perempuan / Female	
	Bukan Perokok Non Smoker (RM)	Perokok Smoker (RM)	Bukan Perokok Non Smoker (RM)	Perokok Smoker (RM)
30	1.82	2.40	1.14	1.41
31	1.89	2.46	1.21	1.48
32	1.95	2.52	1.27	1.55

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (i) Hitung premium tahunan Puan Amira.
Calculate Puan Amira's annual premium.
- (ii) Puan Amira berminat untuk menambah polisi penyakit kritikal. Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd menawarkan polisi penyakit kritikal dengan memberikan perlindungan sebanyak 25% nilai muka asas dan kadar premium bagi setiap RM1 000 ialah RM1.50 mengikut umur dan status kesihatan Puan Amira.
Hitung jumlah premium tahunan yang perlu dibayar oleh Puan Amira, termasuk premium tambahan untuk penyakit kritikal.
Puan Amira is interested to add a critical illness policy. Suria Insurans Sdn. Bhd. offers a critical illness policy by providing protection of 25% of the basic face value and the premium rate for every RM1 000 is RM1.50 according to Puan Amira's age and health status. Calculate the total annual premium to be paid by Puan Amira including the additional premium for critical illness.

- (b) Encik Syafiq merupakan suami Puan Amira. Beliau seorang usahawan yang berusia 32 tahun dan merupakan seorang perokok. Beliau membeli satu polisi insurans yang sama nilainya dengan Puan Amira.

Hitung premium tahunan bagi Encik Syafiq dan nyatakan faktor kepada perbezaan premium tahunan antara mereka berdua.

Encik Syafiq is Puan Amira's husband. He is at 32 years old entrepreneur and a smoker. He bought an insurance policy of the same value as Puan Amira.

Calculate the annual premium for Encik Syafiq and state the factor to the difference in the annual premium between the two of them.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a) (i)

(ii)

(b)

6. Rajah 2 menunjukkan maklumat kenderaan Encik Alan yang perlu diinsuranskan.

Diagram 2 shows the information of Encik Alan's vehicle that need to be insured.

Jumlah yang ingin diinsuranskan / <i>Amount to be insured</i>	: RM60 000
Umur kenderaan / <i>Age of vehicle</i>	: 6 tahun / years
Kapasiti enjin / <i>Engine capacity</i>	: 1 600 cc
NCD	: 30%

Rajah 2 / *Diagram 2*

Encik Alan menetap di Alor Setar, Kedah. Berdasarkan Jadual 2, hitung premium kasar bagi

Mr Alan lives in Alor Setar, Kedah. Based on Table 2, calculate the gross premium for

- polisi komprehensif,
a comprehensive policy,
- polisi pihak ketiga, kebakaran dan kecurian,
third party, fire and theft policy,
- polisi pihak ketiga.
a third party.

Kapasiti enjin tidak melebihi <i>Engine capacity not exceeding (cc)</i>	Semenanjung Malaysia <i>Peninsular Malaysia</i>		Sabah dan Sarawak <i>Sabah and Sarawak</i>	
	Polisi Komprehensif <i>Comprehensive policy</i> (RM)	Polisi pihak ketiga <i>Third party policy</i> (RM)	Polisi Komprehensif <i>Comprehensive policy</i> (RM)	Polisi pihak ketiga <i>Third party Policy</i> (RM)
1 400	273.80	120.60	196.20	67.50
1 650	305.50	135.00	220.00	75.60
2 200	339.10	151.20	243.90	85.20
3 050	372.60	167.40	266.50	93.60

Jadual Tarif Motor 2015
Table 2: 2015 Motor Tariff Table

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) polisi komprehensif,
a comprehensive policy,

RM1 000 yang pertama <i>The first RM1 000</i>	
Baki bagi setiap RM1 000 (RM26 bagi Semenanjung Malaysia) <i>Balance for every RM1 000 (RM26 for Peninsular Malaysia)</i>	
Premium asas / <i>Basic premium</i>	
(-) NCD 30%	
Premium kasar / <i>Gross premium</i>	

- (b) polisi pihak ketiga, kebakaran dan kecurian,
third party, fire and theft policy,

Premium asas @ (75%) / <i>Basic premium</i>	
(-) NCD 30%	
Premium kasar / <i>Gross premium</i>	

- (c) polisi pihak ketiga.
a third party.

Premium asas / <i>Basic premium</i>	
(-) NCD 30%	
Premium kasar / <i>Gross premium</i>	

U22

MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : PERCUKAIAN

Consumer Mathematics : Taxation

Percukaian

satu proses hasil (wang) dikumpul daripada individu @ syarikat untuk digunakan dalam pembangunan negara (dengan menyediakan kemudahan pendidikan, kesihatan, keselamatan, kebajikan dan lain-lain) – untuk kesejahteraan semua rakyat.

Taxation

is a process where revenue (money) is collected from individuals or companies to be used for national development (by providing educational, healthcare, security, welfare, and other facilities) – for the well-being of all citizens.

Tujuan percukaian

Sebagai sumber pendapatan kerajaan, alat pelaksanaan polisi kerajaan, kawalan penjualan barangan atau perkhidmatan, alat kewangan untuk menstabilkan ekonomi.

The Purpose of taxation

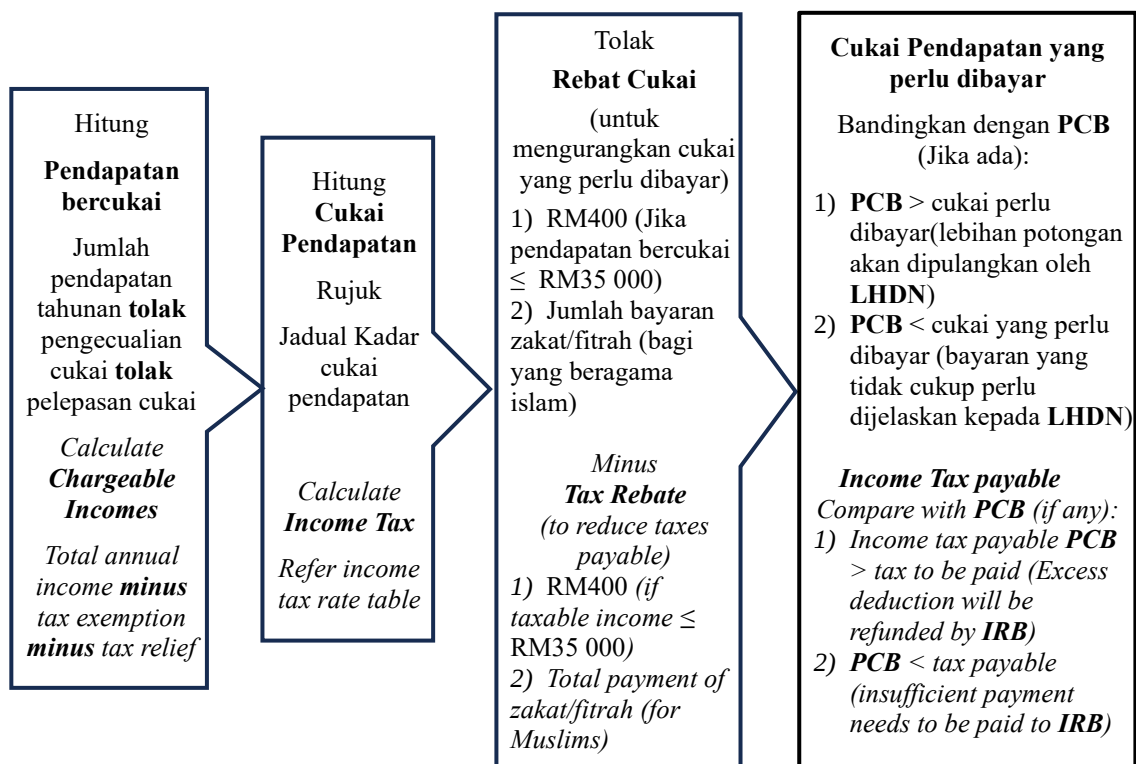
As a source of government revenue, a tool for implementing government policies, controlling the sale of goods or services, a financial tool to stabilize the economy.

Pengiraan cukai :

Tax calculation:

A) Cukai Pendapatan

Income Tax



B) Cukai Jalan/Road Tax

Berdasarkan kepada kapasiti enjin kenderaan.

Rujuk Jadual Kadar Cukai Jalan kereta/motosikal.

Based on the engine capacity of the vehicle.

Refer to the Car/Motorcycle Road Tax Rate Schedule.

C) Cukai Pintu/Property Assessment Tax

Jumlah cukai pintu = Kadar cukai pintu $\times$ Nilai tahunan*

*Property Assessment tax = property assessment tax rate $\times$ annual rate**

*anggaran kasar sewa tahunan yang munasabah/*Reasonable gross estimation of annual rental*

D) Cukai Tanah/Quit Rent

Jumlah cukai tanah = $\frac{\text{Kadar cukai tanah}}{\text{setiap unit keluasan}} \times \frac{\text{Jumlah keluasan}}{\text{tanah}}$

Quit Rent = quit rent rate per unit area $\times$ total land area

E) Cukai Jualan dan Perkhidmatan/Sales and Service Tax

- Kadar cukai jualan untuk barangan adalah berbeza, iaitu 5% atau 10%.

The sales tax rate for goods is different, i.e 5% or 10%

- Kadar cukai perkhidmatan ialah 6%.

The service tax rate is 6%.

1. Kenal pasti jenis cukai dan pihak yang mengutipnya bagi setiap yang berikut.
Identify the type of tax and the party that collects it for each of the following.

Jawapan / Answer :

	Keterangan/Information	Jenis cukai/ Types of taxes	Pihak yang bertanggungjawab mengutip/The entities responsible for collecting
a)	Cukai yang dikenakan kepada pegangan rumah, bangunan atau harta tanah. <i>The tax levied on all holdings or properties.</i>		
b)	Cukai yang dikenakan sekali sahaja atas pelbagai barangan bercukai pada peringkat pengeluaran atau pengimportan. <i>The tax levied only once on various taxable goods at the stage of manufacturing or during importation.</i>		
c)	Cukai yang dikenakan terhadap pengguna jalan raya yang memiliki kenderaan bermotor. <i>The tax levied on road user who owns vehicles.</i>		
d)	Cukai yang dikenakan atas pendapatan yang bergaji atau sesebuah syarikat yang beroperasi di Malaysia. <i>The tax imposed on income earned by a salaried individual or company operating in Malaysia.</i>		
e)	Cukai yang dikenakan terhadap pengguna yang menggunakan perkhidmatan bercukai tertentu. <i>The tax levied on consumer who receives taxable services.</i>		
f)	Cukai yang dikenakan terhadap pemilik tanah. <i>The taxes levied on the owner of the land..</i>		

2. Encik Ahmad memiliki sebuah rumah kediaman di Selangor. Nilai sewaan tahunan rumahnya adalah sebanyak RM12 000. Kadar cukai pintu yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan ialah 6%. Hitungkan jumlah cukai pintu yang perlu dibayar bagi setahun.

Encik Ahmad owns a residential house in Selangor. The annual rental value of his house is RM12 000. The property assessment tax rate imposed by the local authority is 6%. Calculate the amount of the property assessment tax payable for a year.

Jawapan / Answer :

3. Encik Amir mempunyai dua jenis penggunaan tanah yang berbeza. 1 ekar tanah kediaman dikenakan cukai RM30/ekar, dan 2 ekar tanah pertanian dikenakan cukai RM15/ekar. Hitungkan jumlah cukai tanah.

Mr. Amir has two types of land use. 1 acre of residential land is taxed at RM30/acre, and 2 acres of agricultural land are taxed at RM15/acre. Calculate the total quit rent.

Jawapan / Answer :

4. Sebuah sofa jati dijual pada harga RM1 200 sebelum cukai. Selepas cukai jualan dikenakan, jumlah harga menjadi RM1 320. Hitungkan kadar cukai jualan yang dikenakan.

A teak sofa is sold at a price of RM1 200 before tax. After the sales tax is applied, the total price becomes RM1 320. Calculate the sales tax rate that was applied.

Jawapan / Answer :

5. Encik Hadi membeli dua buah kereta untuk kegunaan persendirian di Terengganu dengan kapasiti enjin masing-masing ialah 1 995 cc dan 1 498 cc.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan kadar cukai jalan bagi kereta persendirian di Semenanjung Malaysia.

Encik Hadi bought two cars for personal use in Terengganu, with engine capacities of 1 995 cc and 1 498 cc respectively.

The table below shows the road tax rates for private cars in Peninsular Malaysia.

Kapasiti Enjin Cubic Capacity	Kadar Cukai Jalan/Road Tax Rate	
	Kadar Asas Base Rate	Kadar Progresif Progressive Rate
1 201 cc – 1 400 cc	RM70.00	-
1 401 cc – 1 600 cc	RM90.00	-
1 601 cc – 1 800 cc	RM200.00	+ RM 0.40 setiap cc melebihi 1 600 cc + RM 0.40 each cc exceeding 1 600 cc
1 801 cc – 2 000 cc	RM280.00	+ RM 0.50 setiap cc melebihi 1 800 cc + RM 0.50 each cc exceeding 1 800 cc
2 001 cc – 2 500 cc	RM380.00	+ RM 1.00 setiap cc melebihi 2 000 cc + RM 1.00 each cc exceeding 2 000 cc

Hitung jumlah cukai jalan yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Hadi.

Calculate the amount of road tax that Encik Hadi has to pay.

Jawapan / Answer :

6. Encik Iqbal perlu mentaksir, melapor dan membayar cukai pendapatannya. Dia mempunyai jumlah pendapatan tahunan sebanyak RM92 540 pada tahun itu. Dia telah mendermakan RM3 000 kepada sebuah badan Kebajikan yang diluluskan oleh Kerajaan dan juga telah membayar zakat berjumlah RM700. Jadual dibawah menunjukkan pelepasan cukai yang dituntutnya.

Encik Iqbal needs to assess, declare and pay for the income tax. Last year yearly income of Encik Iqbal was RM92 540. He donated RM3 000 to a charity which is approved by the government and paid RM700 for zakat. Table below shows the claimed tax relief.

Perlepasan cukai <i>Tax Relief</i>	Amaun (RM) <i>Amount</i>
Individu <i>Individual</i>	9 000
Insuran hayat (had RM7 000) <i>Life insurance (limit RM7 000)</i>	5 830
Gaya hidup (had RM2 500) <i>Lifestyle (limit RM2 500)</i>	RM3 000
Insurans perubatan (had RM3 000) <i>Medical insurance (limit RM3 000)</i>	RM1 550

Kadar Cukai Pendapatan Individu
Individual Income Tax Rate

Pendapatan Bercukai <i>Chargeable Income</i> (RM)	Pengiraan <i>Calculation</i> (RM)	Kadar <i>Rate</i> (%)	Cukai <i>Tax</i> (RM)
50 001 – 70 000	50 000 pertama	14	1 800
	20 000 berikutnya		2 800
70 001 – 100 000	70 000 pertama	21	4 600
	30 000 berikutnya		6 300

- Hitung pendapatan bercukai Encik Iqbal
Calculate the chargeable income of Encik Iqbal.
- Hitung cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Iqbal.
Calculate the income tax to be paid by Encik Iqbal.
- Terangkan perbezaan antara rebat cukai dan pengecualian cukai dengan menggunakan contoh dalam soalan ini.
Explain the differences between the tax rebate and the exempted tax by using the example in this question.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

U23

KEKONGRUENAN, PEMBESARAN DAN GABUNGAN TRANSFORMASI
Congruency, Enlargement and Combined Transformations
Kekongruenan / Congruency

- Imej akan mengekalkan bentuk dan saiz objek tanpa mengira orientasi.
Shapes and sizes of the object are preserve regardless of orientation.

Kongruen/Congruent

- Objek dan imej mempunyai **panjang sisi sepadan yang sama** dan **nilai sudut sepadan yang sama**.
The corresponding angles and sides of the images are equal.

Pembesaran/Enlargement

Pembesaran – objek dan imej mempunyai bentuk serupa tetapi berlainan saiz.

Enlargement – the object and the image have similar shapes but different sizes.

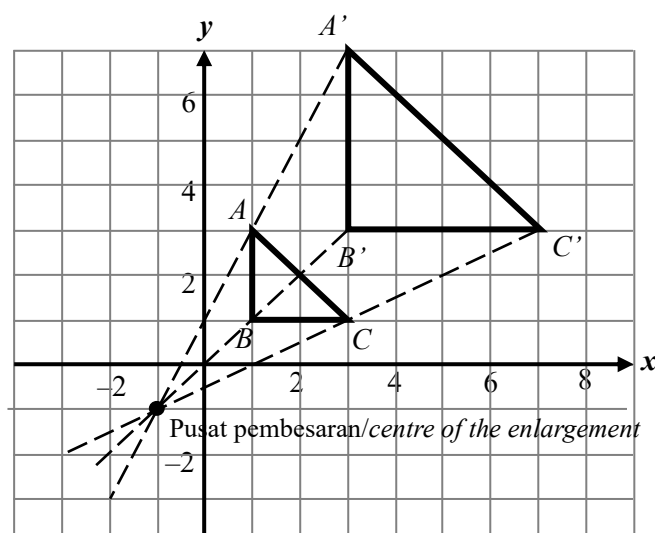
- pusat pembesaran/centre of the enlargement
- faktor skala, k /scale factor, k

$$\text{faktor skala, } k = \frac{\text{panjang sisi imej}}{\text{panjang sisi objek}}$$

$$\text{scale factor, } k = \frac{\text{image's length}}{\text{object's length}}$$

$$\text{luas imej} = k^2 \times \text{luas objek}$$

$$\text{area of imej} = k^2 \times \text{area of object}$$



Pembesaran dengan faktor skala 2 pada pusat $(-1, -1)$
Enlargement with scale factor 2 at center $(-1, -1)$

Gabungan transformasi AB bermaksud Transformasi **B** diikuti Transformasi **A**

Combined Transformation AB means transformation B followed by transformation A

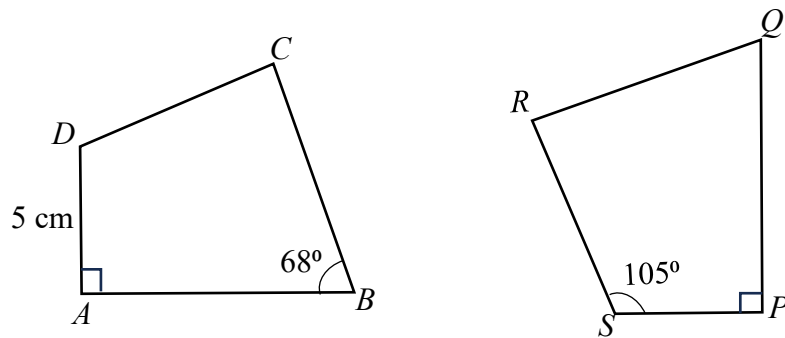
Untuk menentukan objek (jika diberi imej) tertib transformasi dipertimbangkan secara songsang dengan tertib menentukan imej di bawah gabungan transformasi yang sama.

To determine the object (when given the image), the order of transformation is considered in reverse compared to the order used to determine the image under the same combination of transformations.

Teselasi – Pola bagi bentuk berulang yang memenuhi suatu satah tanpa ruang kosong atau pertindihan.

Tessellation – A pattern of repeating shapes that covers a plane without any gaps or overlaps.

1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan dua sisi empat yang kongruen.
Diagram 1 shows two congruent quadrilaterals.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Diberi bahawa panjang pepenjuru QS ialah 13 cm, hitung
Given that the length of diagonal QS is 13 cm, calculate

- (a) panjang PQ dalam cm,
the length of PQ in cm,
- (b) $\angle BCD$

Jawapan / Answer :

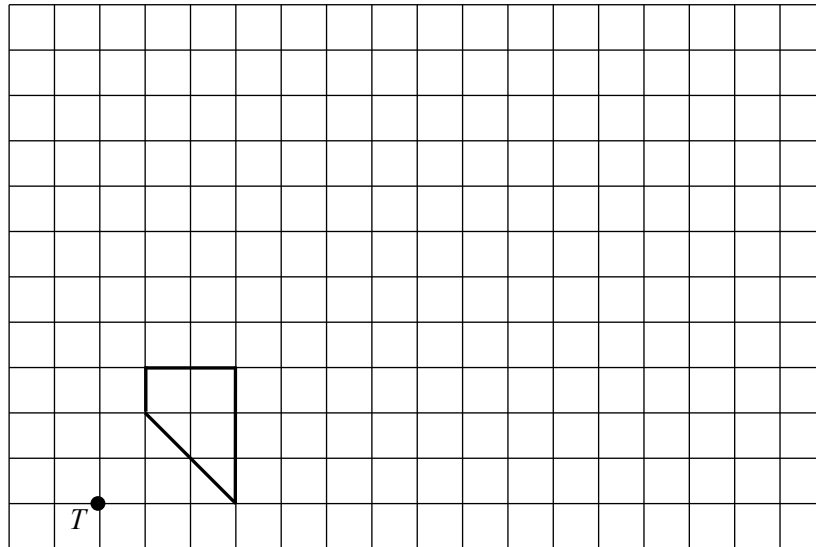
(a)

(b)

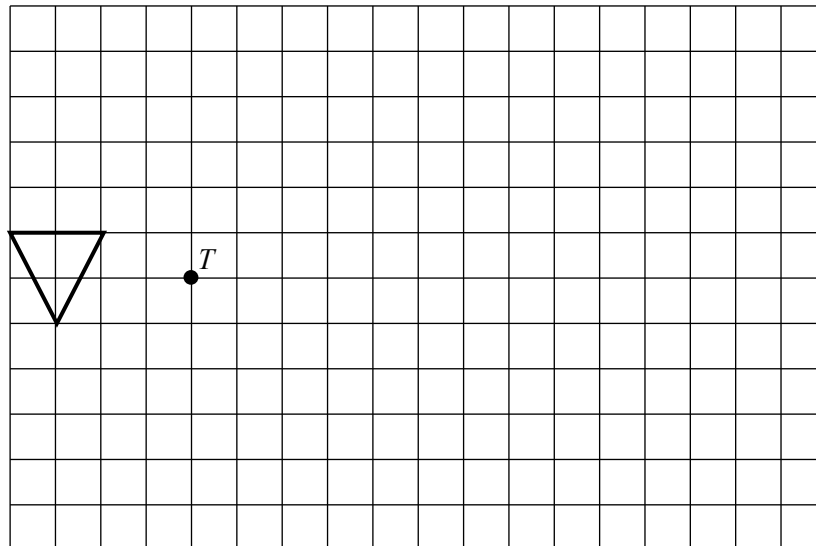
2. Lukis imej bagi setiap objek yang berikut di bawah pembesaran pada pusat T dengan faktor skala yang diberi.

Draw the image of each object below under enlargement with center T and the given scale factor.

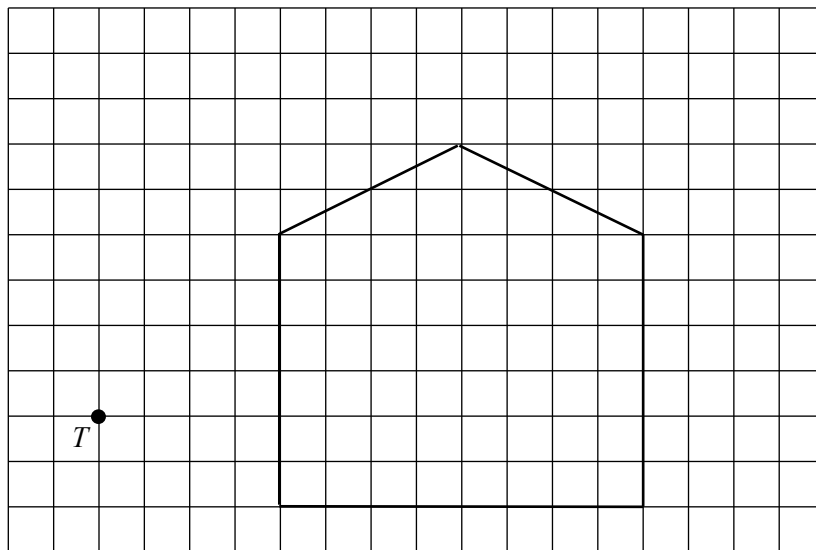
(a) $k = 3$



(b) $k = -3$

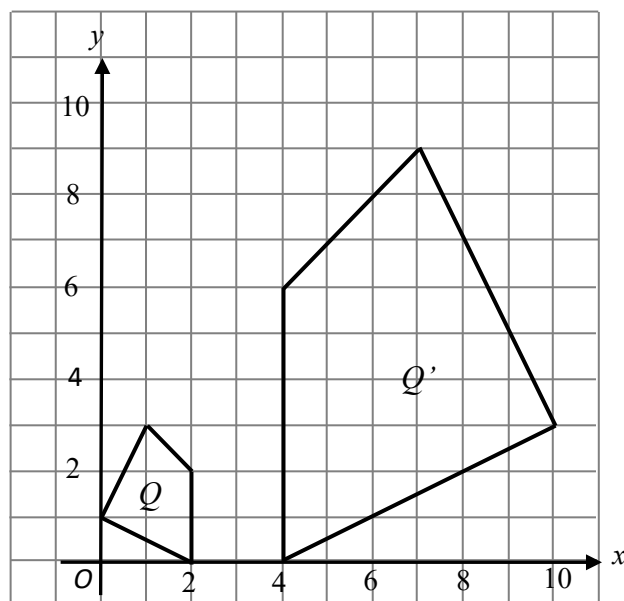


(c) $k = \frac{1}{2}$



3. Rajah 5 menunjukkan dua sisi empat, Q dan Q' pada suatu satah Cartes.

Diagram 5 shows two quadrilaterals, Q and Q' on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Diberi Q' ialah imej bagi Q di bawah gabungan transformasi **BA**.

*Given Q' is the image of Q under the combined transformation **BA**.*

- (a) Perihalkan selengkapnya transformasi **A** dan **B**.

*Describe completely the transformations **A** and **B**.*

- (b) Diberi bahawa sisi empat Q mewakili luas kawasan 4.15 m^2 . Hitung luas sisi empat Q' , dalam m^2 .

Given that quadrilateral Q represents an area of 4.15 m^2 . Calculate the area of quadrilateral Q' , in m^2 .

Jawapan / Answer :

(a) **A :**

B :

(b)

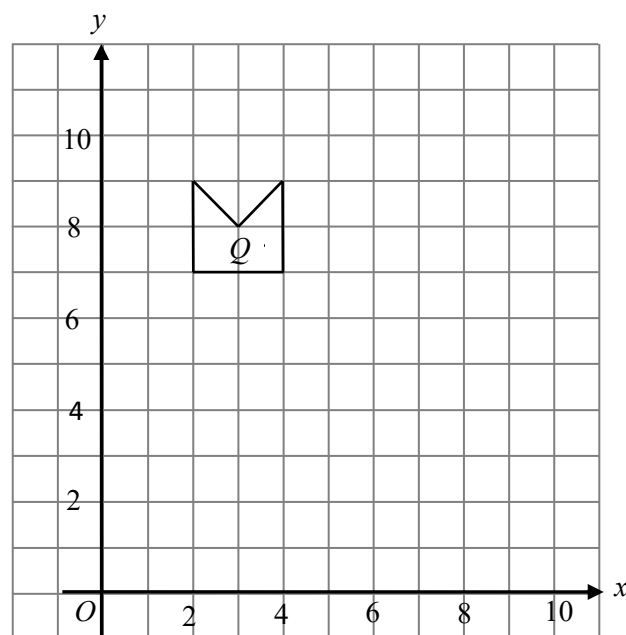
4. Rajah pada ruangan jawapan menunjukkan sebuah pentagon Q yang dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes. Lukis imej bagi pentagon Q di bawah gabungan transformasi **ST**.

*The diagram in the answer space shows a pentagon Q drawn on a Cartesian plane. Draw the image of pentagon Q under the combined transformation **ST**.*

S = Pembesaran pada pusat $(1, 6)$ dengan faktor skala 2.
An enlargement with center at $(1, 6)$ with a scale factor of 2

T = Putaran 90° ikut arah jam pada pusat $(1, 7)$
A 90° clockwise rotation around the center $(1, 7)$

Jawapan / Answer :



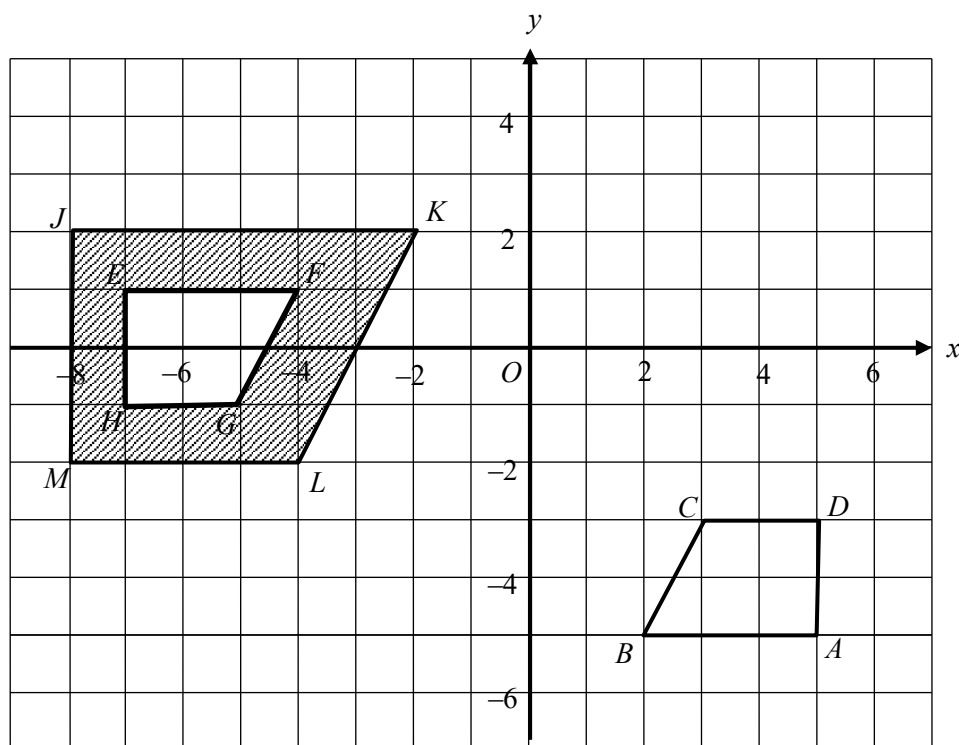
5. (a) Diberi **M** ialah pantulan pada garis $y = x$ dan **N** ialah putaran 90° lawan arah jam pada pusat $(2, 2)$. Tentukan koordinat imej bagi titik $(4, 3)$ di bawah setiap gabungan transformasi yang berikut:

*Given **M** is a reflection on the line $y = x$ and **N** is a 90° anti-clockwise rotation at the centre $(2, 2)$, determine the coordinates of the image of the point $(4, 3)$ under each of the following combinations of transformations:*

- (i) **M**²
- (ii) **MN**

- (b) Rajah menunjukkan sebuah trapezium $ABCD$, $EFGH$ dan $JKLM$ dilukis pada satah Cartes.

The diagram shows trapeziums $ABCD$, $EFGH$, and $JKLM$ drawn on the Cartesian plane.



$JKLM$ ialah imej bagi $ABCD$ di bawah transformasi **PQ**.

*$JKLM$ is the image of $ABCD$ under the transformation **PQ***

Huraikan selengkapnya transformasi:

Describe completely the transformation:

- (i) **Q**,
- (ii) **P**

- (c) Diberi luas kawasan berlorek ialah 60 cm^2 . Hitung luas, dalam cm^2 $JKLM$
Given that the area of the shaded region is 60 cm^2 . Calculate the area, in cm^2 , of $JKLM$.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a) (i)

(ii)

(b) (i) **Q :**

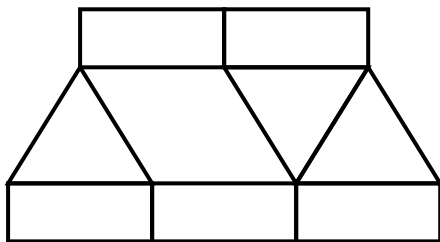
(ii) **P :**

(c)

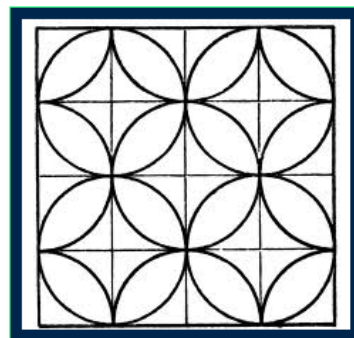
6. Tentukan sama ada rajah yang diberikan ialah suatu teselasi atau tidak. Justifikasi jawapan anda.

Determine whether the given diagram is a tessellation or not. Justify your answer.

(a)



(b)

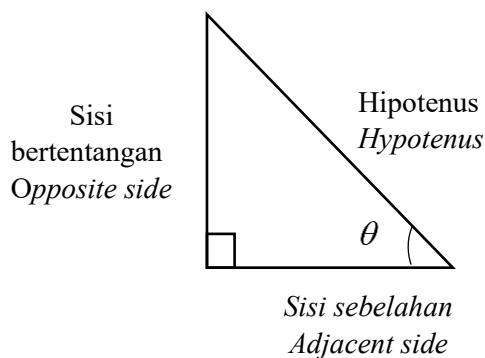


Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

U24

NISBAH DAN GRAF FUNGSI TRIGONOMETRI*Ratios and Graphs of Trigonometric Functions*

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{sisi bertentangan}}{\text{hipotenus}}$$

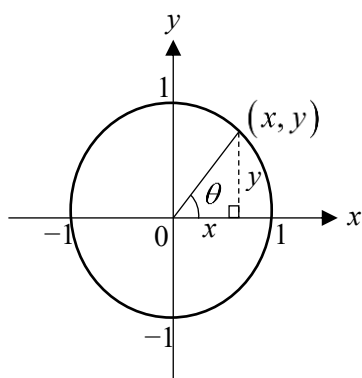
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{sisi sebelah}}{\text{hipotenus}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{sisi bertentangan}}{\text{sisi sebelah}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite side}}{\text{Adjacent side}}$$

Bulatan Unit / unit circle

$$\sin \theta = \text{koordinat-y}$$

$$\sin \theta = y\text{-coordinate}$$

$$\cos \theta = \text{koordinat-x}$$

$$\cos \theta = x\text{-coordinate}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{koordinat-y}}{\text{koordinat-x}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y\text{-coordinate}}{x\text{-coordinate}}$$

Sukuan/ Quadrant II (sin +)	Sukuan/ Quadrant I (Semua +)
Sukuan/ Quadrant III (tan +)	Sukuan/ Quadrant IV (kos +)

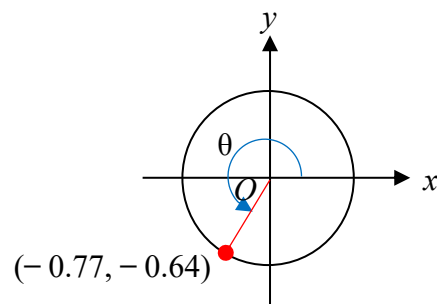
1. Hitung nilai sudut rujukan sepadan bagi 125° dan 225.32° .

Determine the value of corresponding reference angle for 125° and 225.32° .

Jawapan / Answer :

2. Rajah berikut merupakan sebuah bulatan unit.

The following diagram shows a unit circle.



Tentukan nilai $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ dan $\tan \theta$.

Tentukan nilai $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ dan $\tan \theta$.

Jawapan / Answer :

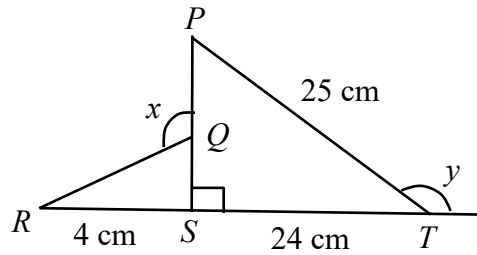
$$\sin \theta =$$

$$\cos \theta =$$

$$\tan \theta =$$

3. Dalam rajah di bawah, RST ialah satu garis lurus. $RS = PQ$. Panjang PT ialah 25 cm, panjang RS ialah 4 cm dan panjang ST ialah 24 cm. Cari

In the diagram below, RST is a straight line. $RS=PQ$. The length of PT is 25 cm, the length of RS is 4 cm and the length of ST is 24 cm. Find



- (a) Panjang QS / the length of QS
 (b) Nilai kos x / the value of $\cos x$
 (c) Nilai sin y / the value of $\sin y$

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

4. Lengkapkan jadual dengan menghitung amplitud, tempoh dan pintasan-y bagi setiap fungsi trigonometri berikut.

Complete the table by calculating the amplitude, duration, and y-intercept of each of the following trigonometry functions

Jawapan / Answer :

	Amplitud/amplitude	Tempoh/duration	Pintasan-y/ y-intercept
$y = \sin 2x$			
$y = 3\sin 2x$			
$y = \frac{1}{3}\sin 2x - 5$			
$y = \cos \frac{2}{3}x$			
$y = 4\cos x$			

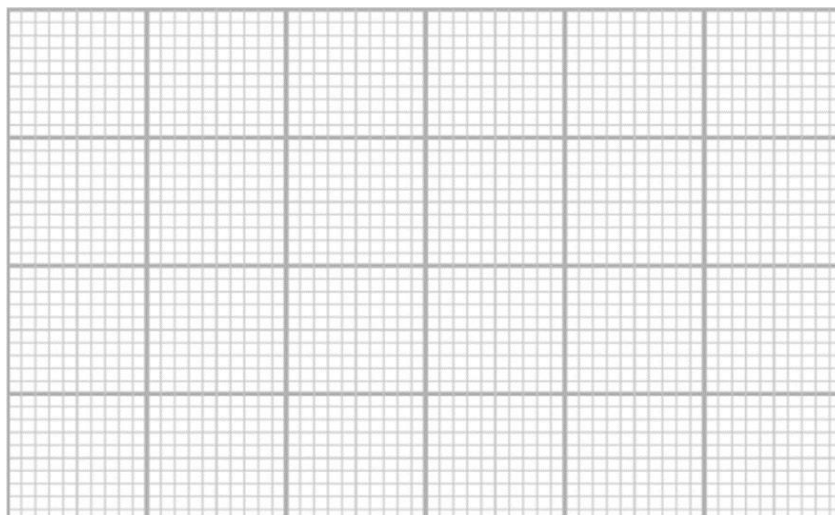
5. Lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan dan seterusnya lukis graf .

Complete the table in the answer space and then draw a graph.

Jawapan / Answer :

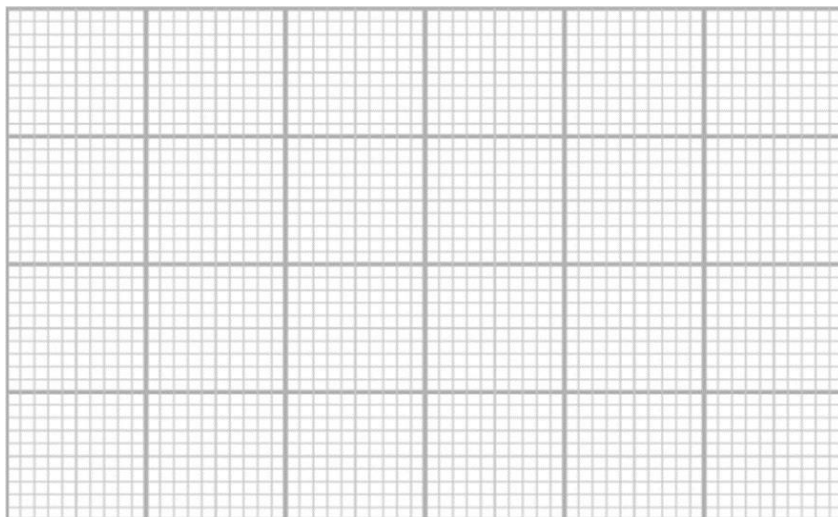
(a) $y = \sin 2x$

x	0°	45°	90°	135°	180°
y					



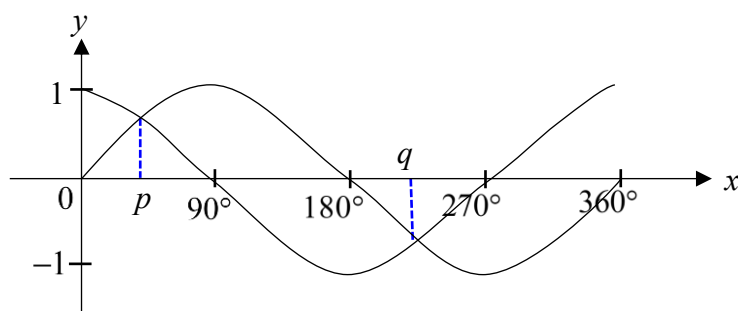
(b) $y = \tan x + 1$

x	0°	90°	180°	270°
y				



6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf fungsi $y = \sin x$ dan $y = \cos x$ bagi $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

The diagram below shows the graphs of the functions $y = \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$



Cari nilai $2q - 3p$

Find the value of $2q - 3p$

Jawapan / Answer :

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SUKATAN SERAKAN DATA TERKUMPUL
Measures of Dispersion for Grouped Data

1. **Had Bawah** ialah nilai terkecil dalam suatu selang kelas.
Lower Limit is the smallest value in a class interval.
2. **Had Atas** ialah nilai terbesar dalam suatu selang kelas.
Upper Limit is the largest value in a class interval.
3. **Saiz Selang Kelas** = Had bawah(atau had atas) suatu kelas – Had bawah (atau had atas) bagi kelas berikutnya.
Class Interval Size = Lower limit (or upper limit) of a class – Lower limit (or upper limit) of the next class.
4. **Sempadan Bawah** sesuatu kelas ialah nilai yang terletak di tengah-tengah had bawah kelas itu dengan had atas sebelumnya.
Lower Boundary of a class is the value that lies midway between the lower limit of that class and the previous upper limit.
5. **Sempadan Atas** sesuatu kelas ialah nilai yang terletak di tengah-tengah had atas kelas itu dengan had bawah kelas yang berikutnya.
Upper Boundary of a class is the value that lies midway between the upper limit of that class and the lower limit of the next class.
6. **Titik Tengah** ialah kedudukan berangka bahagian tengah suatu kelas.
Midpoint is the numerical position of the middle of a class.
7. **Kekerapan longgokan** ialah hasil tambah kekerapan bagi suatu kelas itu dengan jumlah kekerapan kelas-kelas selepasnya.
Cumulative frequency is the sum of the frequency of a class and the total frequency of the classes following it
8. **Rumus**
Formula

$$\text{min/mean, } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

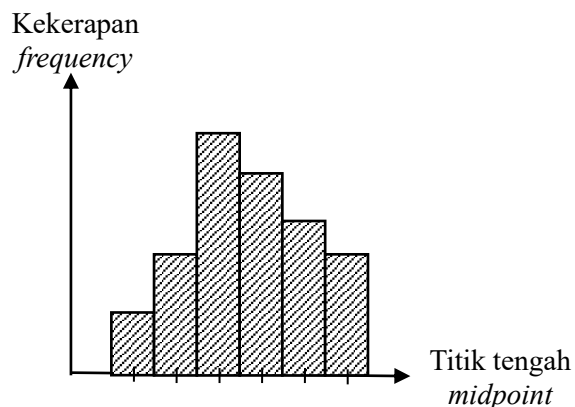
$$\text{varians/variance, } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{sisihan piawai / standard deviation, } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$\bar{x}$ = min/mean
 f = kekerapan/frequency
 x = titik tengah/mid point
 Σ = jumlah / sum

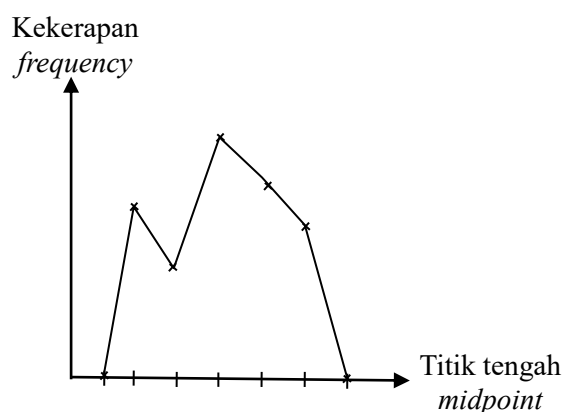
Histogram ialah suatu graf yang memaparkan data terkumpul menggunakan segi empat tepat dengan pelbagai ketinggian yang mewakili kekerapan setiap kelas.

Histogram is a graph that displays aggregated data using rectangles with varying heights that represent the frequency of each class.



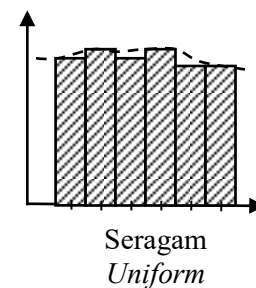
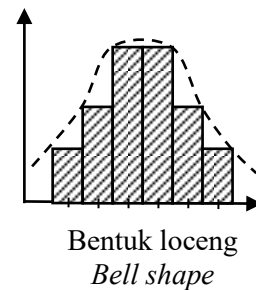
Poligon kekerapan ialah satu graf yang memaparkan data terkumpul menggunakan garis lurus dengan menyambung titik tengah kelas yang mewakili kekerapan setiap kelas.

Frequency polygon is a graph that displays aggregated data using straight lines connecting the midpoints of the classes representing the frequency of each class.

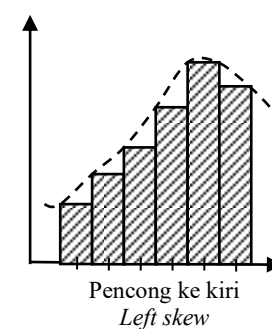
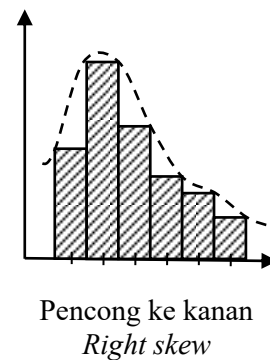


Bentuk taburan data
The shape of the data

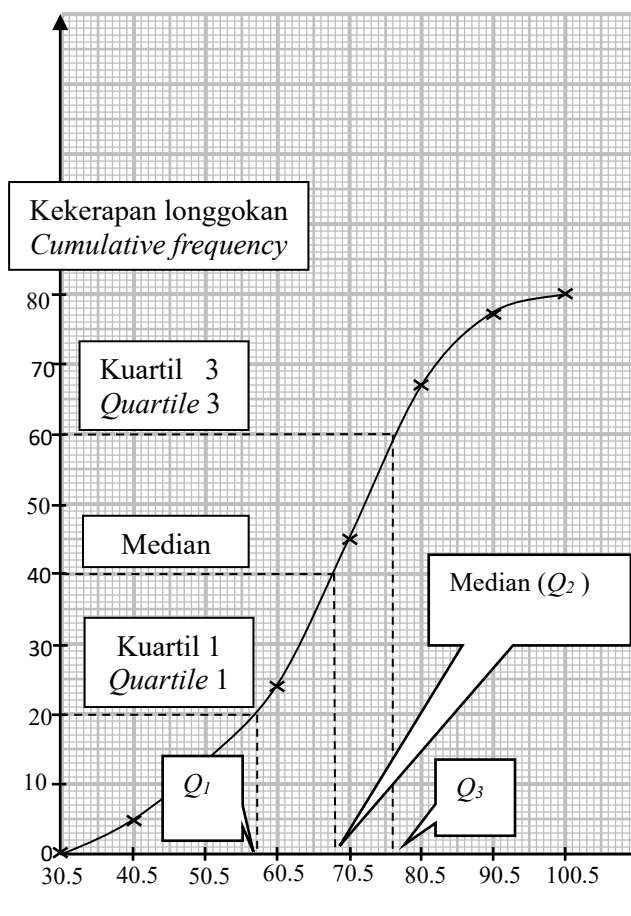
Histogram Simetri
Symetry histogram



Histogram Pencong
Skew histogram



Ogif (lengkung kekerapan) ialah graf yang mewakili jadual kekerapan longgokan
Ogive (frequency curve) is a graph that represents a cumulative frequency table.



Kuartil/Quartile 1 (Q_1)

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 80 = 20 \quad (\text{garis di ogif/line in ogive}) \\ = 57.5$$

Median (Q_2)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 80 = 40 \quad (\text{garis di ogif/line in ogive}) \\ = 68.5$$

Kuartil/Quartile 3 (Q_3)

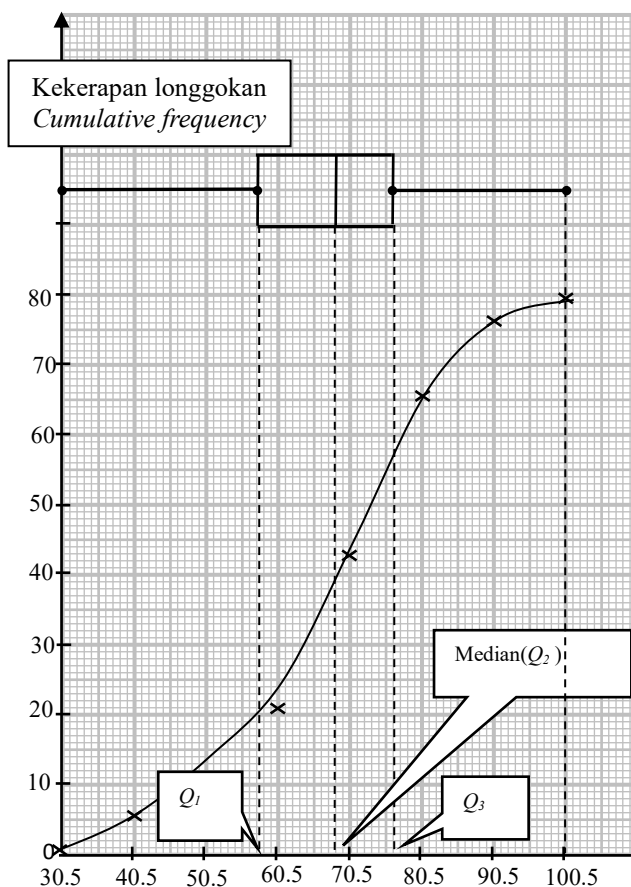
$$\frac{3}{4} \times 80 = 60 \quad (\text{garis di ogif/line in ogive}) \\ = 76.5$$

Julat antara kuartil/ interquartile range

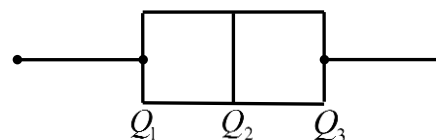
$$= Q_3 - Q_1 \\ = 76.5 - 57.5 \\ = 19$$

$$\text{Persentil} = \frac{p}{100} \times N \quad p = \text{persentil/ percentile}$$

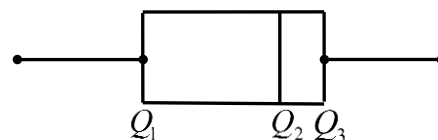
N = jumlah kekerapan
Sum of data



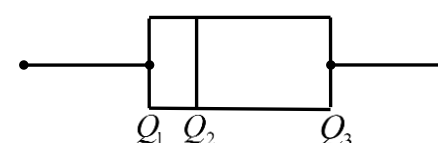
Ogif dan plot kotak pada satu graf
Ogive and box plot on one graph



Taburan simetri/symmetrical distribution



Taburan pencong ke kiri/left skew distribution



Taburan pencong ke kanan/right skew distribution

Sempadan atas
Upper boundary

1. Sekumpulan 30 orang murid sedang menghadiri kem motivasi. Data di Rajah 1 menunjukkan jarak dalam km antara rumah mereka dengan kem itu.
A group of 30 students are attending a motivational camp. The data in Diagram 1 shows the distance in km between their homes and the camp.

81	21	90	67	34	60
41	55	59	51	65	61
54	68	49	71	74	37
62	46	63	45	71	85
41	76	74	58	66	61

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Lengkapkan Jadual Kekerapan dibawah

Complete the Frequency Table below.

Jarak(km) <i>Distance(km)</i>	Had Bawah <i>Lower limit</i>	Had Atas <i>Upper limit</i>	Titik Tengah <i>Midpoint</i>	Sempadan Bawah <i>Lower boundary</i>	Sempadan Atas <i>Upper boundary</i>	Kekerapan <i>Frequency</i>
21 – 30						

- (b) Hitung ,

Calculate,

- (i) min/ *Mean*,
 (ii) varians/ *variance*,
 (iii) sisihan piawai/ *standard deviation*.

- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 km pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada seorang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu **poligon kekerapan** .

Using a scale of 2 cm to 10 km on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to a student on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon.

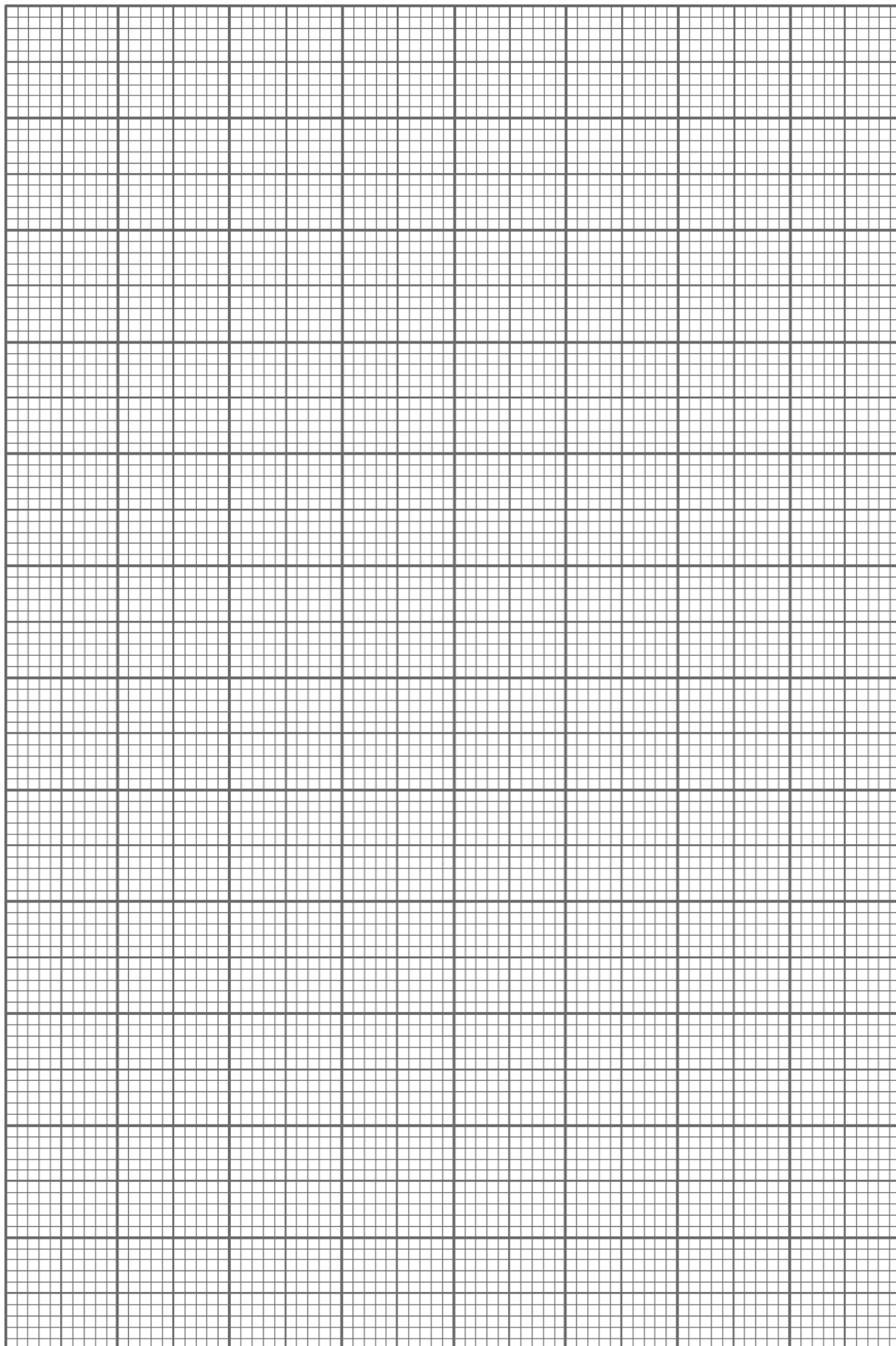
Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) Lengkapkan Jadual Kekerapan.

Complete the Frequency Table.

- (b) (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)

- (c) Rujuk graf / *refer to the graf*



2. Jadual kekerapan dibawah menunjukkan maklumat kandungan garam yang terdapat dalam 60 jenis makanan.

The frequency table below shows information on the salt content found in 60 types of food.

- (a) Lengkapkan jadual dibawah.

Complete the table below.

Kuantiti garam (mg) <i>Amount of salt (mg)</i>	Kekerapan <i>Frequency</i>	Sempadan atas <i>Upper boundary</i>	Kekerapan longgokan <i>Cumulative frequency</i>
100 – 149	4		
150 – 199	11		
200 – 249	15		
250 – 299	13		
300 – 349	12		
350 – 399	5		

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 50 mg pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 10 jenis makanan pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu **ogif** untuk mewakili data tersebut.

*Using a scale of 2 cm to 50 mg on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 10 types of food on the vertical axis, draw an **ogive** to represent the data.*

- (c) Berdasarkan ogif yang dilukis, tentukan,

Based on the drawn ogive, determine,

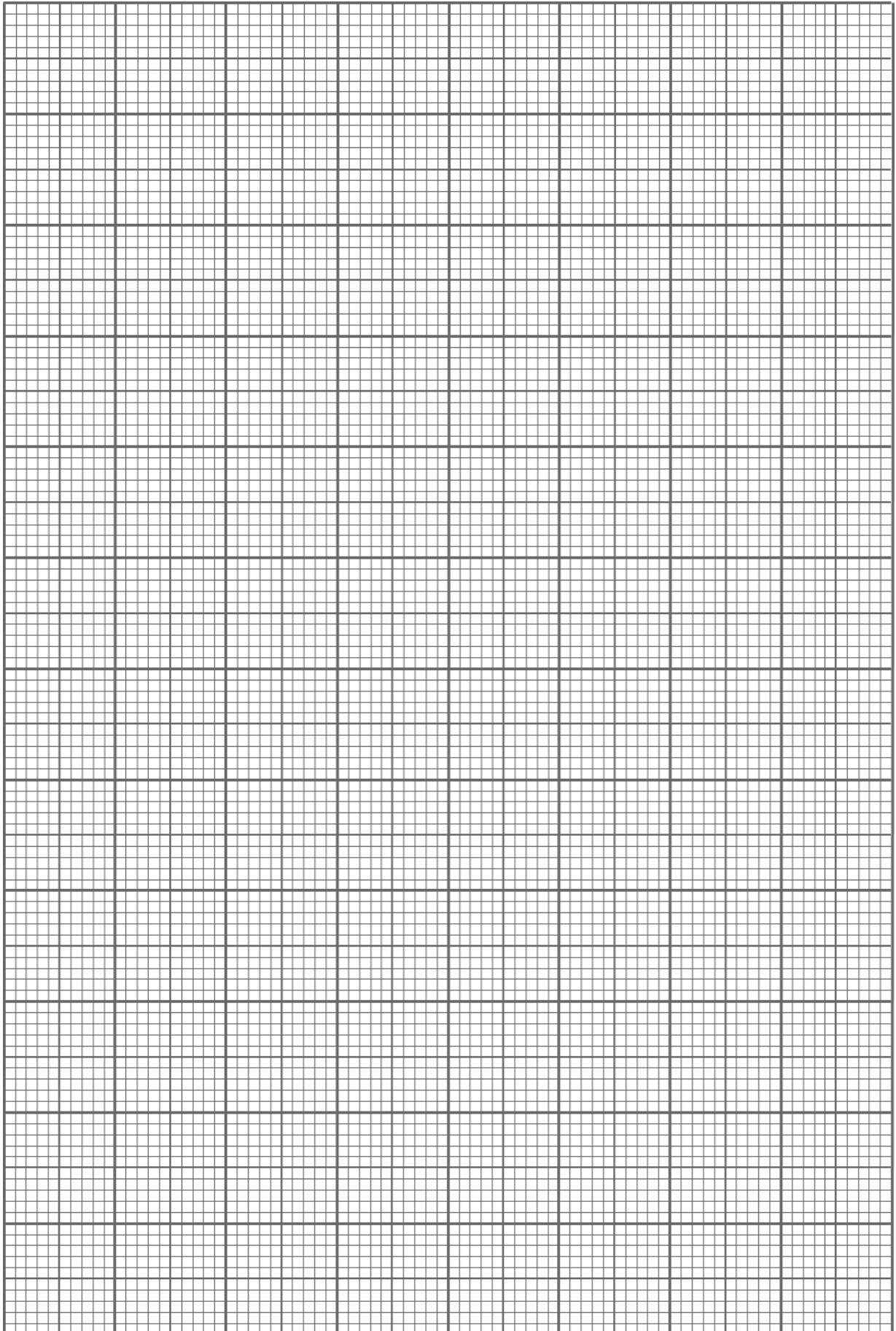
- (i) kuartil pertama,
first quartile,
- (ii) median/ *median,*
- (iii) kuartil ketiga,
third quartile,
- (iv) julat antara kuartil,
interquartile range,
- (v) persentil ke-10, P_{10}
percentile 10th, P_{10}
- (vi) persentil ke-85, P_{85}
percentile 85th, P_{85}

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a) Lengkapkan jadual

Complete the table.

- (b) Rujuk graf / *refer to the graf*



- (c) (i)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv)
(v)
(vi)

3. Jadual 3 menunjukkan jumlah perbelanjaan, bagi 68 pelanggan di sebuah pasar raya pada hari minggu.

Table 3 shows the total expenditure, of 68 costumers at supermarket on a weekday.

- (a) Lengkapkan jadual dibawah.

Complete the table below.

Jumlah perbelanjaan (RM) <i>Total expenditure (RM)</i>	Bilangan pelanggan <i>Number of customer</i>	Titik Tengah <i>Midpoint</i>
70 – 79	2	
80 – 89	4	
90 – 99	3	
100 – 109	8	
110 – 119	14	
120 – 129	20	
130 – 139	x	

Jadual 3 / Table 3

- (b) Berdasarkan Jadual 3,
Based on Table 3,
- (i) nyatakan saiz selang kelas bagi data itu.
state the size of class interval of the data.
- (ii) cari nilai x.
find the value of x.
- (c) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada RM10 pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 2 pelanggan pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu histogram untuk mewakili data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to RM10 on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 2 customers on the vertical axis, draw a histogram to represent the data.
- (d) Daripada graf di (b),nyatakan bentuk taburan bagi jumlah perbelanjaan hari tersebut.
From the graph in (b),state the distribution shape of the total amount of expenditure of days.

Jawapan / Answer :

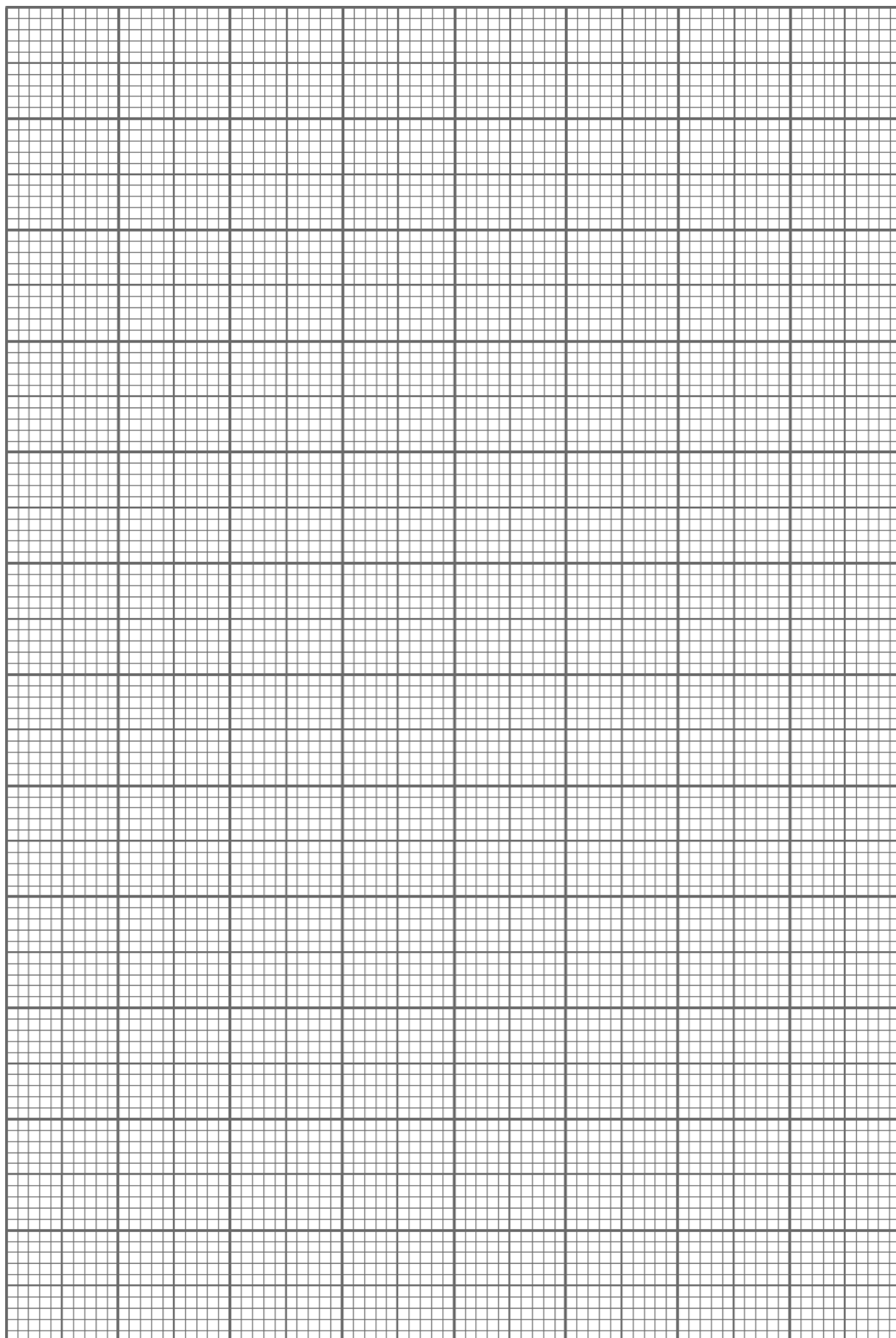
- (a) Lengkapkan jadual

Complete the table.

- (b) (i)
(ii)

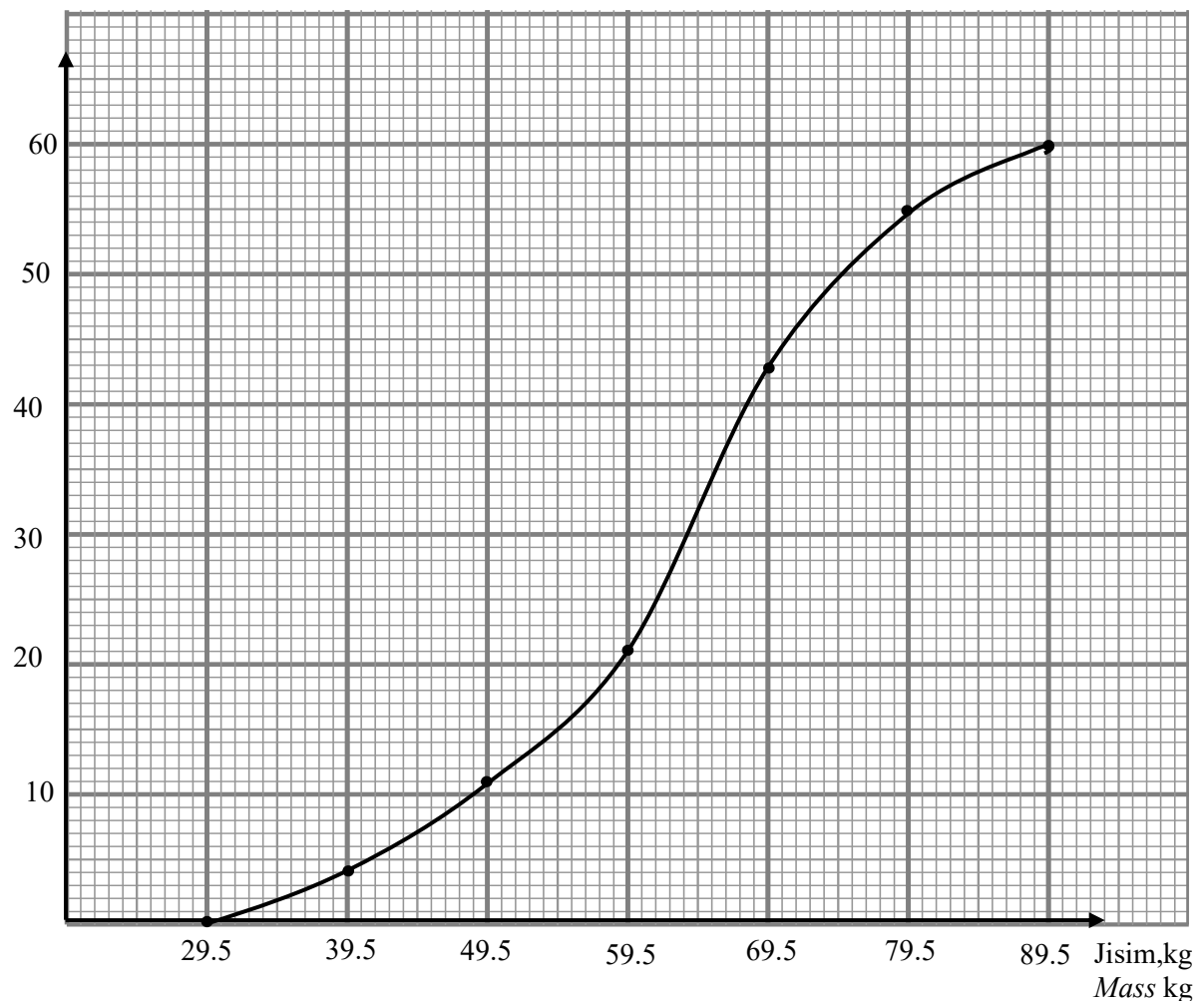
- (c) Rujuk graf / *refer to the graf*

- (d)



4. Encik Nizam merupakan seorang guru Sains di sebuah sekolah. Pada suatu minggu, Encik Nizam merekodkan jisim, dalam kg, bagi 60 orang murid di sekolahnya. Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah ogif yang diplot berdasarkan data yang direkodkan oleh Encik Nizam. *Encik Nizam is a Science teacher in a school. One week, Encik Nizam recorded the masses, in kg, of 60 students in his school. Diagram 4 shows an ogive plotted based on the data recorded by Encik Nizam.*

Kekerapan Longgokan
Cumulative frequency

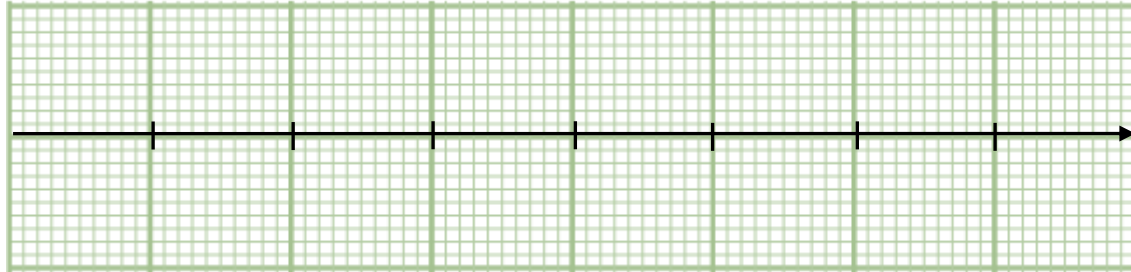


Berdasarkan ogif tersebut, tentukan,
Based on the ogive, determine,

- (a) (i) median,
- (ii) julat antara kuartil,
interquartile range,
- (iii) persentil ke-60, P_{60} .
percentile 60th, P_{60}
- (b) (i) Di ruangan jawapan, bina satu plot kotak berdasarkan ogif tersebut.
In the answer space, construct a box plot based on the ogive.
- (ii) Seterusnya, nyatakan bentuk taburan bagi data tersebut.
Hence, state the shape of the distribution for the data.

Jawapan / Answer :

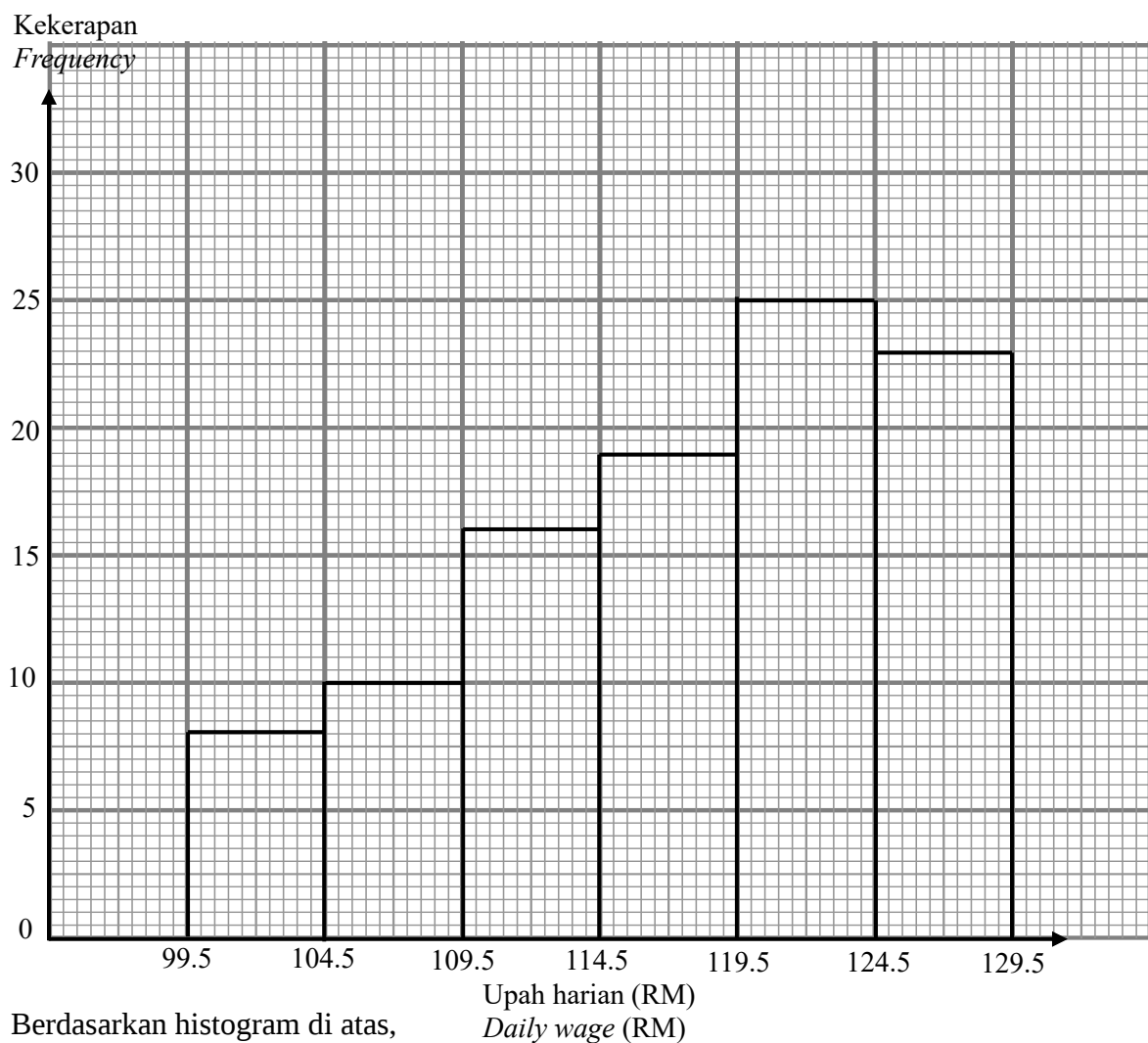
- (a) (i)
(ii)
(iii)
(b) (i)



(ii)

5. Sebuah pasaraya mengadakan pesta Jualan Murah. Pada pesta itu pasaraya tersebut telah menawarkan upah harian kepada pekerja sambilan. Histogram di bawah menunjukkan taburan bagi upah harian bagi pekerja sambilan.

A supermarket is having a sale. At the sale, the supermarket is offering daily wages to part-time workers. The histogram below shows the distribution of hourly wages for part-time workers.



Based on the histogram above,

- (a) nyatakan bentuk taburan data tersebut.
state the shape of the distribution of the data.
- (b) hitung min dan sisihan piawai bagi upah harian pekerja sambilan.
calculate the mean and standard deviation of the daily wages of part-time workers.
- (c) bandingkan sisihan piawai bagi upah harian di antara RM115 dan RM129 dengan sisihan piawai di(b). Berikan justifikasi anda.
compare the standard deviation for daily wages between RM115 and RM129 with the standard deviation in (b). Give your justification.

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

6. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan taburan kekerapan markah bagi sekumpulan murid.
The table below shows the frequency distribution of scores for a group of students.

Markah Score	40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 – 59	60 – 64	65 – 69
Bilangan murid Number of students	3	6	p	16	10	4

- (a) (i) Diberi bahawa markah min ialah 55.6, cari nilai p .
Given that the mean score is 55.6, find the value of p .
- (ii) Seterusnya, hitung sisihan piawai bagi taburan itu.
Hence, calculate the standard deviation of the distribution.
- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 markah pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 2 murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu poligon kekerapan untuk mewakili data tersebut.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 scores on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 2 students on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon to represent the data.
- (c) Berdasarkan poligon kekerapan di (b), hitung peratus bilangan murid yang telah mendapat markah kurang daripada 55.
Based on the frequency polygon, calculate the percentage of the student scored less than 55.

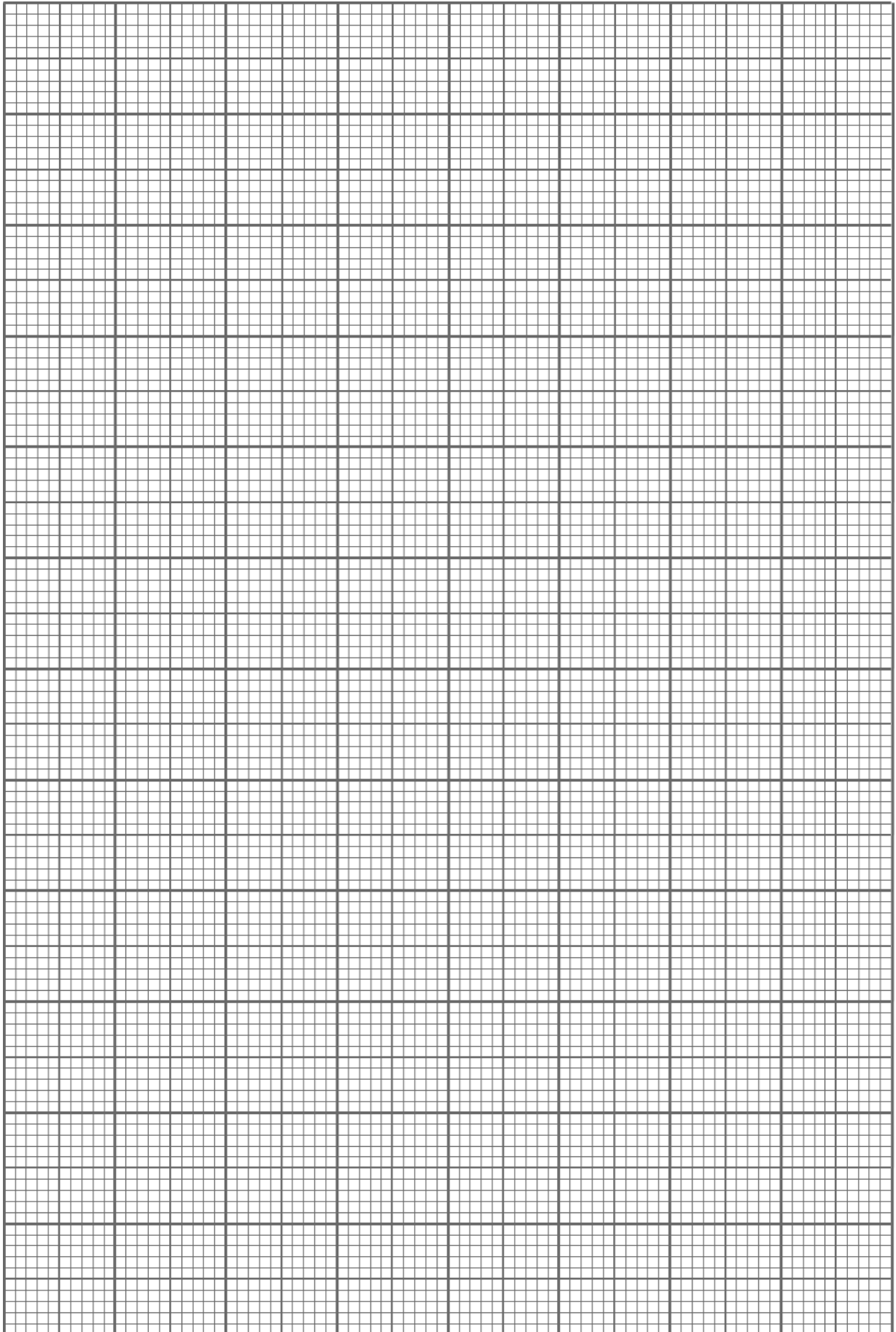
Jawapan / Answer :

(a) (i)

(ii)

(b) Rujuk graf / *refer to the graf*

(c)





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI TERENGGANU

MODUL INTERVENSI PEMBELAJARAN SPM 2025

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

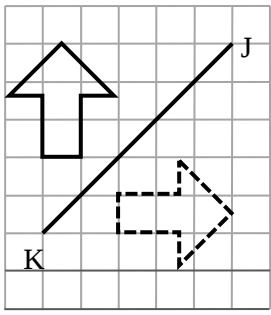
MATEMATIK

U1	PERSAMAAN LINEAR SERENTAK / <i>Simultaneous linear equations</i>
1. $2k - 3w = 10$ pers 1 $4k + w = -1$ pers 2 pers 1 $\times 2$: $4k - 6w = 20$ pers 3 pers 1 - pers 3 : $-7w = 21$ $w = -3$ $k = \frac{1}{2}$	2. $2r + d = 15$ pers 1 $3r - d = 5$ pers 2 $5r = 20$ $r = \text{RM } 4.00$ $d = \text{RM } 7.00$
3. $2x + 2y = 54$ pers 1 $3x - y = 4$ pers 2 $2x + 2y = 54$ pers 1 pers 2 $\times 2$: $6x - 2y = 8$ pers 3 pers 1 - pers 3 : $8x = 62$ $x = \frac{31}{4}$ $y = \frac{77}{4}$	4. $c + k = 220$ pers 1 $4c + 6k = 1120$ pers 2 pers 1 $\times 4$: $4c + 4k = 880$ pers 3 pers 2 + pers 3 : $-2k = -240$ $k = 120$ $c = 100$ Kepingan keju
5. $f + a = 60$ pers 1 $f + 2a = 75$ pers 2 pers 1 - pers 2 : $-a = -15$ $a = 15$ $f = 45$ Beza = $75 - 15$ $= 60$	6. $x + y = 5$ pers 1 $4x + 3y = 17$ pers 2 pers 1 $\times 4$: $4x + 4y = 20$ pers 3 pers 3 - pers 2 : $y = \text{RM } 3$ $x = \text{RM } 2$

U2	PERIMETER DAN LUAS / <i>Perimeter and Area</i>
1. (a) Perimeter = $\sqrt{7^2 + 8^2} + 11 + 8 + 4$ $= 33.63$ (b) Perimeter = $\left(\frac{245}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 6.5 \right) + 6.5 + 6.5$ $= 40.806\text{cm}$ Luas = $\frac{1}{2}(4 + 11)8$ $= 60\text{cm}^2$ Luas = $\frac{245}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 6.5^2$ $= 90.37\text{cm}^2$	

2. Perimeter = $14 + 14 + 14 + 14$ $= 56\text{cm}$ Luas = 14×10 $= 140\text{cm}^2$	3. $6(10.4) + 6\left(\frac{10.4}{2 \times \frac{22}{7}}\right) + 4\left(\frac{10.4}{2 \times \frac{22}{7}}\right)$ $= 78.95$
4. (a) $\frac{322}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times j^2 = 145$ (b) $\frac{322}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7.18$ $j = 7.18$ $= 40.38$	
5. (a) $(15 \times 12) - \left(\frac{90}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 12^2\right) + \left(\frac{75}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 12^2\right)$ $= 161.14$ (b) $15 + 12 + 3 + 12 + 12 + \left(\frac{75}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 12\right)$ $= 69.71$	6. (a) $\frac{1}{2}(m-3)(-2) = 75$ $m^2 - 5m - 144 = 0$ $m = -9.76, m = 14.76$ $\therefore m = 14.76$ (b) Panjang Lengkuk $= \frac{40}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 17.35$ $= 12.12$ $\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 17.35 + 17.35 + 12.12$ $= 46.82\text{ cm}$

U3	TRANSFORMASI ISOMETRI / Isometric Transformation
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1. $(-3, 10)$	2. (a) $(-5, -9)$ (b) $(6, -6)$
3. Pantulan pada garis AB <i>Reflection on the AB line</i>	4. 
5. Putaran 90° ikut arah jam pada pusat Q <i>Rotation 90° clockwise at center Q</i>	
6. (a) $(2, 8) \rightarrow (8, 8)$ (b) Pantulan pada garis $y = 6$ / <i>Reflection on the line $y = 6$</i> Putaran 90° lawan arah jam pada pusat $(4, 7)$ <i>Rotation 90° anticlockwise at the center $(4, 7)$</i>	

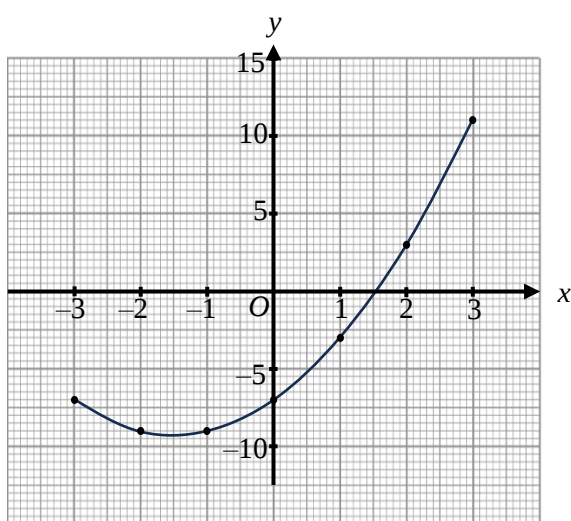
U4

GRAF FUNGSI / Graph Of Function

1. (a)

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-7	-9	-9	-7	-3	3	11

(b)



Kesemua *2 titik dan 5 titik diplot dengan betul atau lengkung melalui semua titik untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ dan $-9 \leq y \leq 11$.

*All *2 points and 5 points are correctly plotted or curves through all points for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ and $-9 \leq y \leq 11$.*

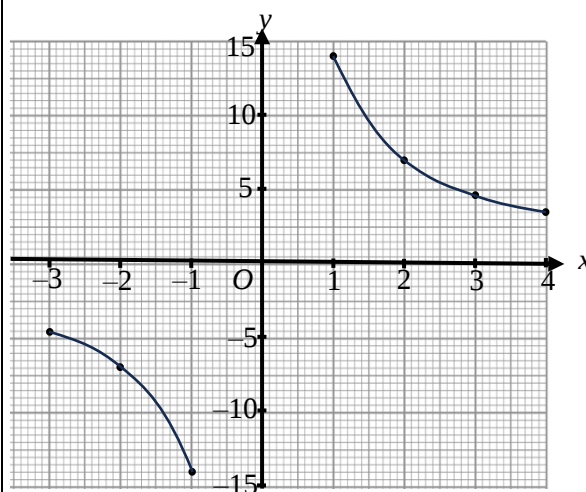
Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 7 titik.

A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 7 points.

2. (a)

x	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4
y	-4.67	-7	-14	14	7	4.67	3.5

(b)



Kesemua *2 titik dan 5 titik diplot dengan betul atau lengkung melalui semua titik untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ dan $-4.67 \leq y \leq 3.5$.

*All *2 points and 5 points are correctly plotted or curves through all points for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ and $-4.67 \leq y \leq 3.5$.*

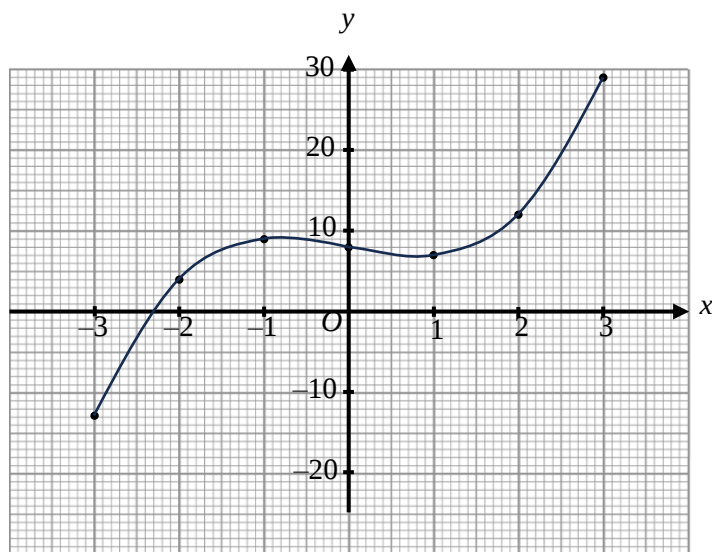
Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 7 titik.

A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 7 points.

3. (a)

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-13	4	9	8	7	12	29

(b)



Kesemua *2 titik dan 5 titik diplot dengan betul atau lengkung melalui semua titik untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ dan $-13 \leq y \leq 29$.

*All *2 points and 5 points are correctly plotted or curves through all points for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ and $-13 \leq y \leq 29$.*

Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 7 titik.

A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 7 points.

4. (a)

x	-2	0.5	4
y	2.5	-10	-1.25

(b) Graf Fungsi (rujuk muka surat 7)

Paksi-x dan paksi-y dilukis dalam arah yang betul dengan skala seragam untuk $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ dan $-10 \leq y \leq 10$.

The x-axis and y-axis are drawn in the correct direction with a uniform scale for $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ and $-10 \leq y \leq 10$.

Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 8 titik.

A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 8 points.

5 (a)

x	-2	3
y	2	7

(b) Graf Fungsi (rujuk muka surat 8)

Paksi-x dan paksi-y dilukis dalam arah yang betul dengan skala seragam untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ dan $-5 \leq y \leq 11$.

The x-axis and y-axis are drawn in the correct direction with a uniform scale for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ and $-5 \leq y \leq 11$.

Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 8 titik.
A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 8 points

- (c) (i) 10.8
 (ii) -0.7, 2.7

6. (a)

x	-2	1
y	-38	4

(b) Graf Fungsi (rujuk muka surat 9)

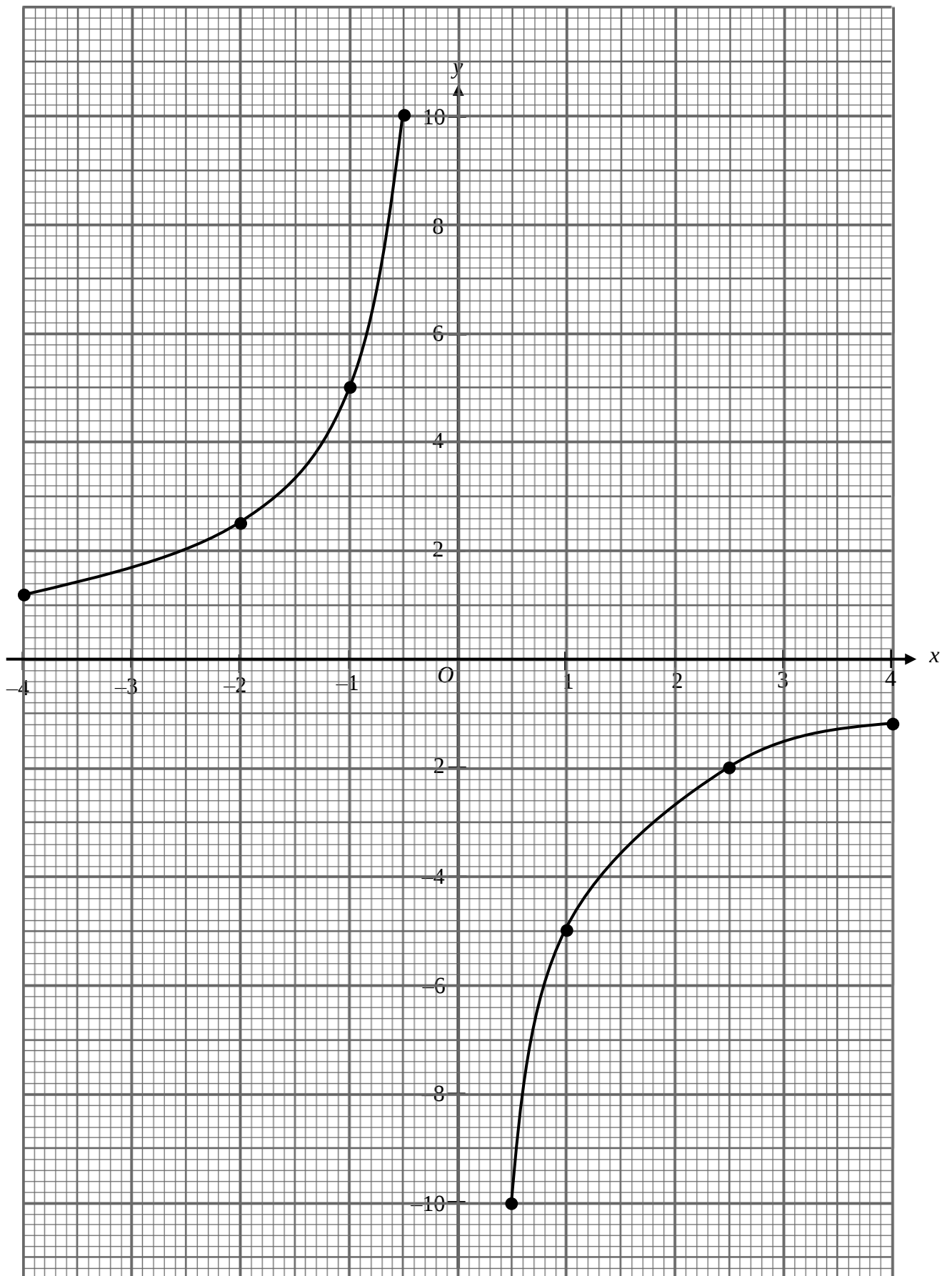
Paksi-x dan paksi-y dilukis dalam arah yang betul dengan skala seragam untuk $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ dan $-100 \leq y \leq 92$.

The x-axis and y-axis are drawn in the correct direction with a uniform scale for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ and $-100 \leq y \leq 92$.

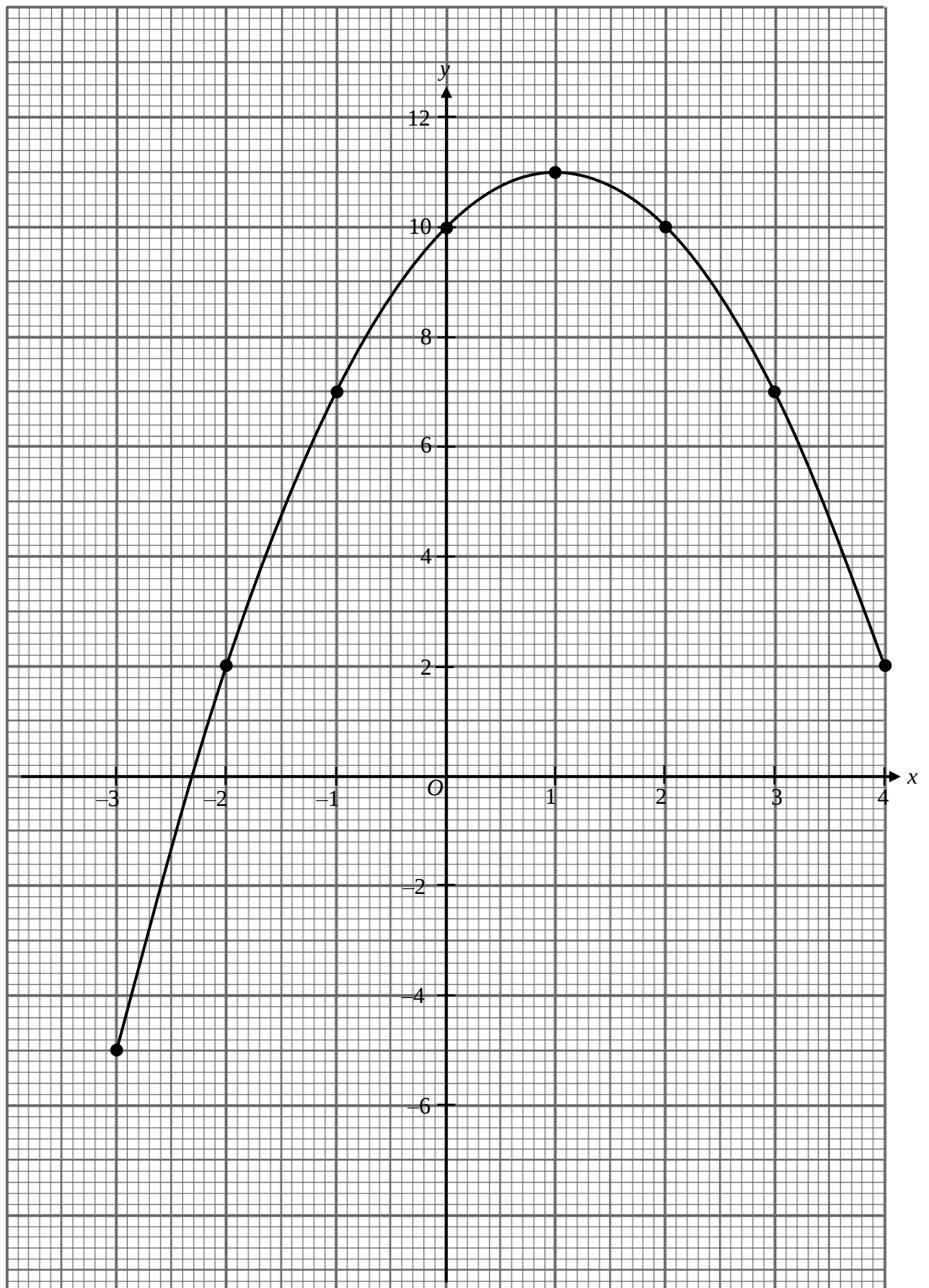
Lengkung yang licin dan bersambung tanpa sebarang garis lurus melalui semua 7 titik.
A smooth, continuous curve without any straight lines through all 7 points.

- (c) (i) -22
 (ii) 2.8

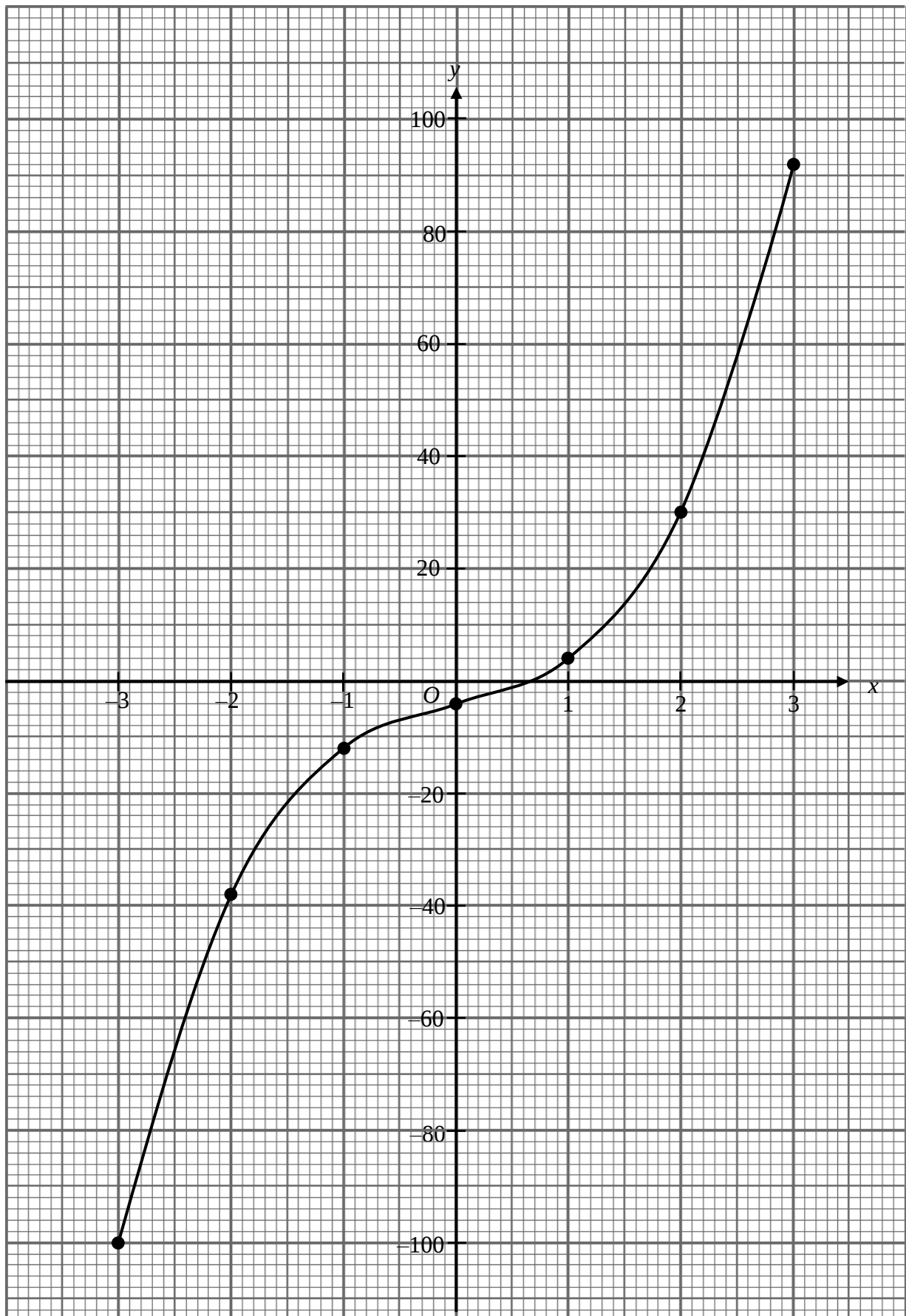
(b) Graf fungsi soalan 4 (b)



(b) Graf fungsi soalan 5 (b)

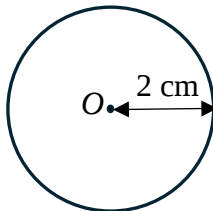
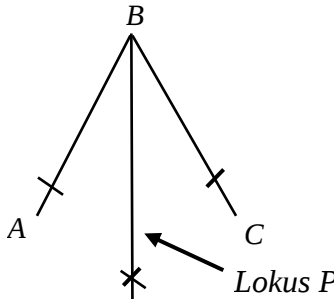


(b) Graf fungsi soalan 6 (b)



U5	MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : SIMPANAN & PELABURAN, KREDIT DAN HUTANG <i>Consumer Mathematics : Savings And Investments, Credit And Debt.</i>
1.	(a) (i) Akaun simpanan/ <i>Savings account</i> (ii) Akaun simpanan tetap/ <i>Fixed deposit account</i> (iii) Akaun semasa/ <i>Current account</i> (b) (i) Saham/ <i>Share</i> (ii) Amanah Saham/ <i>Unit trust</i>
2.	(a) $RM\ 20\ 000 \times 3.15\% \times 0.5 = RM\ 315$ (b) $RM\ 38\ 000 \times 3.20\% \times 2 = RM\ 2432$ (c) $RM\ 65\ 000 \times 3.45\% \times 1 = RM\ 2242.50$
3.	(a) $RM\ 56\ 000 \times 3.75\% \times 4 = RM\ 8400$ (b) $RM\ 56\ 000 + RM8400 = RM\ 64\ 400$
4.	$MV = 8000 \left(1 + \frac{0.0405}{4} \right)^{(4)(5)}$ $= RM\ 9785.71$ Faedah yang terkumpul/<i>Total interest earned</i>: $RM\ 9785.71 - RM8000 = RM1785.71$ Faedah mudah/<i>Simple interest</i>: $RM8000 \times 4.05\% \times 5 = RM1620$ Beza jumlah faedah/<i>Difference in interest</i>: $RM1785.71 - RM1620 = RM165.71$
5.	$ROI = \frac{600 + 2(100)}{10\ 000} \times 100\%$ $= 8\%$
6.	Bank Metrojaya: Bayaran balik pinjaman/<i>Loan repayment</i>: $RM70000 + (RM70000 \times 0.05 \times 6) = RM\ 91\ 000$ Ansuran bulanan/<i>Monthly installment</i>: $\frac{RM91000}{12 \times 6} = RM1263.89$ Bank Sinar: Bayaran balik pinjaman / <i>Loan repayment</i>: $RM70000 + (RM70000 \times 0.04 \times 9) = RM\ 95\ 200$ Ansuran bulanan/<i>Monthly installment</i>: $\frac{RM95200}{12 \times 9} = RM881.48$ Bank Sinar kerana faedah yang lebih rendah dan bayaran ansuran bulanan lebih rendah. <i>Bank Sinar because lower interest and lower monthly installment payments.</i>

U6 TRIGONOMETRI / <i>Trigonometry</i>	
1. (a) $\frac{NO}{MN}$ (b) $\frac{MP}{MO}$	2. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$
3. 36	4. $\frac{5}{13}$
5. $-\frac{3}{4}$	6. $\sin 70^\circ = \frac{x}{30}$ $x = 30 \sin 70^\circ$ $= 28.19$

U7 LOKUS DALAM DUA DIMENSI / <i>Loci In Two Dimensions</i>	
1.	(a) Bulatan / <i>Circle</i> (b) Pembahagi dua sama sudut / <i>Angle bisector</i> (c) Dua garis selari / <i>Two parallel lines</i> (d) Satu garis lurus yang selari dan melalui titik tengah <i>A straight line parallel to and lying in the middle</i>
2.	(a)  (b) 
3.	(a) Pembahagi dua sama serenjang bagi JM / <i>Perpendicular bisector of JM.</i> (b) Pembahagi dua sama bagi garis yang menyambungkan titik K dan titik M . <i>Perpendicular bisector of the line connecting point K and point M.</i> (c) Pembahagi dua sama sudut KLM / <i>Angle bisector of KLM.</i> (d) Lengkuk JL yang berjejari JM dan berpusat di M <i>The JL curve which is radiated by JM and centered on M.</i>

U8

GARIS LURUS / *Straight Lines*

1. $m = \frac{8-0}{0-(-4)}$ $\therefore m = 2$	2. $4y = 3x + 20$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{20}{4}$ $m = \frac{3}{4},$ Pi ntasan- x / x-intercept $= \frac{-20}{3}$ Pi ntasan- y / y-intercept $= 5$
3. $y = mx + c$ $6 = \frac{-3}{7}(0) + c$ $c = 6$ Persamaan garis lurus JK <i>The equation of straight line JK</i> $y = -\frac{3}{7}x + 6$	4. (a) $(6, 3)$ (b) $m_{PQ} = \frac{-3}{-6} = \frac{1}{2}$ $c = 3$ Persamaan garis lurus PQ, <i>The equation of straight line PQ,</i> $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$
5. (a) $OR = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12$ $S(12, -8)$ (b) $m_{PR} = -\frac{5}{12}$ $c = -3$ Persamaan garis lurus selari dengan PR, <i>The equation of straight line which</i> <i>is parallel to PR, $y = -\frac{5}{12}x - 3$</i>	6. (a) $2(0) - 5x + 15 = 0$ $5x = 15$ $x = 3$ Koordinat pasaraya / <i>supermarkets coordinates</i> $(3, 0)$ Jarak antara masjid dengan pasaraya <i>Distance between mosque and supermarkets</i> $3 + 2 = 5$ unit Jarak / <i>Distance</i> $= 5 \times 2 = 10$ km (b) $2y = 5x - 15$ $y = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{15}{2}$ $m = \frac{5}{2},$ $0 = \frac{5}{2}(-2) + c, \quad c = 5$ Persamaan garis lurus <i>Equation of the straight line</i> $y = \frac{5}{2}x + 5$

U9

FUNGSI DAN PERSAMAAN KUADRATIK DALAM SATU PEMBOLEH UBAH
Quadratic Functions And Equations In One Variable

1.

(a) 3

(b) $-x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$

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

$x = -1 \text{ dan / and } x = 3$

(c) $a < 0$ titik maksimum pada $x = 1$ *maximum point at $x = 1$*

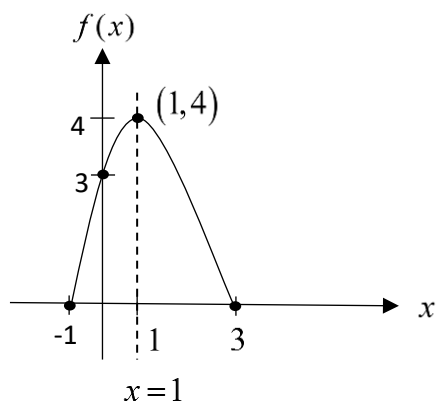
$f(1) = -(1)^2 + 2(1) + 3 = 4$

Titik maksimum / *maximum point*

(1, 4)

(d) $x = 1$

(e)



2.

(a) (0, -5)

(b)

$$x = -\frac{4}{2(1)}$$

$x = -2$

(c)

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

$x(x+4) = 0$

$x = -4$

Titik B / *point B* (-4, -5)

(d)

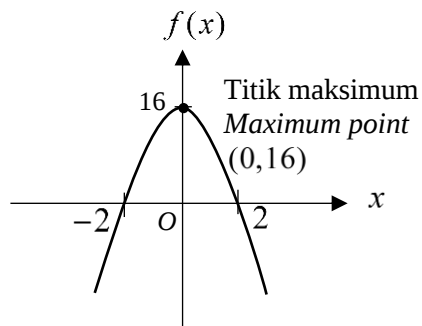
$x = -2$

$(-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 5 = -9$

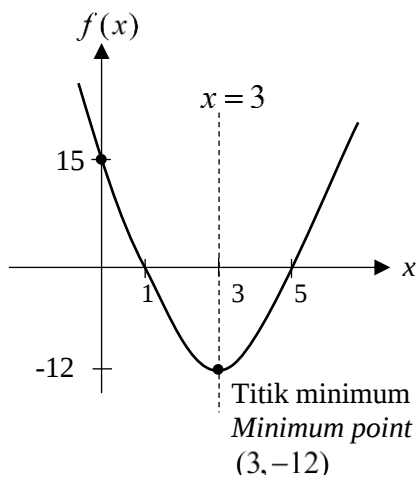
Titik minimum / *minimum point* (-2, -9)

3.

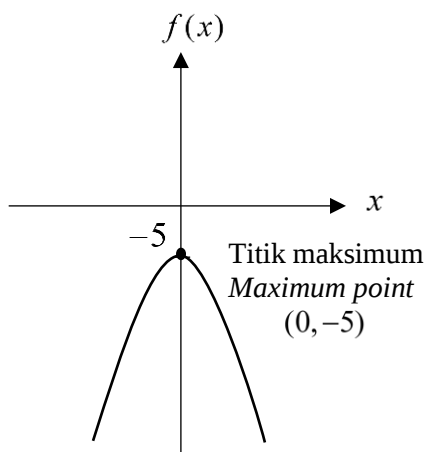
(a) $f(x) = -4x^2 + 16$



(b) $f(x) = 3(x-1)(x-5)$



(c) $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5$



4.

$$p(5p - 10) = 600$$

$$5p^2 - 10p - 600 = 0$$

$$(p - 12)(p + 10) = 0$$

$$p = 12$$

5.

(a) $a < 0$

(b) i. (8, 20)

ii. $c = 0$

$$64a + 8b = 20$$

$$256a + 16b = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{5}{16}$$

$$b = 5$$

$$h(x) = -\frac{5}{16}x^2 + 5x$$

6.

(a)

$$2x(40 - x) = 600$$

$$2x^2 - 80x + 600 = 0$$

(b)

$$(x - 10)(x - 30) = 0$$

$$x = 10$$

$$2(30) + 20$$

$$80$$

U10 ASAS NOMBOR / <i>Base Number</i>	
1. 71 atau 44 atau setara 27 atau setara 1000	2. (a) $p = 2, q = 6$ (b) 110
3. $1 \times 5^2 + 3 \times 5^1 + 4 \times 5^0$ or 44 Hanin=41, Haris=34, Hazrul=44, Hazwani=30 Hariz.	
4. $(1 \times 8^3 + 6 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0)$ or $(1 \times 9^3 + 5 \times 9^2 + 7 \times 9^1 + 3 \times 9^0)$ $(1 \times 8^3 + 6 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0) \times \frac{80}{100}$ or $(1 \times 9^3 + 5 \times 9^2 + 7 \times 9^1 + 3 \times 9^0) \times \frac{90}{100}$ or 960 or 855 Mariam.	
5. $(5 \times 8^1 + 0 \times 8^0)$ or $(6 \times 7^1 + 5 \times 7^0)$ or $(3 \times 5^1 + 4 \times 5^0)$ 40 dan 47 dan 19 Didi	6. (a) $(3 \times 9^1 + 5 \times 9^0) + (6 \times 9^1 + 6 \times 9^0)$ 92 (b) $32 \times \frac{115}{100}$ atau $60 \times \frac{115}{100}$ atau setara Beg duit/Wallet = RM36.80 Kerusi/Chair = RM69

U11 PENAAKULAN LOGIK / <i>Logical Reasoning</i>	
1. (a) (i) Pernyataan. Palsu <i>Statement, False</i> (ii) Bukan Pernyataan / <i>Not a statement</i> (b) Jika $x < 6$ maka $x + 10 > 16$ If $x < 6$ then $x + 10 > 16$ (c) Jika $3^{x+1} = 27$ maka $x = 2$ If $3^{x+1} = 27$ then $x = 2$	2. (a) (i) Sebilangan/ <i>some</i> (ii) Semua/ <i>All</i> (b) (i) Palsu/ <i>False</i> (ii) Benar/ <i>True</i> (c) 25 ialah nombor positif. <i>25 is positive number</i>
3. (a) Pernyataan / <i>Statement</i> (b) Implikasi / <i>Implication</i> 1: Jika perimeter segi empat sama, EFGH ialah 80 cm maka panjang sisi EF ialah 20 cm If the perimeter of the square, EFGH is 80 cm then the length of the side EF is 20 cm. Implikasi/ <i>Implication</i> 2 : Jika panjang sisi EF ialah 20 cm, maka perimeter segi empat sama, EFGH ialah 80 cm If the length of side EF is 20 cm, then the perimeter of square EFGH is 80 cm. (c) $x = 7$	

4. (a) Antejadian/ *antecedent* : $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)^2$
 Akibat/ *consequence*: $p^2 - q^2 = (p - q)(p + q)$

(b) Akas : Jika $x = 25$ maka $x - 10 = 15$
 Converse : If $x = 25$ then $x - 10 = 15$

Songsangan : Jika $x - 10 \neq 15$ maka $x \neq 25$
 Inverse : If $x - 10 \neq 15$ then $x \neq 25$

Kontrapositif : Jika $x \neq 25$ maka $x - 10 \neq 15$
 Contrapositive : If $x \neq 25$ then $x - 10 \neq 15$

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

5. (a) Hujah deduktif/ *Deductive argument*

(b) Lemah dan tidak meyakinkan kerana kesimpulan palsu.
Weak and not coagent because the conclusion is false.

(c) $(202+200)(202-200) = 804$

6. (a) Akas / *Convere* : Jika 8 bukan punca $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$, maka 8 ialah punca bagi $x^2 - 6 = 0$
If 8 is not a root of $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$, then 8 is a root of $x^2 - 6 = 0$

Songsangan / *Inverse* : Jika 8 bukan punca bagi $x^2 - 6 = 0$, maka 8 ialah punca bagi $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$
If 8 is not a root of $x^2 - 6 = 0$, then 8 is a root of $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$

Kontrapositif / *Contrapositive* : Jika 8 ialah punca bagi $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$, maka 8 bukan punca bagi $x^2 - 6 = 0$
If 8 is a root of $(x + 6)(x - 6) = 0$, then 8 is not a root of $x^2 - 6 = 0$

(b) 2 ialah nombor genap yang merupakan nombor perdana
2 is even number that is a prime number

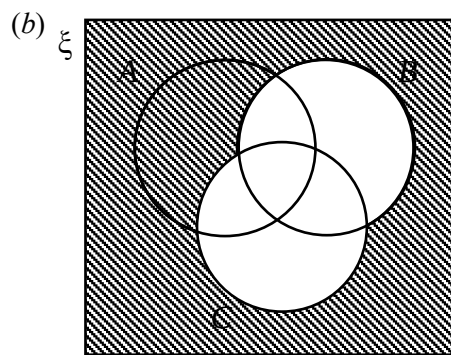
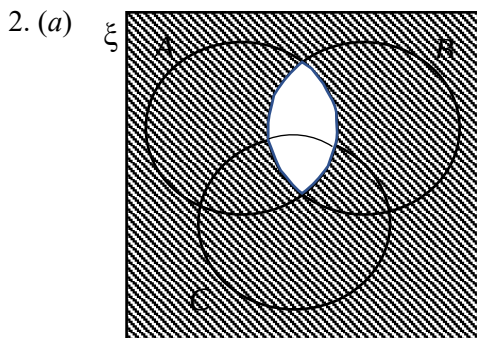
(c) Bilangan subset bagi satu set yang mengandungi n unsur ialah 2^n .
The number of subsets of a set containing n elements is 2^n .

U12

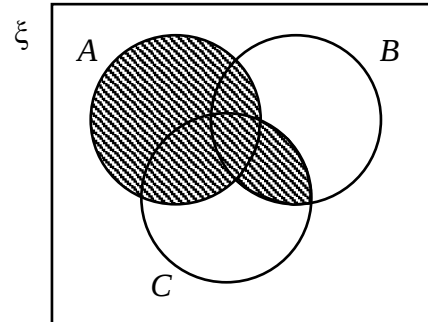
OPERASI SET / *Operation Of Set*

1. (a) (i) $\{4\}$
 (ii) $\{3,4,6,9\}$
 (iii) $\{1,2,5,7,8,10\}$
 (iv) $\{ \}$

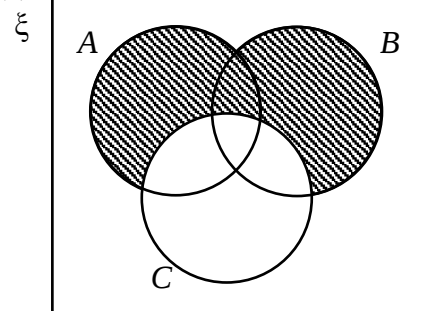
- (b) (i) 1
 (ii) 5



2. (c)



- (d)

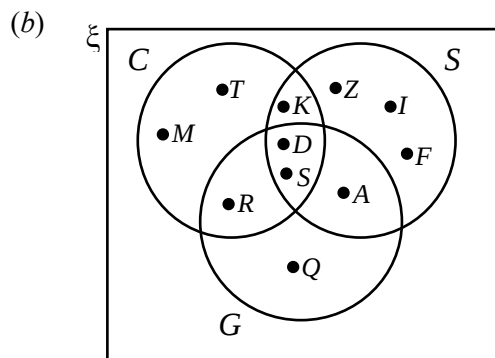


3. (a)

$C = \{\text{Maryam, Darwish, Syakir, Tasneem, Rayyan, Khalis}\}$

$S = \{\text{Fahmi, Asyraf, Darwish, Irfan, Syakir, Khalis, Zahin}\}$

$G = \{\text{Asyraf, Qurratu, Darwish, Syakir, Rayyan}\}$



- (c) (i) 3
 (ii) 5

4. (a)

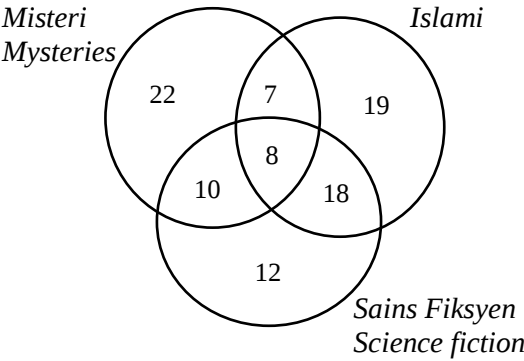
$$2x + 3 + 4 + x - 1 = x + 7 + 4 + x - 1$$

$$x = 4$$

- (b)

$$11 + 4 + 4 + 6 + 18 + 7 + 3$$

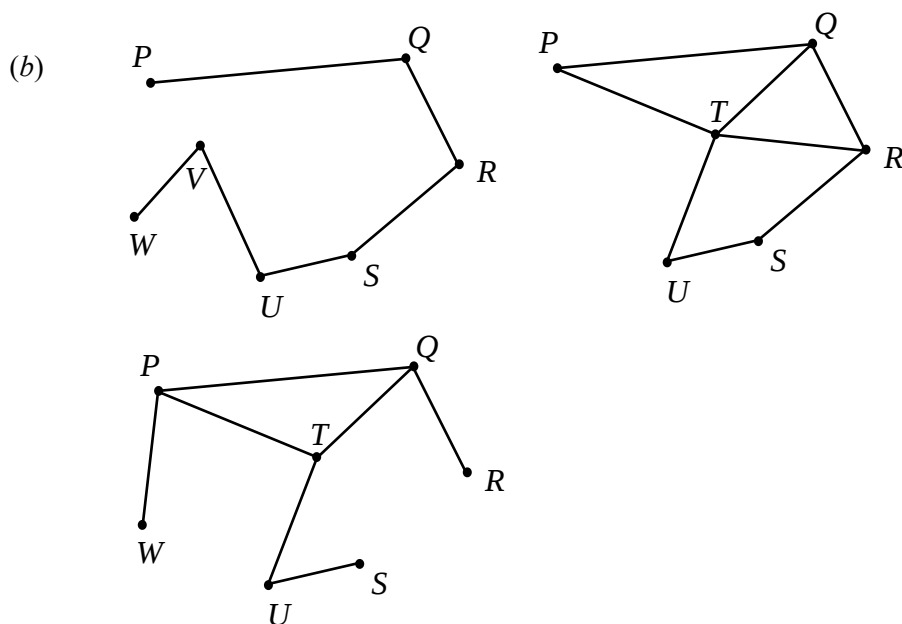
$$53$$

5. (a) 	(b) (i) $19 + 18 + 12$ 49 (ii) $7 + 18 + 10$ 35 (iii) $110 - 22 - 10 - 8 - 7 - 19 - 18 - 12$ 14
6. (a) $(A \cap C) \cup B$ (b) $A' \cup B$ (c) $(A \cap B) \cup C$	

U13

RANGKAIAN DALAM TEORI GRAF / *Network in Graph Theory*

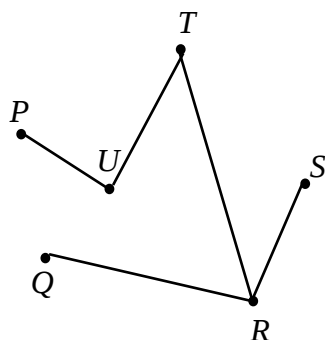
1. (a) (i) $\{P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W\}$
8
- (ii) $\{(PQ), (QR), (RS), (SU), (UV), (VW), (PW), (PT), (TQ), (TR), (TU)\}$
11
- (iii) 22



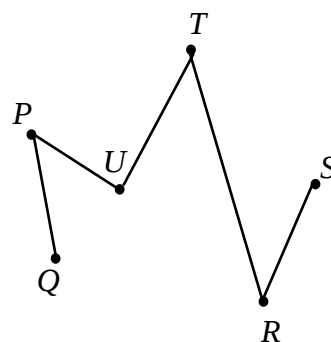
atau setara

2. (a) 8
 $2(E) = 2(8)$
 $= 16$

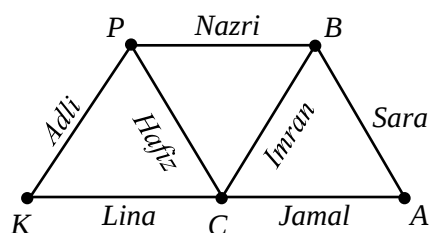
(b) (i)



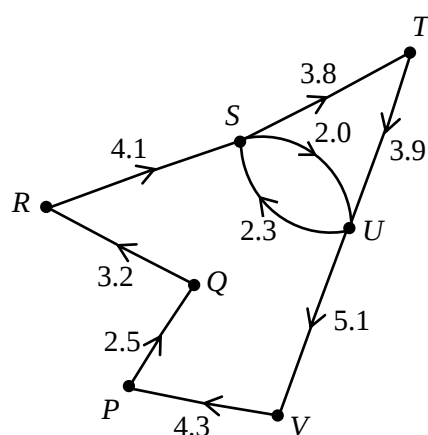
(ii)



3.



4.



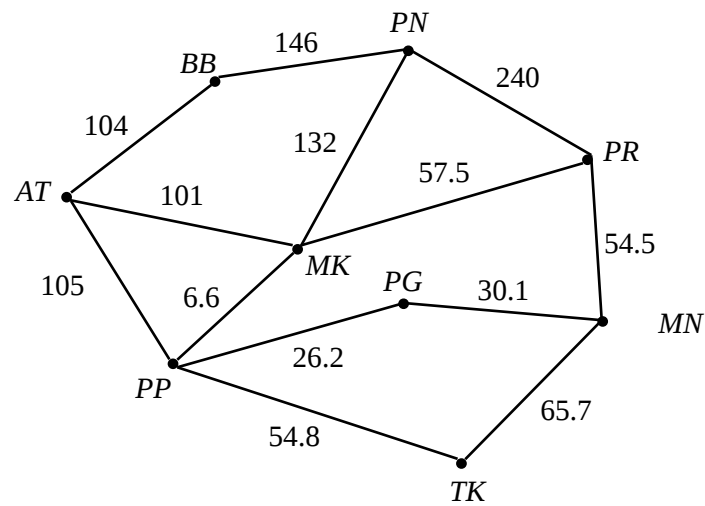
5. (a) Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Pejabat Pos $\longrightarrow$ Restoran $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Pejabat Pos $\longrightarrow$ Stadium $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Stadium $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Stadium $\longrightarrow$ Sekolah $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Balai Polis $\longrightarrow$ Sekolah $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Balai Polis $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Pejabat Pos $\longrightarrow$ Restoran $\longrightarrow$ Stadium $\longrightarrow$ Sekolah $\longrightarrow$ Balai Polis

Atau setara

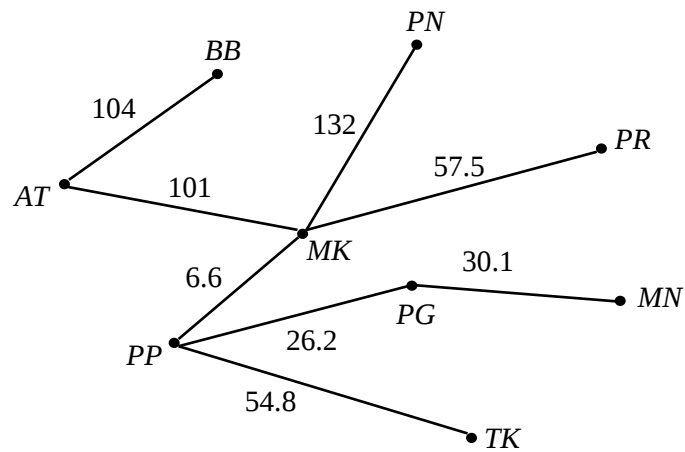
- (b) Rumah Taufiq $\longrightarrow$ Pejabat Pos $\longrightarrow$ Restoran $\longrightarrow$ Stadium $\longrightarrow$ Sekolah $\longrightarrow$ Balai polis $\longrightarrow$ Rumah Adlil
 $= 3 + 8 + 6 + 3 + 2 + 15$
 $= 37$

- (c) $37 \times \text{RM}2.05$
 $\text{RM}75.85$

6. (a)



(b)



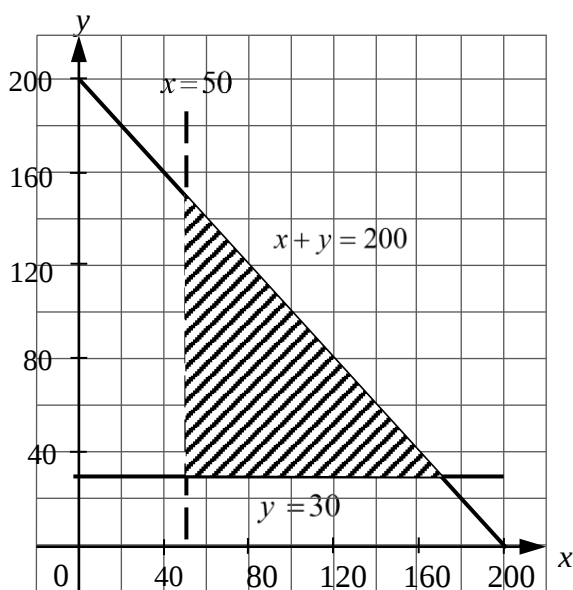
9

(c) $AT \rightarrow PP \rightarrow PG$

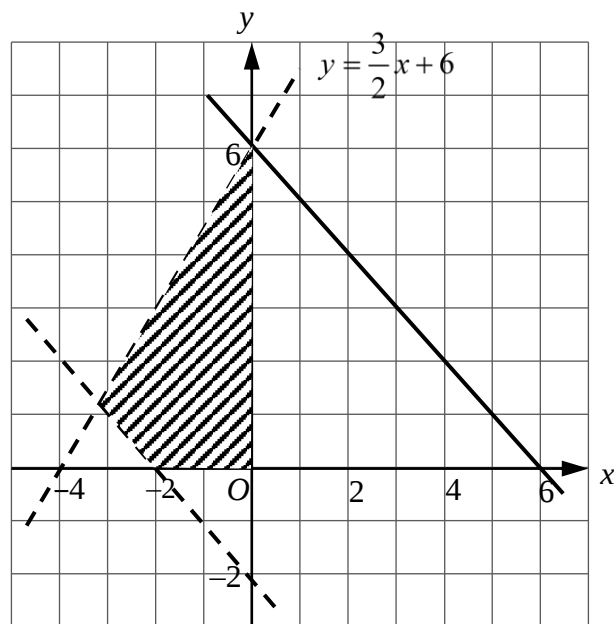
Jarak yang lebih dekat/pendek

U14
KETAKSAMAAN LINEAR DALAM DUA PEMBOLEH UBAH
Linear Inequalities In Two Variables

1. (a)



(b)



2. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} x &\geq 0 \\ y &\geq x + 10 \\ x + y &\leq 50 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} x &< 3 \\ y &\leq 4 + x \\ 2y &\geq x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

3. (a) $x + y \leq 80$ (b) $y \geq 2x$ (c) $y - x < 60$ (d) $3x + 6y \leq 45$ (e) $2x + y \geq 40$

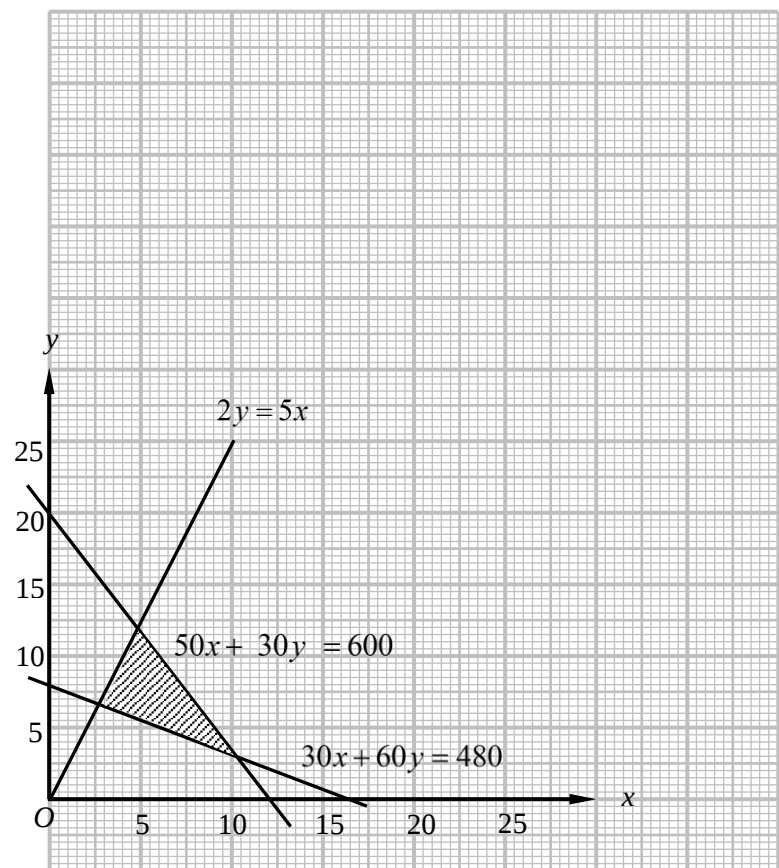
4. (a)

$$50x + 30y \leq 600$$

$$30x + 60y \geq 480$$

$$5x \geq 2y$$

(b)

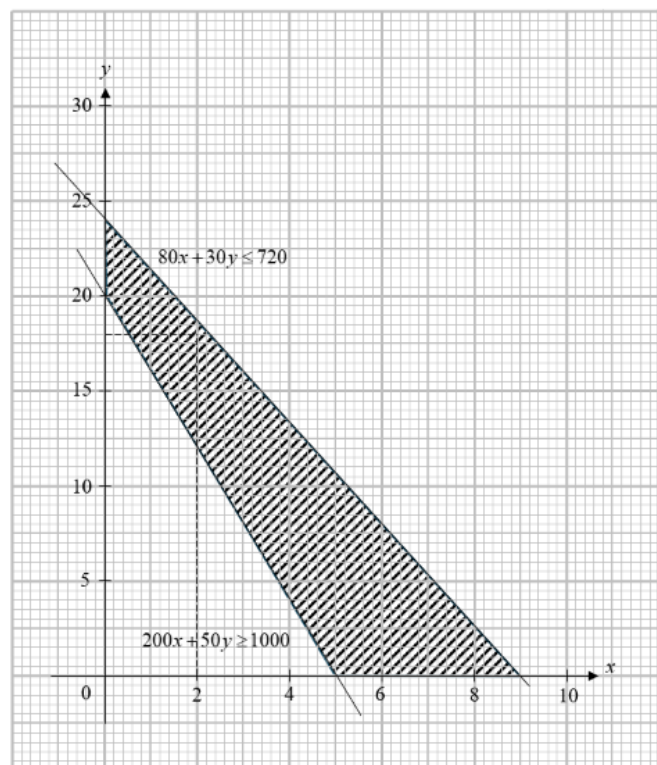


5. (a)

$$200x + 50y \geq 1000$$

$$80x + 30y \leq 720$$

(b)



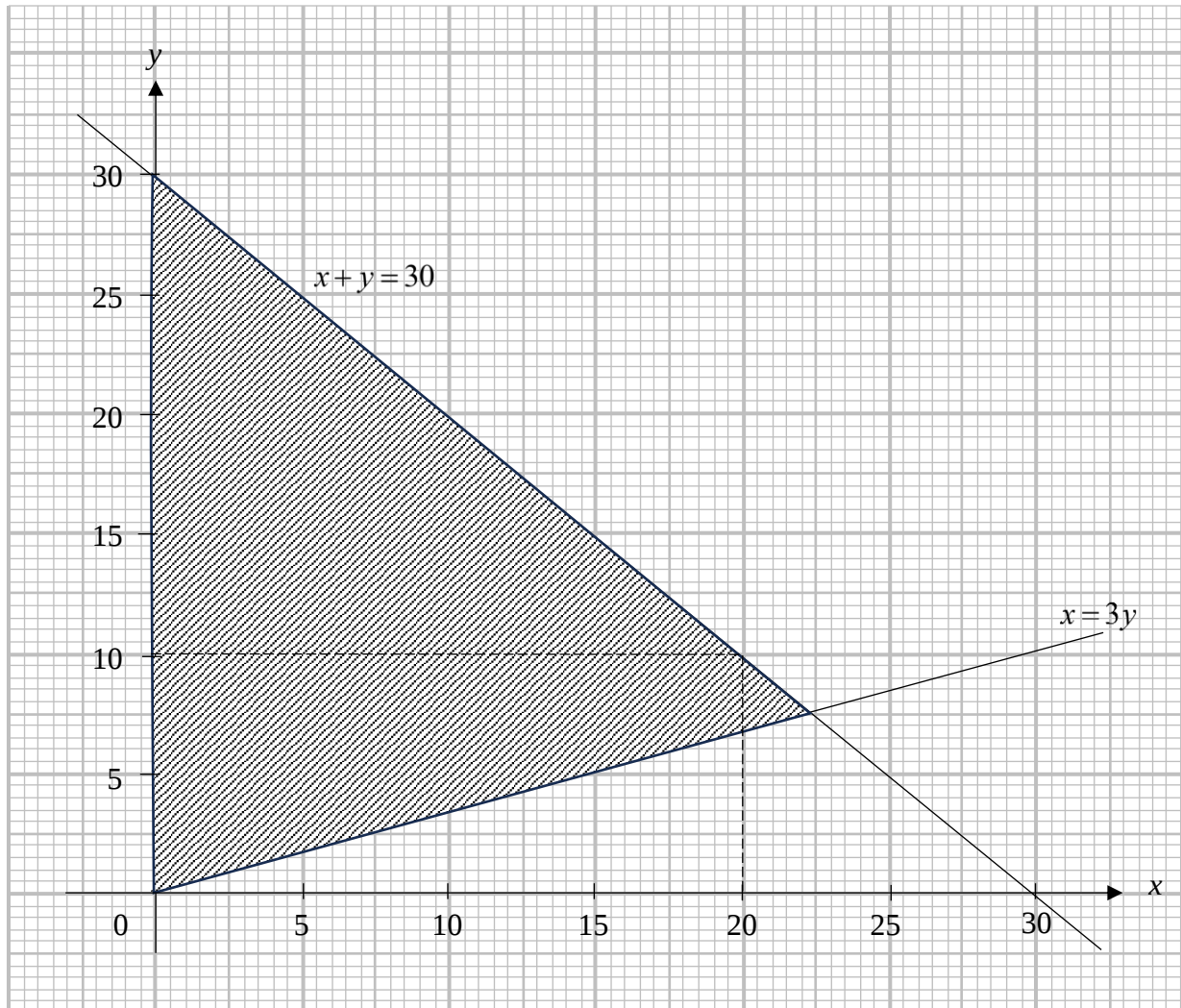
(c) 18

6. (a)

$$x + y \leq 30$$

$$x \leq 3y$$

(b)



(c) Ya, boleh.
Di dalam kawasan berlorek.

U15

GRAF GERAKAN / *Graphs of Motion*

1. (a) 45

(b) $\frac{10}{\left(\frac{15}{60}\right)}$

40

(c) $\frac{20}{\left(\frac{75}{60}\right)}$

16

2. (a) $\frac{30}{120-65}$

(b) $\frac{\left(\frac{50}{60}\right)}{66}$

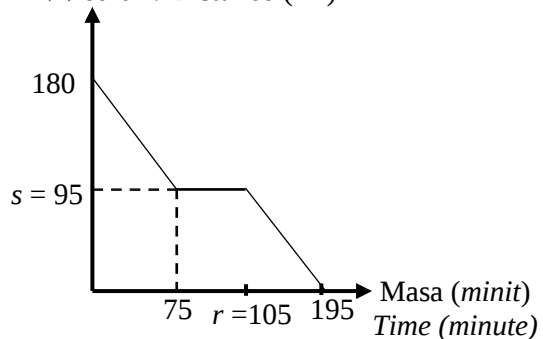
66

(c) $\frac{120}{\left(\frac{110}{60}\right)}$

65.45

3. (a) (i) $r = 105$ $s = 95$

(ii) Jarak / Distance (km)



(b) $\frac{180}{\left(\frac{195}{60}\right)}$

55.38 kmj⁻¹

4. (a) 15

(b) $\frac{15-7}{10}$

0.8

(c) $\left[\frac{1}{2}(7+15) \times 10\right] + (18 \times 15)$
380

5. (a) 15

(b) $\frac{110-70}{\left(\frac{100-75}{60}\right)}$

96

(c) $\left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{15+75}{60}\right) \times 70\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (70+110) \times \frac{25}{60}\right]$

75

6. (a) $\frac{18-25}{8-0}$

- 0.875

(b) (i) $\frac{8 \times 18}{144}$

(ii) $\left[\frac{1}{2} \times (18+25) \times 8\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (8+t-8) \times 18\right] = 352$

20

U16
SUKATAN SERAKAN DATA TAK TERKUMPUL
Measures Of Dispersion Of Ungrouped Data

1. (a) Julat / *range* = $15 - 2 = 13$

(b) Julat antara kuartil / *interquartile range* = $10.5 - 4.5 = 6$

(c) varians / *variance*, $\sigma^2 = \frac{2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + 8^2 + 10^2 + 11^2 + 15^2}{8} - 7.75^2 = 15.94$

(d) sisihan piawai / *standard deviation*, $\sigma = \sqrt{15.94} = 3.99$

2. (a) 21 (b) 31 (c) 23 (d) 28 (e) 5 (f) 26

3. (a) 25

(b) 22.5

(c) $\text{min / mean} = \frac{12 + 13 + 17 + 18 + 21 + 22 + 22 + 23 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 29 + 31 + 34}{14}$
 $= 22.64$

(d) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{12^2 + 13^2 + 17^2 + 18^2 + 21^2 + 22^2 + 22^2 + 23^2 + 25^2 + 25^2 + 25^2 + 29^2 + 31^2 + 34^2}{14} - 22.64^2}$
 $= 1.63$

4. (a) Sisihan Piawai / *Standard deviation*

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{16^2 + 20^2 + 15^2 + 22^2 + 19^2 + 20^2 + 21^2 + 18^2 + 17^2 + 10^2}{10} - 17.8^2}$$

$$= 3.34$$

(b) Ayam frozen akan dipilih kerana sisihan piawai lebih kecil.

Frozen chicken will be selected because the standard deviation is smaller.

5. (a)

$$\text{min / mean} = \frac{3(4) + 2(5) + 10(6) + 6(7) + 4(8) + 5(9)}{30}$$

$$= 6.7$$

(b) Sisihan piawai / *Standard deviation*

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{3(4)^2 + 2(5)^2 + 10(6)^2 + 6(7)^2 + 4(8)^2 + 5(9)^2}{30} - 6.7^2}$$

$$= 1.487$$

6. (a)

Baja J

$$\text{min / mean} = \frac{18 + 26 + 31 + 35 + 35 + 38 + 45 + 53}{8} = 35.125$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{18^2 + 26^2 + 31^2 + 35^2 + 35^2 + 38^2 + 45^2 + 53^2}{8} - 35.125^2}$$

$$= 10.12$$

Baja K

$$\text{min / mean} = \frac{25 + 28 + 32 + 32 + 34 + 38 + 44 + 48}{8} = 35.125$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{25^2 + 28^2 + 32^2 + 32^2 + 34^2 + 38^2 + 44^2 + 48^2}{8} - 35.125^2}$$

$$= 7.305$$

(b) Baja K akan dipilih kerana sisihan piawai lebih kecil.

Fertilizer K will be chosen because the standard deviation is smaller.

U17**KEBARANGKALIAN PERISTIWA BERGABUNG / *Probability Of Combined Events***

1. (a) $\{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)\}$

(b)

Duit syiling <i>Coins</i>	Dadu adil / <i>Fair dies</i>					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	(A, 1)	(A, 2)	(A, 3)	(A, 4)	(A, 5)	(A, 6)
G	(G, 1)	(G, 2)	(G, 3)	(G, 4)	(G, 5)	(G, 6)

2. (a) $\{(4,4)\}$

$$\frac{1}{36}$$
- (b) $\{(1,6), (2,5), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)\}$

$$\frac{21}{36}$$

3. (i) $\{(B,U), (N,U)\}$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
- (ii) $\{(U,B), (U,N), (B,N), (B,U), (N,B)\}$

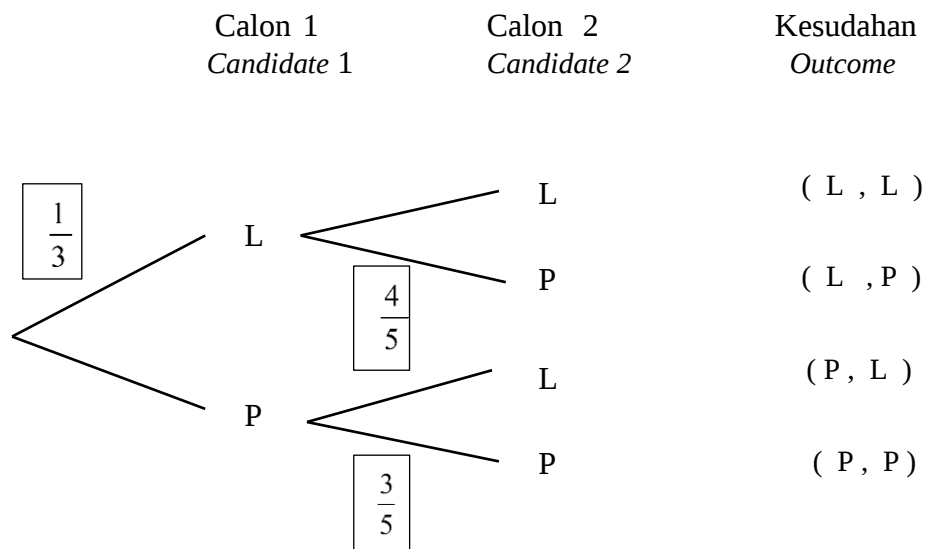
$$\frac{5}{6}$$

4.

Nombor ganjil <i>Odd numbers</i>	1	3	5	7	9
1		(1,3)	(1,5)	(1,7)	(1,9)
3	(3,1)		(3,5)	(3,7)	(3,9)
5	(5,1)	(5,3)		(5,7)	(5,9)
7	(7,1)	(7,3)	(7,5)		(7,9)
9	(9,1)	(9,3)	(9,5)	(9,7)	

$$\frac{3}{10}$$

5. (a)



(b)

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$\frac{8}{15}$$

6.

$$\left(\frac{3}{14} \times \frac{2}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{14} \times \frac{7}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{14} \times \frac{3}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{14} \times \frac{6}{13}\right)$$

$$\frac{45}{91}$$

U18
MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
Consumer Mathematics: Financial Management

1. **P** = Mewujudkan pelan kewangan / *Create financial plan*

Q = Mengkaji semula dan menyemak kemajuan / *Review and check progress*

2.

Sumber pendapatan <i>Source of income</i>		Sumber perbelanjaan <i>Source of expenses</i>	
Aktif <i>Active</i>	Pasif <i>Passive</i>	Tetap <i>Fixed</i>	Tidak tetap <i>Variables</i>
- Gaji/ <i>Salary</i> - Komisen/ <i>Commission</i>	- Sewa diterima / <i>Rent accepted</i> - Dividen / <i>Dividends</i> - Kerja sambilan / <i>Part-time work</i>	- Sewa rumah / <i>House rent</i> - Ansuran rumah / <i>House installments</i> - Ansuran kereta / <i>Car installments</i> - Premium insurans / <i>Insurance premiums</i>	- Belanja dapur / <i>Groceries</i> - Belanja petrol / <i>Petrol expences</i> - Utiliti rumah / <i>Home utilities</i> - Pemberian kepada ibu bapa / <i>Giving to parents</i>

3.

S	Encik Ismail ingin menghadihkan isterinya sebertuk cincin emas <i>Encik Ismail wants to gift his wife a gold ring</i>
M	Harga sebertuk cincin RM2 000 <i>Price of a ring is RM2 000</i>
A	Beliau perlu menyimpan RM400 sebulan selama 5 bulan <i>He needs to save RM400 per month for 5 months</i>
R	Beliau menyimpan sebanyak 4.71% setiap bulan @ Beliau berpendapatan RM8 500 sebulan <i>He saves 4.71% every month @ He earns RM8 500 per month</i>
T	5 bulan / <i>5 months</i>

4. Aliran tunai / *Cash flow*

$$7000 + 1500 - 3560 - \left(\frac{95}{100} \times 2950 \right) - \left(\frac{10}{100} \times 8500 \right)$$

$$1287.50$$

Aliran tunai positif kerana jumlah pendapatan melebihi jumlah perbelanjaan

Cash flow is positive because total income exceeds total expenses

5. (a)	Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan <i>Income and Expenses</i>	Pelan Kewangan <i>Financial Plan (RM)</i>	
	Pendapatan aktif / <i>Net Income</i>		
	<i>Gaji / Salary</i>	5200	
	<i>Komisen / Commission</i>	200	
	Pendapatan pasif / <i>Passive Income</i>		
	<i>Berniaga / Bussiness</i>	1600	
	<i>Dividen / Dividends</i>	150	
	Jumlah pendapatan / <i>Total income</i>		7150
	Simpanan tetap / <i>Fixed saving</i>	520	
	Simpanan kecemasan / <i>Emergency fund</i>	200	
	Baki pendapatan / <i>Income balance</i>		6430
	Perbelanjaan tetap / <i>Fixed expenses</i>		
	Ansuran rumah / <i>Home installments</i>	1000	
	Ansuran kereta / <i>Car installments</i>	800	
	Premium insurans / <i>Insurance premium</i>	400	
	Jumlah perbelanjaan tetap / <i>Total fixed expenses</i>		2200
	Perbelanjaan tidak tetap / <i>Fixed expenses</i>		
	Pemberian kepada ibu bapa / <i>Giving to parents</i>	300	
	Perbelanjaan anak-anak / <i>Children expenses</i>	700	
	Barang dapur / <i>Groceries</i>	1500	
	Utiliti rumah / <i>Home utilities</i>	330	
	Belanja petrol / <i>Petrol expences</i>	370	
	Jumlah perbelanjaan tidak tetap / <i>Total variable expenses</i>		3200
	Pendapatan lebihan atau defisit / <i>Surplus or deficit income</i>	1030 Lebihan / <i>surplus</i>	

- (b) i. Beliau boleh mengurangkan perbelanjaan tidak tetap seperti belanja dapur, perbelanjaan anak-anak dan belanja petrol
He can reduce irregular expenses such as kitchen expenses, children's expenses and petrol expenses
- ii. Beliau boleh menukar cara berniaga kepada perniagaan atas talian untuk menambah bilangan pelanggan dan pendapatan
He can change his business to an online business to increase the number of customers and income

6. (a) $A = 9600 - 960 - 200$
 $= 8440$
- $B = 1500 + 1990 + 510$
 $= 4000$
- $C = 500 + 1500 + 450 + 200 + 500 + 300$
 $= 3450$
- $D = 8440 - 4000 - 3450$
 $= 990$
- (b) Aliran tunai positif kerana jumlah pendapatan melebihi jumlah perbelanjaan
Cash flow is positive because total income exceeds total expenses
- (c) $\frac{1500}{7} = 214.29$ sebulan
- Matlamat boleh dicapai kerana aliran tunai positif RM990
The goal can be achieved because of the positive cash flow of RM990
 $RM214.29 < RM990$

U19**UBAHAN / Variation**

1. (a) $M = \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{Q}$
 (b) 166.84

2. (a) $V = \frac{7}{150}T$
 $39\frac{2}{3} @ 39.67$

- (b) $P = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{q}}$
 $\frac{1}{12}$

- (c) $L = \frac{4.2V}{j}$ atau $L = \frac{21V}{5j}$

3. (a) $t = \frac{63}{j^2}$ $2.52 @ \frac{63}{25}$ (b) 4	4. (a) $Y = \frac{5X^3}{32Z}$ (b) $\frac{5}{44}$ atau 0.114
5. $p = 0.25mn$ 65 625	6. (a) $N = \frac{10A}{t}$ 30 (b) 12

U20
MATRIKS / *Matrices*

1. (a) 3×2 (b) (i) 5 (ii) -8 (c) $\begin{pmatrix} -46 & 43 \\ -9 & 4 \\ 58 & -60 \end{pmatrix}$	2. (a) $k = 6, m = 4$ (b) $t = 3$ (c) $p = 3, q = -1$
3. (a) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ (b) $m = 7, k = -3$ (c) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (d) $x = -1, y = -3$	4. (a) $g = 12$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -10 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (c) $x = -3, y = 1$

5. $\begin{pmatrix} 80 & 95 \\ 75 & 90 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.6 \end{pmatrix}$ Aiman = 89 Basyrie = 84	6. $4x + y = 30$ $2x + 3y = 40$ $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4(3) - 1(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = \text{RM}5, \quad y = \text{RM}10$
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U21 MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : INSURANS / Consumer Mathematics : Insurance

1.	Syarikat insurans akan membayar ganti rugi kepada pemegang polisi pada amaun tertentu tidak melebihi kerugian yang dialami tertakluk kepada jumlah perlindungan yang diinsuranskan. <i>An insurance company will pay compensation to the policy holder up to an amount not greater than the loss suffered depending on the amount of protection covered by the insurance.</i> Sejenis pelan kewangan untuk perlindungan dari sebarang risiko yang boleh dibeli <i>A financial plan to protect against any risk that can be bought.</i> Perkongsiannya bersama kos kerugian antara pemegang polisi dan Syarikat insurans dalam bentuk peratusan <i>Cost sharing of the loss between the policy holder and the insurance company at an agreed percentage.</i> Jumlah wang yang dibayar dahulu oleh pemegang polisi tanpa mengira jumlah kos manfaat yang layak. <i>Amount of money that is paid upfront by the policy holder of the total eligible benefit cost.</i> Kemungkinan berlaku musibah yang tidak dapat dielakkan. <i>Possibility of the occurrence of a disaster that cannot be avoided.</i>
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2.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a)</td><td>Syarikat ZUM Insurance Bhd</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td><td>Aiman</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td><td>RM320 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td><td>RM300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(e)</td><td>Kos masuk hospital dan memerlukan pembedahan serta kos risiko kemerosotan Kesihatan <i>Hospital admission cost and the need for surgery as well as cost related to the risk of health deterioration</i></td></tr> </table>	(a)	Syarikat ZUM Insurance Bhd	(b)	Aiman	(c)	RM320 000	(d)	RM300	(e)	Kos masuk hospital dan memerlukan pembedahan serta kos risiko kemerosotan Kesihatan <i>Hospital admission cost and the need for surgery as well as cost related to the risk of health deterioration</i>
(a)	Syarikat ZUM Insurance Bhd										
(b)	Aiman										
(c)	RM320 000										
(d)	RM300										
(e)	Kos masuk hospital dan memerlukan pembedahan serta kos risiko kemerosotan Kesihatan <i>Hospital admission cost and the need for surgery as well as cost related to the risk of health deterioration</i>										
3. (a) Jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli <i>Total insurance should buy</i> $480\,000 \times \frac{80}{100} = 384\,000$	(b) <u>Bayaran pampasan / Amount of compensation</u> Insurans yang harus dibeli / <i>Amount of required insurance</i> = RM384 000 Insurans yang telah dibeli / <i>Amount of insurance purchased</i> = RM300 000 Insurans yang telah dibeli < Insurans yang harus dibeli <i>Amount of insurance purchased < Amount of required insurance</i> $RM300\,000 < RM384\,000$ <u>Penalti ko-insurans / Co-insurance penalty</u> $\frac{300\,000}{384\,000} \times 30\,000 - 2\,500 = 20\,937.50$										
	(c) $384\,000 - 2\,500 = 381\,500$ Tidak. Dia hanya menerima RM381 500 kerana bayaran maksimum untuk sesuatu kerugian adalah bersamaan dengan jumlah nilai muka insurans yang telah dibeli oleh pemegang polisi. <i>No. He only received RM381 500 because the maximum payment for a loss is equal to the amount of the sum insured purchased by the policyholder.</i>										
4. $616 = \frac{x}{1000} \times 2.80$ $x = 220\,000$	5. (a) (i) $\frac{200\,000}{1000} \times 1.21 = 242$ (ii) $242 + \frac{\left(\frac{25}{100} \times 200\,000\right)}{1000} \times 1.50 = 317$ (b) $\frac{200\,000}{1000} \times 2.52 = 504$ Perbezaan disebabkan oleh umur/jantina/perokok atau bukan perokok. <i>Differences are due to age/gender/smoker or non-smoker.</i>										

6. (a) polisi komprehensif / *a comprehensive policy*

RM1000 yang pertama / <i>First RM1000</i>		305.50
Baki setiap RM1000 (Semenanjung Malaysia @ RM26) <i>Balance each RM1000 (West Malaysia @ RM26)</i>	$\frac{60000 - 1000}{1000} \times 26 = 1534.00$	1 534.00
Premium Asas / <i>Basic premium</i>		1 839.50
(-) NCD 30%	$1839.50 \times 0.3 = 551.85$	(551.85)
Premium Kasar / <i>Gross premium</i>		1 287.65

(b) polisi pihak ketiga, kebakaran dan kecurian / *third party, fire & theft*

Premium Asas (@75%) <i>Basic Premium</i>	$1839.50 \times 0.75 = 1379.63$	1 379.63
(-) NCD 30%	$1379.63 \times 0.3 = 413.89$	(413.89)
Premium Kasar <i>Gross Premium</i>		965.74

(c) polisi pihak ketiga / *third party*

Premium Asas <i>Basic Premium</i>		135.00
(-) NCD 30%	$135.00 \times 0.3 = 40.50$	(40.50)
Premium Kasar <i>Gross Premium</i>		94.50

U22

MATEMATIK PENGGUNA : PERCUKAIAN / *Consumer Mathematics : Taxation*

1.

	JENIS CUKAI TYPES OF TAXES	PIHAK YANG MENGUTIP THE ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTING
a)	Cukai pintu <i>Property assessment tax</i>	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan: Majlis Perbandaran @ Majlis Daerah</i> <i>Local authority</i>
b)	Cukai jualan <i>Sales tax</i>	Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM) <i>Royal Malaysian Custom Department (RMCD)</i>
c)	Cukai jalan <i>Road tax</i>	Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan (JPJ) <i>Road Transport Department</i>
d)	Cukai pendapatan <i>Income tax</i>	Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN) <i>Inland Revenue Board (IRB)</i>
e)	Cukai perkhidmatan <i>Service tax</i>	Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM) <i>Royal Malaysian Custom Department (RMCD)</i>
f)	Cukai tanah <i>Quit rent</i>	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Negeri: Pejabat Tanah & Galian</i> <i>State land authority</i>

2.

$$12000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 720$$

3. 60

4.

$$\frac{1320 - 1200}{1200} \times 100 = 10\%$$

5.

$$280 + [(1995 - 1800) \times 0.50] + 90 = 467.50$$

6.

(a) Pendapatan bercukai/chargeable income

$$\text{RM}92\,540 - \text{RM}3\,000 - \text{RM}18\,800 = \text{RM}70\,660$$

(b) Cukai RM70 000 pertama/tax on first RM70 000 = *The entities responsible for collecting*
RM4 600

$$\text{Cukai atas baki berikutnya/Tax on the next balance } (\text{RM}70\,660 - \text{RM}70\,000) \times 21\% = \text{RM}138.60$$

$$\text{Rebat cukai/eligible rebate (zakat)} = \text{RM}700$$

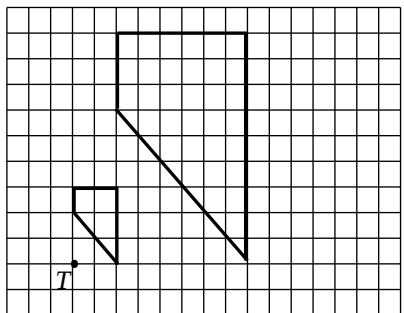
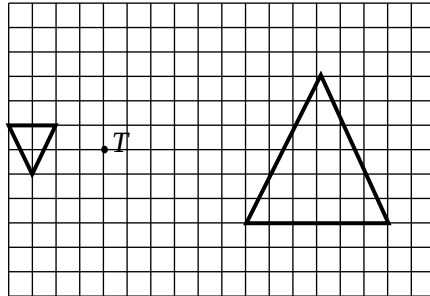
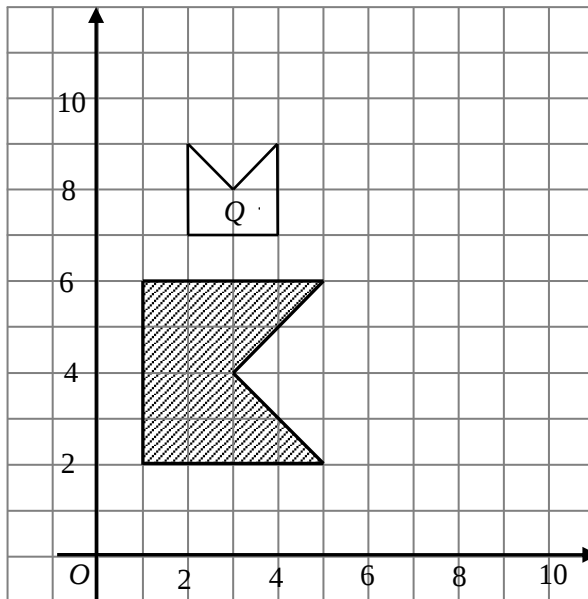
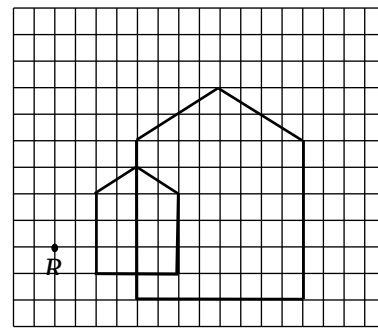
$$\text{Cukai pendapatan/income tax payable} = \text{RM}4\,600 + \text{RM}138.60 - \text{RM}700 = \text{RM}4\,038.60$$

(c) Rebate cukai ditolak selepas mendapat pengiraan akhir jumlah cukai yang perlu dibayar.

The tax rebate is deducted after getting the final calculation of the amount of tax due.

Pengecualian cukai ditolak sebelum pengiraan pendapatan bercukai yang perlu dibayar.

Tax exemptions are deducted before the calculation of taxable income payable.

U23	KEKONGRUENAN, PEMBESARAN DAN GABUNGAN TRANSFORMASI <i>Congruency, Enlargement And Combined Transformation</i>
1. (a) 12 (b) 97°	2. (a) 
3. (a) A : pembesaran pada pusat (4, 0) dengan faktor skala 3 <i>enlargement at (4, 0) with scale factor 3 @ setara</i> B ; pantulan pada garis $x = 3$ <i>reflection on $x = 3$ @ setara</i> (b) luas imej / <i>area of image</i> $= 3^2 \times 4.15$ $= 37.35$	(b) 
4. 	(c) 
5. (a) (i) (4, 3) (ii) (4, 1) (b) (i) Q : putaran 180° pada pusat (-1, -2) <i>rotation 180° at (-1, -2)</i> (ii) P : pembesaran dengan faktor skala 2 pada pusat (-6, 0) <i>enlargement with scale factor 2 at (-6, 0)</i> (c) $60 + x = 2^2 \times x$ $x = 20$ Luas JKLM / <i>area of JKLM</i> $= 2^2 \times 20 \text{ @ setara}$ $= 80$	6. (a) Tidak, terdapat bentuk yang tidak berulang <i>No, there is a shape that do not repeat.</i> (b) Teselasi, terdiri daripada pola bagi bentuk berulang yang memenuhi suatu satah tanpa ruang kosong. <i>Tesselation consists of a pattern of repeating shapes that completely cover a plane without any gaps</i>

U24**NISBAH DAN GRAF FUNGSI TRIGONOMETRI***Ratios and Graphs of Trigonometric functions*

1.

$$180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$$

$$225^\circ 32' - 180^\circ = 45^\circ 32'$$

2.

$$\sin \theta = -0.64$$

$$\text{Kos } \theta = -0.77$$

$$\text{Tan } \theta = 0.8649$$

3.

$$QS = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Kos } x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

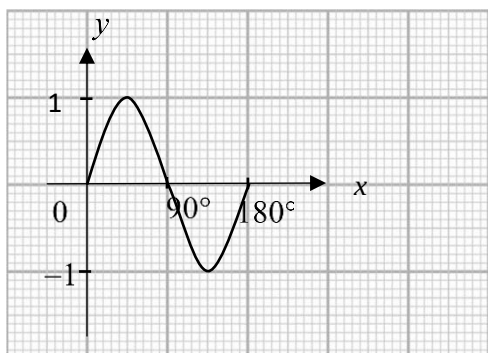
$$\sin y = \frac{7}{25}$$

4.

	Amplitud	Tempoh	Pintasan-y
$y = \sin 2x$	1	$\frac{360^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ$	0
$y = 3\sin 2x$	3	$\frac{360^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ$	0
$y = \frac{1}{3}\sin 2x - 5$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{360^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ$	-5
$y = \cos \frac{2}{3}x$	1	270°	0
$y = 4 \cos x$	4	180°	0

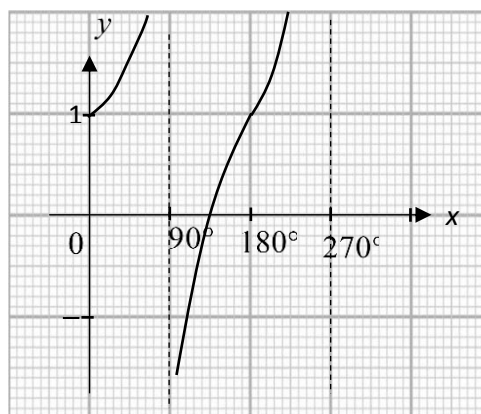
5. (a) $y = \sin 2x$

x	0°	45°	90°	135°	180°
y	0	1	0	-1	0



(b) $y = \tan x + 1$

x	0°	90°	180°	270°
y	1	∞	1	∞



6.

$$p = 45^\circ$$

$$q = 225^\circ$$

$$2(225^\circ) - 3(45^\circ)$$

$$315^\circ$$

U25**SUKATAN SERAKAN DATA TERKUMPUL / Measure Of Dispersion For Grouped Data****1.(a)**

Jarak(km) <i>Distance(km)</i>	Had Bawah <i>Lower limit</i>	Had Atas <i>Upper limit</i>	Titik Tengah <i>Midpoint</i>	Sempadan Bawah <i>Lower boundary</i>	Sempadan Atas <i>Upper boundary</i>	Kekerapan <i>Frequency</i>
21 – 30	21	30	25.5	20.5	30.5	1
31 – 40	31	40	35.5	30.5	40.5	2
41 – 50	41	50	45.5	40.5	50.5	5
51 – 60	51	60	55.5	50.5	60.5	6
61 – 70	61	70	65.5	60.5	70.5	8
71 – 80	71	80	75.5	70.5	80.5	5
81 – 90	81	90	85.5	80.5	90.5	3

$$(b) (i) \text{ min / mean} = \frac{1(25.5) + 2(35.5) + 5(45.5) + 6(55.5) + 8(65.5) + 5(75.5) + 3(85.5)}{30}$$

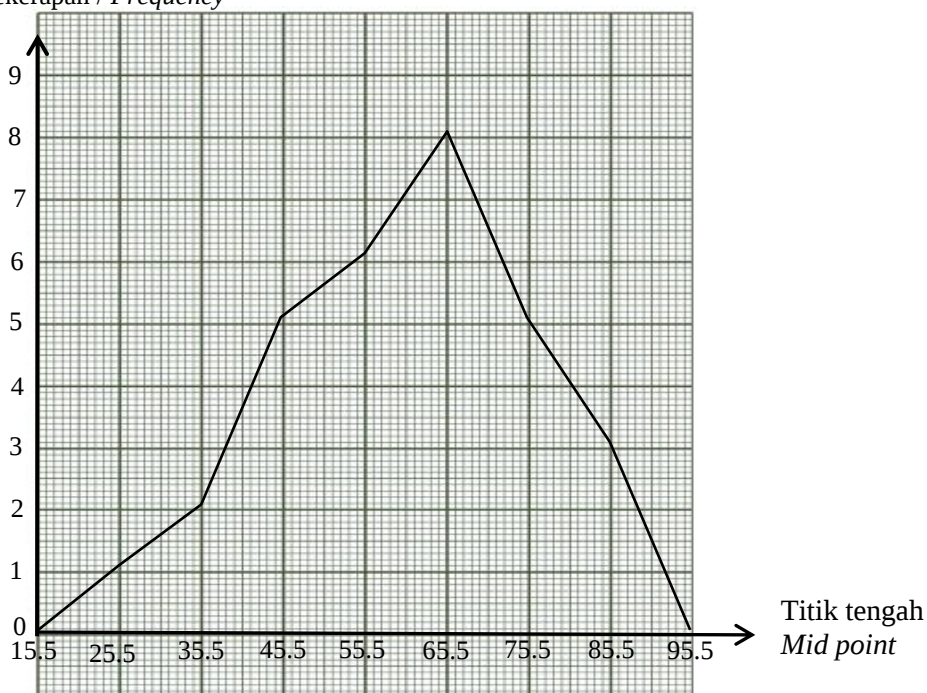
$$= 60.5$$

(ii) *varians / variance* =

$$= \frac{1(25.5)^2 + 2(35.5)^2 + 5(45.5)^2 + 6(55.5)^2 + 8(65.5)^2 + 5(75.5)^2 + 3(85.5)^2}{30} - 60.5^2$$

$$= 231.67$$

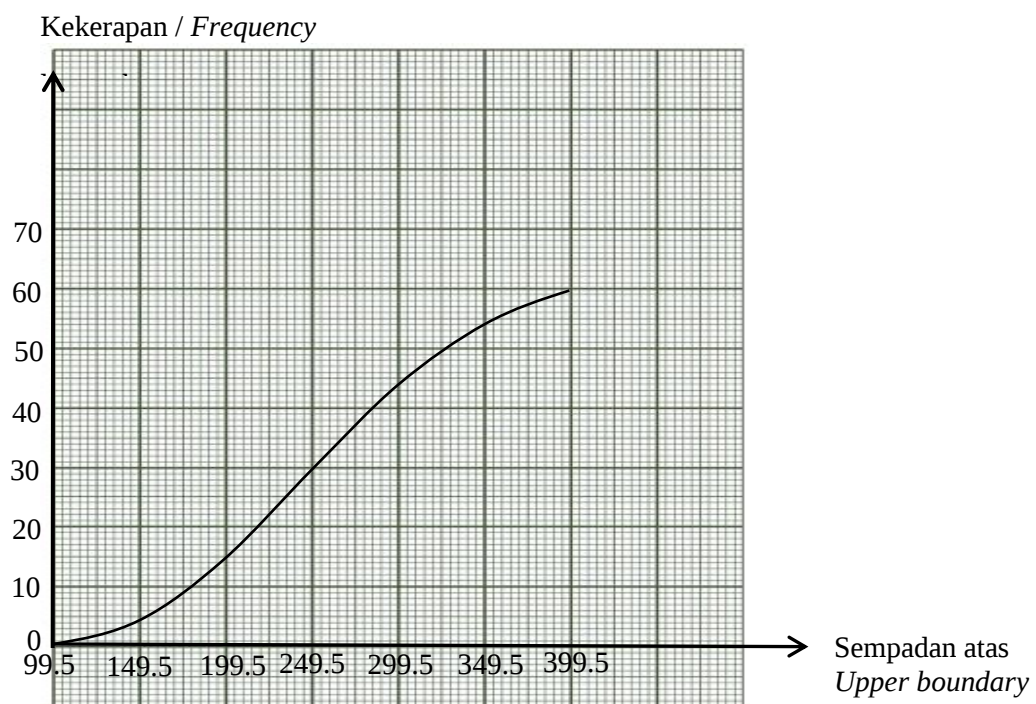
$$(iii) \text{ sisihan piawai / standard deviation} = \sqrt{231.67} = 15.22$$

(c) *Kekerapan / Frequency*

2. (a)

Kuantiti garam (mg) <i>Amount of salt (mg)</i>	Kekerapan <i>Frequency</i>	Sempadan atas <i>Upper boundary</i>	Kekerapan longgokan <i>Cumulative frequency</i>
100 – 149	4	149.5	4
150 – 199	11	199.5	15
200 – 249	15	249.5	30
250 – 299	13	299.5	43
300 – 349	12	349.5	55
350 – 399	5	399.5	60

(b)



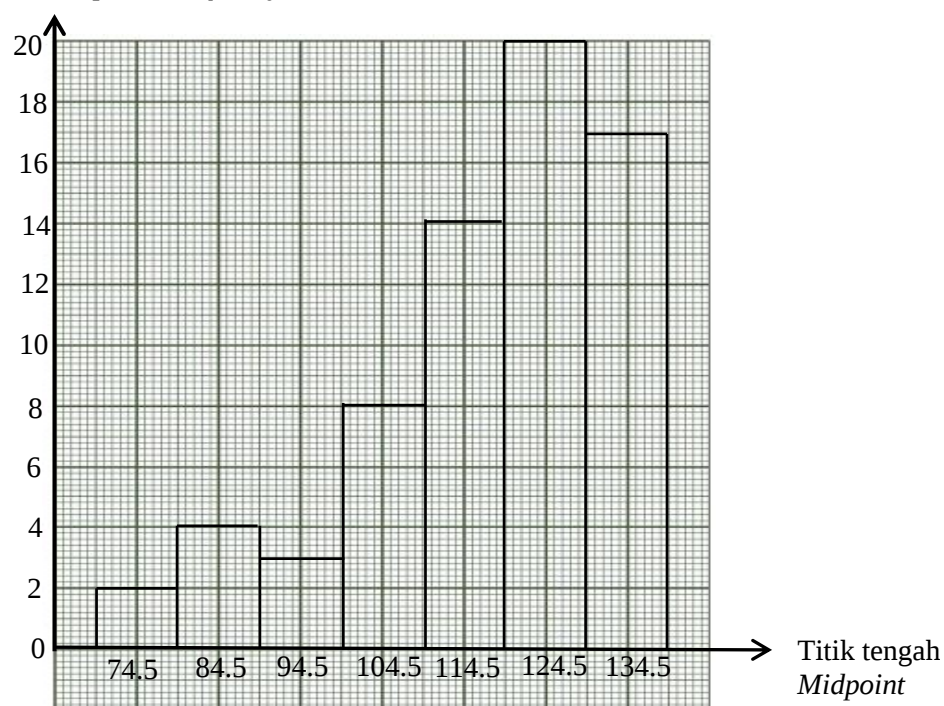
- (c) (i) 199.5
(ii) 249.5
(iii) 304.5
(iv) 105
(v) 179.5
(vi) 329.5

3. (a)

Jumlah perbelanjaan (RM) <i>Total expenditure (RM)</i>	Bilangan pelanggan <i>Number of customer</i>	Titik Tengah <i>Midpoint</i>
70 – 79	2	74.5
80 – 89	4	84.5
90 – 99	3	94.5
100 – 109	8	104.5
110 – 119	14	114.5
120 – 129	20	124.5
130 – 139	x	134.5

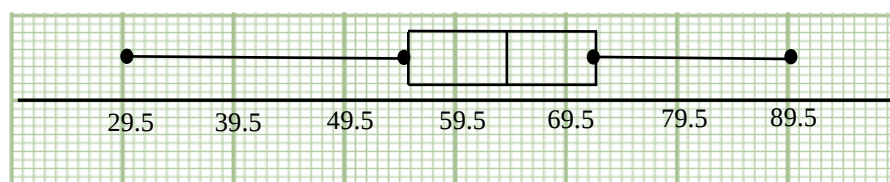
- (b) (i) 10
(ii) 17

(c)

Kekerapan / *Frequency*(d) pencong kekiri / *left skew*

4. (a) (i) 63.5
(ii) 16 ± 1
(iii) 66.5

(b) (i)

(ii) Taburan simetri / *symmetrical of distribution*

5. (a) pencong ke kiri / *left skew*

$$(b) (i) \text{ min / mean} = \frac{8(102) + 10(107) + 16(112) + 19(117) + 25(122) + 23(127)}{8 + 10 + 16 + 19 + 25 + 23}$$

$$117.54$$

(ii) sisihan piawai / *standard deviation*

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8(102)^2 + 10(107)^2 + 16(112)^2 + 19(117)^2 + 25(122)^2 + 23(127)^2}{8 + 10 + 16 + 19 + 25 + 23} - 117.54^2}$$

$$7.84$$

$$(c) \text{ min / mean} = \frac{19(117) + 25(122) + 23(127)}{19 + 25 + 23}$$

$$= 122.3$$

$$\text{Sisihan piawai / standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{19(117)^2 + 25(122)^2 + 23(127)^2}{19 + 25 + 23} - 122.3^2}$$

$$= 3.9$$

Sisihan piawai bagi upah harian diantara RM115 dan RM129 adalah lebih rendah kerana serakan datanya lebih kecil.

The standard deviation for daily wages between RM115 and RM129 is lower because the data spread is smaller.

$$6. (a) (i) 55.6 = \frac{3(42) + 6(47) + p(52) + 16(57) + 10(62) + 4(67)}{3 + 6 + p + 16 + 10 + 4}$$

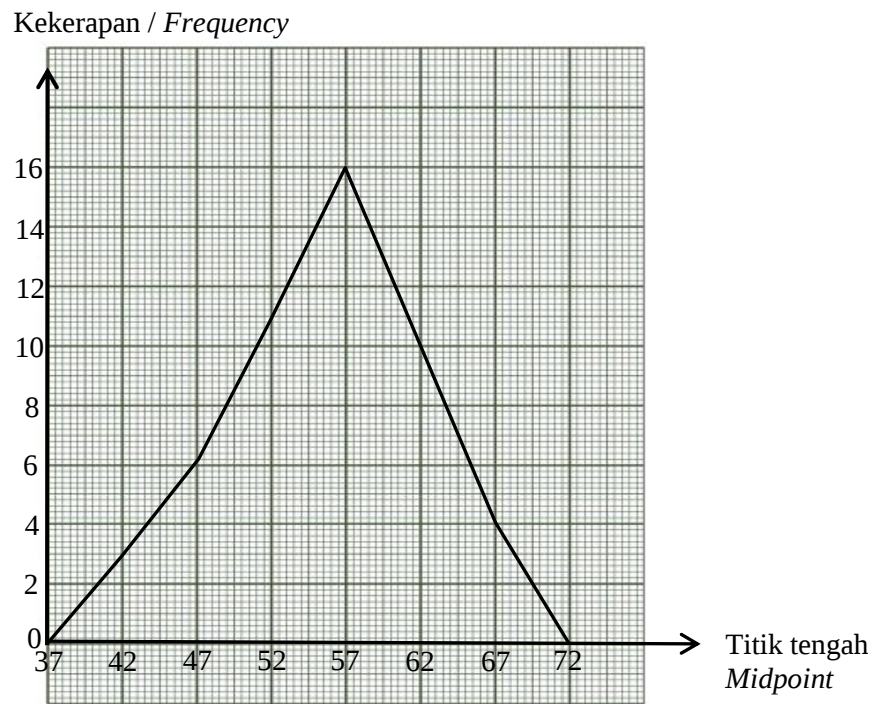
$$p = 11$$

(ii) sisihan piawai / *standard deviation*

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3(42)^2 + 6(47)^2 + 11(52)^2 + 16(57)^2 + 10(62)^2 + 4(67)^2}{3 + 6 + 11 + 16 + 10 + 4} - 55.6^2}$$

$$= 6.48$$

(b)



(c) 40%