



PROGRAM TUISYEN RAKYAT SELANGOR 2025 SPM

MATEMATIK

DWIBAHASA



DIKUASAI OLEH:



KITASELANGOR



PROGRAM TUISYEN RAKYAT SELANGOR 2025 SPM

MATEMATIK

DWIBAHASA

CIRI-CIRI EKSKLUSIF MODUL

Program Tuisyen Rakyat Selangor

Matematik SPM

- Modul dibina berdasarkan silibus Matematik KSSM dan disusun mengikut bab Tingkatan 4 dan Tingkatan 5.
- Modul dilengkapi dengan analisis soalan SPM Matematik bagi tahun 2021 hingga tahun 2023 yang terperinci mengikut topik.
- Modul ini mengandungi Soalan Objektif (Kertas 1) dan Soalan Subjektif (Kertas 2) pada setiap bab.
- Soalan dibina berdasarkan Format SPM terkini.
- Latihan merangkumi pelbagai aras yang membolehkan guru mencakupi keperluan murid.
- Guru boleh mempraktikkan modul ini secara kaedah latih tubi berperingkat ataupun latih tubi sendiri kepada murid.
- Satu set Kertas Model SPM disediakan pada akhir modul.
- Jawapan disediakan bagi memberi panduan kepada guru dan murid untuk menjawab soalan.
- Modul ini mengandungi video ulasan jawapan bagi soalan yang terpilih.
- Latihan tambahan boleh dimuat turun dengan mengimbas kod QR.
- Penggubal berpengalaman luas sebagai penulis modul dalam mata pelajaran Matematik SPM.

PANEL PENULIS

Program Tuisyen Rakyat Selangor

Matematik SPM

Norsiah binti Mohamed
SM Sains Hulu Selangor

Roshayati binti Salleh
SMK Bandar Saujana Putra

Maisarah binti Mohd Adnan
SMK Batu Laut

Norsiah binti Mohd Desa
SMK USJ 23

Premmalah a/p Subramaniam
SMK Dengkil

Haniza binti Abdul Rahman
SMK Serendah

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121 – 152

KOLEKSI VIDEO



JAWAPAN



FORMAT INSTRUMEN PEPERIKSAAN SPM MATEMATIK

Bil.	Perkara	Kertas 1 (1449/1)	Kertas 2 (1449/2)
1	Jenis Instrumen	Ujian Bertulis	
2	Jenis Item	Objektif Aneka Pilihan	• Subjektif Respons Terhad • Subjektif Berstruktur
3	Bilangan Soalan	40 soalan (40 markah) (Jawab semua soalan)	Bahagian A: 10 soalan (40 markah) (Jawab semua soalan) Bahagian B: 5 soalan (45 markah) (Jawab semua soalan) Bahagian C: 2 soalan (15 markah) (Jawab satu soalan)
4	Jumlah Markah	40	100
5	Konstruk	• Mengingat dan Memahami • Mengaplikasi • Menganalisis	• Mengingat dan Memahami • Mengaplikasi • Menganalisis • Menilai • Mencipta
6	Tempoh Ujian	1 jam 30 minit	2 jam 30 minit
7	Cakupan Konstruk	Standard kandungan dan standard pembelajaran dalam Dokumen Standard Kurikulum dan Pentaksiran (DSKP) KSSM (Tingkatan 1 hingga Tingkatan 5)	
8	Aras Kesukaran	Rendah : Sederhana : Tinggi 5 : 3 : 2	
9	Kaedah Penskoran	Dikotomus	Analitik
10	Alatan Tambahan	Kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram	• Kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram • Alatan geometri

ANALISIS SOALAN SPM 2021-2023

MATEMATIK KERTAS 2

TAJUK	SPM 2021			SPMU 2022			SPM 2022			SPM 2023		
	Bahagian			Bahagian			Bahagian			Bahagian		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Tingkatan 5												
Ubahan	4			5	3							
Matriks		9			8		5				10	
Matematik Pengguna: Insurans	3				6	5	4			4		
Matematik Pengguna: Percukaian	2							8		5		
Kekongruenan, Pembesaran dan Gabungan Transformasi		9		5	9					4		
Nisbah dan Graf Trigonometri							5				8	4
Sukatan Serakan Data Berkumpulan	6				10			10			10	3
Tingkatan 4												
Fungsi dan Persamaan Kuadratik dalam Satu Pemboleh Ubah							4					5&3
Asas Nombor	3											
Penaakulan Logik				4			4			5		
Operasi Set		8				3		8		5		
Rangkaian dalam Teori Graf			3	3		4			4		9	
Ketaksamaan Linear Dalam Dua Pemboleh Ubah		10						9		4		
Graf Gerakan			3&5		9	6			4&3	4		
Sukatan Serakan Data Tak Berkumpulan							3			3		4
Kebarangkalian Peristiwa Bergabung	4		5&3	3					4			3
Pengurusan Kewangan	4			4		12	4				8	
Tingkatan 3												
Matematik Pengguna: Simpanan dan Pelaburan, Kredit dan Hutang				3				2	4			
Pelan dan Dongakan		9										
Garis Lurus	5			4						3		
Tingkatan 2												
Pola dan Jujukan	3											
Bentuk Geometri Tiga Dimensi				4					4			5
Graf Fungsi										3		
Laju dan Pecutan												
Kecerunan Garis Lurus	2											
Transformasi Isometri							3&5					
Sukatan Kecenderungan Memusat			4						4			
Tingkatan 1												
Ungkapan Algebra	2											
Persamaan Linear			4	5					3			
Garis dan Sudut			3					8				
Perimeter dan Luas							3					
Teorem Pythagoras	2											3
Jumlah Markah	40	45	30	40	45	30	40	45	30	40	45	30

SENARAI RUMUS

NOMBOR DAN OPERASI NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS

- 1 $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
- 2 $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$
- 3 $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- 4 $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n}})^m$
- 5 Faedah mudah / Simple interest, $I = Prt$
- 6 Faedah kompaun / Compound interest,
 $MV = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$
- 7 Jumlah bayaran balik / Total repayment, $A = P + Prt$

PERKAITAN DAN ALGEBRA RELATIONSHIP AND ALGEBRA

- 1 Jarak / Distance = $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
- 2 Titik tengah / Midpoint, $(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$
- 3 Laju purata = $\frac{\text{Jumlah jarak}}{\text{Jumlah masa}}$
 $\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$
- 4 $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
- 5 $m = -\frac{\text{pintasan-y}}{\text{pintasan-x}}$
 $m = -\frac{y\text{-intercept}}{x\text{-intercept}}$
- 6 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$

SUKATAN DAN GEOMETRI MEASUREMENT AND GEOMETRY

- 1 Teorem Pythagoras / Pythagoras' Theorem, $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
- 2 Hasil tambah sudut pedalaman poligon
Sum of interior angles of a polygon
 $= (n - 2) \times 180^\circ$
- 3 Lilitan bulatan = $\pi d = 2\pi r$
Circumference of circle = $\pi d = 2\pi r$
- 4 Luas bulatan = πr^2
Area of circle = πr^2
- 5 $\frac{\text{Panjang lengkok}}{2\pi r} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}$
 $\frac{\text{Arc length}}{2\pi r} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}$
- 6 $\frac{\text{Luas sektor}}{\pi r^2} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}$
 $\frac{\text{Area of sector}}{\pi r^2} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}$
- 7 Luas layang
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{hasil darab panjang dua pepenjuru}$
Area of kite = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{product of two diagonals}$
- 8 Luas trapezium
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{hasil tambah dua sisi selari} \times \text{tinggi}$
Area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{sum of two parallel sides} \times \text{height}$
- 9 Luas permukaan silinder = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$
Surface area of cylinder = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$
- 10 Luas permukaan kon = $\pi r^2 + \pi rs$
Surface area of cone = $\pi r^2 + \pi rs$
- 11 Luas permukaan sfera = $4\pi r^2$
Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$
- 12 Isi padu prisma = luas keratan rentas $\times$ tinggi
Volume of prism = area of cross section $\times$ height
- 13 Isi padu silinder = $\pi r^2 h$
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

14 Isi padu kon = $\frac{1}{3}\pi j^2 t$

$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

15 Isi padu sfera = $\frac{4}{3}\pi j^3$

$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

16 Isi padu piramid = $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{luas tapak} \times \text{tinggi}$

$$\text{Volume of pyramid} = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{base area} \times \text{height}$$

17 Faktor skala, $k = \frac{PA'}{PA}$

$$\text{Scale factor, } k = \frac{PA'}{PA}$$

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

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

STATISTIK DAN KEBARANGKALIAN STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY

1 Min / Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$

2 Min / Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{f}$

3 Varians / Variance, $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N} = \frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2$

4 Varians / Variance, $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f} = \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2$

5 Sisihan piawai / Standard deviation, $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2}$

6 Sisihan piawai / Standard deviation, $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2}$

7 $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$

8 $P(A') = 1 - P(A)$

Ulang Kaji Menengah Rendah



Matematik Pengguna: Simpanan dan Pelaburan, Kredit dan Hutang Consumer Mathematics: Savings and Investments, Credit and Debt

NOTA EFEKTIF

Jenis-jenis Akaun
Types of Accounts

1 Akaun Simpanan
Savings Account

2 Akaun Simpanan Tetap
Fixed Deposit Account

3 Akaun Semasa
Current Account

Perbandingan Simpanan dan Pelaburan Comparison of Savings and Investments

Simpanan/Pelaburan Savings/Investment	Simpanan Saving	Simpanan tetap Fixed deposit	Saham syarikat Company shares	Amanah saham Unit trust	Hartanah Real estate
Tahap risiko Risk level	Bebas risiko Risk-free	Bebas risiko Risk-free	Tinggi High	Rendah Low	Rendah Low
Tahap pulangan Return level	Rendah Low	Rendah Low	Tinggi High	Sederhana Moderate	Tinggi High
Tahap kecairan Liquidity level	Tinggi High	Tinggi High	Sederhana Moderate	Tinggi High	Rendah Low

Rumus/Formula

Faedah mudah
Simple interest

$$I = Prt$$

Nilai matang
Matured value

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

Jumlah bayaran balik
Total repayment

$$A = P + Prt$$

I = faedah / interest
 P = prinsipal / principal
 r = kadar faedah / interest rate
 t = tempoh (tahun) / time (years)
 n = bilangan kali faedah dikompaun dalam setahun
 number of periods the interest is compounded per year



LATIHAN INTENSIF

- 1 Puan Mariam membuat pinjaman peribadi sebanyak RM60 000 dari Bank Ehsan dengan kadar faedah 8% atas baki. Tempoh bayaran balik adalah selama 7 tahun, dan ansuran bulanan yang perlu dibayar adalah sebanyak RM470.

Puan Mariam make a personal loan of RM60 000 from Bank Ehsan with an interest rate of 8% on the balance. The repayment period is 7 years, and the monthly instalments to be paid is RM470.

Hitung baki pinjaman selepas Puan Mariam membuat bayaran ansuran tiga bulan pertama.

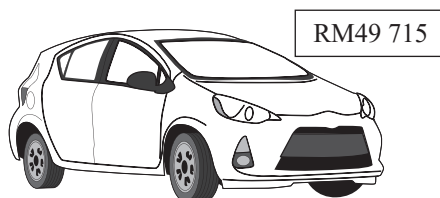
Calculate the balance of the loan after Puan Mariam make the first three instalment.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Puan Irfa membeli sebuah kereta untuk anaknya. Setelah 5 tahun, anaknya ingin melangsaikan baki pinjaman kereta tersebut pada pihak bank.

Puan Irfa bought a car for her son. After 5 years, his son wants to pay off the remaining loan of the car to the bank.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Hitung jumlah baki pinjaman kereta tersebut, jika Puan Irfa telah membayar pendahuluan sebanyak 10% dengan kadar faedah 3.5% bagi pinjaman selama 9 tahun.

Calculate the total balance of the car loan, if Puan Irfa has paid 10% down payment with an interest rate of 3.5% for the loan over 9 years.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



- 3 Puan Salina memasukkan RM50 000 dalam akaun simpanannya di Bank Makmur, mengikut prinsip wadiah sejak Januari 2024. Pada Disember 2024, beliau telah mendapat RM51 250 sebagai pulangan daripada simpanannya iaitu dengan penambahan RM1 250 yang merupakan hibah (hadiah) daripada Bank Makmur.

Puan Salina deposited RM50 000 into her savings account at Bank Makmur, according to the principle of wadiah since January 2024. In December 2024, she earned RM51 250 as a return on her savings with the additional RM1 250 which is a hibah (gift) from Bank Makmur.

Hitung jumlah wang dalam akaun simpanannya pada Disember 2026.

Calculate the amount of money in her savings account by December 2026.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

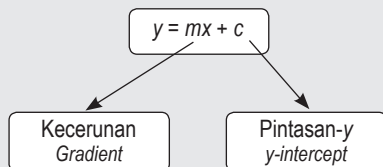




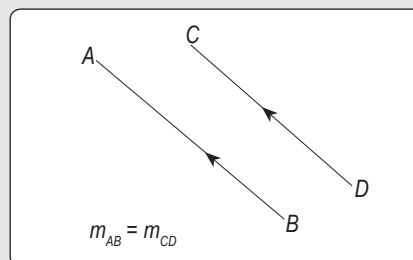
Garis Lurus Straight Lines

NOTA EFEKTIF

- 1 Persamaan garis lurus:
Equation of a straight line:

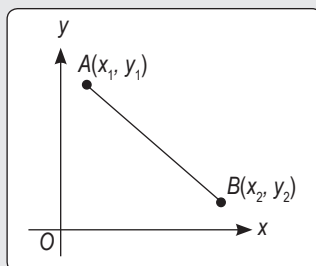


- 2 Garis selari mempunyai kecerunan yang sama.
The parallel lines have the same gradient.

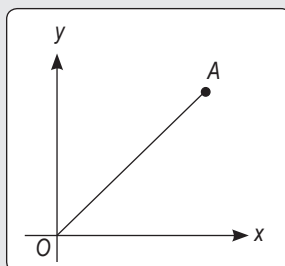


- 3 Kecerunan garis lurus, m :
The gradient of a straight line, m :

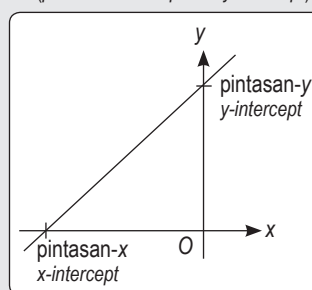
(a) $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
(melalui dua titik)
(passes through two points)



(b) $m = \frac{y}{x}$
(melalui asalan)
(passes the origin)



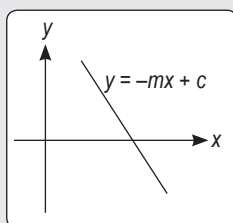
(c) $m = -\frac{\text{pintasan-y}}{\text{pintasan-x}}$
 $m = -\frac{\text{y-intercept}}{\text{x-intercept}}$
(melalui pintasan-x dan pintasan-y)
(passes x-intercept and y-intercept)



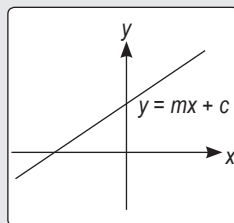
Pintasan-y adalah apabila $x = 0$.
The y-intercept is when $x = 0$.
Pintasan-x adalah apabila $y = 0$.
The x-intercept is when $y = 0$.

- 4 Persamaan garis lurus.
The equation of the straight lines.

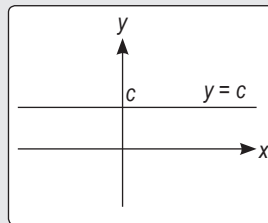
(a)



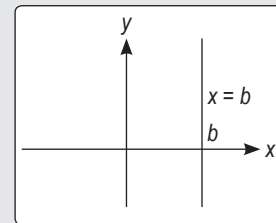
(b)



(c)



(d)



LATIHAN INTENSIF

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan garis lurus PQ pada suatu satah Cartes.

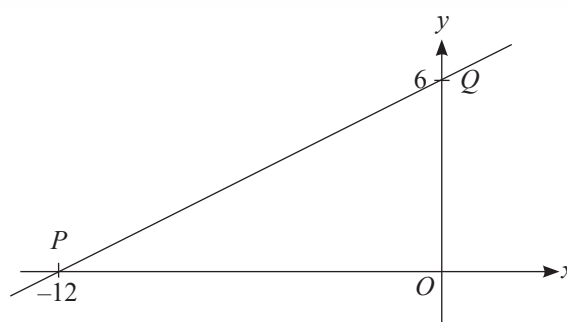
Diagram 1 shows the line PQ on a Cartesian plane.

Cari persamaan garis lurus yang selari dengan PQ dan melalui titik asalan.

Find the equation of the line that is parallel to PQ and passes through the origin.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

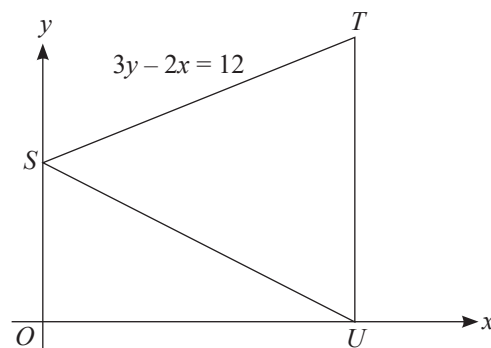
- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan lokasi kedudukan gerai di sebuah tapak pasar malam yang diwakili titik S , T , dan U . Garis lurus TU adalah selari dengan paksi- y dan $SU = 5$ unit. Persamaan garis lurus ST ialah $3y - 2x = 12$.

Diagram 2 shows the locations of stalls at a night market represented by the points S , T , and U . The line TU is parallel to the y -axis, and $SU = 5$ units. The equation of the straight line ST is $3y - 2x = 12$.

Cari/Find

- pintasan- y bagi garis lurus ST ,
the y -intercept of the straight line ST ,
- persamaan bagi garis lurus SU .
the equation of the straight line SU .

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

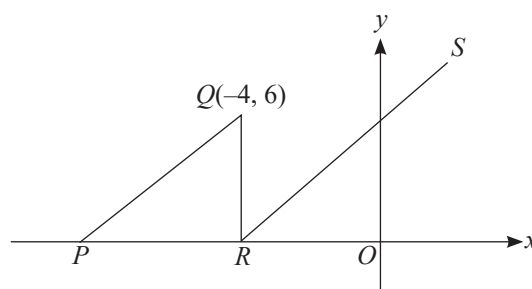
[5 markah/marks]

- 3 Rajah 3 menunjukkan dua garis selari, PQ dan RS , yang dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes. Diberi kecerunan garis lurus RS ialah $\frac{3}{2}$.

Diagram 3 shows two parallel lines, PQ and RS drawn on the Cartesian plane. Given the gradient of the straight line RS is $\frac{3}{2}$.

- Nyatakan garis lurus yang selari dengan garis lurus QR .
State the line that is parallel to line QR .
- Berikan persamaan garis lurus QR .
Give the equation of the straight line QR .
- Nyatakan pintasan- y bagi garis lurus RS .
State the y -intercept of the straight line RS .
- Cari persamaan garis lurus RS .
Find the equation of the straight line RS .
- Nyatakan koordinat titik P .
State the coordinates of point P .

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

[6 markah/marks]





Lokus dalam Dua Dimensi

Loci in Two Dimensions

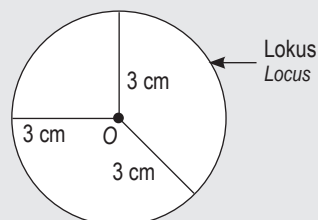
NOTA EFEKTIF

Apakah itu lokus? What is locus?

Satu set titik yang kedudukannya memenuhi syarat tertentu.
A set of points whose positions satisfy certain conditions.

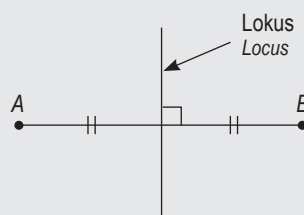
1

Lokus bagi titik yang berjarak tetap dari satu titik tetap.
The locus of points that are at a constant distance from a fixed point.



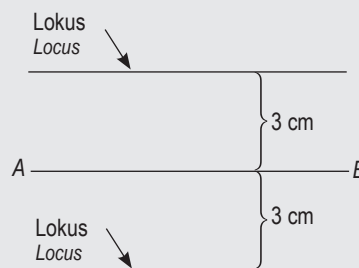
2

Lokus bagi titik yang berjarak sama dari dua titik tetap.
The locus of points that are equidistant from two fixed points.



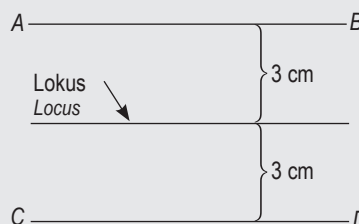
3

Lokus bagi titik yang berjarak tetap dari satu garis lurus.
The locus of points that are at a constant distance from a straight line.



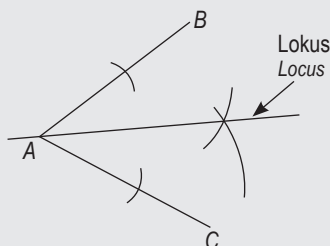
4

Lokus bagi titik berjarak sama dari dua garis lurus yang selari.
The locus of points that are equidistant from two parallel straight lines.



5

Lokus bagi titik yang berjarak sama dari dua garis lurus yang bersilang.
The locus of points that are equidistant from two intersecting straight lines.





LATIHAN INTENSIF

- 1 Rajah 1 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan sebuah segi empat sama, $STUV$ dengan sisi 6 unit yang dilukis pada grid segi empat sama bersisi 1 unit. X , Y dan Z adalah tiga titik yang bergerak di dalam segi empat sama itu.

Diagram 1 in the answer space shows a square, $STUV$ with sides of 6 units drawn on a square grid with sides of 1 unit. X , Y and Z are three moving points within the square.

- (a) X ialah titik yang bergerak dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sentiasa sama dari titik S dan titik U . Dengan menggunakan huruf di dalam Rajah 1, nyatakan lokus bagi X .
 X is a point that moves such that its equidistant from points S and U . Using the letters in the Diagram 1, state the locus of X .

- (b) Pada Rajah 1, lukis

In Diagram 1, draw

- (i) lokus bagi titik Y yang bergerak dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sentiasa sama dari garis lurus ST dan SV ,
the locus of point Y , which moves at the same distance from the straight lines ST and SV ,
 (ii) lokus bagi titik Z yang bergerak dengan keadaan titik itu sentiasa berjarak 2 unit dari titik K .
the locus of point Z which moves such that it is always 2 units from point K .
 (c) Seterusnya, tandakan dengan simbol $\otimes$ kedudukan bagi semua persilangan lokus Y dan lokus Z itu.
Then, mark with the symbol $\otimes$ the positions of all intersections of the loci of Y and Z .

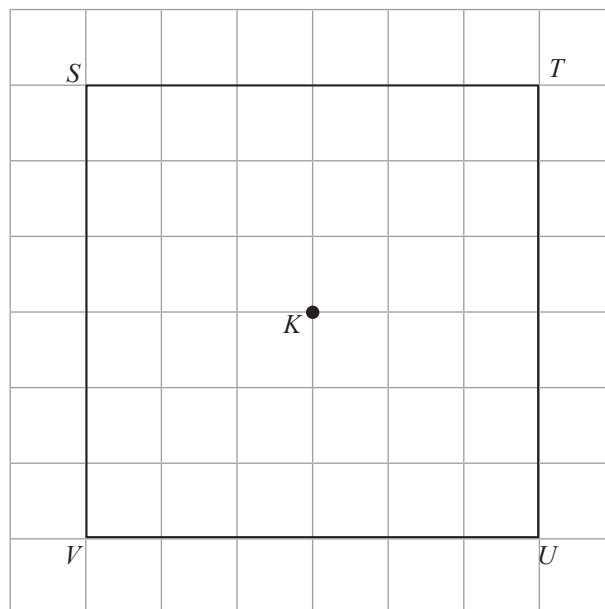
[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b) (i) (ii)

(c)



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

LATIHAN TAMBAHAN





NOTA EFEKTIF

Poligon
PolygonPoligon Sekata
Regular Polygon

Sudut pedalaman/Interior angle

$$= \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$$

Sudut peluaran/Exterior angle

$$= \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

Hasil tambah sudut pedalaman
Total sum of interior angle

$$= (n-2) \times 180^\circ$$

Hasil tambah sudut peluaran
Total sum of exterior angle

$$= 360^\circ$$

Poligon Tak Sekata
Irregular Polygon

Sudut peluaran sebuah poligon ialah penggenap kepada sudut pedalaman poligon itu.
Exterior angle of a polygon is a complement to an interior angle of the polygon.

Sudut peluaran + Sudut pedalaman
Exterior angle + Interior angles

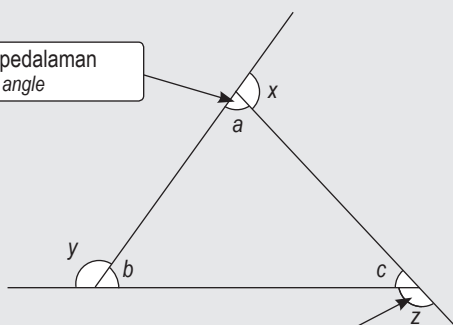
$$= 180^\circ$$

Hasil tambah sudut peluaran
Total sum of exterior angles

$$= 360^\circ$$

Sudut Pedalaman dan Sudut Peluaran Poligon
Interior Angles and Exterior Angles of Polygons

Sudut pedalaman
Interior angle



Sudut peluaran
Exterior angle

Sudut pedalaman
Interior angle

- Sudut yang terbentuk oleh dua sisi bersebelahan di dalam sesuatu poligon.
An angle that is formed by two adjacent sides of a polygon.
- Sudut a, b dan c ialah sudut pedalaman.
Angles a, b, and c are interior angles.

Sudut peluaran
Exterior angle

- Sudut yang terbentuk apabila satu sisi poligon dipanjangkan.
An angle that is formed when one side of the polygon is extended.
- Sudut x, y dan z ialah sudut peluaran.
Angles x, y, and z are exterior angles.



LATIHAN INTENSIF

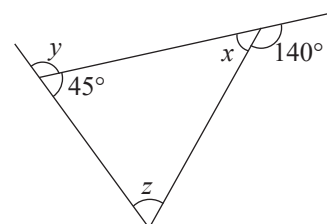
- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebuah segi tiga.
Diagram 1 shows a triangle.

Hitung nilai x, y dan z.

Calculate the values of x, y and z.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



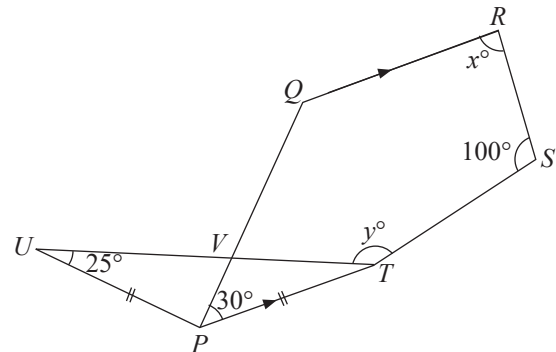
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- 2 Dalam Rajah 2, $PQRST$ ialah sebuah pentagon dan PUT ialah sebuah segi tiga sama kaki. PVQ ialah garis lurus.
In Diagram 2, $PQRST$ is a pentagon and PUT is an isosceles triangle. PVQ is a straight line.

Cari nilai $y + x$.
Find the value of $y + x$.

Jawapan/Answer:

[3 markah/marks]



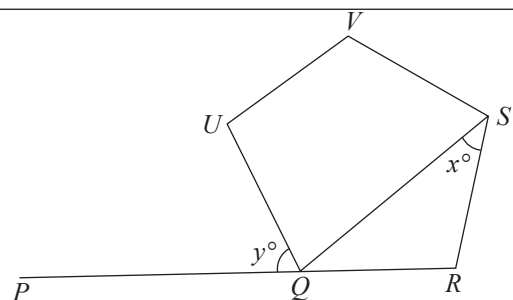
Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- 3 Rajah 3 menunjukkan logo berbentuk pentagon sekata, $QRSVU$. PQR ialah garis lurus.
Diagram 3 shows a logo in the shape of a regular pentagon, $QRSVU$. PQR is a straight line.

Hitung nilai $y + x$.
Calculate the value of $y + x$.

Jawapan/Answer:

[4 markah/marks]



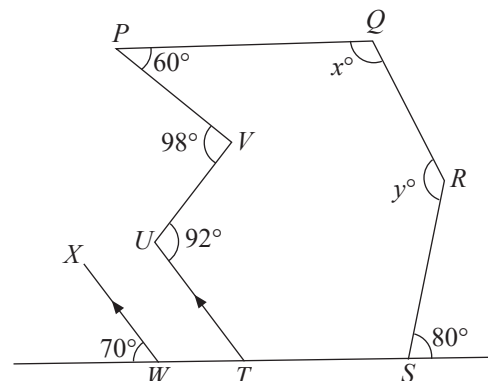
Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan poligon tak sekata $PQRSTUV$ dan garis lurus WX .
Diagram 4 shows the irregular polygon $PQRSTUV$ and the straight line WX .

Hitung nilai $x + y$.
Calculate the value of $x + y$.

Jawapan/Answer:

[3 markah/marks]



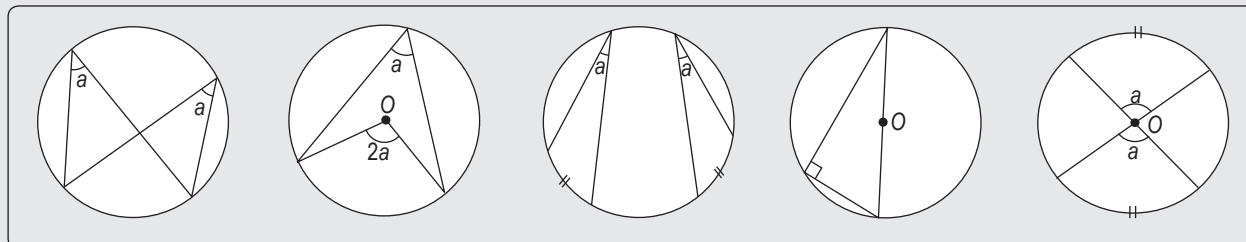
Rajah 4 / Diagram 4



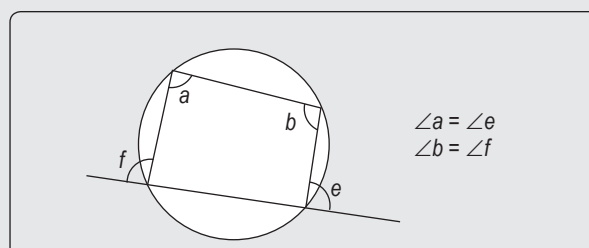
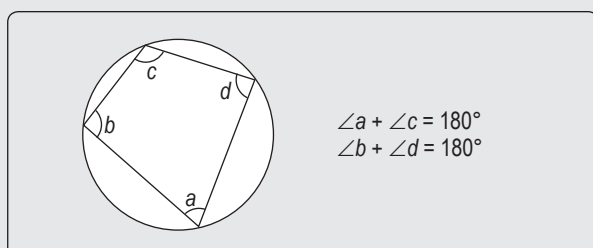
Sudut dan Tangen bagi Bulatan Angles and Tangent of Circles

NOTA EFEKTIF

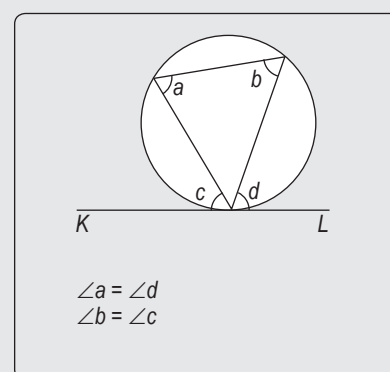
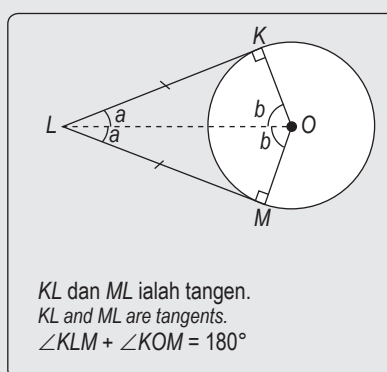
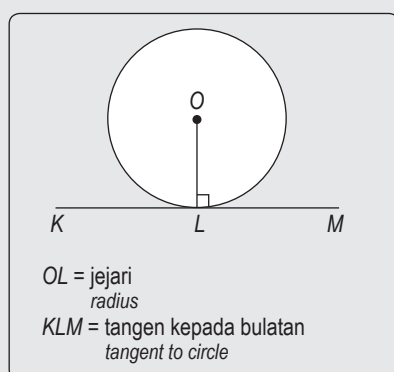
Ciri-ciri Sudut dalam Bulatan Properties of Angles in a Circle



Sisi Empat Kitaran Cyclic Quadrilaterals



Tangen kepada Bulatan Tangents to Circles



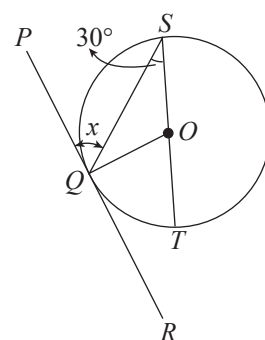
LATIHAN INTENSIF

- 1 Dalam Rajah 1, PQR ialah tangen kepada bulatan SQT di titik Q . SOT ialah diameter kepada bulatan tersebut
In Diagram 1, PQR is a tangent to the circle SQT at point Q . SOT is a diameter of the circle.

Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan sebuah bulatan berpusat O .

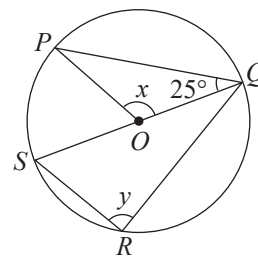
Diagram 2 shows a circle with centre O .

Cari nilai $x + y$.

Find the value of $x + y$.

[4 markah/marks]

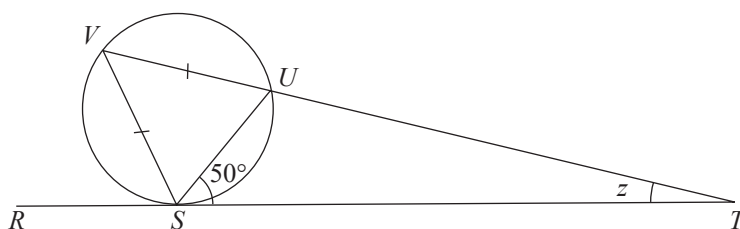
Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- 3 Dalam Rajah 3, ST ialah tangen kepada bulatan SVU di S dan RST ialah garis lurus.

In Diagram 3, ST is a tangent to the circle SVU at S and RST is a straight line.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Hitung nilai z .

Calculate the value of z .

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan dua bulatan masing-masing berpusat di P dan R . Kedua-dua bulatan bersentuh di Q . LRT ialah diameter bulatan. KL adalah tangen sepunya kepada kedua-dua bulatan itu.

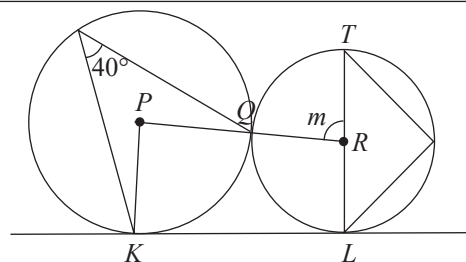
Diagram 4 shows two circles with centres P and R respectively. Both circles touching at Q . LRT is a diameter. KL is the common tangents to both circles.

Cari nilai m .

Find the value of m .

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

LATIHAN
TAMBAHAN





Rumus Algebra Algebraic Formulae

NOTA EFEKTIF

Rumus Algebra Algebraic Formulae

- Rumus Algebra** menggabungkan ungkapan algebra dengan operasi tambah, tolak, darab atau bahagi dalam bentuk persamaan.

Algebraic formulae connect the algebraic expressions through addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division in an equation form.

Contoh/Example:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & y = 2x + 5 \\ 2 & p = \frac{7q-4}{r} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 3 & A = \frac{1}{2}bh \\ 4 & V = \pi r^2 t \end{array}$$

- Suatu nilai **pemboleh ubah** dalam rumus algebra boleh diperoleh apabila diberi suatu nilai pemboleh ubah yang lain.

*The value of the **variable** in an algebraic formula can be obtained when the values of the other variables are given.*

Contoh/Example:

Diberi $p = \frac{7q-4}{r}$, hitung nilai r , jika $p = 6$, $q = 4$.

Maka, $r = 4$.

Given $p = \frac{7q-4}{r}$, calculate the value of r , if $p = 6$, $q = 4$.

Thus, $r = 4$.

- Perkara rumus** diwakili oleh abjad.
Subject of formula is represented by a letter.
- Perkara rumus boleh berubah bergantung kepada nilai pemboleh ubah yang ingin diperoleh.
Subject of formula can be changed according to the value of the variable.

Contoh/Example:

$$x = -8 - 4y \qquad y = \frac{-x-8}{4r}$$

- Penyelesaian masalah** melibatkan penukaran perkara rumus, gabungan operasi asas aritmetik, kuasa dan punca kuasa.

Solving problems involves changing the subject of a formula, combination of basic mathematical operations, square and square root.



LATIHAN INTENSIF

- 1 Ungkapkan huruf dalam kurungan sebagai perkara rumus.

Express the letters in the brackets as the subject of formula.

(a) $3p = \frac{8}{10+q}$

[q]

(b) $3p - 6 = \frac{8}{q}$

[p]

(c) $\sqrt{m} - 2 = n$

[m]

(d) $\frac{m-1}{2} = n^2 - 3k$

[k]

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

2 (a) Diberi $m + n = \frac{n+1}{-2k}$, hitung

Given $m + n = \frac{n+1}{-2k}$, calculate

- (i) nilai k apabila $n = 3$ dan $m = 3n$,
the value of k when $n = 3$ and $m = 3n$,
- (ii) nilai m apabila $k = \frac{1}{3}$ dan $n = 2k$.
the value of m when $k = \frac{1}{3}$ and $n = 2k$.

(b) Diberi $9m = 22 - 10n$, hitung
Given $9m = 22 - 10n$, calculate

- (i) nilai m apabila $n = 4$,
the value of m when $n = 4$,
- (ii) nilai n apabila $m = -2$.
the value of n when $m = -2$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

3 Tulis rumus algebra berdasarkan maklumat berikut.

Write the algebraic formula based on the given information.

Jumlah harga, RM*p* yang perlu dibayar oleh seorang murid yang membeli x buah buku rujukan dan y set alat tulis. Setiap buku rujukan dan set alat tulis masing-masing berharga RM8.90 dan RM4.50.

Total price, RM*p* to be paid by a student who buys x reference books and y stationery sets. Each reference book and stationery set costs RM8.90 and RM4.50 respectively.

[1 markah/mark]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

1

Fungsi dan Persamaan Kuadrat dalam Satu Pemboleh Ubah

Quadratic Functions and Equations in One Variable



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Ungkapan Kuadrat dalam Satu Pemboleh Ubah

Quadratic Expressions in One Variable

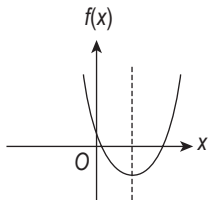
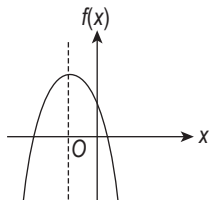
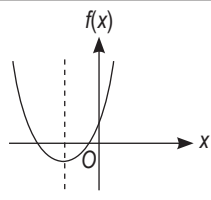
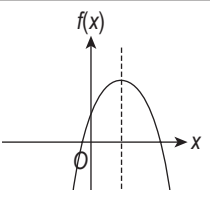
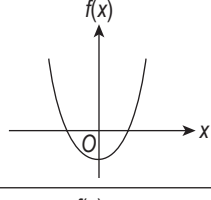
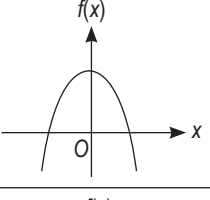
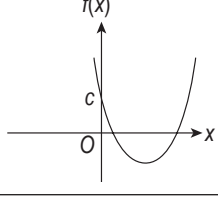
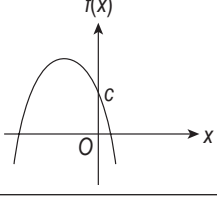
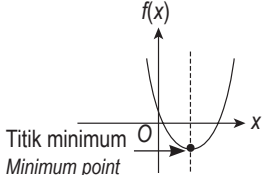
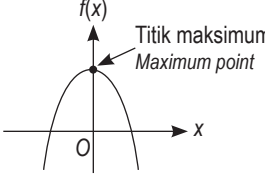
- 1 Bentuk am $ax^2 + bx + c$ a, b dan c ialah pemalar, $a \neq 0$ dan x sebagai pemboleh ubah (**satu** pemboleh ubah).
The general form where a, b and c are constants, $a \neq 0$ and x as a variable (**one** variable).
- 2 Kuasa tertinggi pemboleh ubah ialah dua.
The highest power of a variable is two.

Fungsi Kuadrat

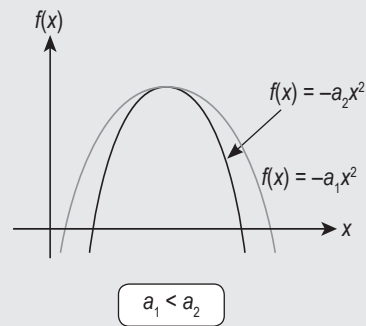
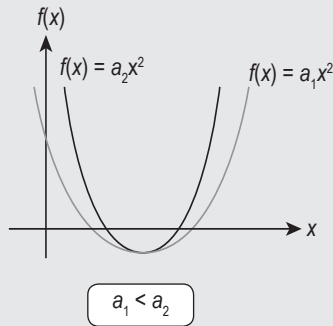
Quadratic Function

- 1 Bentuk am $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
General form

2

Bentuk graf Shape of graph		 $a > 0$	 $a < 0$
Paksi simetri Axis of symmetry $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$	$b < 0$		
	$b > 0$		
	$b = 0$		
Pintasan-y y-intercept			
Titik minimum/maksimum Maximum/minimum point			

- 3 Perubahan nilai a menentukan kelebaran bentuk lengkung graf.
The changing value of a determines the width of the curved shape of the graph.



Kaedah Pemfaktoran

Factorisation Method

Kaedah pemfaktoran memerlukan persamaan kuadratik dalam bentuk $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ditulis dalam bentuk $(x + a)(x + b) = 0$. Maka, punca-punca persamaan kuadratik ialah $-a$ dan $-b$.

The factorisation method requires a quadratic equation in the general form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ to be written in the form $(x + a)(x + b) = 0$. Then, the roots of the quadratic equations are $-a$ and $-b$.

Melakar Graf Fungsi Kuadratik

Sketch Graphs of Quadratic Functions

Langkah-langkah untuk melakar graf fungsi kuadratik $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$.

Steps to sketch the graph of quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$.

- 1 Tentukan bentuk graf.
Determine the shape of the graph.

$$a > 0 \rightarrow \cup$$

- 2 Tentukan pintasan-y.
Determine the y-intercept.

$$y = 4$$

- 3 Tentukan pintasan-x.
Determine the x-intercept.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 5x + 4 &= 0 \\ (x - 4)(x - 1) &= 0 \\ x &= 4, 1 \end{aligned}$$

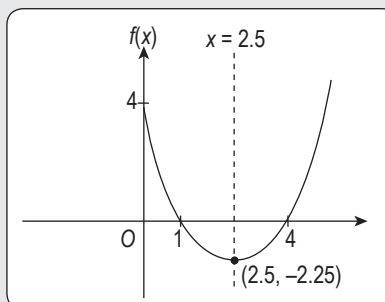
- 4 Menentukan paksi simetri.
Determine the axis of symmetry.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-(-5)}{2(1)} \\ &= 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

- 5 Menentukan titik minimum/maksimum.
Determine the minimum/maximum point.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (2.5)^2 - 5(2.5) + 4 \\ &= -2.25 \\ \therefore (2.5, -2.25) \end{aligned}$$

- 6 Lakarkan graf.
Sketch the graph.





LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Antara berikut, yang manakah ialah persamaan kuadratik?

Which of the following is a quadratic equation?

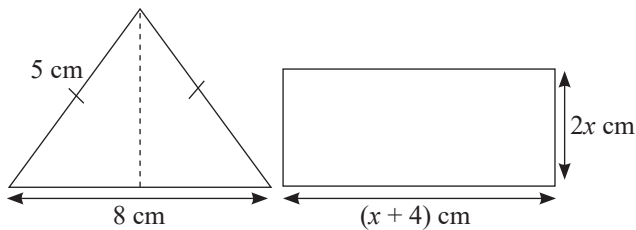
- A $5x - 8 = 0$
 B $3x^2 - 4x = 3$
 C $2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$
 D $\frac{3}{x^2} + 3x = 6$

- 2 $3p^2 + 6p - 24 =$

- A $(3p + 6)(p - 4)$
 B $(3p - 6)(p + 4)$
 C $(3p + 6)(p + 4)$
 D $(3p - 6)(p - 4)$

- 3 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebuah segi tiga sama kaki dan segi empat tepat.

Diagram 1 shows an isosceles triangle and a rectangle.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Tentukan satu ungkapan bagi hasil tambah luas kedua-dua bentuk itu.

Determine an expression for the sum of the areas of both shapes.

- A $2x^2 + 8x + 12$
 B $2x^2 + 12x + 20$
 C $2x^2 + 28x$
 D $2x^2 + 48x$

- 4 Tentukan punca bagi persamaan $(x - 5)^2 = 16 - 4x$.
 Determine the root of the equation $(x - 5)^2 = 16 - 4x$.

- A 3
 B 5
 C 7
 D 9

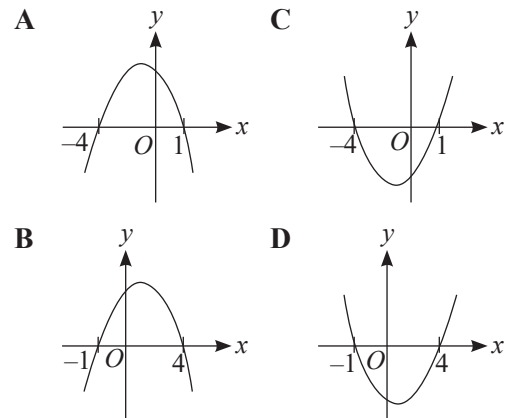
- 5 Selesaikan/Solve:

$$\frac{2m^2 - 3m}{m + 6} = 2$$

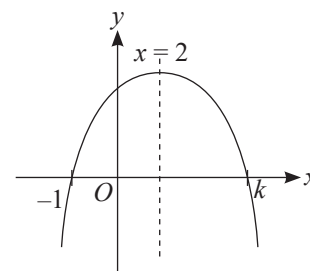
- A $m = -\frac{3}{2}, m = 4$
 B $m = \frac{3}{2}, m = -4$
 C $m = -2, m = 3$
 D $m = 2, m = -3$

- 6 Antara berikut, graf yang manakah mewakili $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x + 4$?

Which of the following graphs represents $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x + 4$?



- 7 Rajah 2 menunjukkan suatu graf.
 Diagram 2 shows a graph.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Diberi bahawa $x = 2$ ialah paksi simetri, tentukan nilai k .

Given $x = 2$ is an axis of symmetry, determine the value of k .

- A 2
 B 3
 C 4
 D 5

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Selesaikan persamaan kuadratik berikut.
Solve the following quadratic equations.

$$\frac{3}{x} + 2x = 5$$

[4 markah/marks]

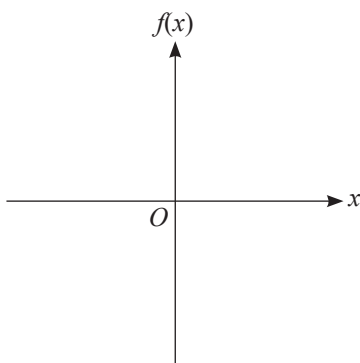
Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 4

- 2 Lakarkan graf bagi fungsi kuadratik $f(x) = 25 - x^2$.
Sketch the graphs of the quadratic function $f(x) = 25 - x^2$.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



- 3 Diberi bahawa 2 dan $-\frac{1}{3}$ ialah punca-punca bagi persamaan $(3x + 2)(x - 4) = kx - 6$, apabila k ialah pemalar. Cari nilai k .

Given that 2 and $-\frac{1}{3}$ are the roots of the equation $(3x + 2)(x - 4) = kx - 6$, when k is constant. Find the value of k .

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Puan Zetty membeli x kg beras pada minggu pertama. Pada minggu kedua, dia membeli lebih 4 kg beras berbanding minggu pertama. Diberi bahawa kuasa dua jumlah beras, dalam kg, yang dibelinya dalam dua minggu itu ialah 64 kg, cari nilai x .

Puan Zetty bought x kg of rice in the first week. In the second week, she bought 4 kg more rice than in the first week. Given the square of the total rice, in kg, that she bought in the two weeks is 64 kg, find the value of x .

[4 markah/marks]

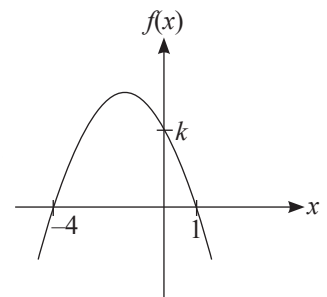
Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf bagi fungsi $f(x) = (a + x)(b - x)$. **KBAT**

Diagram 1 shows the graph of the function $f(x) = (a + x)(b - x)$.

- (a) Cari nilai a dan b .
Find the value of a and of b .
 (b) Seterusnya, cari nilai k .
Hence, find the value of k .

[4 markah/marks]



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Tingkatan 4

- 6 Diberi bahawa isi padu sebuah kuboid ialah $(x^2 + 5)$ cm² dengan lebar, panjang dan tinggi masing-masing ialah $(2x)$ cm, $(x - 4)$ cm dan 3 cm.

Given that the volume of a cuboid is $(x^2 + 5)$ cm² with width, length and height are $(2x)$ cm, $(x - 4)$ cm and 3 cm respectively.

- (a) Cari nilai x .
Find the value of x .
 (b) Seterusnya, hitung isi padu kuboid itu.
Hence, calculate the volume of the cuboid.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

2

Asas Nombor

Number Bases



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Asas Nombor

Number Base

Nombor
Number $\rightarrow 23_6 \leftarrow$ Asas
Base

dibaca sebagai/is read as

"dua tiga asas enam"
"two three base six"

Nilai Tempat, Nilai Digit dan Nilai Nombor

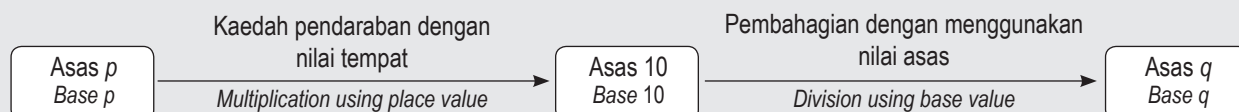
Place Value, Value of Digit and Value of Number

Contoh/Example: 1324_7

Nombor Number	1	3	2	4
Nilai tempat Place value	7^3	7^2	7^1	7^0
Nilai digit Digit value	1×7^3 $= 343$	3×7^2 $= 147$	2×7^1 $= 14$	4×7^0 $= 4$
Nilai nombor Value of number	$343 + 147 + 14 + 4 = 508$			

Penukaran Nombor dalam Suatu Asas Tertentu kepada Asas yang Lain

Conversion a Number in a Certain Base to Another Base



Contoh/Example:

Tukar 245_6 kepada asas sembilan.
Convert 245_6 to base nine.

- ① Tukar 245_6 kepada asas 10.
Convert 245_6 to base 10.

$$(2 \times 6^2) + (4 \times 6^1) + (5 \times 6^0) = 101$$

- ② Tukar 101 kepada asas sembilan.
Convert 101 to base nine.

		Baki Remainder	
9	101	2	$\therefore 122_9$
9	11	2	
9	1	1	
	0		

Operasi Tambah dan Tolak dalam Pelbagai Asas

Addition and Subtraction of Numbers in Various Bases

Bentuk Lazim/Vertical Form

Contoh/Example:

$$343_7 - 56_7 = 254_7$$

$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 3 \quad 7 \\ \cancel{3} \quad \cancel{4} \quad 3_7 \\ - \quad 5 \quad 6_7 \\ \hline 2 \quad 5 \quad 4_7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 7 + 3 - 6 = 4_7 \\ 7 + 3 - 5 = 5_7 \end{array}$
--	---	---

Penukaran Asas/ Conversation of Base

Contoh/Example:

$$324_5 + 42_5 = 421_5$$

$\begin{array}{r} 324_5 \rightarrow 89_{10} \\ 42_5 \rightarrow 22_{10} \\ 89 + 22 = 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Baki} \\ \text{Remainder} \\ \begin{array}{r} 5 \mid 111 \quad 1 \\ 5 \mid 22 \quad 2 \\ 5 \mid 4 \quad 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \end{array}$
---	---	--



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Antara berikut, yang manakah tidak benar?

Which of the following is not true?

- A 1000_2
 B 2101_4
 C 3742_6
 D 4582_9

- 2 Nyatakan nilai digit, dalam asas sepuluh, bagi digit yang bergaris dalam nombor $1\dot{2}03_5$.

State the digit value, in base ten, of the underlined digit in the number $1\dot{2}03_5$.

- A 2
 B 25
 C 50
 D 250

- 3 Nilai digit bagi digit 3 dalam suatu nombor ialah 24. Tentukan nombor itu.

The digit value of digit 3 in a number is 24. Determine the number.

- A 132_4
 B 301_4
 C 213_8
 D 435_8

- 4 Ungkapkan $3^3 + 5$ sebagai nombor dalam asas 3.

Express $3^3 + 5$ as a number in base 3.

- A 102_3
 B 112_3
 C 1012_3
 D 1112_3

- 5 $756_{10} =$

- A 3300_6
 B 3200_6
 C 330_6
 D 300_6

- 6 Ungkapkan 432_5 sebagai nombor dalam asas sepuluh.

Express 432_5 as a number in base ten.

- A 17_{10}
 B 71_{10}
 C 117_{10}
 D 177_{10}

- 7 Tukarkan 10111010_2 kepada nombor dalam asas lapan.

Convert 10111010_2 to a number in base eight.

- A 272_8
 B 273_8
 C 372_8
 D 373_8

- 8 Diberi $345_6 = P_9$. Tentukan nilai P .

Given $345_6 = P_9$. Determine the value of P .

- A 138
 B 162
 C 183
 D 186

- 9 $235_6 + 1104_6 =$

- A 351_6
 B 1334_6
 C 1343_6
 D 1433_6

- 10 $20110_3 - 1002_3 =$

- A 12101_3
 B 12110_3
 C 12011_3
 D 12210_3

- 11 Antara berikut, yang manakah sama dengan 10001_2 ?

Which of the following is equal to 10001_2 ?

- A $7_8 + 5_8$ C $14_8 + 5_8$
 B $13_8 + 7_8$ D $17_8 + 5_8$

- 12 Diberi $263_7 = m033_5$, dengan keadaan m ialah nombor satu digit. Cari nilai m .

Given $263_7 = m033_5$, where m is a one-digit number. Find the value of m .

- A 1 C 3
 B 2 D 4

- 13 Diberi $331_4 = 75_n$. Tentukan nilai n .

Given $331_4 = 75_n$. Determine the value of n .

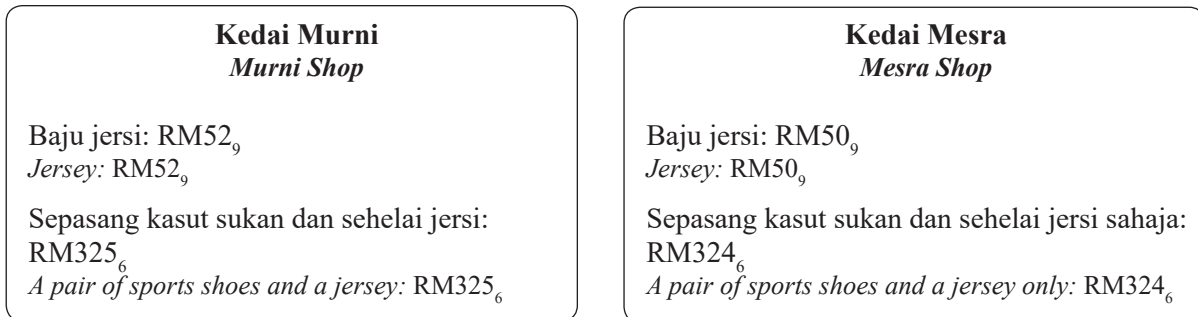
- A 4 C 8
 B 6 D 9

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Dua buah kedai peralatan sukan menawarkan harga istimewa kepada pelanggan untuk pembelian baju jersi dan kasut sukan seperti dalam Rajah 1. Farish ingin membeli sehelai baju jersi sahaja. Adiknya ingin membeli sepasang kasut sukan dan sehelai baju jersi. Farish hanya mempunyai RM170.

Two equipment sport shops offer special prices to customer for the purchase of jerseys and sports shoes as shown in Diagram 1. Farish wants to buy one jersey only. His younger brother wants to buy a pair of sports shoes and a jersey. Farish only has RM170.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Kedai manakah yang akan dipilih oleh Farish? Justifikasikan jawapan anda.
Which shop will Farish choose? Justify your answer.
- (b) Hitung beza harga yang ditawarkan oleh Kedai Murni dan Kedai Mesra untuk sehelai baju jersi dalam asas 10.
Calculate the different of price offered by Murni Shop and Mesra Shop for a jersey in base 10.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Diberi/Given:

$$3432_6 = 3 \times 6^3 + 4 \times 6^p + 3 \times 6^1 + 2 \times 6^q$$

- (a) Nyatakan nilai p dan q .
State the values of p and q .
- (b) Tulis 3432_6 sebagai nombor dalam asas tujuh.
Write 3432_6 as a number in base seven.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Jadual 1 menunjukkan kajian tentang restoran yang menjadi pilihan bagi 150 orang murid di sebuah sekolah.

Table 1 shows a survey of restaurants of choice for 150 students in a school.

Restoran <i>Restaurant</i>	Peratus (%) <i>Percentage (%)</i>
Nasi Lemak Parking	45
Nasi Lemak Tamparuli	30
Nasi Lemak Burung Hantu	19
Lain-lain / <i>Others</i>	6

Jadual 1 / *Table 1*

Hitung jumlah bilangan murid yang memilih Restoran Nasi Lemak Parking dan Restoran Nasi Lemak Burung Hantu dalam asas empat.

Calculate the total number of students who are choosing Nasi Lemak Parking Restaurant and Nasi Lemak Burung Hantu Restaurant in base four.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 4

- 4 Rajah 2 menunjukkan empat keping kad nombor.

Diagram 2 shows four number cards.



Rajah 2 / *Diagram 2*

Cari beza antara nombor terbesar dengan nombor terkecil.

Find the difference between the largest and the smallest number.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Harga bagi 5 kg durian ialah RM3130₄. Khaer mempunyai RM330 dan membeli 7 kg durian. Berapakah baki wangnya? **KBAT**

The price of 5 kg durians is RM3130₄. Khaer has RM330 and bought 7 kg of durians. How much is his money left?

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 6 Afiq membeli sebuah beg yang mengandungi 150 biji guli. $\frac{1}{3}$ daripada guli tersebut berwarna merah, $\frac{1}{5}$ berwarna biru dan $\frac{1}{10}$ berwarna kuning dan bakinya berwarna hijau. Berapakah bilangan guli berwarna hijau dalam asas empat?

Afiq bought a bag containing 150 marbles. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the marbles are red, $\frac{1}{5}$ are blue, $\frac{1}{10}$ are yellow, and the rest are green. How many green marbles are there, in base four?

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 7 Sarah membeli sepasang kasut dengan potongan diskaun 20%. Harga asal kasut tersebut ialah RM187₉. Berapakah harga kasut tersebut selepas potongan diskaun dalam asas enam?
- Sarah bought a pair of shoes with 20% discount. The original price of the shoes was RM187₉. What is the price of the shoes after the discount, in base six?*

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 8 Diberi $110111101_2 = PQR_8$ dengan keadaan PQR ialah nombor tiga digit. Hitung hasil tambah bagi P_8 dan R_8 dalam asas tiga.
 Given $110111101_2 = PQR_8$ where PQR are three-digit numbers. Calculate the sum of P_8 and R_8 in base three.
 [4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 9 Jadual 2 menunjukkan markah yang diperoleh tiga orang murid. **KBAT**
 Table 2 shows the marks obtained by three students.

Murid Student	Hadif	Khadijah	Nadhirah
Markah Mark	301_5	28 markah kurang daripada markah Hadif 28 marks less than Hadif's mark	2 kali markah Khadijah 2 times Khadijah's mark

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Ungkapkan markah Nadhirah sebagai nombor dalam asas tujuh.
 Express Nadhirah's mark as a number in base seven.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

3

Penaakulan Logik

Logical Reasoning



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Pernyataan Statement

Pernyataan ialah suatu ayat yang dapat ditentukan nilai kebenarannya, iaitu sama ada **benar** atau **palsu**, tetapi **bukan kedua-duanya**.

A statement is a sentence of which the truth can be determined, that is either **true** or **false**, but **not both**.

Nilai Kebenaran Truth Value

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

Implikasi Implication

Pernyataan : Jika p , maka q
 Statement : If p , then q
 Akas : Jika q , maka p
 Converse : If q , then p
 Songsangan : Jika $\sim p$, maka $\sim q$
 Inverse : If $\sim p$, then $\sim q$
 Kontrapositif : Jika $\sim q$, maka $\sim p$
 Contrapositive : If $\sim q$, then $\sim p$

p : antejadian
 antecedent
 q : akibat
 consequent

Hujah Deduktif Deductive Argument

	Bentuk I Form I	Bentuk II Form II	Bentuk III Form III
Premis 1 Premise 1	Semua A ialah B All A is B	Jika p , maka q If p , then q	Jika p , maka q If p , then q
Premis 2 Premise 2	C ialah A C is A	p adalah benar p is true	Bukan q adalah benar Not q is true
Kesimpulan Conclusion	C ialah B C is B	q adalah benar q is true	Bukan p adalah benar Not p is true

Hujah Deduktif Deductive Argument

Sah/Valid

mematuhi bentuk hujah
comply the argument forms

Tidak sah/Invalid

tidak mematuhi
bentuk hujah
not comply the
argument forms

Munasabah
Sound

semua premis dan
kesimpulan benar
all premises and
conclusion true

Tidak munasabah
Unsound

premis atau
kesimpulan palsu
premises or conclusion
false

Tidak munasabah
Unsound

Hujah Induktif Inductive Argument

Kuat/Strong

kesimpulan benar
true conclusion

Meyakinkan
Cogent

semua premis
benar
all premises true

Tidak meyakinkan
Not cogent

ada premis palsu
there are false premises

Lemah/Weak

kesimpulan palsu
false conclusion

Tidak meyakinkan
Not cogent



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Antara ayat berikut, yang manakah bukan suatu pernyataan?
Which of the following sentences is not a statement?
- A 1 ialah kuasa tiga sempurna
1 is a perfect cube
- B $1 : 7$ ialah suatu nombor nisbah
 $1 : 7$ is a rational number
- C 45 adalah lebih besar daripada 54
45 is greater than 54
- D Adakah $8x - 4 = 4x$ suatu persamaan linear?
Is $8x - 4 = 4x$ a linear equation?
- 2 Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan pernyataan majmuk yang palsu?
Which of the following is a false compound statement?
- A $5^3 = 125$ atau $3^5 = 125$
 $5^3 = 125$ or $3^5 = 125$
- B 30 ialah gandaan bagi 5 dan $\{ \} \subset \{5, 10, 15\}$
30 is a factor of 5 and $\{ \} \subset \{5, 10, 15\}$
- C $4x^2 + 2x + 18$ ialah persamaan kuadratik dan 11 ialah nombor perdana
 $4x^2 + 2x + 18$ is a quadratic equation and 11 is a prime number
- D Sebilangan oktagon ada 8 sisi atau 343 ialah kuasa tiga sempurna
Some octagon has 8 sides or 343 is a perfect cube number
- 3 Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu bentuk hujah deduktif.
Diagram 1 shows a form of deductive argument.
- | | |
|------------|---|
| Premis 1 | : Jika set $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$, maka 5 ialah unsur bagi set P . |
| Premise 1 | : If set $P = \{x : x \text{ is an integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$, then 5 is an element of set P . |
| Premis 2 | : |
| Premise 2 | : |
| Kesimpulan | : 5 ialah unsur bagi set P . |
| Conclusion | : 5 is an element of set P . |
- Rajah 1 / Diagram 1
- Nyatakan Premis 2 untuk membentuk hujah deduktif yang sah dan munasabah.
State the Premise 2 to form a valid and sound deductive argument.
- A Set $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$
Set $P = \{x : x \text{ is an integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$
- B Set $P \neq \{x : x \text{ ialah integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$
Set $P \neq \{x : x \text{ is an integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 10\}$
- C $P = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
- D $P = \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$
- 4 Antara berikut, yang manakah hujah yang sah dan munasabah?
Which of the following is a valid and reasonable argument?
- A Premis 1: Semua gandaan 5 ialah gandaan 10.
Premise 1: All multiples of 5 are multiples of 10.
Premis 2: 45 ialah gandaan 5.
Premise 2: 45 is a multiple of 5.
Kesimpulan: 45 ialah gandaan 10.
Conclusion: 45 is a multiple of 10.
- B Premis 1: Semua segi empat sama bersudut tepat.
Premise 1: All squares are right angles.
Premis 2: JKLM ialah segi empat sama.
Premise 2: JKLM is a square.
Kesimpulan: JKLM bersudut tepat.
Conclusion: JKLM is right angles.
- C Premis 1: Jika $x = 7$, maka $3x - 4 = 17$.
Premise 1: If $x = 7$, then $3x - 4 = 17$.
Premis 2: $3x - 4 = 17$.
Premise 2: $3x - 4 = 17$.
Kesimpulan: $x = 7$.
Conclusion: $x = 7$.
- D Premis 1: Jika x ialah nombor ganjil, maka $7x$ ialah nombor ganjil.
Premise 1: If x is an odd number, then $7x$ is an odd number.
Premis 2: $7x$ ialah nombor ganjil.
Premise 2: $7x$ is an odd number.
Kesimpulan: x bukan nombor ganjil.
Conclusion: x is not an odd number.
- 5 Jika 21 ialah nombor ganjil, maka 21 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 21 is an odd number, then 21 is not divisible by 2.
- Tentukan kontrapositif bagi implikasi di atas.
Determine the contrapositive for the above implication.
- A Jika 21 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2, maka 21 ialah nombor ganjil.
If 21 is not divisible by 2, then 21 is an odd number.
- B Jika 21 ialah nombor genap, maka 21 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 21 is an even number, then 21 is divisible by 2.
- C Jika 21 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2, maka 21 ialah nombor genap.
If 21 is divisible by 2, then 21 is an even number.
- D Jika 21 ialah nombor ganjil, maka 21 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 21 is an odd number, then 21 is divisible by 2.

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Nyatakan antejadian dan akibat bagi implikasi “jika p , maka q ” berikut.

State the antecedent and consequent of the following implication “if p , then q ”.

- (a) Jika 48 ialah gandaan bagi 8, maka 8 ialah gandaan 2.

If 48 is a multiple of 8, then 8 is multiple of 2.

- (b) Jika PQR ialah segi tiga sama sisi, maka $PQ = QR = RQ$.

If PQR is an equilateral triangle, then $PQ = QR = RQ$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) Antejadian/Antecedent : _____

Akibat/Consequent : _____

- (b) Antejadian/Antecedent : _____

Akibat/Consequent : _____

- 2 Tulis akas, songsangan dan kontrapositif bagi implikasi berikut. Tentukan nilai kebenaran implikasi, akas, songsangan dan kontrapositif.

Write the converse, inverse and contrapositive of the following implications. Determine the truth value of the implication, converse, inverse and contrapositive.

- (a) Jika luas segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 144 cm^2 , maka panjang sisi segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 12 cm.

If the area of square $JKLM$ is 144 cm^2 , then the sides of square $JKLM$ is 12 cm.

- (b) Jika $x^2 + 5 = 21$, maka $x = 4$.

If $x^2 + 5 = 21$, then $x = 4$.

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) Implikasi/Implication : _____

Akas/Converse : _____

Songsangan/Inverse : _____

Kontrapositif/Contrapositive : _____

- (b) Implikasi/Implication : _____

Akas/Converse : _____

Songsangan/Inverse : _____

Kontrapositif/Contrapositive : _____

- 3 Tulis dua implikasi berdasarkan implikasi “ p jika dan hanya jika q ” yang berikut.

Write two implications based on the following implication “ p if and only if q ”.

- (a) $4k + k = 5k$ jika dan hanya jika $k = 5$.

$4k + k = 5k$ if and only if $k = 5$.

- (b) $JKLM$ ialah segi empat sama jika dan hanya jika $JK = KL = LM = MJ$.

$JKLM$ is a square if and only if $JK = KL = LM = MJ$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) Implikasi/Implication 1 : _____

Implikasi/Implication 2 : _____

- (b) Implikasi/Implication 1 : _____

Implikasi/Implication 2 : _____

4 Lengkapkan hujah Bentuk I yang berikut.*Complete the following Form I arguments.*

[2 markah/marks]

- (a) Premis 1 : Semua rombus mempunyai empat sisi yang sama panjang.

Premise 1 : All rhombuses have four sides of equal length.

Premis/Premise 2 : _____

Kesimpulan : $ABCD$ mempunyai empat sisi yang sama panjang.*Conclusion : $ABCD$ has four sides of equal length.*

- (b) Premis/Premise 1 : _____

Premis 2 : $PQRSTUWV$ ialah sebuah oktagon.*Premise 2 : $PQRSTUWV$ is an octagon.*Kesimpulan : $PQRSTUWV$ mempunyai 8 sisi.*Conclusion : $PQRSTUWV$ has 8 sides.***5** Lengkapkan hujah Bentuk II yang berikut.*Complete the following Form II arguments.*

[2 markah/marks]

- (a) Premis 1 : Jika
- P
- ialah satu nombor ganjil, maka
- $3 \times P$
- ialah satu nombor ganjil.

Premise 1 : If P is an odd number, then $3 \times P$ is an odd number.

Premis 2 : 5 ialah satu nombor ganjil.

Premise 2 : 5 is an odd number.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : _____

- (b) Premis/Premise 1 : _____

Premis 2 : $x = 3$ *Premise 2 : $x = 3$* Kesimpulan : $2x - 1 = 5$ *Conclusion : $2x - 1 = 5$* **6** Lengkapkan hujah Bentuk III yang berikut.*Complete the following Form III arguments.*

[2 markah/marks]

- (a) Premis 1 : Jika
- $\cos x^\circ = 0.5$
- , maka
- $x^\circ = 60^\circ$
- .

*Premise 1 : If $\cos x^\circ = 0.5$, then $x^\circ = 60^\circ$.*Premis 2 : $x^\circ \neq 60^\circ$ *Premise 2 : $x^\circ \neq 60^\circ$*

Kesimpulan/Conclusion : _____

- (b) Premis 1 : Jika set
- A
- adalah subset kepada set
- B
- , maka
- $A \cap B = A$
- .

Premise 1 : If set A is a subset of set B , then $A \cap B = A$.

Premis/Premise 2 : _____

Kesimpulan : Set A bukan subset kepada set B .*Conclusion : Set A is not a subset of set B .*

- 7 Tentukan hujah berikut sama ada sah dan munasabah. Sekiranya tidak, berikan justifikasi anda.
Determine whether the argument below valid and sound. If it is not, justify your answer.

Premis 1 : Jika 64 ialah nombor kuasa dua sempurna, maka 64 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 8.

Premise 1 : If 64 is a perfect square, then 64 is divisible by 8.

Premis 2 : 64 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 8.

Premise 2 : 64 is divisible by 8.

Kesimpulan : 64 ialah nombor kuasa dua sempurna.

Conclusion : 64 is a perfect square.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 8 (a) Lengkapkan ayat matematik di bawah dengan menulis simbol “>” atau “<” di dalam petak supaya membentuk suatu pernyataan palsu.

Complete the following statement by using symbol “>” or “<” in the box to form a false statement.

[1 markah/mark]

−6 0

- (b) Tuliskan dua implikasi berdasarkan ayat matematik yang berikut:

Write down two implications based on the following statement:

M ialah gandaan 6 jika dan hanya jika M ialah gandaan 2.

M is a multiple of 6 if and only if M is multiple of 2.

[2 markah/marks]

- (c) Berikut ialah satu hujah yang tidak lengkap.

The following is an incomplete argument.

Premis/Premise 1 : _____

Premis 2 : 23 adalah nombor perdana.

Premise 2 : 23 is a prime number.

Kesimpulan : 23 mempunyai dua faktor.

Conclusion : 23 has two factors.

- (i) Lengkapkan Premis 1 dalam hujah tersebut.

Complete the Premise 1 in the argument.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Tentukan hujah tersebut sah atau tidak sah serta munasabah atau tidak munasabah. Berikan justifikasi anda.

Determine whether the argument above is valid or invalid, and sound or unsound. Provide your justification.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) −6 0

- (b) Implikasi/Implication 1 : _____

Implikasi/Implication 2 : _____

- (c) (i) Premis/Premise 1 : _____

(ii)

- 9 Tentukan sama ada hujah yang berikut kuat atau lemah serta meyakinkan atau tidak meyakinkan. Berikan justifikasi anda.

Determine whether the following arguments is strong or weak and cogent or not cogent. Give your justification

Premis 1 : 24 ialah gandaan 6.

Premise 1 : 24 is a multiple of 6.

Premis 2 : 36 ialah gandaan 6

Premise 2 : 36 is a multiple of 6.

Premis 3 : 40 ialah gandaan 6

Premise 3 : 40 is a multiple of 6.

Kesimpulan : Semua gandaan 6 ialah nombor genap.

Conclusion : All the multiples of 6 are even numbers.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 10 (a) Tukar setiap pernyataan benar yang berikut kepada pernyataan palsu, atau sebaliknya, dengan menggunakan 'bukan' atau 'tidak'.

Change each of the following true statements into false statements, or vice versa, using 'not' or 'no'.

- (i) Semua orang yang kaya adalah pemurah.

All rich people are generous.

- (ii) $(x + 6)(x - 2)$ adalah satu pernyataan.

$(x + 6)(x - 2)$ is a statement.

- (iii) $x^2 - 25 = 0$ mempunyai dua punca penyelesaian.

$x^2 - 25 = 0$ has two different roots.

[3 markah/marks]

- (b) Tulis Premis 2 untuk melengkapkan hujah berikut:

Write down Premise 2 to complete the following argument:

Premis 1 : Jika $3m > 15$, maka $m > 5$.

Premise 1 : If $3m > 15$, then $m > 5$.

Premis/Premise 2: _____

Kesimpulan : $3m \leq 15$.

Conclusion : $3m \leq 15$.

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Bentukkan suatu hujah induktif berdasarkan jujukan nombor berikut, 3, 8, 17, 30,

Form an inductive argument based on the following sequence number, 3, 8, 17, 30,

$$3 = 3(1) + 2(0)^2$$

$$8 = 3(2) + 2(1)^2$$

$$17 = 3(3) + 2(2)^2$$

$$30 = 3(4) + 2(3)^2$$

$$\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) (i)

- (ii)

- (iii)

- (b) Premis/Premise 2: _____

- (c)

- 11 (a) Tentukan sama ada hujah yang berikut adalah kuat atau lemah serta meyakinkan atau tidak meyakinkan. Berikan justifikasi anda.
Determine whether each of the following arguments is strong or weak and cogent or not cogent. Give your justification.

Premis 1 : 3 ialah faktor bagi 30.
Premise 1 : 3 is a factor of 30.

Premis 2 : 5 ialah faktor bagi 30.
Premise 2 : 5 is a factor of 30.

Kesimpulan : Semua faktor 30 ialah nombor ganjil.
Conclusion : All the factors of 30 are odd numbers.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Bina satu implikasi yang sesuai berdasarkan pasangan implikasi berikut.
Make an appropriate implication based on the following pairs of implications.

Implikasi 1 : Jika $8 + x = 25$, maka $x = 17$.
Implication 1 : If $8 + x = 25$, then $x = 17$.

Implikasi 2 : Jika $x = 17$, maka $8 + x = 25$.
Implication 2 : If $x = 17$, then $8 + x = 25$.

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Tentukan antejadian dan akibat bagi implikasi berikut.
Determine the antecedent and consequent of the following.

Jika $(x + 3)(x - 3) = 0$, maka bentuk am persamaan kuadratik ialah $x^2 - 9 = 0$.
If $(x + 3)(x - 3) = 0$, then the general form of a quadratic equation is $x^2 - 9 = 0$.

[2 markah/marks]

- (d) Berikut ialah satu hujah yang tidak lengkap.
The following is an incomplete argument.

Premis/Premise 1 : _____

Premis 2 : $12 \div n \neq 4$
Premise 2 : $12 \div n \neq 4$

Kesimpulan : $n \neq 3$
Conclusion : $n \neq 3$

- (i) Lengkapkan Premis 1 dalam hujah tersebut.
Complete the Premise 1 in the argument.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Tentukan sama ada hujah tersebut sah atau tidak sah serta munasabah atau tidak munasabah. Berikan justifikasi anda.

Determine whether the argument is valid or invalid, and sound or unsound. Give your justification.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

(c) Antejadian/Antecedent : _____

Akibat/Consequent : _____

(d) (i) Premis/Premise 1 : _____

(ii)

- 12 (a) Tulis songsangan bagi implikasi berikut dan tentukan nilai kebenarannya.

Write the inverse of the following implication and determine its truth value.

Jika 6 ialah faktor bagi 36, maka 36 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 6.
If 6 is a factor of 36, then 36 is divisible by 6.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Gabungkan dua pernyataan berikut supaya menjadi satu pernyataan yang benar.

Combine the two of the following statements to form a true statement.

Pernyataan/Statement I : $(-5)^3 = 125$

Pernyataan/Statement II : $(-6)^2 = 36$

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Lengkapkan setiap pernyataan berikut dengan pengkuantiti “semua” atau “sebilangan” supaya menjadi suatu pernyataan benar.

Complete each of the following statements with the quantifier “all” or “some” so that it will become a true statement.

- (i) _____ kuasa dua bagi nombor negatif adalah positif.
 _____ *square of negative numbers is positive.*
- (ii) _____ nombor perdana adalah nombor ganjil.
 _____ *prime numbers are odd numbers.*
- (iii) _____ pecahan tak wajar adalah lebih besar daripada 1.
 _____ *improper fractions are greater than 1.*

[3 markah/marks]

- (d) Berikut ialah satu hujah yang tidak lengkap.

The following is an incomplete argument.

Premis 1 : Jika r ialah faktor bagi 24, maka 24 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan r .

Premise 1 : If r is a factor of 24, then 24 is divisible by r .

Premis/Premise 2 : _____

Kesimpulan : 3 bukan faktor bagi 24.

Conclusion : 3 is not a factor of 24.

- (i) Lengkapkan Premis 2 dalam hujah tersebut.

Complete the Premise 2 in the argument.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Tentukan hujah tersebut sah atau tidak sah serta munasabah atau tidak munasabah. Berikan justifikasi anda.

Determine whether the argument is valid or invalid, and sound or unsound. Give your justification

[2 markah/marks]

- (e) Diberi bahawa jumlah sudut pedalaman sebuah poligon dengan n sisi ialah $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$. Beri satu kesimpulan secara deduksi tentang jumlah sudut pedalaman sebuah dekaagon.

It is given that the sum of the interior angles of a polygon of n sides is $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$. Make one conclusion by deduction on the sum of the interior angles of a decagon.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

(c) (i)

(ii)

(iii)

(d) (i) Premis/Premise 2 : _____

(ii)

(e)

BAB

4

Operasi Set

Operations on Sets



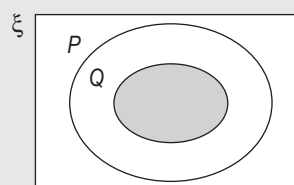
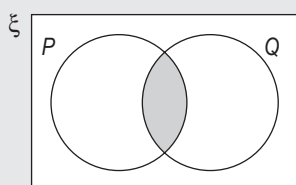
VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

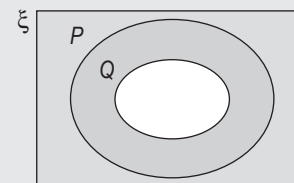
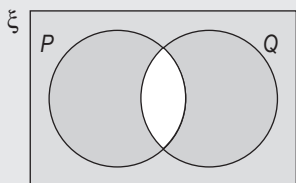
Persilangan Set

Intersection of Sets

- 1 **Persilangan** set bagi set P dan set Q ialah set yang mengandungi unsur-unsur sepunya bagi kedua-dua set P dan set Q , $P \cap Q$.
The **intersection** of set P and set Q is a set that contains the common elements of both set P and set Q , $P \cap Q$.



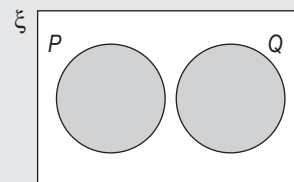
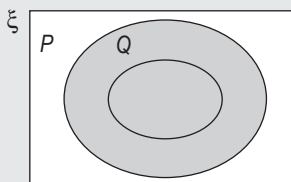
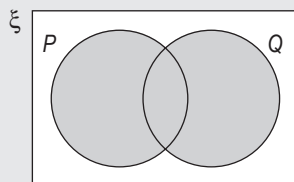
- 2 **Pelengkap** bagi **persilangan** set P dan set Q ialah semua unsur dalam set semesta yang tidak terdapat dalam persilangan set P dan set Q , $(P \cap Q)'$.
The **complement** of the **intersection** of set P and set Q is all the elements in the universal set that are not in the intersection of set P and set Q , $(P \cap Q)'$.



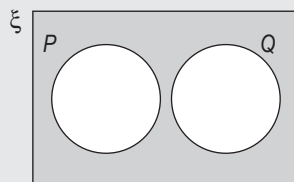
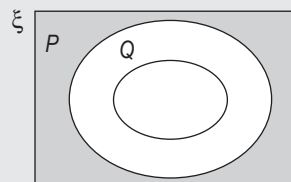
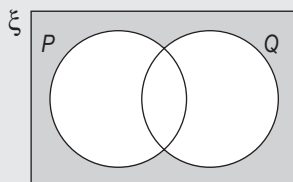
Kesatuan Set

Union of Sets

- 1 **Kesatuan** set bagi set P dan set Q ialah set yang mengandungi semua unsur dalam set P dan set Q , $P \cup Q$.
The **union** of set P and set Q is a set that contains all the elements in set P and set Q , $P \cup Q$.



- 2 **Pelengkap** bagi **kesatuan** set P dan set Q ialah semua unsur dalam set semesta yang tidak terdapat dalam kesatuan set P dan set Q , $(P \cup Q)'$.
The **complement** of the **union** of set P and set Q is all the elements in the universal set that are not in the union of set P and set Q , $(P \cup Q)'$.





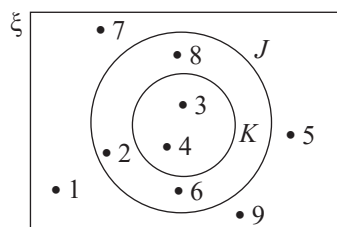
LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 ialah suatu gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan unsur-unsur set semesta ξ , set J dan set K .

Diagram 1 is a Venn diagram which shows the universal set ξ , set J and set K .



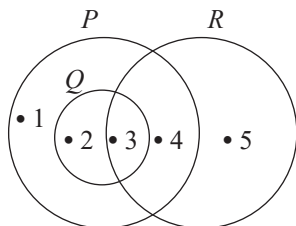
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Cari nilai bagi $n(J)$.

Find the value of $n(J)$.

- A 2 C 7
B 5 D 9
- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.

Diagram 2 shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = P \cup Q \cup R$.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Senaraikan semua elemen bagi set $(P \cap R)'$.

List all the elements of set $(P \cap R)'$.

- A {2, 3}
B {3, 4}
C {1, 2, 5}
D {1, 2, 4, 5}
- 3 Diberi bahawa set semesta, $\xi = \{x : 21 < x < 35, x \text{ ialah integer}\}$ dan set $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah nombor dengan keadaan hasil tambah digit-digitnya ialah nombor ganjil}\}$. Cari set P .
- It is given that universal set, $\xi = \{x : 21 < x < 35, x \text{ is an integer}\}$ and set $P = \{x : x \text{ is a number which the sum of its digits is an odd number}\}$. Find set P .
- A {21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34}
B {23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34}
C {21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35}
D {23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35}

- 4 Rajah 3 menunjukkan maklumat mengenai set P dan set Q .

Diagram 3 shows an information of set P and set Q .

$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= P \cup Q \\ P &= \{r, s, t, u, v\} \\ Q &= \{r, s, t, u, v, w, y\}\end{aligned}$$

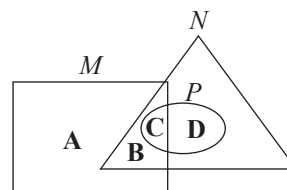
Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Berdasarkan maklumat yang diberi, pernyataan manakah yang **benar**?

Based on the information given, which of the following statement is **true**?

- A $P \cup Q = \{r, s, t, u, v\}$
B $n(P) = n(Q)$
C $P \subset Q$
D $n(P \cap Q)' = 7$
- 5 Rajah 4 menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = M \cup N \cup P$.

Diagram 4 shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = M \cup N \cup P$.



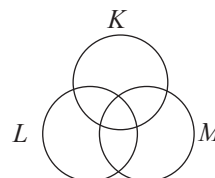
Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Antara kawasan A, B, C dan D, yang manakah mewakili set $M \cup P \cap N'$?

Which of the region A, B, C or D, represents set $M \cup P \cap N'$?

- 6 Rajah 5 menunjukkan gambar rajah Venn dengan set semesta, $\xi = K \cup L \cup M$.

Diagram 5 shows a Venn diagram with the universal set, $\xi = K \cup L \cup M$.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Antara berikut, operasi bergabung ke atas set K , L dan M yang manakah ialah set kosong?

Which of the following combined operations on sets K , L and M is an empty set?

- A $(L \cap K)' \cap M$ C $(L \cup K)' \cap M'$
B $(L \cap K) \cup M'$ D $(L \cup K)' \cup M'$

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Gambar rajah Venn di ruang jawapan menunjukkan set E , set F dan set G , dengan keadaan set semesta, $\xi = E \cup F \cup G$.

Pada rajah di ruang jawapan, lorek set

The Venn diagram in the answer space shows set E , set F and set G such that the universal set, $\xi = E \cup F \cup G$.

On the diagram in the answer space, shade set

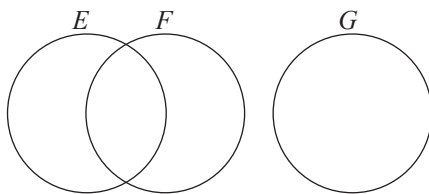
(a) $E \cap F$,

(b) $(F \cap G) \cap E'$.

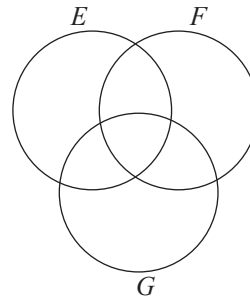
[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)



(b)



- 2 (a) Rajah 1 menunjukkan set P .

Diagram 1 shows set P .

$$P = \{k, m, n\}$$

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Senaraikan subset bagi set P .

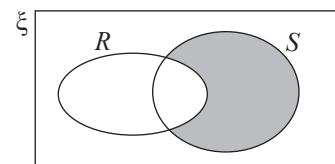
List the subsets of set P .

- (b) Rajah 2 ialah sebuah gambar rajah Venn yang menunjukkan set semesta, ξ , set R dan set S .

Diagram 2 is a Venn diagram that shows the universal set, ξ , set R and set S .

Tentukan set yang diwakili oleh kawasan berlorek.

Determine the set that represents the shaded region.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

VIDEO ULASAN
JAWAPAN



- 3 Diberi set semesta, $\xi = \{x : 30 \leq x \leq 40, x \text{ ialah satu integer}\}$, set $P = \{x : x \text{ ialah satu nombor perdana}\}$, set $Q = \{x : x \text{ mempunyai digit 2 atau 4}\}$, dan set $R = \{x : x \text{ ialah satu nombor dengan perbezaan antara digit-digitnya ialah 3}\}$.

Given the universal set, $\xi = \{x : 30 \leq x \leq 40, x \text{ is an integer}\}$, set $P = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number}\}$, set $Q = \{x : x \text{ has a digit 2 or 4}\}$, and set $R = \{x : x \text{ is a number such that the difference between its digits is 3}\}$.

- (a) Senaraikan semua unsur-unsur bagi set

List all the elements of set

- (i) P , (ii) Q .
 (b) Cari $n(P \cup Q \cap R')$.
 Find $n(P \cup Q \cap R')$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) (i) (b)

(ii)

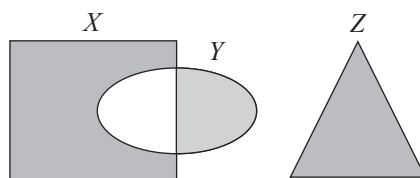
Tingkatan 4

- 4 (a) Diberi bahawa set $P = \{\text{nombor perdana}\}$ dan set $L = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$. Lengkapkan gambar rajah Venn di ruang jawapan untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara set P dan set L .

It is given that set $P = \{\text{prime number}\}$ and set $L = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$. Complete the Venn diagram in the answer space to show the relationship between set P and set L .

- (b) Rajah 3 ialah sebuah gambar rajah yang menunjukkan set X , set Y dan set Z . Set semesta, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.

Diagram 3 is a Venn diagram that shows set X , set Y and set Z . The universal set, $\xi = X \cup Y \cup Z$.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Nyatakan hubungan yang diwakili oleh rantau berlorek di antara set X , set Y dan set Z .

State the relationship represented by the shaded region between set X , set Y and set Z .

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) (b)



5 (a) Diberi/Given

$$J \cap K \neq \phi, J \cap L = \phi, L \subset K$$

Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Pada ruang jawapan, lukis dan labelkan sebuah gambar rajah Venn untuk mewakili set J , K dan L dengan keadaan seperti di atas.

In the answer space, draw and label a Venn diagram to represent sets J , K and L with the above conditions.

- (b) Seramai 250 orang murid terlibat dalam satu kajian mengenai makanan kegemaran mereka. Hasil dapatan kajian adalah seperti dalam Jadual 1.

A total of 250 students involve in a survey about their favourite food. The results of the survey as shown in Table 1.

Food Makanan	Bilangan murid Number of students
Nasi lemak	150
Spageti Sphagetti	155
Laksa	105
Nasi lemak dan spageti Nasi lemak and spaghetti	75
Spageti dan laksa Sphagetti and laksa	70
Nasi lemak dan laksa sahaja Nasi lemak and laksa only	15
Nasi lemak, spageti dan laksa Nasi lemak, sphagetti and laksa	45

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 1, hitung

Based on the information in Table 1, calculate

- (i) bilangan murid yang menggemari dua makanan sahaja,
the number of students who like two foods only,
- (ii) bilangan murid yang menggemari nasi lemak atau spageti tetapi tidak menggemari laksa.
the number of students who like nasi lemak and sphagetti but does not like laksa.

[7 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b) (i)

(ii)

LATIHAN
TAMBAHAN



BAB

5

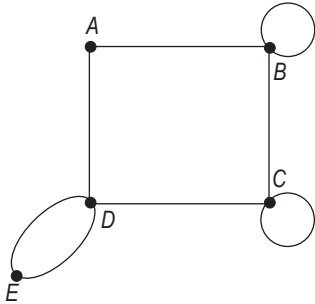
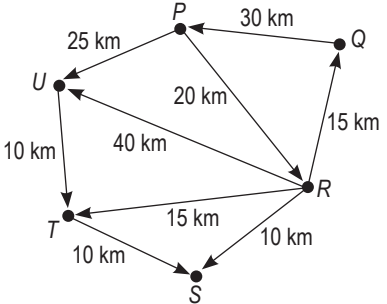
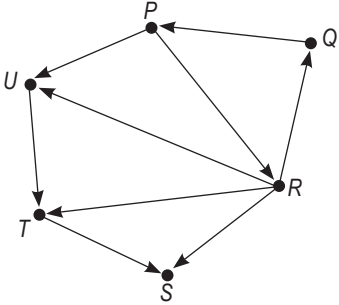
Rangkaian dalam Teori Graf

Network in Graph Theory

VIDEO
PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Bucu atau bintik, V Vertex or dot, V	Tepi atau garis, E Edge or line, E	Darjah, d Degree, d
$V = \{V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n\}$	$E = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots, E_n\}$	$\sum d(V) = 2E$
Graf mudah <i>Simple graph</i>	- Tidak mempunyai gelung. <i>Does not have loops.</i> - Tidak mempunyai berbilang tepi. <i>Does not have multiple edges.</i> Bilangan darjah = $2 \times$ tepi <i>Number of edges = $2 \times$ edges</i>	
Graf gelung dan berbilang tepi <i>Graph with loops and multiple edges</i>	Berbilang tepi/Multiples edges: - Melibatkan dua bucu. <i>Involve two vertices.</i> - Dua bucu dihubungkan dengan lebih daripada satu tepi. <i>Two vertices are connected by more than two edges.</i> - Bilangan darjah ialah dua kali bilangan tepi. <i>The number of degrees is twice the number of edges.</i> Gelung/Loops: - Melibatkan satu bucu. <i>Involve one vertex.</i> - Tepi berbentuk lengkung atau bulatan yang berbalik kepada bucu asal. <i>The edge is in the form of an arc that starts and ends at the same vertex.</i> - Bilangan darjah setiap gelung ialah dua. <i>The number of degrees in each loop is two.</i>	
Graf terarah <i>Directed graph</i>	- Graf dengan keadaan tepi yang mengaitkan dua bucu ditanda dengan arah kaitan. <i>A graph which a direction is assigned to the edges connecting two vertices.</i> - Berdasarkan arah anak panah: <i>Based on the directions of the arrows:</i> - Tepi AB: A ialah bucu awal dan B ialah bucu akhir. <i>Edge AB: A is the initial vertex and B is the terminal vertex.</i> - Semua bucu dikaitkan dengan satu arah sahaja. <i>All vertices are connected in one direction only.</i>	

Graf tak terarah <i>Undirected graph</i>	Graf mudah atau graf yang mempunyai gelung dan berbilang tepi yang dilukis tanpa penandaan arah. <i>A simple graph or a graph with loops and multiple edges drawn without any direction being assigned.</i>	
Graf berpemberat <i>Weighted graph</i>	- Bucu dihubungkan dengan nilai atau pemberat. <i>Edges are connected with a value or a weight.</i> - Melibatkan graf terarah dan graf tak terarah. <i>Involves directed graph and undirected graph.</i> - Tepi mewakili jarak antara dua tempat, masa pergerakan, nilai arus litar elektrik, kos dan sebagainya. <i>The edges represent the distance between two places, travelling time, the current in an electrical circuit, cost and etcetera.</i>	
Graf tak berpemberat <i>Unweighted graph</i>	- Bucu tidak dihubungkan dengan nilai atau pemberat. <i>Edges are not connected with a value or a weight</i> - Melibatkan graf terarah dan graf tak terarah. <i>Involves directed graph and undirected graph.</i> - Tepi mengaitkan maklumat seperti hierarki jawatan dalam carta organisasi, peta alir, peta pokok dan peta buih. <i>The edge relates information like job hierarchy in an organization chart, flow map, tree map, and bubble map.</i>	

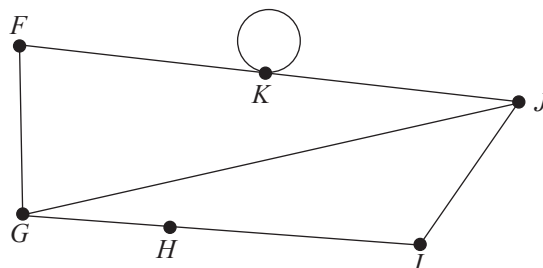


LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan suatu graf.
Diagram 1 shows a graph.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Cari jumlah bilangan darjah bagi graf itu.
Find the total number of degrees of the graph.

- A 15 B 16 C 17 D 18

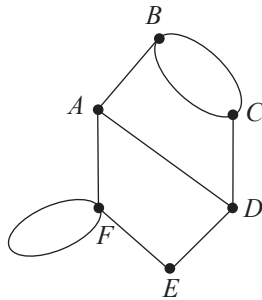
Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

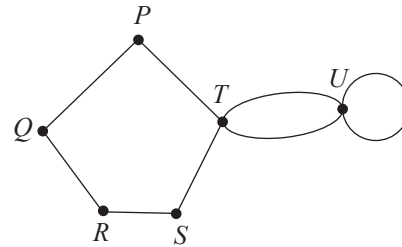
- 1 Lengkapkan jadual di ruang jawapan berdasarkan graf berikut.

Complete the tables in the answer space based on following graphs.

(a)



(b)



[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

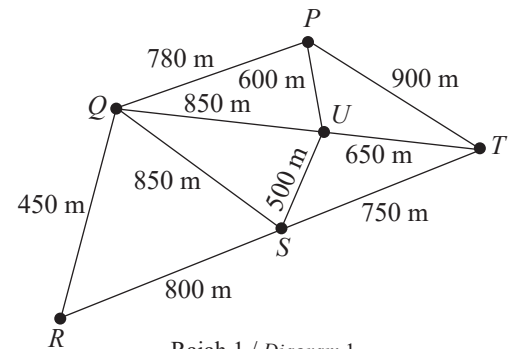
Bucu Vertex	Darjah bagi bucu Degree of vertex	Jumlah tepi Total number of edges
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

(b)

Bucu Vertex	Darjah bagi bucu Degree of vertex	Jumlah tepi Total number of edges
P		
Q		
R		
S		
T		
U		

- 2 Encik Amran merupakan seorang ejen hartanah. Dia dilantik oleh pemaju perumahan untuk menjual enam buah rumah yang baru dibina. Dia ingin mengunjungi kesemua rumah tersebut. Rajah 1 menunjukkan kedudukan keenam-enam rumah tersebut, P, Q, R, S, T dan U.

Encik Amran is a property agent. He was appointed by a house developer to sell six houses that were recently built. He wants to visit all the houses. Diagram 1 shows the location of all the six houses, P, Q, R, S, T and U.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Encik Amran bermula dengan mengunjungi rumah P dahulu. Lukis graf terarah yang mewakili jarak terpendek dan hitung jarak yang dilalui oleh Encik Amran.

Encik Amran starts by visiting house P first. Draw a directed graph representing the shortest distance and calculate the distance travelled by Encik Amran.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

3 Rajah 2 menunjukkan suatu rangkaian.

Diagram 2 shows a network.

(a) Nyatakan/State

- (i) V dan/and $n(V)$,
- (ii) E dan/and $n(E)$,
- (iii) bilangan darjah.
sum of degrees.

(b) Lukis satu pokok berdasarkan rajah tersebut.

Draw a tree based on the diagram.

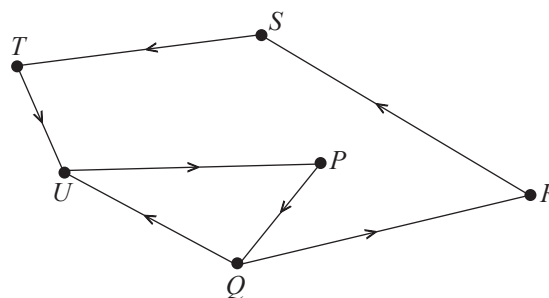
[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i)

(ii)

(iii)

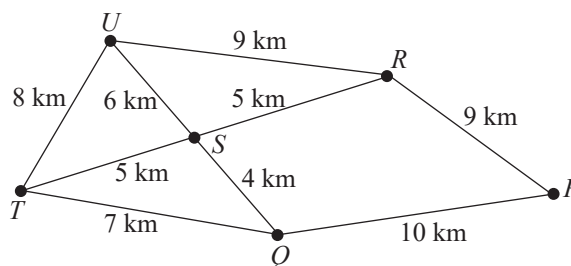


Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

(b)

4 Ani akan menyertai pertandingan berbasikal yang akan melalui enam lokasi yang berbeza. Rajah 3 menunjukkan graf tak terarah dan berpemberat yang menghubungkan semua lokasi tersebut.

Ani will participate in a cycling competition that will go through six different locations. Diagram 3 shows an undirected and weighted graph that connects all of the locations.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

(a) Lukis satu pokok berpemberat minimum dengan keadaan setiap lokasi hanya dilalui sekali sahaja.

Draw a minimum weighted tree with the condition that each location only travelled once.

(b) Hitung jarak maksimum yang dilalui dari lokasi P ke lokasi U dengan keadaan semua lokasi hanya dilalui sekali sahaja.

Calculate the maximum distance travelled from location P to location U such that all locations are travelled only once.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

- 5 Jadual 1 menunjukkan jarak yang menghubungkan beberapa buah bandar.
Table 1 shows the distance connecting several towns.

Bandar Towns	Jarak Distance (km)
<i>A dan/and B</i>	12
<i>B dan/and E</i>	15
<i>B dan/and C</i>	14
<i>C dan/and D</i>	18
<i>D dan/and E</i>	17
<i>B dan/and D</i>	16
<i>A dan/and E</i>	10

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Lukiskan satu graf dengan pemberat berdasarkan maklumat dalam jadual tersebut.
Draw a graph with weightages based on the information in the table.
- (b) Nyatakan bilangan bucu dalam graf yang dilukis di (a).
State the number of vertices on the graph drawn in (a).
- (c) Tentukan $d(B)$.
Determine $d(B)$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

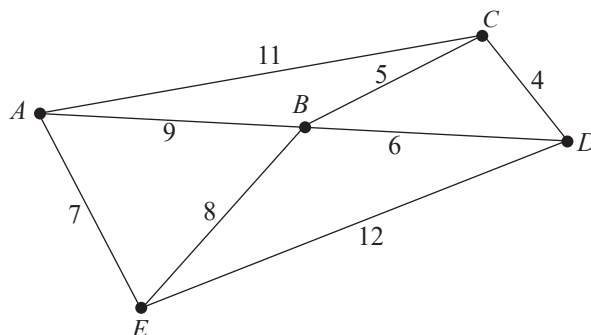
(a)

(b)

(c)

- 6 Rajah 4 menunjukkan rangkaian kedudukan lima buah rumah yang dihubungkan oleh jalan raya antara satu sama lain. Masa yang diambil, dalam minit, untuk berjalan dari satu rumah ke rumah yang lain diwakili oleh nilai yang ditunjukkan pada setiap tepi. Azmi bertolak dari rumah A untuk menghantar kad jemputan perkahwinannya ke setiap rumah dan kembali ke rumah A dengan purata laju 1.15 meter per saat.

Diagram 4 shows a network of position of five houses connected by roads to each other. The time taken, in minutes, to walk from a house to another house is represented by the value shown at the edges. Azmi departed from house A to send his wedding invitation cards to each house and return to house A with an average speed of 1.15 metre per second.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- Cari masa terpendek, dalam minit, bagi perjalanan Azmi.
Find the shortest time, in minutes, of Azmi's journey.
- Cari jarak, dalam m, perjalanan terpendek.
Find the distance, in m, of the shortest route.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)



BAB

6

Ketaksamaan Linear dalam Dua Pemboleh Ubah

Linear Inequalities in Two Variables



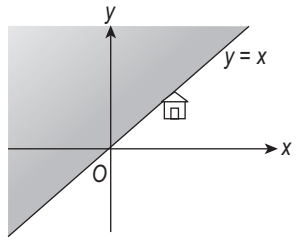
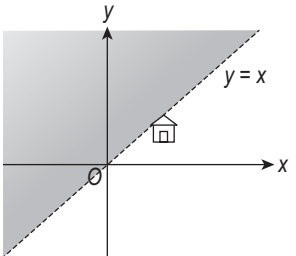
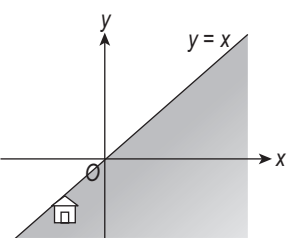
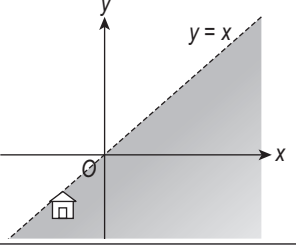
VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

1

Simbol Symbol	Ketaksamaan Inequality	Simbol Symbol	Ketaksamaan Inequality
$>$	Lebih besar daripada Greater than	$\geq$	• Lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan Greater than or equal to • Sekurang-kurangnya At least • Tidak kurang daripada Not less than
$<$	Kurang daripada Less than	$\leq$	• Kurang daripada atau sama dengan Less than or equal to • Selebih-lebihnya At most • Tidak lebih daripada Not more than

2

Ketaksamaan Inequality	Jenis garisan Type of lines	Contoh rantau berlorek Example of shaded region
$y \geq x$	Garis padu Solid line	
$y > x$	Garis sempang Dashed line	
$y \leq x$	Garis padu Solid line	
$y < x$	Garis sempang Dashed line	

Rantau atas dilorek
Region above shadedRantau bawah dilorek
Region below shaded



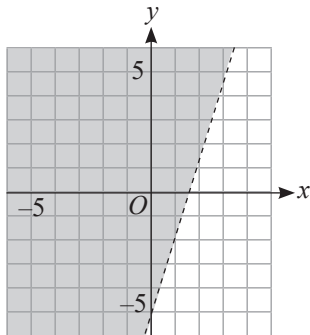
LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan rantau berlorek bagi suatu ketaksamaan linear.

Diagram 1 shows the shaded region for a linear inequality.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Antara berikut, ketaksamaan linear yang manakah mewakili rantau berlorek?

Which of the following linear inequalities represents the shaded region?

- A $y > 3x + 5$ C $y > 3x - 5$
B $y < 3x - 5$ D $-3x < -y - 5$

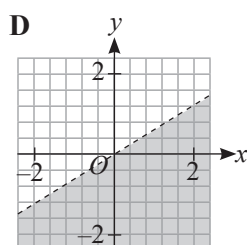
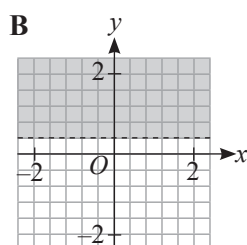
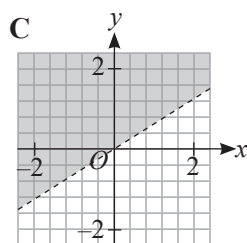
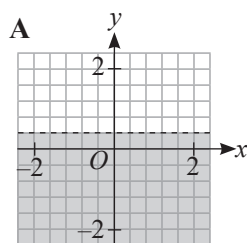
- 2 Antara berikut, titik yang manakah memuaskan ketaksamaan linear $y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 7$?

Which of the following point satisfies the linear inequality $y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 7$?

- A $(-2, 4)$ C $(2, 10)$
B $(-4, 6)$ D $(4, 11)$

- 3 Antara berikut, rajah yang manakah mewakili ketaksamaan linear $y < \frac{1}{2}x$?

Which of the following diagram represents the linear inequality $y < \frac{1}{2}x$?



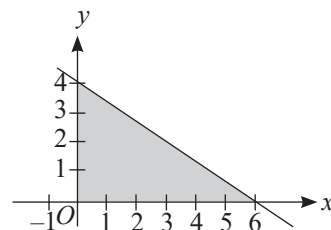
- 4 Dora telah menetapkan perbelanjaan maksimum RM50 untuk pembelian buah-buahan pada sesuatu minggu. Dora ingin membeli buah betik dan buah naga pada minggu tersebut. Harga bagi sekilogram betik ialah RM4.00 dan sekilogram buah naga ialah RM9.00. Ungkapkan situasi yang diberi dalam bentuk ketaksamaan linear.

Dora has allocated a maximum budget of RM50 for purchasing fruits in a particular week. She plans to buy papayas and dragon fruits during that week. The price of papayas is RM4.00 per kilogram, and dragon fruits cost RM9.00 per kilogram. Express the given situation as a linear inequality.

- A $4x - 9y < 50$ C $4x - 9y > 50$
B $4x + 9y \leq 50$ D $4x + 9y \geq 50$

- 5 Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu rantau berlorek.

Diagram 2 shows a shaded region.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Tentukan ketaksamaan yang memuaskan rantau berlorek dalam rajah tersebut.

Determine the inequality that satisfies the shaded region in the diagram.

- A $y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ dan/and $y \geq -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$
B $y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ dan/and $y \leq -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$
C $y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ dan/and $y \leq 6x + 4$
D $y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ dan/and $y \geq 6x + 4$

- 6 Antara padanan situasi dan ketaksamaan linear yang berikut, yang manakah **tidak benar**?

Which of the following pair of situations and linear inequalities is **incorrect**?

A	y tidak kurang daripada x y is not less than x	$y \geq x$
B	y kurang daripada x y less than x	$y < x$
C	Minimum y ialah k The minimum of y is k	$y \leq k$
D	Beza y dan x kurang daripada k The difference between y and x is less than k	$y - x < k$

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Sebuah kilang kasut menghasilkan x ratus kasut jenama A dan y ratus kasut jenama B setiap hari. Jumlah kasut yang dihasilkan setiap hari tidak melebihi 4 ratus dan bilangan kasut jenama A yang dihasilkan adalah maksimum 2 kali bilangan kasut jenama B .

A shoe factory produces x hundreds of shoes of brand A and y hundreds of shoes of brand B each day. The total number of shoes produced each day does not exceed 4 hundred, and the number of brand A shoes produced is at most twice the number of brand B shoes.

- (a) Tulis dua ketaksamaan linear, selain $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$ yang mewakili keadaan tersebut.
Write two linear inequalities, other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, that represent the situation.

- (b) Lukis dan lorekkan kawasan yang memuaskan sistem ketaksamaan linear itu.
Draw and shade the region that satisfies the system of linear inequalities.

- (c) Berdasarkan graf di (b), tentukan bilangan maksimum kasut jenama A yang boleh dihasilkan.
Based on the graph in (b), determine the maximum number of brand A shoes that can be produced.

- (d) Pada suatu hari, kilang kasut tersebut menghasilkan 150 kasut jenama A dan 50 kasut jenama B . Adakah penghasilan kasut pada hari tersebut memuaskan sistem ketaksamaan linear di (a)? Justikasikan jawapan anda.

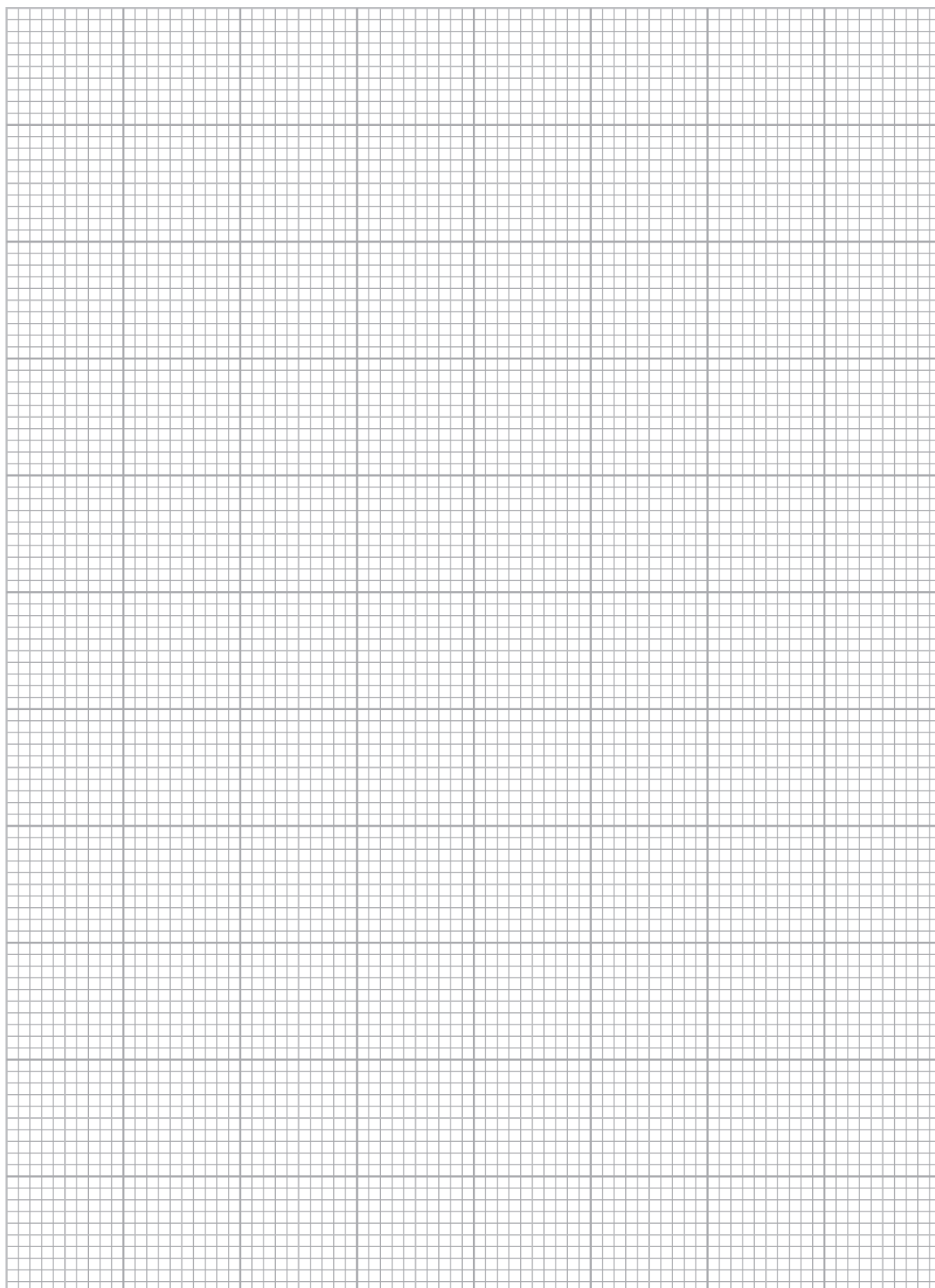
On a particular day, the factory produces 150 shoes of brand A and 50 shoes of brand B . Does the shoes production on that day satisfy the system of linear inequalities in (a)? Justify your answer.

[9 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Graf untuk Soalan 1
Graph for Question 1

Tingkatan 4



- 2 Sebuah taman rekreasi di Bandar Anjung telah mengumpul data mengenai kehadiran pengunjung. Pengunjung terdiri daripada x orang dewasa dan y orang kanak-kanak. Maklumat berikut berkaitan kehadiran pengunjung.

A recreational park in Bandar Anjung has collected data on visitors' attendance. The visitors consist of x adults and y children. The following information is about the visitor attendance.

- (i) Jumlah maksimum orang dewasa dan kanak-kanak ialah 100 orang.
The maximum number of adults and children is 100.
 - (ii) Bilangan kanak-kanak sekurang-kurangnya 20 orang.
Number of children is at least 20.
 - (iii) Beza antara bilangan dewasa dan bilangan kanak-kanak lebih daripada 20 orang.
The difference between the number of adults and the number of children is more than 20.
- (a) Berdasarkan maklumat yang diberi, tulis tiga ketaksamaan linear, selain $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$.
Based on the information given, write three linear inequalities, other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$.
 - (b) Menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 20 orang pengunjung pada kedua-dua paksi, lukis dan lorekkan kawasan yang memuaskan sistem ketaksamaan linear itu.
Using a scale of 2 cm to 20 visitors on both axes, draw and shade the regions that satisfy the system of linear inequalities.
 - (c) Daripada graf/*From the graph,*
 - (i) berapakah maksimum bilangan pengunjung dewasa?
what is the maximum number of adult visitors?
 - (ii) berapakah bilangan kanak-kanak jika kehadiran dewasa dicatatkan seramai 52 orang?
what is the number of children if the attendance of adults is recorded as 52?

[10 markah/marks]

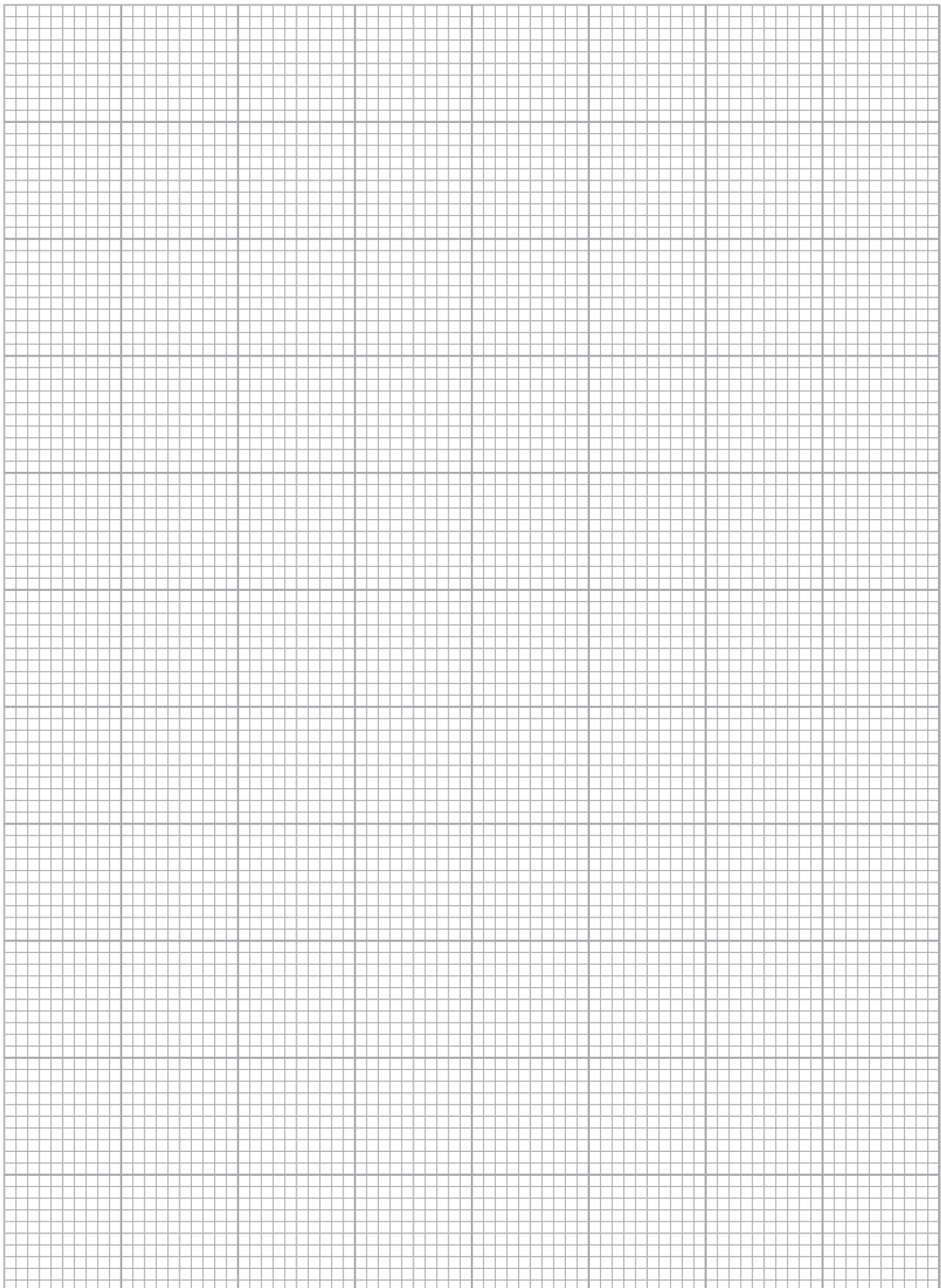
Jawapan/Answer:

LATIHAN
TAMBAHAN



Graf untuk Soalan 2
Graph for Question 2

Tingkatan 4



BAB

7

Graf Gerakan

Graphs of Motion



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

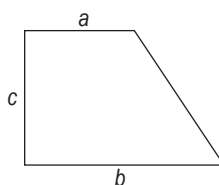
NOTA EFEKTIF

Item Items	Jenis graf Type of graphs	Graf Jarak-Masa Distance-Time Graphs	Graf Laju-Masa Speed-Time Graphs
Jarak Distance	Nilai dibaca daripada graf The value read from the graph	Luas di bawah graf The area under the graph	
Laju/Kadar perubahan jarak Speed/Rate of change of distance	Kecerunan graf The gradient of the graph Laju = $\frac{\text{Jarak}}{\text{Masa}}$ Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$	Nilai dibaca daripada graf The value read from the graph	
Laju purata Average speed	Laju purata = $\frac{\text{Jumlah jarak}}{\text{Jumlah masa}}$ Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$		
Pecutan/Kadar perubahan laju Acceleration/Rate of change of speed	Kecerunan graf The gradient of the graph		



Luas trapezium
Area of trapezium

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (a + b) \times c$$





LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan pergerakan sebutir zarah.
Table 1 shows the movement of a particle.

Laju (m s^{-1}) Speed (m s^{-1})	0	2	4	8	12	14
Masa (saat) Time (seconds)	0	1	2	4	6	7

Jadual 1 / Table 1

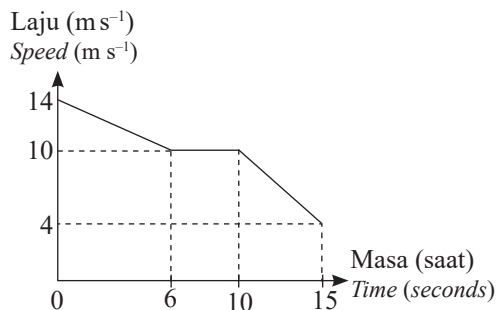
Berdasarkan jadual laju-masa di atas, berapakah jumlah jarak yang dilalui oleh objek dalam tempoh 0 hingga 4 saat?

Based on the speed-time table above, what is the total distance travelled by the object in the period from 0 to 4 seconds?

- A 10 m C 40 m
B 20 m D 42 m

- 2 Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf laju-masa pergerakan sebuah objek.

Diagram 1 shows the speed-time graph of a moving object.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

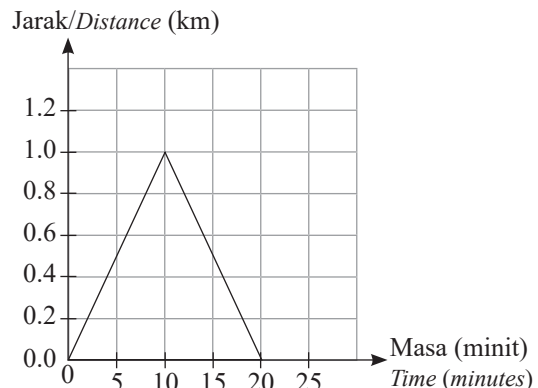
Berdasarkan graf tersebut, yang manakah pernyataan yang benar?

Based on the graph, which of the following statement is true?

- A Laju objek kekal pada 14 m s^{-1} sepanjang masa.
The speed of the object remains at 14 m s^{-1} all the time.
B Laju objek mula seragam selepas saat ke-6 selama 4 saat.
The speed of the object starts to be at uniform after the 6th second for 4 seconds.
C Laju objek meningkat kepada 10 m s^{-1} pada masa 10 saat.
The speed of the object increases to 10 m s^{-1} in 10 seconds.
D Pada masa 15 saat, laju objek ialah 10 m s^{-1} .
At 15 seconds, the speed of the object is 10 m s^{-1} .

- 3 Rajah 2 ialah sebuah graf yang menunjukkan hubungan antara jarak (km) dan masa (saat) bagi sebuah objek yang bergerak.

Diagram 2 is a graph showing the relationship between distance (km) and time (seconds) for a moving object.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

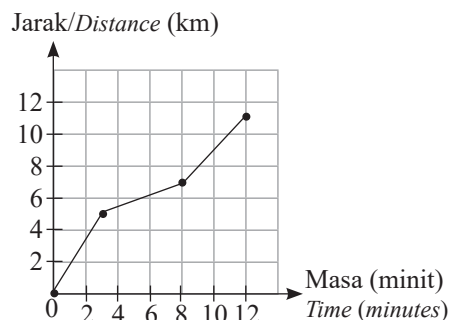
Berdasarkan graf tersebut, tentukan nilai masa, t , apabila jarak yang dilalui objek mencapai 0.5 km.

Based on the graph, determine the time value, t , when the distance travelled by the object reaches 0.5 km.

- A 5 min C 15 min
B 10 min D 20 min

- 4 Rajah 3 menunjukkan graf jarak-masa pergerakan sebuah kenderaan.

Diagram 3 shows the distance-time graph of a moving vehicle.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Jika kenderaan meneruskan pergerakan dengan halaju yang sama seperti dalam tempoh 8 hingga 12 minit, berapakah jarak yang dicapai pada minit ke-15?

If the vehicle continues to move with the same speed as in the period from 8 to 12 minutes, what is the distance covered in the 15th minute?

- A 12 km C 14 km
B 13 km D 15 km

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Imani mengikuti lawatan sekolahnya ke Ipoh dengan menaiki bas dari Kuala Lumpur pada jam 0800 dan tiba pada jam 1015. Jika jumlah jarak yang dilalui ialah 207 kilometer, hitung laju purata bas itu dalam km h^{-1} .

Imani joined her school trip to Ipoh by taking a bus from Kuala Lumpur at 0800 hours and arrived at 1015 hours. If the total distance travelled is 207 kilometers, calculate the average speed of the bus in km h^{-1} .

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Rajah 1 ialah graf jarak-masa yang menunjukkan pergerakan sebuah teksi dari bandar R ke bandar S.

Diagram 1 is a distance-time graph showing the movement of a taxi from city R to city S.

- (a) Nyatakan tempoh masa teksi tersebut berada dalam keadaan pegun.

State the duration of the taxi was stationary.

- (b) Hitung laju, dalam km h^{-1} , bagi tempoh 2 jam yang terakhir.

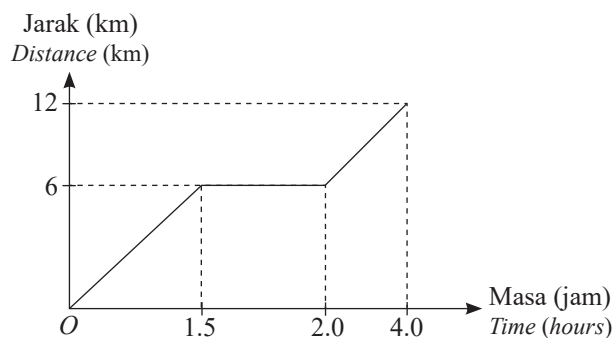
Calculate the speed, in km h^{-1} , for the last 2 hours.

- (c) Hitung laju purata, dalam km h^{-1} , bagi keseluruhan perjalanan.

Calculate the average speed, in km h^{-1} , for the entire journey.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

3 Jadual 1 menunjukkan perjalanan Hadif dari rumahnya ke Pusat Sains Negara.

Table 1 shows Hadif's journey from his home to the National Science Centre.

Masa Time	Catatan Notes
11:00 a.m.	Memulakan perjalanan dari rumah <i>Start the journey from home</i>
11:30 a.m.	Berhenti rehat setelah memandu sejauh 40 kilometer <i>Stopped for a rest after driving a long way 40 kilometers</i>
11:45 a.m.	Meneruskan perjalanan ke Pusat Sains Negara <i>Continued the journey to the National Science Centre</i>
1:30 p.m.	Tiba di Pusat Sains Negara <i>Arrived at the National Science Centre</i>

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Berdasarkan maklumat pada Jadual 1, lengkapkan graf jarak-masa perjalanan Hadif dari rumahnya ke Pusat Sains Negara di ruang jawapan.

Based on the information in Table 1, complete the distance-time graph of Hadif's journey from his home to the National Science Centre in the answer space.

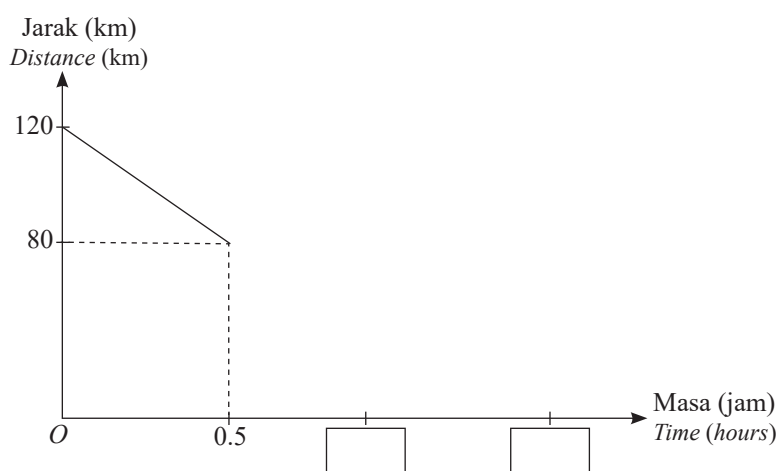
- (b) Jika Hadif memandu dengan laju purata 75 km h^{-1} dan tiba di rumahnya pada jam 6:25 petang, cari masa dia bertolak dari Pusat Sains Negara.

If Hadif drives at an average speed of 75 km h^{-1} and arrives at his home at 6:25 p.m., find the time he left the National Science Centre.

[5 markah/marks]

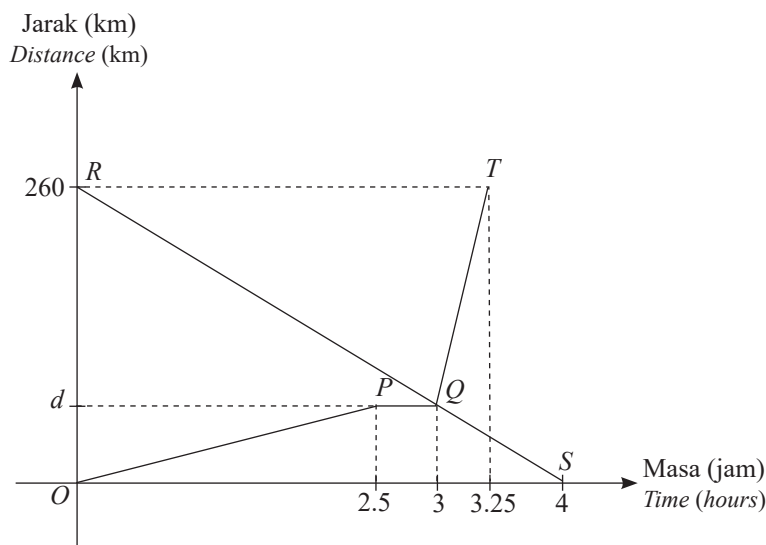
Jawapan/Answer:

(a)



(b)

- 4 Rajah 2 ialah graf jarak-masa yang menunjukkan perjalanan sebuah kereta dan sebuah bas. Graf $OPQT$ ialah pergerakan kereta dari X ke Y manakala graf RQS ialah pergerakan bas dari Y ke X .
Diagram 2 is a distance-time graph showing the journey of a car and a bus. The graph of $OPQT$ is the movement of the car from X to Y while the graph of RQS is the movement of the bus from Y to X .



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- Nyatakan tempoh masa, dalam minit, kereta itu berada dalam keadaan pegun.
State the length of time, in minutes, the car was stationary.
- Hitung nilai d .
Calculate the value of d .
- Hitung jarak yang dilalui oleh bas dari Y , ketika kedua-dua kenderaan itu berselisih.
Calculate the distance travelled by the bus from Y , when the two vehicles crossed one another.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

VIDEO ULASAN
JAWAPAN

5 Jadual 2 menunjukkan perubahan laju suatu zarah yang bergerak untuk tempoh 5 saat.

Table 2 shows the change in speed of a moving particle for a period of 5 seconds.

Masa, t (saat) Time, t (seconds)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Laju, v (m s^{-1}) Speed, v (m s^{-1})	0	20	40	60	80	100

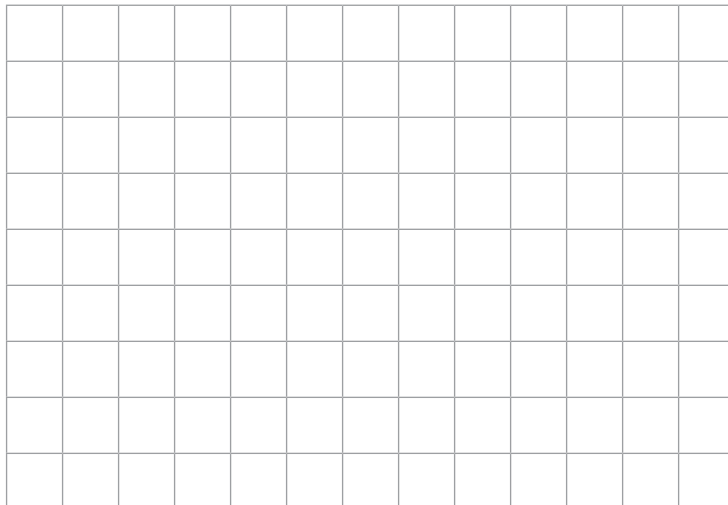
Jadual 2 / Table 2

Lukis graf laju-masa berdasarkan maklumat dalam jadual tersebut.

Draw a speed-time graph based on the information in the table.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



6 Rajah 3 ialah graf laju-masa yang menunjukkan kelajuan sebuah teksi dalam tempoh 40 minit.

Diagram 3 is a speed-time graph showing the speed of a taxi in 40 minutes.

Hitung/Calculate

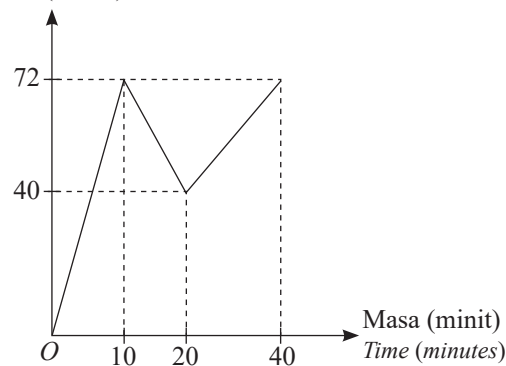
(a) jumlah jarak, dalam km, yang dilalui oleh teksi itu dalam tempoh 40 minit,
the total distance, in km, travelled by the taxi in 40 minutes,

(b) laju purata, dalam km h^{-1} , teksi itu dalam tempoh 40 minit.
the average speed, in km h^{-1} , of the taxi in the period of 40 minutes.

[4 markah/marks]

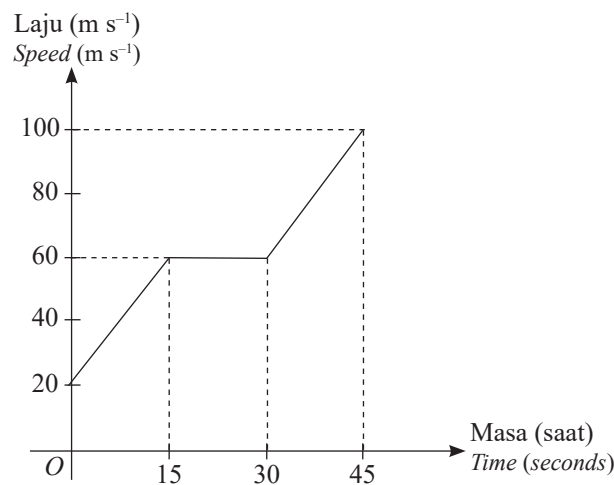
Jawapan/Answer:

Laju (km h^{-1})
Speed (km h^{-1})



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

7 Rajah 4 ialah graf laju-masa yang menunjukkan pergerakan kereta Cik Izazi dalam tempoh 45 saat.
 Diagram 4 is a speed-time graph showing the movement of Cik Izazi's car in a period of 45 seconds.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- (a) Hitung kadar perubahan laju terhadap masa, dalam m s^{-1} , bagi 15 saat yang pertama.
 Calculate the rate of change of speed, in m s^{-1} , for the first 15 seconds.
- (b) Huraikan pergerakan kereta bagi tempoh 15 saat yang kedua.
 Describe the motion of the car for the second period of 15 seconds.
- (c) Hitung jumlah jarak, dalam km, yang dilalui dalam tempoh 45 saat.
 Calculate the total distance, in km, travelled in the period of 45 minutes.

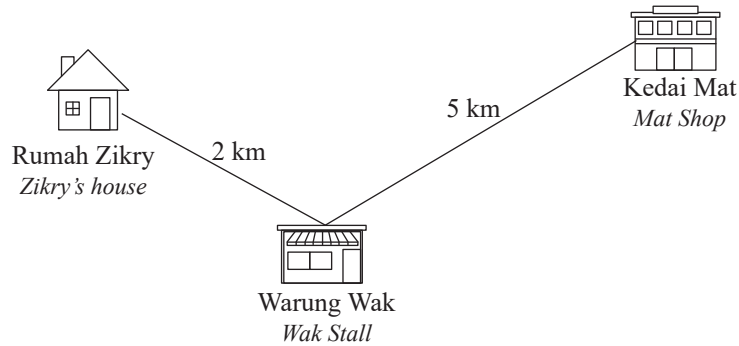
[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 4

- 8 (a) Rajah 5 menunjukkan jarak di antara tiga lokasi di Bandar Sentosa.

Diagram 5 shows the distance between three locations in Bandar Sentosa.



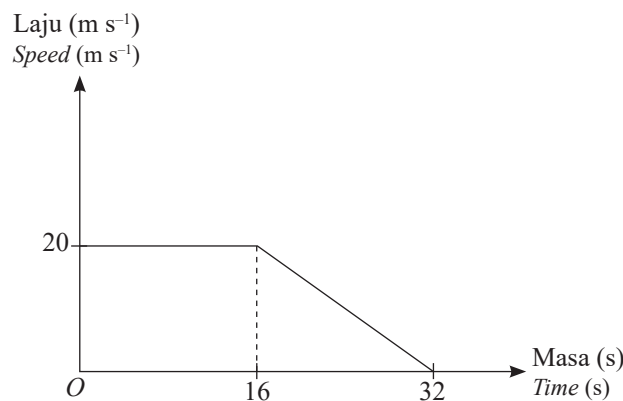
Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Pada pukul 10:00 pagi, Zikry ke Warung Wak dari rumahnya untuk makan tengah hari dengan menunggang motosikal dan seterusnya menuju ke Kedai Mat. Dia tiba di Kedai Mat pada pukul 11:15 pagi. Hitung laju purata keseluruhan perjalanannya dalam km j^{-1} .

At 10:00 a.m., Zikry went to Warung Wak from his house for having lunch on a motorcycle and then headed to Mat Shop. He arrived at Mat Shop at 11:15 a.m.. Calculate the average speed of the entire journey in km h^{-1} .

- (b) Rajah 6 menunjukkan graf laju-masa bagi pergerakan sebuah basikal dalam tempoh 32 saat.

Diagram 6 shows the speed-time graph for the movement of a bicycles in a period of 32 seconds.



Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

- Nyatakan laju seragam, dalam m s^{-1} , basikal itu.
State the uniform speed, in m s^{-1} , of the bicycle.
- Hitung kadar perubahan laju basikal, dalam m s^{-2} , bagi 16 saat terakhir.
Calculate the rate of change of speed, in m s^{-2} , of the bicycle for the last 16 minutes.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

LATIHAN
TAMBAHAN



BAB

8

Sukatan Serakan Data Tak Terkumpul

Measures of Dispersion for Ungrouped Data



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Maksud Serakan

The Meaning of Dispersion

- 1 Sukatan serakan suatu data ialah **sukatan kuantitatif** seperti julat, julat antara kuartil, varians dan sisihan piawai.
*Measures of dispersion of set of a data are **quantitative measures** such as range, interquartile range, variance and standard deviation.*
- 2 Jika set data mempunyai **julat yang kecil**, maka **serakan adalah kecil**.
*If data set has a **small range**, then **the dispersion is small**.*

Plot Batang-dan-Daun

Stem-and-Leaf Plot

- 1 Plot batang-dan-daun merupakan satu cara untuk menunjukkan taburan suatu set data.
A stem-and-leaf plot is a way to show the distributions of a set of data.
- 2 Melalui plot batang-dan-daun, kita dapat melihat sama ada data adalah cenderung kepada satu nilai atau nilai manakah yang paling kerap muncul atau data manakah yang paling kurang muncul.
Through the stem-and-leaf plot, we can see whether the data is more likely to appear or least likely to appear.

Plot Titik

Dot Plot

- 1 Plot titik ialah carta statistik yang mengandungi titik-titik yang diplot dengan menggunakan skala seragam.
A dot plot is a statistical chart that contains points plotted using a uniform scale.
- 2 Setiap titik mewakili satu cerapan.
Each point represents a value.
- 3 Cerapan merupakan data atau dapatan yang diperoleh daripada sesuatu pemerhatian.
A value is a data or results obtained from an observation.

Menentukan Julat Antara Kuartil, Min, Varians dan Sisihan Piawai

Determine the Interquartile Range, Mean, Variance and Standard Deviation

- 1 Julat antara kuartil = Kuartil ketiga, Q_3 – Kuartil pertama, Q_1
Interquartile range = Third quartile, Q_3 – First quartile, Q_1
- 2 Min/Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$
- 3 Min/Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{f}$
- 4 Varians/Variance, $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N} = \frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2$
- 5 Varians/Variance, $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f} = \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2$
- 6 Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation, $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2}$
- 7 Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation, $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2}$

Apakah kesan perubahan sukatan serakan apabila setiap nilai dalam suatu set data didarab atau dibahagikan dengan suatu pemalar?

What are the effects on the measures of dispersion when each value of a set of data is multiplied or divided by a constant?

	Apabila setiap cerapan dalam suatu set data didarab dengan suatu pemalar, k , maka When each of a set of data is multiplied by a constant k , then	Apabila setiap cerapan dalam suatu set data dibahagi dengan suatu pemalar, k , maka When each of a set of data is divided by a constant k , then
Julat baharu New range	$= k \times \text{julat asal}$ $k \times \text{original range}$	$= \frac{\text{julat asal/original range}}{k}$
Julat antara kuartil baharu New interquartile range	$= k \times \text{julat antara kuartil asal}$ $k \times \text{original interquartile range}$	$= \frac{\text{julat antara kuartil asal/original interquartile range}}{k}$
Sisihan piawai baharu New standard deviation	$= k \times \text{sisihan piawai asal}$ $k \times \text{original standard deviation}$	$= \frac{\text{sisihan piawai asal/original standard deviation}}{k}$
Varians baharu New variance	$= k^2 \times \text{varians asal}$ $k^2 \times \text{original variance}$	$= \frac{\text{varians asal/original variance}}{k^2}$



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan upah harian bagi sekumpulan pekerja.

Table 1 shows the daily wage of a group of workers.

Upah (RM) Wage (RM)	55	65	75	85	95
Kekerapan Frequency	7	8	10	6	4

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Tentukan julat antara kuartil bagi data itu.

Determine the interquartile range of the data.

- A 20 C 65
B 55 D 85

- 2 Jadual kekerapan berikut menunjukkan masa ulang kaji bagi beberapa orang murid.

The following frequency table shows the time for revision of a group of students.

Masa ulang kaji (j) Time for revision (h)	Kekerapan Frequency
1	5
2	10
3	14
4	7
5	4

Jadual 2 / Table 2

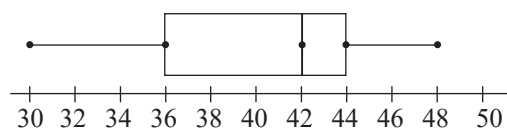
Hitung sisihan piawai bagi data itu

Calculate the standard deviation of the data.

- A 1.144
B 1.309
C 1.414
D 1.714

- 3 Rajah 1 menunjukkan suatu plot kotak yang mewakili umur sekumpulan guru.

Diagram 1 shows a box-plot which represents the age of a group of teachers.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Tentukan julat antara kuartil.

Determine the interquartile range.

- A 6
B 8
C 14
D 18

- 4 Rajah 2 ialah plot batang-dan-daun yang menunjukkan markah Matematik bagi murid kelas 5 Bestari dalam satu ujian.

Diagram 2 is a stem-and-leaf plot showing the Mathematics marks of the students in 5 Bestari in a test.

Batang Stem	Daun Leaf
3	5
4	3 6 7
5	1 1 2 3
6	0 2 3 4 5 9
7	0 2 2 3 4 4 5 9
8	0 2 5

Kekunci: 3 | 5 bermakna 35 markah

Key: 3 | 5 means 35 marks

Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Murid yang mendapat kurang daripada 60 markah perlu menghadiri kelas pemulihan. Hitung peratus murid yang tidak perlu menghadiri kelas pemulihan.

Students who achieve less than 60 marks need to attend the remedial class. Calculate the percentage of the students who do not need to attend the remedial class.

- A 24% C 40%
B 32% D 68%

- 5 Jadual 3 menunjukkan taburan kekerapan umur bagi 88 orang pekerja di sebuah kilang.

Table 3 shows the frequency distribution of the ages of 88 workers in a factory.

Umur (tahun) Age (year)	Bilangan pekerja Number of workers
26 – 30	3
31 – 35	9
36 – 40	27
41 – 45	31
46 – 50	11
51 – 55	5
56 – 60	2

Jadual 3 / Table 3

Hitung min umur bagi seorang pekerja itu.

Calculate the mean of the ages of a worker.

- A 39.47
B 41.47
C 43.47
D 45.47

- 6 Rajah 3 ialah sebuah plot batang-dan-daun yang menunjukkan bilangan tin aluminium yang dikumpul oleh sekumpulan pengakap.

Diagram 3 is a stem-and-leaf plot showing the number of aluminium cans collected by a group of scouts.

Batang Stem	Daun Leaf
2	0 5 8 9
3	1 2 4 6 8 8
4	0 1 2 5
5	3 4 7

Kekunci: 2 | 0 bermaksud 20 tin

Key: 2 | 0 means 20 cans

Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Tentukan julat bagi data itu.

Determine the range of the data.

- A 20
B 37
C 42
D 57

- 7 Rajah 4 menunjukkan plot batang-dan-daun bagi umur pekerja di sebuah syarikat pembersihan.

Diagram 4 shows the stem-and-leaf plot for the age of workers in a cleaning company.

Batang Stem	Daun Leaf
2	1 2 3 5
3	3 4 5 7 7
4	1 2 3 4 6 8
5	0 1 2

Kekunci: 2 | 3 bermaksud 23

Key: 2 | 3 means 23

Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Nyatakan julat umur yang paling kerap muncul.

State the range of age that appear most frequent.

- A 23 hingga/to 27
B 30 hingga/to 38
C 41 hingga/to 49
D 50 hingga/to 55

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan markah ujian Sains bagi 15 orang murid Tingkatan 4 Cemerlang.
Diagram 1 shows the marks of Science test for 15 students of Form 4 Cemerlang.

80	75	82	66	52
60	68	83	64	69
71	57	74	80	77

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Hitung julat dan julat antara kuartil bagi markah ujian Sains tersebut.
Calculate the range and the interquartile range for the marks of the Science test.
- (b) Lukis plot batang-dan-daun bagi mewakili markah ujian Sains tersebut.
Draw a stem-and-leaf plot to represent the marks of the Science test.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 4

- 2 Hitung julat dan julat antara kuartil bagi set data 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 dan 30. Tentukan sukatan serakan yang paling sesuai digunakan untuk mengukur taburan set data tersebut, dan justifikasikan jawapan anda.
Calculate the range and the interquartile range for the data set 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 30. Determine the most suitable measures of dispersion that can be used to measure the distribution of the set of data, and justify your answer.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Cikgu Salmiah ingin menentukan seorang wakil sekolah ke satu pertandingan berdasarkan markah keenam-enam ujian yang diperoleh murid. Asmawi dan Jason telah dicalonkan untuk mewakili sekolah. Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat markah ujian yang diperoleh Asmawi dan Jason.

Teacher Salmiah wants to determine a school representative to a competition based on the marks of the six tests obtained by pupils. Asmawi and Jason are nominated to represent the school. Table 1 shows the information of the test marks obtained by Asmawi and Jason.

Ujian Test	Asmawi	Jason
1	70	2002_3
2	61	64
3	67	132_4
4	60	124_7
5	48	60
6	50	79

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Hitung min dan sisihan piawai markah ujian bagi Asmawi dan Jason.
Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the test marks for Asmawi and Jason.
- (b) Antara Asmawi dan Jason, siapakah yang layak mewakili sekolah ke pertandingan itu? Berikan alasan anda.
Between Asmawi and Jason, who is eligible to represent the school for the competition? Give your reasons.
 [8 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

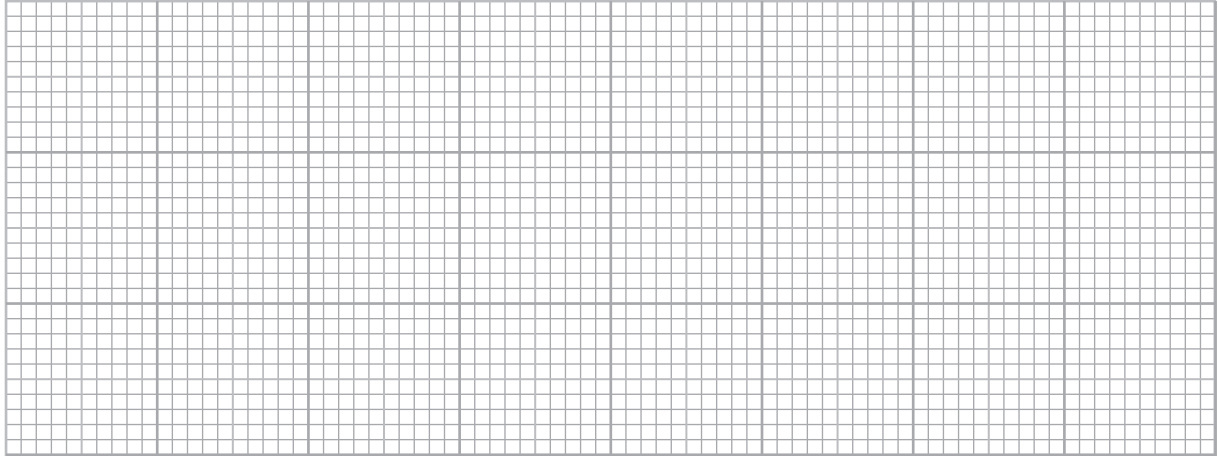
4 Bina plot kotak bagi data berikut. Seterusnya, hitung varians dan sisihan piawai bagi data tersebut.

Construct a box plot for each of the following data. Hence, calculate the variance and standard deviation of the data.

(a) 5 5 6 6 7 10 10 11 12 13 13 13 15 16 16 16 20 22 24 24

[5 markah/marks]

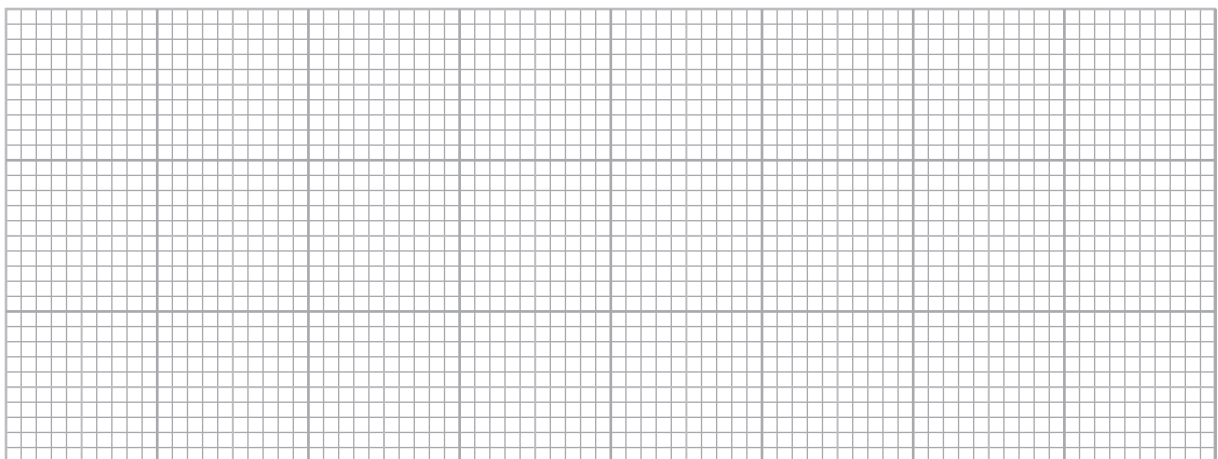
Jawapan/Answer:



(b) 19 11 11 18 15 21 22 13 45 30 42 12 20 34 17

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



BAB

9

Kebarangkalian Peristiwa Bergabung

Probability of Combined Events



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Ruang Sampel

Sample Space

- Set semua kesudahan yang mungkin bagi satu peristiwa bergabung.
The set of all possible outcomes for a combined event.
- Contoh/Example:
Melambung dadu dan duit syiling.
Rolling a die and flipping a coin.
 $S = \{(1, A), (1, G), (2, A), (2, G), (3, A), (3, G), (4, A), (4, G), (5, A), (5, G), (6, A), (6, G)\}$

$$n(S) = 12$$

TIPS

Kebarangkalian boleh ditulis dalam bentuk **pecahan**, **peratus** atau **nombor perpuluhan**.
Probability can be written as a fraction, a percentage, or a decimal number.

Rumus Kebarangkalian

Formula of Probability

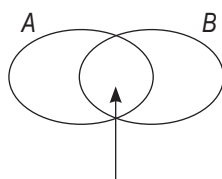
$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(A') = 1 - P(A)$$

0	0.5	1
Tidak akan berlaku <i>Impossible to happen</i>	Mungkin berlaku <i>Possibly happen</i> (antara 0 dengan 1) (between 0 and 1)	Pasti akan berlaku <i>Definitely will happen</i>

Hukum Pendaraban Kebarangkalian

Multiplication Rule of Probability

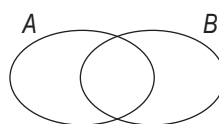


$$P(A \text{ dan/ and } B) = P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

Hukum Penambahan Kebarangkalian

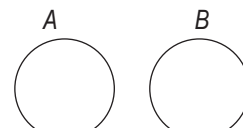
Addition Rule of Probability

Peristiwa tidak saling eksklusif
Non-mutually exclusive events



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

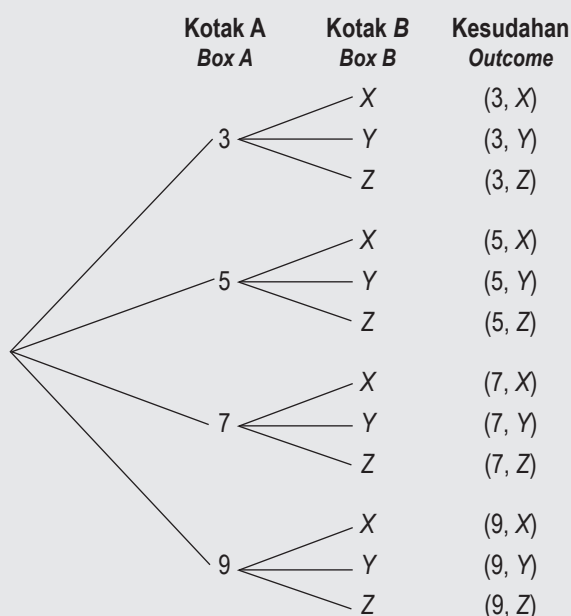
Peristiwa saling eksklusif
Mutually exclusive events



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

Gambar Rajah Pokok

Tree Diagram



Kesudahan Outcome

Kotak A Box A \ Kotak B Box B	X	Y	Z
3	(3, X)	(3, Y)	(3, Z)
5	(5, X)	(5, Y)	(5, Z)
7	(7, X)	(7, Y)	(7, Z)
9	(9, X)	(9, Y)	(9, Z)



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Sebiji dadu dan sekeping duit syiling dilambung. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa dadu menunjukkan satu nombor perdana dan duit syiling menunjukkan bahagian gambar.

A dice and a coin are tossed. Find the probability that the dice shows a prime number and the coin shows a head.

A $\frac{1}{6}$

C $\frac{1}{3}$

B $\frac{1}{4}$

D $\frac{1}{2}$

- 2 Beg *A* mengandungi lima gulung reben hitam dan empat gulung reben putih. Beg *B* mengandungi enam gulung reben hitam dan dua gulung reben putih. Dua gulung reben dikeluarkan, setiap satu masing-masing daripada beg *A* dan beg *B*. Hitung kebarangkalian bahawa kedua-dua reben itu sama warna.

Bag A contains five rolls of black ribbons and four rolls of white ribbons. Bag B contains six rolls of black ribbons and two rolls of white ribbons. Two rolls of ribbons are taken out randomly, each from bag A and bag B respectively. Calculate the probability that both rolls of ribbons are of the same colour.

A $\frac{1}{3}$

B $\frac{7}{18}$

C $\frac{1}{2}$

D $\frac{19}{36}$

- 3 Sebuah kotak mengandungi 15 biji mentol yang 3 biji daripadanya rosak. Dua biji mentol dipilih secara rawak dan diuji. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa kedua-dua mentol itu rosak.

A box contains 15 bulbs of which 3 are faulty. Two bulbs are chosen randomly and tested. Find the probability that both bulbs are faulty.

A $\frac{3}{35}$

B $\frac{1}{35}$

C $\frac{1}{5}$

D $\frac{32}{35}$

- 4 Diberi $A = \{x : x \text{ ialah integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 28\}$. Suatu unsur dikeluarkan secara rawak daripada set *A*. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa satu gandaan 3 atau satu kuasa dua sempurna dipilih. *Given $A = \{x : x \text{ is an integer, } 5 \leq x \leq 28\}$. An element is taken out randomly from set A. Find the probability that a multiple of 3 or a perfect square is selected.*

A $\frac{5}{14}$

C $\frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{5}{12}$

D $\frac{7}{12}$

- 5 Terdapat 50 orang peserta mengambil bahagian dalam satu cabutan bertuah. Jika seorang peserta dipilih secara rawak, kebarangkalian seorang perempuan dipilih ialah $\frac{3}{5}$. Jika terdapat 10 orang perempuan dan 5 orang lelaki yang tidak layak untuk menyertai cabutan bertuah tersebut dan dikeluarkan daripada kumpulan ini, hitung kebarangkalian seorang peserta perempuan dipilih. *There are 50 people taken part in a lucky draw. If a person is chosen randomly, the probability of getting a female participant is $\frac{3}{5}$. If there are 10 females and 5 males who did not qualify for the lucky draw and have been removed from the group, find the probability that a female participant will be chosen.*

A $\frac{4}{7}$

C $\frac{2}{9}$

B $\frac{5}{6}$

D $\frac{3}{5}$

- 6 Ali, Bosco dan Cassandra membuat satu tembakan setiap seorang pada sasaran. Kebarangkalian bahawa tembakan Ali, Bosco dan Cassandra terkena sasaran masing-masing ialah $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ dan $\frac{2}{3}$. Hitung kebarangkalian bahawa hanya tembakan Bosco terkena sasaran.

Ali, Bosco, and Cassandra fire one shot each at a target. The probability that Ali, Bosco and Cassandra will hit the target are $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively. Calculate the probability that only Bosco hit the target.

A $\frac{3}{20}$

C $\frac{19}{20}$

B $\frac{1}{5}$

D $\frac{7}{16}$

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan 10 keping kad berlabel huruf dan angka.

Diagram 1 shows 10 cards labelled with letters and numbers.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Suffian memasukkan semua kad berlabel huruf vokal dan nombor kuasa dua sempurna ke dalam sebuah bekas. Kemudian, dia mengeluarkan dua keping kad satu demi satu tanpa penggantian.

Suffian puts all the cards labelled with vowels and perfect square numbers into a container. Then, he draws two cards one by one without replacement.

- (a) Senaraikan ruang sampel./List all the sample space.

- (b) Dengan menyenaraikan semua kesudahan yang mungkin, hitung kebarangkalian bahawa:

By listing all the possible outcomes, calculate the probability that:

- (i) Suffian mengeluarkan kad pertama berlabel huruf *E* atau kad kedua berlabel dengan nombor yang merupakan faktor bagi 36,

Suffian draws the first card labelled with the letter *E* or the second card labelled with a number that is a factor of 36,

- (ii) Suffian mengeluarkan sekeping kad dengan huruf *U* dan sekeping kad dilabel dengan nombor ganjil.

Suffian draws a card labelled with letter *U* and a card labelled with an odd number.

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan empat keping kad huruf di dalam kotak *P* dan tiga keping kad nombor di dalam kotak *Q*.

Diagram 2 shows four letter cards in box *P* and three number cards in box *Q*.

Sekeping kad dipilih secara rawak daripada setiap kotak. Senaraikan semua kesudahan bagi peristiwa bergabung yang berikut.

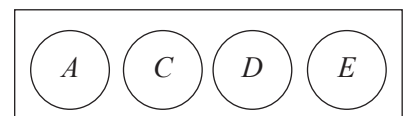
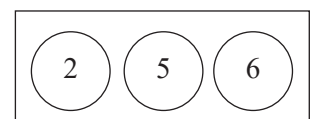
A card is chosen at random from each box. List all the possible outcomes of the following combined events.

- (a) Satu vokal atau satu nombor perdana dipilih.

A vowel or a prime number is chosen.

- (b) Satu vokal dan satu nombor perdana dipilih.

A vowel and a prime number are chosen.

Kotak *P*/Box *P*Kotak *Q*/Box *Q*

Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Jadual 1 menunjukkan bilangan atlet mengikut jantina di dua kelas yang berbeza. Bilangan atlet perempuan kelas B tidak ditunjukkan.

Table 1 shows the number of athletes by gender in two different classes. The number of female athlete in class B is not shown.

Kelas Class	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
A	10	2
B	7	M

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Seorang atlet dipilih secara rawak dari setiap kelas. Cari nilai M jika kebarangkalian kedua-dua atlet yang dipilih adalah jantina yang berbeza dari kelas yang berbeza iaitu $\frac{37}{78}$.

An athlete is randomly selected from each class. Find the value of M if the probability that both selected athletes are of different genders from different classes is $\frac{37}{78}$.

- (b) Dua orang atlet dipilih secara rawak, seorang dari setiap kelas. Cari kebarangkalian sekurang-kurangnya seorang atlet perempuan dipilih.

Two athletes are randomly selected, one from each class. Find the probability that at least one female athlete is selected.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Semua guru di SMK Telok memiliki komputer riba. Bilangan guru lelaki dan perempuan yang memiliki komputer riba jenama K dan L ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 2.

All teachers at SMK Telok have a laptop. The number of male and female teachers who own laptops of brand K and L is shown in the table below.

Jenama komputer riba Laptop brand	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
K	30	50
L	60	20

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Seorang guru dipilih secara rawak dalam kalangan guru SMK Telok. Hitung kebarangkalian bahawa
A teacher is randomly selected among the teachers at SMK Telok. Calculate the probability that

- (a) seorang guru lelaki memiliki komputer riba jenama K atau seorang guru perempuan memiliki komputer riba jenama L,
a male teacher owns a brand K laptop or a female teacher owns a brand L laptop,
- (b) seorang guru perempuan atau seorang guru memiliki komputer riba jenama K.
a female teacher or a teacher owns a brand K laptop.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Dua jenis telefon pintar, A dan B , dihasilkan di sebuah kilang. Kebarangkalian kedua-dua jenis telefon pintar dalam keadaan baik dan rosak adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 3.

Two types of smartphones, A and B , are produced in a factory. The probabilities of both types of smartphones being in good condition and defective are shown in Table 3.

Kedadaan Condition	Telefon pintar A Smartphone A	Telefon pintar B Smartphone B
Baik Good	$\frac{32}{40}$	x
Rosak Defect	y	$\frac{4}{35}$

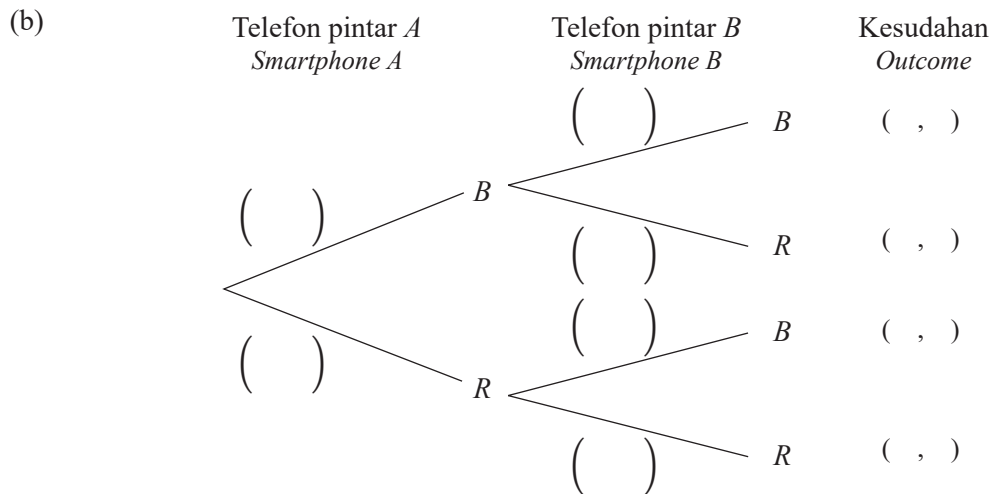
Jadual 3 / Table 3

- (a) Lengkapkan Jadual 3 dengan mengenal pasti nilai x dan y .
Complete Table 3 by identify the values of x and y .
- (b) Rajah 3 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan gambar rajah pokok yang tidak lengkap. Berdasarkan maklumat pada Jadual 3, lengkapkan gambar rajah pokok tersebut.
Diagram 3 in the answer space shows an incomplete tree diagram. Based on the information in Table 3, complete the tree diagram.
- (c) Seterusnya, hitung kebarangkalian sekurang-kurangnya sebuah telefon pintar yang dipilih mengalami kerosakan.
Next, calculate the probability that at least one of the selected smartphones is defective.

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

(c)

- 6 Ratesh ke sekolah sama ada menaiki bas atau motosikal. Kebarangkalian Ratesh menaiki bas ialah 0.75. Sekiranya dia menaiki bas, kebarangkalian dia sampai lewat ke sekolah ialah $\frac{3}{10}$ dan jika dia menaiki motosikal, kebarangkalian dia lewat ke sekolah ialah $\frac{1}{5}$.

Ratesh goes to school either by bus or motorcycle. The probability that Ratesh takes the bus is 0.75. If he takes the bus, the probability that he arrives late to school is $\frac{3}{10}$, and if he takes the motorcycle, the probability that he is late to school is $\frac{1}{5}$.

- (a) Rajah 4 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan gambar rajah pokok yang tidak lengkap. Lengkapkan gambar rajah pokok itu.

Diagram 4 in the answer space shows an incomplete tree diagram. Complete the tree diagram.

- (b) Berdasarkan gambar rajah pokok tersebut, cari kebarangkalian bahawa

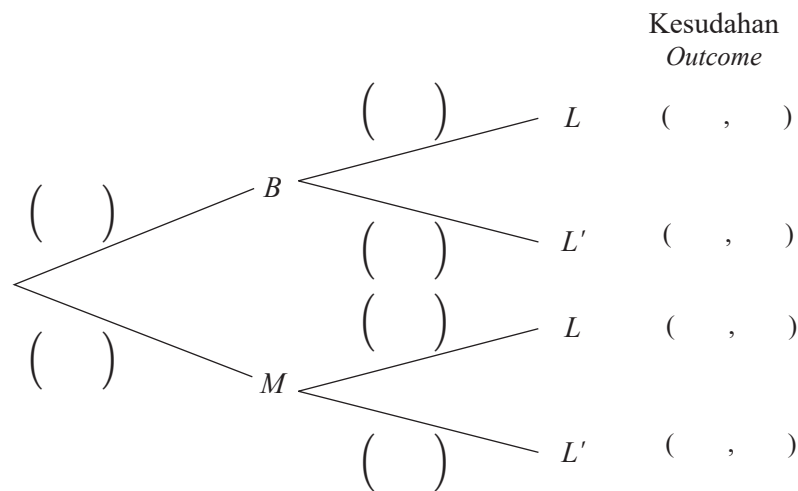
Based on the tree diagram, find the probability that

- Ratesh menaiki motosikal dan lewat ke sekolah,
Ratesh rides the motorcycle and is late to school,
- Ratesh lewat ke sekolah,
Ratesh is late to school,
- Ratesh tidak lewat ke sekolah.
Ratesh is not late to school.

[8 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a)



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- (b) (i)

- (ii)

- (iii)

BAB 10

Matematik Pengguna: Pengurusan Kewangan

Consumer Mathematics: Financial Management

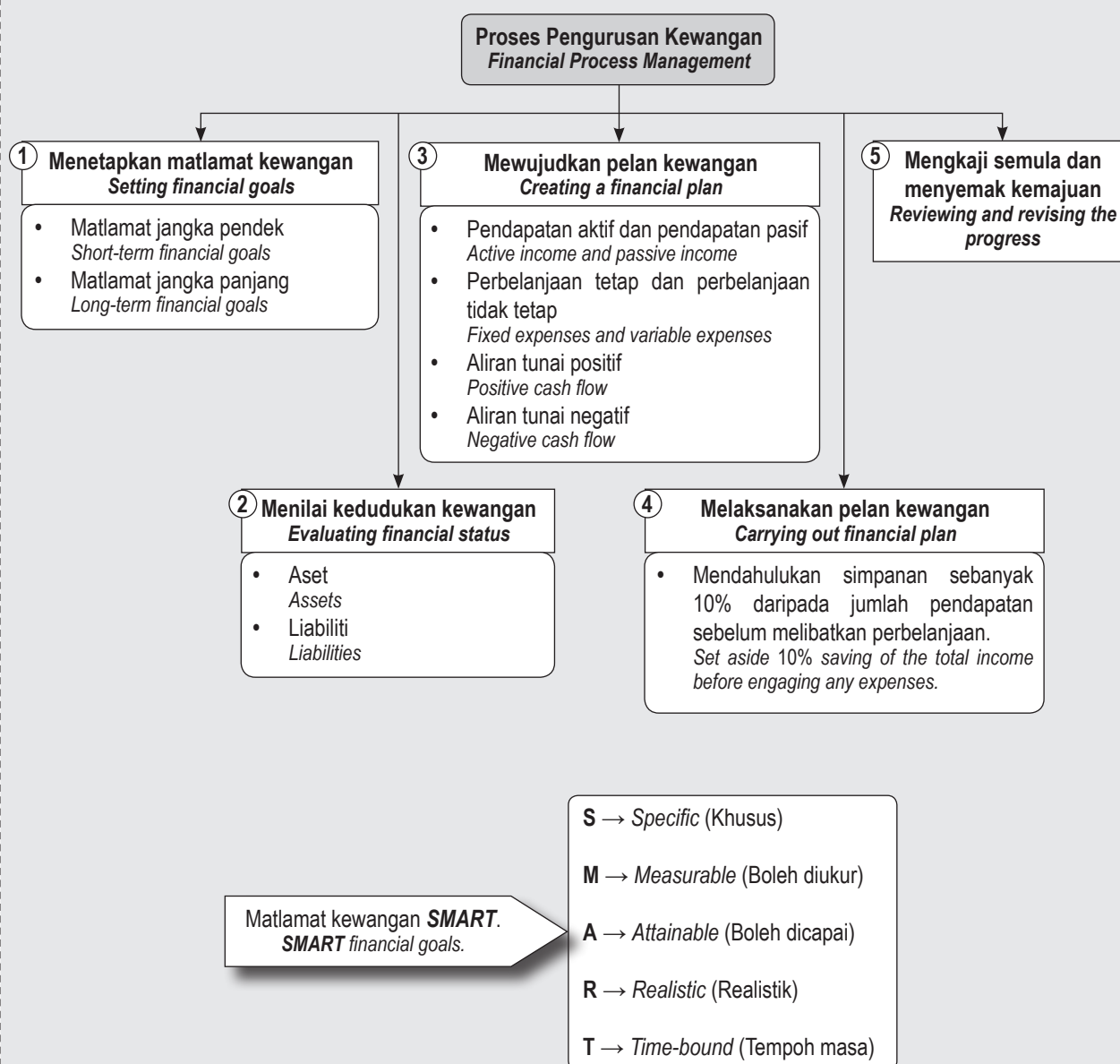


VIDEO
PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Proses pengurusan kewangan merupakan suatu proses yang melibatkan pengurusan wang daripada sumber pendapatan terhadap simpanan, perbelanjaan, perlindungan dan pelaburan.

Financial management is a proses that involves managing money from sources of income into savings, expenses, protections and investment.





LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Dini bekerja sebagai seorang pegawai sains. Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan bulanannya masing-masing ialah RM3 750 dan RM2 400. Dia bercadang untuk membeli sebuah motosikal yang berharga RM15 600 secara tunai dalam tempoh setahun. Adakah Dini akan mencapai matlamat kewangannya? Jelaskan.
Dini works as a science officer. His monthly income and expenses are RM3 750 and RM2 400 respectively. He plans to buy a motorcycle that costs RM15 600 in cash within a year. Will Dini achieve his financial goal? Explain.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 4

- 2 Pada bulan April, Nurin menerima gaji sebanyak RM1 900 dan komisen sebagai agen insurans sebanyak RM1 187.60. Perbelanjaan tetap dan tidak tetap Nurin pada bulan itu masing-masing ialah RM2 850 dan RM780. Tentukan aliran tunai Nurin pada bulan itu.
In April, Nurin receives RM1 900 as a salary and commission RM1 187.60 as an insurance agent. In that month, her fixed and non-fixed expenses are RM2 850 and RM780 respectively. Determine Nurin's cash flow for that month.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Puan Pitriah bekerja sebagai seorang pereka fesyen dengan gaji bulanan RM9 000. Dia juga menerima RM1 300 setiap bulan hasil sewa pangsapurnya. Perbelanjaan tetap bulanan dan perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanannya masing-masing ialah RM5 430 dan RM3 500. Jika Puan Pitriah menetapkan 10% daripada gajinya sebagai simpanan tetap bulanan, hitung aliran tunai bulanannya.
Puan Pitriah works as fashion designer with a monthly salary of RM9 000. She also receives RM1 300 monthly from her apartment rental. Her monthly fixed expenses and monthly variable expenses are RM5 430 and RM3 500. If Puan Pitriah sets aside 10% of her salary as a fixed monthly saving, calculate her monthly cash flow.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

4 Jadual 1 menunjukkan pelan kewangan Encik Hafiy.

Table 1 shows a financial plan of Encik Hafiy.

Pelan Kewangan Encik Hafiy Encik Hafiy's Financial Plan		
Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Income and Expenditure	Pelan Kewangan Financial plan (RM)	
Pendapatan/Income Pendapatan bulanan/Monthly income Tolak simpanan untuk dana kecemasan Minus saving for emergency fund	7 000 <i>P</i>	
Baki pendapatan/Income balance	<i>Q</i>	
Perbelanjaan tetap bulanan Monthly fixed expenses Pinjaman bank/Bank loans Premium insurans/Insurance premium	2 500 550	
Jumlah perbelanjaan tetap bulanan Total monthly fixed expenses	<i>R</i>	
Perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanan Monthly variable expenses Bil utiliti/Utility bills Makanan dan minuman/Food and drinks Perbelanjaan petrol/Petrol expenses Hiburan/Entertainment	350 <i>S</i> 400 380	
Jumlah perbelanjaan tidak tetap bulanan Total monthly variable expenses	2 020	
Lebihan pendapatan/Defisit Surplus of income/Deficit	1 580	

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Berdasarkan pelan kewangan Encik Hafiy, tentukan nilai *P*, *Q*, *R* dan *S*.

Based on the financial plan of Encik Hafiy, determine the values of *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



BAB

1

Ubahen

Variation


**VIDEO
PEMBELAJARAN**
NOTA EFEKTIF

Pernyataan Statement	Hubungan Relation Menggunakan simbol ' $\propto$ ' Using symbol ' $\propto$ '	Persamaan dengan k sebagai pemalar bagi ubahan Equation with k as constant of variation
y berubah secara langsung dengan x y varies directly as x	$y \propto x$	$y = kx$
y berubah secara songsang dengan x y varies inversely as x	$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \frac{k}{x}$
y berubah secara langsung dengan x dan z y varies directly as x and z	$y \propto xz$	$y = kxz$
y berubah secara songsang dengan x dan z y varies inversely as x and z	$y \propto \frac{1}{xz}$	$y = \frac{k}{xz}$
y berubah secara langsung dengan x dan secara songsang dengan z y varies directly as x and varies inversely as z	$y \propto \frac{x}{z}$	$y = \frac{kx}{z}$

Contoh/Example:

Sebuah kilang menghasilkan barangan mengikut bilangan pekerja. Diberi bahawa bilangan barang yang dihasilkan, B , berkadar langsung dengan bilangan pekerja, P . Jika 8 orang pekerja dapat menghasilkan 240 unit barang,

A factory produces goods according to the number of workers. Given that the number of goods produced, B , is directly proportional to the number of workers, P . If 8 workers can produce 240 units of goods,

- ungkapkan bagi B dalam sebutan P ,
expression for B in terms of P ,
- tentukan bilangan barang yang dihasilkan jika terdapat 12 orang pekerja,
determine the number of goods produced if there are 12 workers,
- tentukan bilangan pekerja yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan 450 unit barang.
determine the number of workers required to produce 450 units of goods.

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad & B \propto P \\
 & B = kP \\
 & 240 = k(8) \\
 & k = 30 \\
 & B = 30P
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad & B = 30(12) \\
 & = 360
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, jika terdapat 12 orang pekerja, sebanyak **360 unit barang** akan dihasilkan.
Hence, 360 units of goods can be produced if there are 12 workers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c)} \quad & 450 = 30P \\
 & P = 15
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, seramai **15 orang pekerja** diperlukan untuk menghasilkan 450 unit barangan.
Hence, 15 workers are required to produce 450 units of goods.



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Jika y berubah secara langsung dengan x dan songsang dengan z , dan $y = 10$ apabila $x = 5$ dan $z = 2$, apakah nilai y apabila $x = 8$ dan $z = 4$?
If y varies directly as x and inversely as z , and $y = 10$ when $x = 5$ and $z = 2$, what is the value of y when $x = 8$ and $z = 4$?

A 5 C 10
 B 8 D 16

- 2 Jadual 1 menunjukkan hubungan antara tiga kuantiti, X , Y dan Z . Diberi bahawa X berubah secara langsung dengan kuasa tiga Y dan secara songsang dengan punca kuasa dua Z . Cari nilai m dan n .

Table 1 shows the relationship between three quantities, X , Y and Z . Given that X varies directly as the cube of Y and inversely as the square root of Z . Find the values of m and n .

X	10	m	100
Y	5	2	n
Z	2.25	0.64	1.44

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- A $m = 1.3, n = 10.2$
 B $m = 1.2, n = 10$
 C $m = 1.5, n = 9.5$
 D $m = 1.1, n = 9.8$
- 3 Diberi bahawa p berubah secara langsung dengan kuasa tiga q dan secara songsang dengan punca kuasa dua r . Jika $p = 54$ apabila $q = 3$ dan $r = 16$, cari nilai p apabila $q = 4$ dan $r = 25$.
Given that p varies directly as the cube of q and inversely as the square root of r . If $p = 54$ when $q = 3$ and $r = 16$, find the value of p when $q = 4$ and $r = 25$.
- A 64 C 80
 B 72 D 102.4
- 4 Tarikan graviti, F , berubah secara songsang dengan kuasa dua jarak di antara dua objek, d . Diberi bahawa tarikan graviti antara dua objek ialah 24 N apabila jarak di antaranya ialah 2.5 cm. Cari ungkapan bagi F dalam sebutan d .
The gravitational pull, F , varies inversely as the square of the distance between the two objects, d . Given that the gravitational pull between the two objects is 24 N when the distance between them is 2.5 cm. Find an expression for F in terms of d .

A $F = \frac{60}{d^2}$
 B $F = \frac{100}{d^2}$
 C $F = \frac{150}{d^2}$
 D $F = \frac{240}{d^2}$

- 5 Seorang tukang jahit mendapati bahawa masa, T jam, yang diambil untuk menjahit baju adalah berkadar langsung dengan bilangan baju, N dan berkadar songsang dengan bilangan pekerja, P , yang menjahit. Jika 4 orang pekerja mengambil masa 6 jam untuk menyiapkan 12 helai baju, berapakah masa yang diambil oleh 6 orang pekerja untuk menyiapkan 18 helai baju?
A tailor finds that the time, T hours, taken to sew the shirts is varies directly as the number of shirts, N and varies inversely as the number of workers, P . If 4 workers take 6 hours to complete 12 shirts, how long will it take 6 workers to complete 18 shirts?

A 4 jam/hours
 B 6 jam/hours
 C 8 jam/hours
 D 9 jam/hours

- 6 Aminah mengusahakan sebuah kedai kek. Dia memerlukan 500 g gula dan 300 g marjerin untuk menghasilkan 150 biji kek cawan. Diberi bahawa bilangan kek cawan yang dihasilkan, C , berubah secara langsung dengan jisim gula, G , dan jisim marjerin, M , yang digunakan.
Aminah runs a cake shop. She needs 500 g of sugar and 300 g of margarine to make 150 cupcakes. Given that the number of cupcakes produced, C , varies directly as the mass of sugar, G , and the mass of margarine, M , used.

Ungkapkan C dalam sebutan G dan M .
Express C in terms of G and M .

A $C = 0.005GM$
 B $C = 0.0005GM$
 C $C = 0.002GM$
 D $C = 0.001GM$

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Diberi P berubah secara langsung dengan punca kuasa dua Q dan $P = 15$ apabila $Q = 9$.

Given that P varies directly as the square root of Q and $P = 15$ when $Q = 9$.

- (a) Hitung nilai P apabila $Q = 49$.

Calculate the value of P when $Q = 49$.

- (b) Hitung nilai Q apabila $P = 55$.

Calculate the value of Q when $P = 55$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Seorang pelajar mendapati bahawa nilai n berubah secara langsung dengan $8m - 3$. Dia mengetahui bahawa apabila $m = 6$, nilai n ialah 270. Sekarang, dia ingin menentukan nilai m apabila $n = 18$. Bantu pelajar tersebut menyelesaikan masalah ini dengan menunjukkan langkah pengiraan yang jelas dan tepat.

A student found that the value of n varies directly as $8m - 3$. He knows that when $m = 6$, the value of n is 270. Now, he wants to determine the value of m when $n = 18$. Help the student solve this problem by showing the clear and precise calculation steps.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Diberi luas permukaan, S , sebuah sfera berubah secara langsung dengan kuasa dua jejari, j . Jika luas permukaannya ialah 343 cm^2 apabila jejarinya 3.5 cm , hitung perubahan luas permukaan sfera jika jejarinya dua kali lebih besar.

Given the surface area, S , of a sphere changes directly as the square of the radius, j . If the surface area is 343 cm^2 when the radius is 3.5 cm , calculate the change in surface area of a sphere if the radius is two times larger.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Diberi x berubah secara songsang dengan $(y + 10)$ dan $x = 8$ apabila $y = 8$.

Given x varies inversely as $(y + 10)$ and $x = 8$ when $y = 8$.

- (a) Hitung nilai x apabila $y = 6$.

Calculate the value of x when $y = 6$.

- (b) Hitung nilai y apabila $x = -64$.

Calculate the value of y when $x = -64$.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Ali merekod data eksperimen bagi tiga pemboleh ubah iaitu R , S dan T . Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat yang berkaitan tiga pemboleh ubah tersebut.

Ali recorded the experimental data of three variables, R , S and T . Table 1 shows the information regarding the three variables.

R	S	T
4.75	5	10
24.3	x	5
7.5	10	y

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Ali mendapati pemboleh ubah T berkadar langsung dengan R dan berkadar songsang dengan S . Hitung
Ali found out that variable T varies directly as R and inversely as S . Calculate

- (a) x ,
 (b) y .

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 6 Nurmi ingin mengisi bungkusan hadiah berbentuk kotak dengan gula-gula. Bilangan gula-gula yang diperlukan, G , berubah secara songsang dengan isi padu setiap gula-gula, V . Diketahui bahawa Nurmi memerlukan 300 biji gula-gula jika setiap gula-gula mempunyai isi padu 2 cm^3 .

Nurmi wants to fill a box-shaped gift package with sweets. The number of sweets needed, G , varies inversely as the volume of each sweet, V . It is known that Nurmi needs 300 sweets if each sweet has a volume of 2 cm^3 .

- (a) Berapakah bilangan gula-gula yang diperlukan jika setiap gula-gula mempunyai isi padu 1.5 cm^3 ?
How many sweets are needed if each sweet has a volume of 1.5 cm^3 ?
- (b) Jika saiz setiap gula-gula semakin besar, apakah yang akan berlaku kepada bilangan gula-gula yang diperlukan? Jelaskan.

If the size of each sweet gets bigger, what will happen to the number of sweets needed? Explain.

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

2

Matriks
MatricesVIDEO
PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Peringkat Matriks
Order of Matrix

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{Baris/Row 1} \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{Baris/Row 2} \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{Baris/Row 3} \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\
 & \text{Lajur/Column 1} \quad \text{Lajur/Column 2} \quad \text{Lajur/Column 3}
 \end{array}$$

Peringkat matriks/Order of matrix:

$$m \times n = 3 \times 3$$

m = bilangan baris
number of rows n = bilangan lajur
number of columns

Matriks Sama
Equal Matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 4 \\ -5 & 10 \\ 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 4 \\ -5 & 10 \\ 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = B$$

- Sama peringkat/Same order
- Unsur sepadan yang sama
Same of the corresponding elements

Unsur/Elements:

$$a_{21} = -5 \quad b_{32} = -7$$

baris/row 2 lajur/column 1 baris/row 3 lajur/column 2

Operasi Matriks/Operation on Matrices

Menambah dan Menolak Matriks
Add and Subtract Matrices

Boleh tambah/tolak jika matriks **sama peringkat**
Can add/subtract if the matrices have **the same order**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 13 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 + (-6) \\ -1 + 13 \\ 6 + 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 12 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriks Songsang
Inverse Matrix

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

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

tukar kedudukan
change the positions

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

tukar simbol
change the symbols

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

I = Matrik identiti
Identity matrix

Mendarab Matriks dengan Suatu Nombor
Multiply a Matrix by a Number

$$(-4) \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-4)(4) \\ (-4)(-1) \\ (-4)(6) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 4 \\ -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

Mendarab Dua Matriks/Multiply Two Matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

Peringkat/Order: $(2 \times 2)(2 \times 1)$ sama – boleh darab
same – can multiply

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 44 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-4)(45) + (-3)(44) \\ (-6)(45) + (2)(44) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -312 \\ -182 \end{bmatrix}$$

Persamaan Linear Serentak
Simultaneous Linear Equation

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2x + 3y = 45 \\
 6x - 4y = 44
 \end{array}$$

Tukar kepada bentuk matriks
Change to the matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(2)(-4) - (3)(6)} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} -312 \\ -182 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jawapan/Answer: $x = 12, y = 7$



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

1 $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 17 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} 16 & 3 \\ 17 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 11 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} 16 & 3 \\ 17 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$

- 2 Cari nilai n dalam persamaan matriks berikut:
Find the value of n in the following matrix equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - 2\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

A 1

C 3

B 2

D 4

3 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

- 4 Diberi

Given

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 \\ 8 & k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cari nilai k .

Find the value of k .

A 2

C -5

B -2

D -10

- 5 Diberi $[p \ 4]\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -p & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [-6 \ 4]$, hitung nilai p .

Given $[p \ 4]\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -p & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [-6 \ 4]$, calculate the value of p .

A -3

C 1

B -1

D 3

6 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 12 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

7 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} -16 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 \\ -8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 13 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} -16 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

- 8 Diberi $[2k \ 6]\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = [18]$, cari nilai k .

Given $[2k \ 6]\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = [18]$, find the value of k .

A 1

C 3

B 2

D 4

9 $[2 \ -2 \ 0]\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $[6 \ 4]$

C $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

B $[10 \ 4]$

D $\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

10 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ 4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -4 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -12 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

11 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} =$

A $\begin{bmatrix} -70 \\ 39 \end{bmatrix}$

C $\begin{bmatrix} -26 \\ -13 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} -70 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$

D $\begin{bmatrix} -26 \\ -45 \end{bmatrix}$

- 12 Diberi persamaan matriks

Given the matrix equation

$$5[3p \ -9] + q[-4 \ 1] = [29 \ -41]$$

Cari nilai $3p + q$.

Find the value of $3p + q$.

A 19

C 10

B 13

D 4

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 (a) Cari nilai k , jika songsang bagi $\begin{bmatrix} k & 9 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ tidak tertakrif.

Find the value of k , if the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} k & 9 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ is undefined.

- (b) (i) Diberi bahawa $Q = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ n & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ dan $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Cari nilai m dan n jika $QR = I$.

Given that $Q = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ n & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the values of m and n if $QR = I$.

- (ii) Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung nilai x dan y yang memuaskan persamaan matriks berikut:

By using the matrix method, calculate the values of x and y that satisfy the following matrix equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

[8 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Encik Kumar memasukkan sejumlah RM10 000 ke dalam dua bank yang berbeza iaitu bank P dan bank Q . Bank P membayar dividen sebanyak 8% setahun dan bank Q membayar dividen sebanyak 12% setahun. Selepas setahun, jumlah dividen yang diperoleh Encik Kumar daripada kedua-dua bank itu ialah RM960. Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, nyatakan nisbah jumlah wang yang dimasukkan ke dalam bank P kepada bank Q .

Mr. Kumar deposited a total of RM10 000 into two different banks, P and Q . Bank P pays an annual dividend of 8%, while bank Q pays an annual dividend of 12%. After one year, the total dividend Mr. Kumar earned from both banks was RM960. Using the matrix method, determine the ratio of the amount of money deposited in bank Q to the amount deposited in bank P .

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

VIDEO ULASAN
JAWAPAN

- 3 (a) Diberi bahawa $\frac{1}{a} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b & -1 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, cari nilai a dan b .

Given that $\frac{1}{a} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b & -1 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find the values of a and b .

- (b) Pada bulan lepas, SMK Tun Laksamana telah menganjurkan hari kantin. Sebanyak 550 keping kupon telah habis dijual dengan harga RM20 dan RM50. Jumlah wang yang diperoleh ialah RM20 000.

Last month, SMK Tun Laksamana organised a canteen day. A total of 550 coupons were sold at prices of RM20 and RM50. The total amount collected was RM20 000.

- (i) Tulis dua persamaan linear yang mewakili maklumat di atas.

Write two linear equations that represent the information above.

- (ii) Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung bilangan kupon RM20 dan kupon RM50 yang telah dijual.

Using the matrix method, calculate the number of RM20 and RM50 coupons sold.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Raisha membuat 192 keping biskut sempena hari raya. Bilangan biskut makmur, x , adalah 50 keping lebih daripada bilangan biskut semperit, y . Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung bilangan biskut makmur dan biskut semperit yang dibuat oleh Raisha.

Raisha made 192 biscuits for the festive season. The number of makmur biscuits, x , is 50 more than the number of semperit biscuits, y . Using the matrix method, calculate the number of makmur and semperit biscuits made by Raisha.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 (a) Diberi bahawa $\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 11 \\ -5 & 2y \\ -6 & 3z-9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 7+x & 12 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Tentukan nilai x , y dan z .

Given that, $\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 11 \\ -5 & 2y \\ -6 & 3z-9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 7+x & 12 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the values of x , y and z .

- (b) Encik Mizan membeli 15 guni beras dan 69 kg gula untuk diberi kepada mangsa banjir di Terengganu. Dia membayar sebanyak 5 keping wang RM100 dan 2 keping wang RM50. Manakala Puan Rose membeli 10 guni beras dan 38 kg gula dengan membayar 4 keping wang RM100 dan mendapat baki 3 keping RM5 dan 5 keping RM1.

Mr. Mizan purchased 15 sacks of rice and 69 kg of sugar to donate to flood victims in Terengganu. He paid with 5 pieces of RM100 notes and 2 pieces of RM50 notes. Meanwhile, Mrs. Rose purchased 10 sacks of rice and 38 kg of sugar, paying with 4 pieces of RM100 notes and receiving change in the form of 3 pieces of RM5 notes and 5 pieces of RM1 notes.

- (i) Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung harga dalam RM seguni beras dan sekilogram gula.
Using the matrix method, calculate the prices in RM of one sack of rice and one kilogram of sugar.
- (ii) Pada minggu berikutnya, Encik Mizan ingin membeli lagi 10 guni beras dan 10 kg gula dengan membawa 3 keping wang RM100. Tentukan sama ada Encik Mizan mempunyai wang yang mencukupi untuk membeli beras dan gula tersebut. Justifikasi jawapan anda dengan menggunakan pendaraban matriks.

The following week, Mr. Mizan plans to buy 10 sacks of rice and 10 kg of sugar with 3 pieces of RM100 notes. Determine whether Mr. Mizan has enough money for the purchase. Justify your answer using matrix multiplication.

[10 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 6 (a) Diberi bahawa matriks $R = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ -1 & r \end{bmatrix}$. Cari nilai r , jika matriks songsang bagi R tidak wujud.

Given the matrix $R = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ -1 & r \end{bmatrix}$. Find the value of r if the inverse of R does not exist.

- (b) Umur nenek Azizi empat kali umurnya. Purata umur mereka ialah 40 tahun. Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung umur Azizi dan umur neneknya.

The age of Azizi's grandmother is four times his age. The average of their ages is 40 years. Using the matrix method, calculate Azizi's age and his grandmother's age.

[7 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 7 Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat bagi buku yang dibeli oleh Qaiser.

Table 1 shows the information about the books purchased by Qaiser.

Mata pelajaran Subjek	Harga sebuah buku Price per book
Sejarah History	RM6.90
Bahasa Melayu	RM8.00

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Jumlah buku yang dibeli oleh Qaiser ialah 15 buah. Buku Sejarah yang dibeli lebih banyak daripada buku Bahasa Melayu. Beza jumlah harga buku Sejarah dan jumlah harga buku Bahasa Melayu ialah RM14.10. Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung bilangan buku Sejarah dan buku Bahasa Melayu yang dibeli oleh Qaiser.

The total number of books purchased by Qaiser is 15. History books purchased is more than Bahasa Melayu books. The difference in the total price between History books and Bahasa Melayu books is RM14.10. Using the matrix method, calculate the number of History books and Bahasa Melayu books purchased by Qaiser.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

LATIHAN
TAMBAHAN



BAB

3

Matematik Pengguna: Insurans

Consumer Mathematics: Insurance



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Premium Asas Polisi Komprehensif/Basic Premium of the Comprehensive Policy

- (a) Bagi **Semenanjung Malaysia**, premium asas
 = Kadar bagi RM1 000 yang pertama + RM26 bagi setiap RM1 000 atau sebahagian daripada itu bagi nilai yang melebihi RM1 000
For Peninsular Malaysia, the basic premium
 = Rate for the first RM1 000 + RM26 for every RM1 000 or part thereof on value exceeding RM1 000

- (b) Bagi **Sabah dan Sarawak**, premium asas
 = Kadar bagi RM1 000 yang pertama + RM20.30 bagi setiap RM1 000 atau sebahagian daripada itu bagi nilai yang melebihi RM1 000
For Sabah and Sarawak, the basic premium
 = Rate for the first RM1 000 + RM20.30 for every RM1 000 or part thereof on value exceeding RM1 000

Deduktibel/Deductible

Deduktibel ialah suatu jumlah yang perlu ditanggung oleh pemegang polisi sebelum layak membuat tuntutan daripada syarikat insurans.

A deductible is an amount that must be borne by the policyholder before they are eligible to make a claim from the insurance company.

Ko-insurans/Co-insurance

Ko-insurans ialah perkongsian bersama kerugian antara syarikat insurans dengan pemegang polisi.

Co-insurance is a joint sharing of loss between the insurance company and the policyholder.

Insurans Harta/Property Insurance

- (a) **Jika nilai yang diinsuranskan = jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli**
 Bayaran pampasan = Jumlah kerugian – Deduktibel
 dengan keadaan jumlah kerugian $\leq$ jumlah insurans yang telah dibeli
If the insured value = amount of required insurance
Compensation payment = Total loss – Deductible
where the amount of loss $\leq$ the amount of required insurance

- (b) **Jika nilai yang diinsuranskan < jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli**

If the insured value < amount of required insurance

$$\text{Bayaran pampasan} = \left(\frac{\text{Jumlah insurans yang telah dibeli}}{\text{Jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli}} \right) \times (\text{Jumlah kerugian/Total loss}) - \text{Deduktibel/Deductible}$$

$$\text{Compensation payment} = \left(\frac{\text{Amount of insurance purchased}}{\text{Amount of required insurance}} \right) \times (\text{Jumlah kerugian/Total loss}) - \text{Deductible}$$

- (c) **Mengalami kerugian menyeluruh**

Bayaran pampasan = Jumlah insurans yang telah dibeli – Deduktibel

Suffered a total loss

Compensation payment = Amount of insurance purchased – Deductible

- (d) **Penalti ko-insurans**

$$= \text{Jumlah kerugian} - \left(\frac{\text{Jumlah insurans yang telah dibeli}}{\text{Jumlah insurans yang harus dibeli}} \times \text{Jumlah kerugian} \right)$$

Co-insurance penalty

$$= \text{Total loss} - \left(\frac{\text{Amount of insurance purchased}}{\text{Amount of required insurance}} \times \text{Total loss} \right)$$

Insurans Hayat/Life Insurance

$$\text{Premium} = \frac{\text{Nilai muka polisi/Face value of policy}}{\text{RMx}} \times (\text{Kadar premium per RMx/Premium rate per RMx})$$



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Antara polisi insurans berikut, yang manakah termasuk dalam prinsip indemnitati?
Which of the following insurance policies are included in the indemnity principle?

- I Insurans hayat/Life insurance
- II Insurans motor/Motor insurance
- III Insurans perjalanan/Travel insurance
- IV Insurans kebakaran/Fire insurance

- A I, II dan/and III
- B I, II dan/and IV
- C II, III dan/and IV
- D I, II, III dan/and IV

- 2 Maklumat berikut adalah berkaitan dengan insurans kebakaran bagi rumah Puan Rose.
The following information is related to the fire insurance for Puan Rose's house.

- Nilai boleh insurans ialah RM450 000
Insurable value is RM450 000
- Deduktibel RM3 000
Deductible RM3 000
- Peruntukan ko-insurans 80% daripada nilai boleh insurans
80% co-insurance provision of insurable value

Hitung jumlah insurans yang perlu dibeli oleh Puan Rose.

Calculate the amount of insurance needs to purchase by Puan Rose.

- A RM350 000 C RM360 000
- B RM357 000 D RM363 000

- 3 _____ ialah sejumlah wang yang perlu dibayar oleh pemegang polisi kepada syarikat insurans untuk mendapatkan perlindungan insurans.

_____ is the amount of money the policyholder has to pay to the insurance company to get insurance coverage.

- A Kos insurans/Cost of insurance
- B Premium/Premium
- C Dana/Fund
- D Ko-insurans/Co-insurance

- 4 Puan Dania menerima rawatan di hospital swasta dengan bil perubatannya RM2 500. Dia telah mendapatkan insurans perubatan dan kesihatan dengan deduktibel sebanyak RM500 dan ko-insurans 90%. Hitung jumlah bayaran yang ditanggung oleh Puan Dania untuk rawatan perubatannya.

Puan Dania received a treatment at a private hospital with a medical bill of RM2 500. She has obtained medical and health insurance with deductible of RM500 and 90% co-insurance. Calculate the amount of payment borne by Puan Dania for her medical treatment.

- A RM700 C RM1 800
- B RM750 D RM2 250

- 5 Premium asas polisi komprehensif kereta Haikal ialah RM2 480.20. Dia layak mendapat NCD sebanyak 55%. Jika dia membeli polisi pihak ketiga, kebakaran dan kecurian, berapakah premium kasar itu?

The premium of the comprehensive policy for Haikal's car is RM2 480.20. He is entitled to NCD of 55%. If he purchased the third party, fire and theft policy, how much is the gross premium?

- A RM1 860.15 C RM1 023.08
- B RM1 116.09 D RM837.07

- 6 Jadual 1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada kadar premium bagi polisi motor yang digunakan di Malaysia.

Table 1 shows a part of premium rate for the motor policy that is used in Malaysia.

Kapasciti enjin tidak melebihi (cc) Enjin capacity not exceeding (cc)	Polisi pihak ketiga (RM) Third party policy (RM)	
	Semenanjung Malaysia Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah dan Sarawak Sabah and Sarawak
1 650	135.00	75.60
2 200	151.20	85.20

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Encik Dhenes bekerja dan menetap di Pahang. Dia ingin membeli polisi insurans pihak ketiga bagi keretanya yang berkapasiti 2 000 cc dengan jumlah yang ingin diinsuranskan ialah RM24 000. Nilai Diskaun Tanpa Tuntutan (NCD) Encik Dhenes ialah 55%. Hitung premium kasar yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Dhenes.

Encik Dhenes works and lives in Pahang. He wants to buy the third party policy for his car with the capacity of 2 000 cc with the sum insured is RM24 000. Encik Dhenes's No Claim Discount (NCD) value is 55%. Calculate the gross premium that need to be paid by Encik Dhenes.

- A RM60.75 C RM74.25
- B RM68.04 D RM83.16

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Insurans motor bagi kereta Puan Aermydalilah mempunyai peruntukan deduktibel. Dalam satu kemalangan, dia telah mengalami kerugian sebanyak RM950. Sekiranya dia dapat menuntut pampasan sebanyak RM670, hitung peruntukan deduktibel dalam insurans motor tersebut.

The motor insurance for Puan Aermydalilah's car has a deductible provision. In an accident, she has suffered a loss of RM950. If she entitled to a compensation of RM670, calculate the deductible provision in the motor insurance.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 Nilai boleh insurans bagi rumah Puan Syazlin ialah RM450 000. Dia telah membeli insurans kebakaran yang mempunyai peruntukan ko-insurans untuk menginsuranskan 80% daripada nilai boleh insurans rumahnya dan deduktibel RM2 000. Rumahnya telah mengalami kerugian sebanyak RM35 000. Hitung jumlah pampasan yang akan diterima oleh Puan Syazlin sekiranya dia menginsuranskan rumahnya dengan jumlah RM320 000.

The insurable value for Puan Syazlin's house is RM450 000. She bought fire insurance with a co-insurance provision to insure 80% of her house's insurable value and a deductible of RM2 000. Her house has suffered a loss of RM35 000. Calculate the total of compensation that will be received by Puan Syazlin if she insures her house at the total of RM320 000.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Puan Nordiah mempunyai polisi insurans perubatan utama dengan peruntukan deduktibel sebanyak RM800 dan fasal penyertaan peratusan ko-insurans 80/20 dalam polisinya. Jika kos perubatan yang dilindungi polisinya berjumlah RM35 000, hitung bayaran kos perubatan yang ditanggung oleh Puan Nordiah.

Puan Nordiah has a major medical insurance policy with a deductible provision of RM800 and a 80/20 co-insurance percentage participation clause in her policy. If the medical cost covered by her policy is RM35 000, calculate the medical cost borne by Puan Nordiah.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Jadual 1 menunjukkan kadar premium tahunan bagi setiap RM1 000 nilai muka insurans sementara boleh baharu yang ditawarkan oleh Syarikat Insurans Bestari.

Table 1 shows the annual premium rate schedule per RM1 000 face value of a yearly renewable term insurance offered by Bestari Insurance Company.

Umur Age	Perempuan Female	
	Bukan perokok Non-smoker	Perokok Smoker
35	1.45	1.78
36	1.50	1.84
37	1.56	1.93
38	1.63	2.03
39	1.71	2.14
40	1.80	2.26

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Puan Adrianna berumur 37 tahun, seorang yang sihat dan tidak merokok. Dia ingin membeli polisi insurans tersebut bernilai RM350 000 dan menambah polisi penyakit kritikal. Syarikat insurans tersebut menawarkan polisi penyakit kritikal dengan memberi perlindungan sebanyak 20% nilai muka asas dan kadar premium bagi setiap RM1 000 ialah RM1.87 mengikut umur dan status kesihatan Puan Adrianna. Hitung premium tahunan Puan Adrianna

Puan Adrianna is 37 years old, healthy, and a non-smoker. She wants to buy the insurance policy worth RM350 000 and wants to add on a critical illness policy. The insurance company offers a critical illness policy with a coverage of 20% of basic face value and the premium rate is RM1.87 per RM1 000 based on Puan Adrianna's age and health. Calculate Puan Adrianna's annual premium.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Farish ingin membeli insurans untuk keretanya di Sabah. Rajah 1 menunjukkan maklumat bagi keretanya manakala Jadual 2 menunjukkan kadar premium bawah Tarif Motor bagi polisi motor yang dikeluarkan di Sabah dan Sarawak.

Farish wants to buy the motor insurance for his car in Sabah. Diagram 1 shows the information of his car while Table 2 shows the premium rate under the Motor Tariff for motor policies issued in Sabah and Sarawak.

Model/Model	: Honda
Usia kereta/Age of vehicle	: 3 tahun/years
Kapasiti enjin/Engine capacity	: 2 400 cc
NCD	: 25%
Jumlah yang ingin diinsuranskan/Sum insured	: RM120 000

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Kapasiti enjin tidak melebihi <i>Engine capacity not exceeding</i> (cc)	Polisi komprehensif <i>Comprehensive policy</i> (RM)	Polisi pihak ketiga <i>Third party policy</i> (RM)
1 650	220.00	75.60
2 200	243.90	85.20
3 050	266.50	93.60
4 100	290.40	101.70

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Hitung premium kasar bagi kereta Farish untuk polisi komprehensif.

Calculate the gross premium of Farish's car for the comprehensive policy.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

4

Matematik Pengguna: Percukaian

Consumer Mathematics: Taxation

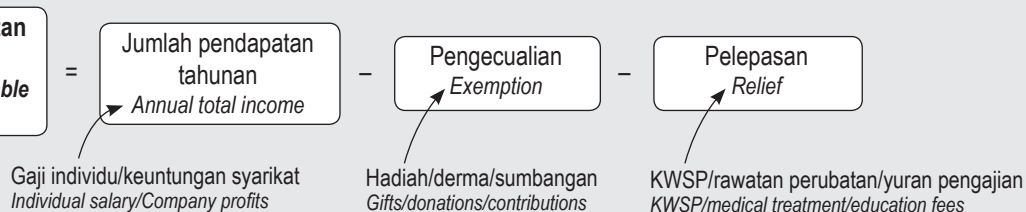
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PEMBELAJARAN

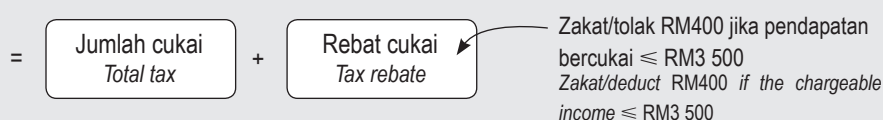
NOTA EFEKTIF

Jenis-jenis Cukai

Types of Taxes

Cukai Tax	Pihak mengutip cukai Tax collecting authority	Cukai dikenakan terhadap Tax levied on	Pengiraan Calculation
Cukai Pendapatan Income Tax	Lembaga Hasil dalam Negeri (LHDN) Inland Revenue Board (IRB)	- Individu bergaji/Salaried individual - Keuntungan syarikat/Profitable company	Cukai dasar + cukai atas baki Base tax + tax on the next balance
Cukai Jalan Road Tax	Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan (JPJ) Road Transport Department	Pemilik kenderaan/Vehicle owner	Kadar asas + kadar progresif Base rate + progressive rate
Cukai Pintu (Taksiran) Property Assessment Tax	Majlis perbandaran atau majlis daerah Municipal council or district council	- Rumah kediaman/Residential houses - Perindustrian/Industrial - Bangunan komersial Commercial buildings - Tanah kosong/Vacant land	Kadar $\times$ nilai tahunan Rate $\times$ annual value Nilai tahunan adalah anggaran sewa bulanan dalam setahun Annual value is the estimated monthly rent in a year
Cukai Tanah Quit Rent	Pejabat Tanah dan Galian State Land Office	- Tanah pertanian/Agricultural land - Tanah perusahaan/Corporate land - Tanah bangunan/Land with building	Kadar cukai tanah setiap unit keluasan $\times$ jumlah keluasan tanah Quit rent rate per unit area $\times$ total land area
Cukai Jualan dan Perkhidmatan Sales and Service Tax	Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM) Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD)	- Perkhidmatan hotel/Hotel services - Insurans dan takaful Insurance and Takaful - Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Food and beverages - Telekomunikasi/Telecommunications - Kad kredit/Credit cards	Jumlah nilai barang/perkhidmatan $\times$ % cukai perkhidmatan Total value of goods/services $\times$ service tax %

Pengiraan pendapatan bercukai
Calculation of chargeable income

Pengiraan cukai pendapatan
Calculation of income tax

Cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar
Payable income tax




LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Nyatakan agensi yang bertanggungjawab untuk mengutip cukai pintu?

State the agency that responsible for collecting the property assessment tax?

- A** Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN)
Inland Revenue Board (IRB)
B Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan (JPJ)
Road Transport Department
C Pejabat Tanah dan Galian
State Land Office
D Majlis perbandaran
Municipal council

- 2 Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan rebat bagi cukai pendapatan di Malaysia?

Which of the following is the rebate of income tax in Malaysia?

- A** Jumlah pendapatan bercukai selebih-lebihnya RM35 000
Total chargeable income not exceeding RM35 000
B Rawatan perubatan diri
Personal medical treatment
C Yuran pengajian
Education fees
D Derma
Donation

- 3 Encik Aqil memperoleh pendapatan tahunan sebanyak RM158 460 tanpa elaun. Dia memberi sumbangan sebanyak RM1 000 kepada sekolah anaknya. Encik Aqil juga layak mendapat pelepasan sebanyak RM5 000. Hitung pendapatan bercukai Encik Aqil.

Encik Aqil earns an annual income of RM158 460 without allowances. He contributes RM1 000 to his child's school. Encik Aqil is also eligible for a tax relief of RM5 000. Calculate Encik Aqil's chargeable income.

- A** RM148 000 **C** RM152 460
B RM150 000 **D** RM155 000

- 4 Jadual 1 menunjukkan kadar cukai jalan motosikal di Sabah.

Table 1 shows the road tax rates for motorcycle in Sabah.

Kapasiti enjin <i>Engine capacity</i>	Kadar cukai jalan <i>Road tax rate</i>	
151 cc – 200 cc	RM9.00	—
201 cc – 250 cc	RM12.00	—
251 cc – 500 cc	RM30.00	—

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Encik Shah memiliki dua buah motosikal kegunaan persendirian di Sabah dengan kapasiti enjin masing-masing 200 cc dan 300 cc. Hitung jumlah cukai jalan untuk kedua-dua motosikal tersebut.

Encik Shah owns two private motorcycles in Sabah with engine capacities of 200 cc and 300 cc respectively. Calculate the total road tax for both motorcycles.

- A** RM35.00 **C** RM42.00
B RM39.00 **D** RM45.00

- 5 Encik Wong memiliki sebuah bangunan kedai di sebuah kawasan perindustrian. Diberi anggaran sewa bulanan bangunan tersebut ialah RM2 200 dan kadar cukai pintu yang dikenakan ialah 6%. Hitung jumlah cukai pintu yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Wong untuk setiap tahun.

Encik Wong owns a shop building in an industrial area. The estimated monthly rent for the building is RM2 200, and the property tax rate imposed is 6%. Calculate the amount of property tax Encik Wong needs to pay each year.

- A** RM1 320 **C** RM1 584
B RM1 440 **D** RM1 680

- 6 Puan Nara memiliki sebidang tanah pertanian seluas 2 020 meter persegi di Kuala Selangor. Kadar cukai tanah yang dikenakan ialah RM0.51 setiap meter persegi. Hitung jumlah cukai tanah yang perlu dibayar oleh Puan Nara setiap enam bulan.

Puan Nara has a plot of agricultural land measuring 2 020 square meters in Kuala Selangor. The quit rent rate levied is RM0.51 per square meter. Calculate the total of the quit rent that Puan Nara needs to pay every six months.

- A** RM500.00 **C** RM520.00
B RM510.00 **D** RM515.10

- 7 Raffles membeli sepinggan mi goreng dengan tambahan seketul ayam goreng yang berharga RM5.50. Dia juga ingin membeli sebotol air buah. Harga sebotol air buah ialah RM2.30. Jika restoran tersebut mengenakan cukai perkhidmatan sebanyak 6%, berapakah jumlah wang yang perlu dibayar oleh Raffles?

Raffles buys a plate of fried noodles with an additional piece of a fried chicken costing RM5.50. He also wants to buy a bottle of juice. The price of a bottle of juice is RM2.30. If the restaurant charges a 6% service tax, how much does Raffles need to pay in total?

- A** RM8.10 **C** RM8.50
B RM8.30 **D** RM8.00

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Encik Raja ialah seorang jurutera yang memperoleh pendapatan sebanyak RM178 000 pada tahun 2023. Beliau menderma sebanyak RM10 000 kepada sebuah rumah kebajikan orang tua yang diluluskan oleh kerajaan. Beliau juga menerima pelepasan sebanyak RM12 500.

Encik Raja is an engineer earning an income of RM178 000 in year 2023. He donates RM10 000 to a government-approved elderly care charity. He also receives a tax relief of RM12 500.

Jadual Kadar Cukai Pendapatan Individu untuk Tahun Taksiran 2023

Table of Individual Income Tax Rates for the Assessment Year 2023

Banjaran Pendapatan Bercukai Chargeable Income (RM)	Pengiraan Calculations (RM)	Kadar Rate (%)	Cukai Tax (RM)
100 001 – 400 000	100 000 pertama On the first 10 000		9 400
	300 000 berikutnya Next 300 000	25	75 000

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Hitung/Calculate

- (a) pendapatan bercukai Encik Raja,
Encik Raja's chargeable income,
- (b) cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Raja pada tahun tersebut.
the income tax payable by Encik Raja for that year.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



- 2 Puan Zawyah memiliki sebidang tanah lot berkeluasan 10 m × 24 m di Rawang untuk membina sebuah rumah kediaman. Kerajaan negeri menetapkan kadar cukai tanah di kawasan tersebut pada RM0.90 setiap meter persegi. Hitung jumlah cukai tanah yang perlu dibayar oleh Puan Zawyah setiap tahun.

Puan Zawyah owns a plot of land measuring 10 m × 24 m in Rawang for building a residential house. The state government has set the quit rent rate in that area at RM0.90 per square meter. Calculate the total quit rent Puan Zawyah needs to pay annually.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 Encik Rahimi memperoleh pendapatan sebanyak RM67 770 pada tahun 2023. Jadual 2.1 menunjukkan pelepasan cukai yang dituntutnya. Jadual 2.2 menunjukkan kadar cukai pendapatan individu.
Encik Rahimi earned an income of RM67 770 in year 2023. Table 2.1 shows the tax reliefs he claimed. Table 2.2 shows the individual income tax rates.

Pelepasan cukai/Tax relief	Amaun/Amount (RM)
Individu/Individual	9 000
Insurans hayat dan KWSP/Life insurance and EPF (had/limit RM 7 000)	8 500
Insurans perubatan/Medical insurance (had/limit RM 3 000)	1 800
Yuran pengajian sendir/Self-education fees (had/limit RM 7 000)	6 000

Jadual 2.1 / Table 2.1

Jadual Kadar Cukai Pendapatan Individu Tahun Taksiran 2023
Table of Individual Income Tax Rates for the Assessment Year 2023

Banjaran Pendapatan Bercukai Chargeable Income (RM)	Pengiraan Calculations (RM)	Kadar Rate (%)	Cukai Tax (RM)
35 001 – 50 000	35 000 pertama On the first 10 000		600
	15 000 berikutnya Next 15 000	6	900

Jadual 2.2 / Table 2.2

Hitung cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Rahimi bagi tahun 2023.
Calculate the income tax payable by Encik Rahimi for the year 2023.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

Tingkatan 5

- 4 Gaji tahunan Puan Liew ialah RM54 000 pada tahun 2024. Beliau menuntut pelepasan individu, pembayaran yuran pengajian dan perbelanjaan rawatan ibu sebanyak RM19 000. Dia juga telah menyumbangkan RM500 kepada sebuah pusat kebajikan kanak-kanak. Adakah Puan Liew layak untuk mendapat rebat cukai? Justifikasikan jawapan anda.
Puan Liew's annual salary is RM54 000 in 2024. She claims individual relief, tuition fees, and medical expenses for her mother amounting to RM19 000. She has also donated RM500 to the children's welfare centre. Is Puan Liew eligible for a tax rebate? Justify your answer.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 Encik Andrew memperoleh pendapatan sebanyak RM80 000 pada tahun 2023. Setiap bulan gajinya dipotong sebanyak RM200 untuk potongan cukai bulanan (PCB). Jadual 3.1 menunjukkan pelepasan cukai yang dituntut oleh Encik Andrew. Jadual 3.2 menunjukkan kadar cukai pendapatan individu. *Encik Andrew earns an income of RM80 000 in year 2023. Each month, his salary is deducted by RM200 for monthly tax deductions (PCB). Table 3.1 shows the tax reliefs claimed by Encik Andrew. Table 3.2 shows the individual income tax rates.*

Pelepasan cukai/Tax relief	Amaun/Amount (RM)
Individu/Individual	9 000
Insurans hayat dan KWSP/Life insurance and EPF (had/limit RM7 000)	6 500
Insurans perubatan/Medical insurance (had/limit RM 3 000)	1 800
Gaya hidup/Lifestyle (had/limit RM 2 500)	2 000

Jadual 3.1 / Table 3.2

Jadual Kadar Cukai Pendapatan Individu Tahun Taksiran 2023
Table of Individual Income Tax Rates for the Assessment Year 2023

Banjaran Pendapatan Bercukai Chargeable Income (RM)	Pengiraan Calculations (RM)	Kadar Rate (%)	Cukai Tax (RM)
50 001 – 70 000	50 000 pertama <i>On the first 50 000</i>		1 500
	20 000 berikutnya <i>Next 20 000</i>	11	2 200

Jadual 3.2 / Table 3.2

- (a) Hitung cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar pada tahun tersebut.
Calculate the income tax payable by for that year.
- (b) Tentukan sama ada Encik Andrew perlu membuat bayaran baki cukai pendapatan selepas potongan bulanan.
Determine whether Encik Andrew needs to make a balance income tax payment after monthly deductions.

[5 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

6 Jadual 4 menunjukkan kadar cukai jalan kereta persendirian di Semenanjung Malaysia.

Table 4 shows the road tax rates for private car in Peninsular Malaysia.

Kapasiti enjin Engine capacity	Kadar cukai jalan Road tax rate	Kadar asas Base rate	Kadar progresif Progressive rate
1 401 cc – 1 600 cc	RM90.00	–	
1 601 cc – 1 800 cc	RM200.00		+ RM0.40 setiap cc melebihi 1 600 cc + RM0.40 per cc exceeding 1 600 cc

Jadual 4 / Table 4

Premraj berhasrat membeli sebuah kereta untuk kegunaan persendirian di Perak yang mempunyai kapasiti enjin 1 797 cc. Berapakah jumlah wang disediakan untuk pembayaran cukai jalan untuk kereta tersebut?

Premraj intends to purchase a car for personal use in Perak with an engine capacity of 1 797 cc. How much money should he allocate for the road tax payment for the car?

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

7 Cik Aishu membeli sebuah rumah di Seremban pada bulan November 2024. Beliau telah menerima bil elektrik yang pertama pada bulan berikutnya yang mencatatkan penggunaan sebanyak 750 kWj. Diberi bahawa penggunaan yang melebihi 600 kWj sebulan akan dikenakan cukai perkhidmatan sebanyak 6%. Jadual 5 menunjukkan bil elektrik rumah kediaman Cik Aishu pada bulan Disember.

Cik Aishu purchased a house in Seremban in November 2024. She received her first electricity bill the following month, which recorded a usage of 750 kWh. It is stated that usage exceeding 600 kWh per month will be subjected to a 6% service tax. Table 5 shows the electricity bill for Cik Aishu's residence in December.

Blok tarif (kWj) Tariff block (kWh)	Blok prorata (kWj) Prorated block (kWh)	Kadar (RM) Rate (RM)	Amaun (RM) Amount (RM)
200	200	0.218	43.60
100	100	0.334	33.40
300	300	0.516	154.80
300	150	0.546	x

Jadual 5 / Table 5

- (a) Apakah nilai x?
What is the value of x?
- (b) Hitung jumlah cukai perkhidmatan yang dikenakan dalam bil elektrik.
Calculate the total service tax charged in the electricity bill.
- (c) Berapakah jumlah bil elektrik bagi bulan Disember?
What is the total electricity bill for December?

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

8 Jadual 6 menunjukkan kadar cukai jalan bagi motosikal di Sabah dan Sarawak.

Table 6 shows the road tax rates for motorcycle in Sabah and Sarawak.

Kapasiti enjin <i>Engine capacity</i>	Kadar cukai jalan <i>Road tax rate</i>	Kadar asas <i>Base rate</i>	Kadar progresif <i>Progressive rate</i>
251 cc – 500 cc	RM30.00	—	
501 cc – 800 cc	RM40.00	—	
Melebihi/ <i>Exceed</i> 800 cc	RM42.00	—	

Jadual 6 / Table 6

Encik Khairy menghadiahkan tiga buah motosikal yang berlainan kapasiti enjin masing-masing 345 cc, 530 cc dan 960 cc kepada tiga orang anak lelakinya iaitu Anas, Adib dan Amal. Pada tahun berikutnya, Anas, Adib dan Amal perlu menyediakan wang untuk bayaran cukai jalan bagi motosikal masing-masing. Berapakah wang yang perlu disediakan oleh setiap orang?

Encik Khairy gifted three motorcycles with different engine capacities 345 cc, 530 cc, and 960 cc to his three sons, Anas, Adib, and Amal. The following year, Anas, Adib, and Amal had to allocate money for the road tax payment for their respective motorcycles. How much money did each of them prepare?

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

5

Kekongruenan, Pembesaran dan Gabungan Transformasi

Congruency, Enlargement and Combined Transformations



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

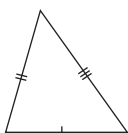
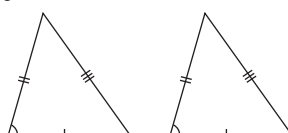
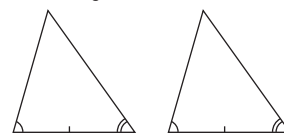
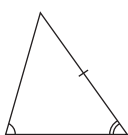
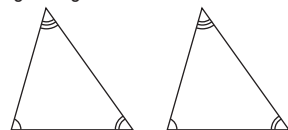
Kongruen

Congruency

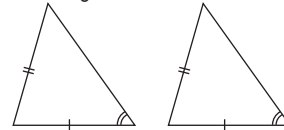
- Rajah mempunyai panjang sisi sepadan dan saiz sudut sepadan yang sama.
Diagram has the same corresponding sides and angles.

Kekongruenan segi tiga

Triangle congruency

Sisi-Sisi-Sisi (SSS)
Side-Side-Side

Sisi-Sudut-Sisi (SAS)
Side-Angle-Side

Sudut-Sisi-Sudut (ASA)
Angle-Side-Angle

Sudut-Sudut-Sisi (AAS)
Angle-Angle-Side

Sudut-Sudut-Sudut (AAA)
Angle-Angle-Angle


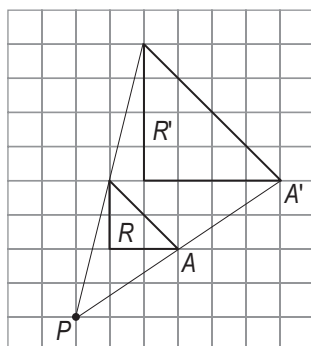
Luas mesti sama
The area must be equal

Sisi-Sisi-Sudut (SSA)
Side-Side-Angle


Luas mesti sama
The area must be equal

Pembesaran

Enlargement



- Objek dan imej adalah serupa.
Object and image are similar.

- Faktor skala/Scale factor, $k = \frac{PA'}{PA}$

- Luas imej = $k^2 \times$ luas objek
Area of image = $k^2 \times$ area of object

Gabungan Transformasi

Combined Transformation

- Gabungan transformasi **AB** bermaksud transformasi **B** diikuti transformasi **A**.
*The combined transformation **AB** means transformation **B** followed by transformation **A**.*
- Untuk menentukan imej daripada objek di bawah transformasi **AB**, ikut tertib transformasi **B** diikuti transformasi **A**.
*To determine the image of an object under transformation **AB**, follow the sequence of transformation **B** followed by transformation **A**.*
- Bagi menentukan objek berdasarkan imej, tertib transformasi dipertimbangkan secara songsang dengan

tertib menentukan imej di bawah gabungan transformasi yang sama.

To determine the object based on the image, the order of transformations is reversed to determine the image under the same combined transformation.

Teselasi

Tessellation

- Teselasi ialah pola bagi bentuk berulang yang memenuhi suatu satah tanpa ruang kosong atau pertindihan.
A tessellation is a pattern of recurring shapes that fills a plane without leaving empty spaces or overlapping.
- Teselasi dapat direka daripada transformasi isometri.
A tessellation can be designed using isometric transformation.



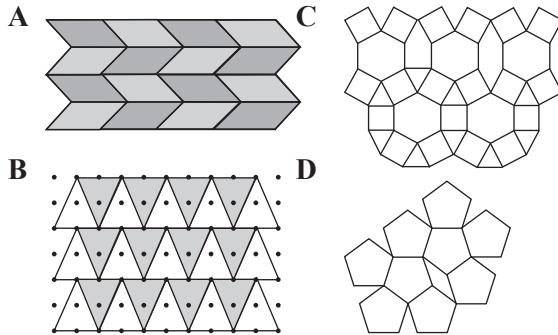
LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

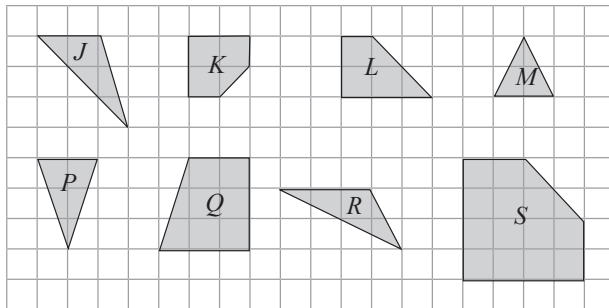
Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Antara berikut yang manakah mewakili suatu teselasi?

Which of the following represents a tessellation?



- 2 Rajah 1 menunjukkan bentuk-bentuk poligon.
Diagram 1 shows polygons shape.



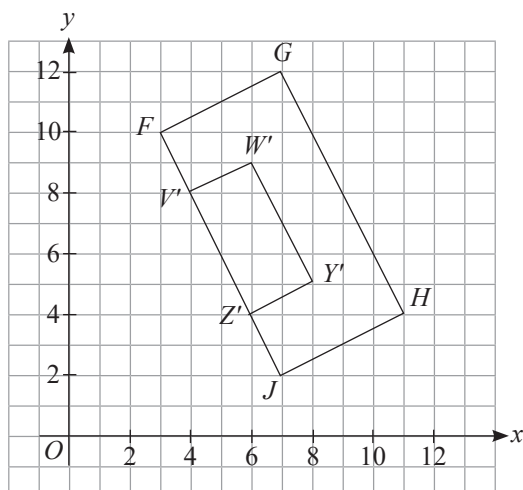
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Antara berikut, pasangan yang manakah kongruen?
Which of the following pairs is congruent?

- A J dan/and R C M dan/and P
B K dan/and S D L dan/and Q

- 3 Rajah 2 menunjukkan segi empat $V'W'Y'Z'$ adalah imej bagi segi empat $FGHJ$ di bawah satu pembesaran.

Diagram 2 shows rectangle $V'W'Y'Z'$ is the image of rectangle $FGHJ$ under an enlargement.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Tentukan koordinat bagi pusat pembesaran dan faktor skala.

Determine the coordinate of the centre of enlargement and the scale factor.

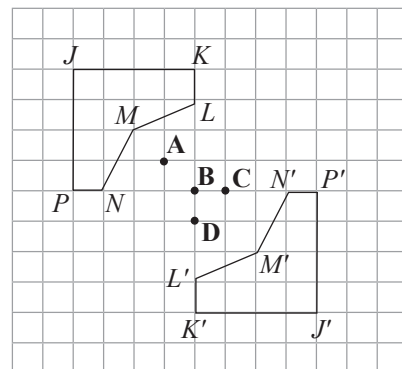
	Pusat pembesaran Centre of enlargement	Faktor skala Scale factor
A	(5, 6)	2
B	(9, 8)	-2
C	(5, 6)	$\frac{1}{2}$
D	(9, 8)	$-\frac{1}{2}$

- 4 Titik (2, -2) ialah imej bagi titik (2, 4) di bawah transformasi **M**. Transformasi **M** ialah pantulan pada garis lurus $y = k$. Nyatakan nilai k .
Point (2, -2) is the image of point (2, 4) under the transformation **M**. Transformation **M** is a reflection on the line $y = k$. State the value of k .

- A 1 C 3
B 2 D 4

- 5 Rajah 3 menunjukkan dua heksagon, $JKLMNP$ dan $J'K'L'M'N'P'$, yang dilukis pada grid segi empat sama.

Diagram 3 shows two hexagons, $JKLMNP$ and $J'K'L'M'N'P'$, drawn on square grids.



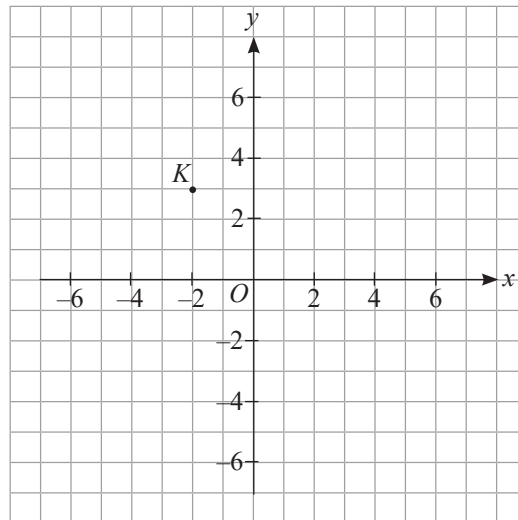
Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Heksagon $J'K'L'M'N'P'$ ialah imej bagi heksagon $JKLMNP$ di bawah satu putaran 180° . Antara titik A, B, C dan D, yang manakah ialah pusat putaran tersebut?

A hexagon $J'K'L'M'N'P'$ is the image of hexagon $JKLMNP$ under 180° rotation. Which of the points A, B, C or D, is the centre of the rotation?

Soalan Subjektif
Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan titik K yang dilukis pada satah Cartes.
Diagram 1 shows points K drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Transformasi **P** ialah translasi $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

*Transformation **P** is the translation $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Transformasi **Q** ialah pantulan pada garis $y = x$.

*Transformation **Q** is the reflection on the line $y = x$.*

Nyatakan koordinat imej bagi titik K di bawah transformasi yang berikut:

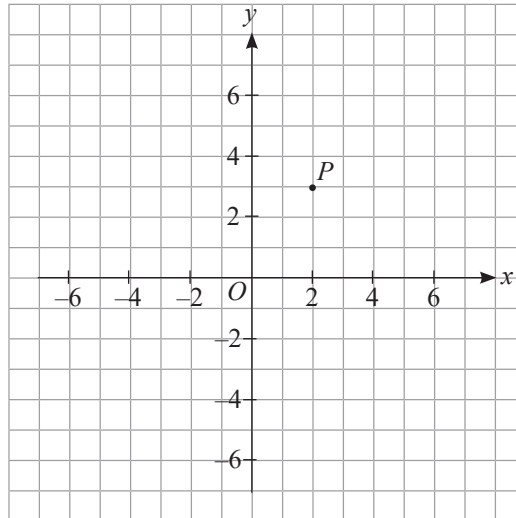
State the coordinates of the image of point K under the following transformation:

- (a) **P**,
- (b) **PQ**.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 2 (a) Rajah 2 menunjukkan titik P yang dilukis pada satah Cartes.
Diagram 2 shows point P drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Transformasi **N** ialah pantulan pada garis $x = -1$.

*Transformation **N** is reflection on the line $x = -1$.*

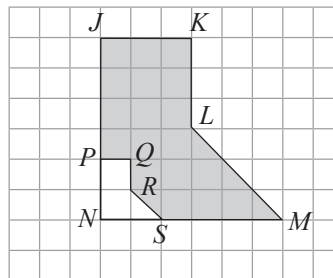
Transformasi **M** ialah satu putaran 90° lawan arah jam pada pusat $(1, 2)$.

*Transformation **M** is rotation of 90° anticlockwise at centre $(1, 2)$.*

Nyatakan koordinat imej bagi titik $P(2, 3)$ di bawah transformasi yang berikut:

State the coordinates of the image of point $P(2, 3)$ under the following transformation:

- (i) N^2 , (ii) **MN**.
- (b) Dalam Rajah 3, pentagon $JKLMN$ ialah imej bagi $PQRSN$ di bawah suatu pembesaran.
In Diagram 3, pentagon $JKLMN$ is the image of $PQRSN$ under an enlargement.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

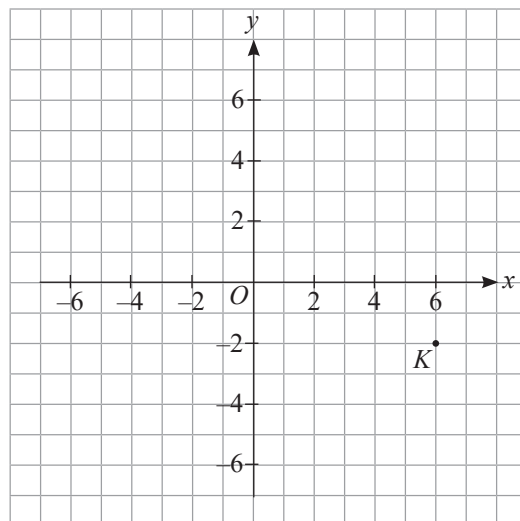
Diberi luas $JKLMN$ ialah 360 cm^2 . Hitung luas, dalam cm^2 , bagi kawasan yang berlorek.

Given that the area of $JKLMN$ is 360 cm^2 . Calculate the area, in cm^2 , of the shaded region.

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 3 (a) Nyatakan ciri-ciri kekongruenan segi tiga.
State the characteristics of congruence of triangles.
- (b) Rajah 4 menunjukkan titik K pada satah Cartes.
Diagram 4 shows point K on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Nyatakan koordinat imej bagi titik K di bawah pantulan pada garis $y = x + 1$.
State the coordinates of the image of point K under reflection on the line $y = x + 1$.

- (c) Rajah 5 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan trapezium P yang dilukis pada suatu satah Cartes. Pada ruang jawapan, lukis imej bagi trapezium P di bawah putaran 180° pada pusat $(0, 2)$.
Diagram 5 in the answer space shows trapezium P drawn on a Cartesian plane. In the answer space, draw the image of the trapezium P under rotation of 180° at the centre $(0, 2)$.

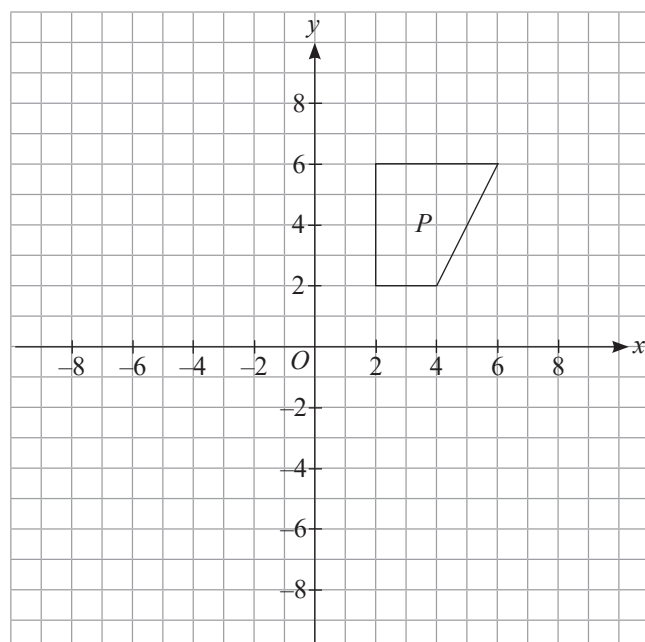
[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

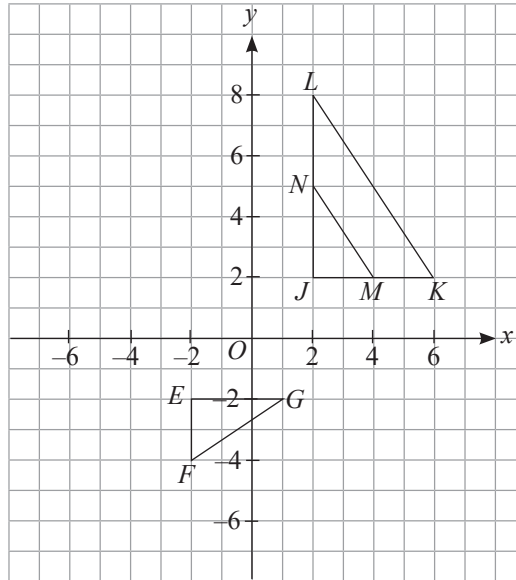
(c)



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

- 4 Rajah 6 menunjukkan tiga segi tiga, EFG , JKL dan JMN , yang dilukis pada satah Cartes.

Diagram 6 shows three triangles, EFG , JKL and JMN , drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

ΔJMN ialah imej bagi ΔEFG di bawah transformasi **V** dan ΔJKL ialah imej bagi ΔJMN di bawah transformasi **W**.

ΔJMN is the image of ΔEFG under the transformation **V** and ΔJKL is the image of ΔJMN under transformation **W**.

- (a) Huraikan selengkapnya transformasi:

Describe in full, the transformations:

(i) **V**,

(ii) **W**.

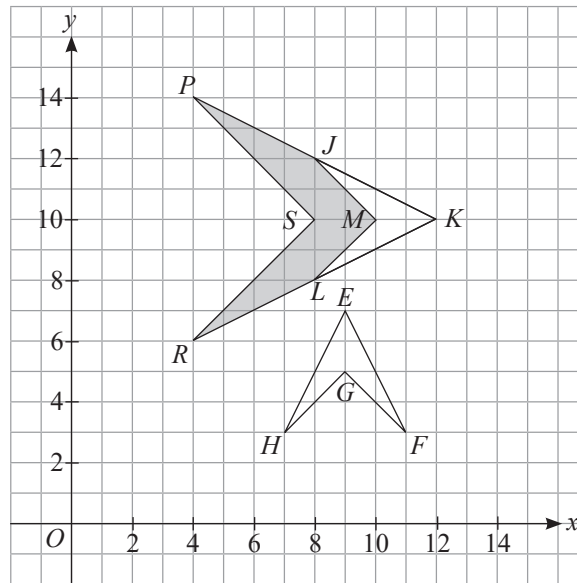
- (b) Diberi luas ΔJMN ialah 26 cm^2 . Hitung luas ΔJKL .

It is given that area of ΔJMN is 26 cm^2 . Calculate the area of ΔJKL .

[9 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 5 (a) Berikan maksud teselasi.
Give the meaning of tessellation.
- (b) Rajah 7 menunjukkan tiga segi empat, $EFGH$, $JKLM$ dan $PKRS$, yang dilukis pada satah Cartes.
Diagram 7 shows three quadrilaterals, $EFGH$, $JKLM$ and $PKRS$ drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 7 / Diagram 7

Segi empat $PKRS$ ialah imej bagi segi empat $EFGH$ di bawah transformasi VW .
Quadrilateral $PKRS$ is the image of quadrilateral $EFGH$ under transformation VW .

Huraikan selengkapnya transformasi:

Describe in full, the transformation:

- (i) W , (ii) V .
- (c) Diberi luas segi empat $PKRS$ ialah 130 cm^2 . Hitung luas, dalam cm^2 , kawasan berlorek.
It is given that area of quadrilateral $PKRS$ is 130 cm^2 . Calculate the area, in cm^2 , of the shaded region.

[9 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



BAB

6

Nisbah dan Graf Trigonometri

Ratios and Graphs of Trigonometric Functions



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

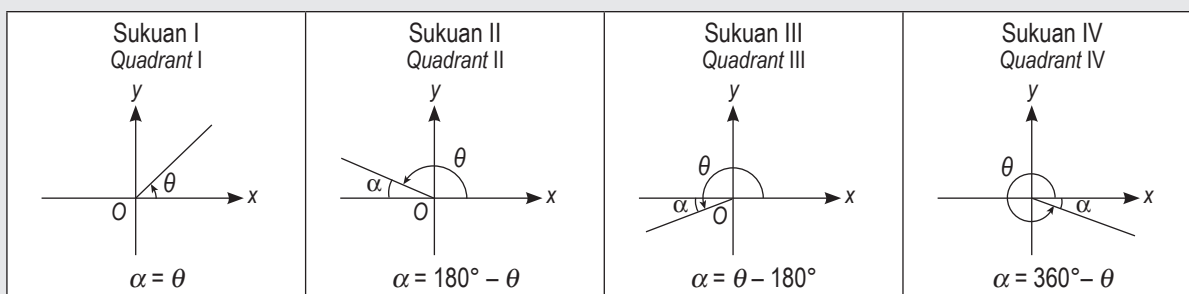
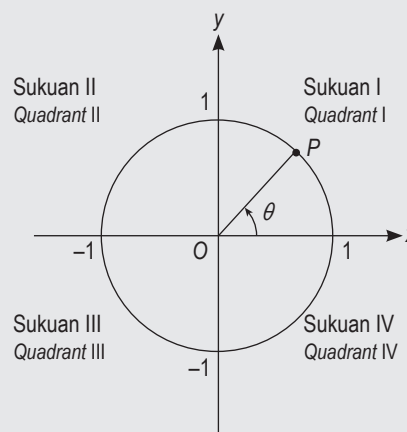
Nilai Sinus, Kosinus dan Tangen bagi Sudut θ , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

The Value of Sine, Cosine and Tangent for Angle θ , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

- 1 Diberi P ialah satu titik yang bergerak di sepanjang lilitan bulatan unit dan θ ialah sudut yang dibentuk oleh jejari bulatan unit, OP , dari paksi- x yang positif mengikut arah lawan jam. Didapati bahawa

Given that P is a point that moves along the circumference of the unit circle and θ is the angle formed by the radius of the unit circle, OP , from the positive x -axis in an anticlockwise direction. It is found that

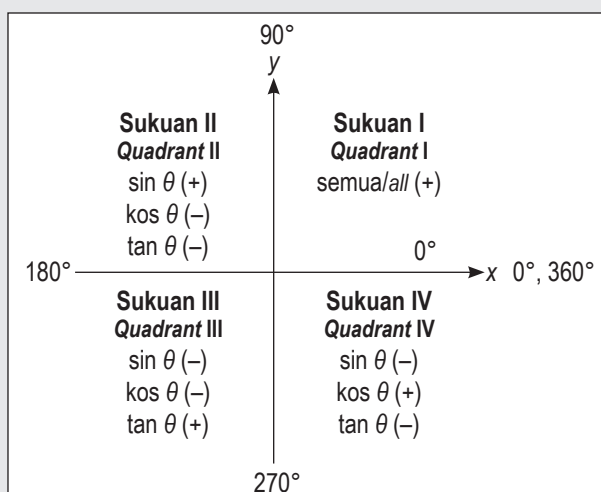
- titik P berada dalam sukuan I apabila $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$,
point P is in quadrant I when $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$,
 - titik P berada dalam sukuan II apabila $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$,
point P is in quadrant II when $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$,
 - titik P berada dalam sukuan III apabila $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$,
point P is in quadrant III when $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$,
 - titik P berada dalam sukuan IV apabila $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$.
point P is in quadrant IV when $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$.
- 2 **Sudut rujukan sepadan, α ,** sentiasa kurang daripada 90° . Sudut dalam sukuan II, III dan IV mempunyai sudut rujukan sepadan, α . Sudut dalam sukuan I itu sendiri merupakan sudut rujukan sepadan, $\alpha = \theta$.
The corresponding reference angle, α , is always less than 90° . Angles in quadrants II, III and IV have corresponding reference angles, α . The angle in quadrant I itself is the corresponding reference angle, $\alpha = \theta$.



Sudut rujukan dalam sukuan II, III dan IV ialah sudut dalam sukuan I yang sepadan dengannya.

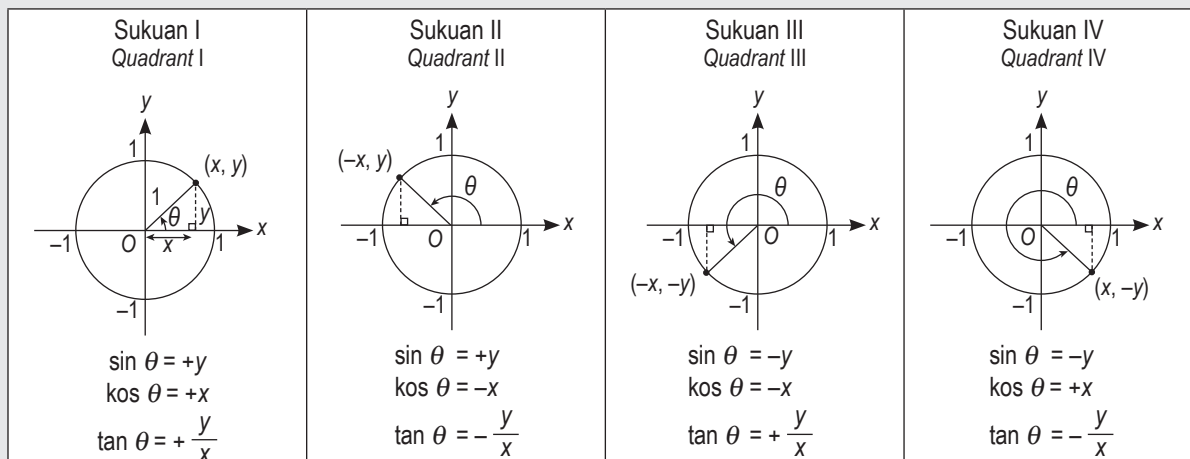
The reference angles in quadrants II, III and IV are the corresponding angles in quadrant I.

- 3 Hubungan antara fungsi sinus, kosinus dan tangen dengan sudut rujukan sepadan:
The relationships between the function of sine, cosine and tangent with the corresponding angle:

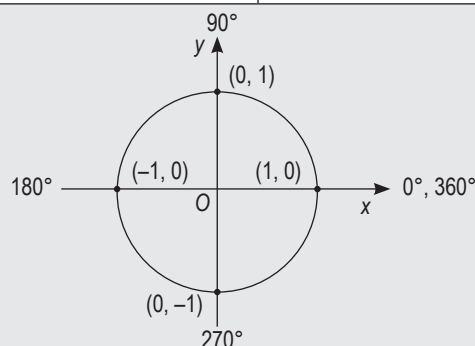
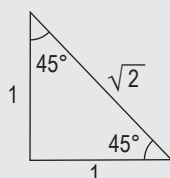
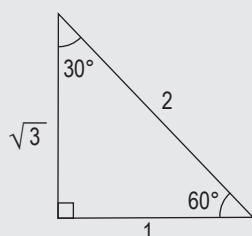


- Sukuan/Quadrant II**
 $\sin \theta = + \sin \alpha = + \sin (180^\circ - \theta)$
 $\cos \theta = - \cos \alpha = - \cos (180^\circ - \theta)$
 $\tan \theta = - \tan \alpha = - \tan (180^\circ - \theta)$
- Sukuan/Quadrant III**
 $\sin \theta = - \sin \alpha = - \sin (\theta - 180^\circ)$
 $\cos \theta = - \cos \alpha = - \cos (\theta - 180^\circ)$
 $\tan \theta = + \tan \alpha = + \tan (\theta - 180^\circ)$
- Sukuan/Quadrant IV**
 $\sin \theta = - \sin \alpha = - \sin (360^\circ - \theta)$
 $\cos \theta = + \cos \alpha = + \cos (360^\circ - \theta)$
 $\tan \theta = - \tan \alpha = - \tan (360^\circ - \theta)$

- 4 Hubungan antara nilai sinus, kosinus dan tangen dengan nilai koordinat-x dan koordinat-y.
 The relationships between the values of sine, cosine and tangent with the values of x-coordinate and y-coordinate.



- 5 Nilai sinus, kosinus dan tangen dalam bulatan unit dan segi tiga.
 The values of sine, cosine and tangent based in unit circle and triangle.



θ°	30°	45°	60°
$\sin \theta$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos \theta$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\tan \theta$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

θ°	0°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\sin \theta$	0	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \theta$	1	0	-1	0	1
$\tan \theta$	0	tidak tertarif undefined	0	tidak tertarif undefined	0

Graf Fungsi Sinus, Kosinus dan Tangen

The Graphs of Sine, Cosine and Tangent Functions

	$y = a \sin bx + c,$ $a > 0, b > 0$	$y = a \cos bx + c,$ $a > 0, b > 0$	$y = a \tan bx + c,$ $a > 0, b > 0$
Nilai a berubah The value of a changes	– Nilai maksimum dan nilai minimum berubah Maximum and minimum values changes – Amplitud fungsi = a Amplitude of function = a		– Lengkung graf berubah Graph curvature changes – Tiada amplitud No amplitude
Nilai b berubah The value of b changes	– Tempoh fungsi berubah The period of the value changes – Apabila nilai b bertambah, graf kelihatan mampat secara mengufuk, tempoh fungsi semakin berkurang When the value of b increases, the graph appears to compress horizontally, the period of the function decreases – Tempoh fungsi sinus dan kosinus = $\frac{360^\circ}{b}$; Tempoh fungsi tangen = $\frac{180^\circ}{b}$ The period of the sine and cosine functions = $\frac{360^\circ}{b}$; The period of tangent = $\frac{180^\circ}{b}$		
Nilai c berubah The value of c changes	– Kedudukan graf berubah The position of the graph changes – Apabila $c > 0$, graf beranjak c unit secara menegak ke atas paksi-x When $c > 0$, the graph moves c units vertically up the x-axis – Apabila $c < 0$, graf beranjak c unit secara menegak ke bawah paksi-x When $c < 0$, the graph moves c units vertically down the x-axis		



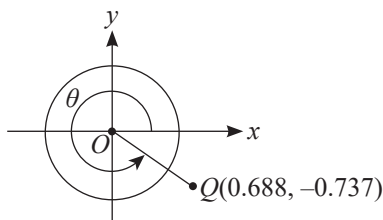
LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Diberi $\tan x = -1.1918$ dan $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$. Cari nilai-nilai x .
 Given $\tan x = -1.1918$ and $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$. Find the values of x .
 A 50° dan/and 310°
 B 50° dan/and 130°
 C 130° dan/and 310°
 D 13° dan/and 30°

- 2 Rajah 1 menunjukkan titik Q diplot pada suatu bulatan unit.
 Diagram 1 shows point Q plotted on a unit circle.
 Diagram 1 shows point Q plotted on a unit circle.

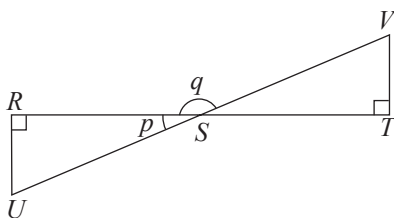


Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Cari nilai θ .

Find the value of θ .

- A 300° C 320°
 B 313° D 323°
- 3 Dalam Rajah 2, RST ialah garis lurus manakala RSU dan STV ialah dua segi tiga bersudut tegak yang serupa.
 In Diagram 2, RST is a straight line while RSU and STV are two similar right-angled triangles.



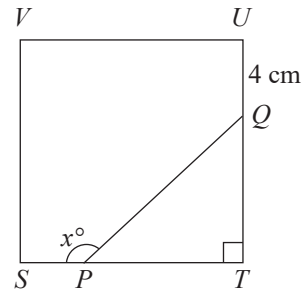
Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Diberi $\sin p = \frac{3}{5}$, cari $\cos q$.

Given $\sin p = \frac{3}{5}$, find $\cos q$.

- A $-\frac{5}{4}$
 B $-\frac{4}{5}$
 C $\frac{5}{4}$
 D $\frac{4}{5}$

- 4 Dalam Rajah 3, $STUV$ ialah sebuah segi empat sama bersisi 10 cm.
 In Diagram 3, $STUV$ is a square with side of 10 cm.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Diberi bahawa $SP = \frac{1}{5}UV$. Cari $\sin x^\circ$.

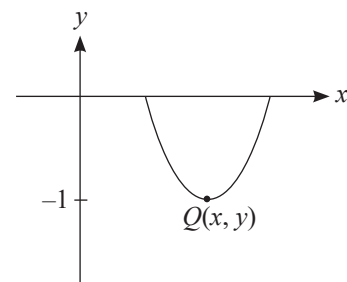
It is given that $SP = \frac{3}{5}UV$. Find $\sin x^\circ$.

- A $-\frac{5}{3}$ C $\frac{5}{3}$
 B $-\frac{3}{5}$ D $\frac{3}{5}$

- 5 Nyatakan nilai maksimum dan nilai minimum bagi graf fungsi $y = 2 \sin 2x$.
 State the maximum and the minimum values of the graph of the function $y = 2 \sin 2x$.

- A 1 dan/and 1
 B 1 dan/and 2
 C 2 dan/and -2
 D 2 dan/and 1

- 6 Rajah 4 menunjukkan graf $y = \cos x$ bagi $90^\circ \leq x \leq 270^\circ$.
 Diagram 4 shows graph of $y = \cos x$ for $90^\circ \leq x \leq 270^\circ$.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

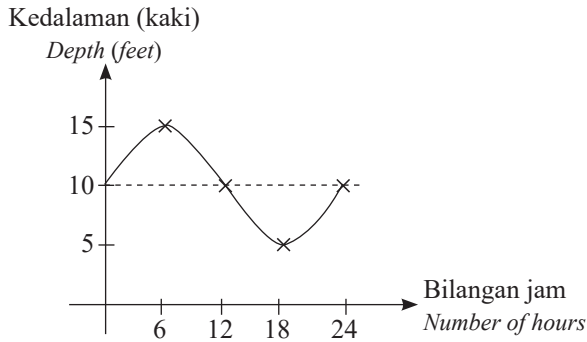
Apakah koordinat Q ?

What is the coordinate of Q ?

- A $(90^\circ, -1)$ C $(180^\circ, 1)$
 B $(180^\circ, -1)$ D $(270^\circ, -1)$

- 7 Rajah 5 ialah sebuah graf yang menunjukkan kedalaman air yang direkodkan oleh sepasukan tentera laut.

Diagram 5 is a graph showing the water depth recorded by a navy personnel team.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

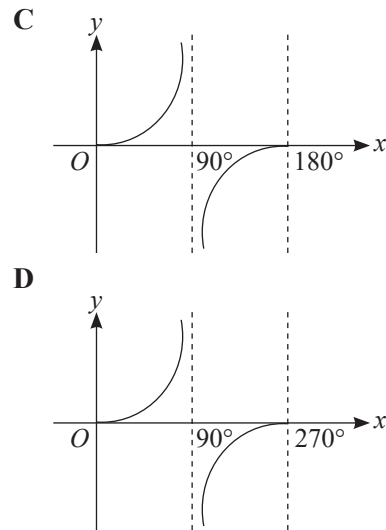
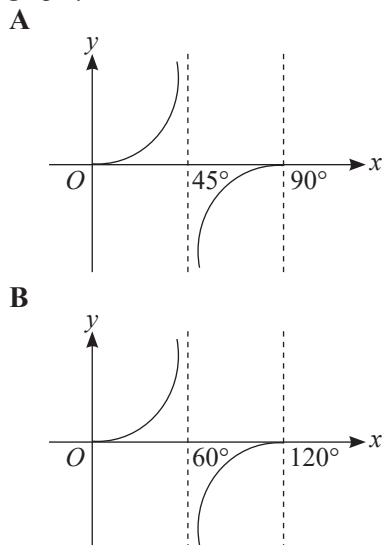
Diberi y mewakili kedalaman air, dalam kaki, dan x mewakili jam selepas tengah hari. Antara berikut, fungsi yang manakah memodelkan kedalaman air yang ditunjukkan dalam graf di atas?

Given that y represents the water depth, in feet, and x represents the hours after noon. Which of the following functions models the water depth shown in the graph above?

- A $y = 5 \sin x + 10$
B $y = 10 \sin x + 15$
C $y = 15 \sin x + 10$
D $y = 10 \sin x + 5$

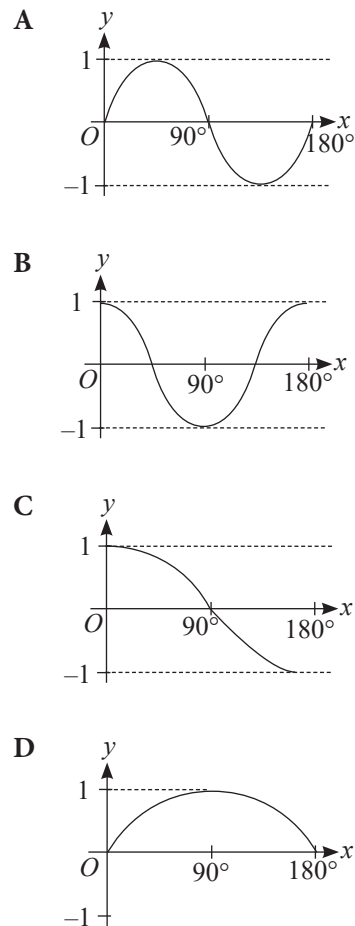
- 8 Antara berikut, graf yang manakah mewakili sebahagian daripada graf $y = \tan x$?

Which of the following graph represents a part of the graph $y = \tan x$?



- 9 Antara yang berikut, yang manakah mewakili graf $y = \sin x$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$?

Which of the following graphs represents the graph of $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$?



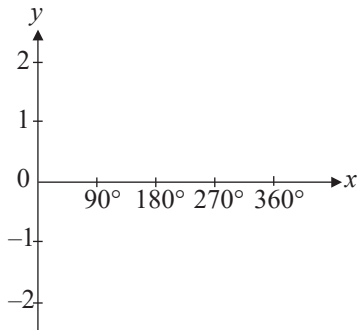
Soalan Subjektif
Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Lakar graf bagi setiap fungsi yang berikut untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.
Sketch a graph of each of the following functions for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.

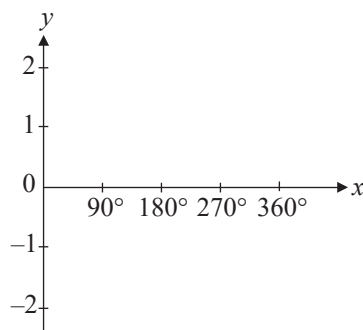
[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

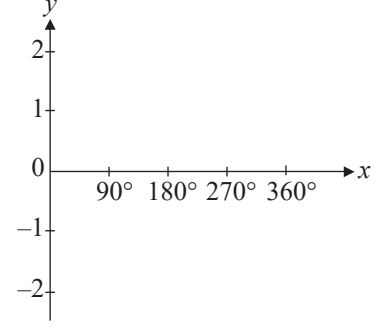
(a) $y = \sin x$



(b) $y = \cos x / \cos x$



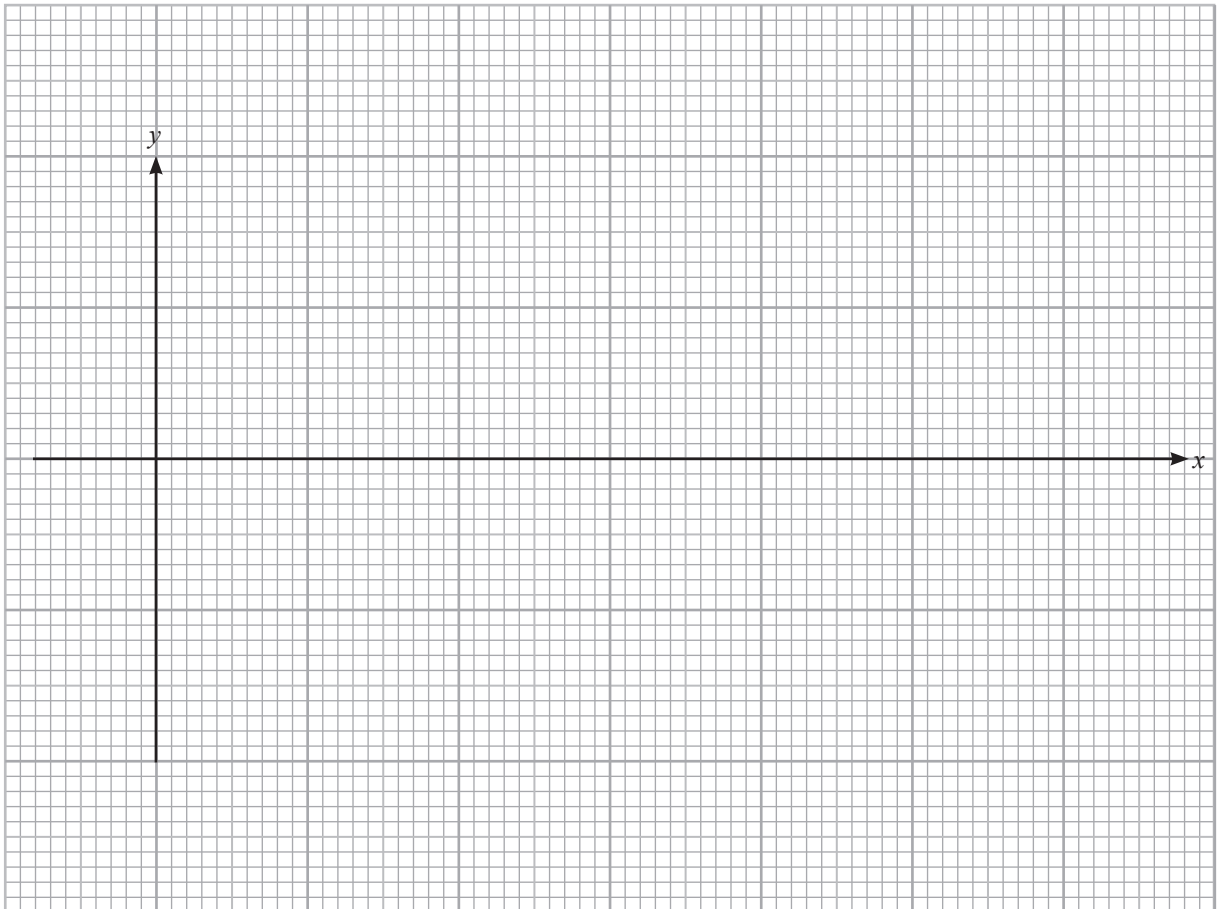
(c) $y = \tan x$



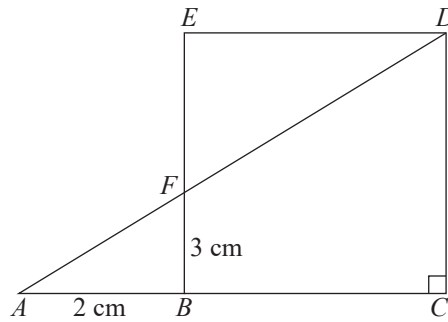
- 2 Lukis graf $y = \cos 2x$ dengan keadaan $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.
Draw graph $y = \cos 2x$ such that $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



- 3 Dalam Rajah 1, ACD ialah segi tiga bersudut tegak dan $BCDE$ ialah segi empat tepat. Diberi bahawa EF ialah empat kali FB dan ED ialah tiga kali AB .
In Diagram 1, ACD is a right triangle and $BCDE$ is a rectangle. Given that EF is four times FB and ED is three times AB .



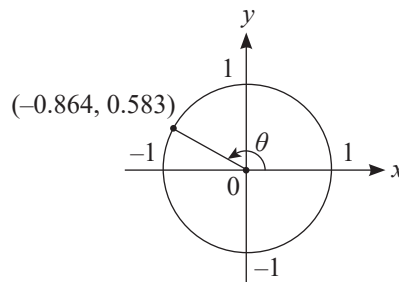
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Hitung $\sin \angle CAD$.
 Calculate $\sin \angle CAD$.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu bulatan unit.
Diagram 2 shows a unit circle.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Cari nilai $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ dan $\tan \theta$ berdasarkan rajah di atas.
 Find the values of $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ and $\tan \theta$ based on the diagram above.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

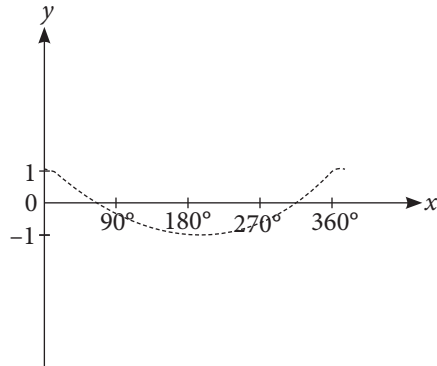
- 5 Rajah di ruang jawapan menunjukkan graf bagi fungsi $y = \cos x$ bagi $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$. Lakar setiap fungsi trigonometri berikut pada paksi yang sama.

Diagrams in the answer space shows the graph of function $y = \cos x$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$. Sketch each of the following function on the same axes.

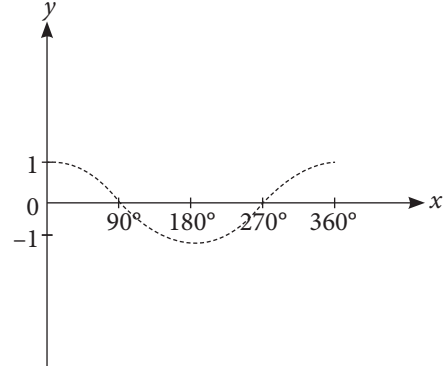
[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) $y = 3 \cos x/3 \cos x$



(b) $y = \cos 2x/\cos 2x$



- 6 Rajah 3 menunjukkan sebuah rumah api. Lampu di rumah api tersebut memancarkan sinar cahaya seperti ditunjukkan dalam rajah. Apabila lampu berputar, sinar cahaya bergerak di sepanjang pantai pada sudut x .
Diagram 3 shows a lighthouse. The lamp in the lighthouse emits a beam of light as shown in the diagram. When the lamp rotates, the beam of light moves along the coast at an angle x .



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

- (a) Tulis satu fungsi bagi jarak d .
Write a function for the distance d .
(b) Nyatakan amplitud dan tempoh fungsi itu.
State the amplitude and period of the function.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

BAB

7

Sukatan Serakan Data Terkumpul

Measures of Dispersion for Grouped Data



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Serakan Dispersion

- 1 Selang kelas ialah ukuran julat bagi suatu pembahagian data.

Class interval is the range of a division of data.

Contoh/Example:

Selang kelas Class interval	1 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19
--	-------	-------	---------	---------

- 2 Rumus untuk menentukan saiz selang kelas, sempadan bawah, sempadan atas dan titik tengah:

Formulae to determine the size of class interval, lower boundary, upper boundary and midpoint:

- (a) Saiz selang kelas/Size of class interval

$$= \frac{\text{nilai data terbesar} - \text{nilai data terkecil}}{\text{bilangan kelas}}$$

$$\frac{\text{largest data value} - \text{smallest data value}}{\text{number of classes}}$$

- (b) Sempadan bawah/Lower boundary

$$= \frac{\text{had atas kelas sebelumnya} + \text{had bawah kelas itu}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{upper limit of the class before it} + \text{lower limit of the class}}{2}$$

- (c) Sempadan atas/Upper boundary

$$= \frac{\text{had atas kelas itu} + \text{had bawah kelas selepasnya}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{upper limit of the class} + \text{lower limit of the class after it}}{2}$$

- (d) Titik tengah/Midpoint

$$= \frac{\text{had bawah} + \text{had atas}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{lower limit} + \text{upper limit}}{2}$$

Had bawah ialah nilai terkecil dan had atas ialah nilai terbesar dalam selang kelas.

Lower limit is the smallest value and upper limit is the largest value of a class interval.

Sukatan Serakan Measures of Dispersion

- 1 Julat antara kuartil
Interquartile range = $Q_3 - Q_1$

- 2 Rumus untuk menentukan varians dan sisihan piawai.
Formulae to determine variance and standard deviation.

- (a) Varians/Variance, σ^2

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f x^2}{\sum f} - (\bar{x})^2$$

- (b) Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation, σ

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f x^2}{\sum f} - (\bar{x})^2}$$

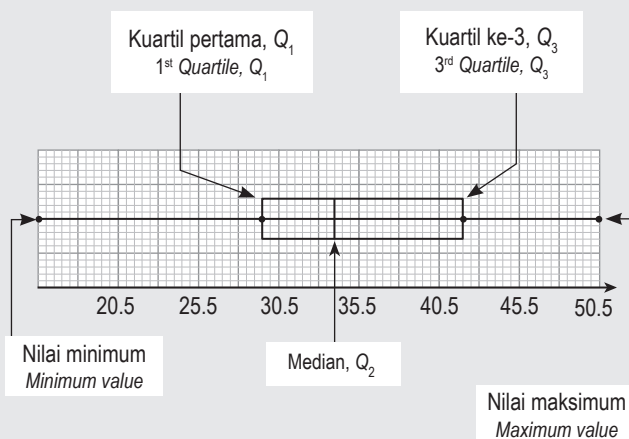
dengan keadaan/where

x = titik tengah bagi selang kelas
midpoint of the class interval

f = kekerapan/frequency

$\bar{x}$ = min data/mean of the data

- 3 Plot kotak dari ogif.
Box plot from an ogive.





LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan markah bagi 30 orang murid dalam Ujian Pertengahan Tahun Matematik.
Diagram 1 shows the marks of 30 students in Mathematics Mid-year Test.

12	21	47	45	46	48	30	45	34	30
46	33	40	41	24	35	58	28	67	31
59	65	37	33	49	57	28	52	60	56

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Berdasarkan data pada Rajah 1, lengkapkan Jadual 1 di ruang jawapan.
Based on the data in Diagram 1, complete Table 1 in the answer space.
- (b) Berdasarkan Jadual 1, hitung min anggaran markah bagi seorang murid.
Based on Table 1, calculate the estimated mean mark of a student.
- (c) Untuk ceraian soalan ini, gunakan kertas graf yang disediakan.
For this part of question, use the graph paper provided.
Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 markah pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 1 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu poligon kekerapan bagi data tersebut.
By using the scale of 2 cm to 10 marks on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 1 student on the vertical axis, draw a frequency polygon for the data.
- (d) Menggunakan jawapan (c), lukis satu histogram bagi data tersebut.
By using answer in (c), draw a histogram for the data.

[12 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

Markah Marks	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
0 – 9	0	4.5
10 – 19		

Jadual 1 / Table 1

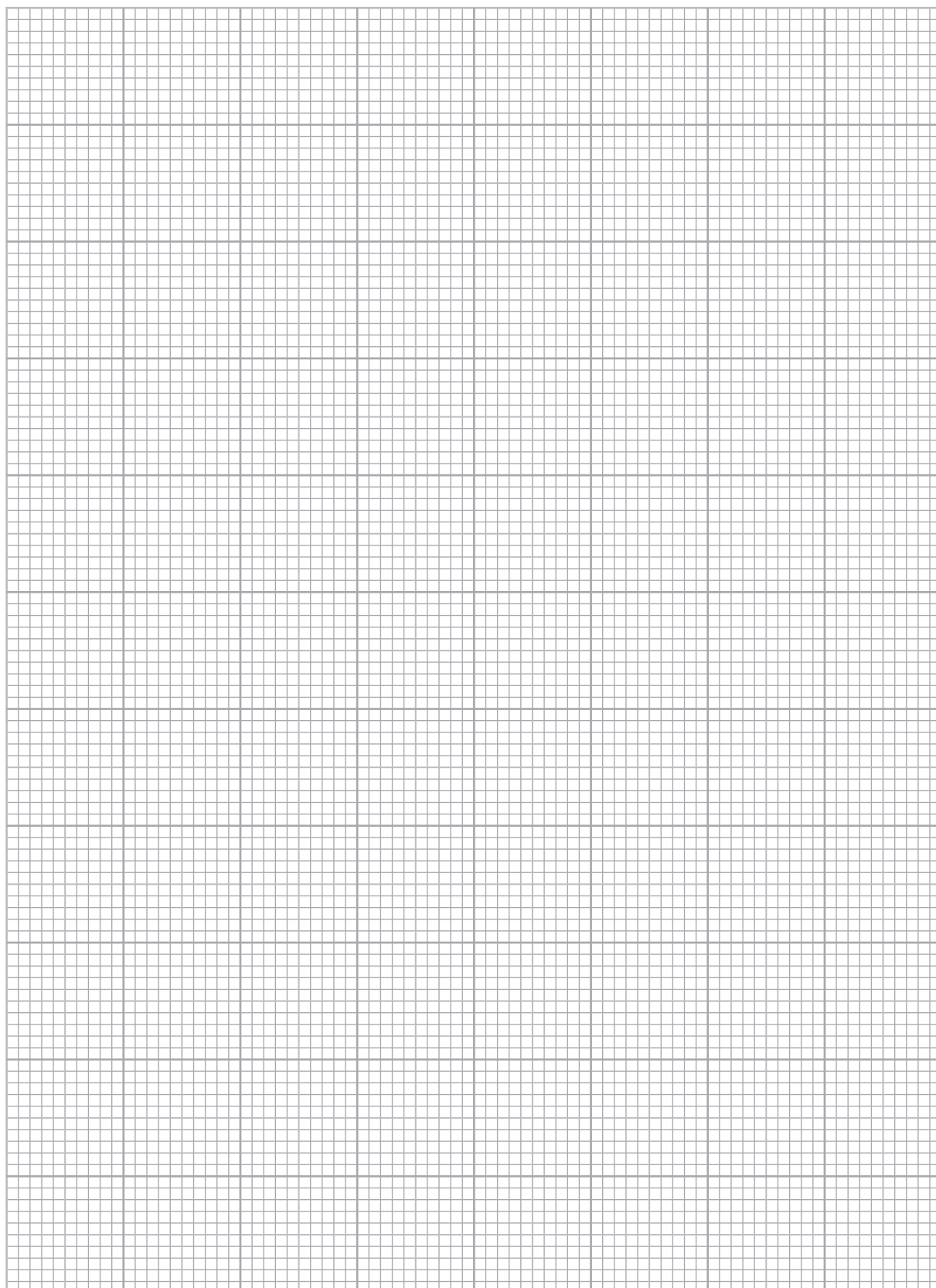
(b)

(c) Rujuk graf/Refer to the graph

(d) Rujuk graf/Refer to the graph

Graf untuk Soalan 1
Graph for Question 1

Tingkatan 5



- 2 Jadual 2 menunjukkan taburan kekerapan jisim, dalam kg, bagi 100 bungkusan pakaian di Kedai Pakaian Terpakai Ah Cheong.

Table 2 shows the frequency distributions of mass, in kg, of 100 packages of clothes at of Ah Cheon Secondhand Clothes Shop.

Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34
Kekerapan Frequency	12	18	26	25	13	6

Jadual 2.1 / Table 2.1

- (a) Berdasarkan Jadual 2.1, lengkapkan Jadual 2.2 di ruang jawapan.

Based on Table 2.1, complete Table 2.2 in the answer space.

- (b) Hitung min anggaran jisim, dalam kg, bagi bungkusan pakaian tersebut.

Calculate the estimated mean, in kg, of the packages of clothes.

- (c) Untuk ceraian soalan ini, gunakan kertas graf yang disediakan.

For this part of the question, use the graph paper provided.

Menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 kg pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 10 bungkusan pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.

Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 kg on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 10 packages on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.

[11 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)	Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
	0 – 4	0	2	4.5	0
	5 – 9	12			
	10 – 14	18			
	15 – 19	26			
	20 – 24	25			
	25 – 29	13			
	30 – 34	6			

Jadual 2.2 / Table 2.2

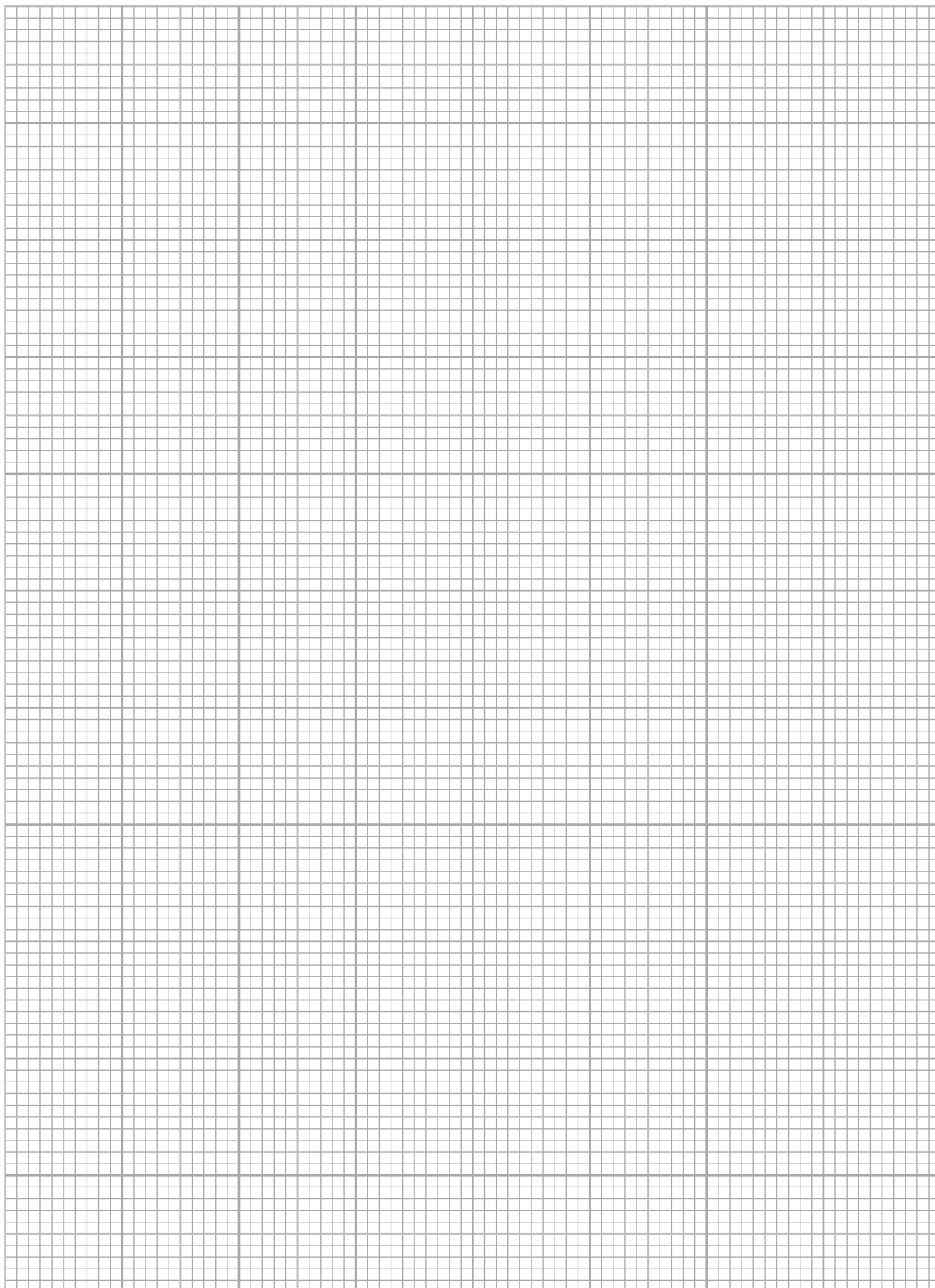
- (b)

- (c) Rujuk graf

Refer to the graph

Graf untuk Soalan 2
Graph for Question 2

Tingkatan 5



- 3 Jadual 3 menunjukkan catatan masa, dalam saat, larian bagi dua orang atlet, Nabil dan Jihan.

Table 3 shows the time record, in seconds, of runs for two athletes, Nabil and Jihan.

Atlet <i>Athletes</i>	Larian pertama <i>First run</i> (s)	Larian kedua <i>Second run</i> (s)	Larian ketiga <i>Third run</i> (s)	Larian keempat <i>Fourth run</i> (s)	Larian kelima <i>Fifth run</i> (s)
Nabil	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.9	10.5
Jihan	11.3	11.8	10.9	10.3	p

Jadual 3 / Table 3

- (a) Diberi bahawa min larian Nabil dan Jihan adalah sama. Hitung nilai p .
Given that the running mean of Nabil and Jihan's is the same. Calculate the value of p .
- (b) Hitung sisihan piawai catatan masa bagi larian Nabil dan Jihan.
Calculate the standard deviation of the time record for Nabil's and Jihan's run.
- (c) Pada pandangan anda, siapakah atlet terbaik? Berikan justifikasi.
From your opinion, who is the best athlete? Give your justification.

[9 markah/marks]

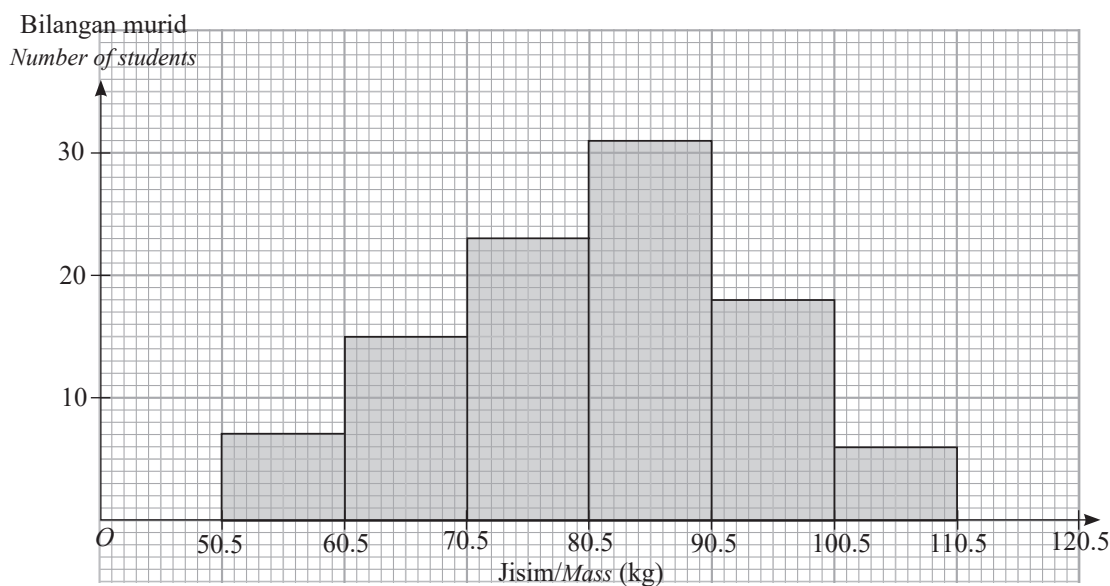
Jawapan/Answer:

- 4 Rajah 2 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan histogram yang mewakili jisim, dalam kg, bagi 100 orang murid.
Diagram 2 in the answer space shows a histogram which represents the mass, in kg, for 100 students.
- Lukis poligon kekerapan pada Rajah 2 di ruang jawapan.
Draw a frequency polygon in Diagram 2 in the answer space.
 - Nyatakan bentuk taburan bagi data itu.
State the shape of distribution of the data.
 - Lengkapkan Jadual 4 di ruang jawapan.
Complete Table 4 in the answer space.
 - Hitung min bagi taburan itu.
Calculate the mean of the distribution.
 - Hitung sisihan piawai bagi taburan itu.
Calculate the standard deviation of the distribution.

[8 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

(b)

(c)

Jisim (kg) Weight (kg)	Bilangan murid Number of students	Titik tengah Midpoint	fx	fx^2
51 – 60				
61 – 70				
71 – 80				
81 – 90				
91 – 100				
101 – 110				
	$\Sigma f =$		$\Sigma fx =$	$\Sigma fx^2 =$

Jadual 4 / Table 4

(d)

(e)

BAB

8

Pemodelan Matematik

Mathematical Modelling



VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN

NOTA EFEKTIF

Pemodelan Matematik

Mathematical Modeling

- 1 Pemodelan matematik ialah suatu proses membina model matematik yang menggunakan suatu perwakilan bagi sistem atau situasi sebenar dunia.
Mathematical modeling is a process of building a mathematical model that uses a representation of a real-world system or situation.
- 2 Masalah dunia diterjemah sebagai masalah matematik seperti paras air laut di Malaysia 10 tahun lagi, kos belajar di universiti pada 20 tahun akan datang, jumlah penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 2050 dan lain-lain.
World problems are translated as mathematical problems such as the sea level in Malaysia 10 years from now, the cost of studying at a university in the next 20 years, the total population of Malaysia in 2050 and others.
- 3 Masalah matematik ini akan ditafsir semula dalam konteks masalah dunia sebenar, melibatkan fungsi linear, kuadratik dan eksponen.
These mathematical problems will be reinterpreted in the context of real-world problems, involving linear, quadratic and exponential functions.
- 4 Model matematik ialah suatu perwakilan bagi suatu sistem atau senario yang digunakan untuk memperoleh kefahaman secara kualitatif dan/atau kuantitatif bagi masalah dunia sebenar serta meramalkan perlakuan masa depan.
A mathematical model is a representation of a system or scenario used to gain a qualitative and/or quantitative understanding of real-world problems and to predict future behaviour.
Contoh/ Example:
 - (a) Dalam sistem kewangan:
In the financial system:
 $I = PrT$
dengan keadaan/where
 I = faedah mudah/simple interest,
 P = prinsipal/principal,
 r = kadar faedah/interest rate,
 t = masa/time
 - (b) Dalam sains (Hukum Ohm):
In science (Ohm's Law)
 $V = IR$
dengan keadaan/where
 V = voltan/voltage,
 I = arus elektrik/current,
 R = rintangan/resistance
- 5 Proses dalam pemodelan matematik.
Processes in mathematical modelling.
 - (a) Mengenal pasti dan mendefinisi masalah.
Identifying and defining problems.
 - (b) Membuat andaian dan mengenal pasti pemboleh ubah.
Making assumptions and identifying variables.
 - (c) Mengaplikasi matematik untuk menyelesaikan masalah.
Applying mathematics to solve problems.
 - (d) Menentusahkan dan mentafsir penyelesaian dalam konteks masalah berkenaan.
Verifying and interpreting solution in the context of the problem.
 - (e) Memurnikan model matematik.
Refining the mathematical model.
 - (f) Melaporkan dapatan.
Reporting the findings.
- 6 Andaian yang dilakukan biasanya dimulakan dengan pemboleh ubah paling mudah. Setelah masalah diselesaikan, andaian yang lebih rumit boleh dipertimbangkan.
The assumptions made usually start with the simplest variables. Once the problem is solved, more complex assumptions can be considered.
- 7 Semasa menentusahkan dan mentafsir penyelesaian, kita pertimbangkan:
When verifying and interpreting solutions, we consider:
 - (a) Adakah penyelesaian itu menangani masalah berkenaan?
Are the solutions able to solve the problem?
 - (b) Adakah penyelesaian itu rasional apabila diterjemahkan kembali ke dunia sebenar?
Are the solutions rational when translated to real-world situation?



LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Berikut merupakan langkah-langkah yang terlibat dalam pemodelan matematik.

The following steps are involved in mathematical modeling.

K: Menentusahkan dan mentafsir penyelesaian dalam konteks masalah berkenaan
Verify and interpret solution in the context of the problem

L: Membuat andaian dan mengenal pasti pemboleh ubah
Make assumptions and identify variables

M: Mengetahui pasti dan mendefinisikan masalah
Identify and define the problem

N: Mengaplikasikan matematik untuk menyelesaikan masalah
Apply mathematics to solve the problem

P: Melaporkan dapatan
Report the findings

Q: Memurnikan model matematik
Refine the model

Susun langkah-langkah mengikut urutan yang betul.

Arrange the steps in the correct order.

- A** M, L, K, N, P, Q
B M, N, L, K, Q, P
C M, L, N, K, Q, P
D L, M, N, K, Q, P

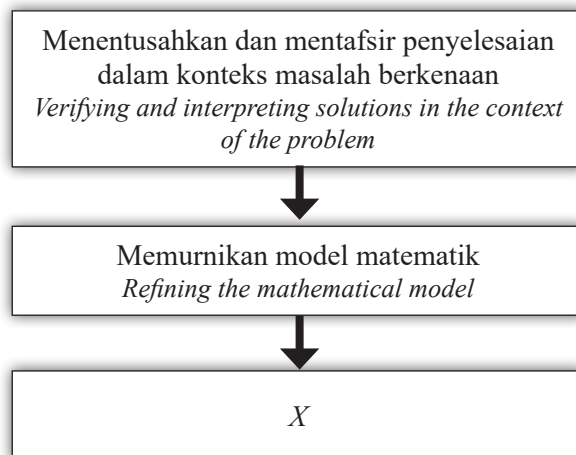
- 2 Antara berikut, yang manakah **bukan** komponen dalam pemodelan matematik?

*Which of the following is **not** the components in the mathematical modeling?*

- A** Mengetahui pasti dan mendefinisikan masalah.
Identifying and defining the problems.
B Membuat andaian dan mengenal pasti pemboleh ubah.
Making assumptions and identifying variables.
C Mencari masalah dunia sebenar.
Finding the real world problems.
D Melaporkan dapatan.
Reporting the findings.

- 3 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada proses pemodelan matematik.

Diagram 1 shows a part of the mathematical modeling process.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Apakah proses model matematik yang diwakili oleh X?

What is the mathematical modeling represented by X?

- A** Mengetahui pasti dan mendefinisikan masalah.
Identifying and defining the problem.
B Melaporkan dapatan.
Reporting the findings.
C Membuat andaian dan mengenal pasti pemboleh ubah.
Making assumptions and identifying the variables.
D Mengaplikasikan matematik untuk menyelesaikan masalah.
Applying mathematics to solve the problems.

- 4 Model persamaan yang manakah mewakili lengkung yang melalui titik $(2, 3)$, $(5, \frac{15}{2})$ dan $(-5, \frac{55}{2})$?

Which of the equation model that represents the curve that passes through the points $(2, 3)$, $(5, \frac{15}{2})$ and $(-5, \frac{55}{2})$?

- A** $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 5$ **C** $y = -2x^2 - 2x + 5$
B $y = 2x^2 - 2x + 5$ **D** $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 5$

- 5 Antara berikut, jadual nilai yang manakah menunjukkan fungsi eksponen?

Which of the following table of values shows the exponential function?

A

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	-1	-2	-4	-8	-16

B

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	2	1	0	-1	-2

C

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1
y	5	1	-1	-1	1

D

x	5	6	7	8	9
y	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6

- 6 Pada tahun 2023, yuran pengajian bagi sebuah kolej untuk satu semester ialah RM12 000. Yuran pengajian ini meningkat sebanyak 5% setiap tahun. Antara berikut, model yang manakah mewakili situasi ini?

In the year 2023, the tuition fee for a college for one semester is RM12 000. This tuition fee increases by 5% every year. Which of the following models represents the situation?

- A** $y = 12\,000t + 1.05$
B $y = 12\,000t^2 + 0.05t$
C $y = 12\,000t + 0.05$
D $y = 12\,000(1.05)^t$

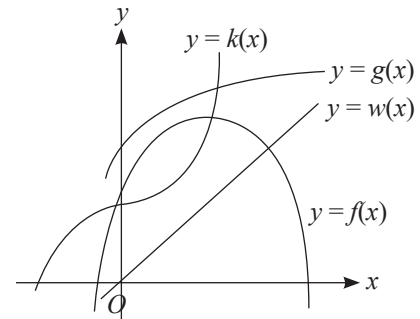
- 7 Azmi telah menyediakan suatu projek roket air yang diminta oleh gurunya. Tinggi, $h(t)$, dalam meter, roket air itu selepas t saat dapat dimodelkan oleh fungsi $h(t) = -t^2 + 4t$. Apakah yang diwakili oleh $h(t)$ apabila $t = 0$?

Azmi has prepared a water rocket project requested by his teacher. The height, $h(t)$, in metres, of the water rocket after t seconds can be modelled by the function $h(t) = -t^2 + 4t$. What does $h(t)$ represent when $t = 0$?

- A** Pecutan roket
The acceleration of the rocket
B Masa yang diambil untuk roket itu sampai di permukaan tanah
The time taken for the rocket to reach the surface of the ground
C Halaju maksimum roket
The maximum velocity of the rocket
D Jarak maksimum roket itu sampai di permukaan tanah
The maximum distance of the rocket reaches the ground

- 8 Graf yang manakah dalam satah Cartes berikut adalah model matematik linear?

Which of the graph in the following Cartesian plane is the linear mathematical model?



- A** $y = f(x)$
B $y = g(x)$
C $y = k(x)$
D $y = w(x)$

- 9 Encik Bakry menyimpan RM5 000 di dalam sebuah bank yang menawarkan faedah tahunan sebanyak 4% yang dikompaun setiap tahun. Dengan menganggap P ialah prinsipal asal, r ialah kadar faedah tahunan, n ialah bilangan kali faedah dikompaun dan t ialah masa dalam tahun, tentukan persamaan yang manakah mewakili jumlah simpanan Encik Bakry selepas t tahun penyimpanan.

Encik Bakry deposits RM5 000 into a bank that offers annual interest of 4% which is compound yearly. By assuming P is the initial principal, r is the annual interest, n is the number of times the interest is compounded and t is the time in years, determine the equation that represents Encik Bakry's total savings after t years.

- A** Jumlah simpanan = $P(1 + r)^t$
Total saving = $P(1 + r)^t$
B Jumlah simpanan = $P + r^t$
Total saving = $P + r^t$
C Jumlah simpanan = $P + Pr^t$
Total saving = $P + Pr^t$
D Jumlah simpanan = $P^t + r^t$
Total saving = $P^t + r^t$

Soalan Subjektif

Jawab semua soalan.

- 1 Isikan tempat kosong.
Fill in the blanks.

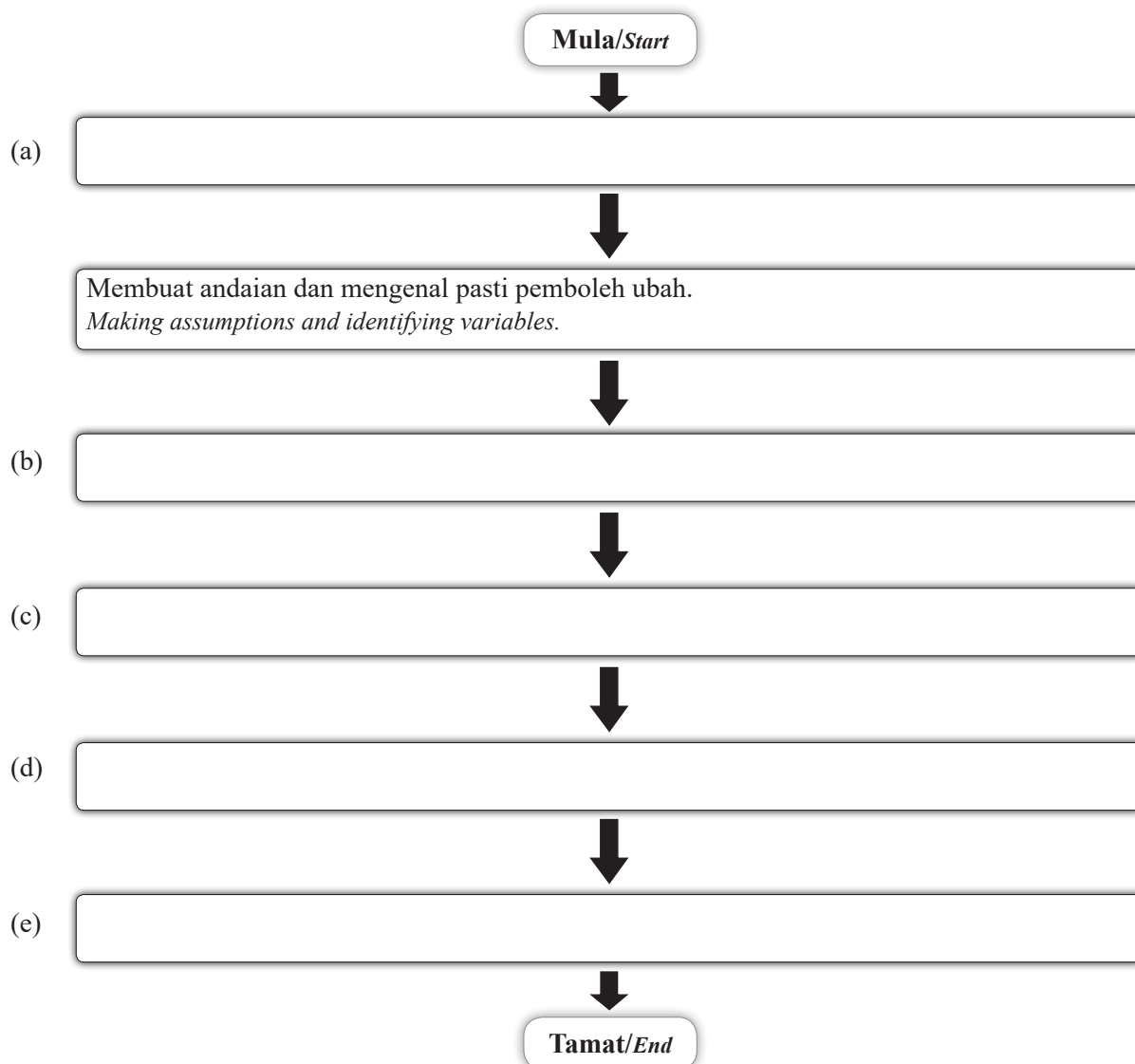
Model matematik ialah suatu perwakilan bagi suatu sistem atau senario yang digunakan untuk memperoleh _____ dan/atau _____ bagi _____ serta meramalkan perlakuan masa depan.

A mathematical model is a representation of a system or scenario used to gain a _____ and/or _____ of _____ and to predict future behaviour.

[3 markah/marks]

- 2 Lengkapkan carta alir dengan komponen dalam pemodelan matematik.
Complete the flow chart.

[5 markah/marks]



Kertas Model SPM

KERTAS 1

[40 markah/marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan.

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 Selesaikan persamaan linear serentak yang berikut.

Solve the following simultaneous linear equations.

$$x + 12y = 52$$

$$9x + 6y = 36$$

A $x = \frac{20}{17}$ dan/and $y = \frac{10}{17}$

B $x = \frac{20}{17}$ dan/and $y = \frac{72}{17}$

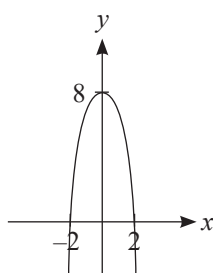
C $x = \frac{72}{17}$ dan/and $y = \frac{20}{17}$

D $x = \frac{20}{17}$ dan/and $y = \frac{72}{17}$

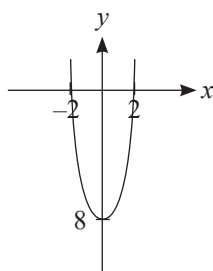
- 2 Antara berikut, graf yang manakah mewakili $y = -2x^2 + 8$?

Which of the following graphs represents $y = -2x^2 + 8$?

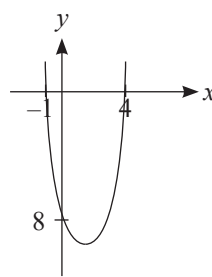
A



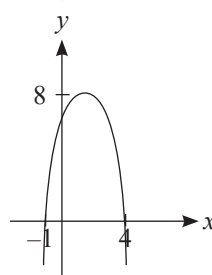
B



C



D



- 3 Selesaikan/Solve:

$$-5x + 6 \leq 9 + 3x$$

A $x \geq -\frac{3}{8}$

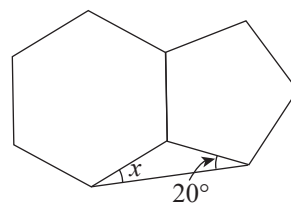
C $x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$

B $x \leq -\frac{3}{8}$

D $x \leq -\frac{1}{4}$

- 4 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebuah heksagon sekata, sebuah pentagon sekata dan sebuah segi tiga.

Diagram 1 shows a regular hexagon, a regular pentagon and a triangle.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Cari nilai x .

Find the value of x .

A 18°

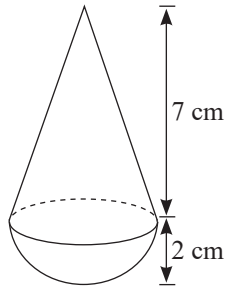
C 38°

B 28°

D 48°

- 5 Rajah 2 menunjukkan suatu gabungan pepejal yang terdiri daripada sebuah kon dan sebuah hemisfera.

Diagram 2 shows a composite solid consisting of a cone and a hemisphere.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Menggunakan $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ hitung isi padu, dalam cm^3 , gabungan pepejal itu.

Using $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ calculate the volume, in cm^3 , of the composite solid.

- A $46\frac{2}{21}$ C $41\frac{19}{21}$
 B $45\frac{2}{21}$ D $2\frac{21}{46}$
- 6 Rajah 3 ialah sebuah piktograf tidak lengkap yang menunjukkan bilangan buku yang dijual di sebuah kedai buku dalam masa empat bulan.

Diagram 3 is an incomplete pictogram showing the number of books sold in a bookstore in four months.

Januari January	       
Februari February	     
Mac March	
April April	      

 mewakili 50 buah
 represents 50 books

Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

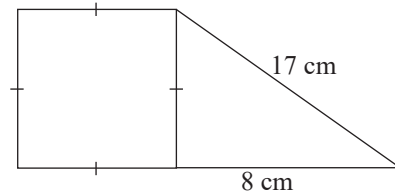
Bilangan buku yang dijual pada bulan Januari adalah dua kali bilangan buku yang dijual pada bulan Mac. Berapakah peratusan buku yang dijual pada bulan Januari?

The number of books sold in January is twice the number of books sold in March. What is the percentage of books sold in January?

- A 8%
 B 16%
 C 32%
 D 40%

- 7 Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah segi empat sama dan sebuah segi tiga bersudut tegak.

Diagram 4 shows a square and a right-angled triangle.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Berapakah luas, dalam cm^2 , segi empat sama itu?
 What is the area, in cm^2 , of the square?

- A 144
 B 196
 C 225
 D 256

8 $\frac{12pq^3}{4p^3q} \times 3p =$

- A $9pq^2$
 B $\frac{9q^2}{p}$
 C $\frac{p^3}{q^2}$
 D $\frac{q^2}{p^3}$

- 9 Antara berikut yang manakah bukan persamaan linear dalam satu pemboleh ubah?

Which of the following is not a linear equation in one variable?

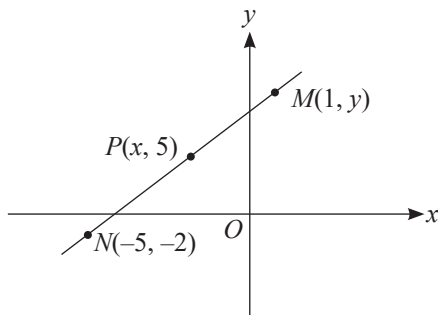
- A $2 + 4x = x$
 B $\frac{5}{y} - 10 = y$
 C $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 6$
 D $3y - 4 = -2$

- 10 Ungkapkan $\frac{4x - xy^2}{xy} \times \frac{3y}{2x - xy}$ sebagai satu pecahan tunggal dalam bentuk termudah.

Express $\frac{4x - xy^2}{xy} \times \frac{3y}{2x - xy}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

- A $\frac{3(2 - y)}{x}$
 B $\frac{3(2 + y)}{x}$
 C $\frac{x}{3(2 - y)}$
 D $\frac{x}{3(2 + y)}$

- 11 Dalam Rajah 5, titik P ialah titik tengah bagi garis lurus MN .
In Diagram 5, point P is the midpoint of the straight line MN .

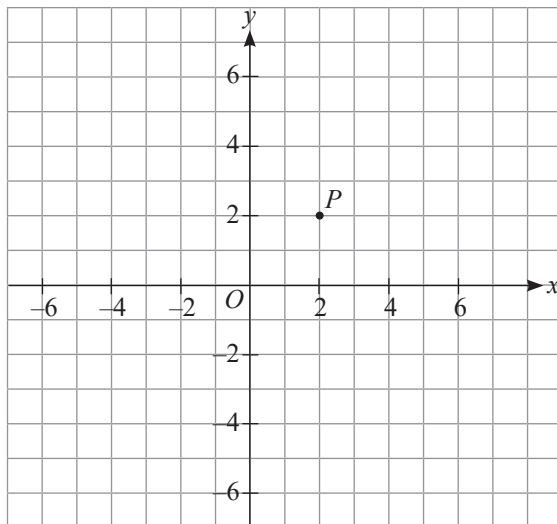


Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Cari nilai x dan y .

Find the values of x and y .

- A $x = -2, y = 8$
 B $x = -2, y = 12$
 C $x = -3, y = 8$
 D $x = -3, y = 12$
- 12 Rajah 6 menunjukkan titik P diplot pada suatu satah Cartes.
Diagram 6 shows point P plotted on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

Transformasi S ialah translasi $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Tentukan koordinat imej P di bawah transformasi S .

Transformation S is a translation $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Determine the coordinates of P under the transformation S .

- A $(-1, 0)$
 B $(-1, 4)$
 C $(0, 5)$
 D $(4, 5)$

- 13 Jadual 1 menunjukkan pencapaian bagi empat buah kelas bagi satu kuiz Matematik.
Table 1 shows the achievement of four classes in a Mathematics' quiz.

Kelas Class	Markah min Mean marks	Sisihan piawai Standard deviation
Newton	91	9
Einstein	85	6
Pasteur	87	5
Isaac	74	7

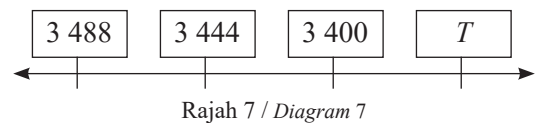
Jadual 1 / Table 1

Berdasarkan data tersebut, nyatakan kelas yang menunjukkan pencapaian paling konsisten.

Based on the data, state the class showing the most consistent achievement.

- A Newton
 B Einstein
 C Pasteur
 D Isaac

- 14 Rajah 7 menunjukkan suatu garis nombor.
Diagram 7 shows a number line.



Rajah 7 / Diagram 7

Cari nilai bagi T dalam bentuk piawai tepat kepada tiga angka bererti.

Find the value of T in a standard form correct to three significant figures.

- A 3.35×10^3
 B 33.5×10^2
 C 3.36×10^3
 D 33.6×10^2

- 15 Sebuah kotak mengandungi guli biru, guli merah dan guli hijau. Sebiji guli dipilih secara rawak daripada kotak itu. Kebarangkalian memilih sebiji guli biru dan sebiji guli merah masing-masing ialah $\frac{1}{3}$ dan $\frac{5}{12}$. Diberi jumlah guli di dalam kotak itu ialah 240 biji. Hitung bilangan guli hijau.

A box contains blue marbles, red marbles and green marbles. A marble is chosen at random from the box. The probability of choosing a blue marble and a red marble is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{12}$ respectively. Given the total number of marbles in the box is 240. Calculate the number of green marbles.

- A 60
 B 80
 C 100
 D 180

- 16 Diberi $\frac{2x}{3} + 1 = 5$, cari nilai x .

Given $\frac{2x}{3} + 1 = 5$, find the value of x .

- A 1 C 7
B 6 D 9

- 17 Ainul membuat pinjaman peribadi sebanyak RM50 000 daripada Bank Intan bagi tempoh 5 tahun untuk membeli sebuah kereta terpakai.

Ainul made a personal loan of RM50 000 from Bank Intan in 5 years to buy a used car.

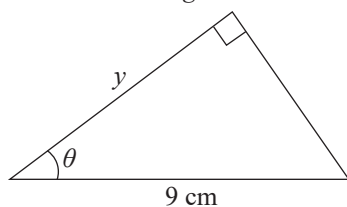
Hitung bayaran ansuran bulanan jika kadar faedah yang dikenakan adalah sebanyak 5.2% setahun.

Calculate the monthly instalment if the interest rate charged is 5.2% per annum.

- A RM526.30
B RM526.00
C RM1 050.00
D RM1 083.30

- 18 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah segi tiga.

Diagram 6 shows a triangle.



Rajah 8 / Diagram 8

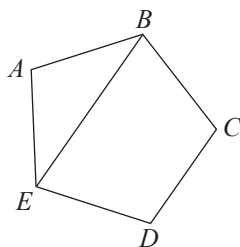
Diberi $\cos \theta = 0.9$. Hitung panjang sisi y .

Given $\cos \theta = 0.9$. Calculate the length of side y .

- A 9.0 C 8.1
B 9.9 D 0.9

- 19 Rajah 9 menunjukkan sebuah pentagon sekata, $ABCDE$.

Diagram 9 shows a regular pentagon, $ABCDE$.



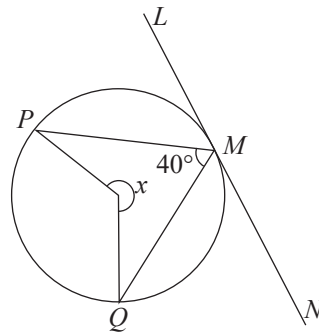
Rajah 9 / Diagram 9

Diberi bahawa luas kawasan ABE ialah 28 cm^2 . Hitung luas, dalam cm^2 , pentagon $ABCDE$.

Given the area of ABE is 28 cm^2 . Calculate the area, in cm^2 , of pentagon $ABCDE$.

- A 28
B 56
C 84
D 112

- 20 Rajah 10 menunjukkan sebuah bulatan dengan garis lurus LMN menyentuh bulatan pada titik M . Diagram 10 shows a circle with a straight line LMN touching the circle at point M .



Rajah 10 / Diagram 10

Hitung nilai x .

Calculate the value of x .

- A 40° C 280°
B 140° D 320°

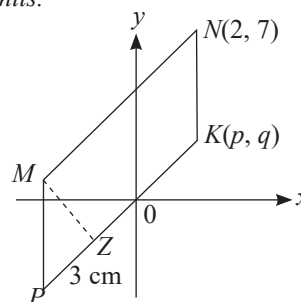
- 21 Diberikan dua titik, $S(2, 3)$ dan $T(6, 7)$. Namakan lokus yang terbentuk apabila titik-titik yang berada pada jarak yang sama dari kedua-dua titik S dan T disambungkan?

Given two points, $S(2, 3)$ and $T(6, 7)$. Name the locus formed when the points equidistant from both S and T are connected?

- A Garis lurus selari
Parallel straight lines
B Garis lurus
Straight line
C Bulatan
Circle
D Pembahagi dua sama serenjang
Perpendicular bisector

- 22 Rajah 11 menunjukkan sebuah segi empat selari $KNMP$. MP dan NK selari dengan paksi- y . Diberi jarak bagi MZ ialah 4 unit.

Diagram 11 shows a parallelogram $KNMP$. MP and NK are parallel to the y -axis. Given the distance for MZ is 4 units.



Rajah 11 / Diagram 11

Cari koordinat K .

Find coordinates of K .

- A $(0, 2)$ C $(2, 3)$
B $(2, 2)$ D $(3, 2)$

- 23 $(2x - 3)(x - 5) =$
 A $2x^2 - 7x + 15$ C $2x^2 - 13x + 15$
 B $2x^2 + 7x - 15$ D $2x^2 + 13x - 15$

- 24 Rajah 12 menunjukkan suatu implikasi.
Diagram 12 shows an implication.

Jika 16 ialah nombor ganjil, maka 16 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 16 is an odd number, then 16 is not divisible by 2.

Rajah 12 / Diagram 12

Tentukan kontraposisif bagi implikasi di atas.

Determine the contrapositive for the above implication.

- A Jika 16 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2, maka 16 ialah nombor ganjil.
If 16 is not divisible by 2, then 16 is an odd number.
 B Jika 16 ialah nombor genap, maka 16 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 16 is an even number, then 16 is divisible by 2.
 C Jika 16 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2, maka 16 ialah nombor genap.
If 16 is divisible by 2, then 16 is an even number.
 D Jika 16 ialah nombor ganjil, maka 16 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If 16 is an odd number, then 16 is divisible by 2.

- 25 Nurin membeli sebotol minyak wangi dengan harga RM260, selepas potongan harga sebanyak 20%. Berapakah harga asal minyak wangi itu dalam asas lapan?

Nurin bought a bottle of perfume for RM260, after a discount of 20%. What is the original price of the perfume in base eight?

- A 140_8 C 214_8
 B 175_8 D 257_8

- 26 Jadual 2 menunjukkan skor yang diperoleh sekumpulan peserta dalam suatu kuiz.

Table 2 shows the scores obtained by a group of participants in a quiz.

Skor Score	4	5	6	7	8
Bilangan peserta Number of participants	3	5	8	4	2

Jadual 2 / Table 2

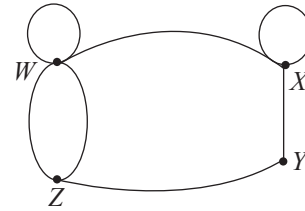
Hitung jumlah skor yang diperoleh peserta dalam kuiz itu.

Calculate the total scores obtained by the participants in the quiz.

- A 22 C 117
 B 30 D 129

- 27 Rajah 13 menunjukkan suatu graf yang mempunyai gelung dan berbilang tepi.

Diagram 13 shows a graph which has loops and multiple edges.



Rajah 13 / Diagram 13

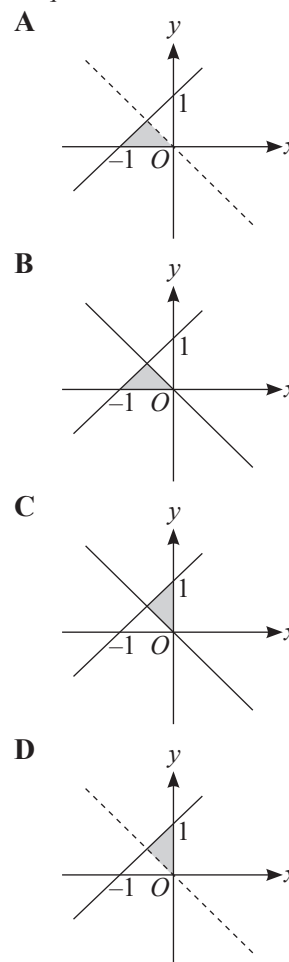
Cari jumlah bilangan darjah bagi graf itu.

Find the total number of degrees of the graph.

- A 7
 B 9
 C 14
 D 18

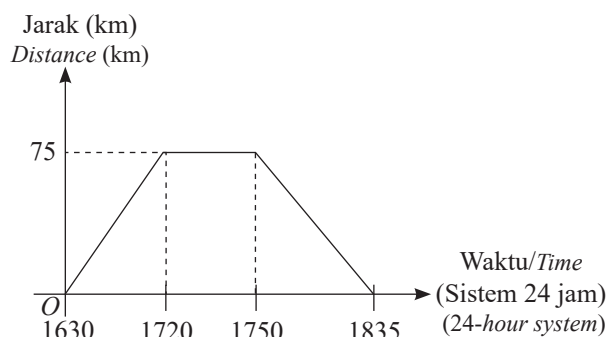
- 28 Diberi $y \leq x + 1$, $y \geq 0$ dan $y < -x$. Antara rantau berlorek berikut, yang manakah memuaskan sistem ketaksamaan linear tersebut?

Given $y \leq x + 1$, $y \geq 0$ and $y < -x$. Among the shaded regions below, which satisfies the system of linear inequalities?



- 29 Rajah 14 ialah sebuah graf jarak-masa bagi perjalanan sebuah van.

Diagram 14 is a distance-time graph showing the journey of a van.



Rajah 14 / Diagram 14

Hitung laju purata, dalam km h^{-1} , bagi seluruh perjalanan van itu.

Calculate the average speed, in km h^{-1} , for the entire journey of the van.

- A 72 C 82
B 74 D 84
- 30 Rajah 15 menunjukkan satu set data bagi jisim cili, dalam kg, yang dibeli oleh pengusaha kantin dalam satu minggu tertentu.

Diagram 15 shows a set of data of the mass of chilies, in kg, purchased by the canteen operator in a certain week.

30	43	29	27	36	32	41
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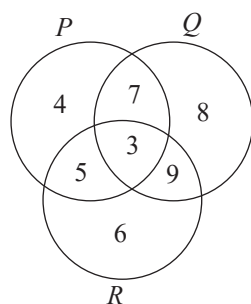
Rajah 15 / Diagram 15

Hitung julat antara kuartil bagi set data itu.

Calculate the interquartile range for the set of data.

- A 12 C 27
B 16 D 32
- 31 Rajah 16 menunjukkan suatu gambar rajah Venn.

Diagram 16 shows a Venn diagram.



Rajah 16 / Diagram 16

Cari nilai bagi $n(P \cap Q' \cup R)$.

Find the value of $n(P \cap Q' \cup R)$.

- A 15 C 30
B 27 D 42

- 32 Encik Khaer bekerja sebagai seorang guru di sebuah sekolah swasta. Pendapatan bulanannya ialah RM5 000. Jadual 3 menunjukkan perbelanjaan bulanan Encik Khaer.

Encik Khaer work as a teacher in a private school. He earns RM5 000 a month. Table 3 shows the monthly expenditure of Encik Khaer.

Item Item	Perbelanjaan Expenditure
Sewa rumah House rent	RM750
Makanan Food	RM1 400
Pengangkutan Transportation	RM600
Hiburan Entertainment	RM500
Lain-lain Others	RM300

Jadual 3 / Table 3

Hitung aliran tunai bulanan Encik Khaer.

Calculate the monthly cash flow of Encik Khaer.

- A RM1 450
B RM1 350
C RM1 150
D RM1 050

- 33 J berubah secara langsung dengan kuasa dua K . Hubungan J dan K ialah

J varies directly as the square of K . The relationship between J and K is

- A $J \propto \sqrt{K}$
B $J \propto K^2$
C $J \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$
D $J \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{K^2}}$

- 34 Jika nilai penentu bagi matriks $S = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & k \\ -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ ialah sifar, cari nilai k .

If the determinant value of the matrix $S = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & k \\ -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ is zero, find the value of k .

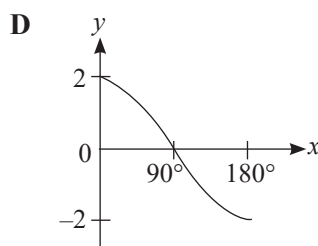
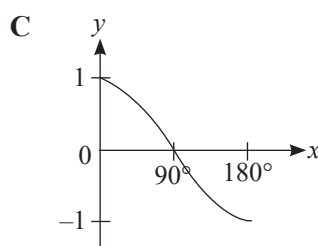
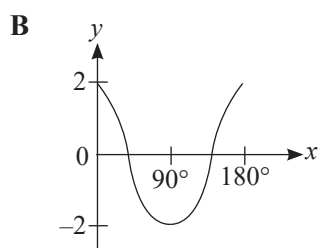
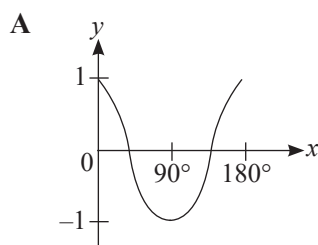
- A 8
B 4
C -6
D 6

- 35 Pemegang polisi tidak mendapat keuntungan daripada pampasan yang dibayar oleh syarikat insurans.
The policyholder does not get a profit from the compensation paid by the insurance company.

Apakah prinsip insurans yang digunakan?
What insurance principle is used?

- A Prinsip Takaful
Principle of Takaful
 B Prinsip ko-insurans
Principle of ko-insurance
 C Prinsip indemniti
Principle of indemnity
 D Prinsip risiko
Principle of risk

- 36 Antara berikut, graf yang manakah mewakili $y = \cos 2x$ bagi $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$?
Which of the following graph represents $y = \cos 2x$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$?



- 37 Jadual 4 menunjukkan taburan jisim, dalam kg, kertas terpakai yang dikutip oleh 40 ahli Kelab Kitar Semula SMK Gedung Ilmu.

Table 4 shows the mass distribution, in kg, of used paper collected by 40 members of SMK Gedung Ilmu Recycle Club.

Jisim (kg) Mass (kg)	Bilangan ahli Number of members
11 – 15	2
16 – 20	6
21 – 25	9
26 – 30	10
31 – 35	8
36 – 40	2
41 – 45	3

Jadual 4 / Table 4

Hitung min jisim kertas terpakai yang dikutip oleh seorang ahli kelab itu.

Calculate the mean mass of used paper collected by a member of the club.

- A 5.7
 B 10.0
 C 15.23
 D 27.25

- 38 Jarak antara Bandar Indah dan Bandar Putih ialah 58 km. Jika jarak di atas peta antara dua bandar itu ialah 23.2 cm, nyatakan nilai skala yang digunakan.

The distance between Bandar Indah and Bandar Putih is 58 km. If the distance on the map between the two cities is 23.2 cm, state the scale value used.

- A 1 : 2.5
 B 1 : 5 884
 C 1 : 250 000
 D 1 : 5 800 000

39 Encik Chan memperoleh pendapatan tahunan sebanyak RM84 840 termasuk elaun pada tahun 2024. Diberi bahawa elaun berjumlah RM18 000 dikecualikan cukai. Encik Chan juga memberi derma sebanyak 1% daripada jumlah pendapatan tahunan beliau kepada sebuah tokong yang berdaftar dengan kerajaan. Jadual 5 menunjukkan jumlah tuntutan oleh Encik Chan.

Mr. Chan earned an annual income of RM84 840 including allowances in year 2024. It is given that an allowance of RM18 000 is tax-exempt. Mr. Chan also donated 1% of his total annual income to a government-registered temple. Table 5 shows the total claims made by Mr. Chan.

Pelepasan cukai Tax relief	Amaun Amount (RM)
Individu <i>Individual</i>	9 000
Gaya hidup (had RM2 500) <i>Lifestyle (limit RM2 500)</i>	2 100
Insurans hayat dan KWSP <i>Life insurance and EPF (had/limit RM7 000)</i>	5 830
Insurans perubatan <i>Medical insurance (had/limit RM3 000)</i>	2 540

Jadual 5 / Table 5

Hitung jumlah pendapatan bercukai Encik Chan pada tahun tersebut.

Calculate Mr. Chan's chargeable income of that year.

- A RM47 190.00
- B RM46 521.60
- C RM46 701.60
- D RM46 896.30

40 Amara menyelesaikan suatu masalah melalui pemodelan matematik. Apakah langkah yang seterusnya selepas Amara mengenal pasti dan mendefinisikan masalah?

Amara solves a problem through mathematical modelling. What is the next step after Amara identifies and defines the problem?

- A Membuat andaian dan mengenal pasti pemboleh ubah dalam masalah itu.
Make assumptions and identify the variables in the problem.
- B Mengaplikasi matematik untuk menyelesaikan masalah.
Apply mathematics to solve problems.
- C Menentusahkan dan mentafsir penyelesaian dalam konteks masalah berkenaan.
Verify and interpret the solution in the context of the problem.
- D Memurnikan model matematik.
Refine the mathematical model.

KERTAS 2
Bahagian A
 [40 markah/marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan dalam bahagian ini.
*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

- 1** Jadual 1 menunjukkan harga beberapa barangan yang dijual di kedai Pak Thaif.
Table 1 shows the prices of some items sold in Pak Thaif's shop.

Barang <i>Item</i>	Kuantiti <i>Quantity</i>	Harga <i>Price</i>
Minyak masak <i>Cooking oil</i>	2 ℓ	RM12
Beras <i>Rice</i>	5 kg	RMx

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Diberi harga minyak masak, P yang dijual di kedai Pak Thaif itu adalah berkadar langsung dengan jisim, m . Tulis satu persamaan untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara harga minyak masak dengan jisimnya.
Given that the price of cooking oil, P sold in Pak Thaif's shop is directly proportional to the mass, m . Write an equation to show the relationship between the price of cooking oil and its mass.
- (b) (i) Hitung nilai x .
Calculate the value of x .
- (ii) Jika harga beras meningkat sebanyak 20%, hitung harga 3 kg beras baharu.
If the price of rice increases by 20%, calculate the new price of 3 kg rice.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b) (i)

(ii)

2 Diberi fungsi kuadratik $y = -3x^2 + 6x + 9$.

Given a quadratic function $y = -3x^2 + 6x + 9$.

(a) Tentukan koordinat titik maksimum graf tersebut.

Determine the coordinates of the maximum point of the graph.

(b) Cari punca-punca bagi fungsi kuadratik tersebut.

Find the roots of the quadratic function.

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

- 3 (a) Tentukan nilai kebenaran bagi pernyataan berikut.
Determine the truth value of the following statement.

Semua faktor bagi 50 boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 5.
All factors of 50 are divisible by 5.

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Nyatakan implikasi bagi kontrapositif berikut.
State the implication of the following contrapositive.

Jika k bukan nombor genap, maka k tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2.
If k is not an even number, then k is not divisible by 2.

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Tentukan kesahan hujah berikut. Seterusnya, nyatakan sama ada hujah tersebut munasabah atau tidak munasabah.

Determine the validity of the following argument. Hence, state whether the argument is sound or unsound.

Jika Julia seorang pramugari, maka Julia adalah perempuan. Julia seorang perempuan. Oleh itu,
 Julia adalah seorang pramugari.
If Julia is a stewardess, then Julia is a female. Julia is a female. Therefore, Julia is a stewardess.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

(c)

- 4 Farel merancang untuk membeli sebuah motosikal yang berharga RM16 200 secara tunai dalam tempoh setahun. Jadual 2 menunjukkan penyata aliran tunai bulanan Farel.

Farel plans to buy a motorcycle that costs RM16 200 by cash within a year. Table 2 shows Farel's monthly cash flow statement.

Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan <i>Income and Expenditure</i>	Amaun <i>Amount</i> (RM)
Gaji/ <i>Salary</i>	3 500
Pendapatan pasif/ <i>Passive income</i>	700
Simpanan kecemasan/ <i>Savings of emergency</i>	500
Bil utility/ <i>Utility bills</i>	380
Makanan dan minuman/ <i>Food and drinks</i>	600
Barangan runcit/ <i>Groceries</i>	570
Pengangkutan/ <i>Transportation</i>	500
Bil telefon/ <i>Telephone bill</i>	250

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Adakah Farel akan berjaya mencapai matlamat kewangannya? Jelaskan.

Will Farel achieve his financial goal? Explain.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/*Answer*:

- 5 Rajah 1 di ruang jawapan menunjukkan segi empat sama $PQRS$ yang dilukis pada grid segi empat sama bersisi 1 unit. T , U dan V adalah tiga titik yang bergerak dalam rajah itu.

Diagram 1 in the answer space shows square $PQRS$ drawn on a square grid with sides of 1 unit. T , U , and V are three points that move within the diagram.

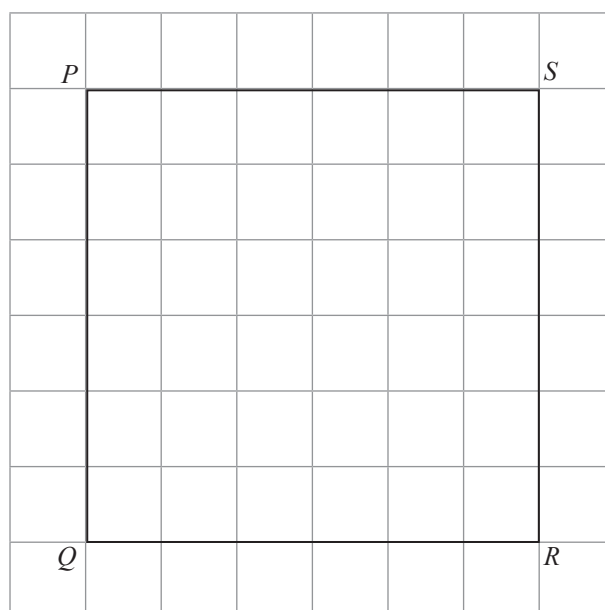
Pada rajah itu, lukiskan

On the diagram, draw

- lokus bagi titik T yang bergerak dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sama dari garis PS dan QR ,
the locus of point T which moves so that its distance is equal from lines PS and QR ,
- lokus bagi titik U yang bergerak dengan keadaan titik itu sentiasa berjarak 5 unit dari titik Q ,
the locus of point U which moves so that it is always 5 units away from point Q ,
- lokus bagi titik V yang bergerak dengan keadaan jaraknya adalah sentiasa sama dari garis lurus PS dan PQ .
the locus of point V which moves so that its distance is always equal from the lines PS and PQ .

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- 6 Encik Haris membeli sebuah rumah yang diinsuranskan dengan insurans kebakaran yang mempunyai peruntukan ko-insurans 80% daripada nilai boleh insurans rumahnya. Nilai boleh insurans rumahnya ialah RM320 000 dan deduktibel sebanyak RM2 500.

Encik Haris bought a house insured with the fire insurance which has a co-insurance provision of 80% of his house's insurable value. The house's insurable value is RM320 000 and a deductible of RM2 500.

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

Calculate the amount of insurance required by Encik Haris for his house.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Rumah Encik Haris mengalami kebakaran dan kerugian dianggarkan RM30 000. Jika Encik Haris menginsuranskan rumahnya dengan jumlah sebanyak RM200 000, hitung bayaran pampasan yang akan diterimanya.

Encik Haris's house is caught on fire and the estimated amount of loss is RM30 000. If Encik Haris insured his house with an amount of RM200 000, calculate the amount of compensation that he will receive.

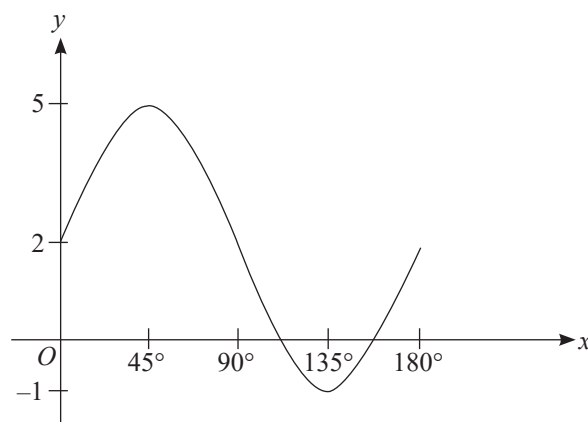
[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a)

- (b)

- 7 Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan graf bagi fungsi trigonometri $3\sin 2x + 2$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$.
 Diagram 2.1 shows the graph of the trigonometric function $3\sin 2x + 2$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$.



Rajah 2.1 / Diagram 2.1

- (a) Nyatakan amplitud dan tempoh bagi graf tersebut.

State the amplitude and period of the graph.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Seterusnya lakarkan graf bagi $3\sin x + 2$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ pada Rajah 2.2 di ruang jawapan.

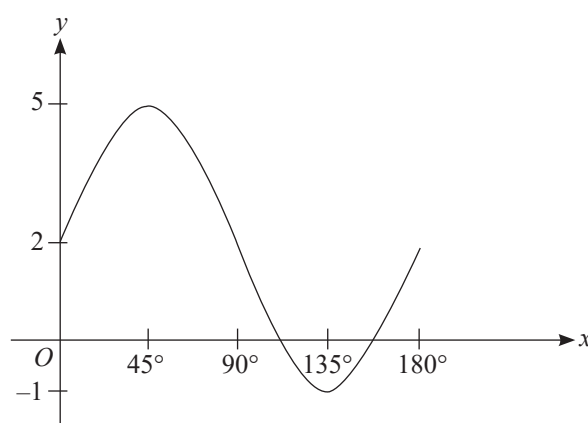
Hence sketch the graph of $3\sin x + 2$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ in Diagram 2.2 in the answer space.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

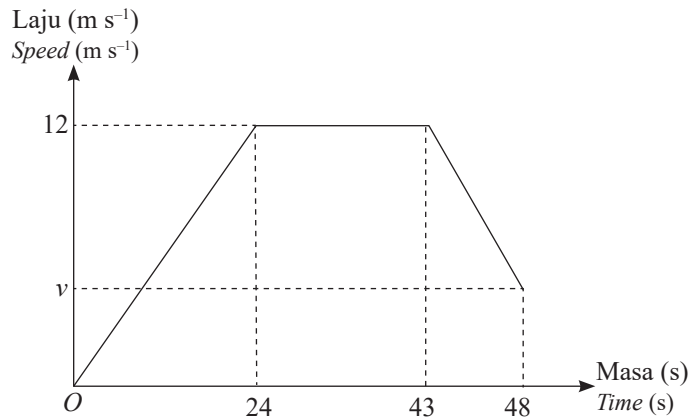
(a)

(b)



Rajah 2.2 / Diagram 2.2

- 8 Rajah 3 menunjukkan graf laju-masa pergerakan sebutir zarah dalam tempoh 48 saat.
 Diagram 3 shows the speed-time graph of the movement of a particle in a period of 48 seconds.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

- (a) Nyatakan laju dan tempoh masa zarah itu bergerak dengan laju seragam.
 State the speed and period of the particle moving at a uniform speed. [2 markah/marks]
- (b) Diberi bahawa zarah itu bergerak sejauh 268 meter bagi tempoh 24 saat yang terakhir. Hitung nilai v .
 Given that the particle travelled 268 meters in the last 24 seconds. Calculate the value of v . [3 markah/marks]

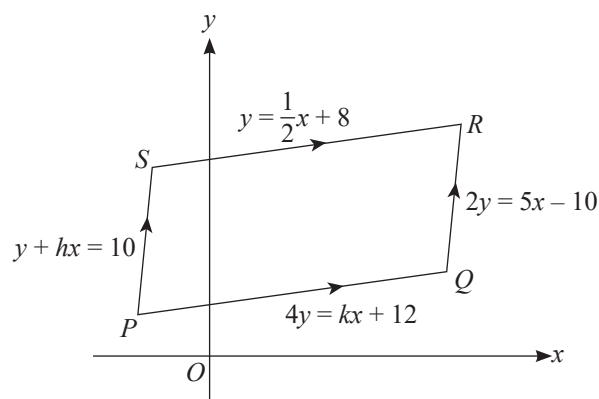
Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

- 9 Rajah 4 menunjukkan segi empat selari $PQRS$. Diberi bahawa garis lurus PQ adalah selari dengan garis lurus SR dan garis lurus PS adalah selari dengan garis lurus QR . Diberi O ialah asalan.

Diagram 4 shows a parallelogram $PQRS$. Given that the straight line PQ is parallel to the straight line SR and the straight line PS is parallel to the straight line QR . Given O is the origin.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- (a) Tuliskan persamaan bagi garis lurus SR dalam bentuk $ax + by = c$.
Write the equation of the straight line SR in the form $ax + by = c$.

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Cari nilai h dan nilai k .
Find the value of h and of k .

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

- 10 Jadual 3 menunjukkan data yang diperoleh daripada satu tinjauan ke atas 100 orang murid terhadap makanan yang digemari.

Table 3 shows data obtained from a survey of 100 students on their favourite food.

Makanan yang digemari <i>Favourite food</i>	Bilangan murid <i>Number of students</i>
Nasi lemak (<i>N</i>)	61
Sate (<i>S</i>) <i>Satay</i>	55
Nasi lemak dan mi goreng (<i>M</i>) sahaja <i>Nasi lemak and fried noodles only</i>	12
Nasi lemak dan sate sahaja <i>Nasi lemak and satay only</i>	5
Nasi lemak sahaja <i>Nasi lemak only</i>	28
Sate sahaja <i>Satay only</i>	25

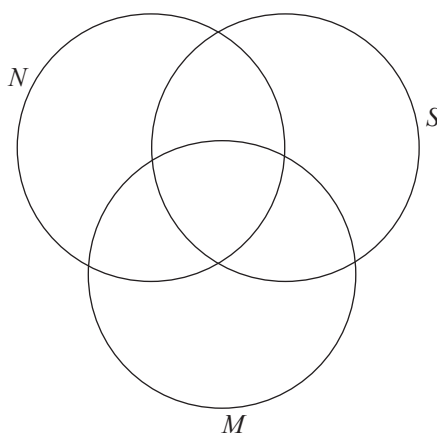
Jadual 3 / Table 3

Lengkapkan gambar rajah Venn di ruang jawapan. Seterusnya, hitung bilangan murid yang menggemari dua jenis makanan sahaja.

Complete the Venn diagram in the answer space. Hence, calculate the number of pupils who like only two foods.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



Bahagian B
[45 markah/marks]

Jawab semua **soalan** dalam bahagian ini.

Answer all questions in this section.

- 11** Encik Abdullah memperoleh pendapatan sebanyak RM7 800 pada setiap bulan termasuk elaun sebanyak RM1 200 bermula Januari hingga Disember pada tahun 2023. Encik Abdullah telah membuat bayaran zakat sebanyak RM500 pada tahun tersebut. Jadual 4.1 menunjukkan pelepasan cukai yang dituntut oleh Encik Abdullah. Jadual 4.2 menunjukkan kadar cukai pendapatan individu.

Mr. Abdullah earned a monthly income of RM7 800 including an allowance of RM1 200 from January to December in year 2023. Mr. Abdullah paid zakat amounting to RM500 during that year. Table 4.1 shows the tax relief claims made by Mr. Abdullah. Table 4.2 shows the individual income tax rates.

Pelepasan cukai <i>Tax relief</i>	Amaun <i>Amount</i> (RM)
Individu <i>Individual</i>	9 000
Insurans hayat dan KWSP (had RM7 000) <i>Life insurance and EPF (limit RM7 000)</i>	10 296
Insurans perubatan (had RM3 000) <i>Medical insurance (limit RM3 000)</i>	2 800
Gaya hidup (had RM2 500) <i>Lifestyle (limit RM2 500)</i>	2 000
Peralatan sukan (had RM500) <i>Sports equipment (limit RM500)</i>	450

Jadual 4.1 / Table 4.1

Jadual Kadar Cukai Pendapatan Individu Tahun Taksiran 2023
Table of Individual Income Tax Rates for the Assessment Year 2023

Pendapatan Bercukai <i>Chargeable Income</i> (RM)	Pengiraan <i>Calculations</i> (RM)	Kadar <i>Rate</i> (%)	Cukai <i>Tax</i> (RM)
50 001 – 70 000	50 000 pertama <i>On the first 50 000</i>		1 500
	20 000 berikutnya <i>Next 20 000</i>	11	2 200

Jadual 4.2 / Table 4.2

- (a) Hitung pendapatan bercukai Encik Abdullah pada tahun tersebut.
Calculate Mr. Abdullah's chargeable income for that year.
- [3 markah/marks]
- (b) Hitung cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar oleh Encik Abdullah.
Calculate the income tax payable by Mr. Abdullah.
- [3 markah/marks]
- (c) Jika potongan cukai bulanan (PCB) sebanyak RM390 dikenakan setiap bulan, tentukan sama ada Encik Abdullah akan menerima pulangan lebihan bayaran cukai pendapatan.
If monthly tax deduction (PCB) of RM390 is applied each month, determine whether Mr. Abdullah will receive a refund for overpayment of income tax.
- [3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/*Answer*:

(a)

(b)

(c)

- 12 (a) Fatah mengambil dua mata pelajaran pada semester pertama pengajiannya. Markah keseluruhan setiap mata pelajaran dikira berdasarkan markah latihan dan markah peperiksaan mengikut peratusan. Jadual 5.1 menunjukkan markah yang diperoleh Fatah bagi latihan dan peperiksaan pada semester pertama. Jadual 5.2 menunjukkan peratusan dalam pengiraan markah keseluruhan mata pelajaran. *Fatah took two subjects in the first semester of his studies. The overall score of each subject is calculated based on the marks of the exercise and examination according to the percentage. Table 5.1 shows the marks obtained by Fatah for the exercise and examination in the first semester. Table 5.2 shows the percentage in the calculation of the overall score of the subject.*

Mata pelajaran <i>Subject</i>	Latihan <i>Exercise</i>	Peperiksaan <i>Examination</i>
Matematik <i>Mathematics</i>	65	80
Sains <i>Sciences</i>	70	85

Jadual 5.1 / Table 5.1

Item <i>Item</i>	Peratus <i>Percentage</i>
Latihan <i>Exercise</i>	30
Peperiksaan <i>Examination</i>	70

Jadual 5.2 / Table 5.2

Tentukan mata pelajaran terbaik pada semester pertama dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks. *Determine the best subject in the first semester by using the matrix method.*

[3 markah/marks]

- (b) Raisha mempunyai wang saku melebihi Qistina. Jika Raisha memberi RM20 kepada Qistina, wang saku mereka menjadi sama. Jika Qistina memberi RM22 kepada Raisha, wang saku Raisha akan menjadi dua kali wang saku Qistina. Dengan menggunakan kaedah matriks, hitung wang saku Raisha dan Qistina.

Raisha has more pocket money than Qistina. If Raisha gives RM20 to Qistina, their pocket money becomes equal. If Qistina gives RM22 to Raisha, Raisha's pocket money will become twice compared to Qistina's. Using the matrix method, calculate the pocket money of Raisha and Qistina.

[5 markah/marks]

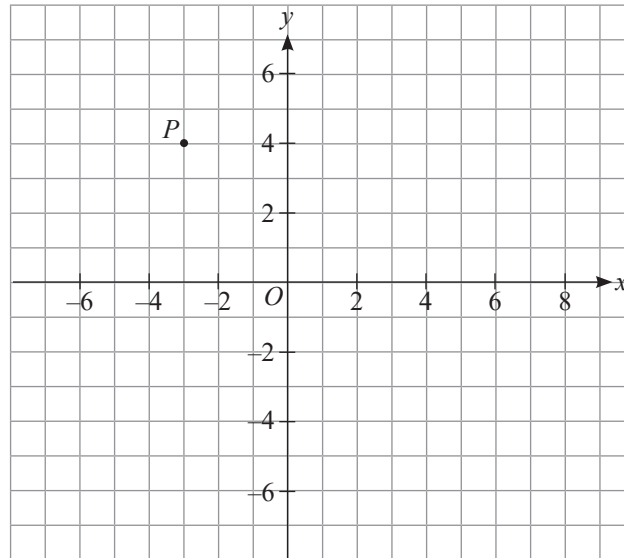
Jawapan/Answer :

(a)

(b)

13 (a) Rajah 5 menunjukkan titik P pada satah Cartes.

Diagram 5 shows point P on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Transformasi **Q** ialah translasi $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

*Transformation **Q** is translation $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Transformasi **R** ialah pantulan pada garis $y = 2$.

*Transformation **R** is a reflection on the line $y = 2$.*

Transformasi **S** ialah satu putaran 90° ikut arah jam pada pusat $(2, 1)$.

*Transformation **S** is a rotation of 90° clockwise at centre $(2, 1)$.*

Nyatakan koordinat imej bagi titik $P(-3, 4)$ di bawah transformasi yang berikut:

State the coordinates of the image of point $P(-3, 4)$ under the following transformation:

- (i) **R**,
- (ii) **QS**.

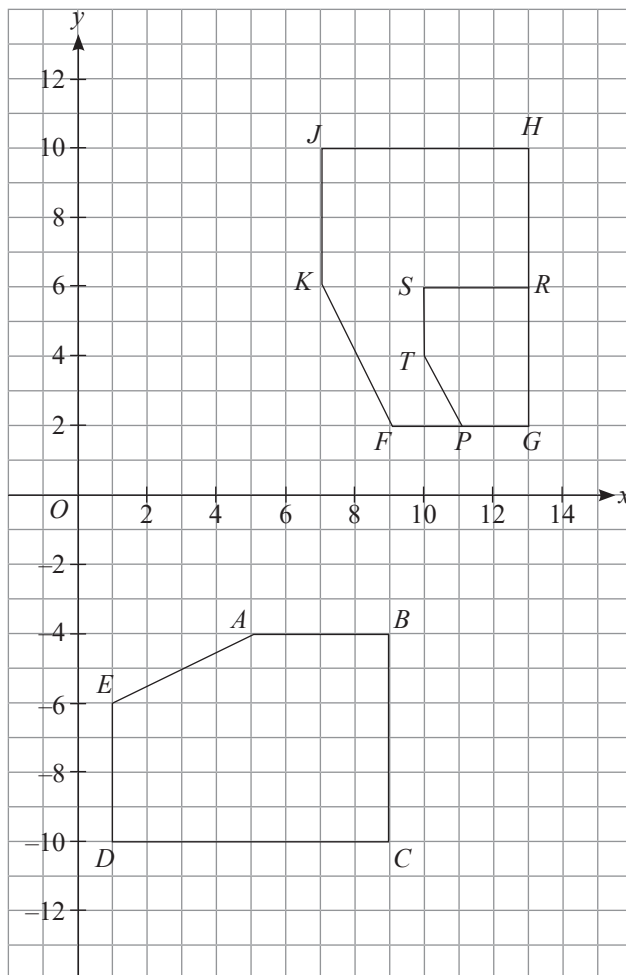
[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i)

(ii)

- (b) Rajah 6 menunjukkan tiga pentagon, $ABCDE$, $FGHJK$ dan $PGRST$, dilukis pada satah Cartes.
 Diagram 6 shows three pentagons, $ABCDE$, $FGHJK$ and $PGRST$, drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

$PGRST$ ialah imej bagi $ABCDE$ di bawah transformasi WV .
 $PGRST$ is the image of $ABCDE$ under the transformation WV .

Huraikan selengkapnya transformasi
 Describe in full, the transformation

- (i) V ,
 (ii) W .

[6 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (b) (i)

- (ii)

- 14 Rajah 7 menunjukkan bilangan buku yang dibaca oleh 24 orang murid Tingkatan 5 Gemilang dalam tempoh 6 bulan.

Diagram 7 shows the number of books read by a group of 24 students of Form 5 Gemilang in six months.

35	41	50	26	27	27
22	31	33	40	45	23
24	35	30	38	39	36
44	34	28	29	30	35

Rajah 7 / Diagram 7

- (a) Berdasarkan data di Rajah 7, lengkapkan Jadual 6 di ruang jawapan.

Based on the data in Diagram 7, complete Table 6 in the answer space.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Nyatakan kelas mod

State the modal class.

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Untuk ceraian soalan ini, gunakan kertas graf yang disediakan.

For this part of the question, use the graph paper provided.

Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 buah buku pada paksi mengufuk dan 2 cm kepada 4 orang murid pada paksi mencancang, lukis satu ogif bagi data tersebut.

By using a scale of 2 cm to 5 books on the horizontal axis and 2 cm to 4 students on the vertical axis, draw an ogive for the data.

[4 markah/marks]

- (d) Berdasarkan graf di (c), bina satu plot kotak pada graf yang disediakan.

Based on the graph in (c), construct a box plot on the graph provided.

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

Selang kelas Class interval	Kekerapan Frequency	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
17 – 21	0		
22 – 26	4		
27 – 31	7		
32 – 36	6		
37 – 41	4		
42 – 46	2		
47 – 51	1		

Jadual 6 / Table 6

- (b)

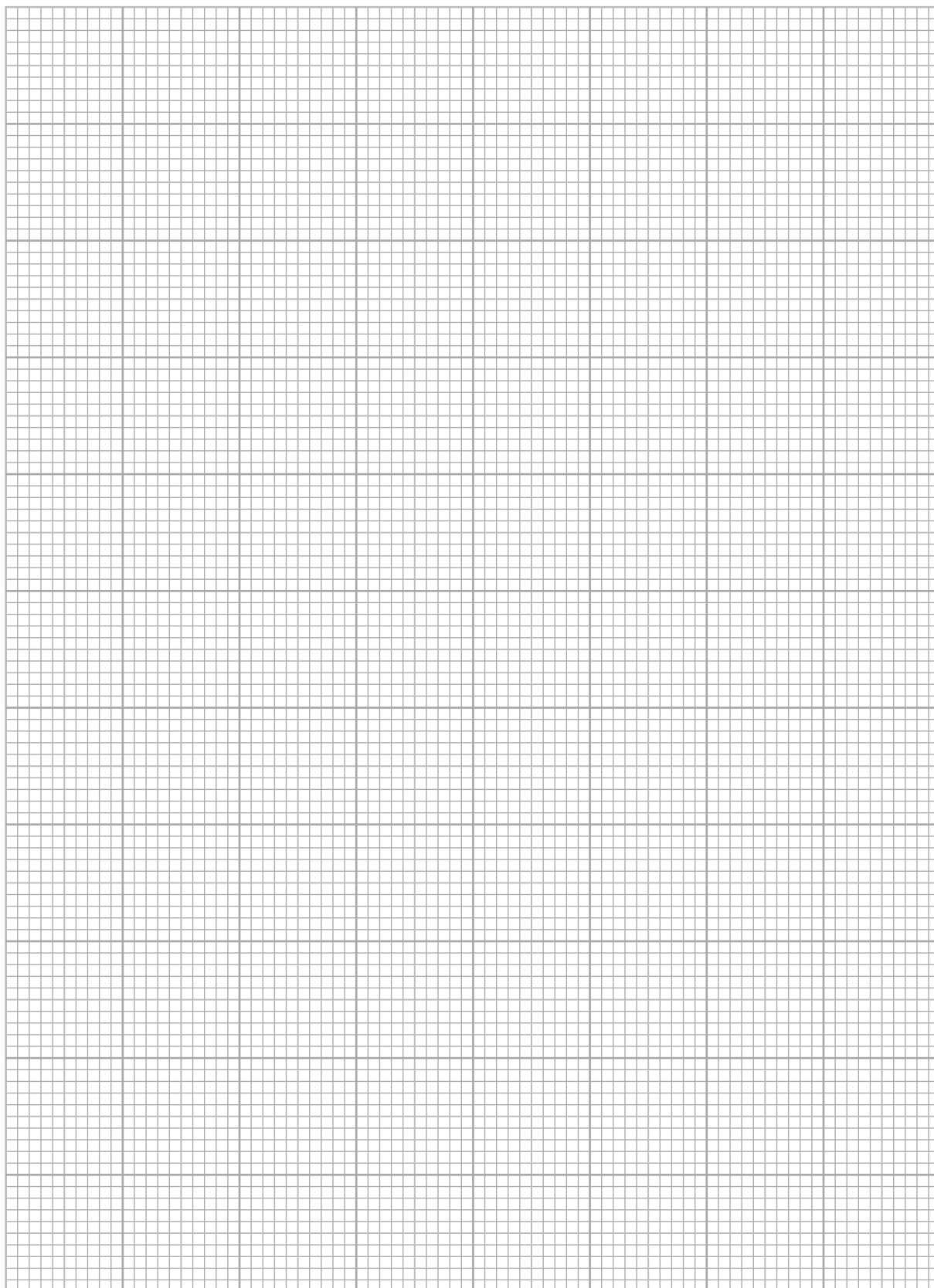
- (c) Rujuk graf

Refer to the graph

- (d) Rujuk graf

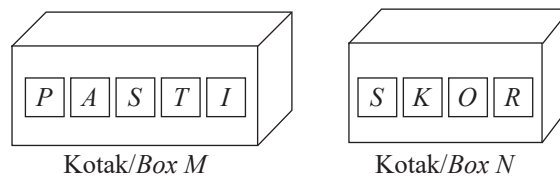
Refer to the graph

Graf untuk Soalan 14
Graph for Question 14



- 15 (a) Rajah 8 menunjukkan sejumlah kad berlabel dengan huruf vokal dan huruf konsonan di dalam kotak *M* dan kotak *N*.

Diagram 8 shows a number of cards labelled with vowels and consonants in box M and box N.



Rajah 8 / Diagram 8

- (i) Dua keping kad dipilih secara rawak, kad pertama dari kotak *M* diikuti satu lagi kad dari kotak *N*. Senaraikan ruang sampel.

Two cards are chosen at random, the first one from box M and followed by another from box N. List the sample space.

[2 markah/marks]

- (ii) Dengan menyenaraikan semua kesudahan yang mungkin, hitung kebarangkalian bahawa kad pertama berlabel huruf “T” atau kad kedua berlabel huruf konsonan.

By listing all the possible outcomes, calculate the probability that the first card is labelled with the letter “T” or the second card is labelled with a consonant.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (a) (i)

- (ii)

- (b) Di kantin SMK SAPUTRA, terdapat 10 jenis kuih yang terdiri daripada 6 jenis kuih tradisional (R) dan 4 jenis kuih moden (A) yang diletakkan di dalam sebuah bekas. Dua jenis kuih dipilih secara rawak satu persatu daripada bekas itu tanpa pengembalian.

In SMK SAPUTRA's canteen, there are 10 types of kuih consisting of 6 types of traditional kuih (R) and 4 types of modern kuih (A). Two types of kuih are randomly selected one by one from the container without return.

- (i) Lengkapkan gambar rajah pokok di ruang jawapan untuk menunjukkan semua kesudahan yang mungkin.

Complete the tree diagram in the answer space to show all the possible outcomes.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Hitung kebarangkalian sekurang-kurangnya satu kuih tradisional (R) dipilih.

Calculate the probability at least a traditional kueh (R) is chosen.

[2 markah/marks]

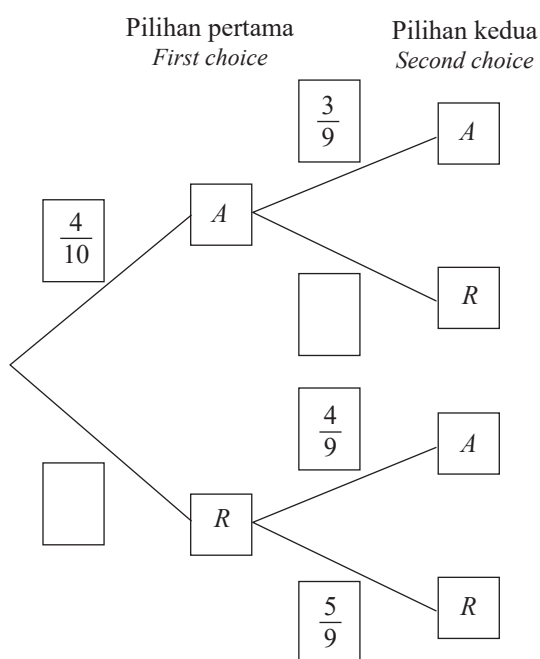
- (iii) Hitung kebarangkalian kuih yang sama jenis dipilih.

Calculate the probability that same type of kuih is chosen.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (b) (i)



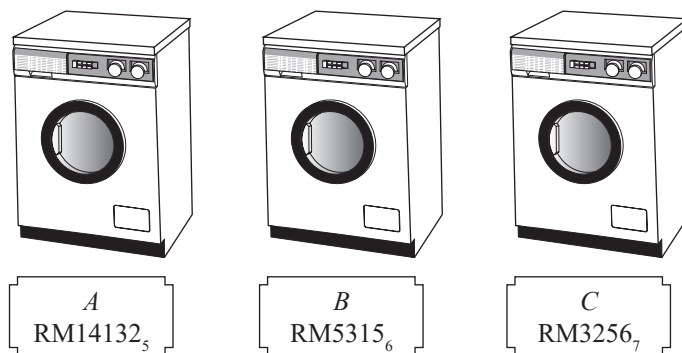
- (ii)

- (iii)

Bahagian C
[15 markah/marks]

Jawab **satu** soalan dalam bahagian ini.
Answer one questions in this section.

- 16 (a) Encik Hong mempunyai sebuah kedai menjual barangan elektrik. Puan Nazirah datang ke kedai Encik Hong untuk membeli sebuah mesin basuh baharu bagi menggantikan mesin basuhnya yang telah rosak. Terdapat beberapa jenama mesin basuh yang perlu dipilih oleh Puan Nazirah. Rajah 10 menunjukkan jenama dan harga mesin basuh dalam asas nombor yang berbeza.
Mr. Hong has a shop selling electrical goods. Puan Nazirah came to Mr. Hong's shop to buy a new washing machine to replace her damaged washing machine. There are several brands of washing machines that must be chosen by Puan Nazirah. Diagram 10 shows the brand of washing machine and its price in different base number.



Rajah 10 / Diagram 10

Hitung harga mesin basuh jenama A , B dan C dalam asas sepuluh. Jenama manakah yang mempunyai harga paling murah?

Calculate the price of washing machines brands A , B and C in base ten. Which brand has the cheapest price?

[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (b) Kedai Encik Hong juga menjual dua jenama ketuhar gelombang mikro, jenama R dan S . Syarat-syarat bagi jualan ketuhar gelombang mikro dalam sebulan adalah seperti berikut:

Mr. Hong's store also sells two brands of microwave ovens, brands R and S . The conditions for the sale of microwave oven in a month are as follows:

- I : Jualan ketuhar gelombang mikro jenama R dan S selebih-lebihnya ialah 70 buah.
The sale of microwave oven brands R and S is at most of 70.
- II : Bilangan jualan ketuhar gelombang mikro jenama R selebih-lebihnya 40 buah.
The number of sales of R brand microwave ovens is at most 40.
- III : Bilangan jualan minimum ketuhar gelombang mikro jenama S ialah 30 buah.
The minimum number of sales of S brand microwave ovens is 30.

- (i) Berdasarkan maklumat di atas tulis tiga ketaksamaan linear selain $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$, mewakili situasi tersebut.

Based on the information above, write three linear inequalities other than $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, to represent the situation.

[3 markah/marks]

- (ii) Lukis dan lorekkan rantau yang memuaskan ketaksamaan linear di atas pada ruang jawapan.

Draw and shade the region that satisfies the system of linear inequalities above in the answer space.

[4 markah/marks]

- (iii) Berdasarkan graf di (b)(ii), tentukan bilangan minimum dan maksimum jualan ketuhar mikro jenama S jika bilangan jualan ketuhar gelombang mikro jenama R ialah 20.

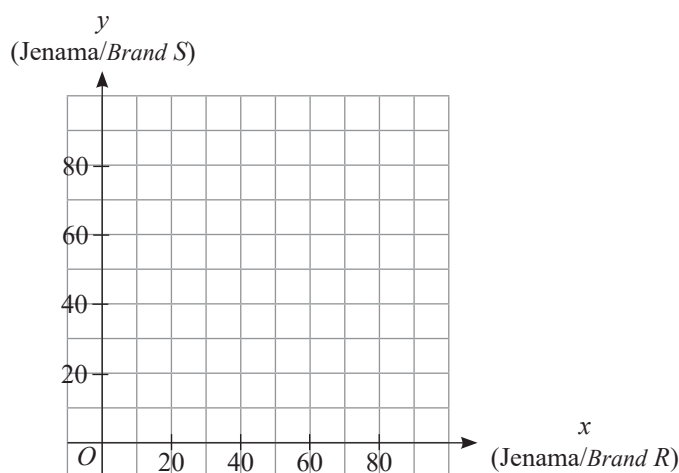
Based on the graph in (b)(ii), determine the minimum and maximum number of sales of brand S microwave ovens if the number of sales of brand R microwave ovens sold is 20.

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

- (b) (i)

- (ii)



- (iii) Minimum/Minimum:

Maksimum/Maximum:

- (c) Beberapa orang pelanggan Encik Hong telah membuat pesanan barangan elektrik dalam talian. Pekerja Encik Hong dikehendaki menghantar pesanan tersebut ke rumah pelanggan. Jadual 7 menunjukkan jarak di antara rumah-rumah pelanggannya.

Some of Mr. Hong's customers have ordered electrical goods online. Mr. Hong's employees are required to deliver orders to customer houses. Table 7 shows the distance between the houses of his customers.

Pelanggan Customer	Jarak (km) Distance (km)
J dan/and K	8
K dan/and L	5
J dan/and M	15
M dan/and N	12
J dan/and P	3
L dan/and M	6
P dan/and N	10
L dan/and P	22
J dan/and N	11

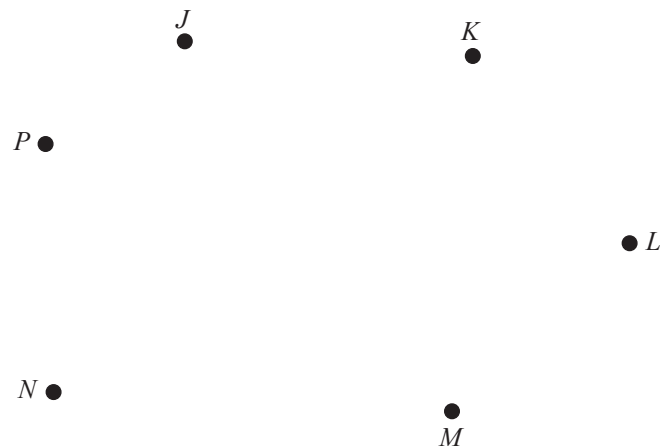
Jadual 7 / Table 7

Berdasarkan Jadual 7, lengkapkan graf berpemberat di ruang jawapan bagi menunjukkan hubungan antara keenam-enam rumah pelanggan tersebut.

Based on Table 7, complete the weighted graph in the answer space to show the network between all the six customer houses.

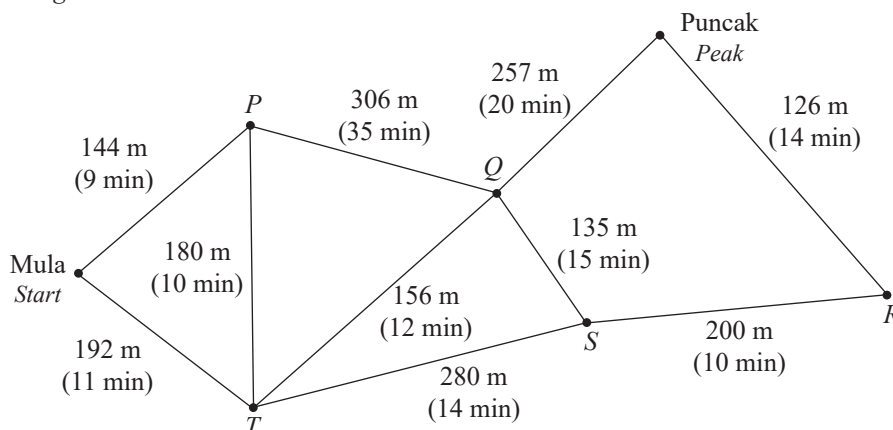
[3 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:



- 17 (a) Rajah 11 menunjukkan graf tidak terarah dan berpemberat bagi kawasan rehat semasa mendaki Bukit Kelentong, dari mula hingga ke puncak. Pihak pengurusan Bukit Kelentong meletakkan jarak dan masa sebagai panduan kepada pendaki semasa mendaki bukit.

Diagram 11 shows the undirected and weighted graph of rest areas while climbing Bukit Kelentong, from the start to the peak. The management of Bukit Kelentong puts the distance and the time as a guideline for climbers while climbing the hill.



Rajah 11 / Diagram 11

- (i) Lengkapkan rajah di ruang jawapan dengan melukis satu pokok dengan keadaan jumlah jarak adalah minimum dari mula hingga puncak.

Complete the diagram in the answer space by drawing a tree such that the total distance is minimum from start to the peak.

[2 markah/marks]

- (ii) Hitung jumlah jarak minimum, dalam m, jika setiap kawasan rehat hanya dilalui sekali sahaja.

Calculate the total minimum distance, in m, if each rest area is visited once.

[3 markah/marks]

- (iii) Hitung jumlah masa, bagi jarak minimum di (a)(ii). Seterusnya, cari laju purata, dalam m min^{-1} .

Determine the total time, based on the minimum distance in (a)(ii). Hence, find the average speed, in m min^{-1} .

[2 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a) (i)

Mula
Start •

(ii)

(iii)

- (b) Jadual 8 menunjukkan umur, dalam tahun, bagi 30 orang pendaki dalam satu Program Pendakian Warga Besta.

Table 8 shows the ages, in year, of 30 climbers in Pendakian Warga Besta Programme.

Selang kelas (umur) <i>Class interval (age)</i>	Kekerapan, f <i>Frequency, f</i>	Titik tengah, x <i>Midpoint, x</i>
11 – 15	0	13
16 – 20	3	18
21 – 25	8	23
26 – 30	9	28
31 – 35	6	33
36 – 40	4	38
41 – 45	0	43

Jadual 8 / Table 8

Cari sisihan piawai bagi data tersebut.

Find the standard deviation of the data.

[4 markah/marks]

- (c) Dua orang pendaki membawa bekalan makanan untuk dimakan di puncak bukit. Seorang pendaki makan 2 bungkus biskut oat dan 2.5 biji telur rebus manakala seorang lagi pendaki makan 1 bungkus biskut oat dan 2 biji telur rebus. Jumlah pengambilan kalori oleh pendaki pertama dan kedua masing-masing ialah 492.5 kcal dan 304 kcal.

Two climbers bring food supply to eat at the peak. A climber eats 2 packs of oat biscuits and 2.5 boiled eggs. Another climber eats 1 pack of oat biscuits and 2 boiled eggs. The total calories consumed by the first and second climbers are 492.5 kcal and 304 kcal respectively.

Diberi bahawa x mewakili jumlah kalori bagi sebungkus biskut oat dan y mewakili jumlah kalori bagi sebiji telur rebus. Tulis dua persamaan linear berdasarkan maklumat tersebut. Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan kaedah penghapusan atau penggantian, cari nilai x dan nilai y .

Given that x represents the total calories in a pack of oat biscuits and y represents the total calories in a boiled egg. Write two linear equations based on the information. Hence, by using the elimination or substitution methods, find the values of x and y .

[4 markah/marks]

Jawapan/Answer:

(a)

(b)

JAWAPAN

ULANG KAJI MENENGAH RENDAH

Matematik Pengguna: Simpanan dan Pelaburan, Kredit dan Hutang
Consumer Mathematics: Savings and Investments, Credit and Debt

1 Faedah bulan pertama

First month interest

$$= \text{RM}60\,000 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{1}{12}$$
$$= \text{RM}400$$

Pinjaman pada akhir bulan pertama

Loan at the end of first month

$$= \text{RM}60\,000 + \text{RM}400$$
$$= \text{RM}60\,400$$

Baki selepas ansuran pertama

Balance after first instalment

$$= \text{RM}60\,400 - \text{RM}470$$
$$= \text{RM}59\,930$$

Faedah bulan kedua

Second month interest

$$= \text{RM}59\,930 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{1}{12}$$
$$= \text{RM}399.53$$

Pinjaman pada akhir bulan kedua

Loan at the end of second month

$$= \text{RM}59\,930 + \text{RM}399.53$$
$$= \text{RM}60\,329.53$$

Baki selepas ansuran kedua

Balance after second instalment

$$= \text{RM}60\,329.53 - \text{RM}470$$
$$= \text{RM}59\,859.53$$

Faedah bulan ketiga

Third month interest

$$= \text{RM}59\,859.53 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{1}{12}$$
$$= \text{RM}399.07$$

Pinjaman pada akhir bulan ketiga

Loan at the end of third month

$$= \text{RM}59\,859.53 + \text{RM}399.07$$
$$= \text{RM}60\,258.60$$

Baki pinjaman selepas ansuran ketiga

Balance of the loan after third instalment

$$= \text{RM}60\,258.60 - \text{RM}470$$
$$= \text{RM}59\,788.60$$

2 Wang pendahuluan/Down payment

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times \text{RM}49\,715$$
$$= \text{RM}4\,971.50$$

$$P = \text{RM}49\,715 - \text{RM}4\,971.50 = \text{RM}44\,743.50$$

$$I = Prt = (44\,743.50) \left(\frac{3.5}{100} \right) (9)$$
$$= \text{RM}14\,094.20$$

$$P + I = \text{RM}44\,743.50 + \text{RM}14\,094.20$$
$$= \text{RM}58\,837.70$$

Bayaran bulanan/Monthly payment

$$= \frac{\text{RM}58\,837.70}{9 \times 12}$$
$$= \text{RM}544.79$$

Pinjaman sudah dibayar/Amount of loan paid

$$= \text{RM}544.79 \times 5 \times 12$$
$$= \text{RM}32\,687.40$$

Jumlah baki pinjaman/Total balance of loan

$$= \text{RM}58\,837.70 - \text{RM}32\,687.40$$
$$= \text{RM}26\,150.30$$

3 Peratus Hibah/Percentage of Hibah

$$= \frac{1\,250}{50\,000} \times 100\%$$
$$= 2.5\%$$

$$\text{Dis } 2024 = \frac{2.5}{100} \times 50\,000 = 1\,250$$

$$\text{Dis } 2025 = \frac{2.5}{100} \times (50\,000 + 1\,250) = 1\,281.25$$

$$\text{Dis } 2026 = \frac{2.5}{100} \times (51\,250 + 1\,281.25) = 1\,313.28$$

Jumlah wang dalam akaun simpanan pada Disember 2026:

Amount of money in savings account by December 2026:

$$= \text{RM}52\,531.25 + \text{RM}1\,313.28$$
$$= \text{RM}53\,844.53$$

Garis Lurus

Straight Lines

$$1 \text{ Kecerunan/Gradient } PQ = -\frac{6}{-12} = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

Melalui asalan/Passes through origin, $c = 0$

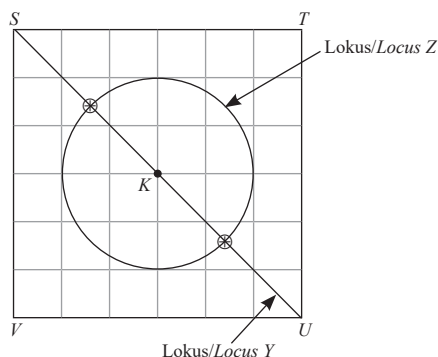
Persamaan garis lurus yang selari dengan PQ dan melalui asalan ialah $y = \frac{x}{2}$.

The equation of the line that is parallel to PQ and passes through the origin is $y = \frac{x}{2}$.

- 2 (a) $3y - 2x = 12$
 $3y = 2x + 12$
 $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 4$
 Pintasan-y/y-intercept = 4
 (b) Teorem Pythagoras: $OU = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$
 $m = -\frac{\text{pintasan-y/y-intercept}}{\text{pintasan-x/x-intercept}} = -\frac{4}{3}$
 $(0, 4) ; 4 = -\frac{4}{3}(0) + c$
 $c = 4$
 Persamaan bagi garis lurus SU:
 Equation of the straight line SU:
 $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$
- 3 (a) Paksi-y/y-axis
 (b) $x = -4$
 (c) $m = -\frac{\text{pintasan-y/y-intercept}}{\text{pintasan-x/x-intercept}}$
 $\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{y}{-4}$
 $y = \frac{3}{2} \times 4$
 $y = 6$
 Pintasan-y/ y-intercept = 6
 (d) $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 6$
 (e) $\frac{6-0}{-4-x} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $12 = 3(-4-x)$
 $12 = -12 - 3x$
 $3x = -12 - 12$
 $x = \frac{-24}{3}$
 $= -8$
 Koordinat/Coordinate P = (-8, 0)

Lokus dalam Dua Dimensi
Loci in Two Dimensions

- 1 (a) TV atau/or TKV
 (b) (i) (ii)
 (c)



Poligon
Polygon

- 1 $y = 135^\circ$
 $x = 40^\circ$
 $z = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 40^\circ$
 $= 95^\circ$

- 2 $y + x = 540^\circ - 30^\circ - 150^\circ - 100^\circ - 25^\circ$
 $= 235^\circ$
 3 $x = \frac{180^\circ - 108^\circ}{2}$
 $= 36^\circ$
 $y = 180^\circ - 108^\circ$
 $= 72^\circ$
 $y + x = 108^\circ$
 4 $x + y = 900^\circ - 110^\circ - 92^\circ - 60^\circ - 262^\circ - 100^\circ$
 $= 276^\circ$

Sudut dan Tangen bagi Bulatan
Angles and Tangent of Circles

- 1 $x = 90^\circ - 30^\circ$
 $= 60^\circ$
 2 $x = 180^\circ - (25^\circ \times 2)$
 $= 130^\circ$
 $y = 90^\circ$
 $x + y = 130^\circ + 90^\circ$
 $= 220^\circ$
 3 $\angle UST = \angle UVS$
 $= 50^\circ$
 $\angle VSU = \frac{180 - 50}{2}$
 $= 65^\circ$
 $z = 180 - 65 - 50 - 50$
 $= 15^\circ$
 4 $\angle RPK = 2 \times 40^\circ = 80^\circ$
 $\angle PRL = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ - 80^\circ$
 $= 100^\circ$
 $m = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$
 $= 80^\circ$

Rumus Algebra
Algebraic Formulae

- 1 (a) $3p = \frac{8}{10+q}$
 $10+q = \frac{8}{3p}$
 $q = \frac{8}{3p} - 10$
 (b) $3p - 6 = \frac{8}{q}$
 $3p = \frac{8}{q} + 6$
 $p = \frac{8}{3q} + 2$
 (c) $\sqrt{m} - 2 = n$
 $\sqrt{m} = n + 2$
 $m = (n+2)^2$
 $m = n^2 + 4n + 4$

$$(d) \frac{m-1}{2} = n^2 - 3k$$

$$m-1 = 2n-6k$$

$$6k^2 = 2n^2 - m + 1$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2n^2 - m + 1}{6}$$

$$2 \text{ (a) (i) } (3n) + n = \frac{3+1}{-2k}$$

$$(3(3)) + 3 = \frac{3+1}{-2k}$$

$$-2k = \frac{3+1}{12}$$

$$k = \frac{4}{-24}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(ii) m + 2k = \frac{2k+1}{-2k}$$

$$m + 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1}{-2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}$$

$$m = -\frac{19}{6}$$

$$(b) \text{ (i) } 9m = 22 - 10(4)$$

$$m = -2$$

$$(ii) 9(-2) = 22 - 10n$$

$$n = 4$$

$$3 \text{ } p = 8.90x + 4.50y$$

Tingkatan 4

BAB

1

Fungsi dan Persamaan Kuadratik dalam Satu Pemboleh Ubah

Quadratic Functions and Equations in One Variable

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 A
6 B 7 D

Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \quad \frac{3}{x} + 2x = 5$$

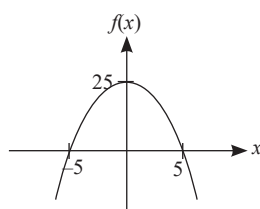
$$3 + 2x^2 = 5x$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$(2x-3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = 1, \frac{3}{2}$$

2



$$3 \quad (3x+2)(x-4) = kx-6$$

$$3x^2 - 10x - kx - 2 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + (-10-k)x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

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

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

$$-10 - k = -5$$

$$k = -5$$

$$4 \quad (x+x+4)^2 = 64$$

$$4x^2 + 16x - 48 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+6) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -6$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

$$5 \text{ (a) } (4+x)(1-x)$$

$$a = 4, b = 1$$

$$(b) \quad (4+x)(1-x) = 0$$

$$4 - 4x + x - x^2 = 0$$

$$-x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$$

$$\therefore k = 4$$

$$6 \text{ (a) } 3(2x)(x-4) = x^2 + 5$$

$$5x^2 - 24x - 5 = 0$$

$$(5x+1)(x-5) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5}, 5$$

$$(b) \text{ Isi padu/Volume} = 5^2 + 5 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

BAB

2

Asas Nombor

Number Bases

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 C 3 D 4 C 5 A
6 C 7 A 8 B 9 C 10 A
11 C 12 A 13 C

Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \text{ (a) } 52_9 = 5 \times 9^1 + 2 \times 9^0$$

$$= 47$$

$$325_6 = 3 \times 6^2 + 2 \times 6^1 + 5 \times 6^0$$

$$= 125$$

$$50_9 = 5 \times 9^1 + 0 \times 9^0$$

$$= 45$$

$$324_6 = 3 \times 6^2 + 2 \times 6^1 + 4 \times 6^0$$

$$= 124$$

Farish akan memilih Kedai Mesra kerana menawarkan harga yang lebih murah.

Farish will choose Mesra Shop because its offer the lower price.

$$(b) \text{ RM}47 - \text{RM}45 = \text{RM}2$$

$$2 \text{ (a) } p = 2$$

$$q = 0$$

$$(b) \quad 3 \times 6^3 + 4 \times 6^2 + 3 \times 6^1 + 2 \times 6^0 \\ = 812$$

	Baki Remainder
7 812	0
7 116	4
7 16	2
7 2	2
0	

$$\therefore 2240_7$$

$$3 \quad \frac{45 + 19}{100} \times 150 = 96$$

	Baki Remainder
4 96	0
4 24	0
4 6	2
4 1	1
0	

$$\therefore 1200_4$$

$$4 \quad \begin{array}{r} 1043_s \\ - 34_s \\ \hline 1004_s \end{array}$$

$$5 \quad 3130_4 = 3 \times 4^3 + 1 \times 4^2 + 3 \times 4^1 + 0 \times 4^0 \\ = 220$$

$$\frac{220}{5} \times 7 = \text{RM}308$$

$$\text{Baki wang/Money left} = \text{RM}330 - \text{RM}308 \\ = \text{RM}22$$

$$6 \quad 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{30} \\ \frac{11}{30} \times 150 = 55$$

	Baki Remainder
4 55	3
4 13	1
4 3	3
0	

$$\therefore 313_4$$

$$7 \quad 187_9 = 1 \times 9^2 + 8 \times 9^1 + 7 \times 9^0 \\ = 160$$

$$\frac{80}{100} \times 160 = 128$$

	Baki Remainder
6 128	2
6 21	3
6 3	3
0	

$$\therefore 332_4$$

$$8 \quad 110111101_2 \rightarrow 675_8$$

$$P = 6$$

$$R = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6_8 \\ + 5_8 \\ \hline 13_8 \end{array}$$

$$13_8 = 1 \times 8^1 + 3 \times 8^0 = 11$$

	Baki Remainder
3 11	2
3 3	0
3 1	1
0	

$$\therefore 102_3$$

$$9 \quad 301_5 = 3 \times 5^2 + 0 \times 5^1 + 1 \times 5^0 \\ = 76$$

$$\text{Khadijah} = 76 - 28 \\ = 48$$

$$\text{Nadhirah} = 2(48) \\ = 96 \\ = 165_7$$

	Baki Remainder
7 96	5
7 13	6
7 1	1
0	

BAB 3 **Penaakulan Logik** *Logical Reasoning*

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 D 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 C

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 (a) Antejadian: 48 ialah gandaan bagi 8.
Antecedent: 48 is a multiple of 8.
 Akibat: 8 ialah gandaan 2.
Consequent: 8 is multiple of 2.
- (b) Antejadian: PQR ialah segi tiga sama sisi.
Antecedent: PQR is an equilateral triangle.
 Akibat: $PQ = QR = RQ$.
Consequent: $PQ = QR = RQ$.
- 2 (a) Implikasi: Jika luas segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 144 cm^2 , maka panjang sisi segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 12 cm. (Benar)
Implication: If the area of square $JKLM$ is 144 cm^2 , then the side of square $JKLM$ is 12 cm. (True)
 Akas: Jika panjang sisi segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 12 cm, maka luas segi empat sama $JKLM$ ialah 144 cm^2 . (Benar)
Converse: If the sides of square $JKLM$ is 12 cm, then the area of square $JKLM$ is 144 cm^2 . (True)
 Songsangan: Jika luas segi empat sama $JKLM$ bukan 144 cm^2 , maka panjang sisi segi empat sama $JKLM$ bukan 12 cm. (Benar)
Inverse: If the area of square $JKLM$ is not 144 cm^2 , then the sides of square $JKLM$ is not 12 cm. (True)

- Kontrapositif: Jika panjang sisi segi empat sama $JKLM$ bukan 12 cm, maka luas segi empat sama $JKLM$ bukan 144 cm^2 . (Benar)
Contrapositive: If the sides of square JKLM is not 12 cm, then the area of square JKLM is not 144 cm^2 . (True)
- (b) Implikasi: Jika $x^2 + 5 = 21$, maka $x = 4$. (Benar)
Implication: If $x^2 + 5 = 21$, then $x = 4$. (True)
 Akas: Jika $x = 4$, maka $x^2 + 5 = 21$. (Benar)
Converse: If $x = 4$, then $x^2 + 5 = 21$. (True)
 Songsangan: Jika $x^2 + 5 \neq 21$, maka $x \neq 4$. (Benar)
Inverse: If $x^2 + 5 \neq 21$, maka then $x \neq 4$. (True)
 Kontrapositif: Jika $x \neq 4$, maka $x^2 + 5 \neq 21$. (Benar)
Contrapositive: If $x \neq 4$, then $x^2 + 5 \neq 21$. (True)
- 3 (a) Implikasi 1: Jika $4k + k = 5k$, maka $k = 5$.
Implication 1: If $4k + k = 5k$, then $k = 5$.
 Implikasi 2: Jika $k = 5$, maka $4k + k = 5k$.
Implication 2: If $k = 5$, then $4k + k = 5k$.
- (b) Implikasi 1: Jika $JKLM$ ialah segi empat sama, maka $JK = KL = LM = MJ$.
Implication 1: If JKLM is a square, then $JK = KL = LM = MJ$.
 Implikasi 2: Jika $JK = KL = LM = MJ$, maka $JKLM$ ialah segi empat sama.
Implication 2: If $JK = KL = LM = MJ$, then JKLM is a square.
- 4 (a) Premis 2 : $ABCD$ ialah rombus.
Premise 2 : ABCD is a rhombus.
- (b) Premis 1 : Semua oktagon mempunyai 8 sisi.
Premise 1 : All octagons have 8 sides.
- 5 (a) Kesimpulan : 3×5 ialah nombor ganjil.
Conclusion : 3×5 is an odd number.
- (b) Premis 1 : Jika $x = 3$, maka $2x - 1 = 5$.
Premise 1 : If $x = 3$, then $2x - 1 = 5$.
- 6 (a) Kesimpulan : $\cos x^\circ \neq 0.5$
Conclusion : $\cos x^\circ \neq 0.5$
- (b) Premis 2 : $A \cap B \neq A$
Premise 2 : $A \cap B \neq A$
- 7 Tidak sah dan tidak munasabah kerana tidak menepati hujah Bentuk II.
Invalid and unsound because it does not comply the argument of Form II.
- 8 (a) $>$
- (b) Implikasi 1: Jika M ialah gandaan 6, maka M ialah gandaan 2.
Implication 1: If M is a multiple of 6, then M is multiple of 2.
 Implikasi 2: Jika M ialah gandaan 2, maka M ialah gandaan 6.
Implication 2: If M is a multiple of 2, then M is multiple of 6.
- (c) (i) Premis 1: Semua nombor perdana mempunyai dua faktor.
Premise 1: All prime numbers have two factors.
- (ii) Sah dan munasabah kerana menepati hujah Bentuk I.
Valid and sound because it comply the argument of Form I.
- 9 Kuat tetapi tidak meyakinkan kerana Premis 3 adalah palsu.
Strong but not cogent because Premise 3 is false.
- 10 (a) (i) Bukan semua orang yang kaya adalah pemurah.
Not all rich people are generous.
- (ii) $(x + 6)(x - 2)$ bukan satu pernyataan.
 $(x + 6)(x - 2)$ is not a statement.
- (iii) $x^2 - 25 = 0$ tidak mempunyai dua punca penyelesaian.
 $x^2 - 25 = 0$ has no two different roots.
- (b) Premis/Premise 2: $m \leq 5$
- (c) $3n + 2(n - 1)^2$, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots$
- 11 (a) Lemah dan tidak meyakinkan kerana kesimpulannya palsu.
Weak and not cogent because the conclusion is false.
- (b) $8 + x = 25$ jika dan hanya jika $x = 17$.
 $8 + x = 25$ if and only if $x = 17$.
- (c) Antecedent/Antecedent: $(x + 3)(x - 3) = 0$
 Akibat: Bentuk am persamaan kuadratik ialah $x^2 - 9 = 0$.
Consequent: The general form of a quadratic equation is $x^2 - 9 = 0$.
- (d) (i) Premis 1: Jika $n = 3$, maka $12 \div n = 4$.
Premise 1: If $n = 3$, then $12 \div n = 4$.
- (ii) Sah dan munasabah kerana menepati hujah Bentuk III.
Valid and sound because it does comply the argument of Form III.
- 12 (a) Jika 6 bukan faktor bagi 36, maka 36 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 6. (Benar)
If 6 is not a factor of 36, then 36 is not divisible by 6. (True)
- (b) $(-5)^3 = 125$ atau $(-6)^2 = 36$
 $(-5)^3 = 125$ or $(-6)^2 = 36$
- (c) (i) Semua/All
 (ii) Sebilangan/Some
 (iii) Semua/All
- (d) (i) 24 tidak boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 3.
24 is not divisible by 3.
- (ii) Sah tetapi tidak munasabah kerana kesimpulannya adalah palsu.
Valid but unsound because the conclusion is false.
- (e) $(10 - 2) \times 180^\circ$
 $= 1440^\circ$

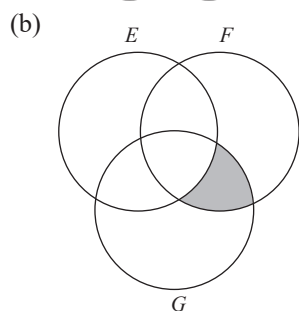
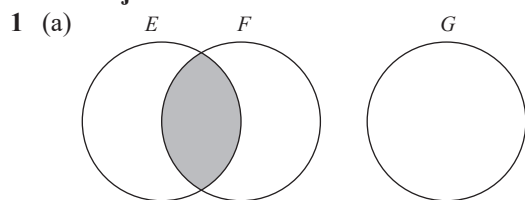
BAB 4 Operasi Set
Operations on Sets

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

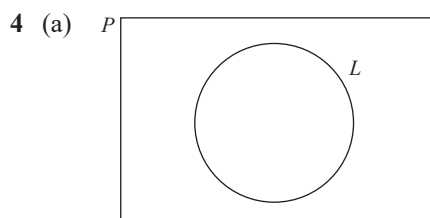
- 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 A
 6 C

Soalan Subjektif

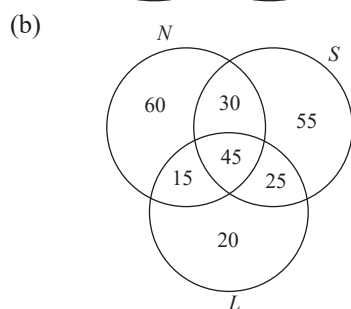
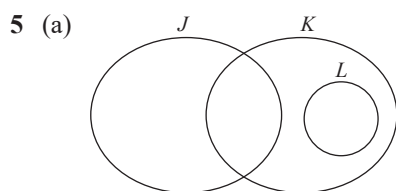


- 2 (a) $\{\}, \{k\}, \{m\}, \{n\}, \{k, m\}, \{k, n\}, \{m, n\}, \{k, m, n\}$
 (b) $R' \cap S$

- 3 (a) (i) $\{31, 37\}$
 (ii) $\{32, 34, 40\}$
 (b) $(P \cup Q \cap R) = \{31, 32, 34, 37, 40\}$
 $n(P \cup Q \cap R) = 5$



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



(i) $30 + 15 + 25$
 $= 70$

(ii) $60 + 30 + 55$
 $= 145$

BAB 5 Rangkaian dalam Teori Graf
 Network in Graph Theory

Soalan Objektif

1 B

Soalan Subjektif

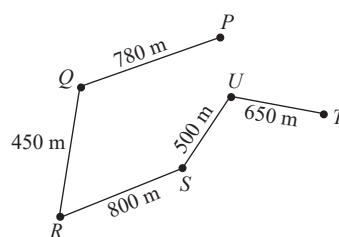
1 (a)

Bucu Vertex	Darjah bagi bucu Degree of vertex	Jumlah tepi Total number of edges
A	3	9
B	3	
C	3	
D	3	
E	2	
F	4	

(b)

Bucu Vertex	Darjah bagi bucu Degree of vertex	Jumlah tepi Total number of edges
P	2	8
Q	2	
R	2	
S	2	
T	4	
U	4	

2

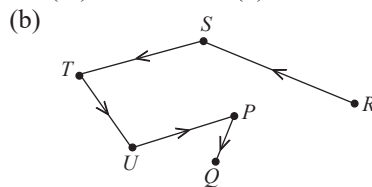


Jarak terpendek/Shortest distance

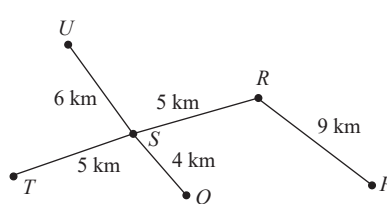
$$= 780 \text{ m} + 450 \text{ m} + 800 \text{ m} + 500 \text{ m} + 650 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3180 \text{ m}$$

- 3 (a) (i) $V = \{P, Q, R, S, T, U\}$; $n(V) = 6$
 (ii) $E = \{(S, T), (T, U), (U, P), (P, Q), (Q, U), (Q, R), (R, S)\}$; $n(E) = 7$
 (iii) $\Sigma d = 2E = 2(7) = 14$

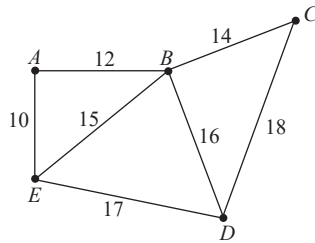


4 (a)



(b) $10 \text{ km} + 7 \text{ km} + 5 \text{ km} + 5 \text{ km} + 9 \text{ km} = 36 \text{ km}$

5 (a)



(b) 5

(c) 4

6 (a) $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow A$

Masa terpendek

Shortest time

$$= 11 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 7$$

$$= 36 \text{ minit/minutes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) Laju/Speed} &= 1.15 \text{ m s}^{-1} \\ &= 1.15 \times 60 \\ &= 69 \text{ m min}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak perjalanan terpendek

Distance of shortest route

$$= 69 \times 36$$

$$= 2\,484 \text{ m}$$

BAB
6

Ketaksamaan Linear dalam Dua Pemboleh Ubah

Linear Inequalities in Two Variables

LATIHAN INTENSIF



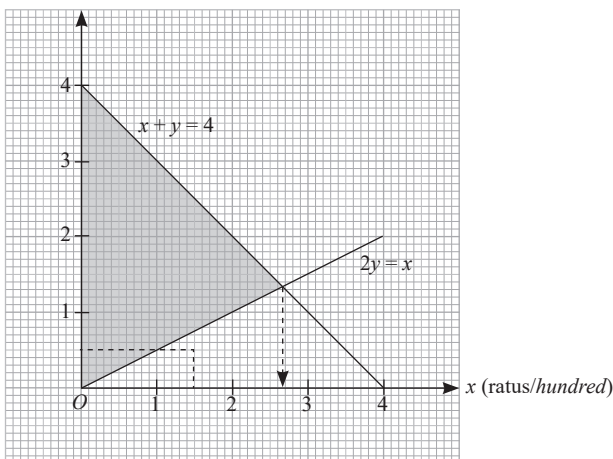
Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B 5 B
6 C

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 (a) $x + y \leq 4$, $x \leq 2y$
(b)

y (ratus/hundred)



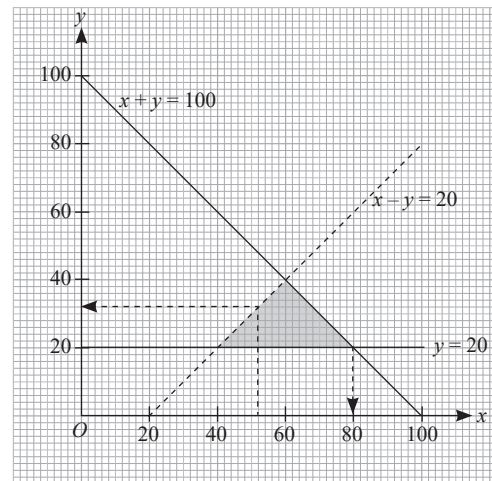
(c) 270

(d) Tidak. Penghasilan kasut tidak memuaskan ketaksamaan $x \leq 2y$.No. The production of shoes does not satisfy the inequality $x \leq 2y$.2 (a) $x + y \leq 100$

$$y \geq 20$$

$$x - y > 20$$

(b)



(c) (i) 80

(ii) 32

BAB
7Graf Gerakan
Graphs of Motion

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

- 1 D 2 B 3 B 4 C

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 Laju purata/Average speed

$$= \frac{\text{Jumlah jarak/Total distance}}{\text{Jumlah masa/Total time}}$$

$$= \frac{207 \text{ km}}{2.25 \text{ jam/hours}}$$

$$= 92 \text{ km j}^{-1}/\text{km h}^{-1}$$

 2 (a) 0.5 jam/hour
 (b) Laju/Speed

$$= \frac{\text{jarak/distance}}{\text{masa/time}}$$

$$= \frac{12 - 6}{2}$$

$$= 3 \text{ km j}^{-1}/\text{km h}^{-1}$$

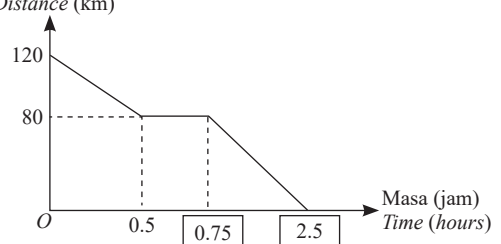
 (c) Laju purata/Average speed

$$= \frac{\text{Jumlah jarak/Total distance}}{\text{Jumlah masa/Total time}}$$

$$= \frac{12}{4}$$

$$= 3 \text{ km j}^{-1}/\text{km h}^{-1}$$

 3 (a) Jarak (km)
 Distance (km)



- (b) Masa/Time

$$= \frac{120}{75}$$

$$= 1.6$$

$$= 1 \text{ jam } 36 \text{ minit}$$

$$1 \text{ hour } 36 \text{ minutes}$$

Masa bertolak dari Pusat Sains Negara

Time departs from National Science Centre

$$= 6 \text{ jam } 25 \text{ minit} - 1 \text{ jam } 36 \text{ minit}$$

$$6 \text{ hours } 25 \text{ minutes} - 1 \text{ hour } 36 \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 4 \text{ jam } 49 \text{ minit}$$

$$4 \text{ hours } 49 \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 4:49 \text{ p.m.}$$

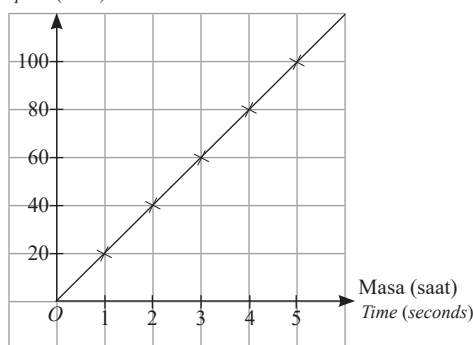
- 4 (a)
- $0.5 \text{ jam/hour} = 30 \text{ minit/minutes}$

$$(b) \frac{260 - d}{3 - 0} = \frac{d - 0}{4 - 3}$$

$$d = 65 \text{ km}$$

$$(c) 260 - 65 = 195 \text{ km}$$

- 5 Laju (
- m s^{-1}
-)
-
- Speed (
- m s^{-1}
-)



- 6 (a) Jumlah jarak/Distance travelled
= luas di bawah graf/area under the graph
- $$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{10}{60} \right) \times 72 \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{10}{60} \right) \times (40 + 72) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{20}{60} \right) \times (40 + 72) \right]$$
- $$= 6 + 9\frac{1}{3} + 18\frac{2}{3}$$
- $$= 34 \text{ km}$$

- (b) Laju purata/Average speed
= $\frac{\text{Jumlah jarak/Total distance}}{\text{Jumlah masa/Total time}}$
- $$= \frac{34}{(40 \div 60)}$$
- $$= 51 \text{ km j}^{-1}$$

- 7 (a) Kadar perubahan laju = $\frac{\text{Perubahan laju}}{\text{Perubahan masa}}$
- $$\text{Rate of change of speed} = \frac{\text{Change of speed}}{\text{Change of time}}$$
- $$= \frac{(60 - 20)}{(15 - 0)}$$
- $$= 2.67 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

- (b) Kereta bergerak dengan laju seragam 60 m s^{-1} untuk tempoh 15 saat.
The car moves at a uniform speed of 60 m s^{-1} for the period of 15 seconds.

- (c) Jumlah jarak/Total distance travelled
= luas di bawah graf/area under the graph
- $$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times (20 + 60) \right] + [(30 - 15) \times 60] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (60 + 100) \times (45 - 30) \right]$$
- $$= 600 + 900 + 1\,200$$
- $$= 2\,700 \text{ m}$$
- $$= 2.7 \text{ km}$$

- 8 (a) Laju purata/Average speed
= $\frac{\text{Jumlah jarak/Total distance}}{\text{Jumlah masa/Total time}}$
- $$= \frac{7}{1.25}$$
- $$= 5.6 \text{ km j}^{-1} \text{ km h}^{-1}$$

- (b) (i) 20 m s^{-1}
(ii) Kadar perubahan laju/Rate of change of speed
= $\frac{\text{perubahan laju/change of speed}}{\text{perubahan masa/change of time}}$
- $$= \frac{0 - 20}{32 - 16}$$
- $$= -1.25 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

BAB

8

Sukatan Serakan Data tak Terkumpul

Measures of Dispersion for Ungrouped Data

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

- 1 A 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 B
6 B 7 B

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 (a) 52, 57, 60, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 80, 82, 83

$$\text{Julat/Range} = 83 - 52 = 31$$

Julat antara kuartil/Interquartile range

$$= 80 - 64$$

$$= 16$$

Batang Stem	Daun Leaf
5	2 7
6	0 4 6 8 9
7	1 4 5 7
8	0 0 2 3

Kekunci: 5 | 2 bermaksud 52

Key: 5 | 2 means 52

- 2 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 30

$$\text{Julat/Range} = 30 - 1 = 29$$

$$\text{Julat antara kuartil/Interquartile range} = 10 - 3 = 7$$

Julat antara kuartil paling sesuai digunakan untuk mengukur taburan kerana terdapat pencilan pada tersebut iaitu 30.

The interquartile is most suitable measures of dispersion that can be used to measure the distribution because there is an outlier in the data which is 30.

3 (a) **Asmawi:**

$$\text{Min/Mean} = \frac{70 + 61 + 67 + 60 + 48 + 50}{6}$$

$$= 59.33$$

Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation

$$= \sqrt{\frac{70^2 + 61^2 + 67^2 + 60^2 + 48^2 + 50^2}{6} - 59.33^2}$$

$$= 8.10$$

Jason:

$$\text{Ujian/Test 1: } 2002_3 = 2 \times 3^3 + 2 \times 3^0 = 56$$

$$\text{Ujian/Test 3: } 132_4 = 1 \times 4^2 + 3 \times 4^1 + 2 \times 4^0$$

$$= 30$$

$$\text{Ujian/Test 4: } 124_7 = 1 \times 7^2 + 2 \times 7^1 + 4 \times 7^0$$

$$= 67$$

$$\text{Min/Mean} = \frac{56 + 64 + 30 + 67 + 60 + 79}{6}$$

$$= 59.33$$

Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation

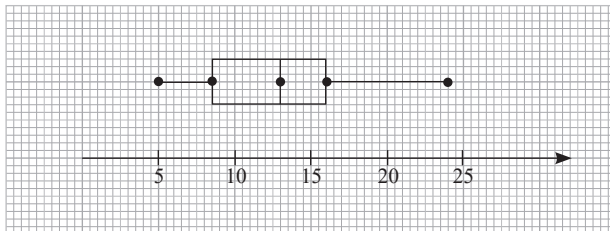
$$= \sqrt{\frac{56^2 + 64^2 + 30^2 + 67^2 + 60^2 + 79^2}{6} - 59.33^2}$$

$$= 14.95$$

- (b) Asmawi akan dipilih. Walaupun min markah bagi Asmawi dan Jason adalah sama tetapi sisihan piawai bagi Asmawi adalah lebih kecil berbanding Jason. Ini menunjukkan markah Asmawi adalah lebih konsisten.

Asmawi will be selected. Although the mean marks for Asmawi and Jason is the same but the standard deviation for Asmawi is smaller compared to Jason. This shows that Asmawi's marks is more consistent.

4 (a)

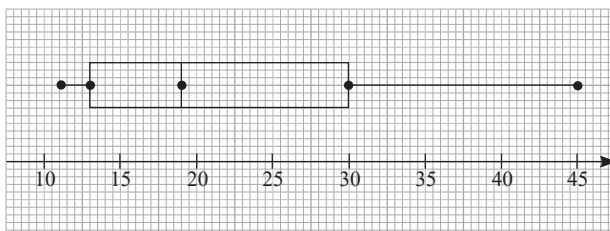


$$\bar{x} = \frac{264}{20} = 13.2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4\,172}{20} - 13.2^2 = 34.36$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sqrt{34.36} = 5.86$$

(b)



$$\bar{x} = \frac{330}{15} = 22$$

$$\sigma = \frac{8\,924}{15} - 22^2 = 110.93$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sqrt{110.93} = 10.53$$

BAB
9

Kebarangkalian Peristiwa Bergabung Probability of Combined Events

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 D 3 B 4 B 5 A
6 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 (a) $S = \{(E, U), (E, 1), (E, 4), (E, 9), (U, E), (U, 1), (U, 4), (U, 9), (1, E), (1, U), (1, 4), (1, 9), (4, E), (4, U), (4, 1), (4, 9), (9, E), (9, U), (9, 1), (9, 4)\}$
- (b) (i) $\{(E, U), (E, 1), (E, 4), (E, 9), (U, 1), (U, 4), (U, 9), (1, 4), (1, 9), (4, 1), (4, 9), (9, 1), (9, 4)\}$
- $$P(A) = \frac{13}{20}$$
- (ii) $\{(U, 1), (U, 9), (1, U), (9, U)\}$
- $$P(A) = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$$
- 2 (a) $\{(A, 2), (A, 5), (A, 6), (E, 2), (E, 5), (E, 6), (C, 2), (C, 5), (D, 2), (D, 5)\}$
- (b) $\{(A, 2), (A, 5), (E, 2), (E, 5)\}$
- 3 (a)
$$\frac{37}{78} = \left(\frac{10}{12} \times \frac{M}{7+M}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{7+M} \times \frac{2}{12}\right)$$

$$\frac{37}{78} = \frac{10M + 14}{84 + 12M}$$

$$37(84 + 12M) = 78(10M + 14)$$

$$3\,108 + 444M = 780M + 1\,092$$

$$2\,016 = 336M$$

$$M = \frac{2\,016}{336}$$

$$M = 6$$
- (b) Kebarangkalian sekurang-kurangnya seorang atlet perempuan dipilih.
The probability that at least one female athlete is selected.

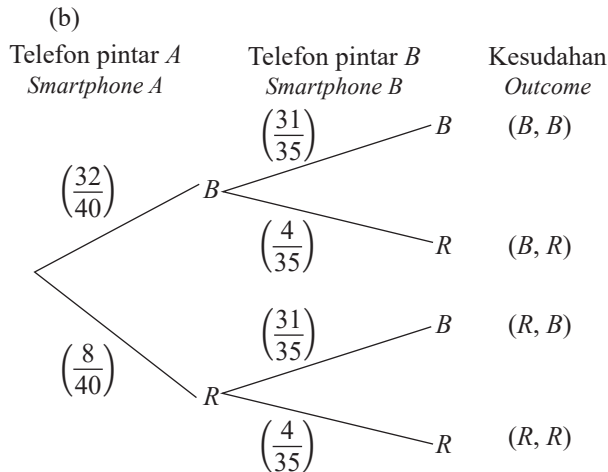
$$= 1 - P(LA \text{ dan/and } LB)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{10}{12} \times \frac{7}{13}\right)$$

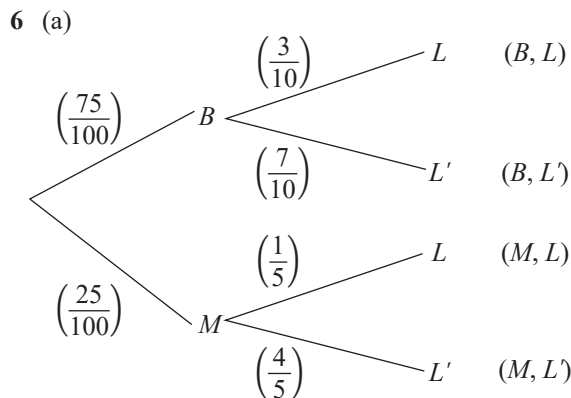
$$= \frac{43}{78}$$
- 4 (a) $P(L_K) + P(P_L)$
- $$= \frac{30}{160} + \frac{20}{160}$$
- $$= \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & P(P) + P(\text{Jenama } K) - P(P \cap \text{Jenama } K) \\ &= \frac{70}{160} + \frac{80}{160} - \frac{50}{160} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad \text{(a)} \quad & x = \frac{31}{35} \\ & y = \frac{8}{40} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad & 1 - P(B \text{ dan/and } B) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{32}{40} \times \frac{31}{35}\right) \\ &= \frac{51}{175} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \text{(i)} \quad & P(M \text{ dan/and } L) \\ &= \left(\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{5}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & P(B \text{ dan/and } L) \text{ atau/ or } P(M \text{ dan/and } L) \\ &= \left(\frac{75}{100} \times \frac{3}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{5}\right) \\ &= \frac{11}{40} \\ \text{(iii)} \quad & 1 - P(L) \\ &= 1 - \frac{11}{40} \\ &= \frac{29}{40} \end{aligned}$$

BAB
10

Matematik Pengguna: Pengurusan Kewangan
Consumer Mathematics: Financial Management

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \quad \text{RM3 750} - \text{RM2 400} = \text{RM1 350}$$

$$\frac{\text{RM15 600}}{12} = \text{RM1 300}$$

$$\text{RM1 350} - \text{RM1 300} = \text{RM50}$$

atau/or

$$(\text{RM3 750} - \text{RM2 400})12 = \text{RM16 200}$$

$$\text{RM16 200} > \text{RM15 600}$$

Ya, Dini akan mencapai matlamat kewangannya.
Yes, Dini will achieve his financial goal.

$$2 \quad \text{RM1 900} + \text{RM1 187.60} - (\text{RM2 850} + \text{RM780}) = -\text{RM542.40}$$

Aliran tunai negatif/Negative cash flow

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad & \text{RM9 000} + \text{RM1 300} - \left(\frac{10}{100} \times \text{RM9 000}\right) \\ & - \text{RM5 430} - \text{RM3 500} \\ & = \text{RM470} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran tunai positif/Positive cash flow

$$4 \quad R = \text{RM2 500} + \text{RM550} = \text{RM3 050}$$

$$S = \text{RM2 020} - \text{RM350} - \text{RM400} - \text{RM380} = \text{RM890}$$

$$Q - R - \text{RM2 020} = \text{RM1 580}$$

$$Q - \text{RM3 050} - \text{RM2 020} = \text{RM1 580}$$

$$Q = \text{RM6 650}$$

$$\text{RM7 000} - P = \text{RM6 650}$$

$$P = \text{RM350}$$

Tingkatan 5

BAB
1

Ubahan
Variation

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

1 B

2 B

3 D

4 C

5 B

6 D

Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \quad \text{(a)} \quad P \propto \sqrt{Q}$$

$$P = k\sqrt{Q}$$

$$15 = k\sqrt{9}$$

$$k = 5$$

$$P = 5\sqrt{Q}$$

$$P = 35$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad 55 = 5\sqrt{Q}$$

$$Q = 121$$

$$2 \quad n \propto 8m - 3$$

$$n = k(8m - 3)$$

$$270 = k(8(6) - 3)$$

$$k = 6$$

$$n = 6(8m - 3)$$

Jika/If $n = 18$, maka/then

$$18 = 6(8m - 3)$$

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

$$3 \quad S = kj^2$$

$$343 = k(3.5)^2$$

$$k = 28$$

$$S = 28j^2$$

$$j = 2 \times 3.5 = 7$$

Maka/ Hence

$$S = 28(7)^2$$

$$= 1\,372$$

Perubahan luas permukaan sfera

The change in surface area of sphere

$$= 1\,372 - 343$$

$$= 1\,029 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$4 \quad (a) \quad x = \frac{k}{y + 10}$$

$$8 = \frac{k}{8 + 10}$$

$$k = 144$$

$$x = \frac{144}{y + 10}$$

$$x = \frac{144}{6 + 10}$$

$$x = 9$$

$$(b) \quad -64 = \frac{144}{y + 10}$$

$$y = -12.25$$

$$5 \quad (a) \quad 10 = k\left(\frac{4.75}{5}\right)$$

$$k = 10.53$$

$$T = 10.53 \frac{R}{S}$$

Diberi $R = 24.3$, $T = 5$ dan $S = x$

Given $R = 24.3$, $T = 5$ and $S = x$

$$5 = 10.53 \left(\frac{24.3}{x} \right)$$

$$x = 51.18$$

(b) Diberi $R = 7.5$, $S = 10$ dan $T = y$

Given $R = 7.5$, $S = 10$ and $T = y$

$$y = 10.53 \left(\frac{7.5}{10} \right)$$

$$y = 7.90$$

$$6 \quad G \propto \frac{1}{V}, \text{ maka/so } G = \frac{k}{V},$$

$$300 = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$k = 600$$

$$G = \frac{600}{V}$$

$$(a) \quad G = \frac{600}{1.5}$$

$$= 400$$

Bilangan gula-gula yang diperlukan ialah 400 biji.

The number of sweets needed is 400.

(b) Jika saiz setiap gula-gula semakin besar (V bertambah):

If the size of each sweet gets bigger (V increases):

- Oleh kerana $G \propto \frac{1}{V}$, apabila V meningkat maka bilangan gula-gula, G akan berkurang.

As $G \propto \frac{1}{V}$, when V increases hence the number of sweets, G will decrease.

- Ini kerana gula-gula yang lebih besar mengisi ruang dengan lebih cepat.

This is because the larger sweets fill space faster.

BAB 2 Matriks

Matrices

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 D | 2 B | 3 A | 4 D | 5 D |
| 6 A | 7 B | 8 C | 9 B | 10 B |
| 11 B | 12 B | | | |

Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \quad (a) \quad ad - bc = 0$$

$$(-3)(k) - 9(-1) = 0$$

$$-3k + 9 = 0$$

$$9 = 3k$$

$$\frac{9}{3} = k$$

$$k = 3$$

$$(b) \quad (i) \quad \frac{1}{-5(10) - 6(3)} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{-68} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ n & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore m = -68, n = -6$$

$$(ii) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-5(10) - 6(3)} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-68} \begin{bmatrix} 10(-15) + (-3)(18) \\ -6(-15) + (-5)(18) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-68} \begin{bmatrix} -204 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = 3, y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad & x + y = 10\,000 \\ & 0.08x + 0.12y = 960 \\ & 8x + 12y = 96\,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 10\,000 \\ 96\,000 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{1(12) - 1(8)} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -1 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10\,000 \\ 96\,000 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 12(10\,000) + (-1)(96\,000) \\ -8(10\,000) + (1)(96\,000) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 24\,000 \\ 16\,000 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 6\,000 \\ 4\,000 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \text{RM}6\,000, y = \text{RM}4\,000$$

Nisbah jumlah wang yang dimasukkan ke dalam bank P kepada bank Q ialah 3 : 2.

The ratio of the amount of money deposited in bank P to the amount deposited in bank Q is 3 : 2.

$$3 \quad (a) \quad \frac{1}{-5(b) - 4(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -4 & b \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{a} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = 3$$

$$-5(3) - 4(-1) = -11$$

$$a = -11$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad (i) \quad & x + y = 550 \\ & 20x + 50y = 20\,000 \\ & 2x + 5y = 2\,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 550 \\ 2\,000 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{1(5) - 1(2)} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 550 \\ 2\,000 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5(550) + (-1)(2\,000) \\ -2(550) + (1)(2\,000) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 750 \\ 900 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 250 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 250, y = 300$$

Bilangan kupon RM20 yang telah dijual $x = 250$

The number of RM20 coupons sold, $x = 250$

Bilangan kupon RM50 yang telah dijual $y = 300$

The number of RM50 coupons sold, $y = 300$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \quad & x + y = 192 \\ & x = y + 50 \\ & x - y = 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 192 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{1(-1) - 1(1)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 192 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -1(192) + (-1)(50) \\ -1(192) + (1)(50) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -242 \\ -142 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 121 \\ 71 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 121, y = 71$$

Bilangan biskut makmur, $x = 121$ dan biskut semperit, $y = 71$

The number of makmur biscuits, $x = 121$ and semperit biscuits, $y = 71$

$$5 \quad (a) \quad -5 = 7 + x$$

$$x = -12$$

$$2y = 12$$

$$y = \frac{12}{2}$$

$$y = 6$$

$$3z - 9 = 3$$

$$3z = 12$$

$$z = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$z = 4$$

$$(b) \quad (i) \quad 15x + 69y = 600$$

$$10x + 38y = 380$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 69 \\ 10 & 38 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 600 \\ 380 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{15(38) - 10(69)} \begin{bmatrix} 38 & -69 \\ -10 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 600 \\ 380 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-120} \begin{bmatrix} 38(600) + (-69)(380) \\ -10(600) + (15)(380) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-120} \begin{bmatrix} -3\,420 \\ -300 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 28.5 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \text{RM}28.50, y = \text{RM}2.50$$

Harga seguni beras, $x = \text{RM}28.50$ dan harga sekilogran gula, $y = \text{RM}2.50$

Price of one sack of rice, $x = \text{RM}28.50$ and price one kilogram of sugar, $y = \text{RM}2.50$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad [10 \quad 10] \begin{bmatrix} 28.50 \\ 2.50 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 10(28.50) + 10(2.50) \\ &= \text{RM}310 \end{aligned}$$

Encik Mizan tidak mempunyai wang yang mencukupi untuk membeli beras dan gula tersebut kerana dia kekurangan RM10 di mana $\text{RM}310 > \text{RM}300$.

Mr. Mizan does not have enough money to buy the rice and sugar because he is short of RM10 where $\text{RM}310 > \text{RM}300$.

$$6 \quad (a) \quad 4(r) - (-1)(12) = 0$$

$$4r = -12$$

$$r = \frac{-12}{4}$$

$$r = -3$$

(b) $y = 4x$

$4x - y = 0$

$\frac{x+y}{2} = 40$

$x + y = 80$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4(1) - 1(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1(0) + (1)(80) \\ -1(0) + (4)(80) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 80 \\ 320 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 64 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = 16, y = 64$

Umur Azizi, $x = 16$ tahun dan umur neneknya, $y = 64$ tahun

Azizi's age, $x = 16$ years old and his grandmother's age, $y = 64$ years old

7 $x + y = 15$

$6.90x - 8y = 14.10$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 6.90 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 14.10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1(-8) - 1(6.90)} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -1 \\ -6.90 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 14.10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-14.90} \begin{bmatrix} -8(15) + (-1)(14.10) \\ -6.90(15) + (1)(14.10) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-14.90} \begin{bmatrix} -134.10 \\ -89.40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = 9, y = 6$

Bilangan buku Sejarah, $x = 9$

The number of History books, $x = 9$

Bilangan buku Bahasa Melayu, $y = 6$

The number of Bahasa Melayu books, $y = 6$

BAB 3 Matematik Pengguna: Insurans
Consumer Mathematics: Insurance

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D
6 B

Soalan Subjektif

1 $\text{RM}950 - \text{RM}670 = \text{RM}280$

2 $\frac{80}{100} \times 450\,000 = 360\,000$

$$\left(\frac{320\,000}{360\,000} \times 35\,000 \right) - 2\,000$$
$$= \text{RM}29\,111.11$$

3 $\text{RM}35\,000 - \text{RM}800 = \text{RM}34\,200$

$$\left(\frac{20}{100} \times 34\,200 \right) + 800$$
$$= \text{RM}7\,640$$

4 $\frac{350\,000}{1\,000} \times 1.56 + \left[\left(\frac{20 \times 350\,000}{1\,000} \right) \times 1.87 \right]$

$$= 546 + \frac{70\,000}{1\,000} \times 1.87$$

$$= 546 + 130.90$$

$$= \text{RM}676.90$$

5 $266.50 + \frac{120\,000 - 1\,000}{1\,000} \times 20.30 = 2\,682.20$

$$2\,682.20 - \left(\frac{25}{100} \times 2\,682.20 \right) = \text{RM}2\,011.65$$

BAB 4 Matematik Pengguna: Percukaian
Consumer Mathematics: Taxation

LATIHAN INTENSIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C
6 D 7 B

Soalan Subjektif

1 (a) Pendapatan bercukai/Chargeable income
 $= \text{RM}178\,000 - \text{RM}10\,000 - \text{RM}12\,500$ $= \text{RM}155\,500$

(b) Cukai bagi RM100 000 pertama

Tax on the first RM100 000

$= \text{RM}9\,400$

Cukai atas baki berikutnya

Tax on the next balance

$= (\text{RM}155\,500 - \text{RM}100\,000) \times 25\%$

$= \text{RM}13\,875$

Cukai pendapatan yang perlu bayar

Payable income tax

$= \text{RM}9\,400 + \text{RM}13\,875$

$= \text{RM}23\,275$

2 Cukai tanah/Quit rent

$= \text{RM}0.90 \times 240\text{ m}^2$

$= \text{RM}216.00$

3 Pendapatan bercukai/Chargeable income

$$= \text{RM}67\,770 - \text{RM}9\,000 - \text{RM}7\,000 - \text{RM}1\,800$$
$$- \text{RM}6\,000$$

$$= \text{RM}43\,970$$

Cukai bagi RM35 000 pertama

Tax on the first RM35 000

$= \text{RM}600$

Cukai atas baki berikutnya

Tax on the next balance

$= (\text{RM}43\,970 - \text{RM}35\,000) \times 6\%$

$= \text{RM}538.20$

Cukai pendapatan yang perlu bayar

Payable income tax

$= \text{RM}600 + \text{RM}538.20$

$= \text{RM}1\,138.20$

- 4 RM54 000 – RM19 000 – RM500
= RM34 500
Puan Liew layak untuk mendapat rebat cukai RM400 kerana pendapatan bercukai $\leq$ RM35 000.
Puan Liew is eligible for a tax rebate of RM400 because her chargeable income $\leq$ RM 35 000.

- 5 (a) Pendapatan bercukai/*Chargeable income*
= RM80 000 – RM9 000 – RM6 500 – RM 1 800 – RM2 000
= RM60 700
Cukai bagi RM 50 000 pertama
Tax on the first RM50 000
= RM1 500
Cukai atas baki berikutnya
Tax on the next balance
= (RM60 700 – RM50 000) $\times$ 11%
= RM1 177
Cukai pendapatan yang perlu bayar
Payable income tax
= RM1 500 + RM1 177
= RM2 677
(b) Jumlah PCB yang dipotong
Total deduction of PCB
= RM200 $\times$ 12
= RM2 400
Cukai yang perlu bayar adalah lebih daripada potongan PCB
Payable income tax more than deduction of PCB
= RM2 677 – RM2 400
= RM277
Encik Andrew perlu buat bayaran baki cukai pendapatan sebanyak RM277.
Encik Andrew needs to make a balance income tax payment total of RM277.

- 6 Cukai jalan kereta/*Car road tax* (1 797 cc)
= RM200 + (1 797 – 1 600) $\times$ RM0.40
= RM200 + 197 $\times$ RM0.40
= RM200 + RM78.80
= RM278.80
Jumlah wang disediakan untuk pembayaran cukai jalan ialah RM278.80.
The total amount should be allocated for the road tax payment is RM278.80.

- 7 (a) Nilai/*Value* $x = 150 \times 0.546$
= RM81.90
(b) Jumlah cukai perkhidmata/*Total service tax*
= RM81.90 $\times$ 6%
= RM4.91
(c) Jumlah bil elektrik/*Total electricity bill*
= RM43.60 + RM33.40 + RM154.80 + RM81.90 + RM4.91
= RM318.61
- 8 Anas = RM30
Adib = RM40
Amal = RM42

BAB

5

Kekongruenan, Pembesaran dan Gabungan Transformasi
Congruency, Enlargement and Combined Transformations

LATIHAN INTENSIF



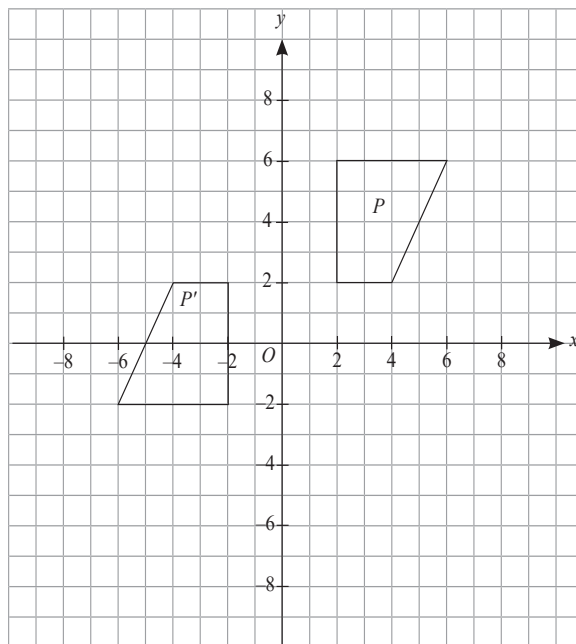
Soalan Objektif

- 1 A 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 B

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 (a) $(-1, 0)$
(b) $(3, -2) \rightarrow (4, -5)$
- 2 (a) (i) $(-4, 3) \rightarrow (2, 3)$
(ii) $(-4, 3) \rightarrow (0, -3)$
(b) $3^2 = \frac{360}{x}$
 $x = 40$
Luas kawasan berlorak
Area of shaded region
= $360 - 40$
= 320 cm^2

- 3 (a) Dua segi tiga kongruen mempunyai panjang sisi sepadan dan sudut sepadan yang sama.
Two congruent triangles have equal corresponding sides and angles.
(b) $(-3, 7)$
(c)



- 4 (a) (i) **V:** Putaran 90° lawan arah jam pada pusat $(-2, 2)$.
A rotation of 90° anticlockwise at centre $(-2, 2)$.
(ii) **W:** Pembesaran dengan faktor skala 2 pada pusat $J(2, 2)$.
An enlargement with scale factor 2 at centre $J(2, 2)$.
(b) Luas/*Area of $\triangle JKL$*
= $2^2 \times 26$
= 104 cm^2

- 5 (a) Pola bagi bentuk berulang yang memenuhi suatu satah tanpa ruang kosong atau pertindihan.
A pattern of recurring shapes that fills a plane without leaving empty or overlapping.
- (b) (i) W : Putaran 90° ikut arah jam pada pusat $(12, 7)$.
A rotation of 90° clockwise at centre $(12, 7)$.
- (ii) V : Pembesaran dengan faktor skala 2 pada pusat $K(12, 10)$.
An enlargement with scale factor 2 at centre $K(12, 10)$.
- (c) Luas/Area of JKLM

$$= \frac{130}{4}$$

$$= 32.5 \text{ cm}^2$$
 Luas kawasan berlorek
Area of shaded region

$$= 130 - 32.5$$

$$= 97.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

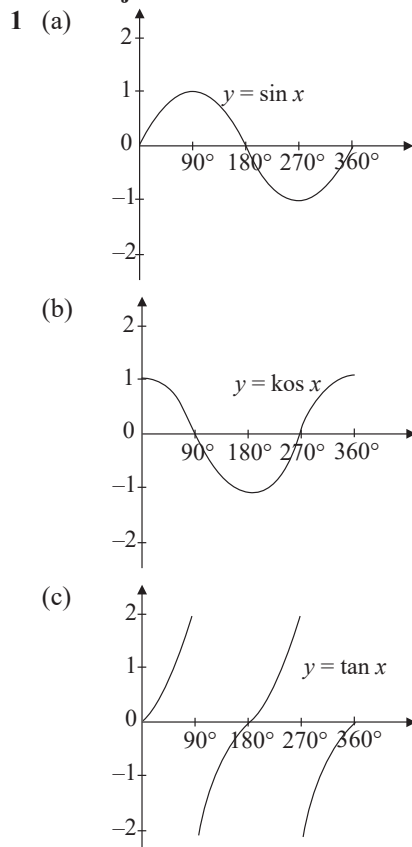
BAB 6 Nisbah dan Graf Trigonometri
Ratios and Graphs of Trigonometric Functions

LATIHAN INTENSIF

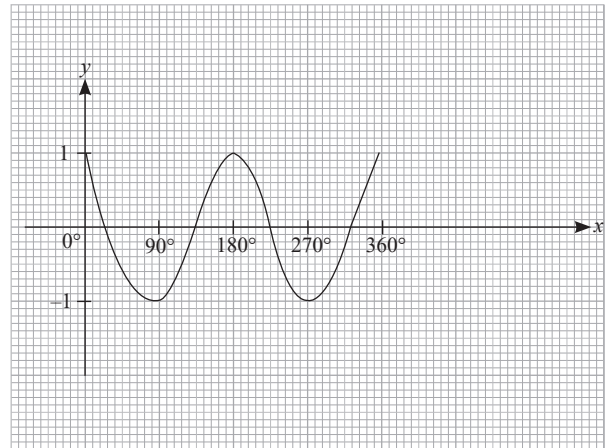
Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 B 3 B 4 D 5 C
 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 D

Soalan Subjektif

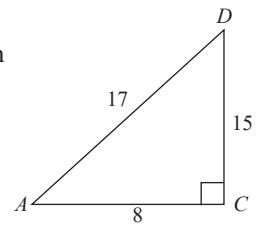


2



- 3 $EF = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ cm}$
 $EB = CD = 12 + 3 = 15 \text{ cm}$
 $BC = 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $AC = 6 + 2 = 8 \text{ cm}$
 $\sin \angle CAD = \frac{CD}{AD}$

$$= \frac{15}{17}$$



- 4 $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{koordinat-y/y-coordinate}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

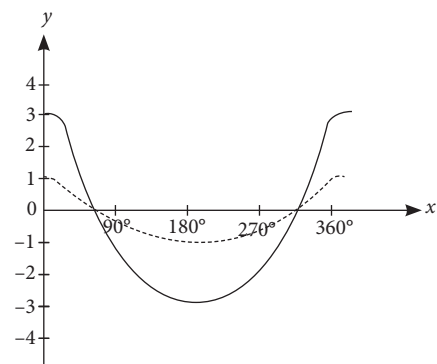
$$= 0.583$$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{koordinat-x/x-coordinate}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

$$= -0.864$$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{koordinat-y/y-coordinate}}{\text{koordinat-x/x-coordinate}}$

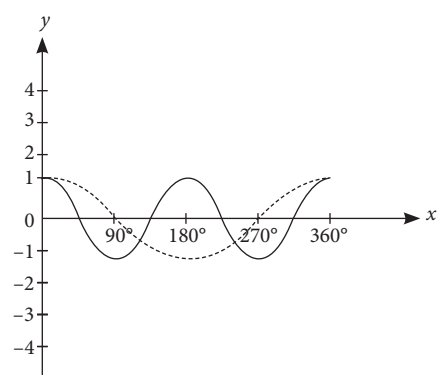
$$= \frac{0.583}{-0.864}$$

$$= -0.6748$$

5 (a)



(b)



- 6 (a) $\tan x = \frac{d}{600}$
 $d = 600 \tan x$
 (b) Tiada amplitud/*No amplitude*
 Tempoh/*Period* = 180°

BAB

7

Sukatatan Serakan Data Terkumpul

Measures of Dispersions for Grouped Data

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Subjektif

1 (a)

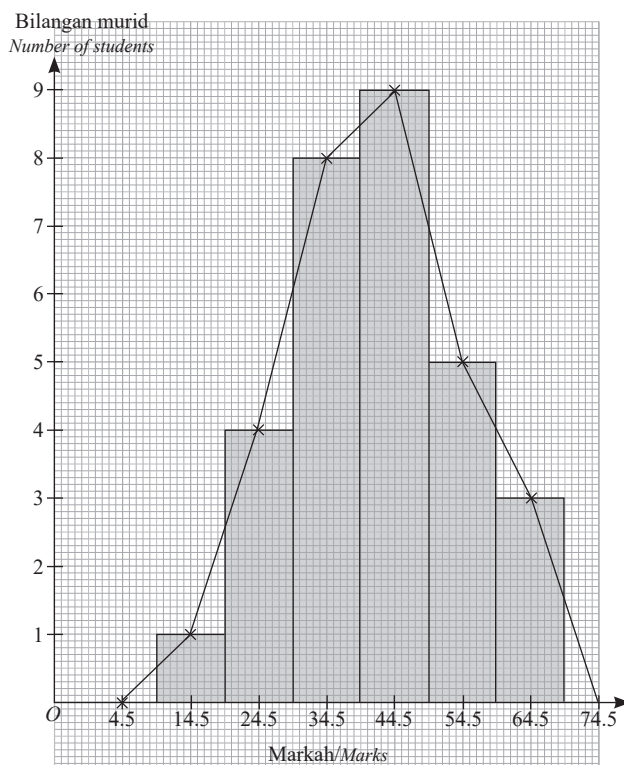
Markah Marks	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint
0 – 9	0	4.5
10 – 19	1	14.5
20 – 29	4	24.5
30 – 39	8	34.5
40 – 49	9	44.5
50 – 59	5	54.5
60 – 69	3	64.5
70 – 79	0	74.5

(b)

Kekerapan Frequency	Titik Tengah Midpoint	$f \times x$
1	14.5	14.5
4	24.5	98.0
8	34.5	276.0
9	44.5	400.5
5	54.5	272.5
3	64.5	193.5
0	74.5	0
Jumlah Total	30	1 255

$$\text{Min/Mean} = \frac{1\,255}{30} = 41.83$$

(c) (d)



2 (a)

Jisim Mass (kg)	Kekerapan Frequency	Titik tengah Midpoint	Sempadan atas Upper boundary	Kekerapan longgokan Cumulative frequency
0 – 4	0	2	4.5	0
5 – 9	12	7	9.5	12
10 – 14	18	12	14.5	30
15 – 19	26	17	19.5	56
20 – 24	25	22	24.5	81
25 – 29	13	27	29.5	94
30 – 34	6	32	34.5	100

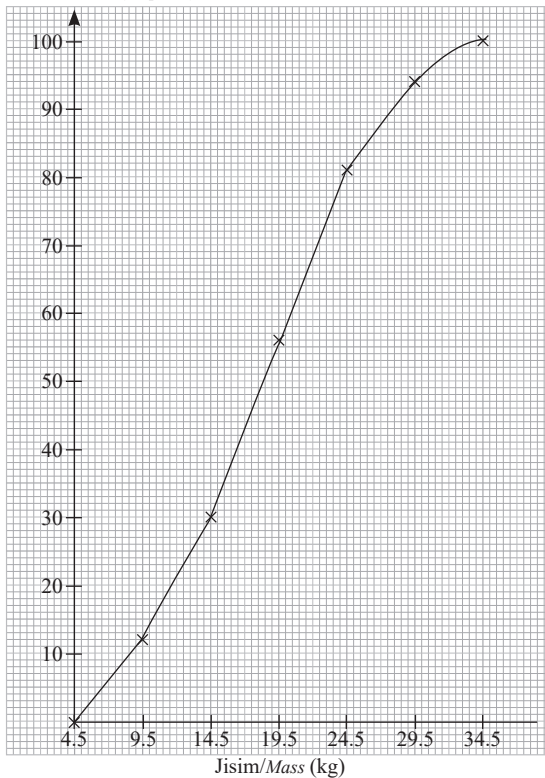
(b)

f	x	fx
0	2	0
12	7	84
18	12	216
26	17	442
25	22	550
13	27	351
6	32	192
Jumlah/Total	100	1 835

$$\text{Min/Mean} = \frac{1\,835}{100} = 18.35$$

(c)

Kekurangan longgokan
Cumulative frequency



$$3 \text{ (a) Nabil} = \frac{11.5 + 11.3 + 10.8 + 11.9 + 10.5}{5} = 11.2$$

$$\text{Jihan} = \frac{11.3 + 11.8 + 10.9 + 10.3 + p}{5} = 11.2$$

$$p = 11.7$$

(b)

Nabil		Jihan	
x	x^2	x	x^2
11.5	132.25	11.3	127.69
11.3	127.69	11.8	139.24
10.8	116.64	10.9	118.81
11.9	141.61	10.3	106.09
10.5	110.25	11.7	136.89
$\Sigma x = 56$	$\Sigma x^2 = 628.44$	$\Sigma x = 56$	$\Sigma x^2 = 628.72$

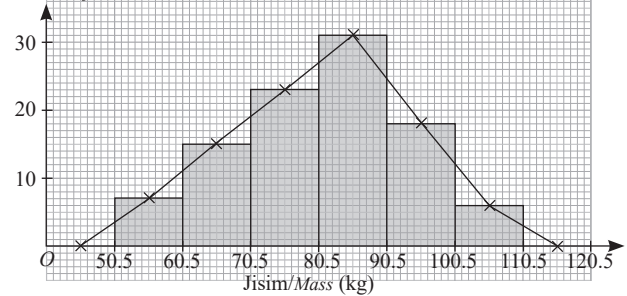
$$\sigma_{\text{Nabil}} = \sqrt{\frac{628.44}{5} - 11.2^2} = 0.4980$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Jihan}} = \sqrt{\frac{628.72}{5} - 11.2^2} = 0.5514$$

- (c) Nabil adalah atlet yang terbaik, kerana catatan masanya lebih konsisten ($\sigma_{\text{Nabil}} < \sigma_{\text{Jihan}}$).
Nabil is the best athlete because his time record is more consistent ($\sigma_{\text{Nabil}} < \sigma_{\text{Jihan}}$).

4 (a)

Bilangan murid
Number of students



(b) Bentuk loceng
Bell-shaped

(c)

Jisim Weight (kg)	Bilangan murid Number of students	Titik tengah Midpoint	fx	fx^2
51 – 60	7	55.5	388.5	21 561.75
61 – 70	15	65.5	982.5	64 353.75
71 – 80	23	75.5	1 736.5	131 105.75
81 – 90	31	85.5	2 650.5	226 617.75
91 – 100	18	95.5	1 719	164 164.5
101 – 110	6	105.5	633	66 781.5
	$\Sigma f = 100$		$\Sigma fx = 8 110$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 674 585$

$$(d) \text{ Min/Mean} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} = \frac{8 110}{100} = 81.1$$

(e) Sisihan piawai/Standard deviation

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{\Sigma f} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{674 585}{100} - 81.1^2}$$

$$= 12.99$$

BAB

8

Pemodelan Matematik Mathematical Modelling

LATIHAN INTENSIF



Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 A
6 D 7 D 8 D 9 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 kefahaman secara kualitatif; kualitatif; masalah dunia sebenar
qualitative; quantitative understanding; real-world problems

- 2 (a) Mengenal pasti dan mendefinisi masalah
Identifying and defining problems
- (b) Mengaplikasi matematik untuk menyelesaikan masalah
Applying mathematics to solve problems
- (c) Menentusahkan dan mentafsir penyelesaian dalam konteks masalah berkenaan
Verifying and interpreting solution in the context of the problem
- (d) Memurnikan model matematik
Refining the mathematical model
- (e) Melaporkan dapatan
Reporting the findings

Kertas Model SPM

Kertas 1

1 B	2 A	3 A	4 B	5 A
6 C	7 C	8 B	9 B	10 B
11 B	12 D	13 C	14 C	15 A
16 B	17 C	18 C	19 C	20 C
21 D	22 B	23 C	24 C	25 D
26 D	27 C	28 A	29 A	30 A
31 B	32 A	33 B	34 D	35 C
36 A	37 D	38 C	39 B	40 A

Kertas 2

Bahagian A

- 1 (a) $P = km$
 $12 = k(2)$
 $k = 6$
- $P = 6m$
- (b) (i) $P = 6m$
 $x = 6(5)$
 $= 30$
- (ii) Harga beras baru
Price of new rice
 $= 30 + (30 \times 0.2)$
 $= \text{RM}36$
 $3 \text{ kg} = \frac{5}{2} \times 3$
 $= \text{RM}21.60$
- 2 (a) $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ $y = -3(1)^2 + 6(1) + 9$
 $= \frac{-6}{2(-3)}$ $= 12$
 $= 1$
- $\therefore (1, 12)$
- (b) $3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$
 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$
 $x = 3, x = -1$
- 3 (a) Palsu/*False*
- (b) Jika k boleh dibahagi tepat dengan 2, maka k adalah nombor genap.
If k is divisible by 2, then k is an even number.
- (c) Tidak sah/*Not valid*
Tidak munasabah/*Unsound*

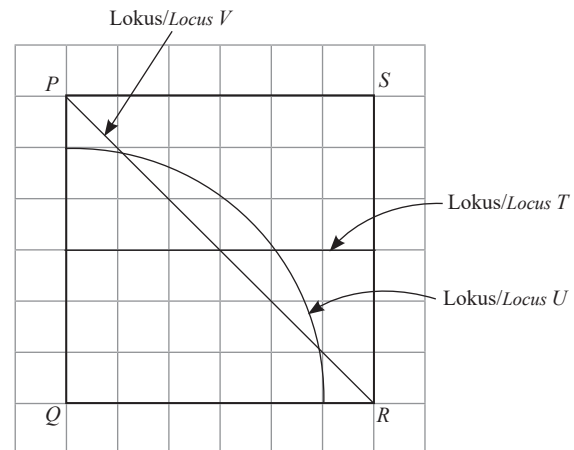
$$4 \quad (4\,200 - 2\,800)12$$

$$= 1\,400 \times 12$$

$$= \text{RM}16\,800$$

Farel akan berjaya mencapai matlamat kewangannya.
Farel will achieve his financial goal.

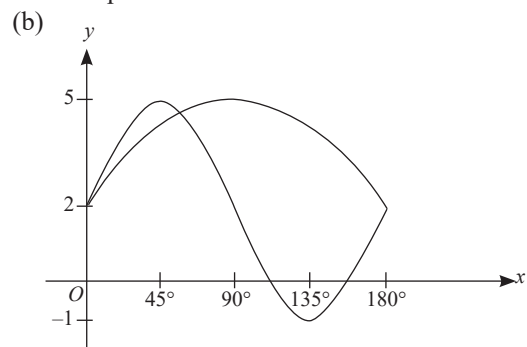
5



6 (a) $\frac{80}{100} \times 320\,000$
 $= \text{RM}256\,000$

(b) $\left(\frac{200\,000}{256\,000} \times 30\,000\right) - 2\,500$
 $= \text{RM}20\,937.50$

7 (a) Amplitud/*Amplitude* = 3
Tempoh/*Period* = 180°



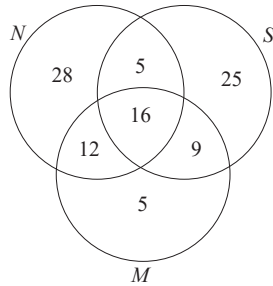
8 (a) Laju/*Speed* = 12 m s^{-1}
Tempoh/*Period* = 19 s

(b) $(43 - 24)12 + \frac{1}{2}(12 + v)5 = 268$
 $228 + 30 + 2.5v = 268$
 $2.5v = 10$
 $v = 4$

9 (a) $-x + 2y = 16$ atau/*or* $x - 2y = -16$

(b) $\frac{k}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore k = 2$
 $y = \frac{5x}{2} - 5$
 $\therefore h = -\frac{5}{2}$

10



$$12 + 5 + 9 = 26$$

Bahagian B

- 11 (a) Pendapatan tahunan tolak elaun

Annual income subtracted allowance

$$= (\text{RM}7\,800 - \text{RM}1\,200) \times 12$$

$$= \text{RM}79\,200$$

Pendapatan bercukai

Chargeable income

$$= \text{RM}79\,200 - \text{RM}9\,000 - \text{RM}7\,000 - \text{RM}2\,800 - \text{RM}2\,000 - \text{RM}450$$

$$= \text{RM}57\,950$$

- (b) Cukai bagi RM50 000 pertama

Tax on the first RM50 000

$$= \text{RM}1\,500$$

Cukai atas baki berikutnya

Tax on the next balance

$$= (\text{RM}57\,950 - \text{RM}50\,000) \times 11\%$$

$$= \text{RM}874.50$$

Cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar

Payable income tax

$$= (\text{RM}1\,500 + \text{RM}874.50) - \text{RM}500$$

$$= \text{RM}1\,874.50$$

- (c) Jumlah PCB yang dipotong

Total deduction of PCB

$$= \text{RM}390 \times 12$$

$$= \text{RM}4\,680$$

Jumlah PCB melebihi cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar

Total PCB more than payable income tax

$$= \text{RM}4\,680 - \text{RM}1\,874.50$$

$$= \text{RM}2\,805.50$$

Encik Abdullah akan menerima pulangan lebih bayaran cukai pendapatan sebanyak RM2 805.50.

Mr. Abdullah will receive a refund of excess income tax payment of RM2 805.50.

- 12 (a)
- $\begin{pmatrix} 65 & 80 \\ 70 & 85 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 65(0.3) + 80(0.7) \\ 70(0.3) + 85(0.7) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 75.5 \\ 80.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mata pelajaran terbaik = Sains

The best subject = Sciences

- (b)
- $R - 20 = Q + 20$

$$R - Q = 40 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$R + 22 = 2(Q - 22)$$

$$R - 2Q = -66 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 40 \\ -66 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R \\ Q \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1(-2) - 1(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 40 \\ -66 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2(40) + 1(-66) \\ -1(40) + 1(-66) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -146 \\ -106 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R \\ Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 146 \\ 106 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = 146, Q = 106$$

Wang saku Raisha, $R = \text{RM}146$ dan wang saku Qistina, $Q = \text{RM}106$ *The pocket money of Raisha, $R = \text{RM}146$ and the pocket money of Qistina, $Q = \text{RM}106$*

- 13 (a) (i)
- $(-3, 0)$

$$(ii) (5, 6) \rightarrow (9, 5)$$

- (b) (i)
- V**
- : Putaran
- 90°
- lawan arah jam pada pusat
- $(1, 2)$
- .

A rotation 90° anticlockwise at centre $(1, 2)$.

- (ii)
- W**
- : Pembesaran dengan faktor skala
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- pusat
- $G(13, 2)$
- .

*An enlargement with scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ at centre $G(13, 2)$.**An enlargement with scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ at centre $G(13, 2)$.*

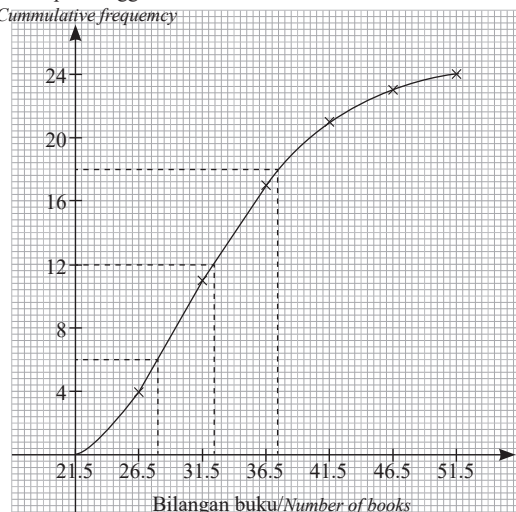
- 14 (a)

Selang kelas <i>Class interval</i>	Kekerapan <i>Frequency</i>	Sempadan atas <i>Upper boundary</i>	Kekerapan longgokan <i>Cummulative frequency</i>
17 – 21	0	21.5	0
22 – 26	4	26.5	4
27 – 31	7	31.5	11
32 – 36	6	36.5	17
37 – 41	4	41.5	21
42 – 46	2	46.5	23
47 – 51	1	51.5	24

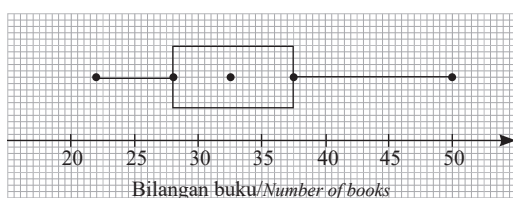
- (b) 27 – 31

(c)

Kekerapan longgokan
Cumulative frequency

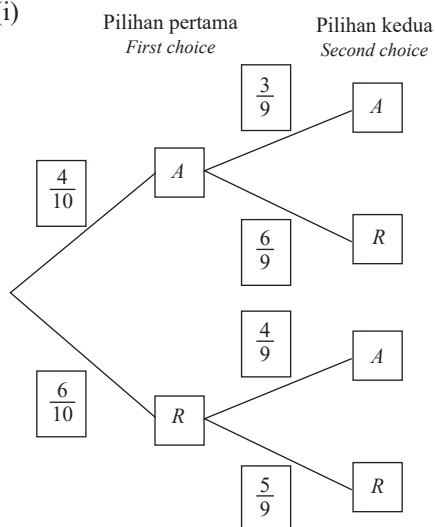


(d)



- 15 (a) (i) $\{(P, S), (P, K), (P, O), (P, R), (A, S), (A, K), (A, O), (A, R), (S, S), (S, K), (S, O), (S, R), (T, S), (T, K), (T, O), (T, R), (I, S), (I, K), (I, O), (I, R)\}$
- (ii) $\{(T, S), (T, K), (T, O), (T, R), (P, S), (P, K), (P, R), (A, S), (A, K), (A, R), (S, S), (S, K), (S, R), (I, S), (I, K), (I, R)\}$
- $$\frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5}$$

(b) (i)



$$(ii) \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} \text{ atau/or } \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} \text{ atau/or } \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{13}{15}$$

$$(iii) \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} \text{ atau/or } \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{7}{15}$$

Bahagian C

16 (a) Jenama/Brand A : 1167

Jenama/Brand B : 1199

Jenama/Brand C : 1168

Jenama C paling murah.

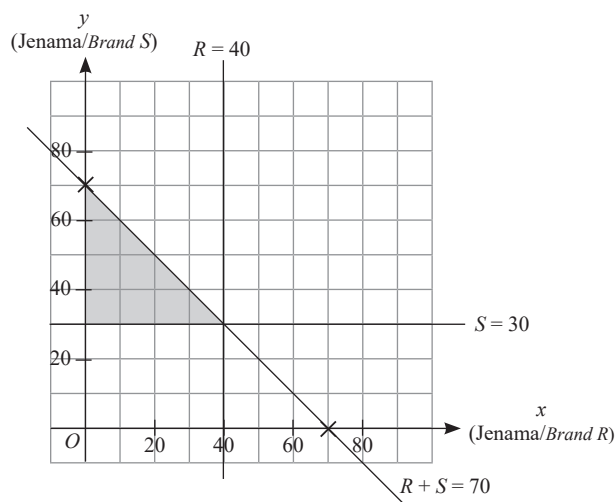
Brand C has the cheapest price.

(b) (i) $R + S \leq 70$

$R \leq 40$

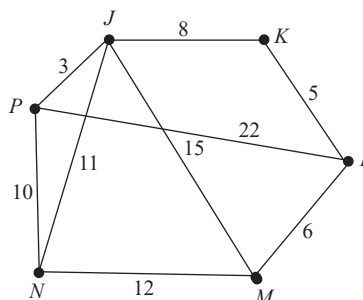
$S \geq 30$

(ii)

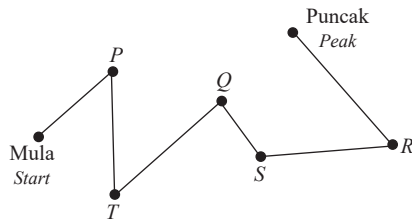


(iii) Minimum/Minimum: 30
Maksimum/Maximum: 50

(c)



17 (a) (i)



(ii) Jumlah jarak minimum

Total minimum distance

$$= 144 + 180 + 156 + 135 + 200 + 126$$

$$= 941 \text{ m}$$

(iii) Jumlah masa/*Total time*

$$= 9 + 10 + 12 + 15 + 10 + 14$$

$$= 70 \text{ minit/minutes}$$

Laju purata/Average speed

$$= \frac{941}{70}$$

$$= 13.4 \text{ m/min}$$

Selang kelas (umur) <i>Class interval (age)</i>	Kekerapan, f <i>Frequency, f</i>	Titik tengah, x <i>Midpoint, x</i>	fx	fx^2
11 – 15	0	13	0	0
16 – 20	3	18	54	972
21 – 25	8	23	184	4 232
26 – 30	9	28	252	7 056
31 – 35	6	33	198	6 534
36 – 40	4	38	152	5 776
41 – 45	0	43	0	0
Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>			840	24 570

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} = \frac{840}{30} = 28$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{\Sigma f} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{24\,570}{30} - 28^2} = 5.92$$

(c) $2x + 2.5y = 492.5$ ①

$$x + 2y = 304$$

$$x = 304 - 2y$$
 ②

$$2(304 - 2y) + 2.5y = 492.5$$

$$1.5y = 115.5$$

$$y = 77$$

$$x = 304 - 2(77)$$

$$x = 150$$

$$\therefore y = 77 \text{ kcal}, x = 150 \text{ kcal}$$



KATA ALUAN YAB DATO' MENTERI BESAR SELANGOR

Program Tuisyen Rakyat Selangor (PTRS) merupakan salah satu inisiatif pendidikan unggul Kerajaan Negeri Selangor yang menyediakan kelas tambahan secara percuma kepada pelajar Tingkatan 4 dan Tingkatan 5 dalam enam (6) mata pelajaran teras, iaitu Bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Inggeris, Matematik, Matematik Tambahan, Sains, dan Sejarah.

Bagi memperkukuh persediaan awal pelajar menghadapi peperiksaan, PTRS kini diperluaskan kepada pelajar Tingkatan 5 bagi enam (6) mata pelajaran tertentu, dengan sasaran manfaat kepada seramai 70,000 pelajar.

Sejak diperkenalkan pada tahun 2012 dalam skala kecil dan dilaksanakan secara fizikal, modul latihan PTRS telah dikembangkan ke dalam bentuk dalam talian sejak pandemik Covid-19. Langkah ini bertujuan memudahkan akses kepada pelajar dan guru, sekali gus membolehkan lebih 271,000 pelajar memanfaatkan modul pembelajaran yang boleh diakses melalui aplikasi mudah alih, sama ada di telefon pintar atau tablet.



YAB DATO' SERI AMIRUDIN BIN SHARI

DATO' MENTERI BESAR SELANGOR

Bagi memastikan kejayaan pelaksanaan PTRS tahun ini, Kerajaan Negeri Selangor telah memperuntukkan sebanyak RM10 juta, dengan pembiayaan serta pelaksanaan bersama oleh Jawatankuasa Tetap Pendidikan dan Modal Insan Negeri Selangor, Menteri Besar Selangor (Pemerbadanan) MBI serta Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Selangor.

Saya yakin bahawa inisiatif ini akan mengukuhkan daya saing anak-anak Selangor dalam pencapaian akademik, yang menjadi asas kepada masa depan yang lebih cerah. Ia juga akan meningkatkan kebolehpasaran mereka, membolehkan mereka bersaing dengan tenaga kerja dari negara maju.

Sumbangan generasi muda ini amat penting dalam merealisasikan aspirasi Selangor sebagai negeri termaju dan berdaya saing di barisan hadapan Malaysia.

 ePTRS.my

Imbas kod QR
untuk ketahui lebih
lanjut tentang MBI



Imbas kod QR
untuk mendapatkan
jawapan



Koleksi
Video PdP



DIKUASAI OLEH:

