Penyelesaian Lengkap

Kertas Model SPM

Kertas 1

1

7	584	
7	83	...3
7	11	...6
7	1	...4
	0	...1

$\therefore 584 = 1463_7$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

2

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} & 3 & \overset{1}{1} & \overset{1}{2} & 5_6 \\ + & 1 & 2 & 4 & 3_6 \\ \hline & 4 & 4 & 1 & 2_6 \end{array}$$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

3 $2 - 8(4 - 7) + \frac{2}{5} \times 4.25 = 2 - 8(-3) + \left(\frac{2}{5} \times 4.25\right)$

$= 2 + 24 + 1.7$

$= 27.7$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

4 Jisim/*Mass* = $200\,000 \times 0.85$ kg $\times$ 7 hari/*days*

$= 1.19 \times 10^6$ kg

Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

5 Bentuk graf ialah $\cap$, maka a bernilai negatif.
The shape of graph is $\cap$*, therefore the value of a is negative.*
Pintasan-y ialah 0, maka $c = 0$
y-intercept is 0, *therefore* $c = 0$
Paksi simetri/*Axis of symmetry*, $x = 4$

$$-\frac{b}{2(-2)} = 4$$

$$b = 16$$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

6 $0.\dot{2}\dot{9}\dot{9}64 \approx 0.0300$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

7 Luas kadboard asal/*Area of the original cardboard*
$= (3x + 2)(x + 2)$
$= 3x^2 + 8x + 4$
Luas kadboard dikeluarkan/*Area of the removed cardboard* $= 2x(x + 1)$
$= 2x^2 + 2x$
Luas kadbod tertinggal
Area of the remaining cardboard
$= 3x^2 + 8x + 4 - (2x^2 + 2x)$
$= 3x^2 + 8x + 4 - 2x^2 - 2x$
$= x^2 + 6x + 4$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

8 $P = \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$, $Q = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$,
$Q' = \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15\}$
$P \cap Q' = \{1, 4, 8\}$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

9 Kesimpulan palsu/*False conclusion* → Lemah/*Weak* → Tidak meyakinkan/*Not cogent*
Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

10 $x = 180° - 115°$
$= 65°$
$y = [(5 - 2) \times 180°] - (60° + 150° + 90° + 115°)$
$= 540° - 415°$
$= 125°$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

11 Sudut pedalaman/*Interior angle*

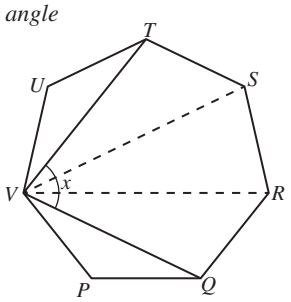
$= \frac{(7 - 2) \times 180°}{7}$

$= 128\frac{4}{7}°$

$x = \frac{3}{5} \times 128\frac{4}{7}°$

$= 77\frac{1}{7}°$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**



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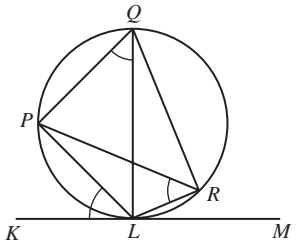
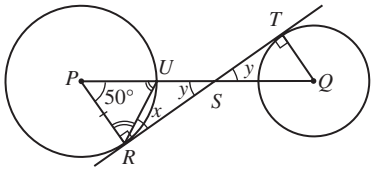


Sudut di tembereng selang-seli yang sepadan
Corresponding angle in the alternate segment
$\angle LRP$ dan/*and* $\angle LQP$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

13



$\angle PRU = \frac{180° - 50°}{2}$

$= 65°$

$x = 90° - 65°$

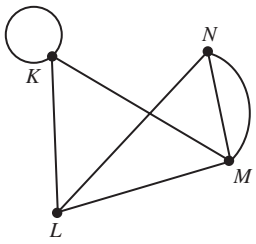
$= 25°$

$y = 180° - 90° - 50°$

$= 40°$

$x + y = 25° + 40°$
$= 65°$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

14



$n(E) = 7$
$d(K) = 4$
$\sum d(V) = 2\,n(E)$
$= 14$
Graf yang terbentuk **bukan** graf mudah kerana terdapat gelung dan berbilang tepi.
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

15 Nilai pulangan pelaburan/*Return on Investment*

$$= \frac{\text{RM200} + \text{RM}(8\,800 - 8\,000)}{\text{RM8 000}} \times 100\%$$

$= 12.5\%$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

16 Caj kewangan/*Finance charges*

$$= \text{RM4 560} \times \frac{18}{100} \times \frac{15}{365}$$

$= \text{RM33.73}$
Caj bayaran lewat/*Late charges*

$$= \frac{1}{100} \times \text{RM}(4\,560 + 33.73)$$

$= \text{RM45.94}$
Jumlah perlu dibayar/*Total payable*
$= \text{RM}(4\,560 + 33.73 + 45.94)$
$= \text{RM4 639.67}$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

17 $7x - 6 > 14 - 3x$ dan/*and* $2x - 1 \leqslant 7$
$7x + 3x > 14 + 6$ $2x \leqslant 7 + 1$
$10x > 20$ $2x \leqslant 8$
$x > 2$ $x \leqslant 4$

$x = 3, 4$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

18 $2rt - t = \dfrac{w}{3t}$
$3t(2rt - t) = w$
$3t^2(2r - 1) = w$

$$t^2 = \frac{w}{3(2r - 1)}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{w}{6r - 3}}$$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

19 Luas kebun berbentuk segi empat tepat
Area of rectangular farm $= 16x^2 + 32x$

$$\text{Panjang/}\textit{Length} = \frac{16x^2 + 32x}{4x}$$
$$= \frac{16x(x + 2)}{4x}$$
$$= 4(x + 2)$$

Luas kebun yang tinggal/*Area of the remaining farm*

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4(x + 2) \times 4x$$

$= (8x^2 + 16x)\ \text{m}^2$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

20 $\dfrac{(pq^{\frac{1}{2}})^6 \times pq^{-2}}{(p^6q^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \dfrac{p^6q^3 \times pq^{-2}}{p^2q^1}$
$= p^{6+1-2}q^{3+(-2)-1}$
$= p^5q^0$
$= p^5$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

21 $\dfrac{ab + 3b}{a^2 - a} \div \dfrac{a^2 + a - 6}{a^2 - 1} = \dfrac{b(a + 3)}{a(a - 1)} \times \dfrac{(a + 1)(a - 1)}{(a + 3)(a - 2)}$
$= \dfrac{b}{a} \times \dfrac{(a + 1)}{(a - 2)}$
$= \dfrac{b(a + 1)}{a(a - 2)}$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

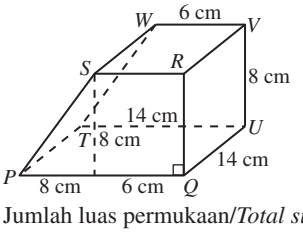
22 Fungsi kuadratik/*Quadratic function*
$y = ax^2 + x + c$
Pintasan-$y = -5$
$\therefore n = 2, c = -5$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

23 $5x + 12 = 50 - 18$
$5x + 12 = 32$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

24 Tempoh masa berehat/*Period of time of rest*
$= (5 - 3)$ jam/*hours*
$= 2$ jam/*hours*
Laju purata/*Average speed* $= \dfrac{420}{7}\ \text{km j}^{-1}(\text{km h}^{-1})$
$= 60\ \text{km j}^{-1}(\text{km h}^{-1})$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

25 (kos/*cos q, sin q*) = (–0.9397, –0.3420)
Sudut rujukan/*Reference angle* $= \text{kos}^{-1}(\cos^{-1})\ 0.9397$
$= 20°$
$q = (180 + 20)°$
$= 200°$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

26



$PS = \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2}$
$PS = 8\sqrt{2}$ cm

Jumlah luas permukaan/*Total surface area*
$= 2B + Ph$

$$= 2\left[\frac{1}{2} \times (6 + 14) \times 8\right] + (14 + 8 + 6 + 8\sqrt{2}) \times 14$$

$= 160 + (28 + 8\sqrt{2}) \times 14$
$= 710.39\ \text{cm}^2$
Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

27 Min/*Mean* $= \frac{(3 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 12)}{9}$

$= 7$

Sisihan piawai/*Standard deviation*

$= \sqrt{\frac{3^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + 8^2 + 10^2 + 12^2 + 12^2}{9} - (7)^2}$

$= 3.399 \approx 3.4$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

28 $y = 4x + c$

$16 = 4(2) + c$

$c = 16 - 8$

$= 8$

$y = 4x + 8$

pada paksi-x, $y = 0$

$4x + 8 = 0$

$4x = -8$

$x = -2$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

29 Boleh diukur/*Measureable*

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

30

Kos perubatan/*Medical Cost*
RM17 500

Ko-insurans/*Co-insurance*
RM16 900

Deduktibel/*Deductible*
RM600

80%

Syarikat Insurans/*Insurance company*
$= \frac{80}{100} \times$ RM16 900
= RM13 520

20%

Pemegang Polisi/*Policyholder*
$= \frac{20}{100} \times$ RM16 900
= RM3 380

Jumlah tanggungan Khalid/*Total borne by Khalid*

= RM(600 + 3 380)

= RM3 980

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

31 Cukai pintu/*Property assessment tax*

Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

32 Graf fungsi kosinus/*Graph of cosine function*

$a = \frac{37.5 - 36.5}{2}$

$= 0.5$

$b = \frac{360}{24}$

$= 15$

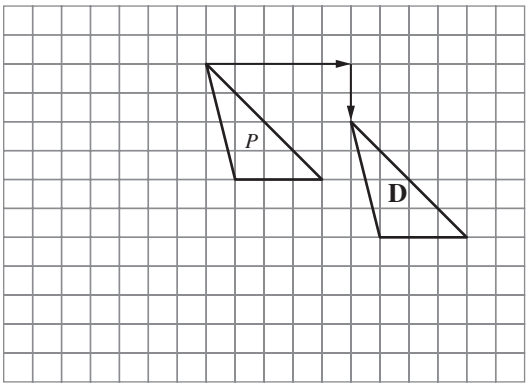
$c = \frac{37.5 + 36.5}{2}$

$= 37$

$y = 0.5$ kos/*cos* $15t + 37$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

33



Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

34 $J \propto \frac{b}{h}$

$J = \frac{kb}{h}$

$k = \frac{Jh}{b}$

Diberi/*Given* $J = 2\,500$ apabila/*when* $b = 1\,000$ dan/*and* $h = 200$,

$k = \frac{(2\,500)(200)}{1\,000}$

$= 500$

Maka/*therefore*, $J = \frac{500b}{h}$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **D**

35 $M = N$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3a & 5 \\ c-7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 2b-7 \\ 5-3c & 6 \end{bmatrix}$.

Bandingkan unsur yang sempadan/*Compare the corresponding elements*

$m_{11} = n_{11}$	$m_{12} = n_{12}$	$m_{21} = n_{21}$
$3a = 12$	$5 = 2b - 7$	$c - 7 = 5 - 3c$
$a = \frac{12}{3}$	$2b = 5 + 7$	$c + 3c = 5 + 7$
$a = 4$	$b = \frac{12}{2}$	$4c = 12$
	$= 6$	$c = 3$

$a + b + c = 4 + 6 + 3$

$= 13$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

36 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2(3) - 4(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

Jawapan/*Answer*: **C**

37

Titik Tengah ***Midpoint*** **(km)**	25.5	35.5	45.5	55.5	65.5	75.5
Kekerapan/*Frequency*	2	3	5	9	6	5

Min/*Mean* $= \frac{2(25.5) + 3(35.5) + 5(45.5) + 9(55.5) + 6(65.5) + 5(75.5)}{2 + 3 + 5 + 9 + 6 + 5}$

$= 55.17$

Sisihan piawai/*Standard deviation*

$= \sqrt{\frac{2(25.5^2) + 3(35.5^2) + 5(45.5^2) + 9(55.5^2) + 6(65.5^2) + 5(75.5^2)}{30} - (55.17)^2}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{97\,397.5}{30} - (55.17)^2}$

$= 14.24$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

38 Taburan simetri/*Symmetric distribution*

Jawapan/*Answer*: **B**

39 Kelas 5R mempunyai keputusan yang lebih konsisten kerana julat antara kuartil adalah lebih kecil.

Class 5R has more consistent result because the interquartile range is smaller.

Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

40

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		✓	✓		✓	
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4		✓	✓		✓	
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6		✓	✓		✓	

P(Sekurang-kurangnya satu nombor perdana/*At least a prime number*)

$= \frac{27}{36}$

$= \frac{3}{4}$

Bilangan kali/*Number of times*

$= \frac{3}{4} \times 300$

$= 225$

Jawapan/*Answer*: **A**

Kertas 2

Bahagian A

1 Andaikan/*Let* x = umur *Janet/Janet's age*

y = umur adik perempuan *younger sister's age*

$x + y = 10$ ... ①

$x - y = 4$ ... ②

① + ②: $2x = 14$

$x = 7$

Daripada/*From* ①: $7 + y = 10$

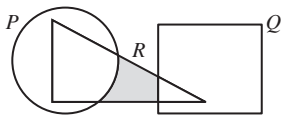
$y = 10 - 7$

$= 3$

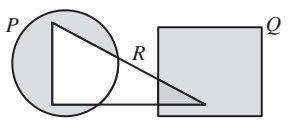
Umur *Janet/Janet's age* = 7 tahun/*years old*

Umur adik perempuan/*younger sister's age* = 3 tahun/*years old*

2 (a) $(P \cup Q)'$



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



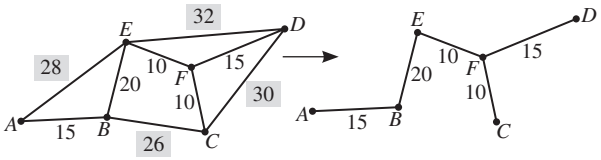
3 $n(E) = n(V) - 1$

$= 6 - 1$

$= 5$

Bilangan tepi yang perlu dikeluarkan/*Number of edges that need to be removed* = 9 – 5

= 4



Jumlah nilai pemberat minimum/*Minimum value of weight* = 15 + 20 + 10 + 10 + 15

= 70

4 Premium asas polisi pihak ketiga, kebakaran dan kecurian

Basic premium of third party, fire and theft policy

$= \frac{75}{100} \times$ RM1 985.32

= RM1 488.99

Premium kasar/G*ross premium*

= (100 – 25)% daripada premium asas/*of basic premium*

$= \frac{75}{100} \times$ RM1 488.99

= RM1 116.74

5 (a) Kuartil ketiga/*Third quartile* = 15

(b) Julat antara kuartil/*Interquartile range* = 15 – 5

= 10

6 (a) $AB = \sqrt{13^2 + 5^2}$

$= 12$ cm

$BD = 13 - 12$

$= 1$ cm

(b) (i) $\sin x = \sin \angle ABC$

$= \frac{5}{13}$

(ii) $\tan x = -\tan \angle ABC$

$= -\frac{5}{12}$

7 (a) Diberi/*Given* $F \propto \frac{G}{H}$

$F = k\left(\frac{G}{H}\right)$

$k = \frac{FH}{G}$

$= \frac{20(2)}{5}$

$= 8$

$F = \frac{8G}{H}$

(b) $6 = \frac{8G}{24}$

$G = 6(3)$

$= 18$

(c) $F_{\text{baharu/}new} = \frac{8(1.3)G}{0.9H}$

$= \left(\frac{13}{9}\right)\left(\frac{8G}{H}\right)$

$= \frac{13}{9} F_{\text{asal/}original}$

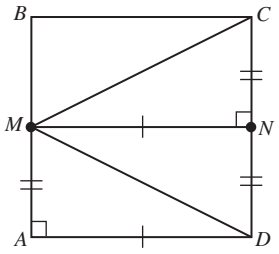
Peratusan perubahan/*Percentage of changes in F*

$= \frac{4}{9} \times 100\%$

$= 44\frac{4}{9}\%$

F bertambah/*increases* $44\frac{4}{9}\%$.

8 (a)



Didapati/*It is known that* $AD = NM$

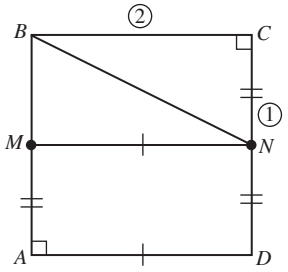
$AM = NC$

$\angle MAD = \angle CNM$

Segi tiga *AMD* dan *NCM* memenuhi sifat Sisi-Sudut-Sisi (SAS). Maka, segi tiga *AMD* dan *NCM* adalah kongruen.

Triangles AMD and NCM satisfy the characteristics of Side-Angle-Side (*SAS*). *Thus, triangles AMD and NCM are congruent.*

(b)



$BN = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}$

$= \sqrt{5}$

$\sin\angle CNB = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

9 (a) Lelayang tidak mempunyai sepasang sisi bertentangan yang selari.

Kites do not have a pair of opposite sides that are parallel.

(b) Sah kerana mematuhi format hujah deduktif yang sah.

Tidak munasabah kerana kesimpulan adalah palsu.

Valid because it complies with the valid form of deductive argument.

Not sound because the conclusion is false.

10 (a) $M_{PR} = (1, 4)$

$\left(\frac{a+5}{2}, \frac{1+7}{2}\right) = (1, 4)$

$a + 5 = 1(2)$

$a = 2 - 5$

$= -3$

(b) $PR = \sqrt{[5-(-3)]^2 + (7-1)^2}$

$= \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$

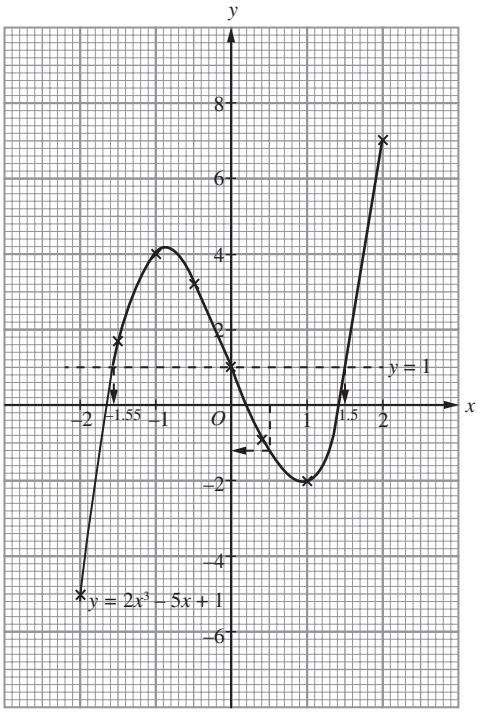
$= 10$ unit/*units*

Bahagian B

11 (a) $y = 2x^3 - 5x + 1$

x	–2	–1.5	–1	–0.5	0	0.4	1	2
y	–5	1.75	4	3.25	1	–0.87	–2	7

(b)



(c) (i) $x = -1.55, 1.5$ (ii) $y = -1.25$

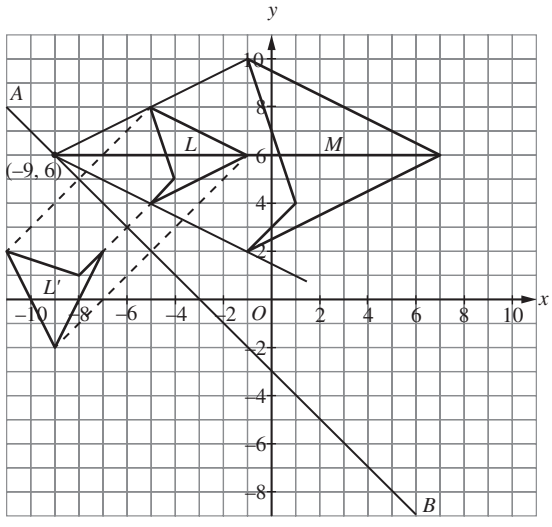
12 (a) (i) Poligon mempunyai saiz dan bentuk yang sama.

The polygons have same size and shape.

(ii) Poligon mempunyai bentuk yang sama dan saiz adalah berkadaran.

Polygons have the same shape and their size are in proportion.

(b), (c)



P = Pembesaran dengan faktor skala, $k = \frac{1}{2}$ pada pusat (–9, 6)

Enlargement with a scale factor, $k = \frac{1}{2}$ *about the centre* (–9, 6)

13 (a)

Umur (tahun) ***Age* (*years*)**	**Titik Tengah** ***Midpoint***	**Kekerapan** ***Frequency***
10 – 14	12	2
15 – 19	17	6
20 – 24	22	8
25 – 29	27	10
30 – 34	32	9
35 – 39	37	5

(b) Min/*Mean* $= \frac{(2 \times 12) + (6 \times 17) + (8 \times 22) + (10 \times 27) + (9 \times 32) + (5 \times 37)}{40}$

$= \frac{1\,045}{40}$

$= 26.125$

Sisihan piawai/*Standard deviation*

$= \sqrt{\frac{(2 \times 12^2) + (6 \times 17^2) + (8 \times 22^2) + (10 \times 27^2) + (9 \times 32^2) + (5 \times 37^2)}{40} - [26.125]^2}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{29\,245}{40} - [26.125]^2}$

$= 6.972$

(c) Kekerapan
Frequency

14 (a) $m(5) - 3(3) = 0$

$5m = 9$

$m = \frac{9}{5}$

(b) (i) Katakan/*Let* x = harga sekotak pensel warna/*price of a box of colour pencils*

y = harga sebuah kamus/*price of a dictionary*

$x + 3y = 150$

$3x + 5y = 270$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 150 \\ 270 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1(5) - 3(3)} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 150 \\ 270 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{-4} \begin{bmatrix} 5(150) + (-3)(270) \\ (-3)(150) + 1(270) \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 45 \end{bmatrix}$

∴ Harga sekotak pensel warna/*Price of a box of colour pencils* = RM15
Harga sebuah kamus/*Price of a dictionary* = RM45

(ii) Jumlah bayaran/*Total payment*
$= [(100 - 10)\% \times \text{RM}15] + [(100 - 15)\% \times \text{RM}45]$
$= \left(\frac{90}{100} \times \text{RM}15\right) + \left(\frac{85}{100} \times \text{RM}45\right)$
= RM51.75

15 (a) Pendapatan bercukai/*Chargeable income* = RM(45 800 – 500 – 12 630)
= RM32 670

Cukai pendapatan/*Income tax* = $\text{RM}150 + (32\,670 - 20\,000) \times \frac{3}{100}$
= RM(150 + 380.10)
= RM530.10

Cukai pendapatan perlu dibayar/*Income tax payable* = RM(530.10 – 400)
= RM130.10

(b) Jumlah PCB telah dibayar/*Total PCB paid* = 12 × RM90
= RM1 080

Encik Kumar tidak perlu membayar lagi cukai pendapatan kepada pihak LHDN. Jumlah PCB melebihi daripada cukai yang perlu dibayar. Beliau akan terima bayaran balik sebanyak
RM(1 080 – 130.10) = RM949.90
Mr Kumar does not need to pay tax to IRB. The total PCB he paid is more than the income tax payable. So, he will be refunded of RM(1 080 – 130.10) = RM949.90

(c) Cukai jualan dan perkhidmatan/*Sales and service tax*
Cukai jalan/*Road tax*

Bahagian C

16 (a) (i) Aiman (2, 1); Mikael (6, 4)

$m = \frac{4 - 1}{6 - 2}$
$= \frac{3}{4}$

Gantikan (2, 1) dan $m = \frac{3}{4}$ ke dalam $y = mx + c$.

Substitute (2, 1) and $m = \frac{3}{4}$ *into* $y = mx + c$.

$1 = \frac{3}{4}(2) + c$

$c = -\frac{1}{2}$

$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) Jarak antara Aiman dengan pintu/*Distance between Aiman and the entrance*
$= \sqrt{(2 - 0)^2 + (1 - 5)^2}$
$= \sqrt{20}$ m

Jarak antara Mikael dengan pintu/*Distance between Mikael and the entrance*
$= \sqrt{(6 - 0)^2 + (4 - 5)^2}$
$= \sqrt{37}$ m

∴ Aiman akan sampai di pintu terlebih dahulu kerana lebih dekat dengan pintu.
Aiman will arrive at the entrance first because he is nearer to the door.

(b) (i) Katakan/*Let* x = bilangan bungkus nasi lemak/*number of packets of nasi lemak*
y = bilangan bungkus mi goreng/*number of packets of fried noodles*

I $(4 - 1)x + (3 - 1)y \geq 1\,000$
$3x + 2y \geq 1\,000$

II $x + y \leq 500$

III $x \leq 2y$

(ii) $3x + 2y = 1\,000$

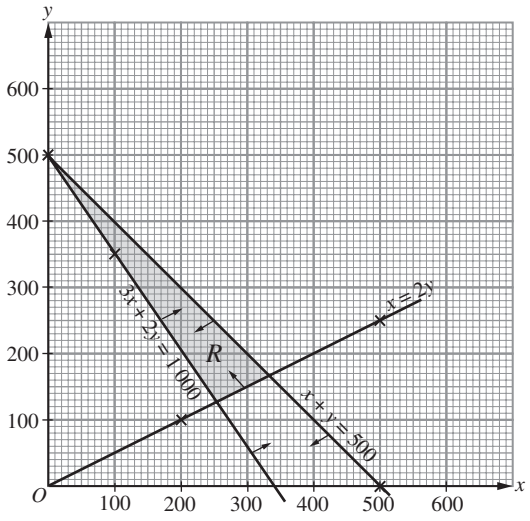
x	0	100
y	500	350

$x + y = 500$

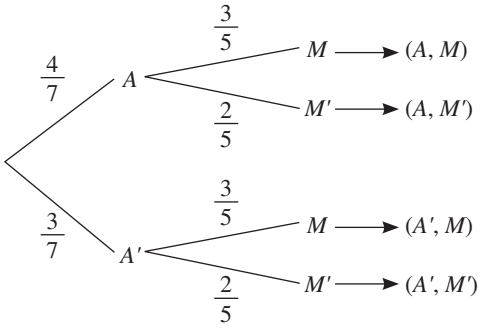
x	0	500
y	500	0

$x = 2y$

x	200	500
y	100	250



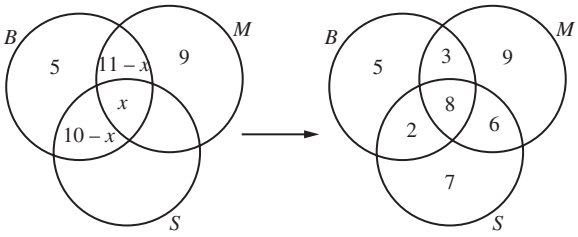
(c) **Aiman** **Mikael** **Kesudahan**
Outcome



A – Aiman hadir ke sekolah/*Aiman goes to school*
A' – Aiman tidak hadir ke sekolah/*Aiman is absent from school*
M – Mikael hadir ke sekolah/*Mikael goes to school*
M' – Mikael tidak hadir ke sekolah/*Mikael is absent from school*

Kebarangkalian salah seorang tidak hadir ke sekolah
Probability that one of them is absent from the school
$= P(A, M')$ or $P(A', M)$
$= \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{3}{7}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$
$= \frac{17}{35}$

17 (a) (i)



$n(B) = 18$
$5 + 11 - x + x + 10 - x = 18$
$26 - x = 18$
$x = 26 - 18$
$= 8$
$n(M \cap S$ sahaja/*only*$) = 26 - 9 - 11$
$= 6$
$n(S$ sahaja/*only*$) = 23 - 10 - 6$
$= 7$

(ii) $2 + 3 + 6 = 11$

(b) (i) Min/*Mean* $= \frac{3\,060}{40}$
$= 76.5$

(ii) Sisihan piawai/*Standard deviation*
$= \sqrt{\frac{234\,258.1}{40} - 76.5^2}$
$= 2.05$

(iii) Min baharu/*New mean* $= 76.5 + 2$
$= 78.5$

(c) Murid/*Student A*:
$2146_7 = 2(7^3) + 1(7^2) + 4(7) + 6(7^0)$
$= 769$
Min markah/*Mean marks* $= 769 \div 10$
$= 76.9$
Murid/*Student B*:
1011102_3
$= 1(3^6) + 0(3^5) + 1(3^4) + 1(3^3) + 1(3^2) + 0(3) + 2(3^0)$
$= 848$
Min markah/*Mean marks* $= 848 \div 10$
$= 84.8$
$\therefore$ Keputusan murid B lebih baik.
Student B's result is better.