

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME		
	CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
*	MATHEMATICS	0580/43	
4 4 6	Paper 4 (Extende	d)	May/June 2011 2 hours 30 minutes
3	Candidates answ		
7 1 5 *	Additional Materia		netrical instruments ng paper (optional)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.Write in dark blue or black pen.You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

Electronic calculators should be used.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place. For π use either your calculator value or 3.142.

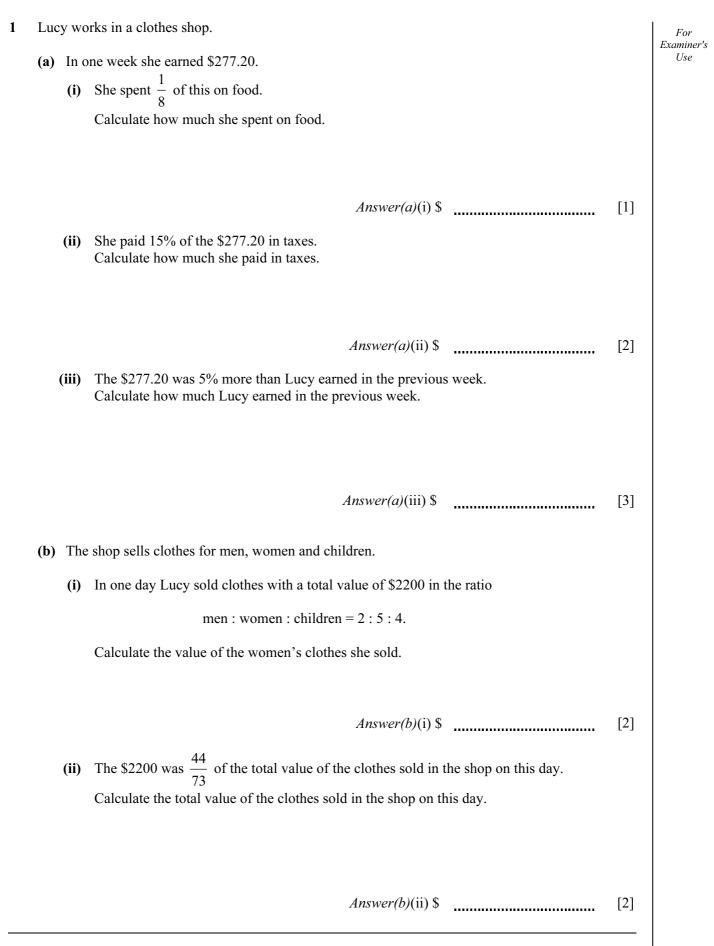
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 130.

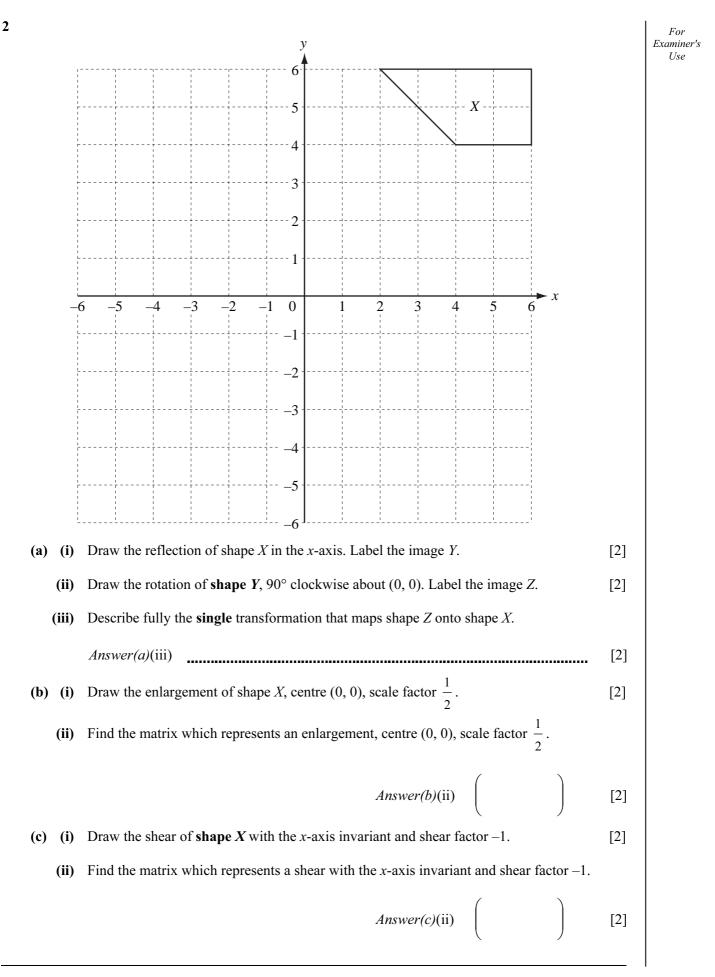
This document consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.



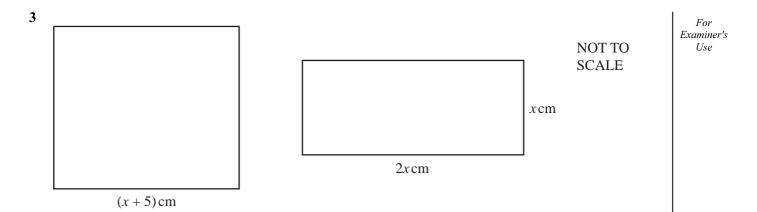
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The diagram shows a square of side (x + 5) cm and a rectangle which measures 2x cm by x cm. The area of the square is 1 cm^2 more than the area of the rectangle.

(a) Show that $x^2 - 10x - 24 = 0$.

Answer(a)

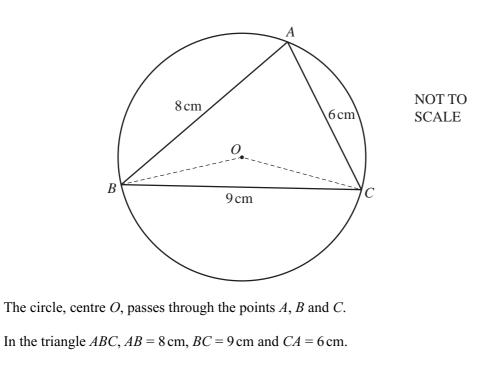
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	3	
(b)	Find the value of <i>x</i> .	For Examiner Use
	Answer(b) x = [3]	
(c)	Calculate the acute angle between the diagonals of the rectangle.	
	Answer(c) [3]	
		-



[4]

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(a) Calculate angle BAC and show that it rounds to 78.6°, correct to 1 decimal place.

Answer(a)

(b) M is the midpoint of BC.

(i) Find angle *BOM*.

Answer(b)(i) Angle BOM = [1]

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(ii) Calculate the radius of the circle and show that it rounds to 4.59 cm, correct to 3 significant figures.

Answer(b)(ii)

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[3]

(c) Calculate the area of the triangle *ABC* as a percentage of the area of the circle.

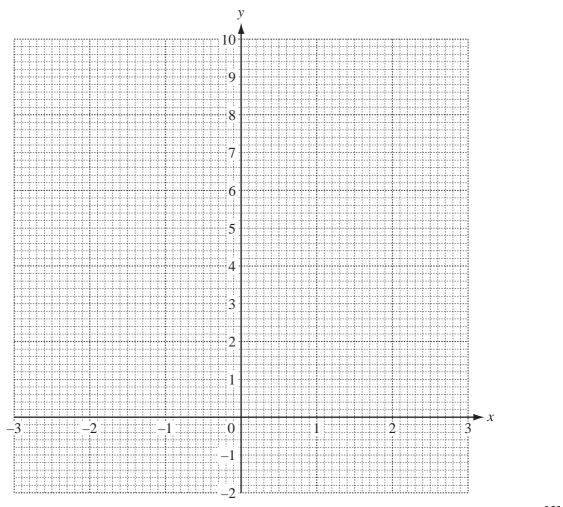
Answer(c) % [4]

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5 (a) Complete the table of values for the function f(x), where $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$.

x	-3	-2.5	-2	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3]
f(<i>x</i>)		6.41		2.69		4.25	4.25		2.69		6.41		
													[3]

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of y = f(x) for $-3 \le x \le -0.5$ and $0.5 \le x \le 3$.

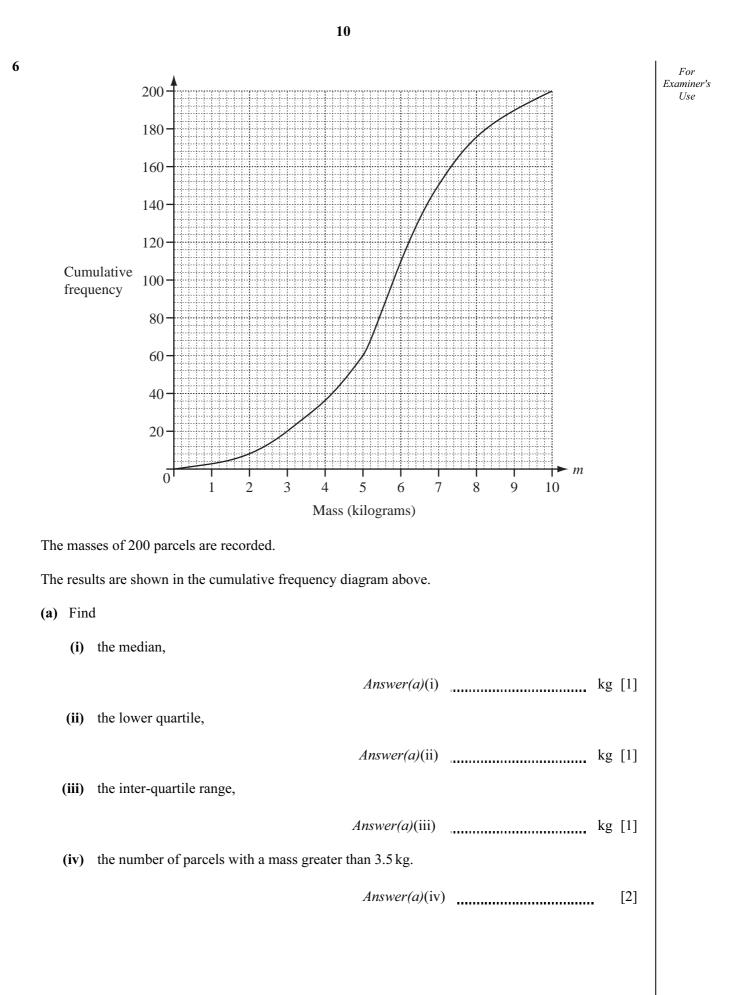


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[2]

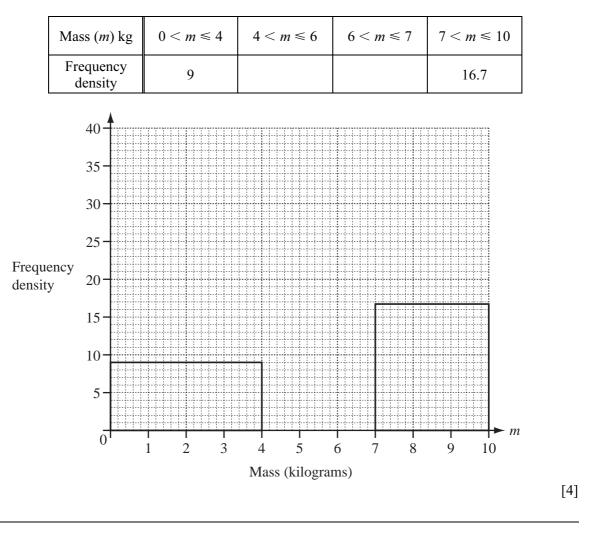
(b) (i) Use the information from the cumulative frequency diagram to complete the grouped frequency table.

Mass (m) kg	$0 < m \leq 4$	$4 < m \leq 6$	$6 < m \leq 7$	$7 < m \le 10$
Frequency	36			50

(ii) Use the grouped frequency table to calculate an estimate of the mean.

Answer(b)(ii) kg [4]

(iii) Complete the frequency density table and use it to complete the histogram.



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If there is a flower, it can only be red, yellow or orange. When there is a flower, the probability it is red is $\frac{2}{3}$ and the probability it is yellow is $\frac{1}{4}$. (a) Draw a tree diagram to show all this information. Label the diagram and write the probabilities on each branch. Answer(a) (b) A plant is chosen at random. Find the probability that it will **not** produce a yellow flower. Answer(b)

(c) If Katrina puts 120 plants in her garden, how many orange flowers would she expect?

Answer(c) [2]

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Katrina puts some plants in her garden.

The probability that a plant will produce a flower is $\frac{7}{10}$.

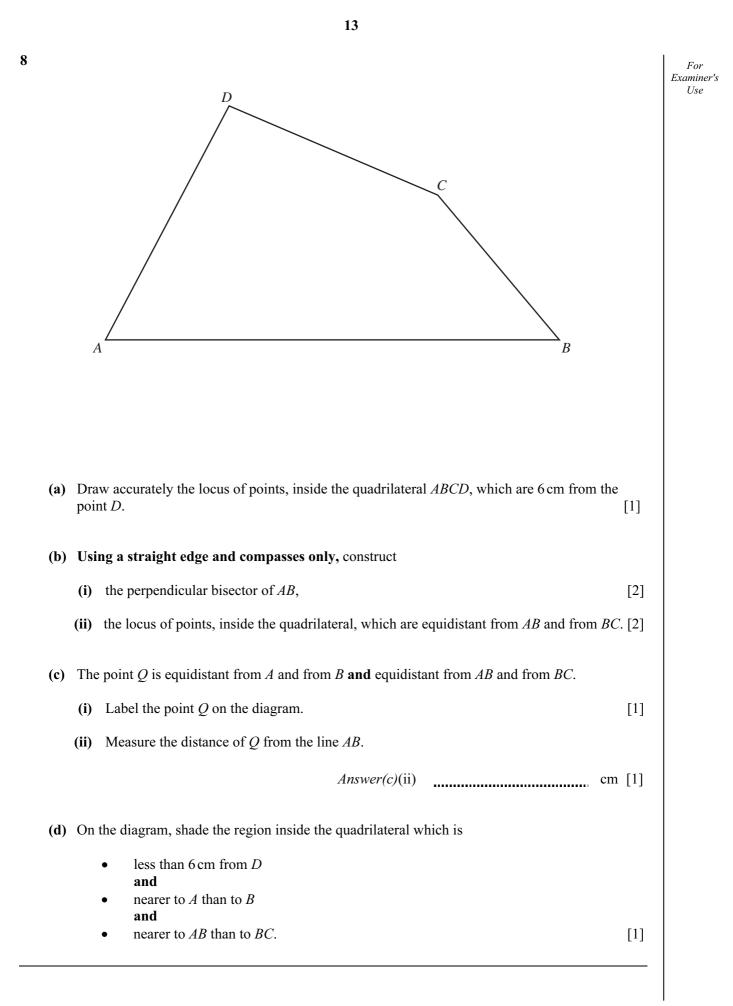
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9			$g(x) = (x+2)^2$		For Examiner's Use
	(a)	Find the values of $(i) = \sigma_1^2(2)$			
		(i) gf(2),			
			Answer(<i>(a)</i> (i)	[2]
		(ii) ff(0.5).			
			Answer(a	<i>a)</i> (ii)	[2]
	(b)	Find $f^{-1}(x)$, the inverse of $f(x)$).		
			Answe	er(b)	[2]
			1115.00		[2]
	(c)	Find $fg(x)$.			
		Give your answer in its simp	est form.		
			Answe	er(c)	[2]

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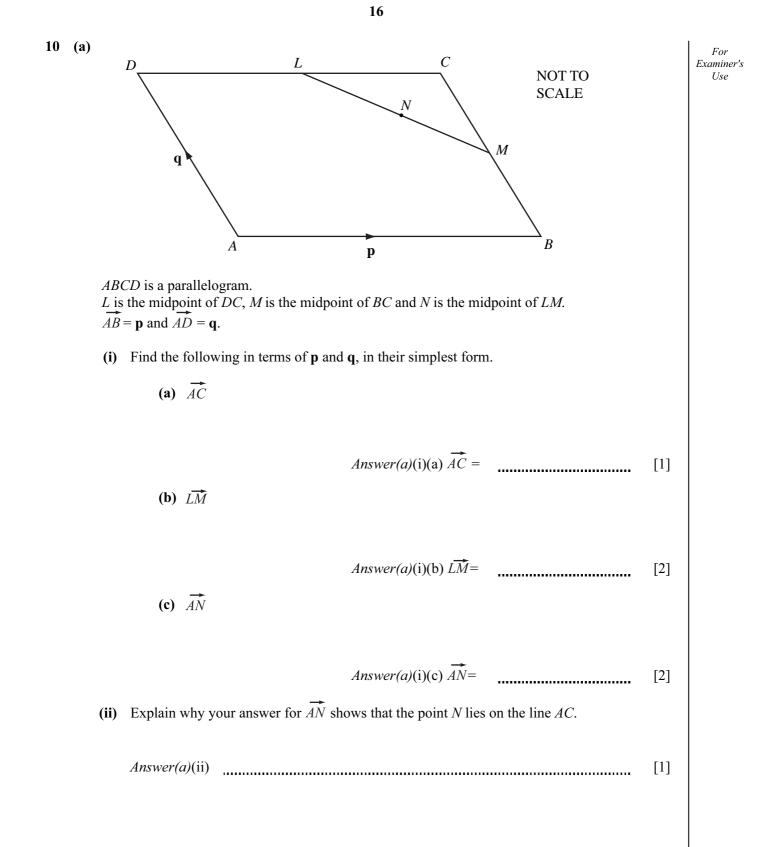
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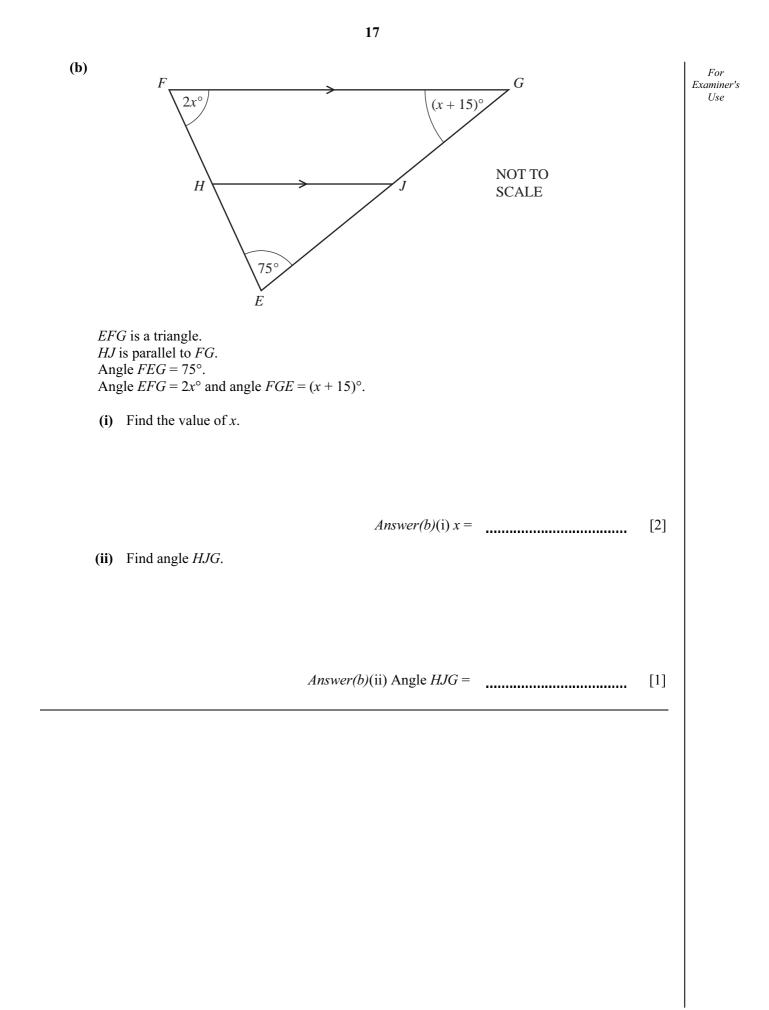
(d) Solve the equation $x^2 + f(x) = 0.$

Show all your working and give your answers correct to 2 decimal places.

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Answer(d) x = [4]





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11	(a) (i)	The first three positive integers 1, 2 and 3 have a sum of 6. Write down the sum of the first 4 positive integers.	For Examiner's Use
	(ii)	Answer(a)(i) [1] The formula for the sum of the first <i>n</i> integers is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.	
		Show the formula is correct when $n = 3$.	
		Answer(a)(ii)	
		[1]	
	(iii)	Find the sum of the first 120 positive integers.	
	(iv)	Answer(a)(iii) [1]	
	(iv)	Find the sum of the integers 121 + 122 + 123 + 124 +	
		Answer(a)(iv) [2]	
	(v)	Find the sum of the even numbers	
		$2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 800.$	
		<i>Answer(a)</i> (v) [2]	

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(b) (i) Complete the following statements about the sums of cubes and the sums of integers. $1^3 = 1$ 1 = 1 $1^3 + 2^3 = 9$ 1 + 2 = 3 $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 =$ 1 + 2 + 3 = $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 =$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = [2] (ii) The sum of the first 14 integers is 105. Find the sum of the first 14 cubes. Answer(b)(ii) [1] (iii) Use the formula in part(a)(ii) to write down a formula for the sum of the first *n* cubes. Answer(b)(iii) [1] (iv) Find the sum of the first 60 cubes. Answer(b)(iv) [1] (v) Find *n* when the sum of the first *n* cubes is 278784. Answer(b)(v) n =[2]

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