CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	

MATHEMATICS **0580/23**

Paper 2 (Extended) **October/November 2016**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Electronic calculator Geometrical instruments
Tracing 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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 70.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

[Turn over

1 $V = 4p^2$

Find V when $p = 3$.

4×9

$V =$ ....**36**..................[1]

2 Simplify.

$n^2 \times n^5$

.................**n^7**..................[1]

3

99°

NOT TO
SCALE

113°

adds to 180

67°

81°

B

82°

70°

98°

110°

A

100°

57°

80°

123°

C

96°

83°

84°

97°

D
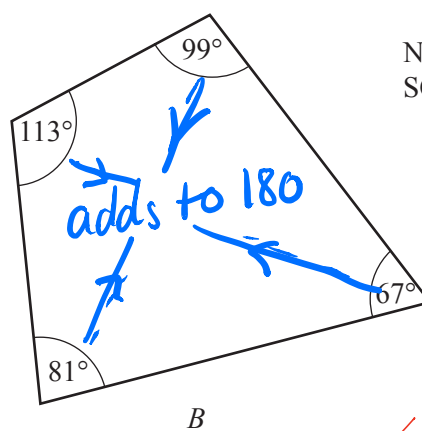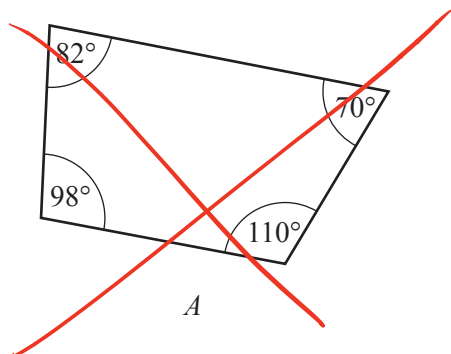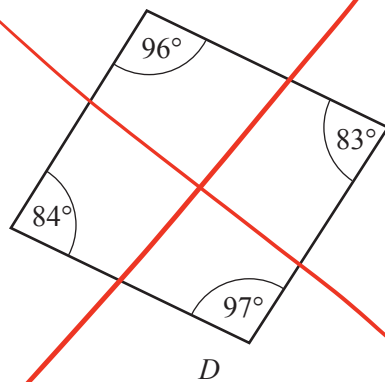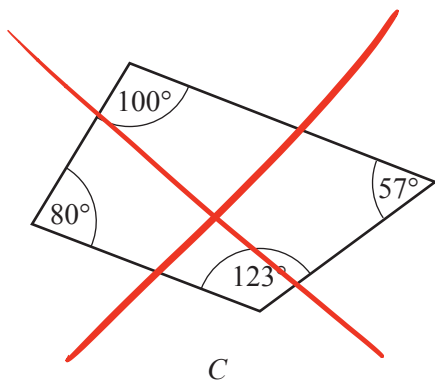
The diagram shows four quadrilaterals *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*.

Which one of these could be a cyclic quadrilateral?

B

....[1]

4 Write in standard form.

(a) 2 470 000

$$2.47 \times 10^{6}$$ .... [1]

(b) 0.0079

$$7.9 \times 10^{-3}$$ .... [1]

5 **Without using a calculator**, work out $\dfrac{3}{5} + \dfrac{1}{6}$.

Write down all the steps of your working and give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{18}{30} + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{23}{30}$$

$$^{23}/_{30}$$ .... [2]

6 James is an animal doctor.
The table shows some information about the cats he saw in one week.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Number of cats seen	2	4	1	3	2
Mean mass of a cat (kg)	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.8	2

One of the cats James saw had a mass of 4 kg.

On which day did he see this cat?

Thursday .... [2]

7 Write these in order of size, smallest first.

$$0.6^3 \qquad 0.22 \qquad \sqrt{0.09} \qquad 0.4^2$$

0.216   0.22   0.3   0.16

$$\underset{smallest}{0.4^2} < 0.6^3 < 0.22 < \sqrt{0.09} \quad [2]$$

8 The length of a car is 4.2 m, correct to 1 decimal place.

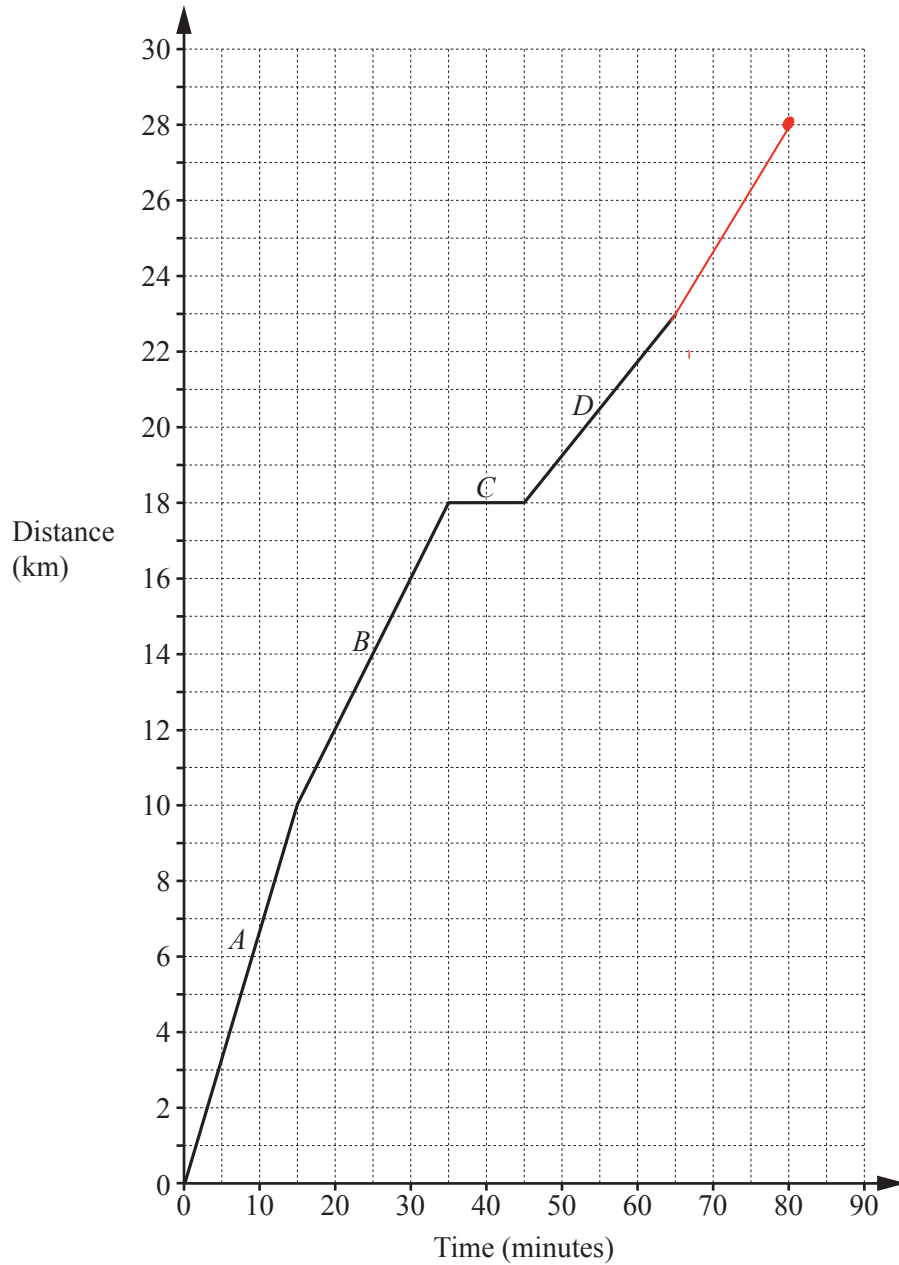Write down the upper bound and the lower bound of the length of this car.

$\dfrac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$

Upper bound = *4.25* m

Lower bound = *4.15* m [2]

UB = 4.2 + 0.05

LB = 4.2 − 0.05

9

The diagram shows the distance-time graph for the first 65 minutes of a bicycle journey.

(a) There are four different parts to the journey labelled *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*.

Write down the part of the journey with the fastest speed.

.... *A* .... [1]

(b) After the first 65 minutes the bicycle travels at a constant speed of 20 km/h for 15 minutes. →p ¼ hour

Draw this part of the journey on the diagram. [1]

$$\frac{20}{4} = 5 \, km$$

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10 Calculate.

(a) $2^3 - \sqrt{10 + 4^2}$

2.90 .... [1]

(b) $\dfrac{2\sqrt{3} \times \tan 70°}{3}$

3.17 .... [1]

11 Ahmed paid $34 000 for a car.
His car decreased in value by 40% at the end of the first year.
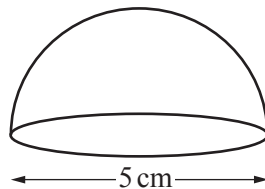The value at the end of the second year was 10% less than the value at the end of the first year.

Calculate the value of Ahmed's car after 2 years.

0.6 × 34000 = 20400 → 1ˢᵗ year

20400 × 0.9 = 18360

$ ....*18360*.......... [2]

12

NOT TO SCALE

—5 cm—

r = 2.5

The diagram shows a hemisphere with diameter 5 cm.

Calculate the volume of this hemisphere. → *½ a sphere*

[The volume, V, of a sphere with radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.]

$V = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (2.5)^3 = \frac{125\pi}{12}$

32.7 .... cm³ [2]

13 Write the recurring decimal $0.\dot{2}$ as a fraction.
[$0.\dot{2}$ means 0.222…]

$x = 0.22222\dots$

$10x = 2.22222\dots$

$10x - x = 2.22222\dots$

$- 0.22222\dots$

$9x = 2$

$x = \dfrac{2}{9}$

.... $\dfrac{2}{9}$ .... [2]

14 The shaded shape is made by joining a square and a rhombus.
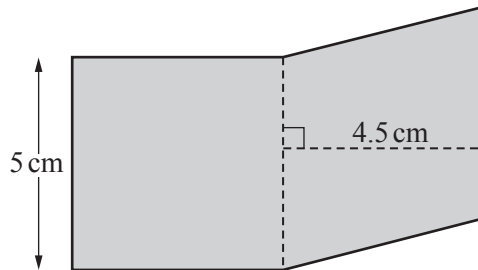
→ All sides are NOT the same

NOT TO SCALE

5 cm   4.5 cm

Work out

(a) the perimeter of the shaded shape,

$(5 \times 3) + (5 \times 3)$

.... 30 .... cm [1]

(b) the area of the shaded shape.

$(5 \times 5) + (4.5 \times 5)$

Area of Square   Area of Rhombus

.... 47.5 .... cm² [2]

       [Turn over

15 (a)

A

NOT TO
SCALE

same angle

C

44°

B
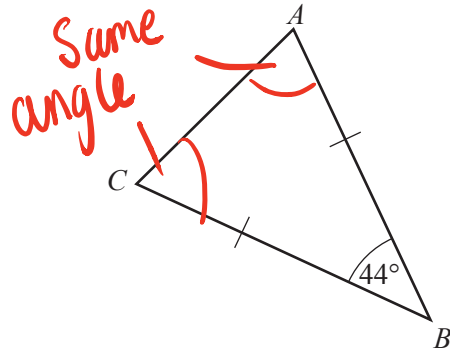
Triangle *ABC* is an isosceles triangle with *AB* = *CB*.
Angle *ABC* = 44°.

Find angle *ACB*.

$$\frac{180 - 44}{2}$$

68°

Angle *ACB* = ... [1]

(b) A regular polygon has an exterior angle of 40°.

Work out the number of sides of this polygon.

$$\frac{360}{n} = 40 \longrightarrow \frac{360}{40} = n$$

9

.... [2]

16 *d* is inversely proportional to $(w + 1)^2$.
d = 3.2 when *w* = 4.

Find *d* when *w* = 7.

$$d = \frac{K}{(w+1)^2}$$

d = 3.2 and *w* = 4

$$3.2 = \frac{K}{(4+1)^2}$$

$$3.2 \times (5)^2 = K = 80$$

So $d = \frac{80}{(w+1)^2} \longrightarrow \frac{80}{(7+1)^2} = \frac{80}{8^2}$

1.25

d = ... [3]

17 A is the point (8, 3) and B is the point (12, 1).

(x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2)

Find the equation of the line, perpendicular to the line AB, which passes through the point (0, 0).

$$m = \frac{1-3}{12-8} = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{Perpendicular gradient} = -\frac{1}{m} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$y = 2x + c$$

$$\text{Sub}(0,0) \longrightarrow c = 0$$

$$y = 2x \qquad \text{[3]}$$

18 $f(x) = x^2$ $g(x) = \dfrac{x-3}{2}$

Find

(a) $f(-5)$,

$$f(-5) = (-5)^2 = 25$$

$$25 \qquad \text{[1]}$$

(b) $gf(x)$,

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{x^2-3}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2-3}{2} \qquad \text{[1]}$$

(c) $g^{-1}(x)$.

$$g(x) = \frac{x-3}{2} = y$$

Apply $g^{-1}(x)$

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

$$y - 3 = 2x$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = y = 2x + 3$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = 2x + 3 \qquad \text{[2]}$$

19 The curve $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x$ is shown on the grid.
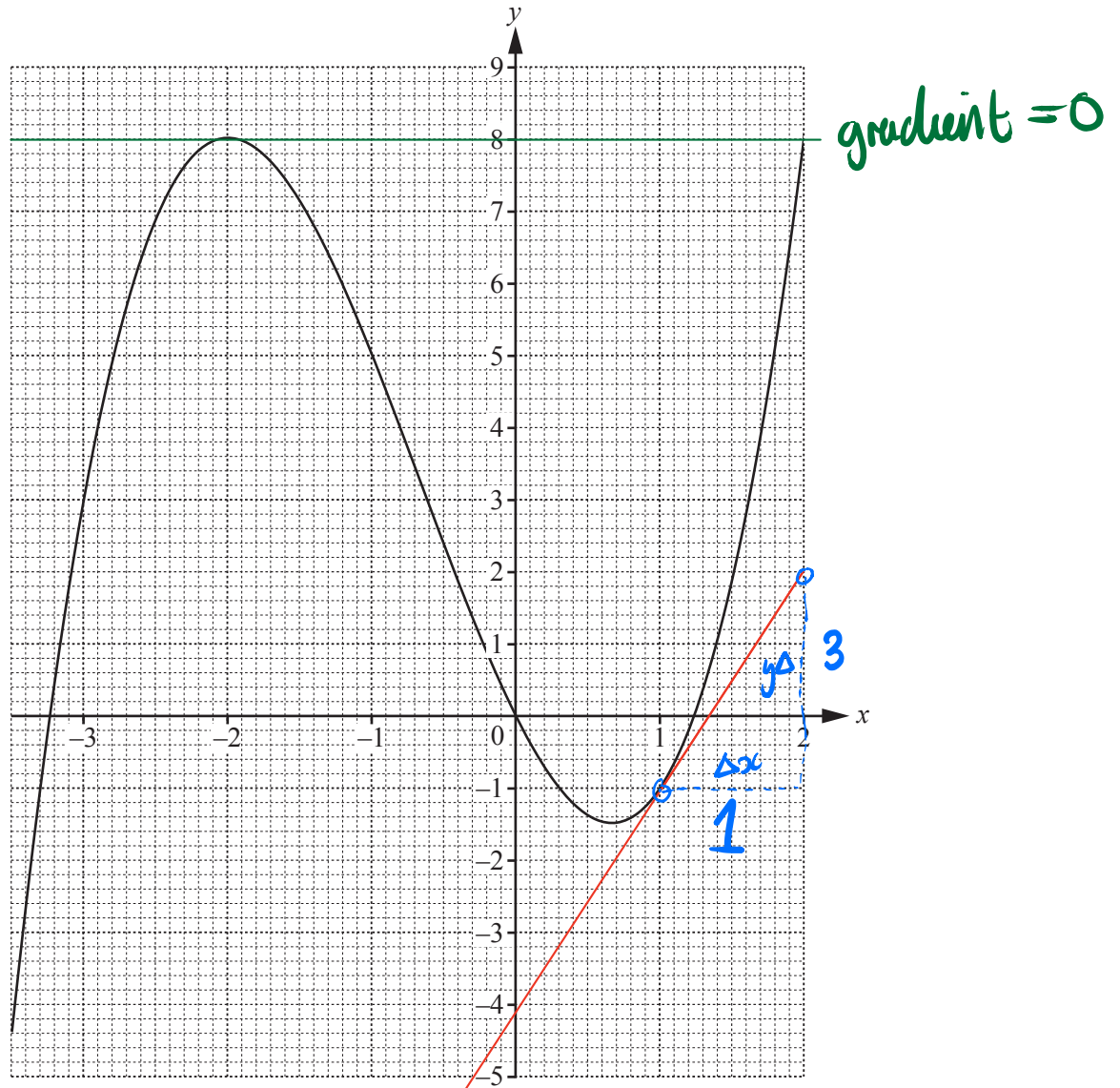
gradient = 0

(a) By drawing a suitable tangent, find an estimate of the gradient of the curve when $x = 1$.

$$gradient = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$2.1 \leqslant gradient \leqslant 3.9$ .... [3]

(b) A point D lies on the curve.
The x co-ordinate of D is negative.
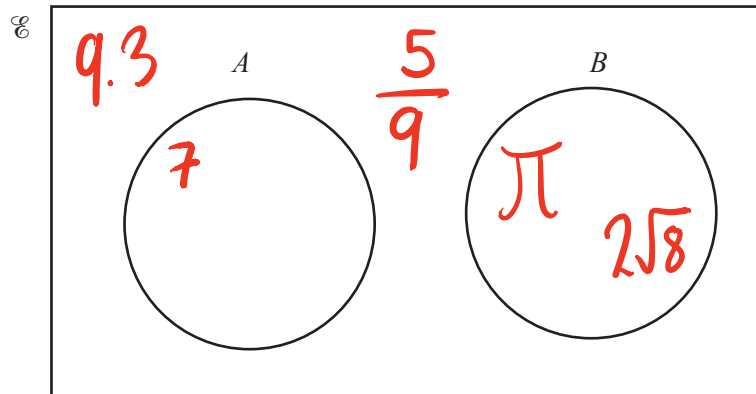The gradient of the tangent at D is 0.

Write down the co-ordinates of D.

(....**-2**...... , ...**8**......) [1]

20 **(a)** $\mathcal{E} = \left\{ 7, \ 9.3, \ \pi, \ \dfrac{5}{9}, \ 2\sqrt{8} \right\}$

$A = \{\text{integers}\}$
$B = \{\text{irrational numbers}\}$

Write all the elements of $\mathcal{E}$ in their correct place on the Venn diagram.
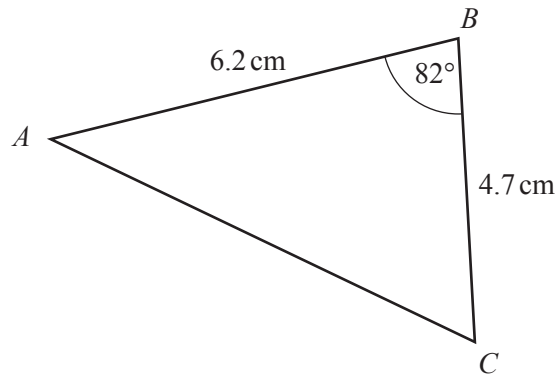

[2]

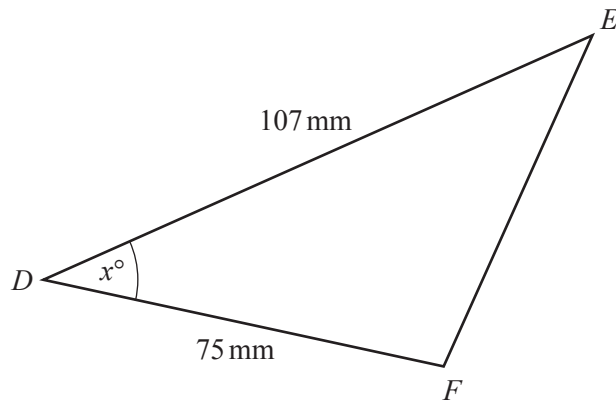**(b)** Shade the region in each of the Venn diagrams below.

$C' \cup D$

$E \cap F' \cap G$

[2]

21 (a)
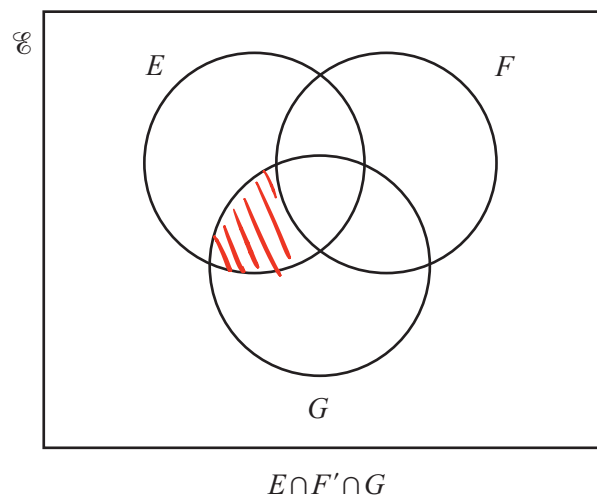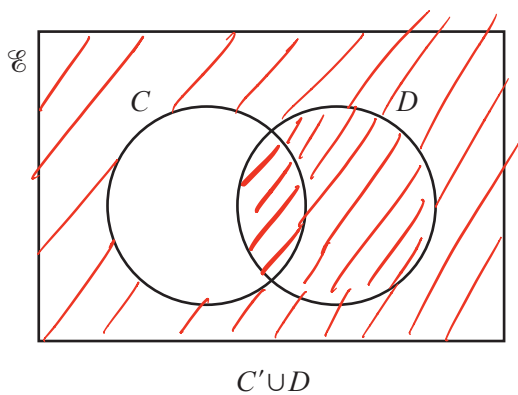
Calculate the area of triangle *ABC*.

$$\frac{1}{2}(4.7)(6.2)(\sin 82)$$

14.4 ....cm² [2]

(b)

The area of triangle *DEF* is 2050 mm².

Work out the value of *x*.

$$\frac{1}{2}(75)(107)\sin x = 2050$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2050(2)}{(75)(107)}$$

x = 30.7 ....[2]

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All heights divided by 2   *5 difference*   *all heights*

22 The table shows some information about the mass, m grams, of 200 bananas.

Mass (m grams)	$90 < m \leqslant 110$	$110 < m \leqslant 120$	$120 < m \leqslant 125$	$125 < m \leqslant 140$
Frequency	40	70	60	30
Height of column in histogram (cm)	1	3.5	6	1

Complete the table.

Normal Height → $\dfrac{60}{5} = 12$

$\dfrac{12}{2} = 6$

[4]

23 Simplify.
$$\frac{42np - 7n}{12pt - 2t + 18mp - 3m}$$

$$\frac{7n(6p - 1)}{2t(6p - 1) + 3m(6p - 1)}$$

$$\frac{7n(6p - 1)}{(2t + 3m)(6p - 1)}$$

$$\frac{7n}{2t + 3m}$$

[4]

24
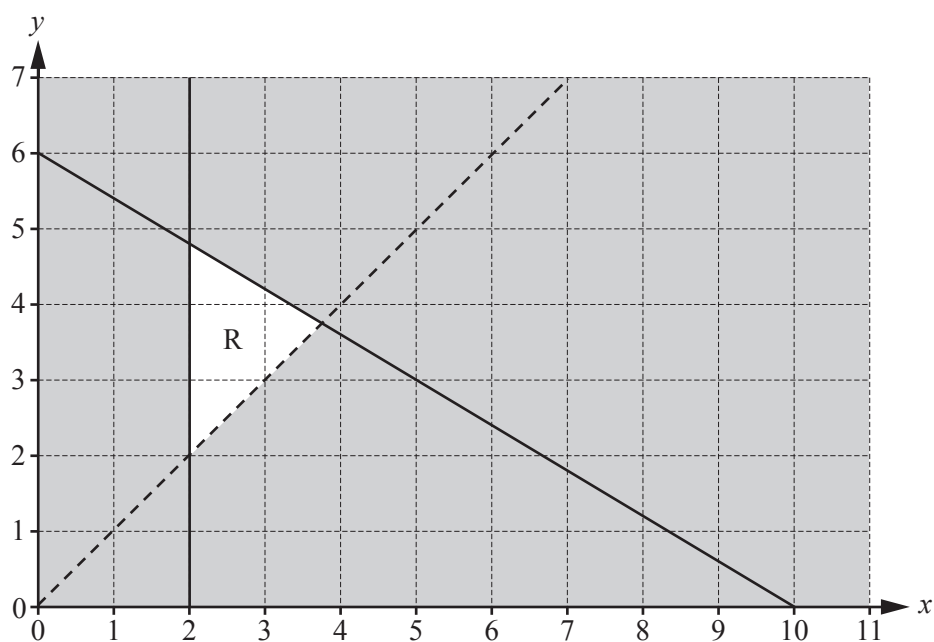
Find the three inequalities that define the unshaded region, R.

[handwritten: y > x]

[handwritten: x ⩾ 2]

[handwritten: 10x + 6y < 68] [5]

25 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad$ $D = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) Which of these four matrix calculations is **not** possible?

$\qquad$ **A + B** $\qquad\qquad$ **3C** $\qquad\qquad$ **CB** $\qquad\qquad$ **AD**

CB .... [1]

(b) Calculate **AB**.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4\times7)+(2\times4) & (4\times-3)+(2\times5) \\ (2\times7)+(4\times1) & (2\times-3)+(1\times5) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 36 & -2 \\ 18 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$ [2]

(c) Work out B^{-1}, the inverse of **B**.

$$\frac{1}{(7\times5)-(-3\times4)} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{47} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{47} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$ [2]

(d) Explain why matrix **A** does not have an inverse.

The determinant is 0 .... [1]

$$|A| = (4\times1) - (2\times2)$$

$$= 4 - 4 = 0$$

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