

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

0607/23

45 minutes

Paper 2 (Extended) May/June 2015

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Geometrical Instruments

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all the questions.

CALCULATORS MUST NOT BE USED IN THIS PAPER.

All answers should be given in their simplest form.

You must show all the relevant working to gain full marks and you will be given marks for correct methods even if your answer is incorrect.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 40.



Formula List

For the equation

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

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Curved surface area, A, of cylinder of radius r, height h.

$$A = 2\pi rh$$

Curved surface area, A, of cone of radius r, sloping edge l.

$$A = \pi r l$$

Curved surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

Volume, V, of pyramid, base area A, height h.

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$$

Volume, V, of cylinder of radius r, height h.

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h.

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

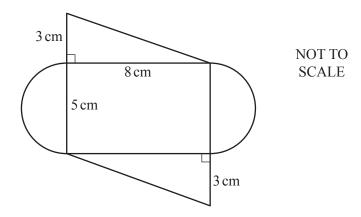
$$Area = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

Answer all the questions

	This wer are the questions.	
1	1 Round these numbers to 3 significant figures.	
	(a) 0.000 604 83	
	Answer(a)	[11
	(b) 6998800	[+]
	Answer(b)	[1]
2		
	$\frac{0.583 \times 311.6}{1.82 + 10.43} \ .$	
	Show your working.	
	Answer	[2]

3		$a = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5^2$	$b = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^6$				
	(a)	Find, giving each answer as the product of prime factors,					
		(i) the highest comm	non factor (HCF) of	a and b ,			
				Answer(a)(i)			1
		(ii) \sqrt{b} .		(1)			•
		(=)					
				<i>Answer(a)</i> (ii)		[1]]
	(b)	ap is a cube number.					
		Find the smallest integ	ger value of p .				

Answer(b)[1]



The diagram shows a rectangle, two semicircles and two right-angled triangles.

(a) Find the total area of the shape. Give your answer in the form $a + b\pi$.

(b) Describe fully the symmetry of the shape.

	Answer(a).	 	 	cm ²	[3]
Describe fully the symmetry of the shape.					
Answer(b)		 	 		

5 Solve.

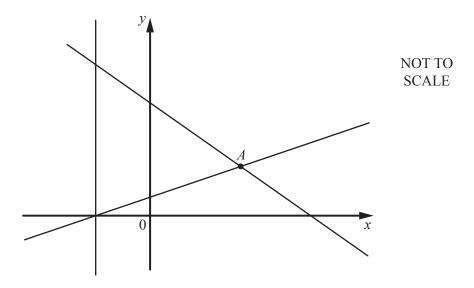
$$5(x+2) < 2(4x-7)$$

6 François and George each ask a sample of students at their college how they travel to college.

These are their results.

	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Train	Car	Total number of students
François	7	3	4	1	5	20
George	46	24	44	11	25	150

G	eorge	46	24	44	11	25	150	
trav	el.					-		
Ans	wer(a)							[1]
A st	udent is	selected at ra	andom.					
(i)	Use Go	eorge's result	s to estimate	the probabili	ity that the st	udent cycles	to college.	
				Answe	er(b)(i)			[1]
(ii)	There a	are 3000 stud	lents at the co	ollege.				
	Use Ge	eorge's result	s to estimate	the number of	of students w	ho cycle to co	ollege.	
				Answa	v(h)(ii)			[1]
	Exp trav Ans A st (i)	travel. Answer(a) A student is (i) Use Go	Explain why George's retravel. Answer(a)	Explain why George's results will give travel. Answer(a)	Explain why George's results will give the better etravel. Answer(a)	Explain why George's results will give the better estimates of the travel. Answer(a)	Explain why George's results will give the better estimates of the probabiliti travel. Answer(a)	Explain why George's results will give the better estimates of the probabilities of the different travel. Answer(a)



x = -2, $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ and 3x + 4y = 20. The diagram shows the lines

(a) Use simultaneous equations to find the co-ordinates of the point A.

(b) (i) *P* is a point in the region such that

$$x < -2$$
, $y > \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ and $3x + 4y < 20$.

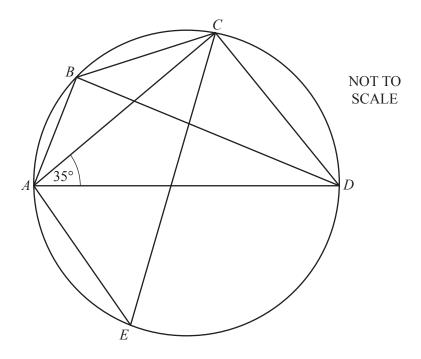
On the diagram, mark and label a possible position of P.

[1]

(ii) Q is a point in the region such that

$$x > -2$$
, $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ and $3x + 4y < 20$.

On the diagram, mark and label a possible position of Q. [1]



In the diagram, A, B, C, D and E are points on the circle. AD is a diameter and angle $CAD = 35^{\circ}$.

Find

(a) angle ACD,

Answer(a)[1]

(b) angle *CBD*,

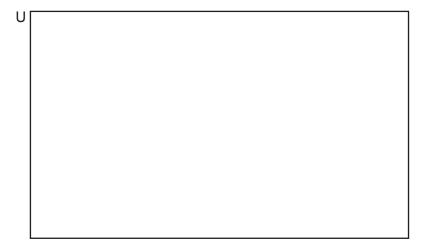
Answer(b)[1]

(c) angle AEC.

_				0.1			
9	The sets P ,	() and R	are subsets	of the i	universal	set l	1

- $P \cap R \neq \emptyset$
- Q is a subset of R $Q \cap P = \emptyset$

Complete the Venn diagram to show the sets P, Q, and R.



[3]

10	(a)	Factorise	$x^2 - 3$	3x - 10.
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Answer(a)[2]

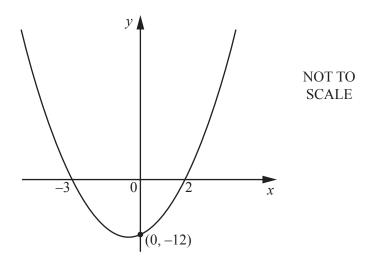
(b) Make *x* the subject of $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{a}$.

 $Answer(b) x = \dots [2]$

11 (a)	Find	$\log_5 \frac{1}{25}$
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	Answer(a)[1]
(b) Find x when	
$(i) \log x - \log 2 = \log 6,$	
(ii) $\log_x 4 = \frac{1}{2}.$	Answer(b)(i)[1]
	Answer(b)(ii)[1]

Question 12 is printed on the next page.



The diagram shows a sketch of the graph of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. The graph goes through the points (-3, 0), (0, -12) and (2, 0).

Find the values a, b and c.

Answer
$$a =$$
 $b =$ $c =$ [3]

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