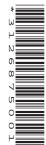
Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		



MATHEMATICS 0580/42

Paper 4 (Extended) May/June 2020

2 hours 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Geometrical instruments

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
- For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 130.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 20 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

1	(a)	(i)	Divide \$24 in the ratio 7:5.	
		(ii)	\$, \$]
		(iii)]
	(b)	In a	sale the original prices are reduced by 15%.]
		(i)	Calculate the sale price of a book that has an original price of \$12.	
		(ii)	\$	l
			\$[2]]

(c)	(i)	Dean invests \$500 for 10 years at a rate of 1.7% per year simple interest.	
		Calculate the total interest earned during the 10 years.	
		Φ.	507
		\$	[2]
	(ii)	Ollie invests \$200 at a rate of 0.0035% per day compound interest.	
		Calculate the value of Ollie's investment at the end of 1 year. [1 year = 365 days.]	
		\$	[2]
	(iii)	Edna invests \$500 at a rate of $r\%$ per year compound interest. At the end of 6 years, the value of Edna's investment is \$559.78.	
		Find the value of r .	

 $r = \dots [3]$

2 (a)
$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

(i) Find $2\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}$.

(**ii**) Find |**p**|.



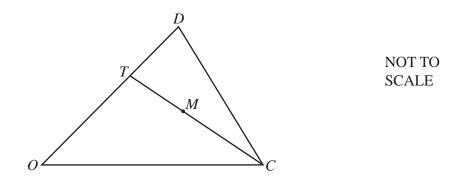
(b) A is the point (4, 1) and $\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Find the coordinates of B.

(c) The line y = 3x - 2 crosses the y-axis at G.

Write down the coordinates of *G*.

(d)



In the diagram, O is the origin, OT = 2TD and M is the midpoint of TC. $\overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{c}$ and $\overrightarrow{OD} = \mathbf{d}$.

Find the position vector of M. Give your answer in terms of \mathbf{c} and \mathbf{d} in its simplest form.

	 [31

3 The speed, v km/h, of each of 200 cars passing a building is measured. The table shows the results.

Speed (v km/h)	$0 < v \le 20$	$20 < v \leqslant 40$	$40 < v \leqslant 45$	$45 < v \le 50$	$50 < v \le 60$	60 < v ≤ 80
Frequency	16	34	62	58	26	4

(a) Calculate an estimate of the mean.

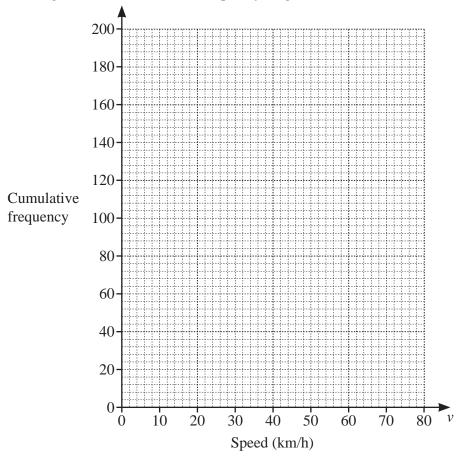
..... km/h [4]

(b) (i) Use the frequency table to complete the cumulative frequency table.

Speed (vkm/h)	v ≤ 20	v ≤ 40	v ≤ 45	v ≤ 50	v ≤ 60	v ≤ 80
Cumulative frequency	16	50			196	200

[1]

(ii) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency diagram.



[3]

(iii)	Use your	diagram	to find an	estimate	of
-------	----------	---------	------------	----------	----

(a) the upper quartile,

	km/h	[1]
--	------	-----

(b) the number of cars with a speed greater than 35 km/h.

ı	Γ	,	1
	4	•	ı

(c) Two of the 200 cars are chosen at random.

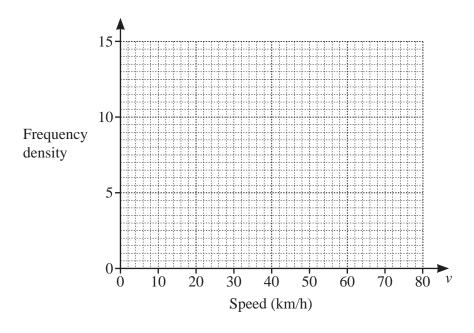
Find the probability that they both have a speed greater than 50 km/h.

.....[2]

(d) A new frequency table is made by combining intervals.

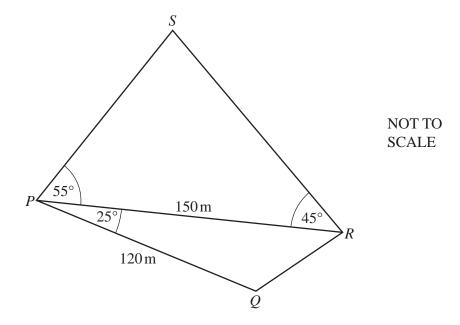
Speed (v km/h)	$0 < v \le 40$	$40 < v \le 50$	$50 < v \le 80$
Frequency	50	120	30

On the grid, draw a histogram to show the information in this table.



[3]

4



The diagram shows two triangles.

(a) Calculate QR.

$$QR = m [3]$$

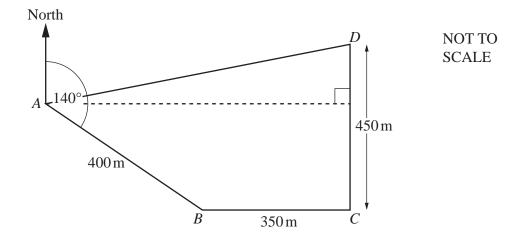
(b) Calculate *RS*.

$$RS = \dots m [4]$$

((\mathbf{c})	Calculate	the total	area of	the two	triangles.

	$m^2 \\$	[3]
--	----------	-----

5



The diagram shows a field ABCD. The bearing of B from A is 140° . C is due east of B and D is due north of C. AB = 400 m, BC = 350 m and CD = 450 m.

(a) Find the bearing of D from B.

.....[2]

(b)	Calculate the distance from D to A .
	m [6]
(c)	Jono runs around the field from A to B , B to C , C to D and D to A . He runs at a speed of $3 \mathrm{m/s}$.
	Calculate the total time Jono takes to run around the field. Give your answer in minutes and seconds, correct to the nearest second.
	. *
	min s [4]

6
$$f(x) = 3x + 2$$
 $g(x) = x^2 + 1$ $h(x) = 4^x$

(a) Find h(4).

(b) Find fg(1).

(c) Find gf(x) in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$.

(**d**) Find *x* when f(x) = g(7).

$$x = \dots$$
 [2]

(e) Find $f^{-1}(x)$.

$$f^{-1}(x) = \dots [2]$$

(f) Find
$$\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} + x$$
.

Give your answer as a single fraction, in terms of x, in its simplest form.

.....[3]

(g) Find *x* when $h^{-1}(x) = 2$.

$$x = \dots$$
 [1]

- 7 Tanya plants some seeds.
 - The probability that a seed will produce flowers is 0.8.

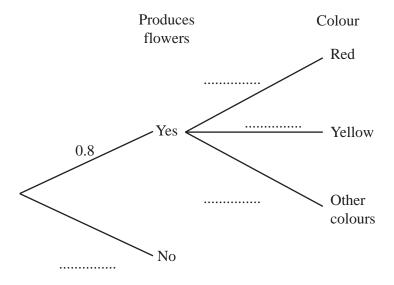
When a seed produces flowers, the probability that the flowers are red is 0.6 and the probability that the flowers are yellow is 0.3.

(a) Tanya has a seed that produces flowers.

Find the probability that the flowers are not red and not yellow.



(b) (i) Complete the tree diagram.



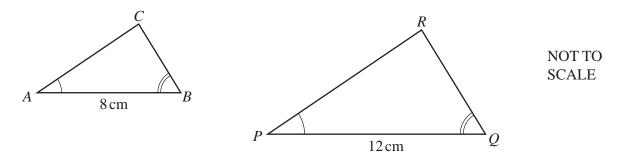
[2]

(ii) Find the probability that a seed chosen at random produces red flowers.

.....[2]

	(iii) Tanya chooses a seed at random.					
		Find the probability that this seed does not produce red flowers and does not produce yelloflowers.				
			[3]			
(c)	Two	o of the seeds are chosen at random.				
	Fine	Find the probability that one produces flowers and one does not produce flowers.				
			[3]			

8 (a)



Triangle ABC is mathematically similar to triangle PQR. The area of triangle ABC is 16 cm^2 .

(i) Calculate the area of triangle PQR.

$ cm^2 \ [$

(ii) The triangles are the cross-sections of prisms which are also mathematically similar. The volume of the smaller prism is $320\,\mathrm{cm}^3$.

Calculate the length of the larger prism.

cm	[3]

	17
(b)	A cylinder with radius $6 \mathrm{cm}$ and height $h \mathrm{cm}$ has the same volume as a sphere with radius $4.5 \mathrm{cm}$.
	Find the value of h . [The volume, V , of a sphere with radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.]
	h = [3]
(c)	A solid metal cube of side $20\mathrm{cm}$ is melted down and made into $40\mathrm{solid}$ spheres, each of radius $r\mathrm{cm}$.

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

$$r = \dots$$
 [3]

(d) A solid cylinder has radius x cm and height $\frac{7x}{2} \text{ cm}$.

The surface area of a sphere with radius $R \, \mathrm{cm}$ is equal to the total surface area of the cylinder.

Find an expression for R in terms of x.

[The surface area, A, of a sphere with radius r is $A = 4\pi r^2$.]

$$R = \dots [3]$$

				•		•
9	(a)	(i)	Write	$x^2 + 8x - 9$	in the form	$(x+k)^2 + k$

|--|

PMT

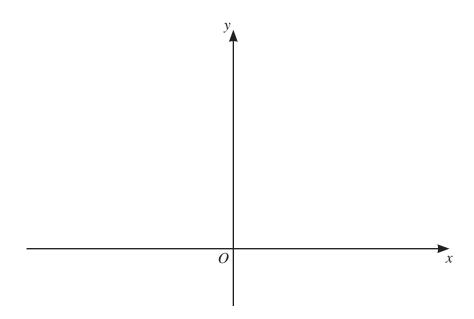
(ii) Use your answer to **part** (a)(i) to solve the equation
$$x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$$
.

$$x =$$
...... or $x =$ [2]

(b) The solutions of the equation
$$x^2 + bx + c = 0$$
 are $\frac{-7 + \sqrt{61}}{2}$ and $\frac{-7 - \sqrt{61}}{2}$. Find the value of b and the value of c .

$$c = \dots [3]$$

(c) (i)



On the diagram,

(a) sketch the graph of
$$y = (x-1)^2$$
, [2]

(b) sketch the graph of
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$
. [2]

(ii) The graphs of
$$y = (x-1)^2$$
 and $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ intersect at A and B .
Find the length of AB .

$$AB = \dots [7]$$

Question 10 is printed on the next page.

10 (a)
$$y = x^4 - 4x^3$$

(i) Find the value of y when x = -1.

$$y =$$
 [2]

(ii) Find the two stationary points on the graph of $y = x^4 - 4x^3$.

(,)	
()	[6

(b)
$$y = x^p + 2x^q$$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 11x^{10} + 10x^4$, where $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is the derived function.

Find the value of p and the value of q.

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