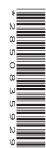


Cambridge IGCSE[™]

| CANDIDATE NAME | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--|
| CENTRE NUMBER | | | CANDIDATE NUMBER | | |



MATHEMATICS 0580/43

Paper 4 (Extended)

October/November 2023

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 The table shows the amount received when exchanging \$100 in some countries.

| Country | Amount received for \$100 |
|---------|---------------------------|
| Wales | 77.05 pounds |
| India | 7437.05 rupees |
| China | 671.20 yuan |
| Spain | 85.35 euros |

| | | Cillia | 071.20 y | uan | | |
|------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | Spain | 85.35 eu | ros | | |
| (a) | Brad changes | \$ \$250 to Indian rupees. | | | | |
| | Calculate the | amount he receives correct | to the nearest rupee | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | rupees | [2] |
| (b) | Wang change | es 5400 Chinese yuan into do | ollars. | | | |
| | Calculate how | w much he receives in dollar | rs, correct to the near | rest cent. | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | \$ | | [2] |
| (c) | | n Spain and goes on holiday 500 euros in total on travel a | | io | | |
| | | travel: | hotels $= 4:3$. | | | |
| | (i) Work ou | t how much Gretal spends, | in euros, on travel. | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | euros | : [2] |
| | | | | ••••• | | [4] |

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{(ii)} & Work out how much she spends, in pounds, on hotels. \end{tabular}$

..... pounds [3]

| (iii) | Gretal flies home to Spain. |
|-------|---|
| | The plane flies a distance of 2200 km, correct to the nearest 100 km. |
| | The average speed of the plane is 740 km/h, correct to the nearest 20 km/h. |

Calculate the lower bound of the time taken, in hours and minutes, for this flight.

..... h min [3]

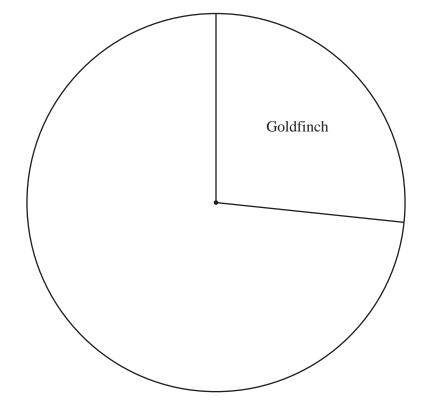
2 The table shows the number of each type of bird seen in a garden on Monday.

| Type of bird | Frequency | Pie chart sector angle |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Goldfinch | 8 | 96° |
| Jay | 6 | |
| Starling | 11 | |
| Robin | 5 | |

(a) Find the percentage of the birds that are Starlings.

| | % | [2] |
|--|---|-----|
|--|---|-----|

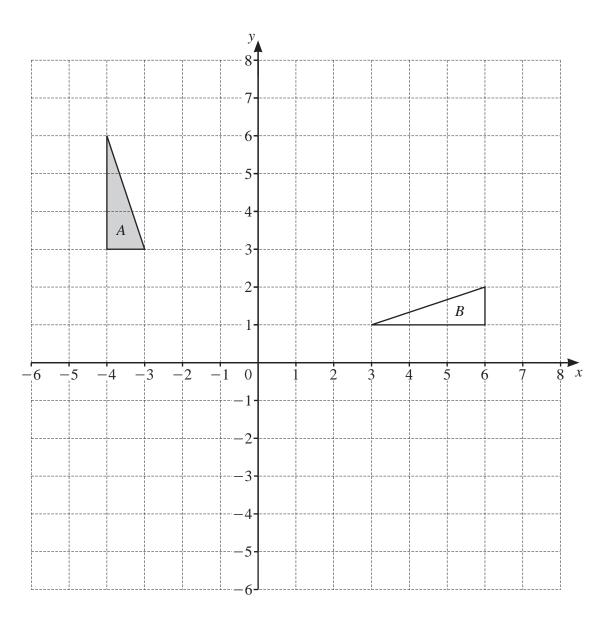
- (b) (i) In the table, complete the column for the pie chart sector angle. [2]
 - (ii) Complete the pie chart to show the information in the table.



[2]

| (c) | On | Tuesday, the number of Goldfinches seen in the garden increased by 262.5%. | |
|-----|------|--|-----|
| | Calc | culate the number of Goldfinches seen on Tuesday. | |
| | | | |
| | | | [2] |
| (d) | Sub | of the most common birds in the world is the Red-Billed Quelea which lives in Saharan Africa. The are approximately 1500 million of these birds in this area. | |
| | (i) | Write 1500 million in standard form. | |
| | | | [1] |
| | (ii) | The land area of Sub-Saharan Africa is approximately 21.2 million square kilometres. | |
| | | Work out the average number of these birds per square kilometre. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | birds/km ² | [2] |

3



(a) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle A onto triangle B.

[3

(b) Draw the image of triangle *A* after

(i) a reflection in the line
$$y = 1$$
 [2]

(ii) a translation by the vector
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$
 [2]

(iii) an enlargement, scale factor 2, centre
$$(-4, 5)$$
. [2]

4 (a) Find the size of one interior angle of a regular 10-sided polygon.

| | | | [2] |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----|
| (b) | A x° B 75° C y° 25° | NOT TO SCALE | |
| | $F = \frac{120^{\circ}}{D} = G$ | | |

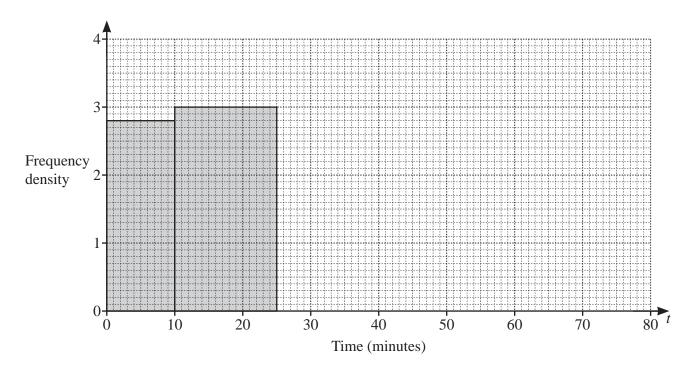
The points A, B, C, D and E lie on a circle. FG is a tangent to the circle at D. EB is parallel to DC.

Find the value of each of w, x, y and z.

| w = | |
|------------|---------|
| x = | |
| <i>y</i> = | |
| z = | [5] |

5 Indira records the time taken for workers in her company to travel to work. The table and the histogram each show part of this information.

| Time (t minutes) | $0 < t \le 10$ | $10 < t \le 25$ | $25 < t \leqslant 40$ | $40 < t \le 60$ | $60 < t \le 80$ |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Frequency | | | 57 | 38 | 12 |



(a) Complete the table and the histogram.

[5]

(b) Calculate an estimate of the mean time.

..... min [4]

| (c) | Rashid says: |
|-----|--|
| | 'The longest time that any of these workers take to travel to work is 80 minutes.' |
| | Give a reason why Rashid may be wrong. |
| | |
| | [1] |
| (d) | Indira picks three workers at random from those who take longer than 25 minutes to travel to work. |
| | Calculate the probability that one worker takes 60 minutes or less and the other two each take more than 60 minutes. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [4] |

6
$$f(x) = 5x - 3$$
 $g(x) = 64^x$ $h(x) = \frac{2}{x+1}, \quad x \neq -1$

- (a) Find the value of
 - **(i)** f(2)

.....[1]

(ii) gf(0.5).

.....[2]

(b) Find $h^{-1}(x)$.

$$h^{-1}(x) = \dots [3]$$

(c) Find *x* when $g(x) = \frac{1}{2^5}$.

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

(d) Write as a single fraction in its simplest form $\frac{1}{f(x)} - h(x)$.

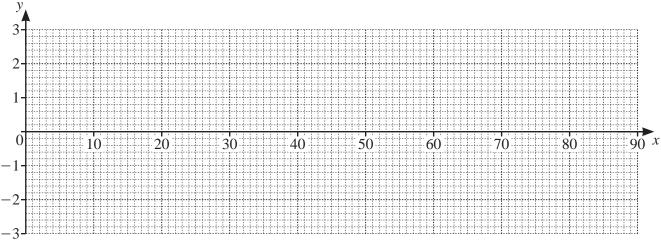
© UCLES 2023

7 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = 3\cos 2x^{\circ}$. Values are given correct to 1 decimal place.

| x | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| у | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | | -0.5 | | -2.3 | | -3.0 |

[3]

(b) Draw the graph of $y = 3\cos 2x^{\circ}$ for $0 \le x \le 90$.



[4]

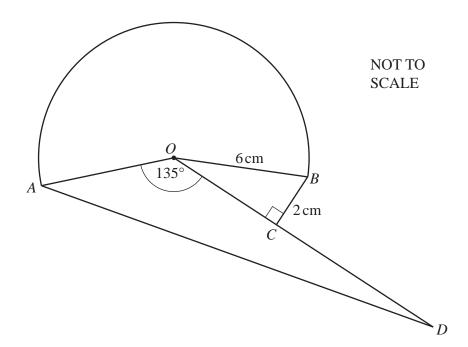
(c) Use your graph to solve the equation $3\cos 2x^{\circ} = -2$ for $0 \le x \le 90$.

$$x =$$
 [1]

(d) By drawing a suitable straight line, solve the equation $120\cos 2x^\circ = 80 - x$ for $0 \le x \le 90$.

$$x =$$
 [3]

8 (a)



The diagram shows a shape made from a major sector AOB and triangles OBC and AOD. OB = 6 cm, BC = 2 cm, obtuse angle $AOC = 135^{\circ}$ and angle $BCO = 90^{\circ}$.

(i) Show that angle $BOC = 19.5^{\circ}$, correct to 1 decimal place.

[2]

PMT

(ii) Calculate the area of the major sector *AOB*.

..... cm² [3]

| | (iii) | C is the midpoint of OD. | | |
|------------|-------------|--|-----------------|-----|
| | | Calculate AD. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | cm | [5] |
| | (iv) | Calculate the total area of the shape. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | 2 | |
| (b) | A aa | ector of a circle has radius 8 cm and area 160 cm ² . | cm ² | [4] |
| (D) | | eathematically similar sector has radius 20 cm. | | |
| | Calc | culate the area of the larger sector. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | cm ² | [3] |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | | 14 | |
|---|------|------------|---|------|
| 9 | A is | the p | point $(0, 2)$, B is the point $(3, 3)$ and C is the point $(4, 0)$. | |
| | (a) | Det You | ermine if triangle <i>ABC</i> is scalene, isosceles or equilateral. must show all your working. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | - 43 |
| | (b) | (i) | | [4] |
| | (D) | (i) | Find the equation of the line AC . Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | y = | [3] |
| | | (ii) | Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of AC. Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

y = [4]

| (iii) | ABCD is a kite. The point D has coordinates $(w, 4w+1)$ |
|-------|--|
| | Find the coordinates of <i>D</i> . |

(.....) [3]

10 (a) Expand and simplify.

$$4(2x-1)-6(3-x)$$

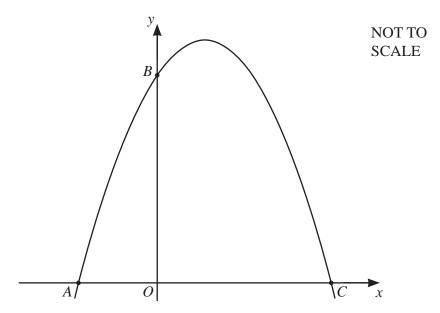
| | | [2] |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| (b) | Factorise completely. | |
| | $\mathbf{(i)} 6x^2y + 9xy$ | |
| | | |
| | | [2] |
| | (ii) $4x^2 - y^2 + 8x + 4y$ | |

- (c) Antonio travels $100 \,\mathrm{km}$ at an average speed of $x \,\mathrm{km/h}$. He then travels a further $150 \,\mathrm{km}$ at an average speed of $(x+10) \,\mathrm{km/h}$. The time taken for the whole journey is 4 hours 20 minutes.
 - (i) Show that $13x^2 620x 3000 = 0$.

[4]

(ii) Solve $13x^2 - 620x - 3000 = 0$ to find the speed Antonio travels for the first 100 km of the journey.

You must show all your working and give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.



The diagram shows a sketch of $y = 18 + 5x - 2x^2$.

(a) Find the coordinates of the points A, B and C.

| A (, , | .) | |
|--------|----|-----|
| B (, | .) | |
| C (| .) | [4] |

(b) Differentiate $18+5x-2x^2$.

| [| [2] |
|---|-----|
|---|-----|

(c) Find the coordinates of the point on $y = 18 + 5x - 2x^2$ where the gradient is 17.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.