



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

#### **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

0607/22

Paper 2 (Extended) May/June 2011

45 minutes

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, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

You may use a 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.

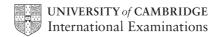
You must show all the relevant working to gain full marks and you will be given marks for correct methods even if your answer is incorrect.

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.

For Examiner's Use

This document consists of 8 printed pages.



## 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.

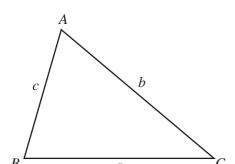
 $V = \pi r^2 h$ 

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

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	Answer all the questions.	
1	(a) Work out $27^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .	
	(b) Simplify $(9c)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times c^{\frac{3}{2}}$ .	[1]
	Answer(b)	[2]
•	The first form towns of a seguence one 1, 2, 0, 27	
2	The first four terms of a sequence are 1, 3, 9, 27.  (a) Write down the next term of this sequence.	
	Answer(a)	[1]
	Answer(b)	[2]
3	The size of one interior angle of a regular polygon is 156°.	
	Find the number of sides of the polygon.	
	Answer	[2]

4	<b>4</b> $U = \{ x \mid 1 \le x \le 16, x \in \mathbb{N} \}$	
	$A = \{ \text{ factors of } 12 \}$	
	$B = \{ \text{ factors of 16} \}$	
	Complete the following.	
	(a) $A = \{$	[1]
	<b>(b)</b> $n(A \cap B') =$	[1]
5	5 (a) Find the value of $\log_2 8$ .	
	Answer(a)	[1]
	<b>(b)</b> Write the following as a single logarithm.	
	$3\log 2 - \log 4 + 2\log 5$	
	Answer(h)	[3]

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	G: 1:0 0.11	3 <i>a</i>	а
6	Simplify fully	$\frac{1}{a^2-9}$	$\frac{1}{a-3}$ .

Answer [3]

7 
$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\3 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\\-7 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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

**(b)** Work out  $|\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}|$ .

*Answer(b)* [2]

by rationalising the denom			[2]
	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3-\sqrt{2}}$		[4]
f a line passing through th pendicular to the line $y = \frac{y}{y}$	e point (2, 3) is <i>ax</i>		[2]
of $a$ , $b$ and $d$ .			
	<i>b</i> =		[3]
	f a line passing through the pendicular to the line $y = a$ of $a$ , $b$ and $d$ .	f a line passing through the point (2, 3) is an appendicular to the line $y = 2x + 5$ .  So of $a$ , $b$ and $d$ .  Answer $a = b = b$	

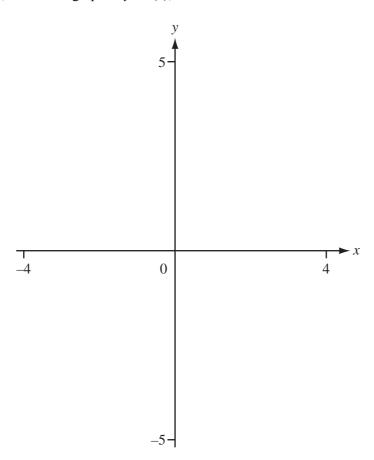
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10		The cost of a mango is $\$m$ . The cost of a pineapple is $\$p$ .					
	(a)	Write an expression, in terms of $m$ and $p$ , for the cost of 2 mangoes and 3 pineapples.					
		$Answer(a) \$ \qquad [1]$					
	(b)	The cost of 2 mangoes and 3 pineapples is \$13. The cost of 6 mangoes and 2 pineapples is \$18.					
		Write down two equations and solve them to find the cost of one mango and the cost of one pineapple.					
		Answer(b)  mango = \$					
		pineapple = \$[4]					
11		an <b>obtuse</b> angle and $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ . If the exact value of $\cos x$ .					
		Answer[2]					

12 The graph of y = f(x) where  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 3$  crosses the x-axis at (-3, 0) and (1, 0). The y coordinate of the vertex is 4.

Examiner's Use

(a) On the axes, sketch the graph of y = f(x), for  $-4 \le x \le 4$ .



[2]

**(b)** Find the values of a and b.

$$Answer(b) \ a =$$
 [1]

$$b =$$
 [1]

(c) Write down the range of f(x) when the domain is  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$Answer(c)$$
 [1]

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