

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS				
	CANDIDATE NUMBER			
	NTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS	NUMBER		

Paper 4 (Extended)

May/June 2011

2 hours 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

Additional Materials:

Geometrical Instruments

Graphics Calculator

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.

Unless instructed otherwise, give your answers exactly or correct to three significant figures as appropriate.

Answers in degrees should be given to one decimal place.

For π , use your calculator value.

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

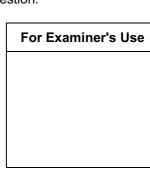
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 120.

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This document consists of 16 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.

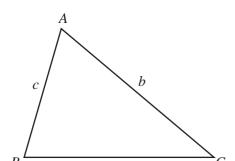
 $V = \pi r^2 h$

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

			Answer all the questions.	
1	(a)	(i)	The population of a village is 4620. The ratio children: women: men = 5:7:8.	
			Show that the number of women in the village is 1617.	
				[2]
		(ii)	During the last ten years, the number of women has increased from 1475 to 1617.	
			Calculate the percentage increase in the number of women.	
			Answer(a)(ii)%	[3]
	(b)	The	population of 4620 is expected to decrease by 5%.	

Answer(b) [2]

(c) The number of children is now 1155.
This is an increase of 65% on the number of children twenty years ago.

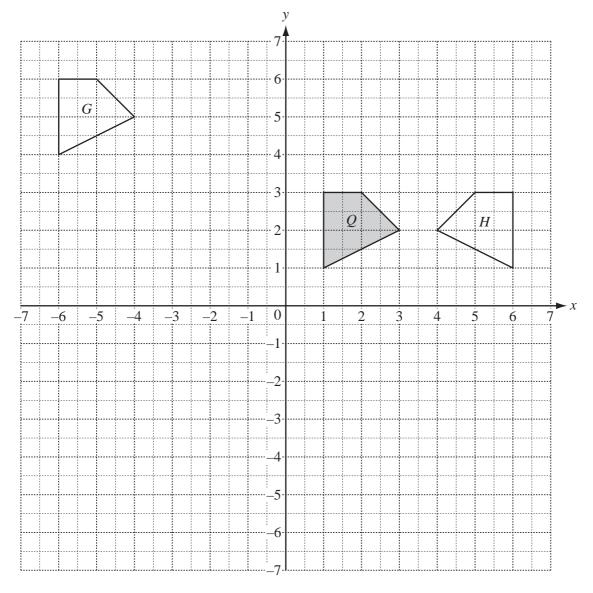
Calculate the number of children twenty years ago.

Calculate the population following this decrease.

Answer(c) [3]

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[1]



(a) Describe fully the single transformation that maps

	(i)	shape Q onto shape G ,	
			[2]
	(ii)	shape Q onto shape H .	
			[2]
(b)	On	the grid, draw the enlargement of shape Q , centre $(2, 5)$, scale factor 3.	[2]
(c)	Use	one mathematical word to complete the statement.	

The shapes G and H and the image drawn in **part (b)** are all ______ to shape Q.

For Examiner's Use

100 students are asked which science subjects they study.

The Venn diagram shows how many students study biology (B), chemistry (C) and physics (P).

(a) Write down the number of students that study

U

(i) all three subjects,

$$Answer(a)(i) \qquad [1]$$

(ii) biology and chemistry,

$$Answer(a)$$
(ii) [1]

(iii) physics but not chemistry,

(iv) exactly one of the three subjects.

$$Answer(a)(iv) [1]$$

- (b) Find
 - (i) $n(P \cup C)$,

$$Answer(b)(i)$$
 [1]

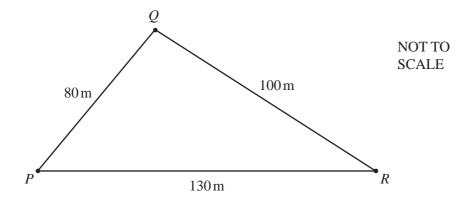
(ii) n(C').

(c) From the 100 students, one student is chosen at random. Write down the probability that this student studies physics.

$$Answer(c)$$
 [1]

(d) From the students who study chemistry, one student is chosen at random. Find the probability that this student also studies physics.

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Pierre ran around an exercise course.

The three exercise points P, Q and R are shown on the diagram.

 $PQ = 80 \,\text{m}$, $QR = 100 \,\text{m}$ and $RP = 130 \,\text{m}$.

(a) (i) Pierre ran from P to Q at 2.5 m/s.

Calculate the time taken.

Answer(a)(i)	S	[2]

(ii) The table shows some of the times Pierre took to complete each part of the course.

	Time taken
Run from P to Q	
Exercise at Q	5 min 20 s
Run from Q to R	50 s
Exercise at R	4 min 28 s
Run from R to P	50 s

Pierre started from *P* at 1455.

At what time did he arrive back at *P*?

Answer(a)(ii) [2]

(b)	(b) Calculate angle <i>PQR</i> . Show all your working and show that your answer rounds to 91.8°, correct to 1 decimal place.							
(c)	Calculate the area of triangle PQR . Show all your working.							
	Answer(c) m^2 [2]							
(d)	A new exercise point, S, is put on the line QR , so that angle $QPS = 20^{\circ}$.							
	(i) On the diagram, sketch the line PS and label the point S . [1]							
	(ii) Find the size of angle <i>PSQ</i> .							
	Answer(d)(ii) [1] (iii) Calculate the distance QS.							
	<i>Answer(d)</i> (iii) m [3]							

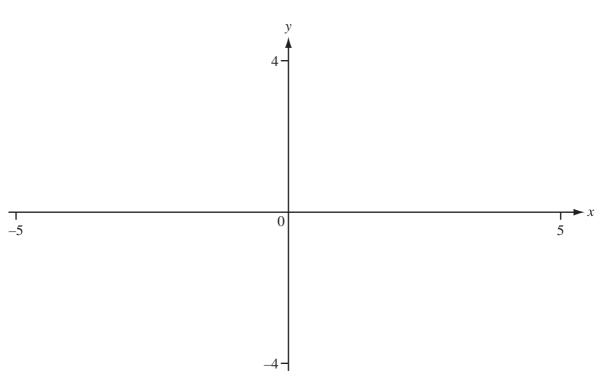
Ten students take part in two quizzes. The scores in Quiz 1 and Quiz 2 are shown by the values x and y in the table. 5

Quiz 1 (x)	7	1	1	5	6	4	7	6	5	3
Quiz 2 (y)	6	2	1	5	5	5	6	6	4	4

		Quiz I (x)	/	1	1	3	6	4	/	6	3	3	
		Quiz 2 (y)	6	2	1	5	5	5	6	6	4	4	
(a) Which word best describes the correlation between x and y ?													
						Answ	ver(a)						[1]
(b)	The lin	e of best fit on	a scat	ter dia	gram g	oes th	rough t	he me	an poi	nt.			
	Find th	e co-ordinates	of this	point.									
						Answ	ver(b) (,			.) [2]
(c)	Find th	e equation of t	he line	of reg	gression	n, writi	ing y ir	n terms	s of x .				
													[2]
(d)	(i) Ho	ow many stude	nts sco	ored m	ore th	an 5 ir	both (quizze	s?				
						Answ	ver(d)(i)		•••••			[1]
	(ii) Tv	vo of the ten st	udents	are ch	nosen a	ıt rando	om.						
	Ca	alculate the pro	babilit	y that	they b	oth sec	ored m	ore th	an 5 in	both	quizze	S.	
						4	(1) (::\					го
						Answ	ver(d)(11)					[3]

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- (a) On the axes sketch the graph of y = f(x), where $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 4}$, between x = -5 and x = 5. [5]
- **(b)** The graph has three asymptotes.

Write down their equations.

Answer(b)	

.....

(c) Write down the co-ordinates of the local maximum point.

(d) (i) Write down the range of f(x) for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

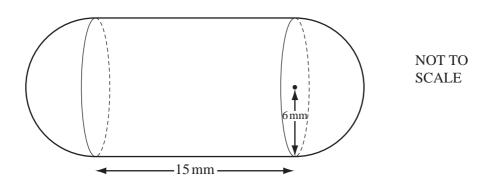
$$Answer(d)(i) \qquad [2]$$

(ii) The equation f(x) = k, where $k \in \mathbb{R}$ has no solutions.

Write down a possible value of k.

$$Answer(d)(ii) k =$$
 [1]

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The diagram shows a solid made from a cylinder of radius 6 mm, length 15 mm and two hemispheres of radius 6 mm.

- (a) Calculate the total surface area of the solid
 - (i) in mm^2 ,

Answer(a)(i)	mm^2	[3]	1

(ii) in cm².

(b) (i) Calculate the total volume of the solid. Give your answer in mm³.

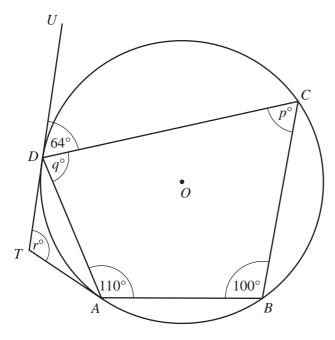
Answer(b)(i)
$$mm^3$$
 [3]

(ii) The solid is made of gold. 1 mm³ of gold has a mass of 0.0193 g. One gram of gold has a value of \$31.80.

Calculate the value of the solid.

$$Answer(b)(ii)$$
 [3]

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NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD, centre O. Angle $DAB = 110^{\circ}$ and angle $ABC = 100^{\circ}$. TA and TD are tangents at A and D. TD is extended to U and angle $UDC = 64^{\circ}$.

(a) Calculate the values of p, q and r.

$$q =$$
 [1]

$$r =$$
 [2]

- (b) Calculate
 - (i) angle *ODC*,

$$Answer(b)(i) Angle ODC = \qquad [1]$$

(ii) angle DAC.

$$Answer(b)$$
(ii) Angle $DAC =$ [1]

9	Veronica and Tiago walk 9 km.
	The first 5 km of the walk is up a hill.

(a) Veronica walks the first 5 km at a speed of 2 km/h.

She then walks the remaining 4km at a speed of 4km/h.

Calculate the average speed of Veronica's journey.

Answer(a) km/h [4]

(b) Tiago walks the first 5 km at a speed of x km/h.

He then increases his speed by 2 km/h for the remaining 4 km.

(i) Find, in terms of x, the total time of Tiago's journey.

Answer(b)(i) h [2]

(ii) The average speed for Tiago's journey is 4.5 km/h.

Show that $2x^2 - 5x - 10 = 0$.

[3]

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	(iii) Solve the equation $2x^2 - 5x - 10 = 0$. Give your answers correct to 2 decimal places.									
Answer(b)(iii) x =										
	(iv) Work out the time Tiago took to walk the first 5 km.									
			Answer(b)(iv)		h	[1]				
100 students record how far they can run in one minute. The results are shown in the table.										
	Distance (d metres)	0 ≤ <i>d</i> < 200	$200 \le d < 250$	$250 \le d < 300$	300 ≤ <i>d</i> <	400				
	Frequency	5	20	56	19					
	(a) Write down the inter	val in which the m	edian lies.							
			Answer(a)			[1]				
	(b) Calculate an estimate	e of the mean.								
	Answer(b) m									
	(c) Calculate the frequen	ncy density of								
(i) the interval $250 \le d < 300$,										
			Answer(c)(i)			[1]				
(ii) the interval $0 \le d < 250$.										
			Answer(c)(ii)			[1]				

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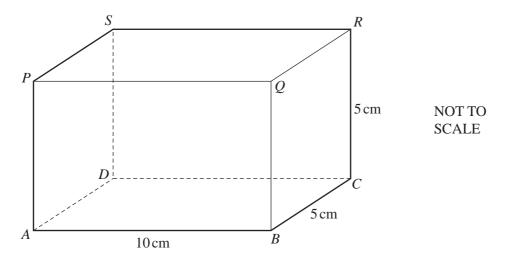
Use

[2]

11	Who	ries inversely as the square root of x . en $x = 9$, $y = 2$. Find y in terms of x .		
	(a)	Find y in terms of x.		
	(b)	Find y when $x = 36$.	Answer(a) y =	 [2]
	(c)	Write x in terms of y .	Answer(b) y =	 [1]
	(d)	When y is multiplied by 0.5 , x is multiplied the value of k .		 [3]

Answer(d)

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The diagram shows a cuboid of length 10 cm, with a square cross-section of side 5 cm.

Calculate

(a) the length AR,

Answer(a)
$$AR =$$
 cm [3]

(b) angle *RAC*,

$$Answer(b) \text{ Angle } RAC =$$
 [2]

(c) the angle between the plane *PBCS* and the base *ABCD*.

16 $f(x) = x^2$ 13 (a) Write down the value of f(-2). Answer(a) [1] **(b)** Find x when f(x) = 9. Answer(b) x =[1] or x =(c) 10 0 -3 On the axes, sketch and label the graph of (i) y = f(x), [1] (ii) y = f(x - 1), [1] **(iii)** y = 2f(x). [1] (d) Describe fully the single transformation that maps (i) the graph of y = f(x) onto the graph of y = f(x - 1), [2]

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(ii) the graph of y = f(x) onto the graph of y = 2f(x).

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