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	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERN International General Certificate of Seco		SID.
CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATICS	3		0580/23
Paper 2 (Extend	led)		May/June 2010
			1 hour 30 minutes
Candidates ans	wer on the Question Paper.		
Additional Mater	rials: Electronic calculator Mathematical tables (optional)	Geometrical instruments Tracing paper (optional)	

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. You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid. DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

Electronic calculators should be used.

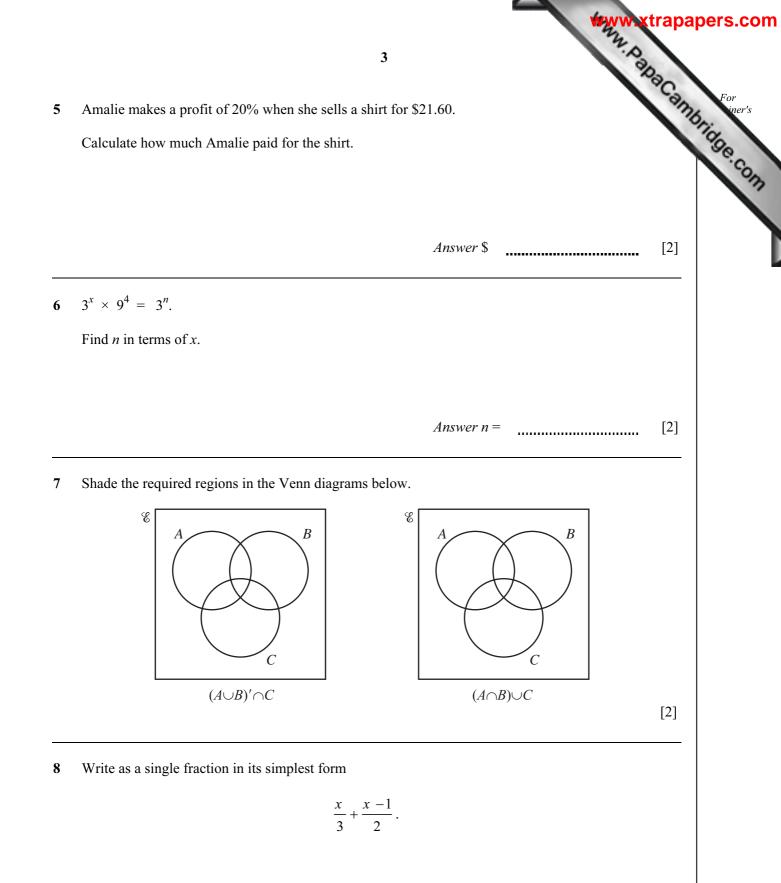
If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place. For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 70.

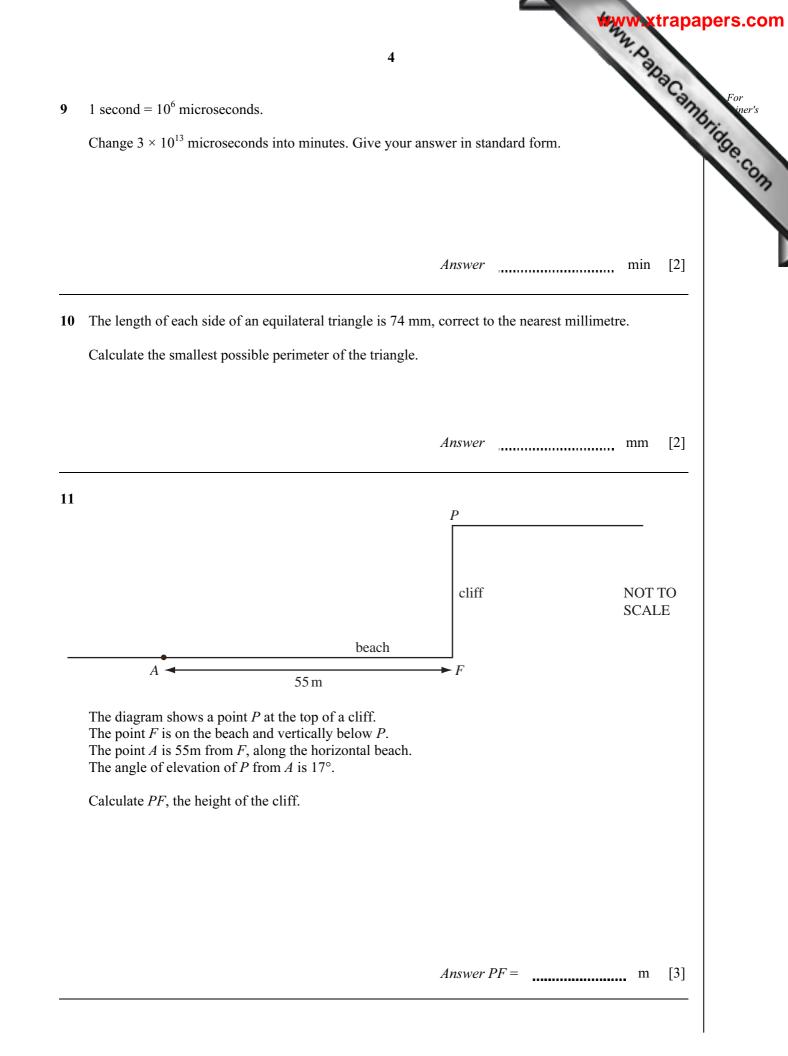
This document consists of 12 printed pages.

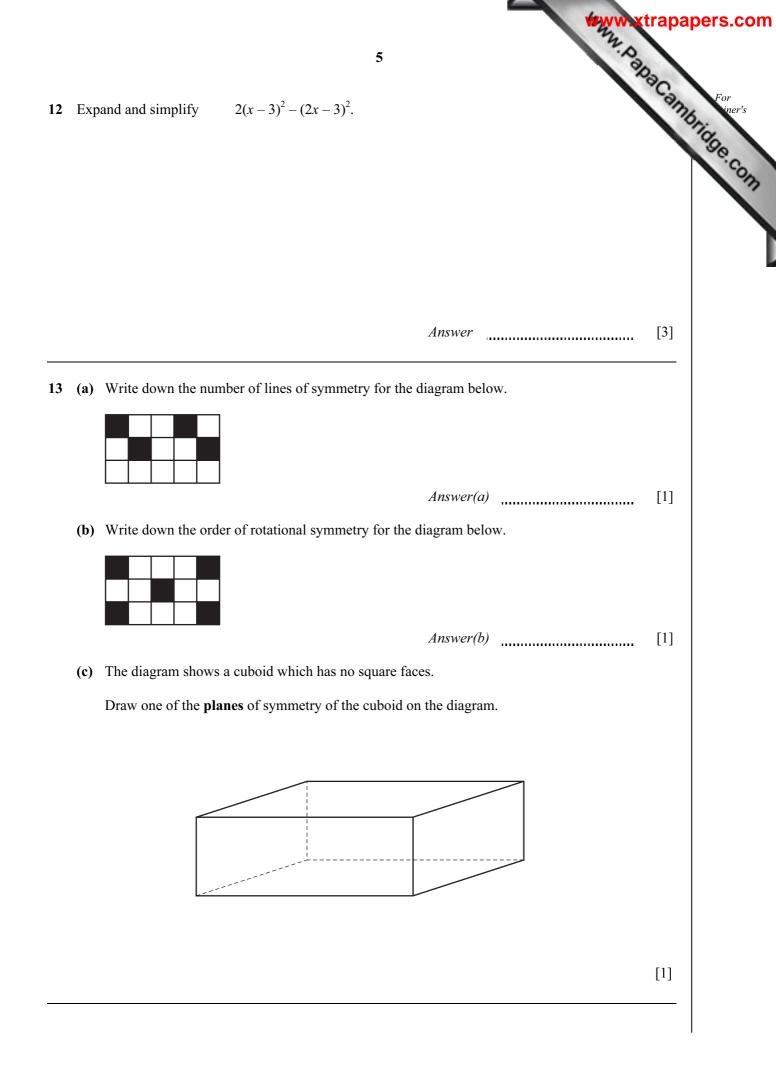


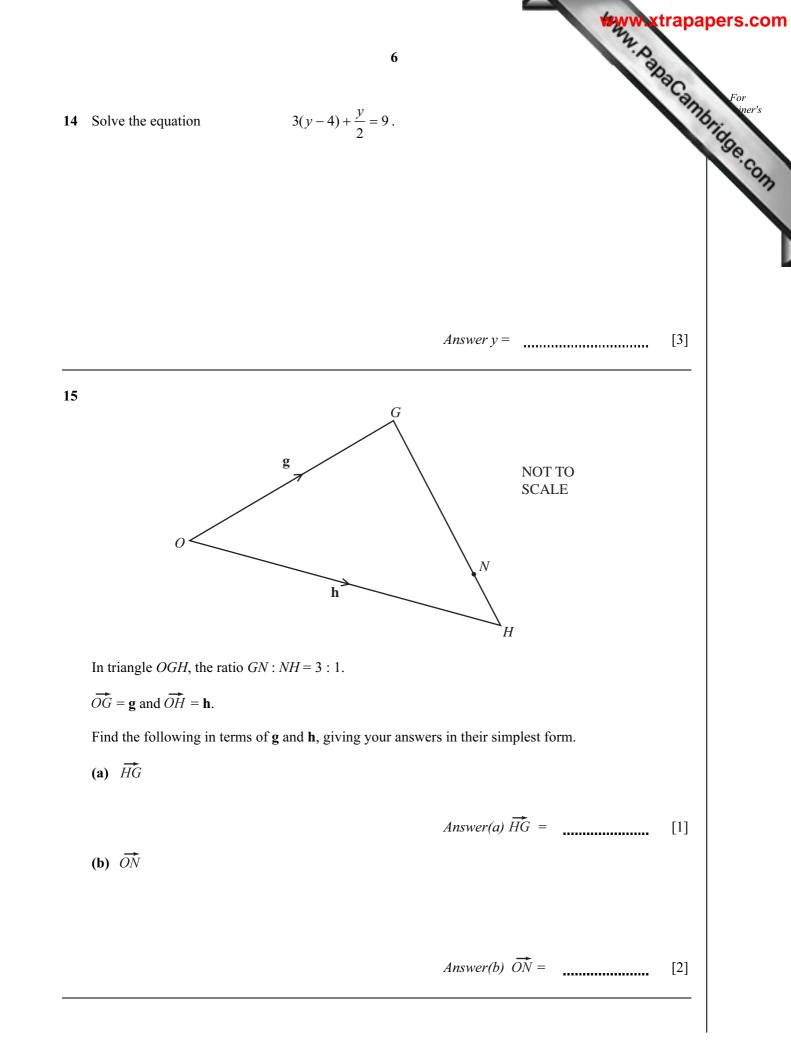
	During one we	ek in April, in	Quebec, the d	aily minimum	n temperatures	were	6°C.	"Ca
	-	-	-	-	-2°C,	0°C,	6°C.	
	Write down							
	(a) the lowest	t of these temp	eratures,					
					Answer(a)		°C	[1]
	(b) the range	of these tempe	ratures.					
					Answer(b)		°C	[1]
		$\sqrt{23}$	48%	4.80	$\frac{53}{11}$			
			Answer	>	>	>		[2]
	Ricardo change He later change How many dol	ed all the poun	ounds (£) whe ds back into d	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 =	> = £0.60. te was \$1 = £0.7		[2]
	He later change	ed all the poun	ounds (£) whe ds back into d	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 = ne exchange ra	= £0.60. te was \$1 = £0.7	2.	
_	He later change	ed all the poun	ounds (£) whe ds back into d	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 = ne exchange ra	= £0.60.	2.	[2]
	He later change	ed all the poun lars did he reco	ounds (£) whe ds back into d eive?	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 = ne exchange ra	= £0.60. te was \$1 = £0.7	2.	
	He later change How many dol	ed all the poun lars did he reco speed of a car	ounds (£) whe ds back into d eive? is 252 km/h.	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 = ne exchange ra	= £0.60. te was \$1 = £0.7	2.	
	He later change How many dol	ed all the poun lars did he reco speed of a car	ounds (£) whe ds back into d eive? is 252 km/h.	n the exchang	e rate was \$1 = ne exchange ra	= £0.60. te was \$1 = £0.7	2.	

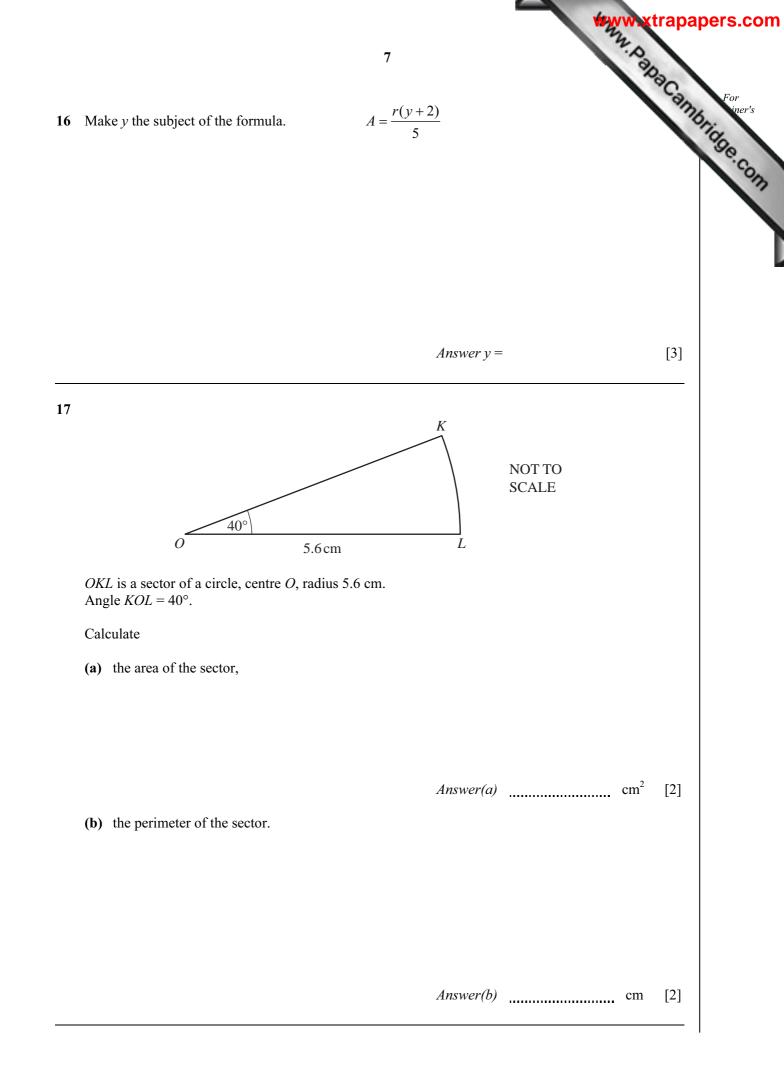


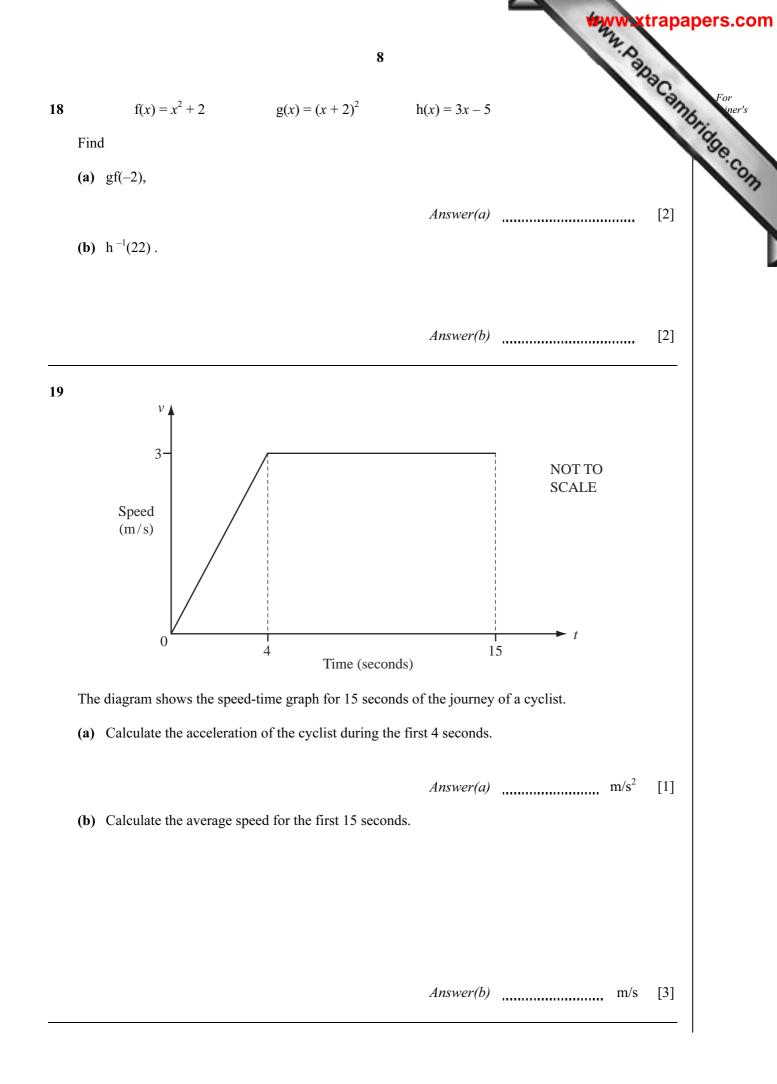
Answer [2]

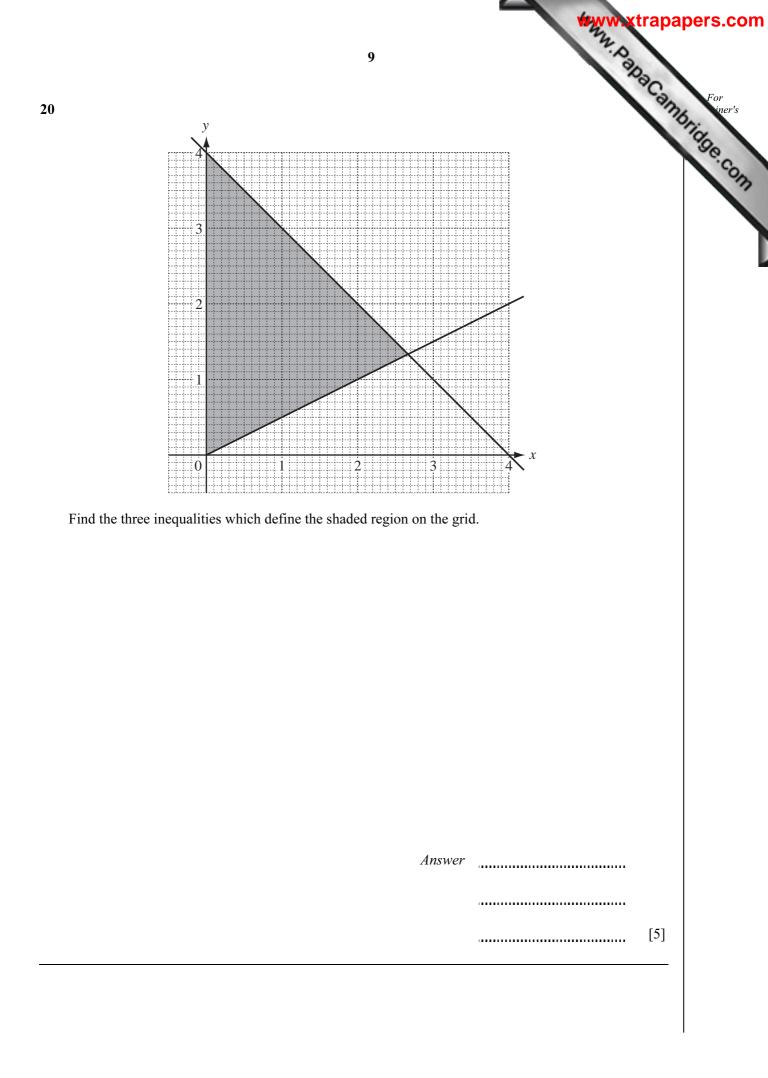


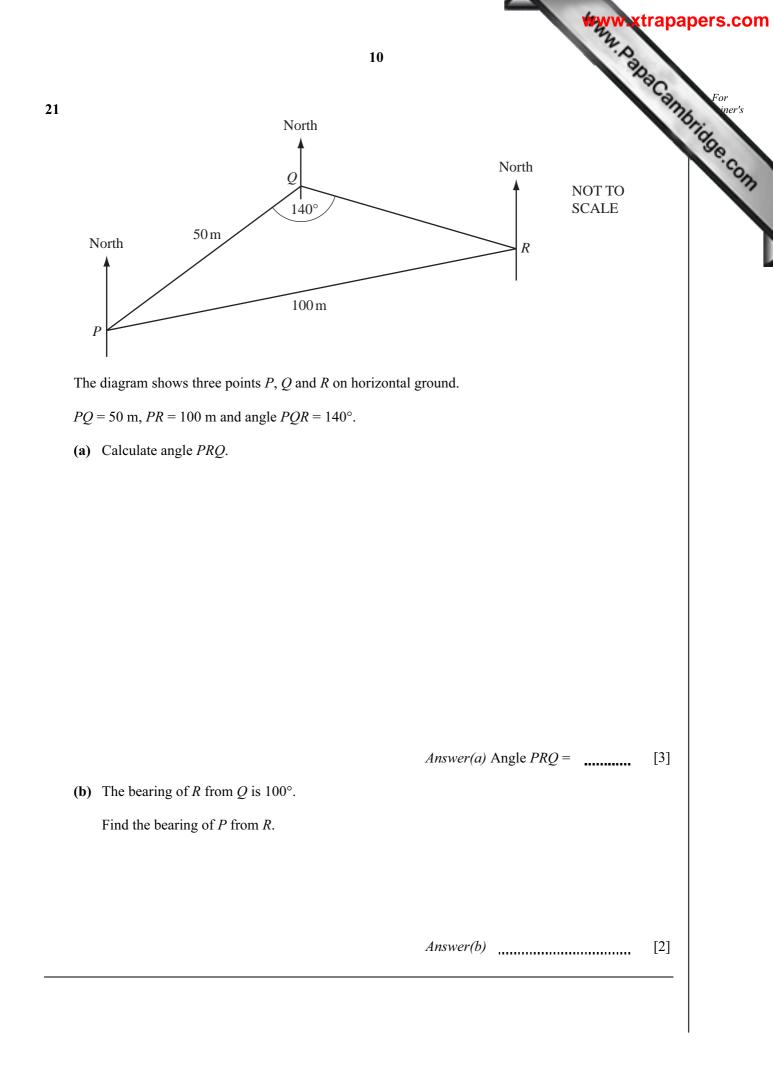


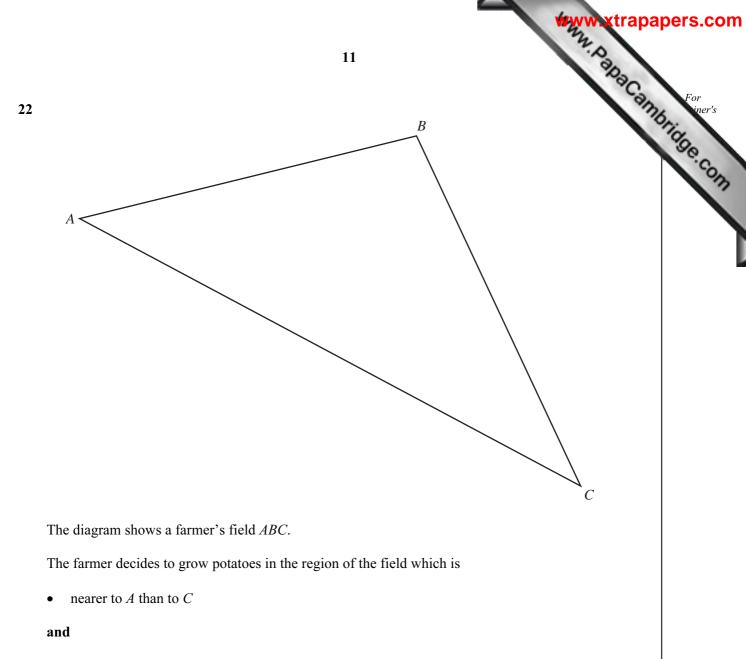












• nearer to *AB* than to *AC*.

Using a straight edge and compasses only, construct two loci accurately and shade this region on the diagram.

[5]

Question 23 is printed on the next page.

$$12$$
23 A = (1 4) B = $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Find
(a) AB,

(b) the inverse matrix B⁺,

(c) BB⁺.

Answer(b) B⁺ = [2]

(c) BB⁺.

Answer(c) BB⁻¹ = [1]

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