

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

	CANDIDATE NAME			
	CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
*	CAMBRIDGE	INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS		0607/43
	Paper 4 (Extend	ded)	Oc	tober/November 2022
				2 hours 15 minutes
	You must answ	er on the question paper.		
	You will need:	Geometrical instruments		

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INSTRUCTIONS

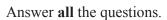
- Answer all questions. •
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs. •
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page. •
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid. •
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You should use a graphic display calculator where appropriate. •
- You may use tracing paper. •
- You must show all necessary working clearly and you will be given marks for correct methods, including sketches, even if your answer is incorrect.
- 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 your calculator value. •

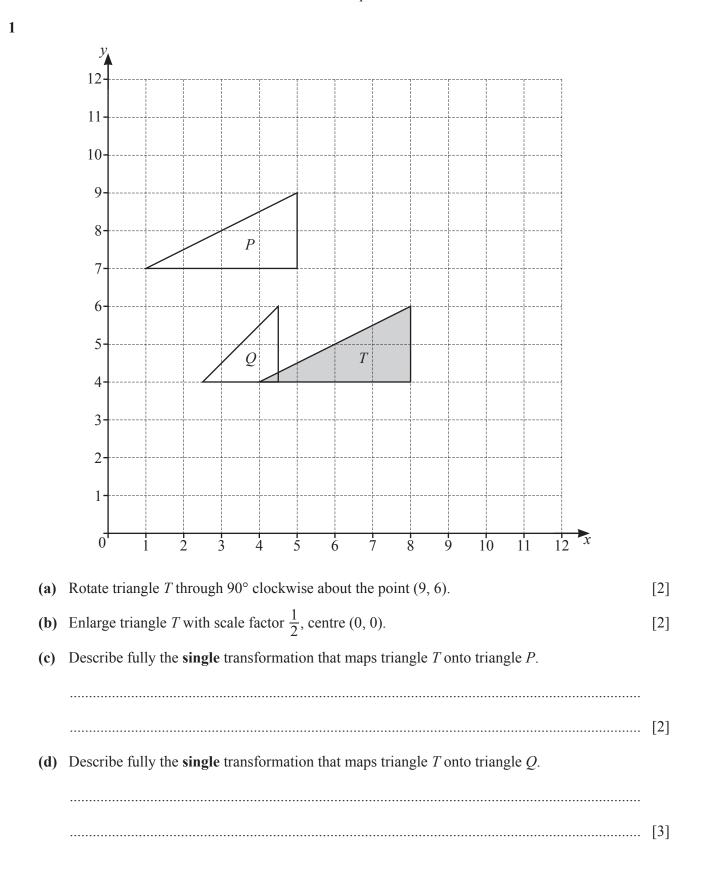
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 120.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

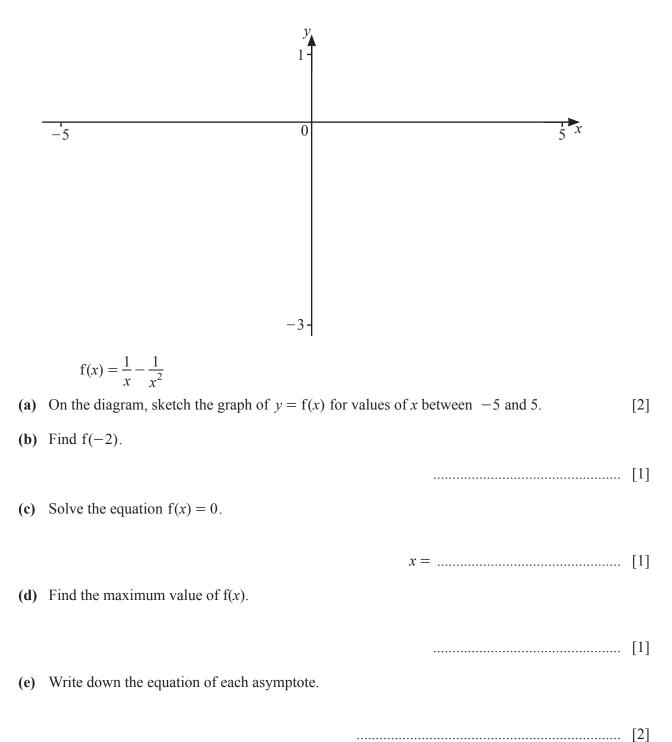
Formula List

For the equation	$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Curved surface area, A, of cy	linder of radius r, height h.	$A = 2\pi rh$
Curved surface area, A, of co	one of radius r , sloping edge l .	$A = \pi r l$
Curved surface area, A, of sp	ohere of radius <i>r</i> .	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume, V, of pyramid, base	area A , height h .	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$
Volume, V , of cylinder of rac	dius 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 radi	us r.	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
\bigwedge^A		$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
		$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$
		Area $=\frac{1}{2}bc\sin A$
Ва	$ \longrightarrow_{C} $	









(f) (i) Solve the equation.

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = x^2 - 2$$

-[3]
- (ii) The equation $\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} = x^2 2$ can be rearranged to the form $x^4 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Find the values of *a*, *b* and *c*.

a = .	
b = .	
c = .	 [2]

3 (a) Amira buys a magazine that costs n and a book that costs (2n + 5). She pays with a \$20 note and receives \$1.62 change.

Find the cost of a magazine.

\$[3]

(b) The cost of a bar of chocolate is x and the cost of a bag of sweets is y.

Bruce buys 2 bars of chocolate and 1 bag of sweets for a total of \$3.60. Charlie buys 3 bars of chocolate and 2 bags of sweets for a total of \$6.05.

Find the total cost of 1 bar of chocolate and 3 bags of sweets. You must show all your working.

Sequence	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	4th term	5th term	<i>n</i> th term
А	3	5	7	9		
В	1	8	27	64		
С	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2		
D	0	2	6	12		

7

4 Complete the table for the 5th term and the *n*th term of each sequence.

[11]

[1]

- **5** (a) Kris and Laila share \$200 in the ratio 2 : 3.
 - (i) Show that Kris receives \$80.

(ii) Kris spends 30.8% of his \$80 on a book.

Calculate the cost of the book.

(iii) Laila invests her \$120 at a rate of 1.16% per year simple interest.Calculate the total amount Laila has at the end of 5 years.

- (b) On 1 January 2020, Sangita invests an amount of money at a rate of 2% per year compound interest. On 1 January 2023 the value of the investment is \$5306.04.
 - (i) Calculate the amount Sangita invested on 1 January 2020.

(ii) Calculate the value of the investment on 1 January 2025.

(c) Tomas invests an amount of money at a rate of 1.4% per year compound interest.Find the number of complete years it takes for the value of his investment to increase by 50%.

......[4]

6 (a)
$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$
(i) Find 2**p**.

(ii) Find $\frac{1}{4}p - r$.

() [2]

(iii) Find the magnitude of **p**.

- (b) K is the point (3, 4).
 - (i) The vector from K to L is $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the coordinates of L.

(.....) [1]

Find the coordinates of J.

(ii) The vector from J to K is $\begin{pmatrix} 5\\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(.....) [1]

(c) A is the point (-1, 3) and B is the point (5, 7). The perpendicular bisector of the line AB meets the x-axis at C.

Find the coordinates of *C*.

(.....) [7]

Time, <i>t</i> hours	$0 < t \le 10$	$10 < t \le 20$	$20 < t \le 25$	$25 < t \le 30$	$30 < t \le 60$
Frequency	3	11	42	40	4

7 (a) The time, t hours, spent watching television in one week by each of 100 students is shown in the table.

(i) A pie chart is drawn to show the results.

Calculate the sector angle for the number of students who spend more than 30 hours watching television.

(ii) Calculate an estimate of the mean.

..... h [2]

(b) A shopkeeper records the midday temperature, $t \,^{\circ}$ C, and the number of ice creams, *n*, sold each day in one week. The table shows the results

Ine	table	snows	the	results.	

Midday temperature, $t^{\circ}C$	20	24	20	17	18	20	25
Number of ice creams, <i>n</i>	103	106	95	91	93	98	114

(i) Write down the type of correlation shown in the table.

......[1]

(ii) Find the equation of the regression line, giving *n* in terms of *t*.

 $n = \dots [2]$

(iii) Use your answer to **part(b)(ii)** to find the number of ice creams expected to be sold when the midday temperature is 22 °C.

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(iv) During this week, the shopkeeper sells 700 ice creams.She estimates that she will sell a total of 9800 ice creams during the next 14 weeks.

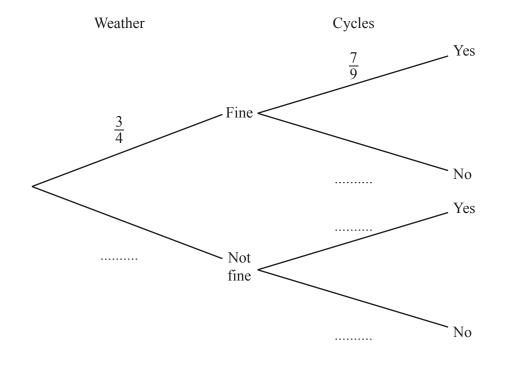
Give a reason why this may not be a good estimate.

- (c) When the weather is fine, the probability that Lance goes cycling is $\frac{7}{9}$.

When the weather is not fine, the probability that Lance goes cycling is $\frac{1}{5}$.

The probability that the weather is fine is $\frac{3}{4}$.

(i) Complete the tree diagram.

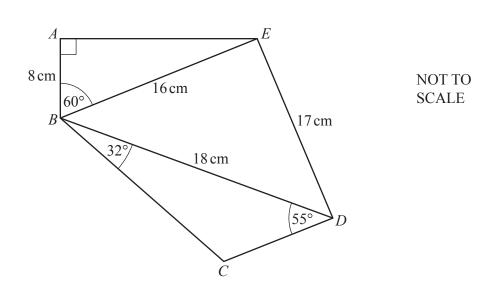


[2]

(ii) Find the probability that Lance goes cycling.

.....[3]





The diagram shows a pentagon ABCDE and diagonals BD and BE.

(a) (i) Calculate angle *BCD*.

(ii) Calculate BC.

BC = cm [3]

(b) Calculate angle *EBD*.

(c) Calculate the area of the pentagon *ABCDE*.

..... cm² [4]

(d) Calculate the shortest distance from C to AE.

..... cm [4]

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9	(a)	$\mathbf{f}(x) = 2x + 3$	$g(x) = x^2 + 1$	$h(x) = 2\sin(2x)$
	(i)	Find $f(-2)$.		
	(ii)	Find $f^{-1}(x)$.		[1]

(iii) Find x when g(x) = 2 f(x).

 $x = \dots$ or $x = \dots$ [3]

(iv) Find g(f(x)), giving your answer in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$.

.....[3]

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(v) Find the amplitude and period of h(x).

Amplitude =

Period = [2]

(vi) Solve the equation $h(x) = \sqrt{3}$ for $0^{\circ} \le x \le 180^{\circ}$.

.....[2]

(b) $j(x) = \log_a x, \ x > 0$

(i) Find the value of $j(\sqrt[3]{a})$.

......[1]

(ii) Find $j^{-1}(x)$.

10 (a) A machine lays a pipe of length 2.5 km in 18 hours. The machine always works at the same rate.

Calculate the time it takes to lay a pipe of length 4 km.

...... hours [2]

(b) t varies inversely as the square root of x.x varies directly as the square of y.

When x = 4, t = 3. When y = 4, x = 81.

ty = h

Find the value of *h*.

 $h = \dots$ [5]

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