



# 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 2013

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.

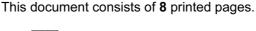
#### CALCULATORS MUST NOT BE USED IN THIS PAPER.

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.



### Formula List

 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ For the equation

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.  $A = \pi r l$ 

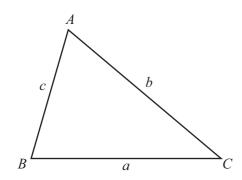
 $A = 4\pi r^2$ Curved surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.

Volume, V, of pyramid, base area A, height h.

Volume, V, of cylinder of radius r, height h.

Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h.

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.



$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

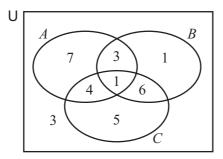
Area = 
$$\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

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## Answer all the questions.

For Examiner's Use

1



The Venn diagram shows the **number of elements** in each of the sets A, B and C, and n(U) = 30.

- (a) Find
  - (i) n(A),

Answer(a)(i) [1]

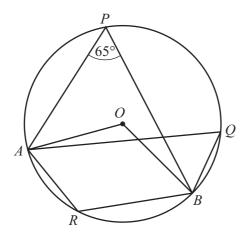
(ii)  $n(C \cup B')$ .

Answer(a)(ii) [1]

**(b)** Shade the region  $(A \cap B) \cup C$  on the Venn diagram.

[1]

2



NOT TO SCALE

A, P, Q, B and R lie on a circle, centre O. Angle  $APB = 65^{\circ}$ .

Find

(a) angle AQB,

$$Answer(a) \text{ Angle } AQB =$$
 [1]

**(b)** angle AOB,

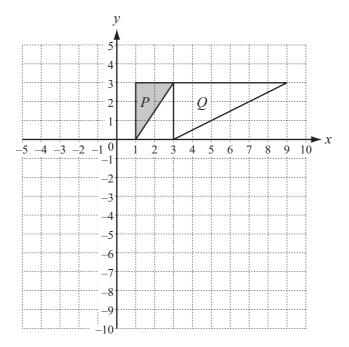
$$Answer(b) \text{ Angle } AOB =$$
 [1]

(c) angle ARB.

$$Answer(c) \text{ Angle } ARB = [1]$$



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(a) Enlarge shape P using centre (3, 4) and scale factor 3.

[2]

**(b)** Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps shape P onto shape Q.

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4 (a) Simplify.  $16x^{16} \div 2x^2$ 

Answer(a) 
$$[2]$$

**(b)** 
$$8^n = \frac{1}{2}$$

Find the value of n.

$$Answer(b) \ n =$$
 [2]

5		ionalise the denominator in each of the following. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	For Examiner's Use
	(b)	Answer(a) [1] $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$	
		Answer(b) [2]	
6	(a)	Find the value of $ax^3$ when $a = 1200$ and $x = 5$ . Give your answer in standard form.	
	(b)	Answer(a) [2] Make $x$ the subject of the formula $y = ax^3$ .	
		Answer(b) x =	

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7	(a)	Write $2\log(x+1) - \log(x-1)$	) as a singl	e logarithm.			
	<b>(b)</b>	$log_3 p = 4$ where p is an integ	er er	Answer(a)			[2]
		Find the value of $p$ .					
				Answer(b)	<i>p</i> =		[2]
8	The	se are the first five terms of a s	sequence.				
	(a)	2 Find the next term.	6	12	20	30	
		Find an expression for the $n$ th	ı term.	Answer(a)			[1]
				Answer(b)			[3]

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9	f(x) = 3 + 2x Find (a) $f(f(-4))$ ,			Ex	For ixaminer Use
	<b>(b)</b> $f^{-1}(x)$ .	Answer(a)	,	[2]	
		Answer(b)		[2]	
10	y varies inversely as $x^2$ . When $x = 2$ , $y = 24$ .				
	Find a formula for <i>y</i> in terms of <i>x</i> .				
		Answer y	=	[2]	

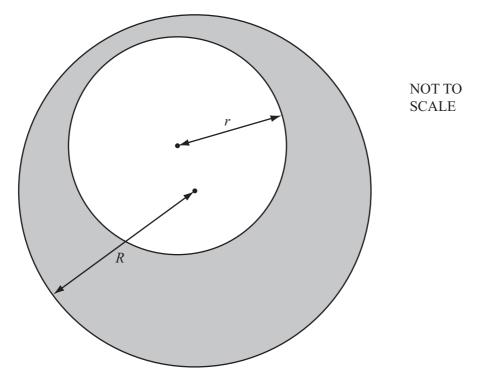
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Question 11 is printed on the next page.

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11

For Examiner's Use



The diagram shows a circle of radius r inside a circle of radius R.

(a) Find an expression, in terms of  $\pi$ , r and R, for the shaded area. Factorise your expression completely.

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Answer(a)	12

**(b)** When R = r + 3, the shaded area is  $24\pi$ .

Find the value of r.

$$Answer(b) r =$$
 [2]

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