

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATICS			0580/32
Paper 3 (Core)		Oct	ober/November 2013
			2 hours
Candidates answer on	the Question Paper.		
Additional Materials:	Electronic calculator Tracing paper (optional)	Geometrical instrume	nts

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.

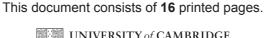
If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place.

For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

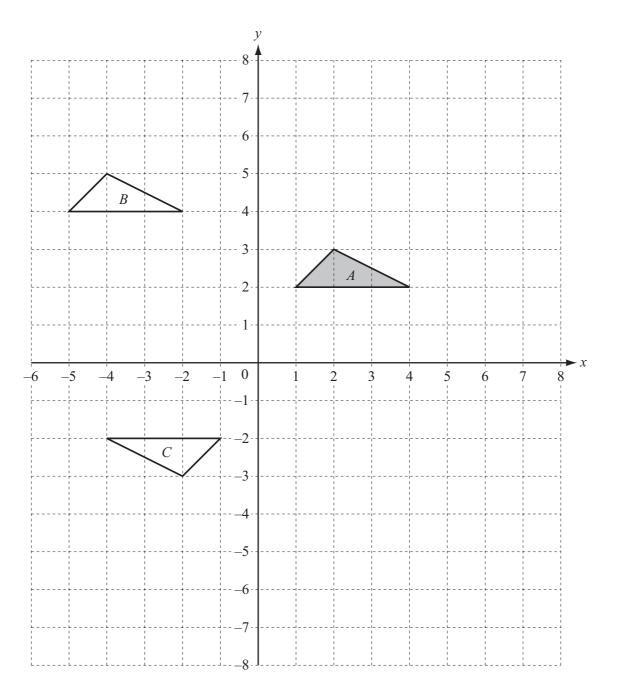
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total of the marks for this paper is 104.





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Triangles A, B and C are shown on a 1 cm² grid.

(a) Write down	the mathematical	l name foi	r triangle <i>A</i>
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Answer(a)[1]

(b) Complete the following statement.

Triangles A, B and C are triangles because they are the same shape and size.

[1]

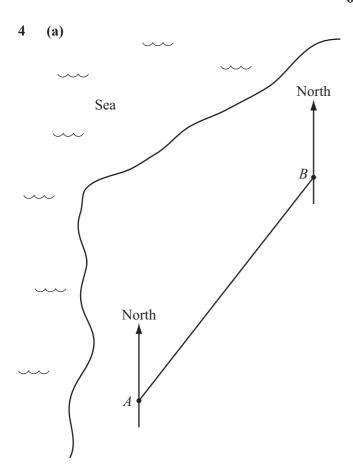
		3		
(c)	Des	cribe fully the single transformation that maps		For Examiner's
	(i)	triangle A onto triangle B ,		Use
		<i>Answer(c)</i> (i)		
			[2]	
	(ii)	triangle A onto triangle C .		
		Answer(c)(ii)		
			[3]	
(d)		lect triangle A in the x -axis. lel the image P .	[1]	
(e)		arge triangle A , scale factor 2, centre $(0, 0)$. The latest the image Q .	[2]	
(f)	Cal	culate the area of triangle Q .		

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[2]	
[2]	
[3]	
[2]	

Answer(d) % [3]

Rav	i sel	ls cars.	
(a)	Не	has a total of 144 cars for sale.	
	(i)	64 of these cars are 3 or more years old.	
		What fraction of the cars are less than 3 years old? Give your answer in its simplest form.	
		<i>Answer(a)</i> (i)	[2]
	(ii)	Some of the 144 cars use petrol, some use diesel and some are electric cars. The ratio of petrol to diesel to electric cars is $6:5:1$.	
		Work out the number of these cars that use diesel.	
		Answer(a)(ii)	[2]
(b)	Lol	a buys a car from Ravi.	
	The	ere are two ways she can pay for the car.	
		Option 1: one payment of \$5200.	
		Option 2: a payment of $\frac{2}{5}$ of \$5200 plus 24 monthly payments, each of \$175.	
	Wo	rk out how much more Lola pays using Option 2 than Option 1.	
		<i>Answer(b)</i> \$	[3]
(c)		one week, Ravi reduces all his car prices by 15%. e price of a car was \$3450.	
	Sho	ow that the reduced price of the car is \$2932.50.	
	Ans	wer(c)	
			[2]
(d)		vi buys a car for \$2500. sells it for \$3300.	
	Cal	culate his percentage profit.	

(a)		eets are sold in packets. ere are <i>n</i> sweets in each packet.
	(i)	Maya has 4 packets of sweets and 21 extra sweets.
		Write an expression, in terms of n , for the number of sweets Maya has.
		Answer(a)(i)[1]
	(ii)	Tassos has $5n + 3$ sweets. Roma has $3n + 27$ sweets. Tassos and Roma each have the same number of sweets.
		Write down an equation, in terms of n , and solve it.
		$Answer(a)(ii) n = \dots [3]$
	(iii)	Work out the number of sweets Tassos and Roma have altogether.
		Answer(a)(iii)[1]
(b)		ifferent packet of sweets contains 6 red sweets, 10 yellow sweets and 4 green sweets. In takes one sweet from the packet at random.
	(i)	Write down the colour of sweet Simon is most likely to take.
		Answer(b)(i)[1]
	(ii)	On the probability scale, draw an arrow to show the probability that Simon's sweet is yellow.
		[1]
	(iii)	Write down the probability that Simon's sweet is green.
		Answer(b)(iii)[1]
	(iv)	Write down the probability that Simon's sweet is red or yellow.
		Answer (b)(iv)[1]



The scale drawing shows the position of two airfields, A and B. The scale is 1 cm represents 50 km.

(i) Find the actual distance between *A* and *B*. Give your answer in kilometres.

Answer(a)(i) km [2]

(ii) Measure the bearing of B from A.

(iii) A third airfield, C, is 525 km from airfield A and 350 km from airfield B.

On the scale drawing, construct the position of airfield C. [2]

(iv) Measure the bearing of B from C.

Answer(a)(iv)[1]

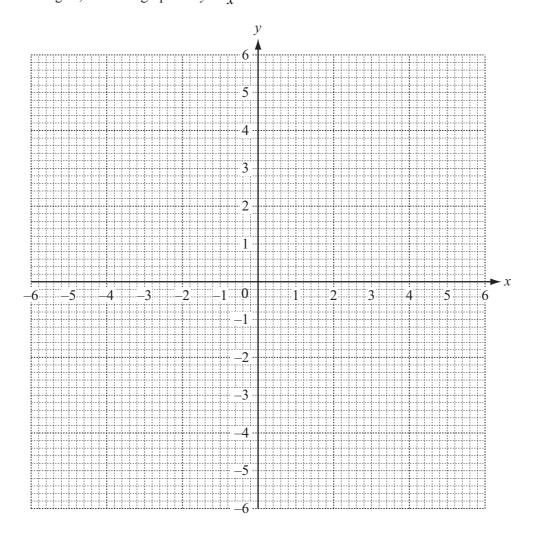
(b)	A plane is at airfield C at 1040. It flies 525 km to airfield A at a speed of 700 km/h.
	Work out the time when the plane reaches airfield A .
	Answer(b)[3]
(c)	This plane has a maximum take-off weight of 4173 kg.
	Write 4173 kg correct to the nearest hundred kilograms.
	Answer(c) kg [1]
(d)	The plane can fly at a maximum height of 13 107 m.
	Write 13 107 m in kilometres , correct to 3 significant figures.
	Answer(d) km [2]
(e)	In one week, the plane flies a total distance of 8520 km, correct to the nearest ten kilometres.
	Write down the lower bound of this distance.
	Answer(e) km [1]

[2]

5 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = \frac{5}{x}$.

x	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5
У			-1.67	-2.5	-5	5		1.67	1.25	

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y = \frac{5}{x}$ for $-5 \le x \le -1$ and $1 \le x \le 5$.



[4]

(c) Use your graph to solve the equation $\frac{5}{x} = 4$.

$$Answer(c) x = \dots [1]$$

(d) (i) On the grid, draw the line x = -3.5. [1]

(ii) On the grid, plot the point (5, -3) and label it P. [1]

(iii) Draw the line that passes through P and is perpendicular to x = -3.5. [1]

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(a)		te the missing to			rovided.					Examiner's Use
	(i)	2,	8,	14,	20,				[1]	
	(ii)	1,	4,	9,	,	25			[1]	
	(iii)	,	12,	7,	2,				[2]	
(b)	Her	e is the rule for	finding tl	ne next teri	n in another	sequence.				
		D	ouble t	he previo	ous term	and subtro	act 1.			
	The	first two terms	in this se	quence are	3 and 5.					
	(i)	Work out the r	next two	terms in th	e sequence.					
						Answer(b))(i)	,	[2]	
	(ii)	Complete the	following	statement						
		All the terms i	n this seq	uence are			num	bers.	[1]	
(c)	Her	e is the start of	a segueno	ee of stick	natterns					
(0)	1101		-			— _i				
			-	_ _	_					
		Pattern 1	- 1	Patte		'. I	Pattern 3			
		8 sticks		13 st	ricks]	18 sticks			
	(i)	Find the numb	er of stic	ks in Patter	rn 4.					
					A	nswer(c)(i) .			[1]	
	(ii)	Write down an	ı expressi	on for the	number of s	ticks in Patte	ern n.			
					An	swer(c)(ii) .			[2]	
	(iii)	One pattern in	the seque	ence has 98	3 sticks.					
		Which pattern	number i	is this?						
					Ans	swer(c)(iii) .			[2]	

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7 12 people each solved the same puzzle.

The table shows their ages and the time they each took to solve the puzzle.

Age (years)	19	24	28	16	25	20	15	22	32	30	68	16
Time (seconds)	36	38	42	36	45	42	32	40	40	46	56	38

(a) Find the median age.

Answer(a)		years	[2]
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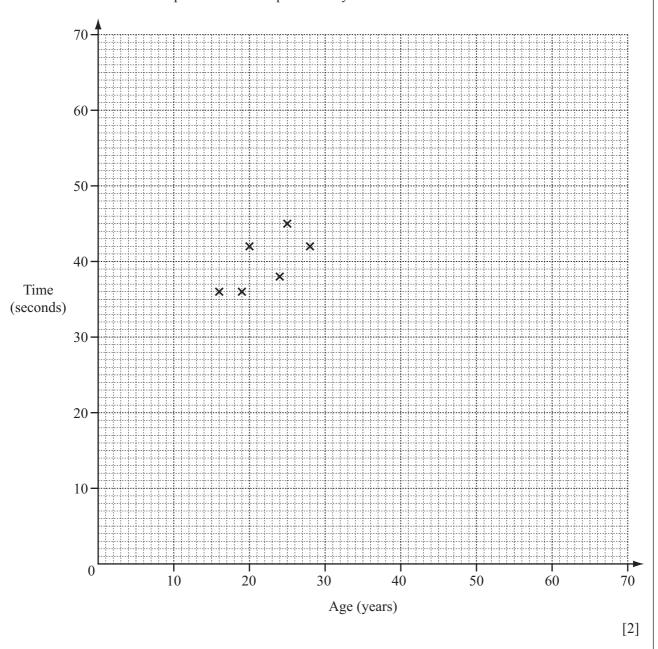
(b) For these 12 people, explain why the mean age may not be an appropriate average.

Answer(b)		
	[1]	1

(c) Calculate the mean time taken.

Answer(c) seconds [2]

(d) (i) Complete the scatter diagram. The first six points have been plotted for you.



What type of correlation does the scatter diagram show?

Draw a line of best fit on the scatter diagram.

[1]

(iv) Would it be sensible to use your line of best fit to estimate the time taken by a child aged 8 to solve the puzzle?

Explain your answer.

Answer(d)(iv) because

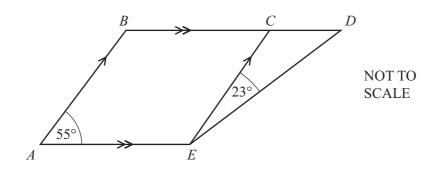
8 (a) Complete the table.

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Name of polygon	Number of sides
Quadrilateral	4
Heptagon	
	5

[2]

(b)



In the diagram, AB is parallel to EC and BCD is parallel to AE. Angle $BAE = 55^{\circ}$ and angle $CED = 23^{\circ}$.

(i) Complete the following statement.

(ii) Work out the size of angle ABC.

Answer(b)(ii) Angle $ABC = \dots [1]$

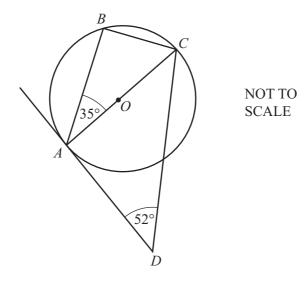
(iii) Work out the size of angle *CDE*.

Answer(b)(iii) Angle CDE = ... [2]

(c)

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Points A, B and C lie on a circle with centre O. DA is a tangent to the circle at A. Angle $BAC = 35^{\circ}$ and angle $ADC = 52^{\circ}$.

(i) Write down the size of angle ABC giving a reason for your answer.

Answer(c)(i) Angle $ABC = \dots$ because [2]

(ii) Work out the size of angle BCA.

Answer(c)(ii) Angle BCA = [1]

(iii) Work out the size of angle *BCD*.

Answer(c)(iii) Angle BCD = [3]

(a) The table shows some information about minimum and maximum temperatures in Moscow one 9 January and February.

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Temperature	January	February
Maximum	−9°C	2°C
Minimum	−16°C	

		Temperature	January	February	
		Maximum	−9°C	2°C	
		Minimum	−16°C		
(i)	Find the diffe	erence between the	e maximum and i	minimum temper	ratures in January.
			Ans	wer(a)(i)	°C [1]
(ii)				es in February was 34°C.	
	Find the min	imum temperature	in February.		
			Ansı	wer(a)(ii)	°C [1]
(iii)	The minimum temperature is	•	Moscow in Dec	cember was 5°C	higher than the minimum
	Work out the minimum temperature in December.				
			Answ	ver(a)(iii)	°C [1]

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(b) The table shows the population of some cities in Russia.

City	Population
Kaliningrad	4.30×10^{5}
Moscow	
Novosibirsk	1.40×10^{6}
Omsk	1.13×10^6
Saint Petersburg	4.58×10^{6}

		1VIOSCO W			
		Novosibirsk	1.40×10^{6}		
		Omsk	1.13×10^{6}		
		Saint Petersburg	4.58×10^{6}		
(i)	The populati	on of Moscow is 1050000	00.		
	Complete the table by writing the population of Moscow in standard form.			[1]	
(ii)	Write the population of Saint Petersburg as an ordinary number.				
			Answer(b)(ii)		[1]
(iii)	Which city h	as the smallest population	?		
			Answer(b)(iii)		[1]
(iv)	Find the difference between the population of Novosibirsk and the population of Omsk. Give your answer in standard form.				
			Answer(b)(iv)		[2]

Question 10 is printed on the next page.

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10	(a)	Solve the equation.	6(x-2)=9		
	(b)	Expand and simplify.	8(n-1)-2(3n+5)	Answer(a) x =	. [2]
	(c)	Factorise completely.	$10p^2 + 5p^3$	Answer(b)	. [2]
				Answer(c)	. [2]

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