

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTER NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		
MATHEMATICS	S (US)					0444/43
Paper 4 (Extend	ded)			Oc	ctober/Nove 2 hours 3	mber 2018 30 minutes
Candidates ans	wer on th	he Question Paper.				
Additional Mate	rials:	Geometrical instrume Electronic calculator	nts			
READ THESE I	NSTRU	CTIONS FIRST				
Write in dark blu You may use ar	ue or blac n HB pen lles, pape	cil for any diagrams or er clips, glue or correcti	graphs.	ork you hand in.		
Electronic calcu If the degree of three significant Give answers in	ed for any lators sh accuracy digits.	y question it must be should be used. y is not specified in the s to one decimal place. alculator value or 3.142.	question, and if the a		ot, give the ar	nswer to
		given in parentheses [r this paper is 130.] at the end of each q	ղuestion or part զւ	uestion.	
Write your cald	culator n	nodel in the box belov	<i>I</i> .			

This document consists of 20 printed pages.



[Turn over

Formula List

For the equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Lateral surface area, A, of cylinder of radius r, height h.

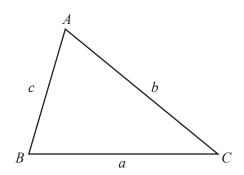
Lateral surface area, A, of cone of radius r, sloping edge l.

Surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.

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

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

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.



$$A = 2\pi rh$$

$$A = \pi r l$$

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

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

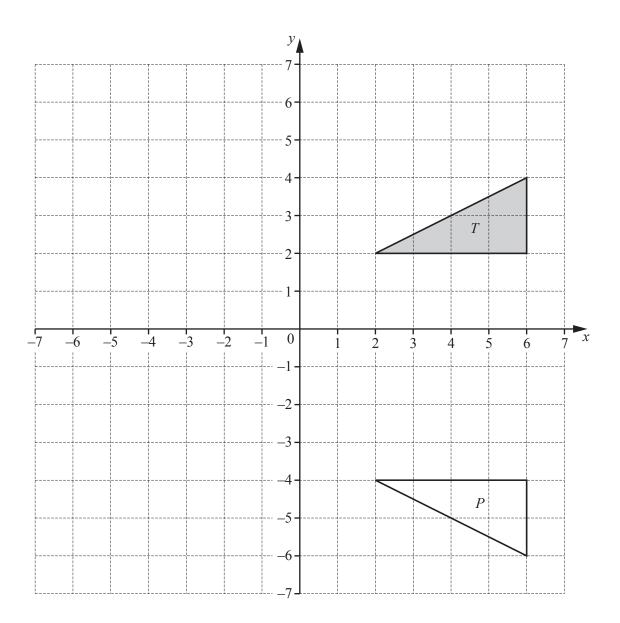
$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

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

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

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

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



(a) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle T onto triangle P.

.....

(b) Translate triangle *T* by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$. [2]

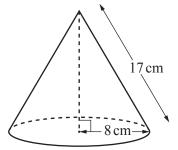
(c) Rotate triangle T through 90° counterclockwise about (0, 0). [2]

(d) Enlarge triangle T by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$ with center (0, 0). [2]

2	(a)		hool has 240 students. ratio girls: boys = 25:23.
		(i)	Show that the number of boys is 115.
			[1]
		(ii)	One day, there are 15 girls absent and 15 boys absent.
			Find the ratio girls: boys in school on this day. Give your answer in its simplest form.
			[2]
	((iii)	Next year, the number of students will increase by 15%.
			Calculate the number of students next year.
			[2]
		(iv)	Since the school was opened, the number of students has increased by 60%. There are now 240 students.
			Calculate the number of students when the school was opened.
			[3]

(b)	The population of a city is increasing exponentially at a rate of 2% each year. The population now is 256 000.	
	Calculate the population after 30 years. Give your answer correct to the nearest thousand.	
	[3	}]
(c)	A bacteria population increases exponentially at a rate of $r\%$ each day. After 32 days, the population has increased by 309%.	
	Find the value of r .	
	$r = \dots $ [3	}]

3 (a)



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a solid cone. The radius is 8 cm and the slant height is 17 cm.

	cm ² [2]

(ii) Calculate the volume of the cone.

cn	n ³ [4]
----	--------------------

(iii) The cone is made of wood and 1 cm³ of the wood has a mass of 0.8 g.

Calculate the mass of the cone.

..... g [1]

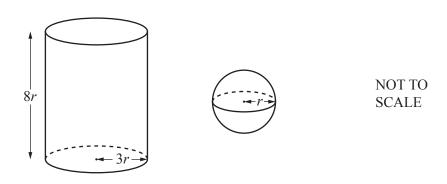
(iv) The cone is placed in a box.

The total mass of the cone and the box is 1.2 kg.

Calculate the mass of the box. Give your answer in grams.

..... g [1]

(b)



The diagram shows a solid cylinder and a solid sphere.

The cylinder has radius 3r and height 8r.

The sphere has radius r.

(i) Find the volume of the sphere as a fraction of the volume of the cylinder. Give your answer in its lowest terms.

	[4]
--	-----

(ii) The surface area of the sphere is 81π cm².

Find the **curved** surface area of the cylinder. Give your answer in terms of π .

 cm^2 [4]

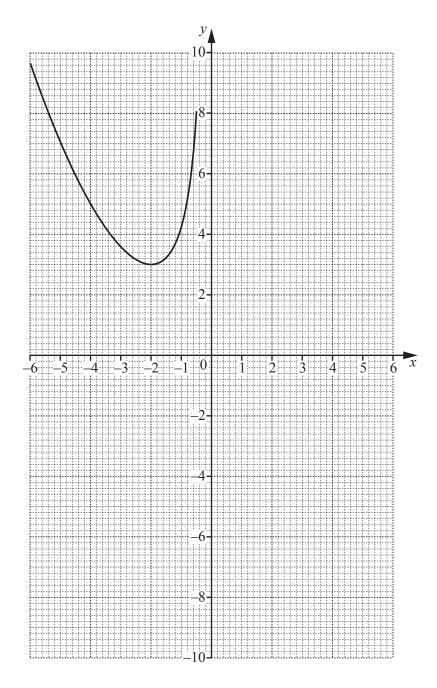
4
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{4}{x}, x \neq 0$$

(a) Complete the table for f(x).

x	0.5	1	2	3	4	5	6
f(x)	-7.9	-3.8		0.9		5.5	8.3

[2]

(b) The graph of y = f(x) for $-6 \le x \le -0.5$ is drawn on the grid.



On the same grid, draw the graph of y = f(x) for $0.5 \le x \le 6$.

[3]

(c)	By drawing a suitable tangen	it estimate the slone	of the graph of	v = f(r) at the i	point $(-4, 5)$

																																																	I	_	3	3	1	ĺ	
•	•	٠	٠		•	•		٠		•	٠	٠		٠	٠		•		٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠		•	•		•	•		٠	٠		•	٠	•		٠		 •		•		•		٠		ı		-	,		ı	

(d)
$$g(x) = \frac{9}{x}, x \neq 0$$

Complete the table for g(x).

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4
g(x)	-2.3		-4.5	- 9	9	4.5		2.3

[1]

- (e) On the same grid, draw the graph of y = g(x) for $-4 \le x \le -1$ and $1 \le x \le 4$. [4]
- (f) (i) Use your graphs to find the value of x when f(x) = g(x).

$$x =$$
 [1]

(ii) Write down an inequality to show the **positive** values of x for which f(x) > g(x).

		1]	
--	--	---	---	--

(g) The exact answer to part (f)(i) is $\sqrt[3]{k}$.

Use algebra to find the value of k.

$$k = \dots$$
 [2]

5 (a) A factory recycles metal.

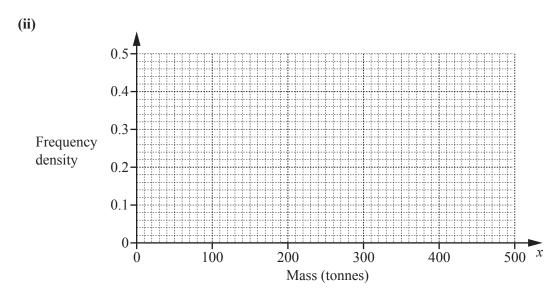
The mass, *x* tonnes, of metal is measured each week.

The table shows the results for 52 weeks.

Mass (x tonnes)	$100 < x \le 200$	$200 < x \le 250$	$250 < x \le 300$	$300 < x \le 500$
Frequency	8	20	12	12

(i) Calculate an estimate of the mean.

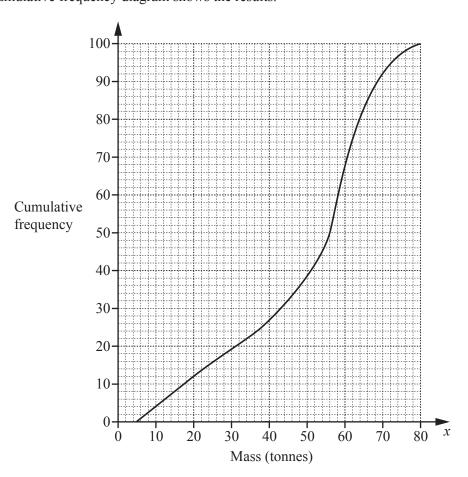
..... tonnes [4]



On the grid, draw a histogram to show the information in the table.

[4]

(b) Another factory also recycles metal. The mass, *x* tonnes, of metal is measured each day for a number of days. The cumulative frequency diagram shows the results.



1	(i)	For how	many	dave	Mac	tha	macc	measured?	,
1	(1)	LOI HOM	many	uays	was	uie	mass	measureu!	

.....[1]

(ii) Find an estimate of the median.

..... tonnes [1]

(iii) Find an estimate of the upper quartile.

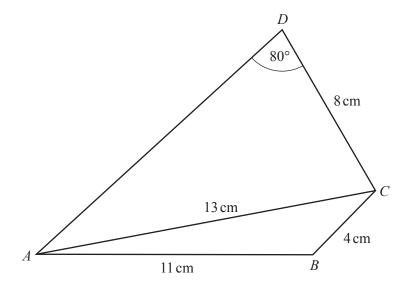
..... tonnes [1]

(iv) Find an estimate of the interquartile range.

.....tonnes [1]

(v) Find an estimate of the number of days when the mass was greater than 20 tonnes.

.....[2]



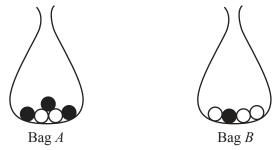
NOT TO SCALE

(a) Calculate angle ACB.

(b) Calculate angle *ACD*.

(c)	Calculate the area of the quadrilateral <i>ABCD</i> .

..... cm² [3]



Bag *A* contains 3 black balls and 2 white balls. Bag *B* contains 1 black ball and 3 white balls.

- (a) A ball is taken at random from each bag.
 - (i) Show that a black ball is more likely to be taken from bag A than from bag B.

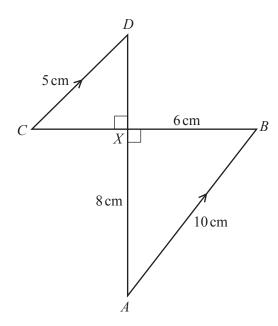
(ii) Find the probability that the two balls have different colors.

.....[3]

[1]

(b)		balls are returned to their original bags. ee balls are taken at random from bag A , without replacement.	
	Fine	d the probability that	
	(i)	they are all black,	
			[2]
	(ii)	they are all white.	
			F13
			[1]
(c)	The	balls are returned to their original bags.	
	This	all is taken at random from bag A and its color is recorded. s ball is then placed in bag B . all is then taken at random from bag B .	
	Fine	d the probability that the ball taken from bag B has a different of	color from the ball taken from bag A.
			[3]

8 (a)



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In the diagram, AB and CD are parallel. AD and BC intersect at right angles at the point X. $AB = 10 \,\mathrm{cm}$, $CD = 5 \,\mathrm{cm}$, $AX = 8 \,\mathrm{cm}$, and $BX = 6 \,\mathrm{cm}$.

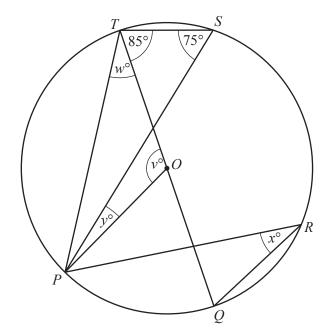
(i) Use similar triangles to calculate DX.

DX =		cm	[2]
------	--	----	-----

(ii) Calculate angle *XAB*.

Angle
$$XAB = \dots$$
 [2]

(b)



NOT TO SCALE

P, Q, R, S, and T lie on the circle, center O. Angle $PST = 75^{\circ}$ and angle $QTS = 85^{\circ}$.

Find the values of v, w, x, and y.

V	_	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	 ••	••	• •	• • •	 ••	••	••	••	• •	• •	•••		
w	=									 		••	• •	 	••							
x	=		•••						•••	 			•••	 						•••		
y	=									 				 							[6]	

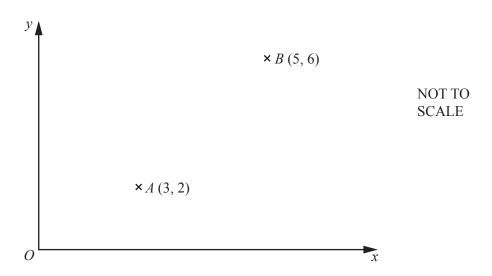
(c) Two containers are mathematically similar.

The surface area of the larger container is $226\,\mathrm{cm}^2$ and the surface area of the smaller container is $94\,\mathrm{cm}^2$.

The volume of the larger container is 680 cm³.

Find the volume of the smaller container.

cm^3 [3]



(a) Find the column vector \overrightarrow{AB} .

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \left(\right)$$
 [1]

(b) Find $|\overrightarrow{AB}|$.

$$\left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| = \dots$$
 [2]

(c) B is the mid-point of the line AC.

Find the co-ordinates of *C*.

(d) Find the equation of the straight line that passes through A and B.

.....[3]

(e) The straight line that passes through A and B cuts the y-axis at D.

Write down the co-ordinates of D.

(......) [1]

 $h(x) = 3^x$

10		f(x) = 3x + 4	g(x) = 2x - 1
	(a)	Find $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.	

.....[1]

(b) Find f(h(-1)).

.....[2]

(c) Find $g^{-1}(x)$.

 $g^{-1}(x) = \dots [2]$

(d) Find f(f(x)) in its simplest form.

.....[2]

(e) Find $(f(x))^2$ in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$.

.....[2]

(f) Find x when $h^{-1}(x) = g(2)$.

x = [2]

Question 11 is printed on the next page.

11	(a)	Find the next to	erm and the <i>n</i> t	th term of t	nis sequence
11	(a)	Tillu tile liext t	cilli alla tile n	ui teriii or u	ins sequence.

 $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{7}{13}$, ...

Next term =

nth term =[3]

(b) Find the *n*th term of each sequence.

(i) -1, -3, -5, -7, -9, ...

.....[2]

(ii) 2, 9, 28, 65, 126, ...

.....[2]

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