Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS   **0607/21**

Paper 2 (Extended)   **May/June 2023**

                                                                          45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Geometrical instruments

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.
- Calculators must **not** be used in this paper.
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly and you will be given marks for correct methods even if your answer is incorrect.
- All answers should be given in their simplest form.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages.

Formula List

For the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $\qquad x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Curved surface area, A, of cylinder of radius r, height h. $\qquad A = 2\pi rh$

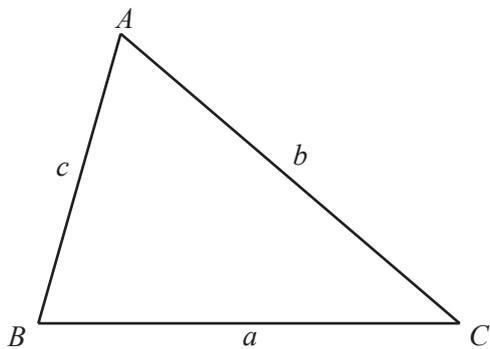Curved surface area, A, of cone of radius r, sloping edge l. $\qquad A = \pi rl$

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

Volume, V, of pyramid, base area A, height h. $\qquad V = \dfrac{1}{3}Ah$

Volume, V, of cylinder of radius r, height h. $\qquad V = \pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h. $\qquad V = \dfrac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r. $\qquad V = \dfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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

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

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

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Answer **all** the questions.

1 **(a)** Insert **one** pair of brackets to make the statement correct.

$$3 \times 7 + 2 + 9 = 36$$ [1]

(b) Work out $(0.2)^3$.

.... [1]

(c) Write down a prime number between 80 and 90.

.... [1]

2 Solve the equation.
$$7 - 5x = -3$$

$x =$ .... [2]

3 **(a)** Work out $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$ [1]

(b) P is the point $(-3, 6)$.
Q is the point $(0, 2)$.

Find the translation vector that maps the point P onto the point Q.

$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$ [2]

4 **(a)** Factorise.

$$2p^2 - pq$$

.... [1]

(b) Expand the brackets and simplify.

$$(p-7)(p+3)$$

.... [2]

5 **(a)** Work out $\dfrac{11}{12} + \dfrac{3}{4}$.

Give your answer as a mixed number in its simplest form.

.... [2]

(b) Simplify $\dfrac{a}{x} \div \dfrac{b}{2y}$.

Give your answer as a single fraction.

.... [1]

6
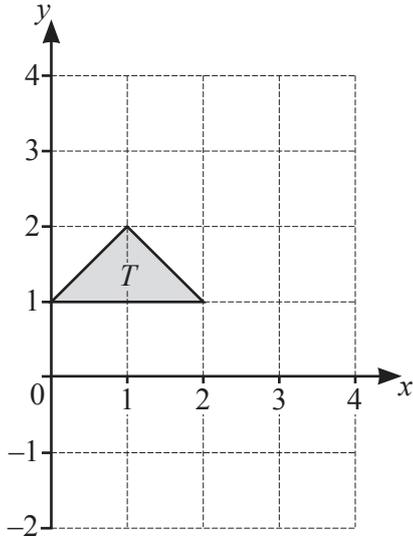
Rotate triangle *T* 90° clockwise about the point (2, 1). [2]

7 The interior angle of a regular polygon is 140°.

Find the number of sides of this polygon.

.... [3]

8 Rearrange this equation to make *x* the subject.

$$y = 7x + 2$$

x = ... [2]

0607/21/M/J/23 **[Turn over**

9 Simplify $\left(3w^3\right)^3$.

.... [2]

10
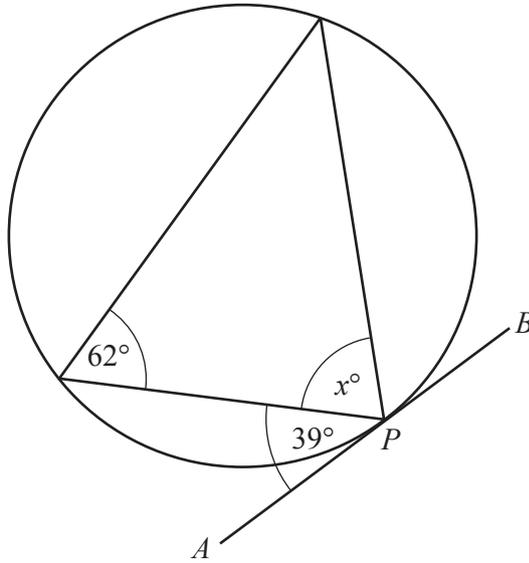
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APB is a tangent to the circle at *P*.

Work out the value of *x*.

$x =$ .... [2]

11 Simplify $\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{108}$.

.... [2]

12 $f(x) = 3\sin(4x°)$

Find the amplitude and period of $f(x)$.

Amplitude = ...

Period = ... [2]

13 y varies inversely as $\sqrt{x}$.

When $x = 9$, $y = 2$.

Find y in terms of x.

$y =$ .... [2]

14 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{7}}$

Find $f^{-1}(x)$.

$f^{-1}(x) =$ .... [1]

Question 15 is printed on the next page.

15 Simplify.

(a) $\dfrac{3}{x+2} - \dfrac{2}{x-1}$

.... [3]

(b) $\dfrac{6x^2 + x - 12}{6ax - 8a - 3x + 4}$

.... [5]