



## Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**MATHEMATICS (SYLLABUS D)**

**4024/21**

Paper 2

**May/June 2020**

**2 hours 30 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.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly.
- 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  $\pi$ , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

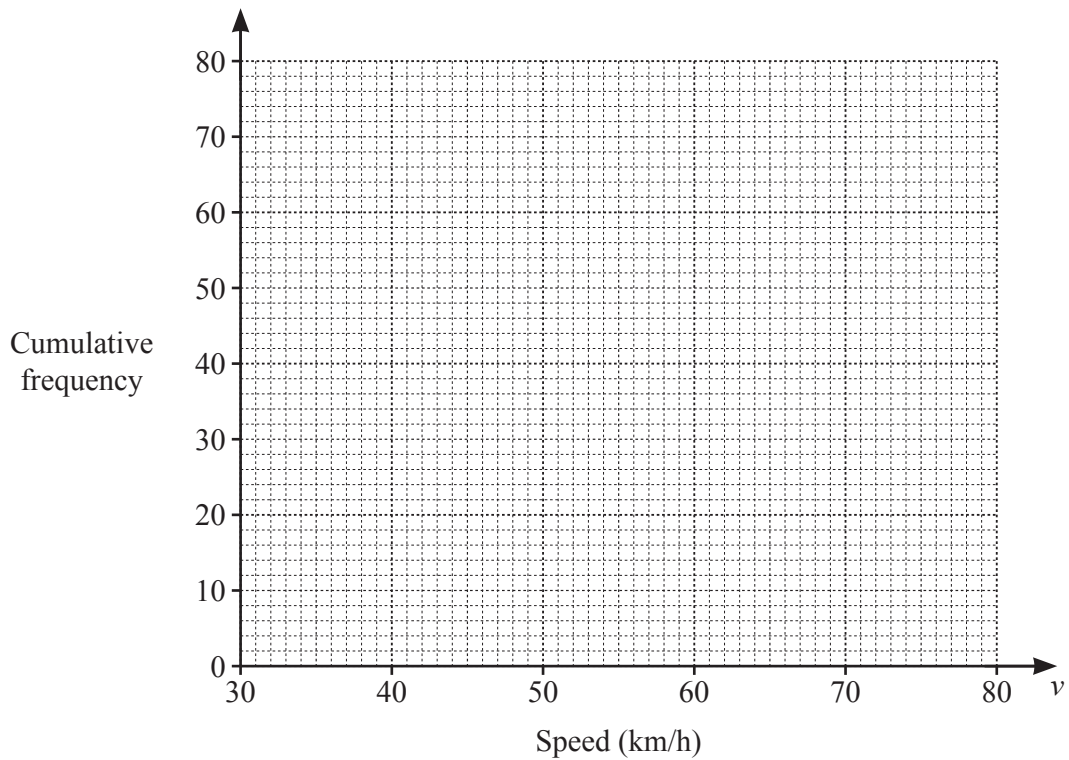
- 1 The speeds,  $v$  km/h, of 80 vehicles travelling along a road were recorded. The results are shown in the table.

Speed ( $v$ km/h)	Frequency
$30 < v \leq 40$	10
$40 < v \leq 50$	18
$50 < v \leq 60$	27
$60 < v \leq 70$	19
$70 < v \leq 80$	6

- (a) Calculate an estimate of the mean speed of the vehicles.

..... km/h [3]

- (b) Draw the cumulative frequency diagram.



[3]

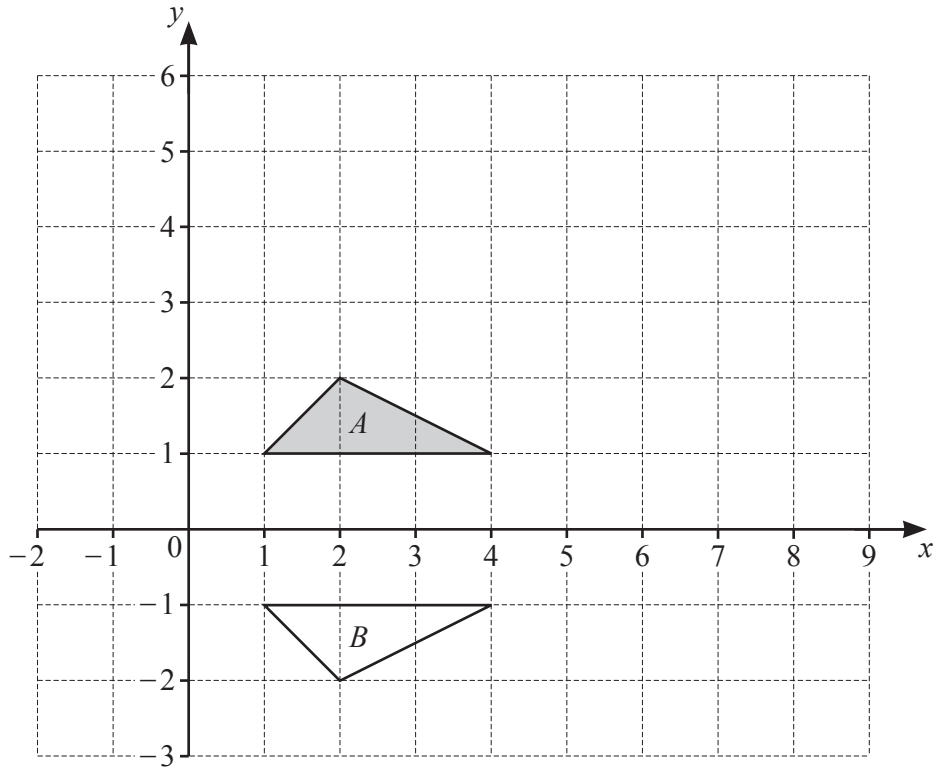
(c) Use your cumulative frequency diagram to find an estimate for

(i) the median,

..... km/h [1]

(ii) the interquartile range.

..... km/h [2]



(a) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle *A* onto triangle *B*.

..... [2]

(b) Triangle *A* is mapped onto triangle *C* by a rotation  $90^\circ$  anticlockwise about (1, 1).

Draw triangle *C*. [2]

(c) Triangle *A* is mapped onto triangle *D* by the **single** transformation *P*.

The matrix representing *P* is  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Describe fully the **single** transformation *P*.

..... [3]

- 3 (a) Rearrange  $m = 4n - 3$  to make  $n$  the subject.

$$n = \dots\dots\dots [2]$$

- (b) Solve these simultaneous equations.  
Show your working.

$$\begin{aligned} 10x + 7y &= -3 \\ 5x - y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$y = \dots\dots\dots [3]$$

- (c) Solve the equation  $5x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$ .  
Show all your working and give your answers correct to 2 decimal places.

$$x = \dots\dots\dots \text{ or } x = \dots\dots\dots [3]$$

- 4 Anton invests \$6000 in an account for 5 years.  
The account has a compound interest rate of 2.5% per year.  
At the end of 5 years, he spends \$4200 of this money on a family holiday to Malaysia.

(a) How much money is left in the account?

\$ ..... [3]

- (b) Anton changes \$800 into Malaysian Ringgits (MYR) for his trip.  
The exchange rate is \$1 = 3.16 MYR.  
He spends 2250 MYR and then changes the remaining money back into dollars (\$).  
The exchange rate on his return is \$1 = 3.27 MYR.

How many dollars does he receive on his return?  
Give your answer correct to the nearest dollar.

\$ ..... [3]

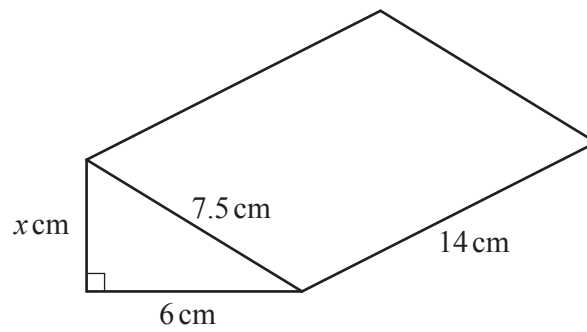
- (c) Anton invests \$1500 in another account.  
The account has a compound interest rate of  $p\%$  per year.  
At the end of 3 years, there is \$1598.85 in the account.

Calculate  $p$ .

Give your answer correct to 2 decimal places.

$p = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

- 5 A company makes and packages chocolate bars.



This box contains a chocolate bar.  
The box is in the shape of a triangular prism.

- (a) Show that  $x = 4.5$ .

[2]

- (b) These boxes are packed into cartons.  
Each carton is a cuboid with internal dimensions 30 cm by 28 cm by  $h$  cm.  
80 boxes fill one carton exactly.

- (i) Calculate the value of  $h$ .

$h = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

- (ii) One day, the company packs 37 500 of these boxes into cartons.

How many complete cartons are packed that day?

$\dots\dots\dots$  [2]



(c) The company sells the chocolate bars to shops for \$0.70 each bar.

(i) The company makes 40% profit on each bar it sells.

Work out the cost to the company of producing each bar.

\$ ..... [2]

(ii) A shop buys one carton of chocolate bars.

- They sell  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the bars at a profit of 30% .
- They sell each of the remaining bars at \$0.84 .

Calculate the overall percentage profit made by the shop from selling all 80 bars.

..... % [5]

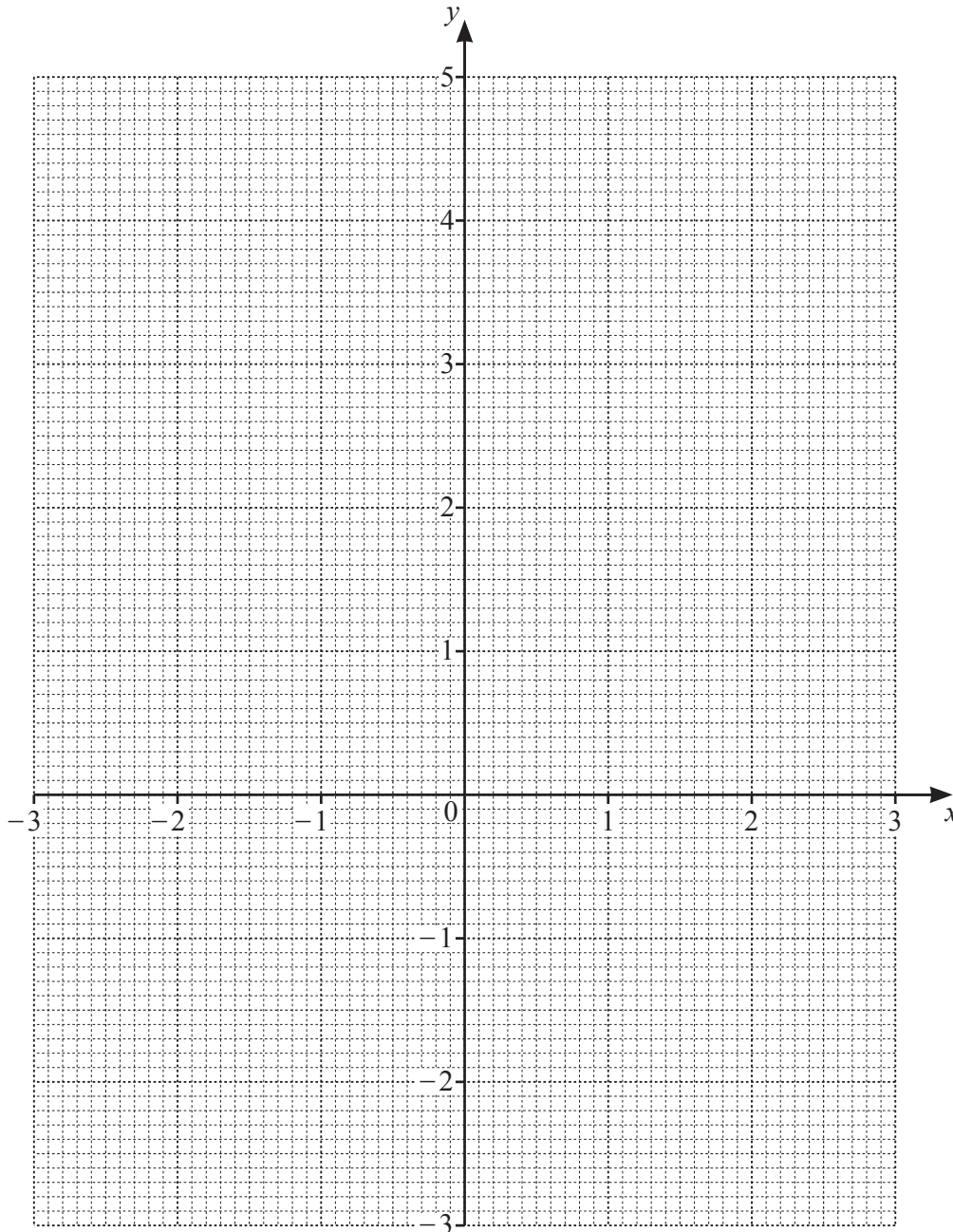
- 6 (a) The table shows some values for  $y = \frac{x^3}{4} - x + 1$ .

$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y$	-2.75	1	1.75	1	0.25	1	

(i) Complete the table.

[1]

- (ii) Draw the graph of  $y = \frac{x^3}{4} - x + 1$  for  $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ .



[3]

(iii) (a) On the same grid, draw the graph of  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$ . [2]

(b) Use your graph to find all the values of  $x$  where  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$  crosses  $y = \frac{x^3}{4} - x + 1$ .

..... [2]

(c) The values of  $x$  where  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$  crosses  $y = \frac{x^3}{4} - x + 1$  are the solutions of the equation  $Ax^3 = Bx$ .

Given that  $A$  and  $B$  are integers, find  $A$  and  $B$ .

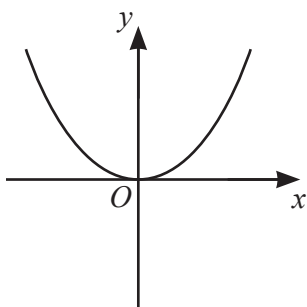
$A = \dots\dots\dots B = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]

(b) Here are four equations.

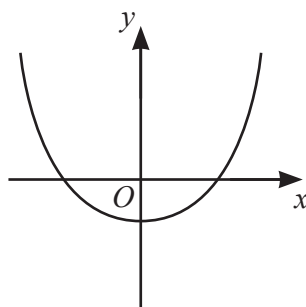
$y = x^2 - 2x$      $y = 2x^2 - 2$      $y = x^2 + 2x$      $y = 2x^2$

The graphs of three of these equations are sketched below.

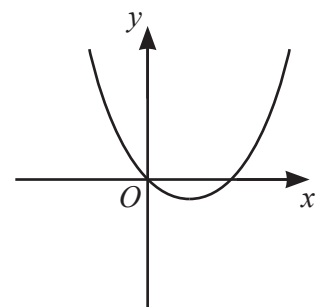
Write the correct equation below each graph.



.....



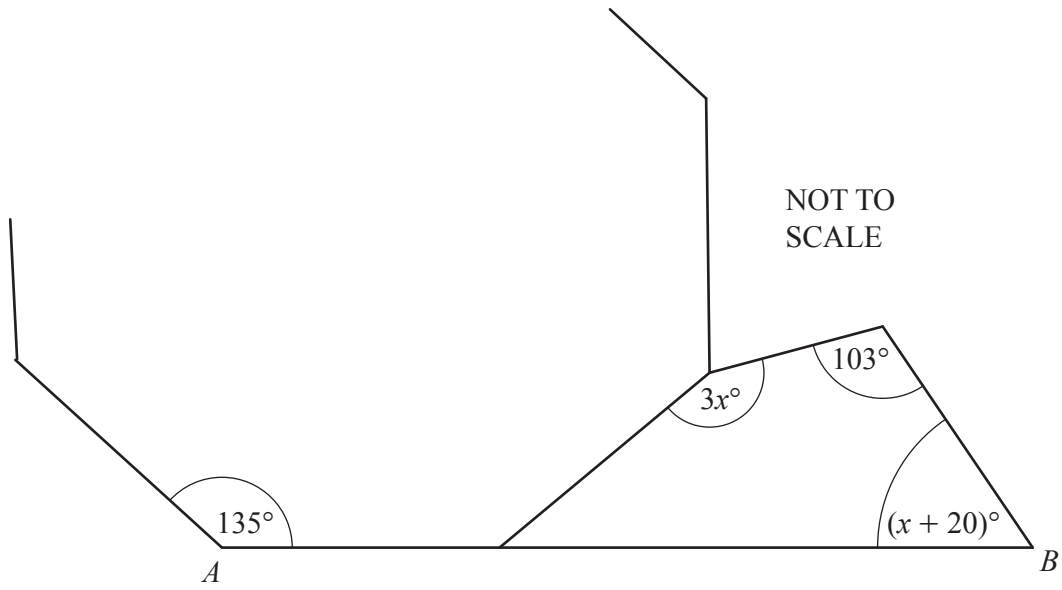
.....



.....

[2]

7 (a)

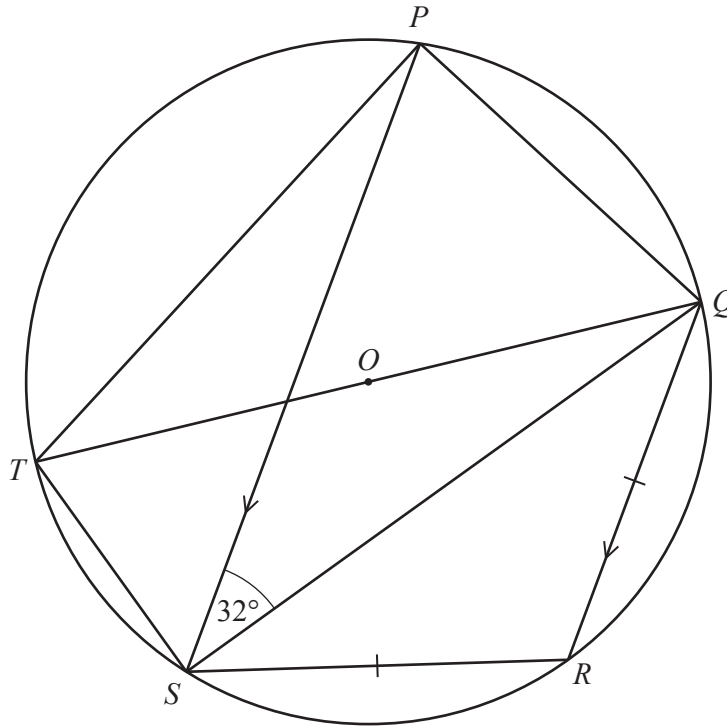


The diagram shows a quadrilateral and part of a regular octagon.  
 $AB$  is a straight line.

Form an equation in  $x$  and solve it to find  $x$ .

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

(b)



NOT TO SCALE

$P, Q, R, S$  and  $T$  are points on the circumference of a circle, centre  $O$ .  
 $\widehat{PSQ} = 32^\circ$  and  $O$  lies on  $TQ$ .  
 $PS$  is parallel to  $QR$  and  $QR = RS$ .

- (i) Find  $\widehat{PQT}$ .  
 Give a reason for each step of your working.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

$\widehat{PQT} = \dots\dots\dots [3]$

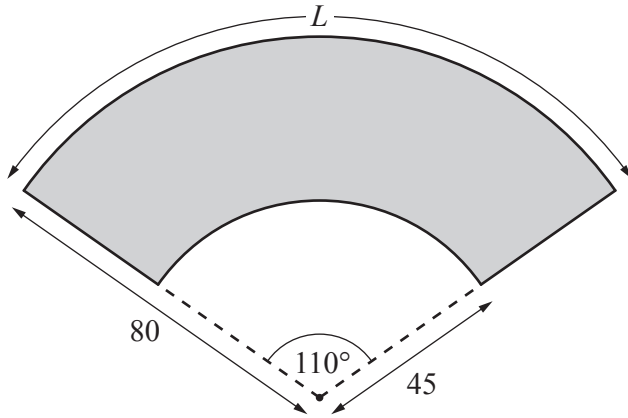
- (ii) Find  $\widehat{QRS}$ .

$\widehat{QRS} = \dots\dots\dots [2]$

- (iii) Find  $\widehat{TQS}$ .

$\widehat{TQS} = \dots\dots\dots [1]$

8 (a)



NOT TO SCALE

A display notice is made by removing a sector of a circle from a larger sector. Both sectors have an angle of  $110^\circ$ . The radii of the sectors are 80 cm and 45 cm.

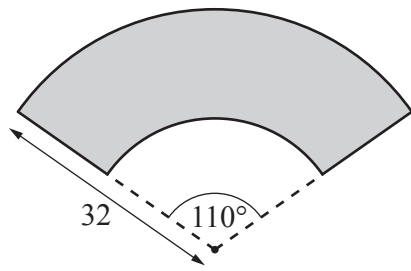
(i) Calculate arc length  $L$ .

$L = \dots\dots\dots$  cm [2]

(ii) Calculate the area of this display notice.

$\dots\dots\dots$   $\text{cm}^2$  [3]

(b)

NOT TO  
SCALE

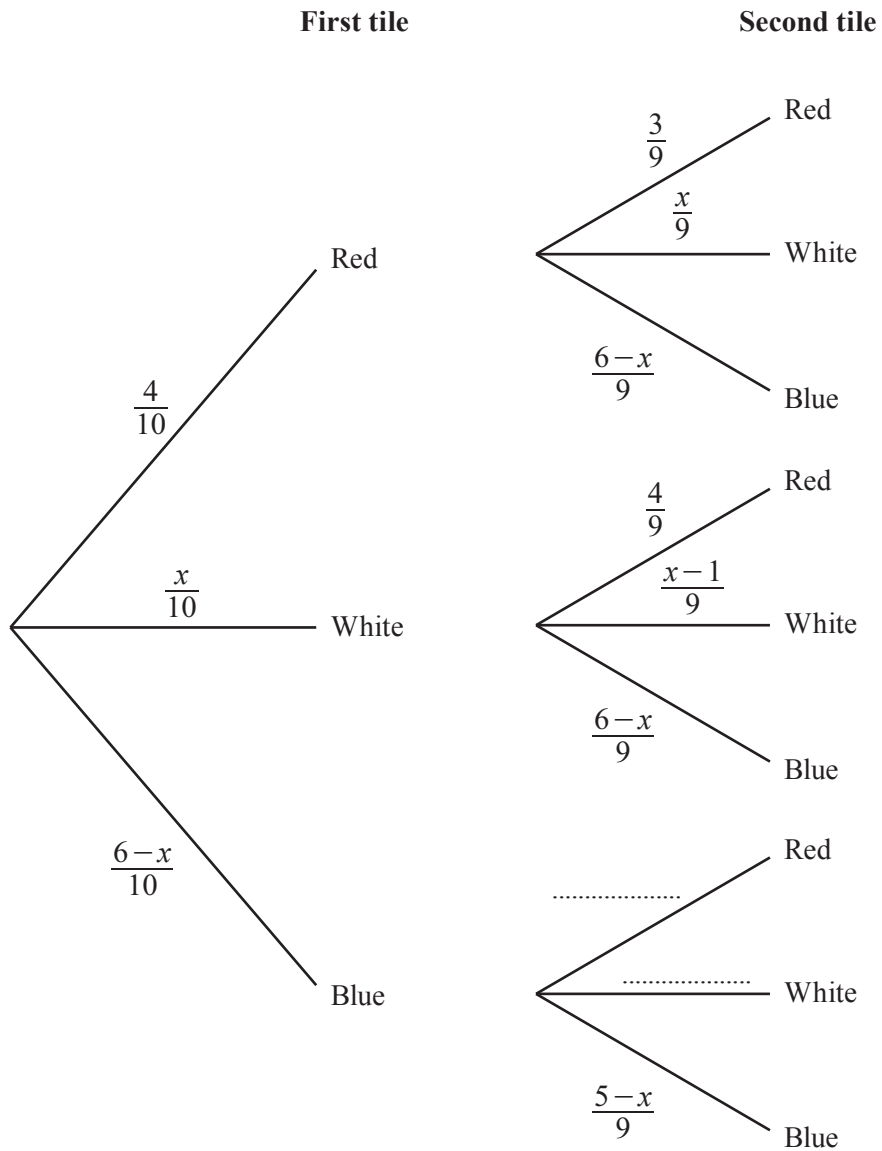
This diagram shows a display notice mathematically similar to the one in **part (a)**.  
The radius of the larger sector is 32 cm.

Calculate the area of this display notice.

..... cm<sup>2</sup> [2]

- 9 A bag contains 10 tiles.  
 There are 4 red tiles,  $x$  white tiles and the rest are blue.  
 Two tiles are taken at random, without replacement, from the bag.

(a) Complete the tree diagram.



[2]

- (b) Calculate the probability that both the tiles are red.

..... [1]



- (c) (i) Show that the probability that the tiles are both the same colour is  $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 21}{45}$ .

[4]

- (ii) The probability the tiles are both the same colour is  $\frac{16}{45}$ .

Show that  $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ .

[1]

- (iii) Solve  $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ .

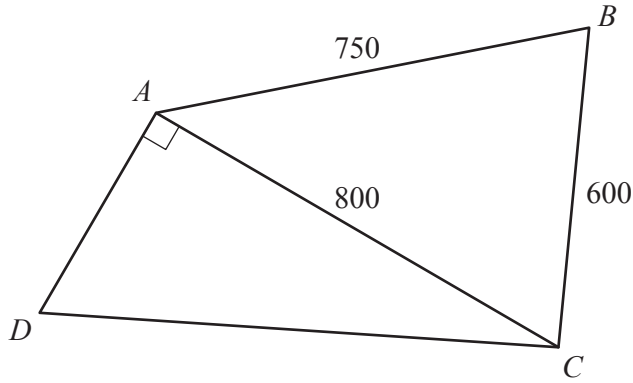
$x = \dots\dots\dots$  or  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]

- (iv) There are more red tiles than white tiles in the bag.

Find the probability that the first tile taken from the bag is blue.

$\dots\dots\dots$  [2]

10



NOT TO  
SCALE

$ABCD$  is a field with  $AB = 750$  m and  $BC = 600$  m.  
Inside the field is a straight path,  $AC$ , of length 800 m and  $\hat{DAC} = 90^\circ$ .

(a) Show that  $\hat{ACB} = 62.9^\circ$ , correct to 1 decimal place.

[3]

(b) The area of the field is  $375\,000\text{ m}^2$ .

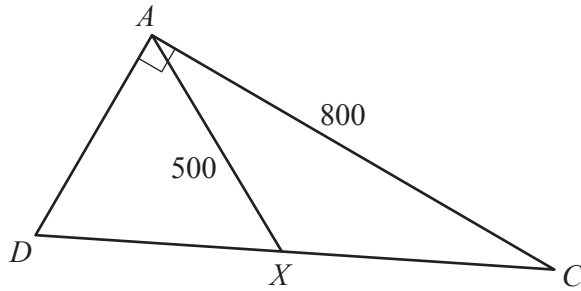
Calculate  $AD$ .

$AD = \dots\dots\dots$  m [4]

(c) Calculate  $\hat{A}CD$ .

$\hat{A}CD = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]

(d)  $X$  is a point on  $DC$  and  $AX = 500$  m.



NOT TO  
SCALE

Calculate the obtuse angle  $\hat{A}XC$ .

$\hat{A}XC = \dots\dots\dots$  [4]

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