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MATHEMATICS **0580/41**

Paper 4 Calculator (Extended) **May/June 2026**

2 hours

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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You should use a scientific 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 π, 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 [ ].

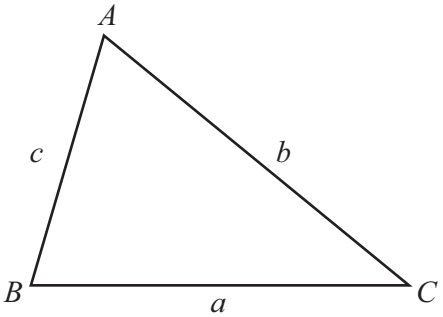
This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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List of formulas

Area, A, of triangle, base b, height h.	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Area, A, of circle of radius r.	$A = \pi r^2$
Circumference, C, of circle of radius r.	$C = 2\pi r$
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.	$A = \pi rl$
Surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume, V, of prism, cross-sectional area A, length l.	$V = Al$
Volume, V, of pyramid, base area A, height h.	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$
Volume, V, of cylinder of radius r, height h.	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h.	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
For the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$,	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

For the triangle shown,



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

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

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

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1 Simplify.

$$4x + 3y + 2x - 10y$$

$4x + 2x = 6x$, $3y - 10y = -7y$ $\therefore$ $6x - 7y$

Examii Insight Add the x terms together and the y terms together.

6x - 7y ..... [2]

2 Calculate.

(a) $\dfrac{1}{0.025^2}$ $\dfrac{1}{0.025^2} = \dfrac{1}{0.000625} = 1600$ $\therefore$ 1600

Examii Insight Square 0.025 first, then divide 1 by it.

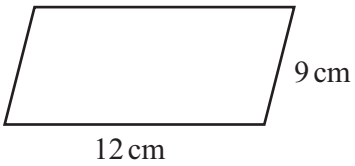
1600 ..... [1]

(b) $\sqrt[4]{410 + 4^{-2}}$ $\sqrt[4]{410.0625} = 4.5$ $\therefore$ 4.5

Examii Insight $4^{-2} = \frac{1}{16}$: add first, then 4th root.

4.5 ..... [1]

3



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a parallelogram.

Find the perimeter of the parallelogram.

$2 \times 12 + 2 \times 9 = 42$ $\therefore$ 42 cm

Examii Insight Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

42 ..... cm [1]

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4 Ben changes 150 pounds (£) into dollars ($).
The exchange rate is £1 = $1.32.

Calculate the number of dollars Ben receives.

150 × 1.32 = 198 ∴ $198

Examii Insight Each £1 gives $1.32.

$ 198 [1]

5

$\frac{1}{11}$	1	$\sqrt{41}$	51	61	$\sqrt{81}$	91

Complete each of these statements with a number from the list.

Test each number
cube: 1 = 1^3 prime: 61 irrational: $\sqrt{41}$

Examii Insight

01 Test each number
- 51 = 3 × 17 and 91 = 7 × 13 are not prime.
- $\sqrt{81} = 9$ is rational; 41 is not a square number, so $\sqrt{41}$ is irrational.

The cube number is 1

The prime number is 61

The irrational number is $\sqrt{41}$

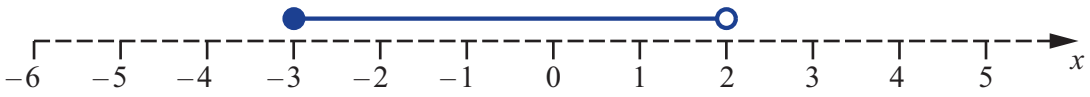
[3]

6 Represent the inequality $-3 \leqslant x < 2$ on the number line.

Circles and a line
filled ● at −3 (≤), open ○ at 2 (<), solid line between

Examii Insight

01 Circles and a line
- ≤ includes −3 → filled circle.
- < does not include 2 → open circle.



[2]

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7 The original value of a car is $23 000.
The value of the car decreases by 35% of its original value.

Calculate the value of the car after the decrease.

35% of the value

$\frac{35}{100} \times 23000 = 8050$

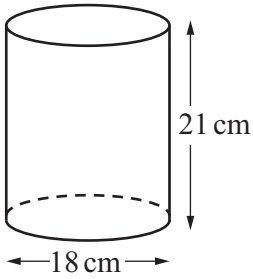
$23000 - 8050 = 14950$

$\therefore$ $14 950

Examii Insight
01 35% of the value
- Find the decrease, then subtract it.
- Or in one step: 23000×0.65.

$ 14 950 [2]

8



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a cylinder with diameter 18 cm and height 21 cm.

(a) Calculate the volume of the cylinder.

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

$r = 9$, $V = \pi \times 9^2 \times 21 = 5343.8$

$\therefore$ 5340 cm^3

Examii Insight
01 Volume = $\pi r^2 h$
- Radius = 18 ÷ 2 = 9 (not the diameter). Give 3 s.f.

5340 cm^3 [2]

(b) Find the capacity of the cylinder in litres.

5343.8 ÷ 1000 $\therefore$ 5.34 litres

Examii Insight Divide cm^3 by 1000.

5.34 litres [1]

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9 Factorise.

$$21y^2 - 7y$$

Highest common factor

$21y^2 - 7y = 7y(3y - 1)$

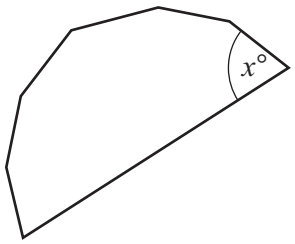
$\therefore$ $7y(3y - 1)$

Examii Insight

01 Highest common factor
- 7 and y go into both terms.
- Check by expanding back.

$7y(3y - 1)$ [2]

10



NOT TO SCALE

A regular polygon has 12 sides.
The diagram shows half of this regular polygon.

Find the value of x.

Exterior then interior angle

exterior $= \frac{360}{12} = 30$

interior $= 180 - 30 = 150$

The cut halves the angle

$x = \frac{150}{2}$

$\therefore$ $x = 75$

Examii Insight

01 Exterior then interior angle
- Exterior angles of any polygon add to 360°.
- Interior + exterior = 180°.

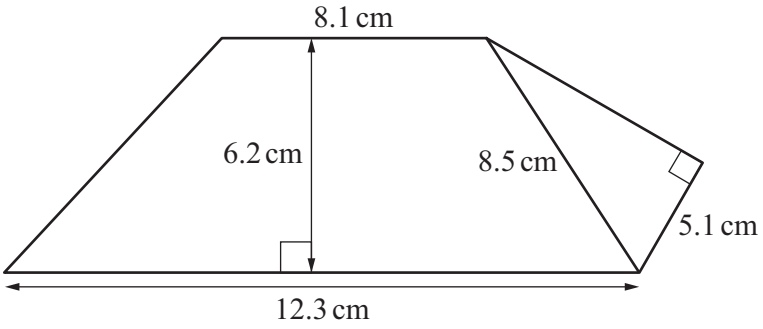
02 The cut halves the angle
- The half-polygon is cut through two opposite vertices, so the angle there is halved.

$x =$ 75 [3]

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11 The diagram shows a pentagon made by joining a trapezium to a right-angled triangle.



NOT TO SCALE

Calculate the area of the pentagon.

Trapezium

$\frac{1}{2}(8.1 + 12.3) \times 6.2 = 63.24$

Missing side of the triangle

$x^2 + 5.1^2 = 8.5^2$

$x^2 = 72.25 - 26.01 = 46.24$

$x = 6.8$

Triangle and total

$\frac{1}{2} \times 5.1 \times 6.8 = 17.34$

$63.24 + 17.34 = 80.58$

$\therefore$ 80.6 cm²

Examii Insight

01 Trapezium
- Area $= \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$.
- Parallel sides 8.1 and 12.3, height 6.2.

02 Missing side of the triangle
- Pythagoras: 8.5 is the hypotenuse.
- −26.01 on both sides, then square root.

03 Triangle and total
- The two shorter sides of a right-angled triangle are base and height.

.....80.6..... cm^2 [4]

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12 **(a)** These are four values.

$200 \qquad 51 \qquad 2n \qquad n+1$

The mean of the four values is $3n$.

Find the value of n.

Mean = total ÷ 4

$\frac{200 + 51 + 2n + n + 1}{4} = 3n$

$252 + 3n = 12n$

Balance

$252 = 9n$

$n = 28$

$\therefore\ n = 28$

Examii Insight

01 Mean = total ÷ 4
- ×4 on both sides.

02 Balance
- –3n on both sides, then ÷9 on both sides.

$n =$ 28 [3]

(b) The table shows some information about the mass of each of 200 boxes.

mass (m grams)	$0 < m \leqslant 20$	$20 < m \leqslant 40$	$40 < m \leqslant 60$	$60 < m \leqslant 80$
frequency	29	67	55	49

Calculate an estimate of the mean.

Midpoints

10, 30, 50, 70

Σ(midpoint × frequency)

$10(29) + 30(67) + 50(55) + 70(49)$

$= 290 + 2010 + 2750 + 3430 = 8480$

Divide by the total

$\frac{8480}{200}$

$\therefore$ 42.4 g

Examii Insight

01 Midpoints
- Use the middle of each class.

02 Σ(midpoint × frequency)
- Multiply each midpoint by its frequency, then add.

03 Divide by the total
- 200 boxes in total.
- It is an estimate because we used midpoints.

42.4 g [4]

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13 Factorise.

$3x + 9y + 5px + 15py$

Factorise in pairs

$3(x + 3y) + 5p(x + 3y)$

$= (x + 3y)(3 + 5p)$

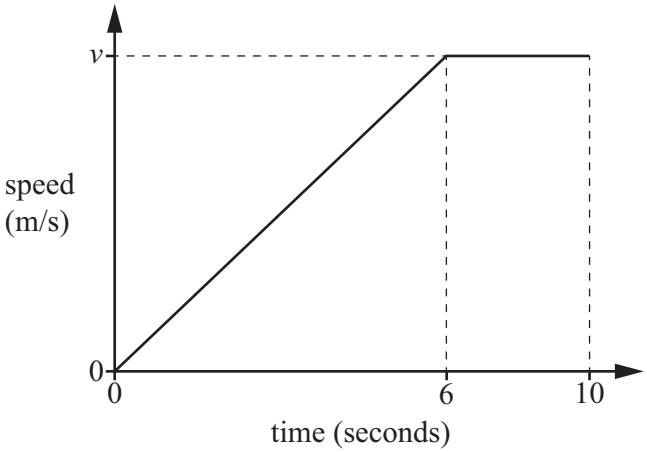
$\therefore\ (x + 3y)(3 + 5p)$

Examii Insight

01 Factorise in pairs
- Take out 3 from the first pair and 5p from the second.
- The same bracket appears → take it out.

$(x + 3y)(3 + 5p)$ [2]

14 The speed–time graph shows information about the first 10 seconds of a car journey.



NOT TO SCALE

The car accelerates at a constant rate before travelling at a constant speed.
The car travels a total distance of 119 metres.

Work out the value of v.

Area = distance

$\frac{1}{2}(10 + 4) \times v = 119$

$7v = 119$

Balance

$v = 119 \div 7$

$\therefore\ v = 17$

Examii Insight

01 Area = distance
- The shape is a trapezium: parallel sides 10 and 10 – 6 = 4, height v.

02 Balance
- ÷7 on both sides.

$v =$ 17 [3]

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15 Solve the inequality.

$$7x - 2 \leqslant 3(x + 2)$$

Expand the bracket

$7x - 2 \leqslant 3x + 6$

Balance

$7x - 3x \leqslant 6 + 2$

$4x \leqslant 8$

$x \leqslant 2$

$\therefore\ x \leqslant 2$

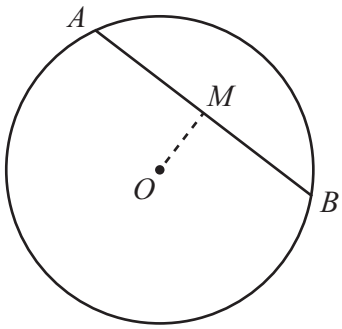
Examii Insight

01 Expand the bracket
- $3 \times x$ and 3×2.

02 Balance
- $-3x$ on both sides, $+2$ on both sides, $\div 4$ on both sides.
- Dividing by a positive number keeps the sign.

.....$x \leq 2$..... [3]

16



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a circle, centre O.
AB is a chord of length 14 cm.
M is the midpoint of AB and $OM = 6$ cm.

Calculate angle OAM.

Right angle at M

$AM = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

$\tan OAM = \frac{6}{7}$

Inverse tan

$OAM = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{7}\right)$

$\therefore\ 40.6^\circ$

Examii Insight

01 Right angle at M
- The line from the centre to the midpoint of a chord is perpendicular to it.
- Opposite = OM = 6, adjacent = AM = 7.

02 Inverse tan
- Calculator in degrees.

angle $OAM =$ .....40.6°..... [2]

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17 (a) Sachin invests \$7200 at a rate of 3% per year simple interest.

Find the total value of the investment at the end of 5 years.

Simple interest

$\frac{3}{100} \times 7200 \times 5 = 1080$

$7200 + 1080 = 8280$

$\therefore$ \$8280

Examii Insight

01 Simple interest
- Same interest every year: 216 per year × 5.
- Total value = start + interest.

\$ 8280 [3]

(b) The mass of a large packet of rice is 30% greater than the mass of a small packet of rice.
The mass of the large packet of rice is 650 g.

Calculate the mass of the small packet of rice.

Large = 130% of small

$1.3x = 650$

$x = 650 \div 1.3$

$\therefore$ 500 g

Examii Insight

01 Large = 130% of small
- 30% greater → 100% + 30% = 130% = 1.3.
- ÷1.3 on both sides (do not take 30% off 650).

500 g [2]

(c) In an experiment, Jenny starts with 4000 bacteria.
The number of bacteria is increasing exponentially at a rate of r% per day.
At the end of 6 days, the number of bacteria is 4598.

Find the value of r.

Growth equation

$4000\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^6 = 4598$

$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^6 = 1.1495$

6th root of both sides

$1 + \frac{r}{100} = \sqrt[6]{1.1495} = 1.02349$

$r = 2.349$

$\therefore$ $r = 2.35$

Examii Insight

01 Growth equation
- ÷4000 on both sides.

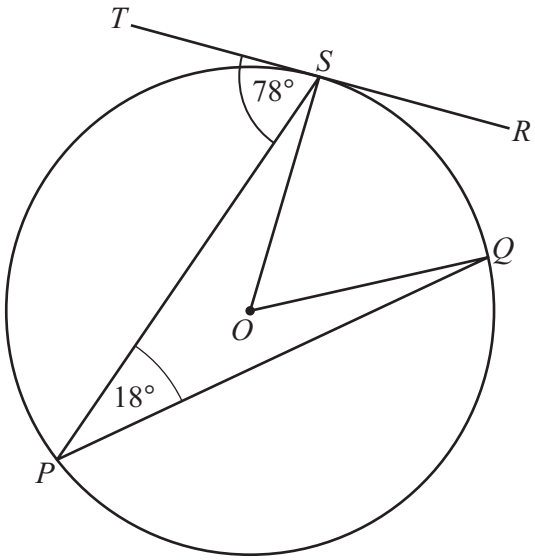
02 6th root of both sides
- −1 on both sides, ×100 on both sides.

$r =$ 2.35 [3]

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18



NOT TO SCALE

P, Q and S are points on a circle, centre O.
RT is a tangent to the circle at S.

Find the ratio angle PSO : angle PQO.
Give your answer in its simplest form.

Angle PSO

OST = 90°

PSO = 90 − 78 = 12°

Alternate segment theorem

SQP = TSP = 78°

RSQ = SPQ = 18°

Angle PQO

OSQ = 90 − 18 = 72° = OQS

PQO = 78 − 72 = 6°

Ratio

12 : 6

∴ 2 : 1

Examii Insight

01 Angle PSO
- A tangent is perpendicular to the radius.

02 Alternate segment theorem
- Angle between tangent and chord = angle in the alternate segment.

03 Angle PQO
- OS = OQ (radii), so triangle OSQ is isosceles.

04 Ratio
- Divide both by 6.

angle PSO : angle PQO = ... 2 ..... : ..... 1 ..... [4]

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19 **(a)** A bag contains some coloured counters.
The probability of picking a red counter from the bag is 0.24 .

(i) Find the probability of not picking a red counter from the bag.

$1 - 0.24 = 0.76 \quad \therefore \ 0.76$

Examii Insight Probabilities add to 1.

.....0.76..... [1]

(ii) Sunil picks a counter at random from the bag and then replaces it.
He then picks a second counter at random from the bag.

Work out the probability that only one of the counters is red.

Two ways

RN : 0.24×0.76

NR : 0.76×0.24

Add

$2 \times 0.24 \times 0.76$

$\therefore \ 0.3648$

Examii Insight

01 Two ways
- Only one red: red then not red, OR not red then red.

02 Add
- "or" → add the two routes.

.....0.3648..... [2]

(b) A box contains 50 pens.
There are n blue pens in the box.

Ahmed picks two of the pens from the box at random without replacement.
The probability that both pens are blue is $\frac{3}{35}$.

Find the value of n.

Without replacement

$$\frac{n}{50} \times \frac{n-1}{49} = \frac{3}{35}$$

Balance

$$n(n-1) = \frac{3 \times 50 \times 49}{35} = 210$$

$$n^2 - n - 210 = 0$$

$$(n-15)(n+14) = 0$$

$\therefore \ n = 15$

Examii Insight

01 Without replacement
- After one blue pen is taken, n – 1 blue out of 49 are left.

02 Balance
- ×50 × 49 on both sides.
- n cannot be negative.

$n =$ .....15..... [3]

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20 **(a)** $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ $g(x) = 10 - 3x$

(i) Find $f(7)$. $f(7) = 7^2 - 1 = 48$ ∴ 48

Examii Insight Replace x by 7.

.....48..... [1]

(ii) Find the positive solution of $fg(x) = 120$.

fg means g first

$fg(x) = (10 - 3x)^2 - 1$

$(10 - 3x)^2 - 1 = 120$

$(10 - 3x)^2 = 121$

Square root both sides

$10 - 3x = \pm 11$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $x = 7$

∴ $x = 7$

Examii Insight

01 fg means g first
- Put g(x) into f.
- +1 on both sides.

02 Square root both sides
- Square root gives + and −.
- −10 on both sides, ÷(−3) on both sides.
- Positive solution only.

$x =$ .....7..... [4]

(b) $h(x) = 2x - 3$

The domain of $h(x)$ is $\{-5, 0, 2\}$.

Find the range of $h(x)$.

$h(-5) = -13$, $h(0) = -3$, $h(2) = 1$ ∴ {−13, −3, 1}

Examii Insight The range is the set of outputs.

{ .....−13, −3, 1..... } [2]

(c) $j(x) = 2^{3x}$

Solve the equation $j^{-1}(x) = 4$.

Inverse undoes j

$j^{-1}(x) = 4 \Rightarrow x = j(4) = 2^{12}$

∴ 4096

Examii Insight

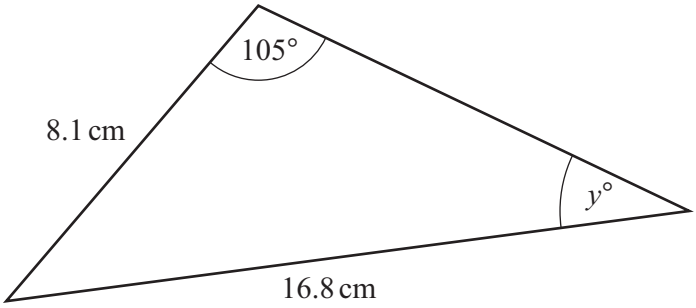
01 Inverse undoes j
- If $j^{-1}(x) = 4$ then $j(4) = x$.
- $2^{3\times4} = 2^{12}$.

$x =$ .....4096..... [2]

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21



NOT TO SCALE

Calculate the value of y.

Sine rule

$$\frac{\sin y}{8.1} = \frac{\sin 105}{16.8}$$

$$\sin y = \frac{8.1 \sin 105}{16.8} = 0.4657$$

Inverse sin

$$y = \sin^{-1}(0.4657)$$

$$\therefore\ y = 27.8$$

Examii Insight

01 Sine rule
- Side 16.8 is opposite 105°; side 8.1 is opposite y.
- ×8.1 on both sides.

02 Inverse sin
- Calculator in degrees.

$y =$ 27.8 [3]

22 Rearrange the formula to make m the subject.

$$5m = x(7+m)$$

Expand

$$5m = 7x + mx$$

m terms on one side

$$5m - mx = 7x$$

$$m(5 - x) = 7x$$

Divide

$$m = \frac{7x}{5 - x}$$

$$\therefore\ m = \frac{7x}{5 - x}$$

Examii Insight

01 Expand
- Multiply out the bracket.

02 m terms on one side
- –mx on both sides, then factorise out m.

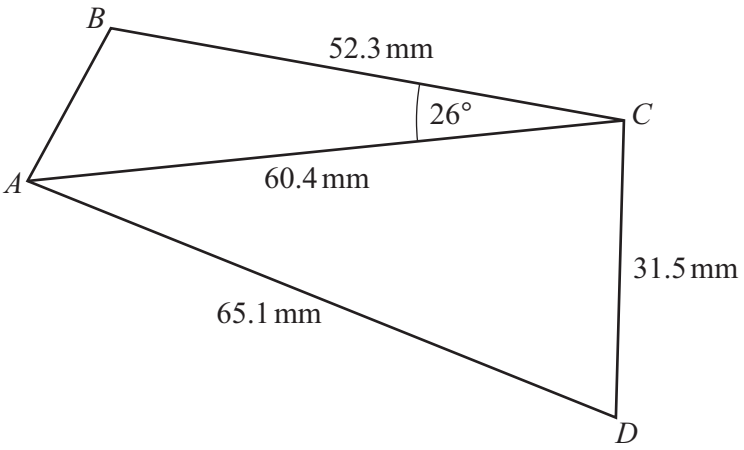
03 Divide
- ÷(5 – x) on both sides.

$m =$ $\frac{7x}{5 - x}$ [3]

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NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows two triangles, *ABC* and *ACD*.

(a) Calculate the area of triangle *ABC*.

Area = ½ab sin C

$\frac{1}{2} \times 52.3 \times 60.4 \times \sin 26$

∴ 692 mm²

Examii Insight

01 Area = ½ab sin C
- Use the two sides either side of the 26° angle.

692 ..... mm^2 [2]

(b) Calculate angle *ACD*.

Cosine rule (3 sides)

$\cos ACD = \frac{60.4^2 + 31.5^2 - 65.1^2}{2 \times 60.4 \times 31.5}$

$= \frac{402.4}{3805.2} = 0.10575$

Inverse cos

$ACD = \cos^{-1}(0.10575)$

∴ 83.9°

Examii Insight

01 Cosine rule (3 sides)
- 65.1 is opposite the angle at C, so it is the one subtracted.

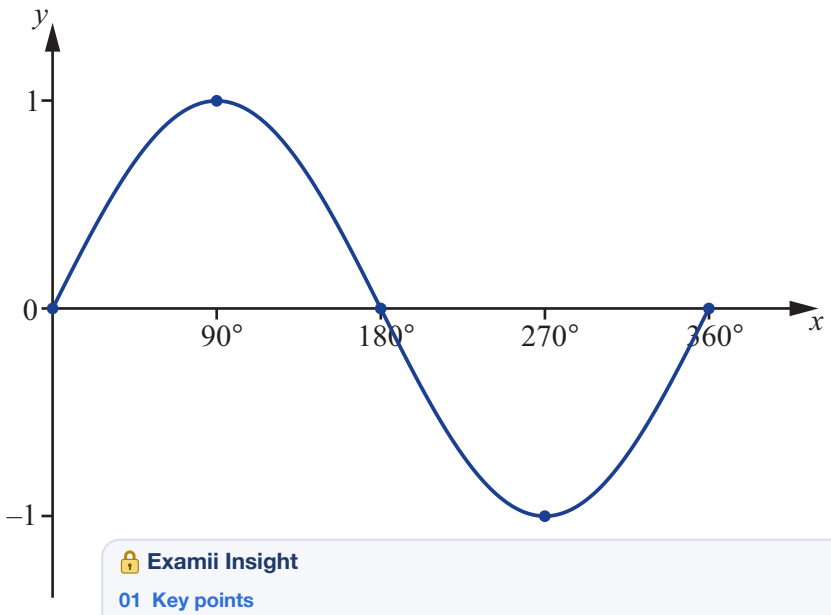
02 Inverse cos
- Calculator in degrees.

angle *ACD* = 83.9° [3]

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24 **(a)** Sketch the graph of $y = \sin x$ for $0° \leqslant x \leqslant 360°$.



Examii Insight

01 Key points
- Draw a smooth wave through the five key points — no ruler.

[2]

(b) Solve the equation $5\sin x + 7 = 3$ for $0° \leqslant x \leqslant 360°$.

Balance

$5 \sin x = 3 - 7 = -4$

$\sin x = -\frac{4}{5}$

Use the graph

$\sin^{-1}(-0.8) = -53.13$

$x = 180 + 53.13 = 233.1$

$x = 360 - 53.13 = 306.9$

$\therefore$ 233.1° or 306.9°

Examii Insight

01 Balance
- −7 on both sides, then ÷5 on both sides.

02 Use the graph
- sin is negative between 180° and 360°.
- The calculator gives −53.1°, outside the range.

$x =$ ....233.1°..... or $x =$ ....306.9°..... [3]

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25 $x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 16x^{-1}$

Find the positive value of x.

Bring x together

$x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \div x^{-1} = 16$

$x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 16$

Undo the power by raising

$x = 16^{\frac{3}{2}} = (\sqrt{16})^3 = 64$

$\therefore$ $x = 64$

Examii Insight

01 Bring x together
- $\div x^{-1}$ on both sides; subtract the powers.

02 Undo the power by raising
- Raise both sides to the power $\frac{3}{2}$ to keep it balanced.

$x =$ 64 [3]

26 Simplify.

$$(6x-30) \times \frac{x^2+7x+10}{3x^2-75}$$

Factorise everything

$6x - 30 = 6(x - 5)$

$x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 2)(x + 5)$

$3x^2 - 75 = 3(x - 5)(x + 5)$

Cancel

$\frac{6(x-5)(x+2)(x+5)}{3(x-5)(x+5)} = 2(x + 2)$

$\therefore$ $2x + 4$

Examii Insight

01 Factorise everything
- Difference of two squares: $x^2 - 25 = (x - 5)(x + 5)$.

02 Cancel
- Cancel the common brackets; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

2x + 4 [4]

27 Beth runs 28 km, correct to the nearest kilometre.
Her average speed is 10 km/h, correct to the nearest 1 km/h.

Work out the upper bound of the time taken for Beth's run.

Bounds

distance UB = 28.5

speed LB = 9.5

Largest time

$\frac{28.5}{9.5}$

$\therefore$ 3 hours

Examii Insight

01 Bounds
- Half a unit up and down.

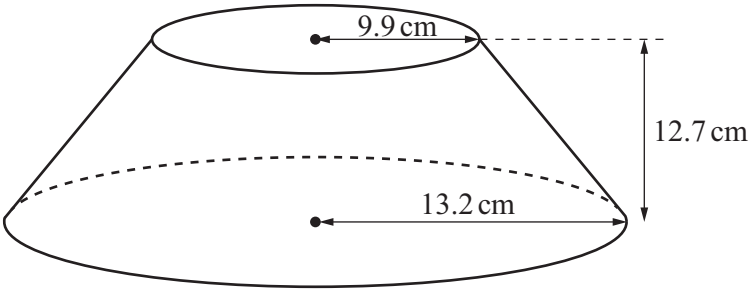
02 Largest time
- Biggest time = biggest distance ÷ smallest speed.

3 hours [3]

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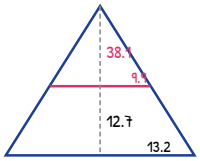


NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a frustum with height 12.7 cm.

Calculate the volume of the frustum.

Scale factor



$$k = \frac{9.9}{13.2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{h}{h+12.7} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$h = 38.1, \quad H = 50.8$$

Volumes of the cones

$$\text{big} = \frac{1}{3}\pi(13.2)^2(50.8)$$

$$\text{small} = \frac{1}{3}\pi(9.9)^2(38.1)$$

Subtract

$$1705.7\pi = 5358.7$$

$$\therefore\ 5360\ \text{cm}^3$$

Examii Insight

01 Scale factor
- The frustum is a big cone with a small cone cut off the top.
- ×4(h + 12.7) on both sides: 4h = 3h + 38.1.

02 Volumes of the cones
- Cone volume $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.

03 Subtract
- Frustum = big cone − small cone.

.....5360..... cm^3 [5]

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