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## MATHEMATICS

**0580/23**

Paper 2 Non-calculator (Extended)

October/November 2025

**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 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.

## 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.

## 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  $h$ .

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

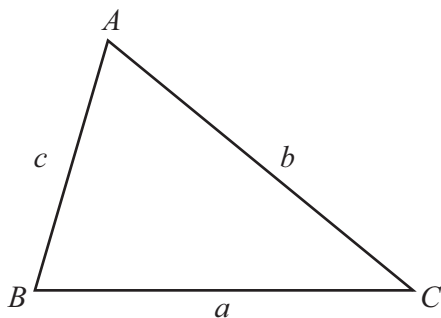
Volume,  $V$ , of sphere of radius  $r$ .

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

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,



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

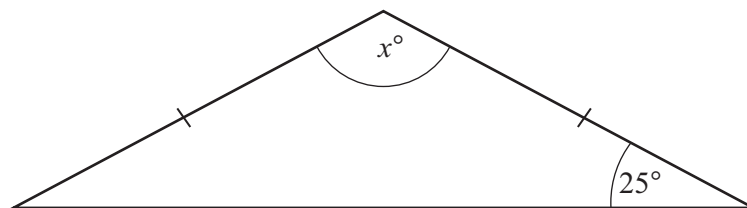
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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



Calculators must **not** be used in this paper.

1



NOT TO  
SCALE

The diagram shows an isosceles triangle.

Find the value of  $x$ .

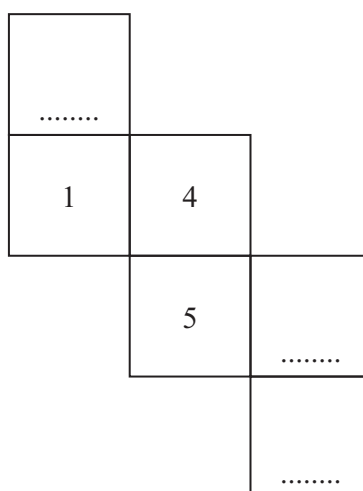
$x =$  ..... [2]

2 Find the largest **odd** number that is a common factor of 90 and 120.

..... [1]

3 The diagram shows a net for a dice.  
The dice has six faces numbered 1 to 6.  
The sum of each pair of opposite faces on the dice is 7.

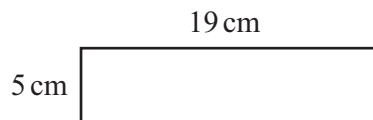
Write the missing numbers on the net.



[1]

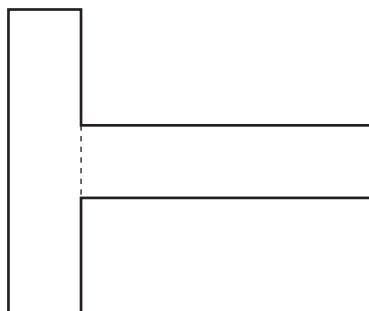


4 A rectangle measures 5 cm by 19 cm.



NOT TO  
SCALE

Two of these rectangles are joined to make a shape.

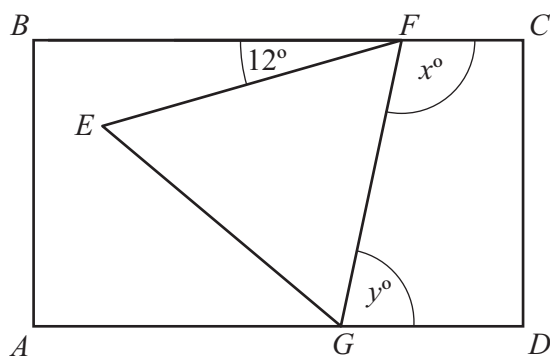


NOT TO  
SCALE

Work out the perimeter of the shape.

..... cm [2]

5



NOT TO  
SCALE

The diagram shows a rectangle  $ABCD$ .

$EFG$  is an equilateral triangle that touches the rectangle at  $F$  and  $G$ .

Find the value of  $x$  and the value of  $y$ .

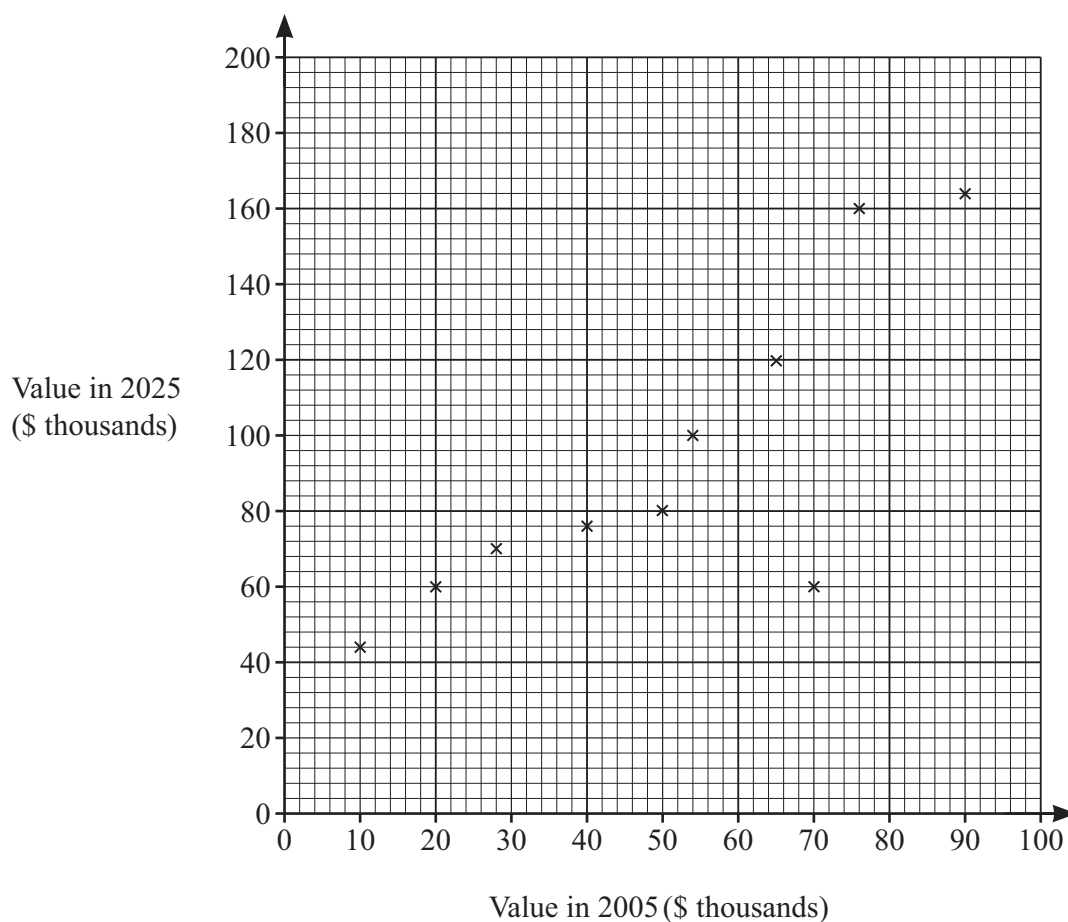
$x =$  .....

$y =$  .....

[2]



- 6 The scatter diagram shows the value, in thousands of dollars, of ten paintings in 2005 and the value of the same paintings in 2025.



- (a) The value of one of the paintings in 2025 is less than expected.

Draw a circle around the point that represents this painting.

[1]

- (b) Another painting had a value of \$75 000 in 2005 and \$140 000 in 2025.

On the scatter diagram, plot this point.

[1]

- (c) Write down the number of paintings with a value of less than \$53 000 in 2005.

..... [1]

- (d) What type of correlation is shown on the scatter diagram?

..... [1]



- 7 (a) The sum of all the prime numbers less than 10 is equal to 17.

Find the sum of all the prime numbers less than 16.

..... [2]

- (b)  $x$  is an integer.

The sum of the prime numbers greater than 6 and less than  $x$  is equal to 18.

Find a possible value for  $x$ .

$x =$  ..... [1]

8  $\overrightarrow{DE} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

- (a) Find  $5\overrightarrow{DE}$ .

$\begin{pmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{pmatrix}$  [1]

- (b) Find  $|\overrightarrow{DE}|$ .

..... [2]

- (c)  $D$  is the point  $(-2, -3)$ .

Find the coordinates of the point  $E$ .

( ..... , ..... ) [2]



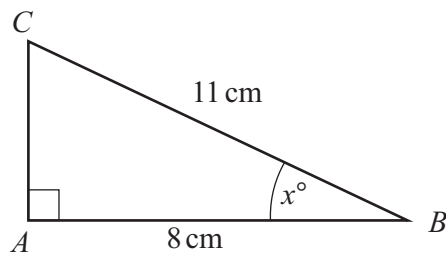


9  $n^{15} \div n^x = n^5$

Find the value of  $x$ .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]

10



NOT TO  
SCALE

The diagram shows a right-angled triangle  $ABC$ .

(a) Work out the exact length of  $AC$ .

$\dots\dots\dots$  cm [3]

(b)  $\cos x = k$

Write down the value of  $k$ .

$k = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]



- 11 Sarah rolls a fair 6-sided dice twice.

Find the probability she rolls a number greater than 4 both times.

..... [2]

- 12 (a) Write down the value of  $73^0$ .

..... [1]

- (b) Find the value of  $\frac{7}{3^{-2}}$ .

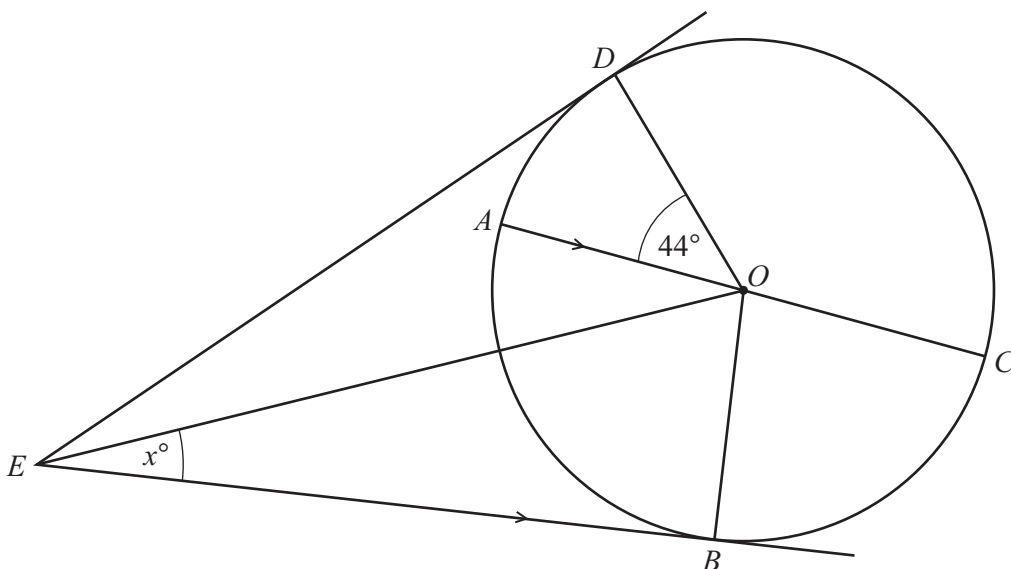
..... [2]

- (c) Write  $27 \times 81^2$  in the form  $3^n$ .

..... [2]







NOT TO SCALE

$A, B, C$  and  $D$  are points on the circumference of a circle with centre  $O$ .  
 $ED$  and  $EB$  are tangents to the circle.  
 $AC$  is parallel to  $EB$ .  
 Angle  $AOD = 44^\circ$ .

Find the value of  $x$ .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$  [4]

**14** The minimum point on a quadratic curve is  $(-3, -5)$ .

(a) Find the equation of the line of symmetry of the curve.

$\dots\dots\dots$  [1]

(b) Write the equation of the curve in the form  $y = (x + a)^2 + b$ .

$y = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]



15 Factorise.

(a)  $x^2 - 7x + 12$

..... [2]

(b)  $5x + 10y + 6ny + 3nx$

..... [2]

16 The table shows three sequences.

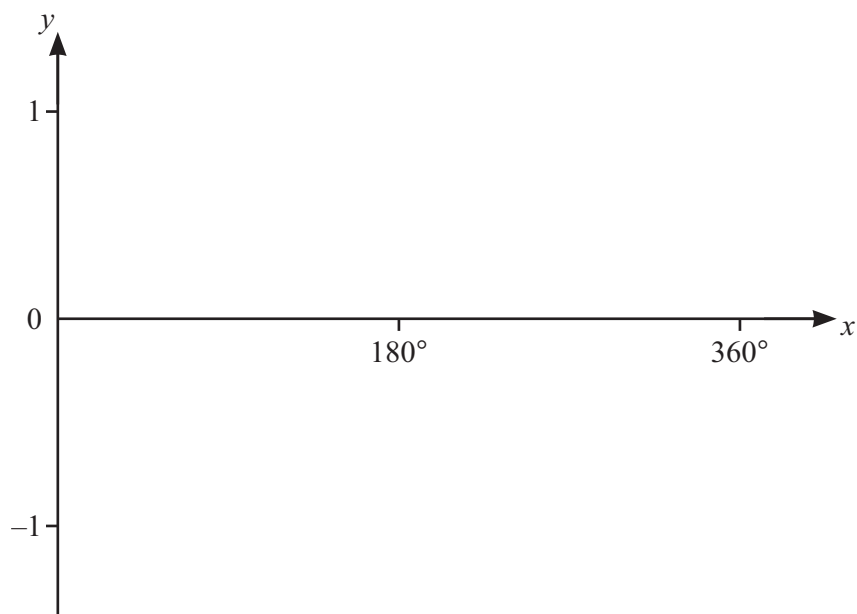
	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	4th term	5th term	$n$ th term
Sequence $A$	8	13	18	23	28	
Sequence $B$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{7}{6}$	
Sequence $C$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	

Complete the table to show the  $n$ th term of each sequence.

[5]



17 (a) Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos x$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .



[2]

(b)  $\cos x^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $x$  is a **reflex** angle.

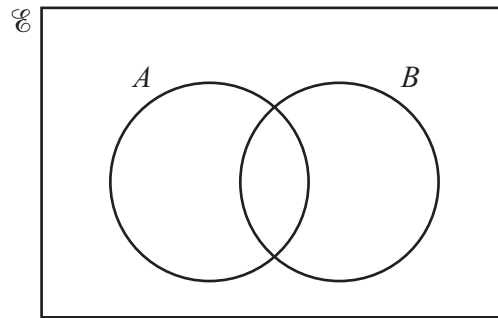
Find the value of  $x$ .

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



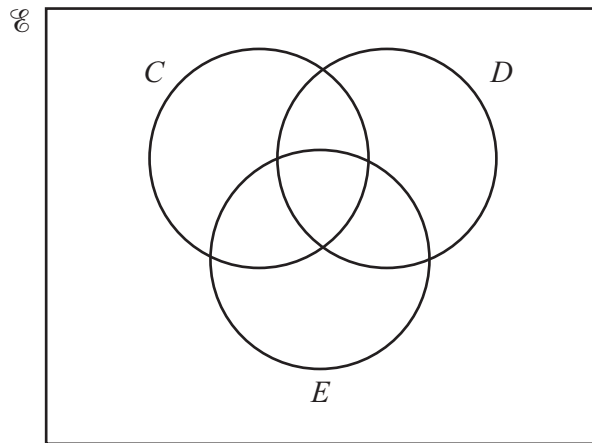
18 Shade the region in each Venn diagram.

(a)  $(A \cap B)'$



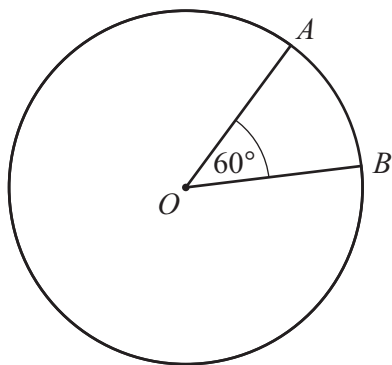
[1]

(b)  $(C \cup D) \cap E'$



[1]





NOT TO  
SCALE

The diagram shows a circle, centre  $O$ , radius 12 cm.

- (a) Work out the area of the **minor** sector  $AOB$ .  
Give your answer in terms of  $\pi$  in its simplest form.

.....  $\text{cm}^2$  [2]

- (b) Calculate the length of the **major** arc  $AB$ .  
Give your answer in terms of  $\pi$  in its simplest form.

..... cm [3]

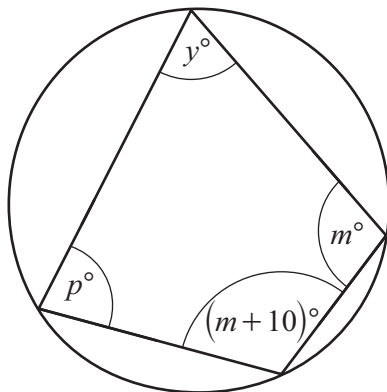




- 20 Work out  $0.\dot{1}\dot{1}\dot{4} + 0.2$ .  
Give your answer as a fraction.

..... [3]

21



NOT TO  
SCALE

The diagram shows a cyclic quadrilateral.  
The ratio  $p : m = 2 : 3$ .

Find the value of  $y$ .

$y =$  ..... [4]



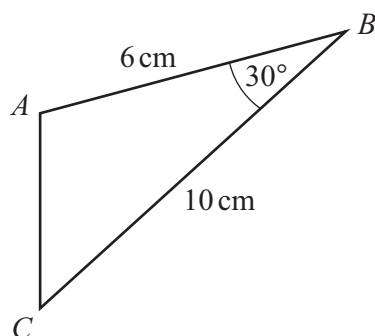


- 22 The equation of line  $L$  is  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 7$ .

Find an equation of the line perpendicular to line  $L$  that passes through the point  $(3, 5)$ .  
Give your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ .

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

- 23



NOT TO  
SCALE

Work out the area of triangle  $ABC$ .

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

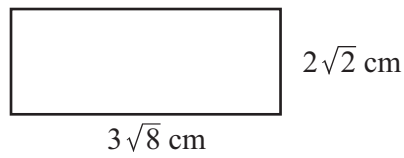


24 (a) Simplify.

$$\sqrt{125} - \sqrt{20}$$

..... [2]

(b)



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The area of this rectangle is  $k \text{ cm}^2$ .

Work out the value of  $k$ .

$k =$  ..... [2]

(c) Rationalise the denominator.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7} + 2}$$

..... [2]





- 25 Mahir picks one number at random from the numbers 5, 10 and 15. He then picks one number at random from the numbers 4, 5 and 6. He adds the two numbers.

The sample space diagram shows some of the possible outcomes.

		First number		
		5	10	15
Second number	+			
	4		14	19
	5		15	20
	6		16	21

- (a) Complete the sample space diagram. [1]
- (b) Given that the total of the two numbers is odd, find the probability that one of the numbers added is 15.

..... [2]

- 26 Write as a single fraction in its simplest form.

(a)  $\frac{mp}{25y} \times \frac{15}{m}$

..... [2]

(b)  $\frac{3}{2x-5} + \frac{4}{x-3}$

..... [3]





27 Solve the simultaneous equations.

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 22$$

$$y + 2 = 3x$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots, y = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots, y = \dots\dots\dots$$

[6]

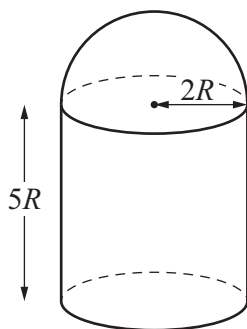
28 Simplify.

$$\frac{2x^2 - 11x - 21}{x^2 - 49}$$

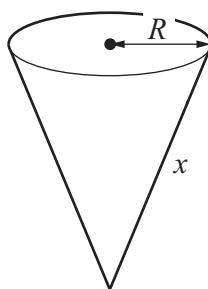
$$\dots\dots\dots [4]$$



29 In this question all measurements are in centimetres.



Solid  $A$



Solid  $B$

NOT TO  
SCALE

Solid  $A$  is made from a cylinder and a hemisphere, both of radius  $2R$ .

The cylinder has height  $5R$ .

Solid  $B$  is a cone of radius  $R$  and sloping edge  $x$ .

The **total** surface area of solid  $A$  is equal to the **total** surface area of solid  $B$ .

Find  $R$  in terms of  $x$ .

$$R = \dots\dots\dots [5]$$





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