Cambridge Assessment International Education

# Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | CANDIDATE NUMBER

*2436662856*

**ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS** **0606/22**

Paper 2 **February/March 2021**

**2 hours**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

**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 must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- 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.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages.

***Mathematical Formulae***

## 1. ALGEBRA

*Quadratic Equation*

For the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

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

*Binomial Theorem*

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \ldots + b^n$$

where $n$ is a positive integer and $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

*Arithmetic series*

$$u_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(a+l) = \frac{1}{2}n\{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

*Geometric series*

$$u_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad (r \neq 1)$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad (|r| < 1)$$

## 2. TRIGONOMETRY

*Identities*

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$
$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$$
$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$$

*Formulae for* $\Delta ABC$

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

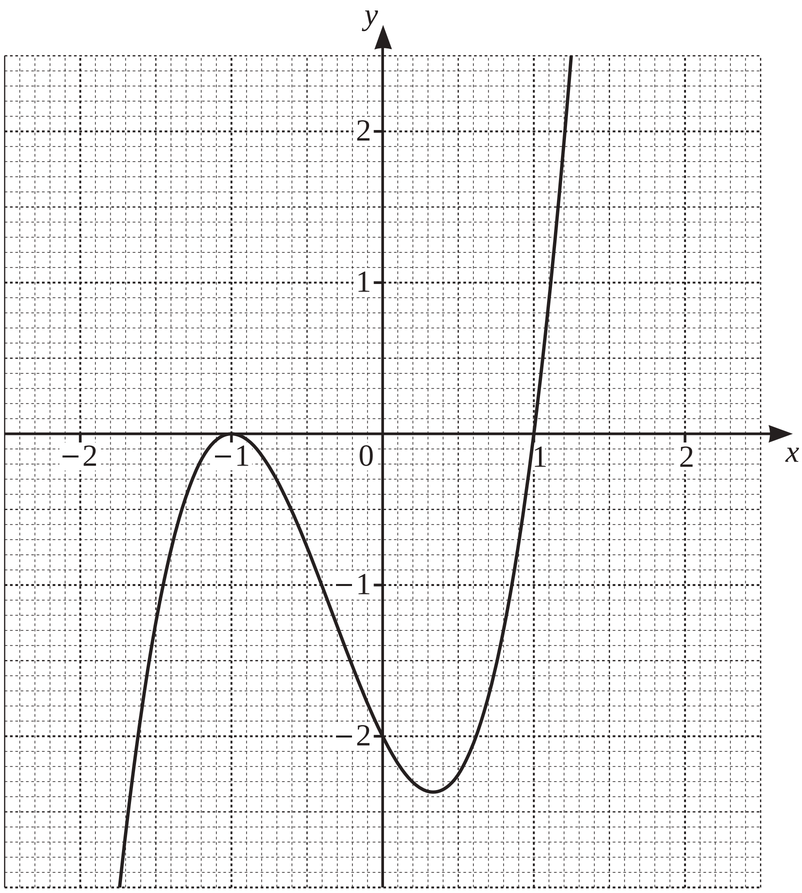
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

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

**1** Solve the equation $|4x+9|=|6-5x|$. [3]

**2** Find the values of the constant $k$ for which the equation $kx^2-3(k+1)x+25=0$ has equal roots. [4]

**3**




The diagram shows the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$, where $\mathrm{f}(x) = a(x+b)^2(x+c)$ and $a$, $b$ and $c$ are integers.

**(a)** Find the value of each of $a$, $b$ and $c$. [2]

**(b)** Hence solve the inequality $\mathrm{f}(x) \leqslant -1$. [3]

**4** The curve $\dfrac{4}{x^2}+\dfrac{5}{4y^2}=1$ and the line $x+2y=0$ intersect at two points. Find the exact distance between these points. [6]

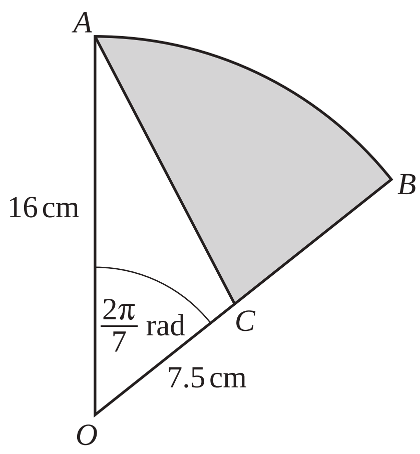
**5** A cube of side $x$ cm has surface area $S\text{ cm}^2$. The volume, $V\text{ cm}^3$, of the cube is increasing at a rate of $480\text{ cm}^3\text{s}^{-1}$. Find, at the instant when $V = 512$,

**(a)** the rate of increase of $x$, [4]

**(b)** the rate of increase of $S$. [2]

**6**




*AOB* is a sector of a circle with centre *O* and radius 16 cm. Angle *AOB* is $\frac{2\pi}{7}$ radians. The point *C* lies on *OB* such that *OC* is of length 7.5 cm and *AC* is a straight line.

**(a)** Find the perimeter of the shaded region. [3]

**(b)** Find the area of the shaded region. [3]

**7** A curve has equation $y = \mathrm{p}(x)$, where $\mathrm{p}(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 1$.

**(a)** Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point (3, 8). Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$. [5]

**(b)** **(i)** Given that $\mathrm{p}^{-1}$ exists, write down the gradient of the tangent to the curve $y = \mathrm{p}^{-1}(x)$ at the point (8, 3). [1]

**(ii)** Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of these two tangents. [2]

**8** A photographer takes 12 different photographs. There are 3 of sunsets, 4 of oceans, and 5 of mountains.

**(a)** The photographs are arranged in a line on a wall.

**(i)** How many possible arrangements are there if there are no restrictions? [1]

**(ii)** How many possible arrangements are there if the first photograph is of a sunset and the last photograph is of an ocean? [2]

**(iii)** How many possible arrangements are there if all the photographs of mountains are next to each other? [2]

**(b)** Three of the photographs are to be selected for a competition.

**(i)** Find the number of different possible selections if no photograph of a sunset is chosen. [2]

**(ii)** Find the number of different possible selections if one photograph of each type (sunset, ocean, mountain) is chosen. [2]

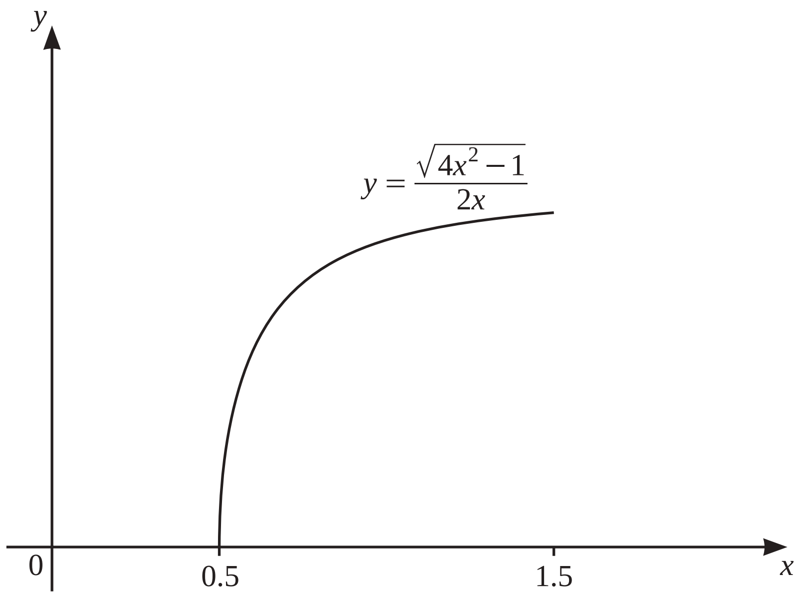
**9** **(a)** In the expansion of $\left(2k - \frac{x}{k}\right)^5$, where $k$ is a constant, the coefficient of $x^2$ is 160. Find the value of $k$. [3]

**(b)** **(i)** Find, in ascending powers of $x$, the first 3 terms in the expansion of $(1+3x)^6$, simplifying the coefficient of each term. [2]

**(ii)** When $(1+3x)^6(a+x)^2$ is written in ascending powers of $x$, the first three terms are $4+68x+bx^2$, where $a$ and $b$ are constants. Find the value of $a$ and of $b$. [3]

**10** The function f is defined by $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2x}$ for $0.5 \leqslant x \leqslant 1.5$.

The diagram shows a sketch of $y = f(x)$.




**(a)** **(i)** It is given that $f^{-1}$ exists. Find the domain and range of $f^{-1}$. [3]

**(ii)** Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

**(b)** The function g is defined by $g(x) = e^{x^2}$ for all real $x$. Show that $gf(x) = e^{\left(1 - \frac{a}{bx^2}\right)}$, where $a$ and $b$ are integers. [2]

**11** **(a)** **(i)** Find $\int \frac{1}{(10x-1)^6}\,dx$ . [2]

**(ii)** Find $\int \frac{(2x^3+5)^2}{x}\,dx$ . [3]

**(b)** **(i)** Differentiate $y = \tan(3x+1)$ with respect to $x$. [2]

**(ii)** Hence find $\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{10}} \left( \frac{\sec^2(3x+1)}{2} - \sin x \right) dx$ . [4]

**Question 12 is printed on the next page.**

**12** A particle $P$ travels in a straight line so that, $t$ seconds after passing through a fixed point $O$, its velocity, $v\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$, is given by

$$v = \frac{t}{2\mathrm{e}} \qquad \text{for } 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2,$$

$$v = \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{2}} \qquad \text{for } t > 2\ .$$

Given that, after leaving $O$, particle $P$ is never at rest, find the distance it travels between $t = 1$ and $t = 3$. [6]