Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

8550153025

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/22**

Paper 2 **October/November 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

DC (LK/FC) 212425/3

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 $\binom{n}{r} = \dfrac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

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

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

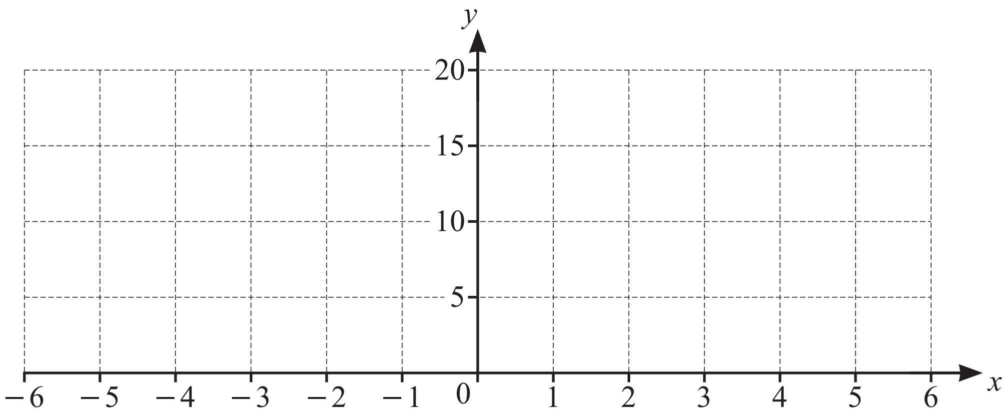
Formulae for ΔABC

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

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

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

1



(a) On the axes, draw the graphs of $y = 5 + |3x - 2|$ and $y = 11 - x$. [4]

(b) Using the graphs, or otherwise, solve the inequality $11 - x < 5 + |3x - 2|$. [2]

2 **(a)** Expand $(2-3x)^4$, evaluating all of the coefficients. [4]

(b) The sum of the first three terms in ascending powers of x in the expansion of $(2-3x)^4\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right)$ is $\frac{32}{x}+b+cx$, where a, b and c are integers. Find the values of each of a, b and c. [4]

3 **(a)** Show that $\dfrac{1}{\sec x - 1} + \dfrac{1}{\sec x + 1} = 2\cot x \operatorname{cosec} x$. [4]

(b) Hence solve the equation $\dfrac{1}{\sec x - 1} + \dfrac{1}{\sec x + 1} = 3\sec x$ for $0° < x < 360°$. [4]

4 **(a)** Find the x-coordinates of the stationary points on the curve $y = 3\ln x + x^2 - 7x$, where $x > 0$. [5]

(b) Determine the nature of each of these stationary points. [3]

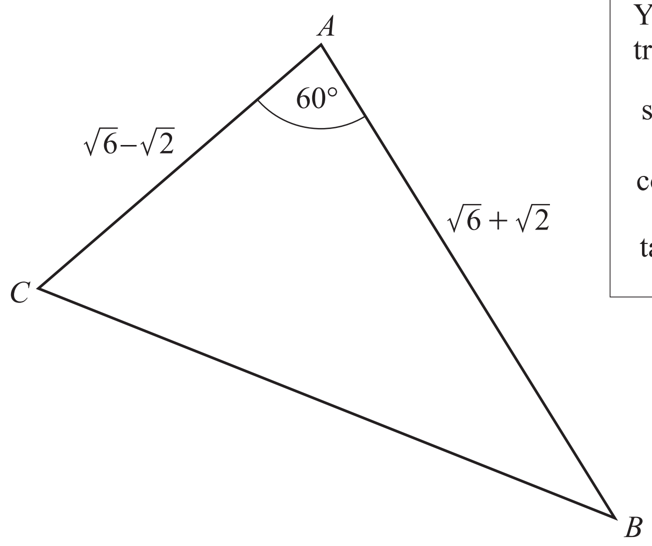
5 **(a)** Solve the following simultaneous equations.

$$e^x + e^y = 5$$
$$2e^x - 3e^y = 8$$

[5]

(b) Solve the equation $e^{(2t-1)} = 5e^{(5t-3)}$. [4]

6 DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR IN THIS QUESTION.
All lengths in this question are in centimetres.



You may use the following trigonometrical ratios.

$\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos 60° = \frac{1}{2}$

$\tan 60° = \sqrt{3}$

The diagram shows triangle ABC with $AC = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$, $AB = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ and angle $CAB = 60°$.

(a) Find the exact length of BC. [3]

(b) Show that $\sin ACB = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$. [2]

(c) Show that the perpendicular distance from A to the line BC is 1. [2]

7 It is given that $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^{2x} + \dfrac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ for $x > -1$.

(a) Find an expression for $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ given that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2$ when $x = 0$. [3]

(b) Find an expression for y given that $y = 4$ when $x = 0$. [3]

8 Variables x and y are such that when $\sqrt{y}$ is plotted against $\log_2(x+1)$, where $x > -1$, a straight line is obtained which passes through $(2, 10.4)$ and $(4, 15.4)$.

(a) Find $\sqrt{y}$ in terms of $\log_2(x+1)$. [4]

(b) Find the value of y when $x = 15$. [1]

(c) Find the value of x when $y = 25$. [3]

9 **(a)** Find the equation of the normal to the curve $y = x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6$ at the point $(1, 4)$. [5]

(b) DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR IN THIS PART OF THE QUESTION.

Find the exact x-coordinate of each of the two points where the normal cuts the curve again. [5]

10 **(a)** The first three terms of an arithmetic progression are x, $5x-4$ and $8x+2$. Find x and the common difference. [4]

(b) The first three terms of a geometric progression are y, $5y-4$ and $8y+2$.

(i) Find the two possible values of y. [4]

(ii) For each of these values of y, find the corresponding value of the common ratio. [2]

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