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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/22

Paper 2

February/March 2020

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. Blank pages are indicated.

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

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

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*

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

Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

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

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

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

3

- 1** Find the values of x for which $12x^2 - 20x + 5 < (2x + 1)(x - 1)$. [4]

- 2** Variables x and y are such that, when $\lg y$ is plotted against x^3 , a straight line graph passing through the points (6, 7) and (10, 9) is obtained. Find y as a function of x . [4]

4

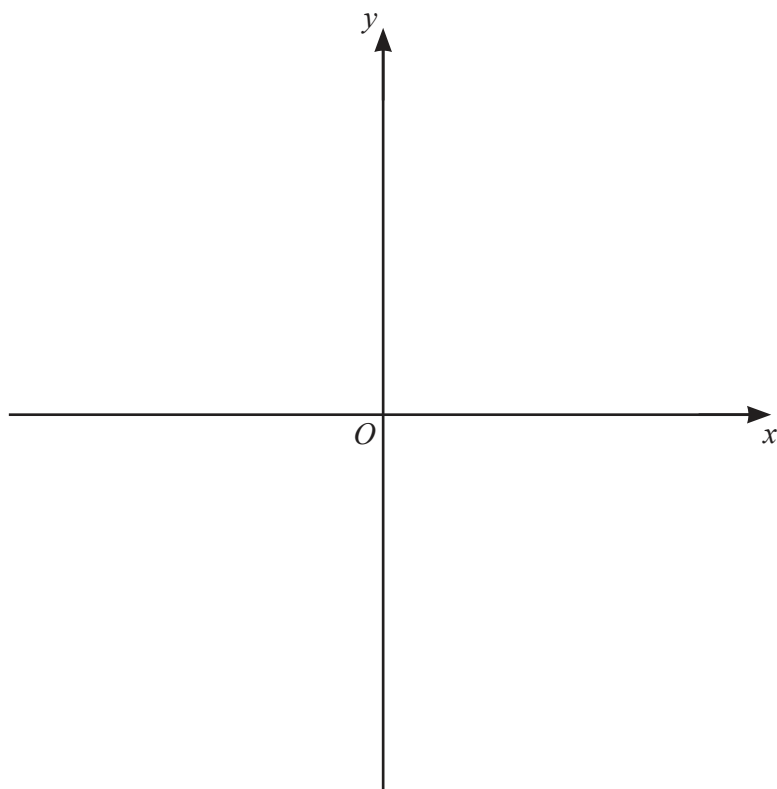
3 Find the exact solution of $3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} - 4 = 0$.

[4]

4 The position vectors of three points, A , B and C , relative to an origin O , are $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ respectively. Given that $\overrightarrow{AC} = 4\overrightarrow{BC}$, find the unit vector in the direction of $\overrightarrow{OC}$. [5]

5

- 5 (a)** On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = |5x - 7|$, showing the coordinates of the points where the graph meets the coordinate axes. [3]

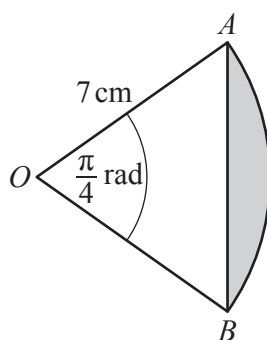


- (b)** Solve $5|5x - 7| - 1 = 14$. [3]

6

- 6 (a)** A circle has a radius of 6 cm. A sector of this circle has a perimeter of $2(6 + 5\pi)$ cm. Find the area of this sector. [4]

(b)



The diagram shows the sector AOB of a circle with centre O and radius 7 cm. Angle $AOB = \frac{\pi}{4}$ radians. Find the perimeter of the shaded region.

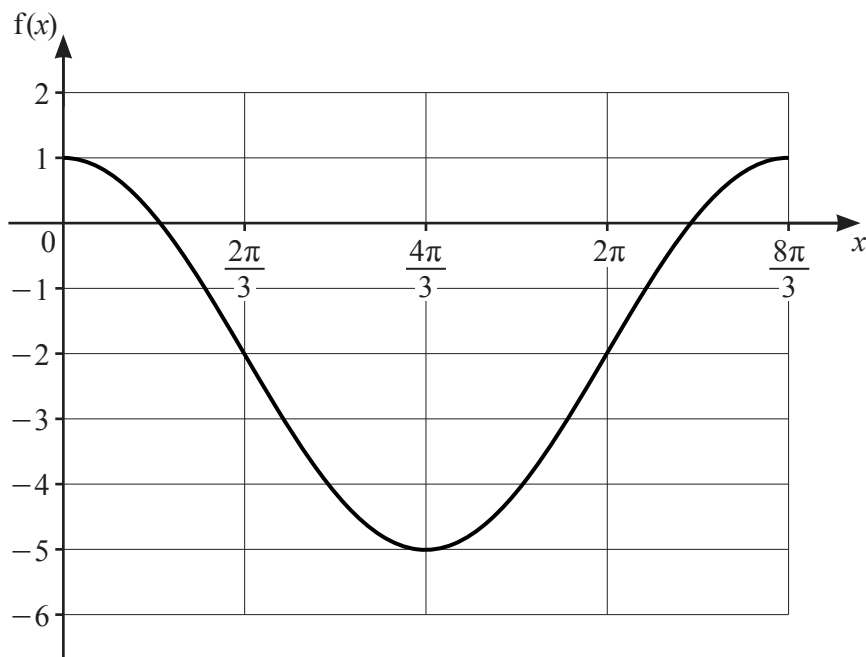
[3]

7

- 7 Find the coordinates of the points of intersection of the curves $x^2 = 5y - 1$ and $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$. [5]

8

8



The diagram shows the graph of $f(x) = a \cos bx + c$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{8\pi}{3}$ radians.

(a) Explain why f is a function.

[1]

(b) Write down the range of f .

[1]

(c) Find the value of each of the constants a , b and c .

[4]

9

- 9** Variables x and y are such that $y = \frac{e^{3x} \sin x}{x^2}$. Use differentiation to find the approximate change in y as x increases from 0.5 to $0.5 + h$, where h is small. [6]

10

10 (a) $g(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \geq 1$.

(i) Find an expression for $g^{-1}(x)$. [2]

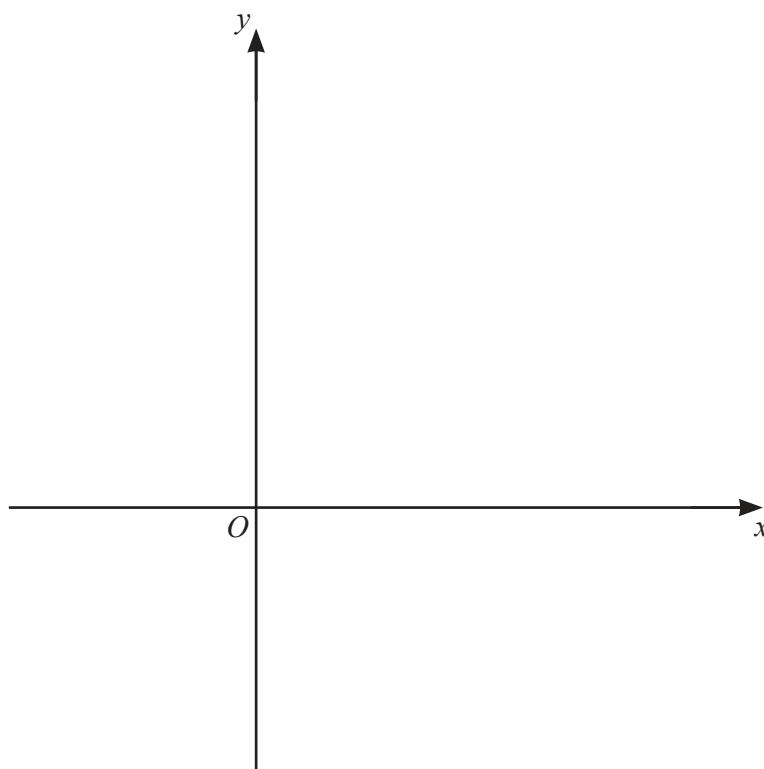
(ii) Write down the range of g^{-1} . [1]

(iii) Find the domain of g^{-1} . [2]

11

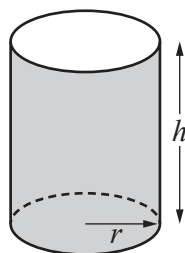
(b) $h(x) = 2 \ln(3x - 1)$ for $x \geq \frac{2}{3}$.

The graph of $y = h(x)$ intersects the line $y = x$ at two distinct points. On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = h(x)$ and hence sketch the graph of $y = h^{-1}(x)$. [4]



12

11



A container is a circular cylinder, open at one end, with a base radius of r cm and a height of h cm. The volume of the container is 1000 cm^3 . Given that r and h can vary and that the total outer surface area of the container has a minimum value, find this value. [8]

13

- 12** A particle P moves in a straight line such that, t seconds after passing through a fixed point O , its acceleration, $a \text{ ms}^{-2}$, is given by $a = -6$. When $t = 0$, the velocity of P is 18 ms^{-1} .

(a) Find the time at which P comes to instantaneous rest. [3]

(b) Find the distance travelled by P in the 3rd second. [3]

14

13 (a) The sum of the first two terms of a geometric progression is 10 and the third term is 9.

(i) Find the possible values of the common ratio and the first term. [5]

(ii) Find the sum to infinity of the convergent progression. [1]

15

- (b)** In an arithmetic progression, $u_1 = -10$ and $u_4 = 14$. Find $u_{100} + u_{101} + u_{102} + \dots + u_{200}$, the sum of the 100th to the 200th terms of the progression. [4]

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