



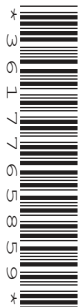
Cambridge IGCSE™

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**ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS****0606/12**

Paper 1

May/June 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

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

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 $\triangle ABC$

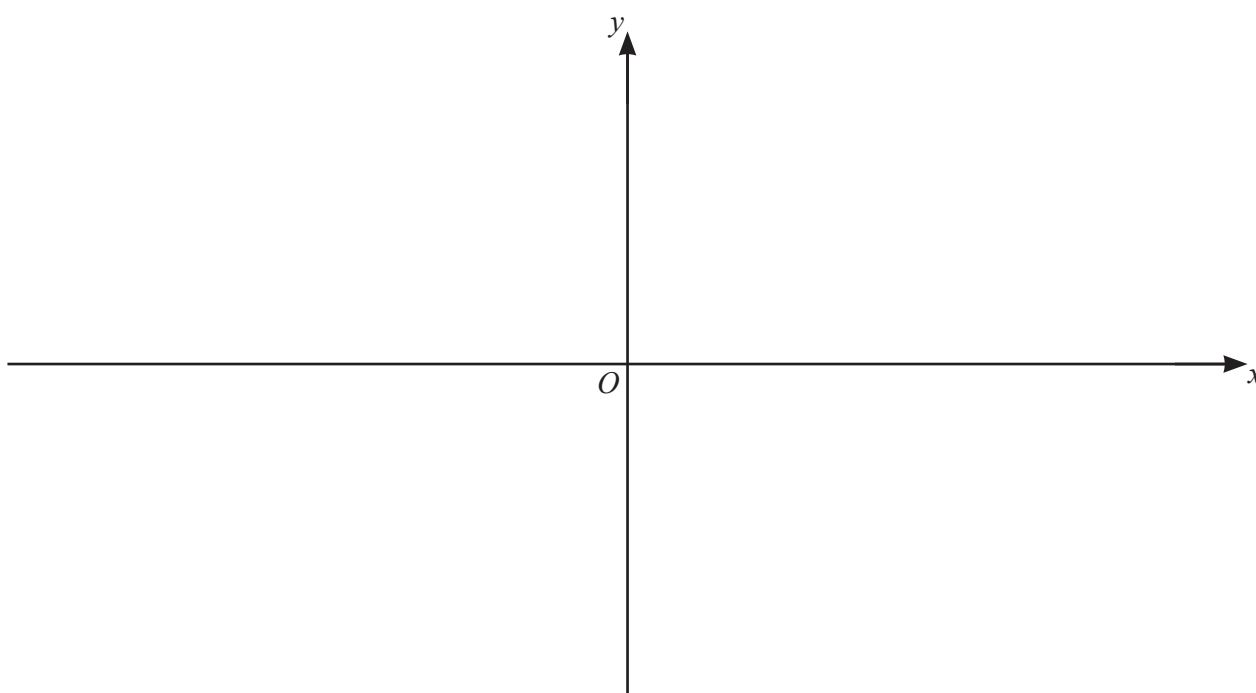
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \\ a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ \Delta &= \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A\end{aligned}$$

3

- 1** Write $\frac{(pqr)^{-2}r^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(p^2r)^{-1}q^3}$ in the form $p^a q^b r^c$, where a , b and c are constants. [3]

4

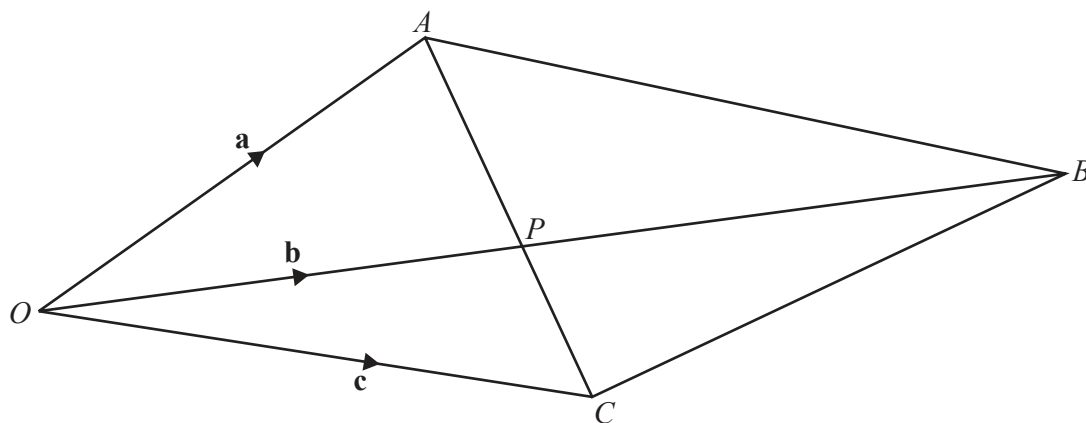
- 2 (a) On the axes, sketch the graph of $y = |4 - 3x|$, stating the intercepts with the coordinate axes. [2]



- (b) Solve the inequality $|4 - 3x| \geq 7$. [3]

5

3



The diagram shows the quadrilateral $OABC$ such that $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\vec{OC} = \mathbf{c}$. The lines OB and AC intersect at the point P , such that $AP : PC = 3 : 2$.

(a) Find $\vec{OP}$ in terms of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{c}$. [3]

(b) Given also that $OP : PB = 2 : 3$, show that $2\mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{c} + 2\mathbf{a}$. [2]

6

- 4** A curve is such that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (3x+2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$. The curve has gradient 4 at the point (2, 6.2). Find the equation of the curve. [6]

7

5 (a) Given that $\log_a p + \log_a 5 - \log_a 4 = \log_a 20$, find the value of p . [2]

(b) Solve the equation $3^{2x+1} + 8(3^x) - 3 = 0$. [3]

(c) Solve the equation $4\log_y 2 + \log_2 y = 4$. [3]

6 DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR IN THIS QUESTION.

A curve has equation $y = (3 + \sqrt{5})x^2 - 8\sqrt{5}x + 60$.

- (a) Find the x -coordinate of the stationary point on the curve, giving your answer in the form $a + b\sqrt{5}$, where a and b are integers. [4]

9

- (b)** Hence find the y -coordinate of this stationary point, giving your answer in the form $c\sqrt{5}$, where c is an integer. [3]

10

- 7 (a) A six-character password is to be made from the following eight characters.

Digits	1	3	5	8	9
Symbols	*	\$	#		

No character may be used more than once in a password.

Find the number of different passwords that can be chosen if

- (i) there are no restrictions, [1]
- (ii) the password starts with a digit and finishes with a digit, [2]
- (iii) the password starts with three symbols. [2]
- (b) The number of combinations of 5 objects selected from n objects is six times the number of combinations of 4 objects selected from $n - 1$ objects. Find the value of n . [3]

11

- 8** Variables x and y are such that $y = Ax^b$, where A and b are constants. When $\lg y$ is plotted against $\lg x$, a straight line graph passing through the points (0.61, 0.57) and (5.36, 4.37) is obtained.

(a) Find the value of A and of b . [5]

Using your values of A and b , find

(b) the value of y when $x = 3$, [2]

(c) the value of x when $y = 3$. [2]

12

- 9 (a)** The first three terms of an arithmetic progression are $-4, 8, 20$. Find the smallest number of terms for which the sum of this arithmetic progression is greater than 2000. [4]

13

- (b) The 7th and 9th terms of a geometric progression are 27 and 243 respectively. Given that the geometric progression has a positive common ratio, find

(i) this common ratio, [2]

(ii) the 30th term, giving your answer as a power of 3. [2]

- (c) Explain why the geometric progression $1, \sin \theta, \sin^2 \theta, \dots$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, where θ is in radians, has a sum to infinity. [2]

14

10 (a) Solve the equation $\sin \alpha \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha \sec^2 \alpha = 0$ for $-\pi < \alpha < \pi$, where α is in radians. [4]

15

(b) (i) Show that $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$. [4]

(ii) Hence solve the equation $\frac{\cos 3\phi}{1 - \sin 3\phi} + \frac{1 - \sin 3\phi}{\cos 3\phi} = 4$ for $0^\circ \leq \phi \leq 180^\circ$. [4]

Question 11 is printed on the next page.

- 11 The normal to the curve $y = \frac{\ln(x^2 + 2)}{2x - 3}$ at the point where $x = 2$ meets the y -axis at the point P .

Find the coordinates of P .

[7]

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