



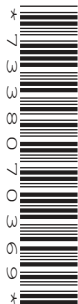
Cambridge IGCSE™

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**ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS****0606/13**

Paper 1

May/June 2022**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.

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 $\triangle ABC$

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

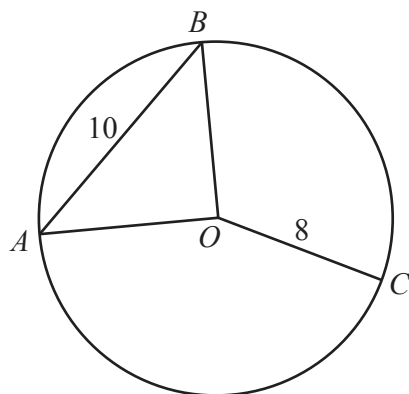
3

- 1 (a)** Find the rational numbers a , b and c , such that the first three terms, in descending powers of x , in the expansion of $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{9x}\right)^5$ can be written in the form $ax^{10} + bx^7 + cx^4$. [3]

- (b)** Hence find the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{9x}\right)^5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2$. [3]

4

- 2 In this question, all lengths are in centimetres and all angles are in radians.



The diagram shows a circle, centre O , radius 8. The points A , B and C lie on the circumference of the circle. The chord AB has length 10.

- (a) Show that angle BOA is 1.35 correct to 2 decimal places. [2]

- (b) Given that the minor arc BC has a length of 18, find angle BOC . [2]

- (c) Find the area of the minor sector AOC . [3]

5

- 3 (a)** Find the exact solution of the equation $2e^{6x} - 3e^{3x} - 5 = 0$. [3]

- (b)** Solve the following simultaneous equations.

$$e^{4x-7} \div e^{5x+7y} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$xy + 18 = 0$$
 [5]

6

- 4** Variables x and y are such that when e^{4y} is plotted against x , a straight line of gradient $\frac{2}{5}$, passing through $(10, 2)$, is obtained.

(a) Find y in terms of x . [3]

(b) Find the value of y when $x = 45$, giving your answer in the form $\ln p$. [2]

(c) Find the values of x for which y can be defined. [1]

5 The velocity, $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$, of a particle moving in a straight line, t seconds after passing through a fixed point O , is given by $v = 6 \sin 3t$.

(a) Find the time at which the acceleration of the particle is first equal to -9 ms^{-2} . [4]

(b) Find the displacement of the particle from O when $t = 5.6$. [4]

- 6 (a) It is given that
- $f : x \rightarrow 2x^2 \text{ for } x \geq 0,$
- $g : x \rightarrow 2x + 1 \text{ for } x \geq 0.$

Each of the expressions in the table can be written as one of the following.

f'

f''

g'

g''

fg

gf

f^2

g^2

f^{-1}

g^{-1}

Complete the table. The first row has been completed for you.

[5]

Expression	Function notation
2	g'
0	
$4x$	
$8x^2 + 8x + 2$	
$4x + 3$	
$\frac{x-1}{2}$	

(b) It is given that $h(x) = (x-1)^2 + 3$ for $x \geq a$. The value of a is as small as possible such that h^{-1} exists.

(i) Write down the value of a . [1]

(ii) Write down the range of h . [1]

(iii) Find $h^{-1}(x)$ and state its domain. [3]

10

7 A curve has equation $y = \frac{(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x+5}$ for $x \geq 0$.

(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+5)^2}(Ax+B)$, where A and B are integers to be found. [4]

(b) Show that there are no stationary points on this curve. [1]

11

(c) Find the approximate change in y when x increases from 1 to $1 + p$, where p is small. [2]

(d) Given that when $x = 1$ the rate of change in x is 2.5 units per second, find the corresponding rate of change in y . [2]

12

- 8 (a)** A 6-digit number is formed from the digits 0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. A number cannot start with 0 and each digit can be used at most once in any 6-digit number.

(i) Find how many 6-digit numbers can be formed if there are no further restrictions. [1]

(ii) Find how many of these 6-digit numbers are divisible by 5. [3]

(iii) Find how many of these 6-digit numbers are greater than 850 000. [3]

13

- (b)** A team of 8 people is to be chosen from 12 people. Three of the people are brothers who must not be separated. Find the number of different teams that can be chosen. [3]

14

- 9 (a) Solve the equation $3 \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(2\phi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4$, for $0 < \phi < \pi$. Give your solutions in terms of π .
[4]

- (b) Given that $2x - 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$ and $y + 1 = \tan^2\theta$, find y in terms of x .
[4]

15

10 (a) Show that $\frac{6}{2+3x} + \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{x+1}$ can be written as $\frac{14x+10}{(2+3x)(x+1)^2}$. [2]

(b) Hence find the exact value of $\int_0^2 \frac{14x+10}{(2+3x)(x+1)^2} dx$. Give your answer in the form $p + \ln q$, where p and q are rational numbers. [6]

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