



Cambridge IGCSE™

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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/23

Paper 2

October/November 2021

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

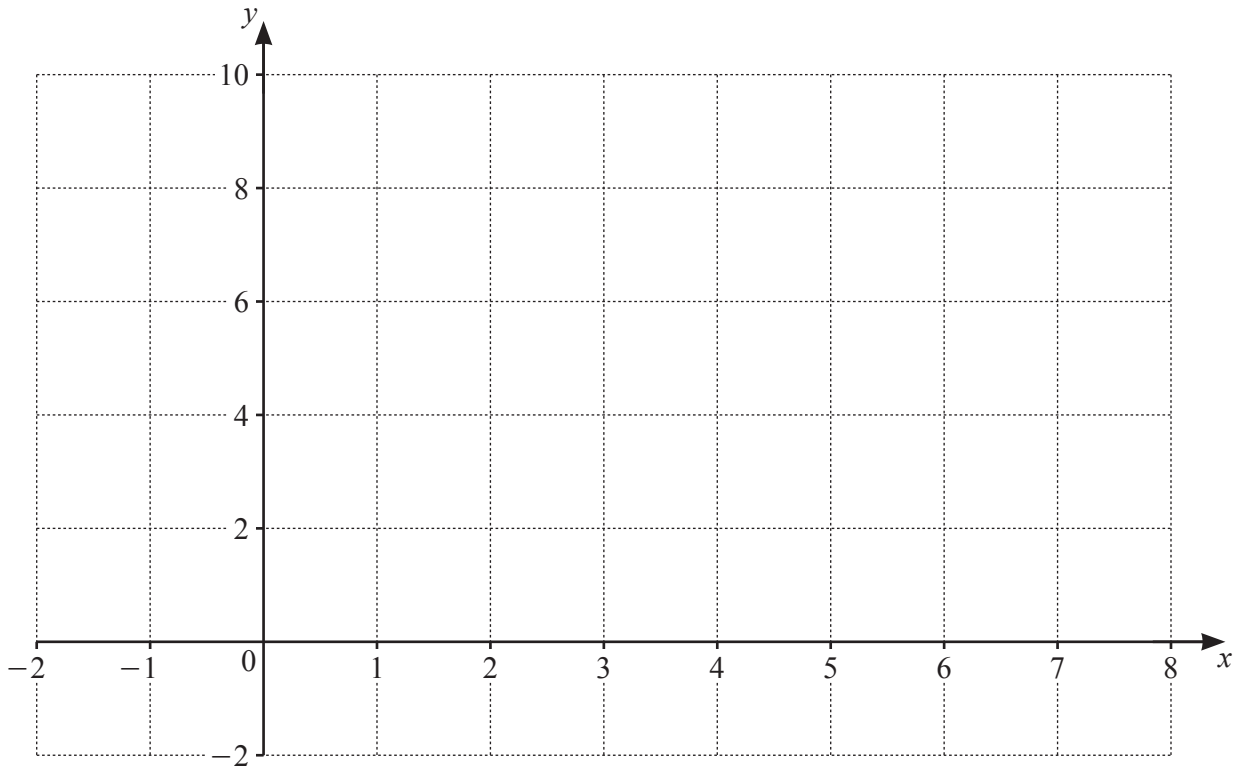
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction 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.

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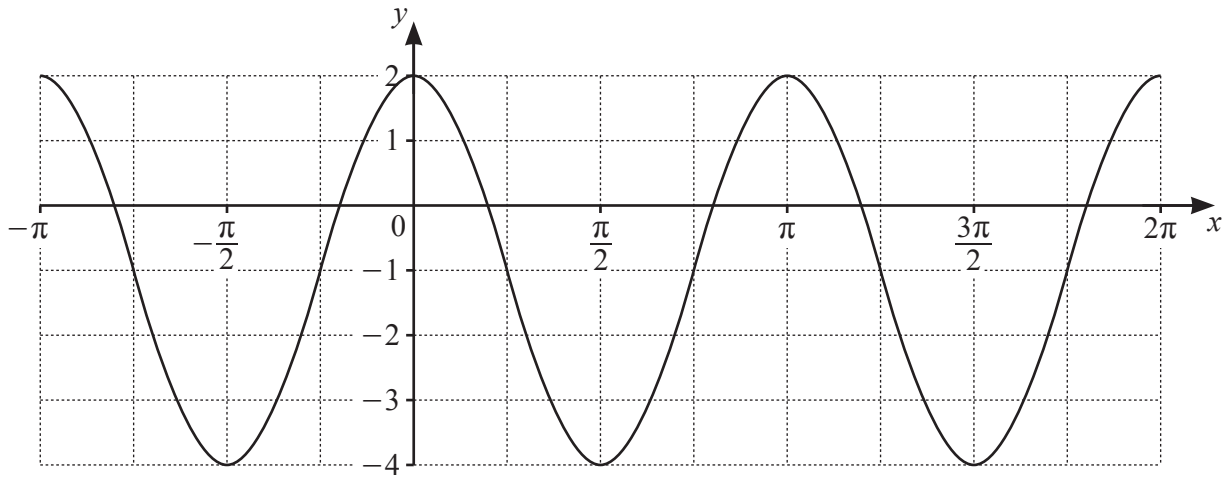
(a) On the axes draw the graphs of $y = |x - 5|$ and $y = 6 - |2x - 7|$. [4]

(b) Use your graphs to solve the inequality $|x - 5| > 6 - |2x - 7|$. [2]

- 2 Solve the following simultaneous equations. Give your answers in the form $a + b\sqrt{3}$, where a and b are rational.



$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 3 \\2x - \sqrt{3}y &= 5\end{aligned}\quad [5]$$

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- (a) The curve has equation $y = a \cos bx + c$ where a , b and c are integers. Find the values of a , b and c . [3]

- (b) Another curve has equation $y = 2 \sin 3x + 4$. Write down

(i) the amplitude, [1]

(ii) the period in radians. [1]

- 4 (a) Solve the equation $\log_6(2x-3) = \frac{1}{2}$. Give your answer in exact form. [2]



- (b) Solve the equation $\ln 2u - \ln(u-4) = 1$. Give your answer in exact form. [3]

- (c) Solve the equation $\frac{3^v}{27^{2v-5}} = 9$. [3]

5 (a) Show that $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x - 1} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x + 1} = 2 \tan x \sec x$. [4]



(b) Hence solve the equation $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x - 1} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x + 1} = 5 \operatorname{cosec} x$ for $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$. [4]

6 It is given that $x = 2 + \sec \theta$ and $y = 5 + \tan^2 \theta$.



(a) Express y in terms of x .

[2]

(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x .

[1]

(c) A curve has the equation found in **part (a)**. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

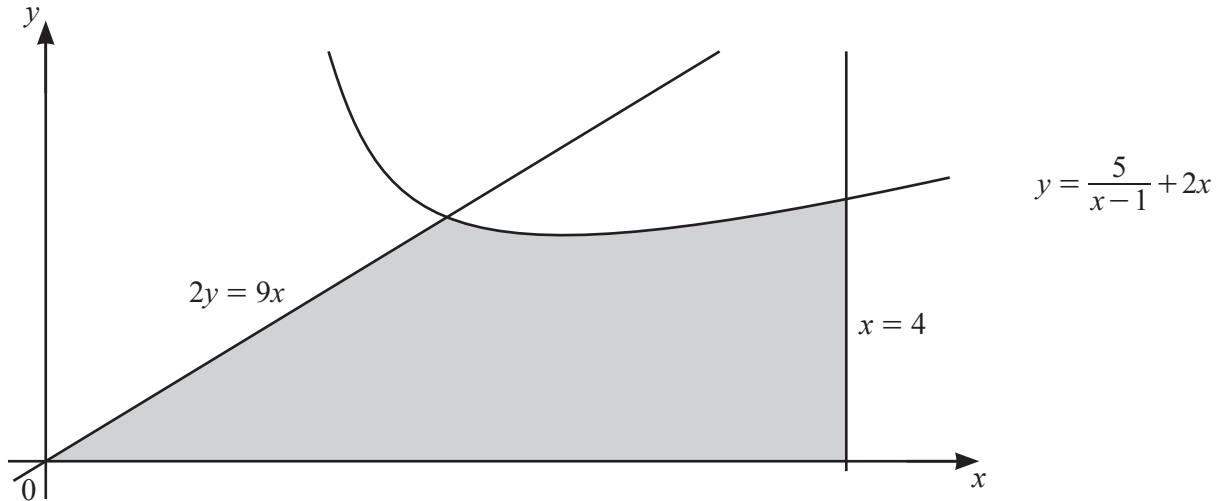
[4]

7 The vector \mathbf{p} has magnitude 39 and is in the direction $-5\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j}$. The vector \mathbf{q} has magnitude 34 and is in the direction $15\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$.



(a) Write both \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} in terms of \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} . [4]

(b) Find the magnitude of $\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}$ and the angle this vector makes with the positive x -axis. [4]

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The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \frac{5}{x-1} + 2x$, and the straight lines $x = 4$ and $2y = 9x$.

- (a) Find the coordinates of the stationary point on the curve $y = \frac{5}{x-1} + 2x$. [5]

- (b) Given that the curve and the line $2y = 9x$ intersect at the point $(2, 9)$, find the area of the shaded region. [5]

9 An arithmetic progression has first term a and common difference d . The third term is 13 and the tenth term is 41.



(a) Find the value of a and of d .

[4]

(b) Find the number of terms required to give a sum of 2555.

[4]

(c) Given that S_n is the sum to n terms, show that $S_{2k} - S_k = 3k(1 + 2k)$. [4]

- 10 (a) It is given that $f(x) = 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x + 18$. Find the equation of the normal to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point where $x = 1$. [5]



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

It is also given that $x + a$, where a is an integer, is a factor of $f(x)$. Find a and hence solve the equation $f(x) = 0$. [6]