



Cambridge IGCSE™

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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/21

Paper 2

October/November 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.

- 1 Solve the following simultaneous equations, giving your answers in the form $a + b\sqrt{7}$ where a and b are integers.



$$x + 3y = 11$$

$$x - \sqrt{7}y = 7$$

[5]

2 DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR IN THIS QUESTION.



Find the x -coordinates of the points where the line $y = 3x - 8$ cuts the curve $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 26x + 22$.

[5]

- 3 (a) Find the coordinates of the point on the curve $y = \sqrt{1+3x}$ where the gradient of the normal is $-\frac{8}{3}$. [5]

- (b) Find the equation of the normal to the curve $y = \sqrt{1+3x}$ at the point (8, 5) in the form $y = mx + c$. [3]

4 Solve the following equations, giving your answers to 3 significant figures.



(a) $2^{3x+1} = 5^{x-2}$

[3]

(b) $e^{2y+1} = 1 + \frac{6}{e^{2y+1}}$

[4]

5 You are given that $y = \frac{1}{\cos 2x}$.



(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{k \sin 2x}{\cos^2 2x}$ where k is a constant to be found. [2]

(b) Find the values of x such that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{\sin 2x}$ for $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$. [4]

6 (a) Write $3x^2 + 15x - 20$ in the form $a(x+b)^2 + c$ where a , b and c are rational numbers. [4]



(b) State the minimum value of $3x^2 + 15x - 20$ and the value of x at which it occurs. [2]

(c) Use your answer to **part (a)** to solve the equation $3y^{\frac{2}{3}} + 15y^{\frac{1}{3}} - 20 = 0$, giving your answers correct to three significant figures. [3]

- 7 The sum of the first three terms of a geometric progression is 17.5 and the sum to infinity is 20.
Find the first term and the common ratio.

[6]

8 The equation of a curve is $y = x \sin x$.



(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

[2]

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ in the form $y = mx + c$.

[3]

(c) Use your answer to **part (a)** to find $\int x \cos x dx$. [3]

(d) Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos x dx$, giving your answer correct to 2 significant figures. [2]

9 The functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are defined as follows for $x > -\frac{1}{3}$ by



$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^2 + 1, \\g(x) &= \ln(3x + 2).\end{aligned}$$

(a) Find $fg(x)$.

[1]

(b) Solve the equation $fg(x) = 5$ giving your answer in exact form.

[3]

(c) Solve the equation $gg(x) = 1$.

[6]

10 The acceleration, $a \text{ ms}^{-2}$, of a particle at time t seconds is given by $a = -\frac{45}{(t+1)^2}$. When $t = 0$ the velocity of the particle is 50 ms^{-1} .

(a) Find an expression for the velocity of the particle in terms of t . [4]

(b) Find the distance travelled by the particle between $t = 1$ and $t = 10$. [4]

11 A 5-digit code is to be formed using 5 different numbers selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Find how many possible codes there are if the code forms



(a) a number less than 60 000 that ends in a multiple of 3,

[3]

(b) an even number less than 60 000.

[3]