Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/22**

Paper 2 **May/June 2015**

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Electronic calculator

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.
Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 80.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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

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

where n is a positive integer and $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

2. TRIGONOMETRY

Identities

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$$

Formulae for ΔABC

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

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

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

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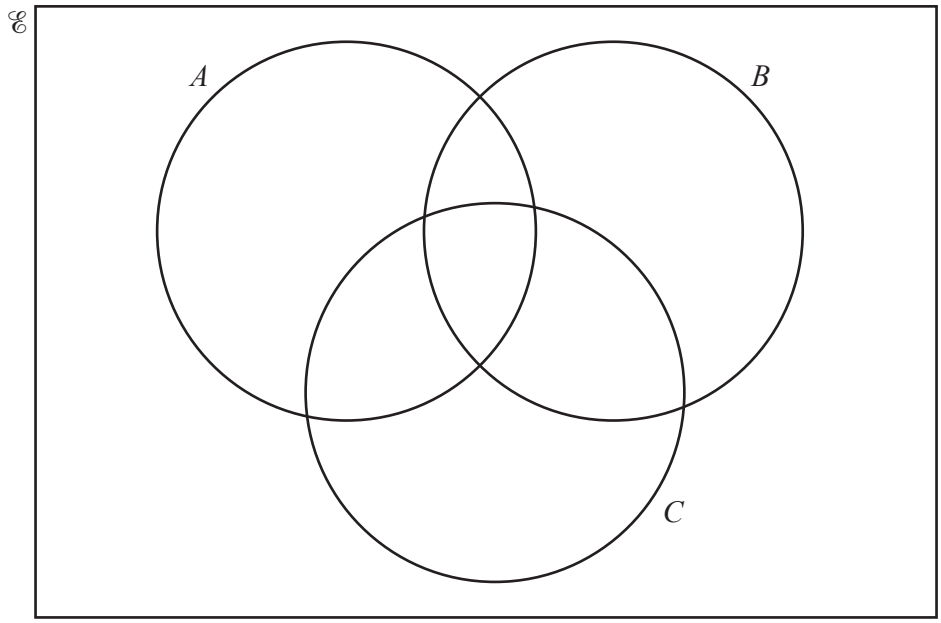
1 The universal set contains all the integers from 0 to 12 inclusive. Given that

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 8, 12\}$, $B = \{0, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ and $C = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10\}$,

(i) complete the Venn diagram, [3]



View solution

(ii) state the value of $\mathrm{n}(A' \cap B' \cap C)$, [1]

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(iii) write down the elements of the set $A' \cap B \cap C$. [1]

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2 The table shows the number of passengers in Economy class and in Business class on 3 flights from London to Paris. The table also shows the departure times for the 3 flights and the cost of a single ticket in each class.

Departure time	Number of passengers in Economy class	Number of passengers in Business class
09 30	60	50
13 30	70	52
15 45	58	34
Single ticket price (£)	120	300

(i) Write down a matrix, **P**, for the numbers of passengers and a matrix, **Q**, of single ticket prices, such that the matrix product **QP** can be found. [2]

View solution

(ii) Find the matrix product **QP**. [2]

View solution

(iii) Given that $\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, explain what information is found by evaluating the matrix product **QPR**. [1]

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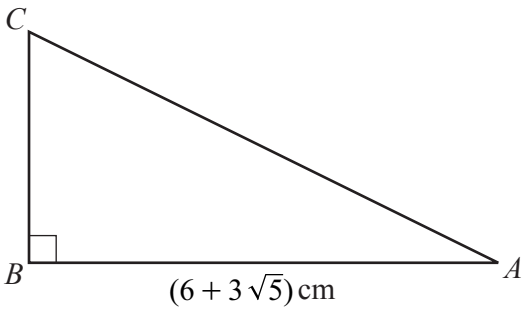
3 Do not use a calculator in this question.



The diagram shows the right-angled triangle ABC, where $AB = (6 + 3\sqrt{5})$cm and angle $B = 90°$. The area of this triangle is $\left(\frac{36 + 15\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$cm^2.

(i) Find the length of the side BC in the form $(a + b\sqrt{5})$cm, where a and b are integers. [3]

View solution

(ii) Find $(AC)^2$ in the form $(c + d\sqrt{5})$cm^2, where c and d are integers. [2]

View solution

4 A river, which is 80 m wide, flows at $2\,ms^{-1}$ between parallel, straight banks. A man wants to row his boat straight across the river and land on the other bank directly opposite his starting point. He is able to row his boat in still water at $3\,ms^{-1}$. Find

(i) the direction in which he must row his boat, [2]

View solution

(ii) the time it takes him to cross the river. [3]

View solution

5 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 = 7xy,$$
$$x + y = 4.$$

[5]

View solution

6 **(a)** Solve $6^{x-2} = \frac{1}{4}$. [2]

View solution

(b) Solve $\log_a 2y^2 + \log_a 8 + \log_a 16y - \log_a 64y = 2\log_a 4$. [4]

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7 In the expansion of $(1 + 2x)^n$, the coefficient of x^4 is ten times the coefficient of x^2. Find the value of the positive integer, n. [6]

View solution

8

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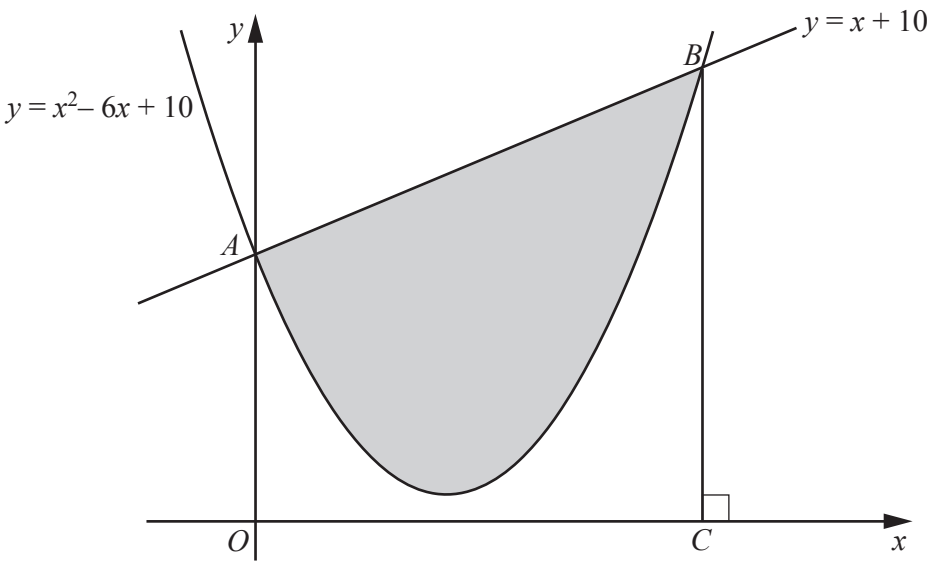

The graph of $y = x^2 - 6x + 10$ cuts the y-axis at A. The graphs of $y = x^2 - 6x + 10$ and $y = x + 10$ cut one another at A and B. The line BC is perpendicular to the x-axis. Calculate the area of the shaded region enclosed by the curve and the line AB, showing all your working. [8]

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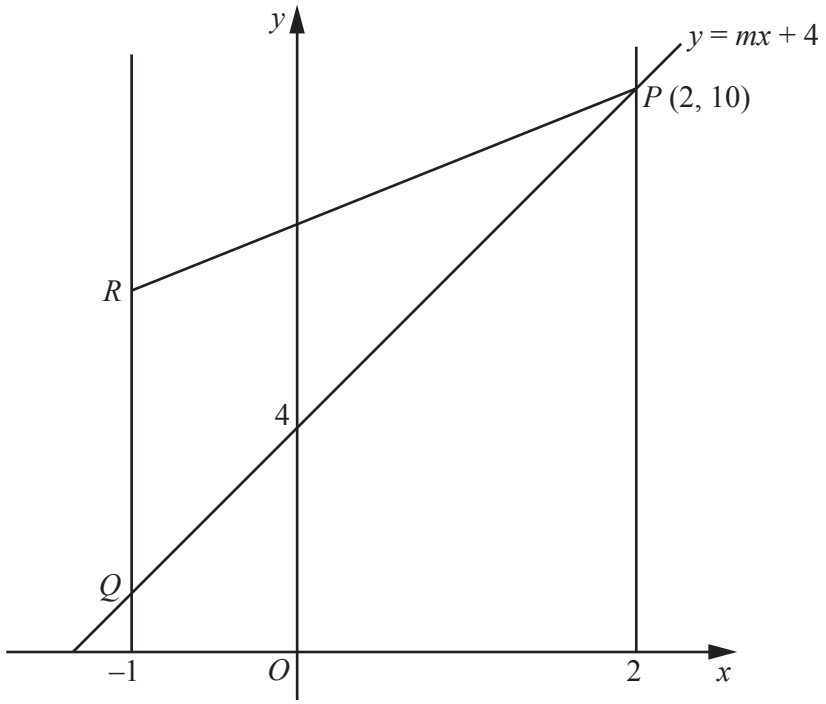
9 Solutions by accurate drawing will not be accepted.



The line $y = mx + 4$ meets the lines $x = 2$ and $x = -1$ at the points P and Q respectively. The point R is such that QR is parallel to the y-axis and the gradient of RP is 1. The point P has coordinates (2, 10).

(i) Find the value of m. [2]

View solution

(ii) Find the y-coordinate of Q. [1]

View solution

(iii) Find the coordinates of R. [2]

View solution

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(iv) Find the equation of the line through P, perpendicular to PQ, giving your answer in the form $ax + by = c$, where a, b and c are integers. [3]

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(v) Find the coordinates of the midpoint, M, of the line PQ. [2]

View solution

(vi) Find the area of triangle QRM. [2]

View solution

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10 **(a)** The function f is defined by $\mathrm{f}:x \mapsto |\sin x|$ for $0° \leqslant x \leqslant 360°$. On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$. [2]

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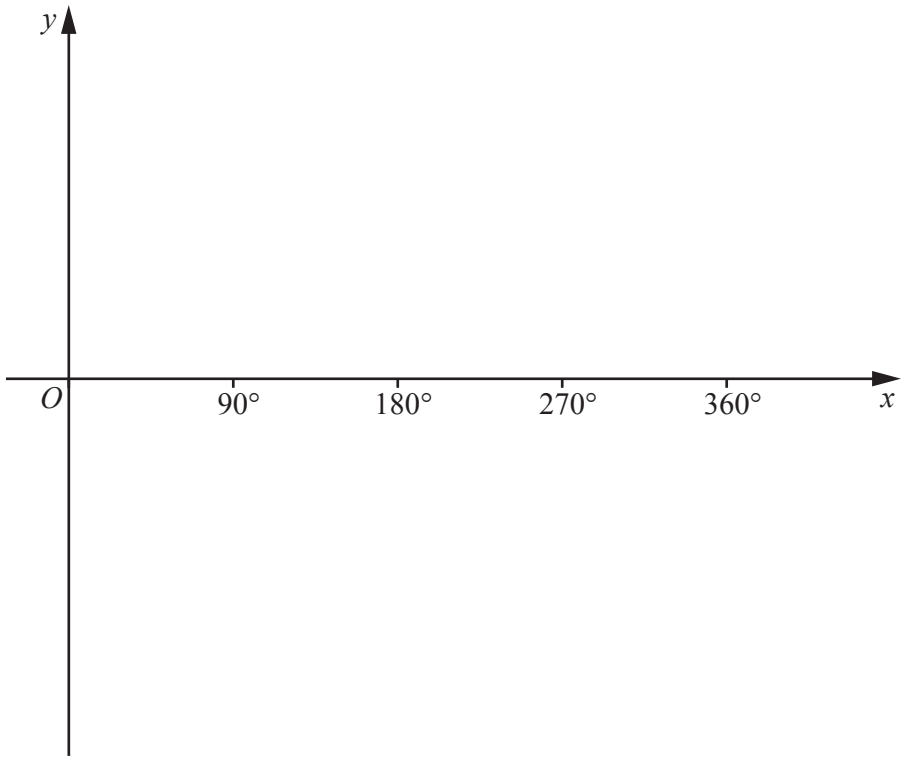

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(b) The functions g and hg are defined, for $x \geqslant 1$, by

$$\mathrm{g}(x) = \ln(4x - 3),$$
$$\mathrm{hg}(x) = x.$$

(i) Show that $\mathrm{h}(x) = \dfrac{\mathrm{e}^x + 3}{4}$. [2]

(ii)

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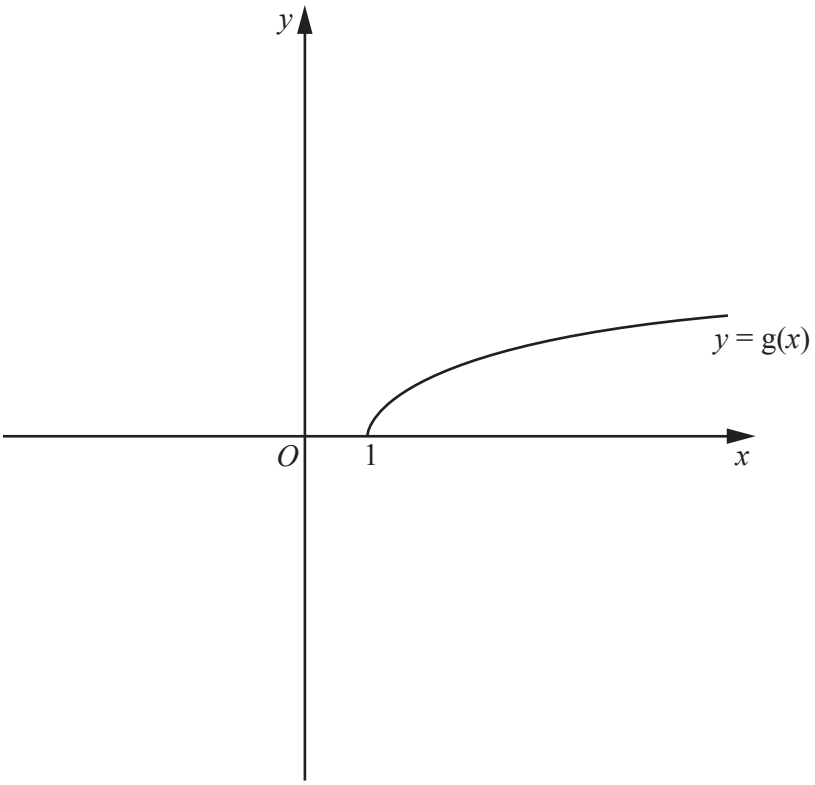


The diagram shows the graph of $y = g(x)$. Given that g and h are inverse functions, sketch, on the same diagram, the graph of $y = h(x)$. Give the coordinates of any point where your graph meets the coordinate axes. [2]

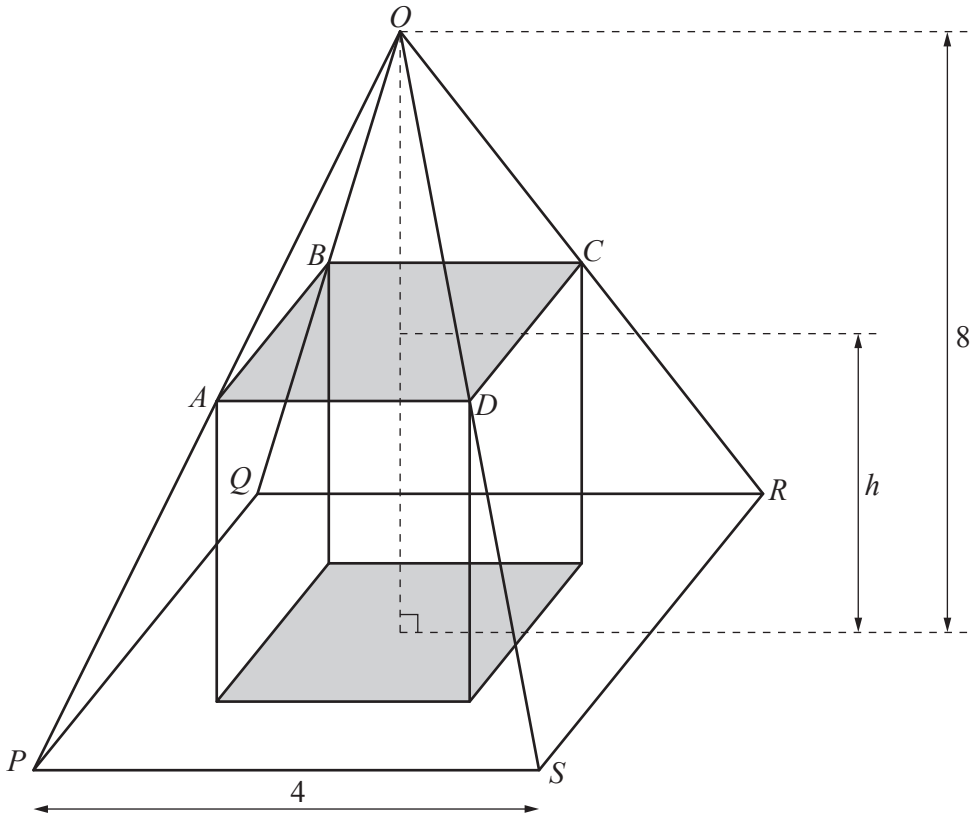
(iii) State the domain of h. [1]

View solution

(iv) State the range of h. [1]

View solution

11



The diagram shows a cuboid of height h units inside a right pyramid $OPQRS$ of height 8 units and with square base of side 4 units. The base of the cuboid sits on the square base $PQRS$ of the pyramid. The points A, B, C and D are corners of the cuboid and lie on the edges OP, OQ, OR and OS, respectively, of the pyramid $OPQRS$. The pyramids $OPQRS$ and $OABCD$ are similar.

(i) Find an expression for AD in terms of h and hence show that the volume V of the cuboid is given by $V = \frac{h^3}{4} - 4h^2 + 16h$ units^3. [4]

View solution

(ii) Given that h can vary, find the value of h for which V is a maximum. [4]

View solution

Question 12 is printed on the next page.

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12 **(i)** Show that $x = -2$ is a root of the polynomial equation $15x^3 + 26x^2 - 11x - 6 = 0$. [1]

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(ii) Find the remainder when $15x^3 + 26x^2 - 11x - 6$ is divided by $x - 3$. [2]

View solution

(iii) Find the value of p and of q such that $15x^3 + 26x^2 - 11x - 6$ is a factor of $15x^4 + px^3 - 37x^2 + qx + 6$. [4]

View solution

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