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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/21**

Paper 2 **May/June 2026**

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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You should use a scientific calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly.
- 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.
- For π, use either your calculator value or 3.142.

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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List of formulas

Equation of a circle with centre (a, b) and radius r.	$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$
Curved surface area, A, of cone of radius r, sloping edge l.	$A = \pi rl$
Surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume, V, of pyramid or cone, base area A, height h.	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$
Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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 $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

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

$$u_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad (r \neq 1)$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad (|r| < 1)$$

Identities

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

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

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

Formulas for ΔABC

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

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

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

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1 **(a)** On the axes, sketch the graph of $y = \frac{1}{3}(2x-1)(x+3)(2x+5)$.

State the intercepts with the coordinate axes. [3]

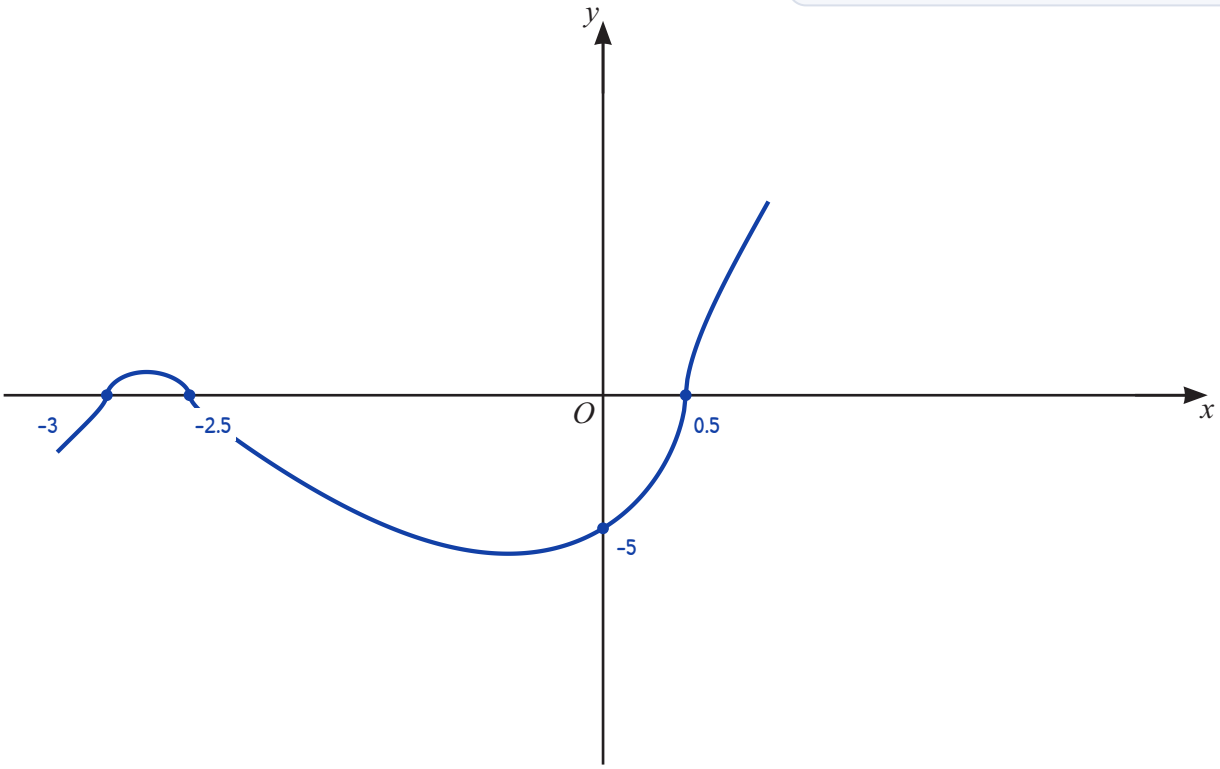
Intercepts

$y = 0$: $x = \frac{1}{2}, -3, -\frac{5}{2}$ $\quad$ $x = 0$: $y = \frac{1}{3}(-1)(3)(5) = -5$

Examii Insight

01 Intercepts

- Each bracket = 0 gives an x-intercept; put x = 0 for the y-intercept.
- Positive x^3 term → starts low, ends high; small hump between –3 and –2.5.



(b) Solve the inequality $\frac{1}{3}(2x-1)(x+3)(2x+5) > 0$. [2]

Read from the graph

Where is the curve above the x-axis?

$\therefore$ $-3 < x < -\frac{5}{2}$, $\quad x > \frac{1}{2}$

Examii Insight

01 Read from the graph

- "> 0" means the part of the curve above the x-axis.
- Use the intercepts from (a) as the boundaries.

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2 **(a)** Write down the amplitude of $4\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)+2$. [1]

$\therefore$ 4

Examii Insight The number in front of cos.

(b) Write down the period, in degrees, of $4\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)+2$. [1]

$360° \times 8 = 2880°$ $\therefore$ $2880°$

Examii Insight $\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)$ is stretched 8 times wider, so the period is $360° \times 8$.

(c) Solve the equation $4\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)+2=0$ for $-1080° \leqslant x \leqslant 1080°$. [3]

Balance to get cos alone

$4\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right) = -2$

$\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

Solve for x/8, then ×8

$\frac{x}{8} = \pm 120°$

$\therefore$ $x = \pm 960°$

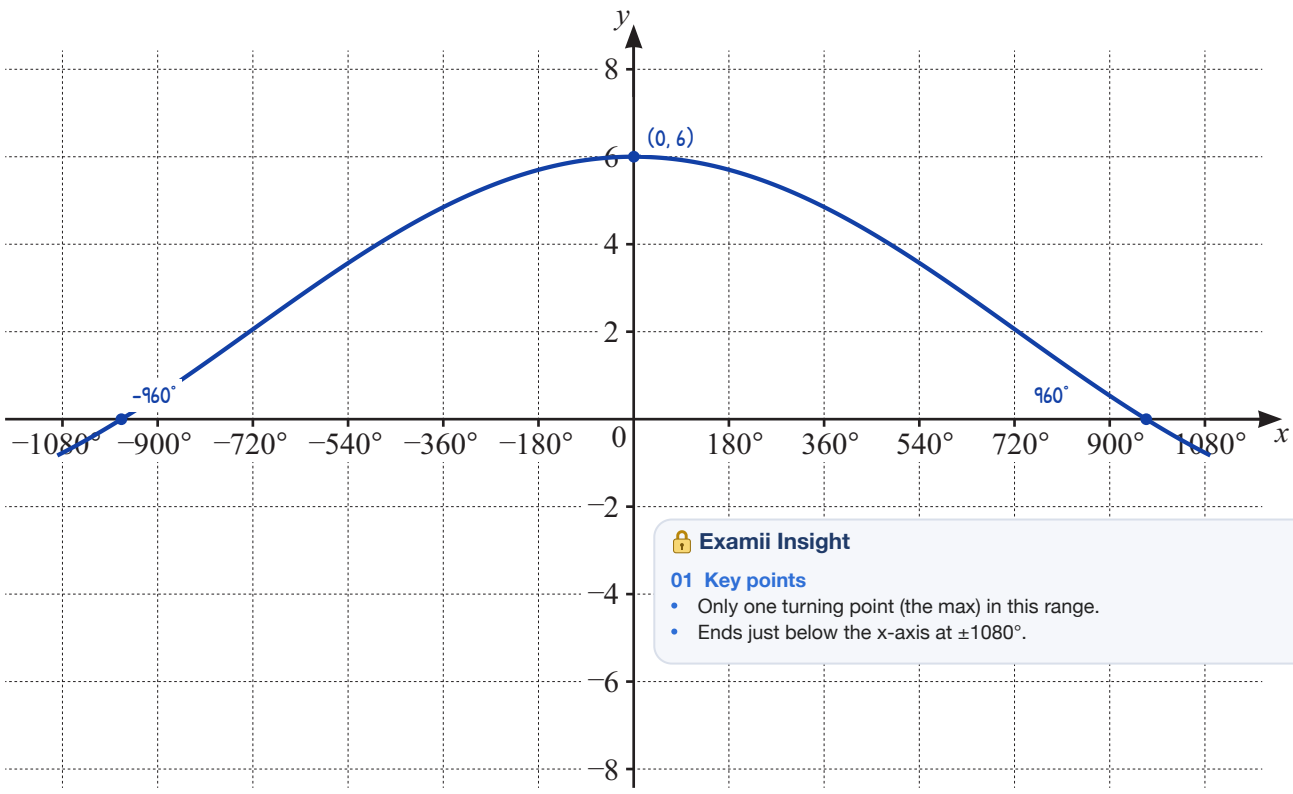
Examii Insight

01 Balance to get cos alone
- −2 on both sides, then ÷4 on both sides.

02 Solve for x/8, then ×8
- Range for $\frac{x}{8}$: −135° to 135°.
- cos is symmetric: ±120°. Then ×8 on both sides.

(d) On the axes sketch the graph of $y=4\cos\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)+2$ for $-1080° \leqslant x \leqslant 1080°$. [2]

Examii Insight **02 Trig rules toolbox (← used here)**
- $\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1$
- $1+\tan^2\theta=\sec^2\theta$
- $1+\cot^2\theta=\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$
- $\tan\theta=\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, $\cot\theta=\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}=\frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
- $\sec\theta=\frac{1}{\cos\theta}$, $\operatorname{cosec}\theta=\frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
- **Positive: all (Q1), sin (Q2), tan (Q3), cos (Q4) ←**
- **sin, cos repeat every $360°$ (2π); tan every $180°$ (π) ←**



Examii Insight

01 Key points
- Only one turning point (the max) in this range.
- Ends just below the x-axis at ±1080°.

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3 An arithmetic progression has first term a and common difference d.

The 6th term is 1.5 times the 3rd term.

The sum of the first ten terms is 255.

(a) Find the values of a and d. [4]

6th term = 1.5 × 3rd term

$a + 5d = 1.5(a + 2d)$

$a + 5d = 1.5a + 3d$

$2d = 0.5a \Rightarrow a = 4d$

Sum of first ten terms

$\frac{10}{2}(2a + 9d) = 255$

$2a + 9d = 51$

Substitute a = 4d

$8d + 9d = 51$

$17d = 51 \Rightarrow d = 3,\ a = 12$

$\therefore\ a = 12,\ d = 3$

Examii Insight

01 6th term = 1.5 × 3rd term
- $u_n = a + (n-1)d$.
- –a and –3d on both sides, then ×2.

02 Sum of first ten terms
- $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\}$; ÷5 on both sides.

03 Substitute a = 4d
- ÷17 on both sides.

(b) Using your values of a and d, find the least number of terms for the sum of this arithmetic progression to be greater than 40 000. [4]

Set up the inequality

$\frac{n}{2}\{24 + 3(n-1)\} > 40000$

$n(3n + 21) > 80000$

$3n^2 + 21n - 80000 > 0$

Solve the quadratic = 0

$n = \frac{-21 + \sqrt{21^2 + 4(3)(80000)}}{6}$

$= 159.8\ldots$

Least whole number $\therefore\ n = 160$

Examii Insight

01 Set up the inequality
- ×2 on both sides, then expand.

02 Solve the quadratic = 0
- Quadratic formula; ignore the negative root (n is a count).

03 Least whole number
- n must be a whole number above 159.8.
- Check: $S_{159} = 39591 < 40000$, $S_{160} = 40080 > 40000$ ✓

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4 It is given that x and y are variables.

When $\ln 3y$ is plotted against x^2 a straight line is obtained.

This straight line passes through the points (4.64, 12.24) and (6.84, 8.94).

(a) Show that $y = ke^{ax^2}$ where k and a are exact constants. [6]

Straight line Y = mX + c

$\ln 3y = m x^2 + c$

Gradient and intercept

$$m = \frac{8.94 - 12.24}{6.84 - 4.64} = \frac{-3.3}{2.2} = -1.5$$

$12.24 = -1.5(4.64) + c$

$c = 12.24 + 6.96 = 19.2$

Remove the ln

$\ln 3y = 19.2 - 1.5x^2$

$3y = e^{19.2-1.5x^2} = e^{19.2}e^{-1.5x^2}$

$$y = \frac{e^{19.2}}{3}e^{-1.5x^2}$$

$$\therefore\ y = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{96}{5}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2}$$

Examii Insight

01 Straight line Y = mX + c
- Y = ln 3y, X = x².

02 Gradient and intercept
- Gradient from the two given points.
- +6.96 on both sides to find c.

03 Remove the ln
- Use e to the power of both sides.
- $e^{A+B} = e^Ae^B$; ÷3 on both sides.
- $k = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{96}{5}}$, $a = -\frac{3}{2}$.

(b) Find the value of y when $x = 3$. [1]

Substitute x = 3

$\ln 3y = 19.2 - 1.5(9) = 5.7$

$$y = \frac{e^{5.7}}{3}$$

$\therefore\ y = 99.6$

Examii Insight

01 Substitute x = 3
- Use the line equation: easier than the big k.

(c) Find the values of x when $y = 10$. [2]

Substitute y = 10

$\ln 30 = 19.2 - 1.5x^2$

$1.5x^2 = 19.2 - \ln 30$

$x^2 = 10.53\ldots$

$\therefore\ x = \pm 3.25$

Examii Insight

01 Substitute y = 10
- +1.5x² and −ln 30 on both sides, ÷1.5.
- Square root gives + and −.

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5 It is given that $y = \tan^3 5x$.

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of $\tan 5x$. [4]

Chain rule (twice)

$y = (\tan 5x)^3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(\tan 5x)^2 \times 5\sec^2 5x$

Only tan 5x

$\sec^2 5x = 1 + \tan^2 5x$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 15\tan^2 5x\left(1 + \tan^2 5x\right)$

Examii Insight

01 Chain rule (twice)
- Power first: $3(\tan 5x)^2$.
- Then × derivative of $\tan 5x$, which is $5\sec^2 5x$.

02 Only tan 5x
- Identity from the formula list.

03 Trig rules toolbox
- $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ ← **used here**
- $1 + \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$
- $\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
- $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$, $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
- Positive: all (Q1), sin (Q2), tan (Q3), cos (Q4)
- sin, cos repeat every $360°$ (2π); tan every $180°$ (π)

(b) Hence solve the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ for $0 \leqslant x < \frac{4\pi}{5}$. [5]

Set = 0

$15\tan^2 5x\left(1 + \tan^2 5x\right) = 0$

$\tan^2 5x = 0 \quad \left(1 + \tan^2 5x \neq 0\right)$

$\tan 5x = 0$

Range for 5x

$0 \leqslant 5x < 4\pi$

$5x = 0,\ \pi,\ 2\pi,\ 3\pi$

Divide by 5 $\therefore x = 0,\ \frac{\pi}{5},\ \frac{2\pi}{5},\ \frac{3\pi}{5}$

Examii Insight

01 Set = 0
- $1 + \tan^2 5x$ is always at least 1, never 0.

02 Range for 5x
- ×5 on the range.
- tan is 0 every π.

03 Divide by 5
- 4π is not allowed (strict <).

04 Trig rules toolbox
- $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ ← **used here**
- $1 + \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$
- $\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
- $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$, $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
- Positive: all (Q1), sin (Q2), tan (Q3), cos (Q4)
- **sin, cos repeat every $360°$ (2π); tan every $180°$ (π)** ← **used here**

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6 A 5-digit number is to be formed from the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

No digit may be used more than once in any 5-digit number.

Find how many of these 5-digit numbers are greater than 40 000 and divisible by 5. [3]

Ends in 0

6	8	7	6	1
4–9				0

$6 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 1 = 2016$

Ends in 5

5	8	7	6	1
4,6–9				5

$5 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 1 = 1680$

Add the cases

$2016 + 1680 = 3696$

$\therefore$ 3696

Examii Insight

01 Ends in 0
- Divisible by 5 → last digit 0 or 5.
- > 40 000 → first digit 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9.

02 Ends in 5
- 5 is used at the end, so the first digit has only 5 choices.
- 0 can be used in the middle.

03 Add the cases
- Different cases → add.

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7 Find the term independent of x in the expansion of $(2-3x)^6\left(1+\frac{1}{4x}\right)^2$. [6]

Expand $(2 - 3x)^6$ (first 3 terms)

$(2 - 3x)^6 = 2^6 + \binom{6}{1}2^5(-3x) + \binom{6}{2}2^4(-3x)^2 + \ldots$

$= 64 - 576x + 2160x^2 + \ldots$

Expand the square

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{4x}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{16x^2}$

Pairs with no x

$64 \times 1 = 64$

$-576x \times \frac{1}{2x} = -288$

$2160x^2 \times \frac{1}{16x^2} = 135$

Add

$64 - 288 + 135$

$\therefore\ -89$

Examii Insight

01 Expand $(2 - 3x)^6$ (first 3 terms)
- Binomial theorem from the formula list.
- $(-3x)^2 = +9x^2$.

02 Expand the square
- $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

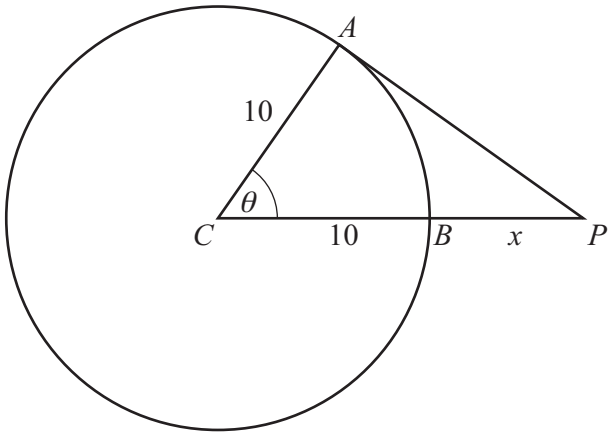
03 Pairs with no x
- The x must cancel: $x^0 \times 1$, $x \times 1/x$, $x^2 \times 1/x^2$.

04 Add
- Add all three.

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8 In this question lengths are in centimetres and angles are in radians.



The diagram shows a circle, centre C, radius 10.
The points A and B lie on the circumference of the circle.
The point P is such that CBP is a straight line.
The line BP has length x.
The line AP is a tangent to the circle at A.
Angle ACB is θ.
The perimeter of the triangle APC is 38.

(a) Show that the value of θ is 0.885 radians correct to 3 decimal places. [6]

Right angle at A

$CP = 10 + x$

$AP^2 = (10 + x)^2 - 10^2 = 20x + x^2$

Use the perimeter

$10 + (10 + x) + AP = 38$

$AP = 18 - x$

Examii Insight

01 Right angle at A
- A tangent is perpendicular to the radius: angle CAP = 90°.
- Pythagoras.

02 Use the perimeter
- −20 and −x on both sides.

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Solve for x

$$(18 - x)^2 = 20x + x^2$$

$$324 - 36x + \cancel{x^2} = 20x + \cancel{x^2}$$

$$324 = 56x \Rightarrow x = \frac{81}{14} = 5.7857$$

Find θ

$$\cos\theta = \frac{10}{10 + x} = \frac{140}{221}$$

$$\theta = 0.88474\ldots$$

$$\therefore\ \theta = 0.885 \text{ (3 d.p.)}$$

Examii Insight

03 Solve for x
- Square both sides of AP = 18 – x.
- +36x on both sides, ÷56.

04 Find θ
- cos = adjacent ÷ hypotenuse.
- Show 4+ decimal places before rounding.

(b) Find the length of the arc AB. [1]

Arc length

$$s = r\theta = 10 \times 0.88474$$

$$\therefore\ 8.85 \text{ cm}$$

Examii Insight

01 Arc length
- $s = r\theta$, θ in radians.

(c) Find the area of the sector ACB. [1]

Sector area

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 0.88474$$

$$\therefore\ 44.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Examii Insight

01 Sector area
- $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$.

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9 Solve the equation $5-2\operatorname{cosec}(\theta-0.5)=0$ where θ is in radians and $-3.5 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 3.5$. [5]

Balance to get cosec alone

$5 = 2\operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 0.5)$

$\operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 0.5) = 2.5$

$\sin(\theta - 0.5) = 0.4$

Range for $\theta - 0.5$

$-4 \leqslant \theta - 0.5 \leqslant 3$

All angles (radians)

$\theta - 0.5 = 0.4115, \quad \pi - 0.4115 = 2.7301$

$\theta - 0.5 = 2.7301 - 2\pi = -3.5531$

Add 0.5 $\therefore \quad \theta = 0.912, \quad 3.23, \quad -3.05$

Examii Insight

01 Balance to get cosec alone
- +2 cosec on both sides, then ÷2.
- $\sin = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}}$.

02 Range for θ – 0.5
- –0.5 from every part of the range.

03 All angles (radians)
- sin is positive in quadrants 1 and 2.
- Subtract 2π to find the one in range below 0.

04 Add 0.5
- Calculator in RADIANS.

05 Trig rules toolbox
- $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$
- $1 + \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$
- $\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
- $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$, $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$ ← **used here**
- **Positive: all (Q1), sin (Q2), tan (Q3), cos (Q4) ← used here**
- **sin, cos repeat every 360° (2π); tan every 180° (π) ← used here**

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10 A curve has equation $y = x^2 \ln(3x^2 + 5)$.

The normal to the curve at the point where $x = -1$ meets the x-axis at the point P and the y-axis at the point Q.

Find the area of the triangle OPQ, where O is the origin.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [10]

Product rule

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x\ln(3x^2 + 5) + x^2 \times \frac{6x}{3x^2 + 5}$$

At x = −1

$$y = 1 \times \ln 8 = \ln 8$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\ln 8 - \frac{6}{8} = -4.9089$$

Normal

$$m_n = \frac{-1}{-4.9089} = 0.20371$$

$$y - \ln 8 = 0.20371(x + 1)$$

Meets the axes

$$y = 0: \; x = -1 - \frac{\ln 8}{0.20371} = -11.208$$

$$x = 0: \; y = \ln 8 + 0.20371 = 2.2832$$

Area of triangle OPQ

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 11.208 \times 2.2832$$

$\therefore$ 12.8 (3 s.f.)

Examii Insight

01 Product rule
- $u = x^2$, $v = \ln(3x^2 + 5)$.
- $\frac{d}{dx}\ln f = \frac{f'}{f}$.

02 At x = −1
- Substitute x = −1 into y and into dy/dx.

03 Normal
- Normal gradient = −1 ÷ tangent gradient.

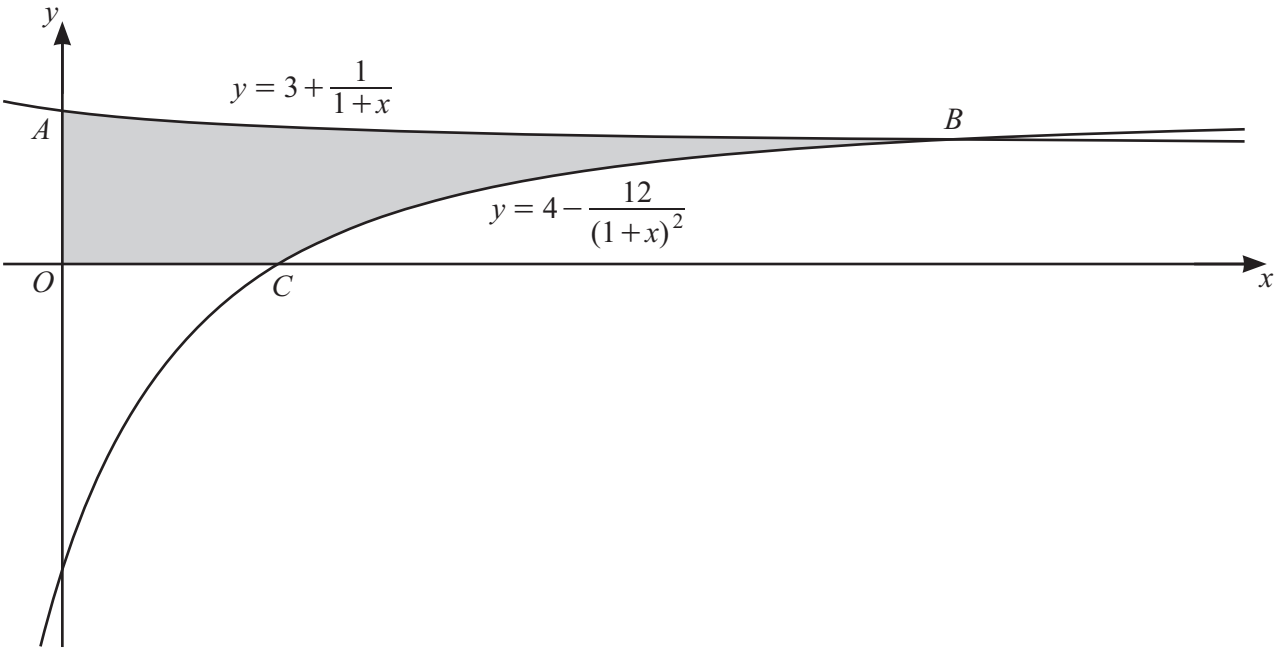
04 Meets the axes
- P on the x-axis (y = 0); Q on the y-axis (x = 0).

05 Area of triangle OPQ
- Right angle at O: area = ½ × base × height.
- Use lengths (positive).

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The diagram shows part of the curve $y = 3 + \frac{1}{1+x}$ and part of the curve $y = 4 - \frac{12}{(1+x)^2}$.

The curve $y = 3 + \frac{1}{1+x}$ meets the y-axis at the point A.

The curve $y = 4 - \frac{12}{(1+x)^2}$ meets the x-axis at the point C.

The curves intersect at the point B.

Find the area of the shaded region $OABC$.
Give your answer in exact form. [10]

Points A and C

A : $x = 0$, $y = 3 + 1 = 4$

C : $4 - \frac{12}{(1+x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow (1+x)^2 = 3$

$x = \sqrt{3} - 1$

Point B (curves meet)

$3 + \frac{1}{1+x} = 4 - \frac{12}{(1+x)^2}$

$u = 1 + x$: $u^2 - u - 12 = 0$

$(u - 4)(u + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow u = 4,\ x = 3$

Examii Insight

01 Points A and C

- $+12/(1+x)^2$ on both sides, $\times(1+x)^2$, $\div 4$, then square root.

02 Point B (curves meet)

- $\times u^2$ on both sides and collect terms.
- $u = 1 + x > 0$, so $u = 4$.

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Continuation of working space for question 11.

Plan

Area = [under top curve, 0 to 3] − [under lower curve, $\sqrt{3}-1$ to 3]

First integral

$$\int_0^3 \left(3+\frac{1}{1+x}\right)dx = \Big[3x+\ln(1+x)\Big]_0^3 = 9+\ln 4$$

Second integral

$$\int \left(4-12(1+x)^{-2}\right)dx = 4x+\frac{12}{1+x}$$

$$\Big[\ \Big]_{\sqrt{3}-1}^{3} = 15-\left(4\sqrt{3}-4+\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 19-8\sqrt{3}$$

Subtract

$(9+\ln 4)-(19-8\sqrt{3})$

$\therefore\ \ln 4+8\sqrt{3}-10$

Examii Insight

03 Plan
- The shaded region is under the first curve but above the second.

04 First integral
- $\int \frac{1}{1+x}dx = \ln(1+x)$, and $\ln 1 = 0$.

05 Second integral
- $\int (1+x)^{-2}dx = -(1+x)^{-1}$.
- $\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$.

06 Subtract
- Exact form: keep ln and √.

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