

Cambridge IGCSE®

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		

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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/02

Paper 2

For examination from 2020

SPECIMEN PAPER

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. Blank pages are indicated.

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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

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$
$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$$
$$\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$$

Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

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

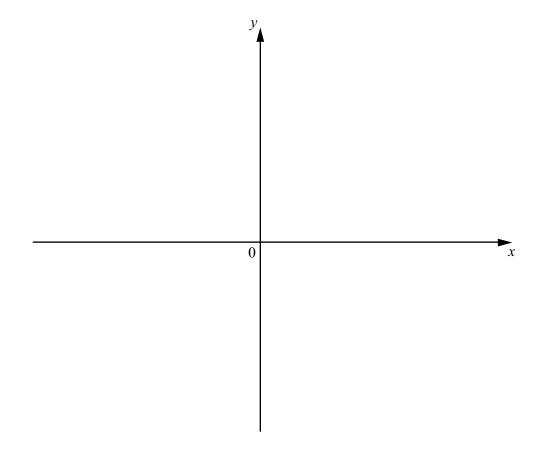
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xy = 3,

1 Solve

$$x^4y^5 = 486$$
.

2 (a) On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = \frac{1}{5}(x-2)(x-4)(x+5)$, showing the coordinates of the points where the graph meets the coordinate axes.



[2]

[3]

(b) Explain why your sketch in part (a) can be used to solve $(x-2)(x-4)(x+5) \le 0$. [1]

(c) Hence solve $(x-2)(x-4)(x+5) \le 0$. [1]

3 Functions g and h are such that

$$g(x) = 2 + 4 \ln x$$
 for $x > 0$,
 $h(x) = x^2 + 4$ for $x > 0$.

(a) Find g^{-1} , stating its domain and its range.

[4]

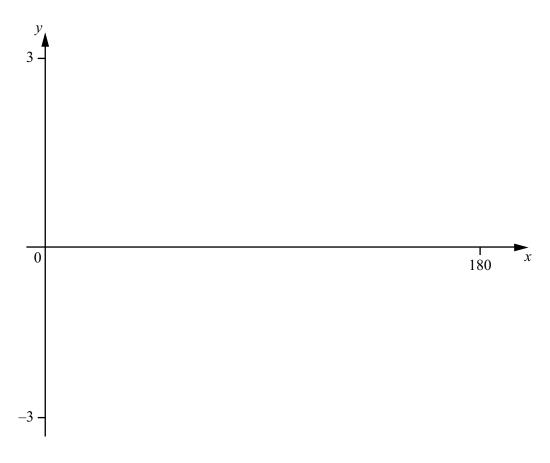
(b) Solve gh(x) = 10.

[3]

(c) Solve g'(x) = h'(x).

[3]

4 On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = 2\sin\frac{3}{2}x - 1$ for $0^{\circ} \le x \le 180^{\circ}$, showing the coordinates of the points where the graph meets the coordinate axes. [4]



(a)	A 6-character password is to be chosen from the following 9 characters.					
	letters	A	В	E	F	
	numbers	5	8	9		
	symbols	*	\$			
	Each charact	er may	y be us	sed on	ly once in any password.	
	Find the num	nber of	f differ	ent 6-	character passwords that may be chosen if	
	(i) there are	e no re	estricti	ons,		[1]
	(ii) the pass	sword (consist	ts of 2	letters, 2 numbers and 2 symbols in that order,	[2]
	(iii) the pass	sword	must s	tart an	d finish with a symbol.	[2]

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5

(b) An examination consists of a section A, containing 10 short questions, and a section B containing 5 long questions. Candidates are required to answer 6 questions from section A and 3 questions from section B.

Find the number of different selections of questions that can be made if

(i) there are no further restrictions,

[2]

(ii) candidates must answer the first 2 questions in section A and the first question in section B.

[2]

6	A particle P travels in a straight line such that, t s after passing through a fixed point O , its velocity v m s
	is given by $v = \left(\frac{t^2}{8} - 4\right)^3$.

- (a) Find the speed of P at O. [1]
- (b) Find the value of t for which P is instantaneously at rest. [2]

(c) Find the acceleration of P when t = 1. [4]

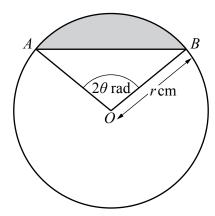
7	Variables x and y are such that when $\lg y$ is plotted against x^2 , a straight line graph passing through
	the points (1, 0.73) and (4, 0.10) is obtained.

(a) Given that $y = Ab^{x^2}$, find the value of each of the constants A and b. [4]

(b) Find the value of y when x = 1.5. [2]

(c) Find the positive value of x when y = 2. [2]

8

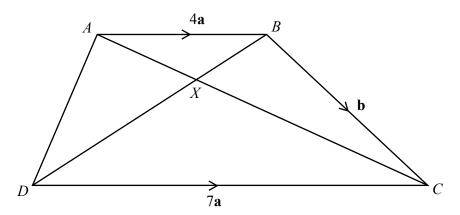


The diagram shows a circle, centre O, radius rcm. The points A and B lie on the circle such that angle $AOB = 2\theta$ radians.

(a) Given that the perimeter of the shaded region is 20 cm, show that $r = \frac{10}{\theta + \sin \theta}$. [3]

(b) Given that r and θ can vary, find the value of $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$. [4]

9



In the diagram $\overrightarrow{AB} = 4\mathbf{a}$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\overrightarrow{DC} = 7\mathbf{a}$. The lines AC and DB intersect at the point X. Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} ,

(a)
$$\overrightarrow{DB}$$
, [1]

(b)
$$\overrightarrow{DA}$$
. [1]

Given that $\overrightarrow{AX} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AC}$ find, in terms of **a**, **b** and λ ,

(c)
$$\overrightarrow{AX}$$
, [1]

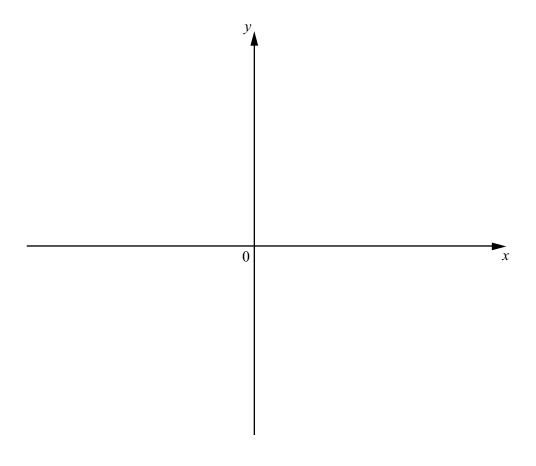
(d)
$$\overrightarrow{DX}$$
. [2]

Given that $\overrightarrow{DX} = \mu \overrightarrow{DB}$,

(e) find the value of λ and of μ .

[4]

10 (a) (i) Sketch the graph of $y = e^x - 5$ on the axes below, showing the exact coordinates of any points where the graph cuts the coordinate axes.



(ii) Find the range of values of k for which the equation $e^x - 5 = k$ has no solutions. [1]

[3]

(b) Simplify $\log_a \sqrt{2} + \log_a 8 + \log_a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, giving your answer in the form $p \log_a 2$, where p is a constant.

(c) Solve the equation $\log_3 x - \log_9 4x = 1$. [4]

Question 11 is printed on the next page.

11 (a) (i) Show that
$$\frac{\csc \theta}{\csc \theta - \sin \theta} = \sec^2 \theta$$
. [3]

(ii) Hence solve
$$\frac{2 \csc \phi}{\csc \phi - \sin \phi} = 8$$
 for $0^{\circ} < \phi < 360^{\circ}$. [3]

(b) Solve
$$\sqrt{3} \tan \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 1$$
 for $0 < x < 2\pi$, giving your answers in terms of π . [3]

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