



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS**

**0606/21**

Paper 2

**October/November 2012**

**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 a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.

For Examiner's Use	
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<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**Mathematical Formulae**For  
Examiner's  
Use**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  $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$ **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  $\Delta ABC$* 

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

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

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

1 Solve the inequality  $4x - 9 > 4x(5 - x)$ .

[4]

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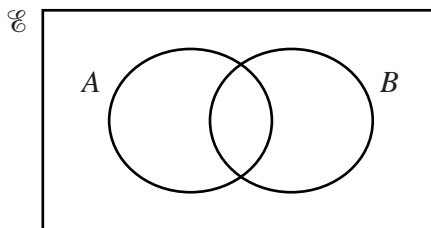
- 2 (a) It is given that  $\mathcal{E}$  is the set of integers,  $P$  is the set of prime numbers between 10 and 50,  $F$  is the set of multiples of 5, and  $T$  is the set of multiples of 10. Write the following statements using set notation.

(i) There are 11 prime numbers between 10 and 50. [1]

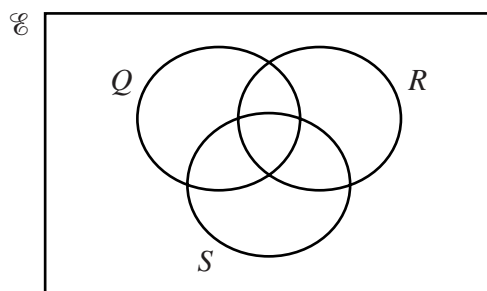
(ii) 18 is not a multiple of 5. [1]

(iii) All multiples of 10 are multiples of 5. [1]

- (b) (i) In the Venn diagram below shade the region that represents  $(A' \cap B) \cup (A \cap B')$ . [1]

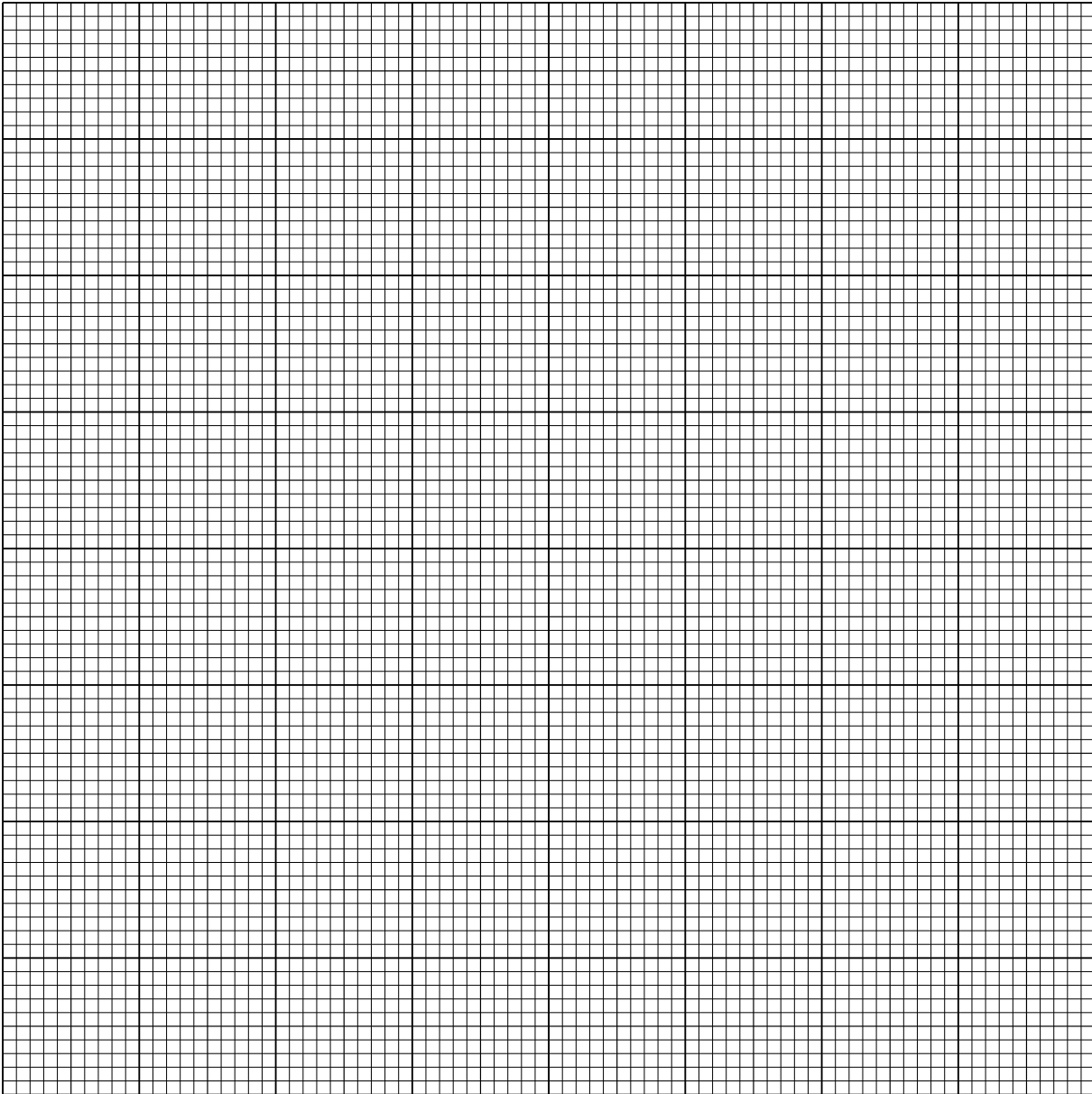


- (ii) In the Venn diagram below shade the region that represents  $Q \cap (R \cup S')$ . [1]



- 3 (i) On the grid below draw, for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ , the graphs of  $y = 3 \sin 2x$  and  $y = 2 + \cos x$ . [4]

For  
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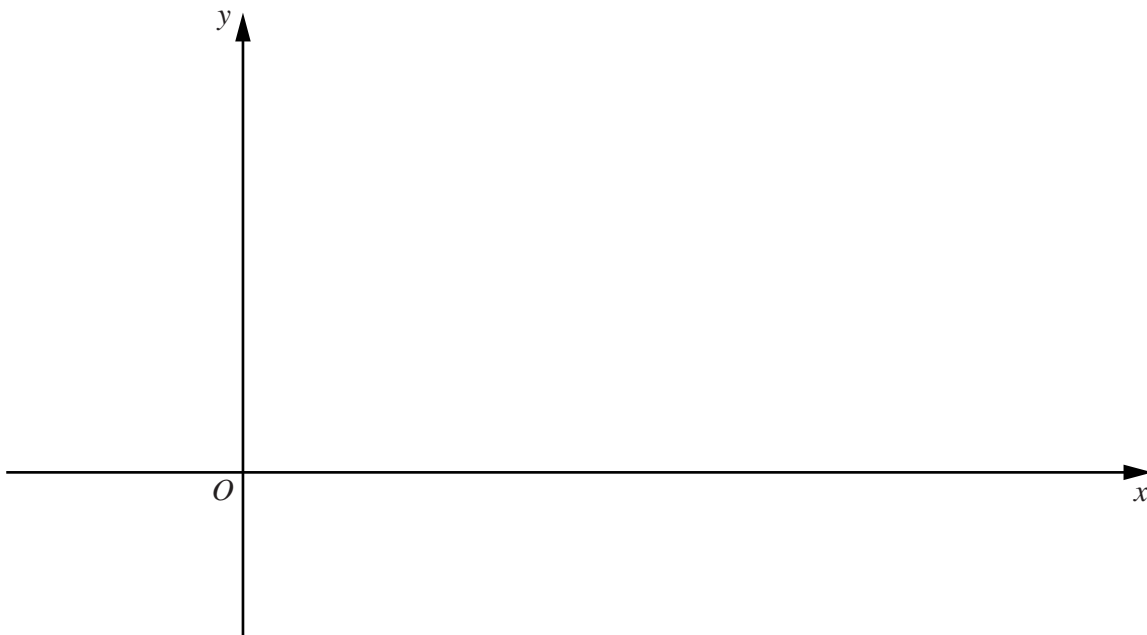
- (ii) State the number of values of  $x$  for which  $3 \sin 2x = 2 + \cos x$  in the interval  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [1]

4 It is given that  $f(x) = 4 + 8x - x^2$ .

- (i) Find the value of  $a$  and of  $b$  for which  $f(x) = a - (x + b)^2$  and hence write down the coordinates of the stationary point of the curve  $y = f(x)$ . [3]

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- (ii) On the axes below, sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , showing the coordinates of the point where your graph intersects the  $y$ -axis. [2]



5 It is given that  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

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(i) Calculate  $\mathbf{ABC}$ .

[4]

(ii) Calculate  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}$ .

[4]

- 6 The normal to the curve  $y = x^3 + 6x^2 - 34x + 44$  at the point  $P(2, 8)$  cuts the  $x$ -axis at  $A$  and the  $y$ -axis at  $B$ . Show that the mid-point of the line  $AB$  lies on the line  $4y = x + 9$ . [8]

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Use*



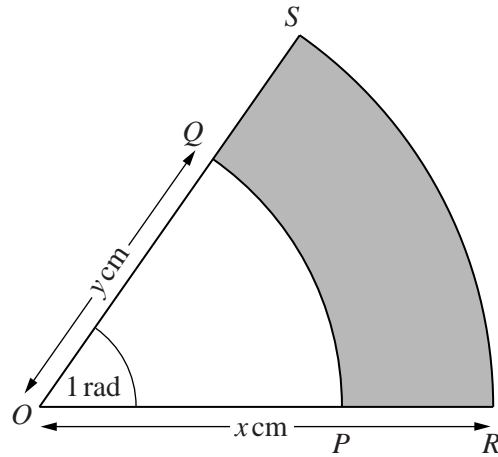
7 In this question  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  is a unit vector due east and  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is a unit vector due north. At 12 00 a coastguard, at point  $O$ , observes a ship with position vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$  km relative to  $O$ . The ship is moving at a steady speed of  $10\text{kmh}^{-1}$  on a bearing of  $330^\circ$ .

(i) Find the value of  $p$  such that  $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ p \end{pmatrix} \text{kmh}^{-1}$  represents the velocity of the ship. [2]

(ii) Write down, in terms of  $t$ , the position vector of the ship, relative to  $O$ ,  $t$  hours after 12 00. [2]

(iii) Find the time when the ship is due north of  $O$ . [2]

(iv) Find the distance of the ship from  $O$  at this time. [2]



In the diagram  $PQ$  and  $RS$  are arcs of concentric circles with centre  $O$  and angle  $POQ = 1$  radian. The radius of the larger circle is  $x$  cm and the radius of the smaller circle is  $y$  cm.

(i) Given that the perimeter of the shaded region is 20 cm, express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ . [2]

(ii) Given that the area of the shaded region is  $16 \text{ cm}^2$ , express  $y^2$  in terms of  $x^2$ . [2]

(iii) Find the value of  $x$  and of  $y$ .

[4]

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- 9 (a) An art gallery displays 10 paintings in a row. Of these paintings, 5 are by Picasso, 4 by Monet and 1 by Turner.
- (i) Find the number of different ways the paintings can be displayed if there are no restrictions. [1]
- (ii) Find the number of different ways the paintings can be displayed if the paintings by each of the artists are kept together. [3]
- (b) A committee of 4 senior students and 2 junior students is to be selected from a group of 6 senior students and 5 junior students.
- (i) Calculate the number of different committees which can be selected. [3]

One of the 6 senior students is a cousin of one of the 5 junior students.

- (ii) Calculate the number of different committees which can be selected if at most one of these cousins is included. [3]

*For  
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- 10 (i) The remainder when the expression  $x^3 + 9x^2 + bx + c$  is divided by  $x - 2$  is twice the remainder when the expression is divided by  $x - 1$ . Show that  $c = 24$ . [5]

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- (ii) Given that  $x + 8$  is a factor of  $x^3 + 9x^2 + bx + 24$ , show that the equation  $x^3 + 9x^2 + bx + 24 = 0$  has only one real root. [4]

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**QUESTION 11 IS PRINTED ON THE NEXT PAGE.**











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