



Cambridge IGCSE™

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ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/13

Paper 1

October/November 2020

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.

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*

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A &= 1 \\ \sec^2 A &= 1 + \tan^2 A \\ \operatorname{cosec}^2 A &= 1 + \cot^2 A \end{aligned}$$

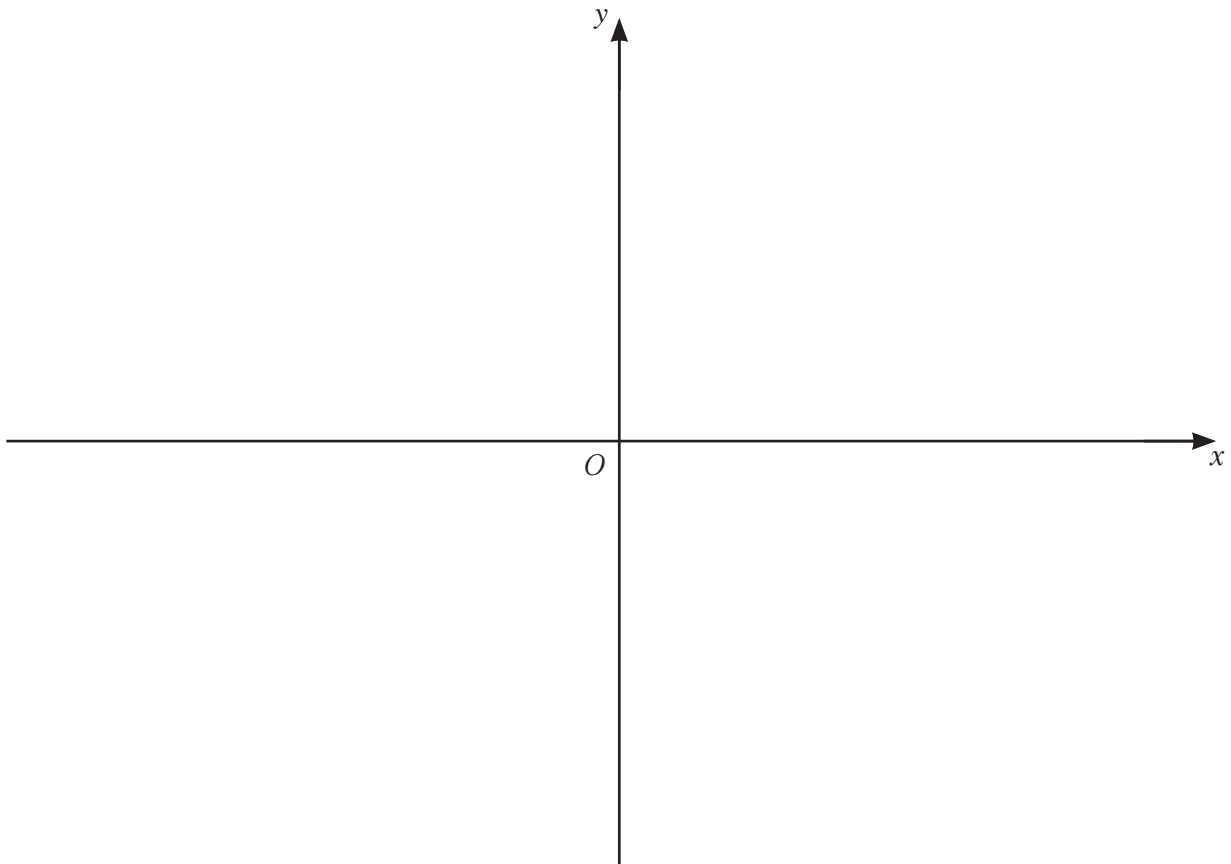
Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

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

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

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

- 1 (a) On the axes below, sketch the graph of $y = (x-2)(x+1)(3-x)$, stating the intercepts on the coordinate axes.



[3]

- (b) Hence write down the values of x such that $(x-2)(x+1)(3-x) > 0$.

[2]

2 (a) Given that $y = \frac{e^{2x-3}}{x^2+1}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

[3]

(b) Hence, given that y is increasing at the rate of 2 units per second, find the exact rate of change of x when $x = 2$. [3]

3 (a) $f(x) = 4 \ln(2x - 1)$

(i) Write down the largest possible domain for the function f . [1]

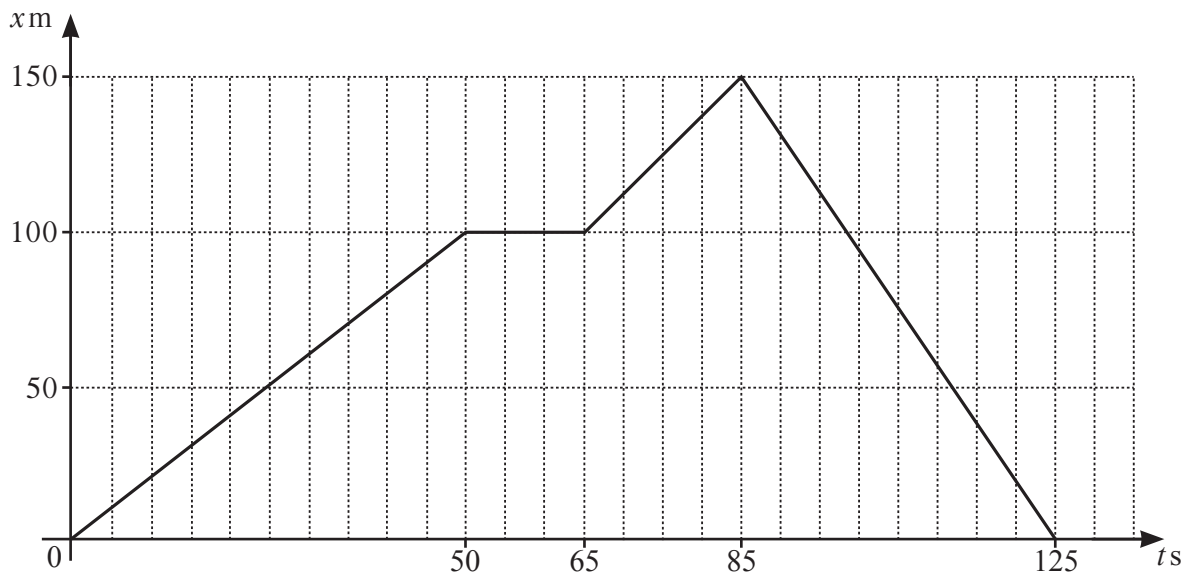
(ii) Find $f^{-1}(x)$ and its domain. [3]

(b) $g(x) = x + 5$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{2x - 3} \text{ for } x \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

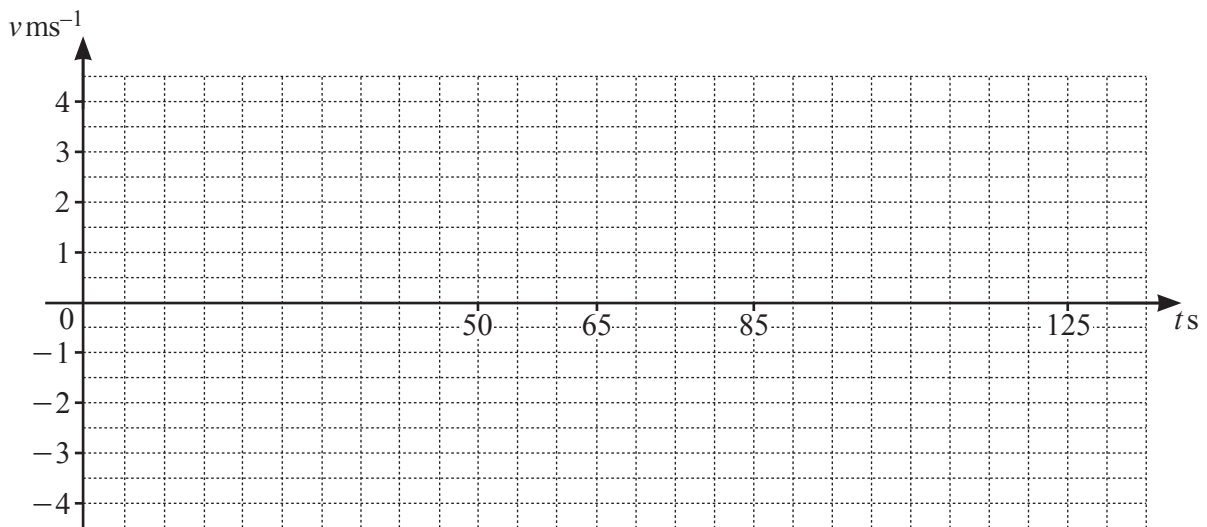
Solve $gh(x) = 7$. [3]

4 (a)



The diagram shows the $x-t$ graph for a runner, where displacement, x , is measured in metres and time, t , is measured in seconds.

(i) On the axes below, draw the $v-t$ graph for the runner. [3]



(ii) Find the total distance covered by the runner in 125 s. [1]

- (b) The displacement, x m, of a particle from a fixed point at time t s is given by $x = 6 \cos\left(3t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.
Find the acceleration of the particle when $t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. [3]

- 5 Given that the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1+x)\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$ is $\frac{25}{4}$, find the value of the positive integer n . [5]

- 6 It is known that $y = A \times 10^{bx^2}$, where A and b are constants. When $\lg y$ is plotted against x^2 , a straight line passing through the points (3.63, 5.25) and (4.83, 6.88) is obtained.

(a) Find the value of A and of b .

[4]

Using your values of A and b , find

(b) the value of y when $x = 2$,

[2]

(c) the positive value of x when $y = 4$.

[2]

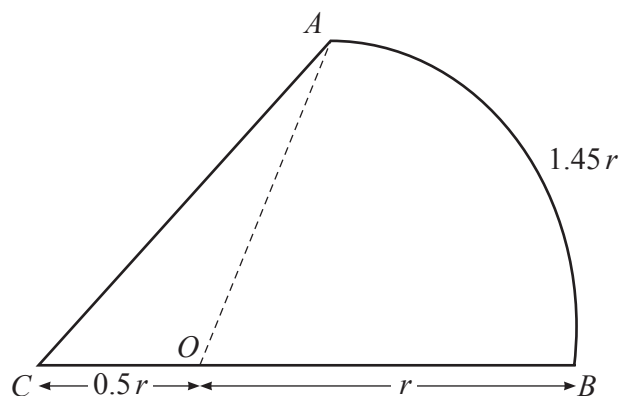
7 The polynomial $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 - 19x + 4$, where a and b are constants, has a factor $x + 4$ and is such that $2p(1) = 5p(0)$.

(a) Show that $p(x) = (x + 4)(Ax^2 + Bx + C)$, where A , B and C are integers to be found. [6]

(b) Hence factorise $p(x)$. [1]

(c) Find the remainder when $p'(x)$ is divided by x . [1]

- 8 In this question all lengths are in centimetres.

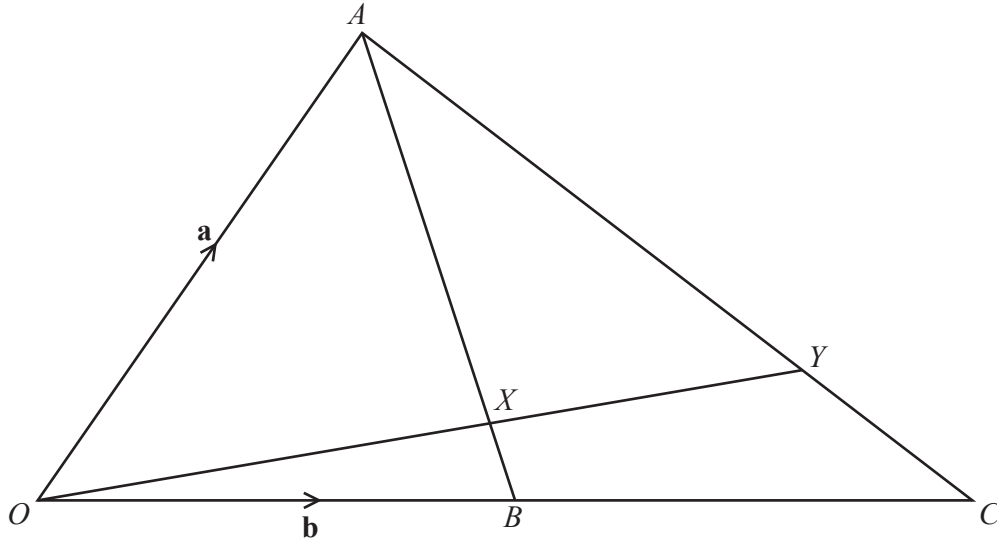


The diagram shows the figure ABC . The arc AB is part of a circle, centre O , radius r , and is of length $1.45r$. The point O lies on the straight line CB such that $CO = 0.5r$.

- (a) Find, in radians, the angle AOB . [1]

- (b) Find the area of ABC , giving your answer in the form kr^2 , where k is a constant. [3]

- (c) Given that the perimeter of ABC is 12 cm, find the value of r .



The diagram shows the triangle OAC . The point B is the midpoint of OC . The point Y lies on AC such that OY intersects AB at the point X where $AX:XB = 3:1$. It is given that $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$.

(a) Find \vec{OX} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , giving your answer in its simplest form. [3]

(b) Find \vec{AC} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . [1]

(c) Given that $\overrightarrow{OY} = h\overrightarrow{OX}$, find \overrightarrow{AY} in terms of \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} and h .

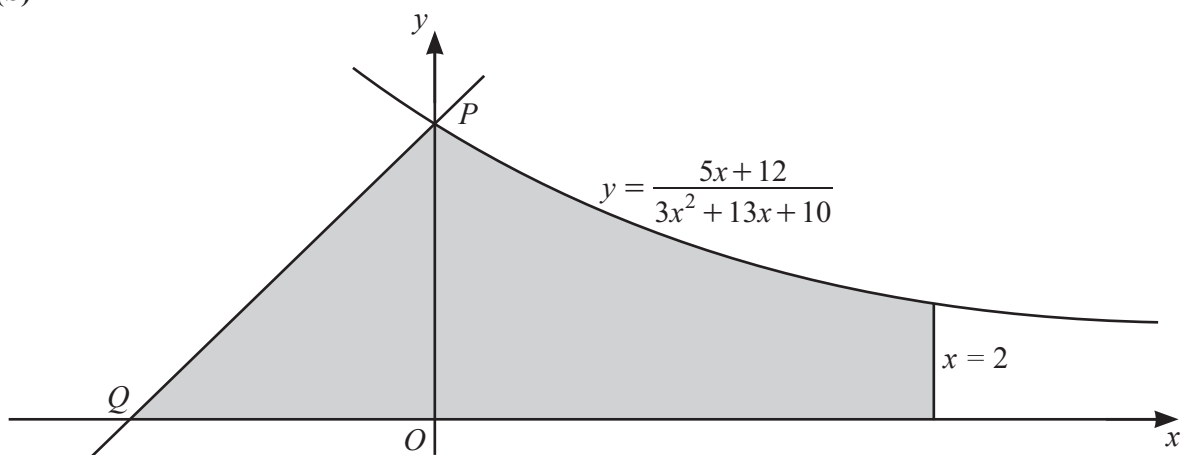
[1]

(d) Given that $\overrightarrow{AY} = m\overrightarrow{AC}$, find the value of h and of m .

[4]

10 (a) Show that $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{3x+10}$ can be written as $\frac{5x+12}{3x^2+13x+10}$. [1]

(b)



The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \frac{5x+12}{3x^2+13x+10}$, the line $x = 2$ and a straight line of gradient 1. The curve intersects the y -axis at the point P . The line of gradient 1 passes through P and intersects the x -axis at the point Q . Find the area of the shaded region, giving your answer in the form $a + \frac{2}{3} \ln(b\sqrt{3})$, where a and b are constants. [9]

Additional working space for question 10



Question 11 is printed on the next page.

11 (a) Given that $2 \cos x = 3 \tan x$, show that $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 2 = 0$.

[3]

(b) Hence solve $2 \cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 \tan\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ for $0 < \alpha < \pi$ radians, giving your answers in terms of π . [4]

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