www.xtrapapers.com
www.PapaCambridge.com

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

2647385246

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2013**

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.
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.

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com
www.PapaCambridge.com

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

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

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

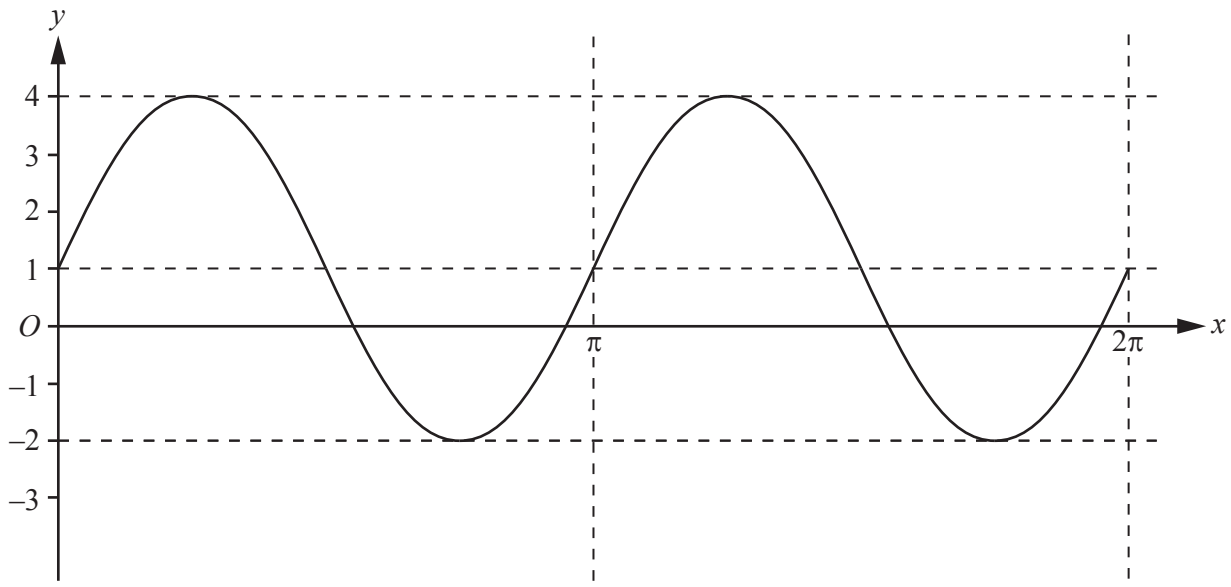
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com
www.PapaCambridge.com

1 The diagram shows the graph of $y = a\sin(bx) + c$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$, where a, b and c are po… integers.



State the value of a, of b and of c. [3]

$a =$ $b =$ $c =$

---

2 Find the set of values of k for which the curve $y = (k + 1)x^2 - 3x + (k + 1)$ lies below the x-axis. [4]

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

3 Show that $\dfrac{1+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}+\dfrac{\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta}=2\sec\theta$.

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

4 The sets A and B are such that

$$A = \left\{x : \cos x = \frac{1}{2}, 0° \leqslant x \leqslant 620°\right\},$$

$$B = \{x : \tan x = \sqrt{3}, 0° \leqslant x \leqslant 620°\}.$$

(i) Find n(A). [1]

(ii) Find n(B). [1]

(iii) Find the elements of $A \cup B$. [1]

(iv) Find the elements of $A \cap B$. [1]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

5 **(i)** Find $\int (9 + \sin 3x)\,\mathrm{d}x$.

(ii) Hence show that $\int_{\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\pi} (9 + \sin 3x)\,\mathrm{d}x = a\pi + b$, where a and b are constants to be found. [3]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

6 The function $f(x) = ax^3 + 4x^2 + bx - 2$, where a and b are constants, is such that $2x - 1$ [illegible] factor. Given that the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $x - 2$ is twice the remainder when [illegible] is divided by $x + 1$, find the value of a and of b. [6]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

7 **(a)** **(i)** Find how many different 4-digit numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 if each digit may be used only once.

(ii) Find how many of these 4-digit numbers are even. [1]

(b) A team of 6 people is to be selected from 8 men and 4 women. Find the number of different teams that can be selected if

(i) there are no restrictions, [1]

(ii) the team contains all 4 women, [1]

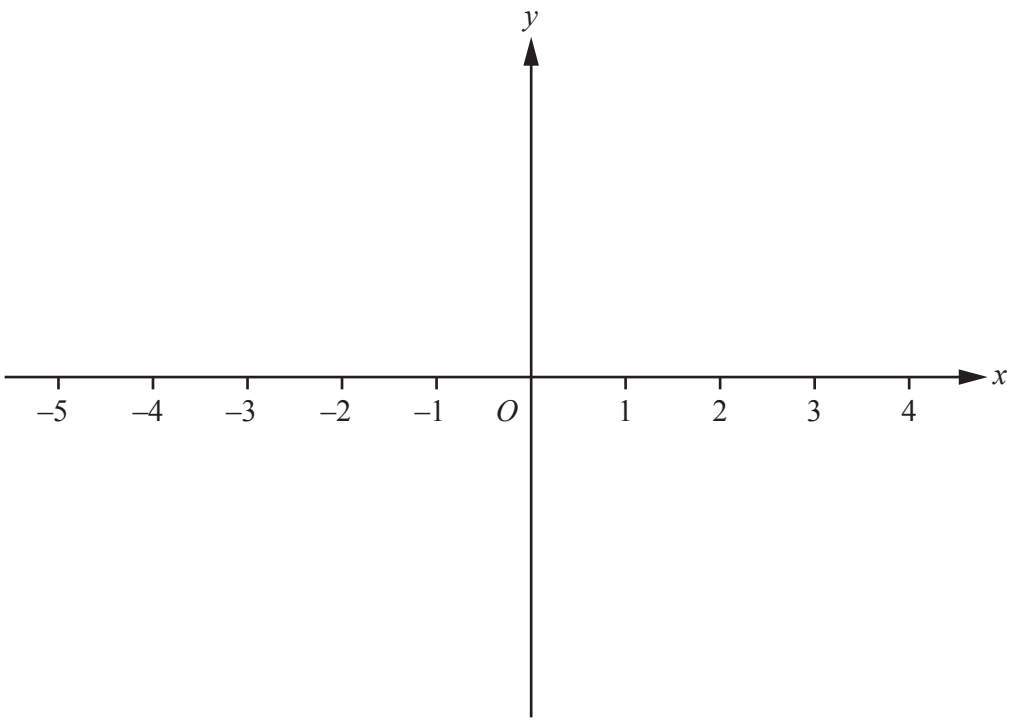
(iii) the team contains at least 4 men. [3]

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

8 **(i)** On the grid below, sketch the graph of $y = |(x - 2)(x + 3)|$ for $-5 \leqslant x \leqslant 4$, and state the coordinates of the points where the curve meets the coordinate axes.



(ii) Find the coordinates of the stationary point on the curve $y = |(x - 2)(x + 3)|$. [2]

(iii) Given that k is a positive constant, state the set of values of k for which $|(x - 2)(x + 3)| = k$ has 2 solutions only. [1]

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

9 **(a)** Differentiate $4x^3 \ln(2x + 1)$ with respect to x.

(b) **(i)** Given that $y = \dfrac{2x}{\sqrt{x+2}}$, show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{x+4}{(\sqrt{x+2})^3}$. [4]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

(ii) Hence find $\int \frac{5x + 20}{(\sqrt{x} + 2)^3} \mathrm{d}x$.

(iii) Hence evaluate $\int_2^7 \frac{5x + 20}{(\sqrt{x} + 2)^3} \mathrm{d}x$. [2]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

10 Solutions to this question by accurate drawing will not be accepted.

The points $A(-3, 2)$ and $B(1, 4)$ are vertices of an isosceles triangle ABC, where angle $B = 90°$.

(i) Find the length of the line AB. [1]

(ii) Find the equation of the line BC. [3]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

(iii) Find the coordinates of each of the two possible positions of C.

www.PapaCambridge.com

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

11 **(a)** It is given that the matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find $\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I}$. [1]

(ii) Find $\mathbf{A}^2$. [2]

(iii) Using your answer to part **(ii)** find the matrix $\mathbf{B}$ such that $\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$. [2]

© UCLES 2013

PAPA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

(b) Given that the matrix $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} x & -1 \\ x^2 - x + 1 & x - 1 \end{pmatrix}$, show that $\det \mathbf{C} \neq 0$.

---

12 **(a)** A function f is such that $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$ for $-10 \leqslant x \leqslant 8$.

(i) Find the range of f. [3]

(ii) Write down a suitable domain for f for which f^{-1} exists. [1]

Question 12(b) is printed on the next page.

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE

www.xtrapapers.com

www.PapaCambridge.com

(b) Functions g and h are defined by

$$g(x) = 4e^x - 2 \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$h(x) = \ln 5x \text{ for } x > 0.$$

(i) Find $g^{-1}(x)$. [2]

(ii) Solve $gh(x) = 18$. [3]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2013

PA CAMBRIDGE