



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS**

**0606/12**

Paper 1

**May/June 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.

**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.

**For Examiner's Use**

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<b>11</b>	
<b>12</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **20** printed pages.



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

**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 (i) Find  $\int \sqrt{7x-5} \, dx$ .

[3] *For  
Examiner's  
Use*

(ii) Hence evaluate  $\int_2^3 \sqrt{7x-5} \, dx$ .

[2]

2 Using the substitution  $u = 2^x$ , find the values of  $x$  such that  $2^{2x+2} = 5(2^x) - 1$ .

[5]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

3 Show that  $\cot A + \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \operatorname{cosec} A$  .

[4]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

4 Solve the simultaneous equations  $5x + 3y = 2$  and  $\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} = 1$ .

[5]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

5 Differentiate the following with respect to  $x$ .

(i)  $(2 - x^2)\ln(3x + 1)$

[3]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

(ii)  $\frac{4 - \tan 2x}{5x}$

[3]

**6 You must not use a calculator in this question.**

- (i) Express  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$  in the form  $a(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ , where  $a$  is an integer.

[2]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

An equilateral triangle has sides of length  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$ .

- (ii) Show that the height of the triangle is  $6 - 2\sqrt{3}$ .

[2]



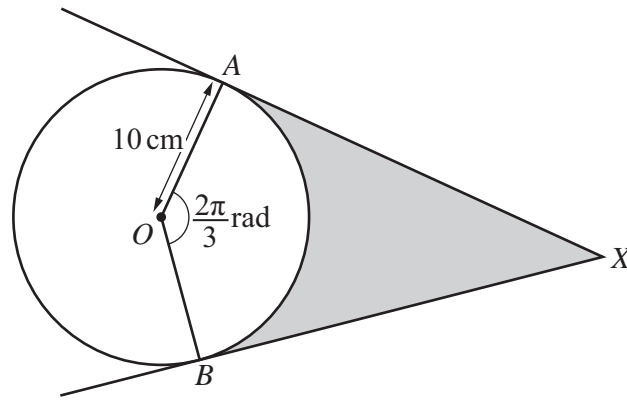
- (iii) Hence, or otherwise, find the area of the triangle in the form  $p\sqrt{3} - q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers. [2]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

- 7 (i) Sketch the graph of  $y = |x^2 - x - 6|$ , showing the coordinates of the points where the curve meets the coordinate axes. [3]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

- (ii) Solve  $|x^2 - x - 6| = 6$ . [3]



The figure shows a circle, centre  $O$ , with radius  $10\text{ cm}$ . The lines  $XA$  and  $XB$  are tangents to the circle at  $A$  and  $B$  respectively, and angle  $AOB$  is  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  radians.

(i) Find the perimeter of the shaded region. [3]

(ii) Find the area of the shaded region. [4]

9 Variables  $N$  and  $x$  are such that  $N = 200 + 50e^{\frac{x}{100}}$ .

(i) Find the value of  $N$  when  $x = 0$ .

[1]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

(ii) Find the value of  $x$  when  $N = 600$ .

[3]

(iii) Find the value of  $N$  when  $\frac{dN}{dx} = 45$ .

[4]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

10 (a) It is given that  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x}$  for  $x \neq -2, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(i) Find  $f''(x)$ .

[2]

For  
Examiner's  
Use

(ii) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

[2]

(iii) Solve  $f^2(x) = -1$ .

[3]

(b) The functions  $g$ ,  $h$  and  $k$  are defined, for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , by

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}, \quad x \neq -5,$$

$$h(x) = x^2 - 1,$$

$$k(x) = 2x + 1.$$

Express the following in terms of  $g$ ,  $h$  and/or  $k$ .

(i)  $\frac{1}{(x^2-1)+5}$

[1]

(ii)  $\frac{2}{x+5} + 1$

[1]

For  
Examiner's  
Use

11 The point  $P$  lies on the line joining  $A(-1, -5)$  and  $B(11, 13)$  such that  $AP = \frac{1}{3}AB$ .

(i) Find the equation of the line perpendicular to  $AB$  and passing through  $P$ .

[5]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

The line perpendicular to  $AB$  passing through  $P$  and the line parallel to the  $x$ -axis passing through  $B$  intersect at the point  $Q$ .

(ii) Find the coordinates of the point  $Q$ .

[2]



(iii) Find the area of the triangle  $PBQ$ .

[2]

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

Answer only **one** of the following two alternatives.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

## 12 EITHER

At 1200 hours, a ship has position vector  $(54\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j})$  km relative to a lighthouse, where  $\mathbf{i}$  is a unit vector due East and  $\mathbf{j}$  is a unit vector due North. The ship is travelling with a speed of  $20\text{ km h}^{-1}$  in the direction  $3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$ .

(i) Show that the position vector of the ship at 1500 hours is  $(90\mathbf{i} + 64\mathbf{j})$  km. [2]

(ii) Find the position vector of the ship  $t$  hours after 1200 hours. [2]

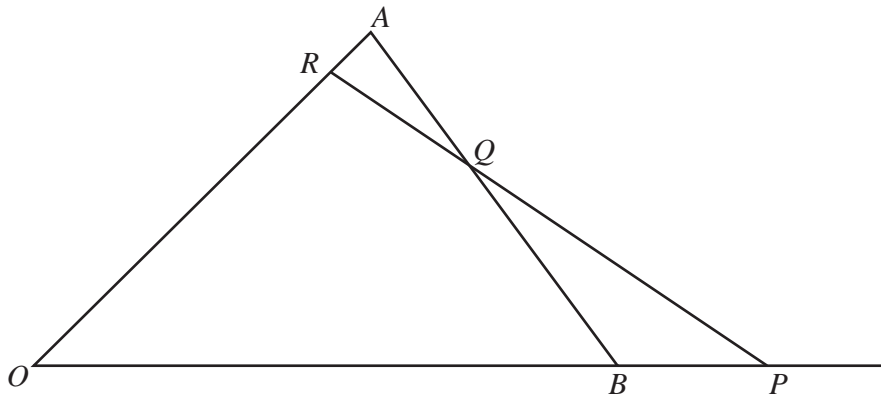
A speedboat leaves the lighthouse at 1400 hours and travels in a straight line to intercept the ship. Given that the speedboat intercepts the ship at 1600 hours, find

(iii) the speed of the speedboat, [3]

(iv) the velocity of the speedboat relative to the ship, [1]

(v) the angle the direction of the speedboat makes with North. [2]

**OR**



The position vectors of points  $A$  and  $B$  relative to an origin  $O$  are  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  respectively. The point  $P$  is such that  $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{5}{4}\overrightarrow{OB}$ . The point  $Q$  is such that  $\overrightarrow{AQ} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$ . The point  $R$  lies on  $OA$  such that  $RQP$  is a straight line where  $\overrightarrow{OR} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{QR} = \mu\overrightarrow{PR}$ .

(i) Express  $\overrightarrow{OQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . [2]

(ii) Express  $\overrightarrow{QR}$  in terms of  $\lambda$ ,  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . [2]

(iii) Express  $\overrightarrow{QR}$  in terms of  $\mu$ ,  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . [3]

(iv) Hence find the value of  $\lambda$  and of  $\mu$ . [3]

Start your answer to Question 12 here.

Indicate which question you are answering.

<b>EITHER</b>	
<b>OR</b>	

*For  
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Use*

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