



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

October/November 2021

1 hour 50 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

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.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- 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 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **20** pages.

1 Solve the equation $2 \cos \theta = 7 - \frac{3}{\cos \theta}$ for $-90^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$. [4]

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2 The graph of $y = f(x)$ is transformed to the graph of $y = f(2x) - 3$.

- (a) Describe fully the two single transformations that have been combined to give the resulting transformation. [3]

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The point $P(5, 6)$ lies on the transformed curve $y = f(2x) - 3$.

- (b) State the coordinates of the corresponding point on the original curve $y = f(x)$. [2]

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3 The function f is defined as follows:

$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-1} \text{ for } x > 1.$$

(a) Find the value of $ff(5)$. [2]

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(b) Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

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- 4 A curve is such that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{8}{(3x+2)^2}$. The curve passes through the point $(2, 5\frac{2}{3})$.

Find the equation of the curve.

[4]

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5 The first, third and fifth terms of an arithmetic progression are $2 \cos x$, $-6\sqrt{3} \sin x$ and $10 \cos x$ respectively, where $\frac{1}{2}\pi < x < \pi$.

(a) Find the exact value of x . [3]

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(b) Hence find the exact sum of the first 25 terms of the progression. [3]

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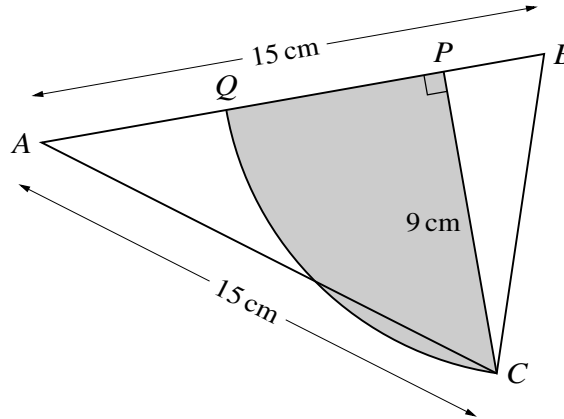
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In the diagram the lengths of AB and AC are both 15 cm. The point P is the foot of the perpendicular from C to AB . The length $CP = 9$ cm. An arc of a circle with centre B passes through C and meets AB at Q .

(a) Show that $\angle ABC = 1.25$ radians, correct to 3 significant figures. [2]

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(b) Calculate the area of the shaded region which is bounded by the arc CQ and the lines CP and PQ . [4]

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- 8 (a) It is given that in the expansion of $(4 + 2x)(2 - ax)^5$, the coefficient of x^2 is -15 .

Find the possible values of a .

[4]

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9 The volume $V \text{ m}^3$ of a large circular mound of iron ore of radius $r \text{ m}$ is modelled by the equation $V = \frac{3}{2}\left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 1$ for $r \geq 2$. Iron ore is added to the mound at a constant rate of 1.5 m^3 per second.

(a) Find the rate at which the radius of the mound is increasing at the instant when the radius is 5.5 m . [3]

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(b) Find the volume of the mound at the instant when the radius is increasing at 0.1 m per second.

[3]

Dotted lines for writing.

10 The function f is defined by $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{k}{x} + 2$ for $x > 0$.

- (a) Given that the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ has a stationary point when $x = 2$, find k . [3]

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(b) Determine the nature of the stationary point. [2]

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(c) Given that this is the only stationary point of the curve, find the range of f . [2]

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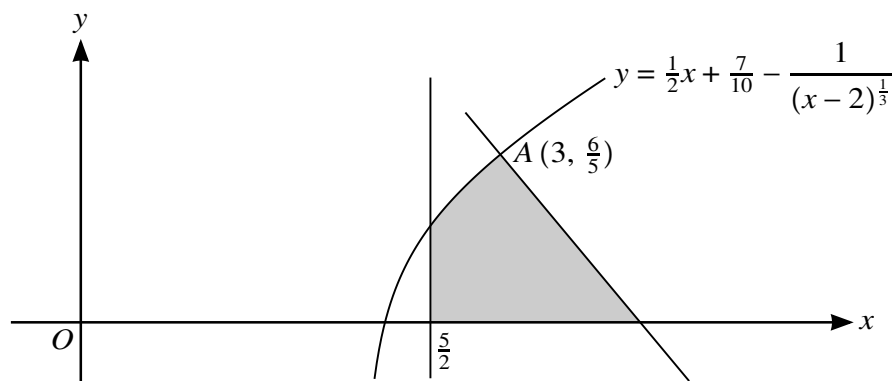
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The diagram shows the line $x = \frac{5}{2}$, part of the curve $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ and the normal to the curve at the point $A(3, \frac{6}{5})$.

- (a) Find the x -coordinate of the point where the normal to the curve meets the x -axis. [5]

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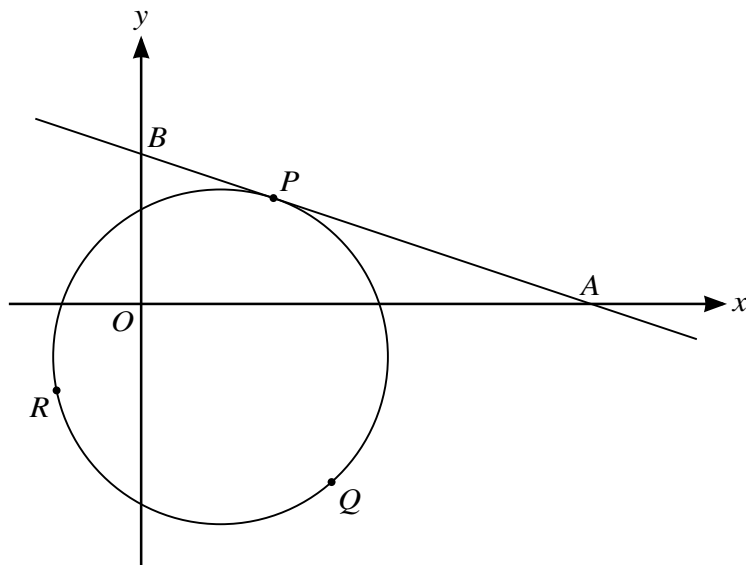
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The diagram shows the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 27 = 0$ and the tangent to the circle at the point $P(5, 4)$.

- (a) The tangent to the circle at P meets the x -axis at A and the y -axis at B .

Find the area of triangle OAB , where O is the origin.

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(b) Points Q and R also lie on the circle, such that PQR is an equilateral triangle.

Find the exact area of triangle PQR . [3]

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