

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

May/June 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

- 1 (a) Express $16x^2 - 24x + 10$ in the form $(4x + a)^2 + b$. [2]

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- (b) It is given that the equation $16x^2 - 24x + 10 = k$, where k is a constant, has exactly one root.

Find the value of this root. [2]

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- 2 (a) The graph of $y = f(x)$ is transformed to the graph of $y = 2f(x - 1)$.

Describe fully the two single transformations which have been combined to give the resulting transformation. [3]

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- (b) The curve $y = \sin 2x - 5x$ is reflected in the y -axis and then stretched by scale factor $\frac{1}{3}$ in the x -direction.

Write down the equation of the transformed curve. [2]

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- 3 The equation of a curve is $y = (x - 3)\sqrt{x + 1} + 3$. The following points lie on the curve. Non-exact values are rounded to 4 decimal places.

$A(2, k)$ $B(2.9, 2.8025)$ $C(2.99, 2.9800)$ $D(2.999, 2.9980)$ $E(3, 3)$

- (a) Find k , giving your answer correct to 4 decimal places. [1]

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- (b) Find the gradient of AE , giving your answer correct to 4 decimal places. [1]

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The gradients of BE , CE and DE , rounded to 4 decimal places, are 1.9748, 1.9975 and 1.9997 respectively.

- (c) State, giving a reason for your answer, what the values of the four gradients suggest about the gradient of the curve at the point E . [2]

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- 4 The coefficient of x in the expansion of $\left(4x + \frac{10}{x}\right)^3$ is p . The coefficient of $\frac{1}{x}$ in the expansion of $\left(2x + \frac{k}{x^2}\right)^5$ is q .

Given that $p = 6q$, find the possible values of k .

[5]

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- 5** The function f is defined by $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3$ for $x \geq 0$.

- (a) Find and simplify an expression for $\text{ff}(x)$. [2]

- (b) Solve the equation $ff(x) = 34x^2 + 19$. [4]

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- 6** Points A and B have coordinates $(8, 3)$ and (p, q) respectively. The equation of the perpendicular bisector of AB is $y = -2x + 4$.

Find the values of p and q .

[4]

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- 7 The point A has coordinates $(1, 5)$ and the line l has gradient $-\frac{2}{3}$ and passes through A . A circle has centre $(5, 11)$ and radius $\sqrt{52}$.

(a) Show that l is the tangent to the circle at A . [2]

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(b) Find the equation of the other circle of radius $\sqrt{52}$ for which l is also the tangent at A . [3]

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- 8** The first, second and third terms of an arithmetic progression are a , $\frac{3}{2}a$ and b respectively, where a and b are positive constants. The first, second and third terms of a geometric progression are a , 18 and $b + 3$ respectively.

(a) Find the values of a and b .

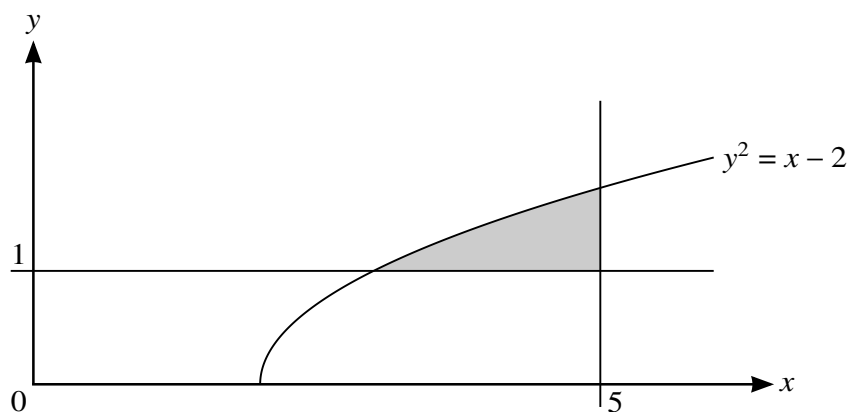
[5]

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(b) Find the sum of the first 20 terms of the arithmetic progression.

[3]

[illegible]



The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y^2 = x - 2$ and the lines $x = 5$ and $y = 1$. The shaded region enclosed by the curve and the lines is rotated through 360° about the x -axis.

Find the volume obtained.

[6]

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- 10 (a)** Prove the identity $\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \equiv \frac{4 \tan x}{\cos x}$. [4]

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- (b)** Hence solve the equation $\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = 8 \tan x$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$. [3]

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- 11** The gradient of a curve is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6(3x - 5)^3 - kx^2$, where k is a constant. The curve has a stationary point at $(2, -3.5)$.

(a) Find the value of k .

[2]

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(b) Find the equation of the curve.

[4]

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- (c) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. [2]

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- (d) Determine the nature of the stationary point at $(2, -3.5)$. [2]

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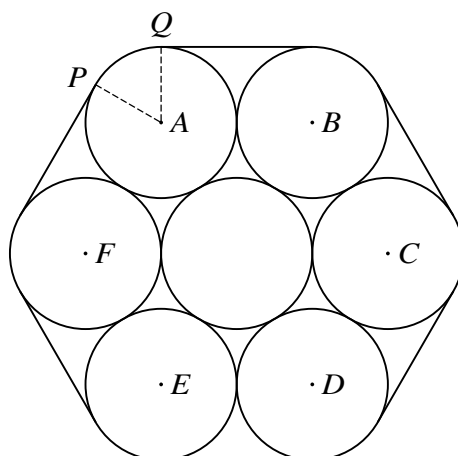
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The diagram shows a cross-section of seven cylindrical pipes, each of radius 20 cm, held together by a thin rope which is wrapped tightly around the pipes. The centres of the six outer pipes are A , B , C , D , E and F . Points P and Q are situated where straight sections of the rope meet the pipe with centre A .

- (a) Show that angle $PAQ = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ radians. [2]

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- (b) Find the length of the rope. [4]

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- (c) Find the area of the hexagon $ABCDEF$, giving your answer in terms of $\sqrt{3}$. [2]

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- (d) Find the area of the complete region enclosed by the rope. [3]

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