



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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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.



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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- 6 The second term of a geometric progression is 54 and the sum to infinity of the progression is 243. The common ratio is greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Find the tenth term, giving your answer in exact form.

[5]

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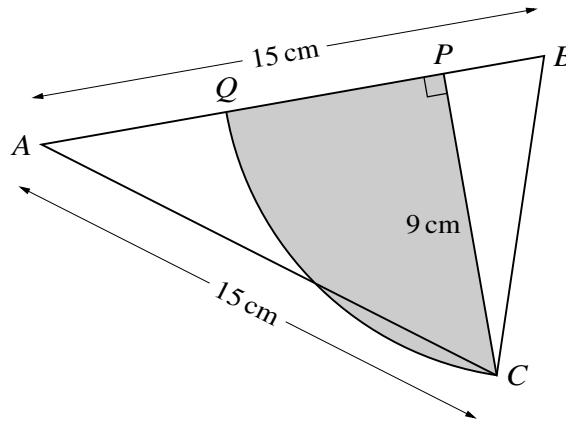
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In the diagram the lengths of  $AB$  and  $AC$  are both 15 cm. The point  $P$  is the foot of the perpendicular from  $C$  to  $AB$ . The length  $CP = 9$  cm. An arc of a circle with centre  $B$  passes through  $C$  and meets  $AB$  at  $Q$ .

- (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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(b) It is given instead that in the expansion of  $(4 + 2x)(2 - ax)^5$ , the coefficient of  $x^2$  is  $k$ . It is also given that there is only one value of  $a$  which leads to this value of  $k$ .

Find the values of  $k$  and  $a$ . [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  $V = \frac{3}{2}(r - \frac{1}{2})^3 - 1$  for  $r \geq 2$ . Iron ore is added to the mound at a constant rate of  $1.5 \text{ m}^3$  per second.

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

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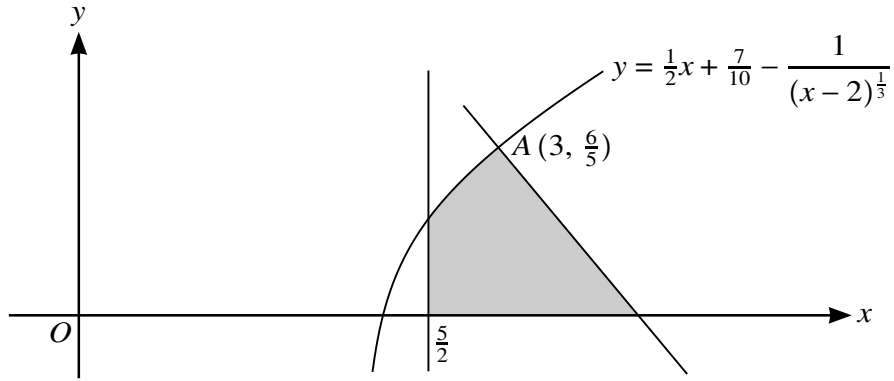
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The diagram shows the line  $x = \frac{5}{2}$ , part of the curve  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{(x - 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$  and the normal to the curve at the point  $A (3, \frac{6}{5})$ .

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

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(b) Find the area of the shaded region, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [6]

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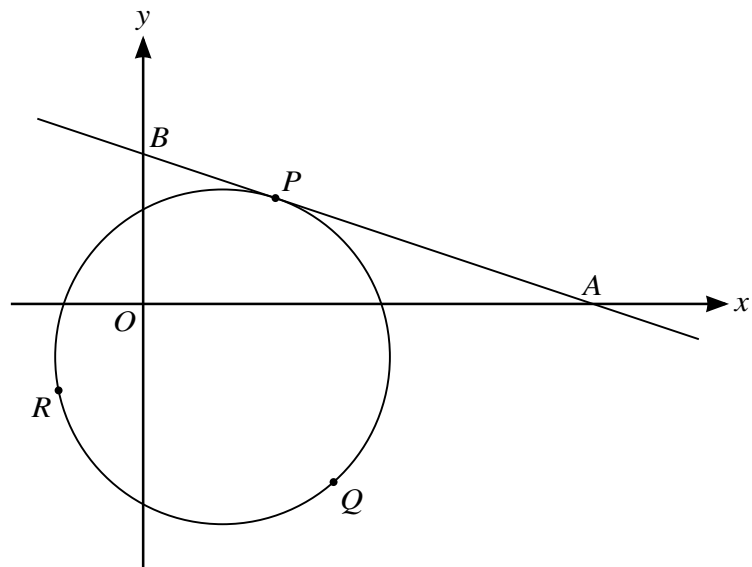
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The diagram shows the circle with equation  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 27 = 0$  and the tangent to the circle at the point  $P(5, 4)$ .

- (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  $PQR$ .

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