

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 9709/21

Paper 2 Pure Mathematics 2

May/June 2020

1 hour 15 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 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 12 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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[Turn over

1	Solve the equation
	$\ln(x+1) - \ln x = 2\ln 2. $ [3]

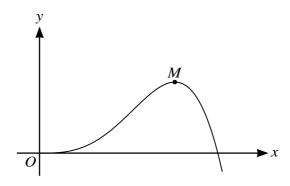
2	The po	olynomia	1 p(x)	is	defined	by

$p(x) = 6x^3 + ax^2 + 9x + b,$				
where a and b are constants. It is given that $(x-2)$ and $(2x+1)$ are factors of $p(x)$.				
Find the values of a and b . [5]				

3 A curve has parametric equati

(a)	Sketch, on the same diagram, the graphs of $y = 3x + 2a $ and $y = 3x - 4a $, where a is a positive constant.
	Give the coordinates of the points where each graph meets the axes. [3]
(b)	Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of the two graphs. [3]
(c)	Deduce the solution of the inequality $ 3x + 2a < 3x - 4a $. [1]

5



The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = x^3 \cos 2x$. The curve has a maximum at the point M.

(a)	Show that the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>M</i> satisfies the equation $x = \sqrt[3]{1.5x^2 \cot 2x}$.	[3]

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6	(a)	Prove that
		$\sin 2\theta(\csc \theta - \sec \theta) \equiv \sqrt{8}\cos(\theta + \frac{1}{4}\pi). $ [5]

	9	
(b)	Solve the equation	
	$\sin 2\theta(\csc \theta - \sec \theta) = 1$	
	for $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. Give the answer correct to 3 significant figures.	[2]
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(c)	Find $\int \sin x (\csc \frac{1}{2}x - \sec \frac{1}{2}x) dx$.	[3]
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(c)		

7	(a)	Find the quotient when $9x^3 - 6x^2 - 20x + 1$ is divided by $(3x + 2)$, and show that the remainder is 9.
	(b)	Hence find $\int_{1}^{6} \frac{9x^3 - 6x^2 - 20x + 1}{3x + 2} dx$, giving the answer in the form $a + \ln b$ where a and b are integers. [5]

(c)	Find the exact root of the equation $9e^{9y} - 6e^{6y} - 20e^{3y} - 8 = 0$. [4]

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.	

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