

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATI	cs		9709/1
Paper 1 Pure N	Mathematics 1		May/June 202
			1 hour 50 minutes
You must answ	ver 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.

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1

Find $f(x)$.						[3]
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Find the maximum	possible value o	t the constant	а.		[4]
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A line with equation $y = mx - 6$ is a tangent to the curve with equation $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$. Find the possible values of the constant m , and the corresponding coordinates of the points at w the line touches the curve.	hich
the line touches the curve.	[O]
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			_	_	_
4	(a)	Show	that	the	equation

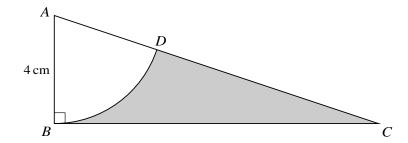
$$\frac{\tan x + \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} = k,$$

	$\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}=k.$	[2]
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		•••••
He	nce express $\cos x$ in terms of k .	[2]
•••••		
Не	nce solve the equation $\frac{\tan x + \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} = 4$ for $-\pi < x < \pi$.	[2]
••••		•••••
		•••••

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(b)

(c)



The diagram shows a triangle ABC, in which angle $ABC = 90^{\circ}$ and AB = 4 cm. The sector ABD is part of a circle with centre A. The area of the sector is 10 cm^2 .

(a)	Find angle <i>BAD</i> in radians.	[2]
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(b)	Find the perimeter of the shaded region.	[4]
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6	Functions	f and a	are both	defined	for $y \in \mathbb{R}$	and are	given	hx
U	Functions	r and g	are bour	delilled	$101 x \in \mathbb{R}$	and are	given	υ

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5,$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 4x + 13.$$

f(x+p)+q, where p and q are constants.
Describe fully the transformation which transforms the graph of $y = f(x)$ to the graph of $y = g(x)$

7	(a)	Write down the first four terms of the expansion, in ascending powers of x , of $(a - x)^6$. [2]
	(b)	Given that the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $\left(1 + \frac{2}{ax}\right)(a-x)^6$ is -20 , find in exact form the possible values of the constant a .

8	Functions f	f and o	are	defined	as	follows
O	Tunctions i	anu 2	arc	ucilicu	as	TOHOWS

$$f: x \mapsto x^2 - 1 \text{ for } x < 0,$$
$$g: x \mapsto \frac{1}{2x+1} \text{ for } x < -\frac{1}{2}.$$

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

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9	(a)	A geometric progression is such that the second term is equal to 24% of the sum to infinity.				
		Find the possible values of the common ratio.	[3]			

Q has first term 2(a + 1) and common difference (d + 1). It is given that

(b) An arithmetic progression P has first term a and common difference d. An arithmetic progression

	$\frac{5\text{th term of }P}{12\text{th term of }Q} = \frac{1}{3}$	and	Sum of first	t 5 terms of t 5 terms of	$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{2}{3}.$		
Find the va	lue of a and the value	of d .					[6]
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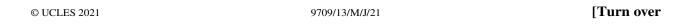


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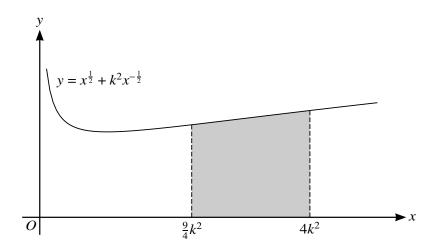
)	Poir	Points $A(-2, 3)$, $B(3, 0)$ and $C(6, 5)$ lie on the circumference of a circle with centre D .						
	(a)	Show that angle $ABC = 90^{\circ}$.	[2]					
			•••••					
			•••••					
	(b)	Hence state the coordinates of D .	[1]					
	(c)	Find an equation of the circle.	[2]					
	(0)							
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The point E lies on the circumference of the circle such that BE is a diameter.

Find an equation of the tangent to the circle at E .	
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The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + k^2 x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where k is a positive constant.

(a)	Find the coordinates of the minimum point of the curve, giving your answer in terms of k . [4]

The tangent at the point on the curve where $x = 4k^2$ intersects the y-axis at P.				
(b)	Find the y-coordinate of P in terms of k .	[4]		
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	e shaded region is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the lines $x = \frac{9}{4}k^2$ and $x = 4k^2$.	[2]		
	e shaded region is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the lines $x = \frac{9}{4}k^2$ and $x = 4k^2$. Find the area of the shaded region in terms of k.	[3]		
		[3]		
	Find the area of the shaded region in terms of k .			
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