



## **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary Level

CANDIDATE NAME								
CENTRE NUMBER					CANDIDATE NUMBER			
MATHEMATICS								9709/23
Paper 2 Pure Ma	athemati	ics 2 <b>(P</b> .	2)				May/	June 2017
						1	hour 1	5 minutes
Candidates answ	er on th	e Quest	ion Pape	r.				
Additional Materia	als:	List of F	ormulae	(MF9)				

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

## Answer all the questions.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 50.



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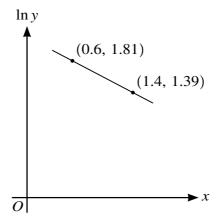
(i) By sketching a suitable pair of graphs, show that the equation

3

	$x^3 = 11 - 2x$	
has exactly one real roo	ot.	]
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Give you	e equation of an equa	the form	ax + by +	c = 0 wh	here $a, b$	and $c$ are	integers.		
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5



The variables x and y satisfy the equation $y = \frac{K}{a^{2x}}$ , where K and a are constants. The graph of $\ln y$
against $x$ is a straight line passing through the points (0.6, 1.81) and (1.4, 1.39), as shown in the diagram. Find the values of $K$ and $a$ correct to 2 significant figures. [6]

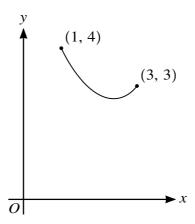
	(3 12 2 22 72
	$6x^3 + 13x^2 - 33x - 70$
	and hence factorise the expression completely.
•	

	7		
Deduce the roots of the equation	n		
6	$+13y-33y^2-$	$70y^3 = 0.$	[2]
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Find $\int (2\cos\theta - 3)(\cos\theta + 1) d\theta$ .	

	$d \int \left(\frac{4}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{2x}\right) dx.$	
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( <b>ii</b> ) Hei	ace find $\int_{1}^{4} \left( \frac{4}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx$ , giving your answer in the	e form ln k.
()	$\int_{1} (2x+1)^{2x} dx$	
	$\int_{1} (2x+1) 2x$	
	$\int_{1}^{1} (2x+1-2x)$	

8



The diagram shows the curve with parametric equations

$$x = 2 - \cos 2t$$
,  $y = 2\sin^3 t + 3\cos^3 t + 1$ 

for  $0 \le t \le \frac{1}{2}\pi$ . The end-points of the curve are (1, 4) and (3, 3).

(i)	Show that $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3}{2}\sin t - \frac{9}{4}\cos t$ .	5]
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