UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/13**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 **(P1)** **May/June 2010**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
Graph Paper
List of Formulae (MF9)

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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 75.
Questions carrying smaller numbers of marks are printed earlier in the paper, and questions carrying larger numbers of marks later in the paper.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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International Examinations

1 The first term of a geometric progression is 12 and the second term is -6. Find

(i) the tenth term of the progression, [3]

(ii) the sum to infinity. [2]

2 **(i)** Find the first three terms, in descending powers of x, in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^6$. [3]

(ii) Find the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + x^2)\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^6$. [2]

3 The function $\mathrm{f} : x \mapsto a + b\cos x$ is defined for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$. Given that $\mathrm{f}(0) = 10$ and that $\mathrm{f}\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = 1$, find

(i) the values of a and b, [2]

(ii) the range of f, [1]

(iii) the exact value of $\mathrm{f}\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$. [2]

4 **(i)** Show that the equation $2\sin x \tan x + 3 = 0$ can be expressed as $2\cos^2 x - 3\cos x - 2 = 0$. [2]

(ii) Solve the equation $2\sin x \tan x + 3 = 0$ for $0^\circ \leqslant x \leqslant 360^\circ$. [3]

5 The equation of a curve is such that $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{(3x - 2)}}$. Given that the curve passes through the point $P\,(2, 11)$, find

(i) the equation of the normal to the curve at P, [3]

(ii) the equation of the curve. [4]

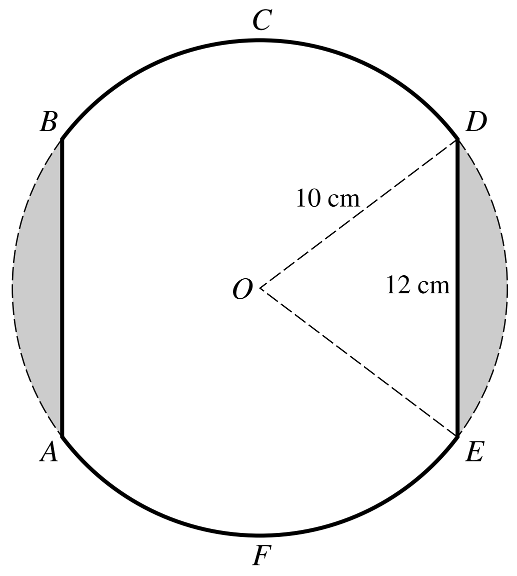
6 Relative to an origin O, the position vectors of the points A, B and C are given by

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}, \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k}, \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = -\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 10\mathbf{k}.$$

(i) Use a scalar product to find angle ABC. [6]

(ii) Find the perimeter of triangle ABC, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [2]

7



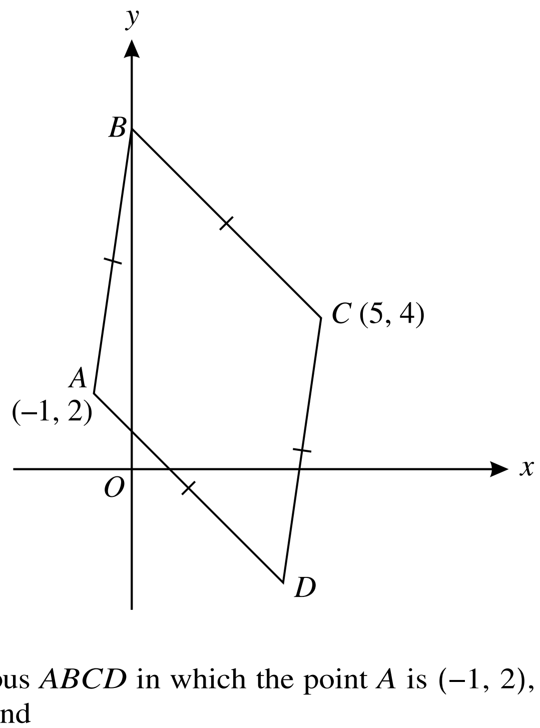
The diagram shows a metal plate $ABCDEF$ which has been made by removing the two shaded regions from a circle of radius 10 cm and centre O. The parallel edges AB and ED are both of length 12 cm.

(i) Show that angle DOE is 1.287 radians, correct to 4 significant figures. [2]

(ii) Find the perimeter of the metal plate. [3]

(iii) Find the area of the metal plate. [3]

8



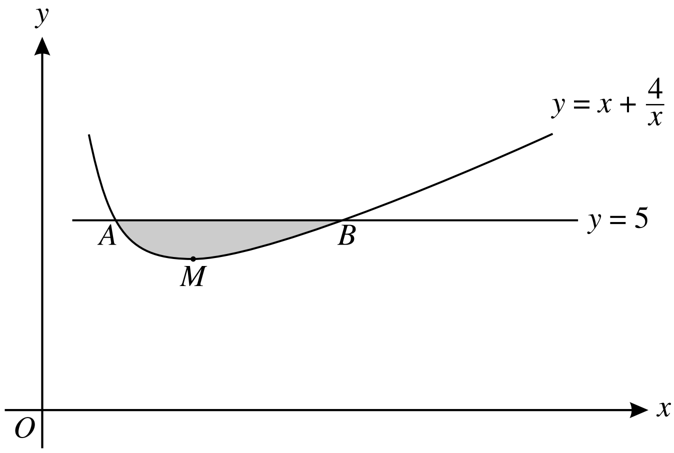
The diagram shows a rhombus $ABCD$ in which the point A is $(-1, 2)$, the point C is $(5, 4)$ and the point B lies on the y-axis. Find

(i) the equation of the perpendicular bisector of AC, [3]

(ii) the coordinates of B and D, [3]

(iii) the area of the rhombus. [3]

9



The diagram shows part of the curve $y = x + \dfrac{4}{x}$ which has a minimum point at M. The line $y = 5$ intersects the curve at the points A and B.

(i) Find the coordinates of A, B and M. [5]

(ii) Find the volume obtained when the shaded region is rotated through $360°$ about the x-axis. [6]

10 The function $\mathrm{f} : x \mapsto 2x^2 - 8x + 14$ is defined for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(i) Find the values of the constant k for which the line $y + kx = 12$ is a tangent to the curve $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$. [4]

(ii) Express $\mathrm{f}(x)$ in the form $a(x + b)^2 + c$, where a, b and c are constants. [3]

(iii) Find the range of f. [1]

The function $\mathrm{g} : x \mapsto 2x^2 - 8x + 14$ is defined for $x \geqslant A$.

(iv) Find the smallest value of A for which g has an inverse. [1]

(v) For this value of A, find an expression for $\mathrm{g}^{-1}(x)$ in terms of x. [3]