# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

May/June 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

<b>a</b> )	Express $16x^2 - 24x + 10$ in the form $(4x + a)^2 + b$ .	
	Find the value of this root.	
	That the value of this foot.	

(a)	The graph of $y = f(x)$ is transformed to the graph of $y = 2f(x - 1)$ .
	Describe fully the two single transformations which have been combined to give the resulting transformation. [3]
(b)	The curve $y = \sin 2x - 5x$ is reflected in the y-axis and then stretched by scale factor $\frac{1}{3}$ in the x-direction.
	Write down the equation of the transformed curve. [2]

The equation of a curve is  $y = (x - 3)\sqrt{x + 1} + 3$ . The following points lie on the curve. Non-exact

	A(2, k)	B(2.9, 2.8025)	C(2.99, 2.9800)	D(2.999, 2.9980)	E(3, 3)
(a)	Find $k$ , given	ving your answer con	rrect to 4 decimal plac	ces.	[1]
<b>(b)</b>	Find the g	radient of $AE$ , giving	g your answer correct	to 4 decimal places.	[1]
	•••••				
	gradients ectively.	of <i>BE</i> , <i>CE</i> and <i>DE</i>	rounded to 4 decir	mal places, are 1.9748.	, 1.9975 and 1.9997
(c)		ng a reason for your f the curve at the poi		llues of the four gradier	nts suggest about the

$\left(2x + \frac{k}{x^2}\right)^5$ is $q$ .	
Given that $p = 6q$ , find the possible values of $k$ .	

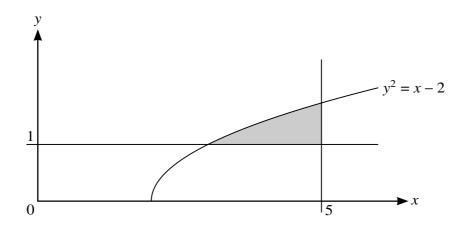
THE	function f is defined by $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3$ for $x \ge 0$ .						
(a)	Find and simplify an expression for $ff(x)$ .	[2					
(b)	Solve the equation $ff(x) = 34x^2 + 19$ .	[4					

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Points A and B have coordinates $(8, 3)$ and $(p, q)$ respectively. bisector of AB is $y = -2x + 4$ .	and the formula in th
Find the values of $p$ and $q$ .	[4]

(a)	Show that $l$ is the tangent to the circle at $A$ .
( <b>b</b> )	Find the equation of the other circle of radius $\sqrt{52}$ for which $l$ is also the tangent at $A$ .

	8 and $b + 3$ respectively.	
a)	Find the values of $a$ and $b$ .	[5
b)	Find the sum of the first 20	terms of the arithmetic progression. [3



The diagram shows part of the curve with equation  $y^2 = x - 2$  and the lines x = 5 and y = 1. The shaded region enclosed by the curve and the lines is rotated through 360° about the x-axis.

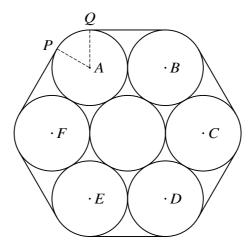
Find the volume obtained.	[6]


40	, .		$1 + \sin x$	$1 - \sin x$	$4 \tan x$	
10 (	(a)	Prove the identity	$\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x}$	$\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\sin x}$	$\frac{1}{\cos x}$ .	[4]
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		on $\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$	$1 + \sin x$		2		
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11	The gradient of a curve is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6(3x - 5)^3 - kx^2$ , where k is a constant. The curve has a stationary point at $(2, -3.5)$ .					
	(a)	Find the value of $k$ . [2]				
	<b>(b)</b>	Find the equation of the curve. [4]				

(c)	Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .	[2]
(d)	Determine the nature of the stationary point at $(2, -3.5)$ .	503
		[2]
		[2]
		[2]



The diagram shows a cross-section of seven cylindrical pipes, each of radius 20 cm, held together by a thin rope which is wrapped tightly around the pipes. The centres of the six outer pipes are A, B, C, D, E and F. Points P and Q are situated where straight sections of the rope meet the pipe with centre A.

(a)	Show that angle $PAQ = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ radians.	[2]
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<b>(b)</b>	Find the length of the rope.	[4]
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Find the area of the hexagon <i>ABCDEF</i> , giving your answer in terms of $\sqrt{3}$ .
Find the area of the complete region enclosed by the rope.

## **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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