# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 9709/11

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

May/June 2020

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**

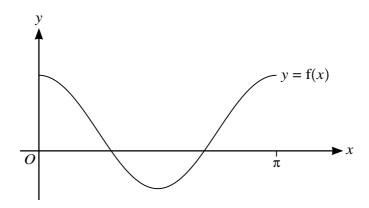
- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has 20 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

nd the first term and the common difference of the progression.	[4]

Find t	the value of	f the positi	ve consta	nt <i>k</i> .					
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.)	Write down an expression for the selling price of the necklace $n$ years later and hence find the selling price in 2008. [3]
))	The company that makes the necklace only sells one each year. Find the total amount of money obtained in the ten-year period starting in the year 2000. [2]
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<b>)</b> )	obtained in the ten-year period starting in the year 2000. [2]



The diagram shows the graph of y = f(x), where  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}$  for  $0 \le x \le \pi$ .

(a)	State the range of f.	[2]

A function g is such that g(x) = f(x) + k, where k is a positive constant. The x-axis is a tangent to the curve y = g(x).

(b)	State the value of $k$ and hence describe fully the transformation that maps the curve $y = f(x)$ or to $y = g(x)$ .

<b>(c)</b>	State the equation of the curve which is the reflection of $y = f(x)$ in the x-axis. Give your answer
	in the form $y = a \cos 2x + b$ , where a and b are constants. [1]

The equation of a line is y = mx + c, where m and c are constants, and the equation of a curve is

	Given that the line is a tangent to the curve, express $m$ in terms of $c$ .
)	Given instead that $m = -4$ , find the set of values of $c$ for which the line intersects the curve two distinct points.
))	
)	two distinct points.
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	two distinct points.

**6** Functions f and g are defined for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f: x \mapsto \frac{1}{2}x - a,$$

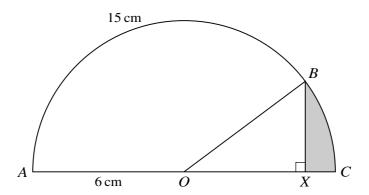
$$g: x \mapsto 3x + b$$
,

where a and b are constants.

Given that $gg(2) = 10$ and $f^{-1}(2) = 14$ , find the values	of $a$ and $b$ .
Using these values of $a$ and $b$ , find an expression for gf constants.	f(x) in the form $cx + d$ , where $c$ and $d$ a

7	(0)	Duaria tha idantity	$1 + \sin \theta$	cos θ	_ 2		[2]
,	(a)	Prove the identity	$\cos \theta$	$\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1}$	$\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ .		[3]
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	$\frac{3}{1\theta}$ , for $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ .	$\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} =$	on $\frac{1+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ +	solve the equation	Hence s
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In the diagram, ABC is a semicircle with diameter AC, centre O and radius 6 cm. The length of the arc AB is 15 cm. The point X lies on AC and BX is perpendicular to AX.

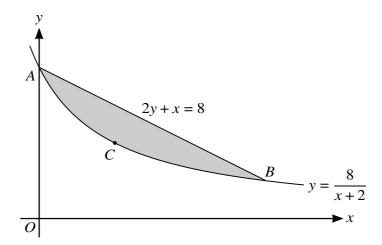
Find the perimeter of the shaded region <i>BXC</i> .	[6]


The	equation of a curve is $y = (3 - 1)^{-1}$	$-2x)^3 + 24x.$	
(a)	Find expressions for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and	$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}.$	[4]
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	nd the coordinates of each of the stationary points on the curve.	[:
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D	etermine the nature of each stationary point.	[
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10 T	ne	coordinates of the points A and B are $(-1, -2)$ and $(7, 4)$ respectively.
(a	a)	Find the equation of the circle, $C$ , for which $AB$ is a diameter. [4]

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Find the equation of the circle which is the reflection of circle $C$ in the line $T$ .	
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The diagram shows part of the curve  $y = \frac{8}{x+2}$  and the line 2y + x = 8, intersecting at points A and B. The point C lies on the curve and the tangent to the curve at C is parallel to AB.

(a)	Find, by calculation, the coordinates of $A$ , $B$ and $C$ .	[6]
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through $360^{\circ}$ about the <i>x</i> -ax	cis.		
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## **Additional Page**

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