Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

8279021580

MATHEMATICS **9709/12**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 **October/November 2020**

1 hour 50 minutes

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.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- 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 4 pages.

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1 The coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(1 + kx)(1 - 2x)^5$ is 20.

Find the value of the constant k. [4]

2 The first, second and third terms of a geometric progression are $2p + 6$, $-2p$ and $p + 2$ respectively, where p is positive.

Find the sum to infinity of the progression. [5]

3 The equation of a curve is $y = 2x^2 + m(2x + 1)$, where m is a constant, and the equation of a line is $y = 6x + 4$.

Show that, for all values of m, the line intersects the curve at two distinct points. [5]

4 The sum, S_n, of the first n terms of an arithmetic progression is given by

$$S_n = n^2 + 4n.$$

The kth term in the progression is greater than 200.

Find the smallest possible value of k. [5]

5 Functions f and g are defined by

$$\mathrm{f}(x) = 4x - 2, \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R},$$
$$\mathrm{g}(x) = \frac{4}{x + 1}, \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R},\ x \neq -1.$$

(a) Find the value of $\mathrm{fg}(7)$. [1]

(b) Find the values of x for which $\mathrm{f}^{-1}(x) = \mathrm{g}^{-1}(x)$. [5]

6 **(a)** Prove the identity $\left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \tan x\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin x} + 1\right) \equiv \frac{1}{\tan x}$. [4]

(b) Hence solve the equation $\left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \tan x\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin x} + 1\right) = 2\tan^2 x$ for $0° \leqslant x \leqslant 180°$. [2]

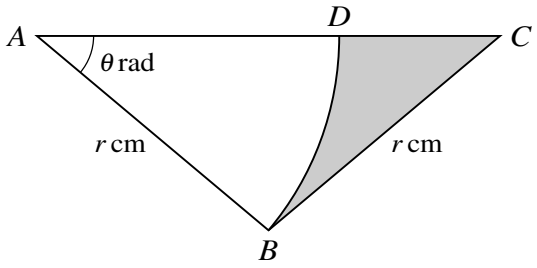
7 The point (4, 7) lies on the curve $y = f(x)$ and it is given that $f'(x) = 6x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$.

(a) A point moves along the curve in such a way that the x-coordinate is increasing at a constant rate of 0.12 units per second.

Find the rate of increase of the y-coordinate when $x = 4$. [3]

(b) Find the equation of the curve. [4]

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In the diagram, ABC is an isosceles triangle with $AB = BC = r$ cm and angle $BAC = \theta$ radians. The point D lies on AC and ABD is a sector of a circle with centre A.

(a) Express the area of the shaded region in terms of r and θ. [3]

(b) In the case where $r = 10$ and $\theta = 0.6$, find the perimeter of the shaded region. [4]

9 A circle has centre at the point $B(5, 1)$. The point $A(-1, -2)$ lies on the circle.

(a) Find the equation of the circle. [3]

Point C is such that AC is a diameter of the circle. Point D has coordinates (5, 16).

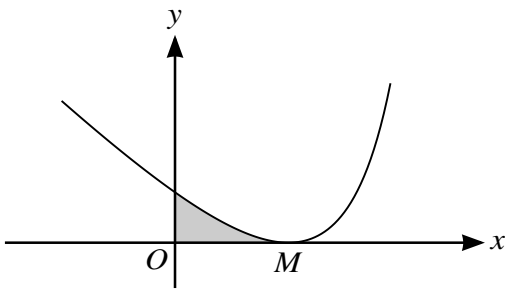
(b) Show that DC is a tangent to the circle. [4]

The other tangent from D to the circle touches the circle at E.

(c) Find the coordinates of E. [2]

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The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \dfrac{2}{(3-2x)^2} - x$ and its minimum point M, which lies on the x-axis.

(a) Find expressions for $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$, $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$ and $\displaystyle\int y\,\mathrm{d}x$. [6]

(b) Find, by calculation, the x-coordinate of M. [2]

(c) Find the area of the shaded region bounded by the curve and the coordinate axes. [2]

11 A curve has equation $y = 3\cos 2x + 2$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$.

(a) State the greatest and least values of y. [2]

(b) Sketch the graph of $y = 3\cos 2x + 2$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$. [2]

(c) By considering the straight line $y = kx$, where k is a constant, state the number of solutions of the equation $3\cos 2x + 2 = kx$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$ in each of the following cases.

(i) $k = -3$ [1]

(ii) $k = 1$ [1]

(iii) $k = 3$ [1]

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{f}(x) &= 3\cos 2x + 2, \\ \mathrm{g}(x) &= \mathrm{f}(2x) + 4, \\ \mathrm{h}(x) &= 2\mathrm{f}\left(x + \tfrac{1}{2}\pi\right). \end{aligned}$$

(d) Describe fully a sequence of transformations that maps the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ on to $y = \mathrm{g}(x)$. [2]

(e) Describe fully a sequence of transformations that maps the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ on to $y = \mathrm{h}(x)$. [2]

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