Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

5874701744

MATHEMATICS **9709/12**

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 **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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

(b) Find the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(2 + 3x^2)\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^6$. [3]

2 **(a)** Express the equation $3\cos\theta = 8\tan\theta$ as a quadratic equation in $\sin\theta$. [3]

(b) Hence find the acute angle, in degrees, for which $3\cos\theta = 8\tan\theta$. [2]

3 A weather balloon in the shape of a sphere is being inflated by a pump. The volume of the balloon is increasing at a constant rate of $600\,\text{cm}^3$ per second. The balloon was empty at the start of pumping.

(a) Find the radius of the balloon after 30 seconds. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) Find the rate of increase of the radius after 30 seconds. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

4 The nth term of an arithmetic progression is $\frac{1}{2}(3n - 15)$.

Find the value of n for which the sum of the first n terms is 84. [5]

5 The function f is defined for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f : x \mapsto a - 2x,$$

where a is a constant.

(a) Express $ff(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ in terms of a and x. [4]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) Given that $ff(x) = f^{-1}(x)$, find x in terms of a. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

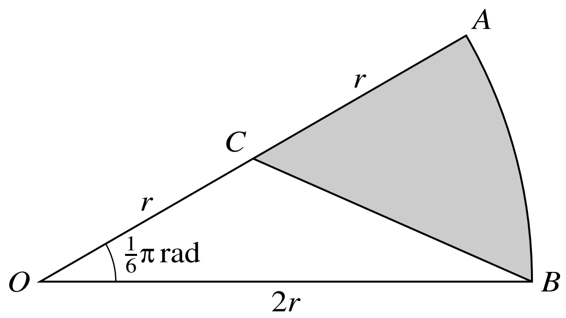
6 The equation of a curve is $y = 2x^2 + kx + k - 1$, where k is a constant.

(a) Given that the line $y = 2x + 3$ is a tangent to the curve, find the value of k. [3]

It is now given that $k = 2$.

(b) Express the equation of the curve in the form $y = 2(x + a)^2 + b$, where a and b are constants, and hence state the coordinates of the vertex of the curve. [3]

7



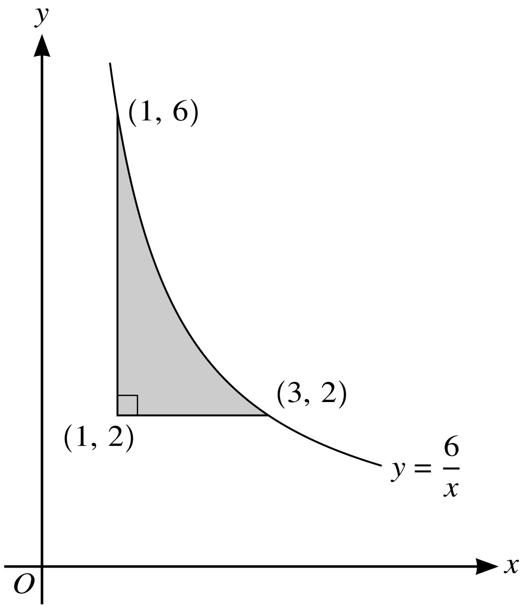
In the diagram, OAB is a sector of a circle with centre O and radius $2r$, and angle $AOB = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ radians. The point C is the midpoint of OA.

(a) Show that the exact length of BC is $r\sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{3}}$. [2]

(b) Find the exact perimeter of the shaded region. [2]

(c) Find the exact area of the shaded region. [3]

8



The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \dfrac{6}{x}$. The points (1, 6) and (3, 2) lie on the curve. The shaded region is bounded by the curve and the lines $y = 2$ and $x = 1$.

(a) Find the volume generated when the shaded region is rotated through 360° about the ***y*-axis**. [5]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) The tangent to the curve at a point X is parallel to the line $y + 2x = 0$. Show that X lies on the line $y = 2x$. [3]

9 Functions f and g are such that

$$f(x) = 2 - 3\sin 2x \quad \text{for } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi,$$
$$g(x) = -2f(x) \quad \text{for } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi.$$

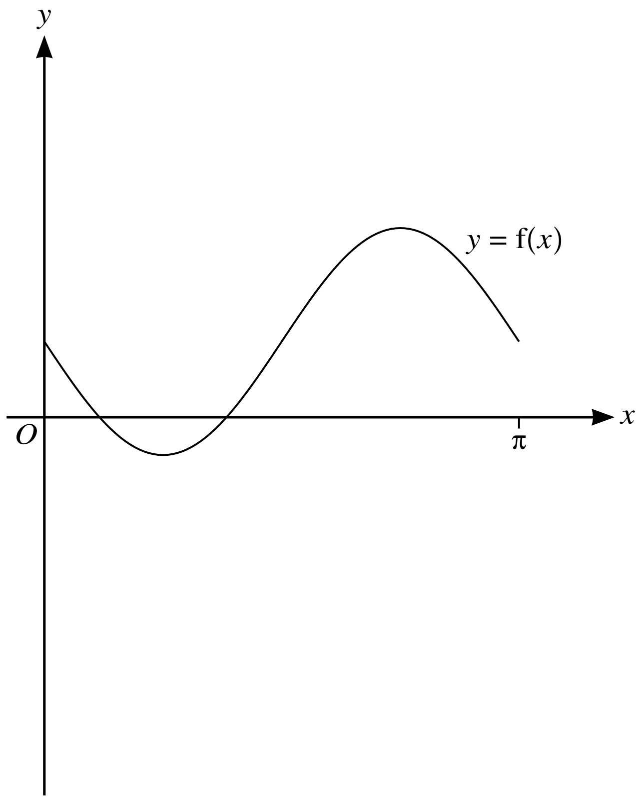
(a) State the ranges of f and g. [3]

....

....

....

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.



(b) Sketch, on this diagram, the graph of $y = g(x)$. [2]

The function h is such that

$$h(x) = g(x + \pi) \quad \text{for } -\pi \leqslant x \leqslant 0.$$

(c) Describe fully a sequence of transformations that maps the curve $y = f(x)$ on to $y = h(x)$. [3]

....

....

....

10 The equation of a curve is $y = 54x - (2x - 7)^3$.

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. [4]

(b) Find the coordinates of each of the stationary points on the curve. [3]

(c) Determine the nature of each of the stationary points. [2]

11 The equation of a circle with centre C is $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 4y - 5 = 0$.

(a) Find the radius of the circle and the coordinates of C. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

The point $P(1, 2)$ lies on the circle.

(b) Show that the equation of the tangent to the circle at P is $4y = 3x + 5$. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

The point Q also lies on the circle and PQ is parallel to the x-axis.

(c) Write down the coordinates of Q. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

The tangents to the circle at P and Q meet at T.

(d) Find the coordinates of T. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

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.