

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 [].

Express $16x^2 - 24x + 10$ in the form $(4x + a)^2 + b$.	
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2 (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.						
(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]						

	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 co	rrect to 4 decimal plac	es.	[1]
(b)	Find the g	gradient of AE , giving	g your answer correct	to 4 decimal places.	[1]
	gradients ectively.	of BE , CE and DE	, rounded to 4 decin	nal places, are 1.9748,	, 1.9975 and 1.9997
(c)		ing a reason for your		lues 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 $x \ge 0$.

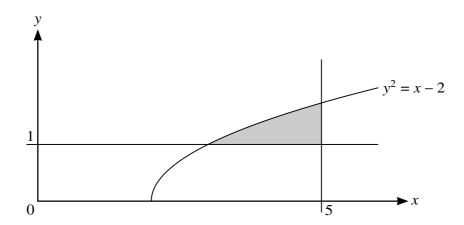
5

(a)	Find and simplify an expression for $ff(x)$.	[2]
(b)	Solve the equation $ff(x) = 34x^2 + 19$.	[4]
		•••••

Fi	nd the values of p and q .	
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(a)	Show that l is the tangent to the circle at A . [2]
(b)	Find the equation of the other circle of radius $\sqrt{52}$ for which l is also the tangent at A . [3]

	and b are positive constants. The first, second and third terms of a geometric progression at 8 and $b+3$ respectively.
(a)	Find the values of a and b.
(b)	Find the sum of the first 20 terms of the arithmetic progression.



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.

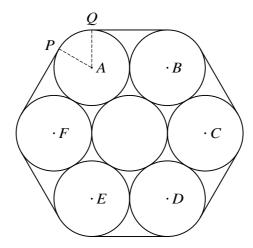
Find the volume obtained.	[6]

10	(0)	Duarra tha idantity	$1 + \sin x$	$1 - \sin x$	_ 4 tan <i>x</i>		r.41
10	(a)	Prove the identity	$\frac{1-\sin x}{}$	$\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\sin x}$	$\equiv \frac{1}{\cos x}$.		[4]
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Hence solve the equation	$1 - \sin x$	$1 + \sin x$	$= 8 \tan x \text{ for } 0$	$\leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$.	
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11	The stati	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 conary point at $(2, -3.5)$.				
	(a)	Find the value of k . [2]				
	<i>a</i> >	F: 1d 6d				
	(D)	Find the equation of the curve. [4]				

(c)	Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.	[2]
(d)	Determine the nature of the stationary point at $(2, -3.5)$.	[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]
		••••
(b)	Find the length of the rope.	[4]

Find the area of the hexagon <i>ABCDEF</i> , giving your answer in terms of $\sqrt{3}$.	
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Find the area of the complete region enclosed by the rope.	
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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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