



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATICS			9709/12
Paper 1 Pure Mathe	matics 1 (P1)		May/June 2018
			1 hour 45 minutes
Candidates answer	on the Question Paper.		
Additional Materials:	List of Formulae (MF9)		

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 75.



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i)	Find the set of values of k for which the whole of the curve lies above the x -axis.	
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)	Find the value of k for which the line $y + 2x = 7$ is a tangent to the curve.	
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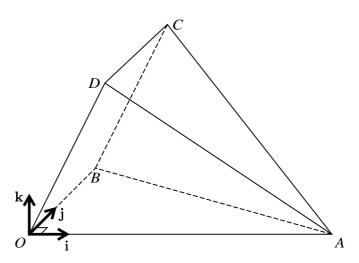
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A company producing salt from sea water changed to a new process. The amount of salt obtained

)	Find the amount of salt obtained in the 12th week after the change.	[3]
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)	Find the total amount of salt obtained in the first 12 weeks after the change.	[2]
)	Find the total amount of salt obtained in the first 12 weeks after the change.	[2]
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Find the value	s of the constants a and b .		
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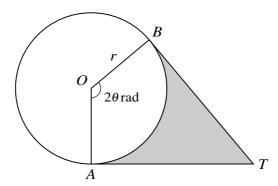
(i)



The diagram shows a three-dimensional shape. The base OAB is a horizontal triangle in which angle AOB is 90°. The side OBCD is a rectangle and the side OAD lies in a vertical plane. Unit vectors \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} are parallel to OA and OB respectively and the unit vector \mathbf{k} is vertical. The position vectors of A, B and D are given by $\overrightarrow{OA} = 8\mathbf{i}$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = 5\mathbf{j}$ and $\overrightarrow{OD} = 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}$.

Express each of the vectors $D\hat{A}$ and $C\hat{A}$ in terms of \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} and \mathbf{k} .	[2]

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The diagram shows points A and B on a circle with centre O and radius r. The tangents to the circle at A and B meet at T. The shaded region is bounded by the minor arc AB and the lines AT and BT. Angle AOB is 2θ radians.

In the case where the area of the sector AOB is the same as the area of the shaded region, show that $\tan \theta = 2\theta$.

shaded region.			[3]
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· - /	Express $7 - 2x^2 - 12x$ in the form $a - 2(x + b)^2$, where a and b are constants.	[
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	State the coordinates of the stationary point on the curve $y = f(x)$.	
,	State the coordinates of the stationary point on the curve $y = 1(x)$.	
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The function g is defined by $g: x \mapsto 7 - 2x^2 - 12x$ for $x \ge k$.

State the smallest value of k for which g has an inverse.	[1]
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	For this value of k, find g ⁻¹ (x).

isector of AB is $3x + 2y = k$. Find the values of the constants h and k.	[7]
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Find the equation	n of the curve.					
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(ii)	A point P moves along the curve in such a way that the y -coordinate is increasing at a constrate of 0.06 units per second. Find the rate of change of the x -coordinate when P passes thro $(2, 5)$.	
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(iii)	Show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \times \frac{dy}{dx}$ is constant.	[2]
(iii)	Show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \times \frac{dy}{dx}$ is constant.	[2]
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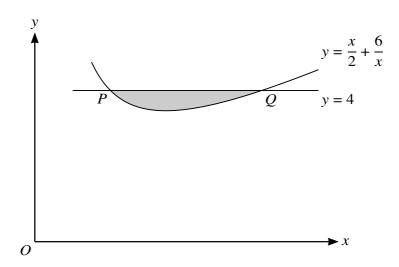
Solve the equation $2\cos x + 3\sin x = 0$, for $0^{\circ} \le x \le 360^{\circ}$.	[3]

(ii) Sketch, on the same diagram, the graphs of $y = 2\cos x$ and $y = -3\sin x$ for $0^{\circ} \le x \le 360^{\circ}$.

[3]

(iii)	Use your answers to parts (i) and (ii) to find the set of values of x for $0^{\circ} \le x \le 360^{\circ}$ for which $2\cos x + 3\sin x > 0$. [2]
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The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{6}{x}$. The line y = 4 intersects the curve at the points P and Q.

(i)	Show that the tangents to the curve at P and Q meet at a point on the line $y = x$. [6]

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Additional Page

If you use the following fined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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