Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME											
CENTRE NUMBER							CANDIDATE NUMBER				

7036013722

MATHEMATICS **9709/13**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 **May/June 2022**

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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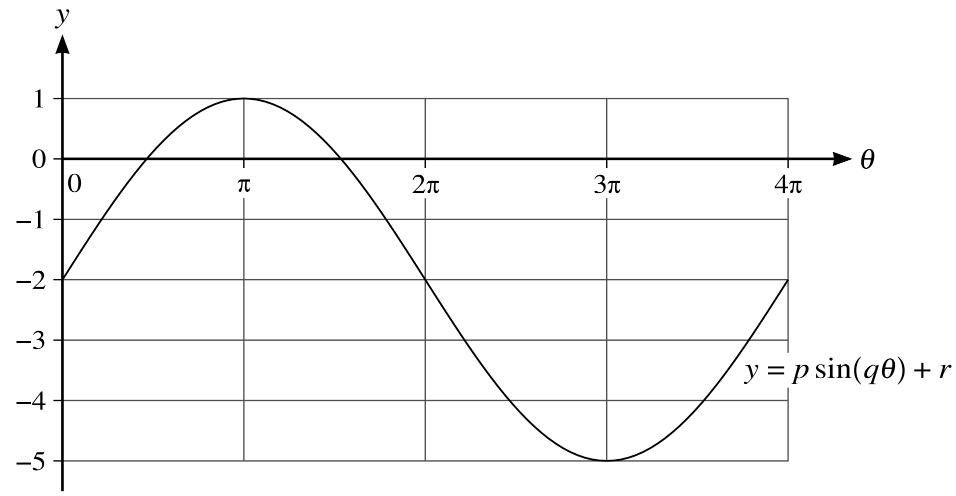
1 The coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $\left(p + \frac{1}{p}x\right)^4$ is 144.

Find the possible values of the constant p. [4]

2



The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = p\sin(q\theta) + r$, where p, q and r are constants.

(a) State the value of p. [1]

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(b) State the value of q. [1]

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(c) State the value of r. [1]

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3 An arithmetic progression has first term 4 and common difference d. The sum of the first n terms of the progression is 5863.

(a) Show that $(n-1)d = \frac{11726}{n} - 8$. [1]

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(b) Given that the nth term is 139, find the values of n and d, giving the value of d as a fraction. [4]

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4 **(a)** The curve with equation $y = x^2 + 2x - 5$ is translated by $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Find the equation of the translated curve, giving your answer in the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. [3]

(b) The curve with equation $y = x^2 + 2x - 5$ is transformed to a curve with equation $y = 4x^2 + 4x - 5$.

Describe fully the single transformation that has been applied. [2]

5 **(a)** Solve the equation $6\sqrt{y} + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{y}} - 7 = 0$. [4]

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(b) Hence solve the equation $6\sqrt{\tan x} + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\tan x}} - 7 = 0$ for $0° \leqslant x \leqslant 360°$. [3]

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6 The function f is defined by $f(x) = 2x^2 - 16x + 23$ for $x < 3$.

(a) Express $f(x)$ in the form $2(x + a)^2 + b$. [2]

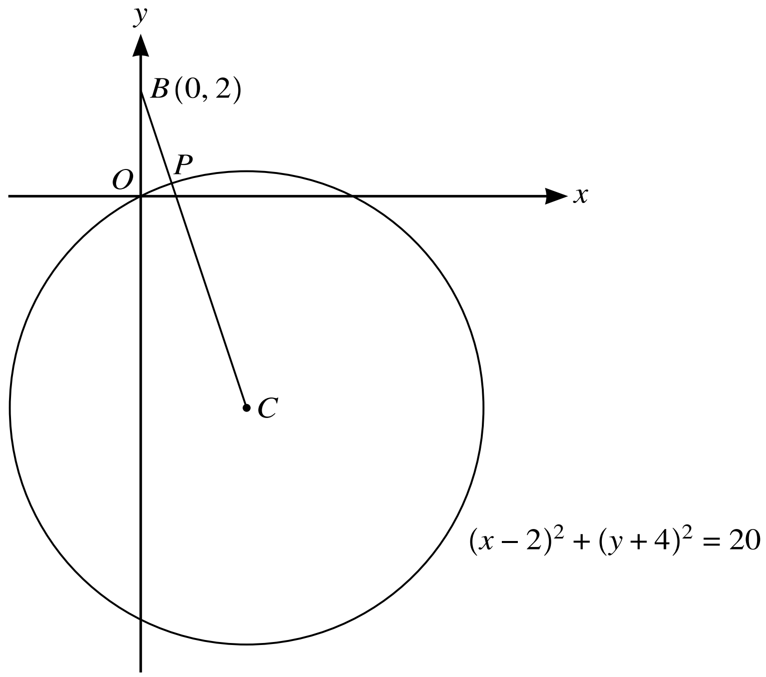
(b) Find the range of f. [1]

(c) Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

The function g is defined by $g(x) = 2x + 4$ for $x < -1$.

(d) Find and simplify an expression for $fg(x)$. [2]

7



The diagram shows the circle with equation $(x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 20$ and with centre C. The point B has coordinates (0, 2) and the line segment BC intersects the circle at P.

(a) Find the equation of BC. [2]

(b) Hence find the coordinates of P, giving your answer in exact form. [5]

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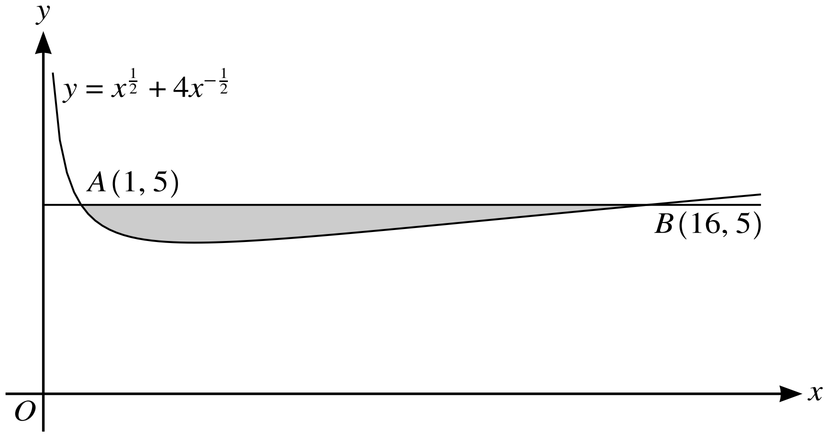
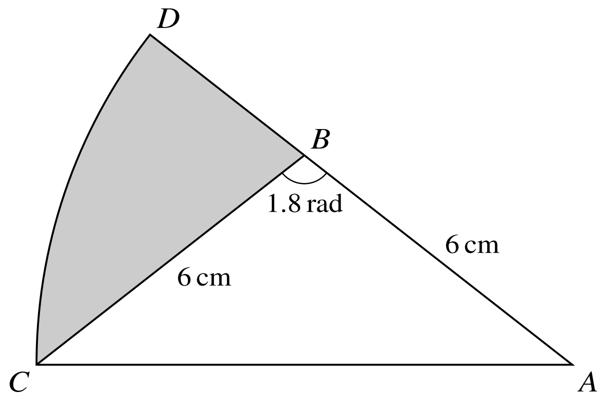


The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. The line $y = 5$ intersects the curve at the points $A(1, 5)$ and $B(16, 5)$.

(a) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point A. [4]

(b) Calculate the area of the shaded region. [4]

9



The diagram shows triangle ABC with $AB = BC = 6$ cm and angle $ABC = 1.8$ radians. The arc CD is part of a circle with centre A and ABD is a straight line.

(a) Find the perimeter of the shaded region. [5]

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

10 The function f is defined by $f(x) = (4x + 2)^{-2}$ for $x > -\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Find $\int_1^{\infty} f(x)\,dx$. [4]

A point is moving along the curve $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ in such a way that, as it passes through the point A, its y-coordinate is **decreasing** at the rate of k units per second and its x-coordinate is **increasing** at the rate of k units per second.

(b) Find the coordinates of A. [6]

11 The point P lies on the line with equation $y = mx + c$, where m and c are positive constants. A curve has equation $y = -\frac{m}{x}$. There is a single point P on the curve such that the straight line is a tangent to the curve at P.

(a) Find the coordinates of P, giving the y-coordinate in terms of m. [6]

The normal to the curve at P intersects the curve again at the point Q.

(b) Find the coordinates of Q in terms of m. [4]

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.