

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 9709/11

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

October/November 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.

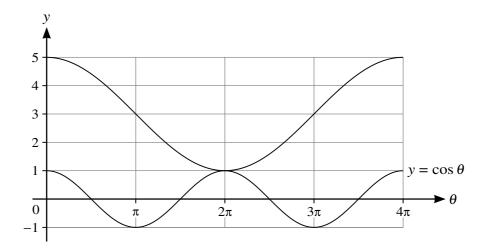
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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In the diagram, the lower curve has equation $y = \cos \theta$. The upper curve shows the result of applying a combination of transformations to $y = \cos \theta$.

Find, in terms of a cosine function, the equation of the upper curve.	[3]

In tl	he expansion of $\left(2x^2 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^6$, the coefficients of x^6 and x^3 are equal.	
(a)	Find the value of the non-zero constant a.	[4]
		••••••
(b)	Find the coefficient of x^6 in the expansion of $(1-x^3)\left(2x^2+\frac{a}{x}\right)^6$.	[1]

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5

Find the coordinates of the point on the curve at which the gradient is $\frac{4}{3}$.	[

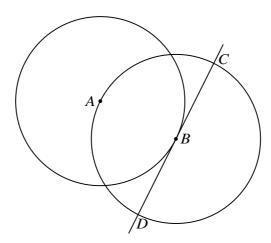
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Show that $r = 2R - 1$.	
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It is now given that the 3rd term of the first progression is equal to the 2nd term of the second progression.

b)	Express S in terms of a .	[4]



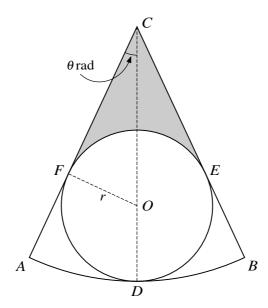
The diagram shows a circle with centre A passing through the point B. A second circle has centre B and passes through A. The tangent at B to the first circle intersects the second circle at C and D.

The coordinates of A are (-1, 4) and the coordinates of B are (3, 2).

(a)	Find the equation of the tangent <i>CBD</i> .	[2]
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(a)



The diagram shows a sector CAB which is part of a circle with centre C. A circle with centre O and radius r lies within the sector and touches it at D, E and F, where COD is a straight line and angle ACD is θ radians.

Find CD in terms of r and $\sin \theta$.	[3]

It is now given that r = 4 and $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$.

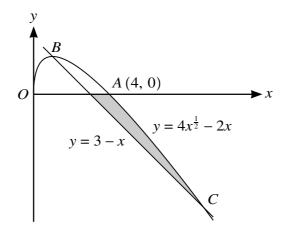
d the area of the shaded region in terms of π and $\sqrt{3}$.	
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11	The	func	tions	f	and	g	are	defined	by

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$
 for $x > 0$,
 $g(x) = 2x + 1$ for $x > -\frac{1}{2}$.

(a)	Find an expression for $fg(x)$.	[1]
(b)	Find an expression for $(fg)^{-1}(x)$ and state the domain of $(fg)^{-1}$.	[4]
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The diagram shows a curve with equation $y = 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x$ for $x \ge 0$, and a straight line with equation y = 3 - x. The curve crosses the *x*-axis at A(4, 0) and crosses the straight line at B and C.

(a)	Find, by calculation, the x -coordinates of B and C .	[4]
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(b)	Show that B is a stationary point on the curve.	[2]
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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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