

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

October/November 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 Points A and B have coordinates $(5, 2)$ and $(10, -1)$ respectively.

(a) Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of AB . [3]

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(b) Find the equation of the circle with centre A which passes through B . [3]

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- 2** The first, second and third terms of an arithmetic progression are a , $2a$ and a^2 respectively, where a is a positive constant.

Find the sum of the first 50 terms of the progression.

[5]

[illegible]

- 3 (a) Find the set of values of k for which the equation $8x^2 + kx + 2 = 0$ has no real roots. [2]

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- (b) Solve the equation $8 \cos^2 \theta - 10 \cos \theta + 2 = 0$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$. [3]

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- 4 A geometric progression is such that the third term is 1764 and the sum of the second and third terms is 3444.

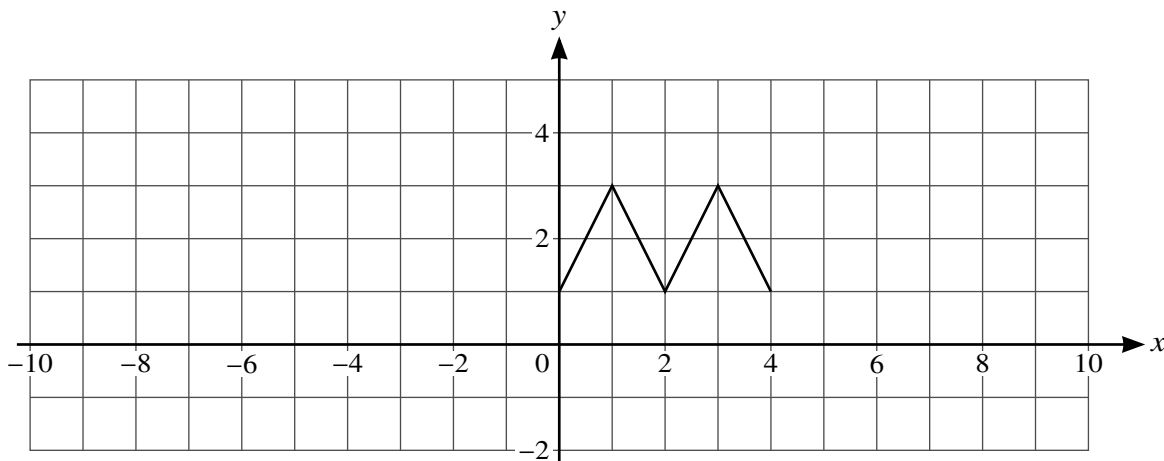
Find the 50th term.

[4]

[illegible]

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

[3]



- [2]

[illegible]

6 The equation of a curve is $y = 4x^2 + 20x + 6$.

(a) Express the equation in the form $y = a(x + b)^2 + c$, where a , b and c are constants. [3]

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(b) Hence solve the equation $4x^2 + 20x + 6 = 45$. [3]

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- (c) Sketch the graph of $y = 4x^2 + 20x + 6$ showing the coordinates of the stationary point. You are not required to indicate where the curve crosses the x - and y -axes. [3]

7 (a) Prove the identity $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \equiv \frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^2 \theta - 1}$. [3]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 8** The equation of a curve is such that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. The curve passes through the point (3, 5).

(a) Find the equation of the curve.

[4]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

(b) Find the x -coordinate of the stationary point.

[2]

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(c) State the set of values of x for which y increases as x increases.

[1]

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- 9 Functions f and g are defined by

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{for } x > 0,$$

$$g(x) = ax + 1 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where a is a constant.

- (a) Find an expression for $gf(x)$. [1]

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- (b) Given that $gf(2) = 11$, find the value of a . [2]

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- (c) Given that the graph of $y = f(x)$ has a minimum point when $x = 1$, explain whether or not f has an inverse. [1]

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It is given instead that $a = 5$.

- (d) Find and simplify an expression for $g^{-1}f(x)$. [3]

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- (e) Explain why the composite function fg cannot be formed. [1]

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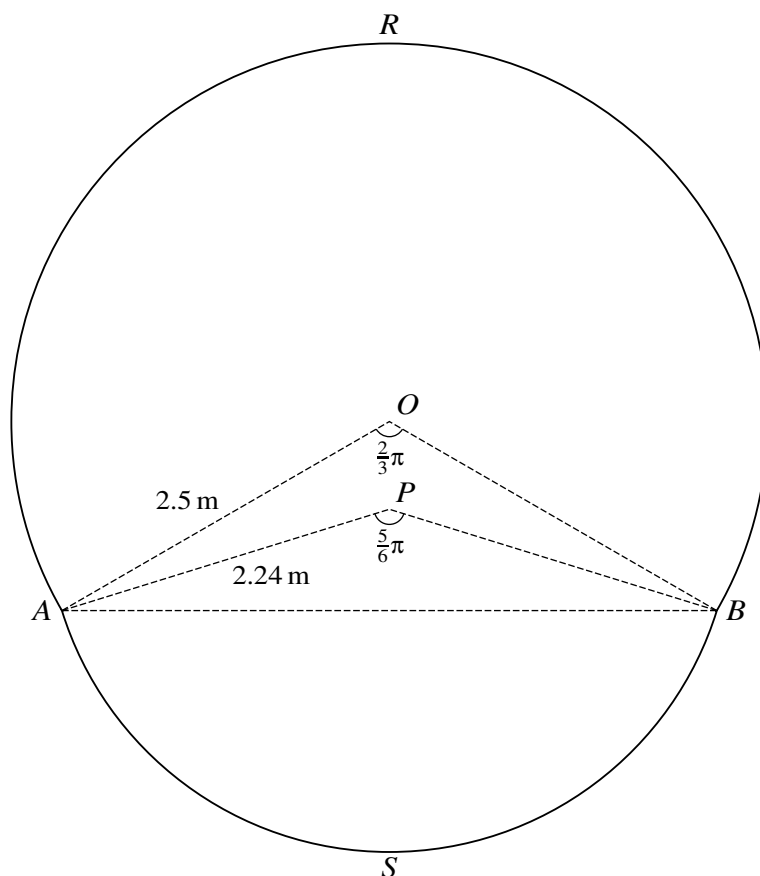
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The diagram shows a cross-section $RASB$ of the body of an aircraft. The cross-section consists of a sector $OARB$ of a circle of radius 2.5 m, with centre O , a sector $PASB$ of another circle of radius 2.24 m with centre P and a quadrilateral $OAPB$. Angle $AOB = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ and angle $APB = \frac{5}{6}\pi$.

- (a) Find the perimeter of the cross-section $RASB$, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places.

[3]

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- (b) Find the difference in area of the two triangles AOB and APB , giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [2]

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- (c) Find the area of the cross-section $RASB$, giving your answer correct to 1 decimal place. [3]

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- 11 (a) Find the coordinates of the minimum point of the curve $y = \frac{9}{4}x^2 - 12x + 18$. [3]

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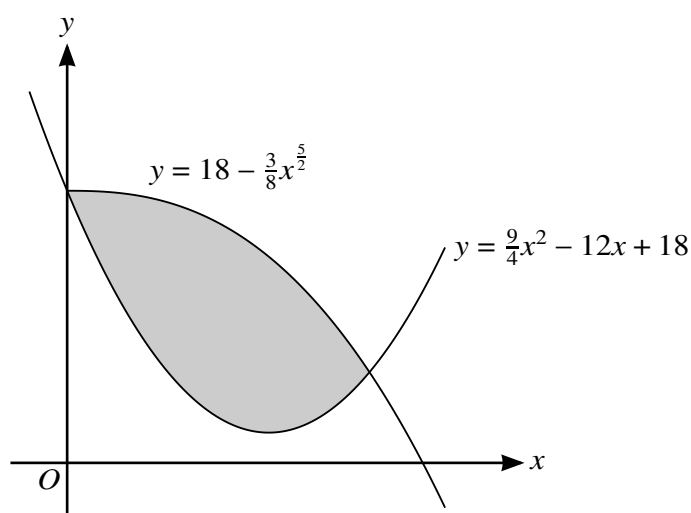
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The diagram shows the curves with equations $y = \frac{9}{4}x^2 - 12x + 18$ and $y = 18 - \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$. The curves intersect at the points (0, 18) and (4, 6).

- (b) Find the area of the shaded region. [5]

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- (c) A point P is moving along the curve $y = 18 - \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$ in such a way that the x -coordinate of P is increasing at a constant rate of 2 units per second.

Find the rate at which the y -coordinate of P is changing when $x = 4$. [3]

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[illegible]

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