

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

February/March 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** A curve with equation $y = f(x)$ is such that $f'(x) = 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}$. It is given that $f(8) = 5$.

Find $f(x)$.

[4]

[illegible]

- 2** A curve has equation $y = x^2 + 2cx + 4$ and a straight line has equation $y = 4x + c$, where c is a constant.
- Find the set of values of c for which the curve and line intersect at two distinct points. [5]

[illegible]

3 Find the term independent of x in each of the following expansions.

(a) $\left(3x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^6$ [3]

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(b) $\left(3x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^6 (1 - x^3)$ [3]

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- 4 The first term of a geometric progression and the first term of an arithmetic progression are both equal to a .

The third term of the geometric progression is equal to the second term of the arithmetic progression.

The fifth term of the geometric progression is equal to the sixth term of the arithmetic progression.

Given that the terms are all positive and not all equal, find the sum of the first twenty terms of the arithmetic progression in terms of a . [6]

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- 5 (a) Express $2x^2 - 8x + 14$ in the form $2[(x - a)^2 + b]$. [2]

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The functions f and g are defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 14 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (b) Describe fully a sequence of transformations that maps the graph of $y = f(x)$ onto the graph of $y = g(x)$, making clear the order in which the transformations are applied. [4]

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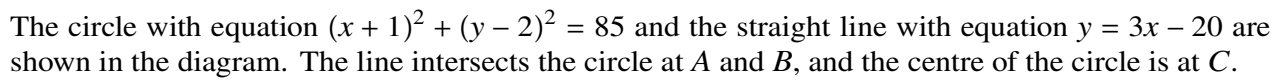
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- [illegible]

- (b) Find an equation of the circle which has its centre at C and for which the line with equation $y = 3x - 20$ is a tangent to the circle. [4]

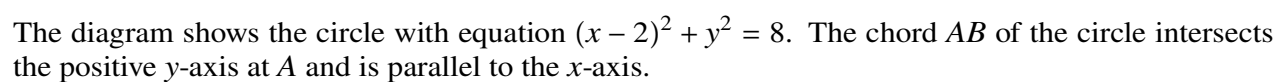
This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

7 (a) Show that $\frac{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta} \equiv \frac{4}{5 \cos^2 \theta - 4}$. [4]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for letter height. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for consistent letter formation. There is no text or other markings on the page.

- (b)** Hence solve the equation $\frac{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta} = 5$ for $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$. [3]

[illegible]



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- This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

- (b) Find the volume of revolution when the shaded segment, bounded by the circle and the chord AB , is rotated through 360° about the x -axis. [5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

9 Functions f , g and h are defined as follows:

$$f : x \mapsto x - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \quad \text{for } x \geq 0,$$

$g : x \mapsto mx^2 + n$ for $x \geq -2$, where m and n are constants,

$$h : x \mapsto x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \quad \text{for } x \geq 0.$$

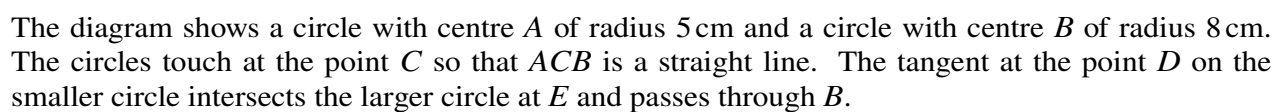
- (a) Solve the equation $f(x) = 0$, giving your solutions in the form $x = a + b\sqrt{c}$, where a , b and c are integers. [4]

[illegible]

- (b)** Given that $f(x) \equiv gh(x)$, find the values of m and n .

[4]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of 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.



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- This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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(b) Find the area of the shaded region.

[3]

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- 11** It is given that a curve has equation $y = k(3x - k)^{-1} + 3x$, where k is a constant.

(a) Find, in terms of k , the values of x at which there is a stationary point.

[4]

[illegible]

The function f has a stationary value at $x = a$ and is defined by

$$f(x) = 4(3x - 4)^{-1} + 3x \quad \text{for } x \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

- (b) Find the value of a and determine the nature of the stationary value. [3]

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- (c) The function g is defined by $g(x) = -(3x + 1)^{-1} + 3x$ for $x \geq 0$.

Determine, making your reasoning clear, whether g is an increasing function, a decreasing function or neither. [2]

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[illegible]

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