

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

February/March 2023

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.

- 1** A line has equation $y = 3x - 2k$ and a curve has equation $y = x^2 - kx + 2$, where k is a constant.

Show that the line and the curve meet for all values of k .

[4]

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.

- 2** A function f is defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. A sequence of transformations is applied in the following order to the graph of $y = f(x)$ to give the graph of $y = g(x)$.

Stretch parallel to the x -axis with scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reflection in the y-axis

Stretch parallel to the y-axis with scale factor 3

Find $g(x)$, giving your answer in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b and c are constants. [4]

[illegible]

- 3** A curve has equation $y = \frac{1}{60}(3x + 1)^2$ and a point is moving along the curve.

Find the x -coordinate of the point on the curve at which the x - and y -coordinates are increasing at the same rate. [4]

This image shows a single page 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.

- 4** The circumference round the trunk of a large tree is measured and found to be 5.00 m. After one year the circumference is measured again and found to be 5.02 m.

- (a) Given that the circumferences at yearly intervals form an arithmetic progression, find the circumference 20 years after the first measurement. [2]

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- (b) Given instead that the circumferences at yearly intervals form a geometric progression, find the circumference 20 years after the first measurement. [3]

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- 5** Points $A(7, 12)$ and B lie on a circle with centre $(-2, 5)$. The line AB has equation $y = -2x + 26$.

Find the coordinates of B .

[6]

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

- 6** In the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x^2}\right)^7$, it is given that

$$\frac{\text{the coefficient of } x^4}{\text{the coefficient of } x} = 3.$$

Find the possible values of the constant a .

[6]

This image shows a single 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.

- 7 (a)** By first obtaining a quadratic equation in $\cos \theta$, solve the equation

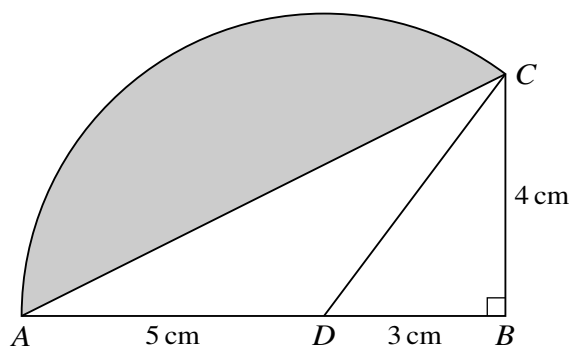
$$\tan \theta \sin \theta = 1$$

for $0^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$.

[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.

[illegible]



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

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwritten notes or essays. It features a series of evenly spaced, horizontal grey lines that run across the entire width of the page. The lines are thin and light in color, providing a guide for writing without being distracting. There is no margin, header, or footer present on the page.

(b) Find the area of the shaded region.

[3]

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 writing. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.

- 9** The function f is defined by $f(x) = -3x^2 + 2$ for $x \leq -1$.

- (a) State the range of f . [1]

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

[illegible]

The function g is defined by $g(x) = -x^2 - 1$ for $x \leq -1$.

- (c)** Solve the equation $fg(x) - gf(x) + 8 = 0$. [5]

[illegible]

- 10** At the point $(4, -1)$ on a curve, the gradient of the curve is $-\frac{3}{2}$. It is given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + k$, where k is a constant.

(a) Show that $k = -2$. [1]

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(b) Find the equation of the curve. [4]

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- (c) Find the coordinates of the stationary point. [3]

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- (d) Determine the nature of the stationary point. [2]

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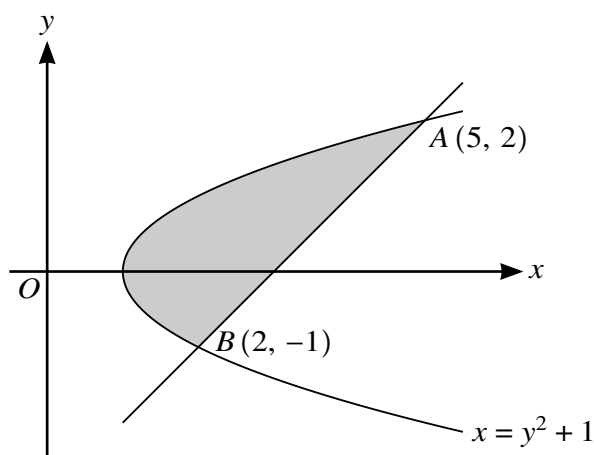
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11



The diagram shows the curve with equation $x = y^2 + 1$. The points $A(5, 2)$ and $B(2, -1)$ lie on the curve.

- (a) Find an equation of the line AB .

[2]

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- (b) Find the volume of revolution when the region between the curve and the line AB is rotated through 360° about the y -axis.

[9]

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[illegible]

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