

CANDIDATE
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MATHEMATICS

9709/11

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 (P1)

October/November 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF9)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.



- 1** Showing all necessary working, solve the equation $4x - 11x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6 = 0$. [3]

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 line has equation $y = x + 1$ and a curve has equation $y = x^2 + bx + 5$. Find the set of values of the constant b for which the line meets the curve. [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.

- 3 Two points A and B have coordinates $(3a, -a)$ and $(-a, 2a)$ respectively, where a is a positive constant.

(i) Find the equation of the line through the origin parallel to AB . [2]

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(ii) The length of the line AB is $3\frac{1}{3}$ units. Find the value of a . [3]

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4 The first term of a series is 6 and the second term is 2.

(i) For the case where the series is an arithmetic progression, find the sum of the first 80 terms. [3]

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(ii) For the case where the series is a geometric progression, find the sum to infinity. [2]

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may be expressed as $9 \cos^2 \theta - 22 \cos \theta + 4 = 0$. [3]

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.

- 6 A curve has a stationary point at $(3, 9\frac{1}{2})$ and has an equation for which $\frac{dy}{dx} = ax^2 + a^2x$, where a is a non-zero constant.

(i) Find the value of a .

[2]

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(ii) Find the equation of the curve.

[4]

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(iii) Determine, showing all necessary working, the nature of the stationary point. [2]

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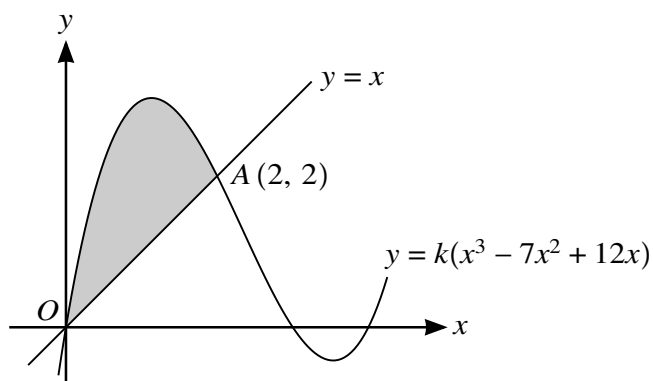
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The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = k(x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x)$ for some constant k . The curve intersects the line $y = x$ at the origin O and at the point $A(2, 2)$.

(i) Find the value of k .

[1]

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(ii) Verify that the curve meets the line $y = x$ again when $x = 5$.

[2]

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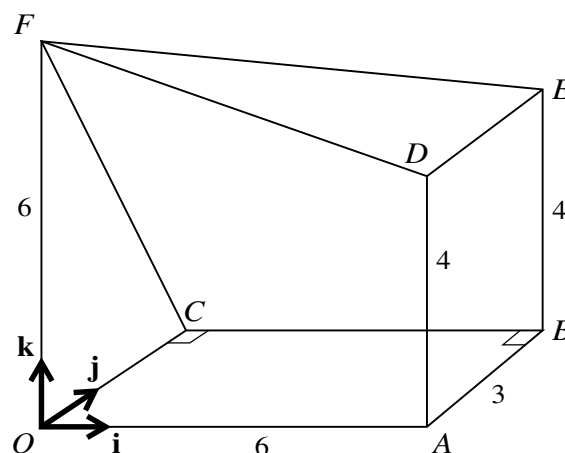
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[5]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

8



The diagram shows a solid figure $OABCDEF$ having a horizontal rectangular base $OABC$ with $OA = 6$ units and $AB = 3$ units. The vertical edges OF , AD and BE have lengths 6 units, 4 units and 4 units respectively. Unit vectors $\mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ are parallel to OA , OC and OF respectively.

- (i) Find $\overrightarrow{DF}$. [1]

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- (ii) Find the unit vector in the direction of $\overrightarrow{EF}$. [3]

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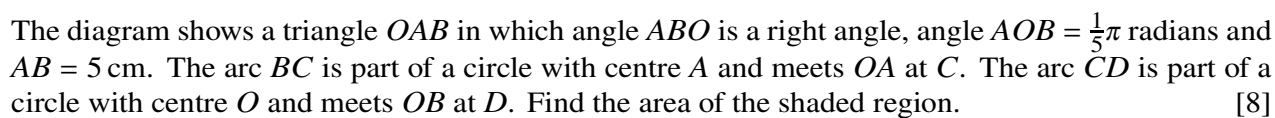
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(iii) Use a scalar product to find angle EFD .

[4]

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice or general note-taking. It consists of approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal dotted lines across the entire width of the page. The background is plain white, and there are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present.

[illegible]

- 10** A curve has equation $y = \frac{1}{2}(4x - 3)^{-1}$. The point A on the curve has coordinates $(1, \frac{1}{2})$.

(i) (a) Find and simplify the equation of the normal through A .

[5]

[illegible]

- (b) Find the x -coordinate of the point where this normal meets the curve again. [3]

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- (ii) A point is moving along the curve in such a way that as it passes through A its x -coordinate is decreasing at the rate of 0.3 units per second. Find the rate of change of its y -coordinate at A . [2]

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- 11 (a)** The one-one function f is defined by $f(x) = (x - 3)^2 - 1$ for $x < a$, where a is a constant.

(i) State the greatest possible value of a .

[1]

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- (ii)** It is given that a takes this greatest possible value. State the range of f and find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

[illegible]

- (b) The function g is defined by $g(x) = (x - 3)^2$ for $x \geq 0$.

- (i) Show that $\text{gg}(2x)$ can be expressed in the form $(2x-3)^4 + b(2x-3)^2 + c$, where b and c are constants to be found. [2]

- (ii) Hence expand $gg(2x)$ completely, simplifying your answer. [4]

[illegible]

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