



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/13**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

**October/November 2021**

**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.



2 (a) Find the first three terms, in ascending powers of  $x$ , in the expansion of  $(1 + ax)^6$ . [1]

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(b) Given that the coefficient of  $x^2$  in the expansion of  $(1 - 3x)(1 + ax)^6$  is  $-3$ , find the possible values of the constant  $a$ . [4]

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- 3 (a) Express  $5y^2 - 30y + 50$  in the form  $5(y + a)^2 + b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. [2]

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- (b) The function  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^5 - 10x^3 + 50x$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Determine whether  $f$  is an increasing function, a decreasing function or neither. [3]

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4 The first term of an arithmetic progression is 84 and the common difference is  $-3$ .

(a) Find the smallest value of  $n$  for which the  $n$ th term is negative. [2]

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It is given that the sum of the first  $2k$  terms of this progression is equal to the sum of the first  $k$  terms.

(b) Find the value of  $k$ . [3]

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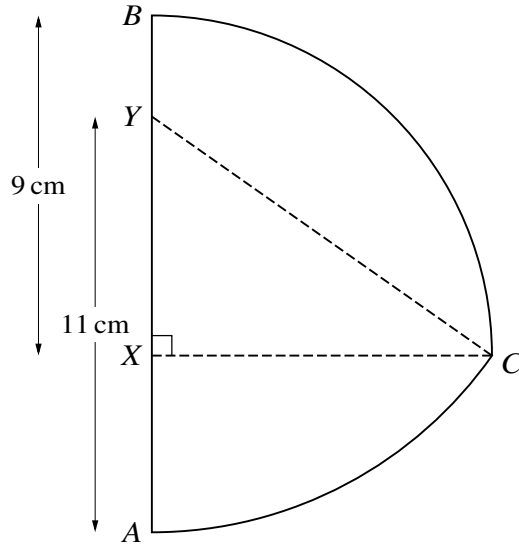
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In the diagram,  $X$  and  $Y$  are points on the line  $AB$  such that  $BX = 9$  cm and  $AY = 11$  cm. Arc  $BC$  is part of a circle with centre  $X$  and radius 9 cm, where  $CX$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ . Arc  $AC$  is part of a circle with centre  $Y$  and radius 11 cm.

(a) Show that angle  $XYC = 0.9582$  radians, correct to 4 significant figures. [1]

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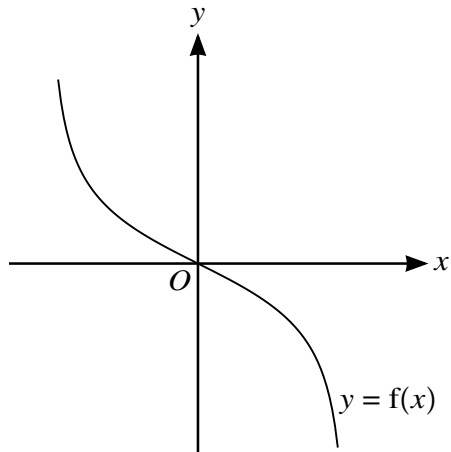
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The diagram shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ .

- (a) On this diagram sketch the graph of  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ . [1]

It is now given that  $f(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$  where  $-2 < x < 2$ .

- (b) Find an expression for  $f^{-1}(x)$ . [4]

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The function  $g$  is defined by  $g(x) = 2x$  for  $-a < x < a$ , where  $a$  is a constant.

- (c) State the maximum possible value of  $a$  for which  $fg$  can be formed. [1]

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- (d) Assuming that  $fg$  can be formed, find and simplify an expression for  $fg(x)$ . [2]

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- (b) Hence solve the equation  $\frac{\tan x + \cos x}{\tan x - \cos x} = 4$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [4]

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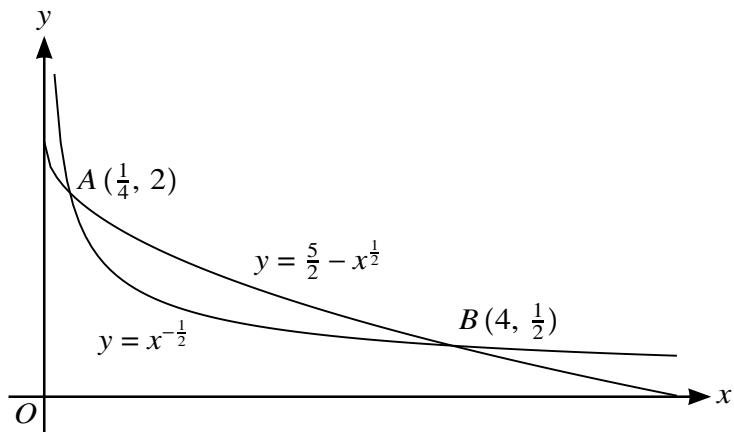
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The diagram shows the curves with equations  $y = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $y = \frac{5}{2} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . The curves intersect at the points  $A(\frac{1}{4}, 2)$  and  $B(4, \frac{1}{2})$ .

(a) Find the area of the region between the two curves. [6]

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10 A curve has equation  $y = f(x)$  and it is given that

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + k\right)^{-2} - (1 + k)^{-2},$$

where  $k$  is a constant. The curve has a minimum point at  $x = 2$ .

(a) Find  $f''(x)$  in terms of  $k$  and  $x$ , and hence find the set of possible values of  $k$ . [3]

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It is now given that  $k = -3$  and the minimum point is at  $(2, 3\frac{1}{2})$ .

(b) Find  $f(x)$ . [4]

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(c) Find the coordinates of the other stationary point and determine its nature. [4]

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