



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/13**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

**May/June 2023**

**1 hour 50 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

### INSTRUCTIONS

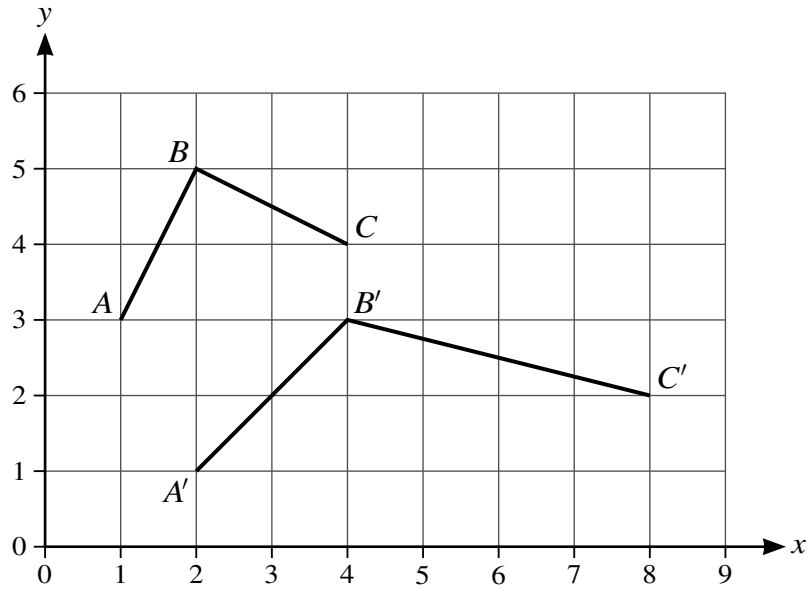
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction 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 **16** pages.

1



The diagram shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , which consists of the two straight lines  $AB$  and  $BC$ . The lines  $A'B'$  and  $B'C'$  form the graph of  $y = g(x)$ , which is the result of applying a sequence of two transformations, in either order, to  $y = f(x)$ .

State fully the two transformations.

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2 The function  $f$  is defined for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  by  $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + c$ , where  $c$  is a constant. It is given that  $f(x) > 2$  for all values of  $x$ .

Find the set of possible values of  $c$ .

[4]

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3 (a) Give the complete expansion of  $\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^5$ . [2]

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(b) In the expansion of  $(a + bx^2)\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^5$ , the coefficient of  $x$  is zero and the coefficient of  $\frac{1}{x}$  is 80.  
Find the values of the constants  $a$  and  $b$ . [4]

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- 4 (a) Show that the equation

$$3 \tan^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x - 4 = 0$$

may be expressed in the form  $a \cos^4 x + b \cos^2 x + c = 0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants to be found. [3]

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- (b) Hence solve the equation  $3 \tan^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x - 4 = 0$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ . [4]

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5 A circle has equation  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 40$ . A line with equation  $y = x - 9$  intersects the circle at points  $A$  and  $B$ .

(a) Find the coordinates of the two points of intersection. [4]

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(b) Find an equation of the circle with diameter  $AB$ . [3]

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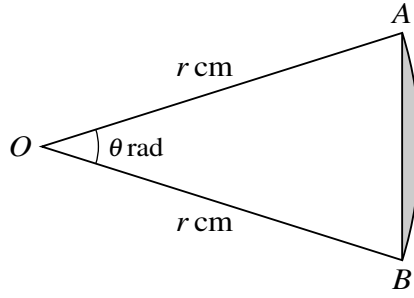
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The diagram shows a sector  $OAB$  of a circle with centre  $O$  and radius  $r$  cm. Angle  $AOB = \theta$  radians. It is given that the length of the arc  $AB$  is 9.6 cm and that the area of the sector  $OAB$  is  $76.8 \text{ cm}^2$ .

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

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(b) Find the perimeter of the shaded region. [2]

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7 The function  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = 2 - \frac{5}{x+2}$  for  $x > -2$ .

(a) State the range of  $f$ .

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(b) Obtain an expression for  $f^{-1}(x)$  and state the domain of  $f^{-1}$ .

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The function  $g$  is defined by  $g(x) = x + 3$  for  $x > 0$ .

- (c) Obtain an expression for  $fg(x)$  giving your answer in the form  $\frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are integers. [3]

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8 A progression has first term  $a$  and second term  $\frac{a^2}{a+2}$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant.

(a) For the case where the progression is geometric and the sum to infinity is 264, find the value of  $a$ . [5]

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9 A curve which passes through  $(0, 3)$  has equation  $y = f(x)$ . It is given that  $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$ .

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

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The tangent to the curve at  $(0, 3)$  intersects the curve again at one other point,  $P$ .

**(b)** Show that the  $x$ -coordinate of  $P$  satisfies the equation  $(2x + 1)(x - 1)^2 - 1 = 0$ . [4]

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**(c)** Verify that  $x = \frac{3}{2}$  satisfies this equation and hence find the  $y$ -coordinate of  $P$ . [2]

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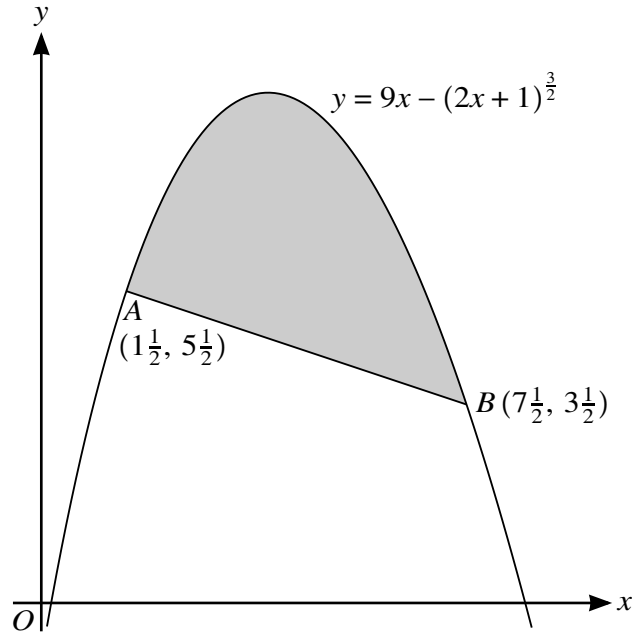
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The diagram shows the points  $A(1\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{2})$  and  $B(7\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2})$  lying on the curve with equation  $y = 9x - (2x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ .

- (a) Find the coordinates of the maximum point of the curve. [4]

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(b) Verify that the line  $AB$  is the normal to the curve at  $A$ . [3]

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

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**Additional Page**

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