

Cambridge
International
AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

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MATHEMATICS

9709/12

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 (P1)

May/June 2017

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.

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 **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.

- 1 (i) Find the coefficient of x in the expansion of $\left(2x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5$. [2]

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- (ii) Hence find the coefficient of x in the expansion of $(1 + 3x^2)\left(2x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5$. [4]

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- 2 The point A has coordinates $(-2, 6)$. The equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line AB is $2y = 3x + 5$.

(i) Find the equation of AB .

[3]

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(ii) Find the coordinates of B .

[3]

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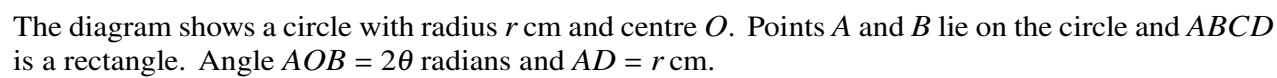
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3 (i) Prove the identity $\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \tan \theta\right)^2 \equiv \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$. [3]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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- 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 are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present on the page.

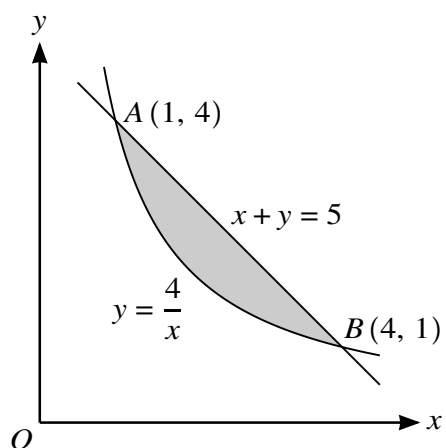
(ii) In the case where $r = 5$ and $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$, find the area of the shaded region. [4]

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.

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed 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.

[illegible]

6



The diagram shows the straight line $x + y = 5$ intersecting the curve $y = \frac{4}{x}$ at the points $A(1, 4)$ and $B(4, 1)$. Find, showing all necessary working, the volume obtained when the shaded region is rotated through 360° about the x -axis. [7]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 8** Relative to an origin O , the position vectors of three points A , B and C are given by

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = 3\mathbf{i} + p\mathbf{j} - 2p\mathbf{k}, \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = 6\mathbf{i} + (p+4)\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = (p-1)\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + q\mathbf{k},$$

where p and q are constants.

- (i) In the case where $p = 2$, use a scalar product to find angle AOB . [4]

[illegible]

[illegible]

9 The equation of a curve is $y = 8\sqrt{x} - 2x$.

(i) Find the coordinates of the stationary point of the curve. [3]

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(ii) Find an expression for $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and hence, or otherwise, determine the nature of the stationary point. [2]

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(iii) Find the values of x at which the line $y = 6$ meets the curve.

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(iv) State the set of values of k for which the line $y = k$ does not meet the curve.

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10 The function f is defined by $f(x) = 3 \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 2$, for $-\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

(i) Solve the equation $f(x) + 4 = 0$, giving your answer correct to 1 decimal place. [3]

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(ii) Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ and find the domain of f^{-1} . [5]

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(iii) Sketch, on the same diagram, the graphs of $y = f(x)$ and $y = f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

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