PLATINUM
BUSINESS ACADEMY
0777898626

Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

0969734 90

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.

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

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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]

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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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5 **(i)** Show that the equation

$$\frac{\cos\theta - 4}{\sin\theta} - \frac{4\sin\theta}{5\cos\theta - 2} = 0$$

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

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(ii) Hence solve the equation

$$\frac{\cos\theta - 4}{\sin\theta} - \frac{4\sin\theta}{5\cos\theta - 2} = 0$$

for $0° \leqslant \theta \leqslant 360°$. [3]

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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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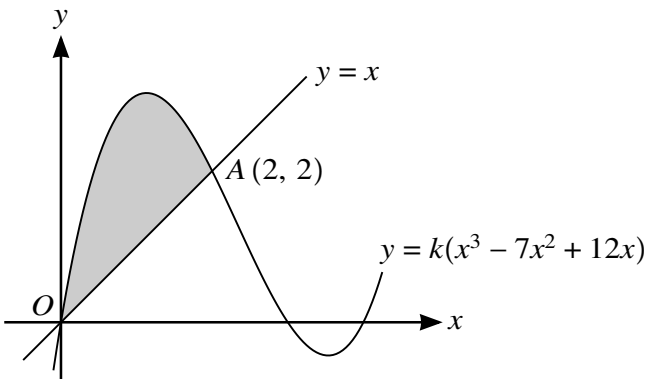

The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = k(x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x)$ for some constant k. The curve intersects the line $y = x$ at the origin O and at the point A (2, 2).

(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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(iii) Find, showing all necessary working, the area of the shaded region. [3]

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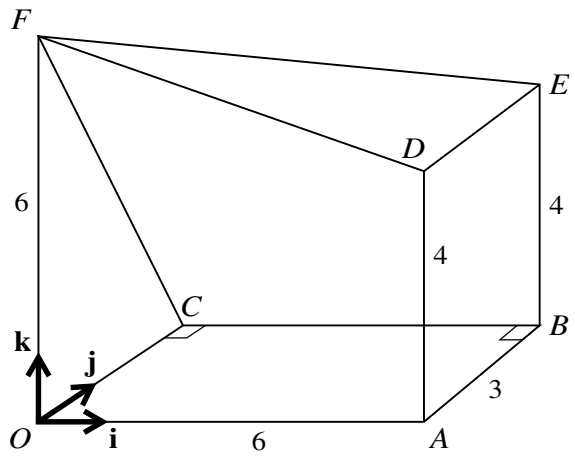

The diagram shows a solid figure $OABCDEF$ having a horizontal rectangular base $OABC$ with $OA = 6$ units and $AB = 3$ units. The vertical edges OF, AD and BE have lengths 6 units, 4 units and 4 units respectively. Unit vectors **i**, **j** and **k** are parallel to OA, OC and OF respectively.

(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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(iii) Use a scalar product to find angle EFD. [4]

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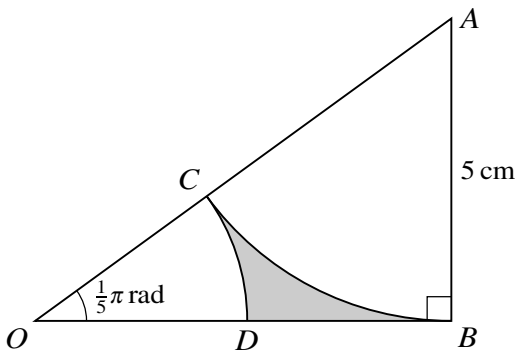

The diagram shows a triangle OAB in which angle ABO is a right angle, angle $AOB = \frac{1}{5}\pi$ radians and $AB = 5$ cm. The arc BC is part of a circle with centre A and meets OA at C. The arc CD is part of a circle with centre O and meets OB at D. Find the area of the shaded region. [8]

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

(i) (a) Find and simplify the equation of the normal through A. [5]

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(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]

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

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

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

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Additional Page

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