



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/12**

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1 (P1)

**February/March 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 **20** printed pages.





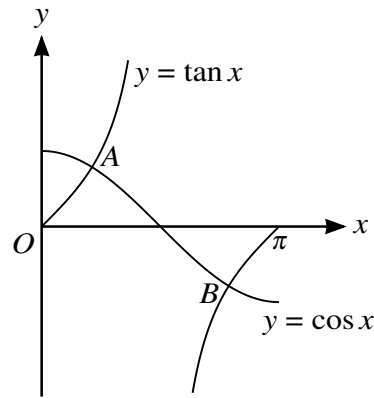








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The diagram shows the graphs of  $y = \tan x$  and  $y = \cos x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . The graphs intersect at points  $A$  and  $B$ .

(i) Find by calculation the  $x$ -coordinate of  $A$ . [4]

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**(ii)** Find by calculation the coordinates of  $B$ . [3]

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8 The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined for  $x \geq 0$  by

$$f : x \mapsto 2x^2 + 3,$$

$$g : x \mapsto 3x + 2.$$

(i) Show that  $gf(x) = 6x^2 + 11$  and obtain an unsimplified expression for  $fg(x)$ . [2]

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

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The tangents at  $A$  and  $B$  intersect each other at  $C$ .

(iii) Find the coordinates of  $C$ . [4]

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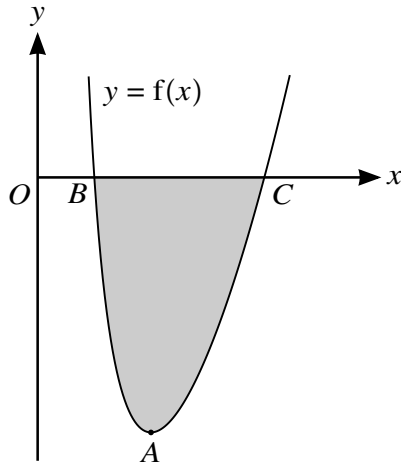
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The diagram shows the curve  $y = f(x)$  defined for  $x > 0$ . The curve has a minimum point at  $A$  and crosses the  $x$ -axis at  $B$  and  $C$ . It is given that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{2}{x^3}$  and that the curve passes through the point  $(4, \frac{189}{16})$ .

(i) Find the  $x$ -coordinate of  $A$ . [2]

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(ii) Find  $f(x)$ . [3]

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(iii) Find the  $x$ -coordinates of  $B$  and  $C$ . [4]

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[Question 10 (iv) is printed on the next page.]

