



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/22**

Paper 2 Pure Mathematics 2

**May/June 2023**

**1 hour 15 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 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages.

1 Solve the equation

$$\sec^2 \theta + 5 \tan^2 \theta = 9 + 17 \sec \theta$$

for  $0^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ .

[5]

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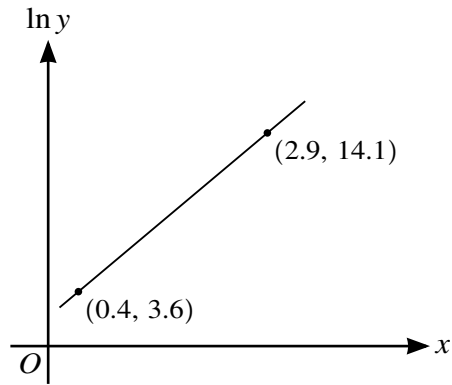
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2



The variables  $x$  and  $y$  satisfy the equation  $y = Ae^{(A-B)x}$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants. The graph of  $\ln y$  against  $x$  is a straight line passing through the points  $(0.4, 3.6)$  and  $(2.9, 14.1)$ , as shown in the diagram.

Find the values of  $A$  and  $B$  correct to 3 significant figures. [5]

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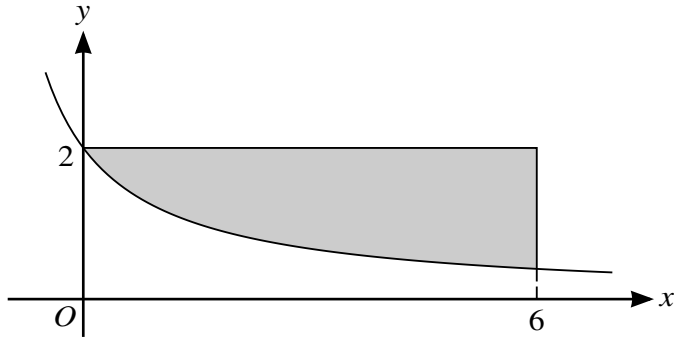
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The diagram shows part of the curve  $y = \frac{6}{2x + 3}$ . The shaded region is bounded by the curve and the lines  $x = 6$  and  $y = 2$ .

Find the exact area of the shaded region, giving your answer in the form  $a - \ln b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers. [5]

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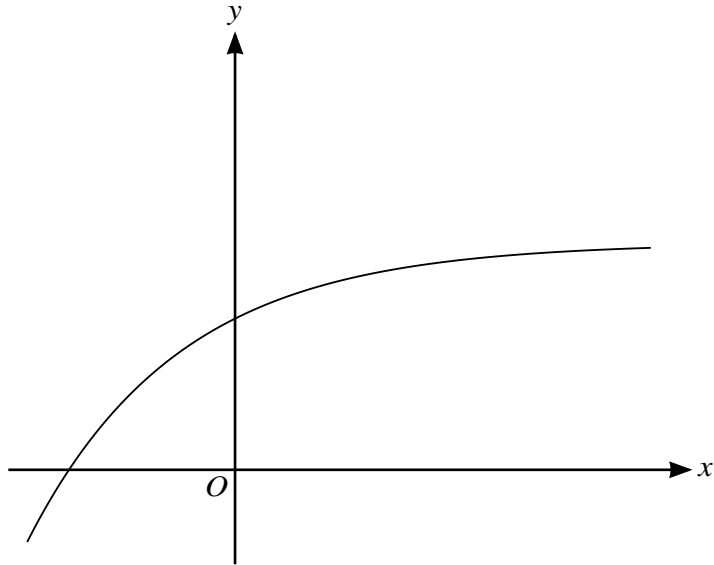
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4 (a)



The diagram shows the graph of  $y = 3 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ .

**On the diagram**, sketch the graph of  $y = |5x - 4|$ , and show that the equation  $3 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = |5x - 4|$  has exactly two real roots. [2]

It is given that the two roots of  $3 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = |5x - 4|$  are denoted by  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , where  $\alpha < \beta$ .

(b) Show by calculation that  $\alpha$  lies between 0.36 and 0.37. [2]

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(c) Use the iterative formula  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{5}(7 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x_n})$  to find  $\beta$  correct to 4 significant figures. Give the result of each iteration to 6 significant figures. [3]

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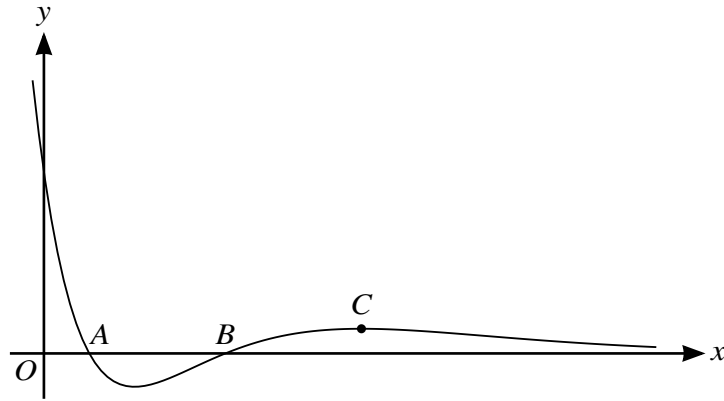
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The diagram shows the curve with equation  $y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}(x^2 - 5x + 4)$ . The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at the points  $A$  and  $B$ , and has a maximum at the point  $C$ .

- (a) Find the exact gradient of the curve at  $B$ . [5]

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**(b)** Find the exact coordinates of *C*.

[4]

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6 (a) Show that  $4 \sin(\theta + \frac{1}{3}\pi) \cos(\theta - \frac{1}{3}\pi) \equiv \sqrt{3} + 2 \sin 2\theta$ . [4]

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(b) Find the exact value of  $4 \sin \frac{17}{24}\pi \cos \frac{1}{24}\pi$ . [2]

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(c) Find the exact value of  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{8}\pi} 4 \sin(2x + \frac{1}{3}\pi) \cos(2x - \frac{1}{3}\pi) dx$ . [4]

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7 A curve has parametric equations

$$x = \frac{2t + 3}{t + 2}, \quad y = t^2 + at + 1,$$

where  $a$  is a constant. It is given that, at the point  $P$  on the curve, the gradient is 1.

(a) Show that the value of  $t$  at  $P$  satisfies the equation

$$2t^3 + (a + 8)t^2 + (4a + 8)t + 4a - 1 = 0. \tag{4}$$

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(b) It is given that  $(t + 1)$  is a factor of

$$2t^3 + (a + 8)t^2 + (4a + 8)t + 4a - 1.$$

Find the value of  $a$ .

[2]

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(c) Hence show that  $P$  is the only point on the curve at which the gradient is 1.

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