



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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MATHEMATICS

9709/22

Paper 2 Pure Mathematics 2

May/June 2021

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 (a) Solve the equation $\ln(2 + x) - \ln x = 2 \ln 3$. [3]

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(b) Hence solve the equation $\ln(2 + \cot y) - \ln(\cot y) = 2 \ln 3$ for $0 < y < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. Give your answer correct to 4 significant figures. [2]

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4 (a) Find the exact value of $\int_0^2 6e^{2x+1} dx$. [3]

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(b) Find $\int (\tan^2 x + 4 \sin^2 2x) dx$. [5]

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(b) Factorise $x^4 - 32x + 48$. [2]

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(c) Hence solve the equation $e^{-12y} - 32e^{-3y} + 48 = 0$, giving your answer in an exact form. [2]

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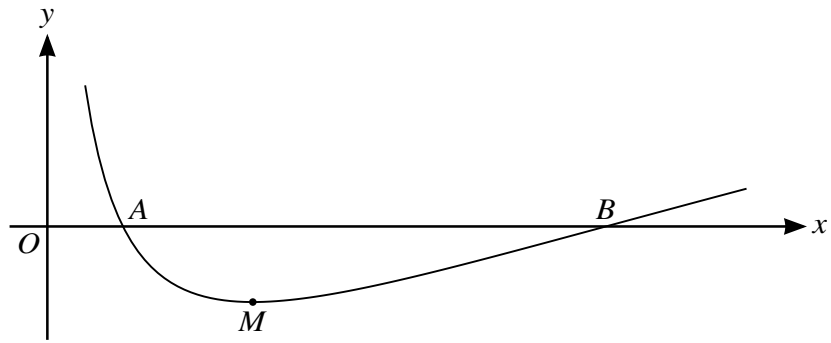
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The diagram shows the curve with equation

$$y = (\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x.$$

The curve crosses the x -axis at the points A and B , and has a minimum point M .

- (a) Find the exact value of the gradient of the curve at each of the points A and B . [6]

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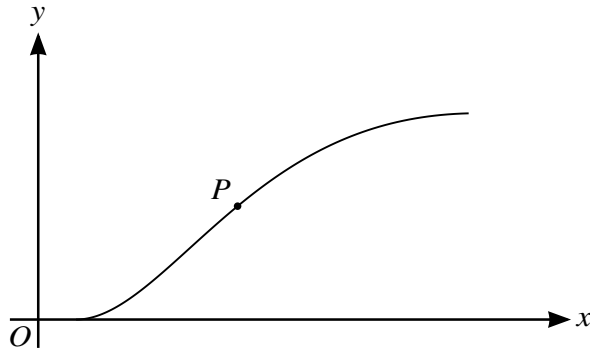
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The diagram shows the curve with parametric equations

$$x = 4t + e^{2t}, \quad y = 6t \sin 2t,$$

for $0 \leq t \leq 1$. The point P on the curve has parameter p and y -coordinate 3.

- (a) Show that $p = \frac{1}{2 \sin 2p}$. [1]

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- (b) Show by calculation that the value of p lies between 0.5 and 0.6. [2]

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- (c) Use an iterative formula, based on the equation in part (a), to find the value of p correct to 3 significant figures. Use an initial value of 0.55 and give the result of each iteration to 5 significant figures. [3]

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