



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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NUMBER

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/23**

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 [ ].

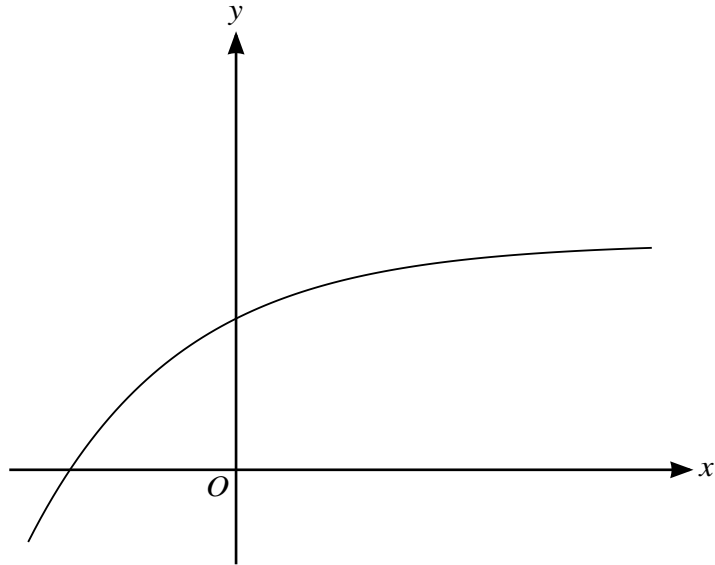
This document has **12** pages.







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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(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.

[3]

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