



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 2024

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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

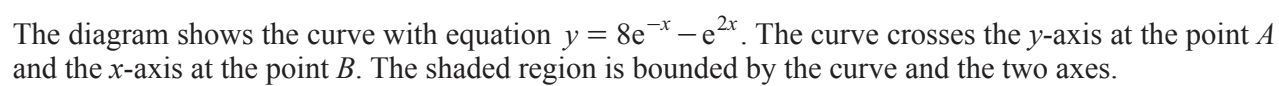
1 Solve the inequality $|5x+7| > |2x-3|$.

[4]

[illegible]

- 2 Use logarithms to solve the equation $6^{2x-1} = 5e^{3x+2}$. Give your answer correct to 4 significant figures. [4]

[illegible]



- [illegible]

(b) Show that the x -coordinate of B is $\ln 2$ and hence find the area of the shaded region. [5]

4 A curve is defined by the parametric equations

$$x = 4 \cos^2 t, \quad y = \sqrt{3} \sin 2t,$$

for values of t such that $0 < t < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

Find the equation of the normal to the curve at the point for which $t = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. Give your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$ where a , b and c are integers. [7]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

5 The polynomial $p(x)$ is defined by $p(x) = 9x^3 + 18x^2 + 5x + 4$.

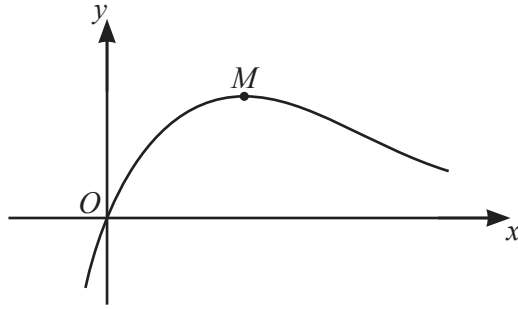
(a) Find the quotient when $p(x)$ is divided by $(3x+2)$, and show that the remainder is 6. [3]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

(b) Find the value of $\int_0^2 \frac{p(x)}{3x+2} dx$, giving your answer in the form $a + \ln b$ where a and b are integers. [5]

[illegible]

6



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{x+3}$. The curve has a maximum point M .

- (a) Find an expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$. [2]

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- (b) Show that the x -coordinate of M satisfies the equation $x = \frac{x+3}{\ln(2x+1)} - 0.5$. [2]

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- (c) Show by calculation that the x -coordinate of M lies between 2.5 and 3.0 . [2]

[illegible]

- (d)** Use an iterative formula based on the equation in part **(b)** to find the x -coordinate of M correct to 4 significant figures. Give the result of each iteration to 6 significant figures. [3]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

7 (a) Prove that $2 \sin \theta \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta \equiv \sec \theta$.

[2]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(b) Solve the equation $\tan^2 \theta + 7 \sin \theta \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = 8$ for $-\pi < \theta < \pi$.

[5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with ten horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

(c) Find $\int 8 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx$. [3]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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