



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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MATHEMATICS

9709/15

Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

May/June 2026

1 hour 50 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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- 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 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **16** pages.



$$4x^2 + 2y^2 - 3y = 21 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x - y - 5 = 0. \quad [5]$$

This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The page is covered by a light gray watermark that repeats the text "PapaCambridge" and the website "papacambridge.com" diagonally across it. There are no margins or other markings on the page.



- 2 A tank is being filled with water at a rate of $200 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$. The volume of water in the tank, $V \text{ cm}^3$, is given by

$$V = 100\pi h + \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3,$$

where h is the height of water in the tank in centimetres.

Find the exact rate at which h is increasing when $h = 30$.

[3]

[illegible]



- 3 The coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(p+2x)^5$ is equal to the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1-2qx)^4$, where p and q are constants.

(a) Find an expression for p in terms of q .

[3]

- (b)** Given that $p = \frac{6}{5}$, find the two possible values of the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(3 + qx)^6$.

[3]





4 The equation of a curve is $y = -4x^2 + 2x + 3$.

(a) Use differentiation to find the x -coordinate of the stationary point of the curve. [2]

Handwriting practice lines with a central dashed line and solid top and bottom lines. The page contains eight sets of these lines, with a large, faint 'PanaCambridge' watermark diagonally across the center.

The curve is stretched by factor 3 in the y -direction and then by factor $\frac{1}{2}$ in the x -direction.

(b) Find the x -coordinate of the stationary point of the transformed curve. [1]

(c) Find the equation of the transformed curve. Give your answer in the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b and c are integers to be found. [3]

[illegible]



- 5 (a) Express $2x^2 - 16x - 18$ in the form $2(x+a)^2 + b$, where a and b are constants to be found. [2]

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- (b) Hence, solve the equation $2x^8 - 16x^4 - 18 = 0$. [4]

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- [4]

[illegible]



7 (a) Prove the identity

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \equiv \tan \theta. \quad [4]$$

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(b) Hence, solve the equation

$$\frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} - \frac{2}{\cos \theta} + 3 = 0$$

for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$. [3]

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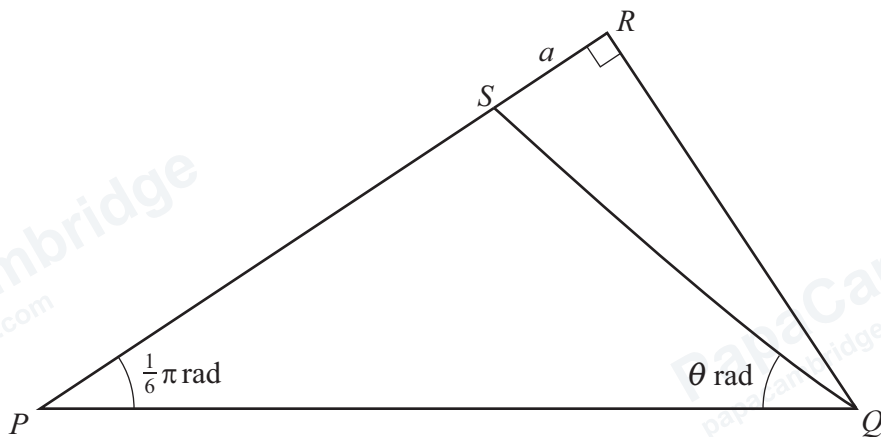
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The diagram shows a right-angled triangle PQR . The point S lies on PR and is such that $PS = 4RS$. The distance $RS = a$. The angle $QPR = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ radians, and the angle $PQS = \theta$ radians.

- (a) Find the exact distance QS in terms of a . Give your answer in the form $\sqrt{\frac{c}{d}}a$, where c and d are integers to be found. [2]

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- (b) (i) Show that the angle $RQS = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}\right)$. [2]

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- (ii) Hence, find the exact value of θ . [1]

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9 A function f is defined by $f(x) = 3 - \frac{4}{2x+3}$ for $x > -\frac{3}{2}$.

(a) (i) Find $f'(x)$. [2]

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(ii) Hence, show that f is an increasing function. [1]

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(b) (i) Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [3]

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(ii) State the domain and range of f^{-1} . [2]

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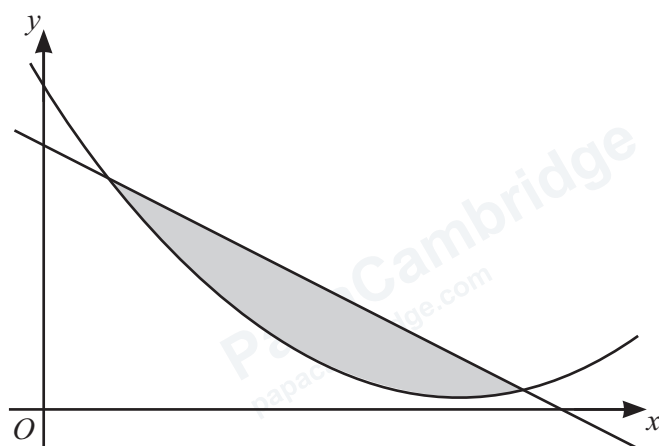
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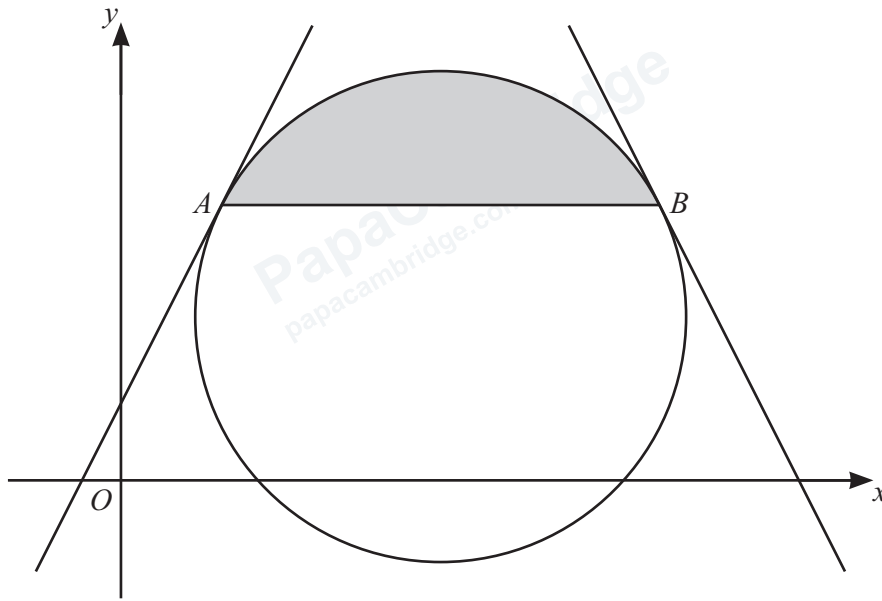


The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = x^2 - 12x + 37$ and the line $y = -4x + 30$.

Find the area of the shaded region.

[7]

[illegible]



In the diagram, AB is a chord of the circle with equation $(x-6)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 20$. The two tangents to the circle with equations $y = 2x + 1$ and $y = -2x + 25$ meet the circle at the points A and B respectively.

- (a) Find the coordinates of the points A and B .

[4]

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- (b)** Hence, or otherwise, find the area of the shaded region. Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

[5]





- 12 (a) The first term of an arithmetic progression is 5730 and the common difference is -23 .

Find the value of the first negative term.

[3]

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- (b) The first term of a geometric progression is $\sin \theta$ and the second term is $\frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$, where $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

- (i) Find the set of values of θ for which the progression is convergent.

[3]

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- (ii)** Given that $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$, find the sum to infinity of the progression. Give your answer in the form $\frac{p + \sqrt{q}}{r}$, where p , q and r are integers to be found. [3]





Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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