

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/32

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 (P3)

February/March 2017

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF9)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

This document consists of **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1 Solve the equation $\ln(1 + 2^x) = 2$, giving your answer correct to 3 decimal places. [3]

[illegible]

2 Solve the inequality $|x - 4| < 2|3x + 1|$.

[4]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed 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.

- 3 (i) By sketching suitable graphs, show that the equation $e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = 4 - x^2$ has one positive root and one negative root. [2]

- (ii) Verify by calculation that the negative root lies between -1 and -1.5 . [2]

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- (iii)** Use the iterative formula $x_{n+1} = -\sqrt{4 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x_n}}$ to determine this root correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

[illegible]

- 4 (i) Express $8 \cos \theta - 15 \sin \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$, stating the exact value of R and giving the value of α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice 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.

(ii) Hence solve the equation

$$8 \cos 2x - 15 \sin 2x = 4,$$

for $0^\circ < x < 180^\circ$.

[4]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing 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.

- 5** The curve with equation $y = e^{-ax} \tan x$, where a is a positive constant, has only one point in the interval $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ at which the tangent is parallel to the x -axis. Find the value of a and state the exact value of the x -coordinate of this point. [7]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

- 6** The line l has equation $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} + \lambda(2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$. The plane p has equation $3x + y - 5z = 20$.

(i) Show that the line l lies in the plane p . [3]

[illegible]

- (ii) A second plane is parallel to l , perpendicular to p and contains the point with position vector $3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$. Find the equation of this plane, giving your answer in the form $ax + by + cz = d$. [5]

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.



(i) Form a differential equation satisfied by h and t , and show that the time T hours taken for the depth of water to reach 4 m is given by

[3]

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

(ii) Using the substitution $u = 5 - \sqrt{h}$, find the value of T .

[6]

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 or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

8 Throughout this question the use of a calculator is not permitted.

The polynomial $z^4 + 3z^2 + 6z + 10$ is denoted by $p(z)$. The complex number $-1 + i$ is denoted by u .

- (i) Showing all your working, verify that u is a root of the equation $p(z) = 0$. [3]

[illegible]

- (ii) Find the other three roots of the equation $p(z) = 0$. [7]

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.

9 Let $f(x) = \frac{x(6-x)}{(2+x)(4+x^2)}$.

(i) Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions.

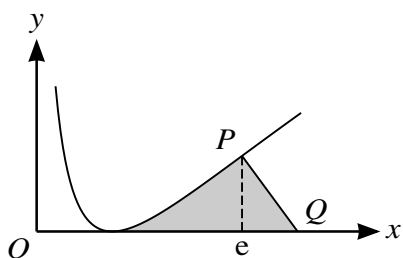
[5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing 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.

- (ii) Hence obtain the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x , up to and including the term in x^2 . [5]

[illegible]

10



The diagram shows the curve $y = (\ln x)^2$. The x -coordinate of the point P is equal to e , and the normal to the curve at P meets the x -axis at Q .

(i) Find the x -coordinate of Q .

[4]

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(ii) Show that $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + c$, where c is a constant.

[1]

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- (iii) Using integration by parts, or otherwise, find the exact value of the area of the shaded region between the curve, the x -axis and the normal PQ . [5]

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.

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