

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/33

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 **(P3)**

May/June 2018

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 in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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.



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- 1** Expand $\frac{4}{\sqrt{4-3x}}$ in ascending powers of x , up to and including the term in x^2 , simplifying the coefficients. [4]

[illegible]

- 2 Showing all necessary working, solve the equation $5^{2x} = 5^x + 5$. Give your answer correct to 3 decimal places. [5]

[illegible]

- 3** Showing all necessary working, find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{1}{6}\pi} x \cos 3x \, dx$, giving your answer in terms of π . [5]

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

- 4** The curve with equation $y = \frac{\ln x}{3+x}$ has a stationary point at $x = p$.

(i) Show that p satisfies the equation $\ln x = 1 + \frac{3}{x}$. [3]

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

(iii) It is given that the equation in part (i) can be written in the form $x = \frac{3+x}{\ln x}$. Use an iterative formula based on this rearrangement to determine the value of p correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 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 entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

5 (i) By first expanding $(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^3$, or otherwise, show that

$$\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x. \quad [4]$$

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.

- 6 (i) Express $\frac{1}{4-y^2}$ in partial fractions. [2]

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- (ii) The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 - y^2,$$

and $y = 1$ when $x = 1$. Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x . [6]

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

- (i) Express $\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. Give the exact values of R and $\tan \alpha$. [3]

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- (ii) Hence, showing all necessary working, show that $\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}\pi} \frac{15}{(\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta)^2} d\theta = 5$. [5]

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- 8** The equation of a curve is $2x^3 - y^3 - 3xy^2 = 2a^3$, where a is a non-zero constant.

(i) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{y^2 + 2xy}$. [4]

[illegible]

- (ii)** Find the coordinates of the two points on the curve at which the tangent is parallel to the y-axis. [5]

[illegible]

- 9 (a)** Find the complex number z satisfying the equation

$$3z - iz^* = 1 + 5i,$$

where z^* denotes the complex conjugate of z .

[4]

This image shows a single 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.

- [5]

[illegible]

- 10** The points A and B have position vectors $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ and $4\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ respectively. The line l has equation $\mathbf{r} = 4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + \mu(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$.

(i) Show that l does not intersect the line passing through A and B . [5]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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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