

Cambridge International AS & A Level

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MATHEMATICS

9709/32

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

October/November 2022

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 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 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

- 1 Solve the equation $2^{3x-1} = 5(3^{1-x})$. Give your answer in the form $\frac{\ln a}{\ln b}$ where a and b are integers. [4]

[illegible]

- 2 The polynomial $2x^3 - x^2 + a$, where a is a constant, is denoted by $p(x)$. It is given that $(2x + 3)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

(a) Find the value of a .

[2]

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(b) When a has this value, solve the inequality $p(x) < 0$.

[4]

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- 3** The equation of a curve is $y = \sin x \sin 2x$. The curve has a stationary point in the interval $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. Find the x -coordinate of this point, giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [6]

[illegible]

- 4 (a) Express $4 \cos x - \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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- (b) Hence solve the equation $4 \cos 2x - \sin 2x = 3$ for $0^\circ < x < 180^\circ$. [5]

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- 5 (a) Solve the equation $z^2 - 6iz - 12 = 0$, giving the answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real and exact. [3]

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- (b) On a sketch of an Argand diagram with origin O , show points A and B representing the roots of the equation in part (a). [1]

(c) Find the exact modulus and argument of each root.

[3]

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(d) Hence show that the triangle OAB is equilateral.

[1]

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6 Relative to the origin O , the points A , B and C have position vectors given by

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) Using a scalar product, find the cosine of angle BAC .

[4]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 7 The variables x and θ satisfy the differential equation

$$x \sin^2 \theta \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \tan^2 \theta - 2 \cot \theta,$$

for $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ and $x > 0$. It is given that $x = 2$ when $\theta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$.

- (a) Show that $\frac{d}{d\theta}(\cot^2 \theta) = -\frac{2 \cot \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$.

(You may assume without proof that the derivative of $\cot \theta$ with respect to θ is $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$.) [1]

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- (b) Solve the differential equation and find the value of x when $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. [7]

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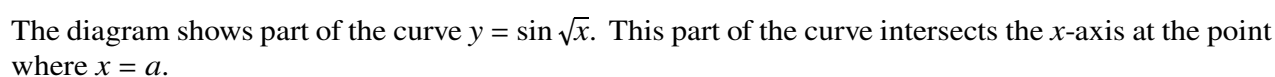
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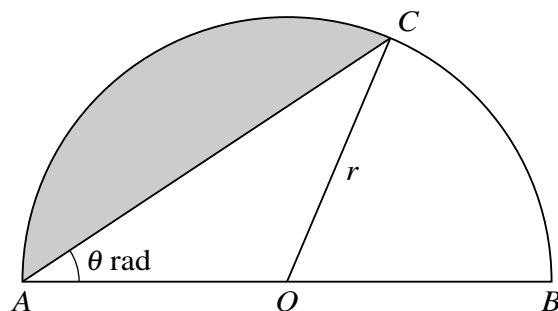
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- [illegible]



The diagram shows a semicircle with diameter AB , centre O and radius r . The shaded region is the minor segment on the chord AC and its area is one third of the area of the semicircle. The angle CAB is θ radians.

- (a) Show that $\theta = \frac{1}{3}(\pi - 1.5 \sin 2\theta)$. [4]

[illegible]

- (b) Verify by calculation that $0.5 < \theta < 0.7$.

[2]

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- (c) Use an iterative formula based on the equation in part (a) to determine θ correct to 3 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 5 decimal places.

[3]

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10 Let $f(x) = \frac{4 - x + x^2}{(1 + x)(2 + x^2)}$.

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

[5]

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- (b) Find the exact value of $\int_0^4 f(x) \, dx$. Give your answer as a single logarithm. [5]

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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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