

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 9709/33

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

October/November 2020

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. Blank pages are indicated.

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On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z| \ge 2$ and $|z - 1 + i| \le 1$. [4]

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3	The	parametric	equations	of a	a curve	are
•	1110	parametric	equations	01	u cui ve	uic

$$x = 3 - \cos 2\theta, \quad y = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta,$$
for $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cot \theta$. [5]

4	Solve	the	equatic	n

$\log_{10}(2x+1) = 2\log_{10}(x+1) - 1.$					
Give your answers correct to 3 decimal places.	[6]				
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5	(a)	By sketching a suitable pair of graphs, show that the equation $\csc x = 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ has exactly two roots in the interval $0 < x < \pi$.
	(b)	The sequence of values given by the iterative formula
		$x_{n+1} = \pi - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x_n} + 1}\right),$
		with initial value $x_1 = 2$, converges to one of these roots.
		Use the formula to determine this root correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

	value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places.	
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Hence solve the equation $\sqrt{6}\cos\frac{1}{3}x + 3\sin\frac{1}{3}x = 2.5$, for $0^{\circ} < x < 360^{\circ}$.	
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Find the other roots of this equation.	[
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8 The coording	nates (x, y) of a	general point of a curve	e satisfy the differen	tial equation
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$$x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = (1 - 2x^2)y,$$

for x > 0. It is given that y = 1 when x = 1.

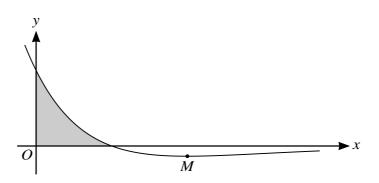
Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x .	[6]
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9	Let $f(x) = 8 + 5x + 12x^2$	
	Let $f(x) = \frac{8 + 3x + 12x}{(1 - x)(2 + 3x)^2}$.	

(a)	Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions.	[5]

Hence obtain the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x , up to and including the term in

10



The diagram shows the curve $y = (2 - x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$, and its minimum point M.

(a)	Find the exact coordinates of M .	[5]

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a)	Given that the two lines intersect, find the value of a and the position vector of the pointersection.

two possioi	e values of a.						
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Additional Page

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