Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

* 4 3 2 5 7 8 4 1 4 8 *

MATHEMATICS **9709/32**

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 **October/November 2021**

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.

BLANK PAGE

1 Find the value of x for which $3(2^{1-x}) = 7^x$. Give your answer in the form $\frac{\ln a}{\ln b}$, where a and b are integers. [4]

2 Solve the inequality $|3x - a| > 2|x + 2a|$, where a is a positive constant. [4]

3 **(a)** Given the complex numbers $u = a + \mathrm{i}b$ and $w = c + \mathrm{i}d$, where a, b, c and d are real, prove that $(u + w)^* = u^* + w^*$. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) Solve the equation $(z + 2 + \mathrm{i})^* + (2 + \mathrm{i})z = 0$, giving your answer in the form $x + \mathrm{i}y$ where x and y are real. [4]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

4 Express $\dfrac{4x^2 - 13x + 13}{(2x - 1)(x - 3)}$ in partial fractions. [5]

5 **(a)** On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 3 - 2\mathrm{i}| \leqslant 1$ and $\operatorname{Im} z \geqslant 2$. [4]

(b) Find the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points in the shaded region, giving your answer in degrees. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

6 **(a)** Using the expansions of $\sin(3x + 2x)$ and $\sin(3x - 2x)$, show that

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(\sin 5x + \sin x) \equiv \sin 3x \cos 2x.$$ [3]

(b) Hence show that $\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}\pi} \sin 3x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{5}(3 - \sqrt{2})$. [3]

7 The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$e^{2x}\frac{dy}{dx} = 4xy^2,$$

and it is given that $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.

Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x. [7]

8 **(a)** By first expanding $\left(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta\right)^2$, show that

$$\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta \equiv 1 - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\theta.$$ [3]

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta = \tfrac{5}{9},$$

for $0° < \theta < 180°$. [4]

9 The equation of a curve is $ye^{2x} - y^2e^x = 2$.

(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2ye^x - y^2}{2y - e^x}$. [4]

(b) Find the exact coordinates of the point on the curve where the tangent is parallel to the y-axis. [4]

10 With respect to the origin O, the position vectors of the points A and B are given by $\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find a vector equation for the line l through A and B. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) The point C lies on l and is such that $\overrightarrow{AC} = 3\overrightarrow{AB}$.

Find the position vector of C. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(c) Find the possible position vectors of the point P on l such that $OP = \sqrt{14}$. [5]

11 The equation of a curve is $y = \sqrt{\tan x}$, for $0 \leqslant x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

(a) Express $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of $\tan x$, and verify that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ when $x = \frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]

....

....

....

....

....

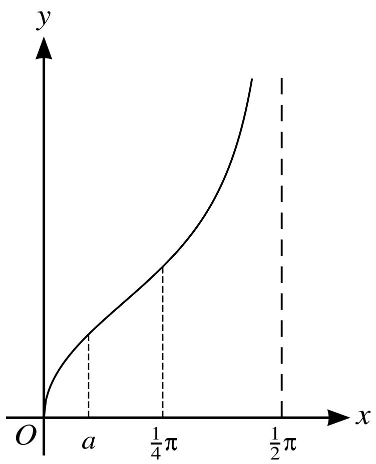
....

....

....

....

The value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is also 1 at another point on the curve where $x = a$, as shown in the diagram.



(b) Show that $t^3 + t^2 + 3t - 1 = 0$, where $t = \tan a$. [4]

....

....

....

....

....

(c) Use the iterative formula

$$a_{n+1} = \tan^{-1}\left(\tfrac{1}{3}\left(1 - \tan^2 a_n - \tan^3 a_n\right)\right)$$

to determine a correct to 2 decimal places, giving the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

Additional Page

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