



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.

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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- 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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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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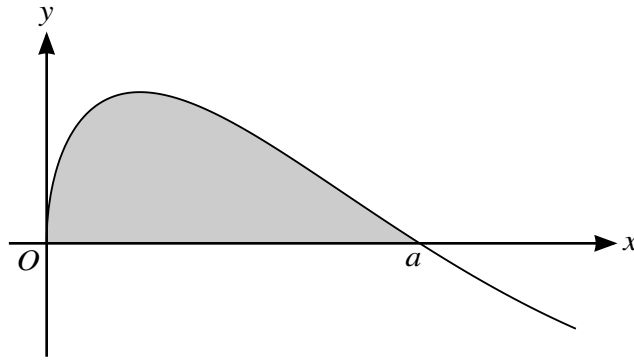
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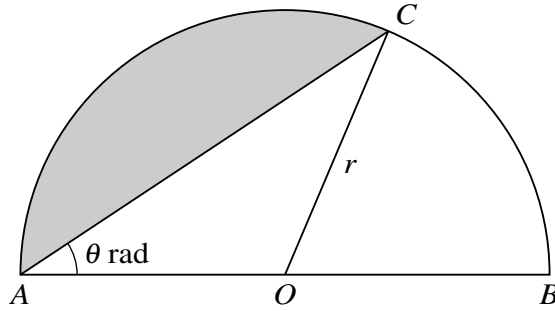
The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \sin \sqrt{x}$. This part of the curve intersects the x -axis at the point where $x = a$.

(a) State the exact value of a . [1]

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(b) Using the substitution $u = \sqrt{x}$, find the exact area of the shaded region in the first quadrant bounded by this part of the curve and the x -axis. [7]

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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]

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

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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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