



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.



[illegible]

3

- 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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[illegible]

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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]

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- (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]

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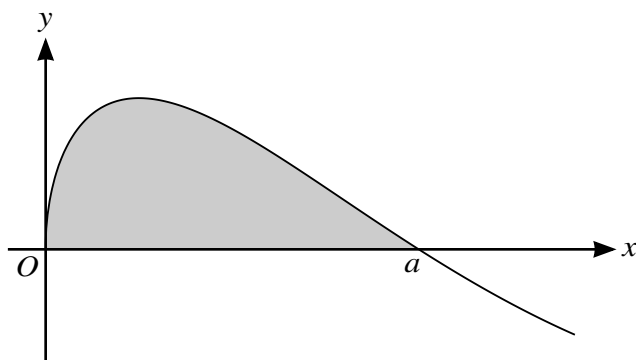
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(a) State the exact value of a . [1]

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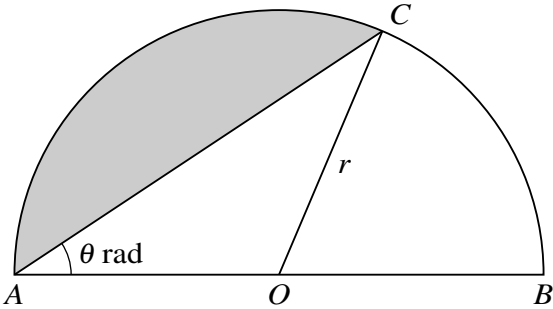
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(b) Using the substitution $u = \sqrt{x}$, find the exact area of the shaded region in the first quadrant bounded by this part of the curve and the x -axis. [7]

[illegible]

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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 $0.5 < \theta < 0.7$.

[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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This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The lines are thin and light gray, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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.

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