UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/32**

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 **(P3)** **October/November 2010**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
Graph Paper
List of Formulae (MF9)

* 4 7 7 2 5 5 6 2 7 5 *

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** the questions.
Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 75.
Questions carrying smaller numbers of marks are printed earlier in the paper, and questions carrying larger numbers of marks later in the paper.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

© UCLES 2010

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

1 Solve the inequality $2|x - 3| > |3x + 1|$. [4]

2 Solve the equation

$$\ln(1 + x^2) = 1 + 2\ln x,$$

giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [4]

3 Solve the equation

$$\cos(\theta + 60^\circ) = 2\sin\theta,$$

giving all solutions in the interval $0^\circ \leqslant \theta \leqslant 360^\circ$. [5]

4 **(i)** By sketching suitable graphs, show that the equation

$$4x^2 - 1 = \cot x$$

has only one root in the interval $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. [2]

(ii) Verify by calculation that this root lies between 0.6 and 1. [2]

(iii) Use the iterative formula

$$x_{n+1} = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(1 + \cot x_n)}$$

to determine the root correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

5 Let $I = \displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(4 - x^2)}}\,\mathrm{d}x$.

(i) Using the substitution $x = 2\sin\theta$, show that

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{6}\pi} 4\sin^2\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta.$$ [3]

(ii) Hence find the exact value of I. [4]

© UCLES 2010

6 The complex number z is given by

$$z = (\sqrt{3}) + \mathrm{i}.$$

(i) Find the modulus and argument of z. [2]

(ii) The complex conjugate of z is denoted by z^*. Showing your working, express in the form $x + \mathrm{i}y$, where x and y are real,

(a) $2z + z^*$,

(b) $\dfrac{\mathrm{i}z^*}{z}$.

[4]

(iii) On a sketch of an Argand diagram with origin O, show the points A and B representing the complex numbers z and $\mathrm{i}z^*$ respectively. Prove that angle $AOB = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. [3]

7 With respect to the origin O, the points A and B have position vectors given by $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$. The point P lies on the line AB and OP is perpendicular to AB.

(i) Find a vector equation for the line AB. [1]

(ii) Find the position vector of P. [4]

(iii) Find the equation of the plane which contains AB and which is perpendicular to the plane OAB, giving your answer in the form $ax + by + cz = d$. [4]

8 Let $\mathrm{f}(x) = \dfrac{3x}{(1 + x)(1 + 2x^2)}$.

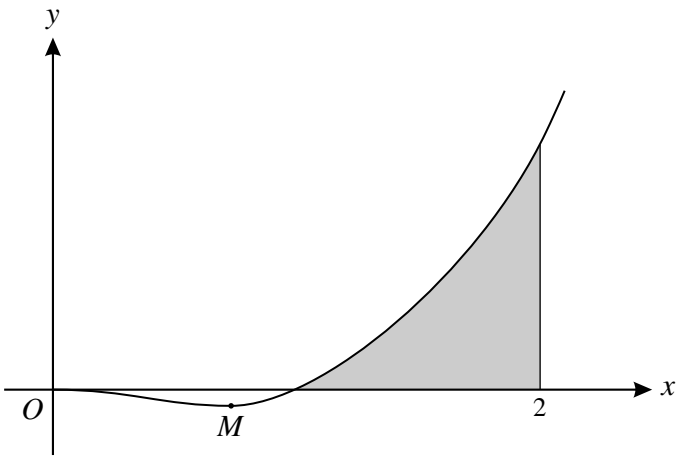
(i) Express $\mathrm{f}(x)$ in partial fractions. [5]

(ii) Hence obtain the expansion of $\mathrm{f}(x)$ in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in x^3. [5]

[Questions 9 and 10 are printed on the next page.]

© UCLES 2010

9



The diagram shows the curve $y = x^3 \ln x$ and its minimum point M.

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

(ii) Find the exact area of the shaded region bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the line $x = 2$. [5]

10 A certain substance is formed in a chemical reaction. The mass of substance formed t seconds after the start of the reaction is x grams. At any time the rate of formation of the substance is proportional to $(20 - x)$. When $t = 0$, $x = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$.

(i) Show that x and t satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.05(20 - x).$$ [2]

(ii) Find, in any form, the solution of this differential equation. [5]

(iii) Find x when $t = 10$, giving your answer correct to 1 decimal place. [2]

(iv) State what happens to the value of x as t becomes very large. [1]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2010