Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

2968750175

MATHEMATICS **9709/31**

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 **May/June 2023**

1 hour 50 minutes

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.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- 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 3 pages.

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1 Solve the equation

$$3e^{2x} - 4e^{-2x} = 5.$$

Give the answer correct to 3 decimal places. [3]

2 **(a)** Sketch the graph of $y = |2x + 3|$. [1]

(b) Solve the inequality $3x + 8 > |2x + 3|$. [3]

3 Find the coefficient of x^3 in the binomial expansion of $(3 + x)\sqrt{1 + 4x}$. [4]

4 **(a)** Show that the equation $\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 2\sin^2\theta$ can be expressed in the form

$$\cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta - 3\sin^2\theta = 0.$$ [2]

(b) Hence solve the equation $\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 2\sin^2\theta$ for $0° < \theta < 180°$. [4]

5 The equation of a curve is $x^2y - ay^2 = 4a^3$, where a is a non-zero constant.

(a) Show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{2xy}{2ay - x^2}$. [4]

(b) Hence find the coordinates of the points where the tangent to the curve is parallel to the y-axis. [4]

6 Relative to the origin O, the points A, B and C have position vectors given by

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

(a) Find the position vector of D. [3]

(b) The angle between BA and BC is θ.

Find the exact value of $\cos\theta$. [3]

(c) Hence find the area of $ABCD$, giving your answer in the form $p\sqrt{q}$, where p and q are integers. [4]

7 The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$\cos 2x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{4 \tan 2x}{\sin^2 3y},$$

where $0 \leqslant x < \frac{1}{4}\pi$. It is given that $y = 0$ when $x = \frac{1}{6}\pi$.

Solve the differential equation to obtain the value of x when $y = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. Give your answer correct to 3 decimal places. [8]

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

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

(b) Hence find the exact value of $\displaystyle\int_0^4 \mathrm{f}(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$, giving your answer in the form $a + b \ln c$, where a, b and c are integers. [5]

9 The constant a is such that $\displaystyle\int_0^a x\mathrm{e}^{-2x}\,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{8}$.

(a) Show that $a = \frac{1}{2}\ln(4a + 2)$. [5]

(b) Verify by calculation that a lies between 0.5 and 1. [2]

(c) Use an iterative formula based on the equation in **(a)** to determine a correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

10 The polynomial $x^3 + 5x^2 + 31x + 75$ is denoted by $\mathrm{p}(x)$.

(a) Show that $(x + 3)$ is a factor of $\mathrm{p}(x)$. [2]

(b) Show that $z = -1 + 2\sqrt{6}\mathrm{i}$ is a root of $\mathrm{p}(z) = 0$. [3]

(c) Hence find the complex numbers z which are roots of $\mathrm{p}(z^2) = 0$. [7]

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