



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/31**

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.

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

[1]

(b) Solve the inequality  $3x + 5 < |2x + 1|$ .

[3]

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- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram shade the region whose points represent complex numbers  $z$  satisfying the inequalities  $|z| \leq 3$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq -2$  and  $\frac{1}{4}\pi \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ . [4]



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4 Solve the equation  $\tan(x + 45^\circ) = 2 \cot x$  for  $0^\circ < x < 180^\circ$ .

[5]

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5 The complex numbers  $u$  and  $w$  are defined by  $u = 2e^{\frac{1}{4}\pi i}$  and  $w = 3e^{\frac{1}{3}\pi i}$ .

- (a) Find  $\frac{u^2}{w}$ , giving your answer in the form  $re^{i\theta}$ , where  $r > 0$  and  $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$ . Give the exact values of  $r$  and  $\theta$ . [3]

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- (b) State the least positive integer  $n$  such that both  $\text{Im } w^n = 0$  and  $\text{Re } w^n > 0$ . [1]

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(b) Hence solve the equation  $\cos 4\theta + 4\cos 2\theta = 4$  for  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$ . [3]

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- (b) Verify by calculation that  $a$  lies between 0.9 and 1. [2]

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

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- 8** In a certain chemical reaction the amount,  $x$  grams, of a substance is increasing. The differential equation satisfied by  $x$  and  $t$ , the time in seconds since the reaction began, is

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kxe^{-0.1t},$$

where  $k$  is a positive constant. It is given that  $x = 20$  at the start of the reaction.

- (a)** Solve the differential equation, obtaining a relation between  $x$ ,  $t$  and  $k$ . [5]

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(b) Given that  $x = 40$  when  $t = 10$ , find the value of  $k$  and find the value approached by  $x$  as  $t$  becomes large. [3]

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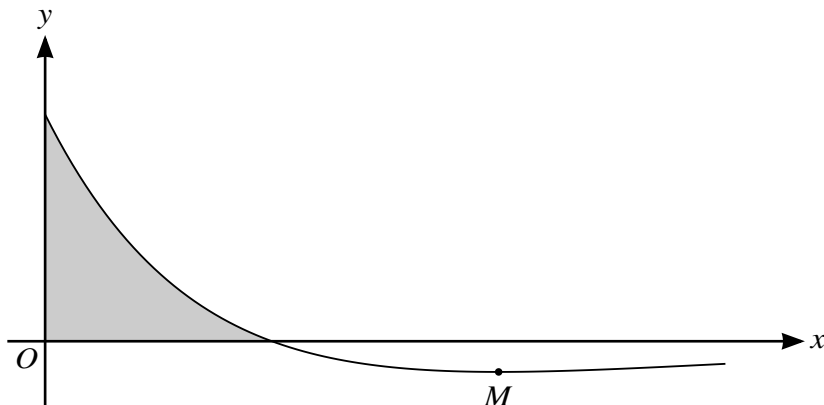
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The diagram shows part of the curve  $y = (3 - x)e^{-\frac{1}{3}x}$  for  $x \geq 0$ , and its minimum point  $M$ .

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

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- (b) Find the area of the shaded region bounded by the curve and the axes, giving your answer in terms of  $e$ . [5]

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10 Let  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 8}{(1+x)(2+x)^2}$ .

- (a) Express  $f(x)$  in partial fractions. [5]

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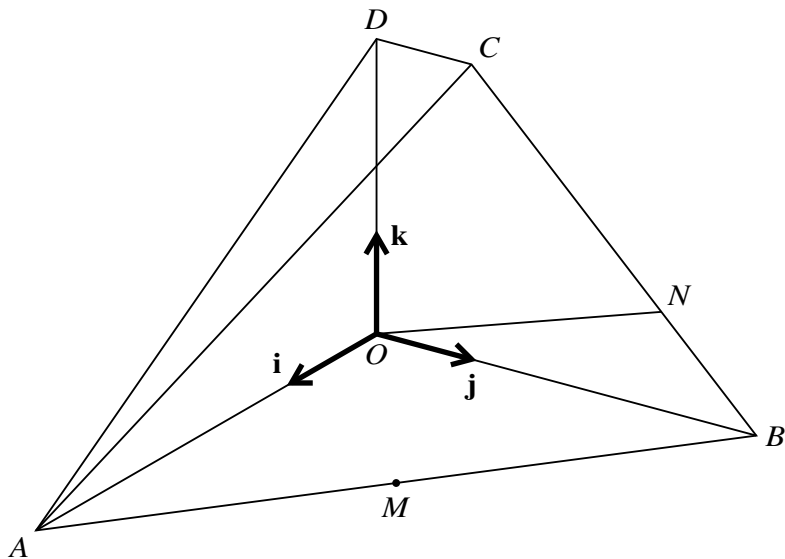
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In the diagram,  $OABCD$  is a solid figure in which  $OA = OB = 4$  units and  $OD = 3$  units. The edge  $OD$  is vertical,  $DC$  is parallel to  $OB$  and  $DC = 1$  unit. The base,  $OAB$ , is horizontal and angle  $AOB = 90^\circ$ . Unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$  are parallel to  $OA$ ,  $OB$  and  $OD$  respectively. The midpoint of  $AB$  is  $M$  and the point  $N$  on  $BC$  is such that  $CN = 2NB$ .

(a) Express vectors  $\overrightarrow{MD}$  and  $\overrightarrow{ON}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$ . [4]

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- (b) Calculate the angle in degrees between the directions of  $\overrightarrow{MD}$  and  $\overrightarrow{ON}$ . [3]

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- (c) Show that the length of the perpendicular from  $M$  to  $ON$  is  $\sqrt{\frac{22}{5}}$ . [4]

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