



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/33**

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

**October/November 2020**

**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 [ ].

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- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers  $z$  satisfying the inequalities  $|z| \geq 2$  and  $|z - 1 + i| \leq 1$ . [4]





- 5 (a) By sketching a suitable pair of graphs, show that the equation  $\operatorname{cosec} x = 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$  has exactly two roots in the interval  $0 < x < \pi$ . [2]

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- (b) The sequence of values given by the iterative formula

$$x_{n+1} = \pi - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x_n} + 1}\right),$$

with initial value  $x_1 = 2$ , converges to one of these roots.

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

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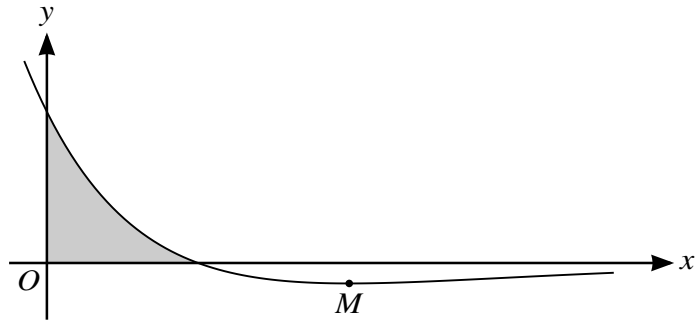








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The diagram shows the curve  $y = (2 - x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ , and its minimum point  $M$ .

(a) Find the exact coordinates of  $M$ .

[5]

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