

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
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MATHEMATICS

9709/31

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 (P3)

May/June 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF9)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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.

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



- 1 Showing all necessary working, solve the equation $\ln(x^4 - 4) = 4 \ln x - \ln 4$, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [4]

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2 (i) Given that $\sin(x - 60^\circ) = 3 \cos(x - 45^\circ)$, find the exact value of $\tan x$. [4]

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(ii) Hence solve the equation $\sin(x - 60^\circ) = 3 \cos(x - 45^\circ)$, for $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$. [2]

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- 4 The polynomial $x^4 + 2x^3 + ax + b$, where a and b are constants, is divisible by $x^2 - x + 1$. Find the values of a and b . [5]

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5 Let $I = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)} dx.$

(i) Using the substitution $x = \cos^2 \theta$, show that $I = \int_{\frac{1}{6}\pi}^{\frac{1}{3}\pi} 2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta.$ [4]

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- 7 (i) Showing all working and without using a calculator, solve the equation $z^2 + (2\sqrt{6})z + 8 = 0$, giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real and exact. [3]

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- (ii) Sketch an Argand diagram showing the points representing the roots. [1]

(iii) The points representing the roots are A and B , and O is the origin. Find angle AOB . [3]

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(iv) Prove that triangle AOB is equilateral. [1]

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(ii) Verify by calculation that a lies between 3 and 3.5. [2]

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

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(ii) Hence obtain the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x , up to and including the term in x^2 .
[5]

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