

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Level

	CANDIDATE NAME		
* 6 2	CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIE	
7 1	MATHEMATICS		9709/32
- -	Paper 3 Pure M	athematics 3 (P3)	May/June 2019
6			1 hour 45 minutes
6 5	Candidates ans	ver on the Question Paper.	
*	Additional Mater	ials: 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.

Г	ind the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(3 - x)(1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ in ascending powers of x.	[
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is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$.			
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Throughout this question the use of a calculator is not permitted. It is given that the complex number $-1 + (\sqrt{3})i$ is a root of the equation $kx^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 4 = 0,$ where k is a real constant. (i) Write down another root of the equation. [1] (ii) Find the value of k and the third root of the equation. [6]



In the diagram, A is the mid-point of the semicircle with centre O and radius r. A circular arc with centre A meets the semicircle at B and C. The angle OAB is equal to x radians. The area of the shaded region bounded by AB, AC and the arc with centre A is equal to half the area of the semicircle.

(i) Use triangle *OAB* to show that $AB = 2r \cos x$.

[1]

[2]

(ii) Hence show that
$$x = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{16x}\right)}$$
.

(iii)	Verify by calculation that x lies between 1 and 1.5.	[2]
(iv)	Use an iterative formula based on the equation in part (ii) to determine x correct places. Give the result of each iteration to 5 decimal places.	t to 3 decimal [3]

7	The	variables x and y satisfy the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{x+y}$. It is given that $y = 0$ when $x = 0$.
	(i)	Solve the differential equation, obtaining y in terms of x . [7]

(ii)	Explain why <i>x</i> can only take values that are less than 1. [1]

8	Let $f(x) = \frac{10x + 9}{(2x + 1)(2x + 3)^2}$.	
	(i) Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions.	[5]

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	Show that l does not intersect the line passing through A and B .	
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(ii) The plane m is perpendicular to AB and passes through the mid-point of AB. The plane mintersects the line l at the point P. Find the equation of m and the position vector of P. [5]



The diagram shows the curve $y = \sin 3x \cos x$ for $0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}\pi$ and its minimum point *M*. The shaded region *R* is bounded by the curve and the *x*-axis.

(i) By expanding sin(3x + x) and sin(3x - x) show that

$$\sin 3x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4x + \sin 2x).$$
 [3]



..... (iii) Using the result of part (i), express $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of $\cos 2x$ and hence find the x-coordinate of M, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [5]

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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