

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/32

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

February/March 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 [].

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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

[1]

- (b) Solve the inequality $|x - 2| < 3x - 4$.

[3]

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- 2** Solve the equation $\ln 3 + \ln(2x + 5) = 2 \ln(x + 2)$. Give your answer in a simplified exact form. [4]

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- 3 (a) By sketching a suitable pair of graphs, show that the equation $\sec x = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x$ has exactly one root in the interval $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. [2]

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- (b) Verify by calculation that this root lies between 0.8 and 1. [2]

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- (c) Use the iterative formula $x_{n+1} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{4-x_n}\right)$ to determine the root correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

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4 Find $\int_{\frac{1}{6}\pi}^{\frac{1}{3}\pi} x \sec^2 x \, dx$. Give your answer in a simplified exact form.

[7]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

5 (a) Show that $\frac{\cos 3x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos x} = 2 \cot 2x$.

[4]

[illegible]

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6 The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 4y^2}{e^x}.$$

It is given that $y = 0$ when $x = 1$.

(a) Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x .

[7]

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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(b) State what happens to the value of y as x tends to infinity.

[1]

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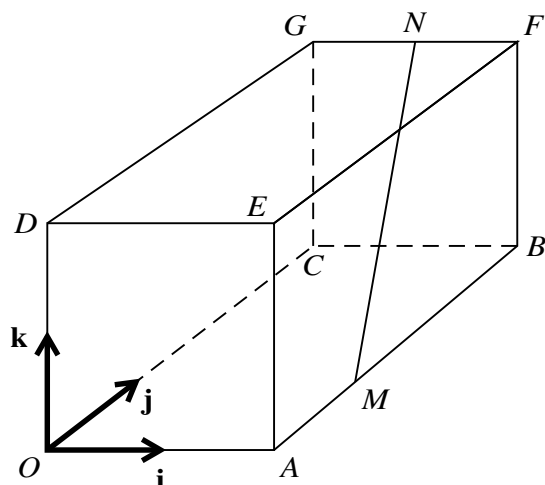
7 The equation of a curve is $x^3 + 3xy^2 - y^3 = 5$.

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

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

- (b)** Find the coordinates of the points on the curve where the tangent is parallel to the y -axis. [5]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for writing. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.



In the diagram, $OABCDEFG$ is a cuboid in which $OA = 2$ units, $OC = 3$ units and $OD = 2$ units. Unit vectors $\mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ are parallel to OA , OC and OD respectively. The point M on AB is such that $MB = 2AM$. The midpoint of FG is N .

- (a) Express the vectors $\overrightarrow{OM}$ and $\overrightarrow{MN}$ in terms of $\mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{k}$. [3]

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- (b) Find a vector equation for the line through M and N . [2]

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- (c) Find the position vector of P , the foot of the perpendicular from D to the line through M and N . [4]

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9 Let $f(x) = \frac{2 + 11x - 10x^2}{(1 + 2x)(1 - 2x)(2 + x)}$.

(a) Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions.

[5]

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

- 10 (a)** The complex numbers v and w satisfy the equations

$$v + iw = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad (1 + 2i)v - w = 3i.$$

Solve the equations for v and w , giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real.

[6]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

- (b) (i)** On an Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points representing complex numbers z satisfying $|z - 2 - 3i| = 1$. [2]

- (ii) Calculate the least value of $\arg z$ for points on this locus. [2]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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