

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	

MATHEMATICS

February/March 2020

1 hour 50 minutes

9709/32

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

You must answer on the question paper.

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.

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[Turn over

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

1

[1]

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

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(a)	By sketching a suitable pair of graphs, show that the equation $\sec x = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x$ has exactly one in the interval $0 \le x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.	root [2]
(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 plan	ces.
	Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places.	[3]
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Find $\int_{\frac{1}{6}\pi}^{\frac{1}{3}\pi} x \sec^2 x dx$. Give your answer in a simplified exact form.	[7]

5	(a)	Show that $\frac{\cos 3x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos x} = 2 \cot 2x$.	[4]

(b)	Hence solve the equation	$\frac{\cos 3x}{\sin x} +$	$\frac{\sin 3x}{\cos x}$	$= 4$, for $0 < x < \pi$.	[3]
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6	The variables	r and v	satisfy	the d	ifferential	equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1 + 4y^2}{\mathrm{e}^x}.$$

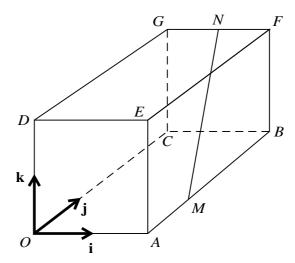
It is given that y = 0 when x = 1.

[7]	the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x .

.	
(b)	State what happens to the value of y as x tends to infinity. [1]

•	The	equation of a curve is $x^3 + 3xy^2 - y^3 = 5$.
	(a)	Show that $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{y^2 - 2xy}.$

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



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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F	Find the position vector of P , the foot of the perpendicular from D to the line through M and M
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9	Let $f(x) =$	$2 + 11x - 10x^2$
9	Let $I(x) =$	$\frac{2+11x-10x}{(1+2x)(1-2x)(2+x)}.$

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

10 (a) The complex numbers v and w satisfy the equations		The complex numbers v and w satisfy the equations
		v + iw = 5 and $(1 + 2i)v - w = 3i$.
		Solve the equations for v and w , giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real. [6]

(b)

|z - 2 - 3i| = 1.

(i) On an Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points representing complex numbers z satisfying

(ii)	Calculate the least value of arg z for points on this locus.	
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Additional Page

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