

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATIC	cs		9709/32
Paper 3 Pure N	Mathematics 3	AHE	ober/November 2023 1 hour 50 minutes
You must answ	er 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 [].

## **BLANK PAGE**



1	(a)	Sketch the	graph of y =	=  4x - 2	١.
_	(••)	Shoton the	Simplifier y	1	ľ

	1	]

<b>(b)</b>	Solve the inequality $1 + 3x <  4x - 2 $ .	[4]
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 $x = (\ln t)^2, \qquad y = e^{2-t^2},$ 

2	The	parametric	equa	tions	of a	curve	are

for $t > 0$ .	
Find the gradient of the curve at the point where $t = e$ , simplifying your answer.	[4]
	••••••



Find the values of $a$ and $b$ .	[.



	· ·	
(a)	On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex number satisfying the inequalities $ z - 4 - 3i  \le 2$ and Re $z \le 3$ .	rs z [4]
<b>b</b> )	Find the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points in this region.	[2]
(~)	The the greatest take of angle for points in this region.	[-]
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	Find the exact value of $\int_0^6 \frac{x(x)}{x^2}$	7 + 4				
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6	(a)	By sketching a	suitable pair of	graphs, show	that the equation
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$$\cot x = 2 - \cos x$$

has one root in the interval $0 < x \le \frac{1}{2}\pi$ .
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<b>(b)</b>	Show by calculation that this root lies between 0.6 and 0.8.	[2]
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[2]

r	places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places.	
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By expressing $3\theta$ as $2\theta + \theta$ , prove the identity $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$ .	
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<b>(b)</b> Hence solve the equation
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for $0^{\circ} \leqslant \theta \leqslant 180^{\circ}$ .	[5]
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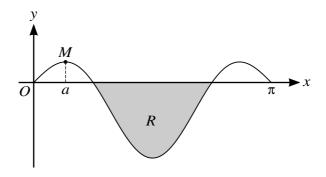


		12
8	It is	given that $\frac{2+3a\mathrm{i}}{a+2\mathrm{i}} = \lambda(2-\mathrm{i})$ , where a and $\lambda$ are real constants.
	(a)	Show that $3a^2 + 4a - 4 = 0$ . [4]

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The diagram shows the curve  $y = \sin x \cos 2x$ , for  $0 \le x \le \pi$ , and a maximum point M, where x = a. The shaded region between the curve and the x-axis is denoted by R.

(a)	Find the value of a correct to 2 decimal places.	[5]
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10 The equations of the lines l and m are given by

*l*: 
$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 and  $m$ :  $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ ,

where c is a positive constant. It is given that the angle between l and m is  $60^{\circ}$ .

i iiia tiio vai	ue of $c$ .			
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11 The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + y^2 + y = 0.$$

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

Solve the differential equation to obtain an expression for $y$ in terms of $x$ .	
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State what happens to the value of y when x tends to infinity. Give your answer in an exact form.
[1]
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**(b)** 



## **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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