

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATIC	cs		9709/32
Paper 3 Pure N	Mathematics 3	AHE	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 [].



[1]

1 (a) Sketch the graph of $y =  x - 2 $				
	1	(0)	Skatch the graph	$\int dx = \int dx = 2\int dx$

<b>(b)</b>	Solve the inequality $ x-2  < 3x - 4$ .	[3]
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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 in the interval $0 \le x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ .	root [2]
	<b>(b)</b>	Verify by calculation that this root lies between 0.8 and 1.	[2]
			•••••
	(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 plane.	ces.
		Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places.	[3]
		AHE	AD

Find $\int_{\frac{1}{6}\pi}^{x} x  \mathrm{s}$	$\sec^2 x  dx$ . Gi	ve your ans	swer in a sir	nplified exa	act form.		[
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(a)	Show that $\frac{\cos 3x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos x} = 2 \cot 2x$ .	[4]
		AHEA

Hence solve the equation $\frac{\cos 3}{\sin x}$	$- + \frac{1}{\cos x} = 4, \text{ for } 0 < x < \pi.$	
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6	The variables	x and $y$	satisfy t	the diffe	rential ed	quation
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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1 + 4y^2}{\mathrm{e}^x}.$$

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

(a)	Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for $y$ in terms of $x$ .	[7]
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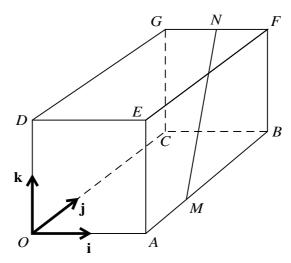
	AHEAD
<b>(b)</b>	State what happens to the value of $y$ as $x$ tends to infinity. [1]

7	The equation of a curve is $x^3 + 3xy^2 - y^3 = 5$ .
	(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{v^2 - 2xy}$ .




[4]

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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 $OM$ and $MN$ in terms of $\mathbf{i}$ , $\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ .	[3]
(b)	Find a vector equation for the line through $M$ and $N$ .	[2]
		AHE



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

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		16
10	(a)	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>(b)</b>	(i) On an	Argand diagram	, sketch the l	ocus of points	representing	complex nun	nbers z satisfy	ying
	17 - 2	-3i -1						[2]

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

## **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.
AHEAD



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