

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATIC	cs		9709/32
Paper 3 Pure M	lathematics 3		May/June 2020
			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 [].

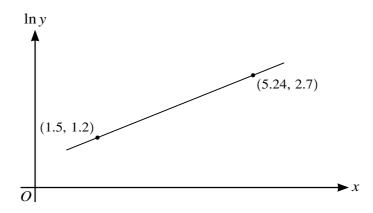
This document has 20 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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2



The variables x and y satisfy the equation $y^2 = Ae^{kx}$, where A and k are constants. The graph of $\ln y$ against x is a straight line passing through the points (1.5, 1.2) and (5.24, 2.7) as shown in the diagram.

Find the values of A and k correct to 2 decimal places.	[5]

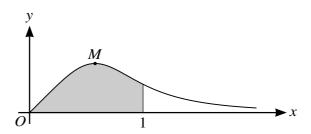
$\int_1^4 x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x \mathrm{d}x.$	

3 significan	t figures.						
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5 (a)	Express $\sqrt{2}\cos x - \sqrt{5}\sin x$ in the form $R\cos(x+\alpha)$, where $R>0$ and $0^{\circ}<\alpha<90^{\circ}$. Give the exact value of R and the value of α correct to 3 decimal places. [3]

(b)	Hence solve the equation $\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta - \sqrt{5}\sin 2\theta = 1$, for $0^{\circ} < \theta < 180^{\circ}$.	[4]
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6



The diagram shows the curve $y = \frac{x}{1 + 3x^4}$, for $x \ge 0$, and its maximum point M.

	Find the x -coordinate of M , giving your answer correct to 3 decimal places.
• •	

by the curve, the <i>x</i> -axis and the line $x = 1$.						
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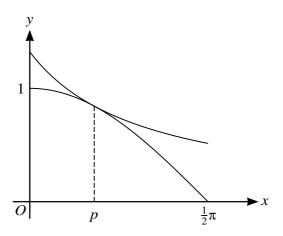
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y-1}{(x+1)(x+3)}.$$

It is given that y = 2 when x = 0. [9] Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x.

8 (a)	Solve the equation $(1 + 2i)w + iw^* = 3 + 5i$. Give your answer in the form $x + iy$, where x and are real.

13	
of an Argand diagram, shade the regatisfying the inequalities $ z - 2 - 2i \le 1$	gion whose points represent complex and $\arg(z - 4i) \ge -\frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]
t value of $\operatorname{Im} z$ for points in this region,	giving your answer in an exact form. [2]

9



The diagram shows the curves $y = \cos x$ and $y = \frac{k}{1+x}$, where k is a constant, for $0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}\pi$. The curves touch at the point where x = p.

(a)	Show that p satisfies the equation $\tan p = \frac{1}{1+p}$.	[5]

		01 00011 1001 10101	to 5 decimal j	olaces.	
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Hence fii	nd the value of	k correct to 2 d	lecimal places.		
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10	\overrightarrow{OB}	h respect to the origin O , the points A and B have position vectors given by $\overrightarrow{OA} = 6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ and $= 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$. The midpoint of OA is M . The point N lying on AB , between A and B , is such $AN = 2NB$.
	(a)	Find a vector equation for the line through M and N . [5]

The line through *M* and *N* intersects the line through *O* and *B* at the point *P*. [3] **(b)** Find the position vector of *P*. (c) Calculate angle *OPM*, giving your answer in degrees. [3]

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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9709/32/M/J/20