Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

4124991549

MATHEMATICS **9709/32**

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3 **May/June 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.

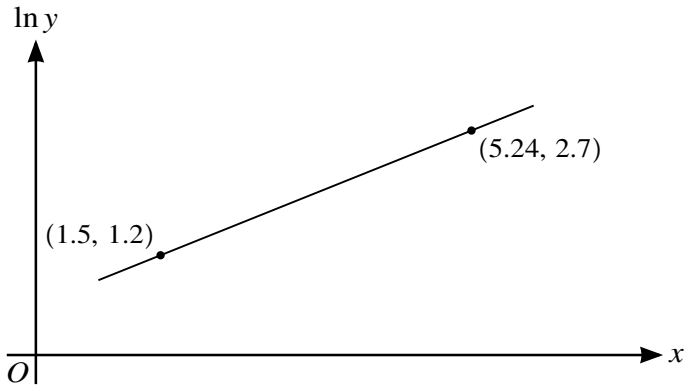
INFORMATION

- 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 Find the quotient and remainder when $6x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 6$ is divided by $2x^2 - x + 1$. [3]

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]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Find the exact value of

$$\int_1^4 x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x. \qquad [5]$$

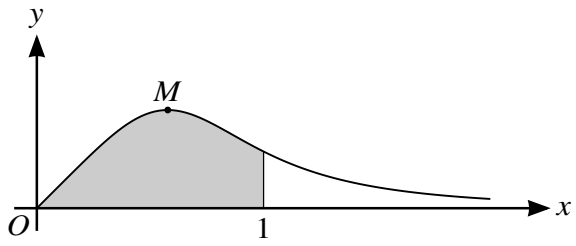
4 A curve has equation $y = \cos x \sin 2x$.

Find the x-coordinate of the stationary point in the interval $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$, giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [6]

5 **(a)** Express $\sqrt{2}\cos x - \sqrt{5}\sin x$ in the form $R\cos(x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0° < \alpha < 90°$. 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 $0° < \theta < 180°$. [4]

6



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

(a) Find the x-coordinate of M, giving your answer correct to 3 decimal places. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Using the substitution $u = \sqrt{3}x^2$, find by integration the exact area of the shaded region bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the line $x = 1$. [5]

7 The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y-1}{(x+1)(x+3)}.$$

It is given that $y = 2$ when $x = 0$.

Solve the differential equation, obtaining an expression for y in terms of x. [9]

8 **(a)** Solve the equation $(1 + 2\mathrm{i})w + \mathrm{i}w^* = 3 + 5\mathrm{i}$. Give your answer in the form $x + \mathrm{i}y$, where x and y are real. [4]

(b) **(i)** On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 2 - 2\mathrm{i}| \leqslant 1$ and $\arg(z - 4\mathrm{i}) \geqslant -\frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]

(ii) Find the least value of $\mathrm{Im}\, z$ for points in this region, giving your answer in an exact form. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

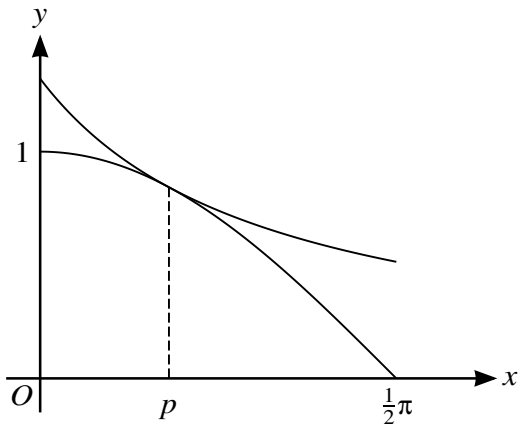
.....

.....

.....

.....

9



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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Use the iterative formula $p_{n+1} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+p_n}\right)$ to determine the value of p correct to 3 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 5 decimal places. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Hence find the value of k correct to 2 decimal places. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10 With respect to the origin O, the points A and B have position vectors given by $\overrightarrow{OA} = 6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$. The midpoint of OA is M. The point N lying on AB, between A and B, is such that $AN = 2NB$.

(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.

(b) Find the position vector of P. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE