

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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MATHEMATICS

9709/32

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

February/March 2023

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.

- 1** It is given that $x = \ln(2y - 3) - \ln(y + 4)$.

Express y in terms of x .

[3]

[illegible]

- 2 (a) On an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $-\frac{1}{3}\pi \leq \arg(z - 1 - 2i) \leq \frac{1}{3}\pi$ and $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 3$. [3]

- (b) Calculate the least value of $\arg z$ for points in the region from (a). Give your answer in radians correct to 3 decimal places. [2]

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- 3** The polynomial $2x^4 + ax^3 + bx - 1$, where a and b are constants, is denoted by $p(x)$. When $p(x)$ is divided by $x^2 - x + 1$ the remainder is $3x + 2$.

Find the values of a and b .

[5]

[illegible]

4 Solve the equation

$$\frac{5z}{1+2i} - zz^* + 30 + 10i = 0,$$

giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real. [5]

[illegible]

5 The parametric equations of a curve are

$$x = te^{2t}, \quad y = t^2 + t + 3.$$

(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-2t}$.

[3]

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

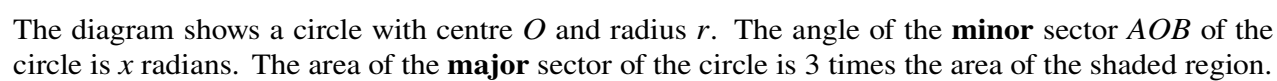
- (b)** Hence show that the normal to the curve, where $t = -1$, passes through the point $\left(0, 3 - \frac{1}{e^4}\right)$. [3]

[illegible]

- 6 (a)** Express $5 \sin \theta + 12 \cos \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. [3]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for writing. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.

[Turn over



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- This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for practicing various letters and words. There is no text or other markings on the page.

- (b) Show by calculation that the root of the equation in (a) lies between 2 and 2.5. [2]

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- (c) Use an iterative formula based on the equation in (a) to calculate this root correct to 2 decimal places. Give the result of each iteration to 4 decimal places. [3]

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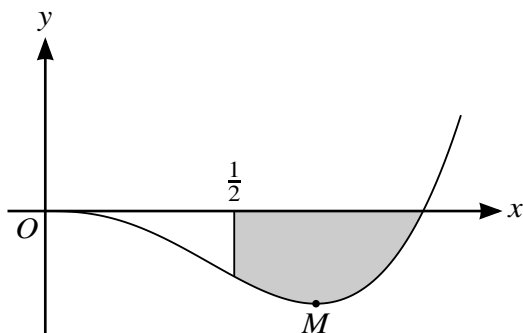
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(a) Find the exact coordinates of M . [4]

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice. It consists of approximately 20 evenly spaced, horizontal dashed lines extending across the entire width of the page. The background is plain white, and there are no margins, text, or other markings present.

- (b)** Find the exact area of the shaded region bounded by the curve, the x -axis and the line $x = \frac{1}{2}$. [5]

[illegible]

- 9** The variables x and y satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{3y} \sin^2 2x.$$

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

Solve the differential equation and find the value of y when $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

[7]

[illegible]

- 10** With respect to the origin O , the points A , B , C and D have position vectors given by

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \overrightarrow{OD} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Find the obtuse angle between the vectors $\overrightarrow{OA}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB}$. [3]

[illegible]

The line l passes through the points A and B .

- (b) Find a vector equation for the line l . [2]

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- (c) Find the position vector of the point of intersection of the line l and the line passing through C and D . [4]

[illegible]

11 Let $f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + x + 11}{(4 + x^2)(1 + x)}$.

(a) Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions.

[5]

[illegible]

(b) Hence show that $\int_0^2 f(x) \, dx = \ln 54 - \frac{1}{8}\pi$. [5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

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