



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS

Paper 3 Pure Mathematics 3

9709/32

February/March 2025

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 Solve the equation

1n ($\left(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2x}\right)$	1 + 3	_	Λ
III	1-e	1 ± 3	_	υ.

Give your final answer correct to 4 decimal places.	[3]



2 The equation of a curve is $xy^2 + \ln(x + 2y) = 1$.

Find the gradient of the curve at the point where $x = 0$.	[5]
	,

* 0000800000005 *
MINAV

[3]

Im

4i

3i

2i

6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 Re

6

The shaded region on the Argand diagram shows points representing complex numbers z defined by two inequalities. The shaded region is bounded by a circle and a line parallel to the real axis. The boundaries of the region are included in the shaded region.

(a) Find two inequalities in terms of z that define the shaded region.

(b)	Find the greatest value of $ z $ for points in this region. [3]

4	*0000800000007 * By first expressing the equation $\tan(x-60^\circ) = 2\cot x$ as a quadratic equation in $\tan x$, solve the equation for $0^\circ \le x \le 180^\circ$.

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5	The square roots of $-4+6\sqrt{5}i$ can be expressed in the Cartesian form $x+iy$, where x and y are roand exact.	eal
	By first forming a quartic equation in x or y, find the square roots of $-4+6\sqrt{5}i$ in exact Cartesi	an

By first forming a quartic equation in x or y, find the square roots of $-4+6\sqrt{5}i$ in exform.	xact Cartesian [5]



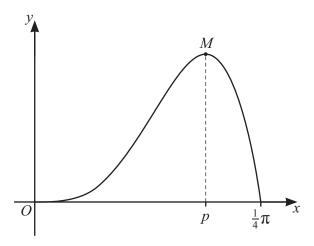
6 The variables x and θ satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \left(\frac{1}{5}x + 1\right)\sin^2 2\theta,$$

9

and x = 5 when $\theta = 0$.

Solve the differential equation and obtain an expression for x in terms of θ .	[7]
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10

The diagram shows the curve $y = x^3 \cos 2x$ for $0 \le x \le \frac{1}{4}\pi$. The curve has a maximum point at M, where x = p.

(a)	Show that p satisfies the equation $p = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{2p} \right)$.	[3]
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(c)

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•	
	(b) Show by calculation that $0.5 < r$

Show by calculation that 0.3	0.7.	_
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		•
Use an iterative formula based on	the equation in part (a) to calculate p correct to 3 decimal on to 5 decimal places.	
Use an iterative formula based on places. Give the result of each iterati	the equation in part (a) to calculate p correct to 3 decimal on to 5 decimal places. [3]	
Use an iterative formula based on places. Give the result of each iterati		
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Show that the lines are skew.	

	13	_
(D)	Find the obtuse angle between the directions of the two lines. [3	J
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		BB	
9		e polynomial $6x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 9$ is denoted by $p(x)$, where a and b are constants. It is given the a is a factor of a , and when the first derivative a is divided by a is divided by a .	
	(a)	Find the values of a and b.	[5]

That the values of a tild o.	[5]
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	15 When a and b have the values found in part (a), factorise $p(x)$ completely. [3]
()	
(c)	Hence solve the inequality $p(x) < 0$. [2]



10	Let $f(x) =$	$-7x^2 + 2x - 6$
10	Let $I(x)$ –	$\frac{-7x^2 + 2x - 6}{(1+x)(4+x^2)}.$

(a)

Express $I(x)$ in partial fractions.	[5]
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Hence find the exact value of $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$. Give your answer in the form $a\pi - \ln t$ are constants.	b, where a and b [6]

	* 0000800000018 *
11	Find the exact value of $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r^2 \cos \frac{1}{2} r dr$

Find the exact value of $\int_0^\infty x^2 \cos \frac{1}{3} x dx$.	[6]
	•••••

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Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question nu shown.	imber must be clearly
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