6.

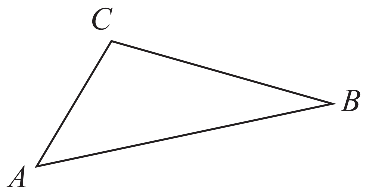

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of triangle *ABC*.

Given that

- $\overrightarrow{AB} = -3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$
- $\overrightarrow{BC} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$

(a) find $\overrightarrow{AC}$

(2)

(b) show that $\cos ABC = \dfrac{9}{10}$

(3)

P 6 8 7 3 1 A 0 1 4 5 2

2. Relative to a fixed origin O,

the point A has position vector $(2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k})$,

the point B has position vector $(4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$,

and the point C has position vector $(a\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$, where a is a constant and $a < 0$

D is the point such that $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{BD}$.

(a) Find the position vector of D.

(2)

Given $|\overrightarrow{AC}| = 4$

(b) find the value of a.

(3)

10.

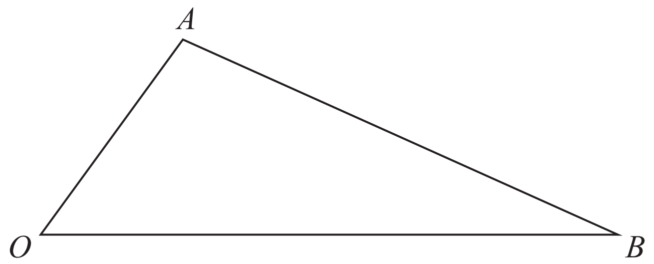

Figure 7

Figure 7 shows a sketch of triangle OAB.

The point C is such that $\overrightarrow{OC} = 2\overrightarrow{OA}$.

The point M is the midpoint of AB.

The straight line through C and M cuts OB at the point N.

Given $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$

(a) Find $\overrightarrow{CM}$ in terms of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$

(2)

(b) Show that $\overrightarrow{ON} = \left(2 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda\right)\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda\mathbf{b}$, where λ is a scalar constant.

(2)

(c) Hence prove that $ON : NB = 2 : 1$

(2)

3. Relative to a fixed origin O

- point A has position vector $2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}$
- point B has position vector $3\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$
- point C has position vector $2\mathbf{i} - 16\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$

(a) Find $\overrightarrow{AB}$

(2)

(b) Show that quadrilateral $OABC$ is a trapezium, giving reasons for your answer.

(2)

2. Relative to a fixed origin, points P, Q and R have position vectors **p**, **q** and **r** respectively.

Given that

- P, Q and R lie on a straight line
- Q lies one third of the way from P to R

show that

$$\mathbf{q} = \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{r} + 2\mathbf{p})$$

(3)

Leave blank

14. *ABCD* is a parallelogram with *AB* parallel to *DC* and *AD* parallel to *BC*.
The position vectors of *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* relative to a fixed origin *O* are **a**, **b**, **c** and **d** respectively.

Given that

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}, \quad \mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}, \quad \mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$$

(a) find the position vector **d**,

(3)

(b) find the angle between the sides *AB* and *BC* of the parallelogram,

(4)

(c) find the area of the parallelogram *ABCD*.

(2)

The point *E* lies on the line through the points *C* and *D*, so that *D* is the midpoint of *CE.*

(d) Use your answer to part (c) to find the area of the trapezium *ABCE.*

(2)

Leave blank

9.

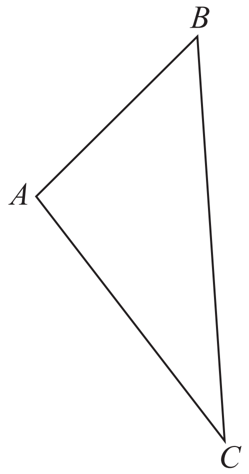

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of a triangle *ABC*.

Given $\overrightarrow{AB} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{AC} = 5\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$,

(a) find the size of angle *CAB*, giving your answer in degrees to 2 decimal places,
(3)

(b) find the area of triangle *ABC*, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.
(2)

Using your answer to part (b), or otherwise,

(c) find the shortest distance from *A* to *BC*, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.
(3)