4. With respect to a fixed origin O the lines l_1 and l_2 are given by the equations

Jan 2009

$$l_1 : \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 2 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad l_2 : \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 11 \\ p \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where λ and μ are parameters and p and q are constants. Given that l_1 and l_2 are perpendicular,

(*a*) show that $q = -3$.

(2)

Given further that l_1 and l_2 intersect, find

(*b*) the value of p,

(6)

(*c*) the coordinates of the point of intersection.

(2)

The point A lies on l_1 and has position vector $\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$. The point C lies on l_2.

Given that a circle, with centre C, cuts the line l_1 at the points A and B,

(*d*) find the position vector of B.

(3)

4. The line l_1 has vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the line l_2 has vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where λ and μ are parameters.

The lines l_1 and l_2 intersect at the point A and the acute angle between l_1 and l_2 is θ.

(*a*) Write down the coordinates of A.

(1)

(*b*) Find the value of $\cos \theta$.

(3)

The point X lies on l_1 where $\lambda = 4$.

(*c*) Find the coordinates of X.

(1)

(*d*) Find the vector $\overrightarrow{AX}$.

(2)

(*e*) Hence, or otherwise, show that $\left|\overrightarrow{AX}\right| = 4\sqrt{26}$.

(2)

The point Y lies on l_2. Given that the vector $\overrightarrow{YX}$ is perpendicular to l_1,

(*f*) find the length of AY, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(3)

Jan
2011

4. Relative to a fixed origin O, the point A has position vector $\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ and the point B has position vector $-2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$. The points A and B lie on a straight line l.

(*a*) Find $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

(2)

(*b*) Find a vector equation of l.

(2)

The point C has position vector $2\mathbf{i} + p\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$ with respect to O, where p is a constant.

Given that AC is perpendicular to l, find

(*c*) the value of p,

(4)

(*d*) the distance AC.

(2)

Leave blank

7. Relative to a fixed origin O, the point A has position vector $(2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$, the point B has position vector $(5\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 10\mathbf{k})$, and the point D has position vector $(-\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k})$.

The line l passes through the points A and B.

(a) Find the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

(2)

(b) Find a vector equation for the line l.

(2)

(c) Show that the size of the angle BAD is $109°$, to the nearest degree.

(4)

The points A, B and D, together with a point C, are the vertices of the parallelogram $ABCD$, where $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}$.

(d) Find the position vector of C.

(2)

(e) Find the area of the parallelogram $ABCD$, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(3)

(f) Find the shortest distance from the point D to the line l, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(2)

June
2008

6. With respect to a fixed origin O, the lines l_1 and l_2 are given by the equations

$$l_1 : \mathbf{r} = (-9\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{k}) + \lambda(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$$

$$l_2 : \mathbf{r} = (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 17\mathbf{k}) + \mu(3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$$

where λ and μ are scalar parameters.

(*a*) Show that l_1 and l_2 meet and find the position vector of their point of intersection.

(6)

(*b*) Show that l_1 and l_2 are perpendicular to each other.

(2)

The point A has position vector $5\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$.

(*c*) Show that A lies on l_1.

(1)

The point B is the image of A after reflection in the line l_2.

(*d*) Find the position vector of B.

(3)

June
2009

7. Relative to a fixed origin O, the point A has position vector $(8\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$, the point B has position vector $(10\mathbf{i} + 14\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k})$, and the point C has position vector $(9\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k})$.

The line l passes through the points A and B.

(*a*) Find a vector equation for the line l.

(3)

(*b*) Find $\left|\overrightarrow{CB}\right|$.

(2)

(*c*) Find the size of the acute angle between the line segment CB and the line l, giving your answer in degrees to 1 decimal place.

(3)

(*d*) Find the shortest distance from the point C to the line l.

(3)

The point X lies on l. Given that the vector $\overrightarrow{CX}$ is perpendicular to l,

(*e*) find the area of the triangle CXB, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(3)

June 2010

7. The line l_1 has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, where λ is a scalar parameter.

The line l_2 has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, where μ is a scalar parameter.

Given that l_1 and l_2 meet at the point C, find

(*a*) the coordinates of C.

(3)

The point A is the point on l_1 where $\lambda = 0$ and the point B is the point on l_2 where $\mu = -1$.

(*b*) Find the size of the angle ACB. Give your answer in degrees to 2 decimal places.

(4)

(*c*) Hence, or otherwise, find the area of the triangle ABC.

(5)

C4 June 2011

Leave blank

6. With respect to a fixed origin O, the lines l_1 and l_2 are given by the equations

$$l_1: \ \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad l_2: \ \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 15 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where λ and μ are scalar parameters.

(a) Show that l_1 and l_2 meet and find the position vector of their point of intersection A.

(6)

(b) Find, to the nearest $0.1°$, the acute angle between l_1 and l_2.

(3)

The point B has position vector $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(c) Show that B lies on l_1.

(1)

(d) Find the shortest distance from B to the line l_2, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(4)

C4 June 2012

Leave blank

8. Relative to a fixed origin O, the point A has position vector $(10\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$, and the point B has position vector $(8\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k})$.

The line l passes through the points A and B.

(a) Find the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

(2)

(b) Find a vector equation for the line l.

(2)

The point C has position vector $(3\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$.

The point P lies on l. Given that the vector $\overrightarrow{CP}$ is perpendicular to l,

(c) find the position vector of the point P.

(6)

C4 Jan 2013

Leave blank

7. With respect to a fixed origin O, the lines l_1 and l_2 are given by the equations

$$l_1 : \mathbf{r} = (9\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}) + \lambda(\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$$

$$l_2 : \mathbf{r} = (2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + \mu(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$$

where λ and μ are scalar parameters.

(a) Given that l_1 and l_2 meet, find the position vector of their point of intersection.
(5)

(b) Find the acute angle between l_1 and l_2, giving your answer in degrees to 1 decimal place.
(3)

Given that the point A has position vector $4\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ and that the point P lies on l_1 such that AP is perpendicular to l_1,

(c) find the exact coordinates of P.
(6)

C4 June 2013

Leave blank

8. With respect to a fixed origin O, the line l has equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } \lambda \text{ is a scalar parameter.}$$

The point A lies on l and has coordinates $(3, -2, 6)$.

The point P has position vector $(-p\,\mathbf{i} + 2p\,\mathbf{k})$ relative to O, where p is a constant.

Given that vector $\overrightarrow{PA}$ is perpendicular to l,

(a) find the value of p.

(4)

Given also that B is a point on l such that $\angle BPA = 45°$,

(b) find the coordinates of the two possible positions of B.

(5)