

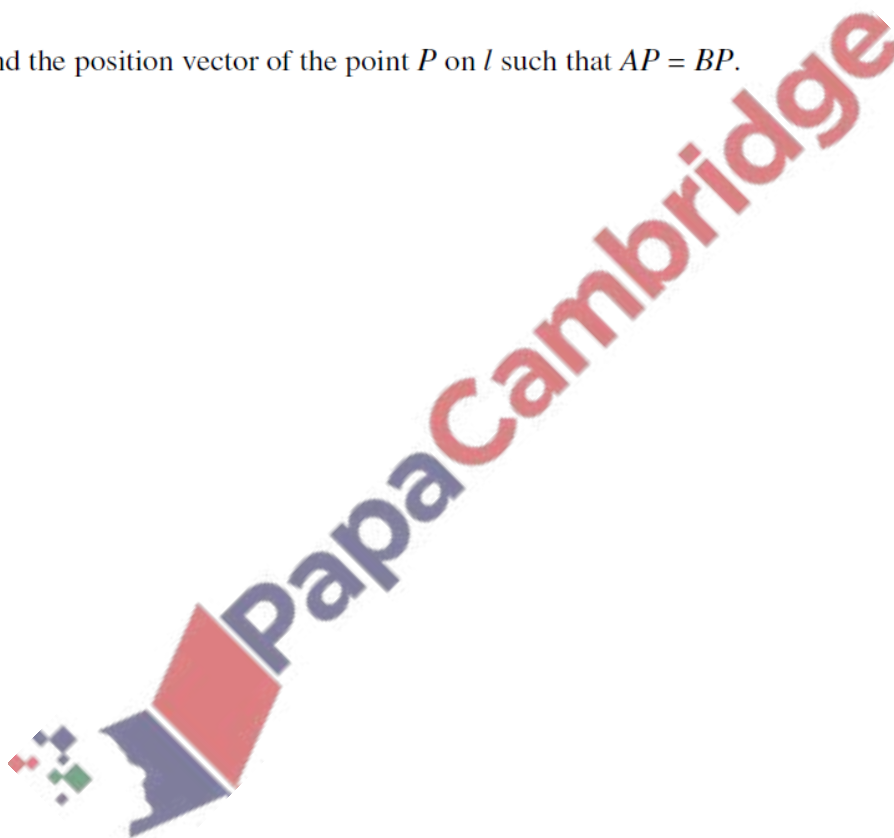
1. June/2021/Paper_9709/31/No.8

With respect to the origin O , the points A and B have position vectors given by $\vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$\vec{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$. The line l has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find the acute angle between the directions of AB and l . [4]

(b) Find the position vector of the point P on l such that $AP = BP$. [5]

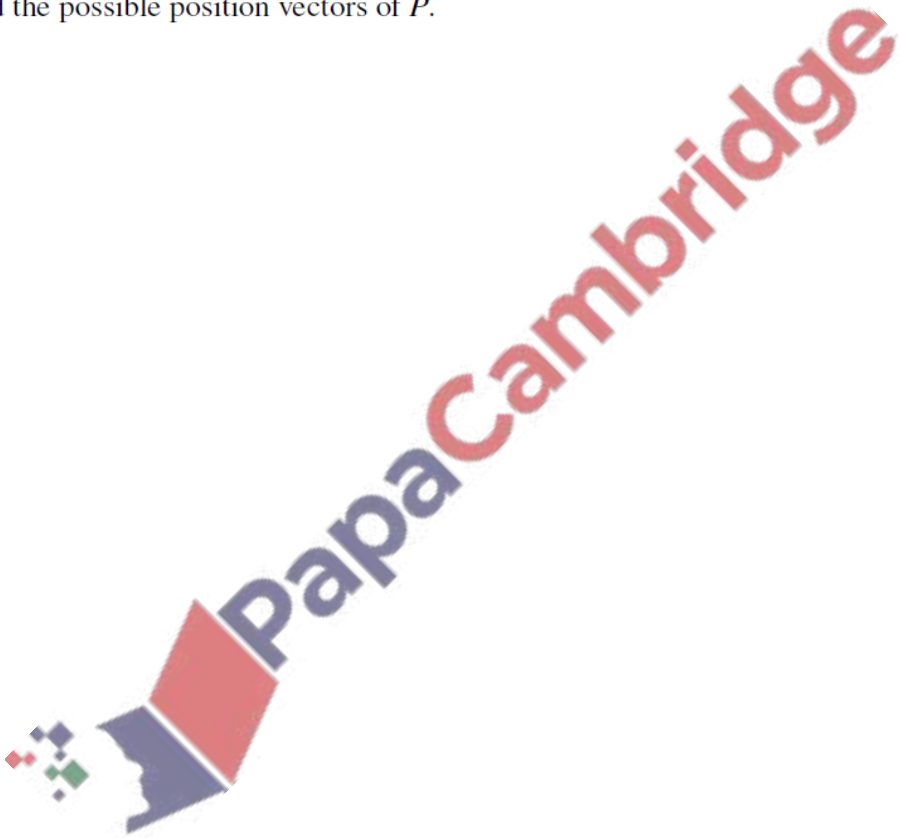


With respect to the origin O , the points A and B have position vectors given by $\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ and $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$.

- (a) Show that $OA = OB$ and use a scalar product to calculate angle AOB in degrees. [4]

The midpoint of AB is M . The point P on the line through O and M is such that $PA : OA = \sqrt{7} : 1$.

- (b) Find the possible position vectors of P . [6]



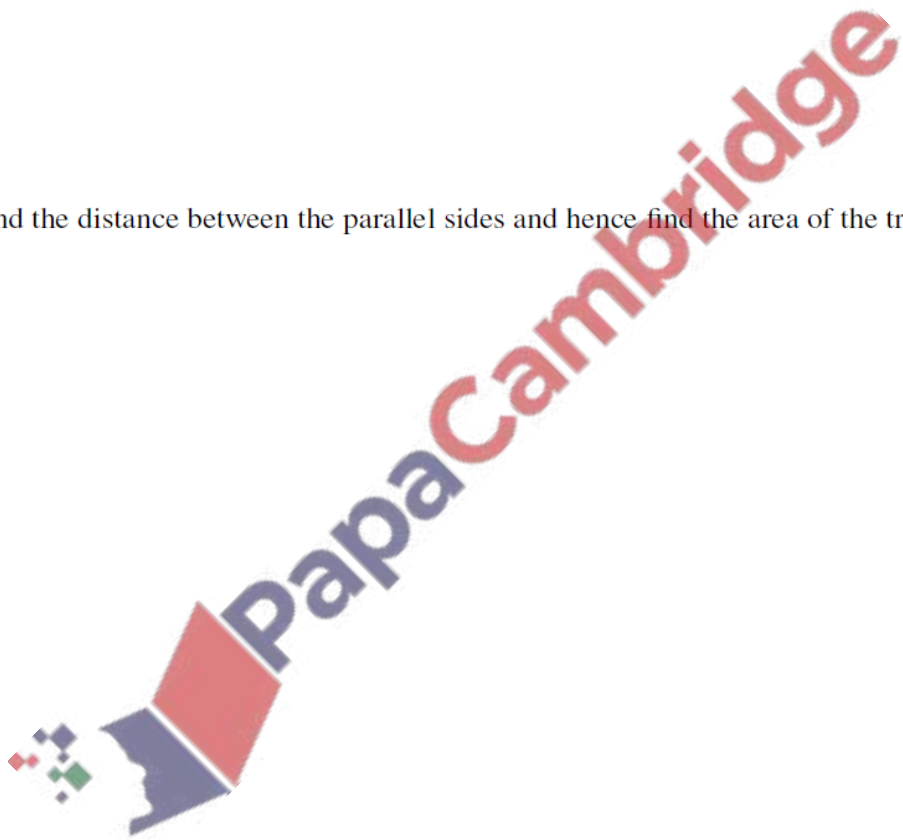
3. June/2021/Paper_9709/33/No.9

The quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a trapezium in which AB and DC are parallel. With respect to the origin O , the position vectors of A , B and C are given by $\vec{OA} = -\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$, $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\vec{OC} = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$.

(a) Given that $\vec{DC} = 3\vec{AB}$, find the position vector of D . [3]

(b) State a vector equation for the line through A and B . [1]

(c) Find the distance between the parallel sides and hence find the area of the trapezium. [5]



Two lines have equations $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Show that the lines are skew. [5]

(b) Find the acute angle between the directions of the two lines. [3]

