

Extended Answer Section

There are **three** questions in this section, each with a number of parts. Write your answers in the space provided below each part. If you need more space there are extra pages at the end of the examination paper.

1. The parametric vector form of the line \mathcal{L}_1 is given as $\mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{u}_1 + r\mathbf{v}_1$ ($r \in \mathbb{R}$) where \mathbf{u}_1 is the position vector of $P_1 = (1, 1, -3)$ and $\mathbf{v}_1 = \overrightarrow{P_1Q_1}$ where $Q_1 = (3, 3, -2)$. The parametric vector form of the line \mathcal{L}_2 is given as $\mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{u}_2 + s\mathbf{v}_2$ ($s \in \mathbb{R}$) where \mathbf{u}_2 is the position vector of $P_2 = (-2, 0, 2)$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = -\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$.

(a) [2 marks] Give the parametric scalar equations of \mathcal{L}_1 .

(b) [2 marks] Find a *unit* vector $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ that is perpendicular to both \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 .

Question 1 continues on the next page

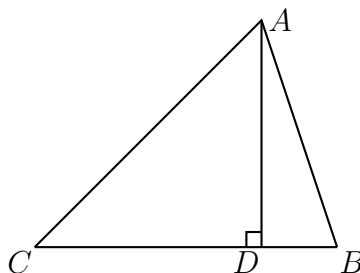
- (ii) [2 marks] Hence find the 3×3 lower triangular matrix X such that $AX = B$.

- (iii) [1 mark] Find $\det(A)$. (*Hint: This may be done directly, but also follows easily from a correct answer to part (ii).*)

Question 2 continues on the next page

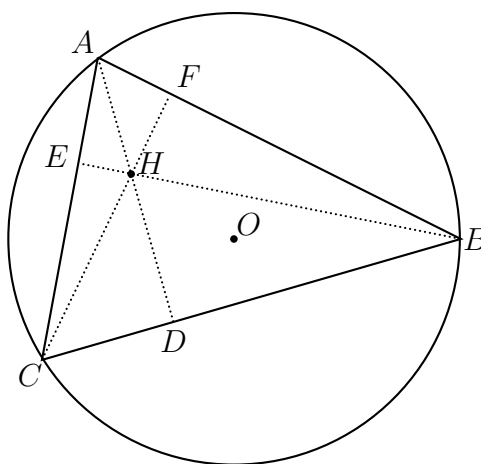
(ii) [2 marks] Find the eigenspace of C corresponding to eigenvalue 1.

3. Recall the definition of an *altitude* of a triangle ABC :



It is the line joining a vertex A to the opposite side at D so that \overrightarrow{AD} and \overrightarrow{BC} are orthogonal.

Let O be the centre of a circumscribing circle around a triangle ABC , and let H be the point of intersection of the altitudes AD , BE and CF :



Let $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$, and $\overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{c}$.

(a) [2 marks] Write the vectors \overrightarrow{AB} and \overrightarrow{BC} in terms of \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} .

Question 3 continues on the next page

(b) [2 marks] Show that $\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ are orthogonal.

(c) [2 marks] Hence, or otherwise, justify the statement:

A parametric vector equation for the line through A and D is

$$\mathcal{L}_1 : \quad \mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{a} + t(\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Question 3 continues on the next page

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End of Extended Answer Section

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