

Question 5 (9 marks)

(a) Figure 4 shows the points $A(1, 2, -3)$, $B(5, 3, -2)$, $C(6, 7, -3)$, and $D(2, 6, -4)$.

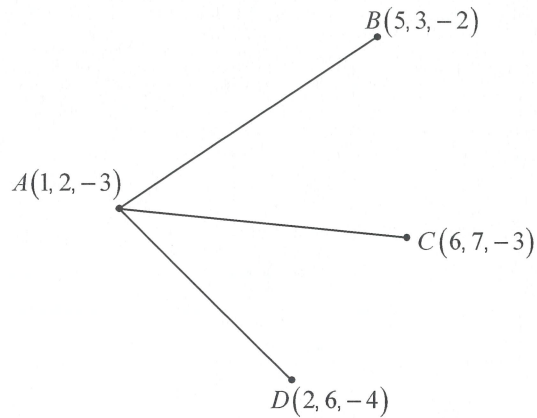


Figure 4

(i) Find $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}$.

$$\vec{AB} = [4, 1, 1]$$

$$\vec{AC} = [5, 5, 0]$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 20 + 5 + 0$$

$$= 25$$

(2 marks)

(ii) Find $\cos \angle BAC$.

$$\cos(\angle BAC) = \frac{25}{\sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{50}}$$

(1 mark)

(iii) Find $\cos \angle CAD$.

$$\vec{AD} = [1, 4, -1] \quad \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AD} = 5 + 20 + 0 = 25$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle CAD) = \frac{25}{\sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{50}}$$

(1 mark)

(b) Let $\vec{OP} = p$ and $\vec{OQ} = q$.

(i) On Figure 5, clearly show the vector $\vec{OR} = p + q$.

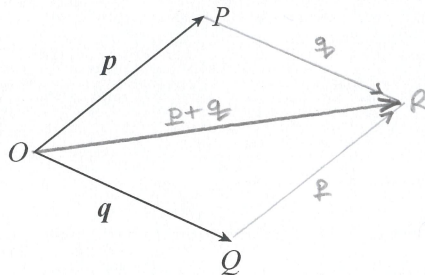


Figure 5

(1 mark)

(ii) If $|p| = |q|$, prove that \vec{OR} bisects $\angle POQ$.

$$\cos(\angle POR) = \frac{p \cdot (p+q)}{|p| \cdot |p+q|} = \frac{|p|^2 + p \cdot q}{|p| \cdot |p+q|}$$

$$\cos(\angle QOR) = \frac{q \cdot (p+q)}{|q| \cdot |p+q|} = \frac{|q|^2 + p \cdot q}{|q| \cdot |p+q|}$$

$$|p| = |q| \Rightarrow \cos(\angle POR) = \cos(\angle QOR) \quad \therefore \angle POR = \angle QOR \quad (\text{OR bisects } \angle POQ)$$

(2 marks)

(c) Figure 6 shows $\vec{OE} = [2, 5, -7]$ and $\vec{OF} = [10, 14, 4]$. Find a vector \vec{OG} that bisects $\angle EOF$.

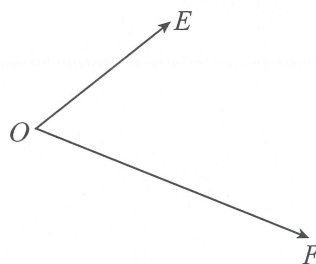


Figure 6

$$\frac{1}{2} \vec{OF} = [5, 7, 2]$$

Note that $|\vec{OE}| = |\vec{OF}|$

$$\therefore \vec{OG} = \vec{OE} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OF} = [7, 12, -5] \text{ bisects } \angle EOF$$

(2 marks)