

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
15	$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}; p \text{ is a constant}$		
(a)	$\left\{ \overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$	B1	1.1b
		(1)	
(b)	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ p-7 \end{pmatrix}$	M1	3.1a
	$\overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ p-7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ p-10 \end{pmatrix}$	A1	1.1b
	$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ p \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ p-7 \end{pmatrix}$ so $\overrightarrow{AB} = 1.5\overrightarrow{DC} \Rightarrow p-7 = 1.5(p-10)$	M1	3.1a
	$p-7 = 1.5p-15 \Rightarrow 8 = 0.5p \Rightarrow p=16$	A1	1.1b
		(4)	

(5 marks)

Question 15 Notes:

(a)	
B1:	$\{\overrightarrow{OD}\} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$
(b)	
M1:	Complete strategy for finding the vector $\overrightarrow{DC}$ or $\overrightarrow{CD}$ (e.g. finding $\overrightarrow{OC}$ followed by $\overrightarrow{DC}$)
A1:	For either $\{\overrightarrow{DC}\} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ p-10 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\{\overrightarrow{CD}\} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -p+10 \end{pmatrix}$
M1:	Complete strategy of - finding the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ (or $\overrightarrow{BA}$) - discovering that $\overrightarrow{AB}$ (or $\overrightarrow{BA}$) is parallel to $\overrightarrow{DC}$ (or $\overrightarrow{CD}$) and so writes an equation of the form (their k component in terms of p of $\pm \overrightarrow{AB}$) = δ(their k component in terms of p of $\pm \overrightarrow{DC}$), where $\delta \neq 1$ is a constant
A1:	Correct solution leading to $p=16$