Question 1

(a) Show that the vectors $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 6j + k$ and $\mathbf{b} = -i + 3j - k$ are not parallel. [3]

(b) Show that $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}| < |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|$ [3]

(c) Show that $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} = |\mathbf{a}|^2$ [2]

a) For two vector to be parallel, then $ka = b$ or

$|a \cdot b| = |a||b|$ or $|a \times b| = 0$

$$k\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2k = -1$, $\quad -6k = 3$, $\quad k = -1$

$\therefore k = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad \therefore k = -\frac{1}{2}$

No consistent scale factor, so they are not parallel.

(a) Show that the vectors $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 6j + k$ and $\mathbf{b} = -i + 3j - k$ are not parallel. [3]

(b) Show that $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}| < |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|$ [3]

(c) Show that $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} = |\mathbf{a}|^2$ [2]

b) scalar product

$v \cdot w = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$ (in formula booklet)

$|a \cdot b| = |(2)(-1) + (-6)(3) + (1)(-1)| = 21$

vector magnitude

$|v| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$ (in formula booklet)

$|a||b| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-6)^2 + (1)^2} \times \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2}$

$|a||b| = \sqrt{41}\sqrt{11} = \sqrt{451}$

$\therefore 21 < \sqrt{451}$, since $21^2 = 441$

(a) Show that the vectors $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 6j + k$ and $\mathbf{b} = -i + 3j - k$ are not parallel. [3]

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c) scalar product

$v \cdot w = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$ (in formula booklet)

vector magnitude

$|v| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$ (in formula booklet)

$a \cdot a = (2)(2) + (-6)(-6) + (1)(1) = 41$

$|a|^2 = \left(\sqrt{(2)^2 + (-6)^2 + (1)^2}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{41}\right)^2 = 41$

$\boxed{\therefore\ a \cdot a = |a|^2 = 41}$

Question 2

Consider the two vectors $\mathbf{s} = 3i + 4j - k$ and $\mathbf{t} = -2i + 2j - 3k$.

(i) Find the cross product of $\mathbf{s}$ and $\mathbf{t}$.

(ii) Hence, find the angle between $\mathbf{s}$ and $\mathbf{t}$. Give your answer in radians. [5]

cross/vector product (in formula booklet)

$$a \times b = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

i) $$s \times t = \begin{pmatrix} (4)(-3) - (-1)(2) \\ (-1)(-2) - (-3)(3) \\ (3)(2) - (-2)(4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{s \times t = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 11 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}}$$

ii) $|s \times t| = \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (11)^2 + (14)^2} = \sqrt{417}$

$|s \times t| = |s||t| \sin\theta$ (in formula booklet)

$\sqrt{417} = \left|\sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2 + (-1)^2}\right|\left|\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2)^2 + (-3)^2}\right| \sin\theta$

$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{417}}{\sqrt{26}\sqrt{17}}\right) = 1.3306\ldots$

$\boxed{\theta = 1.33 \text{ radians } (3 \text{ s.f.})}$

Question 3

The vectors **a** and **b** are defined by $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

By finding the scalar product of **a** and **b**, find the angle between them. Give your answer in degrees.

[4]

scalar product

$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$ (in formula booklet)

$a \cdot b = (1)(5) + (-3)(2) + (1)(-2) = -3$

$a \cdot b = |a||b| \cos\theta$ (in formula booklet)

$-3 = \left(\sqrt{(1)^2 + (-3)^2 + (1)^2}\right)\left(\sqrt{(5)^2 + (2)^2 + (-2)^2}\right) \cos\theta$

$-3 = (\sqrt{11})(\sqrt{33}) \cos\theta$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}\sqrt{33}}\right) = 99.059\ldots$

$\boxed{\theta = 99.1^\circ \text{ (3 s.f.)}}$

Question 4

Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -3 \\ t+2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 7 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Given that **v** and **w** are perpendicular, find all possible values of t.

[4]

(b) Show that the angle between **v** and **w** is acute for all $t > 7$.

[2]

a) Given v and w perpendicular, then $v \cdot w = 0$

scalar product

$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$ (in formula booklet)

$v \cdot w = -6t - 21 + t^2 + 2t = 0$

$t^2 - 4t - 21 = 0$

$(t-7)(t+3) = 0$

$\boxed{\therefore t = 7 \text{ and } -3}$

Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -3 \\ t+2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 7 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Given that $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{w}$ are perpendicular, find all possible values of t.

[4]

(b) Show that the angle between $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{w}$ is acute for all $t > 7$.

[2]

b) For two vectors to have an acute angle between them, their scalar product > 0 or $\cos\theta > 0$.

$v \cdot w = (t-7)(t+3) > 0 \quad \therefore t > 7$ and $t < -3$

$\boxed{\therefore \text{ angle between } v \text{ and } w \text{ is acute for all } t > 7.}$

Question 5

Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a} = 3i - j + 4k$ and $\mathbf{b} = (2+t)i - 2j + 2tk$.

Given that $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ are parallel and hence the vector product is equal to zero, determine the value of t.

[4]

Given a and b are parallel, then $|a \times b| = 0$

cross/vector product (in formula booklet)

$$a \times b = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

vector magnitude

$|v| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$ (in formula booklet)

$$a \times b = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)(2t) - (-2)(4) \\ (4)(2+t) - (2t)(3) \\ (3)(-2) - (-1)(2+t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 - 2t \\ 8 - 2t \\ t - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|a \times b| = \sqrt{(8-2t)^2 + (8-2t)^2 + (t-4)^2} = 0$$

$\therefore 9t^2 - 72t + 144 = 0$

$t^2 - 8t + 16 = 0$

$(t-4)^2 = 0$

$\boxed{t = 4}$

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Question 6

Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a} = -2i - j + 3k$ and $\mathbf{b} = 3i + 5k$.

(a) Find a vector of length 7 that is parallel to $\mathbf{a}$. [3]

(b) Find the vector that is normal to both $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$. [3]

a) unit vector for a 3D vector (not in formula booklet)

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7u = 7 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (3)^2}} (-2i - j + 3k)$$

$$7u = \frac{7}{\sqrt{14}} (-2i - j + 3k)$$

$$\boxed{7u = -\sqrt{14}\, i - \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} j + \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{2} k}$$

Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a} = -2i - j + 3k$ and $\mathbf{b} = 3i + 5k$.

(a) Find a vector of length 7 that is parallel to $\mathbf{a}$. [3]

(b) Find the vector that is normal to both $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$. [3]

b) The vector that is normal to a and b is equal to their vector product, $a \times b$.

cross/vector product (in formula booklet)

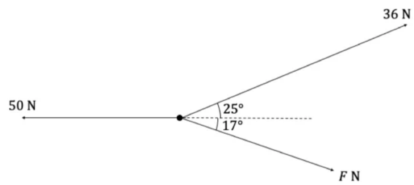
$$a \times b = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \times b = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)(5) - (0)(3) \\ (3)(3) - (5)(-2) \\ (-2)(0) - (3)(-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 19 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{-5i + 19j + 3k}$$

Question 7

A particle is subjected to a force of 36 N acting at an angle of 25° above the horizontal and a second force F at an angle of 17° below the horizontal. There is also a resistive force of 50 N acting horizontally on the particle. This information can be seen in the diagram below.



(a) Given that the resultant horizontal force acting on the particle is 0 N, find the value of F.

[3]

(b) Show that the vertical component of the resultant force is 9.9 N.

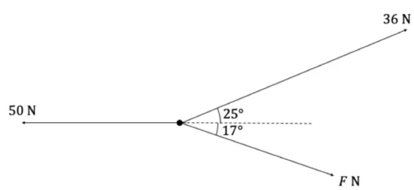
[2]

a) SOH CAH TOA

$$50 = \underbrace{36\cos 25°}_{\text{1st Force}} + \underbrace{F\cos 17°}_{\text{2nd Force}}$$

$$\boxed{F = 18.1667... = 18.2 \text{ N} \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$$

A particle is subjected to a force of 36 N acting at an angle of 25° above the horizontal and a second force F at an angle of 17° below the horizontal. There is also a resistive force of 50 N acting horizontally on the particle. This information can be seen in the diagram below.



(a) Given that the resultant horizontal force acting on the particle is 0 N, find the value of F.

[3]

(b) Show that the vertical component of the resultant force is 9.9 N.

[2]

b) SOH CAH TOA

$$\text{vertical force} = \underbrace{36\sin 25°}_{\text{1st Force up}} - \underbrace{18.1667... \sin 17°}_{\text{2nd Force down}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{vertical force} = 9.9028... = 9.9 \text{ N}}$$

Question 8

Consider the vectors $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Show that $3\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t} = 3(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t})$

[3]

(b) Find the area of a triangle which has vectors $3\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{t}$ as two of its sides.

[3]

a) $3r \times t = 3(r \times t)$

$$3\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix} (4)(3)-(-1)(5) \\ (-1)(-3)-(3)(2) \\ (2)(5)-(4)(-3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (12)(3)-(-3)(5) \\ (-3)(-3)-(3)(6) \\ (6)(5)-(12)(-3) \end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ -3 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 51 \\ -9 \\ 66 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 51 \\ -9 \\ 66 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Consider the vectors $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Show that $3\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t} = 3(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t})$

[3]

(b) Find the area of a triangle which has vectors $3\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{t}$ as two of its sides.

[3]

b) $A = \frac{1}{2}|3r \times t|$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(51)^2 + (-9)^2 + (66)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{782}}{2} = 41.94\ldots$$

$$\boxed{A = 41.9 \text{ units}^2 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$$

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Question 9

On a calm day, a remote-controlled boat is being driven along a vector $\mathbf{u} = i + 3j$ from one side of a pond to the other.

The boat is retrieved and taken to the same starting point, to make the journey again but this time a steady wind causes the boat to travel in a direction represented by the vector $\mathbf{w} = 2i - j$.

(a) Calculate the angle, in degrees, between the direction of travel on its initial journey and the direction on its subsequent journey.

[3]

During the first journey, the boat takes 6.3 seconds to travel the 7.56 m to the other side of the pond.

(b) Find the velocity vector of the boat.

[4]

(c) Given that during the second journey the boat covers a distance of 5.1 m, find the distance between the end points for both journeys.

[4]

a) Angle between two vectors

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + v_3w_3}{|v||w|}$ (in formula booklet)

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{(1)(2) + (3)(-1)}{\left(\sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2}\right)\left(\sqrt{(2)^2 + (-1)^2}\right)}$

$\boxed{\theta = 98.13\ldots = 98.1^\circ \ (3 \text{ s.f.})}$

On a calm day, a remote-controlled boat is being driven along a vector $\mathbf{u} = i + 3j$ from one side of a pond to the other.

The boat is retrieved and taken to the same starting point, to make the journey again but this time a steady wind causes the boat to travel in a direction represented by the vector $\mathbf{w} = 2i - j$.

(a) Calculate the angle, in degrees, between the direction of travel on its initial journey and the direction on its subsequent journey.

[3]

During the first journey, the boat takes 6.3 seconds to travel the 7.56 m to the other side of the pond.

(b) Find the velocity vector of the boat.

[4]

(c) Given that during the second journey the boat covers a distance of 5.1 m, find the distance between the end points for both journeys.

[4]

b) speed $= \dfrac{7.56}{6.3} = 1.2\text{ms}^{-1}$

unit vector for a 3D vector (not in formula booklet)

$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow u = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}}\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$

unit vector $= \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

velocity vector = speed × unit vector

velocity vector $= 1.2\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

$\boxed{\text{velocity vector} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{25} \\ \frac{9\sqrt{10}}{25} \end{pmatrix}}$

On a calm day, a remote-controlled boat is being driven along a vector $\mathbf{u} = i + 3j$ from one side of a pond to the other.

The boat is retrieved and taken to the same starting point, to make the journey again but this time a steady wind causes the boat to travel in a direction represented by the vector $\mathbf{w} = 2i - j$.

(a) Calculate the angle, in degrees, between the direction of travel on its initial journey and the direction on its subsequent journey.

$\boxed{\theta = 98.13\ldots = 98.1^{\circ} \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$

[3]

During the first journey, the boat takes 6.3 seconds to travel the 7.56 m to the other side of the pond.

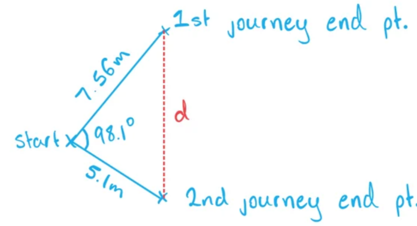
(b) Find the velocity vector of the boat.

[4]

(c) Given that during the second journey the boat covers a distance of 5.1 m, find the distance between the end points for both journeys.

[4]

c) Draw a diagram



Cosine rule (in formula booklet)

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C \; ; \quad \cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

$d^2 = (7.56)^2 + (5.1)^2 - 2(7.56)(5.1)\cos 98.13\ldots$

$\boxed{d = 9.698\ldots = 9.70\text{m} \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$

Question 10

ABCD is a parallelogram with vertices A(2, 3, 0), B(3, 9, 4), C(7, 4, 2) and D(6, −2, −2).

(a) Find the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$.

[2]

(b) Find the area of the parallelogram.

[3]

(c) By finding the scalar product of $\overrightarrow{BA}$ and $\overrightarrow{BC}$, determine if the angle $A\hat{B}C$ is acute or obtuse.

[4]

a) $\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-2 \\ 9-3 \\ 4-0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \boxed{\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}$

$\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-2 \\ -2-3 \\ -2-0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \boxed{\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}$

ABCD is a parallelogram with vertices A(2, 3, 0), B(3, 9, 4), C(7, 4, 2) and D(6, −2, −2).

(a) Find the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$. [2]

$\boxed{\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}$ $\boxed{\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}$

(b) Find the area of the parallelogram. [3]

(c) By finding the scalar product of $\overrightarrow{BA}$ and $\overrightarrow{BC}$, determine if the angle $A\hat{B}C$ is acute or obtuse. [4]

b) Parallelogram area (in formula booklet)

$A = |v \times w|$, where v and w are adjacent sides

$$|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} (6)(-2) - (-5)(4) \\ (4)(4) - (-2)(1) \\ (1)(5) - (4)(6) \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 18 \\ -29 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (18)^2 + (-29)^2} = 35.05\ldots$$

$\boxed{A = 35.1 \text{ units}^2 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$

ABCD is a parallelogram with vertices A(2, 3, 0), B(3, 9, 4), C(7, 4, 2) and D(6, −2, −2).

(a) Find the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$. [2]

(b) Find the area of the parallelogram. [3]

(c) By finding the scalar product of $\overrightarrow{BA}$ and $\overrightarrow{BC}$, determine if the angle $A\hat{B}C$ is acute or obtuse. [4]

c) $$\overrightarrow{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-3 \\ 3-9 \\ 0-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 7-3 \\ 4-9 \\ 2-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

scalar product

$v \cdot w = v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + v_3w_3$ (in formula booklet)

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (-1)(4) + (-6)(-5) + (-4)(-2) = 32$$

$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 32$, which is positive

$\therefore \cos\theta > 0 \quad \therefore \theta$ is acute

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Question 11

The velocity of a river can be described by the vector $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 3j$ kmh^{-1}and a swimmer moves through the river with velocity $\mathbf{b} = -4i + j$ kmh^{-1}.

(a) Find the speed at which the river is flowing and the swimmer is swimming.

[2]

(b) Find the resultant vector of the swimmer and the river.

[2]

(c) Find the bearing along which the swimmer actually moves.

[2]

(d) The swimmer is attempting to complete a 5 km race for charity. Given that the velocity vectors for the river and the swimmer do not change, determine how long it will take the swimmer to complete the challenge.

[2]

a) Their speed is equal to the magnitude of their direction vector.

river's speed $= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13} = 3.61$ kmh^{-1} (3 s.f.)

swimmer's speed $= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{17} = 4.12$ kmh^{-1} (3 s.f.)

The velocity of a river can be described by the vector $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 3j$ kmh^{-1}and a swimmer moves through the river with velocity $\mathbf{b} = -4i + j$ kmh^{-1}.

(a) Find the speed at which the river is flowing and the swimmer is swimming.

[2]

(b) Find the resultant vector of the swimmer and the river.

[2]

(c) Find the bearing along which the swimmer actually moves.

[2]

(d) The swimmer is attempting to complete a 5 km race for charity. Given that the velocity vectors for the river and the swimmer do not change, determine how long it will take the swimmer to complete the challenge.

[2]

b) Let r be the resultant vector.

$r = a + b = (2i - 3j) + (-4i + j)$

$\boxed{r = -2i - 2j}$

The velocity of a river can be described by the vector $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 3j$ kmh^{-1}and a swimmer moves through the river with velocity $\mathbf{b} = -4i + j$ kmh^{-1}.

(a) Find the speed at which the river is flowing and the swimmer is swimming.

[2]

(b) Find the resultant vector of the swimmer and the river. $\boxed{r = -2i - 2j}$

[2]

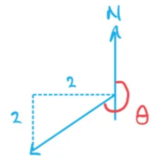
(c) Find the bearing along which the swimmer actually moves.

[2]

(d) The swimmer is attempting to complete a 5 km race for charity. Given that the velocity vectors for the river and the swimmer do not change, determine how long it will take the swimmer to complete the challenge.

[2]

c) Draw a diagram $\rightarrow r = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$



$\theta = 270 - \tan^{-1}(1)$

$\boxed{\theta = 225°}$

The velocity of a river can be described by the vector $\mathbf{a} = 2i - 3j$ kmh^{-1}and a swimmer moves through the river with velocity $\mathbf{b} = -4i + j$ kmh^{-1}.

(a) Find the speed at which the river is flowing and the swimmer is swimming.

[2]

(b) Find the resultant vector of the swimmer and the river. $\boxed{r = -2i - 2j}$

[2]

(c) Find the bearing along which the swimmer actually moves.

[2]

(d) The swimmer is attempting to complete a 5 km race for charity. Given that the velocity vectors for the river and the swimmer do not change, determine how long it will take the swimmer to complete the challenge.

[2]

d) speed = $\frac{\text{dist}}{\text{time}}$ $\longrightarrow$ time = $\frac{\text{dist}}{\text{speed}}$

net speed = $\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8}$

$\boxed{\text{time} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} = 1.77 \text{ kmh}^{-1} \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})}$