

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

In the style of:

Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Mathematics A

Vectors

Higher Tier

Past Paper Style Questions
Arranged by Topic

Paper Reference

1MA0/1H

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators must not be used.**



Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►



1.

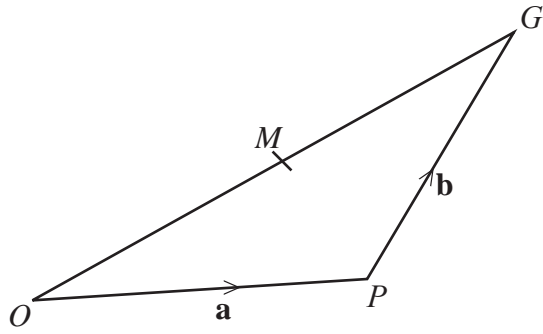


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

OGP is a triangle.

M is the midpoint of OG .

$$\vec{OP} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{PG} = \mathbf{b}$$

(a) Express \vec{OM} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

$$\vec{OM} = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(b) Express \vec{PM} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}
Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$\vec{PM} = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(Total 4 marks)



2.

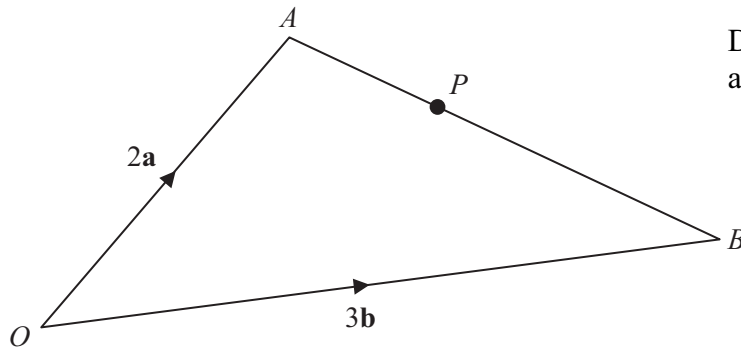


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OAB is a triangle.

$$\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OB} = 3\mathbf{b}$$

(a) Find \vec{AB} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

$$\vec{AB} = \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

P is the point on AB such that $AP : PB = 2 : 3$

(b) Show that \vec{OP} is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$.

(3)

(Total 4 marks)



3.

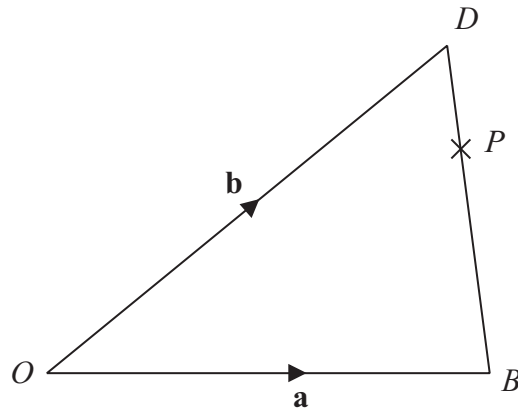


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

ODB is a triangle.

$$\vec{OB} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OD} = \mathbf{b}$$

(a) Find \vec{BD} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

.....
(1)

P is the point on DB such that $DP : PB = 3 : 1$

(b) Find \vec{OP} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

Give your answer in its simplest form.

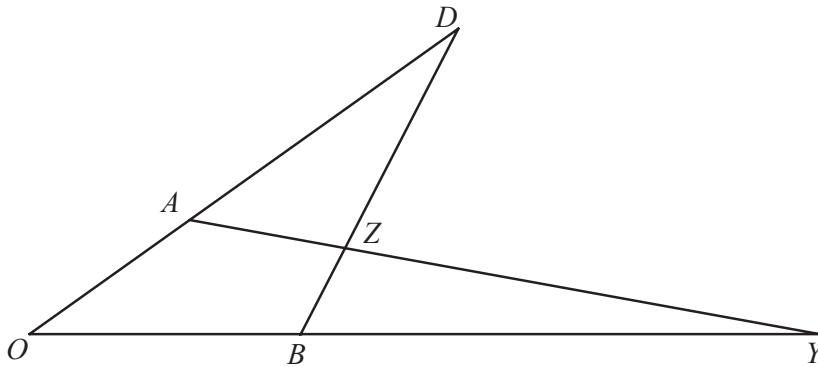
.....
(3)

(Total 4 marks)



4.

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn



In the diagram,

$$\vec{OA} = 4\mathbf{a} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{OB} = 4\mathbf{b}$$

OAD , OBY and BZD are all straight lines

$$AD = 2OA \quad \text{and} \quad BZ:ZD = 1:3$$

(a) Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , the vectors which represent

(4)

(i) \vec{BD}

(ii) \vec{AZ}

.....

.....

Given that $\vec{BY} = 8\mathbf{b}$

(b) Show that AZY is a straight line.

(3)

(Total 7 marks)



5.

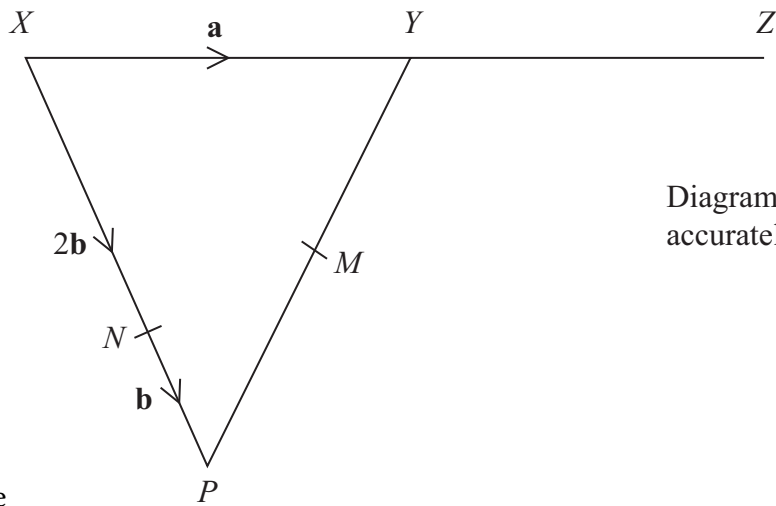


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

XYP is a triangle
 N is a point on XP

$$\vec{XY} = \mathbf{a} \quad \vec{XN} = 2\mathbf{b} \quad \vec{NP} = \mathbf{b}$$

(a) Find the vector \vec{PX} , in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

.....
(1)

Y is the midpoint of XZ
 M is the midpoint of YP

(b) Show that NMZ is a straight line.

(4)

(Total 5 marks)



6.

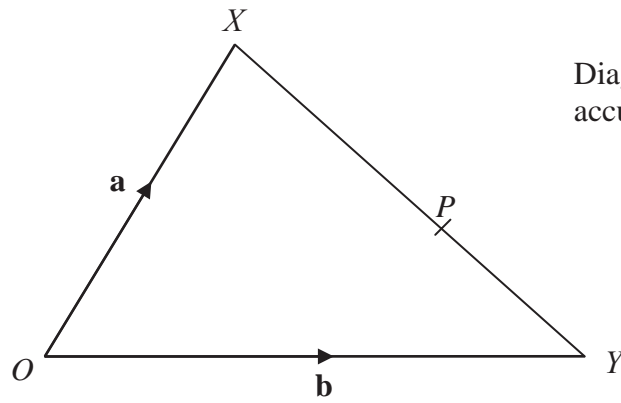


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

OXY is a triangle.

$$\vec{OX} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OY} = \mathbf{b}$$

(a) Find the vector \vec{XY} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

$$\vec{XY} = \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

P is the point on XY such that $XP : PY = 3 : 2$

(b) Show that $\vec{OP} = \frac{1}{5}(2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b})$

(3)

(Total 4 marks)



7.

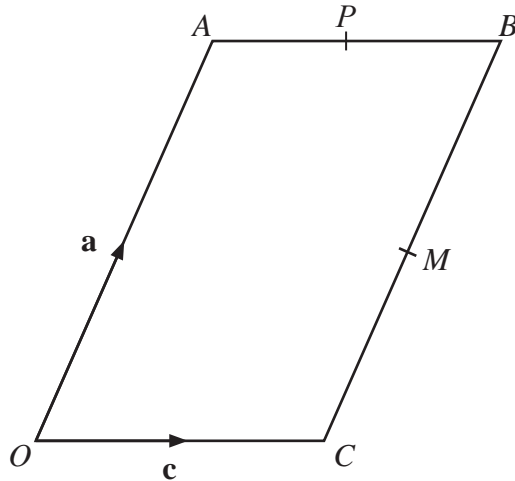


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$OACB$ is a parallelogram.
 M is the midpoint of CB .
 P is the midpoint of AB .

$$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \mathbf{c}$$

(a) Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and/or \mathbf{c} , the vectors

(i) \vec{MB} ,

.....

(ii) \vec{MP} .

.....

(2)

(b) Show that CA is parallel to MP .

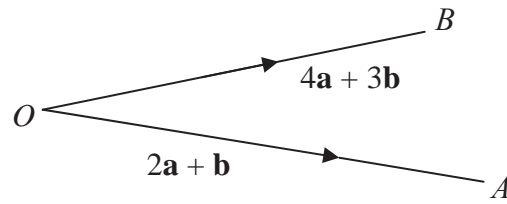
(2)

(Total 4 marks)



8.

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn



$$\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$$

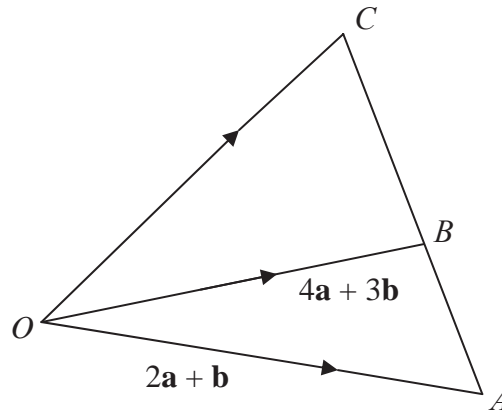
$$\vec{OB} = 4\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$$

- (a) Express the vector \vec{AB} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}
Give your answer in its simplest form.

.....
(2)



Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn



ABC is a straight line.
 $CB : YZ = 2 : 3$

- (b) Express the vector \overrightarrow{OC} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}
Give your answer in its simplest form.

.....
(3)

(Total 5 marks)



9.

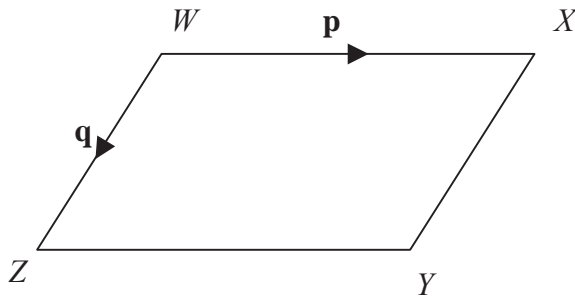


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$WXYZ$ is a parallelogram.
 WX is parallel to ZY . WZ is parallel to XY .

$$\vec{WX} = \mathbf{p}$$

$$\vec{WZ} = \mathbf{q}$$

(a) Express, in terms of \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q}

(i) \vec{WY}

(i).....

(ii) \vec{XZ}

(ii).....

(2)

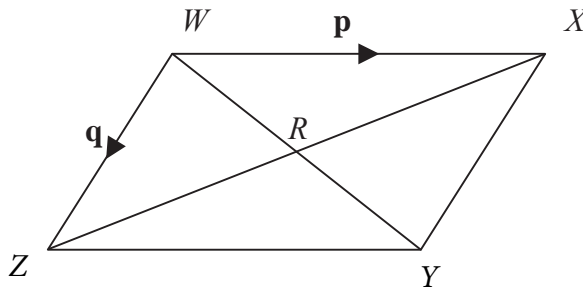


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

WX and ZY are diagonals of parallelogram $WXYZ$.
 WY and XZ intersect at R

(b) Express \vec{WR} in terms of \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} .

.....

(1)

(Total 3 marks)



10.

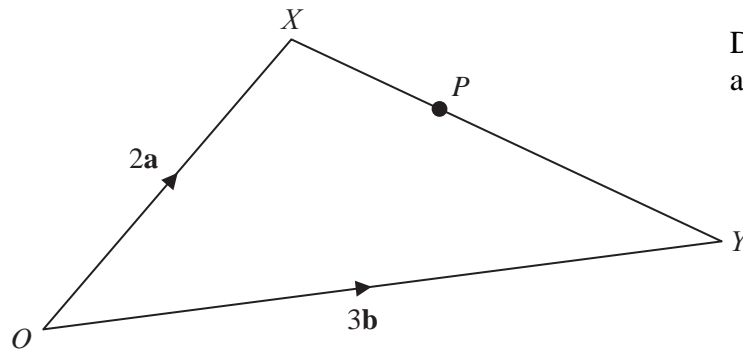


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OXY is a triangle.

$$\vec{OX} = 2\mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OY} = 3\mathbf{b}$$

(a) Find \vec{XY} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

$$\vec{XY} = \dots\dots\dots \quad (1)$$

P is the point on XY such that $XP : PY = 2 : 3$

(b) Show that \vec{OP} is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$

(3)

(Total 4 marks)

