

## Topic 18 Vectors and transformations (Pre-TT) [32] MARKSCHEME

1.

Translation by $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$	B1 for translation  B1 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$
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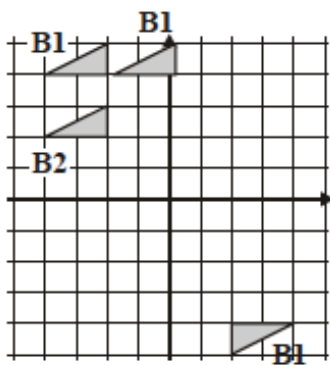
2.

- (a) Reflection B1

*Must be single transformation*

$y = -1$  B1

- (b) B2



*B2 Fully correct  
 B1 if 90° clockwise about (0,-1)  
 B1 if 90° anti-clockwise about (-1,0)  
 B1 if 90° clock-wise about (0, 1)*

- (c) 3 B1

*or 3:1 or 6:2*

(6, 4) B1

*Accept any clear indication eg 6-4 or marked on grid*

[6]

3.

- (a)  $-p + q$  B1

- (b)  $2p$  B1

- (c)  $SQ = SO + OQ$  M1  
*or SR + RQ or SP + PQ*

$p + q$  A1

[4]

4.

$BC = t - s$  or  $BM = \frac{3}{4}(t - s)$  M1  
*or  $CB = s - t$  or  $CM = \frac{1}{4}(s - t)$*

$AM = s + \frac{3}{4}(t - s)$  M1  
*or  $AM = t + \frac{1}{4}(s - t)$*

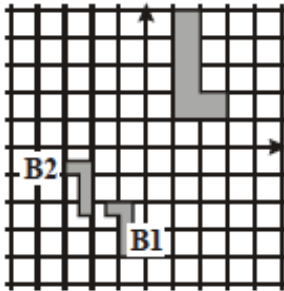
$AM = \frac{1}{4}s + \frac{3}{4}t$  or  $\frac{1}{4}(s + 3t)$  A1

[3]

5.

M1	states $AB$ as $6b - 3a$
M1	for $AX = \frac{1}{2}AB$ or $\frac{1}{2}“(6b - 3a)”$ or ft to $2b - a$
M1	for $\overline{CY} = \overline{CB} + \overline{BY} = 6b + 5a - b = (5b + 5a)$
M1	for $\overline{CX} = 3a + “2b - a”$ or $\overline{CX} = 6b - \frac{3}{2}“(6b - 3a)” = (2a + 2b)$
C1	for $\frac{2}{5}\overline{CY} = \frac{2}{5}(5a + 5b) = 2(a + b) = \overline{CX}$

6.



*B2 fully correct*

*B1 for any translation of correct answer.*

*Alternative scheme.*

*M1 for “rays” from at least 3 corners through (-1, 0) and attempt at drawing a reduced shape in 3rd quadrant.*

*A1 if correct shape*

B2

[2]

7.

$\vec{ZY} = -2c + 2a + 2b$ $\vec{SR} = c + (-c + a + b)$ so $\vec{SR} = a + b$ $\vec{PQ} = a + b$ $\vec{SR} = \vec{PQ}$ so they are parallel	<b>5</b> 1 A01.3a 2 A02.2 2 A02.4b	<b>M1</b> for $\vec{ZY} = -2c + 2a + 2b$ <b>M1</b> for $\vec{SR} = c + (-c + a + b)$ <b>M1</b> for $\vec{SR} = a + b$ <b>M1</b> for $\vec{PQ} = a + b$
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8.

$\overline{OB} = b + a$ or $\overline{BO} = -a - b$ $\overline{OL} = \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}b$ or $\overline{LO} = -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{2}{3}b$ or $\overline{LB} = \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{3}b$ or $\overline{BL} = -\frac{1}{3}a - \frac{1}{3}b$ $\overline{OL} = 2\overline{LB}$ oe	<b>B1</b>  <b>B3</b> Implies previous <b>B1</b> <b>B1</b> for $\overline{CM} = -\frac{1}{2}b + a$ or $\overline{MC} = -\frac{1}{2}b - a$ <b>M1</b> for any correct route to find $\overline{OL}$ , $\overline{LO}$ , $\overline{LB}$ or $\overline{BL}$	Condone poor vector notation e.g. arrows omitted throughout
<b>A1</b> 2 A02.4b 2 A03.1b 1 A03.3	Dependent on <b>B1</b> and <b>B3</b> Allow use of $\overline{BO}$ , $\overline{LO}$ and $\overline{BL}$ also in conclusion	