

Centre No.						Paper Reference					Surname	Initial(s)		
Candidate No.						1	3	8	0	/	3	H	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

1380/3H

Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics (Linear) – 1380

Paper 3 (Non-Calculator)

Vectors

Past Paper Questions

Arranged by Topic



Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Materials required for examination

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.
Tracing paper may be used.

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

You must NOT write on the formulae page.

Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

If you need more space to complete your answer to any question, use additional answer sheets.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 26 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.

There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Calculators must not be used.

Advice to Candidates

Show all stages in any calculations.

Work steadily through the paper. Do not spend too long on one question.

If you cannot answer a question, leave it and attempt the next one.

Return at the end to those you have left out.

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1.

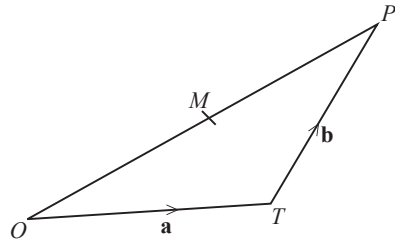


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OPT is a triangle.
 M is the midpoint of OP .

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

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

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

$$\vec{OM} = \dots\dots\dots$$

(2)

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

$$\vec{TM} = \dots\dots\dots$$

(2)

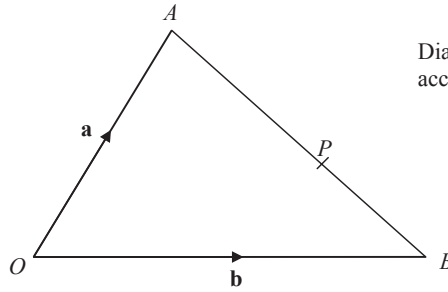
(Total 4 marks)

Q1

Leave blank

2.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



OAB is a triangle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

Q2

(Total 4 marks)

3.

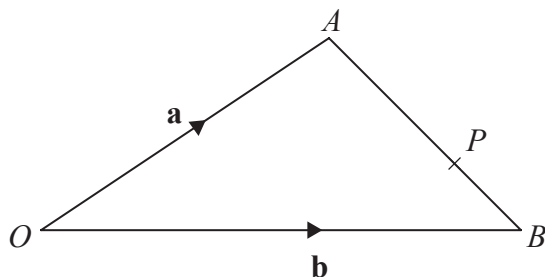


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OAB is a triangle.

$$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}, \quad \vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$$

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

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

P is the point on AB so that $AP : PB = 2 : 1$

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

$$\vec{OP} = \dots\dots\dots \quad (3)$$

(Total 4 marks)

Q3



4.

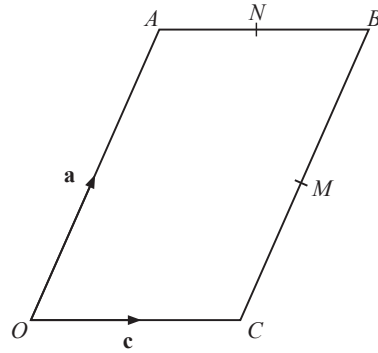


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Leave blank

$OACB$ is a parallelogram.
 M is the midpoint of CB .
 N 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{MN} .

.....

(2)

(b) Show that CA is parallel to MN .

(2)

Q4

(Total 4 marks)

5.

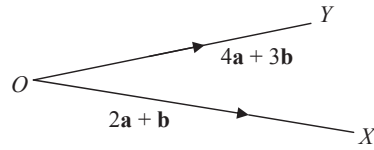


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

Leave
blank

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

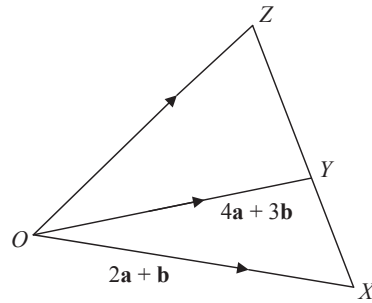
$$\vec{OY} = 4\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$$

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

.....
(2)

Leave
blank

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn



XYZ is a straight line.
 $XY : YZ = 2 : 3$

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

.....
(3)

Q5

(Total 5 marks)

6.

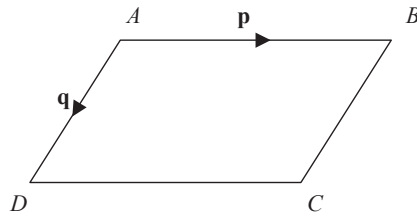


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$ABCD$ is a parallelogram.
 AB is parallel to DC .
 AD is parallel to BC .

$\vec{AB} = \mathbf{p}$
 $\vec{AD} = \mathbf{q}$

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

(i) \vec{AC}

(i).....

(ii) \vec{BD}

(ii).....

(2)

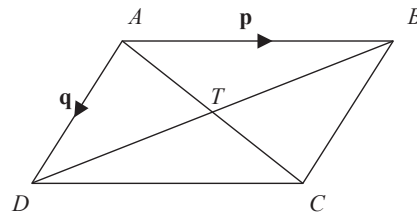


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

AC and BD are diagonals of parallelogram $ABCD$.
 AC and BD intersect at T .

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

.....

(1)

Q6

(Total 3 marks)

Leave blank

7.

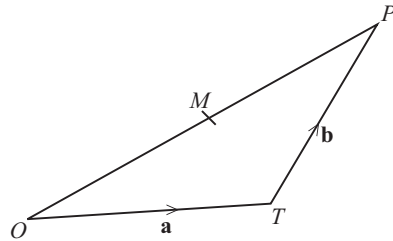


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OPT is a triangle.
 M is the midpoint of OP .

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Total 4 marks)

Q7

8.

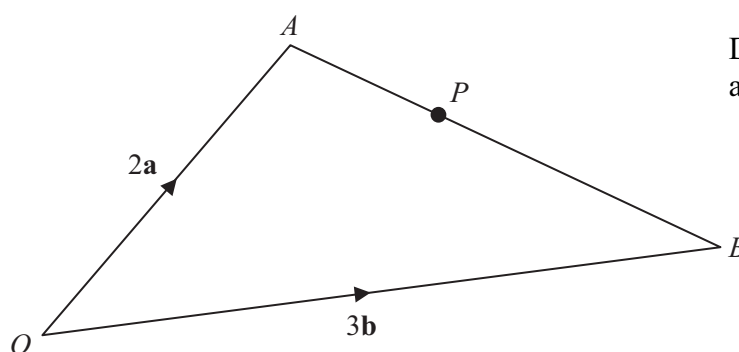


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

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)

Q8

(Total 4 marks)