Worked example	Your turn
Find the Cartesian equation of the line with vector equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$.	Find the Cartesian equation of the line with vector equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$.
	$\frac{x-4}{-1} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z+2}{5}$
Find the Cartesian equation of the line with vector equation $r = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.	Find the Cartesian equation of the line with vector equation $r = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$. $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-5}{3} = \frac{z}{-2}$

Worked example	Your turn
The Cartesian equation of a line is $\frac{x+2}{-3} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z-5}{1}$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line.	The Cartesian equation of a line is $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+5}{-1} = \frac{z}{4}$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line.
	$r = \begin{pmatrix} 2\\-5\\0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3\\-1\\4 \end{pmatrix}$
The Cartesian equation of a line is $\frac{2-x}{3} = \frac{y+3}{-1} = \frac{5-z}{-4}$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line.	

Worked example	Your turn
Show that the points $A(3, -4, -5), B(-3, 1, -2)$ and $C(-9, 6, 1)$ are collinear	Show that the points $A(-3, 4, 5), B(3, -1, 2)$ and $C(9, 2, -1)$ are collinear
	Shown

Worked example	Your turn
The Cartesian equation of a line is $y = 2x - 3$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line.	The Cartesian equation of a line is $y = 3x + 2$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line. $\binom{0}{2} + \lambda \binom{1}{3}$
The Cartesian equation of a line is $y = 3x - 2$. Find the vector form of the equation of the line.	