(Pass Year 2020) Chapter 29 Vectors

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(b) $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Work out.

(i) a+b

(ii) b-2c

() [2]

(c) Point *P* has coordinates (6, -2) and $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the coordinates of point *Q*.

(.....) [1]

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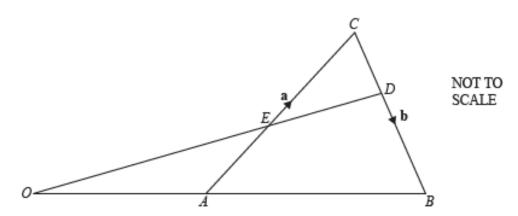
(a) $\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $\overrightarrow{DC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

Find

- (i) AC,
- $\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$ [2] (ii) \overrightarrow{BD} ,
- $\overrightarrow{BD} = \left(\qquad \right) \quad [2]$ (iii) $|\overrightarrow{BC}|$.
 -[2]

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(b)



In the diagram, OAB and OED are straight lines. O is the origin, A is the midpoint of OB and E is the midpoint of AC. $\overrightarrow{AC} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\overrightarrow{CB} = \mathbf{b}$.

Find, in terms of a and b, in its simplest form

(i) \$\overline{AB}\$,

 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \dots [1]$

(ii) \overrightarrow{OE} ,

 $\overrightarrow{OE} = \dots$ [2]

(iii) the position vector of D.

.....[3]