

VECTORS Summary:

1. A vector has both magnitude and direction.

2. $OP = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ is the position vector of point $P(x, y)$.

3. The magnitude or length or modulus of vector OP is denoted by

$$|OP| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

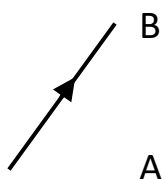
4. To add two vectors we add the corresponding numbers

5. To subtract two vectors we subtract the corresponding numbers

6. A scalar k multiplied by vector $OP = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ is treated as follows:

$$kOP = k \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} kx \\ ky \end{pmatrix}$$

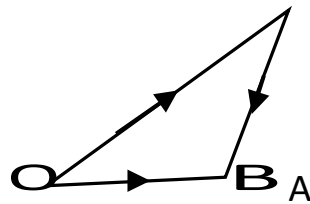
7. A displacement vector AB is represented by a directed line segment AB as shown:



The vectors AB and BA are equal in length but opposite in direction

$$\square BA = -\square AB$$

8. In the triangle OAB , the displacement OA followed by AB is equal to a single displacement OB .



$$OB = OA + AB$$

$\square AB = OB \square OA$ “The vector triangle equation”

9. If vector AB is parallel to CD , then $AB = kCD$

10. If $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, then the two opposite sides are parallel and also equal in length ($AB = DC$ and $AD = BC$).

11. If AB is parallel to BC with a common point B , then the points A , B and C are collinear()

$$AB = kBC$$

EXAMPLES:

1. Given the points $A(4,1)$ and $B(12,16)$, find the:

(i) column vector AB

(ii) length of AB

2. The position vectors of P and Q are $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ respectively, find the magnitude of PQ

3. Find the distance between the points $P(-8,2)$ and $Q(4,7)$

4. Given that $OA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ and $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, find the:

(i) position vector of B

(ii) $|OB|$

$$\vec{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. Given that and $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, find the:

(i) coordinates of A

(ii) modulus of OA

6. Given the points P(2,3) and Q(3,6), find the coordinates of R, if

$$\vec{OR} = 3\vec{OP} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OQ}.$$

7. Given the points A(3,4) and B(9,2), find the coordinates of T, if

$$\vec{OT} = \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}.$$

8. Given that $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{m} = \vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$, find the magnitude of

m.

9. Given the vectors $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$, find the length of

$$\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c}.$$

10. Given the vectors $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, find the:

(i) column vector AC

(ii) modulus of AC

11. Given the vectors $PQ = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $RQ = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, find:

(i) vector PR

(ii) the length of PR

12. Given the vectors $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $AC = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, and find the magnitude of BC.

13. If $p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $r = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$, and find the values of a and b such that

$$ap + bq = r.$$

14. If $a = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

and $c = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$, find the values of x and y such

that

$$xa + yb = c.$$

15. If $u = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

and $w = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$, find the values of x and y such that

$$xu + yv = w.$$

15. ABCD is a parallelogram with A(2,2), B(6,2) and C(2,1). Find the coordinates of D.

16. ABCD is a parallelogram with A(2,1), B(3,4) and C(1,2). Find the coordinates of D

17. PQRS is a parallelogram with P(1,1), Q(5,3) and R(7,7). Find the:

(i) column vector PS (ii) coordinates of S.

18. ABCD is a quadrilateral with $A(4,1)$, $B(2,-2)$, $C(-2,0)$ and $D(0,3)$. Show that ABCD is a parallelogram

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{b} &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

19. The vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are parallel to each other. Find the value of λ

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p} &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{q} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

20. The vectors \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} are parallel to each other. Find the value of λ

21. Show that the points $A(-1,3)$, $B(2,1)$ and $C(8,-3)$ are collinear.

22. Show that the points $P(-1,-5)$, $Q(0,-2)$ and $R(2,4)$ are collinear.

23. Given the points $A(-2,-1)$, $B(1,5)$ and $C(2,7)$, find the value of k such that

$$\mathbf{AB} = k\mathbf{AC}, \text{ hence state the ratio } \mathbf{AB} : \mathbf{AC}.$$

24. In the vector triangle OAB, M is a point on AB such that $AM:AB=2:5$.

Express:

(i) \mathbf{AM} in terms of \mathbf{AB} (ii) \mathbf{MB} in terms of \mathbf{AB}

(iii) \mathbf{AB} in terms of \mathbf{AM}

(iv) \mathbf{AB} in terms of \mathbf{MB}

(v) \mathbf{OM} in terms of \mathbf{OA} and \mathbf{AB}

(vi) \mathbf{OM} in terms of \mathbf{OB} and \mathbf{AB}

25. In the vector triangle OAB, K is a point on AB such that $3AK = 2KB$.

Express:

- (i) \vec{AK} in terms of \vec{AB}
- (ii) \vec{KB} in terms of \vec{AB}
- (iii) \vec{AK} in terms of \vec{KB}
- (iv) \vec{KB} in terms of \vec{AK}
- (v) \vec{OK} in terms of \vec{OA} and \vec{AB}
- (vi) \vec{OK} in terms of \vec{OB} and \vec{AB}

26. In the vector triangle OAB, N is the midpoint of AB. Express:

- (i) \vec{ON} in terms of \vec{OA} and \vec{AB}
- (ii) \vec{ON} in terms of \vec{OB} and \vec{AB}

27. The position vectors of the points A and B are $\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

respectively. Point M is on AB such that $AM:AB = 2:3$, find the:

- (i) column vector \vec{AB}
- (ii) column vector \vec{AM}
- (iii) position vector of M.

28. Given that $\vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ and M is a point on AB such that

$3AM = 2MB$, find the:

- (i) coordinates of M
- (ii) magnitude of \vec{OM}

29. Given that $\vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and M is the midpoint of AB, find the:

(i) column vector \overrightarrow{AB}

(ii) position vector of M

30. Given that $\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$ and point E divides AB in the ratio 1:3, find the position vector of E .

31. Given that $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$ and M is the midpoint of AB ,

(a) Draw a vector diagram showing vector \overrightarrow{AB}

(b) Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

(i) \overrightarrow{AB}

(ii) \overrightarrow{AM}

(iii) \overrightarrow{OM}

32. In a triangle OAB , and point K divides AB in the ratio 1:2,

Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

(i) \overrightarrow{AB}

(ii) \overrightarrow{AK}

(iii) \overrightarrow{OK}

33. In a triangle OAB , and point N is on AB such that

$2AN = 3NB$. Express vector \overrightarrow{ON} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

34. In a triangle OAB, point C divides AB in the ratio 2:3 and D is the midpoint of OC.

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

- (i) \mathbf{AB}
- (ii) \mathbf{OC}
- (iii) \mathbf{BD}

(b) Taking O as the origin, point A(15, 20) and B(10, 0), find the:

- (i) position vector of C in (a)(i) above.
- (ii) coordinates of C.
- (iii) length of OC.

35. In a triangle OAB, M and N are midpoints of OA and OB respectively.

$\mathbf{OB} = \mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{ON} = \mathbf{b}$ and P is a point on AB such that $4\mathbf{AP} = 3\mathbf{PB}$.

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

- (i) \mathbf{AB}
- (ii) \mathbf{OP}
- (iii) \mathbf{MB}
- (iv) \mathbf{NP}

(b) Show that AB is parallel to MN.

36. In a triangle OAB, M and N are midpoints of AB and OB respectively.

$\mathbf{OB} = \mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{ON} = \mathbf{b}$ and P is a point on OM such that $3\mathbf{OP} = 2\mathbf{PM}$.

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

- (i) \mathbf{AB}
- (ii) \mathbf{OM}
- (iii) \mathbf{PB}
- (iv) \mathbf{AP}

(b)(i) Show that the points A, P and N are collinear.

(ii) Find the ratio in which P divides AN.

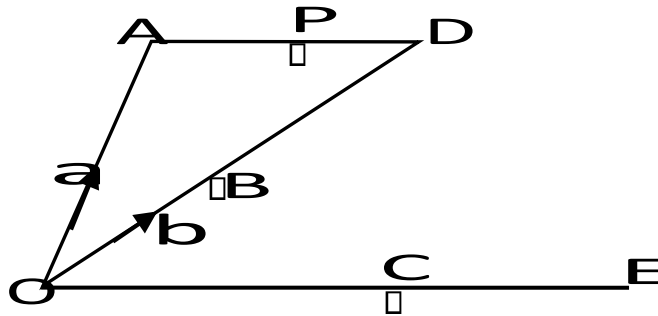
37. In a triangle OAB , P and Q are points on OA and AB respectively such that $3OP = PA$, $AQ = 2QB$ and N is the midpoint of OQ . ANM is a straight line which is such that $AN = 5NM$. Given also that $OM = hOB$, where h is a scalar.

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of a and b :

- (i) OQ
- (ii) AN
- (iii) PN
- (iv) NB

(b) Show that the points P , N and B are collinear (c) Find the value of h .

38. In the figure below, P is a point on AD such that $PD:AP = 1:2$, $OB = b$, $OB = b$, $3OB = 2BD$ and $OC = 3CE = 3AP$.

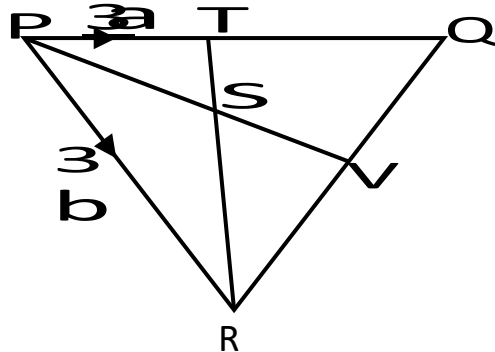


(a) Express the following vectors in terms of a and b :

- (i) AD
- (ii) BP
- (iii) DC

(b) Show that $AD:OE = 3:8$

39. In the figure below, $PT = 3a$, $PR = 3b$, $PQ = 4PT$, $2PS = PV$ and $3RS = 2RT$.

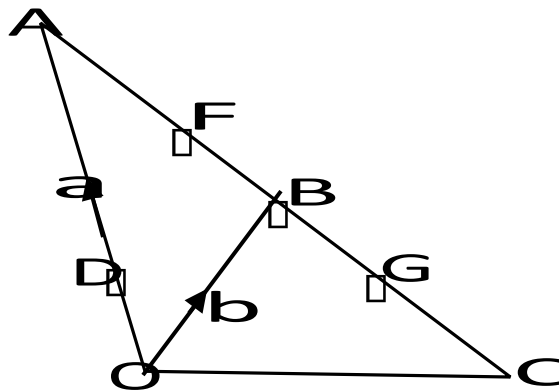


(a) Express the following vectors in terms of \vec{a} and \vec{b} :

- (i) \vec{RS}
- (ii) \vec{PV}
- (iii) \vec{RQ}

(b) Find the ratio of \vec{RV} to \vec{RQ} .

37. In the figure below, F and G are points on AC such that $AF:AB = 3:4$ and $AG:AC = 2:3$. Point D is on OA such that $OD:DA = FB:BG = 1:2$.



(a) Express \vec{AG} and \vec{AC} in terms of \vec{AB} . Hence find the following vectors in terms of \vec{a} and \vec{b} :

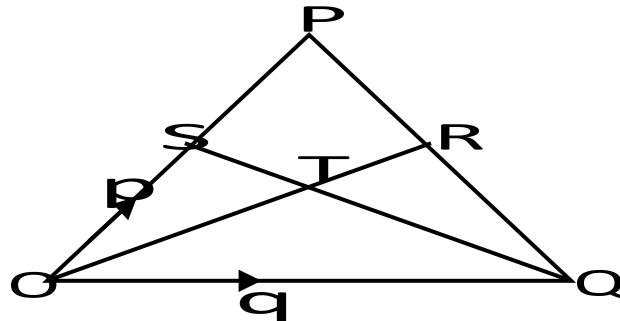
- (i) \vec{AB}
- (ii) \vec{AC}

(iii) DG

(iv) OF

(b) Find the ratio DG:OC

39. In the figure below, $OP = p$, $OQ = q$, $OS = \frac{3}{4}OP$ and $PR:RQ = 2:1$



(a) Express the following vectors in terms of p and q :

(i) PQ

(ii) OR

(iii) SQ

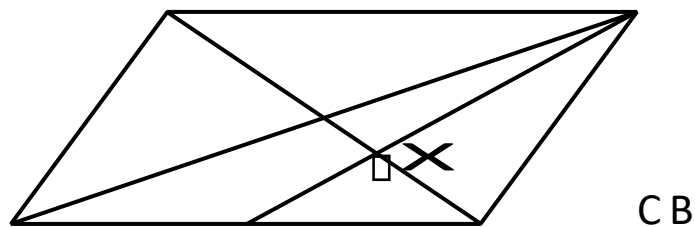
(b) Line OR and SQ meet at point T such that $OT = hOR$ and $ST = kSQ$.

(i) By expressing OT in two different ways, find the values of h and k

(ii) Determine the ratio in which T divides SQ

40. In the figure below, $OACB$ is a parallelogram where $OA = a$ and

$AB = b$. Point N is on OA such that $ON:NA = 1:2$.



O N A

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of a and b :

(i) AC

(ii) BN

(b) Line AC and BN meet at point X such that $AX = hAC$ and $BX = kBN$

(i) By expressing OX in two different ways, find the values of h and k

(ii) Determine the ratio in which X divides AC

35. In a triangle OAB , N and M are points on AB and OB

respectively. Line ON and AM meet at point T such that $AT = TM$ and $OT = \frac{3}{4}ON$.

Given that $OM = xOB$ and $AN = yAB$, Express the vectors:

(i) AM and OT in terms of a , b and x .

(ii) ON and OT in terms of a , b and y , hence find the values of x and y .

EER:

1. Given the points $A(3,4)$ and $B(9,1)$, find the coordinates of P , if

$$OP = OA + \frac{1}{3}AB.$$

2. Given the vectors

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

and $c = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, find the values of

$$4a + 2b = 3c.$$

and n for which

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ap + bq = r.$$

3. Given the vectors a and b for which $r = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, find the values of

a and b for which

$$OA = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Given that vector

and $OB = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, find the magnitude of

$$P = OA + \frac{2}{3}AB.$$

vector

5. Given that vector $p = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x+2 \end{pmatrix}$, find the possible values of x for which $|p| = 10$.

6. The position vectors of the points A and B are $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ respectively. If point E divides AB in the ratio 1:3, find the position vector of E.

7. Find the distance between the points P(8,2) and Q(4,7)

8. Given the points A(1,2), B(2,8), C(2,-5) and D(4,y), find the value of y for which AB is parallel to CD.

9. Given the vectors $p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $r = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, and find the values of

$$ap + bq = r$$

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$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad CB = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a and b for which

1. Given the vectors and find the:

(i) vector AC

(ii) magnitude of AC

13. The vectors $\mathbf{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{PN} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find the:

(i) position vector of N (02 marks)

(ii) length of ON (02 marks)

(iii) coordinates of point E, where E divides PQ in the ratio 1:3. (03 marks)

(b) Use the vector method to show that N lies on PQ. Hence state the

ratio PN:PQ. (05 marks)

5. Given that $\mathbf{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{OB} = \mathbf{b}$ and C is the midpoint of AB,

(a) Draw a vector diagram showing vector AB. (01 mark)

(b) Express in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} the vectors:

(i) AB (01 mark)

(ii) OC (02 marks)

37. In the triangle OAB, C is a point on AB such that

$\mathbf{AC} : \mathbf{CB} = 1 : 3$ and D is the midpoint of OB.

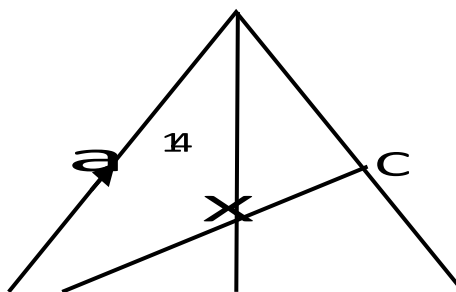
A

(a) Express the following vectors in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

(i) AB

(ii) OC

(iii) AD



(b) X is a point on AD such that AX:AD=4:5. Find in terms of a and b the vectors:

(i) AX

(ii) OX

(c) Find in simplest form the ratio OX:OC.

TRANSLATION Summary:

1. Translation deals with movement of an object to a new position

2. A translation $T = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ means that an object is moved a distance a in the x-direction and a distance b in the y-direction

3. A translation $T = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ moves point P(x,y) to a new position $P' (x + a, y + b)$.

Thus, Translation + object = image

EXAMPLES:

1. A translation maps the points P(3,7) and Q(6,1) onto the points P' and Q' respectively. Find the coordinates of P' and Q' if the translation is $T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

Find the coordinates of P' and Q'

P' Q'

2. A triangle with vertices $A(2,1)$, $B(2,3)$ and $C(4,1)$ is mapped onto its

image by a translation $T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the coordinates of the image of the triangle ABC .

3. A translation $T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ maps point P onto $P'(-1, 4)$. Find the coordinates of point P .

4. Find the translation that maps point $A(2,6)$ onto $A'(3, 8)$.

5. A translation T maps point $P(2,5)$ onto $P'(4, 9)$. Find the image of $Q(5, 7)$ under translation T .

6. A triangle with vertices $A(1,2)$, $B(3,4)$ and $C(5,2)$ is mapped onto its

image by a translation $T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ followed by a translation $T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.
Find: (i) a single translation representing the two successive translations
(ii) the coordinates of the image of the triangle ABC .

7. A triangle with vertices $A(2,0)$, $B(1,-3)$ and $C(-2,1)$ undergoes a

translation to give triangle $A'B'C'$. Triangle $A'B'C'$ is then mapped onto triangle $A''B''C''$ by a translation $T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find the coordinates of the vertices of: $T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) triangle $A'B'C'$

(ii) triangle $A''B''C''$

(b) Plot triangle ABC and its images on the same axes.

8. A translation $T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, maps the line $y = 2x + 1$ onto its image. Find the equation of the image line