

Vectors in two dimensions – 2021 O Level Math D

1. Nov/2021/Paper_11/No.15

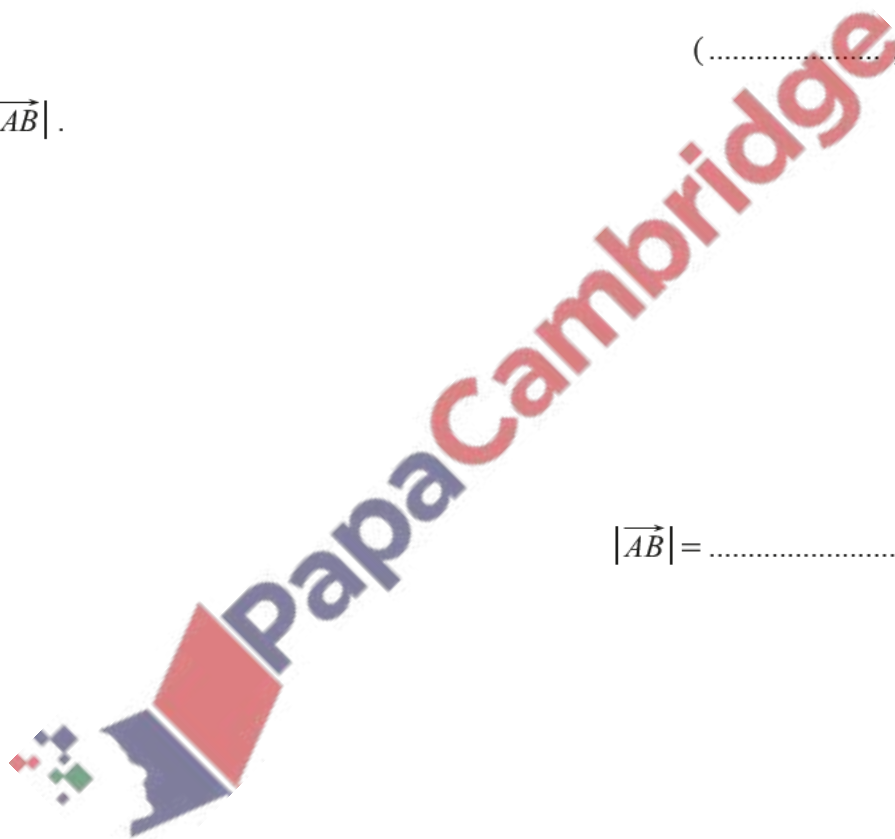
The point A has position vector $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find the coordinates of point B .

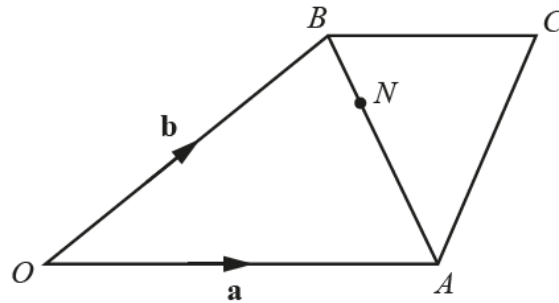
(.....,) [2]

(b) Find $|\vec{AB}|$.

$|\vec{AB}| = \dots\dots\dots$ units [2]



(b)



NOT TO SCALE

$OACB$ is a quadrilateral and N is a point on AB .

$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$.

$\vec{OA} = 2\vec{BC}$ and $BN : NA = 1 : 3$.

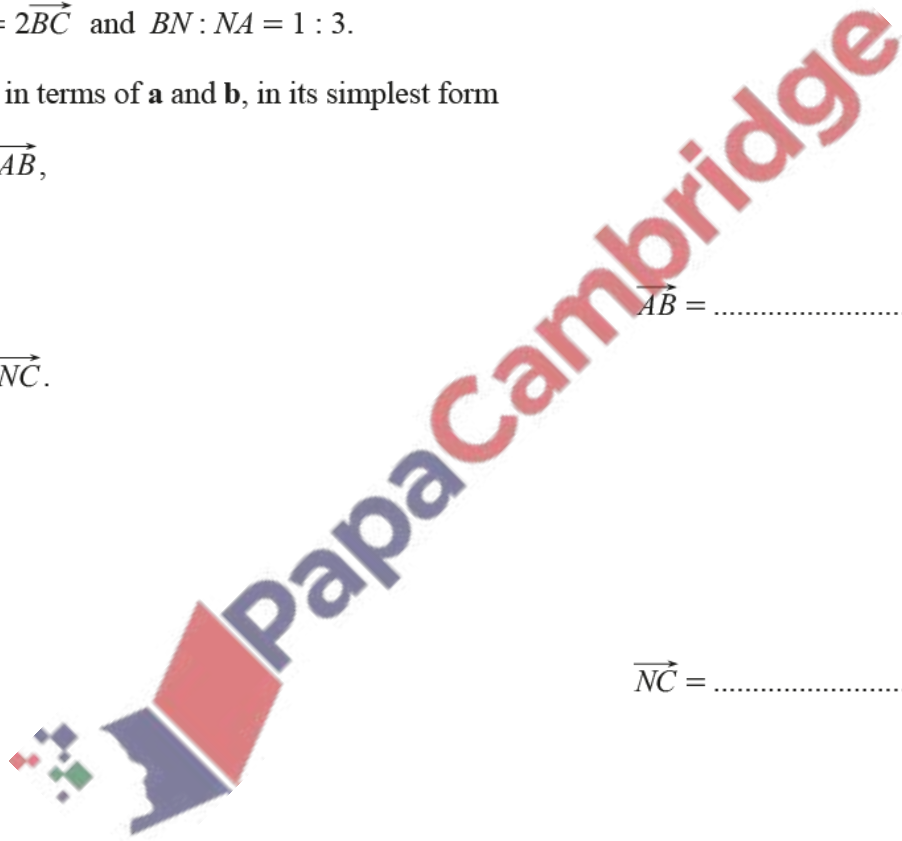
Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , in its simplest form

(i) \vec{AB} ,

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

(ii) \vec{NC} .

$\vec{NC} = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]



3. June/2021/Paper_21/No.10

(a) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

(i) Calculate $|\vec{AB}|$.

$|\vec{AB}| = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(ii) $\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and C is the point $(10, -1)$.

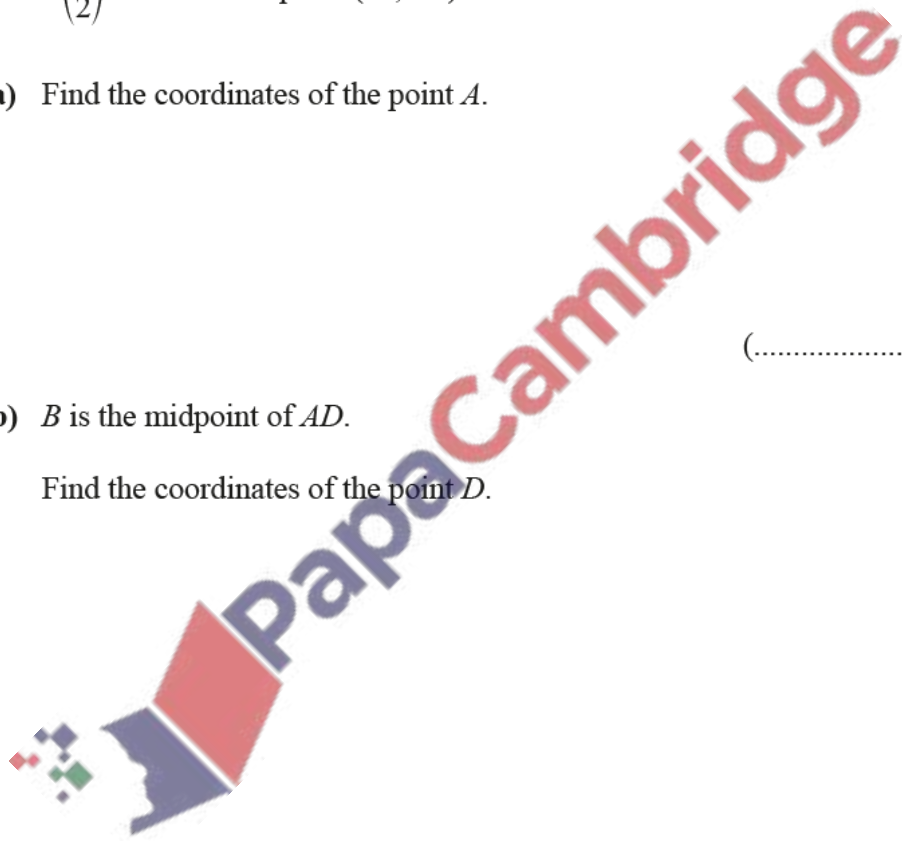
(a) Find the coordinates of the point A .

$(\dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots)$ [1]

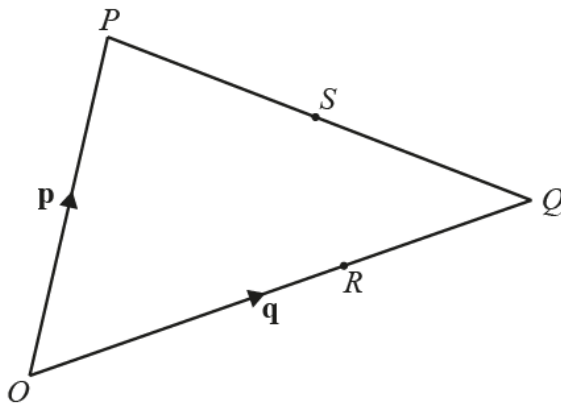
(b) B is the midpoint of AD .

Find the coordinates of the point D .

$(\dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots)$ [2]



(b)



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows triangle OPQ .
 $\vec{OP} = \mathbf{p}$ and $\vec{OQ} = \mathbf{q}$.
 R is the point on OQ such that $OR = 2RQ$.
 S is the midpoint of PQ .

Express, as simply as possible, in terms of \mathbf{p} and/or \mathbf{q}

(i) \vec{PQ} ,

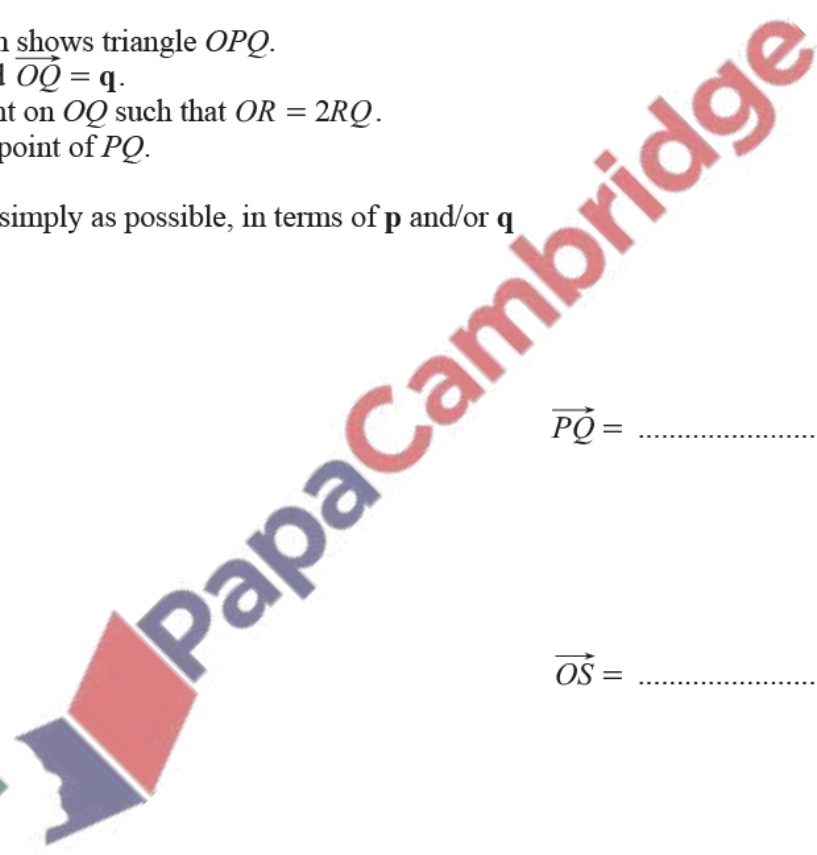
$\vec{PQ} = \dots\dots\dots [1]$

(ii) \vec{OS} ,

$\vec{OS} = \dots\dots\dots [2]$

(iii) \vec{SR} ,

$\vec{SR} = \dots\dots\dots [2]$



4. June/2021/Paper_22/No.12

(a) A is the point $(2, 3)$ and B is the point $(3, -5)$.

(i) Find \vec{AB} .

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix} \quad [2]$$

(ii) $\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

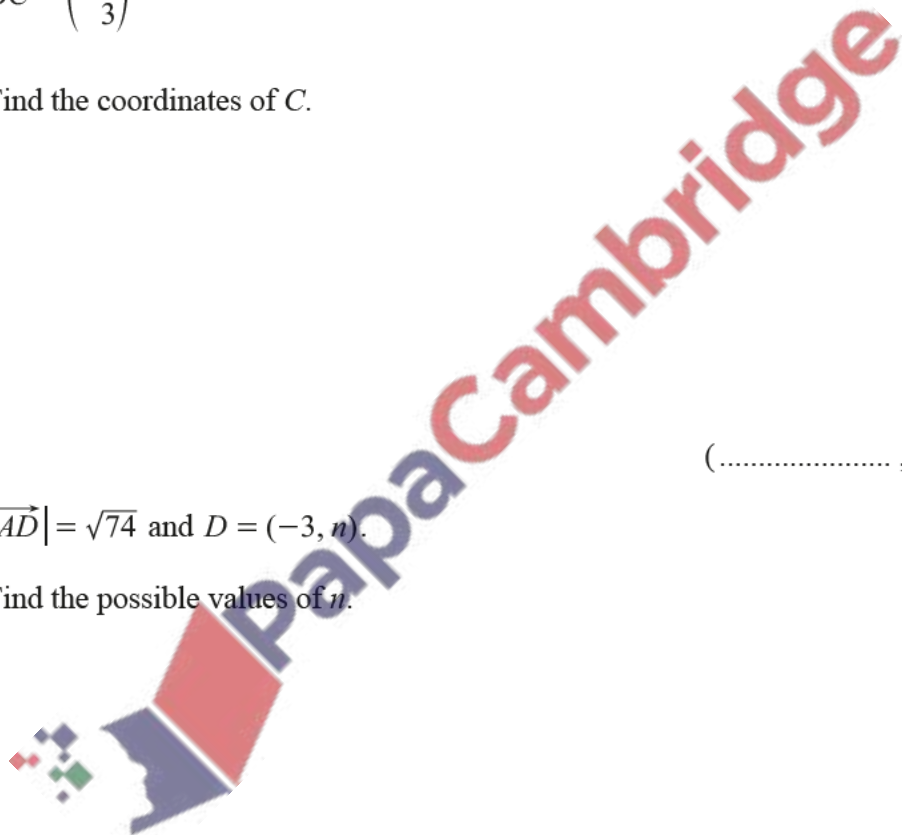
Find the coordinates of C .

(.....,) [1]

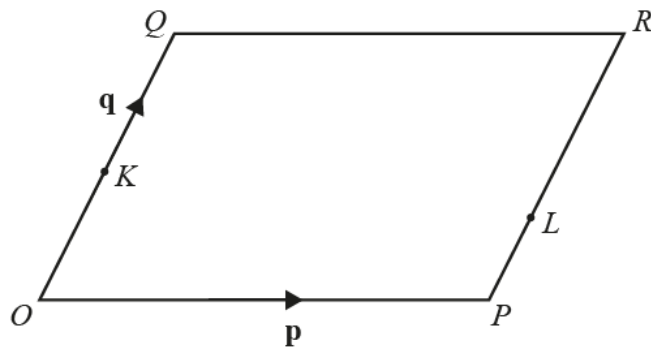
(iii) $|\vec{AD}| = \sqrt{74}$ and $D = (-3, n)$.

Find the possible values of n .

$n = \dots\dots\dots$ or $n = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]



(b)



NOT TO
SCALE

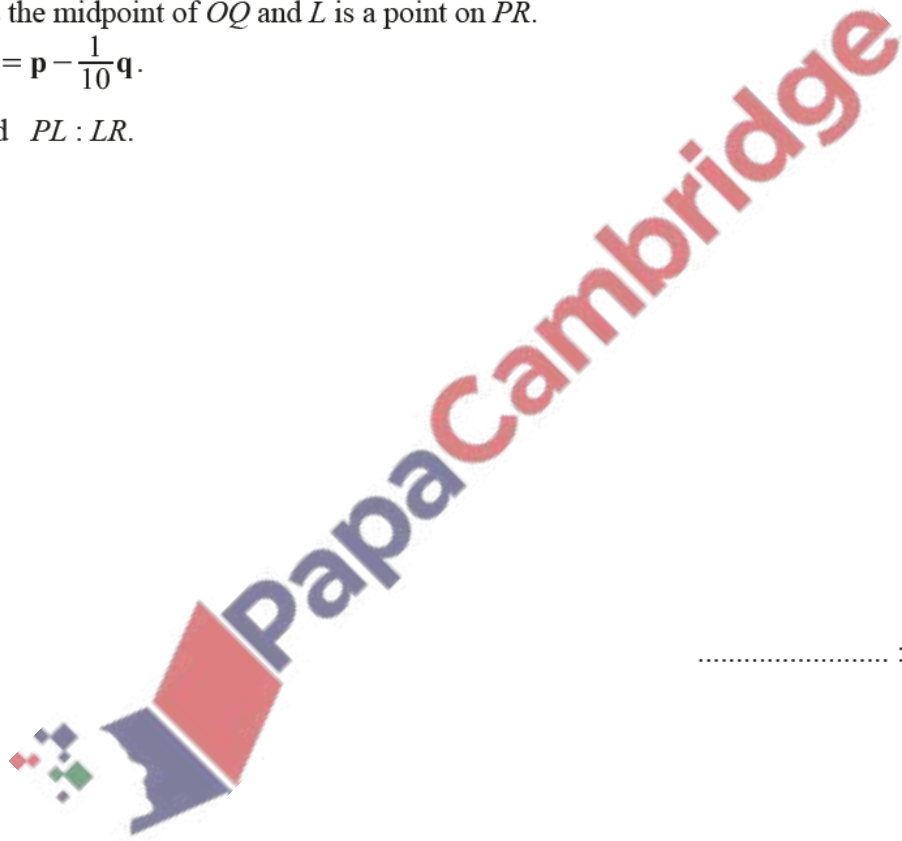
$OQRP$ is a parallelogram.

$$\vec{OP} = \mathbf{p} \text{ and } \vec{OQ} = \mathbf{q}.$$

K is the midpoint of OQ and L is a point on PR .

$$\vec{KL} = \mathbf{p} - \frac{1}{10}\mathbf{q}.$$

Find $PL : LR$.



..... : [3]