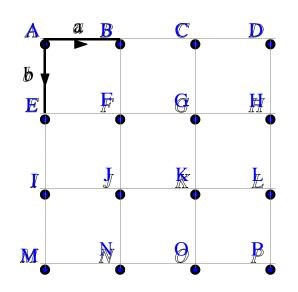
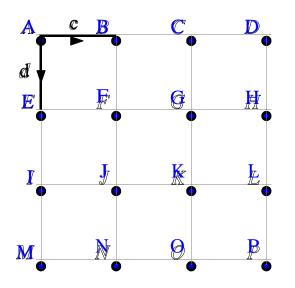
Vector in Two Dimensions					
Name:	Class: 11	D	Date: 03/02/2018		
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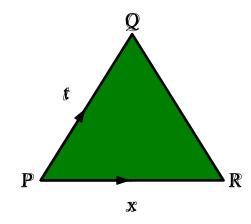
1) Using the diagram below, express the vector ML in terms of a and b.



2) Find the vector formed when the vector 2d-3c is added to point D. Write the vector as capital letters e.g. AB.



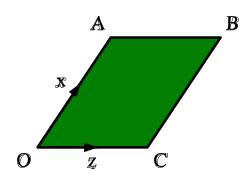
3) Triangle PQR is shown below where PQ = t and PR = x.



Express the following vectors in terms of t and x.

a) PQ	b) RP	c) QR	d) RQ
	0 \mathbf{R}	c) q c	

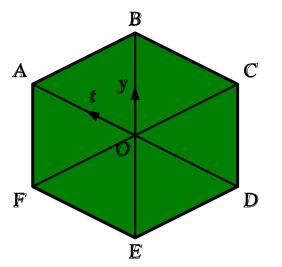
4) OABC is a parallelogram where OA = x and OC = z.



Express the following vectors in terms of x and z.

a) AB b) BC c) OB d) AC

5) ABCDEF is a regular hexagon where OA = t and OB = y.

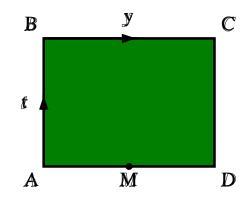


Express the following vectors in terms of t and y.

a) AB b) DB	c) OC	d) FD
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6) ABCD is a rectangle where AB = t, BC = y and M is the mid-point of AD.



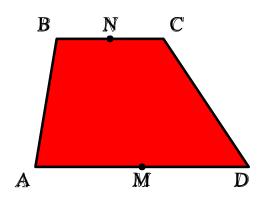
Express the following vectors in terms of t and y.

a) AM b) BM c) MC

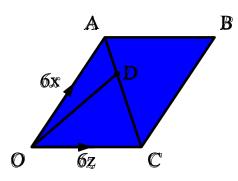
	[1]
7) ABCD is a trapezium with BC parallel to AD.	[1]
M is the midpoint of AD and N is the midpoint of BC.	

r 1 1

Given that AB = 2c, BC = 2a and AD = 6a, express MN in terms of a and c.



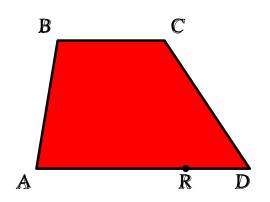
8) OABC is a parallelogram where OA = 6x and OC = 6z. D is the point on AC for which $AD = \frac{1}{3}AC$.



Express OD in terms of x and z.

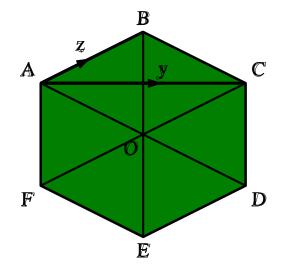
9) ABCD is a trapezium with BC parallel to AD and AD = 2BC. R is the point on AD for which AR:RD = 3:1.

Given that AB = z and BC = k, express RC in terms of z and k.



[1]

10) ABCDEF is a regular hexagon where AB = z and AC = y.



Express the following vectors in terms of z and y.

a) BE

b) CE

[1]