Summer 2018 Paper 1 Q26

1 $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Work out $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ as a column vector.

$\begin{pmatrix} \cdots\cdots \\ \cdots\cdots \end{pmatrix}$

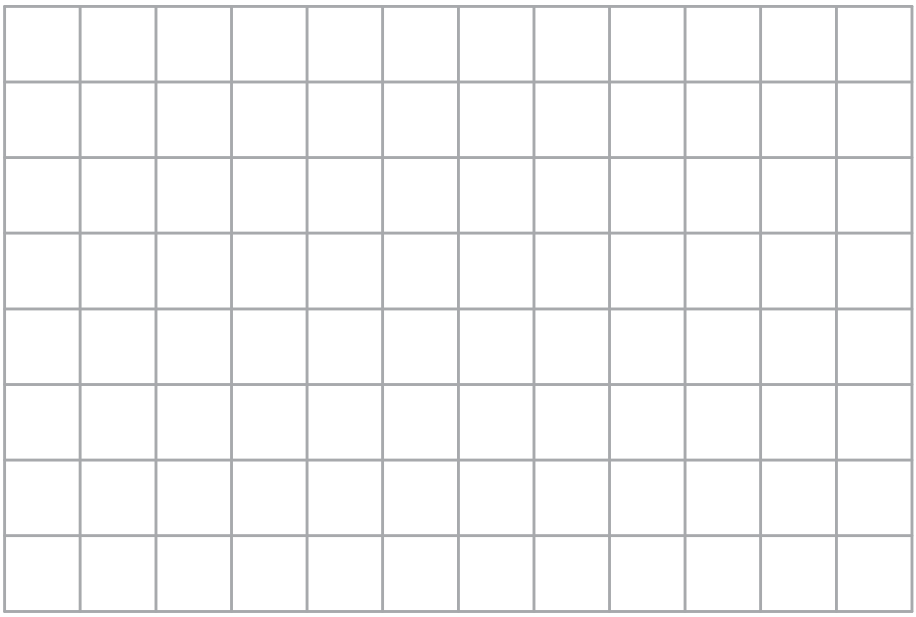
(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

Autumn 2019 Paper 2 Q30

2 Here are two column vectors.

$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

On the grid below, draw and label the vector $\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$



(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

Summer 2019 Paper 2 Q29

3 $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Work out $\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ as a column vector.

$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \text{.....} \\ \text{.....} \end{pmatrix}$

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

Summer 2020 Paper 2 Q26

4 $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Find $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}$ as a column vector.

$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \text{.....} \\ \text{.....} \end{pmatrix}$

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

Autumn 2022 Paper 3 Q30

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

(a) Work out as a column vector

(i) $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots \end{pmatrix}$

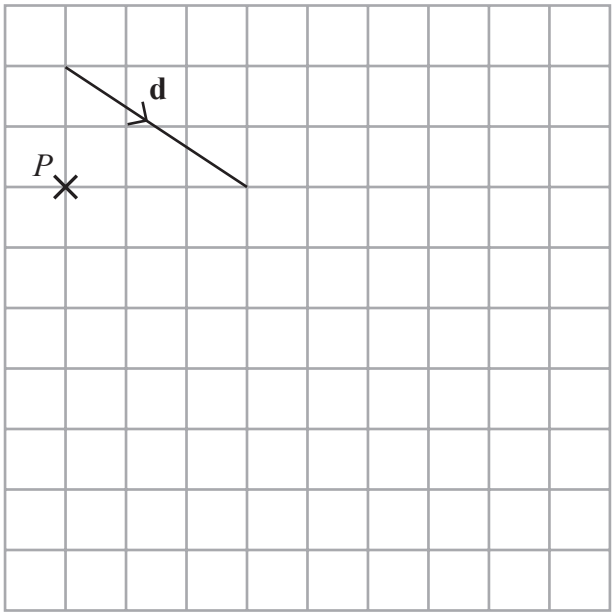
(1)

(ii) $2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots \end{pmatrix}$

(2)

The vector **d** is drawn on the grid.



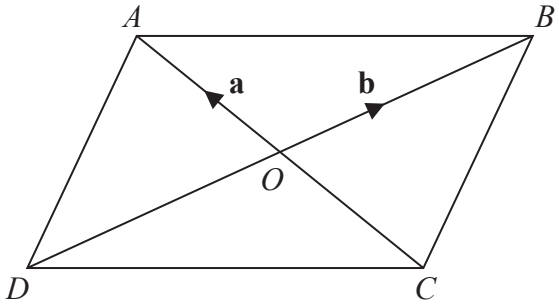
(b) From the point P, draw the vector $2\mathbf{d}$

(1)

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

Summer 2017 Paper 1 Q27

6



ABCD is a parallelogram.
The diagonals of the parallelogram intersect at *O*.

$\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$

(a) Find, in terms of **b**, the vector $\overrightarrow{DB}$.

.....

(1)

(b) Find, in terms of **a** and **b**, the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

.....

(1)

(c) Find, in terms of **a** and **b**, the vector $\overrightarrow{AD}$.

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)