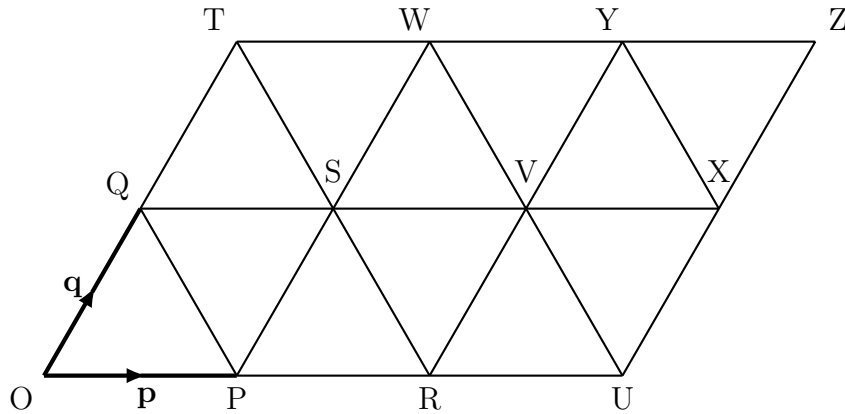


1. The diagram below shows 12 congruent triangles.



$\vec{OP} = \mathbf{p}$ {Handwriting **bold** is hard to do so mathematicians write p instead of **p**}

$\vec{OQ} = \mathbf{q}$ {and write q instead of **q**}

Find in terms of **p** and **q** the vectors

(i) $\vec{PU} = \dots\dots\dots$

(ii) $\vec{PS} = \dots\dots\dots$

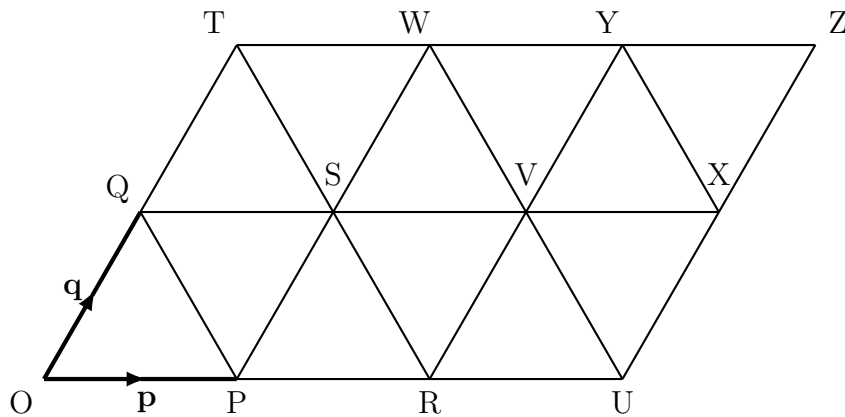
(iii) $\vec{RY} = \dots\dots\dots$

(iv) $\vec{TY} = \dots\dots\dots$

(v) $\vec{OT} = \dots\dots\dots$

(vi) $\vec{QX} = \dots\dots\dots$

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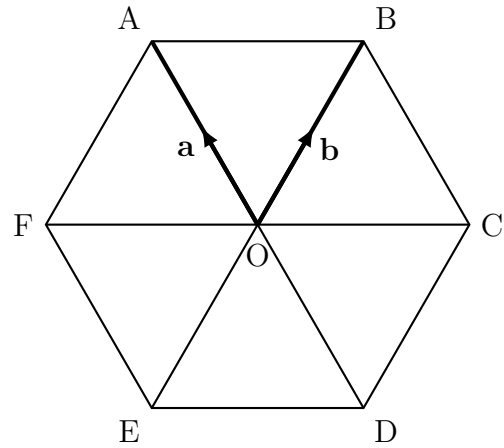
(vi) $\vec{QX} = \dots\dots\dots$

2. The diagram below shows regular hexagon ABCDEF

O is the centre of the hexagon

$$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$$



Write an expression, in terms of **a** and **b** for

(i) $\vec{DA} = \dots\dots\dots$

(ii) $\vec{FA} = \dots\dots\dots$

(iii) $\vec{EB} = \dots\dots\dots$

(iv) $\vec{DC} = \dots\dots\dots$

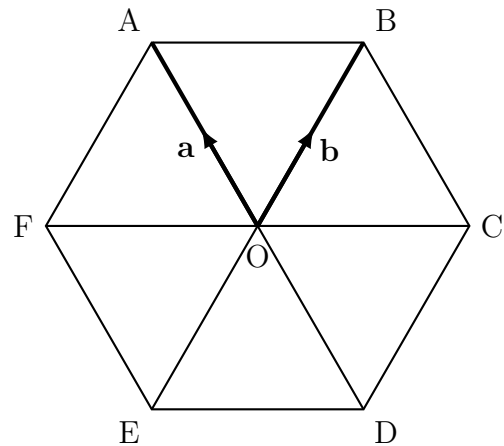
Answers 1 (i) 2**p** (ii) **q** (iii) 2**q** (iv) 2**p** (v) 2**q** (vi) 3**p**
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