Intermediate Math Circles Wednesday March 20, 2019 Problem Set 1

1) For each pair below label them as equal, opposite or neither.



2) ABCD is a parallelogram. Name, where possible a vector equal to each of the following.



3.) Using parallelogram ABCD above, name where possible a vector opposite to each of the following:

- a) \overrightarrow{AB} b) \overrightarrow{BC} c) \overrightarrow{CE} d) \overrightarrow{ED}
- 4) Given \vec{a}, \vec{b} , and \vec{c} , draw the following
- a) $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ b) $\vec{a} \vec{c}$ c) $\vec{c} \vec{a}$ d) $2\vec{a} + 3\vec{c}$ e) $\vec{a} \vec{c} + \vec{b}$



5) In parallelogram ABCD, express each of the following as a vector using the points A, B, C, D or E

- a) $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$ b) $\vec{b} + \vec{c} + \vec{cs}$ c) $\vec{d} + \vec{c}$ d) $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ e) $\frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$. f) $\vec{d} - \vec{c}$
- 6) Given $|\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}|$. Is $\vec{u} = \vec{v}$ always true? Explain.
- 7) Georgina drives 5km east then drives 5 km south. What is her resultant displacement?
- 8) Use parallelogram PQRS to show that $\overrightarrow{RS} + \overrightarrow{RQ} = \overrightarrow{SP} + \overrightarrow{QP}$.



9) Given isosceles triangle ABC. M is the midpoint of AB and N is the midpoint of AC. Show that $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}$. Can you show this result for any triangle? That is, the line segment joining two midpoints is parallel to the third side. Furthermore it is half the length of the third side.



10) P divides line segment AB in the ratio 3:2. O is a point not collinear with AB. Show that $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{OB}$.