

Heinemann  
Higher Maths Text Book  
Worked Solutions

Ex 13B  
Equal Vectors

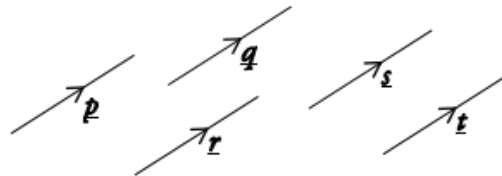
**Equal Vectors**

EF

Vectors with the same magnitude and direction are equal.

For example, all the vectors shown to the right are equal.

If vectors are equal to each other, then all of their components are equal, i.e.



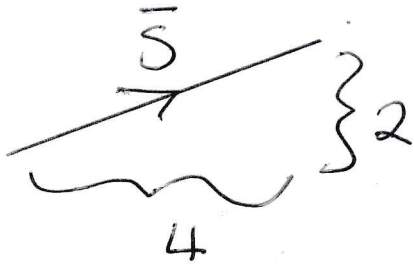
$$\text{if } \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \text{ then } a = d, b = e \text{ and } c = f.$$

Conversely, two vectors are only equal if all of their components are equal.

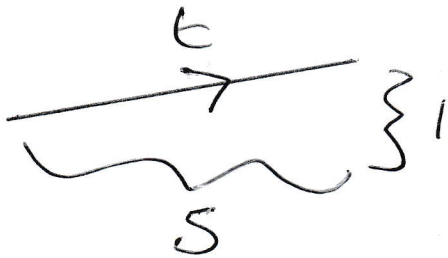
## Ex 13B Questions 1-4

Worked solutions courtesy of Mr R Milton

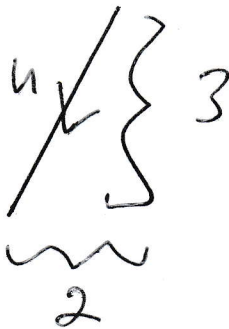
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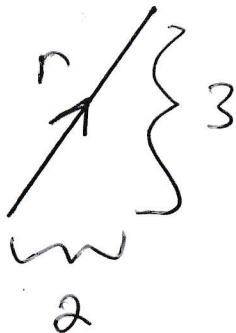
$$\underline{\bar{s}} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$



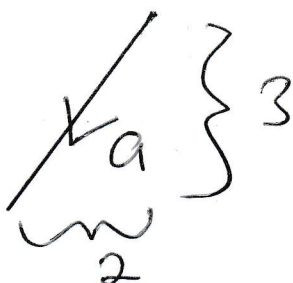
$$\underline{\bar{t}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$



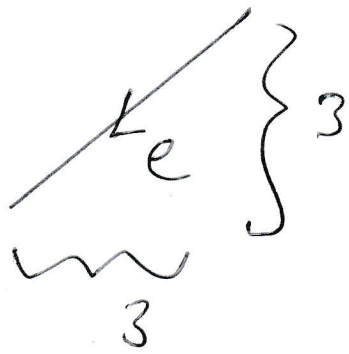
$$\underline{\bar{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$



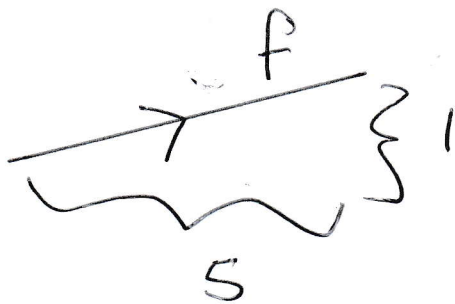
$$\underline{\bar{r}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$



$$\underline{\bar{a}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$



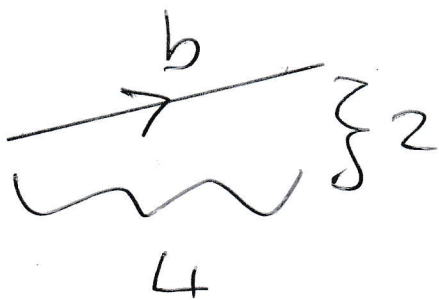
$$\underline{\bar{e}} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$



$$\underline{\bar{f}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$



$$\underline{\bar{d}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$



$$\underline{\bar{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

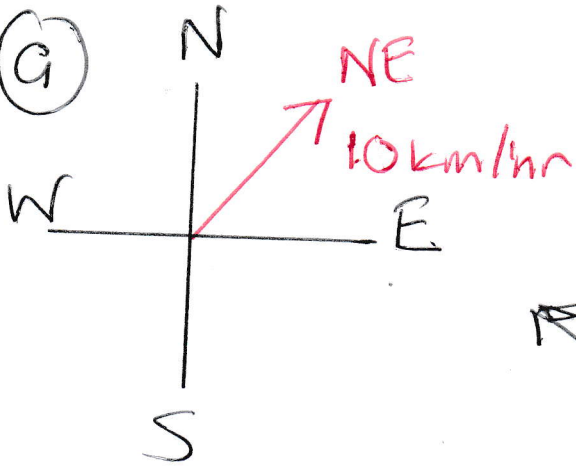
$$(b) (i) \bar{u} = \bar{a} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$(ii) \bar{s} = \bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

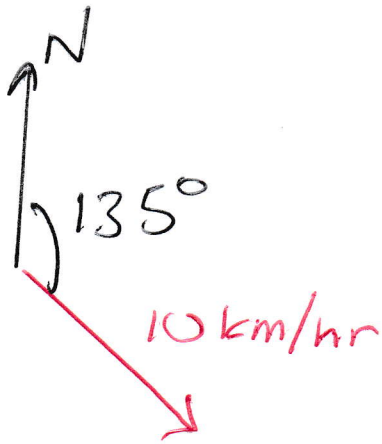
$$(iii) \bar{t} = \bar{f} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

(2)

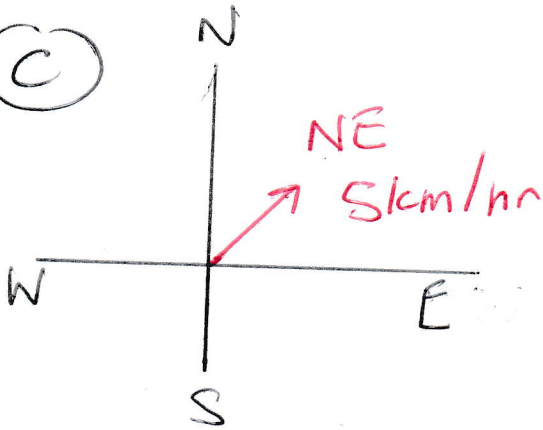
(a)



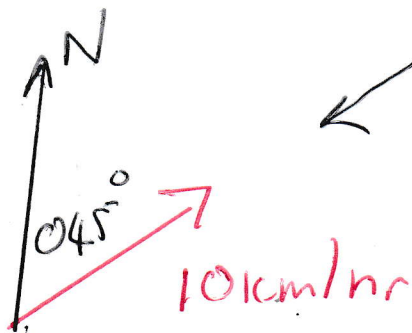
(b)



(c)



(d)



(a) & (d) SAME

VECTOR



$$\textcircled{3} \quad u = v$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3x \\ y+6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3x = 12 \quad y+6 = -2$$

$$\underline{x = 4} \quad \underline{y = -8} \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad r = s$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p+2 \\ q-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ -p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p+2 = q \Rightarrow p-q = -2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$q-4 = -p \Rightarrow \underline{p+q = 4} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad 2p = 2$$

$$\underline{p = 1} \Rightarrow 1 - q = -2$$

$$-q = -3$$

$$\underline{q = 3} \checkmark$$