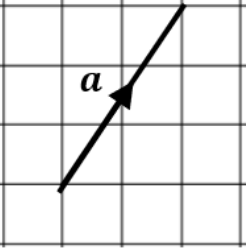
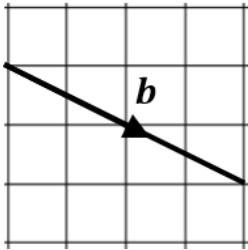
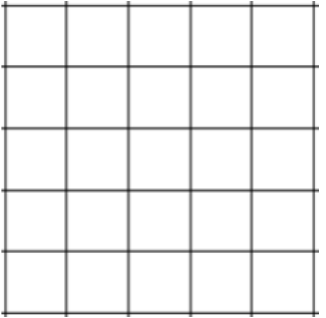
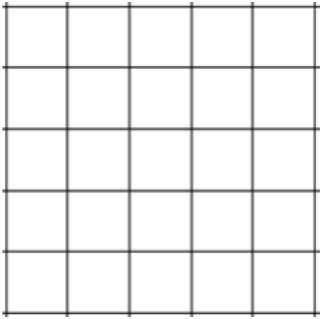


## Magnitude of a Vector

<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	
<p>Find the magnitude of vector <math>\mathbf{a}</math> to 1 decimal place.</p> 	<p>Find the magnitude of vector <math>\mathbf{b}</math>, leaving your answer as a surd.</p> 	<p><math>\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}</math>. Draw the vector <math>\mathbf{c}</math> and find its magnitude to 1 decimal place.</p> 	
<b>(d)</b>		<b>(e)</b>	<b>(f)</b>
<p><math>\mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}</math>. Draw the vector <math>\mathbf{d}</math> and find its magnitude, leaving your answer in surd form.</p> 		<p>Find the magnitude of the vector <math>\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}</math></p>	<p>Find the magnitude of the vector <math>\begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix}</math>, giving your answer to 1 decimal place.</p>
<b>(g)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<b>(j)</b>
<p>Find the magnitude of the vector <math>\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}</math>, giving your answer as a simplified surd.</p>	<p><math>\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}</math> <math>\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}</math> Find the magnitude of the vector <math>\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}</math>.</p>	<p><math>\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}</math> <math>\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}</math> Find the magnitude of the vector <math>\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}</math>.</p>	<p>Find as many vectors as you can with the same magnitude as the vector <math>\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}</math>.</p>