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| <b>Subject</b>    | <b>Maths</b>      |
| <b>Unit/Topic</b> | Year 10 - Vectors |

| Key Vocabulary          | Definition   |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Column Vector</b>    | <p>A column vector is a way of writing a vector which gives information about the vector. It is split into a horizontal component and a vertical component.</p> <p>Vector <b>a</b> can be written as the column vector <math>\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><math>\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}</math> is <math>\begin{pmatrix} 3 \text{ right} \\ 2 \text{ up} \end{pmatrix}</math></p> |
| <b>Scalar</b>           | A quantity that has only magnitude, used to scale vectors  |
| <b>Magnitude</b>        | <p>The size of something.</p> <p>The magnitude of a vector is its length (ignoring direction)</p>  |
| <b>Parallel</b>         | Always the same distance apart and never touching.   |
| <b>Multiplier</b>       | The number that you are multiplying by.  |
| <b>Resultant Vector</b> | The result once you've added a series of vectors together  |
| <b>Collinear</b>        | When three or more points lie on a straight line.  |