Precalculus
Lesson 9.4: Vectors
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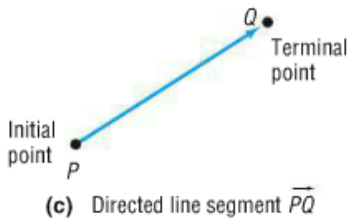
Many concepts in science involve applications of mathematics that measure certain quantities by their magnitude like length, mass, area, temperature, or energy. Only one number is needed to describe a length of 7 inches or 5°C for example. This single quantity is called **scalar.**

There are, however, many applications that involve not only the *magnitude* of an object but also, the *direction* of the displacement.

vector: a quantity that has both magnitude and direction. For example, the flight pattern of a plane, has both *speed (magnitude)* and *direction* of travel. Velocity, acceleration, and force are described by both magnitude and direction and are known as vectors.



(c) Directed line segment $\overrightarrow{PQ}$

P is the initial point
Q is the terminal point

All vectors have two things:

Direction – follow the arrow.

Magnitude – the length of the vector.‖ ‖

Graphing Vectors

Use the vector to graph each of the following vectors:

$v - w$

$2v + 3w$

The Position Vector

To compute magnitude and direction of a vector, we need an algebraic way to describe the vector. The algebraic vector *v* is:

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \langle \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b} \rangle$$
$$\boldsymbol{v} = \langle \boldsymbol{horizontal}, \boldsymbol{vertical} \rangle$$

$a \; and \; b$ are real (scalar) numbers and are called the **components** of the vector.

Vector ***v***, may be described with initial point $P_1\ (x_1, y_1)$ terminal point $P_2\ (x_2, y_2)$

Vector ***v***, is equal to the position vector :

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \langle \boldsymbol{x_2 - x_1}, \quad \boldsymbol{y_2 - y_1} \rangle$$

Find the position vector **v** with initial point $(-1, 2)$ and terminal point $(4, 6)$.

Vectors in terms of *I and j*

A vector of length **1** is called a **unit vector**. The vector **w** $\langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \rangle$ is an example of a **unit vector**. We have two special unit vectors **i** and **j.**

"i" is a unit vector in the x-direction and "**j**" is a unit vector in the y-direction. Any vector in the x-direction can be written as a scalar multiple of **i** and any vector in the y-direction can be written as a scalar multiple of **j.** They are defined as:

$$\boldsymbol{i} = \langle \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{0} \rangle \; \boldsymbol{and} \; \; \boldsymbol{j} = \langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1} \rangle, \; where \| i \| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} \; and \; \|j\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}.$$

Any vector may be express in terms of **i** and **j.**

Algebraic Operations

Vectors may be added, subtracted, or have scalar multiplication. Pretty straight forward:

Let $\mathbf{v} = a_1\mathbf{i} + b_1\mathbf{j} = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = a_2\mathbf{i} + b_2\mathbf{j} = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$ be two vectors, and let α be a scalar. Then

$$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = (a_1 + a_2)\mathbf{i} + (b_1 + b_2)\mathbf{j} = \langle a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 \rangle \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

$$\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w} = (a_1 - a_2)\mathbf{i} + (b_1 - b_2)\mathbf{j} = \langle a_1 - a_2, b_1 - b_2 \rangle \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

$$\alpha\mathbf{v} = (\alpha a_1)\mathbf{i} + (\alpha b_1)\mathbf{j} = \langle \alpha a_1, \alpha b_1 \rangle \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

$If\ \ v = 2i + 3j = \langle 2, 3, \rangle\ and\ w = 3i - 4j = \langle 3, -4 \rangle,$

$find\colon\ \ a)\ v + w, \qquad b)\ v - w\,, \qquad c)\ 3v, \qquad d)\ 2v - 3w, \qquad and\ \ e)\ \|v\|$

A vector that represents speed and velocity of an object is called a **velocity vector**. A vector describing a force represents the direction and amount of force acting upon an object and is called a **force vector.**

Find a Vector from its Direction and Magnitude

Given the magnitude $\|v\|$ of a nonzero vector **v** and the **direction angle** α, $0° < \alpha < 360°$, between vectors **v and i**, then:

$$v = \|v\|(\cos\alpha \boldsymbol{i} + \sin\alpha \boldsymbol{j})$$

Writing a Vector When Its Magnitude and Direction Are Given

A ball is thrown with an initial speed of 25 mph in a direction that makes an angle of $30°$ with the positive x-axis. Express the velocity vector v in terms of I and j. What is the initial speed in the horizontal direction? What is the initial speed in the vertical direction?

Finding the Direction Angle of a Vector

Find the direction angle $\alpha \; for \;\; v = 4i - 4j$

Finding the Actual Speed and Direction of an Aircraft

A Boeing 737 aircraft maintains a constant airspeed of 500 mph headed due south. The jet stream is 80 mph in the northeasterly direction.

a) Express the velocity v_a of the 737 relative to the air and velocity v_w of the jet stream in terms of I and j.

b) Find the velocity of the 737 relative to the ground.

c) Find the actual speed and direction of the 737 relative to the ground.

Finding the Weight of a Piano

Two movers require a magnitude of force of 300 pounds to push a piano up a ramp inclined at an angle $20°$ from the horizontal. How much does the piano weigh?

An Object in Static Equilibrium: the object is at rest and the sum of all forces acting on the object is zero, a.k.a. the resultant force is zero.

A box of supplies that weighs 1200 pounds is suspended by two cables attached to the ceiling. What are the tensions in the two cables?