

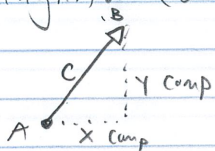
13-3

## Vector Component Form, Magnitude, &amp; Direction

Component Form:  $\vec{v} = \langle x \text{ comp}, y \text{ comp} \rangle$ 

Given 2 points:  $(x_1, y_1)$  (Initial) and  $(x_2, y_2)$  (Terminal), then  
 component form =  $\langle x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1 \rangle$  (order matters - vectors have direction!)

Magnitude (distance formula):  $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$  ← long way



$$(x \text{ comp})^2 + (y \text{ comp})^2 = c^2$$

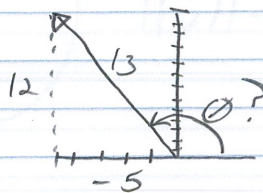
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leftarrow \text{bit of a shortcut}$$

Ex 1)  $\vec{AB}$ : Find the component form and magnitude of  $\vec{AB}$   
 $A = (4, -7)$  initial } hold off at 1st  
 $B = (-1, 5)$  terminal }

$$\text{comp form} = \langle -1 - 4, 5 - (-7) \rangle = \langle -5, 12 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Magnitude} &= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (12)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{169} \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

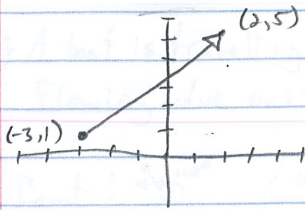


Given component form  $\langle a, b \rangle$ : we use  $\tan$  so we don't have to find a hypotenuse or use a rounded one

- 1) IF  $a > 0$ , then  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a})$  (Quad I/IV - the defaults)
- 2) IF  $a < 0$ , then  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a}) + 180^\circ$  (Quad II/III, so we have to adjust)
- 3) IF  $a = 0$ , then  $\theta = 90^\circ$  or  $-90^\circ$   $\uparrow 90^\circ$  or  $\downarrow -90^\circ$  (not  $270^\circ$ )

(cont)

Ex 2) Find the component form, magnitude, & direction

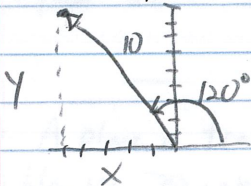


Component Form:  $\langle 5, 4 \rangle$

magnitude:  $\sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{41} \approx 6.40$

direction:  $\tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{5}) \approx 38.66^\circ$   
 ↑ why no  $+180^\circ$ ?

Ex 3) Find the component form given the magnitude & direction:  
 magnitude = 10  $\theta = 120^\circ$



Short way:  $\langle \|v\| \cos \theta, \|v\| \sin \theta \rangle$   
 $\langle 10 \cos 120, 10 \sin 120 \rangle$   
 $\langle -5, 8.66 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 120 &= \frac{x}{10} \\ 10 \cos 120 &= x \\ -5 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 120 &= \frac{y}{10} \\ 10 \sin 120 &= y \\ 8.66 &\approx y \end{aligned}$$

$\|v\|$  = hypotenuse length  
 every time

You try: Magnitude = 7.5  $\theta = 78^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \|v\| \cos \theta, \|v\| \sin \theta \rangle \\ &\langle 7.5 \cos 78, 7.5 \sin 78 \rangle \\ &\langle 1.56, 7.34 \rangle - \text{reasonable?} \end{aligned}$$

CW/HW - wksh 7.3