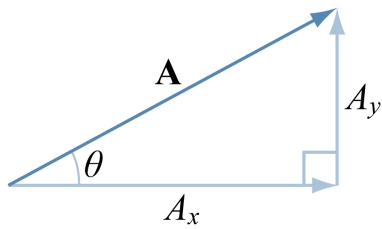


Use vectors to describe position and its variation in 2-d

A directed quantity can be graphically related to its x -component and its y -component using a drawing of a right triangle.

Vectors



Representations of \vec{A}

The defining characteristics of a vector are its magnitude (length) and its direction (angle).
Ex. 5 m in a direction 37° above the $+x$ direction

Cartesian components

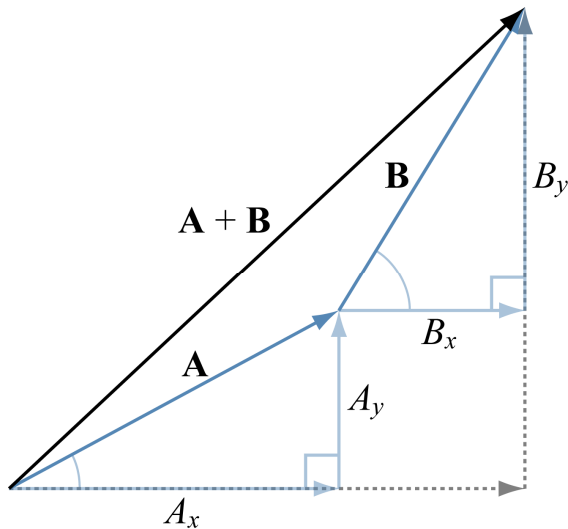
$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$$

$$A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$$

Vectors can be added



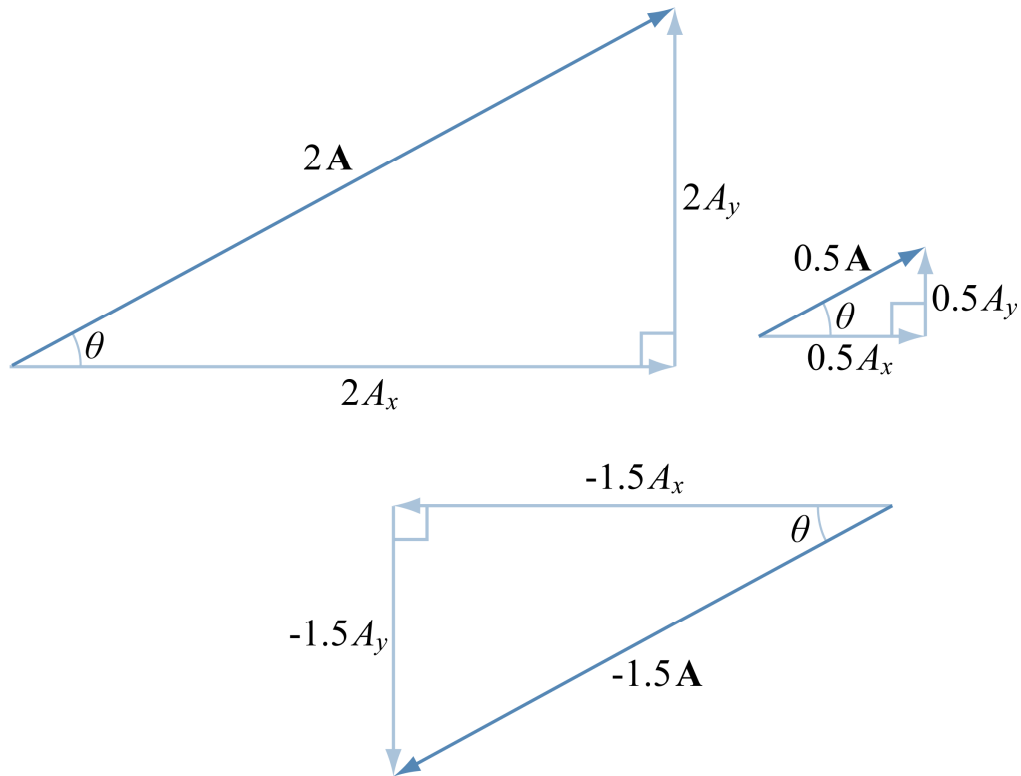
Vector addition is **head-to-tail**

Vector	x -comp.	y -comp.
\vec{A}	A_x	A_y
\vec{B}	B_x	B_y
$\vec{A} + \vec{B}$	$A_x + B_x$	$A_y + B_y$

Use vectors to describe position and its variation in 2-d

Vectors can be multiplied by scalars

Multiply a vector by a scalar by multiplying its components individually by that scalar. Multiplication by a negative sign reverses the direction of each non-zero component.

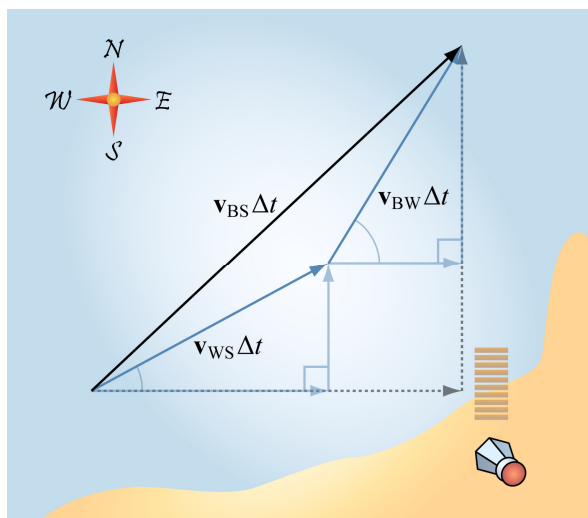


Vectors can be subtracted

Subtract a vector by adding its negative.

$$\vec{\mathbf{A}} - \vec{\mathbf{B}} := \vec{\mathbf{A}} + (-\vec{\mathbf{B}})$$

Relative velocity



$$\vec{v}_{BS}\Delta t = \vec{v}_{BW}\Delta t + \vec{v}_{WS}\Delta t$$

$$\vec{v}_{BS} = \vec{v}_{BW} + \vec{v}_{WS}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Velocity of} \\ \text{boat} \\ \text{relative to} \\ \text{shore} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Velocity of} \\ \text{boat} \\ \text{relative to} \\ \text{water} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \text{Velocity of} \\ \text{water} \\ \text{relative to} \\ \text{shore} \end{pmatrix}$$

Velocity	x-comp.	y-comp.
\vec{v}_{BW}	$v_{BW,x}$	$v_{BW,y}$
\vec{v}_{WS}	$v_{WS,x}$	$v_{WS,y}$
\vec{v}_{BS}	$v_{BW,x} + v_{WS,x}$	$v_{BW,y} + v_{WS,y}$