

VECTORS

Notation of Vectors

\vec{AB} , \vec{AB} , \underline{a} , a

Zero Vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} + \vec{BA} &= \underline{0} \\ \vec{AA} &= \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

Negative Vectors

$$-\vec{AB} = \vec{BA}$$

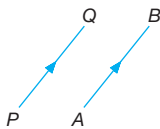
Equality of Two Vectors

If $p\underline{a} + h\underline{b} = q\underline{a} + k\underline{b}$,
then $p = q$ and $h = k$.

Product of Vector \underline{a} with scalar $k\underline{a}$ is

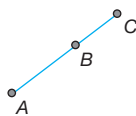
$k\underline{a}$ is parallel to \underline{a} and in the same direction if k is positive and in the opposite direction if k is negative.

Parallel Condition of Two Vectors



If $\vec{PQ} = k\vec{AB}$, then $PQ \parallel AB$

Collinear Condition of Three Points

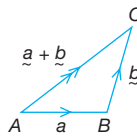


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= k\vec{BC} \\ \vec{AC} &= k\vec{AB} \\ \vec{AC} &= m\vec{BC} \end{aligned}$$

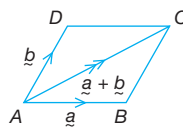
Addition and Subtraction of Vectors

Addition of Two Vectors, $\underline{a} + \underline{b}$ using:

- Triangle Law of Addition

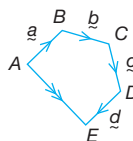


- Parallelogram Law of Addition



Addition of a Few Vectors using:

- Polygon Law of Addition



$$\vec{AE} = \underline{a} + \underline{b} + \underline{c} + \underline{d}$$

Vectors on a Cartesian Plane

$$\vec{OR} = \underline{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x\underline{i} + y\underline{j}$$

Unit Vector of \underline{r}

$$\hat{\underline{r}} = \frac{\underline{r}}{|\underline{r}|} \text{ such that } |\underline{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Expression of a Vector as the Combination of a few Linear Vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r} &= k\underline{a} + p\underline{b} + q\underline{c} \\ &= k \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + p \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + q \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= kx_1 + px_2 + qx_3 \underline{i} + (ky_1 + py_2 + qy_3) \underline{j} \end{aligned}$$