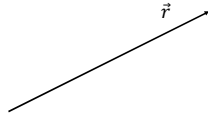


## Review of vectors and vector components




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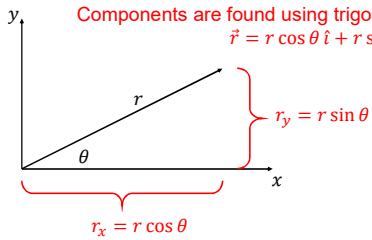
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## Review of vectors and vector components

If the magnitude  $r$  and direction  $\theta$  relative to x-axis are provided:

Components are found using trigonometric functions.

$$\vec{r} = r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j}$$




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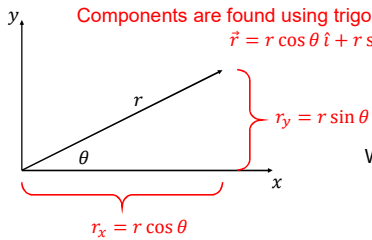
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## Review of vectors and vector components

If the magnitude  $r$  and direction  $\theta$  relative to x-axis are provided:

Components are found using trigonometric functions.

$$\vec{r} = r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j}$$



What about the unit vector  $\hat{r}$ ?

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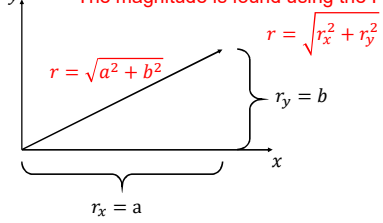
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Review of vectors and vector components

If the components  $r_x$  and  $r_y$  are provided:

The magnitude is found using the Pythagorean Theorem.




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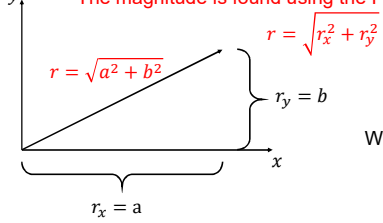


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Review of vectors and vector components

If the components  $r_x$  and  $r_y$  are provided, for example,  $\vec{r} = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}$ :

The magnitude is found using the Pythagorean Theorem.



What about the unit vector  $\hat{r}$ ?

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