

Magnitude + direction

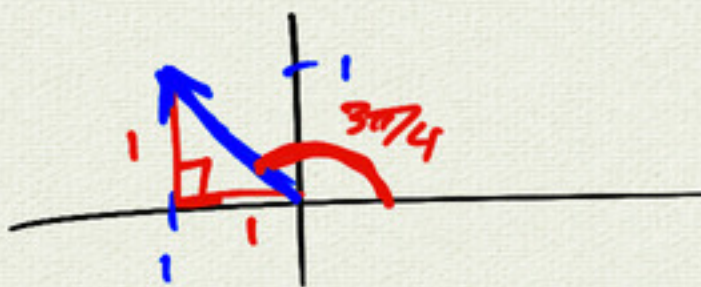
$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$\vec{u} = \langle -1, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow$ find magnitude $|\vec{u}|$ and direction θ



$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{2} \quad (= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2})$$

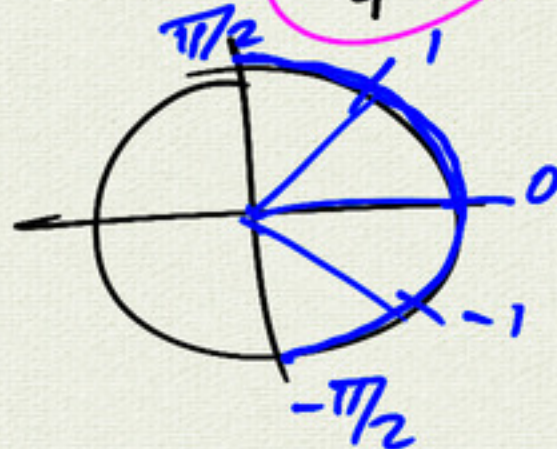
$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) ?$$

$$\tan^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-\pi}{4}$$

$+\pi$

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



3.2 Dot Product

basic operations: $\vec{u} = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$
 $\vec{v} = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$

① addition $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 \rangle$

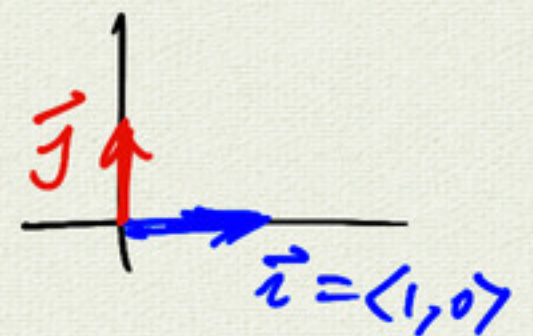
② scalar multiplication
 $k\vec{u} = \langle kx_1, ky_1 \rangle$

dot product: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2$
vector vector real number

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{0} = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} \quad \text{commutative}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{i} = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 0 \rangle = x_1$$
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{j} = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 1 \rangle = y_1$$



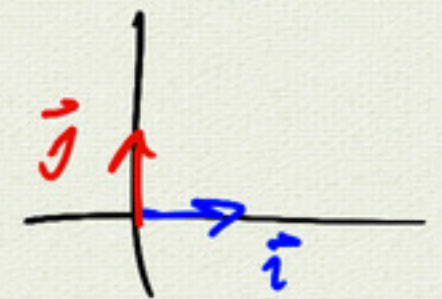
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = x_1^2 + y_1^2 = |\vec{u}|^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = |\vec{u}|^2$$

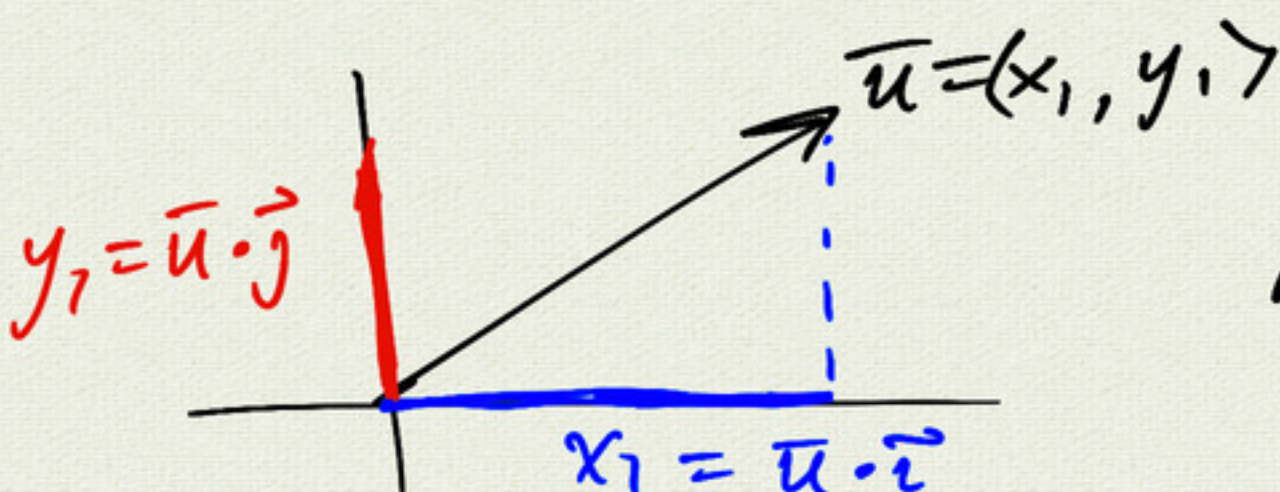
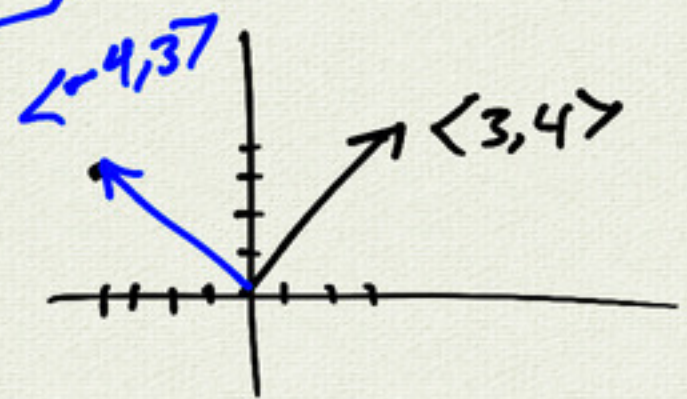
$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1 = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \langle 1, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 3, 4 \rangle \cdot \langle -4, 3 \rangle = 0$$



$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad \text{orthogonal} \\ \text{(definition)}$$



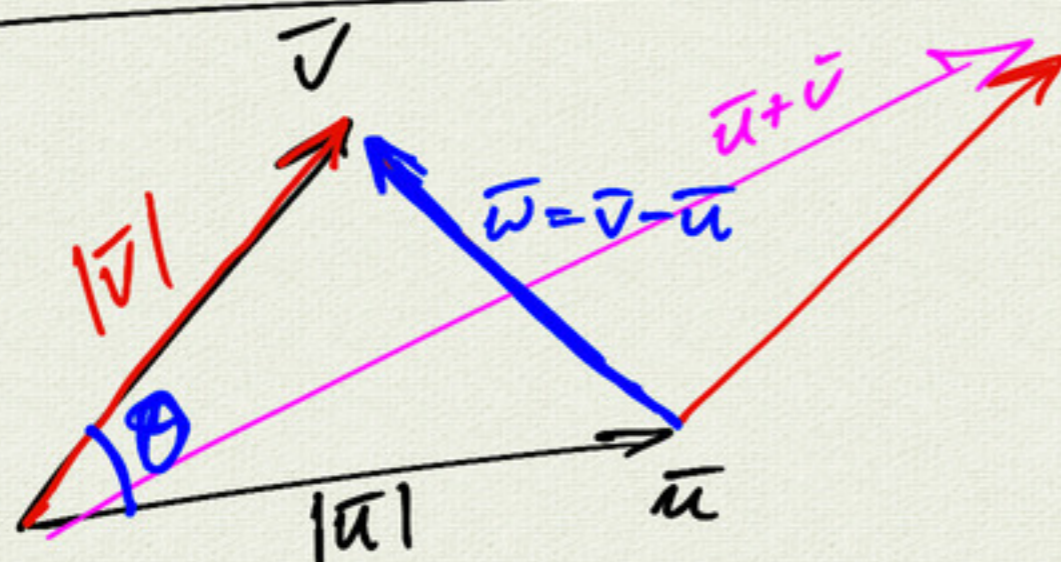
dot product \approx "projection"

$$\bar{u} \cdot (\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} + \bar{u} \cdot \bar{w} \quad \text{distributive}$$

$$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \cdot \langle x_2 + x_3, y_2 + y_3 \rangle = \dots \quad \text{(challenge: prove)}$$

distributive \Rightarrow FOIL

$$(\bar{u} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = \underbrace{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}_F + \underbrace{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{w}}_D + \underbrace{\bar{z} \cdot \bar{v}}_I + \underbrace{\bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}}_L$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u} + \bar{w} &= \bar{v} \\ \Rightarrow \bar{w} &= \bar{v} - \bar{u} \end{aligned}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$\boxed{|\bar{v} - \bar{u}|^2 = |\bar{u}|^2 + |\bar{v}|^2 - 2|\bar{u}||\bar{v}| \cos \theta} \quad \text{(Law of Cosines)}$$

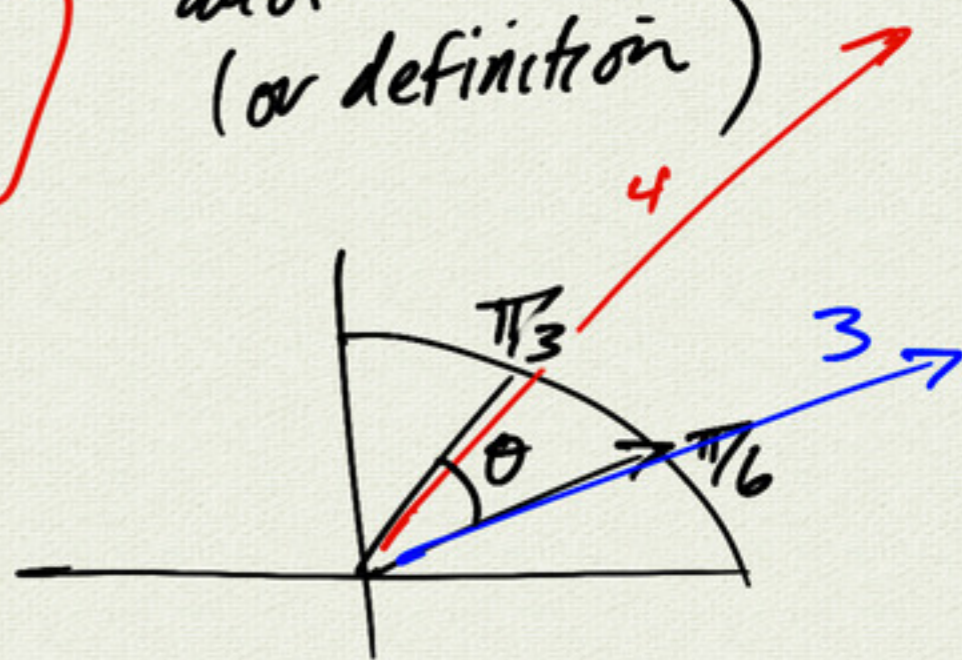
also:

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{v} - \bar{u}|^2 &= (\bar{v} - \bar{u}) \cdot (\bar{v} - \bar{u}) \\ &= \underbrace{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{v}}_{|\bar{v}|^2} - \bar{v} \cdot \bar{u} - \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} + \underbrace{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{u}}_{|\bar{u}|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{|\bar{v} - \bar{u}|^2 = |\bar{u}|^2 + |\bar{v}|^2 - 2\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} = |\bar{u}||\bar{v}| \cos \theta}$$

another interpretation
(or definition)



example:

$$\bar{u} = 3 \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\bar{v} = 4 \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= \langle 2, 2\sqrt{3} \rangle$$

find angle between \bar{u} and \bar{v} : $\cos \theta = \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{|\bar{u}||\bar{v}|}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} &= \left\langle \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \cdot \langle 2, 2\sqrt{3} \rangle \\ &= 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} \\ &= 6\sqrt{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &= \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot 4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$|\bar{u}| = 3$$

$$|\bar{v}| = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{u}, \vec{v} \text{ orthogonal} \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{u}| = 0 \text{ or } |\vec{v}| = 0$$

$$\text{or } \cos \theta = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \theta = \pi/2 \end{array} \right\} \text{perpendicular}$$

(41)

$$\vec{u} = \langle 3, -2 \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle -1, -1 \rangle$$

find:
 $\vec{u} + \vec{v}$
 $\vec{u} - \vec{v}$
 $2\vec{u}$

