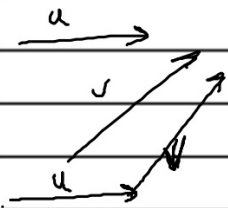


Questions:

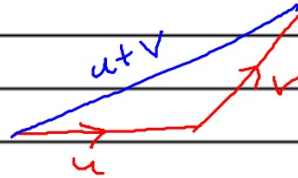
Notes: 12.2 Addition and Subtraction of vectors



$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

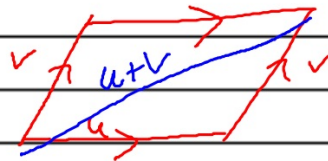



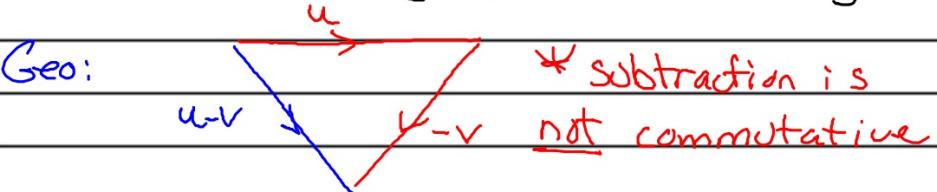
meaning of $u+v$ = move along u , then
move along v



Geometric interpretation

vector addition is commutative $u+v = v+u$



Questions:	Notes: <u>Algebraically</u>
	$u = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } v = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$
	$u+v = \begin{pmatrix} a+c \\ b+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c+a \\ d+b \end{pmatrix} = v+u$
	<p>Ex) $u = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ so $u+v = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$</p>
	<p><u>Subtracting Vectors</u></p>
	$u = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
	$u-v = \text{"move along } u, \text{ then move along } -v \text{"}$
Geo:	
Alg:	$u-v = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5-3 \\ 0-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

Questions:

Notes: The Zero Vector



$$\vec{PQ} + \vec{QR} + \vec{RP} = \mathbf{0}$$

were back where we started

- Physics: equilibrium of forces $F_{net} = 0$

$\vec{0}$

The zero vector

$$\mathbf{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ in 2D and } \mathbf{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ in 3D}$$

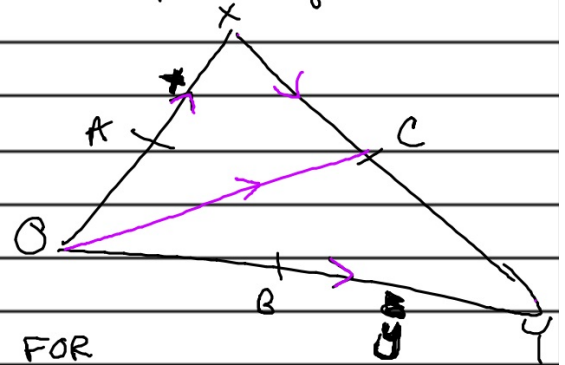
(think "additive inverse": $a = -b$, $a + b = 0$)

Questions:	Notes: <u>Ex</u> Given that $a = 2i - 3j + 3k$ and
	$b = 4i - 2j - k$ find
	a) $a+b$ b) $b-a$ c) $2b-3a$
	a) $a+b = (2+4)i + (-3-2)j + (3-1)k$
	$= 6i - 5j + 2k$
	b) $b-a = 2i + j - 4k$
	c) $2b-3a = (2(4)-3(2))i + (2(-2)-3(-3))j +$
	$(2(-1)-3(3))k$
	$= 2i + 5j - 11k$
	HW 126 p 422 #1-6

Questions:

Notes: Geometrical Proofs

In $\triangle OXY$, A, B, and C are midpoints of OX, OY, and XY respectively. $\vec{OX} = x$ and $\vec{OY} = y$



HW 12H
#1

1) FIND EXPRESSIONS FOR

\vec{OA} , \vec{OB} , \vec{XY} , \vec{BC} , \vec{CO} in terms of

$$\vec{OA} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{OX} = \frac{1}{2} x \quad \vec{OB} = \frac{1}{2} y$$

$$\vec{XY} = \vec{XO} + \vec{OY} = -x + y = y - x$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{BO} + \vec{OC} = x + \frac{1}{2} \vec{XY} = x + \frac{1}{2} (y - x)$$

$$\vec{CO} = -\frac{1}{2} (x + y)$$

