

# Vectors

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1 Vectors in Two Dimensions

2 Vectors in Three Dimensions

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- ③ Equality:  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$  if and only if  $a_1 = b_1$  and  $a_2 = b_2$ .

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- ③  $\|\mathbf{a}\| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}.$

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**Example:** Given the points  $P_1(1, -2, 3)$  and  $P_2(-3, 2, -1)$ . Find the vector  $a$  in  $V_3$  that corresponds to  $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}$  and  $b$  that corresponds to  $\overrightarrow{P_2P_1}$ .

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- 3  $\|a\|$ ,  $\|b\|$ ,  $\|3a - 4b\|$  and  $\|4a\|$ .
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- ③  $\|a\|$ ,  $\|b\|$ ,  $\|3a - 4b\|$  and  $\|4a\|$ .
- ④ Find the unit vector that has same direction as  $a$ .
- ⑤ Find the vector that has the same direction as  $a$  and thrice the magnitude of  $a$ .
- ⑥ Find the vector that has the opposite direction of  $a$  and one-third the magnitude of  $a$ .

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**Example:** Use vectors to determine whether the points lie on a straight line, the points are  $(1, -1, 5)$ ,  $(0, -1, 6)$  and  $(3, -1, 3)$ .