## Vector:

* A quantity that has both magnitude (length) and direction.

* Has an initial (beginning) point and a terminal (end) point.
- A is the initial point
- $B$ is the terminal point


## Standard Position:

* When the initial point is at the origin.
* Ordered pair indicates the endpoint.

Vectors do not need to start at the origin, they can start anywhere. you will need to find the change in the $x$ and $y$-values, then write it as an ordered pair.

## Component Form:

* The ordered pair representation of a vector.
* Written like: <x, y> (change in $x$, change in $y$ )
Ex 1) Write the component form of $\overrightarrow{A B}$


Ex 2) Write the component form of $A B$

*The distance formula will help us find the magnitude (length) of the vector.
*Symbol for the magnitude of $\overrightarrow{A B}$ i $|\overrightarrow{A B}|$
*Direction of a vector is the measure of the angle the vector forms with the positive $x$ axis or any other horizontal line.
*Direction will be found by using tan-1.
*Form a right triangle and the vector is the hypotenuse.


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Ex 4) Find the magnitude and direction of $\overrightarrow{\text { ST }}$ for $\mathrm{S}(3,8)$ and $\mathrm{T}(-4,2)$.


