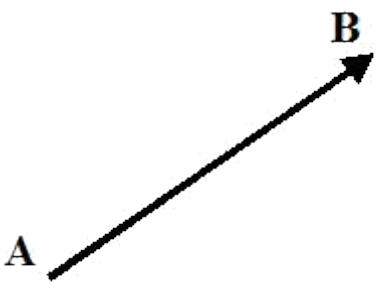
A fixed vector AB→ is a segment determined by the origin A and the end B.



The main characteristics of a fixed vector AB→ are the following ones:

1. Angle of a fixed vector AB→: it is determined by the straight line that contains AB→ and all its parallels.
2. Direction of a fixed vector AB→: It determines what is the origin and what is the end of a given vector.
3. Magnitude of a fixed vector AB→: it is the length of the segment AB. It is represented by |AB→| and it is always a positive number or zero.

For example, there is a one-way street. This street may even have two lanes, but both lanes can only travel in one direction.

Classes of vectors

Two vectors are equivalent when they have equal magnitude, angle and direction.

The set of all the equivalent vectors to a given vector AB→, is called a free vector. That is, the free vectors have the same magnitude, angle and direction.

Connected vectors are equivalent vectors that exist in the same straight line. Namely, there are the fixed vectors that have the same magnitude, angle and direction, and are in the same straight line.

The inverse vectors have the same magnitude and angle, but different direction.