



CHAPTER 1

Parallel and Perpendicular

Two vectors are said to be parallel if they have the same or opposite direction. In simpler terms, if two vectors are pointing in the same direction (even if their magnitudes differ), they are considered parallel. For example, imagine you have a vector representing the direction and speed of a car moving north. If you have another vector representing the direction and speed of a different car also moving north, these vectors are parallel.

On the other hand, if two vectors point in completely opposite directions, they are still considered parallel. For instance, if one vector represents a car moving north and the other represents a car moving south, these vectors are parallel but in opposite directions.

Perpendicular vectors, as the name suggests, are vectors that intersect each other at a right angle, forming a 90-degree angle. If we imagine a sheet of paper, drawing a horizontal vector and a vertical vector on that paper would create perpendicular vectors. In this case, the horizontal vector represents left-right direction, while the vertical vector represents up-down direction. Perpendicular vectors are often seen in geometric shapes, such as squares and rectangles, where their sides intersect at right angles.

A fundamental property of perpendicular vectors is that their dot product is zero. The dot product is a mathematical operation that measures the extent to which two vectors

align with each other. When two vectors are perpendicular, their dot product is always zero. This property provides a useful tool for determining whether two given vectors are perpendicular.

Understanding parallel and perpendicular vectors is essential in various areas of mathematics and physics. For example, in geometry, knowledge of perpendicular vectors helps us determine whether lines are perpendicular or parallel. In physics, vectors can represent forces, velocities, or displacements, and identifying parallel or perpendicular vectors aids in analyzing motion and forces acting on objects.

In summary, parallel vectors have the same or opposite direction, while perpendicular vectors intersect at a right angle. Recognizing these relationships between vectors enables us to solve problems involving geometry, physics, and many other fields. As you delve deeper into the exciting world of vectors, keep an eye out for parallel and perpendicular relationships, as they often hold valuable insights and solutions.

This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (<https://kontinua.org/>) for more details.



APPENDIX A

Answers to Exercises



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