Lecture 1

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Vectors & Scalars

- Scaler
 - A quantity that has magnitude only
- Vectors are quantities that have both magnitude and direction
 - Magnitude
 - The size of the vector
 - Examples: 1, 2, 3, 4
 - Direction
 - The direction the vector is pointing
 - Examples: North, South, East, West
 - o Examples: Velocity, force, displacement
 - Position vector
 - A vector that points from the origin to a point in space
 - Example: home is <0, 0>, lecture hall is <-1, 3>, and coffee shop is <2, 2>
 - The noted as V-> from home to lecture hall is **X mph north**
 - ∨^ = north
 - |V->| = X
 - To go from the lecture hall to the coffee shop, you would go X MPH east
 - To get the vector length, you would use the Pythagorean theorem (where vector length is the hypotenuse)
 - $\sqrt{(x2-x1)^2 + (y2-y1)^2}$
 - $\sqrt{((2-(-1))^2 + (2-3)^2)} =$
 - $\sqrt{(3^2 + (-1)^2)} =$
 - $\sqrt{(9 + 1)}$ =
 - **■** √(10)
 - To get the vector displacement, you would subtract the two vectors
 - <x2, y2> <x1, y1> = <x2-x1, y2-y1>
 - 2-(-1) = 3 and 2-3 = -1 and thus the vector displacement is <3, -1>

Units

- Dimensionless numbers
 - Numbers that have no units
 - Examples: 1, 2, 3, 4
 - Dimensional numbers
 - Numbers that have units
 - Examples: 100W, 10kg, 25V
 - $\circ\,$ Examples: The tempature in a room, the mass of an object
- Dimensional Scalers
 - o Dimensionless number **x** unit
 - Examples: 1m, 2kg, 3s, 300,000m/s

Thing to Measure	Unit
Length	Meters (m)
Area	Square meters (m^2)
Volume	Cubic meters (m^3)
Time	Seconds (s)
Angle	Radians (rad), 1 degree = $\pi/180$ radians
Mass	Kilograms (kg)
Speed	Meters per second (m/s)
Force	Newtons (kg*m/s^2)
Temperature	Fahrenheit (ϝ), Celsius (c), Kelvin (κ)

PollEV Answers

- 1. No Right Answer
- 2. No Right Answer