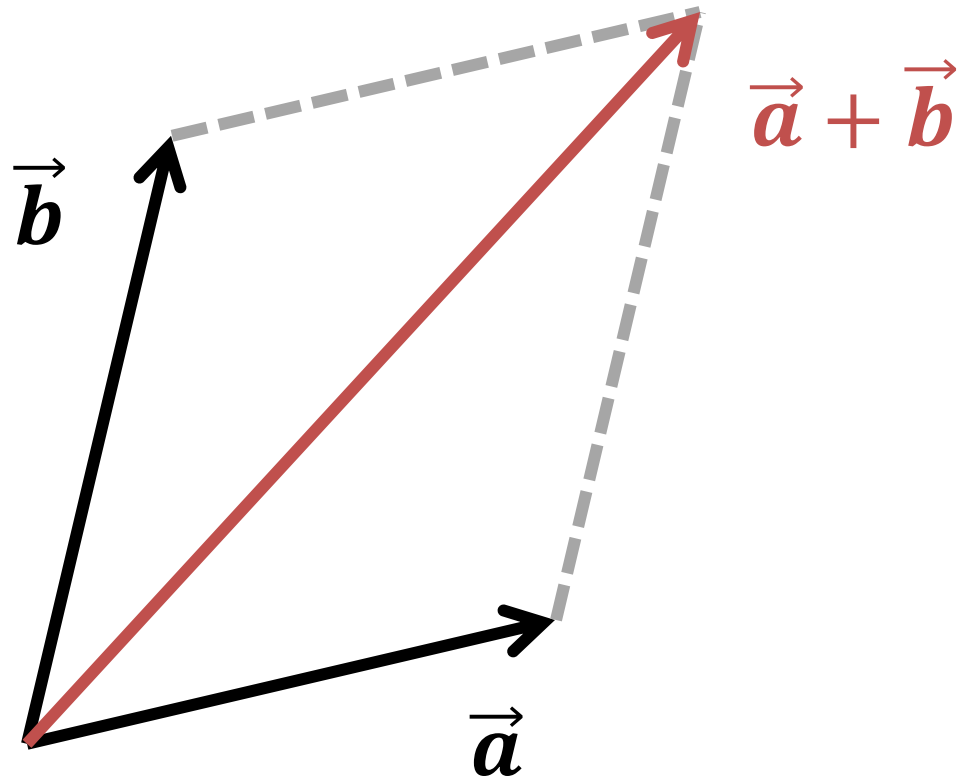


# Points, Vectors, and Matrices



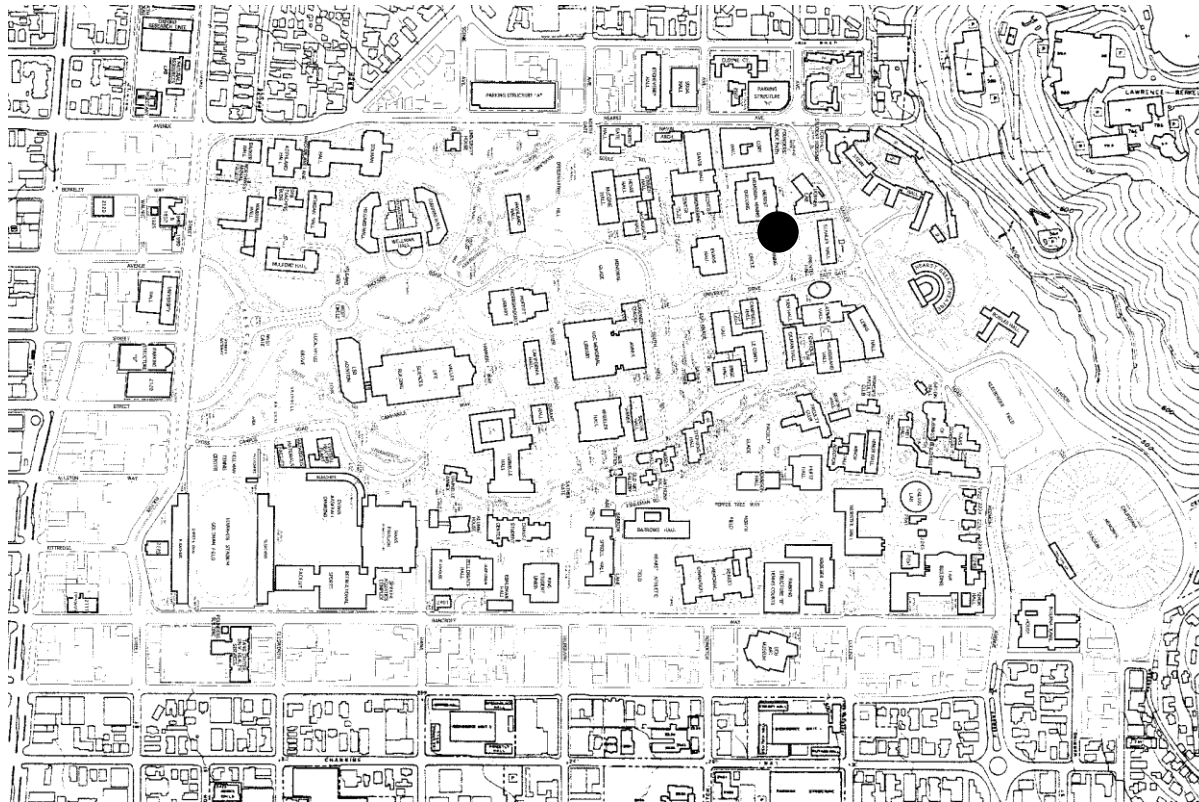
# Point

- A location in space



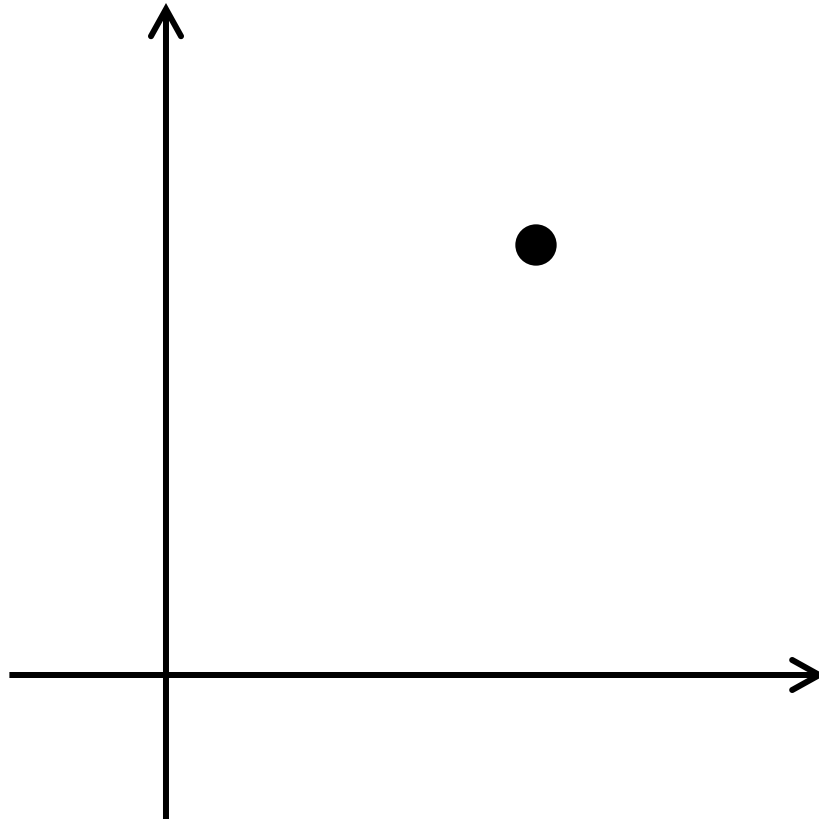
# Point

- Can locate a meaningful spot



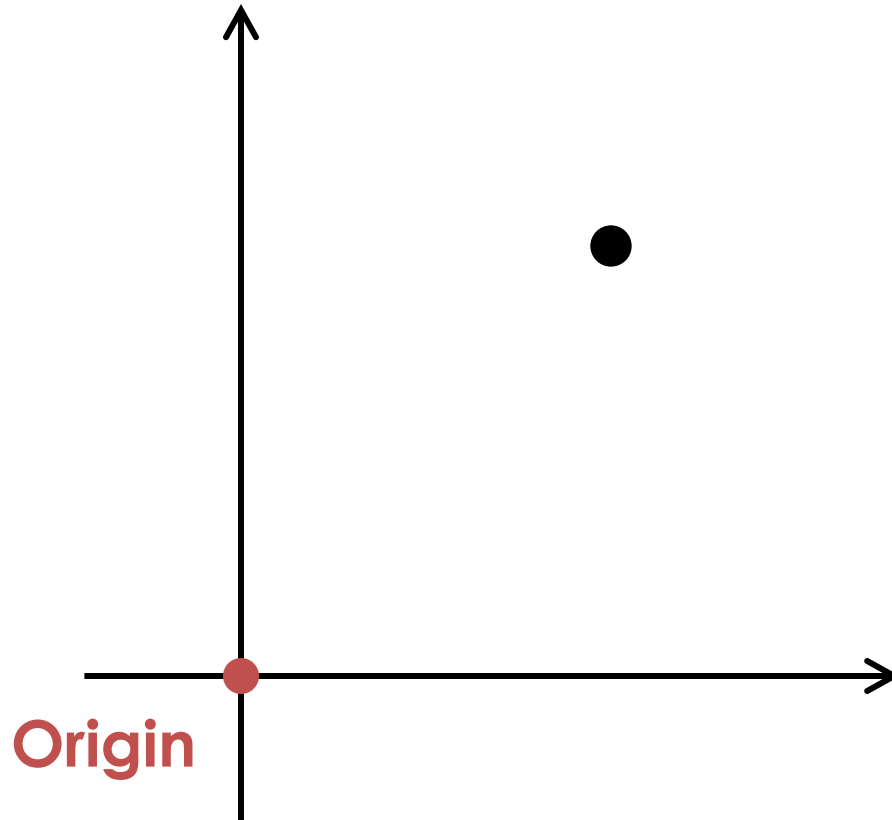
# Point

- Usually embedded in a coordinate system



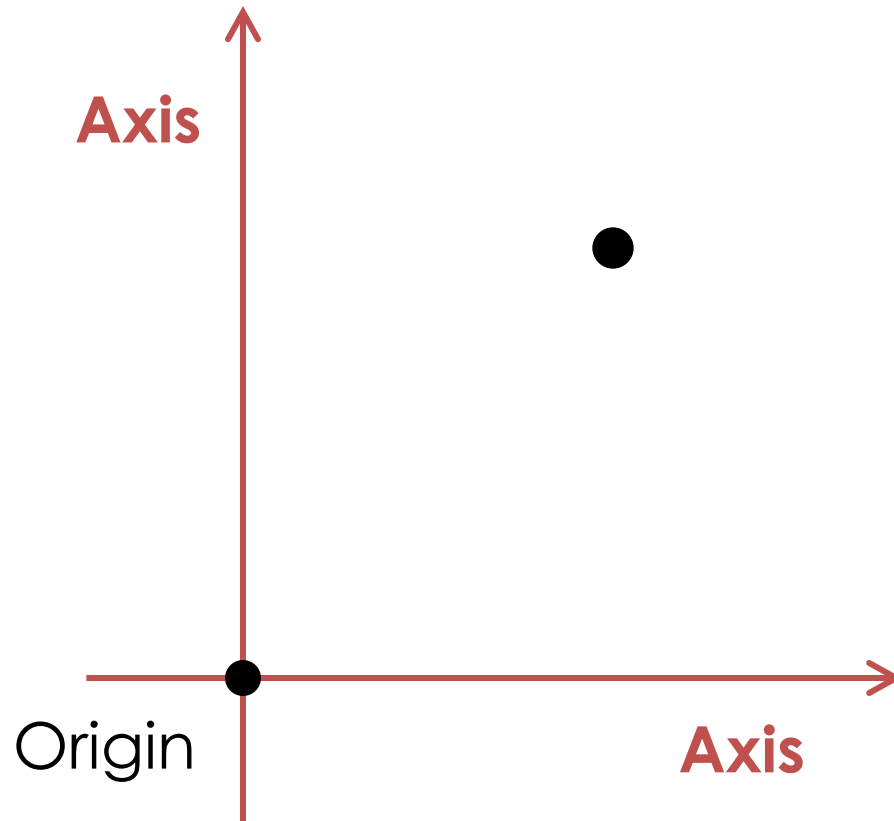
# Point

- Usually embedded in a coordinate system



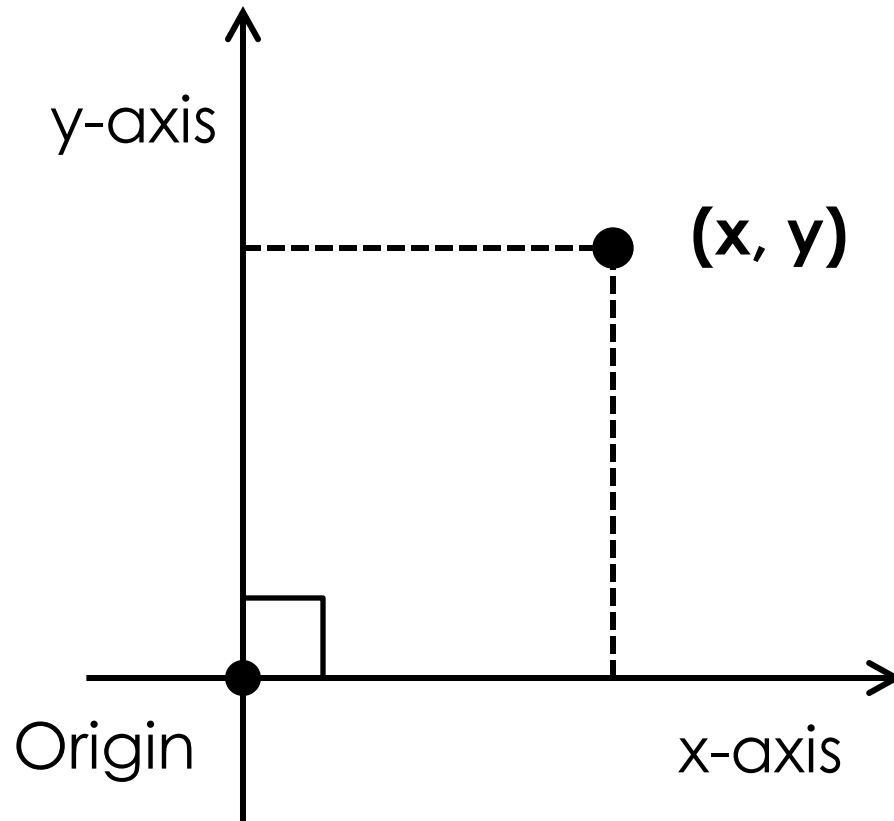
# Point

- Usually embedded in a coordinate system



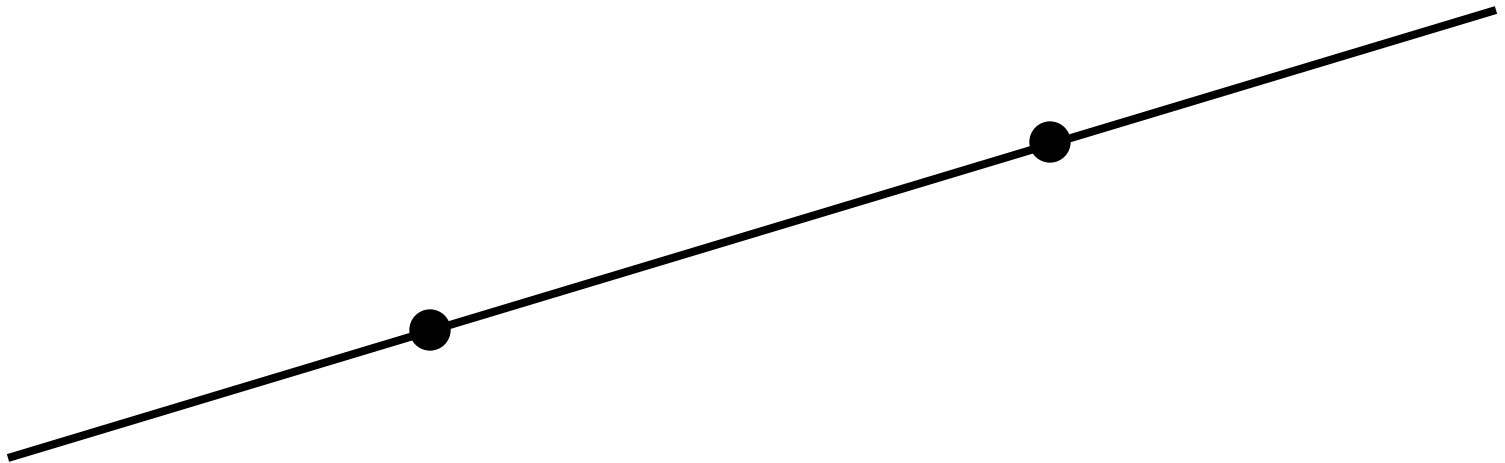
# Point

- Cartesian coordinate system



# Line

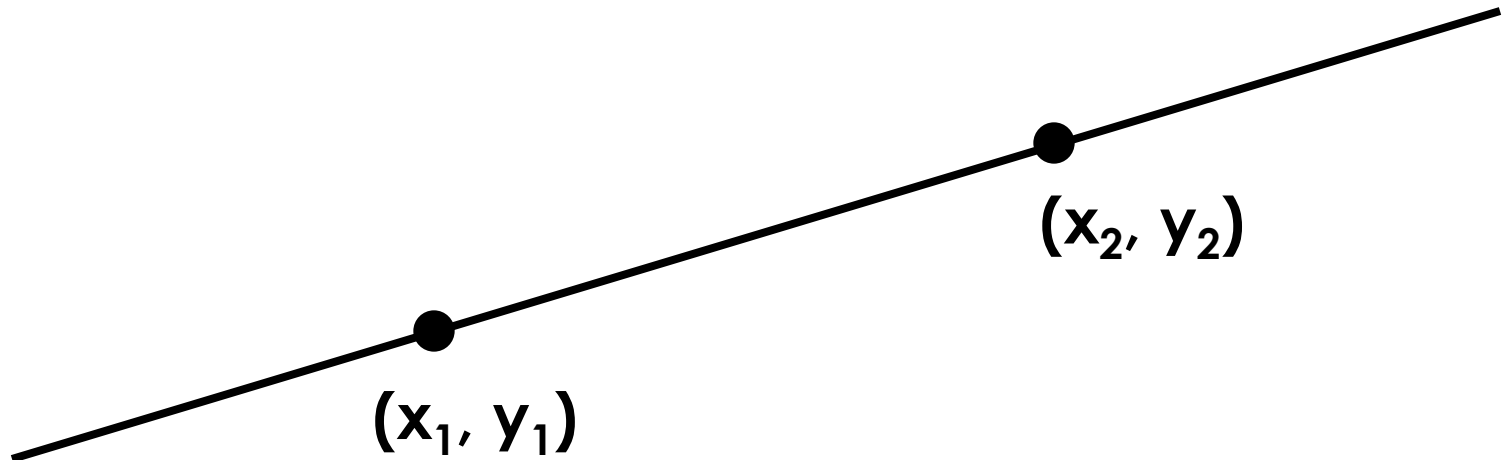
- Any two distant points uniquely determine a line





# Line

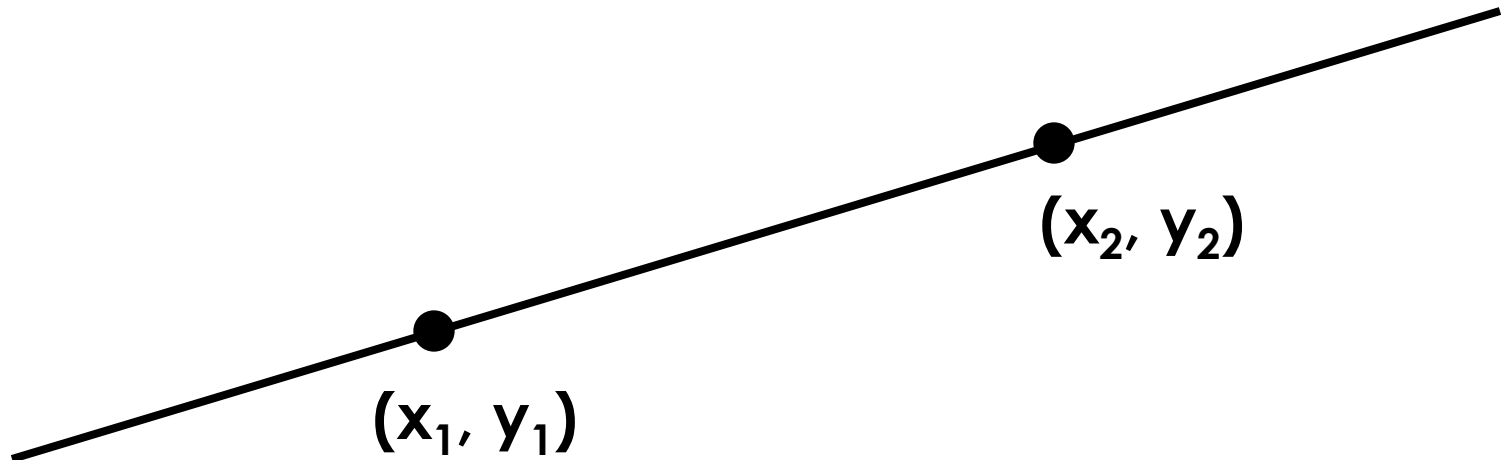
- Explicit equation:  $y=f(x)$



# Line

- Explicit equation:  $y=f(x)$

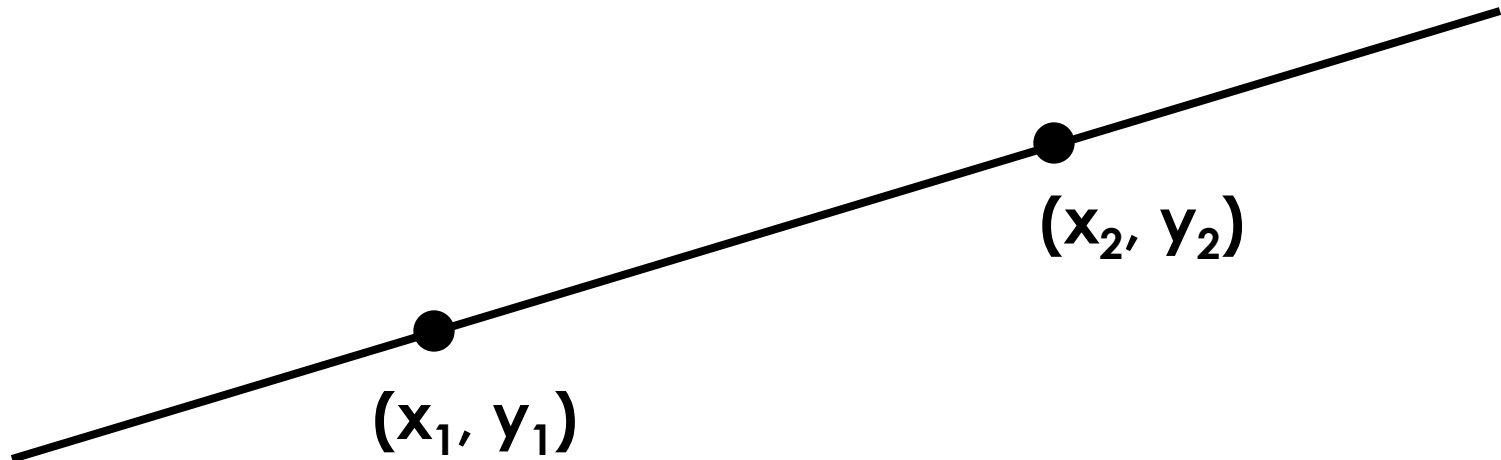
**Ex) A line passing through  $(-2, 4)$  and  $(1, -2)$**



# Line

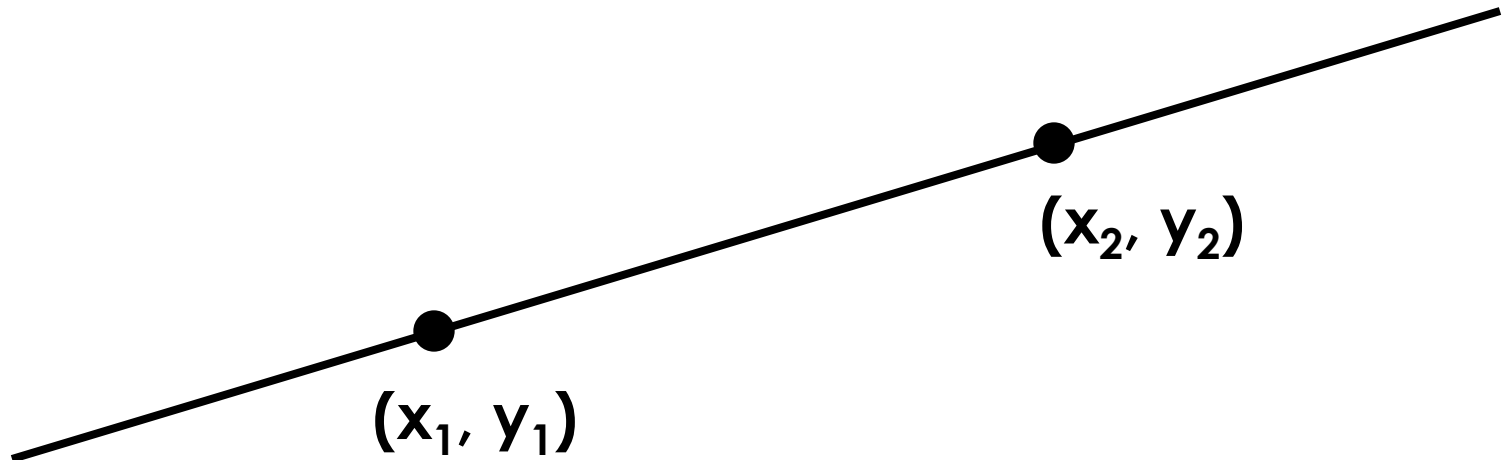
- Implicit equation:  $f(x,y)=0$

**Ex) A line passing through  $(-2, 4)$  and  $(1, -2)$**



# Line

- Parametric equation:  $x=f(t)$ ,  $y=g(t)$

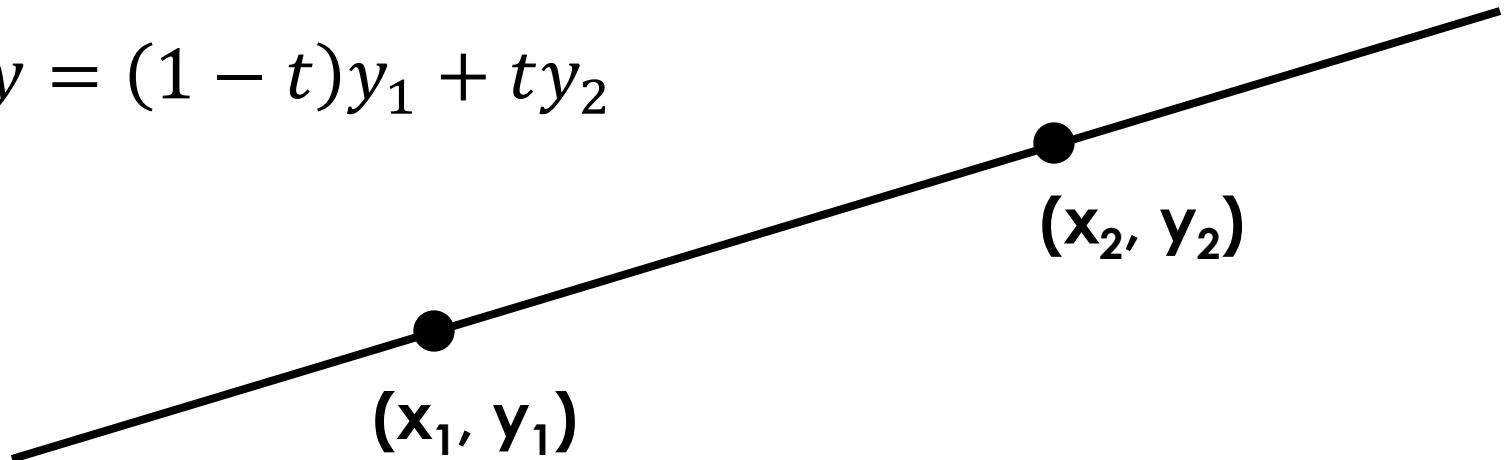


# Line

- Parametric equation:  $x=f(t)$ ,  $y=g(t)$

$$x = (1 - t)x_1 + tx_2 \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$y = (1 - t)y_1 + ty_2$$

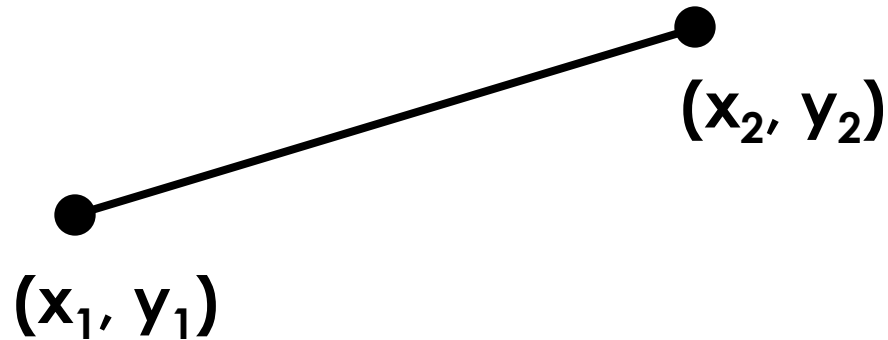


# Line Segment

- Parametric equation:  $x=f(t)$ ,  $y=g(t)$

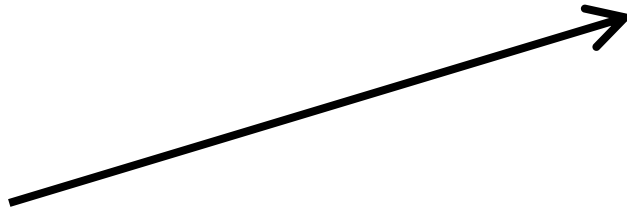
$$x = (1 - t)x_1 + tx_2 \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$y = (1 - t)y_1 + ty_2$$



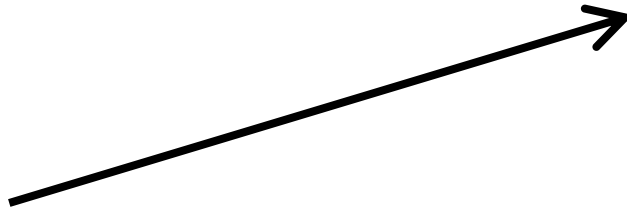
# Vector

- Is similar to line segment?



# Vector

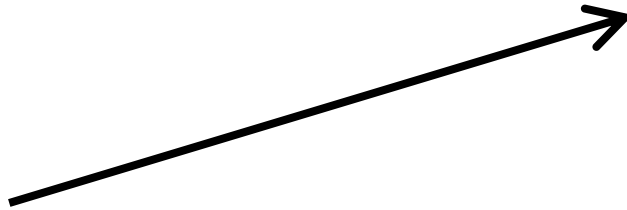
- Just a direction and a magnitude





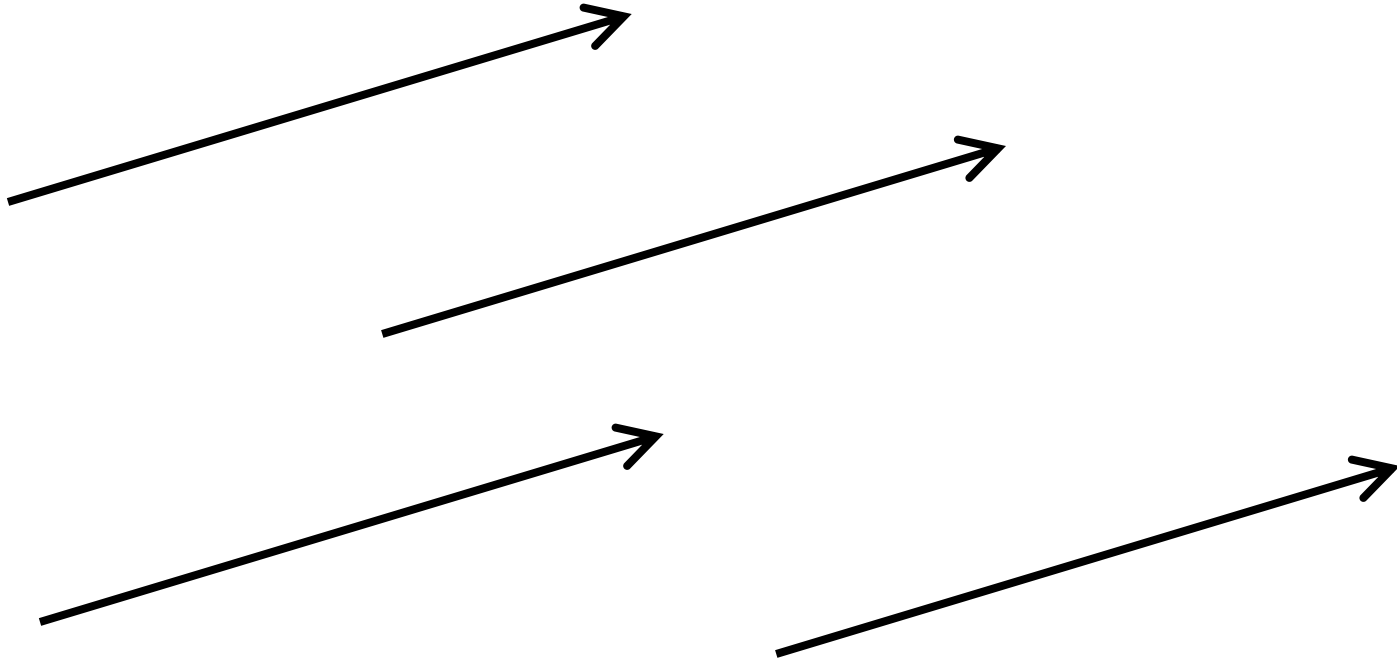
# Vector

- Just a **direction** and a **magnitude**
- No information on the ~~location~~



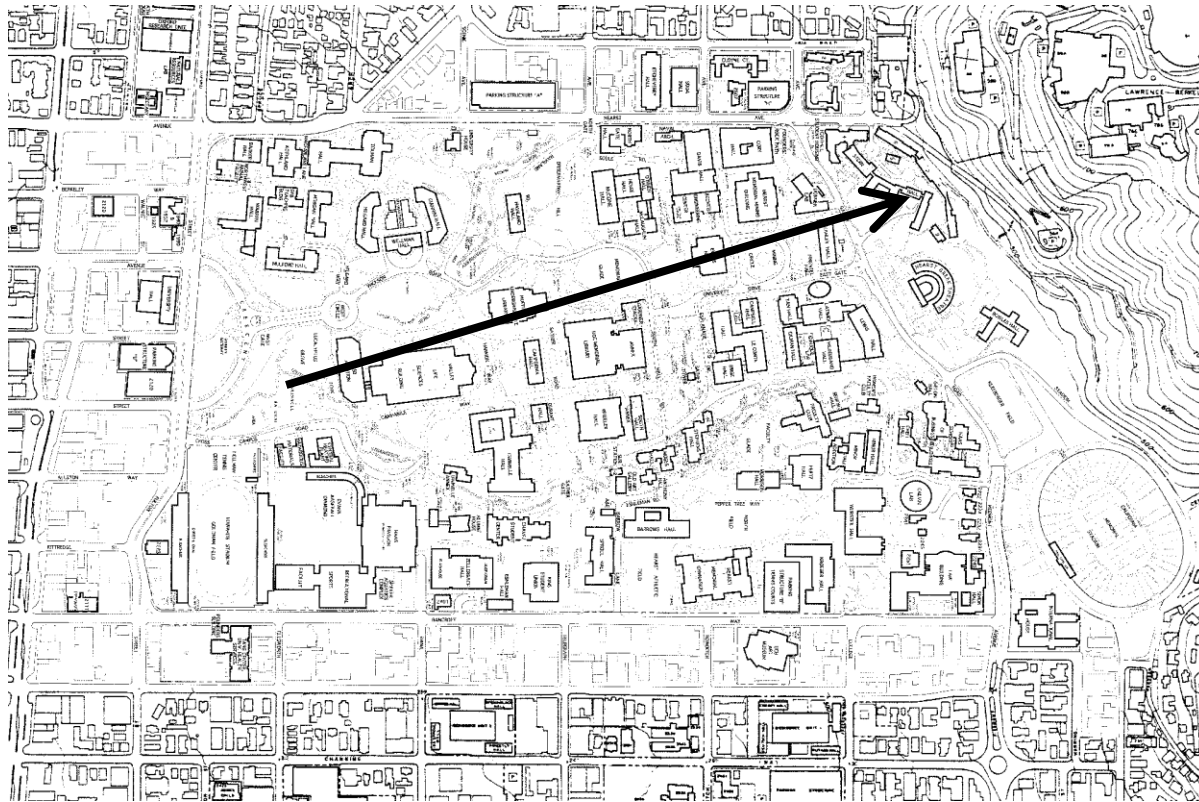
# Vector

- Are these the same or different?



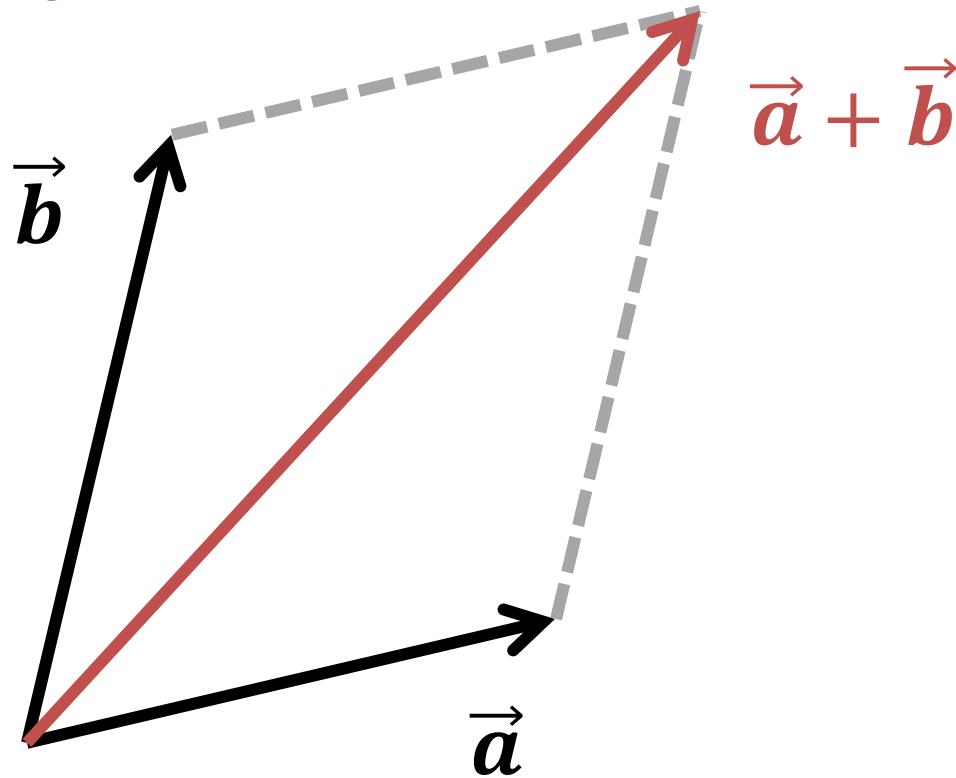
# Vector

- Can represent the difference between two locations



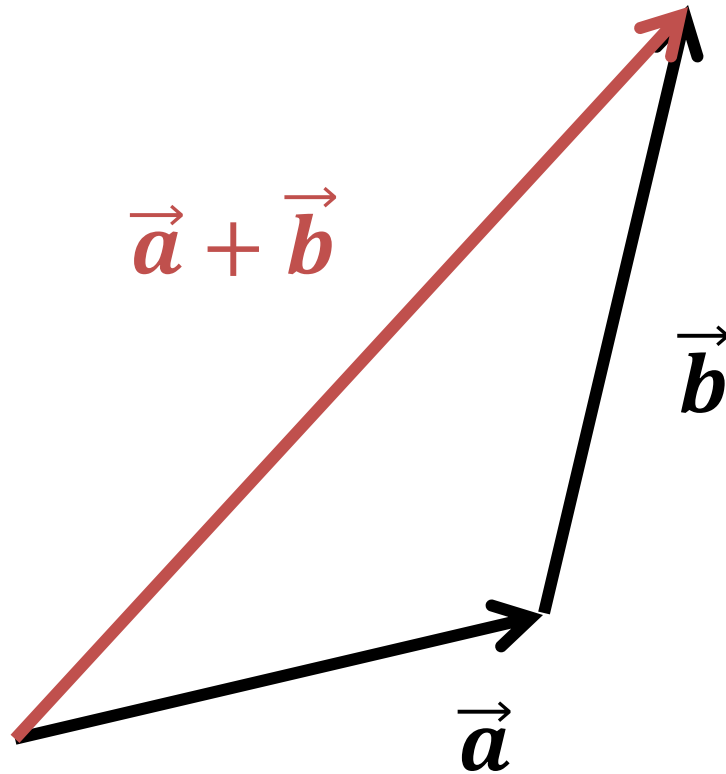
# Vector Addition

- Any two vectors can be added to yield a single vector



# Vector Addition

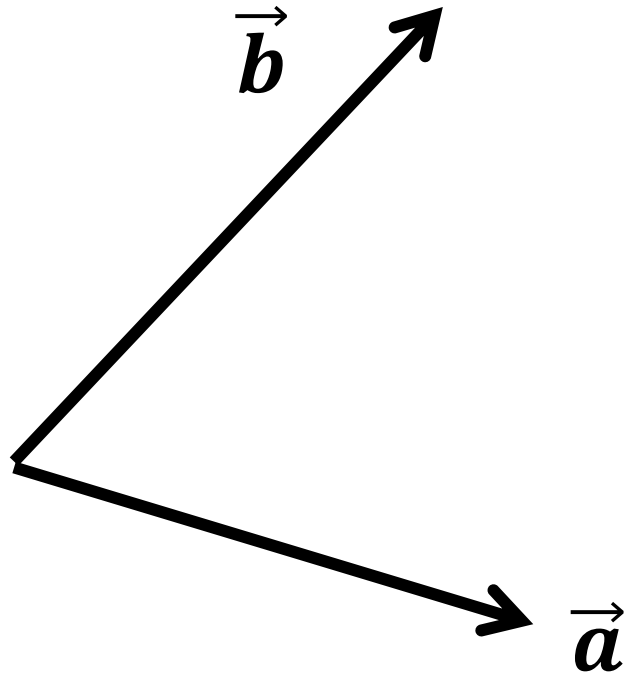
- Place two vectors head to tail, and draw a vector from free tail to free head



# Vector Subtraction

- Subtraction

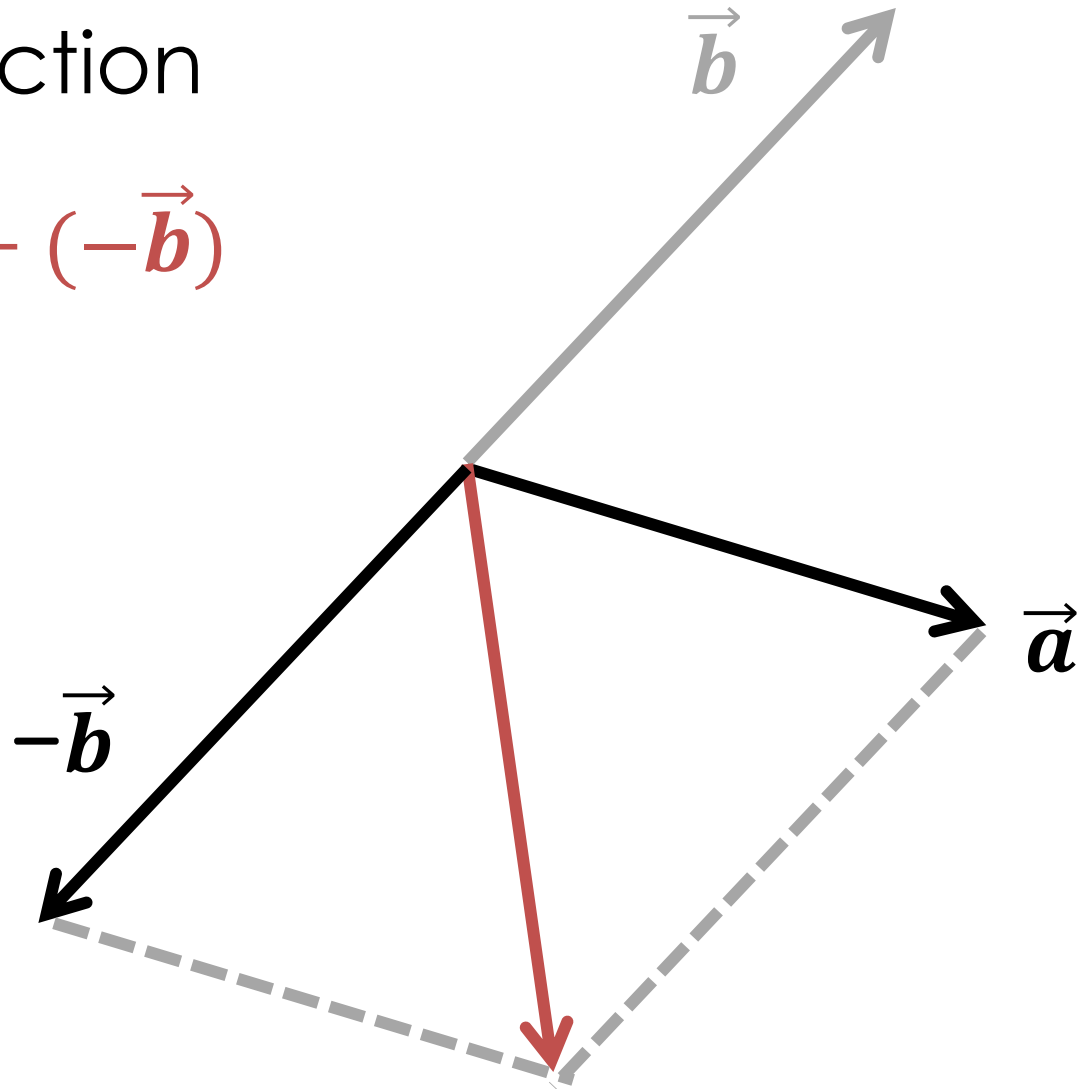
$$\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$



# Vector Subtraction

- Subtraction

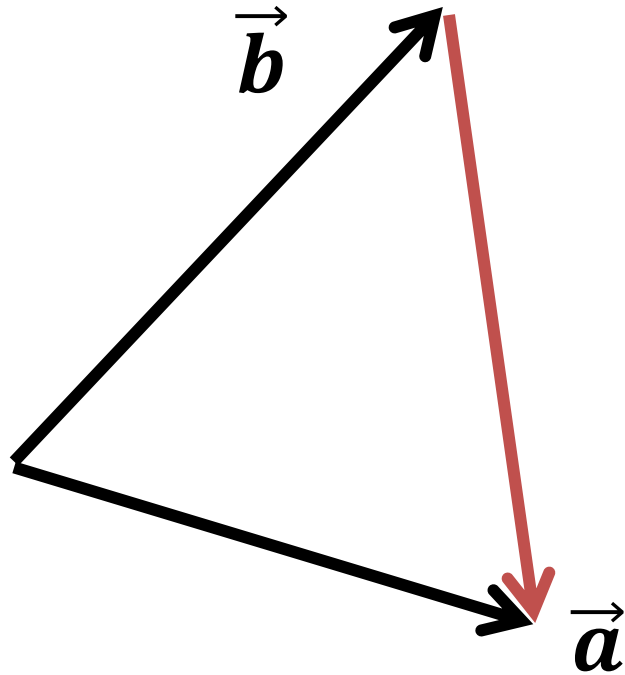
$$= \vec{a} + (-\vec{b})$$



# Vector Subtraction

- Subtraction

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

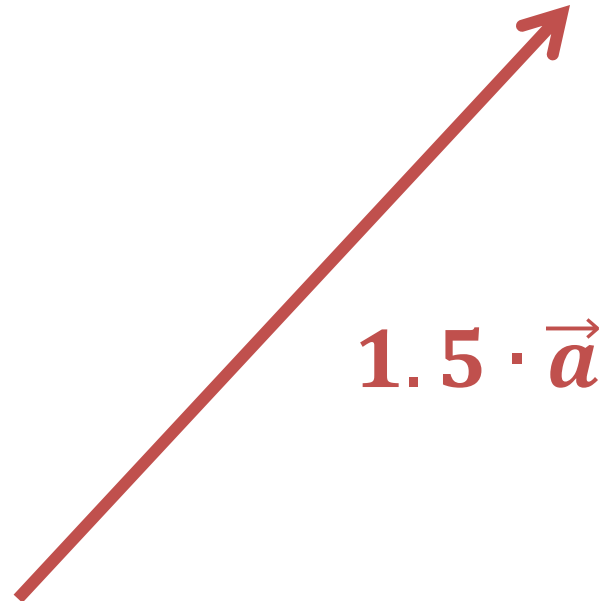
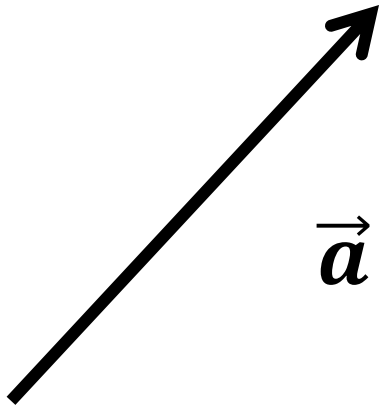




# Scalar Multiplication

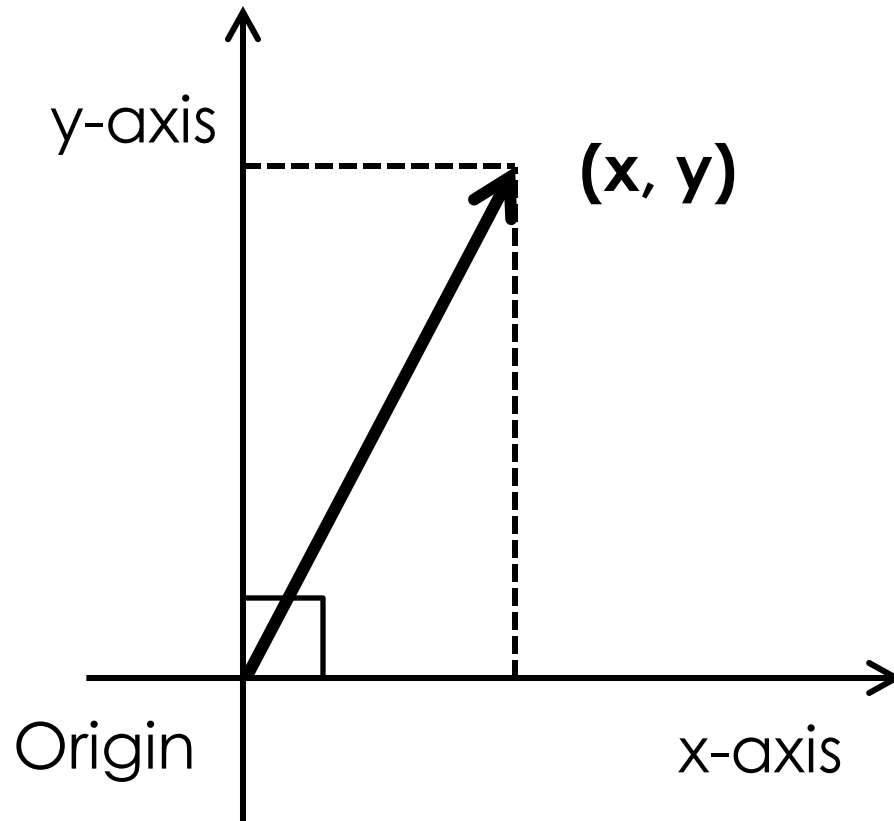
- Modifying length only, without changing direction

$$c \cdot \vec{a} \ (c \in \mathbb{R})$$



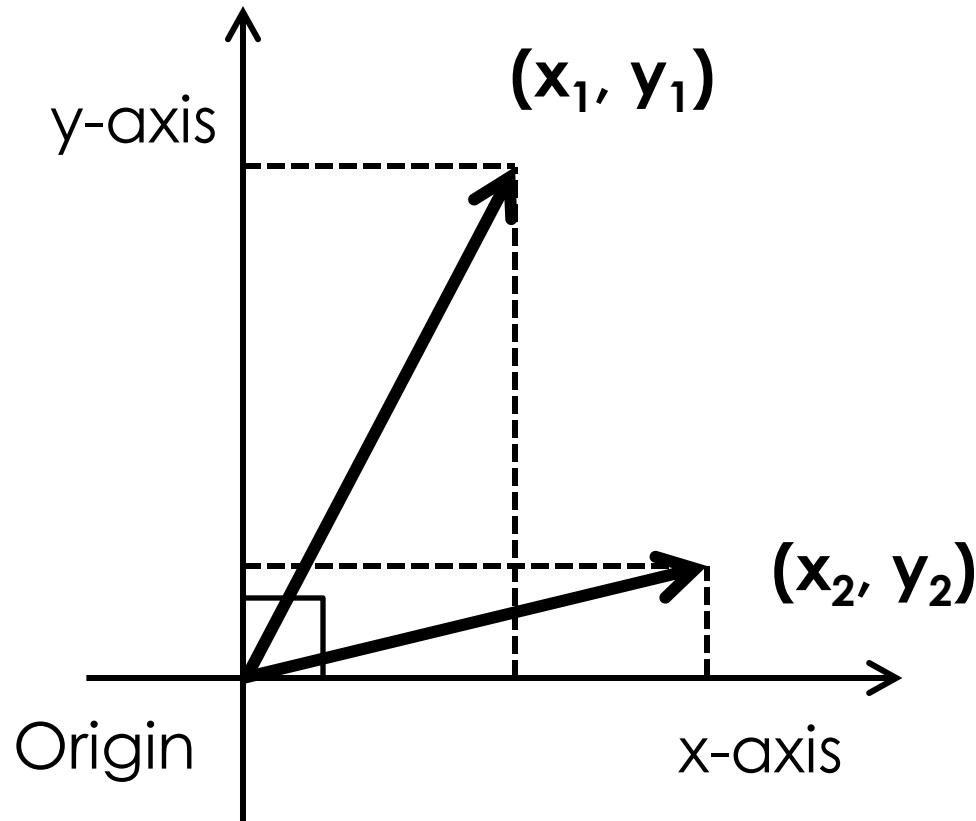
# Cartesian Coordinate System

- Can be represented as coordinates



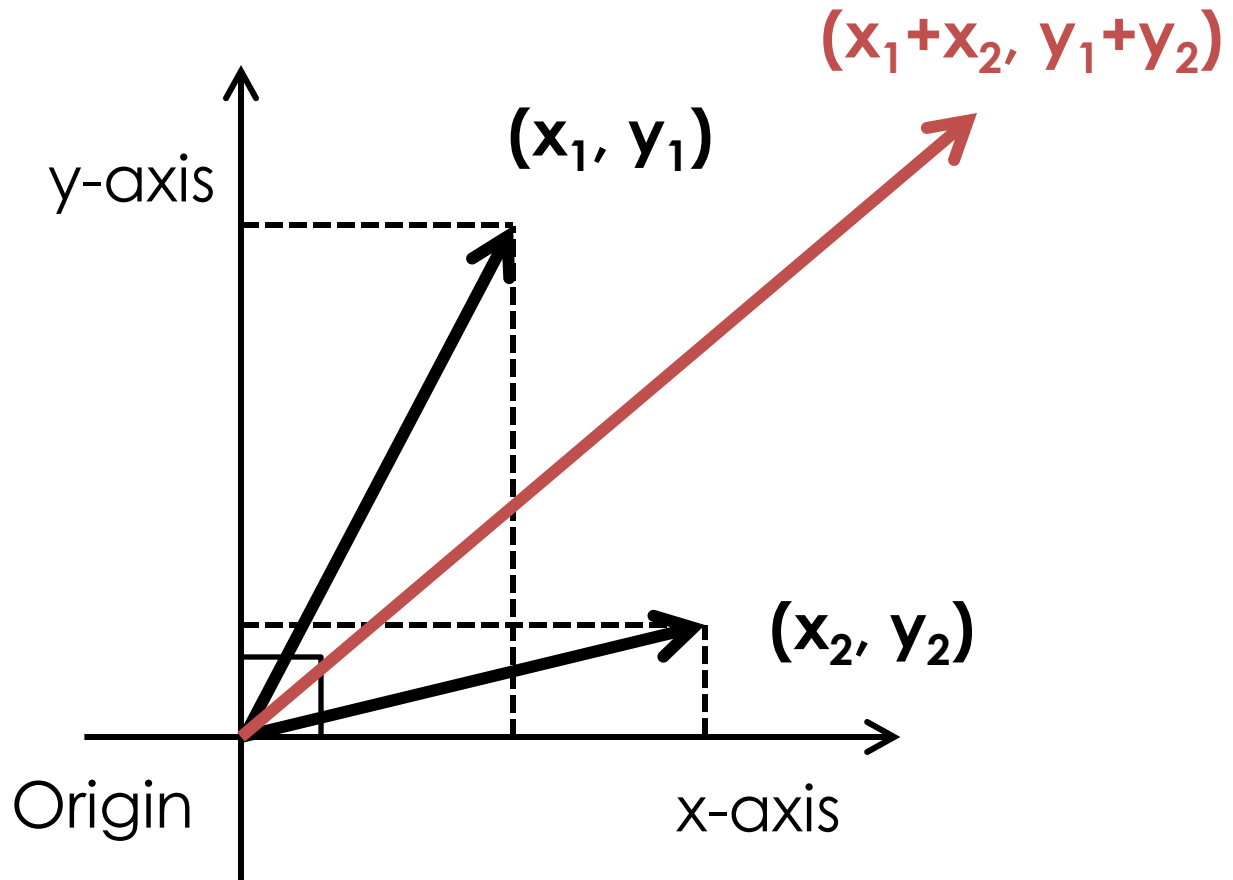
# Numeric Operations

- Vector addition and subtraction?



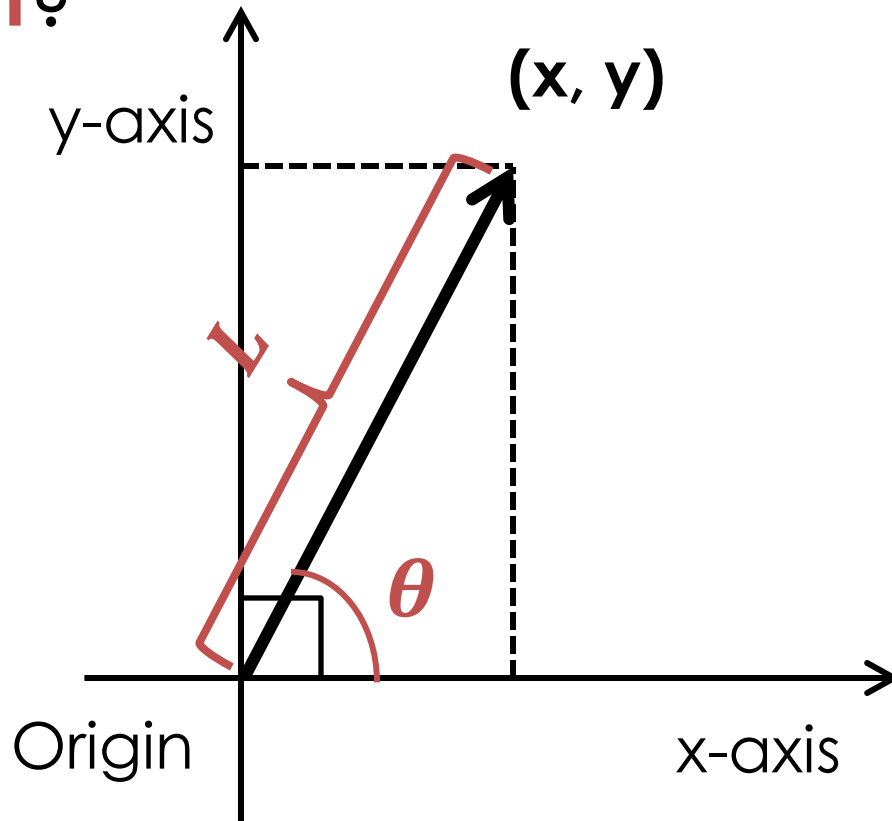
# Numeric Operations

- Component-wise add/sub



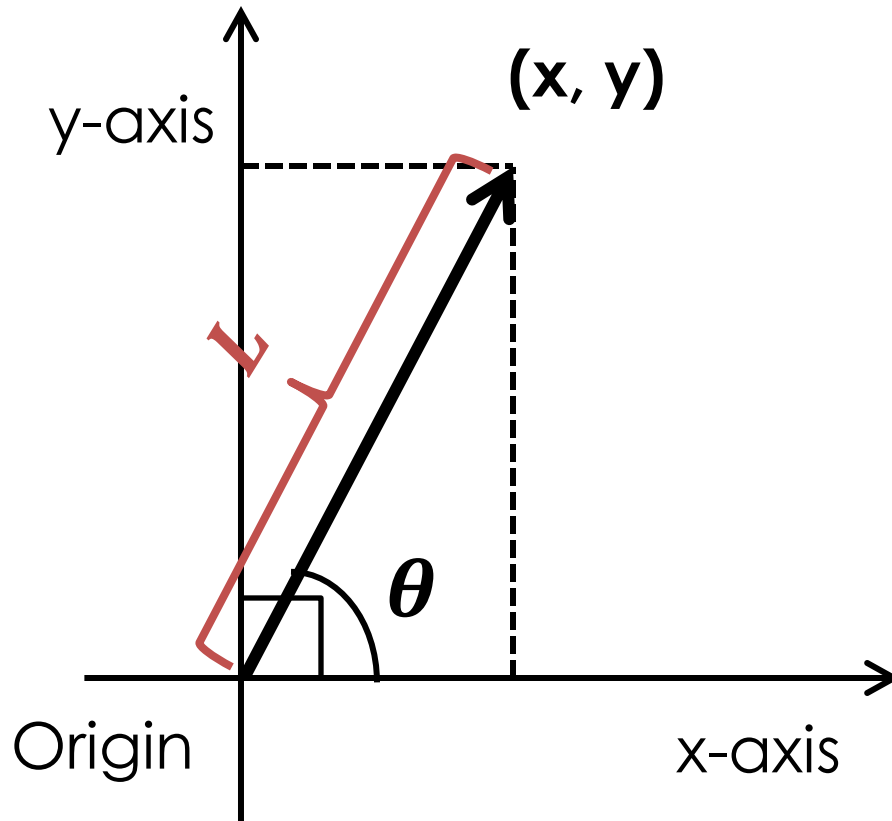
# Length and Direction

- Given a vector, calc its **length** and **direction**?



# Length by Pythagorean Theorem

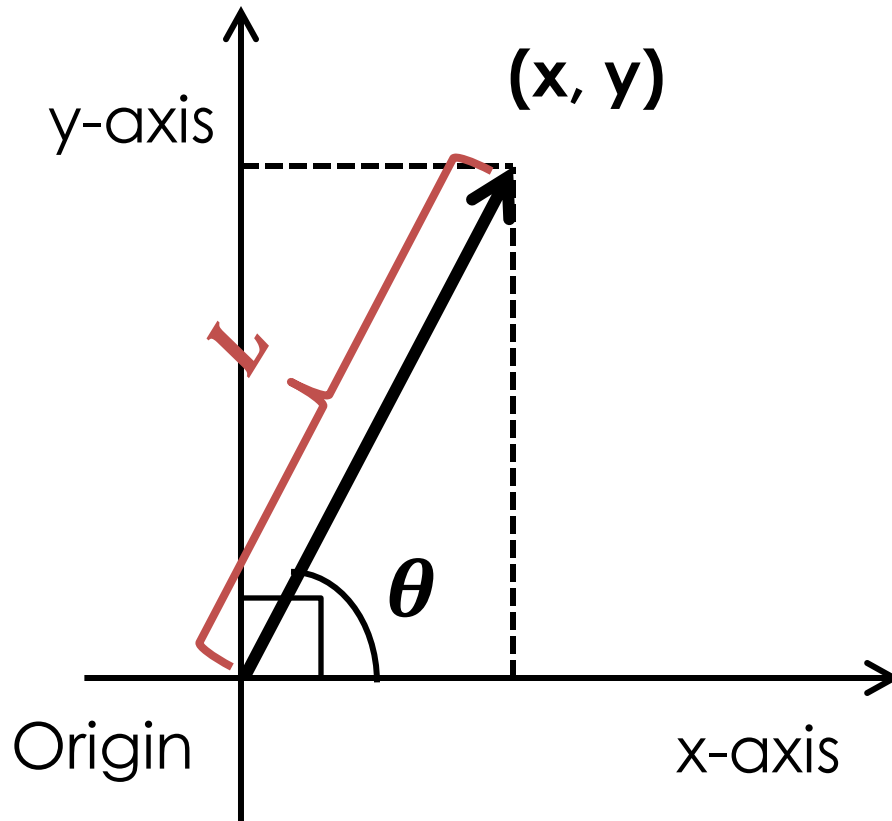
- $x^2 + y^2 = L^2$



# Length by Pythagorean Theorem

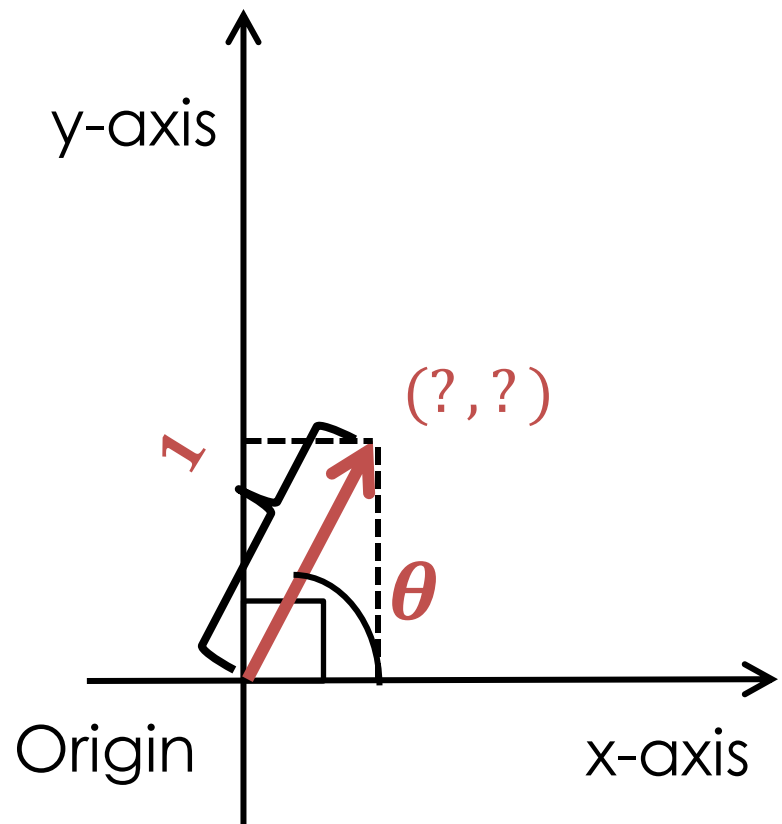
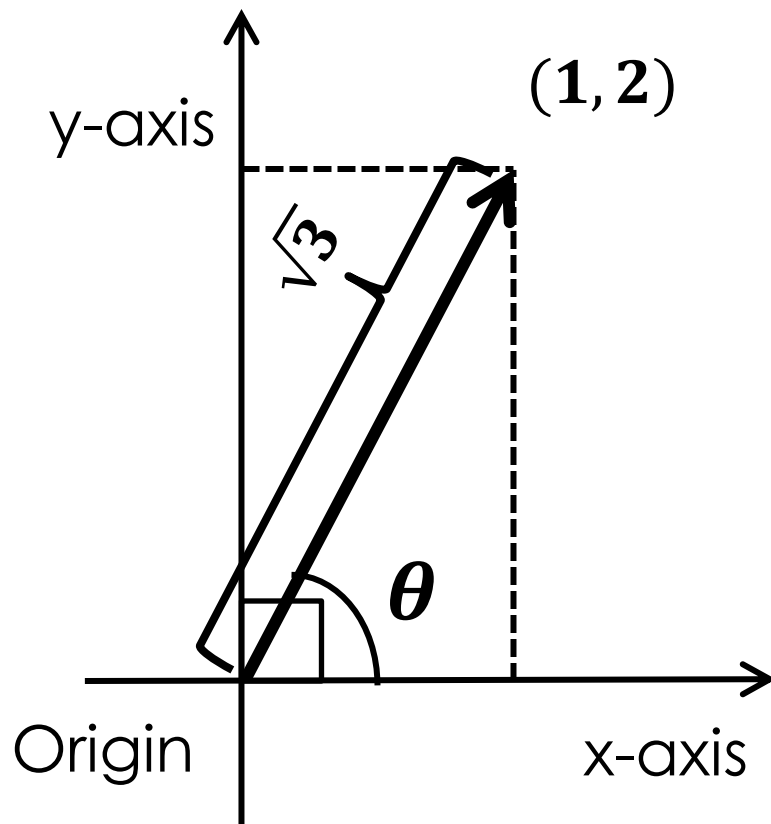
- $x^2 + y^2 = L^2$

Ex) length of  $\vec{v} = (1, 2)$ ?



# Normalization into Unit Vector

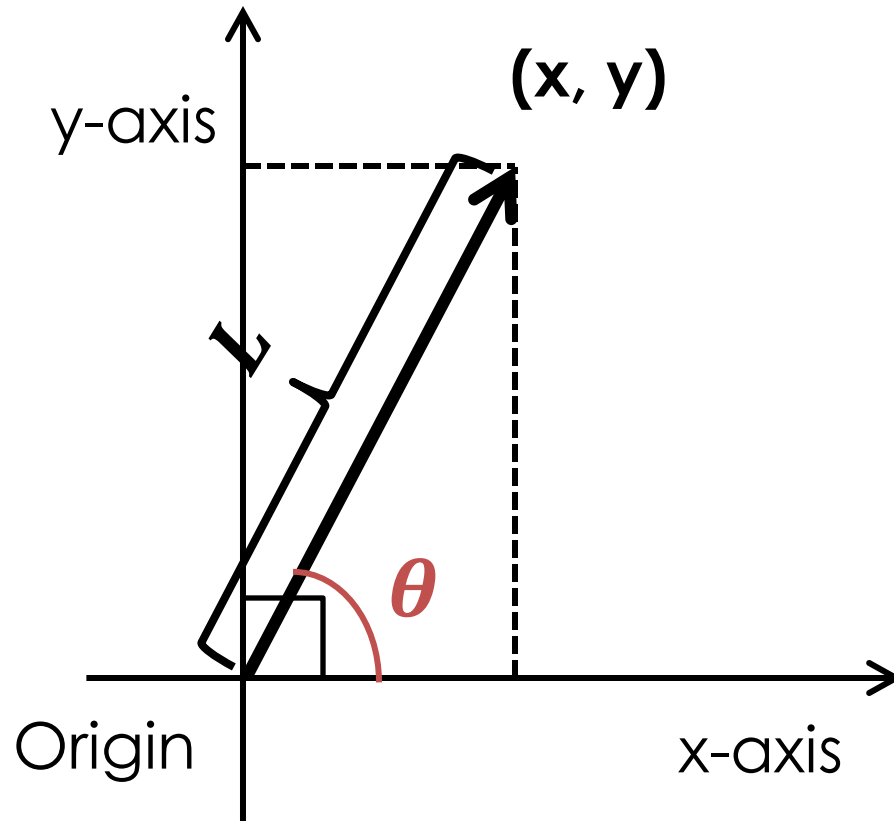
- Scale a vector such that its length becomes one while keeping its direction





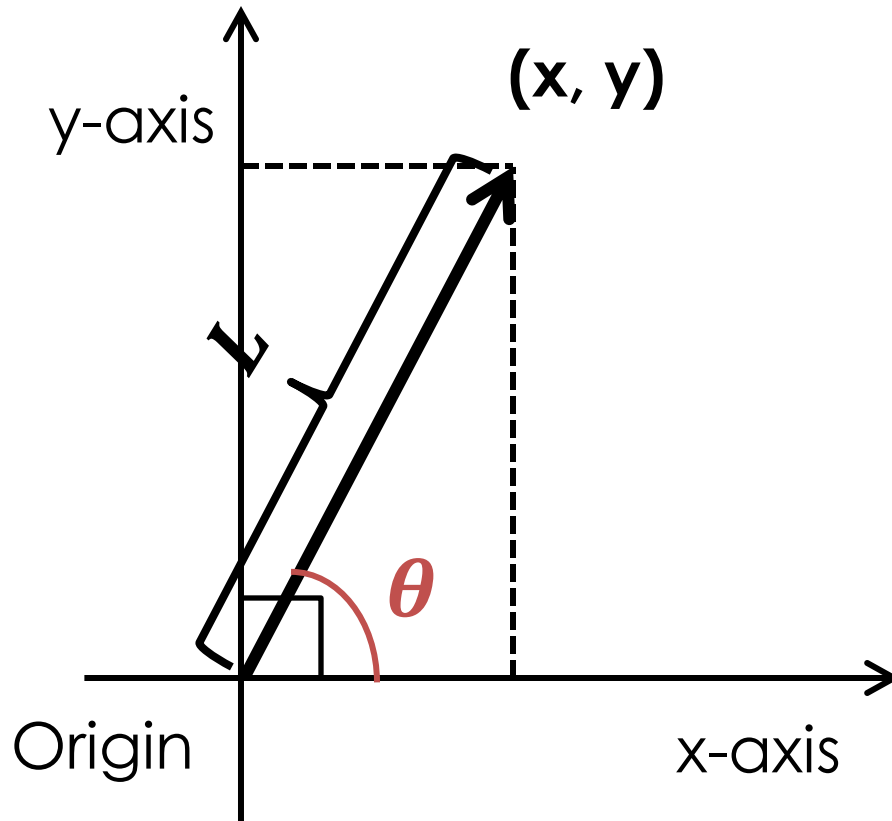
# Direction by Trigonometry

- $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$



# Direction by Trigonometry

- $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$       Ex) length and angle of  $\vec{v} = (1, \sqrt{3})$ ?

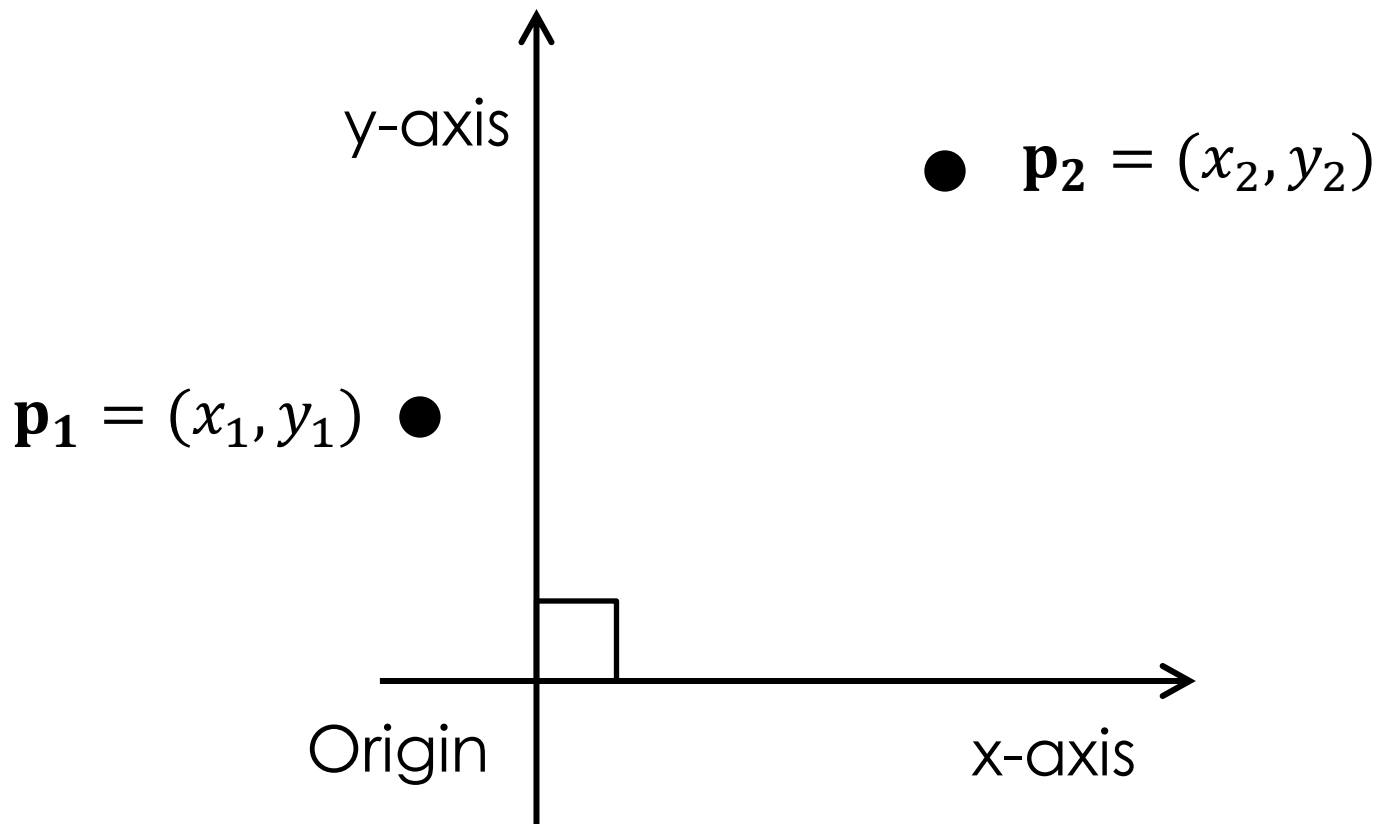


# Revisiting Operations on Points

- Points can be added?
- Points can be subtracted?
- Points can be multiplied with scalars?

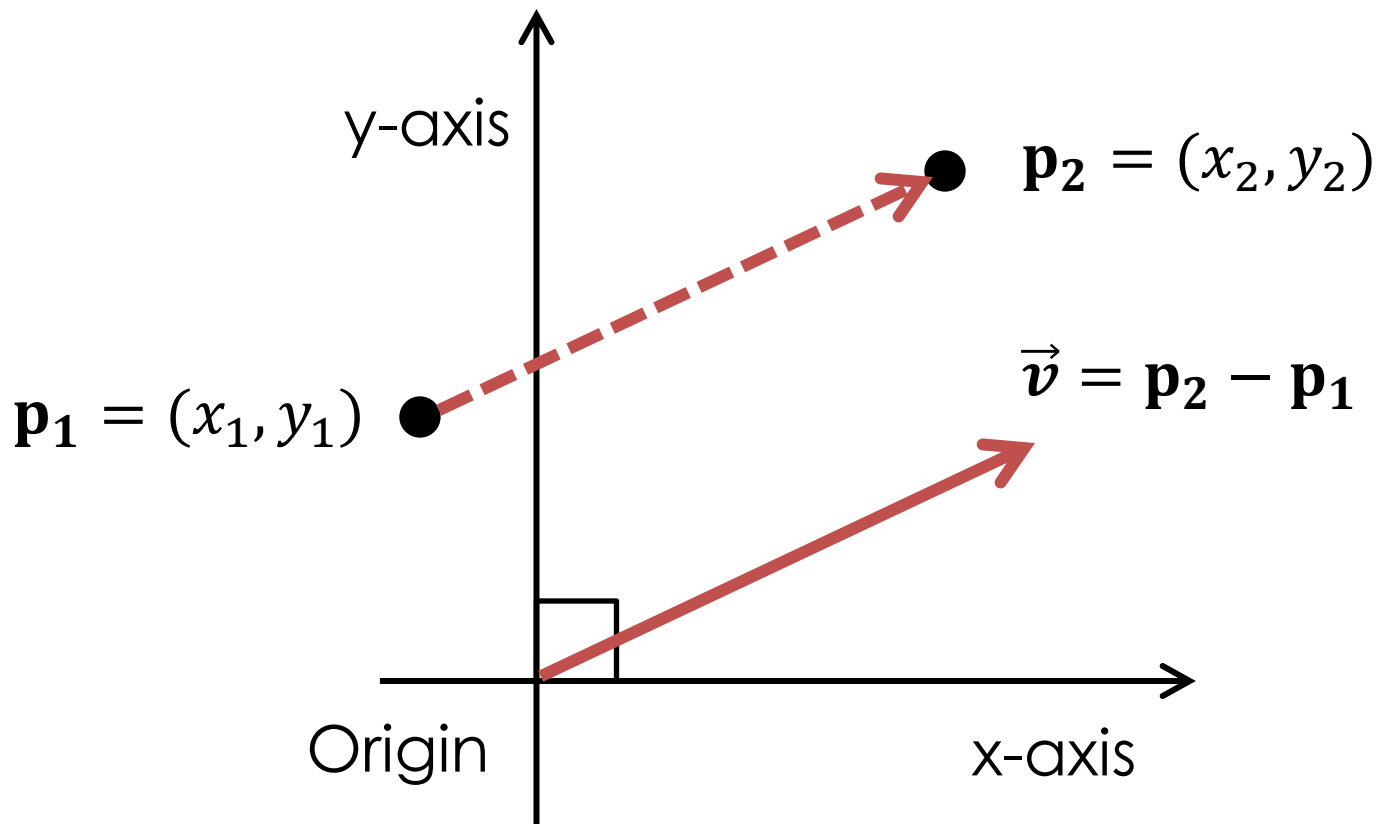
# Point – Point = Vector

- **Relative location** of one point with respect to another point



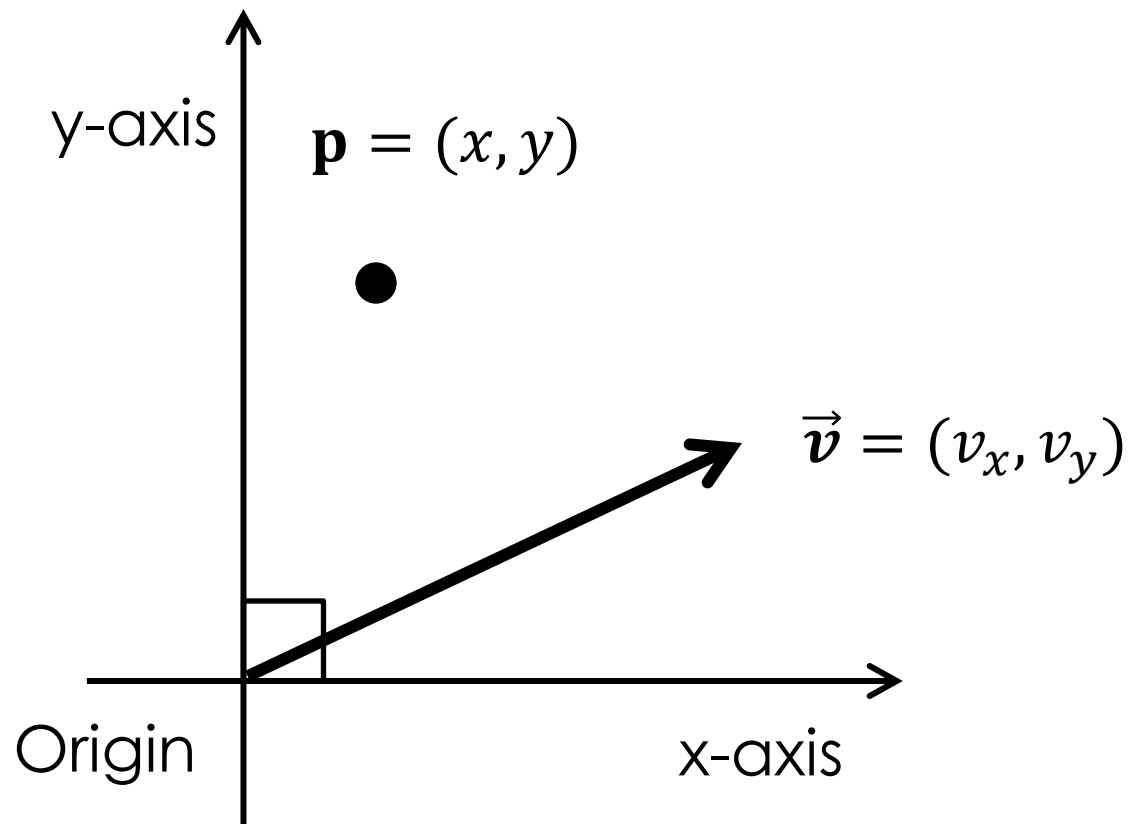
# Point – Point = Vector

- **Relative location** of one point with respect to another point



# Point + Vector = Point

- **Translate** a point toward a direction by a magnitude



# Point + Vector = Point

- **Translate** a point toward a direction by a magnitude

