Displacement in several directions: vectors

Math 251 Calculus 3

September 11, 2013

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- ▶ In everyday English, we separate it into two changes: a change in the east—west direction, and a change in the north—south direction.

Two changes in one

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- Notice: it's not a sensible address in any city or town. Why not?
- ▶ It is a *displacement*, not a *location*.
- These are different notions!

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- ▶ If the town is laid out on a square grid (as opposed to rectangles, some other kind of parallelograms, or worse) . . .
- ▶ ... walking from (2,3) to (-3,1) feels the same as walking from (2013, 2013) to (2008, 2010).

Displacement vectors

We call this displacement the *vector* $\langle -5, -2 \rangle$. Observe the following naïve "equations":

$$(2,3) + \langle -5, -2 \rangle = (-3,1)$$

 $(2013, 2013) + \langle -5, -2 \rangle = (2008, 2010)$

Visualize the vector as an arrow: its head is 5 blocks west and 2 blocks south of its tail.

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- Eventually, you'll ignore the distinction...
- but for now, vectors and points are different things.

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Displacement vector corresponds to a point:

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- ▶ Given a vector, say $\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$, place its tail at (0, 0).
- ▶ Then its head is located at the *point* (x_0, y_0) .
- ► This is called the vector's *standard position*.

Vector arithmetic

It's easy to add and subtract vectors: do it entry by entry.

$$\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle \pm \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_0 \pm x_1, y_0 \pm y_1 \rangle.$$

Multiply a vector by a number:

$$c\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle = \langle cx_0, cy_0 \rangle.$$

Reading for Friday, September 13

- Reread Module 3
- ► Read sections 12.1–12.2 in Rogawski
- WeBWorK is due tonight!