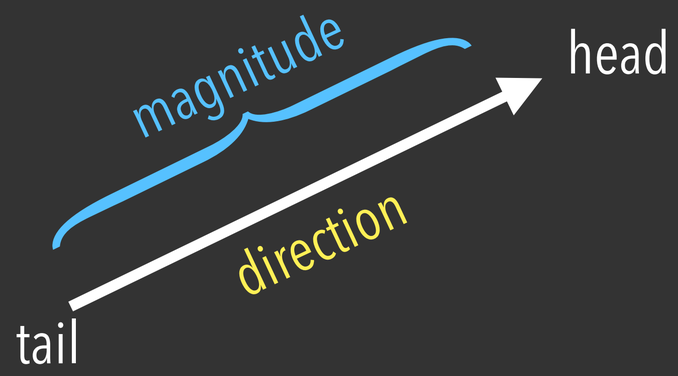
scalars

magnitude direction

scalars

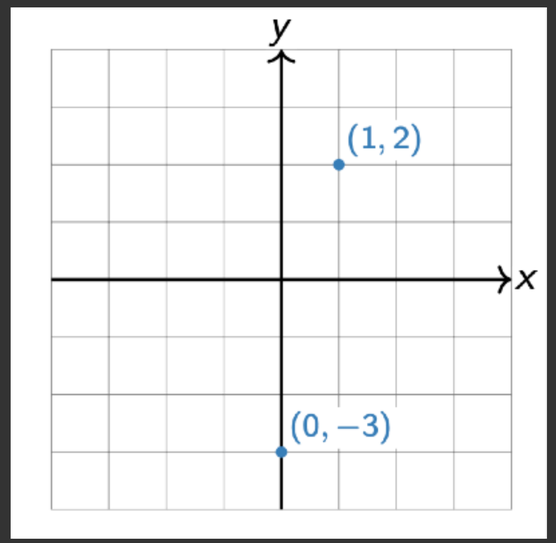
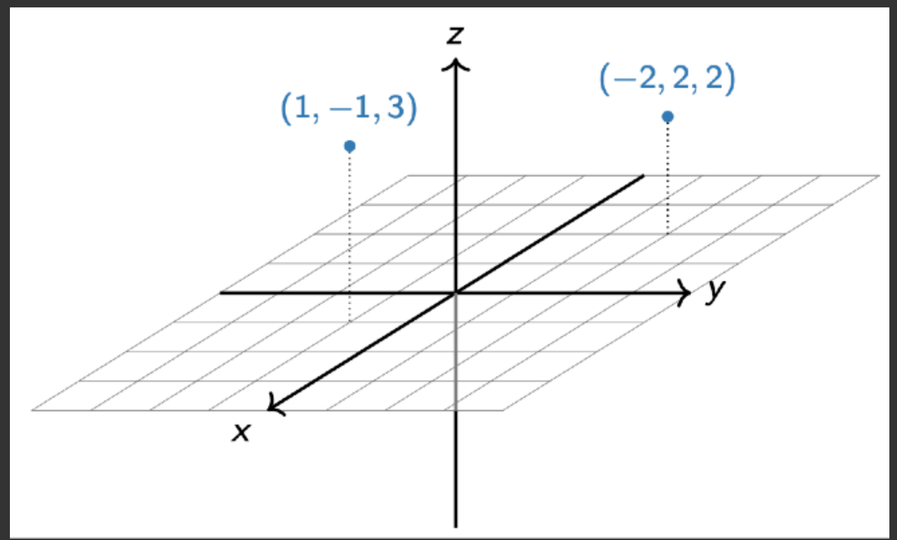
- any single element of some set, for example elements of the real numbers $\mathbb{R}$
- all quantities that have a magnitude but no direction, other than perhaps positive or negative
- scalars are easy to use: treat them as normal numbers
- examples of scalars are temperature, distance, speed, or mass
- notation: lowercase letters (can be both Latin and Greek)

vectors



$n = 1$

$n = 2$



$n = 3$