



# 10-3 Additional Practice

## Vectors

Write each vector in component form. Identify its magnitude and direction.

1. initial point (4, 6); terminal point (−2, 3)
2. initial point (−5, 8); terminal point (4, −1)

Add each vector pair.

3.  $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle 10, 5 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{NO} = \langle -2, 5 \rangle$
4.  $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle -3, 7 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{NO} = \langle -1, -2 \rangle$

Find the components, magnitude, and direction of  $\vec{s} - \vec{t}$  for each given vector pair. Round to the nearest hundredth.

5.  $\vec{s} = \langle 2, -6 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{t} = \langle -1, 4 \rangle$
6.  $\vec{s} = \langle 4, 7 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{t} = \langle 0, -1 \rangle$

Multiply each vector by the given scalar. Find the components, magnitude, and direction. Round to the nearest hundredth.

7.  $\vec{t} = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$  scalar = 8
8.  $\vec{t} = \langle -4, 8 \rangle$  scalar = 6
9. Reflect  $\overrightarrow{EF} = \langle 5, 3 \rangle$  across the x-axis using a matrix.

10. Reflect  $\overrightarrow{GH} = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$  across the y-axis using matrices.

11. Emelia is paddling a kayak in the ocean at 5 mph headed  $20^\circ$  north of west. The current of the ocean is 3 mph at a direction that is  $20^\circ$  east of south. What are the magnitude and direction of the path of her kayak as she paddles across the ocean?
12. Describe how the magnitude and the direction of  $\vec{t} = \langle x, y \rangle$  is affected when  $\vec{t}$  is multiplied by a scalar of  $z$ . a scalar of  $-z$ ?



# 10-3 Additional Practice

## Vectors

Write each vector in component form. Identify its magnitude and direction.

- initial point (4, 6); terminal point (-2, 3)  $\langle -6, -3 \rangle$ , about 6.7, about  $206.6^\circ$
- initial point (-5, 8); terminal point (4, -1)  $\langle 9, -9 \rangle$ , about 12.7,  $-45^\circ$

Add each vector pair.

- $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle 10, 5 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{NO} = \langle -2, 5 \rangle$   $\langle 8, 10 \rangle$
- $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle -3, 7 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{NO} = \langle -1, -2 \rangle$   $\langle -4, 5 \rangle$

Find the components, magnitude, and direction of  $\vec{s} - \vec{t}$  for each given vector pair. Round to the nearest hundredth.

- $\vec{s} = \langle 2, -6 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{t} = \langle -1, 4 \rangle$   $\langle 3, -10 \rangle$ , 10.44,  $-73.30^\circ$
- $\vec{s} = \langle 4, 7 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{t} = \langle 0, -1 \rangle$   $\langle 4, 8 \rangle$ , 8.94,  $63.43^\circ$

Multiply each vector by the given scalar. Find the components, magnitude, and direction. Round to the nearest hundredth.

- $\vec{t} = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$  scalar = 8  $\langle 16, 24 \rangle$ , 28.84,  $56.31^\circ$
- $\vec{t} = \langle -4, 8 \rangle$  scalar = 6  $\langle -24, 48 \rangle$ , 53.67,  $116.57^\circ$
- Reflect  $\overrightarrow{EF} = \langle 5, 3 \rangle$  across the x-axis using a matrix.

$$T \cdot \overrightarrow{EF} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 + 0 \\ 0 + (-3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Reflect  $\overrightarrow{GH} = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$  across the y-axis using matrices.

$$T \cdot \overrightarrow{GH} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 0 \\ 0 + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Emelia is paddling a kayak in the ocean at 5 mph headed  $20^\circ$  north of west. The current of the ocean is 3 mph at a direction that is  $20^\circ$  east of south. What are the magnitude and direction of the path of her kayak as she paddles across the ocean? **3.83 mph;  $196.8^\circ$  or  $16.8^\circ$  south of west**
- Describe how the magnitude and the direction of  $\vec{t} = \langle x, y \rangle$  is affected when  $\vec{t}$  is multiplied by a scalar of  $z$ . a scalar of  $-z$ ?

**The magnitude for  $z \cdot \vec{t}$  increases by a factor of  $z$ , while the direction remains the same. The magnitude of  $-z \cdot \vec{t}$  increases by a factor of  $|-z|$ , or  $z$ . The direction of  $-z \cdot \vec{t}$  would be the direction of  $\vec{t} + 180^\circ$ .**