# Recap from yesterday

A vector has a magnitude and a direction.

#### Example

If  $\vec{v} = \langle 2, 3 \rangle = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$ , then  $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$ .



### Unit vectors, parallel vectors

If  $|\vec{v}| = 1$ , then  $\vec{v}$  is a *unit vector*.

The vector  $\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$  is a unit vector that points in the same direction as  $\vec{v}$ .

In general, vectors  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$  are *parallel* if they point in the same direction.

## Work done by a force

Physics says that

work = force times displacement

when the force and the displacement are in the same direction.

In general, only the component of the force in the direction of the displacement contributes to the work.



Dot product (also called scalar product)

The formula for work motivates an operation that takes two vectors as input and produces a scalar as output:

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} \stackrel{\text{definition}}{=} |\vec{v}| |\vec{w}| \cos(\theta),$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the two vectors.

Example



$$\vec{v}\cdot\vec{w}=1/2$$

### A component formula for the dot product

If 
$$\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$
 and  $\vec{w} = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$ , then

 $\vec{v}\cdot\vec{w}=v_1w_1+v_2w_2.$ 

#### Example

If  $\vec{v} = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$  and  $\vec{w} = \langle 2, 0 \rangle$ , what is the angle between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$ ?

Answer:  $\pi/4$  radians

# Projection



The  $\vec{i}$  component of  $\vec{v}$  equals  $|\vec{v}| \cos(\theta)$ , or  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{i}$ .



The component of  $\vec{v}$  in the direction of  $\vec{w}$  equals  $|\vec{v}| \cos(\theta)$ , or  $\vec{v} \cdot \frac{\vec{w}}{|\vec{w}|}$ (the dot product of  $\vec{v}$  with a *unit* vector in the direction of  $\vec{w}$ ).

## Assignment

- Do the odd-numbered problems 1–11 in Appendix J.2 and check your answers in Appendix L (not to hand in).
- Be prepared for a quiz tomorrow (Thursday) on what we covered yesterday and today.