## Two-Dimensional Vectors 15.1

A two-dimensional vector is a $\qquad$ that shows both $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ -.

## Initial Point

(tail)

Magnitude (shown as $|\boldsymbol{v}|$ or as $\|\boldsymbol{v}\|$ ):

For example, a car traveling due east at 55 mph could be represented by a vector because it has a magnitude of 55 mph and a direction of due east.

## Notation

| $\overrightarrow{A B}$ |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\vec{v}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{v}$ |  |
| $\langle a, b\rangle$ |  |
|  | $\left[\begin{array}{l}a \\ b\end{array}\right]$ |



Component form:

Matrix form:

Find $\|v\|$ :

Example 1: What is the magnitude of the vector $a=\langle 3,8\rangle$ ?

Example 2: What is the component form for the vector with initial point $(-7,2)$ and whose terminal point is $(5,-3)$ ?

