

## Lecture 1 - Introduction to Vectors

### Worksheet 1

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In the space to the left, write the answer that best completes each statement.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ A(n)  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  quantity is completely described by its magnitude.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ A(n)  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  quantity has both magnitude and direction.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Velocity and force are examples of  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  quantities.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ The sum of two vector quantities is determined by their  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  and magnitude.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ The length of an arrow-tipped line segment drawn to represent a vector is proportional to the  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  of the vector.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Vectors can be added by placing the  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  of one vector at the head of another vector.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ When vectors are added, the  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  is drawn from the tail of the first vector to the head of the second vector.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ A person takes a walk around a city. The vector drawn from the starting position to the ending position represents a(n)  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$ . Hint: A variable.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Speed represents the magnitude of  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$ .
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Force, like displacement and velocity, is a  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  quantity.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ A  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  quantity can be represented by a arrow-tipped line segment.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ Vectors can be  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  by placing the tail of one vector at the head of the other vector.
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ When adding two vectors, neither the length nor the  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  of either vector is changed.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ The sum of two vectors, or the  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$ , is found by drawing a third vector from the tail of the first to the head of the second.
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ If two vectors act in the same or in  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$  directions, their vector sum can be found algebraically.
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ Four vectors with magnitude equal to one are added, one pointing east, one west, one south, and one north. What is the magnitude of the resultant vector?
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ The vectors having magnitudes of 5 and 8 cannot have a resultant greater than  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$ .
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ The vectors having magnitudes of 5 and 8 cannot have a resultant less than  $\langle \text{?} \rangle$ .
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ Vector A is added to vector B to get the resultant vector. How would the resultant be changed if vector B was added to vector A?

Match up any two vectors on the drawing below that are equal and list them below.

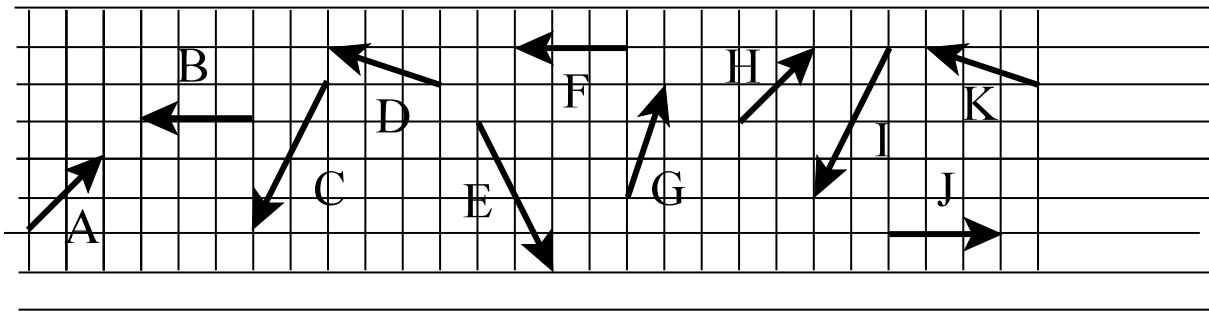
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Why are J and B considered to be different vectors?



Identify the following quantities as a scalar (S) or a vector (V).

_____ speed	_____ volume
_____ “pick-up”	_____ displacement
_____ time	_____ force
_____ 8 m/s	_____ 22 m South

A person walks 11 m and then 15 m. Find the maximum and minimum values for the resultant vector displacement.

\_\_\_\_\_ minimum

\_\_\_\_\_ maximum