

# VECTORS

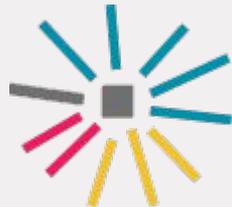
PALIMPSEST

# VECTORS

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- Definition
- Vector Addition
- Dot Product
- Distance Formula
- EXERCISE
- Matrices

# VECTORS



**What are they?**

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Not this guy.





Hi, Vector.

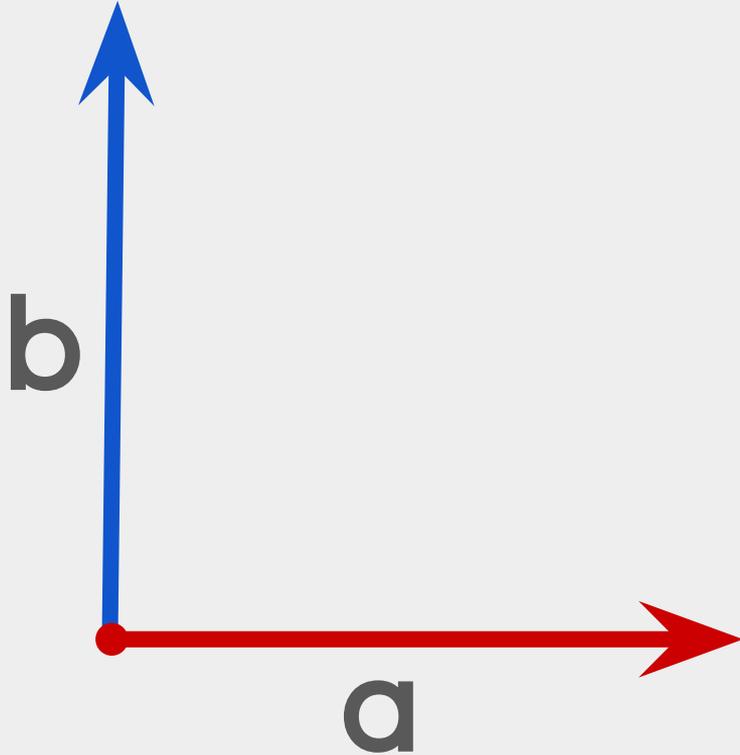
**Vectors have:**

**Magnitude**

**Direction**

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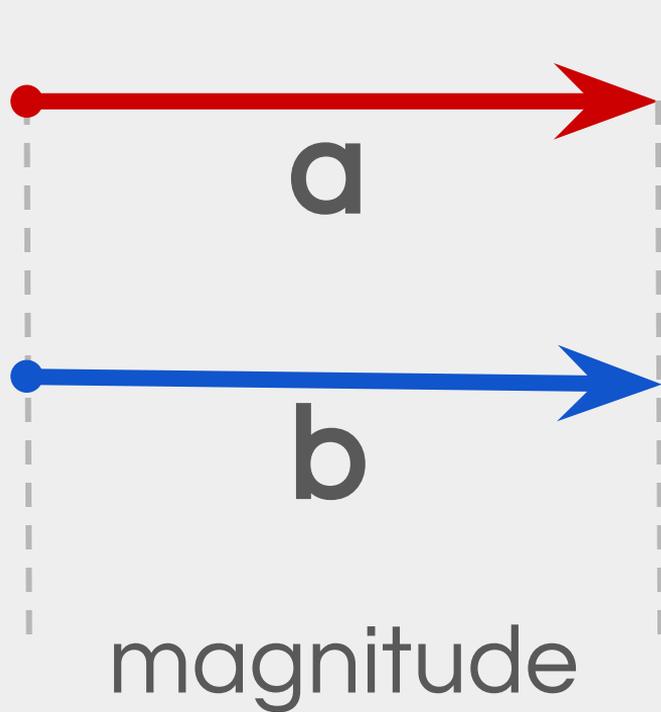
# VECTOR DIRECTION



Vector **a** Right

Vector **b** Up

# VECTOR MAGNITUDE

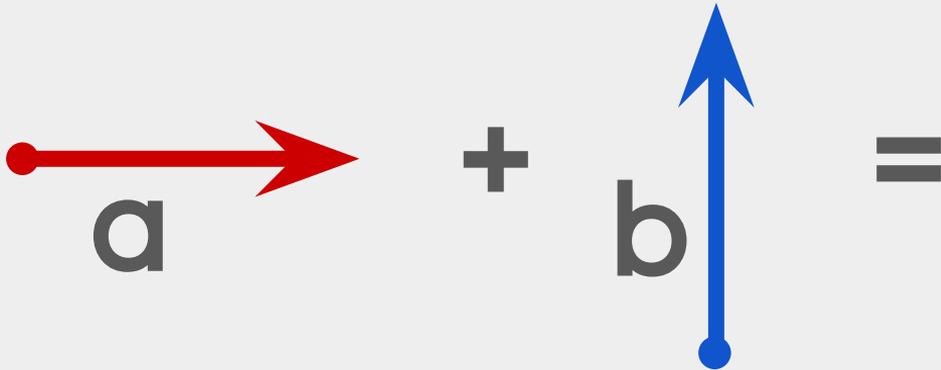


Vector **a**

Vector **b**

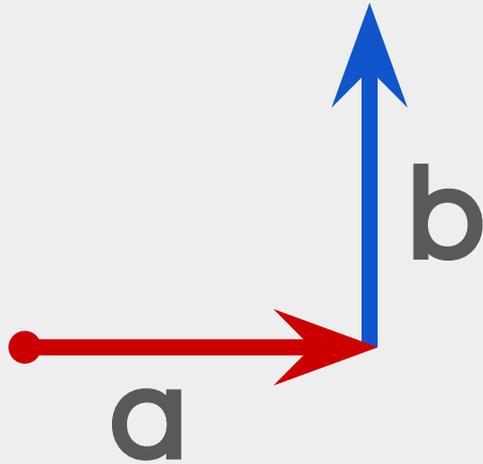
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b} =$$



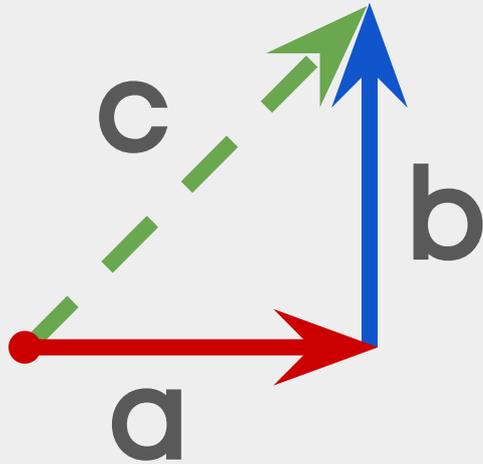
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} =$$



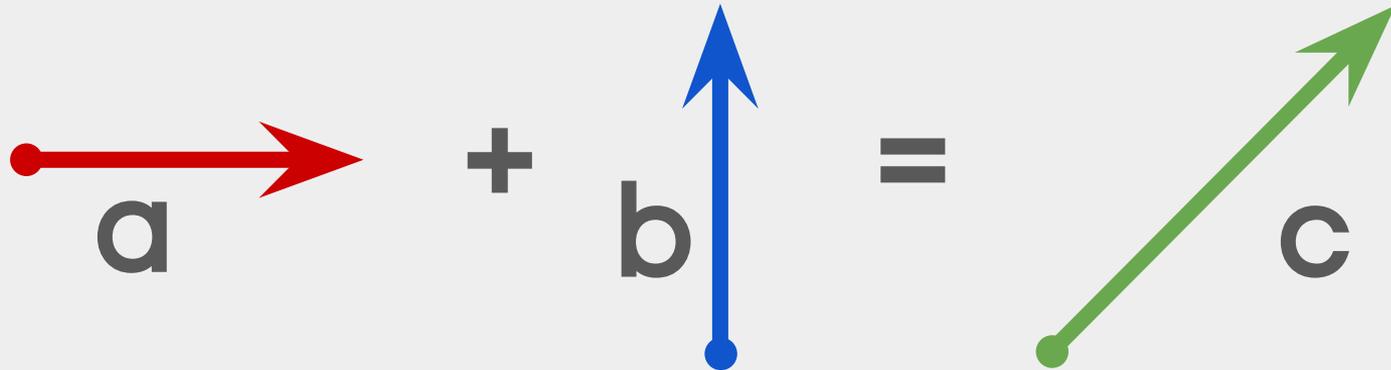
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$$



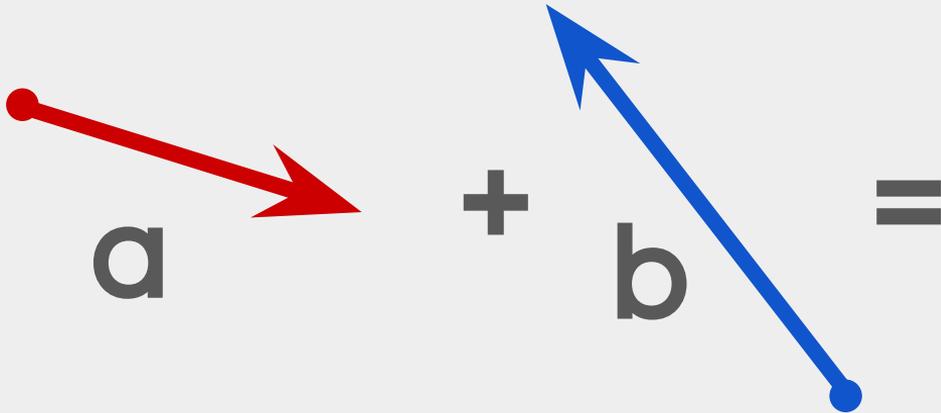
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$$



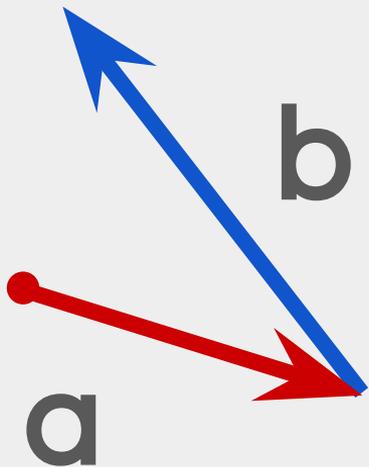
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} =$$



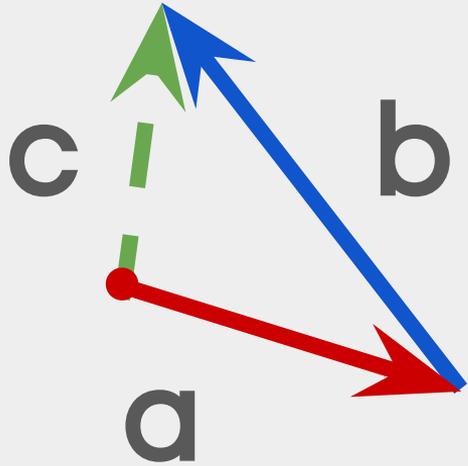
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} =$$



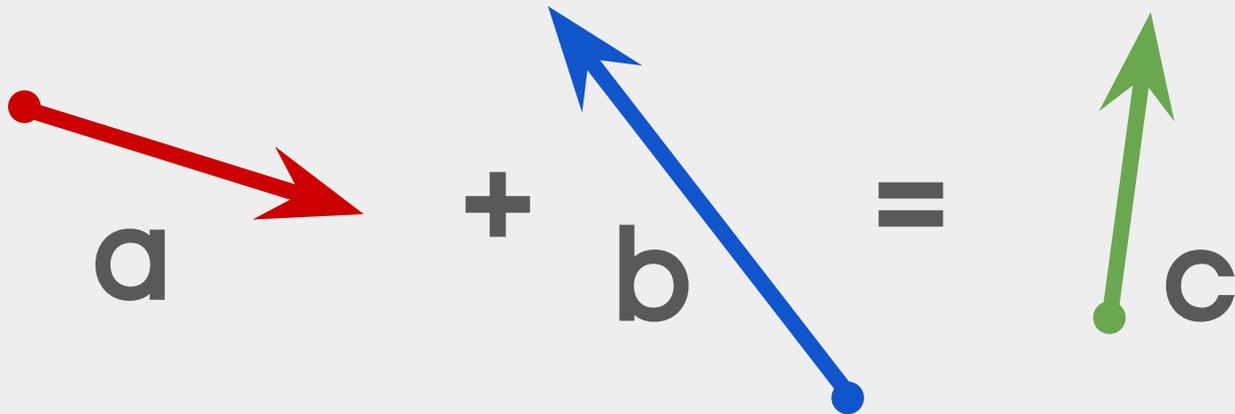
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$$



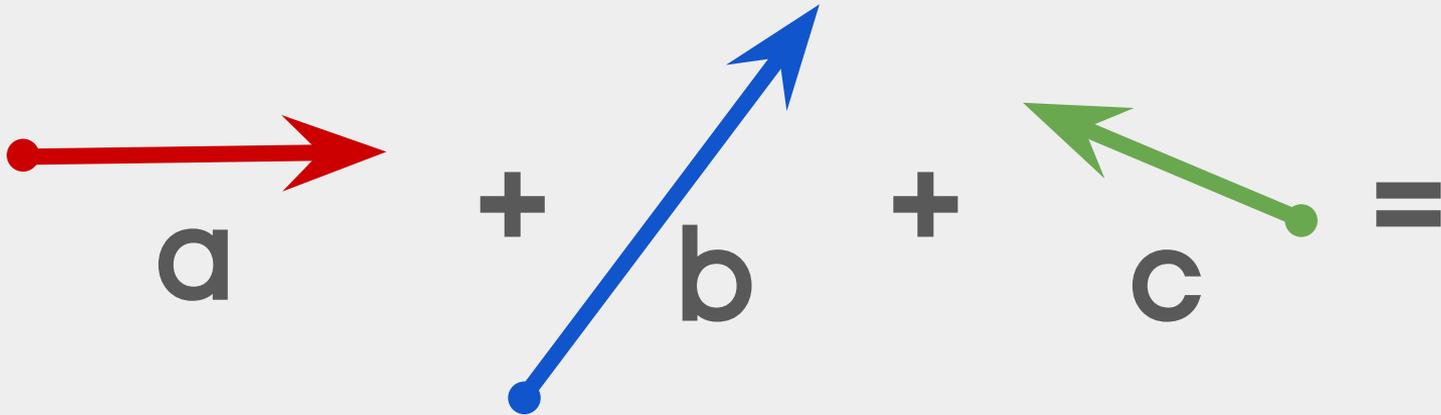
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$$



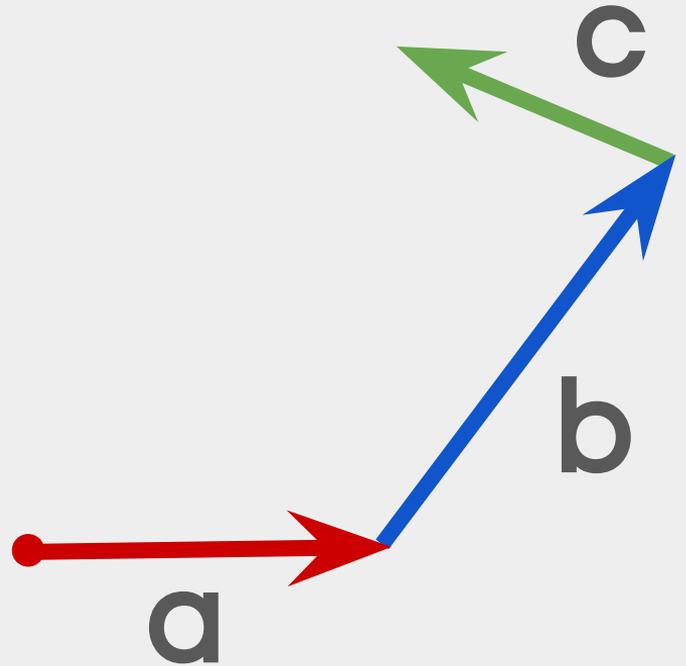
# ADDING VECTORS

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b} + \boxed{c} =$$

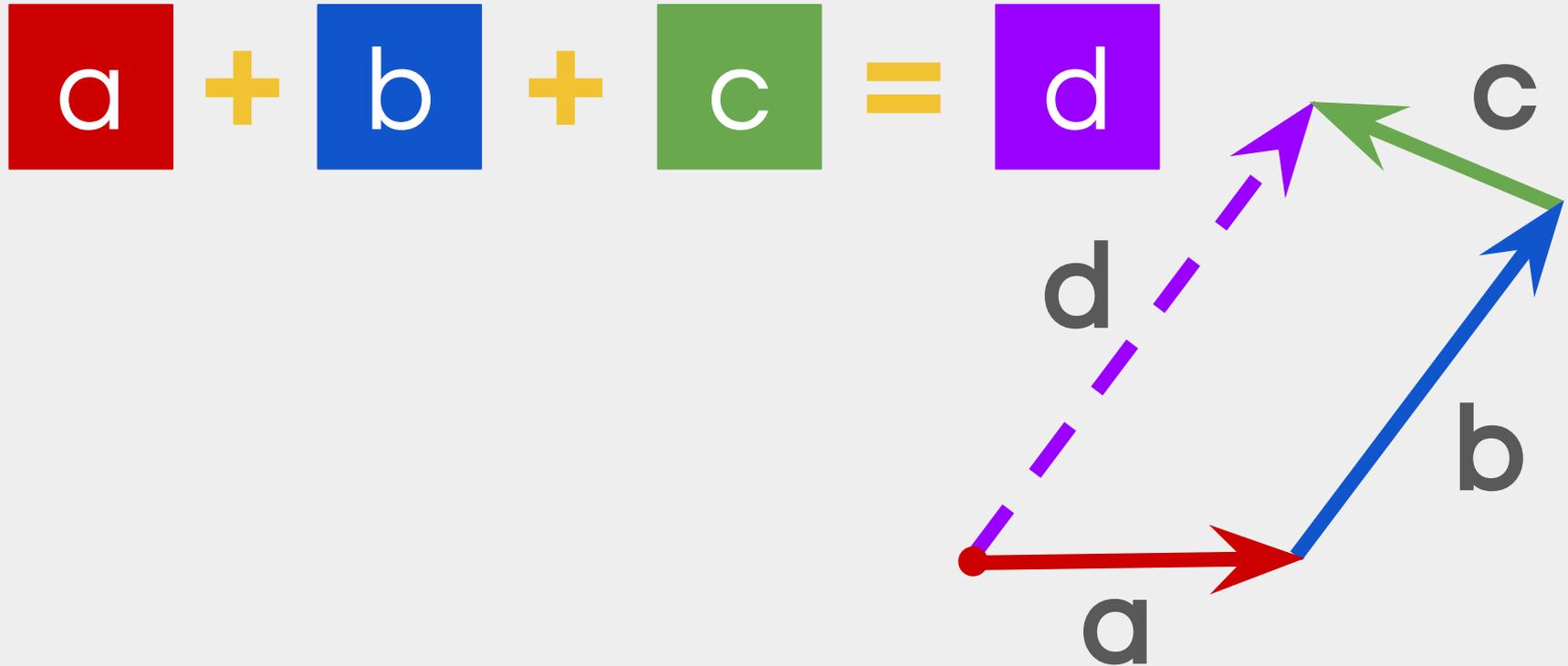


# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} =$$

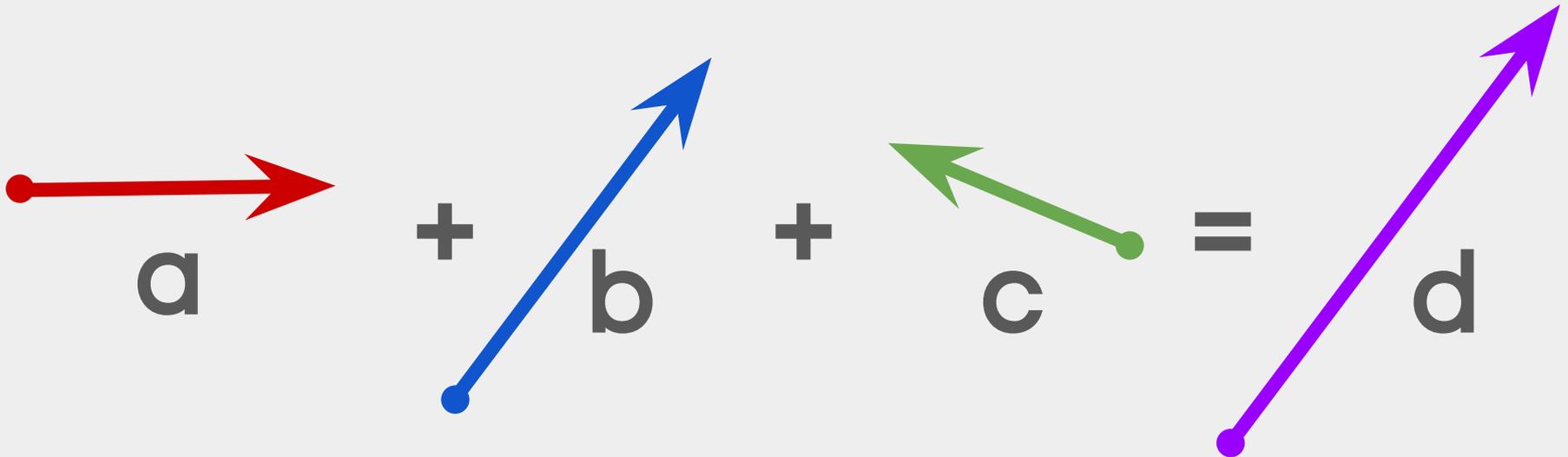


# ADDING VECTORS



# ADDING VECTORS

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{d}$$

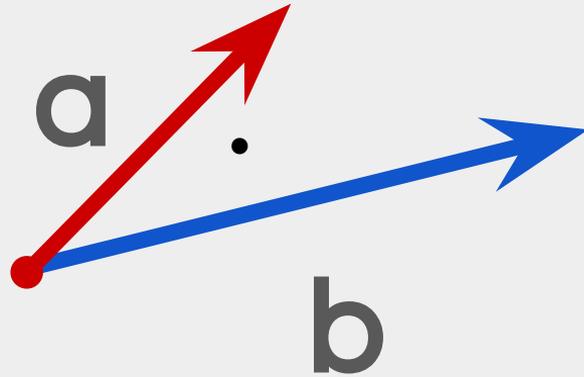


A vector can be anywhere

# DOT PRODUCT

Dot Product shows how vectors overlap.

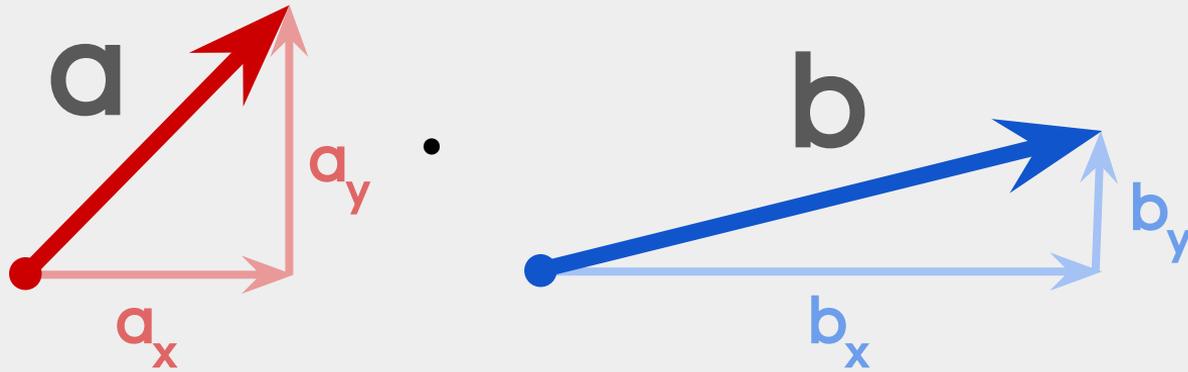
Break each vector into its X and Y components.

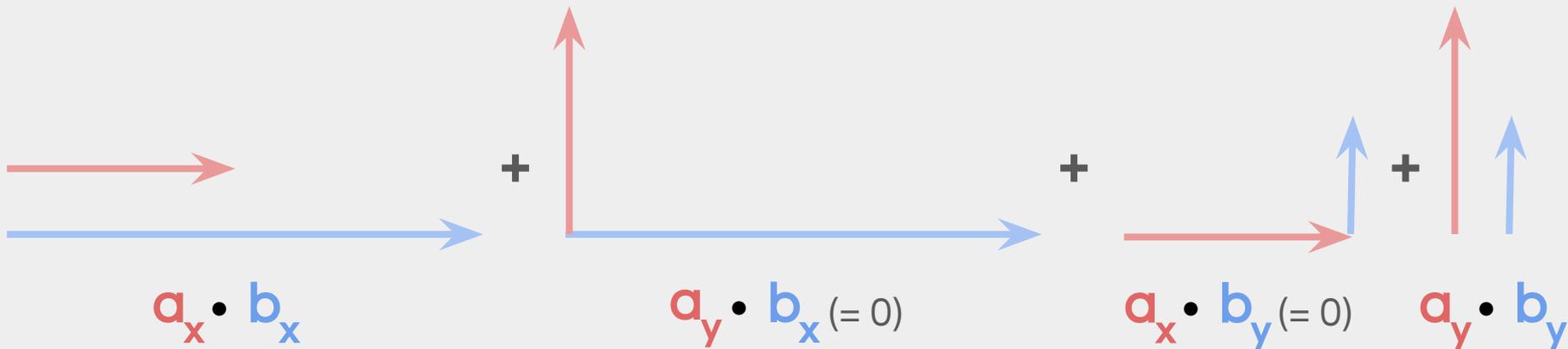
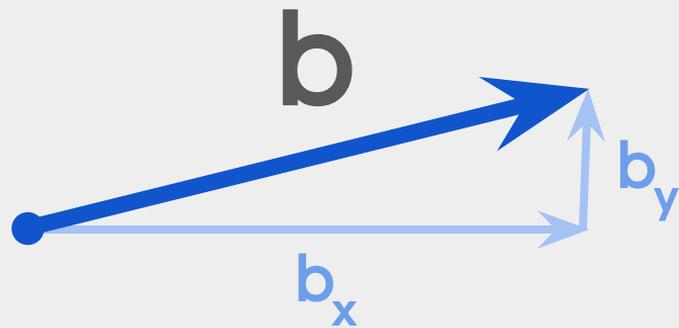
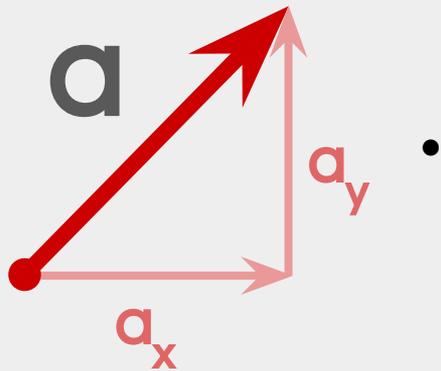


# DOT PRODUCT

Dot Product shows how vectors overlap.

Break each vector into its X and Y components.





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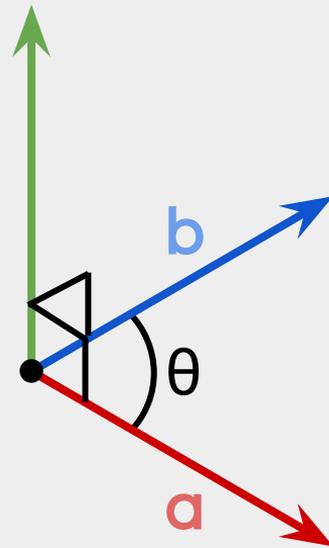
$$a_x \cdot b_x + a_y \cdot b_y$$

# CROSS PRODUCT

The vectors **a** and **b**  
together define a plane.

To find a vector parallel to both **a** and **b**...

(otherwise known as ... ?)

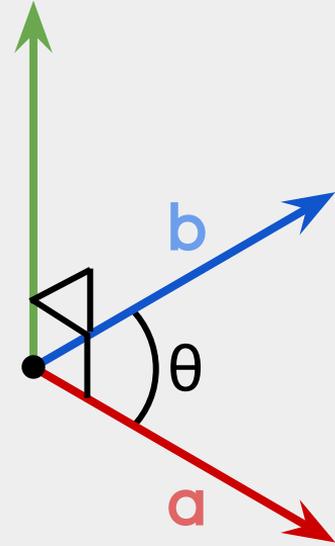


# CROSS PRODUCT

The vectors **a** and **b**  
together define a plane.

To find a vector parallel to both **a** and **b**...

(otherwise known as the 3rd Dimension)

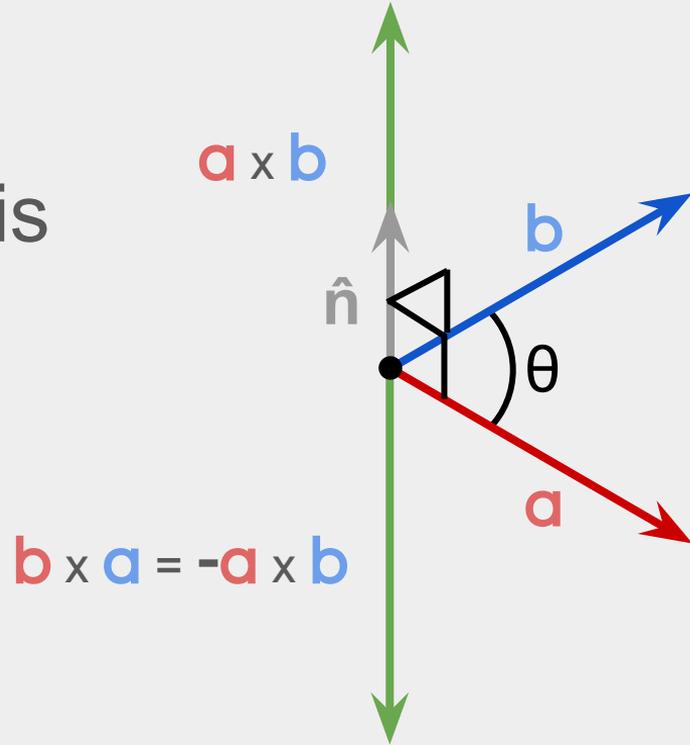


# CROSS PRODUCT

Use the cross product.

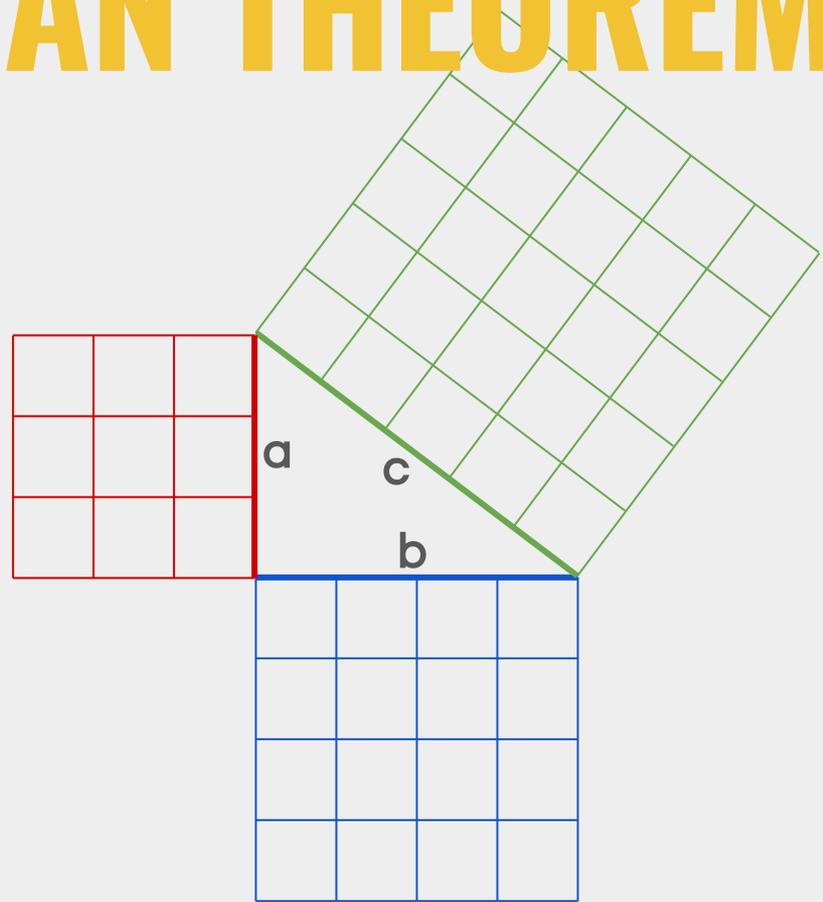
This gets the vector that is perpendicular to both vectors.

The  $\hat{n}$  vector is called the normal.



# PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$





# Pythagorean Physical Proof

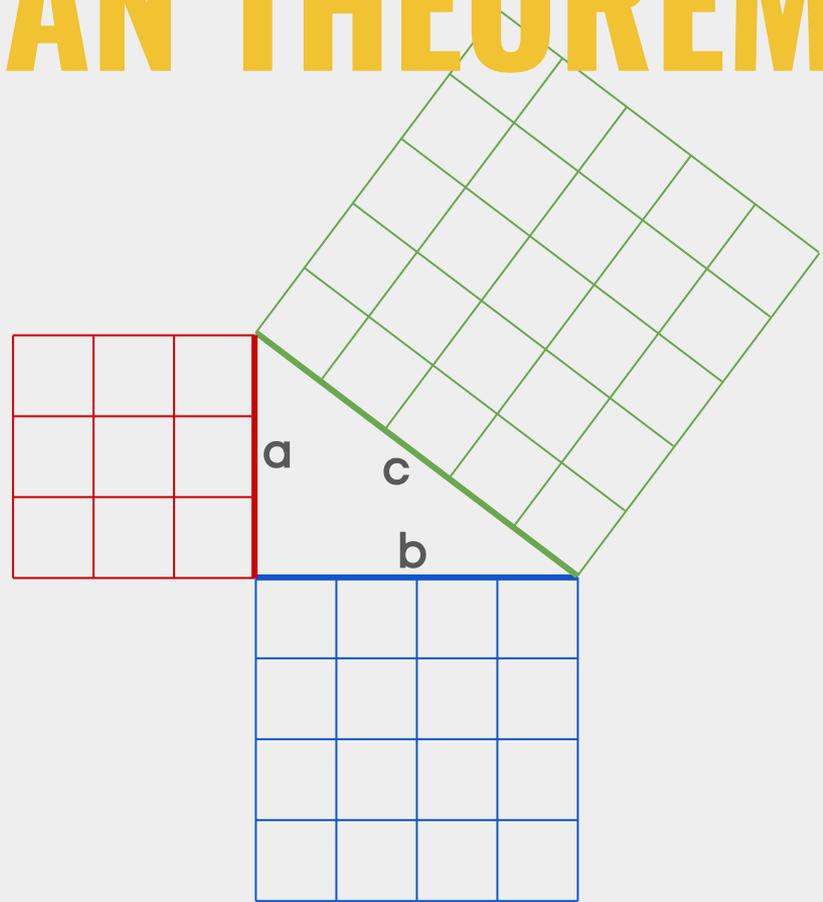
**EXERCISE**

# PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

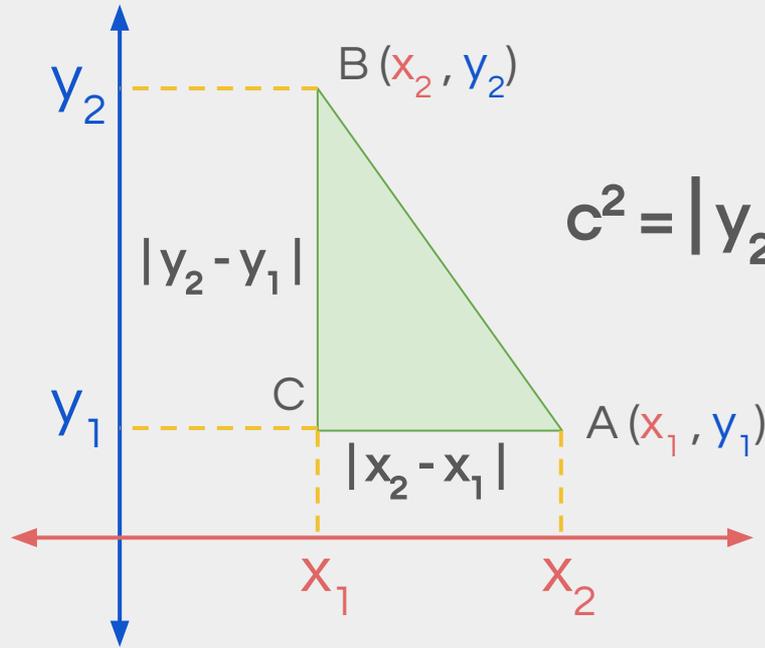
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

We can use this to  
get the distance  
between two points.

How?



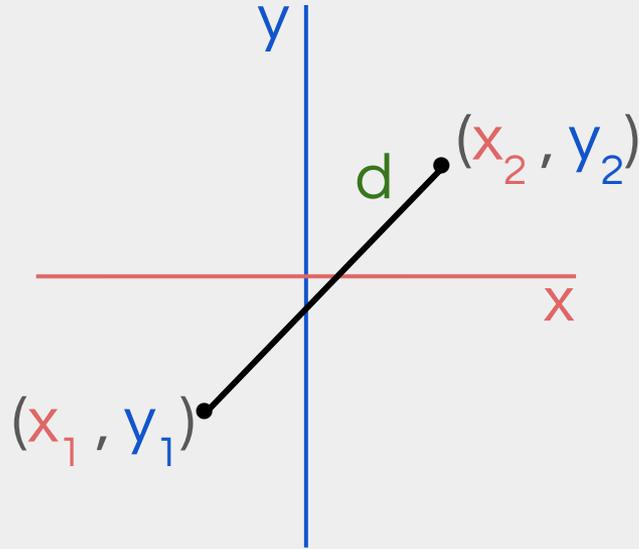
# DISTANCE FORMULA



$$c^2 = |y_2 - y_1|^2 + |x_2 - x_1|^2$$

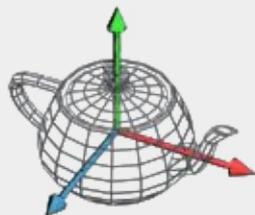
# DISTANCE FORMULA

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

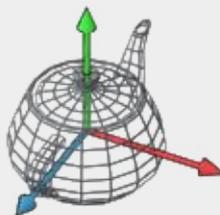


# SCALE/ROTATION/TRANSLATION

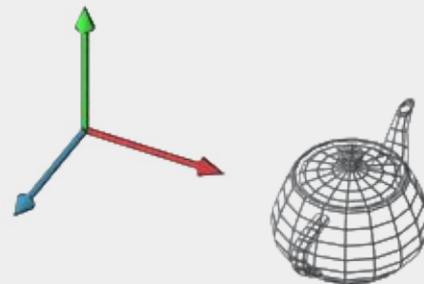
Order matters!



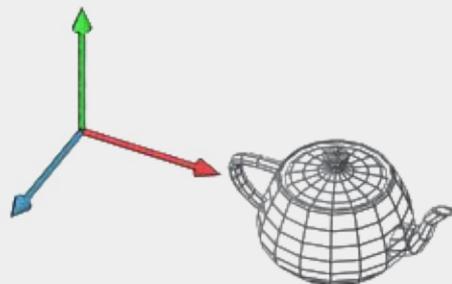
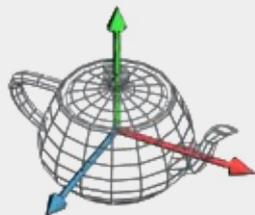
Rotation 90° around Y



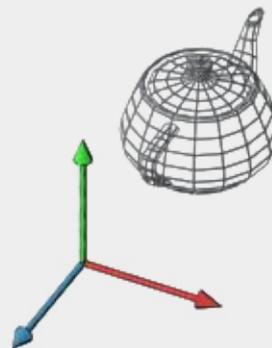
Translate along X



Translate along X



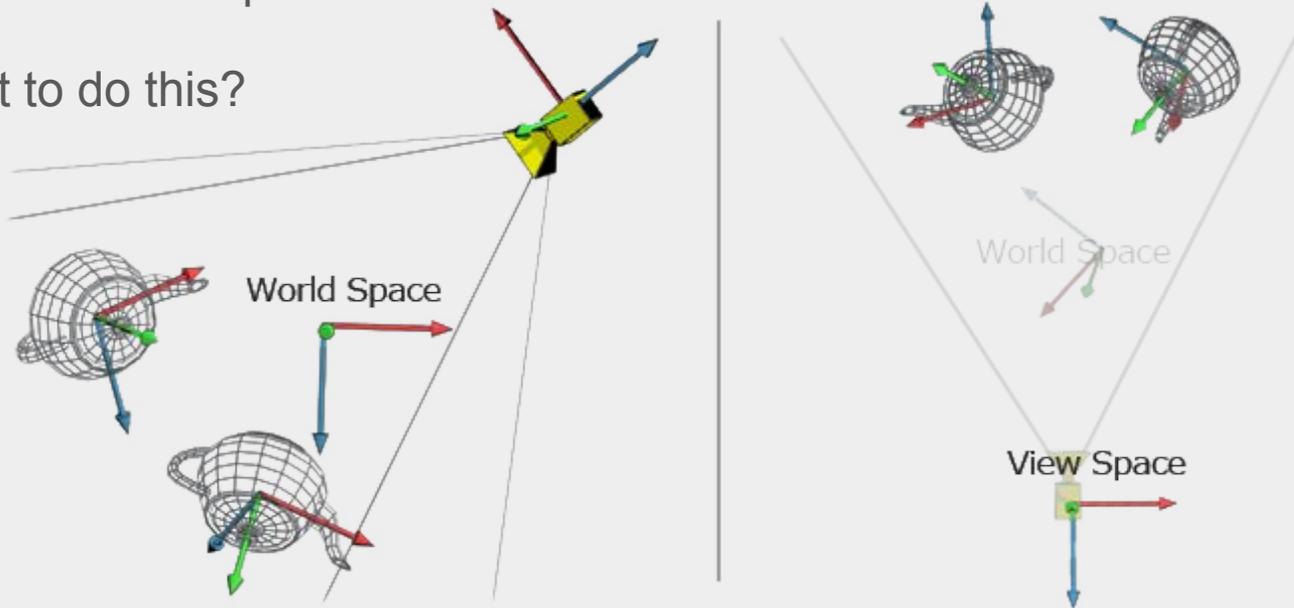
Rotation 90° around Y



# MATRICES

Matrices are a fancy way to hold multiple vectors together. If you want to take the scale, rotation, and translation (position) of an object and *transform* it from one space to another, you'd use a special *transformation matrix*.

Why might you want to do this?





# Matrix Transformation

**EXERCISE**

**NEXT UP**

**Hardware**

