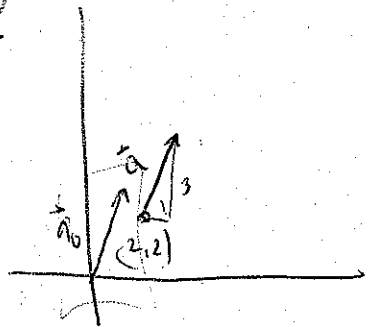


3



Determined point of \vec{a} based at (2,2) is

$(3,5)$

(notice that $(3,5)$ is right but $\langle 3,5 \rangle$ is wrong).

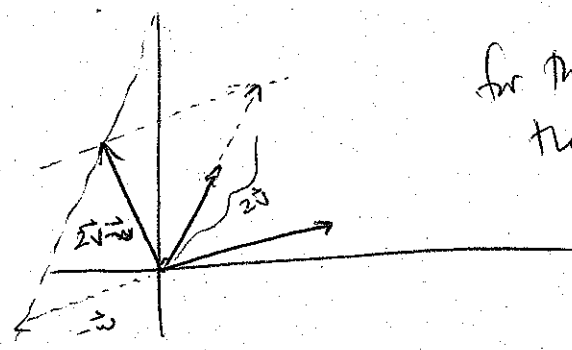
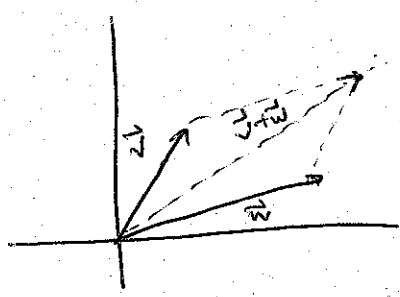
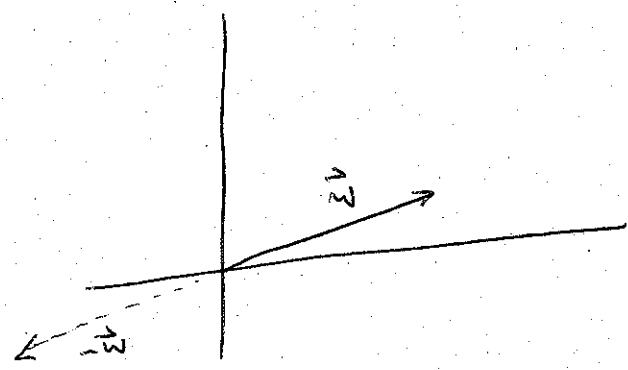
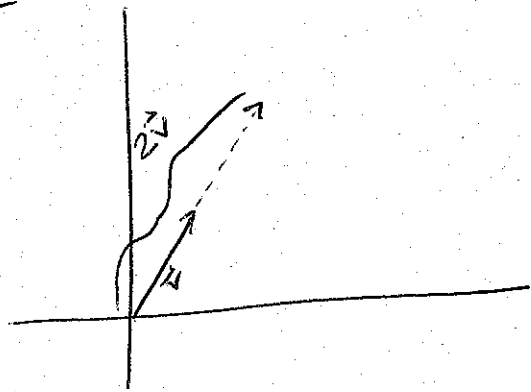
9

$\langle 2,17 \rangle + \langle 3,47 \rangle$

vectors add component wise so

$\langle 2,17 \rangle + \langle 3,47 \rangle = \langle 5,57 \rangle$

17



for this last one, I built the vector $2\vec{v}$, the vector $-\vec{u}$ and added $2\vec{v}$ and $-\vec{u}$ with the parallelogram law.

31 $\vec{AB} = \langle 3-1, 4-1 \rangle = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$

$\vec{PQ} = \langle 7-1, 10-1 \rangle = \langle 6, 9 \rangle = 3\langle 2, 3 \rangle$

Since $\vec{PQ} = 3\vec{AB}$, the vectors are parallel.

Since $3 > 0$, they point in the same direction.

35 Let $P = (a, b)$. I want

$\vec{PR} = \langle -2, 7 \rangle$

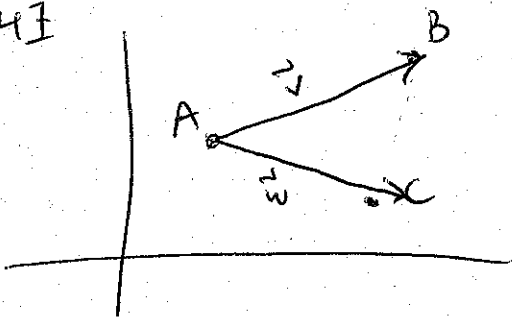
So $\vec{PR} = \langle -2-a, 7-b \rangle = \langle -2, 7 \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2-a = -2 \\ 7-b = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a, b = 0$

$\Rightarrow P = (0, 0)$

(You might have been able to see this right away, too)

41



(i) $-\vec{w}$ is the vector from C to A.

So $(a) \leftrightarrow (ii)$

$-\vec{v}$, likewise,

$(b) \leftrightarrow (iv)$

$\vec{w} - \vec{v} = \vec{w} + (-\vec{v})$ so flip \vec{v} and connect tail to head.

$(c) \leftrightarrow (iii)$

Similarly $(d) \leftrightarrow (i)$

55

$$u = \langle 3, -17 \rangle = r \langle 2, 17 \rangle + s \langle 1, 3 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 3, -17 \rangle = \langle 2r, r \rangle + \langle s, 3s \rangle$$
$$= \langle 2r+s, r+3s \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 3 &= 2r+s \\ -1 &= r+3s \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 3 - 2r &= s \\ \Rightarrow -2s - 6s &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = -5s \Rightarrow s = -1$$
$$\Rightarrow r = 2.$$

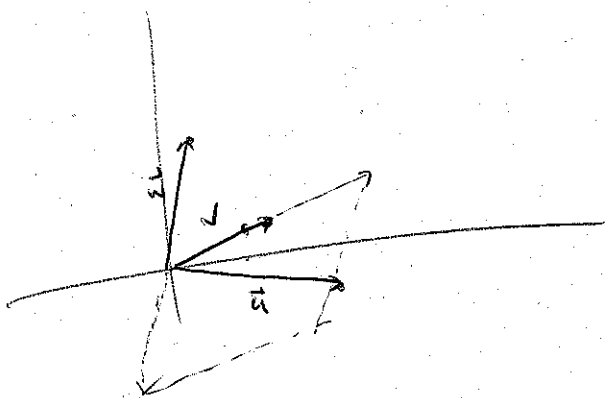
So

$$2 \langle 2, 17 \rangle - 1 \langle 1, 3 \rangle = \langle 3, -17 \rangle$$

Check:

$$4 - 1 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 - 3 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$



59

Let the origin be at the nose of the plane. Then,

$$v_1 = \langle 200, 0 \rangle$$

$$v_2 = \langle a, a \rangle$$

and $\|v_2\| = 40$. Since the hypotenuse length of a vector

$$\langle a, a \rangle = 2a^2, \text{ we get } 2a^2 = 40^2 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{800} = 20\sqrt{2}.$$

$$v = v_1 + v_2 = \langle 200, 0 \rangle + \langle 20\sqrt{2}, 20\sqrt{2} \rangle = \langle 200 + 20\sqrt{2}, 20\sqrt{2} \rangle$$

and $\|v\| = 230 \text{ mph.}$