

**Drawing VECTORS**

Draw each of the following vectors. **Determine the unit vector.**

<p>1) <math>\langle -2, 3 \rangle</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2}</math> <math>\sqrt{13}</math></p> <p>unit vector <math>\langle \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \rangle</math></p>	<p>2) <math>\langle 5, 6 \rangle</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt{5^2 + 6^2}</math> <math>\sqrt{61}</math></p> <p>unit vector <math>\langle \frac{5}{\sqrt{61}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{61}} \rangle</math></p>	<p>3) <math>\langle -3, -7 \rangle</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-7)^2}</math> <math>\sqrt{58}</math></p> <p>unit vector <math>\langle \frac{-3}{\sqrt{58}}, \frac{-7}{\sqrt{58}} \rangle</math></p>	<p>4) <math>\langle 2, -9 \rangle</math></p> <p>unit vector <math>\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{-9}{\sqrt{85}} \rangle</math></p>
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Draw the vector between the points. The first point is the tip, the second point is the tail. Find the component form, then draw a vector with the same component form in a different location.

<p>5) (2, 7) and (1, 1)</p> <p>Tip Tail</p>	<p>Component form</p> <p><math>\langle 2-1, 7-1 \rangle</math> <math>\langle 1, 6 \rangle</math></p>	<p>6) (-5, -4) and (-2, 3)</p> <p>Tip Tail</p>	<p>Component form</p> <p><math>\langle -5-(-2), -4-3 \rangle</math> <math>\langle -3, -7 \rangle</math></p>
<p>7) (-1, 6) and (1, -6)</p> <p>Tip Tail</p>	<p>Component form</p> <p><math>\langle -1-1, 6-(-6) \rangle</math> <math>\langle -2, 12 \rangle</math></p>	<p>8) (0, 0) and (2, 8)</p> <p>Tip Tail</p>	<p>Component form</p> <p><math>\langle 0-2, 0-8 \rangle</math> <math>\langle -2, -8 \rangle</math></p>

9) What do you notice about the vector from the two points versus the vector in component form in #5? In #8?

$\langle \text{horizontal dist}, \text{vertical distance} \rangle$   
When the tail is at the origin the terminal point is the component form of a vector