

Vector Path Finder

Components, lengths, and directions in the coordinate plane.

HIGH SCHOOL · MA.912.NSO.3.1

MA.912.NSO.3.1 "Apply appropriate notation and symbols to represent vectors in the plane as directed line segments. Determine the magnitude and direction of a vector in component form."

NAME _____

DATE _____

FROM POINTS TO VECTORS

For a vector from $A(x_1, y_1)$ to $B(x_2, y_2)$, write vector $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1 \rangle$. For vector $\langle a, b \rangle$, the magnitude is $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Measure direction counterclockwise from the positive x -axis, using the signs of a and b to choose the correct quadrant.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Point M is at $(-7, 11)$ and point N is at $(5, 27)$. Write vector $\overrightarrow{MN}$ in component form, then find its magnitude and direction.

1. vector $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle 5 - (-7), 27 - 11 \rangle = \langle 12, 16 \rangle$.
2. $|\overrightarrow{MN}| = \sqrt{12^2 + 16^2} = \sqrt{400} = 20$.
3. The vector is in Quadrant I, so its direction is $\tan^{-1}(16/12) = \tan^{-1}(4/3)$.

Answer: vector $\overrightarrow{MN} = \langle 12, 16 \rangle$; magnitude 20; direction $\tan^{-1}(4/3)$ degrees.

PRACTICE 6 problems

- 1** Points $P(-10, 13)$ and $Q(-1, 13)$ form a directed segment from P to Q. Write vector $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ in component form. Then find its magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

- 2** Points $R(9, -2)$ and $S(9, 6)$ form a directed segment from R to S. Write vector $\overrightarrow{RS}$ in component form. Then find its magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

- 3** For vector $u = \langle -8, 8 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

- 4** For vector $v = \langle 6, -6 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

- 5** For vector $w = \langle -9, -40 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

- 6** For vector $t = \langle 15, 8 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.

ANSWER _____

APPLY IT Show your work

- 1** In a game design class, east is positive x and north is positive y . A character moves 9 grid units east and 40 grid units north from its starting point. Write the displacement vector in component form, then find its magnitude and direction.

WORK SPACE

ANSWER _____

- 2** At a music festival, a volunteer walks 28 meters west and then 45 meters south from the entrance. Write the displacement vector in component form, then find its magnitude and direction.

WORK SPACE

ANSWER _____

CHALLENGE One step up

CHALLENGE

Point A is $(-9, 8)$. The terminal point B lies on the x -axis. Vector AB has magnitude 17 and points into Quadrant IV. Find B, write vector AB in component form, and find its direction.

PART 1 • PRACTICE

#	PROBLEM	ANSWER
1	Points P(-10, 13) and Q(-1, 13) form a directed segment from P to Q. Write vector PQ in component form. Then find its magnitude and direction.	vector PQ = $\langle 9, 0 \rangle$; magnitude 9; direction 0 degrees.
2	Points R(9, -2) and S(9, 6) form a directed segment from R to S. Write vector RS in component form. Then find its magnitude and direction.	vector RS = $\langle 0, 8 \rangle$; magnitude 8; direction 90 degrees.
3	For vector $u = \langle -8, 8 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.	Magnitude $8\sqrt{2}$; direction 135 degrees.
4	For vector $v = \langle 6, -6 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.	Magnitude $6\sqrt{2}$; direction 315 degrees.
5	For vector $w = \langle -9, -40 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.	Magnitude 41; direction 180 degrees + $\tan^{-1}(40/9)$ degrees.
6	For vector $t = \langle 15, 8 \rangle$, find the magnitude and direction.	Magnitude 17; direction $\tan^{-1}(8/15)$ degrees.

PART 2 • APPLY IT

- $\langle 9, 40 \rangle$; magnitude 41; direction $\tan^{-1}(40/9)$ degrees.** Use east and north as positive components to write $\langle 9, 40 \rangle$. Apply the Pythagorean theorem for the magnitude, and the vector is in Quadrant I.
- $\langle -28, -45 \rangle$; magnitude 53; direction 180 degrees + $\tan^{-1}(45/28)$ degrees.** West and south give negative components, so the vector is $\langle -28, -45 \rangle$. Its direction is in Quadrant III, so add the reference angle to 180 degrees.

CHALLENGE

$B = (6, 0)$; vector AB = $\langle 15, -8 \rangle$; direction 360 degrees - $\tan^{-1}(8/15)$ degrees.

Accept equivalent direction expressions that identify the same angle in the correct quadrant. Accept magnitude forms such as $\sqrt{128}$ only if they are mathematically equivalent, although simplified radical form is preferred.